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<td>As Published</td>
<td><a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.85.016404">http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.85.016404</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>American Physical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Final published version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessed</td>
<td>Tue Jun 13 07:03:22 EDT 2017</td>
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<tr>
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Interaction of charged particles with localized electrostatic waves in a magnetized plasma

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(Received 27 May 2011; revised manuscript received 11 November 2011; published 20 January 2012)

Charged particle interaction with localized wave packets in a magnetic field is formulated using the canonical perturbation theory and the Lie transform theory. An electrostatic wave packet characterized by a wide range of group and phase velocities as well as spatial extent along and across the magnetic field is considered. The averaged changes in the momentum along the magnetic field, the angular momentum, and the guiding center position for an ensemble of particles due to their interaction with the wave packet are determined analytically. Both resonant and ponderomotive effects are included. For the case of a Gaussian wave packet, closed-form expressions include the dependency of the ensemble averaged particle momenta and guiding center position variations on wave packet parameters and particle initial conditions. These expressions elucidate the physics of the interaction which is markedly different from the well known case of particle interaction with plane waves and are relevant to a variety of applications ranging from space and astrophysical plasmas to laboratory and fusion plasmas, as well as accelerators and microwave devices.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevE.85.016404 PACS number(s): 52.65.Vv, 52.20.Dq, 52.35.Mw, 05.45.—a

I. INTRODUCTION

The interaction of charged particles with electromagnetic waves under the presence of a magnetic field is a ubiquitous phenomenon in a variety of natural and technological systems. The wave-particle interactions are a common occurrence in astrophysical and space plasmas and also have useful applications in beam physics and accelerators [1], as well as in laboratory and fusion plasmas [2–4]. The charged particles, through their interaction, can collectively exchange energy and momentum with the waves. In accelerators particles gain energy from the electromagnetic fields, while in microwave sources and amplifiers energetic electrons give up some fraction of their energy to waves [5]. In fusion plasmas, radio frequency waves are used to heat the plasma and also to generate currents in plasmas by imparting momentum to particles. In addition to electromagnetic waves, lower hybrid (LH) electrostatic modes can also be used for heating and especially for current drive in fusion plasmas [6]. In general, the waves—either electromagnetic or electrostatic—are not in the form of plane waves. Rather, they are wave packets that are localized in space and could also be of finite duration in time. This is commonly the case in fusion plasmas where the externally applied rf waves have a finite spatial extent, as well as in space plasmas, where LH solitary structures occur [7]. The spatial or temporal extent of the wave pulses could be as small as a few cycles or even subcycles, differing significantly from ordinary adiabatically modulated wave packets. So the wave-particle interaction is a finite transit-time interaction which is qualitatively different from the continuous interaction in the case of a plane wave.

In a uniform, static magnetic field, there are two basic mechanisms by which particles exchange energy and momentum with wave packets: resonant and nonresonant. Consider a Fourier component of a wave packet representing one plane wave of frequency $\omega$ and parallel wave vector $k_\parallel$. By parallel or perpendicular we mean the components of a vector parallel or perpendicular, respectively, to the direction of the imposed magnetic field. For resonant interactions, the parallel velocity of the particle has to be such $v_\parallel = (\omega - n\Omega_e)/k_\parallel$, where $n$ is an integer and $\Omega_e$ is the cyclotron frequency of the particle. Since a wave packet is composed of many plane waves, the resonant interaction occurs only for those particles in the distribution function that satisfy the above condition for any plane wave. On the other hand, the nonresonant interaction is between particles and the envelope of the wave packet and is referred to as the ponderomotive force [8]. The resonant and nonresonant interactions are clearly different. The condition for resonant interaction is satisfied in a restricted domain of the dynamical phase space of the particle. The nonlinear ponderomotive effect depends on the average force seen by a charged particle as it traverses the wave packet and depends on the particle velocity and the spatial profile of electric field of the wave packet [9]. The bulk of the particles is affected by the ponderomotive force due to their interaction with the spatially localized wave packet.

Since wave-particle interactions are of fundamental importance in physics and a paradigm for dynamical chaos in Hamiltonian systems [9], the interaction with spatially or temporally modulated waves has been studied for many different, and special, cases. The motion of particles in the presence of adiabatically varying waves has been studied in [10]. The interaction of particles, moving along the magnetic field, with periodic, spatially localized, static, coherent, electrostatic wave packets has been studied in [11] while the single-pass interaction was discussed in [12,13]. The energy transfer between particles and wave packets has been analytically formulated, in the Born approximation, in [14] as well as in [15]. An extensive study of the ponderomotive force on particles has been carried out for the adiabatic case by Cary and Kaufman [8] and for the nonadiabatic case by Dodin [16].

In this paper, we study the dynamics of charged particles, in a uniform magnetic field, interacting with an electrostatic field localized in space and time. The realm of validity of the widely used electrostatic approximation is that of short-wavelength
plasma modes; for example, LH waves fall into that category. The form of the field is assumed to be quite general with no restrictions on the phase and group velocities of the wave packet. The temporal and spatial extent of the wave packet is arbitrary, except for the requirement that the perpendicular width of the wave packet is much larger than the Larmor radius of the particle. Since we make no adiabatic approximations, the wave packets can range from ordinary slowly modulated wave packets to wave fields that either span few cycles or are subcycle. The main aim of this paper is the study of the finite transit-time interaction effects on the collective particle dynamical behavior.

Our approach is based on a Hamiltonian action-angle formulation with the canonical perturbation method [9] and Lie transform techniques [17] being utilized for the calculation of angle averaged variations of the actions corresponding to the particle parallel and angular momentum as well as its guiding center position. The method naturally couples analytical information on single particle dynamics to the collective particle behavior as described by the aforementioned averaged action variations. The analytical results focus on the dynamical aspects of the finite transit-time interaction and on the dependence of the particle collective behavior on both particle and wave packet characteristics. Therefore, taking advantage of the generality of the results, rather than specifying a particular plasma mode, we present characteristic cases of qualitatively different particle collective behavior. Depending on the specific application aiming at either parallel or angular momentum or guiding center position variation (or a mixture of them), the wave packet characteristics can be chosen appropriately in order to optimize the desired effect. For the case of plasma particles the wave packet parameters are obtained from a self-consistent plasma dispersion relation such as that of LH waves exhibiting a wide range of phase and group velocity values. On the other hand, for the case of a particle beam in a vacuum, as in accelerators or microwave devices, the wave packet parameters are determined simply by the geometry and the wave launching conditions.

II. HAMILTONIAN FORMULATION FOR THE PARTICLE DYNAMICS

The Hamiltonian of a particle with charge \( q \) and mass \( M \), moving in a homogeneous, static, magnetic field \( B = B_0\mathbf{\hat{z}} \) is

\[
H_0 = \frac{1}{2M} \left| p - \frac{q}{c} A_0 \right|^2 ,
\]

where \( A_0(r) = -B_0 y \mathbf{\hat{x}} \) is the vector potential corresponding to the prescribed magnetic field, \( p = (p_x, p_y, p_z) \) is the momentum of the particle with its components written out in Cartesian geometry, and \( c \) is the speed of light. The canonical momenta are \( p_x = M v_x = M \Omega_c y, \quad p_y = M v_y, \) and \( p_z = M v_z \), where \( v = (v_x, v_y, v_z) \) is the velocity of the particle. The Hamiltonian \( H_0 \) describes the motion of a gyrating particle with cyclotron frequency \( \Omega_c = q B_0 / M c \). We transform to the guiding center (gc) variables using the generating function

\[
F_1 = M \Omega_c \left[ \frac{1}{2} (y - Y)^2 \cot \phi - x Y \right] .
\]

The transformed Hamiltonian is

\[
H_0 = \frac{P_z^2}{2M} + P_\phi \Omega_c ,
\]

where \( (P_\phi, P_y, \phi) \), and \( (M \Omega_c, X, Y) \) are the new pairs of canonical coordinates. \( (X, Y, Z) \) are the appropriate Cartesian components of the gc position vector. \( P_\phi \) is the component of the gc momentum along \( B \); \( P_y = M v_y^2 / 2 \Omega_c = (Mc/q) \mu = M \Omega_c \rho^2 / 2 \) is the magnitude of the gc angular momentum; \( \mu = M v_y^2 / 2 \Omega_c \) and \( \rho = v_y / \Omega_c \) are the magnetic moment and Larmor radius, respectively, of the particle; and \( \phi = \tan^{-1}(v_x/v_y) \) is its gyration angle. If we perform another canonical transformation using the generating function \( F_1 = (1/2) M \Omega_c Y^2 \cot \theta \), the Hamiltonian \( H_0 \) in Eq. (3) remains the same, but the gc position, in the plane perpendicular to \( B \), is expressed in terms of polar canonical coordinates \( \mathbf{z} = (J, \theta) \), where \( \mathbf{J} = (P_\phi, P_y, P_\theta) \) and \( \theta = (z, \phi, \theta) \) are the canonical momenta or actions and positions or angles, respectively. The actions \( P_\phi \) and \( P_y \) correspond to momentumlike variables while the action \( P_\theta \) corresponds to a spacelike variable.

We consider the interaction of the charged particle with a spatially localized wave packet described by an electrostatic potential of the form

\[
\Phi = \Phi_0(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{V} t; t) \sin(k \mathbf{r} - \omega t) ,
\]

where \( \mathbf{V} \) is the group velocity of the wave packet. The fast variation within the wave packet is given in terms of the angular frequency \( \omega \) and the wave vector \( \mathbf{k} \). Without loss of generality, we can assume that \( \mathbf{k} = k_x \mathbf{\hat{y}} + k_y \mathbf{\hat{z}} \) is in the \( y-z \) plane. In the form for \( \Phi_0 \), the argument \( \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{V} t \) gives the spatial modulation while the argument \( t \) gives the temporal modulation of the wave packet. This form implies that no significant spreading of the wave packet takes place. The important consequences of spreading wave packets have long been identified experimentally and theoretically [18]. However, the interaction of the particles with the wave packet depends on the transit time of the particles through the wave packet. For a large variety of applications it is realistic to assume that this time is small compared to the characteristic time for the spreading of the wave packet.

The Hamiltonian, in gc coordinates, that includes the interaction of the particle with the electrostatic potential is

\[
H = H_0 + H_1 ,
\]

where

\[
H_1 = \left( \frac{1}{2i} \right) q \Phi_0(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{V} t; t) e^{ik_z z - i \omega t} \times e^{-i k_x R_x} \sin \theta e^{i k_y R_y} + \text{c.c.} .
\]

Since \( H_1 \) is a periodic function of \( \phi \), a Fourier expansion leads to

\[
H_1 = \left( \frac{1}{2i} \right) q \Phi_0(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{V} t; t) e^{i(k_z z - i \omega t)} e^{-i k_x R_x} \sin \theta \times \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^m J_m(k_y \rho) e^{-i m \phi} + \text{c.c.} .
\]
The Hamiltonian $H$ in Eq. (5) with $H_0$ given in Eq. (3) and $H_1$ in Eq. (7) is quite general since we have not specified either the profile of the electrostatic potential or the group velocity of the wave packet. The Hamiltonian $H$ is, in general, nonintegrable and so it is difficult to analytically determine the effect of the wave packet on particles interacting with it. In order to proceed analytically, we study the effect of the wave packet on particles perturbatively with the wave amplitude being the perturbation parameter. We consider the general case where the wave packet propagates obliquely with respect to the magnetic field. In general, the wave packet characteristics, for example, its phase velocity, group velocity, spatial and temporal extent, and amplitude, are given by linear and nonlinear plasma processes. The linear characteristics are governed by the dispersion relation for prescribed plasma parameters. We calculate the average change in the momentum and transverse group position of an ensemble of particles due to their interaction with the wave packet. The particle ensemble is assumed to be a distributed set of initial conditions. We further assume that the Larmor radius of any particle is small compared to the spatial width of the wave packet across $\mathbf{B}$. We do not impose any other restrictions on the form of the wave packet, so that our model applies not only to ordinary wave packets but also to few cycles and subcycle wave packets.

III. CANONICAL PERTURBATION THEORY

We rewrite the Hamiltonian in Eq. (5) as

$$H = H_0 + \epsilon H_1,$$

where $\epsilon$ is a dimensionless ordering parameter. We assume that the wave packet acts perturbatively on the motion of a particle, so $\epsilon$ is used as a perturbation (order-keeping) parameter which, eventually, is set to unity.

The unperturbed particle motion is described by the zero-order Hamiltonian $H_0$ given in Eq. (3). The canonical momenta, or actions, $P_z$ and $P_\phi$ are invariants of the motion, so that the corresponding canonical angles $z$ and $\phi$, respectively, evolve linearly with time. The third set of canonically conjugate variables ($P_\theta, \theta$), corresponding to the transverse gc coordinates, do not appear in $H_0$. So they are both constants of the unperturbed motion. The effect of the wave packet on particles is included in the perturbed Hamiltonian $H_1$, which is a function of all the canonical actions and angles and of time. For an arbitrary wave packet, the complete $H$ is not integrable.

We use the canonical perturbation theory to perturbatively study the effect of the wave packet on the motion of particles interacting with it [9]. The ordering parameter is $\epsilon$, and the general strategy is to construct near-identity canonical transformations $T$ so that, order by order, we can determine the invariants that describe the particle motion. At any order of $\epsilon$, the transformation $T$ leads to a new Hamiltonian $K$ which is a function of the new canonical momenta only. These canonical momenta are the approximate invariants of the motion. The Lie canonical transform formulation results in an explicit form for the generating function. This is in contrast to the mixed-variable generating functions which result in implicit relations between the old and the new canonical variables. The Lie transformations are defined in terms of the operators $T = e^{-\epsilon L}$, where $Lf = [w, f]$, $w$ is the Lie generating function, and $\{, \}$ denotes the Poisson bracket.

In the Lie canonical perturbation scheme, the old Hamiltonian $H$, the new Hamiltonian $K$, the transformation operator $T$, and the Lie generator $w$ are each expressed as a power series in $\epsilon$.

$$X(z,t,\epsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^n X_n(z,t),$$

where $X$ represents any of the variables \{H, K, T, L, w\} [17]. We choose $w_0$ such that $T_0$ is the identity transformation $I$. Then, to second order in $\epsilon$, $T$ and $T^{-1}$ are

$$T = I - \epsilon L_1 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} (L_1^2 - L_2),$$

and

$$T^{-1} = I + \epsilon L_1 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} (L_1^2 + L_2).$$

The corresponding generating functions $w_{1,2}$ are obtained from

$$\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t} + [w_1, H_0] = K_1 - H_1,$$

and

$$\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t} + [w_2, H_0] = 2K_2 - L_1 (K_1 + H_1).$$

The left-hand sides of Eqs. (12) and (13) are the total time derivatives of $w_1$ and $w_2$ along the unperturbed orbits given by $H_0$. Consequently, they are determined by integrating the right-hand sides along these orbits $H_0$. The new Hamiltonians $K_1$ and $K_2$ are arbitrary and can be chosen to be either functions of the new actions or constants. Clearly, the latter is a convenient choice. Thus, in Eq. (12), we set $K_1 = 0$ and solve for $w_1$,

$$w_1 = - \int H_1 (J, \theta, s) ds,$$

with the integral being along the unperturbed orbits

$$J = \text{const.},$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega t,$$

where $\omega = \partial H_0 / \partial J = (P_z / M \Omega_z, 0)$ is a vector composed of the unperturbed frequencies for the three degrees of freedom. At second order in $\epsilon$, we can also set $K_2 = 0$ in Eq. (13), and, similarly, solve for $w_2$. However, as we show below, there is no need to have an explicit form for $w_2$ in our calculations.

IV. AVERAGED ACTION VARIATIONS

The time evolution, from an initial time $t_0$ to time $t$, of any well-behaved function of phase space coordinates $f(\mathbf{z})$ is given by $f(\mathbf{z}(t; t_0)) = S_H(t; t_0) f(\mathbf{z}_0)$ where $\mathbf{z}_0 = (z(t_0; t_0), 0)$ and $S_H(t; t_0)$ is the time evolution operator corresponding to $H$. The derivation of $S_H(t; t_0)$ is equivalent to solving the equations of motion which, in general, is not possible for the nonintegrable system in Eq. (8). However, the Lie perturbation theory can be used to determine a transformation to a new set of canonical variables $\mathbf{z}' = (\mathbf{J}', \mathbf{\theta}')$ with the corresponding Hamiltonian $K$ having a simpler evolution operator $S_K(t; t_0)$. This is the case when $K$ is chosen to be a function of the
the angle is given by a Gaussian with its width being $\pi/2$ at $t = 0$.) The initial wave function is a superposition of the angular variable $\theta$ and the linear variable $z$. The evolution of $f(z)$ is governed by the equation $i\partial_t f(z) = -z^2 f(z) + 2i\nu f(z)$, where $\nu$ is a constant.

We define the ensemble average of any dynamical variable $\xi$ as

$$\langle \xi \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2L}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \ f(z, \theta, \phi),$$

where the initial conditions of the particles are uniformly distributed in $z$, $\theta$, and $\phi$ over the ranges indicated by the limits of the integrals, and $L$ is a normalizing length along the $z$ direction which will be determined later. From Eqs. (7), (12), and (13) we find, upon integrating by parts, that

$$\langle L_n P_\ell \rangle = \langle w_n, P_\ell \rangle = 0, \quad n = 1, 2.$$

This follows from the fact that $w_{1,2}$ are periodic in $\phi$ and $\theta$ and vanish as $z \to \pm \infty$. Thus, upon ensemble averaging, only the third term in the right-hand side of Eq. (20) is nonzero, so that

$$\langle \delta P_\ell \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial P_\ell} \left( \left( \frac{\partial w_{1,2}}{\partial \epsilon} \right)^2 \right).$$

The averaged variation of the actions of the particles, due to a complete interaction with the wave packet, is obtained from Eq. (23) in the limit $w_{1,2} \to -\infty$, $t \to +\infty$, and vanishes as $z \to \pm \infty$. Thus, upon ensemble averaging, only the third term in the right-hand side of Eq. (20) is nonzero, so that

$$\langle \delta P_\ell \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial P_\ell} \left( \left( \frac{\partial w_{1,2}}{\partial \epsilon} \right)^2 \right).$$

The analytical results for a Gaussian wave profile

We apply the general formalism developed above to study the interaction of particles with a Gaussian wave packet,

$$\Phi_0(x, y, z; t) = \Phi_0 e^{-\left(\frac{\xi^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{\theta^2} \right)} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}},$$

where $\alpha$ and $\theta$ are the perpendicular and parallel spatial widths, respectively, and $\Phi_0$ is a measure of the temporal duration of the wave packet, and $F$ is its maximum amplitude. Substituting Eq. (24) in Eq. (7) and using Eq. (14) we obtain

$$w_1 = -q F \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2i}} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2\alpha^2}} e^{-t^2 R_x T^{-1} T^2 - i\Omega t \cdot \epsilon} e^{i\phi} + c.c.,$$

where

$$T^{-1} = \left( \frac{V_x}{a_\perp}, \frac{V_y}{a_\perp}, \frac{V_z - P_\parallel / M}{a_\parallel} \right),$$

and $V = (V_x, V_y, V_z)$ is the group velocity of the wave packet. The components of $T^{-1}$ correspond to the inverse transit times of the particle through the wave packet along each direction. The transit time vector $T$ is not to be confused with the Lie operator $T$. The autocorrelation time of the wave packet as seen by the particles, is given by

$$\tau^2 = |T^{-1}|^2 + a_t^2,$$

where $\tau$ is a measure of the effective interaction time which takes into account both the transit time of the particle through the wave packet and the finite duration of the wave packet. We have also defined

$$\Omega_m = \Omega_m + \omega - m \Omega_c.$$

and

$$G_m(t) = \frac{1}{\tau^2} \left[ 1 + \text{erf} \left( \frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{1}{2} (2R \cdot T^{-1} + i\Omega_m) \right) \right].$$

For $\Omega_m = 0$, Eq. (29) gives the resonance condition between the particle and the fast oscillations within the wave packet. Equation (30) is the time dependence of the transient particle dynamics during its interaction with the wave packet. Note that $\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} G_m(t) = 1$.

The first exponential term in Eq. (25) depends on the finite time duration of the wave packet. It approaches unity for wave packets which persist for long times ($\alpha_t \to \infty$). Its effect is increased as $\alpha_t$ decreases, revealing the fact that particles with small $|R|$ will have a significant interaction with the wave packet during the time that its amplitude is nonzero. The second exponential term in Eq. (25) reflects the dependence of the interaction on the angle between the group velocity of the wave packet and the particle gc position, as it is to be expected for scattering-like interaction. The dependence on the angle is given by a Gaussian with its width being
determined by the effective duration of the interaction $\tau$. The third exponential term Eq. (25) depends on $\Omega_m$ and signifies the resonant character of the interaction. When $k_1 \neq 0$, the effect of the interaction is localized in phase space to regions around $\Omega_m / |k| = 0$. These are the Doppler-shifted resonances with harmonics of $\Omega_m$. The width of the area in phase space depends on $\tau$. The limit as $\tau$ goes to infinity corresponds to an interaction with plane waves having discrete spectra. The exponential terms are then replaced, as expected, by the Dirac $\delta$ functions. We must emphasize that the interaction with wave packets of finite spatial and temporal extent properly accounts for the finite transit-time interaction and, furthermore, removes singularities in the vicinity of gyro resonances which plague the interaction with plane waves. The first order generating function $u_1$ includes all the essential information about the interaction of particles with wave packets.

By substituting $u_1$, as given from Eq. (25), in Eq. (23), we obtain quantitative results for the averaged momentum variations $\langle \delta P_\ell \rangle$ ($\ell = \sigma, \phi$ or $\theta$) which are accurate to second order in $\epsilon$. Averaging over $\sigma$ according to Eq. (21) involves integrating the first and second exponential terms of Eq. (25) which have a Gaussian dependence on $z$. This results in the appearance of a scaling factor related to the width in $z$ of this Gaussian which can be chosen as the normalization length $L_z$ in Eq. (21),

$$L_z = \frac{1}{2\tau \sqrt{\frac{a_{\perp}^2}{a_{\parallel}^2} + |R \times T^{-1}|^2}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{\frac{v_z^2 + v_{\perp}^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_1^2}}}.$$  

(31)

This normalization length directly reflects the physical fact that only a finite portion of the particles with initial positions along the $z$ direction actually interact with the localized wave packet due to either its finite time duration ($a_1 \neq \infty$) or its nonzero perpendicular group velocity ($V_{z, V_\perp} \neq 0$).

Before discussing the results obtained from our perturbation analysis, it is useful to relate our theory to previous studies on nonlinear wave-particle interactions. The case of a plane wave corresponds to a wave packet having infinite time duration ($a_1$) and spatial width ($a_{\perp, a_0}$) and has been studied for perpendicular ($k_\parallel = 0$) and for oblique propagation ($k_1 \neq 0$) of the electrostatic wave [2]. The cases of perpendicular and oblique propagation correspond to qualitatively different dynamics since, for the former, the resonance condition does not depend on the particle momentum. This corresponds to an intrinsic degeneracy of the Hamiltonian system [9].

When $k_1 \neq 0$, the phase space of those particles is strongly affected by the wave for which the resonance condition is fulfilled. For a multiple number of plane waves, forming a wave packet with a discrete spectrum, the analysis is similar to that of one plane wave [3] with the spectral components of the wave packet determining the resonant parts of phase space. For parallel propagation ($k_\perp = 0$) of the wave, the interaction with a particle is along the direction of the magnetic field and independent of the gyration of the particle. The resonance condition is given by $v_z = \omega / k_1$ and the wave strongly affects those particles whose velocities are equal to the phase velocity of the wave along the magnetic field. For this case, particle interaction with a spatially localized wave packet has been studied [13]. Localized wave packets with a compact support, so that $\lim_{|\tau| \to \infty} \Phi_0 = 0$ have a continuous spectrum which is centered around the wave vector $k$ and the resonance condition does not lead to a discrete set of momenta in the dynamical phase space. The collective effects of transit-time interactions on the wave-particle energy and momentum transfer have been studied analytically for a particular set of wave packets that have continuous spectra [14,15]. These studies are special cases of the more general particle interaction with wave packets described in this paper.

In the following, we investigate the dependence of the averaged variations of particle transverse position ($P_{\theta}$), parallel momentum ($P_z$), and the angular momentum ($P_\phi$) on parameters describing the wave packet. We normalize the various parameters as follows: Time is expressed in units of $1/\Omega_z$, distances in units of $1/|k|$, speeds in units of $\Omega_z/|k|$, and the amplitude of the wave potential $F$ in units of $q|k|^2/(M\Omega_z^2)$. We assume that, initially, all particles have $P_\phi = 0$ so that they can actually be approached by the wave packet. For larger values of $P_{\theta}$, from the first and the second exponential term in Eq. (25), the strength of the particle interaction with the wave packet is weaker. We are primarily interested in the effect of a spatially localized wave packet so we consider long duration times and set $a_1 = 10^5$. In all cases, for a complete interaction of the particles with the wave packet, the limit $w_1^{\infty} = \lim_{t \to \infty} w_1$ is applied to Eq. (25) and substituted in Eq. (23). From these equations it is evident that all variations are proportional to the square of $F$, which has the dimensions of an action (energy $\times$ time), so that the normalized variations are defined as

$$\Delta P_\ell \equiv \frac{\langle \delta P_\ell \rangle}{(F)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad \ell = \sigma, \phi, \theta.$$  

(32)

Moreover, the amplitude $F$ of the wave packet is normalized with respect to its spatial extent as $F = (\pi^{3/2}a_1^2a_0^4)^{-1}$.

For $k_\parallel = 0$, that is, a wave packet with just a parallel phase velocity, $\Delta P_\phi = 0$. In Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) we plot $\Delta P_z$ as a function of $P_z$ for various parameters. The variation of $\Delta P_z$ is significant around $P_z = 1$, which corresponds to the resonance condition $\Omega_z = k_1 P_z / M = \omega$. The width in $P_z$ around $P_z = 1$ where the variation is significant, depends on the spatial width of the wave packet along the magnetic field ($a_1$). Comparing Figs. 1(a) and 1(b), we note that a smaller $a_1$ leads to a broader interaction region in $P_z$. However, as

![FIG. 1. (Color online) Parallel momentum variation for the case of a wave packet with phase velocity parallel to the magnetic field ($k_\perp = 0$). The wave packet parameters are $k_1 = 1, \omega = 1, V_\perp = V_z = 0, V_\parallel = 0$ (red, solid line), 0.5 (green, dashed line), $a_\perp = 100, a_1 = 10^5$. (a) $a_1 = 100$; (b) $a_1 = 10$.](a) (b)
the parallel group velocity \( V_\parallel \) is increased the magnitude of
the variation in \( \Delta P_z \) increases. For narrower wave packets,
with \( a_\perp \) being small, the profile of \( \Delta P_z \) is asymmetric with
respect to the exact resonance value \( P_z = 1 \). Narrow wave
packets have a few periods of the oscillating wave. The
asymmetry with respect to \( P_z = 1 \) indicates that the interaction
between particles with parallel velocities greater than the phase
velocity of the wave packet is different from that of particles
with parallel velocities smaller than the phase velocity. From
Eqs. (28) and (27) we note that for larger \( a_z \), the dependence
on \( V_\parallel - P_\parallel /M \) weakens, so that in Eq. (25) the exponential term
\( \exp(-\tau^2\Omega_m^2/4) \) depends on \( P_z \) through \( \Omega_m \) only. This gives
a symmetric profile around \( P_z = 1 \). In contrast, for a narrower
wave packet the dependence on \( P_z \) through \( V_\parallel - P_\parallel /M \) in
Eq. (28) cannot be ignored. Then the exponential term depends
on \( P_z \) through both \( \Omega_m \) and \( \tau \) leading to an asymmetry around
\( P_z = 1 \).

Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show the variation \( \Delta P_\theta \) as a function of
\( P_z \). Since \( P_\theta = (M\Omega_m/2)R_{gc}^2 \) the ensemble averaged
transverse position of the gc, \( R_{gc} \), can be deduced from these
figures. The transverse drift of the gc requires that the
perpendicular group velocity of the wave packet be nonzero.
In comparison with \( \Delta P_z \) (as shown in Fig. 1), for the same
wave packet parameters, \( \Delta P_\theta \) is smaller by at least two orders
of magnitude. This is due to the fact that the underlying
mechanisms of the two variations are essentially different: The
parallel momentum variation, when \( k_\parallel \) is nonzero, corresponds
to a resonant effect that would take place whether the wave
is localized or not, while the gc position variation effect
depends on the transverse localization of the wave packet and
increases with decreasing \( a_\perp \).

The variations \( \Delta P_\phi \), \( \Delta P_\parallel \), and \( \Delta P_\theta \) as functions of \( P_z \) for
a wave packet with \( k_\parallel = 0 \) are shown in Fig. 3. The resonance
condition \( \Omega_m = \omega + m\Omega_c = 0 \) is independent of \( P_z \). So the
variation of \( \Delta P_\phi \), \( \Delta P_\parallel \), and \( \Delta P_\theta \) with \( P_z \) is through the first
and second exponential terms in Eq. (25) taking into account
and depending strongly on the finite spatial width and temporal
duration of the wave packet. Note that these variations would
be independent of \( P_z \) for the case of an infinite wave spatial
extent, as in the case of a plane wave. While for a wave packet
with phase velocity along the magnetic field we have \( \Delta P_\phi = 0 \),
the variation in \( \Delta P_\theta \) for a wave packet with perpendicular
phase velocity is due to the cyclotron resonance. On the other
hand, the variation in \( \Delta P_\parallel \) is a result of the ponderomotive
force, and it would be zero for the case of a plane wave.
Figures 3(a)–3(c) correspond to the case where the frequency
of the wave packet is not exactly resonant with the cyclotron

\[
\Delta P_z = k_z (1 + \frac{\Omega_m^2}{\omega^2}) \exp(-\tau^2\Omega_m^2/4)
\]

\[
\Delta P_\theta = \frac{M\Omega_m}{2} R_{gc}^2 \exp(-\tau^2\Omega_m^2/4)
\]

\[
\Delta P_\phi = M\Omega_m R_{gc}^2 \exp(-\tau^2\Omega_m^2/4)
\]

Fig. 2. (Color online) Guiding center position variation for the
case of a wave packet with phase velocity parallel to the magnetic
field \( (k_\perp = 0) \). The wave packet parameters are \( k_\parallel = 1 \), \( \omega = 1 \), \( V_\parallel = V_\perp = 0 \), \( a_z = 0.1 \) (red, solid line), \( 0.3 \) (green, dashed line), \( a_\perp = 100 \),odel, \( a_\perp = 10 \).

Fig. 3. (Color online) Angular/parallel momentum and gc position variations for the case of a wave packet with phase velocity perpendicular
to the magnetic field \( (k_\perp = 0) \) for particles having \( P_\parallel = 0.5 \) (red, solid lines) and \( P_\parallel = 2 \) (green, dashed lines). The wave packet parameters are \( k_\parallel = 1 \), \( V_\parallel = V_\perp = V_\parallel = 0 \), \( a_z = 100 \), \( a_\perp = 100 \), \( a_\parallel = 10^3 \). (a)–(c) \( \omega = 1.1 \); (d),(e),(f) \( \omega = 1 \).
The interaction of charged particles with a wave packet having an oblique direction of phase velocity is shown in Fig. 4. The variations in $\Delta P_{\phi}$, $\Delta P_z$, and $\Delta P_{\theta}$ with $P_z$ are sensitive to the initial value of $P_{\phi}$ of the particles. For narrower wave packets, the neighboring resonances can overlap, leading to a broader profile. This is evident in Figs. 4(d)–4(f). In all cases, very narrow resonances appear in the vicinity of $P_z = 0$ (shown out of scale in the plots in Fig. 4). Figure 5 shows the variation of $\Delta P_{\phi}$, $\Delta P_z$, and $\Delta P_{\theta}$ with $P_z$ in a narrow range around $P_z = 0$. The interesting behavior and the large amplitude variations in the narrow range of $P_z$ displayed in Fig. 5, show the strength of the fundamental interaction between particles and wave packets when the frequency ($\omega \neq 1$). Comparing these with the results shown in Figs. 3(d)–3(f) for the exactly resonant wave frequency, we note that, apart from some form differences in the variations of $\Delta P_{\phi}$ and $\Delta P_z$ with $P_z$, the most significant differences are between the parallel momentum variations $\Delta P_z$ [Figs. 3(b) and 3(e)]. As the wave frequency becomes closer to the exact resonant value $\Delta P_z$ becomes higher and narrower in $P_z$, due to the exponential dependence on $P_z$ provided by the term $\exp(-\tau^2\Omega_1^2/4)$ in Eq. (25). In this case the mismatch between the wave frequency and the gyrofrequency determines the range of $P_z$ for which the variation $\Delta P_z$ is significant. The maximum values of $\Delta P_z$ in the resonant case decrease rapidly with increasing perpendicular group velocity and/or parallel spatial width of the wave packet. All three variations in the resonance and off-resonance cases depend on the initial values of $P_{\phi}$ (related to the Larmor radius) for the particles, which is the common case whenever $k_{\parallel} \neq 0$.

![Graphs showing variations in $\Delta P_{\phi}$, $\Delta P_z$, and $\Delta P_{\theta}$ with $P_z$.](image_url)
velocity of the particles matches the group velocity of the wave packet; that is, particles are stationary in the frame moving with the group velocity \( \mathbf{v}_g = MV_z \). Such particles interact with the wave packet for the duration time \( \alpha_t \). The third exponential term in Eq. (25) is maximum when \( k_z v_z - \omega - m\Omega_0 = 0 \) so that these particles feel a wave that has constant amplitude and phase. This type of interaction is important not only due to the large values of parallel momentum variation \( \Delta P_z \) [two orders of magnitude larger than the other resonances shown in Fig. 4(b)] but also due to its strong localization with respect to particle initial parallel momentum \( P_z \). However, in a given distribution function, the density of such particles is usually small.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have developed a general formulation for the interaction of charged particles with an electrostatic wave packet in a magnetic field. The magnetic field is assumed to be uniform and stationary and the wave packet propagates at any arbitrary angle to the magnetic field. The Larmor radius of the particles is assumed to be small compared to the spatial dimensions of the wave packet. The change in ensemble averaged transverse gc position, parallel momentum, and angular momentum of the particles is determined using Lie transform canonical perturbation theory. The formalism includes resonant and nonresonant wave-particle interactions. The resonant interaction is between harmonics of the cyclotron frequency of the particles and the Doppler-shifted frequency of the rapid oscillations within the wave packet. The nonresonant interaction is due to the ponderomotive force which arises from the finite spatial extent of the wave packet. The general formalism allows for wave packets with a wide range of phase and group velocities as well as spatial widths.

The formalism is applied to a Gaussian wave packet in order to provide closed-form expressions elucidating the physics of the interaction. These expressions include all the essential features of the interaction in terms of the ensemble averaged particle momenta and gc position variations as well as their dependencies on wave packet parameters and particle initial conditions. The effect of the finite spatial and temporal width of the wave packets are taken into account through parameters such as the effective duration of the interaction. The latter corresponds to the autocorrelation time of the wave packet as seen by the particles and determines the width of the resonance in the momentum space. The effect of nonzero group velocity of the wave packet is also included in these expressions taking into account the scattering character of the interaction. Characteristic cases have been considered for the study of particle momentum and spatial transport across the magnetic field showing marked differences with the well known case of particle interaction with plane waves. The respective results are relevant to a variety of plasmas ranging from laboratory fusion plasmas to space and astrophysical plasmas, as well as to applications related to accelerators and microwave devices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been supported by the European Fusion Program (Association EURATOM-Hellenic Republic), the Hellenic General Secretariat of Research and Technology, and by US Department of Energy Grant No. DE-FG02-91ER-54109.