Table 8.20 from (2004TI06): Isospin triplet states $(T = 1)$ in $A = 8$ nuclei [a]

^{8}Li		^{8}Be			^{8}B		
E_x (MeV)	J^π	E_x (MeV)	J^π	ΔE_x (MeV) [b]	E_x (MeV)	J^π	ΔE_x (MeV) [c]
0	2^+	$16.626 + 16.922$ [d]	2^+		0	2^+	
0.9808	1^+	17.640 [e]	1^+	-0.143	0.7695	1^+	-0.211
2.255	3^+	19.07 [f]	3^+	0.013	2.32	3^+	0.065

[a] As taken from Tables 8.2, 8.9 and 8.15. The analogs of the broad 1^+ levels near 3.2 and 5.4 MeV and the narrow 4^+ level at 6.53 MeV in ^{8}Li (see Table 8.2) are unknown in ^{8}Be and ^{8}B.

[b] Defined as $E_x(^8\text{Be})$–$E_x(^8\text{Li}) - 16.802$.

[c] Defined as $E_x(^8\text{B})$–$E_x(^8\text{Li})$.

[d] The $T = 1$ centroid of the 16.626 and 16.922 MeV levels is 16.802 MeV in ^{8}Be, assuming an isospin-mixed doublet with $T = 0$ intensities proportional to the observed α widths in Table 8.9.

[e] Predominantly $T = 1$. A small amount of isospin mixing improves the γ-ray branching ratios for the decay of the 17.64 and 18.15 MeV levels, and also the channel spin ratio for the formation of the 17.64 MeV level in the ^{7}Li(p, γ) reaction.

[f] Predominantly $T = 1$. Isospin mixing at the few % level is needed to reproduce the widths of the 19.07 and 19.24 MeV levels.