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## Search for Electron Capture in $^{176}\text{Lu}$ with a LYSO scintillator

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Naturally occurring  $^{176}\text{Lu}$  decays by  $\beta^-$  decay to  $^{176}\text{Hf}$  with a half-life of 37.8 Gyr.

This radioactive decay provides an important isotopic clock (Lu/Hf) to date meteorites and minerals, furthermore  $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{176}\text{Hf}$  can be used as an s-process thermometer in studies of stellar nucleosynthesis.

It has been suggested that some discrepancies involving Lu/Hf age comparisons in different samples could be reconciled if  $^{176}\text{Lu}$  also underwent significant electron capture (EC) decay.

In particular, besides the well known  $\beta^-$  decay to  $^{176}\text{Hf}$ , the  $^{176}\text{Lu}$  is also expected to be unstable with respect to electron capture decay to  $^{176}\text{Yb}$ . The  $Q_{EC}$  for decay to the  $^{176}\text{Yb}$  ground state is 106.2 keV. Thus, EC decays to both the  $J^p = 0^+$  ground state and the  $J^p = 2^+$  82 keV first excited state of  $^{176}\text{Yb}$  are both possible. These EC decay branches would be  $7^{th}$  and  $5^{th}$  forbidden transitions, respectively, and thus are expected to be negligibly small.

Previous searches of the  $^{176}\text{Lu}$  EC decay were performed by using a passive Lutetium sources and looking for the  $^{176}\text{Yb}^*$  82 keV gamma or the characteristic Yb X-rays in a HP-Ge detector.

Our new approach uses a LYSO crystal scintillator coupled to a PMT as an active Lutetium source, acquired in coincidence with an HP-Ge; this allows a powerful reduction of the background provided by the known  $^{176}\text{Lu}$   $\beta^-$  decay branch.

The preliminary results of the measurement on a detector prototype arranged in the INFN-TIFPA laboratory will be summarized, the upper limits to the EC branching ratio of  $^{176}\text{Lu}$  decay has been improved by a factor 3-20 (depending on the considered EC channel) with respect to previous measurements.

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