Surface electronic structure of the Fe₃O₄(100): Evidence of a half-metal to metal transition

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In situ prepared Fe₃O₄(100) thin films were studied by means of scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) and spin-polarized photoelectron spectroscopy (SP-PES). The atomically resolved (√2 × √2)R45° surface atomic structure observed by STM is explained based on density functional theory (DFT) and ab initio atomistic thermodynamics calculations as a laterally distorted surface layer containing octahedral iron and oxygen, referred to as a modified B layer. The work-function value of the Fe₃O₄(100) surface extracted from the cutoff of the photoelectron spectra is in good agreement with that predicted from DFT. On the Fe₃O₄(100) surface both the SP-PES measurements and the DFT results show a strong reduction of the spin polarization at the Fermi level (E_F) compared to the bulk density of states. The nature of the states in the majority band gap of the Fe₃O₄ surface layer is analyzed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic transition metal oxides have recently attracted renewed attention due to the unique properties, such as metal-insulator phase transitions,¹, ² superconductivity,³ and colossal magnetoresistance.⁴–⁶ Among them magnetite (Fe₃O₄), a ferrimagnet with T_C=581 K, is an important material owing to its technological applications in catalysis and magnetic recording media. Moreover, Fe₃O₄ has been theoretically predicted to be a half-metallic ferrimagnetic material with a conductive minority spin channel and semiconducting majority spin channel,⁷, ⁸ which results in a 100% spin polarization at the chemical potential. This makes magnetite a prospective magnetic recording media. Moreover, Fe₃O₄ has been theoretically predicted to be a half-metallic ferrimagnetic material with a conductive minority spin channel and semiconducting majority spin channel,⁷, ⁸ which results in a 100% spin polarization at the chemical potential. This makes magnetite a prospective

Fe₃O₄ crystallizes in the cubic inverse spinel structure (space group Fd3m, a=8.396 Å) where the oxygen anions (O²⁻) form a close-packed face-centered-cubic (fcc) sublattice with Fe²⁺ and Fe³⁺ cations located in interstitial sites.¹ Two different kinds of cation sites exist in the magnetite crystal: tetrahedrally coordinated A sites occupied by Fe₄ (typically assigned with a charge state 3+), and octahedrally coordinated B sites occupied by Fe₆ (typically assigned with charge states 2+ and 3+ in equal numbers). The bulk crystallographic structure of magnetite can be represented as a stack of (100) layers containing either iron atoms in tetrahedral A sites or oxygen and iron ions in octahedral B sites [Fig. 1(a)]. In the B layers, only half of the octahedral sites are occupied and Fe ions form close-packed rows along the [011] direction. In successive B planes these rows are arranged perpendicular to each other.

The two different bulk truncations of Fe₃O₄(100) either with an A layer containing Fe₄ ions or with a B layer consisting of oxygen and Fe₆ ions [see Fig. 1(b)] are considered to be polar according to the classification given by Tasker.¹²

The previous understanding was that such surfaces must reconstruct to minimize the electrostatic energy. A (√2 × √2)R45° reconstruction has been experimentally observed on the Fe₃O₄(100) surface.¹³–²¹ During the last decade, several possible structural models were proposed for the (√2 × √2)R45° reconstruction¹³–¹⁵, ²² but the atomic arrangement of the Fe₃O₄(100) surface has been a matter of discussion.

Chambers et al.¹⁸ investigated the Fe₃O₄(100) surface using x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and x-ray photoelectron diffraction (XPD). Applying the autocompensation rule,²³ the authors concluded that the surface structure is a half-filled A layer with strong inward relaxations of the surface layer. More recently, low energy ion scattering (LEIS) experiments²⁶ also favored this termination. In a molecular dynamics calculation with classical potentials Rustad et al.²² proposed a 0.5 ML A termination where the surface and half of the subsurface Fe₄ relax towards octahedral positions in the surface B layer.

In contrast, Voogt et al.¹⁷ suggested a structure consisting of a B-terminated surface with oxygen vacancies. The possibility of ordered hydroxyl groups was also discussed in this
work. The former model of the B-terminated Fe surface with oxygen vacancies has been supported in a STM study by Stanka et al. The STM images show rows of octahedral iron atoms exhibiting a "wavelike" structure which was attributed to relaxations away from the missing oxygen atoms in the B layer. Also, a noncompensated termination with charge ordered B layer was suggested from STM measurements performed using ferro- or antiferromagnetic tips. However, the observed magnetic contrast alone cannot provide a clue on the stabilization mechanism of the surface. Bipolaronic effects in the B termination have also been discussed as a possible interpretation of the magnetic contrast obtained with an antiferromagnetic STM tip.

Recently, using ab initio atomistic thermodynamics Pentcheva et al. compiled a surface phase diagram for a variety of stoichiometric and nonstoichiometric configurations and found that the lowest energy configuration is a modified bulk termination with a \((\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ\) periodicity which does not fulfill the autocompensation rule. The ideal (1 \times 1) termination was found to be Jahn-Teller instable. The theoretical results are confirmed by qualitative x-ray diffraction (XRD) and low-energy electron diffraction (LEED) analyses.

The electronic band structure of Fe3O4 films has been extensively investigated by means of x-ray magnetic circular dichroism, ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy, as well as spin- and angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the valence-band photoemission spectra of Fe3O4 has been and still is a matter of debate. Recent investigations, however, showed that band dispersions must be taken into account for the interpretation of photoelectron spectra of Fe3O4.

Alvarado et al. performed the first spin-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy measurements on Fe3O4(100) single crystals. The spin polarization \(P(hv)\) of the photoelectrons with energies up to 11.2 eV was measured by a Mott scattering detector. A maximum value of \(-60\%\) near the Fermi energy \(E_F\) was measured at around 5 eV photon energy at 10 K. From a single-ion-in-a-crystal-field (SICF) model a maximum value of the spin polarization at \(T=0\) K is \(P=-66.6\%\) (Refs. 34 and 35) which was considered to be in agreement with the measured value of \(-60\%\).

Recently, spin polarization measured on the Fe3O4(111) surface at \(E_F\) at room temperature (RT) by means of spin-polarized angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (SPARPES) was reported to be as high as \(-80(\pm 5)\%\) which can be an evidence of the half-metallic nature of the magnetite in [111] direction. However, for the (100)-oriented Fe3O4 thin films the spin-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy measurements of thin epitaxial films grown on MgO(100) substrates yielded spin polarization values of only \(-40(\pm 5)\%\) near \(E_F\). These values are significantly lower than the \(-100\%\) predicted by local spin density approximation (LSDA) calculations for the bulk material as well as the \(-80(\pm 5)\%\) measured on the (111)-oriented Fe3O4 surface at \(E_F\) at RT. The low value for the (100) surface was ascribed to either surface imperfection or to strong electron correlation effects.

In the present paper we report a combined experimental and theoretical study of the crystallographic as well as electronic surface structure of epitaxial Fe3O4(100) thin films. Experimentally, in situ prepared, well-characterized Fe3O4(100) films were studied by means of LEED, STM, and SP-PES. On the theoretical side, DFT calculations are performed to investigate the surface atomic arrangement as well as the electronic structure of Fe3O4(100). The contrast in measured STM images is interpreted on the basis of STM simulations. The work-function value of the Fe3O4(100) surface extracted from the cutoff of the photoelectron spectra is compared to the value predicted for the lowest energy configuration by the DFT calculations. Furthermore, the spin polarization at the Fermi energy is measured via SP-PES and compared to the value obtained from the DFT calculations. Finally, based on the DFT calculations, we analyze how the symmetry breaking at the surface as well as of the surface reconstruction alter the electronic properties.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

A. Experimental setups

The STM experiments were carried out in an ultra-high vacuum (UHV) system with a base pressure of \(8 \times 10^{-11}\) mbar equipped with LEED optics, a gas inlet, e-beam evaporation cells, and an Omicron UHV AFM/STM. All STM measurements were carried out at RT using electrochemically etched polycrystalline tungsten tips cleaned in UHV by Ar+ sputtering. The presented STM images were taken in the constant-current mode.

The SP-PES measurements were carried out at U125/1-PGM beamline at the BESSY II storage ring. The UHV system for SP-PES (base pressure \(8 \times 10^{-11}\) mbar) consists of a UHV chamber equipped with LEED optics, a gas inlet, e-beam evaporation cells, and an Omicron SPLLEED spin analyzer. The SP-PES spectra were recorded in normal emission. The total energy resolution and the acceptance angle were set to 100 meV and 6°, respectively.

The work function as well as x-ray absorption spectroscopy measurements (XAS) were performed in an UHV system located at the Russian-German Laboratory at the BESSY II storage ring. An UHV chamber (base pressure \(1 \times 10^{-10}\) mbar) equipped with LEED optics, a gas inlet, e-beam evaporation cells, and a 127° CLAM4 analyzer was used for these measurements. XAS spectra have been collected in the total electron yield mode and normalized to the maximum intensity.

B. Sample preparation

The epitaxial Fe3O4(100) films used for STM and SP-PES measurements were prepared on MgO(100) single crystals. The epitaxial Fe3O4(100) films for the work-function measurements were prepared on a W(100) single crystal. The MgO(100) substrates were cleaned in acetone, isopropanol, and methanol before the introduction into UHV and finally annealed in situ in \(5 \times 10^{-6}\) mbar \(O_2\) for 2 h at about 600 °C. The W(100) single crystal was cleaned in situ by using standard cleaning procedure: heating in \(O_2\) at 1800 K followed
by flashing up to 2300 K. Fe was evaporated from high purity rods by electron bombardment. High quality, 150–300 Å thick Fe3O4(100) films were prepared in situ by Fe evaporation on MgO(100) or W(100) substrates in O2 atmosphere. During the growth, the O2 pressure was maintained at 2 × 10−6 mbar and moderate substrate temperatures of about 300 °C were used to prevent magnesium interdiffusion in case of MgO(100) substrates. The high degree of crystalline order of the epitaxial Fe3O4(100) films obtained in our experiments has been checked by LEED and STM. The surface cleanliness has been monitored by valence-band as well as core-level photoemission. Figure 2 presents the Fe L2,3 edge XAS spectrum of the epitaxial Fe3O4(100) film in comparison with that of the epitaxial Fe(100) film. The characteristic multiplet structure of the XAS spectrum at the Fe L2,3 and the O K absorption edges (not shown here) of Fe3O4 agree with earlier experiments, confirming good bulk quality of the prepared samples.

C. Theoretical methods

The DFT calculations were performed using the full-potential augmented plane waves (FP-APW) method in the WIEN2k implementation within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) of the exchange-correlation functional. The Fe3O4(100) surface was modeled in the supercell geometry where the slab for, e.g., the Fe layer, consists of seven B layers and six A layers. The vacuum between the repeated slabs amounts to 10 Å. The lateral parameter of the supercell is set to the GGA bulk lattice constant, 8.42 Å, which is in good agreement with the experimental value of 8.394 Å. The muffin tin (MT) radii of both chemical species are RMTFe = 1.90 bohr and RMTO = 1.40 bohr. A mixed augmented plane wave (APW+lo) and linear augmented plane wave (LAPW) basis set was used. Inside MTs the wave functions are expanded in spherical harmonics up to lmax = 10 and non-spherical contributions to the electron density as well as potential are considered up to ℓmax = 4. The energy cutoff for the plane wave representation in the interstitial is Emax = 19 Ry for the wave functions and Emax = 196 Ry for the potential. With these cutoff parameters a convergence of energy differences better than 1 mRy is achieved. Results for the (√2 × √2)R45° unit cell are obtained with four kij points in the irreducible part of the Brillouin zone.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows a typical LEED pattern of the (100)-oriented surface of an epitaxial Fe3O4 film grown on MgO(100) substrate. A clear (√2 × √2)R45° reconstruction with respect to the (100)-unreconstructed Fe3O4 surface unit cell is visible. A lattice constant of 8.4±0.15 Å was measured from the observed LEED patterns.

A STM overview of a (√2 × √2)R45° reconstructed Fe3O4(100) film is shown in Fig. 4. Atomically flat terraces with the step edges of nondefined shape can be clearly seen, revealing a layer-by-layer growth. The average step height was found to be about 2.1 Å (see height profile in Fig. 4), which corresponds to the distance between adjacent A-A or B-B planes of the bulk Fe3O4 structure. Atomically resolved rows running along the [011] and [011] directions are clearly visible in this STM image. The rows on neighboring terraces are oriented in a perpendicular fashion. A change of the row direction can be also observed within a terrace with the transition regions appearing as lines along the [001] or [010] directions (marked by black lines in Fig. 4).

In the high-resolution STM image of a typical terrace (Fig. 5), rows consisting of bright protrusions are imaged. The distance between two bright protrusions within the same row was measured to be about 3 Å, and the distance between two rows is about 6 Å. Alternating pairs of bright protrusions within each row are shifted into the same direction perpendicular to the rows, resulting in a wavelike surface structure. Regularly ordered large dark depressions appear at the wide openings of the waves. The centers of these depressions are separated by 8.4 Å and have a (√2 × √2)R45° symmetry. Similar square-lattice structure types were also observed in STM measurements by Stanka et al. It should be men-
tioned that careful STM investigation of the Fe$_3$O$_4$ sample surface performed after the deposition did not reveal any surface reconstructions other than the R$_{45^\circ}$.

The interpretation of the constant-current STM images of oxide surfaces is a nontrivial issue due to the strong variations in local density of states on the oxide surface. Band structure calculations by Zhang and Satpathy$^8$ for the bulk Fe$_3$O$_4$ employing LSDA reveal that the O 2$p$ orbitals lie well below the Fermi level and the bands near $E_F$ are primarily of Fe 3$d$ character of Fe$_B$. Thus, it can be concluded that STM images of the Fe$_3$O$_4$ surface are generally dominated by iron cations, and that the bright spots within the rows in Fig. 5 are most likely Fe$_B$ ions, which is in agreement with other STM studies. However, the precise atomic structure of the Fe$_3$O$_4$ surface remains unclear.

In order to resolve the structure and composition of the surface layer, DFT calculations for a variety of stoichiometric and nonstoichiometric models of Fe$_3$O$_4$ were performed. In the framework of ab initio atomistic thermodynamics, a surface phase diagram of Fe$_3$O$_4$ as a function of the oxygen pressure was compiled. The most striking result is that a modified bulk termination with a $B$ layer showing a wavelike structure has the lowest energy over a broad range of oxygen pressures. Unlike the traditional view of a reconstruction as an ordering of surface defects, in this structure the R$_{45^\circ}$ reconstruction emerges as a result of a Jahn-Teller-distortion of the surface layer.

Figure 6 shows the top (a) and the side (b) views of the theoretically predicted energetically most favorable surface structure. A strong lateral relaxation of 0.30 Å of the oxygen atoms with a missing Fe$_A$ neighbor towards the Fe$_B$ row invokes an alternating shift of Fe$_B$ pairs by ±0.09 Å perpendicular to the Fe$_B$ row. Due to these lateral relaxations a wavelike pattern along the [011] direction develops on the surface with neighboring $B$ rows running in antiphase to each other.

To interpret the atomically resolved STM images we performed STM simulations of the modified $B$ termination predicted from the DFT calculations, (c) simulated STM image of the modified $B$ termination. The positions of the surface oxygen, octahedral iron, and subsurface tetrahedral iron are marked by white, gray, and black circles, respectively. The black open square in (a) and (c) denotes the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ unit cell. The dashed line in (c) is a guide for the eyes to emphasize the displacements of surface Fe$_B$ perpendicular to the [011] direction.

FIG. 4. (Color online) 50×50 nm$^2$ STM image of a $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstructed Fe$_3$O$_4$(100) surface. Tunneling parameters: $U_T$=1.1 V, $I_T$=1.2 nA. A line profile (A) corresponds to the STM height profile along the white line shown in the STM image showing step heights of about 2.1 Å.

FIG. 5. (Color online) STM image (11×11 nm$^2$) of Fe$_3$O$_4$(100) surface showing a wavelike atomic structure which gives rise to a $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ periodicity: $(U_T$=1.1 V, $I_T$=1.2 nA).

FIG. 6. Top (a) and side (b) view of the modified $B$ termination predicted from the DFT calculations, (c) simulated STM image of the modified $B$ termination. The positions of the surface oxygen, octahedral iron, and subsurface tetrahedral iron are marked by white, gray, and black circles, respectively. The black open square in (a) and (c) denotes the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ unit cell. The dashed line in (c) is a guide for the eyes to emphasize the displacements of surface Fe$_B$ perpendicular to the [011] direction.
dicted by DFT calculations. The simulated STM image in Fig. 6(c) is obtained in the constant current mode using the Tersoff-Hamann approximation.\textsuperscript{42} The charge density was integrated from \(E_F\) to \(E_F+1.1\) eV, which corresponds to the voltage used in the STM measurements presented above. In Fig. 6(c) light protrusions mark the positions of the surface \(F_{e_B}\). As indicated by the arrows, alternating pairs of such protrusions are shifted perpendicular to the [011] direction giving rise to a wavelike pattern. Although the wavelike structure is clearly visible in the side view of the DFT structure in Fig. 6(b) it is much less pronounced than in the experimentally obtained STM image in Fig. 5. This may be attributed to a softness of the surface with respect to vibrational modes.

Comparison of the measured and calculated work function \(\Phi\) of the \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) surface gives further support for the modified \(B\) termination. For this experiment epitaxial \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) films were grown on a W(100) single crystal. The work function is determined from the cutoff of the photoelectron spectra. The work-function values of W(100) \((4.63\pm0.15\) eV) and Fe(100) \((4.07\pm0.15\) eV) were measured as reference and the latter agrees well the value for an Fe(100) whisker.\textsuperscript{43} A work function of \((5.20\pm0.15)\) eV is measured for the \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) surface. The DFT calculations show that the formation of the modified \(B\) termination is connected not only with an energy gain of approximately 20 meV/Å\(^2\) with respect to the ideal \(B\) termination, but also with a reduction of the work function of 0.46 eV from 5.78 eV for the bulk truncated to 5.32 eV for the modified configuration. A reduction of \(\Phi\) indicates a decrease of the dipole moment induced on the surface, i.e., a decrease in polarity. We note that the measured \(\Phi=5.20\pm0.15\) eV and the calculated value of the modified \(B\) termination \(\Phi =5.32\) eV are in good agreement, thus giving another proof for the validity of the proposed structural model.

In the bulk, magnetite shows a half-metallic behavior with a band gap in the majority spin channel of approximately 1.5 eV and a 100\% spin-polarization due to the \(t_{2g}\) states of \(Fe_B\) at \(E_F\) in the minority spin channel.\textsuperscript{19} As will be discussed, SP-PES measurements and DFT calculations indicate that the stabilization of the \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) surface and the unusual lattice distortions are connected with strong changes in the electronic properties.

Figure 7 shows representative spin-polarized photoemission spectra together with total photoemission intensity of the \(Fe_3O_4/MgO(100)\) system as a function of binding energy. The position of the Fermi energy corresponds to that of a polycrystalline Au foil in the electrical contact with the sample. The spectra were normalized to the current recorded from the last Au-coated mirror of the beamline. The photon energy was tuned in 2-eV steps over the range 40–60 eV, including the Fe 3p-3d excitation threshold at 58 eV, where a strong resonance behavior was observed. In the region between 0 eV and 9 eV of binding energy, considerable changes in intensity as well as in spectral shape of the features derived from the \(O\) 2p and Fe 3d states can be observed as a function of the photon energy. Only weak dispersions (if any) of the photoemission features were observed along the \(Γ-X\) direction of the \(Fe_3O_4\) Brillouin zone. In comparison to the present study, well-pronounced band dispersions were reported on the \(Fe_3O_4(111)\)\textsuperscript{30} and \(Fe_3O_4(100)\)\textsuperscript{44} which can be due to the better angle resolution of \(±1°\) compared to the acceptance angle of \(6°\) used in the present study. In the valence band of \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) several photoemission features can be clearly observed: a peak at 0.5 eV, a small shoulder at 2.2 eV, peaks at 3 eV and 5.9 eV, and a shoulder at 7.6 eV. The positions as well as the general trend of the resonant enhancement of these features is very similar to those already reported for the \(Fe_3O_4(111)\) thin films.\textsuperscript{30} However, a more detailed analysis of the origin of the photoemission features and their behavior is beyond the scope of the present paper and will be presented elsewhere.\textsuperscript{44}

Figure 8 shows the spin-resolved photoemission spectra together with the total photoemission intensity recorded in normal emission with \(hν=58\) eV (a), the same spectra in the region near \(E_F\) (b), and the resulting spin-polarization values (c) as a function of the binding energy relative to the Fermi level of the \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) film. The value of \((-55±10)\%\) at \(E_F\) measured on the \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) surface at RT is significantly lower than the one for the (111) surface \((-80\%)\)\textsuperscript{30} as well as the \(-100\%\) predicted by LSDA calculations.\textsuperscript{8} However, these band structure calculations were performed for the bulk material not taking into account surface structure effects, which can prevail in the ultraviolet photoemission spectroscopy measurements.

We have now calculated the surface electronic structure of \(Fe_3O_4(100)\) terminated by a wavelike \(B\) layer and the spin-resolved density of states is shown in Fig. 9(b). The most
emission, \( \frac{1}{2} \) total photoemission intensity: black solid circles of the Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\)(100)/MgO(100) system recorded with \( h\nu = 58 \) eV in normal emission, (b) the region near \( E_F \), and (c) the spin polarization as function of binding energy of the Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\)(100)/MgO(100) system.

striking feature of the spin-polarized bands (Fig. 9) are the states that appear in the band gap of the majority subband leading to a reduction of the spin polarization to about \(-40\%\) at \( E_F \) and a loss of half-metallicity at the Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\)(100) surface. The calculated spin-polarization value is somewhat lower than \(-55 \pm 10\%\) obtained from the photoemission measurements. A possible reason for the difference between the calculated and the experimentally measured spin-polarization values may be the finite size of the slab used to model the Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\)(100). As the states at the Fermi level are relevant for the transport properties of the material their character was analyzed in detail. The spatial distribution of the electronic states in the majority spin channel within the surface plane displayed in Fig. 9(a), shows that these are a hybridization of \( d_{z^2-r^2} \) states of octahedral iron in the surface layer and \( p_x, p_y \) states of the surface oxygen without a subsurface tetrahedral iron neighbor.

In order to gain an understanding of how the electronic structure changes from bulk to the surface as well as to resolve the influence of the surface reconstruction, we have plotted the projected DOS of a Fe\(_g\) in the bulk [Fig. 9(c)] as well as on the surface in the ideal [Fig. 9(d)] and modified B termination [Fig. 9(e)]. In the bulk the crystal field splitting of the \( e_g \) and \( t_{2g} \) states of the octahedrally coordinated iron amounts to 2.0 eV. In the majority spin channel both the \( e_g \) and \( t_{2g} \) are occupied while in the minority spin channel the \( e_g \) states are unoccupied and lie 2 eV above the Fermi level and \( E_F \) crosses the \( t_{2g} \) band. On the surface, due to the broken symmetry in the \( z \) direction, the degeneracy within the \( e_g \) doublet and \( t_{2g} \) triplet is lifted. In the majority spin channel \( d_{z^2-r^2} \) states are shifted to higher (lower) energies and the former cross the Fermi level even in the ideal (unrelaxed) B termination [Fig. 9(d)].

The DFT results indicate that the origin of the wavelike \((\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ\) pattern observed in STM is a Jahn-Teller distortion. The main feature associated with the distortion of the surface atoms is the opening of a band gap in the majority spin channel between \(-0.4 \) eV and \(-0.1 \) eV [cf. Fig. 9(e)]. This leads to a shift through the Fermi level and partial deoccupation of \( d_{z^2-r^2} \) states of the surface octahedral iron. The depletion of states in the majority spin channel is accompanied by occupation of states in the minority spin channel. This effect, referred to as spin flip, results in a substantial reduction of the magnetic moments of the surface Fe\(_g\) from...
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3.6μB for the B termination with bulk positions of the atoms to 3μμB for the modified B termination.

As a result of the spin flip effect in the minority spin channel, dxy and dxz, states are partially occupied and shifted to lower energies, while dyz states of the surface iron remain unoccupied at 0.3 eV above EF. The dz2 states are pulled to lower energies at 1.1 eV above the Fermi level, almost touching the t2g band and the splitting between dz2 and dz2-2s states amounts to 1 eV. We note that the positions of the d orbitals differ from the qualitative picture proposed by Shvets et al., which suggests a small and large splitting of the orbitals of Fe2+ and Fe3+, respectively. The authors of Ref. 21 conclude that only Fe2+ may be subject to a Jahn-Teller distortion. The model of Shvets et al. considers the extreme case where the sixth electron is completely localized at Fe2+, while the DFT-GGA calculation renders an average occupation of 5.38 d electrons within the muffin tin for both Fe2+ ions in the surface. Recently, Wright et al. obtained evidence from x-ray and neutron powder diffraction that the charge disproportionation between octahedral Fe ions in the surface. Recently, Wright et al. obtained evidence from x-ray and neutron powder diffraction that the charge disproportionation between octahedral B iron below the Verwey temperature is 2.4 and 2.6, which is only 20% of the ideal value for Fe2+ and Fe3+. This suggests that assigning integer charges to the iron ions may not be appropriate. Still, the influence of strong electron correlation effects on the surface electronic structure remains to be investigated.

IV. CONCLUSION

The formation of the wavelike pattern along the [011] direction observed by STM is explained using DFT calculations as a Jahn-Teller distortion in the surface B layer. STM simulations indicate that the contrast in the STM images arises from octahedral iron ions shifted pairwise perpendicular to the [011] direction. The work-function value of the Fe3O4(100) surface extracted from the cutoff of the photoelectron spectra are consistent with those predicted on the basis of DFT calculations. Both the spin-resolved photoemission experiments and the DFT-GGA density of states give evidence for a half-metal to metal transition at the Fe3O4(100) surface: the measured negative spin polarization of about −(55±10)% at the Fermi level and the theoretical value of −40% are significantly lower than the −100% predicted by LSDA calculations for the bulk magnetite crystal as well as the −(80±5)% obtained for the Fe3O4(111) films. The electronic states in the majority spin-channel responsible for the reduction of spin polarization are dominated by dxy, dxz, states of surface FeB.

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