

·中文译本·

复合电磁同心球系统的成像电子光学. C 章:近轴方程近似解

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摘要 通过复合电磁同心球系统的理想模型,探讨了近轴方程特解的近似表示及其近轴横向像差的求解。导出了复合电磁同心球系统近轴方程两个特解的近似表达式,在此基础上导出了一些特殊类型的近轴横向像差的表达式,如近轴色球差、近轴放大率色差和近轴各向异性色差。结果表明,由两个特解的近似解推导得到的近轴横向像差与使用精确解的结果完全一致,由此证明近似解求解近轴横向像差的方法是可行的。

关键词 成像系统; 成像电子光学系统; 复合电磁阴极透镜; 复合电磁同心球系统; 近轴方程近似解; 电子光学的近轴像差

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Imaging Electron Optics of a Combined Electromagnetic Concentric Spherical System. Part C: Approximate Solutions of Paraxial Equation

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Abstract The approximate expressions of special solutions of the paraxial equation and its paraxial lateral aberrations have been explored by an ideal model of a combined electromagnetic concentric spherical system in this paper. The approximate expressions of two special solutions of the paraxial equation in a combined electromagnetic concentric spherical system have been derived, and on this basis, some special types of paraxial lateral aberrations such as paraxial spherical-chromatic aberration, paraxial magnification chromatic aberration, and paraxial anisotropic chromatic aberration have been deduced. The results show that the paraxial lateral aberration deduced from the approximation of two special solutions is exactly the same as through the exact solution, which proves the feasibility of the approximation to solve the paraxial lateral aberration.

Key words imaging systems; imaging electron optical systems; combined electromagnetic cathode lenses; combined electromagnetic concentric spherical systems; approximate solutions of paraxial equation; paraxial aberrations of electron optics

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1 引 言

文献[1-2]推导了复合电磁同心球系统中近轴方程二特解及电子轨迹的转角在电子逸出轴向初能不等于零的假设下的精确表达式,以及在任意像面($\epsilon_{z1} \neq 0$)上的近轴横向像差表达式。本文在此基础上将推导近轴方程二特解的近似解的表达式及其近轴横向像差。这证明在宽束电子光学中,特解的近似解的展开只需精确到二级小量,其

精度已足以研究关系到系统成像质量的近轴横向像差。

2 近轴方程二特解的近似表达式

在文献[1,3]中,推导得到复合电磁同心球系统近轴方程的两个特解 $v(z, \epsilon_z)$, $w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 以及电子轨迹转角 $\chi(z, \epsilon_z)$ 的精确表达式:

$$v(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{2z \sqrt{-E_c}}{k\Phi(z)} \sin \chi(z, \epsilon_z), \quad (1)$$

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$$w(z, \epsilon_z) = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_c}\right) \cos \chi(z, \epsilon_z) - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{2z \sqrt{-E_c}}{R_c k \Phi(z)} \sin \chi(z, \epsilon_z), \quad (2)$$

$$\chi(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} [\sqrt{\Phi(z) + \epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_z}], \quad (3)$$

式中: ϵ_z 为与逸出电子轴向初能对应的轴向初电位; $k^2 = \frac{e}{2m_0} \frac{B_0^2}{-E_c}$, 其量纲为 $1/l$, e/m_0 为电子荷质比, B_0 为阴极面上的磁感应强度。 $\Phi(z)$ 为轴上电位分布, $B(z)$ 为轴上磁感应强度分布, 对于复合电磁同心球系统, 可分别表示为

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{z}{nl - (n-1)z} \Phi_{ac}, \quad (4)$$

$$B(z) = \frac{n^2 l^2}{[nl - (n-1)z]^2} B_0, \quad (5)$$

式中: $n = R_c/R_a$, R_c 和 R_a 分别为同心球系统球面阴极和球面屏(阳极)的曲率半径, 其值自曲率中心 O 算起, 以电子行进的方向为正, 反之为负; l 为此二电极的极间距离, $l = R_a - R_c$; Φ_{ac} 为阳极相对于阴极的电位; E_c 为阴极面上的电场强度, 可表示为

$$E_c = \frac{\Phi_{ac}}{R_c(n-1)} = \frac{\Phi_{ac}}{-nl}. \quad (6)$$

近轴方程的两个特解 $v = v(z, \epsilon_z)$ 和 $w = w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 满足初条件如下:

$$v(z=0) = 0, \quad v'(z=0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_z}}, \quad (7)$$

$$w(z=0) = 1, \quad w'(z=0) = 0. \quad (8)$$

此二特解满足朗斯基行列式:

$$\sqrt{\Phi(z) + \epsilon_z} [v'(z, \epsilon_z)w(z, \epsilon_z) - v(z, \epsilon_z)w'(z, \epsilon_z)] = 1. \quad (9)$$

由(1)式和(2)式可知, 此二特解所占主体部分的项并未明显地表示出来。按 $\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}}$ 的幂次 $(\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}})^0, (\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}})^1$ 和 $(\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}})^2$ 展开(1)式和(2)式, 略去高于 $(\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}})^2$ 的幂次项, 将表达式按幂次一一排列, 便可看出哪些项起主要作用, 哪些因素起关键作用。

首先, 展开(1)式和(2)式中含有三角函数 $\sin \chi(z, \epsilon_z)$ 和 $\cos \chi(z, \epsilon_z)$ 的解析式, 可得按 $\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}}$ 幂次排列的近似表达式为

$$\sin \chi(z, \epsilon_z) = \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] -$$

$$\epsilon_z \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{k^2}{-E_c} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] - \frac{k}{2\sqrt{\Phi(z)} \sqrt{-E_c}} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] \right\}, \quad (10)$$

$$\cos \chi(z, \epsilon_z) = \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] + \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] - \epsilon_z \left\{ \frac{k}{2\sqrt{-E_c} \sqrt{\Phi(z)}} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] + \frac{k^2}{2(-E_c)} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] \right\}. \quad (11)$$

将其代入(1)~(3)式中, 不难得到特解 $v(z, \epsilon_z)$, $w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 以及转角 $\chi(z, \epsilon_z)$ 按 $\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}}$ 幂次排列的近似表达式:

$$v(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{2z}{\Phi(z)} \frac{\sqrt{-E_c}}{k} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{2z}{\Phi(z)} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] + \epsilon_z \left\{ \frac{z}{[\Phi(z)]^{3/2}} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] - \frac{z}{\Phi(z)} \frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] \right\}, \quad (12)$$

$$w(z, \epsilon_z) = (-E_c) \frac{z}{\Phi(z)} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] + \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \left\{ \sqrt{-E_c} k \left(1 - \frac{2}{k^2 R_c}\right) \frac{z}{\Phi(z)} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] \right\} - \epsilon_z \left\{ k \sqrt{-E_c} \frac{z}{2[\Phi(z)]^{3/2}} \sin \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] + \left(\frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{2}{R_c}\right) \frac{z}{\Phi(z)} \cos \left[\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \right] \right\}, \quad (13)$$

$$\chi(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi(z)} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_z}{\Phi(z)}} + \frac{\epsilon_z}{2\Phi(z)} \right]. \quad (14)$$

关于静电同心球系统和复合电磁同心球系统自阴极面逸出的电子轨迹的求解, 俄罗斯学者开展了一些工作^[4-6], 如文献[5]给出的特解 $v(z), w(z)$ 表达式仅是本文(12)式和(13)式的第一项, 即 $v(z), w(z)$ 的零级近似项。因此, 他们求得的近轴方程的二特解的解析表达式, 都是基于逸出电子轴向初能等于零($\epsilon_z = 0$)的假设进行的。同样, 对近轴横向像差的研究也仅限于极限像面($\epsilon_{z1} = 0$)进行讨论和量度。这样的处理确实能使问题简化, 但难于深入考

察近轴横向像差在各个像面上的形成和变化。

3 一些特殊情况下特解的近似表达式

上述求得的复合电磁同心球系统的近似解是一种普适解,可推广到一些特殊情况。

3.1 静电两电极同心球系统

对于静电两电极同心球系统,令 $B_0=0$,即 $k=0$,则有 $\chi(z, \epsilon_z)=0$ 。由(12)式和(13)式,不难得到特解 $v(z, \epsilon_z), w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 按 $\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}}$ 幂次排列的近似表达式:

$$v(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{2z}{\sqrt{\Phi(z)}} - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{2z}{\Phi(z)} + \epsilon_z \frac{z}{[\Phi(z)]^{3/2}}, \quad (15)$$

$$w(z, \epsilon_z) = 1 + \frac{z}{R_c} - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{2z}{R_c \sqrt{\Phi(z)}} + \epsilon_z \frac{2z}{R_c \Phi(z)}. \quad (16)$$

这里利用了关系式

$$(-E_c) \frac{z}{\Phi(z)} = 1 + \frac{z}{R_c}. \quad (17)$$

我们在研究静电聚焦同心球系统的文章中曾给出(15)式和(16)式^[7-8]。关于该系统的近轴成像及近轴像差,可参考文献[7-10]。

3.2 均匀平行复合电磁成像系统

对于均匀平行复合电磁成像系统,令 $\Phi(z) = (-E_c)z, B(z) = B_0, 1/R_c = 0$ 。由(12)式和(13)式,不难得到二特解 $v(z, \epsilon_z), w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 及转角 $\chi(z, \epsilon_z)$ 的近似表达式:

$$v(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{2}{k \sqrt{-E_c}} \sin(k \sqrt{z}) - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{2}{-E_c} \cos(k \sqrt{z}) + \epsilon_z \left[\frac{\cos(k \sqrt{z})}{(-E_c)^{3/2} \sqrt{z}} - \frac{k \sin(k \sqrt{z})}{(-E_c)^{3/2}} \right], \quad (18)$$

$$w(z, \epsilon_z) = \cos(k \sqrt{z}) + \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sin(k \sqrt{z}) - \epsilon_z \left[\frac{k^2 \cos(k \sqrt{z})}{2(-E_c)} + \frac{k \sin(k \sqrt{z})}{2(-E_c) \sqrt{z}} \right], \quad (19)$$

$$\chi(z, \epsilon_z) = k \left[\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_z}{-E_c}} + \frac{\epsilon_z}{2(-E_c) \sqrt{z}} \right]. \quad (20)$$

(18)式和(19)式曾在 Monastyrski 研究近轴方程的渐近解时推导得出^[4]。

3.3 静电近贴系统

对于静电近贴系统,根据(15)式和(16)式,若令 $\Phi(z) = (-E_c)z$,不难得到二特解 $v(z, \epsilon_z), w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 的近似表达式:

$$v(z, \epsilon_z) = \frac{2\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{-E_c}} - \sqrt{\epsilon_z} \frac{2}{-E_c} + \epsilon_z \frac{1}{(-E_c)^{3/2} \sqrt{z}}, \quad (21)$$

$$w(z, \epsilon_z) = 1. \quad (22)$$

若仔细考察上述4种情况下特解 $v(z, \epsilon_z), w(z, \epsilon_z)$ 及其导数的精确和近似表达式,不难看出,精确解完全满足特解的初条件(无论是初始位置还是初始斜率);近似解是按照 $\sqrt{\epsilon_z/\Phi_{ac}}$ 的幂次排列的,其表达式只需展开到 ϵ_z/Φ_{ac} 的幂次项即可满足精确要求。近似解虽能足够精确地描述自阴极面逸出电子的轨迹,但未必能满足特解的初始斜率或初始位置要求。在以往的宽束电子光学研究中,研究电子轨迹近似解时,人们花了很大力气,作出多种假设,以模拟自阴极面逸出的初始电子轨迹,并将满足特解的初始条件作为首要考虑,但收效甚微。这实际是不了解精确解与近似解之间有本质差异的缘故。

4 由近似解求解复合电磁同心球系统的近轴横向像差

用近轴方程的特解近似解求复合电磁同心球系统的近轴横向像差 $\Delta \mathbf{r}^*(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 。 $\Delta \mathbf{r}^*(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 定义为^[2]

$$\Delta \mathbf{r}^*(z_i, \epsilon_z) = \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{2e}} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_0 v(z_i, \epsilon_z) \exp[j\chi(z_i, \epsilon_z)] + \mathbf{r}_0 \{ w(z_i, \epsilon_z) \exp[j\chi(z_i, \epsilon_z)] - M \} - (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}_0) \sqrt{\frac{e}{8m_0}} B_0 v(z_i, \epsilon_z) \exp[j\chi(z_i, \epsilon_z)] = \Delta \mathbf{r}_v^*(z_i, \epsilon_z) + \Delta \mathbf{r}_w^*(z_i, \epsilon_z) + \Delta \mathbf{r}_u^*(z_i, \epsilon_z), \quad (23)$$

式中: $j = \sqrt{-1}; z_i = l$ 为初能为 ϵ_{z1} 的电子到达的理想像面位置。 $\Delta \mathbf{r}_v^*(z_i, \epsilon_z), \Delta \mathbf{r}_w^*(z_i, \epsilon_z), \Delta \mathbf{r}_u^*(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 分别称为近轴色球差、近轴放大率色差和近轴各向异性色差。

首先求 $v(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 的近似解。令 $z_i = l, \Phi(z_i) = \Phi_{ac}$, 并利用 $v(z_i, \epsilon_{z1}) = 0$ 处 $l/\Phi_{ac} = M/(-E_c)$, 由(12)式,可得

$$v(z_i, \epsilon_z) = -(\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) \frac{2M}{-E_c} \cos\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}\right) +$$

$$(\epsilon_z - \epsilon_{z1}) \frac{2M}{-E_c} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}} \cos\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}\right) - \frac{k}{2\sqrt{-E_c}} \sin\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}\right) \right]. \quad (24)$$

由于横向像差是在初能为 ϵ_{z1} 的电子到达 $z_i = l$ 像面时衡量的,故有

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} (\sqrt{\Phi_{ac} + \epsilon_{z1}} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) = i\pi, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (25)$$

可解得

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi_{ac}} = i\pi \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{z1}}{\Phi_{ac}}} + \frac{\epsilon_{z1}}{2\Phi_{ac}} \right). \quad (26)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}\right) &\approx i\pi \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{z1}}{\Phi_{ac}}}, \\ \cos\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}\right) &\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} (i\pi)^2 \frac{\epsilon_{z1}}{\Phi_{ac}}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将(27)式代入(24)式中,不难得到

$$v(z_i, \epsilon_z) = \frac{2M}{E_c} \left[(\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}} (\epsilon_z - \epsilon_{z1}) \right]. \quad (28)$$

(28)式是成像电子光学的一个非常重要的结论。虽然不知道 (ϵ_z, ϵ_r) 的电子自阴极原点逸出的行进轨迹的具体性状,但我们知道此电子轨迹与 ϵ_{z1} 确定像面的相交位置以及形成的弥散圆斑的大小。

对于 $w(z_i, \epsilon_z)$, 由(1)式不难求得

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \chi(z_i, \epsilon_z) = & -\frac{k}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \left[(\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}} (\epsilon_z - \epsilon_{z1}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\cos \chi(z_i, \epsilon_z) = 1 - \frac{k^2}{2(-E_c)} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}})^2. \quad (30)$$

将其代入(2)式,可得

$$w(z_i, \epsilon_z) = M \left[1 + \frac{2(M-1)}{M\Phi_{ac}} \sqrt{\epsilon_z} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) - \frac{k^2}{2(-E_c)} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}})^2 \right]. \quad (31)$$

考虑图像转角对横向像差的影响,展开指数函数 $\exp[j\chi(z_i, \epsilon_z)]$, 有

$$\exp[j\chi(z_i, \epsilon_z)] = 1 - \frac{jk}{\sqrt{-E_c}} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}). \quad (32)$$

将(28)、(31)和(32)式代入(23)式,不难由近似解获得复合电磁同心球系统的近轴横向像差。

近轴色球差可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta r_v^*(z_i, \epsilon_z) = & \frac{2M}{E_c} \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{2e}} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_0 \left[(\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}} (\epsilon_z - \epsilon_{z1}) - \frac{jk}{\sqrt{-E_c}} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}})^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

近轴放大率色差可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta r_w^*(z_i, \epsilon_z) = & \mathbf{r}_0 M \left[-\frac{jk}{\sqrt{-E_c}} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) - \frac{k^2}{-E_c} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}})^2 - \frac{2(M-1)}{\Phi_{ac}} \sqrt{\epsilon_z} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) + \frac{jk}{2\sqrt{\Phi_{ac}} \sqrt{-E_c}} (\epsilon_z - \epsilon_{z1}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

近轴各向异性色差可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta r_u^*(z_i, \epsilon_z) = & -(\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}_0) \frac{kM}{\sqrt{-E_c}} \left[(\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\Phi_{ac}}} (\epsilon_z - \epsilon_{z1}) - \frac{jk}{\sqrt{-E_c}} (\sqrt{\epsilon_z} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{z1}})^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

由此可见,对于近轴横向像差,由特解近似解途径得到的结果与通过展开理想像面位置处图像转角表达式得到的结果完全一致^[2]。

5 结束语

由近轴方程二特解的精确解出发,导出了复合电磁同心球系统、静电两电极同心球系统、均匀平行复合电磁成像系统、静电近贴系统的近似解表达式。由此推导了复合电磁同心球系统的近轴横向像差,包括近轴色球差 $\Delta r_v^*(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 、近轴放大率色差 $\Delta r_w^*(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 和近轴各向异性色差 $\Delta r_u^*(z_i, \epsilon_z)$ 。研究表明,在宽束电子光学中,可以通过精确到二阶小量的特解近似表达式的途径来求解近轴横向像差,精度可完全满足要求。

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