



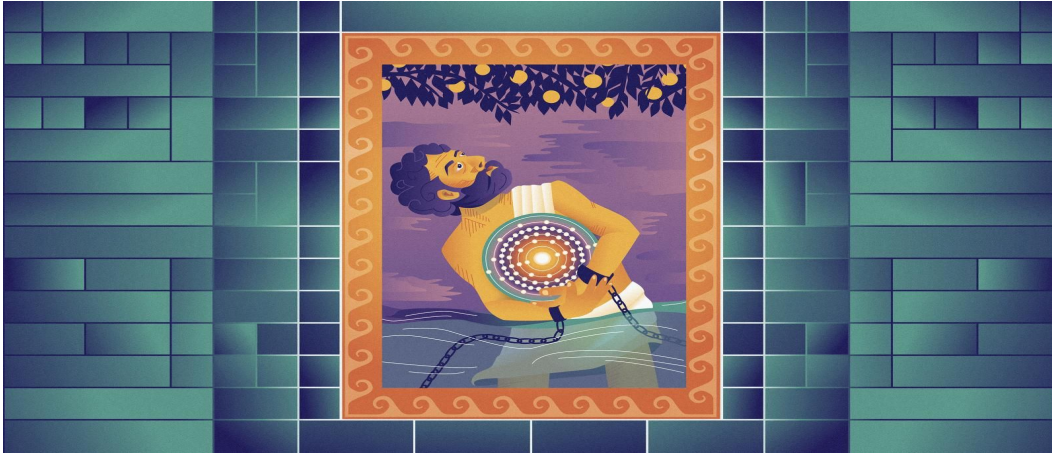
# Exploring the Isomeric Decay of $^{180m}\text{Ta}$ with the MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR:

## New Insights from the Second Year of Data

Ralph Massarczyk (LANL)

LA-UR-24-31756

# A bit of (ancient) history...



*Tantalus trapped as punishment.*

In greek mythology **Tantalus** offended the gods...

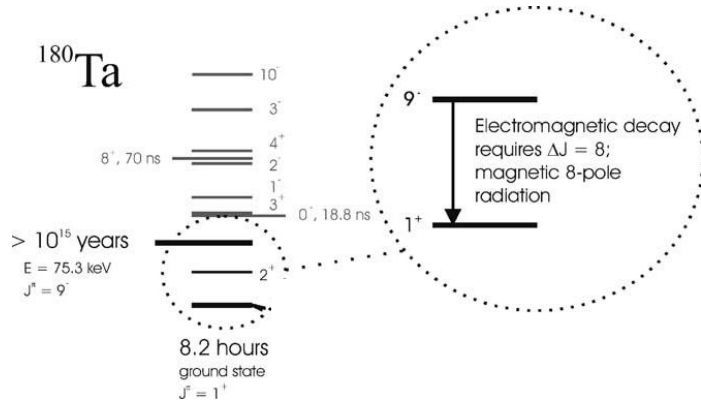
... so he was punished to be **trapped** in a pond under a fruit tree.

He could **not** reach **up** to eat.

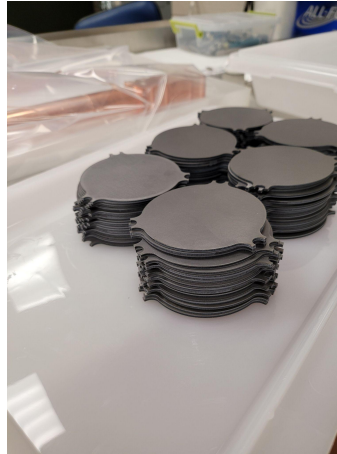
He could **not** lean **down** to drink.

*Illustration from*

# A bit of (modern) history...



Level scheme of  $^{180m}\text{Ta}$



Ta used in the experiment

For nuclear physics **Tantalum** (named 1802) is one of the rarest elements and has two isotopes...

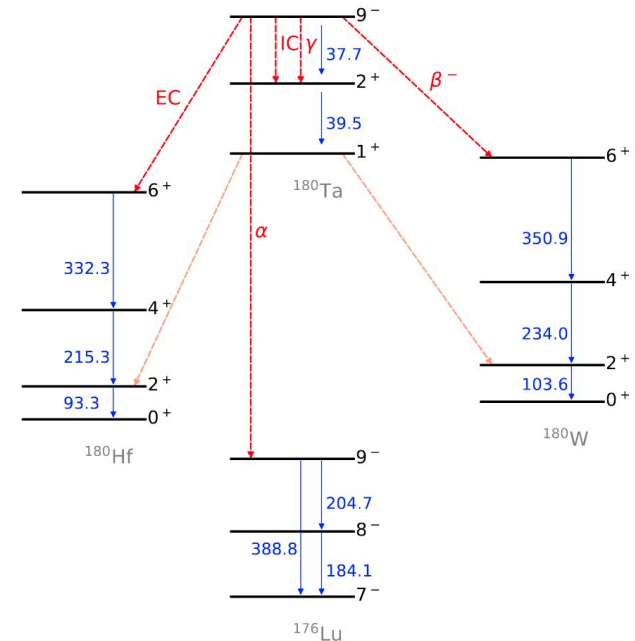
... one of them ( $^{180m}\text{Ta}$ ) is **trapped** in an isomeric state while the ground state decays.

It can **not** go to a **higher** state due to energy.

It can **not** go down to a **lower** state due to spins

# Variety of physics studies in the Tantalum system

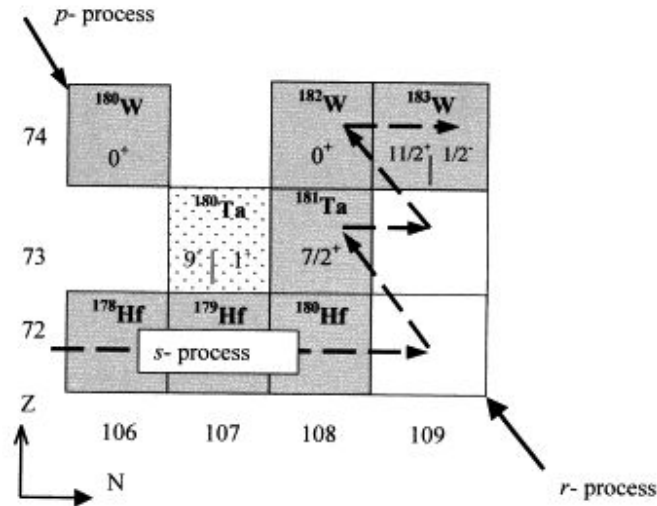
- The origin of Tantalum in the universe :
  - Study helps to understand the observed abundance of  $^{180m}\text{Ta}$  within a wider nucleosynthesis framework
  - Understand which candidate processes are strong enough to produce Ta ( $\nu$ -interactions, thermal excitation in early universe)
- Longest lived metastable state never observed to decay
  - **Most extreme case to study nuclear structure spin traps**
  - Theory varies on predictions for half-life
  - Variety of transitions possible:  
 $\beta$ -decay , electron capture (EC), internal conversion,  $\gamma$ -transition,  $\alpha$ -decay
  - **Ground-state  $^{180}\text{Ta}$  is unstable ( $T_{1/2} \sim 8$  hours)**



Decay scheme of  $^{180m}\text{Ta}$  with possible decay channels (red) and detection signatures (blue)

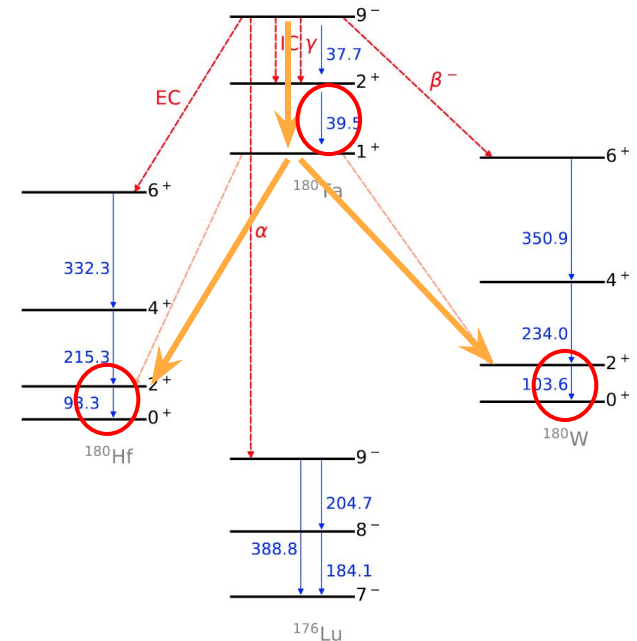
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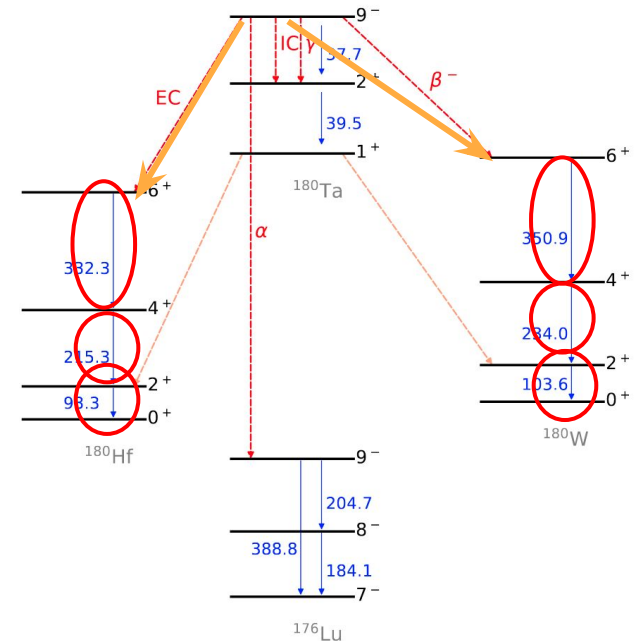
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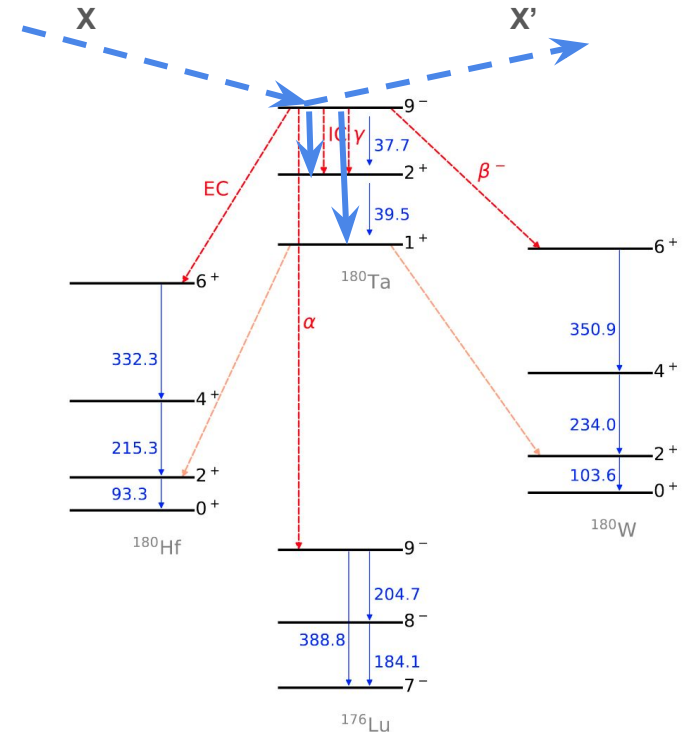
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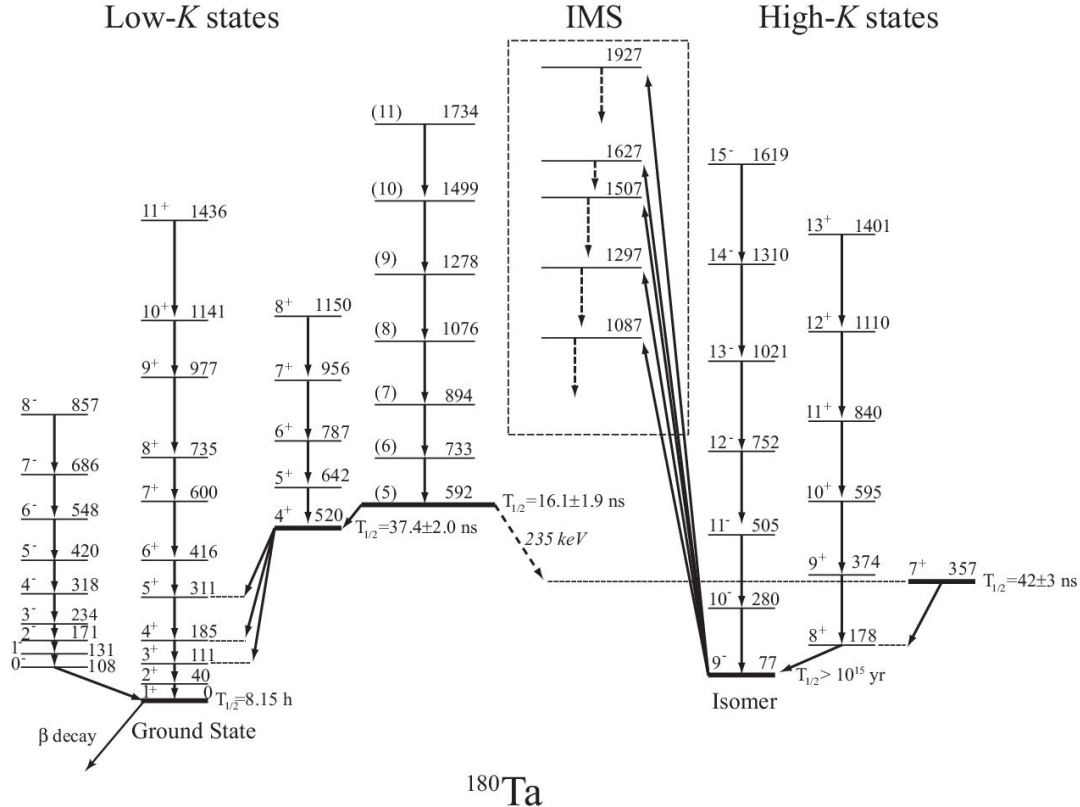
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  - **Ground-state  $^{180}\text{Ta}$  is unstable ( $T_{1/2} \sim 8$  hours)**
- Search for Dark Matter interaction
  - Additional energy from the isomer allows reaction with particles that would not interact otherwise
  - Candidates: **Strongly Interacting DM, Inelastic DM**



Decay scheme of  $^{180m}\text{Ta}$  with possible decay channels (red) and detection signatures (blue)

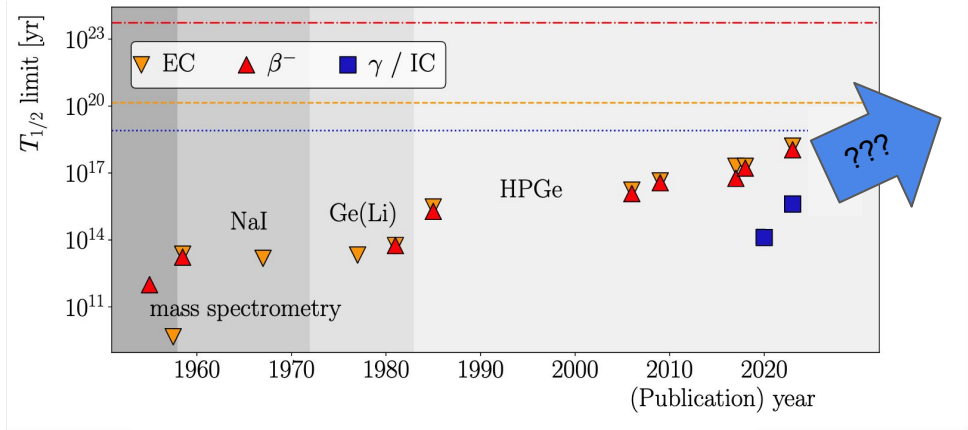


# Variety of physics studies in the Tantalum system



# What is needed for a measurement...

Previous limits:  
PRC 95, 044306 (2017)  
2305.17238 (2023)



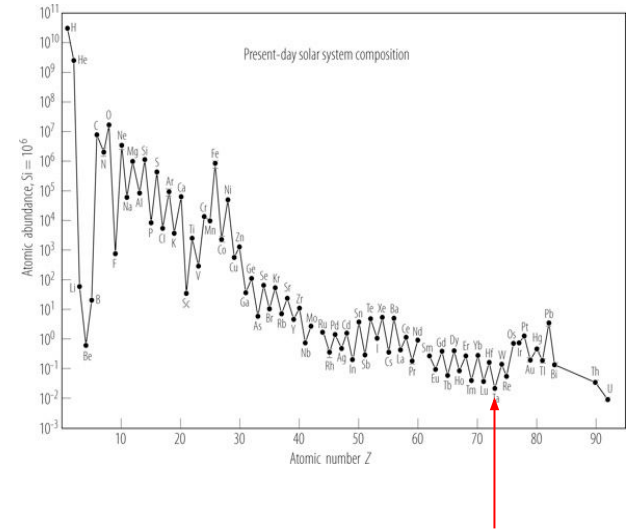
History of Tantalum decay measurements with predictions (dashed lines), from arxiv 2305.17238

- Large exposure (material and time)
  - Detector with excellent energy resolution
  - If possible multiple detectors, that can detect coincidences
  - A clean, ultra low-background system and environment
- Perfect use of MJD facility after enriched detector removal**

# Tantalum – a rare element (isotope)

- 1 - 2 ppm of earth's crust is Ta
- 99.98% is  $^{181}\text{Ta}$
- Best previous measurement used ~1kg of  $\text{natTa}$  (~0.2 g of  $^{180\text{m}}\text{Ta}$ )
- All the  $^{180}\text{Ta}$  is metastable:

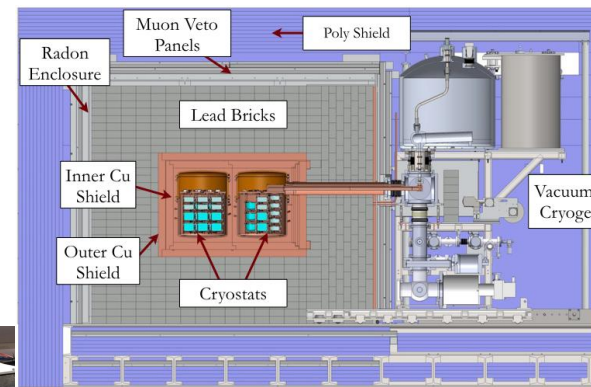
the only naturally occurring long-lived isomer





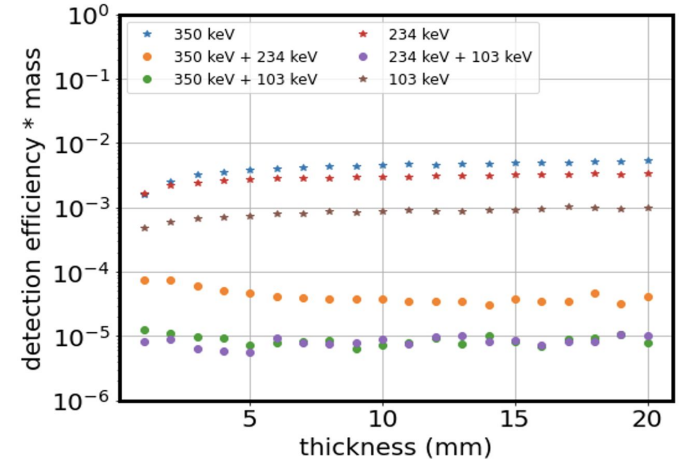
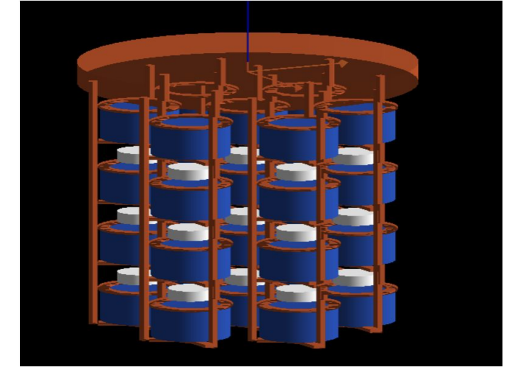
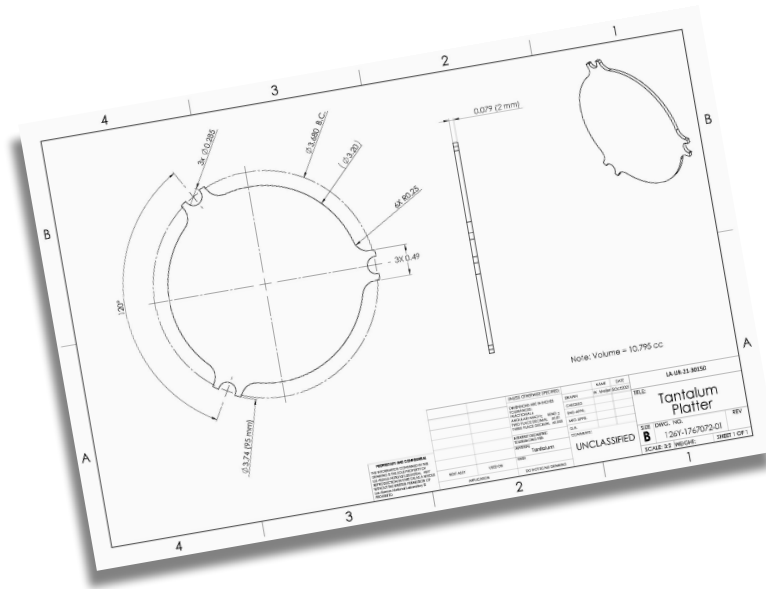
Searching for neutrinoless double-beta decay of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  in HPGe detectors, probing additional physics beyond the standard model, and informing the design of the next-generation LEGEND experiment

- Source & Detector:
  - Array of p-type, point contact detectors 30 kg of 88% enriched  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  crystals
  - Included 6.7 kg of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$  inverted coaxial, point contact detectors in final run
  - Enriched detectors removed in 2021 for LEGEND
  - **14 kg of natural Ge crystals**
- **Excellent Energy Resolution:** 2.5 keV FWHM @ 2039 keV
- **Low Analysis Threshold:** 1 keV
- **Low Background:** 2 modules within a compact graded shield and active muon veto using ultra-clean materials
- **Final Result, (PRL 130, 062501, 2023)**
  - **65 kg-yr exposure**
  - Median  $T_{1/2}$  Sensitivity:  $8.1 \times 10^{25}$  yr (90% C.I.)
  - Limit:  $T_{1/2} > 8.3 \times 10^{25}$  yr (90% C.I.)



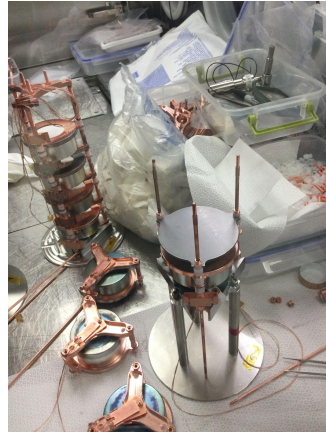
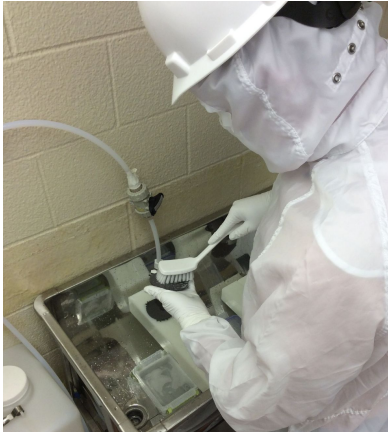
# Reconfiguring of the DEMONSTRATOR

- Detectors and Ta arranged to maximize efficiency



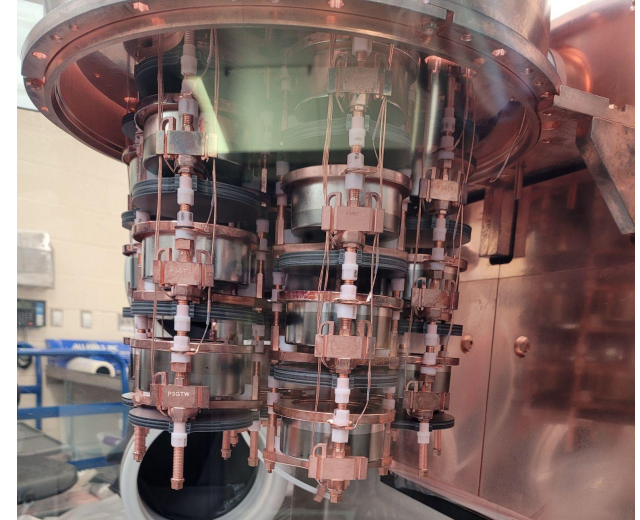
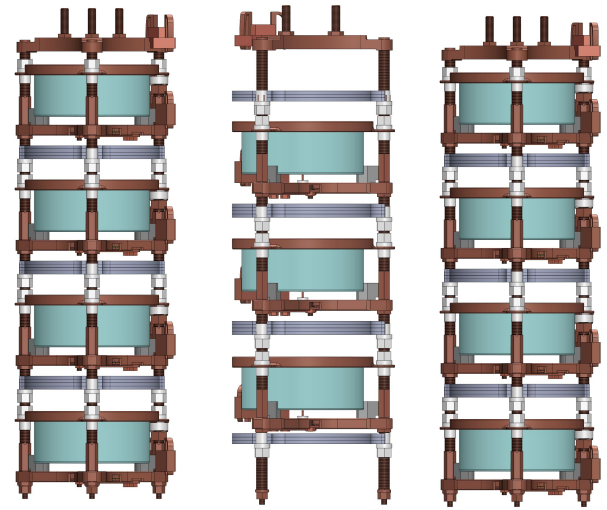
# Reconfiguring of the DEMONSTRATOR

- Detectors and Ta arranged to maximize efficiency
- **17.4 kg installed**  $\sim 2 \text{ g } ^{180\text{m}}\text{Ta}$ ,  
*(x10 more than best previous measurement)*
- 23 active detectors  
*(before only one or two HpGe setups)*
- Operating since May 2022



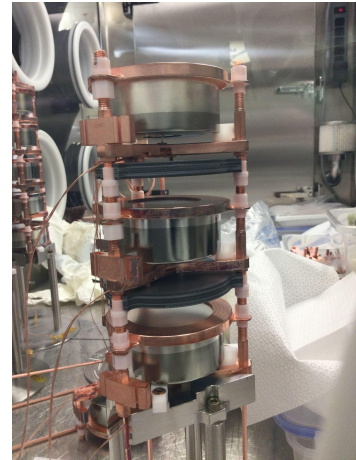
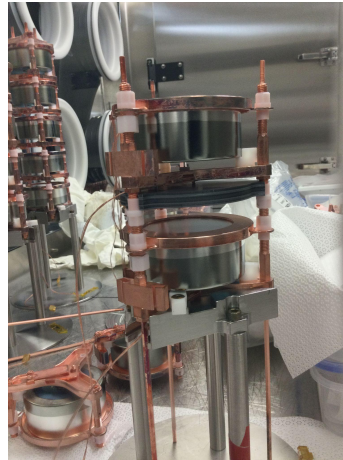
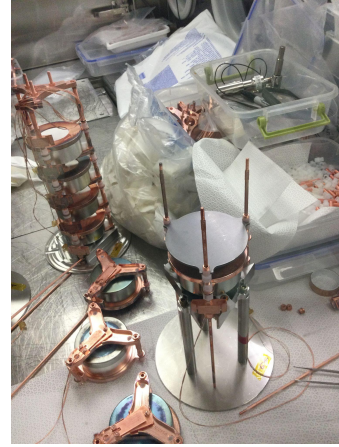
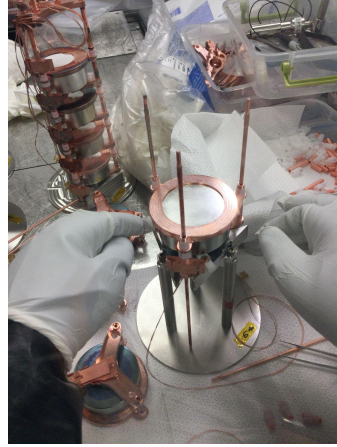
*(left) cleaning and installation in the MJD strings*

*(right) schematic arrangement of detectors, green, and Ta, grey, and photograph of the full detector array*



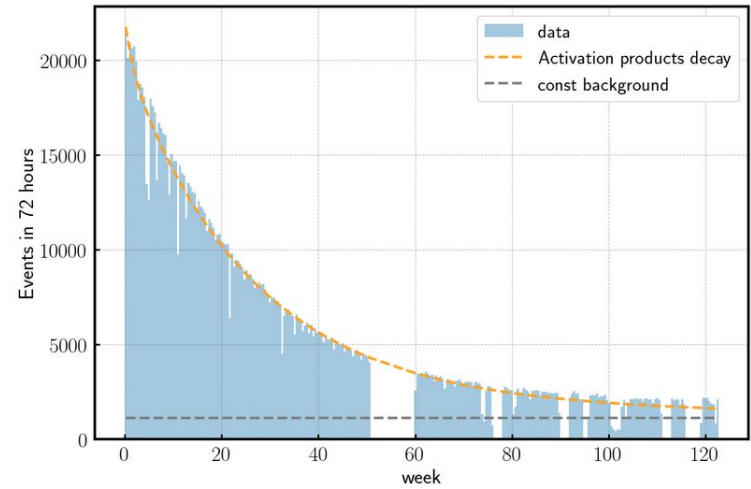
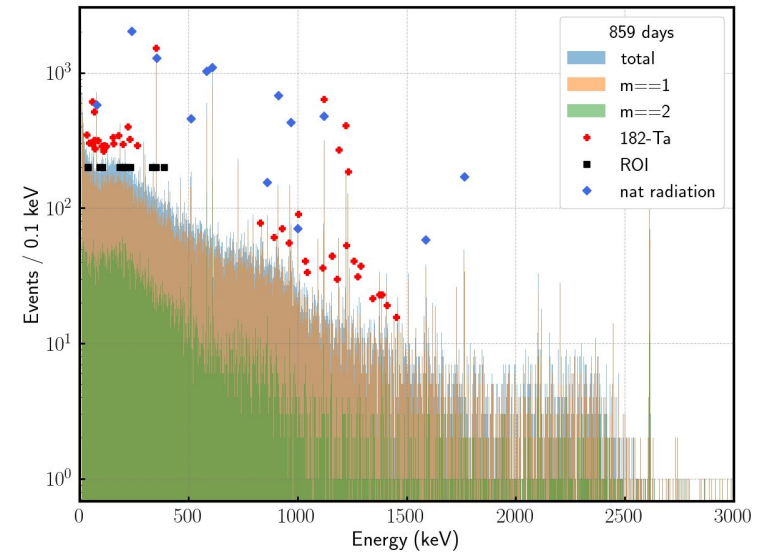


# Installation



# Data Overview and Analysis

- Data Set of 859 days (84.0% live)
- Background contributions from:
  - natural radioactivity within the Tantalum disks ( $< 0.5 \text{ mBq/kg}_{\text{Ta}}$ )
  - **surface activation in Ta**
    - $^{182}\text{Ta}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 114 \text{ days}$ )
    - $^{175}\text{Hf}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 70 \text{ days}$ )
- Background improving over time

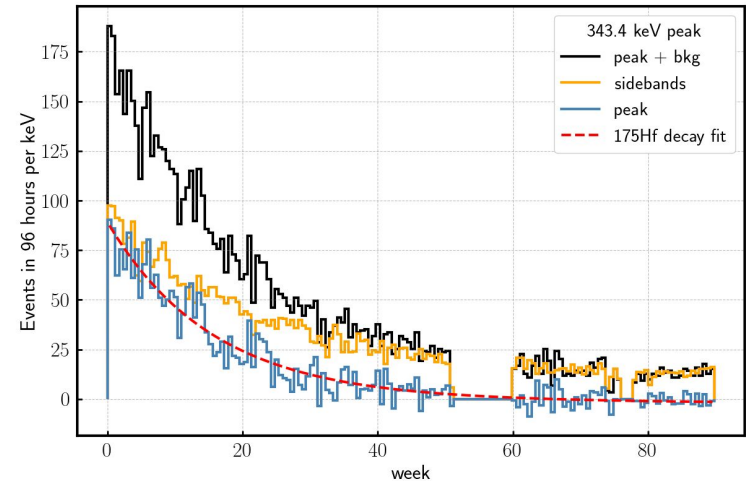




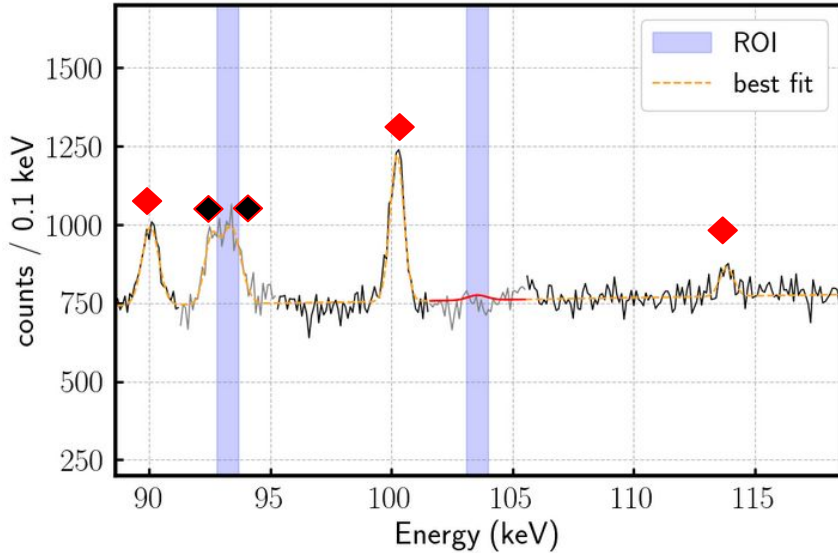
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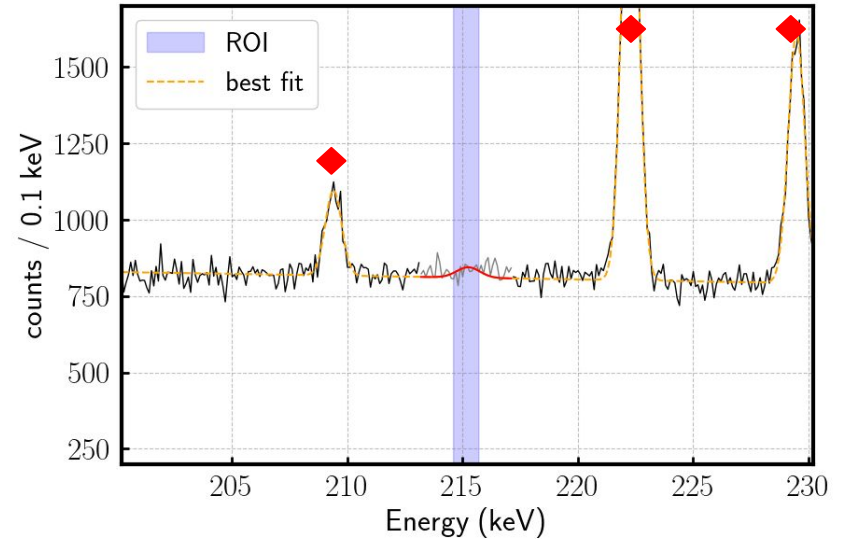
	$^{176}\text{W}$	$^{177}\text{W}$	$^{178}\text{W}$	$^{179}\text{W}$	$^{180}\text{W}$	$^{181}\text{W}$	$^{182}\text{W}$	$^{183}\text{W}$	$^{184}\text{W}$
n: 101 Jπ: 2- T <sub>1/2</sub> : 5.2 m									
	$^{175}\text{Ta}$	$^{176}\text{Ta}$	$^{177}\text{Ta}$	$^{178}\text{Ta}$	$^{179}\text{Ta}$	$^{180}\text{Ta}$	$^{181}\text{Ta}$	$^{182}\text{Ta}$	$^{183}\text{Ta}$
z: 73 n: 102 Jπ: 7/2+ T <sub>1/2</sub> : 10.5 h									
	$^{174}\text{Hf}$	$^{175}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}$	$^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{178}\text{Hf}$	$^{179}\text{Hf}$	$^{180}\text{Hf}$	$^{181}\text{Hf}$	$^{182}\text{Hf}$
z: 72 n: 103 Jπ: 5/2(-) T <sub>1/2</sub> : 70 d 2 Abundance									
	$^{173}\text{Lu}$	$^{174}\text{Lu}$	$^{175}\text{Lu}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}$	$^{177}\text{Lu}$	$^{178}\text{Lu}$	$^{179}\text{Lu}$	$^{180}\text{Lu}$	$^{181}\text{Lu}$
	$^{172}\text{Yb}$	$^{173}\text{Yb}$	$^{174}\text{Yb}$	$^{175}\text{Yb}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}$	$^{177}\text{Yb}$	$^{178}\text{Yb}$	$^{179}\text{Yb}$	$^{180}\text{Yb}$
	$^{171}\text{Tm}$	$^{172}\text{Tm}$	$^{173}\text{Tm}$	$^{174}\text{Tm}$	$^{175}\text{Tm}$	$^{176}\text{Tm}$	$^{177}\text{Tm}$	$^{178}\text{Tm}$	$^{179}\text{Tm}$
	$^{170}\text{Er}$	$^{171}\text{Er}$	$^{172}\text{Er}$	$^{173}\text{Er}$	$^{174}\text{Er}$	$^{175}\text{Er}$	$^{176}\text{Er}$	$^{177}\text{Er}$	$^{178}\text{Er}$



# A look in a few region of interests – full data



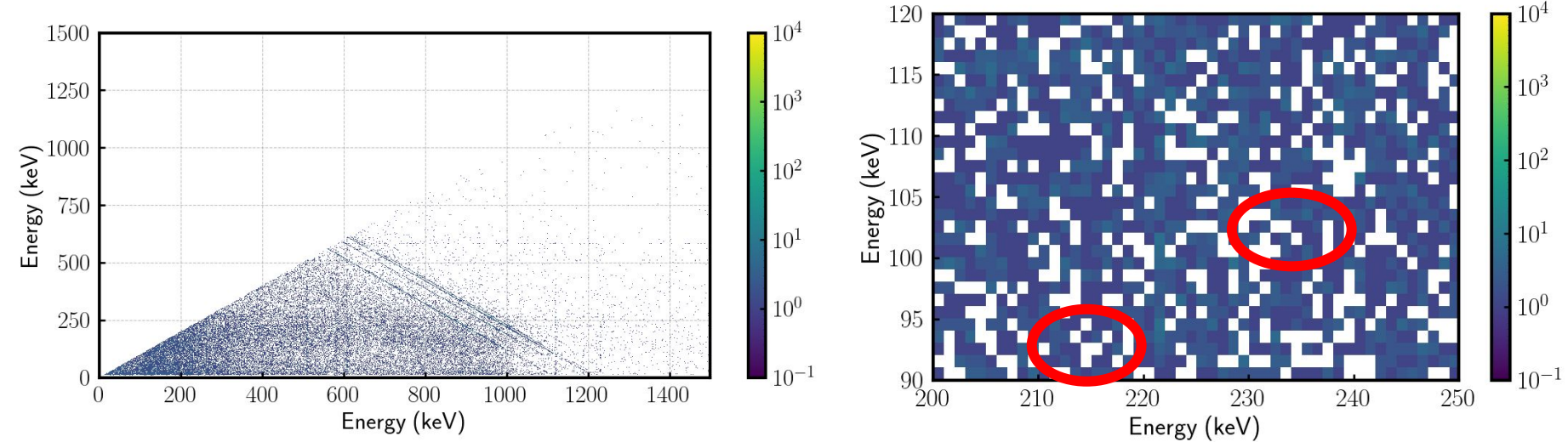
Signal region for deexcitations after  $\beta$ -decay



Signal region for deexcitations after electron capture

- ◆  $^{182}\text{Ta}$
- ◆ U/Th decay chain

# Multiplicity analysis



- Replaces search of individual signatures
- Efficiency lower
- Background much lower !

# Updated results

- Current improvements
  - Efficiency (x 2-3)
  - Mass (x 12)
  - Background
- multiplicity analysis allows high sensitivity search

Previous limits:

PRC 95, 044306 (2017)  
2305.17238 (2023)

MAJORANA  
PRL 131, 152501 (2023)

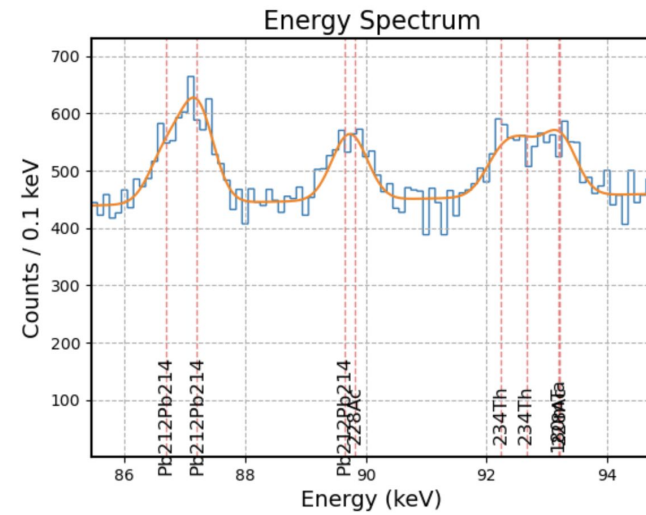


$$\lambda_{total} = \lambda_{EC} + \lambda_{\beta^-} + \lambda_{\gamma} + \lambda_{IC} + \lambda_{\alpha} + \lambda_{DM}$$

	EC	$\beta^-$	$\gamma$	IC	$\alpha$
Previous Limits	$> 1.6 \times 10^{18}$	$> 1.1 \times 10^{18}$	$> 4.5 \times 10^{14}$	$> 4.5 \times 10^{14}$	–
<b>MJD - 2023</b>	$> 1.3 \times 10^{19}$ **	$> 1.5 \times 10^{19}$ **	$> 6.0 \times 10^{17}$	$> 2.9 \times 10^{17}$	$> 1.1 \times 10^{19}$ **
<b>Full data (preliminary)</b>	$3.7 \times 10^{19}$	$4.3 \times 10^{19}$	$1.3 \times 10^{18}$	$5.9 \times 10^{17}$	$3.0 \times 10^{19}$
Theory	$10^{23}$	$10^{20}$	$10^{31}$	$10^{18}$	$10^{25}$

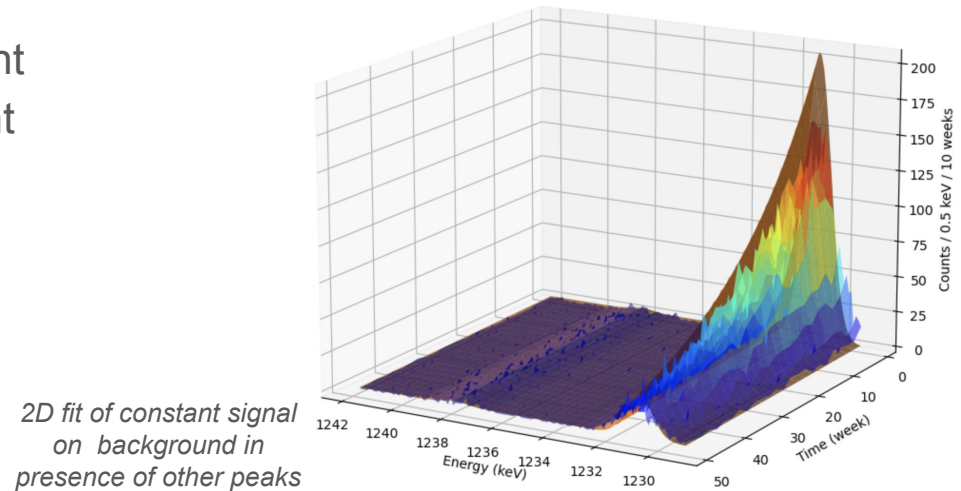
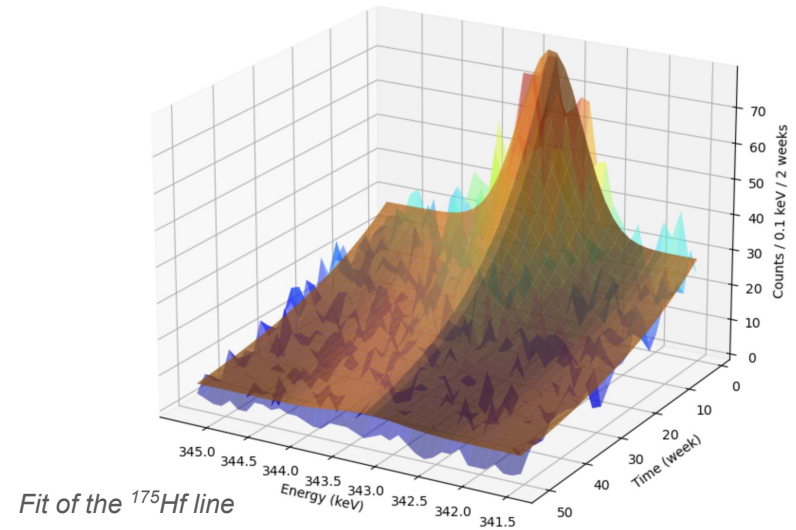
# Recent updates

- Before 1D spectral analysis
- Inclusion of correlated peak fits



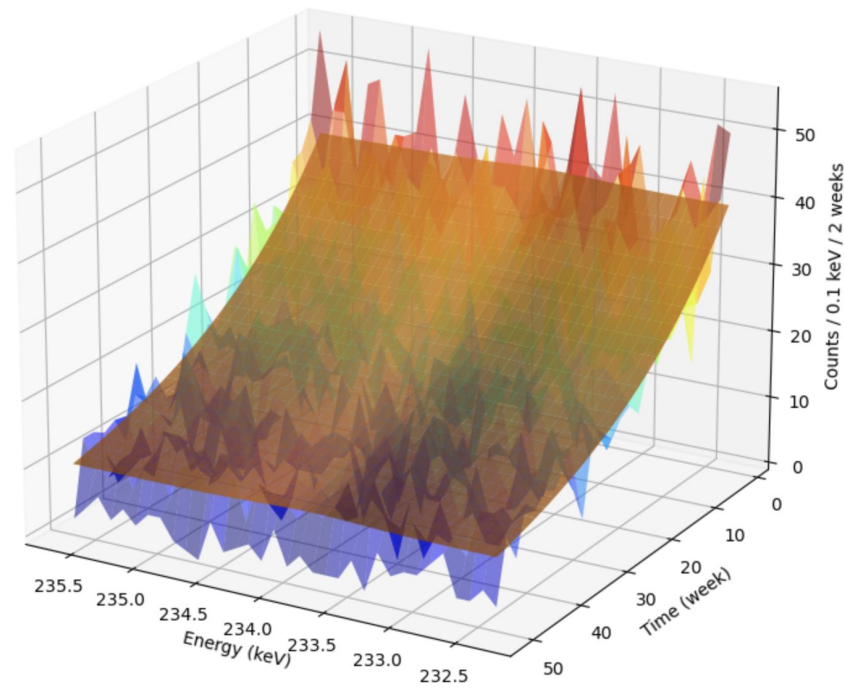
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- Inclusion of correlated peak fits
- Investigation in  $^{175}\text{Hf}$  and other short lived
- Optimize sensitivity by using 2D fits in energy and time
  - Background – decaying component
  - Background – constant component
  - Signal – constant in time for Ta, or decaying for  $^{175}\text{Hf}$



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- Optimize sensitivity by using 2D fits in energy and time
  - Background – decaying component
  - Background – constant component
  - Signal – constant in time for Ta,  
or decaying for  $^{175}\text{Hf}$
- 20-30 % improvement over 1D fits



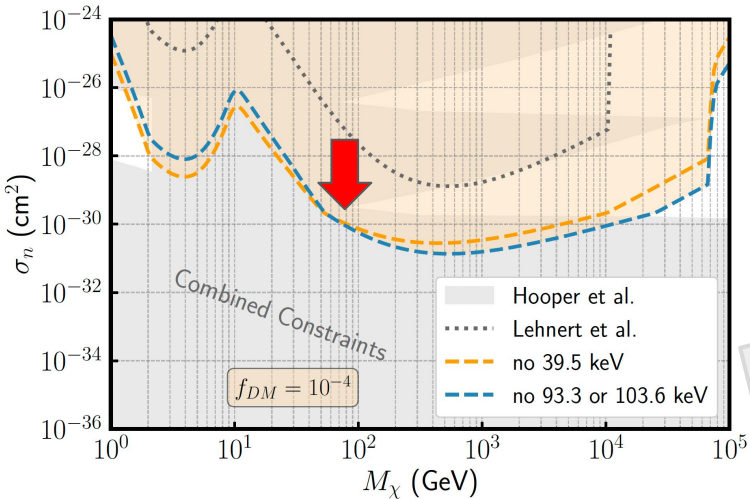
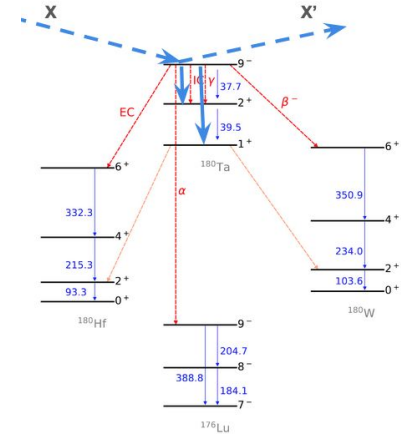
Makes use of all data

- Early data good background determination and statistics
- Later data: better signal to background ratio



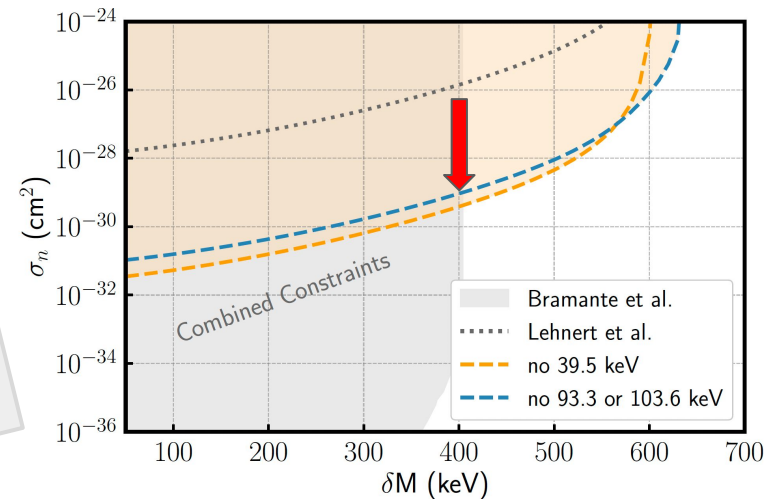
# Dark matter induced deexcitation

- No observation of  $^{180\text{m}}\text{Ta}$  decay  $\rightarrow$  no DM-induced decay
- Improved sensitivities to strongly interacting DM (siDM)
- Additional sensitivities to more complex DM with multiple states
- and/or particles via inelastic scattering



Limits on siDM (left) and inelastic scattering (right)

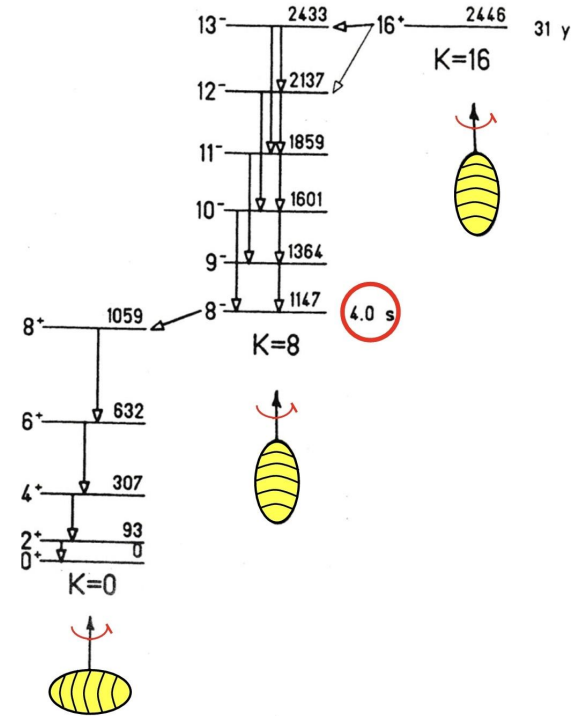
Previous limits:  
 PRL 124, 181802  
 PRD 94, 115026  
 PRD 97, 115006





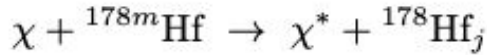
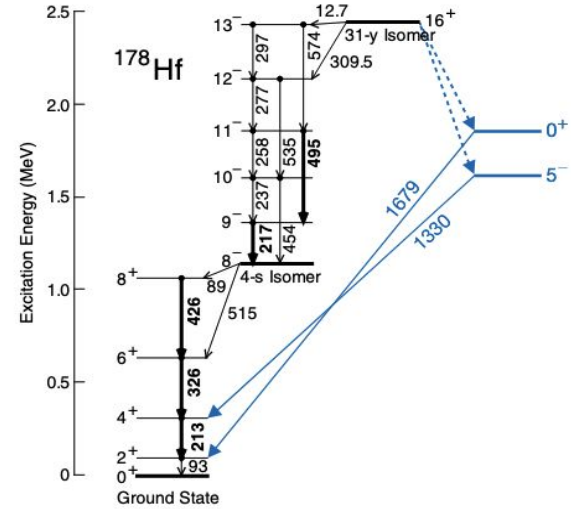
# Similar studies in other isomers

- Different approach
  - Short half life
  - High activity using a LANL in-house source
- Portable Ge detector, short measurement time (15m)
- Search for new transitions next to known transitions



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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **131**, 141801 (2023)

Editors' Suggestion

## Dark Matter Constraints from Isomeric ${}^{178m}\text{Hf}$

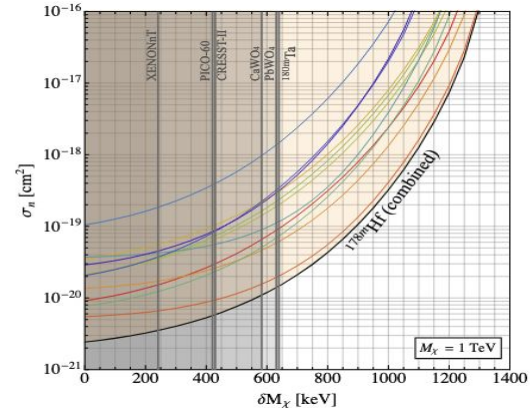
D. S. M. Alves<sup>1</sup>, S. R. Elliott<sup>1,\*</sup>, R. Massarczyk<sup>1</sup>, S. J. Meijer<sup>1</sup>, and H. Ramani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

<sup>2</sup>Stanford Institute for Theoretical Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA

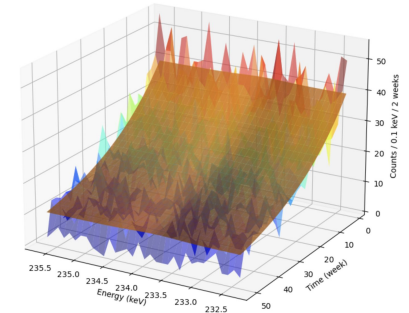
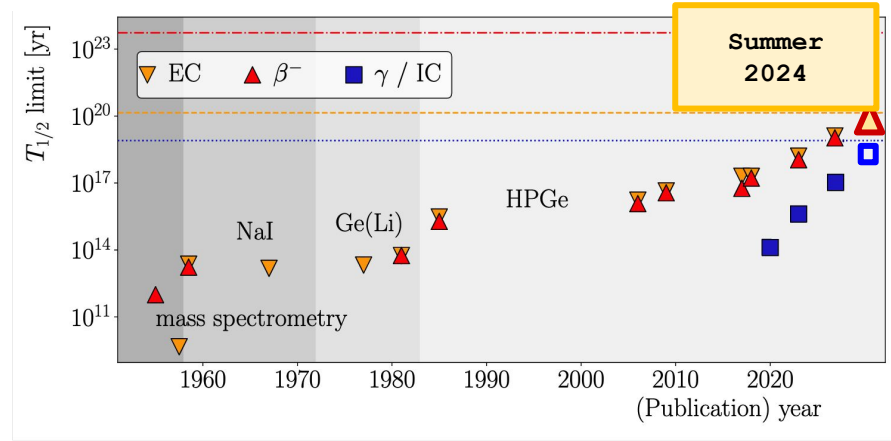
(Received 7 June 2023; revised 10 August 2023; accepted 11 September 2023; published 5 October 2023)

We describe a first measurement of the radiation from a  ${}^{178m}\text{Hf}$  sample to search for dark matter. The  $\gamma$  flux from this sample, possessed by Los Alamos National Laboratory nuclear chemistry, was measured



# Summary

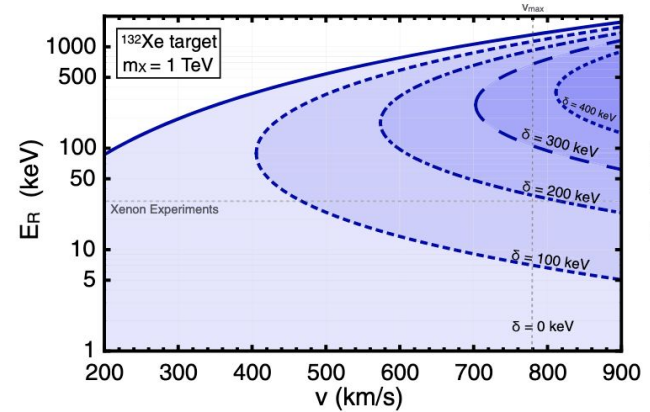
- Most sensitive search for half-life measurements in isomers world-wide
- Data improved previous measurements by 1-2 orders of magnitude
- Background continues to improve
- Expect final results at the end of project Spring 2025





# Inelastic dark matter motivation

- What if the DM species evade direct detection ?
- Production in colliders possible, but very low
- No reason that there is no a whole DM zoo of particles or composite DM
- Based on Tucker-Smith & Weiner (2001) or Alves et al (2010)
- Requires additional “energy” in the system
  - Sufficiently fast DM interacts with standard detectors measuring nuclear recoils  
OR



Recoil energy as a function of incoming DM velocity for non-isomers

