

Issues in Cathode Performance

Part 3--Cathode Emitter Material

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Part 1 of this article series (October 1994 issue) covered the performance features of various tip shapes and explained why the <100> crystal orientation is the industry standard. Part 2 (January/February 1995 issue) covered cathode mounting design and explained how the Mini Vogel Mount cathode design provides high-stability and long-lifetime performance.

LaB₆ and CeB₆ cathodes are used as high-brightness, high-stability, long-lifetime cathodes in a variety of electron beam applications. A high-brightness source provides small spot sizes for high resolution and improved analytical results from high beam currents.

High-brightness sources require emitting materials with low work function. Brightness (β) is defined by the beam current density per unit solid angle and is proportional to the work function as:

$$\beta \propto e^{(k/\phi)}$$

where φ is the work function and k is a constant.

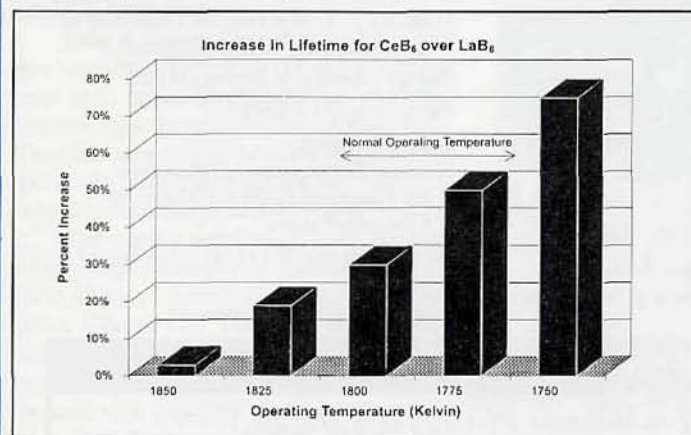
Long-lifetime sources require materials with low evaporation rates--the higher the evaporation rate of the material, the faster the emission surface erodes. For LaB₆, both the work function and evaporation rate are affected by the ratio of boron to lanthanum. Unfortunately, they do not reach their minimums at the same B/La ratio (see top right figure).

We have determined the best compromise between high brightness and long lifetime by calculating the figure of merit (FOM) for LaB₆, shown in the lower right figure. The FOM is calculated by dividing current density by the evaporation rate, where current density is inversely proportional to work function. The FOM increases as work function decreases (higher brightness) and as the evaporation rate decreases (longer lifetime). As you can see in the graph, the LaB₆ FOM has a distinguishable peak, and we process LaB₆ so that its final B/La ratio is at that peak.

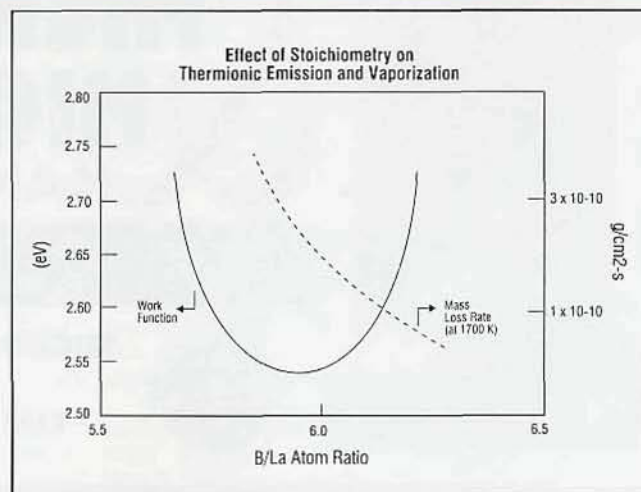
An Even Better Selection--CeB₆

A cathode is also available with a CeB₆ (cerium hexaboride) crystal instead of a LaB₆ crystal. CeB₆ has a lower evaporation rate and, consequently, a longer lifetime than LaB₆ --without sacrificing brightness. The graph below shows that CeB₆ can provide up to 50% longer lifetimes under normal operating conditions.

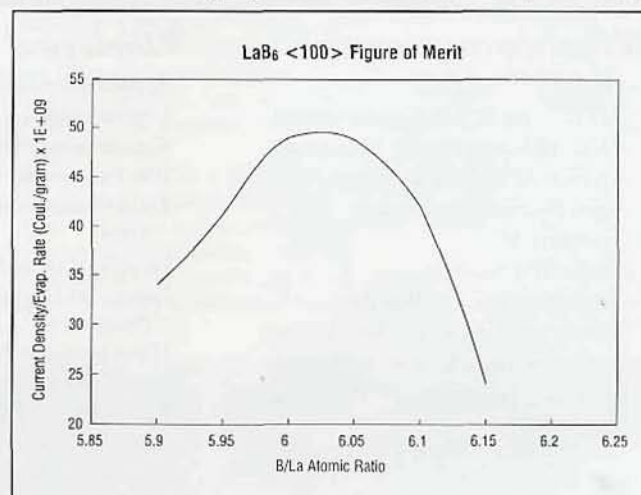
Impurities in the LaB₆ or CeB₆ crystal will reduce both brightness and lifetime of the emitter because impurities increase both work function and volatility. We grow and fabricate high-quality single-crystal materials using a well-defined process called "Inert Gas Arc Float Zone Refining." An electric arc melts a hot pressed-powder sample of LaB₆ or CeB₆ in inert gas. This allows the sample to assume the crystalline structure of a seed crystal. This further purifies the already 99.9% pure starting material and precisely controls the single crystal's composition. The result is single crystals with less than 30 ppmw (parts per million by weight) metal impurities. ■



CeB₆ cathodes can provide up to 50% longer lifetimes than LaB₆ cathodes



The boron to lanthanum ratio greatly affects the work function and evaporation rate of LaB₆



Calculating the figure of merit determines the best compromise between high brightness and long lifetime

Post-Doctoral Research Associate

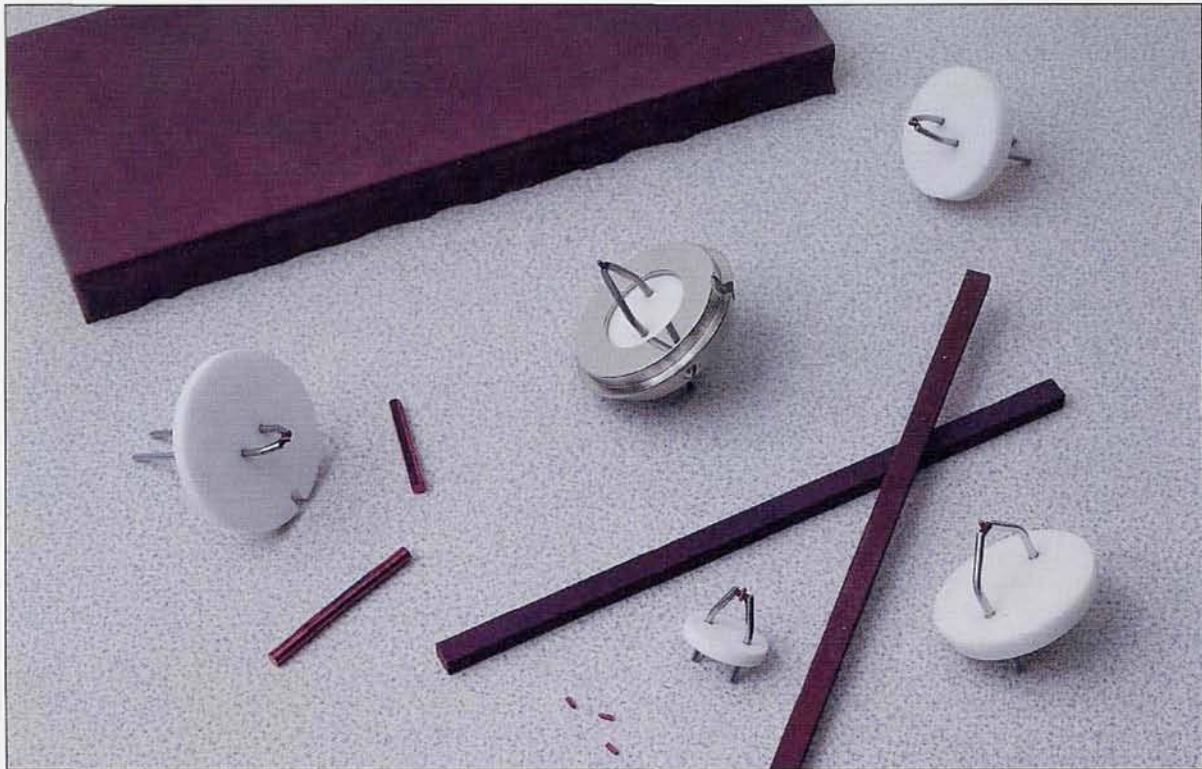
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Dr. David Williams
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
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LaBe Cathodes

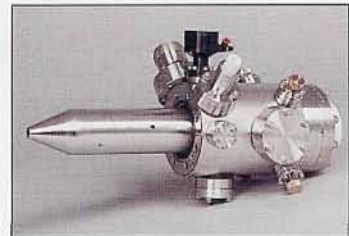
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FEI's Mini Vogel Mount was the *first* true long-life, high stability LaBe cathode for all electron beam instruments. The MVM is the economical *emitter* choice, providing consistent high quality performance and the best cost-per-use value. FEI is the *innovator* in the application of field emission technology...



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