

# Calculation of beta decays

CEA Saclay – LNHB

M.-M. Bé, C. Dulieu, M. A. Kellett, X. Mougeot

M.-M. Bé, C. Dulieu, M. A. Kellett, X. Mougeot

list

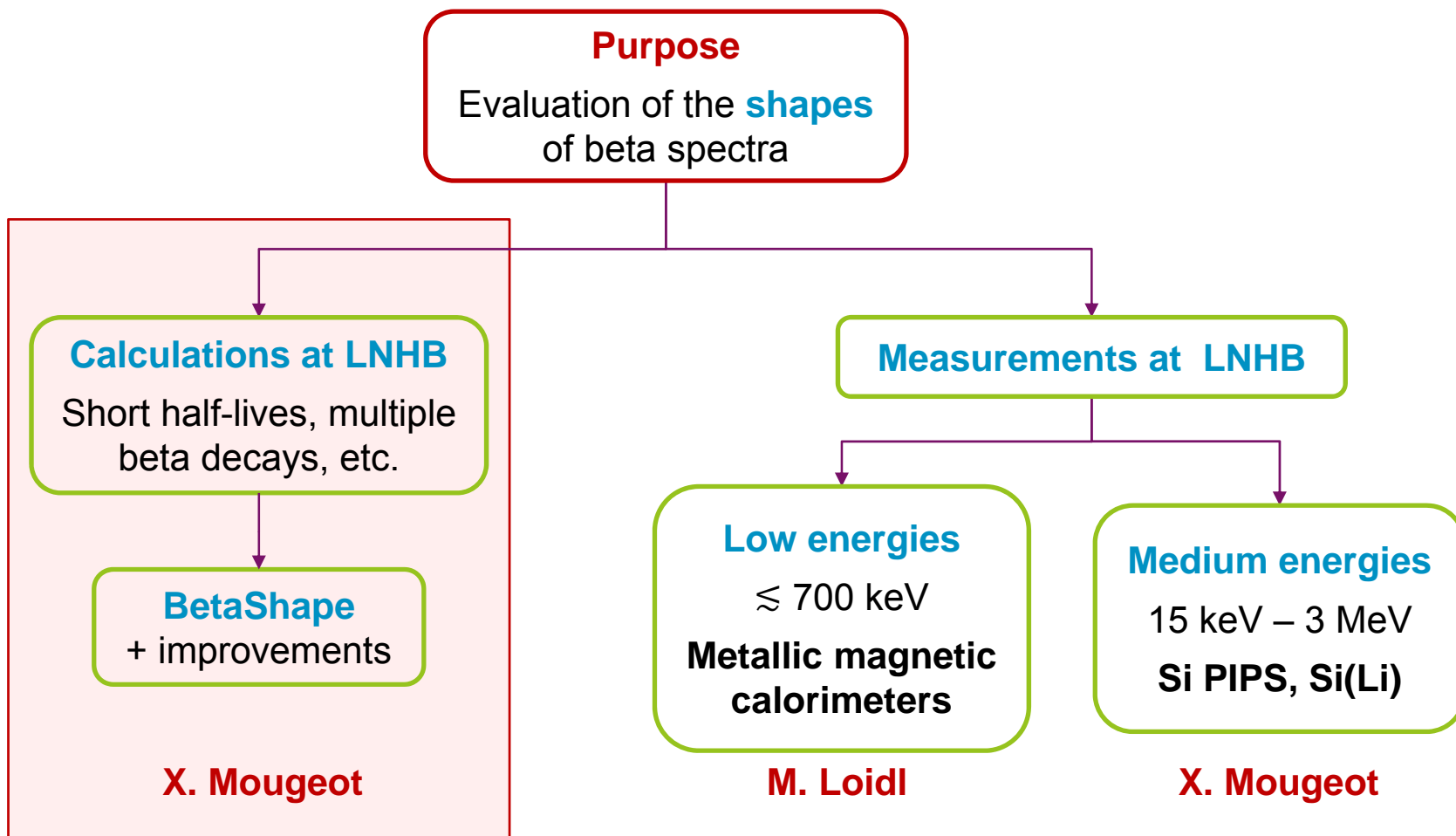
Basics of beta decay, the **most common assumptions**

→ **Systematic comparison** with 130 **experimental shape factors**

Recent precise measurements of  $^{63}\text{Ni}$  and  $^{241}\text{Pu}$  beta spectra

→ **Improvements** of the calculation to include **atomic effects**

**Electron capture probabilities**



Similarly we obtain for the space components

$$\langle p | \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{A} | n \rangle = i u_p^+ \gamma_4 \gamma_p (1 + \lambda \gamma_5) u_n = \sqrt{\frac{(W_n + M_n)}{2W_n}} \sqrt{\frac{(W_p + M_p)}{2W_p}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\sigma \\ i\sigma & 0 \end{pmatrix} \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \left\{ \left( \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}}{W_p + M_p} \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \chi_n^m + \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}}{W_n + M_n} \chi_n^m - \lambda \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \chi_n^m - \lambda \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}}{W_p + M_p} \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}}{W_n + M_n} \chi_n^m \right] \right\}. \quad (6.38)$$

This equals to

$$\langle p | \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{A} | n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{(W_n + M_n)}{2W_n}} \sqrt{\frac{(W_p + M_p)}{2W_p}} \left\{ \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}_p}{W_p + M_p} \sigma \chi_n^m + \frac{\mathbf{p}_p + i(\sigma \times \mathbf{p}_p)}{W_p + M_p} \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}_n}{W_n + M_n} \chi_n^m - \lambda \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}_n}{W_n + M_n} \chi_n^m - \lambda \left[ \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}_p}{W_p + M_p} \sigma \frac{\sigma \mathbf{p}_n}{W_n + M_n} \chi_n^m \right] - \frac{(\mathbf{p}_p \cdot \mathbf{p}_n) \sigma + (\sigma \mathbf{p}_p) \mathbf{p}_n + \mathbf{p}_p (\sigma \mathbf{p}_n) - i(\mathbf{p}_p \times \mathbf{p}_n)}{(W_p + M_p)(W_n + M_n)} \right\}. \quad (6.39)$$

Finally we obtain for the space components

$$\langle p | \mathbf{V}(0) + \mathbf{A}(0) | n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{(W_n + M_n)}{2W_n}} \sqrt{\frac{(W_p + M_p)}{2W_p}} \times \left\{ \left[ \frac{\mathbf{p}_p}{W_p + M_p} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_n}{W_n + M_n} \right] \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \chi_n^m + \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \times \left[ \frac{i(\sigma \times \mathbf{p}_p)}{W_p + M_p} - \frac{i(\sigma \times \mathbf{p}_n)}{W_n + M_n} \right] \chi_p^m - \lambda \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \chi_n^m + \lambda \frac{\mathbf{p}_p \mathbf{p}_n}{(W_p + M_p)(W_n + M_n)} \left\{ \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \sigma \chi_n^m \right\} + \lambda \frac{i(\mathbf{p}_p \times \mathbf{p}_n)}{(W_p + M_p)(W_n + M_n)} \times \left\{ \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \chi_n^m - \lambda \left[ \left( \chi_p^{m'} \right)^+ \frac{(\sigma \mathbf{p}_p) \mathbf{p}_n + \mathbf{p}_p (\sigma \mathbf{p}_n)}{(W_p + M_p)(W_n + M_n)} \chi_n^m \right] \right\}. \quad (6.40)$$

$$-\frac{i}{2M_\Lambda} F_M(q^2) (\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{q}) \sigma - F_S(q^2) q_0 + \frac{1}{4(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_S(q^2) q_0 (\mathbf{P}^2 - \mathbf{q}^2) - \frac{i}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_S(q^2) q_0 (\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{q}) \sigma \} \chi^M, \quad (9.15)$$

$$\langle \phi_f(p_f) | A_0(0) | \phi_i(p_i) \rangle = N(\chi^M)^+ \left\{ -\frac{1}{2M_\Lambda} F_\Lambda(q^2) (\mathbf{P} \sigma) - \frac{q_0}{2M_\Lambda} F_V(q^2) (\mathbf{q} \sigma) - F_T(q^2) (\mathbf{q} \sigma) + \frac{1}{4(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_T(q^2) \times [(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{q})(\sigma \mathbf{P} + \sigma \mathbf{q}) - (\sigma \mathbf{q})(\mathbf{P}^2 + \mathbf{q}^2)] \right\} \chi^M, \quad (9.16)$$

$$\langle \phi_f(p_f) | \mathbf{V}(0) | \phi_i(p_i) \rangle = N(\chi^M)^+ \left\{ \frac{1}{2M_\Lambda} F_V(q^2) \mathbf{P} + \frac{i}{2M_\Lambda} F_V(q^2) (\sigma \times \mathbf{q}) + i F_M(q^2) (\sigma \times \mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{2M_\Lambda} F_M(q^2) q_0 \sigma - \frac{i}{4M_\Lambda} F_M(q^2) q_0 (\sigma \times \mathbf{P}) - F_S(q^2) \mathbf{q} + \frac{1}{4(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_S(q^2) \mathbf{q} (\mathbf{P}^2 - \mathbf{q}^2) - \frac{i}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_S(q^2) \mathbf{q} \times ((\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{q}) \sigma) - \frac{i}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_M(q^2) \mathbf{P} (\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{q}) \sigma - \frac{i}{4(2M_\Lambda)^2} \times F_M(q^2) (\mathbf{P}^2 + \mathbf{q}^2) (\sigma \times \mathbf{q}) + \frac{i}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_M(q^2) (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{q})(\sigma \times \mathbf{P}) \right\} \chi^M, \quad (9.17)$$

$$\langle \phi_f(p_f) | \mathbf{A}(0) | \phi_i(p_i) \rangle = N(\chi^M)^+ \left\{ -F_\Lambda(q^2) \sigma + \frac{1}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} \times F_\Lambda(q^2) \mathbf{P}^2 \sigma - \frac{1}{4(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_\Lambda(q^2) (\mathbf{P}^2 + \mathbf{q}^2) \sigma - \frac{i}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} \times F_\Lambda(q^2) (\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_\Lambda(q^2) [(\sigma \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{P} - (\sigma \mathbf{q}) \mathbf{q}] + \frac{1}{2M_\Lambda} F_T(q^2) [(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{p}) \sigma - \mathbf{q} (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{P})] - F_T(q^2) q_0 \sigma + \frac{1}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_T(q^2) q_0 \mathbf{P}^2 \sigma - \frac{1}{4(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_T(q^2) q_0 (\mathbf{P}^2 + \mathbf{q}^2) \sigma - \frac{i}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_T(q^2) q_0 (\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{2(2M_\Lambda)^2} F_T(q^2) q_0 [(\sigma \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{P} - (\sigma \mathbf{q}) \mathbf{q}] - \frac{1}{2M_\Lambda} F_V(q^2) (\sigma \mathbf{q}) \mathbf{q} \right\} \chi^M. \quad (9.18)$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{f_p}{R}} \left\{ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) r' \beta \gamma_5 T_{121} \right\} \mp \frac{f_p}{R} (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^D \mathfrak{Y}_{110}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) \quad (14.101)$$

$${}^A F_{121}^{(0)} = \mp \lambda {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{121}^{(0)} - \frac{f_T}{R} \left[ \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} {}^C \mathfrak{Y}_{111}^{(0)} - (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{121}^{(0)} \right] \mp \frac{f_p}{R} 5\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} {}^D \mathfrak{Y}_{110}^{(0)} \quad (14.102)$$

$${}^A F_{121}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) = \mp \lambda {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{121}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) - \frac{f_T}{R} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) [5I(r) + rI'(r)] \beta T_{111} \right] - (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{121}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) \right\} \mp \frac{f_p}{R} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) [5I(r) + rI'(r)] \beta \gamma_5 T_{110} \right] \quad (14.103)$$

$${}^V F_{211}^{(0)} = -{}^V \mathfrak{Y}_{211}^{(0)} - \frac{f_M}{R} (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^C \mathfrak{Y}_{211}^{(0)} \quad (14.104)$$

$${}^V F_{220}^{(0)} = {}^V \mathfrak{Y}_{220}^{(0)} + \frac{f_M}{R} \sqrt{(10)} {}^C \mathfrak{Y}_{211}^{(0)} + \frac{f_S}{R} (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^V \mathfrak{Y}_{220}^{(0)} \quad (14.105)$$

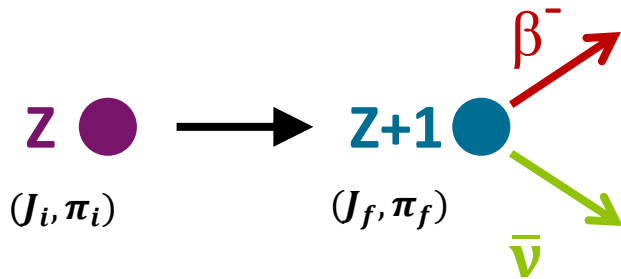
$${}^V F_{220}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) = {}^V \mathfrak{Y}_{220}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) + \frac{f_M}{R} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) [5I(r) + rI'(r)] \beta T_{211} \right] + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) r' \beta T_{231} \right] \right\} \pm \frac{f_S}{R} (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^V \mathfrak{Y}_{220}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) \quad (14.106)$$

$${}^A F_{221}^{(0)} = \pm \lambda {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{221}^{(0)} + \frac{f_T}{R} \left[ \sqrt{(15)} {}^C \mathfrak{Y}_{211}^{(0)} - (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{221}^{(0)} \right] \quad (14.107)$$

$${}^A F_{221}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) = \pm \lambda {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{221}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) + \frac{f_T}{R} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) [5I(r) + rI'(r)] \beta T_{211} \right] - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) r' \beta T_{231} \right] - (W_0 R \pm \frac{1}{2} \alpha Z) {}^A \mathfrak{Y}_{221}^{(0)}(1, 1, 1, 1) \right\} \quad (14.108)$$

H. Behrens, W. Bühring, *Electron Radial Wave functions and Nuclear Beta Decay*, Oxford Science Publications (1982)

More than 600 p.!



Beta spectrum

$$\frac{dN}{dW}$$

$\propto$

$$p W q^2 F_0 L_0 C(W)$$

Phase space

Shape factor

Coulomb part  
(Fermi function)

Nuclear current can be **factored out** for **allowed** and **forbidden unique** transitions

$$C(W) = (2L - 1)! \sum_{k=1}^L \lambda_k \frac{p^{2(k-1)} q^{2(L-k)}}{(2k - 1)! [2(L - k) + 1]!}$$

$L = 1$  if  $\Delta J = 0$   
 $L = \Delta J$  otherwise

$\lambda_k = 1?$

Forbidden **non-unique** transitions calculated according to the  **$\xi$  approximation**

if $2\xi = \alpha Z/R \gg E_{\max}$	
1 <sup>st</sup> fnu	→ allowed
2 <sup>nd</sup> fnu	→ 1 <sup>st</sup> fu
3 <sup>rd</sup> fnu	→ 2 <sup>nd</sup> fu

## Assumptions → Corrections

- **Improved analytical screening correction**
- **Nucleus no longer considered as a point charge**
- **Radiative corrections** (virtual photons, internal bremsstrahlung)

W. Bühring, Nucl. Phys. A 430, 1 (1984)

- $\beta^-/\beta^+$  spectra
- $\bar{\nu}/\nu$  spectra
- Database of experimental shape factors
- Calculation of individual transitions
- Reading of ENSDF files: total spectrum for all transitions; each spectrum is normalized to the branching ratio.

Small database of **130 experimental shape factors**

- Allowed: 36
- Forbidden unique: 25 (1<sup>st</sup>), 4 (2<sup>nd</sup>), 1 (3<sup>rd</sup>)
- Forbidden non-unique: 53 (1<sup>st</sup>), 9 (2<sup>nd</sup>), 1 (3<sup>rd</sup>), 1(4<sup>th</sup>)

But almost comprehensive!

→ Very few measurements below 50 keV (7)

→ Very few transitions of high forbidding order

→ 10 published shape factors since 1976!

Recently submitted to  
Physical Review C

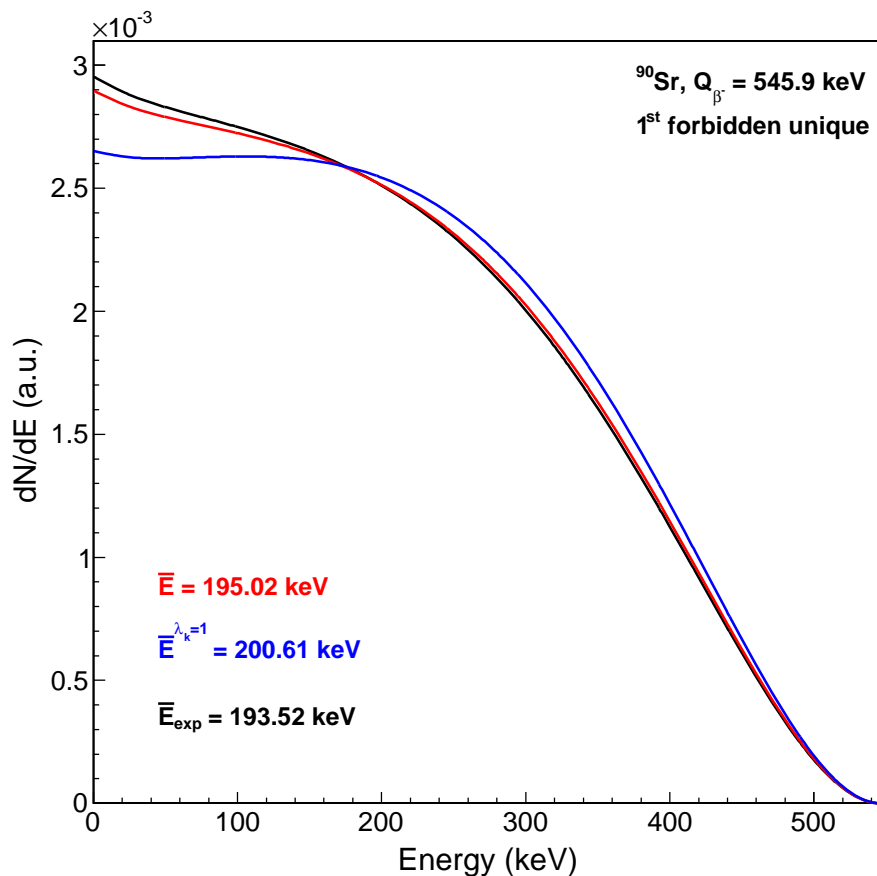
## Results

→  $\lambda_k = 1$  is generally a bad approximation

→ Allowed and forbidden unique spectra are generally reproduced well

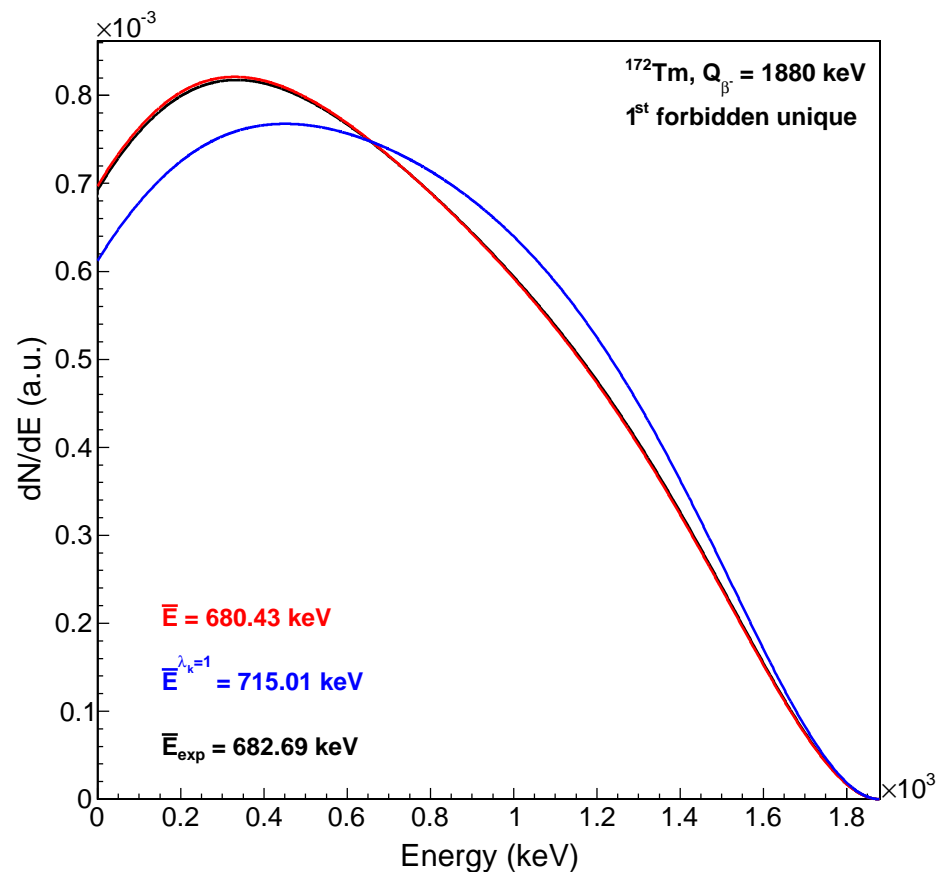
→  $\xi$  approximation is correct **only** for ~ 50 % of the 1<sup>st</sup> forbidden non-unique transitions, and **incorrect** for all other non-unique transitions

New measurements are needed to test the theoretical predictions



Mean energy disagrees by **3.6 %**

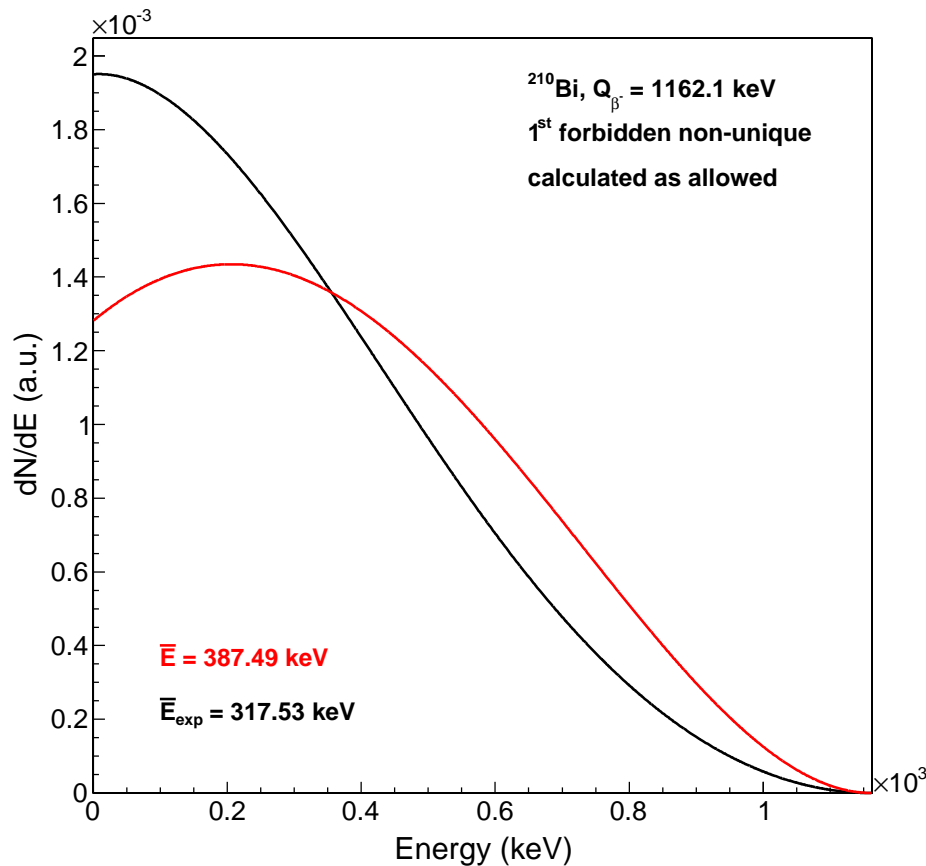
High influence at low energy



Mean energy disagrees by **4.6 %**

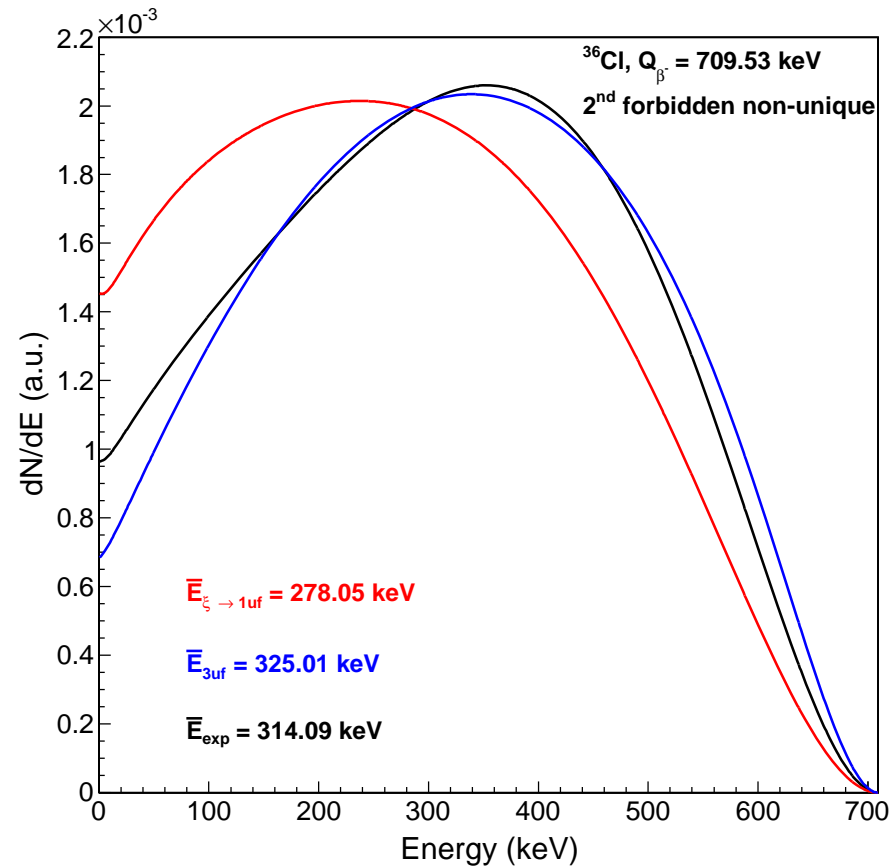
High influence at low energy and on the overall shape of the spectrum





Calculated as **allowed**, this spectrum is **not correct**

Mean energy disagrees by **20 % (!)**

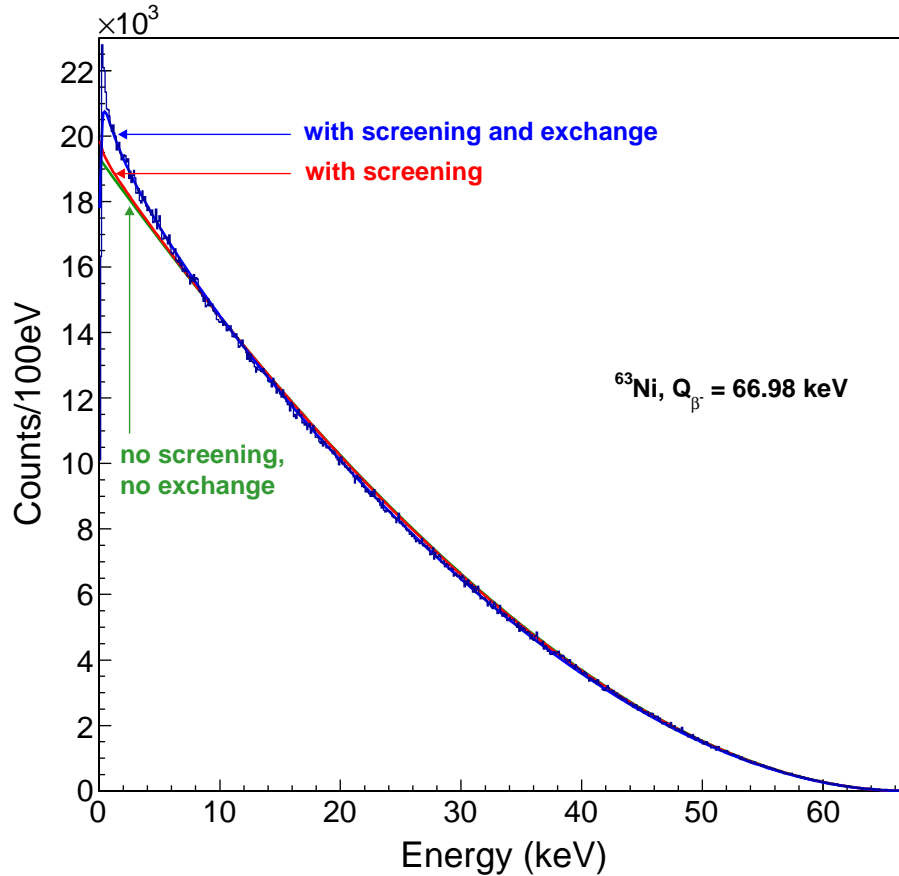


Calculated as  $1^{\text{st}}$  forbidden unique, this spectrum is **not correct**

Mean energy disagrees by **14 % (!)**

Better as  $3^{\text{rd}}$  forbidden unique  $\rightarrow$  **justification?**

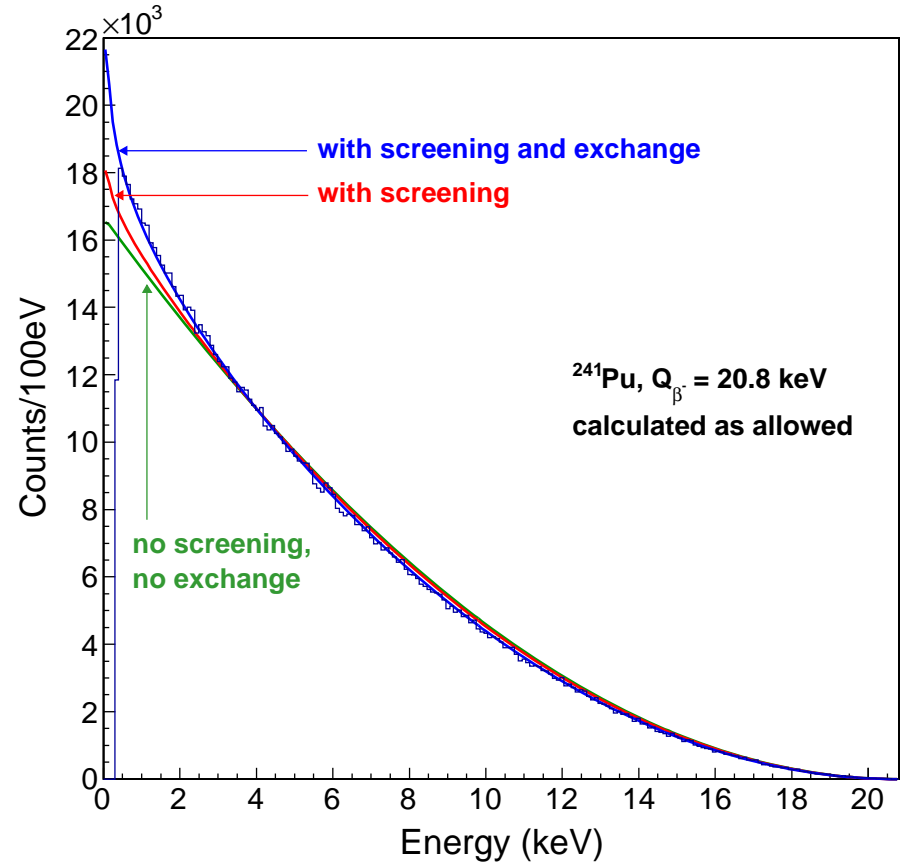
# Further improvements Atomic effects



Mean energy of the spectrum decreased by **1.8 %**

**Allowed transition**  
Experimental spectrum

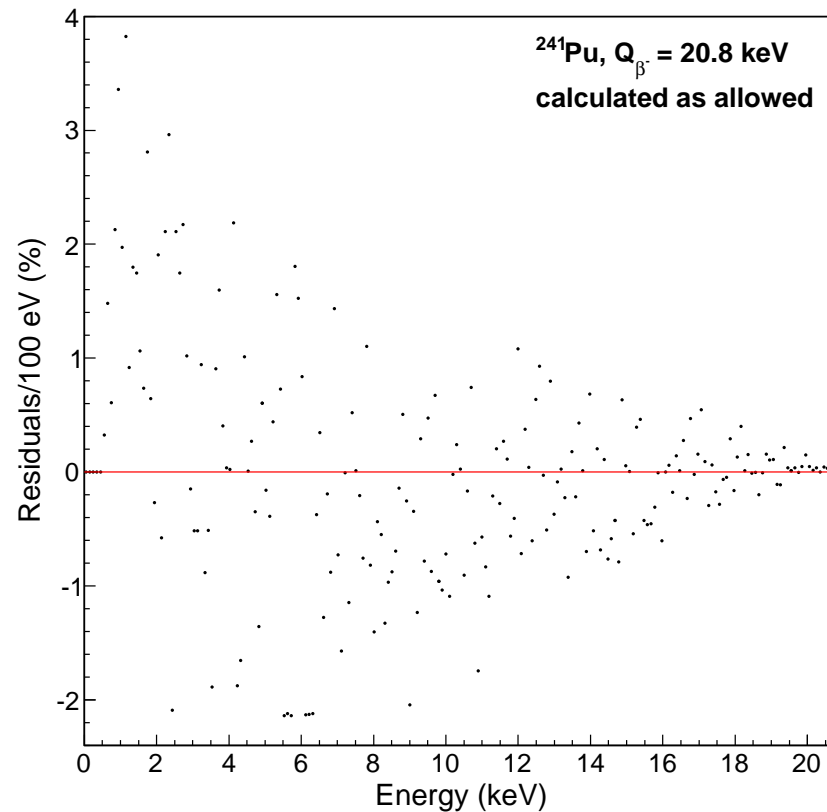
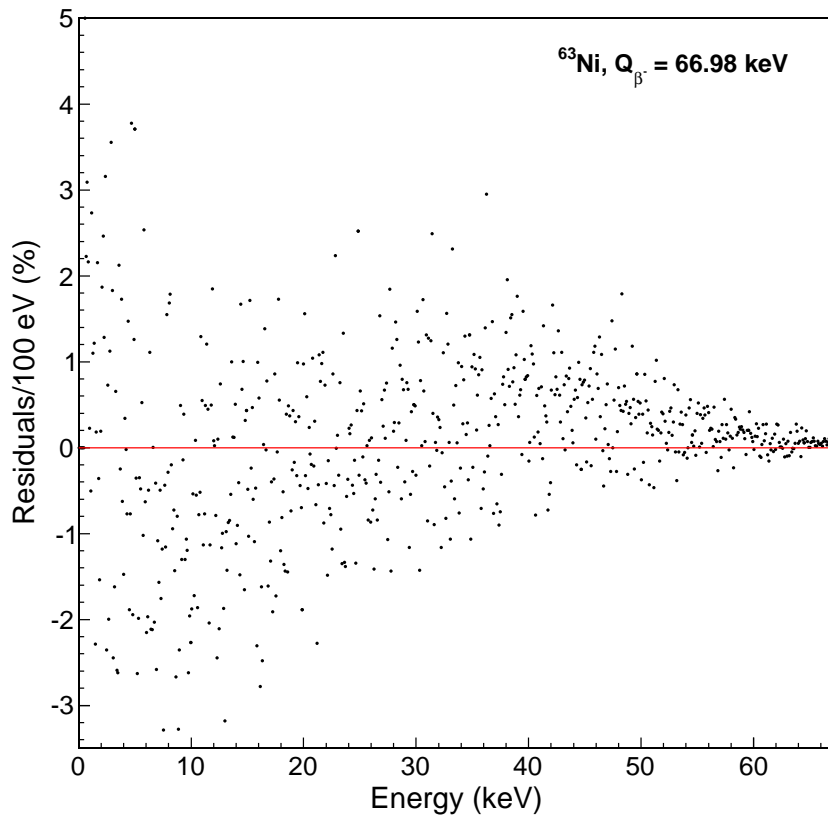
C. Le-Bret, PhD thesis, Université Paris 11 (2012)



Mean energy of the spectrum decreased by **4 %**

Calculated as **allowed**  
Experimental spectrum

M. Loidl *et al.*, App. Radiat. Isot. 68, 1454 (2010)



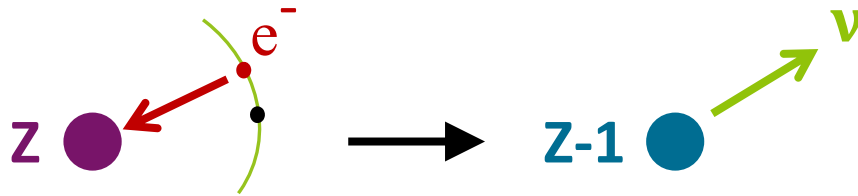
$\bar{r}_i = 0.093\%$   
 $(1 - R^2) = 0.028\%$   
 $\sigma_{r_i} = 1.03\%$

**Residuals mean**  
**Disagreement**  
**Global uncertainty**

$\bar{r}_i = 0.0019\%$   
 $(1 - R^2) = 0.040\%$   
 $\sigma_{r_i} = 0.99\%$

X. Mougeot, C. Bisch, Phys. Rev. A 90, 012501 (2014)

# Electron capture probabilities



- Same classification as for  $\beta$  transitions
- **Allowed** and **forbidden unique** transitions can be calculated **exactly**, but **not forbidden non-unique** transitions

**Total capture probability**

$$\lambda \propto \sum_{\kappa_x} n_{\kappa_x} C_{\kappa_x} q_{\kappa_x}^2 \beta_{\kappa_x}^2 B_{\kappa_x}$$

shell quantum number  $\leftarrow \kappa_x$   
 relative occupation number  $\leftarrow n_{\kappa_x}$   
 "shape" factor  $\leftarrow C_{\kappa_x}$   
 $\leftarrow$  similar to  $C(W)$   
 $\leftarrow$   $q_{\kappa_x}^2$   
 $\leftarrow$   $\beta_{\kappa_x}^2$   
 $\leftarrow$   $B_{\kappa_x}$   
 $\leftarrow$  overlap and exchange corrections  
 $\leftarrow$  amplitude of wave function

In fact, **ratios of relative probabilities** are calculated

$$P_K + P_{L_1} + P_{L_2} + P_{L_3} + P_{M_1} + \dots = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{P_{L_1}}{P_K}, \frac{P_{L_2}}{P_K}, \frac{P_{L_3}}{P_K}, \dots \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\lambda_{EC}}{\lambda_{\beta+}}$$

W. Bambynek *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. 49, 77 (1977)

- Overlap and exchange corrections

**Generalization** of two approaches

J.N. Bahcall, Phys. Rev. 129, 2683 (1963)

E. Vatai, Nucl. Phys. A 156, 541 (1970)

- Effect of the inner hole: first order perturbation theory

The **capture** process induces that the **daughter** atom is in an **excited state**

→ **Influence** of the **hole** on the bound wave functions

- Shake-up and shake-off effects

B. Crasemann *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 19, 1042 (1979)

**Rough evaluation** of the **shake-up (atomic excitations)** and **shake-off (internal ionizations)** effects, consecutive to an **electron capture** process

→ Creation of **secondary vacancies**

# Conclusion



A dedicated code BetaShape has been developed for decay data evaluations.

- $\lambda_k = 1$  is generally a bad approximation.
  - $\xi$  approximation is correct **only** for  $\sim 50\%$  of the **1<sup>st</sup> forbidden non-unique** transitions, and **incorrect** for **all** other **non-unique** transitions.
  - **Exchange** and **screening** effects have been demonstrated to have a **great influence** on the **spectrum shape at low energy**.
- Explicit calculation of **exchange** and **screening** for **forbidden unique** transitions is needed and **must be compared to new measurements**.

**Preparation of an ENSDF friendly version is in progress in liaison with IAEA**

**Dedicated code for electron capture probabilities**

***Within 2 – 3 years (hopefully)***

Collaboration with nuclear theorists from IPHC Strasbourg to evaluate the **influence** of the **nuclear matrix elements** in order to **calculate specifically** the **forbidden non-unique** transitions.

→ We aim for a code that accounts **consistently** for **the atomic and nuclear structure effects**.

Thank you for your attention



---

Laboratoire National  
Henri Becquerel

---

LNE-LNHB

