Table 10.16 from (1984AJ01): Radiative widths for ^{10}B(e, e′) [a]

E_x in ^{10}B (MeV)	$J^\pi; T$	Mult.	Γ_{γ_0} (eV)
1.74	0^+; 1	M3	$(1.05 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-7}$
5.16 ± 0.04 [b]	$2^+; 1$	M1	0.05 ± 0.05
		M3	$(1.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6}$
6.03	4^+	C2	0.106 ± 0.005
		C4	$(3.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-7}$
7.48	2^+; 1 [c]	M1	11.75 ± 0.75
8.07	2^+ [d]	C2	0.19 ± 0.02
8.9	$2^+; 1$	M1	0.3 ± 0.1
		M3	$(1.0 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-5}$
	3^-; 1	M2	$(1.2 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-3}$
10.79 [c]		M1 or C2	
11.56 [c]		(M1)	11.4 ± 2.3 [c]
12.6			
13.3			

[a] (1979AN08; E_e = 67 to 194 MeV). See also Table 10.18 in (1979AJ01) and (1978SH14).

[b] Assumed to correspond to 2^+ state at 5.16 MeV. $\Gamma_{\gamma_0} = (3.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$ eV for M2 if the transition were to the 2^- state at 5.11 MeV: see also footnote [g] in Table 10.18 (1979AJ01).

[c] (1976FA13, 1979AN08).

[d] Determined by (1979AN08); $\Gamma \approx 760$ keV.