

Fig. 39A-15-001. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. Crystal form [81Wad].

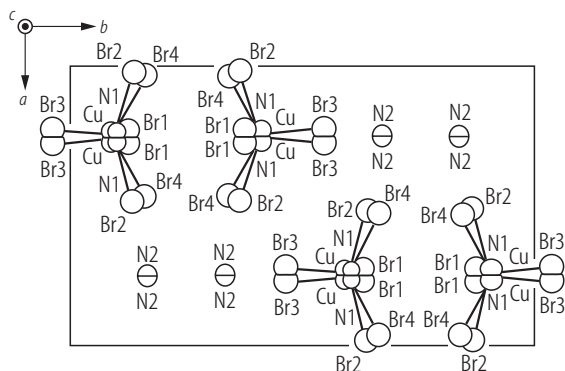


Fig. 39A-15-002. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. Average structure of phase II [90Mad]. Projection along the *c* axis. *T* = 248 K. C atoms are omitted.

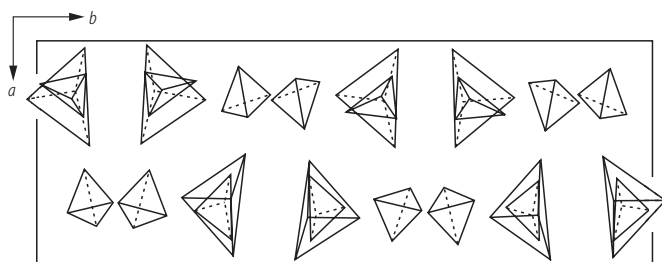


Fig. 39A-15-003. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. Structure of phase III [85Has1]. Projection along the *c* axis. *T* = −33.5 °C. The large and small tetrahedra represent CuBr₄ and N(CH₃)₄, respectively. For symmetry operations see Table 39A-15-005.

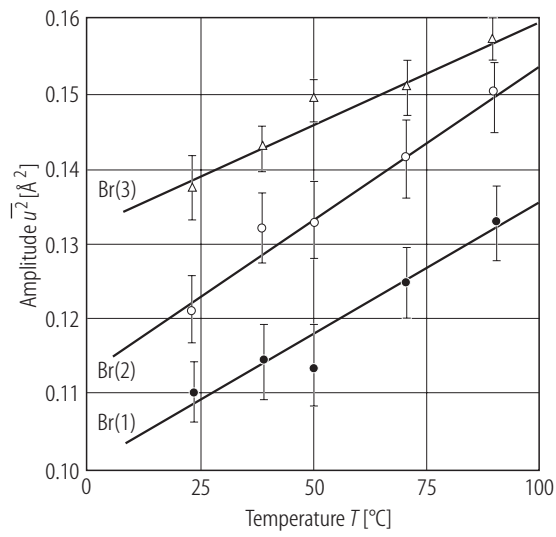


Fig. 39A-15-004. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. Mean-square amplitude $\overline{u^2}$ vs. T [85Has1].

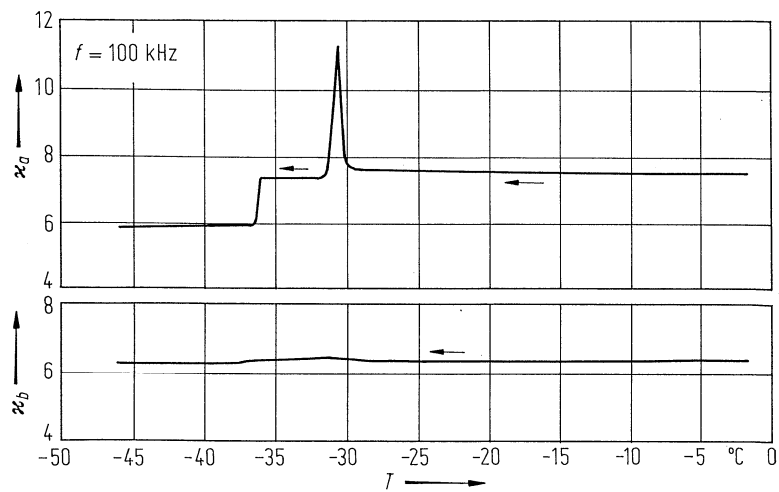


Fig. 39A-15-005. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. κ_a , κ_b vs. T [82Ges1]. $f = 100$ kHz.

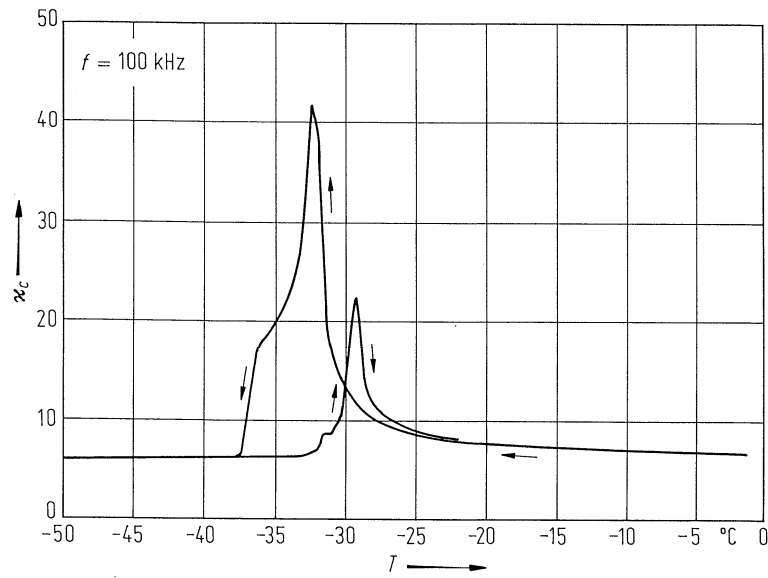


Fig. 39A-15-006. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. χ_c vs. T [82Ges1]. $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$.

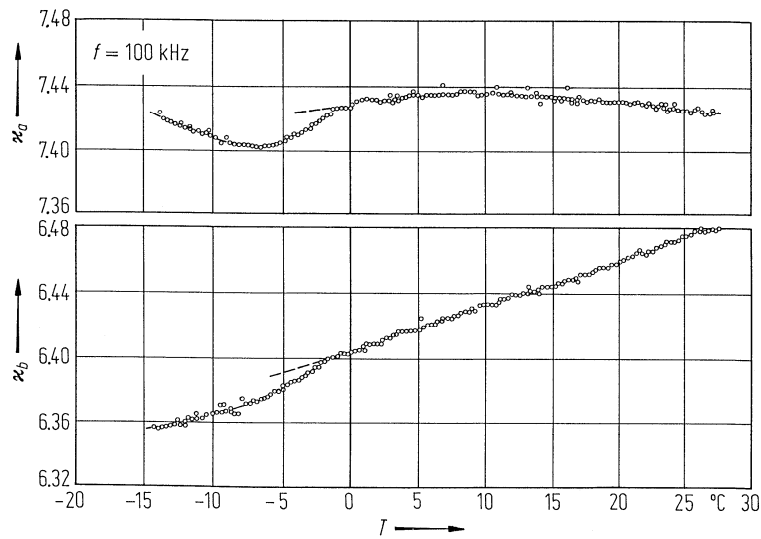


Fig. 39A-15-007. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. χ_a , χ_b vs. T [82Ges1]. Detailed view around the II-I transition. $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$.

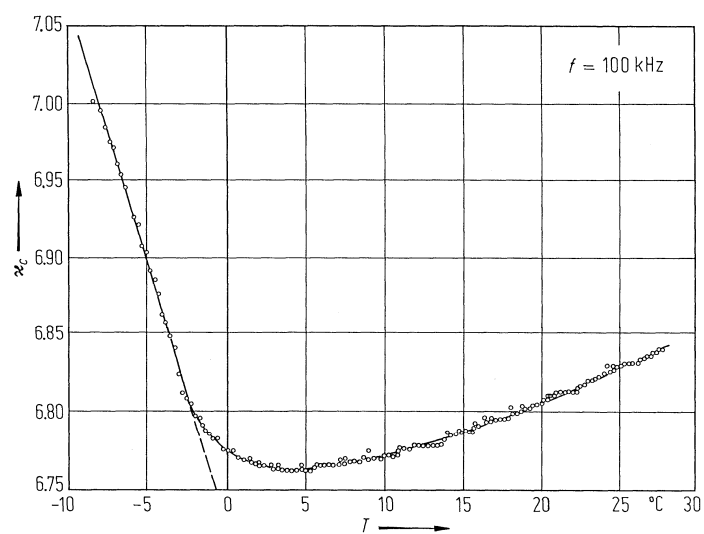


Fig. 39A-15-008. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. κ_c vs. T [82Ges1]. Detailed view around the II–I transition. $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$.

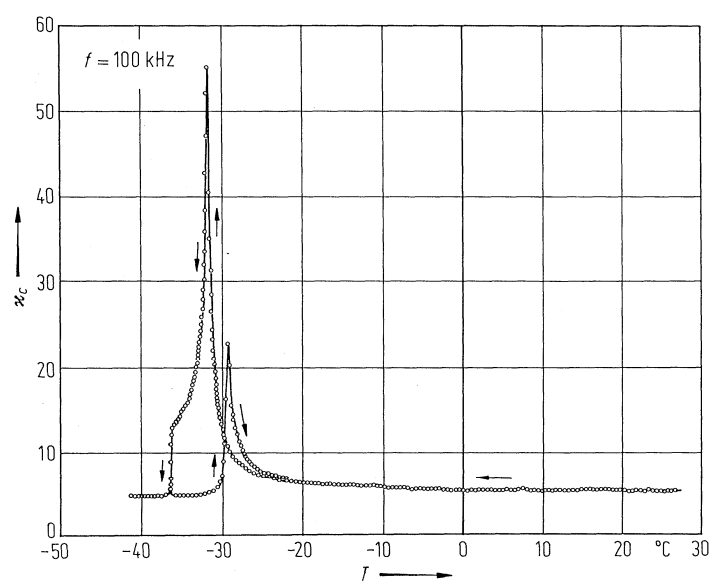


Fig. 39A-15-009. $[\text{N}(\text{CD}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. κ_c vs. T [83Ges].

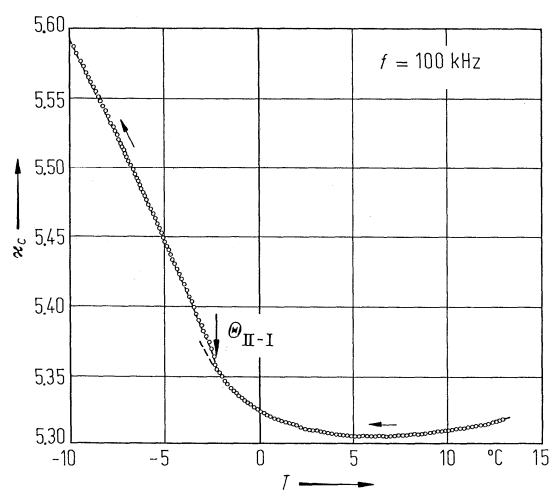


Fig. 39A-15-010. $[N(CD_3)_4]_2CuBr_4$. κ_c vs. T in the vicinity of θ_{II-I} [83Ges].

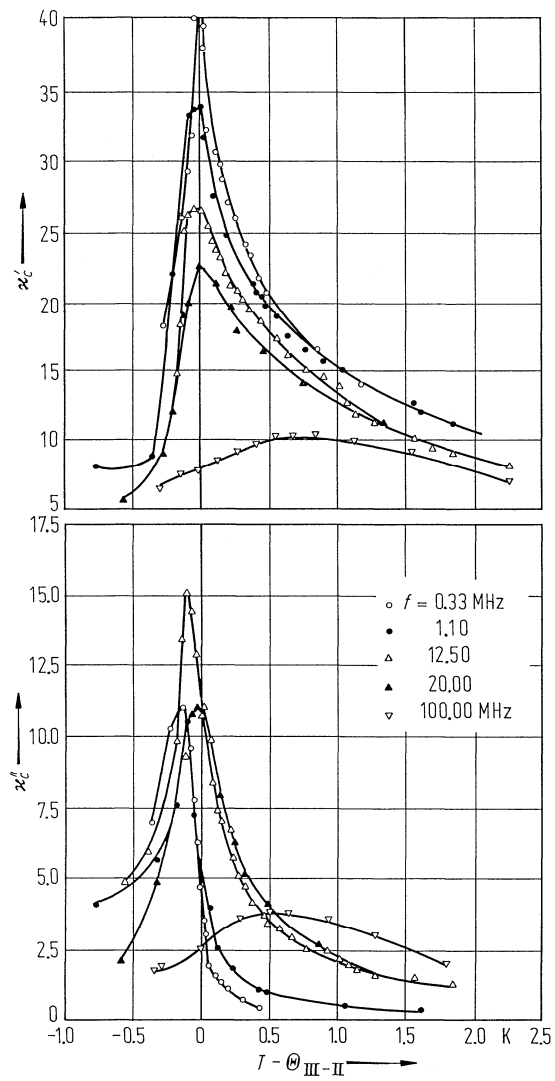


Fig. 39A-15-011. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. κ_c' , κ_c'' vs. T around $\Theta_{\text{III-II}}$ [83Jak]. Parameter: f .

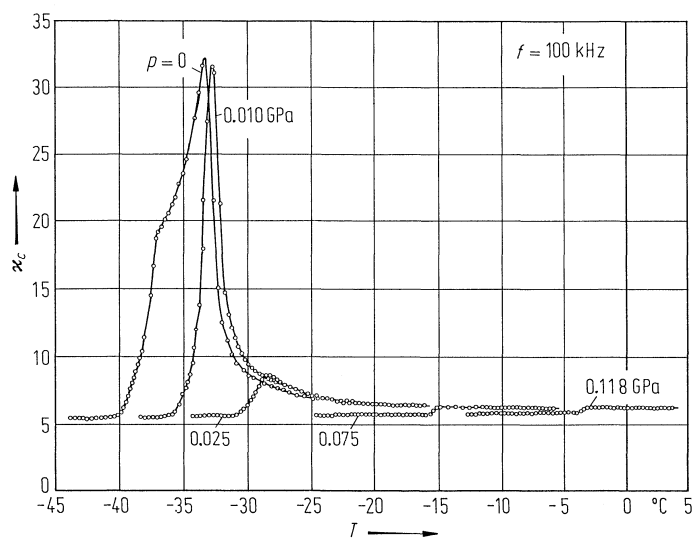


Fig. 39A-15-012. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. κ_c vs. T [82Ges2]. Parameter: p . $f = 100$ kHz.

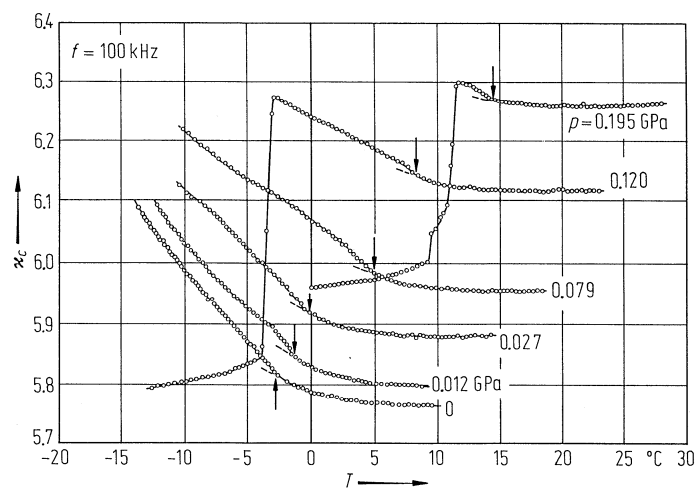


Fig. 39A-15-013. [N(CH₃)₄]₂CuBr₄. κ_c vs. T in the vicinity of Θ_{I-I} [82Ges2]. Parameter: p . Arrows indicate the II-I transition. $f = 100$ kHz.

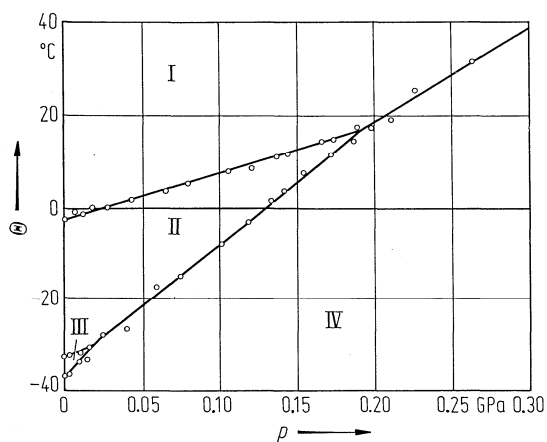


Fig. 39A-15-014. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. Θ vs. p [82Ges2].

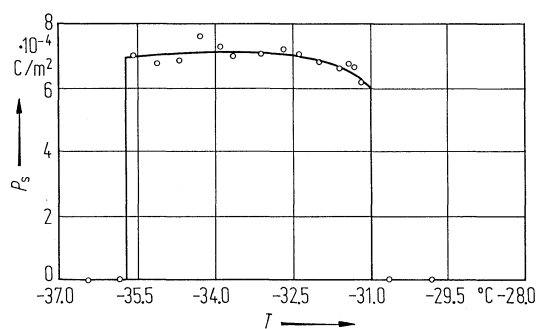


Fig. 39A-15-015. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. P_s vs. T [82Ges1]. $f = 50$ Hz.

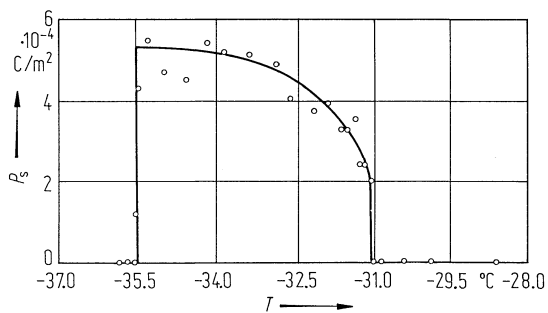


Fig. 39A-15-016. $[\text{N}(\text{CD}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. P_s vs. T [83Ges]. $f = 50$ Hz.

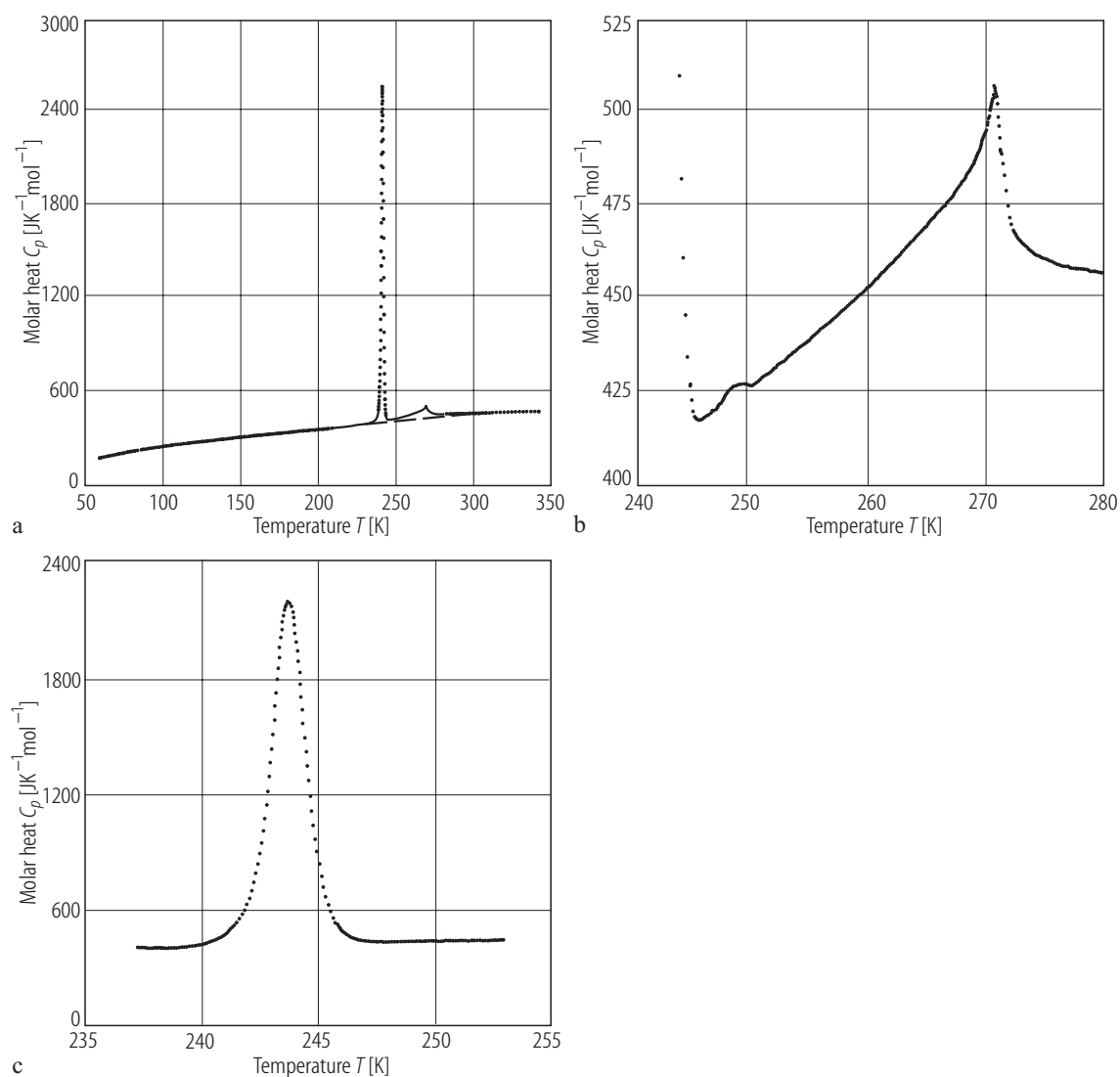


Fig. 39A-15-017. $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. C_p vs. T [89Lop]. C_p : molar heat capacity at constant pressure. (b) and (c) show anomalies associated to the III–II–I and IV–III transition, respectively.

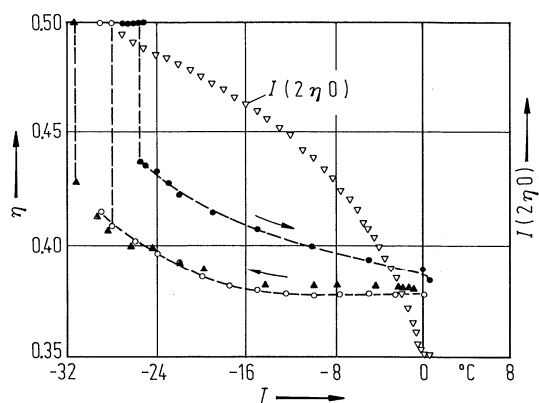


Fig. 39A-15-018. $[\text{N}(\text{CD}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$. $I(2, \eta, 0)$, η vs. T [88Has]. $I(2, \eta, 0)$: integrated intensity of X-ray reflection at $(2, \eta, 0)$; η : modulation wavenumber. Full triangles indicate η for $[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4]_2\text{CuBr}_4$ [82Has].