

**REDUCED ELECTRIC-OCTUPOLE TRANSITION PROBABILITIES, $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$,
FOR EVEN-EVEN NUCLIDES THROUGHOUT THE PERIODIC TABLE**

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Adopted values for the excitation energy, $E_x(3_1^-)$, of the first 3^- state of even-even nuclides are tabulated. Values of the reduced electric-octupole transition probability, $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$, from the ground state to this state, as determined from Coulomb excitation, lifetime measurements, inelastic electron scattering, deformation parameters β_3 obtained from angular distributions of inelastically scattered nucleons and light ions, and other miscellaneous procedures are listed in separate tables. Adopted values for $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ are presented in the final table, together with the $E3$ transition strengths, in Weisskopf units, and the product $E_x(3_1^-) \times B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$, expressed as a percentage of the energy-weighted $E3$ sum-rule strength. An evaluation is made of the reliability of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ values deduced from deformation parameters β_3 . The literature has been covered to March 1988. © 1989 Academic

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INTRODUCTION

It has been known for many years that low-lying collective octupole excitations occur in even-even nuclei throughout the periodic table, with $E3$ transition probabilities an order of magnitude larger than the single-particle estimate (see, for example, Ref. 1). Theoretical interpretation of the nature of these excitations, and of the systematics of their energies and strengths, has been attempted by various authors (for example, Lane and Pendlebury,² Bernstein,³ Neergard and Vogel,^{4,5} Bohr and Mottelson,¹ Scholten et al.,⁶ Sheline,⁷ Stringari,⁸ Abbas et al.,⁹ Kirson,¹⁰ Engel and Iachello,^{11,12} Cottle and Bromley,^{13,14} Barfield et al.,¹⁵ and Cottle and Kemper¹⁶). In order to facilitate such studies, it is desirable to have a

compilation of all available experimental information on the systematics of $E3$ excitations.

Detailed compilations of reduced $E2$ transition probabilities [$B(E2;0_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+)$] from the ground (0_1^+) to the first 2^+ state (2_1^+) of even-even nuclides were made by Stelson and Grodzins¹⁷ in 1965 and more recently by Raman et al.¹⁸ However, there appears to have been no similar compilation for $E3$ transitions. The present work assembles and evaluates available experimental information on $E_x(3_1^-)$, the excitation energy of the first 3^- state, and $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$, the reduced $E3$ transition probability from the ground state to the first 3^- state, for even-even nuclides throughout the periodic table. The

abbreviations $B(E3)\uparrow$ and $B(E2)\uparrow$ will sometimes be used for $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ and $B(E2;0_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+)$, respectively. Although it is well known that substantial fragmentation of the low-lying octupole strength occurs in some parts of the periodic table, the present considerations are restricted to the first 3^- state for the sake of definiteness and consistency. The experimental information available for $B(E3)\uparrow$ values is much less extensive, and generally less precise, than that available for $B(E2)\uparrow$ values. The literature has been covered to March 1988.

Excitations Energies of 3_1^- States

Before considering values of $B(E3)\uparrow$, it is necessary to identify the states involved. Table I is a compilation of all excitation energies $E_x(3_1^-)$ of 3_1^- states known to the present author. Most of the data have been taken from *Nuclear Data Sheets* and similar compilations. Values enclosed in square brackets are regarded as doubtful, either because there is significant doubt about the 3^- assignment or because it is possible that some lower-lying state may also have spin and parity 3^- ; usually the "doubtful" assignment follows the original compiler.

Values of $E_x(3_1^-)$ listed in Table I are plotted in Figs. 1a, 2a, and 3a versus A , Z , and N , respectively (A is the mass number, Z is the atomic number, and N is the neutron number). For the sake of comparison corresponding plots of $E_x(2_1^+)$, the excitation energy of the first 2^+ state, are shown in Figs. 1b, 2b, and 3b, the data being obtained from the compilation of Raman et al.¹⁸

Strong shell-structure effects are evident for both $E_x(3_1^-)$ and $E_x(2_1^+)$. The plots of $E_x(2_1^+)$ show peaks at $Z = 8, 20, 28, 50,$ and 82 , with a strong suggestion of a peak at $Z = 40$, and at $N = 8, 20, 28, 50, 82,$ and 126 . The plots of $E_x(3_1^-)$ show peaks at $Z = 28, 50,$ and 82 and at $N = 28, 50, 82,$ and 126 , with a suggestion of peaks at $Z = 12$ and at $N = 12$. It is striking that the $E_x(3_1^-)$ data show no peaks at the magic numbers 8 and 20. Also, the peaks in the $E_x(3_1^-)$ data are broader than those for the $E_x(2_1^+)$ data, with a smaller peak-to-background ratio. The $E_x(3_1^-)$ data show a depression at $A \cong 220-230$ which is not apparent in the $E_x(2_1^+)$ plots.

Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Various Experimental Procedures

Values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ have been determined using a variety of experimental procedures. These procedures are discussed briefly below, and in each case values obtained for $B(E3)\uparrow$ are tabulated.

The data were compiled from an overall survey of the literature, usually beginning for each nuclide by reference to *Nuclear Data Sheets* and similar compilations.

With the exception of the deformation-parameter data of Section (d), an attempt was made to include all relevant published information.

(a) Coulomb Excitation

The determination of reduced electric transition probabilities by Coulomb excitation is model independent. However, there are some pitfalls which must be avoided if reliable results are to be obtained.

It is necessary for the valid application of Coulomb-excitation theory that data be obtained at bombarding energies sufficiently low that contributions from nuclear interactions are negligible. Ideally, the maximum safe bombarding energy should be determined by direct measurement for each experimental configuration.¹⁹ The use of data obtained at unsafe bombarding energies can produce values of reduced electric transition probabilities which are substantially in error. For example, McGowan et al.²⁰ have suggested that the relatively large values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ obtained in the early work of Hansen and Nathan²¹ (about three times as large as those of subsequent workers) are due to their use of unsafe bombarding energies.

There are numerous higher-order effects which contribute to the Coulomb excitation of a 3_1^- state; for example, the reorientation effect involving the static electric quadrupole moment of the state; interference effects due to virtual excitation of other states, including the states of the giant-dipole resonance; and multiple excitation via lower excited states, chiefly the 2_1^+ state. These and other higher-order processes are discussed in several excellent reviews (for example, Refs. 22, 23). Because the Coulomb excitation probability of the 3_1^- state is usually small, the precision with which $B(E3)\uparrow$ is determined is often limited by statistics, and corrections for higher-order effects are relatively unimportant. However, as experimenters strive for increasing accuracy such corrections become increasingly significant.

In general, awareness of experimental precautions and corrections needed to obtain reliable transition probabilities from Coulomb excitation has increased with time. Therefore, recently measured values tend to be more reliable than older results.

Values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ obtained from Coulomb excitation are presented in Table II.

(b) Lifetime Measurements

The determination of $B(E3)\uparrow$ values from measurements of nuclear lifetimes is model independent. A comprehensive review of the various techniques for lifetime measurement, together with the uncertainties inherent in each technique, has been given by Alexander and Forster.²⁴ A knowledge of the lifetime is not in itself

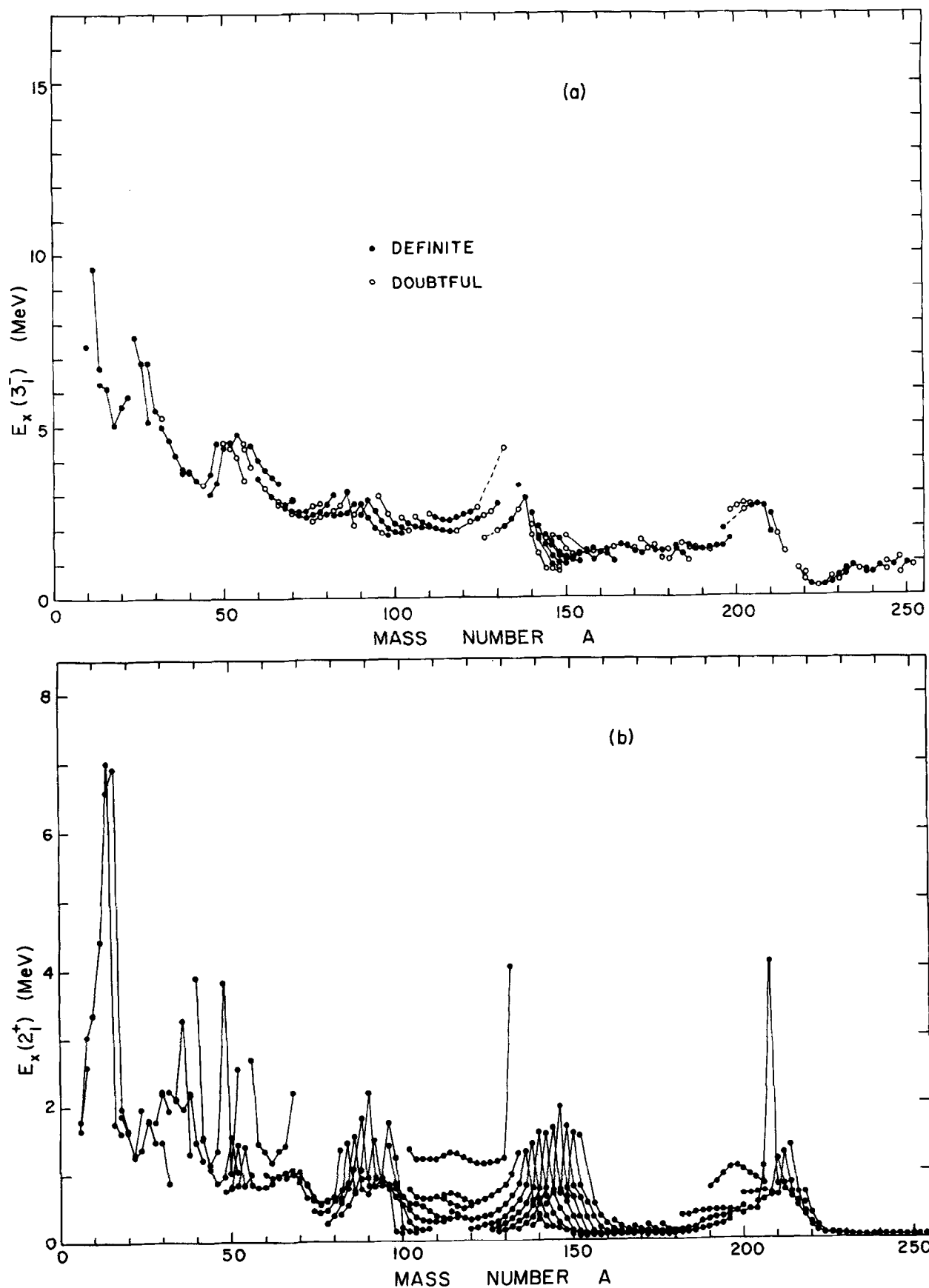


Figure 1. (a) Excitation energy, $E_x(3^-)$, of the first 3^- state in even-even nuclides as a function of mass number A (Table I). The open circles correspond to doubtful assignments. The lines connect isotopes. (b) Excitation energy $E_x(2^+)$, of the first 2^+ state in even-even nuclides as a function of mass number A . The data are taken from Ref. 18. The lines connect isotopes.

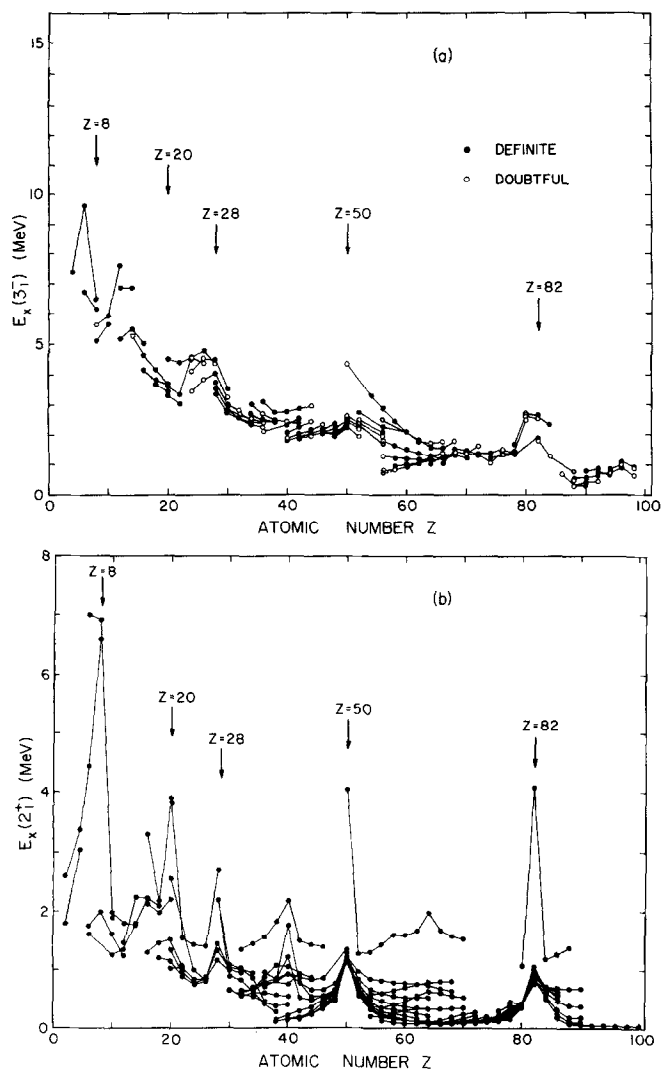


Figure 2. As for Fig. 1, but as a function of atomic number Z . The lines connect isotones.

sufficient to determine $B(E3)\uparrow$; it is also necessary to know the ground-state branching ratio, that is, the fraction of 3_1^- state decays which proceed by $E3$ radiation to the ground state. There are many nuclides for which the lifetime of the 3_1^- state is known but for which the ground-state branching ratio has not been determined. The $B(E3)\uparrow$ value is deduced using the formula

$$B(E3)\uparrow = 1.226 \times 10^{-8} / (E_\gamma^7 \tau_{E3}) e^2 b^3, \quad (1)$$

where E_γ is the γ -ray energy in MeV, and τ_{E3} is the partial mean lifetime for $E3$ γ -ray emission to the ground state,

in seconds (τ_{E3} is determined from the mean lifetime τ and the ground-state branching ratio).

Lifetimes, branching ratios, and deduced values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ are given in Table III. No corrections have been made for internal conversion because the correction is in each case much less than 1%, which is insignificant compared to the experimental uncertainties in the lifetime determinations; the one exception occurs in the case of ^{182}W , where a substantial proportion of the 3_1^- state decays occur via internal conversion to states other than the ground state.

(c) Inelastic Electron Scattering

The determination of reduced electric transition probabilities from inelastic electron scattering is model

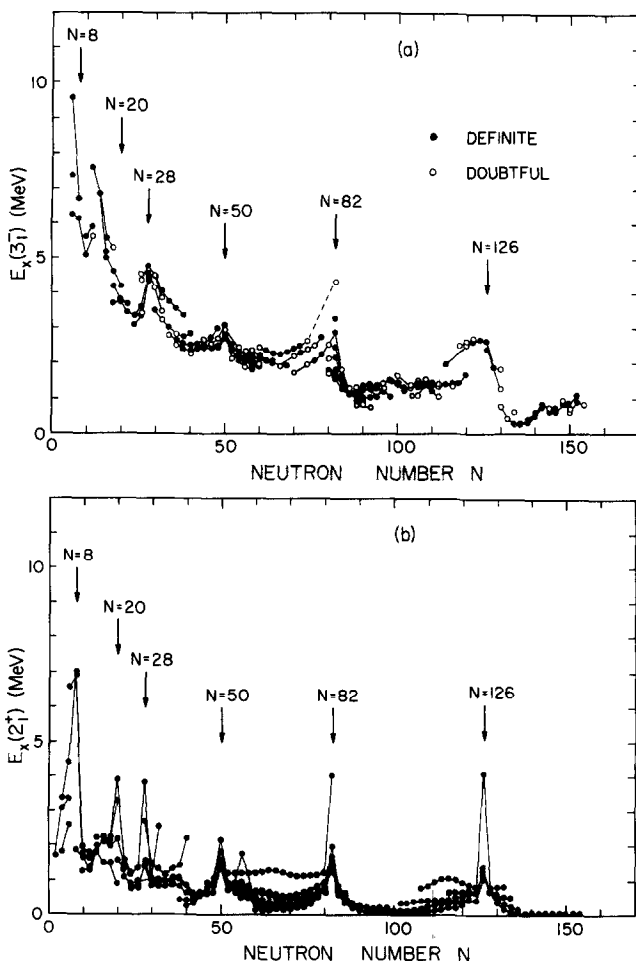


Figure 3. As for Fig. 1, but as a function of neutron number N . The lines connect isotopes.

dependent to varying degrees depending on the experimental conditions and the methods of analysis. Some recent work is claimed to be model independent (for example, Refs. 25, 26). In recent years there has been a great improvement in the quality of available electron beams and in the resolution of electron spectrometers. Methods of analysis have also become more sophisticated.²⁷ Therefore, more recently obtained results tend to be more reliable. A brief but useful discussion of the application of inelastic electron scattering to the determination of electric transition strengths has been given by Alexander and Forster.²⁴

Values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ determined from inelastic electron scattering are listed in Table IV, together with the bombarding energies and values of momentum transfer used.

(d) Deformation Parameters Determined from Inelastic Scattering of Nucleons and Light Ions

Values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ are frequently deduced from deformation parameters, β_3 , determined by analyzing the angular distributions of inelastically scattered nuclear particles (that is, protons, neutrons, deuterons, ^3He , ^4He , etc.). Such analyses may be performed using a variety of procedures, for example, distorted-wave Born approximation and coupled-channel calculations, usually assuming some particular nuclear model. The $B(E3)\uparrow$ value is then deduced using the formula

$$B(E3)\uparrow = (3/4\pi)^2 (ZeR^3)^2 \beta_3^2, \quad (2)$$

where R is the nuclear radius. This formula (derived, for example, in Ref. 28) assumes a collective model of the nucleus and a uniform charge distribution with sharp cut-off at radius R . It is usually assumed that $R = r_0 A^{1/3}$. If, as is most frequently done, it is further assumed that $r_0 = 1.20$ fm, then

$$B(E3)\uparrow = 1.702 \times 10^{-7} (ZA\beta_3)^2 e^2 b^3. \quad (3)$$

Clearly, this procedure is highly model dependent and is subject to large variations among various authors in the choice of such things as method of angular-distribution analysis, optical-model parameters, and nuclear radius. It must be regarded as less reliable than the traditional methods of Coulomb excitation and lifetime measurement.

Nevertheless, there are many nuclei for which the only available information on $B(E3)\uparrow$ is that obtained from β_3 . It would presumably be possible to improve the reliability of available $B(E3)\uparrow$ values obtained in this way

by carefully reanalyzing each experiment using a consistent approach and the best available reaction theory. However, the work involved would be prohibitive. It is therefore desirable to assess the reliability of $B(E3)\uparrow$ values obtained from the simple global procedure of taking each author's published value of β_3 at its face value and applying expression (3). A preliminary analysis indicated that β_3 values obtained from inelastic proton scattering, $[\beta_3(p)]$, gave $B(E3)\uparrow$ values in substantial agreement with those determined from more traditional methods. Values obtained for other projectiles were significantly smaller than those for protons, as has been noted previously (for example, Refs. 29, 30). A more complete evaluation is described below. However, it seems clear that in determining $B(E3)\uparrow$ from β_3 values, data from (p, p') angular distributions give reasonably reliable results and are preferable to those from other, heavier projectiles.

Table V is a compilation of β_3 values determined from inelastic scattering of protons, and of other projectiles where no (p, p') data were available. It is not claimed that the compilation covers all available data, but it should be adequately representative. Values of β_3 enclosed in square brackets correspond to cases where authors give deformation lengths ($\delta_3 = \beta_3 R$) only; they have been calculated assuming $R = 1.20A^{1/3}$ fm. No errors are assigned to individual values of β_3 and $B(E3)\uparrow$ because most authors do not quote uncertainties in their results; in any case, it is difficult to assess the effects of model dependence. Values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ have been calculated from β_3 using expression (3), that is, assuming $r_0 = 1.20$ fm; those who prefer some other value of r_0 can easily do their own arithmetic.

(e) Miscellaneous Procedures

Table VI presents values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ determined from procedures other than those described above. Most entries are derived from the measurement of (d, d') cross sections at a particular angle (usually 90° or 125°). It is assumed that there is a linear relationship between the (d, d') cross section for the 3_1^- state and the $B(E3)\uparrow$ value. The constants of proportionality are determined semiempirically from nuclei with known values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ (usually determined from Coulomb excitation). For most of these results the authors do not assign uncertainties; their reliability will be discussed below.

Adopted Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

In deciding the best available values of $B(E3)\uparrow$, results obtained from model-independent procedures (Coulomb excitation; lifetime measurement; and, to a lesser degree, inelastic electron scattering) have been given

greatest weight, except where there is good reason to believe that the experimental or analytical technique used in a particular experiment was flawed. It was recognized that recent data are more likely to be reliable than older data, because of improved experimental facilities (for example, improved quality of electron beams for (e, e') studies), increased awareness of potential experimental problems (for example, the necessity of safe bombarding energies in Coulomb excitation) or more sophisticated analysis procedures (due, for example, to increased computing power). Results published in refereed journals were given priority over those reported in laboratory progress reports, private communications, etc.

In all of this there is an inevitable element of subjectivity. However, all the information used is presented in Tables I to VI, so those who disagree with the present selection of "adopted values" can readily perform their own evaluations.

Adopted values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ are presented in Table VII. Also given are single-particle strengths, in Weisskopf units (W.u.) and the product $E_x(3^-) \times B(E3)\uparrow$, expressed as a percentage of the energy-weighted sum-rule (EWSR) strength.

The single-particle strength $|M(E3)|^2$ has been evaluated using the expression

$$|M(E3)|^2 = 2.404 \times 10^6 B(E3)\uparrow / A^2 \text{ W.u.}, \quad (4)$$

where $B(E3)\uparrow$ is in units of $e^2 b^3$ (Ref. 24). This expression is based on the assumption that $r_0 = 1.20$ fm. Since expression (3) also uses $r_0 = 1.20$ fm, the combination of expressions (3) and (4) gives

$$|M(E3)|^2 = 0.409 Z^2 \beta_3^2 \text{ W.u.} \quad (5)$$

independent of choice of nuclear radius.

The EWSR, obtained from relations (6-177) of Ref. 1 and (14.67) of Ref. 28, is given by

$$\begin{aligned} S(E3) &= \sum_n E_x(3^-_n) \times B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-_n) \\ &= 63 e^2 (\hbar^2 / 8\pi m) Z R^4, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where m is the nucleon mass. Assuming $R = 1.20 A^{1/3}$ fm, one obtains

$$S(E3) = 0.217 Z A^{4/3} \text{ keV } e^2 b^3. \quad (7)$$

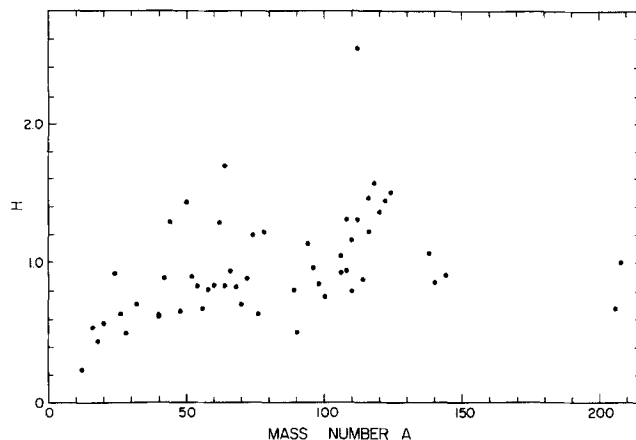


Figure 4. Plot of the ratio H as a function of mass number A , where $H = [\text{mean value of } B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-) \text{ determined from } \beta_3(p) \text{ (Table V)}] / [\text{adopted value of } B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-) \text{ (Table VII)}]$.

The final column of Table VII gives the quantity $E_x(3^-) \times B(E3)\uparrow$ as a percentage of $S(E3)$.

In order to assess the reliability of those adopted values of $B(E3)\uparrow$ obtained from model-dependent analysis involving deformation parameters β_3 , and to assign uncertainties to the values, the following procedure was used. For all nuclides whose adopted value was obtained from Coulomb excitation, lifetime measurement, or inelastic electron scattering (or some combination thereof), and for which deformation parameters from inelastic proton scattering [$\beta_3(p)$] were available (Table V), the ratio H was calculated, where $H = [\text{unweighted mean value of } B(E3)\uparrow \text{ from } \beta_3(p) \text{ (Table V)}] / [\text{adopted value of } B(E3)\uparrow \text{ (Table VII)}]$. The quantity H is plotted as a function of A in Fig. 4. Considering all values of A , the unweighted mean value of H is 0.97. For $A > 20$, the mean value, for 51 nuclides, is 1.01 with a standard deviation of 0.36. Thus, it seems that no correction factor need be applied to $B(E3)\uparrow$ values determined from $\beta_3(p)$ assuming $r_0 = 1.20$ fm, and that the uncertainties are approximately one-third of the values; accordingly, the uncertainties assigned to these adopted values in Table VII are 33.3%. A similar analysis for cases where the adopted value of $B(E3)\uparrow$ is determined from β_3 values other than $\beta_3(p)$ showed that the following correction factors should be applied: 1.38 for neutrons, 1.40 for deuterons, 1.51 for ^4He , and 2.13 for ^3He projectiles, with an uncertainty of 50% in the values so obtained. The corresponding adopted values of Table VII have been obtained following this prescription.

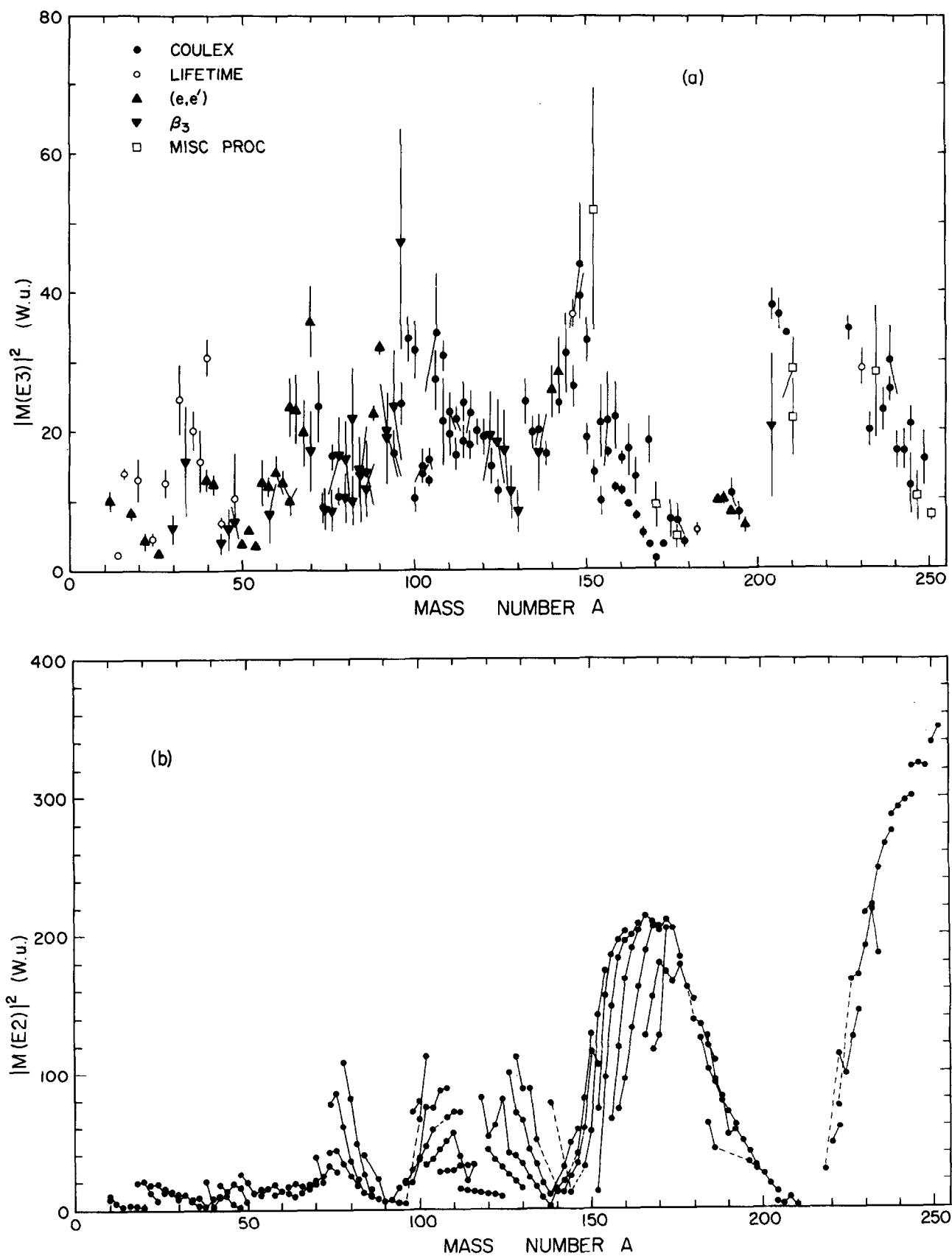


Figure 5. (a) Single-particle strength $|M(E3)|^2$ as a function of mass number A for $0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-$ transitions (column 6 of Table VII). (b) Single-particle strength $|M(E2)|^2$ as a function of mass number A for $0_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$ transitions (given by $[\beta_2/\beta_{2(sp)}]^2$ of Ref. 18).

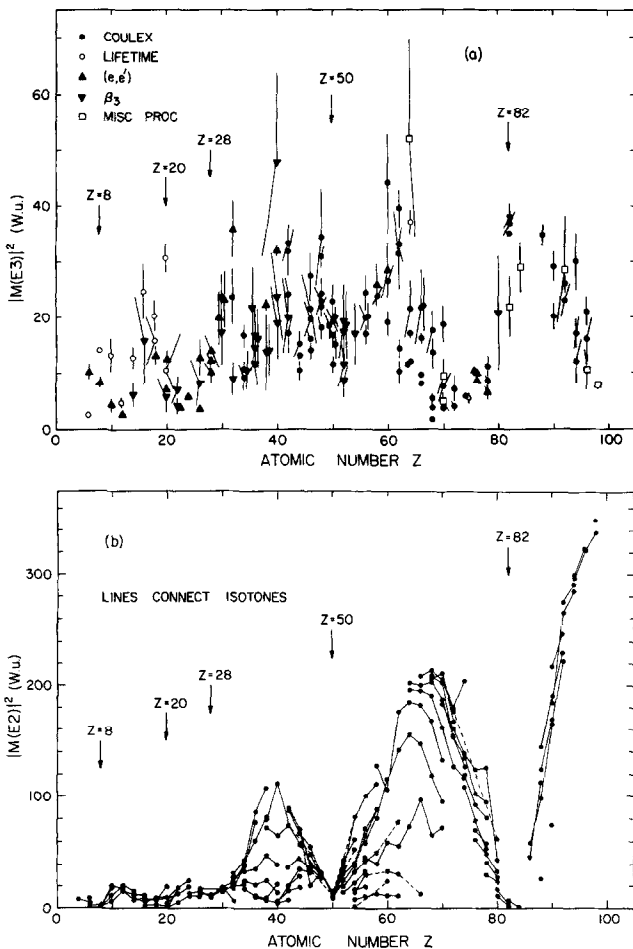


Figure 6. As for Fig. 5, but as a function of atomic number Z .

There are six adopted values obtained from (d, d') scattering at specific angles and energies $[(d, d')(\theta)(E)]$. For ^{152}Gd , ^{170}Yb , ^{176}Yb , and ^{234}U , it was possible to allow for such things as the possibility that the data originally used for normalization might have been subsequently superseded, by comparing results obtained for other nuclides in the same experiments with results obtained from "traditional" techniques, and determining appropriate correction factors. An uncertainty of 33.3% has been assigned to the adopted values so obtained, based upon the scatter in correction factors. This procedure was not possible for ^{246}Cm and ^{250}Cf because no values for other nuclides were available for comparison. The uncertainty assigned to the adopted value of ^{246}Cm is 33.3%, the same as the uncertainty deduced for ^{152}Gd , ^{170}Yb , ^{176}Yb , and ^{234}U . The uncertainty quoted for ^{250}Cf is that assigned by the original authors.

The adopted values of $|M(E3)|^2$ are plotted as functions of A , Z , and N in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, respectively. Also shown, for the sake of comparison, are corresponding plots of $|M(E2)|^2$ for $0_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$ transitions, obtained using the compilation of Raman et al.¹⁸ All the $E3$ transitions are stronger than 1 W.u., and the strongest range up to about 40 W.u. There are suggestions of structure in the $|M(E3)|^2$ plots. However, any shell effects which may be present are certainly less prominent than in the corresponding plots of $E_x(3_1^-)$ in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. On the other hand, the plots of $|M(E2)|^2$ show pronounced minima at the magic numbers 50, 82, and 126.

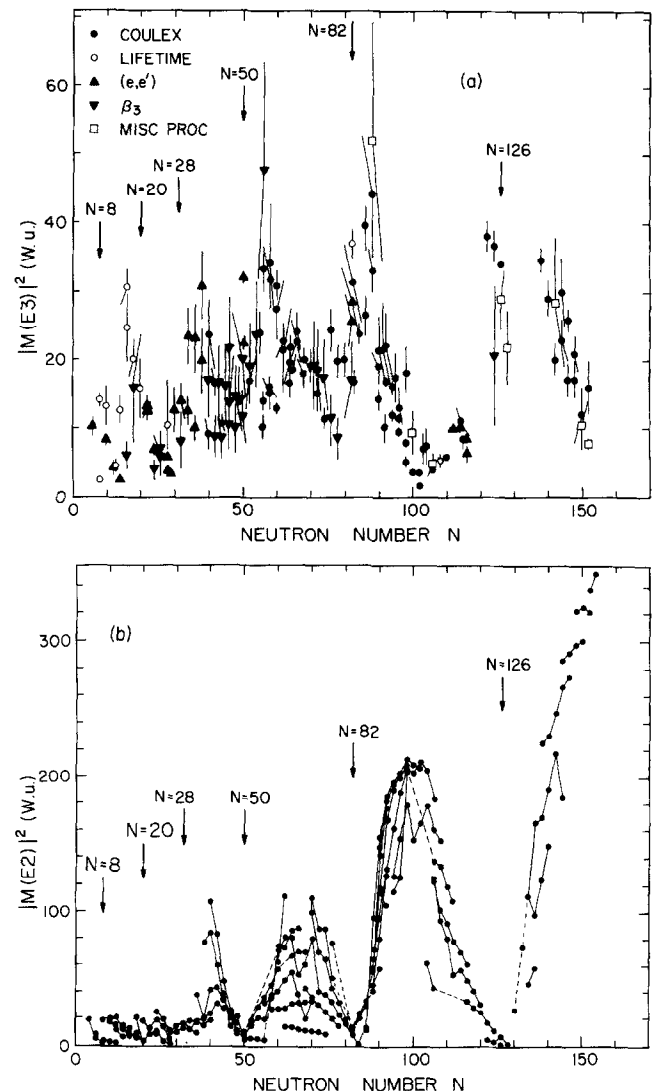


Figure 7. As for Fig. 5, but as a function of neutron number N .

TABLE A

Levels of Accuracy for Adopted Values of $B(E2)\uparrow$ (Table I of Ref. 18) and $B(E3)\uparrow$ (Table VII of Present Work)

Accuracy (%)	Number of nuclides		
	$B(E2)\uparrow$	$B(E3)\uparrow$ (traditional methods)	$B(E3)\uparrow$ (all methods)
<2	51	1	1
≥ 2 -<5	83	2	5
≥ 5 -<10	72	25	30
≥ 10 -<25	57	54	70
≥ 25	18	8	47
Total	281	90	153

Data Base

Measurements of $B(E3)\uparrow$ are fewer, and generally less precise, than those of $B(E2)\uparrow$, largely because the 3_1^- state is almost always at a substantially higher excitation energy than the 2_1^+ state. It is of interest to compare the data base of the present work with that of the $B(E2)\uparrow$ compilation of Raman et al.¹⁸ The number of data available on $B(E2)\uparrow$ is sufficiently great that Raman et al. were able to restrict their adopted values to data obtained by "traditional methods," that is, Coulomb excitation, lifetime measurements, and resonance fluorescence. They listed 1605 $B(E2)\uparrow$ values from traditional measurements; the number of $B(E3)\uparrow$ values from traditional measurements covered in the present work is 151. The lower precision of the $B(E3)\uparrow$ data is demonstrated in Table A. A summary of the experimental methods used in determining $B(E3)\uparrow$ values is given in Table B.

TABLE B

Methods Employed in Obtaining the Measured Values of $B(E3)\uparrow$; Listed in Tables I to VI

Method	Number of measurements
Coulomb excitation	136
Lifetime measurements	15
Inelastic electron scattering	70
Deformation parameter β_3	249
Inelastic deuteron scattering	30
Others	4
Total	504

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EXPLANATION OF TABLES

TABLE I. Excitation Energies of 3_1^- States in Even-Even Nuclides

Throughout this table the italicized numbers refer to the uncertainties in the last digits of the quoted values.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
Z	Atomic number of nuclide
N	Neutron number of nuclide
$E_x(3_1^-)$	Excitation energy of the first 3^- state in keV. Entries enclosed in square brackets correspond to doubtful assignments.
References	References for the energy values, keyed to the list following Table VII

TABLE II. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Coulomb Excitation

Throughout this table, the italicized numbers refer to the uncertainties in the last digits of the quoted values.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
Projectile	The bombarding projectile(s) used
Detection	The radiation detected: γ rays (γ), particles (part)
$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$	Reduced electric-octupole transition rate, in units of e^2b^3
References	References keyed to the list following Table VII
ϵ	Where appropriate, the value assumed by the compiler for the branching ratio of decay of the 3_1^- state to the 2_1^+ state

TABLE III. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Lifetime Measurements

Throughout this table, the italicized numbers refer to the uncertainties in the last digits of the quoted values.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
τ	The mean lifetime of the state
Value	The value of τ , in seconds
Method	Method used for lifetime determination (Ref. 24)
DBLA	Doppler-broadened lineshape analysis
DC	Delayed coincidence
DSAM	Doppler-shift attenuation method
RC	Radiative capture
RDM	Recoil-distance method
RF	Resonance fluorescence
References	References for the lifetime values, keyed to the list following Table VII
GSB	Ground-state branching ratio (the fraction of 3_1^- state decays which proceed via $E3$ radiation to the ground state)
Value	Value of GSB in %
References	References for GSB values, keyed to the list following Table VII

EXPLANATION OF TABLES continued

$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$	Reduced electric-octupole transition rate, in units of e^2b^3 $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-) = 1.226 \times 10^{-8}/(E_\gamma^7 \tau_{E3})$ [Eq. (1)], where E_γ is the γ -ray energy, in MeV, and τ_{E3} is the mean lifetime for $E3$ γ -ray emission to the ground state, in seconds (τ_{E3} is determined from τ and GSB)
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TABLE IV. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Inelastic Electron Scattering

Throughout this table, the italicized numbers refer to the uncertainties in the last digits of the quoted values.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
E	Electron bombarding energies used, in MeV
q	Momentum transfers used, in fm^{-1}
$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$	Reduced electric-octupole transition rate, in e^2b^3
References	References keyed to the list following Table VII

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

All data are from proton scattering unless indicated otherwise.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
References	References for the β_3 values, keyed to the list following Table VII
E	Projectile energy, in MeV
δ_3	Deformation length deduced in the experiment, in fm ($\delta_3 = \beta_3 R$, where R is the nuclear radius)
β_3	Deformation parameter deduced in the experiment (values in square brackets are calculated from δ_3 assuming $R = 1.20A^{1/3}$ fm)
$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$	Reduced electric-octupole transition rate, in e^2b^3 $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-) = 1.702 \times 10^{-7}(ZA\beta_3)^2 e^2b^3$ [Eq. (3)]
Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$	Unweighted mean value of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ for each nuclide, in e^2b^3
Projectile	Specification of the projectile when it is not a proton

TABLE VI. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Miscellaneous Procedures

Where appropriate in this table, the italicized numbers refer to the uncertainties in the last digits of the quoted values.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
References	References keyed to the list following Table VII

EXPLANATION OF TABLES continued

$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$	Reduced electric-octupole transition rate, in e^2b^3
Method	Method employed in the measurement
(d, d')(θ)(E)	Semiempirical relationship between $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ value and cross section for (d, d') at angle θ° and bombarding energy E , in MeV
$^{181}\text{Ta}(p, 2n\gamma)^{180}\text{W}$	Analysis of γ decay in $^{181}\text{Ta}(p, 2n\gamma)^{180}\text{W}$
γ	Model-dependent analysis of γ -ray transitions
(t, t'), (d, d'), (p, p')	From cross section in (t, t'), (d, d'), and (p, p') relative to ^{208}Pb , assuming
	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-) = 0.611 \pm 0.009 e^2b^3$ for ^{208}Pb

TABLE VII. Adopted Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ and Related Quantities

Throughout this table, the italicized numbers refer to the uncertainties in the last digits of the quoted values.

Nuclide	The even Z , even N nuclide studied
$E_x(3_1^-)$	Excitation energy of first 3^- state in keV (Table I)
$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$	Adopted value of reduced electric-octupole transition rate, in e^2b^3
Procedure	The experimental procedure used in obtaining the data upon which the adopted value of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ is based
Coulex	Coulomb excitation (Table II)
τ	Lifetime measurement using RDM (recoil-distance method), DSAM (Doppler-shift attenuation method), RC (radiative capture), or DC (delayed coincidence) (Table III)
(e, e')	Inelastic electron scattering (Table IV)
$\beta_3(x)$	Deformation parameters β_3 determined from the inelastic scattering of particles (Table V)
(d, d')(θ)	Semiempirical relationship between $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ value and cross section for (d, d') at angle θ° (Table VI)
γ	Model-dependent analysis of γ -ray transitions (Table VI)
(t, t'), (d, d'), (p, p')	From cross section in (t, t'), (d, d'), and (p, p') relative to ^{208}Pb (Table VI)
References	References keyed to the list following Table VII
$ M(E3) ^2$	$E3$ transition strength in Weisskopf units W.u. $ M(E3) ^2 = 2.404 \times 10^6 B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)/A^2 \text{ W.u.}$ where $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ is in units of e^2b^3 [Eq. (4)].
EWSR	$E_x(3_1^-) \times B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ expressed as a percentage of $S(E3)$, the energy-weighted sum-rule strength $S(E3) = 0.217ZA^{4/3} \text{ keV } e^2b^3$ [Eq. (7)]

TABLE I. Excitation Energies of 3_1^- States in Even-Even Nuclides
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Z	N	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	References	Nuclide	Z	N	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	References
^6Be	4	2	27000	Aj84	^{56}Fe	26	30	[4510.0 4]	Au77, Ju87
^{10}Be	4	6	7371 1	Aj84	^{58}Fe	26	32	[3845]	Pe84c
^{12}C	6	6	9641 5	Aj85	^{56}Ni	28	28	[4392 3]	Ju87
^{14}C	6	8	6728.2 13	Aj86a	^{58}Ni	28	30	4475.3 8	Pe84c
^{14}O	8	6	6272 10	Aj86a	^{60}Ni	28	32	4039.67 15	An86
^{16}O	8	8	6129.893 40	Aj86	^{62}Ni	28	34	3757.0 5	Ha79c
^{18}O	8	10	5097.78 54	Aj87	^{64}Ni	28	36	3560 7	Ha79b
^{20}O	8	12	[5614 3]	Aj87	^{66}Ni	28	38	3364 10	Wa83
^{20}Ne	10	10	5621.4 17	Aj87	^{60}Zn	30	30	3504.4 12	An86
^{22}Ne	10	12	5909.9 18	En78	^{62}Zn	30	32	[3216]	Ha79c
^{24}Mg	12	12	7616.2 5	En78	^{64}Zn	30	34	2998.60 21	Ha79b
^{26}Mg	12	14	6877.7 9	En78	^{66}Zn	30	36	[2827.0 3]	Wa83
^{28}Mg	12	16	5171.8 4	En78	^{68}Zn	30	38	2750.72 9	Ke81
^{28}Si	14	14	6878.6 3	En78	^{70}Zn	30	40	2859.2 2	Bh87
^{30}Si	14	16	5487.5 4	En78	^{66}Ge	32	34	[2798.6 7]	Wa83
^{32}Si	14	18	[5288.8 8]	En78	^{68}Ge	32	36	2649.20 11	Ke81
^{32}S	16	16	5006.2 3	En78	^{70}Ge	32	38	2561.4 1	Bh87
^{34}S	16	18	4622.7 4	En78	^{72}Ge	32	40	2514.92 3	Ke80
^{36}S	16	20	4192.5 7	En78	^{74}Ge	32	42	2536.31 2	Si87
^{36}Ar	18	18	4178.33 11	En78	^{76}Ge	32	44	[2691.10 16]	Si84
^{38}Ar	18	20	3810.04 7	En78	^{78}Ge	32	46	[2744 5]	Ma78a
^{40}Ar	18	22	3680.8 2	En78	^{70}Se	34	36	[2519.2 4]	Bh87
^{38}Ca	20	18	3695 5	En78	^{72}Se	34	38	2405.73 21	Ke80
^{40}Ca	20	20	3736.9 2	En78	^{74}Se	34	40	2349.62 12	Si87
^{42}Ca	20	22	3446.4 8	En78	^{76}Se	34	42	2429.09 2	Si84
^{44}Ca	20	24	3307.86 7	En78	^{78}Se	34	44	2507.61 11	Si81a
^{46}Ca	20	26	3614.0 9	Al86	^{80}Se	34	46	2717.4 6	Si82
^{48}Ca	20	28	4506.90 8	Al85a	^{82}Se	34	48	3009.8 15	Mü87
^{46}Ti	22	24	3058.54 6	Al86	^{76}Kr	36	40	[2257.8 3]	Si84
^{48}Ti	22	26	3358.823 16	Al85a	^{78}Kr	36	42	[2399.02 5]	Si81a
^{50}Ti	22	28	4410.5	Al84	^{80}Kr	36	44	2439.03 25	Si82
^{50}Cr	24	26	[4546.2 12]	Al84	^{82}Kr	36	46	[2547.75 5]	Mü87
^{52}Cr	24	28	4563	Be78	^{84}Kr	36	48	[2699.82 15]	Mü79
^{54}Cr	24	30	[4129.2 30]	Go87	^{86}Kr	36	50	3099.28 18	Te78
^{56}Cr	24	32	[3451 15]	Ju87	^{88}Kr	36	52	[2115 10]	Bu76a
^{52}Fe	26	26	[4398.3]	Be78	^{82}Sr	38	44	2401.98 10	Mü87
^{54}Fe	26	28	4782.0 6	Go87	^{84}Sr	38	46	2447.92 15	Mü79
					^{86}Sr	38	48	2482.02 9	Te78
					^{88}Sr	38	50	2734.197 41	Wi87
					^{88}Zr	40	48	[2456.0 6]	Bu76a
					^{90}Zr	40	50	2749.9 5	Ko75a

TABLE I. Excitation Energies of 3_1^- States in Even-Even Nuclides

See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Z	N	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	References	Nuclide	Z	N	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	References
^{92}Zr	40	52	2339.72 7	Lu80	^{136}Xe	54	82	3275.23 13	Bu87
^{94}Zr	40	54	2057.64 10	Mü85	^{126}Ba	56	70	[1743]	Sc86
^{96}Zr	40	56	[1897.12 16]	Mü82	^{130}Ba	56	74	[1948 5]	Bu85a
^{98}Zr	40	58	1806.02 18	Mü83	^{132}Ba	56	76	2070 5	Bu85a
^{90}Mo	42	48	2437 10	Ko75a	^{134}Ba	56	78	2251 5	Bu85a
^{92}Mo	42	50	2849.70 8	Lu80	^{136}Ba	56	80	[2532.46 7]	Bu87
^{94}Mo	42	52	2533.9 3	Mü85	^{138}Ba	56	82	2880.98 14	Pe82, Bu85a
^{96}Mo	42	54	2234.51 6	Mü82	^{140}Ba	56	84	[1802.74 12]	Pe87a
^{98}Mo	42	56	2017.51 7	Mü83	^{142}Ba	56	86	[1292.2 3]	Pe84
^{100}Mo	42	58	1908.1 3	Ko74	^{144}Ba	56	88	[838.4]	Sc80
^{102}Mo	42	60	1881 5	Ge82	^{146}Ba	56	90	[820.8 1]	Pe84a
^{94}Ru	44	50	[2965 6]	Mü85	^{148}Ba	56	92	[775.0]	Hi86
^{98}Ru	44	54	[2435 10]	Mü83	^{140}Ce	58	82	2464.05 6	Pe87a
^{100}Ru	44	56	2166.0 5	La80	^{142}Ce	58	84	1652.6 4	Pe84
^{102}Ru	44	58	2043.91 20	Ge82	^{144}Ce	58	86	1242.1	Mi82
^{104}Ru	44	60	[1970.4 1]	Bl84	^{146}Ce	58	88	960.75 8	Pe84a
^{102}Pd	46	56	[2341.7]	Lu86	^{148}Ce	58	90	[841.35 6]	Pe84b
^{104}Pd	46	58	2192.8	Lu86	^{140}Nd	60	80	[2124.0]	Pe87a
^{106}Pd	46	60	2083.86 5	Fr88	^{142}Nd	60	82	2084.4 7	Pe84, Ra68
^{108}Pd	46	62	2046.65 14	Ha82	^{144}Nd	60	84	1510.53 6	Tu79
^{110}Pd	46	64	[2037.68 18]	Ge83	^{146}Nd	60	86	1189.6 7	Pe84a
^{106}Cd	48	58	[2370.5 5]	Ha80	^{148}Nd	60	88	999.3 2	Pe84b
^{108}Cd	48	60	2202.29 19	Ha82	^{150}Nd	60	90	934.6 8	Ma86
^{110}Cd	48	62	2078.843 12	Ge83	^{142}Sm	62	80	1784.1 3	Pe84
^{112}Cd	48	64	2005.1 5	Pe80	^{144}Sm	62	82	1810.1 5	Tu79
^{114}Cd	48	66	1957.70 6	Bl82	^{146}Sm	62	84	1380.2 2	Pe84a
^{116}Cd	48	68	1921.5 10	Bl81	^{148}Sm	62	86	1161.53 5	Pe84b
^{110}Sn	50	60	[2459]	Ge83	^{150}Sm	62	88	1071.40 6	Ma86
^{112}Sn	50	62	2354.7 4	Pe80, Jo81	^{152}Sm	62	90	1041.180 7	Ba80
^{114}Sn	50	64	2274.7 4	Bl82	^{154}Sm	62	92	1012.62 12	He87
^{116}Sn	50	66	2266.09 2	Bl81	^{144}Gd	64	80	[1702.3]	Tu79
^{118}Sn	50	68	2324.75 3	Ra88	^{146}Gd	64	82	1579.3 1	Pe84a
^{120}Sn	50	70	2401.03 19	Ra88	^{148}Gd	64	84	1273.479 20	Pe84b
^{122}Sn	50	72	2492.73 5	Ra88	^{150}Gd	64	86	1134.35 15	Ma86
^{124}Sn	50	74	[2614.2 3]	Ta84	^{152}Gd	64	88	1123.189 5	Ba80
^{132}Sn	50	82	[4351.3]	Bj86	^{154}Gd	64	90	1251.75 4	He87
^{118}Te	52	66	[1944.37 25]	Ta87	^{156}Gd	64	92	1276.105 16	He86
^{122}Te	52	70	[2200 1]	Ki86	^{158}Gd	64	94	1041.587 26	Le80
^{124}Te	52	72	2293.725 4	Ta84	^{160}Gd	64	96	[1289.7 4]	Le85
^{126}Te	52	74	[2386.09 12]	Ta82	^{146}Dy	66	80	[1782.9 4]	Pe84a
^{128}Te	52	76	[2494.17 17]	Ki83, De80	^{148}Dy	66	82	1688.4 1	To88
^{130}Te	52	78	2730 10	Ma75	^{150}Dy	66	84	[1395.0]	Ma86

TABLE I. Excitation Energies of 3_1^- States in Even-Even Nuclides
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Z	N	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	References	Nuclide	Z	N	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	References
^{152}Dy	66	86	[1227.8 3]	Ba80	^{198}Hg	80	118	[2486 3]	Au83, Ba81
^{154}Dy	66	88	1208.01 12	He87	^{200}Hg	80	120	[2609 3]	Sc87a
^{156}Dy	66	90	1368.90 13	He86	^{202}Hg	80	122	[2709 3]	Sc87b
^{158}Dy	66	92	1397.17 6	Le80	^{204}Hg	80	124	[2679 4]	Sc87
^{160}Dy	66	94	1286.695 24	Le85	^{196}Pb	82	114	1991.8	Du87
^{162}Dy	66	96	1210.24 4	He85	^{202}Pb	82	120	[2517.29 8]	Sc87b
^{164}Dy	66	98	1039.31 10	Sh86	^{204}Pb	82	122	2618 2	Sc87, Ba81
^{150}Er	68	82	[1786.4]	Ma86	^{206}Pb	82	124	2647.9 2	We79
^{156}Er	68	88	[1303.53 11]	He86	^{208}Pb	82	126	2614.551 13	Ma86a
^{158}Er	68	90	[1341.95 8]	Le80	^{210}Pb	82	128	1870 7	Ha81
^{162}Er	68	94	1356.77 8	He85	^{212}Pb	82	130	[1820 10]	Ma79a
^{164}Er	68	96	[1434.0 1]	Sh86	^{210}Po	84	126	2386.8 2	Ha81
^{166}Er	68	98	1513.7 2	Ig87	^{214}Po	84	130	[1274.77 2]	To77
^{168}Er	68	100	1431.461 5	Sh88	^{220}Rn	86	134	[663.03 10]	Ma86b
^{170}Er	68	102	1304.4 4	Sc75, McG78	^{218}Ra	88	130	[794]	El87b
^{168}Yb	70	98	1479.71 14	Sh88	^{220}Ra	88	132	[473.8 3]	Ma86b
^{170}Yb	70	100	[1398 5]	Ch87	^{222}Ra	88	134	317.27 9	El87
^{172}Yb	70	102	1221.750 19	Go87a	^{224}Ra	88	136	[290.36 4]	Ma86b
^{174}Yb	70	104	[1381.98 2]	Br84	^{226}Ra	88	138	321.54 6	El87a
^{176}Yb	70	106	[1491]	Bu67a	^{228}Ra	88	140	[537.49 4]	Ma86b
^{172}Hf	72	100	[1639.67 9]	Go87a	^{224}Th	90	134	[306.0 5]	Ma86b
^{176}Hf	72	104	1313.3 2	Ho76	^{226}Th	90	136	307.5 2	El87a
^{178}Hf	72	106	1322.459 4	Ha86	^{228}Th	90	138	396.082 4	Ma86b
^{180}Hf	72	108	[1374.43 3]	Br87	^{230}Th	90	140	571.70 13	El83
^{178}W	74	104	[1120.72 12]	Br88	^{232}Th	90	142	774.4 2	Sc82
^{180}W	74	106	[1082.366 10]	Br87	^{230}U	92	138	[421.2 6]	El83
^{182}W	74	108	1373.86 4	Sc75a	^{232}U	92	140	628.968 9	Sc82
^{184}W	74	110	1221.292 25	Ma77	^{234}U	92	142	849.3 3	El83a
^{186}W	74	112	[1045.06 19]	Sc74	^{236}U	92	144	[744.2 5]	Sc82
^{182}Os	76	106	1471.5 3	Fi88	^{238}U	92	146	731.9 2	Sh83a
^{184}Os	76	108	[1543.94 13]	Ma77	^{238}Pu	94	144	661.43 10	Sh83a
^{186}Os	76	110	1480.10	Ya75a, Sp78a	^{240}Pu	94	146	648.89 4	Sh84
^{188}Os	76	112	[1413.83 9]	Si81	^{242}Pu	94	148	832.3 2	Sh85
^{190}Os	76	114	1387.01 3	Le82	^{244}Pu	94	150	[708 4]	Sh86a
^{192}Os	76	116	[1341.130 16]	Sh83	^{244}Cm	96	148	[970 4]	Sh86a
^{186}Pt	78	108	[1407.9 2]	Sc74	^{246}Cm	96	150	876.43 2	Sc81
^{188}Pt	78	110	1350.31 4	Si81	^{248}Cm	96	152	1094 2	Sc81
^{190}Pt	78	112	1353.3 3	Le82	^{248}Cf	98	150	[630 1]	Sc81
^{192}Pt	78	114	1377.995 25	Sh83, Ei85	^{250}Cf	98	152	905.90 5	Sc81
^{194}Pt	78	116	1432.52 6	Ha77	^{252}Cf	98	154	[867.51 7]	Sc81
^{196}Pt	78	118	1447.027 6	Ci79					
^{198}Pt	78	120	1680.8	Ya83					

TABLE II. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Coulomb Excitation
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Projectile	Detection	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	References	ϵ
^{70}Ge	^{16}O	γ	0.04 3	Le80a	
^{72}Ge	^{16}O	γ	0.051 11	Le80a	
^{74}Se	^{16}O	γ	0.021 5	Ba74	
^{76}Se	^{16}O	γ	0.040 5	Ba74	
^{78}Se	^{16}O	γ	0.027 3	Ba74	
^{80}Se	^{16}O	γ	0.009 2	Ba74	
^{94}Mo	$^4\text{He}, ^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.062 12	Ba72b	
^{96}Mo	$^4\text{He}, ^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.092 12	Ba72b	
^{98}Mo	$^4\text{He}, ^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.133 13	Ba72b	
^{100}Mo	$^4\text{He}, ^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.132 17	Ba72b	
^{100}Ru	^{16}O	γ	0.0432 71	La80	
^{102}Ru	^{16}O	γ	0.0654 97	La80	
^{104}Ru	^{16}O	γ	0.0579 35	La80	
^{102}Pd	^{16}O	γ	0.060 6	Lu86	
^{104}Pd	^{16}O	γ	0.072 7	Lu86	
^{106}Pd	^{16}O	γ	0.128 20	Ro69,Ha80	0.92
^{108}Pd	^{16}O	γ	0.104 30	Ro69,Ha82	0.89
^{110}Pd	^{16}O	γ	0.098 16	Ro69,De73	0.88
^{106}Cd	^{16}O	part	0.16 4	Fe85	
^{108}Cd	^{16}O	part	0.150 10	Fe85	
^{110}Cd	^4He ^{16}O ^{16}O	γ ,part γ part	0.63 32 0.119 24 0.115 13	Ha63 McG65,Ge83 Fe85	0.86
^{112}Cd	^4He ^{16}O ^{16}O ^{16}O	γ ,part γ γ part	0.37 18 0.129 25 0.192 33 0.114 9	Ha63 McG65,Pe80 Jo78,Pe80 Fe85	0.82 0.82

TABLE II. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Coulomb Excitation
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Projectile	Detection	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	References	ϵ
^{114}Cd	^4He	γ ,part	0.40 20	Ha63	
	^{16}O	γ	0.118 29	McG65,B182	0.76
	^{16}O	γ	0.265 68	Jo78,B182	0.76
	^{16}O	part	0.131 15	Fe85	
^{116}Cd	^{16}O	γ	0.102 21	McG65,De73	0.73
	^{16}O	part	0.100 11	Fe85	
^{112}Sn	^{16}O	γ	0.087 12	Jo81	
^{114}Sn	^4He	γ ,part	0.49 25	Ha63	
	^{14}N	γ	0.16 7	Al64	
	^{16}O	γ	0.100 12	Jo81	
^{116}Sn	^4He	γ ,part	0.57 30	Ha63	
	^{14}N	γ ,part	0.22 9	Al64	
	^{16}O	γ	0.127 17	Jo81	
^{118}Sn	^{14}N	γ	0.17 7	Al64	
	^{16}O	γ	0.097 14	Jo81	
	^{12}C	part	0.122 6	Sp88	
^{120}Sn	^{14}N	γ	0.13 6	Al64	
	^{16}O	γ	0.090 17	Jo81	
	^{12}C	part	0.131 10	Sp88	
^{122}Sn	^4He	γ ,part	0.66 27	Ha63	
	^{14}N	γ ,part	0.21 8	Al64	
	^{16}O	γ	0.110 17	Jo81	
	^{12}C	part	0.087 6	Sp88	
^{124}Sn	^4He	γ ,part	0.60 24	Ha63	
	^{14}N	γ ,part	0.20 8	Al64	
	^{16}O	γ	0.073 10	Jo81	
^{132}Ba	^{12}C	part	0.176 22	Bu85	
^{134}Ba	^{12}C	part	0.148 18	Bu85	
^{136}Ba	^{12}C	part	0.155 18	Bu85	
^{138}Ba	^{12}C	part	0.133 19	Bu85	
^{140}Ce	^4He	γ ,part	0.76 38	Ha63	
^{142}Ce	^4He	γ ,part	1.13 60	Ha63	
	$^4\text{He}, ^{12}\text{C}, ^{16}\text{O}$	part	0.202 19	Ve88	

TABLE II. Values of $B(E3; 0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Coulomb Excitation
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Projectile	Detection	$B(E 3; 0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ ($e^2 b^3$)	References	ϵ
^{142}Nd	^4He	γ ,part	0.44 22	Ha63	
^{144}Nd	^4He	γ ,part	0.26 13	Ha63	
^{146}Nd	^4He	γ ,part	0.41 20	Ha63	
	^{16}O	γ	0.21 4	Bu67	
	^4He	part	0.26 3	Ch70	
^{148}Nd	^4He	γ ,part	0.41 21	Ha63	
	^{16}O	γ	0.13 4	Bu67	
	^4He	part	0.40 8	Ah88	
^{150}Nd	^4He	γ ,part	0.30 15	Ha63	
	^4He	part	0.175 20	Wo77	
	^4He	part	0.18 3	Ah88	
^{144}Sm	^4He	γ	0.27 5	Bu87	
^{148}Sm	^{16}O	γ	0.23 13	Se66	
	^{16}O	γ	0.37 3	Ke68	
	^4He	part	0.35 4	Ve68	
^{150}Sm	^4He	γ ,part	0.25 12	Ha63	
	^{16}O	γ	0.36 10	Se66	
	^{16}O	γ	0.31 3	Ke68	
	^4He	part	0.32 5	Ve68	
^{152}Sm	^4He	γ ,part	0.30 15	Ha63	
	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.15 5	Se66	
	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.14 3	Ke68	
	^4He	part	0.12 3	Ve68	
	^4He	part	0.135 19	Wo77	
^{154}Sm	^4He	γ ,part	0.15 8	Ha63	
	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.11 3	Ke68	
	^4He	part	0.09 2	Ve68	
^{154}Gd	^4He	part	0.21 5	Wo77	
^{156}Gd	^4He	part	0.16 4	Ro77a	
	^4He	γ	0.171 7	McG81	
^{158}Gd	^4He	γ	0.124 7	McG81	
^{160}Gd	^4He	part	0.127 14	Ro77a	
	^4He	γ	0.118 7	McG81	
^{156}Dy	^4He	part	0.22 7	Ro82	

TABLE II. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Coulomb Excitation
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Projectile	Detection	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	References	ϵ
^{158}Dy	^4He	part	0.23 5	Ro82	
^{160}Dy	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.119	Oe74	
	^4He	γ	0.171 10	McG81	
^{162}Dy	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.103	Oe74	
	^4He	γ	0.104 7	McG81	
^{164}Dy	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.047	Oe74	
	^4He	γ	0.088 6	McG81	
^{162}Er	^4He	part	0.19 4	Ro82	
^{164}Er	^4He	part	0.15 3	Ro82	
^{166}Er	^4He	γ	0.061 10	McG78	
^{168}Er	^4He	γ	0.043 6	McG78	
^{170}Er	^4He	γ	0.020 3	McG78	
^{168}Yb	^4He	part	0.22 4	Ro82	
^{172}Yb	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.048 19	Ri79	
	^4He	γ	0.045 3	Cr81	
^{174}Yb	^{16}O	γ ,part	0.093 33	Ri79	
^{176}Hf	^4He	part	0.093 29	Ro77a	
^{178}Hf	^4He	part	0.053 10	Ro77a	
^{184}W			0.082 6	Mi76	
^{192}Pt	^4He	part	0.17 3	Ro77	
^{194}Pt	^4He	part	0.14 3	Ro77	
	^4He	part	0.111 9	Ba78a	
^{204}Pb	$^4\text{He},^{12}\text{C},^{16}\text{O}$	part	0.66 4	Sp78	
^{206}Pb	$^4\text{He},^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.66 7	Gr71a	
	$^4\text{He},^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.50 3	Ha72	
	$^4\text{He},^{12}\text{C},^{16}\text{O}$	part	0.65 4	Sp78	
^{208}Pb	$^4\text{He},^{16}\text{O}$	part	0.58 4	Ba69	
	$^4\text{He},^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.60 7	Gr71a	
	$^4\text{He},^{16}\text{O}$	γ	0.54 3	Ha72	
	$^4\text{He},^{16}\text{O}$	part	0.665 35	Jo77	
	$^{12}\text{C},^{16}\text{O}$	part	0.611 12	Sp83	

TABLE II. Values of $B(E3; 0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Coulomb Excitation
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	Projectile	Detection	$B(E3; 0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ ($e^2 b^3$)	References	ϵ
^{226}Ra			0.74 4	Le82a, El87a	
^{230}Th	^4He	part	0.64 6	McG74	
^{232}Th	^4He	part	0.45 5	McG74	
^{234}U	^4He	part	≤ 0.59 7	McG74	
^{236}U	^4He	part	0.53 7	McG74	
^{238}U	^4He $^4\text{He}, ^{16}\text{O}$	part γ , part	0.64 6 0.59 5	McG74 Al81	
^{238}Pu	^4He	part	0.71 12	McG74	
^{240}Pu	^4He	part	0.41 6	McG74	
^{242}Pu	^4He	part	0.42 7	McG74	
^{244}Pu	^4He	part	0.30 10	McG74	
^{244}Cm	^4He	part	0.52 7	McG74	
^{248}Cm	^4He	part	0.41 10	McG74, Sc81	

TABLE III. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Lifetime Measurements
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	τ			GSB		$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)
	Value (sec)	Method	References	Value (%)	References	
^{14}C	$96\ 11 \times 10^{-12}$	RDM	Al68,Ko81	96.4 12	Al66,Be68a,Aj86a	0.000197 24
^{16}O	$25\ 2 \times 10^{-12}$	RDM	Al65	100	Aj86	0.00155 12
^{20}Ne	$24\ 5 \times 10^{-13}$	RC	To71	7.6 10	Aj87,Ha71a	0.0022 5
^{24}Mg	$1.70\ 30 \times 10^{-12}$	DSAM	En78	23 2	Le73	0.00112 22
^{28}Si	$26\ 4 \times 10^{-13}$	DSAM	En78	64 2	Me75	0.00414 65
^{32}S	$550\ 100 \times 10^{-15}$	DSAM	En78	3.7 3	Ol70,Ve76	0.0105 21
^{36}Ar	$33\ 4 \times 10^{-13}$	RDM	Co76,No76	6.5 4	En78	0.0109 15
^{38}Ar	$80\ 20 \times 10^{-15}$	DSAM	En78	0.072 8	En78	0.0095 26
^{40}Ca	$59\ 5 \times 10^{-12}$	DC	Ta72	100	En78	0.0204 17
^{48}Ca	$8.8\ \frac{55}{28} \times 10^{-12}$	DSAM	Be70b	27 2	Be70b	0.0100 $\frac{69}{32}$
^{88}Sr	$5.1\ \frac{65}{22} \times 10^{-13}$	RF	Ka72	0.7 1	Wi87	0.15 $\frac{19}{6}$
^{106}Pd	$0.7\ 3 \times 10^{-12}$	DBLA	Ro69	0.32 8	Fr88	0.32 15
^{146}Gd	$1.53\ 9 \times 10^{-9}$	DC	Kl78,Kl82	100	Kl78a	0.328 18
^{182}W	$112\ 15 \times 10^{-12}$	DC	He72	0.65 5	Fi88	0.077 12
^{208}Pb	$47\ 15 \times 10^{-12}$	DC	We62	100	Ma86a	0.31 10

TABLE IV. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Inelastic Electron Scattering
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	E (MeV)	q (fm ⁻¹)	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e ² b ³)	References
¹² C	100-200	0.5-1.4	0.00075 10	Cr67a
	600-800	0.5-3.4	0.000475 120	Cr66,Gu78
¹⁶ O	33-60	0.3-0.5	0.00130 65	St68a
	38-60	0.3-0.5	0.00149 7	Mi75
¹⁸ O	93,106	0.5-0.9	0.00112 11	Gr71
²² Ne	60-110	0.5-1.0	0.00087 25	Ma79
²⁴ Mg	≤59	0.3-0.5	0.00160 31	Ti69
	≤120	0.5-0.9	0.00136 22	Jo74
	90-280	0.9-2.1	0.000562	Za84a
²⁶ Mg	56-110	0.5-1.05	0.00075 13	Le74
²⁸ Si	238	1.0-2.6	0.00387 75	Ye83
³² S	120,150,180		0.0050 5	Lo64
	250,500	0.7-2.5	0.0139 38	Li74,Gu78
³⁶ Ar	65-116	0.54-0.96	0.01130 47	Fi77
⁴⁰ Ar	65-116	0.54-0.96	0.00875 102	Fi77
⁴⁰ Ca	183		0.01724 69	He56
	120-220	0.6-1.4	0.00998 106	Bl63
	41-60	0.32-0.57	0.0211 30	Ei69
	183,250	0.5-2.2	0.0180 7	It70
	250	0.5-2.0	0.0166 17	He71
	60-121	0.57-0.99	0.01487 66	Ha73
⁴² Ca	298	0.8-2.3	0.00910 91	He71
⁴⁴ Ca	298	0.8-2.6	0.00560 56	He71
⁴⁸ Ca	41-60	0.32-0.57	0.0065 10	Ei69
⁵⁰ Ti	198,299	0.8-2.4	0.00391 16	He71
⁵² Cr	150,180	0.7-1.4	0.00652 34	Be64
⁵⁴ Fe	150		0.00439 28	Be62
⁵⁶ Fe	150		0.01037 96	Be62
	60.2	0.4-0.6	0.0166 42	Pe70a
⁵⁸ Ni	183	0.7-1.4	0.0195 27	Cr61
	55-65	0.43-0.52	0.01860 52	Du67
	150,225	0.95-1.30	0.01302 78	Af70

TABLE IV. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Inelastic Electron Scattering
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	E (MeV)	q (fm ⁻¹)	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e ² b ³)	References
⁶⁰ Ni	183		0.0249 40	Cr61
	54-60	0.41-0.53	0.02810 64	Du67
	183,250	0.5-1.6	0.0165 25	To69
	150,225	0.96-1.40	0.01391 83	Af70
⁶² Ni	56-60	0.31-0.57	0.02010 54	Du67
⁶⁴ Ni	150,225	0.8-1.5	0.0170 14	Af70
⁶⁴ Zn	54-112	0.3-1.1	0.0401 68	Ne76
⁶⁶ Zn	54-112	0.3-1.1	0.0424 89	Ne76
⁶⁸ Zn	54-112	0.3-1.1	0.0381 83	Ne76
⁷⁰ Ge	84-120	0.65-1.14	0.073 10	K175
⁷² Ge	84-120	0.63-1.14	0.080 15	K175
⁸⁸ Sr	183		0.0930 84	He56
	65,70	0.37-0.65	0.0806 30	Pe68
	45-121	0.40-0.99	0.0620 40	Fi74
⁹⁰ Zr	58-60	0.33-0.58	0.108 3	Be70a
¹⁰⁸ Pd	72,115,121	0.3-1.15	0.113 15	Ar78
¹¹⁴ Cd	68,112	0.47-1.09	0.0854 85	Gi76
¹¹⁶ Sn	150	0.6-1.0	0.121 15	Ba67
	55-60	0.3-0.6	0.074	Cu69
	39-110	0.36-1.0	0.163 13	Li76
¹¹⁸ Sn	55-60	0.3-0.6	0.112	Cu69
¹²⁰ Sn	150	0.6-1.0	0.113 14	Ba67
	55-60	0.3-0.6	0.103	Cu69
¹²⁴ Sn	150	0.6-1.0	0.076 11	Ba67
¹⁴⁰ Ce	50,60	≤0.6	0.21 3	Pi70
¹⁴² Nd	60	0.34-0.58	0.239 42	Ma71
¹⁸⁸ Os	200,500	0.6-3.2	0.147 8	Bo88
¹⁹⁰ Os	200,500	0.6-3.2	0.154 13	Bo88
¹⁹² Os	150-364	0.6-2.9	0.130 34	Re84
	200,500	0.6-3.2	0.131 9	Bo88

TABLE IV. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Inelastic Electron Scattering
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	E(MeV)	q(fm ⁻¹)	B(E3;0 ₁ ⁺ → 3 ₁ ⁻) (e ² b ³)	References
¹⁹⁴ Pt	200,500	0.6-3.2	0.157 13	Bo88
¹⁹⁶ Pt	200,500	0.6-3.2	0.103 18	Bo88
²⁰⁶ Pb	28-73	0.3-0.6	0.64 4	Zi68
²⁰⁸ Pb	183		0.57 21	Cr61
	28-73	0.25-0.65	0.72 4	Zi68
	183,248		0.77 9	Na71
	124,167	0.48-1.54	0.624 40	Fr72
	52-335,502	0.55-3.4	0.69 5 0.612 13	Ro74 Go80

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)	
^{12}C	Fr65	40		0.44	0.000171			
	Ha66a	155		0.57	0.000286			
	Sa67	46		0.41	0.000148			
	Bu77	45		0.45	0.000178			
	Bu77	155		0.41	0.000148			
	Bl78	800	1.02	[0.37]	0.000121			
	In79	185	0.90	[0.33]	0.000096			
	Bl81a	800	1.21	[0.44]	0.000171			
	Le83	30-40			0.35	0.000108		
	Jo86	200*			0.40	0.000148		
	Jo86	398*			0.36	0.000114		
	Jo86	597*			0.36	0.000114		
	Jo86	698*			0.34	0.000102	0.000147	
^{14}C	Ce75	17		0.28	0.000094	0.000094	d	
	Pe84d	35		0.40	0.000192	0.000192	^4He	
^{16}O	Cr67	17.5		0.79	0.00174			
	Am84	135		0.37	0.00038	0.00106		
^{18}O	Es74,Es75	24.5*		0.39	0.00054			
	Gr80	24		0.35	0.00043	0.00049		
^{20}Ne	Sw76a	24.5		0.43	0.00126	0.00126		
^{24}Mg	Cr67	17.5		0.29	0.00119			
	Zw78	40		0.25	0.00086	0.00103		
^{26}Mg	Bl82a	800	0.56	[0.158]	0.00041			
	Sc85	15-38		0.18	0.00054	0.00048		
^{28}Si	To78	51.9		0.32	0.00267			
	Za84	26.3		0.24	0.00150	0.00209		
^{30}Si	To78	51.9		0.275	0.00227	0.00227		
^{32}S	Cr67	17.5		0.41	0.0075			
	Sw76	30.3*		0.41	0.0075	0.0075		
^{34}S	Al86a	22,26		0.33	0.0055	0.0055	n	
^{36}Ar	Me69	18		0.31	0.0069	0.0069	d	
^{40}Ar	Le85a	30,35		0.26	0.0060			
	Bl88	800		0.244	0.00525	0.0056		

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{40}Ca	Ya64	55		0.33	0.0118		
	Gr65a	17		0.36	0.0141		
	Gr72	25,40	1.36	[0.331]	0.0120		
	Ad80	800	1.39	[0.339]	0.0125	0.0126	
^{42}Ca	Ba68a	22.9		0.26	0.0081	0.0081	
^{44}Ca	Ba68a	22.9		0.23	0.0070	0.0070	
^{46}Ca	Be65	10		0.16	0.0037	0.0037	d
^{48}Ca	Te69	12		0.25	0.0098		
	Gr72a	40	0.81	[0.186]	0.0054		
	Ad80	800	0.87	[0.200]	0.0063		
	Fu88	65	0.76	[0.174]	0.0048	0.0066	
^{46}Ti	Pe68a	17.5	0.70	[0.163]	0.00462		
	Lu69a	14.4	0.67	[0.156]	0.00424		
	Fu87	65*	0.423	[0.099]	0.00171	0.00352	
^{48}Ti	Lu69a	14.4	0.82	[0.188]	0.0067	0.0067	
^{50}Ti	Fu64	17.5		0.17	0.00594		
	Gr65	18.2		0.17	0.00594		
	Lu69a	14.4	0.78	[0.177]	0.00642		
	Pr70	40	0.69	[0.156]	0.00502		
	Fu85	65	0.66	[0.149]	0.00460	0.00558	
^{52}Cr	Fu64	17.5		0.16	0.0068		
	Pe69	17.5	0.72	[0.160]	0.0068		
	Pr70	40	0.65	[0.145]	0.0056		
	Fu85	65	0.61	[0.136]	0.0049	0.0060	
^{54}Fe	St64	40		0.0787	0.0021		
	Gr65	17.9		0.13	0.0056		
	Fr67	40*		0.13	0.0056		
	Ma70	49		0.069	0.0016		
	Ad80	800*	0.47	[0.104]	0.0036		
	Fu85a	65	0.46	[0.102]	0.0035	0.0037	
^{56}Fe	Pe69	17.5		0.198	0.0141		
	Ma71a	49		0.154	0.0085	0.0113	
^{58}Fe	Jo70	11.8		0.20	0.0155	0.0155	d
	Fl67	22	0.48	[0.103]	0.0041	0.0041	^3He
	Br70	44	0.37	[0.080]	0.0025	0.0025	^4He

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{58}Ni	Ec66	19		0.19	0.016		
	Ja67	17.8		0.16	0.0115	0.0137	
^{60}Ni	Ec66	19		0.21	0.021		
	Ja67	17.8		0.17	0.0139	0.0174	
^{62}Ni	Ec66	19		0.22	0.0248		
	Be69	12		0.23	0.0271	0.0260	
^{64}Ni	Be69	12		0.23	0.029	0.029	
^{64}Zn	Jo68	26		0.24	0.036		
	Le68	50		0.235	0.035		
	Pe70	11		0.19	0.023		
	Ta73	30		0.248	0.039		
	Th77	15*		0.218	0.030		
	Ja87	22		0.250	0.039	0.0337	
^{66}Zn	Le68	50		0.25	0.042		
	Ya69	55		0.26	0.045		
	Pe70	11		0.19	0.024		
	Ta73	30		0.256	0.044		
	Ja87	22		0.255	0.043	0.0396	
^{68}Zn	Le68	50		0.217	0.033		
	Pe70	11		0.17	0.020		
	Ta73	30		0.202	0.029		
	Ja87a	22		0.250	0.044	0.0315	
^{70}Zn	Le68	50		0.216	0.035		
	Ja87a	22		0.220	0.036	0.0355	
^{70}Ge	Pe70	11		0.22	0.041		
	Ro86	22		0.270	0.062	0.0515	
^{72}Ge	Cu70	14.5		0.23	0.048		
	Pe70	11		0.20	0.036		
	Ro86	22		0.240	0.052	0.0453	
^{74}Ge	Cu70	14.5		0.13	0.016		
	Pe70	11		0.15	0.021		
	Ro86	22		0.160	0.024	0.0203	
^{76}Ge	Pe70	11		0.14	0.020		
	Cu70	14.5		0.14	0.020		
	Ro86	22		0.150	0.023	0.0210	

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{74}Se	Og86	64.8	0.77	[0.153]	0.0252	0.0252	
^{76}Se	Ma79	51.9		0.164	0.0305		
	Og86	64.8	0.69	[0.136]	0.0209	0.0257	
^{78}Se	Ma79	51.9		0.179	0.0383		
	Og86	64.8	0.70	[0.137]	0.0223	0.0303	
^{80}Se	Ma79	51.9		0.167	0.0351		
	Og86	64.8	0.66	[0.128]	0.0206	0.0279	
^{82}Se	Ma79	51.9		0.161	0.0343		
	Og86	64.8	0.68	[0.131]	0.0227	0.0285	
^{78}Kr	Ma78	51.9			0.0422	0.0422	
^{80}Kr	Ma78	51.9			0.0429	0.0429	
^{82}Kr	Ma78	51.9			0.0607	0.0607	
^{84}Kr	Ar74	12.0		0.157	0.0383		
	Ma78	51.9			0.0464	0.0423	
^{86}Kr	Ar74	12.0		0.145	0.0343		
	Ma78	51.9			0.0381	0.0362	
^{84}Sr	Re73	12		0.129	0.029	0.029	d
^{86}Sr	Ra72	12		0.153	0.043	0.043	
^{88}Sr	St67a	19		0.20	0.076		
	Pi69	20.2		0.17	0.055	0.0655	
^{90}Zr	Gr66	18.8		0.16	0.056		
	Di68	12.7		0.17	0.064		
	Wh72	61		0.14	0.043		
	Sw76b	30*		0.13	0.037		
	Sw79	40*		0.157	0.054		
	Ba83	800*		0.165	0.060		
	Bu83	25	1.02	[0.190]	0.079		
Fu85	65	0.79	[0.147]	0.048	0.0551		
^{92}Zr	St66	19.4		0.18	0.075		
	Sw76b	30*		0.17	0.0665		
	Sw79	40*		0.157	0.057		
	Ba83	800*		0.190	0.083		
	Ka84	104*	0.819	[0.151]	0.052	0.0668	

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{94}Zr	St66	19.4		0.20	0.096		
	Di68	12.7		0.18	0.078	0.087	
^{96}Zr	St67	19.4		0.27	0.183	0.183	
^{92}Mo	Lu71	15		0.174	0.0768		
	Bu75	12.5		0.175	0.0778		
	Sw76b	30*		0.15	0.0571	0.0706	
^{94}Mo	Lu71	15		0.163	0.070		
	Bu75	12.5		0.165	0.072		
	Fr87	25.6		0.162	0.0695	0.0705	
^{96}Mo	Lu71	15		0.185	0.0946		
	Bu75	12.5		0.182	0.0920		
	Fr87	25.6		0.167	0.0771	0.0879	
^{98}Mo	Lu71	15		0.195	0.109		
	Aw72	14.7		0.20	0.115		
	Bu75	12.5		0.199	0.114	0.113	
^{100}Mo	Lu71	15		0.210	0.132		
	Aw72	14.7		0.17	0.087		
	Bu75	12.5		0.180	0.097		
	Fr87	25.6		0.166	0.083	0.100	
^{100}Ru	Vo76	104			0.044	0.044	^4He
^{102}Ru	Re77	12		0.14	0.065	0.065	d
^{104}Ru	Re77	12		0.13	0.056	0.056	d
^{104}Pd	Si80			0.13	0.066	0.066	^4He
^{106}Pd	Ro66	12-13		0.15	0.091		
	Ko75	51.9		0.19	0.146	0.119	
^{108}Pd	Ro66	12-13		0.14	0.082		
	Ko75	51.9		0.165	0.114	0.098	
^{110}Pd	Ro69a	13		0.134	0.078		
	Ko75	51.9		0.135	0.079	0.0785	
^{106}Cd	Lu69	14		0.194	0.166	0.166	
^{108}Cd	Lu69	14		0.207	0.196	0.196	

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{110}Cd	Ma68	16		0.175	0.145		
	Lu69	14		0.168	0.134		
	Ko69	55		0.16	0.121	0.133	
^{112}Cd	Ma68	16		0.164	0.189		
	St68	13		0.15	0.111		
	Lu69	14		0.173	0.147	0.149	
^{114}Cd	Sa64	12.2		0.136	0.094		
	Ma68	16		0.160	0.130		
	St68	13		0.13	0.086		
	Lu69	14		0.164	0.137		
	Ko69	55		0.16	0.130	0.115	
^{116}Cd	Ma68	16		0.149	0.117		
	Lu69	14		0.160	0.135		
	Ko69	55		0.16	0.135		
	De72	12		0.139	0.102	0.122	
^{112}Sn	Ma68	16		0.203	0.220	0.220	
^{114}Sn	Br70	44	0.62	[0.106]	0.062	0.062	^4He
^{116}Sn	Ya68	55		0.18	0.185		
	Ma68	16		0.185	0.196		
	Be70	24.5		0.188	0.202		
	Ab87	16*	0.978	[0.167]	0.159	0.186	
^{118}Sn	Ma68	16		0.168	0.167		
	Be70	24.5		0.174	0.179	0.173	
^{120}Sn	Ja67	17.8		0.14	0.120		
	Fu68	30		0.17	0.177		
	Ma68	16		0.159	0.155		
	Be70	24.5		0.161	0.159		
	Ab87	16*	0.892	[0.151]	0.139	0.150	
^{122}Sn	Ma68	16		0.152	0.146		
	Be70	24.5		0.149	0.140	0.143	
^{124}Sn	Ma68	16		0.133	0.116		
	Be70	24.5		0.138	0.124		
	Ab87	16*	0.706	[0.118]	0.091	0.110	
^{122}Te	Ma75	51.9		0.132	0.119	0.119	
^{124}Te	Ra70	12		0.13	0.119		
	Ma75	51.9		0.128	0.116	0.118	

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{126}Te	Ma68	16		0.131	0.125		
	Ma75	51.9		0.118	0.102	0.114	
^{128}Te	Ma68	16		0.110	0.091		
	Ma75	51.9		0.091	0.062	0.077	
^{130}Te	Ma68	16		0.100	0.078		
	Ma75	51.9		0.073	0.041	0.060	
^{136}Xe	Se72	14.0		0.119	0.130	0.130	
^{132}Ba	Bu85a	20		0.07	0.046	0.046	^4He
^{134}Ba	Bu85a	20		0.08	0.061	0.061	^4He
^{136}Ba	Bu85a	20		0.07	0.048	0.048	^4He
^{138}Ba	La74	30		0.118	0.141	0.141	
^{140}Ce	Sh77	30	0.79	[0.127]	0.181	0.181	
^{142}Nd	Mo78	115			0.146	0.146	^4He
^{146}Nd	Ch70	12	0.874	[0.139]	0.252	0.252	d
^{148}Nd	Ba78b	70.4		0.098	0.129	0.129	^{12}C
^{150}Nd	Ba78b	70.4		0.070	0.067	0.067	^{12}C
^{144}Sm	Ba71	30	0.82	[0.130]	0.229		
	La74	30	0.87	[0.139]	0.262	0.245	
^{168}Er	Go86	36			0.046	0.046	^4He
^{172}Yb	Go87b	36			0.016	0.016	^4He
^{192}Pt	Ba78	24		0.070	0.187	0.187	^4He
^{204}Hg	Ba81	27		0.073	0.241	0.241	^4He
^{204}Pb	Bj67	12.4	0.436	[0.059]	0.166	0.166	d
	Al67	42		0.114	0.617		^4He
	Gi76a	104		0.088	0.367		^4He
	Ba81	27		0.092	0.403	0.462	^4He
^{206}Pb	Va67	24.5		0.0813	0.321		
	Fi83	35		0.108	0.565	0.443	

* : polarized beam

TABLE V. Deformation Parameters β_3 Determined from Angular Distributions of Inelastically Scattered Nucleons and Light Ions, together with Deduced Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$

See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	E (MeV)	δ_3 (fm)	β_3	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Mean $B(E3)\uparrow$ (e^2b^3)	Projectile (if not p)
^{208}Pb	Fr65	40		0.11	0.598		
	Sc66	40		0.11	0.598		
	Fu68	31		0.13	0.836		
	Co74a	156	0.77	[0.108]	0.577		
	Wa75,Le66	54		0.108	0.577		
	Wa75	35	0.85	[0.120]	0.712		
	In76	185	0.71-0.84	[0.109]	0.588		
	Sc77	24.5		0.108	0.577		
	Sc77	61.2		0.103	0.525		
	Bl78	800	0.75	[0.106]	0.556		
	Ad80a	135		0.100	0.495		
	Ga82	800	0.825	[0.106]	0.665		
	Fu85	65	0.83	[0.117]	0.677		
	Be86	334	0.83	[0.117]	0.677		
	Ka87	80	0.70	[0.099]	0.485		
	Ka87	98	0.75	[0.106]	0.556		
	Ka87	120	0.65	[0.092]	0.419		
	McD87	200	0.75	[0.106]	0.556		
	McD87	400	0.80	[0.113]	0.631	0.595	

* : polarized beam

TABLE VI. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Miscellaneous Procedures
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Method	Comments
^{148}Sm	Ve68	0.31	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{150}Sm	Ve68	0.29	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{152}Sm	Ve68	0.14	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{154}Sm	Ve68	0.077	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{152}Gd	Bl67	0.320	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{154}Gd	Bl67	0.163	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{156}Gd	Bl67	0.116	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{158}Gd	Bl67	0.069	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{160}Gd	Bl67	0.073	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{156}Dy	Gr68	0.194	(d,d')(90)(12)	Ro82 renormalization gives $B(E3)\uparrow=0.26 e^2b^3$
^{158}Dy	Gr68	0.164	(d,d')(90)(12)	Ro82 renormalization gives $B(E3)\uparrow=0.22 e^2b^3$
^{160}Dy	Gr68	0.123	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{162}Dy	Gr68	0.094	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{164}Dy	Gr68	0.065	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{162}Er	Tj68	0.133	(d,d')(90)(12)	Ro82 renormalization gives $B(E3)\uparrow=0.17 e^2b^3$
^{164}Er	Tj68	0.094	(d,d')(90)(12)	Ro82 renormalization gives $B(E3)\uparrow=0.11 e^2b^3$
^{166}Er	Tj68	0.071	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{168}Er	Tj68	0.038	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{170}Er	Tj68	0.013	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{168}Yb	Bu67a	0.077	(d,d')(90)(12)	Ro82 renormalization gives $B(E3)\uparrow=0.20 e^2b^3$
^{170}Yb	Bu67a	0.049	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{172}Yb	Bu67a	0.026	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{174}Yb	Bu67a	0.041	(d,d')(90)(12)	
^{176}Yb	Bu67a	0.027	(d,d')(90)(12)	

TABLE VI. Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ Determined from Miscellaneous Procedures
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	References	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Method	Comments
^{180}W	Ko71	0.24	$^{181}\text{Ta}(p,2n\gamma)^{180}\text{W}$	
^{182}W	Gu71	0.078 12	γ	
^{210}Pb	El71	0.40 10	(t,t')	
^{210}Po	El73	0.53 8	(t,t'),(d,d'),(p,p')	
^{232}Th	El72	0.65 6	(d,d')(90,125)(16)	
^{234}U	Bo73	0.65 4	(d,d')(90,125)(16)	
^{236}U	Bo73	0.69 8	(d,d')(90,125)(16)	
^{242}Pu	El72	0.71 9	(d,d')(90,125)(16)	
^{246}Cm	Ya75	0.266	(d,d')(90)(15)	
^{250}Cf	Ah80a	0.202 20	(d,d')(90,125,140)(15)	

TABLE VII. Adopted Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ and Related Quantities
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Procedure	References	$ M(E3) ^2$ (W.u.)	EWSR (%)
^{12}C	9641	0.000610 85	(e,e')	Cr66,Cr67a,Gu78	10.2 14	16.5 29
^{14}C	6728	0.000197 24	τ (RDM)	Al68,Ko81	2.4 3	3.0 4
^{16}O	6130	0.00150 7	τ (RDM),(e,e')	Al65,Mi75	14.1 7	13.1 6
^{18}O	5098	0.00112 11	(e,e')	Gr71	8.3 9	7.0 7
^{20}Ne	5621	0.0022 5	τ (RC)	To71,Aj87,Ha71a	13.2 30	10.5 24
^{22}Ne	5910	0.00087 25	(e,e')	Ma79	4.3 12	3.8 11
^{24}Mg	7616	0.00112 22	τ (DSAM)	En78,Le73	4.7 9	4.8 9
^{26}Mg	6878	0.00075 13	(e,e')	Le74	2.7 5	2.6 4
^{28}Si	6879	0.00414 65	τ (DSAM)	En78,Me75	12.7 20	11.0 17
^{30}Si	5488	0.00227 76	β_3 (p)	To78	6.1 21	4.4 15
^{32}S	5006	0.0105 21	τ (DSAM)	En78,OI70,Ve76	24.7 50	14.9 30
^{34}S	4623	0.0076 38	β_3 (n)	Al86a	15.8 79	9.2 46
^{36}Ar	4178	0.0109 15	τ (RDM)	Co76,No76,En78	20.2 28	9.8 14
^{38}Ar	3810	0.0095 26	τ (DSAM)	En78	15.8 44	7.3 20
^{40}Ar	3681	0.0087 10	(e,e')	Fi77	13.1 16	6.0 7
^{40}Ca	3737	0.0204 17	τ (DC)	Ta72,En78	30.7 26	12.9 11
^{42}Ca	3446	0.0091 10	(e,e')	He71	12.4 14	5.0 5
^{44}Ca	3308	0.0056 6	(e,e')	He71	7.0 8	2.8 3
^{46}Ca	3614	0.0052 26	β_3 (d)	Be65	5.9 30	2.6 13
^{48}Ca	4507	0.0083 20	τ (DSAM),(e,e')	Be70b,Ei69	8.7 21	4.9 12
^{46}Ti	3058	0.0035 12	β_3 (p)	Pe68a,Lu69a,Fu87	4.0 14	1.4 5
^{48}Ti	3359	0.0067 29	β_3 (p)	Lu69a	7.0 24	2.7 9
^{50}Ti	4410	0.00391 16	(e,e')	He71	3.8 2	1.96 8
^{52}Cr	4563	0.00652 34	(e,e')	Be64	5.8 3	2.95 15
^{54}Fe	4782	0.00439 28	(e,e')	Be62	3.6 3	1.82 11
^{56}Fe	4510	0.0166 42	(e,e')	Pe70a	12.7 32	6.2 16
^{58}Fe	3845	0.0114 57	β_3 (d, ^3He , ^4He)	Jo70,Fl67,Br70	8.2 41	3.5 18
^{58}Ni	4475	0.0170 20	(e,e')	Cr61,Du67,Af70	12.1 15	5.6 7
^{60}Ni	4040	0.0208 40	(e,e')	Cr61,Du67,To69,Af70	13.9 27	5.9 11
^{62}Ni	3757	0.0201 30	(e,e')	Du67	12.6 19	5.1 8
^{64}Ni	3560	0.0170 30	(e,e')	Af70	10.0 18	3.9 7
^{64}Zn	2999	0.040 7	(e,e')	Ne76	23.5 42	7.2 13
^{66}Zn	2827	0.042 9	(e,e')	Ne76	23.2 50	6.8 15
^{68}Zn	2751	0.038 9	(e,e')	Ne76	19.8 47	5.8 14
^{70}Zn	2859	0.035 12	β_3 (p)	Le68,Ja87a	17 6	5.3 18

TABLE VII. Adopted Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ and Related Quantities
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Procedure	References	$ M(E3) ^2$ (W.u.)	EWSR (%)
^{70}Ge	2561	0.073 10	(e,e')	Kl75	35.8 50	9.3 13
^{72}Ge	2514	0.051 11	Coulex	Le80a	23.7 51	6.2 13
^{74}Ge	2536	0.020 7	$\beta_3(p)$	Cu70,Pe70,Ro86	8.8 30	2.4 8
^{76}Ge	2691	0.021 7	$\beta_3(p)$	Cu70,Pe70,Ro86	8.7 30	2.5 8
^{74}Se	2350	0.021 5	Coulex	Ba74	9.2 22	2.2 5
^{76}Se	2429	0.040 5	Coulex	Ba74	16.6 21	4.1 5
^{78}Se	2508	0.027 3	Coulex	Ba74	10.7 12	2.8 3
^{80}Se	2717	0.028 9	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma79,Og86	10.5 35	3.0 9
^{82}Se	3010	0.028 10	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma79,Og86	10.0 34	3.2 11
^{78}Kr	2399	0.042 14	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma78	17 6	3.9 10
^{80}Kr	2439	0.043 15	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma78	16 5	3.9 13
^{82}Kr	2548	0.061 21	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma78	22 7	5.6 18
^{84}Kr	2700	0.042 15	$\beta_3(p)$	Ar74,Ma78	14.4 48	4.0 13
^{86}Kr	3099	0.036 12	$\beta_3(p)$	Ar74,Ma78	11.7 39	3.8 13
^{84}Sr	2448	0.040 21	$\beta_3(d)$	Re73	14 7	3.2 16
^{86}Sr	2482	0.043 15	$\beta_3(p)$	Ra72	14.0 47	3.4 11
^{88}Sr	2734	0.0726 30	(e,e')	Pe68,Fi74	22.5 9	6.1 3
^{90}Zr	2750	0.108 3	(e,e')	Be70a	32.1 9	8.5 2
^{92}Zr	2340	0.067 22	$\beta_3(p)$	St66,Sw79,Ba83,Ka84,Sw76b	19 6	4.4 15
^{94}Zr	2058	0.087 29	$\beta_3(p)$	St66,Di68	24 8	4.8 16
^{96}Zr	1897	0.18 6	$\beta_3(p)$	St67	48 16	9.1 30
^{92}Mo	2850	0.070 24	$\beta_3(p)$	Lu71,Bu75,Sw76b	20 7	5.3 18
^{94}Mo	2534	0.062 12	Coulex	Ba72b	16.9 33	4.0 8
^{96}Mo	2235	0.092 12	Coulex	Ba72b	24.0 31	5.1 7
^{98}Mo	2018	0.133 13	Coulex	Ba72b	33.3 33	6.5 6
^{100}Mo	1908	0.132 17	Coulex	Ba72b	31.7 41	6.0 8
^{100}Ru	2166	0.043 7	Coulex	La80	10.3 17	2.10 34
^{102}Ru	2044	0.065 10	Coulex	La80	15.0 23	2.92 44
^{104}Ru	1970	0.0579 35	Coulex	La80	12.9 8	2.41 14
^{102}Pd	2342	0.060 6	Coulex	Lu86	13.9 14	2.96 29
^{104}Pd	2193	0.072 7	Coulex	Lu86	16.0 16	3.24 31
^{106}Pd	2084	0.128 20	Coulex	Ro69,Ha80	27.4 43	5.3 8
^{108}Pd	2047	0.104 30	Coulex	Ro69,Ha82	21 6	4.1 11
^{110}Pd	2038	0.098 16	Coulex	Ro69,De73	19.5 32	3.8 6
^{108}Cd	2371	0.16 4	Coulex	Fe85	34 9	7.3 18
^{108}Cd	2202	0.150 10	Coulex	Fe85	30.9 21	6.18 41
^{110}Cd	2079	0.115 13	Coulex	Fe85	22.8 26	4.36 49
^{112}Cd	2005	0.114 9	Coulex	Fe85	21.8 18	4.07 32
^{114}Cd	1958	0.131 15	Coulex	Fe85	24.2 28	4.5 5
^{116}Cd	1922	0.100 11	Coulex	Fe85	17.9 20	3.27 36

TABLE VII. Adopted Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ and Related Quantities
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Procedure	References	$ M(E3) ^2$ (W.u.)	EWSR (%)
^{112}Sn	2355	0.087 12	Coulex	Jo81	16.7 29	3.50 48
^{114}Sn	2275	0.100 12	Coulex	Jo81	18.5 29	3.80 46
^{116}Sn	2266	0.127 17	Coulex	Jo81	22.7 31	4.7 6
^{118}Sn	2325	0.115 10	Coulex	Jo81,Sp88	19.9 18	6.7 6
^{120}Sn	2401	0.115 15	Coulex	Jo81,Sp88	19.2 25	4.3 6
^{122}Sn	2493	0.092 10	Coulex	Jo81,Sp88	14.9 25	3.50 38
^{124}Sn	2614	0.073 10	Coulex	Jo81	11.4 16	2.85 39
^{122}Te	2200	0.119 40	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma75	19 7	3.8 19
^{124}Te	2294	0.118 40	$\beta_3(p)$	Ra70,Ma75	18 6	3.9 14
^{126}Te	2386	0.114 38	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma68,Ma75	17 6	3.8 19
^{128}Te	2494	0.077 26	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma68,Ma75	11.3 38	2.6 9
^{130}Te	2730	0.060 20	$\beta_3(p)$	Ma68,Ma75	8.5 29	2.2 7
^{136}Xe	3275	0.130 43	$\beta_3(p)$	Se72	17 6	5.2 17
^{132}Ba	2070	0.176 22	Coulex	Bu85	24.3 31	4.5 6
^{134}Ba	2251	0.148 18	Coulex	Bu85	19.8 24	4.00 47
^{136}Ba	2532	0.155 18	Coulex	Bu85	20.1 24	4.6 5
^{138}Ba	2881	0.133 13	Coulex	Bu85	16.8 17	4.43 43
^{140}Ce	2464	0.21 3	(e,e')	Pi70	25.8 37	5.7 8
^{142}Ce	1653	0.202 13	Coulex	Ve88	24.0 16	3.59 23
^{142}Nd	2084	0.239 42	(e,e')	Ma71	29 5	5.2 9
^{146}Nd	1190	0.235 25	Coulex	Bu67,Ch70	26.4 29	2.80 30
^{148}Nd	999	0.40 8	Coulex	Ah88	44 9	3.9 8
^{150}Nd	934	0.177 20	Coulex	Wo77,Ah88	18.9 22	1.60 18
^{144}Sm	1810	0.27 5	Coulex	Bu87	31 6	4.8 9
^{148}Sm	1162	0.36 3	Coulex	Ke68,Ve68	39 3	4.0 3
^{150}Sm	1071	0.31 3	Coulex	Ke68,Ve68	33 3	3.1 3
^{152}Sm	1041	0.136 15	Coulex	Se66,Ke68,Ve68,Wo77	14.2 16	1.30 14
^{154}Sm	1013	0.10 2	Coulex	Ke68,Ve68	10 2	0.9 2
^{146}Gd	1579	0.328 18	$\tau(\text{DC})$	Kl78a	37.0 21	4.86 27
^{152}Gd	1123	0.50 17	(d,d')(90)	Bl67	52 17	5.0 17
^{154}Gd	1252	0.21 5	Coulex	Wo77	21 5	2.3 6
^{156}Gd	1276	0.171 7	Coulex	McG81	16.9 7	1.87 8
^{158}Gd	1042	0.124 7	Coulex	McG81	11.9 7	1.09 6
^{160}Gd	1290	0.121 7	Coulex	Ro77a,McG81	11.4 7	1.30 7
^{156}Dy	1369	0.22 7	Coulex	Ro82	22 7	2.5 8
^{158}Dy	1397	0.23 5	Coulex	Ro82	22 5	2.6 6
^{160}Dy	1287	0.171 10	Coulex	McG81	16.1 9	1.77 10
^{162}Dy	1210	0.104 7	Coulex	McG81	9.5 6	1.00 7
^{164}Dy	1039	0.088 6	Coulex	McG81	7.9 6	0.71 5
^{162}Er	1357	0.19 4	Coulex	Ro82	17 4	2.0 4
^{164}Er	1434	0.15 3	Coulex	Ro82	13.4 27	1.63 32
^{166}Er	1514	0.061 10	Coulex	McG78	5.3 9	0.69 11
^{168}Er	1431	0.043 6	Coulex	McG78	3.7 5	0.45 6
^{170}Er	1304	0.020 3	Coulex	McG78	1.7 3	0.19 3

TABLE VII. Adopted Values of $B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ and Related Quantities
See page 66 for Explanation of Tables

Nuclide	$E_x(3_1^-)$ (keV)	$B(E3;0_1^+ \rightarrow 3_1^-)$ (e^2b^3)	Procedure	References	$ M(E3) ^2$ (W.u.)	EWSR (%)
^{168}Yb	1480	0.22 4	Coulex	Ro82	19 4	2.3 4
^{170}Yb	1398	0.112 37	(d,d')(90)	Bu67a	9.3 31	1.10 36
^{172}Yb	1222	0.045 3	Coulex	Cr81	3.7 3	0.38 3
^{174}Yb	1382	0.093 33	Coulex	Ri79	7.4 27	0.87 31
^{176}Yb	1491	0.062 21	(d,d')(90)	Bu67a	4.8 16	0.62 21
^{176}Hf	1313	0.093 29	Coulex	Ro77a	7.2 23	0.79 25
^{178}Hf	1322	0.053 10	Coulex	Ro77a	4.0 8	0.45 9
^{182}W	1374	0.077 12	$\tau(\text{DC})$	He72,Fi88	5.6 9	0.63 10
^{184}W	1221	0.082 6	Coulex	Mi76	5.8 5	0.60 4
^{188}Os	1414	0.147 8	(e,e')	Bo88	10.0 6	1.17 6
^{190}Os	1387	0.154 13	(e,e')	Bo88	10.3 9	1.19 10
^{192}Os	1341	0.131 9	(e,e')	Bo88	8.5 6	0.96 7
^{192}Pt	1378	0.17 3	Coulex	Ro77	11.1 20	1.25 22
^{194}Pt	1433	0.131 20	Coulex,(e,e')	Ro77,Ba78a,Bo88	8.4 13	0.97 15
^{196}Pt	1447	0.103 18	(e,e')	Bo88	6.4 12	0.77 14
^{204}Hg	2679	0.36 18	$\beta_3(^4\text{He})$	Ba81	21 11	4.6 23
^{204}Pb	2618	0.66 4	Coulex	Sp78	38.1 23	8.1 5
^{206}Pb	2648	0.65 4	Coulex	Sp78	36.8 23	8.0 5
^{208}Pb	2615	0.611 9	Coulex,(e,e')	Sp83,Go80	34.0 5	7.29 11
^{210}Pb	1871	0.40 10	(t,t')	El71	22 6	3.4 8
^{210}Po	2387	0.53 8	(p,p'),(d,d'),(t,t')	El73	28.9 44	5.6 8
^{226}Ra	322	0.74 4	Coulex	Le82a,El87a	34.8 19	0.91 5
^{230}Th	572	0.64 6	Coulex	McG74	29.1 27	1.33 12
^{232}Th	774	0.45 5	Coulex	McG74	20.1 23	1.25 14
^{234}U	849	0.50 18	(d,d')(90,125)	Bo73	29 10	1.5 5
^{236}U	744	0.53 7	Coulex	McG74	22.9 31	1.36 18
^{238}U	732	0.61 4	Coulex	McG74,Al81	25.9 17	1.52 10
^{238}Pu	661	0.71 12	Coulex	McG74	30 5	1.56 26
^{240}Pu	649	0.41 6	Coulex	McG74	17.1 26	0.88 13
^{242}Pu	832	0.42 7	Coulex	McG74	17.2 29	1.14 19
^{244}Pu	708	0.30 10	Coulex	McG74	12.1 41	0.68 23
^{244}Cm	970	0.52 7	Coulex	McG74	21.0 27	1.59 21
^{246}Cm	876	0.27 9	(d,d')(90)	Ya75	10.6 36	0.74 25
^{248}Cm	1094	0.41 10	Coulex	McG74,Sc81	16.0 39	1.38 34
^{250}Cf	906	0.202 20	(d,d')(90,125,140)	Ah80a	7.8 8	0.55 5

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