3. On the Beta- and Gamma-Spectrum of Cs¹³⁷

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Using the double coil, thin lens magnetic beta-ray spectrometer, we measured the beta and gamma spectrum of Cs¹³⁷. As the shape of its spectrum was accurately known (H.M.Agnew and H.I.Anderson, *Rev.Sci.Inst.* 20, 873 (1949)), we studied the Kurie-plots of the 518 kev beta-rays and the effect of the internal L-conversion line on the value of the internal conversion coefficient of 665 kev gamma-rays.

The source used was the Cesium chloride of 0.1mc. intensity deposited on a Zapon film of about 20 μ g·/cm.² in thickness. The detector used was an end-window type G-M counter whose mica window was 2.9 mg·/cm.² in thickness. We could resolve the internal L-conversion line of 665 kev gamma-rays, after we sputtered the aluminium of about 0.3 mm. thickness on the brass helical baffle in the spectrometer. We studied the Kurie-plots of the 518 kev beta-rays, using the correction factors (a) and (c) of Langer and Price (*Phys. Rev.* 76, 641 (1949)).;

first forbidden; $a \sim (w^2 - 1) + (w_0 - w)^2$, $\Delta j = \pm 2$, parity change, yes. second forbidden; $c \sim 3(w^2 - 1)^2 + 3(w_0 - w)^4 + 10(w^2 - 1)(w_0 - w)^2$, $\Delta j = \pm 2$, parity change, no.

The Kurie-plot with the correction factor of (a) was on a straight line, where w_0 was 2.04. The influence of the thickness of the mica window was corrected by this straight Kurie-plot of the first forbidden. The ratio of corrected area of 518 kev beta-rays and the area of internal K-conversion line was estimated as 5720 mm² /545 mm.² = 0.095. This value of the internal conversion coefficient corresponded to that of the former author (M.A.Waggon: *Phys, Rev.* 82, 906 (1951)). But the ratio of the area of L and K line was 12 percent. There seems to be some obscureness in the separation of K and L lines.

4. On the Reaction of O^{16} by Fast Neutrons. (1)

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The resonances in the reactions of O¹⁶