





Studying the Effects of External Alkali Introduction on MCPs

A Elagin, H Frisch, R Obaid, E Oberla, A Vostrikov, B Wagner, M Wetstein

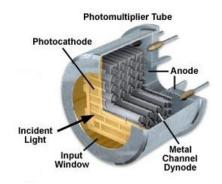


• Photocathode for MCP-stack detectors are traditionally made ex-situ (transfer photocathode).

Some issues:

- Vacuum manipulators/transfer
- Multi-layer production
- Time consuming bake-out at every layer of formation of alkali-Sb
- Reliable Sealing afterwards
- Low production rate

- One 'crazy' idea is to imitate the photomultiplier tube Cesiation techniques. This is related to the idea that one could seal an MCP detector in air and activate the photocathode through the pump-out tube.
- PMTs are essentially a photocathode 'lab'.
- Bialkali is deposited in-situ.
- · Can we do the same for our MCP stack?
- What are the drawbacks?
 - No line of sight
 - Change in MCP gain to Cesiation?
 - Less control over the photocathode after Cesiation

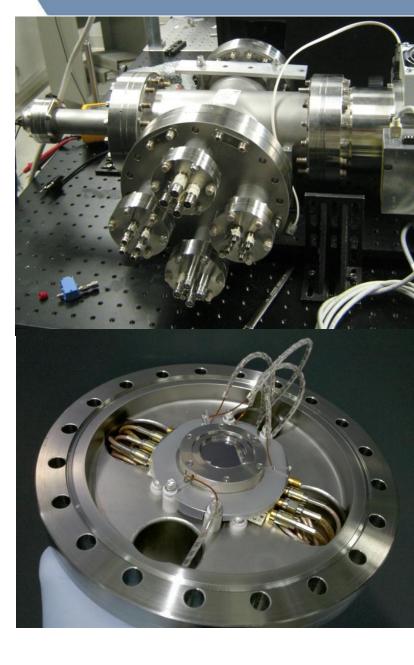


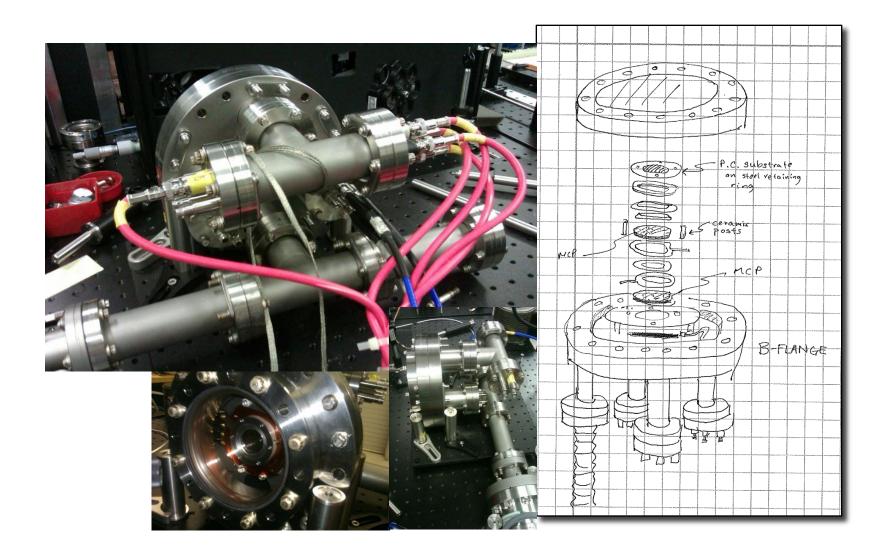


To answer these questions, we revived the old 33mm program

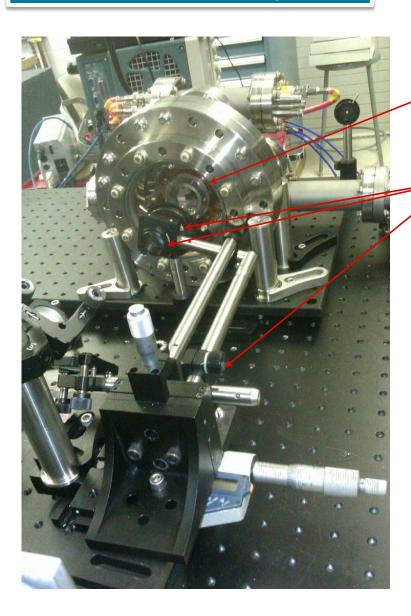
33mm Program

- Played a critical role in demonstrating our LAPPD ALD-MCPs
- Also critical in developing operational experience and refining our measurement techniques.
- 33mm format with ALD coating enables low cost, rapid testing of many MCP designs/chemistries/parameters for comparison with simulations



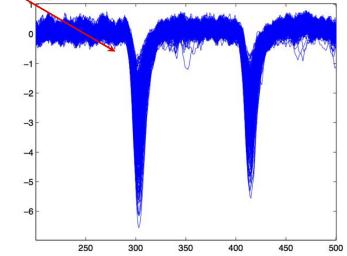


Return of the 33mm Program



- More compact window is closer to the window: better able to focus the laser, potentially capable of addressing single pores.
- Precision x and y translation, irises and lens to define a finer spotsize(0,0): better precision and
- repeatability of position scans.
 Uses reflected pulse from opposite end of strip-line to give parallel component of position: more effective channels per readout channel on the





Cesium/Potassium Exposure Studies

- We have AL2O3 samples and we are awaiting MgO samples
- Our main delay we want to make our own version of Bernhard Adam's glass MCP holder design. Will take ~1 mo (and cost ~1k\$). But, glass is easier to clean after alkali exposure...

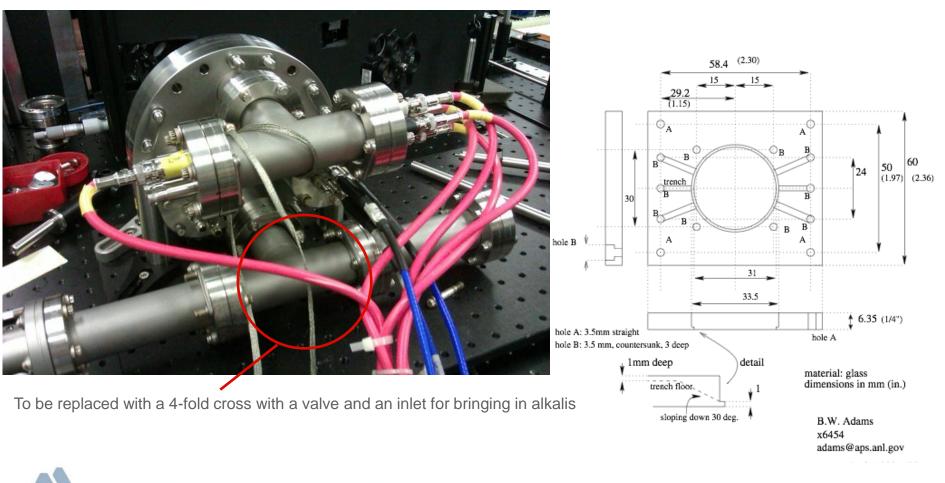
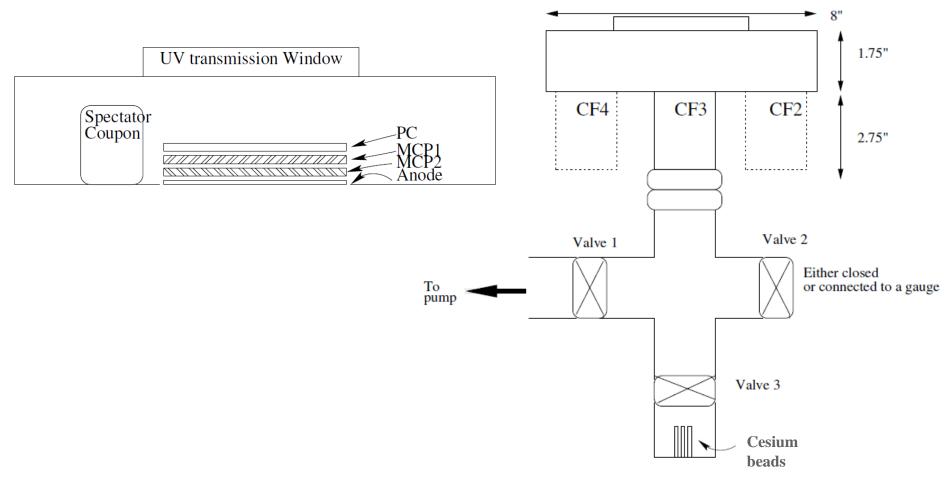


Table top-view

Chamber side-view



Interesting Observables/Protocol before and after bialkali deposition

- Gain-voltage behavior
- Shape of signal pulse-height distribution
- Dark-current rates of the MCP
- Shape of dark-current pulse-height distribution
- After pulsing

Parameter dependencies

- Concentration and duration of alkali exposure
- Temperature before and after the alkali exposure
- Operational lifetime after alkali exposure

- In the mean time, we have a full month and plan to perform a lifetime, scrubbing, and long-term HV study on one pair of Al2O3 MCPs. We will develop the process for future use, as well.
- We are also interested in characterizing a series of different L/D substrates.
- We would also like to revisit our studies of different SEY chemistries and thicknesses.

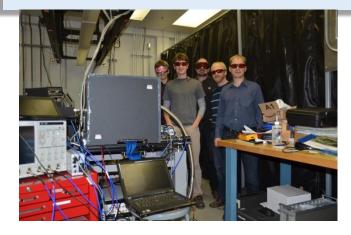


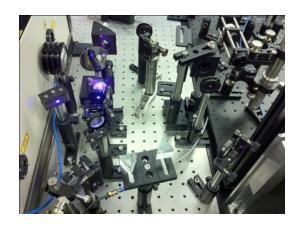
April 2013	 Finish acquiring and analyzing pre-alkali deposited MCP characterization data Preparation for alkali deposition (Start with Cs)
May 2013	 Perform alkali deposition Repeat the MCP characterization protocol after deposition Measure QE of the 'spectator coupon' Compare
June 2013	 Repeat the processes (of May) with K Cleanup Follow up with a stoichiometric combination K, Cs deposition
July 2013	 Continuation of K, Cs deposition and MCP characterization
August 2013	Other studies?



Conclusion

- Discussion?
- We've developed a pool of resources for the external introduction of alkali study
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Techniques and procedures
 - Portable feature of the B-flange (possibilities of other studies such as XPS, EXAFS, and other?)







https://psec.uchicago.edu/Code/ANL/





