${}^{133}_{56}\mathrm{Ba}$	10.54 y	EC	0.045 e^-	50%	0.081	34%
			0.075 e^-	6%	0.356	62%
					Cs K x rays	121%
${}^{207}_{83}\mathrm{Bi}$	31.8 y	EC	0.481 e^-	2%	0.569	98%
			0.975 e^-	7%	1.063	75%
			1.047 e^-	2%	1.770	7%
					Pb K x rays	78%
${}^{228}_{90}\mathrm{Th}$	1.912 y	6α:	5.341 to 8.785		0.239	44%
		$3\beta^-$:	0.334 to 2.246		0.583	31%
					2.614	36%
$(\rightarrow {}^{224}_{88}\mathrm{Ra}$	$\rightarrow {}^{220}_{86}\mathrm{Rn}$	$\rightarrow {}^{216}_{84}\mathrm{Po}$	$\rightarrow {}^{212}_{82}\mathrm{Pb}$		$\rightarrow {}^{212}_{83}\mathrm{Bi}$	$\rightarrow {}^{212}_{84}\mathrm{Po})$
${}^{241}_{95}\mathrm{Am}$	432.7 y	α	5.443	13%	0.060	36%
			5.486	85%	Np L x rays	38%
${}^{241}_{95}\mathrm{Am/Be}$	432.2 y	6×10^{-5} neutrons (4–8 MeV) and 4×10^{-5} γ's (4.43 MeV) per Am decay				
${}^{244}_{96}\mathrm{Cm}$	18.11 y	α	5.763	24%	Pu L x rays	$\sim$ 9%
			5.805	76%		
${}^{252}_{98}\mathrm{Cf}$	2.645 y	α (97%)	6.076	15%		
			6.118	82%		
		Fission (3.1%)				
			≈ 20 γ's/fission; 80% < 1 MeV			
			≈ 4 neutrons/fission; $\langle E_n \rangle = 2.14$ MeV			

"Emission probability" is the probability per decay of a given emission; because of cascades these may total more than 100%. Only principal emissions are listed. EC means electron capture, and e^- means monoenergetic internal conversion (Auger) electron. The intensity of 0.511 MeV e^+e^- annihilation photons depends upon the number of stopped positrons. Endpoint $\beta^{\pm}$ energies are listed. In some cases when energies are closely spaced, the γ-ray values are approximate weighted averages. Radiation from short-lived daughter isotopes is included where relevant.

Half-lives, energies, and intensities are from E. Browne and R.B. Firestone, *Table of Radioactive Isotopes* (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1986), recent *Nuclear Data Sheets*, and *X-ray and Gamma-ray Standards for Detector Calibration*, IAEA-TECDOC-619 (1991).
Neutron data are from *Neutron Sources for Basic Physics and Applications* (Pergamon Press, 1983).