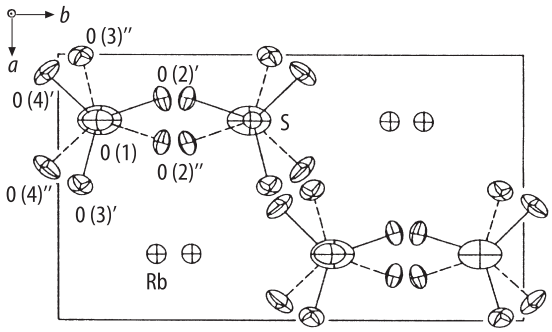

Fig. 41A-3-001. $RbLiSO_4$. Structure of phase I [87Kun]. T = 220 °C. Projection along c. Primed and double primed symbols on O(2), O(3), and O(4) represent disordered state.

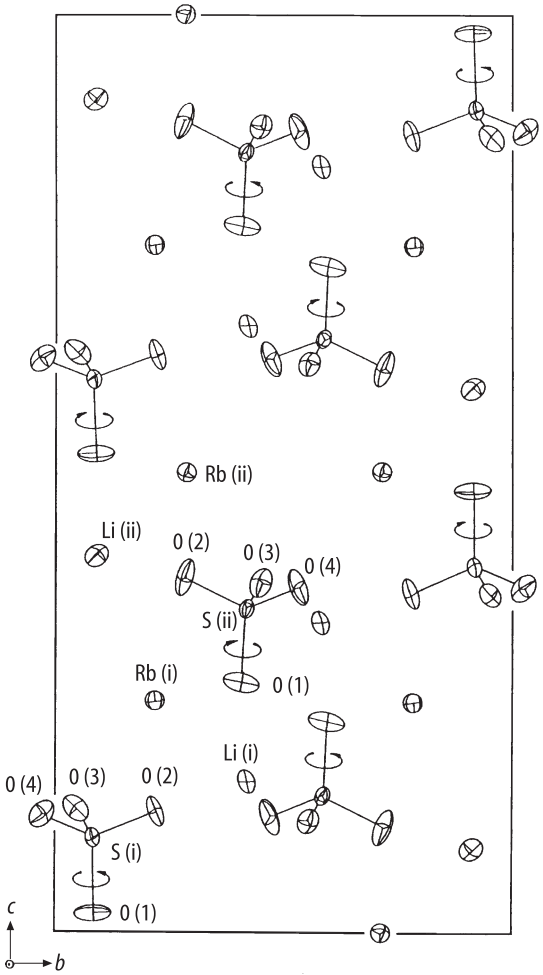

Fig. 41A-3-002. $RbLiSO_4$. Structure of phase IV [87Kun]. T = 190 °C. Projection along a. Arrows indicate the sense of rotation of SO_4 tetrahedra.

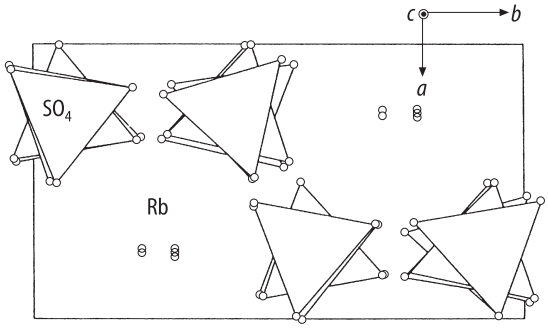

Fig. 41A-3-003. $RbLiSO_4$. Structure of phase V [86Ste]. T = 173 °C. Schematic view along c. Triangles show the SO_4 tetrahedra.

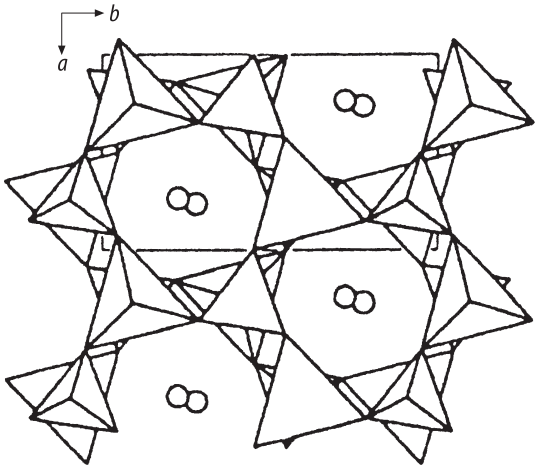

Fig. 41A-3-004. $RbLiSO_4$. Structure of phase VI [80Tan]. Projection along c. Large and small tetrahedra and circles represent LiO_4, SO_4 and Rb, respectively.

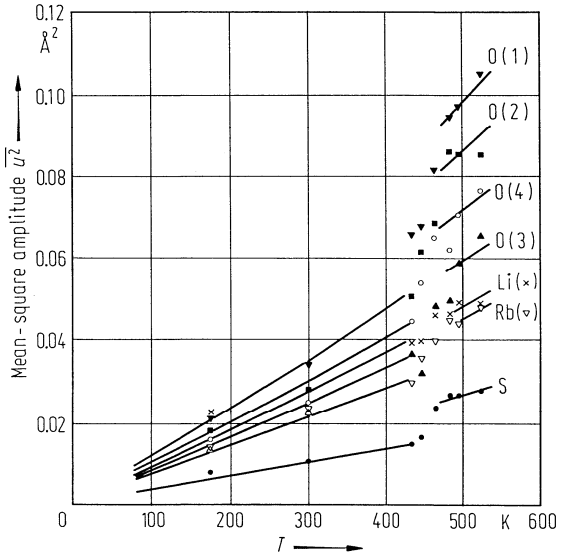

Fig. 41A-3-005. $RbLiSO_4$. Mean-square amplitude $\overline{u^2}$ vs. T [87Kun].

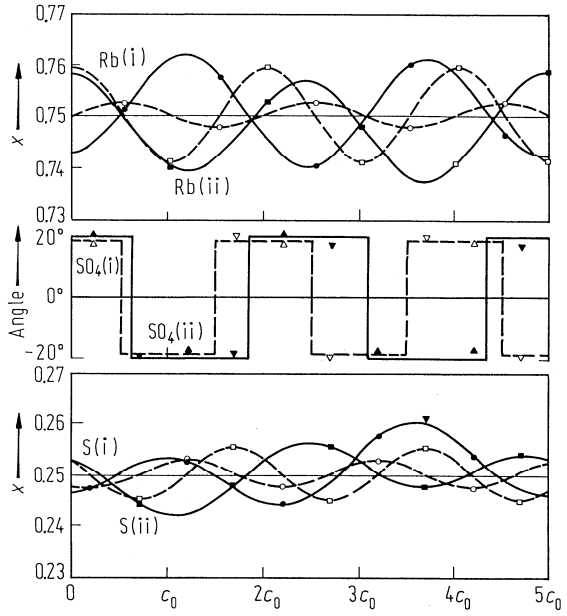

Fig. 41A-3-006. $RbLiSO_4$. Structure of phases IV and V [87Kun]. Displacement of Rb and S atoms along *a*, and rotation angle of SO_4. Solid lines: 170 °C; broken lines: 190 °C.

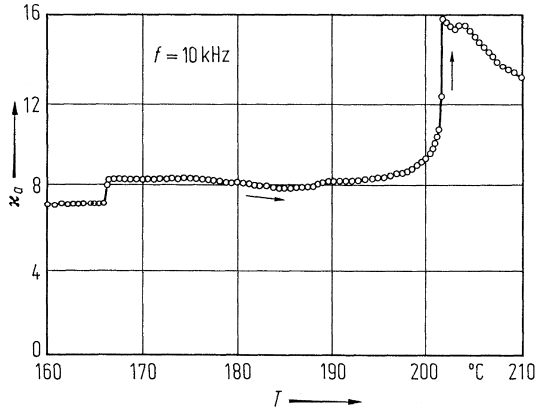

Fig. 41A-3-007. $RbLiSO_4$. $\varkappa_a$ vs. T [76Shi]. On heating.

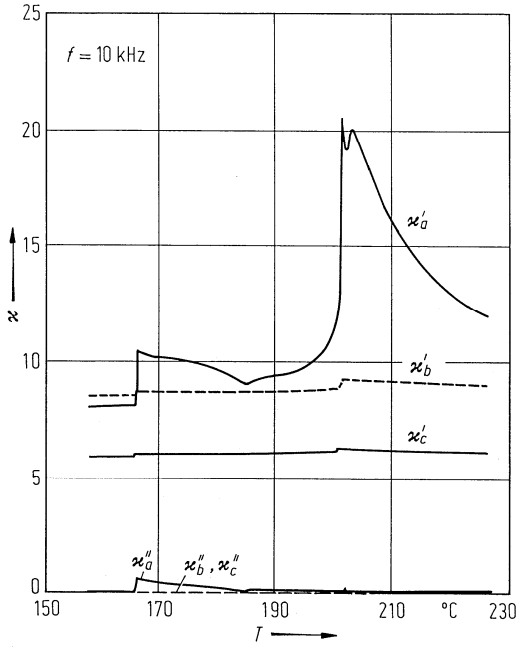

Fig. 41A-3-008. Rb $LiSO_4$. κ'_a, κ'_b, κ'_c, κ''_a, κ''_b, κ''_c vs. T [79Shi]. On heating.

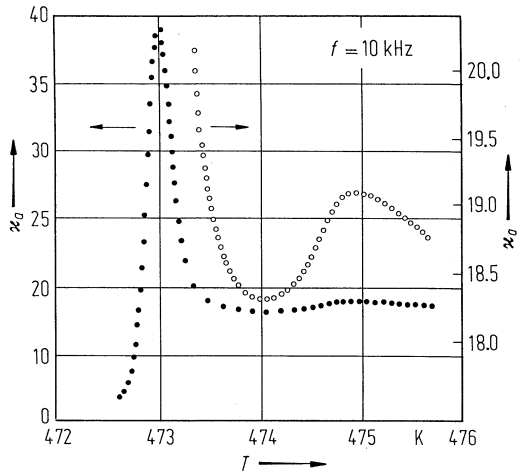

Fig. 41A-3-009. $RbLiSO_4$. κ_a vs. T around phase II [85Mas]. On cooling.

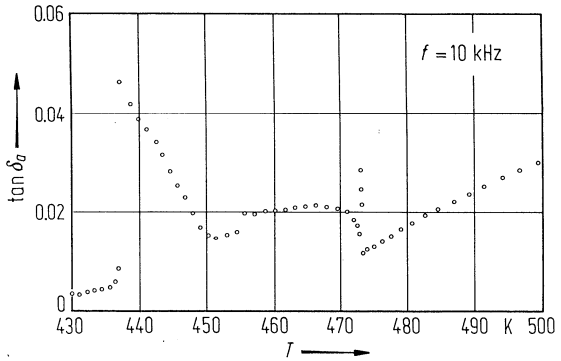

Fig. 41A-3-010. $RbLiSO_4$. tan δ_a vs. T [85Mas]. tan δ_a: dielectric loss tangent along the a axis. On cooling.

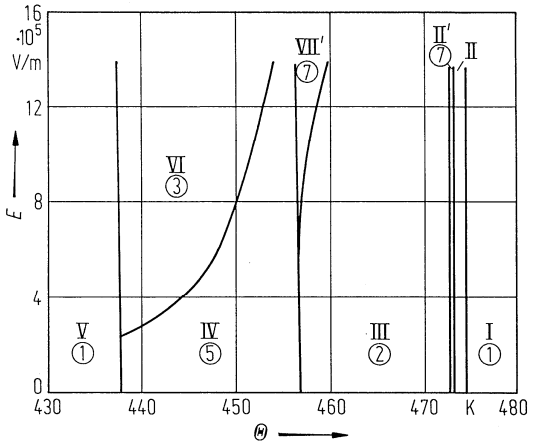

Fig. 41A-3-011. $RbLiSO_4$. Θ–E phase diagram [85Mas]. The number in a circle indicates the unit cell multiplicity along the c axis.

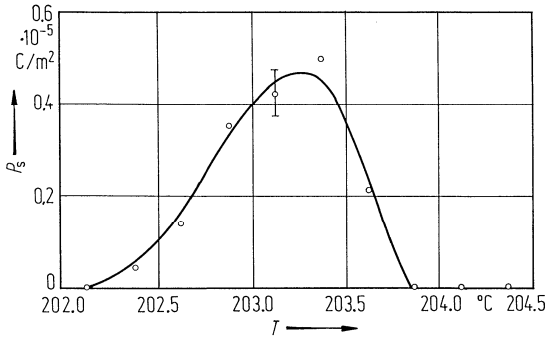

Fig. 41A-3-012. $RbLiSO_4$. P_s vs. T in phase II [80Yam]. On cooling.

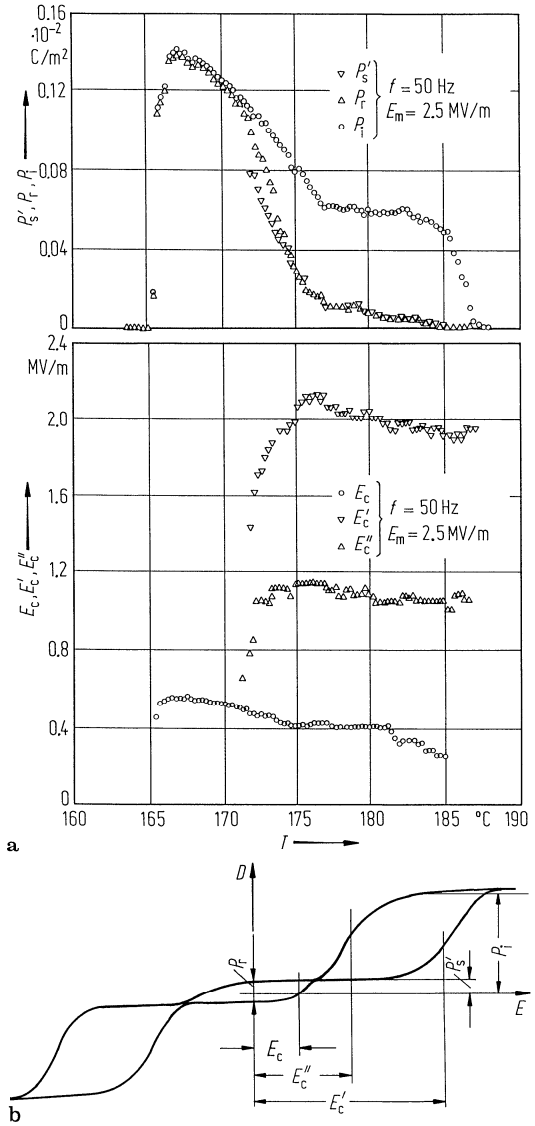

Fig. 41A-3-013. $RbLiSO_4$. (**a**) P_s', P_r, P_i, E_c, E_c', E_c'' vs. T [79Shi]. The values are defined from the triple D–E hysteresis loop as shown in the figure (**b**). E_m: maximum value of E.

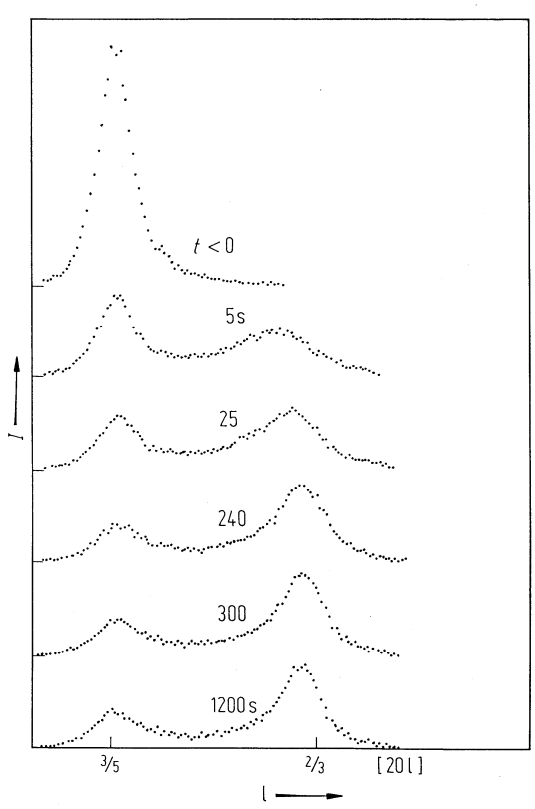

Fig. 41A-3-014. $RbLiSO_4$. I vs. l [85Kon]. l denotes [20l] direction in the reciprocal space. The time development of the X-ray diffraction profile in the V–VI transition process after the sudden application of $E = 8 \cdot 10^5$ V m^{-1}. $T = \Theta_{V-VI} + 0.5$ K. Time resolution was 10 s.

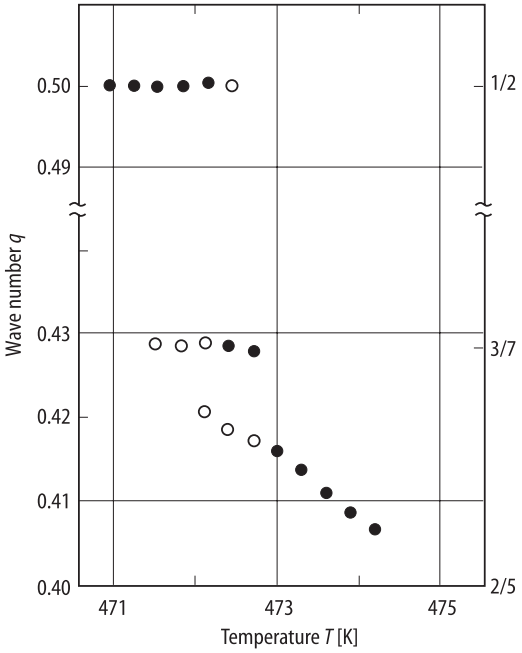

Fig. 41A-3-015. $RbLiSO_4$. q vs. T [85Mas]. q: modulation wave number in units of c^*. c^* is referred to phase I. Closed circles represent the strongest component. On heating.

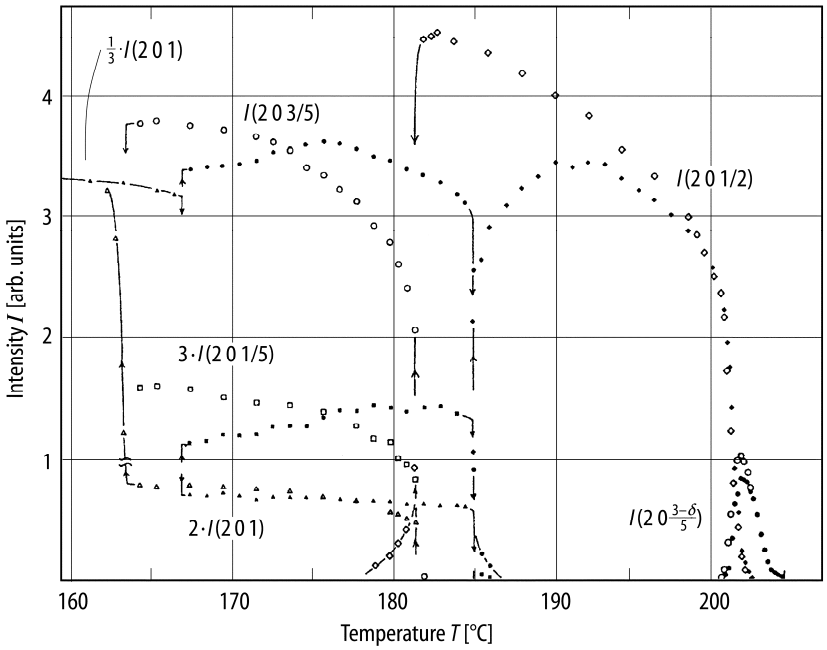

Fig. 41A-3-016. $RbLiSO_4$. I vs. T [79Mas]. I: diffraction intensity normalized as $I(200) = 100$. Open marks: on cooling, full marks: on heating.