reproduced the complete set of measured data. The parameters Z_2 calculated from the branching ratios for the same nucleus differ even by as much as 50%.

Nucleus	$\frac{B(E2;\ 2_2 \to 0)}{B(E2;\ 2_2 \to 2_1)}$	$\frac{B(E2;\ 3 \to 2_1)}{B(E2;\ 3 \to 4_1)}$
^{152}Sm	0.46±0.03	0.91±0.07
^{154}Gd	0.49±0.03	0.98±0.10
^{160}Dy	0.54±0.05	1.21±0.17
^{182}W	0.51±0.03	1.76±0.14
^{186}Os	0.41±0.02	—
^{188}Os	0.34±0.02	—
^{228}Th	0.47±0.04	—

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E12 The K/L$_3$, M/L and (N+O+ · · ·)/M Ratios for 239 keV M1 Transition in ^{212}Bi

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E13 The Summing Effect Correction of Correlation Coefficients

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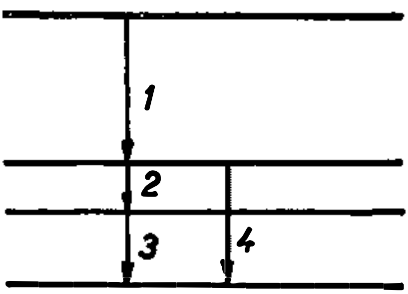
The summing effect may disturb some correlation measurements of sources with complex decay schemes. Measured correlation consists then of two or more correlations with different coefficients. An illustrative case is represented in Fig. 1.



Due to the summing of quanta γ_2 and γ_3 in a detector adjusted for the registration of γ_4, the measured correlation $W_{\rm meas}$ represents the superposition of two correlations: a double correlation $W(\gamma_1-\gamma_4)$ (which is to be measured), and a triple correlation $W[\gamma_1-(\gamma_2+\gamma_3)]$ (the angle $\theta(2, 3)$ being zero, whereas $\theta(1, 2)=\theta(3, 1)$). If this contribution cannot be neglected or avoided by experimental sophistication, it is necessary to