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 $(V_r=200 \text{ kV})$ 

(NI=10.5 kA-t)

## The Effect of Coils Area's Ratio and their Separated Distance on the Optical Performance of the Condenser-Objective Magnetic Lens

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## **ABSTRACT**

The work handles the design of an asymmetric double polepiece magnetic lens for the condenser-objective mode having optimum properties through the change of coils area's ratio and their separated distance, which leads to a highest flux density peak of the magnetic field with a lowest spherical aberration coefficient, at the relativistic corrected voltage (V<sub>r</sub>=200 kV) and excitation of (NI=10.5 kA-t). The calculation has been made for the magnetic flux lines trajectories and optical properties to limit the defects in the lens and consequently improve the optical performance of the condenser-objective magnetic lens.

**Keywords:** The condenser-objective magnetic lens, coils area's ratio, improve the optical performance, asymmetric double polepiece magnetic lens.

(Al-Khashab and Ahmed, 2011)

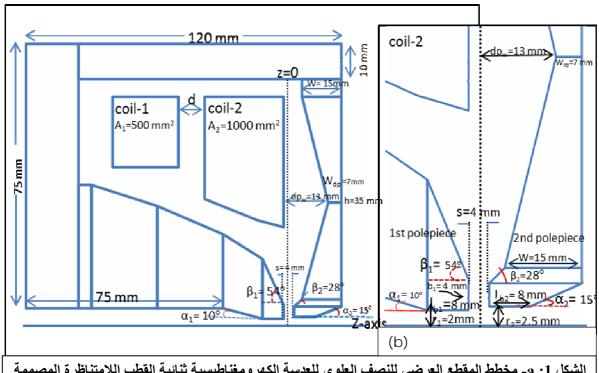
```
(Mulvey, 1982)
        .(Podbrdsky, 1986)
.(Mulvey, 1982)
                              .(Wenxiong, 1988)
                                                                            (Cleaver, 1980)
                              (Resolving power)
                        (Li et al., 2009)
                                  .(S)
                                                                                 (Pre-field)
                                                                                                      (Post-field)
                                                          .(Ray, 2005)
                                                                                         (Krivanek et al., 2008)
                                     (Wenxiong, 1988)
                                                                                     .(Tsuno and Smith, 1986)
(NI=10.5 kA-t)
                               (V_r = 200 \text{ kV})
                                                                          .(Al-Khashab and Al-Hialey, 2013)
 Finite (FEM)
       (Lencova', 1986)
                                   (Munro, 1975)
                                                                  (Tsuno and Smith, 1986)Element Method,
                      (Meshes)
                                (V_r = 200 \text{ kV})
                                                                         (
                                                                                 )
(NI=10.5 kA-t)
(\alpha_1=10^\circ)
                                (\beta_1=54^\circ) Taper angle
                                                                                     (b_1 = 4 \text{ mm})
                                                 (r_1=2 \text{ mm})
                                                                             (l_{b1}=8 \text{ mm})
                 (\alpha_2 = 15^{\circ})
                                                                                   (l_{b2}=8 \text{ mm})
                                                (\beta_2 = 28^{\circ})
```

160 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(S/D) ,(S=4 mm) .(
$$r_2$$
=2.5 mm) .(Mulvey, 1982) (S/D= 0.89) .[D=(D<sub>1</sub>+D<sub>2</sub>)/2] .(A<sub>1</sub>=500 mm<sup>2</sup>) .(d=10 mm) .(A<sub>2</sub>=1000 mm<sup>2</sup>) . (A=1500 mm<sup>2</sup>)

 $(\sigma = 7 \text{ A-t/mm}^2)$ 

(20 mm) .(10 mm).(1)  $(W_{dp} = 7 \text{ mm})$ (W=15 mm) $(W_{dp})$ 



الشكل 1: a- مخطط المقطع العرضي للنصف العلوي للعدسة الكهرومغناطيسية ثنائية القطب اللامتناظرة المصممة .b. جزء مكبر لمنطقة القطبين

 $(dp_w=13 mm)$ 

(Murad, 1998)

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(h=35 mm) (Al-Khashab and Al-Khaldey, 2013)
                                                  (W=15 mm)
                                                                                (V_r=200 \text{ kV})
      n = (V_r/V_{original})^{1/2}....(1)
 .(200 kV)
                                                                                              V_{r}
                                                                                            (Voriginal)
                                                          (Z=0.0)
                                  \mathbf{n} .
                                         (A_1/A_2)
AMAG
                                                (A_1/A_2=0.2, 0.25, 0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.66, & 1.0)
                                                                                      (Lencova', 1986)
          (0.5)
                                   (2)
                                                 .(NI=10.5 \text{ kA-t})
                                                       1.848
                             \mathbb{E}_{B_z}(Tesla)
                                                                                    A_1/A_2
                                                       1.843
                                                       1.838
                                                                                    0.20
                                                                                    0.25
                                                       1.833
                                                                                   0.30
                                                                                   0.50
                                                       1.828
                                                                                   0.70
                                                       1.823
                                                                                   -1.00
                                                       1.818
                                                  -1
                                                             0
                                      Z(mm)<sup>15</sup>
            -15
                       -5
                                                  (b)
            (a)
                                                                                       -a:2
                    .(1500 \text{ mm}^2)
                                                         (0.2,0.25,0.3,0.5,0.7,& 1.0)
                                                                           -b .(10.5 kA-t)
FLUX
```

 $.(A_1/A_2=0.25, 0.5, \& 1.0)$ 

(0.5)

(3)

(3b)

162 .....

A1/A2=0.25

(a)

(b)

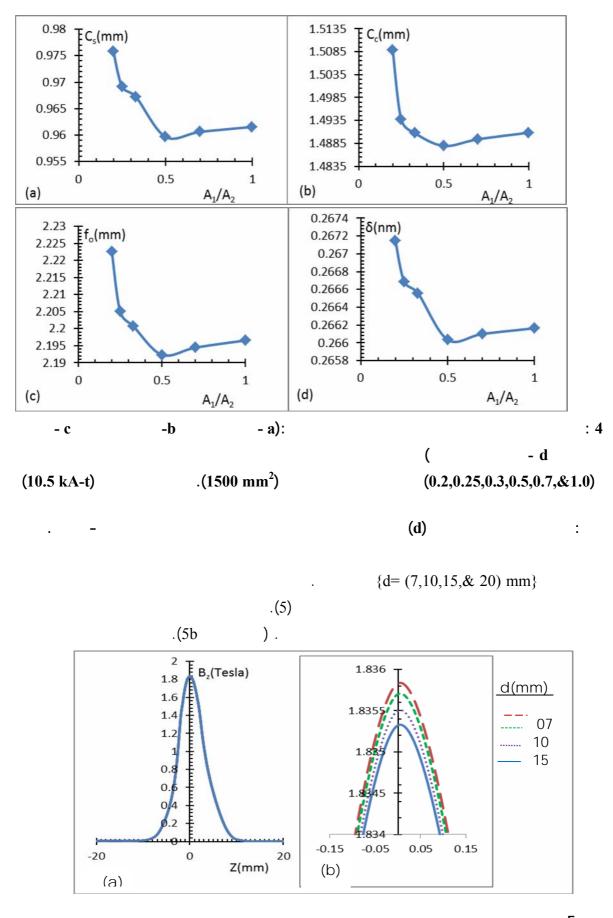
A1/A2=1

(c)

(d)

 $(a-: 1.0, b-:0.5, \& c-:0.25) \\ C_c \qquad C_s \qquad ) \\ (Munro,1975) \ M21 \qquad (f_o \\ (NI=10.5 \ kA-t) \qquad (V_r=200 \ kV) \\ (0.5)$ 

 $.(A_1/A_2=0.5)$ 



-a :5

-b .(NI=10.5 kA-t)

.

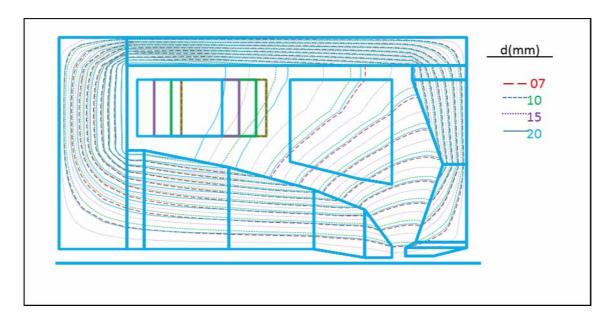
164 .....

.(6a) (d=15 mm) .(6b)

(7,10,15,& 20) (7) (d=15 mm) {d= mm}



:6a .(NI=10.5 kA-t) (a- 7 mm, b- 10 mm, c-15 mm, & d-20 mm)



:6b

.(NI=10.5 kA-t) {d=(7,10,15,& 20) mm}

(7c 7b)
(d=15 mm)

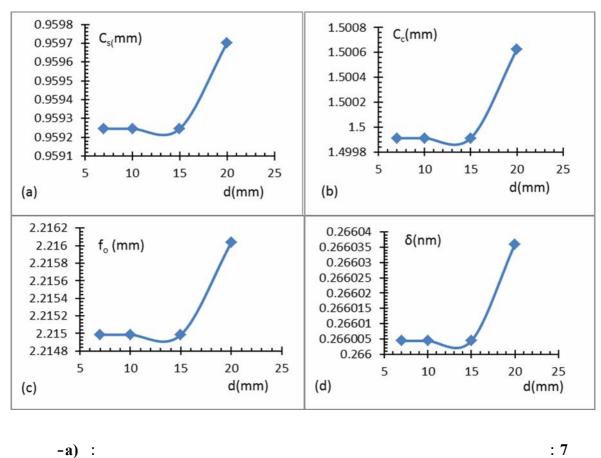
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(NI=10.5 kA-t) ( $V_r$ =200 kV) (Munro, 1975)

 $\delta = 0.71(C_s \lambda^3)^{1/4}$  ...(nm) .....(2)

 $\lambda = (1.5 / V_r)^{1/2}$  ... (nm) ......(3) (d\approx 15 mm) (\delta = 0.26 nm) .(0.5)

.(7d)





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