

Some New Surface Structural Themes

I. K. Robinson

University of Illinois

MPI-Stuttgart, September 2004

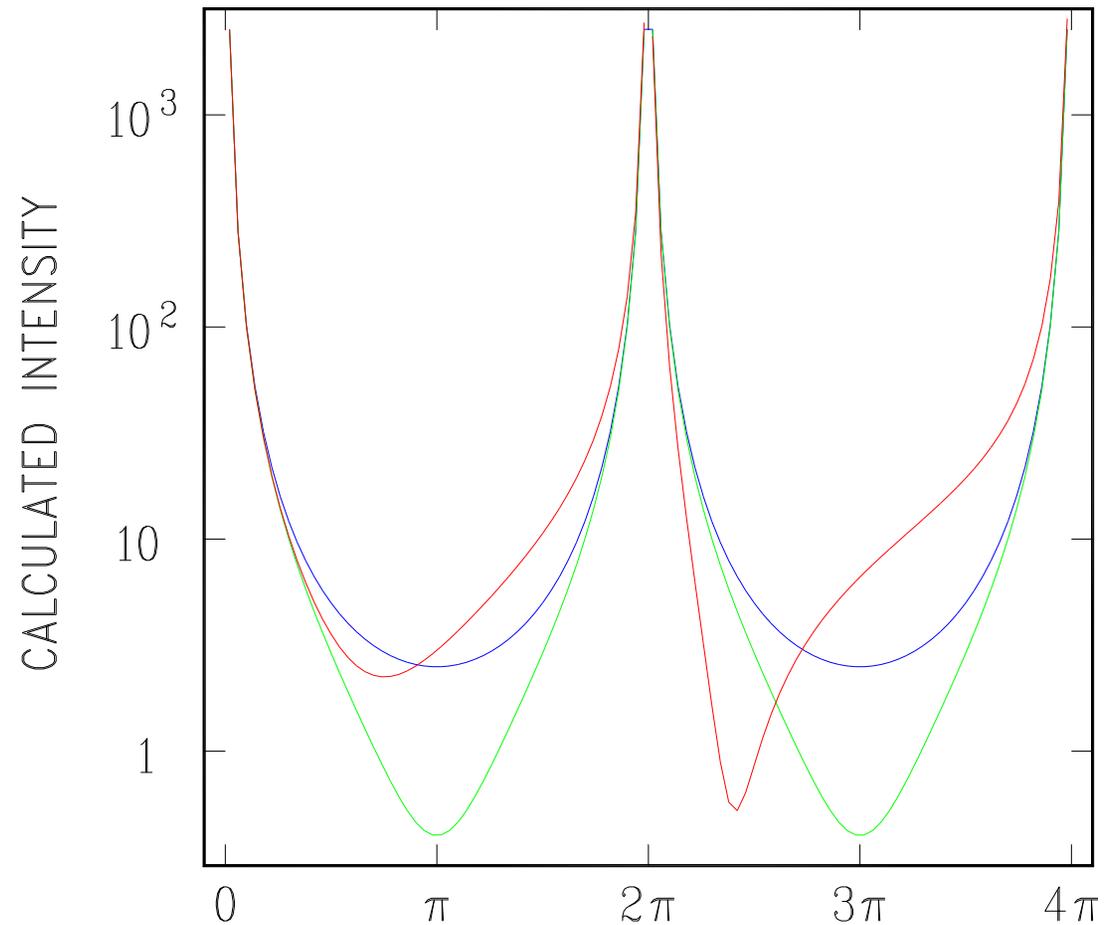
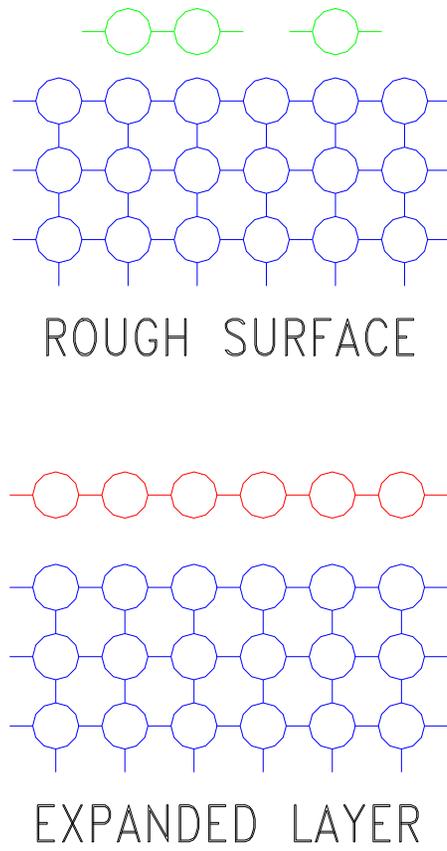
Important Contributions from

Sanjit Ghose	Urbana
Peter Bennett	Arizona
Franz Himpsel	Wisconsin
Jia Wang	Brookhaven
Ratko Adzic	Brookhaven
Ben Ocko	Brookhaven
Sebastien Boutet	Urbana
Marie-Claire St Lager	CNRS
Pierre Dolle	CNRS
Maurizio deSantis	CNRS
Robert Baudouing-Savois	CNRS
X16A, X22A	NSLS
BM32	ESRF

Theme Menu

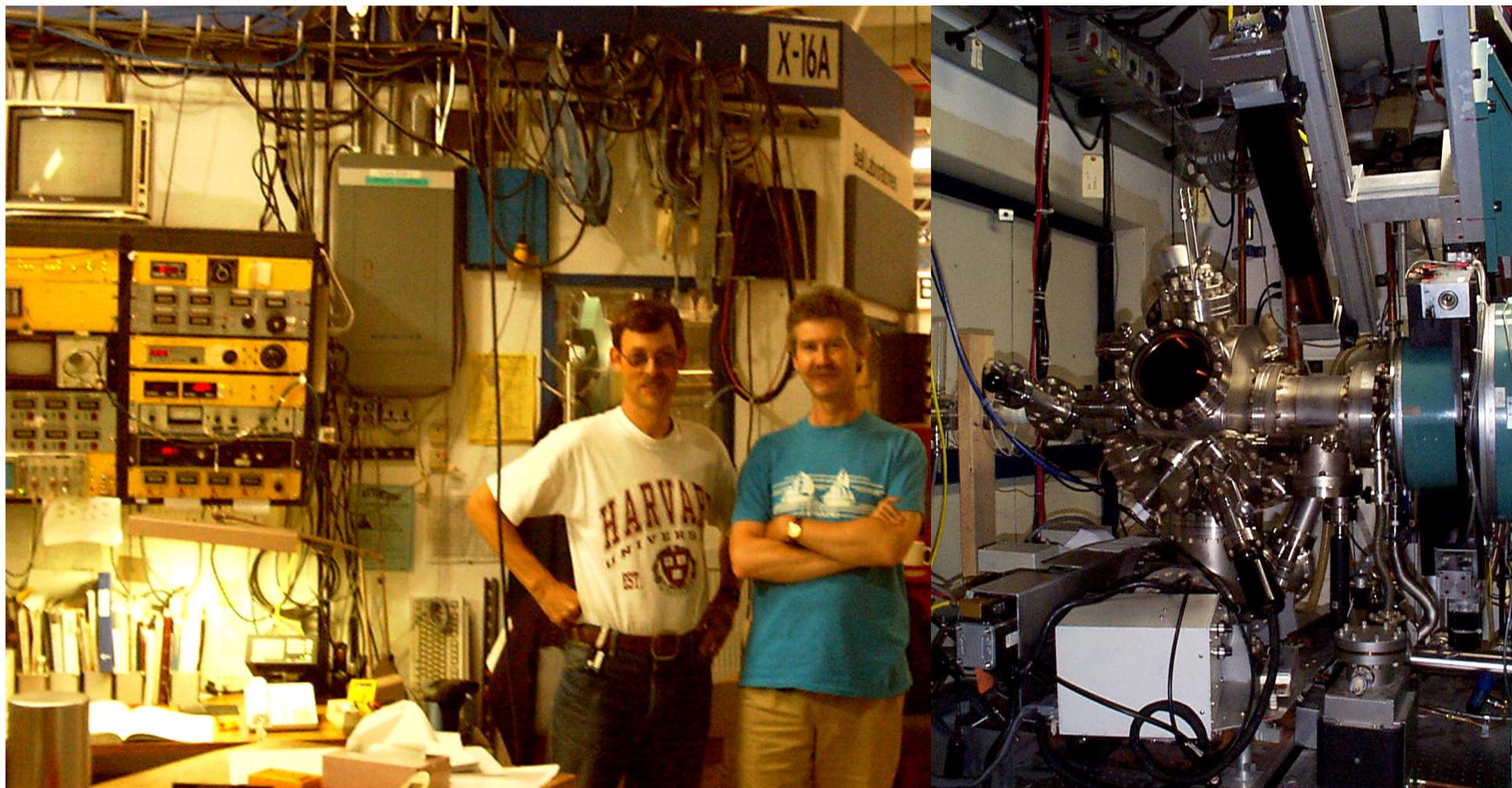
- Au quantum nanowires on Stepped Si
- Au ‘physisorption’ on Si(111)7x7
- Deep subsurface strain in Pt(111)/CO
- ‘Homometric’ structures of Pt(110)1x5

CTR is Sensitive to Surface Structure



X16A Surface X-ray Diffraction

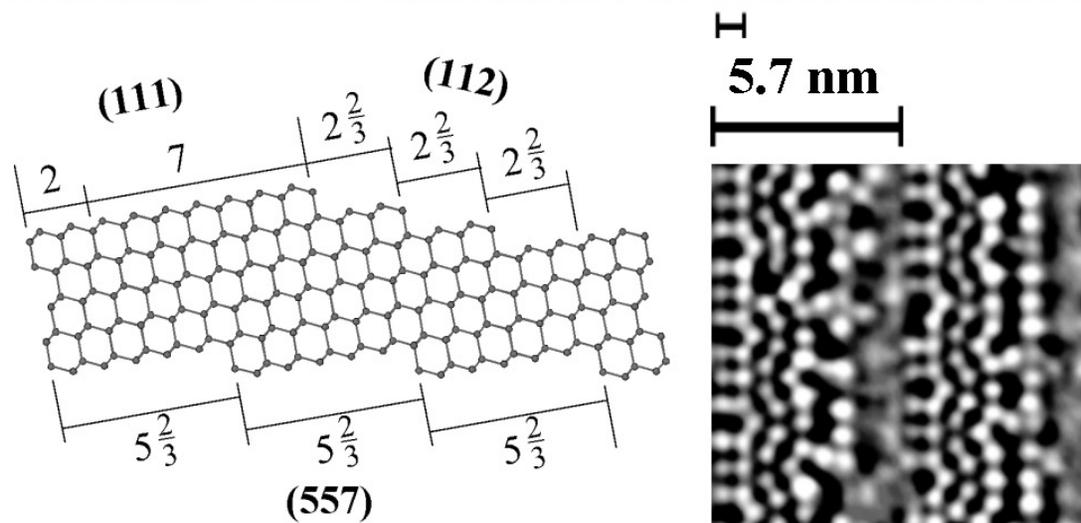
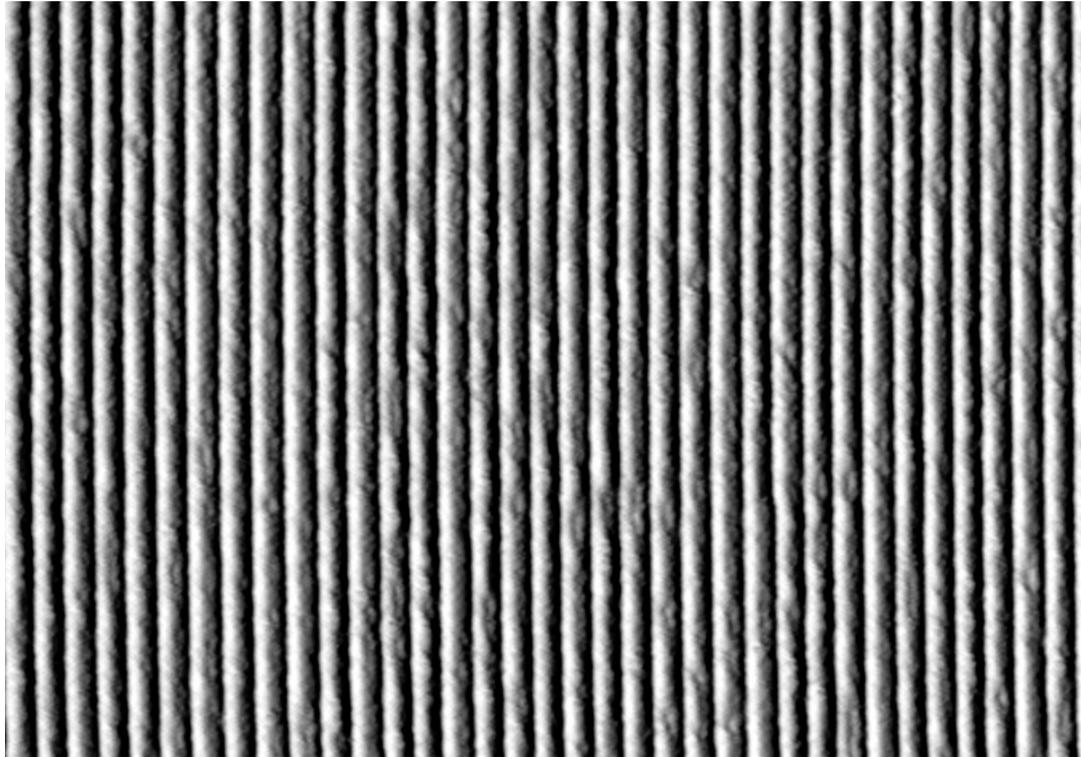
operating since 1987 ...



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Theme Menu

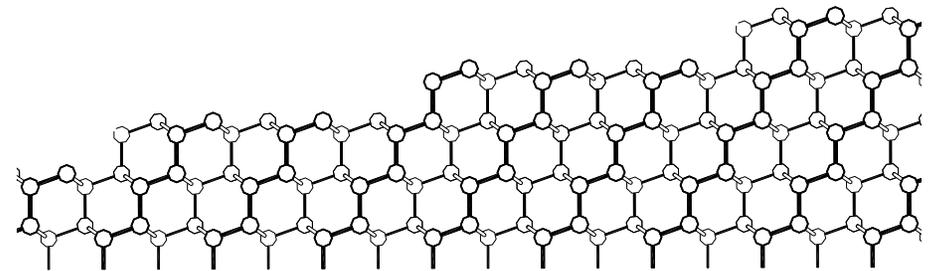
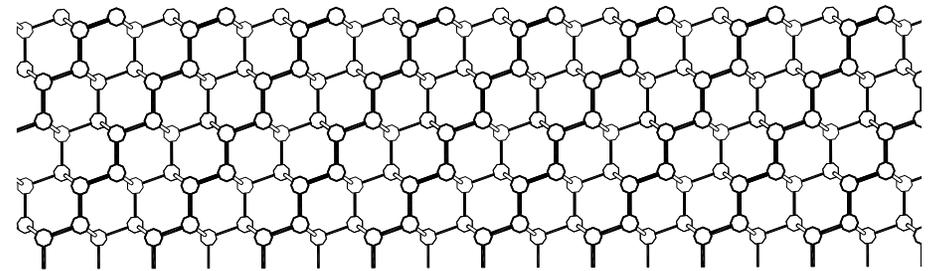
- Au quantum nanowires on Stepped Si
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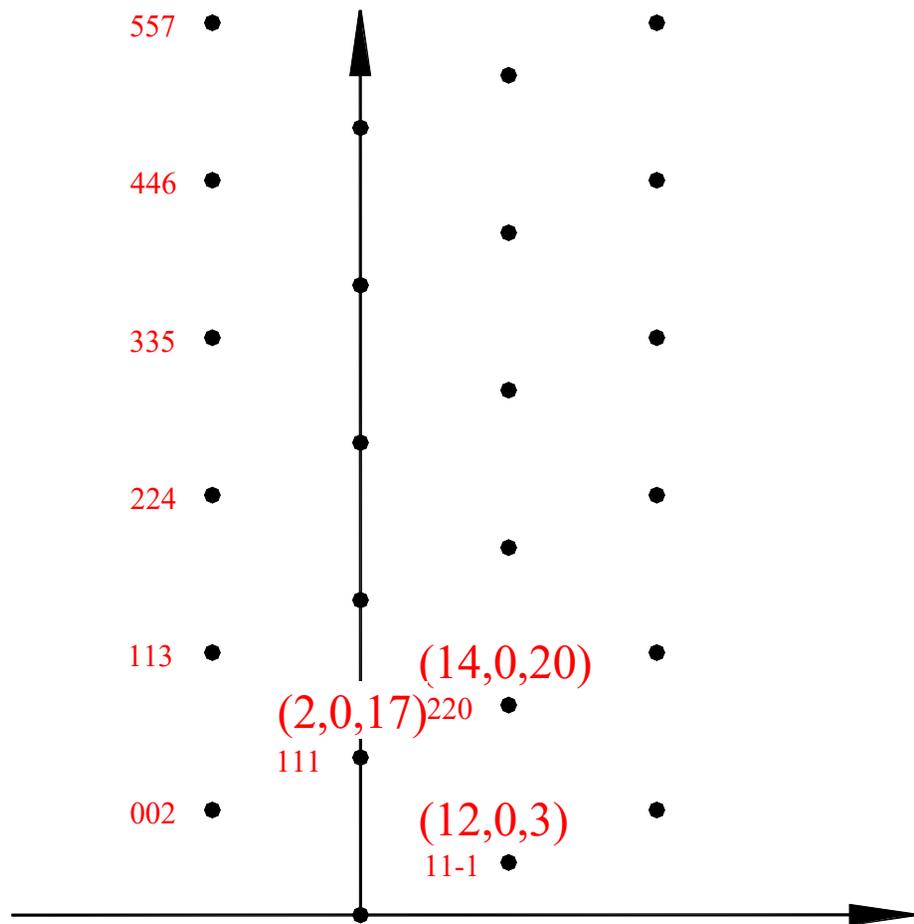
Crystallography of Stepped Surfaces

Silicon (111)



Si(557) surface

tuttgart



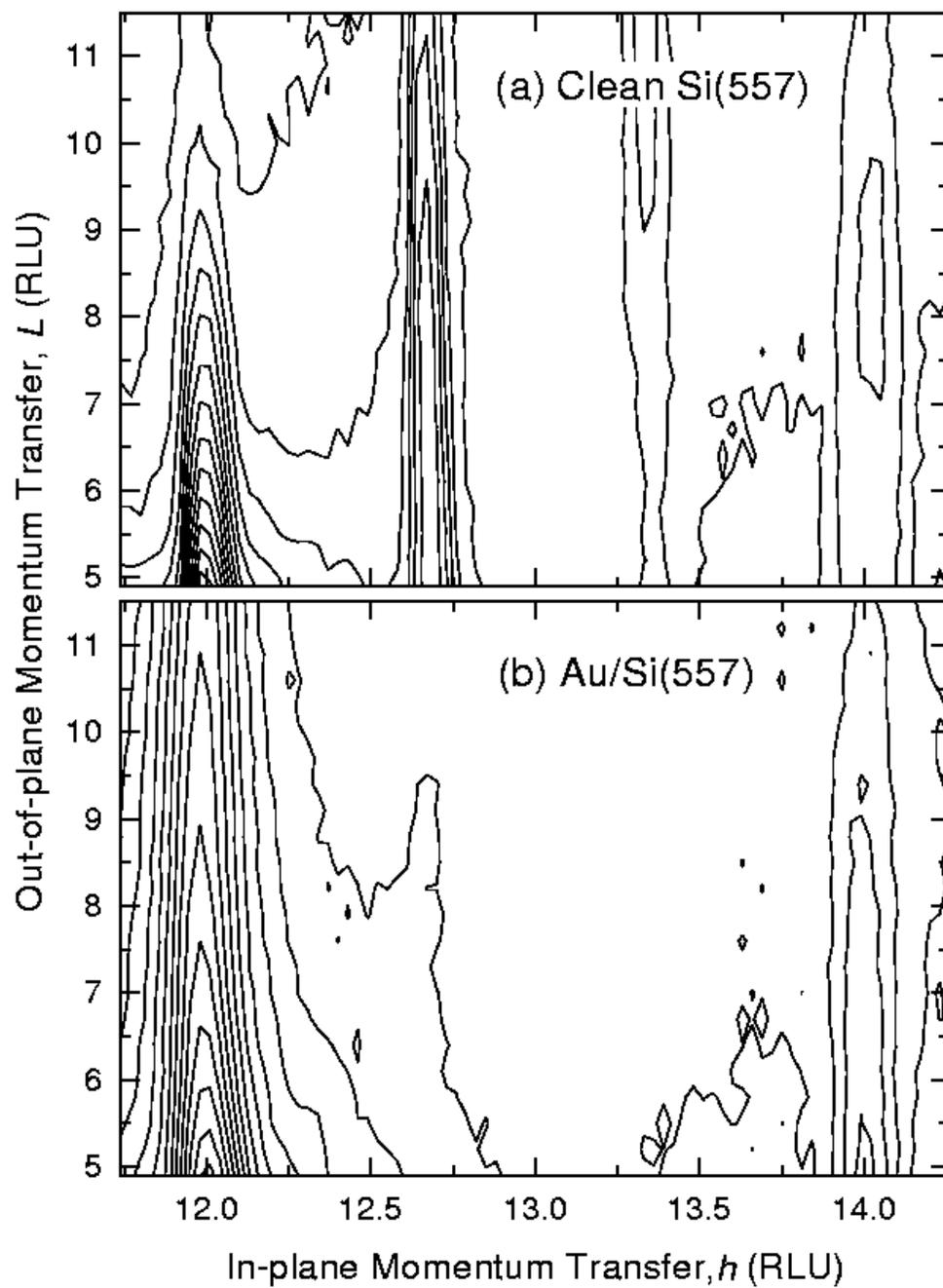
Alignment is Straightforward

CALCULATED PARAMETERS:

	A	B	C	ALFA	BETA	GAMMA				
REC:	0.164431	1.63392	0.116412	90.06	90.03	89.93				
DIR:	38.2118	3.84548	53.9736	89.94	89.97	90.07				
	H	K	L	TTH	TH	PHI	CHI	ALP	CTS	ERROR
OR 1 =	12.0	0.0	3.0	21.938	112.920	50.308	-1.137	3.841	22456	0.0027
OR 2 =	-5.0	1.0	7.0	20.284	97.018	307.482	-2.259	9.179	20719	0.0018
OR 3 =	14.0	0.0	20.0	26.411	113.142	40.844	-1.290	26.483	13639	0.0009
OR 4 =	12.0	2.0	3.0	43.135	110.470	4.520	-2.092	4.313	12772	0.0009

Lambda = 1.20913 Å, $wv = 5.19647$, Energy = 10.2542 keV (FIXED)
Five-Circle Mode using alm = 2 and bem = 2:

Centered Orthorhombic unit cell contains two steps.



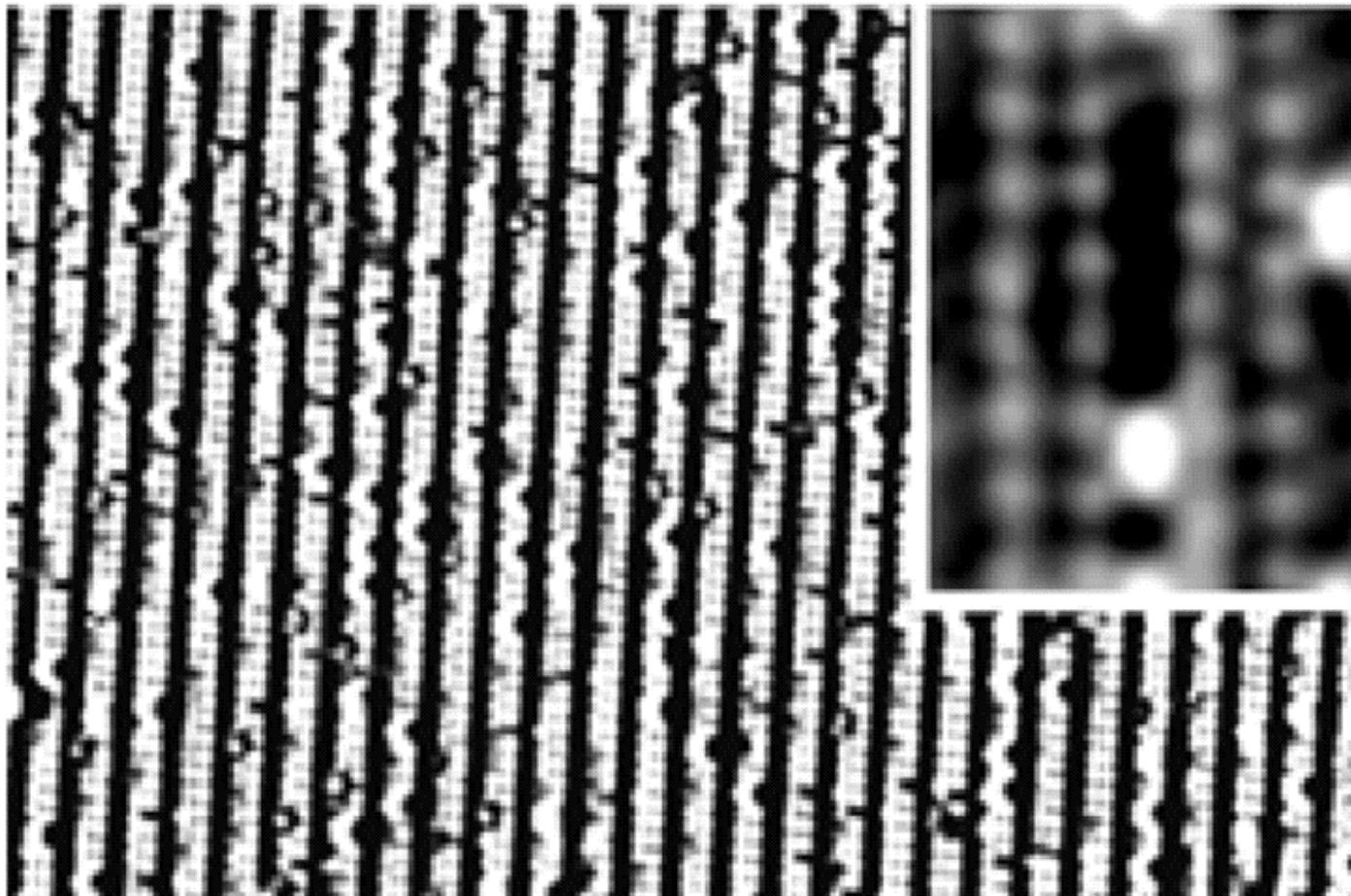
3×1 clean
surface

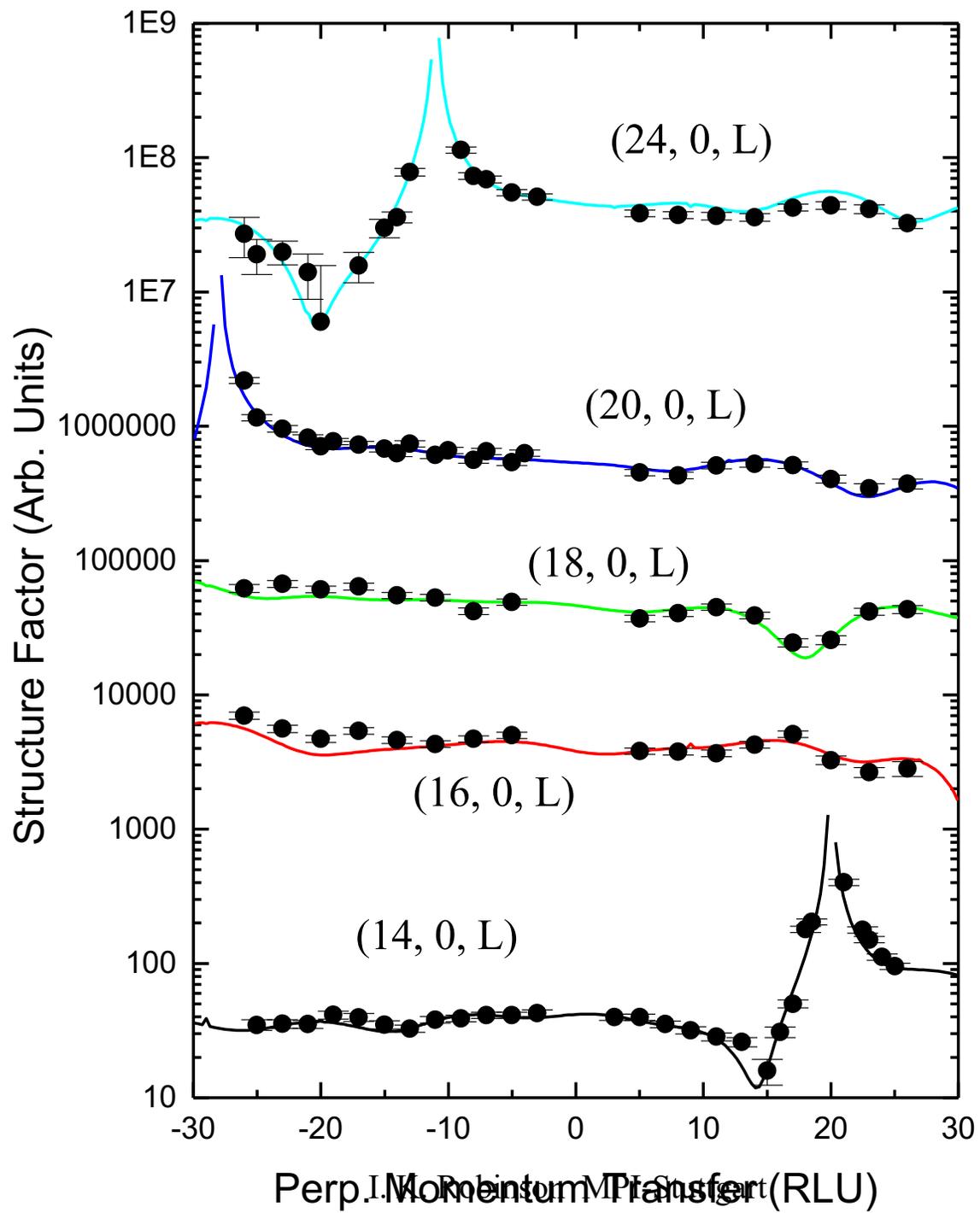
1×1 surface
with 0.2ML Au
at 600C

STM of Si(557)/Au

R. Losio, et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 4632 (2001)

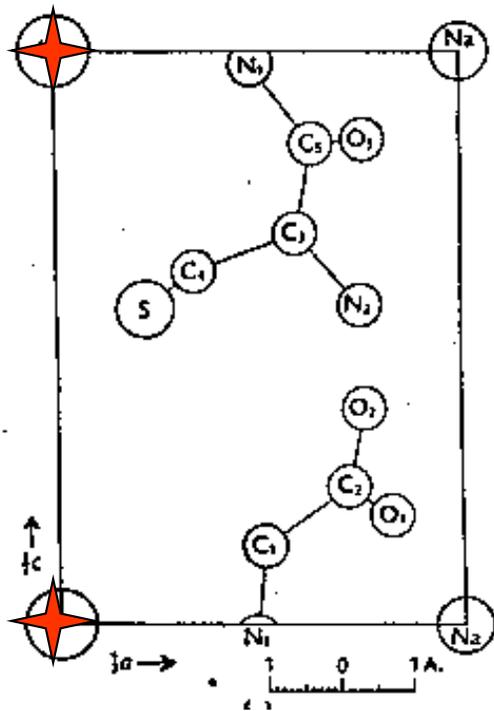
1.9 nm



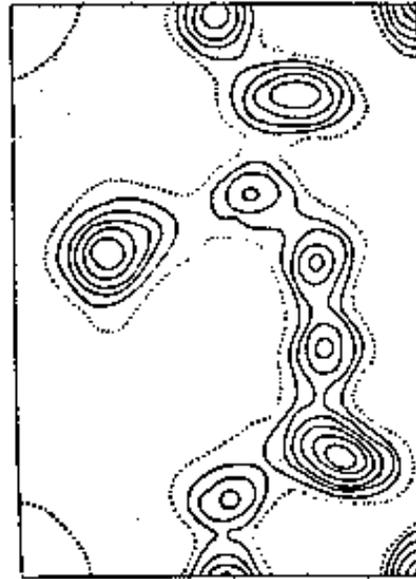


Phasing by a Single Heavy Atom

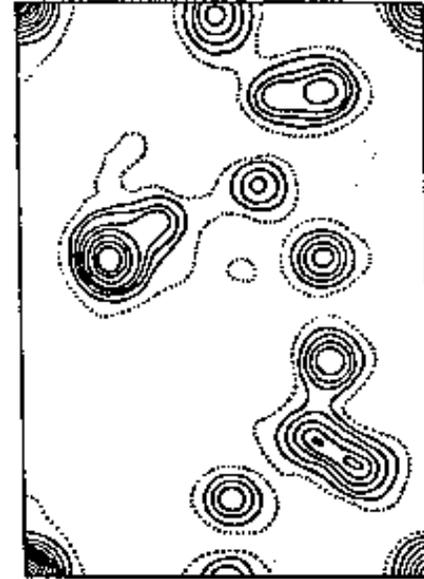
H. B. Dyer, Acta Cryst. 4 42 (1951)



Cysteinylglycine
sodium iodide

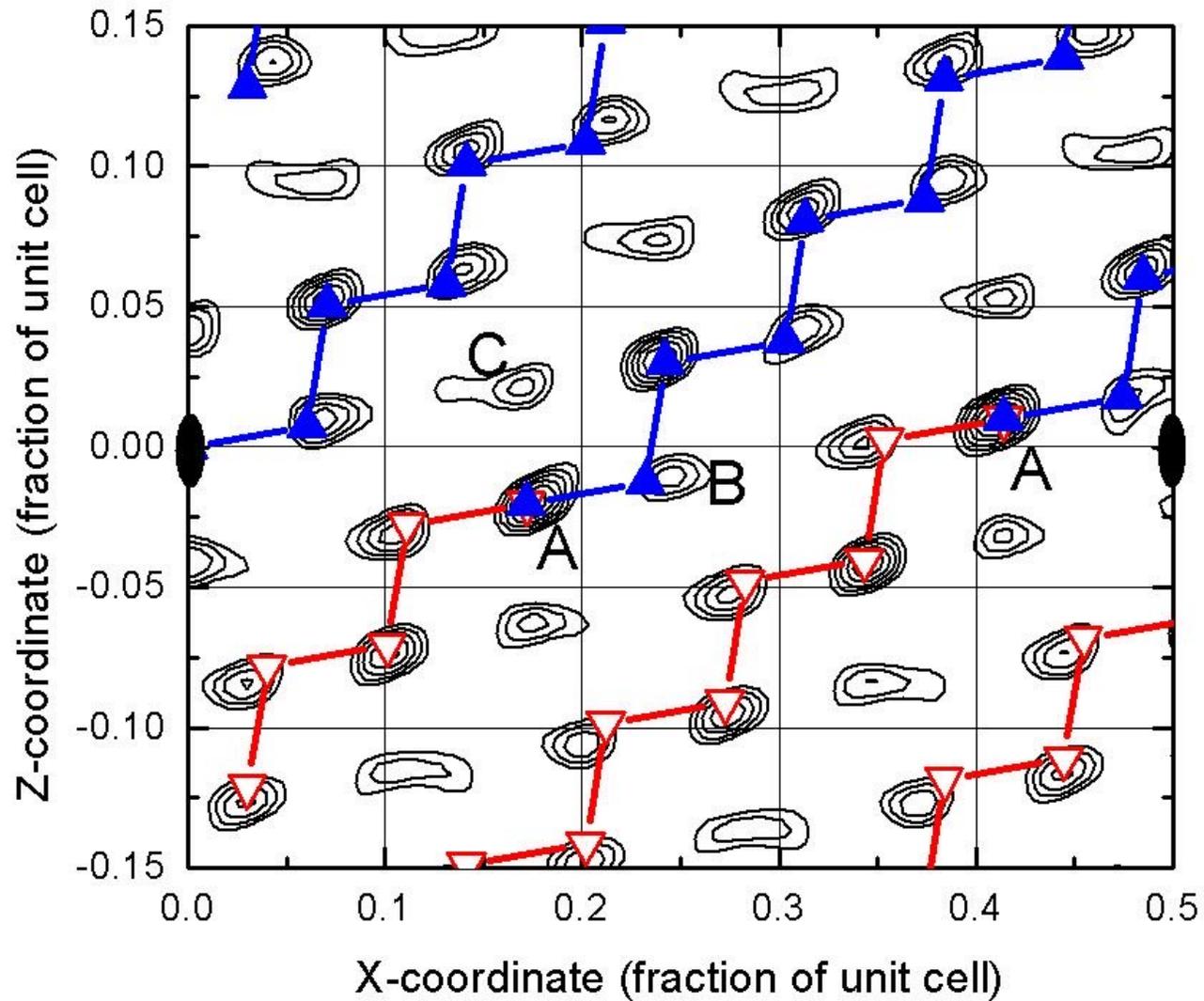


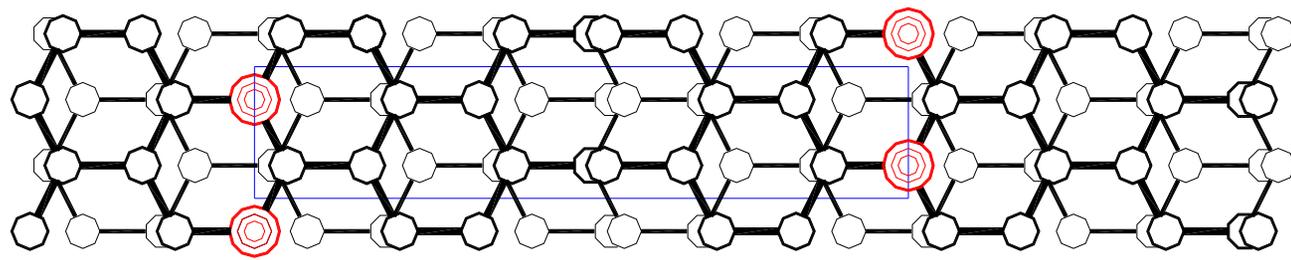
Patterson



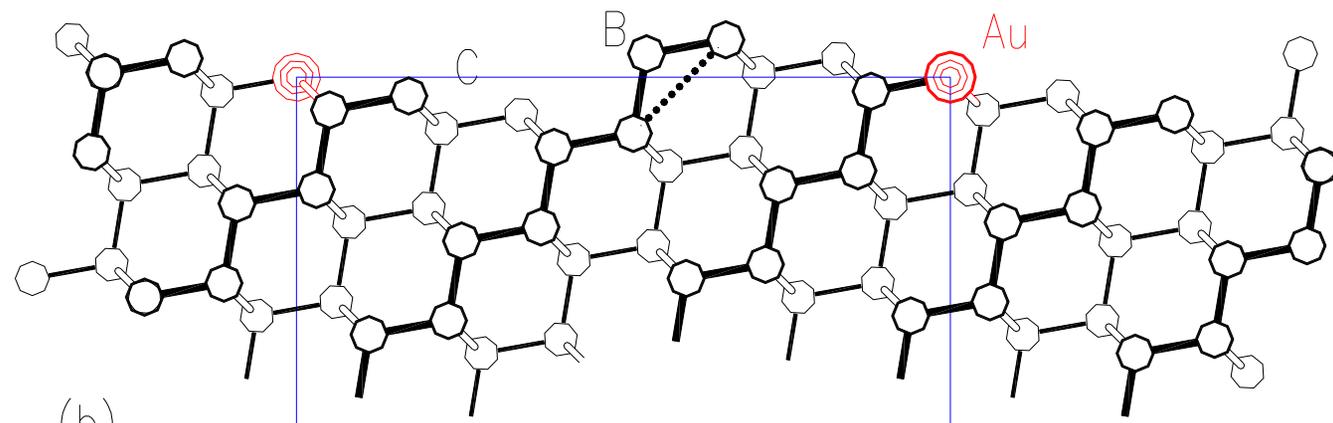
Electron density

X-Z Patterson of Au/Si(557)

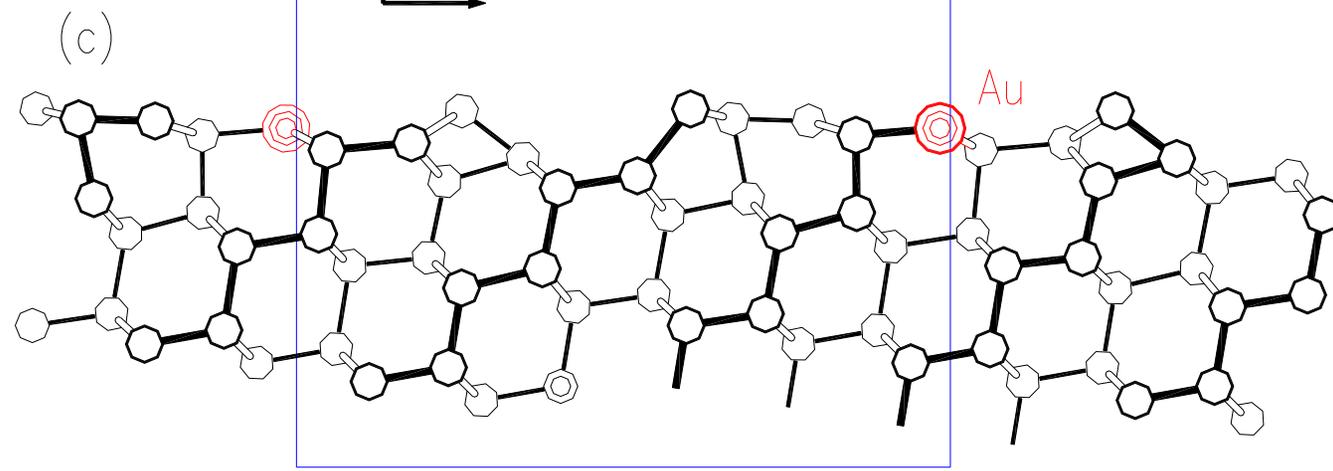




(a) A coordinate system with a vertical y-axis and a horizontal x-axis.

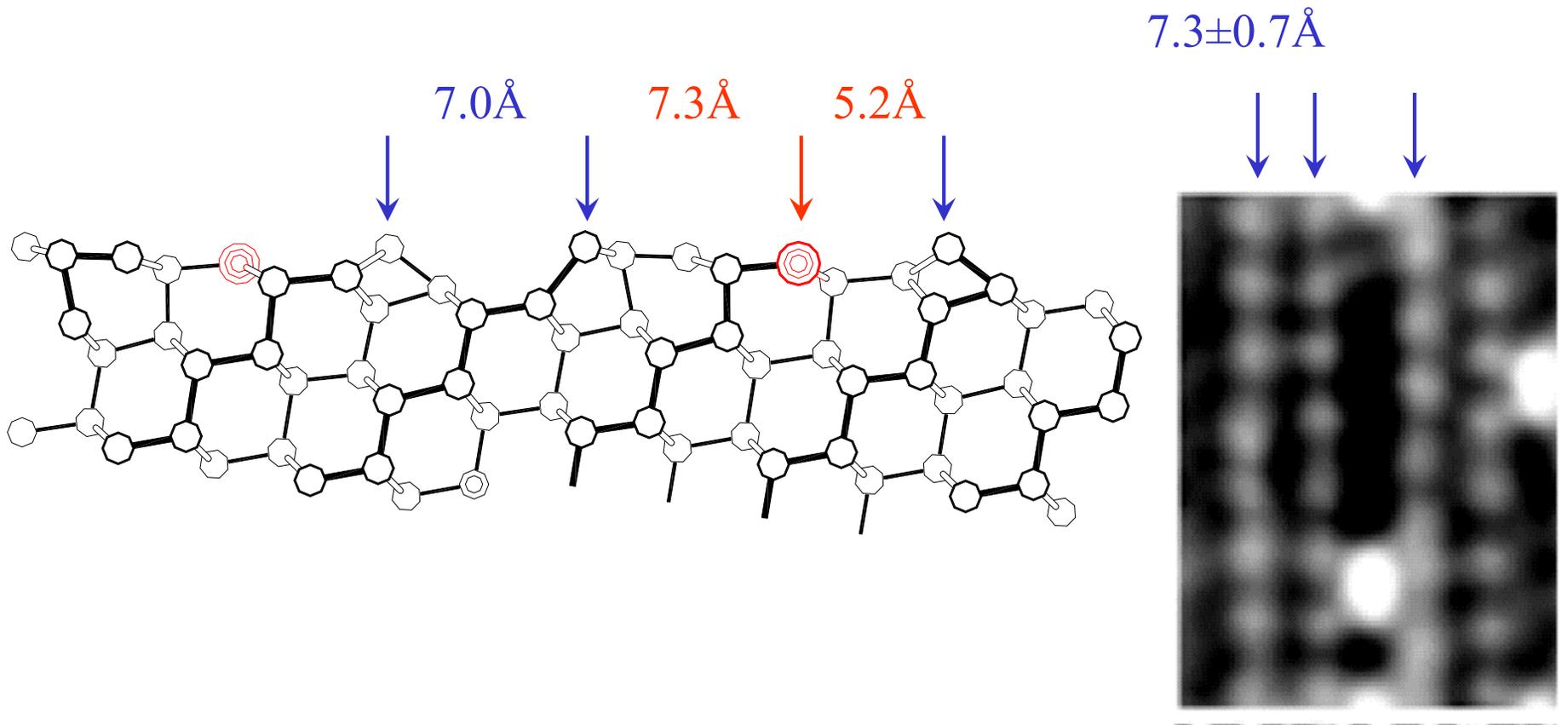


(b) A coordinate system with a vertical z-axis and a horizontal x-axis.

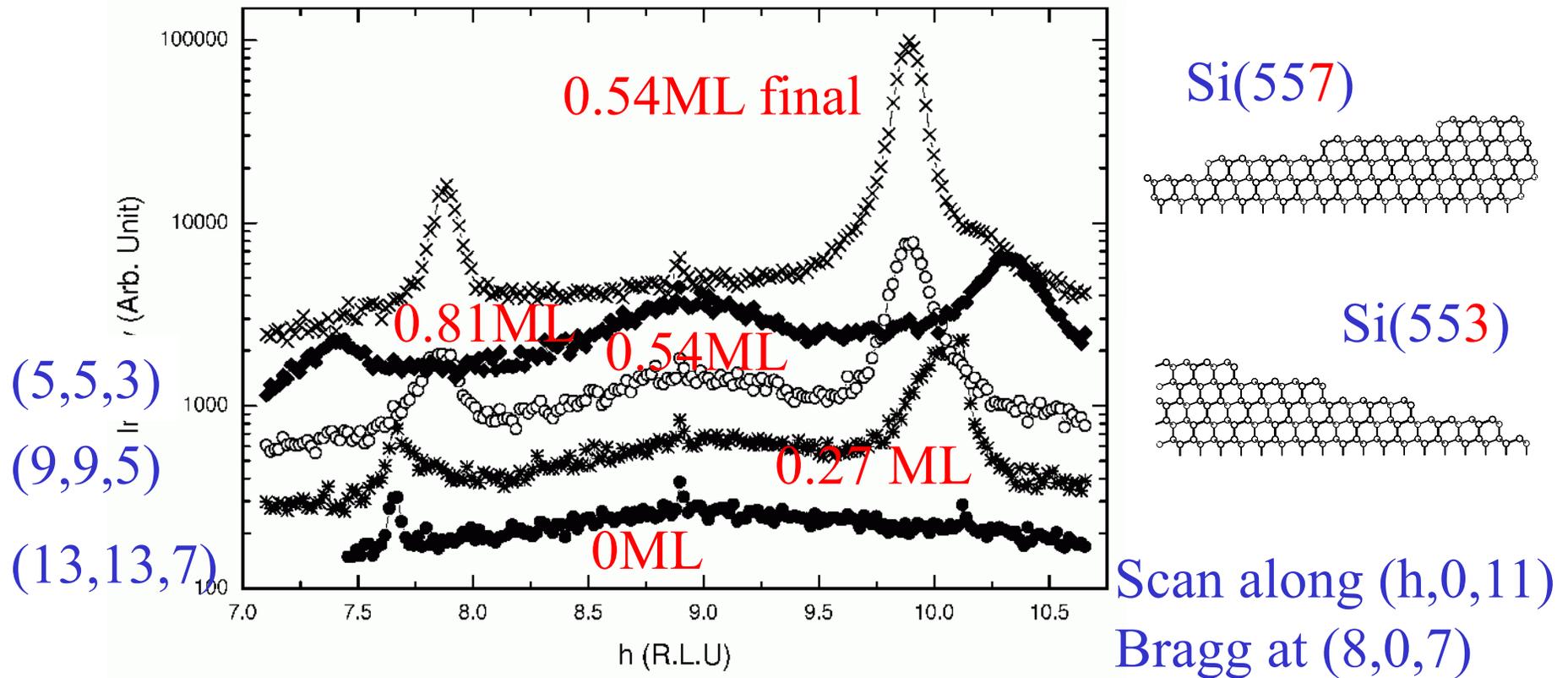


(c)

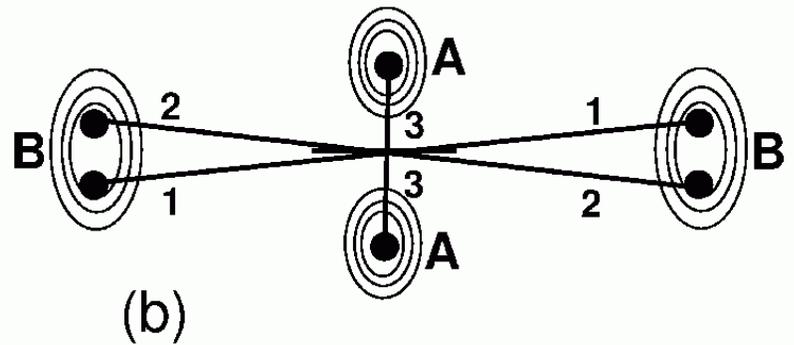
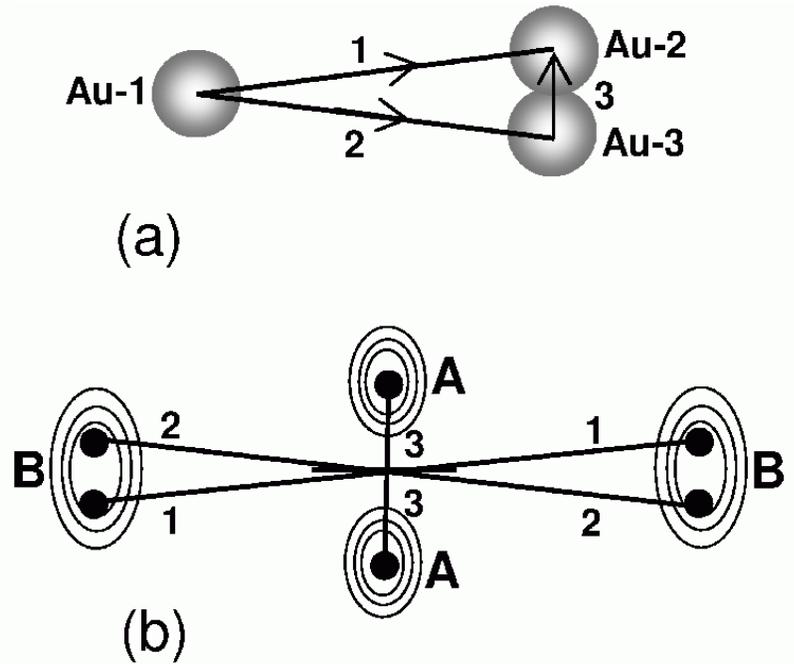
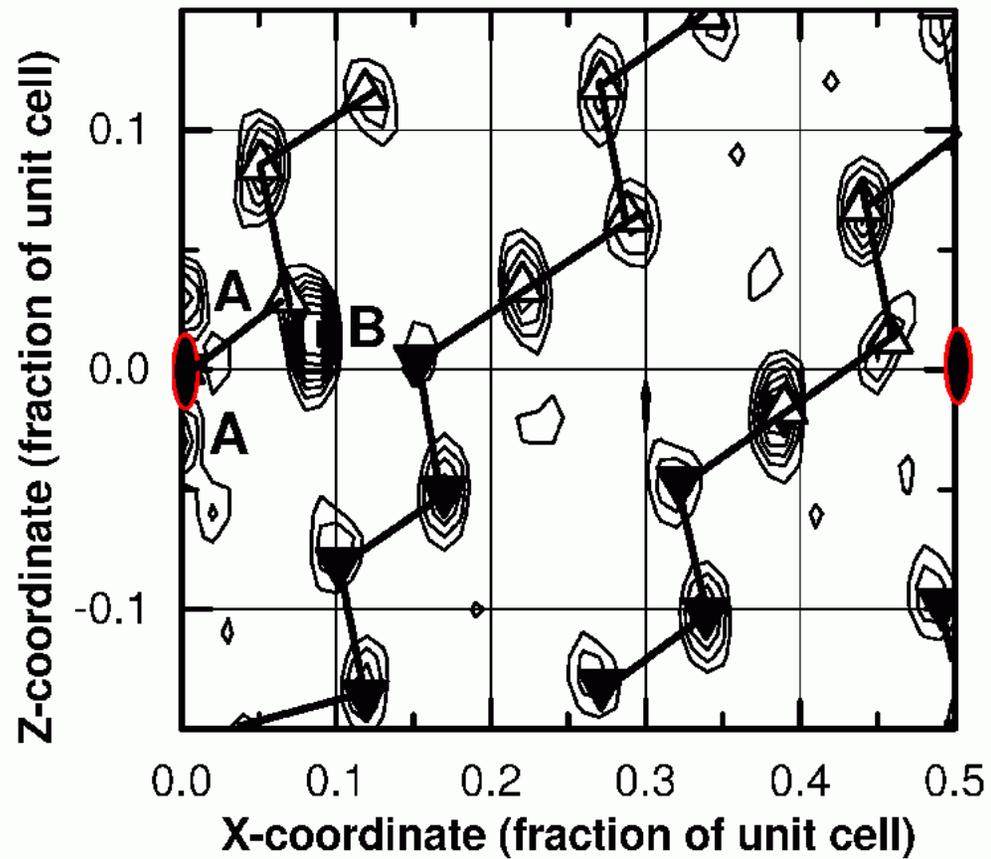
Comparison with STM



Au deposition on Si(13,13,7) at 650C

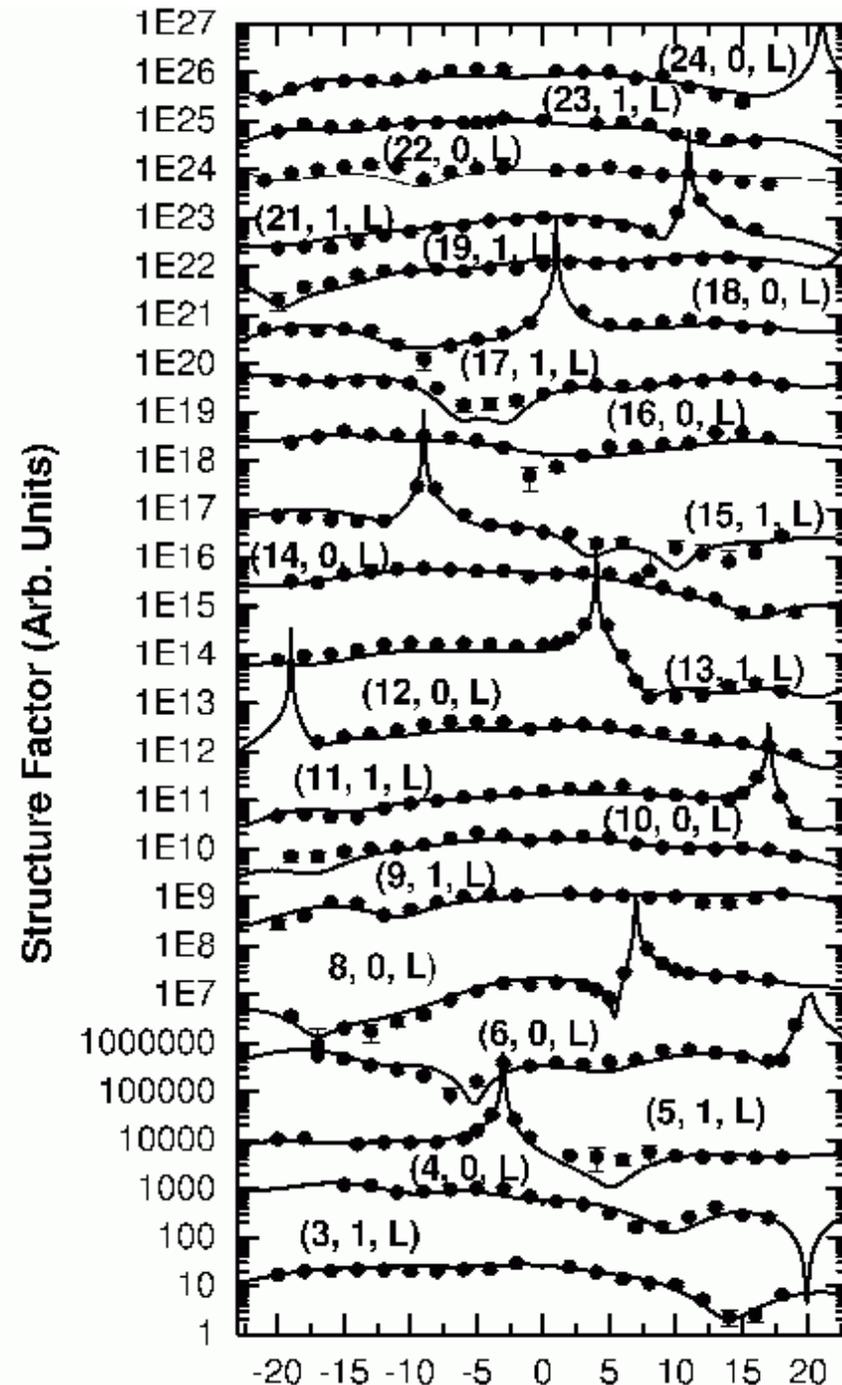


Patterson has extra peaks near origin

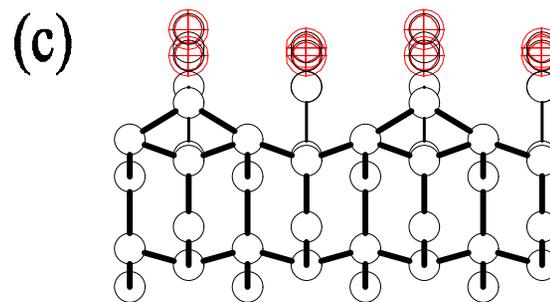
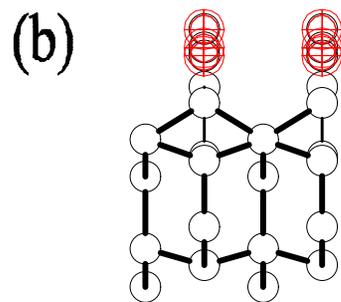
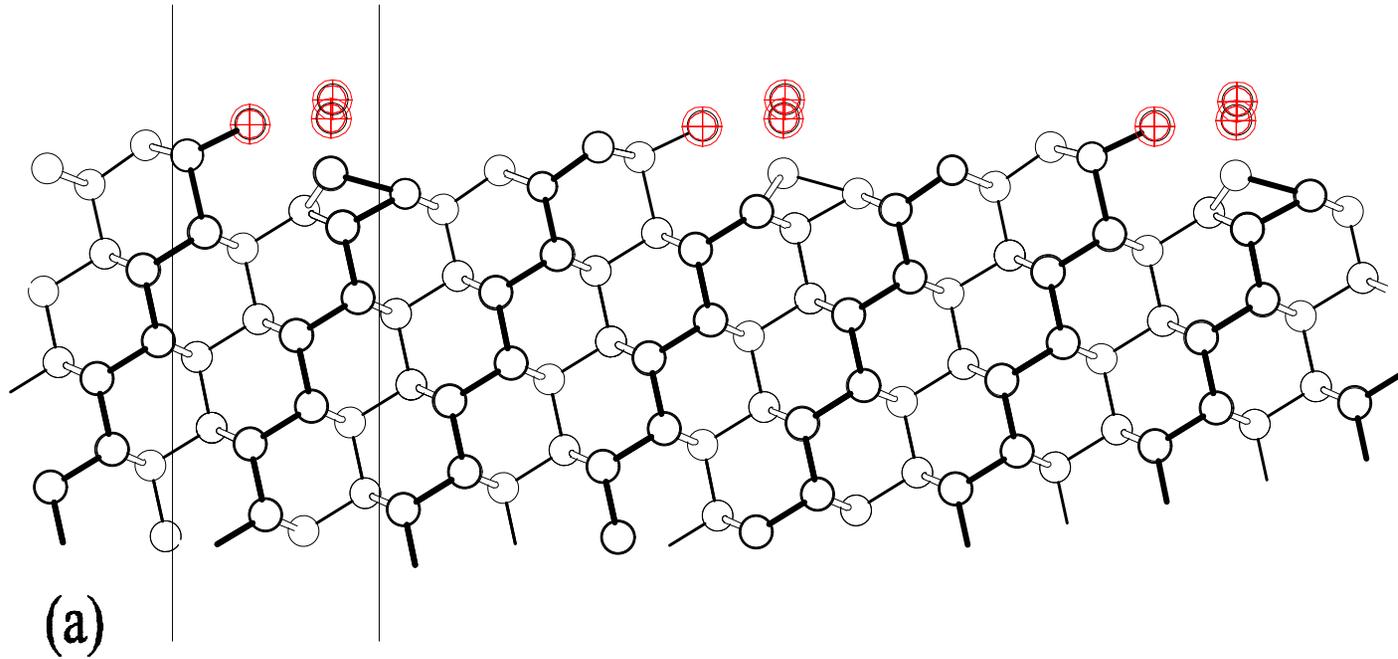


Fit to Data

- $\chi^2 = 6.5$
- Au-1 at 70%
- Au-2,3 at 38% ea
- Extra Si at 50%
- Relaxations

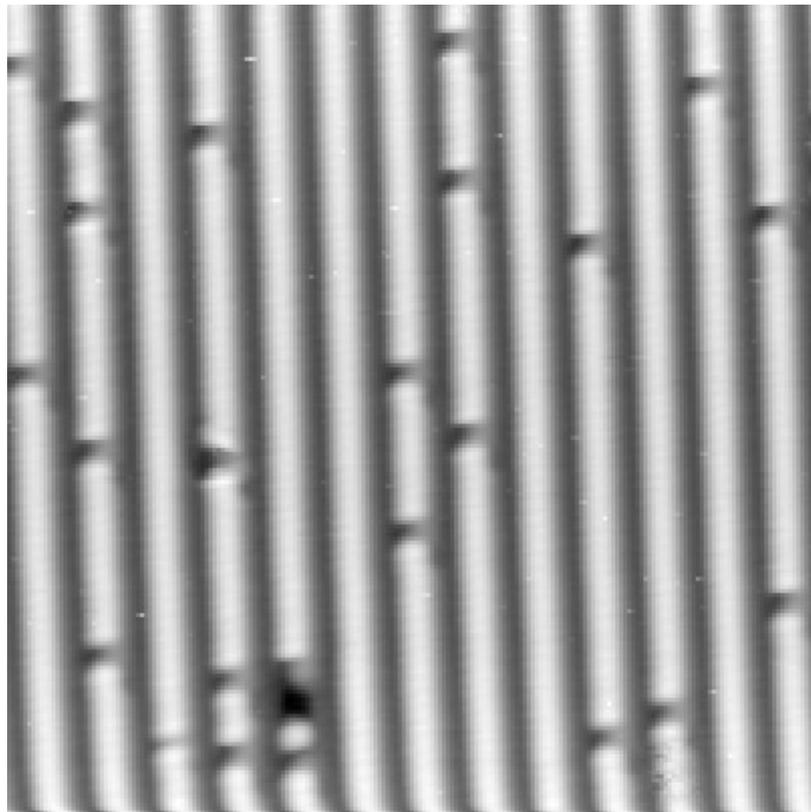


Final model of Au/Si(553)



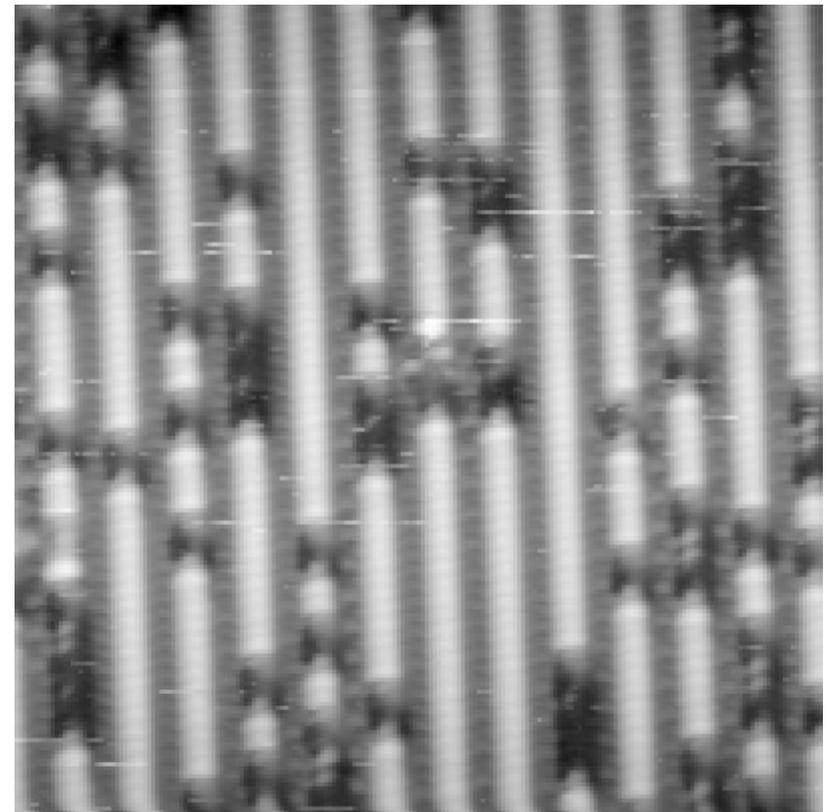
Defect Density Increases with Time After Preparation, [STM: J. Crain and F. Himpsel]

2 Hours After Preparation



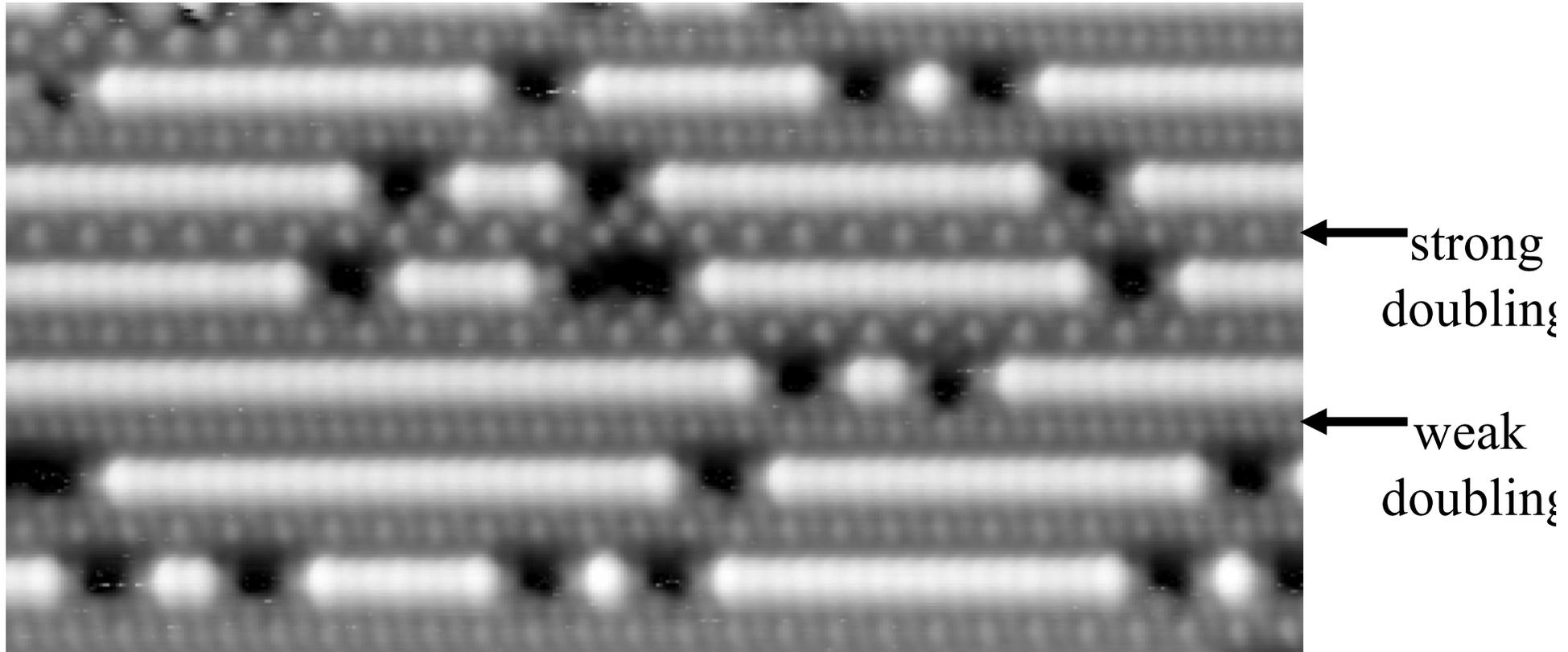
$V = -1V, 20 \times 20 \text{nm}^2$
26 defects

After sitting overnight



$V = +0.5V, 20 \times 20 \text{nm}^2$
~65 defects

Period Doubling Pinned at Defects



$V = +0.5$
 $20 \times 10 \text{ nm}^2$

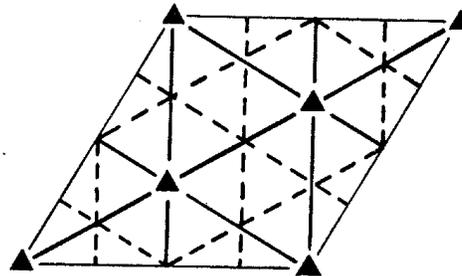
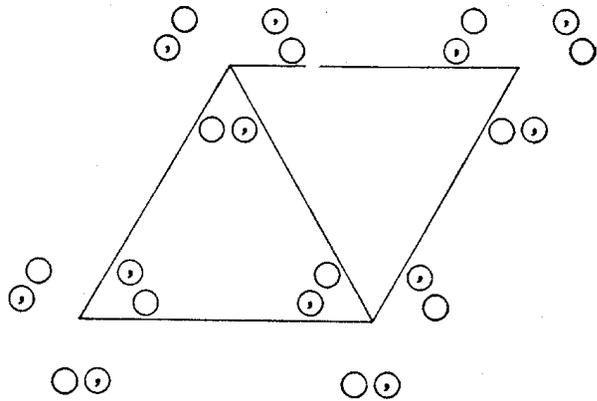
Period doubling visible near defects. No evidence for regular rows of x2 adatoms as was seen for Si(557)-Au.

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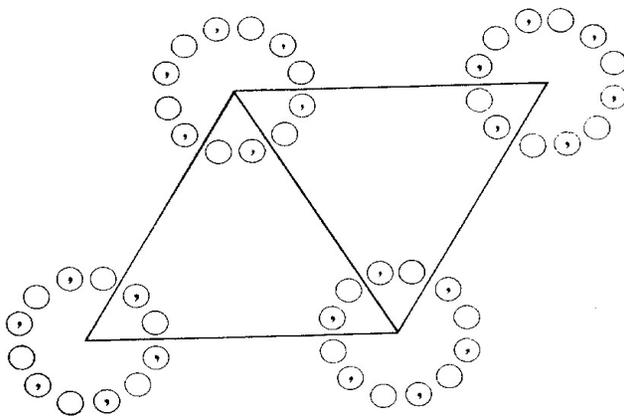
Theme Menu

- Au quantum nanowires on Stepped Si
- Au ‘physisorption’ on Si(111)7x7
- Deep subsurface strain in Pt(111)/CO
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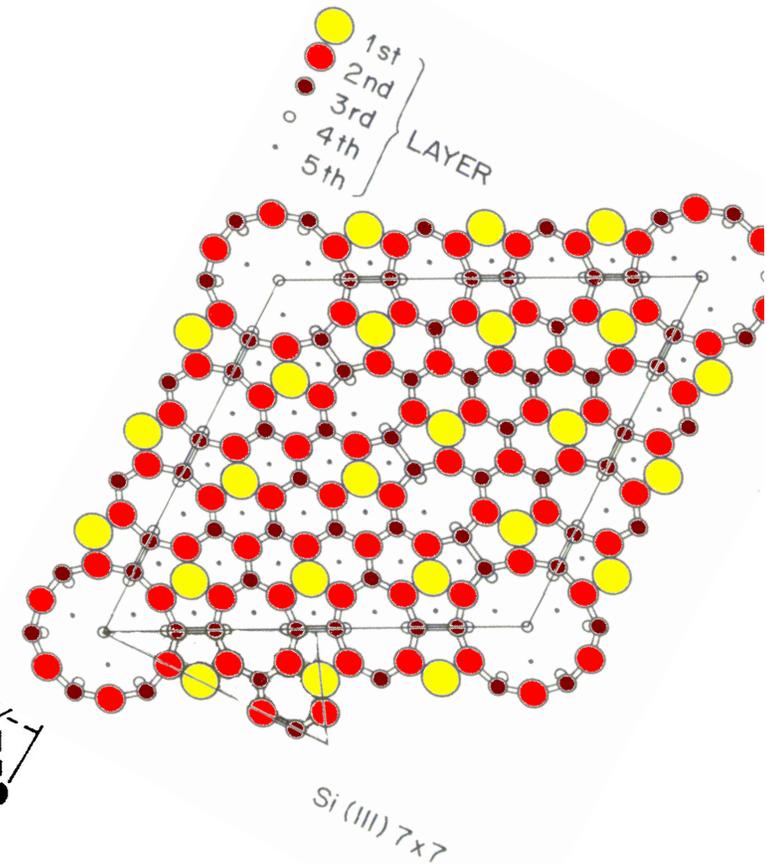
Importance of Symmetry in Si(111)7x7



p3m1 → Bulk Symmetry



p6mm → Surface Symmetry



Au physisorption on Si(111)7x7?

Motivation

To study the structure of self assembled metal nanostructures on Si(111)7x7 surface

Adsorption processes of Au on Si(111)7x7 surface

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graph TD; A[Adsorption processes of Au on Si(111)7x7 surface] --> B[Physisorption (Physical absorption)]; A --> C[Chemisorption (Chemical absorption)];
```

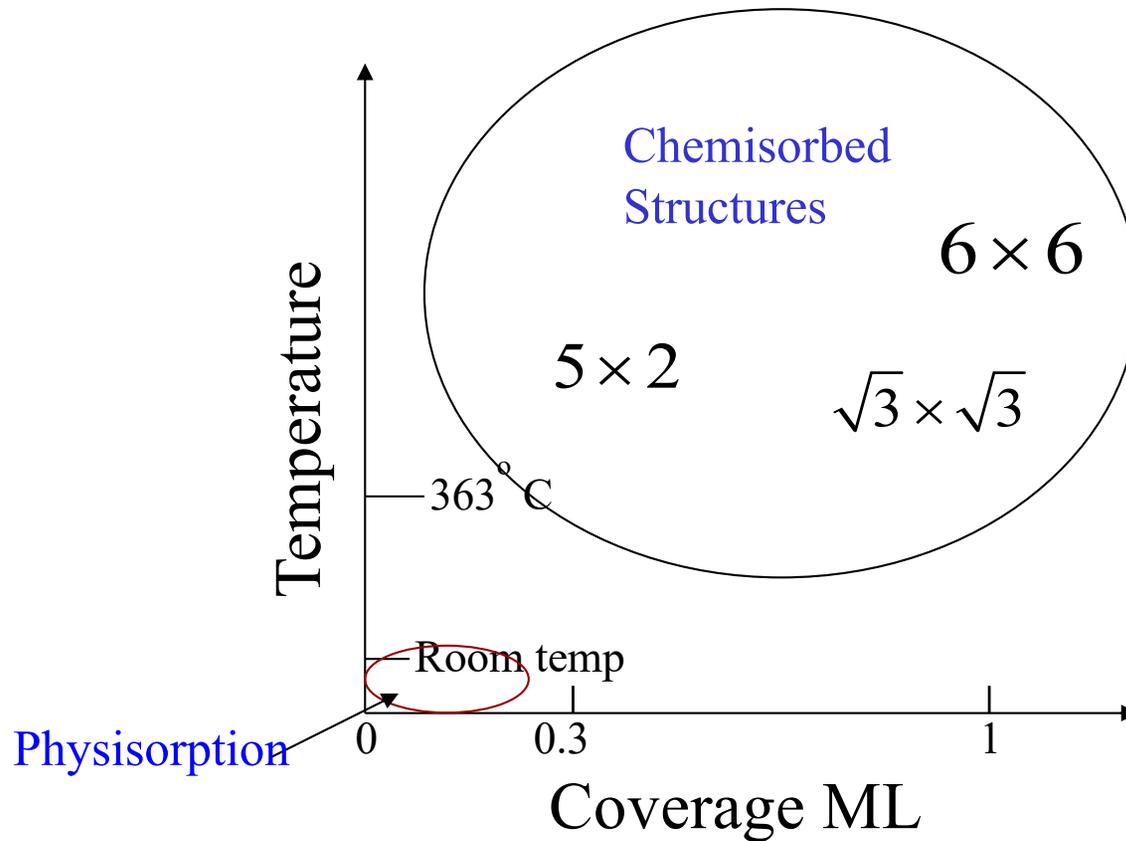
Physisorption (Physical absorption)

Adsorption in which the forces involved are inter-molecular (van der Waals forces), which do not involve a significant change in electronic orbital patterns of the species involved

Chemisorption (Chemical absorption)

Adsorption in which the forces involved are electronic valence forces of the same kind as those operating in the formation of chemical compounds, i.e., ionic and covalent bonds

Au on Si(111) Phase Diagram

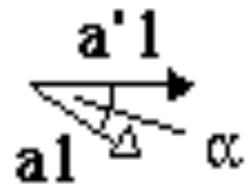
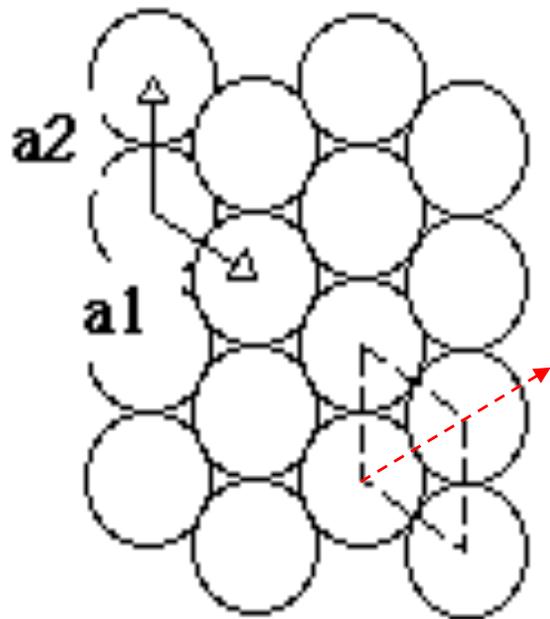


*D. Grozea, E. Bengu and L. D. Marks,
Surf.Sci. 461, 23(2000)*

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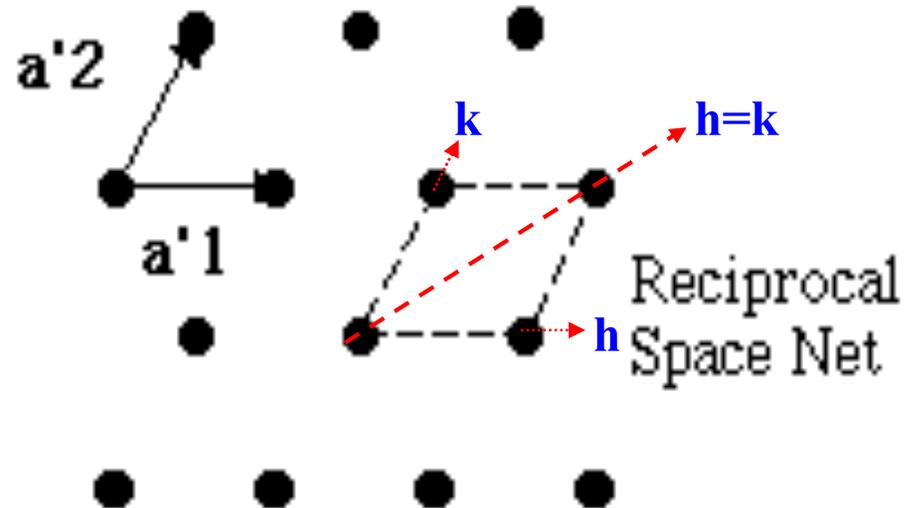
Surface Symmetry

Real Space



Real Space
Net

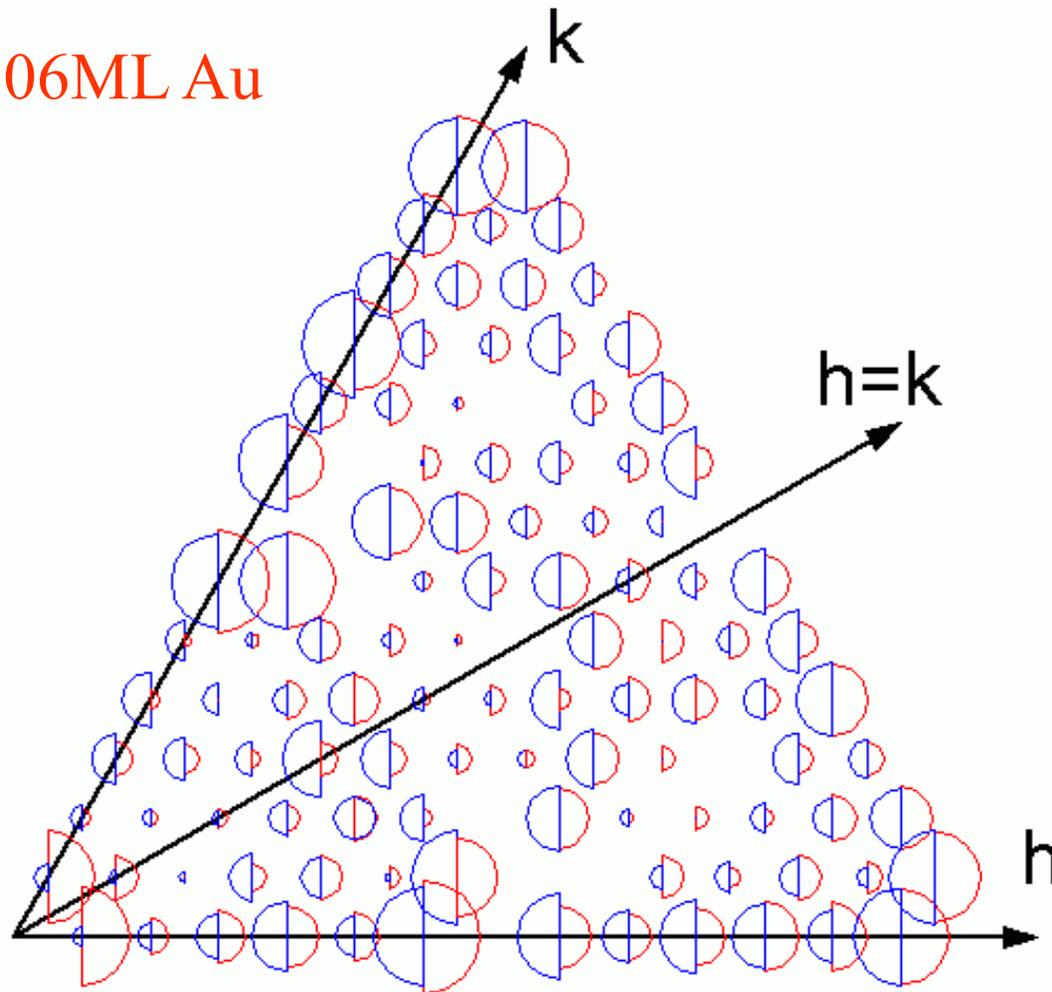
Reciprocal Space



Reciprocal
Space Net

L=1.5 symmetry breaking

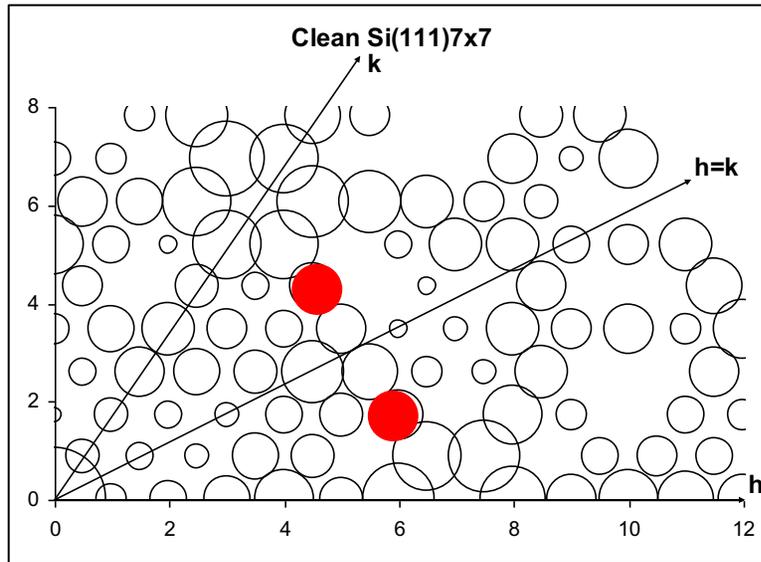
Clean | 0.06ML Au



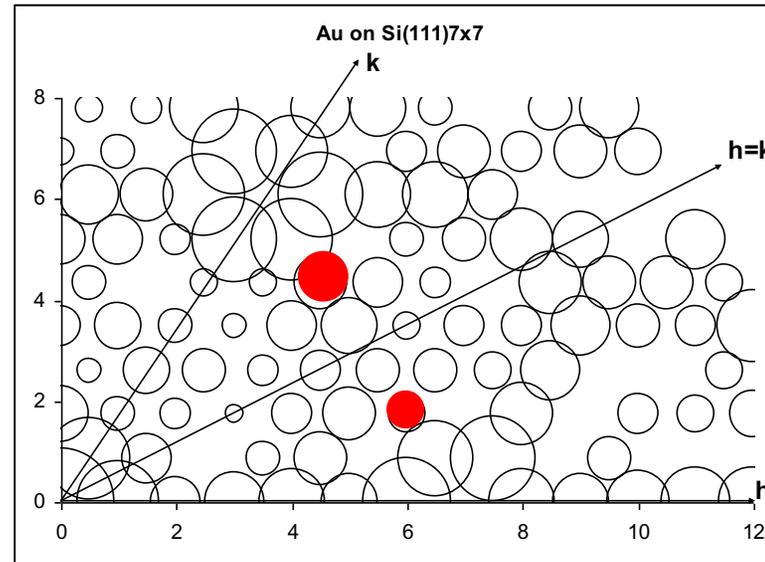
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Structure factor data shows $p6mm$ symmetry breaking

Clean Si(111)7x7



0.06 ML Au on -Si(111)7x7



Agreement factor (☐) between equivalent reflections ($L = 1.5$) averaged assuming $P3m1$ and $P6mm$ symmetry

Agreement factor (☐)

Sample Type

clean
Au-0.06 ML
Au-0.12 ML
Au-0.18 ML

P3m1

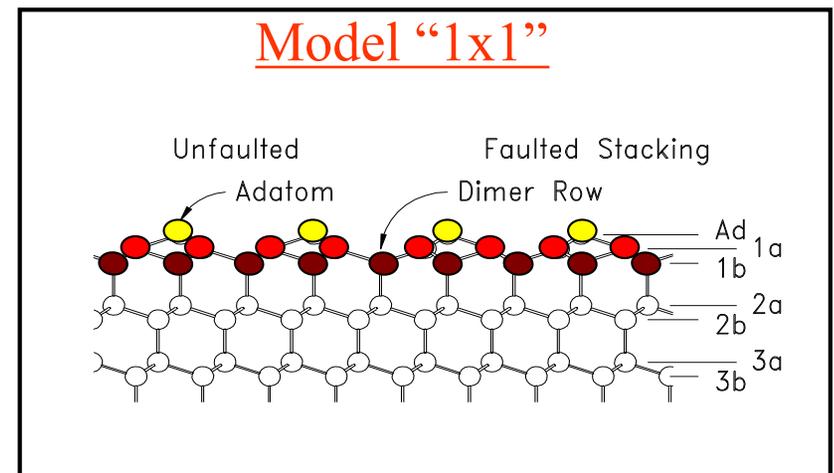
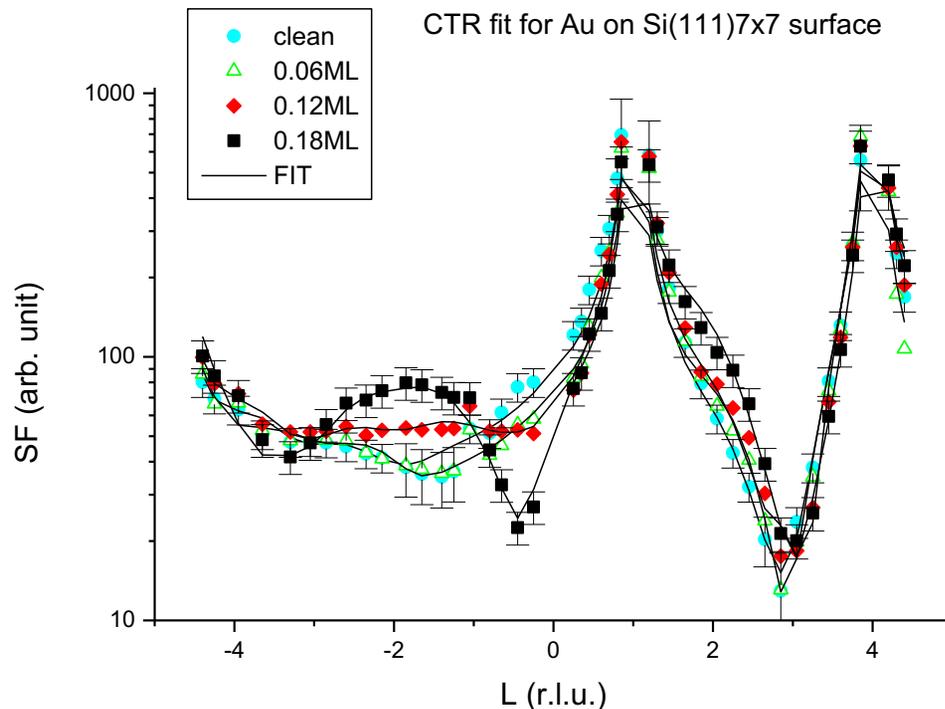
0.061
0.079
0.059
0.056

P6mm

0.076
0.156
0.110
0.079

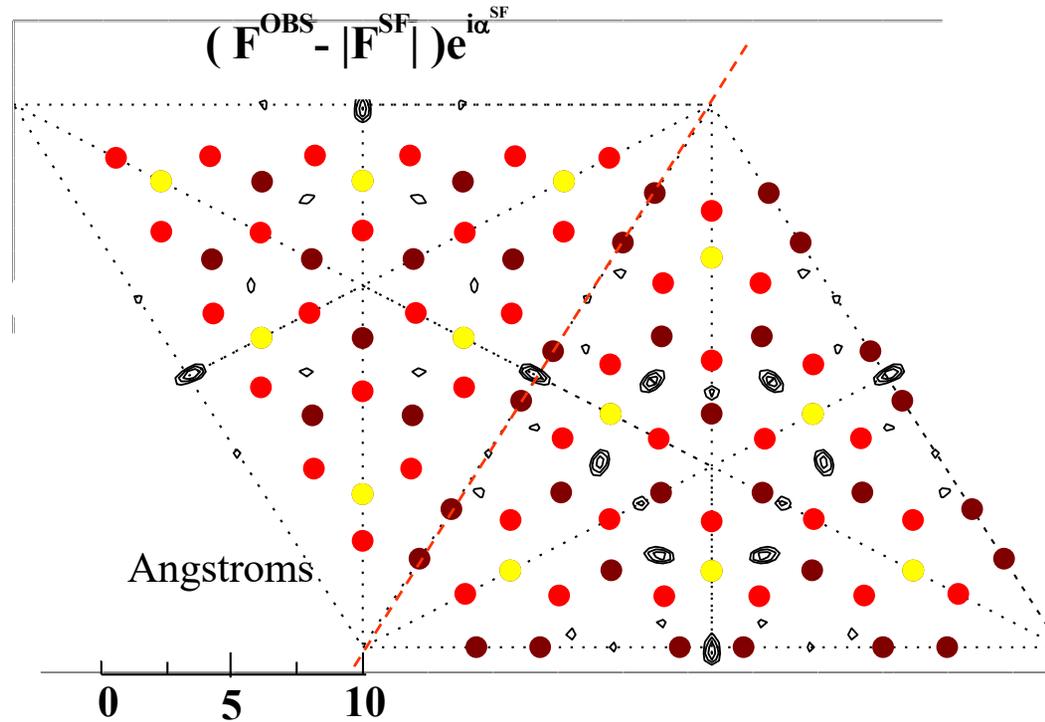
CTR's vs Au coverage

(10L) CTR for different coverage of Au



- Best fit obtained with two Au atoms positions
- Occupancy of Au atom increases for higher coverage Au
- CTR fit gives the z-positions of Au atoms

Real Space 3D-Density Difference Map



$$\rho_{xyz}^{obs} = \sum_{hkl} (|F_{hkl}^{obs}| - |F_{hkl}^c|) e^{i\alpha_{hkl}^c} \exp(-2\pi(hx + ky + lz))$$

$z \sim$ adatom height

Cho & Kaxiras Surf. Sci.
 396 L261 (1988)

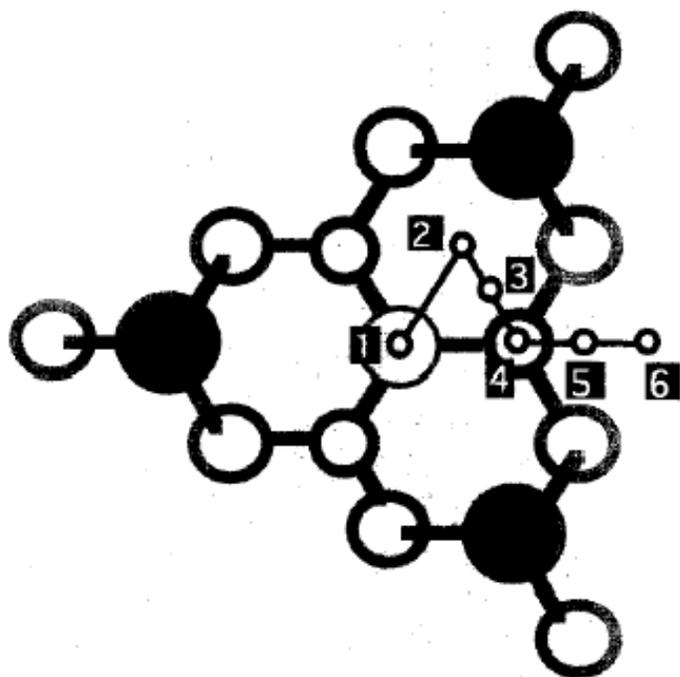


Fig. 1. Schematic top-view representation of a portion of the Si(111) reconstruction containing three Si adatoms (large black circles) and one rest-atom (grey circle) as well as the substrate atoms directly bonded to those (smaller open circles). The sites where the adsorbate atoms are placed are indicated by the numbers 1–6. These sites are used for the energy plots in Fig. 2.

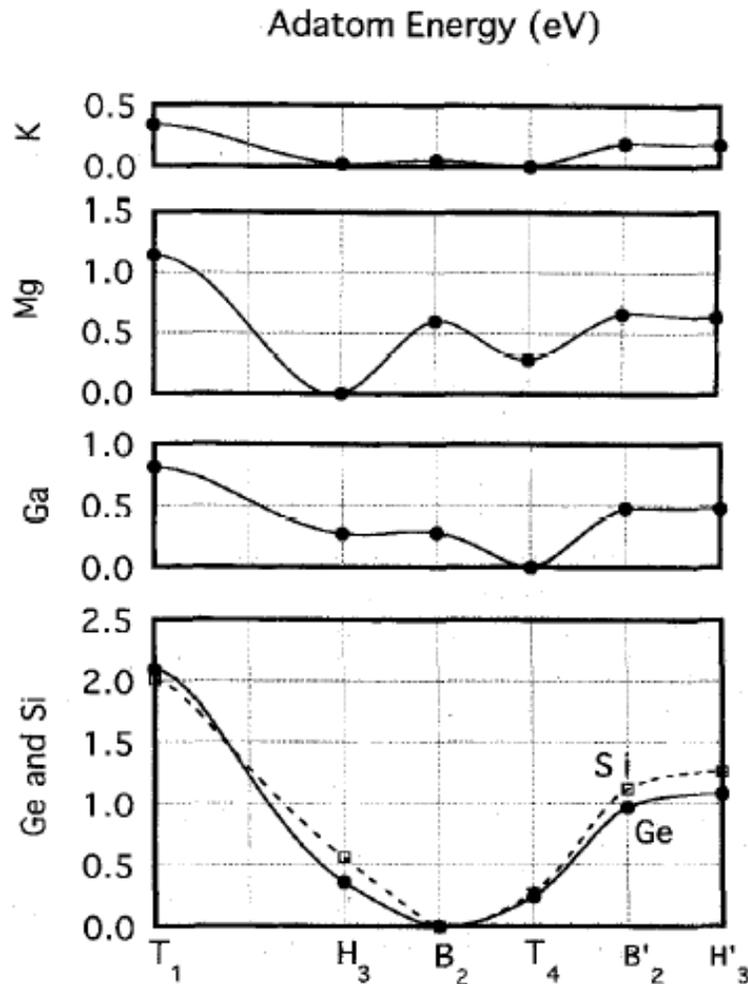
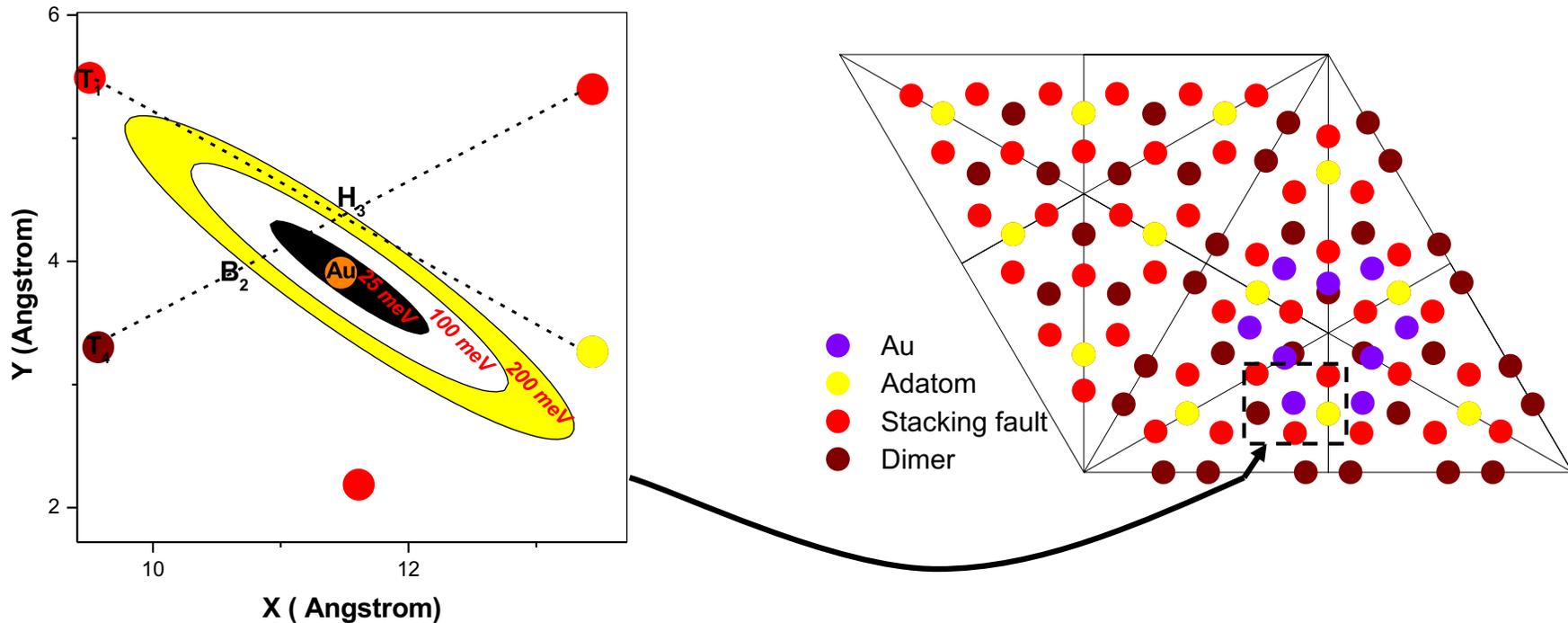


Fig. 2. Plots of the adsorbate atom energies along the six sites defined in Fig. 1 (from left to right the six sites are T_1 , H_3 -type, B_2 -type, T_4 -type, B'_2 -type and H'_3 -type). The energies are relative to the lowest energy sites for each adsorbate atom (see Table 1).

Potential from Anisotropic DWF

$$\begin{aligned} \text{One Particle Potential } V(x,y) &= -k_B T [\text{Log} \{ \text{FT (DWF)} \}] \\ &= -25.84 [\text{Log} \{ \text{FT (DWF)} \}] \text{ meV} \quad \text{at 300 K} \end{aligned}$$

Potential Energy within Basin of Attraction

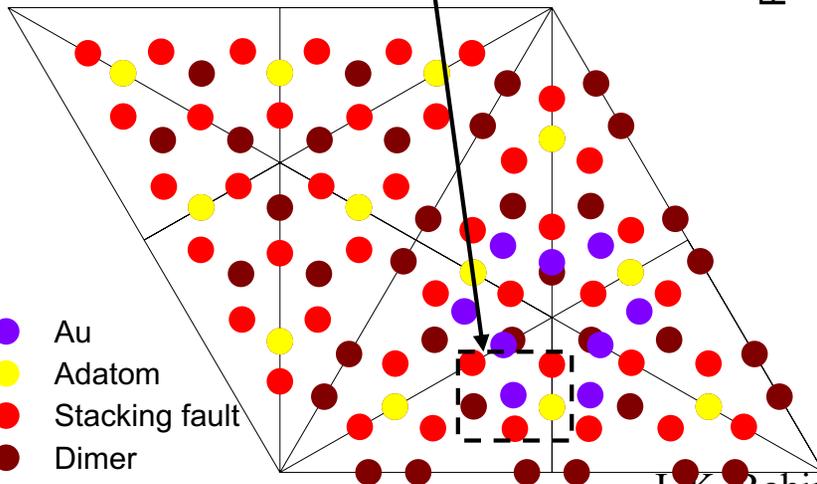
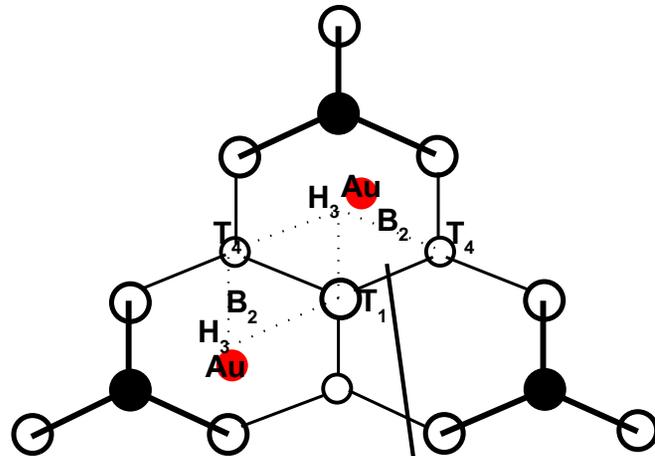


H. L. Meyerheim, I. K. Robinson and R. Schuster, Surf. Sci., 370,268(1997)

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Comparison with Theory

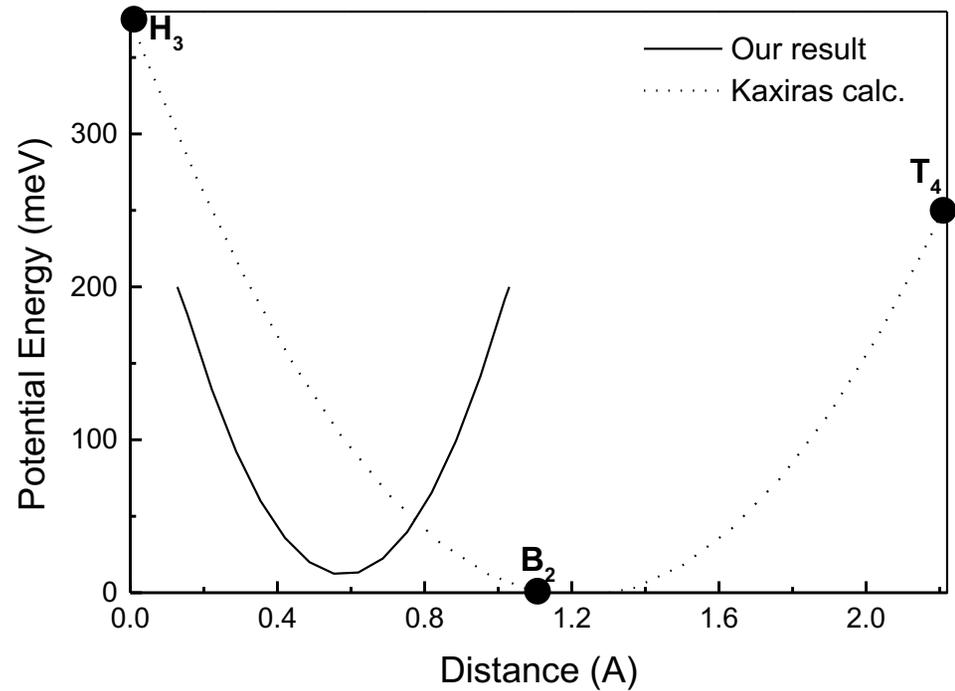
Basin of Attraction



- Au
- Adatom
- Stacking fault
- Dimer

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Potential Energy within Basin of Attraction

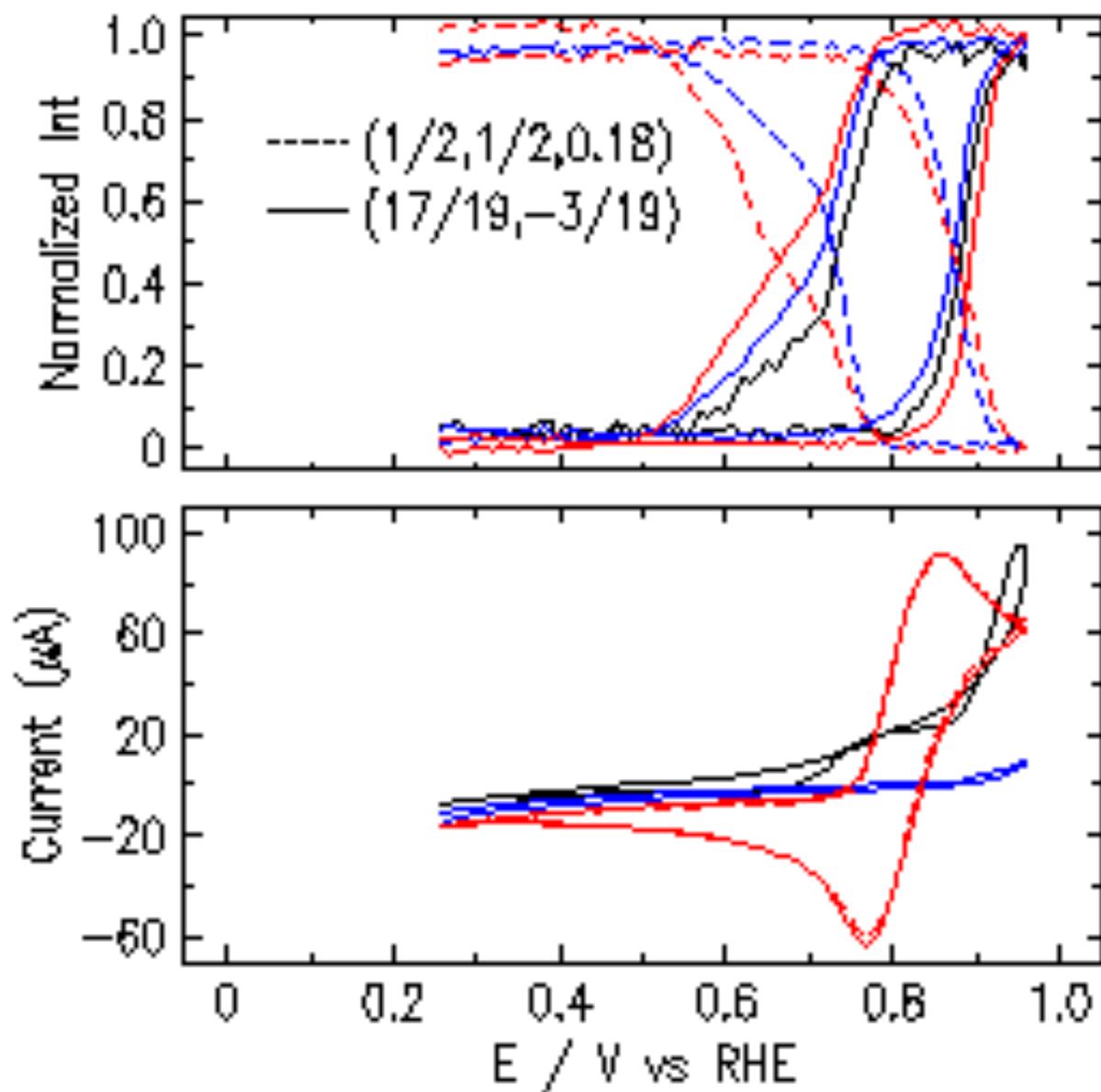


Kyeongjae Cho and Efthimios Kaxiras, Surf. Sci, 396, L261(1998)

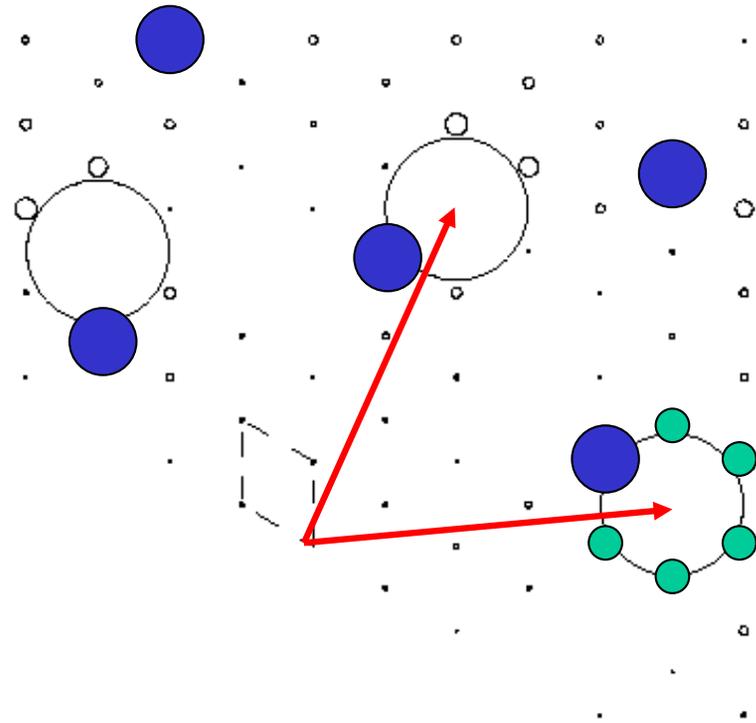
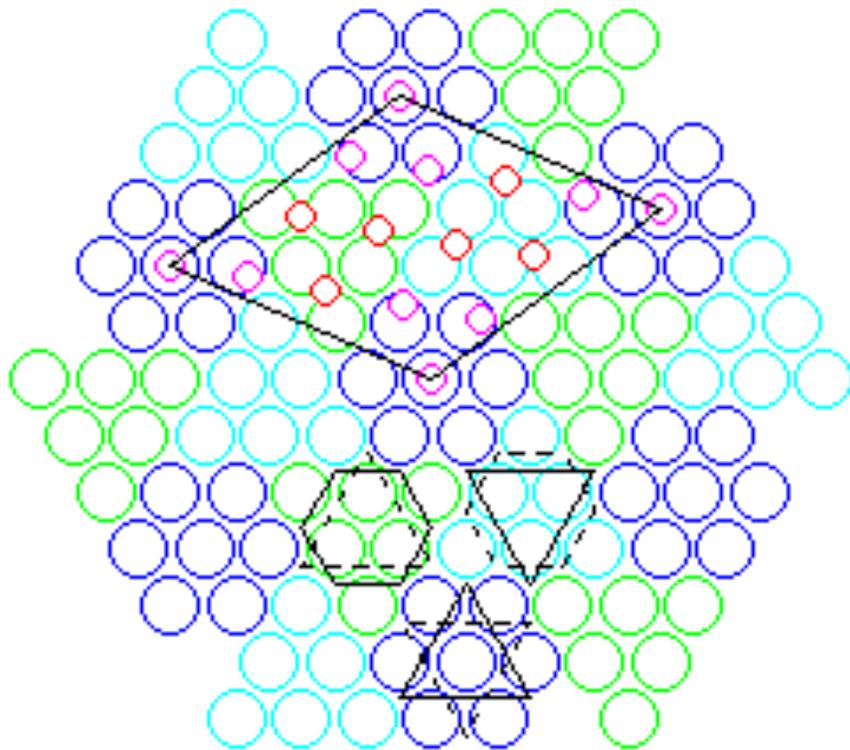
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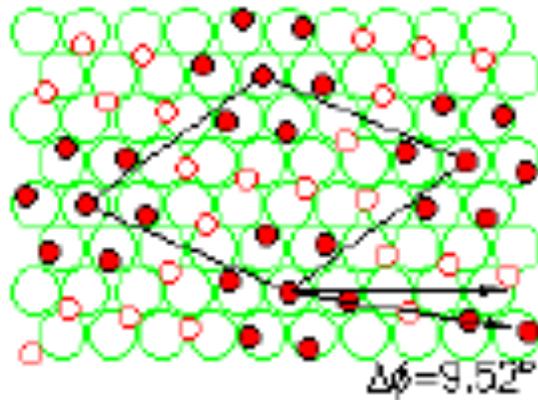
CO dissolved in HClO_4 on Pt(111)



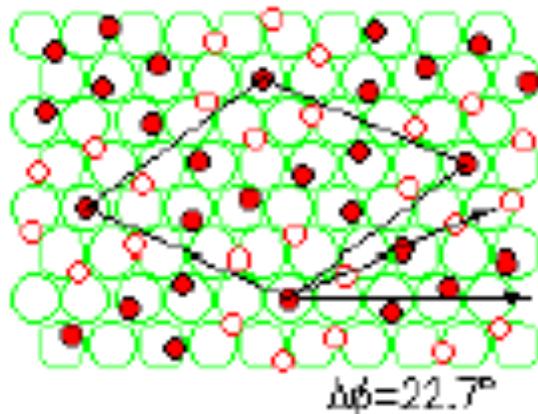
CO reciprocal lattice, rt19



Two inequivalent packings of 13 CO's into $rt(19)$ Pt(111) cell

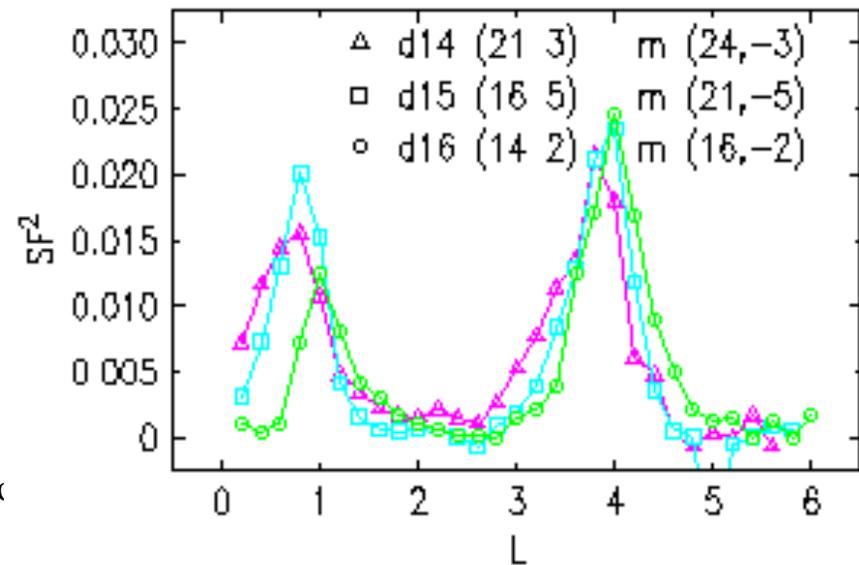
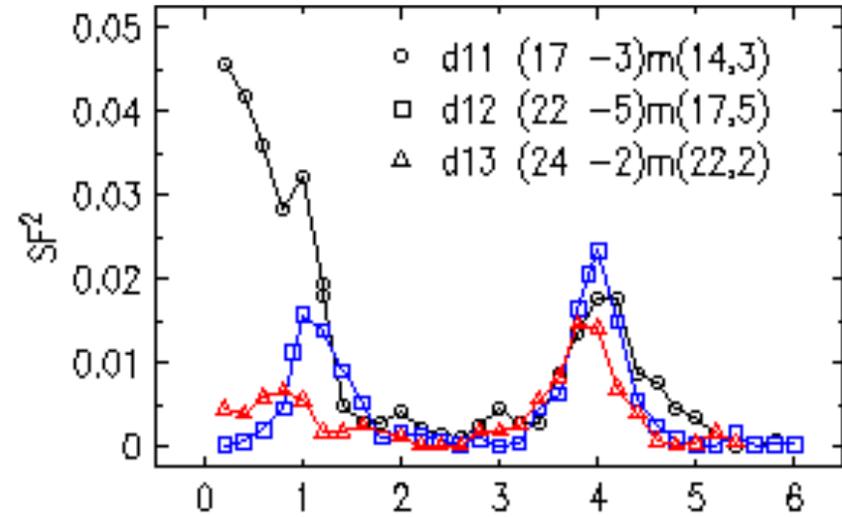
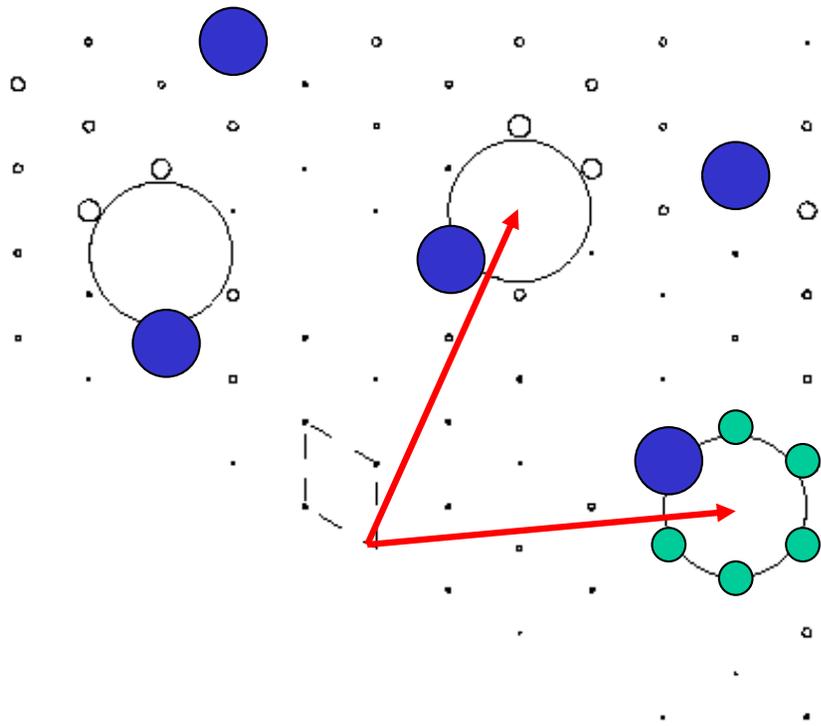


This 'patch' model is the only one observed, by the CO peak positions



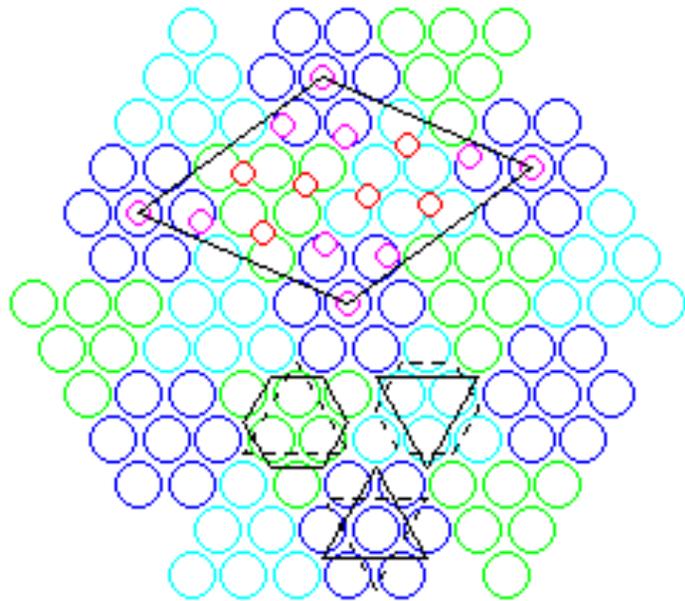
This 'ring' model is **not seen**.

rt19×rt19 CO/Pt(111)



I. K. Robins

Top and Side Views of Model

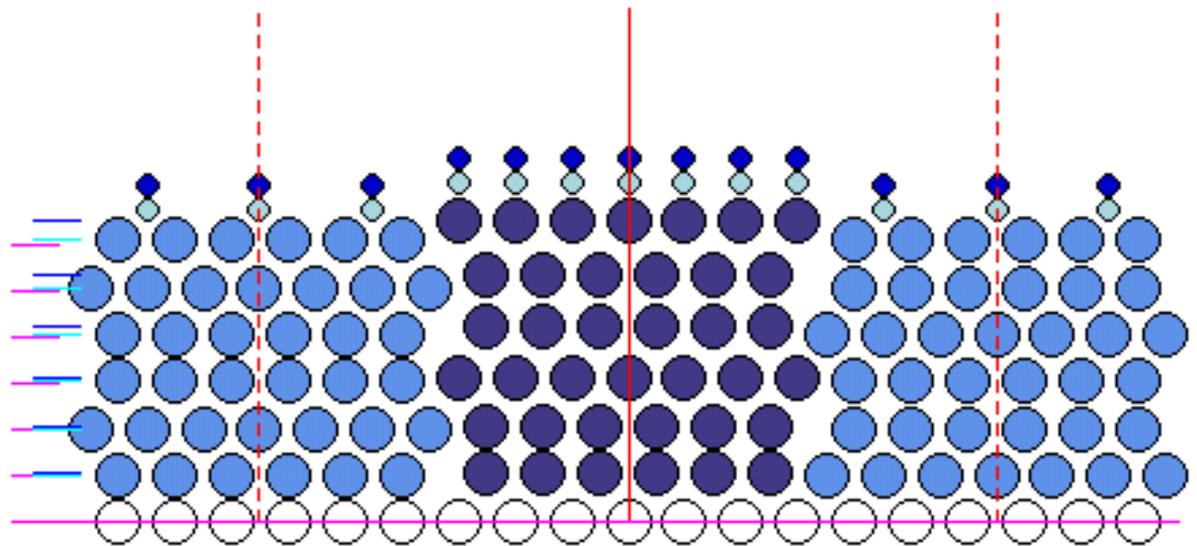


Depth=1.8 layers

$D_7=0.28 \text{ \AA}$

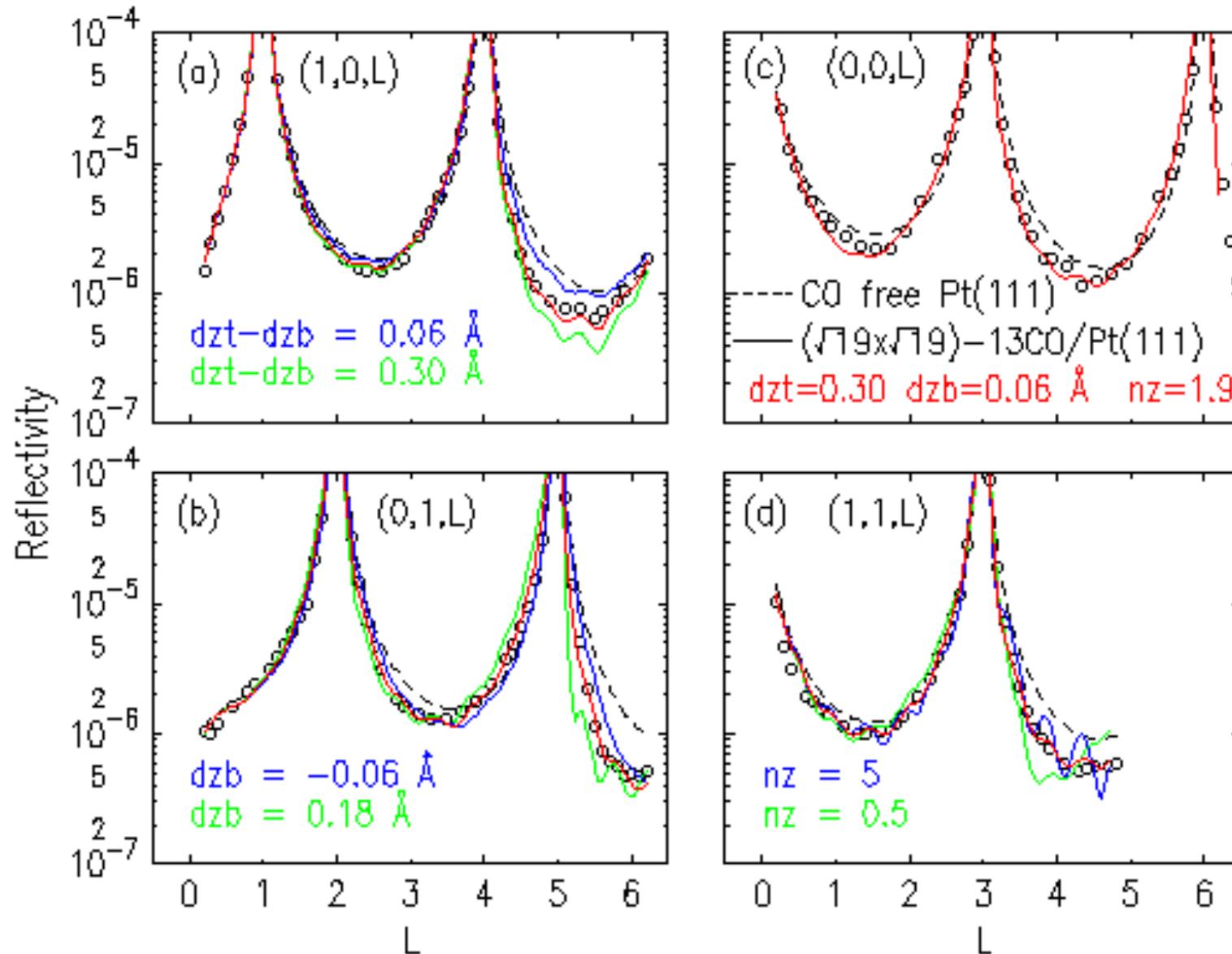
$D_{6+6}=0.04 \text{ \AA}$

$\sigma_{\text{CO}}=0.3 \text{ \AA}$



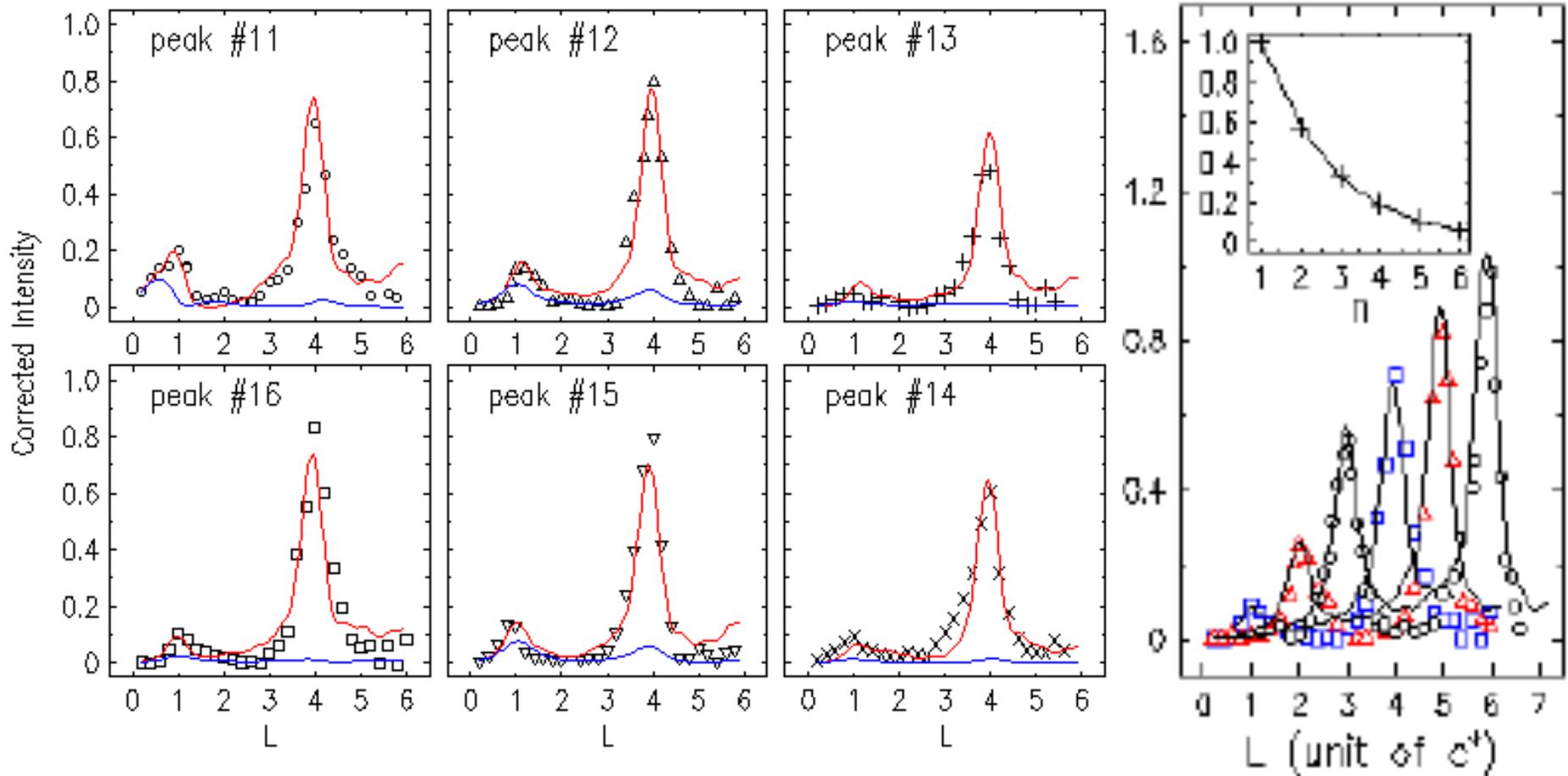
Fit of Model to CTR Data

Dashed curve is clean Pt(111)



Fit of Model to Rt19 Data

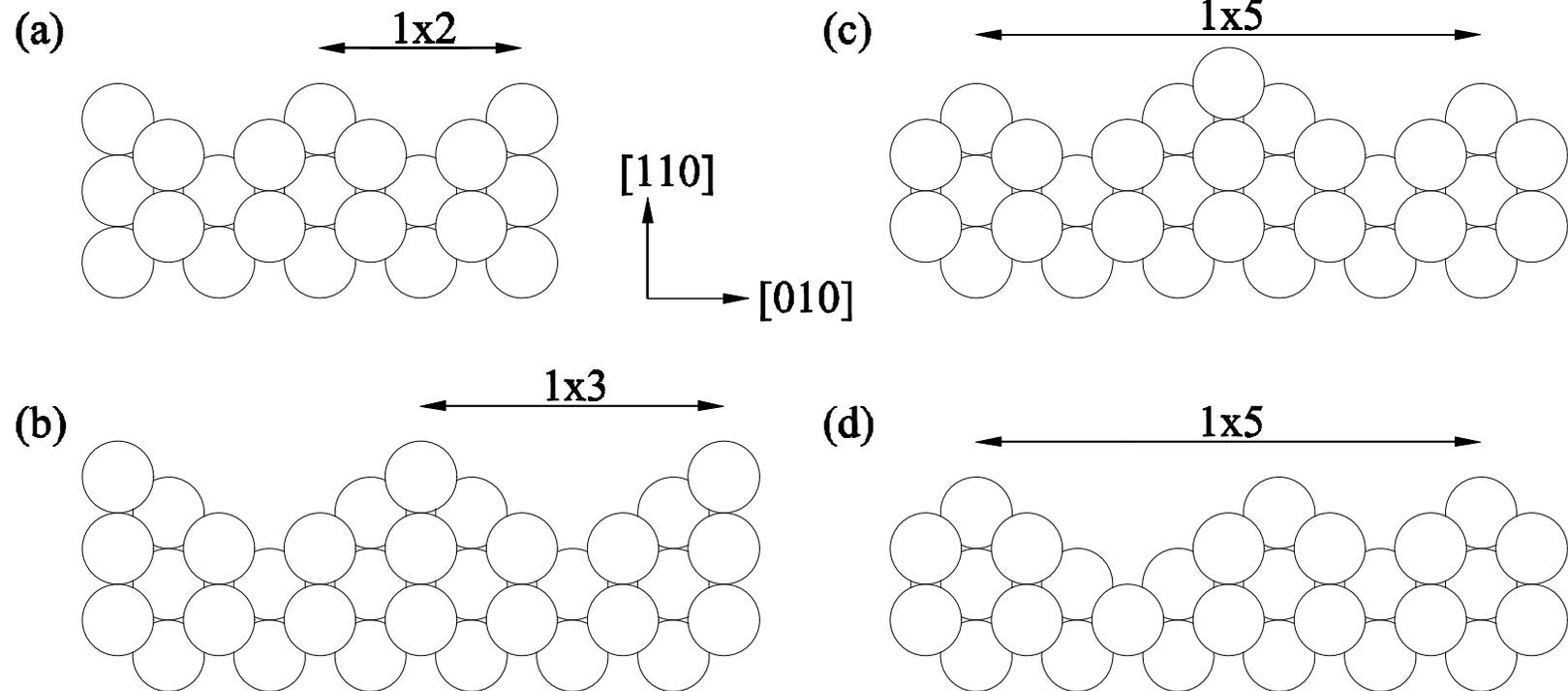
Blue line has vertical relaxations turned off



Theme Menu

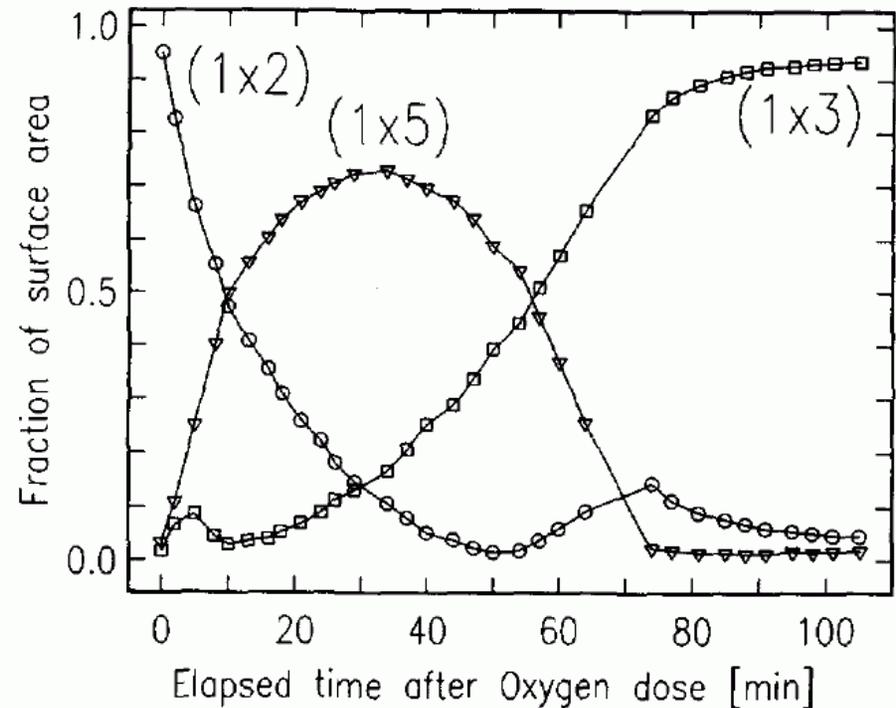
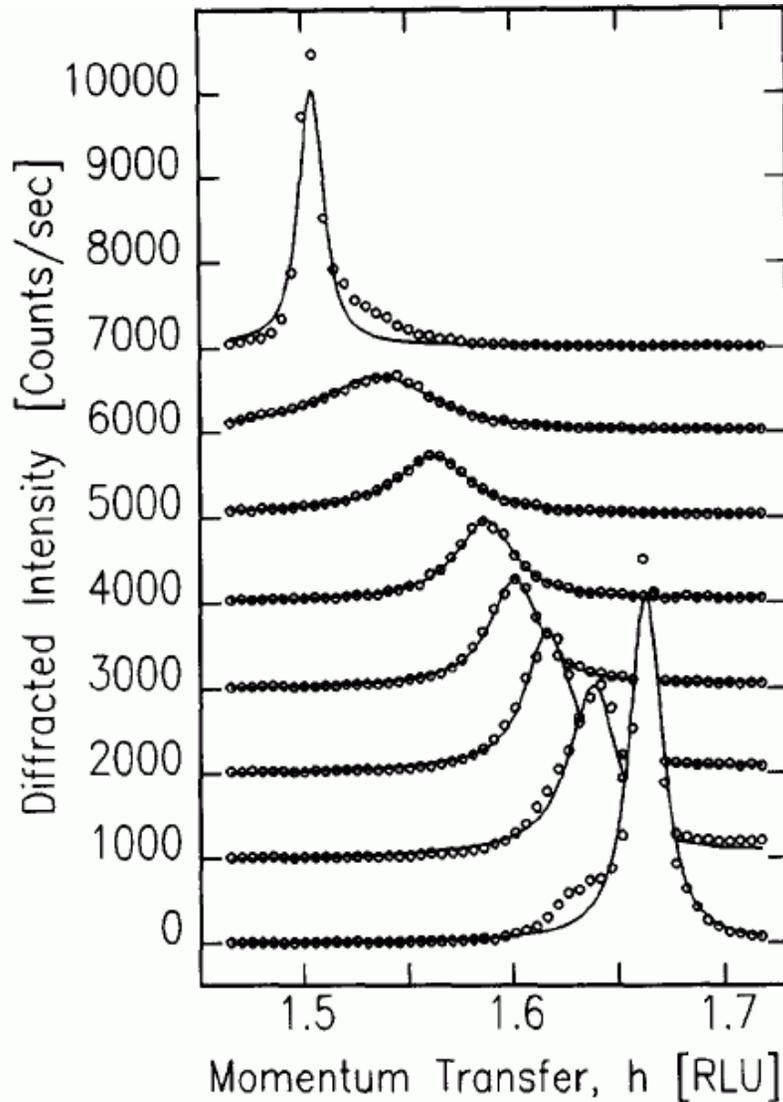
- Au quantum nanowires on Stepped Si
- Au ‘physisorption’ on Si(111)7x7
- Deep subsurface strain in Pt(111)/CO
- ‘Homometric’ structures of Pt(110)1x5

Missing Row structure of FCC(110)



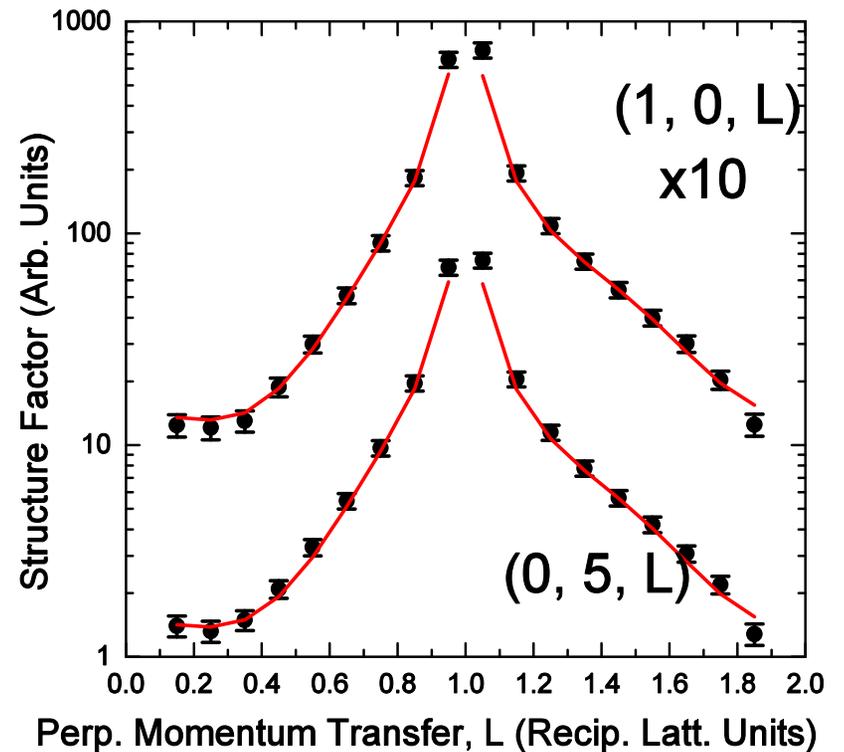
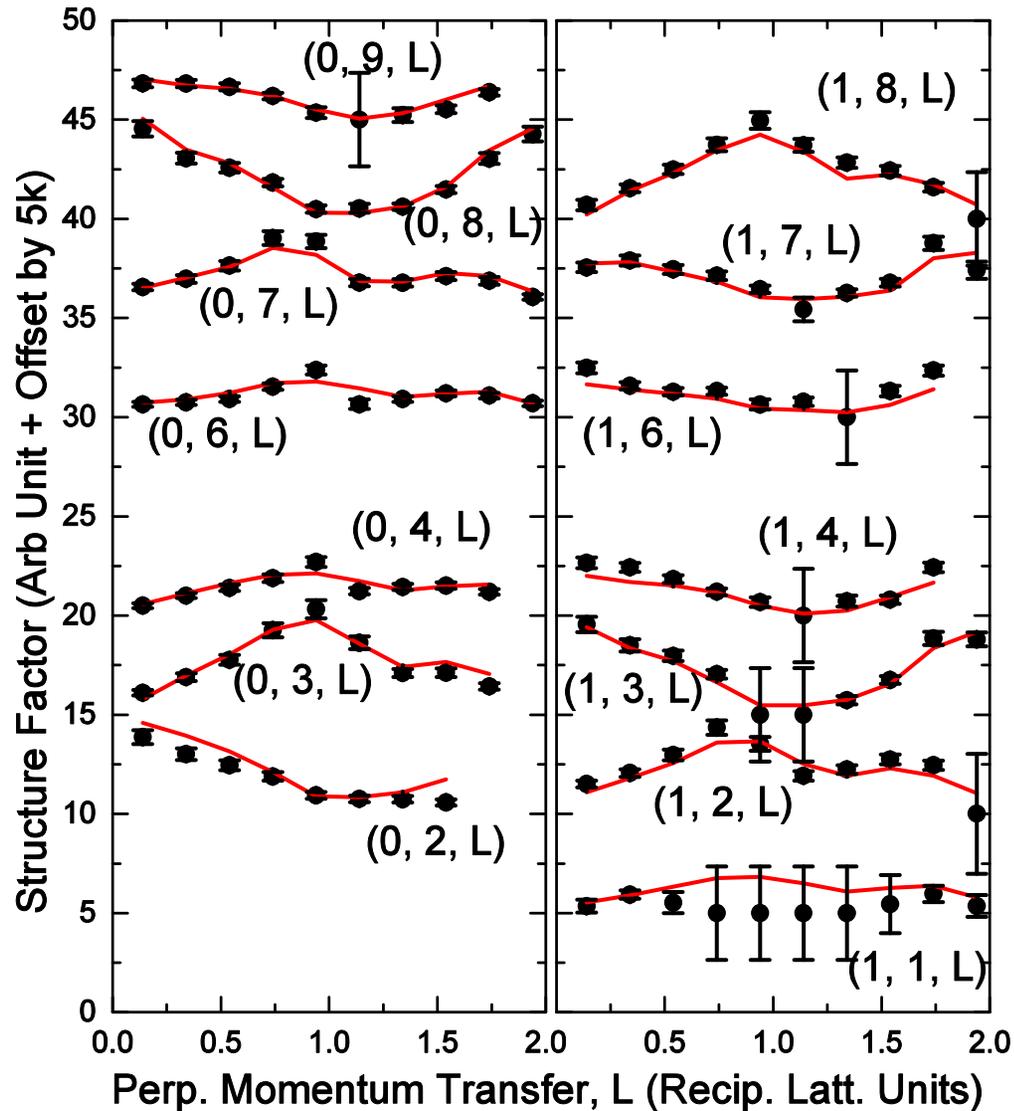
Pt(110) during heating at 600C

Accompanied by segregation of Carbon



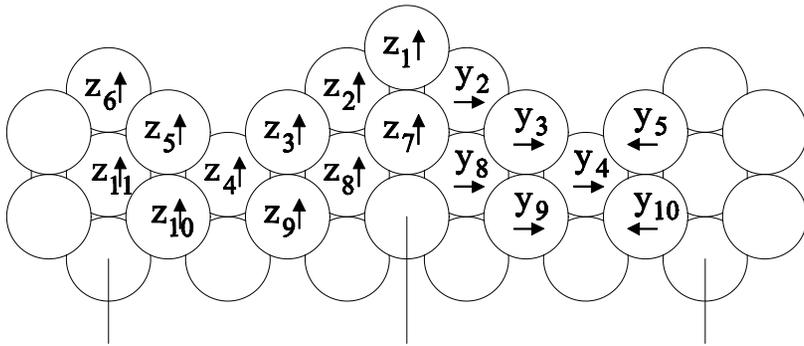
I. K. Robinson, P. J. Eng, C. Romainczyk
and K. Kern, Surf. Sci. **367**
105-112 (1996)

BM32 measurements of Pt(110)1x5



Displacements in final model

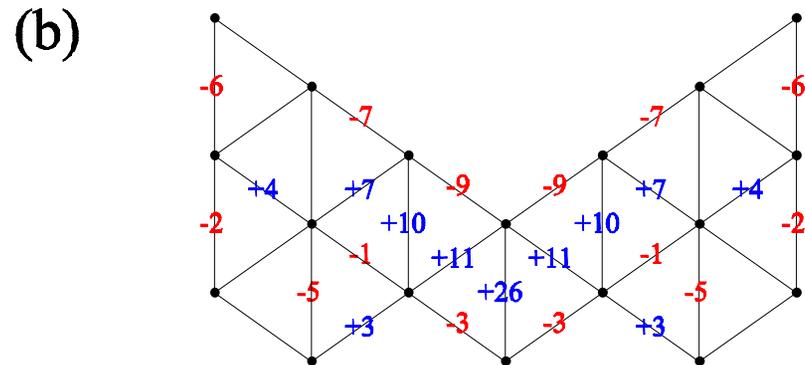
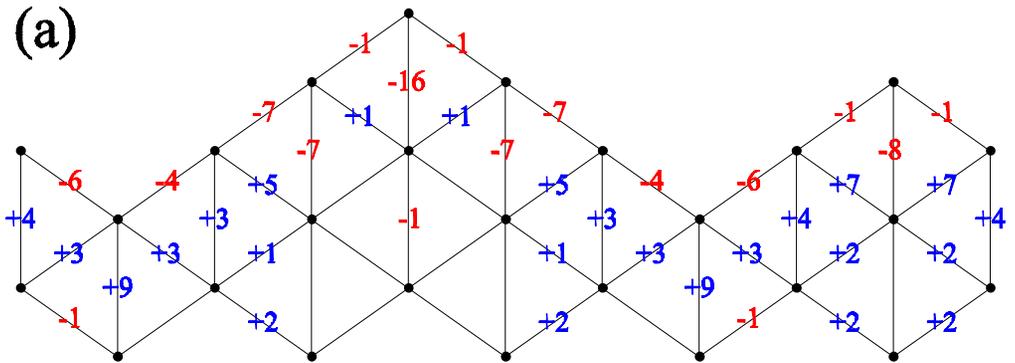
Pt(110)1x5 “hill” model



Chisq=2.7

90% hill, 10% valley

7% “1x1”



Pt(110)1x3

Conclusions

- Au quantum nanowires on Stepped Si
- Au ‘physisorption’ on Si(111)7x7
- Deep subsurface strain in Pt(111)/CO
- ‘Homometric’ structures of Pt(110)1x5