TABLE V (cont.)

1 Class	2 Z-Element-A	3 Energy	Sign	4 Halflife	5 Final State	6 Numbers Configuration	7 Spin	8 log ft	9 Ref.	10 Footnotes	11
Ab γ	79-Au -192	+(1.9)		4.0h	e1	79-113 d3/2-p1/2	2	(7.4)	W	2	36
Bb γ	79-Au -194	+(1.8)		39.5h	e3	79-115 d3/2-p1/2	2	(7.9)	W	2	36
Aa γ	79-Au -196	-(0.30)		5.6d	e5	79-117 d3/2-p1/2	2	(7.3)	S	3	36
Aa γ	79-Au -198	-(0.97)		2.8d	e	79-119 d3/2-p1/2	2	(7.3)	M	1	
Aa β	81-Tl -204	- 0.78		3y	g	81-123 s1/2-p3/2	2	9.6	S	4	37
Aa β	81-RaE"-206	- 1.70		4.25m	g	81-125 s1/2-p1/2	0	5.5	F	1	38
Ab γ	81-ThC"-208	-(1.79)		3.1m	e33	81-127 s1/2-g9/2	h	(5.8)	F	1	
Ab γ	81-RaC"-210	-(1.88)		1.32m	e	81-129 s1/2-g9/2	h	(5.1)	F	1	
Ab γ	82-RaD -210	-(0.029)		22y	e	83-127 h9/2-d5/2	2	(6.1)	C	1	
Aa γ	83-RaE -210	- 1.17		5.0d	g	83-127 h9/2-d5/2	2	8.0	S	1	

Even A: Notes

1. The transition goes preferentially to an excited state of Be^{8} which decays directly into two He^{4} nuclei.
2. Superallowed into an excited state.
3. C^{14} represents an extreme l-forbidden case. O^{14}, which goes into the same product nucleus N^{14} has a superallowed transition via an excited state.
4. Superallowed.
5. It cannot be decided, whether the configurations for 11 nucleons are D3/2 or d5/2.
6. This transition is certainly high forbidden since there are two γ-rays in cascade. It cannot be decided, whether in this case a D3/2 configuration for the 11 protons couples with the d3/2 neutrons to a high spin, or whether the protons also have a d5/2 configuration.
7. The empirical data for Al^{26} suggest a series γ-ray and thus a superallowed transition to an excited state.