

INTERACTION OF RELATIVISTIC PARTICLES WITH CRYSTALS AND MATTER

ON COHERENT AND INCOHERENT SCATTERING OF FAST CHARGED PARTICLES IN ULTRATHIN CRYSTALS

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We consider the fast charged particles scattering in ultrathin crystals on the base of the Born approximation of quantum electrodynamics. The main attention is paid to the question of the scattering cross section splitting into coherent and incoherent components when one of the crystallographic axes and planes is oriented along the direction of particle motion. It is shown that both the coherent and the incoherent components of the scattering cross section considerably depend on the orientation of the crystallographic axes relatively to the incident beam. In particular, it was shown that when particles are scattered by the crystal planes of atoms, the incoherent scattering cross section does not contain the Debye-Waller factor.

PACS: 03.65.Nk, 11.80.Fv

INTRODUCTION

When fast charged particles pass through matter, various coherent and interference effects are possible in their interaction with the atoms of the medium. The existence of such high-energy effects in ultrarelativistic electrons radiation in oriented crystals was noted in the work of Ter-Mikaelyan [1] and in an amorphous medium in the work of Landau and Pomeranchuk [2]. Similar effects appear in other electromagnetic processes at high energies, such as the electron-positron pairs formation, ionization energy losses of particles in substances, etc. (see the monographs [3, 4] and references in this them). Such effects are caused by interaction of particles with atoms of the medium within coherence lengths (formation lengths) of these processes, which at high energies can be macroscopic size.

Of particular interest is the process of fast charged particles scattering in thin layers of a substance, since the coherent and interference scattering effects in this case are the most considerable. Moreover, in some cases it is possible to develop methods and approximations to describe the scattering process in thin layers of matter, which significantly simplify the analysis of the scattering process. One of them is based on the consideration of the scattering process in the Born approximation of the quantum scattering theory. The present paper aims to analyze the fast particles scattering in a crystal in this approximation. It was shown that in the Born approximation it is possible to consider easily the contribution of atoms arrangement in matter to the scattering and to examine from a single point of view the fast particles scattering in thin crystals both when particles fall on the crystal along one of its crystallographic axes and planes. The main attention is paid to the analysis of the applicability conditions of the Born approximation in this problem and to the comparative analysis of the scattering characteristics for the different atoms arrangement in the crystal relatively to the incident beam.

1. DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION OF FAST PARTICLES SCATTERING IN MATTER

Let us consider the fast charged particle scattering at small angles in a thin layer of matter. The potential energy of particle interaction with the atoms of the medium in this case is the sum of the potential energies of its interaction with each atom:

$$U(\vec{r}) = \sum_{n=1}^N u(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_n), \quad (1)$$

where \vec{r}_n is the position of atom in the medium and N is amount of atoms in the medium.

The potential energy $U(\vec{r})$ is a complicated coordinate function, depending on the atoms arrangement in the medium, which can be either regular (crystal) or random (amorphous medium). Therefore, to describe the scattering process in such structures, it is important to choose efficient approaches and approximations, which make it possible to carry out calculations in fields of complex configuration. Such methods, particularly, include methods based on the Born and eikonal approximations of the quantum scattering theory, since one does not need to specify the $U(\vec{r})$ function.

So, for half-integer spin particles the differential scattering cross section averaged over the polarizations of the initial particles and summed over the polarizations of the final states has the following form in the first Born approximation [5]:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4\pi^2 \hbar^2} |U_q|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\vec{q}^2}{4\varepsilon^2}\right), \quad (2)$$

where $d\Omega$ is the solid angle element along the scattering direction, ε is the particle energy, U_q is the Fourier component of $U(\vec{r})$ and $\vec{q} = \vec{p} - \vec{p}'$ is the transmitted momentum to the external field when the particle was scattered.

Substituting in (2) the potential energy of the particle interaction with atoms of the substance (1), we ob-

tain the following expression for the scattering cross section:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left| \sum_{n=1}^N e^{i\vec{q}\vec{r}_n} \right|^2 \frac{d\sigma^{(1)}}{d\Omega}, \quad (3)$$

where $d\sigma^{(1)}/d\Omega$ is the scattering cross section in the field of a separate atom of the medium [5]

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(1)}}{d\Omega} = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4\pi^2\hbar^2} |u_q|^2 \left(1 - \frac{\vec{q}^2}{4s^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

and u_q is the Fourier component of the potential energy of the particle interaction with a separate atom of the medium. Thus, in the first Born approximation, the scattering cross section in a substance differs in the diffraction factor D from the corresponding cross section of scattering by a single atom of the medium:

$$D = \left| \sum_{n=1}^N e^{i\vec{q}\vec{r}_n} \right|^2. \quad (5)$$

If there are no diffraction effects in scattering, then $D = N$, and therefore,

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = N \frac{d\sigma^{(1)}}{d\Omega}. \quad (6)$$

This situation corresponds to the particles scattering in a rarefied medium, when the atoms are at large distances from each other.

At high energies, the particles scattering angles in a substance are typically small compared to unity. Moreover, if scattering occurs in a thin layer of a substance, then under the condition

$$q_{\parallel} L \ll 1, \quad (7)$$

where $q_{\parallel} = \frac{\vec{q}^2}{2p}$ is the longitudinal component of the transmitted momentum \vec{p} and L is the target thickness, in (3) we can neglect the dependence of the scattering cross section on q_{\parallel} . In this case, the diffraction effects in scattering are determined only by the distribution of atoms in the target in the plane orthogonal to \vec{p} . Moreover, in particular, if all the atoms are located along a line parallel to \vec{p} , then, according to (3),

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = N^2 \frac{d\sigma^{(1)}}{d\Omega}. \quad (8)$$

The proportionality of the scattering cross section to the squared number of atoms in the target in this case indicates a coherent scattering effect.

The applicability condition for the Born approximation in describing the process of coherent scattering by a string of crystal atoms (8) has the following form [4]:

$$\frac{NZe^2}{\hbar v} \ll 1, \quad (9)$$

where $Z|e|$ is the charge of the nucleus of an atom in the string and v is the particle velocity. This condition is rapidly violated with increasing the number of atoms in the string. In description of the process of particles scattering by a string of atoms, in this case, it is necessary to go beyond the Born approximation. Such description for high energies could be based on the eikonal approximation of the quantum scattering theory. The differential cross section of scattering for unpolarized particles in this approximation has the following form [4]

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{p^2}{4\pi^2} \left| \int d^2\rho e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{\rho}} \left(e^{i\chi(\vec{\rho})} - 1 \right) \right|^2, \quad (10)$$

where $\vec{\rho} = (x, y)$ are coordinates in orthogonal to \vec{p} plane and $\chi(\vec{\rho})$ is the scattering phase,

$$\chi(\vec{\rho}) = -\frac{1}{v} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz U(\vec{\rho}, z). \quad (11)$$

The formula (10) is valid for fast particles scattering at small angles in a localized field $U(\vec{r})$, provided that the particle motion in this field is close to rectilinear one [4]. This requires that corrections in the eikonal scattering phase are small. This requirement is satisfied at sufficiently high particle energies, since the noted corrections are proportional to p^{-1} [4]. As for the magnitude of the scattering phase $|\chi(\vec{\rho})|$, it can be either small or large compared to the Planck constant \hbar .

Under the condition:

$$|\chi(\vec{\rho})| \ll \hbar \quad (12)$$

we can expand (10) with the small parameter $\chi(\vec{\rho})/\hbar$. In the first non-vanishing approximation of this expansion, formula (10) transforms into the corresponding result of the Born approximation (2). Thus, inequality (12) is an applicability condition of the Born approximation for describing the fast particles scattering in matter.

For particles scattering on a string of atoms, condition (12) leads to the inequality (9), which determines the applicability condition of the Born approximation for the problem of fast particles coherent scattering in a thin crystal. When a particle is scattered in an amorphous medium, inequality (12) can be written in the following form:

$$\frac{L}{l_{MFP}} \frac{Ze^2}{\hbar v} \ll 1, \quad (13)$$

where L is the target thickness and l_{MFP} is the mean free path of a particle in a substance between its successive collisions with atoms. Here, L/l_{MFP} represents the number of collisions of a particle with atoms during the passage of a target of thickness L . If condition (13) is violated, it is necessary to consider effects associated with the multiple particle scattering by atoms in an amorphous medium.

2. BORN APPROXIMATION FOR THE FAST PARTICLES ELASTIC SCATTERING CROSS SECTION IN ORIENTED CRYSTALS

Let us consider the fast charged particles scattering in a thin crystal at small angles as particles fall along one of the crystallographic axes (z axis). By the thin crystal we mean a crystal which thickness satisfies condition (7). In this case, the particle scattering cross section in the first Born approximation is determined by formula (3).

The positions of atoms in the crystal have a periodic structure with a small positions deviation \vec{u}_n of each atom relatively to its equilibrium positions $\vec{r}_n^0 = (\vec{\rho}_n^0, z_n^0)$:

$$\vec{r}_n = \vec{r}_n^0 + \vec{u}_n. \quad (14)$$

This spreading of atoms positions is due to atoms thermal vibrations in the lattice and it leads to necessity

of averaging the formula for the scattering cross section (3). Let us assume for simplicity hereafter that the \vec{u}_n distribution function is Gaussian

$$f(\vec{u}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\overline{u^2})^{3/2}} e^{-\vec{u}^2/2\overline{u^2}} \quad (15)$$

with the mean squared amplitude of the thermal vibrations of atoms along each crystallographic axis equal to $\overline{u^2} = \overline{u_x^2} = \overline{u_y^2} = \overline{u_z^2}$. Firstly, let us consider the simplest case of a particle scattering on a string of N_z atoms located along the direction of the incident particles momentum, z -axis. As a result of averaging over atoms thermal vibrations, in this case we find the following expression for the mean value of the scattering cross section (3) at small angles

$$4\pi^2 \left\langle \frac{d^2\sigma}{dq_{\perp}^2} \right\rangle = N_z \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\vec{q}_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \right) |u_{\vec{q}}|^2 + N_z^2 e^{-\frac{\vec{q}_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} |u_{\vec{q}}|^2. \quad (16)$$

The first term in (16) does not depend on the atoms arrangement in strings. This term determines the incoherent effects in scattering. The interference effects in the particle (plane wave) scattering by crystal atoms are determined by the second term in (16).

Now we consider the scattering on a set of strings of atoms in the crystal, located periodically in the (x, y) plane, orthogonal to the momentum \vec{p} of the incident particles. Later we will consider the simplest version of the atoms distribution in such crystal, corresponding to a crystal with a cubic lattice with distance a between atoms along each axis. From the energy and momentum conservation laws it follows that the longitudinal component of the transmitted momentum q_z is determined by the relation

$$q_z = \frac{q_x^2 + q_y^2}{2p}. \quad (17)$$

For a fixed value of the transverse component of the transmitted momentum $q_{\perp} = \sqrt{q_x^2 + q_y^2}$ and sufficiently high values of the particle energy, condition (7) is always satisfied. Under this condition we can neglect the dependence of the scattering cross section (16) on q_z . The diffraction factor in (16) in this case after averaging over atoms thermal vibrations has the following form

$$D = N_z \left(1 - e^{-\frac{q_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \right) + N_z^2 \left| \sum_{\substack{n_x, n_y \\ n_x, n_y = 1}}^{N_x, N_y} e^{i \frac{\vec{q}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{a}_{n_x, n_y}}{\hbar}} \right|^2 e^{-\frac{q_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}}, \quad (18)$$

where N_x, N_y and N_z are numbers of atoms along x, y and z axes, $N = N_z N_x N_y$ is the total amount of atoms in the crystal.

The quadratic dependence of the diffraction factor on N_z leads to a coherent scattering effect in the provided case of the crystal axes orientation relatively to the direction of the incident particles momentum. In particular, for scattering in crystal on its separate string of atoms located strictly on the z axis, the scattering cross section (18) transforms into the corresponding result (16) of the coherent scattering theory for particle

scattered by a string of atoms (in this case, $N_x = N_y = 1$ and $\overline{u^2} \rightarrow \overline{u}$).

If the positions of crystal strings axes in the transverse plane form a random structure, then averaging over the positions of the strings of atoms in the transverse plane, we obtain the following expression for the differential scattering cross section in this case

$$\left\langle \frac{d^2\sigma}{dq_{\perp}^2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left\{ N \left(1 - e^{-\frac{q_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \right) + N_z^2 N_x N_y e^{-\frac{q_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \right\} |u_{\vec{q}_{\perp}}|^2. \quad (19)$$

Formula (19) shows that with the random arrangement of crystal strings axes in the (x, y) plane, there is no interference effect in scattering on different strings of atoms, while during scattering on each string of atoms the coherent effect is present.

When atomic strings are periodically arranged in the transverse plane, summation in the diffraction factor (18) leads to the following result

$$D_{coh} = N_z^2 \frac{\sin^2(N_x a q_x / 2\hbar) \sin^2(N_y a q_y / 2\hbar)}{\sin^2(a q_x / 2\hbar) \sin^2(a q_y / 2\hbar)}. \quad (20)$$

For large values of N_x and N_y , we obtain

$$D_{coh} = N_z^2 N_x N_y \frac{(2\pi)^2}{a^2} \sum_{\vec{g}} \delta\left(\frac{\vec{q}_{\perp} - \vec{g}}{\hbar}\right), \quad (21)$$

where $\delta(\vec{q}_{\perp} - \vec{g})$ two-dimensional Dirac delta function and $\vec{g} = (g_x, g_y) = \frac{2\pi}{a} (n_x, n_y)$ is reciprocal lattice vector. The differential scattering cross section in this case has the following form

$$\left\langle \frac{d^2\sigma}{dq_{\perp}^2} \right\rangle = \frac{N}{4\pi^2} \left\{ \left(1 - e^{-\frac{q_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \right) + N_z \frac{(2\pi)^2}{a^2} \sum_{\vec{g}} \delta\left(\frac{\vec{q}_{\perp} - \vec{g}}{\hbar}\right) e^{-\frac{q_{\perp}^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \right\} |u_{\vec{q}_{\perp}}|^2. \quad (22)$$

It follows from formula (22) that in addition to the coherent effect of scattering on each string of atoms in this case, there is also an interference effect of particle (plane wave) scattering on different strings of atoms. Due to the interference effect, the transmitted pulse transverse component has discrete values $q_{\perp} = \vec{g}$. In the term in (22), which determines incoherent effects in scattering, there is no such interference effect.

Thus, the differential cross section for fast charged particles scattering in a thin crystal substantially depends on the arrangement of atoms and groups of atoms in the target. In this case, when particles move along one of the crystallographic axes, both coherent effect in scattering by crystal strings of atoms and interference effect associated with scattering by different strings of atoms are possible. Considering the thermal spread of atoms positions in the lattice leads to a splitting of the cross section into the sum of coherent and incoherent cross sections. The incoherent scattering cross section does not depend on the location of atoms in the target and slightly differs from the corresponding scattering cross section in an amorphous medium.

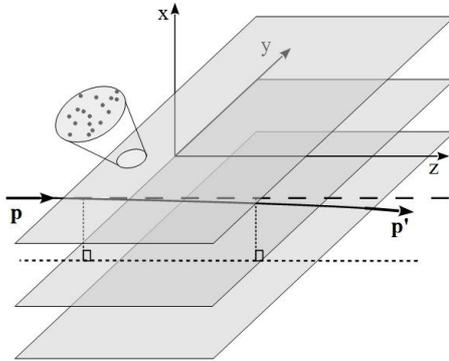
3. SCATTERING BY CRYSTALLINE PLANES OF ATOMS

Of particular interest is the case of the fast charged particles incidence on a crystal along one of the crystallographic planes, since the scattering of particles in different directions are in this case of different types. In this connection, we consider scattering by a system of crystalline planes periodically arranged along the x -axis (Figure), assuming for simplicity that atoms positions in each of planes are equally probable (the x -axis is perpendicular to the crystalline planes of atoms (y, z)).

The averaging procedure of the scattering cross section (3) in this case is connected to the diffraction factor (5), in which the position components $r_n^i = (x_{n_x}, y_{n_x}, z_n)$ of each atom have the following form

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= an_x + u_{n_x, n_p}, & y_n &= y_{n_x, n_p}, \\ z_n &= z_{n_x, n_p}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where index n_x is a plane of atoms index number, n_p is atom index number in the plane and u_{n_x, n_p} is thermal deviation of n_p -th atom in n_x -th plane from the x -axis.



Scattering by periodic planes of atoms with homogeneous distribution of atoms

Using (23) we obtain the following expression for diffraction factor D :

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \left| \sum_{n_x=1}^{N_x} e^{i \frac{q_x a n_x}{\hbar}} \times \right. \\ &\times \left. \sum_{n_p=1}^{N_p} \exp \left[i \frac{q_x u_{n_x, n_p} + q_y y_{n_x, n_p} + q_z z_{n_x, n_p}}{\hbar} \right] \right|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where N_x is the number of crystalline planes arranged along x -axis and N_p is the number of atoms in each plane (it is assumed that the numbers of atoms in each plane are the same).

Due the equiprobability of the positions of atoms in each plane and assuming that the law of thermal displacement of each atom along the x axis has a Gaussian form with the same squared displacement along this axis equal to $\overline{u^2}$, we arrive at the following expression for the average value of the diffraction factor D :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D \rangle &= \prod_{k_x=1}^{N_x} \prod_{k_p=1}^{N_p} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du_{k_x, k_p} f(u_{k_x, k_p}) \times \\ &\times \int_{-L_y/2}^{L_y/2} \frac{dy_{k_x, k_p}}{L_y} \int_{-L_z/2}^{L_z/2} \frac{dz_{k_x, k_p}}{L_z} D, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

where L_y and L_z are crystalline plane sizes along y - and z -axis and

$$f(u_{k_x, k_p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi u^2}} \exp \left(-\frac{u_{k_x, k_p}^2}{2u^2} \right). \quad (26)$$

The integrals in (25) in each term have the following structure if $n_x \neq n'_x$ and if $n_x = n'_x, n_p \neq n'_p$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-L_y/2}^{L_y/2} \frac{dy_{n_x, n_p}}{L_y} \int_{-L_y/2}^{L_y/2} \frac{dy'_{n'_x, n'_p}}{L_y} e^{i \frac{q_y (y_{n_x, n_p} - y'_{n'_x, n'_p})}{\hbar}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\sin(q_y L_y / 2\hbar)}{q_y L_y / 2\hbar} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

If $n_x = n'_x$ and $n_p = n'_p$, then this integrals are equal to unity.

The integrals related to averaging over z_{n_x, n_p} and $z'_{n'_x, n'_p}$ have a similar structure. However, in this case under the condition $q_z L_z / 2 \ll \hbar$ all terms of averaging over these variables are equal to unity.

For $n_x \neq n'_x$ and for $n_x = n'_x, n_p \neq n'_p$ integrals of averaging over the thermal vibrations of u_{n_x} atoms have the following form

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-L_y/2}^{L_y/2} du_{n_x, n_p} f(u_{n_x, n_p}) \times \\ &\times \int_{-L_y/2}^{L_y/2} du'_{n'_x, n'_p} f(u'_{n'_x, n'_p}) e^{i \frac{q_x (u_{n_x, n_p} - u'_{n'_x, n'_p})}{\hbar}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{q_x^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

If $n_x = n'_x$ and $n_p = n'_p$, then these integrals are equal to unity.

Substituting obtained averaging results in (25), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D \rangle &= \sum_{n_x=n'_x}^{N_x} \sum_{n_p=n'_p}^{N_p} 1 + A \sum_{n_x=n'_x}^{N_x} \sum_{n_p \neq n'_p}^{N_p} 1 + \\ &+ A \sum_{n_x \neq n'_x}^{N_x} e^{i \frac{q_x a (n_x - n'_x)}{\hbar}} \sum_{n_p, n'_p=1}^{N_p} 1, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

where

$$A = e^{-\frac{q_x^2 \overline{u^2}}{\hbar^2}} \left(\frac{\sin(q_y L_y / 2\hbar)}{q_y L_y / 2\hbar} \right)^2. \quad (30)$$

Adding in (29) to terms containing $n_p \neq n'_p$ and $n_x \neq n'_x$ summands, terms with $n_p = n'_p$ and, respectively, $n_x = n'_x$ and subtracting similar terms, we obtain (29) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D \rangle &= N_x N_p + AN_x \left(\sum_{n_p, n'_p} 1 - N_p \right) + \\ &+ AN_p^2 \left(\sum_{n_x, n'_x=1}^{N_x} e^{i \frac{q_x a (n_x - n'_x)}{\hbar}} - N_x \right). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

As a result, we find that

$$\langle D \rangle = N_x N_y (1 - A) + N_y^2 A \frac{\sin^2(N_x q_x a / 2\hbar)}{\sin^2(q_x a / 2\hbar)}. \quad (32)$$

For large L_y and N_x values we have

$$A = e^{-\frac{q_x^2 a^2}{\hbar^2}} \frac{2\pi}{L_y} \delta\left(\frac{q_y}{\hbar}\right), \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2(N_x q_x a / 2\hbar)}{\sin^2(q_x a / 2\hbar)} = N_x \frac{2\pi}{a} \sum_g \delta\left(\frac{q_x - g}{\hbar}\right),$$

where $g = \frac{2\pi n}{a}$ and $n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$. Substituting (33) in (32) results in

$$\langle D \rangle = N_x N_y \left(1 - \frac{2\pi}{L_y} \delta\left(\frac{q_y}{\hbar}\right) e^{-\frac{q_x^2 a^2}{\hbar^2}} \right) + N_x N_y^2 \frac{2\pi}{L_y} \delta\left(\frac{q_y}{\hbar}\right) \frac{2\pi}{a} \sum_g \delta\left(\frac{q_x - g}{\hbar}\right) e^{-\frac{q_x^2 a^2}{\hbar^2}}. \quad (34)$$

Noting that the total number of atoms in the crystal is $N = N_x N_y$ and that the number of atoms in each plane is $N_y = n_{\perp} L_y L_z$, where n_{\perp} is the density of atoms in a separate plane, we find that if $L_y \rightarrow \infty$ the scattering cross section (3) has the following form

$$\left\langle \frac{d^2\sigma}{dq_{\perp}^2} \right\rangle = N \left\{ 1 + n_{\perp} L_z \frac{(2\pi)^2}{a} \delta\left(\frac{q_y}{\hbar}\right) \times \sum_g \delta\left(\frac{q_x - g}{\hbar}\right) e^{-\frac{q_x^2 a^2}{\hbar^2}} \right\} \left\langle \frac{d^2\sigma}{dq_{\perp}^2} \right\rangle. \quad (35)$$

The first term in braces determines the incoherent effects in scattering. This term is proportional to the number of atoms in the crystal and completely coincides with the corresponding result of the scattering theory for amorphous medium. The second term determines the coherent and interference effect in scattering. This term has an additional factor proportional to the thickness of the crystal, due to which the scattering of particles by the crystal is intensified compared to scattering in amorphous medium. This intensification of scattering is connected to correlations in particle collisions with atoms of separate crystalline planes of atoms. The number of such collisions and the corresponding intensification in the case is in the order of $K \sim L_z R / a^2$.

Delta function $\delta(q_x - g)$ in the second term in (35) is due to the interference effect in scattering by different crystal planes arranged periodically along the x -axis.

In the case of particle scattering on the crystal planes of atoms, there is no Debye-Waller factor in the term that determines incoherent effects in scattering.

We note that formula (35) can also be obtained from formula (22) if, deriving the latter, we consider different deviations of the atoms positions in the x and y directions and formally set the value of this deviation along the y -axis as $\sqrt{u_y^2}$, which tends to infinity. Moreover, in

(22), we should replace the Debye-Waller factor $e^{-\frac{q_x^2 u_x^2}{\hbar^2}}$ with the $e^{-\frac{q_x^2 u_x^2}{\hbar^2}} e^{-\frac{q_y^2 u_y^2}{\hbar^2}}$ and use the relation [6]

$$e^{-\frac{q_y^2 u_y^2}{\hbar^2}} \approx \frac{\hbar\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{u_y^2}} \delta(q_y), \quad (36)$$

which can be used if $\sqrt{u_y^2} \rightarrow \infty$.

Then the last term in (22) is proportional to the product of the delta-functions:

$$\frac{1}{L_y} \sum_{q_y} \delta(q_y - g_y) \delta(q_y) = \frac{\delta(q_y)}{2\pi}. \quad (37)$$

4. DISCUSSION

The obtained results indicate that, in the Born approximation of quantum theory, the cross section of elastic scattering of fast charged particles in a thin crystal splits into cross sections of coherent and incoherent scattering. The coherent scattering cross section determines interference effects in the scattering of a particle by numerous atoms of a crystal. This cross section significantly depends on the orientation of the crystallographic axes and planes with respect to the motion direction of the particles incident on the crystal. Moreover, if the particle passes the crystal along one of the crystalline axes, then on the condition

$$L \ll \hbar q_z^{-1} = \frac{2\hbar p}{q_{\perp}^2} \quad (38)$$

there is a coherent effect in scattering by strings of crystal atoms located along this axis. This effect is manifested in the quadratic dependence of the scattering cross section on the number of atoms in a string. The scattering cross section in this case is in fact determined by the continuous potential of the atomic strings of the crystal, i.e. by the lattice potential averaged over z -axis, which is widely used in the theory of the axial channeling phenomenon in a crystal [7]. Thus, the concept of the continuous potential of atomic strings of a crystal naturally appears in the Born theory of particles scattering in thin crystals, that is, under conditions when the channeling phenomenon is absent.

Accounting the periodicity of atoms strings axes in a crystal in the transverse plane leads to an interference effect in the scattering of a particle (plane wave) by different strings of atoms, this effect consists in that the transverse components of the transmitted momentum are equal to corresponding components of reciprocal lattice vector, multiplied by integer values. However, if positions of the strings axes in the transverse plane can be formally considered random (this situation corresponds to the conditions for the dynamic chaos occurrence during particle motion in the crystal [8]), there is no interference effect in scattering and the values of the components of the transmitted momentum \vec{q}_{\perp} can be arbitrary.

The incoherent scattering cross section does not depend on the orientation of the crystal axes relatively to the incident beam. This cross section, however, differs a bit from the corresponding cross section for particle scattering in an amorphous medium. The difference is

due to the presence in the cross section of an additional term containing the Debye-Waller factor $\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\langle u^2 \rangle)$. With this term, the incoherent scattering cross section is about 10% smaller than the corresponding cross section in an amorphous medium. For $u^2 \rightarrow \infty$, this addend to the scattering cross section, as well as the coherent scattering cross section disappear, and the scattering cross sections of particles in an amorphous medium and in a crystal coincide.

A similar situation with the splitting of the scattering cross section of fast charged particles in a crystal into coherent and incoherent components is also possible with the passage of particles along thin (longitudinally) crystalline planes of atoms. In this case, however, new variations of scattering appear due to the different origin of the atoms distribution in the crystalline planes of atoms (regular and random) and the presence of periodically arranged atomic planes. Moreover, as shown in the work, for a random arrangement of atoms in each plane in the incoherent scattering cross section, there is no term containing the Debye-Waller factor and this cross section coincides with the corresponding cross section for the amorphous medium. The coherent scattering cross section corresponds to the scattering cross section in the field of the continuous potential of the crystal planes of atoms (since the momentum transferred with $q_{\parallel} = 0$ contributes to this cross section). We note that the crystalline planes of atoms consist, generally speaking, of crystal strings of atoms, located in these planes parallel to each other. In this case, however, if the particles incidents on the crystal along the crystal strings of atoms at large angles to these strings (angles about $1 > \psi \approx R/a$), then the correlations between succes-

sive collisions of the particles with the atoms of the strings are destroyed. Collisions of a particle with different atoms of the plane in this case can be considered as random. This model of the particle interaction with atoms of the plane significantly simplifies calculations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work was partially supported by the projects L10/56-2019 and C-2/50-2018 of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine.

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Article received 25.01.2020

О КОГЕРЕНТНОМ И НЕКОГЕРЕНТНОМ РАССЕЙНИИ БЫСТРЫХ ЗАРЯЖЕННЫХ ЧАСТИЦ В УЛЬТРАТОНКИХ КРИСТАЛЛАХ

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Рассмотрен процесс рассеяния быстрых заряженных частиц в ультратонких кристаллах на основе борновского приближения квантовой электродинамики. Основное внимание обращено на вопрос о расщеплении сечения рассеяния на когерентные и некогерентные составляющие при ориентации одной из кристаллографических осей и плоскостей вдоль направления движения частиц. Показано, что как когерентная, так и некогерентная составляющие сечения рассеяния существенно зависят от ориентации кристаллографических осей относительно падающего пучка. В частности, показано, что при рассеянии частиц на кристаллических плоскостях атомов сечение некогерентного рассеяния не содержит фактор Дебая-Валлера.

ПРО КОГЕРЕНТНЕ І НЕКОГЕРЕНТНЕ РОЗСІЮВАННЯ ШВИДКИХ ЗАРЯДЖЕНИХ ЧАСТИНОК В УЛЬТРАТОНКИХ КРИСТАЛАХ

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Розглянуто процес розсіювання швидких заряджених частинок в ультратонких кристалах на основі борнівського наближення квантової електродинаміки. Основна увага приділена питанню розщеплення перерізу розсіювання на когерентні і некогерентні складові при орієнтації однієї з кристаллографічних осей і площин вздовж напрямку руху частинок. Показано, що як когерентна, так і некогерентна складові перерізу розсіювання істотно залежать від орієнтації кристаллографічних осей відносно падаючого пучка. Зокрема, показано, що при розсіюванні частинок на кристалічних площинах атомів переріз некогерентного розсіювання не містить фактор Дебая-Валлера.