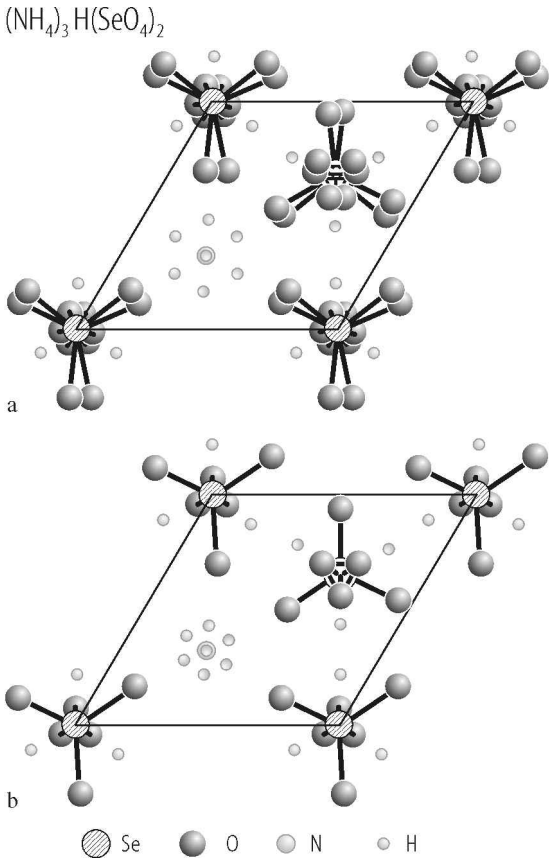

Fig. 42A-2-001. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. Structure of (**a**) phase I at 355 K and (**b**) phase II at 310 K [93Luk]. Partial projection along *c* with $0.230 < z < 0.435$.

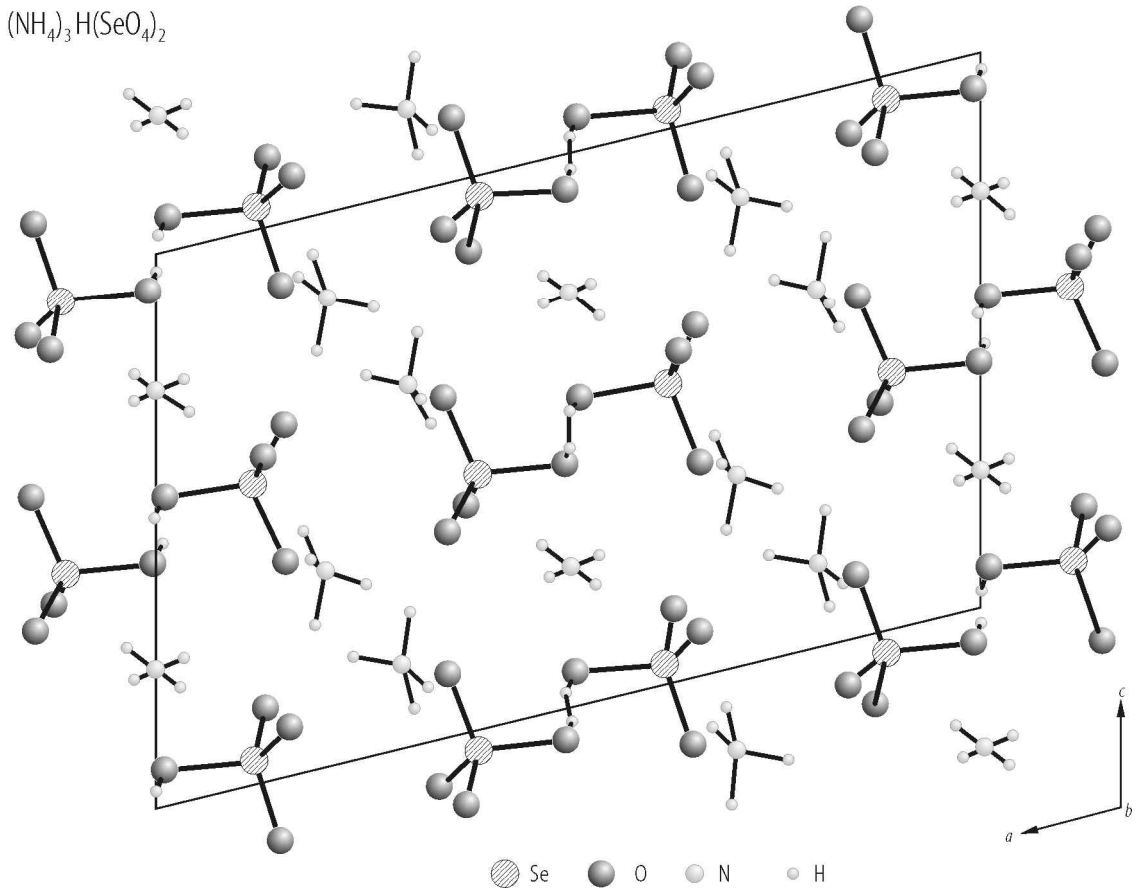

Fig. 42A-2-002. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. Structure of phase III [92Pie]. T = 296 K. Projection along [010] in the pseudo-monoclinic lattice cell.

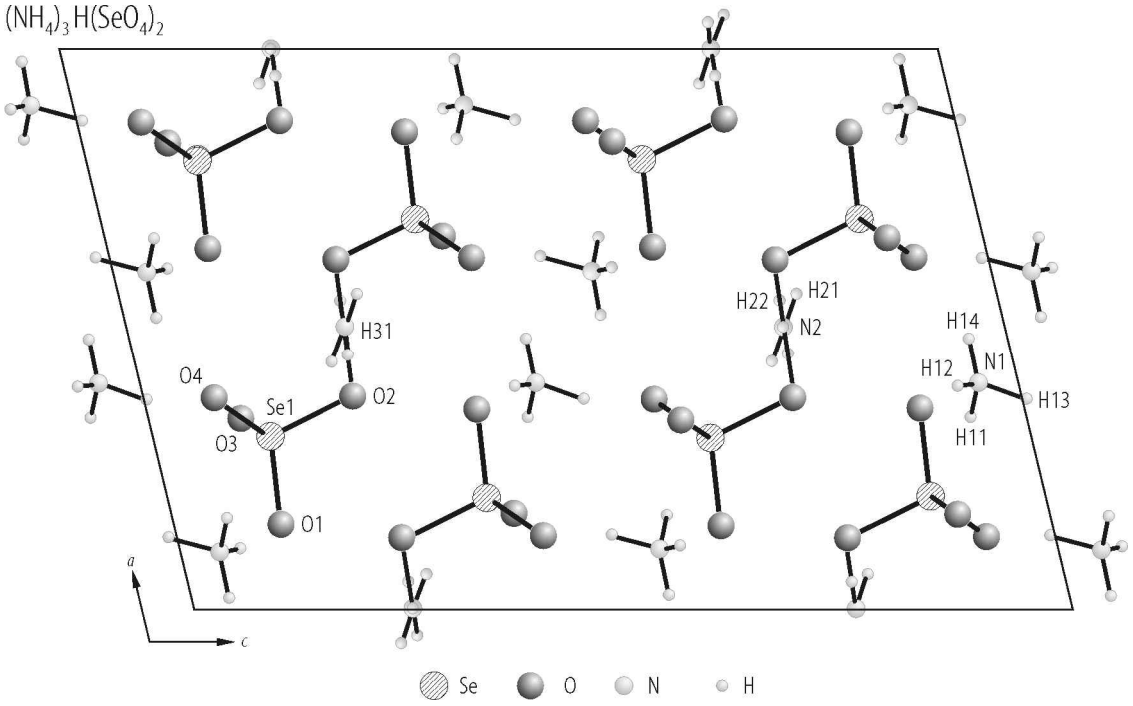

Fig. 42A-2-003. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. Structure of phase IV [93Pie]. T = 200 K. Projection along b.

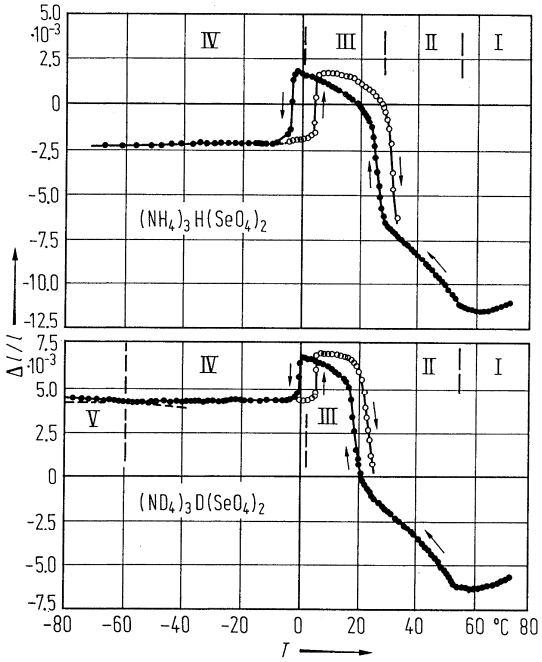

Fig. 42A-2-004. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$, $(ND_4)_3D(SeO_4)_2$. $\Delta l/l$ vs. T along [111] of trigonal cell [79Osa]. D-content is about 80%.

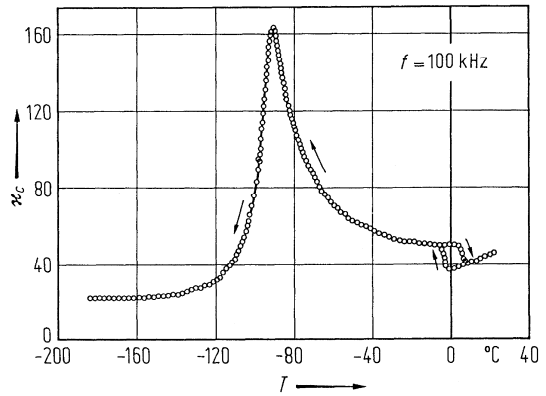

Fig. 42A-2-005. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. κ_c vs. T [77Ges2]. κ_c: dielectric constant along [111] of trigonal cell.

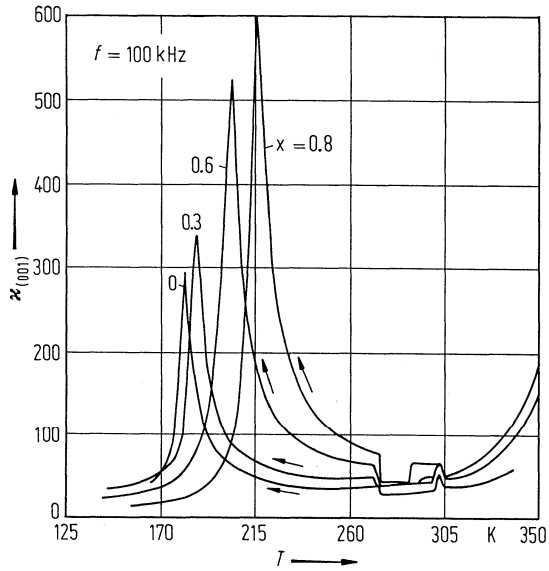

Fig. 42A-2-006. $[(NH_4)_3H]_{1-x}[(ND_4)_3D]_x(SeO_4)_2$. $\kappa_{(001)}$ vs. T [84Osa]. Parameter: x. $\kappa_{(001)}$: dielectric constant of (001) plate specimen.

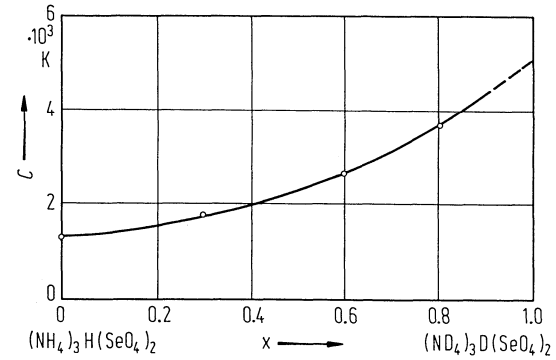

Fig. 42A-2-007. $[(NH_4)_3H]_{1-x}[(ND_4)_3D]_x(SeO_4)_2$. C vs. x [84Osa]. C: Curie constant.

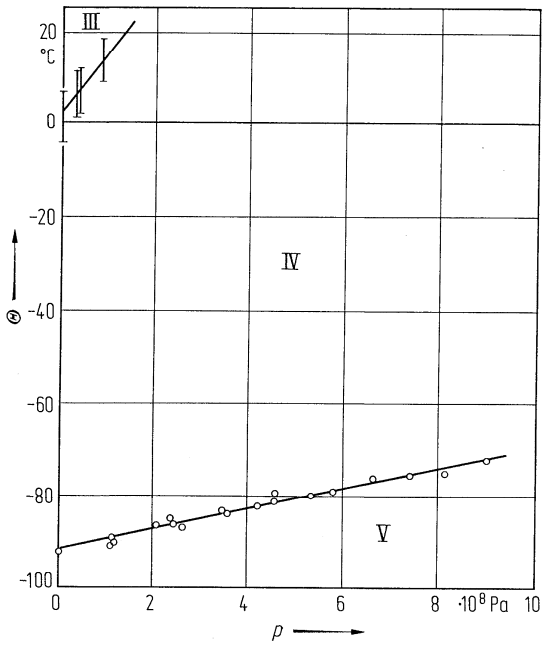

Fig. 42A-2-008. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. Θ vs. p [77Ges2].

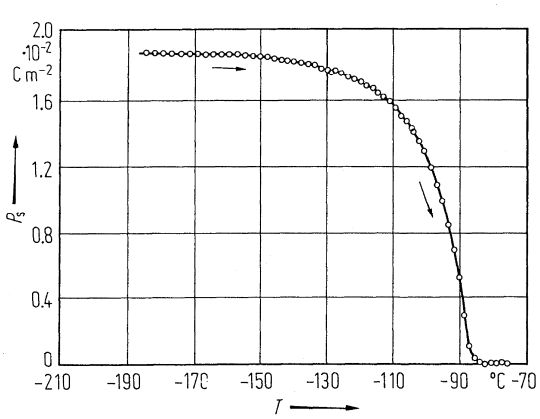

Fig. 42A-2-009. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. P_s vs. T [77Ges2].

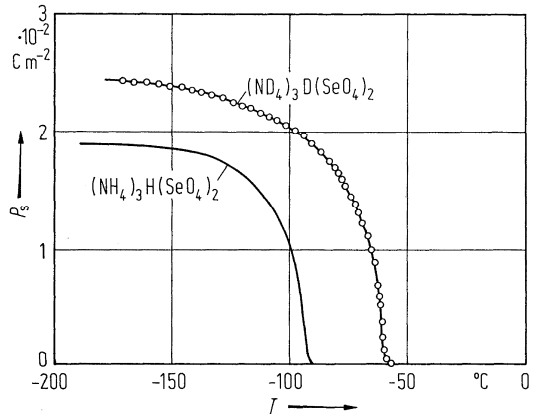

Fig. 42A-2-010. $(ND_4)_3D(SeO_4)_2$. P_s vs. T [79Osa]. D-content is about 80%. For comparison, curve for H-compound is shown.

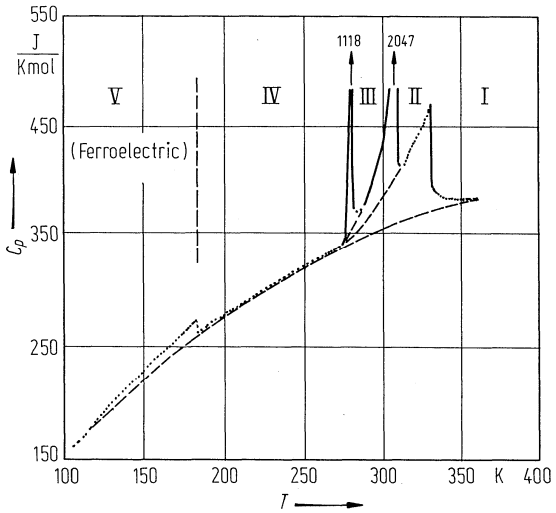

Fig. 42A-2-011. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. C_p vs. T [84Osa].

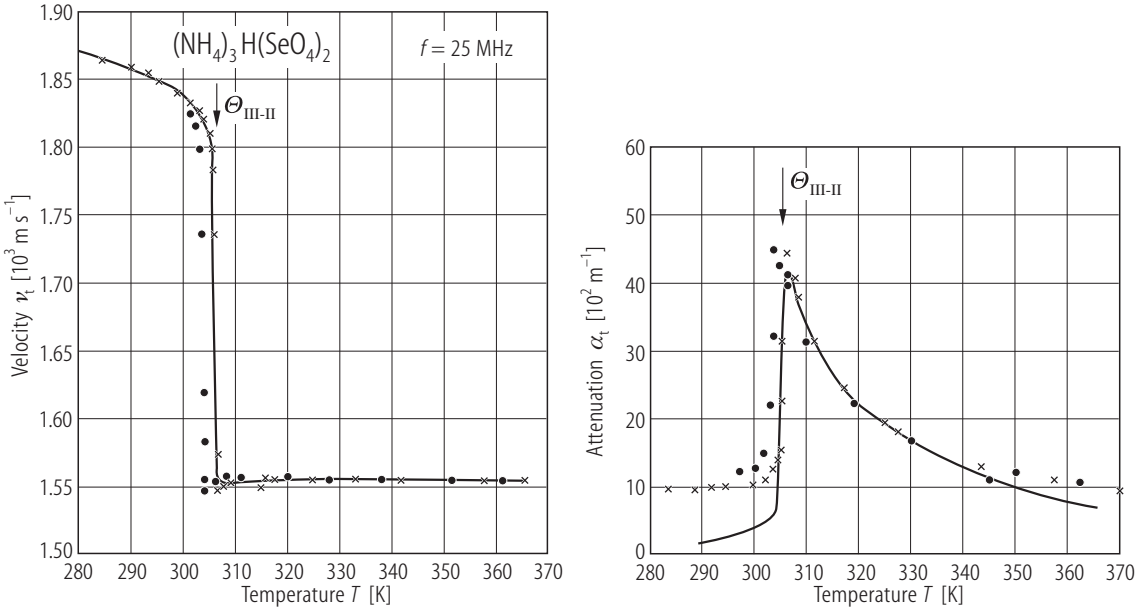

Fig. 42A-2-012. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. υ_t, α_t vs. T [92Shc]. υ_t, α_t: velocity and attenuation of transverse acoustic wave travelling along the *c* axis.

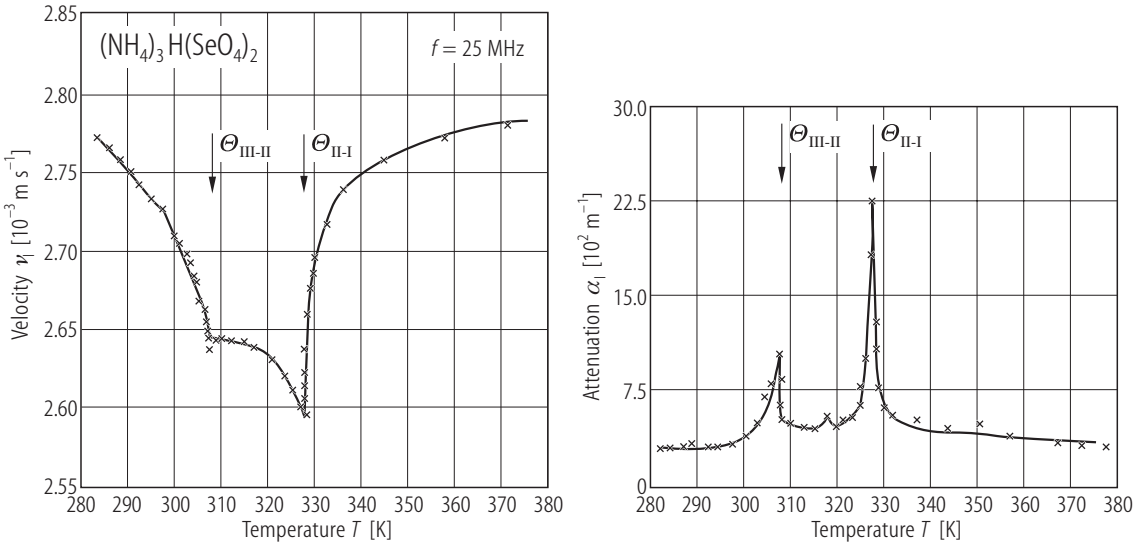

Fig. 42A-2-013. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$.υ_l, α_l vs. T [92Shc]. υ_l, α_l: velocity and attenuation of longitudinal acoustic wave travelling along the *c* axis. The full circles and crosses represent cooling and heating processes, respectively.

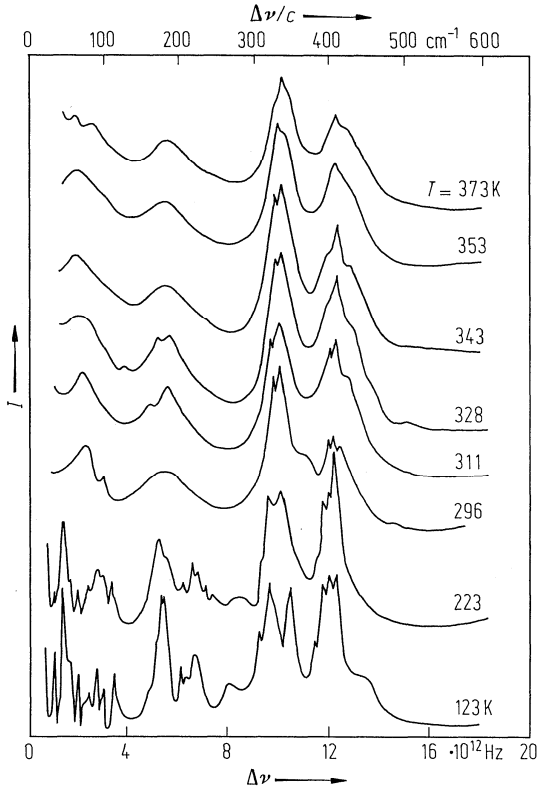

Fig. 42A-2-014. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. I vs. $\Delta\nu$ [87Kam]. Parameter: T. I: Raman scattering intensity, $\Delta\nu$: frequency shift.

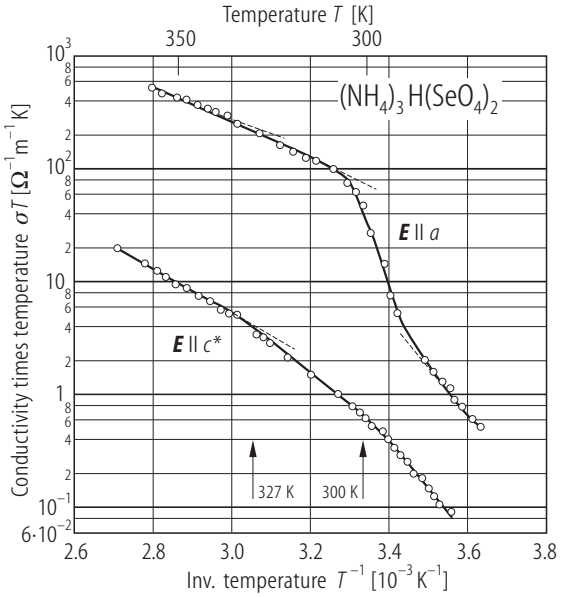

Fig. 42A-2-015. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. σT vs. $1/T$ along a and c^* [90Paw]. σ: electrical conductivity.

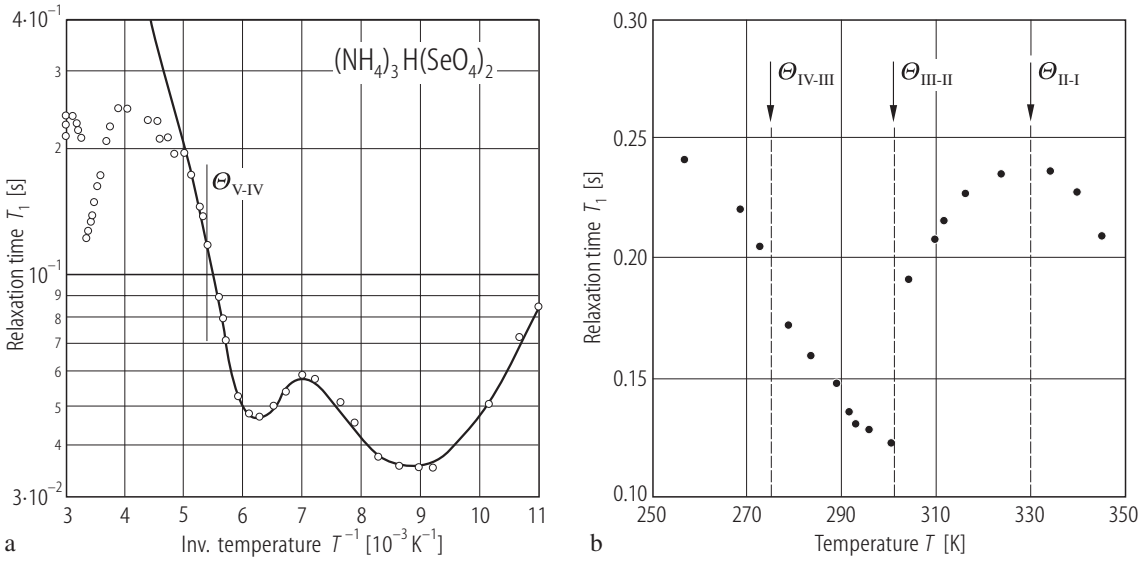

Fig. 42A-2-016. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. (**a**) T_1 vs. $1/T$, (**b**) T_1 vs. T [93Tri]. T_1: spin-lattice relaxation time of ^1H.

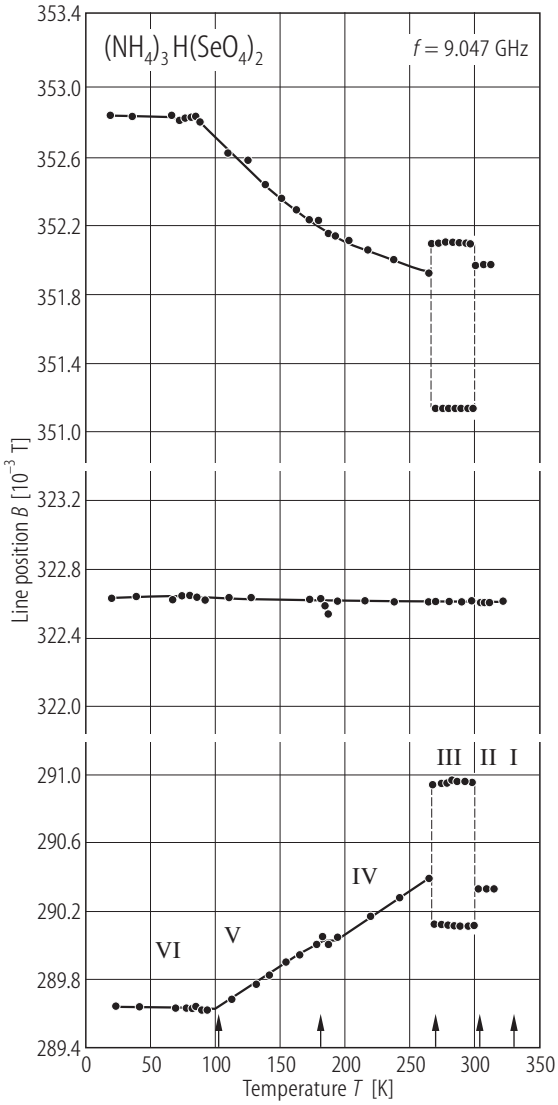

Fig. 42A-2-017. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. B vs. T [95Aug]. B: ESR line positions of SeO^{3-}. $\boldsymbol{B} \parallel \boldsymbol{a}^*$. Vertical arrows indicate transition temperatures.

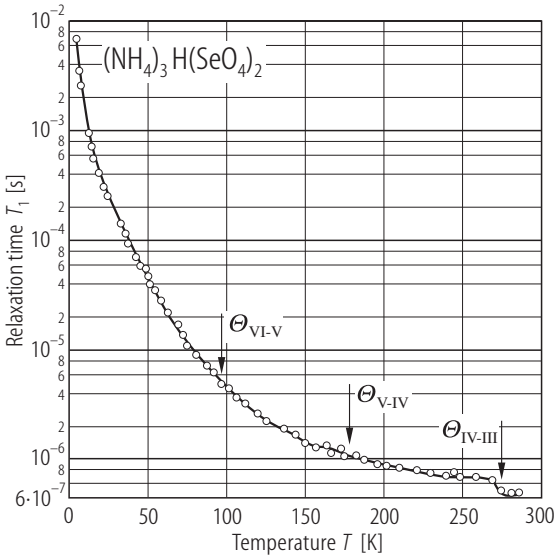

Fig. 42A-2-018. $(NH_4)_3H(SeO_4)_2$. T_1 vs. T [93Hil]. T_1: spin-lattice relaxation time of ^1H near $g_\perp$ direction of SeO^{3-}.