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Ultrafast Accelerators for Pulse Radiolysis

# Current status of photocathodes in Japan

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# Network and Collaboration

under National Project on Advanced Compact Accelerator for Medical Use

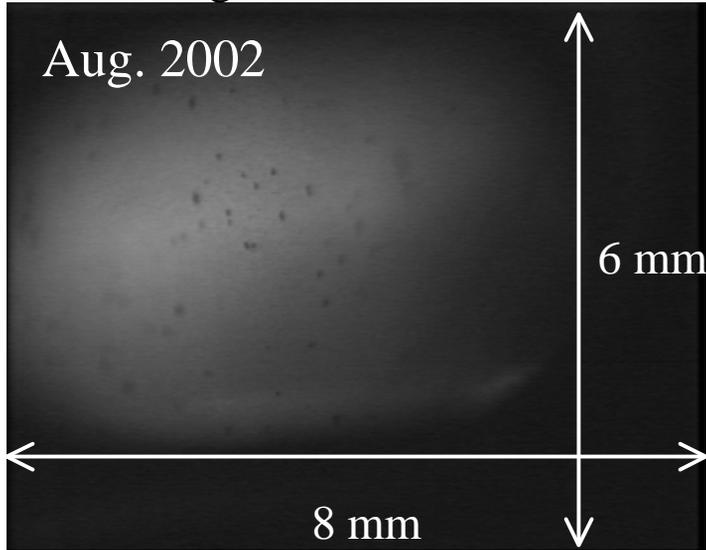
hosted by National Institute for Radiological Science

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1. Mg ( $QE \sim 10^{-3}$ ) photoinjector :  
U.Tokyo/SPring8
2.  $Cs_2Te$  ( $QE \sim 10^{-2}$ ) load-lock-type  
photoinjector : KEK/Nagoya Univ..
3.  $Cs_2Te$ /Diamond ( $QE \sim 10^{-1}$ ) cartridge-type  
photoinjector :  
SPring8/U.Tokyo/Hamamatsu Photonics

# Cathode Surface

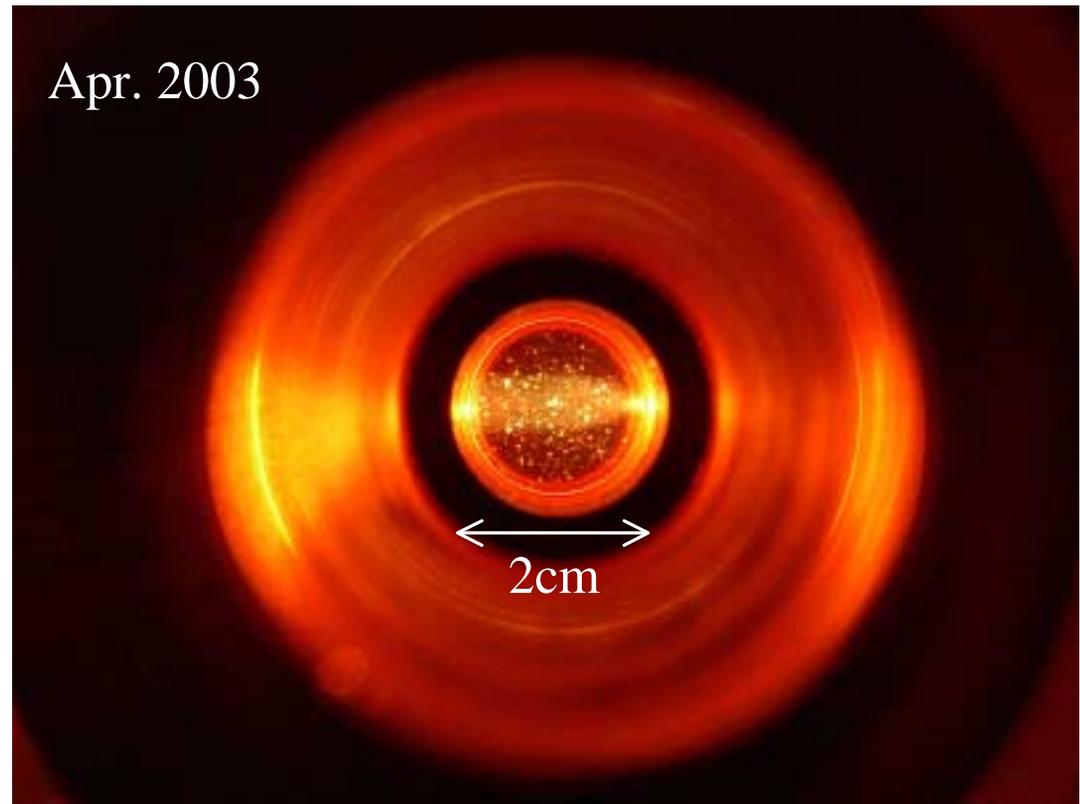
CCD Image of the cathode surface



Craters due to  
the RF discharge  
on the cathode surface

**Mg cathode (High QE,  $\sim 10^{-3}$ )**

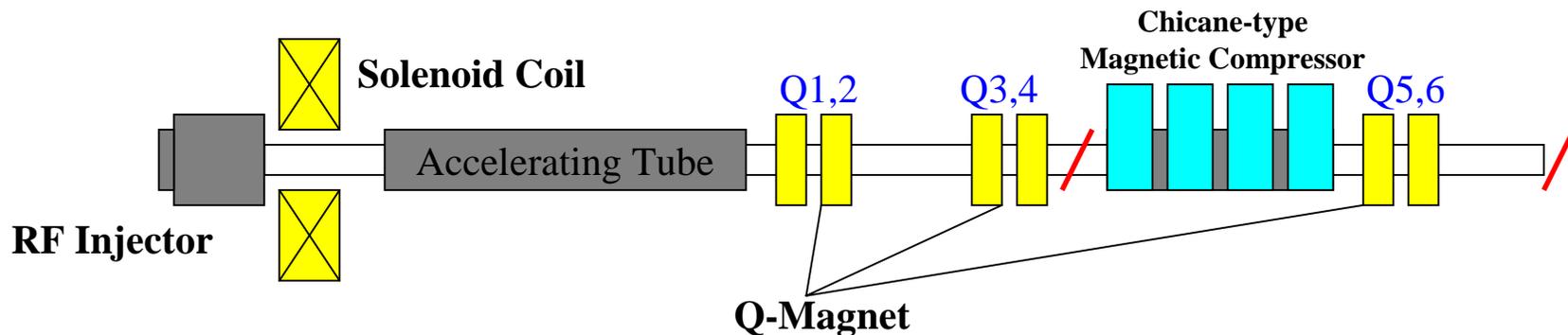
*Our cathode...*       $QE = 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$  (at present)



# Emittance Data

Date	Horizontal	Vertical	
'02.10	26 $\pi$ mm.mrad	24 $\pi$ mm.mrad	(Q3,4)
'03.9	21 $\pi$ mm.mrad	29 $\pi$ mm.mrad	(Q1,2 Velocity Bunching, E=10MeV)
'03.9	22 $\pi$ mm.mrad	11 $\pi$ mm.mrad	(Q1,2 Solenoid)
'03.9	29 $\pi$ mm.mrad	34 $\pi$ mm.mrad	(Q1,2)
'04.01	35 $\pi$ mm.mrad	29 $\pi$ mm.mrad	(Q5,6 OTR method)
'04.01	34 $\pi$ mm.mrad	27 $\pi$ mm.mrad	(Q5,6)

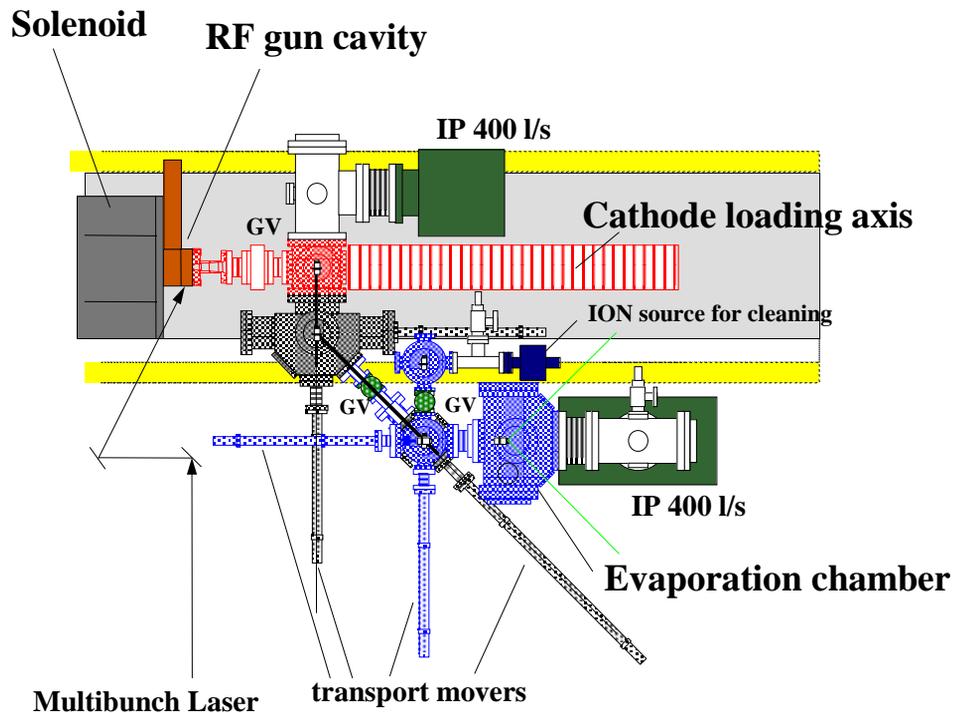
- Normalized, rms
- Energy 22MeV, Charge  $\sim 1$ nC



# Cs<sub>2</sub>Te cathode at KEK-ATF

*Kuriki M. and Terunuma N. for ATF collaboration*

- CsTe cathode is formed by evaporation on Mo plug.
- QE was measured by illuminating UV light from Xe lump.
- The cathode is transported to the gun cavity in the load-lock chamber.



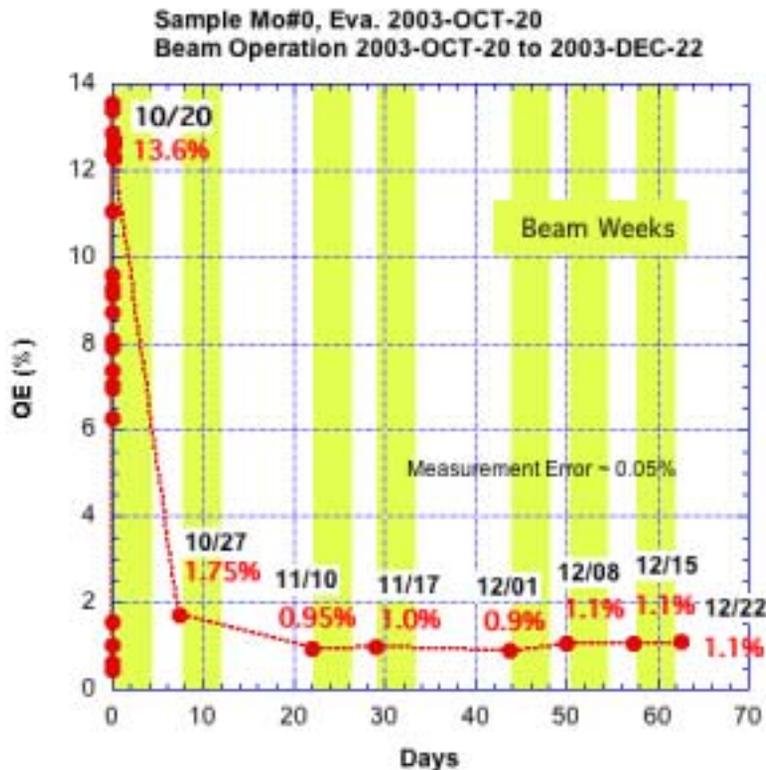
Evaporation System



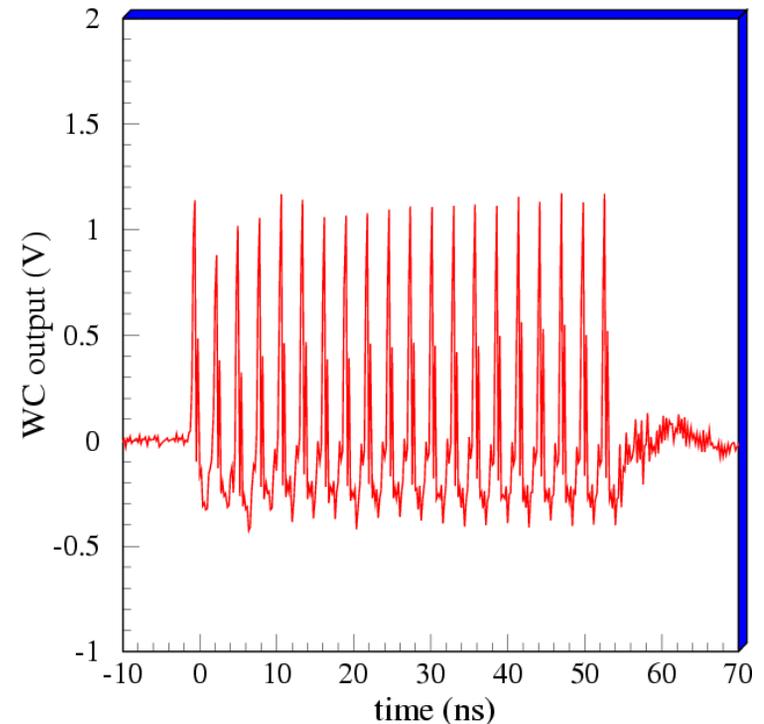
Cathode Plug (Cu)

# Performance

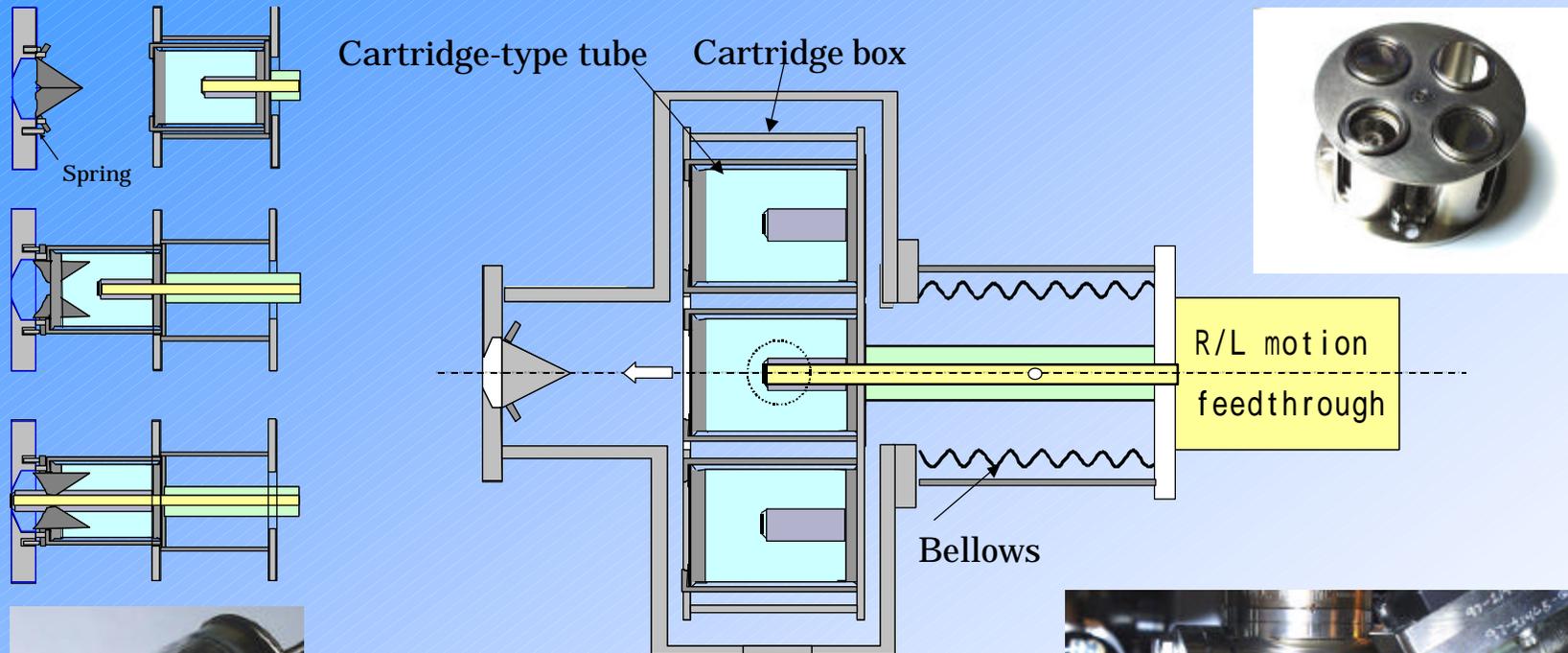
- QE that was initially more than 10% was decreased rapidly down to around 1%.
- Even though, QE was kept around 1%.
- The operation did not affect the cathode performance. The life time might be forever (at least more than two months).



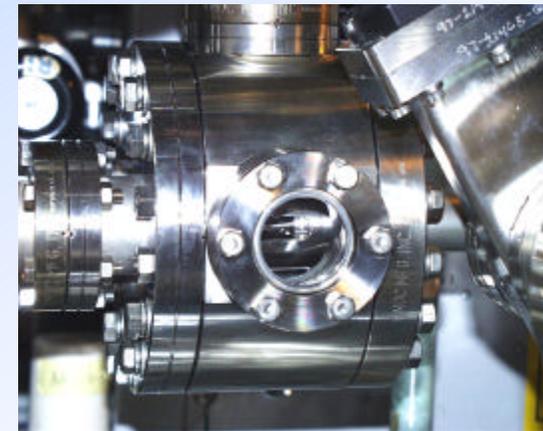
Generated multi-bunch beam  
Measured by WC monitor



# Electron Gun including cartridge-type photocathode tubes



Reflection-type  $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$  tube



Transparent-type  $\text{Cs}_2\text{Te}$  and NEA Diamond tubes with high quantum efficiency are now under developing.

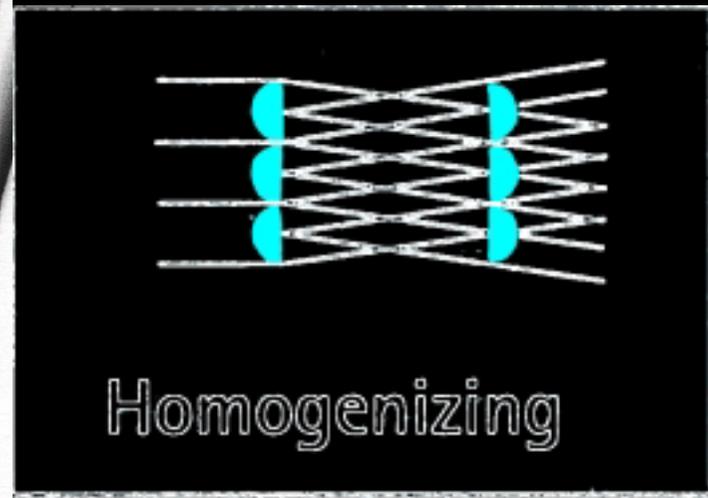
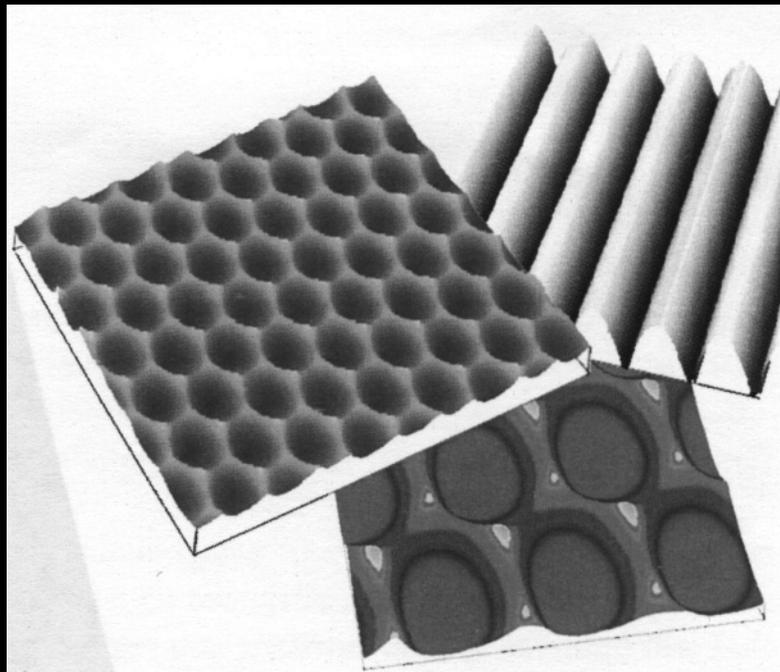
*Influence of spatial and temporal profiles of  
UV-laser light source for photo-cathode  
RF-GUN on electron-beam emittance*

**Hiromitsu Tomizawa : SPring-8/JASRI**

- 1. Guiding principle for production of low-emittance electron beam**
- 2. Experimental Setup**
- 3. Improvement of spatial laser profile**
- 4. Experimental Results of Emittance**
- 5. Summary & Discussion**

## 3-2. Spatial profile shaping with **Micro lens array**

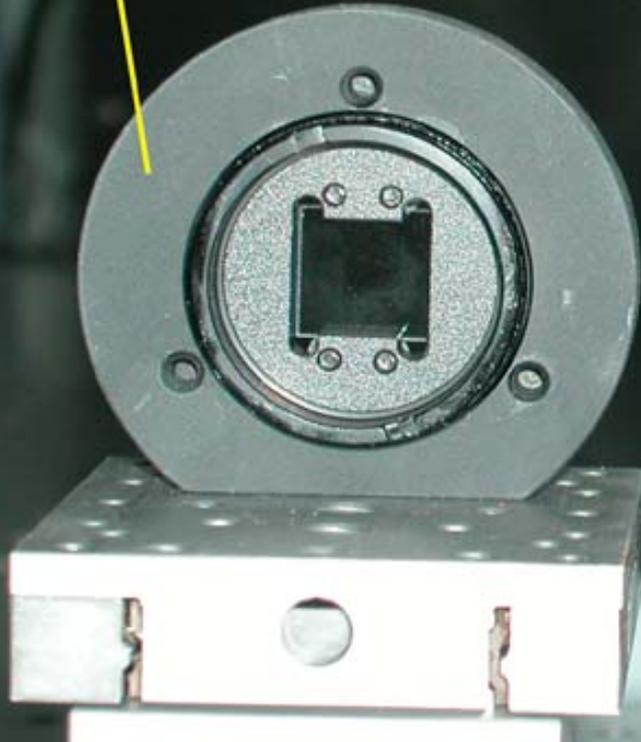
- **Transmission: ~ 80%**
- **It is possible to shape laser profile as **Silk-hat**, using with a convex lens**



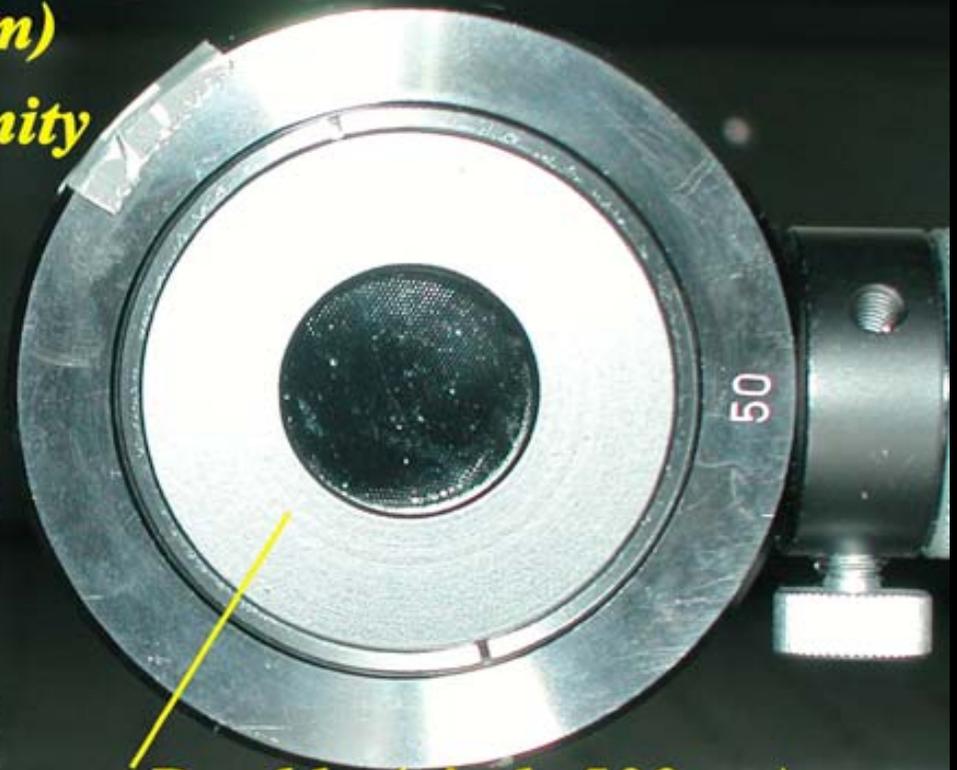
### 3-2-1. Picture of Microlens array as Homogenizer

#### *Homogenizer*

*Single (pitch:250 $\mu$ m)  
Intensity Uniformity  
=10~15%*



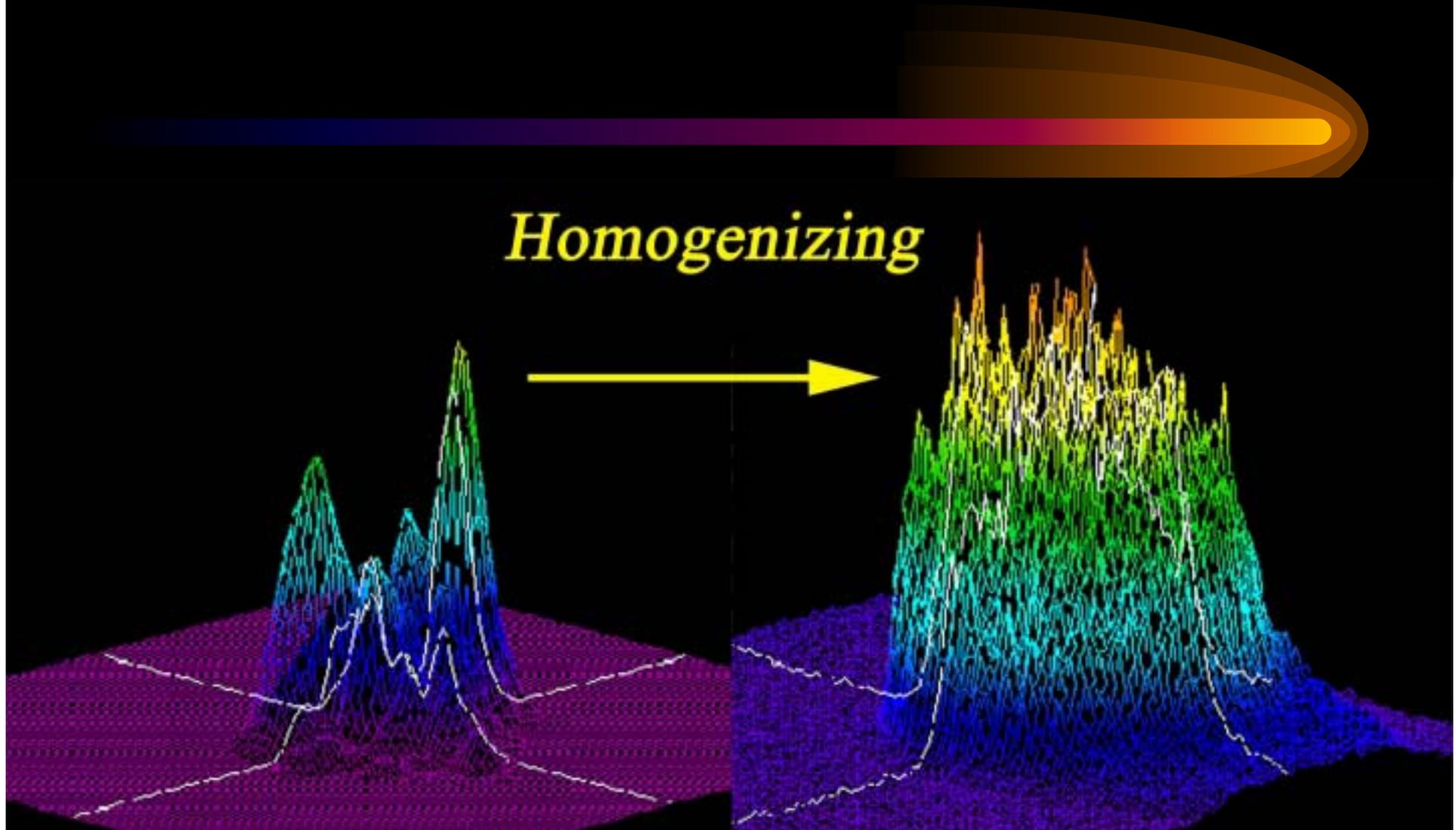
*Double (pitch:500 $\mu$ m)  
Intensity Uniformity < 5%*



## 3-2-2. Installation of Homogenizer in the Transport optical systems

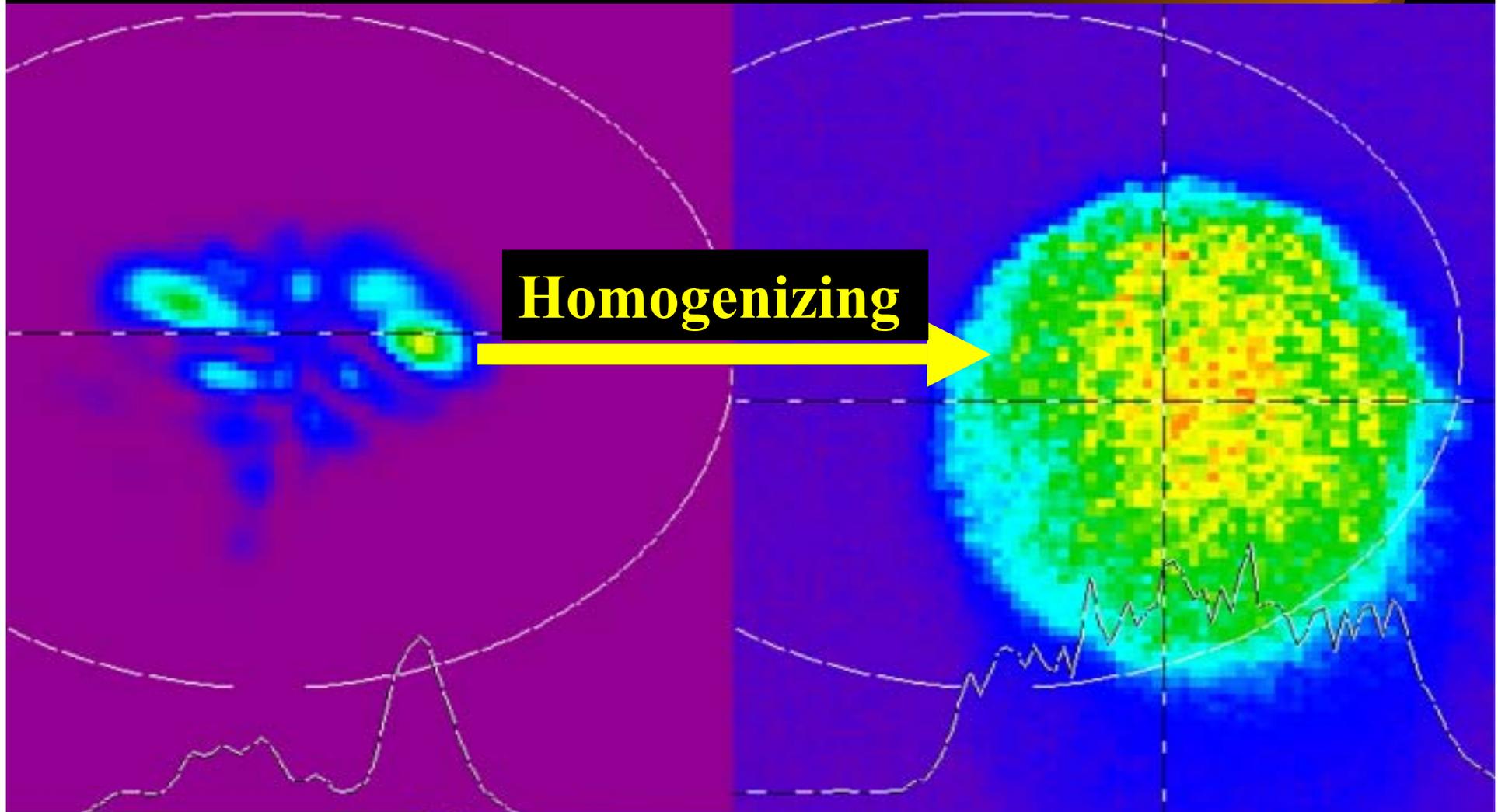


### 3-3. Result of **spatial** laser profile shaping



*Note, that the Laser power is kept constant!!*

### 3-3-1. Laser spot image on the cathode



## 5-2. Planned Diagnostics & Improvement

- Long-time Stability of **Oscillator** ( $> 1$  week)
- Installing **Pulse-Shaping optics** (**SLM + Stretcher**)
- **Regen System for UV-Laser** ( $\text{Ce}^{3+}:\text{LiCaAlF}_6$  ??)
- **Surface physics of Cathode**

