

Adopted Levels [2010Sp02](#)

$Q(\beta^-)=2.693\times 10^4$ 18; $S(n)=-5$ 5; [2012Wa38](#)

The particle instability of ${}^{18}\text{B}$ was established with the failure to observe ${}^{18}\text{B}$ nuclei in the fragmentation products of 44 MeV/nucleon ${}^{40}\text{Ar}$ ions on a Ta target ([1985La03,1986Po13](#)), or in the fragmentation products of 12 MeV/nucleon ${}^{56}\text{Fe}$ ions on a Be target ([1984Mu27](#)). Its neutron separation energy is well known as $S(n)<10$ keV, hence the uncertainty in its mass excess ($\Delta M=51850$ keV 170) is mainly determined by uncertainty in the ${}^{17}\text{B}$ mass ($\Delta M=43770$ keV 170) ([2012Wa38](#)).

Theoretical Predictions:

The s-wave neutron emission, observed in ([2010Sp02](#)), is consistent with a $J\pi=2^-$ spin assignment for ${}^{18}\text{B}$. The shell model calculations of ([1992Wa22](#)) predict $J\pi=2^-$ for the ground state with the first three excited states at 0.45, 0.52, 0.839 MeV with $J\pi=4^-, 2^-, 3^-$; an update of this calculation is given in ([2010Sp02](#)). On the other hand, ([1985Po10](#)) predicted the ${}^{18}\text{B}$ ground state to have $J\pi=4^-$ and to have excited states at 0.62, 0.86, and 1.59 MeV with $J\pi=1^-, 2^-$ and 2^- ([1985Po10](#)). As discussed in ([2010Sp02](#)), the inability to definitively identify the ${}^{18}\text{B}$ and ${}^{17}\text{B}$ states participating in the observed decay leaves some uncertainty in the $J\pi$ assignment.

See other general predictions in ([1997Ba54,2004La24,2006Ko02,2012Yu07](#)).

 ${}^{18}\text{B}$ LevelsCross Reference (XREF) Flags

A ${}^9\text{Be}({}^{19}\text{C}, {}^{18}\text{B})$

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>J^π</u>	<u>XREF</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	(2^-)	A	%n=100

${}^9\text{Be}({}^{19}\text{C}, {}^{18}\text{B})$ 2010Sp02

2010Sp02: The authors measured the unbound ground state of ${}^{18}\text{B}$ by carrying out a single proton knockout reaction on ${}^{19}\text{C}$ ($E=62$ MeV/nucleon). The resulting unbound ${}^{18}\text{B}$ nuclei decayed into ${}^{17}\text{B}+n$, which were detected using the NSCL/MoNA array and a charged particle detector. The ${}^{18}\text{B}$ ground state energy was determined by kinematic reconstruction.

 ${}^{18}\text{B}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Jπ</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	(2 $^-$)	<p>%n=100</p> <p>E(level): The upper limit of the scattering length is -50 fm, which corresponds to $E_{\text{rel.}}({}^{17}\text{B}+n) < 10$ keV for the unbound ${}^{18}\text{B}$ ground state.</p> <p>E(level): The observed state corresponds to an unbound neutron s-wave state. Such a ground state is consistent with the systematics of N=13 isotones where the $s_{1/2}$ orbit is expected to be lower than the $d_{5/2}$ orbit in ${}^{18}\text{B}$.</p> <p>E(level): It is possible that ${}^{18}\text{B}$ is produced in an excited $J\pi=1^-$ state which neutron decays to ${}^{17}\text{B}^*(1080)$. However, discussion is given suggesting this is not the case.</p>

REFERENCES FOR A=18

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