Table 4. Linearly extrapolated fractional changes over the temperature range 300–0°K *of the bulk modulus and its pressure derivative in the alkali halides, from data by Bridgman*

Material	$\frac{V(300°)-V(0°)}{V(300°)}$, (%)	$\frac{B_T(0°)-B_T(300°)}{B_T(300°)}$, (%)	$\frac{\frac{dB_T}{dP}(0°)-\frac{dB}{dP}(300°)}{\frac{dB}{dP}(300°)}$, (%)
LiF	3	6	13
LiCl	3·7	20	49
LiBr	4·2	25	65
NaF	3·0	3	−10
NaCl	3·5	26	39
NaBr	3·6	23	60
KF	3·0	4	10
KCl	3·3	15	37
KBr	3·5	18	48
KI	3·7	18	48
RbBr	3·1	5	14
RbI	3·6	21	54

8°K do reveal the minimum in Grüneisen's gamma which we expect will be a feature appearing in general in the alkali halides. Since the values of dC/dP can easily be measured at several temperatures to check this point quantitatively such measurements should and will be made. We have also used the Born–Mayer model to attempt to estimate that part of the temperature dependence of mode gammas due simply to change in the crystal volume with temperature. These calculations indicate fractional changes in mode gammas of the same order as the fractional change in volume. Thus the large changes in dB/dP measured by Bridgman must, if real, be due largely to an *explicit* temperature dependence.

The occurrence of a strong decrease of the mode gammas with increasing temperature would also force a revision of our ideas about the constant high temperature limit of the Grüneisen's gamma observed, for example, to remain unchanged over the entire range 50–750°C[15] in KCl. The quasiharmonic oscillator model would predict a decrease in γ_G with increasing temperature if the mode gammas decrease. The observed constancy of γ_G could only come about if the *anharmonic contribution* to the entropy (e.g. from the "linear term" in C_v) had a sufficiently large-positive volume dependence to maintain a large value of the thermal expansion coefficient as the temperature was increased, or that a vacancy contribution to the expansion was present.

GAMMAS OF DISPERSIVE MODES

The critical test of the Quasi Harmonic Oscillator model of the thermal expansion of non metallic crystals requires a knowledge of the values of γ_j for dispersive as well as non-dispersive modes. We have attempted without success to date to obtain directly mode gammas of certain dispersive modes in silicon and germanium by examination of the effect of pressure on the energies of the "phonon kinks" in tunnel diode characteristics at liquid helium temperature. Neutron spectroscopy performed on crystals at high pressures will in principle provide all of the information desired. We are constructing a high pressure vessel for this purpose and it is to be hoped that such experiments prove feasible.

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