

# The double gamma decay of the quadrupole state of spherical nuclei

*Thursday, 2 March 2023 16:40 (30 minutes)*

The  $\gamma\gamma$ -decay reactions are formally analogous to neutrinoless double- $\beta$  decay processes where in the latter two  $\beta$ -particles and in the former two  $\gamma$ -quanta appear in the final state and share the total energy of the nuclear transition. This paper reports on the situation, in which the  $\gamma\gamma$ -decay of the low-energy quadrupole state occurs in a nuclear transition which could proceed by a single- $\gamma$  decay in competition. To describe the  $\gamma\gamma$ -decay, a formalism relates the electromagnetic interaction up to second order in the electromagnetic operators and two-quantum processes in atomic nuclei. The coupling between one-, two- and three-phonon terms in the wave functions of excited nuclear states is taken into account within the microscopic model based on the Skyrme energy density functional. It is shown that the  $\gamma\gamma$ -decay width is sensitive to the interaction between one- and two-phonon configurations. The maximal branching ratio of the competitive  $\gamma\gamma$ -decay relative to its single  $\gamma$ -decay is predicted as  $10^{\{-8\}}$ . This prediction can be tested experimentally.

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