

low temperatures on even-even rare earth isotopes (thus eliminating nuclear contributions to the specific heat) and at very high magnetic fields of the order of 100,000 to 1,000,000 gauss (which would hopefully saturate the magnetic spins and eliminate the magnetic contribution to the specific heat) would be quite informative. This latter experiment, however, might be quite difficult to achieve in the near future. Hall coefficient measurements on the remaining rare earth metals need to be made to complete the picture. Extension of Hall coefficient measurements to all the metals at high pressures would also be very interesting. Spectral studies of these metals would also be desirable to see if any other transitions similar to cerium exist.*

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* Tannhäuser [50] examined the visible light spectra of thin films of praseodymium, neodymium, samarium and erbium. He found only a broad absorption, which he concluded was due to the interaction of 4f electrons with the conduction electrons.

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