

<sup>2</sup>D. Kurath, *Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.* **2**, 206 (1957).

<sup>3</sup>General formulas for the polarization and asymmetry are given by F. L. Shapiro, *Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk* **65**, 133 (1958) (unpublished translation by Lydia Venters, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois).

<sup>4</sup>E. R. Andrew, *Nuclear Magnetic Resonance* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1955), p. 18.

<sup>5</sup>Lent by Isotopes Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

<sup>6</sup>D. J. Hughes and M. T. Burgy, *Phys. Rev.* **81**, 498 (1951).

<sup>7</sup>F. Ajzenberg-Selove and T. Lauritsen, *Nuclear*

*Phys.* **11**, 1 (1959).

<sup>8</sup>F. J. Low and C. F. Squire, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids* **5**, 85 (1958). These authors give 11 oersteds for the width measured between points for which the second derivative is zero. The corresponding width at half height for a Gaussian shape is 13 oersteds.

<sup>9</sup>R. J. Blin-Stoyle, *Theories of Nuclear Moments* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1957), Chap. 9.

<sup>10</sup>M. E. Rose and H. A. Bethe, *Phys. Rev.* **51**, 205 (1937).

<sup>11</sup>D. Kurath, following Letter [*Phys. Rev. Letters* **3**, 431 (1959)].

### MAGNETIC MOMENT CALCULATION FOR $\text{Li}^8$ †

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In view of the recent measurement<sup>1</sup> of the nuclear  $g$  factor of  $\text{Li}^8$ , it is of interest to see whether the intermediate-coupling model<sup>2</sup> is consistent with the measurement. The ground state is assumed to be the ( $J=2$ ,  $T=1$ ) state, which is consistent with the experimental evidence and is also the theoretically predicted assignment for the ground state. The calculation has been carried out as a function of the spin-orbit coupling parameter,  $a/K$ , for the relative range of nuclear forces given by  $L/K=6.8$ . These quantities are defined in reference 2.

The resulting values for the magnetic moment are given in Fig. 1, and an intersection<sup>3</sup> of the theoretical curve with the experimental value occurs for  $a/K \approx 2.1$ . This is consistent with the other evidence<sup>4</sup> for  $A=8$ , the  $M1$  transition width for the 17.6-Mev gamma decay of the ( $J=1$ ,  $T=1$ ) state in  $\text{Be}^8$ , which leads to a value of  $a/K \sim 2.5$ . Therefore the intermediate-coupling model is in agreement with the experimental evidence.

†Work performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

<sup>1</sup>D. Connor, preceding Letter [*Phys. Rev. Letters* **3**, 429 (1959)].

<sup>2</sup>D. Kurath, *Phys. Rev.* **101**, 216 (1956).

<sup>3</sup>There must be at least one more intersection since

the value at the  $jj$  limit is  $\mu=1.25$  nm, but such large values of  $a/K$  are not reasonable for a mass number of 8.

<sup>4</sup>D. Kurath, *Phys. Rev.* **106**, 975 (1957).

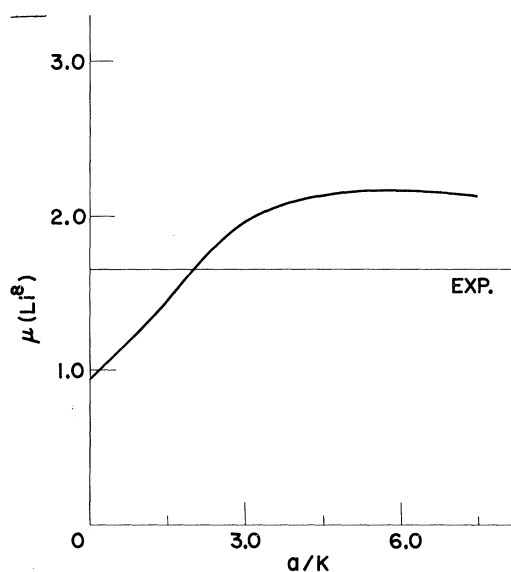


FIG. 1. Magnetic dipole moment of  $\text{Li}^8$  in nuclear magnetons as a function of  $a/K$ .