Comments on the Lifshitz conditions

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It is known that there are many phase transitions triggered by irreducible representations which are inactive from the viewpoint of the Lifshitz condition.

We examine this feature by studying concretely the Fourier-transformed dipole interaction matrix based on the model which reflects the symmetry aspect of the Rochelle salt crystal.

On the Phase Transition of K₂ SeO₄

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It seems almost certain that the M phase of $K_2 SeO_4$ belongs to $Pna2_1$ ($C_{2\,v}^{\ 9}$), though the crystal lacks the evidences of the polar nature. This apparent contradiction can be solved by assuming that the high temperature phase of the crystal belongs to $D_{6\,h}^{\ 4}$, and the M phase arises as the greatest common measure of two orthorhombic nonpolar phases $D_{2\,h}^{1\,6}$ and $D_{2\,h}^{1\,4}$ which are, respectively, induced by the modulations of the wave vectors $k=\frac{1}{2}~a_2^*$, and $k=\frac{1}{2}~a_2^*+\frac{1}{3}~a_3^*$.