

Adopted Levels

$S(n)=27.7\times 10^3$ 20; $S(p)=-2013$ 25; $Q(\alpha)=-3.4\times 10^3$ 20 [2012Wa38](#)

Evidence of the unbound ${}^7\text{B}$ nucleus is observed in three measurements. Each of these measurements is complicated by backgrounds, which affect the extraction of ground state properties. Since ${}^7\text{B}$ is unbound to 1p, 2p and 3p emission, the ${}^7\text{Li}(\pi^+, \pi^-)$ measurements of ([1981SeZR](#)) are complicated by multi-body breakups that add a phase-space background component to their analyzed spectra. The ${}^{10}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, {}^6\text{He})$ measurements of ([1967Mc14](#)) were complicated by a rather large ${}^{11}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, {}^6\text{He})$ background of ${}^8\text{B}$ states along with a multi-body breakup phase-space background component. Finally, the kinematically complete ${}^7\text{B}$ analysis of ${}^9\text{Be}({}^9\text{C}, {}^7\text{B})$ reactions of ([2011Ch32](#)) are “contaminated” by ${}^9\text{Be}({}^9\text{C}, {}^8\text{C})$ events where one proton is unobserved. The corrections applied in [2012Ch32](#) appear to be the smallest, and arguably most reliable, which perhaps explains that the [2012Wa38](#) mass evaluation has based the ${}^7\text{B}$ mass excess on this value alone. Without further experimental information, it is agreed that this is the best decision.

Mass predictions and comparison with $T=3/2$ isobaric analog states are found in ([1965De08](#), [1988Co15](#), [1997Po12](#), [2011Ch53](#)). See ([1974Ir04](#), [1993Po11](#), [1997Ba54](#), [1998Na17](#), [2001Co21](#), [2006Wi07](#), [2007Ma79](#)) for broad analyses of ${}^7\text{B}$ and other p-shell nuclei, and see ([2006Ca35](#), [2007Do01](#), [2007Ca31](#), [2011My03](#), [2012My04](#)) for more specific analysis on ${}^7\text{B}$ and nearby nuclides. The connection between wave-function diffuseness and proton decay is analyzed in [1997Ab27](#).

 ${}^7\text{B}$ LevelsCross Reference (XREF) Flags

- A ${}^7\text{Li}(\pi^+, \pi^-)$
 B ${}^9\text{Be}({}^9\text{C}, {}^7\text{B})$
 C ${}^{10}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, {}^6\text{He})$

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>J^π</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>XREF</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	(3/2 ⁻)	801 keV 20	ABC	%p \approx 100 $T=(3/2)$ J^π : From systematics. All decay paths emit protons. The intensity for decay to $p+{}^6\text{Be}_{g.s.}$ is $(81 \pm 10)\%$. Proton decay to ${}^6\text{Be}^*(1.6 \text{ MeV})$ is suppressed. Decay to $2p+{}^5\text{Li}$ and $3p+{}^4\text{He}$ are other open channels.

${}^7\text{Li}(\pi^+, \pi^-)$ 1981SeZR

An apparently unpublished experimental result on ${}^7\text{Li}(\pi^+, \pi^-)$ is contained in a conference proceedings overview of pion induced measurements carried out at the EPICS facility at LAMPF.

The review indicates a 180 MeV π^+ beam impinged on a ${}^7\text{Li}$ target, and the reaction π^- particles were momentum analyzed in a QQDD magnetic spectrometer. The missing mass spectrum is deduced.

The missing mass spectrum shows a clear indication of the ground state, with some indication of a possible excited state. However, a broad continuum background, attributed to multi-body phase-space breakups could not be well fit with reasonable assumptions for ${}^4\text{He}+3\text{p}$, ${}^5\text{Li}+2\text{p}$ and ${}^6\text{Be}+\text{p}$ contributions. A best fit to the data indicated a mass excess of $\Delta M=27.80$ MeV *IO* with $\Gamma=1.2$ MeV 2 for the ground state, and suggestive evidence for a narrower excited state at $E_x \approx 1.5$ MeV.

See other measurements and analysis of partial cross sections in ([1984Gr27](#), [1985La20](#), [1989Gr06](#), [1998Pa40](#), [2000Dr19](#), [2007Fo05](#)).

 ${}^7\text{B}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0 $\approx 1.5 \times 10^3?$	1.2 MeV 2	Analysis of the missing mass spectrum indicates $\Delta M=27.80$ MeV <i>IO</i> .

${}^9\text{Be}({}^9\text{C},{}^7\text{B})$ 2011Ch32

The authors impinged a 70 MeV/A ${}^9\text{C}$ beam on a thick ${}^9\text{Be}$ target and detected ejected reaction products with a large area position sensitive $\Delta E-E$ array. Reconstruction of the complete kinematics permitted an analysis of excitation energies, decay pathways and associated branching ratios for several nuclei.

A beam of 150 MeV/nucleon ${}^{16}\text{O}$ ions was fragmented in a thick ${}^9\text{Be}$ target to produce a 70 MeV/nucleon ${}^9\text{C}$ beam in the NSCL A1900 fragment separator. The ${}^9\text{C}$ beam impinged on a 1mm thick ${}^9\text{Be}$ target and reaction products were detected in 14 position sensitive $\Delta E-E$ elements of the HiRA array. The coincident reaction products were analyzed via kinematic energy reconstruction to evaluate excitation energies and decay paths.

The ${}^7\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}}$ is observed in the $3p+\alpha$ decay spectrum, which is significantly contaminated by ${}^8\text{C}$ events ($4p+\alpha$) where one proton is not detected. The ${}^7\text{B}$ excitation energy spectrum is “corrected” for ${}^8\text{C}$ events and a broad background is also considered.

 ${}^7\text{B}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>J^π</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	(3/2 ⁻)	801 keV 20	T=(3/2) J^π : From Adopted Levels. A kinematic reconstruction of $\alpha+3p$ events indicates a state at mass excess=27677 keV 25, which is ≈ 250 keV lower than the accepted value for ${}^7\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}}$ (27.94 MeV 10). A width of $\Gamma=800$ keV 20 was deduced, which compares with 1.4 MeV 2 from 1967Mc14. The decay path was evaluated to determine the fraction of ${}^7\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}} \rightarrow p+{}^6\text{Be}_{\text{g.s.}}$ decay events. Initial analysis indicated a $(54 \pm 6)\%$ probability for $p+{}^6\text{Be}_{\text{g.s.}}$ events in the data, though after correction for a broad background component a final ratio of ${}^7\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}} \rightarrow (81 \pm 10)\%$ $p+{}^6\text{Be}_{\text{g.s.}}$ is deduced. This appears consistent with a shell model spectroscopic factor prediction $S=0.688$. Discussion on the $p+{}^6\text{Be}^*(1.67 \text{ MeV}; J^\pi=2^+)$ decay branch is given. The $p+{}^6\text{Be}(2^+)$ configuration is expected to be 3 times larger than the $p+{}^6\text{Be}_{\text{g.s.}}(0^+)$ configuration in ${}^7\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}}$; however the $p+{}^6\text{Be}(2^+)$ channel is suppressed due to a smaller barrier penetration factor.

${}^{10}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, {}^6\text{He})$ 1967Mc14

The authors impinged a 50 MeV ${}^3\text{He}$ beam, from the Berkeley 88-inch cyclotron, on a 93% enriched $280 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ${}^{10}\text{B}$ target and measured the ejected ${}^6\text{He}$ ions produced in the ${}^{10}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, {}^6\text{He}){}^7\text{B}$ reaction. The products were measured using a pair of $\Delta E_1-\Delta E_2-E-E_{\text{veto}}$ Si detector telescopes that were positioned at $\theta_{\text{lab}}=10^\circ$, 14.1° and 19.65° .

The ${}^6\text{He}$ energy spectra indicated ${}^{11}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, {}^6\text{He}){}^8\text{B}$ contamination, hence the corresponding spectra was measured and was subtracted. A peak interpreted as the ${}^7\text{B}$ ground state was observed, superimposed on a $2\text{p}+{}^5\text{Li}$ and $3\text{p}+4\text{He}$ phase-space distribution. The mass excess was found as $\Delta M=27.94 \text{ MeV } 10$ with $\Gamma=1.4 \text{ MeV } 2$. A comparison of the $A=7$ $T=3/2$ IMME mass equation parameters was also given.

 ${}^7\text{B}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>$T_{1/2}$</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	1.4 MeV 2	Level observed in background subtracted ${}^6\text{He}$ energy spectrum. The ground state energy corresponds to $\Delta M=27.94 \text{ MeV } 10$.

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