



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



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粒子加速器原理

微波直线加速器

邵佳航



➤ 动量方程

$$\diamond \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(m_0\gamma\vec{v})}{dt} = \vec{F} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

加速

聚焦

本部分课程重点讲解内容



目录

01

基本工作原理

02

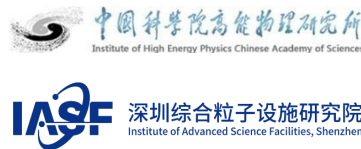
大作业说明

03

微波基础知识



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01

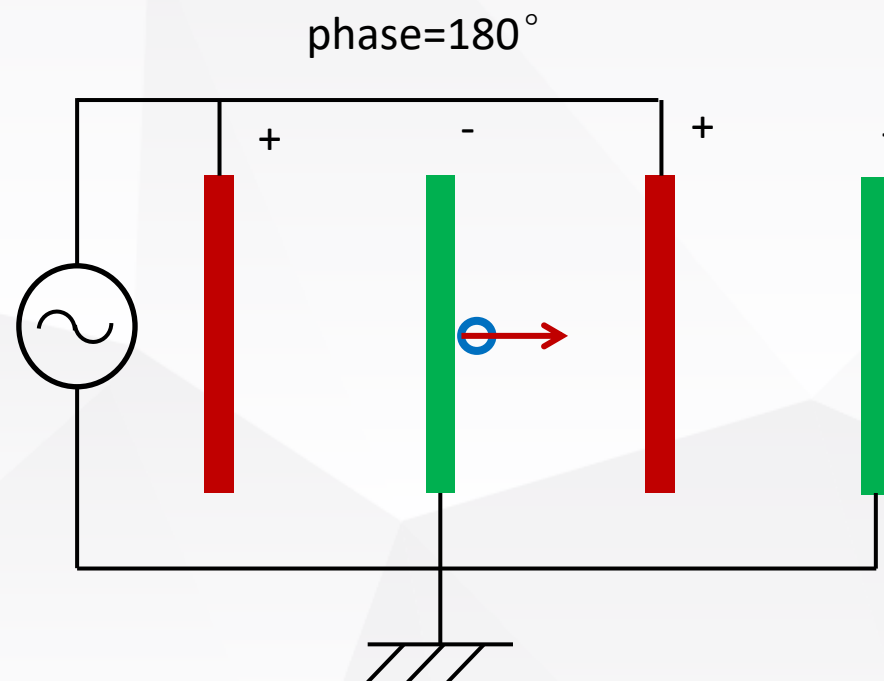
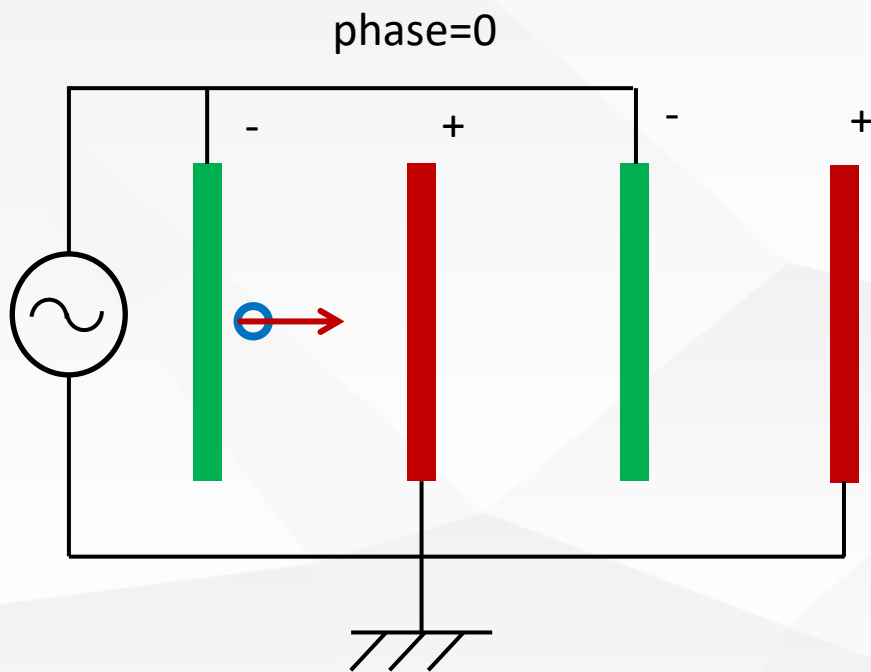
基本工作原理

➤ 同步条件

$$\diamond T_{RF} = \frac{2d}{v}$$

粒子速度

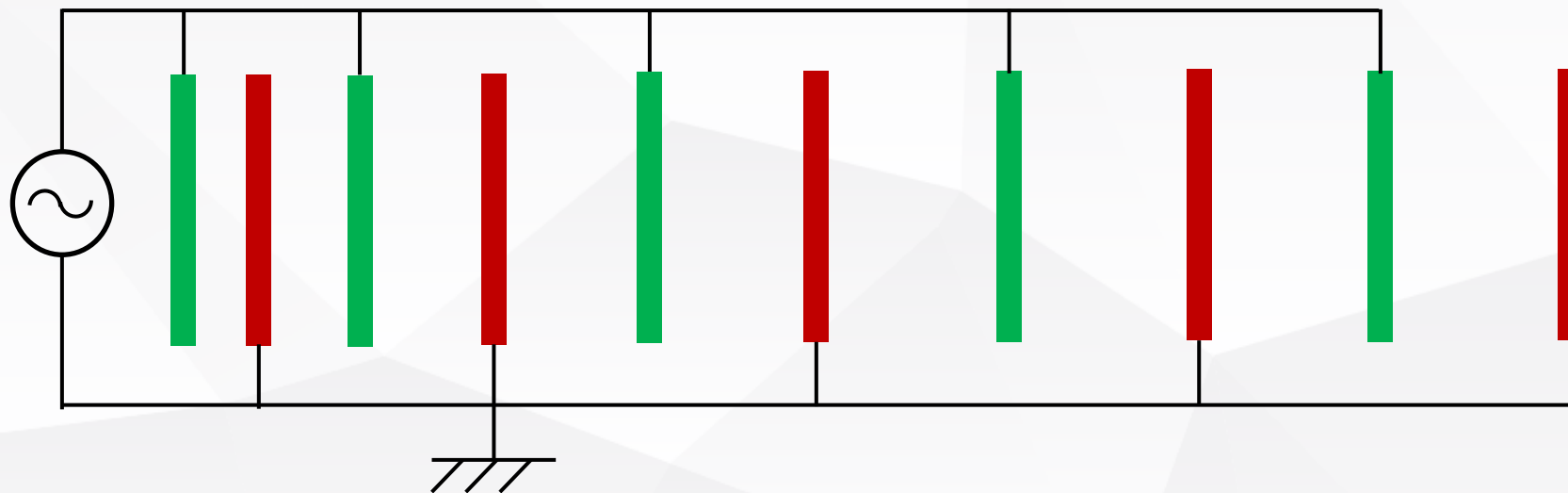
电极间隙





➤ 同步条件

- ❖ $T_{RF} = \frac{2d}{v}$
- ❖ 随着粒子速度提高，电极间隙不断增大
- ❖ 粒子速度达到光速后，电极间隙固定



➤ 同步条件

❖ $T_{RF} = \frac{2d}{v}$

❖ 早期射频直线加速器受限于功率源频率（1-10 MHz），无法加速较高能量的重离子或电子

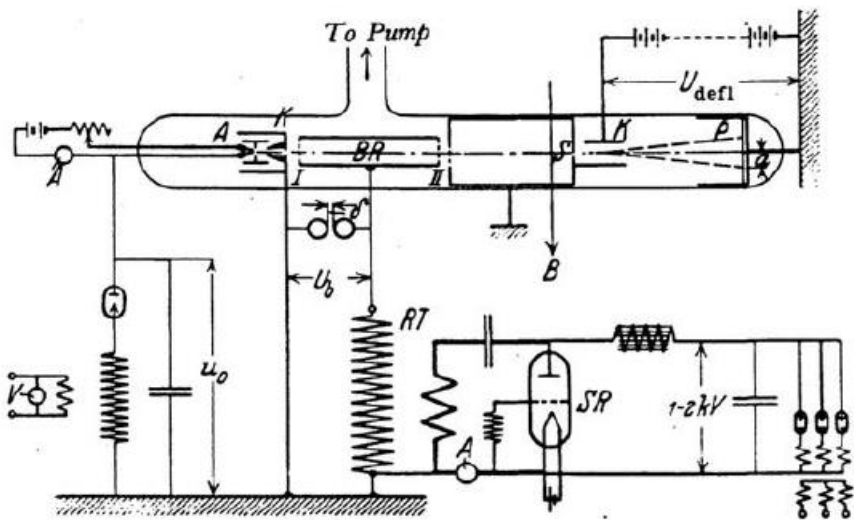
速度	0.99 c	0.1 c	0.01 c
电子能量	> 3 MeV	2.6 keV	25.6 eV
质子能量	> 6 GeV	4.7 MeV	4.7 keV
频率	电极间距		
1 MHz	150 m	15 m	1.5 m
10 MHz	15 m	1.5 m	15 cm
100 MHz	1.5 m	15 cm	1.5 cm
1 GHz	15 cm	1.5 cm	0.15 mm
10 GHz	1.5 cm	0.15 mm	15 um



➤ 射频直线加速器 (RF linear accelerator)

❖ 1928年由挪威物理学家Rolf Wideroe真正建造

- 88厘米长; 1 MHz, 25 kV交流电源
- 将钠、钾离子加速至50 keV



"My little machine was a primitive precursor of this type of accelerator which today is called a '**linac**' for short. However, I must now emphasize one important detail. The drift tube was **the first accelerating system which had earthed potential on both sides**, i.e. at both the particles' entry and exit, and was still able to accelerate the particles exactly as if a strong electric field was present."

- Rolf Wideroe

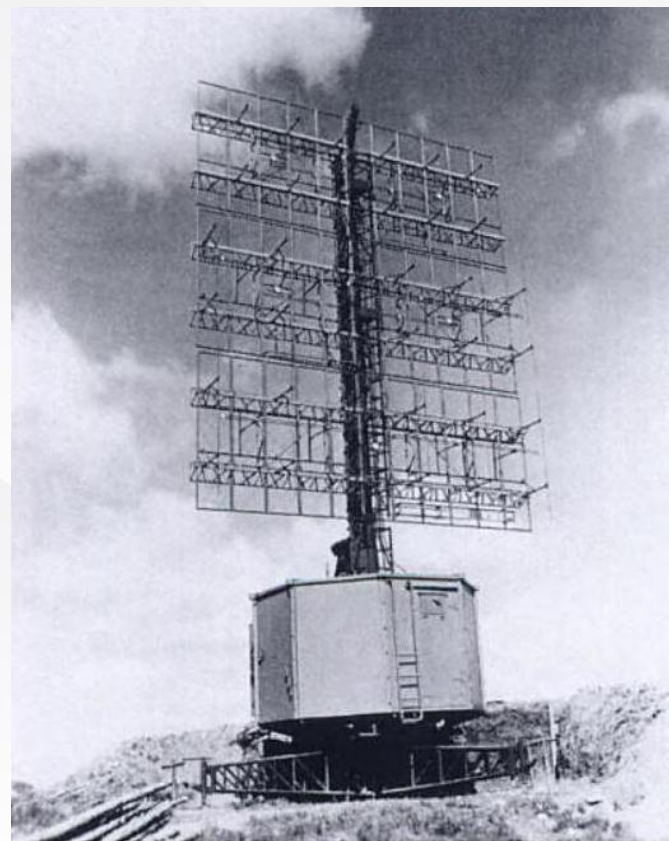
N. Juntong, A brief history of Particle Accelerators (2014)

S. Sheehy, CAS 2021



➤ 射频直线加速器 (RF linear accelerator)

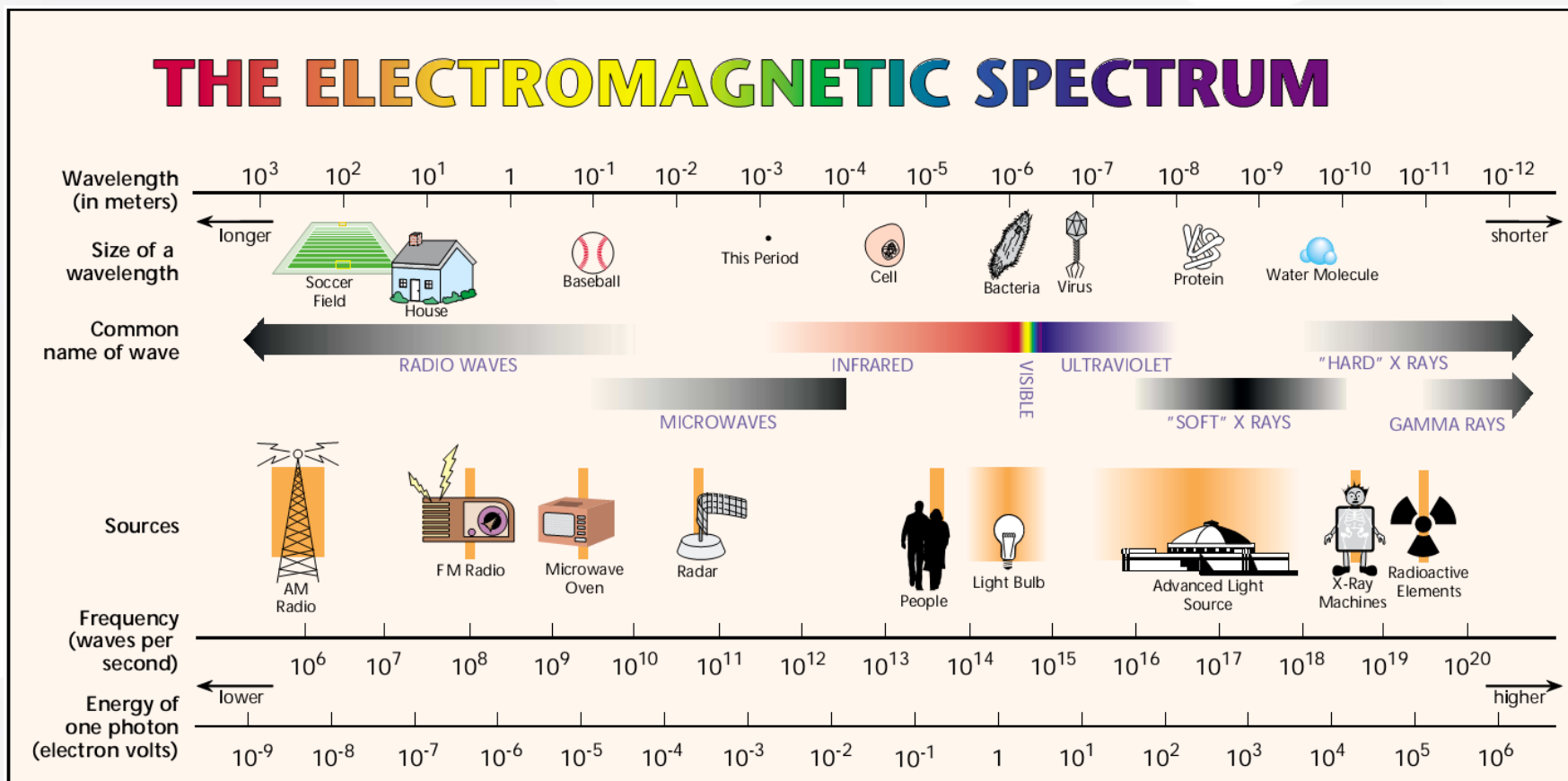
❖ 第二次世界大战中，雷达的发展大大推动了射频功率源的进步





➤ 射频直线加速器 (RF linear accelerator)

❖ 狭义地定义微波 (microwave) 为300 MHz-300 GHz之间的电磁波



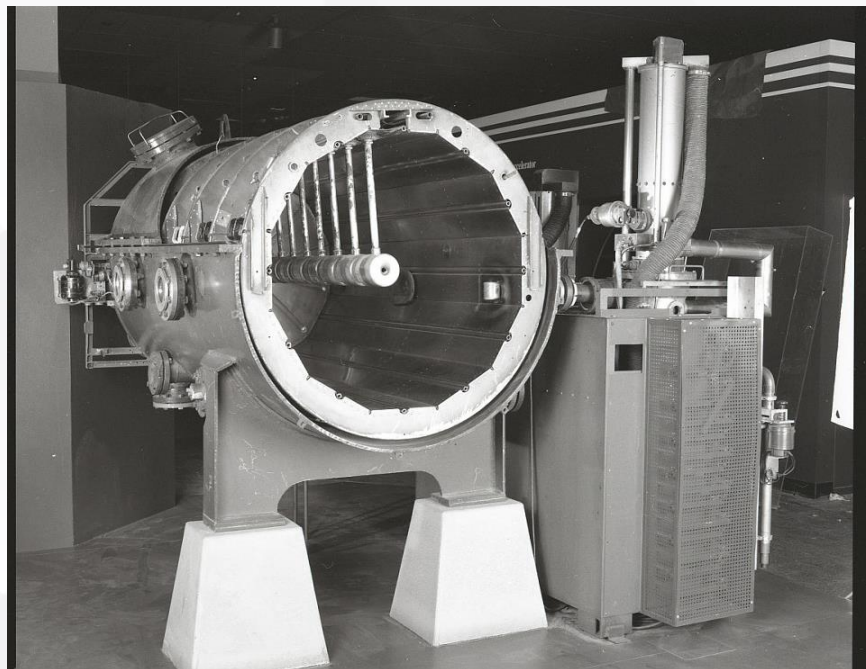
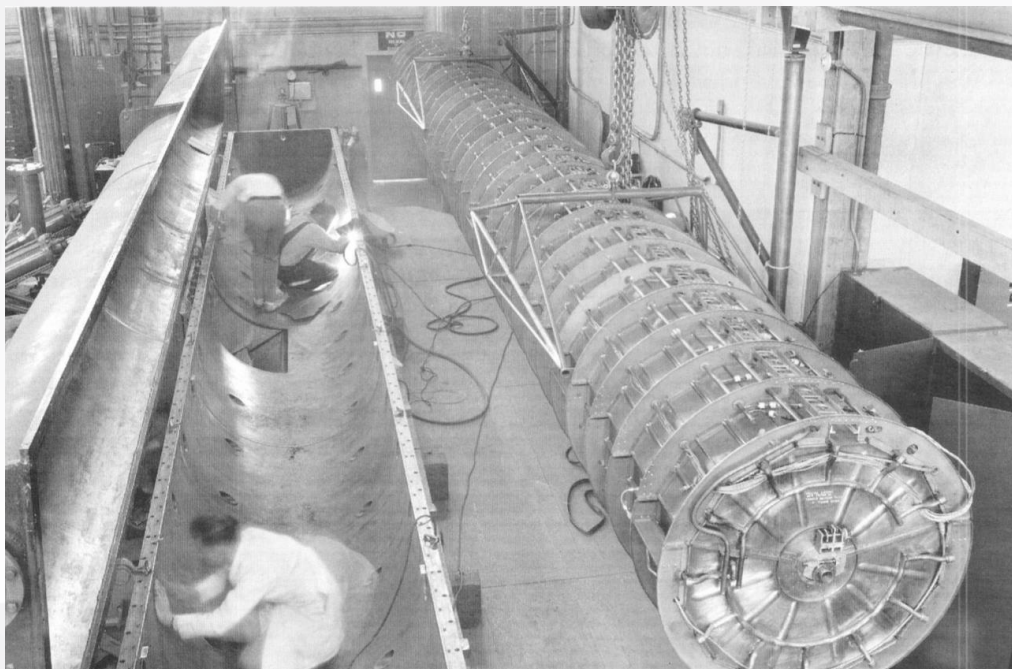
Band	Frequency range
HF Band	3 to 30 MHz
VHF Band	30 to 300 MHz
UHF Band	300 to 1000 MHz
L Band	1 to 2 GHz
S Band	2 to 4 GHz
C Band	4 to 8 GHz
X Band	8 to 12 GHz
Ku Band	12 to 18 GHz
K Band	18 to 27 GHz
Ka Band	27 to 40 GHz
V Band	40 to 75 GHz
W Band	75 to 110 GHz
mm Band	110 to 300 GHz



➤ 漂移管加速器 (Drift tube linac, DTL)

❖ 1947年, 美国物理学家Luis Alvarez于伯克利制造了第一台高频率DTL

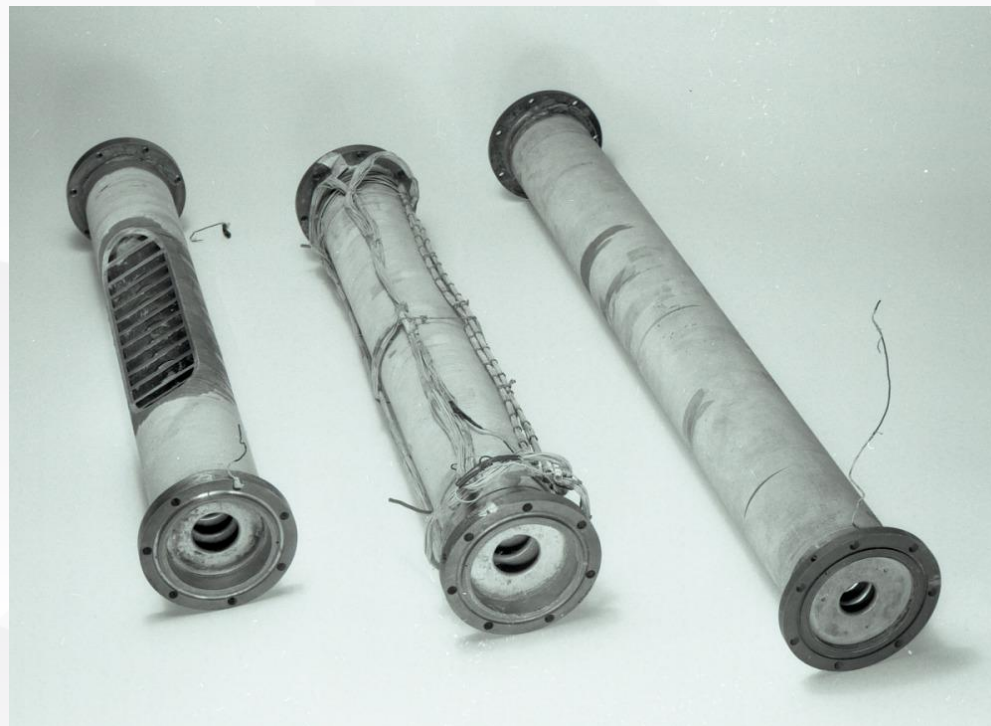
- 频率200 MHz
- 由4 MeV直流高压加速器注入质子, 在12m距离内将能量提高至32 MeV





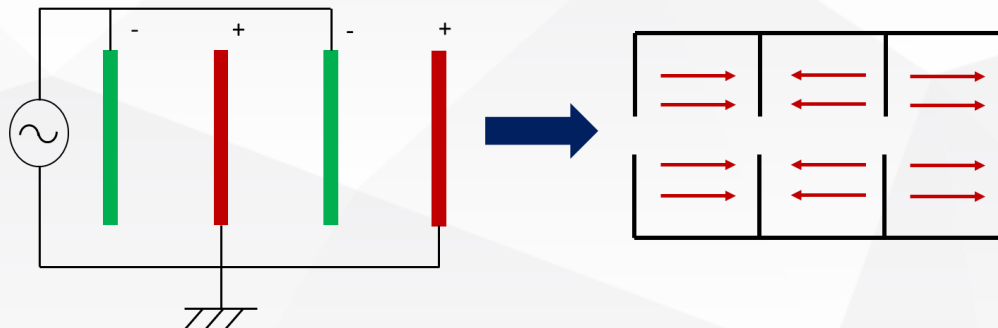
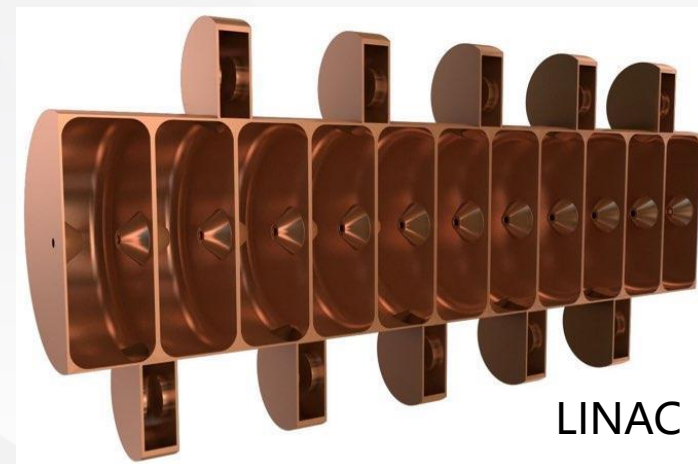
➤ 微波直线加速器 (Linac)

- ❖ 1950年左右, 美国物理学家William Hansen与Russell Varian、Sigurd Varian等人制造了MARK I型电子微波直线加速器
- ❖ 频率2856 MHz, 加速电子至6 MeV



➤ 微波直线加速器 (Linac)

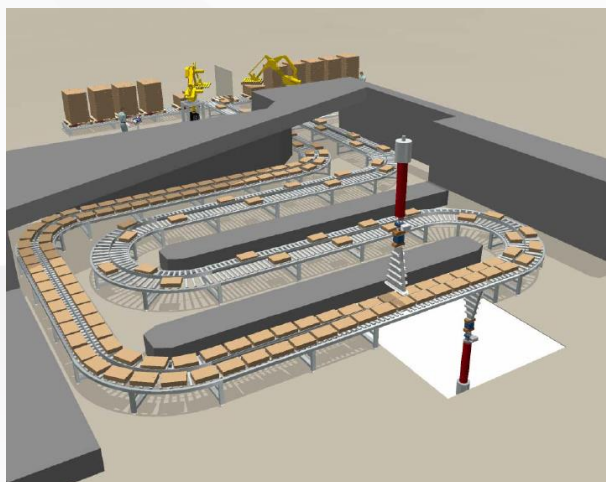
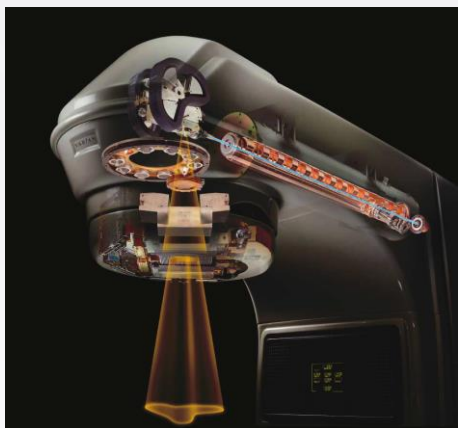
- ❖ 加速原理与DTL近似
- ❖ 利用盘荷波导组成谐振腔链





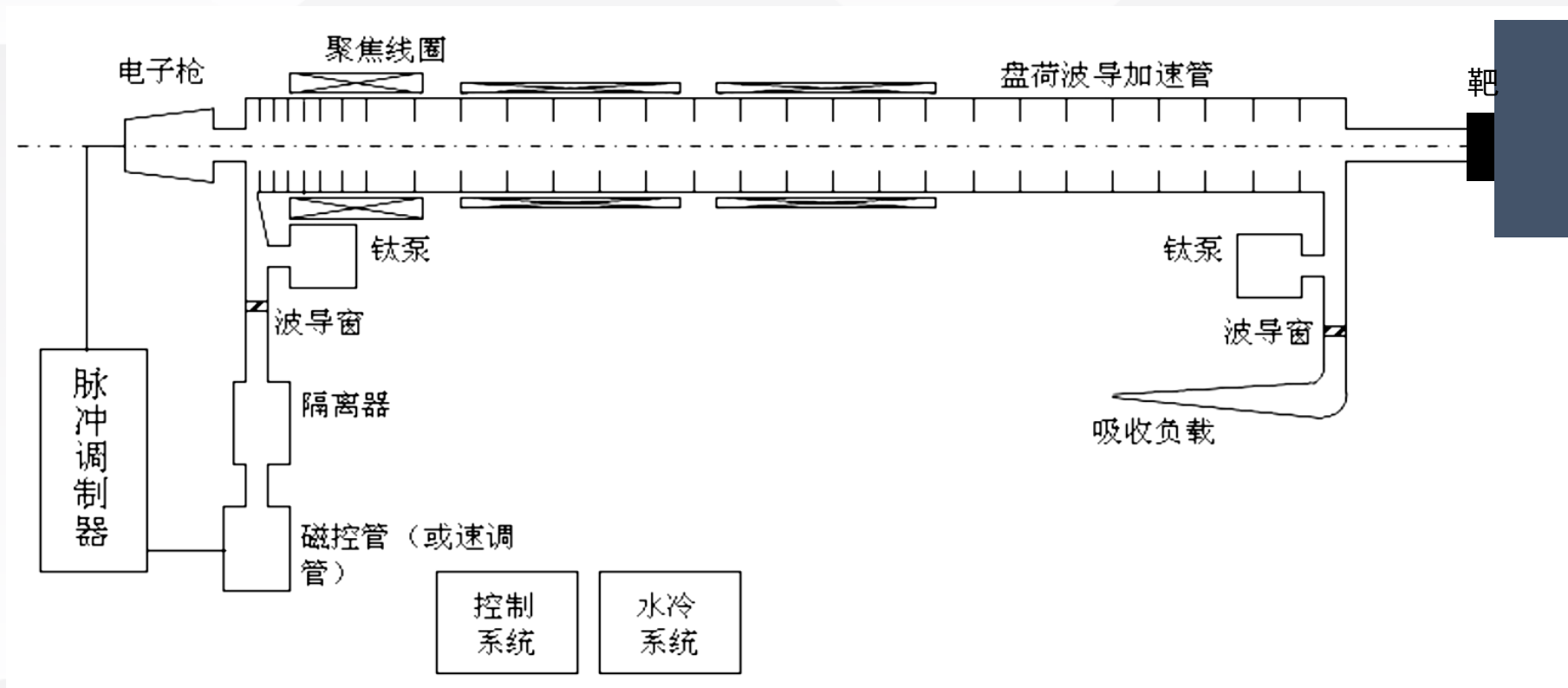
➤ 微波直线加速器 (Linac)

❖ 广泛应用于医疗/工业/安检加速器及自由电子激光装置中





➤ 基本系统构成



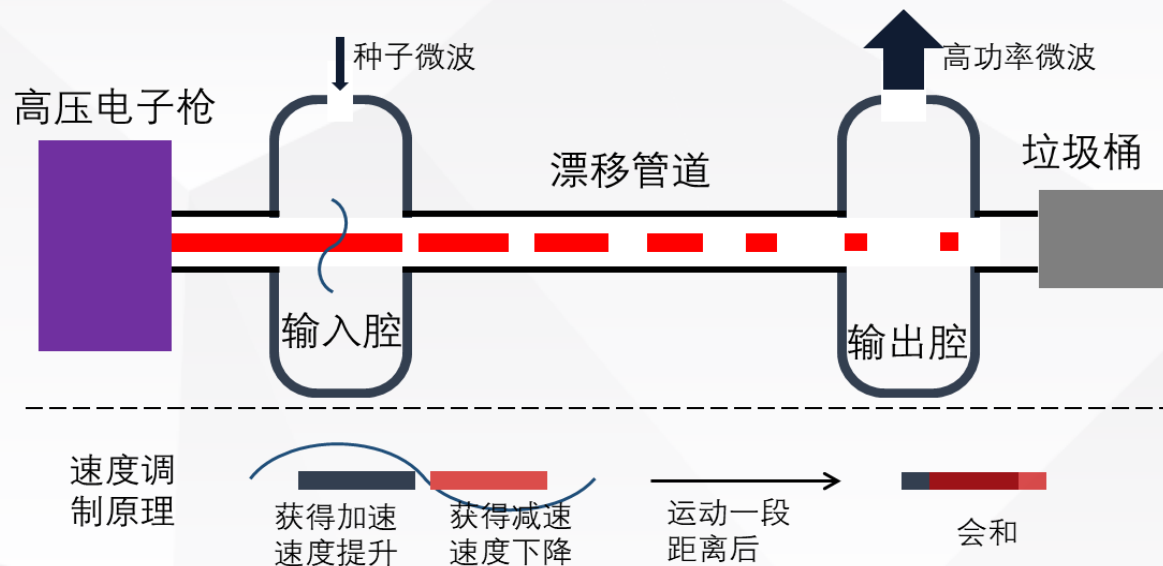
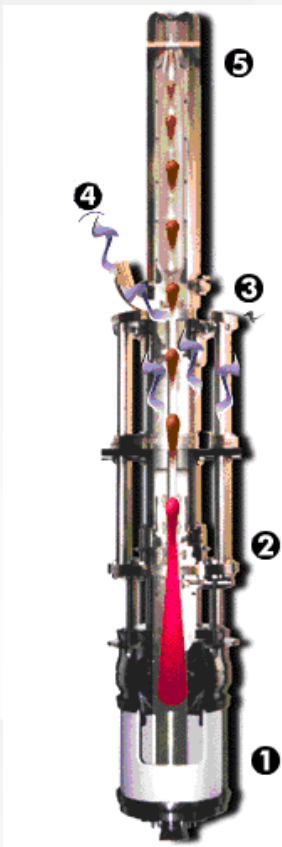
功率源

波导系统

加速结构

➤ 速调管功率源

❖ 功率放大器，相位可控，成本较高

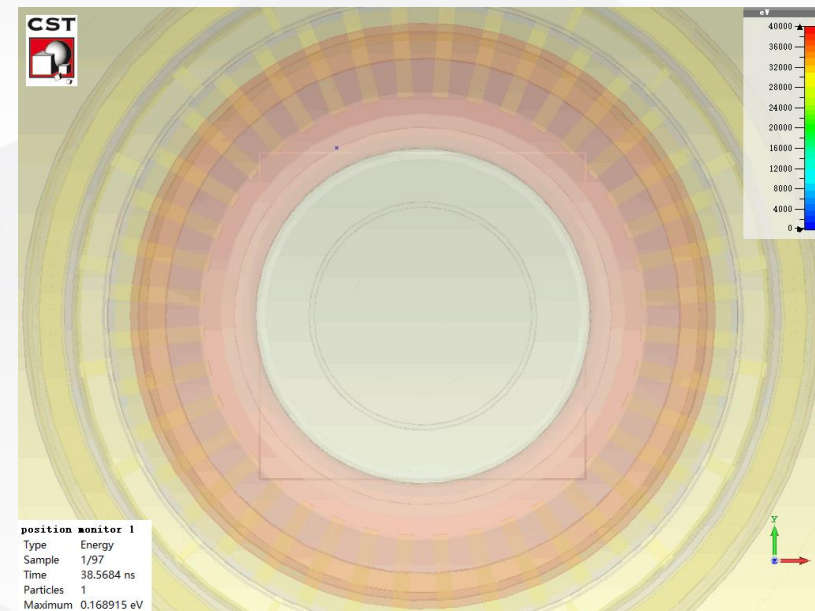
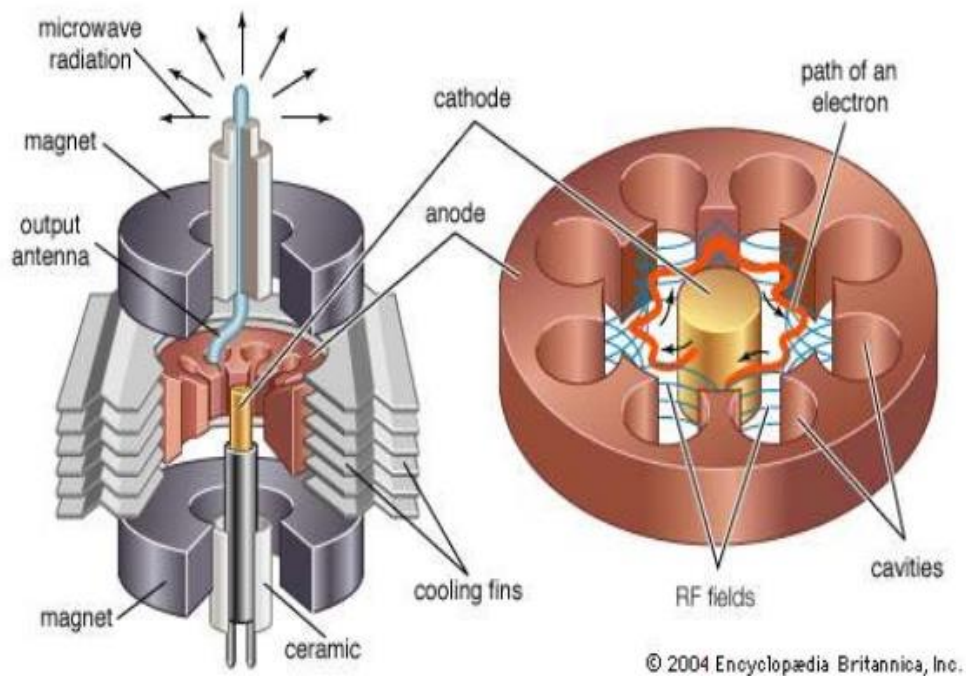


1. 电子枪产生束流
2. 聚束腔调制电子的速度，产生速度聚束
3. 束团在速调管输出腔激励出微波
4. 微波馈入波导，输送到加速结构
5. 束团被速调管中的收集极停止、收集



➤ 磁控管功率源

❖ 功率振荡器，相位难以控，成本较低

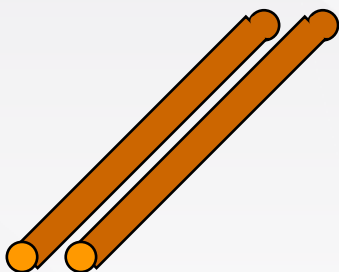


从阴极表面发射的电子束，在互作用空间内从直流电场中获得能量，向阳极运动，同时受磁场作用发生角向偏转，并和从阳极谐振腔渗透进入到互作用空间的微波电场相互作用；当满足特定条件时，电子把从直流电压中获得的能量转交给微波场，使微波场得到增强；微波场受到正反馈从噪声自激振荡，直到稳定

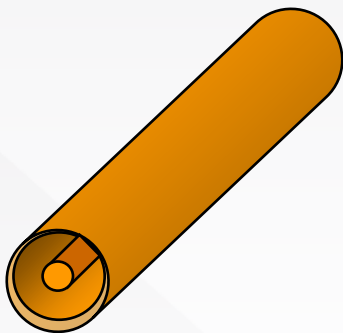


➤ 波导系统

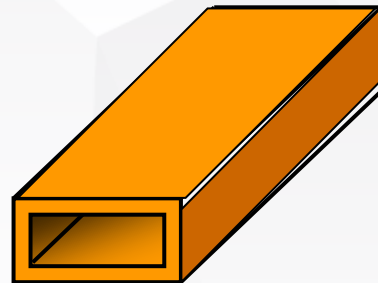
❖ 将微波功率定向、低损耗地从功率源传递到加速结构



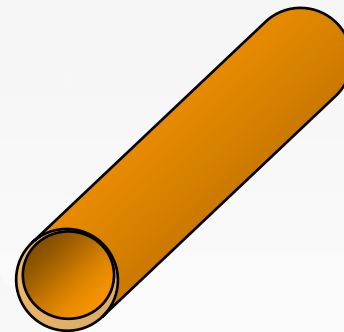
双导线



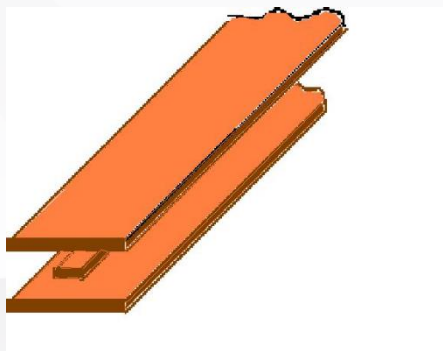
同轴线



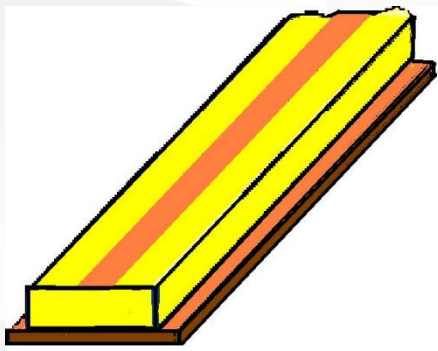
矩形波导



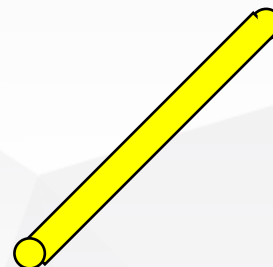
圆波导



带状线



微带线

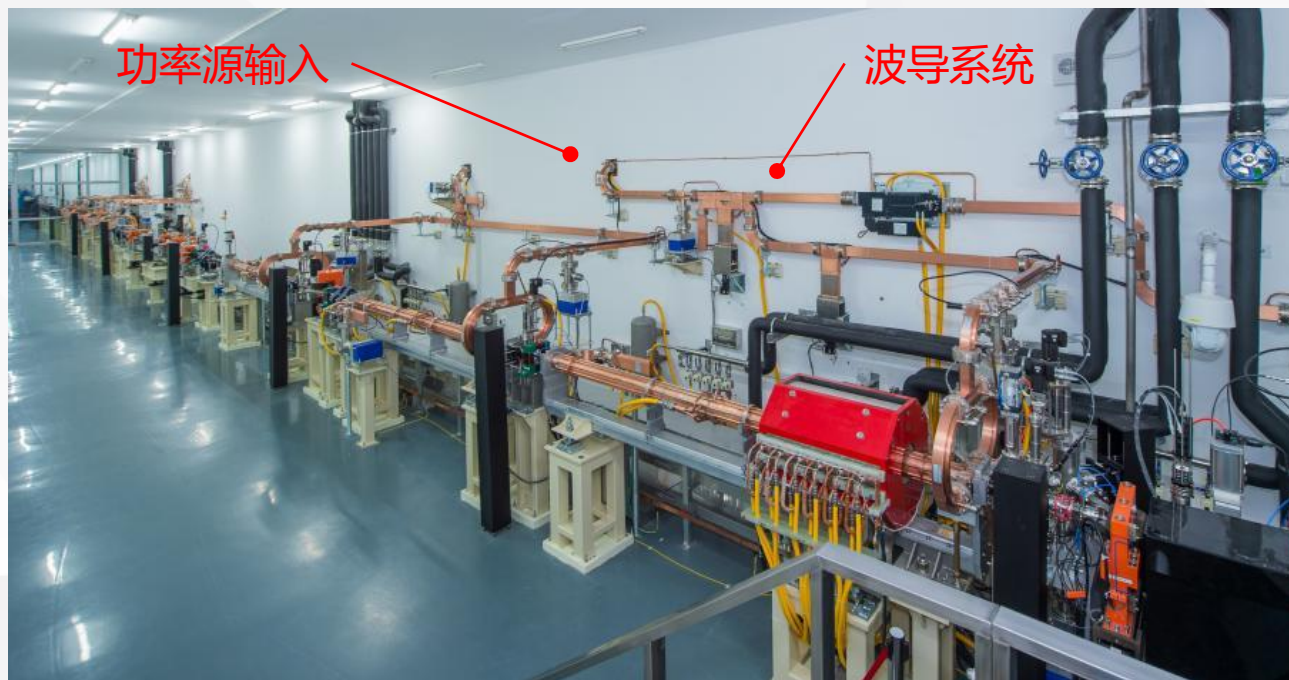


介质波导光纤



➤ 波导系统

❖ 将微波功率定向、低损耗地从功率源传递到加速结构

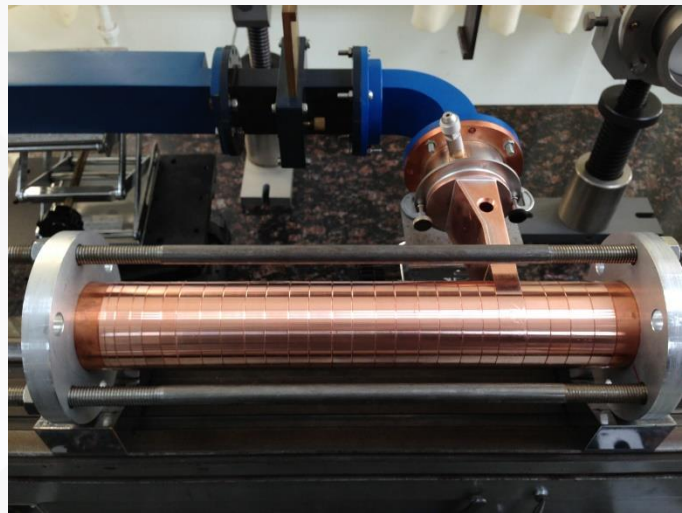




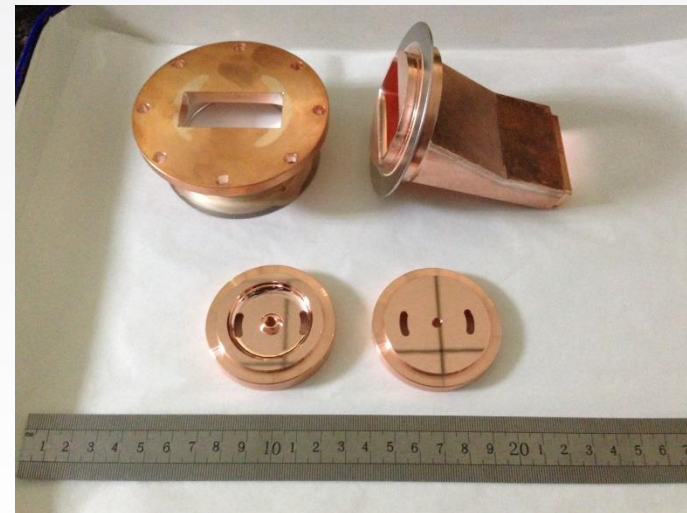
➤ 加速结构关键组成



谐振腔体



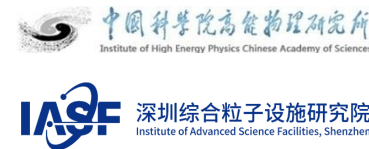
谐振腔链



外回路耦合



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02

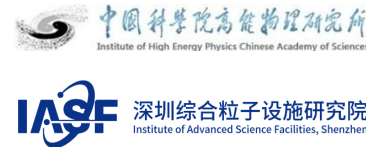
大作业说明



大作业说明

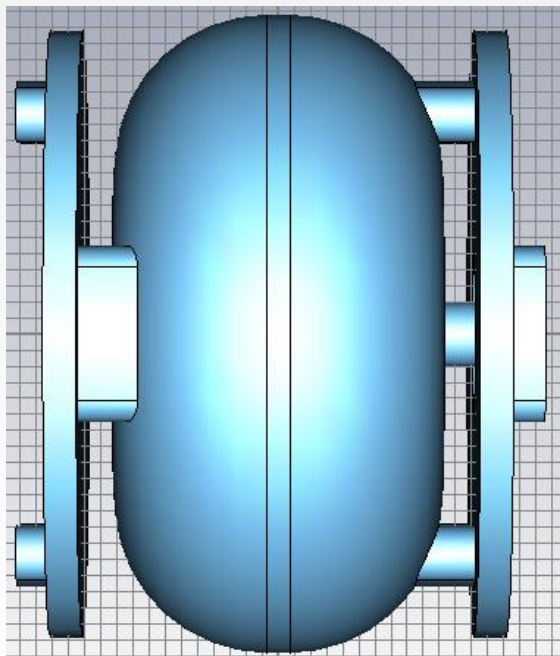


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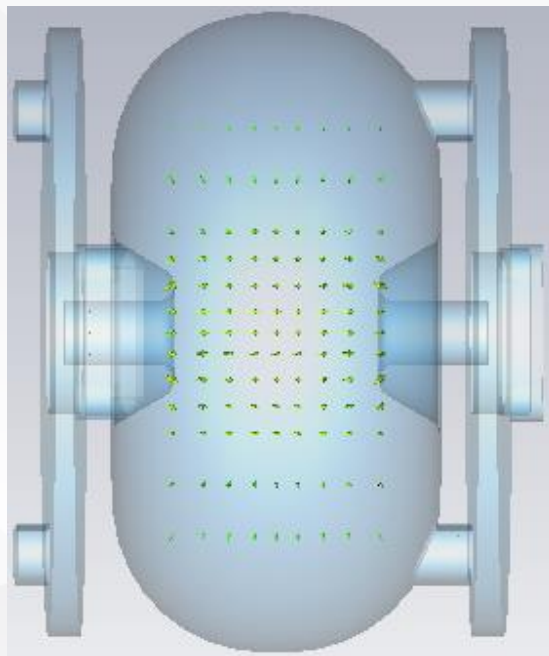


➤ 模拟仿真类

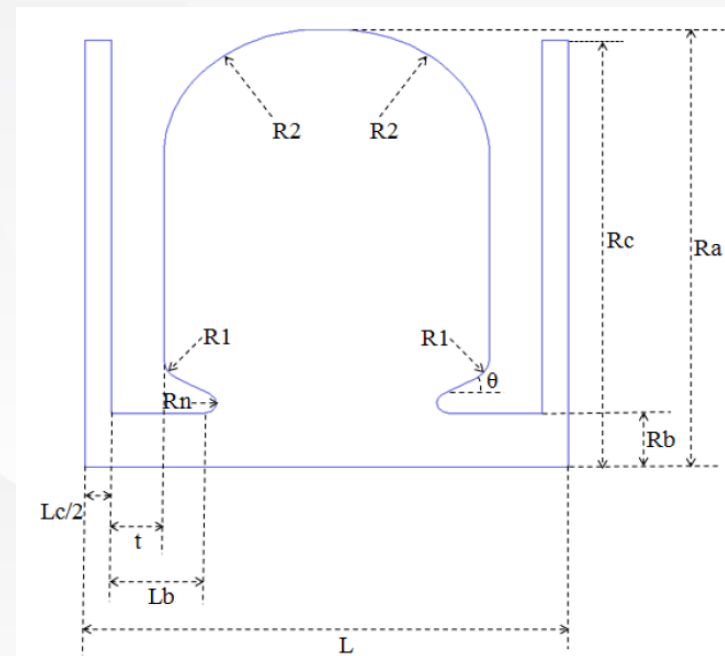
❖ S波段 π 模单腔仿真设计，研究结构尺寸对加速腔微波参数的影响



三维模型



三维电场分布



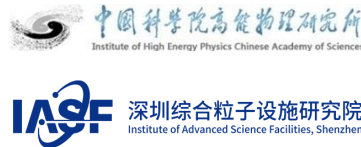
二维模型



大作业说明

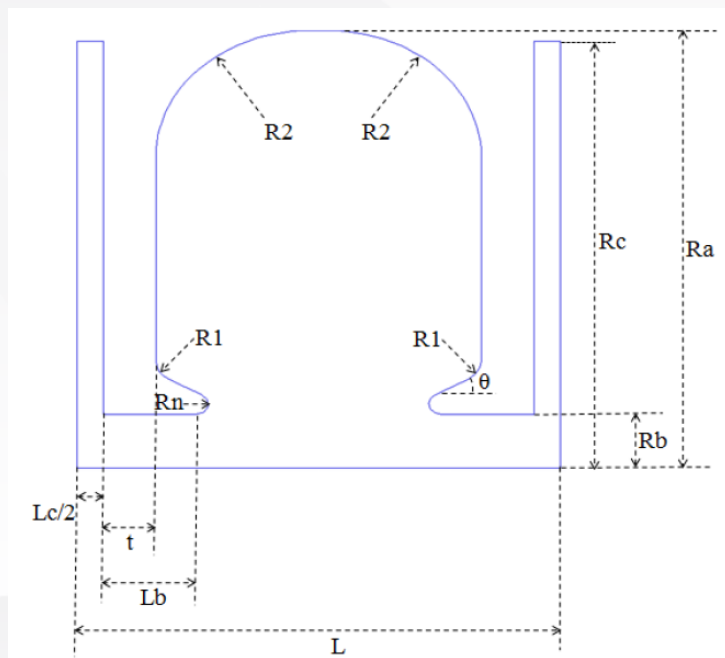


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➤ 模拟仿真类

- ❖ 仿真软件：Superfish（二维，开源，推荐）、CST（三维）、HFSS（三维）
 - 自建模型



```
Untitled
&REG freq = 5712
kprob = 1
xdri=0
ydri=1.1238
freqd = 5712
nbslf=0
nbsrt=0
dx=0.01
&
&PO nt=1,x=-1.312,y=0&
&PO nt=1,x=-1.312,y=2&
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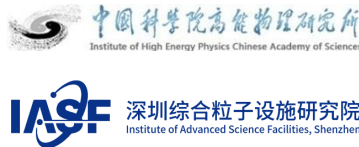
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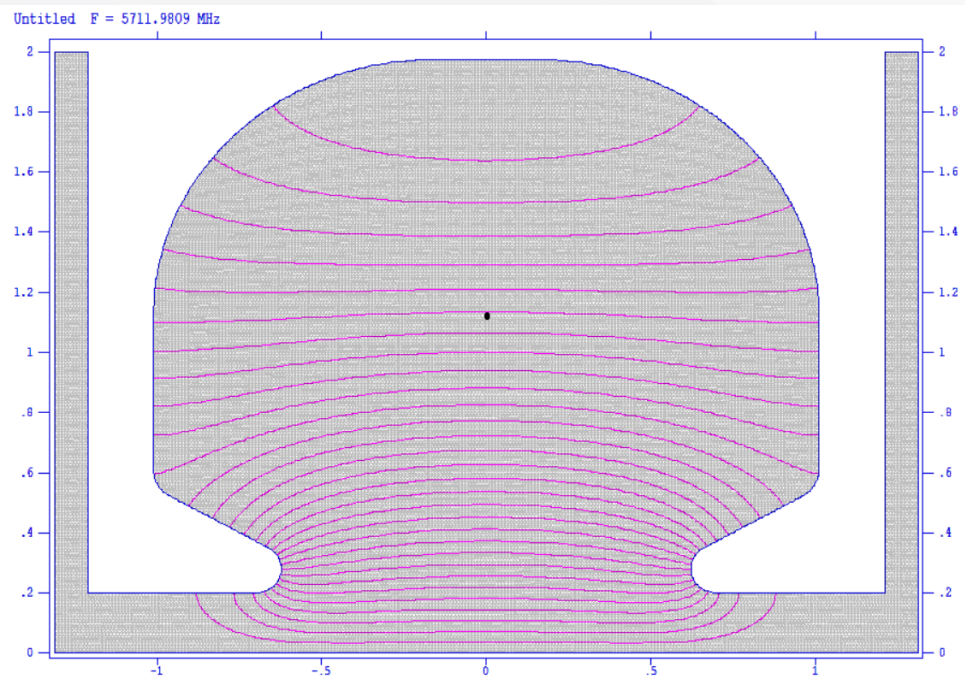


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➤ 模拟仿真类

- ❖ 仿真软件：Superfish（二维，开源，推荐）、CST（三维）、HFSS（三维）
 - 运行程序，查看结果



二维电场分布

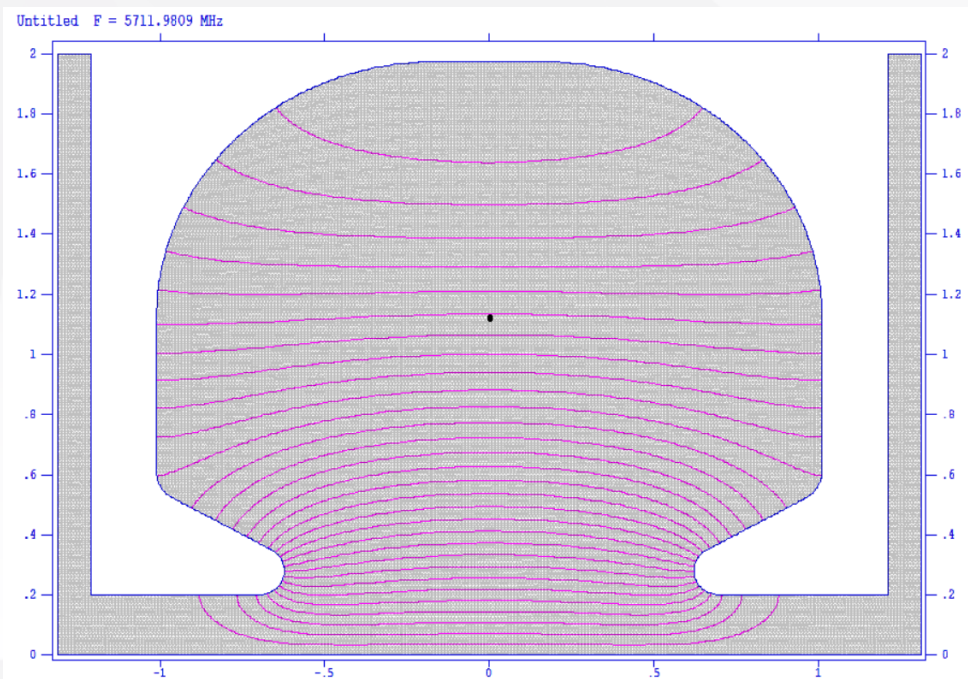
All calculated values below refer to the mesh geometry only.

Field normalization (NORM = 0):	EZERO =	1.00000 MV/m
Frequency	=	5711.98089 MHz
Particle rest mass energy	=	938.272029 MeV
Beta = 0.9999109	Kinetic energy =	69368.058 MeV
Normalization factor for E0 = 1.000 MV/m	=	7567.664
Transit-time factor	=	0.8766743
Stored energy	=	4.92564E-05 Joules
Using standard room-temperature copper.		
Surface resistance	=	19.71762 milliohm
Normal-conductor resistivity	=	1.72410 microhm-cm
Operating temperature	=	20.0000 C
Power dissipation	=	151.0189 W
Q = 11705.7	Shunt impedance =	173.753 MOhm/m
Rs*Q = 230.809 Ohm	Z*T*T =	133.539 MOhm/m
r/Q = 299.347 Ohm	Wake loss parameter =	2.68585 V/pC
Average magnetic field on the outer wall	=	3.50456E-14 A/m, 1.21085E-33 W/cm^2
Maximum H (at Z,R = 0.91325,0.494342)	=	2701.13 A/m, 7.19307 W/cm^2
Maximum E (at Z,R = -0.625181,0.301868)	=	4.65593 MV/m, 0.073819 Kilp.
Ratio of peak fields Bmax/Emax	=	0.7290 mT/(MV/m)
Peak-to-average ratio Emax/E0	=	4.6559

部分微波参数仿真结果

➤ 模拟仿真类

- ❖ 仿真软件：Superfish（二维，开源，推荐）、CST（三维）、HFSS（三维）
 - 通过轴线场分布验算结果，理解微波参数计算方法



二维电场分布

Electric field along R = 0.000000
for normalization ASCALE = 7567.663823:

Z(cm)	Ez(V/m)
-1.31200	0.000000E+00
-1.30598	1.043949E+02
-1.30198	1.761299E+02
-1.29657	2.713731E+02
-1.29197	3.470548E+02
-1.28670	4.393813E+02
-1.28195	5.273770E+02
-1.27674	6.229019E+02
-1.27194	7.165587E+02
-1.26675	8.172996E+02
-1.26192	9.175977E+02
-1.25675	1.025376E+03
-1.25191	1.133691E+03
-1.24674	1.250309E+03
-1.24189	1.368202E+03
-1.23673	1.495520E+03
-1.23188	1.624696E+03
-1.22671	1.764670E+03
-1.22186	1.906986E+03
-1.21670	2.061710E+03

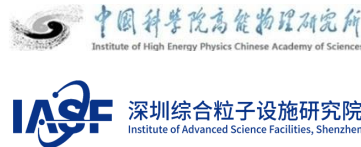
轴线场分布



大作业说明

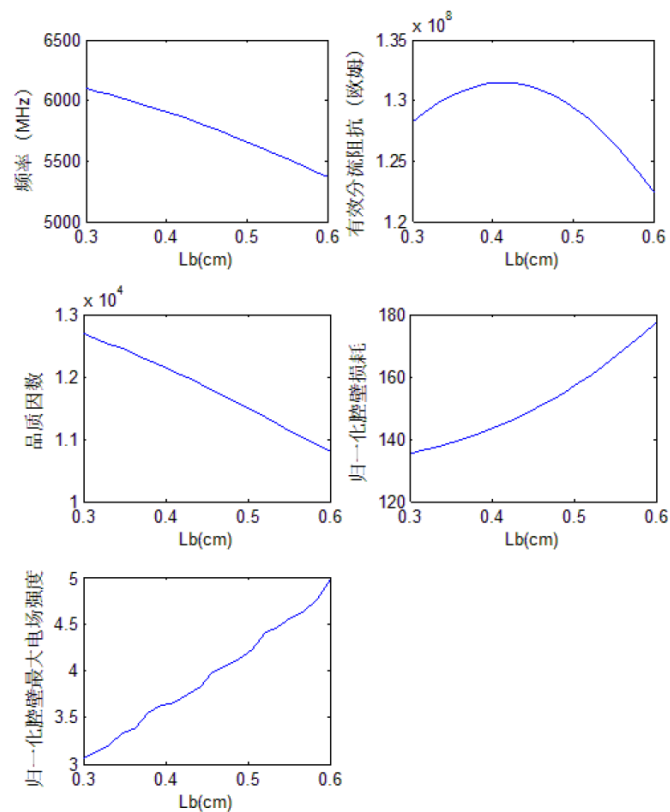
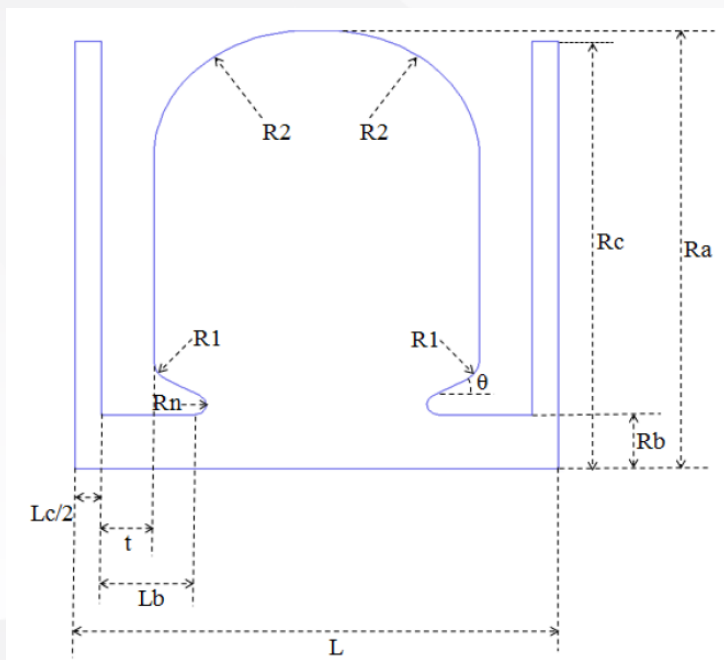


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➤ 模拟仿真类

❖ 改变各参数，查看对微波参数的影响



➤ 模拟仿真类

- ❖ 根据优化情况，选择一组较优的结构尺寸（频率固定在2856 MHz附近）
- ❖ 完成设计报告，详细说明建模、仿真、后处理、优化等过程

结构尺寸	取值
Lc(cm)	0.2
t(cm)	0.2
Rb(cm)	0.2
Rc(cm)	2
Rn(cm)	0.1
Rl(cm)	0.1
θ (°)	30

性能参数	优化结果
工作频率 (MHz)	5711.87
归一化腔壁损耗 (W)	154.13
品质因数	11694.2
有效分流阻抗 ($M\Omega/m$)	129.953
归一化腔壁最大电场强度	4.079



大作业说明



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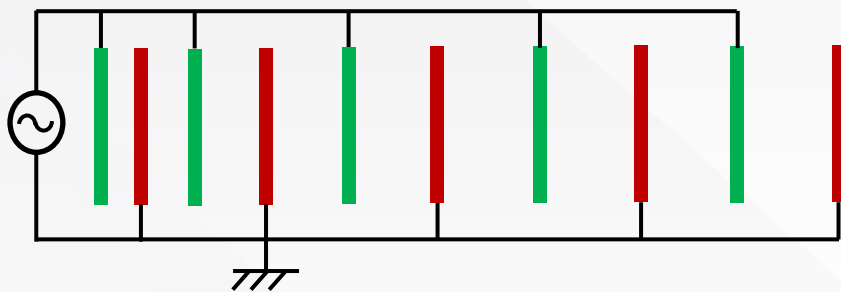
中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



深圳综合粒子设施研究院
Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

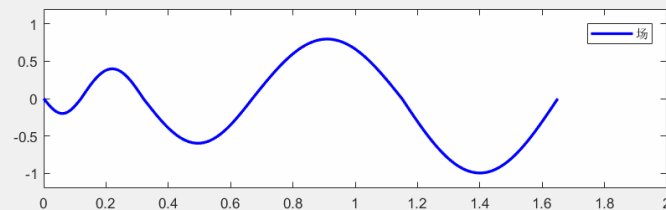
➤ 程序实现类

❖ 根据提供的加速腔和几种聚束腔的一维轴线场分布，编写粒子追踪程序，达到一定的出口束流指标



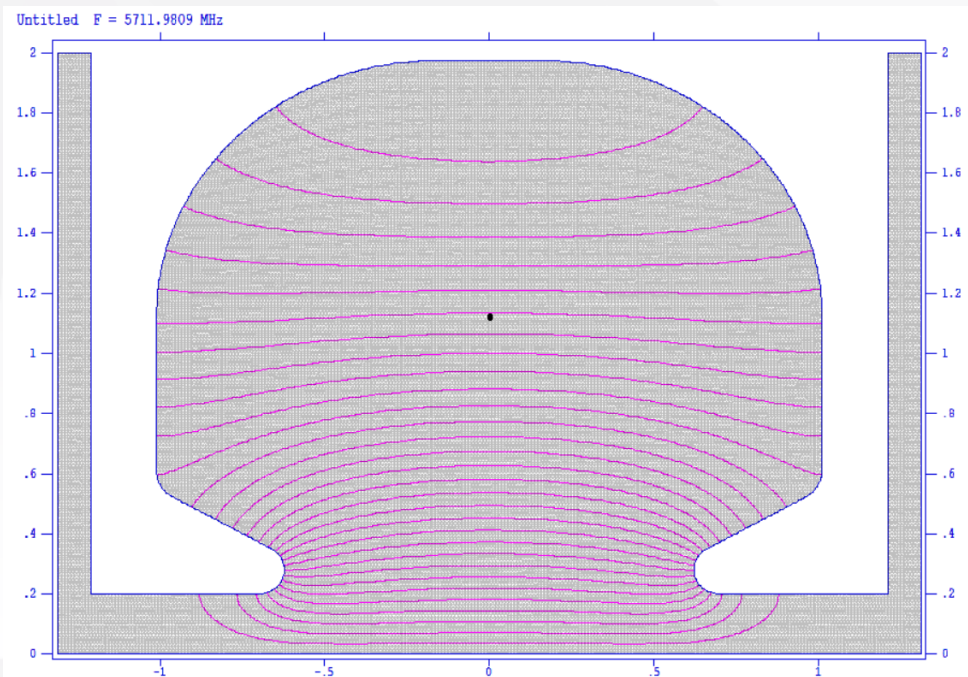
聚束腔

光速腔



➤ 程序实现类

- ❖ 根据提供的加速腔和几种聚束腔的场文件及微波参数结果文件
 - 微波参数主要用于计算腔壁损耗



二维电场分布

All calculated values below refer to the mesh geometry only.

Field normalization (NORM = 0):	EZERO =	1.00000 MV/m
Frequency	=	5711.98089 MHz
Particle rest mass energy	=	938.272029 MeV
Beta = 0.9999109	Kinetic energy =	69368.058 MeV
Normalization factor for E0 = 1.000 MV/m	=	7567.664
Transit-time factor	=	0.8766743
Stored energy	=	4.92564E-05 Joules
Using standard room-temperature copper.		
Surface resistance	=	19.71762 milliohm
Normal-conductor resistivity	=	1.72410 microhm-cm
Operating temperature	=	20.0000 C
Power dissipation	=	151.0189 W
Q = 11705.7	Shunt impedance =	173.753 MOhm/m
Rs*Q = 230.809 Ohm	Z*T*T =	133.539 MOhm/m
r/Q = 299.347 Ohm	Wake loss parameter =	2.68585 V/pC
Average magnetic field on the outer wall	=	3.50456E-14 A/m, 1.21085E-33 W/cm^2
Maximum H (at Z,R = 0.91325,0.494342)	=	2701.13 A/m, 7.19307 W/cm^2
Maximum E (at Z,R = -0.625181,0.301868)	=	4.65593 MV/m, 0.073819 Kilp.
Ratio of peak fields Bmax/Emax	=	0.7290 mT/(MV/m)
Peak-to-average ratio Emax/E0	=	4.6559

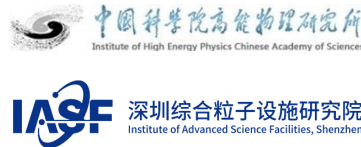
部分微波参数仿真结果



大作业说明

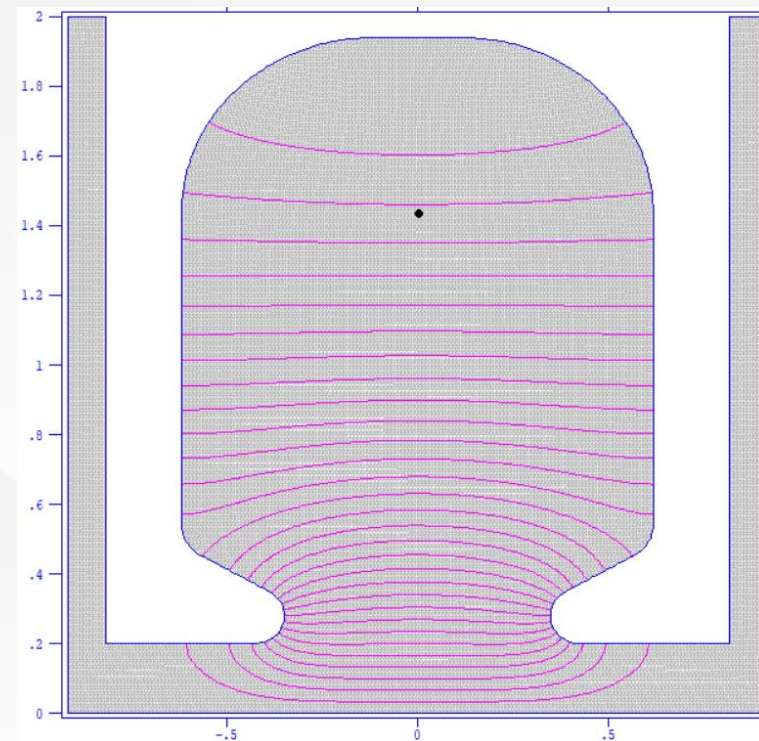
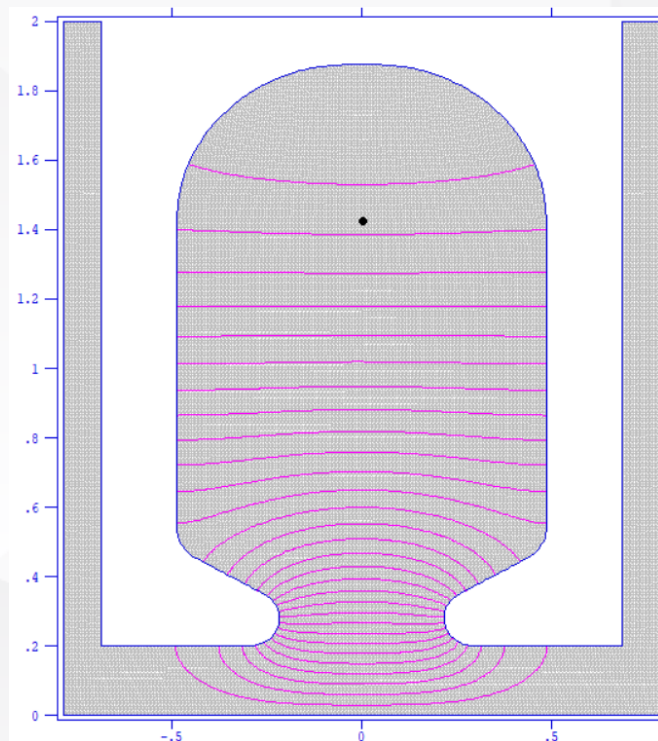
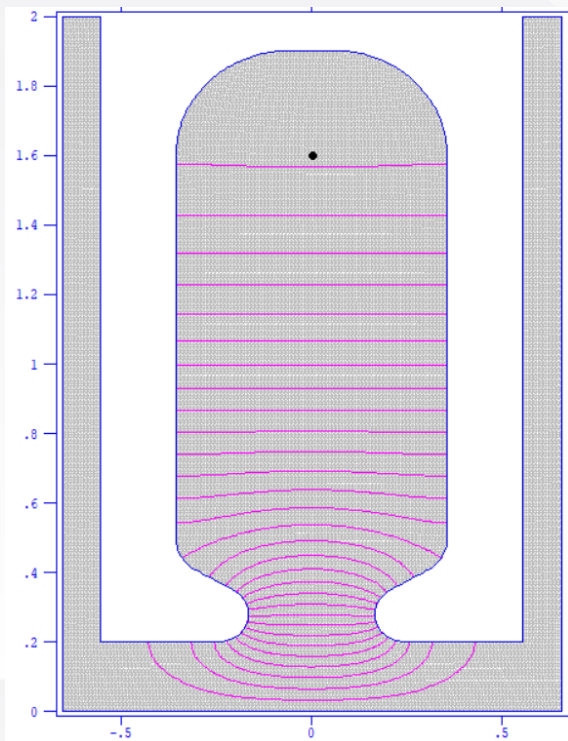


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➤ 程序实现类

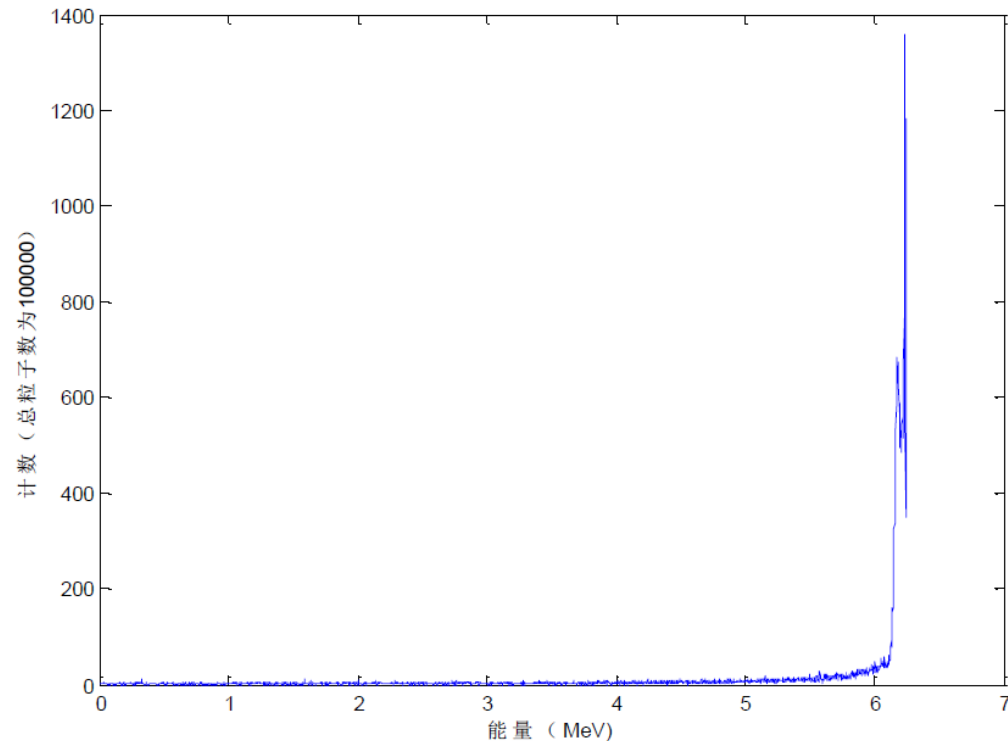
❖ 提供长度不同的聚束腔文件，选取不超过两个，通过调整其场强，实现较好的俘获效果



➤ 程序实现类

❖ 提供长度不同的聚束腔文件，选取不超过两个，通过调整梯度，实现较好的俘获效果

加速管总功耗 (MW)
俘获粒子平均能量 (MeV)
有效俘获粒子平均能量 (MeV)
损失粒子平均能量 (MeV)
俘获系数 (%)
有效俘获系数 (%)
反轰率 (%)
出口处直径 2mm 内粒子比例 (%)
出口处束团横向均方根半径 (mm)
能谱半高宽峰值比 (%)
加速管总长度 (cm)



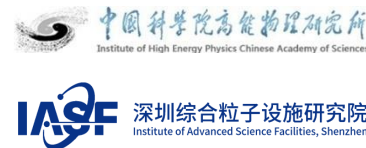


➤ 程序实现类

- ❖ 完成设计报告，详细说明粒子追踪、结构长度及梯度优化、后处理等过程
- ❖ 说明分工情况



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03

微波基础知识

➤ 麦克斯韦方程组

❖ 时域麦克斯韦方程组

❖ 电场旋度方程，来源于法拉第电磁感应定律

- 导体回路中感应电动势的大小与穿过回路磁通量的变化率成正比

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

电场强度矢量

磁感应强度矢量

❖ 磁场旋度方程，来源于安培环路定律及麦克斯韦的位移电流假说

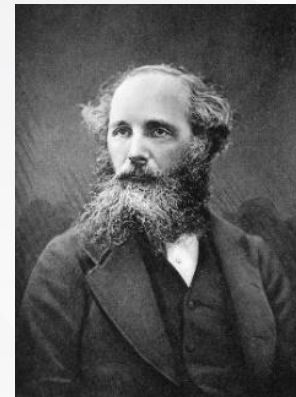
- 磁感应强度沿任何闭合环路的线积分与穿过该环路的电流之和成正比

$$\nabla \times \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \frac{\partial \epsilon_0 \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$$

真空磁导率

真空介电率

电流密度



➤ 麦克斯韦方程组

❖ 时域麦克斯韦方程组

❖ 电场散度方程，来源于电场的高斯定律

- 通过任意闭合曲面的电通量与该面包围的电荷量成正比

- $\nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \rho$

电荷密度

❖ 磁场散度方程，来源于磁通连续定律

- 磁场的“高斯定律”

- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

❖ 连续方程

- 非独立方程

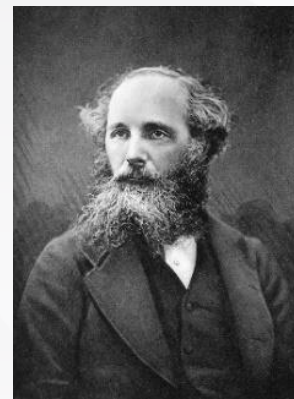
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

❖ 常数

- $\epsilon_0 = 8.85418782 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$

- $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$

- $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} = 2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$





➤ 麦克斯韦方程组

❖ 考虑固定频率的微波信号

- $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = |A(\vec{x})| \sin(\omega t + \phi) = \text{Im}[|A(\vec{x})| e^{j\phi} e^{j\omega t}] = \text{Im}[\vec{A}(\vec{x}) e^{j\omega t}]$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \text{Im}\left[\vec{A}(\vec{x}) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} e^{j\omega t}\right] = \text{Im}[j\omega \vec{A}(\vec{x}) e^{j\omega t}]$

❖ 频域麦克斯韦方程组

- $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \vec{B}$
- $\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega \vec{D} + \vec{J}$

磁场强度矢量

电感应强度矢量

- $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

❖ 稳定、非色散、线性、各向同性的简单媒介中，有对应关系

- $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E}$
- $\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H}$



➤ 麦克斯韦方程组

❖ 进一步，考虑无源情况

- $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\vec{B}$
- $\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega\vec{D}$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 0$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

❖ 利用关系式 $\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{A} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$ ，对以上方程做变换

- 得到无源齐次波动方程或齐次亥姆霍兹方程
- $\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \omega^2 \epsilon \mu \vec{E} = 0$
- $\nabla^2 \vec{H} + \omega^2 \epsilon \mu \vec{H} = 0$

❖ 真空情况下

- $k^2 \equiv \omega^2 \epsilon \mu$

传播常数



➤ 在自由空间传播的均匀平面波

❖ 均匀平面波条件（假设沿 z 方向传播）

- $\vec{E}$ 与 $\vec{H}$ 只随坐标 z 及时间 t 变化，在 x 方向与 y 方向不变

❖ 展开频域麦克斯韦方程组

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = -j\omega\mu H_y \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = j\omega\mu H_x \\ E_z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} = j\omega\varepsilon E_y \\ \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} = -j\omega\varepsilon E_x \\ H_z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

无纵向分量

- E_x 与 H_y 及 E_y 与 H_x 构成两对互相独立的偏微分方程组，即复数形式的一位麦克斯韦方程



➤ 在自由空间传播的均匀平面波

❖ 研究 E_x 与 H_y

- $\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_x = 0$
- $\frac{\partial^2 H_y}{\partial z^2} + k^2 H_y = 0$

❖ 方程的解

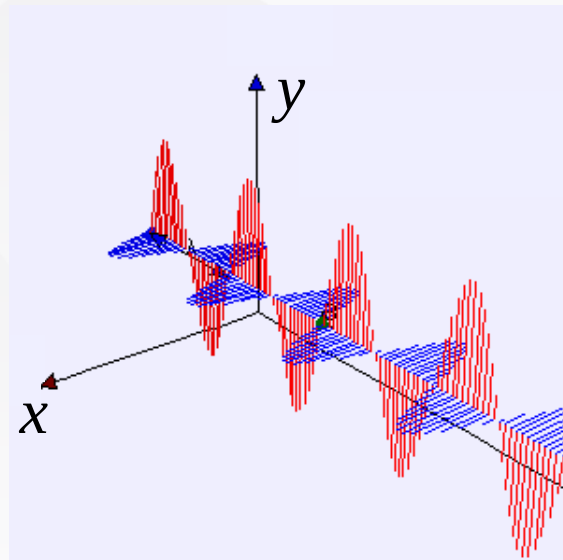
- $E_x(z) = E_+ e^{-jkz} + E_- e^{jkz}$
- $H_y(z) = H_+ e^{-jkz} + H_- e^{jkz}$

❖ 再考虑时间项

- $E_x(z, t) = E_+ e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + E_- e^{j(\omega t + kz)}$
- $H_y(z, t) = H_+ e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + H_- e^{j(\omega t + kz)} = \frac{1}{\eta} E_+ e^{j(\omega t - kz)} - \frac{1}{\eta} E_- e^{j(\omega t + kz)}$

波阻抗

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$





➤ 均匀平面波主要参数

❖ 时间参量

- $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi/T$

❖ 空间参量

- $k_z = 2\pi/\lambda_z$

❖ 空间与时间的联系

- 相速度 v_p

- $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k_z} = \lambda_z f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$

❖ 波阻抗

- $\eta = \frac{E_+}{H_+} = -\frac{E_-}{H_-}$

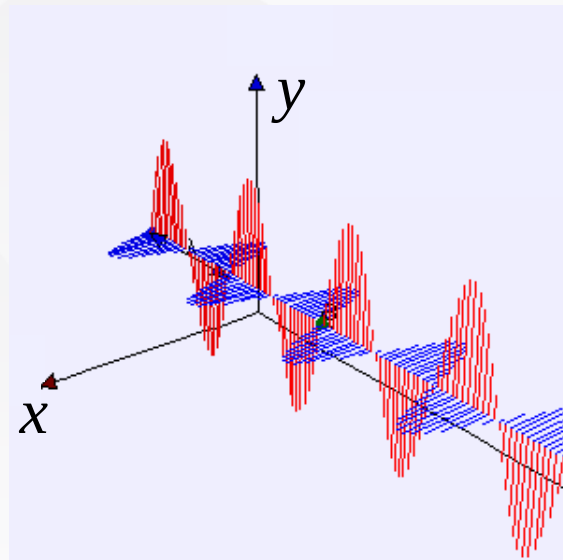
- 真空中，波阻抗约为 377Ω

❖ 功率流及储能

- $S_z = \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_+^2}{\eta}$

- $\frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2} = \frac{\mu H^2}{2}$

●——— 电场储能的时间平均值等于磁场储能的时间平均值





➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 在理想金属表面的边界条件

- $\vec{n} \times \vec{E}|_s = 0$
- $\vec{n} \times \vec{H}|_s = \vec{J}_s$
- $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{D}|_s = \rho_s$
- $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{B}|_s = 0$

❖ 在理想导体表面，电场切向分量与磁场法向分量等于0

❖ 需要求解亥姆霍兹方程的边值问题

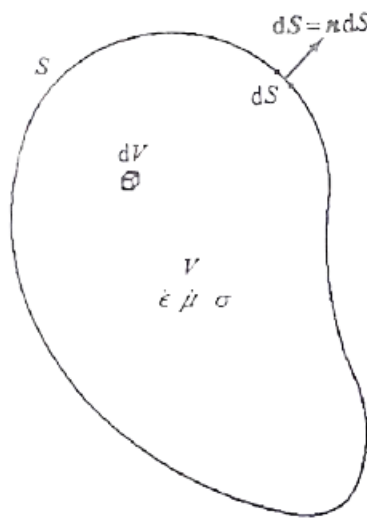




➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 亥姆霍兹方程边值问题的唯一性定理

- 在稳态简谐时变条件下，若在区域 V 内电磁场的源密度，即电流密度 $\vec{j}$ 及等效磁流密度 $\vec{j}_m$ 的复数振幅处处给定，在区域 V 的闭合边界面上 S 电场的切向分量或磁场的切向分量，即 $\hat{n} \times \vec{E}|_S$ 或 $\hat{n} \times \vec{H}|_S$ 的复数振幅处处给定，则在区域 V 内复数麦克斯韦方程或亥姆霍兹方程的解是唯一的。以上定理也包括无源问题，即在 V 内 $\vec{j} = 0$ ， $\vec{j}_m = 0$ 。





➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 亥姆霍兹方程边值问题的求解

- 在某种正交坐标系 $(u_{1,2,3})$ 中，将矢量亥姆霍兹方程或为标量微积分方程
- 博格尼斯函数法、赫兹矢量法、纵向分量法等

❖ 仅考虑沿+z方向传播的行波 $e^{-j\beta z}$ ，采用博格尼斯函数法

- $E_z = (k^2 - \beta^2)U$
- $H_z = (k^2 - \beta^2)V$

标量波函数

- $E_1 = -\frac{j\beta}{h_1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial u_1} - \frac{j\omega\mu}{h_2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_2}$

- $E_2 = -\frac{j\beta}{h_2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial u_2} + \frac{j\omega\mu}{h_1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_1}$

- $H_1 = -\frac{j\beta}{h_1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_1} + \frac{j\omega\varepsilon}{h_2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial u_2}$

- $H_2 = -\frac{j\beta}{h_2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_2} - \frac{j\omega\varepsilon}{h_1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial u_1}$

$h_{1,2,3}$ 为拉梅系数

❖ 边界条件

- $u_1 = a$ 处为理想导体
- $U|_a = 0$ 和 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial u_1}|_a = 0$



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 柱坐标系

- 包括矩坐标、圆柱坐标、椭圆柱坐标、抛物柱坐标

- 亥姆霍兹方程为 $\nabla_T^2 U + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} U + k^2 U = 0$

- 分离变量 $U(u_1, u_2, z) \equiv U_T(u_1, u_2)Z(z)$

- 亥姆霍兹方程转为 $\frac{\nabla_T^2 U_T}{U_T} + \frac{\frac{d^2}{dz^2} Z}{Z} = -k^2$

必须均为常数

- $\frac{\frac{d^2}{dz^2} Z}{Z} = -k_z^2 = -\beta^2$ ——— 纵向相移常数

- $\frac{\nabla_T^2 U_T}{U_T} = -T^2$ ——— 横向相移常数



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 柱坐标系

- $\frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + \beta^2 Z = 0$

解为两个纵向行波

- $\nabla_T^2 U_T + T^2 U_T = 0$

解的形式与坐标系有关



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 圆柱坐标系

- $u_1 = \rho, \quad u_2 = \phi, \quad u_3 = z$ ●—— 径向、角向、纵向

- $h_1 = 1, \quad h_2 = \rho, \quad h_3 = 1$

- 横向亥姆霍兹方程 $\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial U_T}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 U_T}{\partial \phi^2} + T^2 U_T = 0$

- 继续分离变量 $U_T(\rho, \phi) \equiv R(\rho)\Phi(\phi)$

- $\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} + \nu^2 \Phi = 0$

●——
 $\Phi(\phi) = C \sin \nu \phi + D \cos \nu \phi$

- $\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial R}{\partial \rho} \right) + (T^2 \rho^2 - \nu^2) R = 0$

- $x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \frac{\partial R(x)}{\partial x} \right) + (x^2 - \nu^2) R(x) = 0$ ●—— 贝塞尔方程

●——
 $x = T\rho$



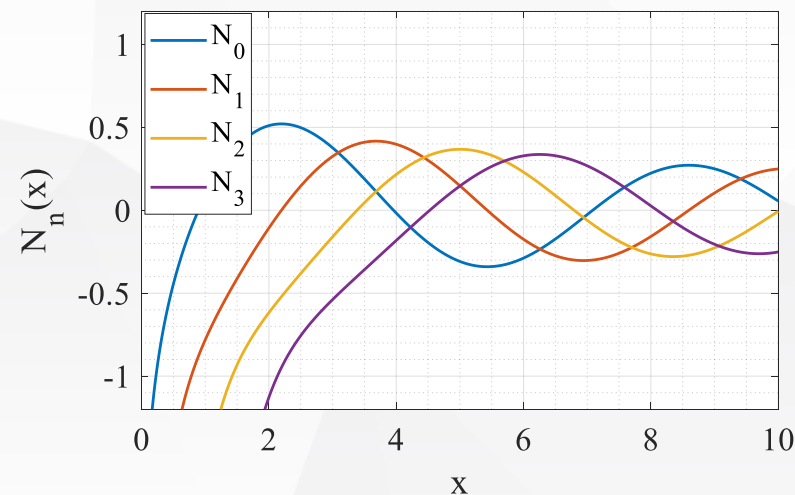
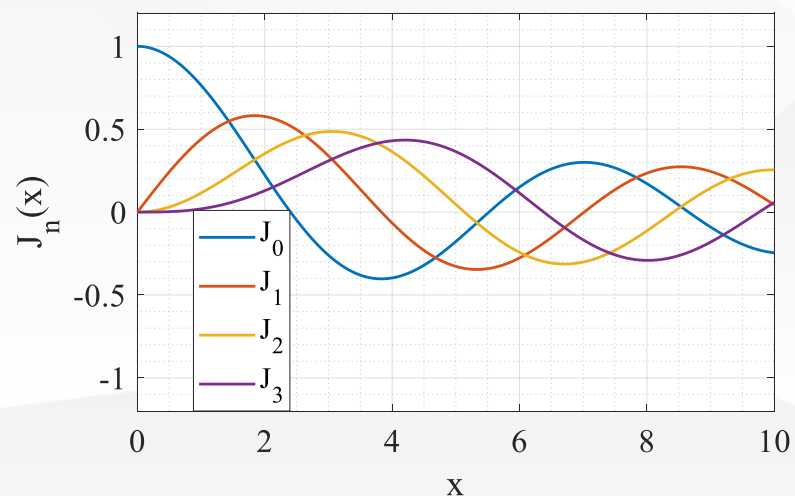
➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 圆柱坐标系

- $\nu = n$ 为整数时
- $R(\rho) = A_n J_n(T\rho) + B_n N_n(T\rho)$

第一类贝塞尔函数

第二类贝塞尔函数





➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 圆柱坐标系

- $U(\rho, \phi, z) = [A_n J_n(T\rho) + B_n N_n(T\rho)][C \sin n\phi + D \cos n\phi]e^{-j\beta z}$
- $\beta^2 + T^2 = k^2$
- 有无穷组解

❖ 圆柱坐标系中，各场分量的解

- $E_\rho = -j\beta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \rho} - \frac{j\omega\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}$
- $E_\phi = -\frac{j\beta}{\rho} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi} + j\omega\mu \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho}$
- $E_z = T^2 U$
- $H_\rho = -j\beta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} + \frac{j\omega\varepsilon}{\rho} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$
- $H_\phi = -\frac{j\beta}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} - j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial U}{\partial \rho}$
- $H_z = T^2 V$

在圆柱坐标系中的解

❖ 频域无源麦克斯韦方程组

- $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\vec{B}$
- $\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega\vec{D}$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 0$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ 在圆柱波导中，电磁波可分为两类

- TM模式: $U \neq 0, V = 0$
- TE模式: $U = 0, V \neq 0$
- 本课程重点关注TM模式

❖ TM模式中，各场分量的解

- $E_\rho = -j\beta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \rho}$
- $E_\phi = -\frac{j\beta}{\rho} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$
- $E_z = T^2 U$
- $H_\rho = \frac{j\omega\varepsilon}{\rho} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$
- $H_\phi = -j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial U}{\partial \rho}$
- $H_z = 0$

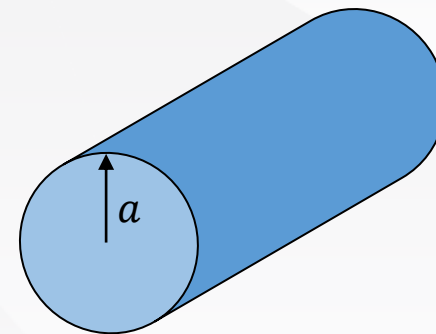
➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM模式

- $U(\rho, \phi, z) = [A_n J_n(T\rho) + B_n N_n(T\rho)][C \sin n\phi + D \cos n\phi] e^{-j\beta z}$
- 轴线场强有限: $B_n = 0$
- 固定旋转 (极化) 方向: $C = 0$
- $U(\rho, \phi, z) = U_0 J_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$

❖ TM模式中, 各场分量的解可进一步写为

- $E_\rho = -j\beta T U_0 J'_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $E_\phi = \frac{j\beta n}{\rho} U_0 J_n(T\rho) \sin n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $E_z = T^2 U_0 J_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $H_\rho = -\frac{j\omega\epsilon n}{\rho} U_0 J_n(T\rho) \sin n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $H_\phi = -j\omega\epsilon T U_0 J'_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $H_z = 0$



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

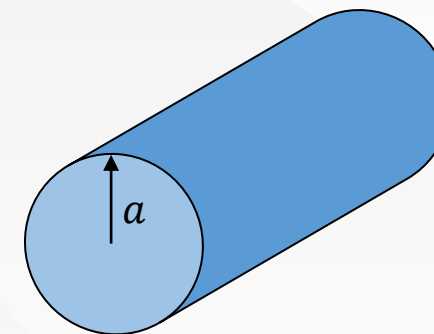
❖ TM模式

- $U(\rho, \phi, z) = [A_n J_n(T\rho) + B_n N_n(T\rho)][C \sin n\phi + D \cos n\phi] e^{-j\beta z}$
- 轴线场强有限: $B_n = 0$
- 固定旋转 (极化) 方向: $C = 0$
- $U(\rho, \phi, z) = U_0 J_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$

❖ TM模式求解

- 边界条件: $U|_{\rho=a} = 0$
- 本征方程: $J_n(Ta) = 0$
- 解得横向相移常数: $T = x_{nm}/a$

第一类n阶贝塞尔函数的第m个根



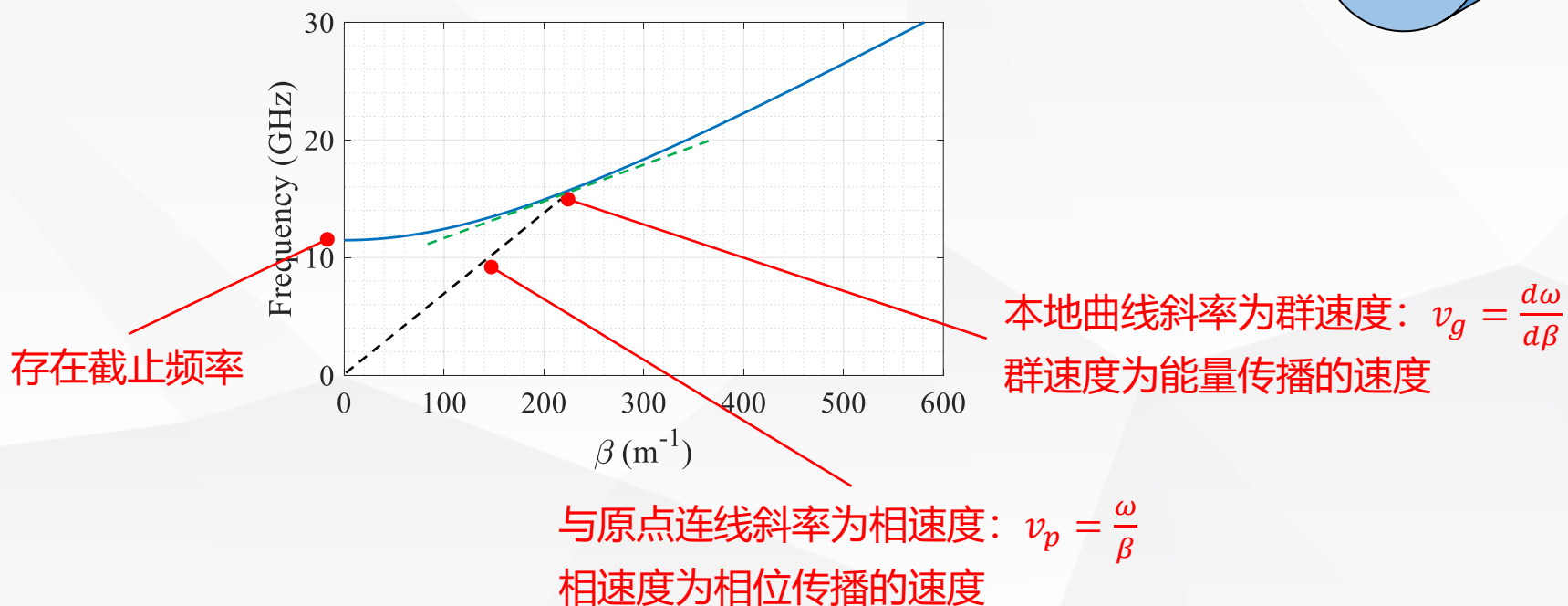
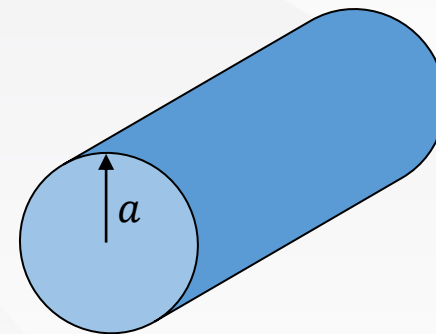
	n=0	n=1	n=2
m=1	2.405	3.832	5.136
m=2	5.520	7.016	8.417
m=3	8.654	10.173	11.620



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM模式色散曲线

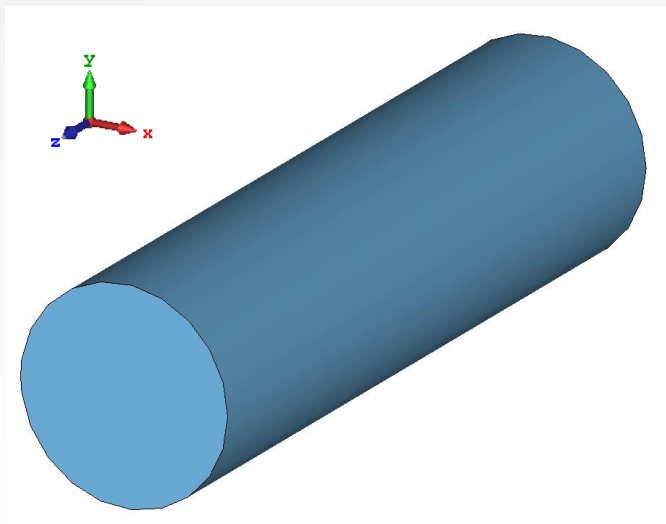
- 描述传播频率与纵向传播常数之间的关系
- $\beta^2 + T^2 = k^2$
- 截止频率: $\beta^2 > 0, \omega > cT, \omega_c \equiv cT$



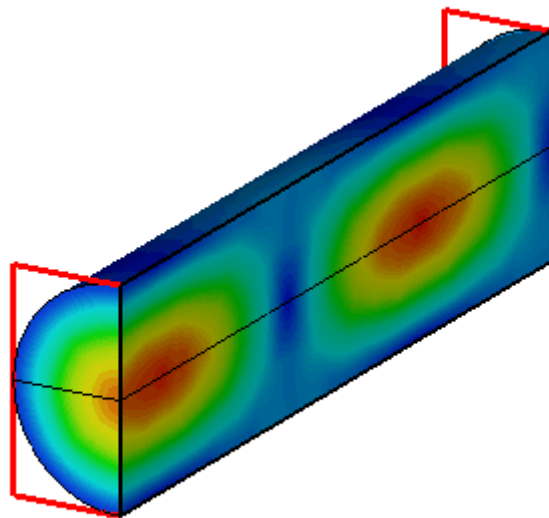


➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

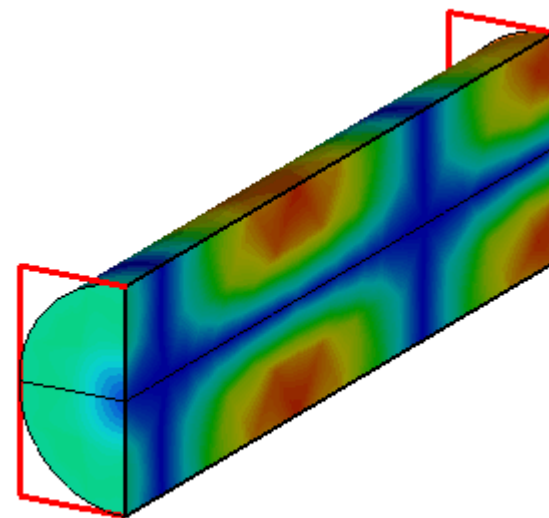
❖ TM模式的场分布



$TM_{01} E$



$TM_{01} H$

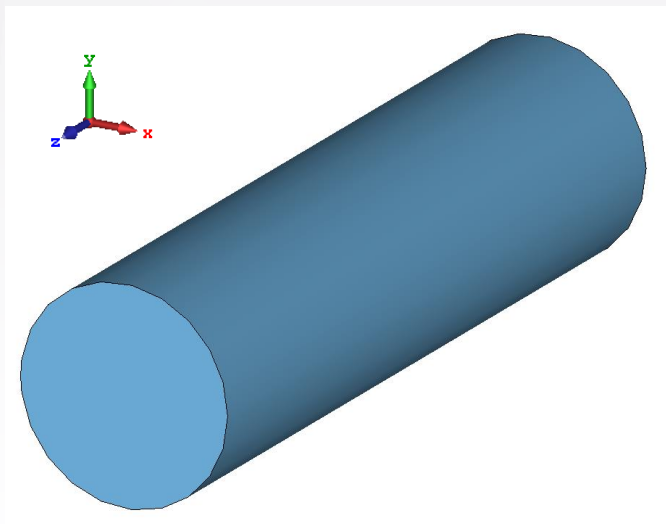


$\omega > \omega_c$, 在微波结构内沿+z方向传播

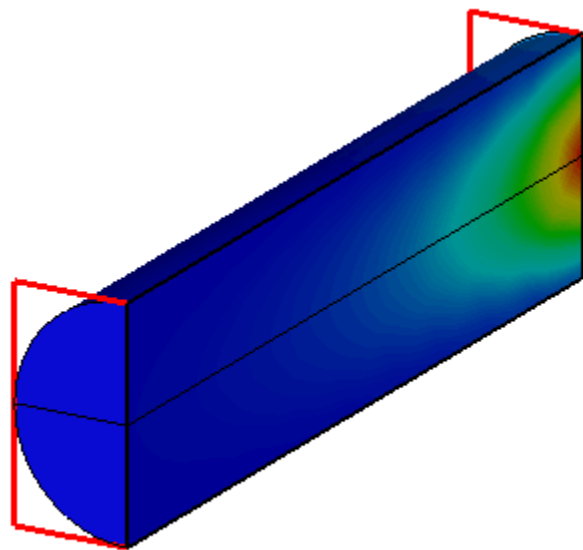


➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

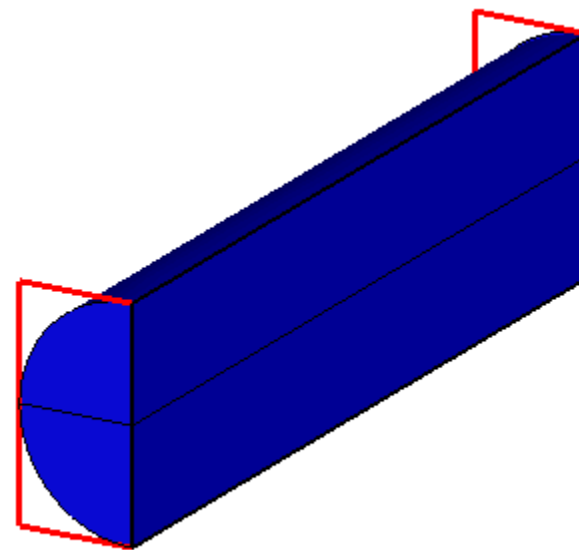
❖ TM模式的场分布



$TM_{01} E$



$TM_{01} H$

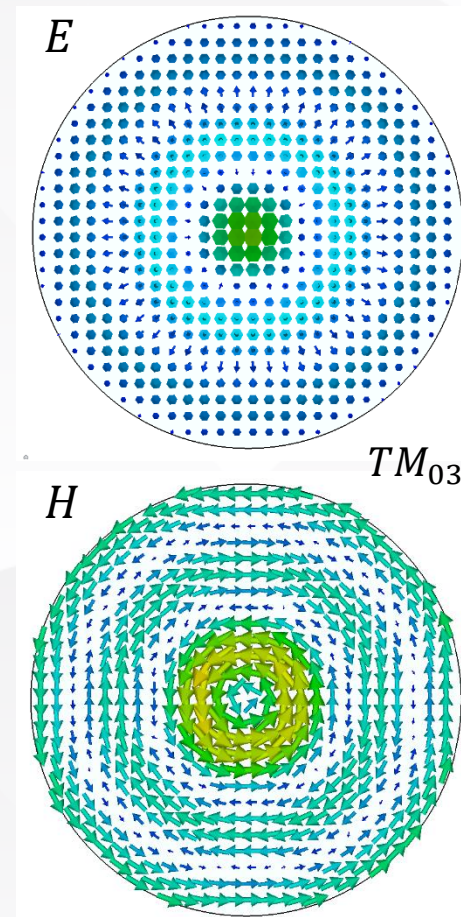
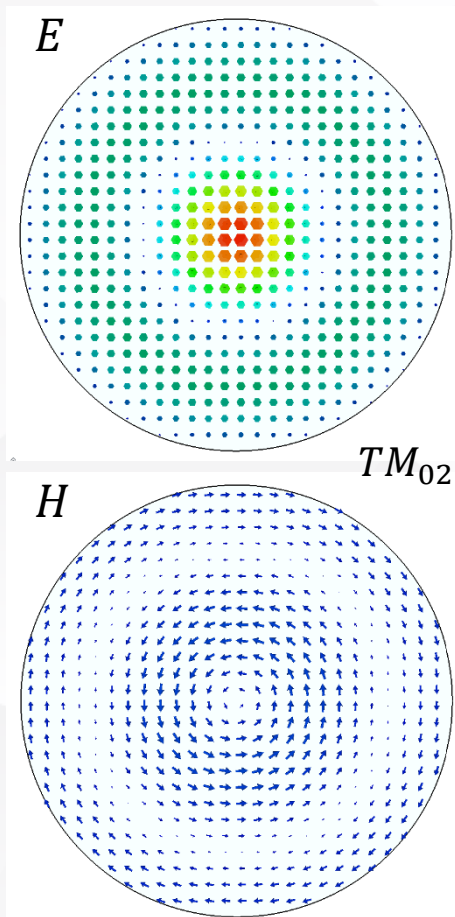
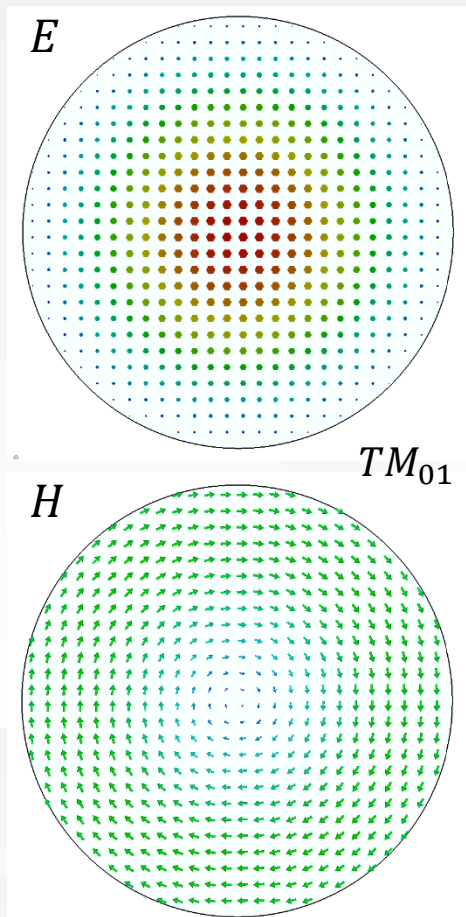


$\omega < \omega_c$, 在微波结构内沿+z方向衰减



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

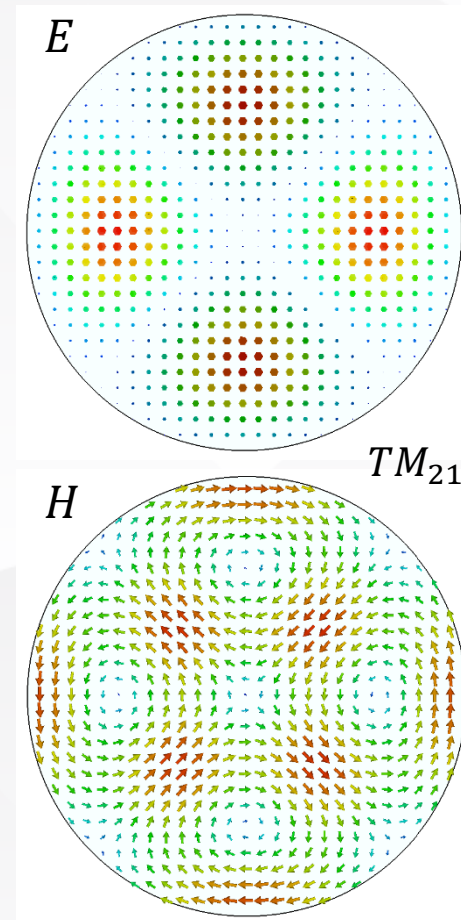
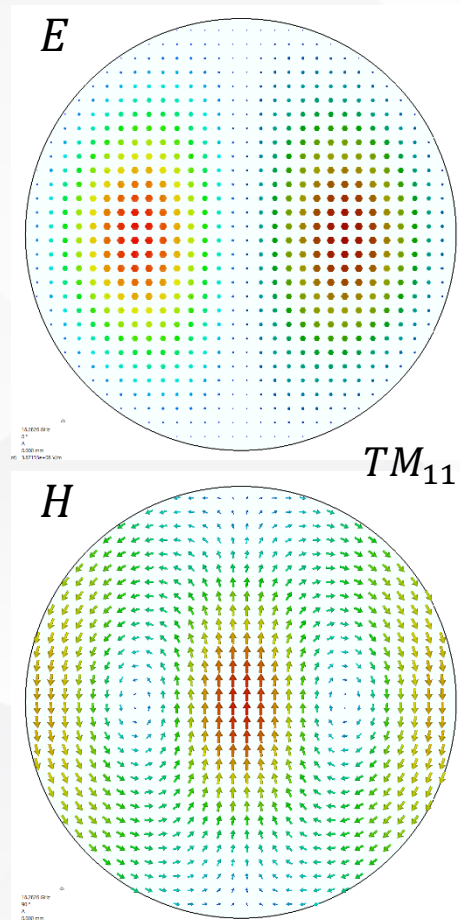
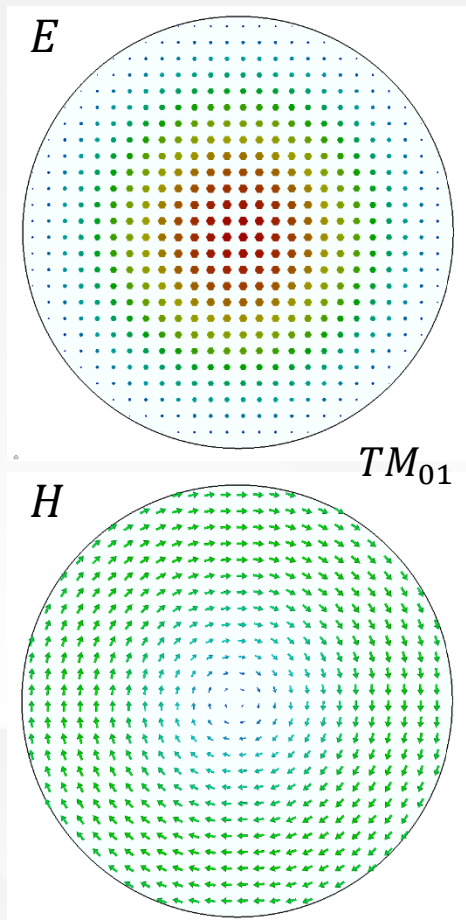
❖ TM_{0m} 模





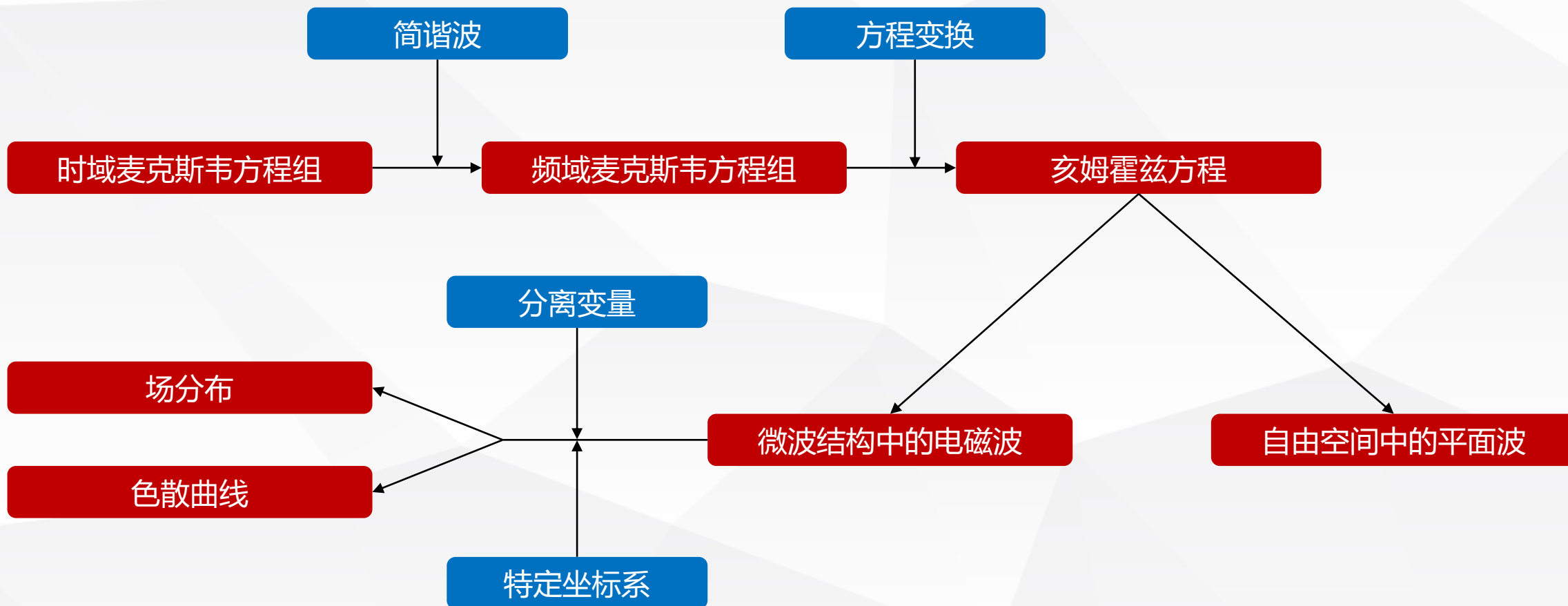
➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM_{n1} 模





➤ 基本分析思路





➤ 作业

- ❖ 写出光滑圆柱形波导中 TM_{01} 与 TM_{11} 模式的各场分量表达式
- ❖ 考虑两个模式对沿轴线通过的、长度远小于波长的电子束团的可能作用（提示：纵向加速与横向偏转）