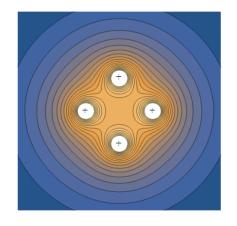
# 静电透镜与带电粒子运动的模拟与探究

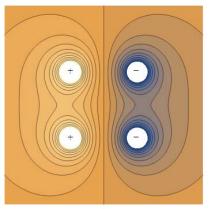
Part 1 静电透镜的简单模拟与探究

Part 2 带电粒子运动的模拟与探究

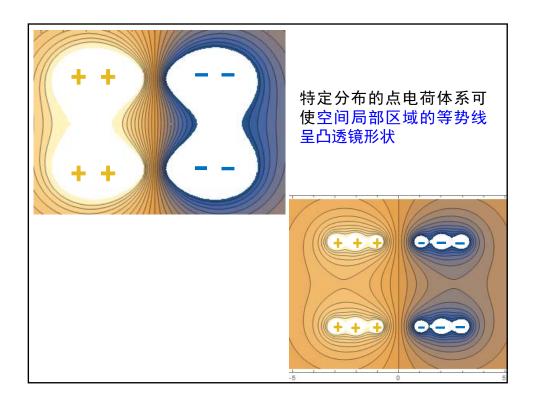
PB18071562 孝顺 指导老师 孙霞

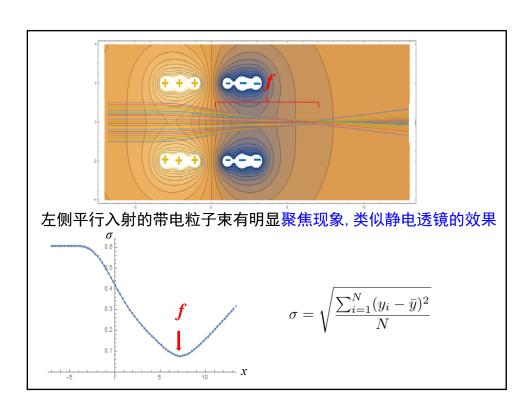
# Part 1 静电透镜的简单模拟与探究

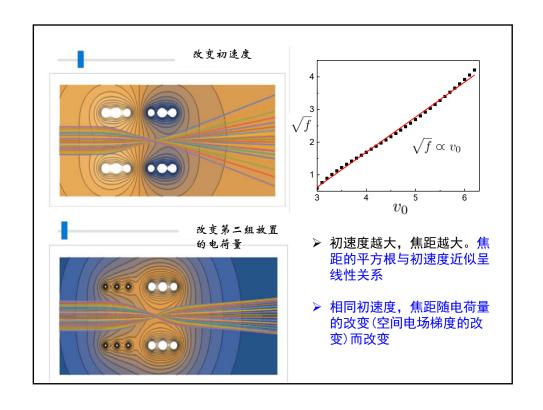


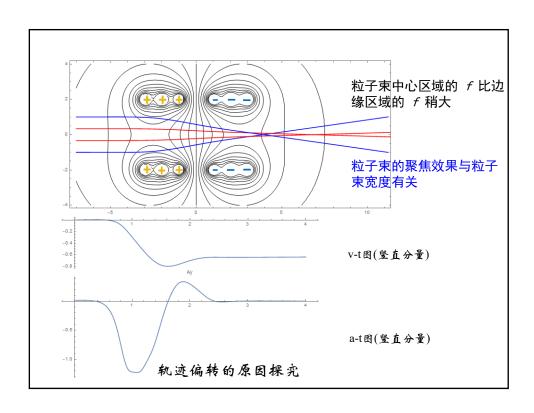


用 Mathematica 模拟的四个点电荷(两种分布)的等势面





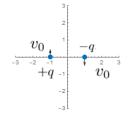




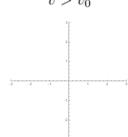
## Part1 小结:

- 1. 特定分布的点电荷体系可使空间局部区域的等势线呈凸透镜形状, 对电子束有聚焦效果
- 2. 焦距的平方根与初速度近似呈线性关系, 焦距 还可以通过空间电场梯度来调节
- 3. 粒子束的聚焦效果与粒子束宽度有关
- 4. 分析受力与速度的变化,解释了轨迹的偏转

# Part 2 带电粒子运动的模拟与探究



- 两个异号点电荷依靠库仑力可以绕 质心匀速圆周运动
- $v_0$  。  $v_0$



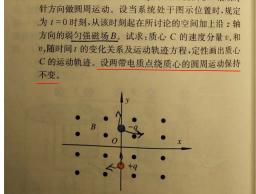


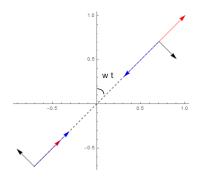


#### 如果加入一个匀强的磁场,运动规律会不 会被破坏?

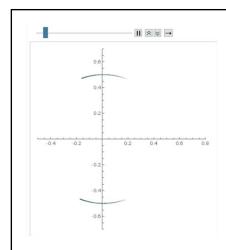
这就是课本习题4.28所给出的情景

4.28 如图所示,质量均为 m,电量为 - q 和 + q 的两个带电 质点相距2R。开始时,系统的质心静止地位于坐标原 点 O 处,且两带电质点在 xOy 平面上绕质心C 沿顺时 针方向做圆周运动。设当系统处于图示位置时,规定 为t=0时刻,从该时刻起在所讨论的空间加上沿z轴 方向的弱匀强磁场B。试求:质心C的速度分量 $v_x$ 和 v,随时间t的变化关系及运动轨迹方程,定性画出质心 C 的运动轨迹。设两带电质点绕质心的圆周运动保持





$$F_x = 2qv_0 B sin(wt) = 2mX''(t)$$
 
$$F_y = 2qv_0 B cos(wt) = 2mY''(t)$$
 
$$X = \frac{qv_0 B}{mw^2} \left[wt - sin(wt)\right]$$
 质心轨迹  $Y = \frac{qv_0 B}{mw^2} \left[1 - cos(wt)\right]$  为该轮线



滚轮线

质心轨迹-

参数取值:

半径 0.5 m

带电量±1.1×10-10 C

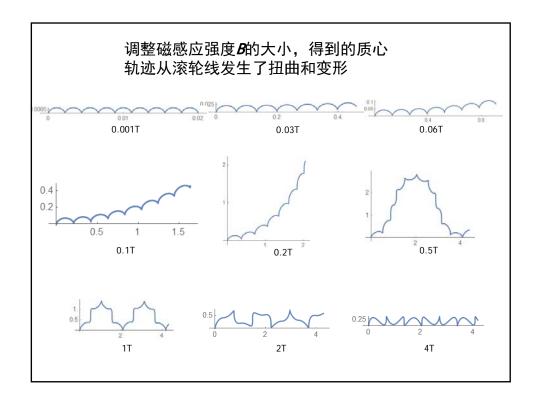
质量1.1×10<sup>-10</sup> kg

磁感应强度 0.001 T

### 得到与滚轮线答案相符的解

$$\begin{split} x_1(0) &= 0; y_1(0) = -R; x_2(0) = 0; y_2(0) = R \\ x_1'(0) &= -\sqrt{\frac{kq^2}{4Rm}}; y_1'(0) = 0; x_2'(0) = \sqrt{\frac{kq^2}{4Rm}}; y_2'(0) = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} x_1''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{-(x_1(t) - x_2(t))}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{qB}{m} y_1'(t) \\ y_1''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{-(y_1(t) - y_2(t))}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{qB}{m} x_1'(t) \\ x_2''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{x_1(t) - x_2(t)}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{qB}{m} y_2'(t) \\ y_2''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{y_1(t) - y_2(t)}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{qB}{m} x_2'(t) \end{split}$$



#### 受力分析得

$$\begin{split} x_1(0) &= 0; y_1(0) = -R; x_2(0) = 0; y_2(0) = R \\ x_1'(0) &= -\sqrt{\frac{kq^2}{4Rm}}; y_1'(0) = 0; x_2'(0) = \sqrt{\frac{kq^2}{4Rm}}; y_2'(0) = 0 \\ x_1''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{-(x_1(t) - x_2(t))}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{qB}{m}y_1'(t) \\ y_1''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{-(y_1(t) - y_2(t))}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{qB}{m}x_1'(t) \\ x_2''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{x_1(t) - x_2(t)}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{qB}{m}y_2'(t) \\ y_2''(t) &= \frac{kq^2}{m} \frac{y_1(t) - y_2(t)}{[(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^2 + (y_1(t) - y_2(t))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{qB}{m}x_2'(t) \\ &= \frac{qB}{m} \end{split}$$

$$X(0) = Y(0) = X'(0) = Y'(0) = 0$$

$$X''(t) = \frac{qB}{m}Rwsin(wt)$$

$$Y''(t) = \frac{qB}{m}Rwcos(wt)$$

$$\frac{qB}{m}Y'(t) = -\left(\frac{kq^2}{4mR^2} - Rw^2\right)sin(wt)$$

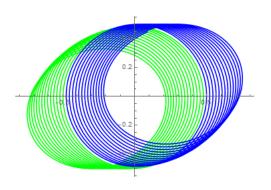
$$\frac{qB}{m}X'(t) = \left(\frac{kq^2}{4mR^2} - Rw^2\right)cos(wt)$$

#### 假设绕质心运动保持不变,有如下代换,质心记为(X,Y)

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= X(t) - Rsin(wt) \\ y_1(t) &= Y(t) - Rcos(wt) \\ x_2(t) &= X(t) + Rsin(wt) \\ y_2(t) &= Y(t) + Rcos(wt) \end{aligned} \qquad w = \frac{v}{R} = \sqrt{\frac{kq^2}{4R^3m}}$$
 
$$Rw^2 = \frac{kq^2}{4mR^2}$$

#### 代换后的微分方程组无解!

下图是B=0.1T 时,在**质心参考系**中看两个质点的轨迹,可以看出不是关于质心做稳定的圆周运动,而是逐渐发生了偏移。



绕质心匀速圆周的假设不成立!

# Part2 小结:

- 1. 加入磁场后,绕质心的圆周运动近似保持,质心轨 迹近似为滚轮线,磁场越弱这种近似的误差越小。
- 但是,真正保持匀速圆周的假设是不成立的,无论加多弱的磁场,运动情况比滚轮线要复杂得多。

# 谢谢老师!