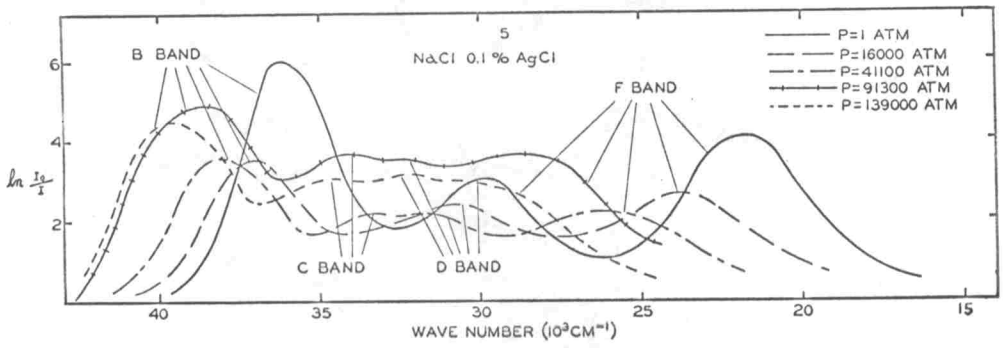

FIG. 5. Typical spectra vs wave number: NaCl—0.1% AgCl.

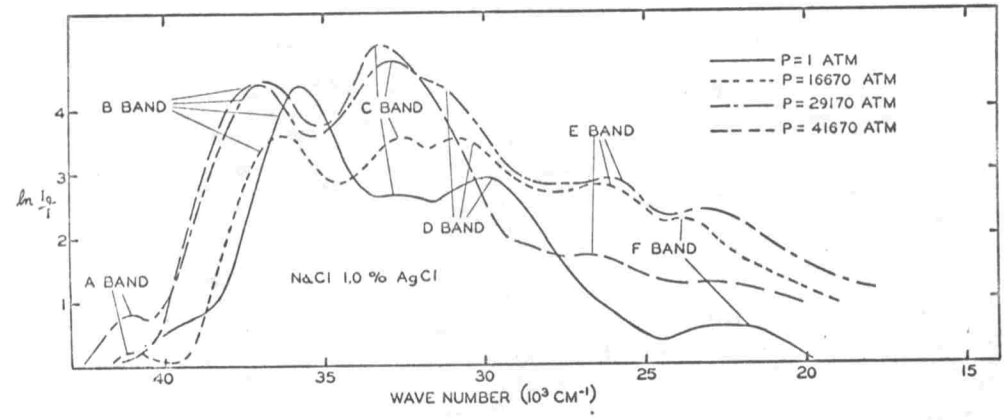

FIG. 6. Typical spectra vs wave number: NaCl—1.0% AgCl.

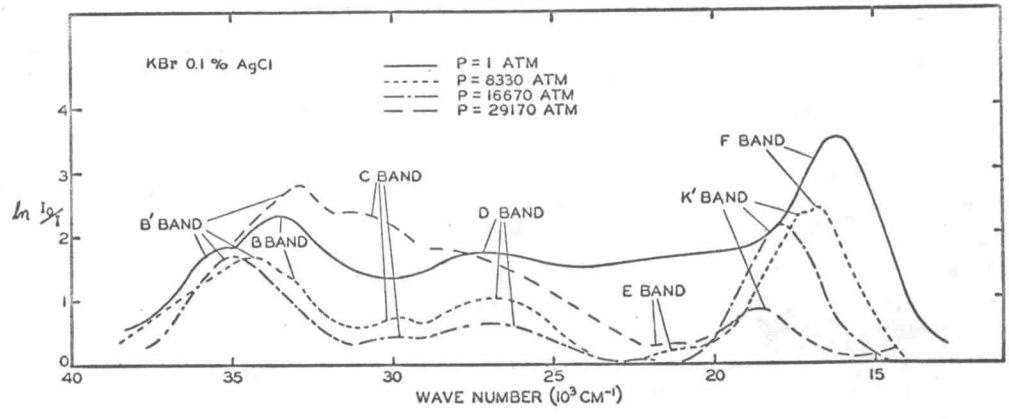

FIG. 7. Typical spectra vs wave number: KBr—0.1% AgCl.

sence of a normally present electron) although the data give no basis to define the model further.

b. *B* Center

The data on this band are of excellent quality and provide strong confirmatory evidence to the proposal that this center is a substitutional silver ion adjoining an *F* center. The shift with pressure is to higher energy, in magnitude roughly one-half that of the *F* band. A rough Ivey-like relation has been prepared for the *B* center (see Fig. 8). A comparison of the slope of the pressure shifts with the slope of the Ivey-like relation reveals the same approximate 2 to 1 relationship that was observed for the *F* center.[10] However, the strongest evidence for this model of the center is the emergence of a *B'* band on the high-energy side of the *B* band, and at the expense thereof, in potassium bromide. This occurrence is analogous to the emergence of the *K'* band in the same crystal.[11]

c. *C* Center

A somewhat unusual phenomenon occurred with this center. In the rest of this color-center work (in Ag^+-doped crystals), the intensities of the bands are relatively independent of pressure. In the case of the *C* center, however, the intensity of the band increases rapidly with increase of the pressure; often more than an order of magnitude in 50 000 atm. The shift in fre-

[11] W. G. Maisch and H. G. Drickamer, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 5, 328 (1958).