



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

# 粒子加速器原理

## ~纵向束流动力学 (下) ~

### 色散函数

刘星光  
liuxg@ihep.ac.cn

中国科学院高能物理研究所 东莞研究部  
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# 学习要点

- 色散函数（本节重点）  
（下述见上一节课件）
- 纵向运动方程（重点）
- 纵向振荡（了解）
- 纵向粒子跟踪实例
  
- 其他：大作业相关

# ➤ Betatron运动方程

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} - \frac{\rho + x}{\rho^2} = \frac{B_y}{B\rho} \frac{p_0}{p} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\rho}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = -\frac{B_x}{B\rho} \frac{p_0}{p} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\rho}\right)^2$$

- 简化为希尔方程 (Hill's Equation)

简化条件: 1. 只考虑四极磁铁和二极磁铁

2. 动量  $p=p_0$  (无能散)

$$x'' + K_x(s) = 0$$

$$y'' + K_y(s) = 0$$

# ➤ 二极磁铁（水平偏转）

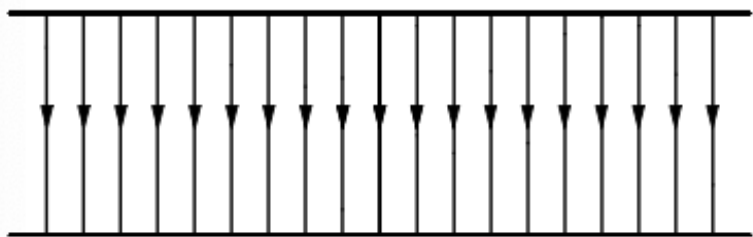
$$\bullet B_y = -B_0 \text{ (正电荷)} \quad B_x = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} \frac{\rho + x}{\rho^2} = \frac{B_y}{B\rho} \frac{p_0}{p} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\rho}\right)^2$$

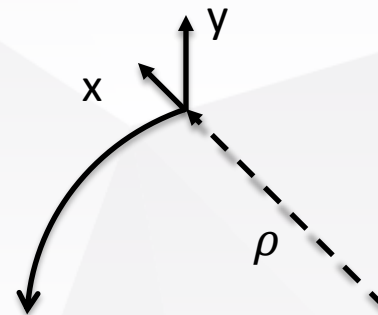
$$= -\frac{1}{\rho} = 1 \quad = 1 + \frac{2x}{\rho} + \frac{x^2}{\rho^2}$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{x}{\rho^2}\right) \quad = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{2x}{\rho^2} + \frac{x^2}{\rho^3}\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} x = 0$$



纯二极场（偏转磁铁）



忽略x高阶项  
且rho一般远远大于x

# 二极磁铁+四极磁铁

=1

- $B_y = - (B_0 + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} x)$  (正电荷)

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} - \frac{\rho + x}{\rho^2} = \frac{B_y}{B\rho} \frac{p_0}{p} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\rho} \right)^2$$

$$= - (B_0 + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} x) \frac{1}{B\rho} \left[ 1 + \frac{2x}{\rho} + \frac{x^2}{\rho^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + \left( \frac{1}{\rho^2} + K_x \right) x = 0$$

$$K_x = \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} / B\rho$$

$$= - \left( \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{2x}{\rho^2} + \frac{x^2}{\rho^3} \right) - K_x \left( x + \frac{2x^2}{\rho^2} + \frac{x^3}{\rho^3} \right)$$

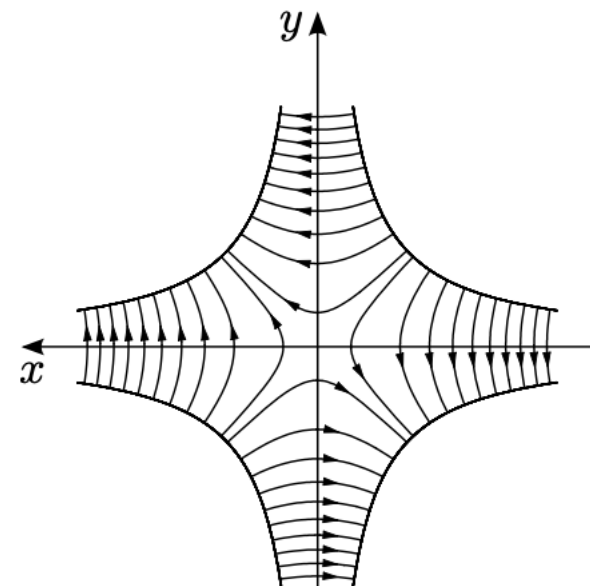
$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + K_y x = 0$$

$$K_y = -K_x$$

- 纯四极磁铁? ( $\rho \sim \infty, \frac{1}{\rho} = 0$ )

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + K_x x = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + K_y x = 0$$

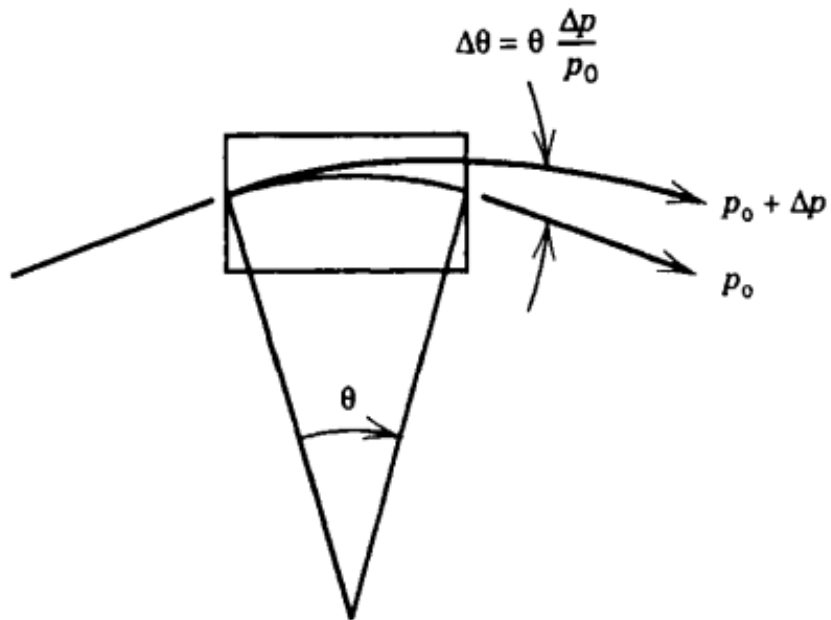


纯四极磁场 (聚焦/散焦磁铁)

# 色散函数

假设: 1. 只考虑四极磁铁和二极磁铁  
2. 动量  $p \neq p_0$  (能散)

$$\frac{d^2x}{ds^2} + \left( -\frac{1}{\rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho^2(1+\delta)} + \frac{K_x}{1+\delta} \right) x = \frac{\delta}{\rho(1+\delta)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2x}{ds^2} - \frac{\rho+x}{\rho^2} &= \frac{B_y}{B\rho} \frac{p_0}{p} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\rho} \right)^2 \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{x}{\rho^2} \right) \\ &= - \left( \frac{1}{\rho} + K_x x \right) \frac{1}{1+\delta} \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{\rho} + \frac{x^2}{\rho^2} \right) \\ &= - \left( \frac{1}{\rho(1+\delta)} + \frac{K_x}{1+\delta} x \right) \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{\rho} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho(1+\delta)} - \frac{2}{\rho^2(1+\delta)} x - \frac{K_x}{1+\delta} x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= p_0 + \Delta p = p_0(1 + \delta) \\ \delta &= \Delta p / p \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p_0 + \Delta p} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta} = 1 - \delta + O(\delta^2)$$



$$\frac{1}{1+\delta} = 1 - \delta + O(\delta^2)$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{ds^2} + \left[ \frac{1}{\rho^2} + K_x - \left( \frac{1}{\rho^2} + K_x \right) \delta \right] x = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta$$

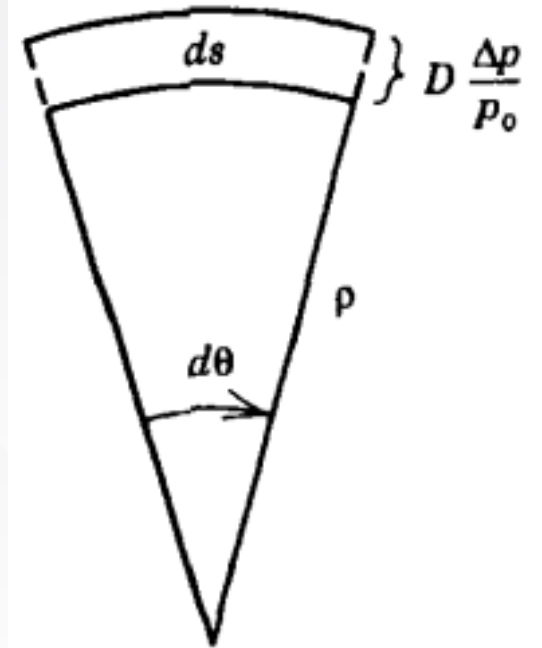
观察该方程的形式:

- (1) 该方程的解由通解和特殊解构成, 且通解为修正系数的Hill方程
- (2) 假设  $x = x_\beta + D(s)\delta$  且忽略来自系数的修正项, 则

$$D''(s) + \left( \frac{1}{\rho^2} + K_x \right) D(s) = 1/\rho$$

$D(s)$ 称为**色散函数(Dispersion function)**, 它具有下述性质:

- (1) 像一个普通粒子一样做betatron运动
- (2) 由偏转磁铁产生



色散函数 (线性特殊解) 时的物理图像

# 包含色散函数的传输矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}_{s2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{l}{\rho}) & \rho \sin(\frac{l}{\rho}) & D \\ -\frac{1}{\rho} \sin(\frac{l}{\rho}) & \cos(\frac{l}{\rho}) & D' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}_{s1}$$

$$\theta = \frac{l}{\rho}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \rho \sin\theta & \rho(1 - \cos\theta) \\ -\frac{1}{\rho} \sin\theta & \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}_{s1}$$

注：感兴趣的同学可以根据二极磁铁的解及  $D''(s) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} D(s) = 1/\rho$  尝试其特殊解

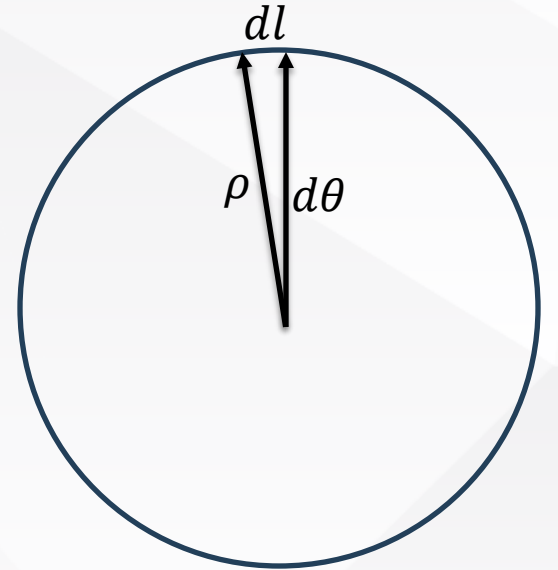
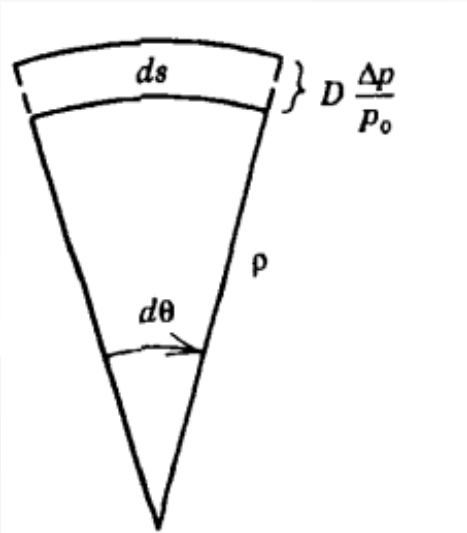
# 色散函数的影响(1): 路径长度

对于一个标准圆形，他的周长： $2\pi\rho$ ，  
或者说

$$C = \oint dl = \oint \rho d\theta = 2\pi\rho$$

在色散函数存在的情况下，

$$\Delta C = C - C_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} (\rho + x) d\theta - \int_0^{2\pi} \rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} x d\theta = \delta \int_0^{C_0} \frac{D(s)}{\rho} dl$$



$$x = x_\beta + D(s)\delta$$

定义动量压缩因子(Momentum compaction factor):

$$\alpha_c = \frac{1}{L_0} \int_0^{L_0} \frac{D(s)}{\rho} ds$$

# ➤ 色散函数的影响(2): 路径时间

周期长度（长度L或者环形路径长度C）上粒子运动所需时间为

$$T = \frac{L}{\beta c}$$

则时间差别为:

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{\Delta L}{L} - \frac{\Delta \beta}{\beta} = \frac{\delta \int_0^{LD(s)} \frac{dl}{\rho}}{\frac{1}{\alpha_c} \int_0^{LD(s)} \frac{dl}{\rho}} - \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \delta = (\alpha_c - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}) \delta$$

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \Delta \gamma + \Delta \beta = 1$$

定义穿越能量  $\gamma_t = 1/\sqrt{\alpha_c}$  (transitional energy)

(注: 请结合上一堂课内容学习)