



On the possibilities of observation of proton volume deflection from different crystal planes in one crystal

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Outline

The idea of multiple volume reflection possibility by crystal axes in a single crystal

PNPI conditions

VR experiment simulations

MVR predictions

IHEP conditions

VR experiment simulations

MVR predictions

SPS H8 conditions

VR experiment simulations

MVR predictions

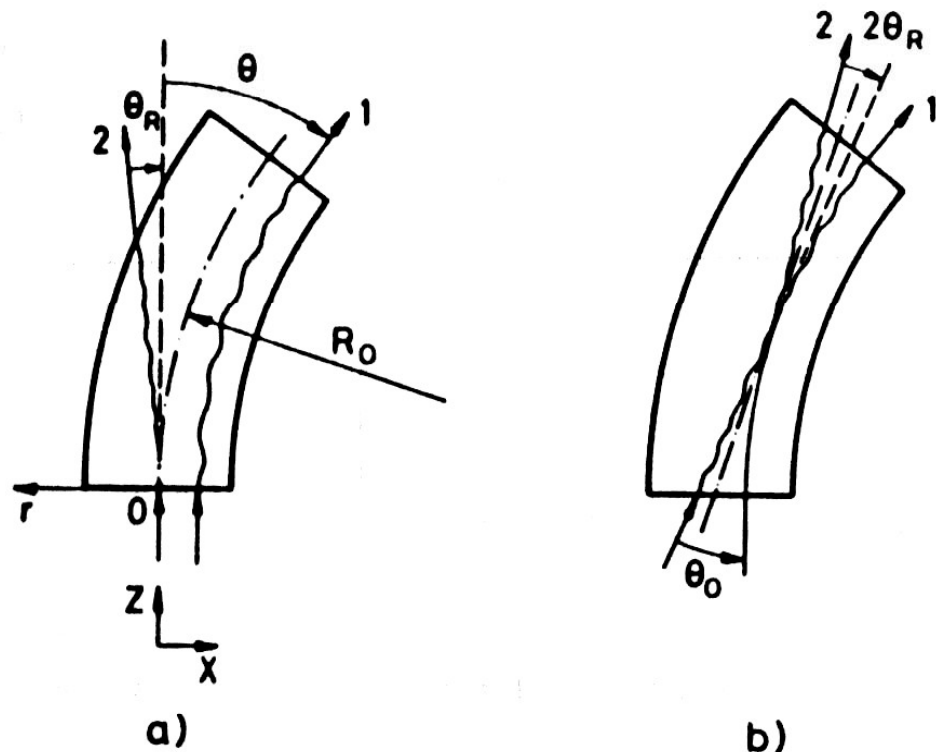
Optimal condition of MVR observation

Volume Reflection prediction

A.M.Taratin and
S.A.Vorobiev, Phys. Lett.
A119 (1987) 425

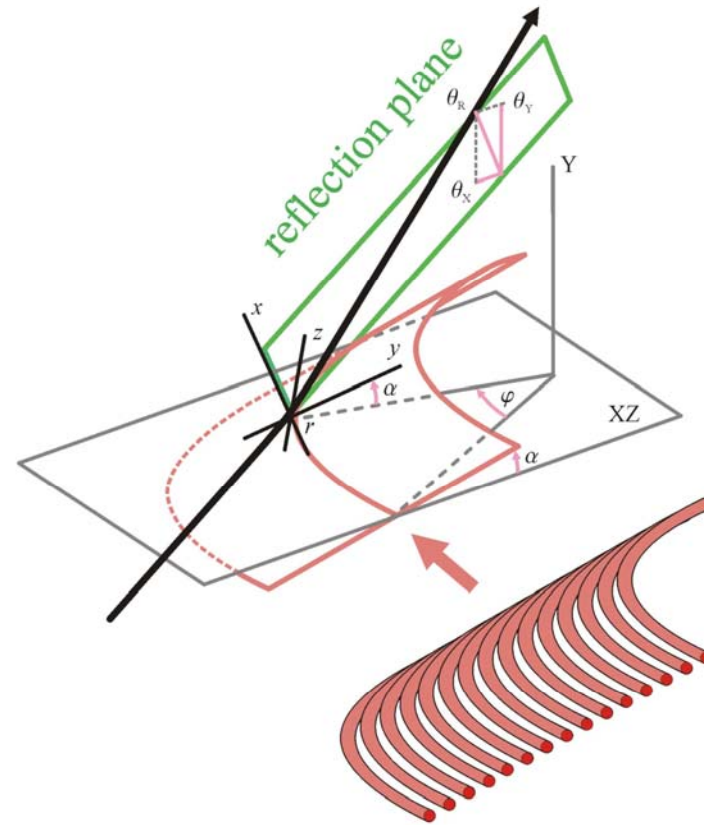
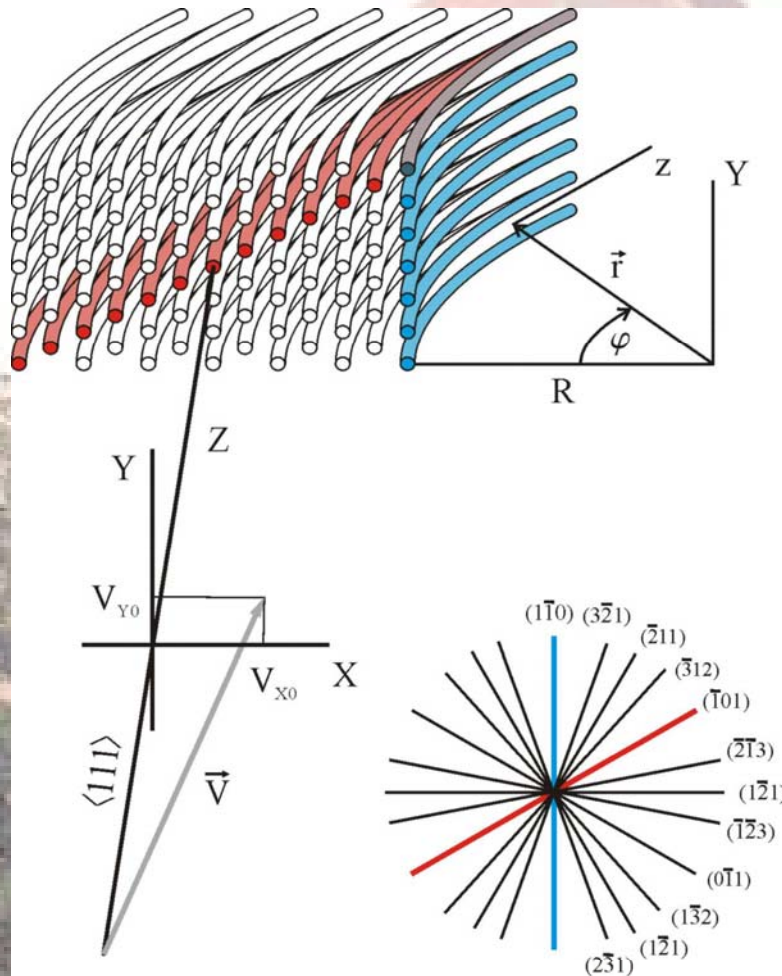
and

A.M.Taratin and
S.A.Vorobiev, NIM B26
(1987) 512



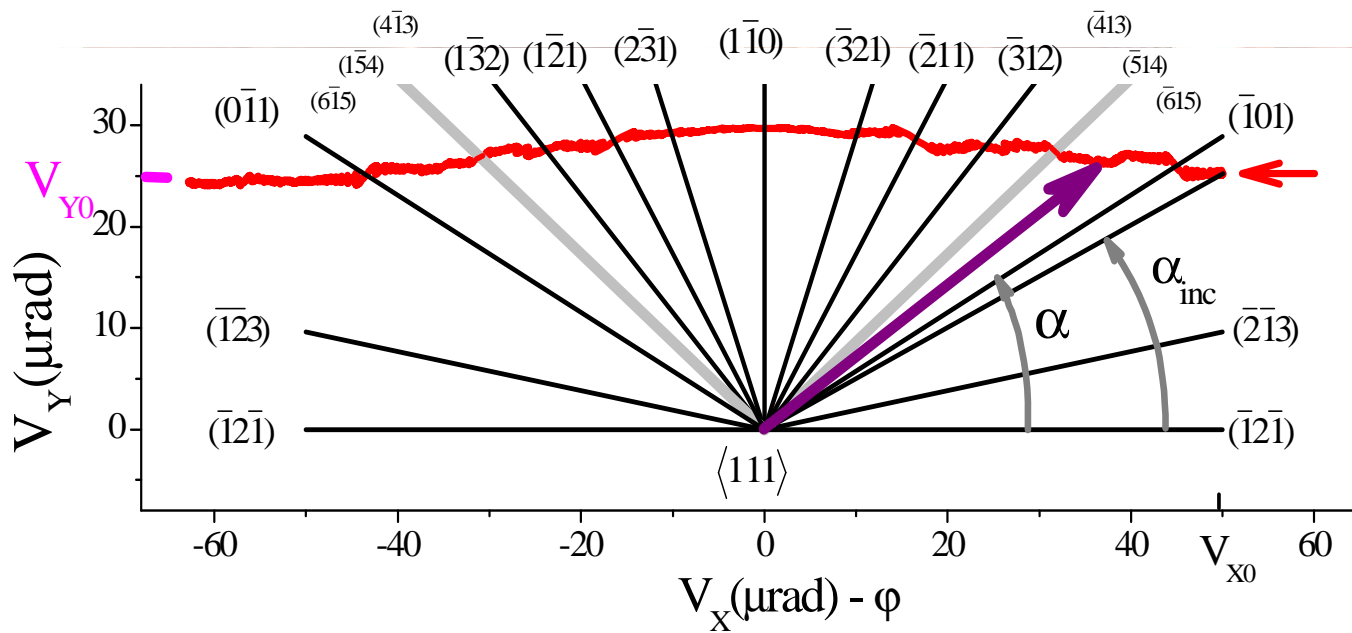
Volume reflection by crystal **axes**

V.V. Tikhomirov, *PLB 655(2007)217*

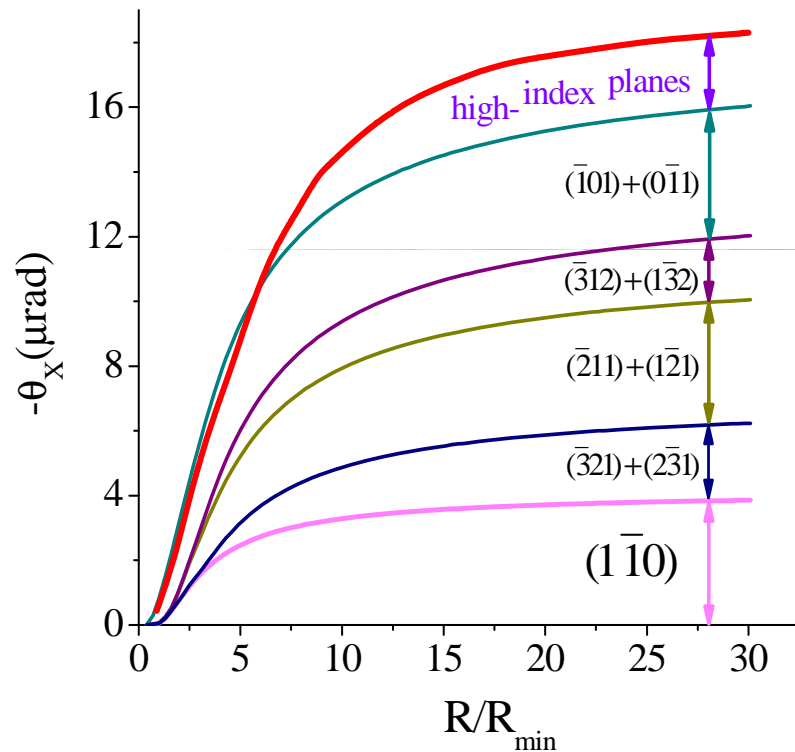


Axes form **many** inclined reflecting planes

Protons are reflected from *many* crystal plane sets of *one* crystal



Reflection from many crystal planes increase VR angle **4 times** (LHC case)



$$v_x(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\epsilon_{\perp x} - V(x) + \frac{p v_{\square}}{R} x \cdot \sin \alpha \right)} \cdot c$$

$$\epsilon_{\perp x} - V(x_{turn}) + \frac{p v_{\square}}{R} x_{turn} \cdot \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\tilde{v}_x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\epsilon_{\perp x} - V(x_{turn}) + \frac{p v_{\square}}{R} x_{turn} \cdot \sin \alpha \right)} \cdot c$$

$$v_y(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\epsilon_{\perp x} - \frac{p v_{\square}}{R} y \cdot \cos \alpha \right)} \cdot c$$

$$\theta_x = \theta_R (R / \sin \alpha) \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\theta_y = \theta_R (R / \sin \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\theta_R (R / \sin \alpha) = \frac{2 v_{\square}}{R / \sin \alpha} \int_{x_{turn}}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\tilde{v}_x} - \frac{1}{v_x(x)} \right) dx$$

V.V. Tikhomirov, *PLB* 655(2007)217

The approach of V.A. Maishev, *Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams* 10:084701,2007 was used.

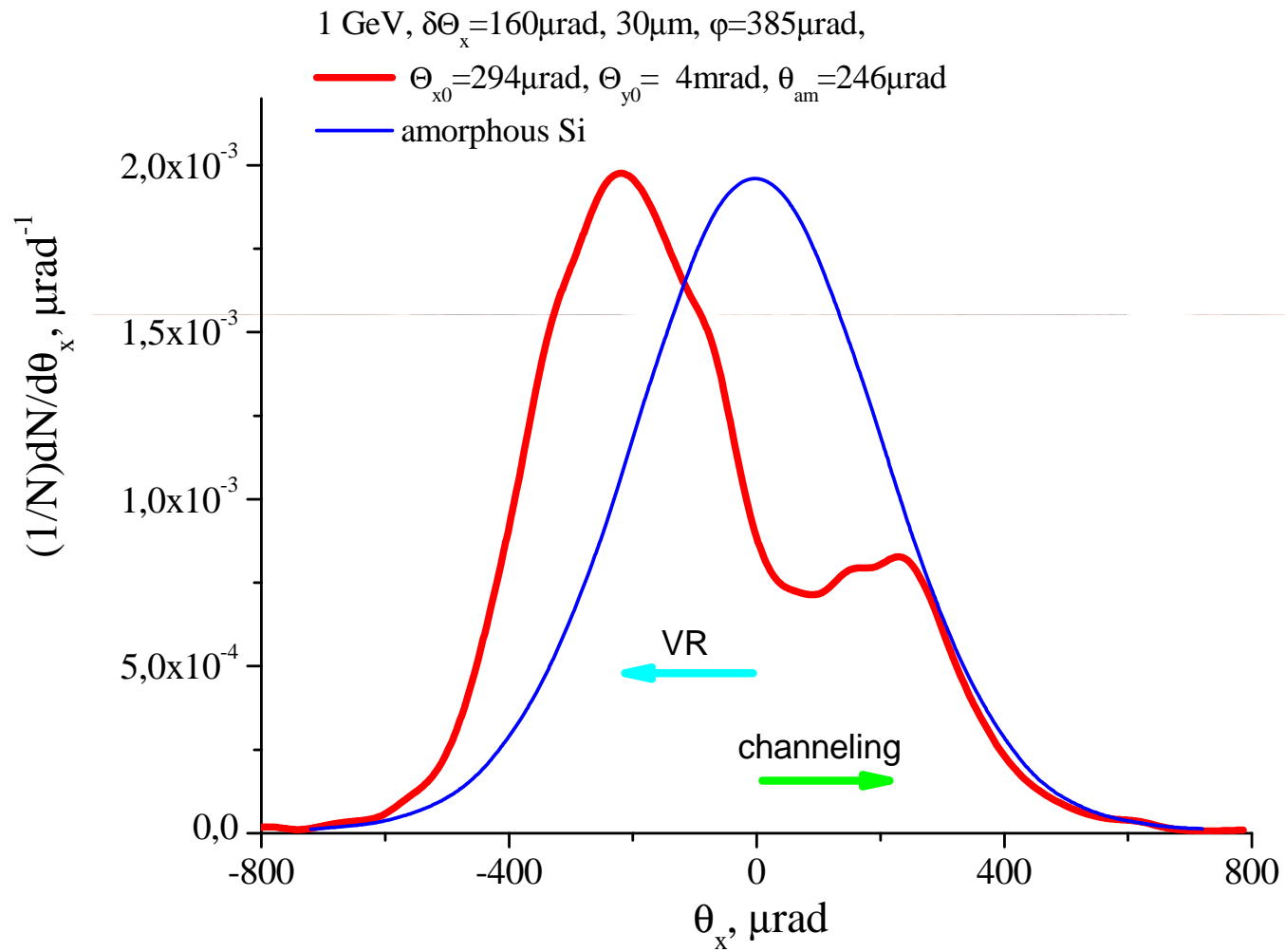


Both the IHEP , PNPI and CERN
experiments on VR observation

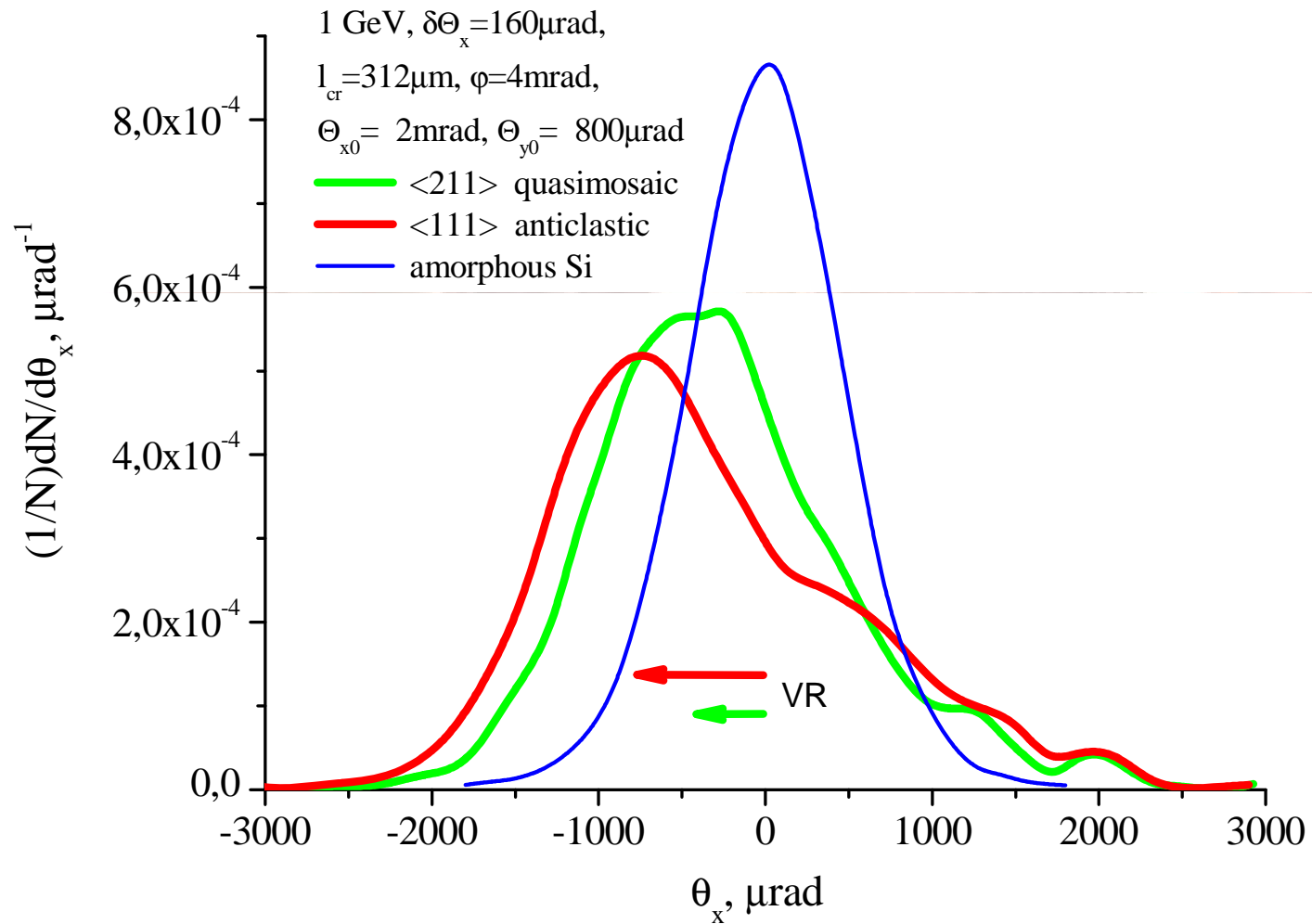
and

MVR by different crystal
planes of one crystal
are simulated below considering
particle scattering
by crystal **axes**

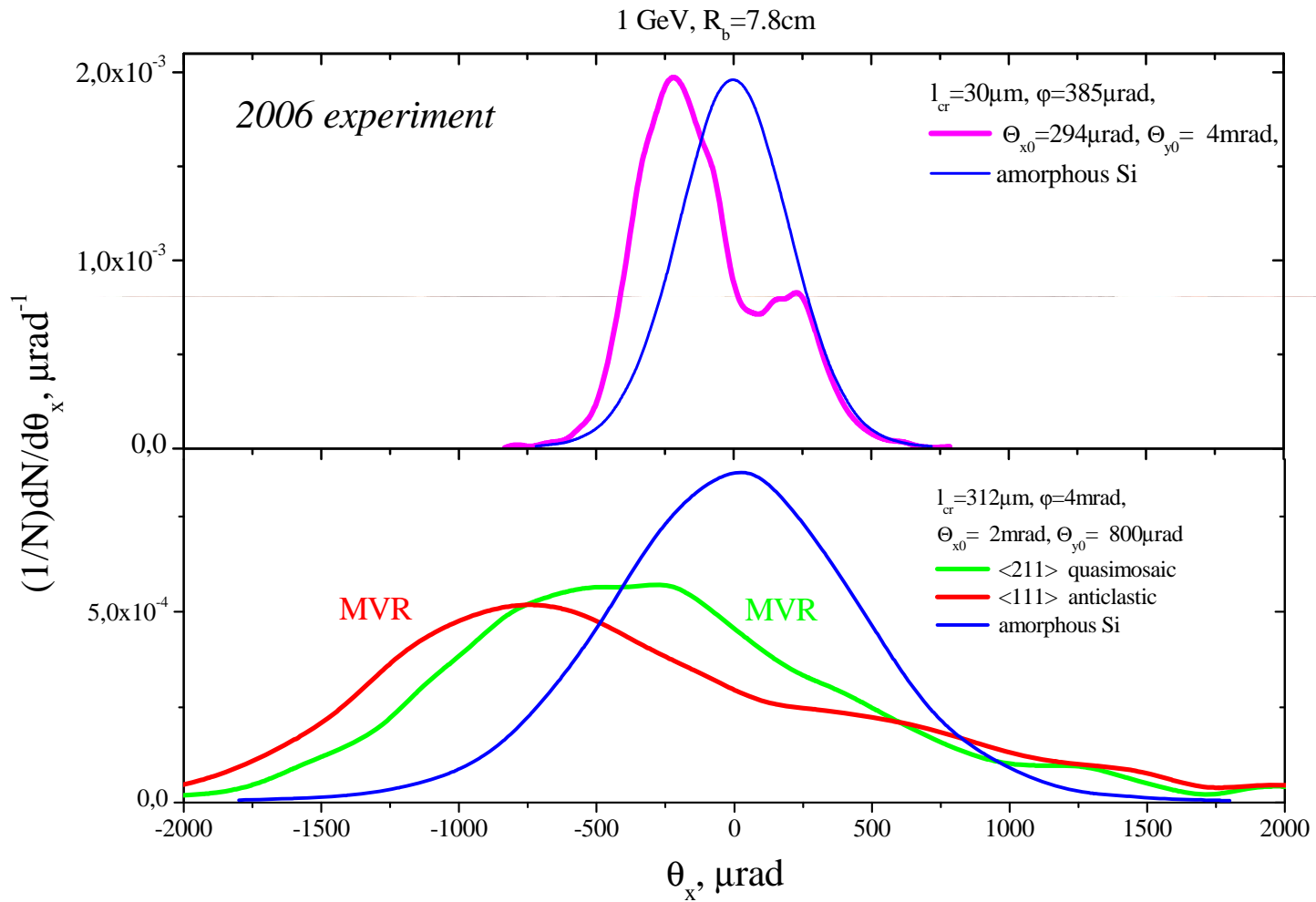
PNPI experiment, 1 GeV; VR



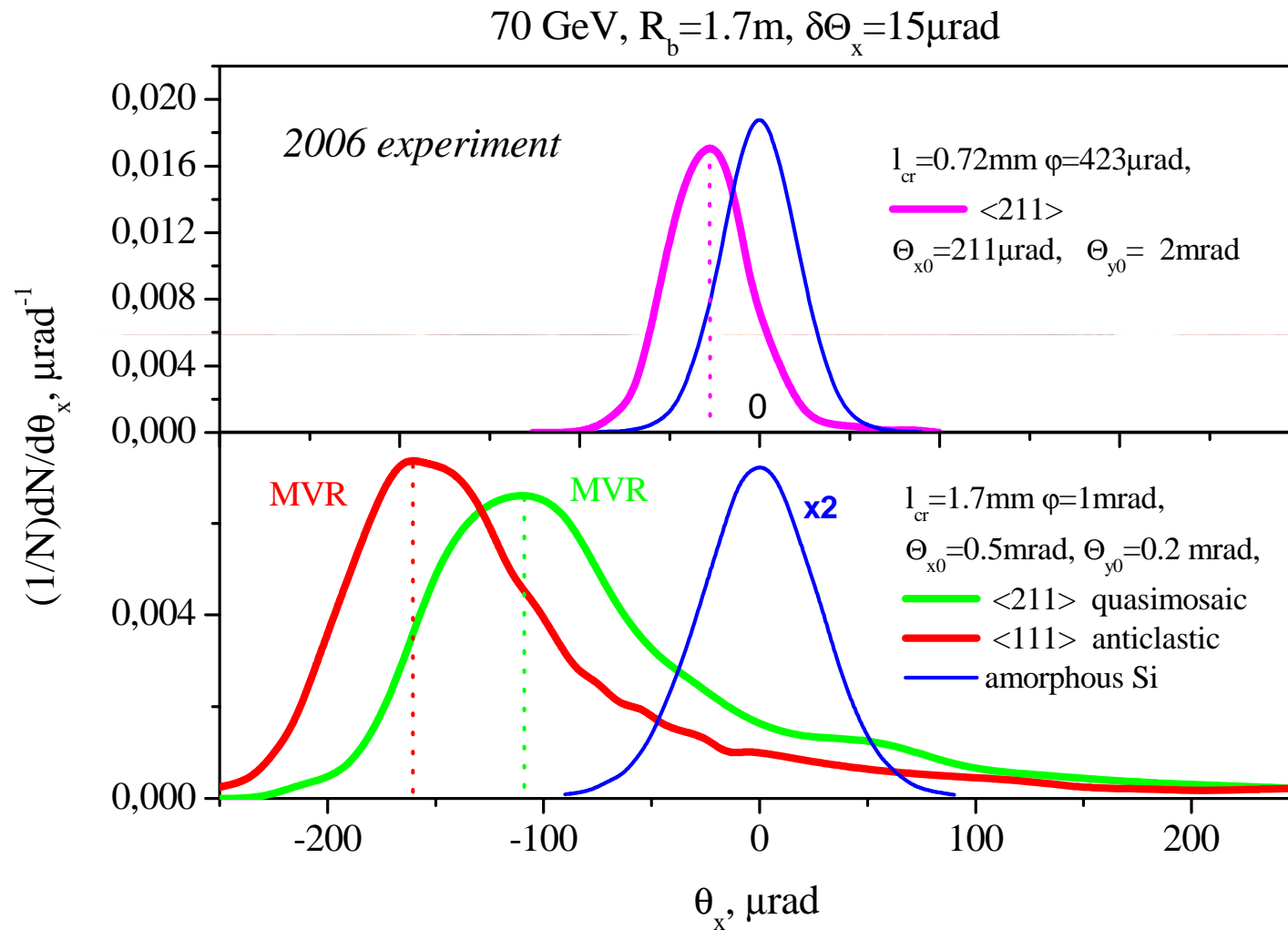
MVR of 1 GeV protons



Comparison of MVR and VR of 1 GeV protons

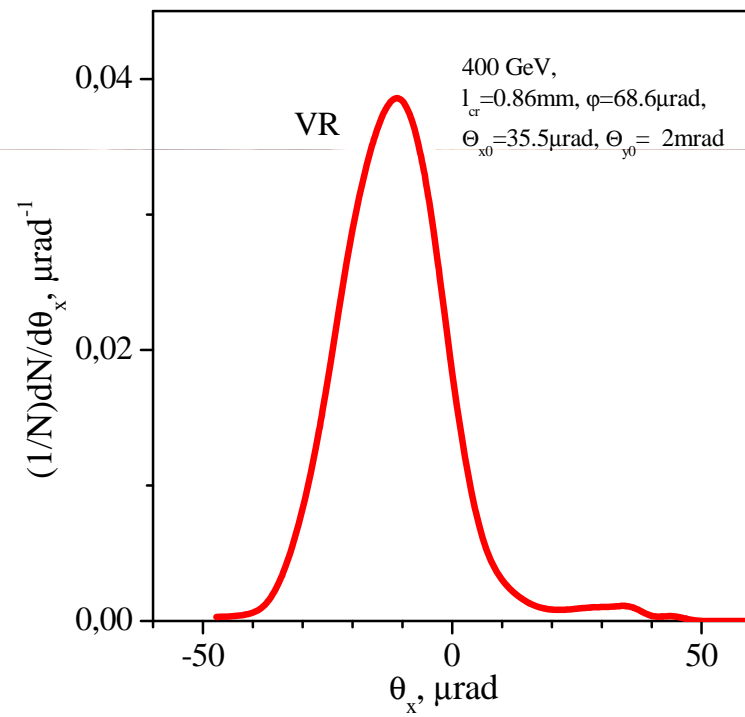


IHEP, 70 GeV; VR experiment and MVR

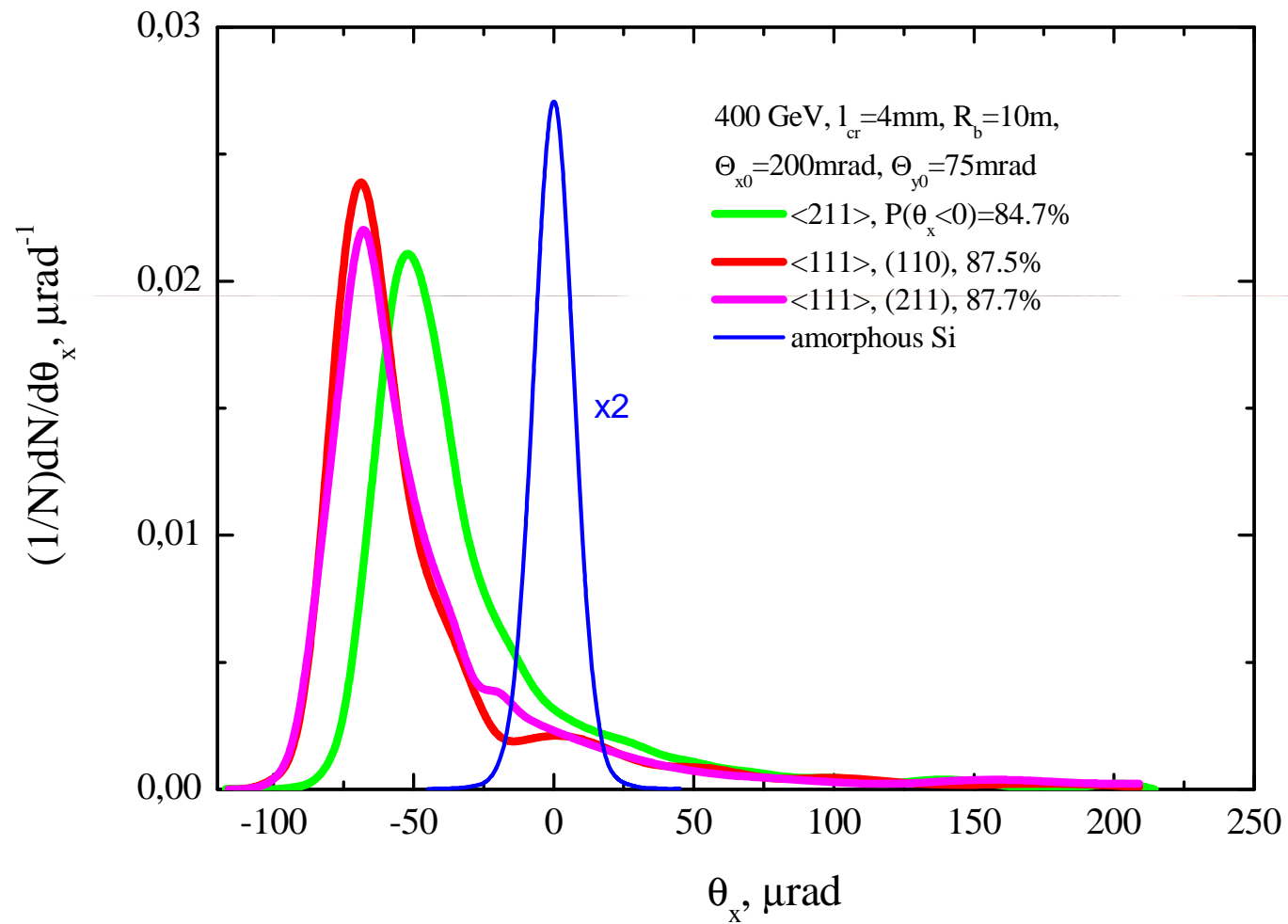


SPS experiment, 400 GeV

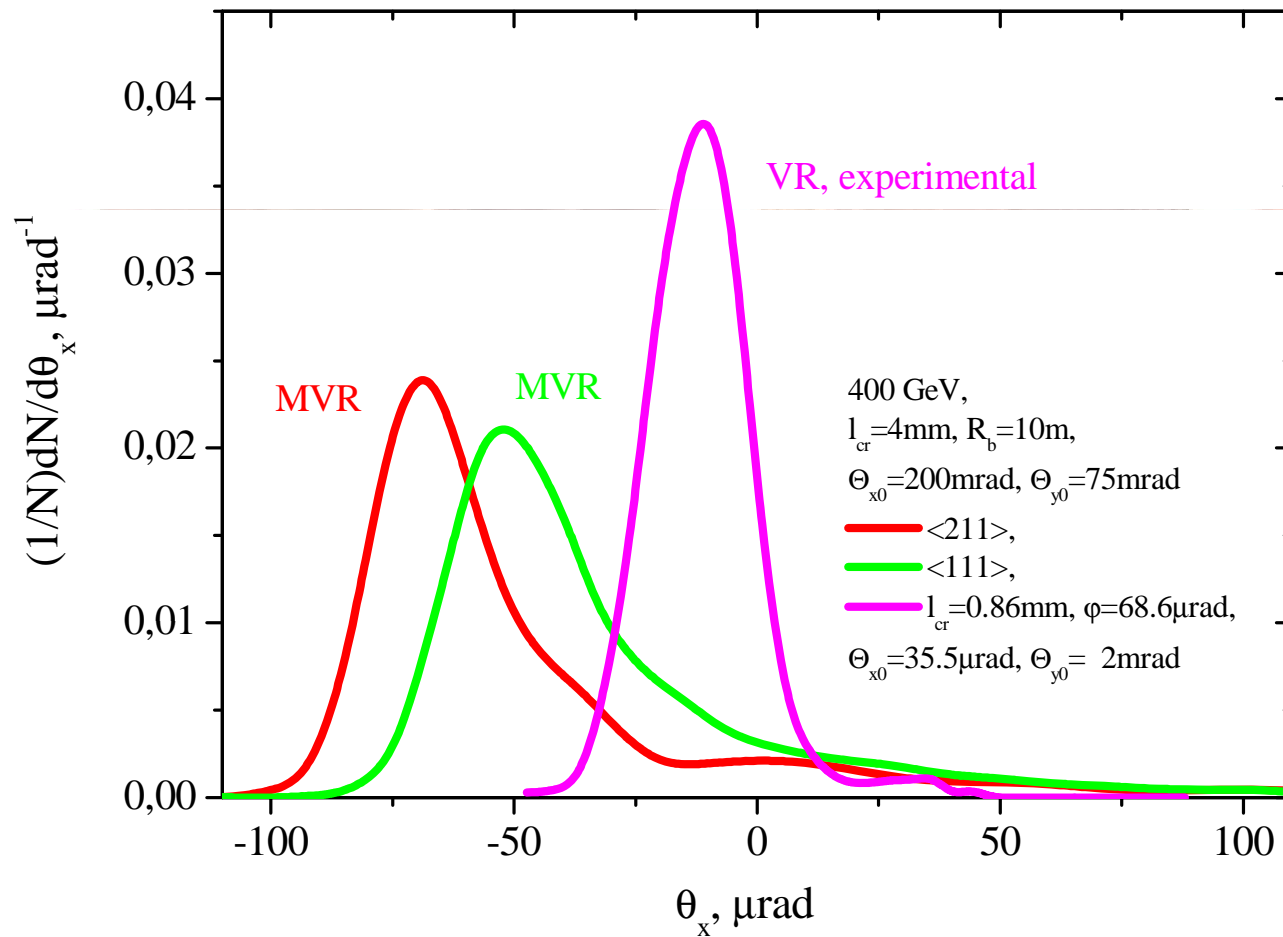
VR:



400 GeV; MVR simulations

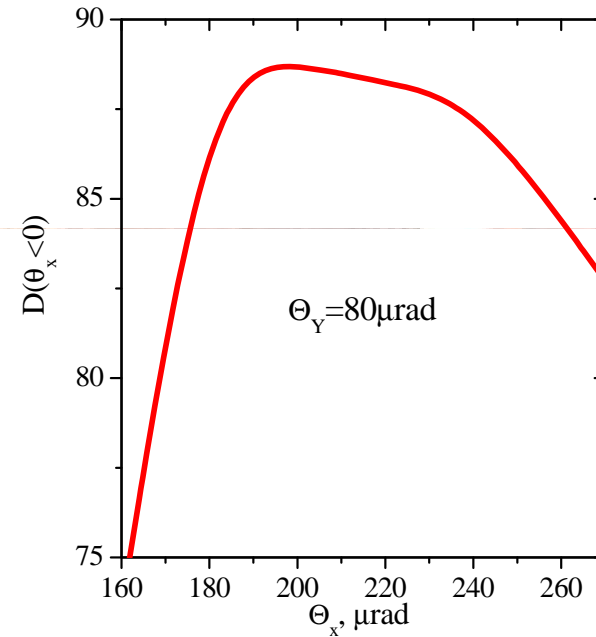
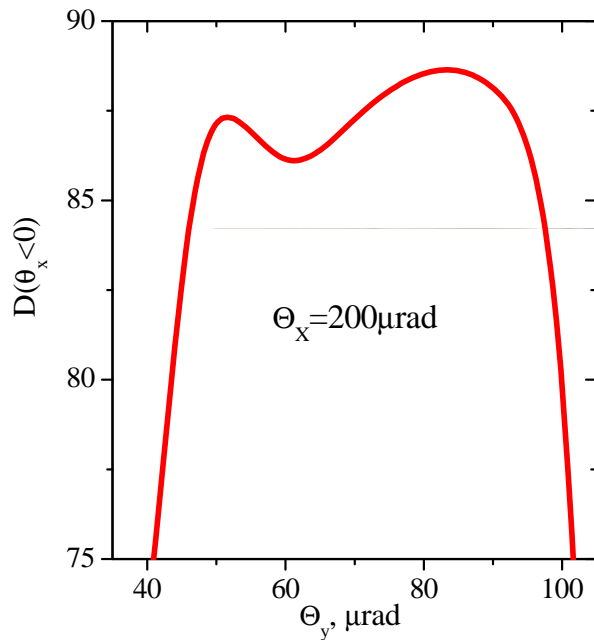


400 GeV, comparison of SPS VR experiment and MVR simulations



MVR efficiency dependence on proton incidence direction

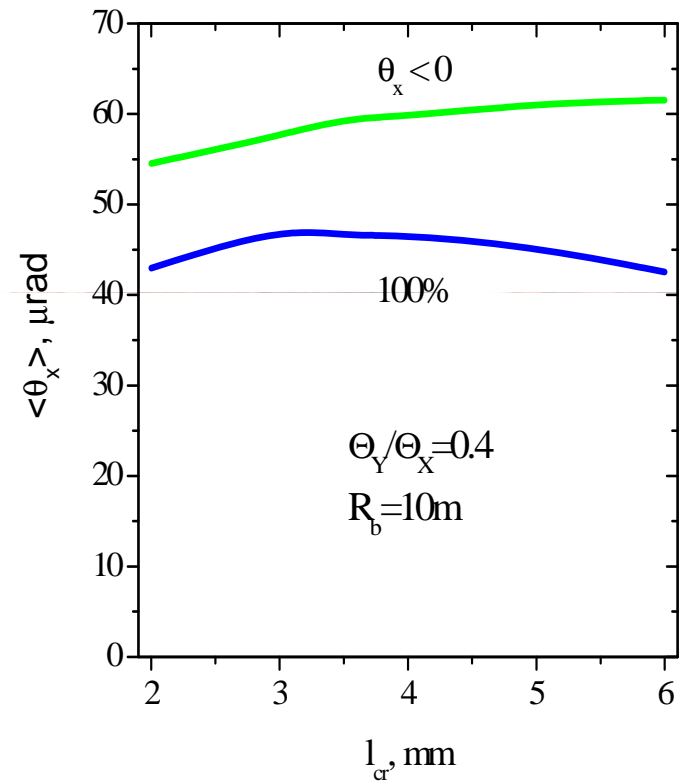
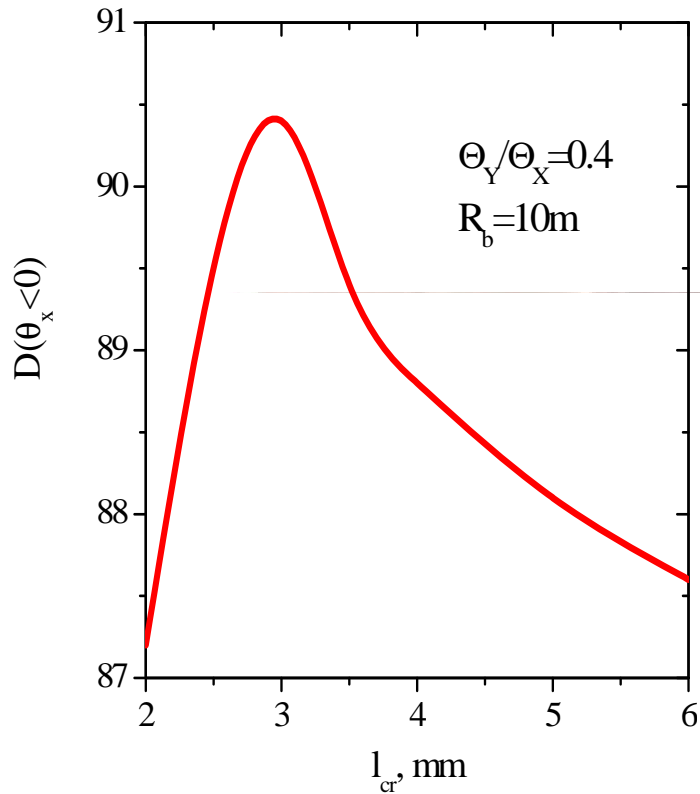
$E=400\text{GeV}$, $l_{\text{cr}}=4\text{mm}$, $R_b=10\text{m}$



The angular deflection efficiency dependence is weak

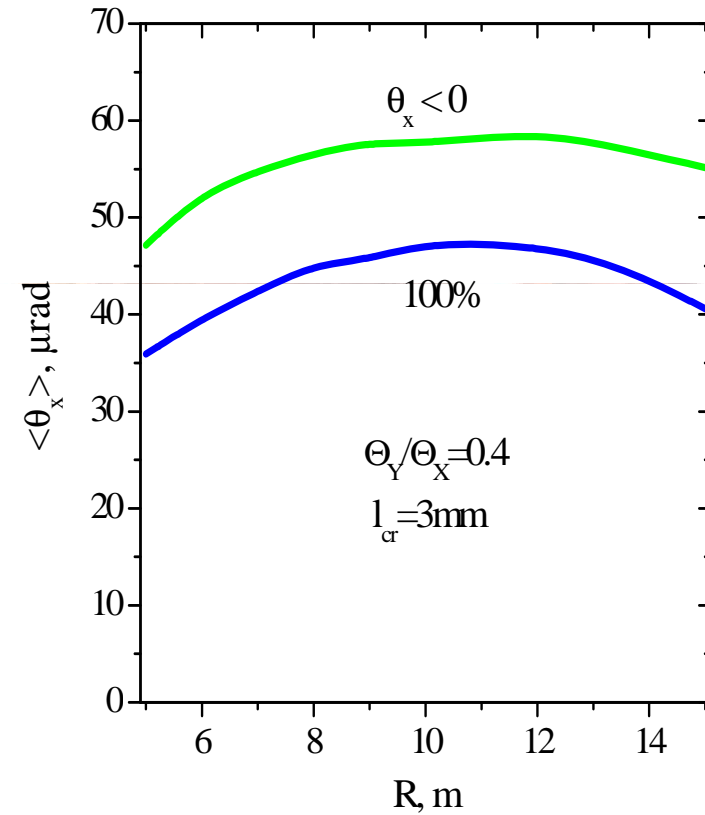
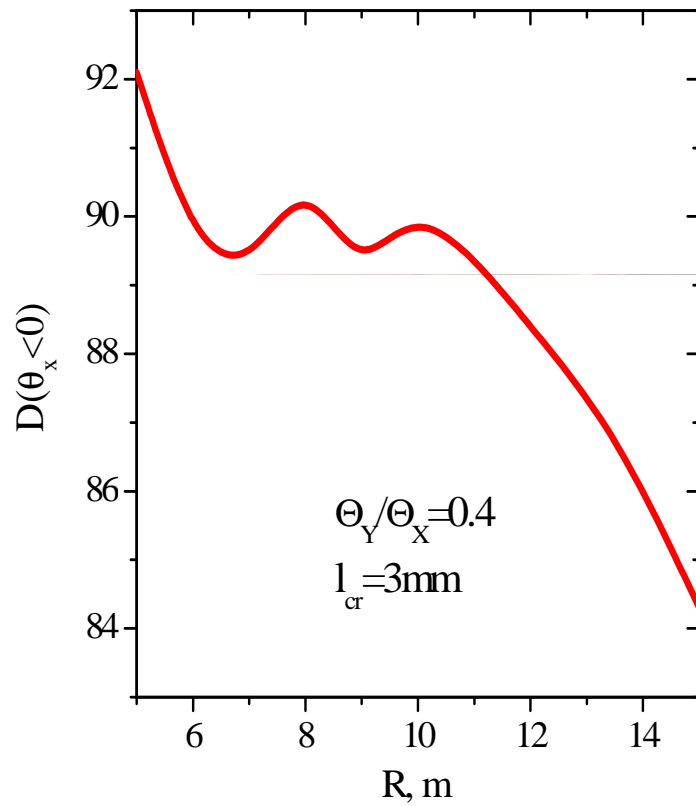
The ratio $\Theta_y / \Theta_x = 0.40$ looks close to optimal one

Optimal l_{cr} values



The optimal l values are $l_{cr} = 2.5 - 4$ mm

Optimal R_b values



The optimal R_b values are $R_b=7-12\text{m}$



Optimal conditions of MVR
observation at the SPS look like:

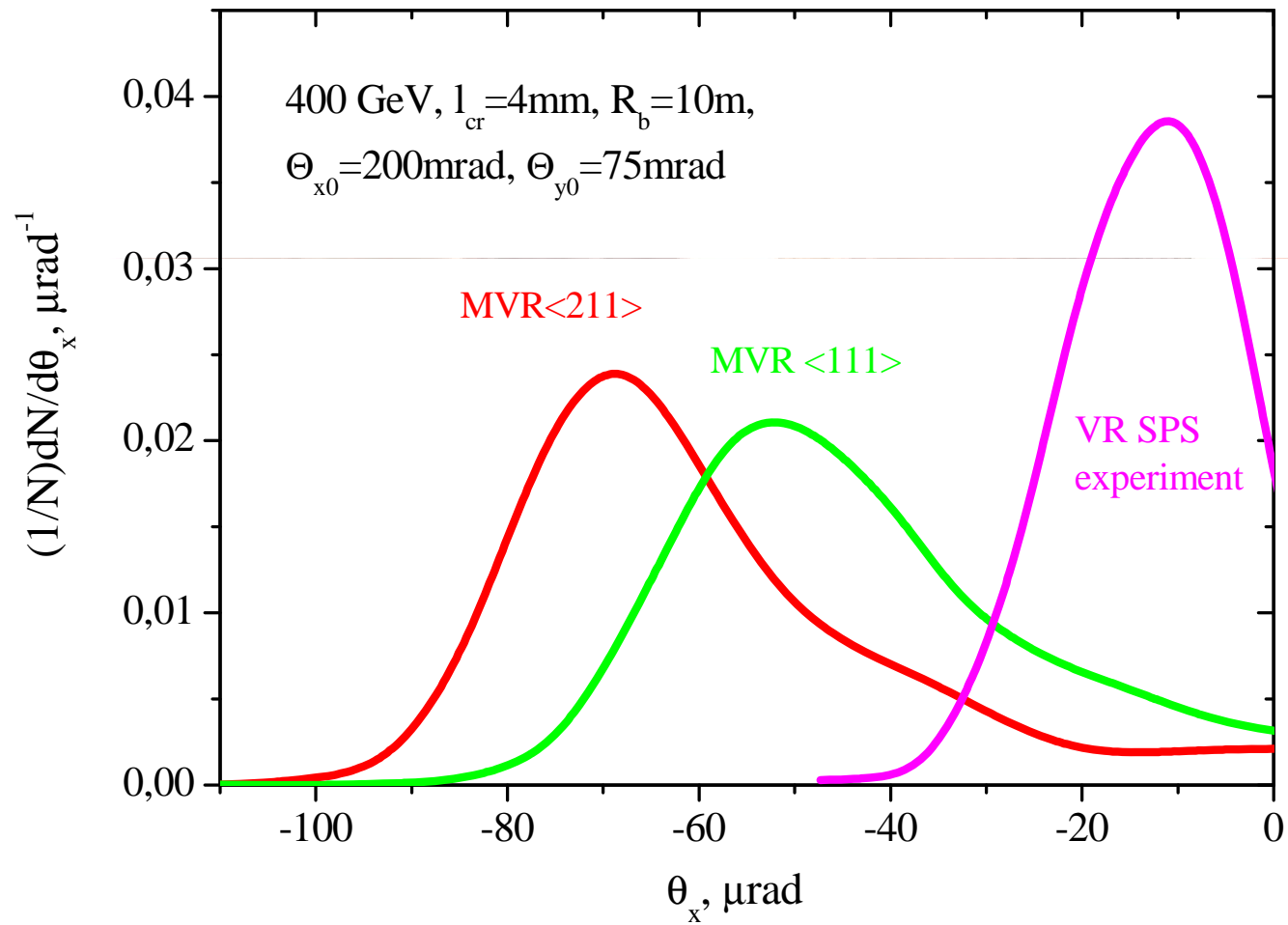
$$l_{cr} = 2.5 - 4\text{mm},$$

$$R_b = 7 - 12\text{m},$$

$$\Theta_x = 150 - 200\mu\text{rad}$$

$$\Theta_y / \Theta_x \sim 0.40$$

VR experiment and MVR simulations, $\theta_x < 0$



A photograph of the three towers of the Wawel Castle in Kraków, Poland. The towers are made of brick and stone, with red-tiled roofs. The text "Thank you for attention!" is overlaid in red in the center of the image.

Thank you for attention!

The Mir castle

