

BOOKS

HARWELL: THE BRITISH ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT

Prepared under the direction of Sir John Cockcroft, Director, Harwell Philosophical Library, N. Y. \$3.75

*Reviewed by John G. Teasdale
Research Fellow in Physics*

THIS REPORT on the atomic energy research in the United Kingdom is a description of the progress of a scientific endeavor, rather than that of the development of a military weapon. It lacks, then, the vividly recounted military-scientific decisions characteristic of the Smyth Report. The general advances in the field of atomic energy are amply illustrated in the remarkable progress of the Harwell establishment. The magnitude of the administrative as well as the technological problems in setting up such an establishment is made clear to the reader. The social and political implications are left to his imagination.

The book contains an account of the establishing of Harwell in 1946 and of the subsequent progress. The

major fields of research and technology undertaken at Harwell are described in detail, together with an indication of those related fields of technology which seem best handled by private industry rather than by a laboratory of fundamental research. The progress of reactor design and construction at Harwell is reported, together with the results and the future plans for fundamental research. The program of particle acceleration and associated research is also reported. The production and use of isotopes (radioactive and stable) are briefly discussed.

In addition to the programs of fundamental research, the associated technological problems which arise in such fields as chemistry, metallurgy, and medicine are described. Such typical problems as health protection for employees and disposal of waste products are also treated.

The reader will also find here an excellent description of the theory and design of such tools of research as the nuclear reactor, impulse accelerator, van de Graaff generator, cyclotron, betatron, synchrotron, and

linear accelerator. In a general manner, many of the detection and monitoring tools of nuclear physics are described as well.

The book is, then, more than a history of an administrative effort; it is a progress report describing techniques and results. It succeeds in bringing to its reader an appreciation of the magnitude and ramifications of non-military atomic research by recounting the success at Harwell.

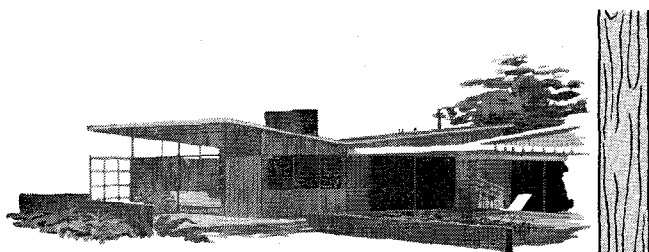
MESONS—A SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTAL FACTS

by Alan M. Thorndike
McGraw-Hill, New York \$5.50

*Reviewed by Robert F. Christy
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THE CAREFUL READER of this book will indeed find a reasonably complete summary of experimental information available on mesons. It is complete in the sense that most of the relevant work is mentioned and referred to and some of the more

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



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easily digested results are briefly quoted. It does not attempt a detailed discussion of very many items in the imposing list of references.

The diversity of the experimental material on mesons demands some guiding principle in the organization of the book. The author has chosen an essentially logical or didactic type of organization. Thus Chapter 1 provides the original evidence for the existence of mesons in cosmic rays and Yukawa's ideas on nuclear forces. Chapter 2 reviews the data on the properties of the cosmic-ray (μ) mesons such as mass, charge and spin. Chapter 3 discusses new types of mesons, π and others. The discussion of the heavier particles is of course already out of date.

As far as the π meson is concerned, only a small part of the findings (mass by grain counting) of the basic experiment in its discovery is given in Chapter 3 since the other findings can be logically included in later chapters. Chapter 4 discusses some of the fundamental experiments on artificial production of

mesons, gives the mass of the π meson, and describes the discovery of the π -zero meson.

In Chapter 5 are collected data and experiments on meson decay. Here are the μ lifetime, its change for negative charge and larger Z , and its decay scheme. The decay experiments on the π mesons include the range of μ mesons from π decay and the mass of the π , the decay scheme, and lifetime, and the decay of π -zero mesons.

Chapter 6 covers the interaction of mesons with matter—both electromagnetic and nuclear. The Z^4 law of the capture of μ mesons is here brought out for the first time. Experiments on the star production of π mesons and the capture of π mesons in hydrogen are discussed.

The remaining chapters, 7 and 8, deal with the production of and experiments on mesons in cosmic rays. The subject matter here is of great diversity and is still only poorly digested.

The arrangement of the book, as outlined above, permits fairly ready access to the material as a reference source and it is probable that the book will find its greatest use as a reference on meson experiments, par-

ticularly as a guide to the literature.

The organization of the material has, however, also brought with it some very serious disadvantages. The fact that the original and striking experiments on π - μ decay, for example, are dissected into three parts in as many chapters, prevents any appreciation or understanding of the work and leaves only a dry collection of apparently unrelated facts, devoid of interest to the reader. Nuclear capture of μ mesons has received similar treatment with the same result: what was an exciting and important discovery is presented, not only without interest, but also in such a way that an understanding of the interrelation of various types of experimental results is apt to be missed.

The book also suffers from the almost total lack of theoretical discussion and argument. Even although no complete or adequate theory of mesons exists, there are many points—such as meson spin and the selection rules in meson capture in hydrogen—where a little theory is very illuminating and can very materially help to tie together what is otherwise, as it is in this book, an undigested collection of facts.

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