

重叠的环形电场和非均匀磁场质谱分析器的离子光学性质及其二级象差*

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提 要

本文讨论了由环形电场和非均匀磁场形成的重叠场的离子光学问题。运用变分原理(费马原理)给出离子轨迹方程,分析了这种普遍的重叠场作为质谱分析器的离子光学性质及其二级象差。本文的结果和公式对于文献上关于二级象差的理论作了进一步的概括与推广,因而具有普遍性。这对于设计与研究重叠场质谱分析器具有一定的意义。

引 言

静电场分析器(包括圆柱电场和环形电场)以及磁场分析器(包括均匀磁场和非均匀磁场)的离子光学性质和二级、三级离子光学象差在文献上已作了深入的研究并得出了普遍的公式^[1-6]。

近来松田久等人^[7,8]采用重叠的环形电场与均匀磁场作为质谱分析器,并得到了初步的实际应用。

因此,本文讨论了普遍的重叠场(由环形电场和非均匀磁场所形成),并运用变分原理(费马原理)得出了离子轨迹方程,分析了这种重叠场质谱分析器的离子光学性质及其二级象差。我们所得的结果与公式对于文献上关于二级象差的理论作了进一步的概括与推广,因而具有普遍性。这对于设计与研究重叠场质谱分析器具有一定的意义。

一、普遍的重叠场及其变分函数

设以环形电场和非均匀磁场形成的重叠场作为一种可能的质谱分析器,在重叠场中离子运动的主轨迹是曲率半径为 a 的圆弧,围绕主轨迹的旁轴轨迹用无量纲的局部坐标 (ρ, ζ, φ) 表示。它们与圆柱坐标系 (r, z, φ) 的关系如下:

$$\rho = (r - a)/a, \quad \zeta = z/a, \quad \varphi = \varphi, \quad (1.1)$$

式中 ρ 是径向, ζ 是轴向, φ 是方位角方向的坐标。假设环形电容器的轴线以及非均匀磁场磁极轴线与 z 轴一致,且 $\rho, \zeta \ll 1$ 。

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环形电场中电位 $\varphi_*(\rho, \zeta)$ 的级数展开式为^[5,6]

$$\varphi_*(\rho, \zeta) = U - aE_0 \left\{ \rho - \frac{1}{2}(1+c)\rho^2 + \frac{c}{2}\zeta^2 + \frac{\rho^3}{3} \left(1 + \frac{c+c_1}{2} \right) - \frac{c_1}{2}\rho\zeta^2 + \dots \right\}, \quad (1.2)$$

式中

$$c = \frac{a}{R_c} \Big|_{\rho=\zeta=0}, \quad c_1 = c + c^2(1 + R'_c), \quad R'_c = \frac{dR_c}{dr} \Big|_{\rho=\zeta=0}. \quad (1.3)$$

这里 U, E_0 分别是主轨迹上的加速电压值(对应于离子能量)和电场强度; c, R'_c 分别是主轨迹上等位面的子午曲率及曲率半径的微商, 它们是表征环形电场性质的特征常数. 显然, 当 $c = c_1 = 0$ 时过渡为圆柱电场, 当 $c = c_1/3 = 1$ 时过渡为球形电场.

非均匀磁场中磁矢位方位角分量 $A_\varphi(\rho, \zeta)$ 的级数展开式为^[4,6]

$$A_\varphi(\rho, \zeta) = \frac{1}{2} aB_0 \left\{ 1 + \rho + n_1\rho^2 - n_1\zeta^2 + \frac{1}{3}(2n_2 - n_1)\rho^3 - 2n_2\rho\zeta^2 + \dots \right\}, \quad (1.4)$$

式中

$$n_1 = -\frac{a}{R_m}, \quad n_2 = \left(\frac{a}{R_m} \right)^2. \quad (1.5)$$

以上 B_0 是主轨迹上的磁场强度, R_m 是从 $r = a$ 的主轨迹圆到上、下磁极锥面交线圆所对应的径向距离. n_1, n_2 是表征磁场非均匀性的特征常数^[6]. 显然, 当 $n_1 = n_2 = 0$ 时过渡为均匀磁场.

现在限于讨论二级离子轨迹及其象差, 所以电场、磁场展开式中只取到三级项, 假设单独存在环形电场时, 平均能量为 $mv_0^2/2$, 电荷为 e 的离子轨迹曲率半径为 a_e , 则有

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{a_e} = eE_0. \quad (1.6)$$

再设单独存在非均匀磁场时, 平均动量为 mv_0 , 电荷为 e 的离子轨迹的曲率半径为 a_m , 则有

$$\frac{mv_0}{a_m} = eB_0. \quad (1.7)$$

再设离子的速度分散为 β , 即

$$v = v_0(1 + \beta) \quad (\beta \ll 1).$$

相应的能量分散和动量分散为

$$eU = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} mv_0^2(1 + \beta)^2, \quad (1.8)$$

$$mv = mv_0(1 + \beta). \quad (1.9)$$

显然, 同时存在环形电场和非均匀磁场的重叠场中, 对于主轨迹有以下条件:

$$\frac{a}{a_e} + \frac{a}{a_m} = 1. \quad (1.10)$$

引进简写符号

$$p = \frac{a}{a_m}, \quad q = \frac{a}{a_e}, \quad (1.11)$$

$$p + q = 1. \quad (1.12)$$

可见,当 $a = a_c$, $q = 1$, $p = 0$ 时重叠场即过渡为环形电场;当 $a = a_m$, $p = 1$, $q = 0$ 时重叠场即过渡为非均匀磁场.

根据费马原理,在重叠场中离子轨迹可由以下变分问题的极值条件来求得:

$$\int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} F d\varphi \rightarrow \text{极值}, \quad (1.13)$$

其中变分函数 F 为^[9]

$$F = \left\{ \frac{\varphi_*(\rho, \zeta)}{U} [(1 + \rho)^2 + \rho'^2 + \zeta'^2] \right\}^{1/2} - \sqrt{\frac{e}{2mU}} (1 + \rho) A_{\varphi}(\rho, \zeta), \quad (1.14)$$

式中撇号是对于 φ 求微商.

将电位 (1.2) 式、磁矢位 (1.4) 式代入上式即得

$$\begin{aligned} F = & \left\{ 1 - 2(1 + \beta)^{-2} q \left[\rho - \frac{1}{2} (1 + c) \rho^2 + \frac{c}{2} \zeta^2 + \frac{\rho^3}{3} \left(1 + \frac{c + c_1}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{c_1}{2} \rho \zeta^2 + \dots \right] \right\}^{1/2} \left\{ (1 + \rho)^2 + \rho'^2 + \zeta'^2 \right\}^{1/2} \\ & - \frac{p}{2} (1 + \beta)^{-1} (1 + \rho) \left\{ 1 + \rho + n_1 \rho^2 - n_1 \zeta^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{3} (2n_2 - n_1) \rho^3 - 2n_2 \rho \zeta^2 + \dots \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

不难将 F 展开为 ρ, ζ 的幂级数^[9]

$$\begin{aligned} F = & F_{00} + F_{10}\rho + F_{20}\rho^2 + F_{02}\zeta^2 + g_1(\rho'^2 + \zeta'^2) + F_{30}\rho^3 + F_{12}\rho\zeta^2 \\ & + g_2\rho(\rho'^2 + \zeta'^2) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$

由于环形电场和非均匀磁场具有镜象对称性,所以上式中不出现 ζ 的奇次幂项. 当限于讨论二级离子轨迹及其象差时,变分函数展开式只需取到三级项.

若将 (1.15) 式展开,并利用 (1.11), (1.12) 式,经过繁复的计算可以得到所有的 F_{ij} 等系数.

$$\begin{aligned} F_{00} &= 1 - \frac{p}{2} (1 + \beta)^{-1}, \\ F_{10} &= (1 + q)\beta - (1 + 2q)\beta^2, \\ F_{20} &= -\frac{1}{2} \{ [1 - qc + q^2 + pn_1] - \beta[1 + q - 2qc + 4q^2 + pn_1] \}, \\ F_{02} &= -\frac{1}{2} \{ (qc - pn_1) - \beta(2qc - pn_1) \}, \\ F_{30} &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{q}{2} (1 + 2c - c_1 + 3qc - 3q^2) - p(n_1 + n_2) \right\}, \\ F_{12} &= \frac{1}{2} \{ q(c_1 - c - qc) + p(n_1 + 2n_2) \}, \\ g_1 &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad g_2 = -\frac{1}{2} (1 + q). \end{aligned} \quad (1.17)$$

二、离子轨迹方程及其求解

现在将变分函数 F 代入欧拉-拉格朗日方程得到离子轨迹方程

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho'} \right) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho} = 0, \quad \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \zeta'} \right) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \zeta} = 0. \quad (2.1)$$

现将一级项留在等号左边, 二级项移至右边. 于是上式化为

$$\rho'' + \kappa_r^2 (\rho - \delta) = G_\rho(\varphi), \quad (2.2)$$

$$\zeta'' + \kappa_z^2 \zeta = G_\zeta(\varphi), \quad (2.3)$$

式中

$$\kappa_r^2 = 1 - qc + q^2 + pn_1,$$

$$\kappa_z^2 = qc - pn_1, \quad \delta = (1 + q)\beta/\kappa_r^2. \quad (2.4)$$

在忽略二级项 $G_\rho(\varphi)$, $G_\zeta(\varphi)$ 时, 得到一级近似的轨迹方程

$$\rho'' + \kappa_r^2 (\rho - \delta) = 0,$$

$$\zeta'' + \kappa_z^2 \zeta = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

设一级近似轨迹的初条件为

$$\rho|_{\varphi=0} = \rho_1, \quad \left. \frac{d\rho}{d\varphi} \right|_{\varphi=0} = \alpha'_r;$$

$$\zeta|_{\varphi=0} = \zeta_1, \quad \left. \frac{d\zeta}{d\varphi} \right|_{\varphi=0} = \alpha'_z. \quad (2.6)$$

由此解出

$$\rho = \delta + (\rho_1 - \delta) \cos \kappa_r \varphi + \frac{\alpha'_r}{\kappa_r} \sin \kappa_r \varphi,$$

$$\zeta = \zeta_1 \cos \kappa_z \varphi + \frac{\alpha'_z}{\kappa_z} \sin \kappa_z \varphi. \quad (2.7)$$

以上只讨论径向二级离子轨迹及其象差. 采用逐次近似方法求解 (2.2) 式. 首先把一级近似轨迹 (2.7) 式代入 (2.2) 式右边的 $G_\rho(\varphi)$ 中, 然后按照不同的正余弦项分类. 结果如下:

$$G_\rho(\varphi) = A_1 \sin \kappa_r \varphi + A_2 \cos \kappa_r \varphi + A_3 \sin 2\kappa_r \varphi + A_4 \cos 2\kappa_r \varphi + A_5 \sin 2\kappa_z \varphi + A_6 \cos 2\kappa_z \varphi + A_7,$$

$$A_1 = 2q_1 \{ q_2 - pn_1 / (2q_1) + \kappa_r^2 / q_1 + 2A \} \alpha'_r \beta / \kappa_r,$$

$$A_2 = 2q_1 \{ q_2 - pn_1 / (2q_1) + \kappa_r^2 / q_1 + 2A \} (\beta \rho_1 - 2q_1 \beta^2 / \kappa_r^2),$$

$$A_3 = (2q_1 - A) (2q_1 \alpha'_r \beta / \kappa_r - \kappa_r \alpha'_r \rho_1),$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{2} (2q_1 - A) (\alpha_r'^2 - \kappa_r^2 \rho_1^2 + 4q_1 \beta \rho_1 - 4q_1^2 \beta^2 / \kappa_r^2),$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{\kappa_z} (F_{12} + q_1 \kappa_z^2) \alpha'_z \zeta_1,$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{2} (F_{12} + q_1 \kappa_z^2) (\zeta_1^2 - \alpha_z'^2 / \kappa_z^2),$$

$$A_7 = 2q_1 \beta + \frac{A}{2} (\alpha_r'^2 + \kappa_r^2 \rho_1^2 - 4q_1 \beta \rho_1) + [1 + 2q_1^2 (5q - pn_1 / q_1 - 1 + 3A) / \kappa_r^2] \beta^2 + \frac{1}{2} (F_{12} - q_1 \kappa_z^2) (\zeta_1^2 + \alpha_z'^2 / \kappa_z^2), \quad (2.8)$$

式中

$$q_1 = (1 + q)/2, \quad q_2 = 2q - 1, \\ A = \frac{q}{2\kappa_r^2} (1 + 2c - c_1 + 3qc - 3q^2) - \frac{p}{\kappa_r^2} (n_1 + n_2) - q_1. \quad (2.9)$$

在求得以上的二级项 $G_p(\varphi)$ 后, 采用待定系数法求解非齐次方程 (2.2). 设二级近似轨迹初条件为

$$\rho|_{\varphi=0} = \rho_1, \quad \left. \frac{d\rho}{d\varphi} \right|_{\varphi=0} = (1 + \rho_1)\alpha'_r. \quad (2.10)$$

于是二级近似轨迹 $\rho(\varphi)$ 具有以下形式:

$$\rho(\varphi) = B_1 \sin \kappa_r \varphi + B_2 \cos \kappa_r \varphi + B_3 \varphi \sin \kappa_r \varphi + B_4 \varphi \cos \kappa_r \varphi + B_5 \sin 2\kappa_r \varphi \\ + B_6 \cos 2\kappa_r \varphi + B_7 \sin 2\kappa_z \varphi + B_8 \cos 2\kappa_z \varphi + B_9, \quad (2.11)$$

式中

$$B_1 = \frac{(1 + \rho_1)\alpha'_r}{\kappa_r} + \frac{A_1}{2\kappa_r^2} + \frac{2A_3}{3\kappa_r^2} + 2 \frac{\kappa_z}{\kappa_r} \frac{A_5}{(4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2)}, \\ B_2 = \rho_1 + \frac{A_4}{3\kappa_r^2} + \frac{A_6}{4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2} - \frac{A_7}{\kappa_r^2}, \\ B_3 = A_2/(2\kappa_r), \quad B_4 = -A_1/(2\kappa_r), \\ B_5 = -A_3/(3\kappa_r^2), \quad B_6 = -A_4/(3\kappa_r^2), \\ B_7 = A_5/(\kappa_r^2 - 4\kappa_z^2), \quad B_8 = A_6/(\kappa_r^2 - 4\kappa_z^2), \\ B_9 = A_7/\kappa_r^2. \quad (2.12)$$

上式凡出现 $A_5/(4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2)$, $A_6/(4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2)$ 处可以采用简写符号 B :

$$B = \frac{2F_{12} + 2q_1\kappa_z^2}{4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2} = \frac{[q(c_1 - c - qc) + p(n_1 + 2n_2) + 2q_1\kappa_z^2]}{4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2}. \quad (2.13)$$

以上 (2.11), (2.12) 式给出了二级近似离子轨迹, 它们是计算二级象差的出发点.

三、扇形重叠场的二级象差

设重叠的环形电场和非均匀磁场其扇形角都是 Φ , 并且忽略边缘场效应. 在无场的物空间、象空间中离子的直线轨迹分别采用直角坐标 (x', y', z) 和 (x'', y'', z) 表示, 而在扇形重叠场中则采用局部坐标 (1.1) 式表示. 设在 $\varphi = 0$ 处离子进入扇形场, 垂直入射且满足初条件 (2.10) 式; 而在 $\varphi = \Phi$ 处离子离开扇形场, 垂直出射且满足以下条件:

$$\rho_2 = \rho|_{\varphi=\Phi}, \quad \alpha''_r = \frac{1}{1 + \rho_2} \left. \frac{d\rho}{d\varphi} \right|_{\varphi=\Phi}. \quad (3.1)$$

因此象空间的径向离子轨迹直线方程为

$$y'' = a\rho_2 + \alpha''_r x''. \quad (3.2)$$

利用 (2.11), (2.12) 式不难求得 ρ_2 , α''_r , 再代入 (3.2) 式便得到出射的二级近似离子轨迹如下:

$$y'' = a(D_{10}\alpha'_r + D_{20}\beta + D_{40}\rho_1 + D_{11}\alpha_r'^2 + D_{22}\beta^2 + D_{33}\alpha_z'^2 + D_{44}\rho_1^2 + D_{55}\zeta_1^2 \\ + D_{12}\alpha'_r\beta + D_{14}\alpha'_r\rho_1 + D_{24}\beta\rho_1 + D_{35}\alpha'_z\zeta_1) + x''(E_1\alpha'_r + E_2\beta \\ + E_{40}\rho_1 + E_{11}\alpha_r'^2 + E_{22}\beta^2 + E_{33}\alpha_z'^2 + E_{44}\rho_1^2 + E_{55}\zeta_1^2 + E_{12}\alpha'_r\beta \\ + E_{14}\alpha'_r\rho_1 + E_{24}\beta\rho_1 + E_{35}\alpha'_z\zeta_1), \quad (3.3)$$

式中 D_i, D_{ij}, E_i, E_{ij} 由下式给出:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\
 D_2 &= 2q_1(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) / \kappa_r^2, \quad D_4 = \cos \kappa_r \Phi, \\
 D_{11} &= \frac{1}{3\kappa_r^2} [(2A - q_1)(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) + (2q_1 - A) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi], \\
 D_{22} &= \frac{4}{3\kappa_r^4} \left[\frac{3}{4} \kappa_r^2 + q_1^2(8q - 1) - 3pq_1n_1/2 + 4q_1^2A \right] (1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) \\
 &\quad - \frac{2q_1^2}{\kappa_r^3} [q_2 - pn_1/(2q_1) + \kappa_r^2/q_1 + 2A] \Phi \sin \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{4q_1^2}{3\kappa_r^4} (A - 2q_1) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi, \\
 D_{33} &= (B - q_1)(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) / \kappa_r^2 - \frac{B}{2\kappa_x^2} \sin^2 \kappa_x \Phi, \\
 D_{44} &= [(q_1 + A)(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) + (A - 2q_1) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi] / 3, \\
 D_{55} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} (2\kappa_x^2 - \kappa_r^2) B - q_1\kappa_x^2 \right] (1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) / \kappa_r^2 + \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \kappa_x \Phi, \\
 D_{12} &= \frac{q_1}{3\kappa_r^3} [(1 + 10q) + 3\kappa_r^2/q_1 - 3pn_1/(2q_1) + 2A] \sin \kappa_r \Phi \\
 &\quad - \frac{q_1}{\kappa_r^2} [q_2 - pn_1/(2q_1) + \kappa_r^2/q_1 + 2A] \Phi \cos \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{2q_1}{3\kappa_r^3} (A - 2q_1) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
 D_{14} &= \frac{1}{3\kappa_r} (2A - q_2) \sin \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{1}{3\kappa_r} (2q_1 - A) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
 D_{24} &= \frac{4q_1}{3\kappa_r^2} [(q_1 + A)(\cos \kappa_r \Phi - 1) + (2q_1 - A) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi] \\
 &\quad + \frac{q_1}{\kappa_r} [q_2 + \kappa_r^2/q_1 - pn_1/(2q_1) + 2A] \Phi \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\
 D_{35} &= B \left(\frac{1}{\kappa_r} \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{1}{2\kappa_x} \sin 2\kappa_x \Phi \right), \\
 E_1 &= \cos \kappa_r \Phi, \quad E_2 = \frac{2q_1}{\kappa_r} \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \quad E_4 = -\kappa_r \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\
 E_{11} &= \frac{1}{3\kappa_r} (2A - q_1) \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{1}{6\kappa_r} (2A - q_2) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
 E_{22} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r^3} [-q\kappa_r^2 + 10q^2q_2/3 - pq_1n_1 + 4q_1^2A/3] \sin \kappa_r \Phi \\
 &\quad - \frac{2q_1^2}{\kappa_r^2} [q_2 - pn_1/(2q_1) + \kappa_r^2/q_1 + 2A] \Phi \cos \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{2q_1^2}{3\kappa_r^3} (2A - q_2) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
 E_{33} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} (B - q_1) \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{B}{2\kappa_x} \sin 2\kappa_x \Phi, \\
 E_{44} &= \frac{\kappa_r}{3} [(q_1 + A) \sin \kappa_r \Phi + (A - q_2/2) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi], \\
 E_{55} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2\kappa_x^2 - \kappa_r^2) B - q_1\kappa_x^2 \right] \sin \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{B\kappa_x}{2} \sin 2\kappa_x \Phi,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{12} &= \frac{2q_1}{3\kappa_r^2} (q_2 - 2A)(\cos \kappa_r \Phi - \cos 2\kappa_r \Phi) \\
&\quad + \frac{q_1}{\kappa_r} [q_2 - pn_1/(2q_1) + \kappa_r^2/q_1 + 2A]\Phi \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\
E_{14} &= \frac{1}{3} (2A - q_2)(\cos \kappa_r \Phi - \cos 2\kappa_r \Phi), \\
E_{24} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} \left[\frac{q_1}{3} (4q + 1) + \kappa_r^2 - pn_1/2 + 2q_1 A/3 \right] \sin \kappa_r \Phi \\
&\quad + [q_1 q_2 - pn_1/2 + \kappa_r^2 + 2q_1 A]\Phi \cos \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{2q_1}{3\kappa_r} (q_2 - 2A) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
E_{35} &= B(\cos \kappa_r \Phi - \cos 2\kappa_r \Phi). \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

以上系数 $D_1, D_2, D_4, E_1, E_2, E_4$ 决定了重叠场的一级离子光学性质,而其余的 D_{ij}, E_{ij} 系数则决定了径向二级离子光学性质,描写了相应的二级象差.

应该指出,当 $4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2 = 0$ 时,根据 (2.13) 式, B 趋于无穷,但是实际上在此条件下 (3.4), (3.5) 式中含有 B 的项将互相抵消,因此没有发散困难.

以上所得的普遍情况下的一般公式不难过渡为一些具体情况下的特殊公式.

(1) 均匀磁场情况下,则各参量数值如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= 0[(a/a_c) = 0], \quad p = 1[(a/a_m) = 1], \quad n_1 = n_2 = 0, \\
\kappa_r^2 &= 1, \quad \kappa_z^2 = 0, \quad A = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad B = 0. \tag{3.6}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 非均匀磁场情况下,则各参量数值如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= 0[(a/a_c) = 0], \quad p = 1[(a/a_m) = 1], \quad n_1, n_2 \text{ 见 (1.5) 式}, \\
\kappa_r^2 &= 1 + n_1, \quad \kappa_z^2 = -n_1, \\
A &= -\frac{1}{2\kappa_r^2} (1 + 3n_1 + 2n_2), \quad B = 2n_2/(4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2). \tag{3.7}
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 圆柱电场情况下,则各参量数值如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= 1[(a/a_c) = 1], \quad p = 0[(a/a_m) = 0], \quad c = c_1 = 0, \\
\kappa_r^2 &= 2, \quad \kappa_z^2 = 0, \quad A = -3/2, \quad B = 0. \tag{3.8}
\end{aligned}$$

(4) 球形电场情况下,则各参量数值如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= 1[(a/a_c) = 1], \quad p = 0[(a/a_m) = 0], \quad c = c_1/3 = 1, \\
\kappa_r^2 &= \kappa_z^2 = 1, \quad A = -1, \quad B = 1. \tag{3.9}
\end{aligned}$$

(5) 环形电场情况下,则各参量数值如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= 1[(a/a_c) = 1], \quad p = 0[(a/a_m) = 0], \quad c, c_1 \text{ 见 (1.3) 式}, \\
\kappa_r^2 &= 2 - c, \quad \kappa_z^2 = c, \\
A &= \frac{1}{2\kappa_r^2} (-6 + 7c - c_1), \quad B = c_1/(4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2). \tag{3.10}
\end{aligned}$$

对于上述五种特殊情况,将相应的各参量数值代入普遍公式 (3.4), (3.5) 后,就可以导出全部的 D_i, D_{ij}, E_i, E_{ij} 系数,所得的结果与文献 [2—4, 6, 10, 11] 完全一致. 可见我们的普遍公式对于文献上关于二级象差的理论作了进一步的概括与推广,从而基本

上建立了电磁质谱分析器二级近似的统一的理论公式。

四、重叠的环形电场和均匀磁场的二级象差

作为上述普遍的重叠场的一个重要特例是重叠的环形电场和均匀磁场, 在此情况下有以下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} p + q &= 1, \quad n_1 = n_2 = 0, \quad c, c_1 \text{ 见 (1.3) 式,} \\ \kappa_r^2 &= 1 - qc + q^2, \quad \kappa_z^2 = qc, \\ A &= \frac{1}{2\kappa_r^2} q(1 + 2c - c_1 + 3qc - 3q^2) - \frac{1}{2}(1 + q), \\ B &= c_1 q / (4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

将此条件代入 (3.4), (3.5) 式, 即得到所有的系数

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \quad D_2 = \frac{2q_1}{\kappa_r^2} (1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi), \quad D_4 = \cos \kappa_r \Phi, \\ D_{11} &= \frac{1}{3\kappa_r^2} [(2A - q_1)(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) + (2q_1 - A) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi], \\ D_{22} &= \frac{4}{3\kappa_r^4} \left[\frac{3}{4} \kappa_r^2 + q_1^2 (8q - 1) + 4q_1^2 A \right] (1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) \\ &\quad - \frac{2q_1^2}{\kappa_r^3} [q_2 + \kappa_r^2 / q_1 + 2A] \Phi \sin \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{4q_1^2}{3\kappa_r^4} (A - 2q_1) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi, \\ D_{33} &= (B - q_1)(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) / \kappa_r^2 - \frac{B}{2\kappa_z^2} \sin^2 \kappa_z \Phi, \\ D_{44} &= [(q_1 + A)(1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) + (A - 2q_1) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi] / 3, \\ D_{55} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} (2\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2) B - q_1 \kappa_z^2 \right] (1 - \cos \kappa_r \Phi) / \kappa_r^2 + \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \kappa_z \Phi, \\ D_{12} &= \frac{q_1}{3\kappa_r^3} [(1 + 10q) + 3\kappa_r^2 / q_1 + 2A] \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{q_1}{\kappa_r^2} [q_2 + \kappa_r^2 / q_1 + 2A] \Phi \cos \kappa_r \Phi \\ &\quad + \frac{2q_1}{3\kappa_r^3} (A - 2q_1) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\ D_{14} &= \frac{1}{3\kappa_r} (2A - q_2) \sin \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{1}{3\kappa_r} (2q_1 - A) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\ D_{24} &= \frac{4q_1}{3\kappa_r^2} [(q_1 + A)(\cos \kappa_r \Phi - 1) + (2q_1 - A) \sin^2 \kappa_r \Phi] \\ &\quad + \frac{q_1}{\kappa_r} [q_2 + \kappa_r^2 / q_1 + 2A] \Phi \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\ D_{35} &= B \left(\frac{1}{\kappa_r} \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{1}{2\kappa_z} \sin 2\kappa_z \Phi \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \cos \kappa_r \Phi, \quad E_2 = (2q_1 \sin \kappa_r \Phi) / \kappa_r, \quad E_4 = -\kappa_r \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\ E_{11} &= \frac{1}{3\kappa_r} (2A - q_1) \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{1}{6\kappa_r} (2A - q_2) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{22} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r^3} [-q\kappa_r^2 + 10q_1^2q_2/3 + 4q_1^2A/3] \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{2q_1^2}{\kappa_r^2} [q_2 + \kappa_r^2/q_1 \\
&\quad + 2A] \Phi \cos \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{2q_1^2}{3\kappa_r^3} (2A - q_2) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
E_{33} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} (B - q_1) \sin \kappa_r \Phi - \frac{B}{2\kappa_z} \sin 2\kappa_z \Phi, \\
E_{44} &= \frac{\kappa_r}{3} [(q_1 + A) \sin \kappa_r \Phi + (A - q_2/2) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi], \\
E_{55} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2) B - q_1 \kappa_z^2 \right] \sin \kappa_r \Phi + \frac{B\kappa_z}{2} \sin 2\kappa_z \Phi, \\
E_{12} &= \frac{2q_1}{3\kappa_r^2} (q_2 - 2A) (\cos \kappa_r \Phi - \cos 2\kappa_r \Phi) + \frac{q_1}{\kappa_r} [q_2 + \kappa_r^2/q_1 + 2A] \Phi \sin \kappa_r \Phi, \\
E_{14} &= \frac{1}{3} (2A - q_2) (\cos \kappa_r \Phi - \cos 2\kappa_r \Phi), \\
E_{24} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_r} \left[\frac{q_1}{3} (4q + 1) + \kappa_r^2 + 2q_1A/3 \right] \sin \kappa_r \Phi + [q_1q_2 + \kappa_r^2 + 2q_1A] \Phi \cos \kappa_r \Phi \\
&\quad + \frac{2q_1}{\kappa_r} (q_2 - 2A) \sin 2\kappa_r \Phi, \\
E_{35} &= B (\cos \kappa_r \Phi - \cos 2\kappa_z \Phi). \tag{4.3}
\end{aligned}$$

以上(4.2), (4.3)式的系数描写这种重叠场相应的离子光学性质及其二级象差。

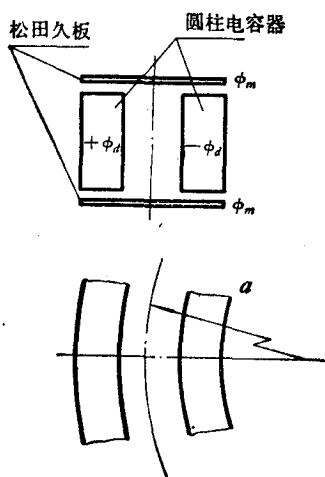


图1 带有松田久板的圆柱电容器

文献[12]和[13]提出一种特殊结构的近似环形电场。设圆柱电容器所加电压为 $+\phi_d, -\phi_d$ ；在其上面、下面各加一个具有电压为 ϕ_m 的平板电极（称为松田久板），如图1所示。这样的电极结构形成近似的环形电场。适当调节松田久板的电压 ϕ_m 即可改变电场系数 c , $c_1^{[13]}$ 。最近文献[8]报道了利用带有松田久板圆柱电场与永久磁铁均匀磁场构成重叠场，并制成了固定加速电压下改变分析器电压进行质量扫描的质谱分析器。以下将这种电场、磁场结构称为松田久板重叠场。按照松田久的方法^[8]选取以下条件：

$$a/a_c = c, \quad q = c. \tag{4.4}$$

再由 $p + q = p + c = 1$ 的条件导出质量扫描基本公式

$$c + \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{m}} = 1, \quad \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{m}} = \frac{B_0 a}{144 \sqrt{U}}, \tag{4.5}$$

式中 m_0 是给定的离子质量数，该离子能量为 eU ，在 B_0 磁场中具有轨道曲率半径 a ；而 m 则是待定的离子质量数。只要保持条件(4.4)式，相应地调节电压 ϕ_d, ϕ_m 来改变 c ，即可以实现质量扫描。

以下讨论松田久板重叠场质量分析器在不同的 c 值下，亦即不同质量数下其离子光学系数 D_i, D_{ij}, E_i, E_{ij} 的范围。

(1) 低质量数情况下, $\sqrt{m_0/m} \approx 1$, $c \approx 0$. 实际上相当于均匀磁场情况. 这时 (3.6) 式的条件成立, 以此代入 (4.2) 和 (4.3) 式, 即可得到离子光学系数, 特别是

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \sin \Phi, \quad D_2 = (1 - \cos \Phi), \quad D_4 = \cos \Phi, \\ E_1 &= \cos \Phi, \quad E_2 = \sin \Phi, \quad E_4 = -\sin \Phi. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

(2) 中等质量数情况下, $\sqrt{m_0/m} \approx 1/2$, $c \approx 1/2$. 这是同时存在环形电场和均匀磁场的情况. 这时仿照 (4.1) 式有以下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} q &= c = 1/2, \quad c_1 = 5/4^{[1]}, \quad n_1 = n_2 = 0, \\ \kappa_r^2 &= 1, \quad \kappa_z^2 = 1/4, \quad A = -9/16, \\ B &= \frac{8}{5} / (4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

以此代入 (4.2) 和 (4.3) 式, 即可得到离子光学系数. 特别是

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \sin \Phi, \quad D_2 = \frac{3}{2} (1 - \cos \Phi), \quad D_4 = \cos \Phi, \\ E_1 &= \cos \Phi, \quad E_2 = \frac{3}{2} \sin \Phi, \quad E_4 = -\sin \Phi. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

(3) 高质量数情况下, $\sqrt{m_0/m} \approx 0$, $c \approx 1$. 实际上相当于球形电场情况. 这时条件 (3.9) 式成立, 以此代入 (4.2) 和 (4.3) 式, 即可得到离子光学系数. 特别是

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \sin \Phi, \quad D_2 = 2(1 - \cos \Phi), \quad D_4 = \cos \Phi, \\ E_1 &= \cos \Phi, \quad E_2 = 2 \sin \Phi, \quad E_4 = -\sin \Phi. \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

以上讨论了计算松田久板重叠场在不同的 c 值 (亦即不同的质量数) 下的离子光学系数. 这些结果可供设计参考. 例如, 比较三种情况下的 D_2 , E_2 系数, 可以看出随着质量数增大, D_2 , E_2 亦增大, 从而速度 (能量) 分散相应地增长.

结 语

本文讨论了由环形电场和非均匀磁场形成的重叠场的离子光学问题. 从普遍的重叠场电位和磁矢位级数展开式出发, 求出了变分函数. 运用变分原理 (费马原理) 给出了直到二级的离子轨迹方程. 分析了这种重叠场的离子光学性质及其二级象差. 本文基本上建立了质谱分析器二级近似的统一的理论公式. 它们概括了文献上已有的结果, 并加以推广, 因而具有普遍性. 利用所得的普遍公式讨论了松田久板重叠场的质谱分析器. 应该指出, 本文的理论计算公式限于二级近似, 没有考虑三级近似^[4,5], 也未包括边缘场的影响^[4,15]. 对此有待于进一步的研究.

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1) 参考文献 [13], 令 $c = -c' = 1/2$, 于是

$$c_1 = c^2 + c - c' = 5/4.$$

2) 由于 $\kappa_r^2 = 1$, $\kappa_z^2 = 1/4$, $4\kappa_z^2 - \kappa_r^2 = 0$, 所以代入 (4.2) 和 (4.3) 式中将不出现含有 B 的项.

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THE ION OPTICAL PROPERTIES AND SECOND ORDER ABER- RATION OF THE CROSSED TOROIDAL ELECTRIC AND INHOMOGENEOUS MAGNETIC FIELDS AS A MASS SPECTROMETER

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ABSTRACT

The ion optical properties of the crossed toroidal electric and inhomogeneous magnetic fields as a mass spectrometer are discussed. By means of Fermat's principle, the equations of ion trajectory are derived. The second order aberration are calculated for the crossed fields mass spectrometer.