

磁圆形透镜和磁六极透镜的复合系统的象差

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提 要

近来磁六极透镜作为球差校正器引起了人们的注意. 本文研究了磁圆形透镜和磁六极透镜的场分布叠加形成的复合系统的象差. 我们在复数域中定义了内积, 采用了复数的表象和微分算符, 全面讨论了这种复合系统的高斯光学性质及二、三、四级象差, 得出了各级象差所有的象差系数的公式.

一、引 言

高分辨率的固定束电子光学系统(如透射电子显微镜)和扫描束电子光学系统(如扫描电子显微镜)中,球差是限制分辨率的主要因素. 1936年 Scherzer^[1]证明了在没有空间电荷的、静的、旋转对称的成象电子光学透镜系统中球差是不可消除的. 1947年 Scherzer^[2]提出采用八极透镜系统作为球差校正器,但其结构复杂、调整困难,因此未能很好地实现. 近来,文献[3,4]提出采用结构较为简单的六极透镜作为球差校正器. 该文假定了磁六极透镜沿轴场分布在一定区间内是常数,讨论了磁六极透镜的光学性质和二、三级象差,指出了这种系统可以消除磁圆形透镜的三级球差,但是束的截面具有三级不对称性,而且高级象差较为严重. 最近,文献[5]再次讨论了六极透镜作为球差校正器的问题,讨论了具有一定沿轴场分布的磁六极透镜与圆形透镜场分布叠加形成的复合系统的光学性质和二、三、四、五级象差. 但是文献[5]只给出了高斯象平面中的轴上象差(球差),而没有给出其余的轴外象差.

我们在文献[6,7]中给出了聚焦-偏转复合系统的相对论象差理论. 本文将运用上述理论来研究任意的磁圆形透镜和磁六极透镜的场分布叠加形成的复合系统的象差. 按照文献[8],本文在复数域中定义了内积,采用了复数的表象和微分算符,全面地讨论了这种复合系统的高斯光学性质和二、三、四级象差,得出了各级象差所有的象差系数的公式. 这些结果有助于设计作为球差校正器的磁六极透镜.

二、变分函数和高斯光学

在圆柱坐标系 ρ, θ, z 中磁标势 ψ 可以表示为^[6,8]

$$\phi(\rho, \theta, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\mu} \frac{m!}{4^{\mu} \mu! (m+\mu)!} \rho^{m+2\mu} (\Psi_m^{(2\mu)}(z), e^{im\theta}). \quad (1)$$

这里 Ψ_0 为实函数, 它给出轴上磁感强度 B_0 .

$$B_0 = -\Psi'_0,$$

上撇符号一律表示对 z 求导. Ψ_m 为 m 次谐波势 (正整数 $m \geq 1$). 按照文献 [6, 8], 定义复数 $a = a_r + ia_i$ 和 $b = b_r + ib_i$ 的内积 (凡是下标 r 和 i 则分别表示实部和虚部), 即

$$(a, b) = a_r b_r + a_i b_i = (\bar{a}b + a\bar{b})/2, \quad (2)$$

凡是上加“ $-$ ”则表示共轭复数. 于是 (1) 式中内积为

$$(\Psi_m^{(2\mu)}(z), e^{im\theta}) = \Psi_{mr}^{(2\mu)}(z) \cos m\theta + \Psi_{mi}^{(2\mu)}(z) \sin m\theta,$$

上角 (2μ) 表示对 z 求 2μ 次导数.

当讨论磁圆形透镜与磁六极透镜的复合系统时, 可以规定

$$\text{电势 } \varphi = \text{常数 } V_a, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{e}{2m_0 V_a}},$$

式中 e, m_0 为电子的电荷绝对值及其质量. 于是电磁场中的变分函数为

$$F = (1 + \rho'^2 + \rho^2 \theta'^2)^{1/2} - k(\rho' A_\rho + \rho \theta' A_\theta + A_z). \quad (3)$$

采用复数 u 表示 (ρ, θ) 平面极坐标, 即

$$u = \rho^{i\theta}.$$

于是得出^[8]

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho' A_\rho + \rho \theta' A_\theta + A_z \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\mu+1} \frac{m!}{4^{\mu} \mu! (m+\mu)!} \left[\frac{1}{m+2\mu+2} (\Psi_m^{(2\mu+1)}, u^m)(u, u)^{\mu}(iu, u') \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{m}{m+2\mu} (i\Psi_m^{(2\mu)}, u^m)(u, u)^{\mu} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

(1), (4) 式级数展开中, $m=0$ 对应于圆形透镜的磁场分布, $m=3$ 对应于六极透镜的磁场分布. 利用 (1), (3), (4) 式可以将变分函数展开如下:

$$F = F_0 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + \cdots, \quad F_0 = 1. \quad (5)$$

我们引入旋转圆柱坐标系, 用复数 v 表示. 并且令

$$v = ue^{-i\Theta} \quad \text{或} \quad u = ve^{i\Theta}. \quad (6)$$

Θ 为旋转圆柱坐标系相对于固定圆柱坐标系的转角.

$$\Theta = (k/2) \int_{z_a}^z B_0 dz, \quad \Theta' = k B_0 / 2. \quad (7)$$

利用 (6), (7) 式将各级变分函数变换而得下式:

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2} (v', v') - \frac{1}{8} k^2 B_0^2 (v, v), \quad (8)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{3} (H_3, v^3), \quad H_3 = 3ik\Psi_3 e^{-3i\Theta}, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -F_4 = & \frac{L}{4} (v, v)^2 + \frac{M}{2} (v, v)(v', v') + \frac{N}{4} (v', v')^2 \\ & + [P(v, v) + Q(v', v')](iv, v') + K(iv, v')^2, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中 K, L, M, N, P, Q 见文献[9, 10], 但是本文 $N = 1/2, K = M$.

$$F_5 = \frac{1}{5} k(\Psi'_3 e^{-3i\Theta}, v^3)[(iv, v') + \Theta'(v, v)] \\ - \frac{3}{80} k(i\Psi''_3 e^{-3i\Theta}, v^3)(v, v). \quad (11)$$

变分函数 F 满足的欧拉方程给出轨迹方程

$$\frac{d}{dz}(\nabla_v F) - \nabla_v F = 0. \quad (12)$$

这里梯度算符定义如下:

$$\nabla_v = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i}, \quad \nabla_{v'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v'_i} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial v'_i}. \quad (13)$$

将 F_2 代入(12)式即得高斯轨迹方程

$$v'' + \frac{1}{4} k^2 B_0^2 v = 0. \quad (14)$$

采用特解 $r_\alpha(z), r_\beta(z)$. 它们是实函数, 并满足初条件

$$r_\alpha(z_a) = r'_\beta(z_a) = 0, \quad r'_\alpha(z_a) = r_\beta(z_a) = 1. \quad (15)$$

高斯象平面 z_b 及其放大率 m 如下:

$$r_\alpha(z_b) = 0, \quad m = r_\beta(z_b). \quad (16)$$

注意不要把放大率 m 与其他正整数 m 混淆. 设高斯轨迹初始位置为 v_a , 初始斜率为 $v'_a(v_a, v'_a$ 一般是复数), 则有

$$v_g = v'_a r_\alpha(z) + v_a r_\beta(z), \quad v'_g = v'_a r'_\alpha(z) + v_a r'_\beta(z). \quad (17)$$

可见, 六极透镜不影响高斯光学性质.

三、二级象差

若在(12)式中考虑 F_3 , 则得二级象差 Δv_2 的方程

$$\Delta v_2'' + \frac{1}{4} k^2 B_0^2 \Delta v_2 = \nabla_v F_{3g} - \frac{d}{dz}(\nabla_{v'} F_{3g}), \quad (18)$$

$$F_{3g} = \frac{1}{3} (H_3, v_g^3). \quad (19)$$

利用改变随意常数法求解, 并进行部分积分(由于 F_3 与 v' 无关, 积分号外项为零), 则得

$$\Delta v_2 = r_\alpha(z) \int_{z_a}^z (\nabla L_\beta) F_{3g} dz - r_\beta(z) \int_{z_a}^z (\nabla L_\alpha) F_{3g} dz. \quad (20)$$

考虑到(17)式, $\nabla L_\beta, \nabla L_\alpha$ 为

$$\nabla L_\beta = (r_\beta \nabla_v + r'_\beta \nabla_{v'}) = \nabla_{v_a} = \nabla_a, \\ \nabla L_\alpha = (r_\alpha \nabla_v + r'_\alpha \nabla_{v'}) = \nabla_{v'_a} = \nabla_{a'}. \quad (21)$$

今后采用简写符号 ∇_a 和 $\nabla_{a'}$. 注意到 F_{3g} 与 v' 无关, 则有

$$\nabla_{v'} F_{3g} = 0, \quad r_\beta \nabla_v F_{3g} = \nabla_a F_{3g}, \quad r_\alpha \nabla_v F_{3g} = \nabla_{a'} F_{3g}. \quad (22)$$

利用(21), (22)式, (20)式可以变换为

$$\Delta v_2 = r_\alpha(z) \int_{z_a}^z \nabla_a F_{3g} dz - r_\beta(z) \int_{z_a}^z \nabla_a' F_{3g} dz, \quad (23)$$

$$\Delta v_2 = r_\alpha(z) \nabla_a E_{3g} - r_\beta(z) \nabla_a' E_{3g}, \quad (24)$$

式中三级光程函数 E_{3g} 为

$$E_{3g} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{z_a}^z (H_3, v_g^3) dz. \quad (25)$$

对于(19),(25)式求梯度,需要用到下式^[8]:

$$\nabla_v(u, v^m) = mu\bar{v}^{m-1} \quad \text{当 } u \text{ 与 } v \text{ 无关时.} \quad (26)$$

由此得出

$$\nabla_a' F_{3g} = H_3 r_\alpha \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} (\bar{v}_a' r_\alpha)^i (\bar{v}_a r_\beta)^j = H_3 r_\alpha \bar{v}_g^2, \quad (27)$$

$$\nabla_a F_{3g} = H_3 r_\beta \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} (\bar{v}_a' r_\alpha)^i (\bar{v}_a r_\beta)^j = H_3 r_\beta \bar{v}_g^2, \quad (28)$$

$$\nabla_a' E_{3g} = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} A_{ij}(z) (\bar{v}_a')^i (\bar{v}_a)^j, \quad (29)$$

$$\nabla_a E_{3g} = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} B_{ij}(z) (\bar{v}_a')^i (\bar{v}_a)^j, \quad (30)$$

式中 $i = 2, j = 0; i = 1, j = 1; i = 0, j = 2$ (今后一律如此),

$$e_{ij} = 2/(i!j!), A_{ij}(z) = \int_{z_a}^z H_3 r_\alpha r_\alpha^i r_\beta^j dz, B_{ij}(z) = \int_{z_a}^z H_3 r_\beta r_\alpha^i r_\beta^j dz. \quad (31)$$

由此得到二级象差

$$\Delta v_2(z) = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} C_{ij}(z) (\bar{v}_a')^i (\bar{v}_a)^j, \quad (32)$$

$$C_{ij}(z) = r_\alpha(z) B_{ij}(z) - r_\beta(z) A_{ij}(z), \quad (33)$$

$$\Delta v_2(z_b) = -m \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} A_{ij}(z_b) (\bar{v}_a')^i (\bar{v}_a)^j. \quad (34)$$

(32),(34)式给出了任意平面 z 和高斯象平面 z_b 中的二级象差, $C_{ij}(z)$ 为二级象差系数. 可见,二级象差是由六极透镜引起的. 消除二级轴上象差的条件为

$$A_{20}(z_b) = \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_\alpha^3 dz = 0.$$

例如,若 $H_3 r_\alpha^3$ 在 $[z_a, z_b]$ 区间内是反对称奇函数,则 $A_{20}(z_b)$ 为零. 以上结果与文献[5]一致.

四、三 级 象 差

三级象差包括两部分,即六极透镜的三级象差 Δv_{3S} 和圆形透镜的三级象差 Δv_{3R} , 即

$$\Delta v_3 = \Delta v_{3S} + \Delta v_{3R}. \quad (35)$$

我们定义复数 u 和梯度 ∇_v, ∇_v' 的内积为

$$(u, \nabla_v) = u \nabla_v + \bar{u} \nabla_{\bar{v}}, (u, \nabla_v') = u \nabla_{v'} + \bar{u} \nabla_{\bar{v}'}. \quad (36)$$

例如

$$\begin{aligned}(u, \nabla_a) v_a^m \bar{v}_a^n &= u m v_a^{m-1} \bar{v}_a^n + \bar{u} n \bar{v}_a^{n-1} v_a^m, \\ (u, \nabla_{a'}) (v_a')^m (\bar{v}_a')^n &= u m (v_a')^{m-1} (\bar{v}_a')^n + \bar{u} n (\bar{v}_a')^{n-1} (v_a')^m.\end{aligned}\quad (37)$$

由(36)式再定义一个算符

$$\Delta L_D = (\Delta v_2, \nabla_v) + (\Delta v_2', \nabla_{v'}). \quad (38)$$

六极透镜三级象差 Δv_{3S} 的方程为

$$\Delta v_{3S}'' + \frac{1}{4} k^2 B_0^2 \Delta v_{3S} = (\Delta L_D) \nabla_v F_{3g} - \frac{d}{dz} [(\Delta L_D) \nabla_{v'} F_{3g}].$$

注意到(22)式, 上式化简为

$$\Delta v_{3S}'' + \frac{1}{4} k^2 B_0^2 \Delta v_{3S} = (\Delta v_2, \nabla_v) \nabla_v F_{3g}. \quad (39)$$

利用改变随意常数法求解, 并进行部分积分则得

$$\Delta v_{3S} = r_\alpha(z) \int_{z_a}^z (\Delta v_2, \nabla_v) \nabla_v F_{3g} dz - r_\beta(z) \int_{z_a}^z (\Delta v_2, \nabla_v) \nabla_{v'} F_{3g} dz. \quad (40)$$

将(24)式代入上式, 再次利用(22)式得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v_{3S} &= r_\alpha(z) \int_{z_a}^z [(\nabla_a E_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_a (F_{3g}) dz \\ &\quad - r_\beta(z) \int_{z_a}^z [(\nabla_a E_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_{a'} (F_{3g}) dz.\end{aligned}\quad (41)$$

将(27)–(30)式代入(41)式, 并按(37)式求梯度, 则得

$$\Delta v_{3S} = r_\alpha(z) I_{3\beta} - r_\beta(z) I_{3\alpha}, \quad (42)$$

$$I_{3\beta} = 2 \int_{z_a}^z H_3 \bar{v}_g r_\beta \left[\sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \bar{C}_{ij}(z) (v_a')^i (v_a)^j \right] dz, \quad (43)$$

$$I_{3\alpha} = 2 \int_{z_a}^z H_3 \bar{v}_g r_\alpha \left[\sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \bar{C}_{ij}(z) (v_a')^i (v_a)^j \right] dz. \quad (44)$$

再利用(32)式即有

$$I_{3\beta} = 2 \int_{z_a}^z H_3 \bar{v}_g r_\beta \overline{\Delta v_2}(z) dz, \quad I_{3\alpha} = 2 \int_{z_a}^z H_3 \bar{v}_g r_\alpha \overline{\Delta v_2}(z) dz. \quad (45)$$

(42)–(45)式给出了六极透镜的三级象差 Δv_{3S} , 与文献[5]一致.

其次讨论圆形透镜的三级象差 Δv_{3R} . 若在(12)式中考虑 F_4 , 则 Δv_{3R} 的方程为

$$\Delta v_{3R}'' + \frac{1}{4} k^2 B_0^2 \Delta v_{3R} = \nabla_v F_{4g} - \frac{d}{dz} (\nabla_{v'} F_{4g}). \quad (46)$$

利用改变随意常数法求解, 并进行部分积分(只要假定初始平面 z_a 处场为零, 则积分号外不为零项为 $-r_\alpha v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2$), 即得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v_{3R} &= r_\alpha(z) \left[\int_{z_a}^z (\nabla L_\beta) F_{4g} dz - v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2 \right] \\ &\quad - r_\beta(z) \int_{z_a}^z (\nabla L_\alpha) F_{4g} dz.\end{aligned}\quad (47)$$

再利用(21)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v_{3R} &= r_\alpha(z) \left[\int_{z_a}^z \nabla_a F_{4g} dz - v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2 \right] - r_\beta(z) \int_{z_a}^z \nabla_{a'} F_{4g} dz, \\ \Delta v_{3R} &= r_\alpha(z) [\nabla_a E_{4g} - v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2] - r_\beta(z) \nabla_{a'} E_{4g}.\end{aligned}\quad (48)$$

将(17)式代入(10)式得到四级变分函数 F_{4g}

$$\begin{aligned} -F_{4g} = & \frac{A}{4} (v_a, v_a)^2 + \frac{B}{4} (v'_a, v'_a)^2 + C(v_a, v'_a)^2 \\ & + \frac{D}{2} (v_a, v_a)(v'_a, v'_a) + E(v_a, v_a)(v_a, v'_a) + F(v'_a, v'_a)(v_a, v'_a) \\ & + [e(v_a, v_a) + f(v'_a, v'_a) + c(v_a, v'_a)](iv_a, v'_a), \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

式中 A, B, C, D, E, F 和 c, e, f 见文献[9—11](但是文献[9]的 C 相差 2 倍). 将上式求梯度得 $-\nabla_{a'} F_{4g}$ 和 $\nabla_a F_{4g}$, 再在 $[z_a, z]$ 区间上积分即有

$$\begin{aligned} -\nabla_{a'} E_{4g} = & -\int_{z_a}^z \nabla_{a'} F_{4g} dz = k_S v'_a v'_a \bar{v}'_a + k_L v'_a \bar{v}'_a v_a + k_R v'_a v'_a \bar{v}_a \\ & + k_F v'_a v_a \bar{v}_a + k_A \bar{v}'_a v_a v_a + k_D v_a v_a \bar{v}_a, \\ \nabla_a E_{4g} = & \int_{z_a}^z \nabla_a F_{4g} dz = -k_R v'_a v'_a \bar{v}'_a - k_F v'_a \bar{v}'_a v_a - k_A v'_a v'_a \bar{v}_a \\ & - 2k_D v'_a v_a \bar{v}_a - k_D \bar{v}'_a v_a v_a - k_{DA} v_a v_a \bar{v}_a. \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

这里系数 k 为圆形透镜三级几何象差系数(参看文献[6], 但该文只给出高斯象平面 z_b 处的象差系数), 其公式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} k_S = & \int_{z_a}^z B dz, \quad k_L = 2 \int_{z_a}^z (F + if) dz, \quad k_R = \int_{z_a}^z (F - if) dz, \\ k_F = & \int_{z_a}^z (C + D) dz, \quad k_A = \int_{z_a}^z (C + ic) dz, \\ k_D = & \int_{z_a}^z (E + ie) dz, \quad k_{DA} = \int_{z_a}^z A dz. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

在高斯象平面 $r_a(z_b) = 0$ 处, 六极透镜和圆形透镜的三级球差分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{球差 } \Delta v_{3S}(z_b)/m = & \left\{ -2 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_a^2 [r_a \bar{B}_{20}(z) - r_b \bar{A}_{20}(z)] dz \right\} v'_a{}^2 \bar{v}'_a, \\ \text{球差 } \Delta v_{3R}(z_b)/m = & \left\{ \int_{z_a}^{z_b} B dz \right\} v'_a{}^2 \bar{v}'_a. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

可见, 利用六极透镜校正圆形透镜三级球差的条件为

$$\int_{z_a}^{z_b} B dz = 2 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_a^2 [r_a \bar{B}_{20}(z) - r_b \bar{A}_{20}(z)] dz. \quad (53)$$

文献[3—5]讨论了实现这个条件的问题.

五、四级象差

六极透镜校正器不仅要满足消除三级球差的条件(53)式, 而且还要减小其高级象差. 文献[5]讨论了四、五级象差, 但只给出了高斯象平面中的轴上象差而没有给出其余的轴外象差. 本节中我们将用微分算符来导出六极透镜与圆形透镜存在叠加场的复合系统中全部四级象差的公式. 仿照(38)式再定义两个算符

$$\Delta L_S = (\Delta v_{3S}, \nabla_v) + (\Delta v'_{3S}, \nabla_{v'}), \quad (54)$$

$$\Delta L_R = (\Delta v_{3R}, \nabla_v) + (\Delta v'_{3R}, \nabla_{v'}). \quad (55)$$

利用算符 $\Delta L_D, \Delta L_S, \Delta L_R$ 可以得到四级象差 Δv_4 的方程

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v_4'' + \frac{1}{4} k^2 B_0^2 \Delta v_4 = & \left[\frac{1}{2} (\Delta L_D)^2 \nabla_v F_{3g} - \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{2} (\Delta L_D)^2 \nabla_{v'} F_{3g} \right) \right]_{\text{I}} \\
& + \left[\Delta L_S \nabla_v F_{3g} - \frac{d}{dz} (\Delta L_S \nabla_{v'} F_{3g}) \right]_{\text{II}} \\
& + \left[\Delta L_R \nabla_v F_{3g} - \frac{d}{dz} (\Delta L_R \nabla_{v'} F_{3g}) \right]_{\text{III}} \\
& + \left[\Delta L_D \nabla_v F_{4g} - \frac{d}{dz} (\Delta L_D \nabla_{v'} F_{4g}) \right]_{\text{IV}} \\
& + \left[\nabla_v F_{5g} - \frac{d}{dz} (\nabla_{v'} F_{5g}) \right]_{\text{V}}, \quad (56)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta v_4 = \Delta v_{4\text{I}} + \Delta v_{4\text{II}} + \Delta v_{4\text{III}} + \Delta v_{4\text{IV}} + \Delta v_{4\text{V}}. \quad (57)$$

(56)式 I, II, III, IV, V 微扰项分别引起了(57)式相应的五项四级象差. 利用改变随意常数法求解, 并经过部分积分, 即可导出各项四级象差的公式.

1. 计算 $\Delta v_{4\text{I}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v_{4\text{I}} = & (r_\alpha/2) \int_{z_a}^z (\Delta L_D)^2 \nabla L_\beta F_{3g} dz - (r_\beta/2) \int_{z_a}^z (\Delta L_D)^2 \nabla L_\alpha F_{3g} dz, \\
\Delta v_{4\text{I}} = & (r_\alpha/2) \int_{z_a}^z [(\nabla_a F_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a)]^2 \nabla_a F_{3g} dz \\
& - (r_\beta/2) \int_{z_a}^z [(\nabla_a E_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a)]^2 \nabla_{a'} F_{3g} dz, \quad (58)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta v_{4\text{I}}(z_b) = -(m/2) \int_{z_a}^{z_b} [(\nabla_a E_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a)]^2 \nabla_{a'} F_{3g} dz. \quad (59)$$

将(27)–(30)式代入上式, 并利用(37)式得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v_{4\text{I}}(z_b) = & -m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_\alpha \left[\sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \bar{C}_{ij}(z) (v'_a)^i (v_a)^j \right]^2 dz \\
= & -m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_\alpha [\Delta \bar{v}_2(z)]^2 dz. \quad (60)
\end{aligned}$$

2. 计算 $\Delta v_{4\text{II}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v_{4\text{II}} = & r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z \Delta L_S \nabla L_\beta F_{3g} dz - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z \Delta L_S \nabla L_\alpha F_{3g} dz, \\
\Delta v_{4\text{II}} = & r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z [(I_{3\beta}, \nabla_{a'}) - (I_{3\alpha}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_a F_{3g} dz \\
& - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z [(I_{3\beta}, \nabla_{a'}) - (I_{3\alpha}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_{a'} F_{3g} dz, \quad (61)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta v_{4\text{II}}(z_b) = -m \int_{z_a}^z [(I_{3\beta}, \nabla_{a'}) - (I_{3\alpha}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_{a'} F_{3g} dz. \quad (62)$$

将(27), (43), (44)式代入上式, 并利用(37)式则得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v_{4\text{II}}(z_b) = & -4m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_\alpha \bar{v}_g \left\{ r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z \bar{H}_3 r_\beta v_g \left[\sum_{i,j} e_{ij} C_{ij}(z) (\bar{v}'_a)^i (\bar{v}_a)^j \right] dz \right. \\
& \left. - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z \bar{H}_3 r_\alpha v_g \left[\sum_{i,j} e_{ij} C_{ij}(z) (\bar{v}'_a)^i (\bar{v}_a)^j \right] dz \right\} dz, \quad (63)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta v_{4II}(z_b) = -2m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_a \bar{v}_g \overline{\Delta v_{3S}} dz. \quad (64)$$

3. 计算 Δv_{4III}

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v_{4III} &= r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z \Delta L_R \nabla L_\beta F_{3g} dz - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z \Delta L_R \nabla L_\alpha F_{3g} dz, \\ \Delta v_{4III} &= r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z [(\nabla_a E_{4g} - v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{4g}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_a F_{3g} dz \\ &\quad - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z [(\nabla_a E_{4g} - v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{4g}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_{a'} F_{3g} dz, \quad (65) \\ \Delta v_{4III}(z_b) &= -m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} [(\nabla_a E_{4g} - v_a'^2 \bar{v}_a' / 2, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{4g}, \nabla_a)] \nabla_a F_{3g} dz \\ &= -2m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_a \bar{v}_g [r_\alpha (\overline{\nabla_a E_{4g}} - \bar{v}_a'^2 v_a' / 2) - r_\beta \overline{\nabla_{a'} E_{4g}}] dz \\ &= -2m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_a \bar{v}_g \overline{\Delta v_{3R}} dz. \quad (66) \end{aligned}$$

4. 计算 Δv_{4IV}

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v_{4IV} &= r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z \Delta L_D \nabla L_\beta F_{4g} dz - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z \Delta L_D \nabla L_\alpha F_{4g} dz, \\ \Delta v_{4IV}(z_b) &= -m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} \Delta L_D \nabla L_\alpha F_{4g} dz \\ &= m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} [(\nabla_a E_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) - (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a)] (-\nabla_{a'} F_{4g}) dz, \quad (67) \end{aligned}$$

式中 F_{4g} 的二次梯度须按(37)式计算

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_a E_{3g}, \nabla_{a'}) (\nabla_{a'} F_{4g}) &= (\nabla_a E_{3g}) (\nabla_{a'} \nabla_{a'} F_{4g}) + (\overline{\nabla_a E_{3g}}) (\nabla_{a'} \nabla_{a'} F_{4g}), \\ (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}, \nabla_a) (\nabla_a F_{4g}) &= (\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}) (\nabla_a \nabla_a F_{4g}) + (\overline{\nabla_{a'} E_{3g}}) (\nabla_a \nabla_a F_{4g}), \quad (68) \end{aligned}$$

式中采用了简写符号 $\nabla_a = \nabla_{v_a}$, $\nabla_{a'} = \nabla_{v_a'}$. 将(49)式求梯度得 $\nabla_{a'} F_{4g}$, 再按上式求得二次梯度, 然后与(29), (30)式一并代入(67)式, 即得 Δv_{4IV} 象差.

5. 计算 Δv_{4V}

将(17)式代入(11)式, 注意到 $(iv_g, v_g') = (iv_a, v_a')$, 则有

$$F_{5g} = (G_2, v_g^3)(iv_a, v_a') + (G_3, v_g^3)(v_g, v_g), \quad (69)$$

$$G_2 = \frac{k}{5} \Psi'_3 e^{-3i\Theta},$$

$$G_3 = \frac{k}{5} \Theta' \Psi'_3 e^{-3i\Theta} - \frac{3}{80} i k \Psi''_3 e^{-3i\Theta}. \quad (70)$$

若在(56)式中考虑 F_{5g} 的第V项, 利用改变随意常数法求解, 并进行部分积分 (F_{5g} 与 v' 无关, 积分号外项为零), 则四级象差 Δv_{4V} 可表示为

$$\Delta v_{4V} = r_\alpha \int_{z_a}^z (\nabla L_\beta) F_{5g} dz - r_\beta \int_{z_a}^z (\nabla L_\alpha) F_{5g} dz,$$

$$\Delta v_{4V} = r_{\alpha} \int_{z_a}^z \nabla_a F_{5g} dz - r_{\beta} \int_{z_a}^z \nabla_a F_{5g} dz, \quad (71)$$

$$\Delta v_{4V}(z_b) = -m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} \nabla_a F_{5g} dz. \quad (72)$$

利用(26)式将(69)式求梯度得到

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_a F_{5g} = & r_{\alpha} [3G_2 \bar{v}_g^2 (iv_a, v'_a)] + (G_2, v_g^3)(iv_a) \\ & + r_{\alpha} [3G_3 \bar{v}_g^2 (v_g, v_g) + (G_3, v_g^3)(2v_g)]. \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

利用(2)式将上式中内积加以变换, 然后代入(72)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v_{4V}(z_b) = & -m \int_{z_a}^{z_b} \{ r_{\alpha} [3G_2 \bar{v}_g^2 (iv_a \bar{v}'_a - i\bar{v}_a v'_a)/2] \\ & + (G_2 \bar{v}_g^3 + \bar{G}_2 v_g^3)(iv_a)/2 + r_{\alpha} [4G_3 \bar{v}_g^3 v_g + \bar{G}_3 v_g^4] \} dz. \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

至此得出了 I, II, III, IV, V 共五项四级象差, 它们都是由于六极透镜自身作用或圆形透镜与六极透镜相互作用所引起的. 在消除了三级象差后, 必须考虑四级象差.

6. 高斯象平面中的四级球差

$$\text{球差} \quad \Delta v_{4I}(z_b)/m = v_a'^4 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_{\alpha} (\bar{c}_{20})^2 dz, \quad (75)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{球差} \quad \Delta v_{4II}(z_b)/m = & -4v_a' \bar{v}_a'^3 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_{\alpha}^2 \left[r_{\alpha} \int_{z_a}^z \bar{H}_3 r_{\alpha} r_{\beta} c_{20} dz \right. \\ & \left. - r_{\beta} \int_{z_a}^z H_3 r_{\alpha}^2 c_{20} dz \right] dz, \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{球差} \quad \Delta v_{4III}(z_b)/m = & 2v_a' \bar{v}_a'^3 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 r_{\alpha}^2 \left[r_{\alpha} \int_{z_a}^{z_1} (F + if) dz \right. \\ & \left. - r_{\alpha}/2 - r_{\beta} \int_{z_a}^z B dz \right] dz, \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{球差} \quad \Delta v_{4IV}(z_b)/m = & v_a'^4 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} [B \bar{B}_{20} - (F - if) \bar{A}_{20}] dz \\ & + 2v_a' \bar{v}_a'^3 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} [B B_{20} - (F + if) A_{20}] dz, \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

$$\text{球差} \quad \Delta v_{4V}(z_b)/m = v_a'^4 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} \bar{G}_3 r_{\alpha}^5 dz - 4v_a' \bar{v}_a'^3 \int_{z_a}^{z_b} G_3 r_{\alpha}^5 dz. \quad (79)$$

上式中 G_3 由(70)式给出, 其中的 Ψ'_3, Ψ''_3 经过部分积分后可用(9)式的 H_3 表示如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{球差} \quad \Delta v_{4V}(z_b)/m = & v_a'^4 \left\{ \int_{z_a}^{z_b} \bar{H}_3 W r_{\alpha}^5 dz - i \int_{z_a}^{z_b} \bar{H}_3 U r_{\alpha}^5 dz \right\} \\ & - 4v_a' \bar{v}_a'^3 \left\{ \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 W r_{\alpha}^5 dz + i \int_{z_a}^{z_b} H_3 U r_{\alpha}^5 dz \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{32} (3k^2 B_0^2 - 8r_a'^2/r_a^2), \quad U = \frac{1}{96} (5k B_0' + 34k B_0 r_a'/r_a). \quad (81)$$

六、结 语

利用我们在文献[6,7]中阐述的普遍理论, 本文研究了任意的磁圆形透镜和磁六极透

镜场分布叠加形成的复合系统的象差。本文按照文献[8]在复数域中定义了内积,采用了复数表象和微分算符,全面地讨论了这种复合系统的高斯光学性质以及所有的二、三、四级象差,得出了各级象差所有的象差系数公式。这些公式较之文献[3—5]更为完全,形式更为简练。同时本文也证明了圆形透镜和六极透镜的复合系统可以消除三级球差,但需考虑更高级的四级象差的影响。这些结论与文献[3—5]一致。本文有助于设计作为球差校正器的磁六极透镜复合系统。本文的方法也可用于研究电圆形透镜与电六极透镜的复合系统的象差。

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THE ABERRATION THEORY OF A COMBINED MAGNETIC ROUND LENS AND SEXTUPOLES SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Recently the sextupoles have drawn much attention in literatures, for sextupoles can be used to compensate for the third-order spherical aberration of round lenses. In the present paper, the aberration theory of a combined magnetic round lens and sextupoles system with superimposed fields has been studied. Defining an inner product in the complex number field and using the complex representation and differential operators, we have treated both the Guassian dioptrics and the electron optical aberrations up to the fourth-order in this combined system comprehensively. All aberration coefficients have been derived in explicit form.