Abstract
High-resolution angle-resolved photoemission study of Pd(110) single crystal has been done to evaluate the strength of electron-phonon interaction. We found a clear kink structure in the energy-band dispersion at \( E \approx -30 \text{ meV} \), which corresponds well to the energy scale of the Debye temperature. The obtained the real part of the self-energy has been explained well by the self-energy due to the electron-phonon interaction. We have evaluated the electron-phonon coupling constant \( \lambda = 0.41\pm 0.03 \) for the s-like Fermi surface around the \( \Gamma \) point.

Keywords: Pd, angle-resolved photoemission, self-energy, electron-phonon interaction

Recently, high-resolution angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) has developed drastically in energy and angular resolutions. One can examine fine spectral features quantitatively, and evaluate magnitudes of the many-body interactions such as the electron-phonon and electron-electron interactions near the Fermi level \( (E_F) \) [1]. We have obtained characteristic spectral features originated from the electron-phonon interaction (EPI) in the \( \Sigma_1 \) bands of the fcc transition metal, Ni [2] and Cu. In the present paper, we will examine the EPI of fcc Pd, which is located below Ni in the periodic table. We have evaluated the coupling constant \( \lambda \) for a s-like electron Fermi surface (FS) around \( \Gamma \) point.

ARPES experiments were performed on the linear undulator beamline of a compact electron-storage ring (HiSOR) at Hiroshima University with a high-resolution hemispherical electron-energy analyzer (ESCA200, SCIENTA)[3]. Total energy resolution was set at \( \Delta E = 15 \text{ meV} \) and angular resolution at \( \Delta \theta = \pm 0.15^\circ (\Delta k = 0.011 \text{Å}^{-1}) \). A Pd(110) single crystal (99.999\%) was cleaned by repeated cycles of Ar\(^+\) sputtering and subsequent annealing. During measurements, the sample temperature was set at 20 K. We set photon energy at \( h\nu = 29.0 \text{ eV} \), and rotated the polar axis of the sample, parallel to the [001] direction to observe s-like FS around the \( \Gamma \) point. We searched an energy band crossing \( E_F \), which is suitable for the quantitative spectral shape analysis.

Fig. 1(a) shows an intensity plot obtained from the ARPES of Pd(110). Black portion indicates the strongest spectral intensity. By the fits of a momentum distribution curve (MDC), an intensity distribution curve as a function of momentum for a
given binding energy, with a Lorentzian on a linear background, the peak positions at rectangle region of Fig. 1 (a) were evaluated as Fig. 1(b) shows. One can clearly recognize a kink structure, or a sudden change of the gradient of the energy-band dispersion, at $E\sim 30$ meV, which coincides well with the energy scale of the Debye temperature, $\Theta_D=350$ K ($k_B\Theta_D\sim 30$ meV)[4].

The real part of the self-energy $\text{Re}\Sigma(k,\omega)$ can be evaluated by the energy shift from the non-interacting band $\varepsilon_k$ [5]. Here we assumed that $\varepsilon_k$ is a parabolic function as shown by a solid line in Fig. 1(b). Fig. 2 shows thus obtained $\text{Re}\Sigma(k,\omega)$ (white circles) being compared with a theoretical $\text{Re}\Sigma$ due to the EPI [2]. The experimental $\text{Re}\Sigma(k,\omega)$ is well reproduced by the theoretical curve, indicating that the kink structure originates from the EPI. One can evaluate the electron-phonon coupling constant by the gradient of $\text{Re}\Sigma$ at $E_F$ (dashed line in Fig. 2), namely, $\lambda=\partial \text{Re}\Sigma/\partial \omega|_{E_F}$ [5]. We obtained $\lambda=0.41\pm 0.03$, which agrees well with the theoretical values, $\lambda=0.377$ [4] $\sim 0.405$ [6].

The coupling constants for the $\Sigma_{\uparrow}$ and $\Sigma_{\downarrow}$ bands of Ni are $\lambda=0$ and 0.33, respectively [2], and that for the $\Sigma_{\uparrow}$ band of Cu is $\lambda=0.15$ [7]. The coupling constant for the s-like FS in Pd is larger than those in Ni and Cu, which qualitatively agree with the theoretical estimation [8].

In conclusion, high-resolution ARPES of Pd(110) has been done. A kink structure has been observed at $E\sim 30$ meV, which is derived from the EPI. We have obtained the coupling constant $\lambda=0.41$, which agrees well with the theoretical calculation.

This work was partly supported by a Grant-in-Aid for COE Research (13CE2002) by MEXT of Japan. M.H. thanks the JSPS for the financial support. We thank N-BARD for liquid He. The experiments have been done under the approval of HSRC (proposal Nos. 04-A-29, 04-A-35).

Reference

[7] M. Higashiguchi, et al., unpublished data. We have performed ARPES of Cu(110) single crystal. The coupling constant $\lambda=0.15$ was evaluated by the analyses of the ARPES spectra of the $\Sigma_{\uparrow}$ band.