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(G*) (POS-27) The KDK Experiment: A Measurement of 40K Relevant for Rare-Event Searches

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Potassium-40 (⁴⁰K) is a naturally-occurring, radioactive isotope of interest to rare-event searches as a challenging background. In particular, NaI scintillators contain ⁴⁰K contamination which produces an irreducible ~3 keV signal originating from this isotope's electron capture (EC) decays. In geochronology, the $\mathcal{O}(Gy)$ lifetime of ⁴⁰K is utilized in dating techniques. The direct-to-ground-state EC intensity (I_{EC}) of this radionuclide has never been measured, and theoretical predictions are highly variable ($I_{EC} \sim (0.064(19)-0.22(4))\%$). The poorly understood intensity of this branch may affect the interpretation or precision of experimental results, including those probing dark matter signals in the (2-6) keV region. The KDK ("potassium decay") experiment is carrying out the first measurement of this I_{EC} branch, using a coincidence technique between a high-resolution silicon drift detector for $\mathcal{O}(\text{keV})$ X-rays and Augers, and a high-efficiency (~ 98%) Modular Total Absorption Spectrometer (Oak Ridge National Labs) for $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV})$ gammas, to differentiate ground and excited state EC decays of ⁴⁰K. We report on the analysis of the main ⁴⁰K result, and on a measurement of ⁶⁵Zn decays used to test methods.

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