

电子束的发散性对自由电子 激光器增益的影响

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摘要——分析了入射电子束的发散性对自由电子激光器增益的影响。在获得激光增益的条件下,讨论了入射电子束的最大许可发散角与其它物理参数之间的关系。

一、引 言

在自由电子激光器理论研究中,一般都假定入射的相对论电子束都是严格的平行束,也就是说进入Wiggler场之前的相对论电子束的横向速度 $v_{10}=0$ 。而在实际的实验装置中,由于电子之间的相互排斥作用以及其它种种原因,入射的电子束存在一定的发散性($v_{10}\neq 0$)。显然,电子束的发散性对自由电子激光器的某些性能将直接产生影响。本文研究了入射电子束发散情况下自由电子激光器的增益特性,并与无发散情况下自由电子激光增益进行了比较。同时就获得激光增益原则下,分析了入射电子束所许可的最大发散角度。

二、基本方程分析

假定实验装置的Wiggler场 $B_w(z)$ 的形式为

$$B_w(z) = B_0(\cos k_w z, \sin k_w z, 0); \quad (1)$$

式中 $k_w = 2\pi/\lambda_w$, λ_w 是Wiggler场的空间周期长度; B_0 是Wiggler场的磁场振幅;相对论电子通过的Wiggler场所产生的电磁辐射场为

$$E_r = E_0[\cos(k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r), -\sin(k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r), 0]; \quad (2)$$

$$B_r = \frac{E_0}{C}[\sin(k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r), \cos(k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r), 0]; \quad (3)$$

式中 k_r 为辐射场波矢, $k_r = 2\pi/\lambda_r$; λ_r 为辐射波长; ω_r 为辐射场圆频率, $\omega_r = k_r C$; C 为光速; φ_r 为辐射场初相位; E_0 为辐射场电场振幅。相对论电子通过Wiggler场的运动规律由洛伦兹力方程和能量方程描述:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\gamma \beta) = -\frac{|e|}{m_0 C} (\mathbf{E}_r + C \beta \times \mathbf{B}); \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \gamma = -\frac{|e|}{m_0 C} \beta \cdot \mathbf{E}_r = -\frac{|e| E_0}{m_0 C} [\beta_x \cos(k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r) - \beta_y \sin(k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r)]; \quad (5)$$

式中, γ 为相对论因子, $\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; $\beta = \frac{v}{C}$, v 为相对论电子的运动速度; β_x 、 β_y 分别为 β 的 x 坐标和 y 坐标的分量; e 为电子的电荷; m_0 为电子的静止质量; $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_r + \mathbf{B}_w$ 。式(4)的 x 、 y 坐标分量方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\gamma \beta_x) = -\frac{|e|}{m_0 C} \left[E_0 \cos \xi_r - C \beta_x \left(\frac{E_0}{C} \cos \xi_r + B_0 \sin k_w z \right) \right]; \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\gamma \beta_y) = -\frac{|e|}{m_0 C} \left[-E_0 \sin \xi_r + C \beta_y \left(\frac{E_0}{C} \sin \xi_r + B_0 \cos k_w z \right) \right]; \quad (7)$$

式中, $\xi_r = k_r z - \omega_r t + \varphi_r$ 。

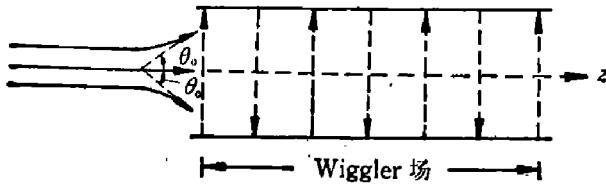


图1 电子束发散示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the divergence of electron beam.

假定进入 Wiggler 场之前的电子束有一定的发散性, 发散角为 θ_0 见图 1)。这表示入射的相对论电子束的初始速度的横向分量 v_{x0} 、 $v_{y0} \neq 0$, 利用关系式 $\beta_x = \frac{1}{C} \frac{dz}{dt}$, 将式(6)和式

(7) 两端对 t 积分, 整理后得

$$\beta_x = \frac{2\Omega_B}{\gamma} \sin \xi_r - \frac{\Omega_B}{\gamma} \cos k_w z + \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma} \beta_{x0}; \quad (8)$$

$$\beta_y = \frac{2\Omega_B}{\gamma} \cos \xi_r - \frac{\Omega_B}{\gamma} \sin k_w z + \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma} \beta_{y0}; \quad (9)$$

式中, γ_0 为相对论初始因子; $\Omega_B = \frac{|e| E_0}{m_0 C \omega_r}$; $\Omega_B = \frac{|e| B_0}{m_0 C k_w}$; $\beta_{x0} = \frac{v_{x0}}{C}$; $\beta_{y0} = \frac{v_{y0}}{C}$; 式(8)与式(9)中略去了积分常数 C_x 和 C_y , 这使表达式更为简单, 而且对计算结果并不会实质性影响。由式 8~9 得

$$\beta_1^2 = \beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2; \quad (10)$$

式中, $\beta_{10} = \sqrt{\beta_{x0}^2 + \beta_{y0}^2} = \frac{v_{10}}{C}$; $v_{10} = \sqrt{v_{x0}^2 + v_{y0}^2}$ 为相对论电子初速度的横向分量。由此可得电子运动速度的纵向分量为

$$\beta_z^2 = \beta^2 - \beta_1^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} [\gamma^2 - 1 - (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2]. \quad (11)$$

电子运动的 z 坐标为

$$z = z_0 + C \beta_z t = z_0 + \frac{C t}{\gamma} \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1 - (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2}. \quad (12)$$

令 $z_0 = 0$, $q = \frac{C}{\gamma} \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1 - (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2}$, 把式(8、9、12)代入式(5)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \gamma &= \frac{\Omega_B \Omega_B \omega_r}{\gamma} \cos(\Delta \omega t + \varphi_r) \\ &\quad - \frac{\Omega_B \omega_r \gamma_0}{\gamma} [\beta_{x0} \cos(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \beta_{y0} \sin(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r)]; \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

式中, $\Delta \omega = (k_r + k_w) q - \omega_r$, $\Delta \omega_1 = k_r q - \omega_r$ 。把式(13)右边的 γ 移到等式的左边, 再对等式

两边积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} (\gamma^2 - \gamma_0^2) &= \frac{\Omega_E \Omega_B \omega_r}{\Delta \omega} [\sin(\Delta \omega t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] \\ &\quad - \frac{\Omega_E \omega_r \gamma_0}{\Delta \omega_1} \{ \beta_{z0} [\sin(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] \\ &\quad + \beta_{y0} [\cos(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \cos \varphi_r] \}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由于辐射场对电子产生的是微扰作用, 设 $\gamma = \gamma_0 + \delta\gamma_1 + \delta\gamma_2 + \dots$, $\delta\gamma_1$ 、 $\delta\gamma_2$ 分别为微扰条件下相对论电子的一阶能量变化小量和二阶能量变化小量。在一阶近似情况下, $\delta\gamma_2$ 可忽略不计, 则有 $\gamma^2 - \gamma_0^2 \doteq 2\gamma_0 \delta\gamma_1$ 。于是可得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\gamma_1 &= \frac{\Omega_E \Omega_B \omega_r}{\gamma_0 \Delta \omega} [\sin(\Delta \omega t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] \\ &\quad - \frac{\Omega_E \omega_r}{\Delta \omega_1} \{ \beta_{z0} [\sin(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] + \beta_{y0} [\cos(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \cos \varphi_r] \}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式(15)给出单个相对论电子与辐射场相互作用时一阶近似条件下的能量变化小量。为求整个电子束的整体能量变化效应, 需对电子的辐射初相位求平均值^[1, 2], 即

$$\langle \delta\gamma_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \delta\gamma_1 d\varphi_r = 0, \quad (16)$$

式(16)说明在一级近似条件下, 相对论电子束与辐射场的相互作用平均值并没有发生能量交换, 即说明在一级近似条件下自由电子激光不会有正的增益产生。自由电子激光增益将由二阶能量变化小量 $\delta\gamma_2$ 来决定。根据 J. M. J. Madey^[3] 等理论, 自由电子激光器的增益可由下列关系决定:

$$G(\lambda) = A \frac{\gamma_0 B^2 \rho_e \lambda^4}{\gamma_r^2 m_0 O^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ \frac{\sin(2\pi N) [(\gamma - \gamma_r)/\gamma_r]}{(\gamma - \gamma_r)/\gamma_r} \right\}^2; \quad (17)$$

由此得

$$\langle \delta\gamma_2 \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \langle \delta\gamma_1^2 \rangle. \quad (18)$$

由式(15)得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\gamma_1^2 &= \frac{\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B^2 \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0^2 \Delta \omega^2} [\sin^2(\Delta \omega t + \varphi_r) + \sin^2 \varphi_r - 2 \sin \varphi_r \sin(\Delta \omega t + \varphi_r)] \\ &\quad + \frac{\Omega_E^2 \omega_r^2}{\Delta \omega_1^2} \{ \beta_{z0}^2 [\sin^2(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) + \sin^2 \varphi_r - 2 \sin \varphi_r \sin(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r)] \\ &\quad + \beta_{y0}^2 [\cos^2(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) + \cos^2 \varphi_r - 2 \cos \varphi_r \cos(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r)] \\ &\quad + 2\beta_{z0} \beta_{y0} [\sin(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] [\cos(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \cos \varphi_r] \} \\ &\quad - \frac{2\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0 \Delta \omega \Delta \omega_1} [\sin(\Delta \omega t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] \{ \beta_{z0} [\sin(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \sin \varphi_r] \\ &\quad + \beta_{y0} [\cos(\Delta \omega_1 t + \varphi_r) - \cos \varphi_r] \}; \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对 $\delta\gamma_1^2$ 以初相位 φ_r 求平均值, 然后代入式(18), 整理后得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \delta\gamma_2 \rangle &= -\frac{2\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B^2 \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0^2 \Delta \omega^3} \left(1 - \cos \Delta \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \omega t \sin \Delta \omega t \right) \frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} \\ &\quad - \frac{2\Omega_E^2 \omega_r^2 \beta_{z0}^2}{\Delta \omega_1^3} \left(1 - \cos \Delta \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \omega_1 t \sin \Delta \omega_1 t \right) \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \\ &\quad + \frac{\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0 \Delta \omega^2 \Delta \omega_1^2} \left(\Delta \omega \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} + \Delta \omega_1 \frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} \right) \{ \beta_{z0} [\cos(\Delta \omega - \Delta \omega_1) t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\cos \Delta\omega_1 t - \cos \Delta\omega t + 1] + \beta_{v_0} [\sin(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t + \sin \Delta\omega_1 t - \sin \Delta\omega t] \} \\
& - \frac{\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0 \Delta\omega \Delta\omega_1} \left\{ \beta_{x_0} \left[-t \left(\frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \right) \sin(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + t \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \sin \Delta\omega_1 t + t \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \sin \Delta\omega t \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \beta_{y_0} \left[t \left(\frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \right) \cos(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + t \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \cos \Delta\omega_1 t - t \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \cos \Delta\omega t \right] \right\}. \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

为得到 $\langle \delta\gamma_2 \rangle$ 与发散度的直接关系, 代入如下恒等关系, $\beta_{x_0} = \frac{v_0}{C} |\sin \theta_0| \cos \chi_0$, $\beta_{y_0} = \frac{v_0}{C} |\sin \theta_0| \sin \chi_0$, $\beta_{z_0} = \sqrt{\beta_{x_0}^2 + \beta_{y_0}^2} = \frac{v_0}{C} |\sin \theta_0|$, 其中 v_0 是入射电子束初始速度; θ_0 是入射电子的发散角度(见图1); χ_0 是初速度矢量 v_0 在 $x-y$ 平面上的投影与 x 轴之间夹角。最后得电子束二阶能量变量与发散角 θ_0 的关系为

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \delta\gamma_2 \rangle = & - \frac{2\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B^2 \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0^2 \Delta\omega^3} \left(1 - \cos \Delta\omega t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta\omega t \sin \Delta\omega t \right) \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \\
& - \frac{\Omega_E^2 \omega_r^2 v_0^2 (1 - \cos 2\theta_0)}{C^2 \Delta\omega_1^3} \left(1 - \cos \Delta\omega_1 t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta\omega_1 t \sin \Delta\omega_1 t \right) \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \\
& + \frac{\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2 v_0 |\sin \theta_0|}{C \gamma_0 \Delta\omega^2 \Delta\omega_1^2} \left(\Delta\omega \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} + \Delta\omega_1 \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \right) \{ \cos \chi_0 [\cos(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t \\
& - \cos \Delta\omega_1 t - \cos \Delta\omega t + 1] + \sin \chi_0 [\sin(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t + \sin \Delta\omega_1 t - \sin \Delta\omega t] \} \\
& - \frac{\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2 v_0 |\sin \theta_0|}{C \gamma_0 \Delta\omega \Delta\omega_1} \left\{ -t \cos \chi_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \right) \sin(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \sin \Delta\omega_1 t - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \sin \Delta\omega t \right] + t \sin \chi_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \right) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \times \cos(\Delta\omega - \Delta\omega_1)t + \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \cos \Delta\omega_1 t - \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \cos \Delta\omega t \right] \right\}. \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

三、发散性对增益的影响

自由电子激光器增益可定义为^[4]

$$G(t) = -\langle \Delta\gamma \rangle m_0 C^2 \rho_e V 4\pi / E_0^2; \quad (22)$$

式中, ρ_e 是相对论电子束的密度; V 为相互作用的空间体积; $\langle \Delta\gamma \rangle = \langle \gamma - \gamma_0 \rangle \doteq \langle \delta\gamma_2 \rangle$ 。把式(21)代入式(22)得

$$G(t) = g_0 (g_1 \xi_1 + g_2 \xi_2 + g_3 \xi_3 + g_4 \xi_4); \quad (23)$$

式中,

$$g_0 = m_0 C^2 \rho_e V 4\pi / E_0^2;$$

$$g_1 = \frac{2\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B^2 \omega_r^2}{\gamma_0^2 \Delta\omega^3} \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma};$$

$$g_2 = \frac{\Omega_E^2 \omega_r^2 v_0^2 (1 - \cos 2\theta_0)}{C^2 \Delta\omega_1^3} \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma};$$

$$g_3 = - \frac{\Omega_E^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2 v_0 |\sin \theta_0|}{C \gamma_0 \Delta\omega^2 \Delta\omega_1^2} \left(\Delta\omega \frac{\partial \Delta\omega_1}{\partial \gamma} + \Delta\omega_1 \frac{\partial \Delta\omega}{\partial \gamma} \right);$$

$$g_4 = \frac{\Omega_B^2 \Omega_B \omega_r^2 v_0 |\sin \theta_0|}{C \gamma_0 \Delta \omega \Delta \omega_1};$$

$$\xi_1 = 1 - \cos \Delta \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \omega t \sin \Delta \omega t;$$

$$\xi_2 = 1 - \cos \Delta \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \omega_1 t \sin \Delta \omega_1 t;$$

$$\xi_3 = \cos \chi_0 [\cos(\Delta \omega - \Delta \omega_1)t - \cos \Delta \omega_1 t - \cos \Delta \omega t + 1] \\ + \sin \chi_0 [\sin(\Delta \omega - \Delta \omega_1)t + \sin \Delta \omega_1 t - \sin \Delta \omega t];$$

$$\xi_4 = -t \cos \chi_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \right) \sin(\Delta \omega - \Delta \omega_1)t \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \sin \Delta \omega_1 t - \frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} \sin \Delta \omega t \right] \\ + t \sin \chi_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \right) \cos(\Delta \omega - \Delta \omega_1)t \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} \cos \Delta \omega_1 t - \frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} \cos \Delta \omega t \right].$$

如果入射的电子束无发散性, 即 $\theta_0 = 0$, 那么 $g_2 = g_3 = g_4 = 0$ 。在小信号增益情况下, 由于 $OB_0 \gg E_0$ 和 $\omega_r \gg Ok_w$, 则有

$$q = \frac{C}{\gamma} \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1 - (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B)^2} \doteq C \left(1 - \frac{1 + \Omega_B^2}{2\gamma} \right); \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} = C(k_r + k_w) \frac{1 + \Omega_B^2}{\gamma^3} \doteq \frac{\omega_r (1 + \Omega_B^2)}{\gamma^3}; \quad (25)$$

所以电子束无发散时自由电子激光器的增益为

$$G = \frac{4e^4 B_0^2 \rho_s (\lambda_w / \lambda_r) \Omega_B^2}{(m_0 \Delta \omega \gamma)^3 C \gamma_0^2} \left(1 - \cos \Delta \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \omega t \sin \Delta \omega t \right). \quad (26)$$

式(26)与通常文献的结果相一致^[4]。

当入射的电子束有一定的发散性时, 则 $\theta_0 \neq 0$, 自由电子激光器的增益由式(23)表示。为便于与无发散性情况比较, 我们先对其中一些参数分析如下:

$$q = C \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 + (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2}{\gamma^2}} = C q_1, \quad (0 < q_1 < 1); \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{C(k_r + k_w) [1 + (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2]}{q_1 \gamma^3} > 0; \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{C k_r [1 + (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2]}{q_1 \gamma^3} > 0; \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} - \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{C k_w [1 + (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2]}{q_1 \gamma^3} > 0; \quad (30)$$

$$\Delta \omega \frac{\partial \Delta \omega_1}{\partial \gamma} + \Delta \omega_1 \frac{\partial \Delta \omega}{\partial \gamma} \\ = \frac{C \omega_r k_w [1 + (2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0 \beta_{10})^2]}{\gamma^3} > 0, \quad (\text{当 } q_1 \rightarrow 1); \quad (31)$$

$$\Delta \omega = (k_r + k_w) q - \omega_r \doteq C k_w > 0; \quad (\text{当 } q_1 \rightarrow 1); \quad (32)$$

$$\Delta \omega_1 = k_r q - \omega_r \doteq C k_r (q_1 - 1) < 0. \quad (33)$$

由以上参数分析可得: 当 $q_1 \rightarrow 1$ 时, 有 $q_1 > 0$, q_2 , q_3 和 $q_4 < 0$; 当 $0 < q_1 < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 有 q_1 和

$q_2 < 0$, 而 q_3 和 $q_4 > 0$; 可见式(23)中 $g_1\xi_1$ 至 $g_4\xi_4$ 几个参量之间不可能同步增加(或减少), 这说明入射电子束有一定发散性时自由电子激光器的增益将降低。因此从提高激光器增益的角度来看, 入射电子束应该是严格的平行电子束。

四、发散角的讨论

由于实际情况中入射电子束总有一定发散性, 自然也就提出自由电子激光器中允许的最大发散角问题。就获得激光振荡来说, 允许的最大发散角原则上应该不致使得激光增益降低到不能满足激光振荡为条件。根据这个原则, 从式(28~31)可以得出, 当

$$(2\Omega_B - \Omega_B + \gamma_0\beta_{10})^2 = 0 \quad (34)$$

时, 激光器增益受发散性的影响降到最低程度, 因此我们认为式(34)可作为限止发散角大小的一个重要条件。由式(34)得限止发散角范围为

$$|\theta_0| \leq \frac{|e|B_0\lambda_W}{m_0\gamma_0v_02\pi} \quad (35)$$

式(35)的物理意义表明, 允许的最大发散角 θ_0 与 Wiggler 场的磁场振幅: 空间周期长度 λ_W 和电子束的初速度 v_0 有密切关系。如果选择 Wiggler 磁场较强, 空间周期较长, 那末式(35)表明, 允许的发散角 θ_0 可相应地大一些。反之对发散角的要求就严格些。对电子束的能量来说, 采用高能量电子束对发散角的要求就高一些。

下述例子可说明, 对 θ_0 要求的数量级, 假定选取 $B_0 = 0.24$ KGS, $\lambda_W < 1 \sim 3$ cm, $\gamma_0 = 100$, $v_0 = C\sqrt{1-\gamma_0^{-2}} \doteq 2.998 \times 10^{10}$ cm/s, 则计算可得 θ_0 为

$$|\theta_0| = 0.12848 \sim 0.38545^\circ$$

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EFFECT OF ELECTRON BEAM DIVERGENCE ON GAIN OF FEL

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ABSTRACT

The effect of divergence of the incident electron beam on the gain of FEL is analysed. In conditions that the laser gains can be obtained, the relations between the maximal allowable divergence angle of incident electron beam and other physical parameters are discussed.