

Fig. 30A-1-001. NaNO₃. Atomic arrangement in phase II along the threefold axis of c [67Che].

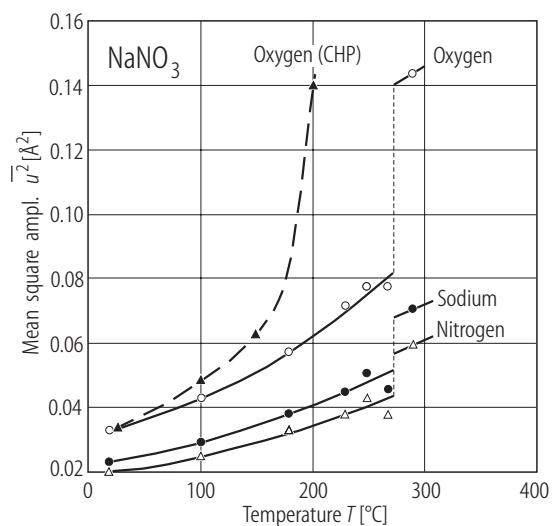


Fig. 30A-1-002. NaNO₃. $\overline{u^2}$ vs. T [72Pau]. $\overline{u^2}$: mean square thermal vibration amplitude obtained by neutron diffraction. Oxygen (CHP): result of X-ray diffraction [67Che].

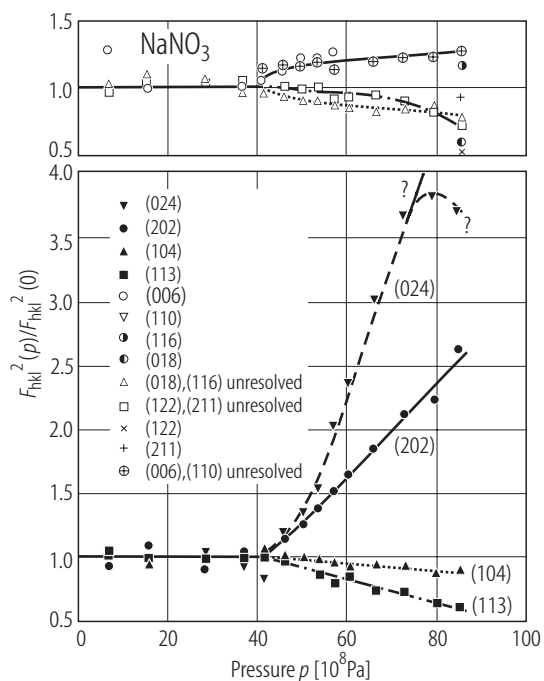


Fig. 30A-1-003. NaNO₃. $F_{hkl}^2(p)/F_{hkl}^2(0)$ vs. p [69Bar]. $T = RT$. $F_{hkl}^2(p)/F_{hkl}^2(0)$: ratio of scaled X-ray reflection intensity at p to that at zero pressure.

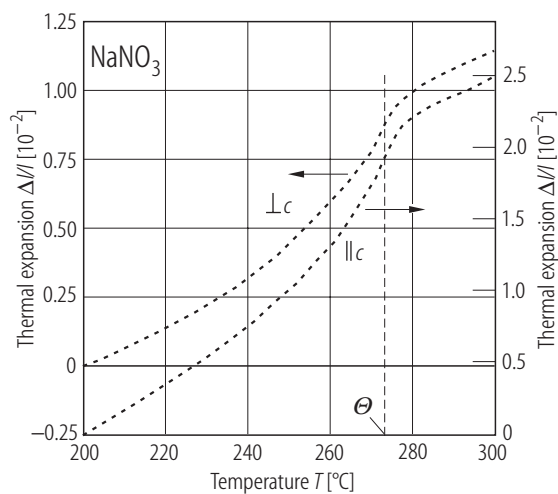


Fig. 30A-1-004. NaNO₃. $\Delta//$ vs. T [92Tak]. $\perp c$, $\parallel c$ represent results perpendicular and parallel to the threefold axis c , respectively.

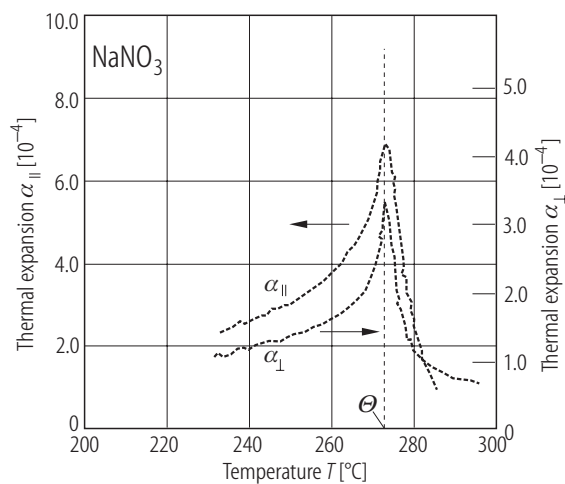


Fig. 30A-1-005. NaNO₃. α_{\perp} , α_{\parallel} vs. T [92Tak]. α_{\perp} , α_{\parallel} : linear thermal expansion coefficients perpendicular and parallel to the threefold axis c , respectively.

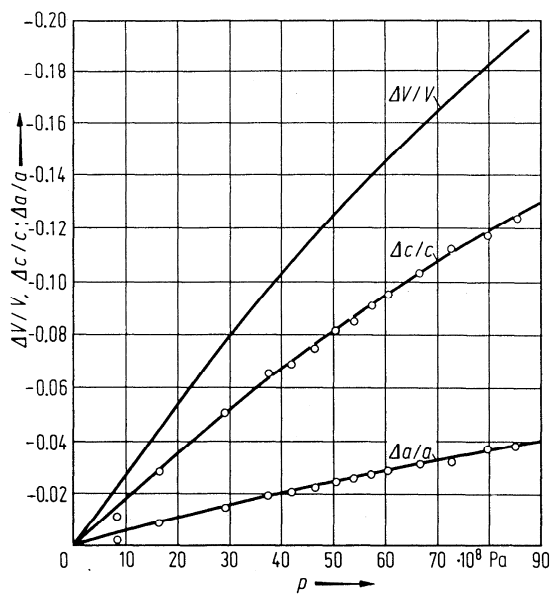


Fig. 30A-1-006. NaNO₃. $\Delta a/a$, $\Delta c/c$, $\Delta V/V$ vs. p [69Bar]. $T = RT$. $\Delta a/a$, $\Delta c/c$, $\Delta V/V$: relative change in unit cell parameters and unit cell volume of the hexagonal unit cell.

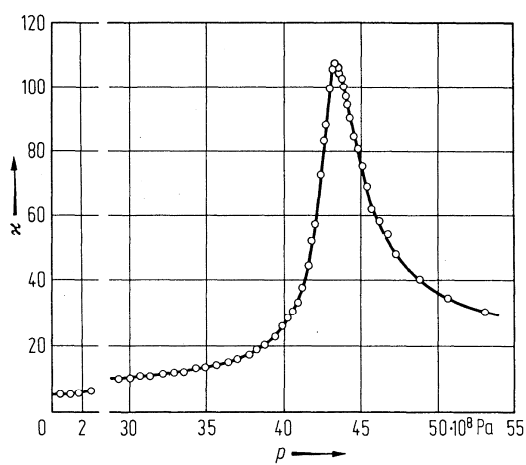


Fig. 30A-1-007. NaNO₃ (polycrystal). κ vs. p [69Bar]. $T = RT$.

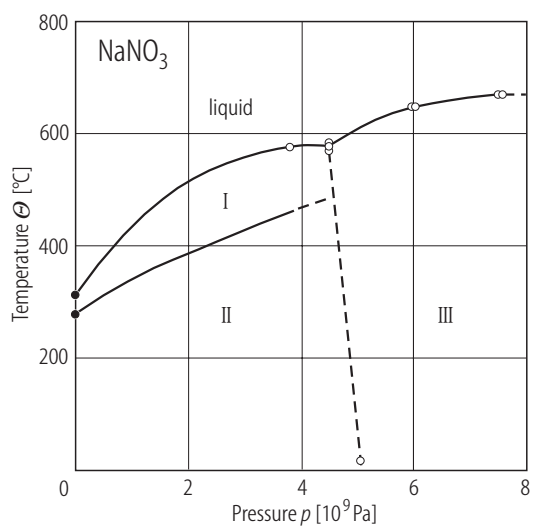


Fig. 30A-1-008. NaNO₃. Θ vs. p [72Bas]. Full circles: [66Rap].

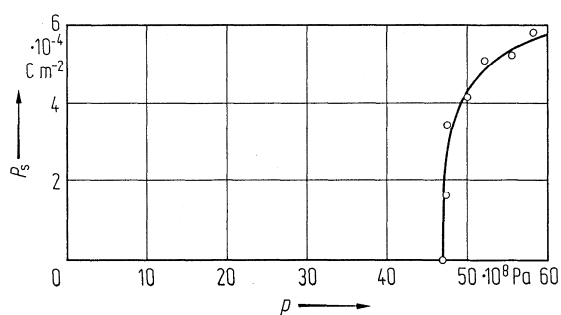


Fig. 30A-1-009. NaNO₃ (polycrystal). P_s vs. p [73Fuj]. $T = RT$.

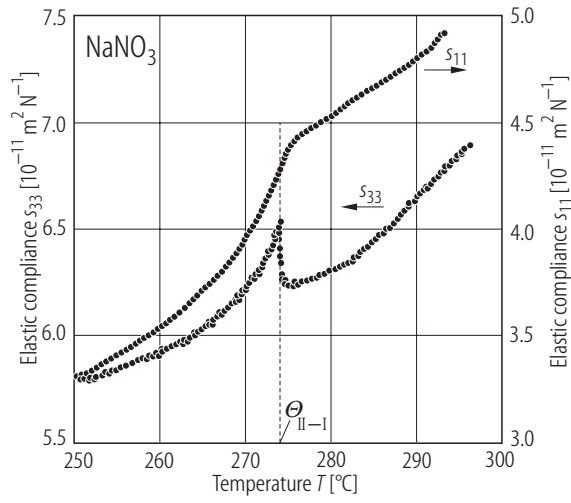


Fig. 30A-1-010. NaNO₃. s_{11} , s_{33} vs. T [92Tak]. $s_{\lambda\mu}$: elastic compliance in the hexagonal frame.

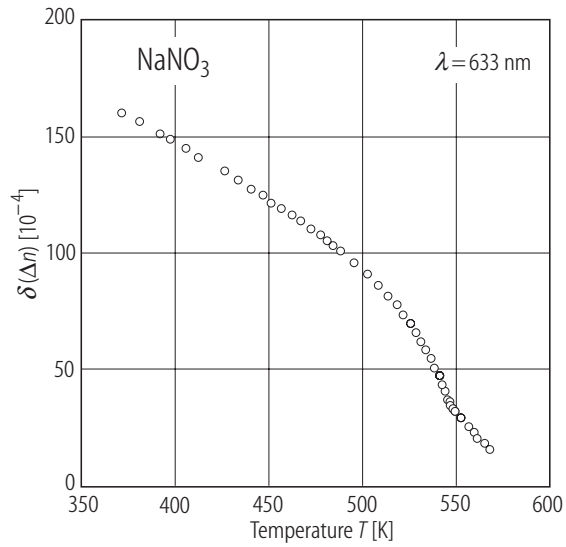


Fig. 30A-1-011. NaNO₃. $\delta(\Delta n)$ vs. T [88Poo]. $\delta(\Delta n)$: excess birefringence measured perpendicular to the cleavage plane {112}.

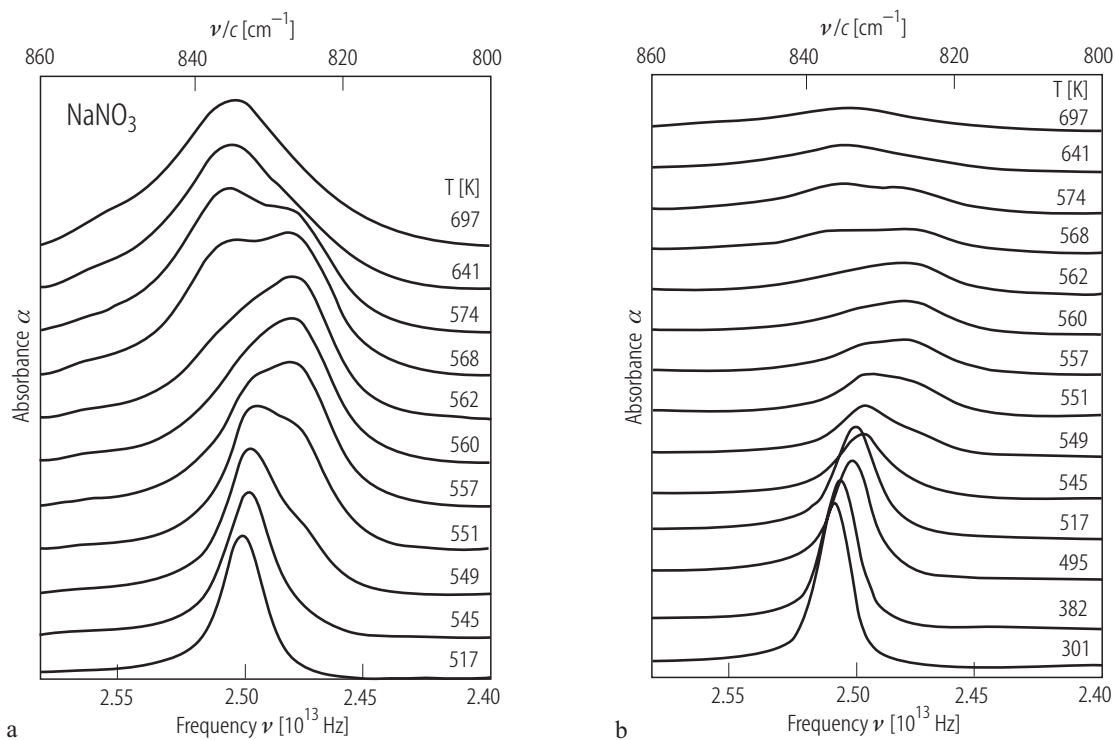


Fig. 30A-1-012. NaNO₃. α vs. ν for ν_2 band of NO₃⁻ [90Har]. Parameter: T . α : infrared absorbance. (a) The absorbance scale normalized for each curve, (b) real scale.

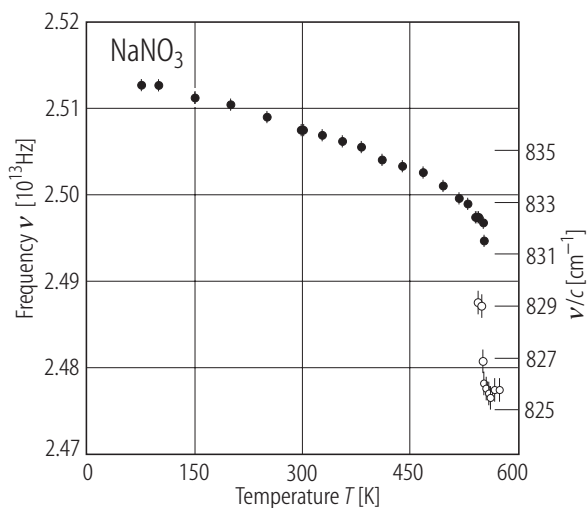


Fig. 30A-1-013. NaNO₃. ν vs. T [90Har]. ν : frequency of the ν_2 mode (full circles) and P-mode (open circles). P-mode is an extra mode which appears above $\Theta_{\text{I-I}}$ just below ν_2 frequency.

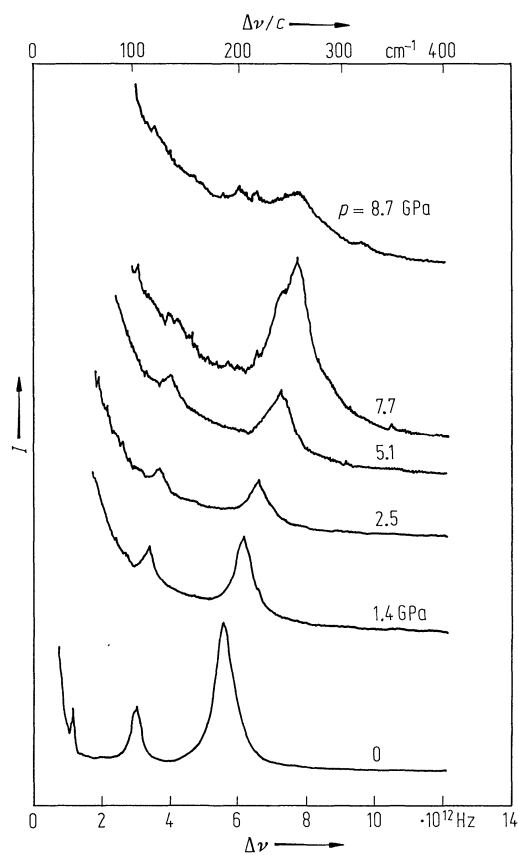


Fig. 30A-1-014. NaNO₃. I vs. $\Delta\nu$ [81Ada]. Parameter: p . $T = 293$ K. I , $\Delta\nu$: intensity and frequency shift of Raman scattering.

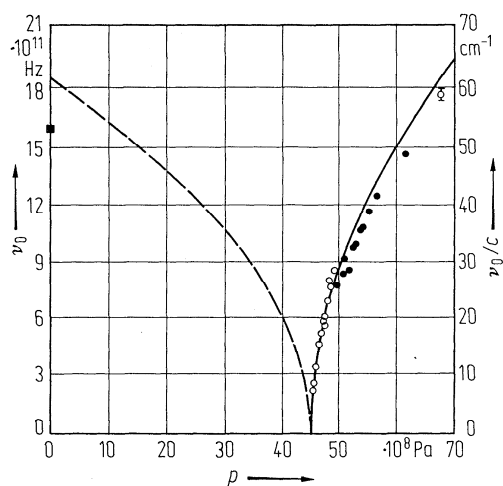


Fig. 30A-1-015. NaNO₃. ν_0 vs. p [78Let]. $T = \text{RT}$. ν_0 : soft mode frequency obtained from Raman scattering spectra. The solid square at $p = 0$ is the result by neutron scattering [74Tre].

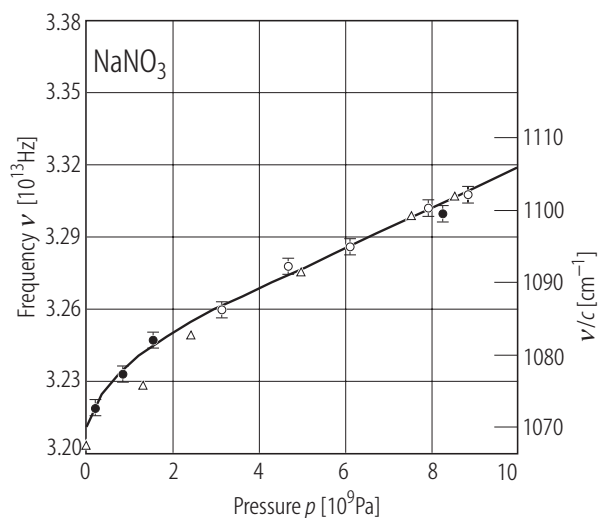


Fig. 30A-1-016. NaNO_3 . ν vs. p . Circles: $T = 21 \text{ K}$ [94Jor], triangles: $T = \text{RT}$ [81Ada]. ν : frequency of the ν_1 mode of NO_3^- . Open and solid circles represent results for different specimens.

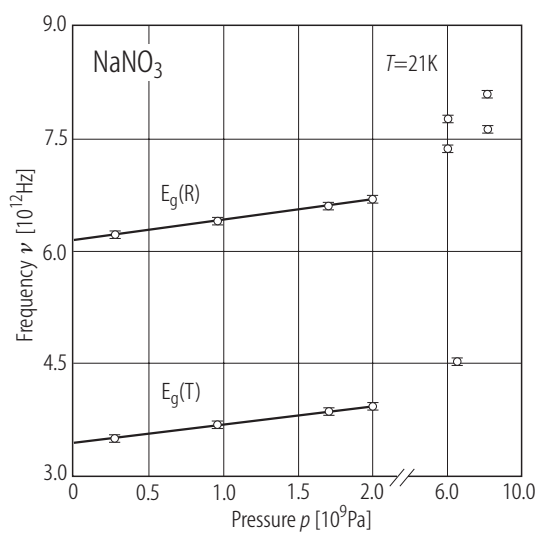


Fig. 30A-1-017. NaNO_3 . ν vs. p [94Jor]. $T = 21 \text{ K}$. ν : lattice mode frequency obtained by Raman scattering.

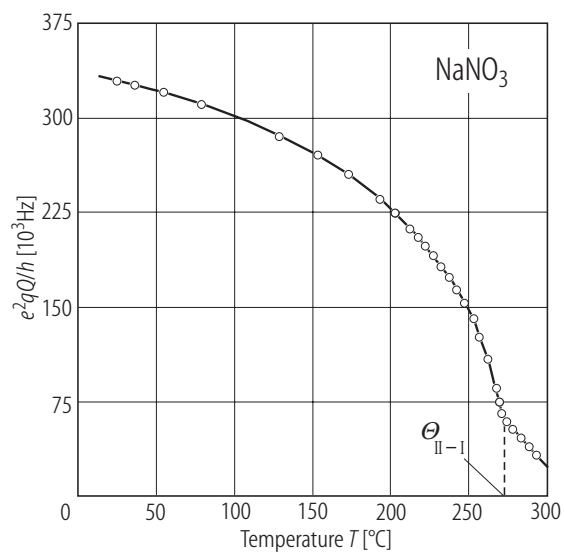


Fig. 30A-1-018. NaNO₃. e^2qQ/h vs. T [71Dal]. e^2qQ/h : nuclear quadrupole coupling constant of ^{23}Na .

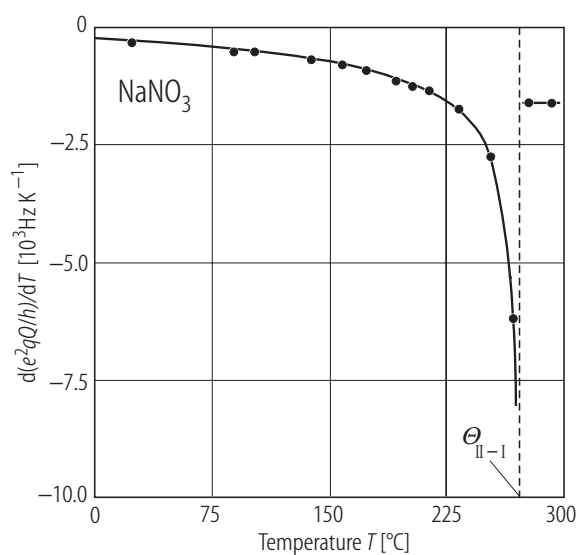


Fig. 30A-1-019. NaNO₃. $d(e^2qQ/h)/dT$ vs. T [71Dal]. e^2qQ/h : nuclear quadrupole coupling constant of ^{23}Na .

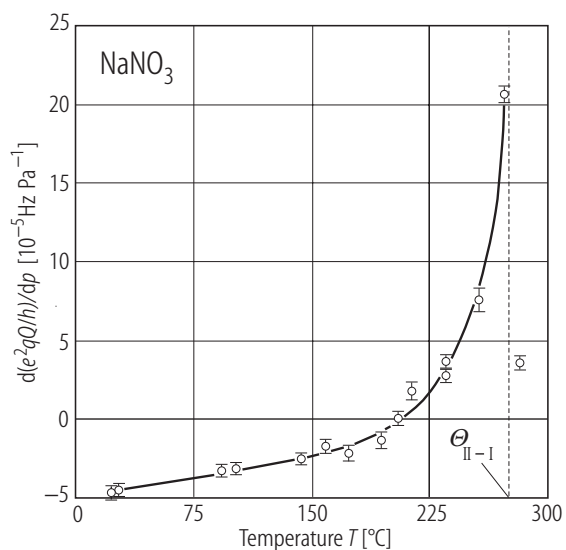


Fig. 30A-1-020. NaNO₃. $d(e^2qQ/h)/dp$ vs. T [71Dal]. e^2qQ/h : nuclear quadrupole coupling constant of ²³Na.

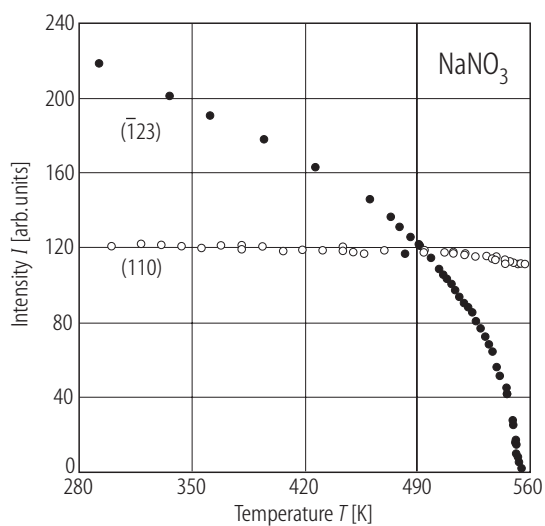


Fig. 30A-1-021. NaNO₃. I vs. T [89Sch]. I : integrated intensity of (110) and $(\bar{1}23)$ X-ray scattering.

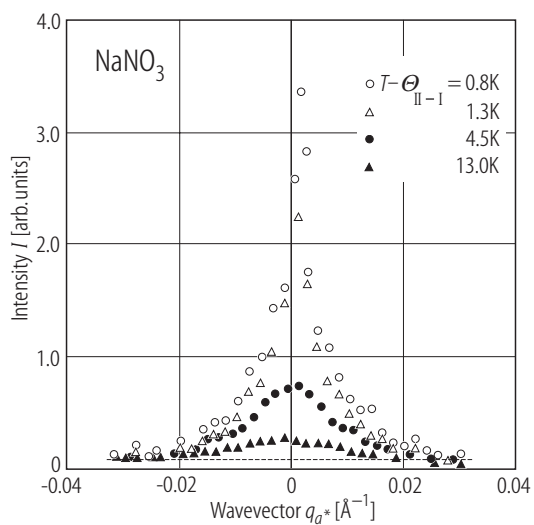


Fig. 30A-1-022. NaNO_3 . I vs. q_{a^*} [72Ter]. Parameter: $T - \Theta_{II-I}$. I : X-ray diffuse scattering intensity. q_{a^*} : wave number along a^* . Broken line shows the background level.

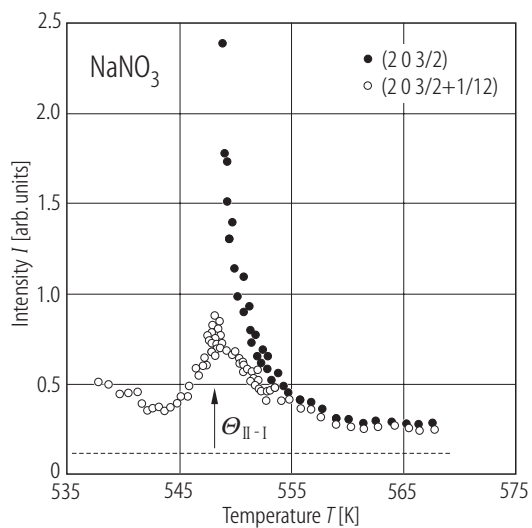


Fig. 30A-1-023. NaNO_3 . I vs. T [72Ter]. I : X-ray diffuse scattering intensity. Broken line shows the background level.

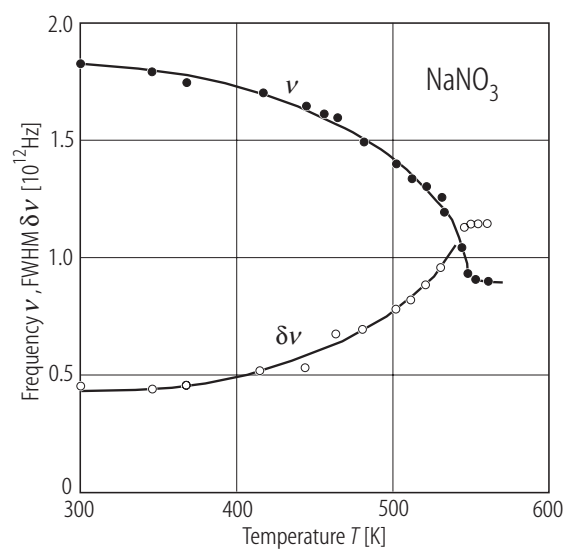


Fig. 30A-1-024. NaNO₃. ν , $\delta\nu$ vs. T [89Sch]. ν , $\delta\nu$: frequency of maximum scattering intensity and full width at half maximum of the lowest transverse acoustic phonon branch at the F point in the Brillouin zone.