

although the constants a and b may change. The correction $T - T_c$ for all heat capacity measurements was therefore taken from the smoothed curve in figure 3. The temperatures T obtained in this way are estimated to be accurate to within ± 5 mdeg.

2.3. Gas handling and operation

A general scheme of the gas handling system is given in figure 4. Different methods were used for handling the two isotopes, because the rare isotope, ^3He , had to be recovered completely and was supplied at about atmospheric pressure.

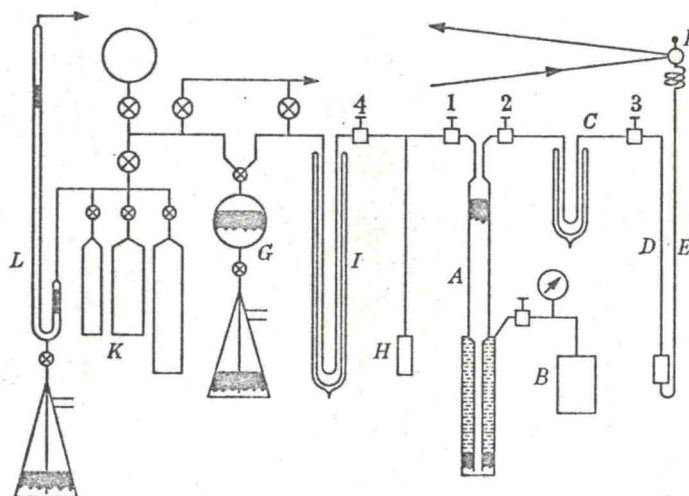


FIGURE 4. Schematic diagram of the gas handling assembly.

^4He was taken from a cylinder of commercial helium, purity 99.995% with the remainder mainly N_2 and CO_2 . It was passed at cylinder pressure (*ca.* 150 atm) through a silica-gel trap and a charcoal trap at liquid nitrogen temperature and then fed into the high pressure Toepler pump *A*. Valve 1 was then closed and the gas pressurized by means of the hydraulic pump *B*. The gas was fed into the calorimeter through the capillaries *C* and *D* of 0.1 mm bore with valves 2 and 3 open. The capillary *C* passed through liquid nitrogen for about 50 cm. The calorimeter was cooled to 20°K with valve 3 closed. At 20°K additional helium was fed into the calorimeter to roughly the required density. The liquid helium stage of the cryostat was then cooled to 4°K and the calorimeter cooled to below the freezing point with valves 2 and 3 open. No particular care was taken to freeze the sample slowly. Valve 3 was then closed and the measurements started. Valve 3 is a miniaturized high-pressure valve, and care had been taken to avoid dead space. Its dead space on the calorimeter side, when closed, is about 0.0018 cm³. Pressure transmission to the calorimeter during the filling operation could be easily monitored on the Bourdon gauge *F*. This gauge was made from copper-beryllium tubing of 0.4 mm bore and had a volume of 0.058 cm³. Observation of this gauge showed too that the high pressure capillaries *D* and *E* stayed blocked while working in the melting and the fluid range.

^3He was supplied through the Monsanto Company and the supplied analysis shows no detectable ^4He impurity. The gas was pressurized to about 1.5 atm in the low pressure Toepler pump *G* and condensed under this pressure at about 1.5°K in the pressure