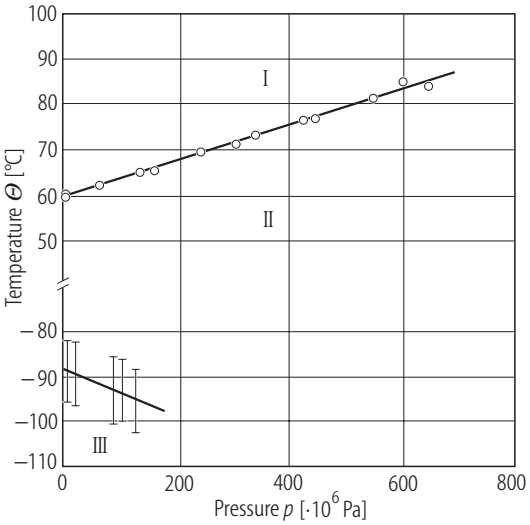

Fig. 39A-14-001. Rb_2CoBr_4. Θ vs. p [90Ges2]. Vertical bars show thermal hysteresis of the transition. III–II phase transition was observed up to about 150 MPa. Existence of pressure-induced phase was suggested at higher pressures.

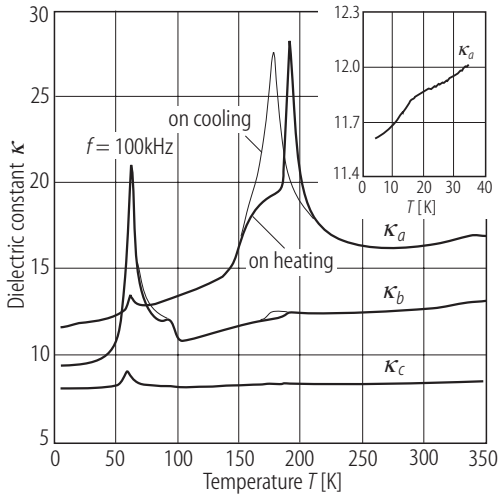

Fig. 39A-14-002. Rb_2CoBr_4. κ_a, κ_b, κ_c vs. T [91Yam]. f = 100 kHz. Insert: κ_a vs. T below 35 K.

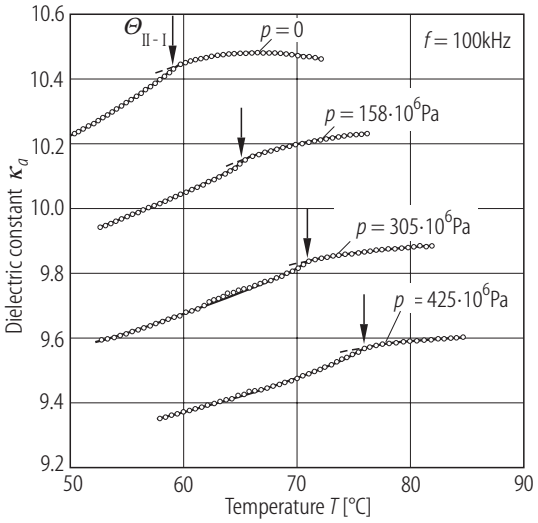

Fig. 39A-14-003. Rb_2CoBr_4. κ_a vs. T [90Ges2]. Parameter: p. f = 100 kHz.

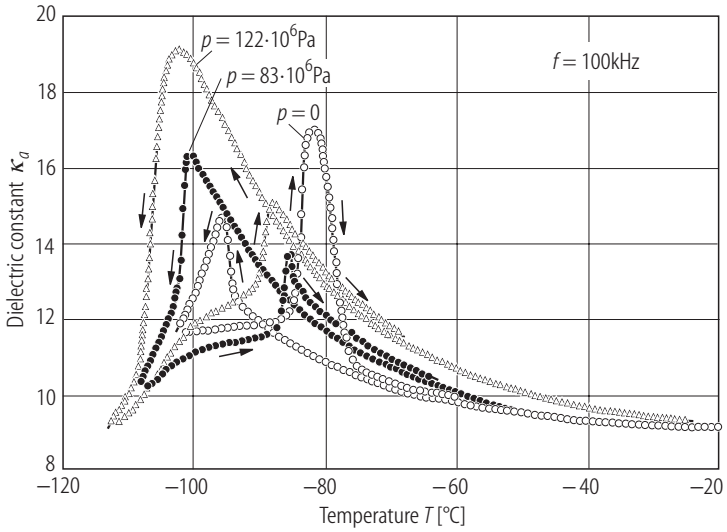

Fig. 39A-14-004. Rb_2CoBr_4. κ_a vs. T [90Ges2]. Parameter: p. f = 100 kHz.

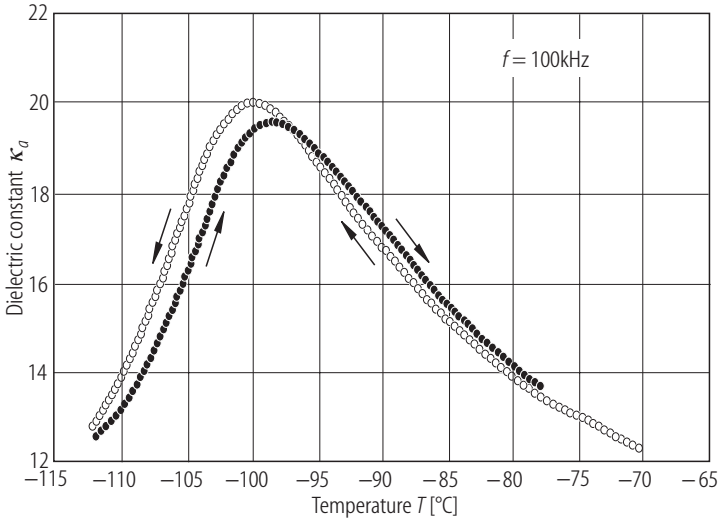

Fig. 39A-14-005. Rb_2CoBr_4. κ_a vs. T at p = 159 MPa [90Ges2]. f = 100 kHz.

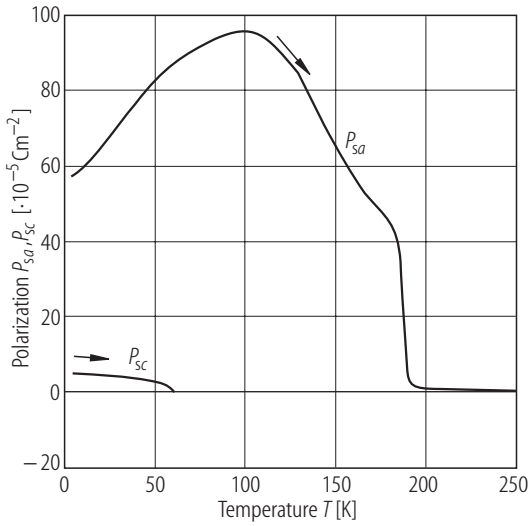

Fig. 39A-14-006. Rb_2CoBr_4. P_{sa}, P_{sc} vs. T [91Yam]. P_{sa}, P_{sc}: spontaneous polarization along the a and c axes, respectively. Pyroelectric charge measurements on heating.

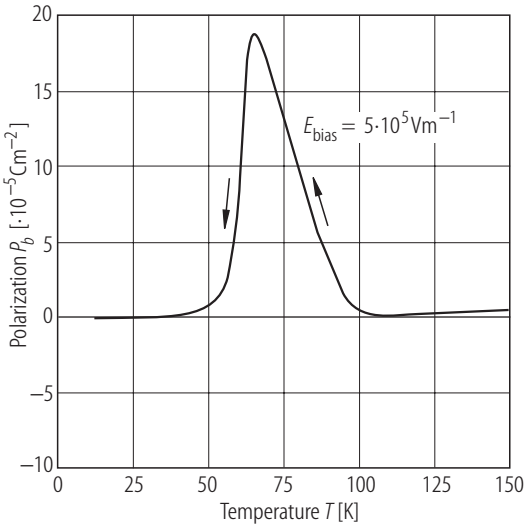

Fig. 39A-14-007. Rb_2CoBr_4. P_b vs. T [91Yam]. P_b: polarization induced by electric field along the b axis, $E_{bias} = 5 \cdot 10^5$ V m^{-1}. Pyroelectric charge measurements on cooling.

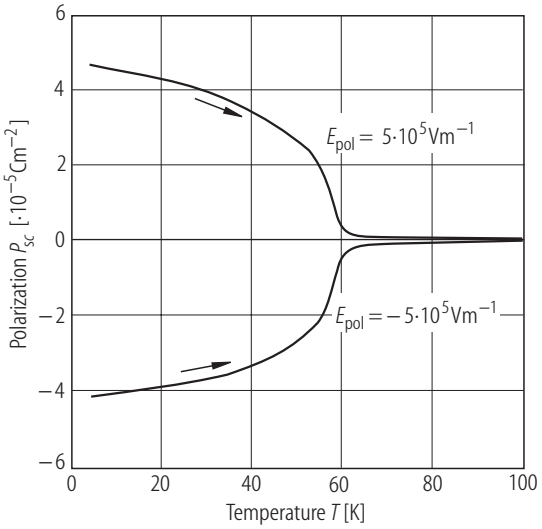

Fig. 39A-14-008. Rb_2CoBr_4. P_{sc} vs. T [91Yam]. P_{sc}: spontaneous polarization along the c axis, E_{pol}: poling field. Pyroelectric charge measurements on heating.

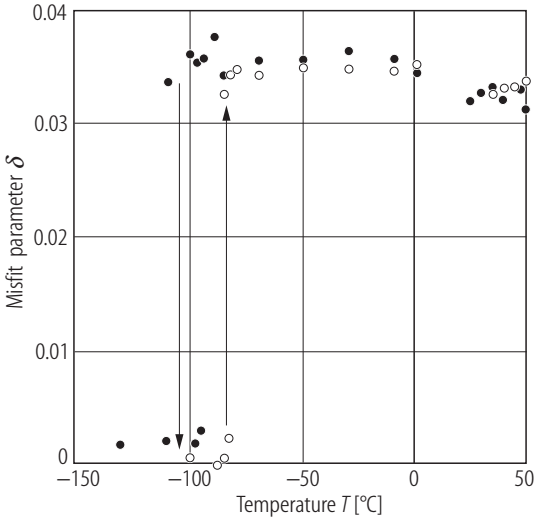

Fig. 39A-14-009. Rb_2CoBr_4. δ vs. T [87Kas]. X-ray diffraction. δ is defined by $k_z = (1/3 - \delta)c_0^*$, and c_0^* represents the reciprocal lattice constant in phase I.