

Emission Properties of Elemental Metal Photocathodes

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Department of Energy, NNSA
DE-FG52-09NA29451

Department of Education, GAANN Fellowship
DED P200A070409



- Measure of transverse electron beam (or pulse) quality:

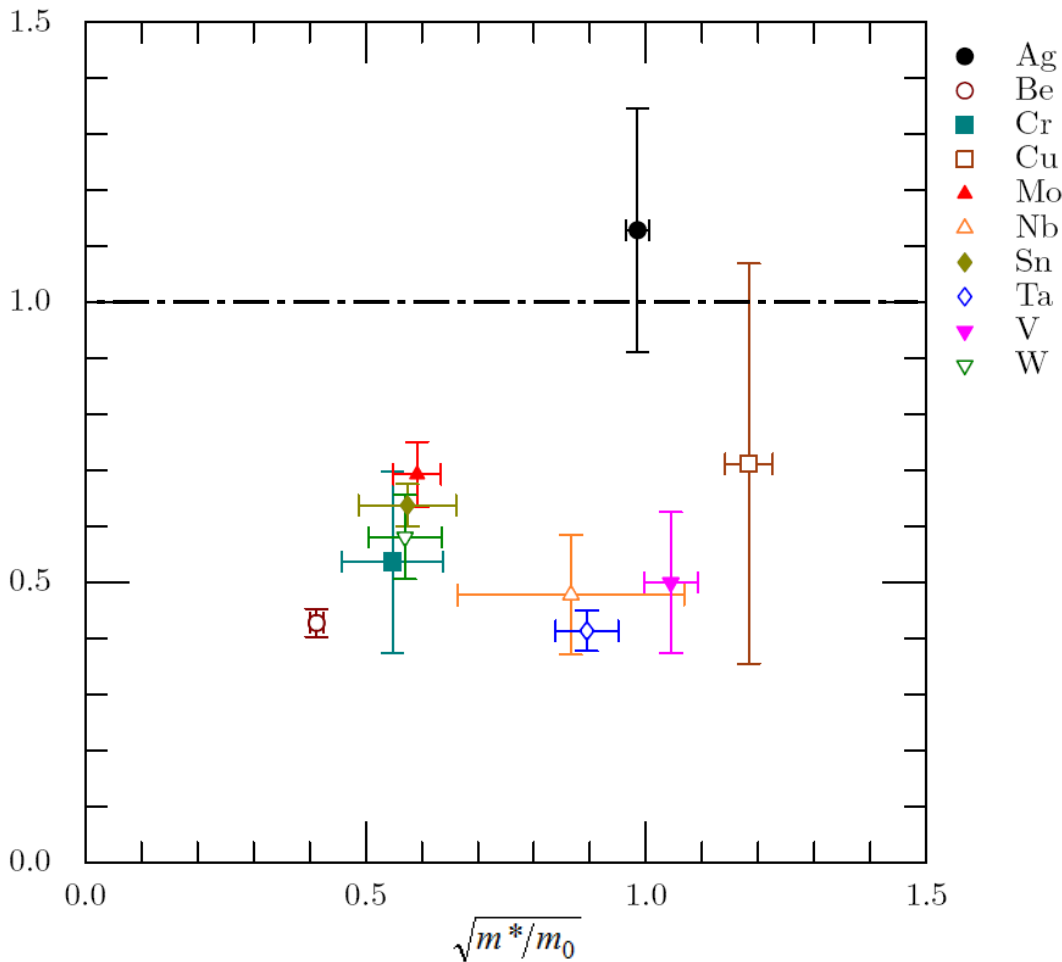
$$\varepsilon_T = \frac{1}{mc} \Delta x \cdot \Delta p_T$$

... a conserved quantity in a ‘perfect’ system.

- Initial electron source parameters at photocathode:
 - Δx determined by laser spot size & limited by Child’s Law
 - Δp_T is an *intrinsic* property of the photocathode material
- **Standard** theoretical expressions for transverse rms momentum:
 - Single-photon photoemission:
$$\Delta p_T = \sqrt{\frac{m (\hbar \omega - \phi)}{3}}$$

Results: Metals

– Effective mass in metal photocathodes: dH-vA, CR ...

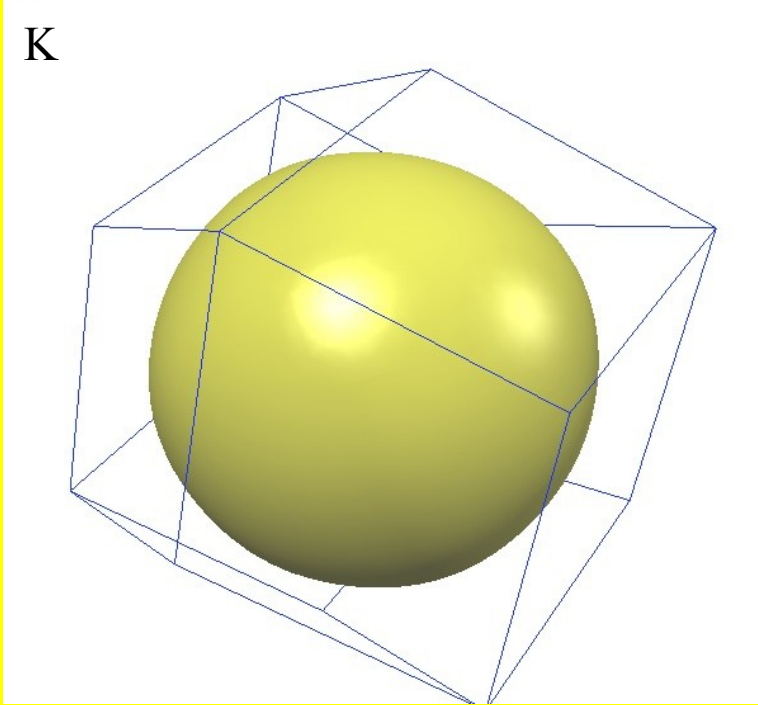


Ten
polycrystalline
metal
photocathodes

Fermi Surfaces

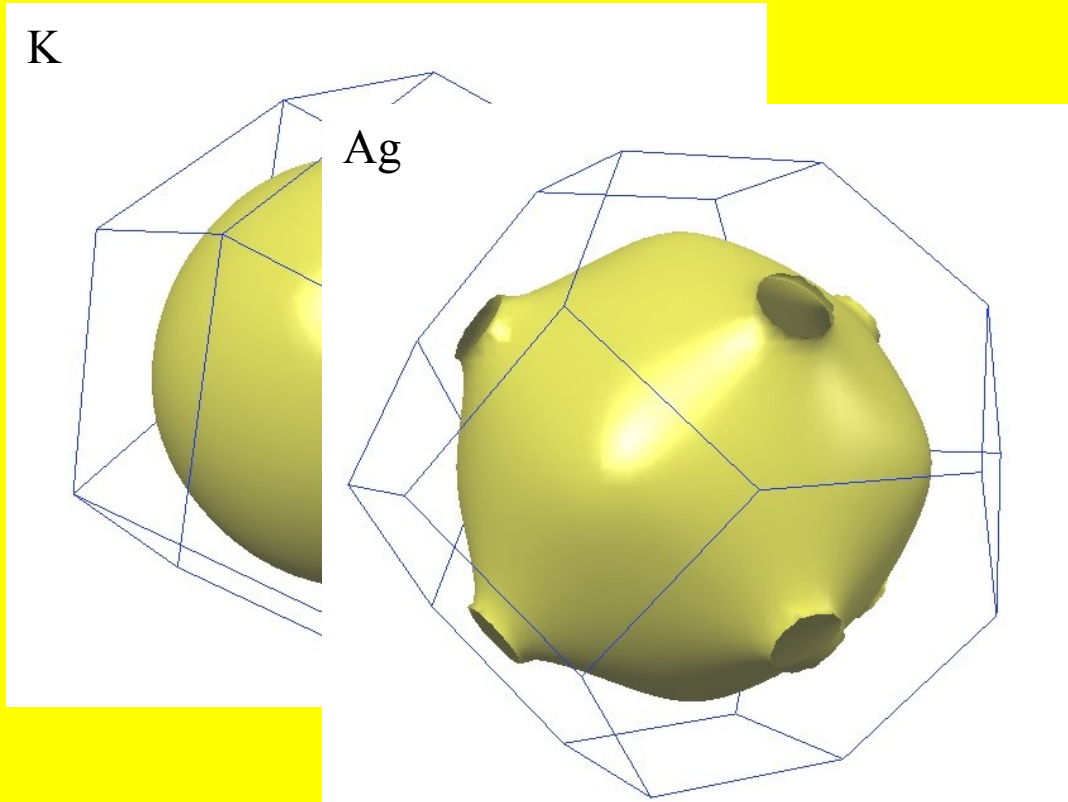
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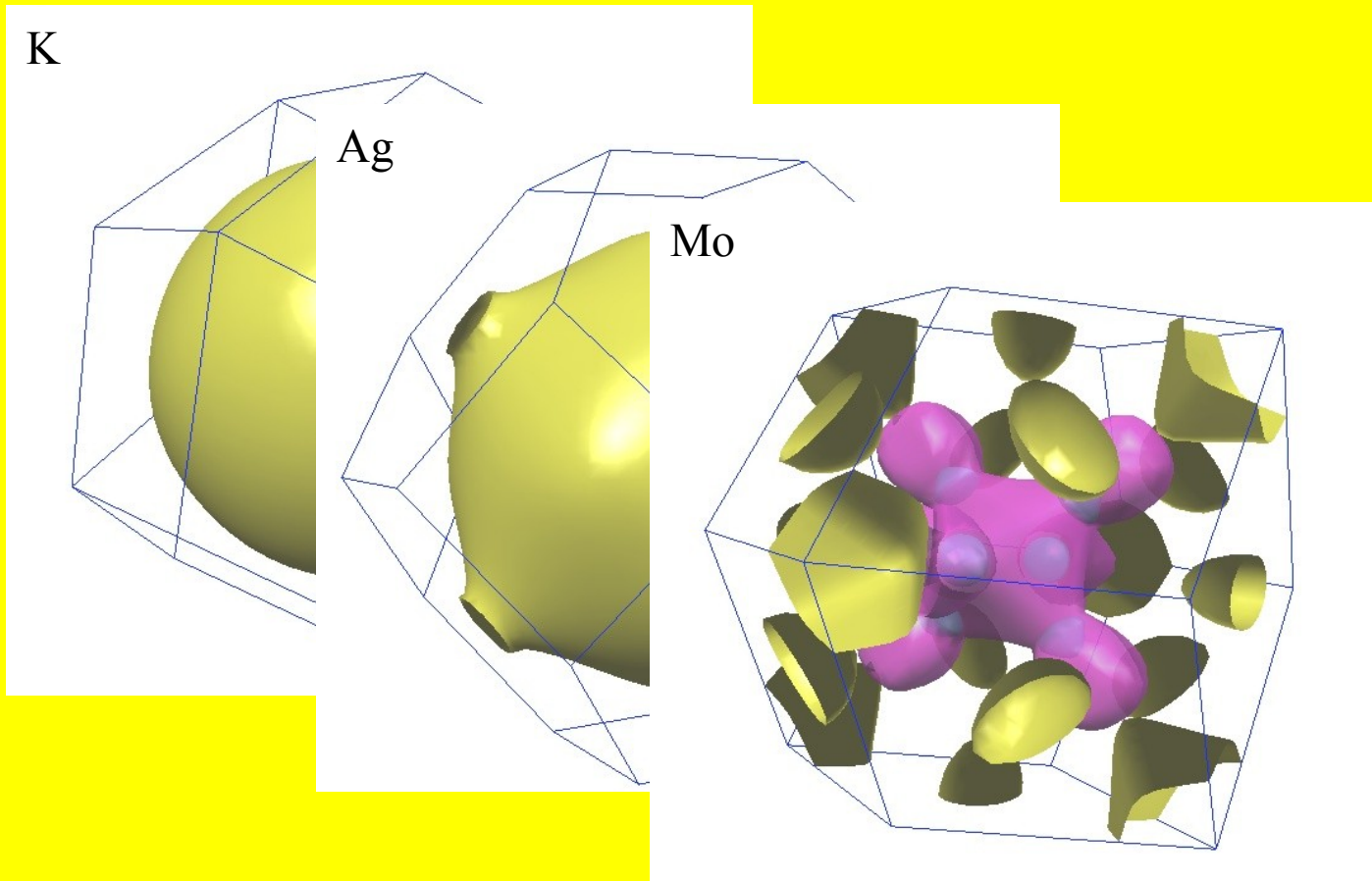
Fermi Surfaces

UIC



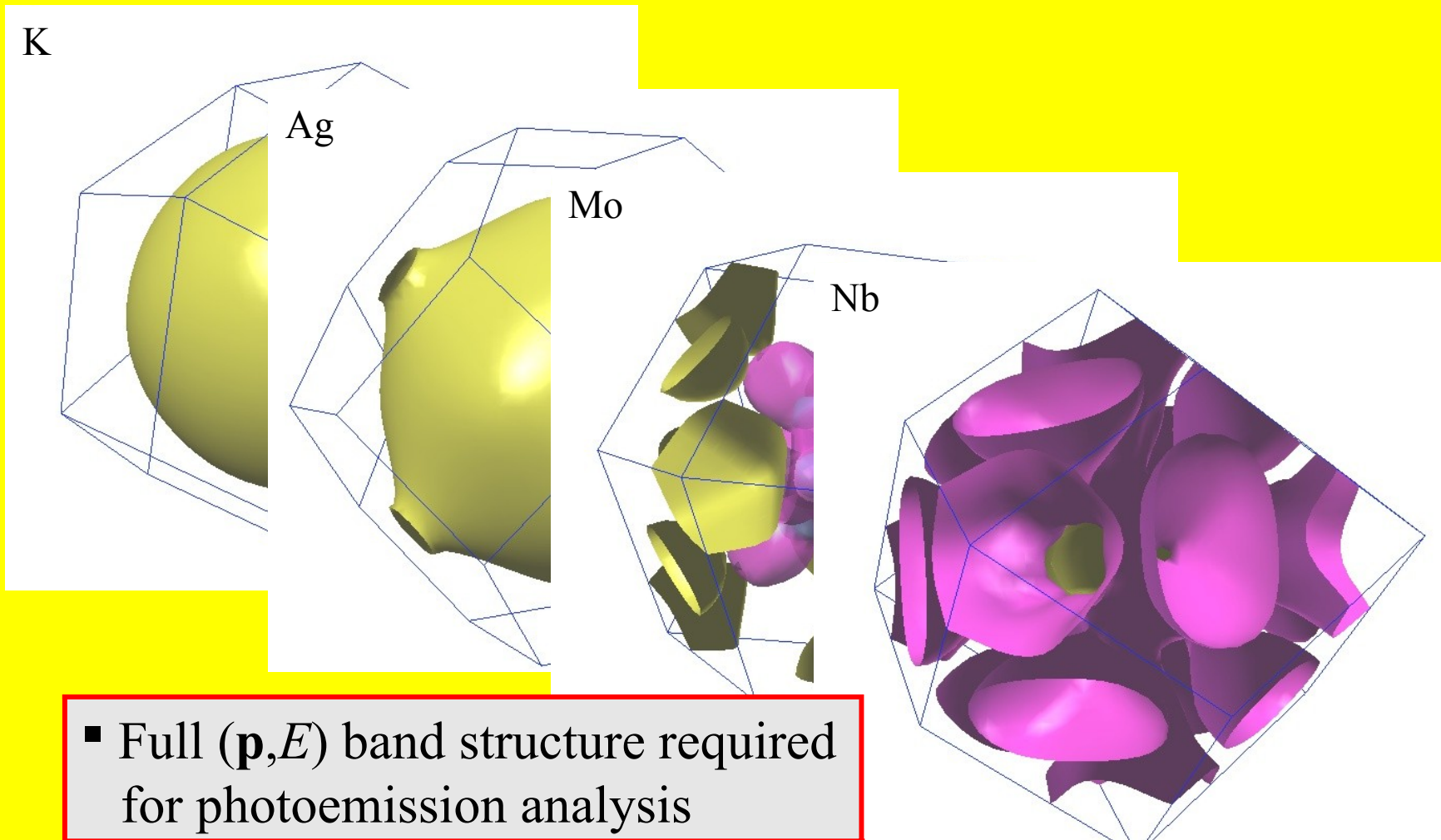
Fermi Surfaces

UIC



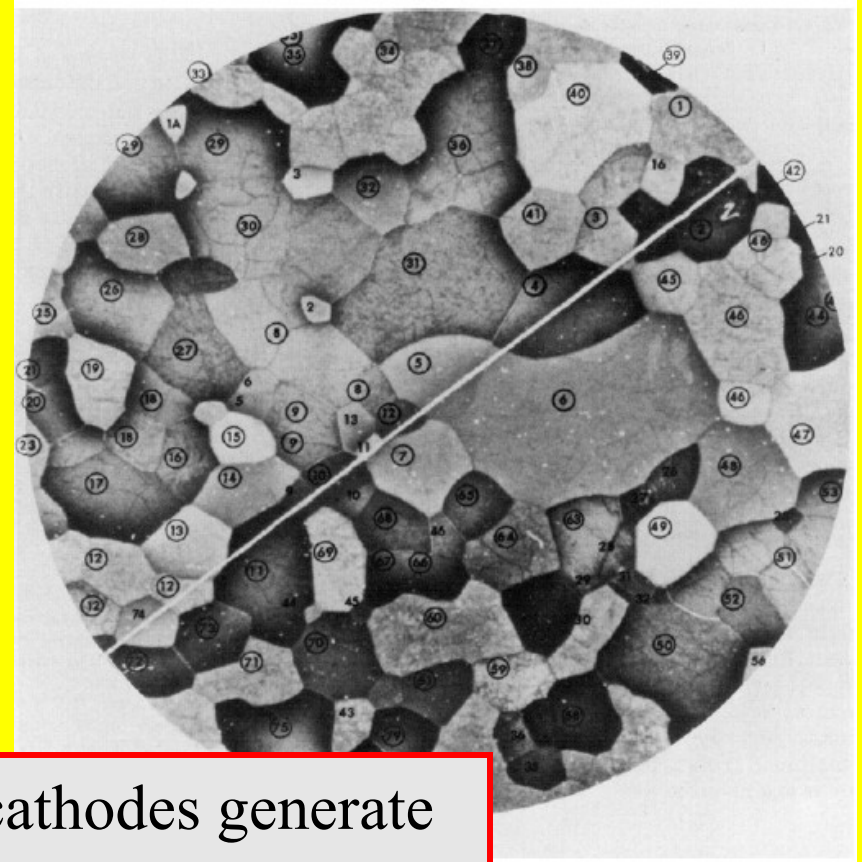
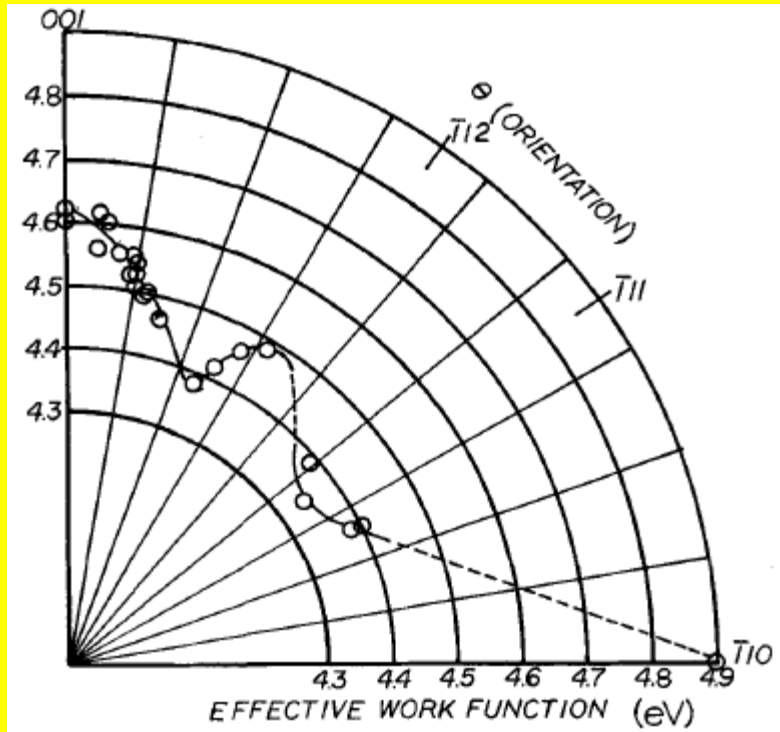
Fermi Surfaces

UIC



Work Function Anisotropy

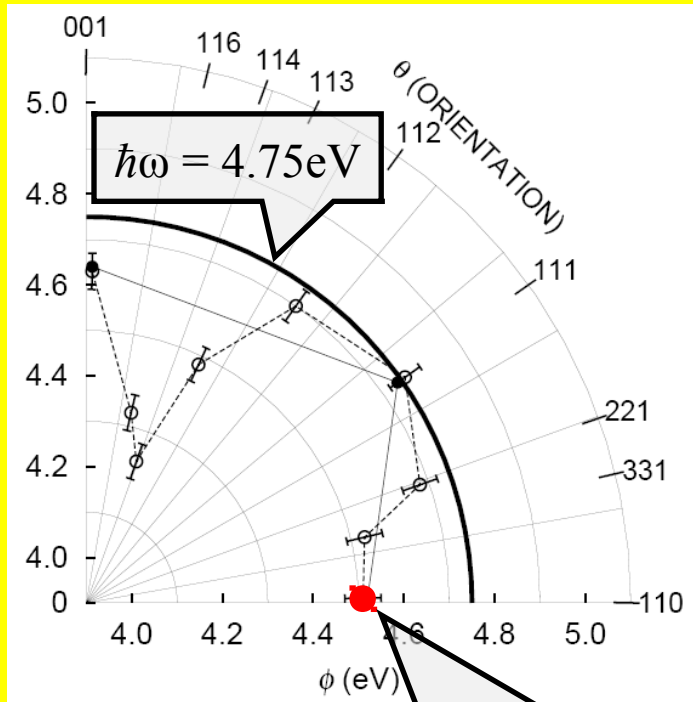
– Example: $\phi_{(ijk)}$ for Mo by electron emission microscopy



- Polycrystalline metal photocathodes generate *inhomogeneous* electron beams
- Any photoemission analysis **must** include $\phi_{(ijk)}$

Photoemission Simulation: Ag

– fcc crystal lattice



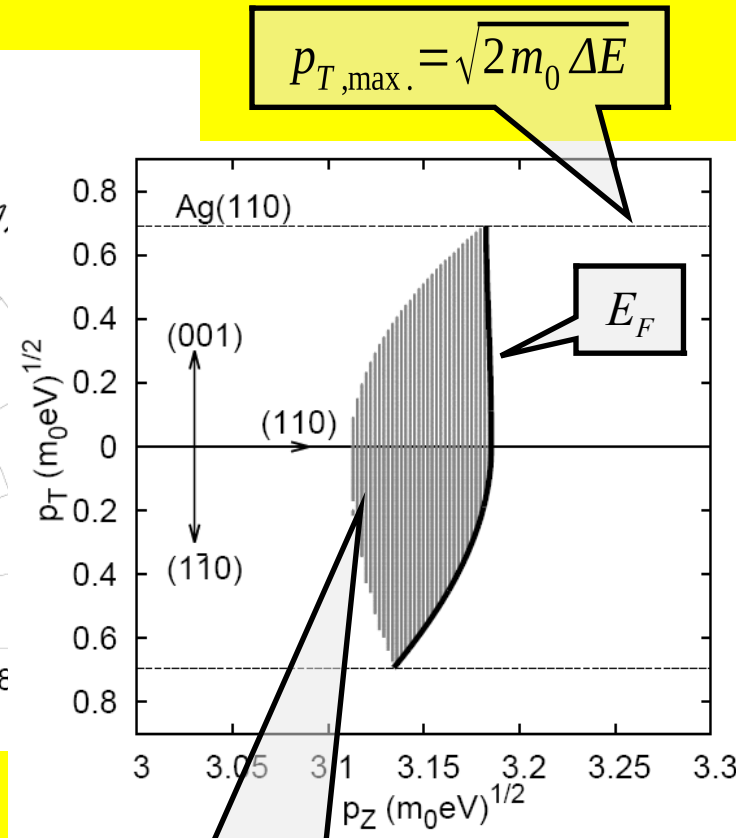
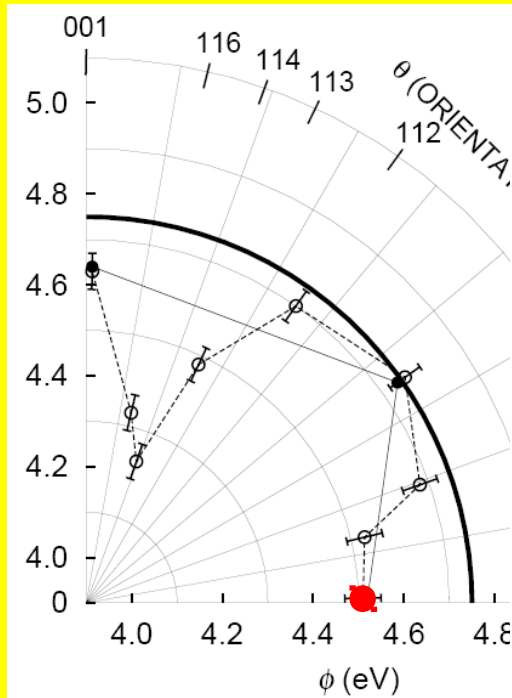
Lowest index face
with lowest $\phi_{(ijk)}$

$$\Delta E = \hbar\omega - \phi_{(110)} = 0.23\text{eV}$$

... $\pm 50\text{meV}$ error in $\phi_{(ijk)}$

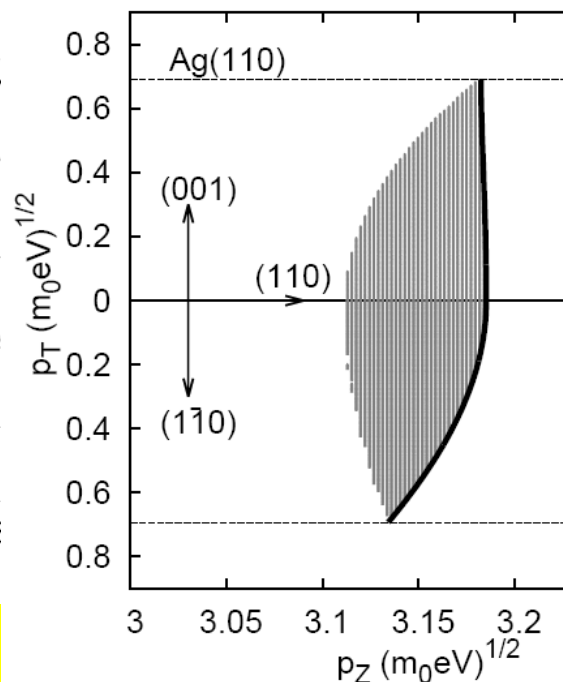
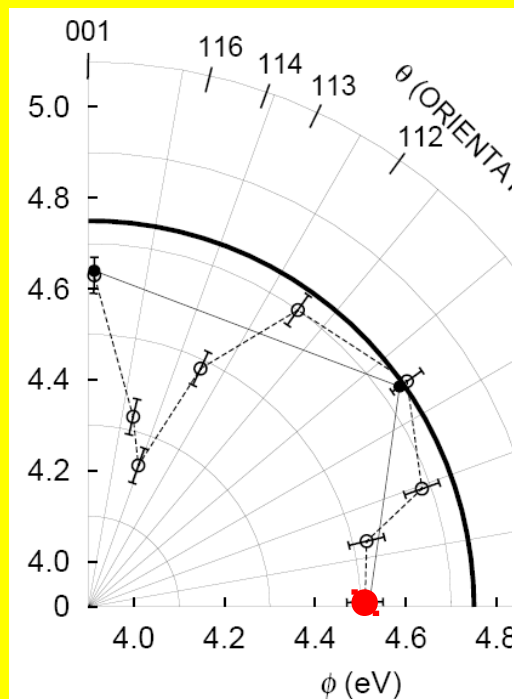
Photoemission Simulation: Ag

– fcc crystal lattice

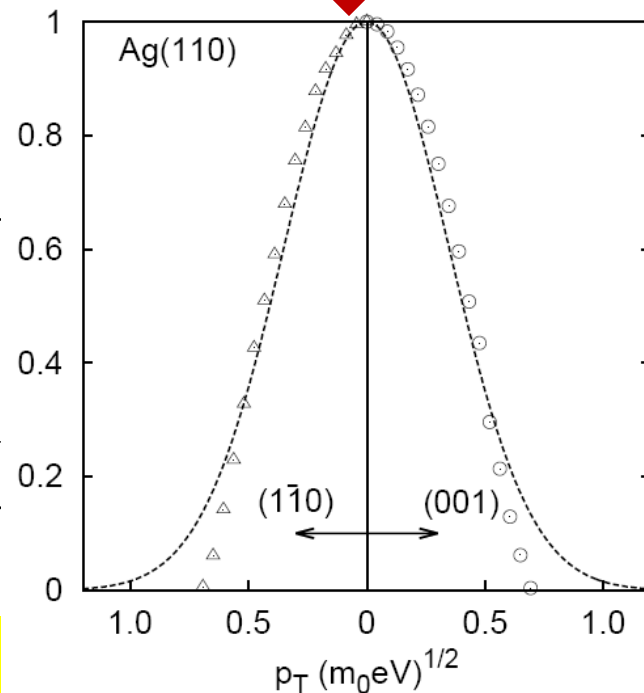


Photoemission Simulation: Ag

– fcc crystal lattice



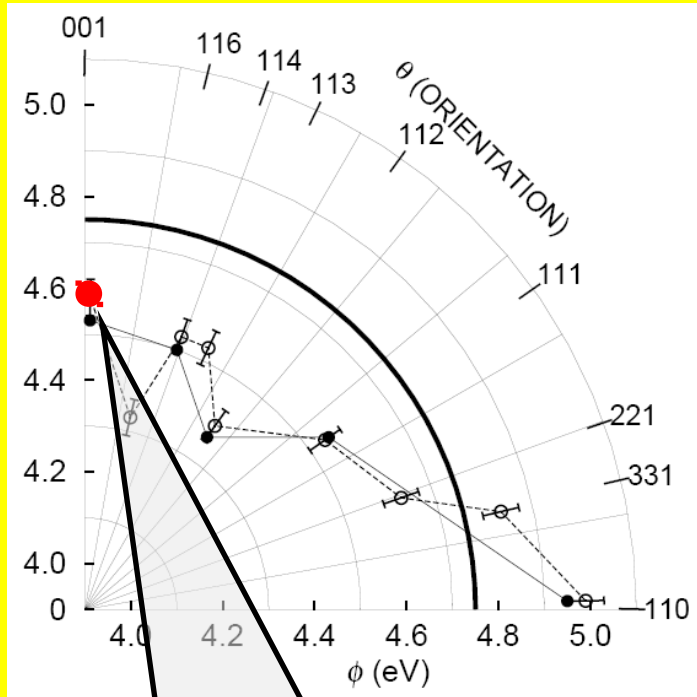
E, \mathbf{p}_T conservation
PLUS
Barrier transmission, $T(p_z, p_{z0})$



Spatially-averaged
 $\Delta p_T = 0.267 (m_0 \text{eV})^{1/2}$

Photoemission Simulation: Mo

– bcc crystal lattice



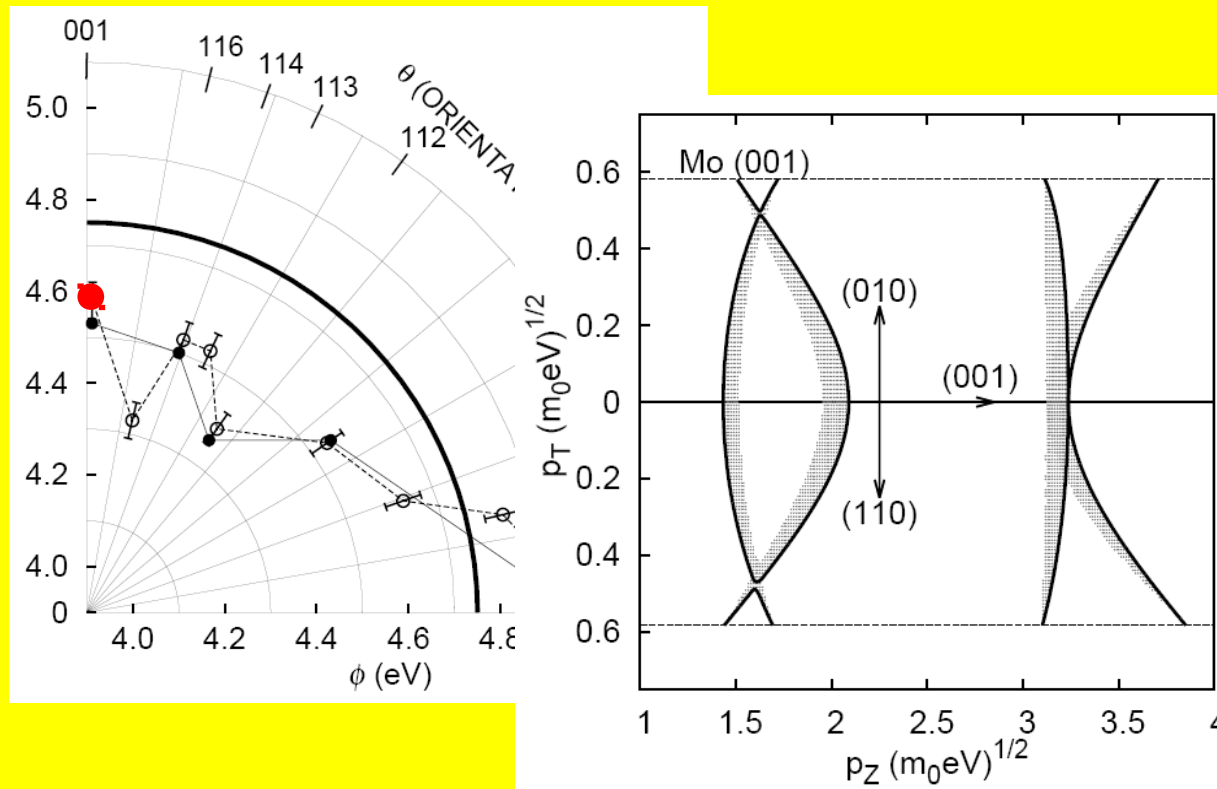
Lowest index face
with lowest $\phi_{(ijk)}$

$$\Delta E = \hbar\omega - \phi_{(001)} = 0.22\text{eV}$$

... $\pm 50\text{meV}$ error in $\phi_{(ijk)}$

Photoemission Simulation: Mo

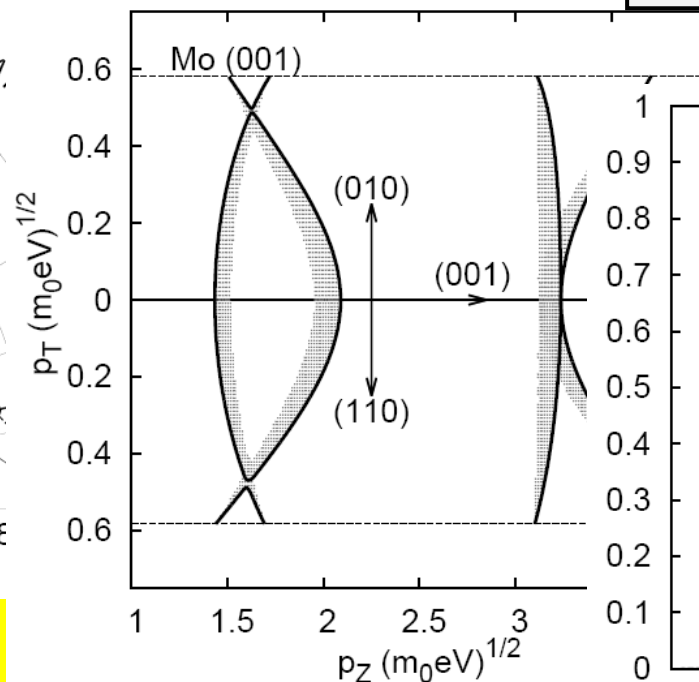
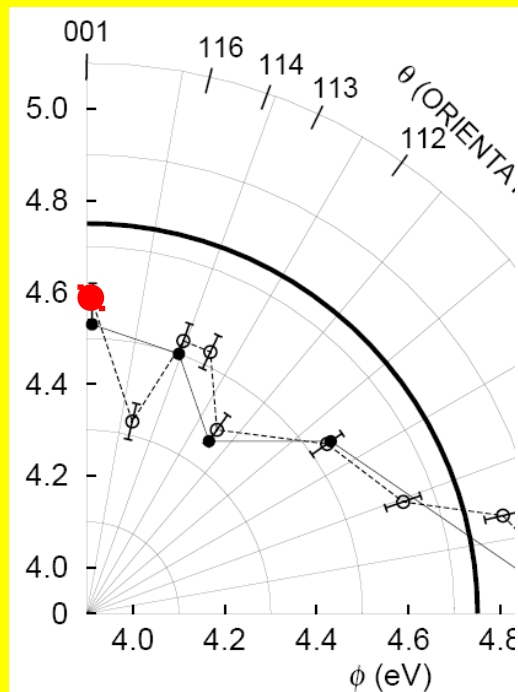
– bcc crystal lattice



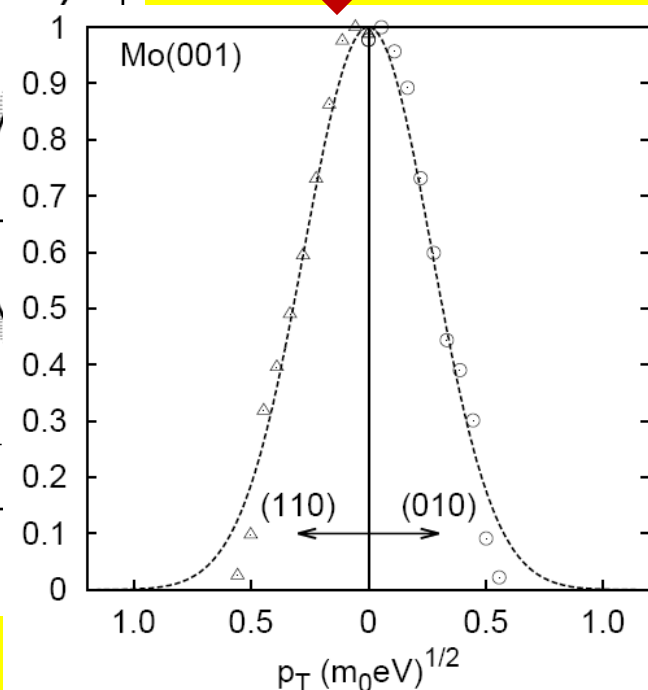
Both electron- and hole-like states contribute to photoemission

Photoemission Simulation: Mo

– bcc crystal lattice



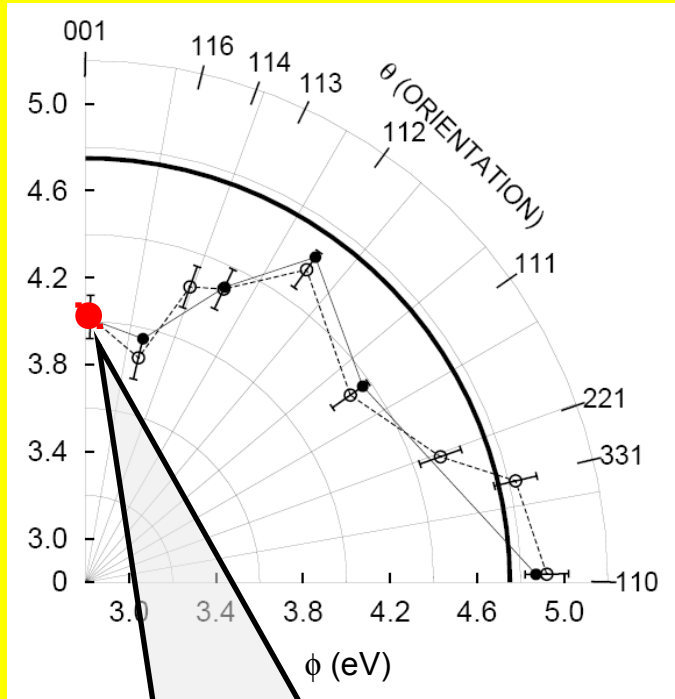
E, \mathbf{p}_T conservation
PLUS
Barrier transmission, $T(p_z, p_{z0})$



Spatially-averaged
 $\Delta p_T = 0.219 (m_0 eV)^{1/2}$

Photoemission Simulation: Nb

– bcc crystal lattice



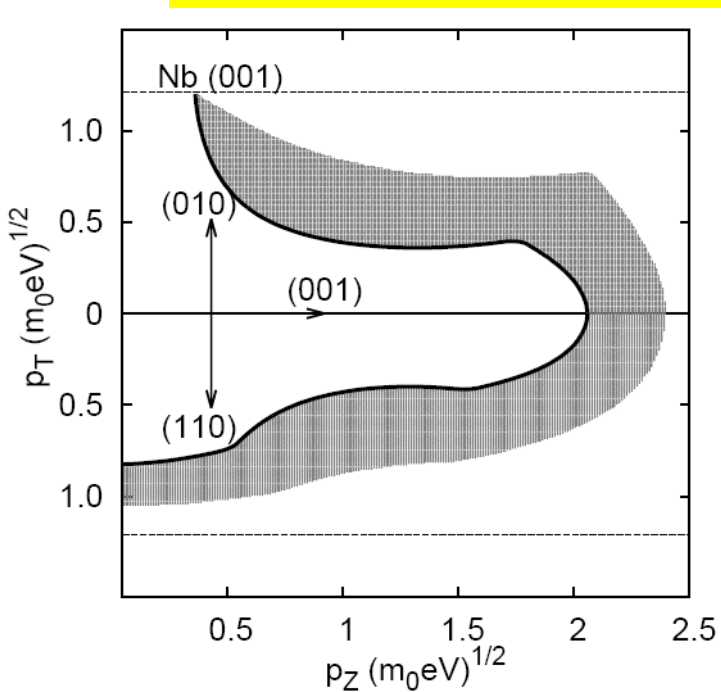
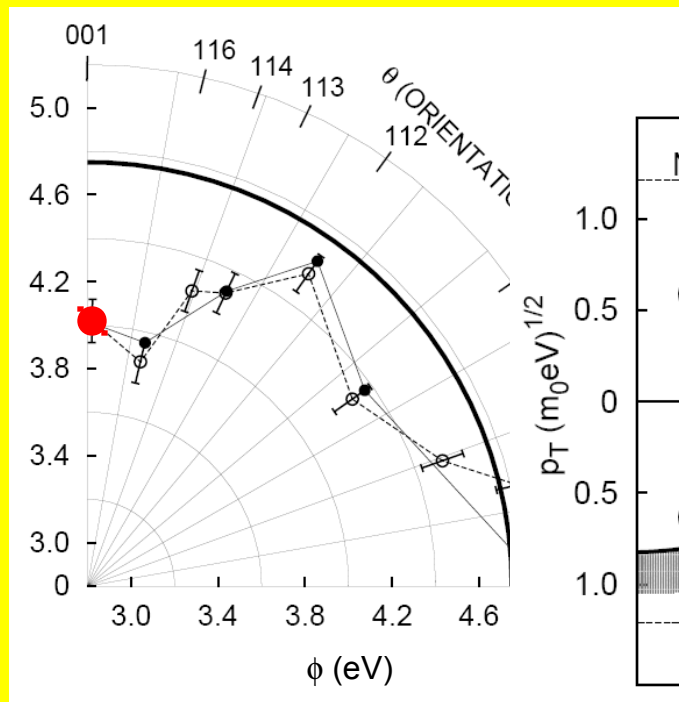
Lowest index face
with lowest $\phi_{(ijk)}$

$$\Delta E = \hbar\omega - \phi_{(001)} = 0.73\text{eV}$$

... $\pm 50\text{meV}$ error in $\phi_{(ijk)}$

Photoemission Simulation: Nb

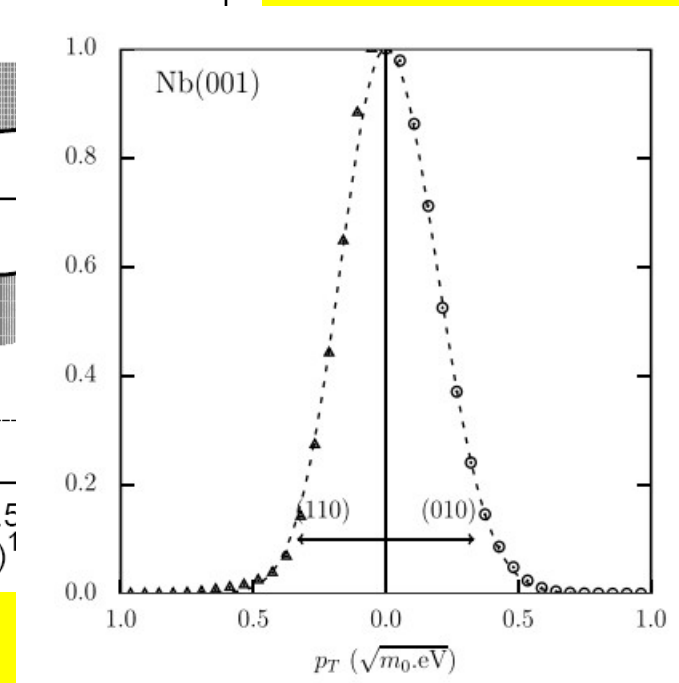
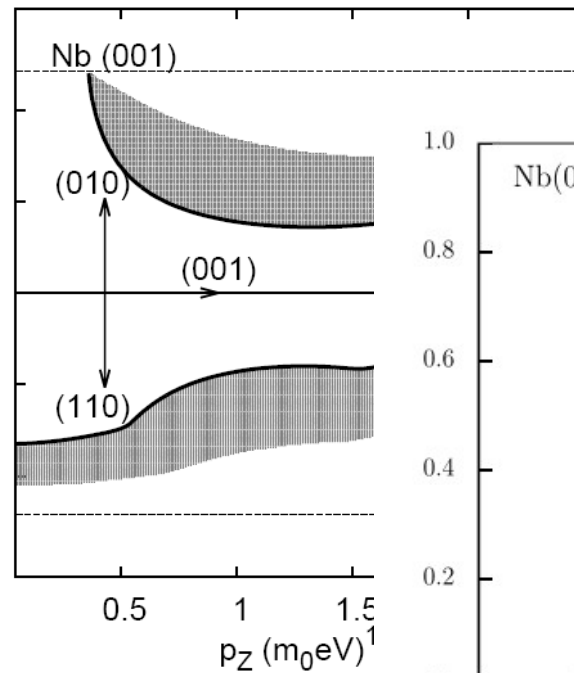
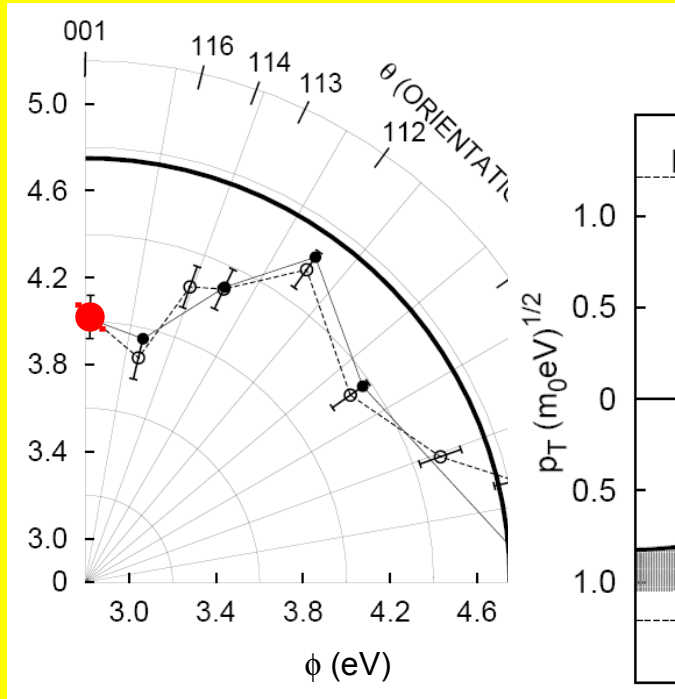
– bcc crystal lattice



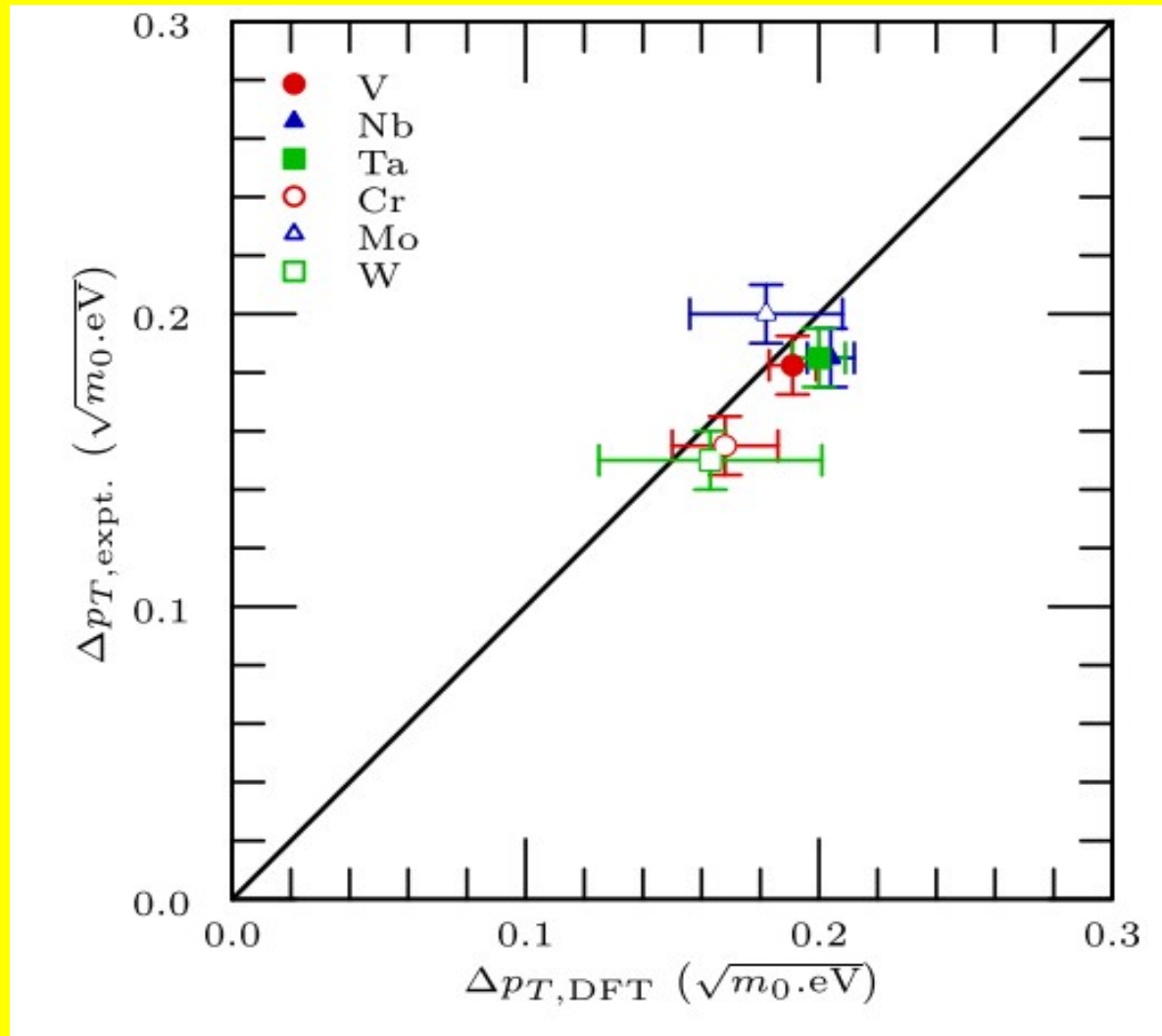
Only hole-like states
contribute to photoemission

Photoemission Simulation: Nb

– bcc crystal lattice

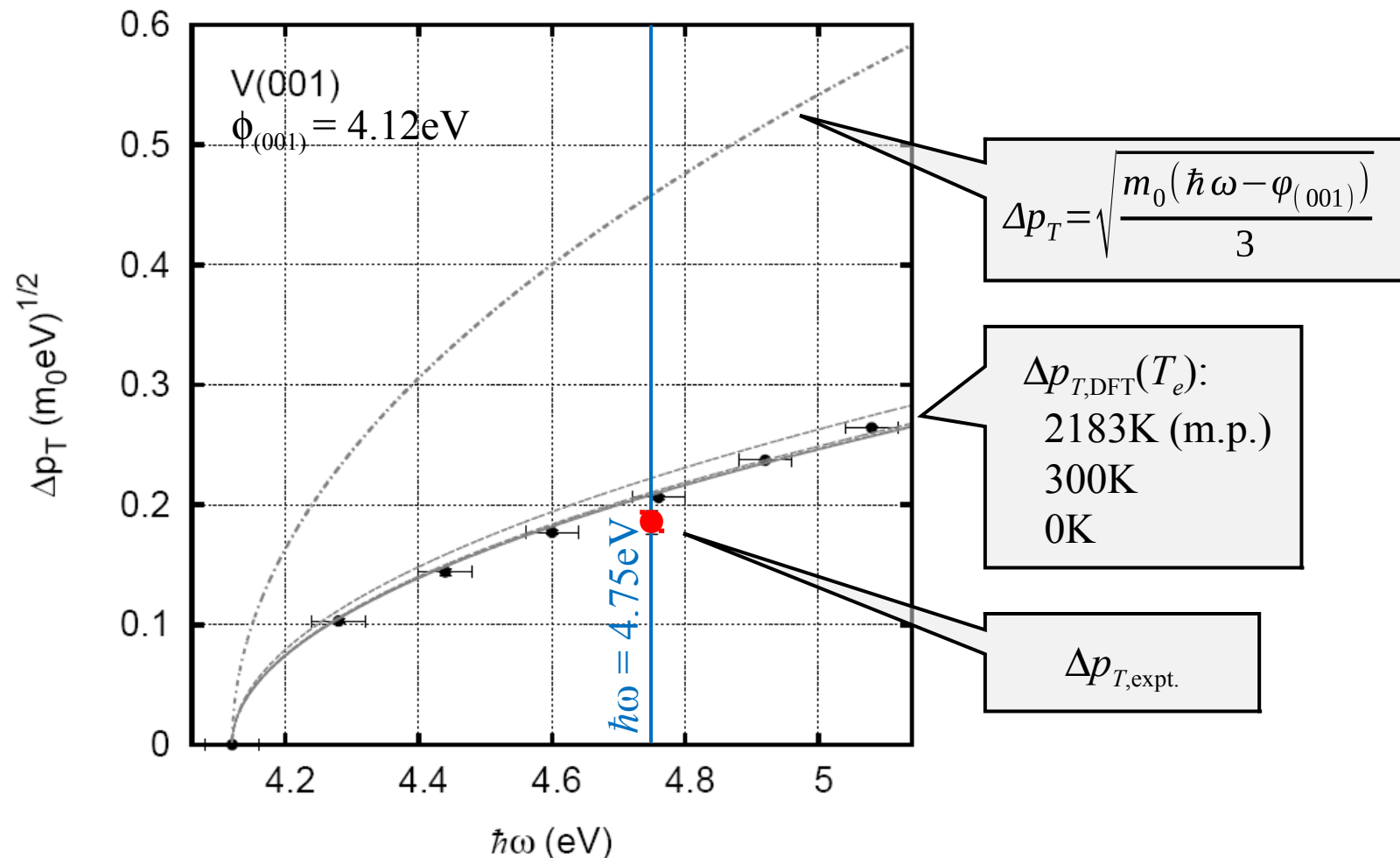


Experiment vs. Theory



$\Delta p_T(T_e)$ for V(001) emission

– DFT band structure with Fermi-Dirac distribution for electrons

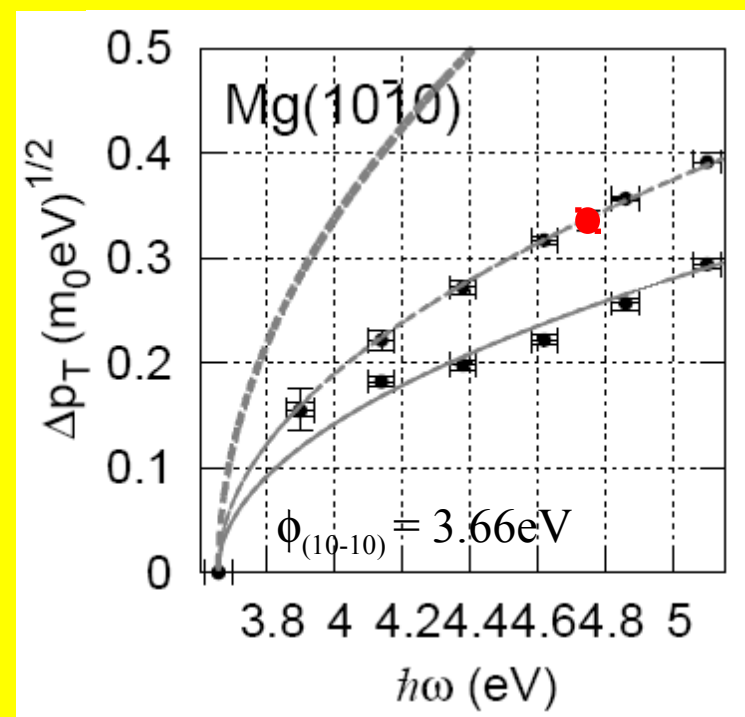
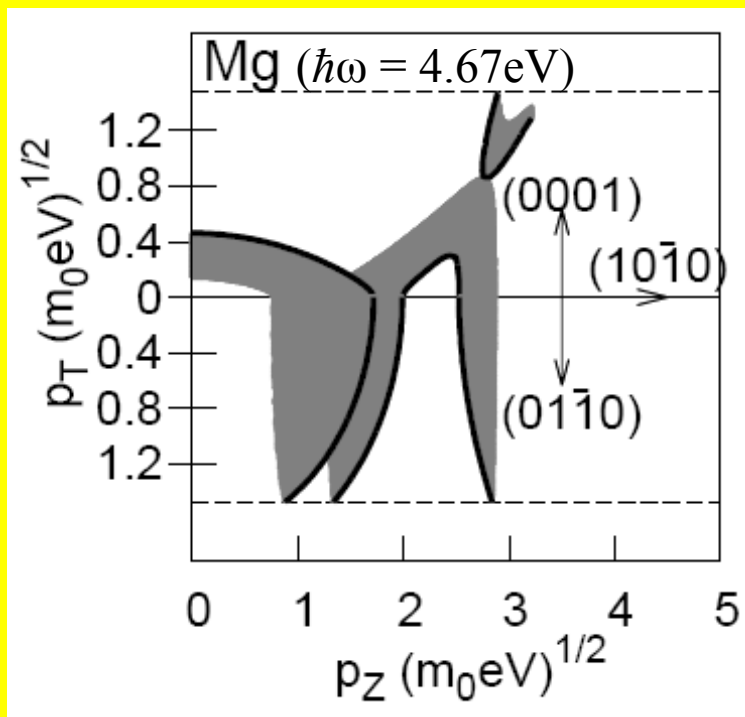


- Work function anisotropy $\phi_{(ijk)}$
 - ⇒ Intrinsically inhomogeneous electron beam from polycrystalline photocathodes
- Band structure complexity (non-spherical Fermi surface)
 - ⇒ DFT-based photoemission analysis for evaluation of Δp_T (knowledge of electronic state (\mathbf{p}, E) -distribution is fundamental)

Hexagonal Close-Packed Metals

$\Delta p_T(ijk)$ for *all* elemental metals

<http://people.uic.edu/~tli27/Database.html>



Thank you!

The authors are indebted to Juan Carlos Campuzano, Serdar Ogut, Christopher Grein, Randall Meyer for their valuable discussions.