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## Nuclear matrix elements of neutrinoless double- $\beta$ decay in the triaxial projected shell model

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The nuclear matrix elements of neutrinoless double-beta decay for nuclei  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{82}\text{Se}$ ,  $^{100}\text{Mo}$ ,  $^{130}\text{Te}$ , and  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  are studied within the triaxial projected shell model, which incorporates simultaneously the triaxial deformation and quasiparticle configuration mixing. The low-lying spectra, the  $B(E2: 0^+ \text{ to } 2^+)$  values, and the occupancies of single-particle orbits are reproduced well. The effects of the quasiparticles configuration mixing, the triaxial deformation, and the closure approximation on the nuclear matrix elements are studied in detail. For nuclei  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{82}\text{Se}$ ,  $^{100}\text{Mo}$ ,  $^{130}\text{Te}$ , and  $^{150}\text{Nd}$ , the nuclear matrix elements are respectively reduced by the quasiparticle configuration mixing by 6%, 7%, 2%, 3%, and 4%, and enhanced by calculating explicitly the transitions through odd-odd intermediate states by 7%, 4%, 11%, 20%, and 14%. Varying the triaxial deformation  $\gamma$  from  $0^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$  for the mother and daughter nuclei, the nuclear matrix elements change by 41%, 17%, 68%, 14%, and 511% respectively for  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{82}\text{Se}$ ,  $^{100}\text{Mo}$ ,  $^{130}\text{Te}$ , and  $^{150}\text{Nd}$ , which indicates the importance of treating the triaxial deformation consistently in calculating the nuclear matrix elements.

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