

DIFFERENTIAL INTENSITIES OF TWO NEUTRINO DOUBLE BETA-DECAY OF SELENIUM-82

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Stable isotope selenium-82 is a perspective object for double beta decay investigations and searches for neutrinoless transition. It is used as a ^{82}Se -source in large-scale projects - NEMO-3, SuperNEMO, CUPID-0. In the recent experimental works [1,2] two-neutrino channel for ^{82}Se was examined in order to determine nuclear mechanism of $2\nu 2\beta$ -decay. The question is whether contribution of the single lowest $1+$ level dominates in the total transition amplitude, and SSD –mechanism takes place, or otherwise higher state dominates, that corresponds to HSD-mechanism. The effective method to distinguish these possibilities is to measure energy distribution of emitted electrons, which has different form for SSD and HSD mechanisms [3,4]. It should be noted that for ^{82}Se the quantum numbers of intermediate nucleus ^{82}Br ground state is $5-$, so the first excited $1+$ - state of ^{82}Br should be taken into account. The energy spectra of electrons produced in $2\nu 2\beta$ -decay are calculated. For SSD mechanism the ^{82}Se $2\nu 2\beta$ - amplitude is determined by the product of two nuclear matrix elements, where first excited low-lying $1+$ state of ^{82}Br is involved. Assumption has made, that the measurement of total intensity of two-neutrino process can give information on the value of these matrix elements, additional to the results, based on charge-exchange reactions study.

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