Comment on "Novel Electronic Properties of a Potassium Overlayer on $Si(001) - (2 \times 1)$ "

Angle-resolved electron-energy-loss spectroscopy measurements indicate "that K chains adsorbed onto Si(001)-(2×1) are in the nature of a one-dimensional metal."¹⁻³

The above theoretical and experimental point of view is not consistent with a recent self-consistent, geometryoptimized, total-energy pseudopotential calculation⁴ for a K overlayer on Si(001)-(2×1) surface. It is found that the metal-insulator transition has its origin in active dangling bonds and not in the conventional Mott transition with a bond length of only 2.59 Å.

Total-energy calculations using the pseudofunction method⁵ support the earlier theory² and experiments^{1,3} indicating metallic chains of K. The K atom sits at the center of the sixfold hollow site, between two parallel dimer bonds with a K-Si bond length of 3.30 Å. A plot of bonding charge in the K plane (see Fig. 1) indicates a metallic chain in the (110) direction. The total charge from a plane 1.06 Å above the Si atoms to infinity is 1.15 electrons, indicating metallic chains.

The computed total density of states and K-layer density of states [Fig. 2(a)] have peaks which are very similar to those observed via ultraviolet photoemission spec-



FIG. 1. Contours of nonspherical charge density for a plane passing through the K atoms which are 7.25 a.u. apart in the x direction.



FIG. 2. (a) Calculated density of states (DOS) for K on Si and K-layer local density of states. (b) Ultraviolet photoemission spectroscopy (UPS) spectrum for Cs on Si(111)- (2×1) .

troscopy⁶ for Cs on Si(111) [see Fig. 2(b)]. Similar structure would be expected for K on Si.

Recent surface extended x-ray-absorption fine-structure measurements⁶ indicate a bond length of 3.14 Å.

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