Half-Wave-Crystal Channeling of Relativistic Heavy Ions at Super-FRS GSI/FAIR and Possible Applications

 $O.\ V.Bogdanov^{a,b},\ Yu.L.Pivovarov^{a,b},\ \underline{T.A.Tukhfatullin}^{b,1},\ H.Geissel^c,\ N.Kuzminchuk-Feuerstein^c,\ S.Purushothaman^c,\ C.Scheidenberger^c$

- ^a National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia
- ^b National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia
- ^c GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany

A half-wavelength crystal (HWC) is a thin crystal where a channeling particle experiences only one collision with a crystallographic plane ("mirroring" or HWC channeling) during penetration through a crystal. The HWC channeling was observed for 400 GeV protons at CERN-SPS [1] and for 255-MeV electrons at the SAGA-LS Facility [2, 3]. The HWC channeling is explained by computer simulations as a sequence of specific particles trajectories governed by the one-dimensional periodic potential of crystallographic planes. The perspective atomic physics experiments (including crystal targets) with Relativistic Heavy Ion (RHI) beams are the part of the Super-FRS Experiment Collaboration program [4].

Here, we present the results of computer simulations of HWC channeling of high-Z (^{129}Xe , ^{208}Pb , ^{238}U) and low-Z (p,t, d, ^{6}Li , ^{9}Li , ^{11}Li) relativistic ions with kinetic energy $E_k = 300$ MeV/u passing through a (200) tungsten crystal, using the computer code BCM-2.0 [5]. Possible applications of HWC-channeling of RHI are discussed, e.g. as fragments deflectors and splitters and even as the charge Ze and mass number A (isotopes) filters.

References

- [1] W.Scandale et al. Phys. Lett. B **734** (2014) 1.
- [2] Y.Takabayashi , Yu.L.Pivovarov, T.A.Tukhfatullin, Phys. Lett. B 751 (2015) 453.
- [3] Y.Takabayashi, Yu.L.Pivovarov and T.A.Tukhfatullin, Phys. Lett. B 785 (2018) 347.
- [4] H.Geissel , O.V.Bogdanov, C.Scheidenberger, Yu.L.Pivovarov, N.Kuzminchuk-Feuerstein, E.I.Rozhkova, T.A.Tukhfatullin and the Super-FRS Experiment Collaboration. GSI Scientific Report 2016, (2017), 179.
- $[5]\,$ S.V. Abdrashitov et al. NIM B $\bf 402$ (2017) 106.

¹ Corresponding author: tta@tpu.ru