ERRATUM

METHOD OF STUDY OF HIGH-ENERGY SCATTERING EVENTS WITH VERY SMALL ENERGY LOSSES. Robert Hofstadter [Phys. Rev. Letters 12, 495 (1964)].

I wish to acknowledge a previous publication, of which I was unaware, by A. W. Blackstock, R. D. Birkhoff, and M. Slater, Rev. Sci. Instr. 26, 274 (1955), describing the same basic method outlined in my Letter. Although the energy range of the paper by Blackstock, Birkhoff, and Slater is much lower than contemplated in the technique I proposed, the basic idea is the same. It is encouraging to see that the method works so well at lower electron energies (0.1 MeV). I wish to thank Dr. Birkhoff for calling the previous work to my attention.

Calculations made at Stanford show that at high energies the radiative tail for electrons scattered in the forward direction is not small and may tend to obscure nuclear and nucleon transitions when account is taken of the degree of uniformity in energy achieved in existing linear electron accelerators. In any case radiative and collision losses can still be studied. In accelerators employing heavy charged particles, such as protons, the radiative effects are weak, and the proposed method of investigating relatively small energy losses appears quite feasible.