Polarized Electron Sources @ JLAB

WebPage - www.jlab.org/accel/inj_group

Scientists – Matt Poelker, Marcy Stutzman, Riad Suleiman, Joe Grames

Senior Technicians – Phil Adderley, John Hansknecht

Junior Technicians – Josh Brittian, Jim Clark

PhD Students

- Jonathan Dumas (Joseph Fourier University, France)
- Ashwini Jayaprakash (Old Dominion University)
- James McCarter (University of Virginia)
- Ken Surles-Law (Hampton University, JLab staff)
- Alicia Hofler (Old Dominion University, JLab staff)

Source Group "Hall of Famers" - Charlie Sinclair, Bruce Dunham, *Larry Cardman*, Scott Price, Peter Hartmann, Michael Steigerwald, Tony Day, *Kim Ryan*, *Danny Machie*, John Hogan, Bill Schneider, *Reza Kazimi*, Paul Rutt, *Ganapati Rao Myneni*

JLab Summer Science Series

July 7, 2008

A history 30+ years and growing…

Polarized electron beams have wide application in studies which range from materials science to nuclear and high energy physics:

⇒ the latter has driven the development of polarized e- sources

Semiconductor sources introduced in 1975 via optical pumping of GaAs

First e- source on an accelerator (P ~ 35%) : PEGGY, at SLAC (1978)

Strained GaAs reaches higher polarization (P~75%) in early 90's (SLAC)

Strained Superlattice GaAs even higher (P~85%) last few years (SLAC)

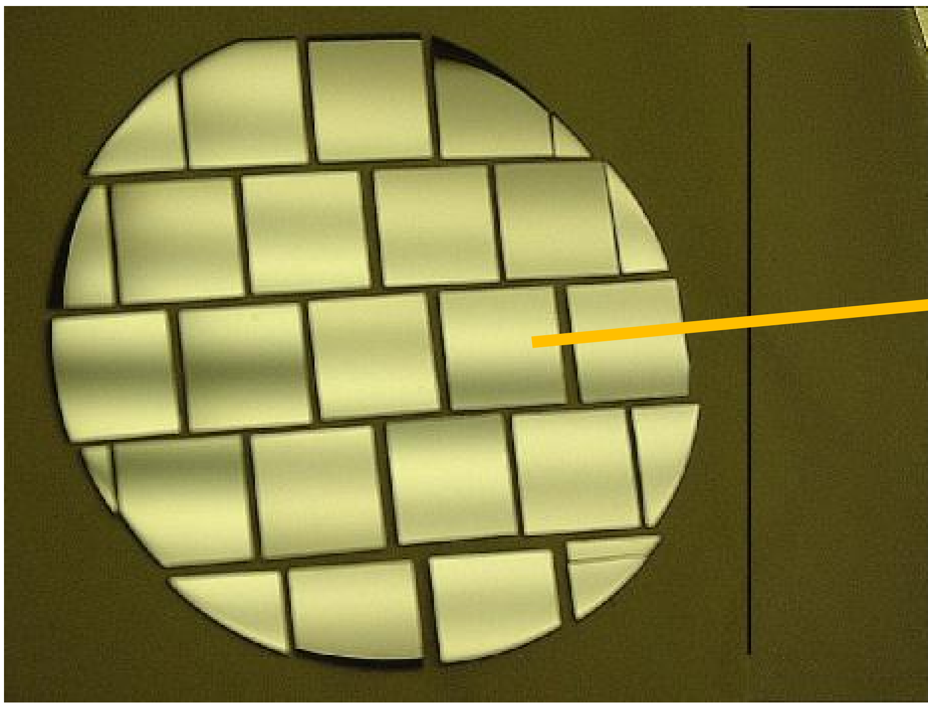
Many accelerator facilities have had polarized e- GaAs sources:

CEBAF, MAMI, Bonn, *SLAC*, *MIT-BATES*

1980 ~ 1 microAmp .... 2000 ~ 100 microAmp .... 2010 ~ milliAmp ??

Gallium Arsenide

3” wafer cleaved into square photocathodes (15.5 mm) for mounting on a “stalk” using In and Ta cup.



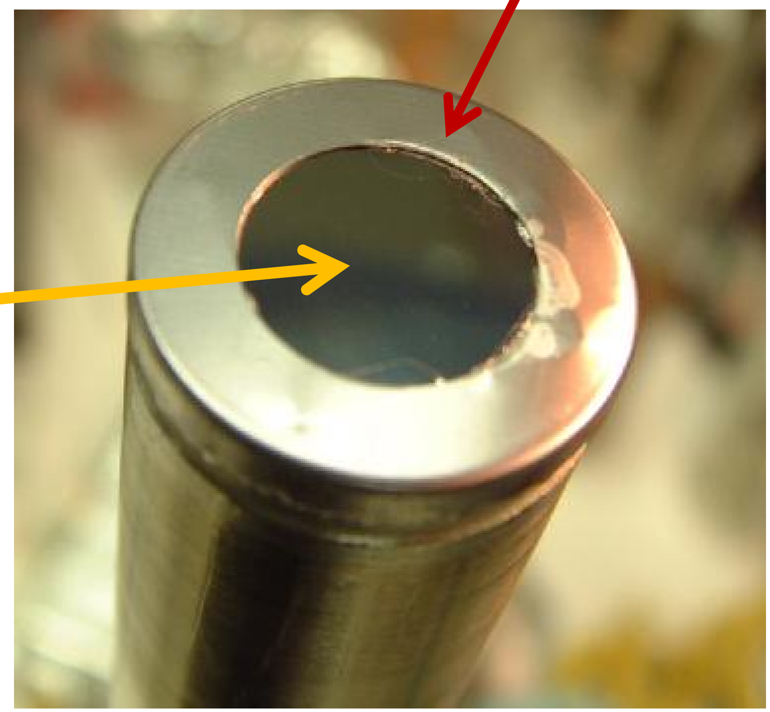
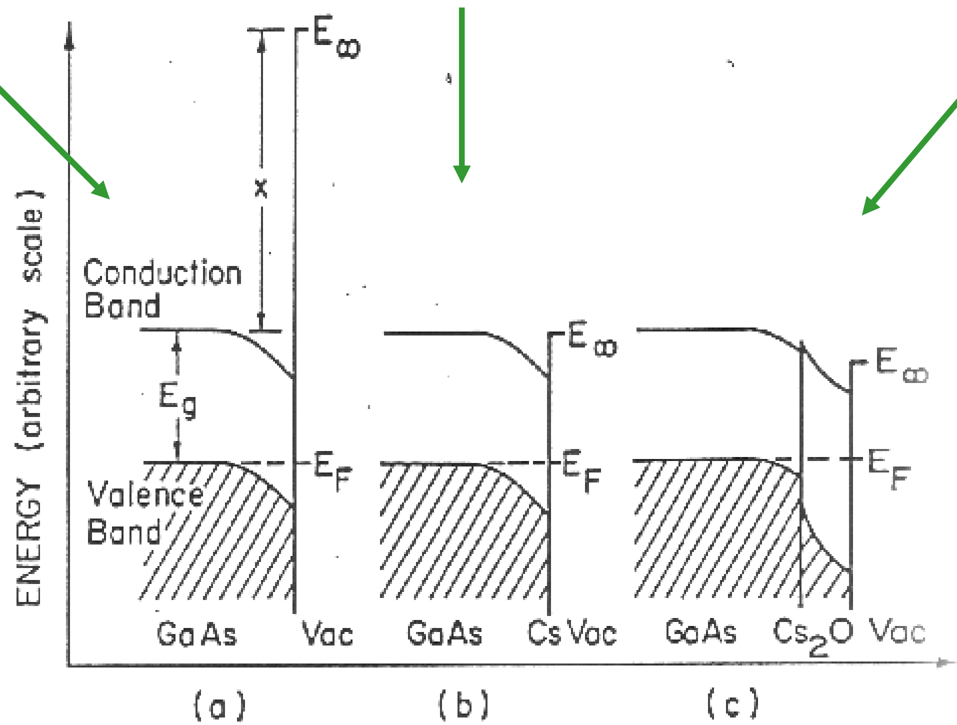


Photo-Emission from GaAs

Bare GaAs surface;
Large work function.
No electrons

Alkalai (Cs) reduces
work function.
Some electrons.

Cesium + Oxidant (O or NF3)
"Negative Electron Affinity".
Many electrons



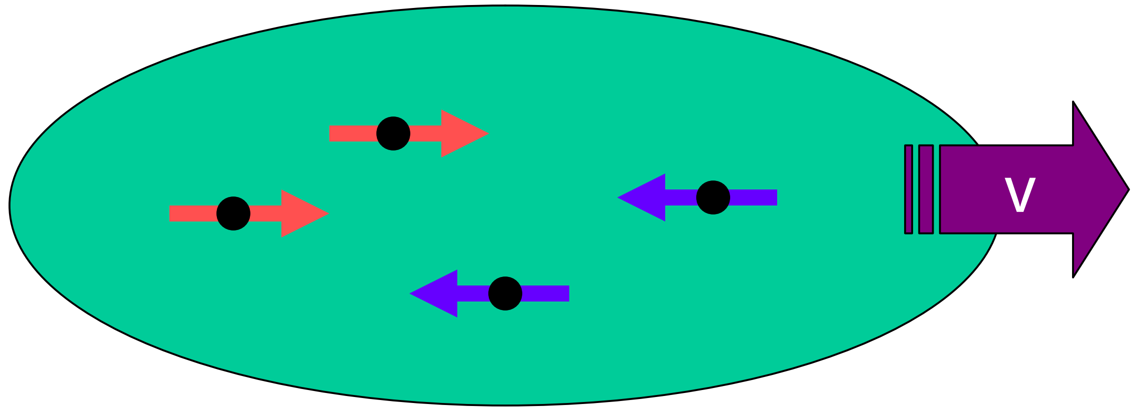
$E_a > 0$ $E_a \approx 0$ $E_a < 0$

$$QE = \frac{\#\ e^-\text{'s}}{\#\ \gamma\text{'s}}$$

Electron Spin & Polarization

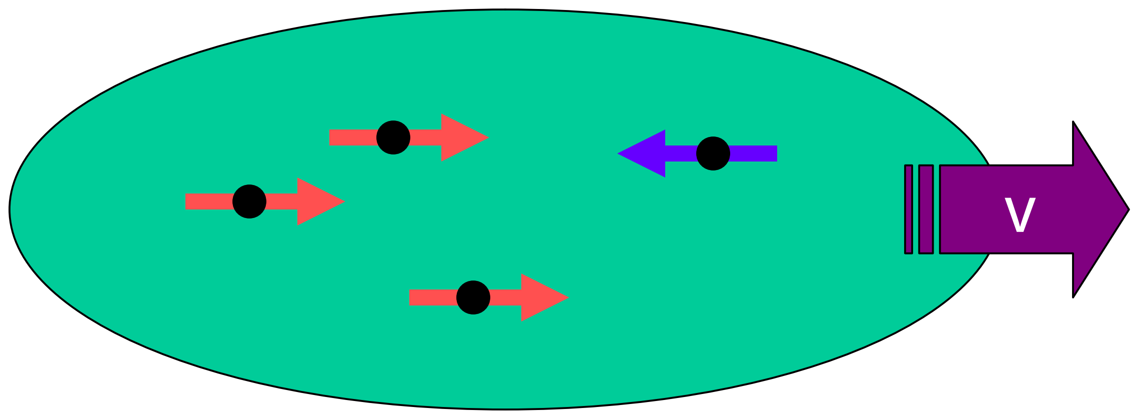
0% Polarization

L



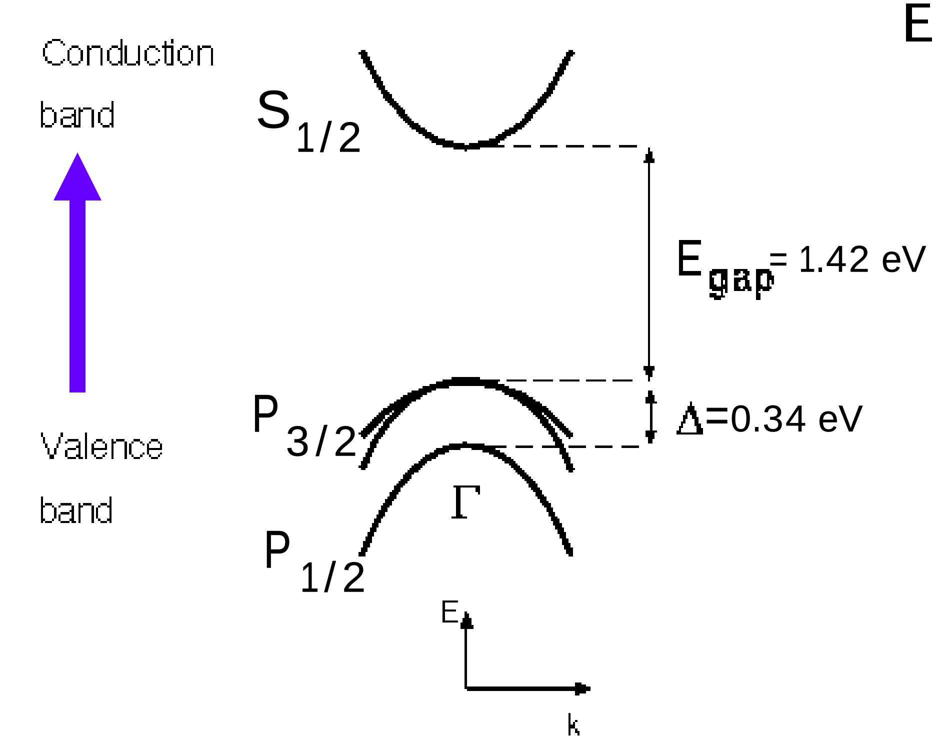
50% Polarization

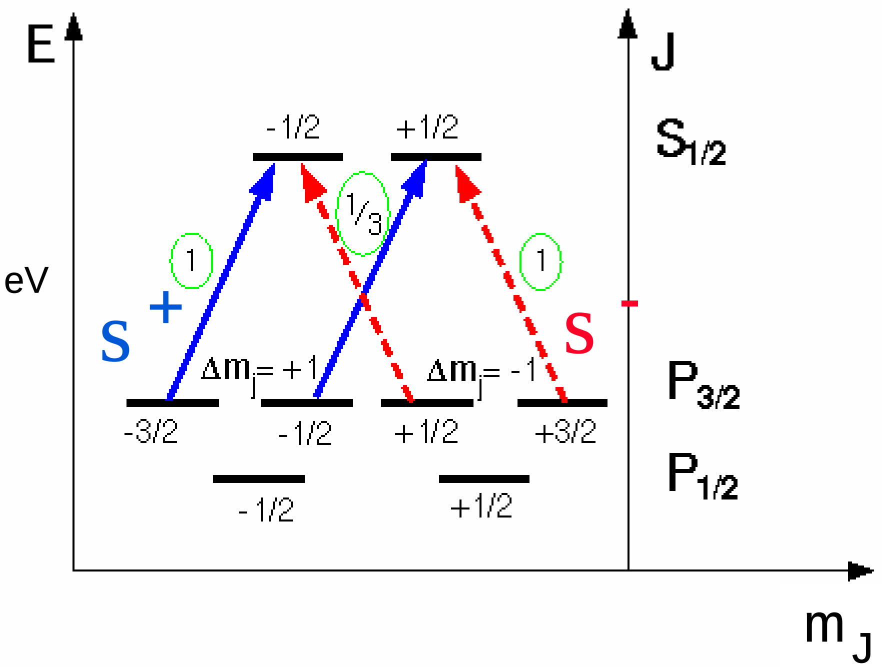
J



Aligning the Spin States in GaAs

Optical pumping between $P_{3/2}$ and $S_{1/2}$





$$E_{gap} < E_g < E_{gap+D}$$

hc / l

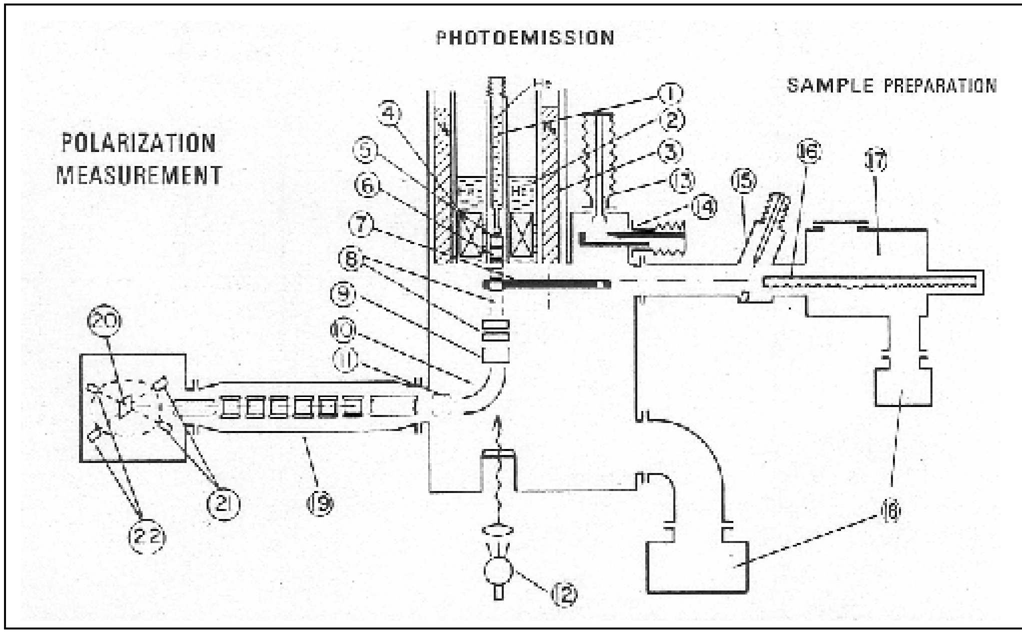
$$P_e = \frac{3-1}{3+1} = +/- \ 50\%$$

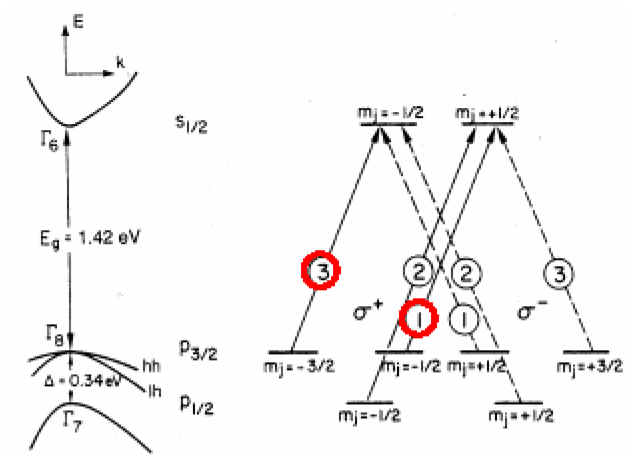
The First GaAs Photoemission Gun

PHYSICAL REVIEW B VOLUME 13, NUMBER 12 15 JUNE 1976

Photoemission of spin-polarized electrons from GaAs

Daniel T. Pierce* and Felix Meier
Laboratorium für Festkörperphysik, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, CH 8049, Zürich, Switzerland
(Received 10 February 1976)





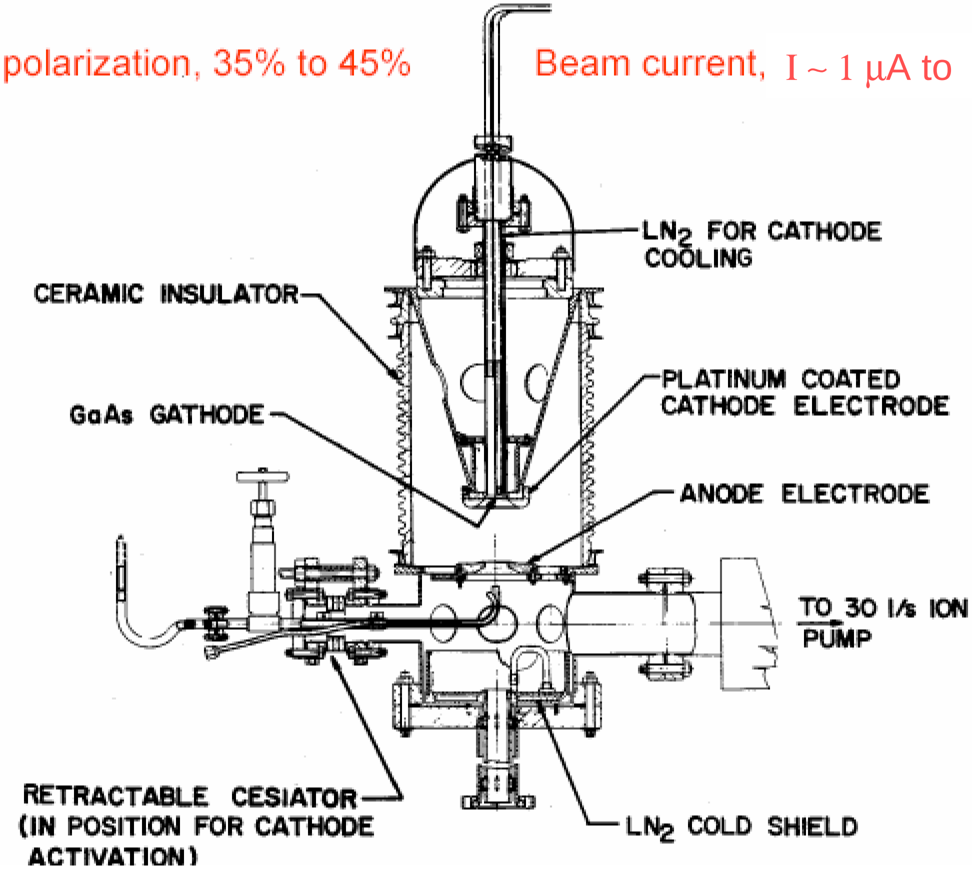
$$P = \frac{3-1}{3+1} = 50\%$$

First High Voltage GaAs Photogun

Polarized e⁻ Gun for SLAC Parity Violation Experiment

Beam polarization, 35% to 45%

Beam current, $I \sim 1\ \mu A$ to 15 A peak



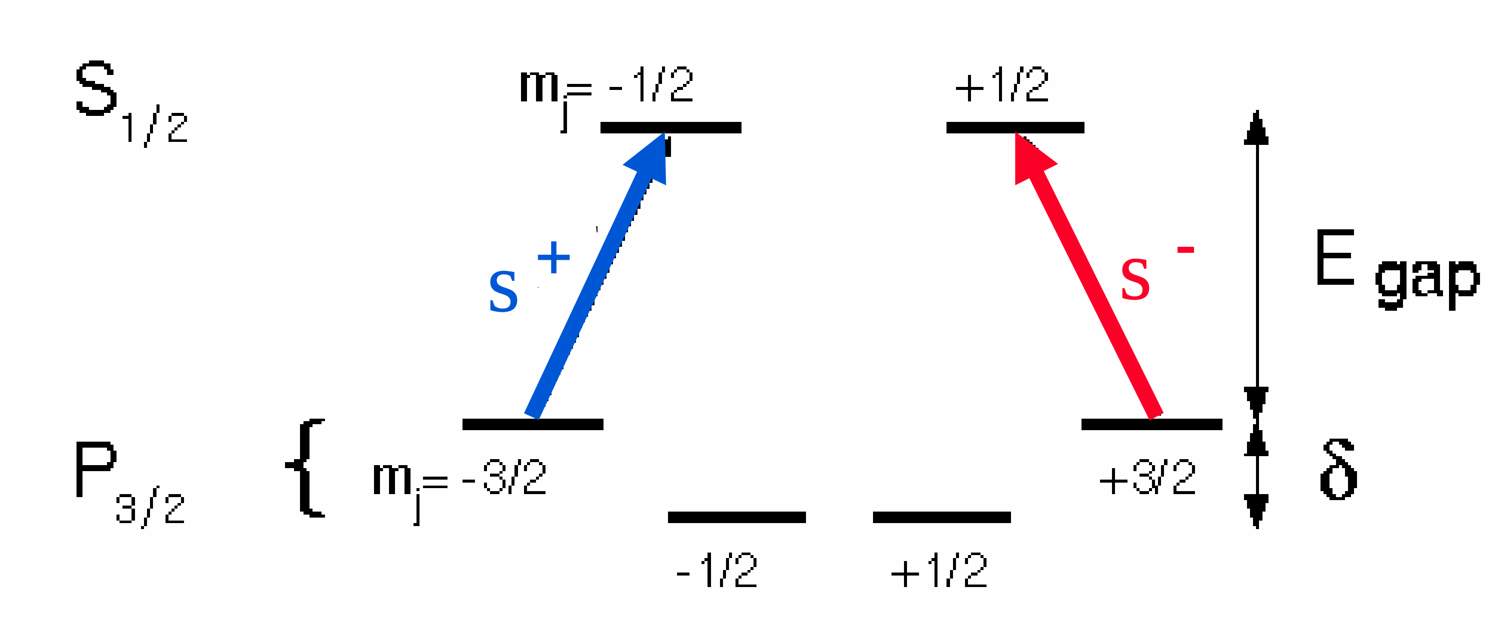
Electrons into the accelerator Dec., 1977

Collaboration announces parity violation June, 1978

Breaking the degeneracy …

Split degeneracy of $P_{3/2}$

& optical pumping between $P_{3/2}$ and $S_{1/2}$



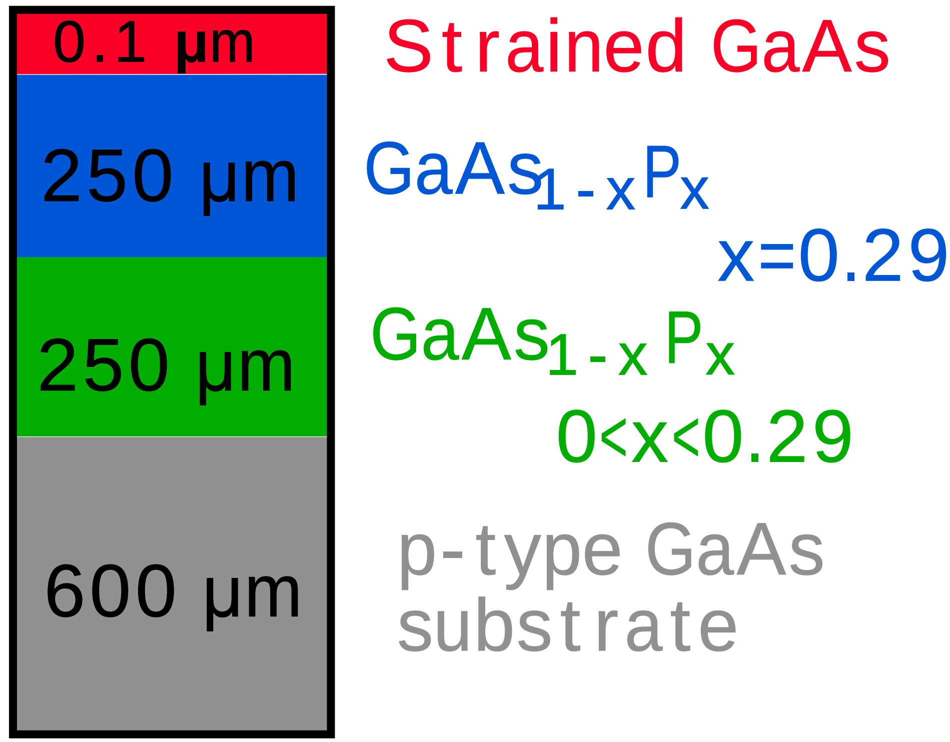
P_e = +/- 100%, with $E_{gap} < E_g < E_{gap+d}$

Strained layer GaAs

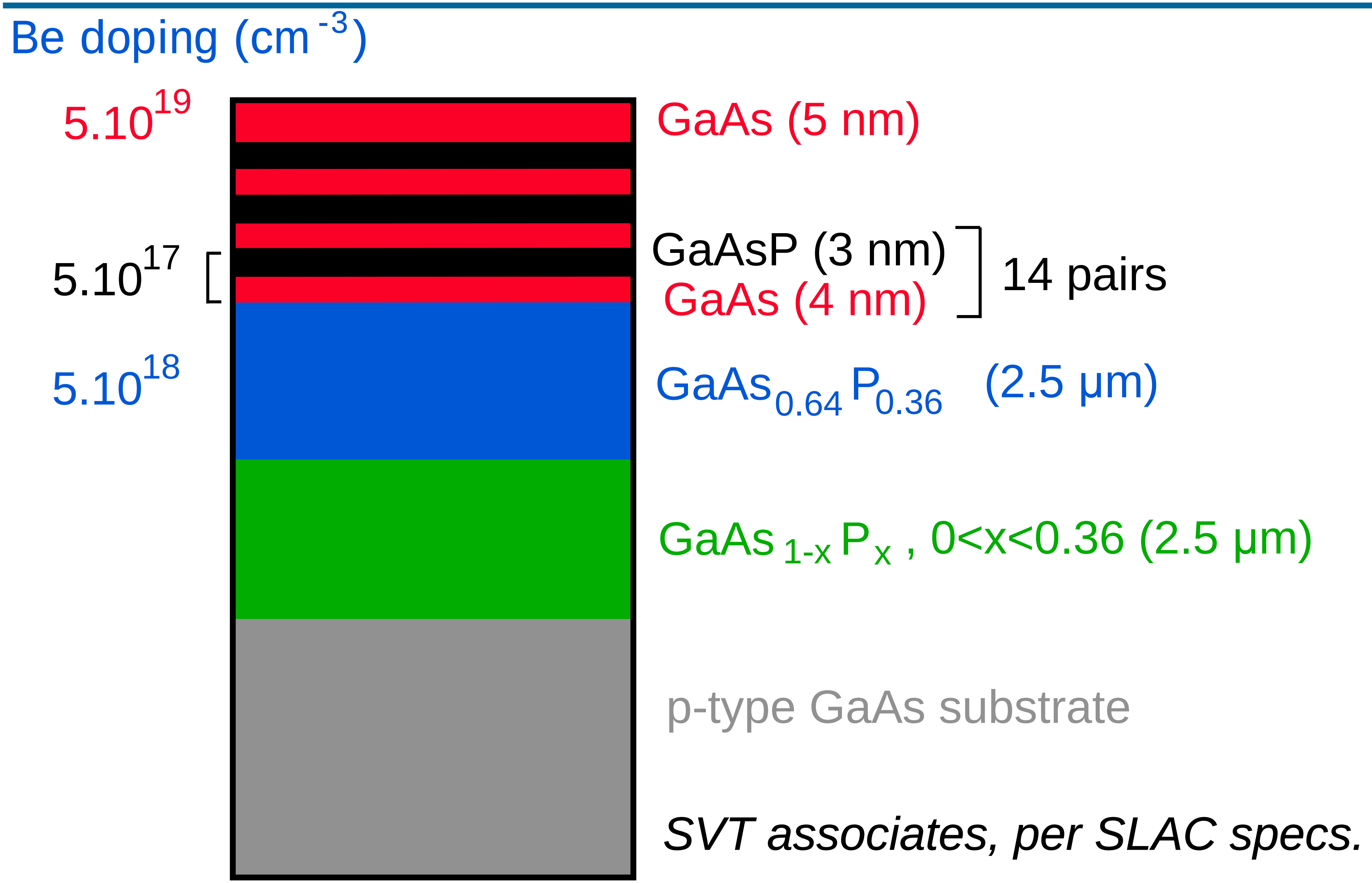
Bandwidth Semiconductor (formerly *SPIRE*)

- MOCVD-grown epitaxial spin-polarizer wafer
- Lattice mismatch

$\Rightarrow$ split degeneracy of $P_{3/2}$

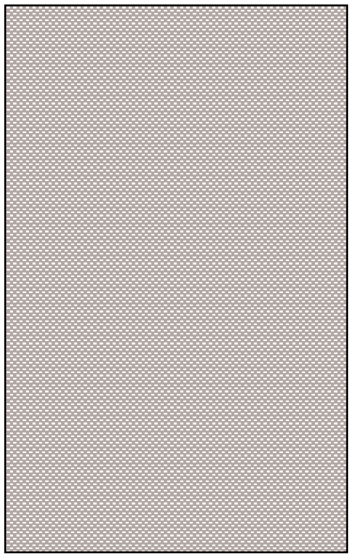


Strained Layer - Superlattice GaAs



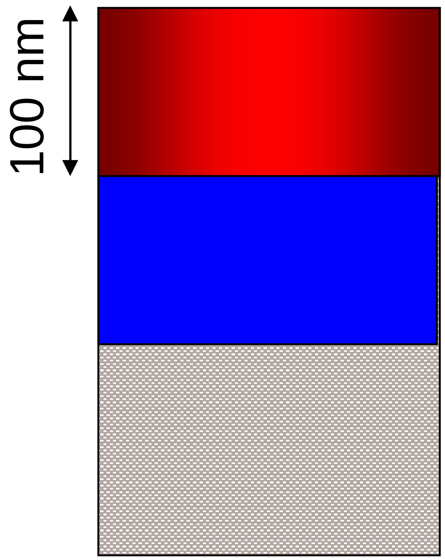
Photocathode Material

Bulk GaAs



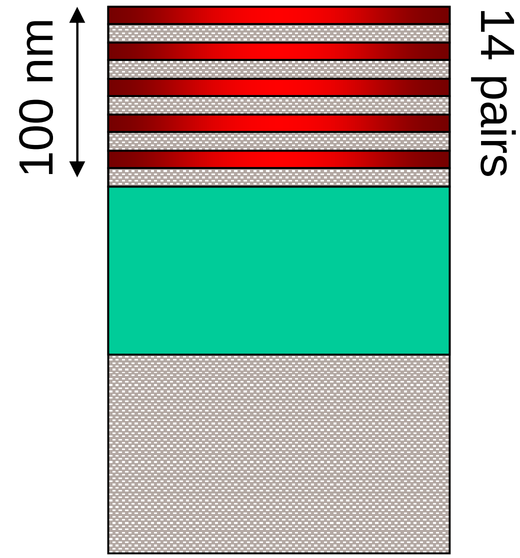
High QE ~ 20%
Pol ~ 35%

Strained GaAs:
GaAs on GaAsP



“conventional” material
QE ~ 0.2%
Pol ~ 75%
@ 850 nm

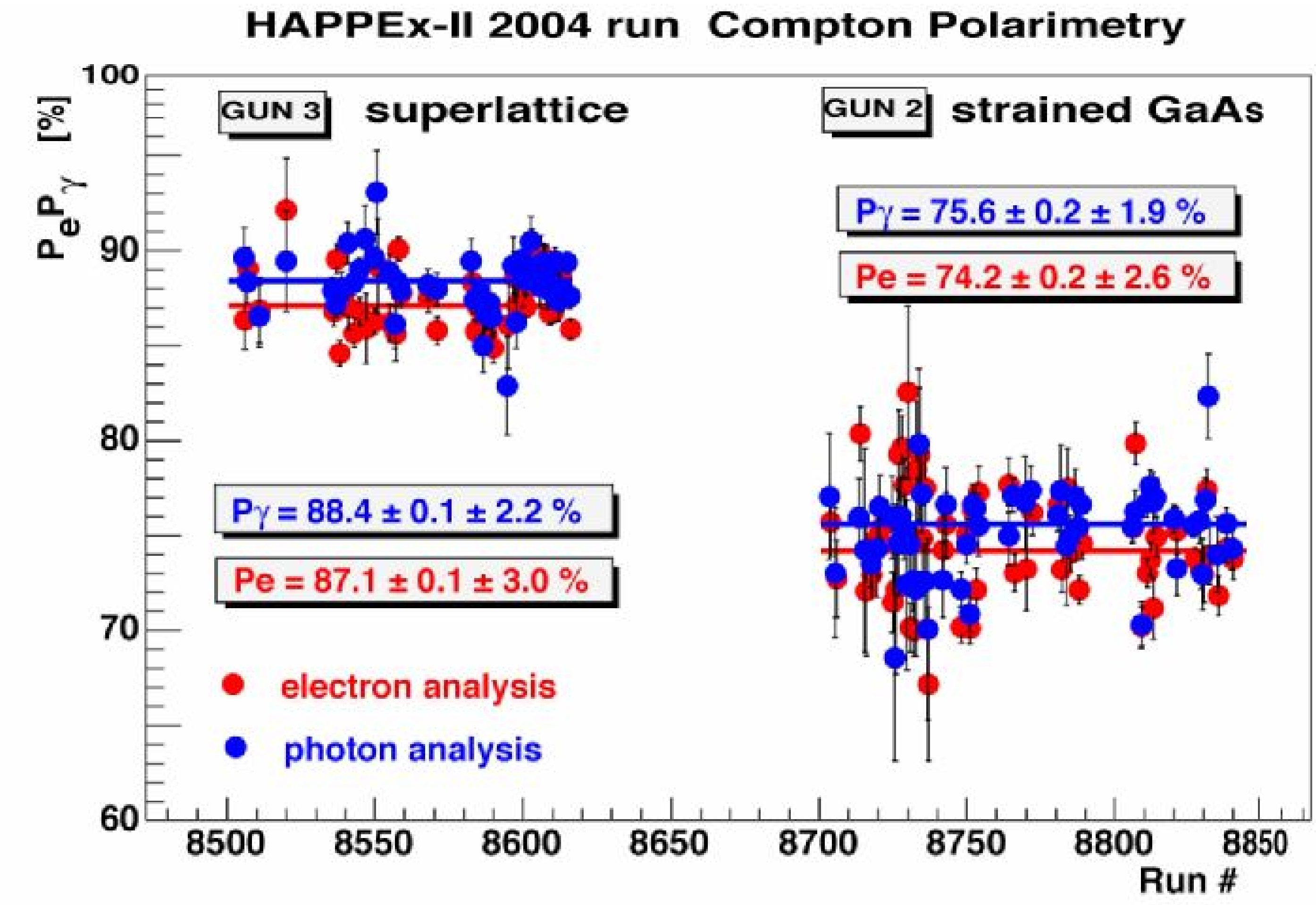
Superlattice GaAs:
Layers of GaAs on GaAsP



No strain relaxation
QE ~ 1.0 %
Pol ~ 85%
@ 780 nm

$\text{FOM}\ \mu\ I\ P^2$

And, it really works!



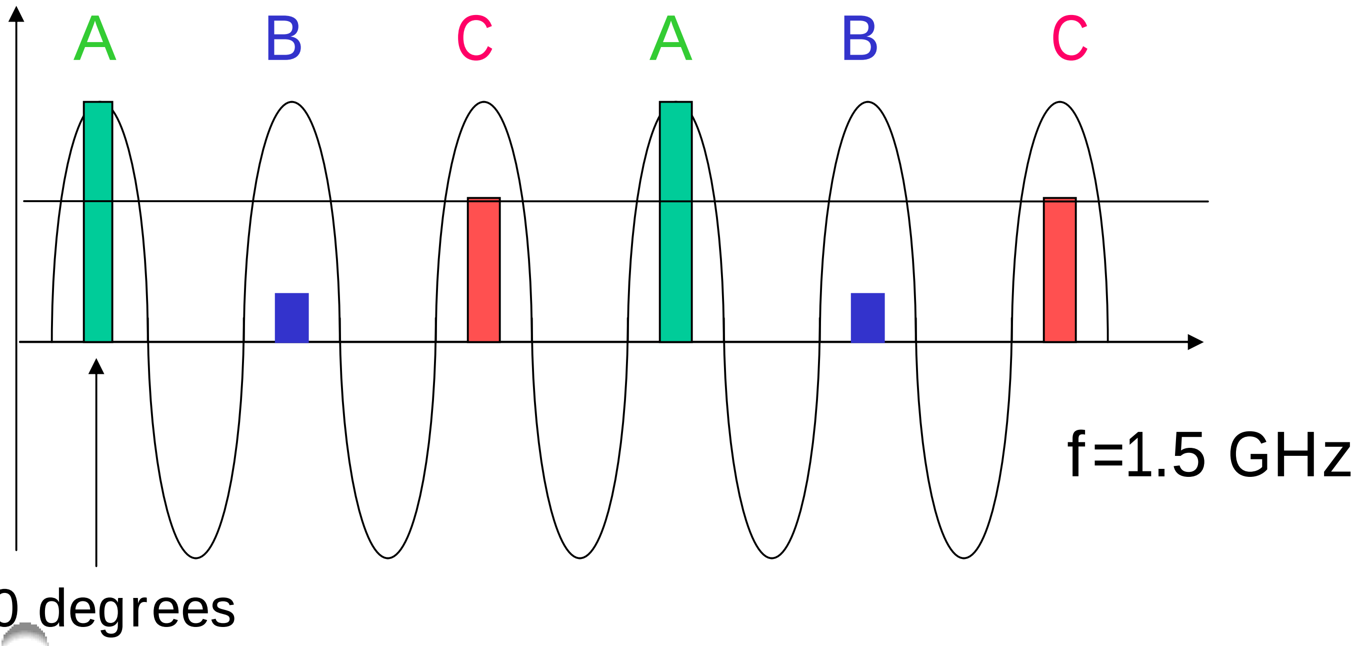
Experiment Figure of Merit

$$\frac{P_{sup.}^2 I}{P_{str.}^2 I} = 1.38$$

CEBAF Overview

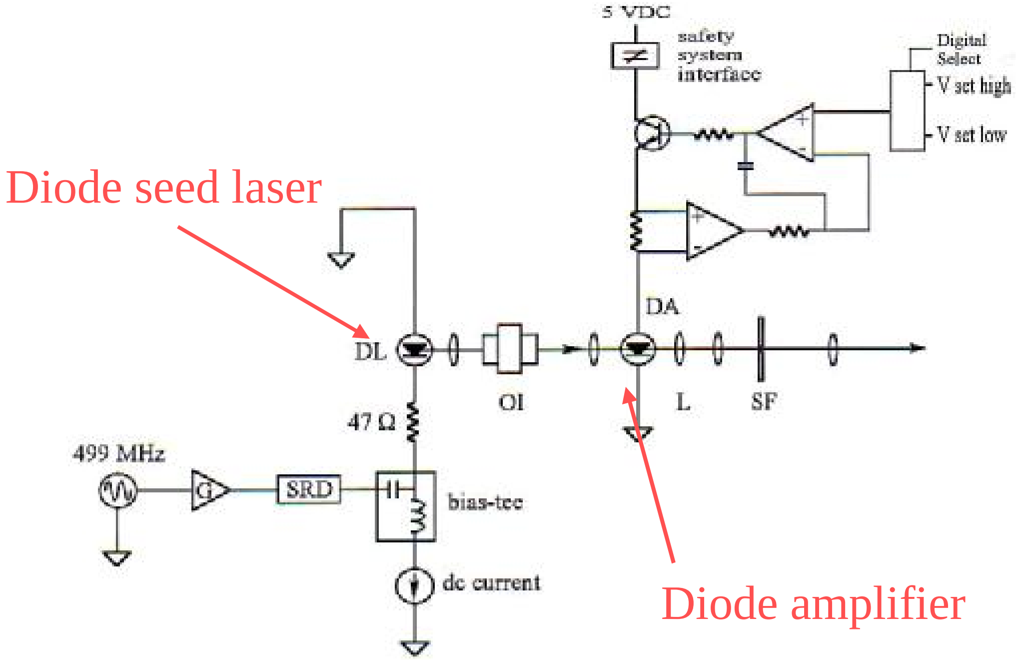
CEBAF Benefits;

- Ø Recirculating LINACs
- Ø Superconducting Cavities
- Ø Three Halls = 3x the physics

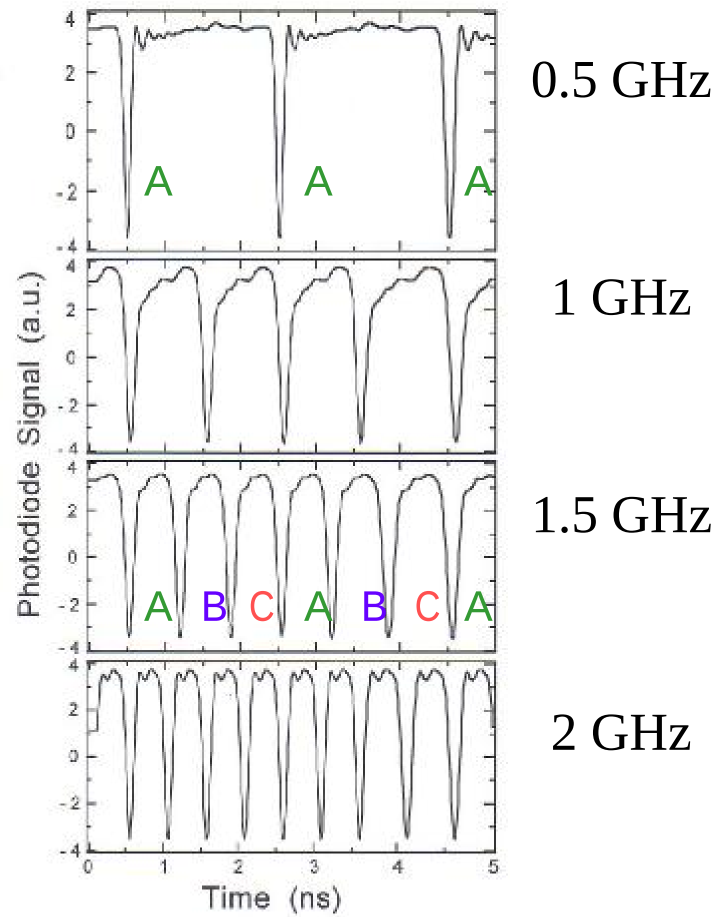


Radio Frequency Pulsed Lasers

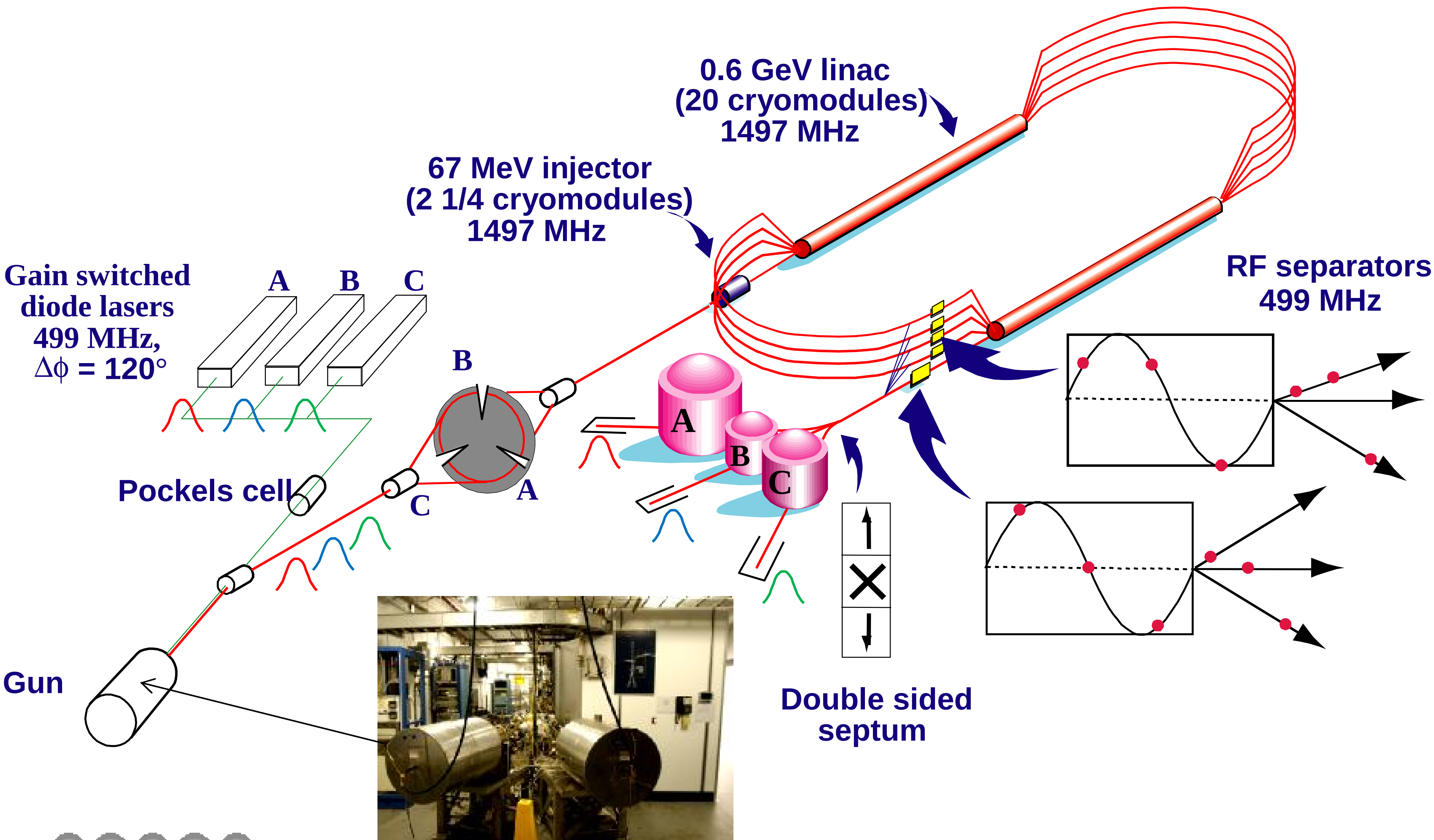
RF Gain Switching



M. Poelker, Appl. Phys. Lett. **67**, 2762 (1995).

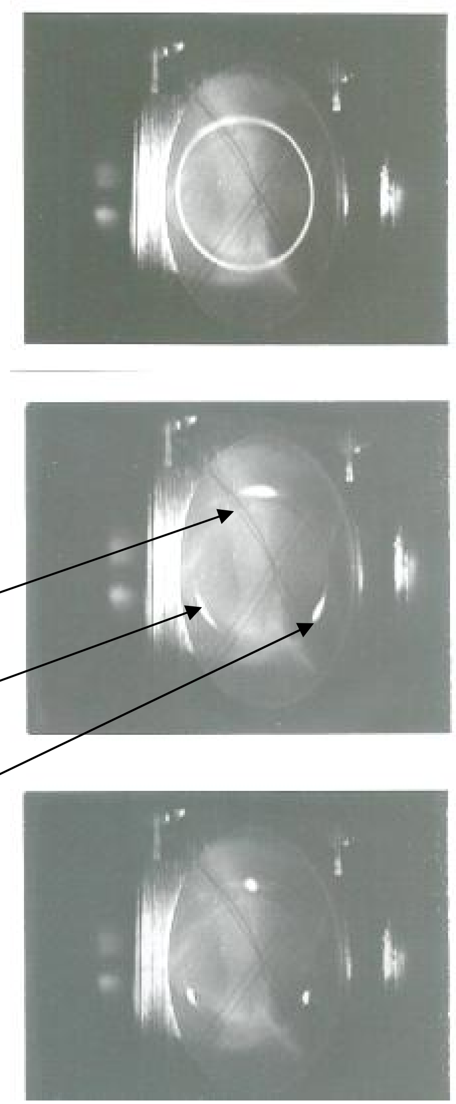


Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility



Synchronous Photoinjection

Chopper viewer for three beams;



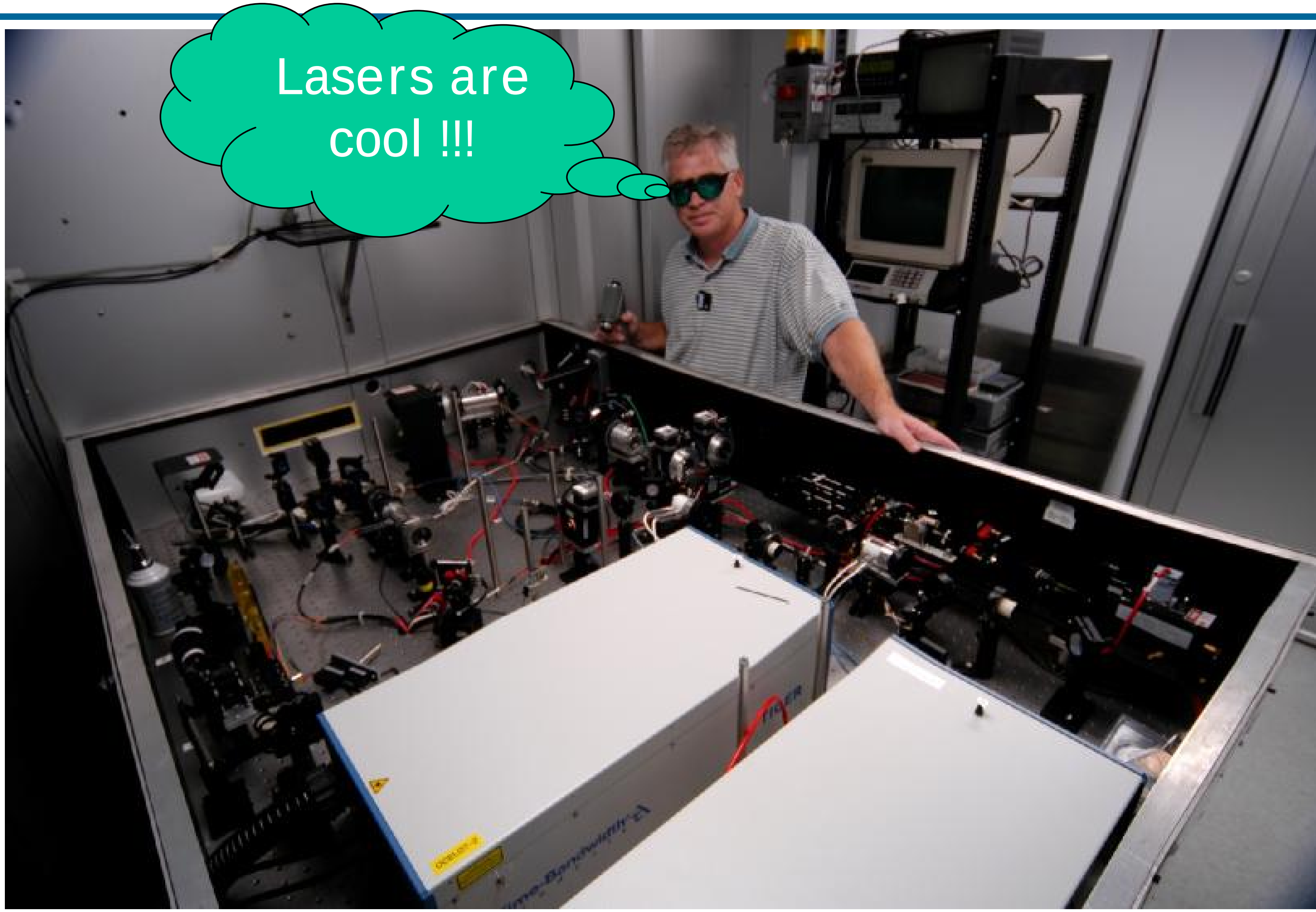
Beam to Hall B

Beam to Hall A

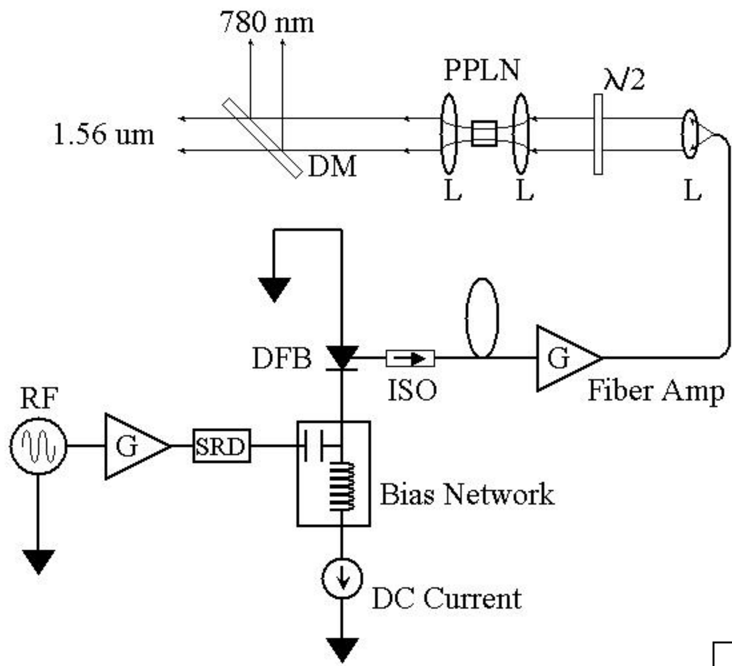
Beam to Hall C

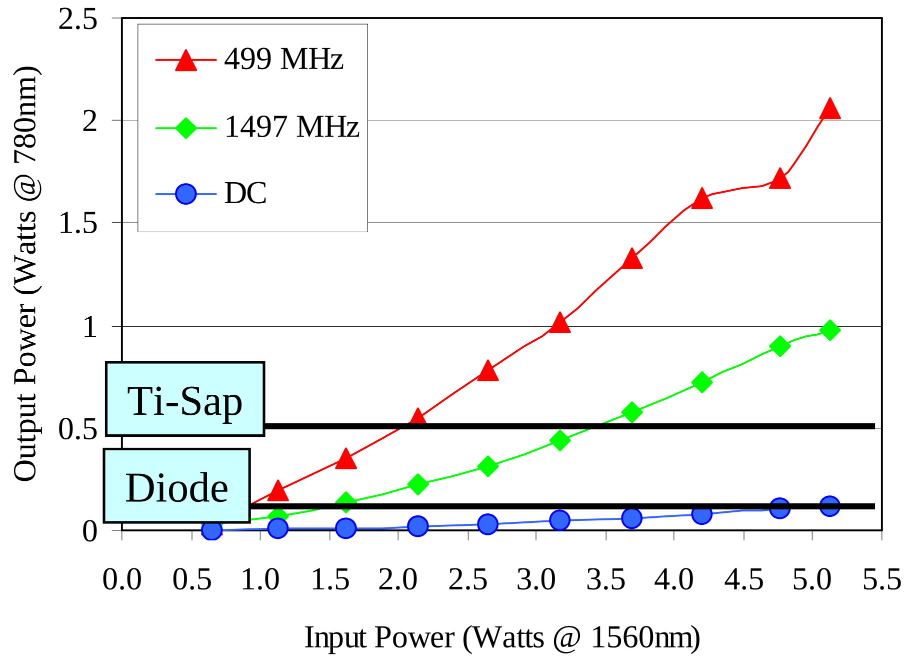
- DC Laser (wasted electrons)
- Pulsed laser (much better)
- PreBuncher (even better)

Laser Room for Dust & Climate Control



New Fiber-Based Drive Laser





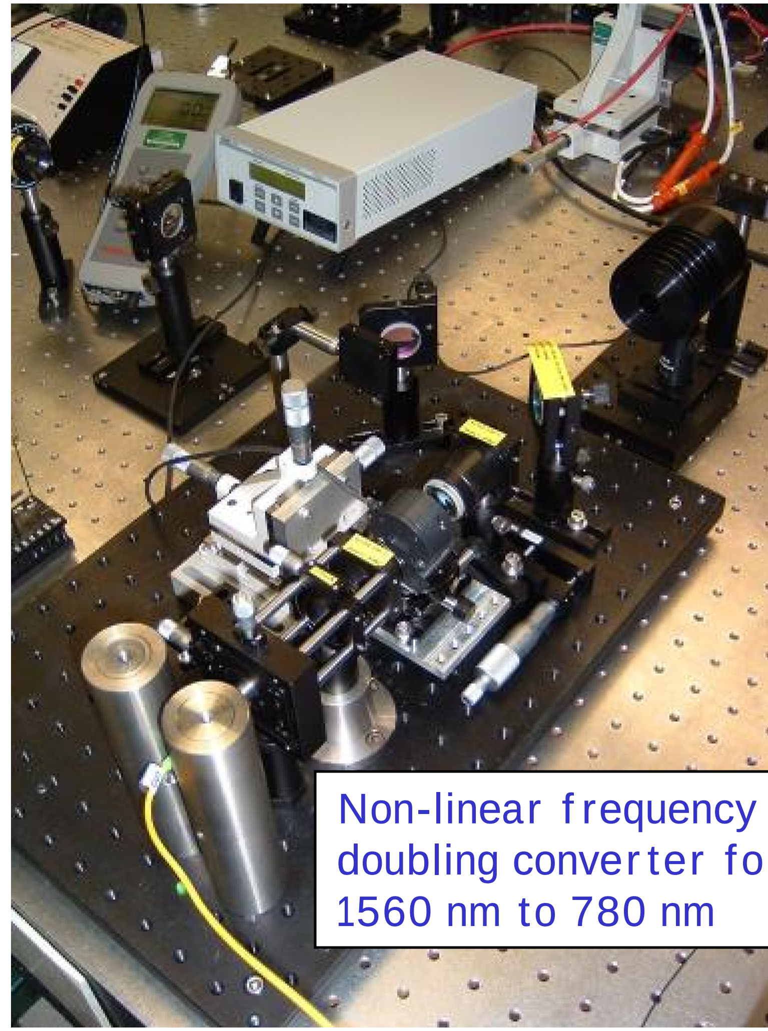
J. Hansknecht and M. Poelker, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 9, 063501 (2006)

- Gain-switching better than modelocking; no phase lock problems
- Very high power
- Telecom industry spurs growth, ensures availability
- Useful because of superlattice photocathode (requires 780nm)

New fiber technology-based laser system

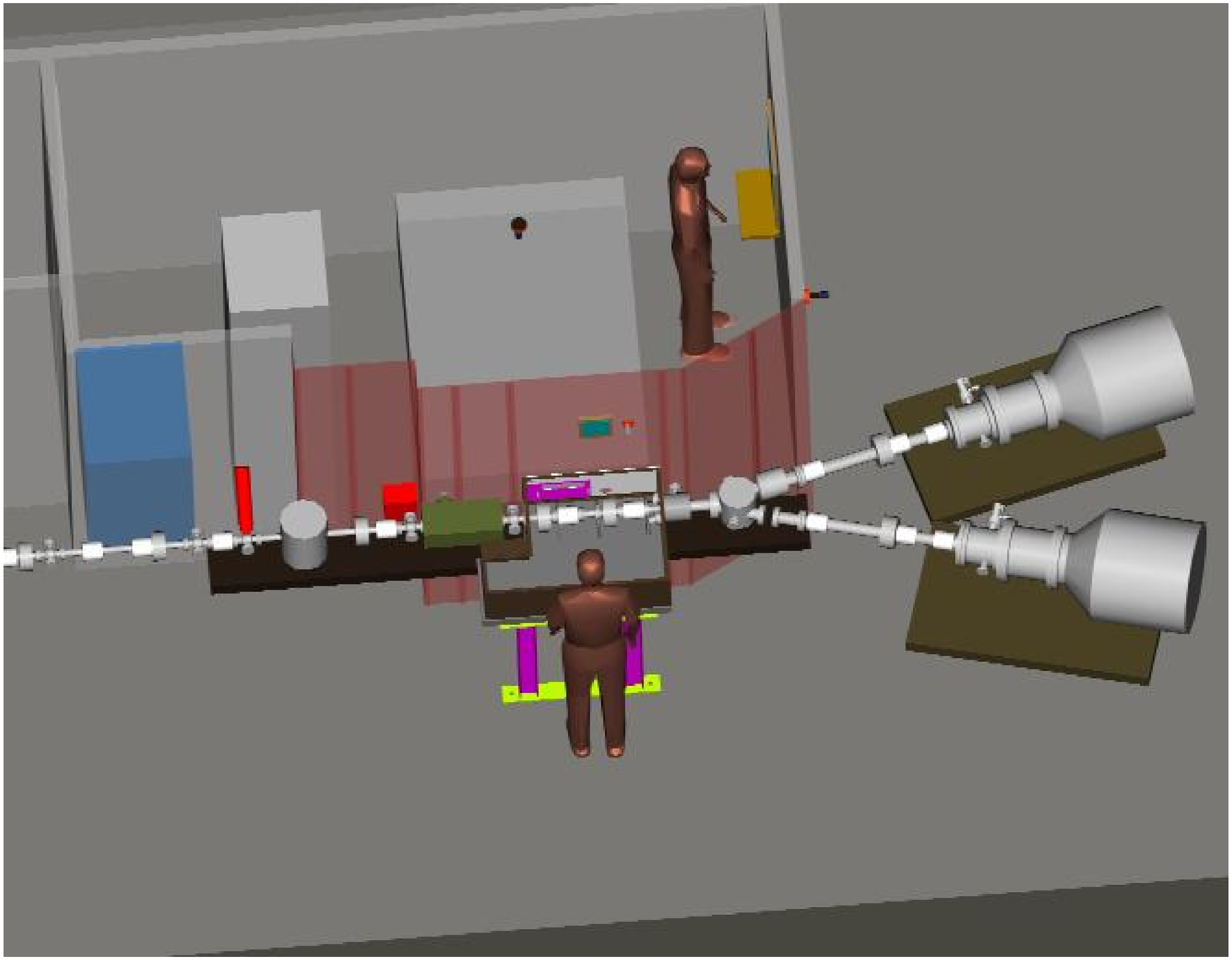
RF locked low-power
1560 nm fiber diode

High power 1560 nm
fiber amplifier

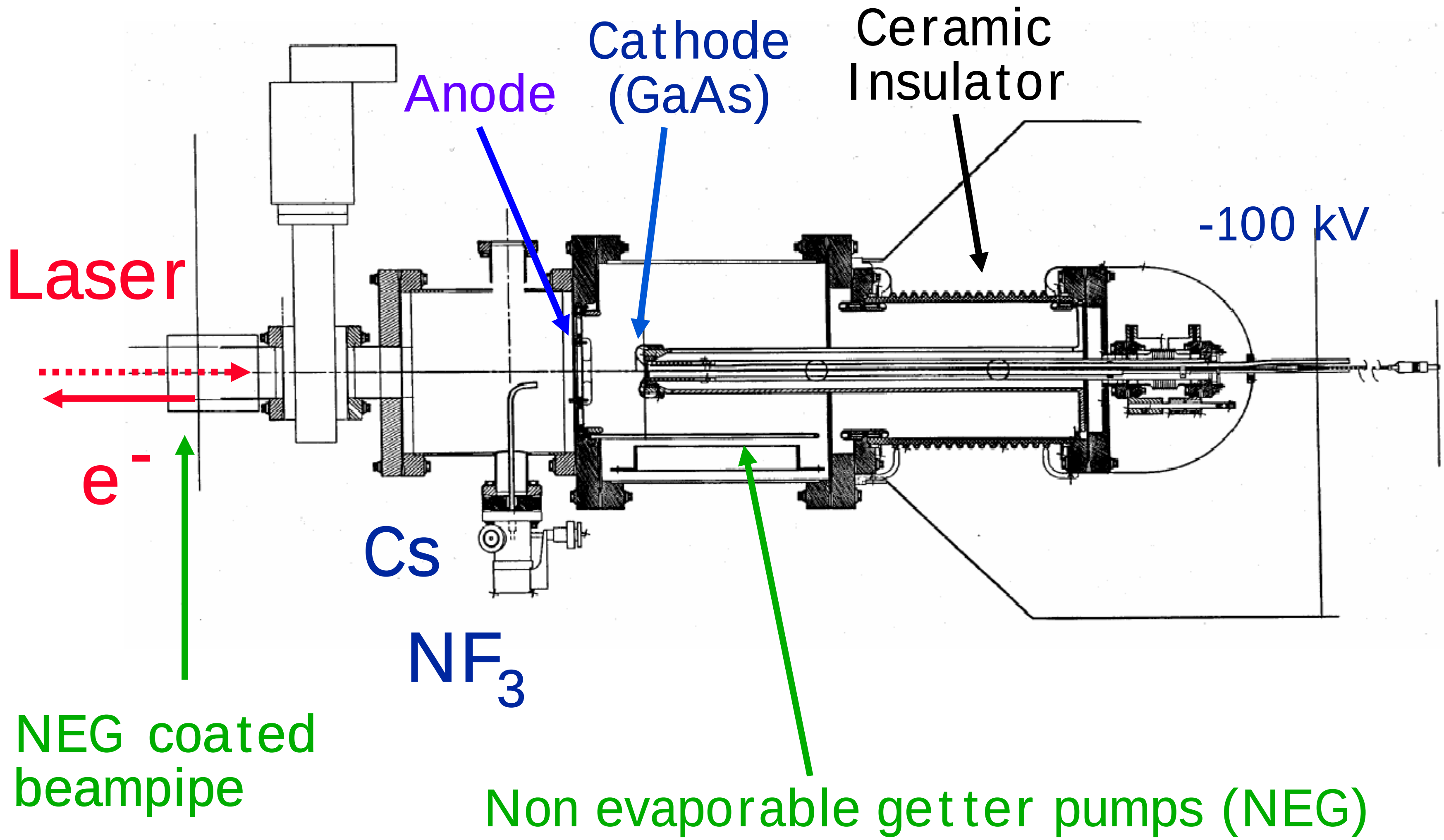


Non-linear frequency
doubling converter for
1560 nm to 780 nm

“100 keV” Photoinjector

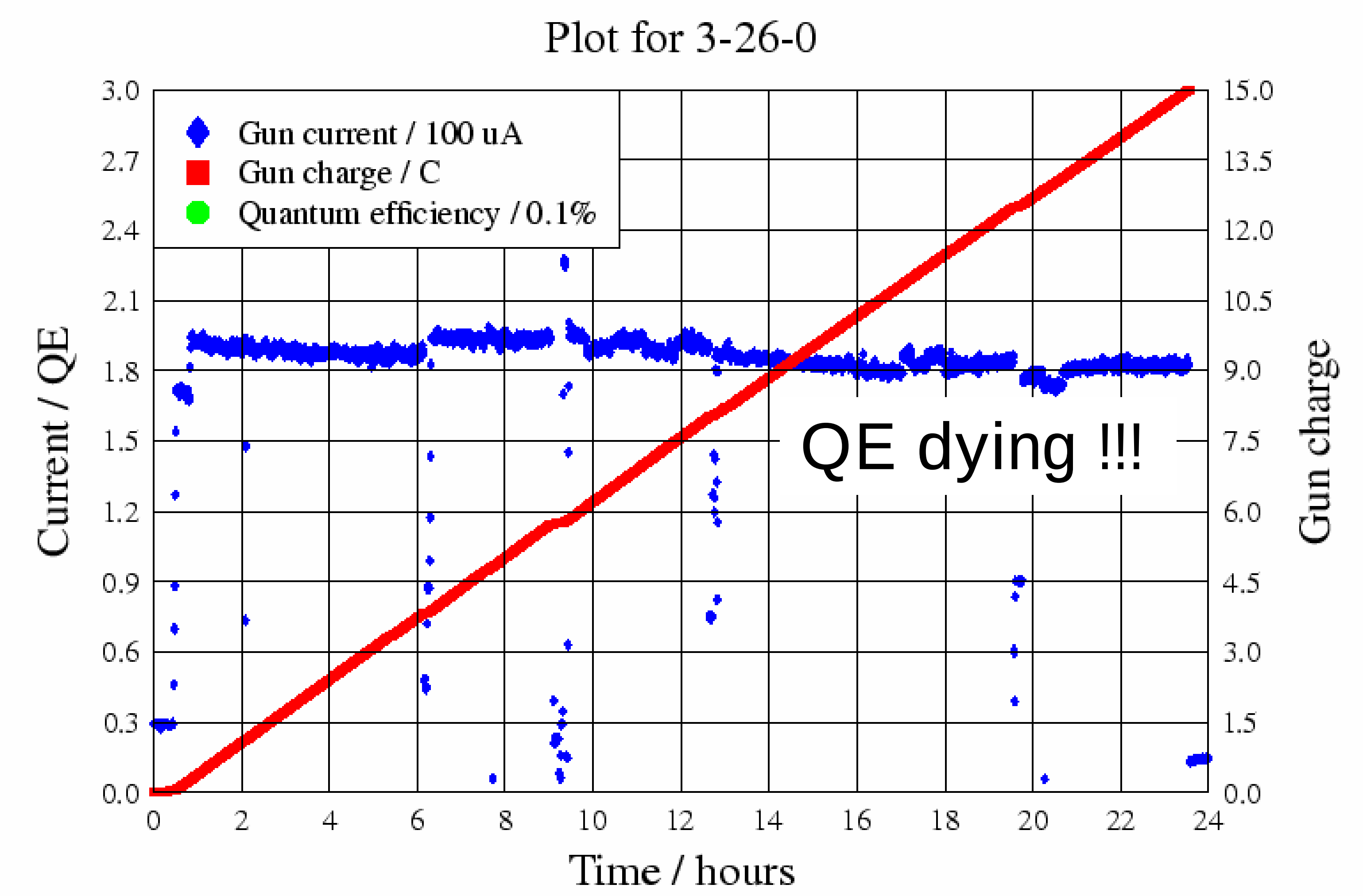


JLab vent/bake polarized source...



4,000 liter/s pump speed ⇒ 5E-12 Torr

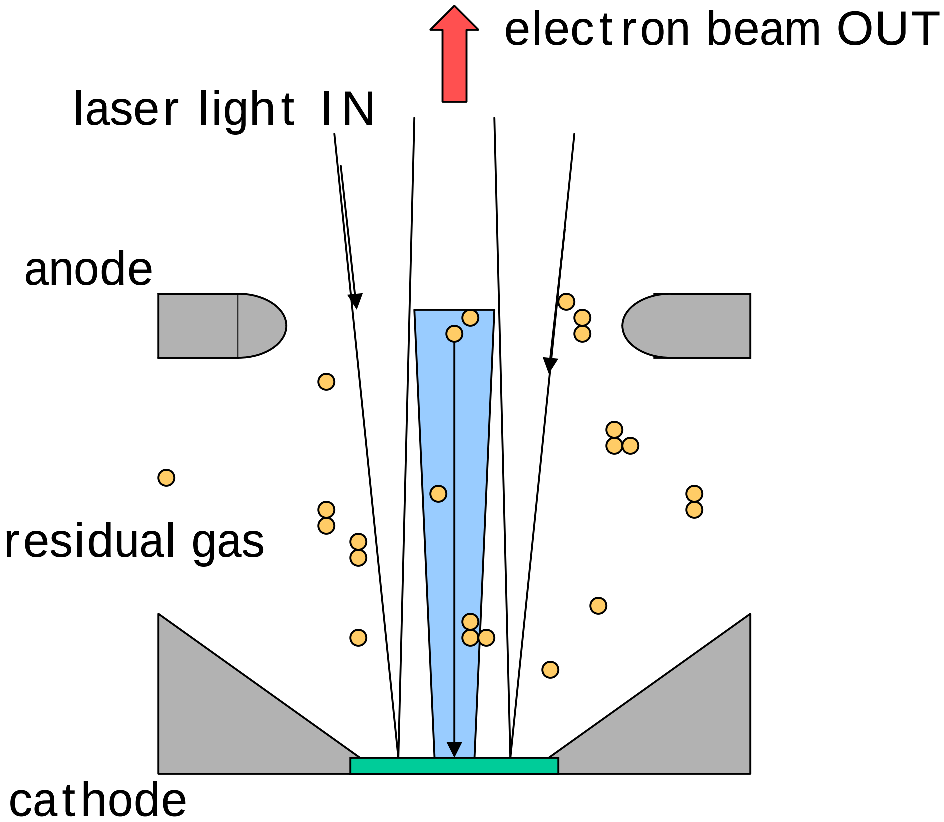
Who wants polarized electrons?

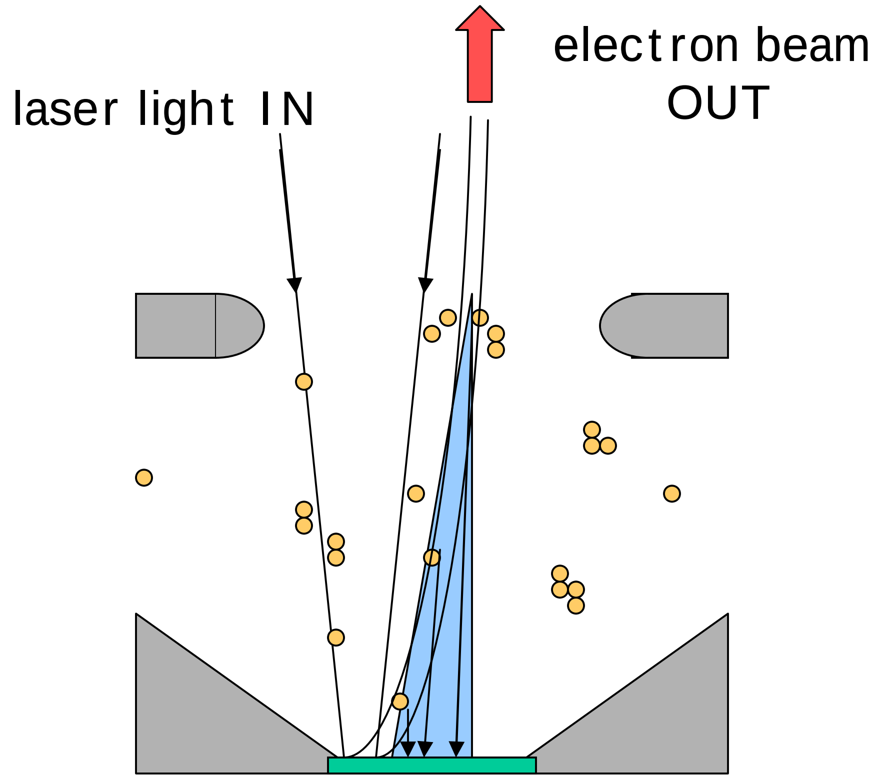


Ion Back-Bombardment

High energy ions focused to electrostatic center

We don't run beam from electrostatic center

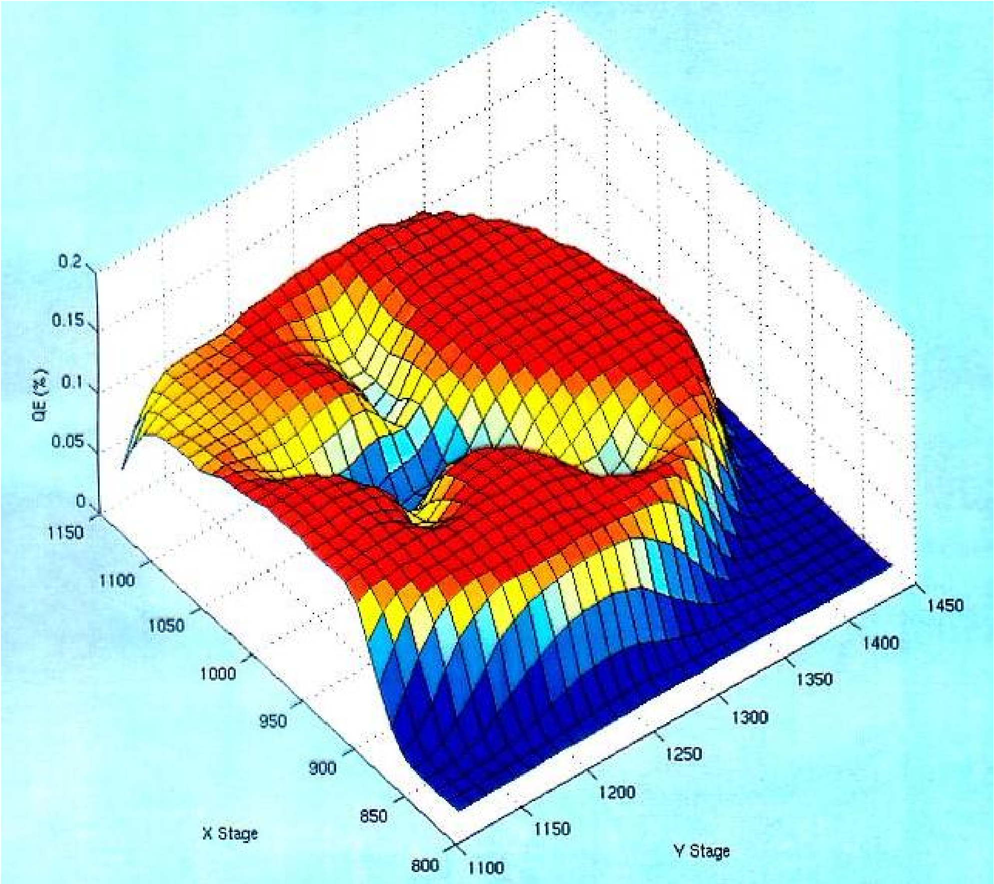


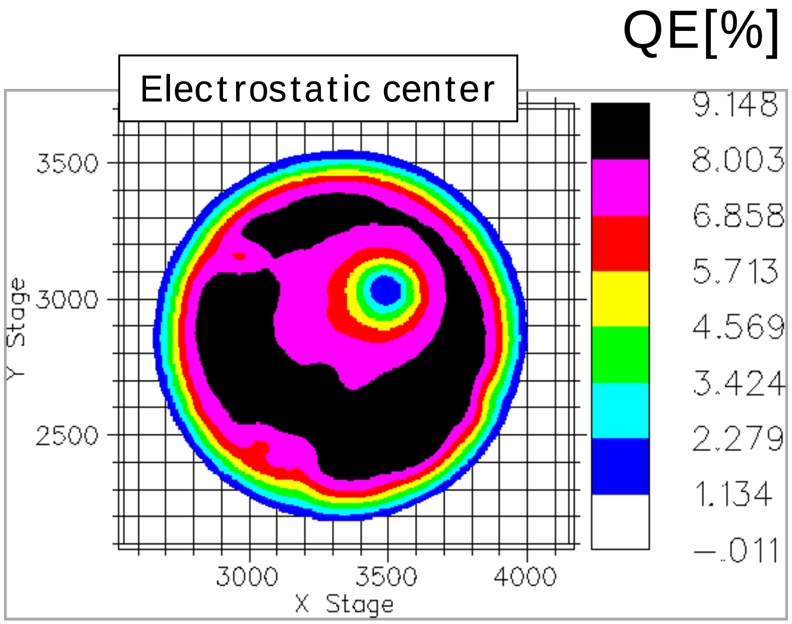


Ions create QE trough to electrostatic center

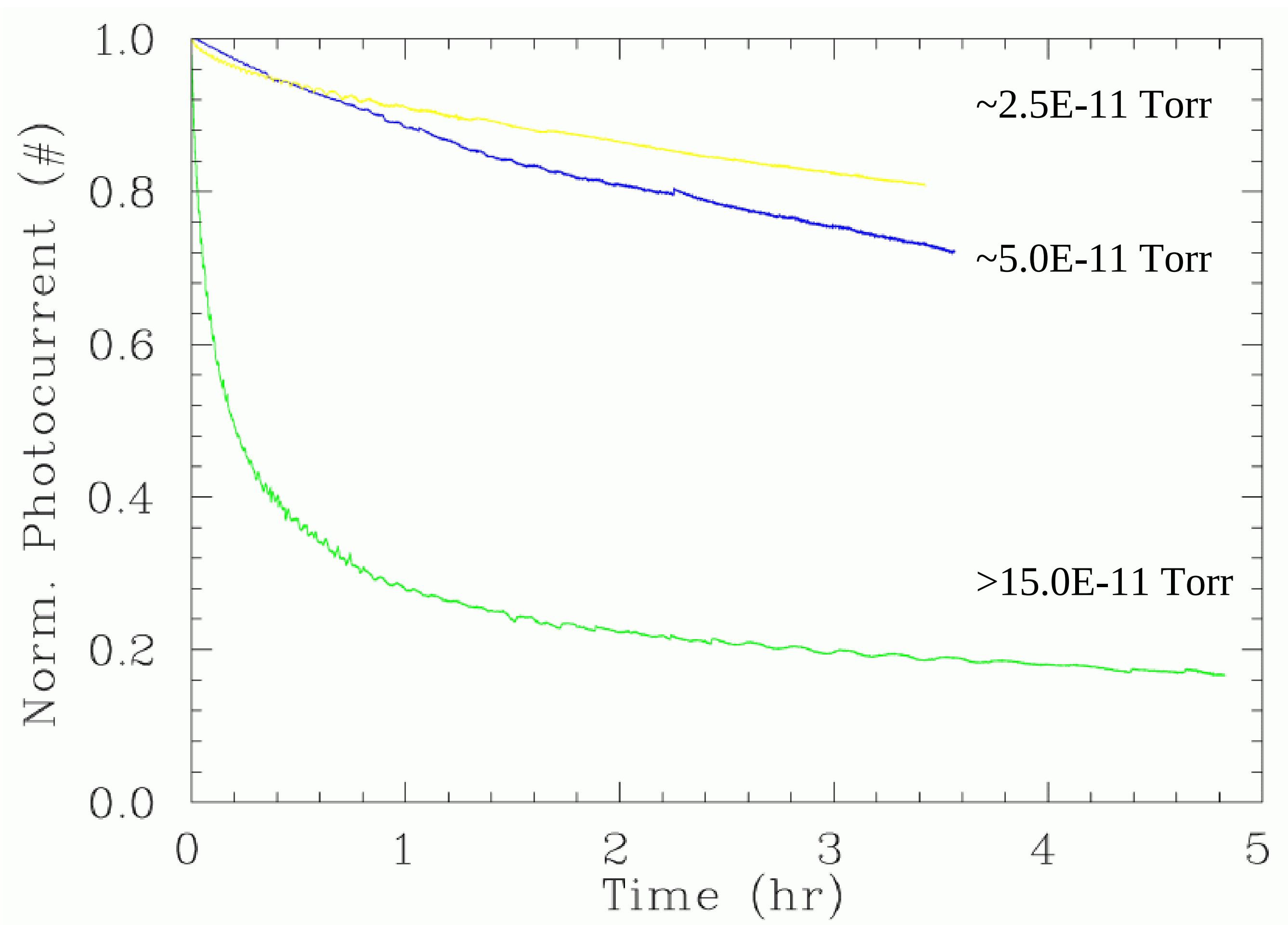
Bad, bad ions…

Imperfect vacuum => QE degrades via ion backbombardment





Better Vacuum = Longer Lifetime



Better Vacuum

We understand Alice's worry…

The woods were dark and foreboding, and Alice sensed that sinister eyes were watching her every step. Worst of all, she knew that Nature abhorred a vacuum.

"The woods were dark and foreboding, and Alice sensed that sinister eyes were watching her every step. Worst of all, she knew that Nature abhorred a vacuum" – Gary Larson

Vacuum Conditions at CEBAF

Application	Pressure Range	Location	Vacuum Regime
Beamline to dumps	10^{-5} Torr	Target to dump line	Medium
Insulating vacuum for cryogens	10^{-4} Torr to 10^{-7} Torr	Cryomodules, transfer lines	Medium to high
Targets, Scattering Chambers	10^{-6} to 10^{-7} Torr	Experimental Halls	High to very high
RF waveguide warm to cold windows	10^{-7} to 10^{-9} Torr	Between warm and cold RF windows	High to very high
Warm beamline vacuum	10^{-7} to 10^{-8} Torr or better	Arcs, Hall beamline, BSY, some injector	High to very high
Warm region girders	10^{-9} Torr or better	Girders adjacent to cryomodules	Very high to ultrahigh
Differential pumps	Below 10^{-10} Torr	Ends of linacs, injector cryomodules and guns	Ultrahigh vacuum
Baked beamline	10^{-10} to 10^{-11}Torr	Y chamber, Wien filter, Pcup	Ultra high vacuum
Polarized guns	10^{-11} to 10^{-12} Torr	Inside Polarized guns	Ultra/Extreme high vacuum
SRF cavity vacuum	< 10^{-12} Torr	Inside SRF cavities with walls at 2K	Extreme high vacuum

Vacuum regimes

- Low, Medium Vacuum (>10^{-3} Torr)
  - Viscous flow
    - interactions between particles are significant
  - Mean free path less than 1 mm
- High, Very High Vacuum (10^{-3} to 10^{-9} Torr)
  - Transition region
- Ultra High Vacuum (10^{-9} - 10^{-12} Torr)
  - Molecular flow
    - interactions between particles are negligible
    - interactions primarily with chamber walls
  - Mean free path 100-10,000 km
- Extreme High (<10^{-12} Torr)
  - Molecular flow
  - Mean free path 100,000 km or greater

Air ~ 10^{16} / Torr-cm^3

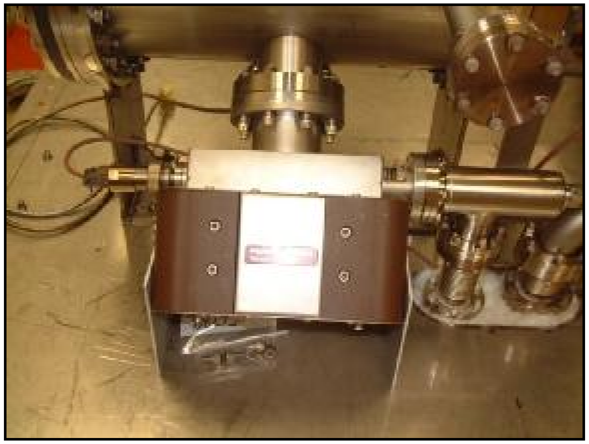
Where does the gas come from?

- **Outgassing from the system**
  - Metal and non-metal (viton o-rings, ceramics) all outgas
  - Primarily water in unbaked systems
  - Primarily hydrogen from steel in baked systems
- **Leaks**
  - Real
    - Gaskets not sealed
    - Cracks in welds, bellows, ceramics, window joints
    - Superleaks that only open at very low temperatures
  - Virtual
    - Small volumes of gas trapped inside system (screw threads, etc.) that pump out slowly over time
- **Gas load caused by the beam**
  - Desorption of gases by elevated temperatures, electrons or photons striking surfaces, etc.
- **Engineered Loads** (targets, etc.) where gas is added
- **Permeation of gasses through materials**
  - Viton gaskets worse than metal seals
  - Hydrogen can permeate through stainless steel!

Ultra High Vacuum Pumps

- **Getter Pumps**
  - Chemically active surface
    - Titanium sublimed from hot filament
    - Non-Evaporative Getters
  - Molecules stick when they hit
    - Does not work well for inert gasses such as Argon, Helium or for methane
- **Ion Pumps**
  - Electric field to ionize gasses
  - Magnetic field to direct gasses into cathodes where they are trapped
    - Has some pumping capability for noble gasses
- **Baking used to get pressures below 10^{-10} Torr**
  - 250°C for 30 hours removes water vapor bonded to surface that otherwise limits pressure
- Avoid contamination by oils due to roughing pumps, fingerprints, machining residue.

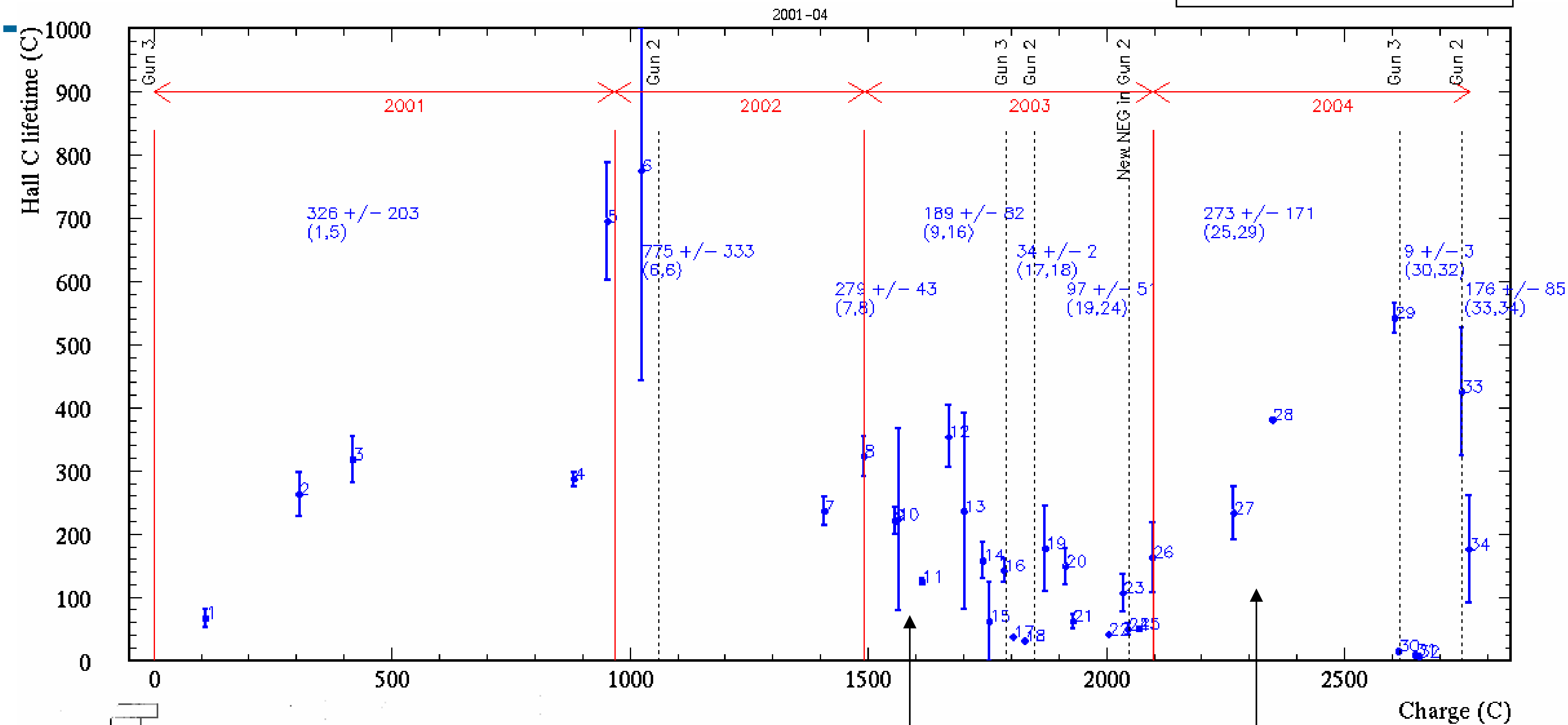
NEG pump array

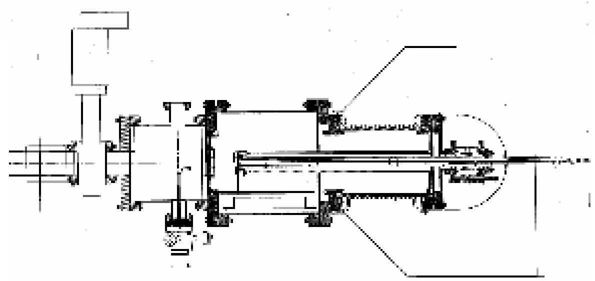


Ion Pump

CEBAF Gun Charge Lifetime (2001-2004)

Data compiled by M. Baylac





Charge Lifetime Steadily Decreasing

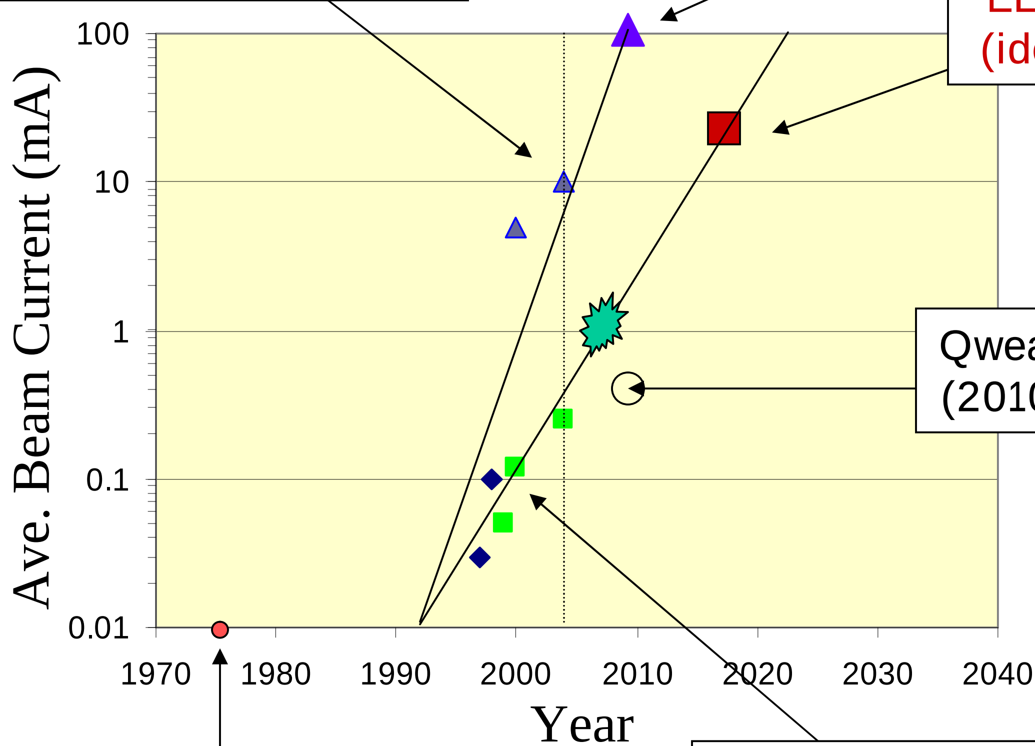
NEG replacement Summer 2003 improves lifetime

GaAs Trending Higher Average Current

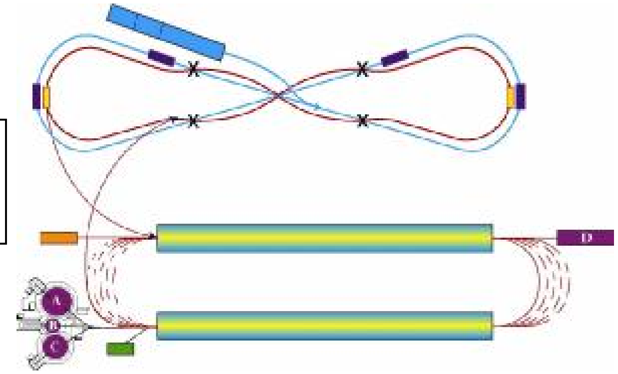
JLab FEL program with unpolarized beam

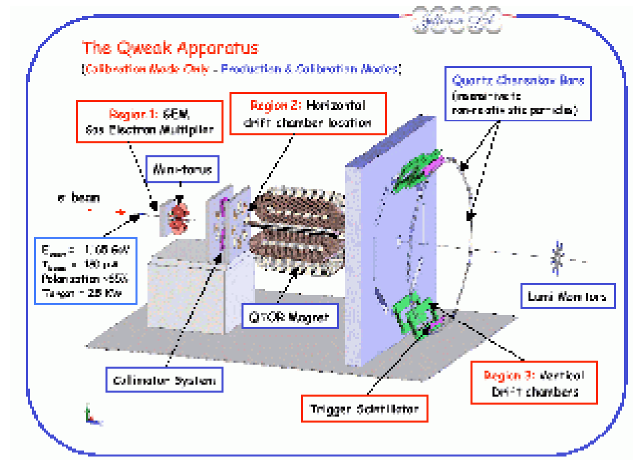
Cornell/JLab (construction)

ELIC (idea)



Qweak (2010)





First polarized beam from GaAs photogun

First low polarization, then high polarization at CEBAF

CEBAF Photoinjector

1997

1998

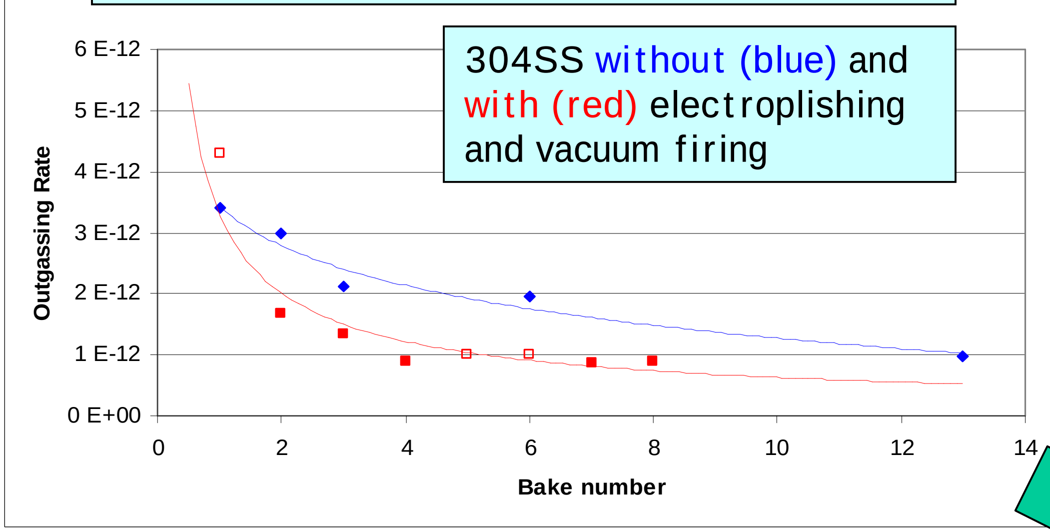
1999-2007

Long photocathode lifetime:
- Gun & Beamlines "NEG's" => Good Vacuum
- No short focal length elements
- Photocathodes with anodized edge
- Synchronous photoinjection
- (Spare Gun)

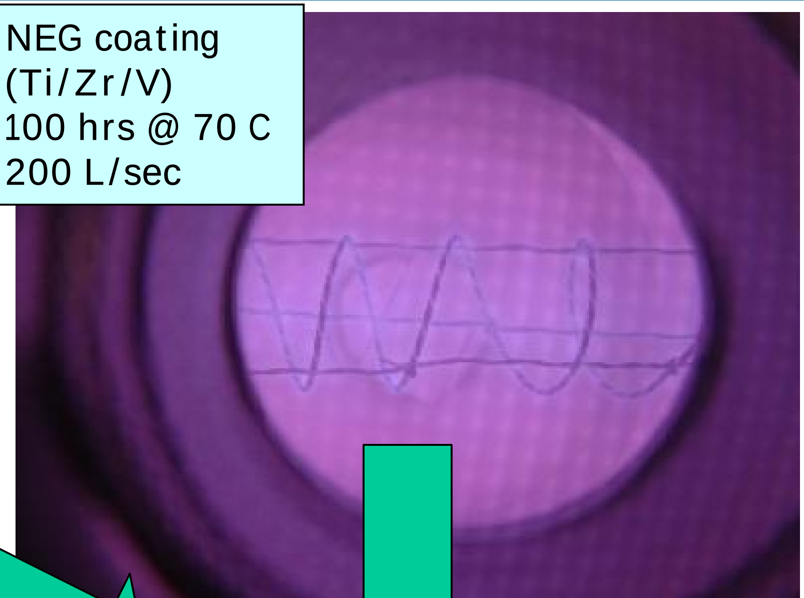
What now … ???

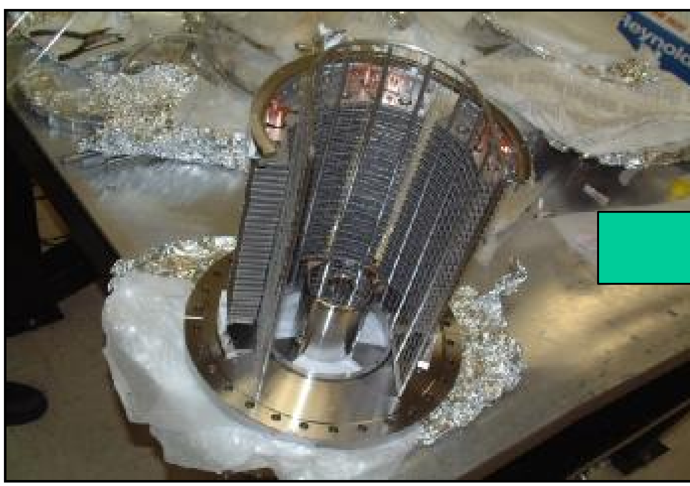
Improvements to the High Voltage Chamber Vacuum

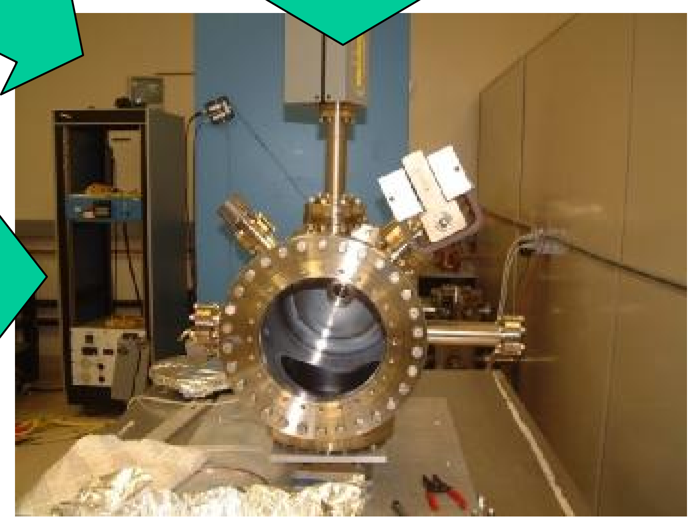
304 SS: Electropolished & Vacuum Fired
(AVS: 3 hrs @ 900 C @ $3x10^{-6}$ T)



NEG coating
(Ti/Zr/V)
100 hrs @ 70 C
200 L/sec

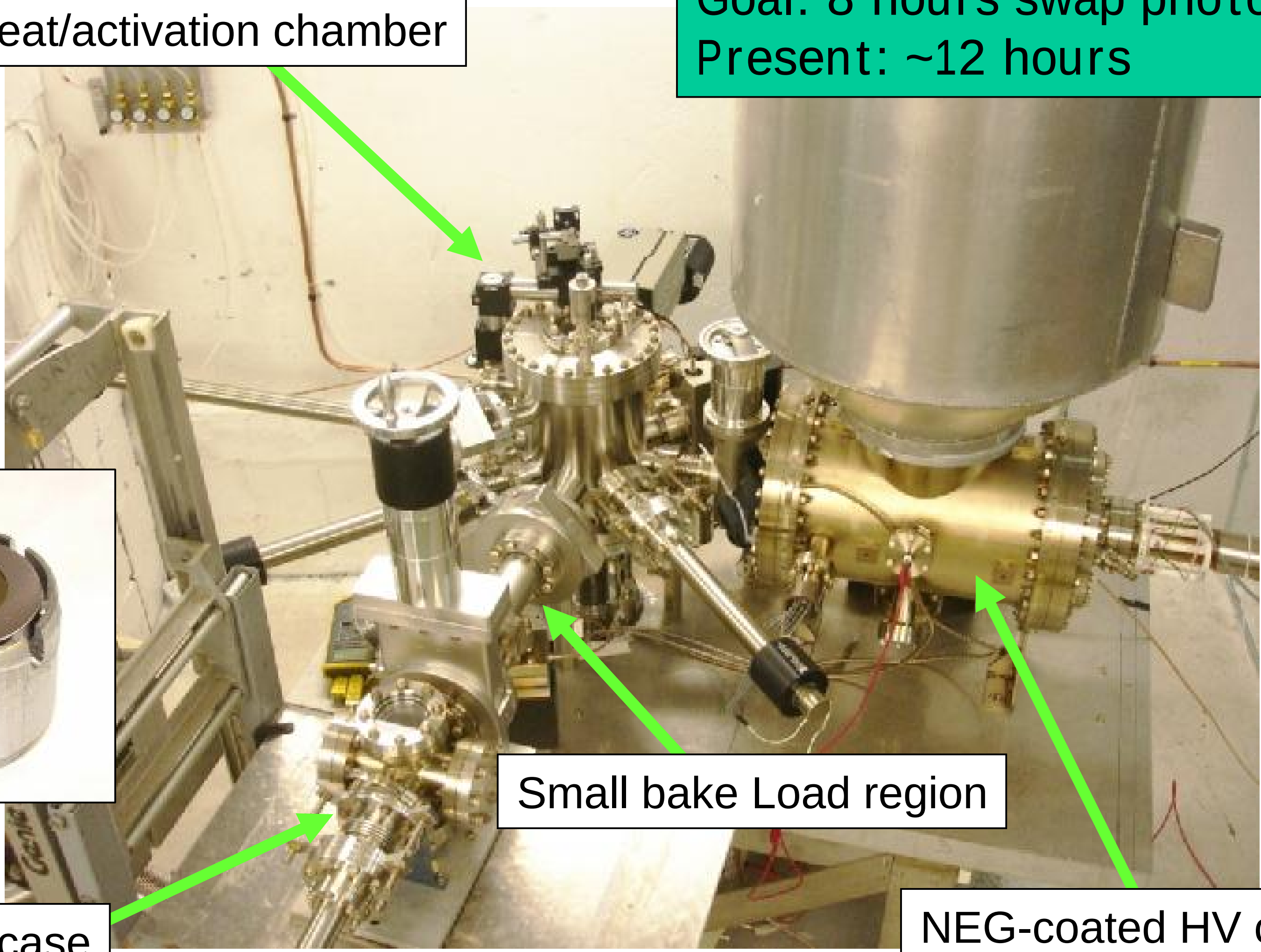






New Load Lock Gun in Test Stand Spring '06

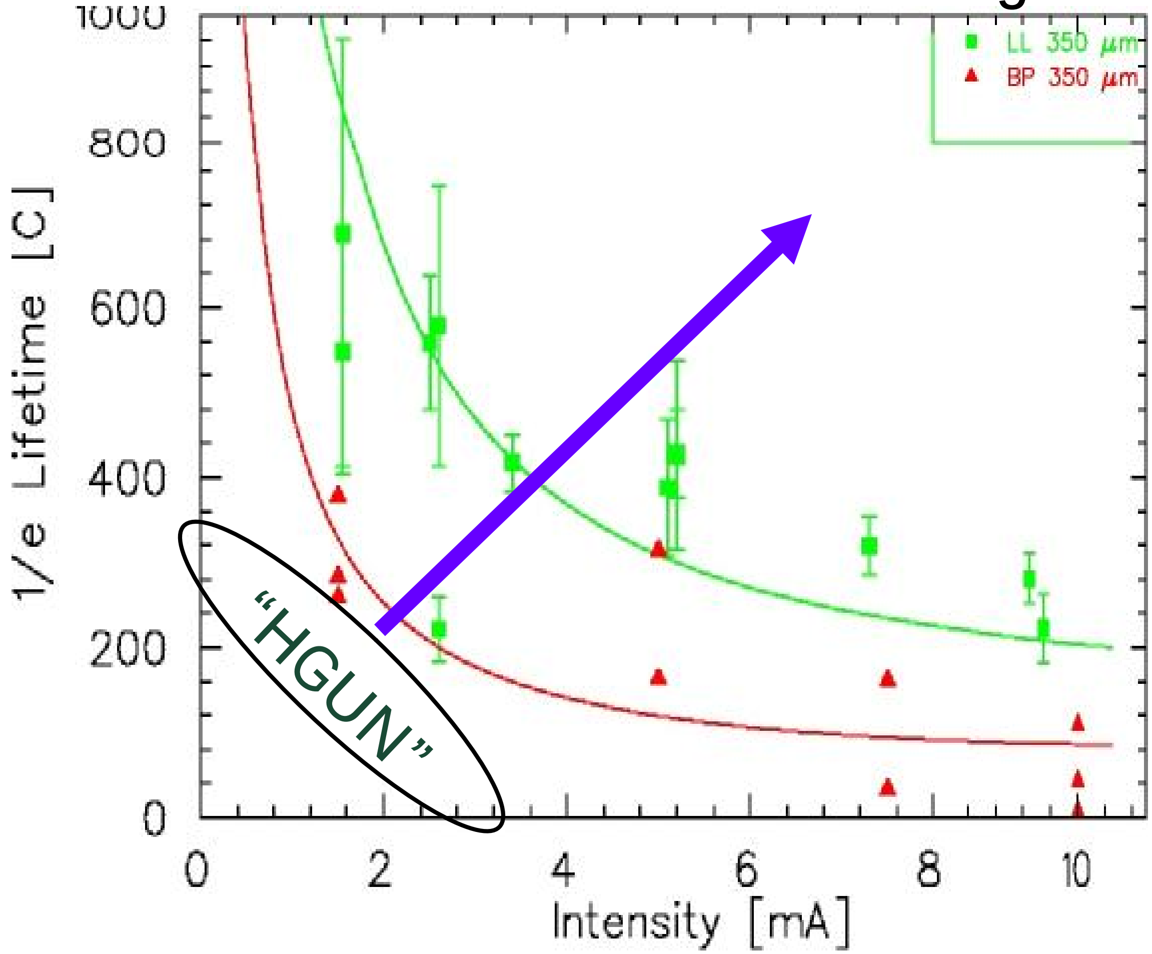
Goal: 8 hours swap photocathode
Present: ~12 hours



x4

CEBAF e- source: current & lifetime

Bulk GaAs w/ 532nm DC light



J. Grames et al., in AIP Conference Proceedings 915, p. 1037-1044 (2006).

Improve vacuum
- Reduce surface area
- 400 C bake
- Ion pump = Gas Source?

Limit "bad" electrons
- Eliminate FE
- Laser handling

Increase QE
- Longer heat clean
- Better vacuum

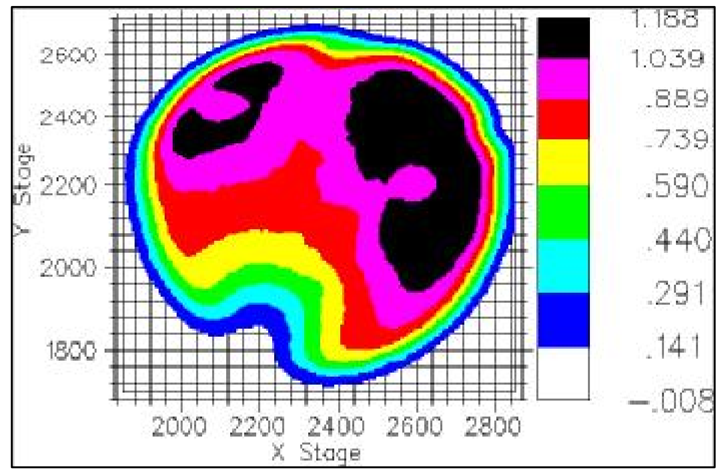
High-P Photocathode

1 milliAmp demo from High-P Photocathode*

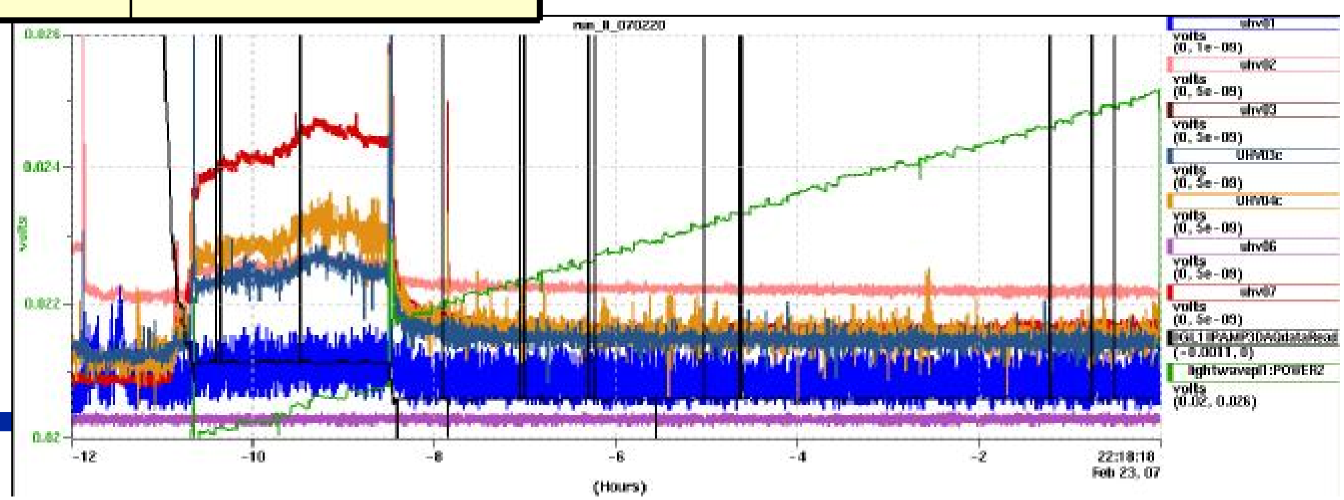
Parameter	Value
Laser Rep Rate (CW)	**499 MHz**
Laser Pulse Length	**30 psec**
Wavelength	**780 nm**
Laser Spot Size (FWHM)	**450 μm**
Average Current	**1 mA**
Run Duration	**8.25 hr**
Extracted Charge	**30.3 C**
Charge Lifetime	**210 C**
Areal Charge Lifetime	**160 kC/cm^2**

*** Note: did not measure polarization**

High Initial QE [%]

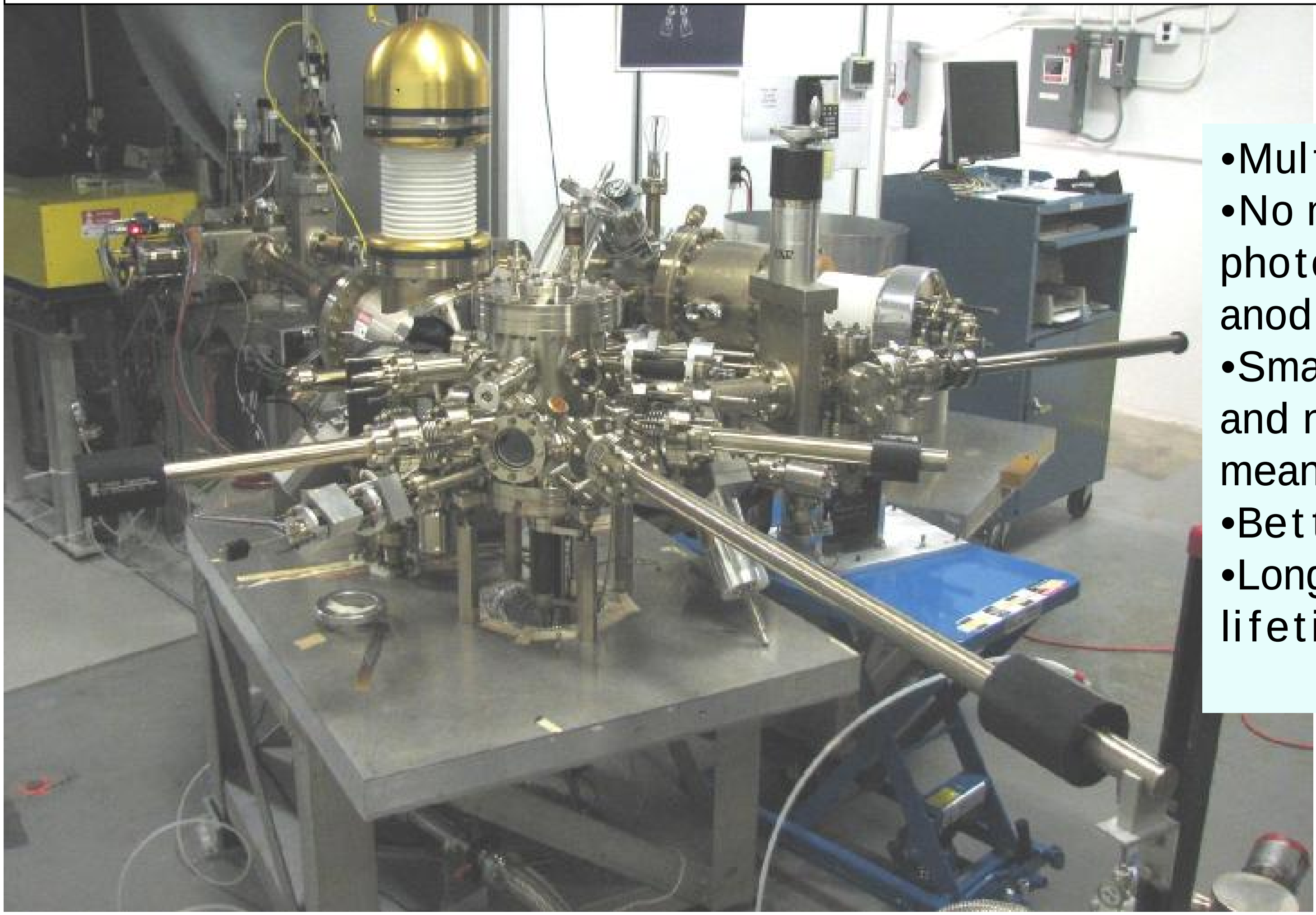


Vacuum signals
Laser Power
Beam Current



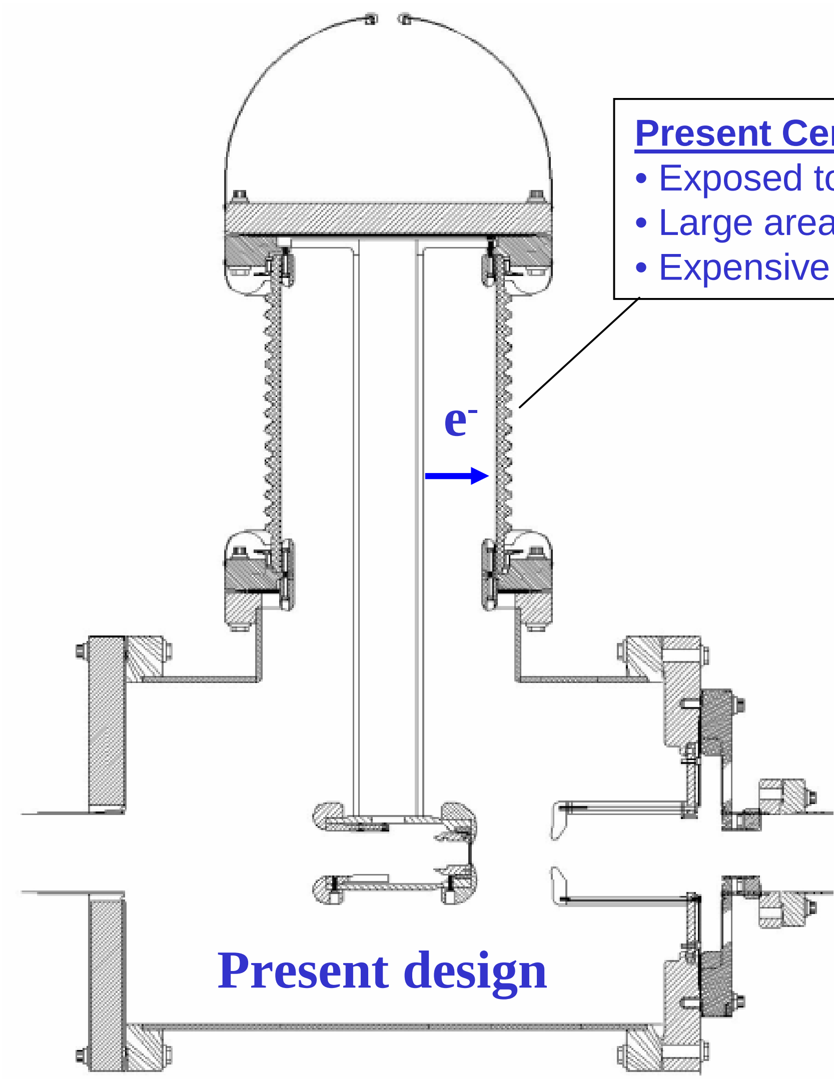
NEW CEBAF Load Locked Gun

No more gun bakeouts! Photocathode replaced in 8 hours versus 4 days.



- Multiple samples,
- No more photocathode edge anodizing,
- Smaller surface area and no more venting means:
- Better gun vacuum,
- Longer photocathode lifetime

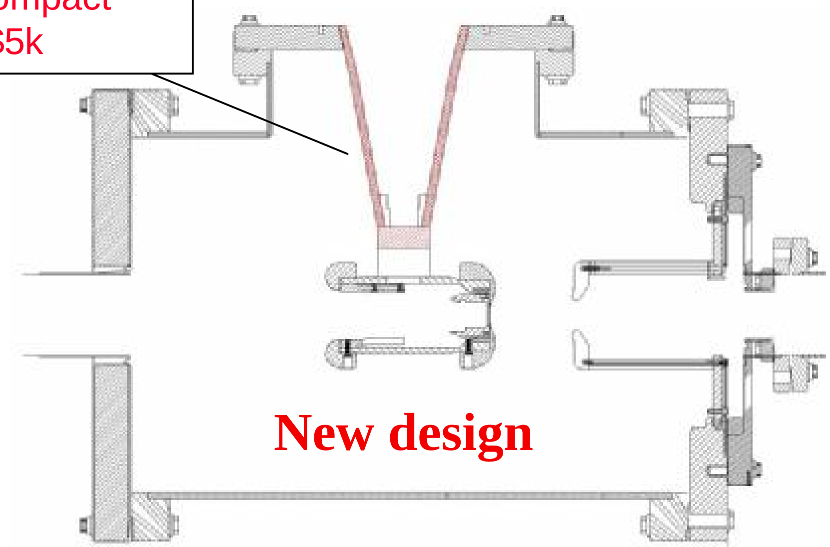
Build Higher Voltage Inverted Gun



Present design

Present Ceramic
- Exposed to field emission
- Large area
- Expensive (~$50k)

New Ceramic
- Limited FE
- Compact
- ~$5k



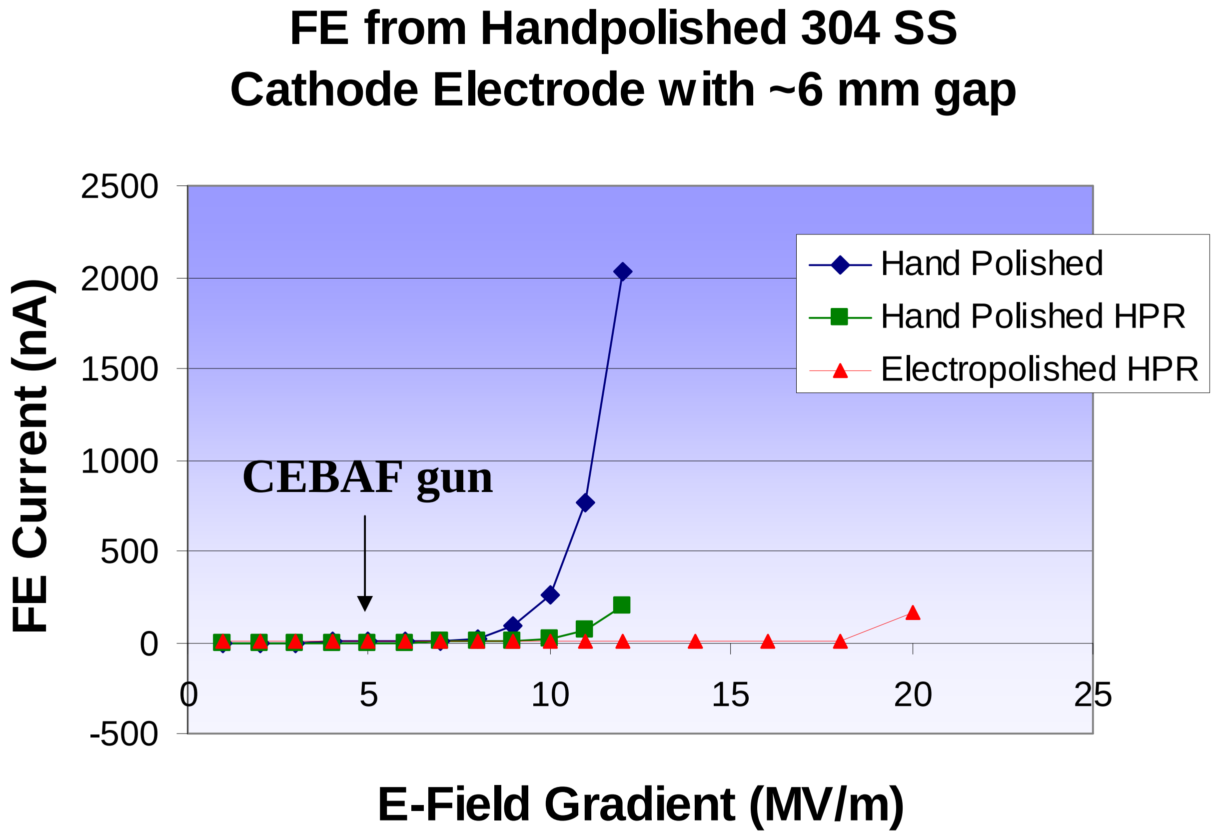
New design

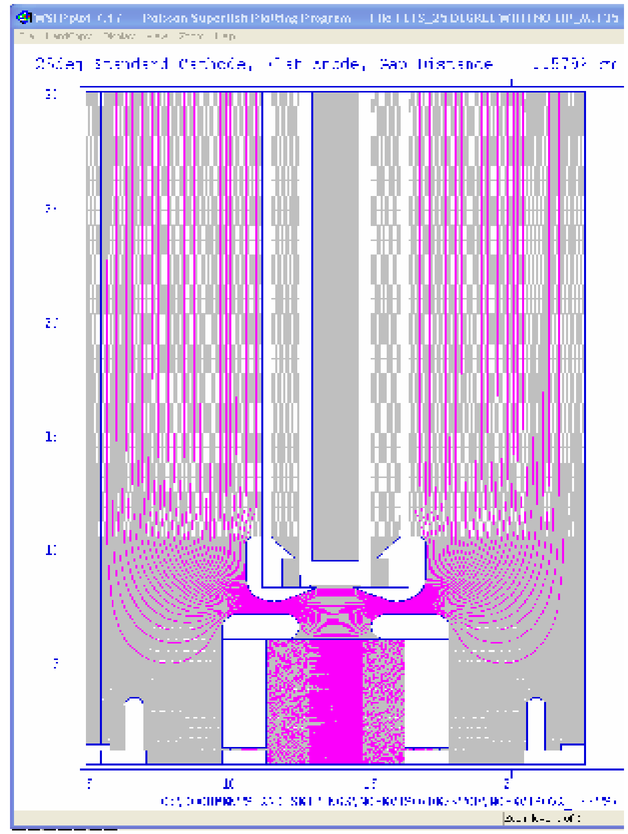
Medical x-ray technology

Eliminate Field Emission

Implement the SRF-cavity technique "high pressure rinsing"

Recent work of Maria Chevtsova, Ken Surles-Law with shaped electrodes





Ken is collaborating with SRF Institute to build single crystal Niobium electrodes.