

Experimental study of ^{100}Tc β decay with total absorption γ -ray spectroscopy

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The β decay of ^{100}Tc has been studied by using the total absorption γ -ray spectroscopy technique at the Ion Guide Isotope Separator On-Line facility in Jyväskylä. In this work the new Decay Total Absorption γ -ray Spectrometer in coincidence with a cylindrical plastic β detector has been employed. The β intensity to the ground state obtained from the analysis is in good agreement with previous high-resolution measurements. However, differences in the feeding to the first-excited state as well as weak feeding to a new level at high excitation energy have been deduced from this experiment. Theoretical calculations performed in the quasiparticle random-phase approximation framework are also reported. Comparison of these calculations with our measurement serves as a benchmark for calculations of the double β decay of ^{100}Mo .

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Motivation

The study of double- β -decay processes is an interesting and challenging topic in nuclear and particle physics. It is among the rarest forms of radioactive decay and its occurrence has significant implications for the standard model of fundamental interactions. Double β decay is a radioactive decay process in which a nucleus with proton and neutron numbers (Z, N) undergoes a transition to the nucleus with $(Z + 2, N - 2)$. It can be observed for some nuclei, such as ^{100}Mo , where the nucleus with atomic number higher by one unit (^{100}Tc) has a smaller binding energy, and the single β decay is forbidden. If the nucleus with atomic number higher by two units, ^{100}Ru , has a larger binding energy, then the double- β -decay process is allowed energetically (see Ref. [1] and references therein).

With the exception of one unconfirmed case [2], double β decay has so far only been detected in the so-called two-neutrino mode, when two electron antineutrinos are emitted in addition to the two electrons. This process occurs independent of whether neutrinos are their own antiparticles (independent

of whether they are Majorana particles). On the other hand, the neutrinoless case of the decay, which would violate lepton-number conservation, is considered one of the best candidates to provide information about the absolute neutrino mass scale and the Dirac or Majorana nature of the neutrino (see Refs. [3,4] for recent experimental and theoretical accounts of the subject). To extract this information one would need to determine experimentally the half-life of this very slow decay and estimate theoretically the phase-space factors and nuclear matrix elements (NME) implicit in the process.

Theoretical calculations of the NME for double β decay have been performed in the past by using several approaches: the quasiparticle random-phase approximation (QRPA), the interacting shell model (ISM), the proton-neutron interacting boson model (IBA-2), the energy density functional approach (EDF), and the projected Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov (HFB) mean-field scheme. A recent comparison of the different results can be found in the review [5].

The calculations of the NME require a knowledge of the wave functions of the nuclear states involved. It has been suggested that it is possible to test the accuracy of the neutrinoless (0ν) double- β -decay calculations by comparing the two-neutrino (2ν) double- β -decay calculations (within the same theoretical frameworks) with measured 2ν double- β -decay rates. In the QRPA calculations the parameters of the

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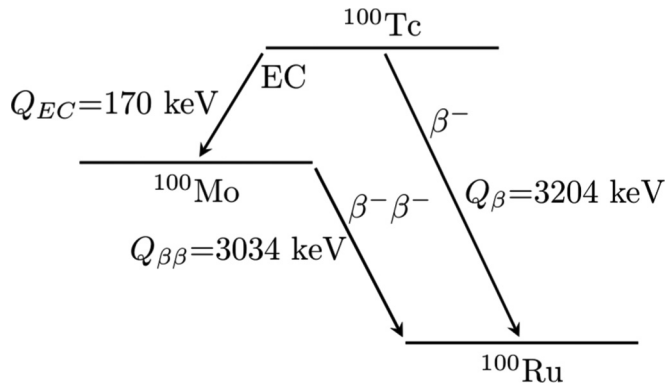


FIG. 1. Schematic picture of the $A = 100$ double- β -decay system. The $Q_{\beta/EC}$ values are taken from Ref. [19].

model can be determined not only using the double- β -decay rates, but also by using information on the single- β -decay rates (β^+ /electron capture (EC), and β^-) for the intermediate nucleus. Precise data for the single β decay of the associated intermediate nuclei of the double- β -decay process can help to fix the effective value of the axial-vector coupling constant g_A , together with the value of the particle-particle strength, g_{pp} , within a QRPA framework. For this reason, improving our experimental knowledge of β decays, both double and single β decays that are relevant to the neutrinoless double- β -decay calculations, should be considered to be of high priority. This is the main goal of the present work: an improved study of the single β decay $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ to provide experimental constraints on nuclear-model calculations of the double β decay of ^{100}Mo .

It should also be noted that constraining the parameters of the calculations is not just possible by means of β -decay studies. In recent years a great effort has also been invested in studies of the properties of ground-state wave functions of double- β -decay candidates. For example, the occupancies of valence single-particle orbitals and pairing correlations of the states of interest have been measured by means of transfer reactions (see, for example, Refs. [6,7]).

One of the best-known double- β -decay systems is the $A = 100$ system shown in Fig. 1 (^{100}Mo , ^{100}Tc , ^{100}Ru) [8–12]. Double β -decay rates to the ground state and to the first-excited 0^+ state of ^{100}Ru [13] have been measured in the NEMO 3 experiment [14]. The EC branch of the decay $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Mo}$ has been measured recently with much higher precision than before [15]. Also, in a recent measurement using charge-exchange reactions, the $^{100}\text{Ru} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Tc}$ transitions have been measured, indicating the nature of the single-state dominance in the double- β -decay process [10,16]. On the other hand, the decay of $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ has only been measured by using the high-resolution γ -ray spectroscopy technique [17,18] and the present work is the first measurement of this decay employing the total absorption γ -ray spectroscopy technique.

^{100}Mo has been used along with other isotopes for the 0ν double- β -decay search in the NEMO 3 experiment, mentioned already. This experiment uses a tracking device and a calorimeter to measure different samples of double- β -decay isotopes. Apart from NEMO 3, there are two experiments based on

^{100}Mo to search for the 0ν decay. One is the advanced Mo based rare process experiment (AMoRE) [20] based on $^{40}\text{Ca}^{100}\text{MoO}_4$ scintillator crystals. The other is the Mo Observatory of Neutrinos (MOON) [21], which uses a ^{100}Mo sheet inserted between two NaI(Tl) detectors. Both experiments exploit the reasonable cost of enrichment in ^{100}Mo and the large $Q_{\beta\beta}$ that make this isotope attractive for double- β -decay studies.

The decay of $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ has also recently attracted attention in the framework of a different neutrino-related topic [22]. This decay has been identified as an important contributor to a new type of flux-dependent correction to the antineutrino spectrum produced in nuclear reactors. This correction takes into account the contribution of the β decay of nuclides that are produced by neutron capture of long-lived fission products. The correction is nonlinear in neutron flux, because the process depends on a fission process to produce the fission product (^{99}Tc) followed by a neutron capture. For that reason, a better knowledge of the individual β branches of this decay can also contribute to a better determination of this correction, of interest for neutrino-oscillation experiments.

The study of this decay is also of interest from the point of view of nuclear structure. ^{100}Tc lies in a region of the nuclear chart, where shape effects and shape transitions could play an important role in the evolution of the nuclear structure [23] and hence in β -decay rates. The total absorption technique has been used to study shape effects in the parent nucleus, based on the measured $B(\text{GT})$ Gamow-Teller strength distribution in the daughter [24–28].

B. Total absorption spectroscopy

As already mentioned in the introduction, the γ rays emitted in the decay of $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ have only been measured with high-purity Ge (HPGe) detectors. In such conventional high-resolution experiments, β intensity to states at high excitation in the daughter nucleus may remain undetected due to the relatively poor efficiency of the HPGe detectors used. This experimental problem, the so-called *Pandemonium* effect [29], can be avoided with the total absorption γ -ray spectroscopy (TAGS) technique. Experiments performed in the past at GSI, at the CERN On-Line Isotope Mass Separator (ISOLDE) facility, and at the Ion Guide Isotope Separator On-Line facility (IGISOL) in Jyväskylä using this technique have confirmed its potential [24–28,30–34]. Moreover, methods were developed by the Valencia group to extract precise β intensities from the data [35–38]. Looking for possible weak branches that remained undetected in high-resolution studies is the reason why we considered measuring the β decay of $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ with the TAGS technique. This could improve the experimental constraints on nuclear models used in double- β -decay calculations for the $A = 100$ system.

II. EXPERIMENT

The measurement of the $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ decay was performed at the upgraded IGISOL IV facility of the University of Jyväskylä (Finland) [39] in February 2014. For this experiment, the new Decay Total Absorption γ -ray Spectrometer (DTAS) [40], made of NaI(Tl) crystals, was used in the

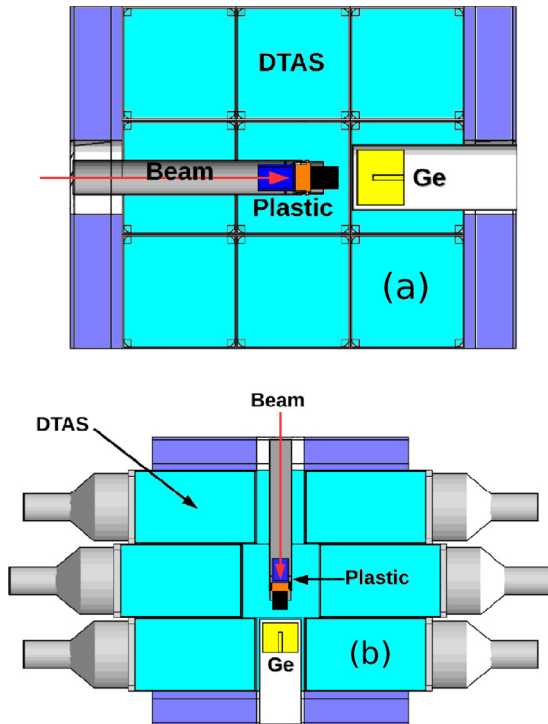


FIG. 2. Experimental setup for the measurement of the decay of ^{100}Tc . A (a) lateral cut and (b) horizontal cut are shown. The NaI(Tl) crystals of DTAS (in light blue) surrounded by the shielding (in violet), the beam pipe (in gray), and the HPGe detector (in yellow) are depicted. The β plastic detector with vase-shaped geometry (in blue) with its light guide (in orange) and its photomultiplier tube (in black) are also shown.

eighteen-module configuration [41]. The ^{100}Tc nuclei were produced from a Mo target (97.42% enrichment of ^{100}Mo) by means of a (p, n) reaction with protons of 10 MeV from the MCC30 cyclotron that were slowed down to 8 MeV with a degrader to maximize the reaction yield.

Since ^{100}Tc decays to a stable daughter nucleus, there was no need to remove activity after implantation to eliminate the contamination from the descendants. Accordingly, after the purification in the JYFLTRAP double Penning trap [42], the activity was implanted directly at the bottom of a plastic β detector, which has a vase-shaped geometry [43]. This detector was placed at the center of the DTAS detector system. The DTAS spectrometer was surrounded by shielding composed of stainless-steel sheets, lead bricks, and aluminium, which served to reduce the background counting rate by one order-of-magnitude. The setup was completed with a HPGe detector placed behind the β plastic detector, as shown in the schematic view of Fig. 2.

The total absorption signal of the DTAS detector was reconstructed offline by summing the signals from the eighteen individual modules and applying a method to correct possible changes in the photomultiplier gain based on an external reference detector, as described in Ref. [44]. In our analog-to-digital converter (ADC) the spectrum of each individual module covered a range of 15 MeV with a threshold of ~ 90 keV. The resulting software sum for the total 21 hours of

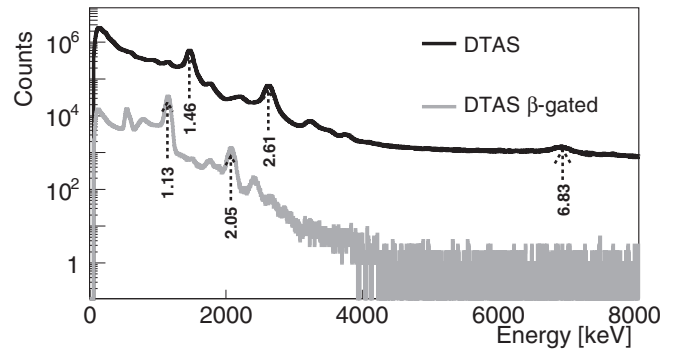


FIG. 3. Experimental measurement of the decay of ^{100}Tc with DTAS. The spectrum without any condition is shown in black, while the spectrum in coincidence with the β plastic detector (β gated) is presented in gray. The energies of some of the most relevant peaks are shown in MeV.

measuring time is presented as the black line in Fig. 3, and it is dominated by the background. In particular, the characteristic peaks at 1460.8 keV (^{40}K) and at 2614.5 keV (^{208}Tl) can be clearly seen, as well as the neutron capture peak in the ^{127}I of the NaI(Tl) crystals at around 6.83 MeV.

To clean the spectrum and select only those events coming from the β decay, coincidences with β particles were required, as shown by the gray line in Fig. 3. For this purpose we used a vase-shaped plastic detector [43] of 35 mm external diameter and 50 mm length with 3 mm thickness in the lateral walls and in the bottom. The plastic detector was covered internally by a thin aluminized-mylar reflector in order to improve the light collection. The β spectrum and the efficiency curve calculated with Monte Carlo (MC) simulations are shown in Fig. 4. Due to the geometry of this detector, a careful characterization with MC simulations using optical photons was needed in order to understand and reproduce the shape of the resulting β spectra and calculate accurately the dependence of the β efficiency as a function of the β endpoint energy [43]. The amount of light collected from the lateral walls was shown to be less than the light collected from the bottom, thus producing the bump at the beginning of the spectrum shown in Fig. 4. The higher part of the light distribution above this bump is essentially due to interactions in the bottom of the detector.

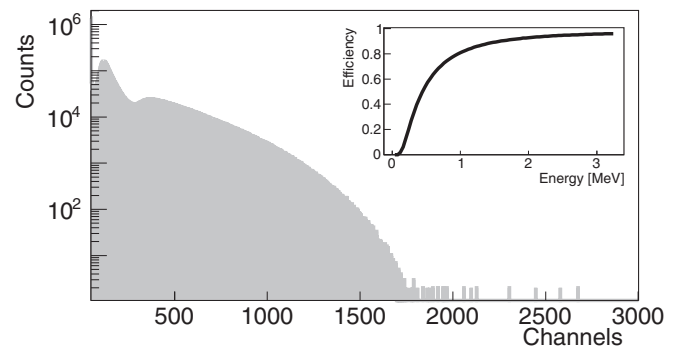


FIG. 4. Experimental β spectrum for the ^{100}Tc decay measured with a vase-shaped plastic scintillator. The simulated efficiency curve of the detector is shown in the top-right inset.

TABLE I. Parameters used in the statistical model calculation of the branching-ratio matrix (B) of the daughter nucleus ^{100}Ru .

Level-density parameter	Deformation parameter	Photon strength function parameters								
		E1			M1			E2		
a	β	E	Γ	σ	E	Γ	σ	E	Γ	σ
[MeV $^{-1}$]		[MeV]	[MeV]	[mb]	[MeV]	[MeV]	[mb]	[MeV]	[MeV]	[mb]
8.4341	0.2148	14.531	4.201	78.421	8.847	4.000	2.277	13.594	4.910	2.358
		17.416	5.926	111.167						

Two different energy thresholds were identified depending on the point where energy is deposited in the detector: 30 keV for the bottom and 100 keV for the lateral walls (see Ref. [43] for more details).

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis was performed with the experimental β -gated spectrum shown in Fig. 3. The β -intensity distribution was obtained with a deconvolution method using the spectrometer response to the decay [35], to solve the inverse problem represented by

$$d_i = \sum_j R_{ij}(B) f_j + C_i, \quad (1)$$

where d_i is the number of counts in channel i of the spectrum, f_j is the number of events that feed level j in the daughter nucleus, C_i is the contribution of all contaminants to channel i , and $R_{ij}(B)$ is the response function of the detector that represents the probability that feeding to level j gives a count in channel i of the experimental spectrum. This response function is calculated by means of MC simulations, and it is unique for each detector and each decay scheme [35]. In particular, it depends on the deexciting branching-ratio matrix B of the levels in the daughter nucleus. The calculation of the branching-ratio matrix is based partially on the known decay information for the levels at low excitation, which is taken from the literature, assuming that they are well known from high-resolution measurements. According to the Reference Input Parameter Library (RIPL-3) [45], the level scheme of ^{100}Ru is complete up to a level at 3.072 MeV. Accordingly, our first choice for the known level scheme includes all levels up to this level. A second choice was to consider all levels up to the level at 2.387 MeV, the last level with a known spin-parity assignment seen in β decay [17, 18]. From the last known level included up to $Q_\beta = 3.204$ MeV, a continuum region with 40 keV bins is defined with branching ratios based on the statistical model [38]. This complements the decay scheme in the energy window of the β decay. All parameters used for the statistical model calculation are extracted from RIPL-3 [45] and summarized in Table I, with photon strength function (PSF) and deformation parameters based on Refs. [46] and [47], respectively. The level-density parameter “a” at the neutron binding energy is obtained from enhanced generalized superfluid model (EGSM) calculations. The Hartree–Fock–Bogoliubov (HFB) plus combinatorial nuclear level density [48, 49] has been used, with C and P correction parameters of 0.01596 and 0.33071, respectively.

Once the branching-ratio matrix is constructed, the response function $R_{ij}(B)$ can be calculated recursively from monoenergetic γ -ray MC responses, folded with the response to the β continuum for each level [36]. For the simulations we use the GEANT4 package [50], using a detailed description of the geometry of the setup (the DTAS spectrometer, the ancillary detectors, and the beam pipe). Moreover, the MC simulations include the nonproportionality of the light yield in NaI(Tl) in the form described in Ref. [36]. The inclusion of this process has been shown to be crucial [36, 44] in the analysis of TAS data obtained with spectrometers made of this material. The GEANT4 MC simulations were validated for this geometry by comparison with measurements of well-known radioactive sources (^{24}Na , ^{60}Co , ^{137}Cs , ^{22}Na , and ^{152}Eu – ^{133}Ba) [44].

In addition, we investigated the sensitivity of the β detector to γ rays. This can introduce distortions in the β -gated TAGS spectrum. For a realistic estimation, we made a MC simulation with decay cascades generated with the DECAYGEN event generator [38]. As input to this event generator we use the branching-ratio matrix and the β intensity distribution from our analysis. The output consists of an event file where the primaries are labeled and can be identified. By simulating the β particles and γ rays from the event file and comparing with a simulation with only β particles, we deduced that around 0.2% of the counts in the total simulation for the ^{100}Tc are coming from the interaction of γ rays with our plastic detector, which represents a negligible distortion.

In a TAGS analysis it is crucial to identify all the sources of contamination. In this case, although we are considering coincidences with the β detector, the large ground-state feeding intensity of this decay, which is around 90% as we shall see later, together with the high efficiency of the TAS, gives rise to a non-negligible number of random coincidences of the β particles with the environmental background in DTAS. This dominates the DTAS spectrum if no coincidence conditions are imposed, as shown in Fig. 3. The contribution of this contamination was obtained by using the two main peaks at 1460.8 and at 2614.5 keV that were mentioned earlier. Apart from the environmental background, we have to consider the contribution of the summing pileup of signals. To deal with this we follow the procedure explained in Ref. [44] that has already been applied successfully in previous works [34, 51, 52]. It is based on the random superposition of two stored events within the ADC gate length. This contribution is normalized with a theoretical expression based on [37]. In Fig. 5 the contribution of the contaminants is shown together with the β -gated spectrum.

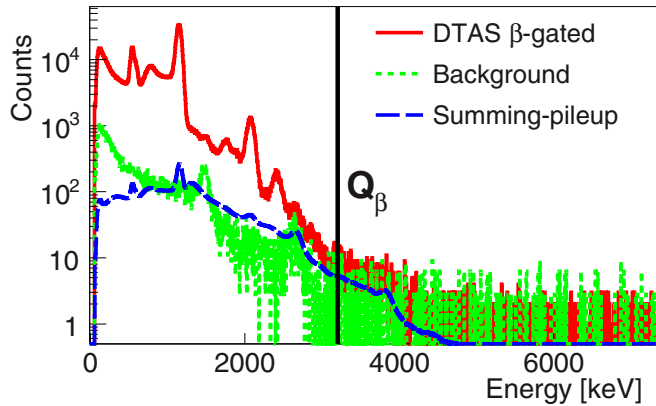


FIG. 5. Contaminants of the β -gated experimental spectrum (solid red) in the decay of ^{100}Tc : background (dotted green) and summing pileup (dashed blue).

The analysis was carried out by applying the expectation maximization (EM) algorithm to extract the β -feeding distribution [35]. The quality of the analysis can be checked by the comparison of the experimental spectrum with the spectrum reconstructed with the β intensities obtained in the analysis convoluted with the response function of the spectrometer by using Eq. (1). We observed that there is no noticeable difference if we consider the known level scheme up to 3.072 MeV or up to 2.387 MeV, as can be seen in Fig. 6, where both β -intensity distributions are compared. Moreover, from the analysis it was concluded that allowing feeding only to states observed in the high-resolution measurement of the β decay was enough to obtain a good reproduction of the spectrum. However, the fit at high energies in the analysis with the known part up to 3.072 MeV is improved if we consider an additional 2^+ level at 2.934 MeV that was not seen in previous β^- decay studies, but was seen in electron-capture studies from ^{100}Rh [53]. The improvement of the fit with β intensity at this energy is also seen in the analysis performed with the known level scheme up to 2.387 MeV, where the last level populated in the continuum is at 2.940 MeV. The level at

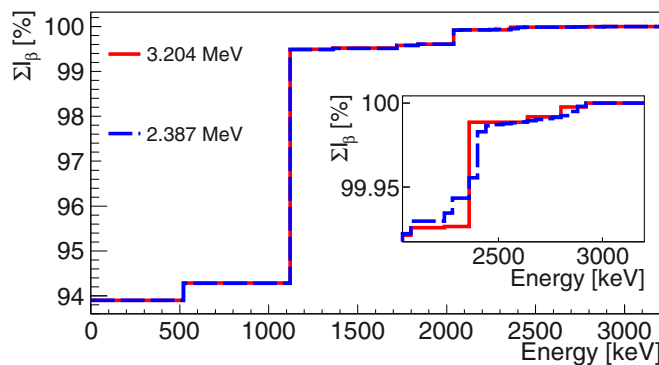


FIG. 6. β -intensity distribution extracted from the TAGS analysis with a known level scheme up to 3.072 MeV (solid red) compared with the distribution with a known level scheme up to 2.387 MeV (dashed blue). A zoom in the last MeV of the Q_β window in ^{100}Ru is presented in the inset to show the differences between the two analyses.

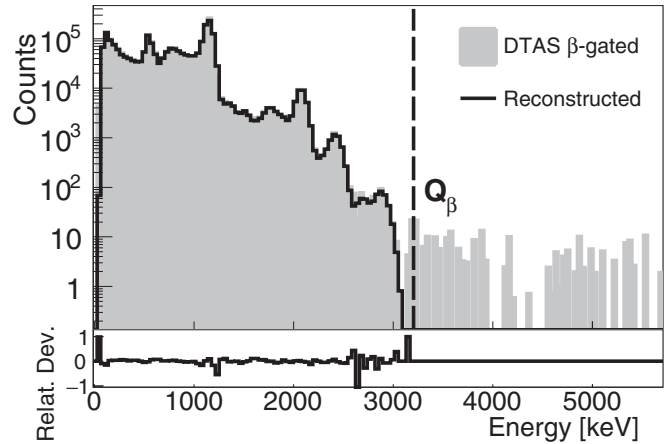


FIG. 7. Result of the analysis of the ^{100}Tc decay: β -gated experimental spectrum after subtracting the contaminants (filled gray) is compared with the reconstructed spectrum after the analysis (black). The reconstructed spectrum is obtained by convoluting the response function with the final accepted feeding distribution.

2.934 MeV, according to the information from the Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File (ENSDF), deexcites with a single γ ray of 2934 keV to the ground state and has spin-parity values of 1^+ or 2^+ . In the RIPL-3 database [45], a spin-parity assignment of 2^+ is suggested and this was our assumption in the analysis. However, we also tested the 1^+ spin-parity assignment as a possibility for this level, with very similar results. The final β -intensity distribution was obtained with the known level scheme up to 3.072 MeV and is presented in the fourth column of Table II. The quality of the final analysis is shown in Fig. 7.

For the evaluation of the uncertainties in the β intensities resulting from the analysis and presented in Table II, several sources of systematic error were considered (statistical errors are negligible in comparison). First, the normalization factors of the contaminants were varied and the impact on the β intensities evaluated. We have found that the reproduction of the experimental spectrum allows a change of up to $\pm 50\%$ for the normalization factor of the background, and $\pm 10\%$ for the summing pileup. The impact of the effect of the β -detector efficiency has also been studied by changing the threshold value in the MC simulation by $\pm 30\%$. Finally, the maximum entropy (ME) algorithm [35] has been applied instead of the EM algorithm to check the influence of the method of deconvolution. By combining all of these sources of uncertainty, we estimated the possible systematic errors in the analysis.

Finally, as a cross-check of the consistency of the analysis, we also calculated the I_γ values deexciting the two main levels populated in the decay by using our branching-ratio matrix and our I_β distribution. The result for the absolute γ intensities per 100 decays deexciting the levels at 539.5 and 1130.25 keV is 0.060(5) and 0.052(5), respectively. They show a nice agreement with the absolute γ intensities deduced from high-resolution measurements [17,55]: 0.066(5) and 0.056(4), respectively. Furthermore, the segmentation of the spectrometer allows us to check the reproduction of the individual-module spectra of DTAS. A simulation using

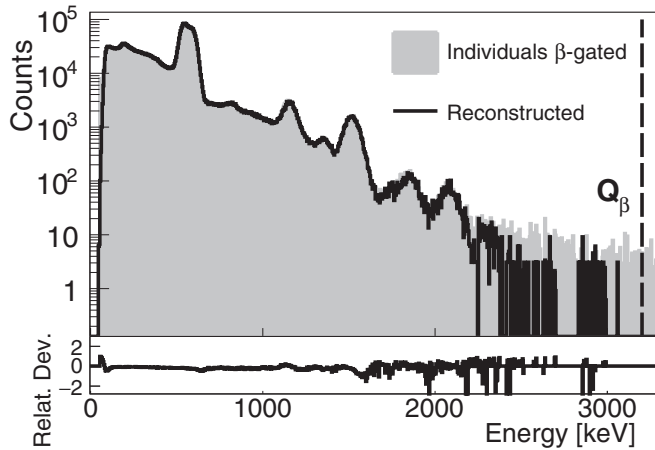


FIG. 8. Comparison of the 18 individual experimental spectra summed without contaminants (filled gray) with the reconstructed spectrum after the analysis (black).

the DECAYGEN event generator [38] with the branching-ratio matrix and the β -intensity distribution from our analysis as input, reproduces nicely the sum of the 18 single-crystal spectra when compared with experiment, as shown in Fig. 8.

The information for I_β from ENSDF [53] is compared with the result of the analysis in Fig. 9. In Table II we present the I_β values and $\log ft$ values corresponding to this comparison. The accumulated strength is also calculated in both cases and compared in Fig. 10.

From the data compiled in Table II, it can be concluded that the TAGS results confirm the high-resolution results in this case. All β intensities are in agreement within the errors, except for the first 2^+ state. In general, β intensities obtained exhibit relative differences of $<15\%$ with respect to ENSDF.

TABLE II. I_β and $\log ft$ values obtained with DTAS compared with the information from ENSDF [53]. The theoretical calculated values are also listed, and they have been computed by using the “linear” model by adopting the value $g_A = 0.40$. The experimental 0^+ state at 1.741 MeV is missing, since it is likely to be a three-phonon state in terms of structure, and such states are outside the model space of the theoretical framework used for the computations (details in Sec. IV).

Energy [MeV]	J^P	I_β ENSDF [%]	I_β DTAS [%]	$\log ft$ ENSDF	$\log ft$ DTAS	$\log ft$ theory
0.000	0_1^+	93.3(1) ^a	93.9(5)	4.591(6) ^b	4.588(6)	4.63
0.540	2_1^+	0.75(14)	0.39(5)	6.35(9) ^b	6.63(6)	5.88
1.130	0_2^+	5.36(13)	5.20(40)	5.04(1)	5.05(4)	6.06
1.362	2_2^+	0.030(4)	0.026(8)	7.1(1)	7.15(14)	7.35
1.741	0_3^+	0.066(3)	0.062(6)	6.34(2)	6.37(5)	
1.865	2_3^+	0.030(4)	0.029(3)	6.54(6)	6.55(5)	
2.052	0_4^+	0.36(5)	0.31(2)	5.21(6)	5.27(3)	5.30
2.099	2_4^+	0.0073(7)	0.0045(40)	6.83(5)	7.04(40)	
2.241	2_5^+	0.0013(7)	0.0006(5)	7.36(20) ^b	7.69(80)	
2.387	0_5^+	0.063(4)	0.062(6)	5.41(3)	5.42(5)	5.27
2.660	2_6^+	0.0046(10)	0.0032(30)	5.9(1)	6.1(10)	6.24
2.838	2_7^+	0.006(3)	0.006(1)	5.2(2)	5.22(8)	5.73
2.934	2_8^+		0.0024(9)		5.18(20)	5.64

^aFor further discussion see text.

^bThis $\log ft$ value has been calculated with the $\log ft$ program of the National Nuclear Data Center (NNDC) [54] that uses ENSDF evaluated data as input (the β intensity from the third column). It differs slightly from the $\log ft$ value of the evaluation [53].

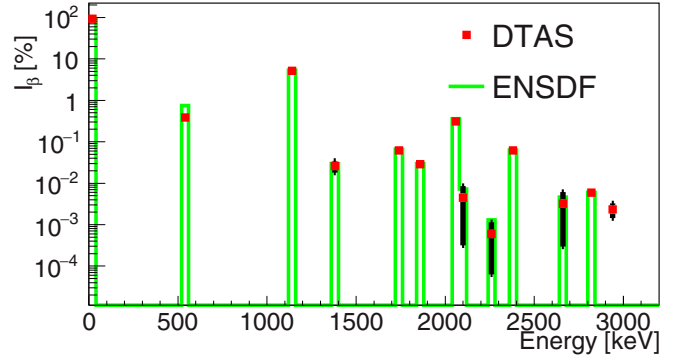


FIG. 9. β intensities of the ^{100}Tc decay from ENSDF (green line) and from the TAGS analysis (red dots).

The new TAGS data give a slightly larger ground-state feeding intensity ($<1\%$ difference) and a population of the first 2^+ state $\sim 50\%$ smaller. Intensities to levels at 2.099 and 2.241 MeV have relative differences with ENSDF of $\sim 40\%$ and $\sim 50\%$, respectively. These levels are weakly populated, and the β intensities are determined with large errors in our analysis. Similarly, the intensity to the level at 2.660 MeV also has a large error because it is strongly affected by the 2614.5 keV peak in the environmental background, and the intensity differs by $\sim 30\%$ from the evaluated value.

Concerning the most important branch of the decay, the ground-state feeding, we obtained a value of 93.9(5)%, in comparison with the 93.3(1)% value from ENSDF [53]. However, it should be noted that the quoted value in ENSDF has a quite small error. In the only high-resolution reference that gives absolute γ intensities with errors [17], the γ ray with 100% relative intensity (539.5 keV) is measured with an absolute

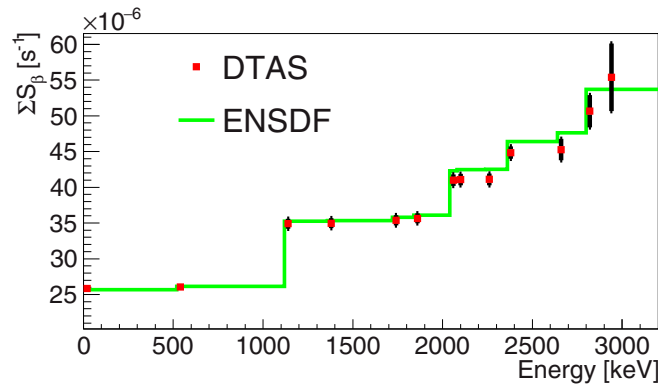


FIG. 10. Comparison of the accumulated β strength of the ^{100}Tc decay for the data from ENSDF (green line) and the data obtained with DTAS (red dots).

intensity of 6.6(6)%. Using this number we have evaluated the ground-state feeding intensity and obtained 93.3(6)%, where the error is calculated by applying the conventional method for error propagation. If we consider the updated error given by the same authors in a subsequent publication [55], with 6.6(5)%, a ground-state feeding intensity of 93.3(4)% is obtained. In both cases, the error is larger than the ENSDF value, and our value of 93.9(5)% is in reasonable agreement with them. It is worth mentioning that in the EC decay study from Ref. [15], a 6.6(3)% absolute intensity is obtained for the 539.5 keV γ ray. An evaluation of the ground-state feeding intensity by combining this error and the relative intensities from Ref. [17] gives 93.3(2)%. Furthermore, we have also calculated the ground-state feeding by applying a β - γ counting method for TAGS data proposed by Greenwood *et al.* [56]. Our preliminary calculation with this method gives a value of 92.8(5)%, closer to the value from high-resolution measurements. However, we should note that, with this ground-state feeding intensity, we do not obtain as good reproduction of the low-energy part of the TAGS spectrum as with the value reported in Table II.

IV. THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

As mentioned in the introduction, the original goal of this work was to contribute with an independent measurement of the $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ β decay to the overall knowledge of the $A = 100$ system and thus provide a better experimental constraint on the nuclear models used in double- β -decay calculations. In this section, we give a few details of the calculations performed using the quasiparticle random-phase approximation (QRPA) for this decay, and we compare the results of the TAGS analysis with these calculations.

A. Description of nuclear model

The wave functions of the nuclear states involved in the β -decay transitions of ^{100}Tc into ^{100}Ru are calculated in this case using QRPA in a realistically large single-particle model space spanned by the single-particle orbitals $1p-0f-2s-1d-0g-0h$ for both protons and neutrons, with all spin-orbit partners included. The calculated 2^+ states, except

for 2_2^+ , and 0^+ states, except for 0_2^+ , in ^{100}Ru are assumed to be basic excitations (one-phonon states) of the charge-conserving QRPA (ccQRPA) [57], whereas the 0_2^+ and 2_2^+ states are assumed to consist of two 2_1^+ ccQRPA phonons, as discussed in Ref. [58]. The J^+ ground state of the nucleus ^{100}Tc is generated by the usual proton-neutron QRPA (pn QRPA) [57]. The one- and two-phonon states in ^{100}Ru are then connected to the 1^+ ground state of ^{100}Tc by transition amplitudes obtained from a higher-QRPA framework called the multiple-commutator model (MCM), first introduced in Ref. [59] and further extended in Ref. [58]. The MCM framework has been used on many occasions in the past in β -decay and double- β -decay calculations, as described in Ref. [60].

For the Gamow-Teller β^- transitions $1^+ \rightarrow 0^+, 2^+$ we can define [57]

$$\log ft = \log_{10}(f_0 t_{1/2} [\text{s}]) = \log_{10} \left[\frac{6147}{B_{\text{GT}}} \right],$$

$$B_{\text{GT}} = \frac{g_A^2}{3} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{GT}}|^2, \quad (2)$$

where f_0 is a phase-space factor, $t_{1/2}$ [s] is the partial half-life of a β transition in seconds, and g_A is the weak axial-vector coupling constant with its bare one-nucleon value $g_A = 1.27$. The quantity \mathcal{M}_{GT} is the Gamow-Teller transition matrix element to be computed by the MCM method.

The single-particle energies were first generated by the use of a spherical Coulomb-corrected Woods-Saxon (WS) potential, with the global parametrization of Ref. [61]. The BCS approximation was used to define the quasiparticles needed for the pn QRPA calculations of the wave functions in the nucleus ^{100}Tc and the ccQRPA calculations of the wave functions in the final nucleus ^{100}Ru . The Bonn-A G matrix [62] has been used as the starting point for the two-body interaction and it has been scaled separately for the pairing and proton-neutron multipole channels [63,64]. The pairing matrix elements are scaled by a common factor, separately for protons and neutrons, and in practice these factors are fitted so that the lowest quasiparticle energies obtained from the BCS match the experimental pairing gaps for protons and neutrons, respectively.

The particle-hole and particle-particle parts of the proton-neutron two-body interaction in the pn QRPA calculation are scaled by the particle-hole parameter g_{ph} and particle-particle parameter g_{pp} , respectively [63,64]. The value of the particle-hole parameter was fixed by the available systematics [57] on the location of the Gamow-Teller giant resonance (GTGR) for 1^+ states. The value of g_{pp} is not fixed *a priori* and it is a free parameter in the model. Its value regulates the β^- decay amplitude of the first 1^+ state in an odd-odd nucleus [65], as here in the case of the ground state of ^{100}Tc . Also the value of the axial-vector coupling constant g_A is not known in finite nuclei. The effective (quenched) value of g_A has attracted a lot of attention recently due to the fact that it plays a crucial role in predictions of the rates of double β decays, which depend on g_A to the fourth power. Typically, in the shell-model calculations in the sd and pf shells, a moderate quenching $g_A \sim 1$ has been adopted [66,67]. However, a strong quenching of $g_A \sim 0.6$ was reported in the shell-model calculations in the mass

$A = 90$ – 97 region in Ref. [68]. In a more recent shell-model study [69], values of about $g_A \sim 0.7$ were obtained in the mass region $A = 128$ – 130 and an even stronger quenching of $g_A = 0.56$ for $A = 136$. Strong quenched values for g_A have also been obtained within the framework of the pn QRPA [70–73] and in the interacting-boson-approximation calculations [74–76]. A combined global analysis of the values of g_{pp} and g_A was performed in the pn QRPA approach in Ref. [73]. The measured Gamow–Teller ground-state-to-ground-state β -decay rates were compared with the computed ones within the mass range $A = 100$ – 136 . In the present calculations we adopt the values $g_{pp} = 0.70$ and $g_A = 0.40$ directly from this global analysis and use them to compute the $\log ft$ values for all β^- decay transitions in this work.

For the ccQRPA the g_{pp} parameter was kept in the default, pure G -matrix value $g_{pp} = 1.00$ and g_{ph} was fixed to reproduce the experimental excitation energy $E(2_1^+) = 539.5$ keV of the 2_1^+ state in ^{100}Ru by the ccQRPA calculations. The rest of the calculated levels did not reproduce exactly the experimental energies, and they were associated with experimental levels attending to their spin-parity value. The 0_2^+ , 2_2^+ , and 4_1^+ states are assumed to belong to a two-phonon triplet where the degeneracy of the states is lifted by their interactions with the one-phonon states, as discussed in Ref. [77]. In the MCM description noninteracting two-phonon states are used at exactly twice the energy of the 2_1^+ state, and no mixing with the one-phonon states is assumed. Hence, in the present MCM calculations the states 0_2^+ , 2_2^+ , and 4_1^+ share the common energy of 1.076 MeV.

B. Discussion

The resulting $\log ft$ values obtained from this calculation are presented together with the experimental ones in Table II. As one can see, the ground-state $\log ft$ value is well reproduced due to the features of the global fit of Ref. [73]. However, the $\log ft$ predictions for transitions to the 2_1^+ and 0_2^+ states fail. This seems to be a characteristic problem with the transitions to excited states in ^{100}Ru since similar difficulties were faced in the earlier calculations of Ref. [78,79]. In these studies a simultaneous prediction of the two-neutrino double- β -decay rate of ^{100}Mo and the β -decay rates of ^{100}Tc was attempted and the g_{pp} parameter of the pn QRPA was used for this purpose. By varying g_{pp} and keeping g_A moderately quenched ($g_A \sim 1$) a quite good result for the double- β -decay half-life, $t_{1/2}^{(2\nu)} = 7.66 \times 10^{18}$ yr, was obtained when compared with the present experimental value $t_{1/2}^{(2\nu)}(\text{exp}) = (7.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{18}$ yr [80] with a similar single-particle basis set to that used in the present calculations. Instead, in the global fit of Ref. [73] the same $g_{pp} = 0.70$ was used for all nuclei within the mass range $A = 100$ – 136 and a half-life three times longer than the experimental one was obtained by using the linear model with $g_A = 0.40$.

One possible obstacle to an accurate theoretical description of the β -decay properties of ^{100}Tc in the present and earlier calculations is the appearance of deformation effects at around mass $A = 100$. This is a problem since the pn QRPA calculations conducted here and earlier are based on a spherical mean field. In an earlier study [81], the isotopic chain

$^{98-106}\text{Ru}$ was studied by using the microscopic anharmonic-vibrator approach (MAVA) to track the possible setting of deformation in the chain. The MAVA uses a realistic nuclear Hamiltonian to derive equations of motion for the mixing of one- and two-phonon degrees of freedom starting from the collective phonons of QRPA. This means that the assumption of harmonic vibration in the present calculations is relaxed and the degeneracy of the two-phonon 0_2^+ , 2_2^+ , and 4_1^+ states, mentioned earlier, is broken by the one-phonon–two-phonon interactions. In the study of Ref. [81] it was found that the nucleus ^{100}Ru can be seen as a transitional nucleus between the anharmonic vibrator ^{98}Ru and the (quasi-)rotors $^{102-106}\text{Ru}$. Furthermore, the theoretical study of Ref. [82] and the experimental study of Ref. [47] suggest that ^{100}Ru possesses a moderate deformation around 0.16–0.21, implying that ^{100}Ru is a soft nucleus lying between an anharmonic vibrator and a deformed rotor. For ^{100}Tc the calculations of Ref. [23] imply a moderate deformation of 0.19, not far from the deformation of ^{100}Ru . Hence, ^{100}Tc can also be considered to be a soft transitional nucleus like ^{100}Mo . It could be that even this softness, being between a vibrator and a rotor, can affect the β -decay transitions for $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ in such a way that a perfect description of these β transitions becomes impossible with a simple spherical pn QRPA approach.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this work we have presented a measurement of the $^{100}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Ru}$ β decay using the total absorption γ -ray spectroscopy technique for the first time. The results of this analysis confirm the β intensities obtained with HPGe detectors using the high-resolution technique [17,18]. In particular, the large β intensity of the most important branch of the decay, going to the ground state of ^{100}Ru , has been confirmed. Moreover, a β - γ counting method for TAGS data also gives a ground-state feeding intensity in agreement with the TAGS analysis. The remainder of the β intensities obtained are also in reasonable agreement with previous results. The largest discrepancies are observed for the first 2^+ state. The best fit in the TAGS analysis is obtained when feeding to a new 2^+ state at 2.934 MeV is introduced. This intensity was not seen in previous β -decay studies.

Due to the importance of this decay for double- β -decay studies, it was crucial to confirm with the TAGS technique the available data, avoiding any possible influence of the *Pandemonium* systematic error [29]. Although the high-resolution experimental information may look reasonably complete, new intensity was detected in previous TAGS experiments even in apparently well-known cases, as in the recent study of the decay of ^{87}Br [52], or in the decay of ^{148}Dy [30]. In addition, this result represents a validation of the good performance of the new experimental setup formed by the DTAS detector in combination with a vase-shaped plastic detector.

The decay data have been discussed within the framework of the QRPA calculations, because of their impact in double- β -decay calculations. These calculations are in good agreement with TAGS results for the ground-state feeding and for the level at 2.052 MeV. The ratio of β intensities calculated from the difference between experimental and theoretical $\log ft$ values

in Table II gives differences in β intensity of less than 10% for these two levels. The rest of the calculations lead to differences in β intensities of between 30% and 70% with respect to TAGS results, except for the 2_1^+ and 0_2^+ states in ^{100}Ru , where discrepancies are a factor of 6 and 10, respectively. These deviations from the measured β -decay rates could be due to the small deformation (shape softness) of both the mother and daughter nuclei. Concerning the interesting 2ν double β decay there is a slight conflict regarding the adopted effective value of the axial-vector coupling constant g_A . On the one hand, the β -decay calculations presented here are performed by adopting the value $g_A = 0.40$ from the linear model of a global Gamow–Teller β -decay study. The other model of that study, with constant $g_A = 0.6$, yields a poorer reproduction of the results for the present decay transitions. On the other hand, the constant $g_A = 0.6$ model works better for the 2ν double β decay, reproducing almost exactly the ^{100}Mo 2ν double- β -decay half-life and many other 2ν double- β -decay half-lives. In this way the presently discussed $A = 100$ triplet—Mo, Tc, and Ru—continues to be a challenge for nuclear models aiming at a successful description of both the single β decays and the 2ν double β decay for these nuclei.

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