

Some of the frame transformations are confusing.

2011 Day 1 Q2 (Waves)

a. In lab frame, $\phi \sim e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$, so ϕ is static in frame moving at phase velocity $v_p = \omega/k$.

$$\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \phi = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 \phi + e \phi$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \frac{2e\phi}{m}}$$

$k' \rightarrow \omega/k$

so $v' = v - \frac{3/5 \text{ KE}}{m c}$

$\omega = \omega_0 - \frac{3/5 \text{ KE}}{m c}$

b. $|w| dv = |w_0| n_0 f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0$

$$n = n_0 \int \frac{|w_0|}{|w|} f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0$$

$$= n_0 \int \left(1 + \frac{2e\phi}{m\omega_0^2}\right)^{-1/2} f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0$$

$$n \approx n_0 \int \left(1 - \frac{e\phi}{m\omega_0^2}\right) f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0$$

Poisson equation: $-\nabla^2 \phi = 4\pi e n = 4\pi e (n_i - n_e)$

Assume $n_i = n_0$, FT $\phi \rightarrow k^2 \phi = 4\pi e n_0 \left(1 - \int \left(1 - \frac{e\phi}{m\omega_0^2}\right) f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0\right)$

$$\phi - \frac{4\pi e n_0}{k^2} \left[1 - \int \left(1 - \frac{e\phi}{m\omega_0^2}\right) f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0\right] = 0$$

$$\phi - \frac{4\pi e n_0}{k^2} \left[1 - \int f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0 + \int \frac{e\phi}{m\omega_0^2} f_w(\omega_0) d\omega_0\right] = 0$$

$$1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{k^2} \int \frac{f_w(\omega_0)}{N_0^2} d\omega_0 = 0 \quad \text{where } \omega_0 = v - \frac{3/5 \text{ KE}}{m c}$$

$$1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{k^2} \int \frac{f_0(v)}{(v - \omega/k)^2} dv = 0$$

c. $\frac{1}{(v - \omega/k)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\omega/k}\right)^2 \frac{1}{(1 - kv/\omega)^2} \approx \left(\frac{1}{\omega/k}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2kv}{\omega} + \frac{3(kv)^2}{\omega^2}\right)$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{k^2} \int \frac{f_0(v)}{(v - \omega/k)^2} dv \approx 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{k^2} \left(\frac{k}{\omega}\right)^2 \left[\int f_0(v) dv + \frac{2k}{\omega} \int v f_0(v) dv + \frac{3k^2}{\omega^2} \int v^2 f_0(v) dv\right] = 0$$

$$0 \approx 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \left[\int f_0(v) dv + \frac{2k}{\omega} \int v f_0(v) dv + \frac{3k^2}{\omega^2} \int v^2 f_0(v) dv\right]$$

Assume Maxwellian $f_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} v^{-2} e^{-v^2/4^2}$

$$\rightarrow \omega^2 = \omega_p^2 \left(1 + 3 \frac{k^2 v_{th}^2}{\omega^2}\right)$$