

Fig. 37A-1-001. $\text{ATh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ ($\text{A} = \text{Li}, \text{Cu}, \text{Na}, \text{Ag}, \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$). Unit cell volume V as a function of the ionic radius R at Na ion site [74Kee]. Shannon-Prewitt ionic radii are used.

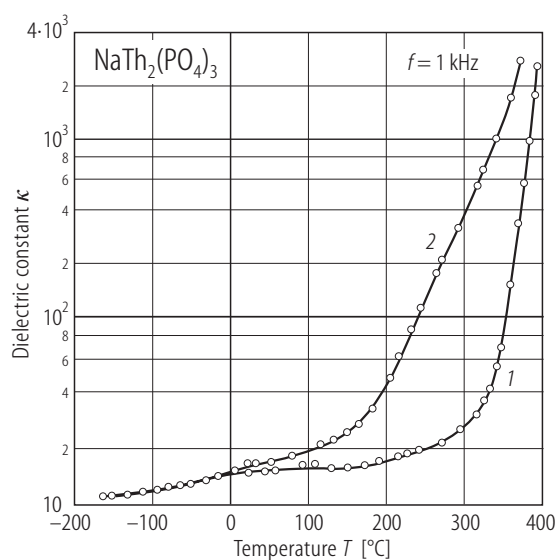


Fig. 37A-1-002. $\text{NaTh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$. κ vs. T [72Top]. Curve 1: first run, 2: second run after 24 h. When measurements on the specimen were repeated, after a short pause an increase of the permittivity was detected as shown by the curve 2. After a pause of 10 days approximately the same results as for the first time were obtained.

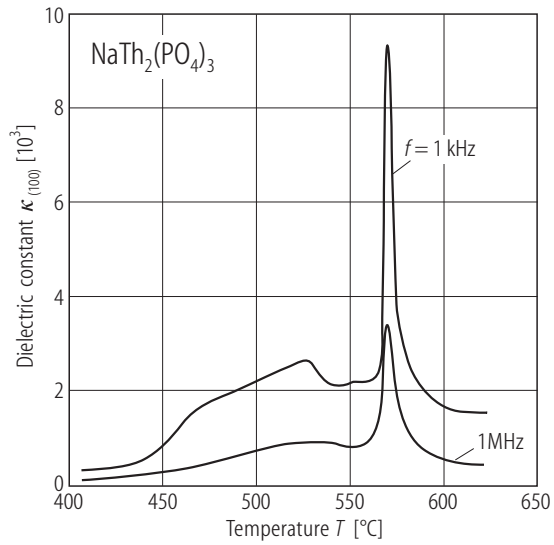


Fig. 37A-1-003. $\text{NaTh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$. $\kappa_{(100)}$ vs. T [90Ste]. Parameter: f .

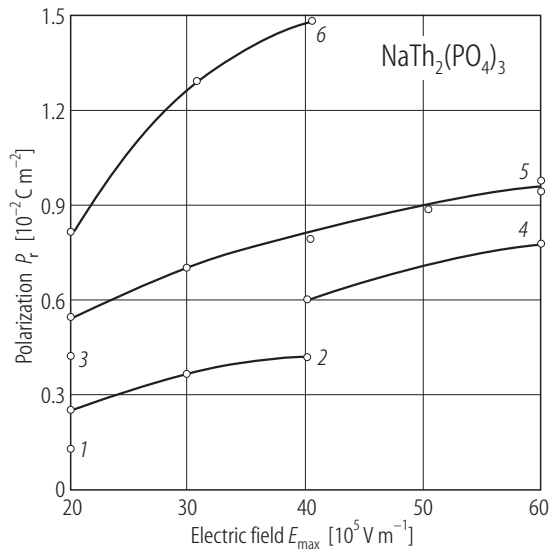


Fig. 37A-1-004. $\text{NaTh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$. P_r vs. E_{max} [69Top]. $T = \text{RT}$. P_r : remanent polarization, E_{max} : maximum applied field. Numbers 1...6 correspond to six different samples. Electric fields are applied in the [100] direction.

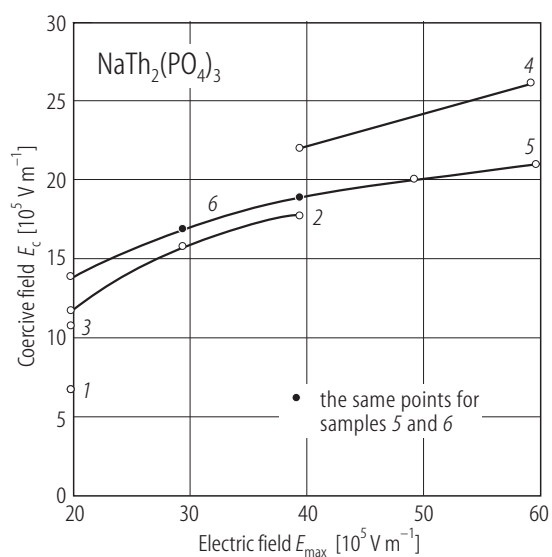


Fig. 37A-1-005. $\text{NaTh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$. E_c vs. E_{max} [69Top]. $T = \text{RT}$. E_{max} : maximum applied field. Numbers 1...6 correspond to six different samples. Electric fields are applied in the [100] direction.

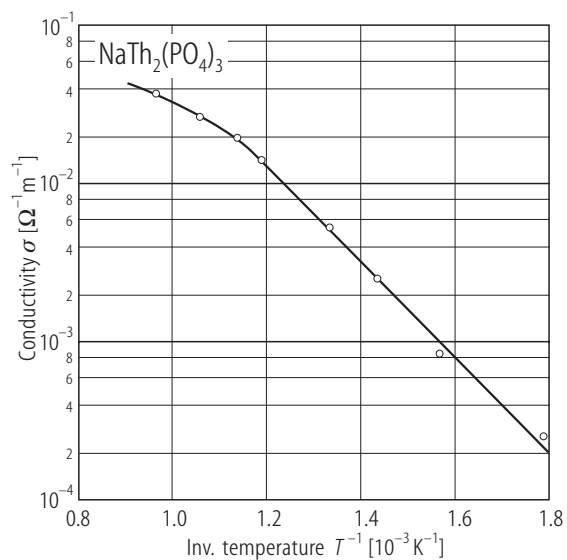


Fig. 37A-1-006. $\text{NaTh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$. σ vs. $1/T$ [90Ste]. σ : electrical conductivity along [100].