

## Purification of lanthanides for double beta decay experiments

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There are many potentially double beta active isotopes among the lanthanide elements ( $^{136}\text{Ce}$ ,  $^{138}\text{Ce}$ ,  $^{142}\text{Ce}$ ,  $^{146}\text{Nd}$ ,  $^{148}\text{Nd}$ ,  $^{150}\text{Nd}$ ,  $^{144}\text{Sm}$ ,  $^{154}\text{Sm}$ ,  $^{152}\text{Gd}$ ,  $^{160}\text{Gd}$ ,  $^{156}\text{Dy}$ ,  $^{158}\text{Dy}$ ,  $^{162}\text{Er}$ ,  $^{164}\text{Er}$ ,  $^{170}\text{Er}$ ,  $^{168}\text{Yb}$ ,  $^{176}\text{Yb}$ ). However, even the high purity grade (99.99% - 99.995%) lanthanide compounds contain typically uranium and thorium on the level of  $\sim (0.1 - 1)$  Bq/kg. We present results of chemical purification of cerium, neodymium, and gadolinium oxides by using a combination of physical and chemical methods. The liquid-liquid extraction technique was used to remove traces of Th and U from neodymium, gadolinium and for the purification of cerium from Th, U, Ra and K. Co-precipitation and recrystallization methods were utilized for further reduction of the impurities. The radioactive contamination of the samples before and after the purification procedure was tested by using ultra-low-background HPGe gamma spectrometry at the underground Gran Sasso National Laboratories of the INFN (Italy). As a result of the purification procedure the radioactive contamination of gadolinium oxide (a similar purification efficiency was reached also with cerium and neodymium oxides) was decreased from 0.12 Bq/kg to 0.007 Bq/kg in  $^{228}\text{Th}$ , from 0.04 Bq/kg to  $<0.006$  Bq/kg in  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ , and from 0.9 Bq/kg to 0.04 Bq/kg in  $^{40}\text{K}$ . However, the purification method is much less efficient for chemically very similar radioactive elements like lanthanum, lutetium and actinium. R&D of the methods to separate the lanthanides with improved efficiency are in progress.

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