

$^{82}\text{Kr}(^3\text{He,d})$ 1987St11,1983StZQ

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	E. A. Mccutchan	NDS 125, 201 (2015)	31-Dec-2014

$E(^3\text{He})=18$ MeV. Measured $\sigma(\theta)$ in 7.5° steps using multi-angle magnetic spectrograph and Ilford K-2 nuclear emulsion plates (FWHM \approx 50 keV); DWBA analysis.

 ^{83}Rb Levels

E(level)	L^\dagger	S^\ddagger	E(level)	L^\dagger	S^\ddagger	E(level)	L^\dagger	S^\ddagger
4	3+1	0.37+0.27	1702	4	0.075	3059	0	0.0065
38	4	1.00	1811	2	0.0097	3147	2	0.015
100	1	1.04	1916	0+2	0.043+0.027	3242	0+2	0.012+0.028
439	1+2	0.14+0.10	2062	4+1	0.082+0.025	3421	0+2	0.050+0.037
834	1	0.23	2341	0+2	0.012+0.037	3616	0+2	0.0072+0.031
1116	4	0.075	2584	2	0.050	3783	0+2	0.019+0.021
1345	3+1	0.080+0.035	2691	0	0.018	3915	0+2	0.027+0.030
1629	2	0.0064	2904	0+2	0.027+0.028			

† From DWBA fits to $\sigma(\theta)$. Many angular distributions are characteristic of a sum of L values and due to the high density of states and poor energy resolution of the measurement, there is a high probability that these are unresolved doublets.

‡ From $S=\sigma(\text{exp})/\sigma(\text{DWBA})$. Authors make a general statement that the uncertainties are 20%.