



FIG. 6: (Color online) Blue circles depict percentages of NDE resonances for each nuclide which are known to be p wave or are of uncertain parity, as a function of mass number.

Removing effects of these p -wave resonances from the NDE ML analysis is a simple matter of raising thresholds until they are above the largest previously-identified p -wave resonance and/or ν stabilizes as a function of threshold. Typical " p -wave free" thresholds for three NDE nuclides are shown as dashed curves in the left-hand part of Fig. 5, and corresponding values of T_{\max} are depicted by dashed vertical lines in the right-hand part of this figure. Degrees-of-freedom values for each of the NDE nuclides at these " p -wave free" thresholds are given in column five (ν_{pf}) of Table I. The resulting weighted average for the NDE is still in conflict with the RMT prediction for the GOE, albeit in the opposite direction from the result using the lowest thresholds: $\nu = 1.217 \pm 0.092$, corresponding to a confidence level of 98.17% for excluding the PTD. Fisher's and unweighted and weighted Stouffer's confidence levels are somewhat higher; 99.15%, 99.81%, and 99.37%, respectively. Hence, when the NDE is cleansed of p -wave resonances, the data still reject the PTD with high confidence.

VI. DISCUSSION

I have shown that when neutron widths in the NDE are analyzed carefully and in such a way as to eliminate p -wave resonances, the data exclude the PTD with fairly high confidence ($\nu = 1.217 \pm 0.092$). At the same time, it has been shown [1, 2] that the NDE as a whole