

LIFETIME MEASUREMENTS OF HIGH POLARIZATION STRAINED-SUPERLATTICE GALLIUM ARSENIDE AT BEAM CURRENT >1 MILLIAMPER USING A NEW 100kV LOAD LOCK PHOTOGUN*

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Abstract

A new GaAs DC high voltage load lock photogun has been constructed at Jefferson Laboratory (JLab), with improved vacuum and photocathode preparation capabilities. As reported previously, this gun was used to study photocathode lifetime with bulk GaAs at DC beam currents between 1 and 10 mA. In this submission, lifetime measurements were performed using high polarization strained-superlattice GaAs photocathode material at beam currents to 1 mA, with near bandgap light from a fiber based drive laser having picosecond optical pulses and RF time structure.

INTRODUCTION

Spin-polarized electron beams are produced at facilities worldwide using GaAs-based photocathodes inside DC high voltage photoguns. Specifically, spin-polarized electrons are produced by photoemission from semiconductor photocathodes using circularly polarized laser light with photon energy slightly larger than the semiconductor band gap. The vent/bake photoguns at CEBAF/JLab operate reliably with high polarization at average beam current $\sim 100 \mu\text{A}$ [1] however a proposed high-profile parity-violation experiment, Qweak [2], requires prolonged operation at $\sim 300 \mu\text{A}$. Future accelerators require even higher current, with electron ion collider designs starting at 1 mA [3-4] and extending to 250 mA [5]. To meet these challenges numerous technological advances are required, particularly in the fields of ultra-high vacuum (UHV), high voltage (HV), drive laser technology, photocathodes and beam handling. This work extends previous measurements performed at JLab designed to better appreciate the mechanisms that limit GaAs photogun operation at high average current [6-7]. Specifically, a high polarization strained-superlattice GaAs photocathode was illuminated with near-bandgap light at 780 nm from a fiber-based drive laser with RF structure, to produce 1 mA average continuous-wave (CW) beam current for an extended period of time. Details of this experiment are described below.

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STATE OF THE ART PHOTOINJECTOR

High Polarization Photocathode

Substantially more than half of the electromagnetic nuclear physics experiments conducted at JLab require highly polarized electron beams. To achieve polarization greater than 50% (i.e., theoretical limit of bulk GaAs), single strained-layer GaAs/GaAsP and strained-superlattice multi-layer GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes have been used. Of the two materials, strained-superlattice photocathodes provide higher polarization (Fig. 1) and greater QE ($\sim 1\%$ versus $\sim 0.2\%$) at the wavelength corresponding to peak polarization. As a consequence, strained-superlattice GaAs is now the photocathode material of choice for the JLab nuclear physics program.

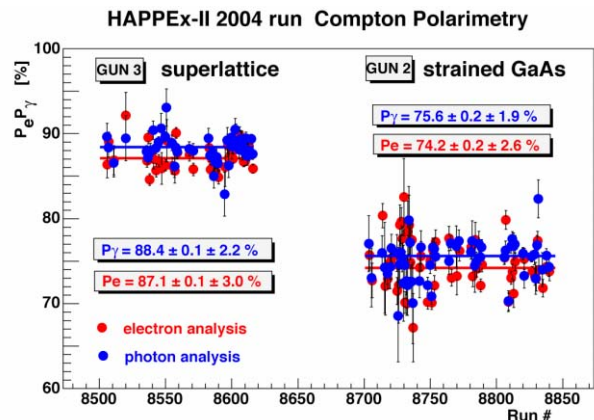


Figure 1: Electron polarization of strained-superlattice GaAs and single-layer strained GaAs (data from Hall A Compton polarimeter, courtesy JLab HAPPEX collaboration).

A strained-superlattice photocathode sample has been in near-constant use at CEBAF from September, 2005 through April, 2007, producing ~ 1000 Coulombs of highly spin polarized electrons. During this period the photocathode was heated and activated seven times to restore QE. The electron polarization was found to be uniform across the activated area (5 mm diameter) and polarization remained constant over time despite photocathode damage via ion back-bombardment. Fig. 2 shows an example of constant polarization measured during a period when QE fell by a factor of two.

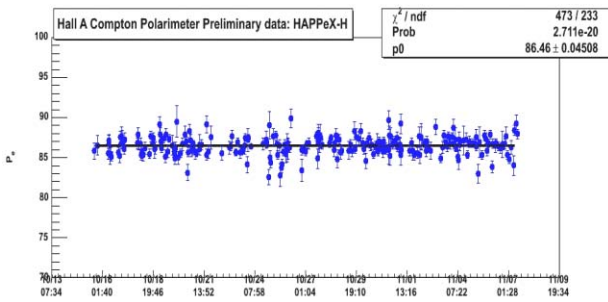


Figure 2: Electron polarization remains constant as photocathode QE drops by factor of two (data from Hall A Compton polarimeter, Courtesy JLab HAPPEX collaboration).

Radio-Frequency Synchronous Fiber Laser

A new laser ideally suited to driving strained-superlattice photocathodes and photoinjectors has been developed (Fig. 3) [8]. Light at 1560 nm from a gain-switched fiber-coupled diode laser and an ErYb-doped fiber amplifier is frequency doubled to obtain over 2 W average power at 780 nm with 40 ps pulses and pulse repetition rate of 499 MHz.

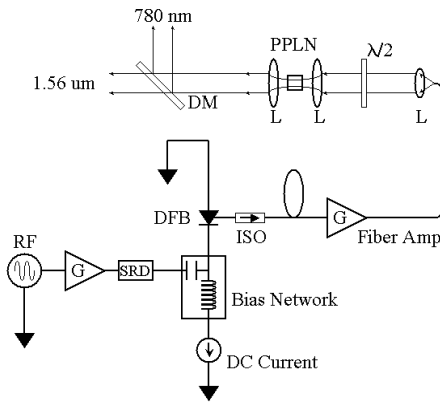


Figure 3: Schematic of the fiber-based laser system. DFB, distributed feedback Bragg reflector diode laser; ISO, fiber isolator; SRD, step recovery diode; L, lens; PPLN, periodically poled lithium niobate frequency-doubling crystal; DM, dichroic mirror.

New Load Lock Electron Gun

A new 100 kV DC high voltage load lock photogun (Fig. 4) has been constructed, with improvements for photocathode preparation and ultra-high vacuum [7]. Although difficult to gauge directly, we believe the new gun has better vacuum compared to the previous gun [9], as evidenced by longer photocathode charge lifetime (i.e., the amount of charge extracted before QE falls to 1/e of the initial value).

The gun was commissioned with bulk GaAs and light at 532 nm, and with different laser spot sizes (to be reported

separately). The new gun exhibited exceptional performance at beam currents to 10 mA, with charge lifetimes > 2000 C using a 1.6 mm laser spot size and a charge density lifetimes > 10⁶ C/cm² using a 0.32 mm diameter laser spot size [7].

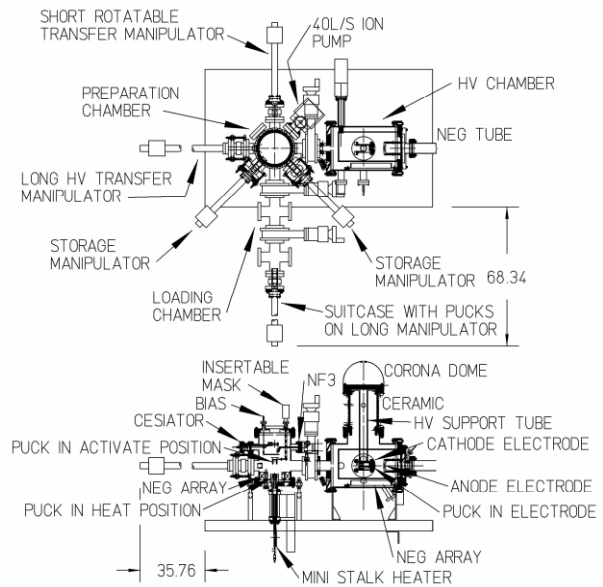


Figure 4: The new 100 kV DC high voltage load lock photogun; with (top) plan view of the four vacuum chambers and manipulators and (bottom) side view of the preparation and HV chambers.

EXPERIMENT

The beam line used for photocathode lifetime measurements has been described previously [6-7] and is shown in Fig. 5. The electron beam exits the gun through a large bore (2.5 inch diameter) NEG-coated beam tube toward a 15 degree bend magnet. This bend allows illumination of the photocathode at normal incidence without using mirrors inside the vacuum chamber. Five solenoid magnets ($f \sim 50$ cm) and air core steering magnets were used to transport the beam 5.5 m to a Faraday cup that was previously degassed at 450°C for 24 hours to minimize outgassing and vacuum contamination at high current. In addition, two differential NEG pump stations provide beam line vacuum isolation from the Faraday Cup, a factor >100. Gun and beam line vacuum are monitored by high resolution (<50 pA) ion pump power supplies. Viewers were used to verify proper beam transport through the center of all the solenoids and beam pipe. Magnetic shielding was added to uncovered beam pipe to dampen ambient DC and AC magnetic fields.

The fiber-based laser produced light at 780 nm, the value for peak polarization, with 40 ps optical pulses and 499 MHz pulse repetition rate (i.e., CEBAF conditions). The laser spot size was set by inserting a lens with appropriate focal length near the beam line vacuum window. The intensity profile of the laser beam was measured by diverting the beam, after the focusing lens,

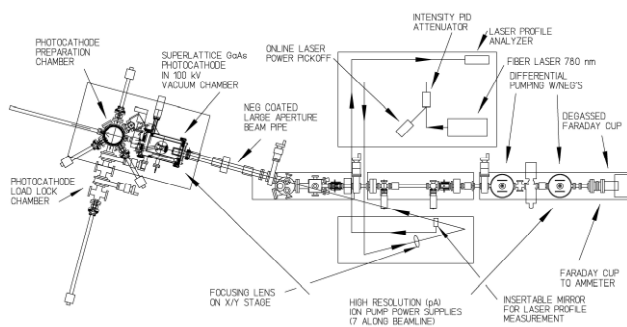


Figure 5: The new 100 kV DC electron photogun, beam line and laser system is shown.

to a laser profile analyzer located at the photocathode distance. The laser intensity was remotely controlled using a polarization sensitive attenuator with high extinction ratio. This approach mitigated the need to use neutral density filters which enlarge and distort the laser profile. The laser power was occasionally measured using an in-line power meter inserted into the laser beam path, which interrupted beam delivery, or while running via a pick-off laser beam directed into a power meter calibrated to the in-line power meter.

A photocathode relative to the one in CEBAF providing the polarization data for Figs. 1-2 was used. The initial QE of the photocathode following activation was high, $> 1\%$. Lifetime measurements were made at beam currents of $250 \mu\text{A}$ and 1 mA with a laser spot diameter of 0.45 mm . A PID loop was used to automatically adjust the laser intensity attenuator to maintain constant current for each measurement. Before each measurement the vacuum conditions and initial QE across the photocathode active area were measured. During the run, beam current at the Faraday cup, pick-off laser power and relative vacuum pressure at six ion pump locations evenly distributed along the beam line were recorded. A beam current of 1 mA was demonstrated for 10 hours, extracting 30 Coulombs, with a 210 C charge lifetime. A beam current of $250 \mu\text{A}$ was demonstrated for 48 hours, extracting 70 Coulombs, with a charge lifetime of 250-1000 C. A false color image of the quantum efficiency following the lifetime measurements is shown in Fig. 6, where the “hole” near location $x=2600, y=2200$ demonstrates the ion back-bombardment is highly localized.

CONCLUSIONS

A high polarization strained superlattice GaAs photocathode was activated in the new load lock electron gun with QE of $\sim 1\%$. This material was illuminated with light at 780 nm (wavelength for peak polarization) using an RF-pulsed fiber-based drive laser (40 ps pulses at 499 MHz) to produce sustained 1 mA average continuous wave beam current. Photocathode charge lifetime was 210 Coulombs and higher at lower current. This test bodes well for the Q_{weak} experiment planned for Jefferson

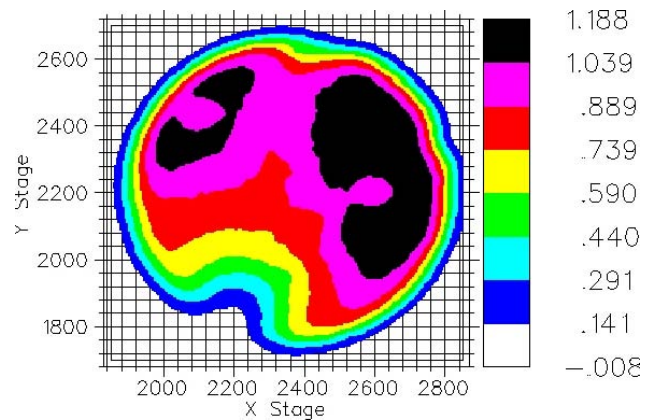


Figure 6: A false color plot of QE (in percent) following the 1 mA and $250 \mu\text{A}$ runs, show QE reduction at the laser spot location (2600/2200). The portion of the photocathode in the lower, left quadrant had been damaged prior to these tests, by running beam under similar conditions.

Lab to begin in 2009, suggesting the new load lock photogun will meet increased high current demands. The test also demonstrates the feasibility of the Jefferson Lab EIC circulator ring proposal, to generate $>1 \text{ mA}$ from a high polarization superlattice GaAs photocathode.

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