

$^{106}\text{Cd}$  2 $\beta+$  decay

Type	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	D. De Frenne and A. Negret	NDS 109,943 (2008)	1-May-2007

Parent:  $^{106}\text{Cd}$ : E=0.0; J $^\pi$ =0 $^+$ ; Q(2 $\beta+$ )=2770 7; %2 $\beta+$  decay=?[1996Ba46](#): Radioactivity  $^{106}\text{Cd}(2\beta^+),(\beta^+\varepsilon),(2\varepsilon)$ ; Measured: T<sub>1/2</sub> limits. Low-background Ge detectors. Quasiparticle RPA calc.[1999Be81](#): Radioactivity:  $^{106}\text{Cd}(2\beta^+),(\beta^+\varepsilon),(2\varepsilon)$ . Measured: T<sub>1/2</sub> lower limits.[2003Da24](#): Radioactivity  $^{106}\text{Cd}(2\varepsilon),(\beta^+\varepsilon),(2\beta^+)$  Measured: 0 $\nu$  – and 2 $\nu$ -accompanied 2 $\beta^+$  decay, T<sub>1/2</sub> lower limits.[2006St11](#): Radioactivity  $^{106}\text{Cd}(2\varepsilon)$ ; measured: T<sub>1/2</sub> lower limits for transitions to ground state and excited states.Theory: [2006Ra13](#), [2006Su09](#), [2005Sh02](#), [2001Su01](#). $^{106}\text{Pd}$  Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J $^\pi$ <sup>†</sup>	T <sub>1/2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	Comments
0.0	0 $^+$	stable	Several types of 2 $\beta$ g.s. decay of $^{106}\text{Cd}$ have been investigated to this level with the following corresponding T <sub>1/2</sub> : T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>4.8×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2006St11</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )≥5.0×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥1.4×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )≥5.8×10 <sup>17</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>5.8×10 <sup>17</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1995Ge14</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )≥1.2×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥7.0×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥8.0×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )>1.5×10 <sup>17</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1984No09</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>2.4×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )≥4.1×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: ( $\varepsilon\beta^+$ ) T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥3.7×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: ( $\varepsilon\beta^+$ ) T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>6.6×10 <sup>18</sup> ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ) Process: $\beta^+\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>10×10 <sup>18</sup> ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ) Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ .
511.851 23	2 $^+$	12.3 ps 4	Several types of 2 $\beta^+$ $^{106}\text{Cd}$ g.s. decay of have been investigated to this level with the following corresponding T <sub>1/2</sub> : T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>3.9×10 <sup>19</sup> y ( <a href="#">2006St11</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥6.0×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.); ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥3.1×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.); ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>3.0×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.); ( <a href="#">2006St11</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>1.6×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>2.6×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>3.5×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>7.3×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>10×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\beta^+$ .
1128.01 3	2 $^+$	3.12 ps 25	Several types of 2 $\beta^+$ $^{106}\text{Cd}$ g.s. decay have been investigated to this level with the following corresponding T <sub>1/2</sub> : T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥1.4×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.); ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>4.9×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.); ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>1.4×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>5.1×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>7.8×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\varepsilon$ .
1133.77 4	0 $^+$	6.8 ps 15	T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>5.8×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.)( <a href="#">2006St11</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ )≥1.4+19 y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">2003Da24</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (2 $\nu$ )>7.3×10 <sup>19</sup> y (90% c.l.)( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>1.1×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1999Be81</a> ); Process: $\varepsilon\beta^+$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ )>6.2×10 <sup>20</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: 2 $\varepsilon$ T <sub>1/2</sub> (0 $\nu$ +2 $\nu$ ) 8.1×10 <sup>18</sup> y (90% c.l.) ( <a href="#">1996Ba46</a> ); Process: $\beta^+\varepsilon$ .

<sup>†</sup> From Adopted Levels.