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We report ³⁵Cl NMR, ESR, μ SR, and specific-heat measurements on the $S = \frac{1}{2}$ frustrated kagome magnet kapellasite α -Cu₃Zn(OH)₆Cl₂, where a gapless spin-liquid phase is stabilized by a set of *competing* exchange interactions. Our measurements confirm the ferromagnetic character of the nearest-neighbor exchange interaction J_1 and give an energy scale for the competing interactions $|J| \sim 10$ K. The study of the temperature-dependent ESR line shift reveals a moderate symmetric exchange anisotropy term D , with $|D/J| \sim 3\%$. These findings validate *a posteriori* the use of the J_1 - J_2 - J_d Heisenberg model to describe the magnetic properties of kapellasite [Bernu *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **87**, 155107 (2013)]. We further confirm that the main deviation from this model is the severe random depletion of the magnetic kagome lattice by 27%, due to Cu/Zn site mixing, and specifically address the effect of this disorder by ³⁵Cl NMR, performed on an oriented polycrystalline sample. Surprisingly, while being very sensitive to local structural deformations, our NMR measurements demonstrate that the system remains homogeneous with a unique spin susceptibility at high temperature, despite a variety of magnetic environments. Unconventional spin dynamics is further revealed by NMR and μ SR in the low- T , correlated, spin-liquid regime, where a broad distribution of spin-lattice relaxation times is observed. We ascribe this to the presence of local low-energy modes.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The $S = \frac{1}{2}$ Heisenberg antiferromagnet model on a kagome lattice has proven to be a fascinating and enduring problem for more than 20 years. Currently, there seems to be a broad consensus on the nature of the ground state, with recent density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) studies pointing to a resonating valence bond state that features a singlet-triplet gap, although the proposed value of $\Delta = 0.13J$ [1,2] is still uncertain [3]. Contrastingly, fermionic approaches which suggest a gapless ground state remain debated [4–7]. Meanwhile, on the experimental side, new spin-liquid candidates have been discovered in recent years with $S = \frac{1}{2}$ spins [8–11]. One of the most puzzling results, in view of the DMRG results, is the absence of any gap in the excitations of these experimental realizations. The reasons for such a discrepancy, and whether it is related to deviations from the ideal model, remain key open issues in the field. Several research directions have been proposed based on both theoretical developments and experiments such as Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya anisotropic interaction and next nearest-neighbors (NNN) exchange [12–15], which are believed to drive the system towards a magnetically ordered phase [16–18], or lattice distortions.

In this landscape of new spin-liquid candidates and drive to understand the role of perturbations to the ideal nearest-neighbor (NN) Heisenberg antiferromagnetic model, kapellasite [9,19], a polymorph of herbertsmithite γ -Cu₃Zn(OH)₆Cl₂,

has come as a surprise. Instead of being a mere variant of herbertsmithite, it has been demonstrated to be a kagome spin-liquid candidate of a new type. μ SR and inelastic neutron scattering (INS) experiments evidenced a gapless spin-liquid state down to 20 mK, with unusual dynamical short-range spin correlations. It is an experimental representative of a previously uninvestigated class of models on the kagome lattice with frustrated *competing* interactions, namely, ferromagnetic NN exchange J_1 and second NN (along the edges) J_2 , and antiferromagnetic NNN exchange (across the diagonal of the hexagons) J_d , with $J_2 \ll J_1 \sim J_d$ [20,21]. The values of interactions extracted from a high- T series analysis of macroscopic susceptibility and specific heat lead to an estimate of $J_1 = -12$ K, $J_2 = -4$ K, and $J_d = 15.6$ K [20,22], which, for classical spins, would stabilize a noncoplanar chiral state of the cuboc2 type. In kapellasite, quantum fluctuations are argued to destabilize the latter state and to lead to related dynamical correlations, as detected by INS [20].

The magnetic structure of kapellasite, α -Cu₃Zn(OH)₆Cl₂, exhibits well-decoupled magnetic planes with a kagome geometry formed from the depletion of a Cu²⁺ ($S = \frac{1}{2}$) triangular lattice by diamagnetic Zn²⁺ [Fig. 1(a)]. These planes are only weakly coupled along the third dimension (the hexagonal c axis) via interlayer Cl...OH hydrogen bonding, which guarantees highly bidimensional characteristics. This essential feature causes the flat shape of micron scale grains constituting our powder sample [Fig. 1(b)]. Neutron diffraction

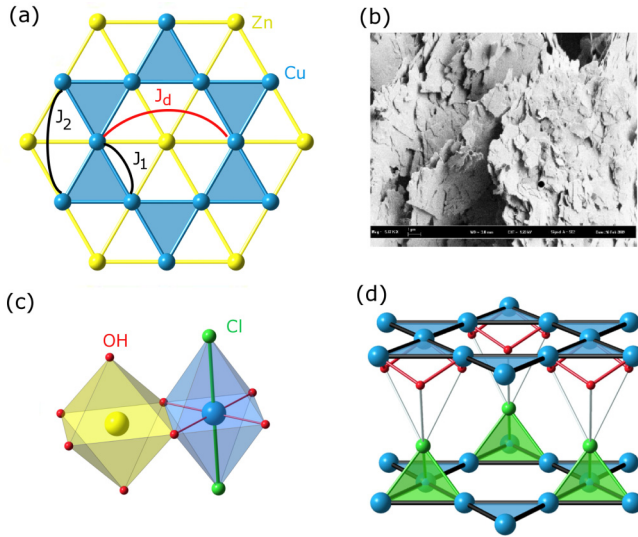


FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) The kagome magnetic pattern arises from the regular arrangement of Cu^{2+} ($S = \frac{1}{2}$) within a Cu/Zn triangular lattice (Cu in blue, Zn in yellow). The main exchange couplings J_1 , J_2 , and J_d are presented on the diagram. (b) Scanning electron microscope image of kapellasite. The width of the image is $20 \mu\text{m}$. The flat shape of the micron scale grains evidences the bidimensional character of kapellasite. (c) Octahedral coordination environments of Cu and Zn. (d) The kagome layers are only weakly coupled through Cl-OH hydrogen bonds. The ^{35}Cl NMR probe is dominantly coupled to three Cu. Zn atoms are not shown for clarity.

revealed a nondistorted kagome lattice, but showed a sizable shortage of Cu compared to the ideal stoichiometry [9]. The observed formula determined by ICP-AES chemical analysis is $(\text{Cu}_{0.73}\text{Zn}_{0.27})_3(\text{Zn}_{0.88}\text{Cu}_{0.12})(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_2$. Importantly, the local octahedral environment of nominally Cu site is more distorted than the Zn one, and has an extension along the Cl-Cl direction [Fig. 1(c)]. The more symmetric bonding environment of the Zn site, an octahedral site coordinated by six oxygens, leads to strong preferential occupation by Zn^{2+} , with 95% of the Jahn-Teller active Cu^{2+} residing on the more distorted kagome sites coordinated by four oxygens and two chlorines. The major consequence of this nonstoichiometry is then the depletion of the kagome lattice by nonmagnetic Zn^{2+} ions. The kagome site occupancy $p = 0.73$ still remains above the percolation threshold of the kagome lattice $p_c \simeq 0.65$ [23,24].

In this paper, we investigate the magnetic properties and the effects of structural disorder in kapellasite by means of NMR, μSR , ESR, and specific-heat measurements. This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we evaluate by ^{35}Cl -NMR the effect of disorder within the kagome planes and report evidence for local homogeneity of the magnetic properties, proving the robustness of the underlying physics against dilution. In Sec. III, we use ESR to estimate the symmetric exchange anisotropy term in the Hamiltonian and confirm that the choice of an isotropic Heisenberg Hamiltonian to describe the magnetic properties of kapellasite is reasonable in a first approach. While the main exchange interactions J_1 and J_d have already been derived from magnetic susceptibility and specific-heat fits, we detail in Sec. IV an analysis of the specific heat under magnetic fields which confirms that its low- T part is

magnetic and intrinsic, and thus provides a pertinent quantity for extracting the exchange integrals. Finally, in Sec. V, we investigate with NMR and μSR the spin fluctuations at low energy in the low- T frustrated antiferromagnetic phase induced by these competing interactions on the $S = \frac{1}{2}$ kagome lattice.

II. NMR DETERMINATION OF LOCAL STRUCTURE AND SPIN SUSCEPTIBILITY

NMR experiments were performed on the most abundant Cl isotope ^{35}Cl (abundance of 75.8%) using an oriented powder aligned along the hexagonal c axis of the kapellasite's rhombohedral structure. The high-quality orientation leads to accurate refinements of the local structure and unambiguous determination of the local spin susceptibility and the spin dynamics.

^{35}Cl is a quadrupolar nucleus ($I = \frac{3}{2}$), hence, one has to consider two sets of interactions resulting from the coupling of the nucleus to its magnetic and charge environments. The nuclear Hamiltonian can be written [25,26]

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{quad}} \quad (1)$$

with

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{quad}} \gg \mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}}.$$

As detailed in Appendix, this generally leads for a given environment to a spectrum consisting of three lines. The central line, corresponding to the $-\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ transition, and the satellite lines, corresponding to $-\frac{3}{2} \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}$ transitions, which are sensitive to quadrupolar perturbations in second and first order, respectively. More details about this nuclear Hamiltonian can be found in the Appendix.

A. Local structure

In this section, we discuss the local structure of kapellasite as deduced from ^{35}Cl NMR experiments. For a perfect coverage of the kagome lattice with Cu^{2+} ions, one would expect a unique Cl environment, where each Cl nucleus couples to the three adjacent Cu sites located at the corners of a given triangle. In disagreement with this simple scheme, we instead observe multiple lines, which are best resolved for the *central* $-\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ transition line at $T = 30 \text{ K}$ taken for $\theta = 0^\circ$, where θ is the angle between the applied field and the c axis (see Fig. 2 and Sec. II B). The multiple lines can be associated with different Cl environments induced by the Cu/Zn mixing disorder, namely, four different Cu/Zn configurations on a probed triangle: Cu_3 (1), Cu_2Zn (2), CuZn_2 (3), and Zn_3 (4). This site assignment also agrees with the high- T shifts which scale with the number of Cu to which each Cl is coupled [see Fig. 4(b)]. Since the spin-spin (T_2) and spin-lattice (T_1) corrections were found to be negligible, the integrated intensity of each line is directly proportional to the number of triangles of each configuration which is found to perfectly match with a random occupation of the Cu sites (Table I), with a filling ratio $p = 0.75(1)$. This agrees with the value of 0.73 extracted from neutron diffraction refinements [9].

The impact of dilution on the local structure can be traced by the *satellite* lines which positions depend to first order upon the parameters which govern $\mathcal{H}_{\text{quad}}$, namely, the quadrupolar

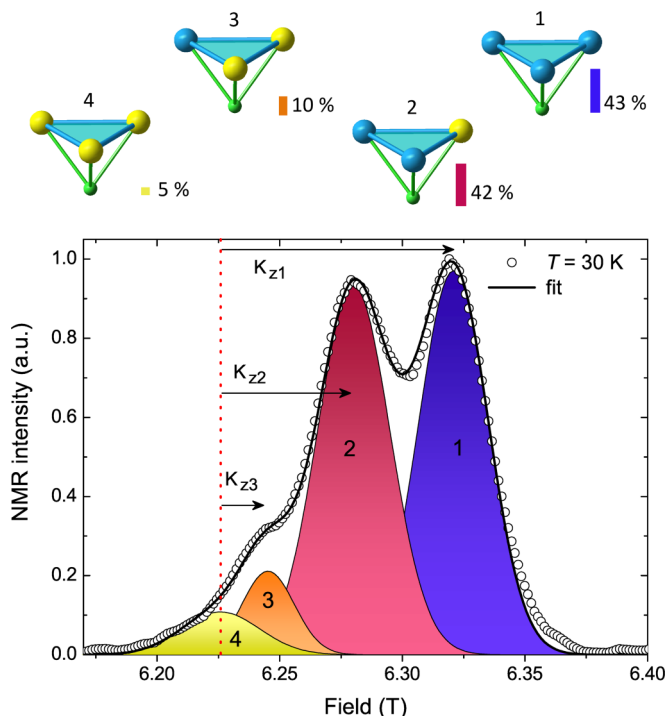


FIG. 2. (Color online) ^{35}Cl NMR spectrum of the $-\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ transition lines at $T = 30\text{ K}$, $\theta = 0^\circ$ (empty circles). The shift reference is indicated by the red vertical dotted line. The NMR spectrum is fitted using four Gaussian lines (black line), corresponding to various ^{35}Cl environments due to Cu/Zn (blue/yellow) mixing. The integrated intensity A_i of each line i reveals the site probability.

frequency ν_q and the asymmetry η , and the orientation of the principal axis of the electric field gradient (EFG) (see Appendix). Hence, they reflect the difference in electrostatic environments at the local scale. A complete NMR spectrum measured in the $\theta = 0^\circ$ orientation is shown in Fig. 3(a). Three groups of NMR lines are clearly observed which correspond to the three expected transitions for a spin $I = \frac{3}{2}$. Only the satellite contribution from the two dominant main sites 1 and 2 can be reliably followed since the sites 3 and 4 represent a minor fraction (altogether 16%) of the total spectrum intensity. Further details on satellites 1 and 2 are displayed in Figs. 3(b) and 3(c). For $\theta = 0^\circ$, if one assumes that the principal axis of the EFG remains along the symmetry axis Oz for all the Cl sites, the distance between the two satellites should be $2\nu_q$ [Eqs. (A9) and (A10)], independently of the η value. Under the latter assumption, we find two different values for sites 1 and 2, respectively, $\nu_{q,1} = 3.4(1)\text{ MHz}$ and $\nu_{q,2} = 4.0(2)$

TABLE I. Cl sites occupancies evaluated by NMR lines integrals A_i and compared to binomial probabilities assuming a random disorder for a kagome site filling ratio $p = 0.75$.

Sites i /config.	Int. A_i	Bin. prob. ($p = 0.75$)
1 Cu_3	0.43(1)	0.42
2 Cu_2Zn	0.42(1)	0.42
3 CuZn_2	0.10(5)	0.14
4 Zn_3	0.05(4)	0.02

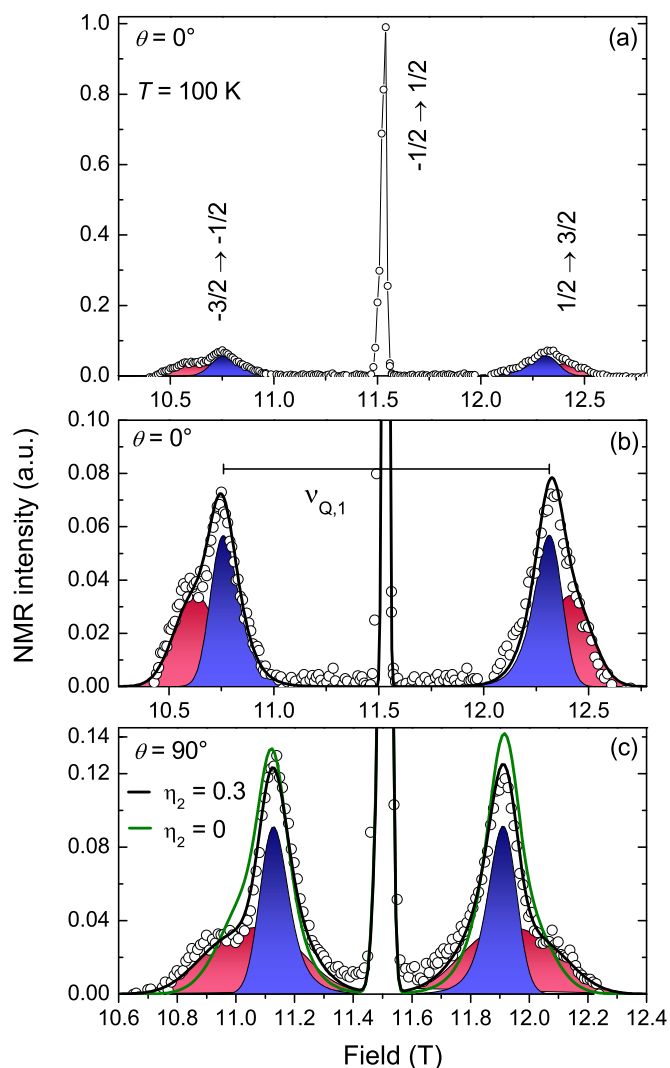


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) ^{35}Cl NMR spectrum at $\nu_0 = 47.950\text{ MHz}$ and $T = 100\text{ K}$. Three distinct groups of NMR lines are observed. (b), (c) NMR satellites in two different angle configurations $\theta = 0^\circ$ (b) and $\theta = 90^\circ$ (c) at $T = 100\text{ K}$. The total fit (black line) is the sum of the two satellites pairs of the main sites (site 1 in blue, site 2 in red). For $\theta = 90^\circ$, the simulation with $\eta_2 = 0$ (green line) fails to represent the satellites of the site 2, contrary to the case where $\eta_2 = 0.3(1)$ (black line).

MHz [Fig. 3(b)], which reflect two different local electrostatic environments around Cl. While for site 1 the spectrum is consistent with a $\eta = 0$ value, for site 2 the asymmetry of the spectrum obtained in the perpendicular direction ($\theta = 90^\circ$) can only be accounted for by assuming a surprisingly large value of the asymmetry parameter $\eta = 0.3(1)$. Finding such a large value might rather invalidate our initial assumption and indicate that for this site, the EFG and shift tensor principal axis do not coincide anymore. The local distortions deduced through this extensive analysis of the quadrupolar parameters can easily be attributed to the different nature of the two Cu^{2+} and Zn^{2+} ions. Whereas they possess the same charge and a similar radius, Cu^{2+} is known to be Jahn-Teller active and to elongate the octahedron built on the nearby anions. Such local effects can then be expected when the ratio Zn/Cu is varied

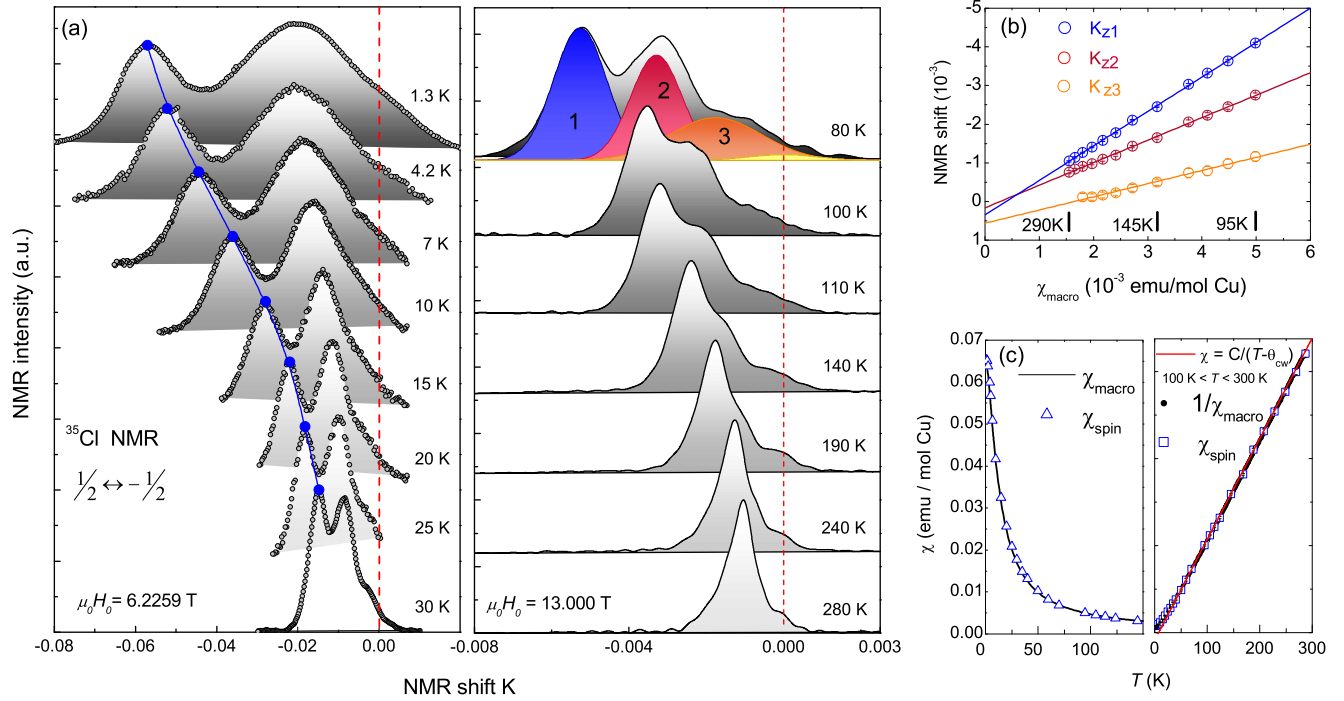


FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) ^{35}Cl NMR spectra of the central lines plotted versus the line shift from high (right) to low (left) temperature. The spectra are vertically shifted for clarity. The composition of the spectrum in terms of different Cl sites is shown at 80 K. The local susceptibilities can be directly extracted from the shift of the lines from the reference (dashed vertical red lines). As an example, the blue circles emphasize the shift of the NMR line corresponding to site 1 (left panel). (b) ^{35}Cl NMR shifts for the different Cl sites vs χ_{macro} at high T . The hyperfine couplings are extracted from the slope of the curves [$A_{\text{hf},1} = -4.98(3)$ kOe/ μ_{B}]. (c) Temperature dependence of the macroscopic susceptibility χ_{macro} , the local NMR susceptibility χ_{spin} (left) and of $1/\chi_{\text{macro}}$, $1/\chi_{\text{spin}}$ (right). The Curie-Weiss parameter $\theta_{\text{CW}} = 9.5 \pm 1$ K evidences a weak ferromagnetic effective coupling at high T .

on a given triangle but do not affect the average threefold axis structural symmetry.

B. Spin susceptibility

In the following, we extend the concise presentation of Ref. [20] and detail the analysis of the ^{35}Cl NMR data taken on the central line, and further compare the susceptibilities extracted for sites 1, 2, and 3 from the line shifts taken for an applied field along the c axis, $K_{z,1}$, $K_{z,2}$ from 287 K down to 1.2 K and $K_{z,3}$ down to 80 K (Fig. 4). The broadening of the NMR lines observed at low temperature is discussed in Sec. VIA.

Following a typical two-step procedure, we derive the NMR spin shifts which are induced by the local susceptibilities denoted χ_i : from a linear high- T fit of $K_{z,i}$ plotted versus the macroscopic susceptibility χ_{macro} measured by SQUID magnetometry, $K_{z,i} = A_{\text{hf},i}\chi_{\text{macro}} + \sigma_i$, we extract the hyperfine coupling constants $A_{\text{hf},i}$ and the chemical shifts σ_i [Fig. 4(b)]. The local susceptibilities are then given by $\chi_i = (K_{z,i} - \sigma_i)/A_{\text{hf},i}$. The ratios of hyperfine couplings $A_{\text{hf},1}/A_{\text{hf},2} = 1.53(2)$ and $A_{\text{hf},3}/A_{\text{hf},2} = 0.58(2)$, with $A_{\text{hf},1} = -4.98(3)$ kOe/ μ_{B} , are found to be in good agreement with the ratios of the number of Cu^{2+} probed, respectively, 1.5 and 0.5. This further strengthens the previous analysis of the local structure, and again indicates that at high T the $S = \frac{1}{2}$ spins are rather uncorrelated, depicting a fluctuating paramagnetic state. This validates the overall consistency of our analysis.

The local susceptibility derived for site 1 is certainly the least perturbed by defects and is the closest to that of the

ideal system. It is found to scale with χ_{macro} over the whole temperature range, down to 1.2 K, which invalidates the possibility of a dominant contribution of defects at low T in χ_{macro} [Fig. 4(b)]. One should note that this finding strongly contrasts with the case of many correlated oxides where a Curie-type tail in macroscopic susceptibility is commonly attributed to defects, either spin vacancies in the magnetic lattice or other species of weakly coupled spins. In these systems, the disorder contributes to the NMR linewidth only, and not to the line shift [15,27–29].

This uncommon divergence as $T \rightarrow 0$ of χ_{spin} in comparison with the reported χ_{spin} of NN Heisenberg kagome antiferromagnets [15,27,30] could only be explained within the framework of competing interactions on the kagome lattice, $J_1 = -12$ K, $J_2 = -4$ K, and $J_d = 15.6$ K, evaluated by high-temperature series expansion as emphasized in Refs. [20,22]. The Curie-Weiss temperature $\theta_{\text{CW}} \sim 9$ K is consequently the result of an averaging of these competing interactions.

A closer comparison of the low- T local susceptibilities χ_i at sites 1 and 2 brings an additional insight into the nature of the interactions. While all shifts display a low- T upturn, a minor effect is detected below $T = 50$ K, where the ratio of the local susceptibilities of sites 1 and 2 χ_1/χ_2 is not T independent anymore and shows instead a clear increase as T is lowered (Fig. 5). In order to infer a physical understanding to this deviation, χ_1/χ_2 is fitted to the ratio of two Curie-Weiss susceptibilities $C(T - \theta_2)/C(T - \theta_1)$. The parameters θ_1 and θ_2 account for the interactions, respectively,

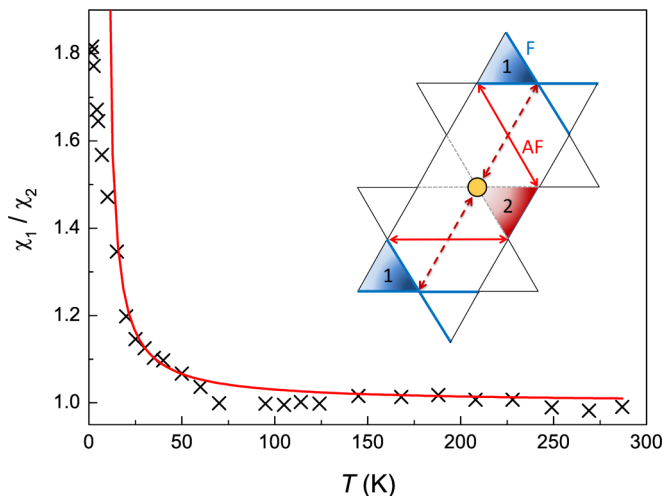


FIG. 5. (Color online) Ratio of local susceptibilities χ_1/χ_2 (black crosses) vs T . The red line is a fit using the ratio $(T - \theta_2)/(T - \theta_1)$ for $20 \leq T \leq 70$ K, with $\theta_1 = 7.8$ K and $\theta_2 = 5$ K (see text). The expected value of 1 is found above 70 K while the steep increase at low T underlines the strengthening of antiferromagnetic correlations at the diluted site that is expected when J_1 is ferromagnetic.

probed at sites 1 and 2 and are expected to be relevant in the mean field regime, i.e., for $T \geq 2\theta_{CW} \simeq 20$ K. The main result of this simple analysis is that the upturn at low T could only be reproduced when $\theta_1 > \theta_2$. In a mean field approach and ignoring the weakest J_2 coupling, the Curie-Weiss temperature of each site i of the J_1 - J_d Heisenberg model on a diluted kagome lattice can be simply expressed as $\theta_i = -\alpha_i J_1 - \beta_i J_d/2$. For a fully occupied kagome lattice, one has $\alpha_{1,2} = \beta_{1,2} = 1$. Taking into account the random depletion of the lattice by 27%, a straightforward calculation of probabilities leads to $\alpha_1 = 0.865$, $\beta_1 = 0.73$ and $\alpha_2 = 0.615$, $\beta_2 = 0.73$. Therefore, one can directly infer from the relation $\theta_1 > \theta_2$ that $J_1 < 0$ (ferromagnetic), in agreement with Refs. [20,22].

The related scheme of interactions is summarized in the diagram of Fig. 5.

III. ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE

ESR measurements were performed at NHMFL, Tallahassee, Florida, on a custom-made ESR spectrometer with homodyne detection working in transmission mode at the fixed frequency of $\nu_0 = 326.4$ GHz. The same oriented sample was used as in NMR. A single ESR line was observed in the temperature range between 5 and 100 K. We notice first that this is consistent with the absence of any magnetic parasitic phase in the sample. Moreover, since the copper ions are present on both the nominally Cu and Zn sites, the observation of a single line indicates that there is a sizable exchange coupling between sites, yielding a Lorentzian line shape typical for an exchange narrowing limit.

There are three distinct T regimes as revealed in Fig. 6. Above 100 K, the ESR line could not be followed reliably due to its decreasing intensity with increasing temperature. The reduction of the signal amplitude was additionally enhanced by line broadening. Between 10 and 100 K (intermediate T), the

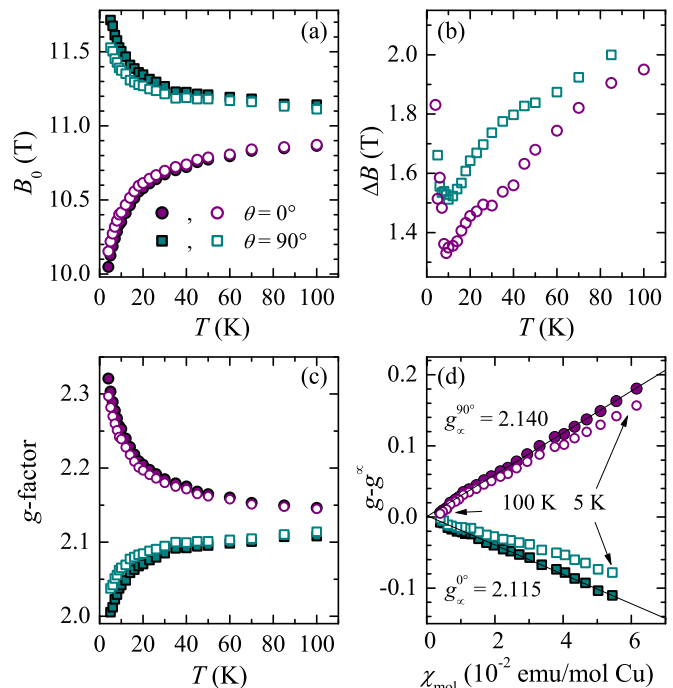


FIG. 6. (Color online) Temperature dependence of (a) the ESR line position, (b) linewidth, and (c) g factor measured at 326.4 GHz. (d) Scaling of the g factor with bulk susceptibility. Open symbols include all magnetic anisotropy contributions present in kapellasite, while solid symbols represent data corrected for the dipolar (including demagnetization) fields.

linewidth increases regularly with increasing T . Below 10 K, an opposite behavior is observed. In the two latter regimes, the resonance field exhibits a monotonic variation, similar to the macroscopic susceptibility.

Although the ESR line in kapellasite is similarly broad to that seen in herbertsmithite, which points to a sizable anisotropy [12], the temperature dependence of the ESR parameters, i.e., the line position B_0 (g factor; $g = \frac{\nu_0}{\mu_B B_0}$, where μ_B is the Bohr magneton) and the linewidth ΔB , are quite different. In herbertsmithite, a maximum in ΔB and small temperature changes of the g factor of less than 0.02 were observed. Contrastingly, in kapellasite, a minimum is observed in the linewidth at 10 K. This behavior rather resembles that found in another Cu-based kagome compound, vesignieite, where it was assigned to a phononic contribution [13]. Lastly, we note that the measured line shifts with decreasing temperature in kapellasite are much larger than in herbertsmithite and vesignieite. This indicates that a different type of magnetic anisotropy is responsible for these shifts than the Dzyaloshinsky-Moriya (DM) interaction that had been found to be dominant in the other two cases (Fig. 6). Following, we discuss successively the information which can be extracted from the ESR linewidth and from the g factor.

A. Linewidth

In the paramagnetic regime of herbertsmithite ($T \gg J$), the ESR linewidth was constant so this asymptotic value could be used to extract the dominant magnetic anisotropy term [12]. It

is notable that, in kapellasite, one cannot reach this regime even at 100 K, a temperature already as high as $\sim 6J_d$ [Fig. 6(b)]. This indicates that the linewidth in the intermediate- T regime cannot be accounted for solely by the spin system and an additional line-broadening mechanism must originate from other degrees of freedom. A spin-phonon coupling, responsible for a similar increase in vesignieite [13], is quite commonly encountered in copper-based systems and is perfectly in line with the *increase* of the linewidth between 10 and 100 K [31–34]. This mechanism is dominant at high T so that the magnetic anisotropy cannot be extracted from the linewidth. The low- T regime (below 10 K $\sim J$) resembles more the behavior found in herbertsmithite. At such low temperatures, the phonon population vanishes and the ESR broadening becomes dominantly spin induced, reflecting the development of spin correlations.

B. g factor

Large changes of the g factor with decreasing temperature in kapellasite [Fig. 6(c)] could, in principle, be due to either a locally inhomogeneous susceptibility or a significant magnetic anisotropy of the system. The first possibility can be easily discarded. Indeed, in inhomogeneous spin systems (e.g., spin glasses, impure systems, and systems with several nonequivalent sites) nonuniform local fields develop with increasing susceptibility (decreasing T) leading exclusively to negative B_0 shifts, irrespective of the orientation of the applied field [35,36]. In addition, line broadening that scales with the susceptibility is generally encountered. Such shifts and broadening result from staggered local fields [36]. In kapellasite, this is clearly not the case since both positive and negative line shifts are observed depending on the orientation of the applied field and the ESR width is nonmonotonic when the susceptibility is increasing steeply at low temperature. We are then led to assign these shifts to magnetic anisotropy.

When the magnetic anisotropy \mathcal{H}' is small compared to the exchange and/or Zeeman energy, Nagata's theory for g -factor shifts can be applied [37]. Then, the shift is determined by the correlation function [37,38]

$$\Delta g = \frac{\langle [S^-, [S^+, \mathcal{H}']] \rangle}{2\mu_B B_0 \langle S^z \rangle}, \quad (2)$$

where $[\dots]$ denotes a commutator, $\langle \dots \rangle$ canonical averaging, and $S^\alpha = \sum_i S_i^\alpha$ the α component of the total spin operator. Here, we refer to the general form of the magnetic anisotropy in the spin-Hamiltonian of a spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ system

$$\mathcal{H}' = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \neq i} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \underline{K}_{ij} \cdot \mathbf{S}_j, \quad (3)$$

where the coupling tensor

$$\underline{K}_{ij} = \underline{d}_{ij} + \underline{D}_{ij} \quad (4)$$

includes both the long-range dipolar coupling \underline{d}_{ij} and the short-range symmetric anisotropic exchange \underline{D}_{ij} on bonds J_1 and J_d . We note that the antisymmetric Dzyaloshinsky-Moriya interaction does not contribute to the ESR line shift at the level of first order [Eq. (2)] [38] and so we omit it.

We proceed to the evaluation of both anisotropy terms from Eq. (4) in kapellasite, by noting that in the paramagnetic regime

the Nagata's theory predicts a linear scaling of the line shift with susceptibility [37,39]

$$\Delta g^z(T) = \frac{\langle S^z \rangle}{2\mu_B B_0} \sum_{j \neq i} (2K_{ij}^{zz} - K_{ij}^{xx} - K_{ij}^{yy}), \quad (5)$$

where $\langle S^z \rangle = \sum_i \langle S_i^z \rangle = \frac{\chi_{\text{mol}}(T)B_0}{N_A g \mu_0 \mu_B}$, z denotes the orientation of the applied field, and x, y the two perpendicular directions, N_A is the Avogadro number, and μ_0 the vacuum permeability. A convincing scaling is observed in kapellasite for both directions in the whole investigated temperature range [Fig. 6(d)], an additional proof that the increase of the bulk susceptibility is intrinsic even at low temperatures. The scaling yields the limiting infinite-temperature values of the g factor within the kagome planes $g_\infty^{90^\circ} = 2.140$ and along the c axis $g_\infty^{0^\circ} = 2.115$. These values correspond to the values averaged over the structural triangular unit.

The contribution to the above sum related to the dipolar field arising from the finite spin $\langle S^z \rangle$ in a polarized paramagnet can be calculated exactly, $B_{dd} = \frac{\langle S^z \rangle}{\mu_B} \sum_{j \neq i} (2d_{ij}^{zz} - d_{ij}^{xx} - d_{ij}^{yy})$. Following Lorentz, we write [40] $\mathbf{B}_{dd} = \mathbf{B}'_{dd} + \mathbf{B}_{Lor} + \mathbf{B}_{dem}$, where the first term is a sum of dipolar fields within a (Lorentz) sphere with a radius large enough to provide convergence, the second term $B_{Lor} = \frac{1}{3} \chi B_0$ is the Lorentz field that originates from the polarization of the sphere's surface, and the third term $B_{dem} = -N \chi B_0$ is the demagnetization field depending on the shape of the sample. By distributing Cu^{2+} spins randomly on both Cu and Zn sites according to the sample stoichiometry, we find $B_{dd}^{0^\circ} / \chi_{\text{mol}} = -1.80 \text{ T}(\text{emu/mol Cu})^{-1}$ and $B_{dd}^{90^\circ} / \chi_{\text{mol}} = 0.90 \text{ T}(\text{emu/mol Cu})^{-1}$. Further, based on the oblate shape of the crystalline grains ($2r/d \sim 10$), we estimate $N^{0^\circ} = 0.80(5)$ and $N^{90^\circ} = 0.10(3)$ [41], which yields $(B_{Lor} + B_{dem})^{0^\circ} / \chi_{\text{mol}} = -1.61 \text{ T}(\text{emu/mol Cu})^{-1}$ and $(B_{Lor} + B_{dem})^{90^\circ} / \chi_{\text{mol}} = 0.81 \text{ T}(\text{emu/mol Cu})^{-1}$.

The effect of the dipolar fields (including demagnetization) is too small to explain large experimental shifts [see Fig. 6(a) for a comparison of corrected and uncorrected data]. We subtract this contribution and derive "pure" g shifts [Fig. 6(c)] arising from the symmetric anisotropic exchange. The linear scaling of the shift with macroscopic susceptibility [Fig. 6(d)] can be used to evaluate the magnitude of the exchange anisotropy. Since the Cu-Cl bonds defining the principal axis of the uniaxial local g tensor on each site are tilted from the crystallographic c direction towards the center of the triangle by 43° , the direction of the principal axis of \underline{D}_{ij} of each ij bond is not trivial. Therefore, we only inspect the shift data for $\theta = 0^\circ$, for which employing the threefold-rotational symmetry of the crystal structure, we derive

$$\Delta g^{0^\circ}(T) = \frac{\chi_{\text{mol}}(T)}{N_A g \mu_0 \mu_B^2} 4D'^{cc}, \quad (6)$$

where $D'^{cc} = D_1^{cc} + \frac{1}{2} D_d^{cc}$ corresponds to an effective component of the magnetic anisotropy arising from both dominant bonds J_1 and J_d .

From the slope $\Delta g^{0^\circ}(T) / \chi_{\text{mol}}(T) = -2.0 \text{ (emu/mol Cu)}^{-1}$ we obtain $D'^{cc} = -0.4 \text{ K}$, yielding the ratio $|D'^{cc} / J_1| = 3\%$ with respect to the dominant exchange. This is somewhat larger than the conventional Moriya estimate $|D/J| \sim (\Delta g/g)^2 \sim 2\%$. However, D'^{cc} sums two contributions and, moreover,

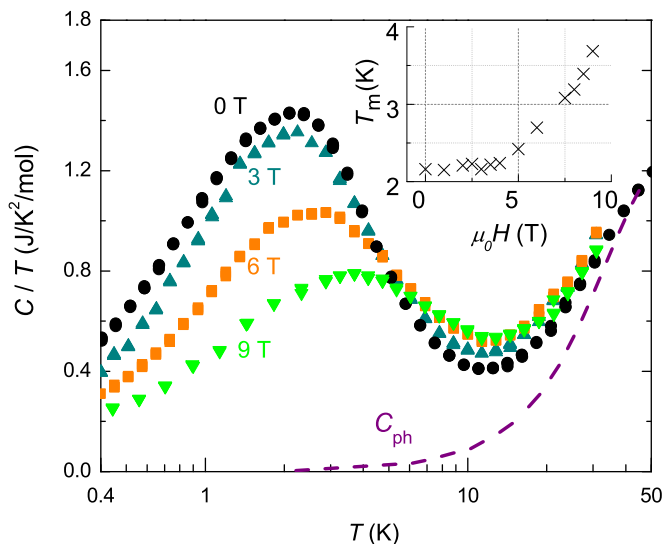


FIG. 7. (Color online) Molar specific heat divided by temperature C/T per formula unit vs temperature and under magnetic field from 0 to 9 T. Below 10 K, the phonon contribution C_{ph} is negligible. Inset: The field dependence of the peak position (T_m) is nonlinear, contrary to a Schottky behavior.

similarly enhanced values of the symmetric anisotropic exchange interaction were reported before in copper-based systems [32,34]. Our results thus suggest that kapellasite is quite close to the isotropic Heisenberg limit. We stress that the DM interaction, which is generally larger than the symmetric exchange anisotropy in copper-based systems (of the order $\Delta g/g \sim 15\%$) could not be assessed in this study, although it may well be present also in kapellasite. Last, we note that the large line shifts in kapellasite observed at low temperatures are due to rather high values of the intrinsic magnetic susceptibility. In contrast, in herbertsmithite and vesignieite, a suppressed susceptibility did not allow an unambiguous assignment of the symmetric exchange anisotropy based on the ESR line shift.

IV. SPECIFIC HEAT

The specific heat $C(T)$ was measured with a Quantum Design Physical Property Measurement System (PPMS) from 300 to 0.4 K on thin pressed pellets of kapellasite with a typical mass of 8 mg, in magnetic fields up to 9 T (Fig. 7). The analysis of $C(T)$ under zero magnetic field has been the subject of two recent publications, where its T dependence was used to refine the model Hamiltonian of kapellasite, based on high-temperature series calculations [20,22]. In the following, we present its field dependence and confirm that its low- T part is magnetic and intrinsic, and thus provides a pertinent quantity for extracting the exchange integrals.

In the absence of a nonmagnetic compound isostructural to kapellasite, the phonon contribution is estimated at high temperatures ($50 \leq T \leq 160$ K) with a phenomenological fit made of a linear combination of Debye and Einstein functions. The lattice contribution is found to be negligible below $T = 10$ K (see Fig. 7). Therefore, the broad peak singled out in $C(T)/T$ around 2 K has clearly a magnetic origin.

The specific heat is found to be insensitive to fields smaller than 3 T, however, larger fields cause a shift of the peak towards higher T , up to 4 K for $\mu_0 H = 9$ T, as well as a decrease of intensity. This field dependence definitely shows the magnetic character of $C(T)$ at low T . The peak that is observed cannot be attributed to the presence of orphan spins which would contribute as a Schottky anomaly in the specific heat as observed, for example, in herbertsmithite [42]. As well as displaying a peak, such a contribution would have a linear dependence in field, contrary to our observations (Fig. 7, inset). This is completely consistent with the fact that the upturn of the susceptibility is not driven by weakly coupled spins but is intrinsic as clearly shown by the perfect match of the measured NMR and ESR shifts with the macroscopic susceptibility. Therefore, in contrast with other frustrated systems with larger magnetic couplings, the field dependence of $C(T)$ observed here is due to the comparable energy scale between the applied magnetic field and the rather low magnetic exchanges in kapellasite. As a main consequence, the specific heat for $\mu_0 H = 0$ T is characteristic of the model Hamiltonian of kapellasite and is relevant for the evaluation of the exchange interactions as performed by Bernu *et al.* [22].

The T dependence of the magnetic part of $C(T)$ could be reproduced in the range 0.4–10 K within a J_1 - J_2 - J_d model, provided one assumes a $\sim 14\%$ missing entropy, in this T range. In fact, the total magnetic entropy expected for a spin $S = \frac{1}{2}$, $\Delta S = R \ln 2$, is fully recovered only by $T = 40$ K, a quite extended regime when compared to the former model. This release of the missing entropy at higher T appears in good agreement with the extended T regime where inelastic neutron scattering studies reveal the presence of magnetic correlations [20]. Two different hypotheses were proposed in Ref. [22] to account for this missing entropy based on the presence of spin vacancies: the existence of weakly coupled spins or the formation of spin singlets. The former scenario can be ruled out, as already discussed, since it would give rise to a linear field dependence of the maximum of the specific heat below 10 K. The second scenario, namely spin-singlet freezing, remains, on the contrary, plausible since the exchange along the diagonal $J_d \sim 15.6$ K is antiferromagnetic in nature. The identification of the involved spins is still unclear, although the singlet could result from the coupling of a spin sitting on a kagome site and a spin defect on the center of a hexagon. Their contribution would have to show up at higher temperatures ($T \sim 10$ K), and would therefore remain almost unaffected by fields $\mu_0 H < 9$ T (~ 12 K). While we are not able to single out the exact behavior of these defects from these measurements, this last scenario is consistent with our experimental results. It is not clear, however, if a spin singlet can be stabilized in the presence of other large competing interactions.

V. SPIN DYNAMICS

A. $1/T_1$ NMR spin-lattice relaxation rate

The ^{35}Cl spin-lattice relaxation rate $1/T_1$ was determined through the saturation recovery method, with a standard $\pi/2 - \Delta t - \pi/2 - \tau - \pi$ pulse sequence ($70 < \tau < 100 \mu\text{s}$), from 40 to 1.3 K. The measurements were performed at the center of lines 1, 2, and 3, which gave similar average values

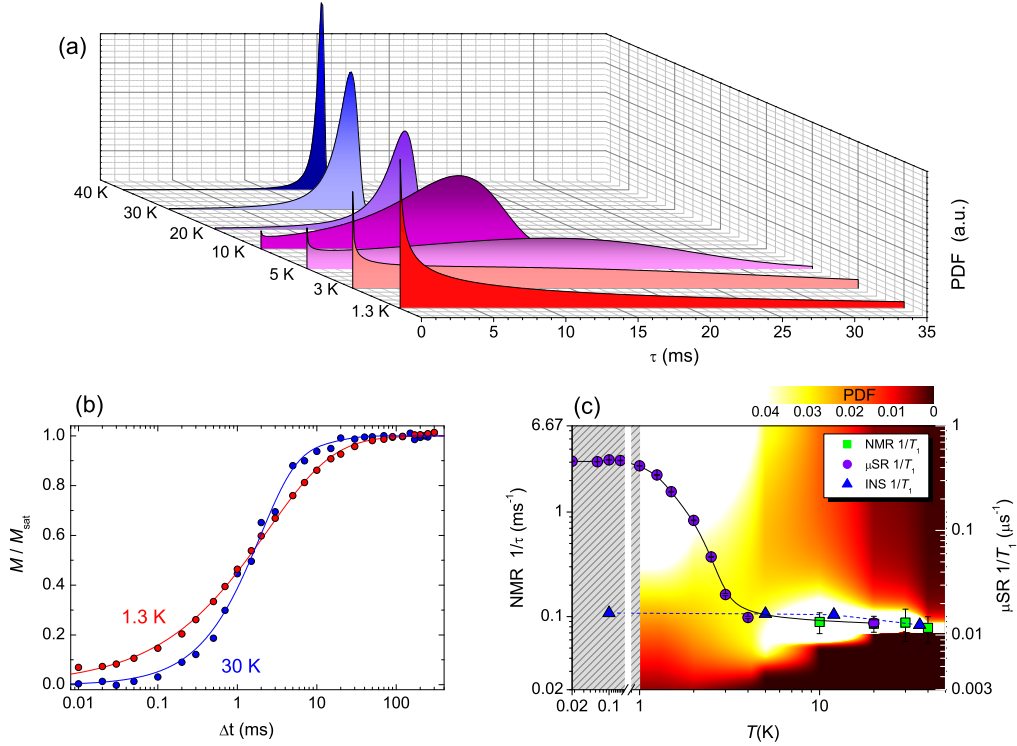


FIG. 8. (Color online) (a) Probability density functions $\rho(\tau)$ profiles for selected temperatures. (b) Magnetization-recovery curve at $T = 30$ and 1.3 K. The conventional relaxation form for $I = \frac{3}{2}$ is successfully applied at high T (blue line) but no longer valid at 1.3 K where a stretched exponential curve is more appropriate (red line), due to a distribution of relaxation times τ . (c) Temperature dependence of the spin-lattice relaxation rate measured in μ SR ($1/T_1$, right axis, reproduced from [20]), in NMR ($1/\tau$, left axis), and calculated from inelastic neutron scattering (INS) (see text). The color map represents the intensity of the probability density function $\rho(\tau)$ (left axis) extracted from NMR measurements (gray hatched area is for the absence of NMR data below 1.2 K). Below 10 K, the distribution of τ is too large to allow a single relaxation time to be defined.

and distributions (see following) of T_1 at low temperature. The evolution of T_1 with temperature was then extracted from measurements performed on the line with the highest intensity (1).

Within this T range, the spin dynamics can be divided into two regimes described below: (i) a high- T paramagnetic one where T_1 remains constant and (ii) a low- T fluctuating regime where a broad distribution of relaxation times is observed.

(i) *High- T paramagnetic relaxation.* Above 10 K, the magnetization-recovery curve $M(t)$ is consistent with that expected for a relaxation process of magnetic origin for a nuclear spin $I = \frac{3}{2}$ with a single spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 [43]:

$$M(t, T_1) = M_{\text{sat}}(1 - 0.1e^{-t/T_1} - 0.9e^{-6t/T_1}). \quad (7)$$

Fitting our recovery curves to Eq. (7) yields the T_1 values plotted in Fig. 8(c) with a constant $T_1 = 12(3)$ ms value for $10 < T < 40$ K.

In conventional insulating paramagnets, for $T \gg J$, the spin-lattice relaxation rate $1/T_1$ is indeed temperature independent. The latter was explicitly calculated by Moriya [44] to be

$$1/T_1 = \sqrt{2\pi} \gamma_N^2 g^2 A_{\text{hf}}^2 S(S+1)/3z_1\omega_e, \quad (8)$$

where $z_1 = 3$ is the number of Cu^{2+} probed and $\omega_e = J\sqrt{2zS(S+1)}/\hbar$ is the exchange frequency with $z = 4$ being the number of Cu^{2+} neighbors on the kagome lattice.

Using experimental values $A_{\text{hf}} = -4.98$ kOe/ μ_B for the 3-Cu triangle and the average exchange $J = \theta_{\text{CW}} = 9.5$ K, the formula leads to $T_1 = 11$ ms, which is in excellent agreement with the measured T_1 [46].

(ii) *Low- T relaxation.* At lower T , in the regime where correlations become noticeable, one has to take into account the q dependence of the excitations. Indeed, T_1 is given by

$$\frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{\gamma^2}{\mu_B^2} k_B T \sum_q |A(q)|^2 \frac{\chi''_{\perp}(q, \omega_0)}{\omega_0}, \quad (9)$$

where $A(q)$ acts as a filtering factor for some specific values of q , associated here with the triangular geometry. The functions $|A(q)|^2$ are plotted in Fig. 9 for the various Cl sites. It is notable that at the peak of $S(q)$ detected in neutron experiments [20], the filtering effect varies by only $\sim 30\%$ from one site to the other, with a minimal transmission of $\sim 60\%$. In the following, we give our results for the Cl site (1) situated at the center of a fully occupied triangle.

If the conventional exponential shape of relaxation is indeed observed above 10 K, the situation is remarkably different at $T = 1.3$ K. The saturation recovery curve there had to be fitted using the phenomenological stretched exponential variant of Eq. (7) [Fig. 8(b)]:

$$\overline{M}(t) = M_{\text{sat}}(1 - 0.1e^{-(t/\tau_0)^\beta} - 0.9e^{-(6t/\tau_0)^\beta}). \quad (10)$$

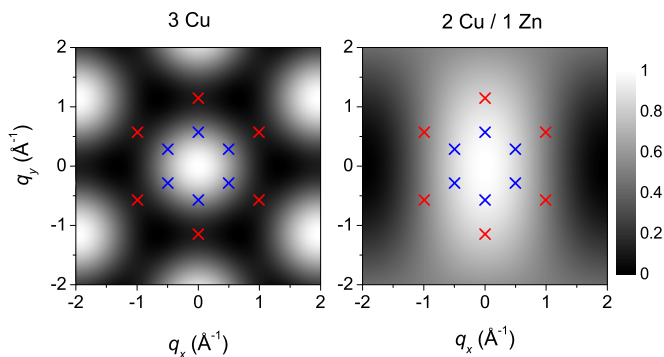


FIG. 9. (Color online) Intensity of the normalized form factor $|A(q_x, q_y)|^2$ related to sites 1 (left) and 2 (right), shown as grayscale maps. White (black) corresponds to a full (no) transmission. The site 3 does not show any filtering effect. Blue (red) crosses indicate the wave vectors of the cuboc2 ($q = 0$) state.

This points to a broad distribution of relaxation times τ , with a probability density function $\rho(\tau)$, so that

$$\overline{M}(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} M(t, \tau) \rho(\tau) d\tau. \quad (11)$$

Physically, τ_0 is related to the mean of the probability density function while β characterizes its dispersion. The probability density function itself can be derived from an inverse Laplace transform of Eq. (11), whose explicit expression can be found elsewhere [45], and which, following Ref. [47], can be numerically evaluated once β and τ_0 are known. In order to follow the evolution of the distribution of relaxation times with temperature, we fitted the magnetization recovery curve with Eq. (10) for each measured temperature. The pair of parameters (τ_0, β) extracted from these fits allows then to compute the $\rho(\tau)$ profiles for $1.3 \leq T \leq 40$ K [Fig. 8(a)]. Within the investigated T range, β is found to change smoothly from 1.0(1) at $T = 40$ K to 0.54(4) at $T = 1.3$ K. The results of these fits are presented in the color map of Fig. 8(c). Above 10 K, the distribution $\rho(\tau)$ is well peaked around τ_0 , with $\rho(\tau) \sim \delta(\tau - \tau_0)$, which legitimately defines a single relaxation time $T_1 = \tau_0 \sim 12$ ms, with $\beta \rightarrow 1$. It then asymmetrically broadens at lower T , exhibiting a $\tau \rightarrow 0$ divergence when $T \rightarrow 0$, while β approaches smoothly its lowest value of ~ 0.5 . The same qualitative behavior was observed for all Cl sites.

B. LF μ SR relaxation

Complementary information on the spin dynamics can be obtained from μ SR measurements in longitudinal field since it directly probes the spectral fluctuation density. As discussed in Ref. [20], the μ^+ polarization is described by $P(t) = f e^{-t/T_1} + (1 - f)$, where $1 - f = 0.14$ is a slowly relaxing muons fraction completely decoupled for $\mu_0 H > 100$ G and thus responsible for the nonzero value observed at long time [20] (Fig. 10). The application of a small longitudinal field $\mu_0 H = 100$ G also enables one to negate the static nuclear contribution and allows the electronic fluctuations to be probed separately.

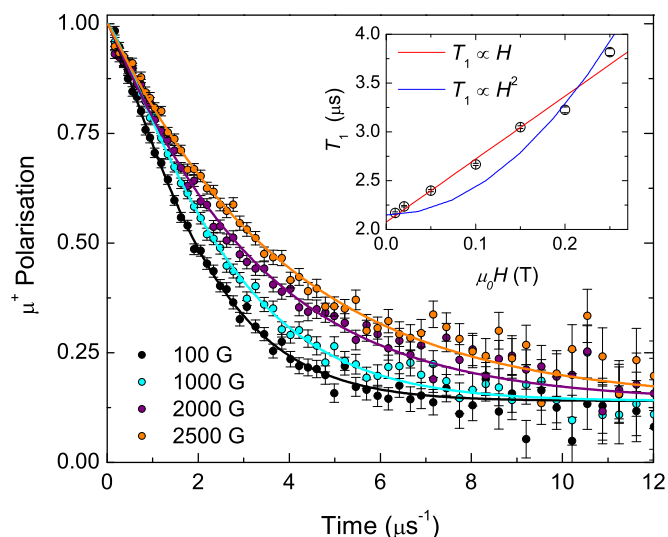


FIG. 10. (Color online) Muon polarization under longitudinal applied magnetic fields $\mu_0 H = 0$ –2500 G, at $T = 60$ mK. Inset: H dependence of the spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 .

Similarly to NMR, a constant relaxation rate $1/T_1^\mu$ is observed for $T > 5$ K [Fig. 8(c)]. Assuming local fluctuations, the spin-lattice relaxation times are linked through the relation $T_1/T_1^\mu = (\gamma_\mu A_\mu / \gamma_n A_{\text{hf}})^2$. At $T = 20$ K, the experimental scaling factor is found to be $T_1/T_1^\mu \sim 150$, leading to the muon coupling constant $A_\mu = 1.88$ kOe/ μ_B , close to the dipolar coupling estimated to be $A_\mu^{\text{dip}} \sim 1.3$ kOe/ μ_B at the principal OH^- muon site. Thus, the spin fluctuations probed in μ SR above 10 K also originate from a paramagnetic regime.

A good agreement is observed for the 3-K onset T where the relaxation rate departs from the paramagnetic limit while the evolution at lower T follows qualitatively that of the probability density function profiles extracted from ^{35}Cl NMR, as underlined by Fig. 8(c).

However, contrary to NMR, a broad distribution of relaxation times does not appear clearly in μ SR experiments. Should the same distribution be observed, the μ^+ polarization for $\mu_0 H = 100$ G would vary as $P(t) = e^{-(t/T_1)^\beta}$ with $\beta \sim 0.5$ at low T . Allowing a stretched exponential relaxation does not appreciably improve the quality of the fit. The β exponent is ill defined but its value is found to remain above 0.7 in the whole T range below 4 K which would suggest a moderate distribution of relaxation times as probed by the muon.

Lastly, we comment on the field dependence of the relaxation rate. In disordered spin systems with a single relaxation time and exponentially decaying correlations, the spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 exhibits a field square dependence $T_1 \propto H^2$, characteristic of a Lorentzian spectral density [48]. Such a spectral-weight function, which is centered at zero energy, is commonly used to describe conventional fluctuations in the paramagnetic regime. Here, a power-law dependence $T_1 \propto H^\alpha$ is observed at 60 mK, with $\alpha \simeq 1$ (Fig. 10, inset). This observation is inconsistent with the existence of a single time scale, as underlined by our NMR measurements, and suggests a more exotic spectral density, such as the one at play in the spin-liquid phase of the $S = \frac{1}{2}$ antiferromagnetic chain [49].

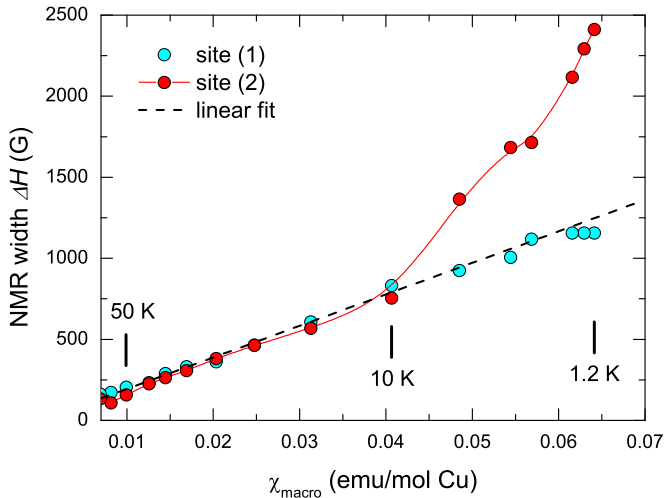


FIG. 11. (Color online) FWHM of the NMR lines corresponding to sites 1 and 2, from the spectra displayed on Fig. 4. Temperature is an implicit parameter.

The contrast between the low- T relaxation extracted from the two NMR and μ SR techniques is discussed in the following section.

VI. DISCUSSION

A. Effects of disorder

In this section, we discuss the information that can be extracted from the NMR spectra and the related impact of defects, that is, deviations from the ideal kagome lattice, on the ground state of kapellasite. Let us first recall that the structural refinements yield the chemical formula $(\text{Cu}_{0.73}\text{Zn}_{0.27})_3(\text{Zn}_{0.88}\text{Cu}_{0.12})(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_2$ which points to both the dilution of the kagome lattice (27%) and a substantial occupation of the Zn site by Cu (12%).

Spin vacancies are rather common in experimental materials, e.g., in the kagome antiferromagnet where, for a NN antiferromagnetic Hamiltonian, they are known to create a spin singlet on the sites first neighbors of the impurity and induce a staggered susceptibility at larger distances [50–52]. In the case of kapellasite, where the scheme of interactions is different, little is known about such an impact of the spin vacancy. From a general viewpoint, magnetic defects are expected to generate a distribution of susceptibilities. In addition, the rapid crystallization of kapellasite during the synthesis process [9] may affect the homogeneity of the defect distribution, and could further influence the disorder. The latter can yield a distribution of hyperfine constants. Although we expect the distribution of susceptibilities to dominate the linewidth of our spectra $\Delta H \sim \Delta(A_{\text{hf}}\chi)$, especially in the low- T range, attributing all the width to a structural disorder-induced distribution of hyperfine constants would lead to a scaling $\Delta H \sim \chi$. An upper bound of $\Delta A_{\text{hf}}/A_{\text{hf}} \sim 33\%$ can then be extracted from the linear slope of the plot of ΔH versus χ in Fig. 11. In the low- T range, we note that, for site 2, the linear scaling is severely disrupted below 10 K which rather argues in favor of a distribution of susceptibilities, as expected.

In the context of a large dilution, one could wonder whether the absence of any spin freezing really reflects the spin-liquid

physics of the ideal J_1 - J_2 - J_d Heisenberg Hamiltonian. We first recall that the level of dilution of $d = 27\%$ is still above the percolation threshold of the kagome lattice $p_c \simeq 0.652$ [23,24], i.e., that $d < d_c = 1 - p_c \simeq 0.35$. On the contrary, delafossite $\text{LaCuO}_{2.66}$, with a 33% ($\lesssim d_c$) diluted kagome lattice, displays an inhomogeneous spin-frozen ground state [53]. While the extreme two-dimensional character of kapellasite could also be invoked to support the absence of freezing at finite temperature, the Mg analog of kapellasite, haydeite, has a clear transition at $T \sim 4$ K [9,54]. This gives support to the intrinsic character of the spin-liquid behavior which is found in kapellasite.

To date, the existence of such a spin-liquid phase is supported within two theoretical approaches: (i) a Schwinger-boson mean-field model by Messio *et al.*, which reproduces most of the experimental observations [20], including the evolution of the μ SR relaxation rate with temperature, but inherently fails to reproduce a gapless behavior as observed both in neutron and our experiments; and (ii) a pseudofermion functional renormalization group approach by Suttner *et al.* [55]. There, kapellasite would locate in a small nonfrozen region between the cuboc and the ferromagnetic phase, in a slightly different J_1 - J_2 Heisenberg model.

B. Inhomogeneous dynamics

We now turn to the spin dynamics in the low-temperature phase and discuss the intriguing difference observed between the relaxation probed by NMR and μ SR. The form factor $|A(q)|^2$ in Eq. (9) could be a potential source of disagreement between the two measured relaxations. The muon most likely sits in a nonsymmetric site and is dominantly coupled to Cu^{2+} via dipolar interaction while the ^{35}Cl nucleus, located at a symmetric site above a Cu^{2+} triangle, probes each Cu at the corners of this triangle through hyperfine couplings.

While the distribution thought to be of hyperfine couplings mentioned previously could be responsible for the distribution of T_1 seen only in NMR, this can be ruled out as the broadening of the distribution function is clearly temperature dependent [Fig. 8(a)]; a distribution of hyperfine constants remains T independent.

The q dependence of the form factor may also filter out some modes in NMR as compared to μ SR. Let us recall that the different sites are clearly resolved in the NMR spectra, and that the same stretching of the relaxation is observed at each site at low temperature. Since the intensity of the form factors differs from one site to another (see Fig. 9), it is unlikely that the q dependence of $|A(q)|^2$ is responsible for the T_1 distribution.

We are thus left with the firm conclusion that the distribution of T_1 observed in NMR mainly comes from the fluctuation spectrum. The difference between NMR and μ SR relaxations could be ascribed to the difference of these couplings rather than being purely explained by the different time scale probed with each technique. Indeed, for both techniques, T_1^{-1} scales with A^2 (A is the coupling constant) so that the long-time tail of the T_1 distribution detected through NMR would yield unobservable relaxation times in μ SR. Cutting off this tail by restricting the integration range of the probability density function extracted from NMR over $[0, \alpha]$ with $\alpha < +\infty$ yields a distribution of $1/T_1^\mu = \lambda$ [see Eq. (11)] still too large to

account for the smaller breadth of relaxation times ($\beta \geq 0.7$) observed in μ SR. It is therefore necessary to invoke very local modes that give distinct relaxations characteristics to the various sites probed by NMR and which have a distribution that is smoothed out through the long-range character of the dipolar coupling between the muon probe and the fluctuating Cu^{2+} spins.

One of the characteristic features of the low- T phase of kapellasite is the well-localized intensity present in the inelastic channel measured by inelastic neutron scattering (INS) at the M point of the Brillouin zone. Both INS and NMR relaxation probe the dynamical susceptibility $\chi''(q, \omega)$, yet NMR has no q resolution (except via the form factor) and probes the $\omega \rightarrow 0$ region. In order to extract some information from their comparison, we convert $\chi''(q, \omega)$ measured by INS in an equivalent $1/T_1$ by integrating χ'' in the ranges $q = [0.2, 0.8] \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and $\omega = [0.4, 0.8] \text{ meV}$. The values obtained are scaled so as to match the high- T NMR and μ SR ones. The result is plotted on Fig. 8(c). We note that no dramatic filtering effect is expected when applying the NMR form factor $|A(q)|^2$ of different sites, in agreement with the nonzero value of the form factors at the cuboc2 q positions (Fig. 9). The T evolution of T_1 generated from the INS data is in good agreement with the flat dependence observed by local probes above 10 K, but fails to reproduce any distribution at lower T . Therefore, we can conclude that at low T the NMR relaxation is dominated by extra low-energy modes that are inaccessible to INS. The low-energy fluctuation spectrum would then have spectral weight relative not only to the cuboc2 mode, but also at many different q positions, not filtered out by the form factors.

It is interesting to note that the cuboc2 phase is chiral and consequently could allow for the observation of a chiral phase transition at finite temperature, studied theoretically in details in Refs. [56,57]. This transition is combined with a proliferation of topological point defects (\mathbb{Z}_2 vortices), which preferentially nucleate around the walls separating domains with opposite chirality. Such excitations were previously suspected to be at the origin of the unconventional spin dynamics observed in the Heisenberg triangular antiferromagnet NaCrO_2 [58]. Further work would be required to confirm that the peculiar low-energy excitations observed in kapellasite are indeed a signature of such an exotic transition.

VII. CONCLUSION

We reported the experimental investigation of the $S = \frac{1}{2}$ Heisenberg kagome system kapellasite, where the two main competing interactions J_1 and J_d conspire to stabilize a spin-liquid state at low T with spin correlations of the cuboc2 type. ^{35}Cl NMR data have confirmed the previously established level of dilution of 27% of the kagome lattice and further evidenced its random character. Surprisingly, an identical local magnetic susceptibility is probed at high temperature for each Cu^{2+} spin, irrespective of its neighborhood. This is a strong evidence of the homogeneity of the physics in the system, despite the substantial level of disorder. Additional improvements in our understanding of the disorder effect would require a set of samples with various dilution, which remains at the moment a real chemical challenge, due to the metastability of the kapellasite phase. ESR showed that the Heisenberg

model is relevant to kapellasite and established a moderate magnetic anisotropy of the symmetric anisotropic exchange type of $|D^{cc}/J_1| = 3\%$ while no conclusion can be given about the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya anisotropy. The intrinsic character of the specific heat and of the magnetic susceptibility are thoroughly assessed which gives a solid experimental credit to the theoretical procedure applied by Bernu *et al.* [22] to extract the exchange couplings of kapellasite from high-temperature series fits. Unconventional spin dynamics is consistently revealed by NMR, μ SR, and inelastic neutron scattering [20] upon cooling below $T = 5$ K, where spin correlations effectively build up. The concomitant distribution of relaxation observed in NMR is then due to the emergence of extra low-energy modes, inaccessible to the neutron time scale. It could either be a complex signature of the effect of disorder, or of the specific excitation spectrum of the low- T cuboc2 chiral phase.

In conclusion, while a ferromagnetic kagome lattice is not frustrated, the existence of a further nearest-neighbor exchange along the diagonal J_d in kapellasite, comparable to $|J_1|$, restores magnetic frustration via the competition of interactions. The effect of frustration through the geometry of interactions was only relatively recently explored on the kagome lattice [55]. Up to now, most of the work on kagome magnets has been dedicated to the pure antiferromagnet Heisenberg model and the consideration of the effects of additional energy scales is still in its infancy. Second-neighbor interactions have also been argued to be necessary to explain the neutron data on herbertsmithite single crystals [55]. Kapellasite gives an order of magnitude for such interactions and more broadly opens the way towards the experimental study of the phase diagram of the J_1 - J_2 - J_d Heisenberg model which displays noncoplanar chiral ordered phases and nonmagnetic regions. The discovery of its spin-liquid state certainly deserves further attention in order to reach a more comprehensive understanding, and provides new exciting perspectives to explore quantum spin-liquid physics on the kagome lattice.

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APPENDIX: ^{35}Cl NMR MEASUREMENTS

1. Oriented sample and experiments

NMR experiments were performed on an oriented powder of kapellasite, aligned along the c axis. This sample was prepared by mixing together 200 mg of kapellasite powder, prepared following Ref. [19], with a stycast epoxy. The

mixture was then placed in a cylindrical teflon mold and cured under a magnetic field of 7 T for 15 h. The level of orientation was estimated to be $\sim 90\%$ from the comparison of intensities between the nonoriented and oriented NMR spectrum. Therefore, the oriented sample behaves like a single crystal in the c -axis direction, i.e., perpendicular to the kagome planes. This orientation allows the observation of narrow NMR lines instead of conventional complex powder line shape due to quadrupolar effects.

NMR experiments were performed on the most abundant Cl isotope ^{35}Cl (abundance of 75.8%), with a nuclear spin $I = \frac{3}{2}$ and a gyromagnetic ratio $\gamma_n = 4.1716$ MHz/T. There is only one Cl crystallographic site within the structure, which is coupled to three Cu^{2+} ions of one triangle belonging to the kagome plane [Fig. 1(d)]. NMR measurements were made both in fixed and sweep field configurations, under various magnetic fields from 3 to 13 T. A ^4He flow cryostat was used to reach temperatures from 1.2 to 300 K.

2. Nuclear Hamiltonian

^{35}Cl is a quadrupolar nucleus ($I = \frac{3}{2}$), hence, one has to consider two sets of interactions resulting from the coupling of the nucleus to its magnetic and charge environments. The nuclear Hamiltonian can be written [25,26]

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{quad}} \quad (\text{A1})$$

with

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}} = -\gamma_n \hbar \mathbf{H}_0 \cdot \mathbf{I} - \gamma_n \hbar \mathbf{H}_0 \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{K}} \cdot \mathbf{I}, \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{quad}} = \frac{e^2 q Q}{4I(2I-1)} [(3I_z^2 - I^2) + \eta(I_x^2 - I_y^2)]. \quad (\text{A3})$$

The first term of Eq. (A2) corresponds to the nuclear Zeeman effect under a static applied field \mathbf{H}_0 . The second term accounts for the magnetic interaction of the nuclear spin with its local environment through the shift tensor $\tilde{\mathbf{K}}$. Its T -dependent part directly probes the spin susceptibility of the surrounding magnetic moments.

The quadrupolar Hamiltonian [Eq. (A3)] is characterized by two parameters: $\nu_q = 3e^2 q Q / 2I(2I-1)h$, which results from the coupling of the nuclear quadrupole moment Q with the electrostatic field gradient (EFG) characterized by its q value along its principal z' axis, and its asymmetry η in the (x', y') plane ($0 \leq \eta \leq 1$).

For an “ideal” structure of kapellasite, i.e., with perfect stoichiometry and no local distortion which might result from the Zn/Cu substitution, a threefold axial symmetry exists at the Cl site. This simplifies considerably both the hyperfine tensor and the quadrupolar Hamiltonian which then have the same

principal axis along z and a rotational invariance in the (x, y) plane, hence, $K_x = K_y$ and $\eta = 0$.

Under the applied fields of a few teslas, $\mathcal{H}_{\text{quad}}$ is a small perturbation as compared to \mathcal{H}_{mag} for the experimental case considered in this work. In first order, the $(2I+1)$ energy levels E_m write $E_m = \langle m | \mathcal{H} | m \rangle$, where $-I \leq m \leq I$ and $|m\rangle$ is the eigenstate of the Zeeman Hamiltonian for an applied field \mathbf{H}_0 . This energy splitting gives rise to the $2I$ resonance frequencies $\nu_{m-1,m} = (E_{m-1} - E_m)/h$ detected in NMR. Taking into account the previous symmetry arguments and expressing \mathbf{H}_0 in spherical coordinates, $\mathbf{H}_0 = H_0(\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta)_{x,y,z}$, we obtain for the “ideal” case

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{m-1,m} = & \nu_0 + \nu_0(K_{x,y} \sin^2 \theta + K_z \cos^2 \theta) \\ & + (m - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\nu_q}{2} [3 \cos^2 \theta - 1], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A4})$$

where ν_0 is the resonance frequency of the bare nucleus $\gamma_n H_0$ corrected by the usual T -independent chemical shift. For ^{35}Cl -NMR ($I = \frac{3}{2}$), one obtains three resonances: one with no quadrupolar shift to the first-order approximation and is only governed by magnetic effects (the central line at $\nu_{-1/2,1/2}$), and two satellites $\nu_{1/2,3/2}$ and $\nu_{-3/2,-1/2}$. With the applied field along the z axis ($\theta = 0^\circ$) and in the case of axial symmetry ($\eta = 0$), we simply derive

$$\nu_{-1/2,1/2} = \nu_0(1 + K_z), \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$\nu_{1/2,3/2} = \nu_0(1 + K_z) + \nu_q, \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$\nu_{-3/2,-1/2} = \nu_0(1 + K_z) - \nu_q. \quad (\text{A7})$$

Similar formulas can be obtained for the applied field perpendicular to the z axis:

$$\nu_{-1/2,1/2} = \nu_0(1 + K_{x,y}), \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\nu_{1/2,3/2} = \nu_0(1 + K_{x,y}) - \nu_q/2, \quad (\text{A9})$$

$$\nu_{-3/2,-1/2} = \nu_0(1 + K_{x,y}) + \nu_q/2. \quad (\text{A10})$$

Assuming as a first approximation that the susceptibility is isotropic, we can directly extract the variation of the shift when the field is applied along the z direction K_z , from the variation of the susceptibility through $\delta K_z(T) = A_{\text{hf},z} \delta \chi_{\text{spin}}(T)$ where $A_{\text{hf},z}$ is the hyperfine coupling for $\mathbf{H}_0 \parallel z$.

As a final note to this section, we underline that any local structural distortion will introduce deviations from these simple formulas ($\eta \neq 0$ and different principal axis for the EFG and shift tensor not aligned along z).

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