Spin-polarized Photocathodes

${\rm Greg}\,\,{\rm Blume}^1$

¹Department of Physics, Old Dominion University, Norfolk VA, 23529 USA

- Review of activation/measurement process
- Results
 - Heat cleaning optimization
 - Surface uniformity improvement
 - Lifetime requirements
 - Number of superlattice pairs
- Conclusion

Cleaning

Activation

• Heated to remove material from surface



• 450 C minimum to remove any surface contaminants



Review - Measurement Process



Quantum Efficiency

Greg Blume (ODU)

August, 2024

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

Five 450 C heat cleans followed by three at 550 C for DBR SL sample



- DBR SL cathodes have a peak resonant wavelengths (~ 780 nm) - QE selected here
- Polarization is recorded at the peak QE wavelength, peak polarization does move

Results - Surface Quality vs Temperature

Surface uniformity increases with higher heat treatment



Results - Performance vs Pressure

Lifetime for 3 non-DBR SL cathodes vs base activation pressure



- 35 min lifetime required for polarization scan to be useful
- Requirement less than 430 nA base pressure before activation
- Goal around 200 nA to give comfortable lifetime

Non-DBR SL cathodes with 14, 30 and 46 SL pairs



- Quantum Efficiency is measured at 780 nm for each cathode
- Polarization is selected at its peak which moves slightly

So far...

- Optimized our heat cleaning procedure at the microMott
- Improved surface quality of activation
- Determined maximum pressure limits
- Explored increased SL pairs

Whats next?

- Fill in blanks of SL pair study
- High pair DBR SL test for high QE and polarization