Table 1 (cont.) FOEC

	R N Tri- clin		RI	HII HExagonal		TII Tetra-	CII Cubic	I	
	1(C1 1(S2	$3(c_3), \overline{3}(c_{3i})$	$\frac{3m(C_{3v})}{3\frac{2}{m}(D_{3d})}, \frac{32(D_{3})}{3},$	$\mathcal{E}(C_6)$ , $\overline{\mathcal{E}}(C_{3h})$ , $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{m}(C_{6h})$	6m2(D3h), 6mm (C6v), 622(D6) mmm (D6h)	gonal 4(C4) 4(S4)	Cubic $\frac{23(T)}{\frac{2}{m}3(T_h)}$	200710970	
	126	42	2.8	24	mmm (D6h)	4 (C4h)			
(1.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	36	(8)	(9)	
1	1111	===						***	
4 8	1113				=======================================			1112	
8	1115	,		0	0	0	0	0	
8	1116		0		0		0	0	
12	1123								
24	1125	-1116	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 24	1133			-1116	0		1122	1122	
24	1135			0	0	0	0	0	
24	1136		0		0		0	0	
48	1145		0		0			2.1122-1123	
24	1155			0	0	0	0	4.1111-1123	
24	1166			0	0	0	0	4.1111-1112	
		(8.1111+7.1112 -2.1166)/9	(8.1111+7.1112 -2.1166)/9	(8.1111+7.1112 -2.1166)/9	(8.1111+7.1112 -2.1166)/9	1112	1112	1112	
12	1223	3.1113+1123 -3.2223 -(2.1114+3.1124	3.1113+1123 -3.2223 -(2.1114+3.1124	3.1113+1123 -3.2223 0	3.1113+1123 -3.2223 0	1123	1123	1123	
24	1225	-1156)/3 -(2.1115+3.1125	-1156)/3	0	0	0	0		
24	1226	+1146)/3	0	-1116				0	
12	1233					-1126	1123	1123	
48	1235	-2.1136	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	1244		0	-2.1136	0	0	0	0 3.1112-1123	
96 96	1245	-2(1115+1125)	0		0	0	0	0	
48	1255	2(1114+1124)	2(1114+1124)			1244	0	3.1112-1123	
48	1266	4.1111+2.1112	4.1111+2.1112	4.1111+2.1112 -2.1122	4.1111+2.1112 -2.1122	0		4.1111+2.1112 -2.1122	
24	1334			0			1112	1112	
24	1336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trial nim at
48 96	1344		0				1255	3.1112-1123	
96 48	1346	-2.1135-3.1235	0	0	0		0	0	
96	1356 1366	2.1134 -6.1113-1123	2.1134	0		0	1266	1126	
32	1444	+9.2223	6.1113-1123 +9.2223	6.1113-1123 +9.2223	6.1113-1123 +9.2223		1244	3.1112-1123	
96	1445		0	0	0	0	0	0	
96	1455	(2.1145+3.1245)/2	0	(2.1145+3.1245)/2	0	0	0	0	
192	1456	-2.1144+2.1155 -3.1244+3.1255	-2.1144+2.1155 -3.1244+3.1255	-2.1144+2.1165 -3.1244+3.1255	-2.1144+2.1155			0 -2.1144+2.1155	
96	1466	-1114-1124 +1156	-1114-1124 +1156	0	-3.1244+3.1255	0	0	-3.1244+3.1255	
32 98	1555 1556	-(2.1145+3.1245)/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
96	1566	-1115-1125	0	-(2.1145+3.1245)/2 0	0		0	0	
32	1666 2222	-4.1116/3 (5.1111+1112	0	(5.1111+1112	0	1111	0	0	
4	2223	+1166)/9		+1166)/9		1113	1112	1112	
8	2224	-(1114+1156)/3 -(1115-1146)/3	-(1114+1156)/3	0	0	0	0	0	
8	2226	1116 1133	0 1133	1116	0	-1116	0	0	
24	2234	-1134-1234 -1135-1235	-1134-1234	1133	1133	1133	1122	1122	
20	2236	1136	0	1136	0	-1136	0	0	
		(2.1155-1244 +1255)/2	(2.1155-1244 +1255)/2	(2,1155-1244 +1255)/2	(2.1155-1244 +1255)/2	1155	1166	4.1111-1112	
48	2246	-1145-1245 -(8.1115+1146)/3	1 0	-1145-1245	0 0	-1145	0	0	
24	2255	(2.1144+1244 -1255)/2 (8.1114-1156)/3	(2.1144+1244 -1255)/2 (8.1114-1156)/3	(2.1144+1244 -1255)/2	(2.1144+1244 -1255)/2	1144		2.1122-1123	
24	2266	(16.1111-4.1112 -1166)/3	(16.1111-4.1112 -1166)/3	(16.1111-4.1112 -1166)/3	(16,1111=4,1112	1166	1155	4.1111	
24	2333	1333 -1334	1333 -1334	1333	-1166)/3 1333	1333		1113	
24	2335	-1335 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	2344	1355	1355	1355	1355	-1336 1355	0	0	
96	2345	-1345	0	- 1345	0	-1345	0	-2.1122 0	

The invariance property of the strain energy thus leads to a system of equations with the values of m and n given by:

Trigonal:  $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  or  $m = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $n = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ Hexagonal:  $m = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  or  $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $n = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

Because of the invariance of  $\eta_3$  in equations (3), all the FOEC with an added index '3' satisfy the equations (A1)–(A10) for TOEC given by Hearmon (1953). Therefore, only five additional sets of equations are needed for the remaining FOEC not containing the index '3'. These equations (B1)–(B5) are given in the Appendix. For the hexagonal system, all the terms in equations (B2) and (B4) are set to zero owing to the

symmetry operations.

The final results for FOEC calculated in this way for RI, RII, HI, and HII are given in Table 1. The column headings, reading from top to bottom, are (1) name of system (and its short form), (2) the Hermann-Mauguin and Schönflies symbols of the classes, (3) the number of independent constants and (4) column number. While the numerals in column (2) represent the FOEC in a triclinic system, they also serve as a list of all constants for other crystals whether they are independent or not. The independent ones in other crystal classes will be indicated by a bar and the dependent ones are expressed in terms of them. In this way, the independent number of FOEC for a Laue group is just the number of bars in that column. With the Table given by Ghate (1965) for Laue groups N, M, O, CI, and TI, the scheme for FOEC is now complete. The ratio R is defined as  $R = C_{pqrs}/C_{ijklmnot}$  (for FOEC), where pqrs and ijklmnot are single and double indices respectively. The sum of all values of R for nth order elastic constants should be 32n. This can be used as a double check in preparing the Tables 1-3.

The FOEC for an isotropic system can be obtained by combining the cubic system (CII) with hexagonal system (HII). The result gives the four independent constants as 1111, 1112, 1122, and 1123. The equations relating the different constants for an isotropic system agree with those given by Krishnamurty (1963).

## Calculations for FFOEC and SOEC

The direct-inspection method employed here is the same as that used for second-, third-, and fourth-order constants (Fumi, 1951, 1952a, b, c, 1953; Hearmon, 1953; Ghate, 1964, 1965). The results of FFOEC and SOEC are presented in Tables 2 and 3. These Tables are presented in the similar manner to Table 1.

In principle the FFOEC and SOEC could be worked out for the other Laue groups as we did for FOEC in the previous section except for the formidable algebra involved. A computer should be ultilized for this

lengthy calculation.

To illustrate the use of this kind of table, we can write the terms of the elastic energy  $\phi_5$  for a cubic crystal. To do this, we first list the resulting 18 independent FFOEC and the equivalent coefficients in Table 4. From Table 4 the elastic energy  $\phi_5$  for a cubic crystal can then be written. The result is the sum of all the terms given in Table 5 divided by 5!. This expression has many more terms than of the lower order. The terms in  $\phi_4$  and  $\phi_6$  of other crystals can be worked out in the same way.

## **Applications**

With the continuing improvement of the experimental accuracy in velocity measurement and the development of the method of shock waves (Graham, 1972), the determination of higher-order elastic constants becomes possible for all types of crystals. The contribution of higher-order terms in the experiments involv-

Table 2. Fifth-order elastic constants (FFOEC)

			М		0	TI	TII	CI	CII
	Tri-		Mono-		Ortho-	Tetragonal		Cubic	
R	clinic		clinic		rhombia	16014	gonar	ACCORDANGE OF THE STREET	
					222	4mm	4	43m	23
	1/1		2		mmm	42m	4	432	2 =
	ī		2/m		mmm	422	4/m	m 3m	$\frac{2}{m}$ $\overline{3}$
			m			4/mmm	*/***		
						A \ annua			
		m=x2x3	$m=x_3x_1$	m=x <sub>1</sub> x <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> =x <sub>3</sub> 136					
		C2=x1	C2=x2	C2=x3	2.0	44	68	18	26
	252	136	136	136	78	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	107		
1	11111		B						
5	11112							11112	
5	11113			0	0	0	0	0	0
10	11114	***	0		0	0	0	0	0
10	11115	0	***	0	0	0		0	0
10	11116	0	0						
10	11122								
20	11123					0	0	0	0
40	11124		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	11125	0		0	. 0	0		0	0 0
40	11126	0	0		D			11122	
10	11133						0	0	0
40	11134		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	11135	0		0	0	0		0	0
40	11136	0	0		0	0			
40	11144							0	0
80	11145	0	0		0	0		0	0
80	11146	0		0	0	0		1.00	
40	11155						255		0
80	11156		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
40	11166						.555.	11155	11122
10	11222					11122	11122	11122	11166
10	.1000								