and Drickamer<sup>7</sup> obtained from x-ray measurements were used. For the other metals the shock-wave data of Rice, McQueen, and Walsh<sup>8</sup> and of McQueen and Marsh<sup>9</sup> were used. Their data show no discontinuity for titanium so it is not clear whether they had the highpressure phase or a metastable hcp phase. The volume change at the transition is very probably too small to affect the qualitative discussion given below.

The dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3 represent the isomer shifts calculated using the slope from Eq. (2), which was obtained assuming the Fe57 4s-electron-density scales with bulk density. Although this assumption is

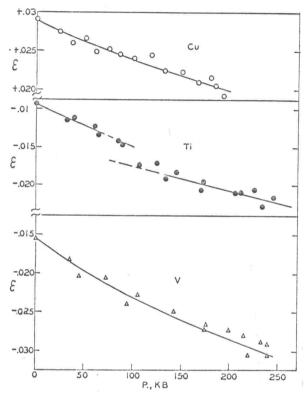


Fig. 1. Isomer shift versus pressure for Fe<sup>57</sup> in copper, titanium, and vanadium.

only a first approximation, some interesting qualitative conclusions can be drawn comparing this calculated slope with those actually observed. Metals crystallizing in the bcc structure, namely, vanadium and iron in the low-pressure phase, show an Fe57 4s-electron density which scales with bulk density at least below 100-150 kbar. On the other hand, the closer packed materials, namely copper, and the hcp phases of titanium and iron show a slower rate of increase of Fe<sup>57</sup> 4s-electron density than predicted from the scaling assumption.

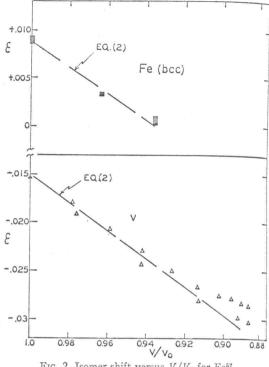


Fig. 2. Isomer shift versus  $V/V_0$  for Fe<sup>57</sup> in vanadium and bcc iron.

In considering these results one must bear in mind that metals of the iron transition series possess the fol-

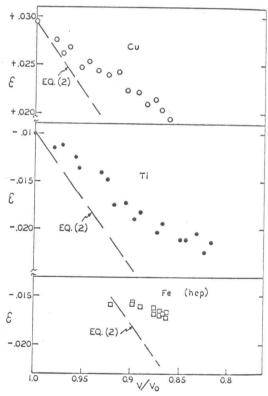


Fig. 3. Isomer shift versus V/Vo for Fe57 in copper, titanium, and hcp iron.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> R. L. Clendenen and H. G. Drickamer, J. Phys. Chem. Solids

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<sup>(1960).</sup>