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Quantum coherence and lifetimes of surface-state electrons

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Abstract

We discuss a novel approach to measure the electron phase-relaxation length and femtosecond lifetimes at surfaces. It relies on the study of the spatial decay of quantum interference patterns in the local density of states (LDOS) with the STM. The method has been applied to s–p derived surface-state electrons on Cu(111) and Ag(111). The characteristic decay length of the LDOS oscillations is influenced by the finite lifetime, and thus reveals information about inelastic scattering in the two-dimensional (2D) electron gas. After an introduction in Section 1, we present a model describing the decay of Friedel oscillations off from straight steps in Section 2. Energy dependent lifetime measurements of hot electrons are presented in Section 3 and interpreted in terms of electron–electron scattering. The temperature dependent lifetime measurements of low-energy quasiparticles discussed in Section 4 give insight into the interaction of these 2D electrons with phonons. Our results on inelastic lifetimes are discussed in comparison with high-resolution angle-resolved photoemission and femtosecond two-photon photoemission measurements. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Electron phase-relaxation length; Quantum interference patterns; Scanning tunneling microscopy-spectroscopy; Surface states

1. Introduction

The phase-relaxation length L_ϕ , i.e. the distance a quasiparticle can propagate without losing its phase memory, is a key quantity in solid state physics. Quantum mechanical interference phenomena can only prevail if L_ϕ is larger than any other relevant length scale [1]. Examples include Aharonov–Bohm oscillations, quantum Hall effect, Friedel oscillations and localization. With respect to surface physics L_ϕ ,

or equivalently the lifetime τ_ϕ of the quasiparticle¹, is of particular interest, since it governs the dynamics of charge transfer and electronic excitations in surface chemistry [2]. Also, a sufficiently long L_ϕ is a prerequisite for the standing waves to appear.

Collisions of an electron with static scatterers, i.e. scatterers with no internal degree of freedom, do not influence the phase coherence [1]. On the other hand, L_ϕ is reduced by inelastic scattering processes like electron–phonon (e–ph) or electron–electron (e–e)

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¹If $L_M > L_\phi$, then $\tau_\phi = L_\phi/v$ where v is the group velocity of the electron [1]. L_M is the elastic mean free path of a surface-state electron, i.e., the mean distance between static surface scatterers such as steps or adsorbates.

interaction. To familiarize with the order of magnitude of typical lifetimes in metals, we discuss in this introduction the e–e and e–ph scattering rates of a quasiparticle of energy $E - E_F$ with respect to the Fermi sea in simple models. Fermi liquid theory (FLT) for a 3D free electron gas predicts the following energy dependence of the e–e lifetime at $T = 0$ K ($E - E_F \ll E_0$) [3,4]:

$$\tau_{e-e}(E) = \tau_0 \left(\frac{E_0}{E - E_F} \right)^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{64}{\pi^2 \sqrt{3\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{ne^2}},$$

where n is the density of the electron gas and E_0 the width of the band. e–e processes at low excitation energies are dominated by electron-hole pair creation, and the inverse quadratic excess energy dependence basically relies on a phase space argument, i.e. the larger the initial excess energy $E - E_F$ the more final states with an additional electron-hole pair are accessible [5]. In FLT the temperature dependence of τ_{e-e} for electrons at E_F is given by

$$\tau_{e-e}(T) = \tau_0 \left(\frac{E_0}{\pi k_B T} \right)^2. \quad (2)$$

The e–ph scattering rate can be estimated within a Debye model [6,7]:

$$\frac{\hbar}{\tau_{e-ph}(E, T)} = 2\pi\hbar \int_0^{\omega_D} d\omega' \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega_D} \right)^2 (1 - f(E - \hbar\omega', T) + b(\hbar\omega', T) + f(E + \hbar\omega', T)). \quad (3)$$

Here ω_D is the Debye frequency, λ the electron–phonon mass enhancement parameter and $b(E, T)$ the Bose–Einstein distribution function². One readily shows that

$$\frac{\hbar}{\tau_{e-ph}(E_F, T)} = 2\pi\lambda k_B T \quad (4)$$

when $k_B T \gg \hbar\omega_D$. For any E and T the integral in Eq. (3) has to be calculated numerically. Fig. 1

shows the calculated lifetimes for bulk Cu. The e–ph scattering rate is independent of energy as long as $E - E_F > \hbar\omega_D$ (dashed line in Fig. 1(a)). It is clear from Fig. 1(a) that e–e scattering dominates e–ph scattering at low temperatures and large excess energies (≥ 0.5 eV), whereas at energies very close to the Fermi level inelastic scattering is dominated by e–ph processes at all temperatures of interest³.

Elegant experiments have been performed to determine L_ϕ of ballistic electrons in low-density high-mobility two-dimensional electron gases present at the interfaces of semiconductor heterostructures. In particular, the excess energy and temperature dependence of L_ϕ in GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructures has been measured by Yacoby et al. [11] and Murphy et al. [12], respectively, where the main contribution to L_ϕ could be attributed to electron–electron (e–e) scattering, in striking agreement with Fermi liquid theory for a 2D electron gas (2DEG) [13,14]. Another access to electron and hole lifetimes (and hence to L_ϕ) has become possible through electron spectroscopic methods on single-crystal metal surfaces [15,16]. In particular the photohole lifetimes of noble-metal surface states have been investigated with high-resolution angle-resolved photoemission (ARPES), revealing Lorentzian line shapes [7,10,15–18], whose full peak widths at half maximum (FWHM) Γ give access to the lifetime via $\Gamma = \hbar/\tau_\phi$. Although the phonon contribution to copper surface-state lifetimes has been successfully determined with ARPES [7,10], the assignment of ARPES-linewidths to true quasiparticle lifetimes is complicated by non-lifetime effects [19,20], e.g. due to impurities, and hence the absolute values of ARPES-lifetimes have to be considered as lower limits [7]. Furthermore, recent femtosecond time-resolved two-photon photoemission (2PPE) experiments opened up a new path to measure excess energy dependent lifetimes of hot bulk quasiparticles for metals and semimetals [21–28]. However, due to cascade and depopulation effects the interpretation of 2PPE spectra is a difficult task, and up to now it does not seem to be

²Remember that energies are always with respect to E_F .

³The above estimates were derived for free-like (*sp*) electrons and generally do not apply to *d*-electrons. The lifetime of Cu *d*-electrons at the top of the *d*-band ($E = -2$ eV) is comparatively long [8,9] and e–ph scattering can be important [10].

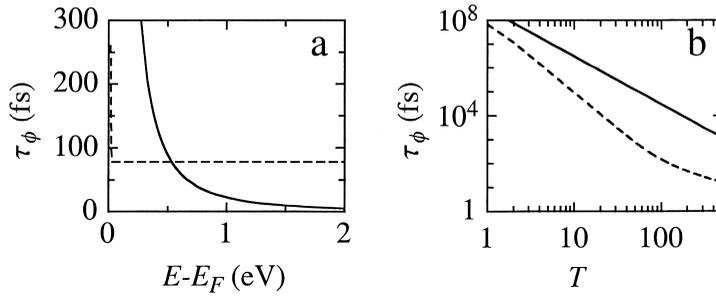


Fig. 1. e–e (full line) and e–ph (dashed line) lifetimes as calculated using 3D Fermi liquid theory (Eqs. (1) and (2)) and a Debye model (Eq. (3)), respectively, for Cu parameters: $\tau_0 = 0.46$ fs, $E_0 = 7$ eV, $\omega_D = 27$ meV, $\lambda = 0.15$ [5,6]. (a) Lifetime at $T = 0$ K as a function of excess energy of the quasiparticle with respect to the Fermi sea. (b) Temperature dependence of the lifetimes for particles at the Fermi level (double logarithmic plot).

clarified why different groups report lifetimes which vary by up to a factor of 4 for the very same system [23,27].

In the field of STM many authors have qualitatively discussed a possible contribution of quasiparticle and electron–phonon interactions to the damping of interference patterns and to spectroscopic linewidth [29–35]. Especially, Crampin and Bryant emphasized the importance of quasiparticle interactions to interpret the spectroscopic linewidth of confined electrons in quantum corrals [36]. However, it was only recently that Li et al. used STM to determine the lifetime of excited holes at the band edge of the Ag(111) surface state quantitatively [37,38]. Similar to ARPES, Li et al. have investigated the linewidth of the surface-state onset in tunneling spectra. The advantage over ARPES is the capability to choose a surface spot bare of impurities, and hence non-lifetime effects are reduced. However, with the method used by Li et al., L_ϕ of excited holes can be studied only at a single energy, namely E_{Γ^-} , which constitutes a major limitation. In Ref. [38] Li et al. state that the width of the surface-state onset provides a local measure of surface-state lifetimes. Note that this is only correct if static scatterers are absent. Interference effects due to the presence of such scatterers can lead to a substantial broadening of the surface-state onset, which is a pure non-lifetime effect. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, where the LDOS in the presence of a straight step edge, $\rho(E) = L_0(1 - J_0(2k_E x))$ (see Eq. (10) below for a step reflection amplitude of $r = 1$), is plotted for different distances x from the step. Far away from the

scatterer the onset is indeed infinitely sharp due to the absence of inelastic processes. But close to the step edge the onset is substantially broadened because of interference effects. Note that in our case of $r = 1$ there is no contribution from the surface state at $x = 0$, due to the fact that all surface-state wave functions have to vanish at the (hard wall) step edge location. The reduction of the LDOS at and close to scattering centers [29,38,39] is thus imposed by the potential of the scatterer and can be understood in the framework of the simplest model.

In this contribution we present a new approach to measure lifetimes of surface-state and surface-resonance electrons *locally* with an STM. (The term surface states shall include surface resonances.) To do so we have studied the decay of LDOS interference patterns of surface-state electrons scattering off descending straight step edges; the decay is influenced by the loss of coherence and hence by L_ϕ . The major interest to do lifetime measurements with

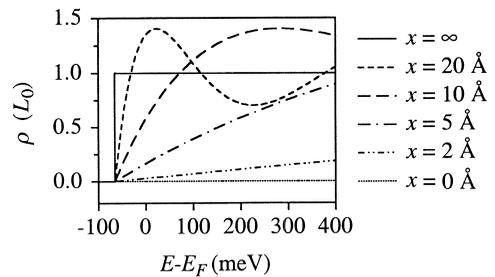


Fig. 2. DOS at different distances from a straight step edge modeled as infinite square barrier (Ag(111) parameters: $E_{\Gamma^-} = -65$ meV, $m^* = 0.4 m_e$).

an STM comes from the fact that STM offers a complete control over impurities, i.e. surface spots bare of defects can be chosen for the lifetime measurements, and thus *non-lifetime effects*, embarrassing all integral techniques like ARPES and k -resolved inverse photoelectron spectroscopy (KRIPES), may be *completely avoided*.

2. Model

In the following we present a model that gives a quantitative description of the decay of LDOS oscillations away from straight steps. We will first derive and test the model in the absence of inelastic scattering on the terrace ($L_\phi = \infty$), we then include inelastic scattering events and quantify the additional damping giving access to $L_\phi(E, T)$.

The Friedel-type oscillations in the LDOS at a straight step edge (Fig. 3(a)) are readily calculated in the following model. Let us consider a *free non-interacting* 2D electron gas with the dispersion being *parabolic* and *isotropic* in the center of the surface Brillouin zone (SBZ) ($k_{\parallel} \leq 0.2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$):

$$E = E_{\Gamma} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*} k_{\parallel}^2. \quad (5)$$

Here E_{Γ} is the surface-state band edge energy and the effective mass m^* is positive for s-p derived surface states on noble metals. By convention, the x axis is chosen perpendicular to the step edge, i.e. x denotes the distance from the step (Fig. 3(b)). Since we do not know anything about the step potential and to stay as general as possible, we model the step edge as a plane wave reflector with a coherent reflection amplitude $r(k_x)$ and a reflection phaseshift $\varphi(k_x)$, which both may depend on the energy which is in the electron motion perpendicular to the step. For coherent (elastic) processes the electron energy is conserved and since the straight step problem is invariant under translations along y , k_y is conserved during the process, i.e. $k'_y = k_y$ ⁴. From energy and parallel momentum conservation it directly follows that $k'_x = -k_x$. Thus the incoming plane wave

⁴We neglect the discrete nature of the translation symmetry and thus Bragg reflection [40], which is a good approximation since typical π/k_y are much larger than next-nearest atom distances.

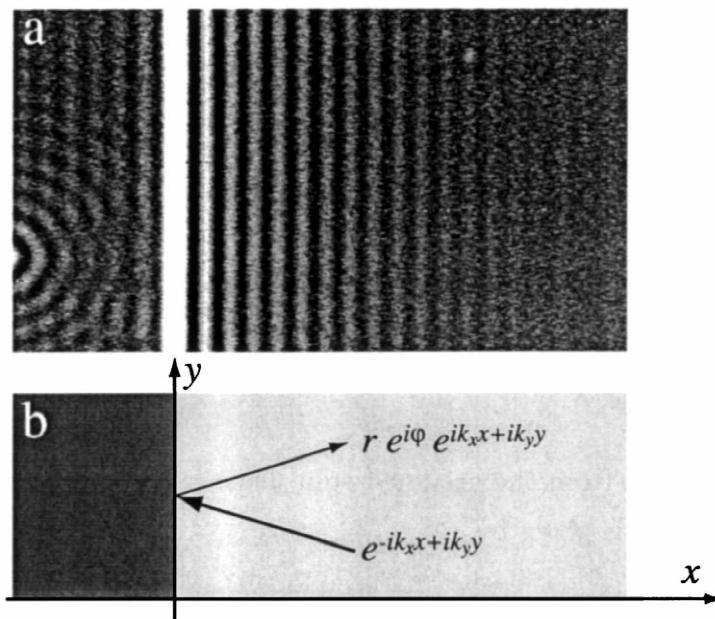


Fig. 3. (a) $247 \text{ \AA} \times 138 \text{ \AA}$ dI/dV image at a straight Cu(111) step edge. The step edge itself is imaged as a white stripe and the upper terrace is on the right hand side. To the very left a surface impurity is visible. LDOS oscillations at the step edge and impurity atom are clearly visible ($T = 4.9 \text{ K}$, c.f., $\Delta V = 101 \text{ mV}$, $\nu = 5.7 \text{ kHz}$, stabilizing conditions: $V = 600 \text{ mV}$, $I = 3 \text{ nA}$). (b) Corresponding scattering schematics.

$e^{-ik_x x + ik_y y}$ has to be superimposed coherently by the reflected plane wave $r(k_x) e^{i\varphi(k_x)} e^{ik_x x + ik_y y}$, i.e. the wave function has the form

$$\Psi_{E,k_y}(x, y) = (e^{-ik_x x} + r(k_x) e^{i\varphi(k_x)} e^{ik_x x}) e^{ik_y y}, \quad (6)$$

where $k_x = \sqrt{2m^*(E - E_T)/\hbar^2 - k_y^2}$. Electrons are not only reflected at the step edge but may be transmitted into the surface states on the adjacent terrace (with probability $t^2(k_x)$) or, since the 2D electron gas may be coupled to the bulk electrons at the step edge, they may be absorbed at the step (with probability $a^2(k_x)$). Absorption then means scattering from surface into bulk states. For simplicity we disregard the possible k_y dependence of $a^2(k_x)$ and will reason later on that this does not change the final result for the LDOS at the step. Particle conservation implies $r^2(k_x) + t^2(k_x) + a^2(k_x) = 1$. Since there is no net flux of electrons from surface states into bulk states, as much electrons must be emitted into surface states as are absorbed by bulk states, i.e. $a^2 = e^2$, where a^2 and e^2 are the k_x - k_y -averaged probabilities for absorption and emission. We further assume that the probability distribution for emission is the very same as for absorption, implying in this case $a^2(k_x) = e^2(k_x)$ (also this does not alter the final result, as seen below). The number N of electrons per unit area at location (x, y) with energy less than E is given by *incoherent* summation over $|\Psi_{E,k_y}(x, y)|^2$ of Eq. (6), the transmitted electrons from the left hand side and the emitted electrons:

$$\begin{aligned} N(E, x) &= 2 \int_0^{k_E} \frac{dk_x}{2\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{k_E^2 - k_x^2}}^{\sqrt{k_E^2 - k_x^2}} \frac{dk_y}{2\pi} ((1 + r^2(k_x)) \\ &\quad + 2r(k_x) \cos(2k_x x + \varphi(k_x))) + t^2(k_x) \\ &\quad + e^2(k_x)) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{k_E} \frac{dk_x}{2\pi} (2 + 2r(k_x) \cos(2k_x x \\ &\quad + \varphi(k_x))) \sqrt{k_E^2 - k_x^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Here the factor 2 comes from the assumed spin degeneracy and we have used $t^2(k_x) + e^2(k_x) = 1 - r^2(k_x)$. k_E is given by

$$k_E = \sqrt{2m^*(E - E_T)/\hbar^2}. \quad (8)$$

The LDOS at the step edge is then readily calculated from Eq. (7):

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{step}}(E, x) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial E} N(E, x) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} L_0 \int_0^{k_E} dk_x \frac{1 + r(k_x) \cos(2k_x x + \varphi(k_x))}{\sqrt{k_E^2 - k_x^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Here L_0 is the DOS of a free electron gas, i.e. $L_0 = m^*/\pi\hbar^2$. For Ag(111) the phaseshift $\varphi(k_x)$ has experimentally been shown to lie close to $-\pi$ independent of k_x [41]. Furthermore, numerical integration of Eq. (9) showed, that the results for an arbitrary $\varphi(k_x)$ distinguishes itself from the result for $\varphi(k_x) = -\pi$ mainly by a mere x -translation of the order of $(\varphi + \pi)/k_E$. For these two reasons we set $\varphi(k_x) = -\pi$ in the following. Under these conditions and with a reasonable k_x dependence of $r(k_x)$ [40,41] one finds

$$\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x) \approx L_0(1 - r(k_E)J_0(2k_E x)), \quad (10)$$

where J_0 is the Bessel function of order zero. The relation is exact in the case of an energy independent reflection amplitude. The oscillations seen in Fig. 3 can thus be understood in terms of the oscillating part of Eq. (10), i.e. the $J_0(2k_E x)$ term. The asymptotic behavior of $J_0(u)$ is $\sqrt{2/\pi u} \cos(u - \pi/4)$, and thus, in a 2D electron gas, there is an intrinsic $1/\sqrt{x}$ decay of the Friedel-type LDOS oscillations at a step edge⁵. This decay for $D > 1$ comes from the fact that all k_x values from 0 up to k_E contribute to the LDOS at fixed energy E . A decay of the interference patterns in Fig. 3 is clearly seen. But it is not a priori clear that this measured decay is governed by the intrinsic $1/\sqrt{x}$ decay, since additional inelastic processes on the terrace may alter the decay behavior as discussed below. The LDOS in Eq. (10) asymptotically approaches the constant value L_0 far away from the step, justifying the assumptions made on $a^2(k_x)$ and $e^2(k_x)$.

Starting from ρ_{step} in Eq. (10) the tunnel current

⁵An intrinsic decay of the LDOS oscillations is absent in 1D, but even more pronounced in 3D.

close to a step edge for bias voltages $e|V| \ll \bar{W}$ ($2\bar{W} = W_s + W_t$, where W_s and W_t are the work functions of sample and tip, respectively) is given by [42,43]

$$I(V, T, x, y, s) \propto e^{-2s\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{\hbar^2}}\sqrt{2\bar{W}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE \rho_s(E, x, y) \times \rho_t(E - eV) g(E, V, T), \quad (11)$$

where $g(E, V, T) = f(E - eV, T) - f(E, T)$; $f(E, T)$ is the Fermi–Dirac distribution function, ρ_s and ρ_t are the DOS of sample and tip, respectively. s denotes the tip-sample separation which is related to the tip height $z(x, y)|_{I,V}$, measured in constant current line scans, by

$$z(x, y)|_{I,V} = s(x, y)|_{I,V} + t(x, y). \quad (12)$$

Here $t(x, y)$ characterizes the topography of the surface, i.e., a virtual plane passing through the surface atomic nuclei. In expression (11) for the tunneling current, $\rho_s(E, x, y)$ has to be replaced by the sum of $\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)$ and a constant bulk contribution ρ_b . We assume a constant tip DOS in the narrow energy intervals of interest. The current can then be written

$$I(V, T, x, s) \propto e^{-2s\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{\hbar^2}}\sqrt{2\bar{W}}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE (\rho_b + \rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)) f(E - eV, T) - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE (\rho_b + \rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)) f(E, T) \right), \quad (13)$$

Following Adawi [44] the temperature effect due to the broadening of the Fermi function in the integrands of Eq. (13) can be approximated by performing the integration at $T = 0$ K and by multiplying the oscillating parts of the resulting functions with $\xi_{k_E} / \sinh \xi_{k_E}$, where

$$\xi_{k_E} = x \frac{2\pi m^*}{\hbar^2} \frac{k_B T}{k_E}, \quad (14)$$

and the energy E for the evaluation of k_E has to be chosen at the cut-off of the Fermi function, i.e. $E_F + eV$ and E_F for the first and second term in Eq. (13), respectively. The integrations at $T = 0$ K are readily evaluated and one obtains the following expression for the tunneling current close to a step edge

$$I(V, T, x, s) \propto e^{-2s\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{\hbar^2}}\sqrt{2\bar{W}}} \left(eV(L_0 + \rho_b) - rL_0 \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*} \frac{1}{x} \times \left(\frac{\xi_{k_{eV}}}{\sinh \xi_{k_{eV}}} k_{eV} J_1(2k_{eV}x) - \frac{\xi_{k_F}}{\sinh \xi_{k_F}} k_F J_1(2k_Fx) \right) \right). \quad (15)$$

Here J_1 is the first order Bessel function. We have assumed that the step reflection amplitude r is the same for all k_x wave vectors contributing to $I(V, T, x, s)$, which is a good approximation when $e|V| \ll |E_F|$. For low bias voltages the effective reflection amplitude r is given by $r(k_F)$. Numerical solution of the integral in Eq. (11) with ρ_{step} from Eq. (10) shows that the Adawi approximation in Eq. (15) is very accurate. By inverting Eq. (15) the constant-current tip-sample distance at a step edge is obtained:

$$s(x)|_{I,V} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{\hbar^2}}\sqrt{2\bar{W}}} \ln \left(1 - r \frac{1}{eV} \frac{L_0}{\rho_b + L_0} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*} \frac{1}{x} \times \left(\frac{\xi_{k_{eV}}}{\sinh \xi_{k_{eV}}} k_{eV} J_1(2k_{eV}x) - \frac{\xi_{k_F}}{\sinh \xi_{k_F}} k_F J_1(2k_Fx) \right) \right) \quad (16)$$

Since for $u \gg 1$ $J_1(u)$ behaves as $\sqrt{2/\pi u} \cos(u - 3\pi/4)$, $s(x)$ asymptotically falls off like $1/x^{3/2}$ at zero temperature, i.e. faster than the corresponding LDOS. This is due to the wave vector spread in the integral over the LDOS. It is seen in Eq. (15) that the amplitude of the oscillations scales with k_{eV}/eV , meaning that the higher the tunneling bias, the smaller is the amplitude of the interference patterns. Furthermore, the wave vector spread leads to a damping of the interference patterns which is more pronounced for larger bias values (see Section 3). Altogether, the effect of the LDOS oscillations on $s(x)|_{I,V}$ is more pronounced at low bias values and is almost not visible at higher biases, where the wave vector spread washes out the interference effects in $s(x)|_{I,V}$.

To demonstrate the validity of our $s(x)|_{I,V}$ model we present in Fig. 4(a) the fit by Eq. (16) to a topographic linescan taken perpendicularly to a monoatomic Ag(111) step. For Ag(111) the electron wave vectors k_{eV} , k_F and the effective mass m^* are

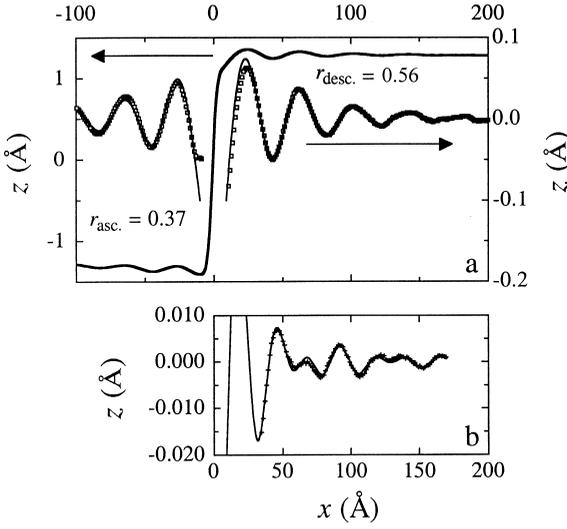


Fig. 4. Constant-current linescan taken across a Ag(111) step (a) at $V=10$ mV and $T=77.3$ K, (b) at $V=100$ mV and $T=3.5$ K ($I=1.0$ nA in (a) and (b)). The solid lines are fits using Eq. (16) (see text). The agreement between experiment and model is striking; also pronounced beating effects appearing at larger bias voltage as in (b) are perfectly reproduced. The only free fit parameters in (a) are the two reflection amplitudes r_{desc} and r_{asc} for descending and ascending steps.

known from the dispersion ($E_0^{2D} = -65$ meV, $m^* = 0.40 m_e$, see [18,45]). The ratio $L_0/(\rho_b + L_0) = 0.64$ has been estimated from dI/dV data on a clean terrace [45]. Furthermore, by ramping z and measuring the tunneling current I we have determined the apparent barrier height $\bar{W} = (3.1 \pm 0.1)$ eV for Ag(111) [45]. Except from the reflection amplitudes r_{desc} and r_{asc} for the descending and ascending side of the step, respectively, all parameters entering Eq. (16) are thus known. The good agreement between model and experiment is evident. From our fit we obtain quite different reflection amplitudes r on the upper and on the lower terrace. For electrons being reflected by the ascending step r_{asc} is 1.8 ± 0.4 times smaller than for those approaching a descending step. These r -values represent the reflection amplitude at the Fermi level, $r(k_F)$, since the linescan has been taken at low bias. The linescan in Fig. 4(b) has been performed at a bias voltage of 100 mV. It clearly shows the beating of the Bessel functions at $k_{100 \text{ meV}}$ and k_F (see Eq. (16)). The oscillations and beating in $z(x)$ down to amplitudes of $1/1000$ Å are perfectly described by Eq. (16). Note the difference

in amplitude of the oscillations in Fig. 4(a) and (b). At 10 mV the amplitude of the oscillations are almost a factor of 10 larger than at 100 mV, confirming that the wave vector spread washes out the coherence effects.

So far we included only possible loss of coherence during scattering at the step edge itself (via $r(k_E)$) in our model for the LDOS at step edges (Eq. (9)), but completely disregarded inelastic processes on the terrace. The latter processes include e–e and e–ph scattering. Not including them in the model was justified, since the measurements in Fig. 4 have been performed at low temperature and low energies ($E - E_F < 0.5$ eV), where L_{e-e} and L_{e-ph} are much larger than the intrinsic LDOS decay length (see below for estimates of the order of L_ϕ in this regime). Fig. 5 illustrates electron scattering processes at step edges without and with inelastic processes on the terrace. In the absence of inelastic processes on the terrace an electron wave packet of wave vector $(-k_x, k_y)$ will be reflected partially by the step edge into a state characterized by (k_x, k_y) and will interfere coherently with the incoming wave packet, leading to the well known interference patterns. At the step edge itself we allowed for inelastic processes which further reduce the step reflection amplitude $r(k_x)$. Since these processes are located at the step edge, an electron starting at distance x from the step will

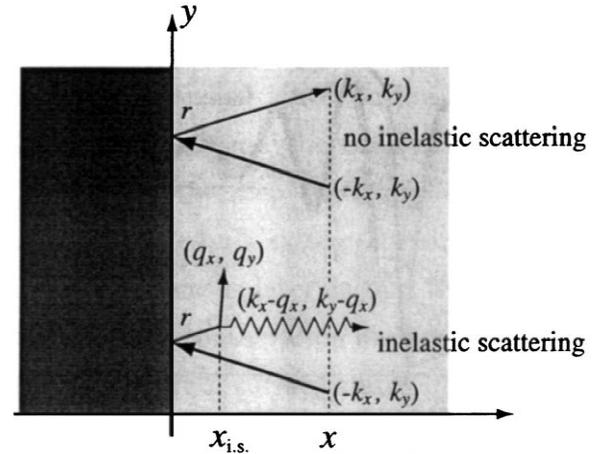


Fig. 5. Schematics of electron reflection at a straight step edge, without (top) and with inelastic scattering (bottom) at the location $x_{\text{i.s.}}$. Possible inelastic processes include e–ph (as sketched) and e–e scattering.

come back to this distance with a probability that is independent of x . Thus, inelastic processes *at steps* lead to an overall reduction of the LDOS oscillation amplitude, but not to damping (Eq. (10)). If we take inelastic processes on the terrace into account, then the electron may be scattered out of its state into another quantum state (q_x, q_y) somewhere on its way from distance x to the step or from the step to distance x again. Since this is an inelastic process, the energy of state (q_x, q_y) is different from the energy of (k_x, k_y) , e.g. the process involves absorption or emission of a phonon. If we assume that the system is homogeneous, then an inelastic process occurs with a constant probability $d\ell/L_\phi$ per length unit $d\ell$, i.e. the probability that the electron is in the same quantum state after a distance ℓ is $e^{-\ell/L_\phi}$. The distance an electron wave packet in state $(-k_x, k_y)$ has to travel starting from distance x , going to the step and then back to distance x , where it can interfere with the incoming $(-k_x, k_y)$, is given by $2xk_E/k_x$, where $k_E^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2$. The probability that the electron in state $(-k_x, k_y)$ gets back to distance x in state (k_x, k_y) is reduced by a factor $\exp(-2(k_E x/L_\phi))$, and therefore, under inclusion of inelastic processes, the LDOS of the 2D electron gas at a step edge in Eq. (9) reads:

$$\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x) = \frac{2}{\pi} L_0 \int_0^{k_E} dk_x \frac{1 - r(k_x) e^{-2\frac{k_E x}{L_\phi}} \cos(2k_x x)}{\sqrt{k_E^2 - k_x^2}}. \quad (17)$$

Again, numerical integration of Eq. (17) shows that for $x > \pi/k_E$ and a reasonable k_x dependence of $r(k_x)$ [40,41], $\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)$ can very well be approximated by

$$\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x) \approx L_0 \left(1 - r(k_E) e^{-2\frac{x}{L_\phi}} J_0(2k_E x) \right). \quad (18)$$

As seen in Eq. (18) inelastic processes on the terrace lead to an additional damping of the LDOS interference patterns. By quantitatively studying the decay of these interference patterns at straight step edges with STM, one can investigate inelastic processes like e–e and e–ph scattering. We emphasize that L_ϕ as defined here (and elsewhere [46]) does not account for coherence loss at scattering centers themselves. Hence, our measured lifetime directly

reflects the lifetime of surface-state electrons on an ideal surface free of any defects.

Theoretical lifetimes usually refer to one single quasiparticle added to the Fermi sphere (ground state) [3]. Photoelectron spectroscopic methods are far from this idealized situation since many quasiparticles are usually excited with the photon (electron) pulse, leading to a highly non-equilibrium quasiparticle distribution. STM, on the contrary, comes close to the theoretical scenario. To illustrate this statement let us use the picture put forward by Heller et al. [47]: at positive bias voltages (similar arguments can be made for negative bias) electrons tunnel from the tip to the sample surface. On the sample this electron wave travels away from the tip. If it encounters scattering centers like steps or impurities, it may be scattered and return to the tip, where it will interfere constructively or destructively with the amplitude leaving the tip. The electron can be injected at a well defined energy eV above the Fermi surface by choosing the appropriate bias voltage V . In this picture it gets clear, that with the STM tip one injects electrons, whose properties can be probed by the very same tip. Since at typical tunneling currents of 1 nA an electron is injected about every 0.16 ns and since typical lifetimes of these surface-state electrons are in the fs range (see below), only one *single* quasiparticle is probed at a time. STM therefore offers in principle the experimental realization of the simple picture used in theory, where one single quasiparticle is added to the Fermi sphere.

3. Electron–electron interaction

To learn about e–e interaction of s–p derived surface-state electrons on noble metals we have studied the decay of quantum interference patterns at step edges as a function of the quasiparticle excess energy (Fig. 1). With a simple model we have been able to extract $L_\phi(E)$ from dI/dV scans acquired under closed feedback loop conditions at step edges for the Shockley type surface states on Ag(111) and Cu(111).

Fig. 6 shows a constant-current image of a Cu(111) step edge at $V = 1.4$ V in (a) and the *closed feedback* dI/dV image taken simultaneously in (b).

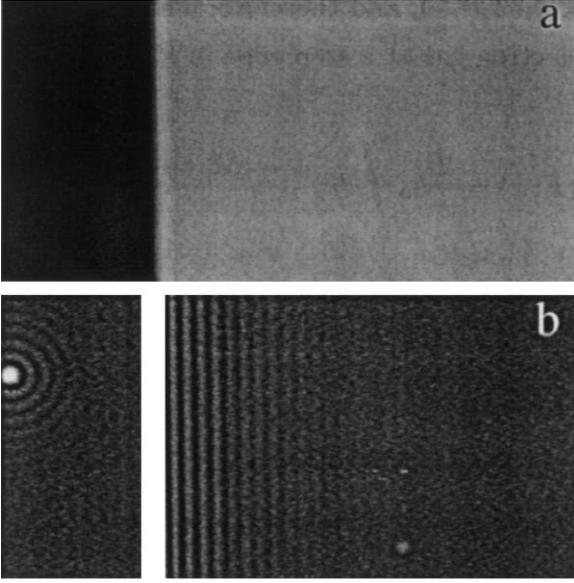


Fig. 6. (a) Constant-current image of a Cu(111) step edge: $280 \text{ \AA} \times 138 \text{ \AA}$, $V = 1.4 \text{ V}$, $I = 7 \text{ nA}$. (b) dI/dV image taken simultaneously with (a). Standing wave patterns at static scatterers as steps and impurities are clearly visible ($T = 4.9 \text{ K}$, c.f., $\Delta V = 135 \text{ mV}$, $\nu = 5.72 \text{ kHz}$).

Again, Friedel-type oscillations in the LDOS are responsible for the clearly visible spatial oscillations in Fig. 6(b). For our experiment we have chosen straight step edges with a defect free area larger than $250 \text{ \AA} \times 250 \text{ \AA}$ on the adjacent upper terrace (Fig. 6). By doing so we are sure that the local elastic mean free path L_m is considerably larger than the measured L_ϕ [1], and thus the LDOS oscillations at the step are not influenced by other static scattering centers. In order to evaluate the decay of the standing waves at straight step edges as shown in Fig. 6 the dI/dV images have been slightly rotated to align the step edge vertically, and then we have averaged the dI/dV data over several line scans. Typical averaged dI/dV data are presented in Fig. 7(a). To interpret this data we start with the general expression for the tunneling current I [42,43,48]

$$I(V, T, x, y, s) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE \rho_s(E, x, y) \rho_t(E - eV) \quad (19)$$

$$\times \mathcal{T}(E, V, s) [f(E - eV, T) - f(E, T)],$$

where ρ_t is the DOS of the tip, x and y characterize

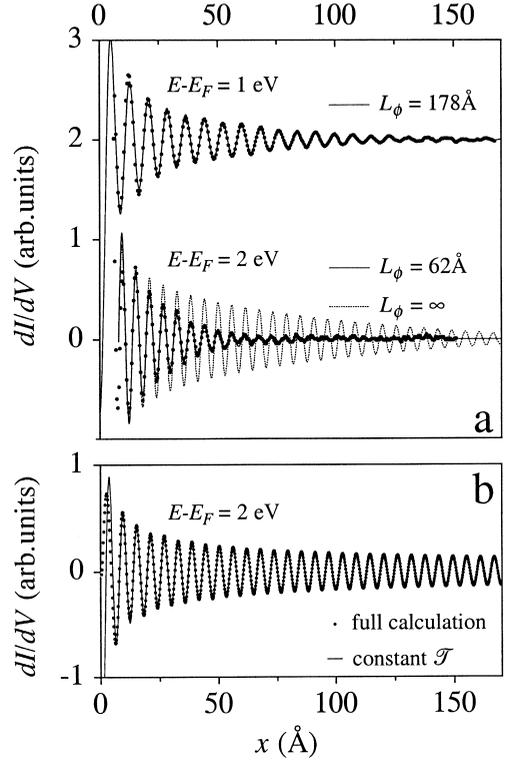


Fig. 7. (a) Typical dI/dV data perpendicular to a descending Cu(111) step obtained by averaging over several line scans of a dI/dV image as shown in Fig. 6(b). The data at 1 eV and 2 eV were taken with a stabilizing current of 5 nA and 10 nA and a ΔV of 119 mV and 156 mV, respectively. The solid lines depict the fits with Eqs. (21) and (22). The significance of the deduced L_ϕ is demonstrated by the dashed line: neglecting inelastic processes by setting $L_\phi = \infty$ leads to a much slower decay rate than observed ($T = 4.9 \text{ K}$, c.f., $\nu = 5.72 \text{ kHz}$). (b) Comparison between the full calculation of dI/dV with Eqs. (19), (18) and (20) and the result obtained by setting \mathcal{T} constant ($T \rightarrow 0$, $L_\phi \rightarrow \infty$, typical Cu(111) parameters: $W_s = W_t = 4.5 \text{ eV}$, $r = 0.5$ [40]).

the lateral position on the sample and s the distance between tip and sample measured from a virtual plane passing through the uppermost atoms. ρ_s is the LDOS of the sample in this virtual plane. The tip LDOS ρ_t is assumed to be constant which is justified since we are only interested in lateral variations of dI/dV . We use the transmission factor [49]

$$\mathcal{T}(E, V, s)$$

$$= e^{-s \sqrt{2m_e/\hbar^2} (\sqrt{W_t - E + eV} + \sqrt{-E(1 - m^*/m_e) - m^*/m_e E_T + W_s})}, \quad (20)$$

which accounts for the $p_{||}$ dependence of the vacuum barrier penetration of surface-state wave functions⁶. The work function of the sample, W_s , can be considered as a constant for our purposes since we have found its reduction at steps due to the Smoluchowski effect [50] to be localized to $\pm 3 \text{ \AA}$ around the step edge. For $\rho_s(E, x)$ in Eq. (19) we use $\rho_b + \rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)$ from Eq. (18), appropriate for a straight step edge in presence of inelastic processes. Since we are only interested in spatial variations of dI/dV the bulk contribution to the surface DOS, ρ_b , is assumed to be constant.

In the following we prove that \mathcal{T} can be assumed constant for our purposes due to the facts, that firstly, at relatively large bias voltages the constant-current tip sample distance $s(x)|_{I,V}$ is not influenced by the LDOS oscillations, and secondly, the energy dependence of $\mathcal{T}(E, V, s)$ can be neglected since the energies entering in dI/dV all lie in the window of the lock-in bias modulation $e\Delta V$ which is much smaller than \bar{W} . With Eqs. (19), (18) and (20) we have calculated dI/dV numerically, using the constant-current tip sample distance $5 \text{ \AA} + s(x)|_{I,V}$ of Eq. (16), and typical 5 K parameters for the Cu(111) and Ag(111) surface states ($E_0^{2D} = -65 \text{ meV}$, $m^* = 0.40 m_e$ for Ag(111) and $E_0^{2D} = -420 \text{ meV}$, $m^* = 0.40 m_e$ for Cu(111), see [7,17,18,29,45]). By doing so we simulate the dI/dV imaging mode under *closed feedback* loop conditions. The result of such a calculation is depicted in Fig. 7(b) (dots) and compared with the result obtained by setting the transmission factor \mathcal{T} constant (full line). From plots as shown in Fig. 7(b) it is clear that the energy and gap width dependence of the transmission factor of Eq. (20) is neither responsible for a faster decay of the oscillations in dI/dV at steps nor does it change the oscillation period and phase (at least not in the bias regime of 0.3 V – 3.5 V). For the sake of a faster fit procedure we thus can safely set the transmission factor $\mathcal{T} = \text{const}$, which is an excellent approximation for $x > \pi/k_E$ and $0.3 \text{ V} < V < 3.5 \text{ V}$. Under these circumstances the integral in Eq. (19) with $\rho_b + \rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)$ from Eq. (18) can be analytically

solved, and the laterally varying part of the current, I^- , is given by (see Eq. (15)):

$$I^-(V, T, x) \propto \frac{1}{x} e^{-2(x/L_\phi)} \times \left(\frac{\xi_{k_{eV}}}{\sinh \xi_{k_{eV}}} k_{eV} J_1(2k_{eV}x) - \frac{\xi_{k_F}}{\sinh \xi_{k_F}} k_F J_1(2k_F x) \right). \quad (21)$$

Please note that for lower bias values the assumption of a constant transmission factor is not correct and the closed feedback $dI/dV(x)|_V$ can not directly be interpreted in terms of the LDOS [51]. An open feedback loop approach has to be chosen to measure ρ_s for low biases [30,45,49]. Since we have measured our dI/dV data with a non-negligible lock-in bias modulation ΔV (peak-to-peak) we do not fit our data with the analytical derivative of Eq. (21) but with its lock-in derivative given by

$$dI/dV(V, \Delta V) \propto \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cdot I \left(V + \frac{\Delta V}{2} \sin t \right) dt, \quad (22)$$

where Eq. (21) has to be inserted for the current I . Note that in the limit of $\Delta V \rightarrow 0$ the lock-in output of Eq. (22) coincides with the real derivative. By using Eqs. (21) and (22) to fit our data we take *fully account of modulation and temperature effects*. The bias modulation actually leads to an apparent decay in dI/dV beyond the one present in the LDOS pattern. The decay length $L_{\Delta V}$ of this additional dI/dV decay is of the order of

$$L_{\Delta V} \sim \frac{\hbar^2 k_{eV}}{m^* e \Delta V}. \quad (23)$$

(The energy spread of $e \Delta V$ leads to a corresponding wave vector spread Δk which then leads to a decay on a length scale of $1/\Delta k$). $L_{\Delta V}$ can be considerable in our experiments and it is therefore of great importance that we account for this effect with Eq. (22). If we just evaluated the apparent decay in dI/dV , $L_{dI/dV}$, we would underestimate the real phase-relaxation length, since $L_{dI/dV}^{-1} = L_\phi^{-1} + L_{\Delta V}^{-1}$.

Using Eqs. (21) and (22) to fit our dI/dV line scans, we are left with four fit parameters: L_ϕ , k_{eV} , the step edge location and an overall proportionality factor. Remember that the latter fully accounts for

⁶Since these states are 2D, $p_{||}$ is completely characterized by E and it enters implicitly in \mathcal{T} via E .

loss of coherence during the scattering process at the step edge itself ($r(k_x)$ in Eq. (17)) whereas the decay L_ϕ is only influenced by inelastic processes on the terrace, e.g. e–e or e–ph interaction. Fits to measured dI/dV data for Cu(111) are depicted in Fig. 7(a) for two different bias values (i.e. injection energies). The fit range has been limited to $x > 3\pi/2k$ to ensure the validity of our approximations. The agreement between fits and data is excellent and the relevance of L_ϕ is demonstrated by plotting the calculated dI/dV oscillations for $L_\phi = \infty$. By fitting dI/dV data taken at different bias voltages V (i.e. energies eV) for Ag(111) and Cu(111) we obtain the dispersion relation $k_{E=eV}$ [45,52], and the energy dependent phase-relaxation length $L_\phi(E)$ for Cu(111) and Ag(111), respectively.

To compare our results with theory, APS, and 2PPE measurements we have converted the measured L_ϕ into lifetimes τ_ϕ via $\tau_\phi = L_\phi/v$, where v is the group velocity of the quasiparticles at the particular energy, $v = \hbar k_{eV}/m^*$. This conversion is correct since locally $L_\phi \ll L_m$ in our case [1]. The measured $\tau_\phi(E)$ values are shown in Fig. 8 for Cu(111) and Ag(111). The points in Fig. 8 have been determined by averaging over data sets obtained with different tips, at different step edges and different fit ranges. The fit range and bias modulation dependence of our τ_ϕ data is minor, which confirms the validity of our model. The error bars are due to a slight tip dependence of our measurement and a 5% uncertainty in the STM piezo calibration. Actually, the absolute values of the lifetimes have been found to depend slightly on the tip, whereas the energy dependence of τ_ϕ is unaffected. This might be explained by the fact that tips are not radially symmetric and thus may collect surface-state electrons having different in-plane incidence angles $\alpha = \arccos(k_x/k_{eV})$ with different probabilities. Thus, the integrand in Eq. (17) would have to be multiplied with a probability function $f(k_x/k_{eV})$. It turns out that a monotonically increasing (decreasing) $f(k_x/k_{eV})$ leads to a slower (faster) decay of ρ_{step} . We point out that the absence of an influence of the tunneling impedance on our measurement has been carefully checked by measuring L_ϕ at fixed bias and a stabilizing current that has been varied by two orders of magnitude around the usual values. Thus, we believe that the presence of the tip, i.e. the tip

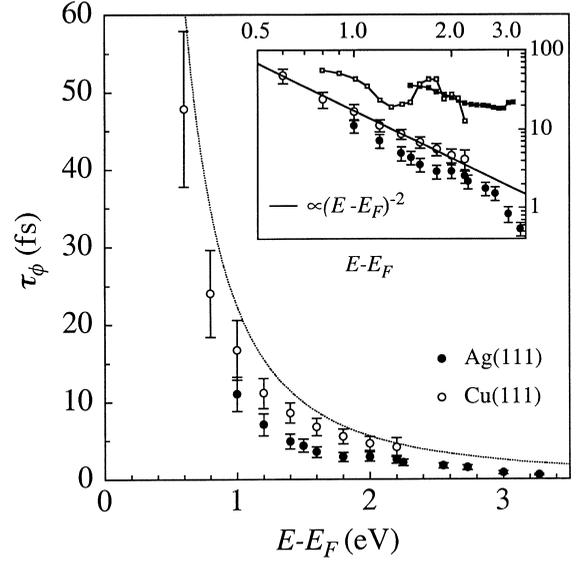


Fig. 8. Lifetimes of s–p surface-state electrons as a function of excess energy determined as described in the text ($T = 4.9$ K). The dotted line depicts the lifetimes predicted by 3D FLT for Cu (Eq. (1)): $\tau_{\text{FLT}} = 22.4 \text{ fs eV}^2(E - E_F)^{-2}$. The inset shows the same data on a double logarithmic scale. The best inverse quadratic fit to the Cu data (full line) yields $\tau = 17.1 \text{ fs eV}^2(E - E_F)^{-2}$. The filled and open squares in the inset depict 2PPE data of Cu(111) bulk electron lifetimes measured by Ogawa et al. [27] and Knoesel et al. [28], respectively.

induced electric field or tip-surface interactions, does not influence the measured decay lengths.

Note that with our technique we avoid depopulation and cascade effects present in 2PPE and we probe only one excited electron at a time. Since electron–phonon lifetimes (typically 70 fs at 5 K) are essentially independent of the quasiparticle energy for the energies of interest and exceed our measured lifetimes considerably (Fig. 1), we attribute the inelastic quasiparticle scattering rate τ_ϕ^{-1} to e–e interaction, e.g. electron-hole pair creation⁷ Although surface-state electrons are bound to two dimensions they coexist with the underlying bulk electrons, and this opens up fully 3D decay channels, e.g. the e–e interaction is not restricted to the 2D

⁷The energies of interest are well below the threshold for plasmon creation in Ag and Cu [53,54].

electron gas itself but may have contributions from the bulk electrons. Surface-state electrons are efficiently screened by underlying bulk electrons, and one therefore expects that bulk electrons contribute to the e–e interaction of hot s–p surface-state quasiparticles with the Fermi sphere. As can be seen in Fig. 8 our results for the surface-state lifetimes lie close to the $\tau_0 (E - E_F)^{-2}$ law predicted by 3D FLT for electron-hole pair creation (Eq. (1)): fits to our data yield $\tau_0^{\text{Ag}} = 10.4 \text{ fs eV}^2$ and $\tau_0^{\text{Cu}} = 17.1 \text{ fs eV}^2$, as compared to 16.5 fs eV^2 and 22.4 fs eV^2 expected from FLT with Ag and Cu *bulk* parameters, respectively (see Fig. 8). Our surface-state lifetimes in Fig. 8 are slightly (but significantly) smaller than the lifetimes predicted in FLT for corresponding bulk electrons. Comparison of our data with more realistic models including the real band structure and exchange [55], which, for noble metals, predict larger lifetimes than FLT⁸, leads to an even larger deviation of our data from theory. In addition, recent 2PPE experiments confirm this trend towards larger bulk electron lifetimes for Cu(111) (See filled and open squares in the inset of Fig. 8. Note that these 2PPE data are depopulation lifetimes whereas we measure dephasing lifetimes. Depopulation and decoherence lifetimes could be discerned in interferometric 2PPE [8]). Therefore, we can state that s–p surface-state electron lifetimes on noble metals are reduced with respect to bulk electron lifetimes. Calculations performed by Echenique et al. confirm our results [56]. Further theoretical modeling will be helpful to interpret our results in detail. Especially, the deviations of the τ_ϕ data of Ag(111) above 2 eV from the quadratic behavior of FLT should be related to the real band structure including *d* bands.

To conclude this section, we would like to emphasize the possibility of studying also bulk quasiparticle lifetimes with STM, much in the way described here, since bulk electrons create as well

standing wave patterns at structural defects on and below surfaces [57,58].

4. Electron–phonon interaction

The general aim of this Section is to fully understand and model the thermal damping of interference patterns in 2D free electron gases. We present temperature dependent low-bias constant-current and dI/dV measurements for s–p derived surface-state electrons on noble metals in the temperature range 3.5 K to 178 K. Although temperature dependent damping has been discussed earlier [30,33], we consider this Section valuable since it is more *quantitative* than the earlier studies. In particular, we have performed these quantitative temperature dependent decay studies to learn about electron–phonon processes in noble-metal surface states, which dominate the electron decay rate at low excitation energy (Fig. 1).

Our investigation of the temperature induced spatial damping of standing waves is mostly based on constant-current line scans $z(x)|_{I,V}$ taken perpendicularly to straight steps at low bias voltages. Such topographic data in the vicinity of a step are represented in Fig. 4. Although they are less directly related to the LDOS than dI/dV -profiles used to investigate e–e interaction in Section 3 (e.g. Fig. 7), higher resolution can generally be obtained in topographic data. Since e–ph damping involves much larger L_ϕ values compared to e–e damping of electrons at large bias voltages $V > 1 \text{ V}$ (Fig. 1), we need a better resolution here than the resolution that was necessary to learn about e–e processes in Section 3. Experimental results presented in this Section have been obtained by averaging over several line scans which were recorded on the same surface spot, i.e. without *y*-displacement of the tip while scanning in *x*-direction. Note the resolution of $\approx 1/1000 \text{ \AA}$ of such $z(x)$ -data (Fig. 4(b)).

To interpret our constant-current line scans we include inelastic scattering processes in the formalism leading to Eq. (16). Introducing $\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)$ from Eq. (18) into Eq. (13) and going through the calculation sketched in Section 2 leads to the following expression for the constant-current tip-sample

⁸Including exchange terms leads to a larger mean distance between electrons and thus an enhancement of e–e lifetimes. Including *d* bands (i.e. the real band structure) introduces additional screening which increases the lifetimes as well.

distance at a straight step edge in presence of inelastic processes:

$$s(x)|_{I,V} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{\hbar^2}}\sqrt{2\bar{W}}} \ln\left(1 - r \frac{1}{eV} \frac{L_0}{\rho_b + L_0} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*} \frac{1}{x} e^{-2\frac{x}{L_\phi}} \times \left(\frac{\xi_{k_{eV}}}{\sinh \xi_{k_{eV}}} k_{eV} J_1(2k_{eV}x) - \frac{\xi_{k_F}}{\sinh \xi_{k_F}} k_F J_1(2k_F x) \right) \right) + s_0. \quad (24)$$

By using Eq. (13) as starting point, we neglected the energy and bias voltage dependence of the transmission factor. Numerical solution of the integral in Eq. (19) with $\rho_{\text{step}}(E, x)$ from Eq. (18), $\mathcal{T}(E, V, s)$ from Eq. (20) and parameters in the range of those used in our experiment yield, that neglecting the energy and bias dependence of $\mathcal{T}(E, V, s)$ is very well justified in the low-bias regime which is the subject of our interest here (V typically 10 mV). Using Eq. (24) we have three free parameters for fitting, namely the effective step reflection amplitude r , L_ϕ and the step location. k_{eV} is known from the dispersion relations, \bar{W} from apparent barrier height measurements and $L_0/(\rho_b + L_0)$ from spectra on clean terraces [45].

According to Eq. (24) the damping of quantum interference patterns as measured in constant-current mode of STM is caused by a combination of *inelastic scattering processes* (e^{-2x/L_ϕ}), *Fermi-Dirac broadening* ($\xi_{k_{eV}}/\sinh \xi_{k_{eV}}$) and *beating* due to the fact that k vectors from k_F up to k_{eV} contribute to the current and thus to $s(x)|_{I,V}$ ($1/eV$ and $1/x$). To compare the damping strength of these different contributions we define, in addition to $L_\phi/2$ for inelastic processes, the following characteristic apparent damping constants. The expression of Fermi-Dirac broadening $\xi_k/\sinh \xi_k$ takes on the value $1/e$ at $\xi_k \approx 2.7$, this defines (see Eq. (14))

$$L_{\text{FD}} \approx 2.7 \frac{\hbar^2}{2\pi m^*} \frac{k_{eV}}{k_B T}. \quad (25)$$

The beating or wave vector spread due to summing over k vectors from k_F up to k_{eV} leads to a damping over the characteristic length $L_V \approx 1/\Delta k$ with $\Delta k = k_{eV} - k_F = \sqrt{2m^*/\hbar^2}(\sqrt{eV - E_{\bar{\Gamma}}} - \sqrt{-E_{\bar{\Gamma}}})$, or for small V , $\Delta k = (m^*eV/\hbar^2 k_F)$. Depending on the chosen conditions (V, T) one of these three damping

lengths is shortest and dominates the decay. Since we are interested in e-ph processes we would like to extract L_ϕ from our data, and therefore we aim to measure in a regime where $L_\phi < L_{\text{FD}}, L_V$. Contrary to L_ϕ and L_{FD} , L_V is temperature independent and by measuring at very low bias voltages L_V is virtually infinite and thus constitutes no major obstacle. The situation is different for L_{FD} . Both L_{FD} and L_ϕ decrease with increasing temperature and L_ϕ will dominate the damping only if e-ph coupling is strong enough, e.g. in the simple Debye model $\lambda \geq 1/2.7 \approx 0.37^9$.

The validity of $s(x)|_{I,V}$ of Eq. (24) was already demonstrated in Fig. 4(a). The dominant damping is due to L_{FD} in this case ($L_\phi = \infty$ for the fit). The line scan in Fig. 4(b) has been taken at a bias voltage of 100 mV. At these conditions L_V prevails. The line scan shows the beating of the Bessel functions with wave vectors $k_{100 \text{ meV}}$ and k_F .

4.1. Ag(111)

In Fig. 9(a) line scans taken at $V = 10$ mV from 3.5 K to 77.3 K on a Ag(111) terrace adjacent to a descending step are presented. The spatial damping of the standing waves with increasing T is clearly visible. The line scans in Fig. 9(a) have been fitted by Eq. (24) for $x \geq 30$ Å and by putting $L_\phi = \infty$. The data and the fitted function coincide almost perfectly, except in the immediate vicinity of the step edge where the model is not valid. The spatial damping is dominated by L_{FD} at high T , and by L_V at low temperatures. It is clear from the fits that $L_\phi/2 > L_{\text{FD}}, L_V$ in the experiment. The fit parameter $r_{\text{desc}} = 0.56 \pm 0.06$ does not vary significantly with temperature and is in good agreement with reflection amplitudes determined in independent experiments [41].

Since the effective damping length L_{FD} due to Fermi-Dirac broadening is inversely proportional to T , at temperatures larger than 100 K, constant-current line scans taken at low bias voltage across a

⁹ $L_{\text{e-ph}}$ is always larger than its high-temperature extrapolation [7], i.e. $L_{\text{e-ph}} \geq \hbar^2 k_{eV} / 2\pi m^* \lambda k_B T$ (Eq. (4)). Asking for $L_{\text{e-ph}}$ to be smaller than L_{FD} from Eq. (25) leads to the condition $\lambda \geq 1/2.7$.

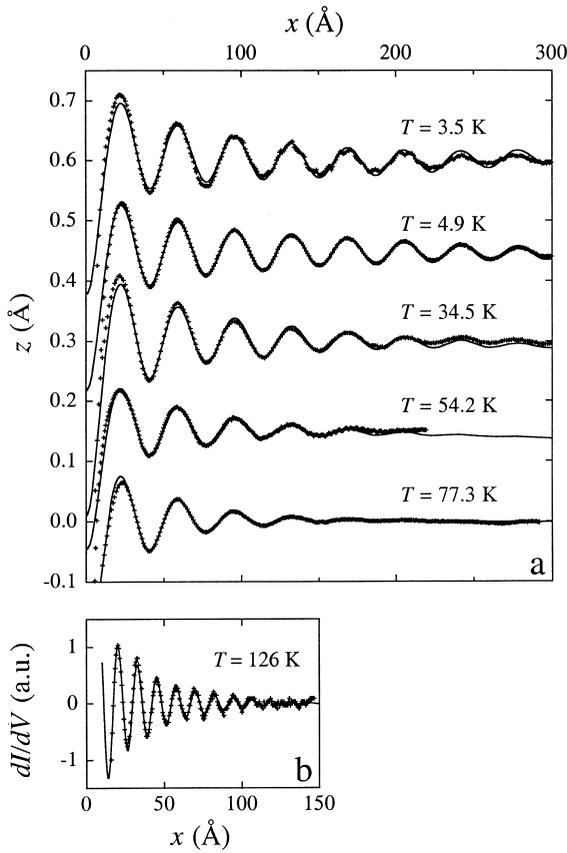


Fig. 9. (a) Ag(111) constant-current line scans taken on a terrace adjacent to a descending step ($V = 10$ mV, $I = 1.0$ nA). The data have been displaced vertically for clarity. (b) dI/dV data taken across a step at $V = 403$ mV, $I = 4.3$ nA, and $T = 126$ K ($\Delta V = 79$ mV, c.f., $\nu = 5.37$ kHz). The solid lines are fits using Eq. (24) in (a), and Eqs. (21) and (22) for dI/dV in (b), with the reflectivity r and the step location being the only fit parameters (L_ϕ was set to infinity, see text).

Ag(111) step show too few oscillations for a significant fit procedure (Fig. 9(a)). However, since $L_{FD} \propto k_{eV}$ (Eq. (25)) this problem can be circumvented by measuring quantities like dI/dV or dz/dV with lock-in technique at larger bias voltage. At larger bias values dI/dV rather than constant-current line scans are used since $L_{\Delta V}$ from Eq. (23) is generally much smaller than L_V . Fig. 9(b) shows dI/dV data across a step at $T = 126$ K, acquired as described in Section 3. These data are perfectly fitted by Eqs. (21) and (22) and $L_\phi = \infty$. Thus, also at 126 K $L_\phi/2 > L_{FD}$.

Within our model the temperature dependent

damping of the standing waves of the s–p surface state on Ag(111) is very well described by the Fermi–Dirac broadening alone. Therefore we can only give lower limits for the phase-relaxation length L_ϕ . For Ag(111) surface-state electrons L_ϕ is estimated to be $L_\phi(E_F) \geq 600$ Å at 3.5 K and $L_\phi(E_F) \geq 250$ Å at 77 K. These limits are obtained by reducing L_ϕ in the fit function, Eq. (24), until a significant deviation from the experimental data is observed.

4.2. Cu(111)

The s–p surface state on Cu(111) shows a k_F that is larger than for Ag(111). Therefore, for a given temperature, $L_{FD}(E_F)$ is larger on Cu(111) than on Ag(111) (Eq. (25)). At the Fermi energy Fermi–Dirac broadening is hence expected to play a smaller role for Cu(111) than for Ag(111). This explains why we can clearly observe standing waves in low-bias constant-current images on Cu(111) up to room temperature, whereas on Ag(111) no waves are observable at 300 K in such images (see also Ref. [59] for standing waves at 300 K on Cu). Furthermore, beating effects (i.e. L_V) should also be smaller for Cu(111) due to its steeper dispersion in the vicinity of E_F . Our results of the temperature induced spatial damping on the Cu(111) surface represented in Fig. 10 are as for Ag(111) fully reproduced by Eq. (24) assuming $L_\phi = \infty$. Again, there is perfect agreement between model and experiment and the observed apparent coherence loss can entirely be

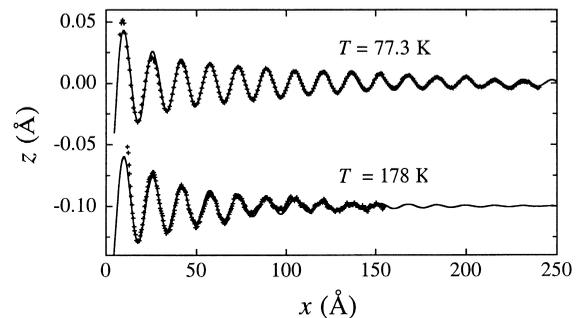


Fig. 10. Cu(111) constant-current line scans taken at $V = 10$ mV on a terrace adjacent to a descending step. The data have been displaced vertically for clarity ($I = 0.4$ nA at 77.3 K, $I = 0.1$ nA at 178 K). The solid lines are fits using Eq. (24) (L_ϕ was set to infinity, see text).

explained in the framework of Fermi–Dirac broadening. As in the case of Ag(111) the lower limits of L_ϕ for Cu(111) are obtained by reducing L_ϕ in the fit function Eq. (24) until a significant deviation from the data is observed. The estimates are $L_\phi(E_F) \geq 660$ Å at 77 K and ≥ 160 Å at 178 K (see Fig. 11).

4.3. Discussion

Photoemission lines originating from surface states are preferred candidates for electron lifetime studies since surface states have no dispersion with respect to \mathbf{k}_\perp . Hence the instrumental final state uncertainty in that quantity does not lead to broadening, and the linewidth Γ gives direct access to the lifetime broadening of the initial state [16]. The currently

most accurate photoemission studies of surface-state linewidths have been reported by McDougall et al. [7] and Matzdorf et al. [10] for Cu(111), and by Paniago et al. [60] for Ag(111). From the T dependence of Γ , McDougall et al. could derive the electron–phonon interaction strength of the s–p derived surface state on Cu(111) ($\Gamma_{e-ph} = 2\pi\lambda k_B T$, Eq. (4)). Their result of $\lambda = 0.14 \pm 0.02$ was experimentally confirmed by Matzdorf et al. [10] and agrees well with theory ($\lambda = 0.15 \pm 0.03$) [6]. Despite the remarkable success of high-resolution photoemission to infer λ from dI/dT , the *absolute linewidths* Γ reported so far are all far above the theoretical predictions. This deficiency of PES is well known; it could be attributed to broadening by scattering at substrate imperfections [10,20,61]. In agreement with this interpretation, Li et al. report in a recent STS study on Ag(111) an unprecedented small Γ value from local measurements on surface areas that were bare of defects [37].

We compare inverse lifetimes derived from STS and ARPES with our measurements of the decay of standing waves in Fig. 11. For the sake of comparison we converted all quantities in $L_\phi = v_F \tau_\phi = v_F \hbar / \Gamma$, where v_F is the group velocity of the electrons at our measuring energy E_F . From the width of the onset of the Ag(111) surface state in tunneling spectra taken at 5 K, Li et al. derived $\tau_\phi(E_F) = 67 \pm 8$ fs corresponding to $L_\phi^{STS} = v_F \tau_\phi(E_F) \approx 160$ Å [37]. It is evident from Fig. 11 that this result gives too large decay rates as compared to our Ag(111) data taken at E_F and 4.9 K. The shorter lifetime observed at Γ is probably partly due to the fact that the electron–phonon linewidth levels off at low temperature at the Γ point [7], and partly due to $e-e$ interaction, which of course is enhanced at the Γ point as compared to E_F . It is also seen that our lower bound of $L_\phi(E_F) = 600$ Å is conservative, presumably $L_\phi(E_F)$ is much larger. Our L_ϕ value presents the largest lifetime measured so far for the Ag(111) surface state. It corresponds to a peak width of $\Gamma(E_F, 3.5 \text{ K}) = (\hbar^2 k_F / m^* L_\phi) \leq 2.6$ meV, which should be very difficult to resolve in ARPES.

In the Debye model the phase-relaxation length due to electron–phonon interaction close to E_F is described by $L_{e-ph}(E_F, T) = v_F / \tau_{e-ph}(E_F, T)$, where $\tau_{e-ph}(E_F, T)$ is obtained through numerical integra-

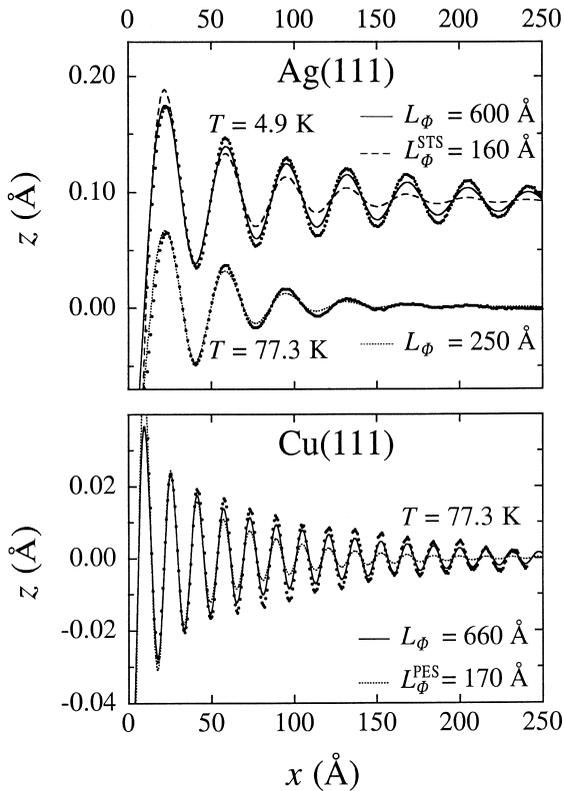


Fig. 11. Decay of standing waves as determined in experiment for Ag(111) and Cu(111) compared to results from Eq. (24) employing various values for the phase coherence length L_ϕ . It is clearly seen that the values deduced in former STS and ARPES studies are too small compared to our experimental result. (For a detailed discussion of, and references to L_ϕ^{STS} and L_ϕ^{PES} see text.)

tion of Eq. (3) with λ being the only free parameter¹⁰. Since there is only one parameter, an absolute measurement of $L_\phi(E_F)$ at a single T yields an estimate of λ . We have used the Debye model of Eq. (3) to derive such estimates from our $L_\phi(E_F)$ values. For Ag ($\hbar\omega_D^{\text{Ag}} = 19$ meV [5]) we derive $\lambda_{\text{Ag}} \leq 0.27$ from $L_\phi(E_F, 77.3 \text{ K}) \geq 250$ Å. This conservative upper limit for the electron–phonon mass enhancement factor is in agreement with the bulk value of $\lambda_{\text{Ag}} = 0.13 \pm 0.04$ given by Grimwall [6].

The currently lowest intrinsic linewidth measured by PES for the $\bar{\Gamma}$ surface state on Cu(111) is $\Gamma(E_{\bar{\Gamma}}, 77 \text{ K}) = 36$ meV [7]. By deducing the difference of electron–phonon and electron–electron linewidths between $E_{\bar{\Gamma}}$ and E_F of $\Delta\Gamma = 8 \text{ meV} + 5 \text{ meV} = 13$ meV (values inferred from the Debye model in Eq. (3) for $\lambda = 0.14$ and from Eq. (1)), we estimate the resulting ARPES linewidth at E_F to be about $\Gamma(E_F, 77 \text{ K}) = 23$ meV, respectively, $L_\phi^{\text{PES}}(E_F, 77 \text{ K}) \approx 170$ Å. Fig. 11 shows that this coherence length again is considerably too short compared to the observed decay length of the standing waves. Our lower bound of $L_\phi(E_F, 77 \text{ K}) = 660$ Å yields a linewidth of $\Gamma(E_F, 77 \text{ K}) = 6$ meV. From this upper bound of $\Gamma(E_F, 77 \text{ K})$, and consistently from our measurement at 178 K ($\Gamma(E_F, 178 \text{ K}) \leq 26$ meV), we derive an upper limit of $\lambda_{\text{Cu}} \leq 0.34$ using the Debye model of Eq. (3) with $\hbar\omega_D^{\text{Cu}} = 27$ meV. Again this is a conservative estimate which is in accordance with $\lambda = 0.14$ measured with ARPES [7,10].

One evident reason why we measure much larger coherence lengths than can possibly be obtained with photoelectron spectroscopy is that we determine L_ϕ locally at terrace stripes perpendicular to steps that are bare of any adsorbates or other steps on the length scale of L_ϕ . From large scale observations of the surface morphology it is clear, however, that every crystal presents surface areas where the average terrace width is below our L_ϕ values. Also, at a lot of surface spots the density of chemical defects is above $1/L_\phi^2$, for L_ϕ in the range discussed here. Every integrating technique will be embarrassed by the steps and point defects since surface-state elec-

trons strongly couple to the bulk at these sites, i.e. are scattered out of the surface state [41]. This leads to an apparent reduction of the integral L_ϕ as seen in PES. We therefore believe that the ‘offset’ of $\Gamma(0 \text{ K}) \approx 20 - 30$ meV characterizing high-resolution PES peaks is mainly due to structural defects such as steps [7,10]. This assignment is supported by differences of up to 10 meV in the linewidth ‘offset’ between different research groups, whereas there is good agreement on $d\Gamma/dT$ [7,10]. The influence of sputter defects on the linewidth Γ was employed to extrapolate to ‘intrinsic’ linewidths expected from PES of perfectly ordered surfaces [61]. The resulting ‘intrinsic’ values, e.g., of $\Gamma(E_{\bar{\Gamma}}, 0 \text{ K}) \leq 21 \pm 5$ meV for Cu(111), still contain phonon excitation at 0 K and electron–electron interactions.

The alternative approach to look at STS peak widths eliminates the defect problem, however, the analysis in terms of lifetimes demands elaborate modeling. We note that our STS peak widths [45] are comparable to the ones reported by Li et al. [37], hence we would infer similar estimates on τ from regarding $\Gamma(E_{\bar{\Gamma}}, 5 \text{ K})$ in our STS spectra. Compared to a peak width analysis our access to the e–ph part of τ_ϕ via measuring L_ϕ from the decay of standing waves has two advantages, i) it is based on a straightforward analytical model that has been tested experimentally, and ii) since we measure at E_F , our L_ϕ values are not reduced by electron–electron scattering and therefore provide a more direct access to λ .

To conclude, we point out that in contrast to integral measurements such as photoemission we measure the phase-relaxation length L_ϕ locally. This eliminates residual linewidths due to surface defect scattering embarrassing integrating techniques. Our STM-results therefore provide currently the best absolute estimates of L_ϕ , respectively inelastic lifetime $\tau_\phi = L_\phi/v_F$ for the s–p surface states on Cu(111) and Ag(111). In principle, by the technique described in this Section, STM constitutes a powerful method to study e–ph interactions at surfaces. Since e–ph interaction in Cu and Ag with mass enhancement parameters of $\lambda_{\text{Cu}} = 0.15$ and $\lambda_{\text{Ag}} = 0.13$ is relatively weak [6], the technique is embarrassed by the fact that $L_{\text{FD}} < L_{\text{e-ph}}$, and therefore we have not been able to determine an absolute value of the e–ph interaction strength in these systems, but only an upper limit. In future studies, by choosing

¹⁰In this model we assume that the surface state electrons couple to phonons in the same way as bulk electrons do. Furthermore, surface phonons are not considered.

systems with an e–ph mass enhancement parameter $\lambda \geq 0.4$, STM could be used to *quantify* electron–phonon interactions at surfaces. Metallic elements with relatively large e–ph interaction include [6]: Al, Ti, V, Nb, Ta, Mo, W, Re, Ir, Pd, Pb, Sn.

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