EM Filaments and Apertures

Replacement Filaments for Electron Microscopes

The filaments supplied by TAAB are made in specially designed jigs to ensure accuracy and reproducibility. High ductility tungsten wire is used to minimise strain in the wire. All filaments are stress relieved by flashing in a vacuum at temperatures above the normal operating level. They are then checked for accuracy of centring. Filament assemblies with alignment screws are set up under a light microscope to ensure they are ready for immediate operation in the EM.

F086	Filamen	its for AEI and all Cambridge/LEO microscopes except S2A and	
	S4-10	box of 10	

F085 Agar filaments for AEI microscopes. Box of 10

F147 Filaments for JEOL (K type) box of 6

F146 Filaments for **Philips** box of 10

F087 Filaments for **Siemens** microscopes, **Cambridge S2A**, **S4-10** and **Cam scan** Single - packed in individual transit tube

F087/1 Filaments as above but packed 20 filaments in special wooden box

F148 Filaments for ISI/ABT (2 pin) box of 10

F201 Filaments for ISI/ABT (3 pin) box of 10

F202 Filaments for ISI/ABT (Bent 2 pin) box 10

F203 Filaments for **Hitachi** (HU series), box of 10

F192 Filaments for Hitachi (H, S, and X series) box of 10

F198 Filaments for Zeiss box of 10

F204 Filaments for Amray (except model 1200) box of 10

F205 Filaments for JEOL (GC type) box of 10

F096 Filament retaining washer for filaments in Stereoscan S600 each

F201 F148

Filament Repair Service

Most filaments can be accepted for repair provided the bases are in good condition. If the insulators need replacement these will be changed (if available) and charged in addition. Repaired filaments are given the same exacting care as new filaments. All are pre-flashed in vacuum to promote stability in operation and those filaments on bases provided with adjustment screws are subsequently recentred under the light microscope. The filaments sent for repair must be in a suitable transit box or tube.

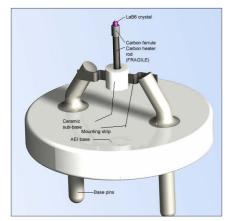
F149 Refilamenting Siemens type F150 Refilamenting JEOL type F151 Refilamenting ISI/ABT

F206 Refilamenting Amray F207 Refilamenting Philips F208 Refilamenting Hitachi

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EM Filaments and Apertures





F209 On Philips base
F210 On Siemens base
F211 On Cambridge/LEO base
F212 On JEOL base
F213 On Zeiss base
F214 On ISI/ABT base
F215 On Hitachi Sbase
F216 On Amray base
F217 On VG base



Lanthanum Hexaboride Filaments

Kimball Physics single crystal lanthanum hexaboride cathodes are available for most makes of electron microscopes and other electron beam instruments where a suitable gun vacuum in the region of 10-7 Torr is attainable. The filament heater can then be driven by the normal power supply of the microscope. These are tiny tips (15µm diameter) of lanthanum hexaboride mounted on the end of a single, stress-free carbon heater rod held in place by a carbon ferrule.

Brightness above 1 x 10⁶ Amp/cm² steradian is achievable.

For SEM applications, the higher brightness provides better imaging resolution and improved efficiency for microanalytical applications. For TEM imaging, the low energy spread of the LaB6 filament is particularly advantageous for high-resolution imaging. Alternatively, LaB6 filaments may be used where a long filament life is of importance. Lifetimes in excess of 6 months continuous operation are regularly achieved. The standard LaB6 filament has a 15 μ m microflat tip and a cone angle of 90°. Other LaB6 configurations are available for specialist applications. For further information please ask for Kimball Physics leaflet.

ES423E Series with **90° cone** and **15\mum microflat**. This style 90-15 cathode is the standard LaB₆ crystal filament, ground with a 90° cone, terminated with a truncation of 15 μ m diameter. This is the standard style of filament recommended for long life, stability and uniformity

ES423E Series with **90° cone** and **20µm microflat**. This style is designed to be used in scanning electron microscopes that normally operate with a high emission current in the range 60-100µA. The 90° cone is terminated with a 20µm diameter microflat. A long lifetime of this filament can be achieved providing a good gun vacuum is maintained.

ES423E Series with **60° cone** and **6µm microflat**. This 60-06 filament has the tip of an ES423E LaB₆ crystal ground with a 60° cone terminated with a polished truncation of 6µm diameter. This type of filament can provide a higher brightness than filaments with larger truncations. The main application of this style is in high resolution TEM where the total beam current is frequently restricted to minimise electron energy spread. Adequate brightness is attainable at very low emission levels. As a consequence of achieving the higher brightness the effective lifetime is likely to be slightly shorter than the conventional 90-15 filament.

Microscope Type	90° cone 15µm microflat	90° cone 20µm microflat	60° cone 6µm microflat			
AEI base for Camscan, Cameca,Electroscan, Cambridge Instruments, LEO/Leica/Zeiss	F211-9015	F211-9020	F211-6006			
FEI/Philips(not XL30)	F-209-9015	F209-9020	F209-6006			
FEI XL30	F217-9015	F217-9020	F217-6006			
JEOL K Base	F212-9015	F212-9020	F212-6006			
Zeiss (please specify make & model)	F213-9015	F213-9020	F213-6006			
ISI/ABT/Topcon two pin	F214-9015	F214-9020	F214-6006			
Hitachi S	F215-9015	F215-9020	F215-6006			

EM Filaments and Apertures

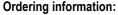
EM Apertures

Thin Film Apertures

Thin film gold apertures are slow to contaminate due to the film "running hot" in the electron beam and to the small critical edge. Optimum working conditions are therefore maintained for a longer period.

They may be cleaned *in-situ* when necessary by exposure to the focused electron beam. Time is saved as down-time is minimised as the vacuum is undisturbed and re-alignment is unnecessary. Thin film apertures are of course more fragile to handle than other apertures and can be irreparably damaged by abrasion or if subject to a sudden rush of air into the vacuum system. All aperture diameters are close tolerance (±1µm).

Do not use thin film apertures in the condenser lens due to danger of melting.



Please quote base number followed by hole size required.

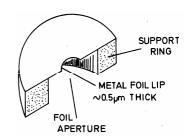
3mm x 0.25mm apertures available in 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 200, 500µm.

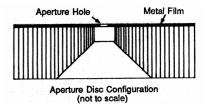
2mm x 0.6mm apertures available in 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 100, 200µm.

Examples

T193-100 3mm Ø aperture with 100 μ m hole T193-20 3mm Ø aperture with 20 μ m hole

T195-100 2mm Ø aperture with $100\mu m$ hole T195-30 2mm aperture with $30\mu m$ hole





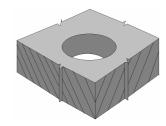
10mm Ø Disc Apertures for Zeiss/LEO

10mm Ø x 0.1mm thick apertures in molybdenum or platinum for Zeiss and Cambridge/LEO SEM's. Available in 20, 50, 70, 150, 200, 300, 400, 600 and 1000µm hole sizes.

Ordering information:

For **molybdenum** use prefix no. **A064** followed by hole size e.g. A064-0020 (20 μ), A064-0300 (300 μ), A064-1000 (1000 μ)

For platinum use prefix no. **A065** followed by hole size e.g. A065-0050 (50μ), A065-0600 (600μ)



Disc Apertures

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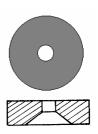


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EM Filaments and Apertures

Disc Apertures

TAAB stocks a wide range of molybdenum and platinum (95:5 platinum/iridium alloy) apertures. These apertures are manufactured to the very highest standards of accuracy and cleanliness and they offer easy changeability and cleaning. Due to their ability to be heated to higher temperatures in a vacuum coating unit, molybdenum discs are easier to clean than platinum. An accepted way of cleaning platinum discs is to heat them in a butane flame with platinum tipped tweezers. Platinum apertures can be made with holes as small as 5µm whereas molybdenum is limited to 20µm. Some special apertures can be supplied in tantalum. The chart shows our currently stocked sizes but others may be in stock from time to time or can be ordered.





Disc Aperture Selection Chart

Metal Type & Description	5μ	10µ	20µ	25µ	30µ	40µ	50µ	70µ	100µ	150µ	200µ	250µ	300µ	400µ	500µ	600µ	750µ	1000µ
Molybdenum 2mm Ø x 0.6mm		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Platinum 2mm Ø x 0.6mm	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Molybdenum 3.04mm Ø x 0.25mm		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Platinum 3.04mm Ø x 0.25mm	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Molybdenum 4mm Ø x 0.2mm		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Platinum 4mm Ø x 0.2mm		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Moly 10mm Ø x 0.1mm		•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•
Platinum 10mm Ø x 0.1mm		•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•
Platinum 12mm Ø x 0.1mm			•			•	•		•	•	•			•				
Molybdenum 12.68mm Ø x 0.25mm	Spray aperture														•			•
Molybdenum 10.5mm Ø x 0.25mm	Spray aperture														•			•
Platinum 10.5mm Ø x 0.25mm	Spray aperture														•			•

Ordering Information: When ordering please quote base catalogue no. followed by hole size of aperture required. Examples; A056-0020 (2mm Ø Molybdenum aperture with 20µm hole) A059-0400 (3.04mm Ø Platinum aperture with 400µm hole)

A056 2mm Ø x 0.6mm Molybdenum aperture **A057** 2mm Ø x 0.6mm Platinum aperture

A058 3.04mm Ø x 0.25mm Molybdenum aperture

A059 3.04mm Ø x 0.25mm Platinum aperture

A062 4mm Ø x 0.2mm Molybdenum aperture

A063 4mm Ø x 0.2mm Platinum aperture

A064 10mm Ø x 0.1mm Molybdenum aperture

A065 10mm x 0.1mm Platinum aperture

A071 12mm Ø x 0.1mm Platinum aperture

Spray Apertures

12.68mm Ø x 0.25mm thick used in Cambridge/LEO S2A, S4-10, S180 & Camscan SEM's.

10.5mm Ø x 0.25mm thick used in all Cambridge/LEO except the above models.

A060 12.68mm Ø x 0.25mm Molybdenum spray aperture

A069 10.5mm Ø x 0.25mm Molybdenum spray aperture

A061 10.5mm Ø x 0.25mm Platinum spray aperture

12.68mm spray apertures also available with hole sizes 1500 and 2000µm

10.5mm spray apertures also available with 2000µm hole

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