Adopted Levels

Type Author Citation Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation M. S. Narijauskas, J. H. Kelley, C. G. Sheu ENSDF 20-July-2017

 $S(p)=-1.9\times10^3 2$; $Q(\alpha)=-11.6\times10^3 20$ 2017Ho10

The mass excess of 10 N is 38.1 MeV 2 (2017Ho10); see also ΔM =38.8 MeV 4 (2017Wa10).

The ¹⁰N nucleus is particle unstable to proton decay. Early theoretical studies, often guided by comparisons with ¹⁰Li, were focused on predictions of its ground state binding energy (1974Ir04, 1982Ng01, 1984An18, 1997Ba54, 1997Po12, 2000Po32, 2009Ba41). In (1997Ao05, 2001Ao04) a detailed comparison of measured ¹⁰Li and predicted ¹⁰N properties is given that suggests the low-lying ground state may be determined by an *s*-wave resonance in the ⁹C+p system.

On the other hand, discussion in 2004Ti06 suggested the $E_{rel}(^9C+p)=2.6$ MeV observed in the $^{10}B(^{14}N,^{14}B)^{10}N$ reaction was explained by large L=2 two-nucleon transfer amplitudes calculated for $^{10}\beta^+2p\rightarrow^{12}Ng.s.$ and $^{12}Ng.s.\rightarrow^{10}N(1^+)$, and that the observed state was the analog of the 0.24 MeV $J^{\pi}=1^+$ state of ^{10}Li . The same view point is expressed in 2013Sh19. However, so far there is no experimental evidence in support of $J^{\pi}=1^+$ for any ^{10}N states.

The near-threshold s-wave state in ⁹Li+n (see ¹⁰Li) implies a broad s-wave ground state about 1.8 MeV above the ⁹C+p threshold in ¹⁰N; see calculations and discussion in (2004Ti06, 2013Fo22, 2013Sh19).

¹⁰N Levels

Cross Reference (XREF) Flags

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{A} & \ ^{1}\text{H}(^{9}\text{C,P}) \\ \textbf{B} & \ ^{10}\text{B}(^{14}\text{N},^{14}\text{B}) \end{array}$$

E(level) [†]	J^{π}	T _{1/2} ‡	$E_{\text{rel.}}(^{9}\text{C+p}) \text{ (MeV)}$	XREF	Comments
0	(1-)	2.5 MeV +20-15	1.9 2	A	%p=100 T=2
$0.9 \times 10^3 \ 3$	(2-)	2.0 MeV +7-5	2.8 2	AB	%p=100 T=2

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ E_{g.s.} from E_{res}(⁹C+p)=1.9 MeV 2. See alternate analysis described in $^{1}H(^{9}\text{C,p}).$

 $^{^{\}ddagger}$ $\Gamma_p \approx \Gamma$.