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## New Results on the Nuclear Two-Photon Decay

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The nuclear two-photon or double-gamma ( $2\gamma$ ) decay is a second-order electromagnetic decay process whereby a nucleus in an excited state emits two gamma rays simultaneously. It proceeds via the virtual excitation of higher-lying intermediate states. Compared to first-order decay pathways, such as single photon emission or internal conversion, the two-photon decay rate is very small. Ideal cases for this search are  $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  transition where single photon emission is prohibited. However, the only cases where the  $2\gamma$  decay of a was successfully observed using  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy are  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  and  $^{90}\text{Zr}$  [1, 2], where the high energy of the transitions is favourable for the  $2\gamma$  branch.

At lower energies the  $2\gamma$  branch becomes prohibitively small for  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy ( $<10^{-6}$ ). We have therefore combined the isochronous mode of a storage ring with Schottky resonant cavities to perform Schottky + Isochronous Mass Spectrometry (S+IMS) in order to study exotic decays of short-lived states at the Experimental Storage Ring at GSI. This novel technique allowed us to conduct the first direct measurement of the half-life for the nuclear two-photon decay branch of the  $0^+$  isomer in  $^{72}\text{Ge}$  [3]. The obtained mass resolving power enables future experiments on nuclear isomers with excitation energies as low as  $\sim 100$  keV and half-lives as short as  $\sim 10$  ms. In addition, first results from experiments on  $^{98}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{98}\text{Mo}$  should also be presented.

[1] J. Schirmer et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 53, 1897–1900 (1984).

[2] J. Kramp et al., Nuclear Physics A 474, 412–450 (1987).

[3] D. Freire-Fernández et al., submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett.

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