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REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1952. Teil A—Lieferung 5. Die Legierungen von Rhodium, Palladium. Pp. 186.)

Chemists in Germany are to be congratulated on the publication of this essential work of reference. "Gmelin" must be regarded as a valuable research workers in any field of inorganic chemistry. The clear and accurate presentation of information on the physical properties of elements and their compounds, and must be regarded as a valuable aid to the production of further volumes on elements not so well covered. It is welcome, many such elements not being covered in the exhaustive reference work on inorganic chemistry published by the same element and its compounds, but do not neglect the physical properties of the element and its compounds. The recently produced parts of this text-book reflect the latest measurements in all branches of inorganic chemistry. The treatment of physico-chemical data is a discriminating treatment of physico-chemical data. A condensed account of the use of antimony electrodes in the determination of hydrogen-ion concentration. The treatment of alloys brings into a single publication a large amount of material which is of fundamental interest. The material is fully provided for by the section under review. The references and detailed information concerning the various materials made under different trade names. The data on temperature are presented in the direct and accurate manner characteristic of "Gmelin", and materially assist its effective use by workers. A commendable feature of all the volumes of information published up to the middle of 1952 is the inclusion of information published up to the middle of 1952. It may be congratulated heartily on producing this work, which is maintaining the very high standard of printing and publishing of the published volumes.

A. J. E. W.

Vol. XIV. (The Physical Society, London, 1952)

The *Progress Reports* contains eleven articles which cover a wide range of topics, including spectroscopy, nuclear physics, physics of the lower atmosphere, and so on. They are all by specialists, to some extent for specialist readers, but with sufficient clarity to be intelligible to those who wish to keep abreast of developments in a particular field.

The review, which contains a fascinating account of the work of Lamb and Retherford on the anomalous Zeeman effect, is probably the most useful article will probably be read by many chemists the most useful article will probably be read by many chemists.

W. C. Price, of recent advances in ultra-violet spectroscopy. The high standard set by its predecessors and

M. B.

THE QUANTUM BEHAVIOUR OF COMPRESSED GASES

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The pressure-volume relationships of hydrogen and deuterium have been studied at 5 K and 78.9° K and at pressures between 150 and 1250 atm. The results show a marked quantal inflation of the pressure which is in good agreement with the predictions of the quantized Lennard-Jones and Devonshire theory of the gases.

The p - v - T behaviour of the lighter gases is affected by the quantization of the translational motion of their molecules. In an earlier paper¹ this effect was calculated approximately for a Lennard-Jones and Devonshire² (LJD) gas. In the LJD treatment each pair of molecules in a gas has a mutual interaction potential energy

$$\epsilon(r) = 4\epsilon^*[(D/r)^{12} - (D/r)^6], \quad (1)$$

where D and ϵ^* are characteristic molecular parameters and r is the distance between the centres of the interacting molecules.

It was concluded¹ that the pressure of the gas is higher than it would be if the molecules behaved classically, by an amount

$$\Delta p = \frac{NkT}{v_0} \left[\frac{v_0}{v} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{d \log y^*}{d(v/v_0)} \right] \left[\frac{2(2\pi mkT)^{3/2} \sigma (4\pi)^{3/2}}{h} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} \right)^{3/2} - 1 \right]^{-1}, \quad (2)$$

where N is the number of molecules in the volume v , m is the molecular mass, k is Boltzmann's constant, h is Planck's constant and T is the absolute temperature. The parameter v_0 is a characteristic volume equal to ND^3 ; y^* is a function only of v/v_0 (given in eqn. (4)), and σ depends on v/v_0 and D .

Some calculations from eqn. (2) suggested that compressed hydrogen and deuterium should show significant quantum effects at temperatures below 100° K. For example, the pressure of hydrogen at 80° K and a density of 0.04 mole cm⁻³ would be 470 atm deduced from the classical LJD theory[†] and 830 atm from the quantum theory.

In this paper we describe some pressure-density measurements to determine which of the two theories better describes the behaviour of H₂ and D₂ under such conditions. It must be emphasized that no high accuracy was sought in these measurements because the pressures predicted by the two theories were so strikingly different.

EXPERIMENTAL

For making pressure-density measurements at low temperatures the constant volume method of Holborn and Schultze⁴ was considered most convenient. An apparatus of this type had previously been used in this laboratory.⁵ The general arrangement can be seen from fig. 1. A 1 ml steel pipette A, mounted in a simple cryostat, was connected through a needle valve B to a manifold leading on one side to the mercury gas compressor⁶ C, and on the other to a gas burette D in each case through a high pressure

[†] This figure was found by interpolation in the extensive tables of the properties of the classical LJD gas compiled by Wentorf, Buehler, Hirschfelder and Curtiss.³