

Fig. 1. Absorption constant K and its change ΔK under [001] stress versus photon energy for $\text{NaCl}:\text{Cu}^{2+}$

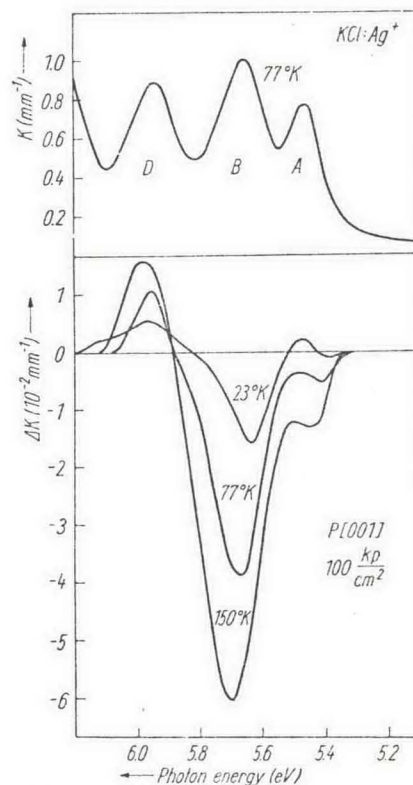
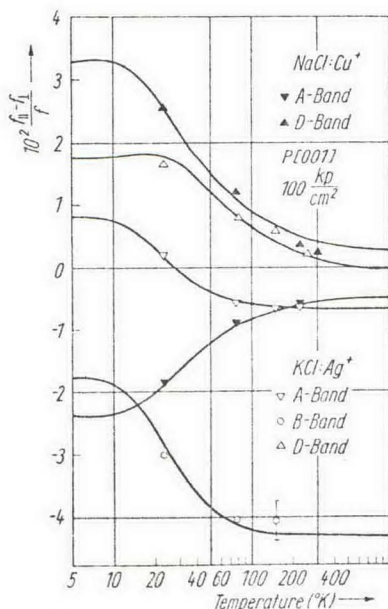


Fig. 2. Absorption constant K and its change ΔK under [001] stress versus photon energy for $\text{KCl}:\text{Ag}^+$



the formation of aggregate centres the samples were held for a few minutes at about 100°K below the melting point and then quenched to room temperature.

The upper part of Fig. 1 shows the UV absorption of $\text{NaCl}:\text{Cu}^{2+}$ at 77°K . The main band at 4.8 eV , called the D-band, corresponds to a transition $\Gamma_1^+ \rightarrow \Gamma_5^-$. In the small shoulder at 4.5 eV , called the A-band, the two transitions $\Gamma_1^+ \rightarrow \Gamma_3^+$ and $\Gamma_1^+ \rightarrow \Gamma_5^-$, or briefly $\Gamma_1^+ \rightarrow \Gamma_3^+$, Γ_5^- , contribute to the absorption. Γ_{α}^{\pm} denotes the transformation properties of the unperturbed electronic states of the defect under the elements of the point group O_h . When uniaxial stress

Fig. 3. Change of oscillator strength $f_{||} - f_{\perp}$ normalized to the oscillator strength f plotted versus temperature