$(1 + Ap + Bp^2)$. We have tabulated B/A and $\partial \ln \rho_i / \partial p \equiv A + \frac{1}{3}\beta$ where β is the compressibility.

The pressure coefficient of ideal resistance of specimens in the two-phase region was correlated with the amount of low-temperature phase present. This was estimated from a measurement of the absolute resistivity of the specimen at $20 \cdot 35$ °K,

TABLE 7. A COMPARISON OF RESULTS FOR THE IDEAL RESISTIVITY OF B.C.C. SODIUM AT ZERO PRESSURE

ρ_i / T^* (10^{-8} Ω cm deg K^{-1})

T (°K)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
295	$1 \cdot 610_2$	—	$1 \cdot 641$ $(1 \cdot 019)$†	—	—
273·15	$1 \cdot 570_3$	$1 \cdot 608_5$ $(1 \cdot 024)$†	$1 \cdot 609$ $(1 \cdot 025)$	$1 \cdot 570_3$ $(1 \cdot 000)$	$1 \cdot 570_3$ $(1 \cdot 000)$
260	$1 \cdot 547_2$	—	$1 \cdot 589$ $(1 \cdot 027)$	—	—
240	$1 \cdot 510_9$	—	$1 \cdot 559$ $(1 \cdot 032)$	—	—
220	$1 \cdot 476_0$	—	$1 \cdot 528$ $(1 \cdot 035)$	—	—
200	$1 \cdot 437_1$	—	$1 \cdot 494$ $(1 \cdot 040)$	—	—
180·5	$1 \cdot 397_6$	$1 \cdot 470$ $(1 \cdot 052)$	—	—	—
180	$1 \cdot 396_6$	—	$1 \cdot 461$ $(1 \cdot 046)$	—	—
170·87	$1 \cdot 377_2$	—	—	—	$1 \cdot 423_7$ $(1 \cdot 034)$
160	$1 \cdot 353_5$	—	$1 \cdot 419$ $(1 \cdot 048_5)$	—	—
140	$1 \cdot 302_5$	—	$1 \cdot 371$ $(1 \cdot 052_5)$	—	—
136·0	$1 \cdot 291_0$	$1 \cdot 365$ $(1 \cdot 058)$	—	—	—
120	$1 \cdot 236_7$	—	$1 \cdot 306$ $(1 \cdot 056)$	—	—
108·72	$1 \cdot 189_3$	—	—	—	$1 \cdot 249_8$ $(1 \cdot 051)$
100	$1 \cdot 145_5$	—	$1 \cdot 211$ $(1 \cdot 057)$	—	—
97·12	$1 \cdot 129_5$	$1 \cdot 206$ $(1 \cdot 068)$	—	—	—
89·50	$1 \cdot 079_0$	$1 \cdot 163$ $(1 \cdot 078)$	—	—	—
87·8	$1 \cdot 068_7$	—	—	$1 \cdot 113_1$ $(1 \cdot 041_5)$	—
80	$1 \cdot 006_3$	—	$1 \cdot 068$ $(1 \cdot 061_5)$	—	—
77·6	$0 \cdot 986_4$	—	—	$1 \cdot 021_9$ $(1 \cdot 036)$	—
76·41	$0 \cdot 974_0$	$1 \cdot 052$ $(1 \cdot 080)$	—	—	—
59·63	$0 \cdot 786_5$	$0 \cdot 852_6$ $(1 \cdot 084)$	—	—	—
56·77	$0 \cdot 743_9$	—	—	—	$0 \cdot 795_4$ $(1 \cdot 071)$
50·10	$0 \cdot 634_8$	$0 \cdot 693_8$ $(1 \cdot 093)$	—	—	—
44·00	$0 \cdot 520_4$	$0 \cdot 567_5$ $(1 \cdot 091)$	—	—	—

* Normalized to a value of $1 \cdot 570_3 \times 10^{-8}$ Ω cm deg K^{-1} at $273 \cdot 15$ °K (except columns 2 and 3).

† The figures in brackets are the ratios $\dfrac{\rho_i \text{ (capillary)}}{\rho_i \text{ (bare wire)}}$.

(1) This work, bare wires. (2) This work, capillary tube specimen Na (4), normalized at $273 \cdot 15$ °K to the results of Bradshaw & Pearson. (3) Bradshaw & Pearson (1956), capillary tube specimen (these results include an unknown contribution from the residual resistivity). (4) Meissner & Voigt (1930), capillary tube specimen. (5) Woltjer & Kamerlingh Onnes (1924), capillary tube specimen.

in the manner described by Dugdale & Gugan (1960). The correlation seemed strongly to suggest that the two pure phases had appreciably different pressure coefficients of resistivity, and the apparent values estimated for the two pure phases are given in table 9. However, one important reservation must be made about the results for the two pure phases at $20 \cdot 35$ °K. It is known that the ideal resistivities of the two pure phases at this temperature differ by a considerably greater amount than the