

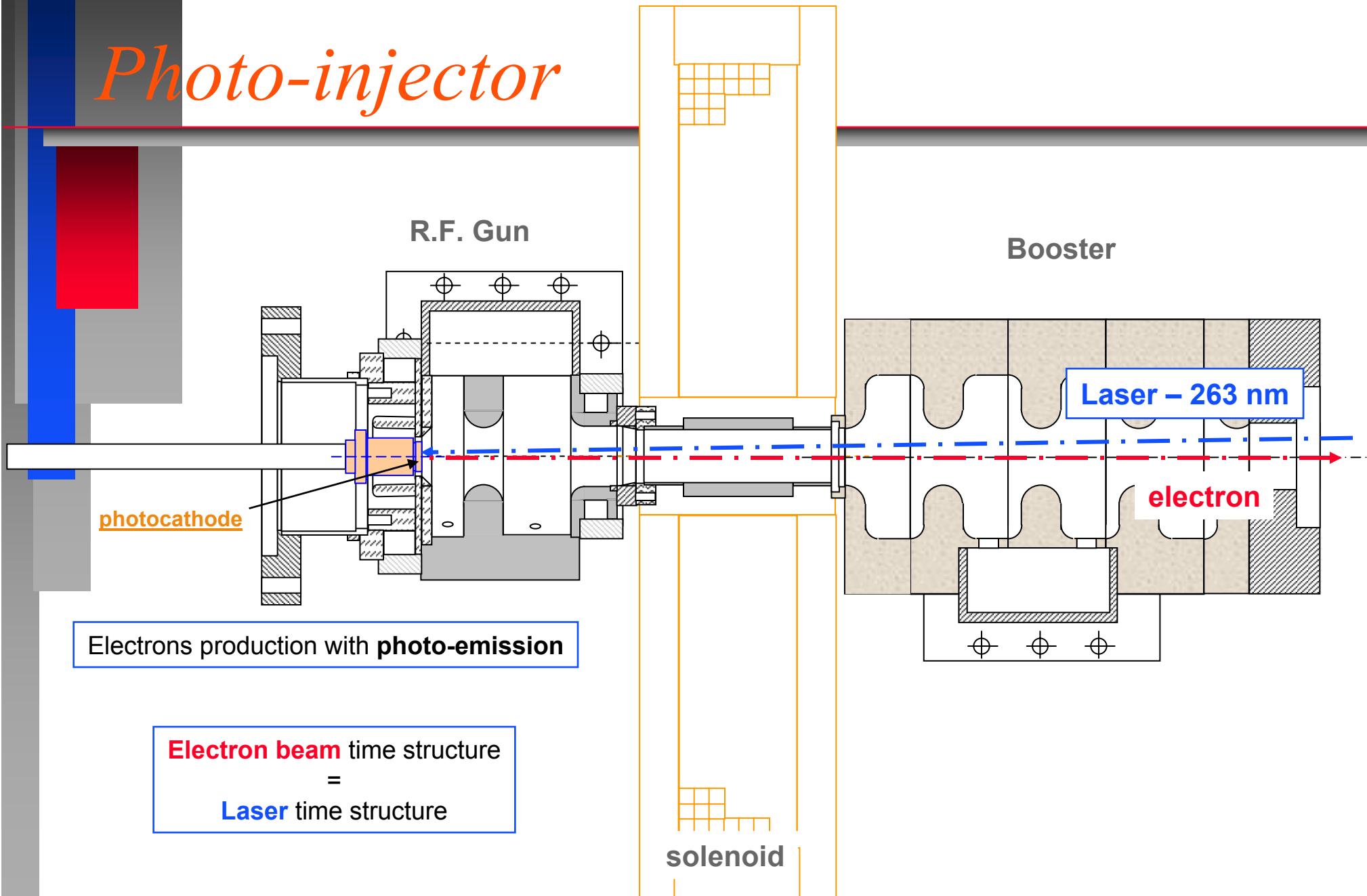


ELYSE
FACILITY
Cs₂Te photoinjector

H. Monard, Laboratoire de Chimie-Physique
ELYSE, Orsay, France

Ultrafast Pulse Radiolysis – 2004 june 26-27

Photo-injector



R.F. Gun

Booster

photocathode

Laser – 263 nm

electron

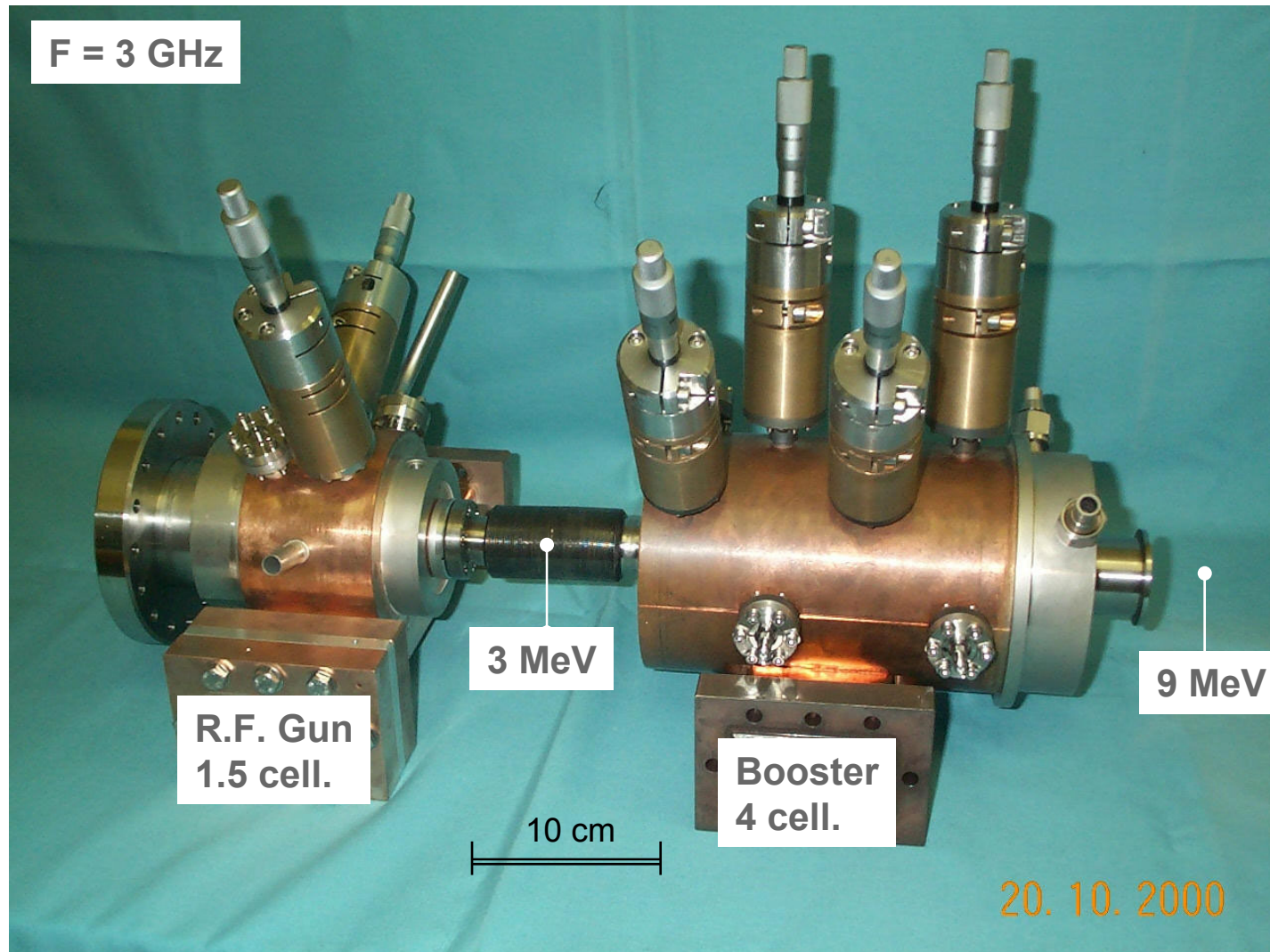
Electrons production with **photo-emission**

Electron beam time structure
=
Laser time structure

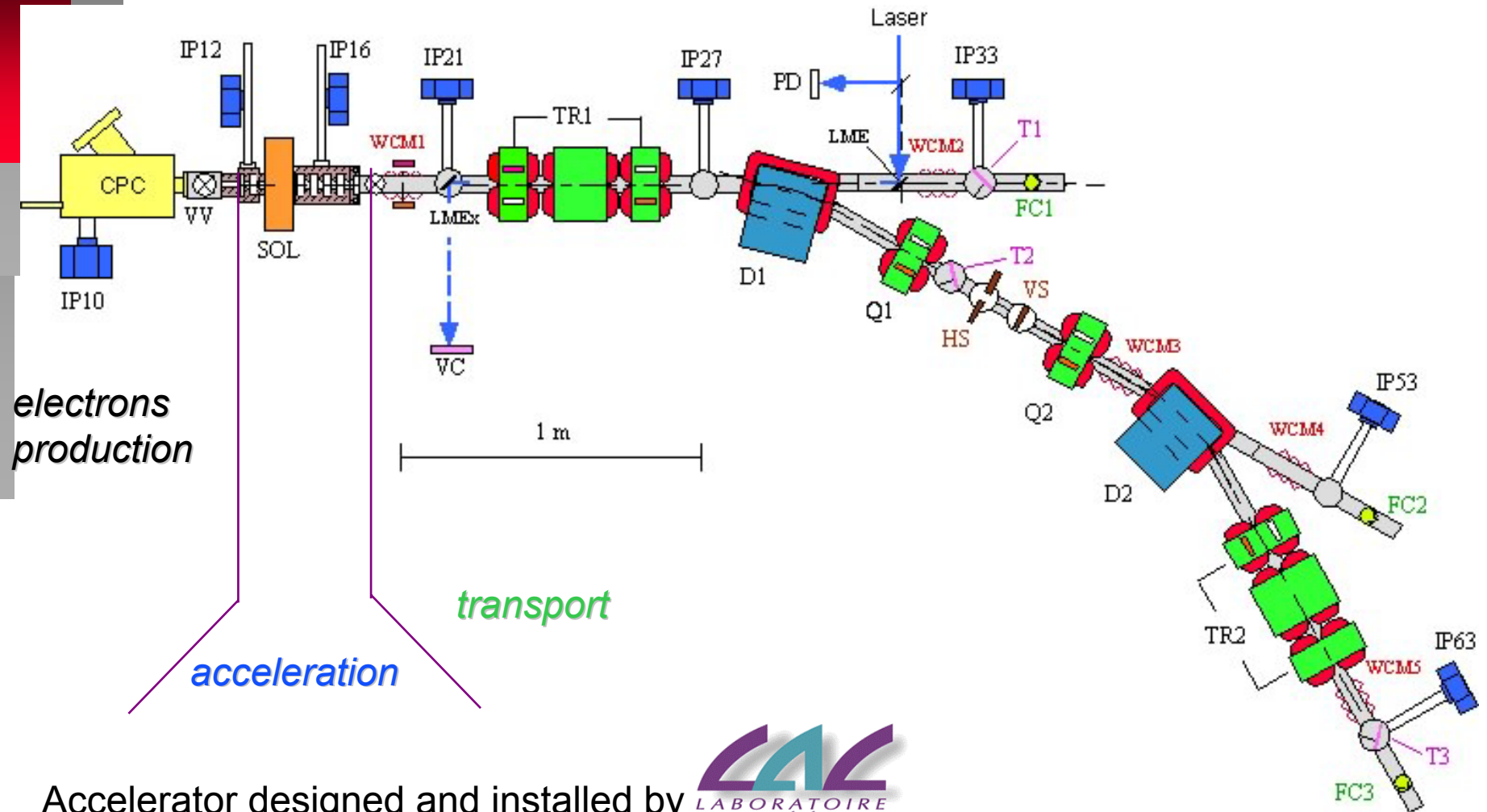
solenoid

R.F. Gun + Booster

CERN/CTF cavities design



Accelerator layout



Accelerator designed and installed by

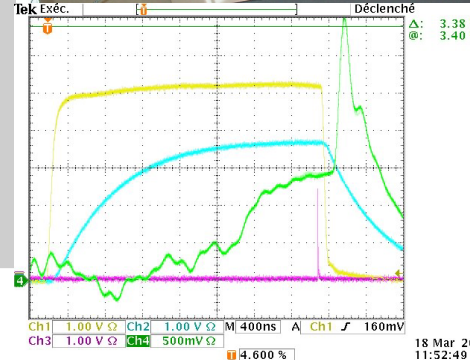
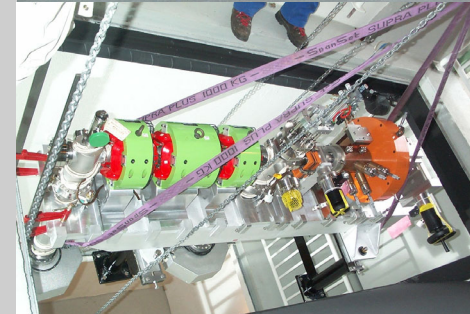


Accelerator room



Accelerator history

- *March 2001* *Ti:Sapphire laser installation*
- *April 2001* *accelerator installation bat. 349*
- *January 2002* *cathode preparation chamber*
- *April 2002* *first beam – 9 MeV (Cu cathode - 5 Hz)*
- *June 2002* *RF commissioning 25 et 50 Hz*
leak CPC, baking C+S, bat. 349 chiller problem...
- *April 2003* *1st cathode Cs₂Te : 5 nC !*
- *May 2003* *1st bunch length of 5 ps – 1,5 nC – 9 MeV*
9 MeV and 5 MeV accelerator tuning
- *October 2003* *1st experiments with local users*
- *April 2004* *solvated e- absorption signals*
- ...



Photocathode choice of ELYSE

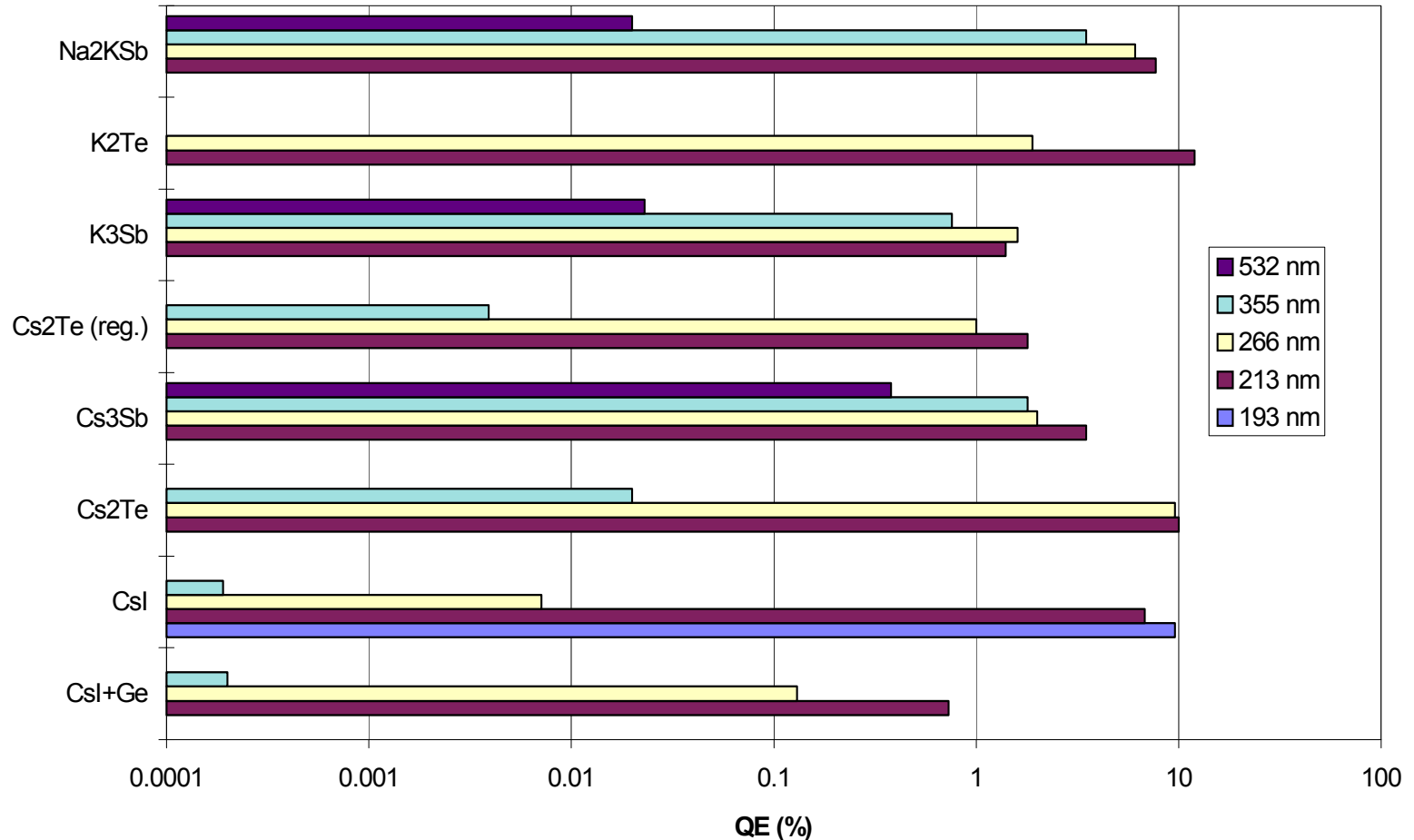
Cs₂Te

- *Good quantum efficiency $\geq 1\%$*
 - *less laser energy ($\sim 20 \mu\text{J}/\text{pulse}$)*
 - *Long life time (months)*
-
- *dedicated UHV preparation chamber*
 - *Transfert under vacuum to RF gun*
 - *Work with UV laser - 266 nm*

Photocathode QE

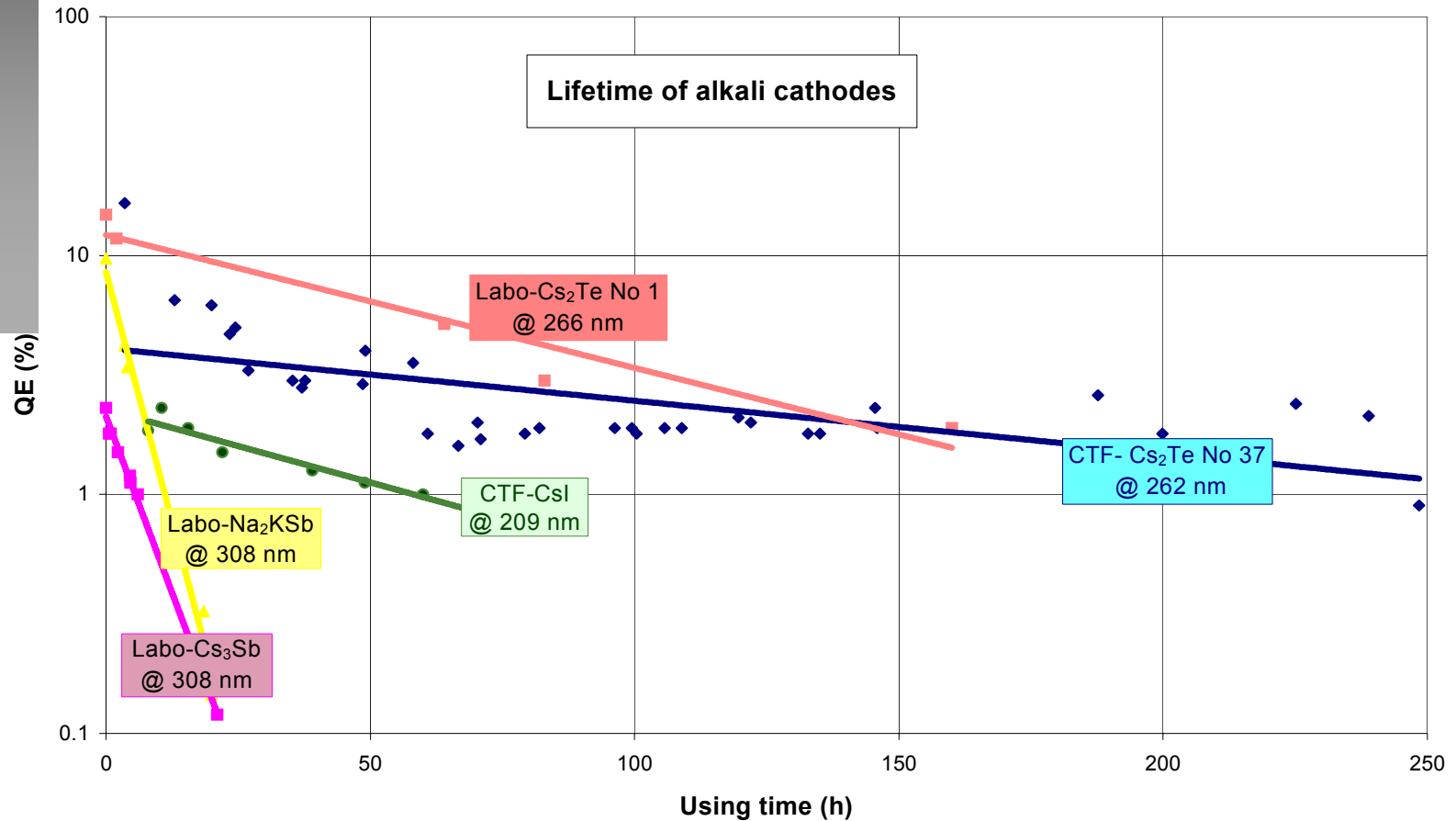
G. Suberlucq, CTF (CERN), FEL96

Alkali photocathodes tested in the Photoemission Lab (typical values)



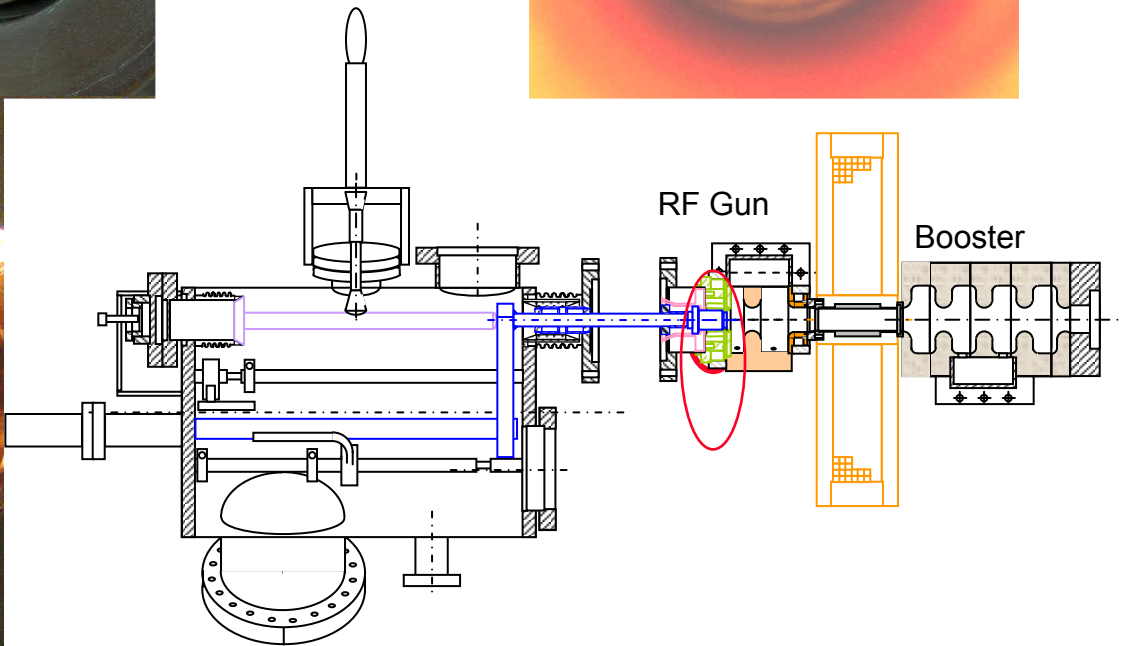
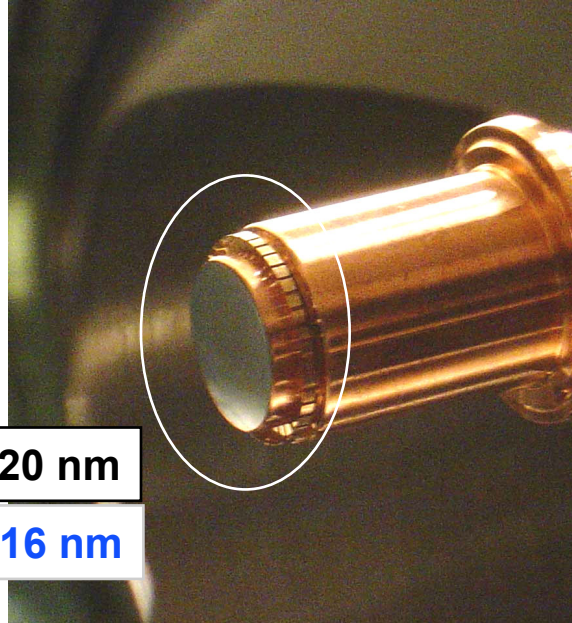
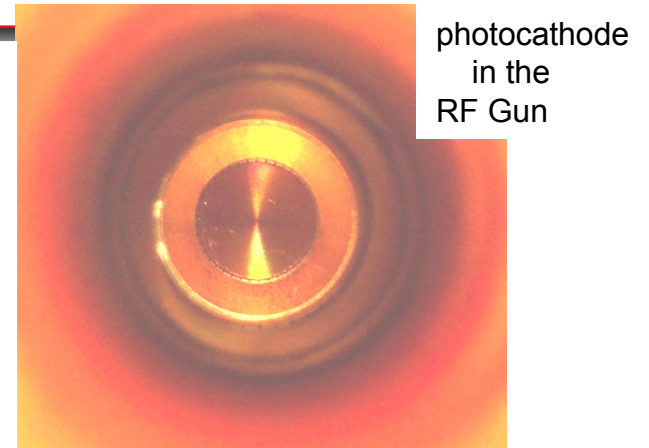
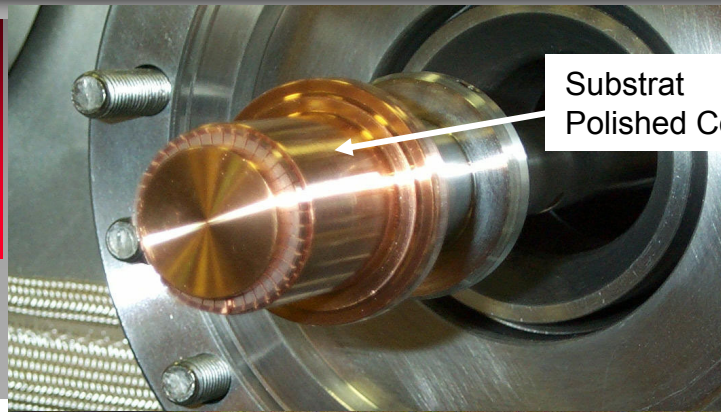
Photocathode life time

G. Suberlucq, CTF (CERN), FEL96



QE ~10% just after the preparation and falls to 1%

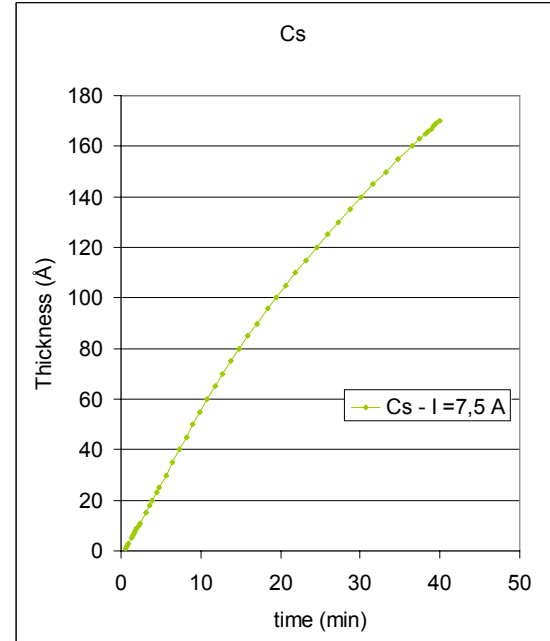
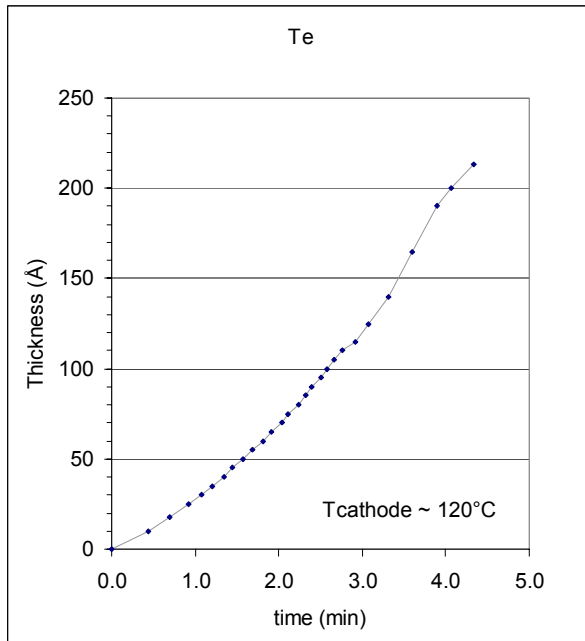
Photocathode Cs_2Te - $QE = 1\%$ - $\Phi = 20\text{ mm}$



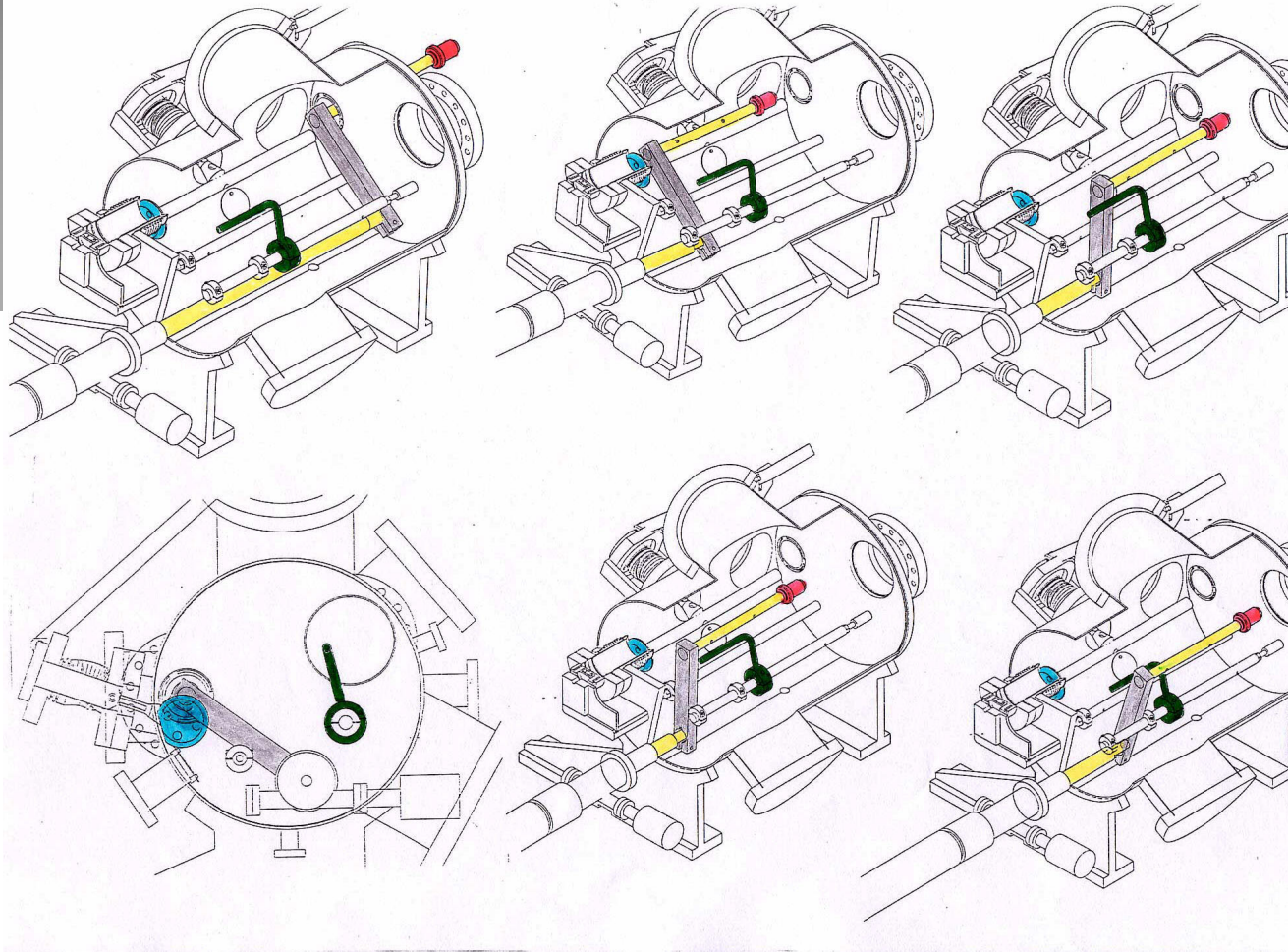
In situ Preparation Chamber

Photocathode preparation

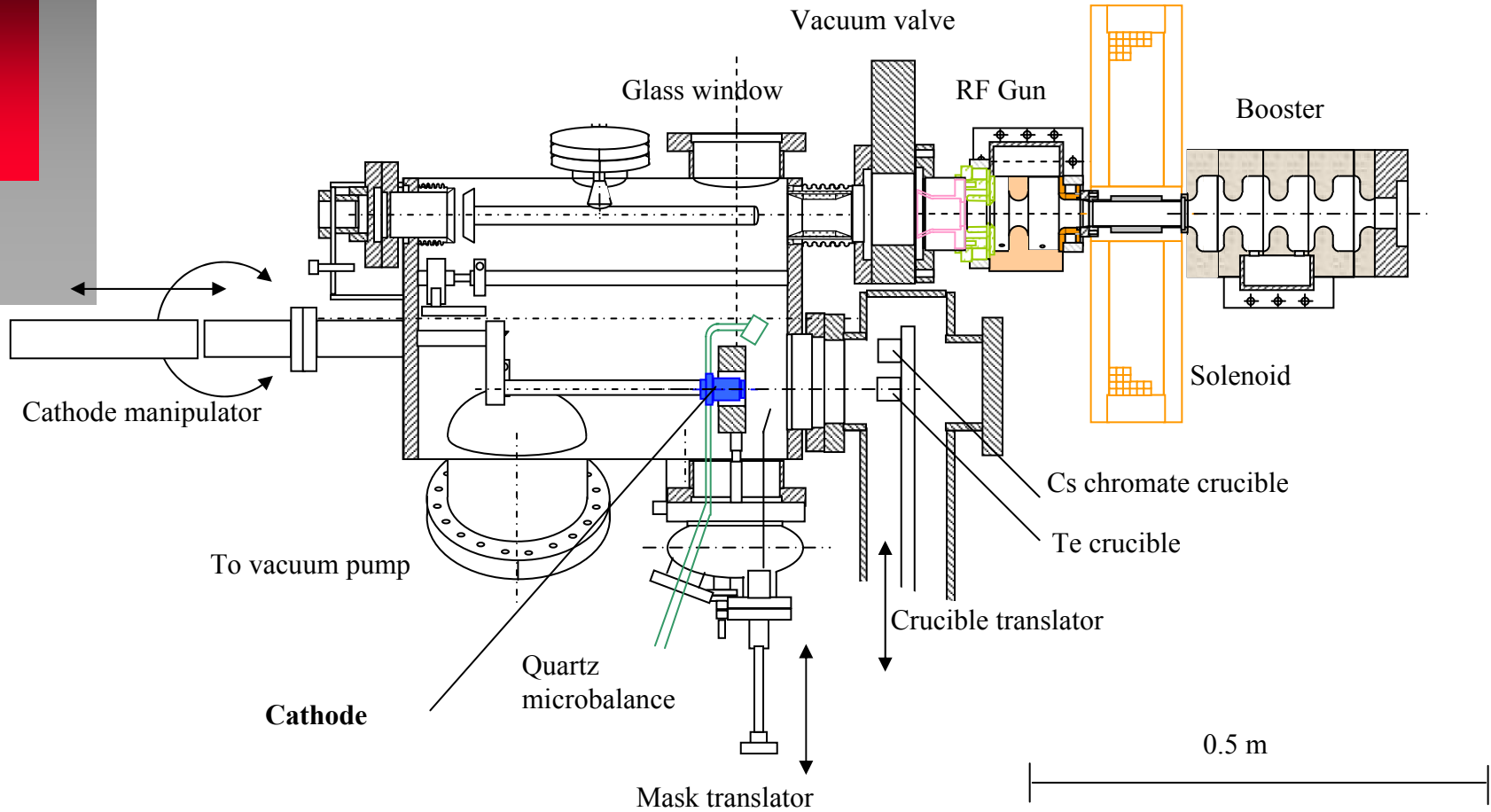
- Good vacuum $< 1 \times 10^{-9}$ mbar (avoid O_2 , CO_2)
- Photocathode at $120^\circ C$ during evaporation
- Set evaporation rate before metal deposition
- Measure thickness with quartz micro-balance



Cathode manipulation

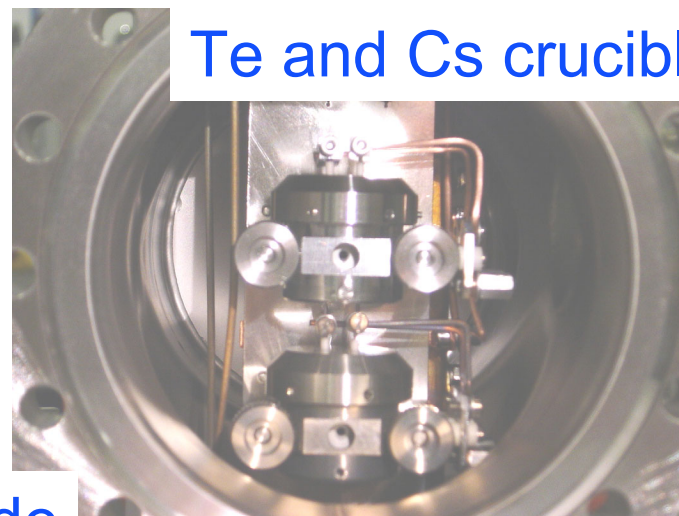
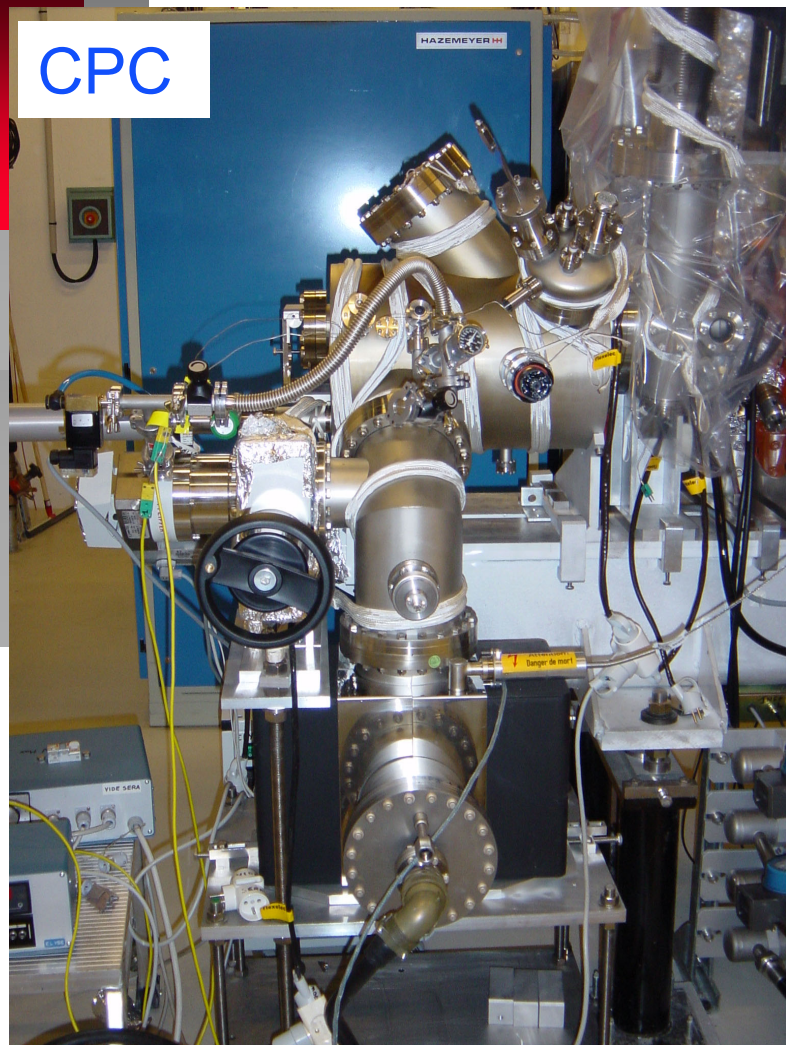


Cathode Preparation Chamber

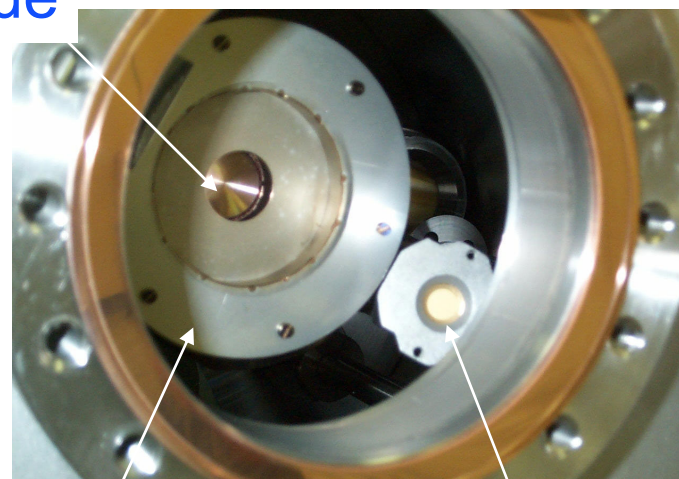


Vacuum $\sim 4 \times 10^{-8}$ mbar : leak porosity of feedthrough

Cathode Preparation Chamber



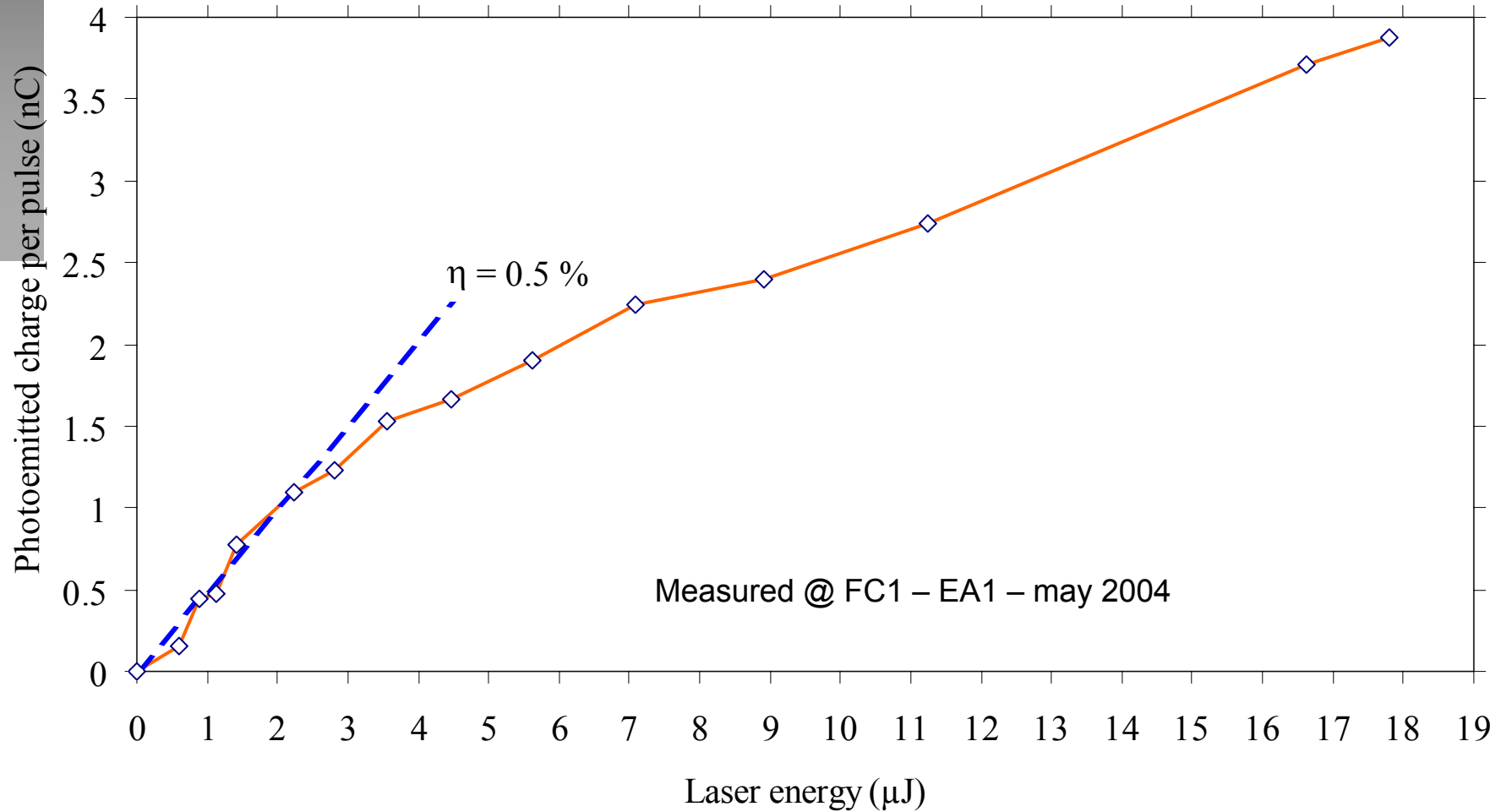
cathode



heating

Quartz micro-balance

Photo-emitted charge vs laser energy



Same cathode since march 2003

Photocathode aging

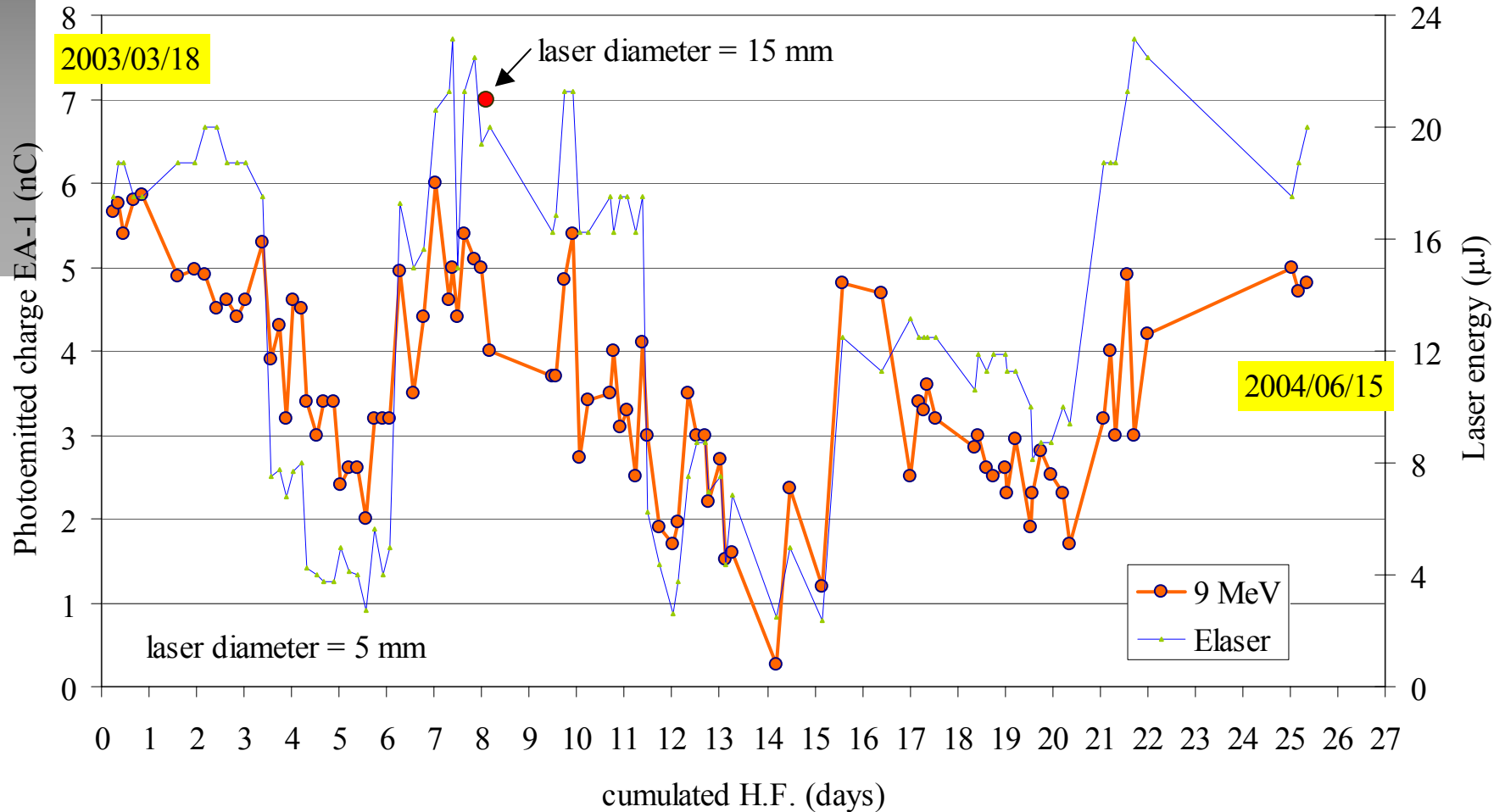
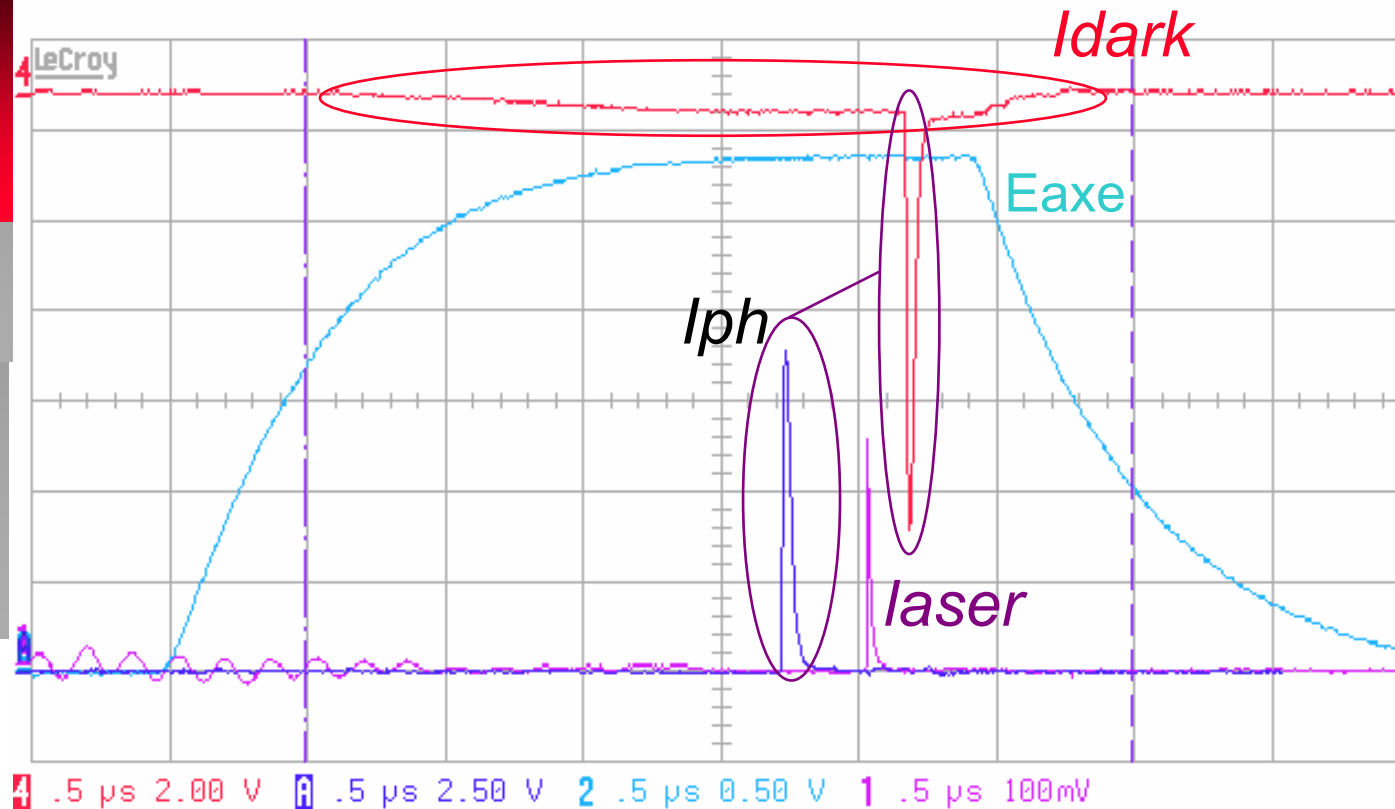


Photo-current / Dark current -EA1



$F = 10 \text{ Hz}$
 $HF = 3 \mu\text{s}$
 $Laser = 2,7 \mu\text{s}$

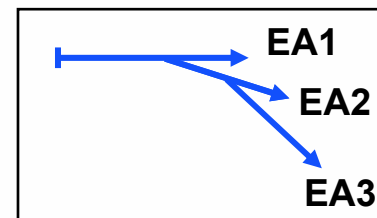
Straight line
 9 MeV
 $E_a = 70 \text{ MV/m}$

$Q_{ph} = 5,8 \text{ nC}$
 $Q_{dark} = 3,9 \text{ nC}$

$Q_{dark}/Q_{ph} = 67\%$

$I_{ph} = 177 \text{ mA}$
 $I_{dark} = 3 \text{ mA}$

area(A) 288.071 nVs / $50 \Omega = 5,8 \text{ nC}$
 maximum(1) 249mV
 maximum(A) 8.88 V
 maximum(2) 2.849 V



□ NORMAL

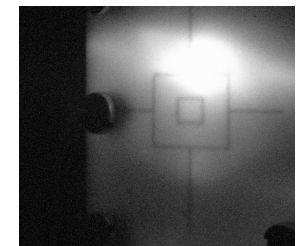
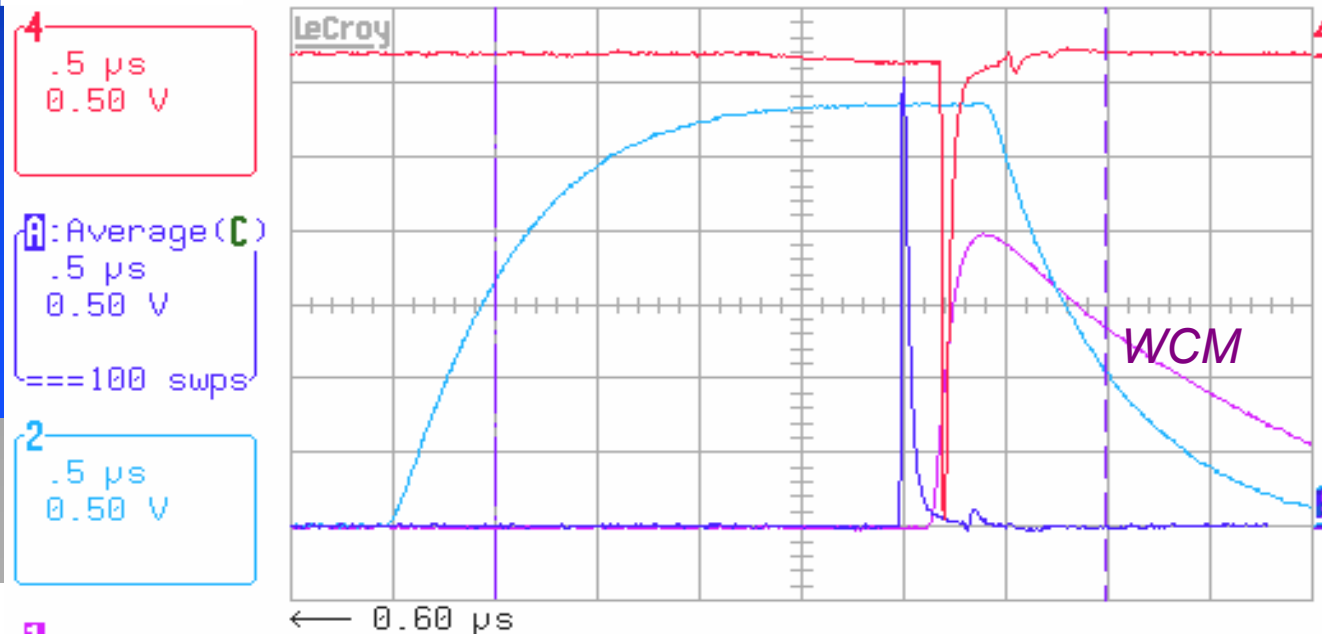


Photo-current / Dark current-EA3



4
.5 μ s
0.50 V

A: Average(C)
.5 μ s
0.50 V
===100 swps

2
.5 μ s
0.50 V

1
.5 μ s
0.50 V

area(4) -176.515 nVs
area(A) 155.359 nVs / 50 Ω = 3,1 nC
maximum(1) 1.979 V
maximum(A) 3.02 V
maximum(2) 2.834 V

.5 μ s BWL
1 .5 V 50 Ω
2 .5 V 50 Ω
3 .2 V 50 Ω
4 .5 V 50 Ω



Ext DC 390mV 50 Ω

$F = 10$ Hz
 $HF = 3$ μ s
 $Laser = 2,7$ μ s

EA3
9 MeV
 $Ea = 70$ MV/m

$Q_{ph} = 3,1$ nC
 $Q_{dark} = 0,1$ nC

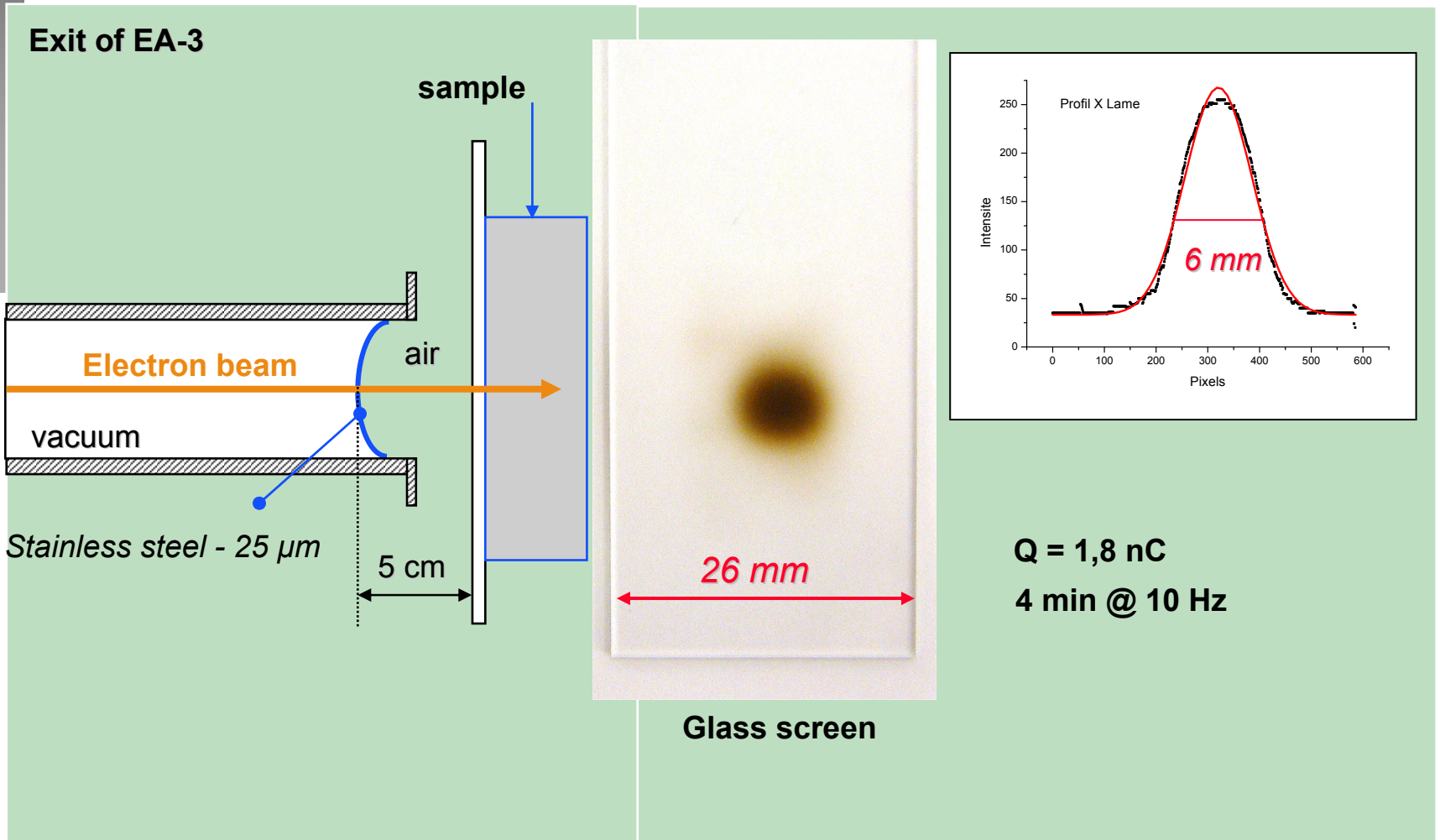
$Q_{dark}/Q_{ph} = 3\%$

$I_{ph} = 60$ mA
 $I_{dark} = 1$ mA

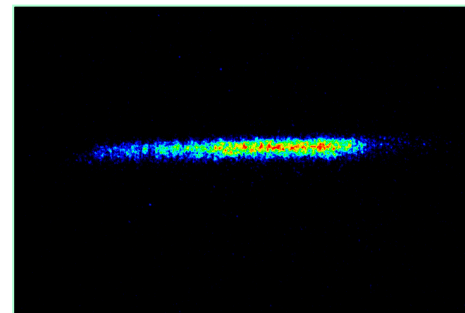
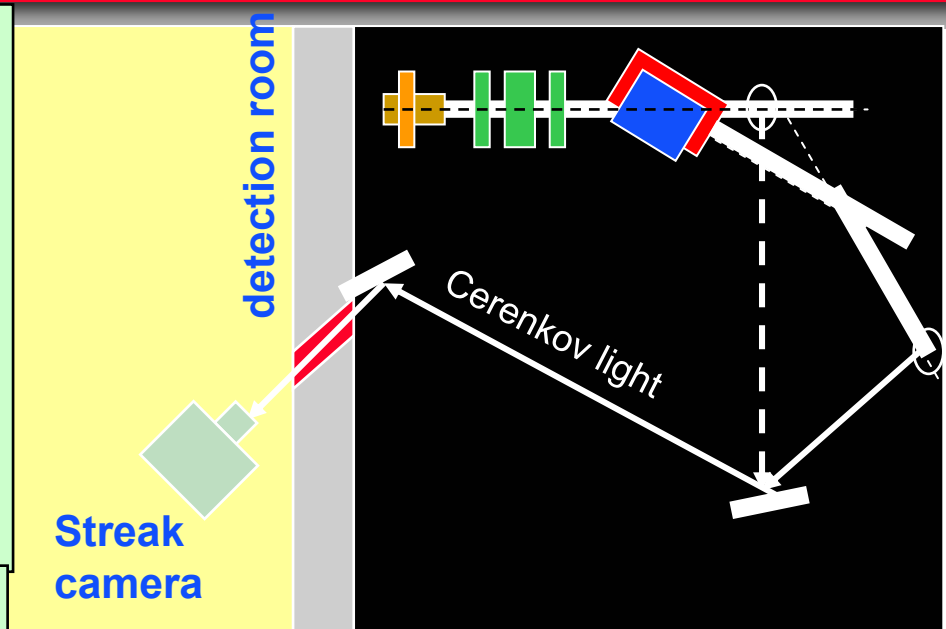
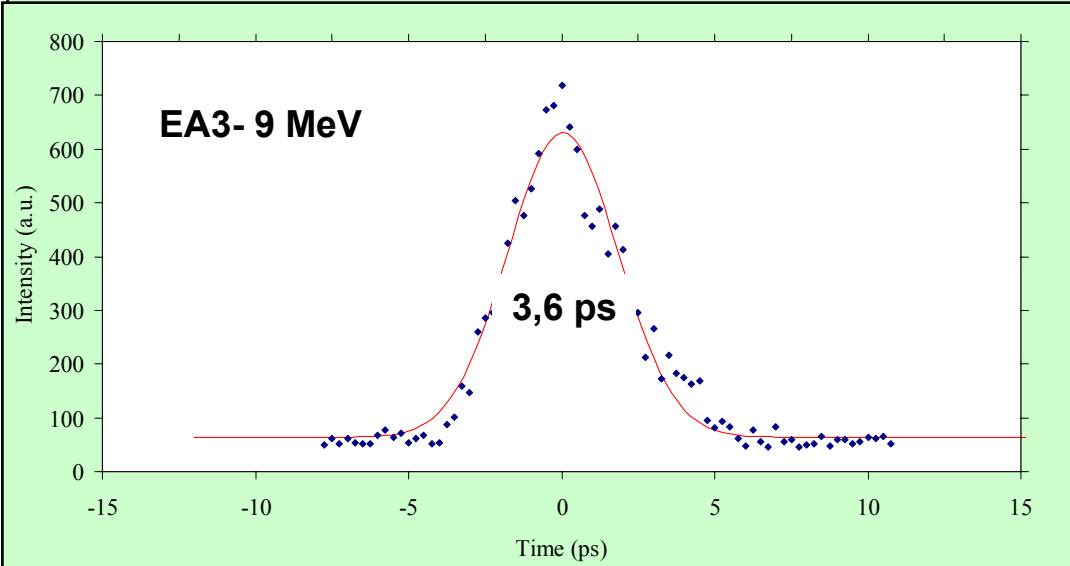
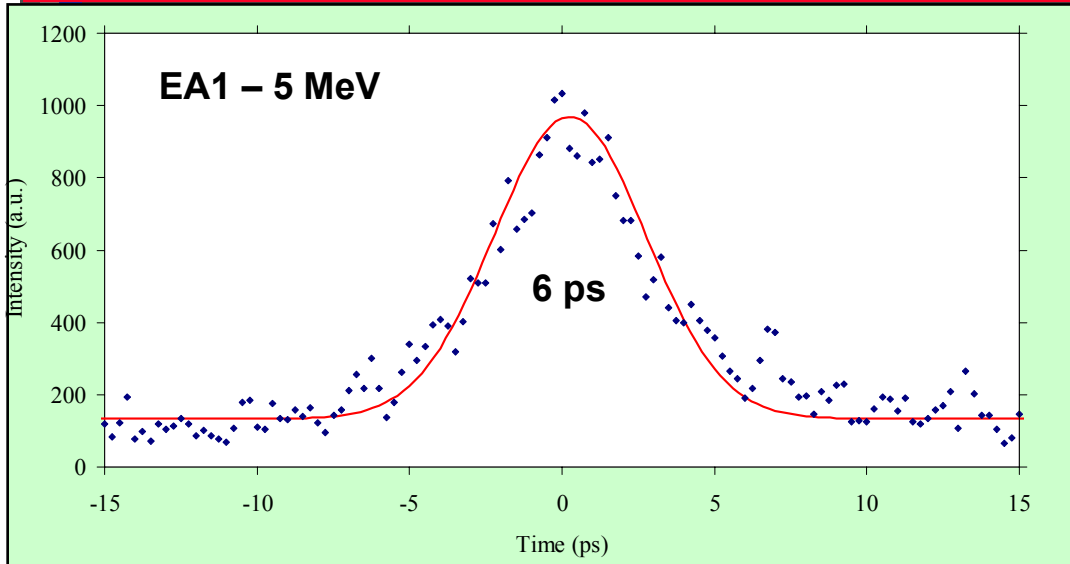
1 GS/s

□ NORMAL

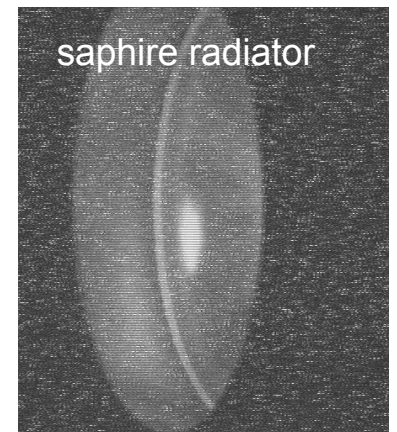
Beam spot size



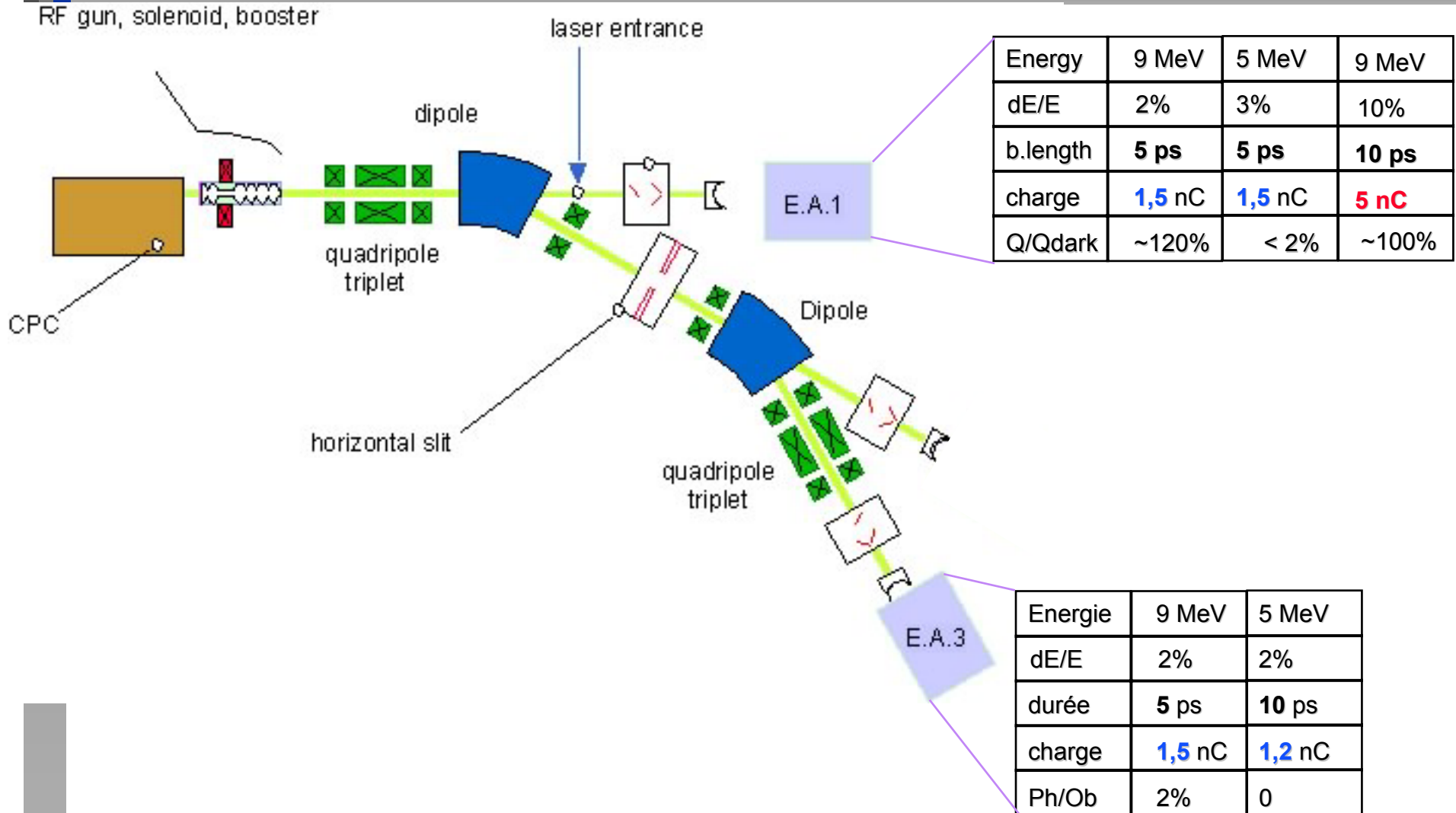
Pluse length – cerenkov radiation



Qph = 1,5 nC



Beam characteristics



Conclusion

- *ELYSE accelerator fully operating*
- *Cs₂Te cathode : high charge (5 nC) and long life (>1 year)*
- *5 ps bunch length (1,5 nC)*

- *First experimental results*