

Table 18.19 from (1995TI07):
 γ -ray intensities observed in $^{18}\text{N}(\beta^-)^{18}\text{O}$ ^a

E_γ (keV) ^b	E_i (keV)	E_f (keV)	I_γ ^c
535.24 ± 0.05	4456	3920	2.85 ± 0.14
821.71 ± 0.09	4456	3634	60.6 ± 1.8
1074.8 ± 0.6	5530	4456	0.80 ± 0.12
1177.3 ± 0.9	5098	3920	0.42 ± 0.13
1572.0 ± 0.8	3554	1982	0.64 ± 0.13
1609.6 ± 0.9	5530	3920	0.85 ± 0.34
1651.56 ± 0.07	3634	1982	60.5 ± 1.8
1893.9 ± 0.9	6350	4456	0.37 ± 0.06
1938.2 ± 0.2	3920	1982	4.49 ± 0.14
1981.93 ± 0.09	1982	0	98.0 ± 2.0
2424.8 ± 0.3	6880	4456	17.53 ± 0.70
2429.7 ± 0.8	6350	3920	1.41 ± 0.14
2473.0 ± 0.3	4456	1982	20.4 ± 1.0
2673.0 ± 0.5	7771	5098	1.63 ± 0.16
3114.5 ± 0.6	5098	1982	0.92 ± 0.14
3315.1 ± 0.9	7771	4456	0.63 ± 0.25
3547.7 ± 0.4	5530	1982	2.01 ± 0.14
3920.1 ± 0.9	3920	0	0.65 ± 0.07
4366.0 ± 0.8	6350	1982	0.84 ± 0.21
5788.5 ± 0.7	7771	1982	3.58 ± 0.32
6197.1 ± 0.4	6198	0	1.40 ± 0.14

^a (1982OL01).

^b γ -ray energies have not been corrected for nuclear recoil.

^c γ -ray intensities are normalized such that the flux into the ground state is 100. To obtain γ -ray intensities per 100 parent decays multiply by 0.735 ± 0.021 (see [reaction 22 under \$^{18}\text{O}\$](#) for discussion of this normalization).