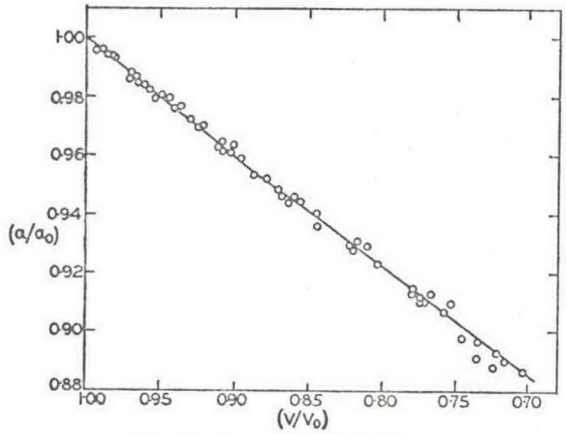

FIG. 2. a/a_0 vs. V/V_0–Indium.

laboratory.[3] Figures 5 and 6 show typical pressure–vol. data for indium and an indium–thallium alloy. The compressibilities are very close to shock wave values,[2] but smaller than those of BRIDGMAN[4] or of VERESCHAGIN *et al.*[5] who did X-ray work to 120 kbars. The results are tabulated in Tables 1–4. Figure 7 shows c/a ratios for the alloys. All four materials showed a maximum in c/a at $V/V_0 = 0{\cdot}88$–$0{\cdot}84$. The indium and the two thallium alloys behaved very much alike with the c/a maximum about 1·023–1·025 times the atmospheric value. The tin alloy showed a considerably lower maximum at smaller V/V_0. It should be noted that VERESCHAGIN *et al.*[5] also showed a maximum in c/a for pure indium at

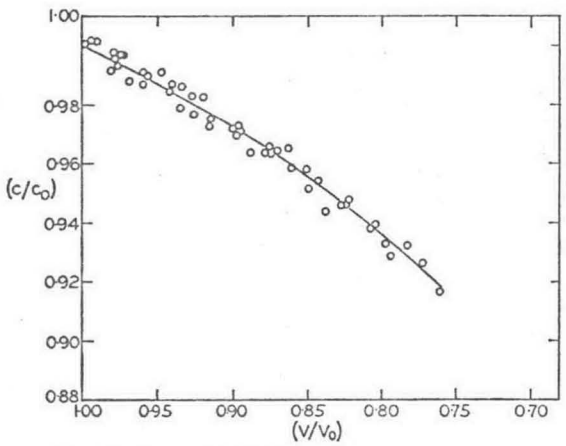

FIG. 3. c/c_0 vs. V/V_0–Indium–4·1% Sn alloy.

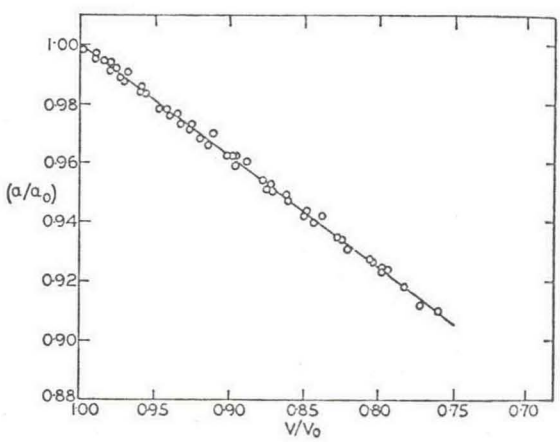

FIG. 4. a/a_0 vs. V/V_0–Indium–4·1% Sn alloy.

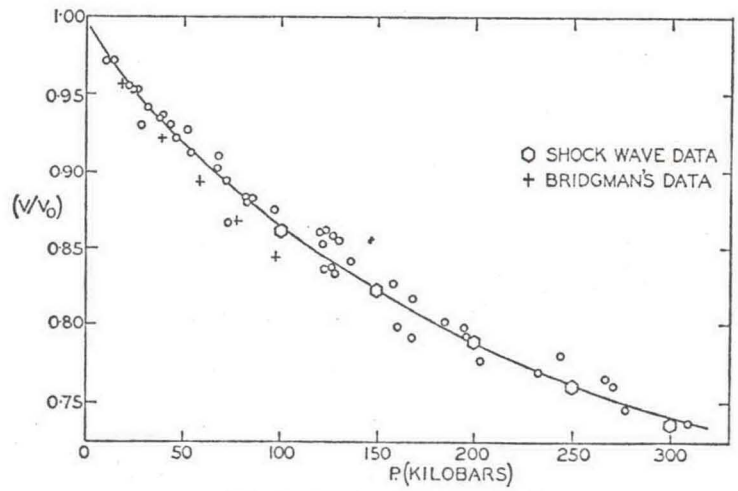

FIG. 5. V/V_0 vs. Pressure–Indium.