Scattering solution of interacting Hamiltonian for electronic control of molecular spin qubits

Christian Bunker[1], Silas Hoffman[1],[*] Jie-Xiang Yu[2], Xiao-Guang Zhang[1], and Hai-Ping Cheng[1][†]

[1]*Department of Physics, Center for Molecular Magnetic Quantum Materials,*
and Quantum Theory Project, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA
[2]*School of Physical Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou, China*

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We theoretically study how a scattered electron can entangle molecular spin qubits (MSQs). This requires solving the inelastic transport of a single electron through a scattering region described by a tight-binding interacting Hamiltonian. We accomplish this using a Green's function solution. We can model realistic physical implementations of MSQs by parameterizing the tight-binding Hamiltonian with first-principles descriptions of magnetic anisotropy and exchange interactions. We find that for two-MSQ systems with inversion symmetry, the spin degree of freedom of the scattered electron offers probabilistic control of the degree of entanglement between the MSQs.

[*] silas.hoffman@ufl.edu

[†] hping@ufl.edu