Volume Reflection in Arbitrary Interplanar Potential

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Contents

1. Introduction
   - Volume reflection as transverse acceleration
   - Benchmarks of the theory development
   - Remaining issues

2. A closed-form representation for the generic $E_\perp$-dependent VR angle

3. Exact representation for the mean VR angle. Model results to all orders in $R_c/R$

4. Limiting VR angle ($R/R_c \to \infty$)

5. Higher orders in $R_c/R$ in the angular distribution
   - NLO – rectangular shape
   - NNLO – sail-like shape

6. Summary
The temporal pattern of VR in the non-inertial frame connected with the bent crystal:
At its passage through each interplanar interval, the longer the particle is contained in it, to the
greater angle the crystal will turn during that time, and so the greater the particle aggregate
deflection angle will be to the side of the bending. But the influence of the intra-crystal potential,
on the contrary, is accelerating, so the particle passes the interplanar intervals faster than it would
do in the absence of the crystal (in the pure centrifugal potential). For this reason, in VR, vice
versa, the deflection proceeds to the side opposite to that of the crystal bending.
N.B.: The effect of acceleration of the particle passage of a given distance due to the presence of
a potential well on its way is known since the brachistochrone problem of Johann Bernoulli. The
essential difference, though, is that in VR there is no competing vertical (“diving”) motion, only the
effectively 1-dimensional radial motion. Thence, the deeper the interplanar potential, the greater
the VR angle.
The continuous potential of a uniformly bent crystal in planar orientation may be viewed as being axially symmetric.

For a small crystal bending angle (attainable under elastic deformation), the centrifugal potential may be linearized within the crystal volume. Therewith,

\[
\varphi = \frac{1}{R} \int_{r_0}^{r} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2\frac{E_{\perp} + V(r_0) - V(r)}{E} + 2\frac{r - r_0}{R}}}.
\] (1)

Figure: Simulated angular distribution of volume reflected positively charged particles, in units of the critical channeling angle [1].
Maisheev, 2007 [2]:

\[ \alpha = \frac{2}{R} \int_{r_0}^{r_c} dr \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_{\perp} - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_{\perp} - V(r_c)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}} \right\} \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Handling of this representation is facilitated by assuming statistical equilibrium, i.e., uniform distribution in \( E_{\perp} \). The integral (2) is still to be computed numerically.

**Figure:** a). Angular distribution of volume reflected positively charged particles, in units of the critical channeling angle (computer simulation [2]). b). Mean volume reflection angle as a function of the crystal bending radius [2].

**FIG. 7.** Distributions of particles over the angle of volume reflection. Curves 1, 2, and 3 correspond to \( R = 25, 10, \) and 5 m.

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The present author, 2010 [5]. A complete calculation was performed for a model of purely harmonic interplanar potential. By evaluating the trajectory in each interplanar interval exactly, and then replacing the summation over the intervals by another integration, an asymptotic analysis at $R/R_c \rightarrow \infty$ was carried out up to the next-to leading order (NLO).

\[
- \frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{p^2}{2} H_1 - 4 \frac{R_c}{R L_0} q v \cdot r \cdot q_c
\]

Figure: Angular distribution of positively (a) and negatively (b) charged volume reflected particles in the NLO [5].

\[
\bar{\theta}_{VR} = \frac{\pi}{2} \theta_c \left( 1 - \frac{2R_c}{R} \right)
\]

Figure: Dependence of the mean volume reflection angle $\bar{\theta}_{VR}$, according to [5]. Points – experimental data [3].
Remaining issues:

1. In numerical calculations, there is a significant skewedness of the angular distribution for positively charged particles, as well.

2. In the angular distribution, the contribution NNLO in $R_c/R$ appears to be $\mathcal{O} \left[ \left( \frac{R_c}{R} \right)^{3/2} \right]$. Compared to the NLO $\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{R_c}{R} \right)$, it gives a sizable correction, which in addition is non-uniform (blows up near the top of the potential barrier).

3. For germanium crystals, the interplanar potential is far from parabolic.
A closed-form representation for the $E_\perp$-dependent VR angle

$$\theta_{VR} = 2 \lim_{r \to \infty} \left\{ \sqrt{2 \frac{r}{R}} - \frac{1}{R} \int_{r_{\min}(E_\perp)}^{r} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}} \right\}. \quad (3)$$

In order to separate generic volume reflection effects from the dependence on the interplanar continuous potential, interchange the order of integration and summation over the intervals.

To this end, exploit the periodicity of $V(r)$. Therewith, the integral in (3) can be partitioned into a sum of integrals over single inter-planar intervals:

$$\int_{r_{\min}(E_\perp)}^{r} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}} = \int_{r_{\min}(E_\perp)}^{d} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\lfloor r/d \rfloor} \int_{0}^{d} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r+nd}{R}}}. \quad (4)$$

The first integral in the rhs of (4) can as well be extended to the same interval $0 < r \leq d$, provided thereat we take only its real part:

$$\int_{r_{\min}(E_\perp)}^{d} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}} = \Re \int_{0}^{d} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2 \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + 2 \frac{r}{R}}}. \quad (5)$$

That leads to the limiting form

$$\theta_{VR} = 2 \lim_{r \to \infty} \left\{ \sqrt{2 \frac{r}{R}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Rd}} \Re \sum_{n=0}^{\lfloor r/d \rfloor} \int_{0}^{d} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{R}{d} \frac{E_\perp - V(r)}{E} + \frac{r}{d} + n}} \right\}. \quad (5)$$
In fact, the summation over $n$ can be performed in closed form, employing the standard limit

$$\lim_{n_{\text{max}} \to \infty} \left( \sum_{m=0}^{n_{\text{max}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta + m}} - 2\sqrt{n_{\text{max}}} \right) = \zeta \left( \frac{1}{2}, \eta \right),$$

which is generalized Riemann zeta function with parameter $\frac{1}{2} < 1$. As a result, for a generic potential $V(r)$, the limiting volume reflection angle can be expressed as

$$\theta_{\text{VR}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2Rd}} \Re \int_0^d dr \zeta \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{R E_{\perp} - V(r)}{d E} + \frac{r}{d} \right).$$

In practice, for all $\eta > -1$, function (6) may be approximated by

$$\zeta \left( \frac{1}{2}, \eta \right) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta + 1}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\eta + 2}} - 2\sqrt{\eta + 2}.$$
Under the assumption of statistical equilibrium (uniform distribution of initial particles in $E_\perp$ within the relatively small interval $\Delta E_\perp = \frac{Ed}{R}$ [2]), the beam average may be obtained by averaging (7) over $E_\perp$ in the interval $[-\Delta E_\perp, 0]$. Employing the identity

$$\int_s^{s+1} ds' \zeta \left( \frac{1}{2}, s' \right) = -2\sqrt{s},$$

we are led to an exact representation for the mean VR angle:

$$\overline{\theta}_{VR}(R) = \frac{1}{\Delta E_\perp} \int_{-\Delta E_\perp}^{0} dE_\perp \theta_{VR}(R, E_\perp) = \frac{2}{d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} R c \int_0^d dr \sqrt{\max V_{eff}(r') - V_{eff}(r)}, \quad (9)$$

$$V_{eff}(r) = V(r) - Er/R. \quad \text{For harmonic interplanar potential, it yields explicit expressions valid through all orders in } R_c/R:$$

$$\frac{\overline{\theta}_{VR}}{\theta_c} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{R_c}{R} \right)^2 \quad \text{[positively charged particles, orientation (110)]}, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\overline{\theta}_{VR}}{\theta_c} = 1 - \frac{R_c}{R} \left(1 + \ln \frac{R}{R_c} \right) \quad \text{[negatively charged particles, orientation (110)]}, \quad (11)$$

$$\overline{\theta}_{VR} = \frac{\pi}{2d} \left\{ d_1 \theta_{c1} \left(1 - \frac{R_{c1}}{R} \right)^2 + d_2 \theta_{c2} \left(1 - \frac{R_{c2}}{R} \right)^2 \right\} \quad \text{[positively charged particles, or-n (111)]}, \quad (12)$$
Figure: Dependence of the mean VR angle on the crystal bending radius: a). for silicon in orientation (110); b). for tungsten in the same orientation. Solid curves – calculation with a realistic interplanar potential for positively charged particles; dashed curves – for negatively charged particles. For comparison, dot-dashed and dotted curves indicate the corresponding dependencies for a harmonic interplanar potential, Eqs. (??) and (??).
Limiting VR angle \((R/R_c \to \infty)\)

For applications of volume reflection, the most important case is when \(R \gg R_c \sim Ed/V_0\). Then,

\[
\theta_{VR} \approx \theta_{VR\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \frac{2}{d} \int_0^d dr \sqrt{\max V - V(r)},
\]

(13)

i.e., the leading-order approximation appears to be independent of \(R\) and \(E_\perp\) (i.e., of impact parameters).

For example, for a harmonic potential \(V(r) = V_0(1 - 2r/d)^2\), in the case of positively charged particles \([V(r) > 0]\),

\[
\theta_{VR\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2V_0}{E}} \int_{-1}^1 dx \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \theta_c,
\]

whereas in the case of negatively charged particles \([V(r) < 0]\),

\[
\theta_{VR\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2V_0}{E}} \int_{-1}^1 dx \sqrt{0 - (-x^2)} = \theta_c,
\]

where \(\theta_c = \sqrt{\frac{2V_0}{E}}\) is the critical channeling angle [5].
Retaining higher orders in $R_c/R$, one acquires the $E_\perp$ dependence, which gives rise to a finite angular spread. In the NLO, in such a way there were calculated the angular distributions for positively and negatively charged VR particles [5], the difference between the nuclear inelastic or elastic incoherent scattering rates for VR particles and particles in a corresponding straight crystal or amorphous matter [6], etc.
NLO – rectangular shape

In the next-to-leading order (NLO), the angular distribution of positively charged VR particles for arbitrary interplanar potential appears to be rectangular:

\[ \theta_{VR} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \frac{2}{d} R e \int_0^d dr \sqrt{\frac{-V(r) + E}{R} \left( r - \frac{d}{2} \right)} \]

\[ \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \left[ \frac{2}{d} \int_0^d dr \sqrt{-V(r)} + \frac{1}{d} \int_0^d dr \frac{E_{\perp} + \frac{E}{R} \left( r - \frac{d}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{-V(r)}} \right] \]

\[ = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \left[ \frac{2}{d} \int_0^d dr \sqrt{-V(r)} + \frac{E_{\perp}}{d} \int_0^d dr \frac{1}{\sqrt{-V(r)}} \right]. \quad (14) \]

I.e.,

\[ \frac{dw}{d\theta_{VR}} = \frac{R}{\int_0^d dr \sqrt{-\frac{2V(r)}{E}}} = \text{const} \quad (15) \]

within the finite interval

\[ \frac{2}{d} \int_0^d dr \sqrt{-\frac{2V(r)}{E}} - \frac{1}{R} \int_0^d dr \sqrt{-\frac{2E}{V(r)}} \leq \theta_{VR} \leq \frac{2}{d} \int_0^d dr \sqrt{-\frac{2V(r)}{E}}. \]
Higher orders in $R_c/R$ in the angular distribution

**NNLO – sail-like shape**

\[ \theta_{VR}(R, E_\perp) = a\mu + b\sqrt{\mu} + c, \]  \hspace{2cm} (16)

where $\mu = 1 + \frac{E_\perp}{\Delta E_\perp}$, $0 < \mu \leq 1$,

\[ a(R) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \frac{\Delta E_\perp}{d} \left[ \int_0^d \frac{dr}{\sqrt{-V(r)}} - 2c_1 \frac{\sqrt{\Delta E_\perp}}{F_{\text{max}}} \right], \]  \hspace{2cm} (17)

\[ b(R) = 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \left( \frac{\Delta E_\perp}{F_{\text{max}}} \right)^{3/2}, \]  \hspace{2cm} (18)

\[ c(R) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} \frac{2}{d} \left\{ \int_0^d dr \sqrt{-V(r)} - \frac{\Delta E_\perp}{2} \int_0^d \frac{dr}{\sqrt{-V(r)}} + (c_0 + c_1) \frac{(\Delta E_\perp)^{3/2}}{F_{\text{max}}} \right\} \]  \hspace{2cm} (19)

$(c_0 \approx -2.3, c_1 \approx 2)$, we may solve the quadratic equation (16) wrt $\mu$, and differentiating it by $\theta_{VR}$, obtain the angular distribution:

\[ \frac{dw}{d\theta_{VR}} = \frac{d\mu}{d\theta_{VR}} = \frac{1}{a} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4a}{b^2}(\theta_{VR} - c)}} \right] \vartheta(\theta_{VR} - c)\vartheta(c + a + b - \theta_{VR}) \]  \hspace{2cm} (20)

[assuming that $a > 0$, so that (16) has only one root]. Thus, at $R \gg R_c$ the angular distribution of volume reflected particles assumes a universal “sail-like” form for any interplanar potential having non-vanishing derivatives at the interval ends.
The mean volume reflection angle corresponding to the angular distribution (20) equals

\[ \bar{\theta}_{VR} = \int_c^{c+a+b} d\theta_{VR} \theta_{VR} \frac{d\omega}{d\theta_{VR}} = c + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{2b}{3}. \] (21)

The shape of the distribution (20) could be regarded as parameter-free, if we use \( \frac{4a}{b^2}(\theta_{VR} - c) \) as the scaling variable. But the genuine parameter is the value of this scaling variable at the end of the interval \( \theta_{VR} = a + b + c \):

\[ \frac{4a}{b^2}(a + b) = \frac{(2a + b)^2}{b^2} - 1. \]

If the latter ratio is large \((2a \gg b)\), the distribution at typical \(\theta_{VR}\) would be flat. However, the square root dependence on it indicates that this will happen only rather remotely.
With the account of the smoothness of the interplanar potential near the atomic planes, in addition to the linear and square root dependencies on $\mu$ in Eq. (16) there emerge logarithmic dependencies singular at $\mu \to 0$, and also $\mu \to 1$ [5]. That gives rise to effects of orbiting and rainbow scattering, which for positively charged particles are relatively small and temperature dependent. The resulting behavior of the angular distribution for a realistic interplanar potential is shown in Fig. 6.
There exist exact representations for the generic VR angle, mean VR angle and (asymptotically) the angular distribution of VR in an arbitrary continuous potential.

For model (piecewise parabolic) potentials, the integrals can be taken exactly, and VR angle be expressed in closed form, to all orders in $R_c/R$.

For description of the angular distribution, a NNLO analysis in $R_c/R$ is required.

For VR of negatively charged particles (and to a lesser degree for positively charged VR particles), there are pronounced rainbow and orbiting effects, which can be handled as in [5].

Tilted periodical (“washboard”) potentials similar to the effective potential of a bent crystal are encountered as well in other areas of physics.
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