

Photonuclear reactions on cobalt and yttrium

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Relative yields of photonuclear reactions on ^{59}Co and ^{89}Y were measured with the beam of bremsstrahlung γ -radiation at the energies of 40–130 MeV. The experiments were performed with the beam from the electron linear accelerator LINAC-200 using the γ -activation techniques. The theoretical relative yields were calculated by using the computer code TALYS-2.0 [1] with different models of the strength function.

Obtained relative yields of the $^{59}\text{Co}(\gamma, \text{xn}; x=1-4)^{58-55}\text{Co}$, $^{59}\text{Co}(\gamma, 2\text{pxn}; x=1-5)^{56-52}\text{Mn}$, and $^{59}\text{Co}(\gamma, 3\text{pxn}; x=5-7)^{51,49}\text{Cr}$ reactions along with the literature data are found to be in good agreement with the simulated values [2]. The relative yields for reactions producing $^{54,52}\text{g}, ^{52}\text{mMn}$ and $^{49,51}\text{Cr}$ are not constantly increasing functions. This is due to the fact that in the initial energy region the main channels for the formation of the $^{54,52}\text{g}, ^{52}\text{mMn}$ and $^{49,51}\text{Cr}$ isotopes are reactions with the emission of an α -particle. Near the energies of reaction threshold, the $^{59}\text{Co}(\gamma, \text{xn}2\text{p})^{54,52}\text{g}, ^{52}\text{mMn}$ and $^{59}\text{Co}(\gamma, \text{xn}3\text{p})^{49,51}\text{Cr}$ reactions are accompanied with the release of alpha-particles and thus its cross sections decrease. The experimentally obtained isomeric ratio for the pairs $^{52}\text{m}, ^{52}\text{gMn}$ at the bremsstrahlung end-point energies of 80–130 MeV complement the missing experimental data in the literature.

Experimental yields of the $^{89}\text{Y}(\gamma, \text{xn}; x = 1-5)^{84\text{m}, 85\text{g}, 85\text{m}, 86\text{g}, 86\text{m}, 87\text{g}, 87\text{mY}}$, $^{89}\text{Y}(\gamma, \text{pxn}; x = 1-5)^{83\text{m}+\text{g}, 87\text{mSr}}$ and $^{89}\text{Y}(\gamma, \alpha\text{xn}; x = 1-4)^{81\text{m}+\text{g}, 82\text{m}, 83, 84\text{g}, 84\text{mRb}}$ reactions were compared to theoretical values predicted with TALYS-2.0. The relative yields for processes generating $^{81\text{m}+\text{g}, 82\text{m}, 83, 84\text{g}, 84\text{mRb}}$ do not show a consistent increase. In the initial energy range, the principal routes for forming the $^{81\text{m}+\text{g}, 82\text{m}, 83, 84\text{g}, 84\text{mRb}}$ isotopes involve processes that produce α -particles, resulting in this variety. Near the reaction threshold energies, the $^{81\text{m}+\text{g}, 82\text{m}, 83, 84\text{g}, 84\text{mRb}}$ reactions produce α -particles, decreasing their cross section. The experimentally obtained isomeric ratio for the pairs $^{87\text{m}, \text{gY}}$, $^{86\text{m}, \text{gY}}$, $^{85\text{m}, \text{gY}}$ and $^{84\text{m}, \text{gRb}}$ at the bremsstrahlung end-point energies of 40–130 MeV complement the missing experimental data in the literatures.

REFERENCES

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