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Frustration enhanced by Kitaev exchange in a $\tilde{J}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ triangular antiferromagnet

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Triangular Heisenberg antiferromagnets are prototypes of geometric frustration, even if for nearest-neighbor interactions quantum fluctuations are not usually strong enough to destroy magnetic ordering: stronger frustration is required to stabilize a spin-liquid phase. On the basis of static magnetization and electron spin resonance measurements, we demonstrate the emergence of $\tilde{J}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ moments in the triangular-lattice magnet $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$. These moments are subject to an extra source of frustration that causes magnetic correlations to set in far above both the magnetic ordering and Weiss temperatures. Corroborating the $\tilde{J}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ground state, theory identifies ferromagnetic Kitaev exchange anisotropy as an additional frustrating agent, altogether putting forward $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ as a promising Kitaev spin-liquid material.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum spin liquids are of topical interest as a promising host for fractionalized quasiparticles [1–5]. The quest for a spin-liquid ground state goes back to Anderson’s conjecture on resonating valence bonds in the geometrically frustrated two-dimensional triangular lattice [6]. It is now firmly established, however, that the pure spin 1/2 triangular-lattice Heisenberg model has an ordered ground state [7]. This seemingly frustrating result is a blessing in disguise, though, as subsequent studies of modified triangular-lattice models found that long-range ordering can be suppressed by three disparate alterations: additional second-neighbor exchange [8–13], spatial anisotropy [14,15], and exchange anisotropy [16,17]. These findings opened new perspectives for realizing a spin-liquid state in the triangular lattice geometry, and boosted the search for candidate materials.

A recent breakthrough in triangular-lattice magnets pertains to the discovery of two material classes [18]. The first group of candidate materials are $4f$ magnets with Yb^{3+} : YbMgGaO_4 [19,20] and NaYbX_2 (with $X=\text{O,S,Se}$) [21]. The key element of their physics is the crystal-field (CF) splitting of Yb^{3+} , giving rise to the ground-state doublet and hence the effective spin 1/2 behavior at low temperatures, and, in the former material, the significant effects of chemical disorder between the magnetic layers [22]. A similar scenario, with the lowest-lying doublet dominating the low-temperature physics, is realized in the other promising group of materials— Co^{2+} cobaltates. Here, the ground-state doublet is stabilized by the spin-orbit (SO) coupling as long as the low-symmetry crystal-field distortions remain small [Fig. 1(a)]. Despite the overall tendency towards ferromagnetic exchange, several cobaltates with antiferromagnetic (AFM) interactions are known.

The most studied material of this handful, $\text{Ba}_3\text{CoSb}_2\text{O}_9$, shows intriguing high-field behavior [23–25], but evades the spin-liquid regime by developing a long-range order at 3.7 K [23]. Interestingly, in the related layered honeycomb magnet $\text{BaCo}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$ the magnetic order can be suppressed by a low magnetic field yielding a nonmagnetic material [26].

The recently synthesized cobaltate $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ [Fig. 1(b)] is a promising candidate for realization of a spin-liquid state on a triangular lattice. The first experimental study reported a sizable antiferromagnetic exchange and no long-range ordering down to 50 mK [27]. Recently, ultralow-temperature specific heat measurements revealed a magnetic ordering transition at $T_N = 148$ mK [28], i.e., ≈ 20 times smaller than the Weiss temperature $\theta = 2.5$ K obtained from the static magnetic susceptibility $\chi(T)$ [28]. Another interesting observation is the linear dependence of the residual thermal conductivity [28], compatible with the spinon Fermi surface scenario advocated for critical spin liquids. Indications for the spinonlike excitations were also found in recent nuclear magnetic resonance experiments [29]. However, the microscopic model for $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ remains hitherto unexplored.

In this Letter, we fill this gap and demonstrate that exchange anisotropy stabilizes the spin-liquid behavior in $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ over a temperature range spanning two orders of magnitude. Our Co^{2+} electron spin resonance (ESR) measurements firmly establish the effective spin 1/2 state of the Co^{2+} ions [30] by determining the g factor tensor and evaluating the excitation energy of the first excited state with effective spin 3/2. Further, the ESR data indicate the onset of magnetic correlations at the surprisingly high temperature of ≈ 20 K, which is two orders of magnitude larger than T_N . Hence, magnetic correlations in this

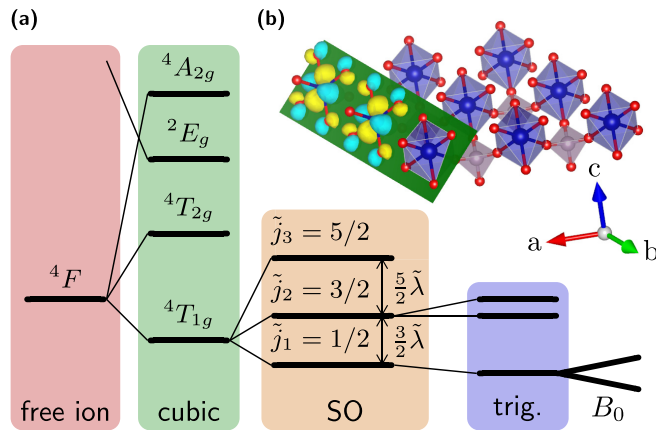


FIG. 1. (a) Energy diagram showing the splitting of the 4F state of Co^{2+} in a cubic crystal field, the SO coupling, trigonal distortion, and the Zeeman splitting due to the magnetic field B_0 in the ${}^4T_{1g}$ multiplet. (b) Fragment of a triangular layer in the $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ crystal structure, with CoO_6 octahedra bridged by PO_4 tetrahedra. For a pair of neighboring Co atoms, the leading contribution to hopping stems from the depicted Wannier functions. Note that the respective Co d orbitals lie in the same plane.

material build up far above the phenomenological energy scale set by the moderate Weiss temperature and the low saturation field of the magnetization. To reconcile these seemingly conflicting observations, we perform a microscopic analysis based on density-functional-theory (DFT) band-structure and multiplet calculations. We confirm the effective spin $1/2$ (hereafter $\tilde{j}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$) behavior, estimate theoretically the g factors, and justify the restriction of the magnetic system to the strong dominance of the nearest-neighbor exchange J_1 , which however turns out to be substantially larger than previous experimental estimates. By applying perturbation-theory expressions from Refs. [31,32] to the multiorbital Hubbard model parametrized by DFT calculations, we conclude that $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ features a substantial ferromagnetic Kitaev exchange K_1 . The competition of antiferromagnetic J_1 and ferromagnetic K_1 lowers the saturation field and the Weiss temperature, but promotes the buildup of magnetic correlations to higher temperatures.

II. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Magnetization and ESR experiments were conducted on both powder and single-crystal samples of $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ synthesized and thoroughly characterized in Ref. [27]. Representative magnetization $M(H)$ and the inverse susceptibility $\chi^{-1}(T) = H/M(T)$ curves are shown in Fig. 2.

The $M(H)$ dependence can be well fitted to the equation $M = g\tilde{j}_{\text{eff}}B_{1/2}((H_0 + H_{\text{ex}}), T) + \chi_0 H_0$. Here, $B_{1/2}$ is the Brillouin function for spin $1/2$, g is the g factor, H_0 is the external magnetic field, χ_0 accounts for the van Vleck and diamagnetic susceptibility, and $H_{\text{ex}} = a_{\text{ex}}M$ is the exchange field with the parameter a_{ex} characterizing the strength of the isotropic exchange interaction $J = a_{\text{ex}}g^2\mu_B/N_{\text{NN}}$ with N_{NN} being the number of next neighbors. A representative fit for the powder sample is shown in the main panel of Fig. 2(a).

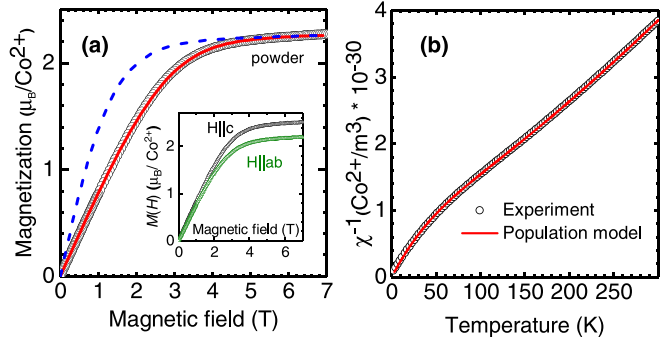


FIG. 2. (a) Main panel: Powder $M(H)$ dependence at $T = 2$ K (data points). A delayed increase of the $M(H)$ curve compared to the Brillouin function of noninteracting spins $S = 1/2$ (dashed curve) indicates a sizable AFM interaction. Accounting for it, as explained in the text, yields a good agreement with the experiment (red solid curve). Inset: Single-crystalline $M(H)$ dependence for the $\mathbf{H} \parallel c$ axis and $\mathbf{H} \parallel ab$ plane. (b) Powder $\chi^{-1}(T)$ dependence at $\mu_0 H = 20$ mT (data points). The solid line depicts the calculated curve according to the population model (see the text).

It yields AFM $J = 1.37$ K and a g factor $g_{\text{p}}^M = 4.38$. For the single crystal, the g factors were found to be $g_{\text{c}}^M = 4.81$ and $g_{\text{ab}}^M = 4.22$. The slight g factor anisotropy is likely related to a small trigonal distortion of the CoO_6 octahedra [33].

The inverse susceptibility $\chi^{-1}(T)$ per Co^{2+} ion at $\mu_0 H = 20$ mT is shown in Fig. 2(b) together with the result of a population model. The latter is derived from the diagonalization of a single-ion Hamiltonian including the spin-orbit coupling and the Zeeman interactions, $\mathcal{H} = \lambda \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{L} - \mu_B H (g_S S_z + g_L L_z)$ with $g_S = 2$, $g_L = -3/2$ and thermal average $\langle M \rangle = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \sum_i \langle E_i | e^{-E_i/k_B T} \mu_z | E_i \rangle$, \mathcal{Z} being the partition sum. $\chi^{-1}(T)$ does not obey a simple Curie-Weiss law $\propto T$, but rather possesses a remarkable inflection point around $T \sim 150$ K which is reasonable to attribute to the thermally assisted population of the excited $\tilde{j}_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ multiplet (Fig. 1). The modeling reproduces the experimental data with the energy splitting $\Delta E_{\tilde{j}_1, \tilde{j}_2} = E_{\tilde{j}_2} - E_{\tilde{j}_1} = 419$ K.

The main results of the ESR measurements for both the powder- and single-crystalline samples at the X-band frequency of $\nu = 9.6$ GHz conducted with a commercial ESR spectrometer from Bruker are summarized in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). A rather broad Lorentzian-shaped signal was observed [Fig. 3(a)]. The Lorentzian fitting yielded the width ΔH and the resonance field H_{res} from which the effective g factor can be calculated according to resonance condition $h\nu = g\mu_B H_{\text{res}}$.

The angular dependent measurements revealed an anisotropy of the g factor which follows the conventional angular dependence $g(\alpha) = \sqrt{g_{\text{ab}}^2 \cos^2(\alpha) + g_{\text{c}}^2 \sin^2(\alpha)}$ with α being the angle which the applied field makes with the c axis [Fig. 3(a), inset]. The fit yielded the values $g_{\text{c}} \approx 4.83$ and $g_{\text{ab}} \approx 4.42$ for the out-of-plane and in-plane orientation of the field, respectively, consistent with the static magnetization data.

More accurate estimates of the g_{ab} value were provided by multifrequency high-field ESR (HF-ESR) measurements on the powder sample which were carried out with a

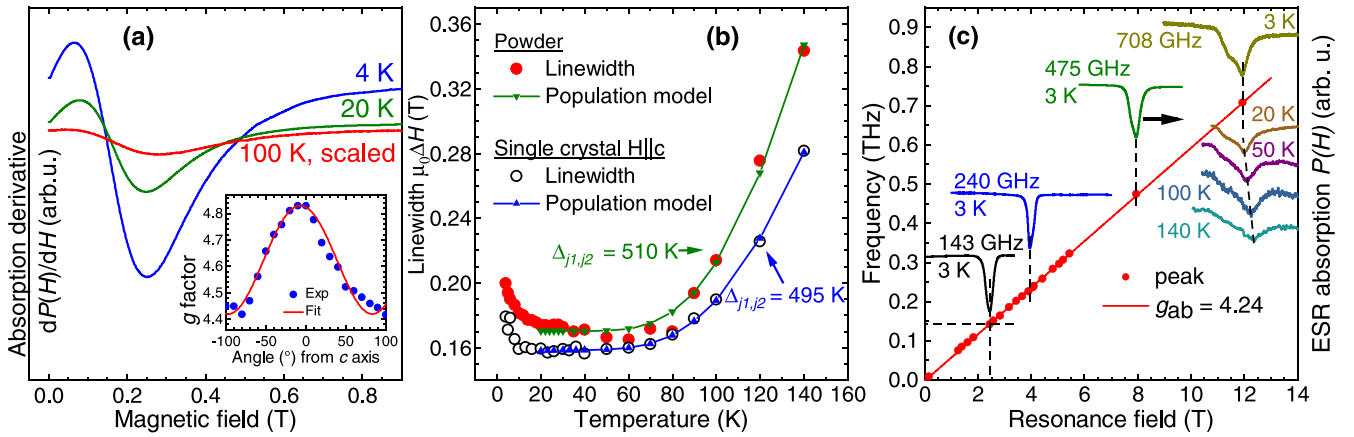


FIG. 3. (a) Single-crystalline ESR signals (field derivative of the microwave absorption) at $\nu = 9.6$ GHz for the $\mathbf{H} \parallel c$ axis at selected temperatures. Inset: Angular dependence of the g factor at $\nu = 9.6$ GHz and at $T = 4$ K (data points). The solid line is a fit to the dependence $g(\alpha) = [g_{ab}^2 \cos^2(\alpha) + g_c^2 \sin^2(\alpha)]^{1/2}$. (b) T dependence of the ESR linewidth of the single- and polycrystalline samples at $\nu = 9.6$ GHz (data points). Solid lines are the calculated dependences according to the population model (see the text). (c) Left scale: ν vs field position of the peak of the powder HF-ESR spectrum at $T = 3$ K (dots). The solid line is the fit to the dependence $h\nu = g\mu_B H$. Right scale: Powder HF-ESR spectra at selected frequencies ν at $T = 3$ K and at selected temperatures at $\nu = 708$ GHz.

homemade setup [34]. Selected HF-ESR spectra at $T = 3$ K and different excitation frequencies are shown in Fig. 3(c). The signal is a single Lorentzian-shaped line at lower frequencies and develops a shoulder at $\nu \geq 150$ GHz. Such a structure typical of the ESR response of a powder sample with an anisotropic g factor [35] can be most clearly resolved at the highest frequency of 708 GHz. In the case of the uniaxial g anisotropy the resonance field of the peak is determined by the g factor component perpendicular to the symmetry axis, i.e., by g_{ab} in our case [35]. The field position of the peak plotted versus ν exhibits a linear dependence according to the relation $h\nu = g_{ab}\mu_B H$ and gives $g_{ab}^{\text{HF}} = 4.24$ [Fig. 3(c)]. Note that this linear dependence features a negligible intercept with the frequency axis evidencing the absence of any gap in the uniform spin excitation spectrum larger than 9.6 GHz (0.04 meV). Thus, taken together the X-band and HF-ESR results yield the \mathbf{g} tensor $[g_c, g_{ab}] = [4.83, 4.24]$ consistent with the estimate $[g_c^M, g_{ab}^M] = [4.81, 4.22]$ from the magnetization data. Interestingly, with increasing the temperature close to 100 K the peak of the HF-ESR spectrum at $\nu = 708$ GHz shifts by an amount of $\mu_0\delta H_0 \approx 0.35$ T towards higher fields, suggesting a reduction of the g factor [Fig. 3(c)]. At $T = 100$ K, a linear ν versus H g factor fit of this peak yields $g_c(100 \text{ K}) = 4.11$. Such a reduction indicates the involvement of the thermally populated excited $\tilde{j}_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ multiplet which is characterized by a smaller g factor [33].

Both X-band and HF-ESR spectra broaden significantly with increasing the temperature [Figs. 3(a) and 3(c)]. Analysis of the origin of this broadening provides important insights into the spin dynamics and temperature effects in $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$. On the quantitative level, the $\Delta H(T)$ dependence can be more accurately evaluated from the X-band data because strong fields applied in an HF-ESR experiment may cause additional inhomogeneous broadening, and instrumental distortions of the line shape are possible in the HF-ESR apparatus.

In Fig. 3(b), the temperature dependence of the linewidth, as obtained from the Lorentzian fits, is shown for the

powder- and single-crystalline samples. While lowering the temperature the width decreases down to approximately 50 K, then remains constant until approximately 20 K, where it starts to rise again. The high-temperature behavior is likely due to the above discussed population effect of the excited $\tilde{j}_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ multiplet [Fig. 1(a)]. This leads to a broadening of the linewidth, while at lower temperatures, only the $\tilde{j}_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ multiplet is populated. This behavior can be reproduced by a population model with Boltzmann weights for the energy levels of the Co^{2+} ions in an octahedral oxygen environment, as described in Ref. [36]. From this model, one obtains the energy splitting $\Delta E_{\tilde{j}_1, \tilde{j}_2}^{\text{pow}} = 510$ K for the powder sample, which is somewhat larger than the estimate from the modeling of the static susceptibility. For the single crystal, one has, similarly, $\Delta E_{\tilde{j}_1, \tilde{j}_2}^{\text{cr}} = 495$ K. For the in-plane direction of the field, the linewidth could not be modeled well due to the uncertainty of the Lorentzian fits.

The upturn of $\Delta H(T)$ below 20 K is remarkable. It cannot be described by the single-ion population model, suggesting that magnetic correlations between the Co spins begin to develop gradually. Usually this signifies proximity to a magnetic phase transition where the spin dynamics experiences a critical slowing down [37]. However, such a phase transition in $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ takes place at two orders of magnitude lower temperature of $T_N = 148$ mK [28] which evidences an extended low-temperature regime of the spin-liquid-like, slow spin fluctuations in the electron spin system.

III. THEORY AND DISCUSSION

To understand why magnetic correlations set on at such a high temperature, we performed a microscopic numerical analysis based on DFT band-structure as well as multiplet calculations. For the former, we do full-relativistic nonmagnetic DFT calculations within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [38], as implemented in the full-potential local-orbital code FPLO [39]. As an input, we use the experimental crystal structure described within the space group

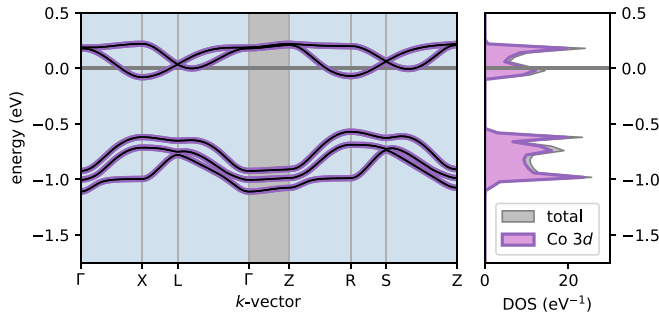


FIG. 4. Left: Full relativistic GGA band structure (thin black curves) and the eigenvalues of the Fourier-transformed Wannier Hamiltonian (thick violet curves). All bands are doubly degenerate due to the time-reversal symmetry. Minute dispersions along Γ -Z are indicative of a quasi-two-dimensional electronic structure. Right: Total density of states (DOS) and Co $3d$ contributions. The Fermi level is at zero energy.

$P\bar{3}m1$ [27]. The unit cell contains one Co atom with the local trigonal symmetry (point group $\bar{3}m$). The GGA band structure features a ten-band manifold crossing the Fermi level, as expected for a unit cell containing one Co atom featuring five d orbitals and two spin flavors. In the absence of spin polarization, each band is doubly degenerate in accord with the Kramers theorem. As a result, the band structure features only five distinct band dispersions (Fig. 4, left). The strong octahedral crystal field splits these bands into two manifolds that are well separated from the rest of the valence band and are formed almost exclusively by Co d states (Fig. 4, right) [40]. For further analysis, we single out these states by resorting to Co-centered Wannier functions (WFs). Following the procedure described in Ref. [41], we obtain excellent agreement between the Fourier-transformed WF and the respective GGA bands [Fig. 4(a)].

In the WF basis, the Hamiltonian is a sum of local and non-local terms. The former describes the one-particle spectrum of an isolated trigonally distorted CoO_6 octahedron, and key parameters of the local Hamiltonian can be extracted directly from WF [42]. By inspecting different contributions, we find a well-defined hierarchy of energy scales: the strong cubic CF, followed by the SO interactions, the trigonal CF splitting, and finally, the Zeeman term. The separation of energy scales allows us to disentangle the underlying processes and arrive at an intuitive physical picture, which we show in Fig 1(a). First, the cubic CF splits the 4F multiplet of the free Co^{2+} ion into three multiplets where the lower one, $^4T_{1g}$, contains predominantly only one-electron t_{2g} holes. Next, the $^4T_{1g}$ multiplet is further split by the SO interaction. An isolated $^4T_{1g}$ multiplet can be solved analytically [33], resulting in effective \tilde{j} values, from lowest to highest energy $\tilde{j}_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tilde{j}_2 = \frac{3}{2}$, and $\tilde{j}_3 = \frac{5}{2}$ [43]; the respective g factors amount to $g_1 = \frac{13}{3}$, $g_2 = \frac{16}{15}$, and $g_3 = \frac{3}{5}$, and the two splittings amount to $\frac{3}{2}\lambda$ and $\frac{5}{2}\lambda$, where $\lambda = 33$ meV is the effective SO interaction parameter [44]. The trigonal CF further splits the second and third multiplets, giving rise to the experimentally observed g factor anisotropy. Finally, the Zeeman interaction lifts the remaining degeneracy.

The GGA calculations (Fig. 4) imply a one-electron picture in an effective mean-field potential and cannot display the

multiplet structure directly. To account for the ensuing electronic correlations, we perform multiplet calculations using the parameters extracted from the WF, and obtain a complete numerical solution of the local many-body problem. Skipping methodological aspects of this procedure that will be published elsewhere, we go straight to the most important result: the splitting between the $\tilde{j}_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ground state and the lowest-lying $\tilde{j}_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ component amounts to $\Delta E_{\tilde{j}_1, \tilde{j}_2} = 472$ K, in a fair agreement with our experimental estimates [45]. The splitting exceeds by far the magnetic energy scale. Therefore, the magnetism of $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ can be safely described in an effective $\tilde{j}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ model. Another important observable is the \mathbf{g} tensor anisotropy, i.e., the difference between g_c and g_{ab} . Our calculations lead to an anisotropy of $g_c = 4.33$ and $g_{ab} = 4.55$ being slightly smaller than the experimental one and of opposite sign. The reason for this discrepancy is the extreme sensitivity of the g factor anisotropy to the small (10 meV) trigonal crystal-field parameter: a small readjustment of the CF parameter reproduces the experimental values ($g_c^{\text{adj}} = 4.80$ and $g_{ab}^{\text{adj}} = 4.31$). And since the trigonal CF is in turn governed by the oxygen positions in the crystal structure, additional structural refinements, especially at lower temperatures, are needed for a conclusive analysis.

Having solved the local problem, we turn to hopping processes that underlie the magnetic exchange. By analyzing the respective WF, we find that $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ is an excellent model system: further longer-range in-plane as well as interplane hoppings are orders of magnitude weaker than the leading nearest-neighbor terms. As we are dealing with a multiorbital problem, a direct determination of the magnetic exchange integrals from the hopping terms is very challenging. Therefore, we start with a qualitative analysis. By inspecting the hoppings between different orbitals, we find that for every pair of neighboring Co atoms, the leading contribution pertains to a single matrix element: virtual electron transfer between two t_{2g} orbitals lying in the same plane [e.g., the plane in Fig. 1(b)]. Although this hopping implicitly includes transfer to and between the ligand orbitals, it is effectively equivalent to the direct hopping denoted as t' in Refs. [31,32]. We note that this hopping is underlain by the perfect mutual alignment of neighboring CoO_6 octahedra and may be strongly suppressed if the octahedra are tilted.

Next, we estimate the exchange integral J_1 quantitatively. To this end, we perform full-relativistic magnetic DFT+ U calculations (see Supplemental Material [45] and, also, Refs. [46–50] therein). We find that large orbital moments, a prerequisite for the correct description of $\tilde{j}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ physics, are stable only if the quantization axis coincides with the threefold rotation crystal axis. We construct three supercells and perform total-energy calculations for different collinear magnetic arrangements. By mapping the total energies onto a classical Heisenberg model with effective spins $\tilde{j}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$, we estimate the nearest-neighbor exchange to be 11.6 ± 2.0 K, where the error bars pertain to the uncertainty in choosing the U value ($U = 5 \mp 1$ eV).

Why is the DFT+ U estimate for J_1 so large? To find the root cause, we first recollect that the magnetic exchange in $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ is anisotropic. As the orientation of magnetic moments in DFT+ U is fixed, such calculations provide

only one component of the magnetic exchange, J_1^z . To estimate the anisotropic terms we go a step back and apply the recently developed perturbative expressions [31,32], parametrized by our WF. Using just the dominant hopping term $t' = 82$ meV [45] we arrive at $J_1^z = J_1 + K_1/3 = 2.3$ K, which is smaller than the DFT+ U estimate. Surprisingly, we find, besides the leading antiferromagnetic term $J_1 = (16/81)(t')^2/U = 3.1$ K, also a sizable ferromagnetic Kitaev term $K_1 = (-4/27)(t')^2/U = -2.3$ K. Other anisotropic terms are smaller, and hence nearest-neighbor exchange and Kitaev terms dominate the magnetic interactions. These results agree with our mean-field estimate of J from the magnetization $M(H)$ dependence [Fig. 2(a)].

We are now in a position to combine our results into a coherent physical picture. $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ is a nearest-neighbor $\tilde{J}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ triangular magnet with a strongly anisotropic exchange: Its magnetism is driven by the competition of the dominant antiferromagnetic contribution with a sizable ferromagnetic Kitaev term. The latter lowers the saturation field, which otherwise would be of the order of J_1 . But the energy scale of magnetic correlations is set by the absolute values of magnetic exchanges, and hence it is enhanced by K_1 . Therefore, the onset of the spin-spin correlations already at $T \sim 20$ K $\gg T_N$, manifested in the observed broadening of the ESR linewidth, is a combined effect of J_1 and K_1 .

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Our static magnetization and ESR results on the spin-liquid candidate material $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ enable us to classify it as an anisotropic triangular magnet in the effective spin $\tilde{J}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$

ground state well isolated from the higher energy effective spin $\frac{3}{2}$ state. Furthermore, the ESR data provide strong indications of the magnetic correlations setting in far above the magnetic ordering temperature T_N and the Weiss temperature θ . We established the anisotropic $\tilde{J}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ground state on the theory level as well and reveal, besides the antiferromagnetic isotropic nearest-neighbor exchange interaction J_1 , a significant ferromagnetic Kitaev interaction term K , which is beneficial for the realization of a spin liquid in this compound. The competition between J_1 and K reduces the temperature scale θ but does not affect magnetic correlations the energy scale of ≈ 20 K $\gg T_N$ of which is probed by ESR. Altogether our findings put forward $\text{Na}_2\text{BaCo}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ as a promising Kitaev-exchange-assisted spin-liquid material and call for further extensive exploration of the exciting physics of this class of compounds.

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