

# DIRECT ONE-NEUTRON DECAY OF THE ISOSCALAR GIANT DIPOLE RESONANCE IN MEDIUM-HEAVY SPHERICAL NUCLEI: A SEMI-MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

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Direct one-nucleon decay of giant resonances (GRs) is the subject of permanent (but not-too-intensive) experimental and theoretical studies. They allow one to get information on GR structure and decay mechanisms. Decay probabilities are usually deduced from a common analysis of cross sections of direct inclusive and "decay" reactions. In Ref. [1], direct one-neutron decay of Isoscalar Giant Dipole Resonance (ISGDR) in  $^{90}\text{Zr}$ ,  $^{116}\text{Sn}$ , and  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  have been studied via the  $(\alpha, \alpha' n)$ - and  $(\alpha, \alpha' n)$ -reactions. To some extent, this study has been stimulated by predictions made in Ref. [2] for partial branching ratios  $b_{\mu}$  of direct one-neutron ISGDR decay accompanied by population of neutron-hole states  $\mu^{-1}$  in product nuclei. A simple extension of standard and nonstandard continuum-RPA versions to taking phenomenologically the spreading effect into account has been exploited in Ref. [2]. The experimental values  $b = \sum_{\mu} b_{\mu}$  (the sum is taken over a few valence neutron-hole states) were found in Ref. [1] to be essentially less than the respective predicted values. In the present work, we, first, specify the approach of Ref. [2], employing for evaluation of  $b_{\mu}$  values the semi-microscopic Particle-Hole Dispersive Optical Model (see, e.g., Ref. [3] and references therein) and, secondly, use the alternative definition for  $b_{\mu}$  employed in Ref. [1]. These points allow us to reduce markedly the difference between theoretical and experimental  $b$  values related to direct one-neutron decay of ISGMR in the above-mentioned nuclei.

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## The speaker is a student or young scientist

No

## Section

1. Nuclear structure: theory and experiment

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