

Technology Offer

Electron Microscopy: Ready to Use AI for Focus and Astigmatism Adjustment

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The invention relates to a new method for imaging setting optimization for electron microscopy based on deep learning. The AI is a robust and simple to implement optimization possibility for direct operation with various types of electron microscopes.

For a wide spectrum of applications automated precision electron microscopy is a powerful method. Existing auto focusing routines are often based on physical models of the microscope and are hence lacking general applicability and require high execution time making the detailed imaging of large samples impractical.

The problem was solved by a method based on deep learning. The versatile AI can be used not only with different microscopes, but also for the optimization of various parameters. After a specific learning process, it delivers reliable and accurate adjustment corrections in real time. Pairs of pictures with known parameter variations around the current settings are the only input needed for the optimization calculation.

Advantages

- Ready to implement technology
- Onetime training for specific environment
- Flexible application to various types, models and imaging parameters of electron microscopy
- Low processing time
- Quick convergence
- Applicable also for high-throughput electron microscopes
- Scalable accuracy by variation of input data amount
- Simple to use

Applications

- Scanning electron microscopy
- High electron dose imaging
- Automated (3D) imaging
- High precision microscopy with large samples

Background

With increasing resolution and sample sizes the auto focusing method is significant for the result of automated electron microscopy. State of the art methods rely on the estimation of wavefront aberrations caused by variations of the relevant settings, hence being microscope specific and involving detailed theory. The lack of applicability to different systems and samples as well as long processing durations make existing solutions insufficient.

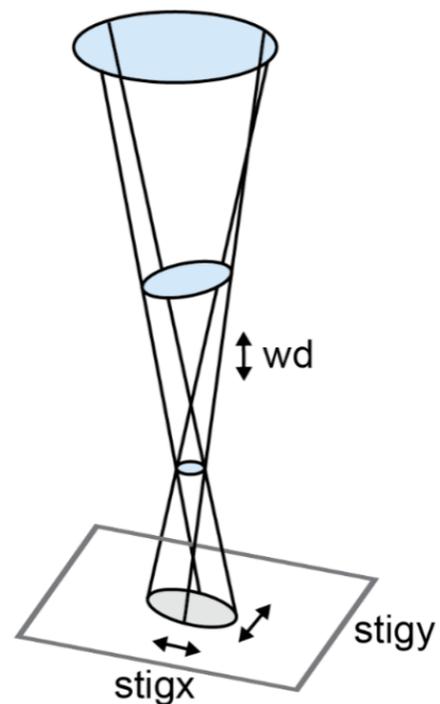


Fig.1 Schematic view of the electron beam and a selection of parameters that can be controlled in an electron microscope: Stigmatism in x- and y-direction and working distance.

Technology

A new auto focusing method based on deep learning has been developed to overcome the aforementioned shortcomings. It was developed and tested with a typical imaging scenario involving the adjustment of the working distance and astigmatism corrections in two dimensions, as shown in figure 1. The basic optimization procedure is visualized in figure 2 for this exemplary context. Two images (2, 3) with known parameter perturbations (4, 5) around the current setting for an flawed image (6) are used as an input. The method according to the invention selects subareas (7, 9) of the first image pair and identical sections (8, 10) from the second one. The processing unit (11) uses each image patch pair as an input to estimate a correction term (12) to the current working distance and stigmator setting, which are entered to a function calculating the final correction suggestion. The processing unit (11) should at least comprise one processor (13) and a memory (14). After applying the obtained settings, an optimized image (15) can be taken.

The AI can be trained for various sorts of microscopes and is also capable of optimizing other parameters than those presented. It was shown that for a standard initial out-of-focus setting the optimization quickly converges and 3 iterations of the described procedure are sufficient for determining ideal settings.

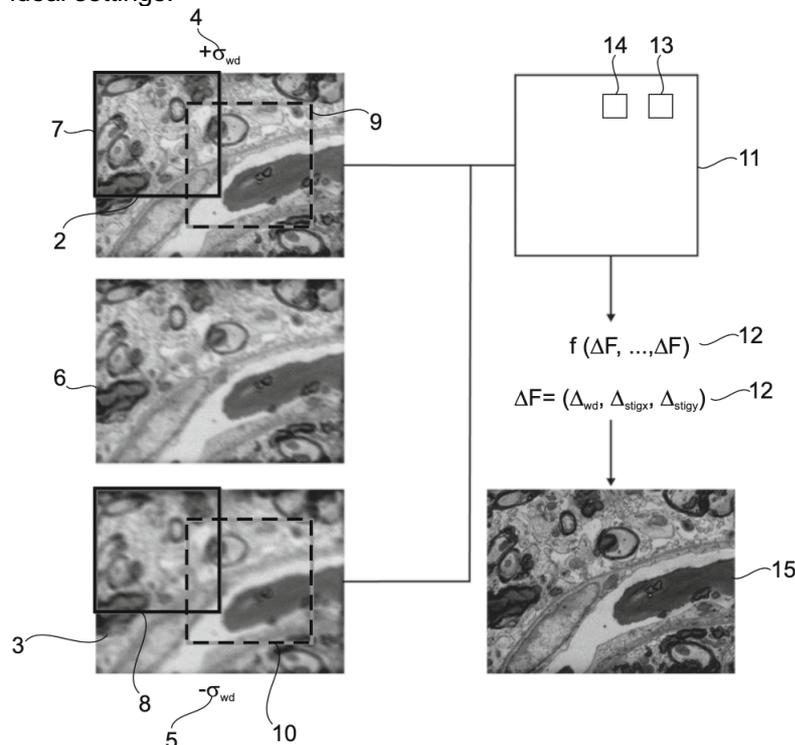


Fig. 2: Brief overview of the autofocus method. The out-of-focus image is perturbed and patch-pairs are cropped and processed by the autofocus routine. The independent predictions are used to calculate a correction term ΔF for each focus parameter (wd: working distance, stig x: stigmator x; stig y: stigmator y).

Patent Information

(Application Filed)

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