

# THEORETICAL STUDY OF RESONANCE ELASTIC SCATTERING OF THERMAL NEUTRONS ON ATOMIC NUCLEI

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Experimental cross sections for elastic scattering of thermal neutrons on atomic nuclei [1-3] have clearly pronounced maxima for some nuclei, for example, for  $^{58}\text{Ni}$ . To explain this effect, the cross sections for elastic scattering of thermal neutrons on a wide set of nuclei have been calculated by numerical solution the Schrödinger equation. The experimental data are explained based on the concept of virtual levels [4]. It is shown that for the nuclei, for which the elastic scattering cross sections increase sharply, the energies of the  $s$ -levels of neutrons in the nuclear mean field go to zero.

The calculated radial probability densities for the  $s$ -states of thermal neutrons upon elastic scattering on the  $^{28}\text{Si}$  and  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  nuclei are shown in Fig. 1. The two maxima for silicon correspond to the low-lying  $2s$ -state, three maxima for nickel correspond to the virtual  $3s$ -state. The sharp change in the wave function when going from  $^{28}\text{Si}$  to  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  explains the resonance nature of elastic scattering of thermal neutrons on the  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  nuclei with a cross section of 25 barns, which is an order of magnitude higher than the cross section for  $^{28}\text{Si}$  (2 barns). Thus, it is shown that the resonance at the virtual  $s$ -level with an energy close to zero leads to a sharp increase in the elastic scattering cross section.

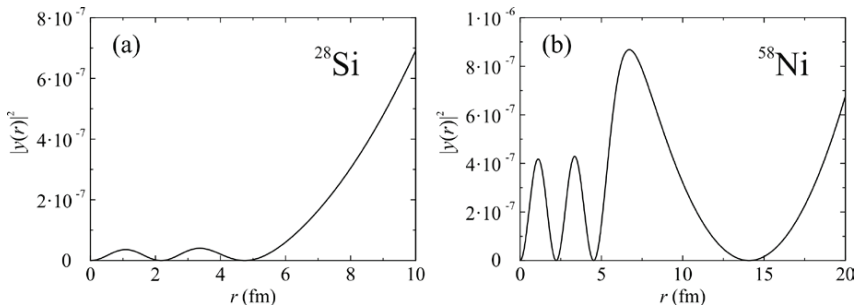


Fig. 1. Radial probability densities for the  $s$ -states of thermal neutrons upon elastic scattering on the  $^{28}\text{Si}$  (a) and  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  (b) nuclei.

## References

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