

# Investigation of $\beta\beta$ decay in $^{150}\text{Nd}$ and $^{148}\text{Nd}$ to the excited states of $^{150}\text{Sm}$ and $^{148}\text{Sm}$

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**Abstract.** Double beta decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  and  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  to the excited states of daughter nuclei have been studied using a  $400 \text{ cm}^3$  low-background HPGe detector and an external source consisting of 3046 g of natural  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  powder. The half-life for the two-neutrino double beta decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  to the excited  $0_1^+$  state in  $^{150}\text{Sm}$  is measured to be  $T_{1/2} = [1.33_{-0.23}^{+0.36}(\text{stat})_{-0.13}^{+0.27}(\text{syst})] \cdot 10^{20} \text{ y}$ . For other  $(0\nu + 2\nu)$  transitions to the  $2_1^+$ ,  $2_2^+$ ,  $2_3^+$ , and  $0_2^+$  levels in  $^{150}\text{Sm}$ , limits are obtained at the level of  $\sim (2-8) \cdot 10^{20} \text{ y}$ . In the case of  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  only limits for the  $(0\nu + 2\nu)$  transitions to the  $2_1^+$ ,  $0_1^+$ , and  $2_2^+$  excited states in  $^{148}\text{Sm}$  were obtained and are at the level of  $\sim (4-8) \cdot 10^{20} \text{ y}$ .

## 1. Introduction

In this article, results of an experimental investigation of the  $\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  and  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  to the excited states in  $^{150}\text{Sm}$  and  $^{148}\text{Sm}$  are presented (see Ref. [1] for details). The search for  $\beta\beta$  transitions of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  and  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  to excited states has been carried out using a HPGe detector to look for  $\gamma$ -ray lines corresponding to their decay schemes. A preliminary result for  $\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  to the  $0_1^+$  excited state of  $^{150}\text{Sm}$  was published in Ref. [2].

## 2. Experimental study

The experimental work was performed in the Modane Underground Laboratory (depth of 4800 m w.e.). A  $400 \text{ cm}^3$  low-background HPGe detector was used to measure a 3046 g sample of  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  powder in a special Marinelli delrin box which was placed on the detector endcap. Taking into account the natural abundance there are 153 g of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  (5.64%) and 154 g of  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  (5.76%) in the sample. Data were collected for 11320.5 h.

## 3. Analysis and results

### 3.1. Search for $\beta\beta$ processes in $^{150}\text{Nd}$

Double beta decays of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  to  $2_1^+$  (333.86 keV),  $0_1^+$  (740.38 keV),  $2_2^+$  (1046.04 keV),  $2_3^+$  (1193.73 keV) and  $0_2^+$  (1255.40 keV) levels in  $^{150}\text{Sm}$  have been investigated. The result together with available data on  $\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  from other experimental works are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Experimental results for  $(0\nu + 2\nu)\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  to the excited states of  $^{150}\text{Sm}$ . All limits are given at the 90% C.L.

Excited state	Energy of $\gamma$ -rays (efficiency)	$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu+2\nu})_{exp}$ ( $10^{20}$ y)	
		this work	other works
$2_1^+$ (333.86)	333.9 (2.60%)	> 2.2	> 0.91 [3] > 24 <sup>a</sup> [4]
$0_1^+$ (740.38)	333.9 (2.30%)	$[1.33^{+0.36}_{-0.23}(stat)^{+0.27}_{-0.13}(syst)]^b$	> 1.5 [5]
	406.5 (2.29%)		> 1 [3] > 2.4 <sup>a</sup> [4]
$2_2^+$ (1046.04)	712.2 (1.78%)	> 8.0	> 1.4 [6]
$2_3^+$ (1193.73)	1193.7 (0.95%)	> 5.4	> 0.027 [7]
$0_2^+$ (1255.40)	921.5 (1.45%)	> 4.7	> 2 [3]

<sup>a</sup>Only  $0\nu$  decay mode

<sup>b</sup>Half-life value for  $2\nu$  decay (see Ref. [1] for the details)

**Table 2.** Experimental results for  $(0\nu + 2\nu)\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  to the excited states of  $^{148}\text{Sm}$ . All limits are given at the 90% C.L.

Excited state	Energy of $\gamma$ -rays (efficiency)	$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu+2\nu})_{exp}$ ( $10^{20}$ y)	
		this work	other works
$2_1^+$ (550.26)	550.3 (2.36%)	> 6.6	> 0.03 [7]
$0_1^+$ (1424.46)	550.3 (2.16%)	> 7.9	-
	874.2 (1.83%)		
$2_2^+$ (1454.12)	550.3 (1.11%)	> 3.8	> 0.027 [7]
	903.9 (0.87%)		

### 3.2. Search for $\beta\beta$ processes in $^{148}\text{Nd}$

A search for the double beta decays of  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  to the  $2_1^+$ ,  $0_1^+$ , and  $2_2^+$  excited states of  $^{148}\text{Sm}$  was carried out by looking for  $\gamma$ -rays with energies of 550.3, 874.2, and 903.9 keV accompanying these transitions. The result together with available data on  $\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  from other experimental works are presented in Table 2.

## 4. Conclusion

Double beta decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  and  $^{148}\text{Nd}$  to the excited states of daughter nuclei was investigated with a high level of sensitivity. The half-life for the  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  to the excited  $0_1^+$  state in  $^{150}\text{Sm}$  is measured to be  $T_{1/2} = [1.33^{+0.36}_{-0.23}(stat)^{+0.27}_{-0.13}(syst)] \cdot 10^{20}$  y. The strongest limits for other transitions were established. The sensitivity of this experiment could still be increased by a few times using a pure  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  (or Nd) sample. Also further increases in the sensitivity could be reached using an enriched Nd sample and a multicrystal HPGe installation to study larger masses of Nd samples.

## References

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