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## Analysis of Channeling Experiments in Diamond and Silicon Single Crystals with the Aid of the Fokker-Planck Equation

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The formula of Baier et al. for the de-channeling length of electrons in single crystals  $L_{de} = 2U_0 \text{pv}X_0/E_s^2$  [1] was frequently used for a comparison with various calculations, including simulation calculations. It will be pointed out in this contribution, that the fundamental parameter  $E_s^2 = (2\pi/\alpha)(m_{ec}^2)^2 = (15 \text{ MeV})^2$  must be replaced by  $E_s = 10.6 \text{ MeV}$  if thin crystals are used. The same parameter  $L_{de}$  appears also as a scaling length in the Fokker-Planck equation if written in a dimensionless form. This fact has the consequence that both, the formula of Baier et al. as well as the solution of the Fokker-Planck equation, overestimate the de-channeling length by more than a factor of two in comparison with recent simulation calculations, e.g. [2].

It is well known that in the photon spectra of diamond at electron beam energies below 110.2 MeV pronounced line structures appear. Such structures were recently also observed at a beam energy of 195 MeV at the Mainz Microtron MAMI [3]. Since it is an open question whether quantum state phenomena may enhance the de-channeling length even at such high beam energies, we performed de-channeling length measurements for plane diamond single crystals. The analysis requires model assumptions. We rely on the solution of the Fokker-Planck equation for plane crystals. In addition, results obtained for silicon [4] have been reanalysed. The Fokker-Planck equation has been modified also for bent crystals [5]. Measurements at the National Accelerator Laboratory SLAC, USA, at electron beam energies in the multi-GeV range for a bent (111) silicon single crystal (bending radius 0.15 m) [6] can be reproduced. This result provides confidence to apply solutions also for a typical bending radius of 6.6 mm for our Si<sub>1-x</sub>Ge<sub>x</sub> undulator crystal in (110) orientation (four periods with 9.9 μm each) resulting in small de-channeling lengths at MAMI beam energies in accord with observations [7].

### References

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