

SOLENSIM Model summary

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Summary

This is a summarizing description of the physical model - i.e. axial field calculation, characteristic value determination from axial field, field integrals etc.

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1 Beam parameters

The formulas involving $p_{z,0}$ call for relativistic momentum [1, p. 27]. The energy-momentum relation is:

$$E^2 = p^2 + m_0^2;$$

With SI factors, this yields

$$p = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{E^2 - m_0^2 c^4}. \quad (1)$$

2 Chromatic aberrations and focal spot size

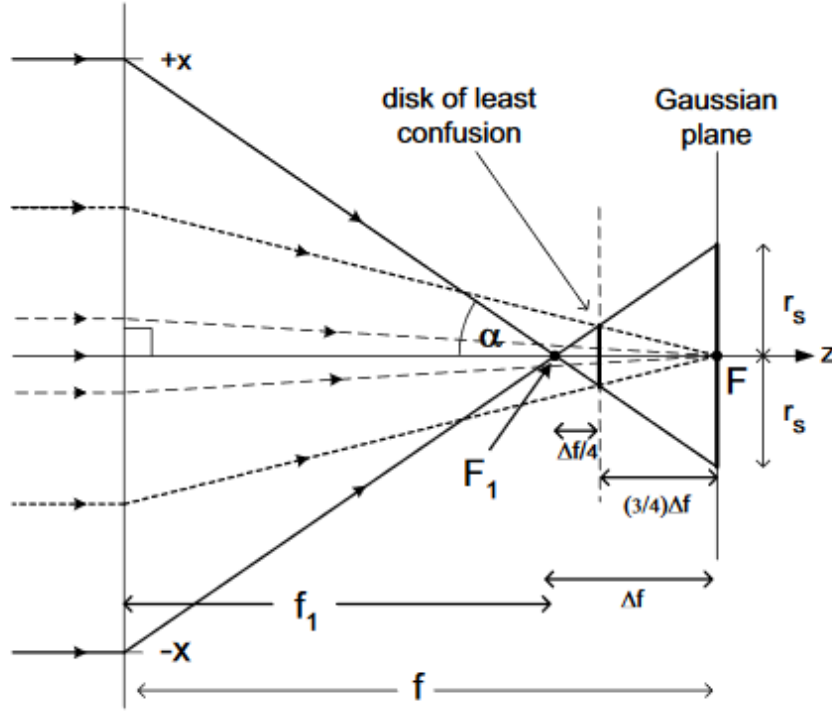


Figure 1: Focus shift due to spherical aberrations

$$1/f = \text{const.} \cdot F^2$$

$$\Delta f \simeq c \cdot x^2$$

$$x = f_1 \tan(\alpha) \simeq f \cdot \tan(\alpha)$$

$$r_s = \Delta f \cdot \tan(\alpha) \simeq \Delta f \cdot \alpha \approx (c (f \cdot \tan(\alpha))^2) \cdot \tan(\alpha) = C_s \tan(\alpha)^3 = C_s \cdot \left(\frac{\max\{x\}}{f - \Delta f} \right)^3$$

$$\stackrel{f \approx f_1}{=} C_s \cdot \left(\frac{\max\{x\}}{f} \right)^3 \quad (1)$$

If $f \not\approx f_1$ then replace f in (1) with $f - \max\{x\}^2 \cdot \frac{C_s}{f^2}$

References

- [1] T. Gehrke. “Design of Permanent Magnetic Solenoids for REGAE”. MA thesis. Hamburg: Universität Hamburg, 2013.