

## THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PHOTODISINTEGRATION OF $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$

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The reliability of experimental cross sections of partial photoneutron reactions  $(g,1n)$  and  $(g,2n)$  for  $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$  obtained using both bremsstrahlung [1-4] and quasimonoenergetic annihilation photons [5] were analyzed using the objective physical criteria. The ratios of partial reaction cross sections to that of neutron yield reaction  $F_i = CS(g,in)/CS(g,xn) = CS(g,in)/[CS(g,1n) + 2CS(g,2n)]$  were used. In the cases of  $(g,1n)$  and  $(g,2n)$  reactions reliable data ratios  $F_{iexp}$  must have values not higher than 1.00 and 0.50 [3] and near the values  $F_{itheor}$  calculated in the combined photonuclear reaction model (CPNRM) [6]. It was obtained that data under discussion [1-4] do not satisfy those criteria. The new reliable cross sections of partial reactions for both  $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$  were evaluated using data [5] and experimental-theoretical method [7]:  $CS_{eval}(g,in) = F_{itheor} CS_{exp}(g,xn)$ . It was found that the noticeable differences between experimental and evaluated cross sections are because of definite shortcomings of the neutron multiplicity sorting method used [5]. The main reason is that generally the  $CS_{exp}(g,2n)$  in reality in a large extent is the  $CS(g,1n1p)$ . The point is that in the case of  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  the threshold  $B_{1n1p}$  of the  $(g,1n1p)$  reaction is 2.9 MeV smaller in comparison with  $B_{2n}$  and the value of  $CS(g,1n1p)$  is ~20 times larger in comparison with  $CS(g,2n)$ . In the case of  $^{60}\text{Ni}$  the correspondent deviations are somewhat less but also very large. The role of  $(g,1n1p)$  reaction in the cases of relatively light nuclei is very specific. The sharing of investigated nucleus excitation energy between neutron and proton in the  $(g,1n1p)$  reaction is (at least could be) similar to that between two neutrons in the reaction  $(g,2n)$  and because of that energies of neutrons from both partial reactions could be near. But outgoing neutron from the reaction  $(g,1n1p)$  has multiplicity equal to 1 but both neutrons from the reaction  $(g,2n)$  have multiplicity equal to 2. Therefore the reaction  $(g,2n)$  cross sections for both  $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$  were obtained [5] with significant systematic uncertainties and must not be recommended for using in research and applications.

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### The speaker is a student or young scientist

No

### Section

1. Experimental and theoretical studies of nuclear reactions

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