

Table 10.6 from (2004TI06): Electromagnetic transition strengths in  $^{10}\text{Be}$ <sup>a</sup>

$E_i \rightarrow E_f$ (MeV)	$J_i^\pi \rightarrow J_f^\pi$	Branch (%)	$\Gamma_\gamma$ (eV)	Mult.	$\Gamma_\gamma/\Gamma_W$
3.368 → 0	$2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$	100	$(3.66 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-3}$	E2	$8.00 \pm 0.76$
6.179 → 3.368	$0^+ \rightarrow 2^+$	$76 \pm 2$	$(4.5 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-4}$ <sup>b</sup>	E2	$2.5 \pm 0.9$
→ 5.960	→ 1 <sup>-</sup>	$24 \pm 2$	$(1.44 \pm 0.53) \times 10^{-4}$ <sup>b</sup>	E1	$(4.3 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-2}$
7.371 → 3.368	$3^- \rightarrow 2^+$	$85 \pm 8$	$0.62 \pm 0.06$ <sup>c</sup>	E1	$(3.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-2}$
→ 5.958	$3^- \rightarrow 2^+$	$15 \pm 11$	$0.11 \pm 0.08$ <sup>c</sup>	E1	$(1.2 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-1}$

<sup>a</sup>  $\Gamma_\gamma$  from lifetimes and branching ratios. See also  $^9\text{Be}(\text{d}, \text{p}\gamma)^{10}\text{Be}$  [reaction 14] and Table 10.12.

<sup>b</sup> Assumed maximum of asymmetrical uncertainty.

<sup>c</sup> From  $^9\text{Be}(\text{n}, \gamma)^{10}\text{Be}$  (1994KI09).