

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

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

| | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| 54 | — | — |
| 78 | — | — |
| | 0.9705 | — |
| | 0.9697 | — |
| | 0.9675 | — |
| | 0.9551 | — |
| | 0.9193 | — |
| | 0.8748 | — |
| | f | 0.8413 |

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⁾

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

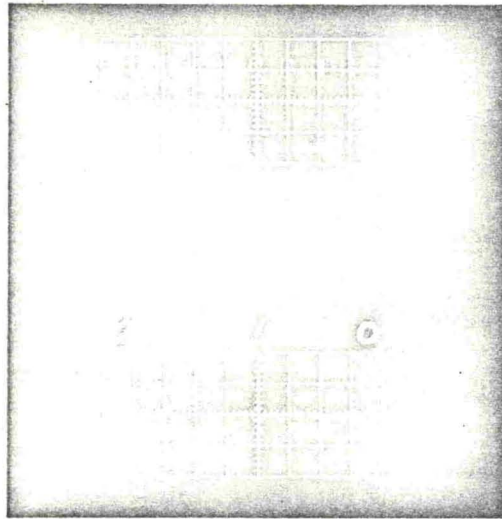
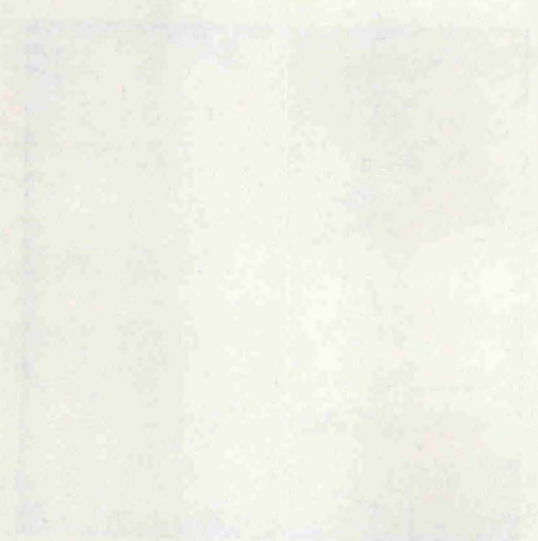


FIG. 3. Typical resistance-time record. Time increases from right to left. The switch closure applying current to the sample occurs at the time marked 0. Impact occurs at the time marked 1. First wave transit time through the sample is marked 2. Second wave transit time is not recorded on this record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



Faint, illegible text located below the grid diagram. The text appears to be organized into several lines, possibly representing a list or a set of instructions, but the characters are too light to be read accurately.

A vertical column of faint text on the right side of the page. The text is extremely light and mostly illegible, but it appears to be organized into a list or a series of entries, possibly serving as a legend or a table of contents for the document.