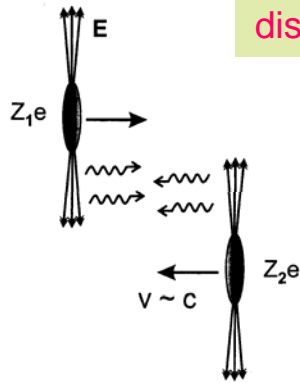
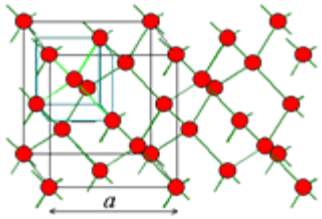


# Electromagnetic Interactions of Channeled Ions

No channeling

flat (or bent) Si crystal

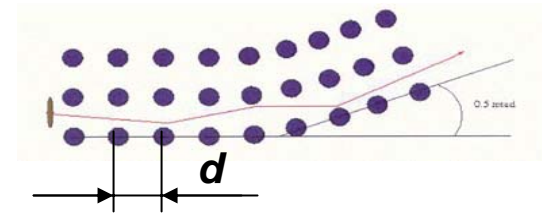


discrete potential

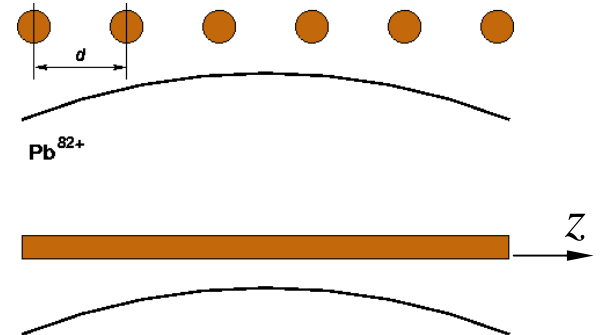
$$\omega^{\max} = \frac{\hbar}{\Delta t} \sim \frac{\gamma \hbar v}{b}$$

channeling

bent (or flat) Si crystal



continuum potential



$$U(\vec{r}_\perp) = \frac{1}{d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz V(\vec{r}_\perp, z)$$

# Electromagnetic Interactions of Channeled Ions

No channeling

discrete potential

interaction between contracted EM fields is approximated by interaction of quasi-real photons

Number of photons in one collision

$$N(\omega, b) = \frac{Z^2 \alpha}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{c}{v}\right)^2 \frac{1}{b^2} \phi(x, b),$$

with

$$\phi(x, b) = \left| \int_0^\infty du u^2 J_1(u) \frac{f(-(x^2+u^2)/b^2)}{x^2+u^2} \right|^2,$$

channeling

continuum potential

Integral over the transit time

$$U(\vec{r}_\perp) = \frac{1}{d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz V(\vec{r}_\perp, z)$$

Screened Coulomb potential

$$V(r) = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{r} \left\{ 1 - \frac{r}{(r^2 + C^2 a^2)^{1/2}} \right\}$$

Continuum (single string) potential

$$U(r_\perp) = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{d} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{C^2 a^2}{r_\perp^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2} \right)$$

where mean square thermal displacement from the string is accounted for

# Pb-Beam Transport in Continuum Potential

Trajectory is defined by the transverse energy of Pb ion:

distance  $b$  of the ion from atomic row

$$r < b < d/2$$

Distance of closest approach to the atomic row:  $r = 2.5u_1 = a$

$$a = 0.8853a_0(Z_1^{2/3} + Z_2^{2/3})^{-1/2}$$

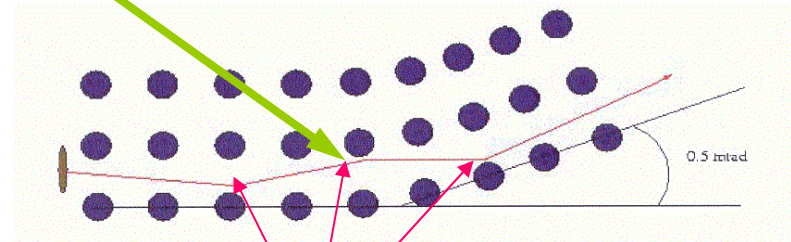
$u_1$  is the amplitude of crystal atoms thermal oscillations

$a$  is the screening length

$a_0 = 0.529 \cdot 10^5 f$  — Bohr radius

$$r = 1 \cdot 10^4 f$$

$$d/2 = 2.7 \cdot 10^5 f$$



Largest time to stay in the channel

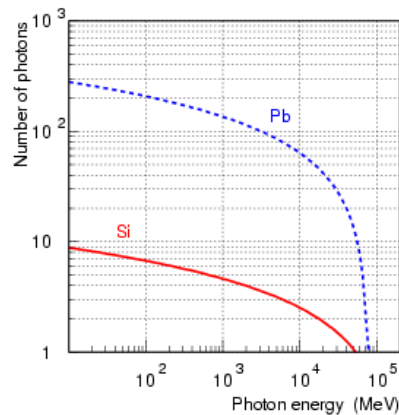
# Electromagnetic Interactions of Channeled Ions

No channeling

discrete potential

Photon flux from Pb or Si at LHC after integrating over impact parameter  $b$

$$n(\omega) = \frac{2Z^2\alpha}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{\gamma}{\omega R_A}\right)$$

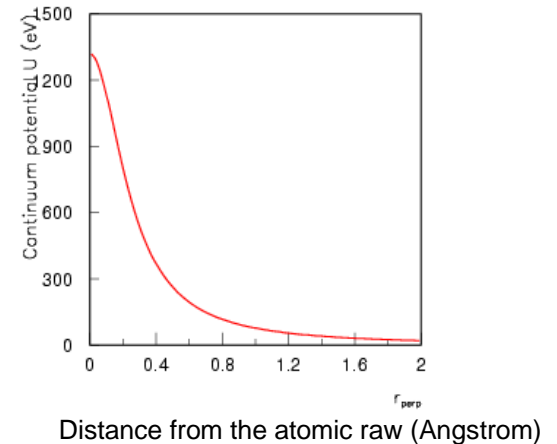


19.06.2006

channeling

continuum potential

Potential  $U_{\perp}$  at some arbitrary temperature of the Si crystal



G. Smirnov

# Photon spectrum and photonuclear reactions

discrete potential

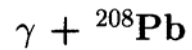
$$b_{\min} = 2.9 \text{ f}$$

$$1 \text{ MeV} < E_{\text{gamma}} < 10^5 \text{ MeV}$$

continuum potential

$$b_{\min} = 9400 \text{ f}$$

$$E_{\text{gamma}} < 1 \text{ MeV}$$



Threshold Energies (MeV)								
$\gamma, n$	$\gamma, p$	$\gamma, t$	$\gamma, \text{He-3}$	$\gamma, \alpha$	$\gamma, 2n$	$\gamma, np$	$\gamma, 2p$	$\gamma, 3n$
7.37	8.01	12.88	14.39	-0.52	14.11	14.85	15.38	22.19

No reaction on Pb with photon energy < 1 MeV

## Post scriptum: Channeling radiation

$$\theta_c \gamma \ll 1$$

*Dipole radiation formed by the entire trajectory*

$$\theta_c \gamma \gg 1$$

*Synchrotron radiation formed at the part of the trajectory smaller than particle oscillation length*

### Total intensity

$$I(x) = \frac{2e^2}{3m^2c^3} \gamma^2 |\nabla U(x)|^2 .$$

Strongly suppressed radiation from Pb ions