

Table 9.15 from (2004TI06): Levels of  ${}^9\text{B}$  from  ${}^{10}\text{B}(\text{p}, \text{d}){}^9\text{B}$

$E_x$ <sup>a</sup> (MeV)	$E_x$ <sup>b</sup> (MeV)	$\Gamma_{\text{cm}}$ <sup>b</sup> (MeV)	$C^2S_{\text{expt.}}$ <sup>a</sup>	$C^2S_{\text{theor.}}$ <sup>c</sup>	$J^\pi$ <sup>d</sup>
0	0		0.44	0.59	$\frac{3}{2}^-$
$2.4 \pm 0.1$	$2.35 \pm 0.02$		0.60	0.58	$\frac{5}{2}^-$
$7.1 \pm 0.2$	$7.1 \pm 0.2$	$2.15 \pm 0.15$	0.52	0.56	$\frac{7}{2}^-$
$11.5 \pm 0.2$	$11.75 \pm 0.1$	$0.80 \pm 0.05$	1.12	0.78	$(\frac{7}{2})^-$
$14.9 \pm 0.3$	$14.6 \pm 0.2$	$1.35 \pm 0.2$	0.32	0.24	$(\frac{5}{2})^-$

<sup>a</sup> (1969BA05):  $E_p = 155.6$  MeV.

<sup>b</sup> (1968KU04):  $E_p = 33.6$  MeV.

<sup>c</sup> (6–16)2BME interaction of (1965CO25). The relative spectroscopic factors for the  $\frac{7}{2}^-$  levels are sensitive to the details of the effective interaction [co-author D.J.M.]. For the (8–16)POT interaction, see (1967CO32). (1968KU04) make a graphical comparison of relative experimental and theoretical spectroscopic factors; see also (1991AB04).

<sup>d</sup>  $J$  suggested by comparison with theory.