

**ELBE.**

**hzdr**



**HELMHOLTZ**  
ZENTRUM DRESDEN  
ROSSENDORF

# Metal and semiconductor photocathodes in HZDR SRF gun

Rong Xiang on behalf of the SRF Gun Group

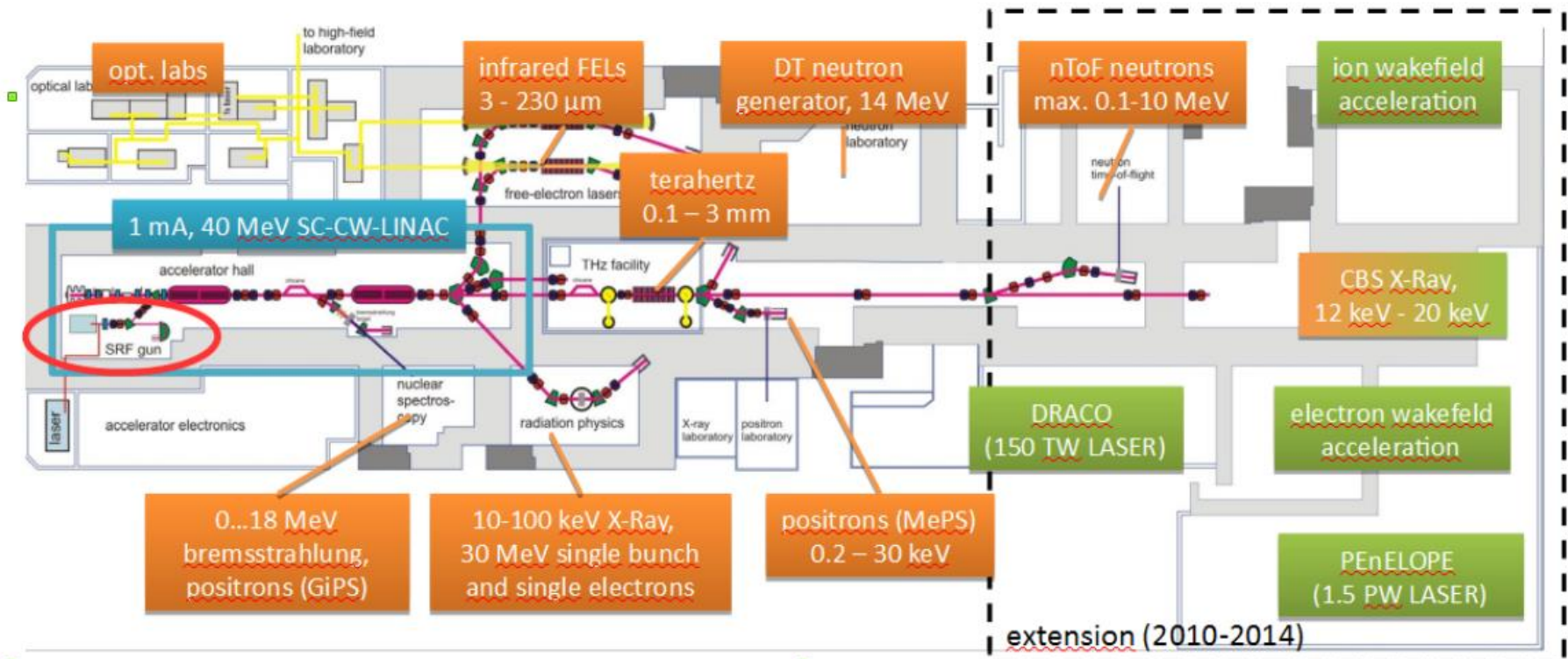
19. Sep. 2019 ERL2019, Berlin

# Outline

1. Status of SRF gun-II
2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun
  - Metal photocathodes: Cu, Mg
  - Semiconductor photocathodes:  $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$ , GaN
3. Summary and outlook



- user facility with ~5500h of beam time and an efficiency of >90% each year
- electron accelerator is based on superconducting Linac in **CW operation**
- average current of **1 mA**, beam energy up to **40 MeV**
- two injectors: **250 kV DC gun, SRF gun**



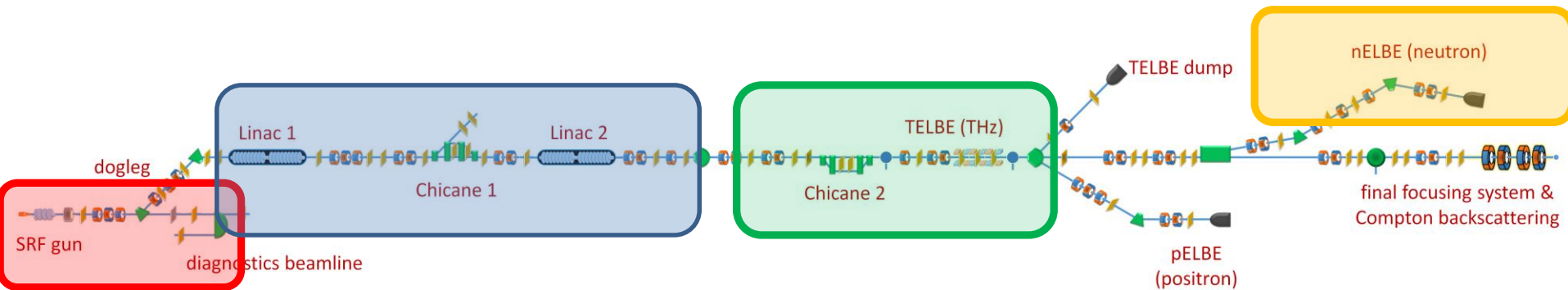
- ELBE user requirements for SRF gun

user application	bunch charge	norm trans. emitt.	Final bunch length	beam size at IP	average current
THz radiation (100 kHz)	300 pC		300 fs		30 $\mu$ A
Neutrons (100 kHz)	100-500 pC				10-50 $\mu$ A
Positrons (500 kHz)	200 pC				100 $\mu$ A
Radiation physics (100 kHz)	10 pC				1 $\mu$ A
IR FELs (13 MHz)	77 pC	2.2 $\mu$ m	< 1 ps		1 mA
CBS x-rays (10 Hz)	450 pC		1 ps	30 $\mu$ m	4.5 nA

# 1. Status of ELBE SRF gun-II

A.Arnold Poster WEPNEC08

## superradiant THz and neutron beamtime (TELBE, nELBE)

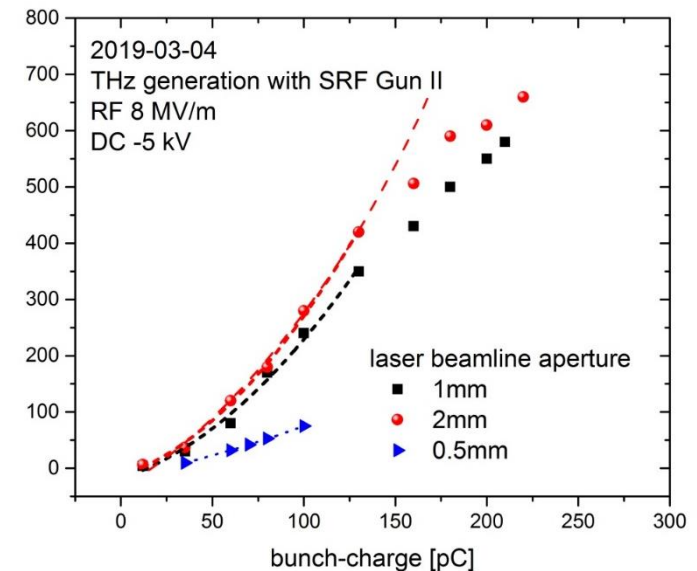
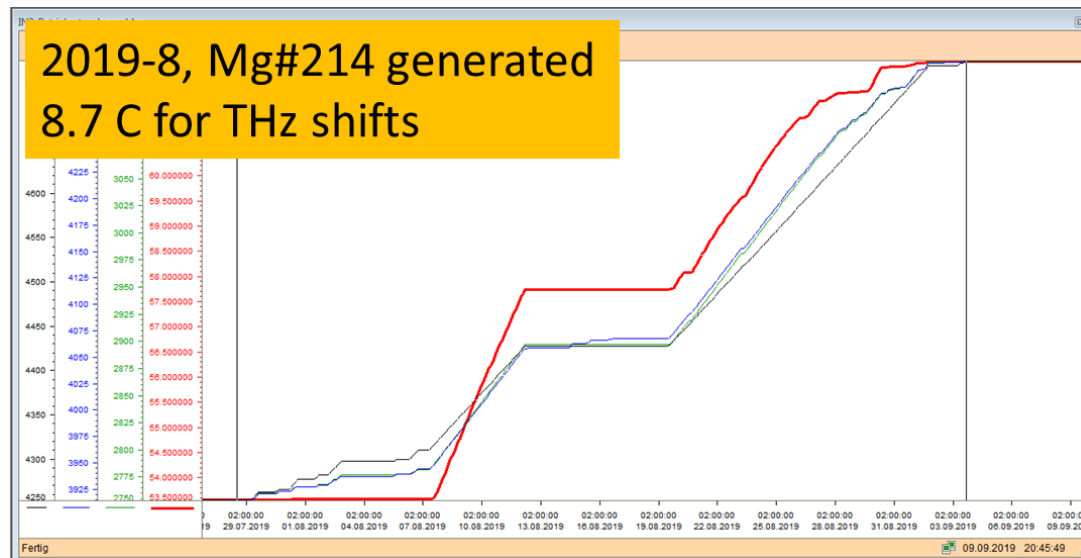


SRF-Gun

SC-LINAC

THz @ ELBE

neutron @ ELBE



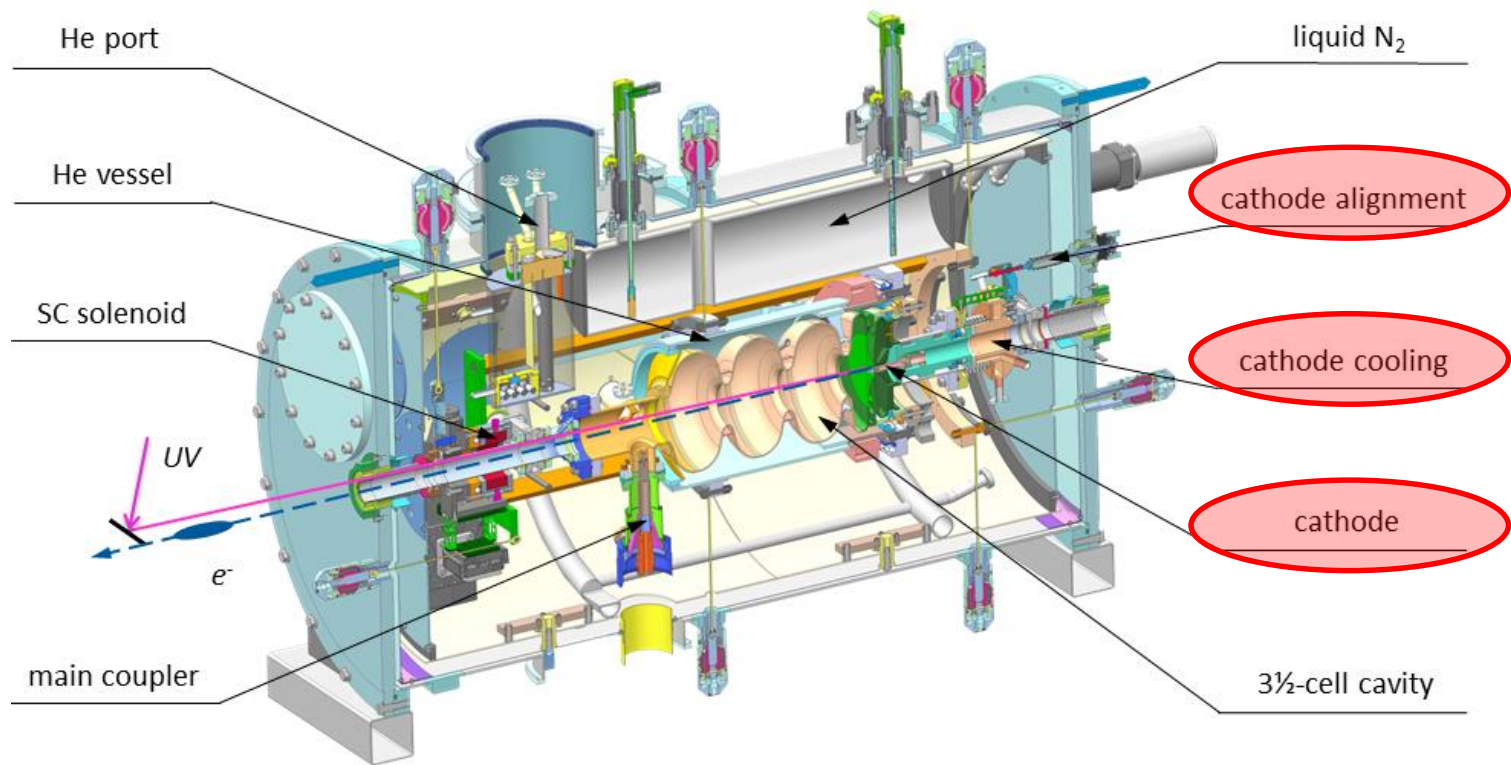
# 1. Status of ELBE SRF gun-II

	Milestones of SRF gun II
Jun. 2010	cavity manufacture finish in JLab
Aug. 2014	commissioning at HZDR
Feb. 2015	first CW beam with Cu cathode
Nov. 2016	Mg cathode in operation
Mar./Jun. 2017	Cs <sub>2</sub> Te (Mo) in gun
Since 2017	stable operation with Mg



SRF Gun-II in ELBE hall

# 1. Status of ELBE SRF gun-II



## parameters of SRF gun II in operation

$E_{\text{acc}} = 8 \text{ MV/m CW (20 MV/m peak field on axis)}$

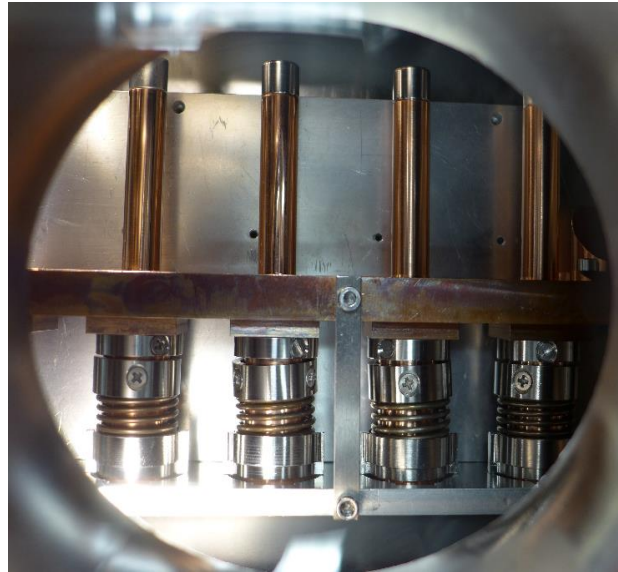
$E_{\text{cathode}} = 12 \text{ MV/m (field on cathode)}$

$I_{\text{dark}} \sim 30 \text{ nA @8 MV/m}$

4 MeV kinetic energy, bunch charge < 0.4 nC

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun

**Keyword: NC cathode for SC cavity**



### Semiconductor photocathodes

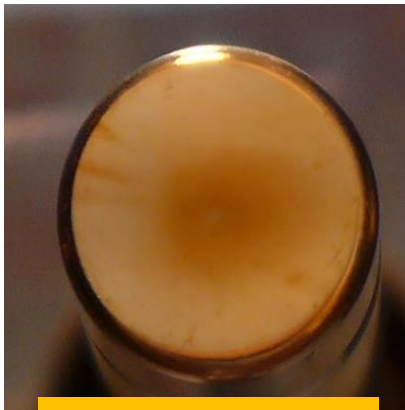
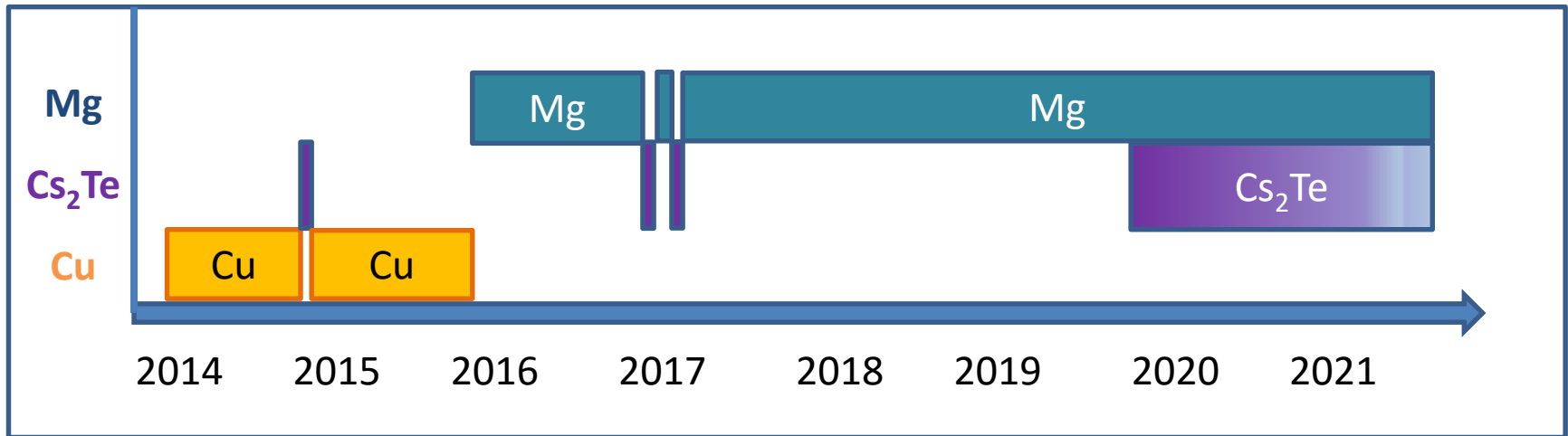
- high risk of contamination
- vacuum demanding
- preparation system
- high quantum efficiency (QE)
- less laser power required

### Metallic photocathodes

- good compatibility with Nb cavity
- robust, long lifetime
- fast response
- low QE
- high UV laser power required

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun

### Cathodes applied in SRF Gun-II



Cu plug (used)

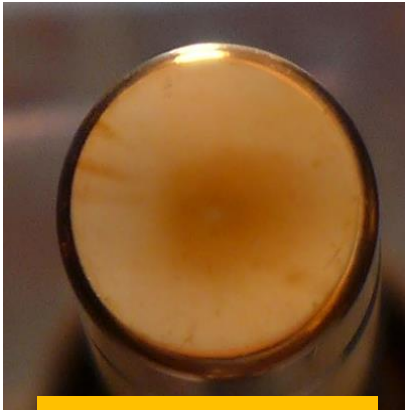


Cs<sub>2</sub>Te on Mo plug

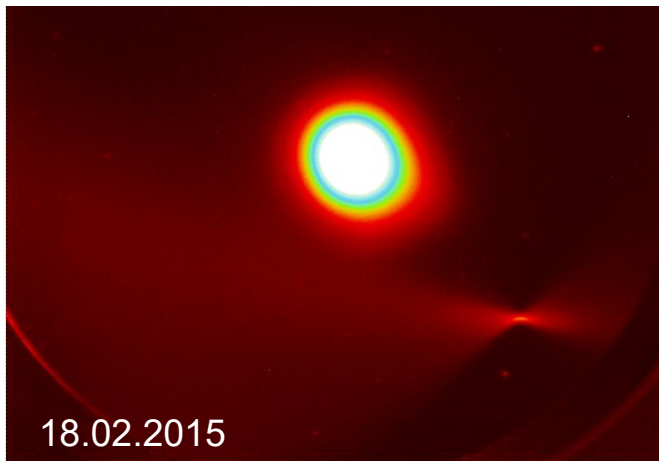
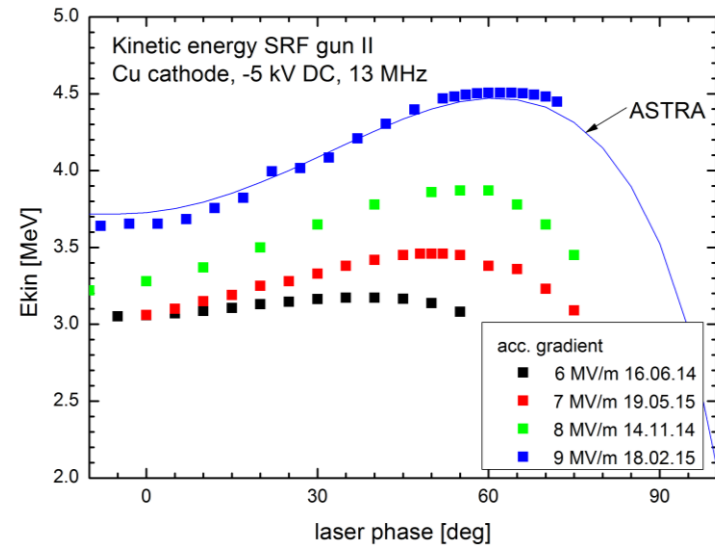


Mg pug #216

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Cu

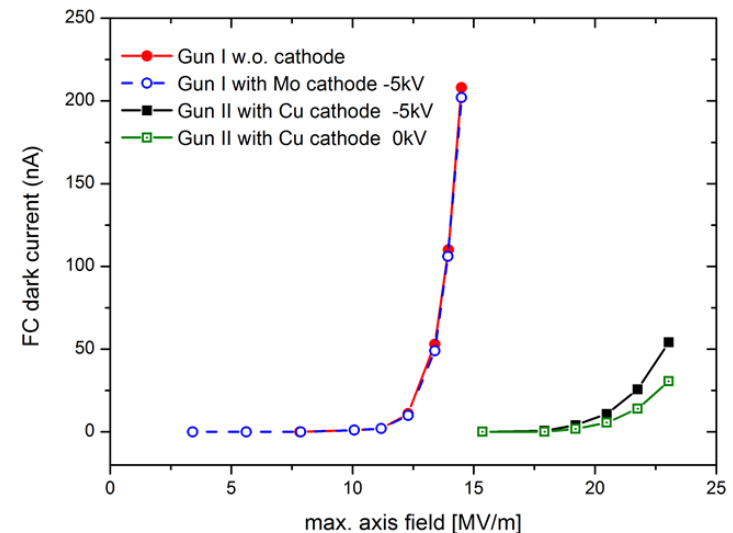


Cu plug (used)



18.02.2015

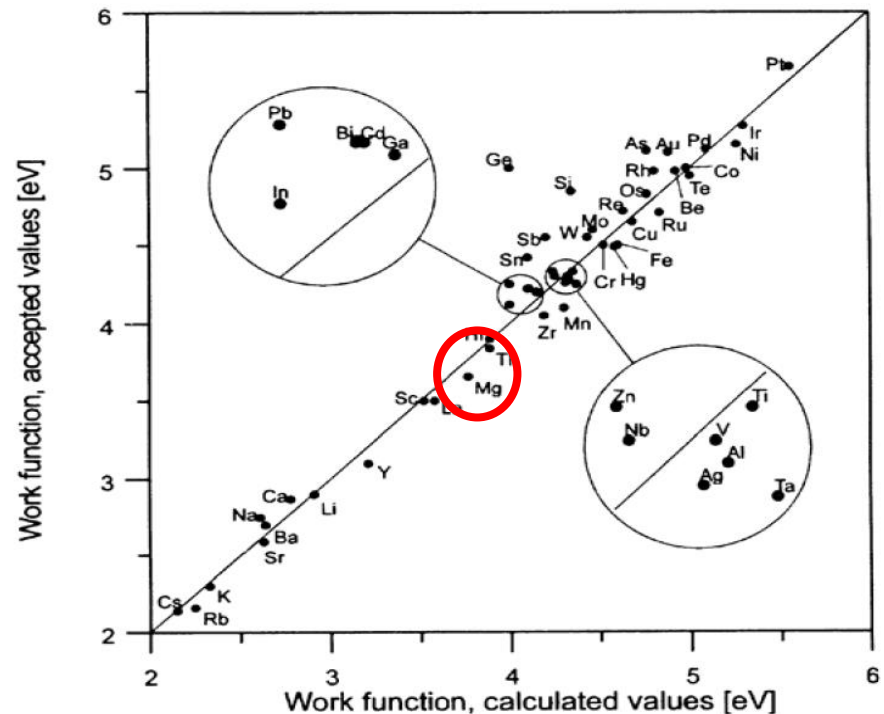
beam 200 nA and dark current 53 nA  
at 9 MV/m (23 MV/m peak)



## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg

*a „Clean“ (Cs-free) cathode for SRF gun*

Metal (polycrystalline )	QE (%)	$\phi$ (eV)
Cu	$10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$	4.6
Mg	$10^{-6} - 10^{-4}$	3.6
Mo	$10^{-6}$	4.5
Nb	$10^{-6}$	4.3
Pb	$10^{-6}$	4.25



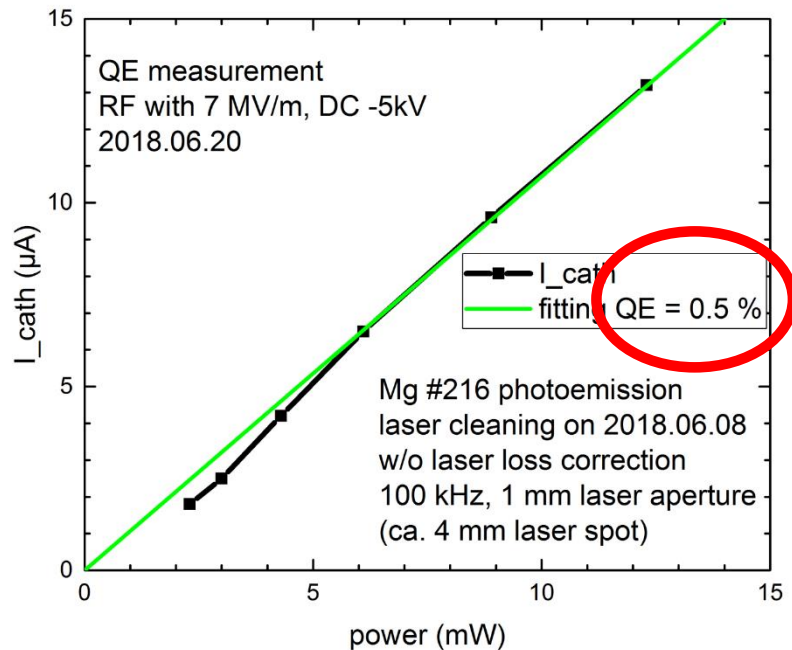
Lide, D. R.. Properties of Solids, in: *CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Internet Version 2005*.

Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press; 2005, P. 124

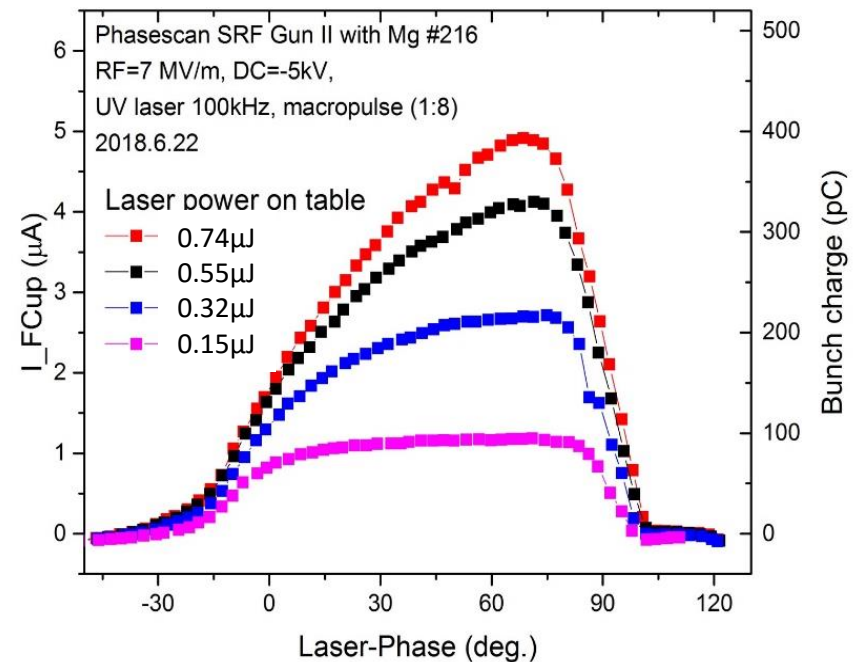
S. Halas, Materials Science-Poland, Vol. 24, No. 4, 2006

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg

✓ 0.1%-0.3% @ 258nm  
after laser cleaning

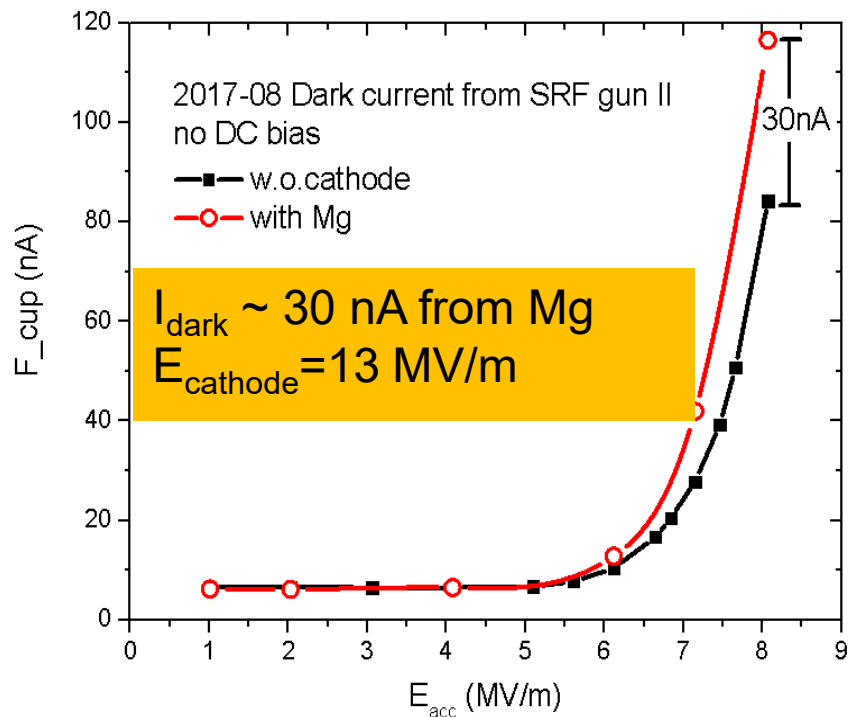


✓ Bunch charge up to 0.3 nC

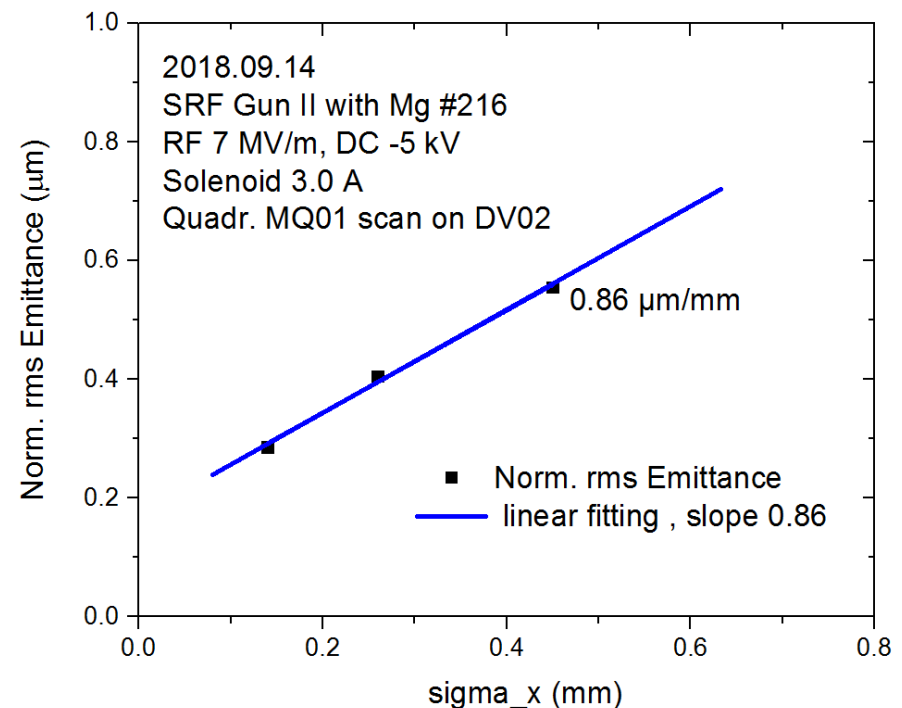


## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg

- ✓ No multipacting problem
- ✓ acceptable dark current



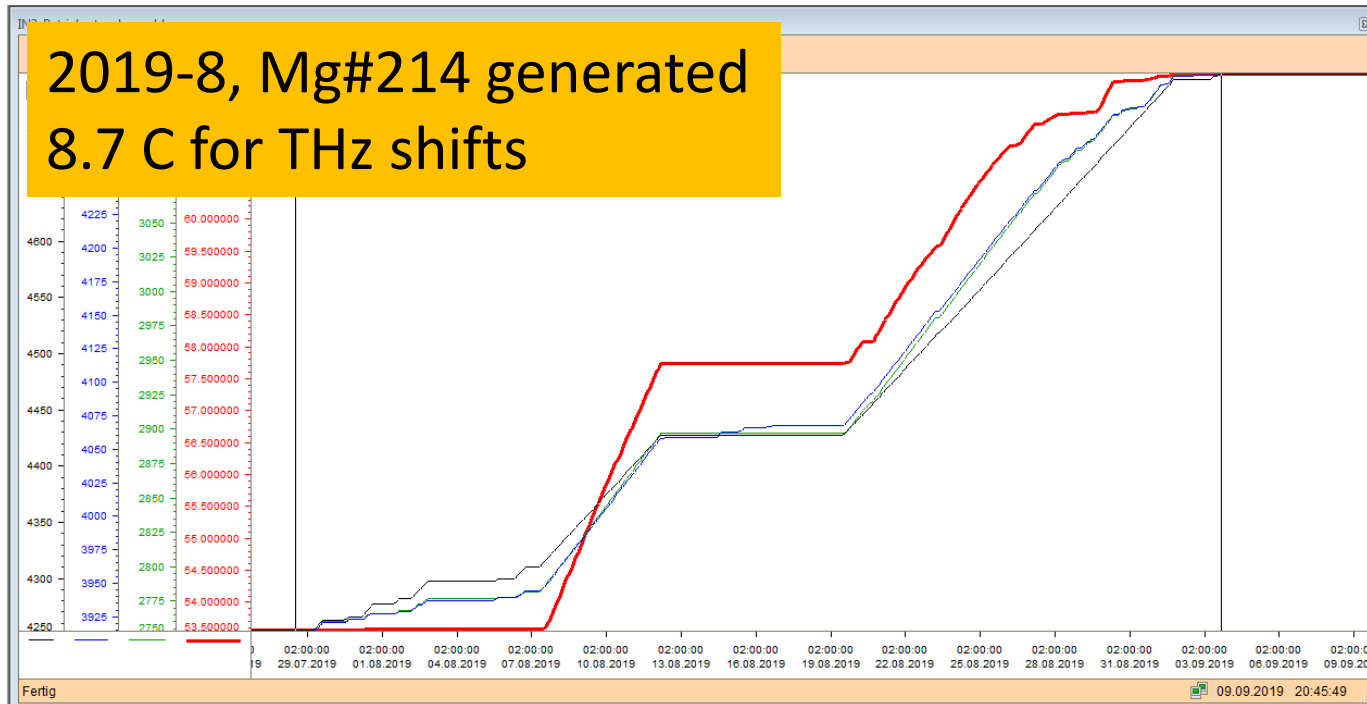
? Thermal emittance



H.J.Qian et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **97**, 253504 (2010)

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg

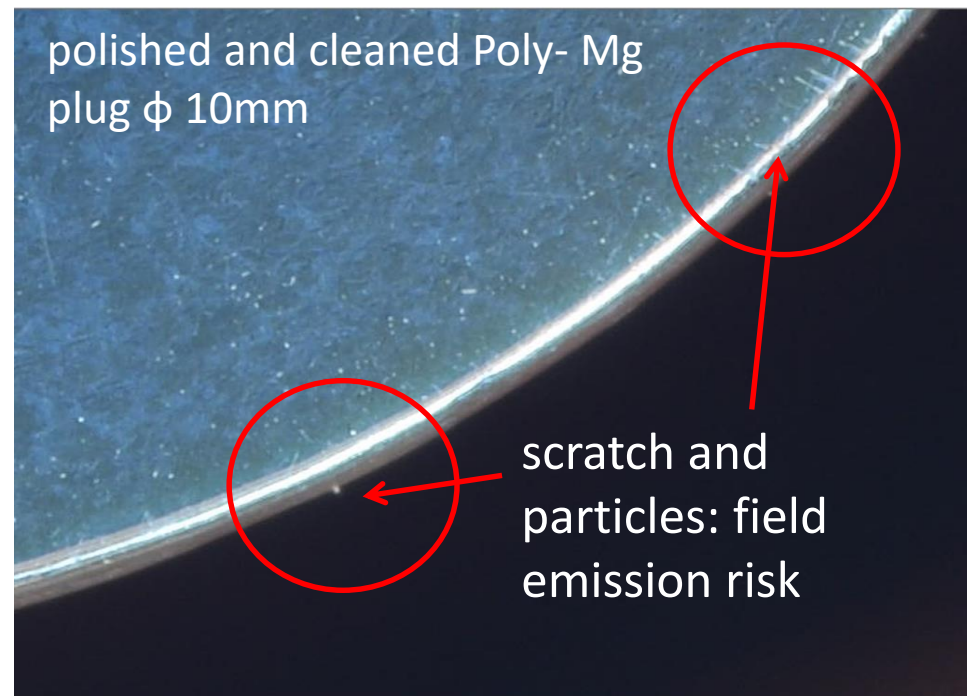
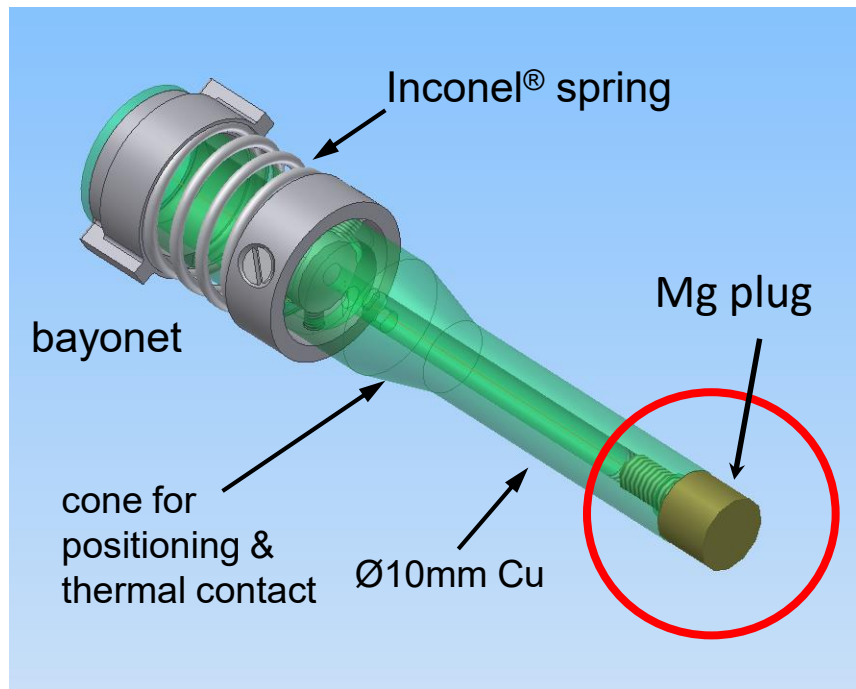
- ✓ Robust in SRF gun
- ✓ Replaced only due to vacuum issue in injector



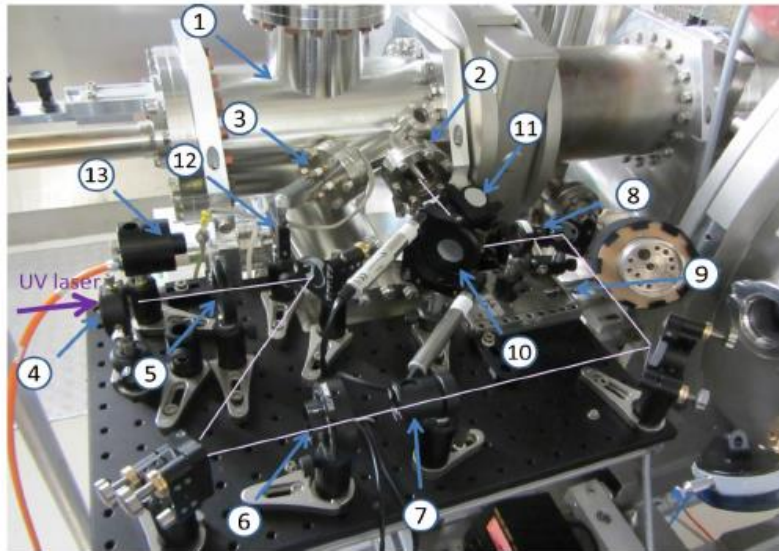
## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg

### Prepare Steps:

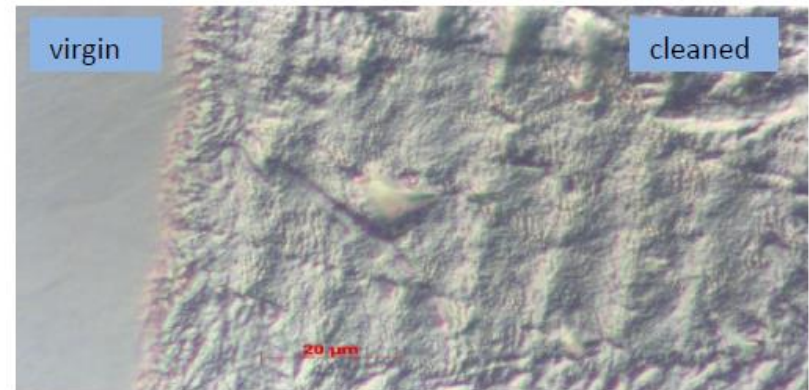
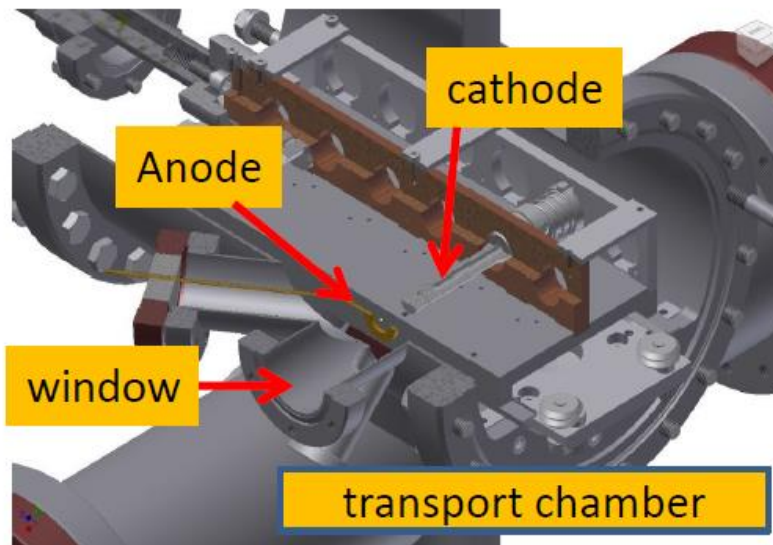
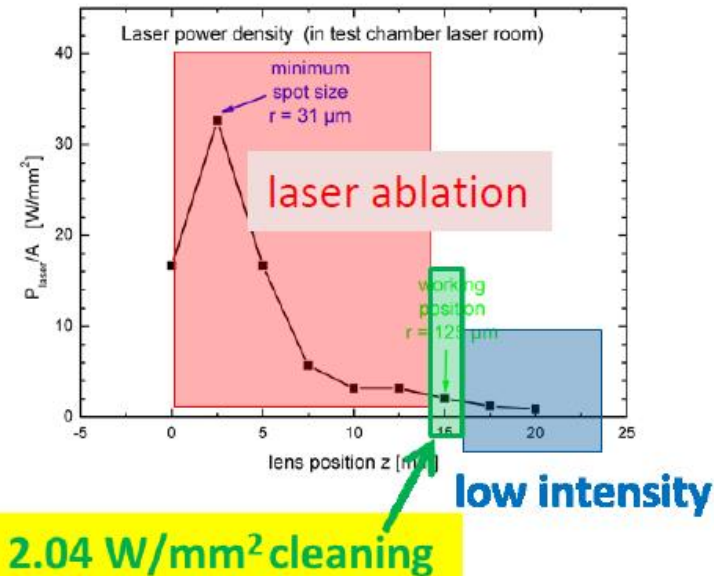
- Machine bulk plug of Mg (Goodfellow & MaTecK)
- Optical polishing
- Remove oxide layer & clean in cleanroom
- Install in transport chamber and check quality
- Cleaning with **ps UV laser**



## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg



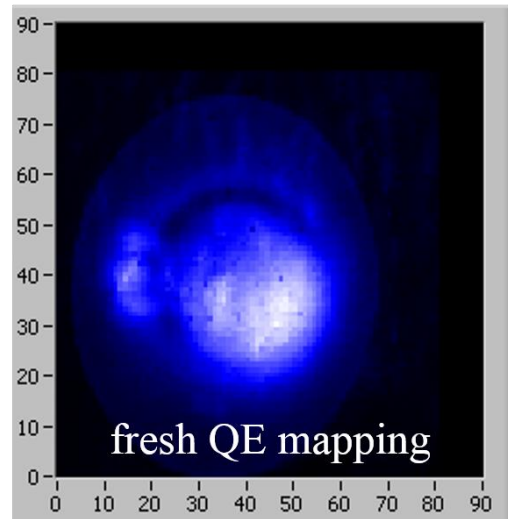
Laser cleaning set-up at transport chamber at SRF gun  
using the UV drive laser (100 mW, 100 kHz CW)



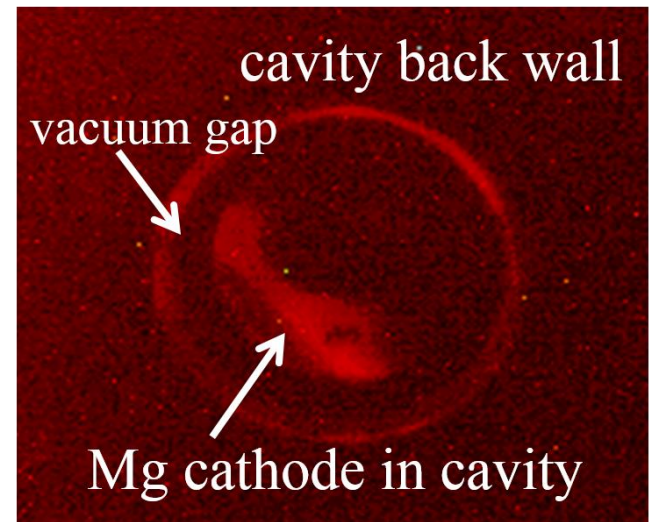
## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg



cleaning time: ~ 2 hours  
12  $\mu\text{m}$  x 12  $\mu\text{m}$  step size,  
100 ms dwell time

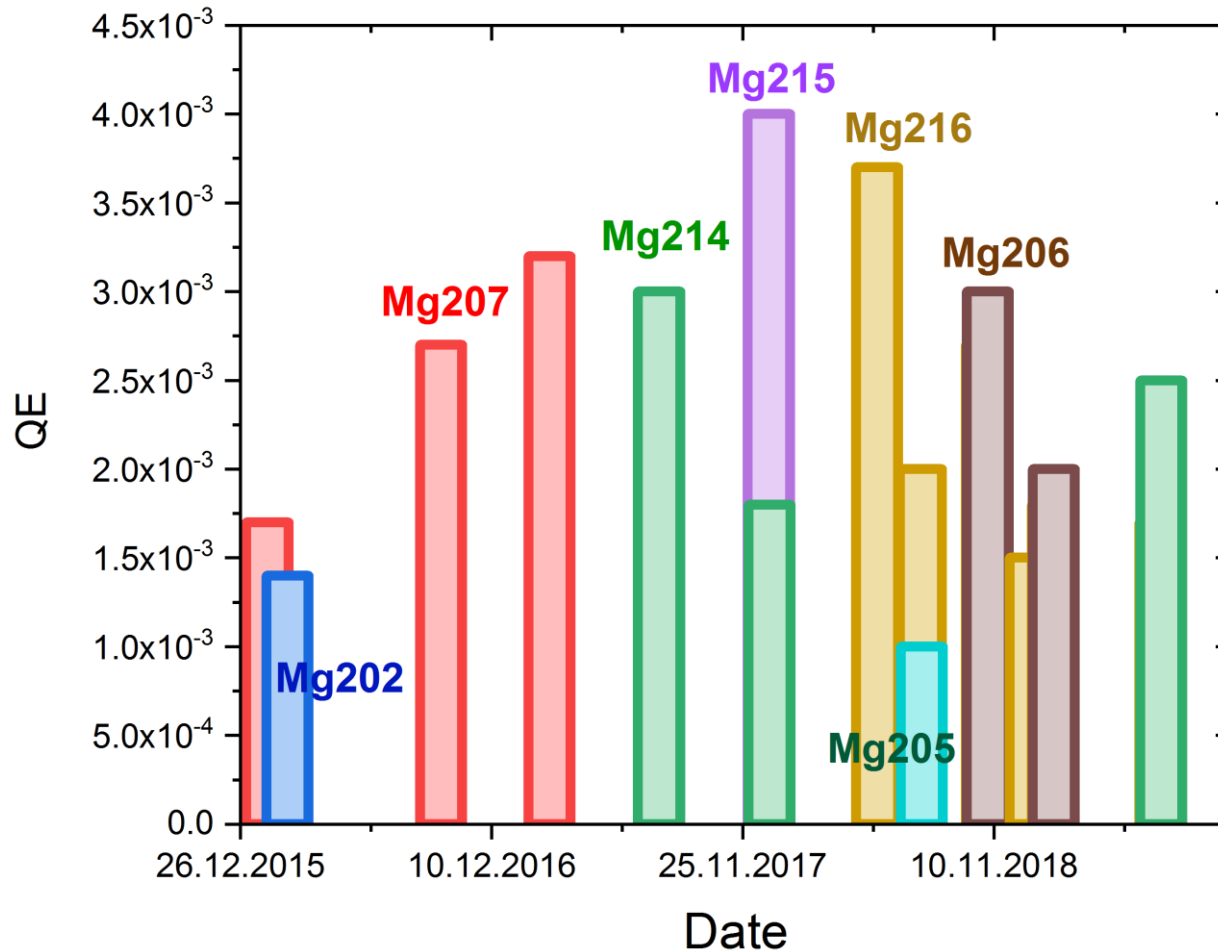


QE mapping  
with low laser power



Mg plug in cavity

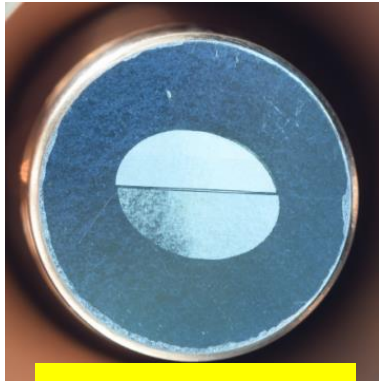
## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg



QE measured in transport chamber with DC bias

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Mg

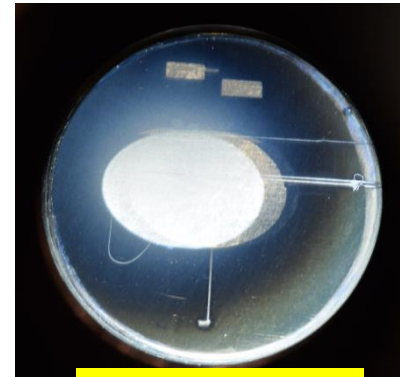
Part of examples



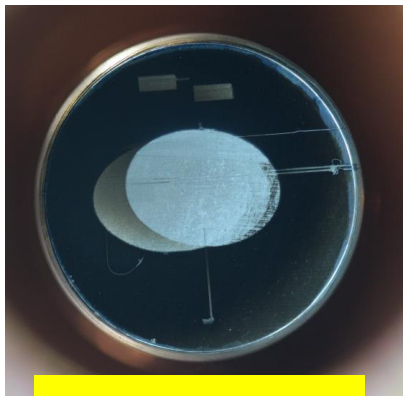
2016.03 Mg #201



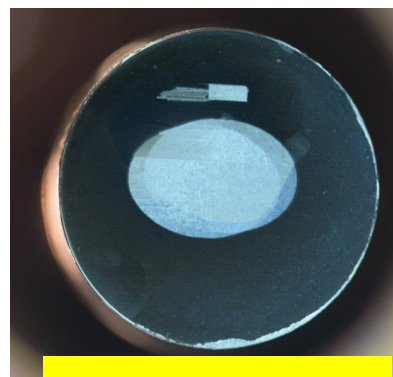
2016.11 Mg #207



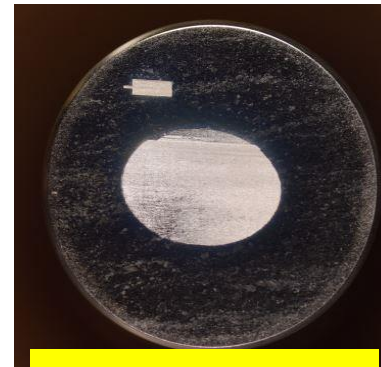
2017.8 – Mg #214



2018.1 – Mg #214

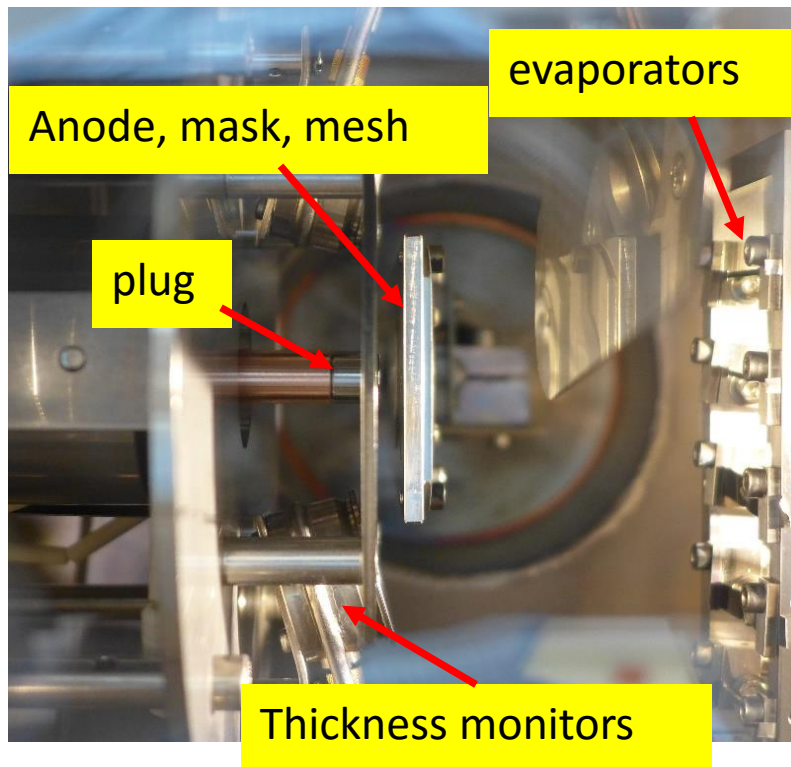


2018.01 - Mg #215



2018.06 - Mg #216

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Cs<sub>2</sub>Te



Mo plug  $\phi$  10 mm x 8mm on Cu-stem  
Polished Mo surface  $R_a$ : 8 ~10 nm  
Cleaning and baking  
Deposition Te +Cs: standard, co-evaporation  
Transport to Gun

### For SRF Gun I

- 35 Cs<sub>2</sub>Te photo cathodes produced
- QEs of most fresh cathodes are 8% ~ 15%.
- 8 Cs<sub>2</sub>Te ever worked in SRF gun I.
- Contribute 30% of the total dark current
- Thermal emittance (QE of 1%)  
0.6 ~ 0.7mm·mrad/r(mm).

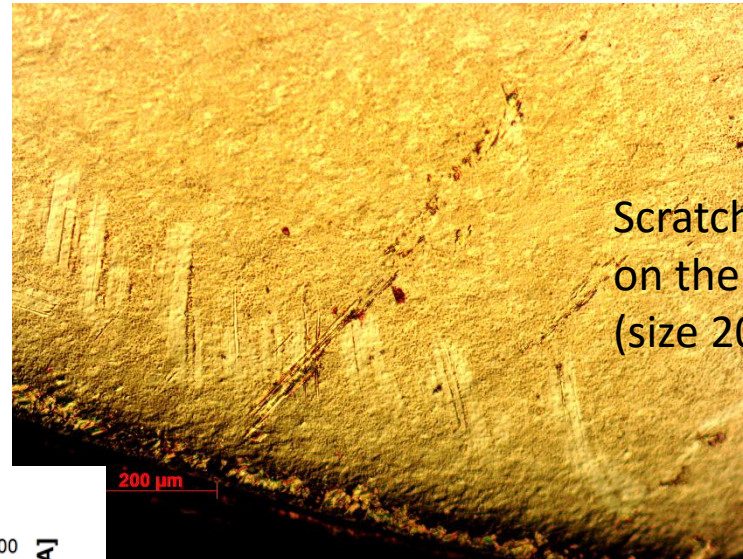
### Cathode #17.04.2012 Cs<sub>2</sub>Te

- fresh QE 8.5%, in gun **0.6%**
- beam time **~2100 h**
- extracted charge **> 264 C**

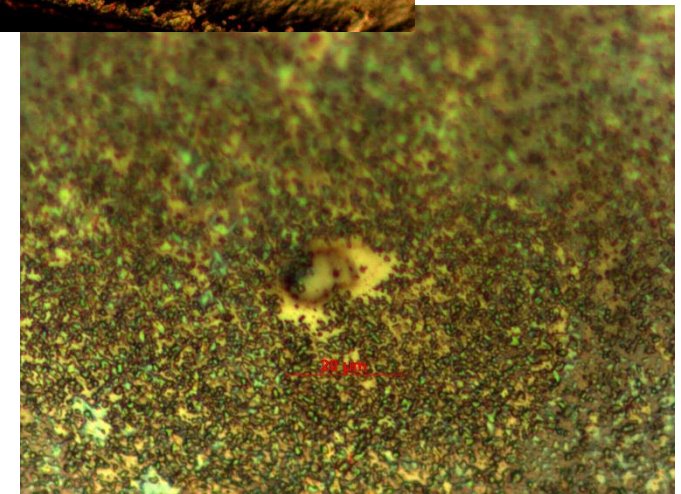
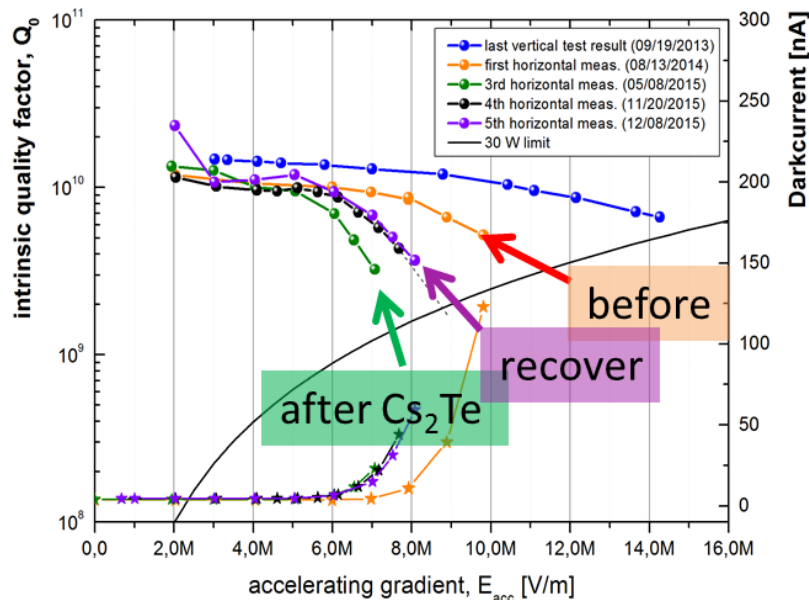
## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Cs<sub>2</sub>Te

For SRF Gun II

2015.02 the 1<sup>st</sup> Cs<sub>2</sub>Te cathode produced field emission due to scratches and particles



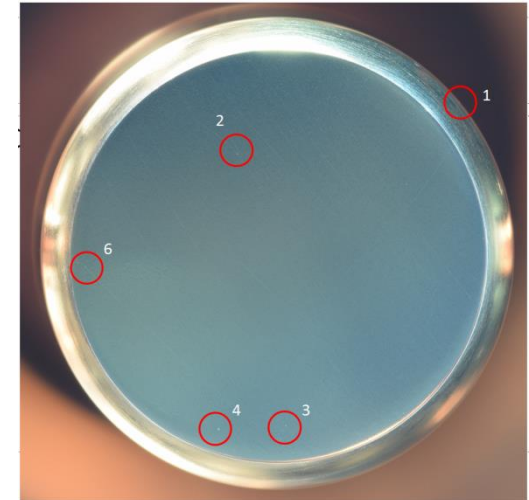
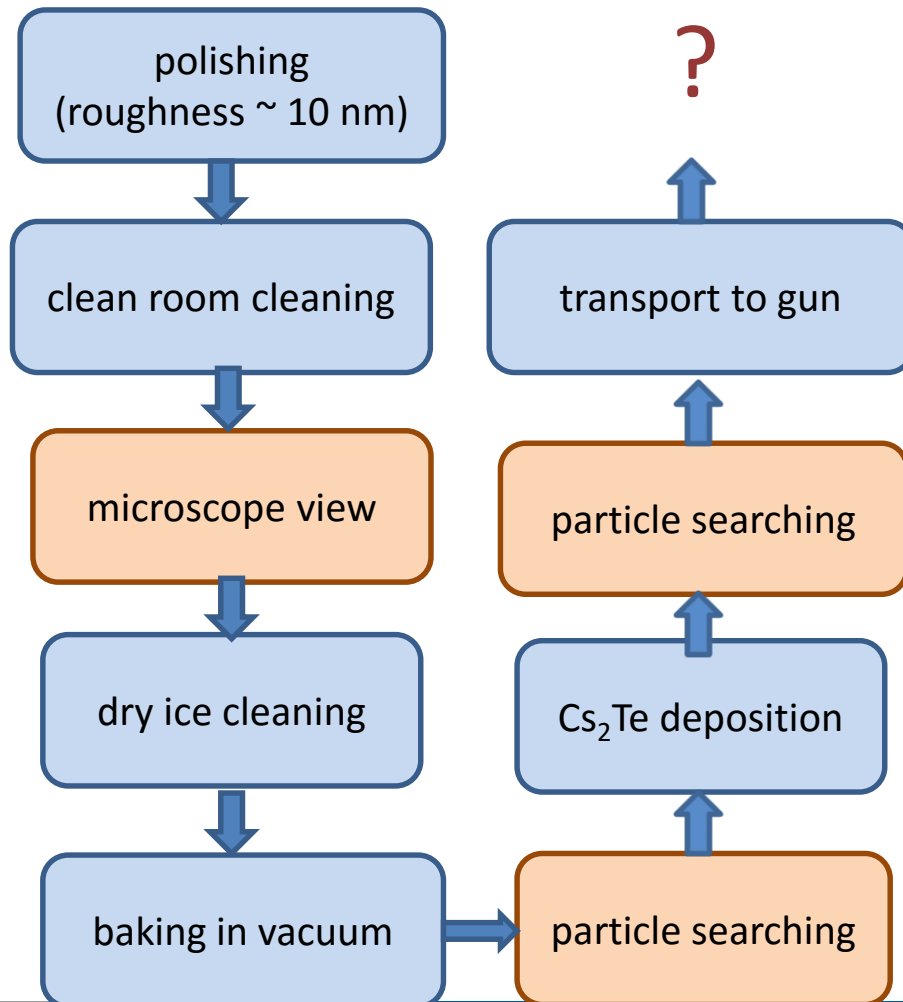
Scratches and particles on the plug rim (size 200 μm level)



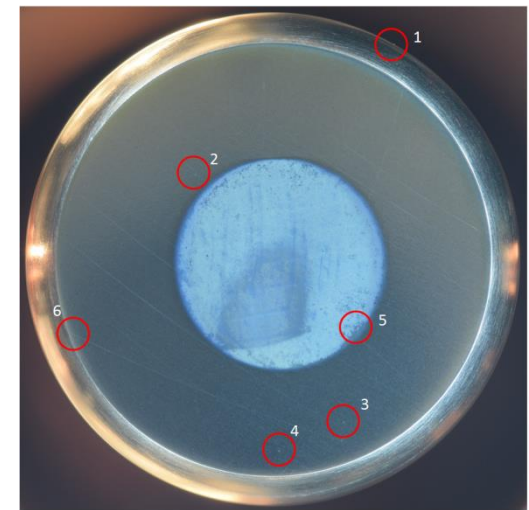
Defect in center of Cs<sub>2</sub>Te film (size 20 μm)

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$

Modify preparation chamber, improve plug quality check to solve particle problem



before deposition



after deposition

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Cs<sub>2</sub>Te

in 2016, second try with Cs<sub>2</sub>Te in SRF gun II  
2 cathodes disappeared after two-week beam time



QE 1.7%, low dark current  
produced 200  $\mu$ A beam



**two weeks later**



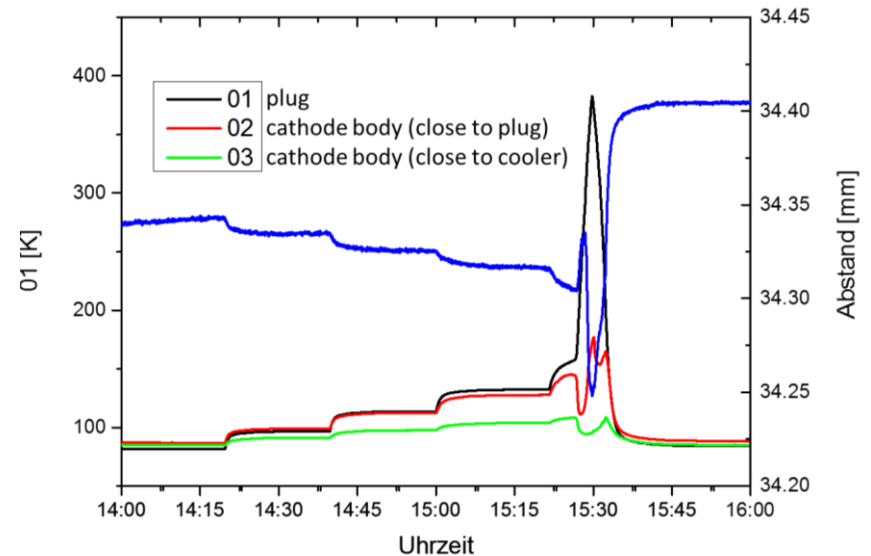
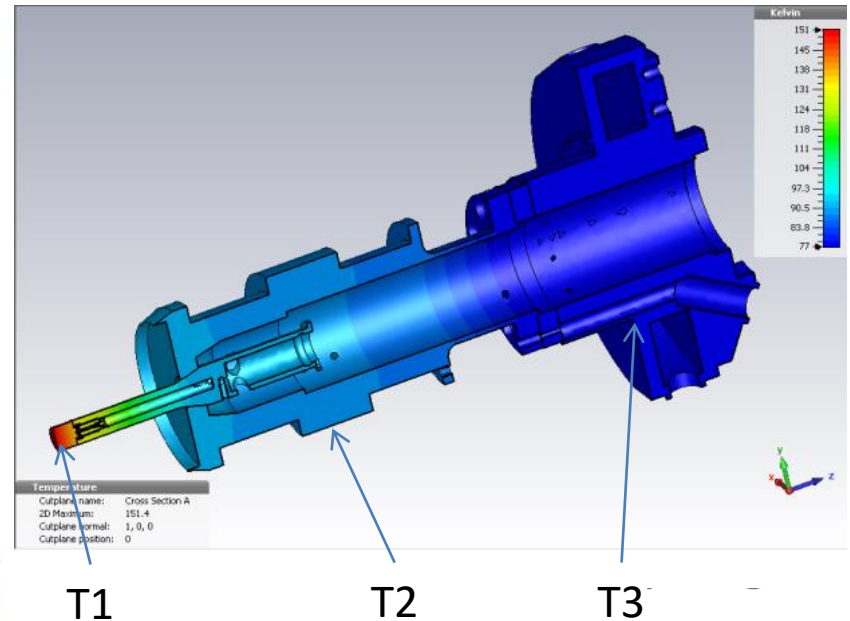
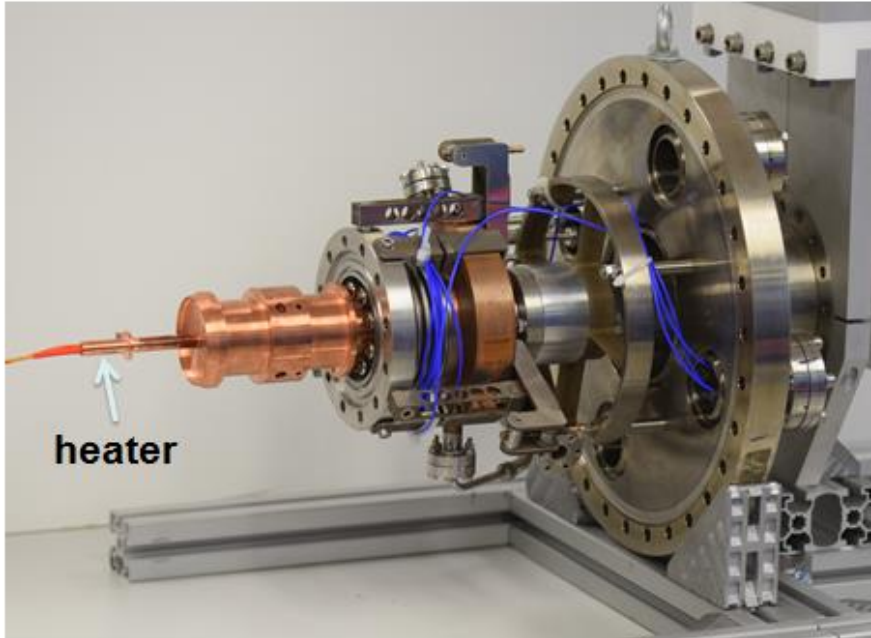
No QE, high dark current,  
cavity polluted  
**Mo plug overheated  $T > 300^{\circ}\text{C}$**

## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: Cs<sub>2</sub>Te

Reason of cathode overheating

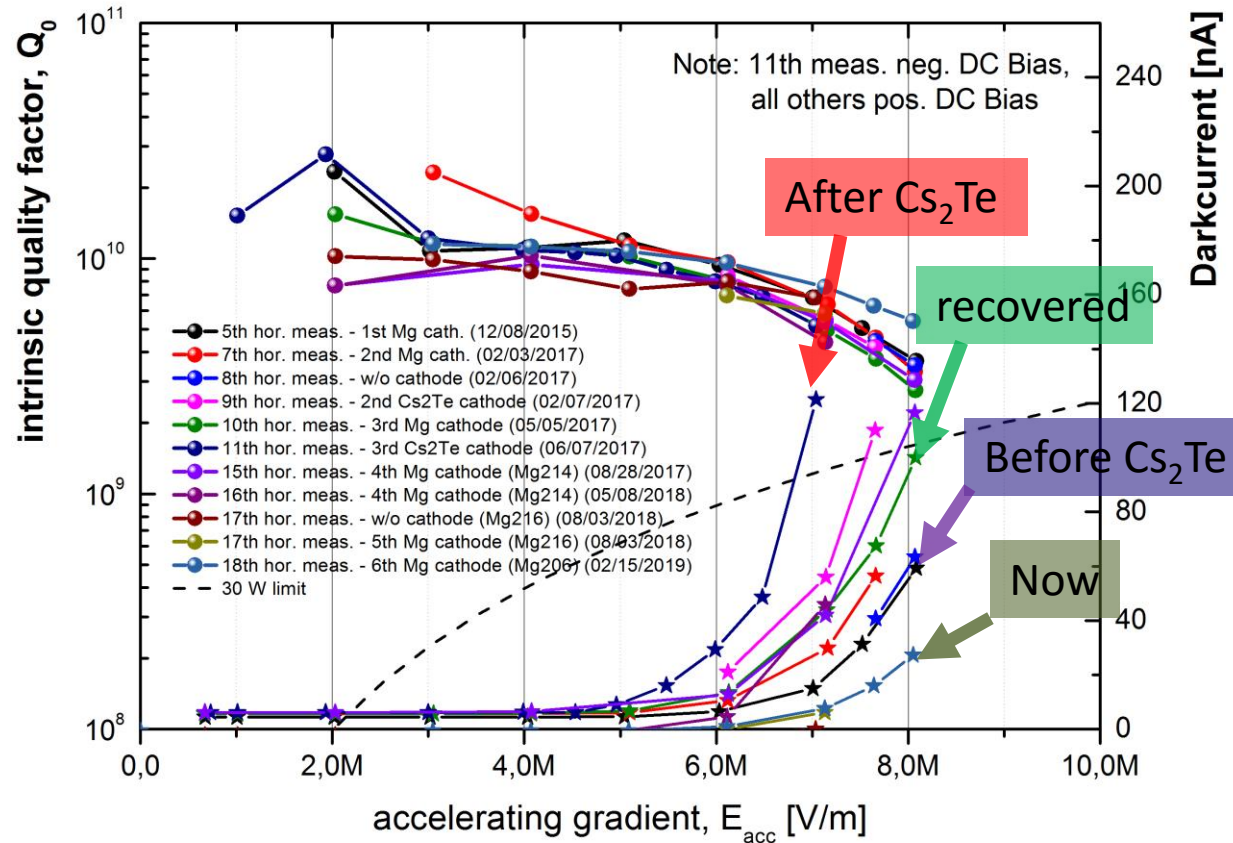
- Thermal expansion coefficient
- Connection methodes

By A.Arnold



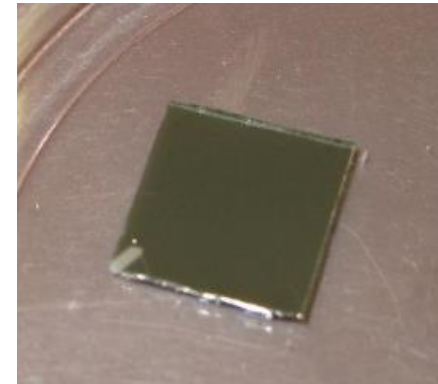
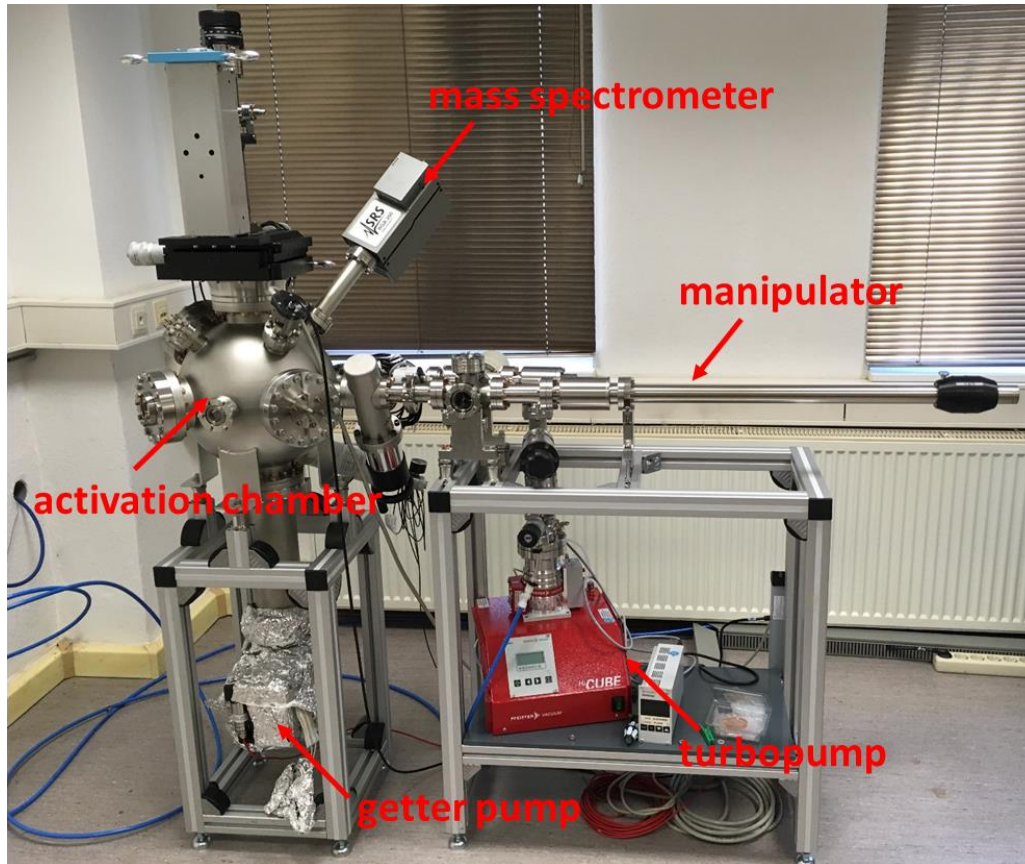
## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$

### Influence of $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$ tests to cavity

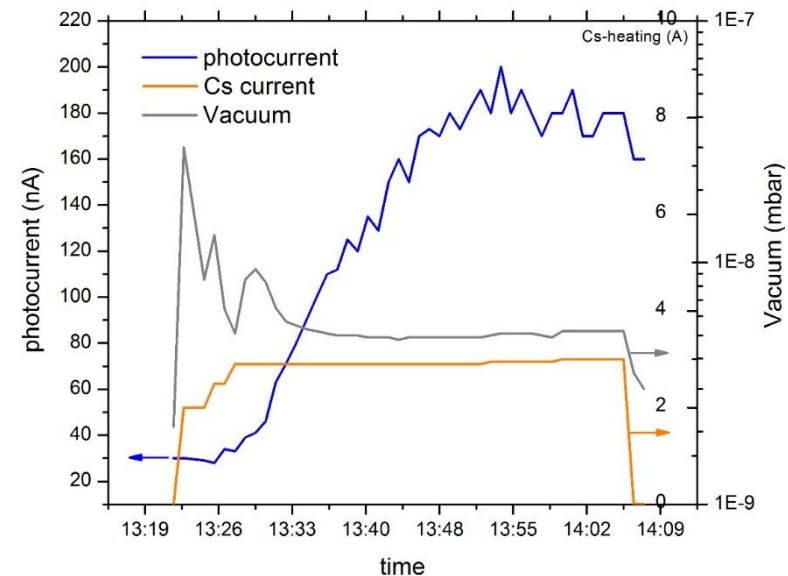


## 2. Photocathodes for HZDR SRF gun: new idea

### OnGoing work- GaN(Cs)



P-GaN on sapphire



BMBF cooperation with Univ. Siegen, JG Mainz (HOPE2, BETH)

### 3. Summary and outlook

- **Mg photocathodes operate successfully in SRF gun**
  - Mg can reach high QE of  $1\sim5\times10^{-3}$
  - no multipacting and low dark current (  $<30$  nA)
  - robust
- **Medium / high currents require semiconductor photocathodes**
  - $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$  is still the choice for medium current (1 mA)
  - suitable substratum for better thermal contact: Cu
  - study new material (GaN)
- **Photocathode handling for SRF gun application**
  - careful quality check for cathodes
  - mechanic to avoid particle production

# Thank you for your attention!

## Thanks to the ELBE team and our cooperators!



Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



**HZDR**

Member of the Helmholtz Association

Rong Xiang | HZDR