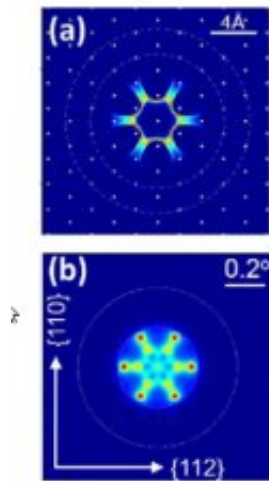


# High-energy ions' movement affected by silicon crystal periodicity

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Simulated spatial and angular distributions for high-energy protons along a silicon axis. Credit: Springer

The thinner the silicon crystal, the better. Indeed, thinner crystals provide better ways to manipulate the trajectories of very high-energy ions in particle accelerators. Further applications include materials analysis, semiconductor doping and beam transport in large particle accelerators. All of these rely on our understanding of how positively-charged high-energy particles move through crystals.

This process, called ion channelling, is the focus of a new paper by Mallikarjuna Motapothula and Mark Breese working at the National

University of Singapore. In a paper published in *EPJ B*, the authors study how the crystal periodicity affects the motion of ions whose [energy](#) belongs to a 1 to 2 MeV range, as they are transmitted through very thin crystals on the order of a few hundred nanometres, and how it impacts their angular distribution.

Channelling in crystals occurs when the transverse energy of incident ions is less than the maximum potential energy associated with an atom row or a crystal plane. The authors study the trajectories of high-energy ions, which pass through several radial rings of atomic strings before exiting the thin crystal. Each ring may focus, steer or scatter the channelled ions in the transverse direction.

What is so interesting about this work is that it relies on an advanced process of fabricating much thinner crystals than was previously possible, reaching 55 nanometres. This, in turn, makes it possible to observe much more sensitive and fine angular structures in the distribution of transmitted ions.

Thanks to such advanced materials, the authors found that several previously observed but poorly understood phenomena related to ion channelling can now be explained. These phenomena are related to the fact that ions approach the crystal nuclei within a certain range of distances and are scattered through an angle large enough for them to interact with several adjacent atoms before exiting the thin crystal with a distinctive angular distribution.

**More information:** Mallikarjuna Rao Motapothula et al, A study of small impact parameter ion channeling effects in thin crystals, *The European Physical Journal B* (2018). [DOI: 10.1140/epjb/e2018-80580-4](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2018-80580-4)

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