



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



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

粒子加速器原理

微波直线加速器

邵佳航



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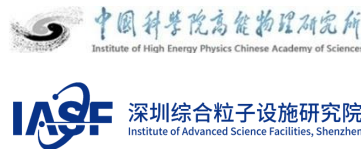
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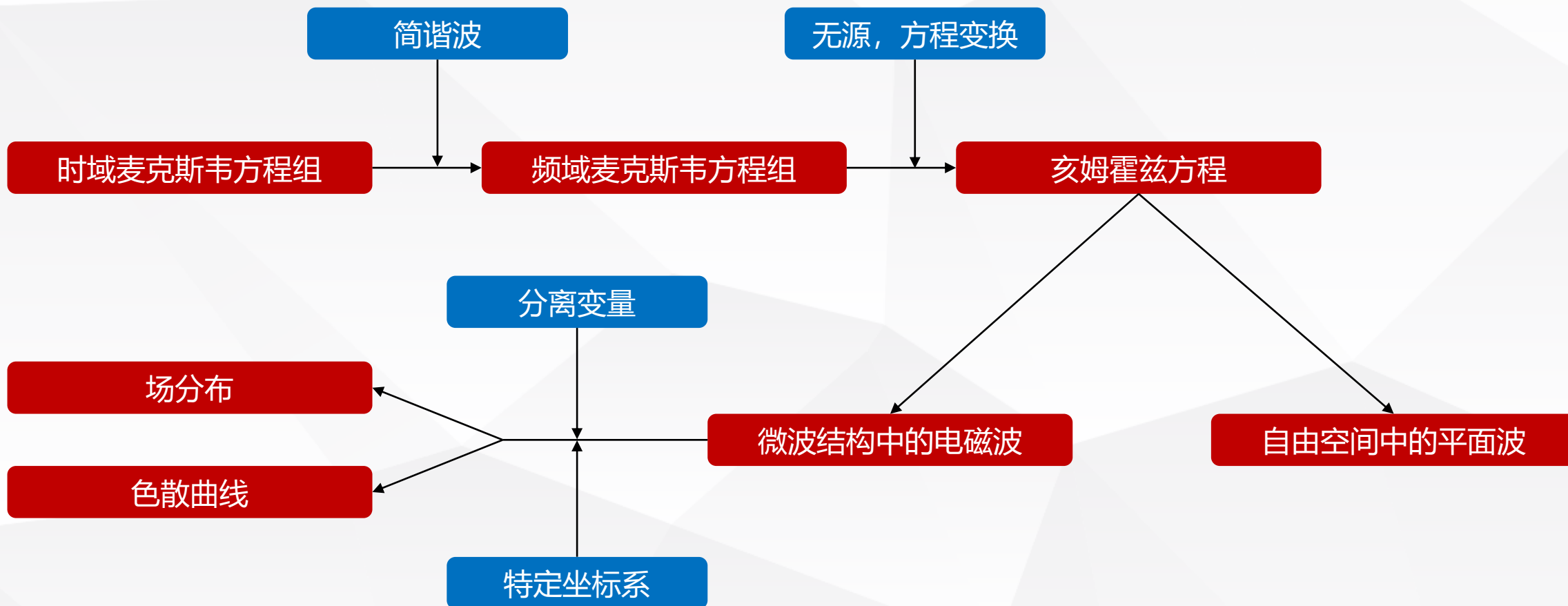
中国科学院高能物理研究所
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Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

01

微波基础知识回顾



➤ 基本分析思路





➤ 基本分析思路

时域麦克斯韦方程组

- $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$
- $\nabla \times \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$
- $\nabla \cdot \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = \rho$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$



➤ 基本分析思路

简谐波

时域麦克斯韦方程组

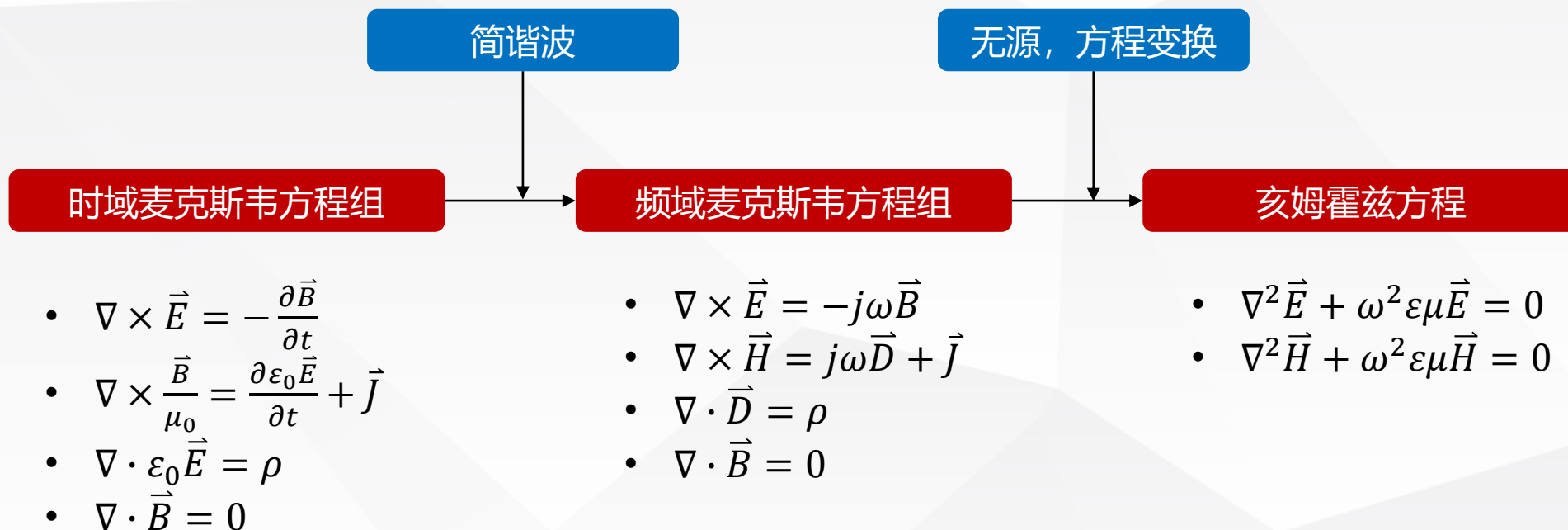
- $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$
- $\nabla \times \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \frac{\partial \epsilon_0 \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$
- $\nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \rho$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

频域麦克斯韦方程组

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

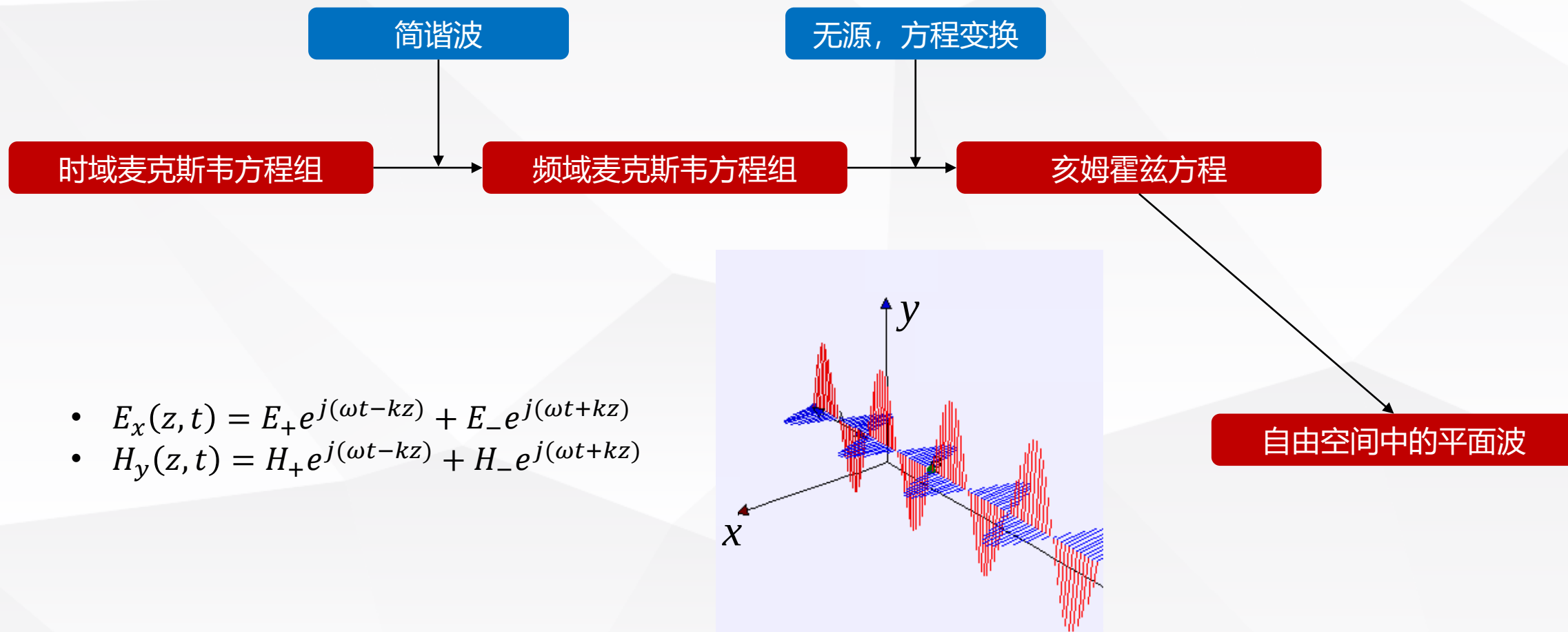


➤ 基本分析思路



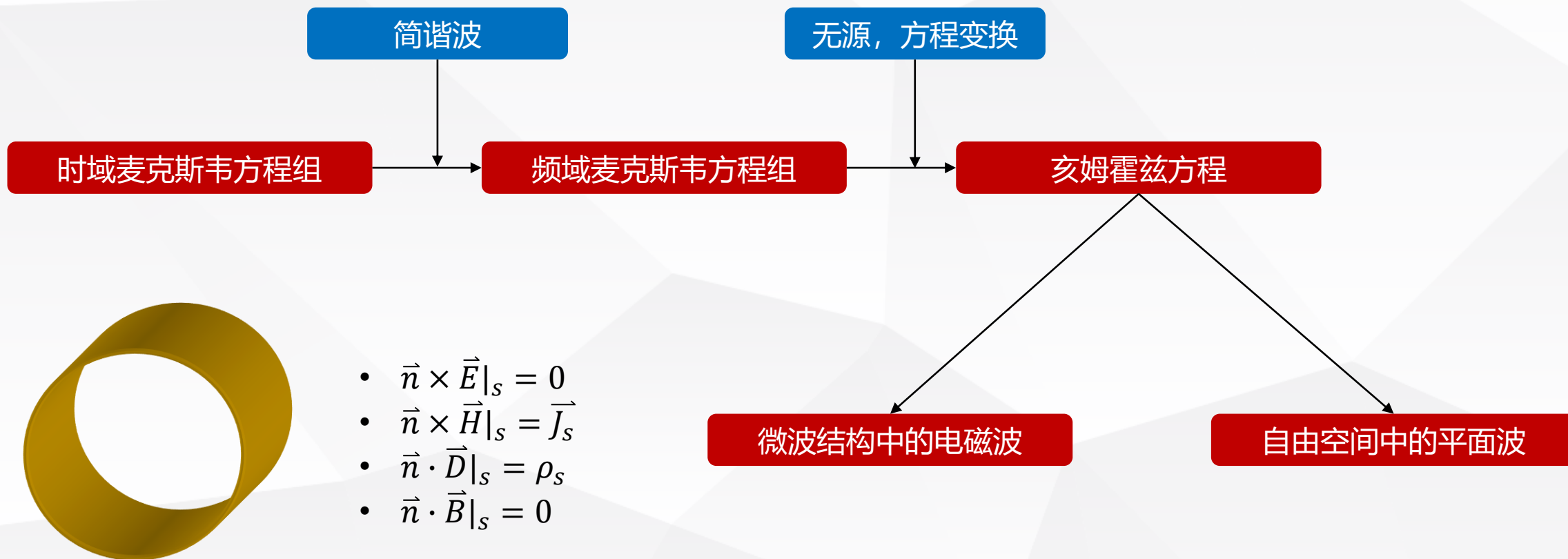


➤ 基本分析思路



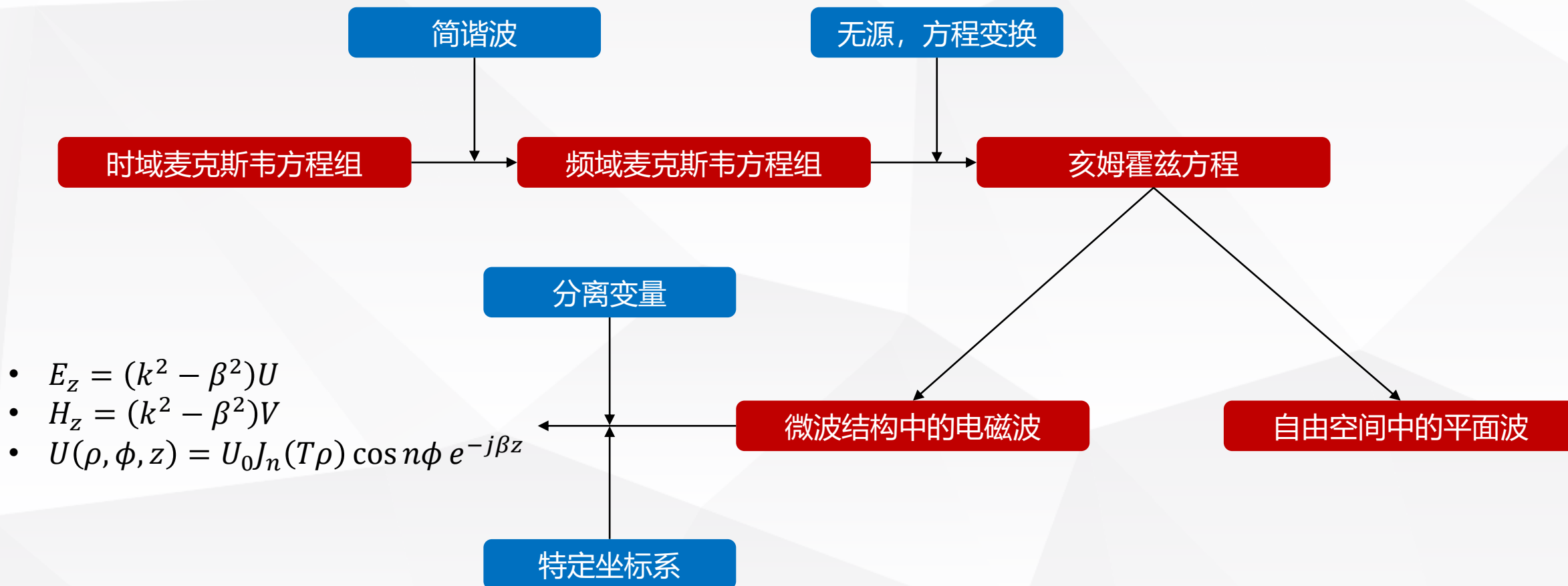


➤ 基本分析思路



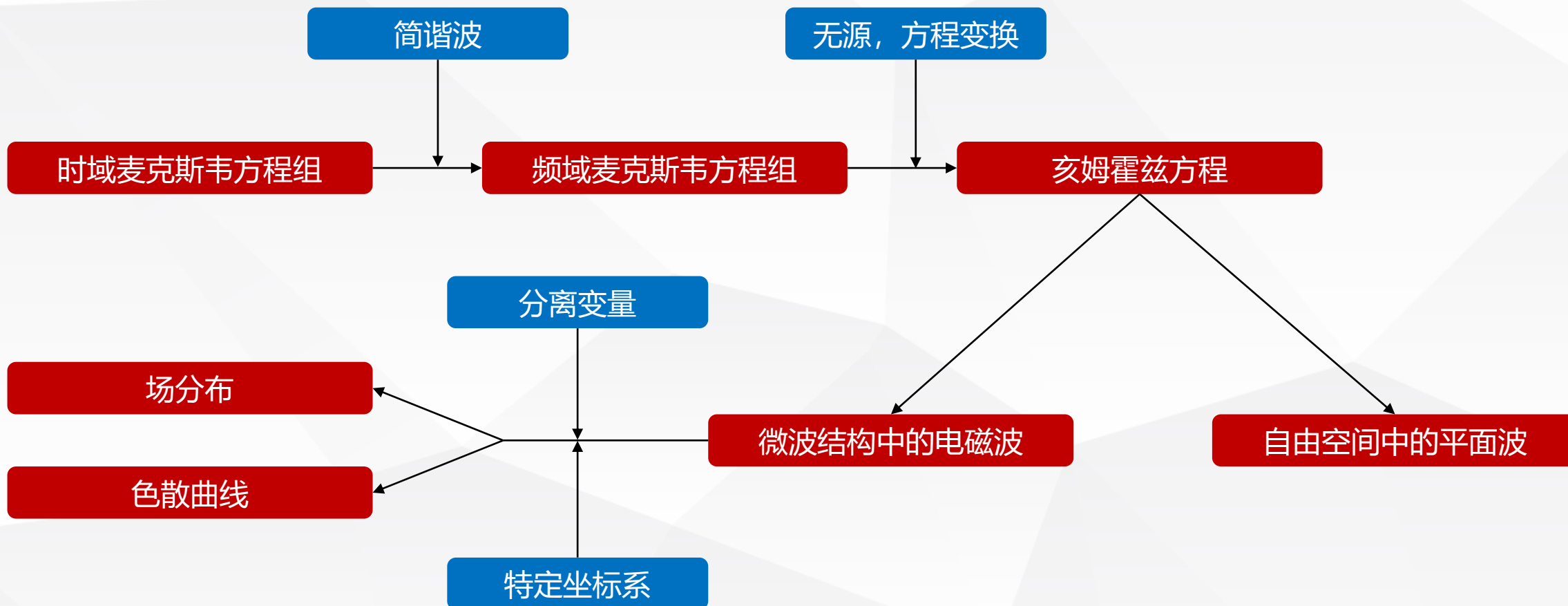


➤ 基本分析思路





➤ 基本分析思路





➤ 光滑圆波导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

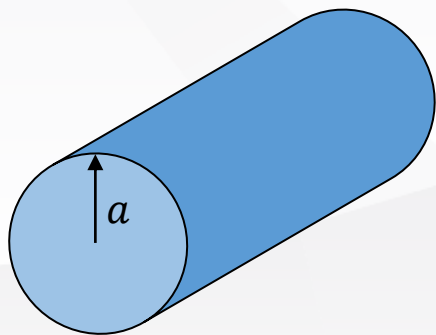
❖ $\beta^2 + T^2 = k^2$

• $\beta = 2\pi/\lambda_z$

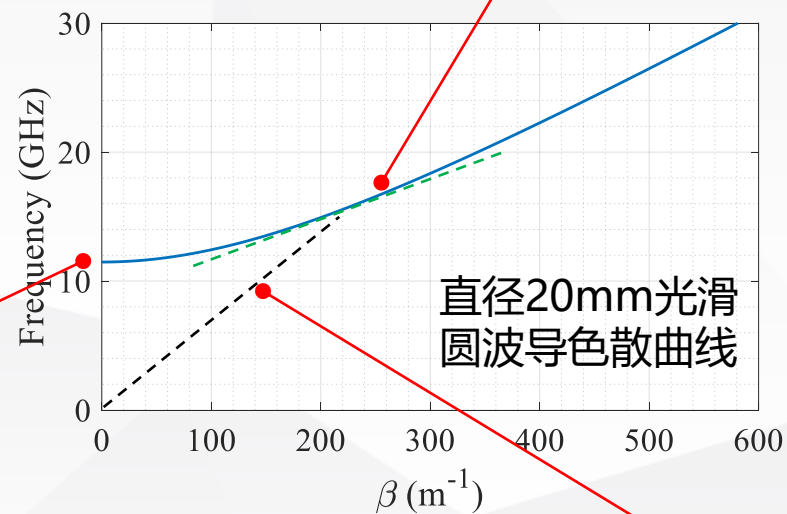
• $T = x_{nm}/a$

• $k = \omega/c$

❖ 每个模式都有各自的色散曲线



存在截止频率



本地曲线斜率为群速度: $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta}$

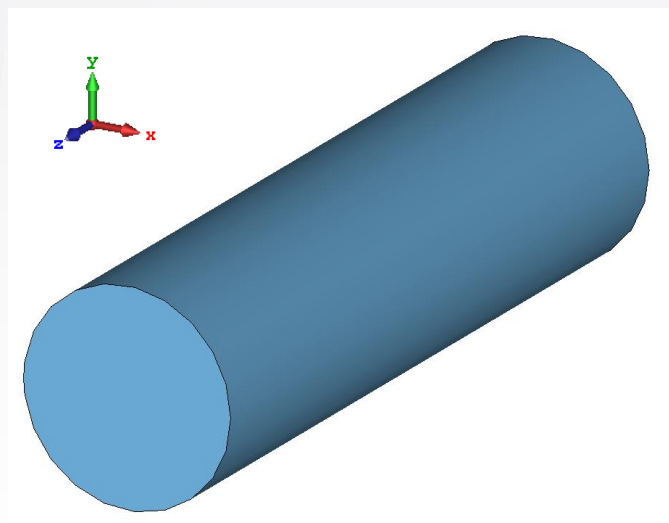
与原点连线斜率为相速度: $v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta}$



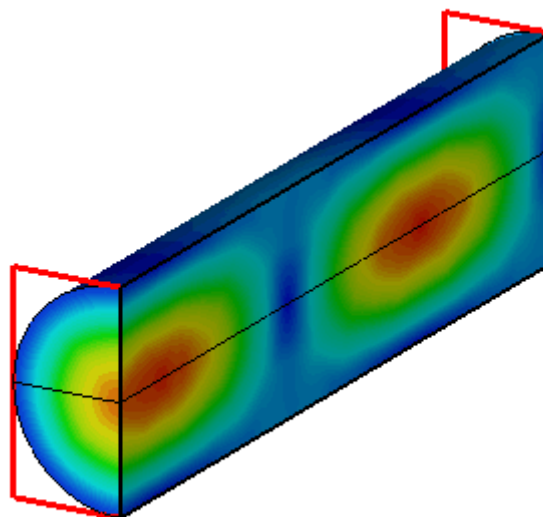
➤ 光滑圆波导TM模式色散曲线

❖ 截止频率

- $E(z, t) = E e^{-j\beta z} e^{j\omega t}$
- $\omega_c \equiv cT$

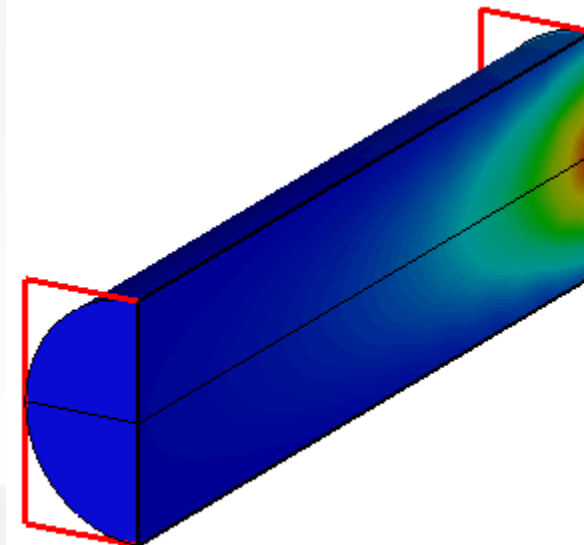


$TM_{01} E$



$\omega > \omega_c$, 在波导内沿
+ z方向传播

$TM_{01} E$



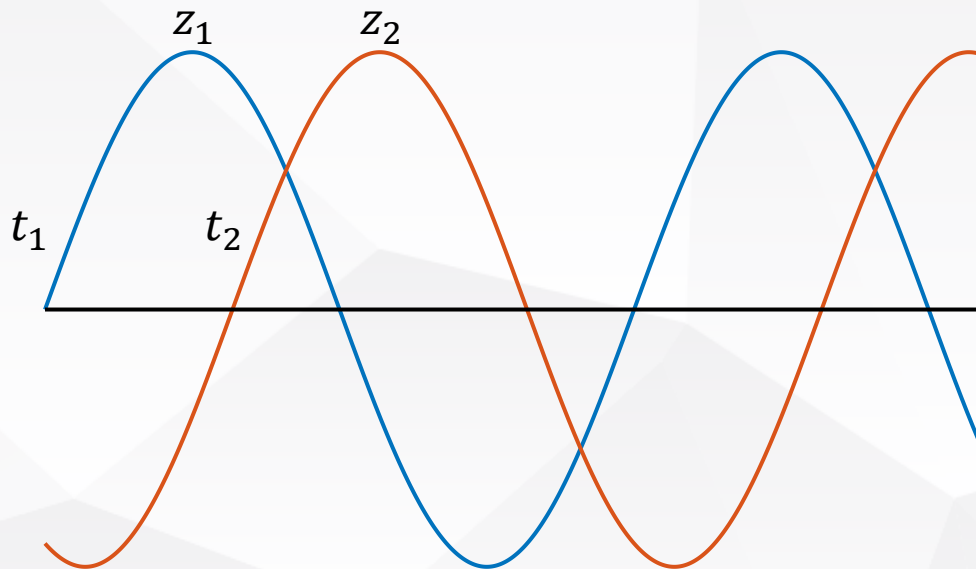
$\omega < \omega_c$, 在波导内沿
+ z方向衰减



➤ 光滑圆波导TM模式色散曲线

❖ 相速度

- $v_p = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} = \frac{\omega}{\beta}$
- 代表相位传播的速度，可以超光速（以上色散曲线中，15 GHz对应的相速度为1.55c）

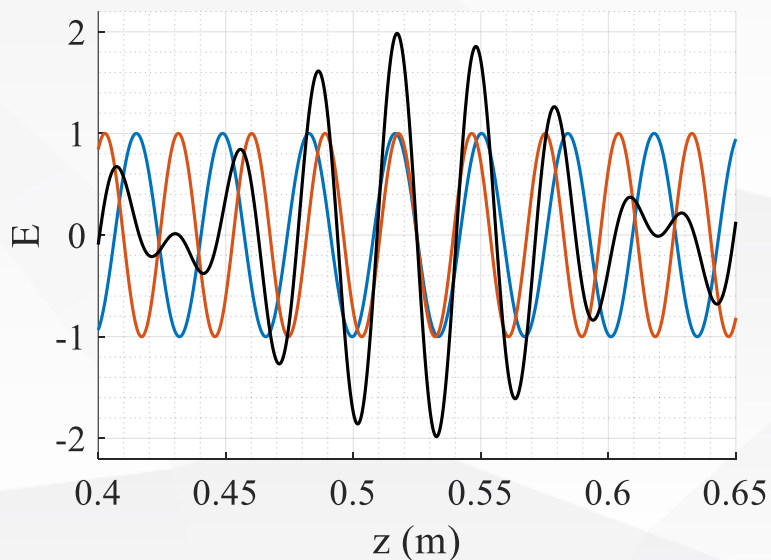




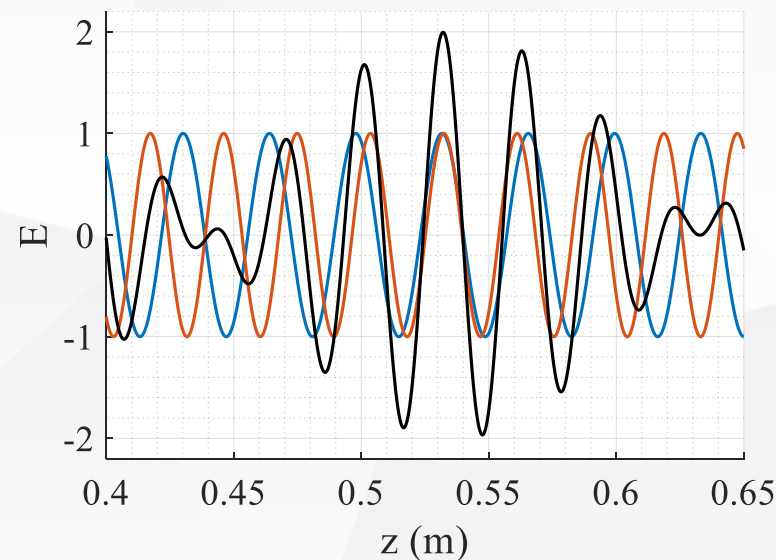
➤ 光滑圆波导TM模式色散曲线

❖ 群速度

- $v_p = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta}$
- 代表包络或能量传播的速度，不可以超光速（以上色散曲线中，15 GHz对应的群速度为0.64c）



$t_1 = -0.05\text{ns}$



$t_2 = +0.05\text{ns}$



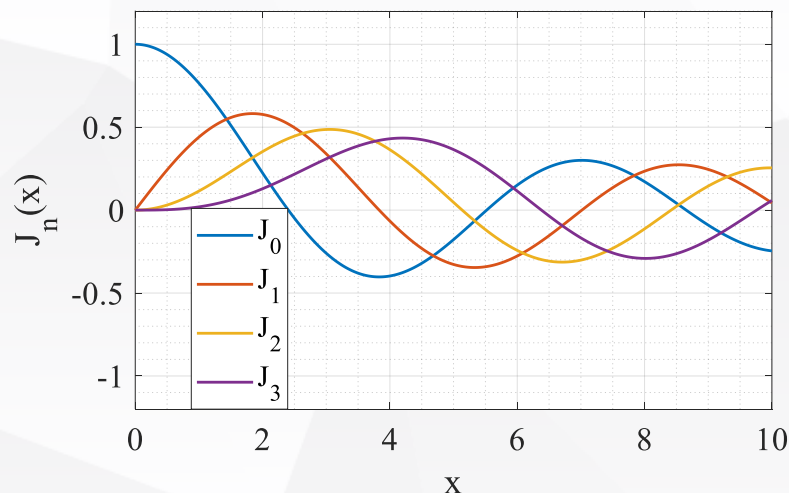
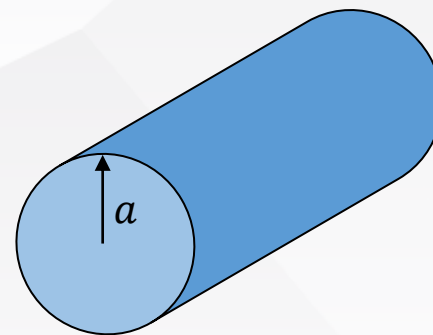
➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM模式中，各场分量的解可写为

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

❖ TM_{nm} 模

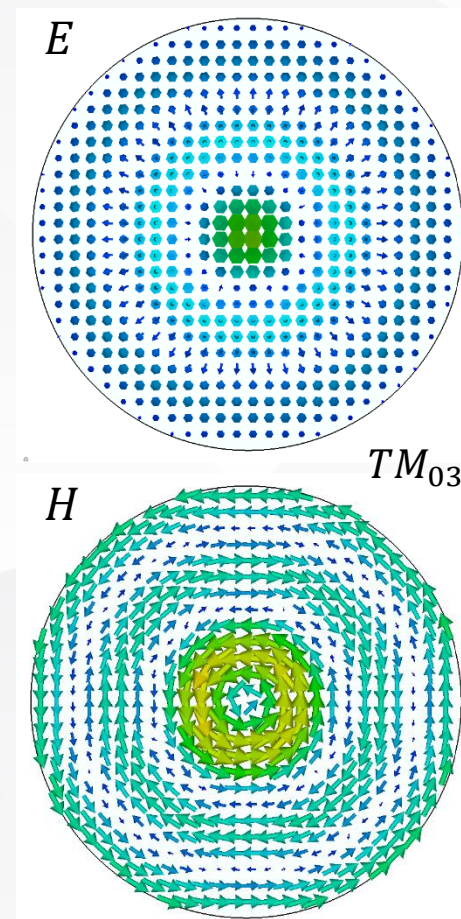
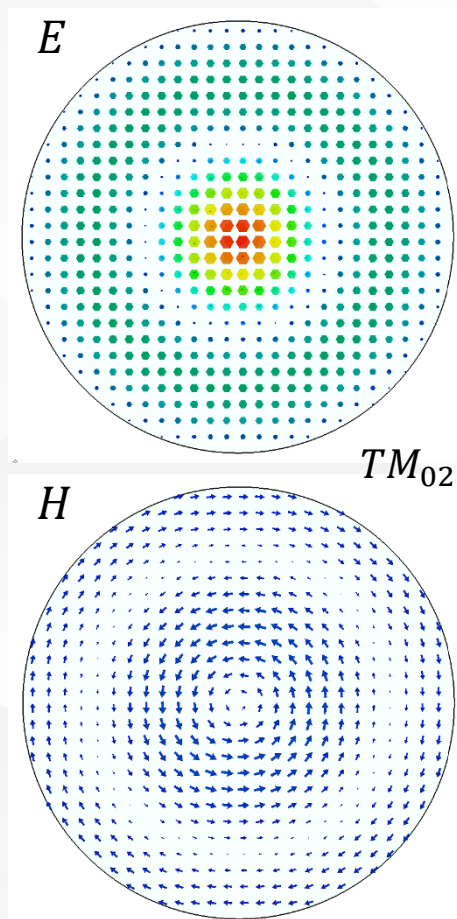
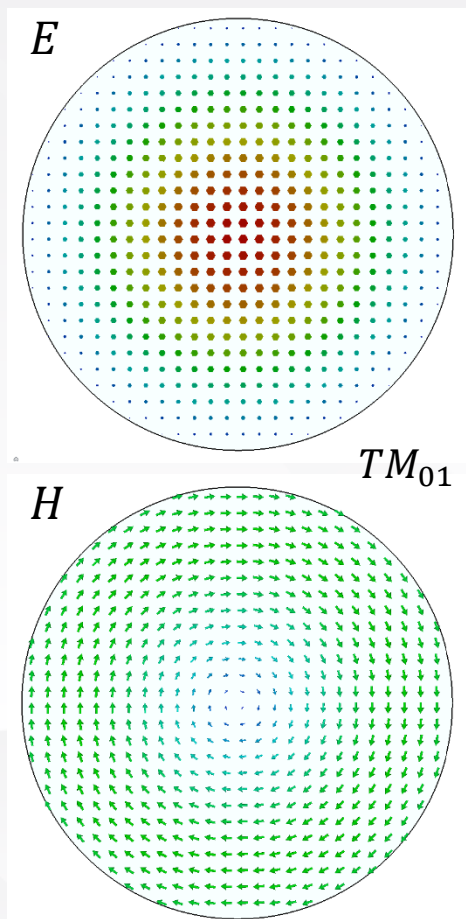
- 本征方程 $J_n(Ta) = 0$
- n 为角向周期数
- m 代表 n 阶贝塞尔函数的第 m 个根





➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM_{0m} 模





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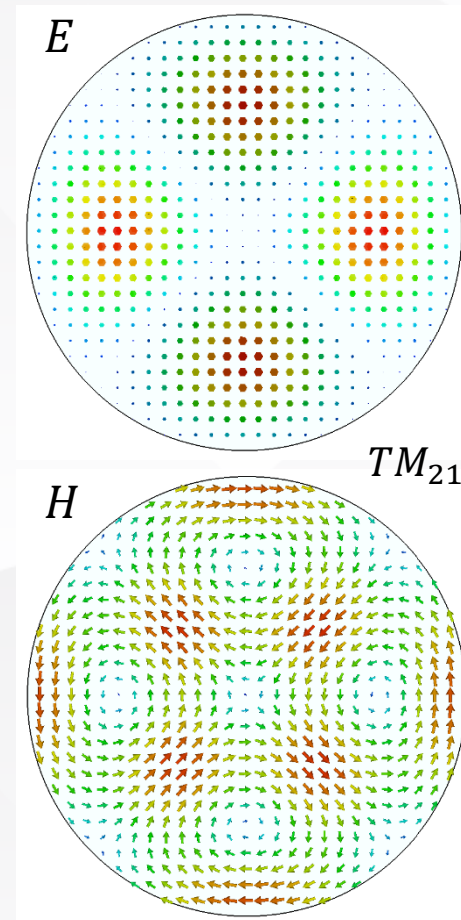
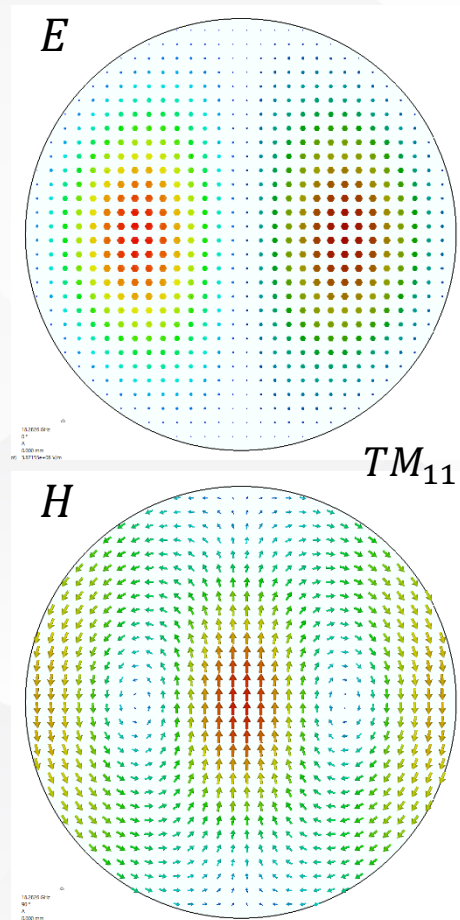
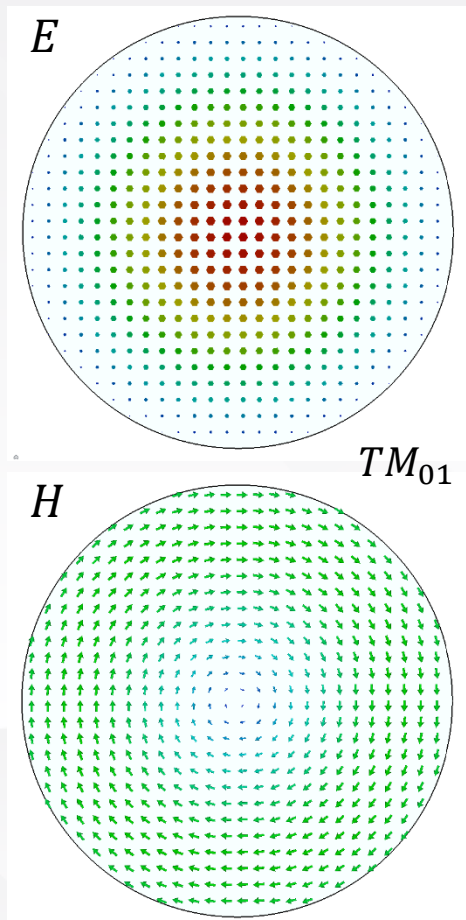
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➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM_{n1} 模



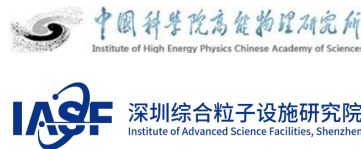


➤ 作业

- ❖ 写出圆柱形波导中TM₀₁与TM₁₁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）



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02

均匀介质加载结构

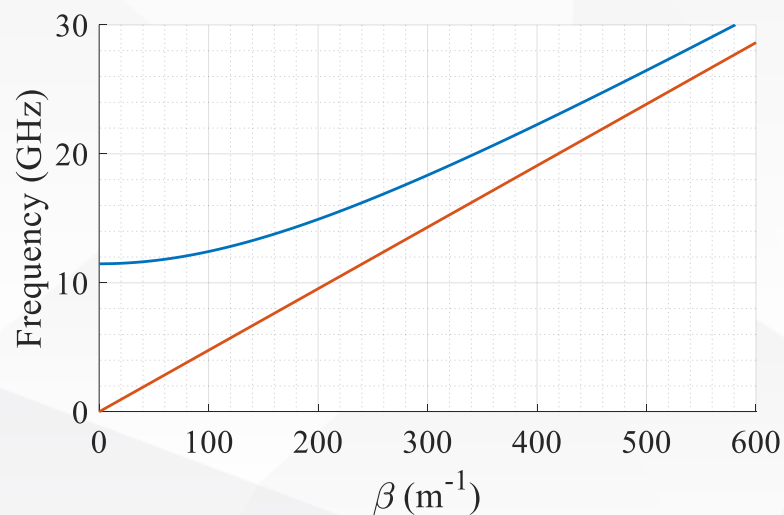
➤ 在圆柱型加速结构中，通常使用 TM_{01} 模

❖ 沿轴线以光速运动的电子在微波结构内的加速

- $E = E_z = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} = E_0 e^{j[(\omega/c - \beta)z]}$
- 持续加速的同步条件为相位保持不变，即微波相速度等于光速

❖ 色散曲线

- 曲线各点的相速度均大于光速，色散曲线与光速线无交点



➤ 圆柱型均匀介质加载加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 标量波函数

- 分区求解, 两区纵向传播常数相同
- I区: $U_I(\rho, \phi, z) = AJ_0(T_I\rho)e^{-j\beta z}$
- II区: $U_{II}(\rho, \phi, z) = [BJ_0(T_{II}\rho) + CN_0(T_{II}\rho)]e^{-j\beta z}$

❖ 在边界处切向分量连续

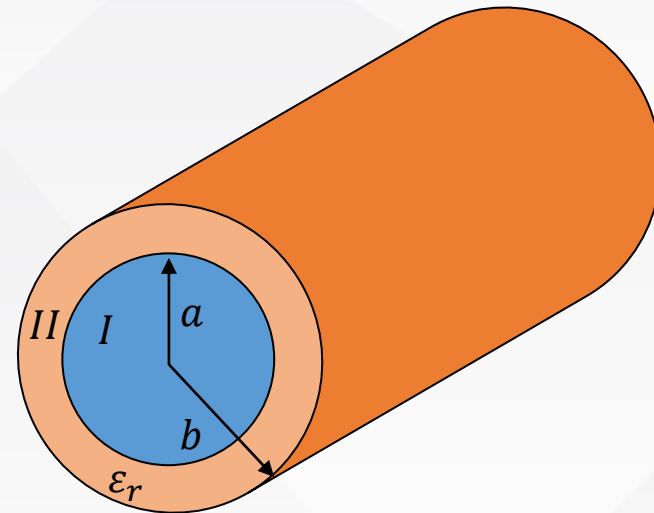
- $E_{z,I}(\rho = a) = E_{z,II}(\rho = a)$
- $H_{\phi,I}(\rho = a) = H_{\phi,II}(\rho = a)$

❖ 边界条件

- $E_{z,II}(\rho = b) = 0$

❖ 纵向与横向传播常数的关系

- $\beta^2 + T_I^2 = k_I^2 = \omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0$
- $\beta^2 + T_{II}^2 = k_{II}^2 = \omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu_0$



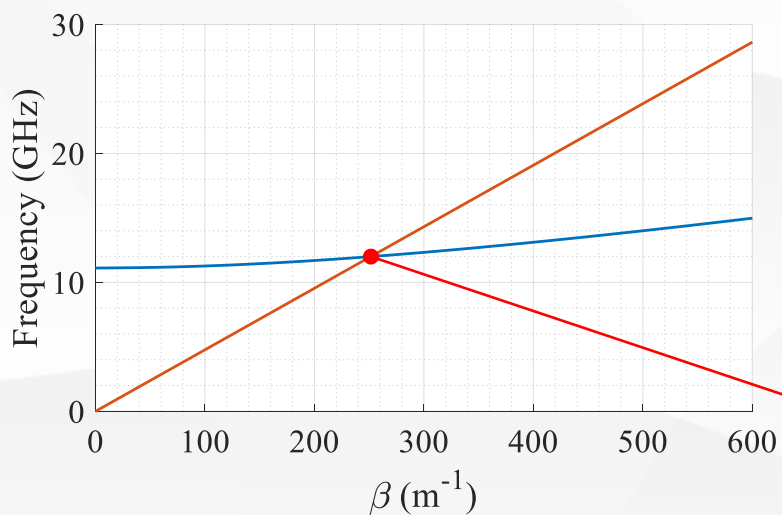
➤ 圆柱型均匀介质加载加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 横向传播常数本征方程

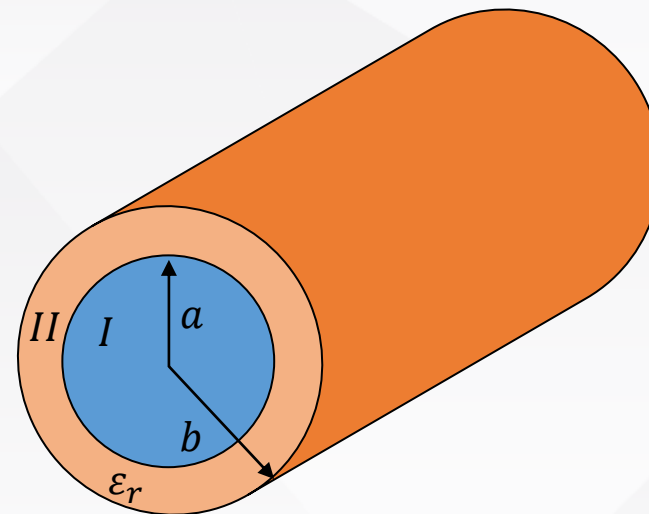
$$\bullet \frac{1}{T_{II}} \frac{\varepsilon_r F'_0(T_{II}a)}{a F_0(T_{II}a)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_n(T_{II}\rho) \equiv J_n(T_{II}\rho) - \frac{J_n(T_{II}b)}{N_n(T_{II}b)} N_n(T_{II}\rho)$$

❖ 解得色散曲线如下



工作点



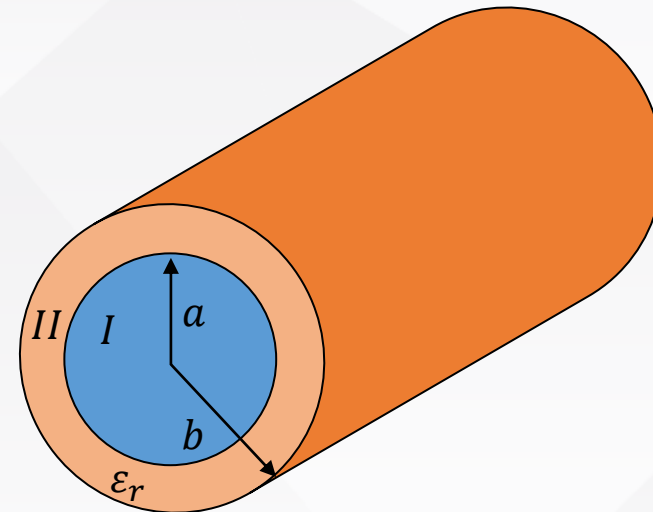
➤ 圆柱型均匀介质加载加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模 ❖ 场分布

The field components in the vacuum regime are ($E_{\phi 1} = 0, H_{\rho 1} = 0, H_{z1} = 0$),

$$\begin{cases} E_{\rho 1} = -j\beta T_1 A J'_0(T_1 \rho) e^{-j\beta z} \\ E_{z1} = T_1^2 A J_0(T_1 \rho) e^{-j\beta z} \\ H_{\phi 1} = -j\omega \epsilon_0 T_1 A J'_0(T_1 \rho) e^{-j\beta z} \end{cases}$$

The field components in the dielectric regime are ($E_{\phi 2} = 0, H_{\rho 2} = 0, H_{z2} = 0$),

$$\begin{cases} E_{\rho 2} = -j\beta T_2 C F'_0(T_2 \rho) e^{-j\beta z} \\ E_{z2} = T_2^2 C F_0(T_2 \rho) e^{-j\beta z} \\ H_{\phi 2} = -j\omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r T_2 C F'_0(T_2 \rho) e^{-j\beta z} \end{cases}$$

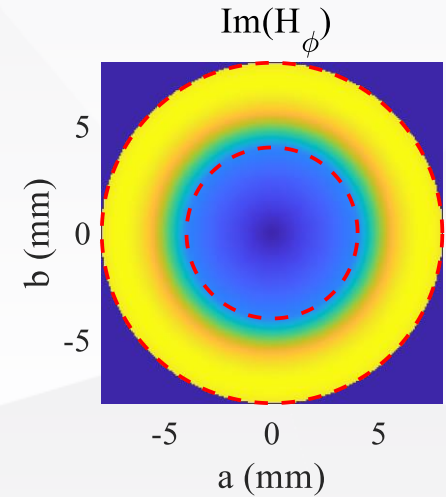
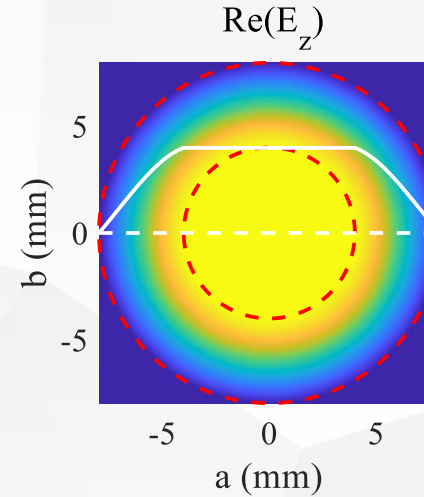
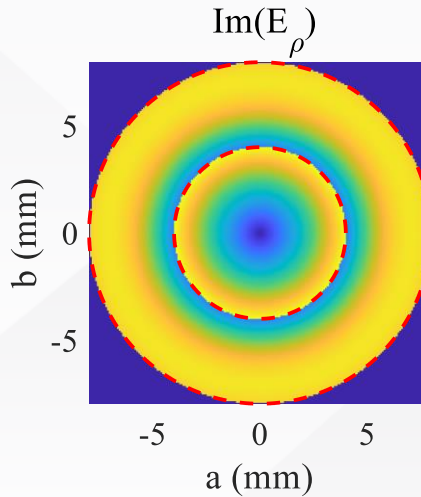


➤ 圆柱型均匀介质加载加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 与光速粒子同步时

- $T_I = 0$

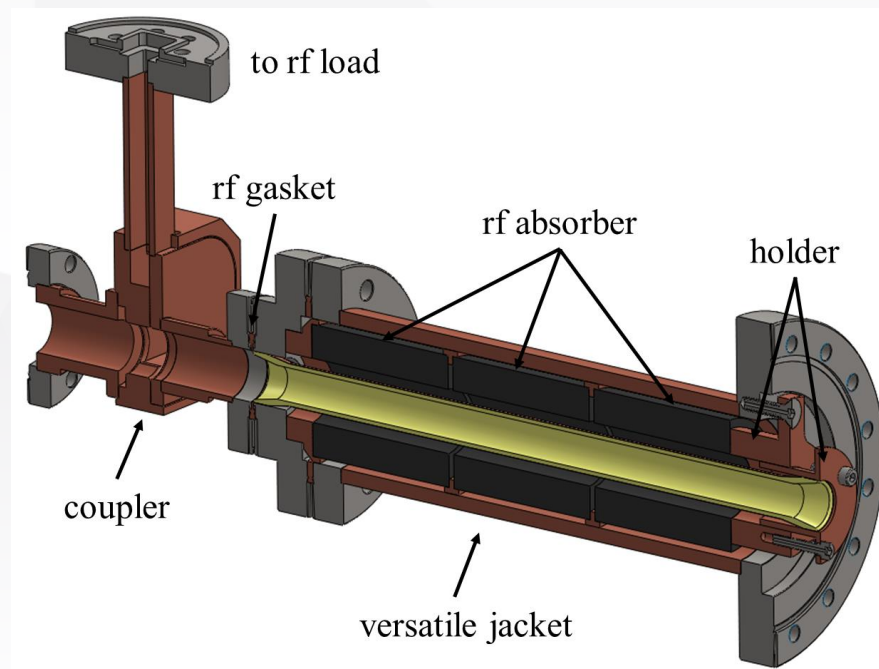
$$\begin{cases} E_{\rho 1} = M \frac{j\beta\rho}{2} e^{-j\beta z} \\ E_{z1} = M e^{-j\beta z} \\ H_{\phi 1} = M \frac{j\omega\epsilon_0\rho}{2} e^{-j\beta z} \\ E_{\rho 2} = -M \frac{j\beta}{T_2} \frac{F'_0(T_2\rho)}{F_0(T_2a)} e^{-j\beta z} \\ E_{z2} = M \frac{F_0(T_2\rho)}{F_0(T_2a)} e^{-j\beta z} \\ H_{\phi 2} = -M \frac{j\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_r}{T_2} \frac{F'_0(T_2\rho)}{F_0(T_2a)} e^{-j\beta z} \end{cases}$$





➤ 圆柱型均匀介质加载加速结构

- ❖ 结构简单、成本低廉
- ❖ 需要进一步解决二次电子倍增、电荷累积、频率调谐、与金属结构配合等物理与工程问题
- ❖ 目前尚未得到大范围使用





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03

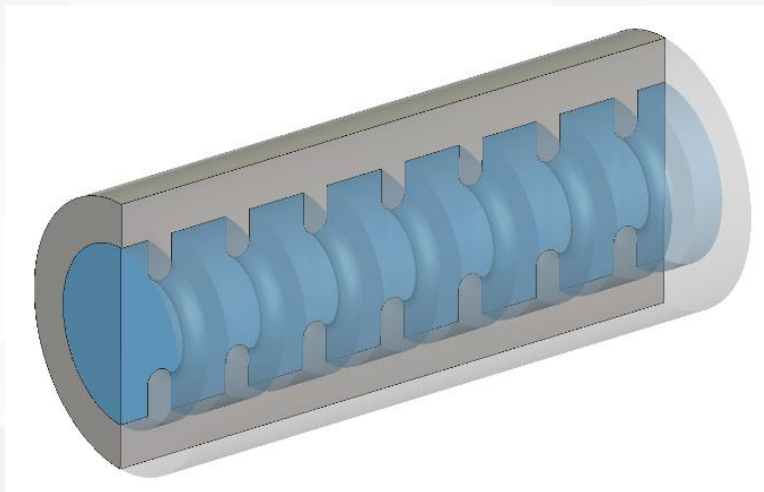
盘荷结构

➤ 圆柱型盘荷波导加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 周期条件

- $E(x, y, z + D, t) = E(x, y, z, t)e^{-j\beta D}$

结构周期



➤ 圆柱型盘荷波导加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 单一纵向分量无法满足周期性边界条件

- $\beta_n = \beta_0 + \frac{2\pi n}{D}$

❖ 标量波函数

- I区: $U_I(\rho, \phi, z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_n I_0(\tau_n \rho) e^{-j\beta_n z}$

- II区: $U_{II}(\rho, \phi, z) = \{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} [B_n J_0(T_n \rho) + C_n N_0(T_n \rho)]\} e^{-j\beta_n z}$

❖ 在边界处切向分量连续

- $E_{z,I}(\rho = a) = E_{z,II}(\rho = a)$

- $H_{\phi,I}(\rho = a) = H_{\phi,II}(\rho = a)$

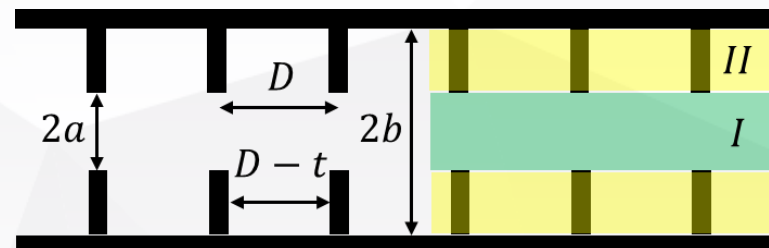
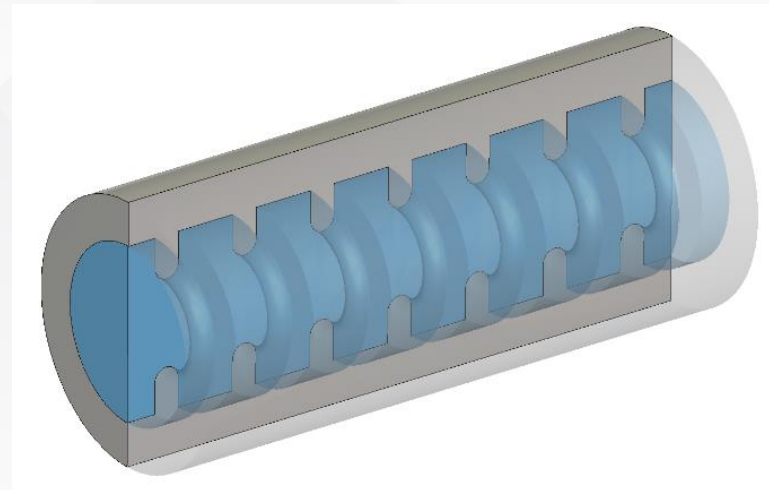
❖ 边界条件

- $E_{z,II}(\rho = b) = 0$

❖ 纵向与横向传播常数的关系

- $\beta_n^2 - \tau_n^2 = k^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 \mu_0$

- $\beta_n^2 + T_n^2 = k^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 \mu_0$



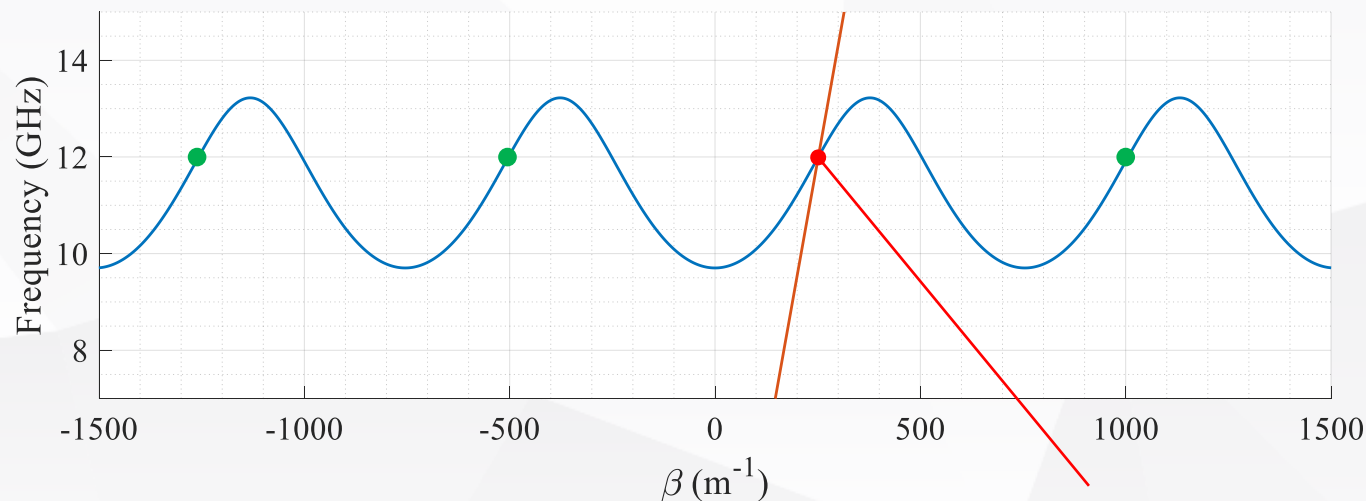
➤ 圆柱型盘荷波导加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 横向传播常数本征方程 (简化盘片倒角)

$$\frac{D-t}{D} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{I_1(\tau_n b)}{\tau_n b I_0(\tau_n b)} \left[\text{sinc} \frac{\beta_n (D-t)}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{kb} \frac{N_0(ka) J_1(kb) - J_0(ka) N_1(kb)}{N_0(ka) J_0(kb) - J_0(ka) N_0(kb)}$$

❖ 解得色散曲线如下

- 色散曲线随 β 呈周期性变化
- 在工作频率下存在无穷多个高次空间谐波
- 高次空间谐波的群速度与基波相同 (共同传播), 但相速度不同 (对加速无贡献)

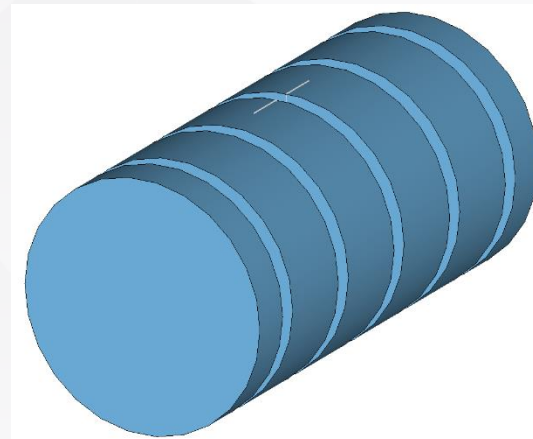


$$\beta_n = \beta_0 + \frac{2\pi n}{D}$$

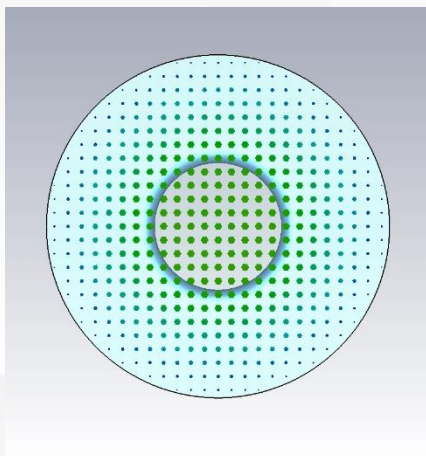


➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

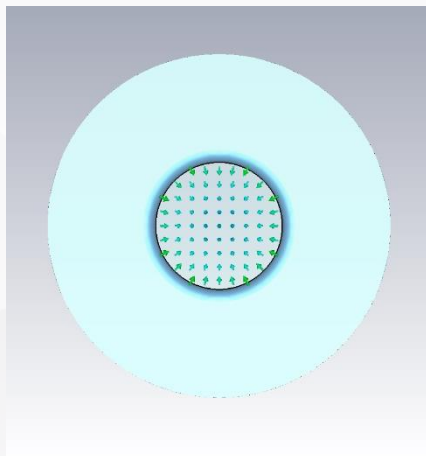
❖ 一般需要用模拟软件数值求解



腔体中心

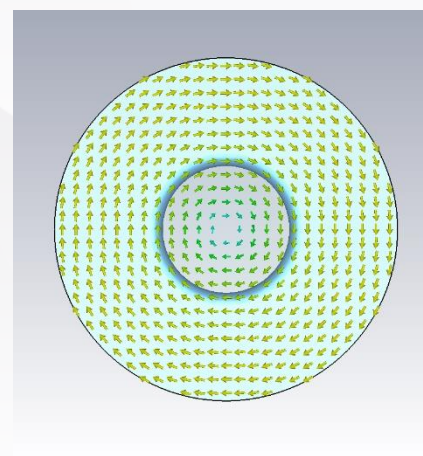


盘片处

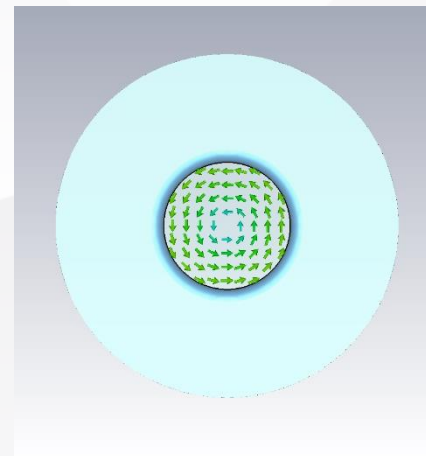


电场

腔体中心



盘片处



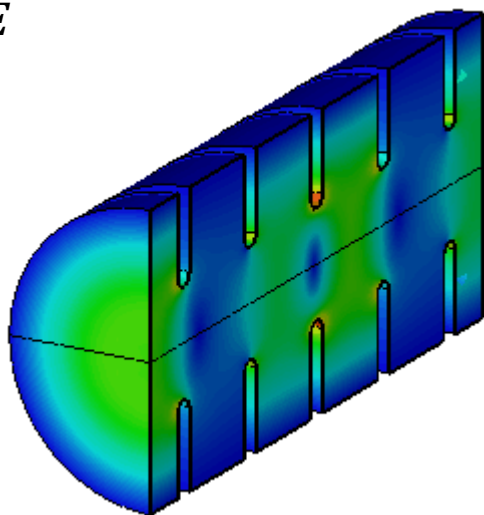
磁场



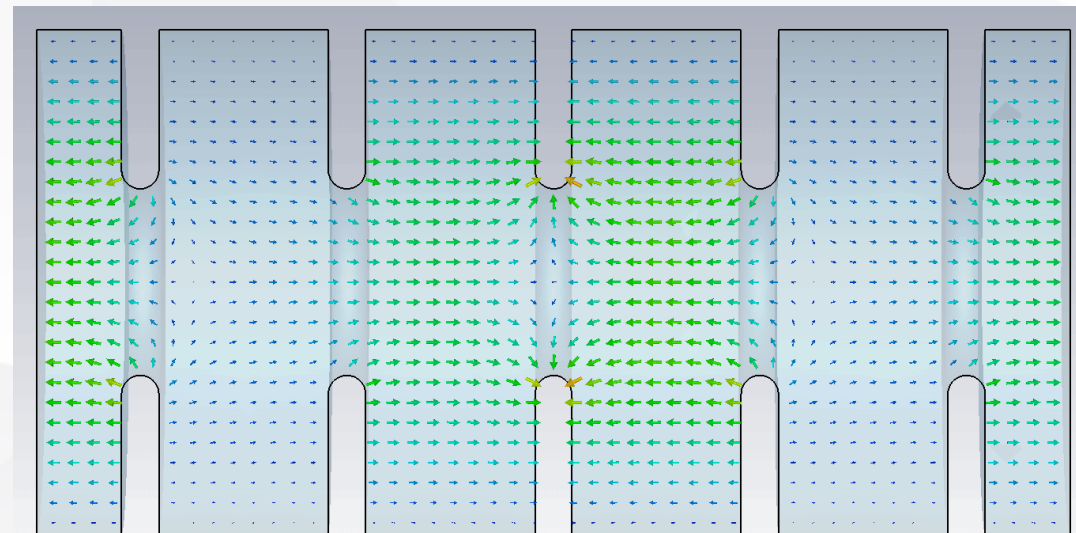
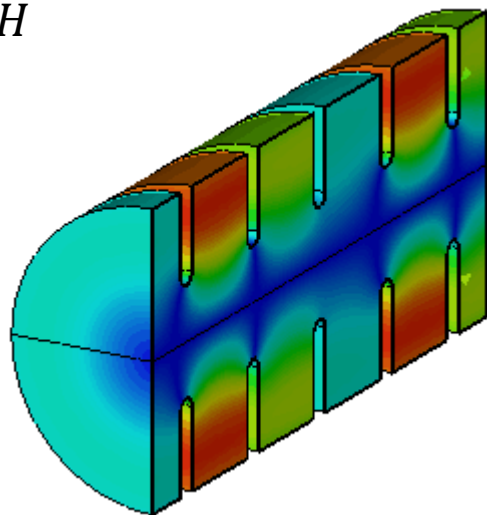
➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

❖ 纵向场具有周期性

E



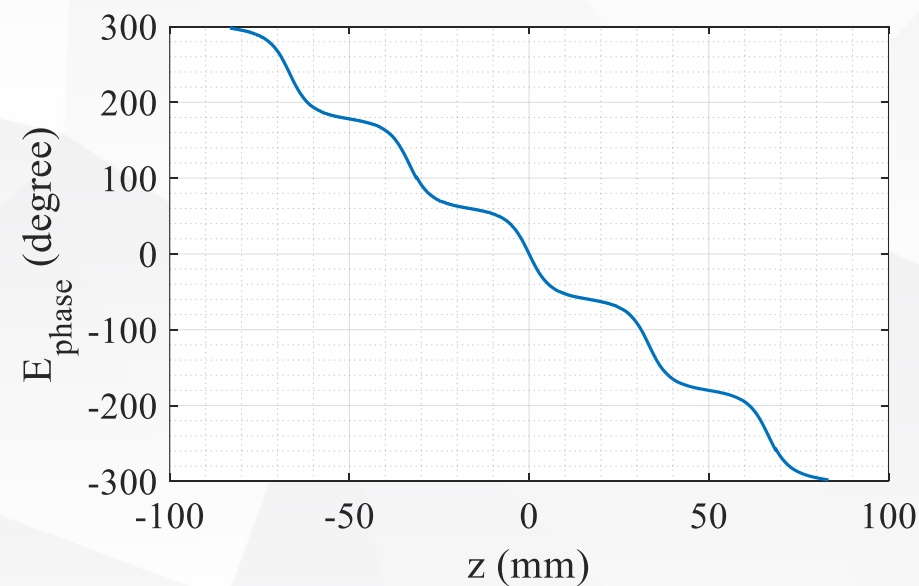
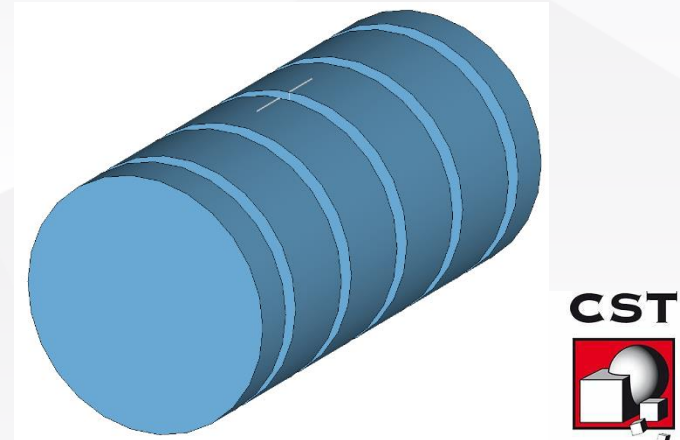
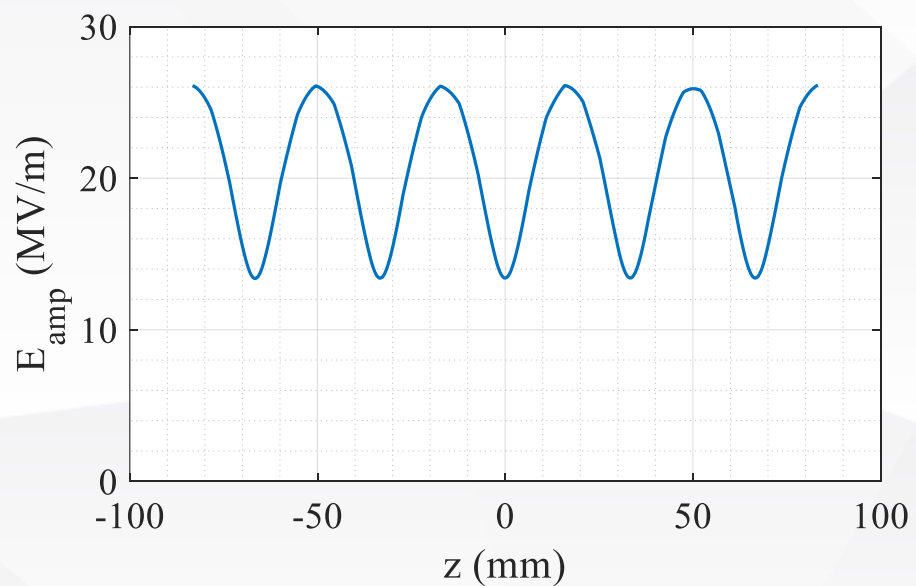
H



➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

❖ 轴线场分布

- 呈周期变化
- $E_z(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} E_n e^{-j\beta_n z}$
- $\beta_n = \beta_0 + 2\pi n/D$



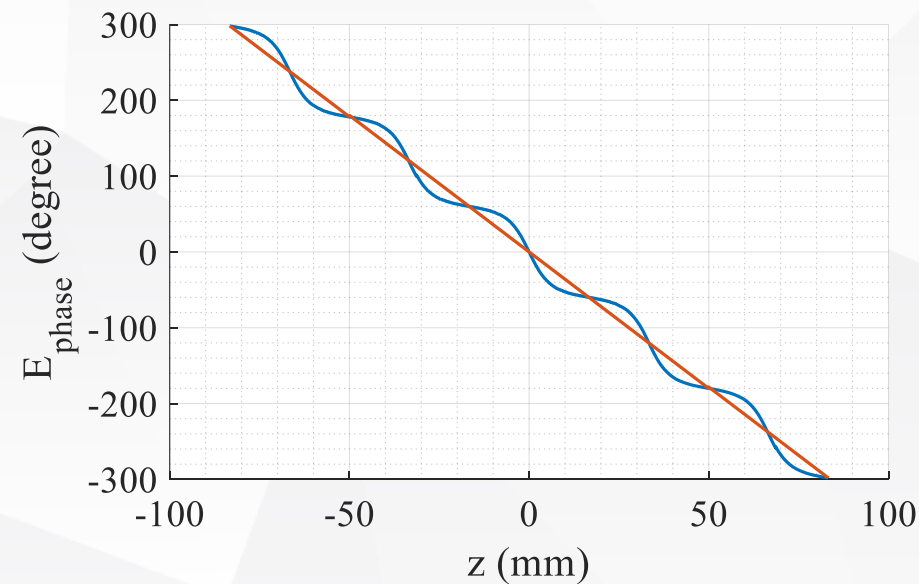
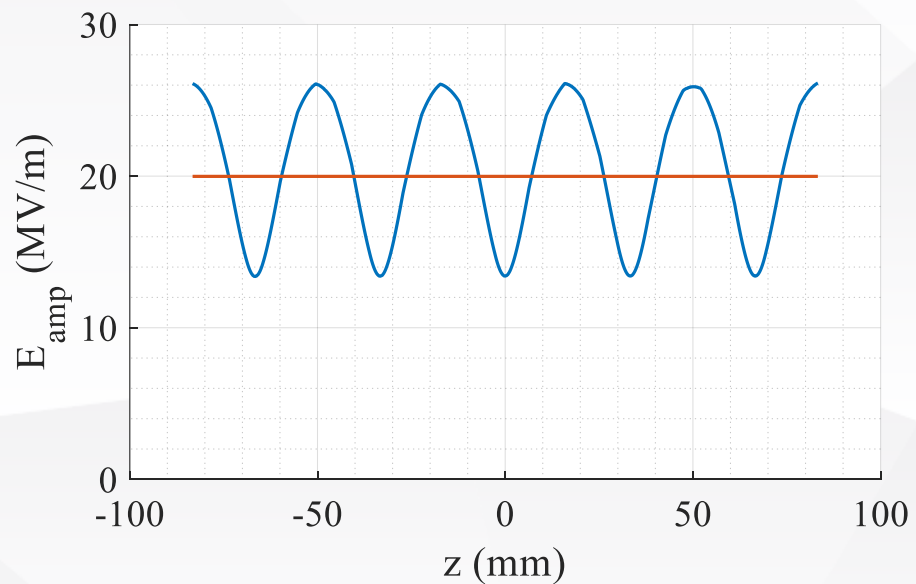
➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

❖ 轴线场分布

- 主要含基波与-1次空间谐波

	E_{-2}	E_{-1}	E_0	E_1	E_2
ratio	-0.015	-0.332	1.000	0.018	0.001

仅考虑基波



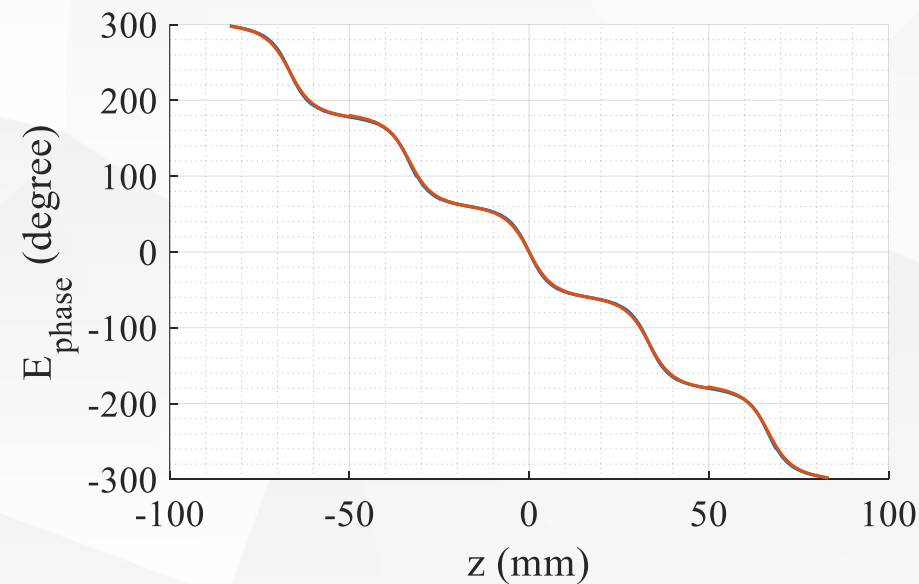
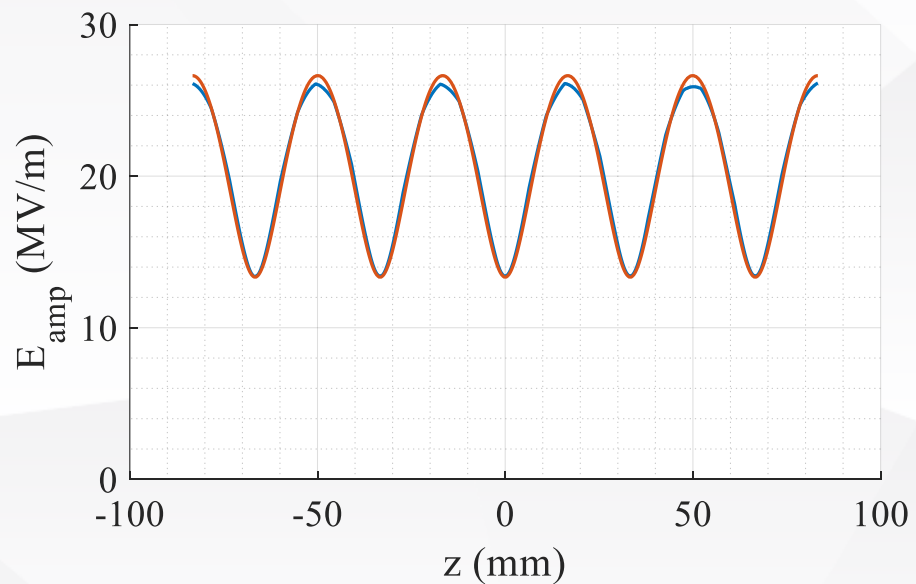
➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

❖ 轴线场分布

- 主要含基波与-1次空间谐波

	E_{-2}	E_{-1}	E_0	E_1	E_2
ratio	-0.015	-0.332	1.000	0.018	0.001

考虑基波与-1次空间谐波



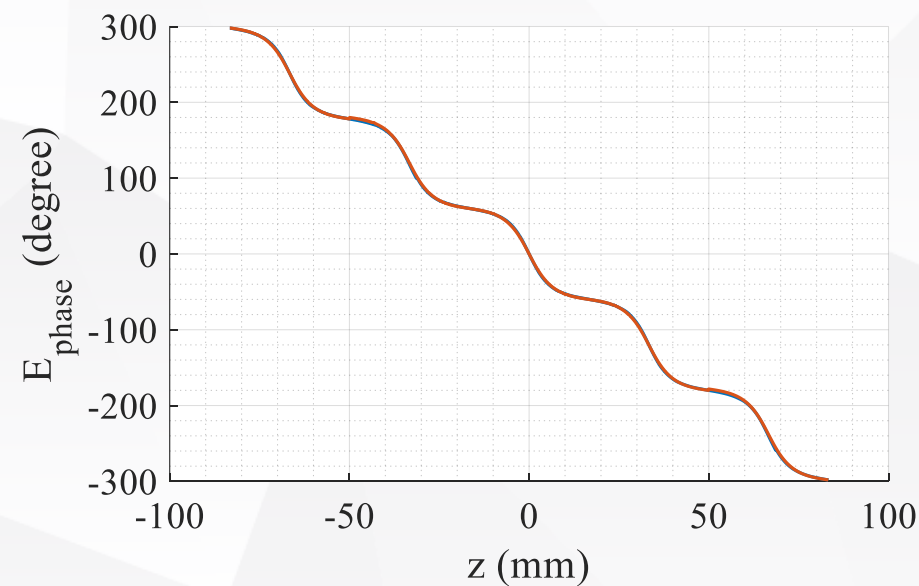
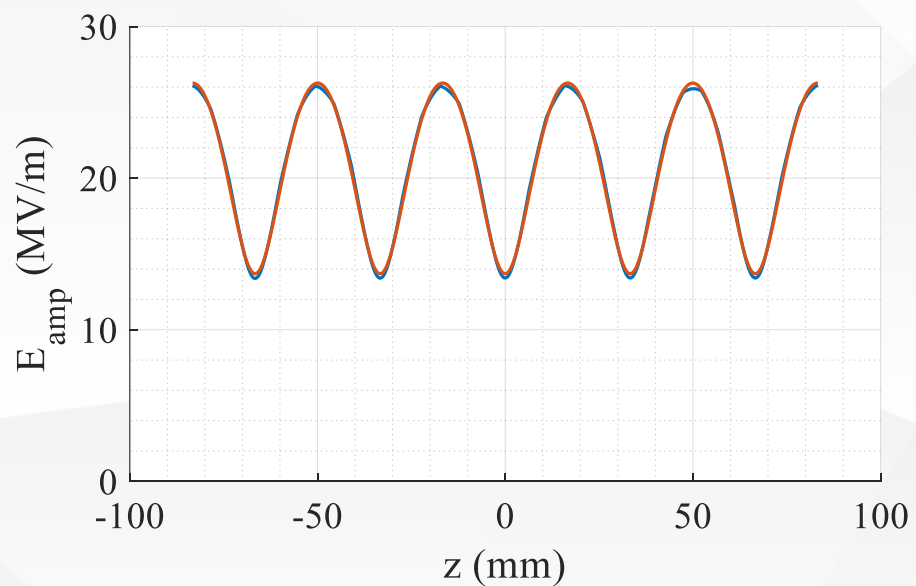
➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

❖ 轴线场分布

- 主要含基波与-1次空间谐波

	E_{-2}	E_{-1}	E_0	E_1	E_2
ratio	-0.015	-0.332	1.000	0.018	0.001

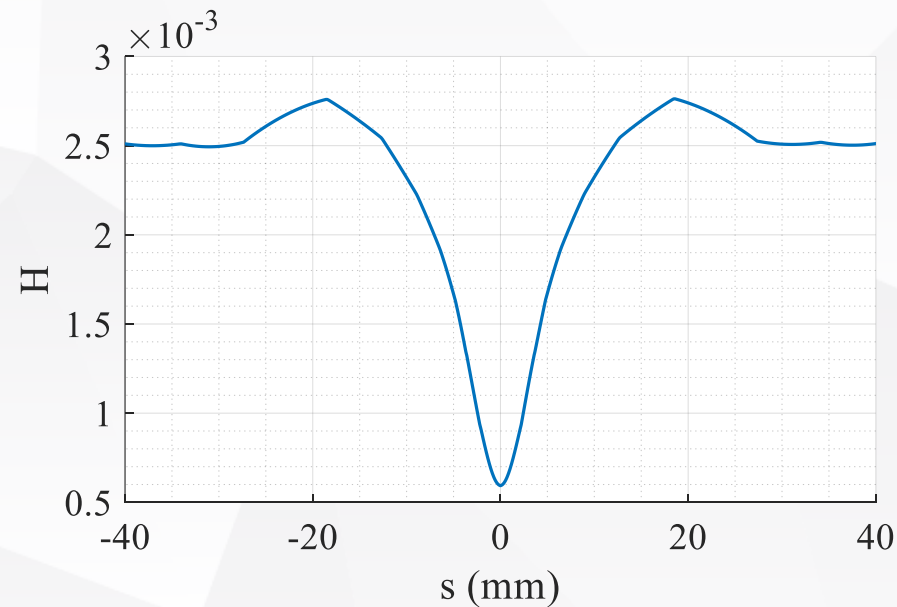
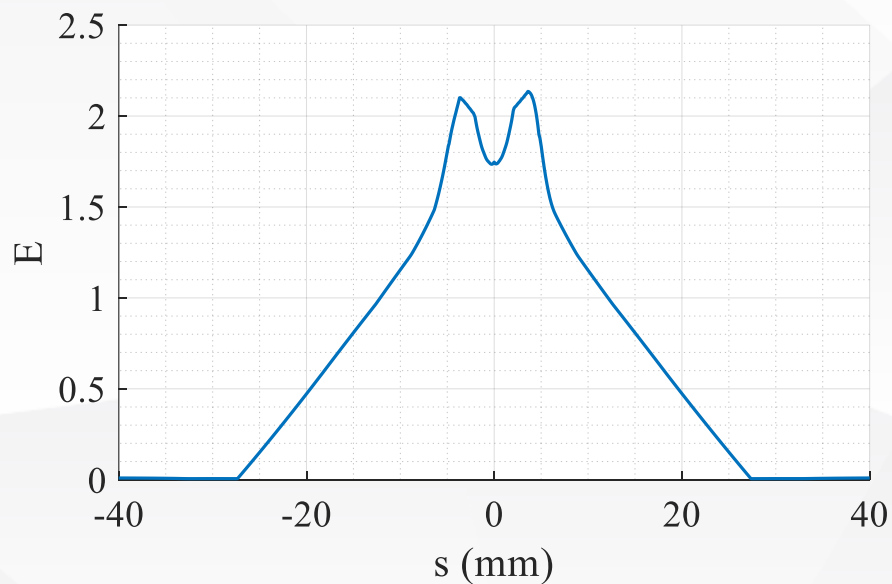
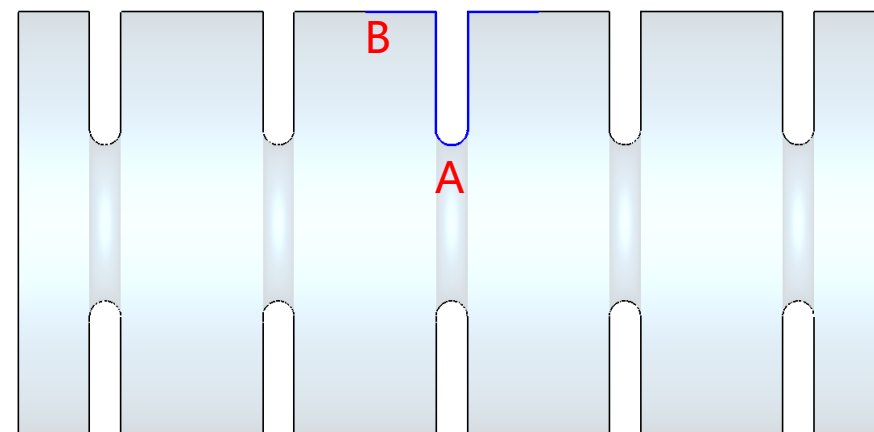
考虑基波与 ± 1 次空间谐波



➤ TM_{01} 模场分布

❖ 表面电场分布

- 最高表面电场位于盘片处 (A)
- 最高表面磁场位于最大半径处 (B)





➤ 圆柱型盘荷波导加速结构

❖ 工程实现较为简单，用于几乎所有微波直线加速器

