

Adopted Levels

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	C. D. Nesaraja	NDS 130, 183 (2015)	30-Sep-2015

$Q(\beta^-)=1300$  70;  $S(n)=6130$  70;  $S(p)=5740$  70;  $Q(\alpha)=4310$  70 [2012Wa38](#)

## Experimental Studies:

[1981Pa20](#):  $^{241}\text{Np}$  produced via  $^{238}\text{U}(\alpha,p)$  with  $E\alpha=32$  MeV and  $^{244}\text{Pu}(n,p3n)$  with  $E_n=30-160$  MeV at the Brookhaven MEIN facility. Irradiation was followed by chemical separation. Decay of  $^{241}\text{Np}$  was studied by  $\gamma$  spectroscopy, using a high resolution Ge(Li) detector, and by  $\beta$  emission by a  $4\pi$  proportional counter. Measured  $T_{1/2}$  for  $^{241}\text{Np}$  from least squares decay analyses.

[1966Qa02](#):  $^{241}\text{Np}$  produced via  $^{238}\text{U}(\alpha,p)$  at Nuffield Cyclotron at Birmingham University with  $E\alpha=40$  MeV. Irradiation was followed by chemical separation. A Geiger counter, anthracene crystal scintillation  $\beta$  spectrometer, Xe proportional counter, NaI(Tl) detector, and a ZnS-Ag scintillation  $\alpha$  counter were used to measure  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  radiations. The half-life from decay curves for  $^{241}\text{Np}$  was 16.0 min 2 with an end-point energy of 1.25 MeV. The 3.4 hour activity reported by [1960Le03](#) was not detected.

[1960Le03](#):  $^{241}\text{Np}$  produced via  $^{238}\text{U}(\alpha,p)$  at Crocker Laboratory cyclotron with  $E\alpha=35$  MeV and 48 MeV. Irradiation was followed by chemical and time of flight separation.  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $\beta\gamma$  coincidences measured with NaI detector. Decay curves identified the 16 min half-life with strong evidence for an isomer with 3.4 hour half-life.

[1959Va32](#):  $^{241}\text{Np}$  produced via  $^{238}\text{U}(\alpha,p)$  at Argonne cyclotron followed by chemical separation and measured with a  $2\pi$  and end-window proportional counters.  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  spectrum were measured with the anthracene crystal and a NaI(Tl) detectors. The beta spectrum end- point energy of the 16 minute component was 1.36 MeV 10 with  $\log ft$  of 5.8.

## Theoretical/Systematical Studies:

[2004Pa40](#): Calculated deformation parameters and the proton one quasiparticle states of heaviest nuclei using the macroscopic-microscopic approach. Systematics as function of of neutron number for odd A isotopes in Np were also calculated.

 $^{241}\text{Np}$  Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi$	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	$5/2^+$	13.9 min 2	<p><math>\% \beta^- = 100</math></p> <p><math>\% \alpha &lt; 1 \times 10^{-6}</math> given by <a href="#">1966Qa02</a>, however no <math>\alpha</math> branch was observed in their study. Using the ALPHAD program, evaluator estimated <math>\% \alpha &lt; 1.7 \times 10^{-14}</math> with the assumption <math>HF \geq 4</math> for a non-favored transition.</p> <p><math>T_{1/2}</math>: From <a href="#">1981Pa20</a>. Others: 16.0 min 2 (<a href="#">1966Qa02</a>), 16 min (<a href="#">1960Le03</a>, <a href="#">1959Va32</a>).</p> <p><math>J^\pi</math>: <math>^{235}\text{Np}</math>, <math>^{237}\text{Np}</math>, and <math>^{239}\text{Np}</math> have the ground-state configuration <math>5/2[642]</math>. The only other orbital lying within 100 keV of the g.s. configuration for these nuclides is the <math>5/2[523]</math> orbital, which is the probable configuration for the <math>^{243}\text{Np}</math> g.s. <math>\log ft = 5.87</math> 9 for the branch to the <math>5/2[622]</math> <math>^{241}\text{Pu}</math> g.s. rules out the negative-parity alternative.</p>