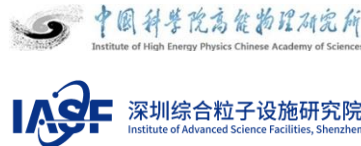




中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



横向束流动力学

第五讲

苑尧硕

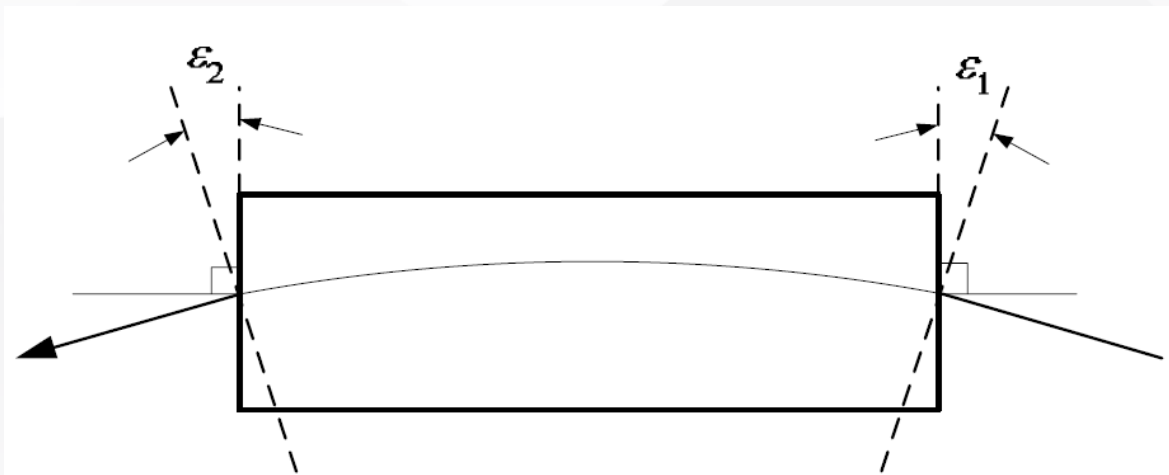
- 粒子经过传输矩阵后的计算
- 传输矩阵的薄透镜近似
- 多个元件的传输矩阵
- 二极磁铁的边缘聚焦效应

本节内容

- 传输矩阵的稳定性
- Floquet变换
- Twiss参数
- 发射度与接受度

➤ 二极磁铁的边缘聚焦效应

- 当不垂直入射（离开）二极磁铁时，会产生边缘聚焦效应



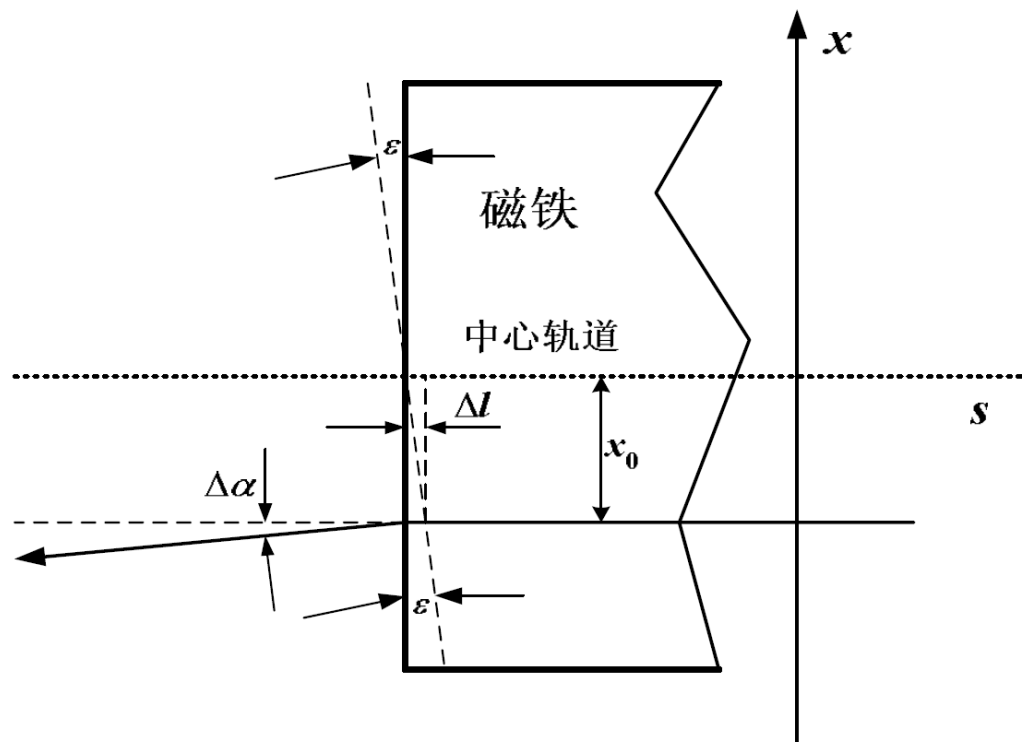
- 由薄透镜近似，可知

$$\Delta l = x_0 \tan \varepsilon$$

$$x = x_0$$

$$\Delta \alpha = \frac{\Delta l}{\rho} = x_0 \frac{\tan \varepsilon}{\rho}$$

$$x' = x_0' + x_0 \frac{\tan \varepsilon}{\rho}$$



➤ 二极磁铁的边缘聚焦效应

➤ 微分方程组 $\longleftrightarrow$ 传输矩阵

$$x = x_0$$

$$x' = x_0' + x_0 \frac{\tan \varepsilon}{\rho}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{x,11} & m_{x,12} \\ m_{x,21} & m_{x,22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0' \end{pmatrix}$$

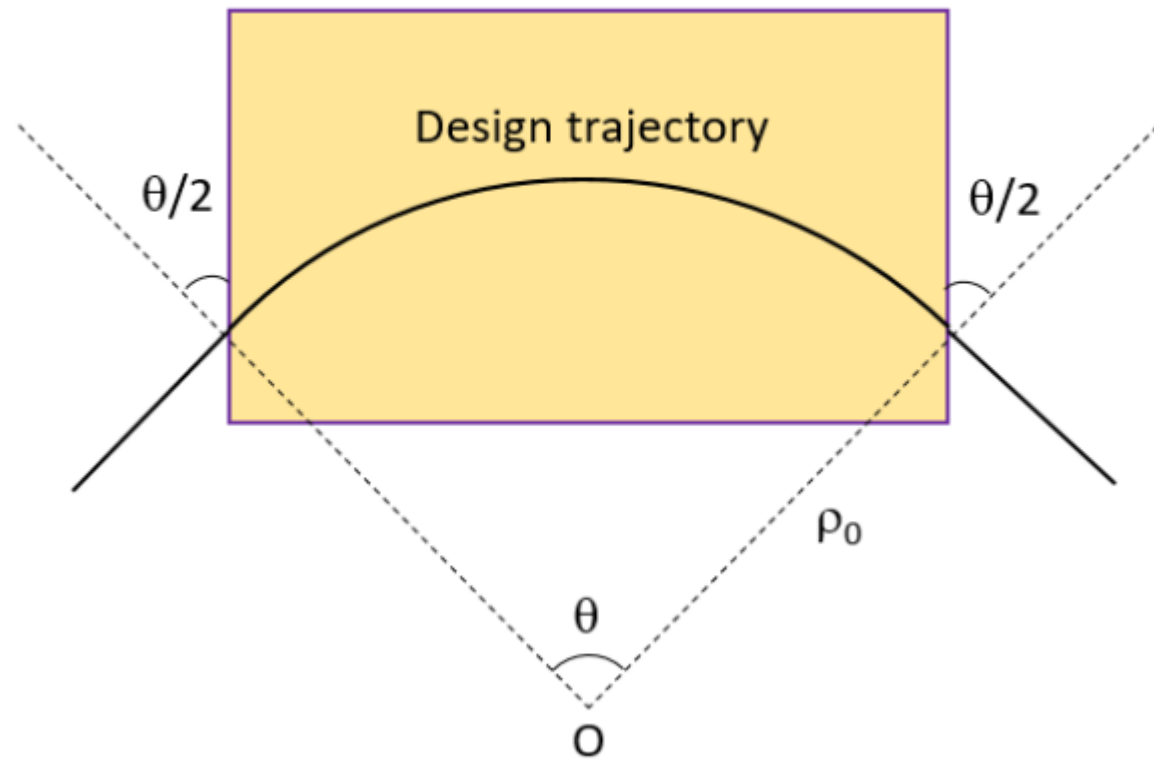
可知相应的传输矩阵为

$$M_{edge,x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\tan \varepsilon}{\rho} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

➤ 二极磁铁的边缘聚焦效应

例1 如图所示，证明该矩形二极磁铁的水平方向的传输矩阵为

$$M_{rect,x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



➤ 二极磁铁的边缘聚焦效应

例1 证明矩形二极磁铁的传输矩阵为

$$M_{rect,x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

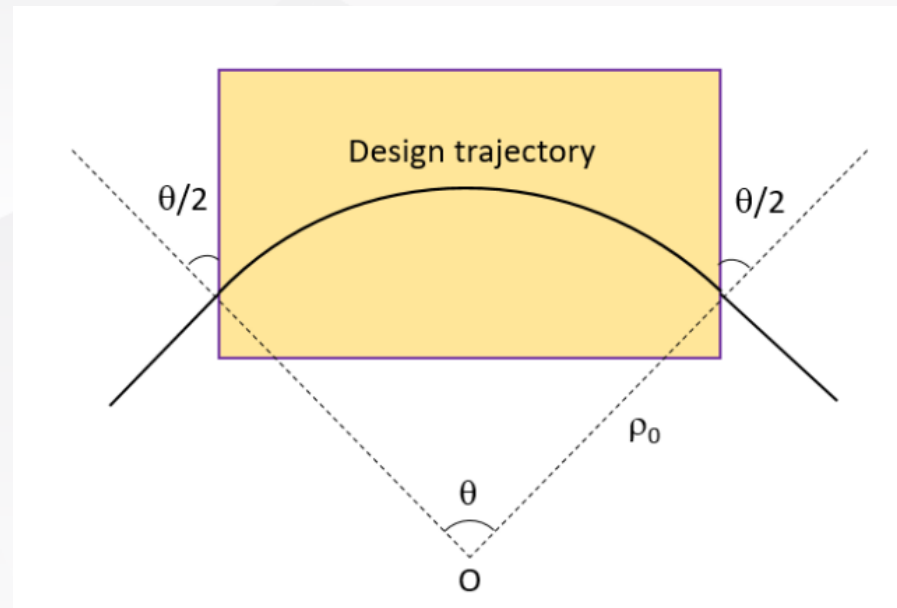
证明： 矩形二极磁铁的水平方向的边缘聚焦传输矩阵为

$$M_{edge,x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\tan(\theta/2)}{\rho} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则矩形二极磁铁的总的传输矩阵可写为

$$M_{rect,x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\tan \theta / 2}{\rho} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \rho \sin \theta \\ -\frac{1}{\rho} \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\tan \theta / 2}{\rho} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

证毕。



粒子传输的稳定性条件

- 假设某环形加速器由P个长度为L的周期性加速结构组成，粒子在环中运行一圈的传输矩阵为

$$M(s + PL | s) = [M(s)]^P$$

- 粒子经过m圈的传输矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix} = [M(s)]^{mP} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0' \end{pmatrix}$$

- 设二维矩阵M的两个特征值为 λ_1 和 λ_2 , $\vec{v}_1$ 和 $\vec{v}_2$ 为对应的特征向量

$$M\vec{v}_1 = \lambda_1\vec{v}_1 \quad M\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2\lambda_2$$

- 稳定性条件:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix} = finite \quad \rightarrow$$

对传输矩阵M（加速器的设计）有什么要求？



粒子传输的稳定性条件

- 设二维矩阵M的两个特征值为 λ_1 和 λ_2 , 则有

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} m_{11} - \lambda & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \text{Trace}(M)\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Trace}(M) = m_{11} + m_{22}$$

λ 为实数的充要条件为 $|\text{Trace}(M)| \leq 2$

- 令 $\text{Trace}(M) = \cos(\phi)$ 则两个特征值可表示为 $\lambda_1 = e^{i\phi}$ $\lambda_2 = e^{-i\phi}$

ϕ 为betatron相移

ϕ 为实数 $|\text{Trace}(M)| \leq 2$

,

ϕ 为复数 $|\text{Trace}(M)| \geq 2$

➤ 粒子传输的稳定性条件

- 粒子的初始坐标可写为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0' \end{pmatrix} = a\vec{v}_1 + b\vec{v}_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_m \\ x_m' \end{pmatrix} = M^n \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0' \end{pmatrix} = a\lambda_1^n \vec{v}_1 + b\lambda_2^n \vec{v}_2 = ae^{in\phi} \vec{v}_1 + be^{-in\phi} \vec{v}_2$$

- λ_1 和 λ_2 保持单位1的充要条件 ϕ 为实数, 或者

$$|\text{Trace}(M)| \leq 2$$

粒子轨道稳定性条件

- 线性系统的稳定性条件与初值 (x_0, x_0') 无关, 与加速器的结构有关

➤ 回到希尔方程

$$z'' + K(s)z = 0$$

$$K(s + L) = K(s)$$

➤ 其解的形式可写为

$$z(s) = a\omega(s)e^{i\psi(s)}$$

$$z^*(s) = a\omega(s)e^{-i\psi(s)}$$

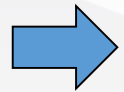
包络方程

$$\omega'' + K\omega - \frac{1}{\omega^3} = 0$$

$$\psi' = \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

➤ Floquet定理

$$K(s + L) = K(s)$$



$$\psi(s + L) = \psi(s) \quad \omega(s + L) = \omega(s)$$

➤ 由 s_1 到 s_2 的传输矩阵可表示为

$$M(s_2 | s_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \cos \psi - \omega_2 \omega_1' \sin \psi & \omega_1 \omega_2 \sin \psi \\ -\frac{(1 + \omega_1 \omega_1' \omega_2 \omega_2')}{\omega_1 \omega_2} \sin \psi - \left(\frac{\omega_1'}{\omega_2} - \frac{\omega_2'}{\omega_1} \right) \cos \psi & \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \cos \psi + \omega_1 \omega_2' \sin \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

其中在 s_1 处, $\omega(s_1) = \omega_1$, 在 s_2 处, $\omega(s_2) = \omega_2$

$$\psi = \psi(s_2) - \psi(s_1)$$

- 对传输矩阵 $M(s_2|s_1)$ 应用周期性条件, 令 $s_2=s_1+L$, 则有

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega \quad \omega_1' = \omega_2' = \omega'$$

$$\psi_2 - \psi_1 = \psi(s_1 + L) - \psi(s_1) = \phi$$

- 传输矩阵 $M(s_2|s_1)$ 变为

$$M(s_1 + L | s_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi - \omega \omega' \sin \phi & \omega^2 \sin \phi \\ -\frac{(1 + \omega^2 \omega'^2)}{\omega^2} \sin \phi & \cos \phi + \omega \omega' \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

➤ 若定义

$$\omega^2 = \beta$$

$$\alpha = -\omega\omega' = -\frac{\beta'}{2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{\beta}$$

$$M(s_1 + L | s_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi - \omega\omega' \sin \phi & \omega^2 \sin \phi \\ -\frac{(1 + \omega^2 \omega'^2)}{\omega^2} \sin \phi & \cos \phi + \omega\omega' \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

➤ 传输矩阵M变为 (练习)

- 经过一个加速周期后的传输矩阵M变为

$$M(s_1 + L | s_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi + \alpha \sin \phi & \beta \sin \phi \\ -\gamma \sin \phi & \cos \phi - \alpha \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega^2 = \beta \quad \psi' = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \phi = \int_s^{s+L} \frac{ds}{\beta(s)}$$

- $\beta(s)$ 为betatron振幅函数, 简称beta函数
- ϕ 为一个加速周期L内betatron振幅相移, 简称相移

➤ 练习:

包络方程 $\omega'' + K\omega - \frac{1}{\omega^3} = 0$

 $\beta = \omega^2$

$$\frac{1}{2}\beta'' + K\beta - \frac{1}{\beta}\left[1 + \left(\frac{\beta'}{2}\right)^2\right] = 0$$

➤ 希尔方程

$$z'' + K(s)z = 0 \quad K(s + L) = K(s)$$

➤ 其解的形式

$$z(s) = a\omega(s)e^{i\psi(s)} \quad z^*(s) = a\omega(s)e^{-i\psi(s)}$$

$$z(s) = a\sqrt{\beta_z(s)} \cos[\psi_z(s) + \xi_z] \quad \psi_z(s) = \int_0^s \frac{ds}{\beta_z(s)}$$

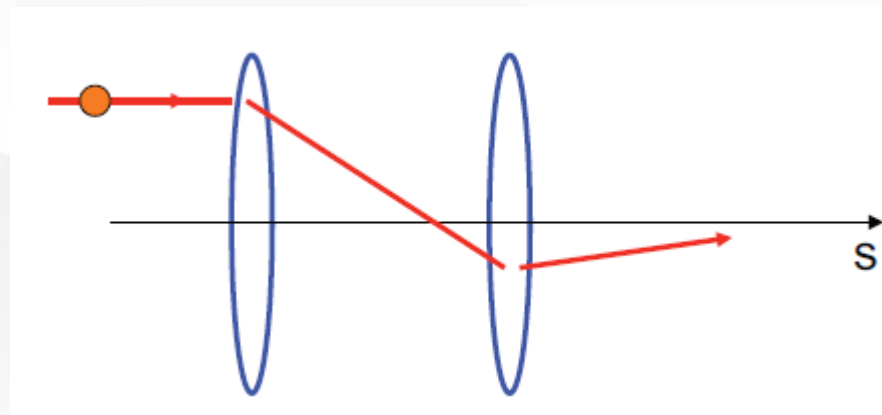
➤ Twiss参数 (Courant-Snyder 函数)

$$\beta(s) \quad \alpha(s) = -\frac{\beta'(s)}{2} \quad \gamma(s) = \frac{1 + \alpha(s)^2}{\beta(s)}$$

➤ Twiss参数是描述机器属性的一组参数，与粒子的状态无关

- 例2 一个doublet结构由强度相同的一个聚焦四极磁铁和一个散焦四极磁铁组成{QF O DF}, 求粒子经过这段doublet的betatron相移

提示: $M_{doublet} = M_2 M_{drift} M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & l_0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



- 例2 一个doublet结构由强度相同的一个聚焦四极磁铁和一个散焦四极磁铁组成{QF O DF}, 求粒子经过这段doublet的betatron相移

$$\text{解: } M_{\text{doublet}} = M_2 M_{\text{drift}} M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & l_0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{l_0}{f_1} & l_0 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{l_0}{f_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{l_0}{f_1 f_2}$

对比 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{l_0}{f_1} & l_0 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{l_0}{f_2} \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi + \alpha \sin \phi & \beta \sin \phi \\ -\gamma \sin \phi & \cos \phi - \alpha \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$

可知

$$\cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} \text{Trace}(M) = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{l_0}{f_1} - \frac{l_0}{f_2} \right)$$

➤ 例3 一般地, s1到s2的传输矩阵可用Twiss参数表示为

$$M(s_2 | s_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \cos \psi - \omega_2 \omega_1' \sin \psi & \omega_1 \omega_2 \sin \psi \\ -\frac{(1 + \omega_1 \omega_1' \omega_2 \omega_2')}{\omega_1 \omega_2} \sin \psi - \left(\frac{\omega_1'}{\omega_2} - \frac{\omega_2'}{\omega_1} \right) \cos \psi & \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \cos \psi + \omega_1 \omega_2' \sin \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

提示: $\beta = \omega^2$ $\alpha = -\frac{\beta'}{2}$

➤ 例3 一般地, s1到s2的传输矩阵可用Twiss参数表示为

$$M(s_2 | s_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \cos \psi - \omega_2 \omega_1' \sin \psi & \omega_1 \omega_2 \sin \psi \\ -\frac{(1 + \omega_1 \omega_1' \omega_2 \omega_2')}{\omega_1 \omega_2} \sin \psi - \left(\frac{\omega_1'}{\omega_2} - \frac{\omega_2'}{\omega_1} \right) \cos \psi & \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \cos \psi + \omega_1 \omega_2' \sin \psi \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}} (\cos \psi + \alpha_1 \sin \psi) & \sqrt{\beta_1 \beta_2} \sin \psi \\ -\frac{(1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2)}{\sqrt{\beta_1 \beta_2}} \sin \psi - \left(\frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\sqrt{\beta_1 \beta_2}} \right) \cos \psi & \sqrt{\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}} (\cos \psi - \alpha_2 \sin \psi) \end{pmatrix}$$

- 例4 求FODO结构 $\{QF/2 \quad O \quad QD \quad O \quad QF/2\}$ 的Twiss参数