DISCUSSION

4.500°, and 5.000° K, n–P
ture, the cell was filled to a
e cell pressure was slowly
fringes were recorded. The
l as the pressure fell. Figure
l of the 3.000° K isotherm.
y tube leading to the optical
s much as 0.01 atmosphere
s the density of the liquid
mperature, the unavoidable
n isotherm required small
s obtained to make them
herm being taken. Thus the
be read, viz. about 0.05 of
efractive index, was much
its. However, small changes
curately and give values of
ie increase of the length of
f 4.5 atmospheres to be only
, and k_T has been omitted as
e index obtained all depend
3.700° K, $n = (1.026{,}124 \pm$
of the comparison of changes
been determined in separate
bury, to be published) for
own values at the SVP the
ding at the SVP could be

Table I at the SVP and at
ssure. Because of limitations
sus pressure are not shown,
were obtained. The absolute
be within $\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$, while
hin $\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$. The absolute
igh equation (3.2), is about
ve values along any isotherm
hows these isobaric densities
sures up to 4.5 atmospheres.
Keesom 1942, p. 242) of the
.0°, 3.5°, and 4.0° K (after
etween 0.1 and 0.7% lower
s (1957) values of the liquid
and 0.08% lower than the

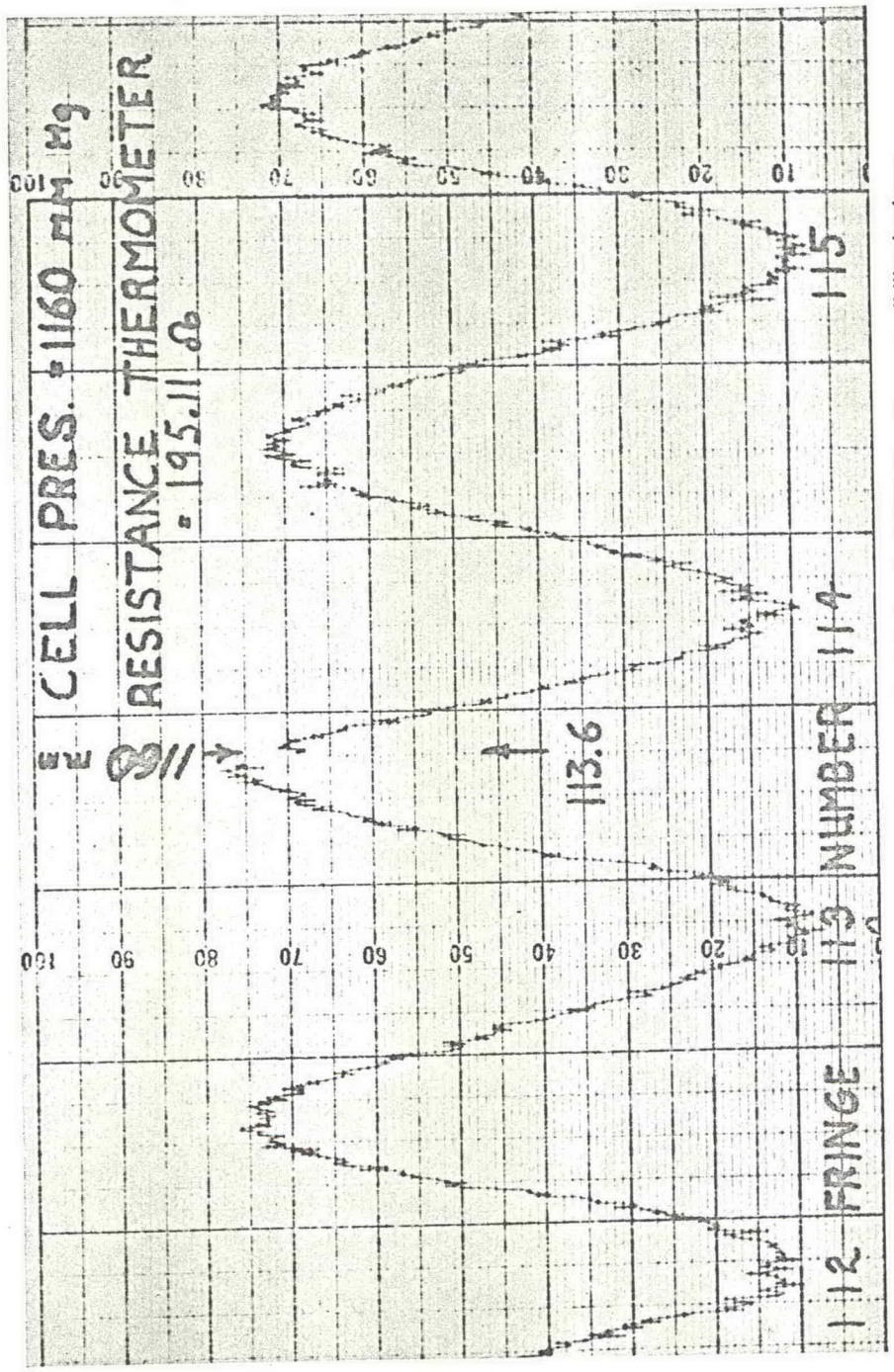

FIG. 1. A portion of the chart record of fringes obtained during the 3.000° K n–P compressibility isotherm.