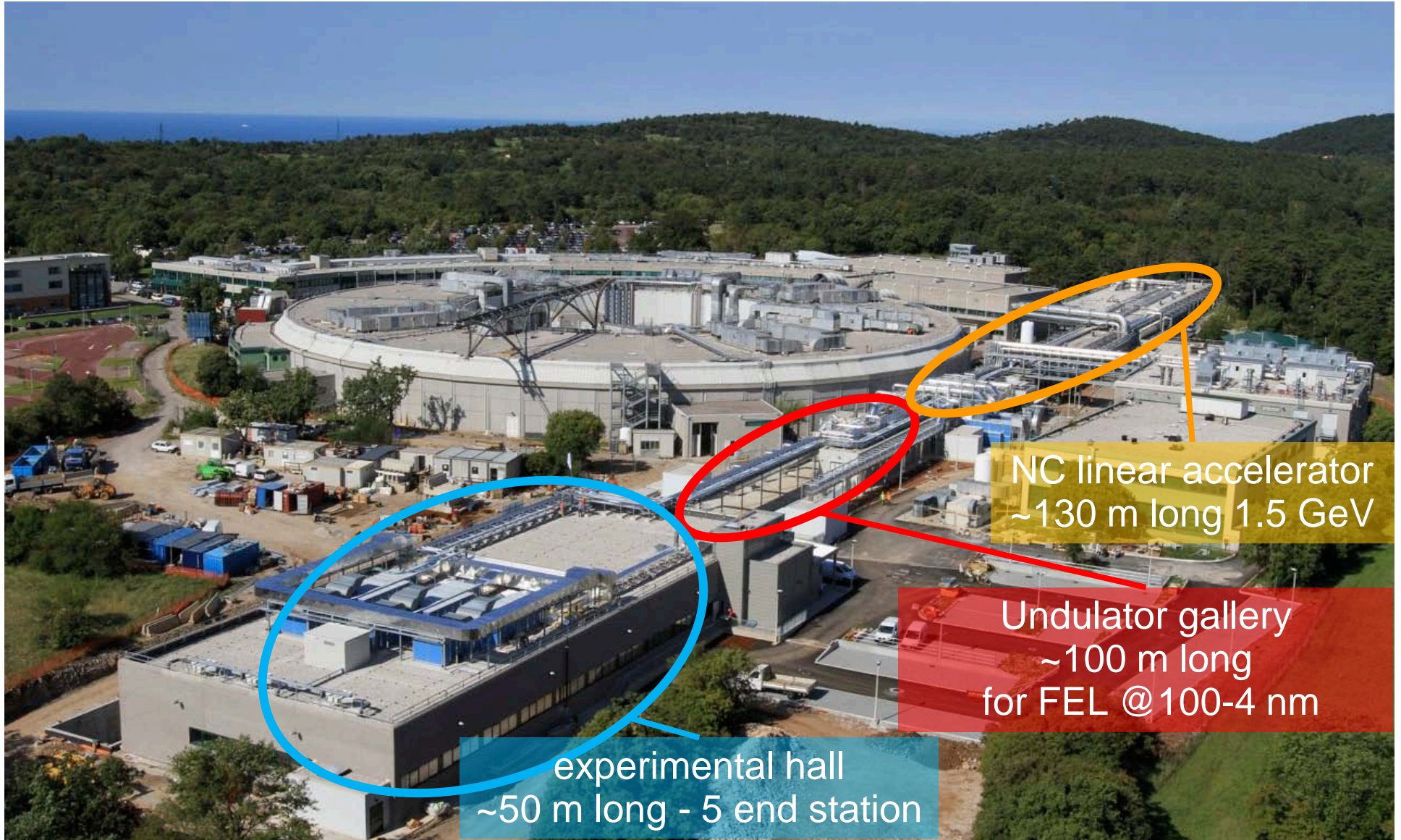


Copper photocathodes experience at FERMI and the recent yttrium photocathode test

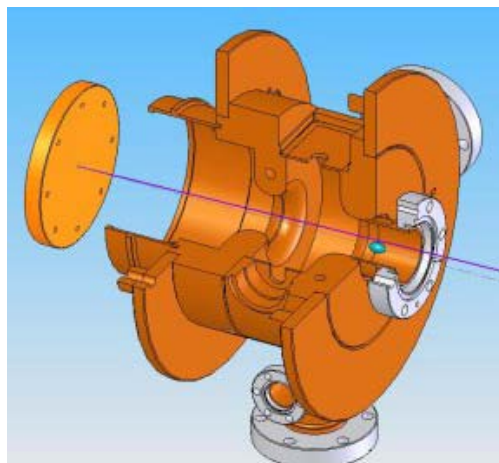
M. Trovò

- ✓ FERMI & its photocathode guns
- ✓ QE 'life' & restoration issue
- ✓ Yttrium test
- ✓ Summary

The FERMI machine



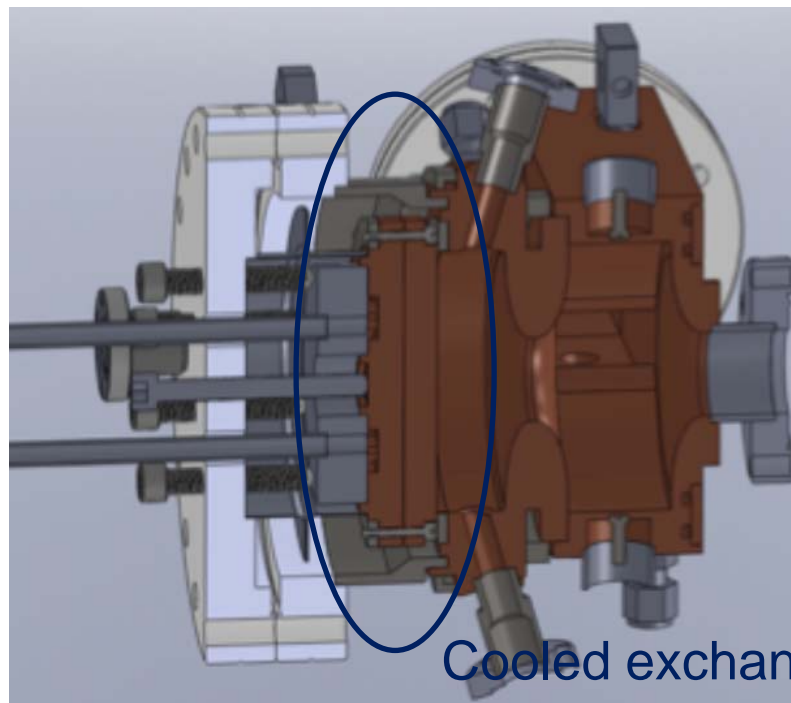
FERMI photocathode guns



**1.6 cell
Gun 1
cavity
(by
UCLA)**



**Picture of
Gun 1
cavity and
solenoid**



**1.6 cell
Gun 2
cavity
(by Radia
Beam)**

Cooled exchangeable plate

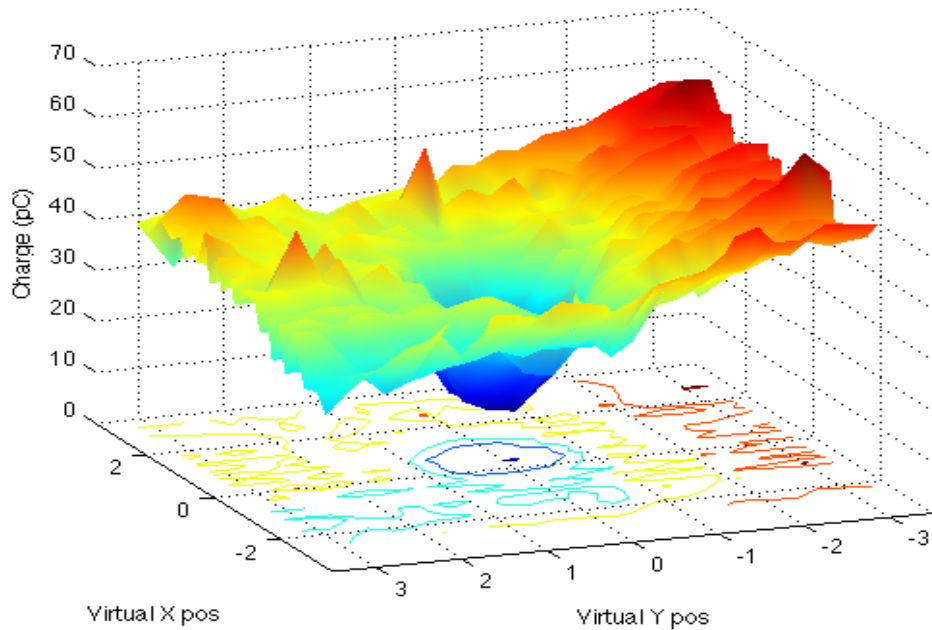
The photo-cathode gun 1 is based on the proven 1.6 cell electron gun developed at BNL/SLAC/UCLA and it was delivered by UCLA in the 2008. The PC-Gun has been used as FERMI photo-injector during the operation from 2009 till 2013.

Gun 2 for 50 Hz operation was delivered by Radia Beam technologies in the end of 2012 and it replaced the old one in May 2013.

QE – localized degradation

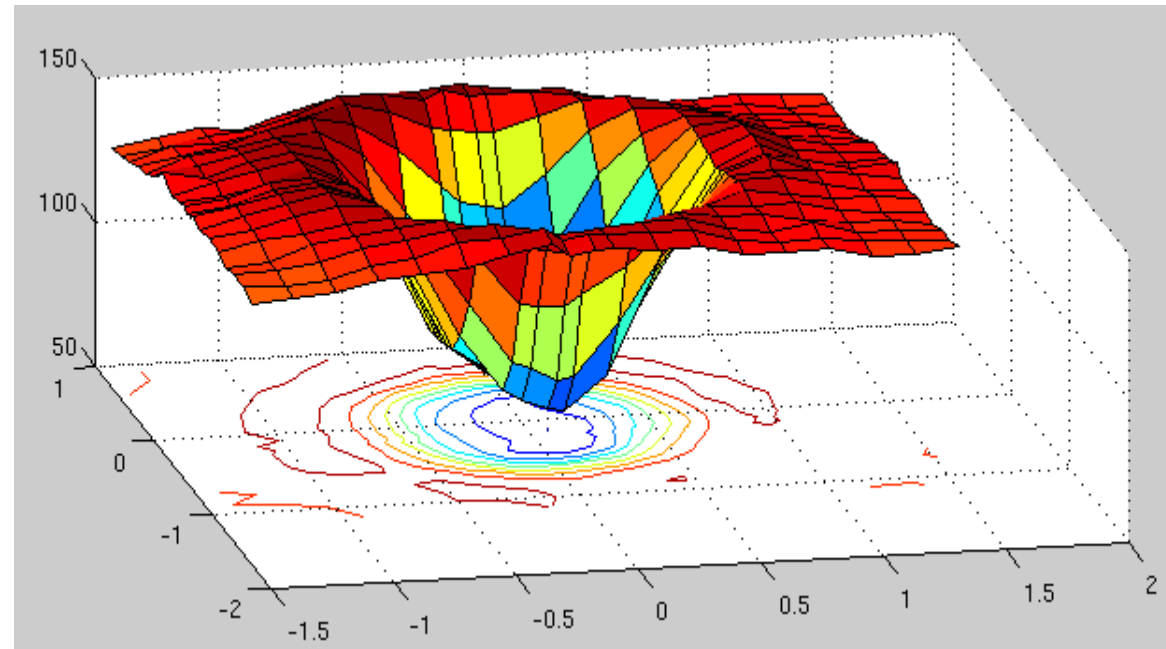
After the first run a Q.E. degradation was observed in the cathode centre.
After 2 operation months (and 600 MJ of dose) the following cathode map was measured:

Gun 1 - 2009



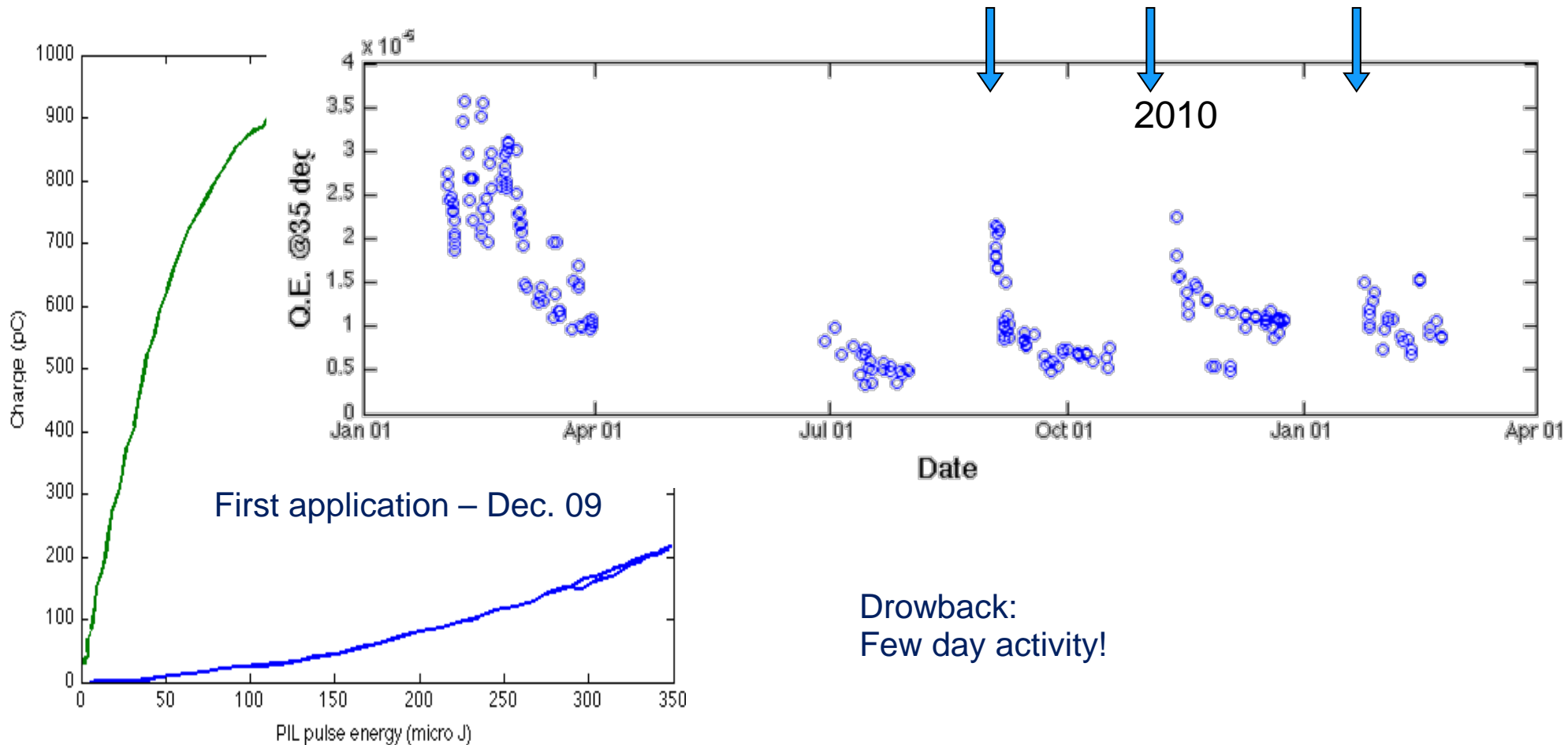
Cathode surface sampled by a 100 μm laser spot. and about 10 μJ .

Gun 2 - 2017



Something from the residual gas
on the surface!

UV/Ozone Cleaning procedure normally used at the beamline to remove carbons from mirror surfaces.

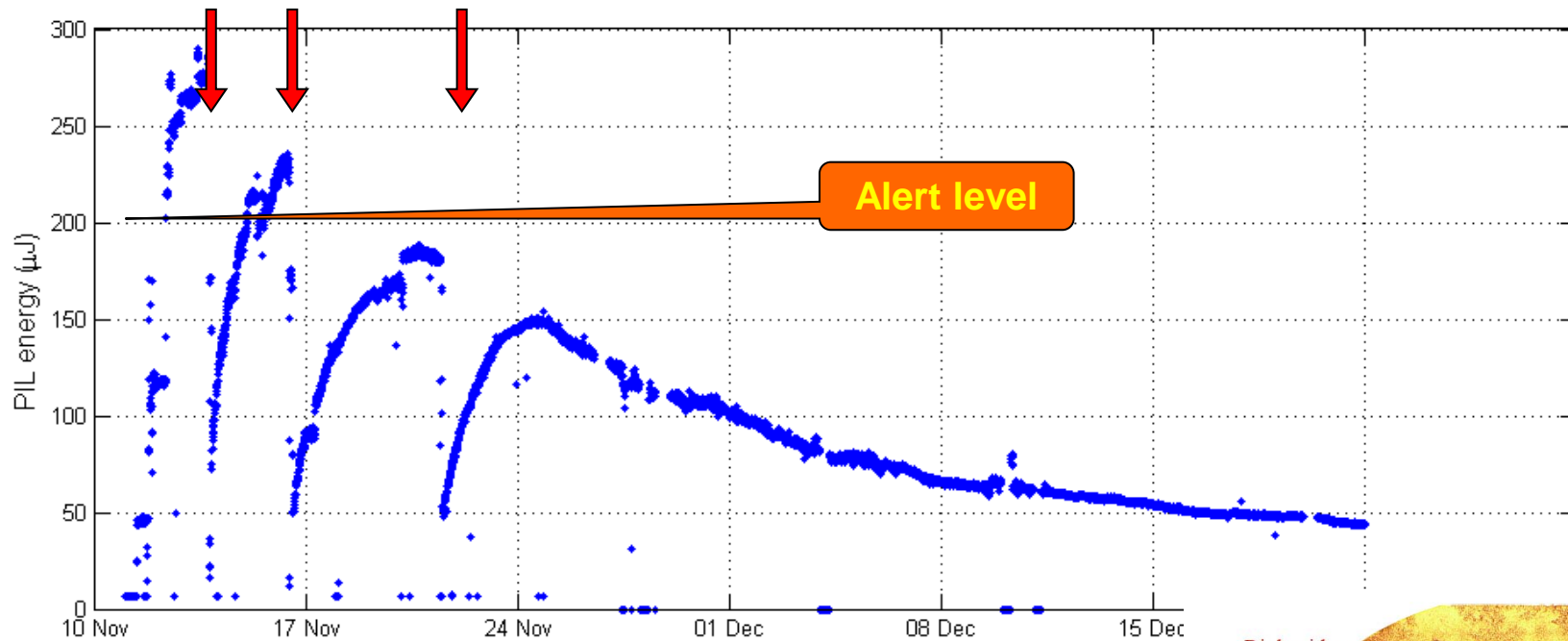




Elettra
Sincrotrone
Trieste

NEW Gun - cathode 1

RUN 18 - 2013: Laser cleaning experience



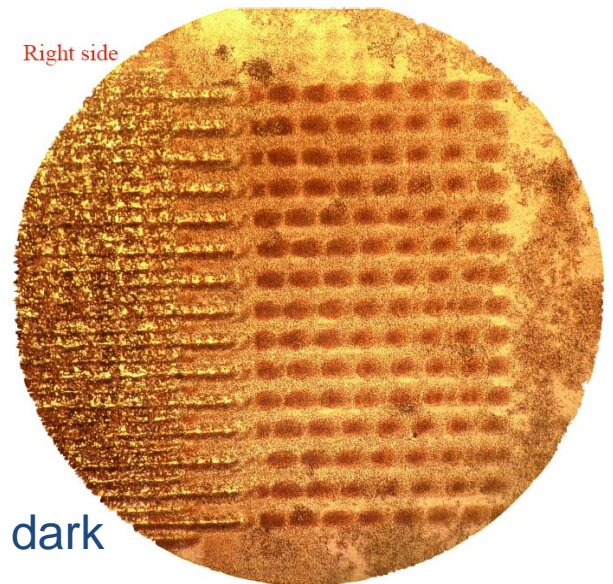
PIL pulse energy required for 500pC bunch charge

Laser cleaning application

according to LCLS recipe: small UV laser spot moved around the surface.

In some conditions the cathode surface was damaged

with an emittance degradation (up to 3 mm mrad!) and dark current up to 1.8nC!



Cathode 2 preparation

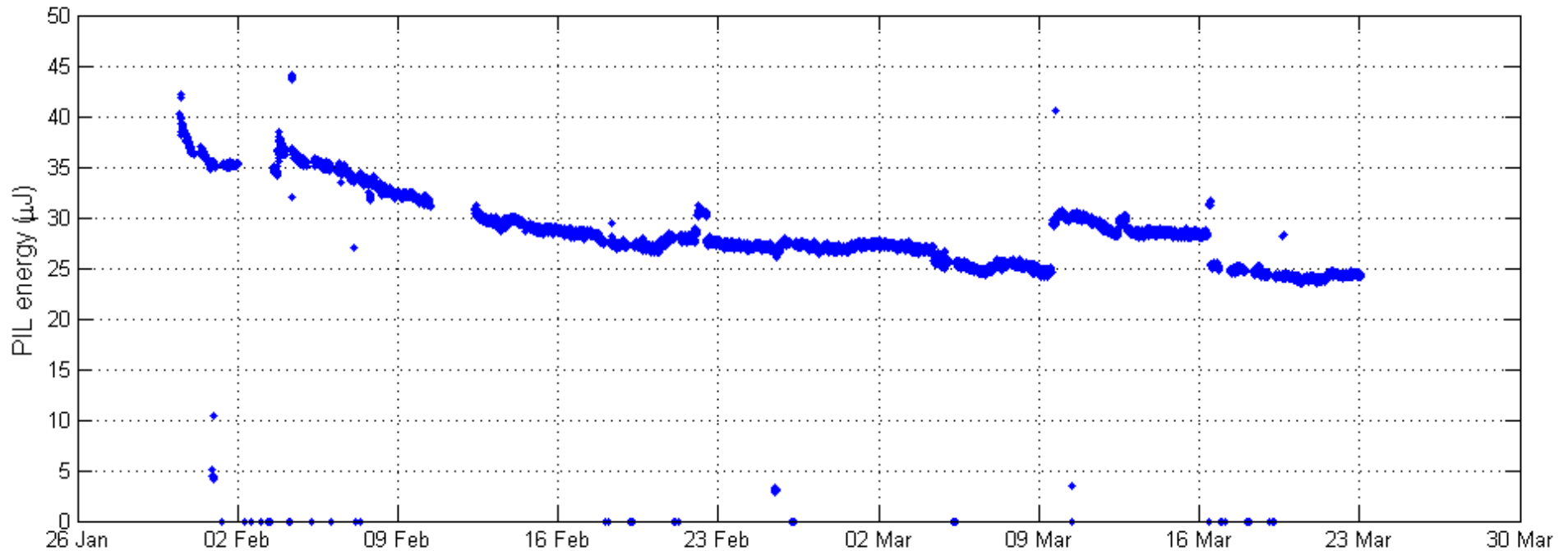
In house machined *plus* polishing by external company,
Casimir (*Vilnius, Lithuania*)

Surface quality: 60-40 Scratch-Dig
Surface Accuracy (Flatness): 2
lambda@632nm
Roughness: 5nm

Intallation preparation:

- Cleaning in ultrasonic bath
- baking separatly @ 200deg

RUN 19 - 2014: New cathode

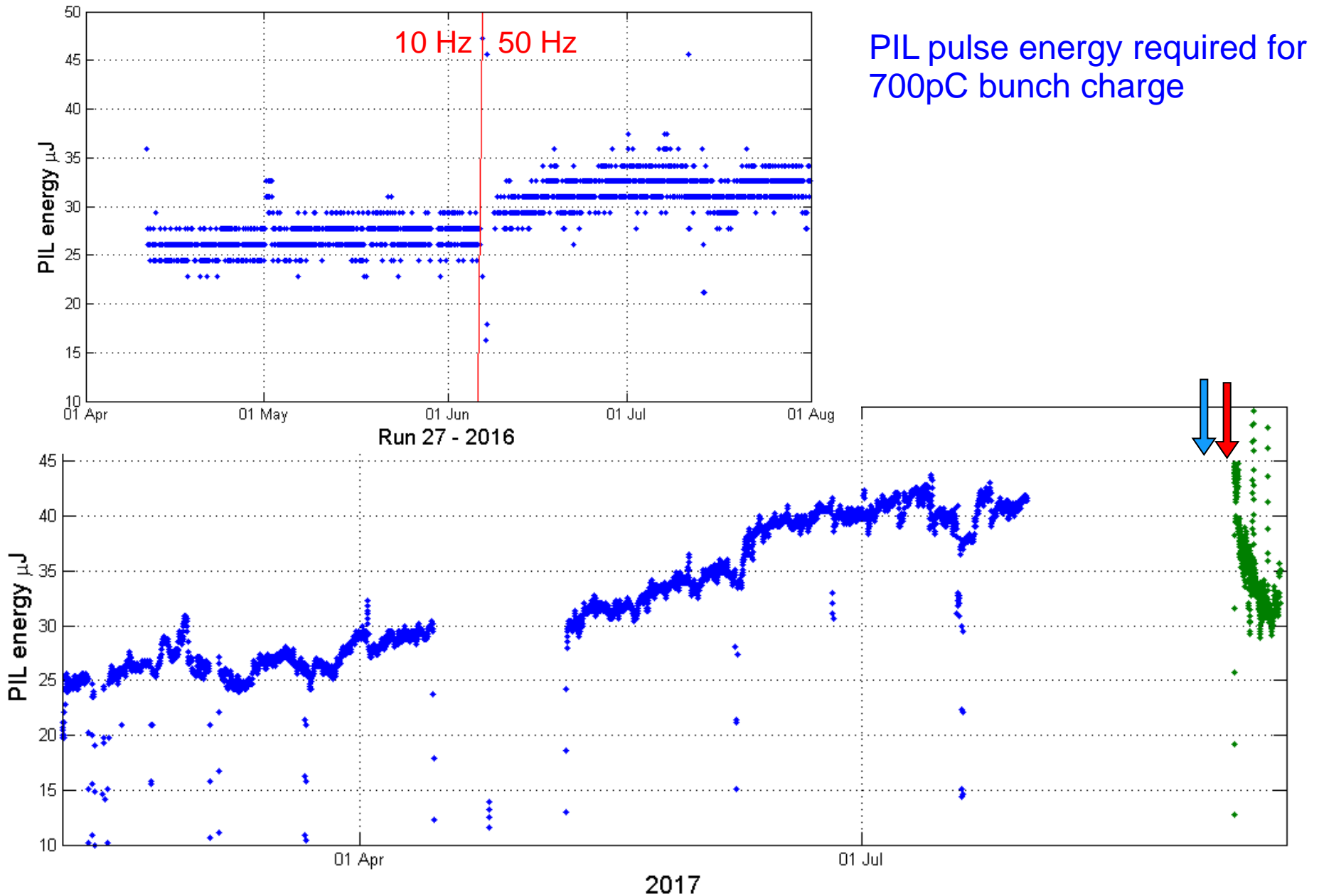


PIL pulse energy required for 500pC bunch charge (feedback regulation)

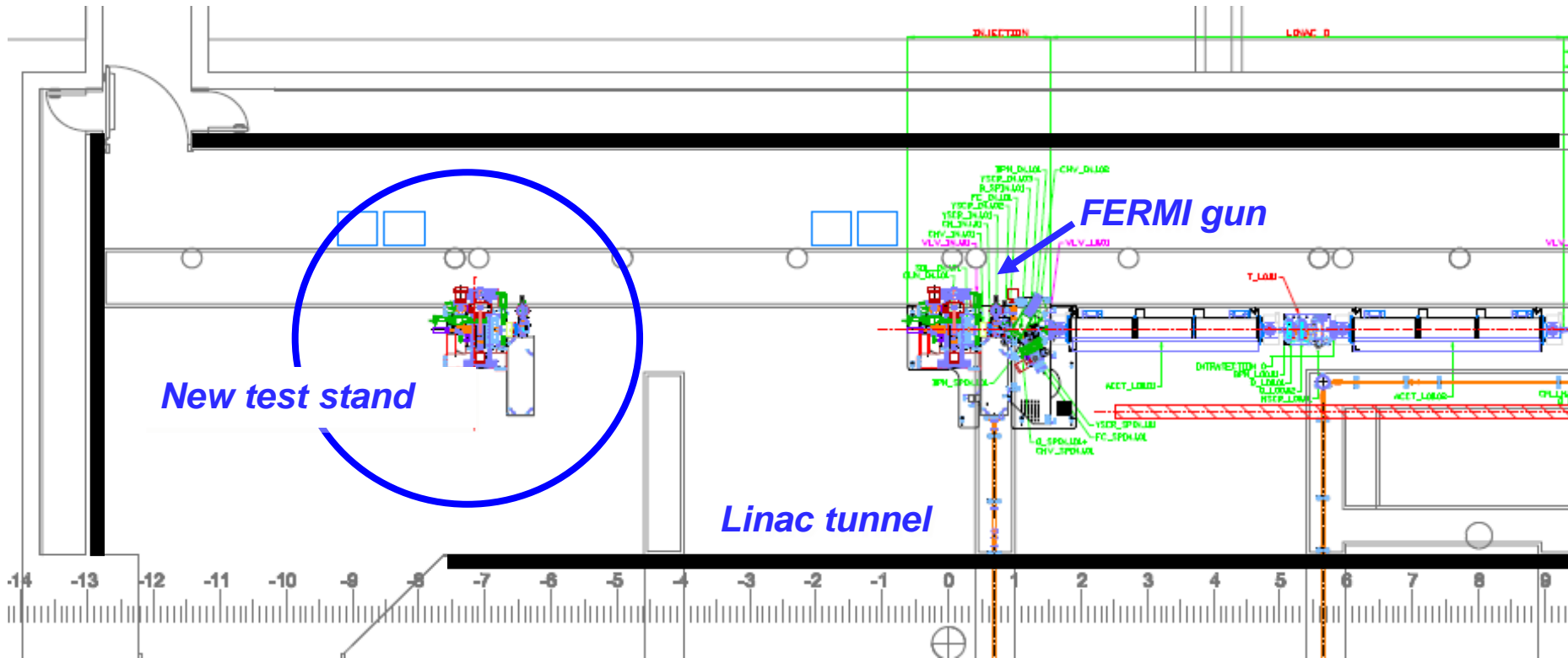
Q.E. is now about 0.01% (PIL quite relaxed);

Emittance < 1 mm mrad in LH@100MeV;

QE trend

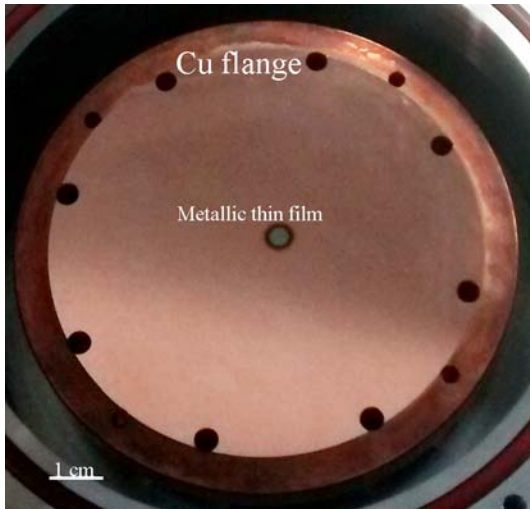


CTF: a test stand



We will make use of the room left free in the Fermi tunnel just below the Spare klystron,

Metallic film over copper

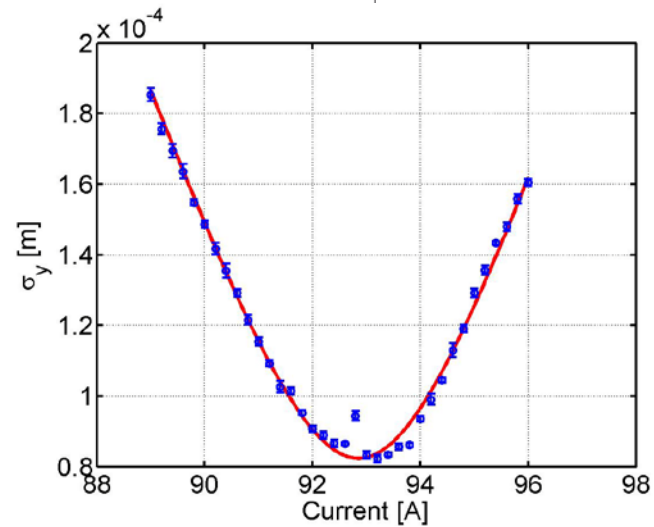


PULSED LASER DEPOSITION OF Y ON CU

- FILMS HIGHLY ADHERENT;
- HIGH QUALITY FILMS;

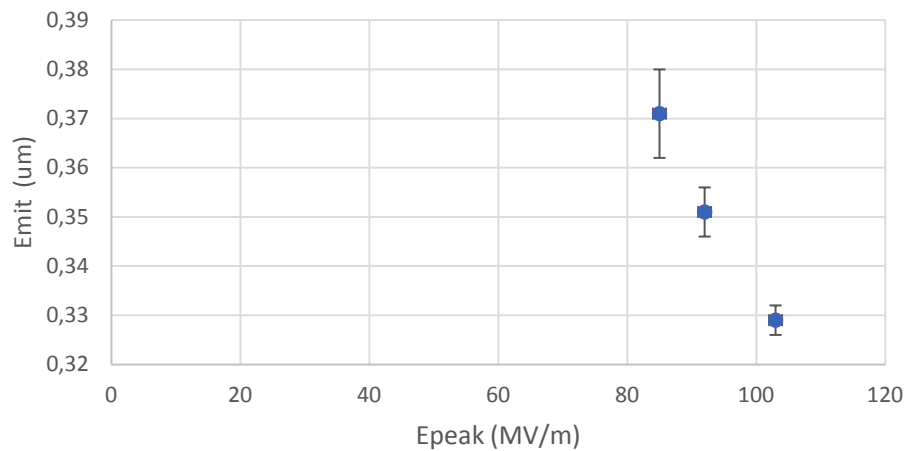
A. Lorusso

*Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica “E. De Giorgi”,
Università del Salento and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica
Nucleare-Lecce,
73100-Lecce, Italy*

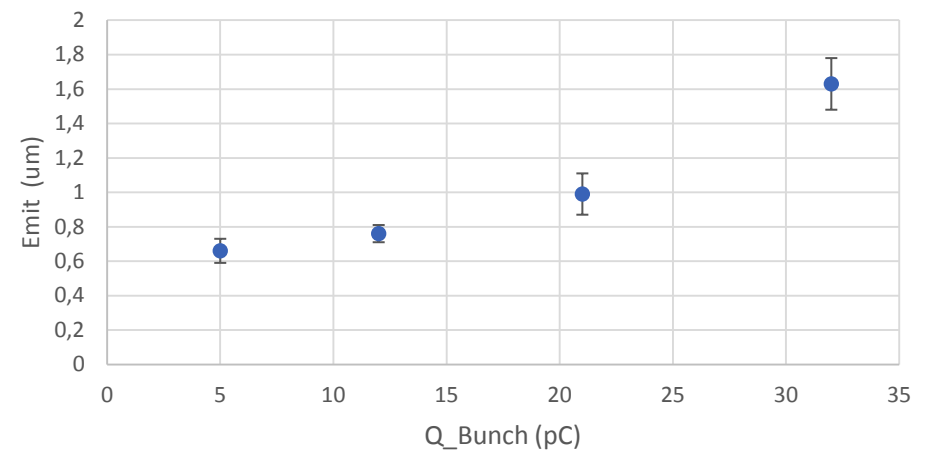


*Emittance measurement
with the solenoid scan method*

Emit. versus E_{peak}



Emit versus Q_{bunch}



Courtesy of J. Scifo

Summary

- ✓ An user facility requires reliable injector that guarantees e-beam for ‘planned’ operations;
- ✓ We have discussed actions to counteract the local QE degradation;
- ✓ another interesting option, Yttrium, has been tested;

Thank you!