Table 12.9 from (1968AJ02): ^{12}C states from ^{10}B(^{3}He, p)^{12}C

E_x [a] (MeV ± keV)	Γ (keV)	Γ_γ/Γ	Gamma branching to		Alpha decay [c] to		Parity [c,g]	$J^\pi; T$
			$^{12}C_{g.s.}$	$^{12}C^*(4.43)$	$^{8}Be_{g.s.}$	$^{8}Be^*(2.9)$		
4.43								
7.655 ± 6		3×10^{-4} [d]			yes		natural	0^+
9.645 ± 6	36 ± 6 [b]				yes		natural	
10.849 ± 25	320 ± 30 [b]				strong	no	natural	
11.841 ± 25	245 ± 30 [b]				no	yes	unnatural	
12.713 ± 6		0.025 ± 0.01		0.20 ± 0.07 [f]	no	yes	unnatural	1^+
13.29 ± 30	430 ± 100 [b]				no	yes	unnatural	≥ 1 [c]
	290 ± 70 [c]							
14.083 ± 15	252 ± 15 [b]				yes	yes	natural	(2^-) [c]
	320 ± 50 [c]							
15.108 ± 6		> 0.95 [g]	0.97 [e]	0.034 ± 0.005 [e,f]	$(\Gamma_\alpha/\Gamma < 0.05)$ [g]			$1^+; 1$
16.108 ± 6					weak	strong	natural	(2^-)
16.57					yes	yes	natural	
≈ 20.6	≈ 200							
≈ 24.5	≈ 50							

[a] (1962BR10): excitation energies based on $Q_0 = 19.693$ MeV and Po $\alpha = 5.3056$ MeV: see also (1958MO99, 1959AL96, 1967CO1F).
[b] (1962BR10).
[c] (1966WA16).
[d] (1961AL23): the cascade decay (via 4.44) is $(3.3 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$ of the total decay. This is 50 times stronger than the direct g.s. decay (via pairs). $\Gamma_{rad}/\Gamma = (3.5 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$ (1964HA23): see Table 12.8.
[e] (1959AL96).
[f] (1960AL14).
[g] (1965AL1B).