

Density functional theory calculations of single-molecule magnets $\text{Co}_3(\text{SALPN})_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_2\cdot\text{R}_2$

Shuanglong Liu,¹ Silas Hoffman,¹ Jie-Xiang Yu,¹ ChristiAnna Brantley,² Gautam D. Stroschio,³ Ryan G. Hadt,³ George Christou,² Xiao-Guang Zhang,¹ and Hai-Ping Cheng¹

¹*Department of Physics, Quantum Theory Project, and Center for Molecular Magnetic Quantum Materials, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611*

²*Department of Chemistry and Center for Molecular Magnetic Quantum Materials, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA*

³*Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Arthur Amos Noyes Laboratory of Chemical Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA*

In search of candidate magnetic molecular systems that emulate Majorana zero modes, we perform density functional theory (DFT) calculations for Co trimers $\text{Co}_3(\text{SALPN})_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_2\cdot\text{R}_2$, where R is an OCH_2 , OCHNH_2 , or $\text{OCHN}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ solvent molecule. The three Co atoms form a one-dimensional chain, and each Co atom exhibits axial spin with $S=3/2$. We extract the exchange coupling constant and the local axial and rhombic zero-field splitting (ZFS) parameters based on DFT total energies. According to our calculations, the ratio between the exchange coupling constant and the local axial ZFS parameter is 7.3 for the end Co atoms and 5.7 for the center Co atom; the local magnetic easy axis of the center Co atom differs from that of an end Co atom by 42.9 degrees. These results provide a starting point for mapping the spin-3/2 Hamiltonian to an effective spin-1/2 Hamiltonian, which indicates the existence of Majorana zero modes. We will also analyze the d-orbital occupation matrix and discuss the necessity to control it for obtaining reliable results.

This work was supported as part of the Center for Molecular Magnetic Quantum Materials, an Energy Frontier Research Center funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Basic Energy Sciences under Award No. DE-SC0019330. Computations were done using the utilities of National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, and University of Florida Research Computing systems.