

Secondary Electron Emission:

Reading 25 Mar 2020

By ion bombardment

SEI - secondary electron yield $\frac{\text{electron}}{\text{incident electron}}$

Dec 13 1987

By electron bombardment

Source NAL: High-Current Density, High-Brightness Electron Beams from Large-Area Lanthanum Hexaboride Cathodes

LaB6 10-50 A/cm² pulses with high repetition rate on the order of 10⁻⁵ Torr

Gallagher reports LaB6 @ 1400°C is resistant to poisoning at air pressure as high as 5E-5 Torr

Thermionic limited electron current density is determined by the Richardson-Dushman equation

$$J [\text{A/cm}^2] = AT^2 \exp(-11600 \phi / T) \quad A \text{ and } \phi \text{ are constants, } T \text{ is cathode temp in [K]}$$

Lafferty reports the values $A = 29 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}^2}$ and $\phi = 2.66 \text{ eV}$

Field assisted Thermionic Emission

$$J [\text{A/cm}^2] = AT^2 \exp((139 \text{ E}^{1/2} / T) - (11600 \phi / T)) \quad \text{The Schottky equation}$$

E - electric field at cathode surface in [kV/cm]

Work Function of 2.6 eV

[CFR Experience (Tom during his 25 Mar 2020 meeting)

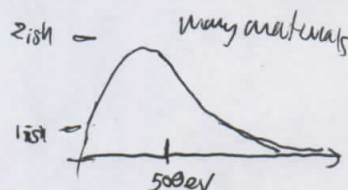
Practical limit for our LaB6 crystal current: 10 A/cm²

If we run driving a larger current, we evaporate LaB6 material from the crystal]

Ion energy and sputtering yield?

[CERN: Secondary Electron Yield of Technical Materials and Its Variation w Surface Treatments]

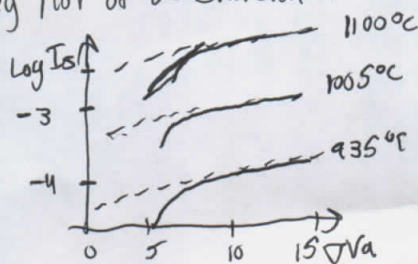
→ This is for electron bombardment of metals



Lots of references in the literature to Lafferty

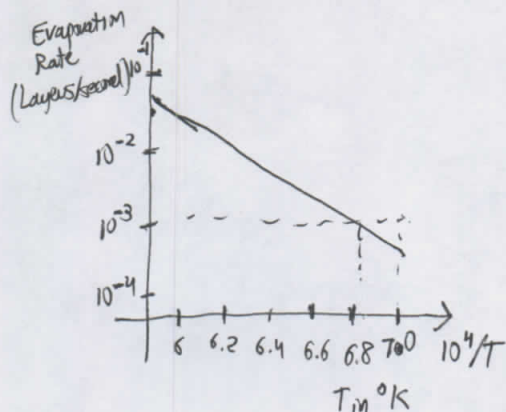
Schottky Plot of DC Emission from a typical diode

→ Learn about Schottky plots



Thermionic Emission Properties of a LaB₆ Cathode/Rhenium Cathode

J.D. Buckingham 1965



$$\log(R) = \log(A) - 5040 \phi / T$$

R - evaporation rate

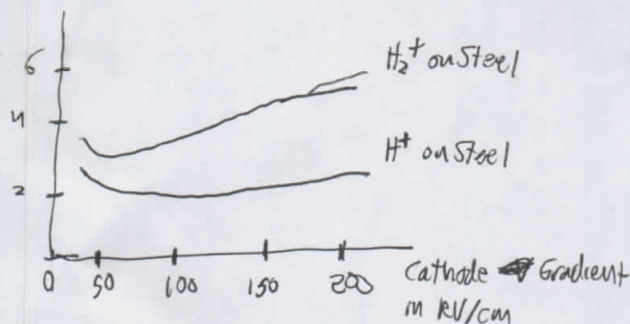
A - a constant

ϕ - the activation energy in V

The slope gives $\phi \approx 3.25$ eV

Lafferty J.M. 1951 J. Appl Phys, 22, 299-309 → General Electric Research Lab
Schenectady NY
Povide Cathodes

E.W. Webster Secondary Electron Emission from Metals under Positive Ion Bombardment
in High Electric Fields 1951



Low Temperature Plasma Processing Environment Matrix Handbook of Physical Vapor Deposition 2000

Metals generally have a secondary electron emission coefficient of less than 0.1 under ion bombardment while the secondary electron emission coefficients of oxide surfaces are higher, SEE from e bombardment much higher than from ion bombardment

If I had to guess, it is a velocity thing - relative velocity of electron clouds/nuclei
these cross sections and yields are given in terms
of keV/amu

$$v \approx \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$E/m = \frac{1}{2}v^2$$

1 keV/amu for Hydrogen is 1 keV
for Deuterium is 2 keV
for Argon is 40 keV

LaB6 Mechanical Properties

$$M = 203.78 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}}$$

$$\rho = 4.72 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$T_{\text{melting}} = 2210^\circ\text{C} (2480^\circ\text{K})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{CTE}} = 5.6 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m/m}}{^\circ\text{K}}$$

$$\text{Resistivity } \mu\Omega\text{-cm} \approx 50$$

$$\text{Emissivity} = 0.765$$

$$\text{Evaporation Rate @ } 1800\text{K} = 2.2 \times 10^{-9} \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^2\text{-sec}}$$

Specific Heat Capacity:

Temperature Ranges 2-12 K

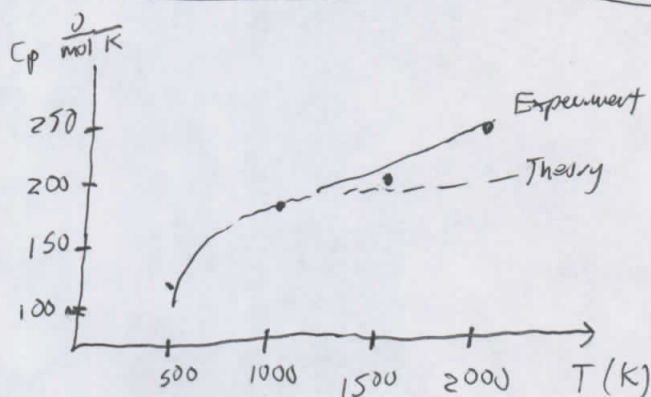
25-248 K

518-1483 K

1341-2018

1100-2200 K

www.emsdiasum.com/microscopy/technical/datasheet/80920.aspx
Comparing LaB6 to Cerium Hexaboride Cathodes



$$C_p \approx 200 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol-K}} \\ 981 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg-K}}$$

S.P.
Source: Gordienko (1981)
Specific Heat of Lanthanum Hexaboride
Soviet Powder Metallurgy and Ceramics
20(1), 66-68, doi:10.1007/bf00791914

(20°C) Thermal Conductivity 47 $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m-K}}$

Source: Edgetech Industries LLC

Thermal Expansion 6.2E-6 $\frac{\text{m/m}}{^\circ\text{K}}$

www.edge-tech-ind.com/Products/Functional-Materials/Grinding-Media/Lanthanum-Hexaboride-751-1.htm

Current Density 150 A/cm² @ 1950 °C

Electrical Resistance 15 $\mu\Omega\text{-cm}$ (20°C)

$$\log_{10} \left(\frac{I}{T^2} \right) = \log_{10}(A) - \frac{11600 \phi}{2.303 T}$$

$$\frac{I}{T^2} = A \cdot 10^{\left(\frac{-11600 \phi}{2.303 T} \right)}$$

$$I = AT^2 \cdot 10^{\left(\frac{-11600 \phi}{2.303 T} \right)}$$

Table II. Hexaboride Emission Constants

Baride	$A \left(\frac{A}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}^2} \right)$	ϕ (Volts)
Ca B ₆	2.6	2.86
Sr B ₆	0.14	2.67
Ba B ₆	16	3.45
La B ₆	29	2.66
Misch metal Baride	14	2.64
Th B ₆	0.5	2.92
Ce B ₆	3.6	2.59

