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# Compton 散射下激光等离子体纵波色散特性\*

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**摘要:**应用电子与多光子集团非线性 Compton 散射模型, 研究了 Compton 散射下激光等离子体纵波色散特性. 结果表明:长波支纵色散曲线由解析上的长波、数值计算结果和短波组成, 长波支和短波支纵色散均随相对论正负电子对特征温度的增大而增大, 随 Compton 散射引起的频率的增量的增大而降低, 且单温激光等离子体的色散曲线与散射前的双温等离子体的色散曲线相似.

**关键词:**激光等离子体; 相对论; 纵波色散; 多光子非线性 Compton 散射

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## 0 引言

激光等离子体具有普通等离子体不具备的诸多特性, 如: 质量不等的消失、无不同自然频率尺度等. 1979 年, Mikhailovskii 建立了等离子体色散模型, 给出了其色散关系<sup>[1]</sup>. 1988 年, Robinson 等人发现, 3 阶色散下激光等离子体产生的强朗缪尔湍动后期存在坍塌效应, 产生的强朗缪尔波和离子声波能加速粒子, 并给出了等离子体与高频电磁波的色散关系<sup>[2]</sup>. 2005 年, Nishikawa 等人指出, 强磁场相对论等离子体长波色散特性只适用于弱湍动<sup>[3]</sup>, 并给出了等离子体色散方程及线性波色散的解析解和数值结果<sup>[4-7]</sup>; 2008 年, 刘笑兰等人指出, 强朗缪尔波坍塌过程是沿着能量密度谱由小波数区域向大波数区域转移, 并出现成丝现象<sup>[8]</sup>. 但文献中的研究均未涉及 Compton 散射对等离子体纵波色散的影响. 实验表明, 光强达到  $10^{16}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup> 数量级时, 电子和光子的非线性 Compton 散射开始显现<sup>[9]</sup>. 可见, 散射对纵波色散影响不可忽略.

## 1 激光等离子体的耦合频率

等离子体中的电子和光子发生多光子非线性 Compton 散射时, 散射光子频率为<sup>[10]</sup>

$$\omega_s = \frac{N\omega_0(1+\beta_0 \cos \theta_0)(1-\beta_f \cos \theta'_1)}{\xi^2 + \frac{\xi N \hbar \omega_0}{m_0 c^2} \frac{1+\beta_0 \cos \theta_0}{(1-\cos \theta')^{-1}}} \quad (1)$$

式中  $\xi = |\gamma_0 - \gamma_f| / (\gamma_0 - 1)$  为量度散射非弹性参量;  $\gamma_0 = [1 - (v_0/c)^2]^{-1/2} = (1 - \beta_0^2)^{-1/2}$  和  $\gamma_f = [1 - (v_f/c)^2]^{-1/2} = (1 - \beta_f^2)^{-1/2}$ ,  $v_0$  和  $v_f$ ,  $N$ ,  $m_0$ ,  $\omega_0$ ,  $c$ ,

$h = 2\pi\hbar$  分别为电子散射前后的能量因子、速度、与电子作用光子数、电子静止质量、入射光频、真空光速、普朗克常量;  $\theta_0$  为散射前电子和光子运动方向夹角;  $\theta'_1$  和  $\theta'$  为电子静止系中电子与散射光子运动方向夹角和光子散射角. 若散射与入射光的耦合频率为  $\omega_c = \omega_s - \omega_0$ , 则

$$\omega_c = \omega_0 \left[ \frac{N(1+\beta_0 \cos \theta_0)(1-\beta_f \cos \theta'_1)}{\xi^2 + \frac{\xi N \hbar \omega_0 (1+\beta_0 \cos \theta_0)}{m_0 c^2 (1-\cos \theta')^{-1}}} - 1 \right] \quad (2)$$

因高频耦合脉冲能使激光等离子体的平衡温度  $T_e$  足够高, 其热能  $k_B T_e$  与静止能  $m_0 c^2$  相比拟, 所以会产生明显的相对论效应.

## 2 纵波色散特性

纵波色散可用纵介电张量描述. 因散射引起等离子体介电张量  $\epsilon'_k$ 、电子动量  $\mathbf{p}$  和纵向速度  $v_z$ 、分布函数  $f$ 、介电系数  $\epsilon$  的变化, 设增量分别为  $\Delta\epsilon'_k$ 、 $\Delta\mathbf{p}$  和  $\Delta v_z$ 、 $\Delta f$ 、 $\Delta\epsilon$ , 则耦合纵介电张量  $\epsilon'_{ck}$ 、动量  $\mathbf{p}_c$ 、纵向速度、分布函数  $f_c$ 、介电系数  $\epsilon_c$  分别为  $\epsilon'_{ck} = \epsilon'_k + \Delta\epsilon'_k$ 、 $\mathbf{p}_c = \mathbf{p} + \Delta\mathbf{p}$  和  $v_c = v_z + \Delta v_z$ 、 $f_c = f + \Delta f$ 、 $\epsilon_c = \epsilon + \Delta\epsilon$ , 则  $\epsilon'_{ck}$  为

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon'_{ck} = \epsilon'_k + \Delta\epsilon'_k \approx & \left( 1 + \sum_a \frac{4\pi e^2}{\omega_c} \int d\mathbf{p} \frac{v_z^2}{\omega_c - k v_c + i\epsilon_c} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon_c} \right) + \\ & \left( \sum_a \frac{4\pi e^2}{\omega_c} \int d\Delta\mathbf{p} \frac{2v_z \Delta v_z}{\omega_c - k v_c + i\epsilon_c} \frac{\partial \Delta f}{\partial \epsilon_c} \right) \quad (3) \\ \Delta\epsilon'_k = & \sum_k \frac{4\pi e^2}{\omega_c} \int \left[ \frac{2v_z \Delta v_z}{\omega_c - k v_c + i\epsilon_c} \frac{\partial \Delta f}{\partial \epsilon_c} \right] d\Delta\mathbf{p}_c. \end{aligned}$$

其中忽略了分母中参量变化及  $\Delta^2$  项(以下均如此). 耦合空间动量分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_c(\mathbf{p}_c) = f(\mathbf{p}) + \Delta f(\Delta\mathbf{p}) \approx & \frac{n_0 F}{4\pi(m_0 c)^3} + \\ & \frac{\Delta n_0 F + n_0 \Delta F}{4\pi(m_0 c)^3} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

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式中  $\Delta f \approx (\Delta n_0 F + n_0 \Delta F) / 4\pi (m_0 c)^3$ ;  $F_c = F(u) + \Delta F(u)$  为等离子体耦合归一化函数;  $f(\mathbf{p})$  和  $F(u)$  以及  $\Delta f(\Delta \mathbf{p})$  和  $\Delta F(u)$  为散射前电子动量和归一化函数及其增量,且有

$$F_c^\pm = \frac{\alpha^\pm + \Delta\alpha^\pm}{K_{c2}(\alpha_c^\pm)} e^{-\alpha^\pm \gamma_0} e^{-\alpha^\pm \Delta\gamma_0}, \quad (5)$$

$$F^\pm = \frac{\alpha^\pm}{K_2(\alpha^\pm)} e^{-\alpha^\pm \gamma_0}$$

式中  $\alpha = e^\pm$ ;  $\alpha_c^\pm = \alpha^\pm + \Delta\alpha^\pm$ ,  $\alpha^\pm = m_0 c^2 T_{e^\pm}^{-1}$  和  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = m_0 c^2 / T_{e^\pm} (1/\Delta T_{e^\pm} - 1)$  为电子特征温度,  $T_{e^+}$  和  $T_{e^-}$  及  $\Delta T_{e^+}$  和  $\Delta T_{e^-}$  为散射前电子温度及增量. 定义  $\Delta F^\pm = F_c^\pm - F^\pm$ , 则

$$\Delta F^\pm = \frac{\Delta\alpha^\pm}{K_{c2} \alpha_c^\pm} e^{-\alpha^\pm \gamma_0} (e^{-\alpha^\pm \Delta\gamma_0} - 1) \quad (6)$$

式中  $\gamma_0$  和  $\gamma_c = \gamma_f = \gamma_0 + \Delta\gamma_0$ ,  $\Delta\gamma_0$  分别为散射前后 Lorentz 因子、 $\gamma_0$  的增量;  $k_B$  和  $T_e$  为玻尔兹曼常量和能量单位. 为方便,略去式  $\Delta\alpha^\pm$  中的  $k_B$ , 且  $k_{c2} [4/3(2\alpha)^2] \cdot$

$\int_0^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} e^{-\sqrt{2k\Delta k}} (x^2+a^2+2\alpha\Delta\alpha)^{-1/2} x^4 dx$ . 因

$$\frac{\partial f_c}{\partial \epsilon_c} \approx \frac{n_0}{4\pi(m_0 c)^3} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma_c} \frac{1}{m_0 c^2} + \frac{1}{4\pi(m_0 c)^5} \times$$

$$(\Delta n_0 \frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma_c} + n_0 \frac{\partial \Delta F}{\partial \gamma_c} + \Delta n_0 \frac{\partial \Delta F}{\partial \gamma_c}) \quad (7)$$

式(7)等号右端的第二项为修正项. 令

$$\bar{v}_{cp} = \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p \equiv \frac{\omega_c}{k_c} \approx \frac{\omega_0}{k} + \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{k_c} \quad (8)$$

式中  $\bar{v}_p = \omega_0 / k$ , 增量  $\Delta \bar{v}_p = \Delta\omega_0 / k_c$ ;  $k_c = k + \Delta k$  为耦合激光等离子体波数,  $k$  和  $\Delta k$  为散射前的等离子体波数及其增量. 由此得

$$\epsilon_{ck}^2 \approx 1 - \sum_a \frac{8\pi^2 e^2 c}{\omega_c k} (m_0 c)^3 \int_0^\infty \frac{u^3}{\gamma_c} du - \int_{-1}^+ \frac{x^2 dx}{-1x - \gamma_c \bar{v}_{cp} / u - i\epsilon_c} -$$

$$\sum_a \frac{\pi e^2 c}{\omega_c k (m_0 c)^2} \int_0^\infty du (\Delta n_0 \frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma_c} + n_0 \frac{\partial \Delta F}{\partial \gamma_c} + \Delta n_0 \frac{\partial \Delta F}{\partial \gamma_c}) \cdot$$

$$\int_{-1}^+ \frac{x^2 dx}{-1x - \gamma_c \bar{v}_{cp} / u - i\epsilon_c} \quad (9)$$

式中  $\Delta \epsilon_{ck}^i \approx \sum_a \frac{\pi e^2 c}{\omega_c k (m_0 c)^2} \int_0^\infty du (\Delta n_0 \frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma_c} + n_0 \frac{\partial \Delta F}{\partial \gamma_c} + \Delta n_0 \frac{\partial \Delta F}{\partial \gamma_c}) \int_{-1}^+ \frac{x^2 dx}{-1x - \gamma_c \bar{v}_{cp} / u - i\epsilon_c}$  为散射引起纵色散张

量增量. 由普勒米里公式

$$\frac{1}{z \pm i0} = \frac{1}{z} \mp i\pi \delta(z) \quad (10)$$

可得到激光等离子体的纵介电张量为

$$\epsilon_{cl} = 1 + \sum_a \frac{1}{k^2 d_{e0}^2} \int_0^\infty G_c F_c(u_c) u_c^2 du \approx$$

$$1 + \sum_k \frac{1}{k^2 d_e^2} \int_0^\infty G_c F_c(u_c) u_c^2 du \quad (11)$$

式中  $G_c(u_c) \approx 1 - \frac{\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \gamma_0 \Delta \bar{v}_p}{4u}$ .

$$\ln \left[ \frac{(\bar{v}_p + \frac{u}{\gamma_0})^2 + 2(\bar{v}_p \Delta \bar{v}_p + \frac{\Delta \bar{v}_p u + \bar{v}_p \Delta u}{\gamma_0} + \frac{u \Delta u}{\gamma_0^2})}{(\bar{v}_p - \frac{u}{\gamma_0})^2 + 2(\bar{v}_p \Delta \bar{v}_p - \frac{\Delta \bar{v}_p u + \bar{v}_p \Delta u}{\gamma_0} + \frac{u \Delta u}{\gamma_0^2})} \right] +$$

$$\frac{i\pi \gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \gamma_0 \Delta \bar{v}_p}{2} \theta(1 - \frac{\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p}{u} + \frac{1}{u} (\Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \gamma_0 \Delta \bar{v}_p)); d_{e^\pm} = \frac{1}{2c} \sqrt{\frac{T_{e^\pm} + \Delta T_{e^\pm}}{\pi n_0^\pm}} \text{ 和 } d_e^\pm = \frac{1}{2c} \sqrt{\frac{T_{e^\pm}}{\pi n_0^\pm}}$$

及  $\Delta d_{e^\pm} = \frac{1}{4c} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta T_{e^\pm}}{\pi n_0^\pm}}$  分别为正负电子散射前的德拜半径及其增量;  $u_c = u + \Delta u$ ,  $u$  和  $\Delta u$  分别为电子耦合函数、散射前的函数及其增量. 可见, 散射使  $G_0$  改变. 因  $\eta > 0$  或  $< 0$  时,  $\theta(\eta) = 1$  或  $0$ , 则  $\epsilon_{cl}$  为

$$\epsilon_{cl} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{k^2 d_{e^+}^2} \int_0^\infty G_c F_c^+(u_c) u_c^2 du +$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2 d_{e^-}^2} \int_0^\infty G_c F_c^-(u_c) u_c^2 du \quad (12)$$

由式(12)知, 因  $F_c^\pm$  具有式(5)的指数形式, 故电子对  $\epsilon_{ck}^i$  贡献来自  $\gamma_c$  或  $u_c \sim (\alpha_c^\pm)^{-1}$  的粒子,  $u_c$  和  $\gamma_c$  的特征值关系为

$$1 - \frac{u_c}{\gamma_c} \approx 1 - \frac{u_c}{\gamma_0} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{(1+1/u_c^2)^{1/2}} \approx \frac{1}{2u_c^2} \sim \alpha_c^2 \quad (13)$$

因在极端相对论下  $\alpha_c = m_0 c^2 / T_c \ll 1$ , 有  $u_c / \gamma_0 \sim 1$ , 故  $G_c$  的表达式可简化为

$$G_{c0} = 1 - \frac{\bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p}{4} \times$$

$$\ln \left[ \frac{(\bar{v}_p + 1)^2 + 2\Delta \bar{v}_p (\bar{v}_p + 1) + \Delta u / \gamma_0}{(\bar{v}_p - 1)^2 + 2\Delta \bar{v}_p (\bar{v}_p - 1) + \Delta u / \gamma_0} \right] + \frac{i\pi}{2} (\bar{v}_p +$$

$$\frac{\Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p}{u} \theta(1 - \bar{v}_p - \frac{\Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p}{u} - \Delta \bar{v}_p) \quad (14)$$

## 2.1 长波支纵振荡

长波支  $\bar{v}_p > 1$ ,  $1 - \bar{v}_p - \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p / u - \Delta \bar{v}_p < 0$ ,  $\theta(1 - \bar{v}_p - \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p / u - \Delta \bar{v}_p) = 0$ , 则有

$$G_{c0} = 1 - \frac{\bar{v}_p \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p}{4} \times$$

$$\ln \left[ \frac{(\bar{v}_p + 1)^2 + 2\Delta \bar{v}_p (\bar{v}_p + 1) + \Delta u / \gamma_0}{(\bar{v}_p - 1)^2 + 2\Delta \bar{v}_p (\bar{v}_p - 1) + \Delta u / \gamma_0} \right] \quad (15)$$

由式(12)和(15), 可得到  $\epsilon_{ck}^i$  为

$$\epsilon_{ck}^i = 1 + \frac{G_{c0}}{k^2 d_{e^+}^2} + \frac{G_{c0}}{k^2 d_{e^-}^2} \quad (16)$$

将  $G_{c0}$  的对数展开

$$G_{c0} \approx 1 - (\bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p) \left[ \frac{1}{\bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p} +$$

$$\frac{1}{3(\bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p)^3} + \frac{1}{5(\bar{v}_p + \Delta\gamma_0 \bar{v}_p + \Delta \bar{v}_p)^5} +$$

$$\dots \right] \approx - \frac{1 + \Delta\gamma_0 + \Delta \bar{v}_p / \bar{v}_p}{3 \bar{v}_p^2 (1 + 3\Delta\gamma_0 + 3\Delta \bar{v}_p / \bar{v}_p)}$$

$$\frac{1 + \Delta\gamma_0 + \Delta \bar{v}_p / \bar{v}_p}{5 \bar{v}_p^4 (1 + 2\Delta\gamma_0 + \frac{3\Delta \bar{v}_p}{\bar{v}_p} + 3 \bar{v}_p \Delta\gamma_0)} \quad (17)$$

由式(16)和(17),可得纵色散方程为

$$1 + \left( \frac{1}{k^2 d_{e+}^2} + \frac{1}{k^2 d_{e-}^2} \right) \left[ \frac{1 + \Delta\gamma_0 + \Delta \bar{v}_p / \bar{v}_p}{3 \bar{v}_p^2 (1 + 3\Delta\gamma_0 + \frac{3\Delta \bar{v}_p}{\bar{v}_p})} + \frac{1 + \Delta\gamma_0 + \Delta \bar{v}_p / \bar{v}_p}{5 \bar{v}_p^4 (1 + 2\Delta\gamma_0 + \frac{3\Delta \bar{v}_p}{\bar{v}_p} + 3 \bar{v}_p \Delta\gamma_0)} \right] = 0 \quad (18)$$

$\bar{v}_p \gg 1$  及  $\Delta \bar{v}_p \ll c$  时,  $\Delta\gamma_0 \rightarrow 1$ , 则式(18)为  $1 + (1/k^2 d_{e+}^2 + 1/k^2 d_{e-}^2) (1/6 \bar{v}_p^2) = 0$ , 一级近似解  $\bar{v}_p^2 \approx (6k^2 d_{e+}^2)^{-1} + (6k^2 d_{e-}^2)^{-1}$ , 则有  $\bar{v}_p^4 \approx \bar{v}_p^2 (1/6k^2 d_{e+}^2 + 1/6k^2 d_{e-}^2) + 1/15 \bar{v}_p$ , 即

$$\omega_i^2 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{6} (\alpha^+ + \Delta\alpha^+ + \alpha^- + \Delta\alpha^-) + \frac{1}{15} kc, \quad (\omega_0 \gg kc) \quad (19)$$

令  $\Omega = \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_0}$ ,  $K = \frac{kc}{\omega_0}$ ,  $\bar{v}_{cp} = \frac{\Omega}{K}$ , 则

$$\Omega_i^2 = \frac{1}{6} (\alpha^+ + \Delta\alpha^+ + \alpha^- + \Delta\alpha^-) + \frac{1}{15} K, \Omega \gg K \quad (20)$$

### 2.2 短波支纵振荡

当  $\bar{v}_p \geq 1$ ,  $\Delta\gamma_0 \rightarrow 1$ , 式(18)化为

$$1 - \left( \frac{1}{k^2 d_{e+}^2} + \frac{1}{k^2 d_{e-}^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{3 \bar{v}_p^2} + \frac{1}{5 \bar{v}_p^4} \right) = 0 \quad (21)$$

近似解  $\bar{v}_p^2 \approx (3k^2 d_{e+}^2)^{-1} + (3k^2 d_{e-}^2)^{-1}$ , 则有

$$\omega_i^2 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{3} (\alpha^+ + \Delta\alpha^+ + \alpha^- + \Delta\alpha^-) + \frac{3}{5} k^2 c^2 \quad (\omega_0 \sim kc) \quad (22)$$

采用长波中相同的归一化条件, 则有

$$\Omega_i^2 = \frac{1}{3} (\alpha^+ + \Delta\alpha^+ + \alpha^- + \Delta\alpha^-) + \frac{3}{5} K^2 \quad (\Omega \sim K) \quad (23)$$

### 3 数值模拟

对式(20), 取  $\alpha^\pm = 0.05$  和  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = -0.01$ ,  $\alpha^\pm = 0.1$  和  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = -0.01$ , 每一组数分别对应图 1 中的曲线 1 和 2, 虚线、粗实线和短划线分别为数值解色散曲线、解析色散曲线. 3 段曲线依次为解析长波、数值计算结果和短波. 由此可见, 相对论单温正负电子对的特征温度越大, 纵波振荡频率越高; 频率增量越强, 纵波振荡频率越低.

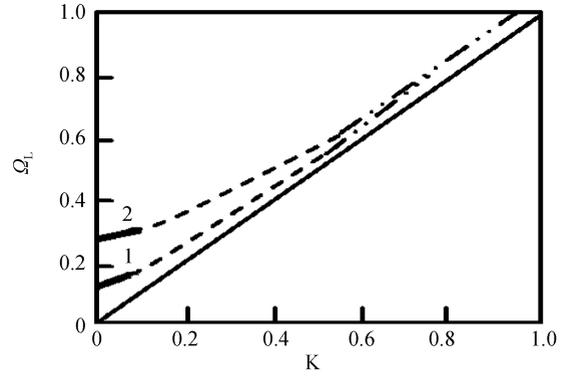


图 1 相对论激光等离子体纵波色散曲线  
Fig. 1 Dispersion curves of longitudinal wave of relativity laser-plasma

对式(23), 取  $\alpha^\pm = 0.05$ ,  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = -0.01$ ;  $\alpha^+ = 0.05$ ,  $\alpha^- = 0.1$ ,  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = -0.01$ ;  $\alpha^+ = 0.05$ ,  $\alpha^- = 0.5$ ,  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = -0.01$ ,  $\Delta\alpha^- = -0.1$ ;  $\alpha^+ = 0.05$ ,  $\alpha^- = 0.8$ ,  $\Delta\alpha^\pm = -0.1$ , 分别对应图 2 中的曲线 1~4. 可见, 双温正负电子特征温度越大, 纵振荡频率增量越大, 纵波振荡频率越低; 散射引起的单(双)温色散曲线恰与散射前的双(单)温色散曲线相似.

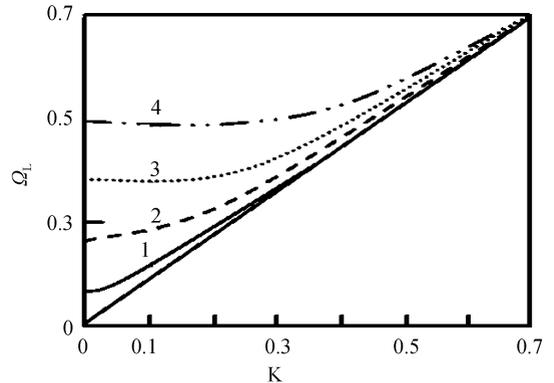


图 2 相对论激光等离子体纵波色散曲线  
Fig. 2 Dispersion curves of longitudinal wave of relativity laser-plasma

### 4 结论

通过研究, 可得出: 1) Compton 散射下的相对论激光等离子体的长波支纵色散曲线分为 3 段, 依次为解析长波、数值计算结果和短波; 2) 长短支纵色散均随正负电子对特征温度的增大而增大, 随散射引起频率增量的增大而降低; 3) 散射下的单温激光等离子体的色散曲线恰与散射前的双温等离子体的色散曲线相似, 而双温等离子体色散曲线恰与散射前的单温等离子体色散曲线相似. 这可能是由于散射使离子频率增量的速率大于电子频率增量的速率, 从而使离子对色散贡献大于电子贡献的缘故.

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## Longitudinal Wave Dispersion Characteristic of Laser-plasma Under Compton Scattering

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**Abstract:** Using the model of multi-photon nonlinear Compton scattering between an electron and a photon-groups, the longitudinal wave dispersion characteristic of the laser-plasma under Compton scattering is studied. The results show that the dispersion curvatures of the long longitudinal wave are formed by the analytic long wave, numerical computing result and short wave. The dispersions of longitudinal wave of the long and short waves are increased with the increase of the characteristic temperatures of the positive and negative relativity electrons, and these dispersions are reduced along with the increase of the frequency increasing number taken place by Compton scattering. The dispersion curvature of the one temperature laser-plasma and the dispersion curvature of the two temperature laser-plasma are similar.

**Key words:** Laser-plasma; Relativity; Longitudinal wave dispersion; Multi-photon nonlinear Compton scattering



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