*Table* 5. *Approximate values of radii at the minimum point*

| | Pressure at minimum (kg/cm²) | Radius in Å calculated from $(4/3)\pi r^3$ | Radius in Å calculated as if in b.c.c. symmetry | Average radius at minimum | Radius in Å this paper at 1 kg/cm² | $v/Б$ at minimum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lithium | 84,819·81 | 1·513 | 1·331 | 1·422 | 1·437 | 1·0343 |
| Sodium | 55,284·75 | 1·847 | 1·624 | 1·786 | 1·752 | 1·0289 |
| Potassium | 16,239·13 | 2·339 | 2·057 | 2·198 | 2·099 | 1·0485 |
| Rubidium | 16,807·03 | 2·501 | 2·200 | 2·351 | 2·295 | 1·0383 |
| Cesium | 17,608·07 | 2·646 | 2·327 | 2·487 | 2·541 | 1·0309 |

exist. Thirdly, we have taken an average of these two results. This is also wrong since averaging cannot remove the errors. Nonetheless the values (Table 5) obtained are comparable with those in Table 3 and show that the atoms are not likely to be squeezed at these pressures. At high pressures they undoubtedly are, however, squeezed since the ratio of the total volume to the excluded volume is approaching 1. It is noteworthy that at the minimum point the ratio $v/Б$ is approximately constant.

In Table 4 is also shown a calculation of the density compared to the published values. The densities are calculated from the volumes computed by Tait's Law. The comparison is good considering that they are based on the whole compressibility curve.

Further work is in progress.

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