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REVIEWS OF BOOKS

nischen Chemie, 8. Auflage.
on. Teil B—Lieferung 2. Schluss des Elements
n und Jod. Pp. 368.
n. Teil B—Lieferung 3. Schluss der Verbindungen
Teil A—Lieferung 5. Die Legierungen
Rhodium, Palladium. Pp. 186.)

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

A. J. E. W.

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

gress Reports contains eleven articles which cover spectroscopy, nuclear physics, physics of the lower atmosphere, all by specialists, to some extent for specialist readers. The clarity to be intelligible to those who wish to follow the developments in a particular field.

to the reviewer, contains a fascinating account of the work of Lamb and Retherford on the anomalous Zeeman effect. Any chemist the most useful article will probably be that by 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

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

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