## J. Simon

an derive the quantity
is approximately constant and h slowly, but this may be within
function of $T / \phi$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\left(U-U_{0}\right) / T \\
0.010 \\
0.017 \\
0.043 \\
0.091 \\
0.158 \\
0.248 \\
0.359 \\
0.491 \\
0.645
\end{gathered}
$$

ntegrating the relationship
depends only on volume. The , $V, T$ values on the melting in figure 9 , together with the is.
be extrapolated to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ with ationship at absolute zero can m this in turn the compressiund and is shown in table 5 . res may also be obtained.

## helium at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$

| pressure <br> $(\mathrm{atm})$ | $10^{5} \beta$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{~atm}^{-1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 295 | 54 |
| 200 | 76 |
| 136 | 103 |
| 88 | 140 |
| 50 | 190 |

Thermodynamic properties and melting of solid helium


Figure 9. The isochores of solid helium at eight molar volumes. ----, transition line in the solid.


Figure 10. The pressure-volume relation in solid helium at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$.

