At high energies quadrupole and higher multipoles must be considered; and at very high energies relativistic and mesonic effects are important. Also our approximation of central forces may give poor results at moderately high energies.[7]

This work was done while the author was employed under an ONR contract.

[1] Latest calculation by Hu and Massey, Proc. Royal Soc. **196**, 135 (1949); they give references to literature. See also M. E. Rose and G. Goertzel, Phys. Rev. **72**, 749 (1947), for a calculation of high energy photo-effect for a square well potential.

[2] Hadley, Kelly, Leith, Segrè, Wiegand, and York, Phys. Rev. **75**, 351 (1949).

[3] L. Hulthen, Arkiv 28A, No. 5; L. Rosenfeld, *Nuclear Forces* (Interscience Publishers, New York, 1948), p. 76; G. Chew, Phys. Rev. **74**, 809 (1948). The wave function $[\exp(-\alpha r)-\exp(-\beta r)]/r$ is an exact solution of Hulthen's potential $V=-V_0\exp[-(\beta-\alpha)r]/(1-\exp[-(\beta-\alpha)r])$. Since Hulthen's potential is similar to the Yukawa potential $V=-V_0e^{-\mu r}/\mu r$, the exact solution to Hulthen's potential is a good approximate wave function for the Yukawa potential. Chew states that $[\exp(-\alpha r)-\exp(-\beta r)]/r$ agrees with the exact solution for the Yukawa potential to within 3 percent for all values of r. The value of β/α is adjusted by the variational method to give the greatest binding energy for a given μ; it varies with μ approximately as $(1+\mu/\alpha)$.

[4] H. A. Bethe and R. F. Bacher, Rev. Mod. Phys. **8**, 82 (1936), formula (16).

[5] Blatt and Jackson, Phys. Rev. **76**, 18 (1949).

[6] Using $\beta/\alpha=5.476$, as given by Chew, this term $=1.77$. This value should be compared with the factor $(1+\alpha b)=1.57$ given by Bethe in reference 4; or $1/(1-\alpha b)=2.35$ found by Bethe using the method of effective ranges ($\alpha=0.230\times10^{13}$ cm^{-1}, $b=2.5\times10^{-13}$ cm) for the increase in the low energy photoelectric cross section as compared with the Bethe-Peierls formula.

[7] Hu and Massey, reference 1, compare total cross sections for central *vs.* non-central forces. For a square well of range 2.62×10^{-13} cm, and symmetrical meson theory ($\frac{1}{2}$ exchange $+\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary force) non-central forces cause only a 4 percent decrease in the photoelectric cross section for photons of 17.5 Mev, but a 40 percent increase in the cross section for photons of 28.8 Mev.

Evidence on Nuclear Moments of Stable Ge and Si Isotopes from Microwave Spectra*

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A previous letter[1] reported measurements on the $J=1\rightarrow2$ rotational transition of SiH_3Cl and the $J=2\rightarrow3$ transition of GeH_3Cl. Absorption lines due to the eight stable isotopes of Si and Ge were found, and a sizable nuclear quadrupole coupling noted in the case of Ge^{73}. An examination of hyperfine structure in the spectra of these molecules allows a determination of the spins of the even Ge isotopes, Ge^{70}, Ge^{72}, Ge^{74}, and Ge^{76} as zero, the spin of Ge^{73} as 9/2, and the nuclear quadrupole moment of Ge^{73} as $-0.21\pm0.10\times10^{-24}$ cm^2. Less certain evidence is obtained that the spins of the even isotopes of Si, Si^{28} and Si^{30}, are zero, and the spin of Si^{29} is $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hyperfine structure of the $J=2\rightarrow3$ transition of $Ge^{73}H_3Cl$ near 1 cm wave-length is rather complex because both Ge^{73} and the Cl nuclei show quadrupole coupling and spectra for $K=0$, 1, and 2 are superimposed. Consequently the considerably simpler transition $J=0\rightarrow1$ transition at 3.6 cm wave-length was studied in order to obtain the Ge^{73} spin and quadrupole coupling. Observed hyperfine structures were fitted by theoretically calculated patterns assuming the Ge^{73} has a spin of 9/2 and a quadrupole coupling constant $eqQ=-95\pm3$ mc. Coupling constants for Cl^{35} and Cl^{37}, obtained from measurements of hyperfine structure of lines due to GeH_3Cl molecules with even isotopes of Ge, were taken as -46 ± 1 and -36 ± 1 mc, respectively. These are consistent with and more accurate than the value -34 mc previously given for Cl^{37}. Both relative intensities and positions of lines were calculated.[2] The line positions agree well as shown in Fig. 1. The lowest frequency Cl^{35} line was partially obscured by the adjoining $Ge^{74}H_3Cl^{35}$ pattern and thus its measurement is somewhat uncertain. Although relative intensities could not be accurately measured, they agreed with theoretical expectations within experimental errors. Hyperfine patterns computed for spins of 3/2, 5/2, and 7/2 for several different assumed values of the Ge^{73} coupling constant show that these values of spin cannot give a reasonable fit of the observed patterns. Calculations for a spin of 11/2 have not yet been completed, but this value of spin is very improbable.

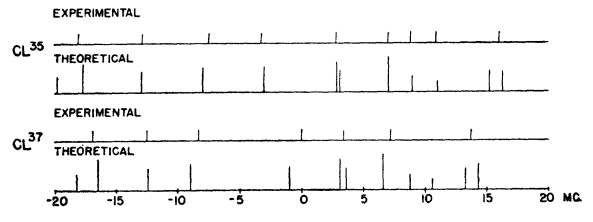

Fig. 1. Experimental and theoretical hyperfine structure patterns for $J=0\rightarrow1$ transition of $Ge^{73}H_3Cl^{35}$ and $Ge^{73}H_3Cl^{37}$. Origins correspond to position of unsplit transition, $Ge^{73}H_3Cl^{35}$ 8700 mc and $Ge^{73}H_3Cl^{37}$ 8389 mc.

It can be shown[3] that the value of q or $(\partial^2V/\partial z^2)$ for an atom in a molecule depends principally upon the number of "unbalanced" p electrons along the molecular axis. The GeCl bond has been assigned[1] 45 percent ionic and 15 percent double bond character. In the single and double bond structures the three p orbitals of the Ge atom are assumed to be equally populated by bonding electrons and thus not to contribute appreciably to q. The ionic structure $H_3Ge^+Cl^-$, however, corresponds to a deficiency of $0.75p$ electrons and thus produces a q equal to 0.34 of that for GeII. This latter quantity can be calculated[3] using the doublet separation $\Delta\nu=1768$ cm^{-1} [4] for GeII. The resulting value of the Ge^{73} nuclear quadrupole moment is $-0.21\pm0.10\times10^{-24}$ cm^2. The large limits of error allow for uncertainties in the GeH_3Cl structure, as well as errors in the approximations involved.

The spin of Ge^{73}, which has 41 neutrons and an even number of protons, is the same as the spin of Cb^{93} which has 41 protons and an even number of neutrons. Furthermore Ge^{73} is the lightest nucleus with a known spin as large as 9/2. These facts fit very well into the nuclear shell scheme proposed by Mayer,[5] where the first neutron or proton which goes into the $5g9/2$ shell is the 41st. The Ge^{73} spin can also fit into other[6,7] nuclear shell schemes.

No evidence of a quadrupole moment for the Ge^{70}, Ge^{72}, Ge^{74}, or Ge^{76} nuclei was observed. A rough calculation based on the observed line widths and the splitting to be expected for various spin values shows that the quadrupole moments of these nuclei must be less than 1/30 of the Ge^{73} quadrupole moment, or $Q=0.007^{-24}$ cm^2. This appears to be very good evidence that the spins of the even Ge isotopes are zero, since then no quadrupole moment is observable.

In the case of Si moments the spectrum of SiH_3Cl has so far given less clear-cut evidence. No hyperfine structure due to Si nuclei has been observed, which suggests the Si^{28} and Si^{30} spins are zero and the Si^{29} spin is $\frac{1}{2}$. It is possible, however, that these spins are not correct and that the nuclei have very small quadrupole coupling constants. It is hoped that projected work with a high resolution microwave spectrometer and with other silane derivatives will make certain the assignment of spins for the Si nuclei.

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