

Average Level Spacings and
the Nuclear Level Density Parameter

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41	下, 右図	$^{244}\text{C}_m + n$	$^{243}\text{C}_m + n$

Average Level Spacings and the Nuclear Level Density Parameter

Summary

The average level spacing D_0 was computed with neutron resonance capture data summarized in BNL-325, and compared with those given by several authors. The values thus fixed with reliability were plotted versus the neutron number to see the systematic behavior of the D_0 . The less reliable or ambiguous group of the D_0 's was then fixed by taking the systematics into consideration. It was also decided from the systematics that the error involved in the D_0 's would be at most of the order of a factor of two.

The level density parameter a was calculated with the fixed value of the level spacing D_0 . The effect of an alternative choice of the level density formula or the moment of inertia on a was discussed and its dependence on the nuclear radius parameter was studied as well.

May 1969

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平均準位間隔と核準位密度定数

要 旨

今までに与えられている平均準位間隔 D_0 の値を参照しつつ、BNL-325 にまとめられた共鳴吸収のデータを用いて、 D_0 の値を系統的に定めることを試みた。求めた値のうち充分信頼しうる値であると認められるものについて全体的な傾向を求め、それを利用して信頼性の少ないデータまたは数値的に疑義の存在する結果の検討を行ない、最も確からしい値を定めた。そのばあいに用いた系統性は、 D_0 の値に見込まれるべき誤差が、2, 3 の例外を除き高々ファクター 2 の程度であることを示している。

上記の手続きで約 190 核種について求めた D_0 の値から、それぞれの核種に対する核準位密度定数 a の値を求めた。 a の計算にさいしては、用いる準位密度式およびその角運動量依存項に含まれる慣性能率には、二、三通りの選択の余地が残されているので、それらの選び方如何で a がどのように影響を受けるかを検討した。同時にそれとは別に核半径パラメーター r_0 に対する a の依存性をも調べた。

1969 年 5 月

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Theoretical treatment	1
3. Procedure	3
4. Results and discussion	4
5. Summary	5
References	6
TABLE	7
Figure	20
Appendix	22

目 次

1. ま え が き	1
2. 理論的取扱い	1
3. データ解析	3
4. 結果ならびに考察	4
5. ま と め	5
引用文献	6
表	7
図	20
付 録	22

1. Introduction

The neutron resonance capture can be directly connected to the nuclear level density parameter when one accepts a level density formula based on the Fermi gas model. In that sense it is the most fundamental information for the statistical theory of the nucleus. Many papers¹⁻¹⁶⁾ have estimated the average level spacing D_0 of the nucleus from rather irregularly locating resonance peaks to deduce the level density parameter's. One, however, finds at the first glance that various values are assigned to D_0 even when the same source of data, namely BNL-325^{17,18)}, are used. Recently, the more improved data became available, which were summarized in BNL-325, 2nd edition, Supplement No. 2¹⁹⁾ (from now on, the literature shall be referred to as Ref. II and the Supplement No. 1¹⁸⁾ as Ref. I). There the compiled data are consistently evaluated and classified into three groups, consisting of well established (henceforth denoted as class A in this note), of not well established but consistent (class B), and of inconsistent or doubtful (class C) sets of resonance parameters. This, therefore, seems to be the best source of the information for the level spacing D_0 available at the present.

Recently, a new level density formula has been derived²⁰⁾ by introducing a stepwise function based on the Nilsson single particle level structure as the single particle level density. It was found that the formal identity is obtained between it and the well-known formula, $\rho(E) \propto e^{2\sqrt{aE}}/E^{5/4}$, derived from the Fermi gas model with an equi-distant spacing approximation, if the level density parameter is defined by

$$a = a_0 + \chi(A, Z, E), \quad (1)$$

instead of a constant a_0 . Here χ is a function not only of the nucleonic mass A and charge Z but also of the excitation energy E . This function χ at a given E -value gives systematic deviations, often attributed to the shell effect, from the average behavior a_0 of the level density parameter proportional to the mass number A . Agreement of Eq. (1) with those empirically deduced from the neutron resonance capture data was found to be quite satisfactory.

At this stage, it was felt necessary to re-evaluate the experimentally obtained the D_0 's by utilizing the resonance data best known to us. This was performed in this note not only by compiling several authors' values of D_0 but also by computing the D_0 's from BNL-325, mostly from Supplement No. 2, the 2nd edition.

2. Theoretical Treatment

The average level spacing is computed by fitting the first N observed levels, by least squares, to the formula

$$E_n = E_0 + nD_0, \quad n=1, \dots, N \quad (2)$$

where E_0 and the average spacing D_0 are parameters to be determined and E_n is the energy of n th observed level. In cases where only a few levels have been observed and a well defined region $E_i \leq E_n \leq E_f$ has been searched, one may add to the Eq. (2) one or both of the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(2E_i - E_1) &= \frac{1}{2}E_0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(2E_i - E_N) &= \frac{1}{2}E_0 + \frac{1}{2}(N+1)D_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2a)$$

These are to assume that the lower and upper limits, E_i and E_f , of the searched interval occur, on the average, midway between levels.

On the assumption that no levels have been missed or wrongly attributed to the nucleus studied, the expected error in the average value D_0 of the spacing between levels is given by the estimated variance

$$\sigma_D^2 = \beta_{DD}(N-2)^{-1} \sum_n (E_n - E_0 - nD)^2 \quad (3)$$

where β_{DD} is an appropriate weighting factor. The quoted errors for D_0 in the Table 1 are $\pm \sigma_D$ defined by Eq. (3) with $\beta_{DD}=1$. The variance is an underestimate, because it takes no account of the possibility of missed or wrongly assigned levels and the errors included in the energy values of observed levels.

The inverse value D_0^{-1} of the average spacing thus fixed represents the density of the nuclear levels of the compound nucleus at an excitation energy E and with a given value of the spin j . The binding energy B_n of the neutron gives with a good approximation the excitation energy E of the compound nucleus, except for a few nuclides in which the low lying levels are extremely rare and therefore higher levels are necessarily included in the analysis.

For the spin I of the target nucleus, one finds

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_0^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2} \rho\left(E, j = \frac{1}{2}\right) && \text{for } I=0 \\ D_0^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho\left(E, I + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \rho\left(E, I - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] && \text{for } I \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

where $\rho(E, j)$ is the spin-dependent level density at the excitation energy E and with the spin j . Since initial state has a well-defined parity, the observed levels have only one of the two possible parities. This introduces the factor 1/2 in the right hand side of Eq. (4). For a few cases where the l value of neutrons is different from zero, the necessary alterations are to be added.

Of many modifications of the level density formula, two formulas derived by Ericson²¹⁾ and by Lang and LeCouteur²²⁾ are the most frequently used. According to them the spin-dependent level density formula is given by either

$$\rho(E, j) = \frac{\hbar^3}{12\sqrt{8}} (2j+1) \exp\left[-\frac{j(j+1)}{2\sigma^2}\right] \frac{a^{1/2} \exp\{2\sqrt{aU}\}}{\mathcal{I}^{3/2} U^2} \quad (5a)$$

or

$$\rho(E, j) = \frac{\hbar^3}{12\sqrt{8}} (2j+1) \exp\left[-\frac{j(j+1)}{2\sigma^2}\right] \frac{a^{1/2} \exp\{2\sqrt{aU}\}}{\mathcal{I}^{3/2} (U+t)^2}, \quad (5b)$$

respectively, where σ is the so-called spin cut-off parameter and t , the nuclear thermodynamic temperature. σ is related to the nuclear moment of inertia \mathcal{I} by the equation²³⁾

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\mathcal{I}t}{\hbar^2} \quad (6)$$

\hbar is the Planck's constant divided by 2π . Two different formulas (5a) and (5b) are derived by virtue of slightly different saddle point approximations. The answer to the question which formula is more preferable is to be found by comparing them with the observations. The

nuclear temperature T is given by

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{U} \quad (7a)$$

or

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{U+t} \quad (7b)$$

which corresponds to either Eq. (5a) or (5b), respectively.

The quantity U appearing in Eqs. (5a) and (5b) is introduced to treat the pairing effect and is called the 'effective excitation energy'. It is related to the excitation energy E by^{1,24)}

$$U = E + \Delta \quad (8)$$

Here Δ is a negative term representing the pairing energy of the last two protons when the proton number Z is even, of the last two neutrons when the neutron number N is even, and the sum of both pairing energies for even-even nuclei; Δ is zero for odd-odd nuclei.

3. Procedure

Most resonance data were taken from Ref. II. Reference I was used only when no resonance data were found in the former. The average spacing D_0 was calculated by using Eq. (2) for all nuclides for which two or more resonance levels are observed in the energy region below 200 keV*. In a few cases where D_0 was evaluated with even higher excited levels, the excitation energy was taken as the sum of the neutron binding energy and the mean energy of the lowest and the highest resonance level.

In order to choose a reasonable set of the resonance levels out of the three classes of data, namely, class A (denoted as 'recommended' in Ref. II), class B (written with bold-faced characters), and class C (written with thin-faced characters), the total number of the levels was plotted versus the incident neutron energy whenever ten or more levels are listed. This graph is expected to give a linear slope whose reciprocal value is equal to the level spacing D_0 if the Fermi gas model is valid, since the excitation energy and therefore the nuclear temperature are practically constant in such a short energy range.

The levels of class A alone were first plotted to see the linearity in the slope. By means of this procedure it was concluded that for quite a few nuclides class B levels, at least a part of them, ought to be included to obtain the linear slope. In order to avoid ambiguity intruding into the results as much as possible an appropriate energy region was chosen for the computation so that almost all levels observed in that region were of class A, when the number of levels used was sufficient to give a reliable value for D_0 . Stepwise plots of the total number of levels versus neutron energy are given in the appendix for about 100 nuclides. The number of levels of class A only is depicted with a solid line and that of class A plus class B and sometimes even class C with a dotted line.

The additional condition (2a) was not used in this analysis. Instead, the justification of the values obtained or the choice of the more reasonable one from two significantly different

* The energy limit 200 keV was rather arbitrarily chosen from the consideration that an additional excitation of the nucleus by less than 100 keV as an average would be negligible compared with the neutron binding energy.

given values was done by virtue of the systematics found in D_0 (cf. Fig. 1) in the cases where only a few levels are observed and besides no consistent values are available in the literatures.

Errors quoted were calculated by using Eq. (3) except for the cases where not more than two resonances are listed. For such exceptional nuclides, the error in the D_0 's unless otherwise quoted in the table was taken as a factor of two by taking the systematical behavior of the D_0 into consideration.

In the calculation of the level density parameter a , both Eqs. (5a) and (5b) were used in combination with Eq. (4). The neutron binding energy B_n was taken from Wapstra's table^{25,26} and the pairing energy Δ was from Cameron's table⁴. In a few cases where the upper limit of the energy region used to fix D_0 exceeding 200 keV, the excitation energy was set equal to B_n plus the mean energy between the lowest and the highest level used.

As the moment of inertia appearing in the spin cut-off parameter σ , either that of a rigid body $\mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}}$ or an effective moment of inertia equal to $0.7\mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}}$ was considered. In either case, \mathcal{I} is proportional to the square of the nuclear radius parameter r_0 through the relation

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}} = \frac{2}{5}mr_0^2A^{5/3} \quad (9)$$

where m is the nucleonic mass and A , the mass number of the nucleus of interest. The r_0 -dependence of a was studied. The a -values listed in the sixth column of Table 2 were computed by using Ericson's formula, Eq. (5a), with $r_0=1.5 \times 10^{-13}$ cm; that is, 1.5 fermis and $\mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}}$. In the last column of the same table given are those based on Lang-LeCouteur level density with $r_0=1.5$ fermis and $\mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}}$.

4. Results and Discussion

The computed values of D_0 are given in columns designated as VIII and IX of Table 1 with compilation of data determined by several authors as well through columns I to VII. The first and second columns give the compound nucleus and the target spin I , respectively. The number in a parenthesis which appears in column I, VIII, or IX represents the number of resonances used to fix D_0 . The last column IX supplies the values of D_0 computed with Ref. II (the data were obtained with resonances of mostly class A nuclei otherwise denoted with alphabetical capitals in the parenthesis). The tenth column VIII gives those obtained by using Ref. I. For a few nuclides whose D_0 values are given without errors in the column IX were obtained with only two levels. The errors involved are, however, expected from the systematics mentioned below not to exceed a factor of two except for ^{75}Se and ^{244}Cm .

Now that enough number of data for D_0 has become available, we are in the position to find by means of a set of reliable data the systematics in trends of D_0 versus the neutron number N and in turn to tell within a factor of two whether a given uncertain value is reasonable or not, or which is more reasonable when two significantly different values are found in Table 1*. Table 2 gives thus finally fixed values of D_0 in the fifth column with the target spin, the neutron binding energy, and the pairing energy as well in the second, third, and

* According to this procedure, alternatives were chosen for ^{32}P , ^{41}Ca , ^{51}Cr , ^{55}Cr , ^{113}Cd , ^{116}Sn , ^{136}Xe , ^{163}Dy , and ^{169}Yb . For ^{20}F , ^{40}K , and ^{153}Sm the two or more values different to one another were found equally likely so that the average of them was taken. Furthermore, it was concluded that the expected errors were to be at most a factor of two for all nuclei except for the above mentioned two, ^{75}Se and ^{244}Cm .

forth columns, respectively.

In the computation of the level density parameter a from thus fixed level spacing D_0 , there are a few alternative choices involved; namely, either Ericson or Lang-LeCouteur level density formula and either the rigid-body or a non-rigid-body moment of inertia. Furthermore, the nuclear radius parameter r_0 appears as an adjustable parameter in the calculation. It was found that either level density formula does not give a significantly different value for a to each other; the difference between the two was mostly 1 or 2%. As is seen in Fig. 2, their differences become significant only in light nuclei.

Figure 2 also shows the dependence of a on r_0 . It was found that the ratio of the level density parameters of two nuclei remains constant while r_0 changes in the range of interest except for a few light target nuclei with high spins such as ^{50}V . Non-rigid-body moment of inertia is equivalent to that of the rigid-body $\mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}}$ with an appropriate r_0 -value, as long as it is given by the latter multiplied by a certain constant. Open circles in Fig. 2 represent a with a non-rigid-body moment of inertia defined as $0.7 \mathcal{I}_{\text{rigid}}^{27,28)}$ for $r_0=1.5$ fermis.

By considering that the derivation of the level density formula based on the Fermi gas model is equivalent to the use of the square well nuclear potential, 1.5 fermis was chosen for r_0 in the final computation of the a 's. The last two columns of Table 2 gives the computed values of a with errors deduced from those contained in D_0 ; one based on Ericson level density and the other on Lang-LeCouteur level density. The former group of a -values is plotted versus mass number A of the compound nucleus in Fig. 3.

One may find that a shows dips near the closed shells; this is particularly clear in three regions around $N=50$, $N=82$, and $N=126$ and $Z=82$. This observation will be understood by rather directly connecting to the so-called shell effect. This is more clearly seen in Fig. 4 where a -values are plotted versus the neutron number N . One tentatively discerns two types of suppression in a -values near the closed shell. That is, one of them is of short-ranged nature that appears only the very edge of the shell and the other is a long-ranged effect extending a rather broad region around closed shells; $N=50$, 82, and 126. It is possible to find the reason why large dips existing at closed shells above were not found at closed shells below 50, if one attributes these large dips to the existence of sub-shells with low-level densities in the proximity of such closed shells as 50, 82, and 126. One may conclude that the energy gap at the shell edge only results in a small dip of the short-ranged nature.

5. Summary

Level spacings D_0 were computed from BNL-325^{18,19)}, and compared with those compiled by several authors¹⁻¹⁶⁾. Well-established values of D_0 were plotted versus the neutron number to see systematic trends of the D_0 which in turn were used to determine uncertain D_0 . It was also concluded from the systematics that the errors involved in the determination would not exceed a factor of two, except for two nuclides ^{75}Se and ^{244}Cm .

It was then attempted to deduce the level density parameter a from thus fixed values of D_0 . The effect on the a 's of two alternatives of the level density formula, namely, by Ericson and by Lang and LeCouteur was examined and was found to be immaterial.

Suppression of the level density was found near the closed shells that may be understood in connection with the shell effect.

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Table 1. Compiled average level spacings D_0 computed from the neutron resonance capture data. First and second columns give the compound nucleus and the target spin, respectively. Columns designated with I to VII represent average level spacings deduced by several authors and those computed in this note using Ref. I and II are tabulated in columns VIII and IX.

The numbers given in parentheses in columns I, VIII, and IX represent the number of levels used to fix D_0 . Resonance levels only in the neutron energy range below 200 keV are used except for ^{24}Na , ^{53}Cr , and ^{200}Pb .

C.N.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
^{20}F	$1/2^+$		110×10^3 a)	50×10^3 a)				$(66 \pm 15) \times 10^3$ (15)	$(28 \pm 12) \times 10^3$ (4)
^{24}Na	$3/2^+$		150×10^3 a)	201×10^3 a)				$(170 \pm 10) \times 10^3$ (3)	
^{25}Mg	0^+			346×10^3 a)					$(26 \pm 7) \times 10^3$ (8)
^{28}Al	$5/2^+$		60×10^3 a)	4×10^3 a)					
^{32}P	$1/2^+$		50×10^3 a)						
^{33}S	0^+	~ 500 a)	10×10^3 a)			13.3×10^3 a)			$(87 \pm 5) \times 10^3$ (3)
^{36}Cl	$3/2^+$					13.3×10^3 a)			$(40 \pm 29) \times 10^3$ (6)
^{38}Cl	$3/2^+$					10×10^3 a)			$(37 \pm 8) \times 10^3$ (6)
^{40}K	$3/2^+$	10×10^3 b)		27.8×10^3 a)		10×10^3 a)			
^{42}K	$3/2^+$	10×10^3 b)		11.2×10^3 a)		10×10^3 a)		6×10^3 (2)	
^{44}Ca	0^+			19.5×10^3 a)	$(50 \pm 10) \times 10^3$ a)	$(49 \pm 10) \times 10^3$ a)	$(4 \pm 0.8) \times 10^3$	10×10^3 (2)	$(25 \pm 8) \times 10^3$ (4)
^{46}Ca	$7/2^-$								$(2.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^3$ (13, C)
^{48}Ca	0^+				55×10^3 a)	60×10^3 a)			$(55 \pm 15) \times 10^3$ (5, AC)
^{46}Sc	$7/2^-$					2.2×10^3 a)			$(1.6 \pm 0.3) \times 10^3$ (5)
^{47}Ti	0^+		2×10^3 a)			$(30 \pm 6) \times 10^3$ a)			$(45 \pm 15) \times 10^3$ (4)
^{48}Ti	$5/2^-$								$(2.82 \pm 0.70) \times 10^3$ (20)
^{49}Ti	0^+				30×10^3 a)	$(22 \pm 4) \times 10^3$ a)			$(20 \pm 5) \times 10^3$ (14)
^{50}Ti	$7/2^-$								$(3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^3$ (10)
^{51}Ti	0^+					$(123 \pm 50) \times 10^3$ a)			$(18 \pm 6) \times 10^3$ (8, C)
^{51}V	6^+								$(2.61 \pm 0.45) \times 10^3$ (16)
^{52}V	$7/2^-$			1.26×10^3 a)			$(3.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^3$		$(4.39 \pm 0.53) \times 10^3$ (20)
^{51}Cr	0^+		2×10^3 a)			3.3×10^3 a)			$(19 \pm 8) \times 10^3$ (5, C)
^{53}Cr	0^+					30×10^3 a)			$(46 \pm 7) \times 10^3$ (9)
^{54}Cr	$3/2^-$			29×10^3 a)		$(44 \pm 8) \times 10^3$ a)			$(3.2 \pm 1.1) \times 10^3$ (10, B)
^{55}Cr	0^+				$2100 + 1550$ $- 625$	38×10^3 a)			$(48 \pm 37) \times 10^3$ (3, B)
^{56}Mn	$5/2^-$		2×10^3 a)		27×10^3 a)	3.3×10^3 a)			$(2.97 \pm 0.63) \times 10^3$ (42)
^{55}Fe	0^+					$(25 \pm 4) \times 10^3$ a)			$(21 \pm 4) \times 10^3$ (9)

C. N.	I	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
⁵⁷ Fe	0 ⁺				23.2 × 10 ³ a)	23 × 10 ³	(29 ± 4) × 10 ³ a)			(21 ± 4) × 10 ³ (10)
⁵⁸ Fe	1/2 ⁻									(5.9 ± 1.5) × 10 ³ (5)
⁶⁰ Co	7/2 ⁻	(3.73 ± 0.54) × 10 ³ (3)		3 × 10 ³ a)	25.7 × 10 ³ a)	29 × 10 ³	2.5 × 10 ³	(2.5 ± 0.5) × 10 ³		(1.53 ± 0.30) × 10 ³ (52)
⁵⁹ Ni	0 ⁺				22 × 10 ³ a)	26 × 10 ³	29 × 10 ³ a)	(24 ± 3) × 10 ³		(21 ± 6) × 10 ³ (9)
⁶¹ Ni	0 ⁺						29 × 10 ³ a)	(21 ± 3) × 10 ³		(21 ± 4) × 10 ³ (10)
⁶² Ni	3/2 ⁻									(2.3 ± 0.4) × 10 ³ (19, B)
⁶⁴ Cu	3/2 ⁻				1.4 × 10 ³ a)			(1 ± 0.15) × 10 ³		(1.06 ± 0.14) × 10 ³ (21)
⁶⁶ Cu	3/2 ⁻				1.99 × 10 ³ a)			(1.7 ± 0.4) × 10 ³		(1.17 ± 0.24) × 10 ³ (17)
⁶⁵ Zn	0 ⁺				1.85 × 10 ³ a)			(6.5 ± 1.0) × 10 ³		(3.4 ± 0.9) × 10 ³ (5, AB)
⁶⁷ Zn	0 ⁺				690 × 10 ³ a)					(5.6 ± 1.9) × 10 ³ (6)
⁶⁸ Zn	5/2 ⁻									720 ± 190 (4)
⁶⁹ Zn	0 ⁺									20 × 10 ³ (2)
⁷⁰ Ga	3/2 ⁻				300 a)		204 ± 69 b)			320 ± 90 (8, AB)
⁷² Ga	3/2 ⁻				205 a)					190 ± 50 (4)
⁷¹ Ge	0 ⁺									(2.0 ± 0.8) × 10 ³ (18, B)
⁷³ Ge	0 ⁺						2090 ± 944 b)	(1.0 ± 0.2) × 10 ³		(3.9 ± 1.5) × 10 ³ (10, B)
⁷⁴ Ge	9/2 ⁺							77 ± 9		
⁷⁵ Ge	0 ⁺									(8.5 ± 4.7) × 10 ³ (3, B)
⁷⁷ Ge	0 ⁺									(8.0 ± 0.8) × 10 ³ (4, B)
⁷⁶ As	3/2 ⁻	108.3 ± 3.6	90 a)				91 ± 17 b)	87 ± 8		87.3 ± 11.4 (47)
⁷⁵ Se	0 ⁺		~200 a)							200 (2)
⁷⁷ Se	0 ⁺									(1.2 ± 0.6) × 10 ³ (5)
⁷⁸ Se	1/2 ⁻						393 ± 86 b)	(1.5 ± 0.35) × 10 ³		150 ± 40 (10)
⁷⁹ Se	0 ⁺				393 a)			140 ± 20		(4.5 ± 1.0) × 10 ³ (9, B)
⁸¹ Se	0 ⁺							(3.3 ± 0.5) × 10 ³		
⁸³ Se	0 ⁺				1.5 × 10 ³ a)			(3.3 ± 0.8) × 10 ³	(1.6 ± 0.6) × 10 ³ (3)	
⁸⁰ Br	3/2 ⁻		45 a)							(6.9 ± 1.1) × 10 ³ (4, B)
⁸² Br	3/2 ⁻				40 b)		51 ± 17 b)	55 ± 10		61 ± 13 (7)
⁸⁶ Rb	5/2 ⁻		1.0 × 10 ³ b)		34 a)		52 ± 17 b)	65 ± 15		52 ± 14 (3)
⁸⁸ Rb	3/2 ⁻		1.7 × 10 ³ b)		833 a)	(1 ± 0.5) × 10 ³ b)	900 ± 70 b)			(1.1 ± 0.2) × 10 ³ (6, B)
⁸⁵ Sr	0 ⁺				1.18 × 10 ³ a)	(2 ± 1) × 10 ³ b)	1183 ± 246 b)			(1.8 ± 0.6) × 10 ³ (6, B)
⁸⁷ Sr	0 ⁺		4 × 10 ³ b)			(6 ± 4) × 10 ³ b)				350 ± 120 (10, B)
										(2.1 ± 1.0) × 10 ³ (9, B)

C.N.	I	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
^{120}Sn	1/2 ⁺	140±47	(2)	150 a)			160±79 b)	30±8		62±21 (6)
^{121}Sn	0 ⁺									240±50 (6)
^{122}Sb	5/2 ⁺	14.25±0.39	(7)	12±3 b)	22 b)		14±2 b)			13±2 (14)
^{123}Sb	7/2 ⁺	31.29±0.96	(3)	29 ⁺¹⁷ ₋₁₁ b)			28±1 b)			30±13 (6)
^{123}Te	0 ⁺									130±10 (6, AB)
^{124}Te	1/2 ⁺						39±19 b)	22±8		33±9 (12)
^{126}Te	1/2 ⁺						66±18 b)	60±5		46±11 (10)
^{131}Te	0 ⁺							(5.5±0.8)×10 ³		5.7±1.2 (21, BC)
^{128}I	5/2 ⁺	11.68±0.73	(7)	13.4 b)	13.4 b)	(3.5±0.6)×10 ³ a, b)	13.3 b)	13.3±0.7		19±5 (11)
^{130}I	7/2 ⁺			17.56 a)	17.56 a)		18±6 b)	27±5		21±6 (5)
^{132}Xe	3/2 ⁺						31±1 b)	25±10	31±1 (3)	
^{136}Xe	3/2 ⁺									
^{134}Cs	7/2 ⁺	21.45±0.55	(12)	≈500 a)			21±3 b)	18.5±0.5		20.7±4.7 (24)
^{136}Ba	3/2 ⁺	35.4±11.4	(3)	35 a)			49±10 b)	50±8		35±9 (14)
^{137}Ba	0 ⁺					>1×10 ³ b)				(3.8±2.8)×10 ³ (3)
^{138}Ba	3/2 ⁺						10625±4231 b)		(9.6±3.4)×10 ³ (9)	460±250 (3)
^{139}Ba	0 ⁺									41±6 (10)
^{139}La	5 ⁻									110±20 (28, C)
^{140}La	7/2 ⁺	1000±700	(1)							
^{141}Ce	0 ⁺									
^{143}Ce	0 ⁺									
^{142}Pr	5/2 ⁺	112.8±4.6	(9)	110 a)	120 b)		64±13 b)	90±5		83.8±12.1 (51)
^{144}Nd	7/2 ⁻							40±10		19±9 (7)
^{146}Nd	7/2 ⁻							22±4		25±9 (5)
^{146}Pm	7/2 ⁺								5.7±1.5 (9)	
^{148}Sm	7/2 ⁻				5.37 a)		5.3±1.6 b)	42±6		7.9±1.3 (13)
^{150}Sm	7/2 ⁻						8±2 b)	7.7±1.2		3.22±0.53 (26)
^{151}Sm	0 ⁺						4±0.6 b)	2.8±0.3		24 (2)
^{152}Sm	5/2 ⁻				1.3 a)					
^{153}Sm	0 ⁺						1.3±0.5 b)	1.3±0.25	1.3±0.5 (5)	80 (2)
^{152}Eu	5/2 ⁺						0.87±0.14 b)	0.65±0.09		0.72±0.14 (21)
^{154}Eu	5/2 ⁺						1.2 a)	1.25±0.09		1.3±0.4 (9)

C. N.	I	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
¹⁵⁶ Gd	3/2-		2.1 a)					1.80±0.15		1.99±0.32 (26)
¹⁵⁷ Gd	0+							33±6		75±19 (5, AB)
¹⁵⁸ Gd	3/2-		14.5 a)	2 a)				5.5±1.2		6.1±1.6 (13)
¹⁶⁰ Tb	3/2+	5.052±0.115 (16)		2.7 a)	2.0 b)			5.0±0.6		4.30±0.78 (25)
¹⁶² Dy	5/2+		1.15 a)					2.20±0.15		2.55±0.38 (27)
¹⁶³ Dy	0+		≈200 a)					42±6		220±80 (4)
¹⁶⁴ Dy	5/2-		5 a)					9±1		9.6±1.6 (10)
¹⁶⁶ Ho	7/2-	5.754±0.142 (15)		7.5 a)	3.0 b)			6.1±4		5.67±0.74 (45)
¹⁶⁸ Er	0+									7.1±1.2 (9, AB)
¹⁶⁹ Er	0+									17±5 (4)
¹⁶⁹ Er	0+									47±7 (13, AB)
¹⁶⁷ Er	0+									4.0±0.4 (25)
¹⁶⁸ Er	7/2+							3.0±0.5		100±30 (5, B)
¹⁶⁹ Er	0+									6.6±1.3 (18)
¹⁷⁰ Tm	1/2-	6.81±0.25 (15)	7.5 a)		3.5 b)			7.1±1.0		7.2±1.7 (26)
¹⁶⁹ Yb	0+		≈30 a)					8.7±0.8		7.8±1.0 (21)
¹⁷² Yb	1/2-							12±2		250±60 (10, AB)
¹⁷⁴ Yb	5/2-									
¹⁷⁷ Yb	0+									
¹⁷⁶ Lu	7/2+	2.65±0.11 (14)	3.5 a)		1.5 b)			3.3±0.3	3.61±0.62 (16)	41±12 (16)
¹⁷⁷ Lu	7-	1.05±0.55 (2)	1.5 a)					2.1±0.15	2.37±0.27 (21)	3.2±0.7 (48)
¹⁷⁷ Hf	0+									55±8 (11)
¹⁷⁸ Hf	7/2-	2.946±0.36 (12)	4.5 a)					3.8±0.4		5.8±0.5 (39)
¹⁷⁹ Hf	0+							32±8		140±30 (7)
¹⁸⁰ Hf	9/2-	3.595±0.125 (26)		8 a)				5.6±0.5		
¹⁸¹ Hf	0+							125±40		
¹⁸¹ Ta	8+		≈1.5 a)				4.35 c)			4.33±0.51 (75)
¹⁸² Ta	7/2+	3.921±0.203 (10)	4.5 a)		4.3 b)			50±12		56±8 (11)
¹⁸³ W	0+		50 a)					12.5±0.8		15.8±2.0 (27)
¹⁸⁴ W	1/2-	19.6±0.9 (3)	15 a)					130±30		93±19 (14)
¹⁸⁵ W	0+									87±10 (9)
¹⁸⁷ W	0+				75 a)			3.8±0.8		3.2±0.6 (19)
¹⁸⁶ Re	5/2+		3 a)							

C. N.	I	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
¹⁸⁸ Re	5/2+		7.5 a)					5.5±1.0		6.4±1.9 (12)
¹⁸⁸ Os	1/2-									14±6 (4, AB)
¹⁹⁰ Os	3/2-		≈3.5 a)	5.1±1.2 b)						5.0±1.1 (12)
¹⁹² Ir	3/2+		≈3.5 a)					3.3±0.3		3.2±0.7 (16)
¹⁹⁴ Ir	3/2+							7.7±0.6		8.5±1.3 (13)
¹⁹⁶ Pt	1/2-	24.7±7.4 (3)	35 a)					16±1		19.3±3.6 (30)
¹⁹⁸ Au	3/2+	33.9±8.2 (3)	30 a)	17.1 a)			16.8 c)	16±1		15.8±2.3 (61)
¹⁹⁹ Hg	0+		≈100 a)					83±28		100±30 (5)
²⁰⁰ Hg	1/2-		≈50 a)					59±10		84±18 (6)
²⁰¹ Hg	0+							(1.3±0.5)×10 ³		(1.3±0.1)×10 ³ (6)
²⁰² Hg	3/2-							90±25		110±20 (7)
²⁰⁴ Tl	1/2+	(5.0±3.78)×10 ³ (1)				2±1 b)		(2.0±0.8)×10 ³		(2.2±0.3)×10 ³ (7, AB)
²⁰⁶ Tl	1/2+					10±3 b)		(10±3)×10 ³		(19±7)×10 ³ (4, B)
²⁰⁷ Pb	0+	(4.73±1.30)×10 ³ (5)				40±15 (Z=0) b)		(57±12)×10 ³		(24±4)×10 ³ (9, B)
²⁰⁸ Pb	1/2-					19±6 (Z=0) b)		(50±10)×10 ³		(22±7)×10 ³ (7, AB)
²⁰⁹ Pb	0+	(18.3±0.6)×10 ³ (3)				70±30 (Z=0) b)				(110±40)×10 ³ (8)
²¹⁰ Bi	9/2-	(3.42±2.73)×10 ³ (3)	7×10 ³ b)			> ₃₅₀ (Z=0) b)				(5.42±0.62)×10 ³ (27)
²³³ Th	0+	15.1±2.3 (6)	20 a)				17.5±0.7 d)	(6.9±0.7)×10 ³		12.4±1.1 (122)
²³² Pa	3/2-							0.45±0.07		0.443±0.065 (21)
²³⁴ Pa	3/2-							0.86±0.12		1.03±0.15 (15)
²³⁵ U	0+							7.6±1.5		14.2±3.6 (14)
²³⁴ U	5/2+	0.973±0.026 (9)	0.55 a)					0.91±0.09		0.993±0.076 (28)
²³⁵ U	0+	15.1±1.3 (7)						13.0±0.8		18.0±7.3 (20)
²³⁶ U	7/2-	0.871±0.026 (15)	0.65 a)	17 a)				0.65±0.03		0.63±0.13 (77)
²³⁷ U	0+	15.7±1.6 (6)					0.64 e)	14.5±1.5		27±9 (14)
²³⁹ U	0+	17.71±0.62 (11)	20 a)				17.7±0.7 d)			18.1±2.3 (81)
²³⁸ Np	5/2+		0.65 a)					0.58±0.06		0.720±0.079 (18)
²³⁹ Pu	0+									16±5 (7, B)
²⁴⁰ Pu	1/2+	2.49±0.41 (7)	3 a)					2.6±0.1		2.3±0.6 (14)
²⁴¹ Pu	0+		20 a)					10.0±1.0		14±2 (9)
²⁴² Pu	5/2+							1.3±0.1		1.17±0.17 (20)
²⁴² Am	5/2-	0.4275±0.0406 (7)		0.43 a)				0.43±0.06		0.578±0.093 (15)

C. N.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
²⁴⁴ Am				1. 462 a)			1. 25 ± 0. 15 12. 6 ± 3. 3		1. 5 ± 0. 3 20 ± 6
²⁴⁴ Cm									

- I) Newton¹⁾ (1956), the number in a parenthesis gives the number of resonances used to fix D_0 .
 IIa) Stolovy *et al.*²⁾ (1957) ; IIb) Good *et al.*³⁾ (1958)
 IIIa) Cameron⁴⁾ (1958) ; IIIb) Jackson *et al.*⁵⁾ (1961)
 IVa) Erba *et al.*⁶⁾ (1961) ; IVb) Gibbons *et al.*⁷⁾ (1961)
 Va) Bilpuch *et al.*⁸⁾ (1961) ; Vb) Newson *et al.*⁹⁾ (1961) ; Vc) Coté *et al.*¹⁰⁾ (1964)
 VIa) Bowman *et al.*¹¹⁾ (1962) ; VIb) Benzi *et al.*¹²⁾ (1965) ; VIc) Desjardins *et al.*¹³⁾ (1960) ; VI d) Garg *et al.*¹⁴⁾ (1964) ; VIe) Bowman *et al.*¹⁵⁾ (1963)
 VII) Gilbert *et al.*¹⁶⁾ (1965)
 VIII) Computed from BNL-325, 2nd edition, Supplement No. 1¹⁸⁾ (1960), the number in a parenthesis gives the number of resonances used to fix D_0 .
 IX) Computed from BNL-325, 2nd edition, Supplement No. 2¹⁹⁾ (1966), the number in a parenthesis gives the number of resonances used to fix D_0 .
 The resonance levels used were mostly of class A (see text) unless otherwise denoted with an alphabetical capital in the same parenthesis. More than one capital given at the same time signify that the levels assigned to these classes equally contribute in the computation of D_0 .

Table 2. Determined level spacing D_0 and deduced level density parameter a_{obs} . The first and second columns give the compound nucleus and the target spin. The orbital angular momentum of the incident neutron is zero unless otherwise denoted with a cross in the first column. The third column represents neutron binding energy unless otherwise associated with an asterisk; the latter gives an effective excitation energy, the sum of the neutron binding energy and the mean value of the lowest and the highest resonance level used to fix D_0 . The neutron binding energy is taken from Wapstra's papers.^{25,26)} The fourth column gives the pairing energy given by Cameron.⁴⁾ The fifth column is for the finally determined D_0 by considering systematics (see text). From the systematics it was concluded that errors contained in D_0 did not exceed a factor of two except for ⁷⁶Se and ²⁴⁴Cm. The listed errors are the deviations calculated with Eq. (3) as long as they result in deviations not more than a factor of two. D_0 -values without errors were obtained from only two resonances. The last two columns give values of the level density parameter computed by using two different level density formulas by Ericson and by Lang and LeCouteur, respectively, and with $r_0=1.5$ fermis and Eqs. (6) and (9).

Compound Nucleus	Target Spin	a) B_n (MeV)	c) $ A $ (MeV)	d) D_0 (eV)	a_{obs} (MeV ⁻¹)	
					Ericson	Lang-LeCouteur
²⁰ F ₁₁ †	1/2 ⁺	6.5973		$(55^{+55}_{-28}) \times 10^3$ e)	3.94 ^{+0.54} _{-0.49}	4.19 ^{+0.54} _{-0.49}
²⁴ Na ₁₃ †	3/2 ⁺	7.45*		$(66 \pm 15) \times 10^3$ f)	3.55 ^{+0.17} _{-0.13}	3.77 ^{+0.17} _{-0.13}
²⁵ Mg ₁₃ †	0 ⁺	7.3289	2.10	$(170 \pm 10) \times 10^3$	4.18 ± 0.05	4.51 ± 0.05
²⁸ Al ₁₅ †	5/2 ⁺	7.7307		$(26^{+26}_{-13}) \times 10^3$	4.18 ^{+0.51} _{-0.48}	4.39 ^{+0.51} _{-0.48}
³² P ₁₇	1/2 ⁺	7.9365		$(21.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^3$ g)	5.33 ± 0.02	5.56 ± 0.02
³³ S ₁₇	0 ⁺	8.6413	1.54	$(87 \pm 5) \times 10^3$	5.16 ± 0.05	5.41 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04}
³⁶ Cl ₁₉	3/2 ⁺	8.5765		$(40^{+29}_{-20}) \times 10^3$	4.42 ^{+0.48} _{-0.36}	4.63 ^{+0.48} _{-0.36}
³⁸ Cl ₂₁	3/2 ⁺	6.110		$(37 \pm 8) \times 10^3$	5.66 ^{+0.22} _{-0.18}	5.95 ^{+0.22} _{-0.18}
⁴⁰ K ₂₁	3/2 ⁺	7.8015		10 ⁴ e)	5.95 ^{+0.59} _{-0.56}	6.18 ^{+0.59} _{-0.56}
⁴² K ₂₃	3/2 ⁺	7.537		10 ⁴	6.18 ^{+0.61} _{-0.58}	6.42 ^{+0.61} _{-0.58}
⁴¹ Ca ₂₁	0 ⁺	8.364	1.51	$(50 \pm 10) \times 10^3$ h, i)	6.19 ^{+0.20} _{-0.16}	6.46 ^{+0.20} _{-0.16}
⁴¹ Ca ₂₄	7/2 ⁻	11.135	2.92	$(2.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^3$	6.74 ^{+0.17} _{-0.14}	6.94 ^{+0.17} _{-0.14}
⁴² Ca ₂₅	0 ⁺	7.420	1.51	$(55 \pm 15) \times 10^3$	6.95 ^{+0.33} _{-0.24}	7.25 ^{+0.33} _{-0.24}
⁴⁶ Sc ₂₅	7/2 ⁻	8.7666		$(1.6 \pm 0.3) \times 10^3$	7.73 ^{+0.19} _{-0.15}	7.95 ^{+0.19} _{-0.15}
⁴⁷ Ti ₂₅	0 ⁺	8.8754	1.73	$(45 \pm 15) \times 10^3$	6.41 ^{+0.36} _{-0.25}	6.67 ^{+0.36} _{-0.25}
⁴⁸ Ti ₂₆	5/2 ⁻	11.6280	3.02	$(2.82 \pm 0.70) \times 10^3$	6.70 ^{+0.24} _{-0.19}	6.91 ^{+0.24} _{-0.19}
⁴⁸ Ti ₂₇	0 ⁺	8.1460	1.73	$(20 \pm 5) \times 10^3$	7.79 ^{+0.30} _{-0.23}	8.08 ^{+0.30} _{-0.23}
⁵⁰ Ti ₂₈	7/2 ⁻	10.945	3.20	$(3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^3$	7.02 ^{+0.27} _{-0.20}	7.24 ^{+0.27} _{-0.20}
⁵¹ Ti ₂₉	0 ⁺	6.379	1.73	$(18 \pm 6) \times 10^3$	9.93 ^{+0.56} _{-0.39}	10.32 ^{+0.56} _{-0.39}
⁵¹ V ₂₈	6 ⁺	11.0545	1.47	$(2.61 \pm 0.45) \times 10^3$	6.64 ^{+0.16} _{-0.13}	6.60 ^{+0.16} _{-0.13}
⁵² V ₂₉	7/2 ⁻	7.309		$(4.39 \pm 0.53) \times 10^3$	7.20 ^{+0.12} _{-0.11}	7.43 ^{+0.12} _{-0.11}
⁵¹ Cr ₂₇	0 ⁺	9.270	1.44	$(19 \pm 8) \times 10^3$	6.94 ^{+0.49} _{-0.31}	7.16 ^{+0.49} _{-0.31}
⁵³ Cr ₂₉	0 ⁺	8.17*	1.44	$(46 \pm 7) \times 10^3$	6.92 ^{+0.16} _{-0.13}	7.20 ^{+0.16} _{-0.13}
⁵⁴ Cr ₃₀	3/2 ⁻	9.721	2.76	$(3.2 \pm 1.1) \times 10^3$	8.17 ^{+0.44} _{-0.30}	8.43 ^{+0.44} _{-0.30}
⁵⁵ Cr ₃₁	0 ⁺	6.254	1.44	$(48^{+37}_{-24}) \times 10^3$	8.68 ^{+0.89} _{-0.70}	9.06 ^{+0.89} _{-0.70}
⁵⁶ Mn ₃₁	5/2 ⁻	7.270		$(2.97 \pm 0.63) \times 10^3$	7.82 ^{+0.24} _{-0.19}	8.07 ^{+0.24} _{-0.19}
⁵⁶ Fe ₂₈	0 ⁺	9.299	1.45	$(21 \pm 4) \times 10^3$	7.00 ^{+0.19} _{-0.15}	7.24 ^{+0.19} _{-0.15}

Compound Nucleus	Target Spin	a) B_n (MeV)	c) $ A $ (MeV)	d) D_0 (eV)	a_{obs} (MeV ⁻¹)	
					Ericson	Lang-LeCouteur
⁵⁷ Fe ₃₁	0 ⁺	7.642	1.45	$(21 \pm 4) \times 10^3$	$8.33^{+0.23}_{-0.19}$	$8.62^{+0.23}_{-0.19}$
⁵⁸ Fe ₃₂	1/2 ⁻	10.042	2.91	$(5.9 \pm 1.5) \times 10^3$	$8.19^{+0.30}_{-0.23}$	$8.45^{+0.30}_{-0.23}$
⁶⁰ Co ₃₃	7/2 ⁻	7.491		$(1.53 \pm 0.30) \times 10^3$	$8.35^{+0.22}_{-0.18}$	$8.58^{+0.22}_{-0.18}$
⁵⁹ Ni ₃₁	0 ⁺	9.003	1.37	$(21 \pm 6) \times 10^3$	$7.30^{+0.31}_{-0.23}$	$7.54^{+0.31}_{-0.23}$
⁶¹ Ni ₃₃	0 ⁺	7.821	1.37	$(21 \pm 4) \times 10^3$	$8.27^{+0.23}_{-0.18}$	$8.56^{+0.23}_{-0.18}$
⁶² Ni ₃₄	3/2 ⁻	10.600	2.81	$(2.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^3$	$8.16^{+0.19}_{-0.15}$	$8.40^{+0.19}_{-0.15}$
⁶⁴ Cu ₃₅	3/2 ⁻	7.916		$(1.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^3$	$8.90^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$	$9.14^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$
⁶⁶ Cu ₃₇	3/2 ⁻	7.060		$(1.17 \pm 0.24) \times 10^3$	$9.65^{+0.26}_{-0.21}$	$9.91^{+0.26}_{-0.21}$
⁶⁵ Zn ₃₅	0 ⁺	7.988	1.09	$(3.4 \pm 0.9) \times 10^3$	$10.02^{+0.36}_{-0.27}$	$10.29^{+0.36}_{-0.27}$
⁶⁷ Zn ₃₇	0 ⁺	7.052	1.09	$(5.6 \pm 1.9) \times 10^3$	$10.59^{+0.53}_{-0.37}$	$10.90^{+0.53}_{-0.37}$
⁶⁸ Zn ₃₈	5/2 ⁻	10.203	2.61	720 ± 190	$9.42^{+0.33}_{-0.25}$	$9.66^{+0.33}_{-0.25}$
⁶⁹ Zn ₃₉	0 ⁺	6.503	1.09	20×10^3	$9.76^{+0.89}_{-0.85}$	$10.10^{+0.89}_{-0.85}$
⁷⁰ Ga ₃₉	3/2 ⁻	7.642		320 ± 90	$10.66^{+0.37}_{-0.28}$	$10.90^{+0.37}_{-0.28}$
⁷² Ga ₄₁	3/2 ⁻	6.520		190 ± 50	$12.76^{+0.41}_{-0.31}$	$13.05^{+0.41}_{-0.31}$
⁷² Ge ₃₉	0 ⁺	7.415	1.36	$(2.0 \pm 0.8) \times 10^3$	$11.98^{+0.69}_{-0.45}$	$12.28^{+0.69}_{-0.44}$
⁷³ Ge ₄₁	0 ⁺	6.786	1.36	$(3.9 \pm 1.5) \times 10^3$	$12.10^{+0.70}_{-0.45}$	$12.45^{+0.69}_{-0.45}$
⁷⁴ Ge ₄₂	9/2 ⁺	10.197	2.83	77 ± 9	$12.28^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$	$12.51^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$
⁷⁵ Ge ₄₃	0 ⁺	6.485	1.36	$(8.5^{+4.7}_{-4.3}) \times 10^3$	$11.58^{+1.02}_{-0.62}$	$11.94^{+1.02}_{-0.61}$
⁷⁷ Ge ₄₅	0 ⁺	6.030	1.36	$(8.0 \pm 0.8) \times 10^3$	$12.54^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$	$12.94^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$
⁷⁶ As ₄₃	3/2 ⁻	7.326		87.3 ± 11.4	$12.81^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$	$13.06^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$
⁷⁵ Se ₄₁	0 ⁺	8.026	1.42	200^{+600}_{-100}	$14.46^{+1.00}_{-1.88}$	$14.75^{+0.99}_{-1.89}$
⁷⁷ Se ₄₃	0 ⁺	7.415	1.42	$(1.2 \pm 0.6) \times 10^3$	$13.04^{+0.99}_{-0.56}$	$13.35^{+0.99}_{-0.56}$
⁷⁸ Se ₄₄	1/2 ⁻	10.491	2.87	$(150 \pm 40) \times 10^3$	$12.61^{+0.39}_{-0.29}$	$12.86^{+0.39}_{-0.29}$
⁷⁹ Se ₄₅	0 ⁺	6.972	1.42	$(4.5 \pm 1.0) \times 10^3$	$11.98^{+0.35}_{-0.28}$	$12.32^{+0.35}_{-0.28}$
⁸¹ Se ₄₇	0 ⁺	6.714	1.42	$(1.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^3$	$14.03^{+0.73}_{-0.49}$	$14.38^{+0.73}_{-0.49}$
⁸³ Se ₄₉	0 ⁺	5.990 b)	1.42	$(6.9 \pm 1.1) \times 10^3$	$13.26^{+0.28}_{-0.24}$	$13.67^{+0.28}_{-0.24}$
⁸⁰ Br ₄₅	3/2 ⁻	7.879		61 ± 13	$12.69^{+0.29}_{-0.23}$	$12.93^{+0.29}_{-0.23}$
⁸² Br ₄₇	3/2 ⁻	7.597		52 ± 14	$13.33^{+0.40}_{-0.30}$	$13.57^{+0.40}_{-0.30}$
⁸⁶ Rb ₄₉	5/2 ⁻	8.637		$(1.1 \pm 0.2) \times 10^3$	$8.66^{+0.19}_{-0.16}$	$8.87^{+0.19}_{-0.16}$
⁸⁸ Rb ₅₁	3/2 ⁻	6.135		$(1.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^3$	$10.98^{+0.52}_{-0.36}$	$11.28^{+0.52}_{-0.36}$
⁸⁶ Sr ₄₇	0 ⁺	8.482	1.20	350 ± 120	$13.11^{+0.54}_{-0.37}$	$13.37^{+0.54}_{-0.37}$
⁸⁷ Sr ₄₉	0 ⁺	8.437	1.20	$(2.1 \pm 1.0) \times 10^3$	$11.04^{+0.77}_{-0.45}$	$11.30^{+0.77}_{-0.45}$
⁸⁸ Sr ₅₀	9/2 ⁺	11.100	2.47	210 ± 80	$10.08^{+0.51}_{-0.33}$	$10.29^{+0.50}_{-0.34}$
⁸⁹ Sr ₅₁	0 ⁺	6.393	1.20	$(12 \pm 2) \times 10^3$	$15.05^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$	$15.41^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$
⁹⁰ Y ₅₁	1/2 ⁻	6.869		$(1.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^3$	$11.08^{+0.35}_{-0.27}$	$11.35^{+0.35}_{-0.27}$
⁹¹ Zr ₅₁	0 ⁺	7.194	1.00	$(3.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^3$	$11.93^{+0.37}_{-0.28}$	$12.23^{+0.37}_{-0.28}$
⁹² Zr ₅₂	5/2 ⁺	8.640	1.62	250 ± 50	$12.05^{+0.28}_{-0.23}$	$12.31^{+0.27}_{-0.23}$

Compound Nucleus	Target Spin	a) B_n (MeV)	c) $ Δ $ (MeV)	d) D_0 (eV)	a_{obs} (MeV ⁻¹)		
					Ericson	Lang-LeCouteur	
⁸³ ₄₀ Zr ₅₃	0 ⁺	6.750	1.00	$(3.4 \pm 1.1) \times 10^3$		$12.62^{+0.56}_{-0.39}$	$12.95^{+0.56}_{-0.39}$
⁸⁵ ₄₀ Zr ₅₅	0 ⁺	6.468	1.00	$(3.3 \pm 0.9) \times 10^3$		$13.21^{+0.47}_{-0.35}$	$13.55^{+0.47}_{-0.35}$
⁸⁷ ₄₀ Zr ₅₇	0 ⁺	5.575	1.00	$(1.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^3$		$17.06^{+0.59}_{-0.44}$	$17.47^{+0.59}_{-0.44}$
⁸⁴ ₄₁ Nb ₅₃	9/2 ⁺	7.213		36.0 ± 4.6		$14.03^{+0.19}_{-0.16}$	$14.27^{+0.18}_{-0.17}$
⁹⁶ ₄₂ Mo ₅₄	5/2 ⁺	9.156	1.92	100 ± 40		$13.04^{+0.67}_{-0.43}$	$13.29^{+0.67}_{-0.42}$
⁹⁷ ₄₂ Mo ₅₅	0 ⁺	6.817	1.16	$(1.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^3$		$14.45^{+0.83}_{-0.52}$	$14.79^{+0.83}_{-0.53}$
⁹⁸ ₄₂ Mo ₅₆	5/2 ⁺	8.642	2.39	120 ± 60		$14.39^{+1.03}_{-0.58}$	$14.68^{+1.03}_{-0.58}$
⁹⁹ ₄₂ Mo ₅₇	0 ⁺	5.918	1.16	790 ⁺⁷⁴⁰ ₋₃₉₅		$17.26^{+1.27}_{-1.17}$	$17.65^{+1.28}_{-1.17}$
¹⁰¹ ₄₂ Mo ₅₉	0 ⁺	5.391	1.16	400 ± 75		$20.31^{+0.43}_{-0.36}$	$20.75^{+0.43}_{-0.36}$
¹⁰⁰ ₄₃ Tc ₅₇	9/2 ⁺	6.596		26 ± 5	f)	$15.71^{+0.32}_{-0.26}$	$15.98^{+0.32}_{-0.27}$
¹⁰⁰ ₄₄ Ru ₅₆	5/2 ⁺	9.671	2.51	200		$12.38^{+0.89}_{-0.86}$	$12.64^{+0.88}_{-0.86}$
¹⁰² ₄₄ Ru ₅₈	5/2 ⁺	9.216	2.50	15 ± 4		$16.75^{+0.47}_{-0.36}$	$17.02^{+0.48}_{-0.35}$
¹⁰⁴ ₄₅ Rh ₅₉	1/2 ⁻	7.002		10.3 ± 2.0		$18.31^{+0.34}_{-0.27}$	$18.58^{+0.34}_{-0.27}$
¹⁰⁶ ₄₆ Pd ₆₀	5/2 ⁺	9.548	2.78	11.1 ± 1.7		$17.24^{+0.26}_{-0.22}$	$17.51^{+0.26}_{-0.22}$
¹⁰⁶ ₄₇ Ag ₆₁	1/2 ⁻	7.275		50 ± 12		$15.61^{+0.39}_{-0.30}$	$15.87^{+0.39}_{-0.30}$
¹¹⁰ ₄₇ Ag ₆₃	1/2 ⁻	6.824		19.1 ± 3.8		$17.93^{+0.35}_{-0.28}$	$18.21^{+0.35}_{-0.28}$
¹¹² ₄₈ Cd ₆₄	1/2 ⁺	9.400	2.68	34 ± 6		$17.32^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$	$17.60^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$
¹¹³ ₄₈ Cd ₆₅	0 ⁺	6.538	1.38	200		$19.25^{+1.30}_{-1.25}$	$19.62^{+1.30}_{-1.26}$
¹¹⁴ ₄₈ Cd ₆₆	1/2 ⁺	9.048	2.67	27 ± 3		$18.48^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$	$18.78^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$
¹¹⁴ ₄₉ In ₆₅	9/2 ⁺	7.312		7.1 ± 1.2	f)	$16.66^{+0.27}_{-0.23}$	$16.90^{+0.27}_{-0.23}$
¹¹⁵ ₄₉ In ₆₇	9/2 ⁺	6.725		9.5 ± 2.4		$17.42^{+0.46}_{-0.35}$	$17.69^{+0.45}_{-0.35}$
¹¹³ ₅₀ Sn ₆₃	0 ⁺	7.743	1.32	140 ± 50		$16.82^{+0.69}_{-0.47}$	$17.12^{+0.69}_{-0.47}$
¹¹⁵ ₅₀ Sn ₆₅	0 ⁺	7.537	1.32	320 ± 90		$16.03^{+0.51}_{-0.38}$	$16.34^{+0.51}_{-0.38}$
¹¹⁶ ₅₀ Sn ₆₆	1/2 ⁺	9.563	2.61	50 ± 20	j)	$16.42^{+0.76}_{-0.49}$	$16.70^{+0.76}_{-0.49}$
¹¹⁷ ₅₀ Sn ₆₇	0 ⁺	6.941	1.32	250 ± 40		$17.80^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$	$18.13^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$
¹¹⁸ ₅₀ Sn ₆₈	1/2 ⁺	9.331	2.56	65 ± 15		$16.44^{+0.39}_{-0.31}$	$16.72^{+0.39}_{-0.31}$
¹¹⁹ ₅₀ Sn ₆₉	0 ⁺	6.481	1.32	730 ± 180		$17.16^{+0.49}_{-0.38}$	$17.53^{+0.49}_{-0.38}$
¹²⁰ ₅₀ Sn ₇₀	1/2 ⁺	9.110	2.60	62 ± 12		$17.08^{+0.34}_{-0.27}$	$17.37^{+0.34}_{-0.27}$
¹²¹ ₅₀ Sn ₇₁	0 ⁺	6.182	1.32	240 ± 50		$20.11^{+0.46}_{-0.35}$	$20.50^{+0.46}_{-0.36}$
¹²² ₅₁ Sb ₇₁	5/2 ⁺	6.798		13 ± 2		$17.43^{+0.26}_{-0.22}$	$17.70^{+0.26}_{-0.22}$
¹²⁴ ₅₁ Sb ₇₃	7/2 ⁺	6.432		30 ± 13		$16.62^{+0.89}_{-0.55}$	$16.90^{+0.89}_{-0.55}$
¹²³ ₅₂ Te ₇₁	0 ⁺	6.943	1.04	130 ± 8		$18.43^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$	$18.75^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$
¹²⁴ ₅₂ Te ₇₂	1/2 ⁺	9.408	2.28	33 ± 9		$16.95^{+0.47}_{-0.35}$	$17.22^{+0.47}_{-0.35}$
¹²⁶ ₅₂ Te ₇₄	1/2 ⁺	9.092	2.24	46 ± 11		$17.04^{+0.41}_{-0.32}$	$17.32^{+0.41}_{-0.32}$
¹³¹ ₅₂ Te ₇₉	0 ⁺	5.895	1.04	$(5.7 \pm 0.8) \times 10^3$		$14.81^{+0.25}_{-0.22}$	$15.19^{+0.25}_{-0.22}$
¹²⁸ ₅₃ I ₇₅	5/2 ⁺	6.797		19 ± 5		$17.02^{+0.47}_{-0.35}$	$17.29^{+0.47}_{-0.35}$
¹³⁰ ₅₃ I ₇₇	7/2 ⁺	6.498		21 ± 6		$17.20^{+0.53}_{-0.39}$	$17.48^{+0.53}_{-0.39}$

Compound Nucleus	Target Spin	a) B_n (MeV)	c) $ d $ (MeV)	d)		a_{obs} (MeV ⁻¹)	
				D_0	(eV)	Ericson	Lang-LeCouteur
¹³² Xe ₇₈	3/2 ⁺	8.933	2.11	31±1		16.87+0.05	17.15±0.05
¹³⁶ Xe ₈₂	3/2 ⁺	7.885	1.65	500	k)	13.96 ^{+1.01} _{-0.97}	14.26 ^{+1.01} _{-0.97}
¹³⁴ Cs ₇₉	7/2 ⁺	6.705		20.7±4.7		16.91 ^{+0.40} _{-0.31}	17.18 ^{+0.40} _{-0.31}
¹³⁶ Ba ₈₀	3/2 ⁺	9.230	2.18	35±9		16.37 ^{+0.44} _{-0.33}	16.64 ^{+0.44} _{-0.33}
¹³⁷ Br ₈₁	0 ⁺	6.950	1.13	(3.8 ^{+2.8} _{-1.9})×10 ³		13.72 ^{+1.03} _{-0.79}	14.04 ^{+1.03} _{-0.79}
¹³⁸ Br ₈₂	3/2 ⁺	8.540	1.67	460 ⁺²⁵⁰ ₋₂₃₀		13.14 ^{+0.93} _{-0.57}	13.41 ^{+0.93} _{-0.56}
¹³⁹ Br ₈₃	0 ⁺	4.720	1.13	(9.6±3.4)×10 ³	f)	17.59 ^{+0.93} _{-0.52}	18.11 ^{+0.93} _{-0.52}
¹³⁹ La ₈₂	5 ⁻	8.790	0.54	41±6		13.34 ^{+0.20} _{-0.16}	13.56 ^{+0.20} _{-0.16}
¹⁴⁰ La ₈₃	7/2 ⁺	4.998		110±20		18.34 ^{+0.37} _{-0.31}	18.66 ^{+0.37} _{-0.31}
¹⁴¹ Ce ₈₃	0 ⁺	5.437	1.21	(3.0±1.0)×10 ³	l)	17.93 ^{+0.80} _{-0.56}	18.37 ^{+0.80} _{-0.56}
¹⁴³ Ce ₈₅	0 ⁺	5.106	1.21	(1.0±0.2)×10 ³	l)	21.47 ^{+0.50} _{-0.40}	21.95 ^{+0.50} _{-0.40}
¹⁴² Pr ₈₃	5/2 ⁺	5.852		83.8±12.1		17.05 ^{+0.25} _{-0.22}	17.37 ^{+0.25} _{-0.22}
¹⁴⁴ Nd ₈₄	7/2 ⁻	7.830	2.03	19±9		19.38 ^{+1.15} _{-0.68}	19.70 ^{+1.14} _{-0.68}
¹⁴⁶ Nd ₈₆	7/2 ⁻	7.561	2.18	25±9		20.10 ^{+0.84} _{-0.57}	20.44 ^{+0.84} _{-0.57}
¹⁴⁸ Pm ₈₇	7/2 ⁺	5.917		5.7±1.5	f)	21.30 ^{+0.56} _{-0.42}	21.62 ^{+0.55} _{-0.42}
¹⁴⁸ Sm ₈₆	7/2 ⁻	8.142	1.90	7.9±1.3		19.87 ^{+0.31} _{-0.26}	20.16 ^{+0.31} _{-0.36}
¹⁵⁰ Sm ₈₈	7/2 ⁻	7.982	1.90	3.22±0.53		21.95 ^{+0.33} _{-0.28}	22.25 ^{+0.33} _{-0.28}
¹⁵¹ Sm ₈₉	0 ⁺	5.609	1.15	24		27.87 ^{+1.69} _{-1.63}	28.30 ^{+1.68} _{-1.64}
¹⁵² Sm ₉₀	5/2 ⁻ , 7/2 ⁻	8.224	2.00	1.3±0.5	f)	23.67 ^{+0.92} _{-0.61}	23.97 ^{+0.92} _{-0.61}
¹⁵³ Sm ₉₁	0 ⁺	5.885	1.15	60±20	e)	24.62 ^{+0.89} _{-0.62}	25.02 ^{+0.89} _{-0.62}
¹⁵² Eu ₈₉	5/2 ⁺	6.291		0.72±0.14		24.58 ^{+0.41} _{-0.34}	24.87 ^{+0.41} _{-0.34}
¹⁵⁴ Eu ₉₁	5/2 ⁺	6.385		1.3±0.4		23.24 ^{+0.68} _{-0.49}	23.53 ^{+0.68} _{-0.49}
¹⁵⁶ Gd ₉₂	3/2 ⁻	8.527	1.96	1.99±0.32		22.65 ^{+0.31} _{-0.27}	22.94 ^{+0.31} _{-0.27}
¹⁵⁷ Gd ₉₃	0 ⁺	6.348	0.99	75±19		22.05 ^{+0.57} _{-0.44}	22.40 ^{+0.57} _{-0.44}
¹⁵⁸ Gd ₉₄	3/2 ⁻	7.929	2.01	6.1±1.6		22.54 ^{+0.57} _{-0.43}	22.86 ^{+0.57} _{-0.43}
¹⁶⁰ Tb ₉₅	3/2 ⁺	6.400		4.30±0.78		21.85 ^{+0.36} _{-0.30}	22.14 ^{+0.36} _{-0.30}
¹⁶² Dy ₉₆	5/2 ⁺	8.204	1.96	2.55±0.38		22.63 ^{+0.30} _{-0.25}	22.93 ^{+0.30} _{-0.25}
¹⁶³ Dy ₉₇	0 ⁺	6.253	0.91	42±6	j)	23.42 ^{+0.31} _{-0.27}	23.78 ^{+0.31} _{-0.27}
¹⁶⁴ Dy ₉₈	5/2 ⁻	7.657	1.97	9.6±1.6		21.88 ^{+0.35} _{-0.29}	22.21 ^{+0.35} _{-0.29}
¹⁶⁶ Ho ₉₉	7/2 ⁻	6.331		5.67±0.74		20.66 ^{+0.24} _{-0.21}	20.95 ^{+0.24} _{-0.21}
¹⁶³ Er ₉₅	0 ⁺	6.841	0.92	7.1±1.2		24.98 ^{+0.37} _{-0.31}	25.31 ^{+0.36} _{-0.31}
¹⁶⁵ Er ₉₇	0 ⁺	6.644	0.92	17±5		23.99 ^{+0.69} _{-0.50}	24.32 ^{+0.69} _{-0.50}
¹⁶⁷ Er ₉₉	0 ⁺	6.438	0.92	47±7		22.73 ^{+0.32} _{-0.27}	23.08 ^{+0.32} _{-0.27}
¹⁶⁸ Er ₁₀₀	7/2 ⁺	7.771	1.99	4.0±0.4		22.94 ^{+0.20} _{-0.18}	23.26 ^{+0.20} _{-0.19}
¹⁶⁹ Er ₁₀₁	0 ⁺	5.997	0.92	100±30		22.78 ^{+0.73} _{-0.53}	23.15 ^{+0.73} _{-0.53}
¹⁷⁰ Tm ₁₀₁	1/2 ⁻	6.386		6.6±1.3		22.58 ^{+0.40} _{-0.32}	22.88 ^{+0.40} _{-0.32}
¹⁶⁹ Yb ₉₉	0 ⁺	6.790	1.00	20		23.57 ^{+1.36} _{-1.32}	23.90 ^{+1.36} _{-1.32}

Compound Nucleus	Target Spin	a) B_n (MeV)	c) $ A $ (MeV)	d) D_0 (eV)	a_{obs} (MeV ⁻¹)		
					Ericson	Lang-LeCouteur	
¹⁷² Yb ₁₀₂	1/2 ⁻	8.140	2.06	7.2 ± 1.7		23.38 ^{+0.51} _{-0.40}	23.69 ^{+0.51} _{-0.40}
¹⁷⁴ Yb ₁₀₄	5/2 ⁻	7.440	2.05	7.8 ± 1.0		23.52 ^{+0.28} _{-0.24}	23.87 ^{+0.28} _{-0.24}
¹⁷⁷ Yb ₁₀₇	0 ⁺	5.530	1.00	250 ± 60		23.13 ^{+0.60} _{-0.46}	23.55 ^{+0.60} _{-0.46}
¹⁷⁶ Lu ₁₀₅	7/2 ⁺	6.190		3.61 ± 0.62	f)	22.09 ^{+0.34} _{-0.29}	22.39 ^{+0.34} _{-0.29}
¹⁷⁷ Lu ₁₀₆	7 ⁻	6.890	1.02	2.37 ± 0.27	f)	23.31 ^{+0.24} _{-0.21}	23.60 ^{+0.24} _{-0.21}
¹⁷⁷ Hf ₁₀₅	0 ⁺	6.370	1.11	41 ± 12		24.18 ^{+0.72} _{-0.52}	24.54 ^{+0.72} _{-0.52}
¹⁷⁸ Hf ₁₀₆	7/2 ⁻	7.620	2.13	3.2 ± 0.2		24.62 ^{+0.13} _{-0.12}	24.96 ^{+0.13} _{-0.12}
¹⁷⁹ Hf ₁₀₇	0 ⁺	6.070	1.11	55 ± 8		24.75 ^{+0.34} _{-0.29}	25.14 ^{+0.34} _{-0.29}
¹⁸⁰ Hf ₁₀₈	9/2 ⁺	7.330	2.08	5.8 ± 0.5		24.03 ^{+0.19} _{-0.17}	24.37 ^{+0.19} _{-0.17}
¹⁸¹ Hf ₁₀₉	0 ⁺	5.951	1.11	140 ± 30		23.29 ^{+0.51} _{-0.41}	23.68 ^{+0.51} _{-0.41}
¹⁸¹ Ta ₁₀₈	8 ⁺	7.640	0.97	1.5	k)	21.82 ^{+1.25} _{-1.21}	22.08 ^{+1.24} _{-1.22}
¹⁸² Ta ₁₀₉	7/2 ⁺	6.059		4.33 ± 0.51		22.28 ^{+0.23} _{-0.21}	22.58 ^{+0.23} _{-0.21}
¹⁸³ W ₁₀₉	0 ⁺	6.187	1.23	56 ± 8		24.85 ^{+0.33} _{-0.29}	25.23 ^{+0.33} _{-0.29}
¹⁸⁴ W ₁₁₀	1/2 ⁻	7.419	2.14	15.8 ± 2.0		24.86 ^{+0.28} _{-0.25}	25.22 ^{+0.28} _{-0.25}
¹⁸⁵ W ₁₁₁	0 ⁺	5.748	1.23	93 ± 19		25.61 ^{+0.53} _{-0.42}	26.03 ^{+0.53} _{-0.42}
¹⁸⁷ W ₁₁₃	0 ⁺	5.460	1.23	87 ± 10		27.19 ^{+0.30} _{-0.27}	27.63 ^{+0.30} _{-0.27}
¹⁸⁶ Re ₁₁₁	5/2 ⁺	6.243		3.2 ± 0.6		22.82 ^{+0.38} _{-0.32}	23.12 ^{+0.38} _{-0.32}
¹⁸⁸ Re ₁₁₃	5/2 ⁺	5.725		6.4 ± 1.9		23.16 ^{+0.69} _{-0.50}	23.48 ^{+0.69} _{-0.50}
¹⁸⁸ Os ₁₁₂	1/2 ⁻	7.839	1.68	14 ± 6		22.32 ^{+1.03} _{-0.65}	22.63 ^{+1.03} _{-0.65}
¹⁹⁰ Os ₁₁₄	3/2 ⁻	7.760	1.59	5.0 ± 1.1		22.99 ^{+0.46} _{-0.37}	23.30 ^{+0.46} _{-0.37}
¹⁹² Ir ₁₁₅	3/2 ⁺	6.150		3.2 ± 0.7		23.94 ^{+0.47} _{-0.38}	24.25 ^{+0.47} _{-0.38}
¹⁹⁴ Ir ₁₁₇	3/2 ⁺	6.103		8.5 ± 1.3		22.30 ^{+0.31} _{-0.26}	22.61 ^{+0.31} _{-0.26}
¹⁹⁶ Pt ₁₁₈	1/2 ⁻	7.929	1.59	19.3 ± 3.6		21.43 ^{+0.37} _{-0.30}	21.73 ^{+0.37} _{-0.30}
¹⁹⁸ Au ₁₁₉	3/2 ⁺	6.497		15.8 ± 2.3		20.24 ^{+0.27} _{-0.23}	20.53 ^{+0.27} _{-0.23}
¹⁹⁹ Hg ₁₁₉	0 ⁺	6.653	0.72	100 ± 30		20.90 ^{+0.65} _{-0.47}	21.22 ^{+0.65} _{-0.47}
²⁰⁰ Hg ₁₂₀	1/2 ⁻	8.026	1.33	84 ± 18		18.20 ^{+0.38} _{-0.31}	18.48 ^{+0.38} _{-0.31}
²⁰¹ Hg ₁₂₁	0 ⁺	6.227	0.72	(1.3 ± 0.1) × 10 ³		17.56 ^{+0.14} _{-0.13}	17.90 ^{+0.14} _{-0.13}
²⁰² Hg ₁₂₂	3/2 ⁻	7.760	1.62	110 ± 20		17.94 ^{+0.33} _{-0.27}	18.25 ^{+0.33} _{-0.27}
²⁰⁴ Tl ₁₂₃	1/2 ⁺	6.663		(2.2 ± 0.3) × 10 ³		13.54 ^{+0.20} _{-0.17}	13.83 ^{+0.20} _{-0.18}
²⁰⁶ Tl ₁₂₅	1/2 ⁺	6.524		(19 ± 7) × 10 ³		10.98 ^{+0.57} _{-0.38}	11.27 ^{+0.57} _{-0.38}
²⁰⁷ Pb ₁₂₅	0 ⁺	6.735	0.80	(24 ± 4) × 10 ³		12.39 ^{+0.25} _{-0.21}	12.70 ^{+0.25} _{-0.21}
²⁰⁸ Pb ₁₂₆	1/2 ⁻	7.375	1.61	(22 ± 7) × 10 ³		11.84 ^{+0.52} _{-0.37}	12.16 ^{+0.52} _{-0.37}
²⁰⁹ Pb ₁₂₇ †	0 ⁺	4.37*	0.80	(110 ± 40) × 10 ³		12.82 ^{+0.81} _{-0.54}	13.33 ^{+0.81} _{-0.54}
²¹⁰ Bi ₁₂₇	9/2 ⁻	4.599		(5.42 ± 0.62) × 10 ³		13.81 ^{+0.20} _{-0.18}	14.20 ^{+0.20} _{-0.17}
²³³ Th ₁₄₃	0 ⁺	4.956	0.80	12.4 ± 1.1		34.06 ^{+0.26} _{-0.23}	34.52 ^{+0.26} _{-0.23}
²³² Pa ₁₄₁	3/2 ⁻	5.524		0.443 ± 0.065		31.45 ^{+0.37} _{-0.31}	31.80 ^{+0.37} _{-0.31}
²³⁴ Pa ₁₄₃	3/2 ⁻	5.122		1.03 ± 0.15		31.46 ^{+0.38} _{-0.32}	31.83 ^{+0.38} _{-0.32}

Compound Nucleus	Target Spin	a) B_n (MeV)	c) $ A $ (MeV)	d) D_0 (eV)	a_{obs} (MeV ⁻¹)	
					Ericson	Lang-LeCouteur
²³³ ₉₂ U ₁₄₁	0 ⁺	5.879	0.81	14.2 ± 3.6	28.74 ^{+0.68} _{-0.51}	29.12 ^{+0.68} _{-0.51}
²³⁴ ₉₂ U ₁₄₂	5/2 ⁺	6.784	1.45	0.993 ± 0.077	29.67 ^{+0.18} _{-0.17}	30.02 ^{+0.18} _{-0.17}
²³⁵ ₉₂ U ₁₄₃	0 ⁺	5.267	0.81	18.0 ± 7.3	31.31 ^{+1.34} _{-0.86}	31.74 ^{+1.34} _{-0.86}
²³⁶ ₉₂ U ₁₄₄	7/2 ⁻	6.467	1.39	0.67 ± 0.13	31.29 ^{+0.52} _{-0.42}	31.66 ^{+0.52} _{-0.42}
²³⁷ ₉₂ U ₁₄₅	0 ⁺	5.304	0.81	27 ± 9	30.14 ^{+1.02} _{-0.71}	30.57 ^{+1.01} _{-0.71}
²³⁸ ₉₂ U ₁₄₇	0 ⁺	4.784	0.81	18.1 ± 2.3	34.41 ^{+0.38} _{-0.34}	34.89 ^{+0.38} _{-0.34}
²³⁸ ₉₃ Np ₁₄₅	5/2 ⁺	5.426		0.720 ± 0.079	30.08 ^{+0.26} _{-0.24}	30.43 ^{+0.26} _{-0.24}
²³⁹ ₉₄ Pu ₁₄₅	0 ⁺	5.616	0.69	16 ± 5	29.28 ^{+0.88} _{-0.63}	29.67 ^{+0.88} _{-0.63}
²⁴⁰ ₉₄ Pu ₁₄₆	1/2 ⁺	6.466	1.24	2.3 ± 0.6	30.80 ^{+0.71} _{-0.54}	31.16 ^{+0.71} _{-0.54}
²⁴¹ ₉₄ Pu ₁₄₇	0 ⁺	5.413	0.69	14 ± 2	30.66 ^{+0.38} _{-0.33}	31.06 ^{+0.38} _{-0.33}
²⁴² ₉₄ Pu ₁₄₈	5/2 ⁺	6.219	1.26	1.17 ± 0.17	31.28 ^{+0.38} _{-0.33}	31.66 ^{+0.38} _{-0.33}
²⁴² ₉₅ Am ₁₄₇	5/2 ⁻	5.475		0.578 ± 0.093	30.44 ^{+0.40} _{-0.34}	30.79 ^{+0.40} _{-0.34}
²⁴⁴ ₉₅ Am ₁₄₉	5/2 ⁻	5.288		1.5 ± 0.3	29.17 ^{+0.51} _{-0.41}	29.53 ^{+0.51} _{-0.41}
²⁴⁴ ₉₆ Cm ₁₄₈	5/2 ⁺	6.720	1.27	20 ⁺⁶ ₋₁₈	23.06 ^{+4.78} _{-0.51}	23.40 ^{+4.78} _{-0.51}

- a) Mattauch *et al.*²⁶⁾ (1955), unless otherwise superscripted with b.
b) Wapstra²⁵⁾ (1960)
c) Cameron⁴⁾ (1958)
d) Computed from Ref. II¹⁹⁾, unless otherwise superscripted with alphabetical characters.
e) An average among a few values.
f) Computed from Ref. I¹⁸⁾
g) Newton¹⁾ (1956)
h) Bilpuch *et al.*⁹⁾ (1961)
i) Bowman *et al.*¹¹⁾ (1962)
j) Gilbert and Cameron¹⁶⁾ (1965)
k) Stolovy *et al.*²⁾ (1957)
l) Newson *et al.*⁸⁾ (1961)

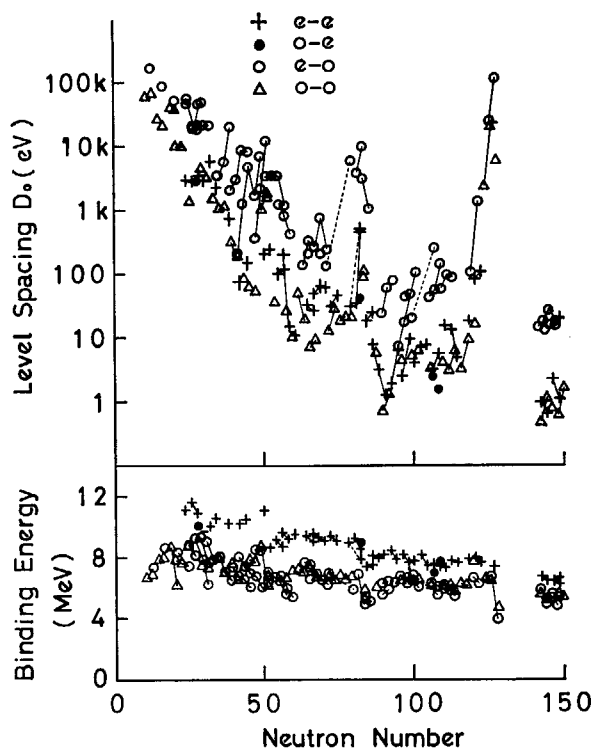


Fig. 1 Systematic behavior of the average level spacing versus neutron number and the neutron binding energy ; + for even-even, • for odd-even, ◦ for even-odd, and Δ for odd-odd compound nuclei.

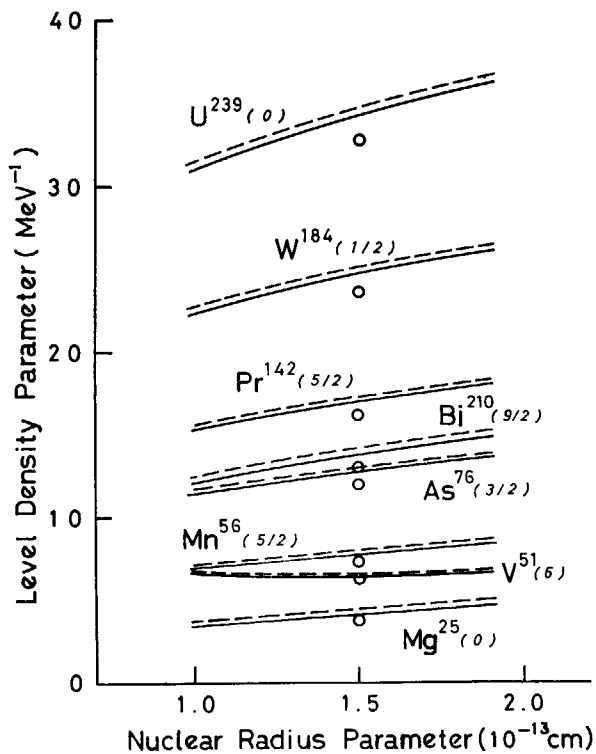


Fig. 2 Behavior of the level density parameter for several compound nuclei as the nuclear radius parameter r_0 changes. The solid line represents the level density parameter deduced with Ericson's level density formula and the rigid-body moment of inertia \mathcal{I}_{rigid} and the broken line is for that obtained with Lang-LeCouteur level density and \mathcal{I}_{rigid} . Open circles give those obtained with Ericson's formula and a spin cut-off parameter computed with $0.7 \mathcal{I}_{rigid}$.

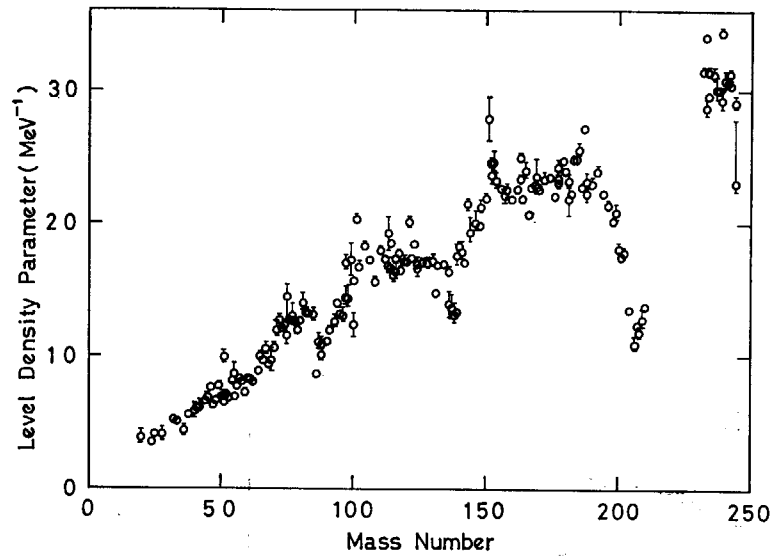


Fig. 3 Level density parameter plotted versus mass number A . Ericson's level density formula was used with rigid-body moment of inertia and $r_0=1.5$ fermis.

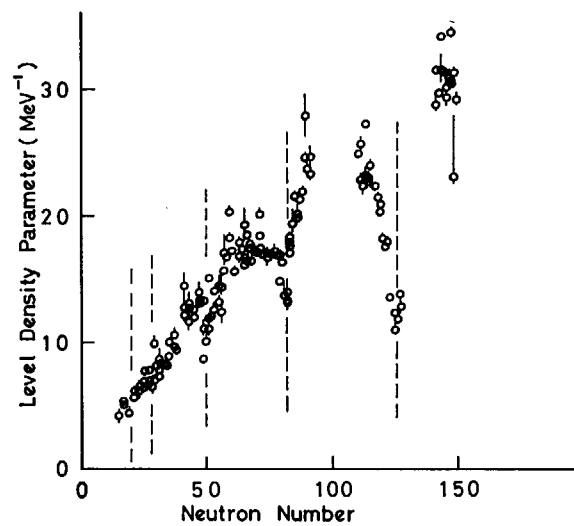


Fig. 4 Level density parameter versus neutron number. Broken lines show the position of the Magic Number.

Appendix

The total number of levels excited with slow neutrons is plotted versus the neutron energy. A solid line represents the total number of levels when only those belonging to class A are counted, and a dotted one gives that when levels of class B and sometimes even of class C are included.

