gravitational field, that is, a field whose metric is of the form

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu, \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, \cdots, 4), \tag{3}$$

with $\partial g_{\mu\nu}/\partial x^4 \equiv 0$.

The energy momentum tensor is, as before, given by

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &T^{\mu\nu} = {}'T^{\mu\nu} + {}''T^{\mu\nu}, \\ &{}'T^{\mu\nu} = -g^{\mu\nu}p_0, \\ \text{where}\quad &{}''T^{\mu\nu}\begin{cases} = (\rho_{00}+p_0)(dx^4/ds)^2 = (\rho_{00}+p_0)/g_{44}, & (\mu=\nu=4) \\ = 0 \text{ (all other components)}, & \end{cases} \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{4}$$

since $dx^i/ds = 0$; note that now $g^{44} \neq 1/g_{44}$. The equation expressing the vanishing of the covariant derivative of $T_\mu{}^\nu$ may be written

$$T^\nu{}_{i;\nu} = {}'T^\nu{}_{i;\nu} + {}''T^\nu{}_{i;\nu} = -\frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x^i} + \tfrac{1}{2}{}''T^{\mu\nu}\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{1}{(-g)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\frac{\partial[(-g''T_i{}^\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}}]}{\partial x^\nu} = 0. \tag{5}$$

It follows immediately from (4) that the last term of (5) vanishes, while the second term gives $[(\rho_{00}+p_0)/2g_{44}][\partial g_{44}/\partial x^i]$, so that (5) reduces to

$$\frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x^i} + \tfrac{1}{2}(\rho_{00}+p_0)\frac{\partial \log g_{44}}{\partial x^i} = 0. \tag{6}$$

But (6) is identical with Eq. (26) in *TE*; so that the relation (2) follows as before.

[1] R. C. Tolman and P. Ehrenfest. Phys. Rev. **36**, 1791 (1930). This will be referred to as 'TE'.

Apparent Straggling of $_{16}S^{35}$ Beta-Particles in Glass*

Mary Jane A. Linker
North Carolina State College of Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina

AND

F. T. Rogers, Jr.,
U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, California

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When a beam of particles having kinetic energies in unit range of E, enters a solid normally to its surface, the particles suffer scattering and collisional losses of energy at fluctuating rates while traversing the solid; consequently the projected (on the normal direction) ranges of the particles, r, are more or less dispersed about some mean value R in accord with a suitable statistical frequency distribution. For alpha-particles in air, for example, scattering does not appreciably affect the distribution function and it has the Gaussian form[1]

$$W = \exp-[(r-R)/\rho]^2 \Big/ \int_0^\infty \exp-[(r-R)/\rho]^2, \tag{1}$$

where ρ is the coefficient of straggling. The object of the present investigation is to find out whether Eq. (1) can apply to the passage of beta-particles through a thin slab of glass; in this case scattering is large, so that ρ might be expected to be far greater than for alpha-particles. Equation (1) leads to a coefficient of transmission given by

$$\tau(E) = \int_{(t-R)/\rho}^\infty e^{-x^2}dx \Big/ \int_{-R/\rho}^\infty e^{-x^2}dx, \tag{2}$$

for a slab of thickness t; and for ρ comparable to or greater than R,

$$\rho \cong (t-kE^2)/\text{erfi}^{-1}(1-2\tau). \tag{3}$$

In getting Eq. (3), R was replaced by kE^2 according to the energy-range relation; k is a constant.

To obtain data for use in Eq. (3), the beta-particle spectrum from the decay of $_{16}S^{35}$ was measured, using a glass Geiger-Müller counter with a nominal window thickness of 0.001 cm and superficial mass of 2.5 mg/cm². This radioactive material was the separated, reactor-made isotope, and was obtained from the Isotope Division of the AEC's Oak Ridge Operations, at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Spectra from several active sources, prepared[2] under the guidance of Dr. Arthur Roe, were measured with an electrostatic analyzer designed (after Backus)[3] by Mr. S. J. Bame. Column 2 of Table I shows the energy distribution in this spectrum as observed through the 0.001 cm of glass; because of the weakness of sources used, these entries may be uncertain by several percent. Column 3 presents the true spectrum as computed from the theory of Fermi[4] according to the experimental studies of Cook, Langer, and Price,[5] and of Albert and Wu.[6] Column 4 lists the effective transmission at the respective energies.

Table I. Data on straggling of beta-particles.

E (kev)	$O(E)$ (arbitrary units)	$I(E)$	$\tau(E)$	ρ (cm)
35	12	132	0.09	5.1×10^{-4}
40	25	133	0.19	5.2
42.5	31	133	0.24	4.6
45	43	132	0.33	4.5
47.5	66	132	0.50	—
50	75	130	0.57	4.8
52.5	93	128	0.73	4.0
55	114	126	0.91	3.1
57.5	123	123	1.00	4.1
60	120	121	0.99	3.2
62.5	113	118	0.97	5.0×10^{-4}

From a curve of τ *vs.* E, E was found to be 48.5 kev for $\tau = 50$ percent; hence from the energy-range relation, 0.001 cm $= k$(48.5 kev),[2] k was found to be 4.255×10^{-7} cm/kev.[2] This enabled the computation of ρ from the data, by Eq. (3); the results are shown in column 5 of Table I. The test of the applicability of Eq. (1) in this case, is in the values of ρ. Although there is evidence of a trend in the ρ-values, it does not seem significant in view of the appreciable uncertainties in $O(E)$; therefore this study indicates that $\rho = 4.4\times10^{-4}$ cm, with an A.D. of 0.6×10^{-4} cm. The sensible constancy of ρ-values as here obtained, is rather surprising when the complexity of the process of apparent straggling is considered; but it does indicate that the simple Eq. (1) can describe the phenomenon, at least for energies barely appropriate to penetration.

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[1] E. Rutherford, J. Chadwick, and C. D. Ellis, *Radiations from Radioactive Substances* (Cambridge University Press, London, 1930), pp. 112 *et seq.*

[2] The preparation of active sources was carried out in the new laboratory for radio-biological research at The University of North Carolina. The Division of Biology and Medicine of the AEC provided, through the ONR, a portion of the funds for this laboratory.

[3] J. Backus, Phys. Rev. **68**, 59 (1945).

[4] E. J. Konopinski, Rev. Mod. Phys. **15**, 209 (1943).

[5] Cook, Langer, and Price, Jr., Phys. Rev. **73**, 1395 (1948).

[6] R. D. Albert and C. S. Wu, Phys. Rev. **74**, 847 (1948).

Energy Release in Beryllium and Lithium Reactions with Protons

A. V. Tollestrup, W. A. Fowler, and C. C. Lauritsen
Kellogg Radiation Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

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Measurements have been made on the energy released in the reactions:

$$Be^9 + H^1 \rightarrow Li^6 + He^4 + Q_1, \tag{1}$$

$$Be^9 + H^1 \rightarrow Be^8 + D^2 + Q_2, \tag{2}$$

$$Be^8 \rightarrow 2He^4 + Q_2', \tag{2'}$$

$$Li^6 + H^1 \rightarrow He^3 + He^4 + Q_3. \tag{3}$$