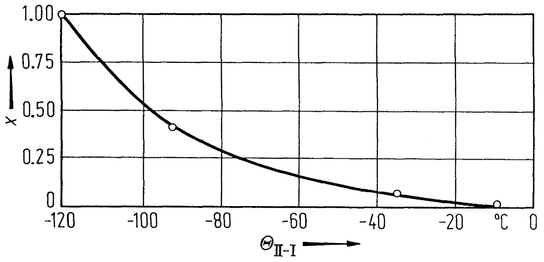

Fig. 31A-5-001. $Cs(H_xD_{1-x})_3(SeO_3)_2$. x vs. Θ_{II-I} [69Gie].

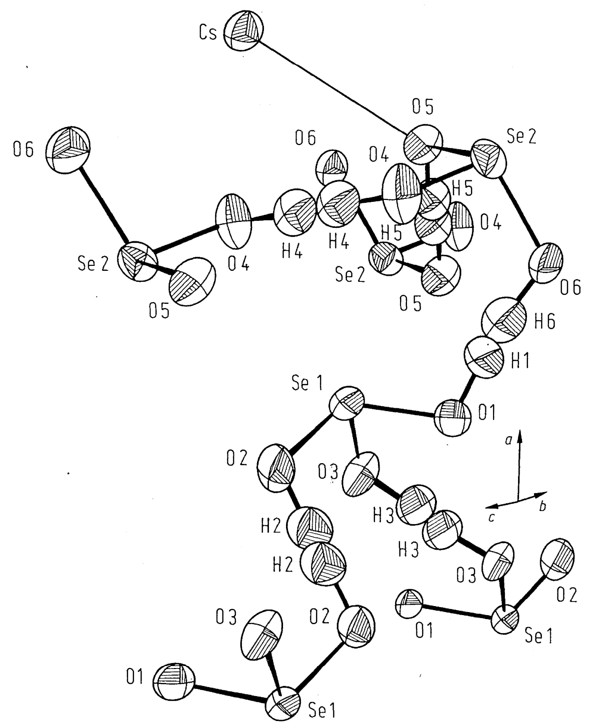

Fig. 31A-5-002. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. Crystal structure of phase I [78Cho]. A sketch of the disordered hydrogens at RT.

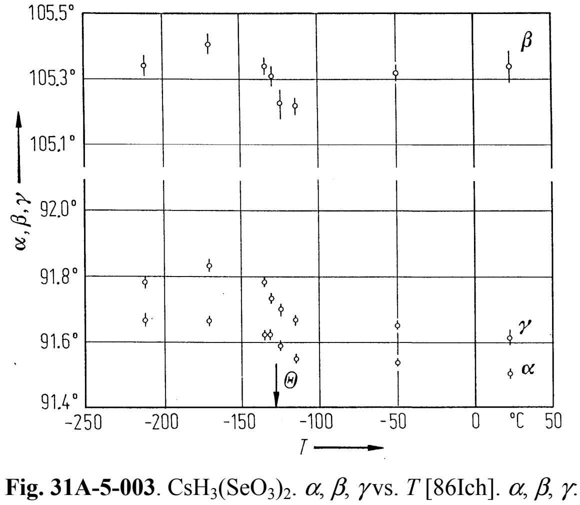

Fig. 31A-5-003. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. α, β, γ vs. T [86Ich]. α, β, γ: interaxial angles.

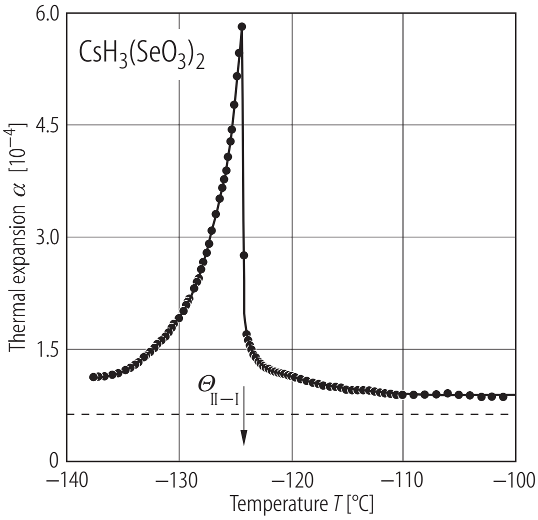

Fig. 31A-5-004. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. α vs. T [85Kom]. α: thermal expansion coefficient perpendicular to the (100) plane.

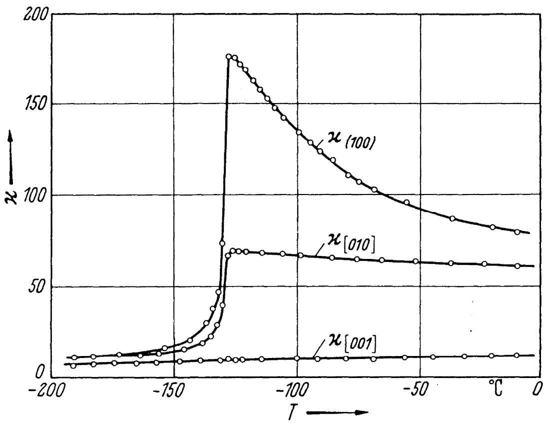

Fig. 31A-5-005. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. κ vs. T (f = 10 kHz, E = 500 V m^{-1}) [65Mak]. See Fig. 31A-5-006.

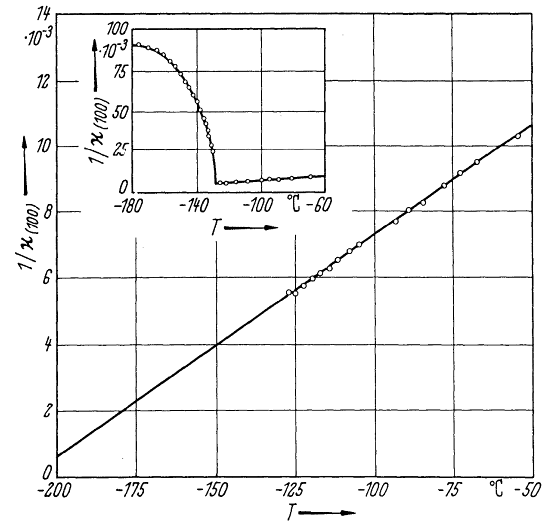

Fig. 31A-5-006. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. $1/\kappa_{(100)}$ vs. T (f = 10 kHz, E = 500 V m^{-1}) [65Mak]. $\kappa_{(100)}$: dielectric constant perpendicular to the (100) plane.

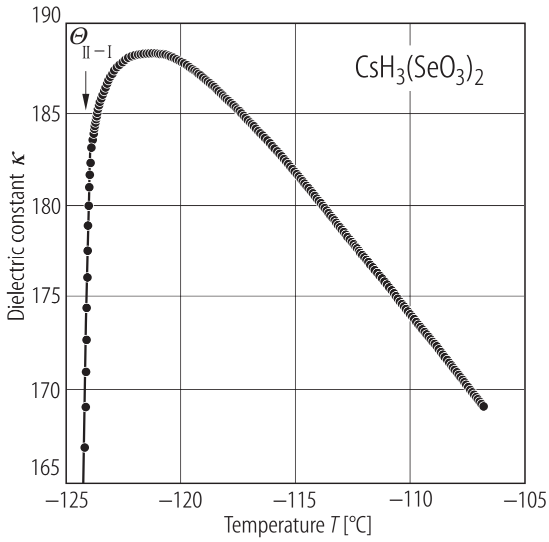

Fig. 31A-5-007. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. κ vs. T near Θ_{II-I} [85Kom]. κ: dielectric constant perpendicular to the (100) plane.

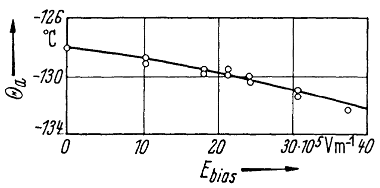

Fig. 31A-5-008. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. Θ_a vs. E_{bias} [65Mak].

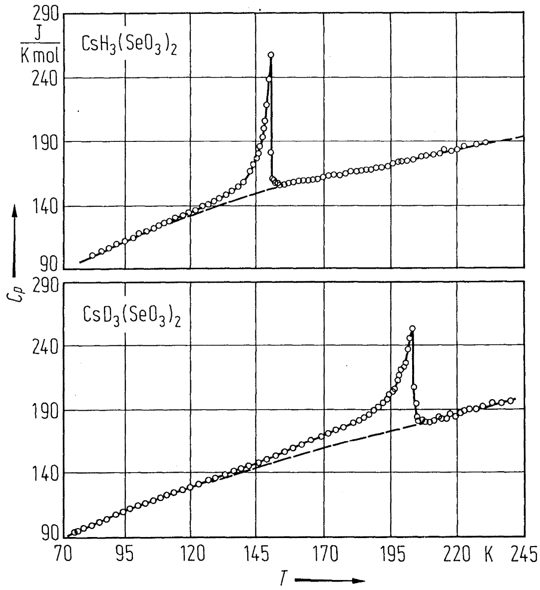

Fig. 31A-5-009. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$, $CsD_3(SeO_3)_2$. C_p vs. T [79Osa]. C_p: molar heat capacity at constant pressure.

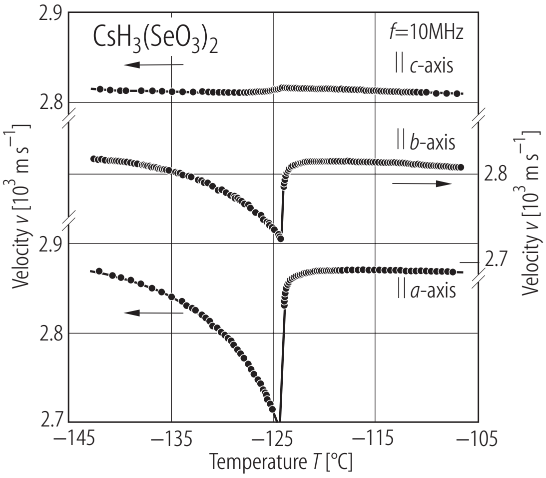

Fig. 31A-5-010. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. v vs. T [85Kom]. v: velocities of the longitudinal sound propagated along the a, b and c axes.

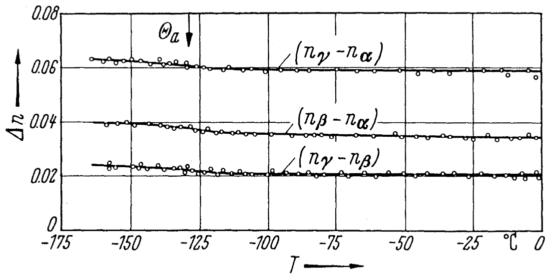

Fig. 31A-5-011. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. Δn vs. T [65Mak].

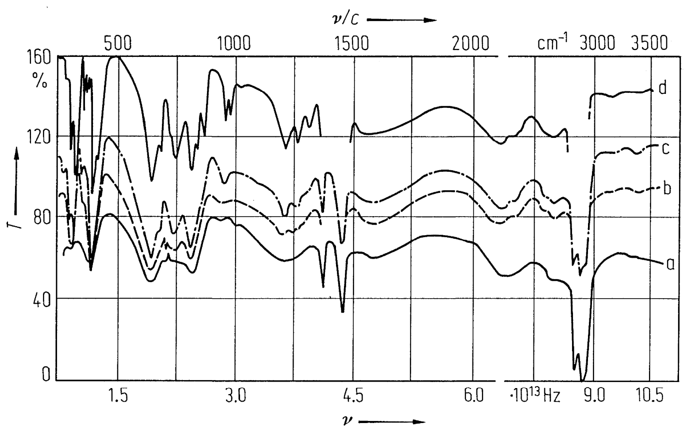

Fig. 31A-5-012. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. Transmission T vs. ν [66Kha]. Parameter: T. a: ≈ +25 °C, b: ≈ −120 °C, c: ≈ −140 °C, d: ≈ −175 °C. Note change of scale at $\nu = 6 \cdot 10^{13}$ Hz.

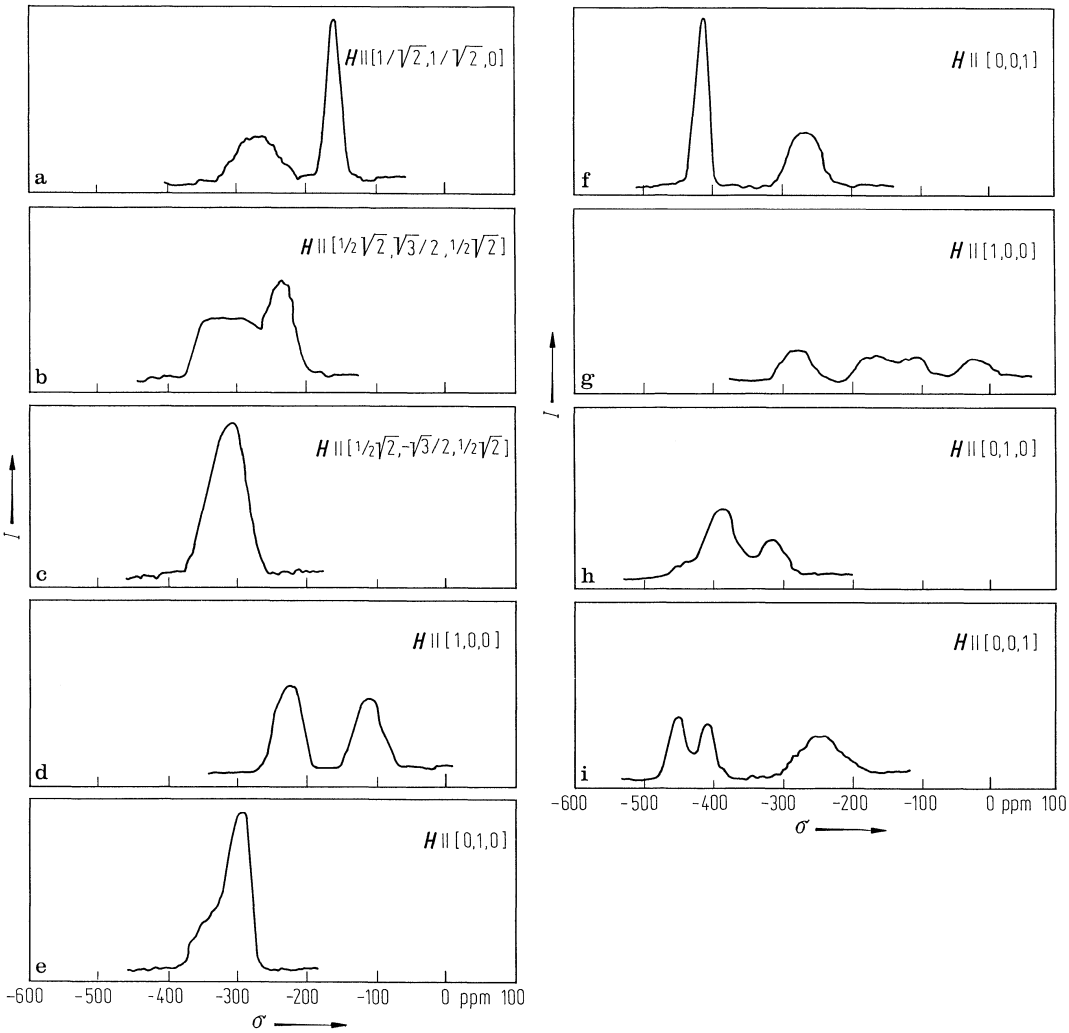

Fig. 31A-5-013. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. ^{77}Se NMR high resolution spectra. (**a**)…(**f**) 20 °C. (**g**)…(**i**) –150 °C. Directions refer to the orthogonal system assigned to the crystallographic system as ***X*** ∥ ***a***, [***XY***] ∥ [***ab***] [82Kri]. ν_L = 60 MHz. σ: ^{77}Se chemical shift, relative to liquid H_2SeO_4.

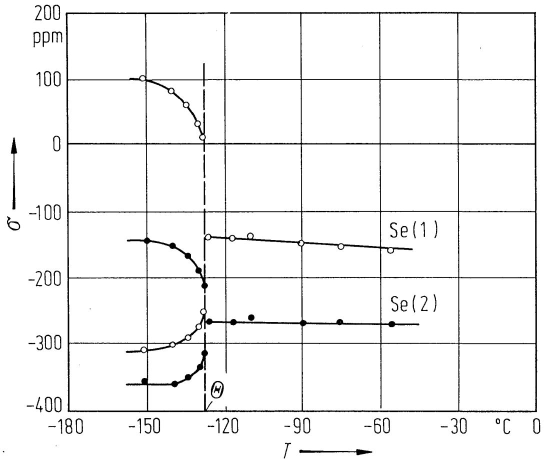

Fig. 31A-5-014. $CsH_3(SeO_3)_2$. σ vs. T [82Kri]. σ: ^{77}Se chemical shift. $\boldsymbol{H} \perp \boldsymbol{Z}$. $\angle(\boldsymbol{H}, \boldsymbol{X}) = 45°$.

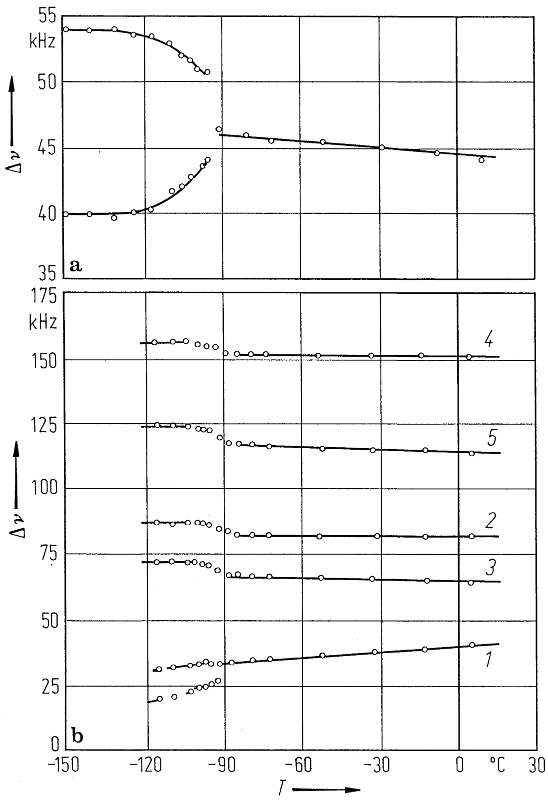

Fig. 31A-5-015. $CsD_3(SeO_3)_2$. $\Delta\nu$ vs. T [81Vin]. (**a**) $\Delta\nu$: quadrupole splitting of ^{133}Cs. $\boldsymbol{H} \perp \boldsymbol{Y}$. $\angle(\boldsymbol{H}, \boldsymbol{Z}) = 140°$. (**b**) $\Delta\nu$: quadrupole splitting of ^{2}D. $\boldsymbol{H} \perp \boldsymbol{X}$. $\angle(\boldsymbol{H}, \boldsymbol{Y}) = 68°$. $H = 13$ kOe. Numerals *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5* indicate the number of the quadrupole splittings.