ERRATA

Model for Quasi-One-Dimensional Antiferromagnets: Application to $CsNiCl_3$ [Phys. Rev. Lett. 62, 474 (1989)]

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Mixing between the transverse-xz and longitudinal modes, which occurs for a triangular lattice, was overlooked. Consequently, the frequencies of xz modes become $\omega_\pm$, where

$$\omega_\pm^2(\mathbf{k}) = (vk_z)^2 + 4J'v[3 - f(\mathbf{k}_\perp)] + \Delta_L^2/2 \pm [(\Delta_L^2/2)^2 + \tilde{f}(\mathbf{k}_\perp)^2]^{1/2}$$

and

$$\tilde{f}(\mathbf{k}_\perp) = 4\sqrt{3}J'v[\sin(k_x) + \sin(-k_x/2 + \sqrt{3}k_y/2) + \sin(-k_x/2 - \sqrt{3}k_y/2)]\,.$$

The second term in the formula for the neutron-scattering cross section becomes

$$g(\mathbf{k})^2(1+\hat{k}_y^2)\frac{1}{4}\sum_{s=\pm 1}\sum_{\pm}\frac{[\tilde{f} - s(\omega_1^2 - \omega_\pm^2)]^2}{\omega_\pm[\tilde{f}^2 + (\omega_1^2 - \omega_\pm^2)^2]}(\mathbf{k}' + s\mathbf{k}_2)\cdot\delta[\omega - \omega_\pm(\mathbf{k}' + s\mathbf{k}_2)]\,.$$

The corrected spectrum is compared to experiment in Fig. 1, using the parameters $v = 1.38$ THz, $J' = 0.0054$ THz, and $\Delta = 0.32$ THz.

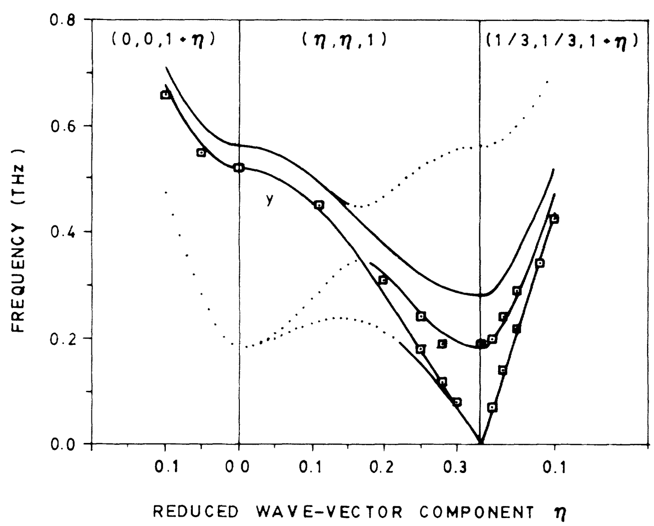

FIG. 1. The corrected spectrum predicted by this theory compared to experiment. Dotted lines indicate very low intensity. The y-polarized mode is labeled; all others have xz polarization.