

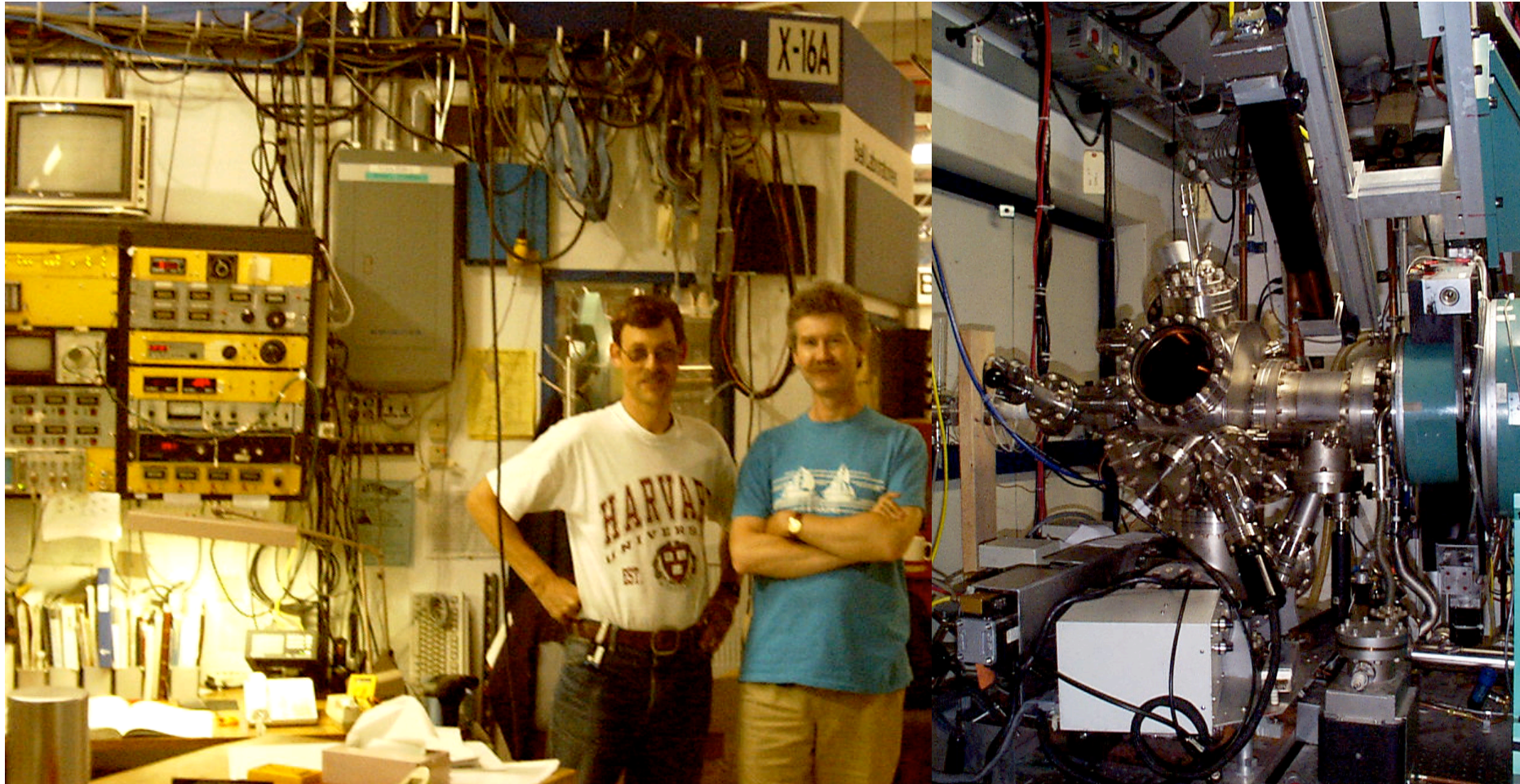
Surface Crystallographic Structures at I-07

I. K. Robinson
University College London

I-07 User Working Group
23 January 2009

X16A Surface X-ray Diffraction

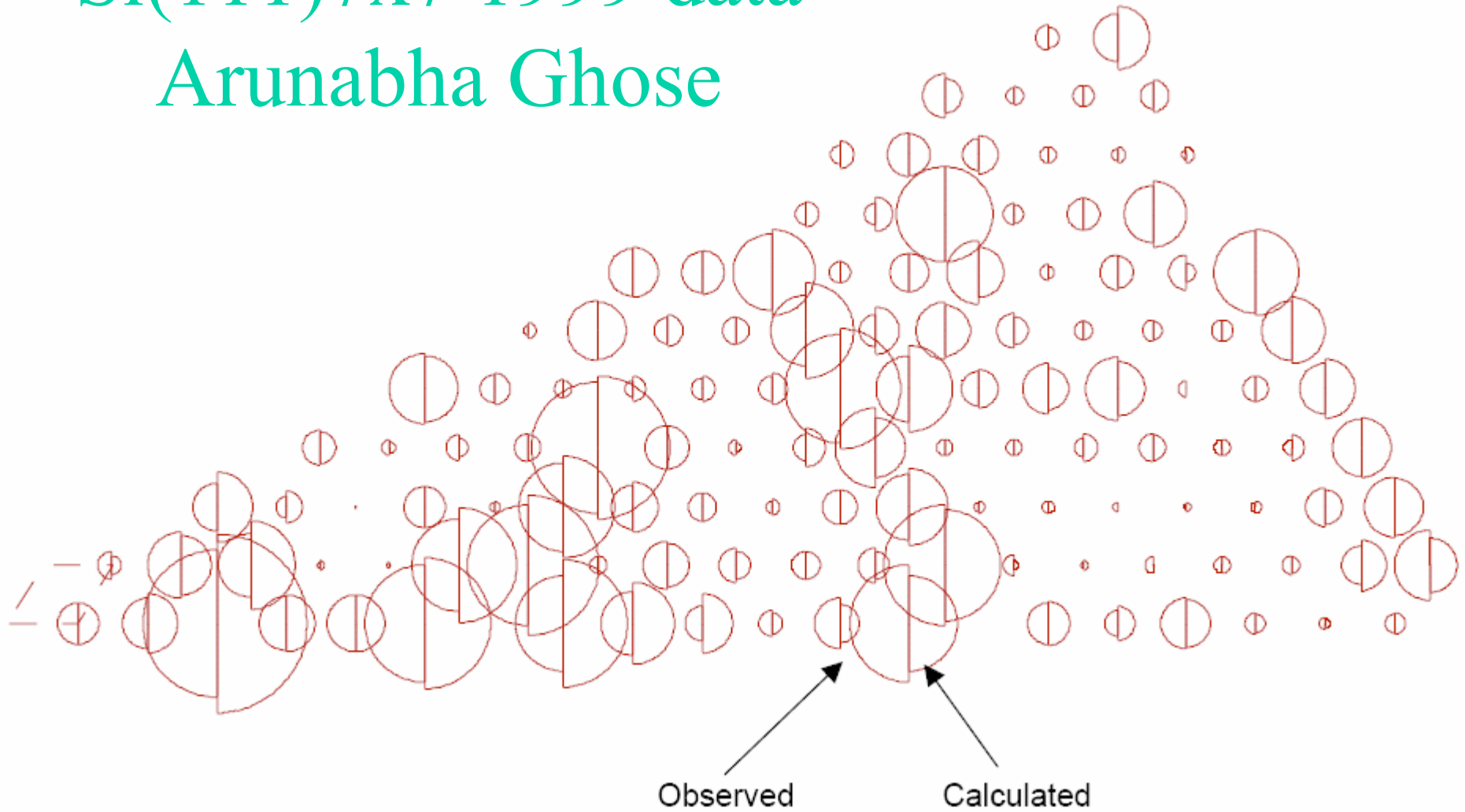
operating since 1987 ...



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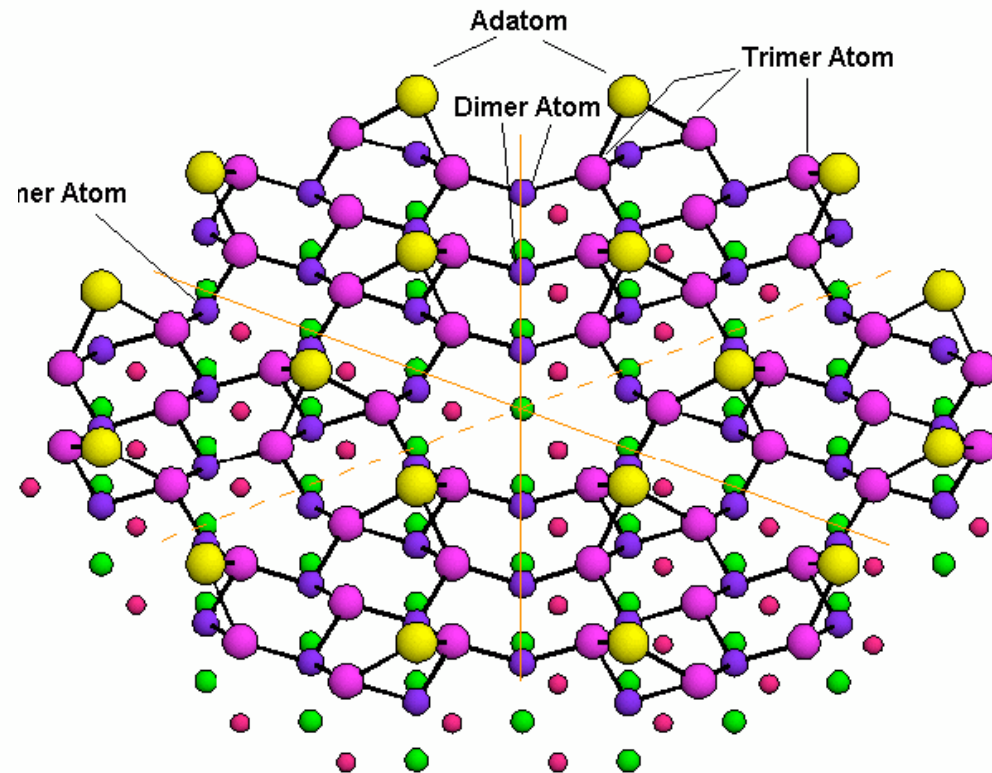
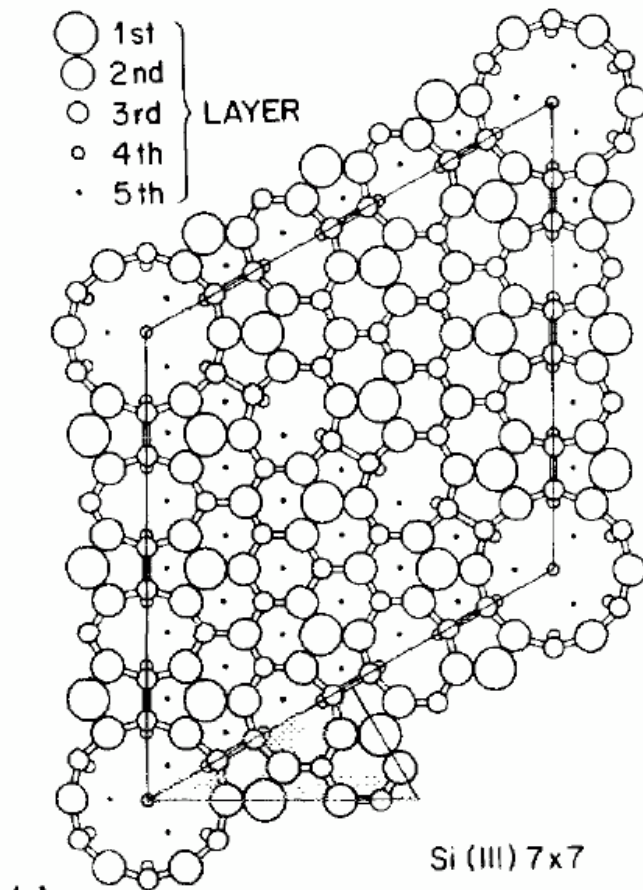
Si(111)7x7 1999 data

Arunabha Ghose

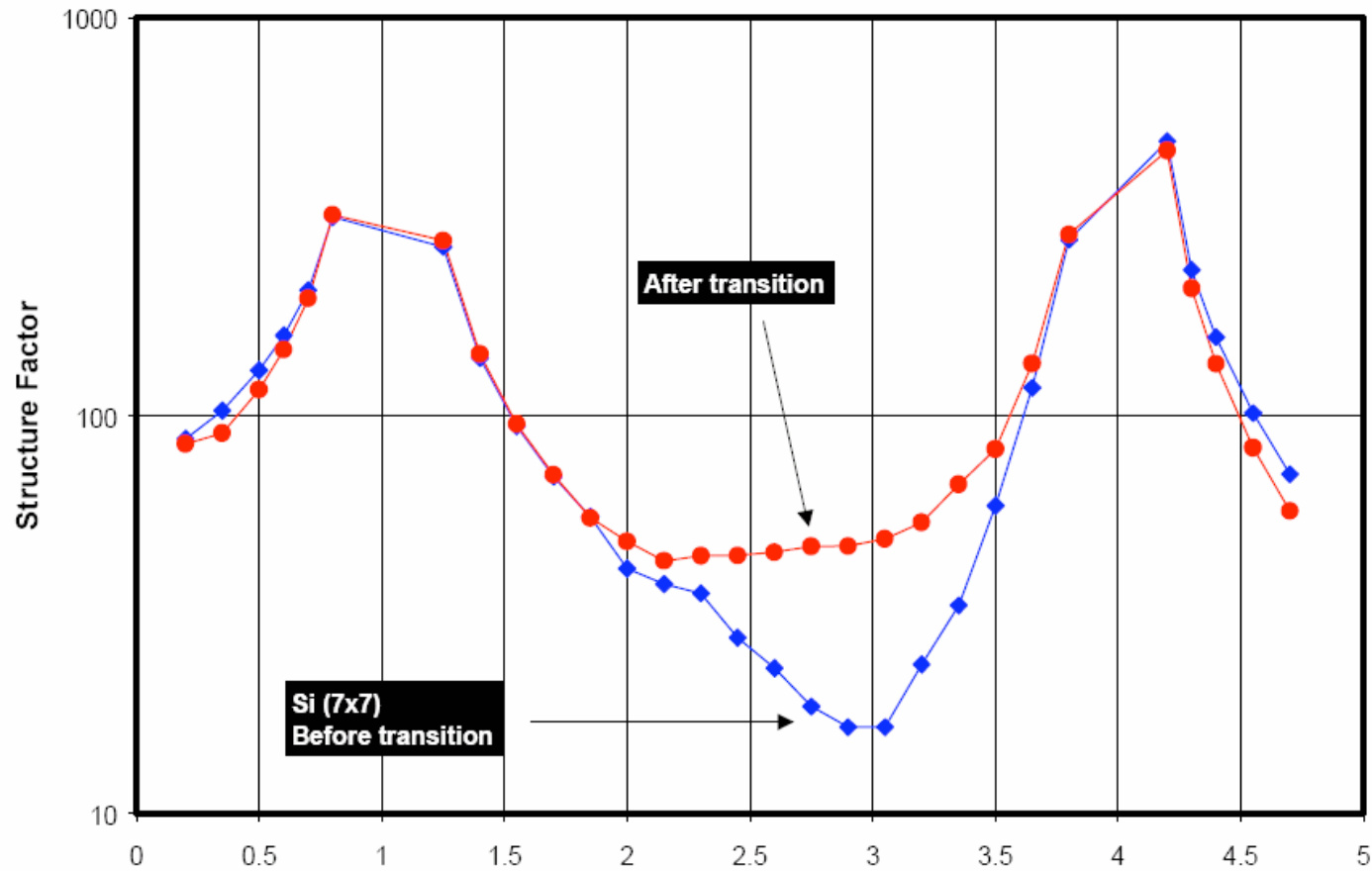


Dimer Adatom Stacking-fault model

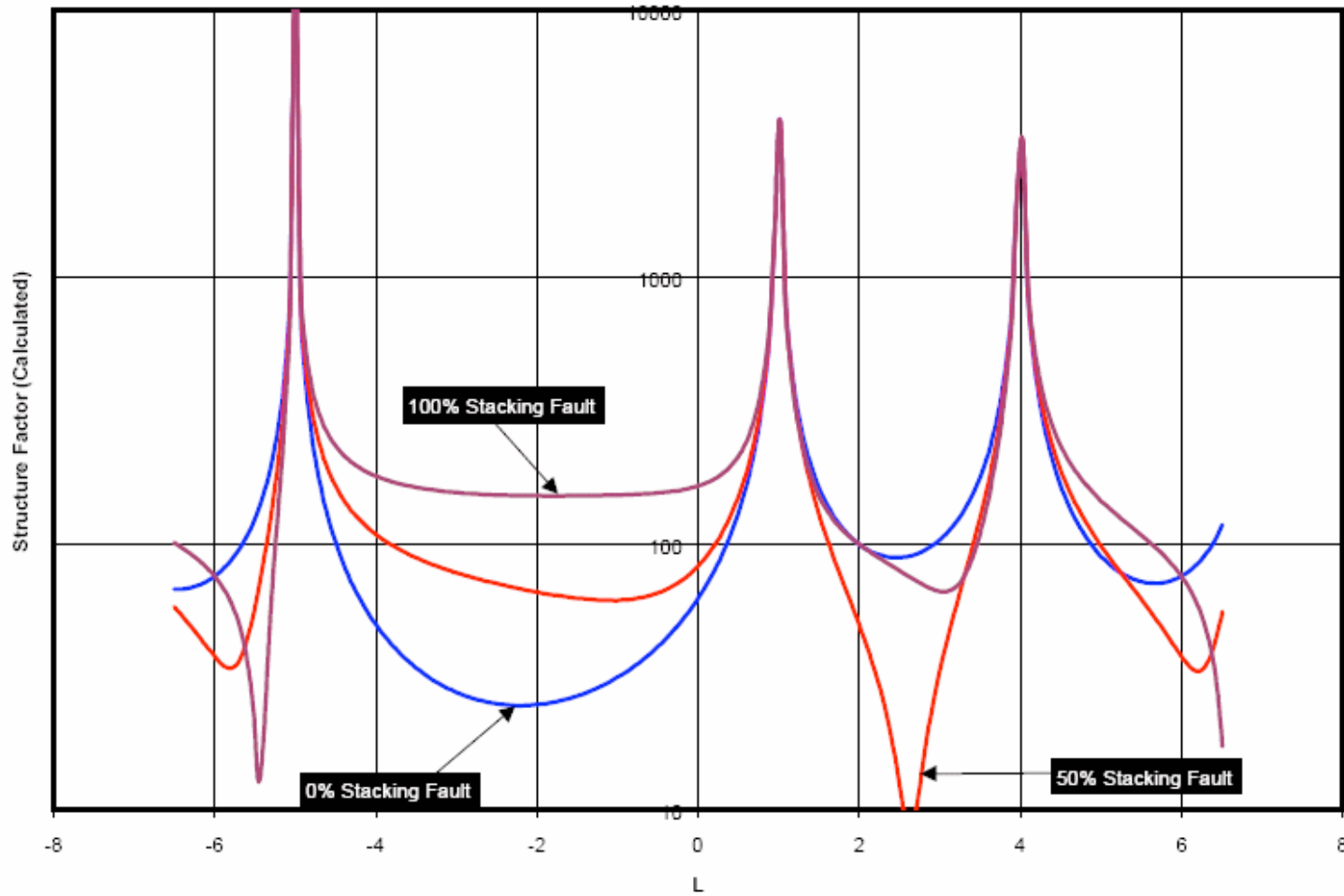
K. Takayanagi (1985)



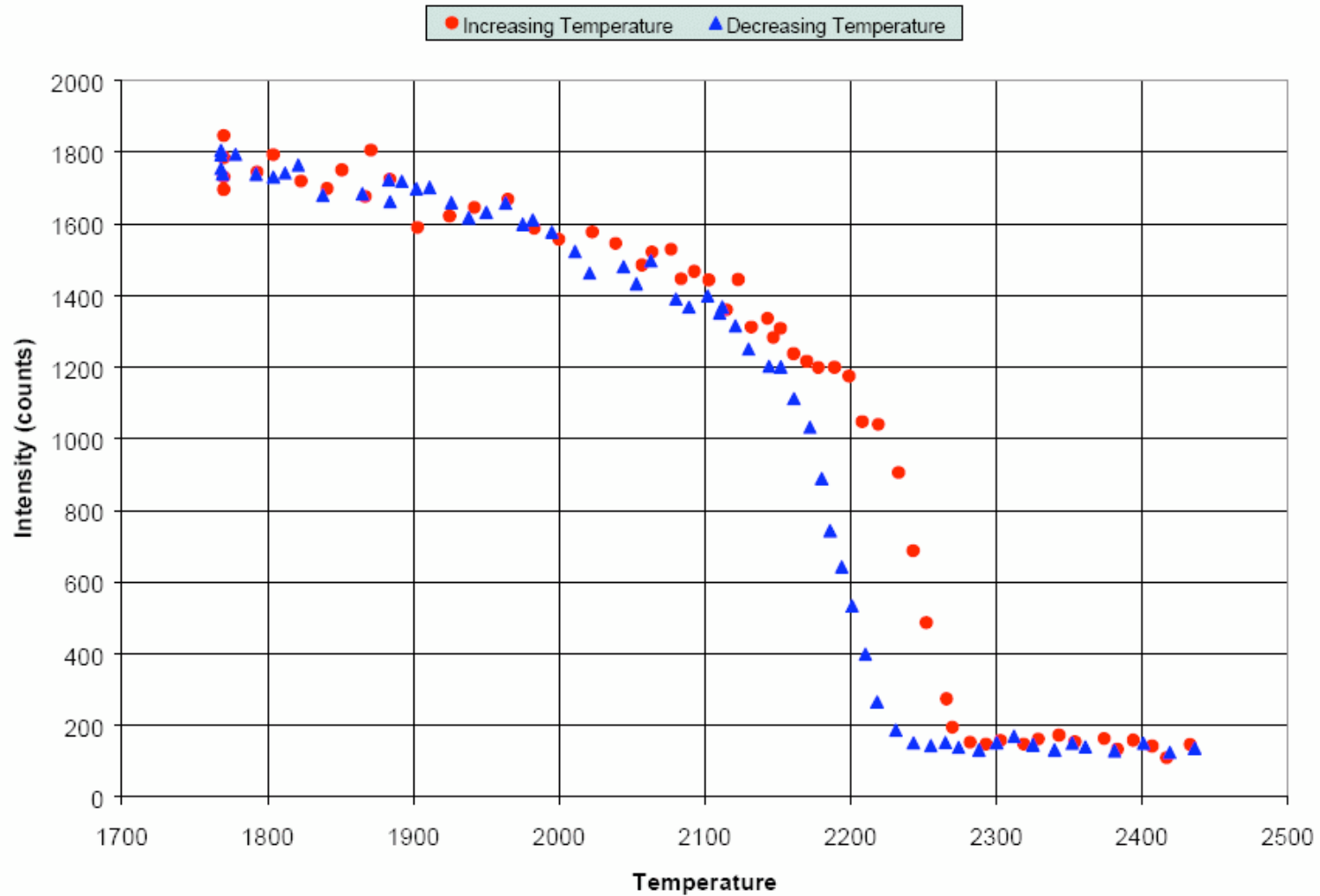
Si(111) phase transition



Si(111) CTR is sensitive to stacking faults

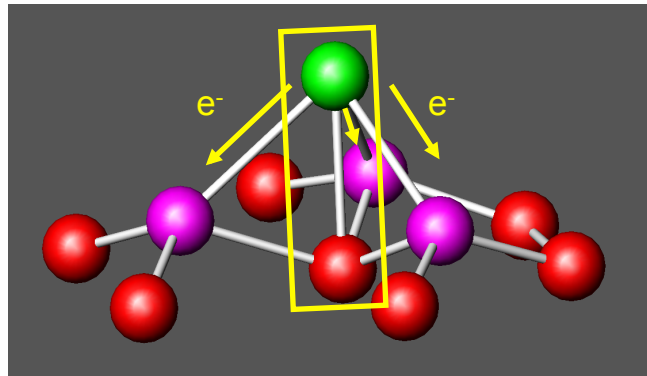


Si(111) phase transition

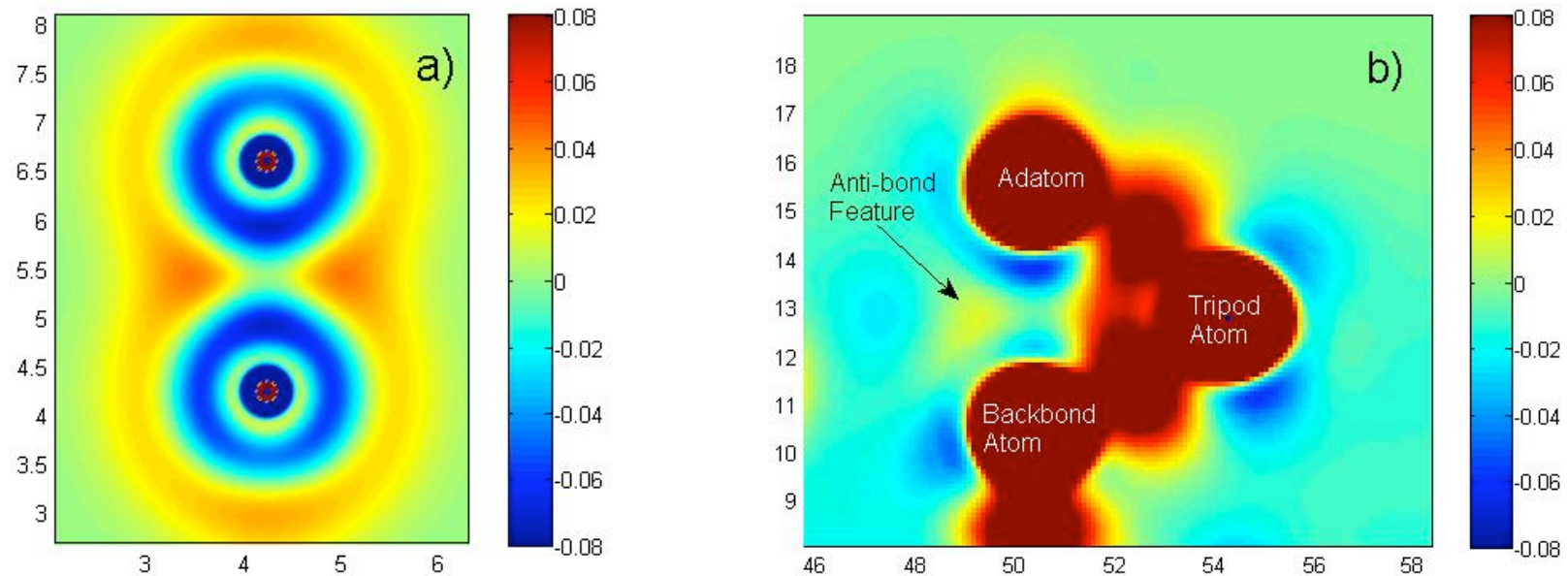


Adatom Geometry

Jim Ciston and Laurie Marks
Northwestern U

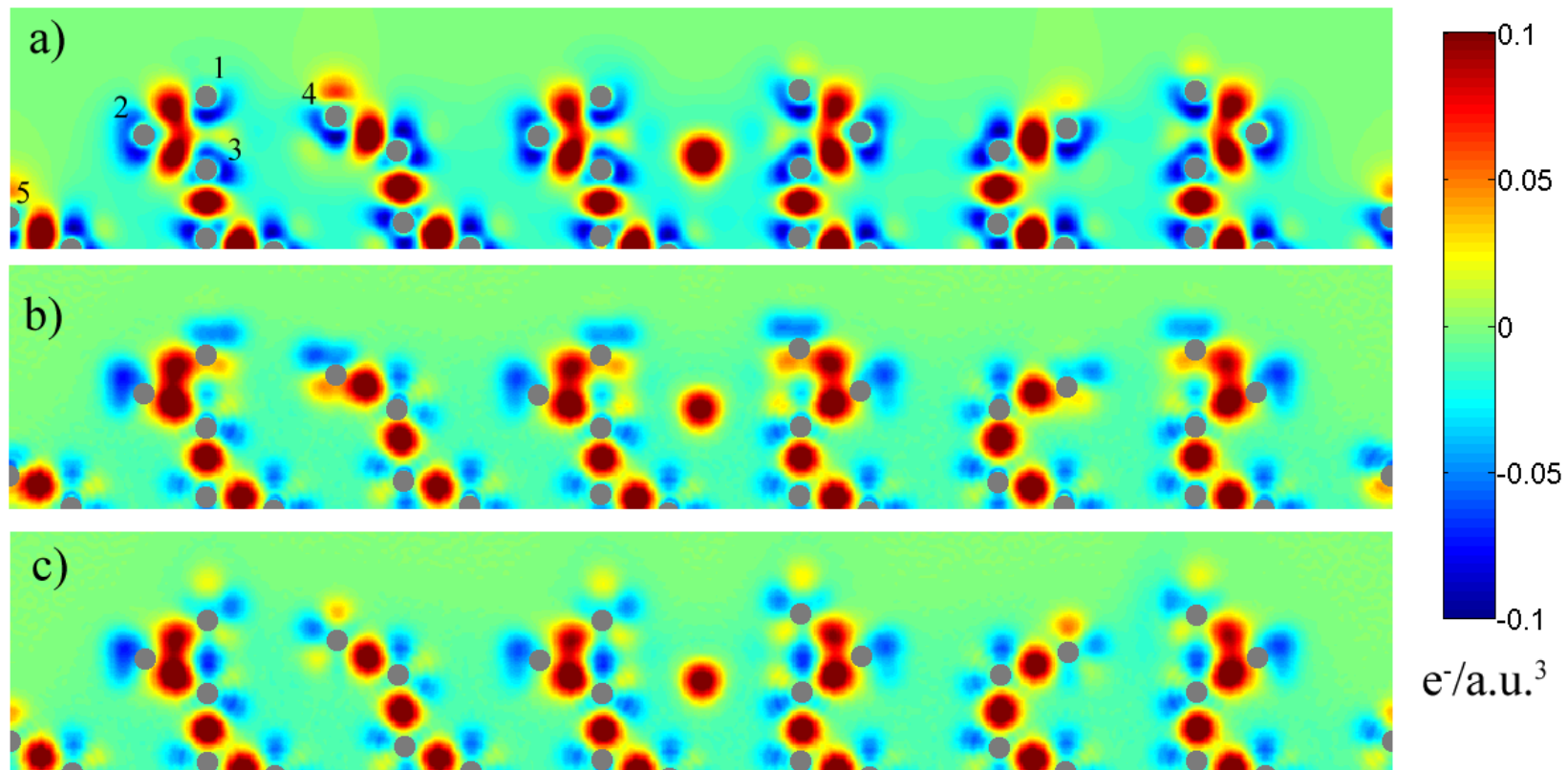


- a) IAM-BCPA Anti-Bond feature difference map for an isolated Si-Si pair
- b) (110) slice through an unfaulted central adatom (DFT difference map)



(110) slice of Si(111) 7x7 unit cell

- a) the DFT difference density,
- b) the difference density using just the conventional BCPA
- c) a map of the charge density features fitted



$$F(Q) = F_1(Q)F_2(Q)$$

$$I(Q) = |F_1(Q)|^2|F_2(Q)|^2$$

$$F_j(Q) = \int \rho_j(x)e^{iqx} dx$$

$$F_j^*(Q) = \int \rho_j(-x)e^{iqx} dx$$

$$I(Q) = \left| \int \underline{\rho_1(x) \circ \rho_2(x)} e^{iqx} dx \right|^2$$

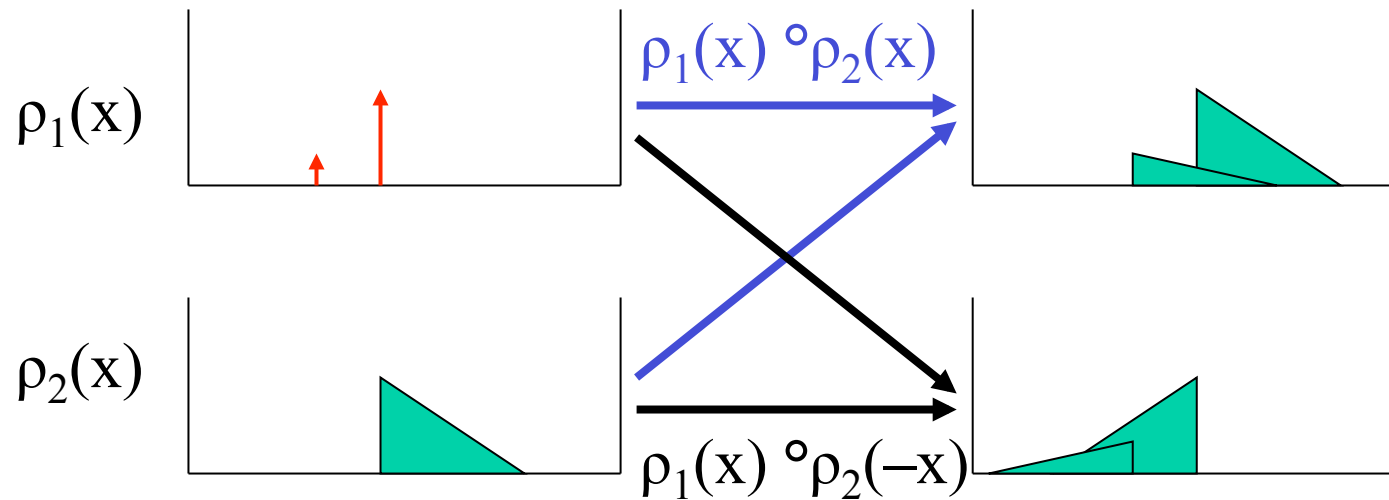
$$I(Q) = \left| \int \underline{\rho_1(-x) \circ \rho_2(x)} e^{iqx} dx \right|^2$$

Homometric structures

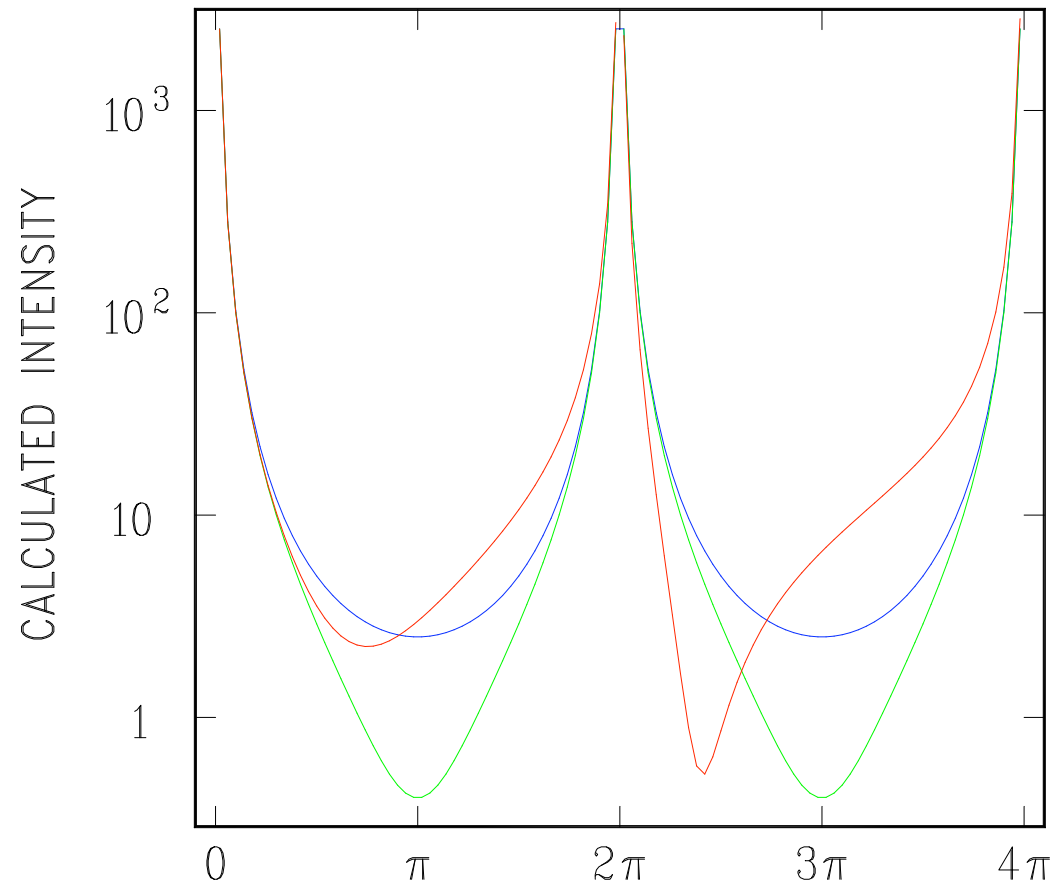
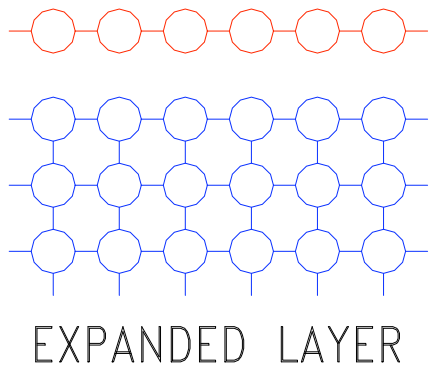
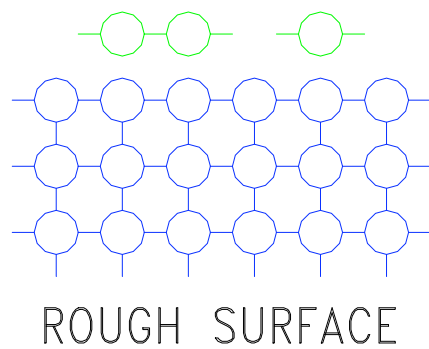
Identical diffraction
from two structures
whenever the structure
factor is factorizable

Homometric structures II

Convolution of two structures without mirror symmetry

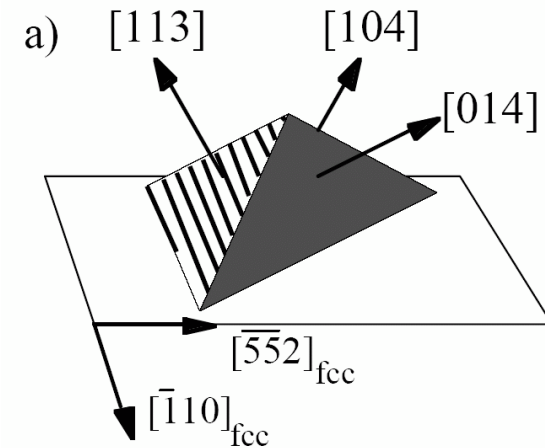
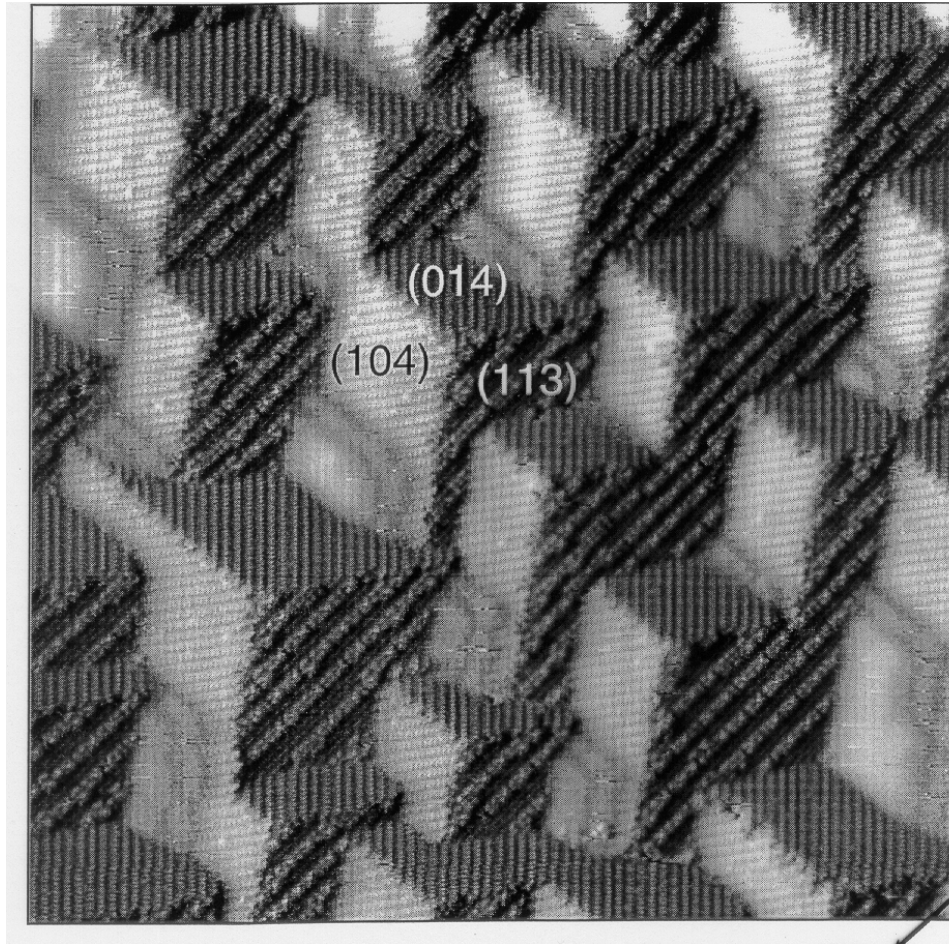


CTR is Sensitive to Surface Structure



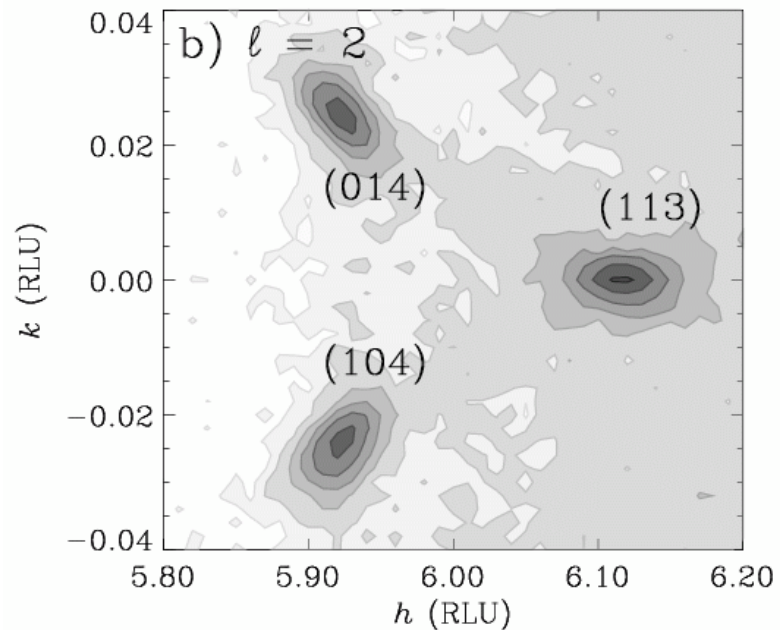
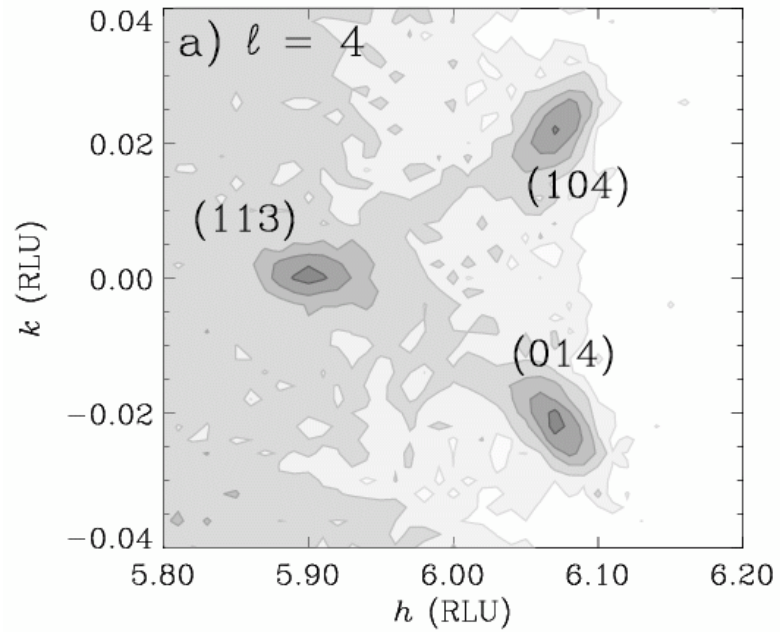
Cu(115) after Oxidation: STM

S. Reiter and E. Taglauer, Surf. Sci. 367 33 (1996)



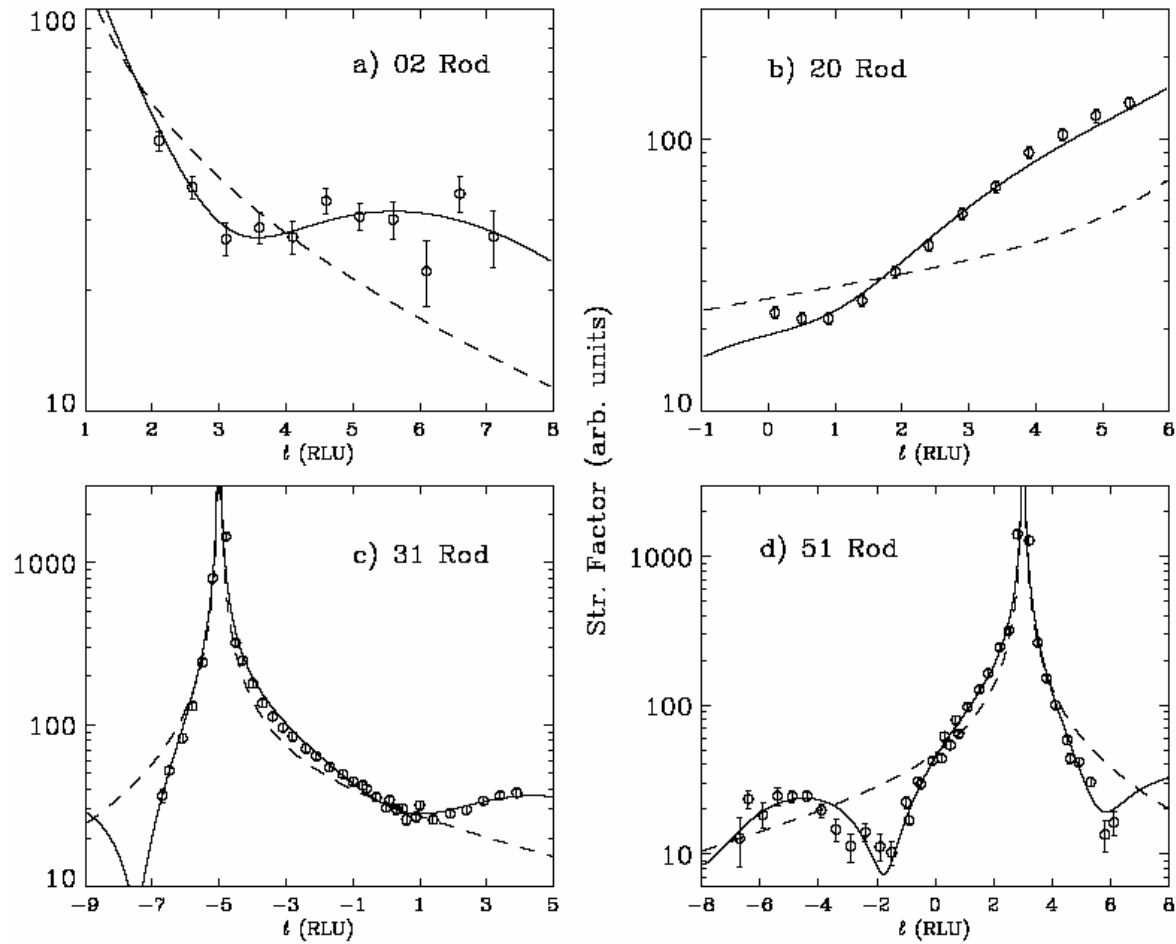
Cu(115) after Oxidation: X16A

Don Walko, UIUC PhD
Dissertation (2000)



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Re-index CTRs for Cu(104) facets



Future Directions

(verbatim from review in 9/2005)

- Surfaces of light elements
- Buried interfaces, such as solid-liquid
- Quantum dots and wires **CXD**
- Fluctuating surfaces, capillary waves **XPCS**
- Nanostructured rough surfaces **GISAXS, XPCS**
- Continuum models of strain
- Improved parallel techniques for large datasets