Field-induced long-range ordering in an $S=1$ quasi-one-dimensional Heisenberg antiferromagnet

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Detailed results of heat capacity and magnetization measurements are reported on a single crystal sample of the spin $S=1$ quasi-one-dimensional Heisenberg antiferromagnet $Ni(C_5H_{14}N_2)_2N_3(PF_6)$, abbreviated NDMAP. From these results, we constructed the magnetic field (H) versus temperature phase diagram of this compound which exhibits the quantum disordered Haldane, field-induced long-range-ordered (LRO) and thermally disordered paramagnetic phases. The phase boundary curve separating the paramagnetic and LRO phases is anisotropic; the increase of the Néel temperature (T_N) with H along the a and b axes is more rapid than that along the c axis. We calculated T_N as a function of H by taking into account the interchain coupling as the form of a mean field. The calculation of the staggered susceptibility of the $S=1$ one-dimensional antiferromagnet with an easy-plane anisotropy shows quite different behavior in the different field directions, resulting in the anisotropic phase boundary curve. A good agreement is obtained between theory and experiment using the exchange and anisotropy constants obtained from the neutron scattering experiment.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many lower-dimensional antiferromagnets show a singlet ground state and an energy gap in their excitation spectrum originating from quantum many body effects. The first indication of the quantum energy gap came out in 1983. Haldane[1] conjectured that the excitation spectrum of one-dimensional (1D) Heisenberg antiferromagnets (HAFs) with integer spin quantum number (S) has an energy gap between the ground and first excited states, while the corresponding system with half-odd integer S has no energy gap. This conjecture has been tested both theoretically[2] and experimentally.[3] It is now generally accepted that the quantum energy gap (Haldane gap) does exist in 1D HAFs with integer S.

In real materials, there always exists an interaction between spin chains. We call this class of materials a quasi-one-dimensional (Q1D) magnet. Usually Q1D antiferromagnets exhibit a long-range ordering (LRO) at finite temperature due to the interchain coupling (J').[4] The compound $Ni(C_2H_8N_2)_2NO_2(ClO_4)$, abbreviated NENP, is a typical example of $S=1$ Q1D HAFs[5,6] and does not show any indication of LRO down to 300 μK,[7] whereas the $S=1$ Q1D HAF $CsNiCl_3$ shows LRO at ~ 4.7 K.[8] The different behavior between the two compounds comes from the difference in the strength of J'. How robust is the Haldane phase in a Q1D HAF against perturbation? Sakai and Takahashi[9] studied theoretically the ground state properties of an $S=1$ Q1D HAF with a single-ion anisotropy of the form DS_z^2. They showed that the Haldane disordered phase exists for $zJ'/J \leqslant 0.05$ in a rather wide range of D values, where z is the number of neighboring chains and J is the intrachain exchange interaction.

As was demonstrated experimentally,[10] strong magnetic fields destroy the Haldane gap and the system recovers magnetism. Then, we expect a magnetic ordering to occur in an $S=1$ Q1D HAF under high fields and at low temperatures. The heat capacity measurement made on NENP in magnetic fields did not reveal any indication of LRO.[11] One of the reasons for this is that an external magnetic field applied along the chain axis of NENP induces a staggered field on the Ni^{2+} sites because of the presence of two crystallographically inequivalent sites for Ni^{2+}.[12] This staggered field causes a small energy gap near the transition field from the disordered to the magnetized states[13,14] and thus prevents the occurrence of LRO at low temperatures.

We have reported the observation of a field-induced LRO in the $S=1$ Q1D HAF $Ni(C_5H_{14}N_2)_2N_3(ClO_4)$, abbreviated NDMAZ,[15] and in $Ni(C_5H_{14}N_2)_2N_3(PF_6)$, abbreviated NDMAP.[16] Since there is only one site for Ni^{2+} in NDMAZ and MAMAP, these compounds are ideal for studying the field-induced LRO. From a heat capacity (C_p) measurement on a single crystal sample of NDMAZ, we have observed an anomaly at about 0.6 K and 12 T,[15] which indicated that a magnetic ordering occurred there. Because of limitations in our calorimeter, we were unable to follow how the position of the anomaly in C_p changes with temperature (T) and magnetic field (H). We then tried to synthesize the $S=1$ Q1D HAF, NDMAP, with a weaker J than NDMAZ so that LRO is expected to be induced at a lower field. We have measured T and H dependence of C_p in a single crystal sample of NDMAP and constructed the H-T phase diagram.[16] We found an anisotropy in the phase boundary curve separating the paramagnetic and LRO phases, and we presented a qualitative interpretation for this anisotropy.[16] Electron spin resonance (ESR) measurements made on a single crystal of NDMAP gave further evidence for the existence of the field-induced LRO phase and of the anisotropy in the phase boundary curve.[17]

In this paper we report detailed results of heat capacity and magnetization measurements made on NDMAP. We also report a theoretical analysis of the H-T phase diagram.

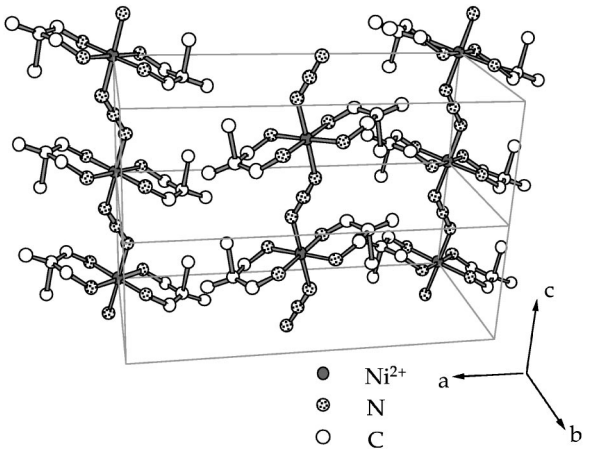

FIG. 1. The crystal structure of $Ni(C_5H_{14}N_2)_2N_3(PF_6)$ abbreviated NDMAP.

The format of this paper is as follows. In Sec. II we present the relevant background information and details. The experimental results are given in Sec. III. In Sec. IV, a theoretical consideration is given on the *H-T* phase diagram. The last section (Sec. V) is devoted to discussion and conclusions.

II. PRELIMINARY DETAILS

The compound $Ni(C_5H_{14}N_2)_2N_3(PF_6)$ (NDMAP) has the orthorhombic structure[18] with the space group $Pnmn$ shown in Fig. 1. The lattice parameters are, $a=18.046$ Å, $b=8.7050$ Å and $c=6.139$ Å.[18] The structure consists of $Ni(C_5H_{14}N_2)_2N_3$ chains along the c axis. These chains are well separated from each other by PF_6 molecules. All the Ni^{2+} sites in a chain are equivalent, i.e., only one site exists for Ni^{2+}.

From the analysis of the magnetic susceptibility data, the following values are obtained;[16] $J/k_B=30.0$ K, $D/J=0.3$, $g_{\parallel}=2.10$ and $g_{\perp}=2.17$, where $g_{\parallel}$ and $g_{\perp}$ are the g values parallel and perpendicular to the chain c axis, respectively. Neutron inelastic scattering measurements were done on single crystals of deuterated NDMAP at $T=1.4$ K.[19] From the analysis of the data, the values of exchange and anisotropy parameters are determined to be, $J=2.85$ meV ($=33.1$ K), $J_x'=3.5\times10^{-4}$ meV($=4.1\times10^{-3}$ K), $J_y'=1.8\times10^{-3}$ meV($=2.1\times10^{-2}$ K) and $D=0.70$ meV ($=8.1$ K), where J_x' and J_y' are the interchain exchange interactions along the a and b axes, respectively.

The single crystals of NDMAP used in this study were grown from an aqueous solution of NaN_3, $Ni(NO_3)_2\cdot6H_2O$ and 1,3-diamino-2,2-dimethylpropane. After filtration, KPF_6 was added to the solution. Well shaped blue single crystals up to $5\times5\times20$ mm^3 were obtained after several weeks. Fully deuterated single crystals of NDMAP (NDMAP-d_{28}) were grown from a D_2O solution of the same ingredients except that a deuterated 1,3-diamino-2,2-dimethylpropane was used.

The single crystals thus obtained were checked by a four circle x-ray diffractometer. We confirmed that the lattice parameters of our crystal are almost identical with those reported before.[18] We measured C_p of NDMAP and NDMAP-d_{28} and found that the *H-T* phase diagrams of the two systems are essentially the same. This means that the magnetic parameters in NDMAP and NDMAP-d_{28} are not different.

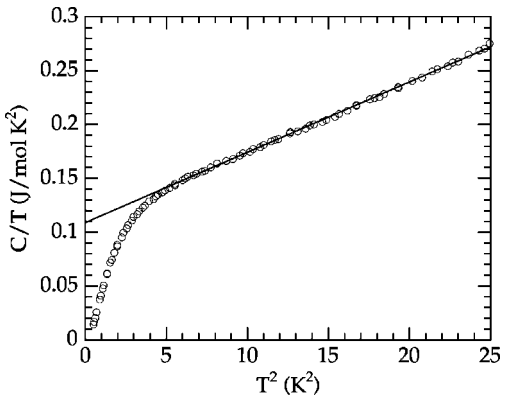

FIG. 2. The temperature dependence of the heat capacity of NDMAP in zero external magnetic field.

Heat capacity measurements were performed with a MagLab^{HC} microcalorimeter (Oxford Instruments, UK). This microcalorimeter consists of a small sapphire chip on which a serpentine metallic heater is evaporated. Attached to the chip with 50 μm gold leads is a tiny temperature sensor. The chip is suspended by 20 μm tungsten leads which make electrical connections to the elements and also provide a weak thermal link to a calorimeter cell. The cell in turn is screwed onto the ^{3}He pot with thermally conductive grease. For a given cell temperature, the chip temperature is a function (only) of the power dissipated in the heater element. For a measurement, the heater power was first increased stepwise (typically ~10 μW near the Néel temperature) and maintained for a period of 3τ to ensure equilibrium was closely approached, where τ is the relaxation time (typically ~70 sec near the Néel temperature). Then the power was stepped back to its original value. The variation of the chip temperature with time was fitted with an exponential function from which τ was obtained. The temperature and magnetic field ranges accessible with this calorimeter are, $0.45\ \text{K}\leqslant T\leqslant200$ K and $0\leqslant H\leqslant12$ T. Magnetization measurements were done with a MagLab^{VSM} vibrating-sample-magnetometer (Oxford Instruments, UK). The temperature and magnetic field ranges available with this magnetometer are, $1.5\ \text{K}\leqslant T\leqslant300$ K and $0\leqslant H\leqslant12$ T.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Heat capacity

Figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of the heat capacity of NDMAP, including the contribution of the lattice measured in zero field. The data are well expressed by the following equation:

$$C_p=aT+bT^3 \tag{1}$$

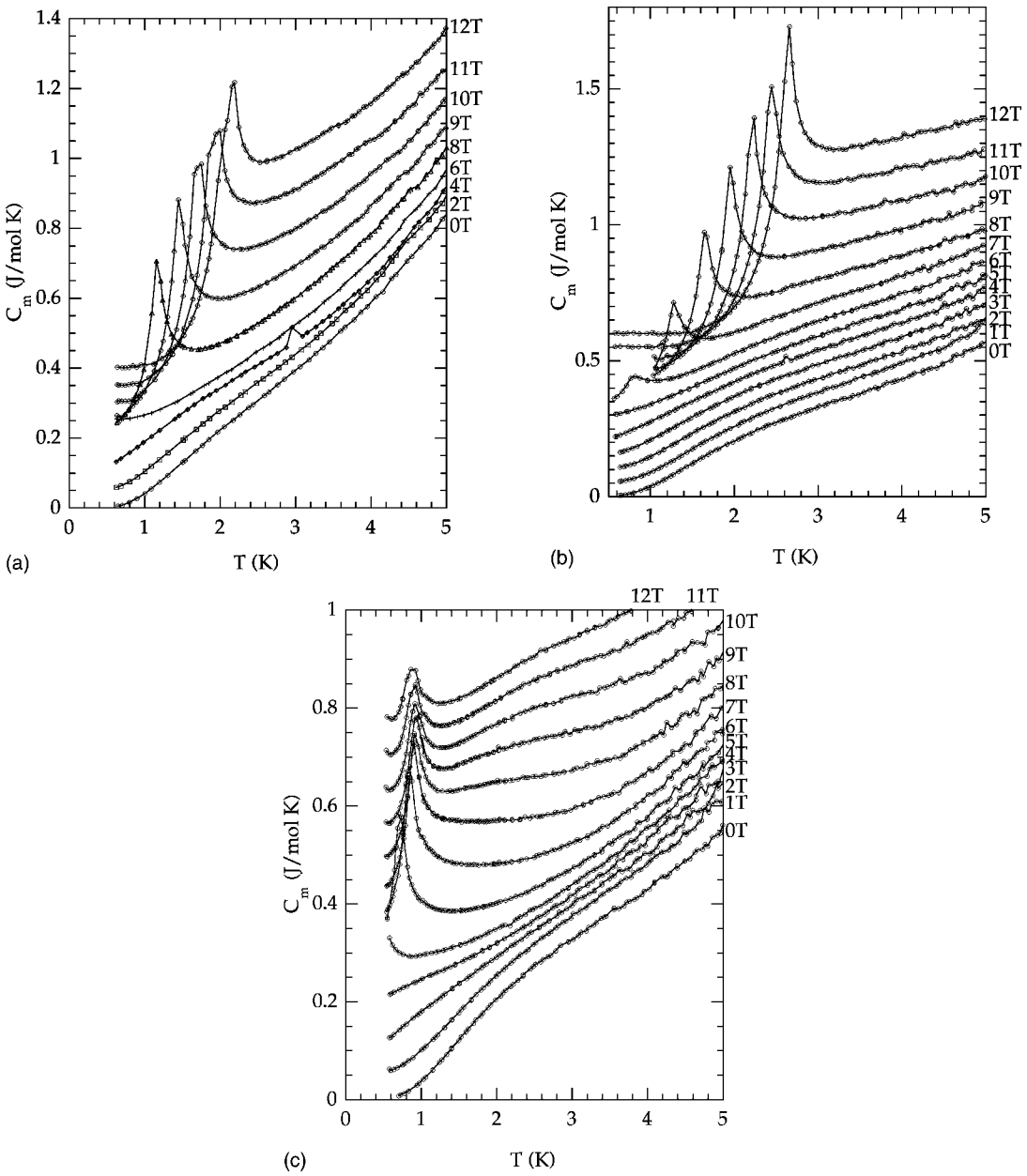

FIG. 3. The temperature dependence of the magnetic heat capacity of NDMAP measured at the designated fields applied along the (a) *a*, (b) *b*, and (c) *c* axes, respectively.

in the temperature range between 2 and 5 K with $a=0.109$ and $b=0.006\,53$. We use hereafter this bT^3 term to subtract the contribution of lattice heat capacity as has been done by many authors.

We show in Figs. 3(a)–3(c) the temperature dependence of magnetic heat capacity (C_m) of NDMAP, after subtracting the lattice heat capacity, in magnetic fields applied parallel to the *a*, *b*, and *c* axes, respectively. In all field directions, we see an anomaly in C_m at finite fields above a critical value. This anomaly signals that a magnetic ordering occurs there.

One of the advantages of our calorimeter is that a field dependent C_p can be measured under a constant temperature.[20] Strictly speaking, we need to change temperature to measure C_p. However, the temperature increment necessary for the measurement is 0.5–1 % of the temperature we set so that temperature change during the measurement may be considered as small. Figures 4(a)–4(c) show such ''field scan'' data measured at several temperatures for the magnetic field directions parallel to the *a*, *b*, and *c* axes, respectively. In addition to the sharp peak at the field denoted by H_{LRO}, a broad feature is seen around the field named as H_{c}. Here, H_{LRO} means the position of H at which the field-induced LRO occurs for a given T.

Combining all the information obtained from the heat capacity measurements, both of the ''temperature scan'' and ''field scan'' procedures, we present the H-T phase diagram of NDMAP in Fig. 5. In addition to the anisotropic phase boundary [curve (A)] separating the disordered and LRO phases,[16] we have another boundary [curve (B)] separating the Haldane and the disordered phases which is also aniso-

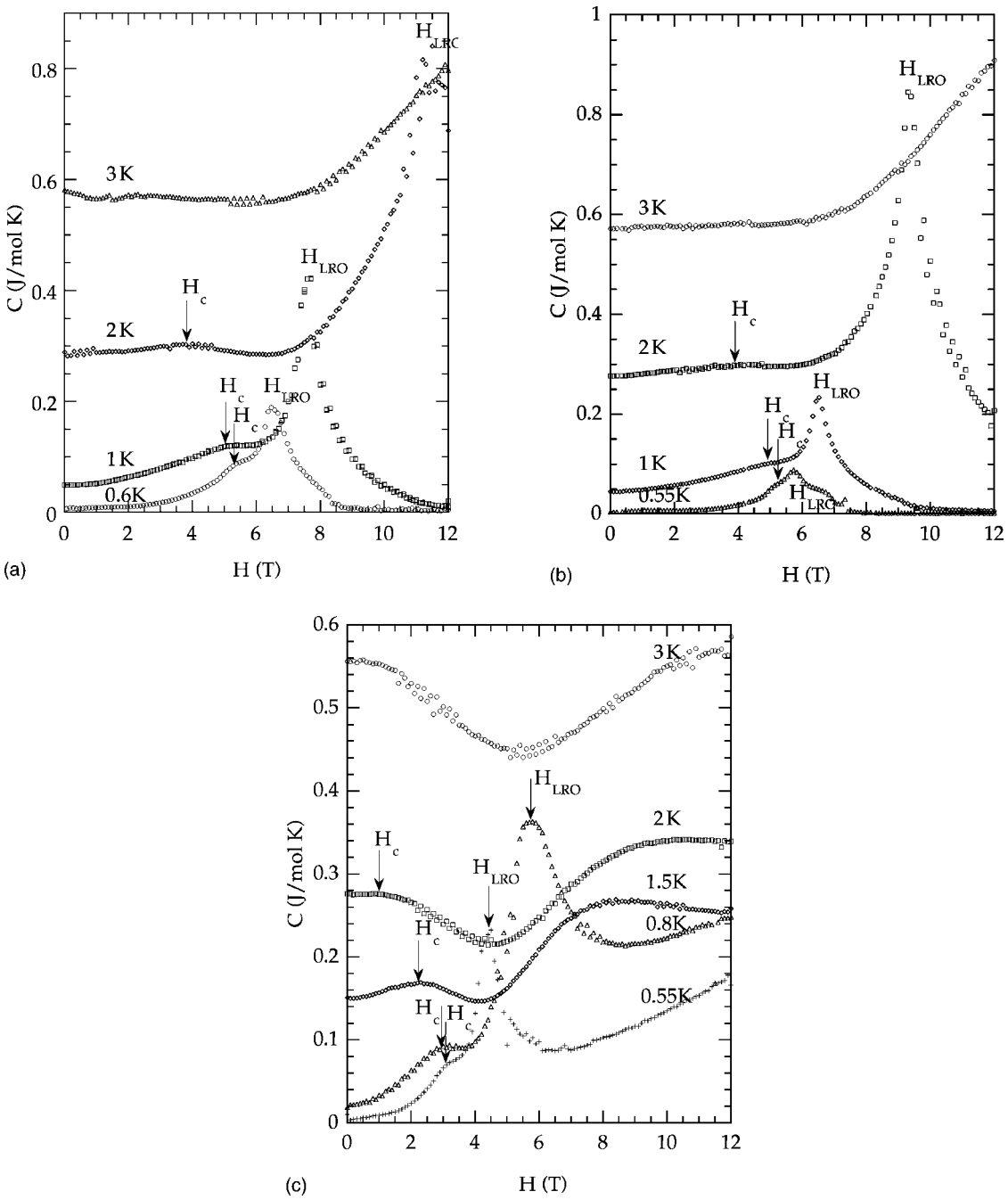

FIG. 4. The magnetic field dependence of the heat capacity of NDMAP measured at several temperatures. The external magnetic field is applied parallel to the (a) *a*, (b) *b*, and (c) *c* axes, respectively.

tropic. The two curves (A) and (B) seem to merge at a finite H when extrapolated to $T=0$ K, for respective field directions.

B. Magnetization

Figures 6(a)–6(c) show the temperature dependence of susceptibility (magnetization divided by applied magnetic field, M/H) in NDMAP measured in magnetic fields applied parallel to the *a*, *b*, and *c* axes, respectively. The behavior of the susceptibility at $H=1$ T is reminiscent of that taken at a much lower field ($H=0.01$ T);[16] a broad peak around 35 K and a steep decrease in susceptibility with decreasing temperature below about 20 K. On increasing H, M/H does not extrapolate to zero with $T\rightarrow 0$. This behavior of M/H is similar to the one observed in an $S=\frac{1}{2}$ 1D HAF[4] and indicates that a transition from the gapped to a gapless phase occurs at a higher field. On increasing H further, M/H shows a minimum and an up turn at low temperatures. The insets of Figs. 6(a)–6(c) show the low temperature part of the data. We see in the inset of Figs. 6(a) and 6(b) that M/H becomes almost temperature independent below a temperature whose value is field dependent. The temperature independent susceptibility reminds us of the perpendicular susceptibility

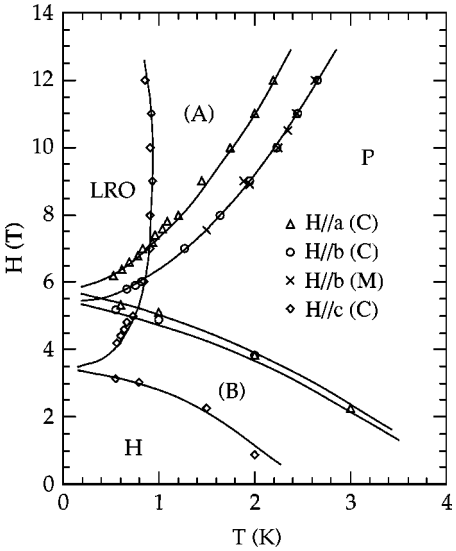

FIG. 5. The temperature vs magnetic field phase diagram of NDMAP determined from the heat capacity measurements ($\triangle, \bigcirc, \diamond$). Also shown in this figure are the transition points obtained from the magnetization measurements ($\times$). LRO: long-range-ordered phase. H: quantum disordered Haldane phase. P: thermally disordered paramagnetic phase. Lines are a guide to eyes.

($\chi_\perp$) of an anisotropic antiferromagnet below the Néel temperature (T_N). We show below that we are actually observing $\chi_\perp$ in this compound. Because the sign of the single-ion anisotropy term (DS_z^2) is positive in this compound, spins in the ordered phase are expected to lie in a plane perpendicular to the c axis (the quantization axis of the D term is taken parallel to the c axis). The anisotropy in the c plane of the form $E(S_x^2-S_y^2)$ is very small.[17] Therefore, when H is applied along the a or b axes, spins point perpendicularly to H in the c plane keeping an antiferromagnetic arrangement, thus giving $\chi_\perp$.

We plot in Fig. 5 the transition points obtained from the M/H data shown in Fig. 6(b). These points are defined as the temperatures where $d(M/H)/dT$ shows a minimum for a given H. We see that the transition points determined from the heat capacity and magnetization measurements agree well with each other.

IV. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATION ON THE PHASE DIAGRAM

In this section, we try to reproduce the H-T phase diagram observed in NDMAP, exhibiting an interesting behavior of T_N as a function of H: At low temperatures, there occurs LRO only above a certain critical field and T_N shows an increase with increasing fields, the rate of which depends on the direction of H. We focus our attention especially on the physics behind the phase diagram. To this end, we adopt the mean-field approximation for the interchain interaction,[21] which is known to work quite well except for fields in the vicinity of the critical field. In the following, we use the energy unit $J=1$, so that t, $\mathbf{h}$, j' and d are renormalized quantities of T, $\mathbf{H}$, J' and D, respectively. According to the

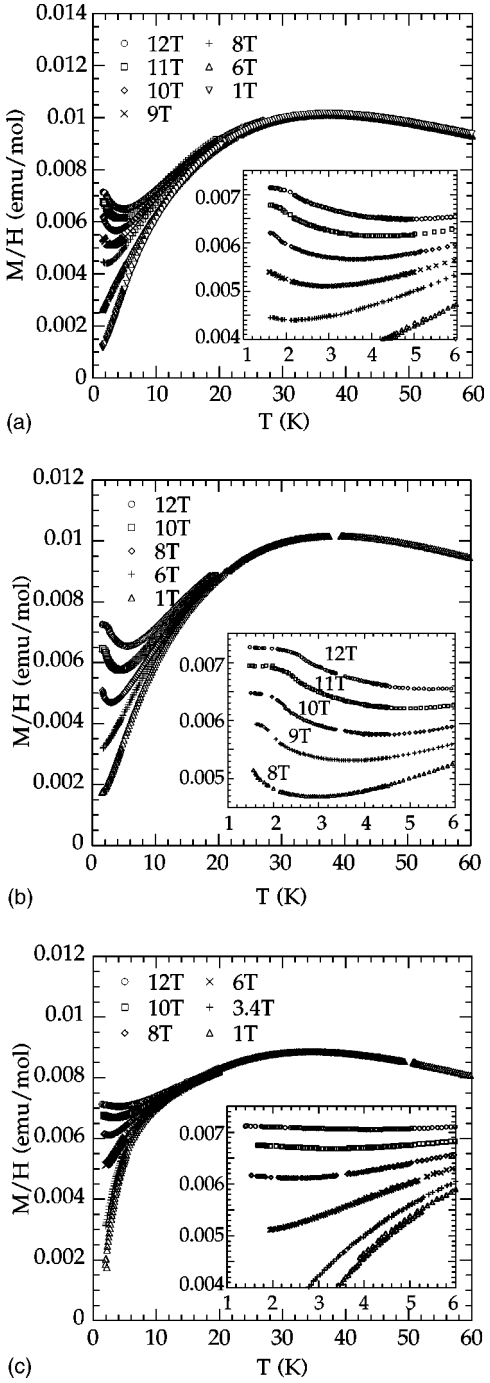

FIG. 6. The temperature dependence of the susceptibility (M/H) in NDMAP measured at the designated magnetic fields applied parallel to the (a) a, (b) b, and (c) c axes, respectively. The insets show the low temperature part of the data.

mean-field theory, the renormalized Néel temperature $t_N(\mathbf{h})$ as a function of the renormalized field $\mathbf{h}$ is given by the solution satisfying the following equation:

$$1/j'z=\chi_{st}(t_N(\mathbf{h});\mathbf{h}), \tag{2}$$

where $\chi_{st}(t;\mathbf{h})$ is the staggered susceptibility for the *one-dimensional* magnetic system.

Then, we calculate the staggered susceptibility of the magnetic chain by means of the quantum transfer matrix method combined with the finite-temperature density matrix renormalization group. As was mentioned in the previous section, Ni^{2+} spins in NDMAP has an easy-plane anisotropy, and thus the magnetic chain is well described by the following Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}=J\left[\sum_n \{\mathbf{S}_n\cdot\mathbf{S}_{n+1}+d(S_n^z)^2\}-\sum_n g\mu_B\mathbf{h}\cdot\mathbf{S}_n\right], \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{S}_n$ represents the spin-1 operator at the nth site. Neglecting the small anisotropy in the c plane, we consider the following two cases for the field $\mathbf{h}$ applied (i) along the $z(c)$ axis (perpendicular to the easy plane) and (ii) along the y axis (in the easy plane).

It is noted here that the situation is quite different between the two cases, since the former field reserves the axial symmetry around the c axis while the latter breaks it. The nature of quantum fluctuations and hence the staggered susceptibility depends crucially on the symmetry of the system. In the following, we consider the two cases separately.

(i) The field applied perpendicularly to the easy plane $[\mathbf{h}=(0,0,h)]$. As was mentioned, below the critical field h_c the nonmagnetic Haldane phase called a quantum disordered phase is the ground state of the system, while above it the so-called Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid state becomes the ground state. Although the former has an excitation gap to the triplet state, the latter has a gapless excitation spectrum and hence is critical. This criticality of the Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid is characterized by the critical exponent η defined by the divergence of the staggered susceptibility at zero temperature[22]

$$\chi_{st}(t;h)=At^{-(2-\eta)}, \quad (4)$$

where A is a constant, which scarcely depends on $\mathbf{h}$ in our calculation. Note that in the classical system $\eta=0$. We may safely use Eq. (4) at low temperatures well below the temperature at which the susceptibility is maximum ($\sim$35 K). In Fig. 7, η's, estimated from the numerical calculations for the temperature region $0.1<t<1.0$, are shown by the solid circles, each of which has an error bar of ± 0.05. The data have been shifted in fields so that the theoretical critical field coincides with the one observed. The solid curve represents the phenomenological relation between η and h: $\eta=0.3\exp\{-\beta(h-h_c)\}+0.2$ with $\beta=0.5$ and $h_c=0.17$.

Now, we reproduce the phase diagram, using Eqs. (2) and (4) with $J=33.1$ K.[19] In Fig. 8 we show the theoretical result by the solid curve and the experimental data by the solid circles. Here, we adjusted the theoretical curve to reproduce the experimental point $T_N=0.92$ K at 11 T. From Figs. 7 and 8, we see that the increase of T_N with H is a consequence of the decrease in η with H. Remembering that η measures the degree of quantum fluctuations, we can say that the quantum fluctuation out of the easy plane is reduced by H so that the Néel state becomes more stable. In contrast to this quantum system, the field dependence of the constant A is an only source of the field dependence of T_N in the classical system, being very mild. We show in Fig. 7 η estimated from the phase diagram (Fig. 5) by the open circles, which follows also the phenomenological relation but $\beta=1.0$. Considering the large error bars in η of our estimations, we do not think the discrepancy in β so seriously. Observation of the field dependence of η by other methods is desired.

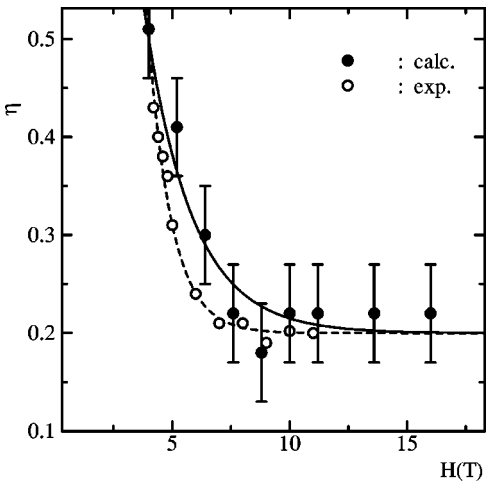

FIG. 7. Field dependence of the critical exponent η characterizing the Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid. The solid circles denote η's calculated for $d=0.25$ and the open circles are η's estimated from the experimental phase diagram. The solid and the dotted curves represent the phenomenological relations reproducing the calculated and the estimated results, respectively. (See text.)

In stronger fields, spins cant in the field direction and hence A decreases seriously. Thus, the phase boundary curve closes at the upper critical field, where the magnetic moment saturates. From the phase diagram, we estimate the interchain coupling $j'z$ to be 8.1×10^{-4}, using the value $A=2.0$. This value is favorably compared with that obtained from the neutron inelastic scattering experiments $(2j'_x+2j'_y=1.5\times10^{-3})$.[19]

(ii) The field applied in the easy plane $[\mathbf{h}=(0,h,0)]$. In this case, above h_c, the ground state has the Néel order and

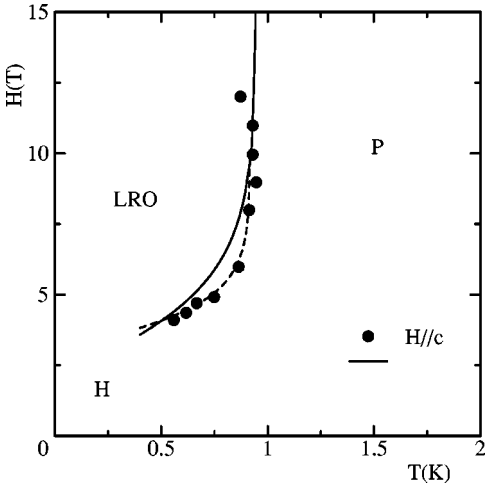

FIG. 8. The H-T phase diagram for the field applied perpendicularly to the easy plane ($H\|c$). The solid circles represent the experimental result while the solid curve represents the calculated result.

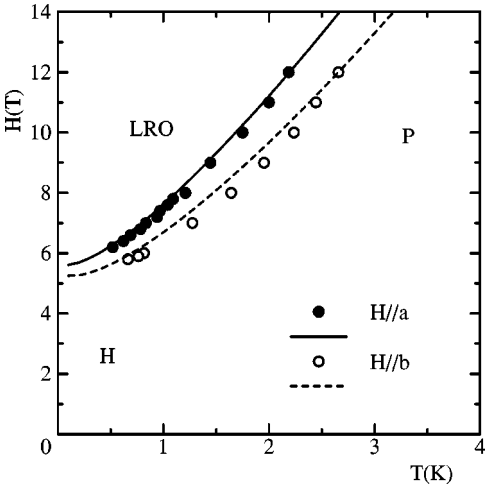

FIG. 9. The H-T phase diagram for the field applied in the easy plane. The solid and open circles represent the experimental results, respectively, for the field parallel to the a axis and for the field parallel to the b axis, while the solid and the dotted curves denote the corresponding theoretical results.

a gap opens again in the excitation spectrum because of the symmetry breaking field. This situation is quite different from the former case. The field dependence of T_N reminds us of the *soliton scenario* in the classical system.[23] Remembering the form of the staggered susceptibility in the classical system, we postulate the following in this case:

$$\chi_{st}(t;h)=(B/t^{2-\eta})\exp\{\alpha(h-h_c)/t\}, \tag{5}$$

where B is a constant and $\eta(=0.25)$ denotes the critical exponent of the one-dimensional transverse Ising model. This form is confirmed by our numerical calculations, in the temperature region $0.1<t<1.0$, with the coefficient α, a little less than unity. Although α may represent quantum effects in the formation energy of soliton, we assume, for simplicity, the classical value 1 for it.

Now, we again reproduce the phase diagram for this case using Eqs. (2) and (5). The theoretical curves are adjusted as before using the experimental point $T_N=2.2$ K at 12 T and the critical field value $H_{CF}=5.7$ T for **h** parallel to the a axis, and $T_N=2.7$ K at 12 T and $H_{CF}=5.4$ T for **h** parallel to the b axis, respectively. The different values of H_{CF} are due to an in-plane anisotropy, being neglected in this paper. The phase boundary curves are shown by the solid curve for **h** parallel to the a axis and by the dotted curve for **h** parallel to the b axis with the corresponding experimental points, respectively, by the solid and the open circles in Fig. 9. The agreement between theory and experiment is satisfactory. We mention that the soliton scenario still works in our quantum system: The symmetry breaking field yields the uniaxial symmetry and hence the soliton is a dominant source for the fluctuations in this system. Since the soliton formation energy, i.e., the gap, increases with $h-h_c$ and hence the staggered susceptibility increases exponentially at low temperatures, T_N shows a rapid increase with H, the rate of which is marked contrast with the former case. Although the soliton scenario is effective in our case, more sophisticated study is required to establish further a quantum analogue of the soliton in classical spin chains.

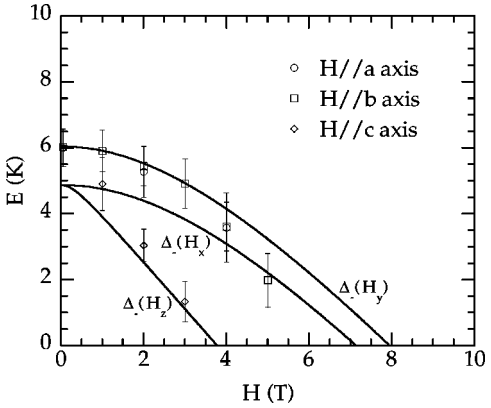

FIG. 10. The magnetic field dependence of the energy difference $[\Delta_-(\mathbf{H})]$ between the singlet ground state and the lowest level of the excited triplet obtained from the analysis of C_m. The solid curves represent the theoretical result (Ref. 24).

The phase boundary curve closes also at the upper critical field as in the former case. We estimate the interchain coupling $j'z$ to be 2.1×10^{-3}, using the value of χ_{st} calculated for $T_N=2.7$ K at $H=12$ T. The value j' estimated again agrees with the value observed.[19]

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In Sec. III, we have presented detailed results of heat capacity and magnetization measurements on NDMAP from which we have constructed the H-T phase diagram shown in Fig. 5. We have been successful in explaining theoretically the phase boundary curve separating the paramagnetic and LRO phases in Sec. IV using the values of intrachain exchange interaction and anisotropy constants determined from the neutron inelastic scattering measurements.[19] The interchain exchange interactions estimated theoretically are close to those obtained from the neutron experiment.[19]

We discuss the lower field boundary separating the Haldane and paramagnetic phases [curve (B) in Fig. 5]. We argue below that the anomaly in C_m observed along this curve is due to the field dependence of the first excited triplet.[10,24] We analyzed the low temperature part of the magnetic heat capacity data using a two-level system model, with a singlet ground state and the lowest state of the excited triplet with an energy difference $[\Delta_-(H)]$, which gives a Schottky type anomaly. We show in Fig. 10, $\Delta_-(H_x)$, $\Delta_-(H_y)$ and $\Delta_-(H_z)$ thus obtained for the field directions parallel to the $a(x)$, $b(y)$ and $c(z)$ axes, respectively. The solid curves in Fig. 10 represent the theoretical energy level as a function of H.[24] Here, we used the value determined from the neutron inelastic scattering experiment[19] for the energy gap in respective field directions at $H\rightarrow0$. We see in this figure that the agreement between theory and experiment is satisfactory.

Finally, we discuss the temperature dependence of M/H [Figs. 6(a)–6(c)]. We calculated M/H as a function of T

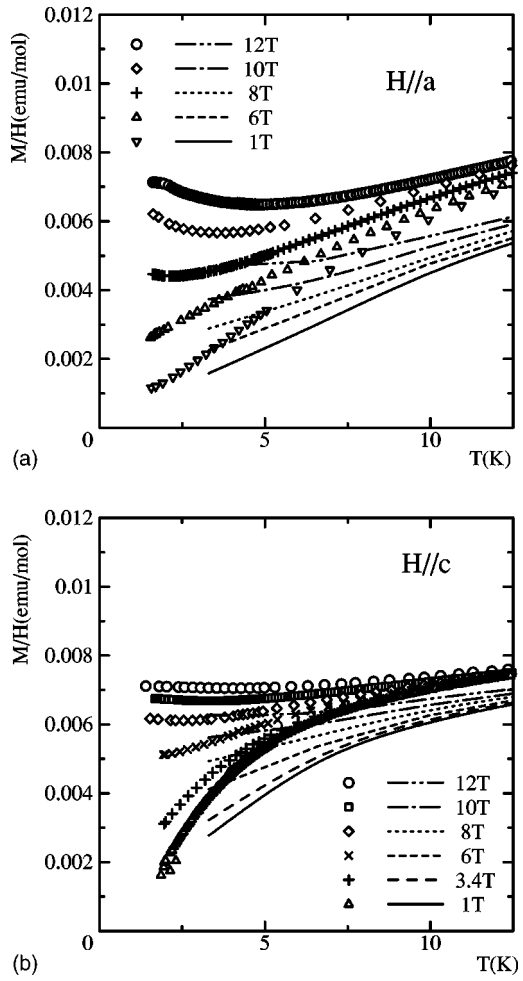

FIG. 11. Comparison between theory and experiment on the temperature dependence of the susceptibility (M/H) at finite fields for (a) $H\|a$ and (b) $H\|c$. The lines are the theoretical ones discussed in the text.

using the quantum transfer matrix method with a density-matrix renormalization group technique. We compare theory and experiment in Fig. 11(a) for selected values of H parallel to the a axis. Here, we used $J/k_B = 33.1$ K obtained from the neutron inelastic scattering study[19] and $g = 2.14$ determined from the ESR measurement.[25] We see that the theoretical curve is not far from the experimental one for respective field value without any adjustable parameters. Figure 11(b) shows the case when H is applied along the c axis. Since no ESR data are available along this direction, we assumed the value 2.05 for g. The agreement between theory and experiment is better than that in Fig. 11(a). More elaborate calculation is necessary to get a better agreement.

In conclusion, we have reported detailed results of heat capacity and magnetization measurements on a single crystal sample of the $S=1$ Q1D HAF, NDMAP. From these results, we constructed the H-T phase diagram which exhibits the quantum disordered Haldane, field-induced LRO and thermally disordered paramagnetic phases. The phase boundary curve separating the paramagnetic and LRO phases is anisotropic; the increase of T_N with H along the a and b axes is more rapid than that along the c axis. We calculated T_N as a function of H by taking into account the interchain coupling as the form of a mean field. We first evaluated numerically the staggered susceptibility of the $S=1$ 1D antiferromagnet for H applied perpendicularly to the easy plane, which shows, at low temperatures, a typical divergence of the Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid with the critical exponent η. Then, we got a satisfactory agreement with the experimental results using the exchange and anisotropy constants obtained from the neutron scattering experiment.[19] It is interesting to note that the transition temperature T_N is governed by the critical exponent η of the Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid. On the other hand, for H applied in the easy plane, we invoked the soliton scenario and got again a satisfactory agreement with experiment.

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