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THE Kb85 - Kb86 RYPERFINE - STRUCTURE ANOMALY

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Lawrence Radiation Laboratory  
Berkeley, California

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THE  $\text{Rb}^{85}$ - $\text{Rb}^{86}$  HYPERFINE - STRUCTURE ANOMALY

Norman Braslau, Gilbert O. Brink, and Jhan M. Khan

August 1960

# THE $\text{Rb}^{85}$ - $\text{Rb}^{86}$ HYPERFINE - STRUCTURE ANOMALY

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## ABSTRACT

The atomic beam magnetic-resonance method with separated oscillatory fields has been used to measure the hyperfine structure separation and magnetic dipole moment of the isotopes  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  and  $18.6d \text{Rb}^{86}$  in the  $^2S_{1/2}$  electronic ground state. Observation of the separation of a  $\Delta F = \pm 1$  doublet in the intermediate field region gives the value of the moment; the minimum value of the mean doublet frequency gives the value of  $\Delta\nu$ . Observation of another  $\Delta F = \pm 1$  doublet in low field also yields a value for  $\Delta\nu$ .

Results obtained for  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  are in good agreement with previously published values and indicate that transition frequencies calculated from the Briet-Rabi equation agree with experiment to at least one part per million.

For  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  the following values are obtained for the  $^2S_{1/2}$  ground state:

$$\Delta\nu = 3946.883(2) \text{ Mc}$$

$$g_I = -4.590(4) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mu_I = -1.6856(14) \text{ nm (without diamagnetic correction).}$$

The hyperfine-structure anomaly arises in part from the difference of the volume distribution of nuclear magnetism in the two nuclei, and is defined as the deviation from equality of the ratio of the hyperfine-splitting factors of two isotopes to the ratio of their nuclear  $g$  factors. For these two isotopes its value is found to be

$$\begin{array}{c} 85 \ 86 \\ \Delta \end{array} = 0.17(9) \% \quad .$$

The Bohr-Weisskopf theory of the hfs anomaly is applied to these isotopes with calculations based on a single particle model with varying distributions of spin and orbital contributions to the magnetic moment.

THE  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  -  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  HYPERFINE - STRUCTURE ANOMALY<sup>\*†</sup>Norman Braslau,<sup>‡</sup> Gilbert O. Brink, and Jhan M. Khan<sup>§</sup>Lawrence Radiation Laboratory  
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## I. INTRODUCTION

In addition to intrinsic nuclear properties such as spin and multipole moments, measurement of the volume distribution of the magnetic dipole moment has contributed to the development of the theory of nuclear structure. Bitter pointed out that information could be obtained about the distribution of magnetism by the study of hyperfine structure of atoms in which the expectation value of the electronic wave function is nonzero at the position of the nucleus.<sup>1</sup> For heavy nuclei, Bohr and Weisskopf have developed a quantitative theory to explain the effects of volume distribution on hyperfine structure.<sup>2</sup> This theory has been extended by Bohr,<sup>3,4</sup> Eisinger and Jaccarino,<sup>5</sup> and Stroke.<sup>6</sup>

Fermi derived the expression for the hfs splitting factor of a hydrogen-like atom with a point dipole nucleus of spin  $I$  and magnetic moment  $\mu_I$  ( $\mu_I = g_I \mu_0 I$ ) to be

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$$a = \frac{8\pi}{3} g_I g_J \mu_0^2 |\psi(0)|^2 \quad (1)$$

where

$$a = \frac{2h \Delta\nu}{2I + 1} \quad (2)$$

and  $\mu_0$  is the Bohr magneton,  $g_J$  is the electronic  $g$  factor,  $\psi(0)$  is the electronic wave function at the position of the nucleus, and  $\Delta\nu$  is the hyperfine structure separation.<sup>7</sup> If the magnetism is assumed to be distributed over the finite volume of the nucleus, the hfs interaction would be expected to be reduced by a small amount  $\epsilon$  from that calculated for a point dipole. Since the atomic wave functions for heavy nuclei are not well known, one can compare ratios of the hfs interaction in two isotopes and eliminate the uncertainty in the contribution of the wave functions. For a point dipole, from Eqs. (1) and (2),

$$\left( \frac{\Delta\nu_1}{\Delta\nu_2} \right)_{PD} = \frac{g_{I_1}}{g_{I_2}} \frac{(2I_1 + 1)}{(2I_2 + 1)} \quad (3)$$

whereas for a nucleus of finite size, where  $\Delta\nu$  is taken to be the experimental value,

$$\frac{\Delta\nu_1}{\Delta\nu_2} = \left( \frac{\Delta\nu_1}{\Delta\nu_2} \right)_{PD} \frac{(1 + \epsilon_1)}{(1 + \epsilon_2)} \quad (4)$$

so that

$$\frac{\Delta\nu_1}{\Delta\nu_2} = \frac{g_{I_1}}{g_{I_2}} \left( \frac{2I_1 + 1}{2I_2 + 1} \right) (1 + \Delta) \quad (5)$$

where, neglecting terms of order  $\epsilon^2$ , the hfs anomaly is

$$\Delta \equiv \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \quad (6)$$

With a few exceptions, anomalies have been measured on pairs of stable isotopes, where the  $\Delta\nu$ 's are usually measured by atomic beam methods and the moment ratio by NMR techniques. It would be most interesting to measure the anomalies in a series of adjacent isotopes where the effect of adding one neutron after another can be investigated. Eisinger, Bederson, and Feld, in their measurement of the  $K^{39} - K^{40}$  anomaly, showed that the moment could be measured directly by atomic beam techniques.<sup>8</sup> The detection of trace amounts of isotopes in a beam by mass spectrometer was employed by Stroke et al.<sup>9</sup> in measuring the anomalies in the long lived radioisotopes  $Cs^{134}$ ,  $Cs^{135}$ , and  $Cs^{137}$ .

Because of experience at Berkeley in detecting radioactive beams by counting the activity deposited on a collecting surface at the focus of the apparatus,<sup>10</sup> a beam machine has been constructed to measure the  $\Delta\nu$  and  $g_I$  of the shorter-lived radioactive alkalis with sufficient precision to obtain a measure of possible hfs anomalies. We have developed a technique for measuring the nuclear moment without sacrificing so much intensity as to make detection by deposition impractical, as would be the case if one attempted the technique of Eisinger, where  $\Delta F = 0$  transitions are focused by operating the deflecting magnets in the intermediate field region. Although some precision is sacrificed, a usable value of the anomaly can be obtained. After checking the technique by measurement of these constants on stable  $Rb^{85}$  and comparing them with results previously published by other workers, we have measured the  $\Delta\nu$  and  $g_I$  of  $18.6d Rb^{86}$ , calculated the  $Rb^{85} - Rb^{86}$  hfs anomaly, and made a comparison with values predicted by using various nuclear models and the Bohr-Weisskopf theory.

## II. THEORY OF THE EXPERIMENT

The Hamiltonian of an atom with a  $J = 1/2$  electronic ground state in an external magnetic field  $H_0$  is given by

$$\mathcal{H} = \hbar a \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{J} - g_J \mu_0 \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{H}_0 - g_I \mu_0 \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{H}_0 \quad (7)$$

where  $I$  is the nuclear spin and  $a$  is the hfs splitting factor. When  $H_0$  is zero, the two  $F$  levels ( $F = I + J$ ) are separated by  $\Delta\nu$ . As  $H_0$  is increased, the  $(2F + 1)$  fold degeneracy of these levels is split and the eigenvalues of the Hamiltonian in the  $(F, m_F)$  representation are given by the Briet-Rabi equation<sup>11</sup>

$$W(F, m_F) = - \frac{\hbar \Delta\nu}{2(2I + 1)} - g_I \mu_0 H_0 m_F \pm \frac{\hbar \Delta\nu}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{4m_F}{2I + 1} x + x^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (8)$$

where the dimensionless parameter  $x$  has the form

$$x = (g_I - g_J) \frac{\mu_0 H_0}{\hbar \Delta\nu} \quad (9)$$

with the connection that  $g_J$  for alkalis has a negative sign. The positive sign before the square root in Eq. (8) refers to the state  $F = I + 1/2$  and the negative sign to the state  $F = I - 1/2$ . The Briet-Rabi energy level diagram for  $I = 2$  and a negative  $g_I$  is shown in Fig. 1.

A collimated beam of neutral atoms is directed through a series of three magnets; the first (A magnet) has a field gradient transverse to the beam; the third (B magnet) is identical to the first and has its gradient in the same direction. The second (C magnet) is a homogeneous field containing a "hairpin" capable of introducing an oscillating rf field in the beam region. While in the inhomogeneous field the atom experiences a transverse force

$$\mathbf{F} = - \mu_{\text{eff}} \nabla H,$$

where

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial H}$$

is the effective magnetic moment. In the "flop-in" method used in this experiment, an atom must undergo a transition in the C field which changes the sign of  $\mu_{\text{eff}}$  in order to be refocused at the detector located on the beam axis since the deflection in the third magnet must be equal and opposite to that in the first. The deflecting fields are operated at several thousand gauss, so that I and J are decoupled and only  $\Delta m_J = \pm 1$  transitions are focusable in our apparatus. The magnetic dipole selection rules

$$\Delta F = 0, \pm 1, \Delta m_F = 0 \text{ for } \sigma \text{ transitions, } H_{\text{rf}} \parallel \text{ to } H_0$$

$$\Delta F = 0, \pm 1, \Delta m_F = \pm 1 \text{ for } \pi \text{ transitions, } H_{\text{rf}} \perp \text{ to } H_0$$

apply to transitions induced by the oscillating rf field.

Observation of field independent transitions are required to obtain the narrow lines necessary for precision measurements. In the Zeeman region of hyperfine structure there is a transition which is field independent to second order with a value very close to  $\Delta\nu$ . For isotopes of odd spin this is a singlet  $\sigma$  transition, and for those of even spin it is a doublet  $\pi$  transition. By exciting  $\pi$  transitions with a strap hairpin approximately 2 cm long,  $\Delta\nu$  for  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  can be determined to within a few kc. Details of the transition calculation appear in the appendix.

In the intermediate field region, for isotopes with  $I \geq 1$ , the  $\Delta F = \pm 1$   $\pi$  doublet involving the levels  $(F^+, \mp F^+ \pm 2) \longleftrightarrow (F^-, \mp F^-)$  and  $(F^+, \mp F^+ \pm 1) \longleftrightarrow (F^-, \mp F^- \pm 1)$ ,<sup>12</sup> has a separation  $2 g_I \mu_0 H_0 / h$ , and its mean value passes through a minimum so that the transitions are insensitive to variations of field in this region. The value of the parameter at which this minimum occurs is a function only of the spin I; its value at that point is a function only of I and  $\Delta\nu$ . Details of these transitions for the two isotopes of interest here are given in the appendix. If these transition frequencies can be measured accurately enough, both  $g_I$  and  $\Delta\nu$  can be obtained and the anomaly calculated if these constants are known for the other isotope. From Eq. (5) the anomaly is given by

$$\Delta^{12} = \left[ \frac{(\Delta\nu)_1}{(\Delta\nu)_2} \left( \frac{2I_2 + 1}{2I_1 + 1} \right) \frac{g_{I_2}}{g_{I_1}} \right] - 1 \quad (10)$$

where, by convention,<sup>5</sup> isotope 1 is the lighter of the two.

### III. APPARATUS

The atomic-beam apparatus used in the experiment has been constructed for the purpose of measuring hfs anomalies of radioactive alkalis and is described below. The vacuum tank and magnets of a molecular beam apparatus built by Bemski<sup>13</sup> were used with new lower gradient pole faces for the deflecting magnets.

#### A. Geometry and Vacuum System

The deflecting magnets are arranged to detect transitions by the "flop-in" method, so that a refocused beam causes an increase over the background in the detector signal.

The vacuum tank is 78-5/8 in. long, 12 in. i.d., and is rolled from 1/4-in. stainless steel sheet. Two brass bulkheads separate the tank into three sections: oven, buffer, and main chamber, each pumped separately by oil diffusion pumps. Operating pressures are  $10^{-6}$  mm Hg in the main chamber and  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-6}$  mm Hg in the oven chamber. O-ring seals are used throughout, both for static seals of cover plates and sliding seals for beam flag, stop wire, and detector motions. A stop wire is placed on the beam axis in the center of the B magnet to prevent the very fast undeflected atoms from the tail of the Boltzmann distribution from contributing to the detector background. A collimator slit is placed at the center of the C magnet.

The oven for production of a rubidium beam is made from a stainless steel block  $7/8$ -in.  $\times$  1 in.  $\times$   $5/8$  in. The beam material is placed in a  $7/16$ -in. diam cylindrical cavity in the block closed by a press fit cap. Stainless steel slit jaws  $1/8$ -in. thick are screwed to the oven body; a slit width of 0.005 in. was found to give satisfactory operation and no further channeling was utilized. The oven was heated to about  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  by bombardment of electrons emitted from a U-shaped tungsten filament 0.020 in. diam positioned in the vertical plane  $1/8$ -in. in front of the slit. Between 10 and 50 watts power is required for a usable beam.

For work with materials of short half life, it is necessary to provide a means of placing the oven in position inside the vacuum without waiting for the machine to be pumped down to its operating condition from atmospheric pressure. A vacuum lock arrangement is provided which allows an oven to be inserted in a few minutes.

#### B. Magnets

The A and B Magnets are identical low-impedance electromagnets operated at 300 amp from a bank of submarine batteries.

The C magnet is also a low impedance electromagnet having a gap 0.250 in. wide and  $15\ 5/8$  in. long. By utilizing the presence of the stable carrier isotope in the beam, the field of this magnet can be stabilized at any desired value by electronically locking to the peak of some suitable resonance of the carrier isotope. Details of this system have been described elsewhere.<sup>14</sup> Field stability depends on the line width of the resonance used; typical values are  $\pm 0.02$  gauss at 3 gauss and  $\pm 0.1$  gauss at 600 gauss.

### C. Detectors

Surface ionization detectors consisting of heated K-free tungsten ribbons and an ion collector plate are used to detect the stable alkali beam. The radioactive component is detected by allowing the beam to fall on the sulfur surface of a brass "button" which can be inserted and removed through vacuum locks at the focus of the machine. The collected activity is then counted on low-background NaI(Tl) scintillation counters.

One ionization detector, a 0.010 in. tungsten ribbon mounted in the center of the 0.065 in. exit slit, is used to detect the resonance used for locking the C field. Another, a 0.075 in. ribbon is placed in one position of the rotary button loader which contains two button locks and a window in the other 3 positions and is used to detect the field calibrating resonance.

The pattern of the deflected beam in the focal plane normal to the beam direction is symmetrical about the focus and shows as a single well defined peak (for  $J = 1/2$ ). If the width of the undeflected beam is much less than the deflection,  $S_m$ , of the peak, it can be shown<sup>15</sup> that

$$S_m \approx 1/3 S_a$$

where  $S_a$  is the deflection of an atom with the most probable velocity,  $a = (2kT/m)^{1/2}$ , in the oven. For a symmetrical apparatus where the A and B fields are identical and operated at a field H,

$$S_a = K \frac{H}{kT}$$

where K is a constant taking into account the geometry of the apparatus and the properties of the magnets. The intensity of the deflected beam at the peak can be shown to be a function only of  $S_a$  and the total rate of effusion from the oven. For small changes in oven temperature and magnitude of deflecting fields (as during a run) the beam intensity at the deflected peak

is a function only of the oven effusion rate and serves as a convenient means of monitoring any changes in the beam intensity during a run. A third ionization detector, located to one side in front of the plane of the exit slit, monitors the intensity of the deflected peak and serves to normalize the exposed buttons to a constant beam level. The output of these ionization detectors is read by a Beckman Model 5 vibrating-capacitor electrometer.

#### D. Production of the Beam

The isotope  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  is obtained from Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the form of  $\text{RbCl}$  in a weak  $\text{HCl}$  solution, in shipments of 300 mc with specific activities ranging from 300 mc/gm to 12000 mc/gm. Where possible, specific activity was reduced to approximately 2000 mc/gm for these runs. The solution was evaporated to dryness using hot nitrogen gas and the  $\text{RbCl}$  powder was placed in the oven with freshly filed calcium chips. Reduction of the chloride took place at about 10 watts of electron bombardment power and a beam level of  $2 \text{ to } 3 \times 10^{-10}$  amp of ion current was observed by the detector placed in the exit slit; this beam level was maintained throughout the run with a typical load of about 150 mg lasting six hours.

#### E. Radio-Frequency System

Button exposure times of five to twenty minutes require the radio-frequency oscillators have long-time stability of the order of 1 part in  $10^7$ . The heart of the assembled system is a Gertsch AM-1 20-40 Mc phase locked oscillator and a Gertsch FM-4 500-1000 Mc oscillator locked to a harmonic of the output of the AM-1. A 100 kc standard frequency is provided for the AM-1 and is also used to generate the time base for a Hewlett-Packard HP524B frequency counter. The 100 kc is furnished by a James Knights JKFS 1100 secondary frequency standard which has been determined to drift less than 1 part in  $10^9$  per week, by comparison with the laboratory's National Co. Atomicron, a cesium-beam primary frequency standard.

With continuous monitoring by the frequency counter of the 1-2 Mc free-running oscillator in the AM-1 which is mixed with integral megacycle harmonics of the 100 kc input in that instrument, outputs stable to 1 part in  $10^7$  are obtained. Frequencies above 1000 Mc are obtained by taking a harmonic of a suitable frequency in the range 500-1000 Mc. After filtering, the signal is amplified by one of a series of traveling wave tube amplifiers and then carried to the hairpin by coaxial line. A second set of Gertsch oscillators is provided to furnish a frequency modulated output for locking the C magnet.

For preliminary work and for calibration of the C field by observation of some field independent line of the stable carrier isotope, conventional signal generators, such as the Hewett-Packard 608A and Tektronix 190, are used with suitable amplifiers.

Copper strap hairpins  $3/4$  in. wide were used to induce the field locking transition, and for observing the  $\Delta F = 0$  flop-in transition and the  $\Delta F = 1$  Zeeman lines in both the stable and radioactive isotopes. For observation of the intermediate field doublet, a hairpin providing in-phase separated oscillatory fields was used to induce the transition, giving rise to the characteristic Ramsey patterns.<sup>16</sup> This hairpin consists of parallel sections of coaxial line with a transition to an eccentric coaxial line in the beam region where each arm is shorted directly below the beam path.

Figure 2 is a drawing of the structure and shows the rf field lines in the TEM mode in the beam region. Only the region where the lines are parallel to the beam is effective in inducing the  $\pi$  transitions; the oscillating field intensity is not a step function along the beam, but approximates a condition considered by Ramsey - - that of a 'step function with wings',<sup>17</sup> and its effect on the line shape would only narrow slightly the pedestal upon which the

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interference pattern sits. This hairpin also excites  $\sigma$  transitions because of the two out-of-phase patches of rf at the entrance and exit.<sup>18</sup> The typical out-of-phase Ramsey pattern has been seen on  $\sigma$  transitions of stable isotopes, but is not particularly useful because of its wide line width. Since the transition probability on resonance is zero in this case, there is no interference pattern between the two hairpins. The length of the arms of this structure were chosen to present a  $50\Omega$  input impedance at the connector at 4000 Mc; the separation of the two oscillatory fields is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., giving a line width of 3 kc on the central interference peak. The observed patterns had this width; no shimming of the C magnet was required to observe them.

#### IV. THE EXPERIMENT

##### A. $\text{Rb}^{85}$

The hfs separation of stable  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  was measured by Bederson and Jaccarino from the observation of the field independent Zeeman line.<sup>19</sup> The moment was measured by Yasaitis and Smaller by NMR.<sup>20</sup> As a check of our method, the intermediate field doublet was observed over a 1-gauss region in the vicinity where its mean value was expected to be a minimum. A typical set of resonances is shown in Fig. 3, as observed on the button loader ionization detector. Results are shown in Table I. For these measurements, the magnetic field was locked to the  $\text{Rb}^{85}$   $(3, 3) \longleftrightarrow (2, 2)$  transition at 4431 Mc.

In order to check for the presence of a possible phase shift between the two oscillatory fields (which would affect the absolute value of the frequency but not the difference between two frequencies), the hairpin was reversed with respect to the beam direction and the experiments repeated. Within the criterion set for the uncertainty of the peak (1/10 of the full width at half maximum) no shift was observed; from the symmetry of the patterns none was expected.

Table I

Results of observations of the field-independent doublet of  $\text{Rb}^{85}$ .  $\nu_{87}$  is the frequency of the  $\Delta F=0$  field-calibrating transition of  $\text{Rb}^{87}$ . Observed frequencies of the components of the doublet are  $\nu^+$  and  $\nu^-$ . The nuclear  $g$  factor is calculated using Eq. (20).

| Observation | $\nu_{87}$<br>(Mc) | $H_0$<br>(gauss) | $\nu^-$<br>(Mc) | $\nu^+$<br>(Mc) | $\frac{\nu^+ + \nu^-}{2}$<br>(Mc) | $\nu^+ - \nu^-$<br>(Mc) | $g_I$                     |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1           | 469.41(8)          | 562.18(8)        | 2611.6514(3)    | 2612.1138(3)    | 2611.8826(5)                      | 0.4624(5)               | $2.938(2) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 2           | 469.65(8)          | 562.41(8)        | 2611.6512(3)    | 2612.1136(3)    | 2611.8824(5)                      | 0.4624(5)               | $2.937(2) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 3           | 469.83(8)          | 562.60(8)        | 2611.6510(3)    | 2612.1139(3)    | 2611.8824(5)                      | 0.4629(5)               | $2.939(2) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 4           | 469.95(8)          | 562.72(8)        | 2611.6514(3)    | 2612.1142(3)    | 2611.8828(5)                      | 0.4628(5)               | $2.938(2) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 5           | 470.25(8)          | 563.03(8)        | 2611.6575(3)    | 2612.1145(3)    | 2611.8830(5)                      | 0.4630(5)               | $2.938(2) \times 10^{-4}$ |

The values of the constants were obtained by a best fit to the transition frequencies obtained from the Breit-Rabi equation, using an IBM 704 routine written by Dr. W. B. Ewbank of this laboratory using the following values of the physical constants:

$$h = 6.62517(23) \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg sec}^{21}$$

$$\mu_0 = 0.92731(2) \times 10^{-20} \text{ erg/gauss}$$

$$g_J(\text{Rb}) = -2.00238(2).^{22}$$

The results for  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  are found to be

$$\Delta\nu = 3035.7327(7) \text{ Mc}$$

$$g_I = 2.938(2) \times 10^{-4}$$

to be compared to the previously published values

$$\Delta\nu = 3035.735(2) \text{ Mc}^{19}$$

$$g_I = 2.93704(4) \times 10^{-4}^{20}$$

## B. Rubidium-86

### 1. Experimental Procedure

For runs with this radioisotope, the following procedure was used: when the undeflected beam reached a steady value of about  $2 \times 10^{-10}$  amp, a button was exposed to establish the specific activity of the beam. The deflecting fields were turned on and the monitor detector moved to the peak of the flopped-out beam and a reading taken at that point. The C magnet was degaussed and the C magnet current increased until the locking resonance was focused. The field was locked to the peak of this resonance and the calibrating resonance observed. The first search frequency was introduced, and a button exposed. At the end of an exposure, the button loader was rotated to the window position, the search frequency changed, and the button loader rotated to the next exposure position, after which the previously exposed

button could be removed through a vacuum lock and a fresh one inserted for the next exposure. After several buttons had been exposed, the button loader was rotated to place the ionization detector in the focus and the calibrating resonance was again observed to check the field lock. At the end of a run the monitor detector was read, the deflecting magnets turned off, and the undeflected beam level read again as a check of the monitor calibration. The exposed buttons were then counted, background subtracted, and correction made for beam normalization. Individual button counting rates were plotted against their exposure frequency and the resonance curve was fitted both by eye and by an IBM 650 computer routine written by H. B. Silsbee, which fits a bell-shaped curve to the data by the method of least squares.

## 2. Measurements

By observation of the  $F = I + 1/2$ ,  $m_F = - (I + 1/2) \longleftrightarrow - (I - 1/2)$  transition at several values of static field in the range 4-163 gauss Bellamy and Smith determined that  $I = 2$ ,  $g_I = - 1.7$  nm, and  $\Delta\nu = 3960 \pm 20$  Mc.<sup>23, 24</sup>

This transition was then observed by us in fields up to 630 gauss. At this field the peak of the transition occurred at  $516.6 \pm 1$  Mc, leading to  $\Delta\nu = 3948.7 \pm 2.0$  Mc.

It was then feasible to search for  $\Delta F = 1$  transitions in a field of 3 gauss. The four- $\pi$  transitions were seen, and several observations of the field independent line made, with different hairpins at various values of the static magnetic field. The radio-frequency system for these experiments is shown in Fig. 4. The field was locked to the  $\Delta F = 0$  refocusable transition in  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  and calibration was made with the  $\Delta F = 0$  transition in  $\text{Rb}^{87}$ . The results are given in Table II.

The position of the components of the field independent doublet could then be predicted to within a few line-widths, details of which are given in the appendix. At a field of 591.9 gauss, with the magnet locked to the  $(3, 3) \longleftrightarrow (2, 2)$  transition in  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  at 4508 Mc, where the  $\Delta F = 0$   $\text{Rb}^{85}$  calibrating resonance was at 457.5 Mc, the search for these lines was made with the separated oscillatory field hairpin. The rf block diagram for this stage of the experiment is shown in Fig. 5. A typical set of Ramsey patterns observed on these lines is shown in Fig. 6. The persistent asymmetry of the line indicated that there was a phase shift at this frequency and, upon reversing the hairpin, it was found that the absolute frequency of the lines did shift, but that the separation was unchanged and that the separation of the doublet in each position was the same as the separation of the average value of the two lines in the two positions. This is consistent with the assumption that there is a phase shift distortion, probably due to the presence of polystyrene supporting beads in the coaxial structure, which shifts the peak of the resonance but has the same value for the two lines since their separation is small compared with the frequency. The actual value of the transition frequency can be found from the mean value of the transitions in the two hairpin positions. If the phase shift were due to a difference in physical length of the two arms, it would have been observable on the transitions seen in  $\text{Rb}^{85}$ .

The observations on this doublet are summarized in Table III.

The results are, for  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  in the  $^2S_{1/2}$  state,

$$\Delta\nu = 3946.883(2) \text{ Mc}$$

$$g_I = -4.590(4) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mu_I = Ig_I \left( \frac{M_P}{M_e} \right) = -1.6856(14) \text{ nm},$$

Table II

Results of the measurement of the  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  hfs separation. Runs 33-79 were made in the Zeeman region, where  $\Delta\nu$  was calculated using Eq. (26). The mean frequency  $\bar{\nu}$  of the intermediate field doublet was used to calculate  $\Delta\nu$ , the relationship being given by Eq. 23.

| (m <sub>F</sub> = ± 1/2 $\longleftrightarrow$ m <sub>F</sub> = ∓ 1/2 Zeeman transition) |                     |                               |                     |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Run                                                                                     | $\nu$<br>(Mc)       | $\nu(\text{Rb}^{87})$<br>(Mc) | $\Delta\nu$<br>(Mc) | Remarks             |
| 33                                                                                      | 3946.891(5)         | 1.52                          | 3946.886(5)         | 3/4 in. strap       |
| 39                                                                                      | 3946.900(4)         | 2.98                          | 3946.883(4)         | 1-1/4 in. strap     |
|                                                                                         | 3946.893(4)         | 2.37                          | 3946.882(4)         |                     |
|                                                                                         | 3946.887(4)         | 1.66                          | 3946.882(4)         |                     |
| 63                                                                                      | 3946.894(4)         | 2.24                          | 3946.884(3)         | 2 in. strap         |
| 78                                                                                      | 3946.898(4)         | 2.66                          | 3946.884(3)         |                     |
| 79                                                                                      | 3946.894(4)         | 2.28                          | 3946.884(3)         |                     |
| Intermediate-field doublet                                                              |                     |                               |                     |                     |
| Hairpin position                                                                        | $\bar{\nu}$<br>(Mc) | Average $\bar{\nu}$<br>(Mc)   |                     | $\Delta\nu$<br>(Mc) |
| Original                                                                                | 3599.9340(5)        |                               |                     |                     |
| Run 92                                                                                  |                     | 3599.9345(8)                  |                     | 3946.883(1)         |
| Reversed                                                                                | 3599.9350(5)        |                               |                     |                     |
| Run 100                                                                                 |                     |                               |                     |                     |

Table III

Results of observations of the field-independent doublet of  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ . Run 100 was made at the same field as run 92, but with the hairpin reversed with respect to the beam direction.

| Run                 | $\nu^+$<br>(Mc)       | $\nu^-$<br>(Mc)       | $\nu^+ - \nu^-$<br>(Mc)     | $H_0$<br>(gauss) | $g_I$                      |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 91                  | 3600.3148(6)          | 3599.5536(6)          | 0.7602(9)                   | 591.86(10)       | $-4.588(6) \times 10^{-4}$ |
|                     | 3600.3142(6)          | 3599.5536(6)          | 0.7606(9)                   | 591.86(10)       | $-4.591(6) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 92                  | 3600.3143(3)          | 3599.5537(3)          | 0.7606(5)                   | 591.87(10)       | $-4.593(3) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 93                  | 3600.3142(3)          | 3599.5537(3)          | 0.7605(5)                   | 591.70(10)       | $-4.591(3) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 100 <sup>a</sup>    | 3600.3152(3)          | 3599.5547(3)          | 0.7605(5)                   | 592.02(10)       | $-4.589(3) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| <hr/>               |                       |                       |                             |                  |                            |
|                     | $\bar{\nu}^+$<br>(Mc) | $\bar{\nu}^-$<br>(Mc) | $\bar{\nu}^+ - \bar{\nu}^-$ | $H_0$<br>(gauss) | $g_I$                      |
| 92-100 <sup>a</sup> | 3600.3147(5)          | 3599.5542(5)          | 0.7605(7)                   | 591.9(2)         | $-4.590(4) \times 10^{-4}$ |

<sup>a</sup>Indicates hairpin in reversed position. The average values above are averages of each transition for the hairpin structure in both positions.

where the diamagnetic correction to the moment is not included, and, using the corresponding values of  $Rb^{85}$ , for the isotopes  $Rb^{85}$ ,  $Rb^{86}$ ,

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{\Delta\nu_1}{\Delta\nu_2} \left( \frac{2I_2 + 1}{2I_1 + 1} \right) = 0.6409562(6)$$

$$\frac{g_{I_1}}{g_{I_2}} = 0.63988(56)$$

giving from Eq. (10)

$$\Delta^{85\ 86} = 0.17(9) \%$$

## V. PREDICTION OF THE ANOMALY

### A. Theory of the Anomaly

The Bohr-Weisskopf theory considers the nuclear magnetism to be made of a spin and an orbital contribution;<sup>2</sup> the former caused by the distribution of particles throughout the nucleus, each of which possesses an intrinsic spin angular momentum and magnetic moment; the latter due to circulating currents in the nucleus caused by the movement of charged nucleons. This finite volume effect is important only for electronic  $s$  states in which the density of the electronic wave function at the nucleus is large. It is very small for  $p_{1/2}$  states and negligible for states of higher  $J$ .

The fractional reduction  $\epsilon$  of the hfs separation for a given isotope is<sup>5</sup>

$$\epsilon = - (\bar{K}_s a_s + \bar{K}_l a_l) \quad (11)$$

where  $a_s$  and  $a_l$  are the respective fractions of the nuclear magnetism that are due to spin and orbital angular momentum, and  $\bar{K}_s$  and  $\bar{K}_l$  are the averages of  $K_s$  and  $K_l$  over the nuclear radial coordinate, where

$$K_s = \int_0^R \left[ 1 + \zeta \frac{r}{R} \right]^3 FG dr / \int_0^\infty FG dr,$$

$$K_l = \int_0^R \left[ 1 - \frac{r}{R} \right]^3 FG dr / \int_0^\infty FG dr.$$

F and G are the Dirac radial wave functions of the electron, R is the nuclear radial coordinate, r is the electron radial coordinate, and  $\zeta$  takes into account the angular asymmetry of the spin distribution.<sup>4</sup> It depends on the particular nuclear model chosen. In particular, for the single particle model, Bohr finds

$$\zeta = (2I - 1) / 4(I + 1) \text{ for } I = l + 1/2$$

$$\zeta = (2I + 3) / 4I \text{ for } I = l - 1/2.$$

The integral above may be evaluated by writing F and G as a power series in  $r/R$  inside a uniformly charged sphere of radius  $R_0$  and matching these functions at the nuclear radius  $R_0$  with the standard solutions for an unscreened Coulomb potential.<sup>25</sup> In their original paper,<sup>2</sup> Bohr and Weisskopf included only terms in the expansion to  $(R/R_0)^2$ , approximating the contributions of higher order terms. Their result is

$$\epsilon = - \left[ (1 + 0.38 \zeta) a_s + 0.62 a_l \right] b \left( \frac{R}{R_0} \right)^2 \quad (12)$$

where b is a function of  $R_0$  and Z, the nuclear charge, and is tabulated in Ref. 2. Note that the value  $r_0 = 1.5 \times 10^{-13}$  cm was used in this paper in the expression for the nuclear radius,  $R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$ , instead of the more recent value of  $r_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-13}$  cm.<sup>26</sup>

Eisinger and Jaccarino<sup>5</sup> have extended this calculation to include terms in  $(R/R_0)^4$  with the results

$$\begin{aligned} K_s &= (b_{s2} + b'_{s2}) \left( \frac{R}{R_0} \right)^2 - (b_{s4} + b'_{s4}) \left( \frac{R}{R_0} \right)^4 \\ K_l &= b_{l2} \left( \frac{R}{R_0} \right)^2 - b_{l4} \left( \frac{R}{R_0} \right)^4 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

with the constants  $b$  tabulated for  $10 \leq Z \leq 90$ .

It is necessary to make some assumptions about the particle distribution in the nucleus in order to evaluate the averages over the nuclear radial coordinate. As a compromise between the value 1 for a surface distribution and 3/5 for a volume distribution, Bohr and Weisskopf assumed  $(R/R_0)^2 = 0.8$ . Eisinger and Jaccarino assumed a single-particle model in which the odd nucleon moves in a spherically symmetric square well potential. Their calculations for these averages are presented in the form of graphs in Ref. (5).

There remains the problem of determining the fractional contributions  $\alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_l$ . If the nuclear  $g$  factor is defined by the equation

$$g_I \underline{I} = g_s \underline{S} + g_l \underline{L} \quad (14)$$

the fractional contributions are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_s &= \frac{g_s}{g_I} \frac{g_I - g_l}{g_s - g_l} \\ \alpha_l &= 1 - \alpha_s = \frac{g_l}{g_I} \frac{g_I - g_s}{g_s - g_l} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

If the spin and orbital angular momenta can be expressed in terms of  $\underline{S}$  and  $\underline{L}$  respectively for the particular model,  $\alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_l$  are known and  $\epsilon$  can be found. From Eq. (6), a value of the anomaly can be calculated for two isotopes.

Since the nucleus is not a point charge, the electrostatic potential in the neighborhood of the nucleus deviates from the pure Coulomb potential. The charge distribution for two isotopes generally is different and affects the

ratio of the hfs interactions. This is known as the Breit-Rosenthal effect. Theoretical estimates<sup>27</sup> indicate that the contribution to  $\Delta$  is of the order of 0.01 %, which is negligible in this work but may in some cases exceed the Bohr-Weisskopf effect.<sup>28</sup> Stroke has recently extended the results of Eisinger and Jaccarino to include the effects of the charge distribution which enter into the evaluation of the coefficients  $b$  in Eq. (13), so that the Breit-Rosenthal effect can be included in the framework of the Bohr-Weisskopf theory.<sup>6</sup>

The reduced-mass correction to the electron wave function is  $(1 + m/Am)^{-3}$ , which, for two isotopes of different mass, gives an isotope-shift correction to  $\Delta$  that is important only for the very light elements.

The presence of neighboring fine-structure levels will, in second order, perturb levels of the same  $F$  and modify the hfs interaction. The effect on  $P_{1/2}$  electrons by the closely lying  $P_{3/2}$  level -- which has been treated by Clendennin<sup>29</sup> -- affects the ratio of the  $g_I$ 's in the  $P_{1/2}$  state. For  $S_{1/2}$  states considered in this work, this effect should be negligible; the second order perturbation effect is of the order of  $(\Delta\nu)^2/\delta$ , where  $\delta$  is the separation of the  $s$  state and the next state of even parity. For rubidium this is less than  $10^{-4}\%$  and is negligible.

## B. Nuclear Models of odd-Proton odd-Neutron Isotopes

### 1. Single Particle Model

The simplest particle description of an odd-odd nucleus is to attribute the nuclear properties to the odd proton and odd neutron, each in its appropriate shell model state,<sup>30</sup> with the total angular momentum of these two particles vector-coupled to give the  $g$  factor

$$g_I = \frac{\mathbf{I}_p \cdot \mathbf{I}}{I(I \pm 1)} g_p + \frac{\mathbf{I}_n \cdot \mathbf{I}}{I(I \pm 1)} g_n, \quad (16)$$

where  $I$  is the spin of the isotope,  $I_p$  and  $I_n$  the total angular momentum of the proton and neutron respectively,  $g_p$  and  $g_n$  the proton and neutron  $g$  factor, which are given for either nucleon by

$$g = \frac{s \cdot j}{j(j+1)} g_s + \frac{l \cdot j}{j(j+1)} g_l \quad (17)$$

where  $j$  is the nucleon's total angular momentum and  $g_s$  and  $g_l$  are the spin and orbital  $g$  factors of the "free" nucleon, as follows:

| <u>proton</u> | <u>neutron</u> |
|---------------|----------------|
| $g_l = 1$     | $g_l = 0$      |
| $g_s = 5.59$  | $g_s = -3.83$  |

Note that in this section, for computational convenience, magnetic moments are given in units of nuclear magnetons.

Nordheim pointed out that the ground-state spin of a number of odd-odd nuclei could be accounted for on the basis of this model, plus empirical rules giving the coupling of the odd nucleons.<sup>31</sup> These rules can be justified on the assumption that the intrinsic spins of these two odd particles always tend to line up parallel. The rules are:

"Strong" rule,

$$I = j_p + j_n, \text{ if } j_p = l_p \pm 1/2 \text{ and if } j_n = l_n \pm 1/2$$

$$I = |j_p - j_n|, \text{ if } j_p = l_p \pm 1/2 \text{ and if } j_n = l_n \mp 1/2$$

and the "weak" rule,

$$|j_p - j_n| < I \leq j_p + j_n.$$

Fair agreement with experiment can be obtained for magnetic moments by using this model, but although the approximate agreement is encouraging, the model is not sophisticated enough for one to hope to account for the moments of heavier nuclei. It should be pointed out that the above equations are equally valid for a proton or neutron "hole" in a closed angular momentum shell.

For nuclei in which the neutron and proton states are different, Schwartz suggested that Eq. (16) should still be used, but that the  $g_p$  and  $g_n$  should represent empirical  $g$  factors of the odd  $A$  nuclei  $(Z, N-1)$  and  $(Z-1, N)$  respectively, where  $Z$  and  $N$  are the proton and neutron numbers of the particular odd-odd nucleus.<sup>32</sup> This rule is more successful than using free-particle  $g$  factors. Unfortunately, these empirical  $g$  factors are not always known, but Schwartz finds that using those of nearby nuclei in the same state gives reasonable agreement.

## 2. Collective Model

Bohr and Mottelson<sup>33</sup> consider a system of a single particle and a distorted core which is assumed to be uniformly charged and have a  $g$  factor

$$g_R \approx Z/A.$$

For the case where the total  $j$  of the odd particle is coupled to this core,

$$g_I = g_\Omega \frac{I}{I+1} + g_R \frac{I}{I+1}$$

where  $\Omega$  is the projection of  $j$  along the nuclear symmetry axis; for the ground state,  $I = \Omega$ .

Generalizing to two particles, one finds

$$g_\Omega = \frac{1}{\Omega} \left[ \Omega_n g_\Omega(n) + \Omega_p g_\Omega(p) \right]$$

where  $g_\Omega(n)$  and  $g_\Omega(p)$  are the  $g$  factors in an ellipsoidal potential. Since these are not usually known,  $g$  values for pure  $j$  states are used; agreement with experiment is expected to be poor. For nuclei with odd particles close to closed shells, such as  $Rb^{86}$ , the core is expected to be close to spherical and the model is not expected to be useful.

Gallagher and Moszkowski have determined general coupling rules analogous to Nordheim rules above, making the assumption that the components of the neutron and proton spin along the nuclear symmetry axis always couple parallel.<sup>34</sup>

### 3. Configuration Mixing Model

Attempts to account for the deviation of the measured magnetic moments of odd  $A$  nuclei from the Schmidt limits predicted by the shell model lead to the mixing of different nucleon configurations with the odd single-particle configuration<sup>35</sup> due to very-short-range internuclear forces. This mixing is assumed to be small, but can profoundly affect the expectation value of the magnetic-moment operator. This theory has been quite successful in predicting moments of odd  $A$  nuclei.

Recently the theory has been extended to include odd-odd nuclei<sup>36</sup> but the agreement of the calculated moments with experiment has not been very satisfactory. Predicted values of the nuclear magnetic moment of  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  using these models are given in Table IV.

#### C. Application of Models to Bohr-Weisskopf Theory

Two models are considered in calculating the anomaly, both of which are of the single-particle type. In Model 1, the difference between the observed  $g$  value and the Schmidt value is eliminated by a reduction of the spin moment of the odd nucleon,<sup>37</sup> which may be considered to be caused by exchange currents in the nucleus. In Model 2,  $g_l$  instead of  $g_s$  is modified to give the observed value.<sup>37</sup> To give a predicted  $\Delta$  for  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  -  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ , each model is applied to three stages of the Bohr-Weisskopf theory:

- (a) the original theory as modified by Bohr;
- (b) the extension by Eisinger and Jaccarino;
- (c) the extension by Stroke to include affects of the charge distribution.

Table IV

The nuclear moment of  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  as predicted by various nuclear models. The first single-particle model prediction is made using "free" nucleon  $g$  factors in Eq. 16. The second uses the measured  $g$  factors of nearby odd- $A$  nuclei in the same single particle states as the odd proton and odd neutron.

| $\mu_{\text{exp}}$ | SP,<br>$g(\text{free})$ | SP,<br>$g(\text{emp})$ | Collective <sup>33</sup> | Collective <sup>34</sup> | Config.<br>mixing <sup>36</sup> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| -1.686             | -2.13                   | -1.7                   | -1.56                    | -1.14                    | -1.0                            |

#### D. Predictions of the $\text{Rb}^{85} - \text{Rb}^{86}$ hfs Anomaly

Model 1. For one odd nucleon in a single particle state, the  $g$  factor is given by Eq. (17). For  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  the odd proton is in a  $f_{5/2}$  state, one finds, assuming  $g_l(\text{proton}) = 1$ ,  $g_l(\text{neutron}) = 0$ ,

$$g = -\frac{1}{7} g_s^{\text{eff}} + 8/7.$$

Using the empirical value of  $g$  for  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  (0.539), one finds  $g_s^{\text{eff}} = 4.22$ .

Then  $a_s = -1/7 g_s^{\text{eff}} = -1.114$  and  $a_l = (1 - a_s) = 2.114$ .

For  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  the  $g$  factor is given by Eq. (16). It is assumed that the addition of the odd neutron does not affect the proton state, so for  $g_p$  the value  $g_{\text{exp}}(\text{Rb}^{85})$  is used. With  $I_p = 5/2$  and  $I_n = 9/2$ , Eq. (16) gives  $g_n = -0.215$ , using the experimental  $g$  factor of  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ . From Eq. (17) with  $g_l(\text{neutron}) = 0$ , one finds  $g_{\text{sn}}^{\text{eff}} = -1.94$ . Using these values in Eq. (16) one obtains

$$f = 5/6 g_p + 11/6 (g_{\text{sn}}^{\text{eff}} / 9),$$

and  $a_{\text{sp}} = -5/6 a_s(\text{Rb}^{85})$ ,  $a_{lp} = -5/6 a_l(\text{Rb}^{85})$ , and  $a_{\text{sn}} = \frac{11}{6} \frac{1}{g} (g_{\text{sn}}^{\text{eff}}/9)$ , giving values 0.928, -1.762, and 0.466 respectively.

Model 1 (a). With the fractional contributions obtained above,  $\epsilon$  is calculated with Eq. (12) as derived by Bohr. For Rb,  $b = 0.58$ , and for the  $f_{5/2}$  proton  $(R/R_0)^2 \simeq 0.8$ , and  $\zeta = 4/5$ . For the  $g_{9/2}$  neutron,  $\zeta = 4/11$ ,  $(R/R_0)^2 \simeq 0.9$  and the  $\epsilon$ 's are summed for the two odd particles in  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ .

Model 1 (b). Using Eisinger and Jaccarino's equations for a uniform charge distribution,  $\epsilon$  is calculated from Eq. (11) using  $\bar{K}_l$  and  $\bar{K}_s$  calculated from Eq. (13). From these authors' tables, for the  $g_{9/2}$  neutron,  $\rho_{e2} = 0.89$  and  $\rho_{e4} = 0.88$ , for the  $f_{5/2}$  proton,  $\rho_{ez} = 0.77$ ,  $\rho_{e4} = 0.70$ , and the  $b$  coefficients for  $Z = 37$  are used.

Model 1 (c). The  $b$ 's calculated by Stroke for a surface charge distribution<sup>6</sup> are used in Eq. (13). The  $\rho_{ei}$  are the same as for Model 1 (b). The results are given in Table V.

Model 2. Instead of obtaining  $g_s^{\text{eff}}$ , one modifies  $g_l$  to obtain  $g$  (exp) for  $\text{Rb}^{85}$ . As before,

$$g = -1/7 g_s + 8/7 g_l^{\text{eff}}$$

where  $g_l^{\text{eff}} = 1.117$ . One finds  $a_s = -1.46$  and  $a_l = 2.46$ . For  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ ,

$$g = -5/6 g_p + 11/6 g_n$$

which yields  $g_n = -0.216$ . Using Eq. (17) (where now the neutron has an "effective"  $g_l$ ), one finds  $g_{ln}^{\text{eff}} = 0.119$ ;  $g_{sp}$  and  $g_{sn}$  have their "free" nucleon values and  $g_{lp} = g_l^{\text{eff}}(\text{Rb}^{85})$ ; then  $a_{sp} = -5/6 a_s(\text{Rb}^{85})$ ,  $a_{lp} = -5/6 a_l(\text{Rb}^{85})$ ,  $a_{ln} = 11/6 [8/9 g_{ln}^{\text{eff}}/g_n]$ , and  $a_{sn} = 11/6 [1 - (8/9 g_{ln}^{\text{eff}}/g_n)]$ , which give the values 1.22, -2.05, -0.905, and 2.72 respectively.

Model 2 (a). The fractional contributions calculated for Model 2 are used with the parameters given under Model 1 (a), with  $\epsilon$  calculated using Eq. (12).

Model 2 (b). The parameters of Model 1 (b) and the fractional contributions of Model 2 are used with Eqs. (11) and (13).

Model 2 (c). The  $b$  coefficients appropriate to the surface charge distribution are used with the fractional contributions of Model 2. Results are shown in Table V.

Table V

Predictions of the  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  -  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  hfs anomaly using a single particle model. Model 1 modifies  $g_s$  to obtain the observed moments; Model 2 modifies  $g_l$  to obtain the observed moments. Model (a) uses the original Bohr-Weisskopf theory; Model (b) uses the formulation of Eisinger and Jaccarino for a uniform charge distribution; Model (c) uses the formulation of Stroke for a surface charge distribution.

|            | $\epsilon(\text{Rb}^{85})$ | $\epsilon(\text{Rb}^{86})$ | $\Delta(\%)$ |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Experiment | ...                        | ...                        | 0.17(9)      |
| Model 1a   | 0.066                      | -0.331                     | 0.40         |
| Model 1b   | 0.030                      | -0.293                     | 0.32         |
| Model 1c   | 0.037                      | -0.219                     | 0.26         |
| Model 2a   | 0.177                      | -0.46                      | 1.64         |
| Model 2b   | 0.024                      | -1.11                      | 1.13         |
| Model 2c   | 0.102                      | -1.00                      | 1.10         |

## VI. CONCLUSION

Comparison of the experimental value of  $\Delta$  with predictions of those calculated, using the Bohr-Weisskopf theory and a single particle model of the nucleus with the spin or orbital  $g$  factor of the odd nucleon modified to give the observed nuclear  $g$  factor, indicates that the modification of  $g_l$  gives poor agreement with experiment. However, the vector coupling model for the odd-odd isotope and reduction of the intrinsic spin  $g$  factor gives reasonable agreement. At this stage one cannot choose between the uniform and surface charge distributions. This work, together with previous work, indicate that one can at least get order of magnitude agreement using the existing theory and a reasonably simple single nuclear model.

With three sets of anomalies involving three adjacent isotopes (potassium -39, -40, and -41, rubidium-85, -86, and -87; and cesium-133, -134, and -135) now measured, it should be worth while to attempt to extend the theory to include the configuration mixing and collective models of odd-odd nuclei.

The apparatus and technique described for measuring the nuclear  $g$  factor are not capable to giving the ultimate accuracy desired for a measurement of the anomaly. A new atomic-beam apparatus under construction in this laboratory will permit  $g$  factors to be measured more accurately than with the present machine. The measurements made here do indicate that, to at least 1 part per million, the Breit-Rabi equation accurately represents the energy levels of the hyperfine interaction for rubidium atoms in the  $^2S_{1/2}$  electronic ground state.

## APPENDICES

All transitions of interest are of the type  $\Delta F = \pm 1$ . From Eq. (8) the general equation of a transition  $m_+ \leftrightarrow m_-$  is

$$\nu = g_I \mu_0 H_0 (m_+ - m_-) + \frac{\Delta\nu}{2} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{4m_+}{2I+1} x + x^2\right)^{1/2} + \left(1 + \frac{4m_-}{2m+1} x + x^2\right)^{1/2} \right] \quad (18)$$

### A. Rb<sup>85</sup> transitions ( $I = 5/2$ )

The doublet of interest for measuring  $g_I$  has the  $m$  values of  $m_+ = -1$ ,  $m_- = -2$ , and  $m_+ = -2$ ,  $m_- = -1$ . From Eq. (18) the mean frequency of this doublet is

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{\Delta\nu}{2} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x + x^2\right)^{1/2} + \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}x + x^2\right)^{1/2} \right]. \quad (19)$$

The components of the doublet are arranged symmetrically above and below  $\bar{\nu}$  and have a separation

$$\nu^+ - \nu^- = 2 g_I \frac{\mu_0 H_0}{h} \quad (20)$$

The value of  $x$  for which  $\bar{\nu}$  is a minimum is found by differentiating  $\bar{\nu}$  with respect to  $x$  and setting the derivative to zero. We find

$$x = \frac{11 - 2\sqrt{10}}{9} = 0.519 \ 493 \ 84.$$

From Eq. (9), this value of  $x$  corresponds to a field of 562.6 gauss. Substituting this value of  $x$  in Eq. (19),

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nu} &= \frac{\Delta\nu}{2} \left[ (0.923 \ 544 \ 623)^{1/2} + (0.577 \ 215 \ 397)^{1/2} \right] \\ &= 0.860 \ 379 \ 61 \ \Delta\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

When the transitions have been observed, the value of  $g_I$  is obtained by using Eq. (20) and  $\Delta\nu$  is obtained by using Eq. (21) and the minimum observed value of  $\bar{\nu}$ .

B.  $\text{Rb}^{86}$  transitions ( $I = 2$ )

In this case the doublet transition used to measure  $g_I$  has the  $m$  values  $m_+ = 3/2$ ,  $m_- = 1/2$ , and  $m_+ = 1/2$ ,  $m_- = 3/2$ . From Eq. (18),

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{\Delta\nu}{2} \left[ (1 - 6/5 x + x^2)^{1/2} + (1 - 2/5 x + x^2)^{1/2} \right] \quad (22)$$

so that  $\bar{\nu}$  is a minimum at

$$x = \frac{14 - 4\sqrt{6}}{10} = 0.420 \ 204 \ 103 \ .$$

Substituting this value of  $x$  into Eq. (22),

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nu} &= \frac{\Delta\nu}{2} \left[ (0.672 \ 326 \ 564)^{1/2} + (1.008 \ 489 \ 847)^{1/2} \right] \quad (23) \\ &= 0.912 \ 095 \ 585 \ \Delta\nu \ . \end{aligned}$$

Again the components are symmetric above and below  $\bar{\nu}$  with a separation  $2g_I \mu_0 H_0 / h$ .

For  $x \ll 1$  (Zeeman region) where  $\Delta\nu$  must be determined before the doublet search is undertaken, the  $g_I$  term in Eq. (18) can be neglected, and an expansion of the equation to second order in  $x$  yields

$$\nu = \frac{\Delta\nu}{2} \left( 2 + \frac{2x}{2I+1} (m_+ - m_-) + x^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{(2I+1)^2} (m_+^2 + m_-^2) \right] \right) \quad (24)$$

The field independent line of interest for  $I = 2$  is an unresolved doublet with the  $m$  values  $m_+ = \pm 1/2$ ,  $m_- = \mp 1/2$ . Substituting these into Eq. (24),

$$\nu = \Delta\nu \left( 1 + \frac{12}{25} x^2 \right) . \quad (25)$$

To sufficient accuracy, from Eq. (9),

$$x \approx \frac{2.8H_0}{\Delta\nu}$$

and if the  $\Delta F = 0$  flop is transition in  $\text{Rb}^{87}$  is used to calibrate the field, where its frequency is given by

$$\nu_{\text{Rb}}^{87} = \frac{2.8H_0}{2(3/2) + 1}$$

Then substituting this into Eq. (25) and solving for  $\Delta\nu$ ,

$$\Delta\nu = \nu - 0.00194 (\nu_{\text{Rb}}^{87})^2 \text{ Mc.} \quad (26)$$

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

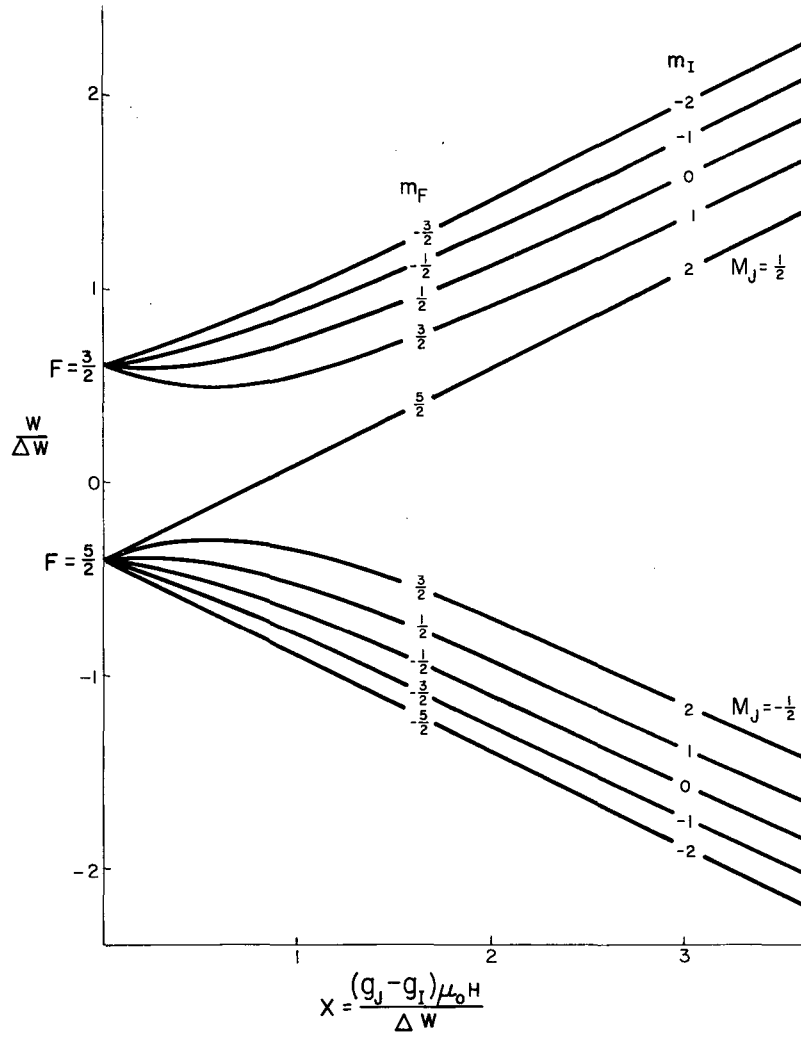
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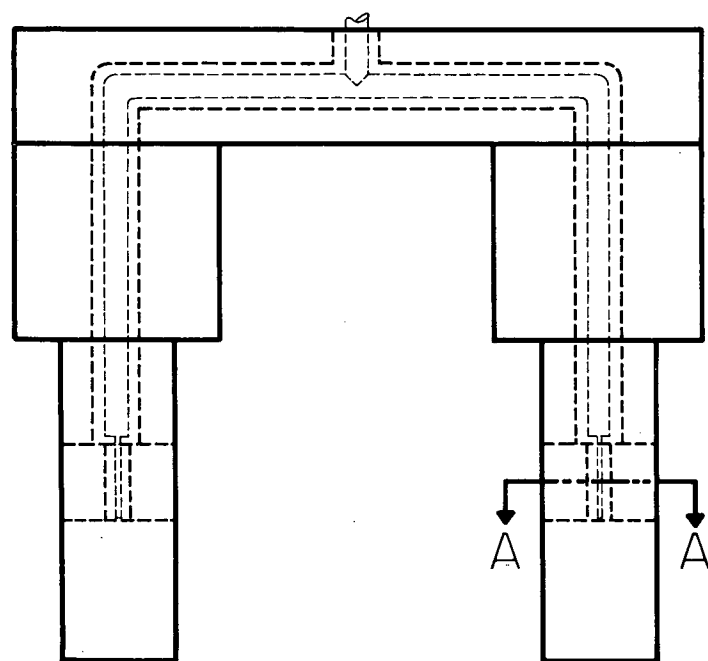
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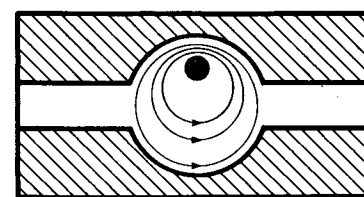
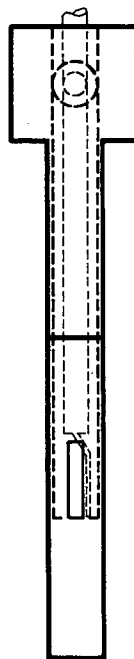


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Fig. 1. Breit Rabi diagram for  $I = 2$ , negative magnetic moment.



0  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  
one inch

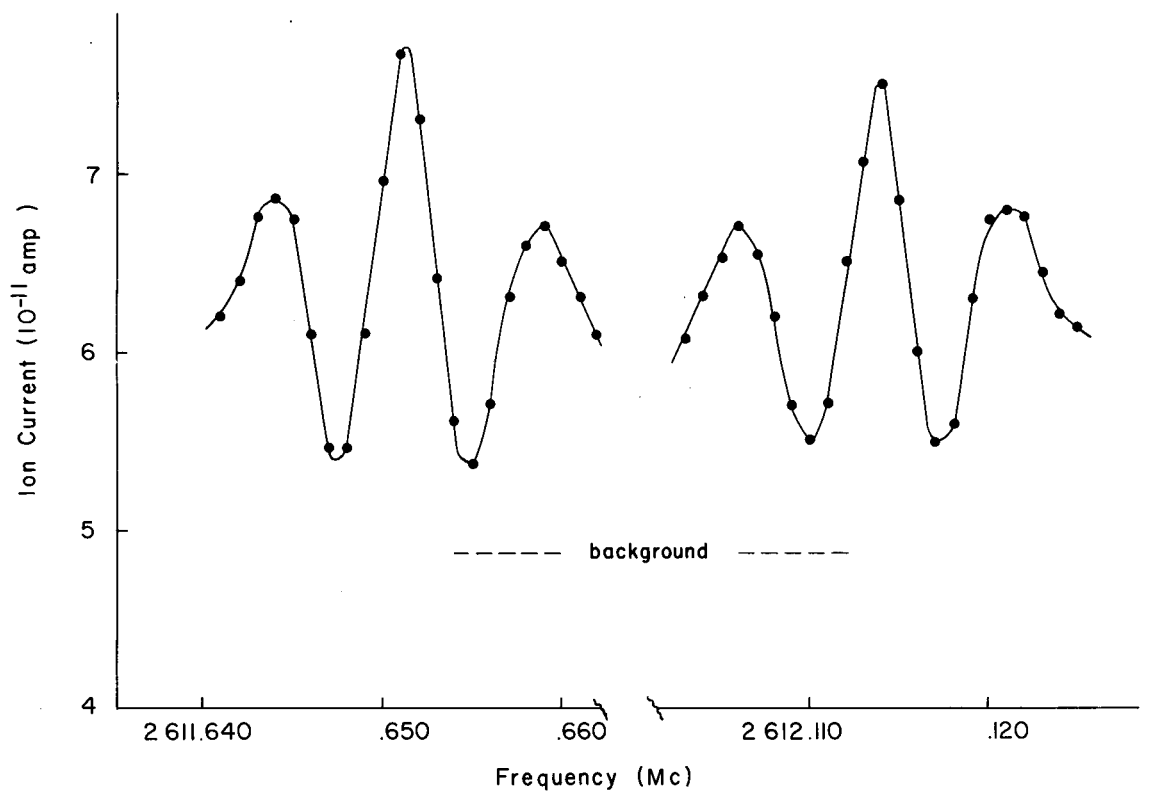


Section A-A

0  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  
one inch

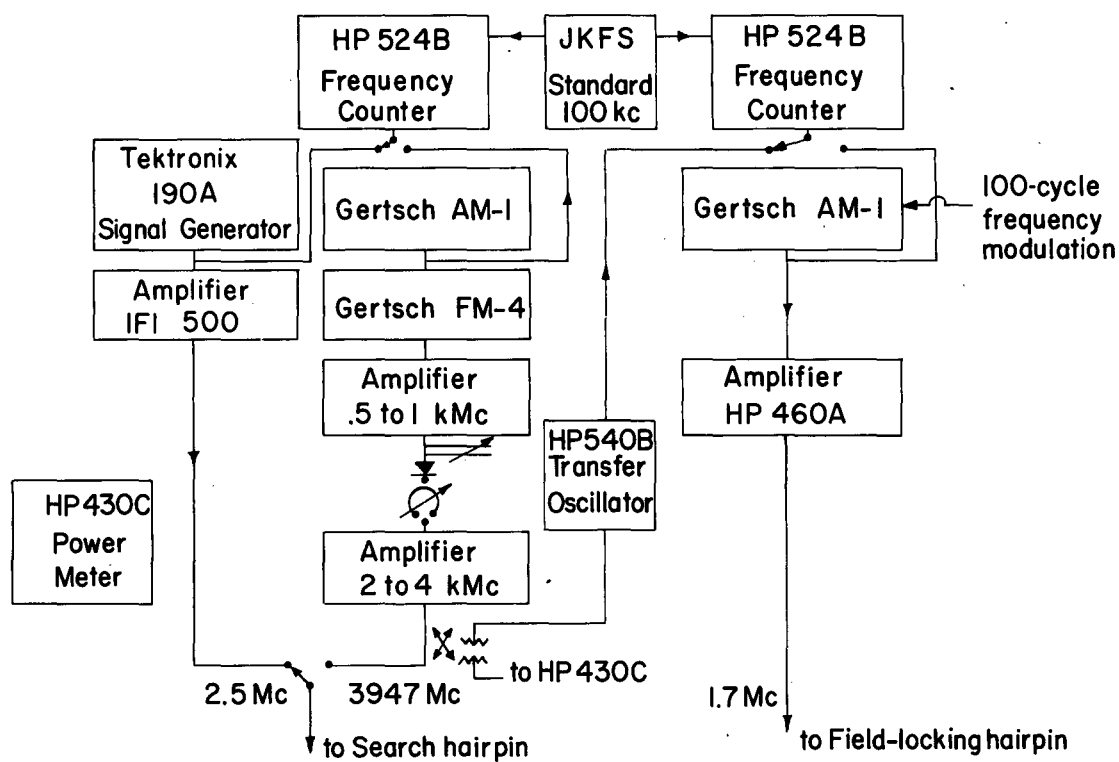
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Fig. 2. Hairpin for inducing separated oscillatory fields.  
Section A-A is taken along the beam path and indicates  
the radiofrequency magnetic field lines in the TEM mode.



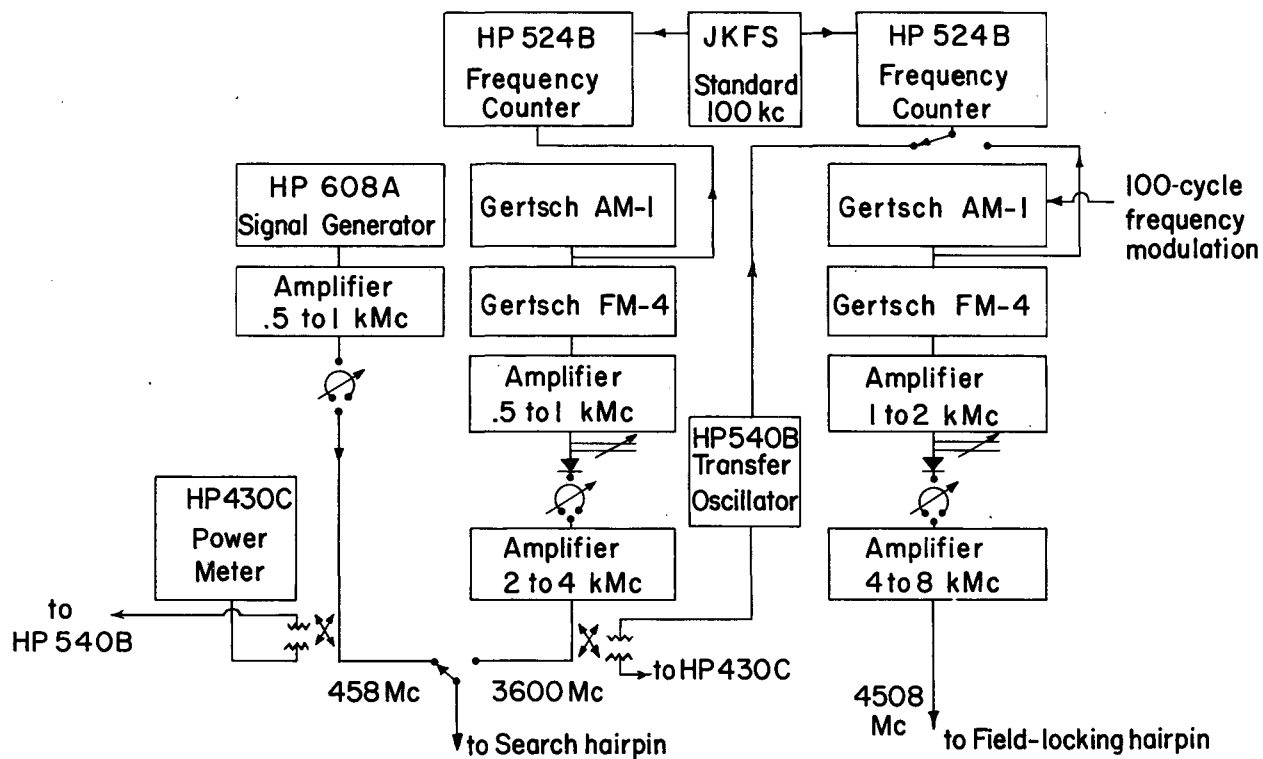
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Fig. 3. Typical resonances observed on the field independent doublet of  $\text{Rb}^{85}$  using separated oscillatory fields.



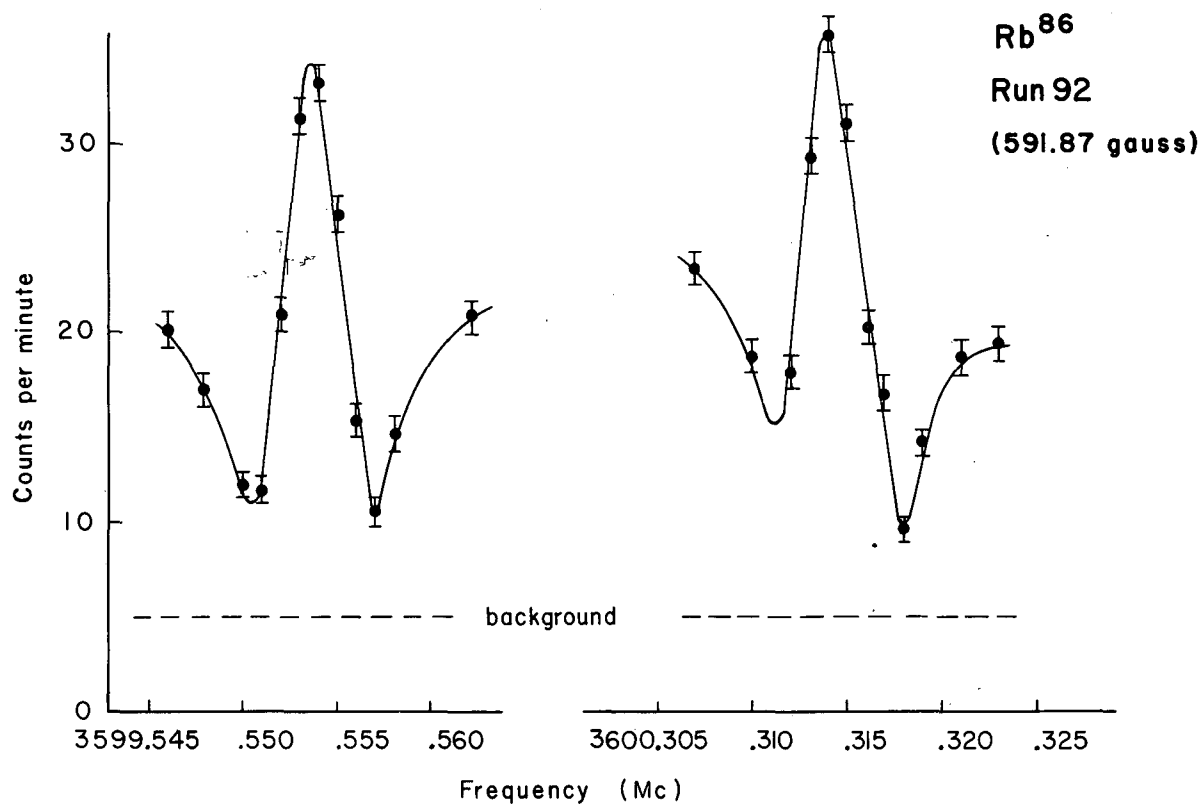
MU-19784

Fig. 4. Arrangement of radiofrequency equipment for measuring  $\Delta F = 1$  Zeeman transitions in  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ .



MU-19787

Fig. 5. Arrangement of radiofrequency equipment for measuring field independent doublet transitions in  $\text{Rb}^{86}$ .



MU-19788

Fig. 6. Typical resonances observed on the field independent doublet of Rb<sup>86</sup> using separated oscillatory fields.

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