

# Large-scale shell-model study of two-neutrino double beta decay in $^{82}\text{Se}$

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Double-beta ( $\beta\beta$ ) decay is one of the rarest second-order weak interaction processes with two major decay modes: two-neutrino ( $2\nu$ ) and neutrinoless ( $0\nu$ ). Mayer [1] first introduced the  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay process as a nuclear disintegration with the simultaneous emission of two electrons and two antineutrinos. This process is allowed by lepton number conservation. The study of  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay provides an important test for the standard model and insights into the properties of neutrinos, which are currently a subject of intense research in nuclear and particle physics.

The half-life for the  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay can be given as,  $t_{1/2}^{2\nu} = \frac{1}{G^{2\nu} g_A^4 |M_{2\nu}|^2}$ . Here,  $G^{2\nu}$  denotes the phase-space factor [2];  $g_A$  is the axial-vector coupling strength [3];  $M_{2\nu}$  is the nuclear matrix element (NME) for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay. There are several candidates for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay in the nuclear chart, and among them,  $^{82}\text{Se}$  is an important candidate for this process. We have performed systematic shell-model calculations for studying the  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay process in  $^{82}\text{Se}$ . The *jun45* effective interaction [4] is used to calculate the nuclear matrix element (NME) for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay, having the  $0f_{5/2}1p0g_{9/2}$  proton and neutron orbitals. For the calculation of NME, we have calculated 1000 intermediate  $1^+$  states in  $^{82}\text{Br}$  up to the excitation energy of 7.427 MeV. Here, the experimental value for the energy of the lowest  $1^+$  state in  $^{82}\text{Br}$  is taken at 0.075 MeV. Using the shell-model calculated value of NME, we have extracted the half-life of  $^{82}\text{Se}$  for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay as  $0.68 \times 10^{20}$  yr. This value is very close to the average value  $0.87_{-0.01}^{+0.02} \times 10^{20}$  yr given in Ref. [5].

## References:

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## Presentation type

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