Table IV. The NaCl Isotherm above 200 kb using the Linear u_s-u_p Fit

	Hugoniot		Isotherm		
P	ρ_H	T_H	ρ	V/V_0	a/a_0
Kb	g/cm^3	^oK	g/cm^3		
200	3.023	950	3.081	.7025	.8890
205	3.036	977	3.096	.6991	.8875
210	3.050	1004	3.111	.6958	.8861
215	3.063	1031	3.126	.6924	.8847
220	3.075	1059	3.140	.6893	.8834
225	3.088	1087	3.154	.6863	.8821
230	3.100	1116	3.168	.6832	.8808
235	3.113	1145	3.182	.6802	.8795
240	3.125	1174	3.196	.6773	.8782
245	3.137	1204	3.210	.6743	.8769
250	3.148	1234	3.223	.6716	.8757
255	3.160	1264	3.236	.6689	.8745
260	3.171	1295	3.249	.6662	.8734
265	3.183	1326	3.262	.6635	.8722
270	3.194	1357	3.275	.6609	.8711
275	3.205	1389	3.288	.6583	.8699
280	3.216	1421	3.300	.6559	.8689
285	3.227	1454	3.313	.6533	.8677
290	3.238	1487	3.325	.6510	.8667
295	3.248	1520	3.337	.6486	.8656
300	3.259	1553	3.349	.6463	.8646
305	3.269	1587	3.361	.6440	.8636
310	3.279	1621	3.373	.6417	.8625
315	3.289	1656	3.384	.6396	.8616
320	3.299	1690	3.396	.6374	.8606

Figure Captions

Fig. 1. The Shock Velocity-Particle Velocity Hugoniot of NaCl. The elastic wave velocities were obtained from data in reference (14). The larger symbols indicate multiple data points.

Fig. 2. The Various Functions Used for the Grüneisen Parameter.

Fig. 3. Pressure Variations in the Base Isotherm Due to Various Changes in the Input Data. In this figure we show the fractional change in pressure from the base isotherm,

$$\delta P/P = P \text{ (new parameters)}/P \text{ (base)} - 1,$$

at a given density. The actual abcissa is the pressure of the base isotherm at this density.

Fig. 4. NaCl Isotherms. The solid line shows the isotherm calculated from the quadratic fit to the Hugoniot in the u_s-u_p plane. The isotherm from the linear fit is parallel to Decker's isotherm and roughly maintains a constant pressure offset from Decker's isotherm from 200 to 320 kb.