TABLE I. - L/K -capture ratio of ^{113}Sn .

Pressure (atm)	$P'_{K\alpha} \cdot 10^3$	$P'_{K\beta} \cdot 10^3$	$P_{K\alpha} \cdot 10^3$	$(N_K/N_L)_{av}$	$(L/K)_{av}$
3 (Xe)	44.9	85.2	73.1	0.531	0.447
3 (Ar)	662	737	688	1.911	0.446
4	578	678	618	1.711	0.451
5	515	623	558	1.563	0.432
6	354	473	454	1.275	0.435

and K -peaks. Assuming for ^{113}Sn decay an allowed transition, the value obtained for L/K can be related to the decay energy using the theoretical results of BRYSK and ROSE ⁽¹⁷⁾ on the relative probabilities of L and K orbital electron capture, together with a judicious estimate of the Bahcall exchange correction ⁽¹⁸⁾. The decay energy to the 393 keV state was determined to be (49 ± 3) keV. For nonunique first forbidden transition, the value of the decay energy is very nearly equal ⁽¹⁴⁾. This

result does not consider the electron capture to a second excited state of ^{113}In . Weighting the L/K -capture ratio by the branching ratio quoted by GREENWOOD and BRANNEN ⁽¹¹⁾ $[(98.2 \pm 0.1)\%]$ the decay energy to the 393 keV state is not significantly different from the quoted value.

It seems difficult to reconcile the experimental findings of the more recent investigations with the result of this work. On the other hand, there appears to be beyond any expectation to explain the disagreement by a systematic error in the present measurement. It can be concluded that still exists some latitude of interpretation concerning the experimentally observable properties of the decay scheme for ^{113}Sn .

⁽¹⁷⁾ H. BRYSK and M. E. ROSE: *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, **30**, 1169 (1958).

⁽¹⁸⁾ J. N. BAHCALL: *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **9**, 500 (1962).

A Spinor Formulation of Electromagnetic Theory in General Relativity.

M. SACHS

Department of Physics, Boston University - Boston, Mass.

(*Nuovo Cimento*, **31**, 98 (1964))

In equation (21), please replace « tr » by « (tr)* ».