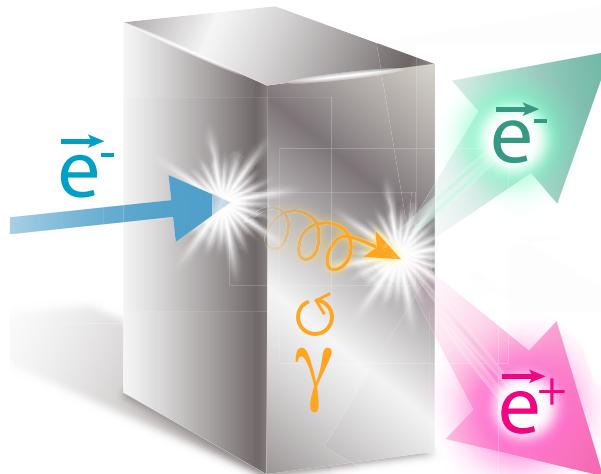


# *Low Energy Polarized Positron at ALTO*

*LEPP @ ALTO*

Eric Voutier

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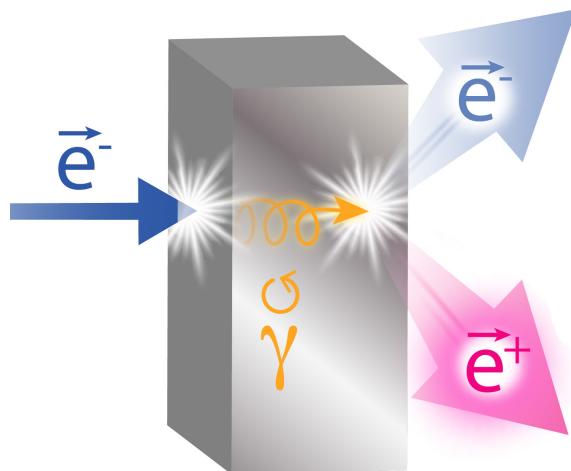


- (i) PEPPo technique
- (ii) Polarized positron production
- (iii) Polarized electron source
- (iv) Positron production target
- (v) Positron deceleration

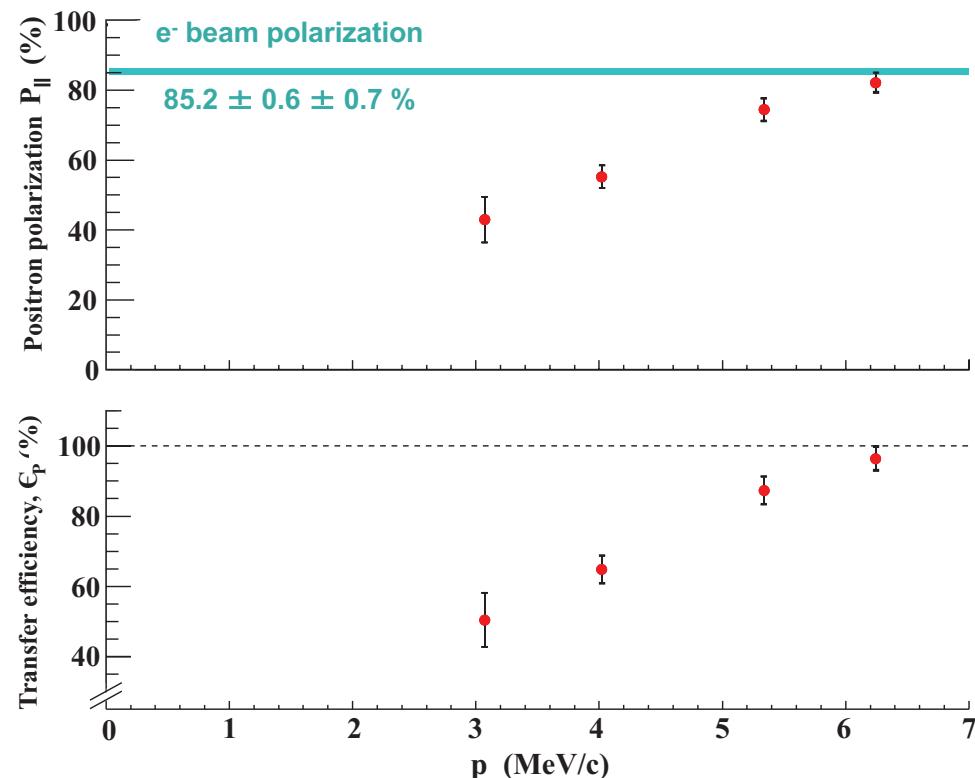
## Electron Polarization Transfer

(PEPPo Collaboration) D. Abbott et al. , Phys. Rev. Lett. 116 (2016) 214801

- PEPPo demonstrated **efficient polarization transfer** from **8.2 MeV/c electrons to positrons**, expanding polarized positron capabilities from GeV to **MeV** accelerators.



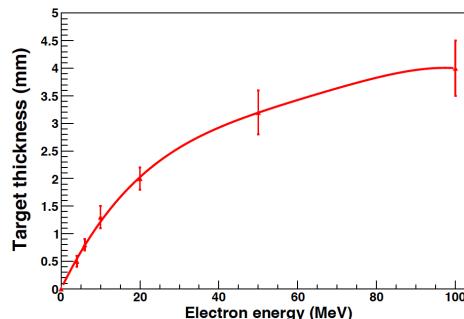
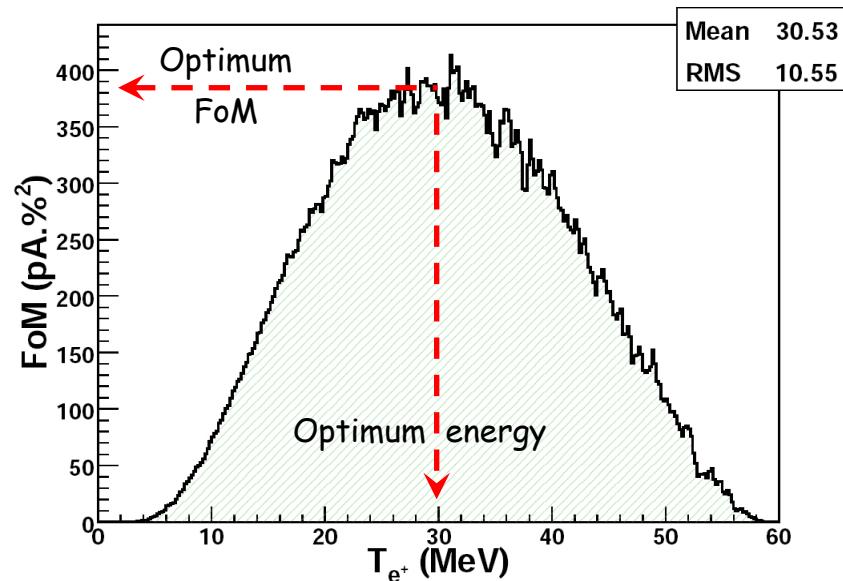
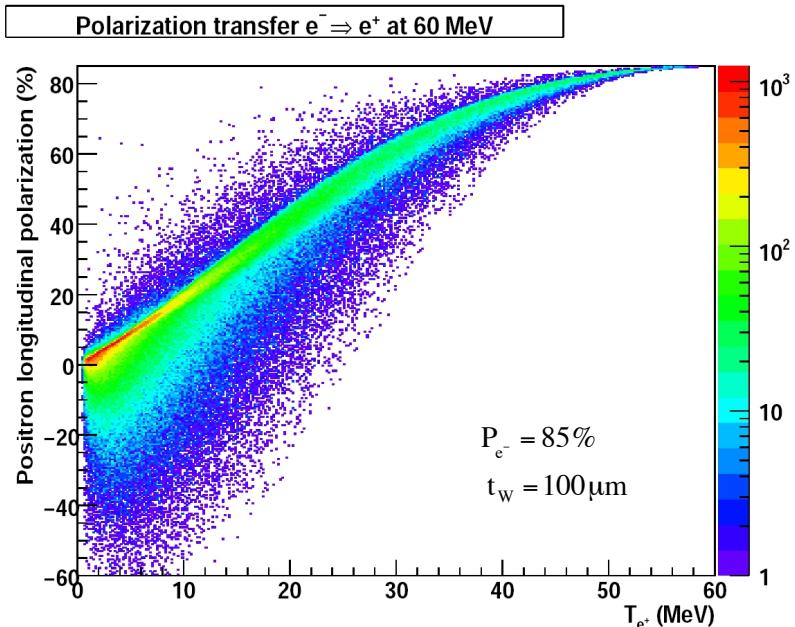
Whenever producing  $e^+$  from  $e^-$ , polarization is coming for free if initial electrons are polarized.



## Figure-of-Merit

R. Dollan, K. Laihem, A. Schälicke, NIM A 559 (2006) 185   J. Dumas, J. Grames, E. Voutier, JPos09, AIP 1160 (2009) 120  
J. Dumas, Doctorate Thesis (2011)

- The **polarization distribution** of generated positrons is typical of bremsstrahlung induced pair creation with a production rate dominated by low-energy particles.

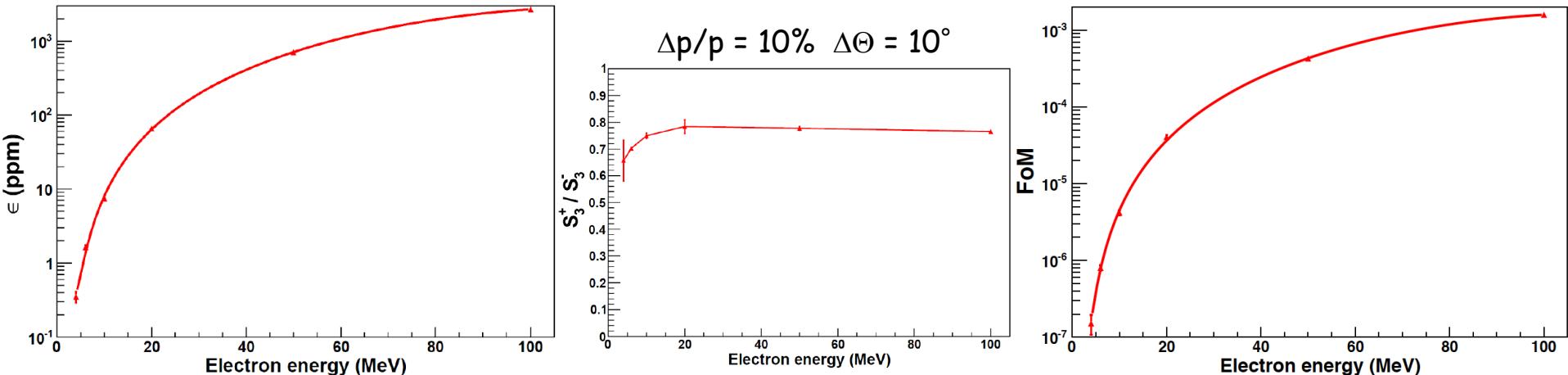


The **positron energy** at optimum FoM is about **half** of the **electron beam energy**.

## Expected Performances

J. Dumas, Doctorate Thesis (2011)

- The optimized FoM at each electron beam energy defined the « operational conditions »; simplistic cuts mimic a **capture system** and/or an **accelerator acceptance**, and define the quantitative **source performances**.



In the 100 MeV energy range, one can reasonably expect to optimally achieve 75% electron polarization transfer and  $10^{-4}$ - $10^{-3}$   $e^+/e^-$ .

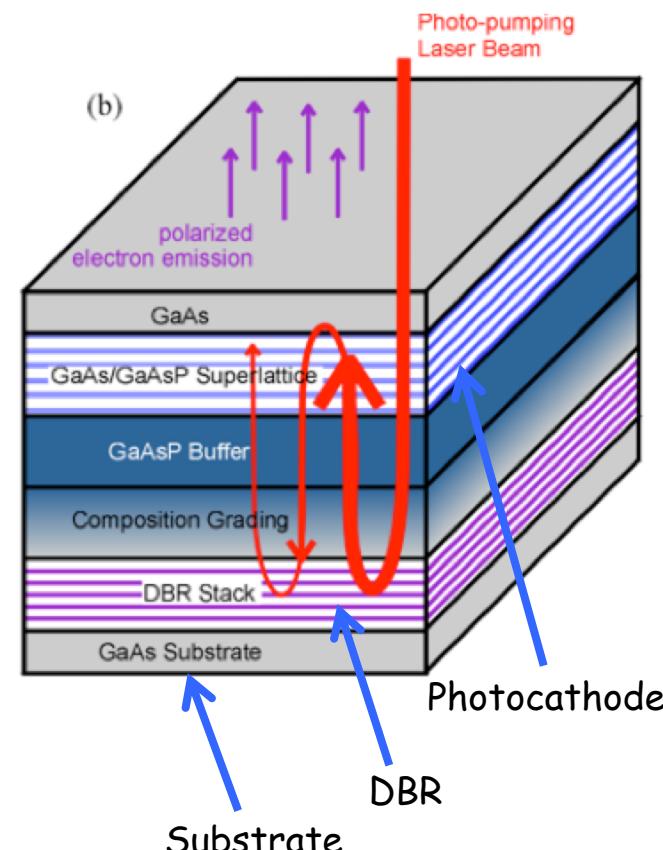
## Photocathode R&D

W. Liu et al. SPIN Conference 2016

- Current developments based on the **Distributed Bragg Reflector** (DBR) technique demonstrated the **highest QE & FOM** of any reported strained GaAs/GaAsP superlattice photocathode.

| Cathode         | Lab            | <u>P(%)</u> | QE (%) | FOM ( $P^2QE$ ) |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| GaAs-GaAsP      | SLAC/SVT       | 86          | 1.2    | 0.89            |
| AllnGaAs-AlGaAs | St. Petersburg | 92          | 0.85   | 0.72            |
| GaAs-GaAsP      | Nagoya         | 92          | 1.6    | 1.35            |
| GaAs-GaAsP/DBR  | JLab/SVT       | 84          | 6.4    | 4.52            |

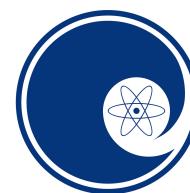
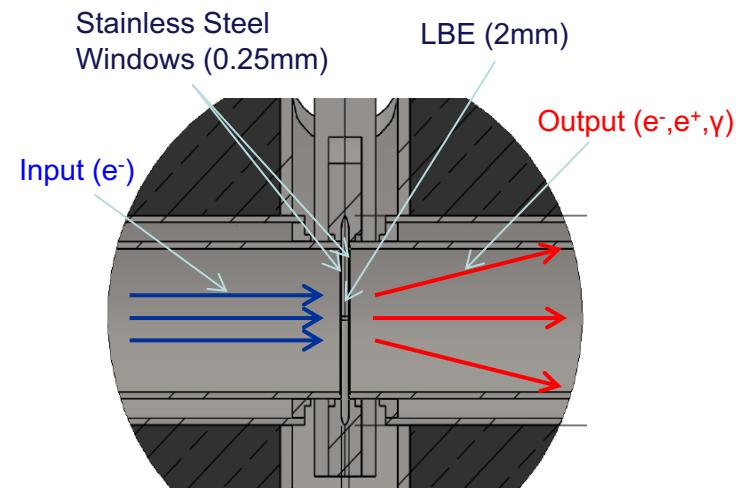
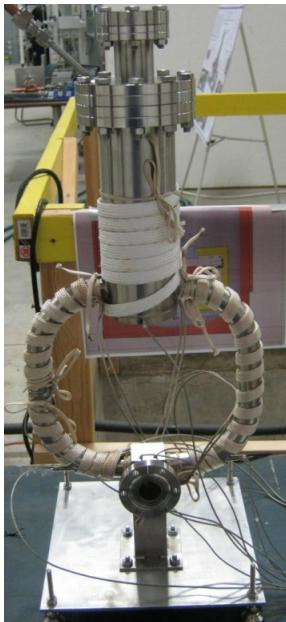
@ 776 nm



Courtesy of Joe Grames

## High Power Target

- ✓ **Liquid Metal Target** - lead-bismuth eutectic (LBE)
  - High Z = 82, 83
  - Low melting point: 124° C High boiling point: 1670° C
- ✓ Multiple LBE targets tested on various accelerators
  - Natural Circulation
  - Mechanical & Electromagnetic Pumping
- ✓ Approaching **10 kW** power level CW

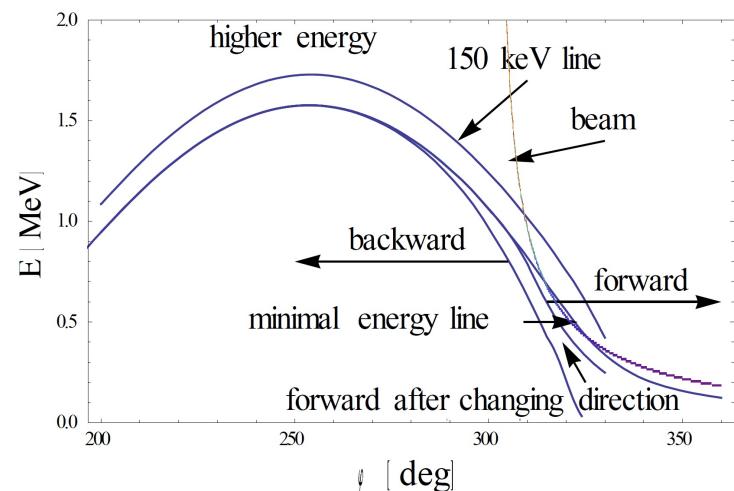
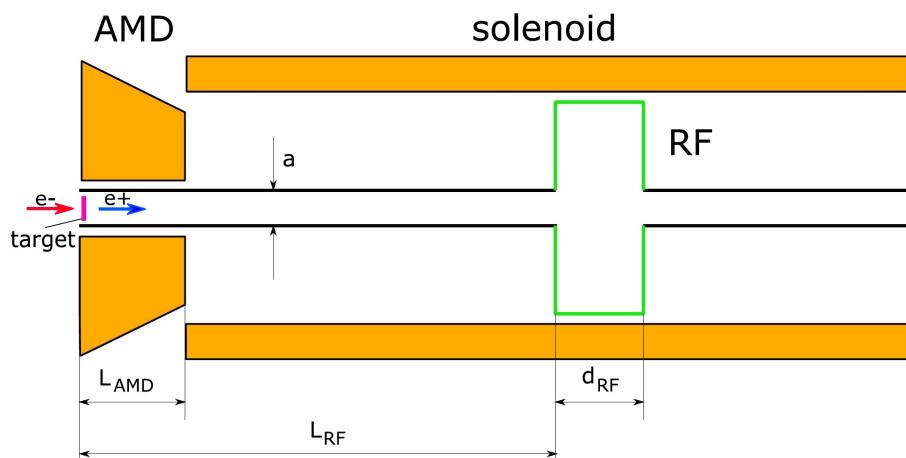


**NIOWAVE**  
[www.niowaveinc.com](http://www.niowaveinc.com)

Courtesy of James McCarter

## Concept

J. Long, S. Chemerisov, W. Gai, C.D. Jonah, W. Liu, H. Wang, JACoW (2007) THPMN091 V. Angelov, E. Voutier, *in progress*



- **Deceleration** of positrons, i.e. a moderator free slow positron source, is capable to provide **much higher positron flux** than the moderator technique.
- There exists a **direct relationship** between the **size of the cavity**, the **initial phase** of the RF field, the **distance to the production target**, and the **initial energy** of the particles that can be decelerated.