

In the activated condition the band boundaries may be nearly straight lines. The small rise at the beginning of the curves for diamond Q may have a similar origin; a slight smoothing out of the energy bands would temporarily predominate over the effect of space charge, especially when the applied field is one of saturation.

We wish to thank Mr. Louis Small, president of Service Diamond Tool Company for his cooperation in supplying these diamonds.

* Contribution No. 88 from the Institute for Atomic Research and Department of Physics, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Work was performed at the Ames Laboratory of the AEC.

¹ L. F. Wouters and R. S. Christian, Phys. Rev. **72**, 1127 (1947).

² K. G. McKay, Phys. Rev. **74**, 1606 (1948).

³ R. Hofstadter, Nucleonics **4**, 14 (1949).

⁴ A. G. Chynoweth, Phys. Rev. **76**, 310 (1949).

⁵ K. G. McKay, Phys. Rev. **76**, 1537 (1949).

⁶ However, this effect is probably related to the unusual photo-conductivity properties of diamond; see the classical papers by Gudden and Pohl or by R. Robertson, J. J. Fox, and A. E. Martin, Phil. Trans. **232**, 465 (1934).

⁷ Irregular band boundaries in an insulating crystal containing lattice defects have been suggested by G. H. Wannier, Phys. Rev. **76**, 438 (1949) and by H. M. James, Science **110**, 254 (1949).

Beta-Spectrum of Be¹⁰*

P. R. BELL AND J. M. CASSIDY

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

November 25, 1949

THE scintillation spectrometer^{1,2} has been used to determine the beta-spectrum of Be¹⁰. The sample was made by activating Be in the pile and then enriching the sample in Be¹⁰ by magnetic separation at Y-12. The results obtained confirm the earlier result reported at the 1949 Washington meeting of the Physical Society.

Approximately 1.5 milligrams of BeO were mounted on 100 microgram per cm² Formvar film; the area was about 3 cm². An anthracene crystal was used with an RCA-5819 photo-multiplier. The pulse height distribution is shown in Fig. 1. The sample activity was so large that the background was negligible. Our first

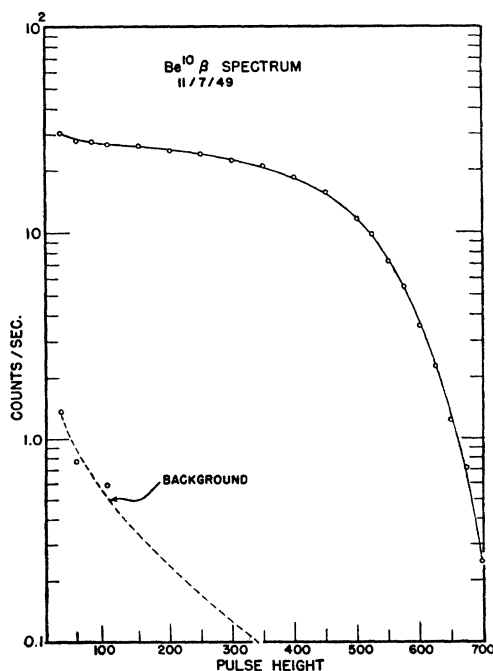


FIG. 1. Pulse height distribution of Be¹⁰ beta-ray pulses. Pulse height interval was 33 pulse height divisions.

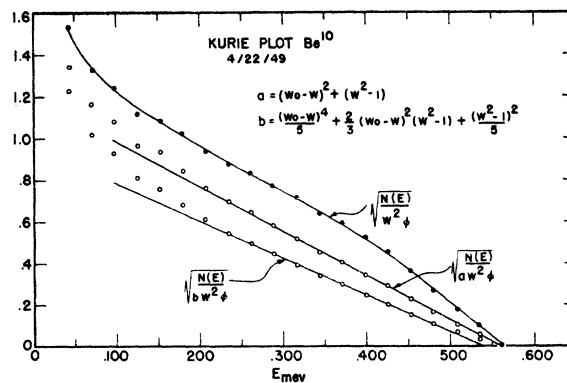


FIG. 2. Kurie plot of cyclotron Be¹⁰, Sample thickness about 2 mg/cm² on 0.5 mg/cm² polyethylene.

sample separated from a cyclotron target had a specific activity of 18 disintegrations per second per milligram of Be. The pile sample after electromagnetic enrichment had a specific activity of 855 disintegrations per second per milligram of Be.

Figure 2 shows the Fermi-Kurie plots reported previously. It was not possible to decide whether the first or second forbidden axial vector or tensor correction gave the best approach to a straight line near the end point. Figure 3 shows the results ob-

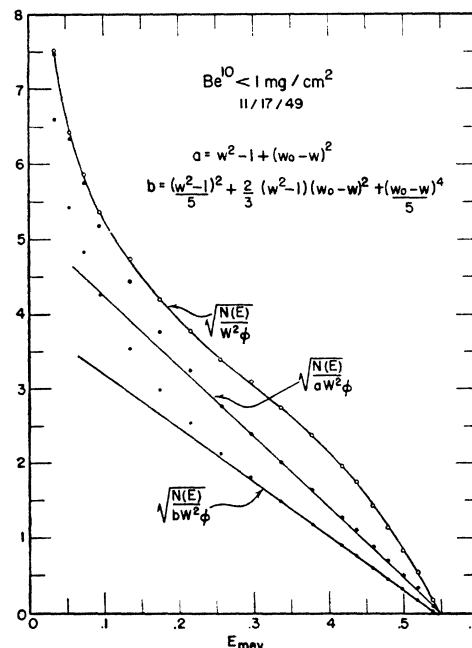


FIG. 3. Kurie plot of pile activated and electromagnetically separated Be.

tained with the present sample. It is now possible to see that the second forbidden correction gives the best fit, as is expected theoretically. The strong turn-up at low energies is found generally with the scintillation spectrometer and is probably due to scattering out from the crystal. The maximum energy of the beta-ray as given by the corrected Kurie plot is 0.535 ± 0.02 Mev for the original sample and 0.545 ± 0.010 Mev for the more active sample. The more precise value agrees with other recent measurements.^{3,4}

* This document is based on work performed under Contract No. W-7405, eng. 26 for the Atomic Energy Project at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

¹ W. H. Jordan and P. R. Bell, Nucleonics **5**, 30 (1949).

² Bell, Ketelle, and Cassidy, Phys. Rev. **76**, 574 (1949).

³ C. S. Wu and L. Feldman, Phys. Rev. **76**, 698 (1949).

⁴ H. W. Fulbright and J. C. D. Milton, Phys. Rev. **76**, 1271 (1949).