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The M-Series Absorption Spectrum of Metallic Bismuth

W. D. Phelps
State University of Iowa

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Investigation indicates that the desensitizing effect of the cathode ray exposure can be simulated by application of heat, although the temperature to which the emulsion must be raised is surprisingly high. Experiments with other materials indicate that local temperatures in the rayed object may be very high. The importance of this finding has not been appreciated by those working in biological fields.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS,
IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

THE M-SERIES ABSORPTION SPECTRUM OF METALLIC BISMUTH

W. D. PHELPS

Using a Siegbahn vacuum spectrometer and thin films of bismuth produced by sputtering, the wavelengths of the five x-ray M-absorption edges of bismuth 83 have been measured. For the edges M_1 and M_2 , which had not previously been measured, the discrepancy between the computed and observed values is of the order of magnitude of experimental error while the usual large M_4 and M_5 discrepancies, first observed in this laboratory on other elements, are verified for bismuth. An interpretation of the large discrepancies between the experimental and computed wavelengths of the edges M_4 and M_5 based on experiments in other fields on the one hand and Block's and Kronig's wave-mechanical theory of energy levels in a crystal on the other is suggested. It is concluded that the M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 electron in an absorption act go to the top of the filled free-electron levels while the M_4 and M_5 electrons go on out to higher energy levels of the crystal lattice.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

A STUDY OF THE CYBOTACTIC GROUP STRUCTURE IN ISOPENTANE NEAR THE CRITICAL POINT

CARL A. BENZ

X-ray diffraction curves of scattered intensity as a function of angle have been measured using a Coolidge Molybdenum x-ray tube, and an ionization chamber spectrometer.