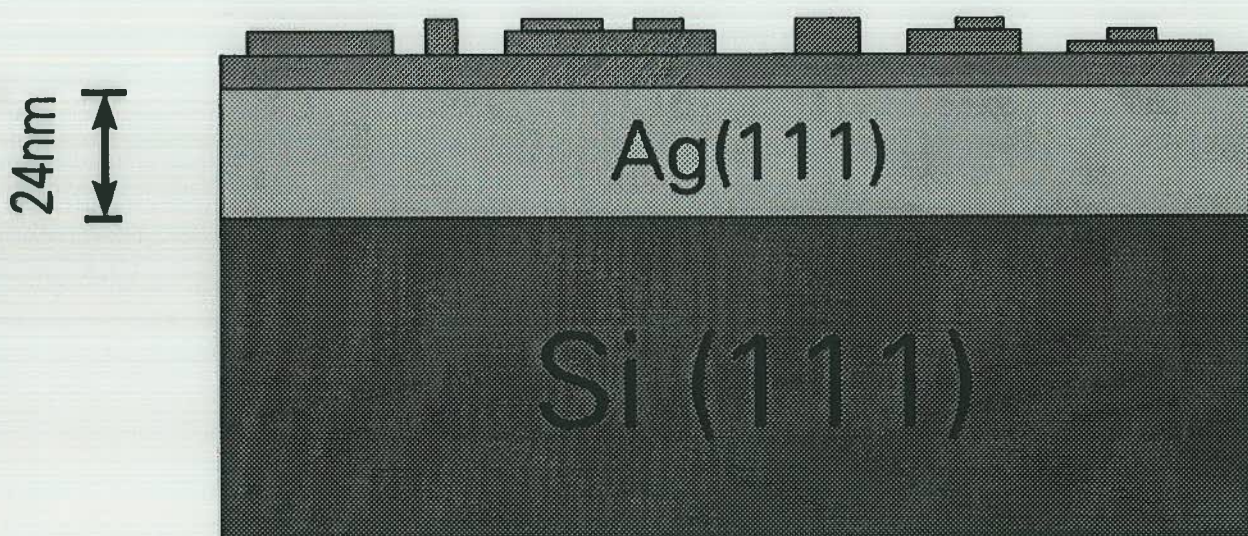


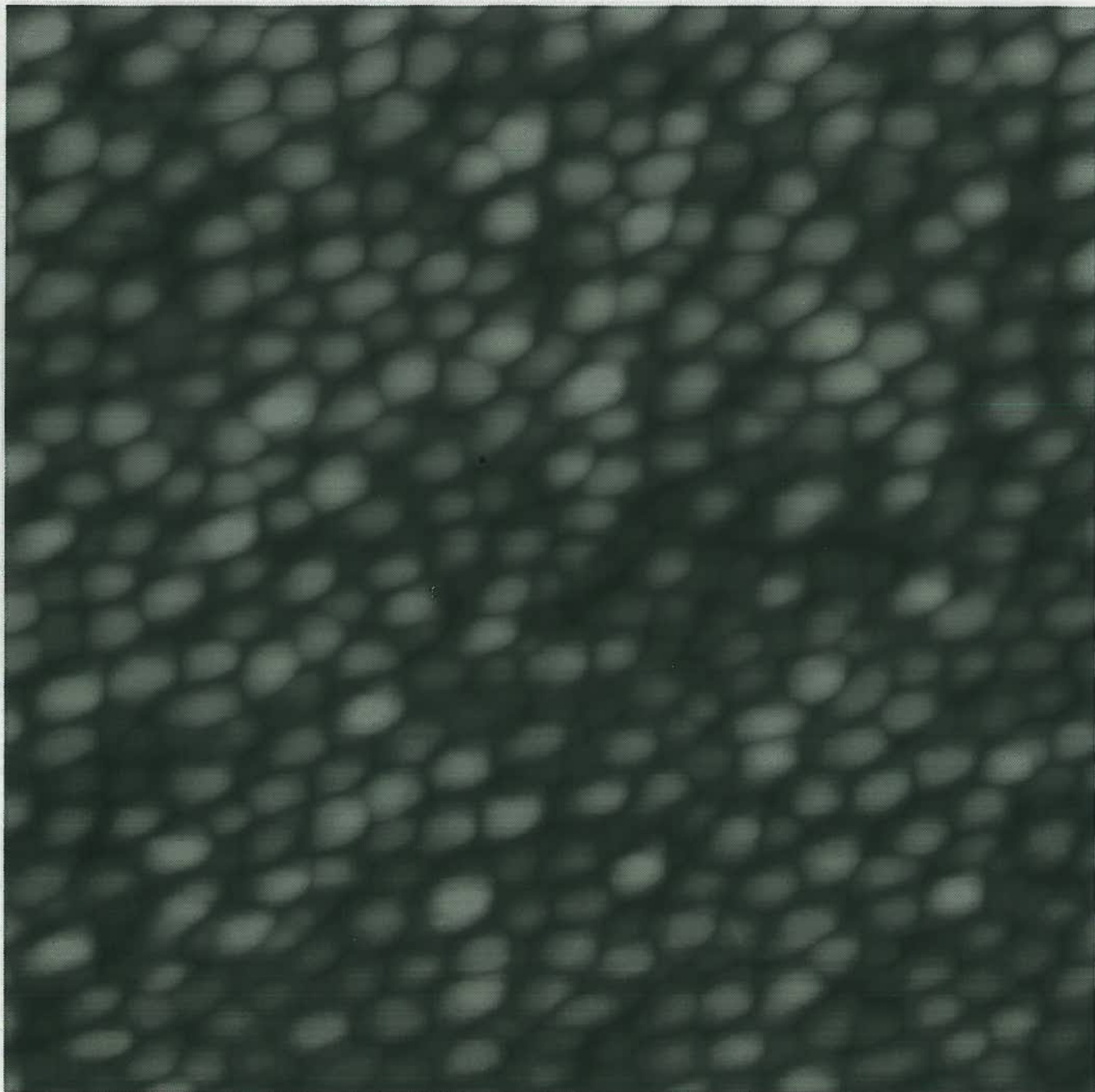
DC-conductivity and SPA-LEED  
measurements of the growth  
of Ag/Ag(111)/Si(111)



S. Heun, M. Kennedy  
E. Luo, M. Henzler

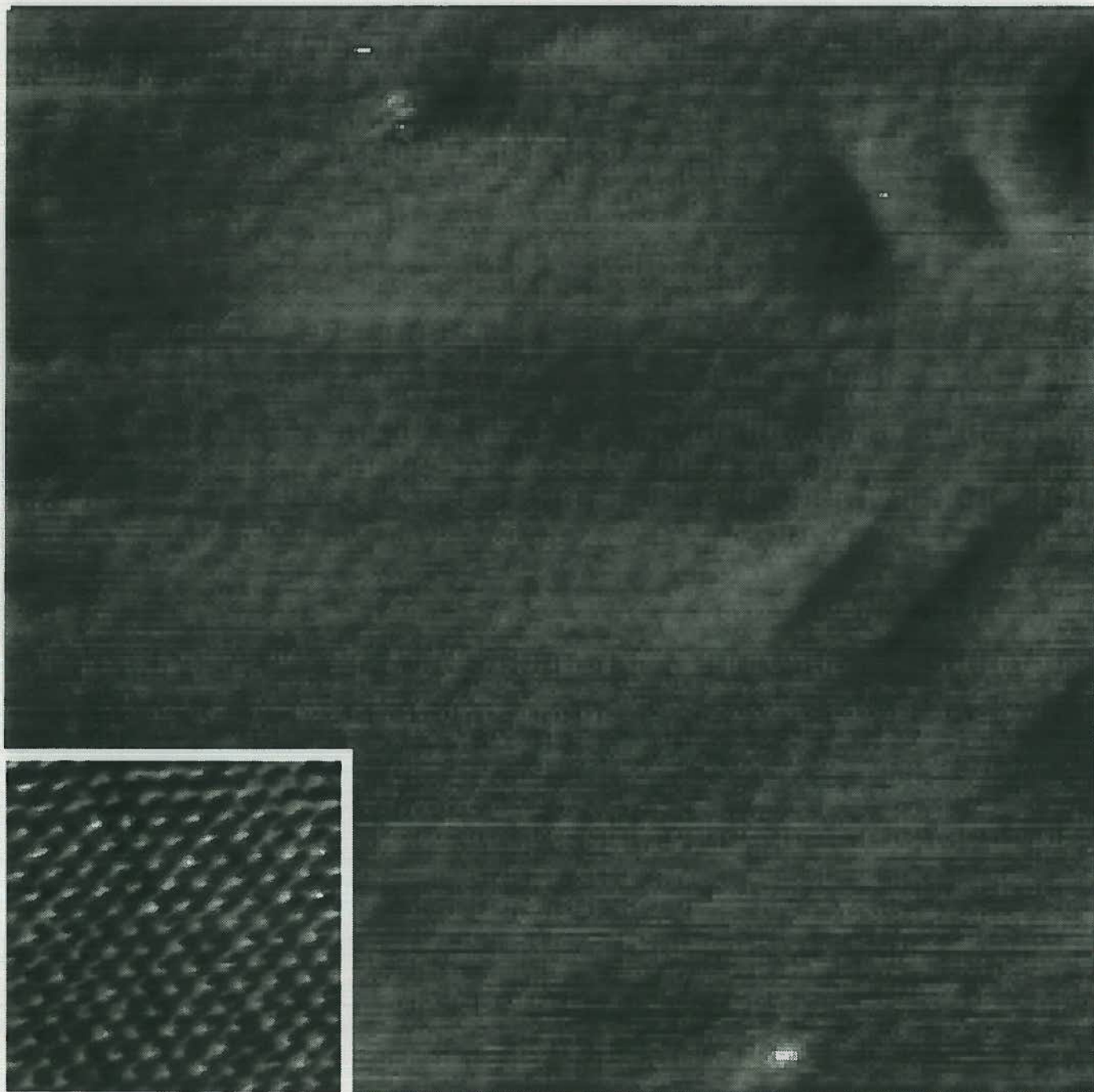
Inst. f. Festkörperphysik  
Uni Hannover

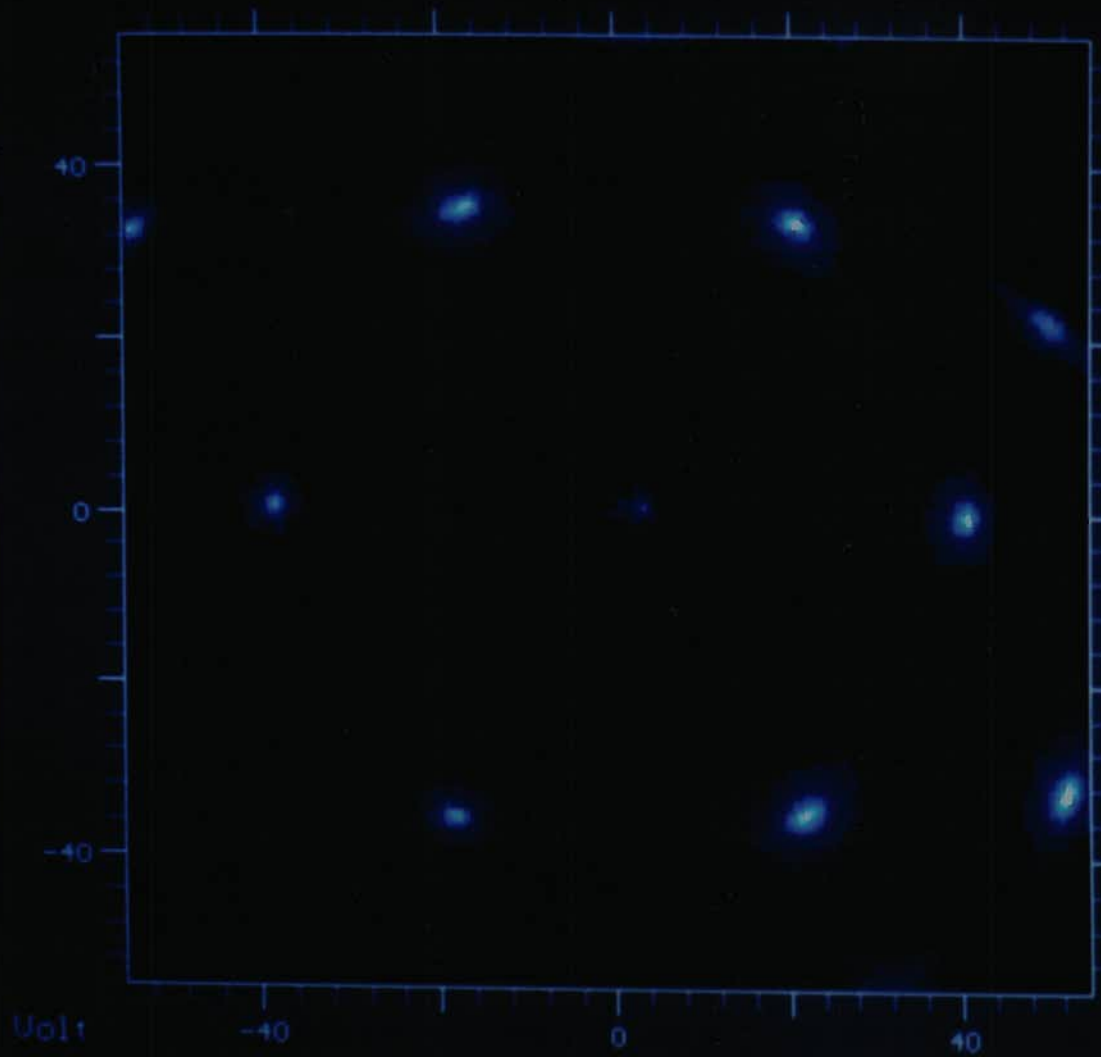
20 ML Ag / Si(111)-7x7 at 80K  
920Å x 920Å



© G. Meyer

20 ML Ag / Si(111)-7x7 at 80K,  
annealed to 300K  
460Å x 460Å





```

dcl      6.4.1983
Xo      0.00  > 200
Yo      0.00  > 272
Length  110.00 > 371
Alpha   -18.63 > 506

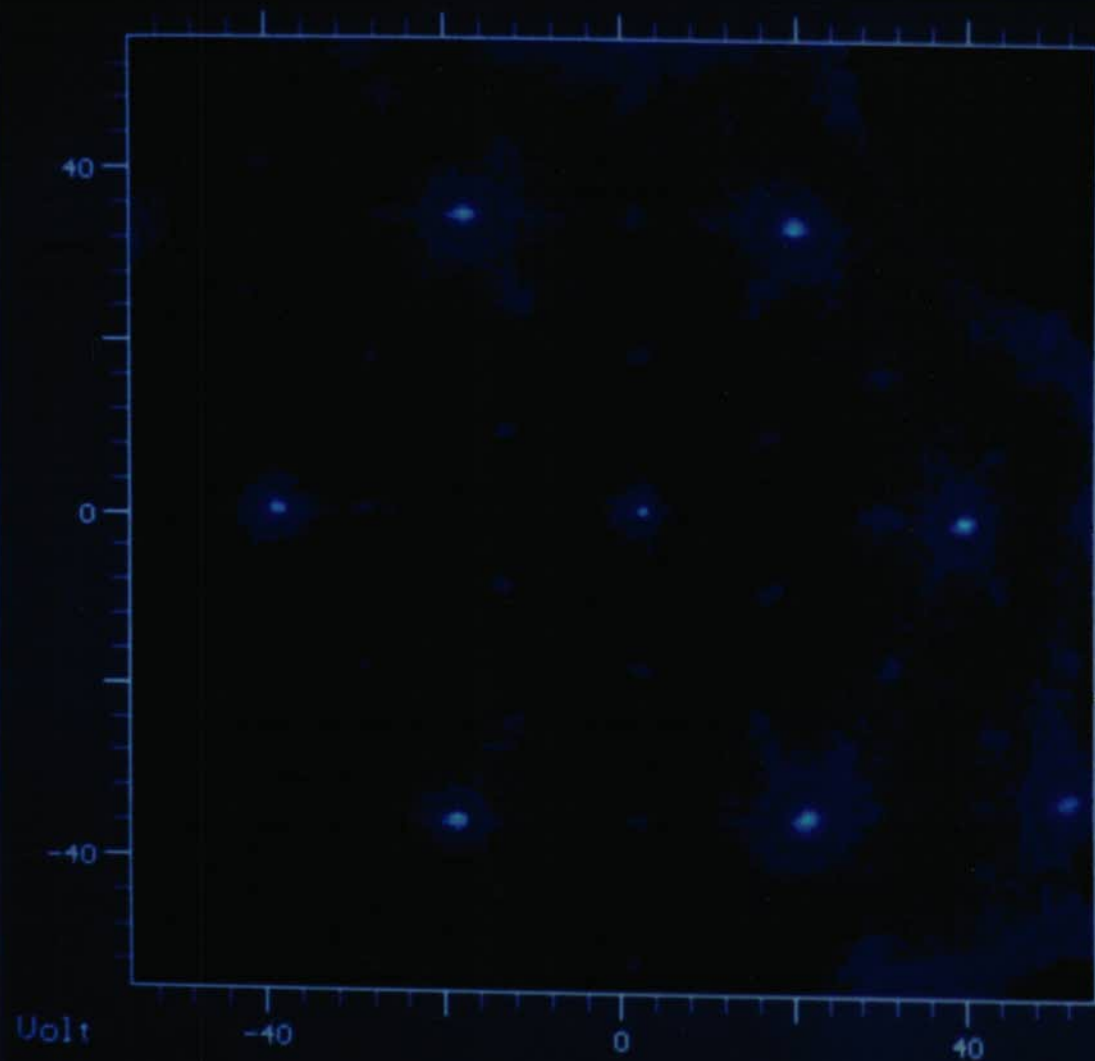
Points  200   > 689
Batetime 110.00 > 939
CpsHigh  6000.0
CpsLow   200.0

Energy   83.0  > 1742
Current -130.960 > 2373

TotalTime 1:13 h > 3233
100ML Ag/Si(111) > 4404
)300K/400K/130K > 6000

```

ContScan	View3d	Contour			Drive a:		Mouse
Opti	Mode	Options	Colors	log	HardCopy	Volt	16:42:33
Scan	Scale	Cursor	Rescale	Store a:	Load a:	SControl	10-Scan



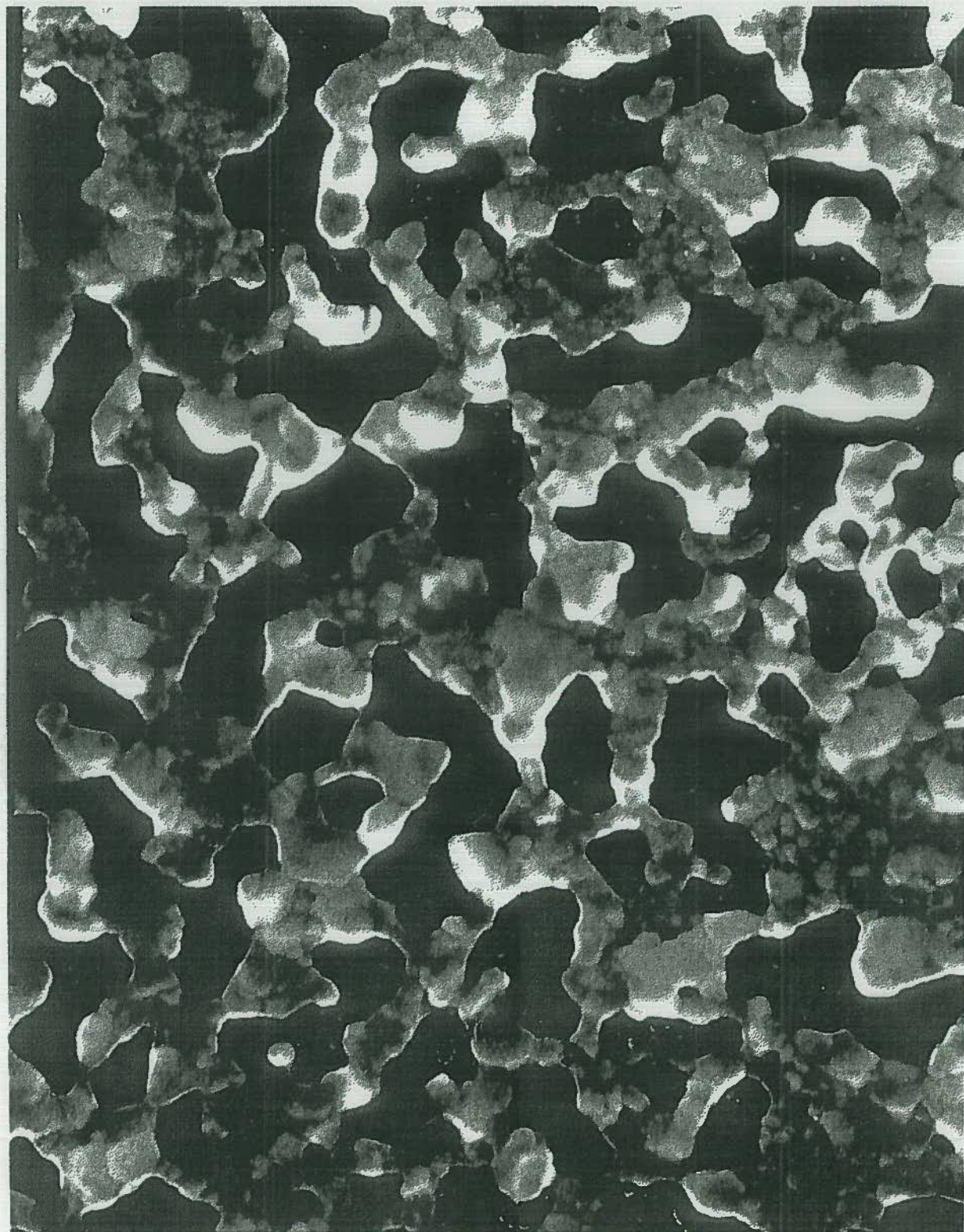
cal 6.4.1993

Xo	0.00	>	175
Yo	0.00	>	293
Length	110.00	>	489
Alpha	-19.61	>	818
Points	200	>	1368
GateTime	80.00	>	2288
CpsHigh	50000.0	>	6396
CpsLow	175.0	>	10695
Energy	83.5	>	17883
Current	-142.510	>	29902
TotalTime	0:53 h	>	50000
100ML Ag/Si(111)			
>700K/130K			

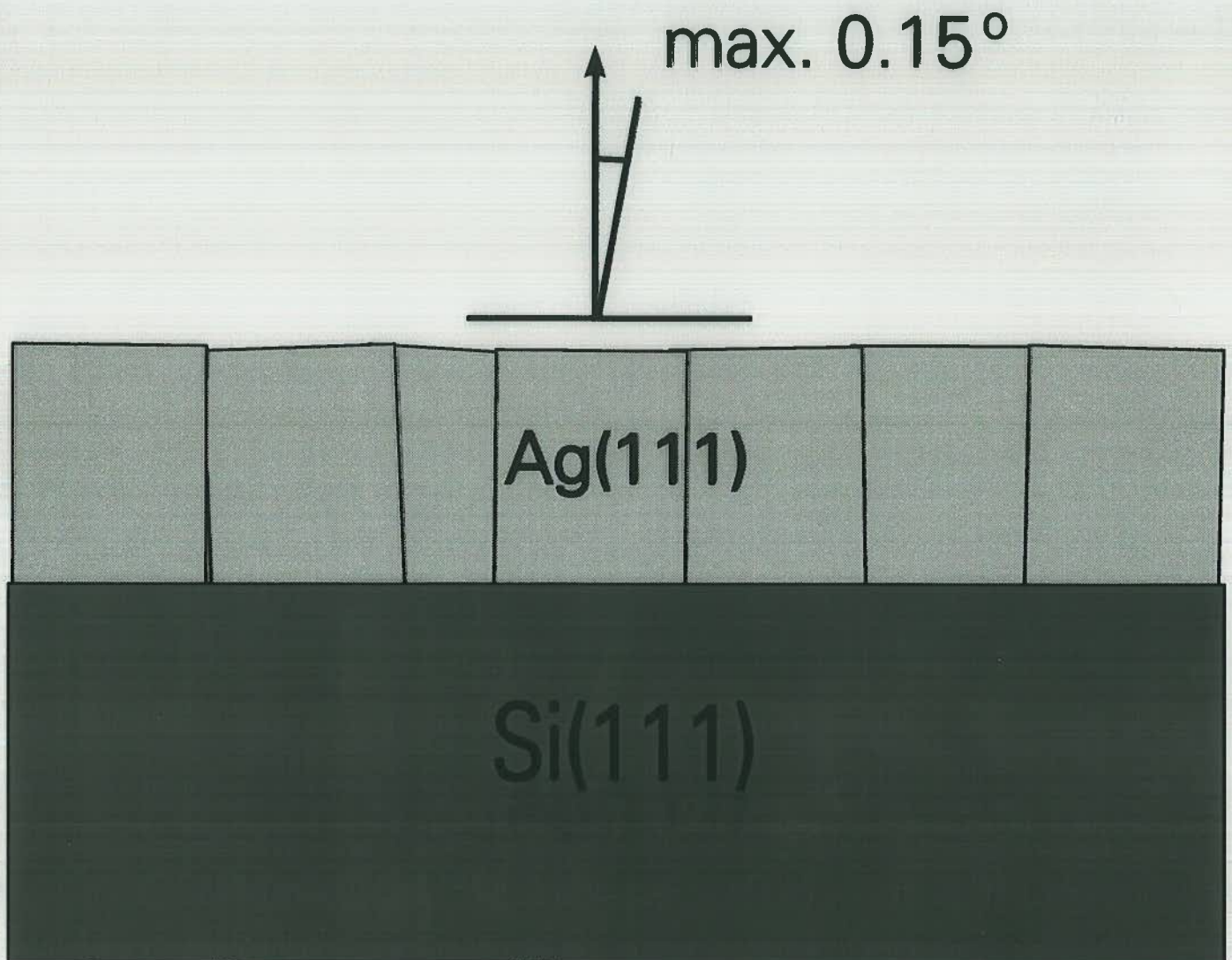
ContScan	View3d	Contour			Drive a:		Mouse
Opti	Mode	Options	Colors	log	HardCopy	Volt	16:43:11
Scan	Scale	Cursor	Rescale	Store a:	Load a:	SControl	10-Scan

100 ML Ag / Si (111)

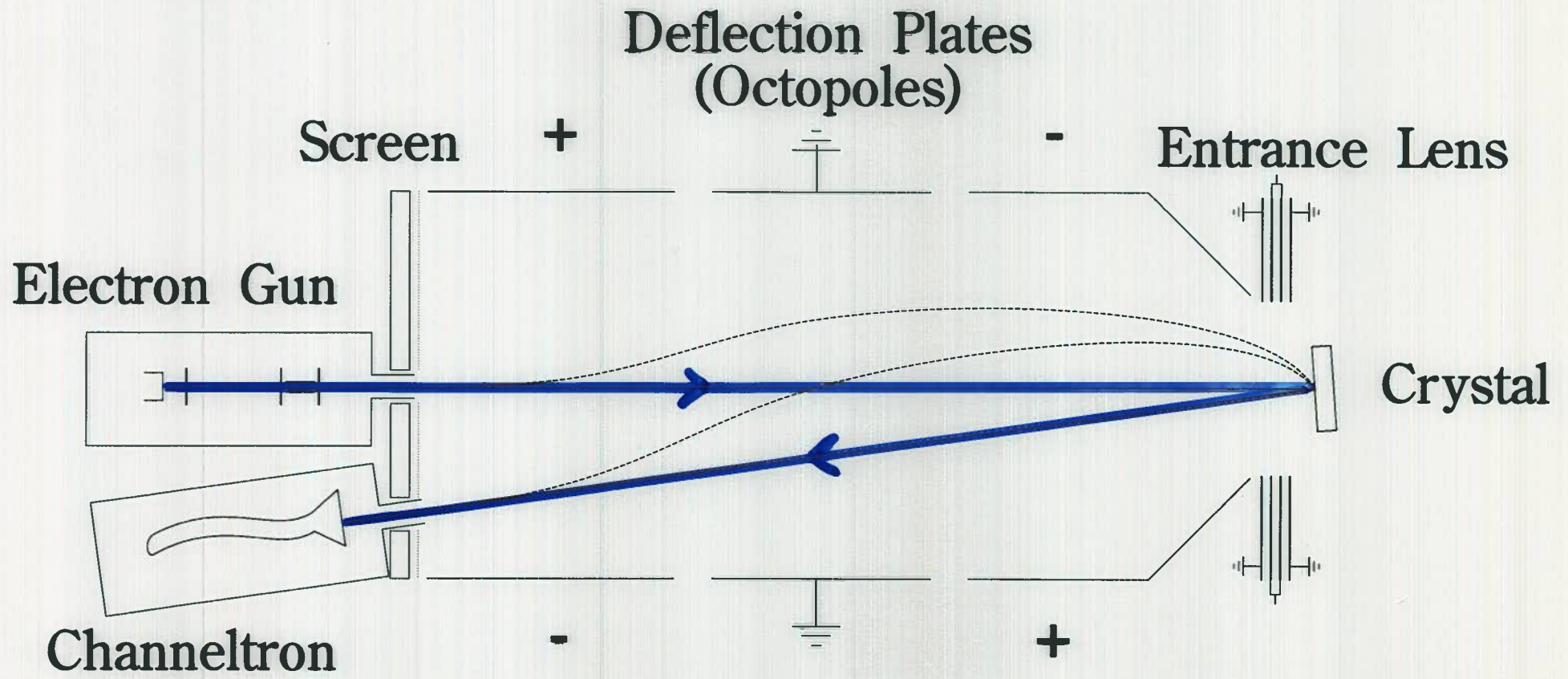
90 K / 500 K



At room temperature silver forms continuous, flat, epitaxial films with small mosaic spread (max.  $0.15^\circ$ ) due to steps on the Si(111) substrate

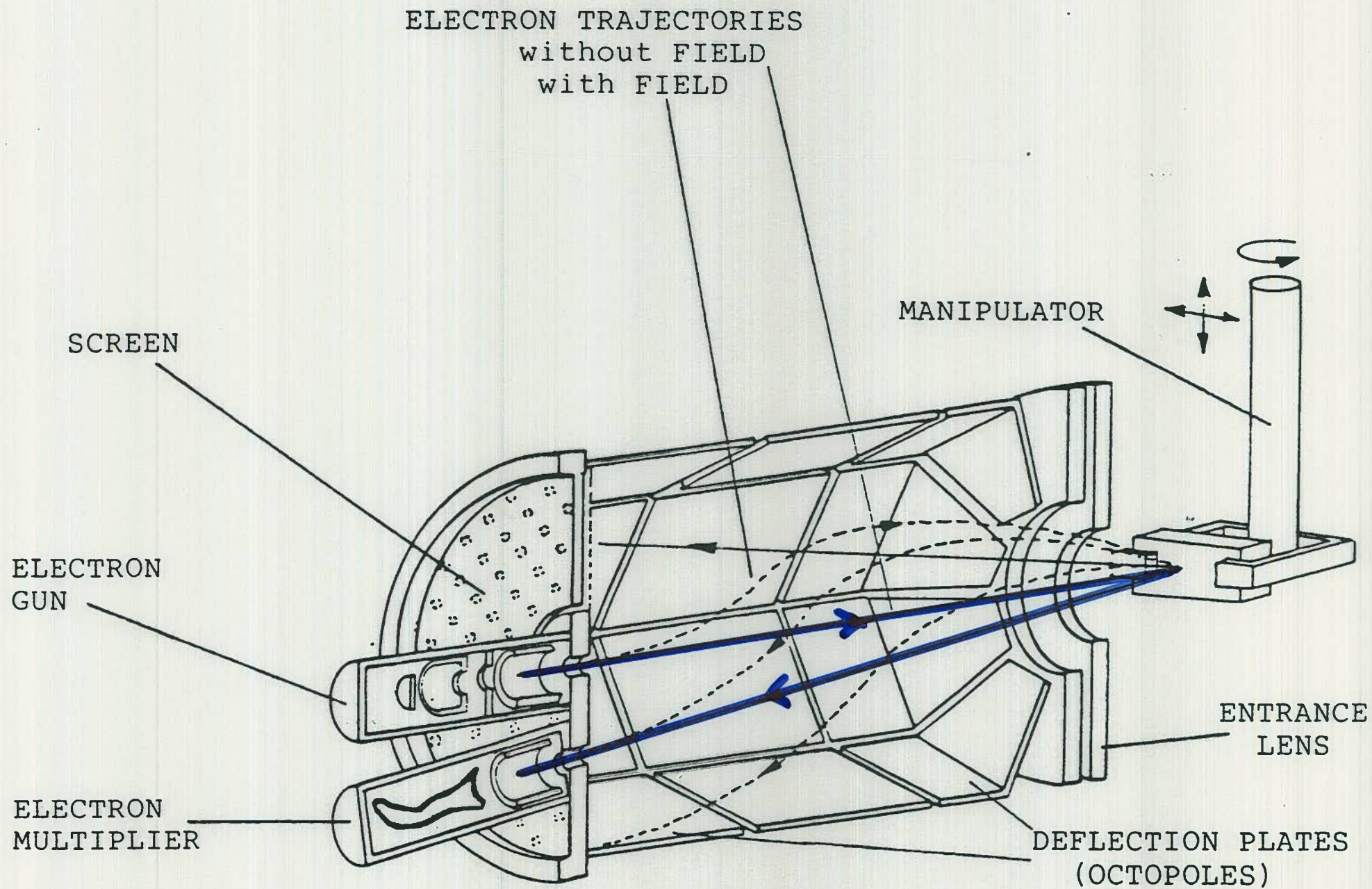


# SPA-LEED-Optics





# SPA-LEED Optics



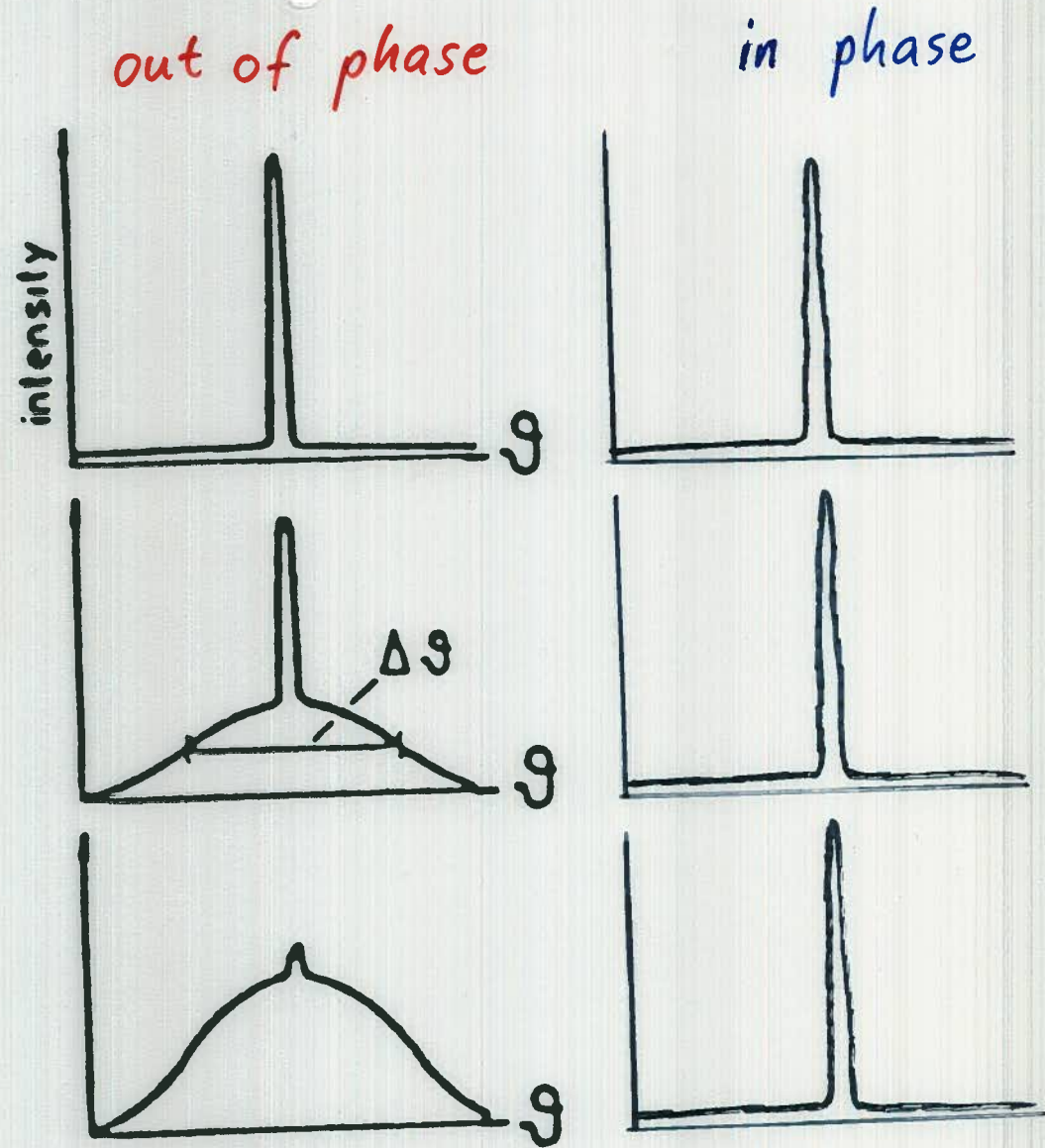
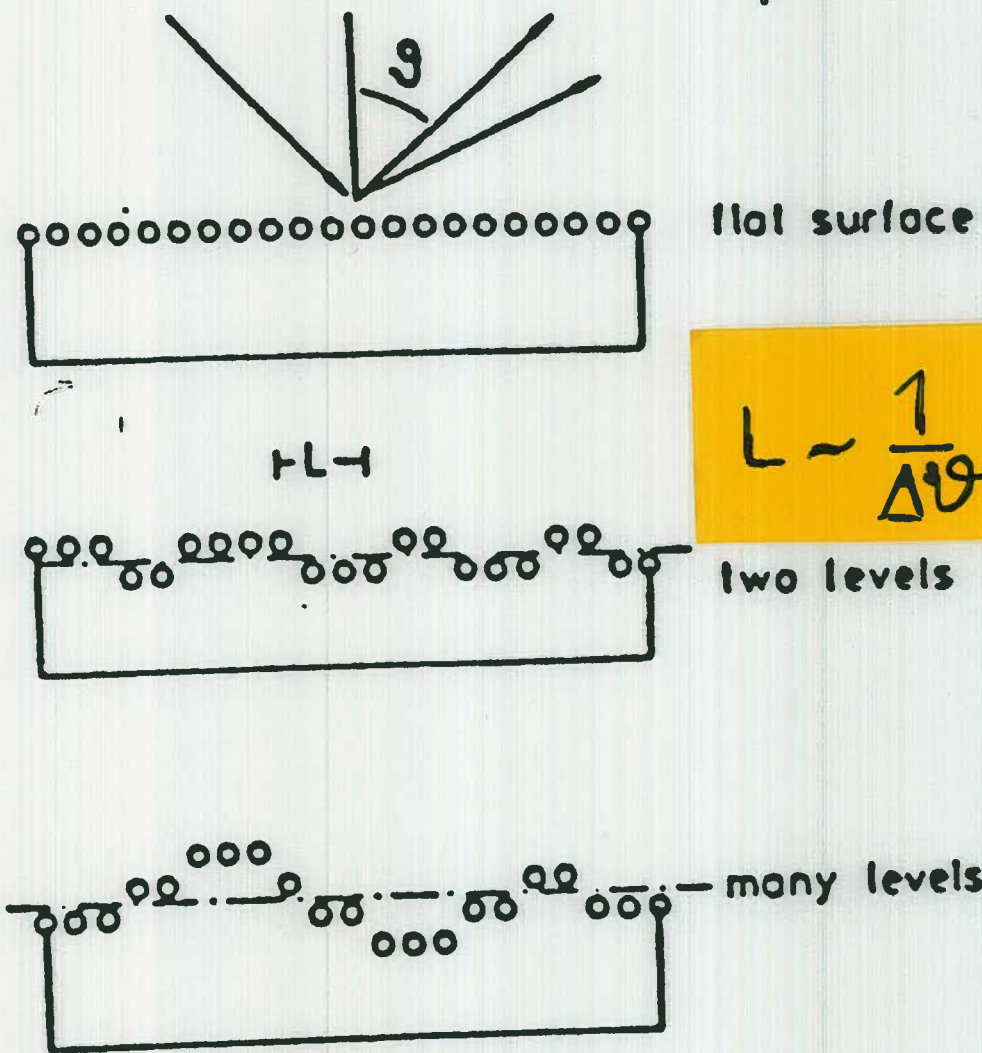
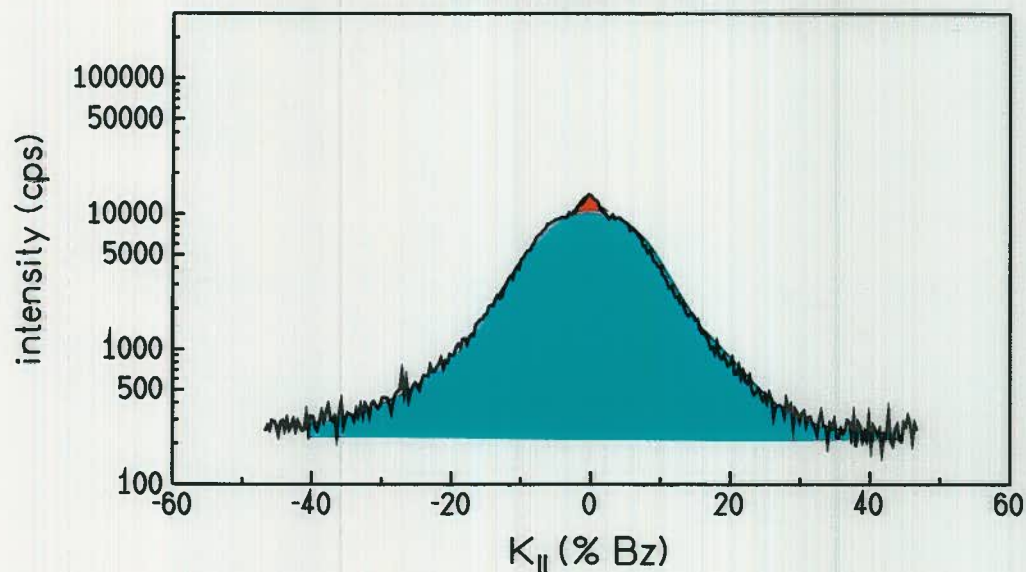


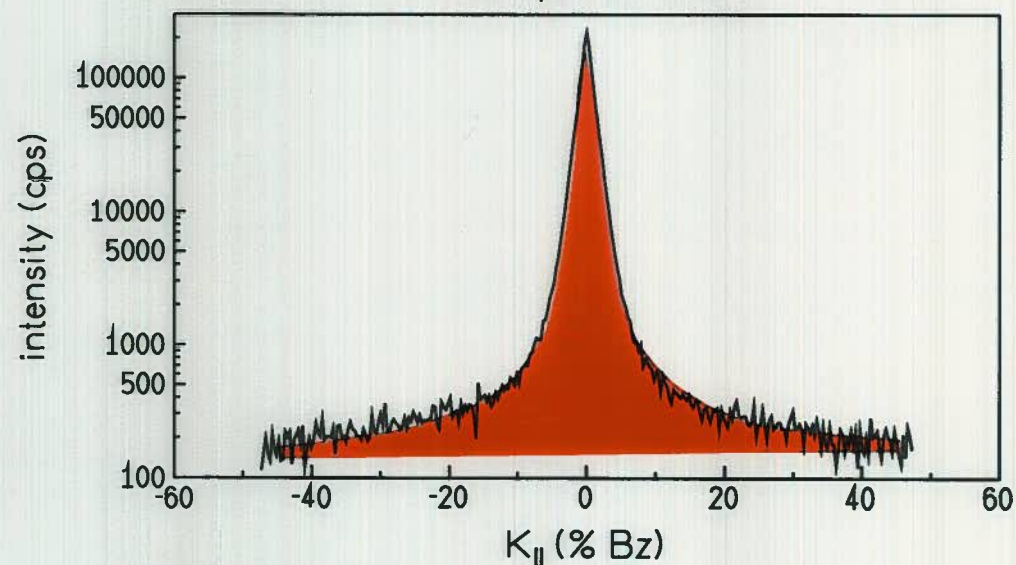
Fig. 1: Observed spot profile (central spike and shoulder for a flat and stepped surface within two and with many levels)

# determination of surface roughness

2.5 ML Ag on Ag(111) at 130K  
(00)-spot, S = 2.5

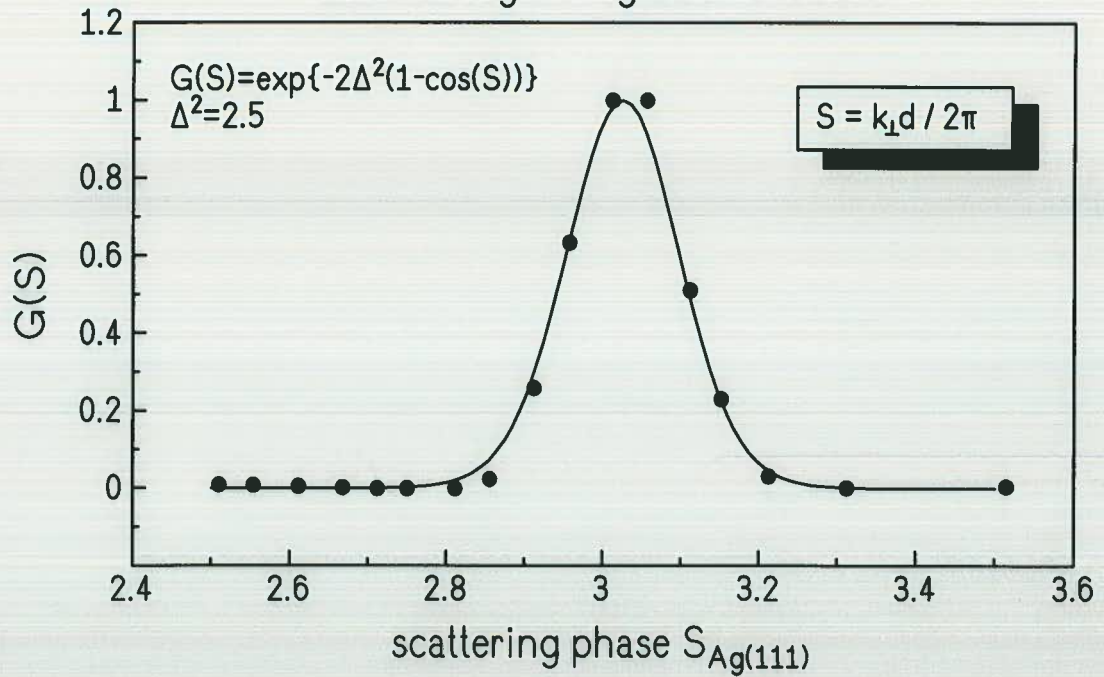


2.5 ML Ag on Ag(111) at 130K  
(00)-spot, S = 3.0

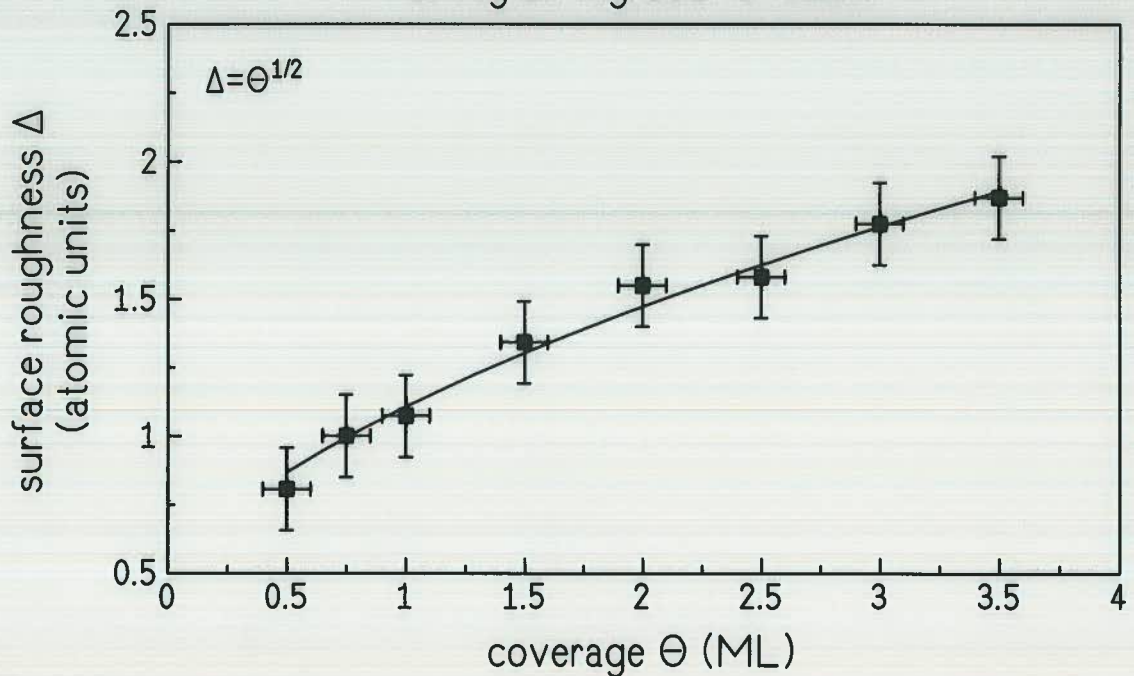


$$G(S) = \frac{I_{\text{Peak}}}{I_{\text{Peak}} + I_{\text{Shoulder}}}$$

2.5 ML Ag on Ag(111) at 130K

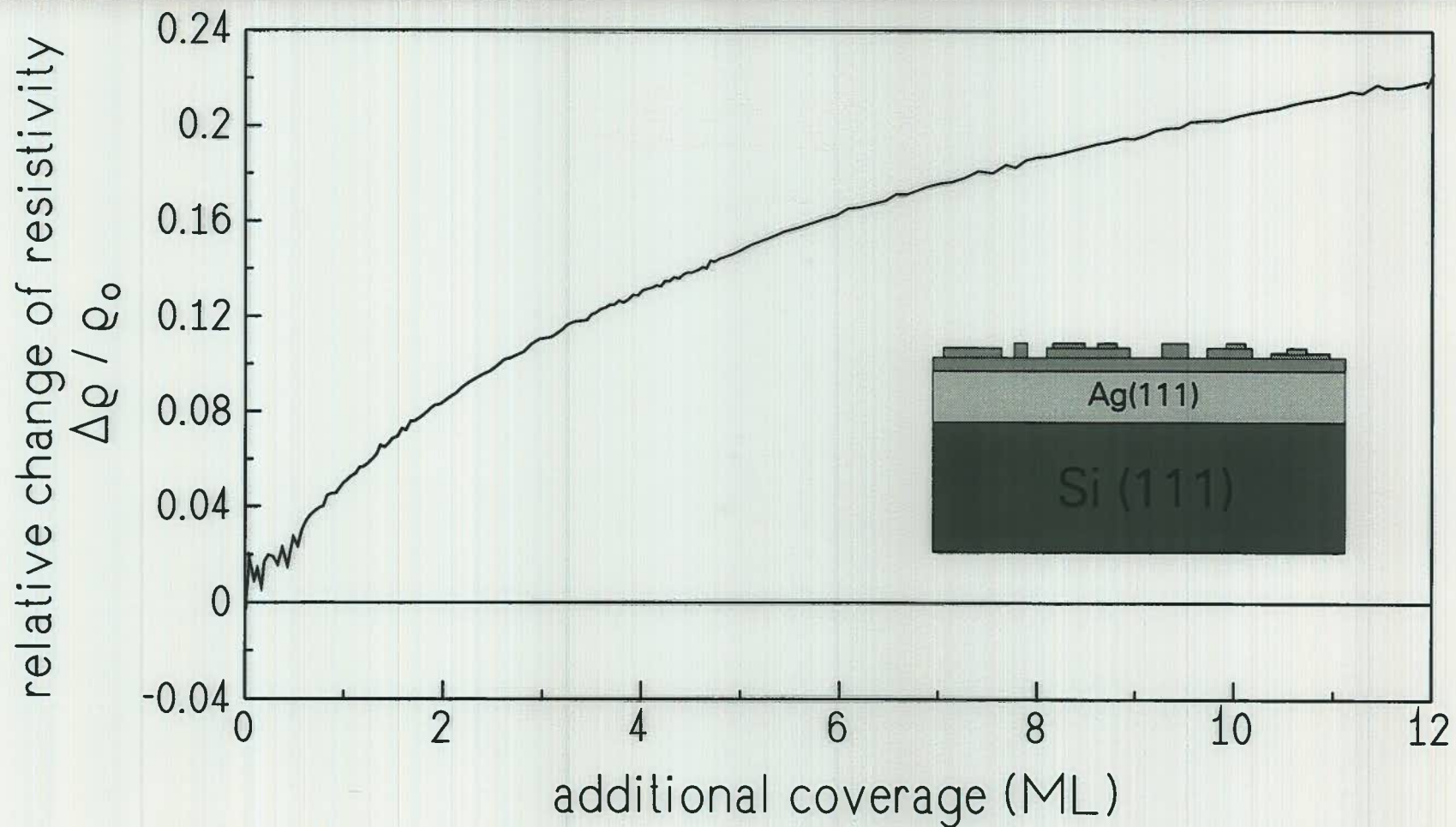


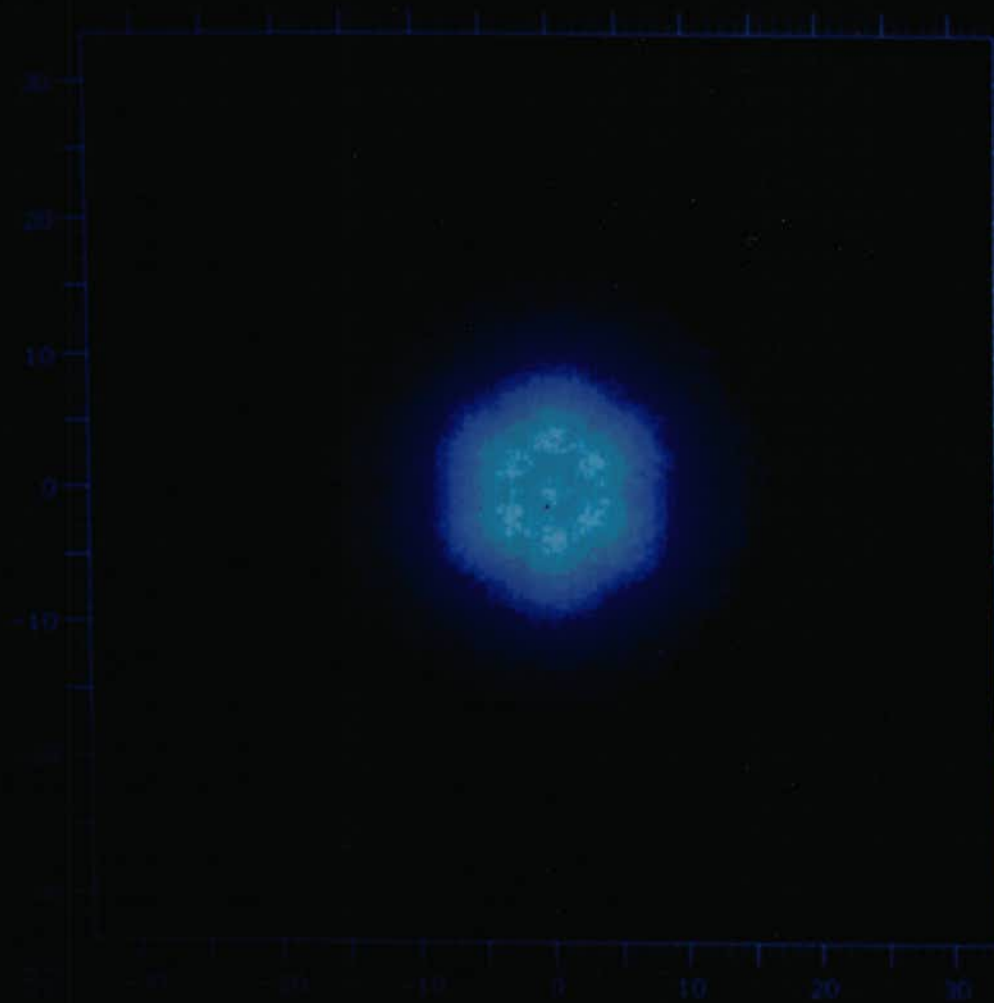
surface roughness  $\Delta$  during growth of Ag on Ag(111) at 130K



--> statistical growth at 130K

increase of resistivity due to surface roughness scattering by additional deposition of Ag on Ag(111) at low temperature (130K)





```

0001 14.01.97
Xn      0.00      1000
Yn      0.00      1332
Length  20.00    > 1775
Alpha   8.40    > 2366
Points  256     > 3152
Batetime 30.00  > 4200
CpsHigh 29500.0
CpsLow  1000.0
Energy   42.5   > 2400
Current  -17.137 > 8834
TotalTime 0:33 h > 13237
1.5ML Ag/130K > 17637
auf 100ML Ag > 23500
  
```

[F1] Read  
 [F2] Code  
 [F3]

[F4] Camera  
 [F5] Camera  
 [F6]

[F7] Colors  
 [F8] Rescale

[F9] Log  
 [F10] Time w

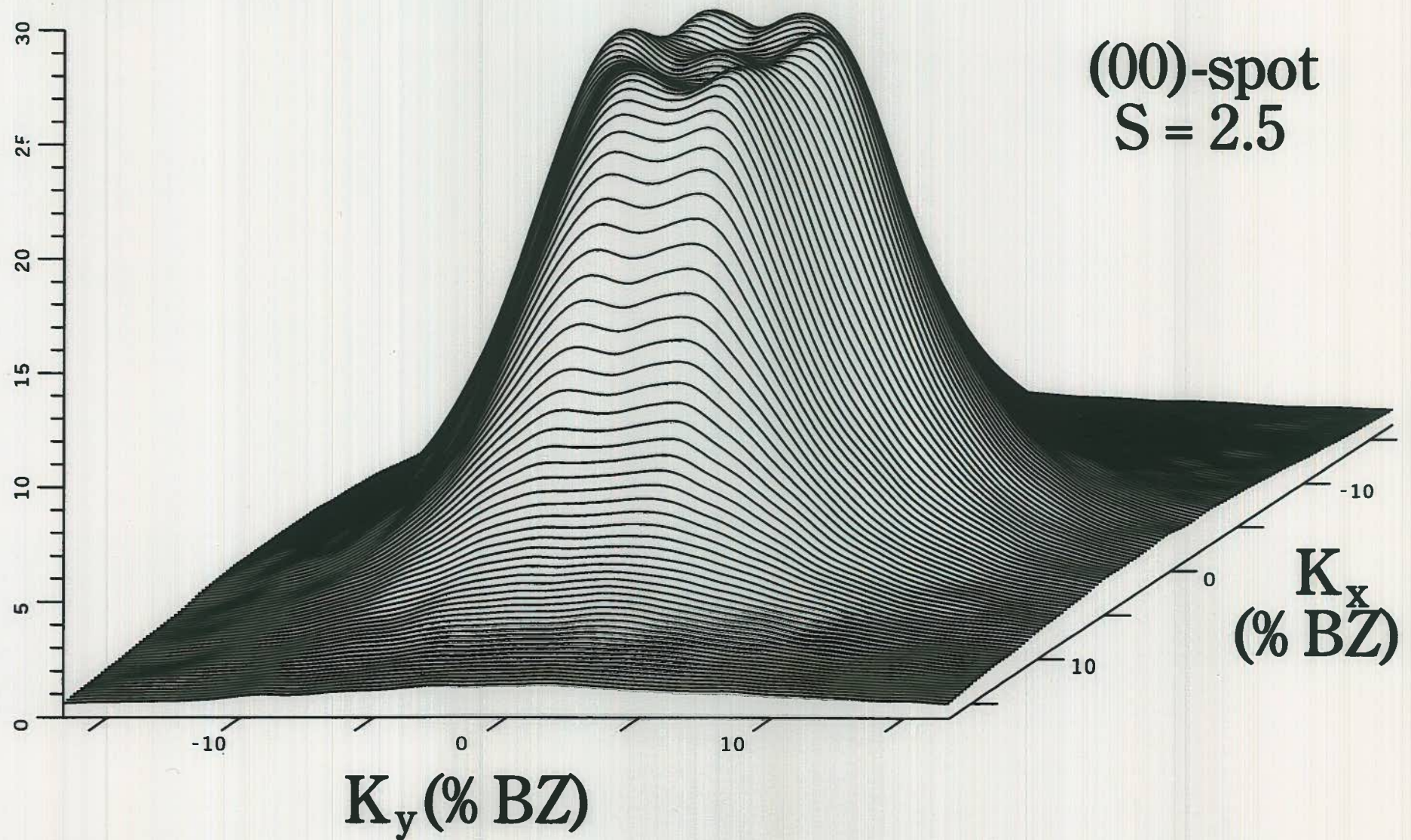
[F11] Drive at  
 [F12] HardStop  
 [F13] Load ac

[F14] \* trace  
 [F15] Control

[F16] House  
 [F17] 14.01.97  
 [F18] 10:00

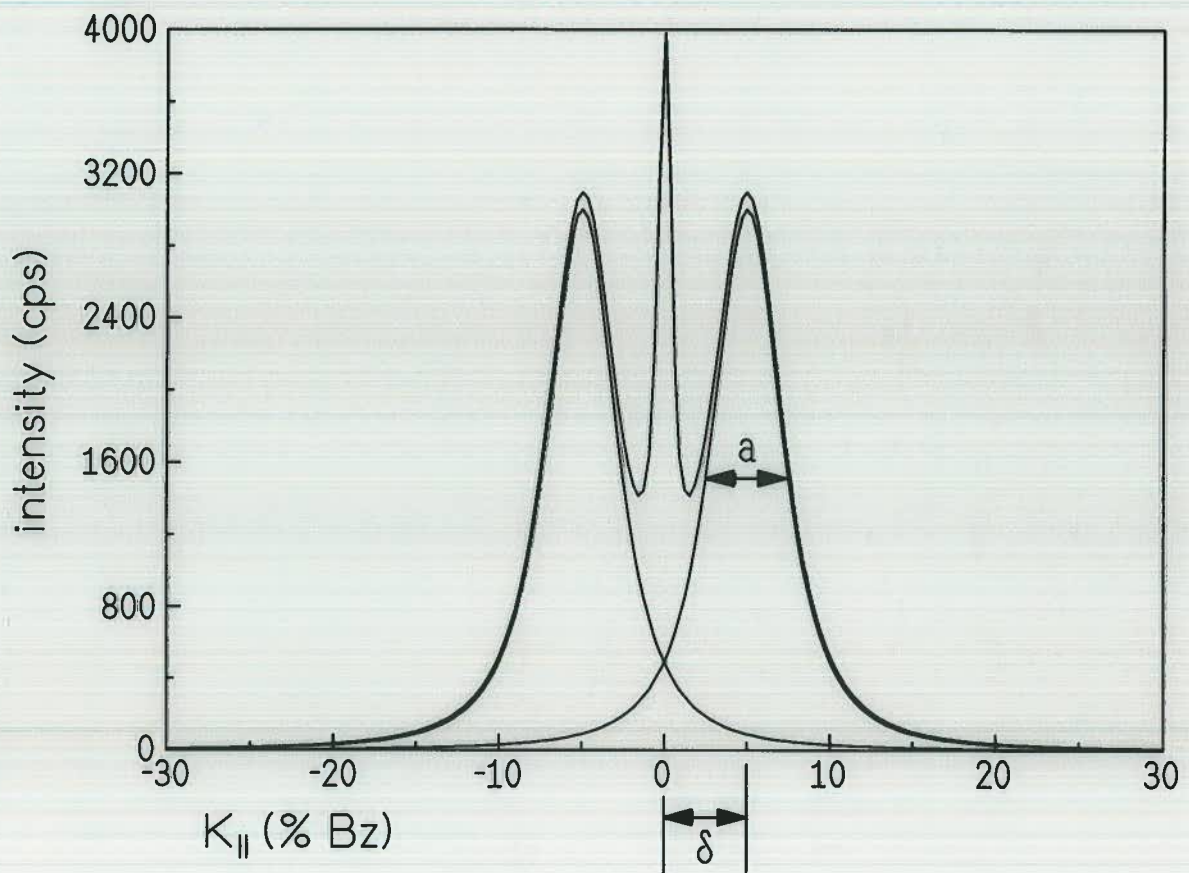
# 1.5 ML Ag on Ag(111) at 130K

intensity ( $10^3$  cps)



# Wollschläger's model

for a stepped surface and  
for the out-of-phase condition:



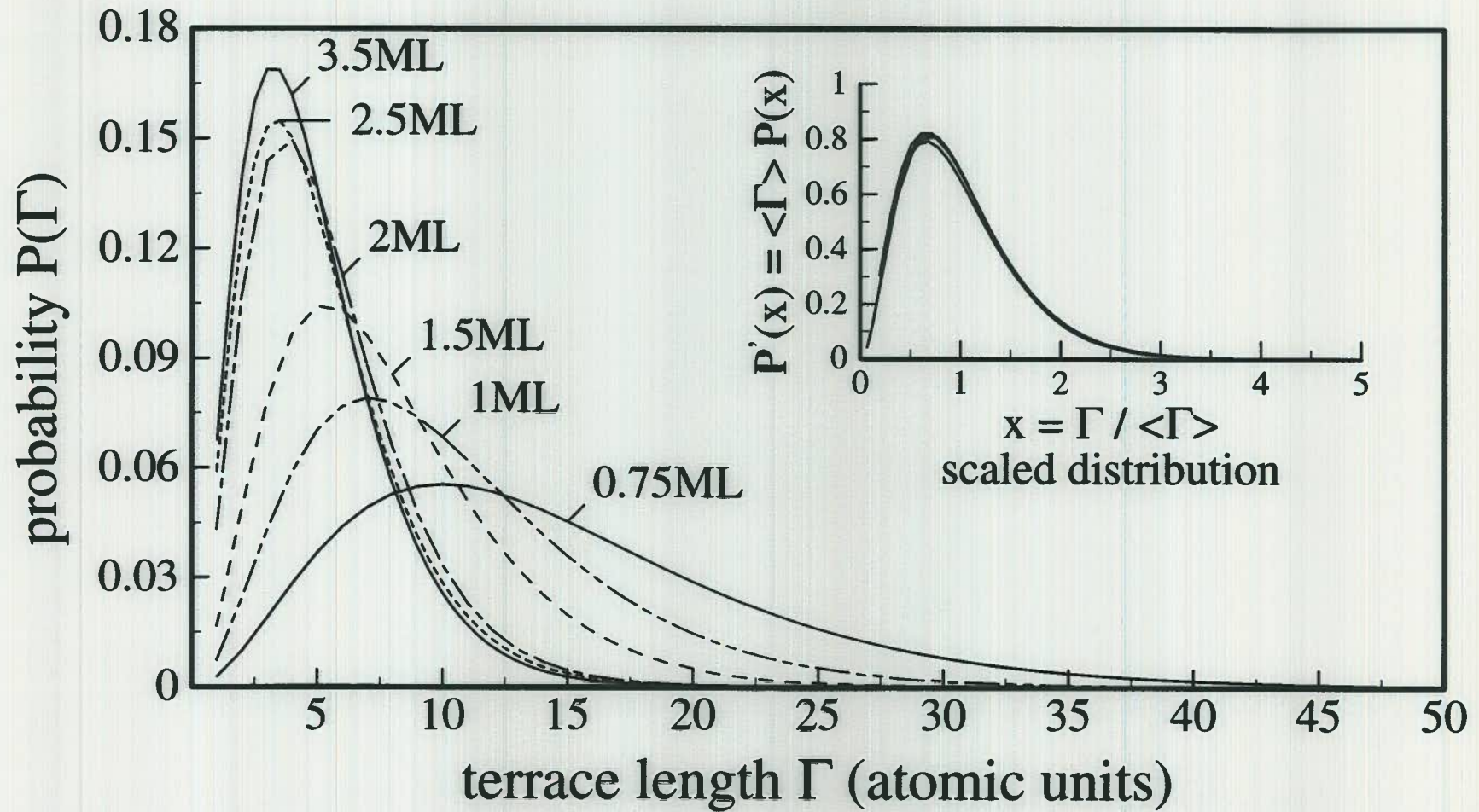
from a,  $\delta$  follows

$\Gamma$  (average terrace length)

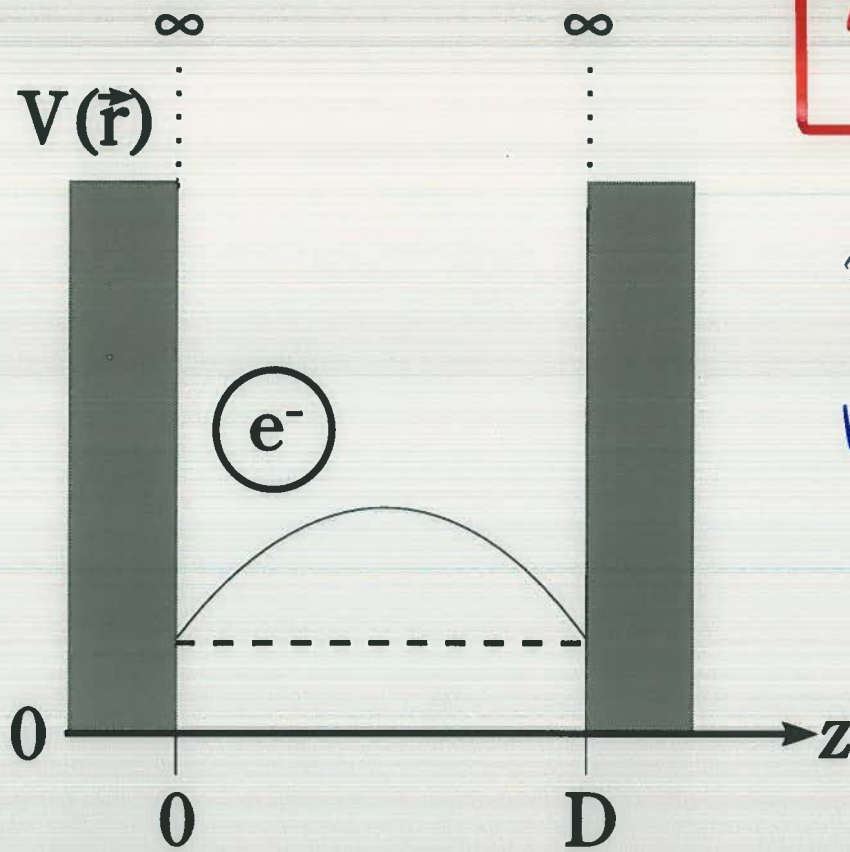
$\sigma$  (standard deviation of  $\Gamma$ )



terrace length distribution for different coverages  
Ag on Ag(111) at 130K

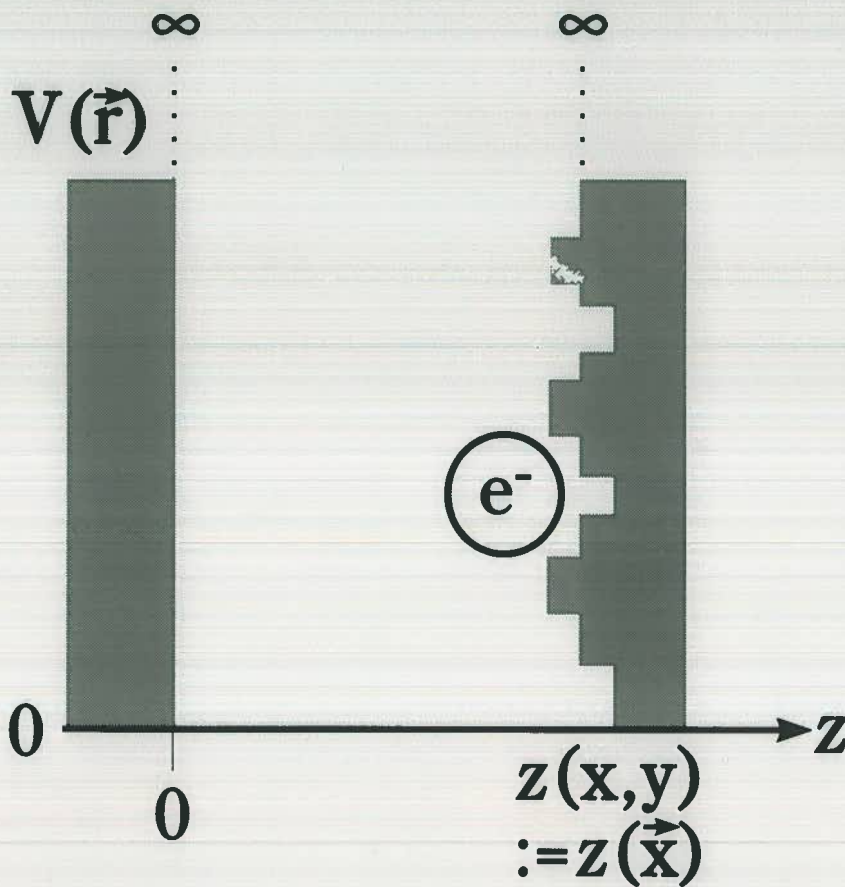


Teilchen im Kasten



Potential

$$V_0(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{für } 0 \leq z \leq D \\ \infty & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



Potential

$$V(\vec{r}) = V_0(\vec{r}) + V' z(\vec{x})$$

$$\rightarrow H = H_0 + H'$$

$$\text{mit } H_0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_0(\vec{r})$$

$$\text{und } H' = V' z(\vec{x})$$

Modell freier Elektronen:

$$\langle \vec{x} | \vec{k} \rangle \propto e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

Übergangsmatrixelement:

$$M_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \propto \langle \vec{k} | H' | \vec{k}' \rangle$$

$$\propto V' \int d^2x \tau(\vec{x}) e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') \cdot \vec{x}}$$

Verweildauer im Zustand  $|\vec{k}\rangle$ :

$$\tau_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'}^{-1} \propto |\langle \vec{k} | H' | \vec{k}' \rangle|^2$$

$$\propto |V'|^2 \int d^2x f(\vec{x}) e^{i\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\text{mit } \vec{Q} = \vec{k} - \vec{k}'$$

$$\text{und } f(\vec{x}) = \int d^2x' \tau(\vec{x}') \tau(\vec{x}' + \vec{x})$$
$$:= \Delta^2 \exp\{-x/\xi\}$$

integriere über Fermikugel  $\rightarrow \tau^{-1}$

$$\rho \propto \tau^{-1} = (\Delta\xi)^2 F(\xi)$$

# Theoretische Ansätze

① Fuchs / Sondheimer

② Leung

Gerlach / Kaser

$$\Delta g \propto \Delta^2 \xi^2 F(k_f \xi) \xrightarrow{k_f \xi \gg 1} \Delta^2 / \xi$$

mit Korrelationslänge  $\xi$  aus Autokorrelation

$$A(\rho) = \langle H(\rho + \rho') H(\rho') \rangle =: \Delta^2 e^{-\rho/\xi}$$

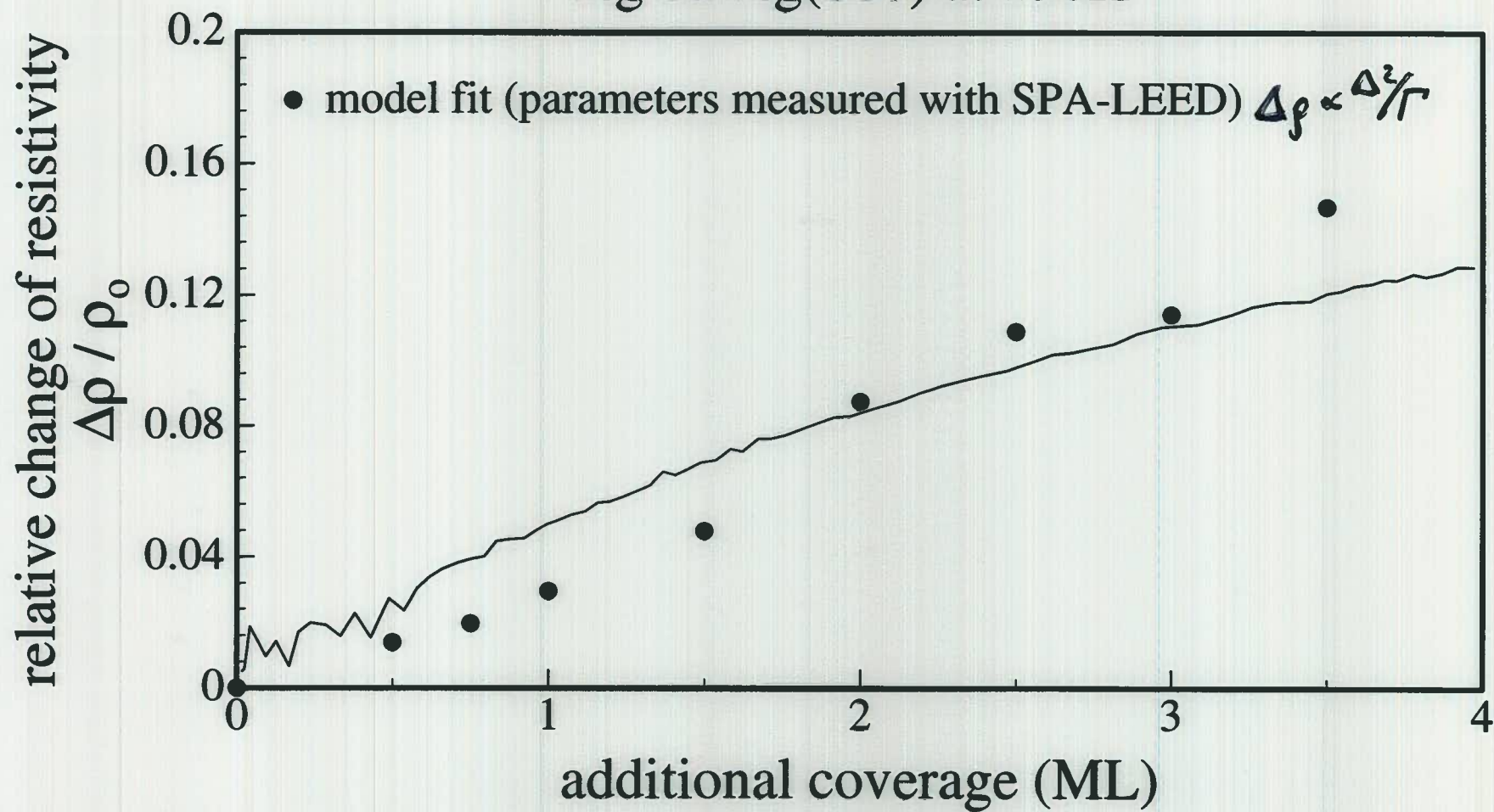
③ Wipfmann: Springer Tracts Mod. Phys. 77 (1975) 1

$$\Delta g \propto \Omega \cdot n_{\text{Streuer}} \propto 1/r$$

↑  
Streusquerschnitt

$$\Gamma = \xi / 4 \Delta^2 \xrightarrow{\text{②}} \Delta g \propto 1/r$$

comparison between measurement and theory  
Ag on Ag(111) at 130K



Beitrag zur allgemeinen Begriffsverwirrung  
(Dr. J. Wollschläger)

---

Autokorrelation  $a(p) = \langle H(p+p') H(p') \rangle =: \Delta^2 e^{-p/\xi}$   
 $= \mathcal{F} \{ |\mathcal{F} \{ H(p) \}|^2 \} \rightarrow \xi$

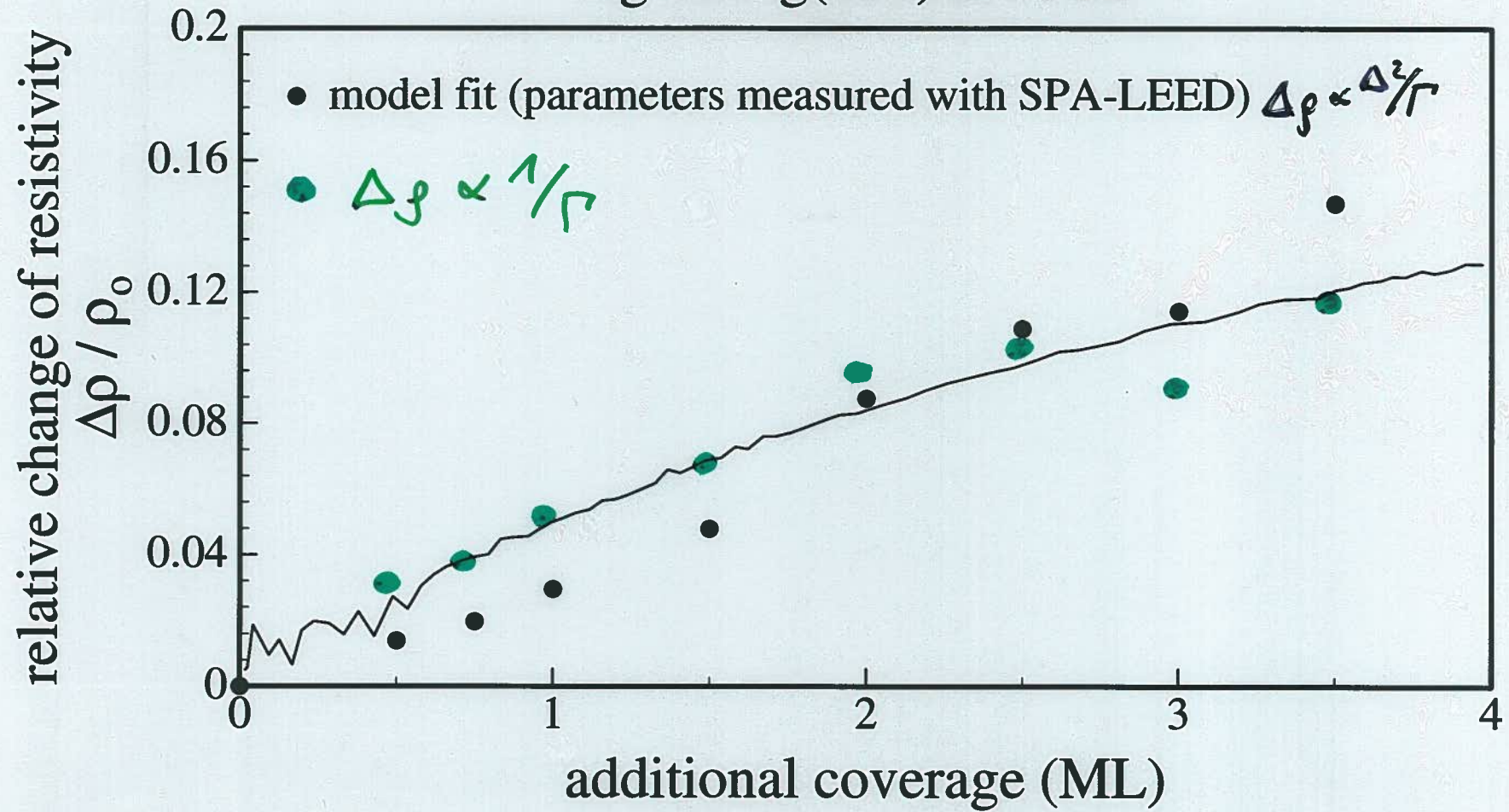
Phasenkorrelation  $\phi(p, S) = \langle e^{2\pi i \cdot S [H(p+p') - H(p)]} \rangle$   
(SPA-LEED)  $\rightarrow \Gamma$



2

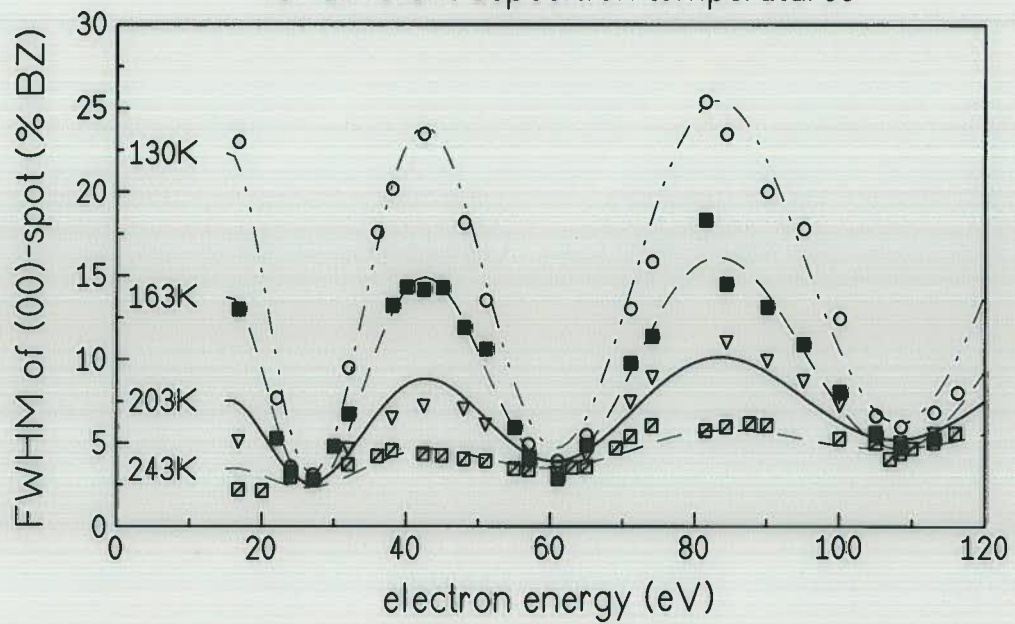
$$\Gamma = \xi / 4\Delta^2$$

comparison between measurement and theory  
Ag on Ag(111) at 130K

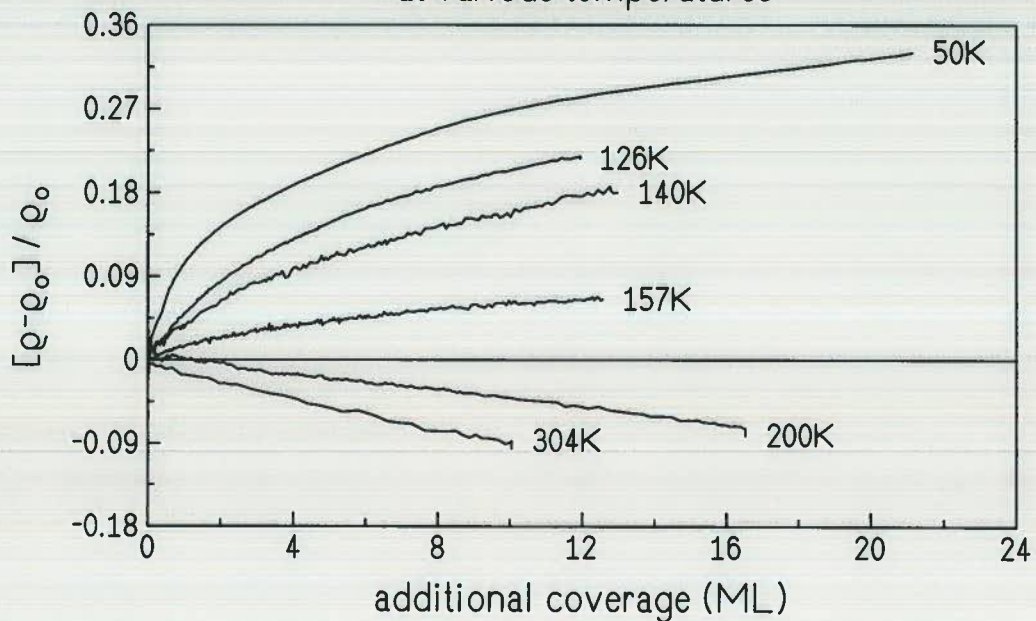


# influence of deposition temperature

2 ML Ag / Ag(111)  
for different deposition temperatures

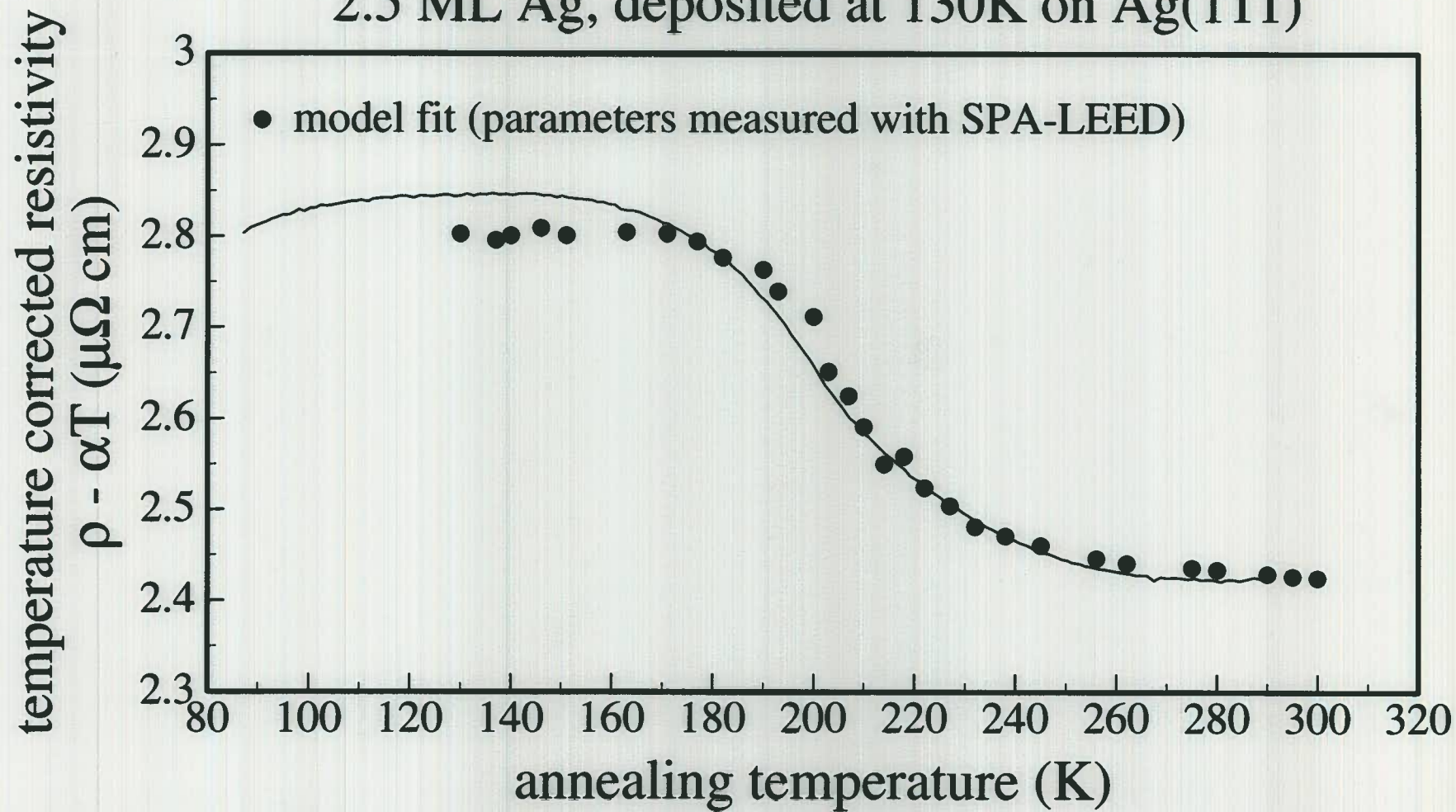


resistivity change during deposition of Ag on Ag(111)  
at various temperatures





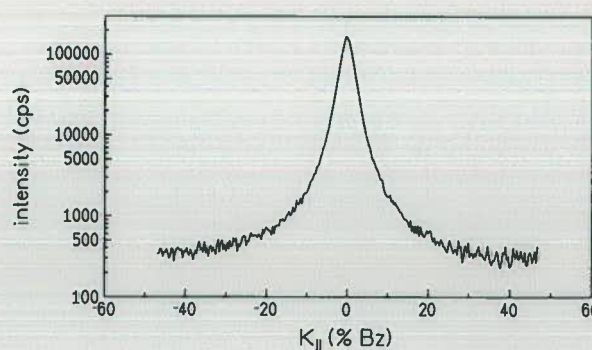
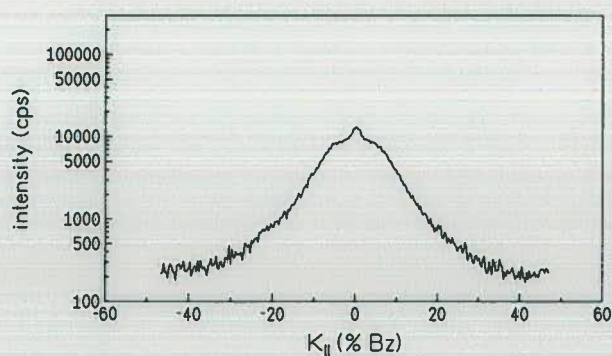
comparison between measurement and theory  
2.5 ML Ag, deposited at 130K on Ag(111)



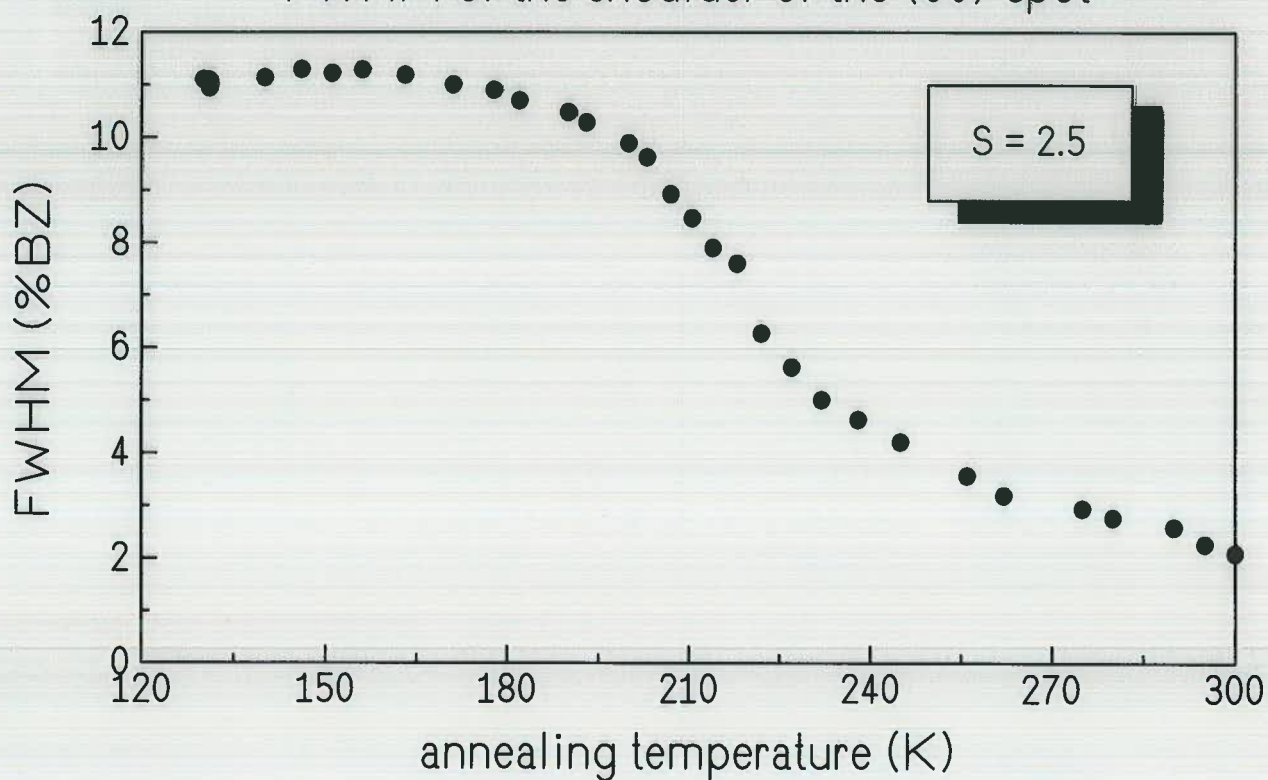
# annealing experiment

2.5 ML Ag on Ag(111)

as deposited at 130K    after annealing to 260K

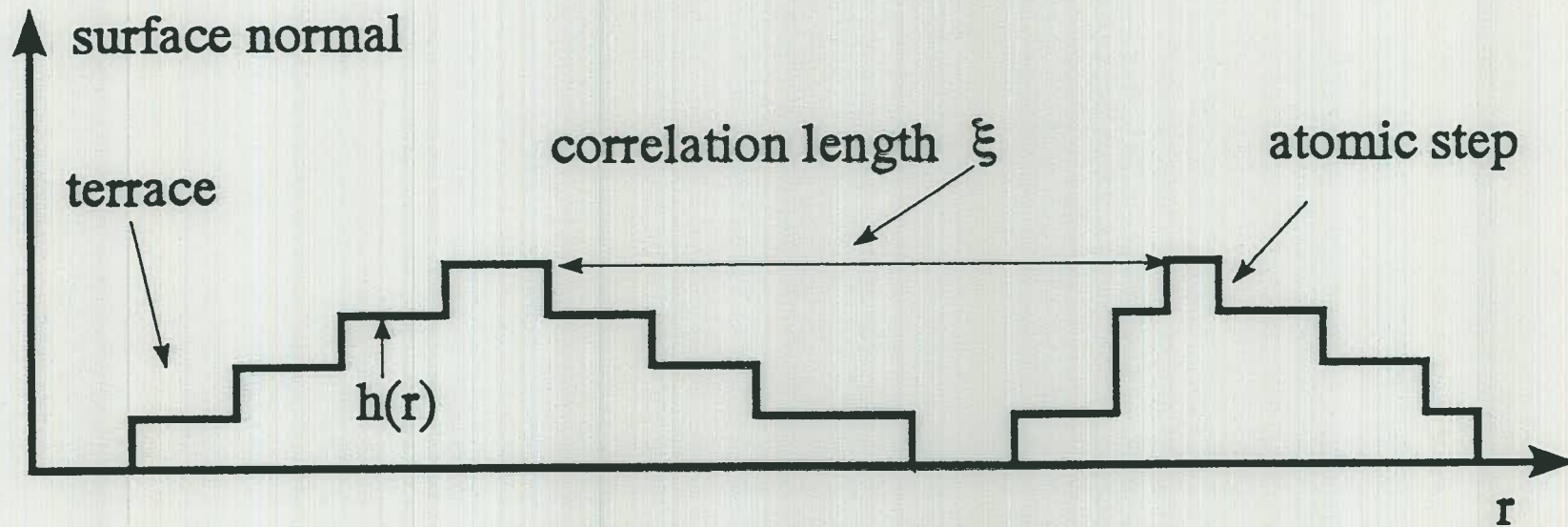


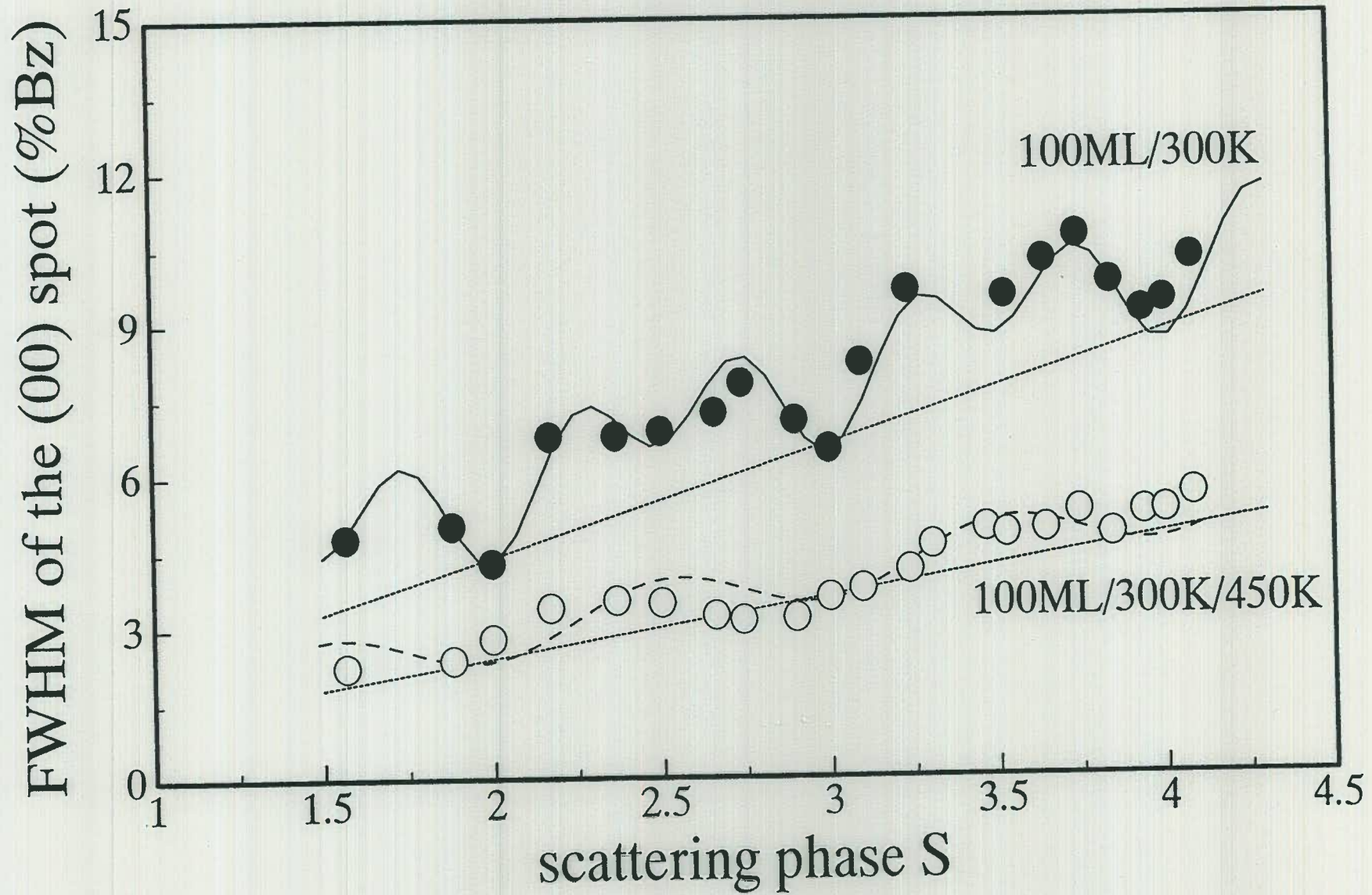
FWHM of the shoulder of the (00)-spot

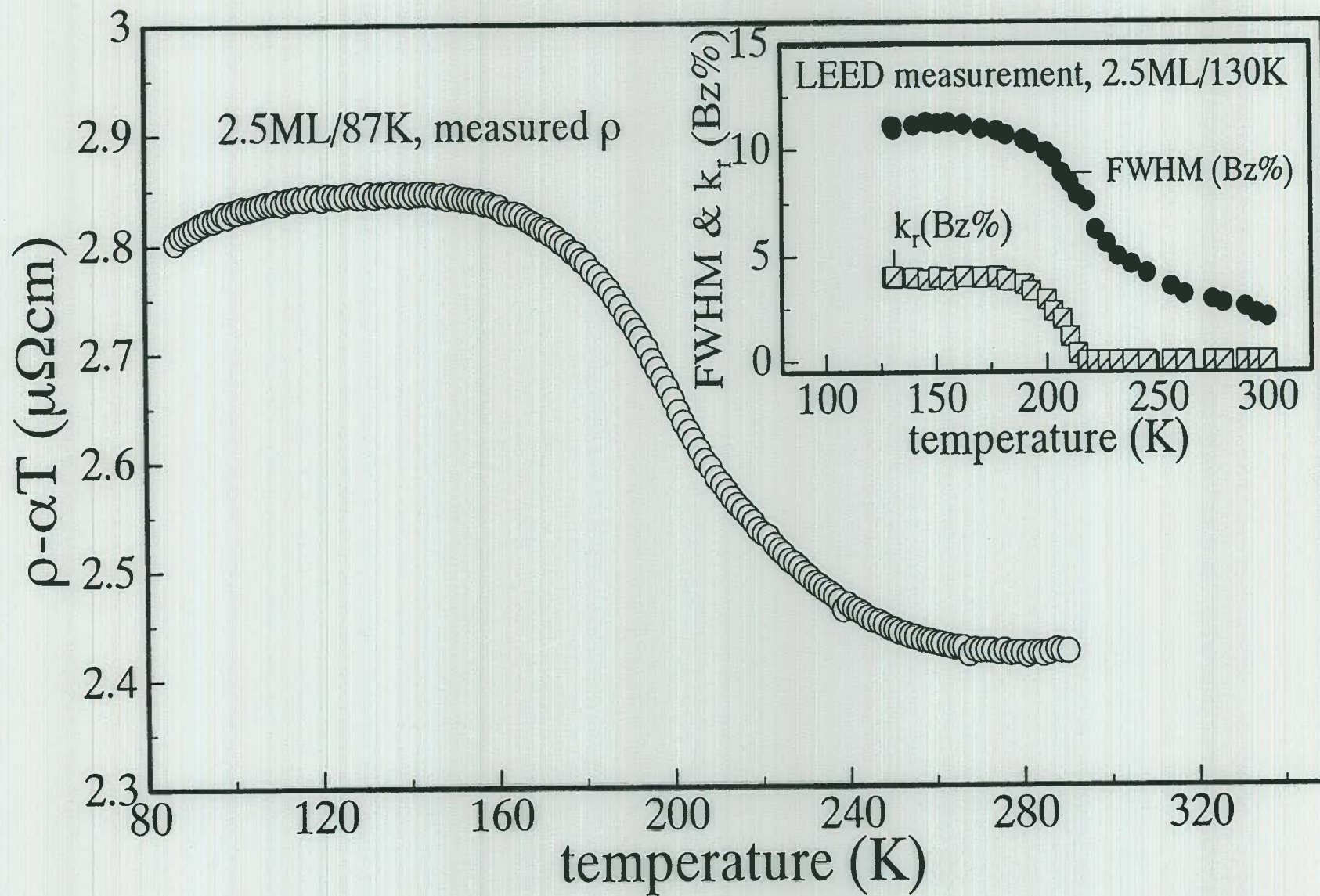


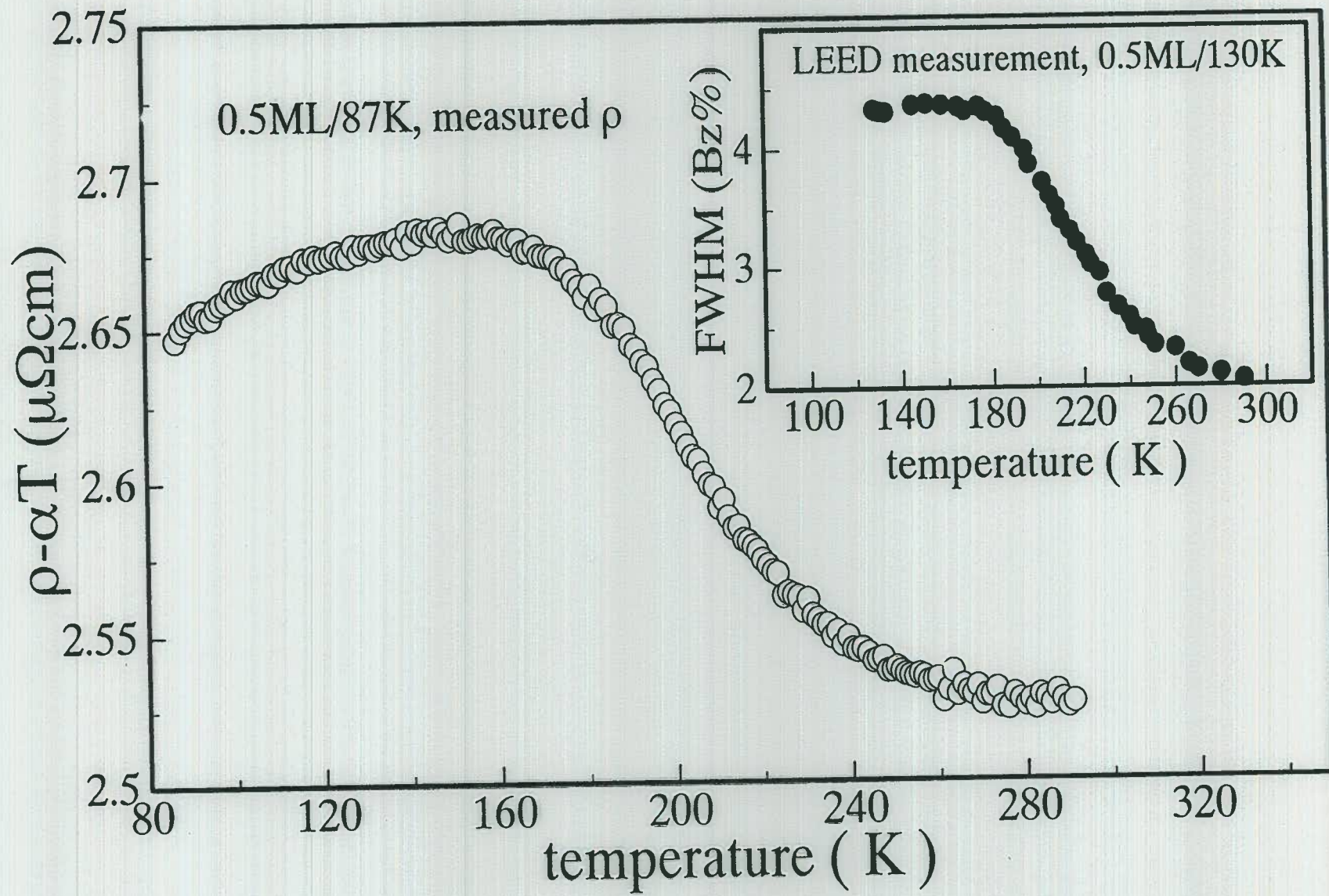
1. measuring surface morphology.  
SPA-LEED yields statistical informations like
  - . surface roughness  $\Delta$
  - . terrace length distribution  $\Gamma, \sigma$
2. measurement of the corresponding change in resistivity  $\rho$
3. comparison of both results, using the the **measured** structural data to explain resistivity measurements

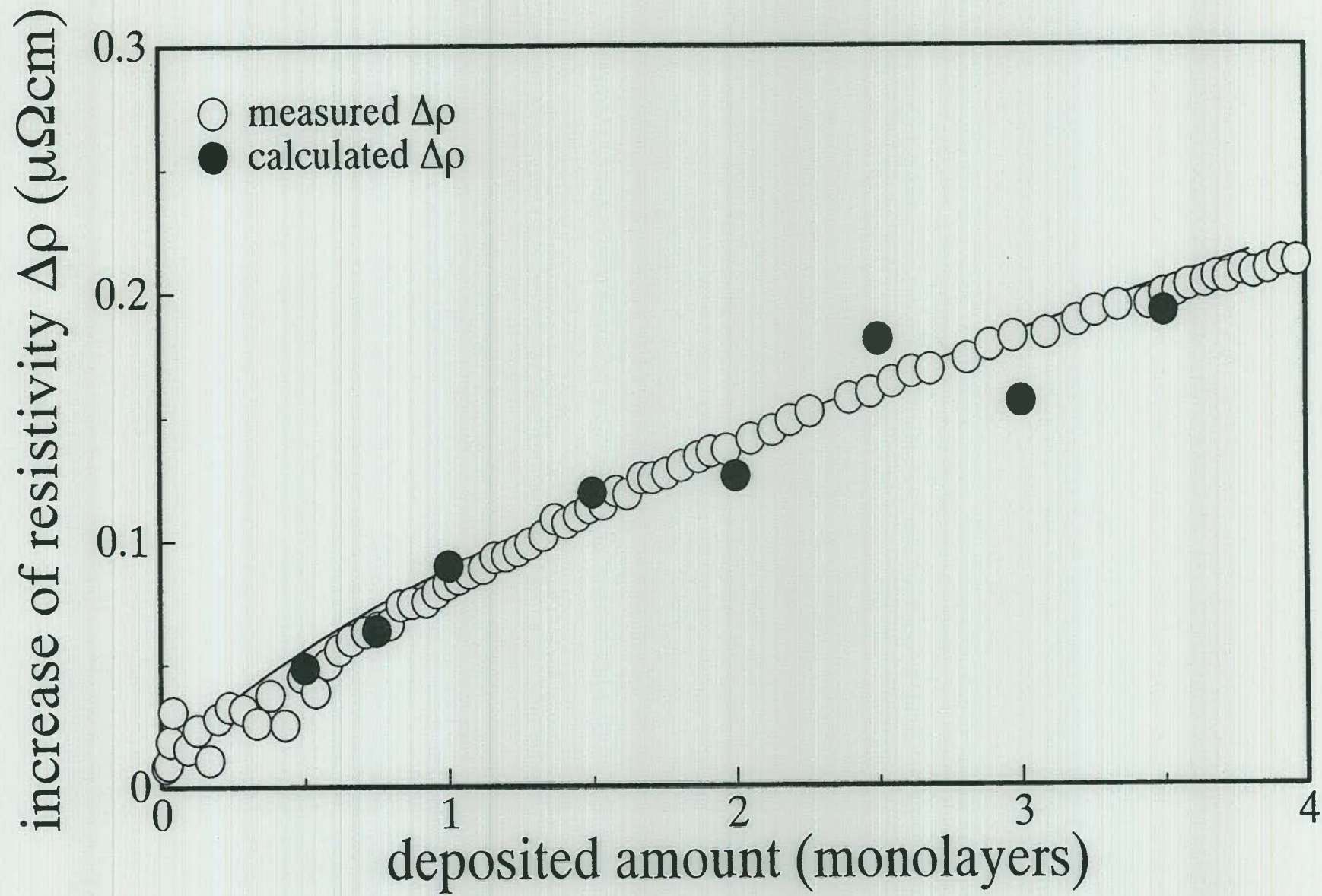
aim: a deeper understanding of electronic scattering processes on interfaces



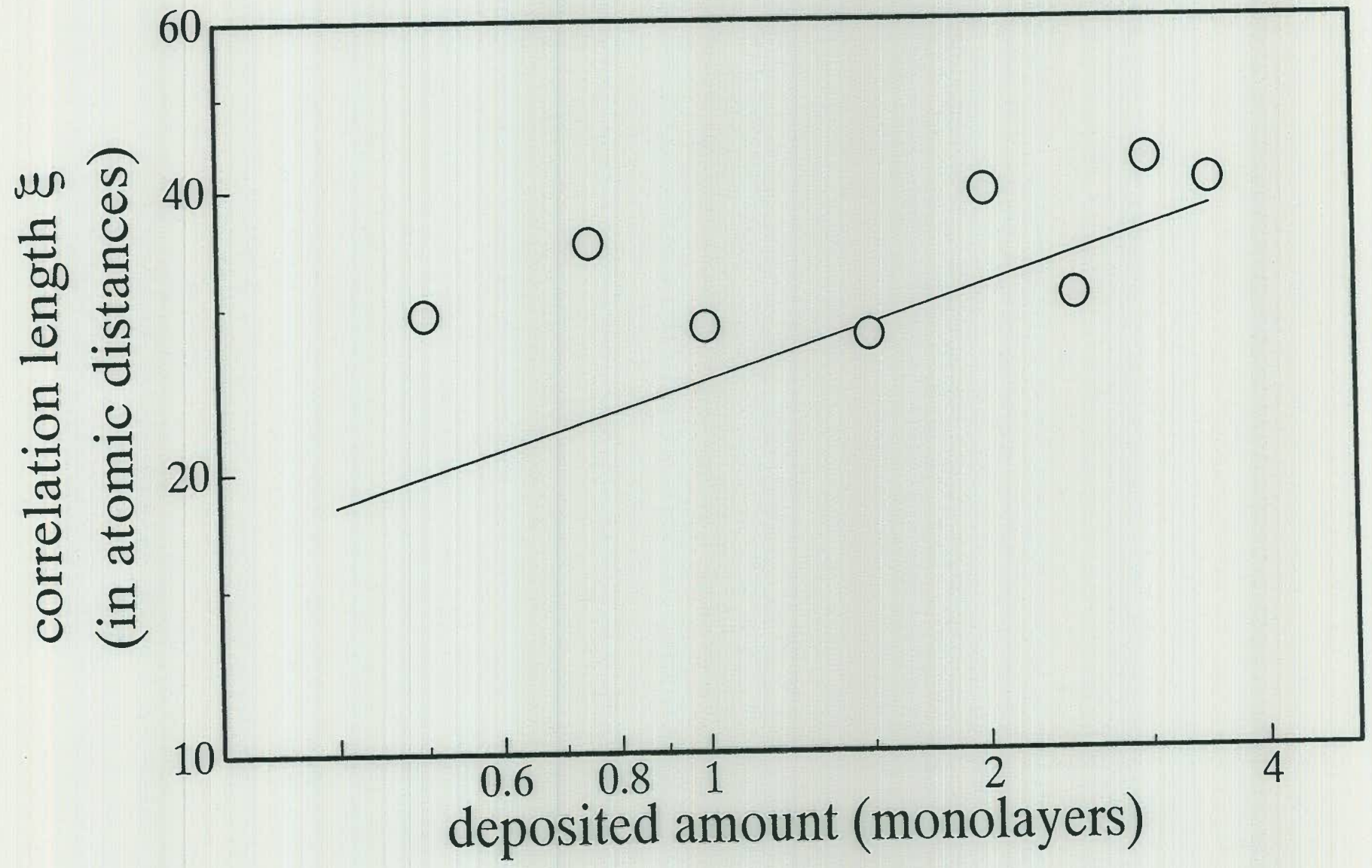


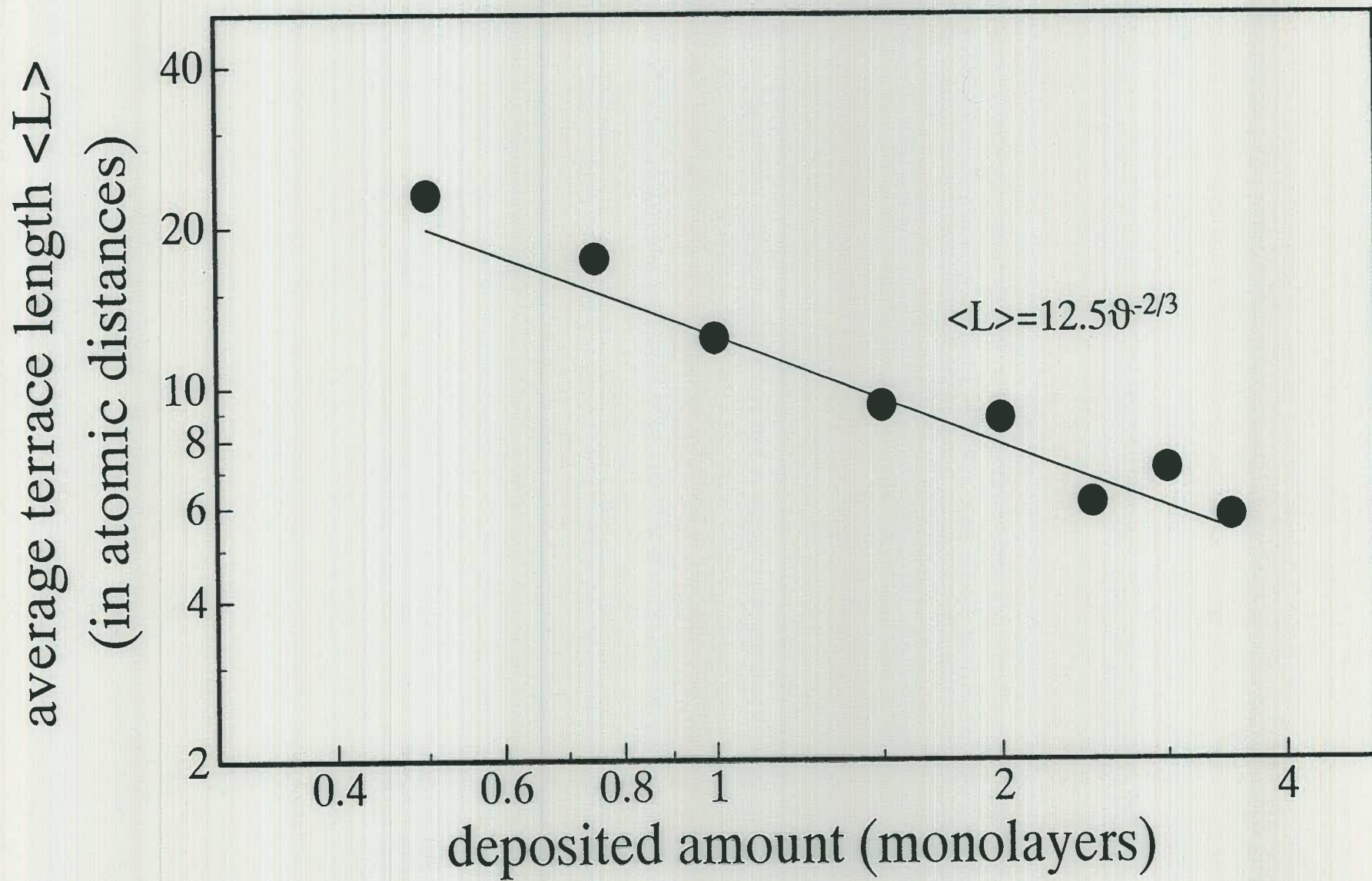


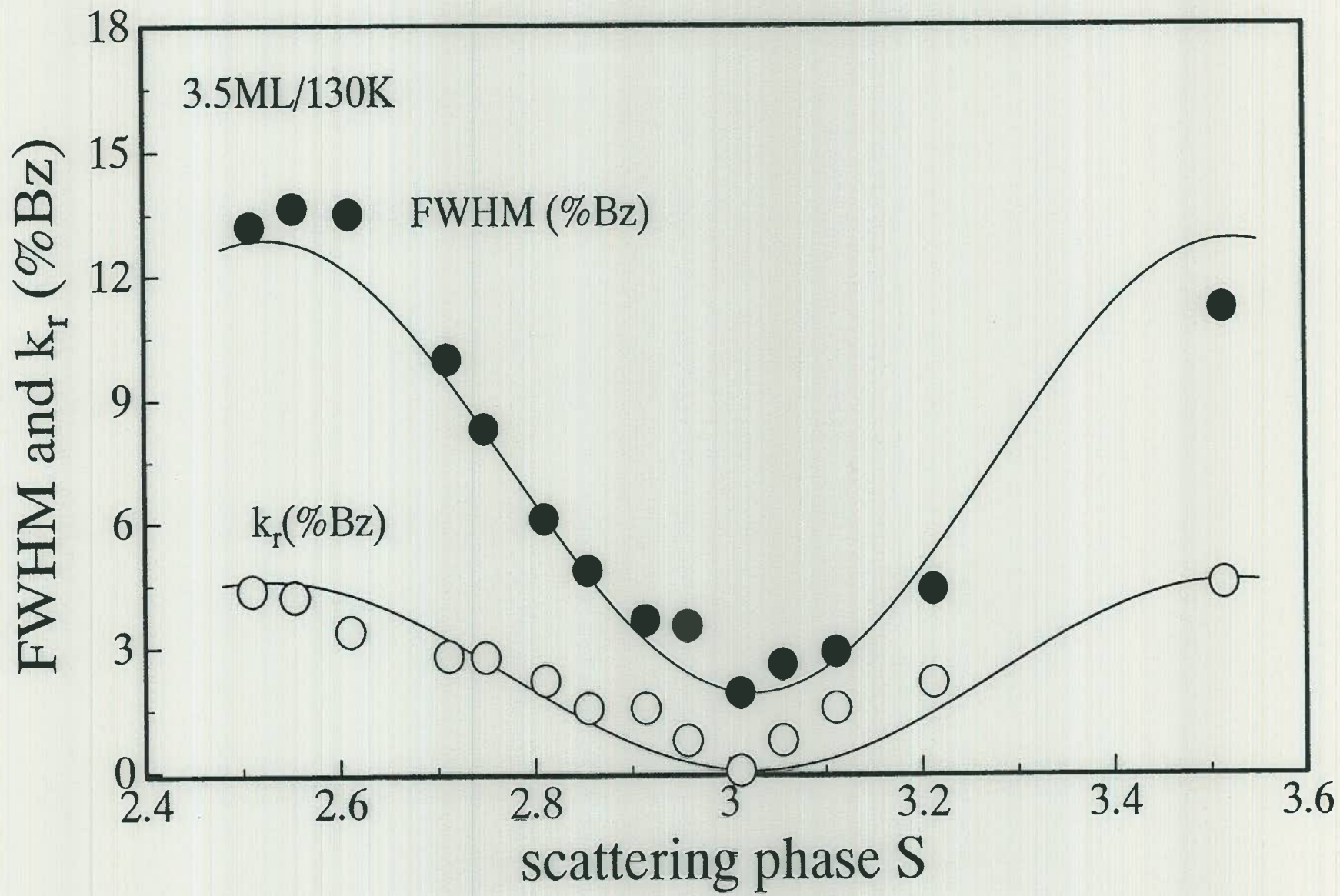


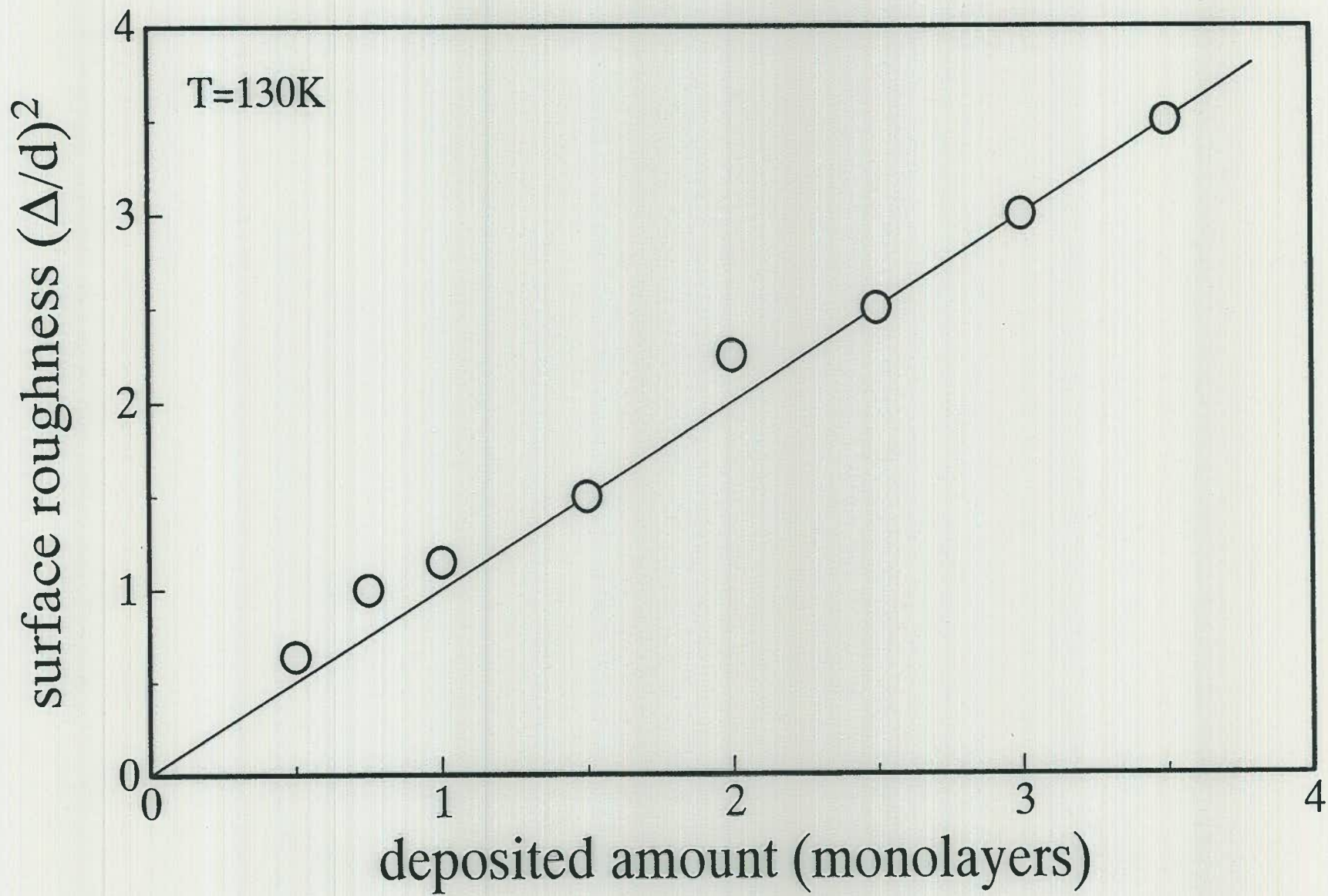












intensity (a.u.)

