agree to about 30,000 kg/cm² and then deviates badly. What the points above 60,000 kg/cm² in Br III mean is open to question. The values of L are unusually low for the Br II, Br III and the combined Br II–Br III data compared to those of lithium and sodium. The negative values obtained for the combined Br II–Br III and Br III are to be regarded with extreme suspicion. While negative values of L are possible,[7] they generally occur at much higher temperatures closer to the critical point. In view of the uncertainty in Bridgman's temperatures it can only be hoped new determinations will be made.

The Swenson potassium data at 4·2°K are presented in Fig. 3b, and except at the ends a fine fit is indicated.

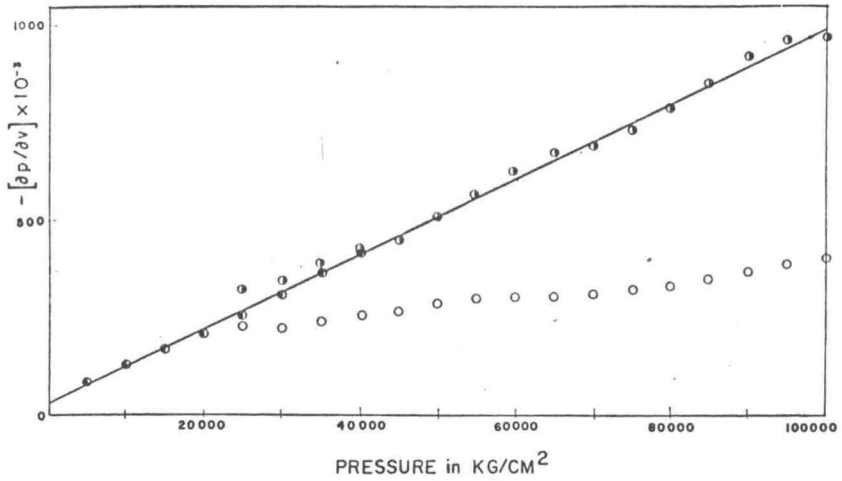

FIG. 5. Plot of $-(\partial p/\partial v)_T$ vs. pressure in kg/cm² for the Bridgman rubidium data at room temperature. ◑ Bridgman III experimental values, ◐ Bridgman II experimental values and ○ Bridgman I experimental values. —— least squares line obtained by using the Br II and Br III rubidium data.

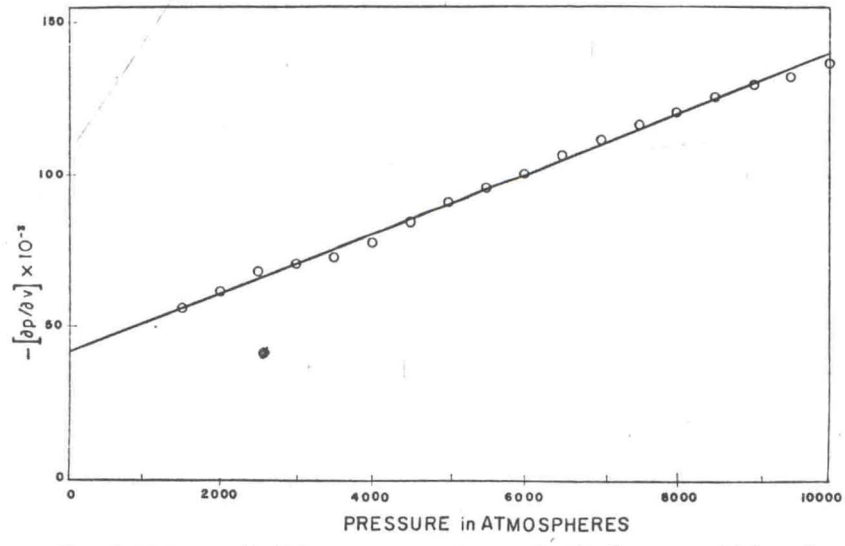

FIG. 6. Plot of $-(\partial p/\partial v)_T$ vs. pressure in atm for the Swenson rubidium data at 4·2°K. ○ Swenson experimental values. —— least squares line obtained by using the Swenson values.