

# 环形电场与非均匀磁场重叠场中能量分散形式的二级离子轨迹及其转换公式

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## 提 要

本文用变分方法计算了环形电场与非均匀磁场重叠场的二级离子轨迹,以能量分散形式加以表述.讨论了在能量、速度、动量三种分散形式间的系数转换公式.给出了相应的转换矩阵.以上结果,便于在离子光学理论研究和质谱仪器的实际设计中应用.

## 一、引 言

文献[1]和[2]发表了环形电场和非均匀磁场重叠场离子轨迹的一、二级近似计算,以速度分散  $v = v_0(1 + \delta)$  表述了二级象差公式.文献[3]中一般地讨论了求解离子轨迹的方法,并以能量分散  $U = U_0(1 + \delta)$  给出了环形电场与均匀磁场重叠场的二级轨迹方程.但未解出具体的象差公式,也没有讨论非均匀磁场的问题.

本文用变分方法计算了环形电场与非均匀磁场重叠场的一、二级离子轨迹,以能量分散  $U = U_0(1 + \delta)$  表述了二级象差公式,便于在质谱仪的实际设计中应用.

在离子轨迹和象差的研究中,除采用质量分散外,既有采用能量分散,也有采用速度分散或者动量分散进行计算.不同作者的结果往往用不同的分散形式表述.本文讨论了计算离子轨迹时在能量、速度、动量三种分散形式间的系数转换公式,由轨迹矢量的变换给出了相应的转换矩阵,并用本文及文献[1]和[4]等直接计算的结果作了检验.

## 二、能量分散形式的一、二级离子轨迹

我们略去边缘场的影响,计算平面边界和垂直出入射条件下环形电场与非均匀磁场重叠场的一、二级离子轨迹.电与磁的扇形场偏转角均为  $\Phi$ . 由于求解轨迹的方法与文献[1]和[2]完全相同,只是用能量分散代替了速度分散,因而不赘述求解过程而直接给出最后的结果.

采用无量纲的局部坐标  $(x, y, \varphi)$ , 它与圆柱坐标  $(r, z, \varphi)$  的关系为

$$x = \frac{r-a}{a}, \quad y = \frac{z}{a}, \quad \varphi = \varphi \quad (x, y \ll 1),$$

式中  $a$  是主轨迹的半径, 定义以下各量:

$$m = m_0(1 + \gamma), \quad U = U_0(1 + \delta), \quad (\gamma, \delta \ll 1)$$

$$a_e = \frac{2U_0}{E_0}, \quad a_m = \frac{1}{B_0} \sqrt{\frac{2m_0 U_0}{e}},$$

$$p = \frac{a}{a_m}, \quad q = \frac{a}{a_e}.$$

这里  $e, m_0$  是离子电量和质量;  $U_0$  是离子能量对应的电位值;  $\gamma$  和  $\delta$  分别为质量分散与能量分散;  $E_0, B_0$  分别是主轨迹上的电场强度与磁场强度. 由离子在主轨迹上运动的条件有

$$p + q = 1.$$

设  $c, c_1$  是环形电场的特征系数,  $n_1, n_2$  是非均匀磁场的特征系数, 其意义见文献 [1] 和 [2]. 采用下述缩写符号:

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + q), \quad q_2 = 2q - 1,$$

$$K_x^2 = 1 - qc + q^2 + n_1 p, \quad K_y^2 = qc - n_1 p,$$

$$A = \frac{q}{2K_x^2} (1 + 2c - c_1 + 3qc - 3q^2) - \frac{p}{K_x^2} (n_1 + n_2) - q_1,$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2q_1} \left( K_x^2 + q_1 q_2 - \frac{n_1 p}{2} \right),$$

$$B = \frac{1}{4K_y^2 - K_x^2} [q(c_1 - c - qc) + p(n_1 + 2n_2) + 2q_1 K_y^2],$$

$$B_1 = -\frac{1}{q_1} \left( K_y^2 + \frac{n_1 p}{2} \right),$$

$$S_x = \sin K_x \Phi, \quad C_x = \cos K_x \Phi,$$

$$S_y = \sin K_y \Phi, \quad C_y = \cos K_y \Phi.$$

径向、轴向的位置和斜率用  $x, y, \alpha, \beta$  表示, 初值各为  $x_0, y_0, \alpha_0, \beta_0$ , 环形电场与非均匀磁场重叠场离子轨迹一、二级近似计算的结果如下.

径向一、二级位置公式:

$$\begin{aligned} x = & x_0 D_x + \alpha_0 D_\alpha + \gamma D_\gamma + \delta D_\delta + x_0^2 D_{xx} + x_0 \alpha_0 D_{x\alpha} + x_0 \gamma D_{x\gamma} + x_0 \delta D_{x\delta} \\ & + \alpha_0^2 D_{\alpha\alpha} + \alpha_0 \gamma D_{\alpha\gamma} + \alpha_0 \delta D_{\alpha\delta} + \gamma^2 D_{\gamma\gamma} + \gamma \delta D_{\gamma\delta} + \delta^2 D_{\delta\delta} + y_0^2 D_{yy} \\ & + y_0 \beta_0 D_{y\beta} + \beta_0^2 D_{\beta\beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中

$$D_x = C_x, \quad D_\alpha = \frac{S_x}{K_x},$$

$$D_\gamma = \frac{p}{2K_x^2} (1 - C_x), \quad D_\delta = \frac{q_1}{K_x^2} (1 - C_x),$$

$$D_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} (A + q_1) (1 - C_x) + \frac{1}{3} (A - 2q_1) S_x^2,$$

$$D_{x\alpha} = \frac{1}{3K_x} (2A - q_2) S_x - \frac{2}{3K_x} (A - 2q_1) S_x C_x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{x\tau} &= -\frac{p}{3K_x^2} [(A + q_1)(1 - C_x) + (A - 2q_1)S_x^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{p}{2K_x} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A \right] \Phi S_x, \\
D_{x\delta} &= -\frac{2q_1}{3K_x^2} [(A + q_1)(1 - C_x) + (A - 2q_1)S_x^2] + \frac{q_1}{K_x} [A_1 + A] \Phi S_x, \\
D_{\alpha\alpha} &= \frac{1}{3K_x^2} [(2A - q_1)(1 - C_x) - (A - 2q_1)S_x^2], \\
D_{\alpha\tau} &= \frac{p}{2K_x^3} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} (A + 4q_1) \right] S_x - \frac{p}{2K_x^2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A \right] \Phi C_x \\
&\quad + \frac{p}{3K_x^3} (A - 2q_1) S_x C_x, \\
D_{\alpha\delta} &= \frac{q_1}{K_x^3} \left[ A_1 + \frac{1}{3} (A + 4q_1) \right] S_x - \frac{q_1}{K_x^2} [A_1 + A] \Phi C_x \\
&\quad + \frac{2q_1}{3K_x^3} (A - 2q_1) S_x C_x, \\
D_{\tau\tau} &= \frac{1}{2K_x^2} \left\{ \left\langle -\frac{1 + q_1}{2} + q \right\rangle + \frac{p^2}{K_x^2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} (A + q_1) \right] \right\} (1 - C_x) \\
&\quad - \frac{p^2}{4K_x^3} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A \right] \Phi S_x + \frac{p^2}{12K_x^4} (A - 2q_1) S_x^2, \\
D_{\delta\delta} &= \frac{1}{2K_x^2} \left\{ \left\langle -\frac{1 + q_1}{2} - q \right\rangle + \frac{4q_1^2}{K_x^2} \left[ A_1 + \frac{2}{3} (A + q_1) \right] \right\} (1 - C_x) \\
&\quad - \frac{q_1^2}{K_x^3} [A_1 + A] \Phi S_x + \frac{q_1^2}{3K_x^4} (A - 2q_1) S_x^2, \\
D_{\tau\delta} &= \frac{1}{2K_x^2} \left\{ \left\langle -\frac{p}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{2pq_1}{K_x^2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A_1 + \frac{4}{3} (A + q_1) \right] \right\} (1 - C_x) \\
&\quad - \frac{pq_1}{2K_x^3} \left( \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A_1 + 2A \right) \Phi S_x + \frac{pq_1}{3K_x^4} (A - 2q_1) S_x^2, \\
D_{yy} &= \left[ \frac{K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) - \frac{B}{2} \right] (1 - C_x) + \frac{B}{2} S_y^2, \\
D_{y\beta} &= \frac{B}{K_x} S_x - \frac{B}{K_y} S_y C_y, \\
D_{\beta\beta} &= \frac{1}{K_x^2} (B - q_1)(1 - C_x) - \frac{B}{2K_y^2} S_y^2. \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

径向一、二级斜率公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= x_0 E_x + \alpha_0 E_\alpha + \gamma E_\tau + \delta E_\delta + x_0^2 E_{xx} + x_0 \alpha_0 E_{x\alpha} + x_0 \gamma E_{x\tau} + x_0 \delta E_{x\delta} \\
&\quad + \alpha_0^2 E_{\alpha\alpha} + \alpha_0 \gamma E_{\alpha\tau} + \alpha_0 \delta E_{\alpha\delta} + \gamma^2 E_{\tau\tau} + \gamma \delta E_{\tau\delta} + \delta^2 E_{\delta\delta} + y_0^2 E_{yy} \\
&\quad + y_0 \beta_0 E_{y\beta} + \beta_0^2 E_{\beta\beta}, \tag{3}
\end{aligned}$$

式中

$$E_x = -K_x S_x, \quad E_\alpha = C_x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{\tau} &= \frac{p}{2K_x} S_x, \quad E_{\delta} = \frac{q_1}{K_x} S_x, \\
E_{xx} &= \frac{K_x}{3} (A + q_1) S_x + \frac{K_x}{3} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{x\alpha} &= -\frac{1}{3} (2A - q_2) (1 - C_x - 2S_x^2), \\
E_{x\tau} &= \frac{p}{2K_x} \left[ \frac{A - q + 2}{3} + \frac{1 + n_1}{2} \right] S_x + \frac{p}{2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A \right] \Phi C_x \\
&\quad - \frac{p}{3K_x} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{x\delta} &= \frac{q_1}{K_x} \left[ \frac{A - q + 2}{3} + A_1 \right] S_x + q_1 [A_1 + A] \Phi C_x \\
&\quad - \frac{2q_1}{3K_x} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{\alpha\alpha} &= \frac{1}{3K_x} (2A - q_1) S_x - \frac{1}{3K_x} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{\alpha\tau} &= \frac{p}{6K_x^2} (2A - q_2) (1 - C_x - 2S_x^2) + \frac{p}{2K_x} \left( \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A \right) \Phi S_x, \\
E_{\alpha\delta} &= \frac{q_1}{3K_x^2} (2A - q_2) (1 - C_x - 2S_x^2) + \frac{q_1}{K_x} (A_1 + A) \Phi S_x, \\
E_{\tau\tau} &= \frac{1}{2K_x} \left\{ \left\langle -\frac{1 + q_1}{2} + q \right\rangle + \frac{p^2}{2K_x^2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + \frac{A + q_2}{3} \right] \right\} S_x \\
&\quad - \frac{p^2}{4K_x^2} \left( \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A \right) \Phi C_x + \frac{p^2}{12K_x^3} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{\delta\delta} &= \frac{1}{2K_x} \left\{ \left\langle -\frac{1 + q_1}{2} - q \right\rangle + \frac{2q_1^2}{K_x^2} \left[ A_1 + \frac{A + q_2}{3} \right] \right\} S_x \\
&\quad - \frac{q_1^2}{K_x^2} (A_1 + A) \Phi C_x + \frac{q_1^2}{3K_x^3} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{\tau\delta} &= \frac{1}{2K_x} \left\{ \left\langle -\frac{p}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{pq_1}{K_x^2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A_1 + \frac{2}{3} (A + q_2) \right] \right\} S_x \\
&\quad - \frac{pq_1}{2K_x^2} \left[ \frac{1 + n_1}{2} + A_1 + 2A \right] \Phi C_x + \frac{pq_1}{3K_x^3} (2A - q_2) S_x C_x, \\
E_{yy} &= \left[ \frac{K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) - \frac{B}{2} \right] K_x S_x + BK_y S_y C_y, \\
E_{y\beta} &= -B(1 - C_x - 2S_x^2), \\
E_{\beta\beta} &= \frac{1}{K_x} (B - q_1) S_x - \frac{B}{K_y} S_y C_y. \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

轴向一、二级位置公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= y_0 D_y + \beta_0 D_\beta + x_0 y_0 D_{xy} + \alpha_0 y_0 D_{\alpha y} + \tau y_0 D_{\tau y} + \delta y_0 D_{\delta y} \\
&\quad + x_0 \beta_0 D_{x\beta} + \alpha_0 \beta_0 D_{\alpha\beta} + \tau \beta_0 D_{\tau\beta} + \delta \beta_0 D_{\delta\beta}, \tag{5}
\end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
D_y &= C_y, \quad D_\beta = \frac{S_y}{K_y}, \\
D_{xy} &= -B(1 - C_x)C_y + \frac{2K_y}{K_x}(B - q_1)S_xS_y, \\
D_{ay} &= \frac{1}{K_y} \left[ \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) - B \right] S_y - \frac{2K_y}{K_x^2}(B - q_1)C_xS_y + \frac{B}{K_x}S_xC_y, \\
D_{ry} &= \frac{pB}{2K_x^2}(1 - C_x)C_y - \frac{p}{4K_y} \left[ n_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) \right] \Phi S_y \\
&\quad - \frac{pK_y}{K_x^3}(B - q_1)S_xS_y, \\
D_{\delta y} &= \frac{q_1B}{K_x^2}(1 - C_x)C_y - \frac{q_1}{2K_y} \left[ B_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) \right] \Phi S_y \\
&\quad - \frac{2q_1K_y}{K_x^3}(B - q_1)S_xS_y, \\
D_{x\beta} &= \frac{1}{K_y}(B - q)S_y - \frac{2}{K_x}(B - q_1)S_xC_y + \frac{B}{K_y}C_xS_y, \\
D_{a\beta} &= -\frac{2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1)(1 - C_x)C_y + \frac{B}{K_xK_y}S_xS_y, \\
D_{r\beta} &= \frac{p}{2K_y} \left[ \frac{B}{K_x^2} - \frac{1}{2K_y^2}(n_1 + B) \right] S_y \\
&\quad + \frac{p}{4K_y^2} \left[ n_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) \right] \Phi C_y \\
&\quad + \frac{p}{K_x^3}(B - q_1)S_xC_y - \frac{pB}{2K_x^2K_y}C_xS_y, \\
D_{\delta\beta} &= \frac{q_1}{K_y} \left[ \frac{B}{K_x^2} - \frac{1}{2K_y^2}(B_1 + B) \right] S_y \\
&\quad + \frac{q_1}{2K_y^2} \left[ B_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) \right] \Phi C_y \\
&\quad + \frac{2q_1}{K_x^3}(B - q_1)S_xC_y - \frac{q_1B}{K_x^2K_y}C_xS_y. \tag{6}
\end{aligned}$$

轴向一、二级斜率公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta &= y_0E_y + \beta_0E_\beta + x_0y_0E_{xy} + \alpha_0y_0E_{ay} + \gamma y_0E_{ry} + \delta y_0E_{\delta y} \\
&\quad + x_0\beta_0E_{x\beta} + \alpha_0\beta_0E_{a\beta} + \gamma\beta_0E_{r\beta} + \delta\beta_0E_{\delta\beta}, \tag{7}
\end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
E_y &= -K_yS_y, \quad E_\beta = C_y, \\
E_{xy} &= K_yBS_y - K_x \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) \right] S_xC_y + K_y(B - q)C_xS_y, \\
E_{ay} &= - \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2}(B - q_1) \right] (1 - C_x)C_y + \frac{K_y}{K_x}(B - q)S_xS_y,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{\tau y} &= -\frac{p}{4K_y} \left[ n_1 + B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q) \right] S_y \\
&\quad - \frac{p}{4} \left[ n_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] \Phi C_y \\
&\quad + \frac{p}{2K_x} \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] S_x C_y - \frac{K_y p}{2K_x^2} (B - q) C_x S_y, \\
E_{\delta y} &= -\frac{q_1}{2K_y} \left[ B_1 + B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q) \right] S_y \\
&\quad - \frac{q_1}{2} \left[ B_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] \Phi C_y \\
&\quad + \frac{q_1}{K_x} \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] S_x C_y - \frac{K_y q_1}{K_x^2} (B - q) C_x S_y, \\
E_{x\beta} &= (B - q)(1 - C_x) C_y - \frac{K_x}{K_y} \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] S_x S_y, \\
E_{\alpha\beta} &= \frac{2K_y}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) S_y - \frac{1}{K_x} (B - q) S_x C_y \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{K_y} \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] C_x S_y, \\
E_{\tau\beta} &= -\frac{p}{2K_x^2} (B - q)(1 - C_x) C_y - \frac{p}{4K_y} \left[ n_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] \Phi S_y \\
&\quad + \frac{p}{2K_x K_y} \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] S_x S_y, \\
E_{\delta\beta} &= -\frac{q_1}{K_x^2} (B - q)(1 - C_x) C_y - \frac{q_1}{2K_y} \left[ B_1 + B - \frac{4K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] \Phi S_y \\
&\quad + \frac{q_1}{K_x K_y} \left[ B - \frac{2K_y^2}{K_x^2} (B - q_1) \right] S_x S_y. \tag{8}
\end{aligned}$$

不难看出,若在(2), (4), (6), (8)式中适当的地方对应地作以下的替换:

$$\frac{p}{2} \rightleftharpoons q_1, \quad A_1 \rightleftharpoons \frac{1 + n_1}{2}, \quad B_1 \rightleftharpoons n_1, \tag{9}$$

则

$$D_{\tau j} \rightleftharpoons D_{\delta j}, \quad E_{\tau j} \rightleftharpoons E_{\delta j} \quad (j = x, \alpha, y, \beta).$$

若令(2)和(4)式中  $D_{\tau\tau}$ ,  $D_{\delta\delta}$ ,  $D_{\tau\delta}$ ,  $E_{\tau\tau}$ ,  $E_{\delta\delta}$ ,  $E_{\tau\delta}$  的  $\langle \rangle$  项保持不变,其余按(9)式替换,则有

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{\tau\tau} &\rightleftharpoons D_{\delta\delta}, \quad D_{\tau\delta} \rightleftharpoons D_{\tau\tau} + D_{\delta\delta}, \\
E_{\tau\tau} &\rightleftharpoons E_{\delta\delta}, \quad E_{\tau\delta} \rightleftharpoons E_{\tau\tau} + E_{\delta\delta}.
\end{aligned}$$

这些对应关系反映在纯磁场中  $\tau$  和  $\delta$  引起的象差相同. 事实上,在纯磁场中有

$$\frac{p}{2} = q_1, \quad A_1 = \frac{1 + n_1}{2}, \quad B_1 = n_1.$$

### 三、不同分散形式轨迹系数的转换公式

与文献[1]比较可以看到,用能量与速度分散形式表述的轨迹公式有许多变化.下面推导这些系数在不同分散形式间的转换公式.

定义能量分散  $\delta$ 、速度分散  $\tilde{\delta}$ , 即  $U = U_0(1 + \delta)$ ,  $v = v_0(1 + \tilde{\delta})$ . 把它们代入  $eU = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ , 因  $eU_0 = \frac{1}{2}m_0v_0^2$ , 使得

$$\delta = \gamma + 2\tilde{\delta} + 2\gamma\tilde{\delta} + \tilde{\delta}^2. \quad (10)$$

把(10)式代入(1),(3),(5),(7)式中,舍去高于二阶的量并重新整理,便可得到由能量分散到速度分散形式的系数转换公式. 用  $G_i$ ,  $G_{ij}$  代表能量分散形式的轨迹系数  $D$  或  $E$ , 用  $\tilde{G}_i$ ,  $\tilde{G}_{ij}$  代表速度分散形式相应的系数,则有转换公式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_\gamma &= G_\gamma + G_\delta, & \tilde{G}_\delta &= 2G_\delta, \\ \tilde{G}_{i\gamma} &= G_{i\gamma} + G_{i\delta}, & \tilde{G}_{i\delta} &= 2G_{i\delta} \quad (i = x, \alpha, \gamma, \beta), \\ \tilde{G}_{\gamma\gamma} &= G_{\gamma\gamma} + G_{\gamma\delta} + G_{\delta\delta}, & \tilde{G}_{\delta\delta} &= G_\delta + 4G_{\delta\delta}, \\ \tilde{G}_{\gamma\delta} &= 2G_\delta + 2G_{\gamma\delta} + 4G_{\delta\delta}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其余各系数则保持不变.

再定义动量分散  $\bar{\delta}$ , 即  $p = p_0(1 + \bar{\delta})$ , 代入  $eU = p^2/2m$ , 因  $eU_0 = p_0^2/2m_0$ , 使得

$$\bar{\delta} = 2\delta - \gamma + \delta^2 - 2\gamma\delta + \gamma^2, \quad (12)$$

把(12)式代入(1),(3),(5),(7)式作上述的处理,用  $\bar{G}_i$ ,  $\bar{G}_{ij}$  代表动量分散形式轨迹的各系数,便得出由能量分散到动量分散形式的系数转换公式.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{G}_\gamma &= G_\gamma - G_\delta, & \bar{G}_\delta &= 2G_\delta, \\ \bar{G}_{i\gamma} &= G_{i\gamma} - G_{i\delta}, & \bar{G}_{i\delta} &= 2G_{i\delta} \quad (i = x, \alpha, \gamma, \beta), \\ \bar{G}_{\gamma\gamma} &= G_\delta + G_{\gamma\gamma} - G_{\gamma\delta} + G_{\delta\delta}, & \bar{G}_{\delta\delta} &= G_\delta + 4G_{\delta\delta}, \\ \bar{G}_{\gamma\delta} &= -2G_\delta + 2G_{\gamma\delta} - 4G_{\delta\delta}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其余各系数则保持不变.

同理,由  $p = mv$ , 从而

$$\bar{\delta} = \gamma + \tilde{\delta} + \gamma\tilde{\delta}. \quad (14)$$

由此可得出由速度分散到动量分散形式的系数转换公式.(从略.)

这些公式在具体推导和检验轨迹公式时很有用处. 我们利用(11)式检验了本文与文献[1]的结果;用(13)式检验了本文与文献[4]的结果;本文还和文献[3],[5]作了对照,都完全相符.

### 四、不同分散形式间的转换矩阵

通常,离子光学系统的性质以其变换矩阵描述,它建立起出射面与入射面轨迹矢量的相互关系. 我们讨论的重叠场,其径向、轴向的二级变换矩阵分别是  $17 \times 17$  和  $10 \times 10$  矩阵. 详细的构成可参看文献[6]和[7]. 采用不同的分散形式,就是在不同空间中用不

同的矢量表迹轨迹. 从而轨迹矢量的变换, 决定了离子光学系统变换矩阵的转换. 这种转换关系可以用矩阵给出.

在能量分散形式下, 径向变换矩阵记为  $[M_x]$ , 其轨迹矢量为

$$\mathbf{n}_U = (x, \alpha, \gamma, \delta, x^2, x\alpha, \alpha^2, y^2, y\beta, \beta^2, x\gamma, x\delta, \alpha\gamma, \alpha\delta, \gamma^2, \gamma\delta, \delta^2).$$

在速度分散形式下, 径向变换矩阵记为  $[\tilde{M}_x]$ , 其轨迹矢量为

$$\mathbf{n}_v = (x, \alpha, \gamma, \tilde{\delta}, x^2, x\alpha, \alpha^2, y^2, y\beta, \beta^2, x\gamma, x\tilde{\delta}, \alpha\gamma, \alpha\tilde{\delta}, \gamma^2, \gamma\tilde{\delta}, \tilde{\delta}^2).$$

|                |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
|----------------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---|-----------|---|
| $x$            | 1 |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $\alpha$       |   | 1 |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $\gamma$       |   |   | 1       |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $\delta$       |   |   | $\pm 1$ | 2 |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $x^2$          |   |   |         |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   | $S \pm 2$ | 1 |
| $x\alpha$      |   |   |         |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $\alpha^2$     |   |   |         |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $y^2$          |   |   |         |   |   |   |   | 1 |   |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $y\beta$       |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   | 1 |         |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $\beta^2$      |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   | 1       |         |   |         |   |           |   |
| $x\gamma$      |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         | 1       |   |         |   |           |   |
| $x\delta$      |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   | $\pm 1$ | 2       |   |         |   |           |   |
| $\alpha\gamma$ |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         | 1 |         |   |           |   |
| $\alpha\delta$ |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         | $\pm 1$ | 2 |         |   |           |   |
| $\gamma^2$     |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   | 1       |   |           |   |
| $\gamma\delta$ |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   | $\pm 1$ | 2 |           |   |
| $\delta^2$     |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |         |   |         | 1 | $\pm 4$   | 4 |

图1 径向变换矩阵(空白处均为零)

$[F_x]$ :  $S = 0$ ,  $\pm$ 号均取+号;

$[F'_x]$ :  $S = 1$ ,  $\pm$ 号均取-号

$$\mathbf{m}_U = (y, \beta, xy, \alpha y, x\beta, \alpha\beta, \gamma y, \delta y, \gamma\beta, \delta\beta),$$

$$\mathbf{m}_v = (y, \beta, xy, \alpha y, x\beta, \alpha\beta, \gamma y, \tilde{\delta} y, \gamma\beta, \tilde{\delta}\beta).$$

矢量  $\mathbf{m}_U$  和  $\mathbf{m}_v$  间的转换矩阵为  $[F_y]$ , 即

$$\mathbf{m}_v = \mathbf{m}_U [F_y]. \quad (17)$$

$[F_y]$  可以实现  $[M_y]$  和  $[\tilde{M}_y]$  的相互转换, 即有

$$[\tilde{M}_y] = [F_y]^{-1} [M_y] [F_y], \quad (18a)$$

$$[M_y] = [F_y] [\tilde{M}_y] [F_y]^{-1}. \quad (18b)$$

$[F_y]$  由(10), (17)式推出, 它如图2所示,  $\pm$ 号均取+号. 这便是轴向的转换矩阵.

应当指出, 转换矩阵  $[F_x]$ ,  $[F_y]$  包括了系数转换公式的结果. 具体施行(16a), (18a)式的矩阵乘法, 把第一、二行元素的运算结果归纳起来, 就能得到(11)式. 用这种办法还能从(16b), (18b)式导出由速度分散到能量分散形式的系数转换公式.

把能量分散与动量分散形式间的径向、轴向转换矩阵记为  $[F'_x]$ ,  $[F'_y]$ , 列出轨迹矢量以后它们不难由(12)式推得.  $[F'_x]$  见图1, 取

矢量  $\mathbf{n}_U$  和  $\mathbf{n}_v$  间的转换矩阵为  $[F_x]$ , 即

$$\mathbf{n}_v = \mathbf{n}_U [F_x]. \quad (15)$$

$[F_x]$  便是能量分散与速度分散形式间的径向转换矩阵, 可以实现  $[M_x]$  和  $[\tilde{M}_x]$  的相互转换, 即有

$$[\tilde{M}_x] = [F_x]^{-1} [M_x] [F_x], \quad (16a)$$

$$[M_x] = [F_x] [\tilde{M}_x] [F_x]^{-1}. \quad (16b)$$

由(10), (15)式不难推出  $[F_x]$  来, 它如图1所示, 取  $S = 0$  且  $\pm$ 号均取+号.

能量分散形式和速度分散形式的轴向变换矩阵分别记为  $[M_y]$ ,  $[\tilde{M}_y]$ , 轨迹矢量各为

|               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|--|---|---------|---|--|--|--|
| $y$           | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\beta$       |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $xy$          |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\alpha y$    |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $x\beta$      |   |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\alpha\beta$ |   |   |   |   |   | 1 |   |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\gamma y$    |   |   |   |   |   |   | 1 |         |   |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\delta y$    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | $\pm 1$ | 2 |  |   |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\gamma\beta$ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |  | 1 |         |   |  |  |  |
| $\delta\beta$ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |  |   | $\pm 1$ | 2 |  |  |  |

图2 轴向变换矩阵(空白处均为零)

$[F_y]$ :  $\pm$ 号均取+号;

$[F'_y]$ :  $\pm$ 号均取-号

$S = 1$ , 且 $\pm$ 号均取一号.  $[\mathbf{F}'_y]$  见图 2,  $\pm$ 号均取一号. 利用  $[\mathbf{F}'_x]$ ,  $[\mathbf{F}'_y]$  并参照 (16), (18) 式, 便可以实现  $[\mathbf{M}_{x,y}]$  与  $[\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{x,y}]$  间的转换, 也可以导出 (13) 式来.

若在 (10), (12), (14) 式及以后的运算中都取到三级项, 则可以得到三级的转换矩阵.

本文给出了能量、速度、动量三种分散形式间轨迹参量的系数转换公式, 以及  $[\tilde{\mathbf{M}}_{x,y}]$ ,  $[\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{x,y}]$  与  $[\mathbf{M}_{x,y}]$  间相应的转换矩阵  $[\mathbf{F}_{x,y}]$ ,  $[\mathbf{F}'_{x,y}]$ . 这样就建立了不同分散形式间普遍的变换法则, 从而对于离子光学理论研究和质谱仪器的设计计算都带来了便利.

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## THE SECOND ORDER TRAJECTORIES AND TRANSFER FORMULAE IN CROSSED TOROIDAL ELECTRIC AND INHOMOGENEOUS MAGNETIC FIELDS

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### ABSTRACT

The second order ion trajectories in crossed toroidal electric and inhomogeneous magnetic fields are derived by means of the Fermat's principle and expressed in energy deviation. The ion trajectory formulae may be transferred into velocity or momentum deviation. The transfer formulae between different deviations are given in detail.