

## Poster-2-4

**Magnetic excitation of the near-ideal molecule-based Haldane spin chain  
Ni<sub>2</sub>(3,5-lut)<sub>4</sub> in a magnetic field**

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Quantum magnets are a special class of magnetic materials in which long-range magnetic order is suppressed or destroyed by strong quantum spin fluctuations, which become increasingly relevant towards zero temperature. Study of such systems is at the forefront of condensed matter physics. Among these materials, spin-1 Heisenberg antiferromagnetic (AFM) chains, known as Haldane chains, are of special interest due to their novel magnetic properties [1,2,3]. Recently, interest in predicting and controlling the magnetic ground state of  $S = 1$  quantum magnets has been fueled by the realization of multiple magnetic phases in a series of organic compounds. One dimensional spin-1 AFM chain Ni<sub>2</sub>(3,5-lut)<sub>4</sub>, where 3,5-lutidine (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N), has emerged as a significant molecular system for studying low-dimensional quantum magnetism, due to its near-ideal realization of isotropic Haldane spin chain [4]. Among Haldane systems with comparable degrees of anisotropy, including Y<sub>2</sub>BaNiO<sub>5</sub>, PbNi<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, and SrNi<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, Ni<sub>2</sub>(3,5-lut)<sub>4</sub> has the lowest energy scale and is therefore a uniquely ideal Haldane system that provides easy access to the entire Haldane phase for field-tuning through the quantum critical region associated with the closure of their Haldane gaps using dc magnetic fields.

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