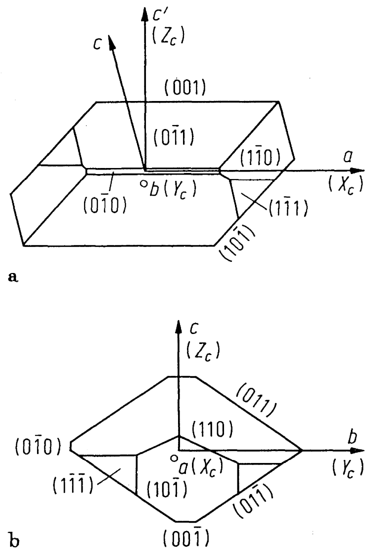

Fig. 31A-1-001. $LiD_3(SeO_3)_2$. Crystal form [69Sod]. In this chapter 31A, the rectangular coordinates X_c, Y_c, Z_c are defined as $\boldsymbol{X}_c \parallel \boldsymbol{a}$, $\boldsymbol{Y}_c \parallel \boldsymbol{b}$, $\boldsymbol{Z}_c \perp (\boldsymbol{X}_c$ and $\boldsymbol{Y}_c)$, as shown in this figure.

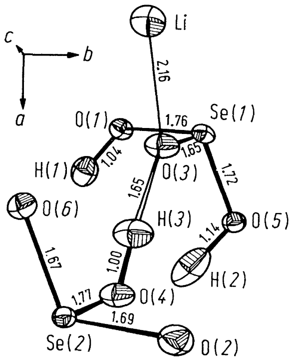

Fig. 31A-1-002. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. A perspective illustration of an asymmetric unit of RT structure [72Tel]. Single thick line: covalent bonds; a pair of thin lines: hydrogen bond; single thin line: ionic bond. Distances in [Å].

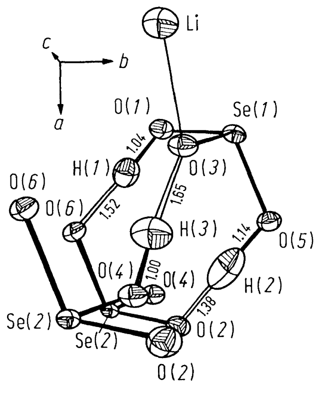

Fig. 31A-1-003. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. A perspective sketch showing the hydrogen bond scheme of RT structure [72Tel]. Distances in [Å].

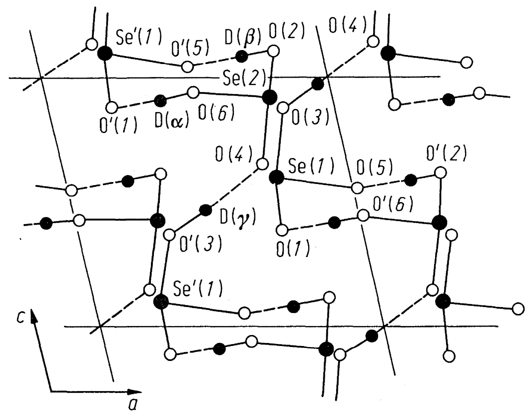

Fig. 31A-1-004. $LiD_3(SeO_3)_2$. A projection of the crystal structure of $LiD_3(SeO_3)_2$ on the (010) plane [69Sod]. Hydrogen bonds are indicated by dotted lines. Estimated positions of D atoms by deuteron magnetic resonance method are shown by small solid circles.

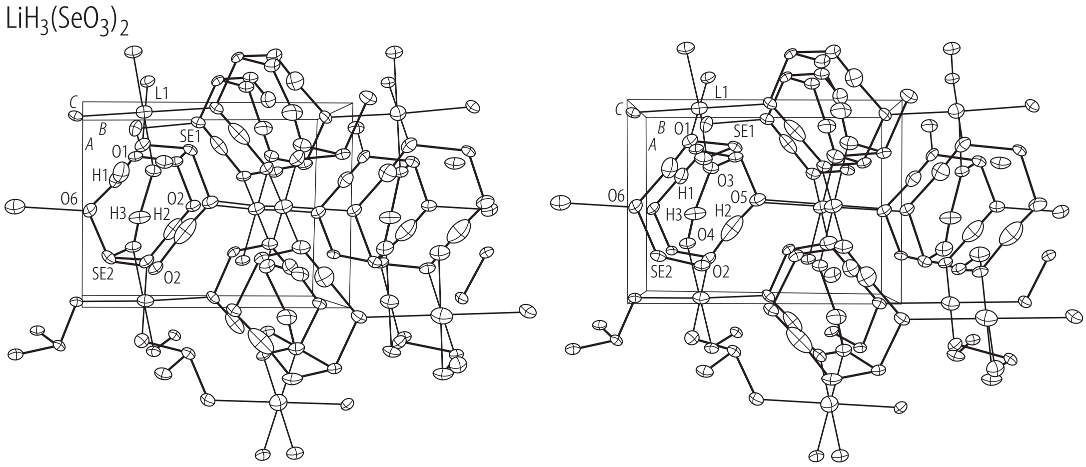

Fig. 31A-1-005. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. Stereoscopic view of the structure [72Tel].

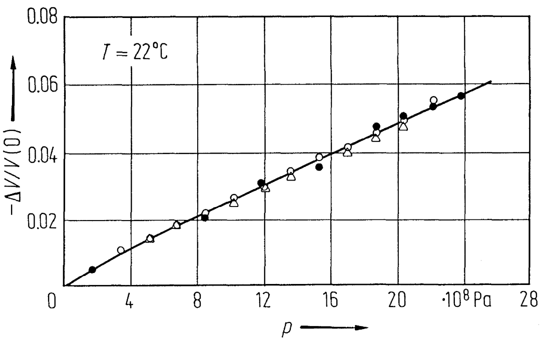

Fig. 31A-1-006. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. $-\Delta V/V(0)$ vs. p at $T = 22$ °C [68Sam]. $-\Delta V/V(0)$: relative volume change.

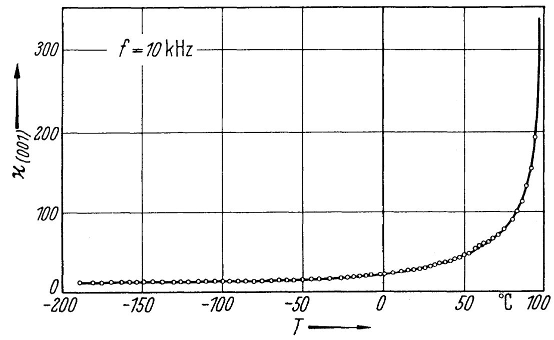

Fig. 31A-1-007. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. $\kappa_{(001)}$ vs. T [59Pep]. $\kappa_{(001)}$: dielectric constant of (001) plate.

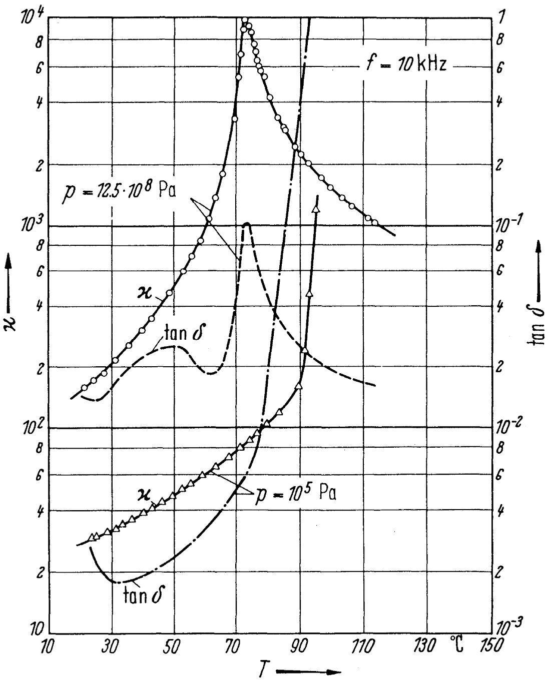

Fig. 31A-1-008. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. κ; $\tan\delta$ vs. T at various p [66Sam].

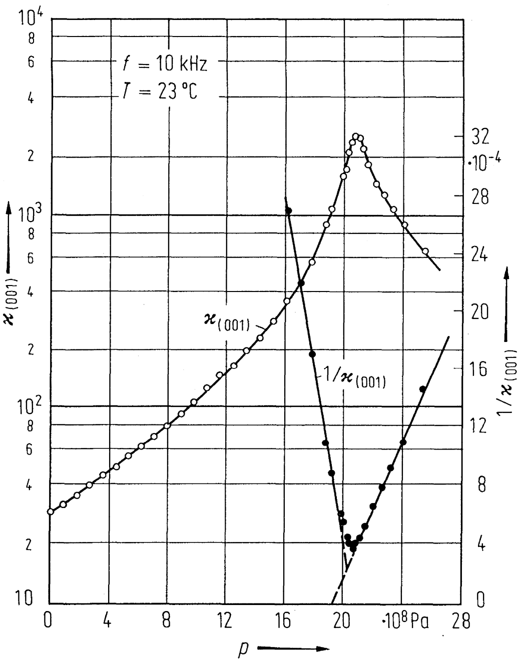

Fig. 31A-1-009. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. $\kappa_{(001)}$, $1/\kappa_{(001)}$ vs. p at $T = 23$ °C [68Sam].

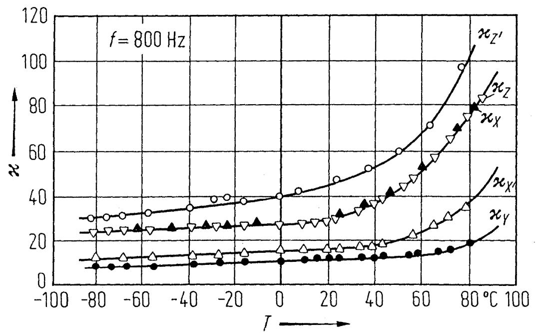

Fig. 31A-1-010. $LiD_3(SeO_3)_2$. κ_X, κ_Y, κ_Z, $\kappa_{X'}$, $\kappa_{Z'}$ vs. T [72Shu]. X, Y, Z: rectangular coordinate system defined as $Y \parallel b$, $X \parallel a$, $Z \perp (001)$. X', Z': principal axes of dielectric constant tensor in the (X, Z) plane; X' makes an angle 43.7° to the X axis.

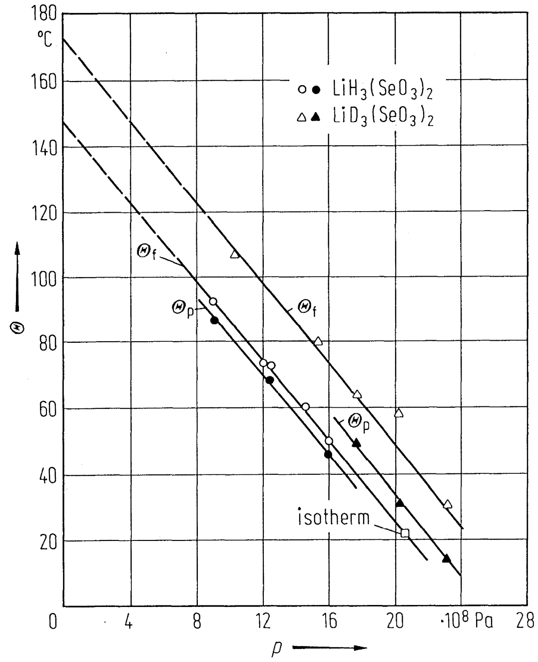

Fig. 31A-1-011. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$, $LiD_3(SeO_3)_2$. Θ_f, Θ_p vs. p [68Sam].

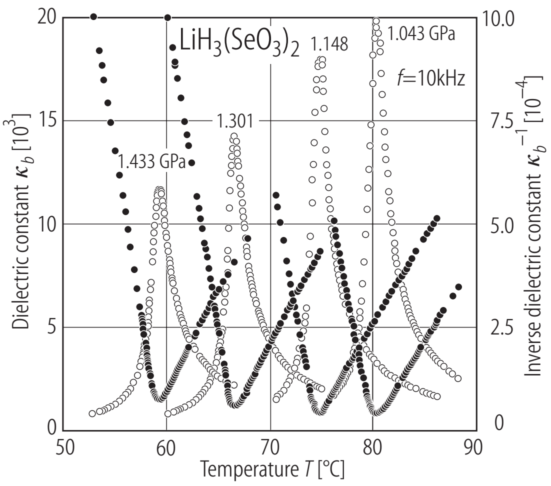

Fig. 31A-1-012. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. κ_b, $1/\kappa_b$ vs. T [90Yam]. Parameter: p. Full circle: κ_b, open circle. $1/\kappa_b$.

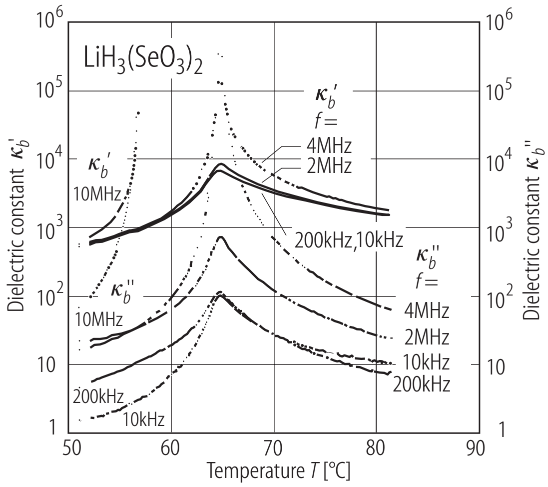

Fig. 31A-1-013. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. κ_b', κ_b'' vs. T in the vicinity of Θ_f at 1.330 GPa [90Yam]. Parameter: f.

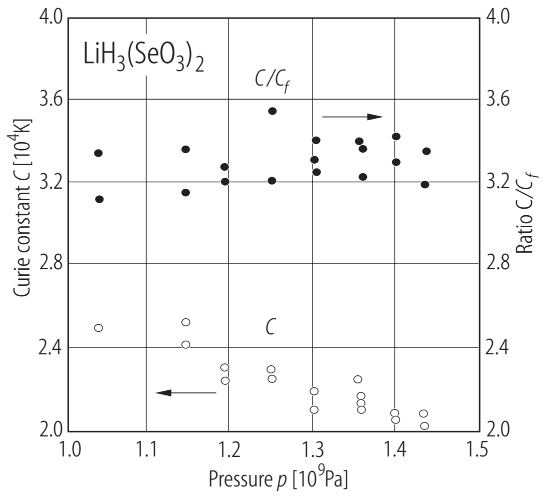

Fig. 31A-1-014. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. C, C/C_f vs. p [90Yam]. C_f: ferroelectric Curie constant, $C_f = -d\kappa_b/dT$ below Θ_f.

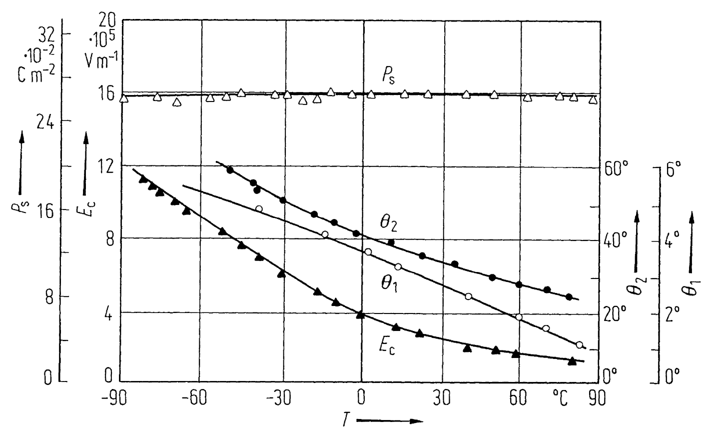

Fig. 31A-1-015. $LiD_3(SeO_3)_2$. P_s, E_c, θ_1, θ_2 vs. T [72Shu]. P_s, E_c: measured for (001) plate; θ_1: angle between P_s and the Z axis; θ_2: angle between the greatest radius vector of the characteristic surface E_c^{-1} and the Z axis.

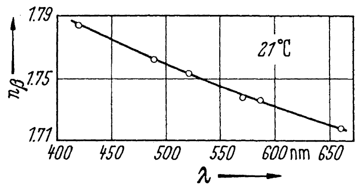

Fig. 31A-1-016. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. n_β vs. λ [66Iva].

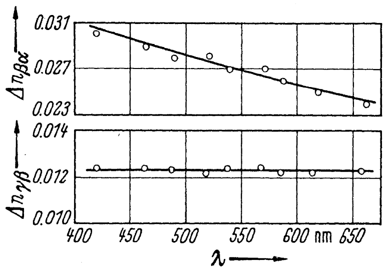

Fig. 31A-1-017. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. $\Delta n_{\gamma\beta}$, $\Delta n_{\beta\alpha}$ vs. λ [66Iva]. $\Delta n_{\gamma\beta} = n_\gamma - n_\beta$, $\Delta n_{\beta\alpha} = n_\beta - n_\alpha$.

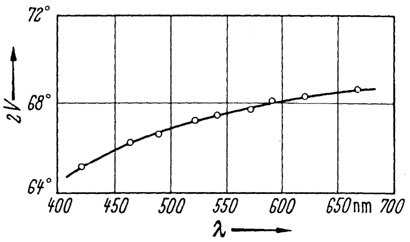

Fig. 31A-1-018. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. $2V$ vs. λ [66Iva]. $2V$: optical axial angle.

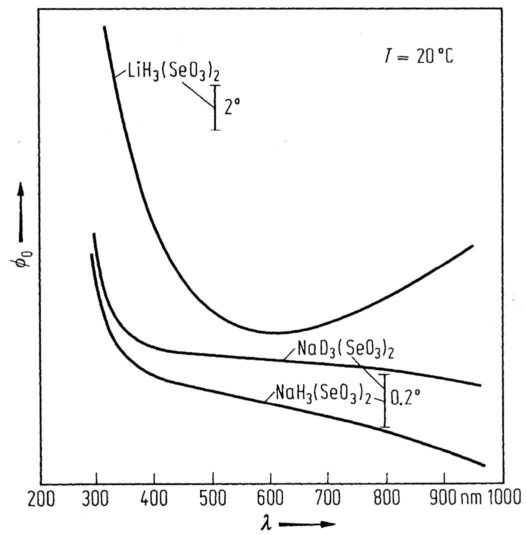

Fig. 31A-1-019. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$, $NaH_3(SeO_3)_2$, $NaD_3(SeO_3)_2$. ϕ_0 vs. λ [70Iva]. ϕ_0: rotation angle of the optical indicatrix around the *b* axis.

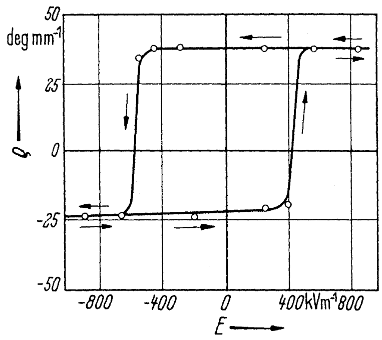

Fig. 31A-1-020. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. ρ vs. E [62Fut]. ρ: optical rotatory power along the optic axis.

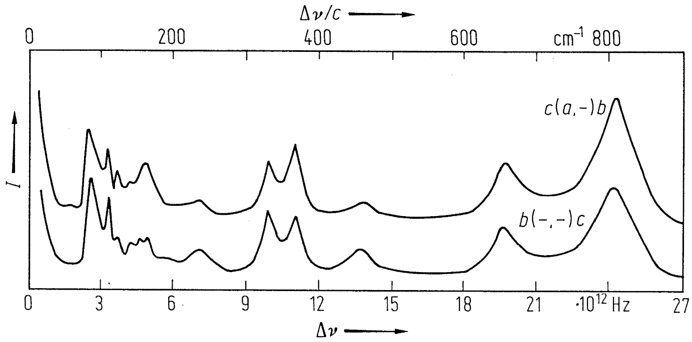

Fig. 31A-1-021. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. I vs. $\Delta\nu$ [73Ach]. I: Raman scattering intensity at room temperature. Hyphens in the rotation of scattering geometry mean that the polarization of light is not specified.

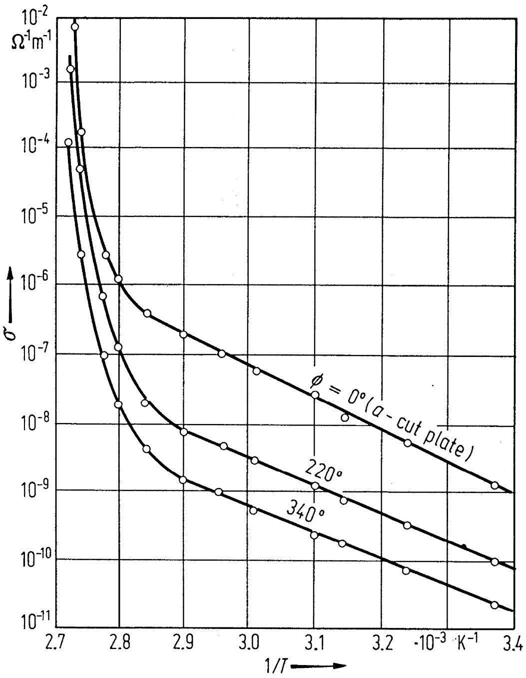

Fig. 31A-1-022. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. σ vs. $1/T$ for the three directions [62Gur]. Parameter: ϕ. The field $\boldsymbol{E}$ applied to measure σ is perpendicular to the b axis. ϕ is the angle between $\boldsymbol{E}$ and the a axis. E = 1 MV m^{-1}. σ was measured by means of the two terminal method.

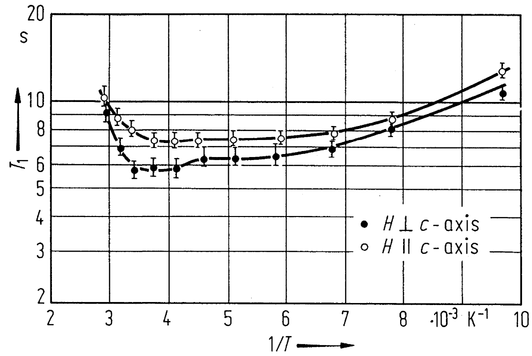

Fig. 31A-1-023. $LiH_3(SeO_3)_2$. T_1 vs. $1/T$ [68Sil]. T_1: proton spin-lattice relaxation time.