

YIELDS AND CROSS-SECTIONS OF THE (γ , n) AND (γ , p) REACTIONS ON THE Ti ISOTOPES IN THE GDR REGION

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Yields of the (γ , n) and (γ , p) reactions were measured on the stable Ti isotopes at the 55 MeV race-track microtron using registration of produced activities with a high-purity Ge γ -spectrometer (methodical details are similar to those in [1]). Results were analyzed together with available experimental data about yields and cross-sections for these reactions in the Giant Dipole Resonance (GDR) region from [2], taking into account gross-structure of the GDR, caused by nuclear deformation, isospin and cofigurational splitting [3].

For analysis of data there were also made calculations of cross sections for photonuclear reactions on the Ti isotopes using the nuclear reaction model [4].

Some results of data analysis for the integrated cross-sections of (γ , n) and (γ , p) reactions on even-even Ti isotopes are presented in the table. These results were obtained from experiments and model calculations and are presented in comparison with predictions of the dipole sum rule [5]. Incomplete exhaustion of the dipole sum rule is caused by the fact that the integrated cross sections from experiments and model calculations are for energies ~ 30 MeV. The fulfilled analysis shows that results of the present work permit to improve consistency of obtained earlier data.

Table. The model [4] and experimental integral (γ , n) and (γ , p) cross-sections on ^{46, 48, 50}Ti and the percents of the dipole sum rule for them. The upper indexes “*” are used for the model and experimental results obtained in this work

| Ti isotopes | Experiments | | | Model calculations | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | $\sigma_{int}(\gamma, n)$, MeV·mb | $\sigma_{int}(\gamma, p)$ MeV·mb | $[\sigma_{int}(\gamma, n) + \sigma_{int}(\gamma, p)]$, MeV·mb | $\sigma_{int}(\gamma, n)$, MeV·mb | $\sigma_{int}(\gamma, p)$, MeV·mb | $[\sigma_{int}(\gamma, n) + \sigma_{int}(\gamma, p)]$, MeV·mb |
| ⁴⁶ Ti | 194 | 333 | 527 (76%) | 250* | 270* | 520 (75%) |
| ⁴⁸ Ti | 398 | 127* | 525 (73%) | 460* | 100* | 560 (78%) |
| ⁵⁰ Ti | 473 | 96 | 569 (77%) | 480* | 20* | 500 (68%) |

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