Modeling and Analysis of Aberrations in Electron Beam

Melting (EBM) Systems

A. Azhirnian¹, D. Svensson²



 Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden 2. Arcam AB, Mölndal, Sweden.

Introduction: In EBM, a technology pioneered by Arcam AB, mA currents of electrons are combined with kV voltages to melt 100 μ m sized metal grains. The focusing and deflection systems were proven to cause aberrations in 1936 [1]. They therefore impose a limit on the size and resolution of what the EBM machine can build.

Arcam EBM

A GE Additive Company

Implementation:AC/DC Module

Particle Tracing Module
Livelink[™] for MATLAB[®]
Extensive scripting

•Up to 2 M elements.



Figure 3. Geometry of superposition coil



Results: Magnetic fields of multipoles with up to 24 poles were simulated. For beams Parametric studies of focal length, spot size and deflection angles were run.



Figure 1. Aberration basis functions (left) and aberrated wavefront (right).

Model Geometry and Components:

cm.

- 1 m long vacuum cylinder with grounded walls
 A focusing solenoid after 20 cm
- •A superposition of magnetic multipoles after 30

Figure 4. Multipole fields from 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 poles.

1 2 4 6 9 12 Aberration Number Figure 6. Aberration spectrum of beam in figure 7.



Conclusions: We have built a framework for simulating magnetic multipoles in a tight geometry with the COMSOL Multiphysics® simulation software. We have studied aberrations in EBM, with methods adapted from electron microscopy and substantial amounts of computation.



Figure 2. Model meshed for a deflected beam

References:

1.O. Scherzer, Über einige Fehler von Elektronenlinsen, Zeitschrift für Physik, 101.9, pp. 593–603(1936).
2.A. Azhirnian, D. Svensson, Modeling and Analysis of Aberrations in Electron Beam Melting (EBM) Systems, Master's Thesis, Department of Physics, Chalmers University of Technology (2017).

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