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少 Abstract for American Physical Society, New York Meeting, January 28-31, 1959.

A New Class of Ferroelectrics: Acid Selenites: \* R. Pepinsky, K. Vedam, Y. Okaya and F. Unterleitner, The Pennsylvania State University. Optical observation of a reversible transition in potassium acid selenite has led to the dielectric examination of other acid selenites. Two new ferroelectric species have therewith been discovered: LiH<sub>3</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, ferroelectric at room temperature; and NaH<sub>3</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, ferroelectric below -75°C.

LiH<sub>3</sub> (SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> shows well-saturated square hysteresis loops over the temperature range from  $-190^{\circ}$ C to  $+80^{\circ}$ C. At room temperature the spontaneous polarization is 10.0 microcoulombs/cm<sup>2</sup>, and the coercive field is 1.5kv/cm. X-ray observations reveal monoclinic symmetry, space group Pn, with  $\underline{a} = 6.255 \text{ A}, \ \underline{b} = 7.899 \text{ A}, \ \underline{c} = 5.443 \text{ A}, \ \beta = 105^{\circ}23^{\circ}$ . The polar axis is perpendicular to the (OOI) plane. The material appears to be of practical importance.

NaH<sub>3</sub> (SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is not isomorphous with LiH<sub>3</sub> (SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. In the roomtemperature phase the symmetry is monoclinic, space group P2<sub>1</sub>/a, with <u>a</u> = 11.77 A, <u>b</u> = 4.84 A, <u>c</u> = 5.60 A,  $\beta$  = 118.5°. The ferroelectric phase has triclinic symmetry (space group P1; if axes are denoted as for roomtemperature phase, space group C1). The polar direction is along [310], referred to the monoclinic phase.

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