

$\rho = 5.35 \text{ g/cm}^3$

$(V/V_0)_1 (V/V_0)_2^{(e)} (V/V_0)_3^{(f)}$

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| 4 | — | — |
| 8 | — | — |
| | 0.9705 | — |
| | 0.9697 | — |
| | 0.9675 | — |
| | 0.9551 | — |
| | 0.9193 | — |
| | 0.8748 | — |
| | f | 0.8413 |

v is $0.1443 \text{ mm}/\mu\text{sec}$.
 e is $0.5778 \text{ mm}/\mu\text{sec}$.

OMURA and DRICKA-
 t 120 kb. Before con-
 e transition the shock
 r stresses must be

ied as an elastic wave
 velocity with the low
 4 mm/sec. The wave
 than the low signal
 ected on the basis of
 e shock experiment.
 ne change ($< 0.5\%$)
 4 kb; thus this cusp
 a first order phase

the elastic wave as
 rs is shown in Table
 n values obtained by

the particle velocity of
 [111] Ge

McQUEEN⁽¹³⁾

$0.114 \text{ mm } \mu\text{sec}^{-1}$
 $0.134 \text{ mm } \mu\text{sec}^{-1}$

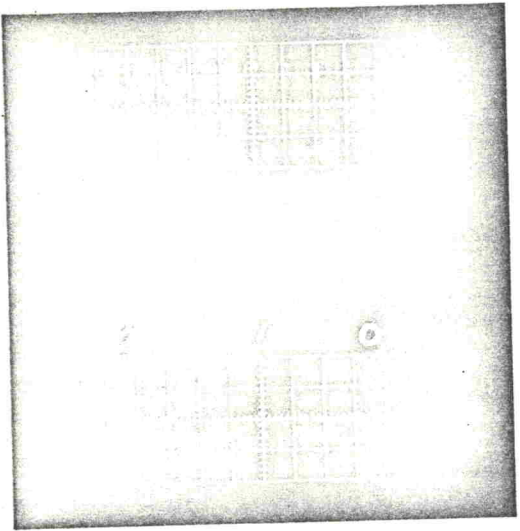
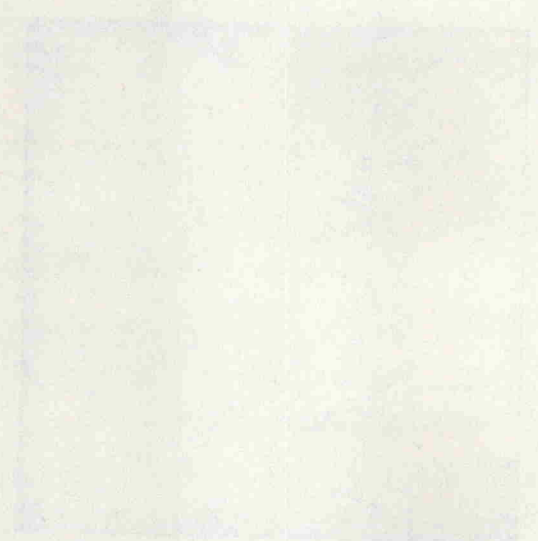


FIG. 3. Typical resistance-time record. Time in-
 creases from right to left. The switch closure
 applying current to the sample occurs at the time
 marked 0. Impact occurs at the time marked 1.
 First wave transit time through the sample is marked 2.
 Second wave transit time is not recorded on this
 record but is recorded on another oscilloscope
 with a longer recording time. The upper timing
 wave is 10 MHz.



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Vertical text on the right side of the page, appearing to be a list or index of items, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.