

$^9\text{Be}(^{13}\text{O},^{12}\text{N})$ 2012Ja11,2013So11

| Type | Author | History | Citation | Literature Cutoff Date |
|-----------------|--|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Full Evaluation | J. H. Kelley, J. E. Purcell and C. G. Sheu | | NP A968, 71 (2017) | 1-Jan-2017 |

2012Ja11: XUNDL dataset compiled by TUNL, 2012.

A beam of $E(^{13}\text{O})=30.3$ MeV/nucleon ions was created using the $^1\text{H}(^{14}\text{N},^{13}\text{O})2\text{n}$ reaction at $E(^{14}\text{O})=38$ MeV/nucleon at the Texas A&M cyclotron facility. The beam was purified with the MARS spectrometer. The ^{13}O projectiles impinged on a 45.6 mg/cm 2 ^9Be target and sometimes underwent 1n and 1p knockout reactions that populated ^{12}O and ^{12}N states, respectively. All excited states in ^{12}N are unbound to proton decay. The ejectiles decayed and the resulting $2\text{p}+^{10}\text{B}$ of interest here were detected in a 10 cm x 10 cm position sensitive Si strip detector that was backed by a 32 element CsI(Tl) array to give $\Delta\text{E-E}$ particle identification. A kinematic reconstruction of the $2\text{p}+^{10}\text{B}$ momenta yielded the excitation energies of produced ^{12}N .

2013So11: XUNDL dataset compiled by TUNL, 2013.

A beam of $E(^{13}\text{O})=30.3$ MeV/nucleon ions, produced via $^1\text{H}(^{14}\text{N},^{13}\text{O})$ reaction at the Texas A&M MARS facility, impinged on a 45.6 mg/cm 2 ^9Be target. Breakup particles were detected in a 10 cmx 10 cm segmented $\Delta\text{E-E}$ telescope located on the beam axis, 18 cm from the target.

Momentum analysis of the breakup particles permitted the kinematic reconstruction of the invariant mass and determination of excitation energies for $^{12}\text{N}^*(\text{p}+^{11}\text{C})$ and $^{13}\text{O}^*(\text{p}+^{12}\text{N}$ and $2\text{p}+^{11}\text{C})$ states involved in the reactions. The intrinsic width resolution was roughly 50 keV and there was a 10 keV systematic uncertainty in the invariant mass energy. The excitation spectrum of $\text{p}+^{11}\text{C}$ was analyzed to deduce ^{12}N excited states.

Two states were observed and analyzed using both Breit-Wigner fits to the data and an R-matrix analysis.

The first and second excited states of ^{12}N are observed. The energy is taken as the average of values deduced using Breit-Wigner and R-matrix analyses. The width of the $E_x=1.2$ MeV $J^\pi=2^-$ state is found to be significantly narrower than previously reported values; $\Gamma=55$ keV 20 , compared with $\Gamma=118$ keV 14 from (1990Aj01) evaluation.

With the new data the IMME can be fitted with a parabolic form (2012Ja11).

 ^{12}N Levels

| E(level) | J^π | $T_{1/2}$ or Γ | Comments |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| 0 | $1^+\dagger$ | $11.000\dagger$ ms 16 | ^{12}N were observed in the $\Delta\text{E-E}$ telescope. |
| 968 10 | $2^+\dagger$ | $<20\dagger$ keV | Observed in $\text{p}+^{11}\text{C}$ spectrum and used for detector characterization. |
| 1179 17 | 2^- | 55 keV 20 | E(level): From $E(\text{p}+^{11}\text{C})=576$ keV 7 . |
| 12196 29 | 0^+ | <110 keV | E(level): From $E(2\text{p}+^{10}\text{B}^*(1740))=1.165$ MeV 20 and $\Delta\text{M}=29534$ keV 29 . Γ : Deduced after correcting for experimental resolution. |
| ≈ 14200 | | | E(level): From $E(2\text{p}+^{10}\text{B}^*(1740))\approx 3.17$ MeV. |

\dagger From Adopted Levels.