



INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN
ELECTRONICS
& **APPLIED PHYSICS**

Joint Accelerator School 2011
April 6-15, Erice, Sicily



Photocathodes at the University of Maryland

Blake C Riddick

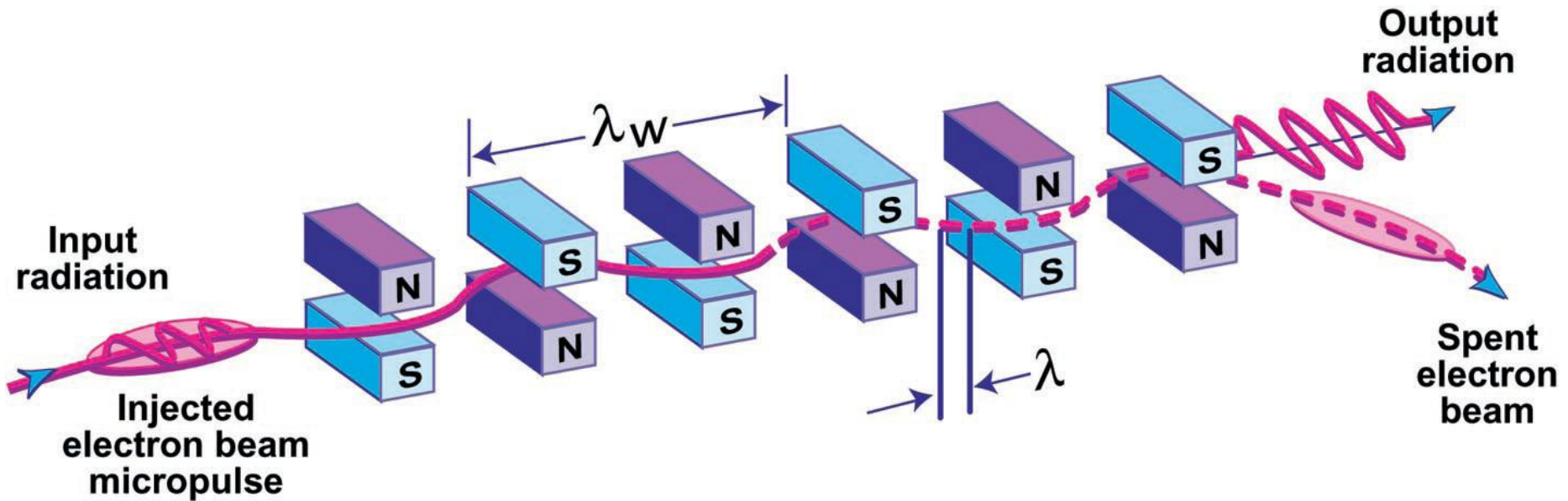
UMD

EJ Montgomery, PZ Pan, SA Khan,
DW Feldman, PG O'Shea

Naval Research Laboratory

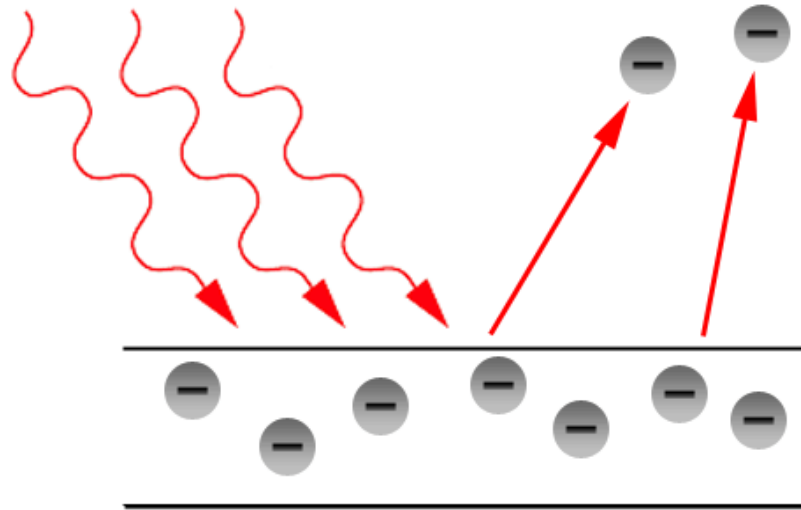
KL Jensen

FEL



PG O'Shea & HP Freund, *Science* 8 June 2001, Vol. 292, p 1853

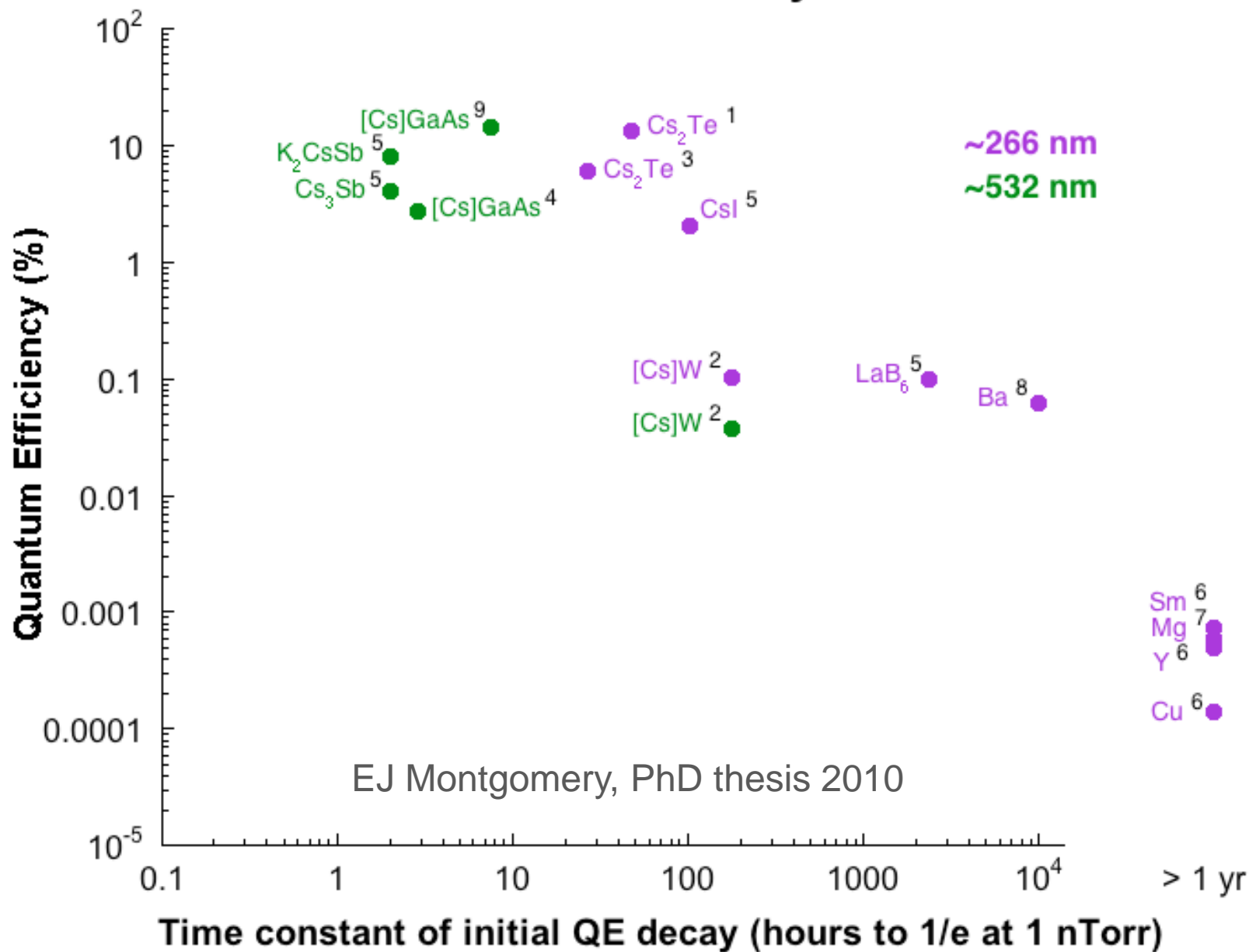
Photocathodes



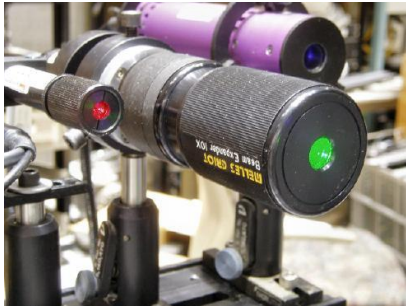
Photoelectric effect
<http://commons.wikimedia.org>

$$\text{Quantum Efficiency (QE)} = \frac{\# \text{ electrons emitted}}{\# \text{ photons incident}}$$

Photocathode Efficiency vs. Lifetime



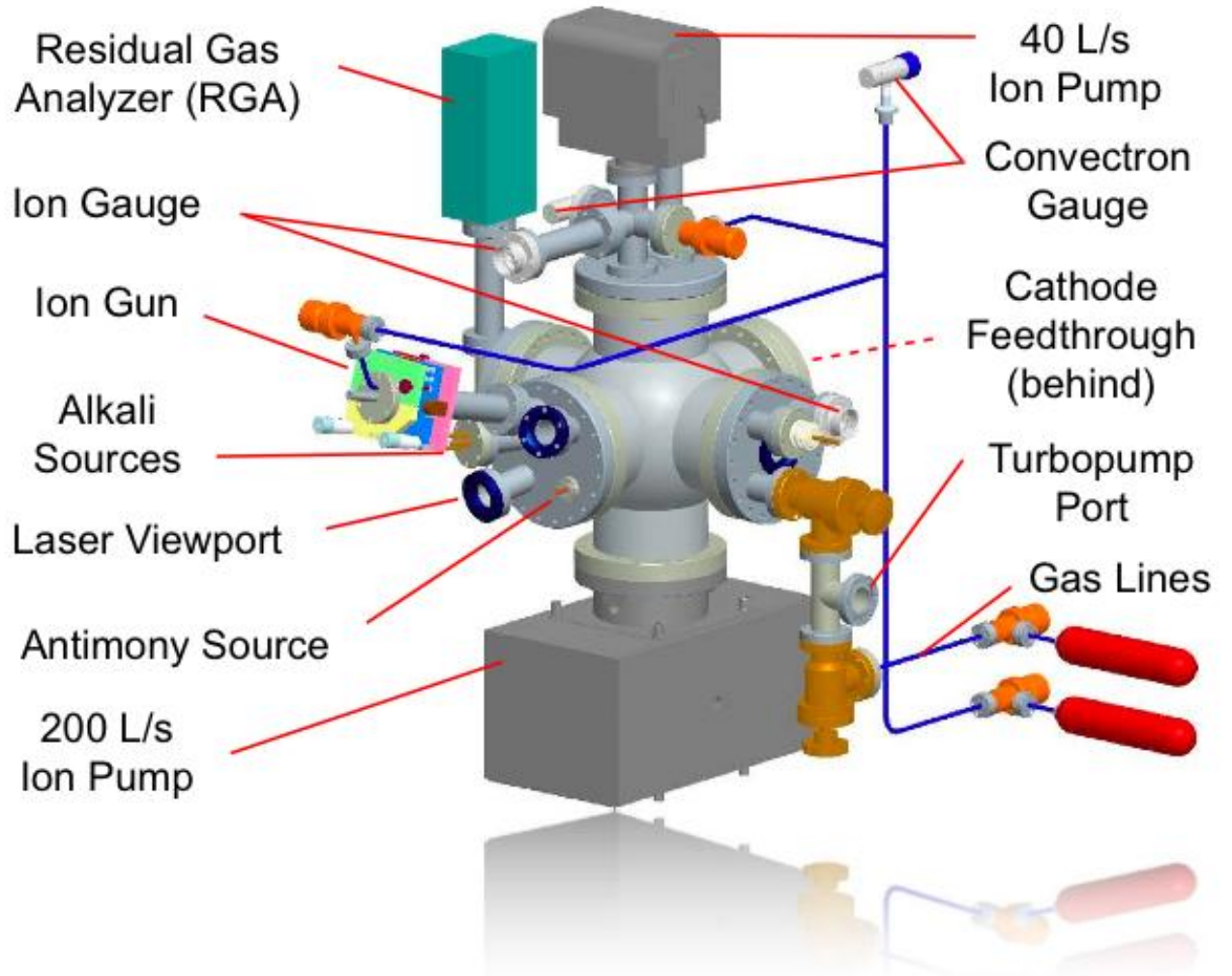
Test Facility



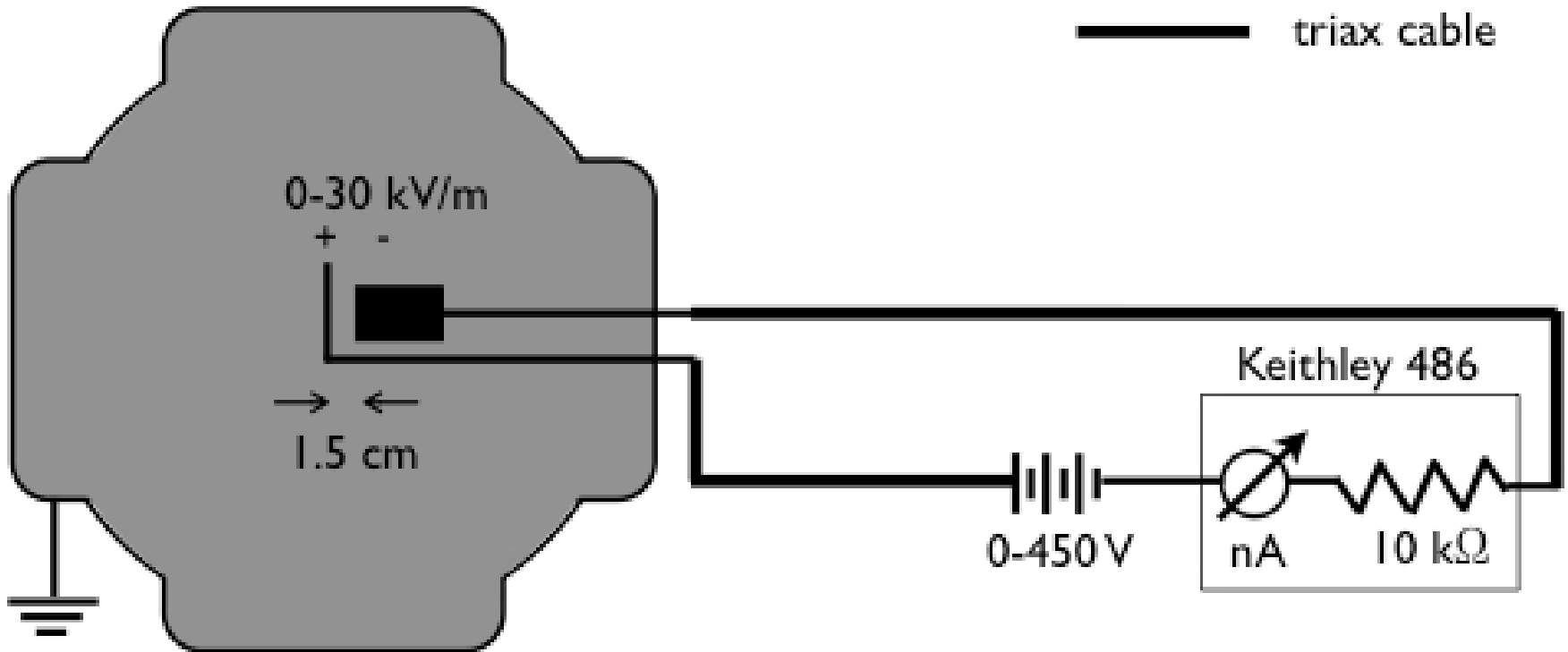
Multi-wavelength QE measurement



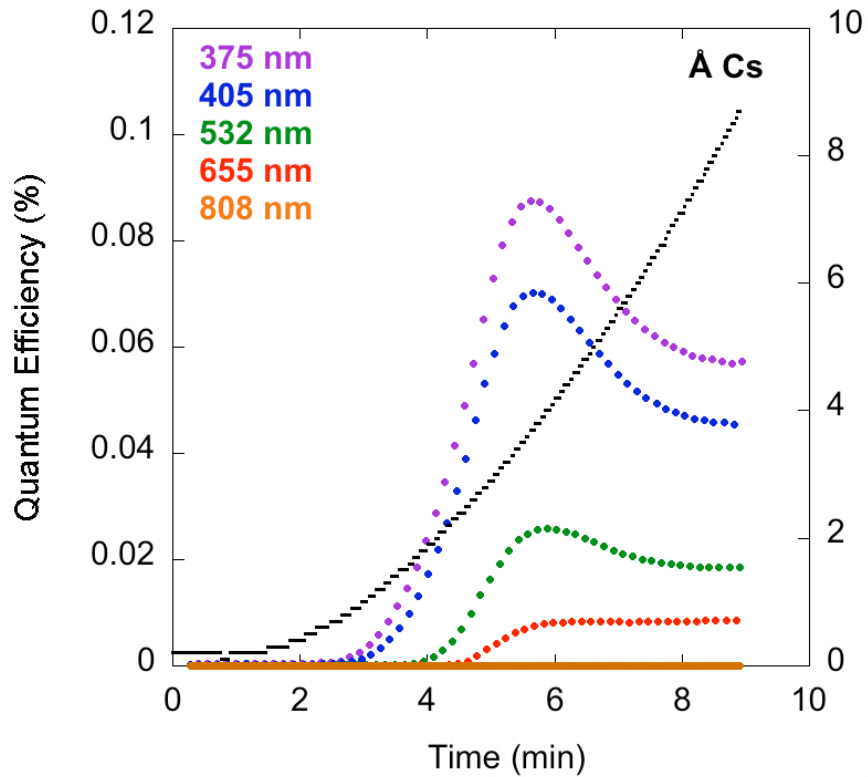
Multi-alkali cathode fabrication



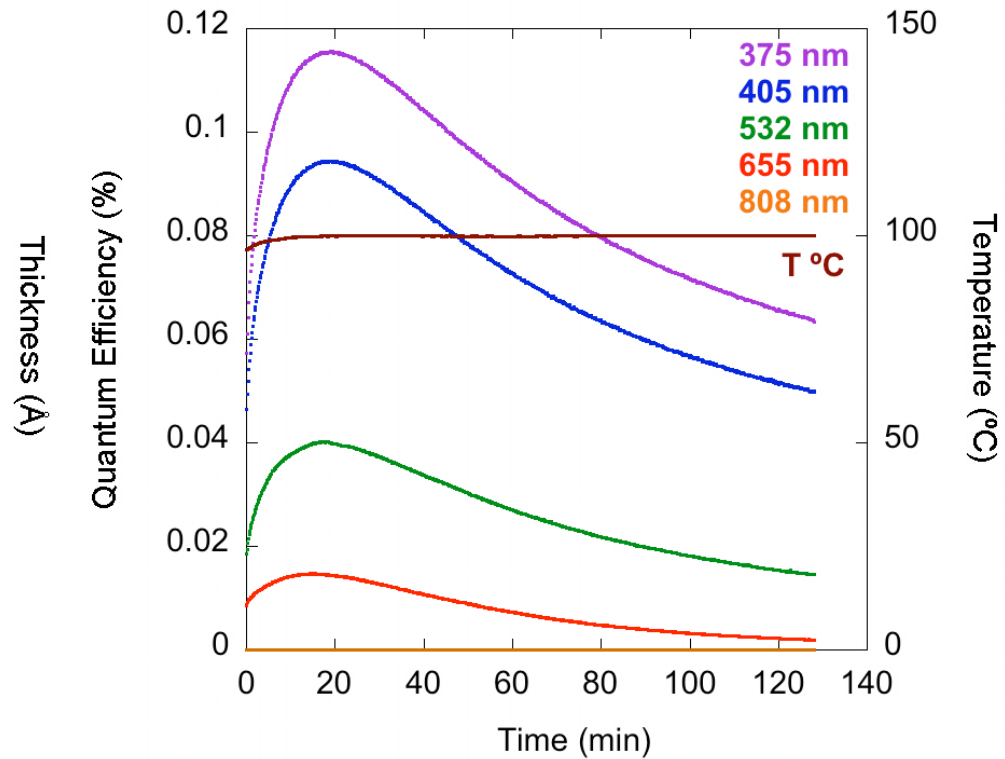
QE Circuit



Cesium



Cs:W deposition (100 °C)



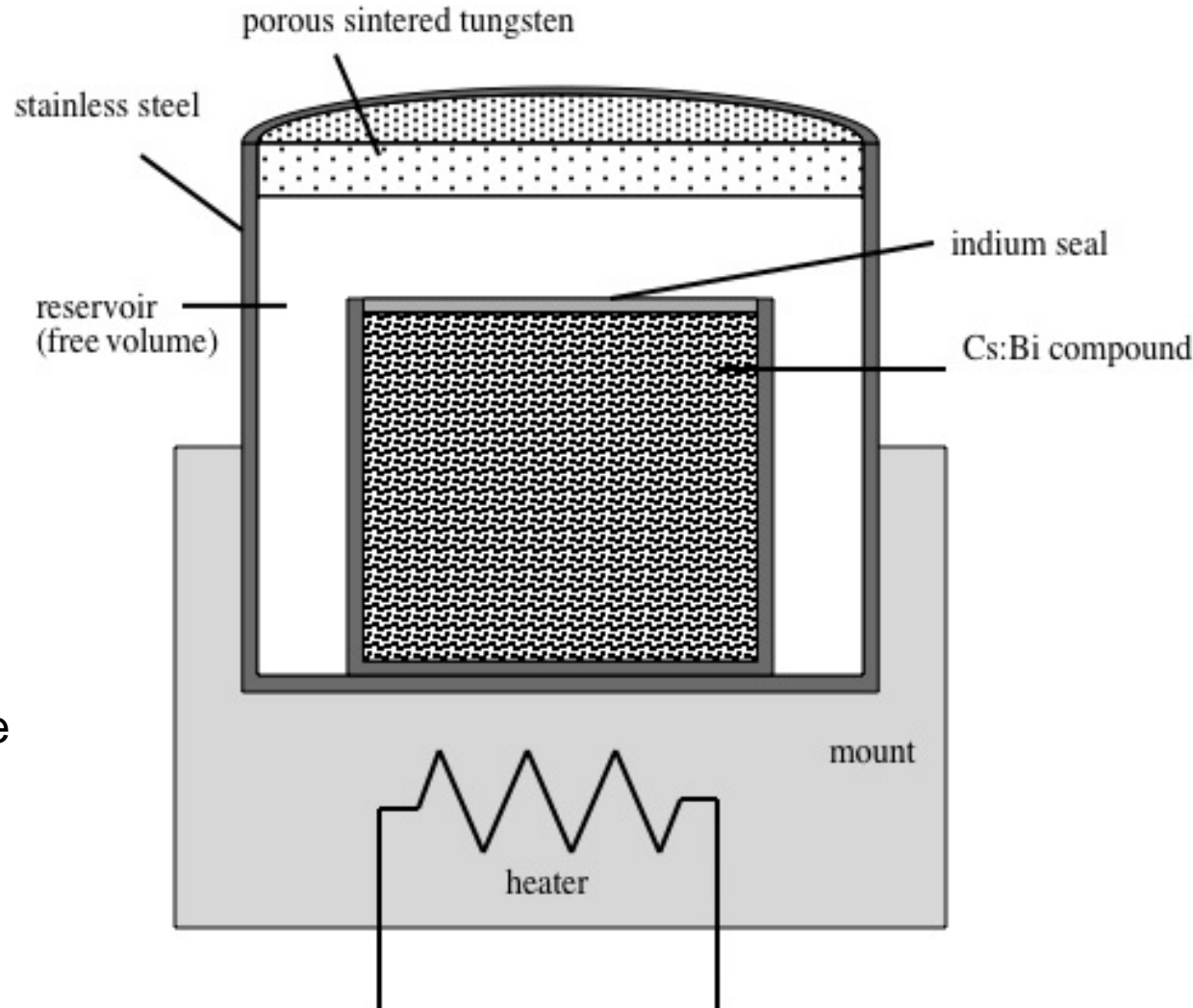
Cs:W evaporation

Cesium Rejuvenation

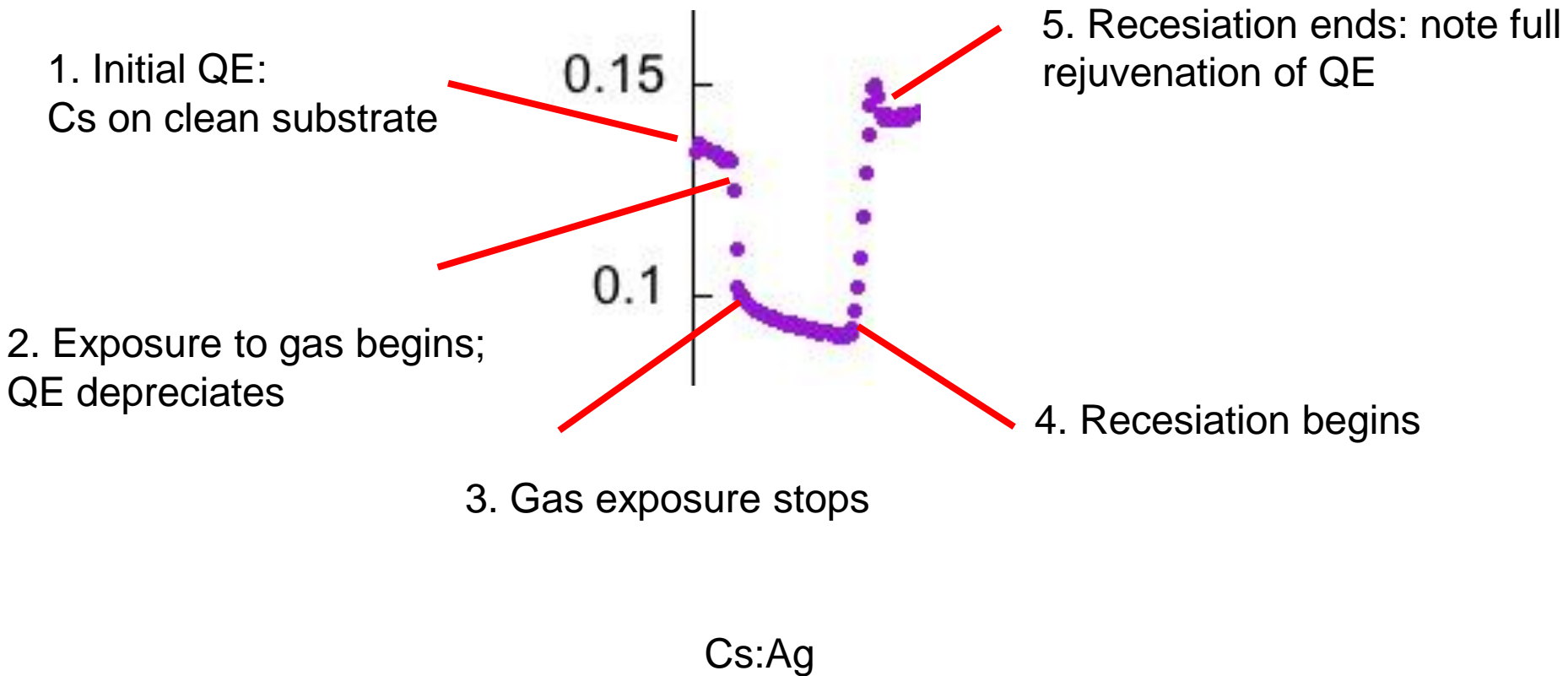


Chromate free, clean release

Activation $\sim 300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

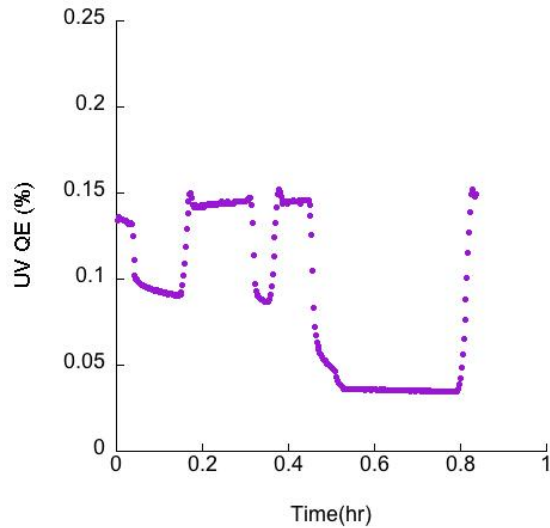


CO₂ Rejuvenation test

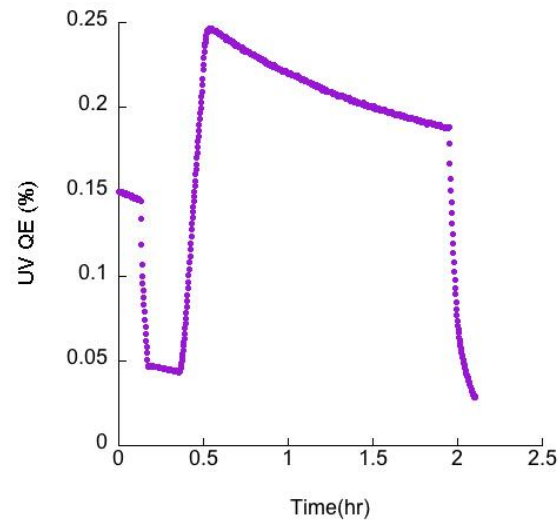


More Tests

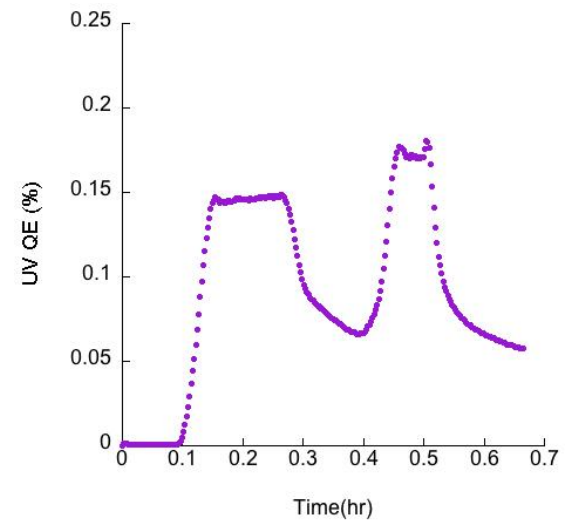
CO₂



O₂

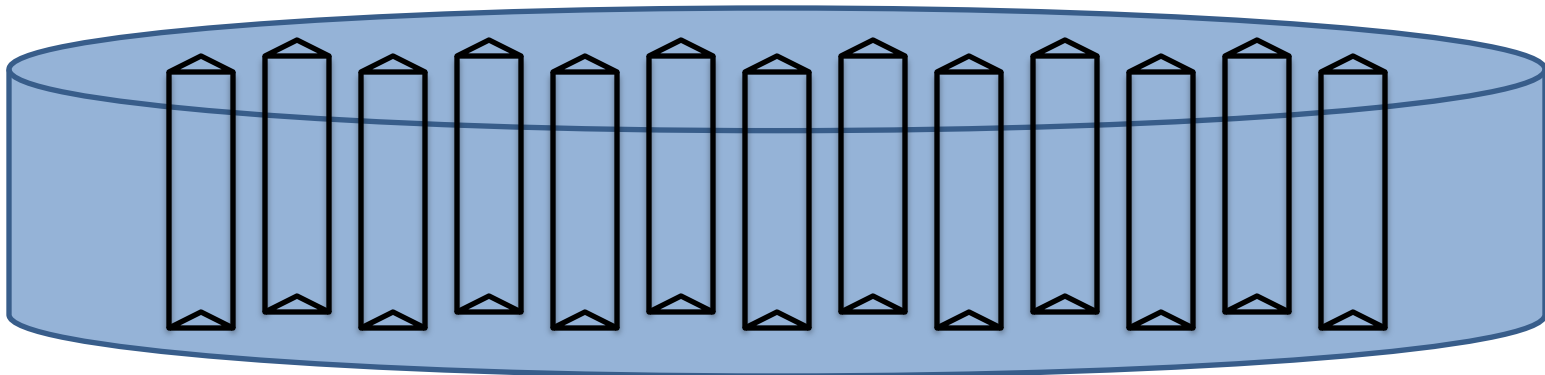
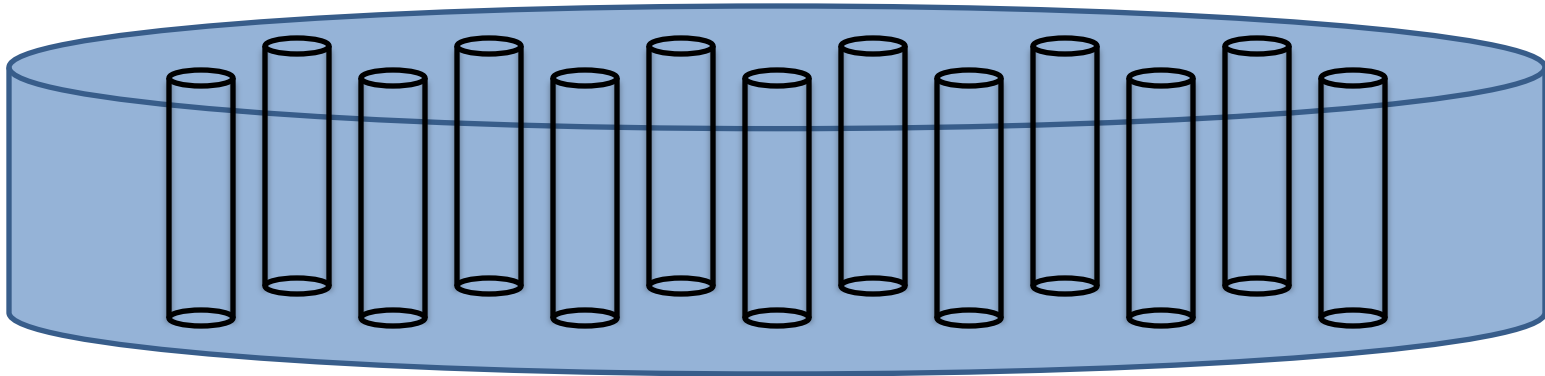


N₂O



Cs:Ag

Mass Flow Rate

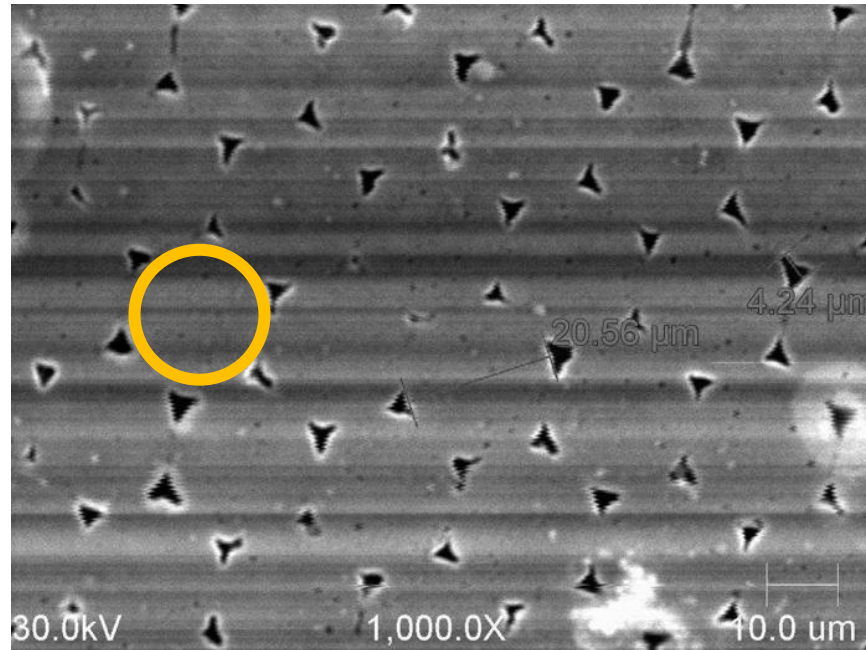


Mass Flow Rate (1 pore)

$$Q \sim \frac{D^3}{L}$$

D	Pore size (i.e. radius)
L	Pore length

Mass Flow Rate



R.L. Ives et al., IEEE Trans. Elec. Devices, 52 (12) 2005

Wire Diameter: 20 to 8 microns

$$Q_{\text{total}} \sim Q_{\text{pore}} N_{\text{pore}}$$

Constant
number of
pores

$$Q_{\text{total}} \sim \frac{D^3}{L}$$

Q decreases by
94%

Constant
cathode
area

$$Q_{\text{total}} \sim \frac{D}{L}$$

Q decreases by
60%

Summary & Outlook

- About a half monolayer of Cs increases QE
- Cs dispenser design prolongs lifetime
- Need to control Cs flow rate before tests in other systems
- Test new photocathodes