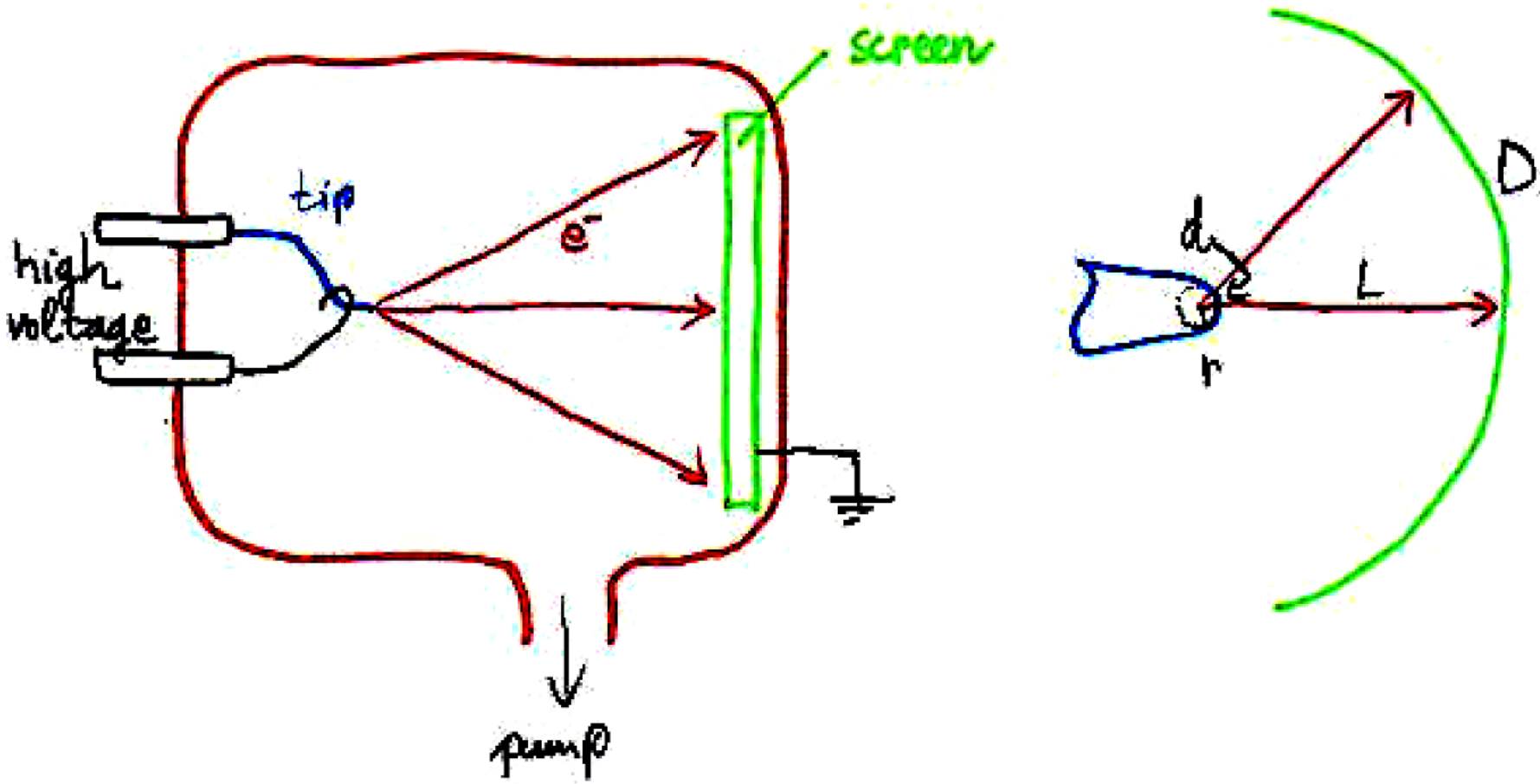
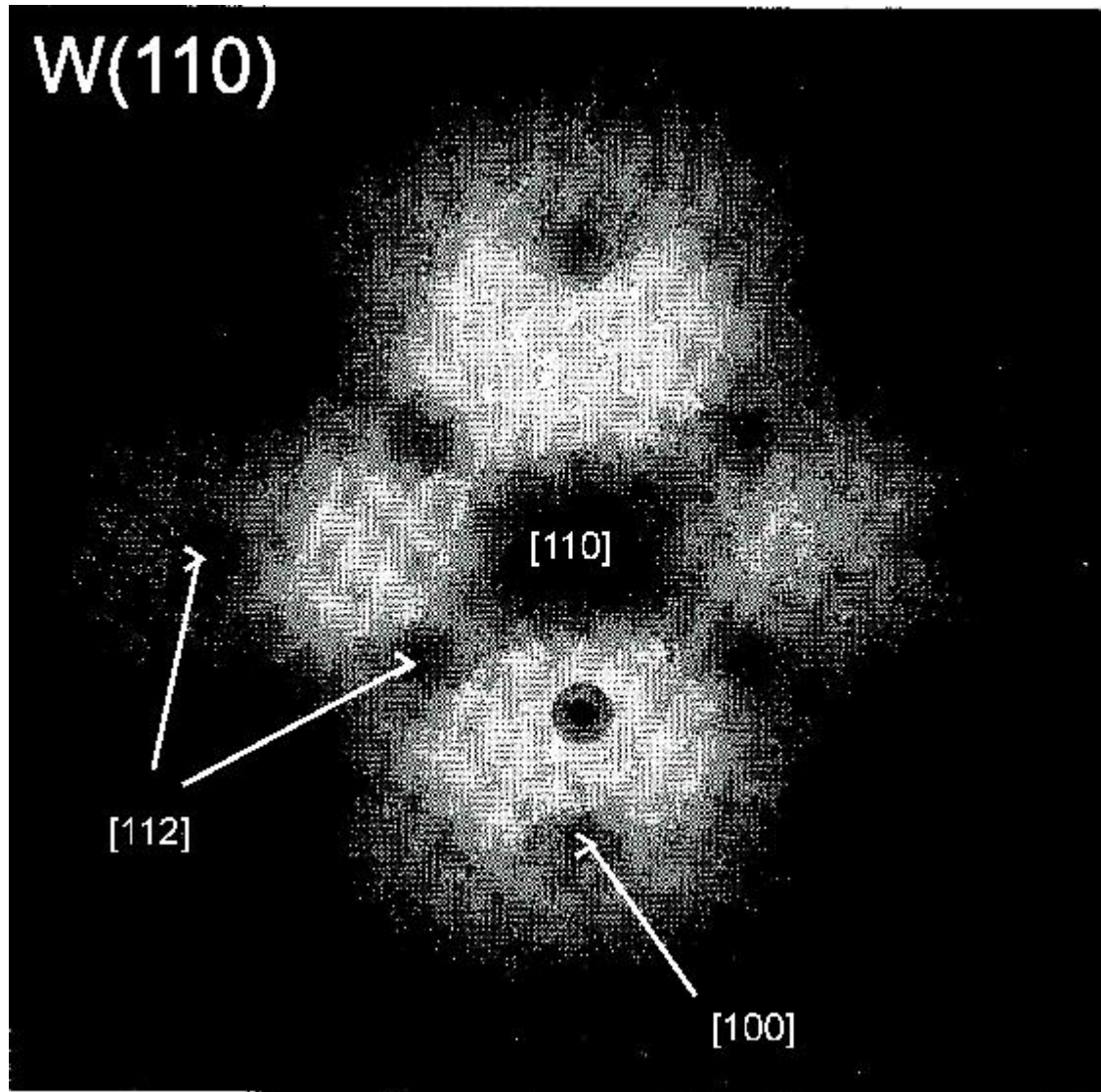
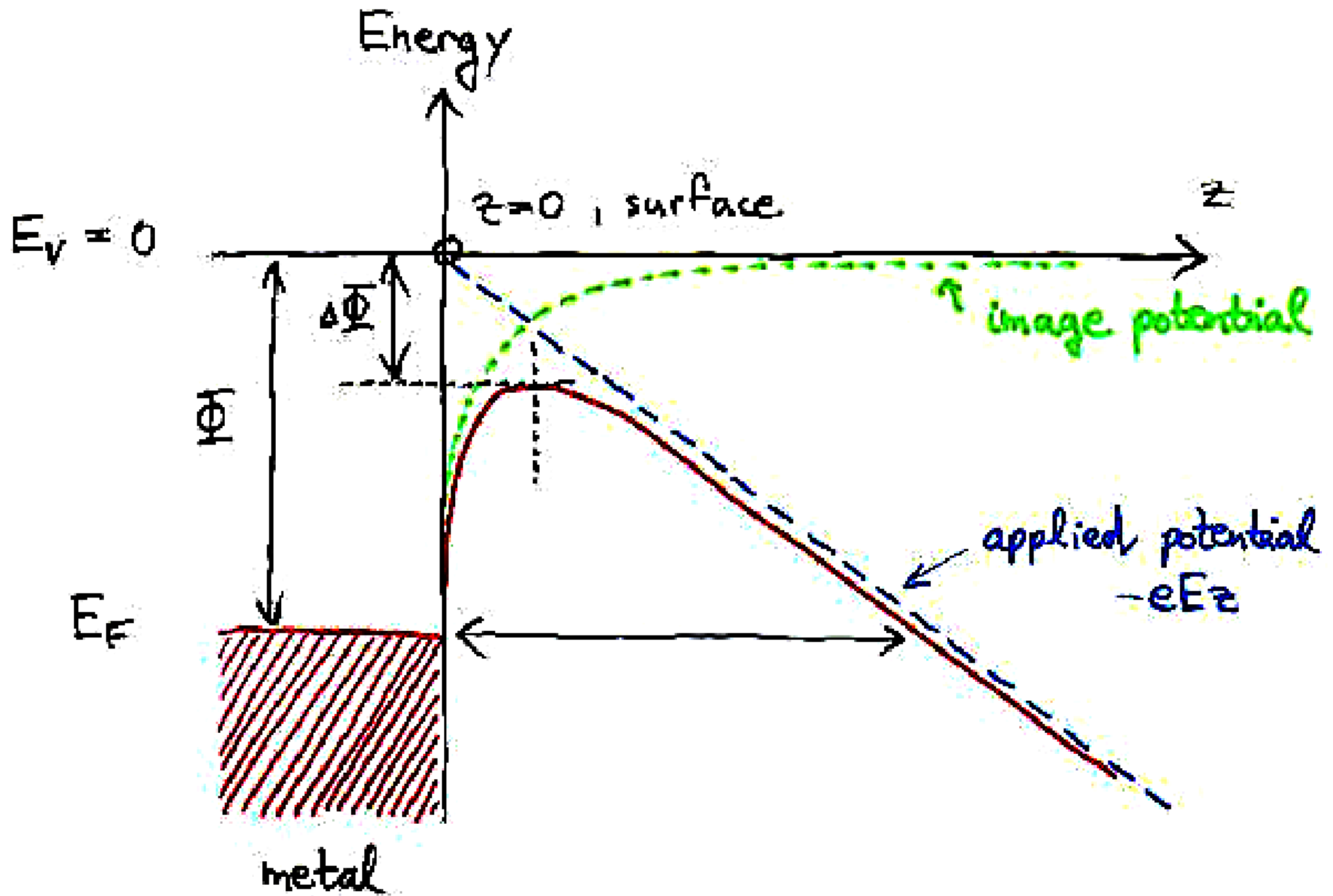


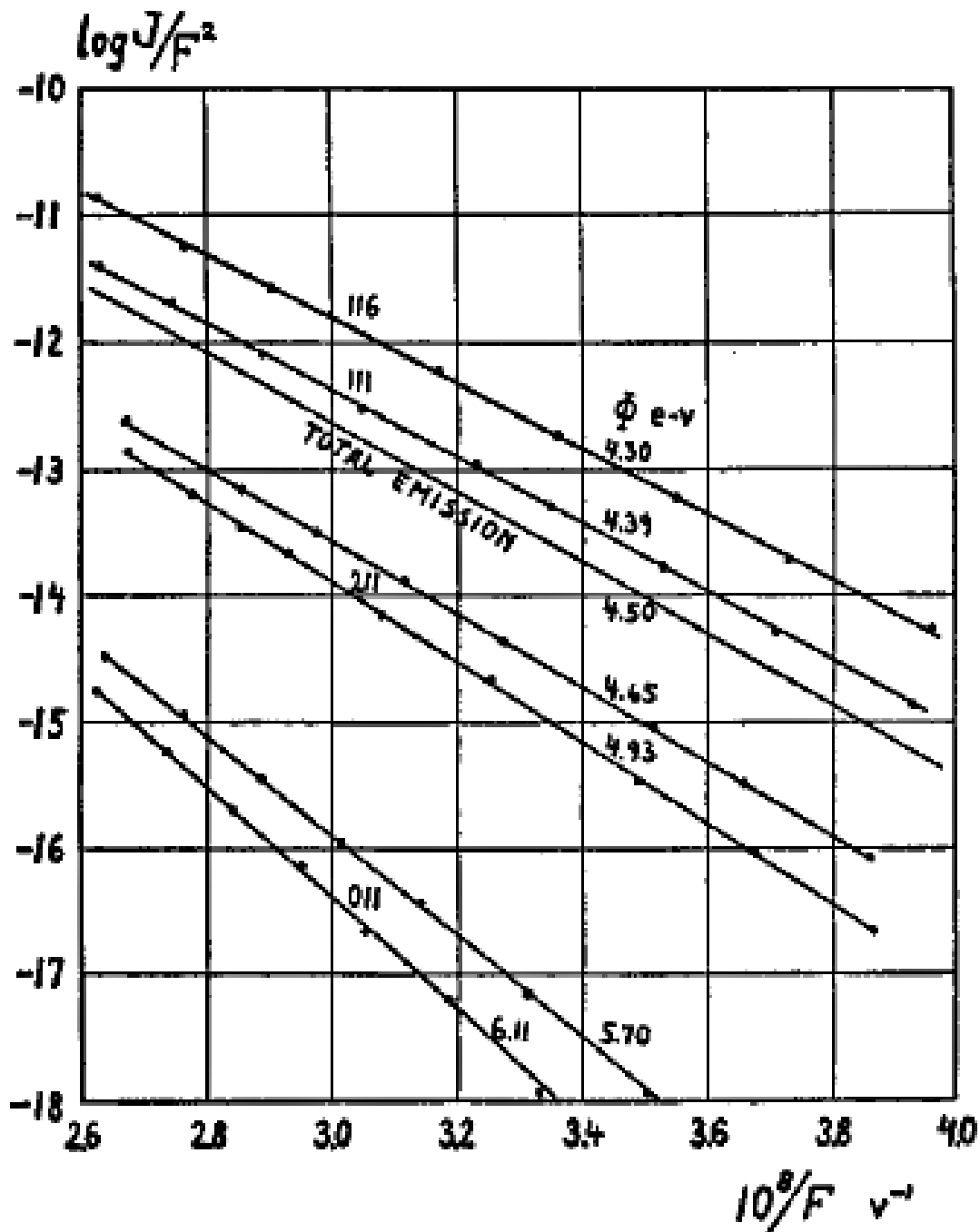
Field emission microscopy



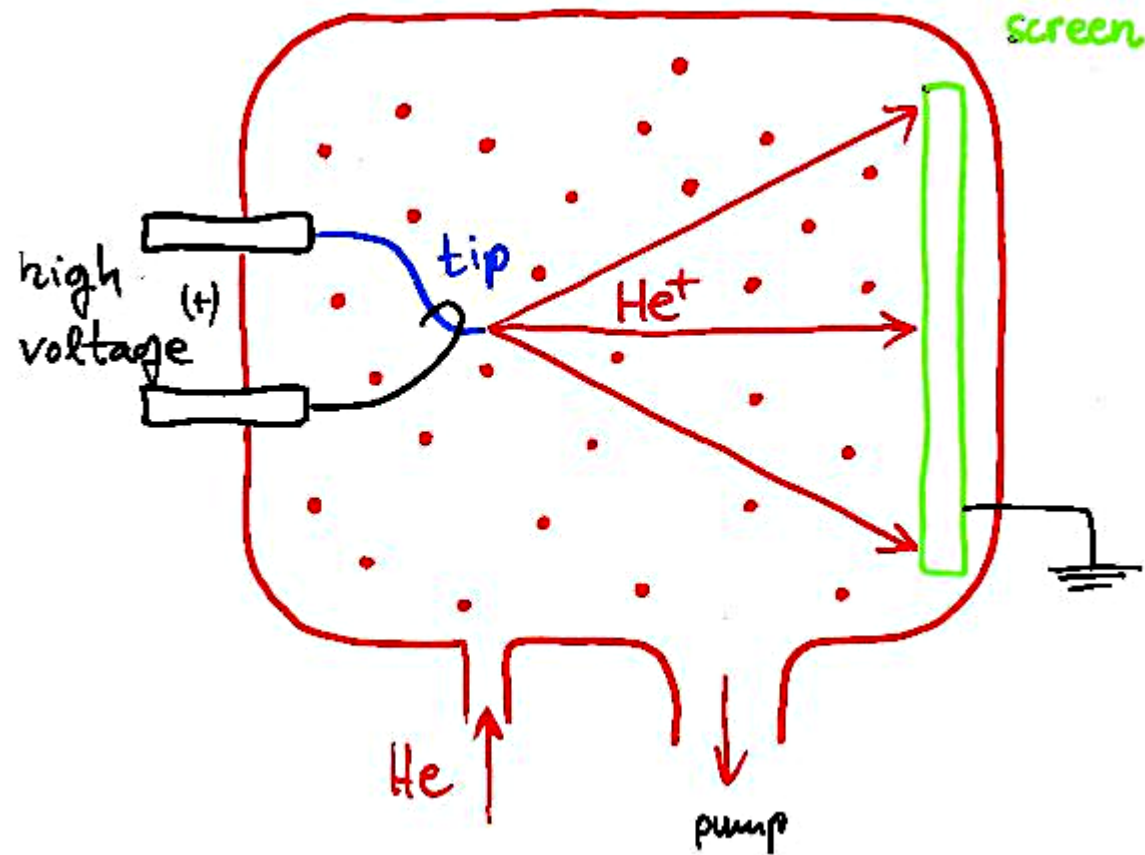


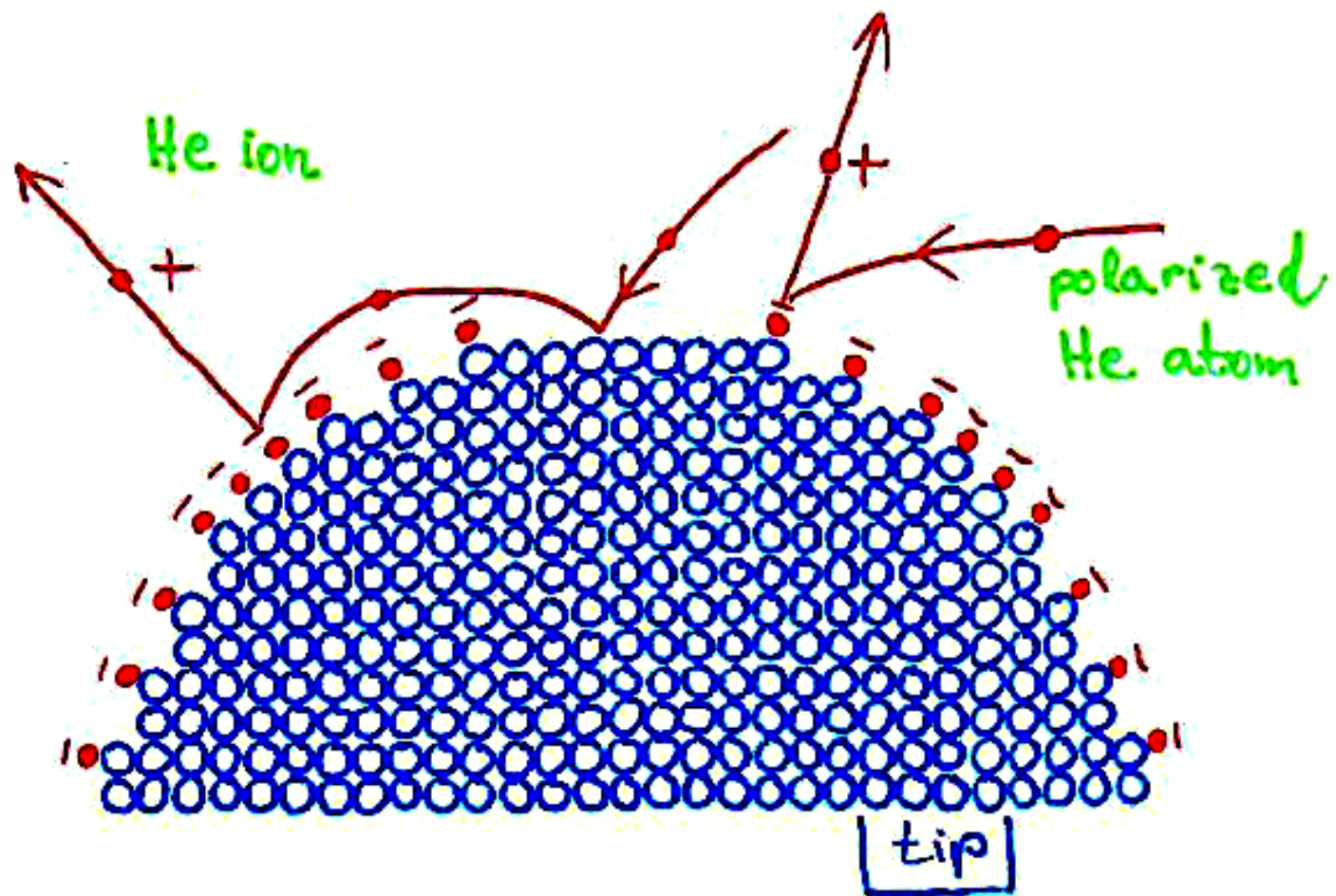


Surface Orientation & Work Function



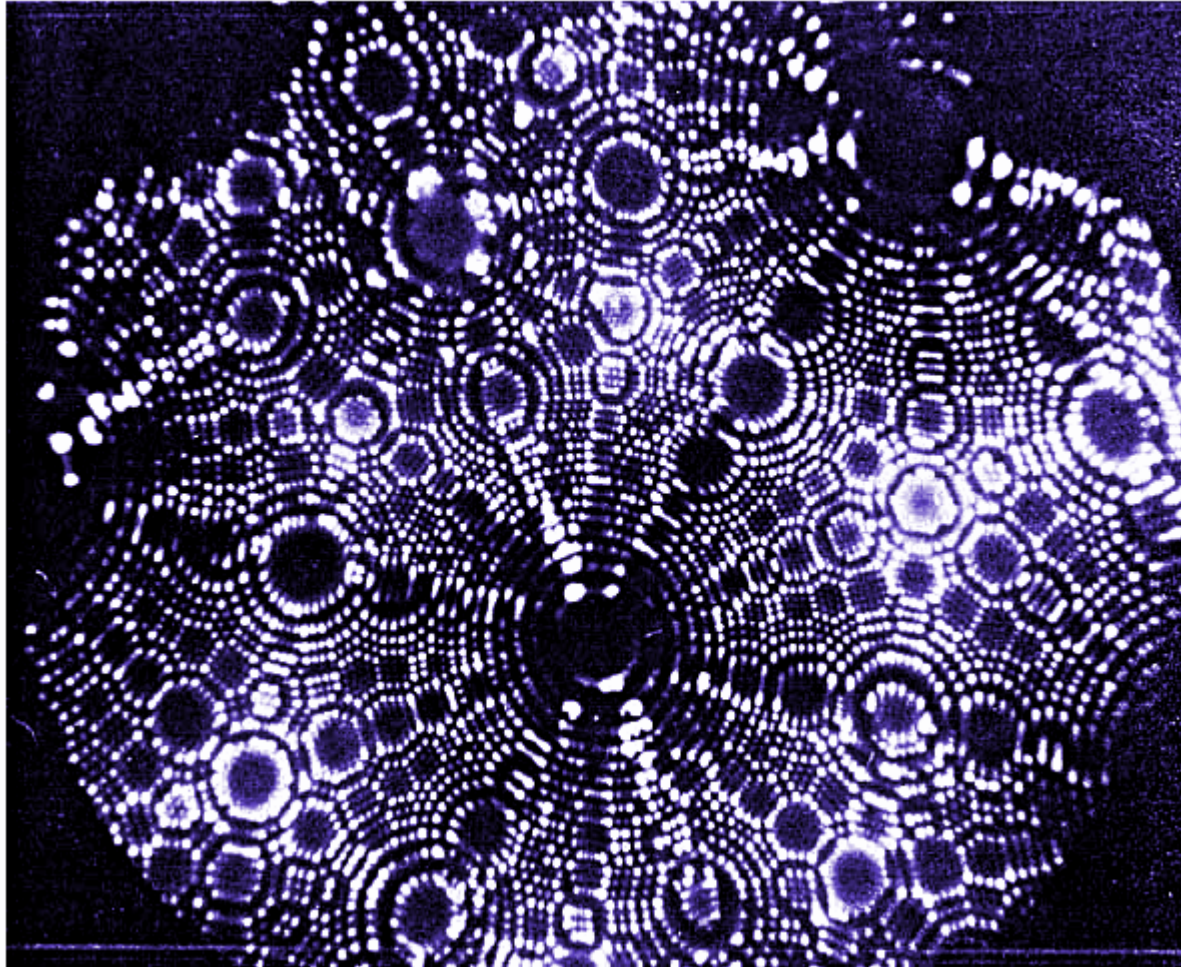
From FEM to Field ion microscopy





- He atom
- o metal atom

FIM image of tungsten tip



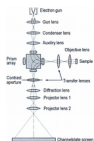
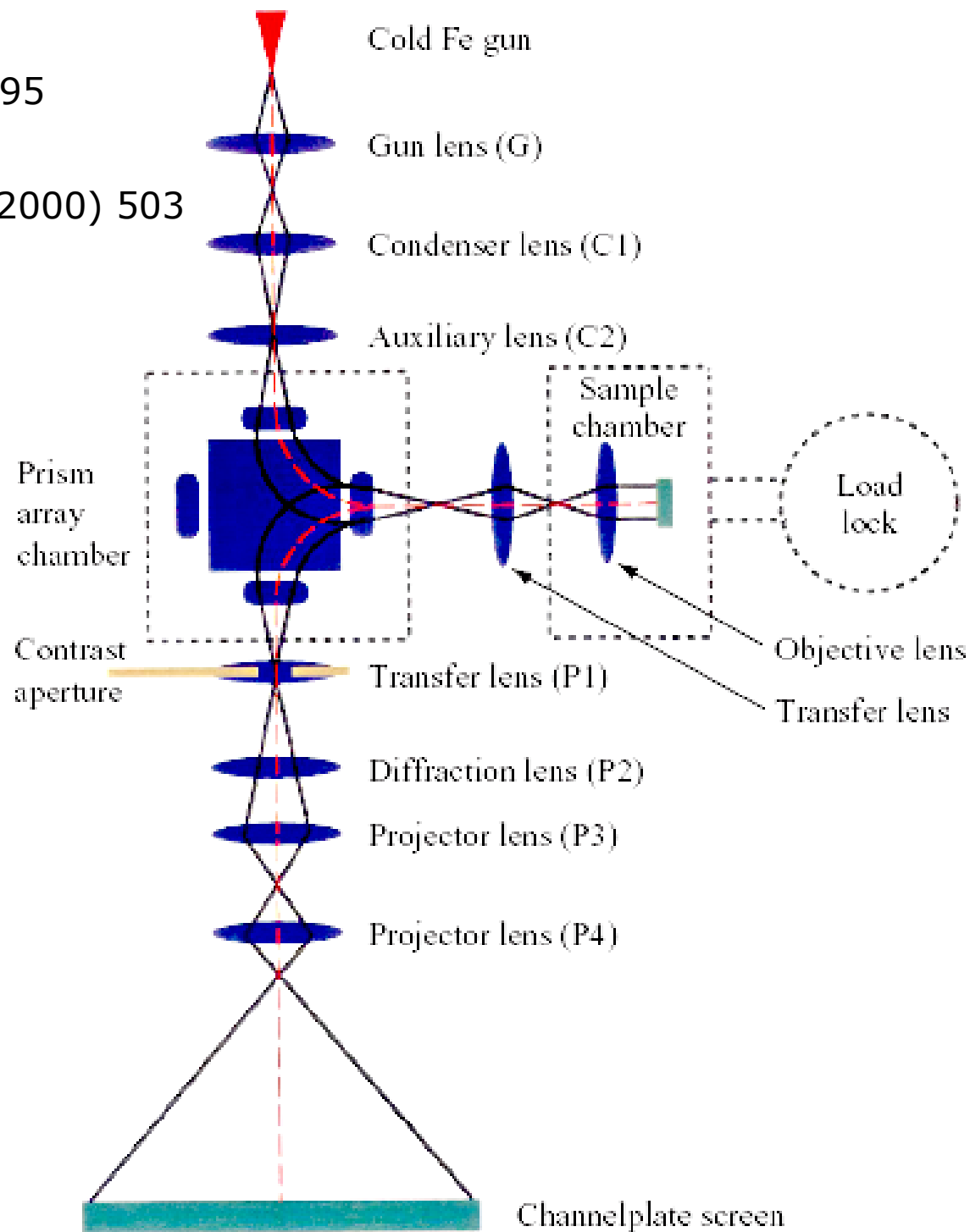
LEEM SPLEEM

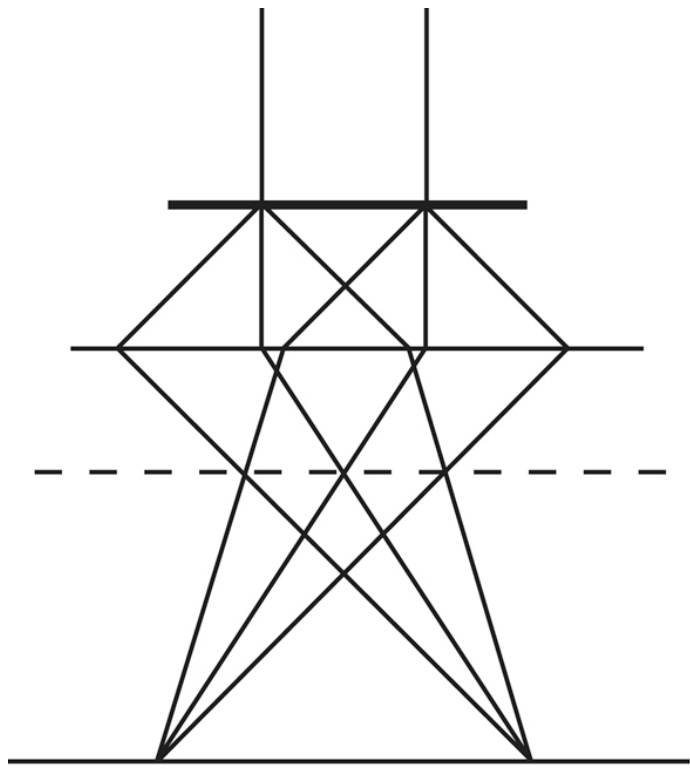
E. Bauer, Rep. Prog. Phys. **57** (1994) 895

Doi:10.1088/0034-4885/57/9/002

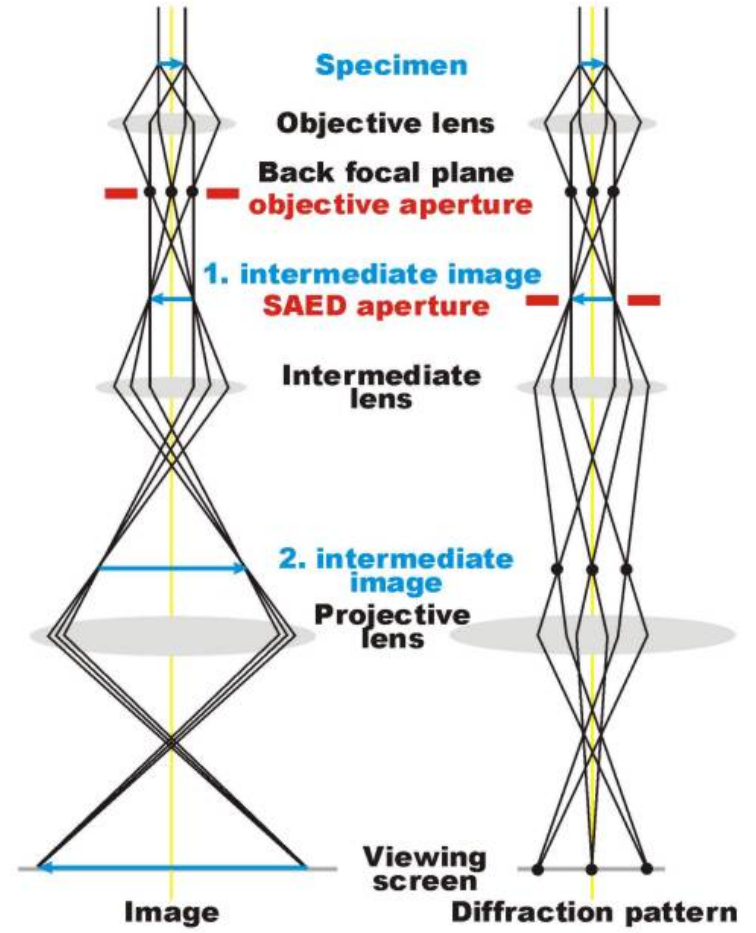
R. M. Tromp, IBM J. Res. Develop. 44 (2000) 503

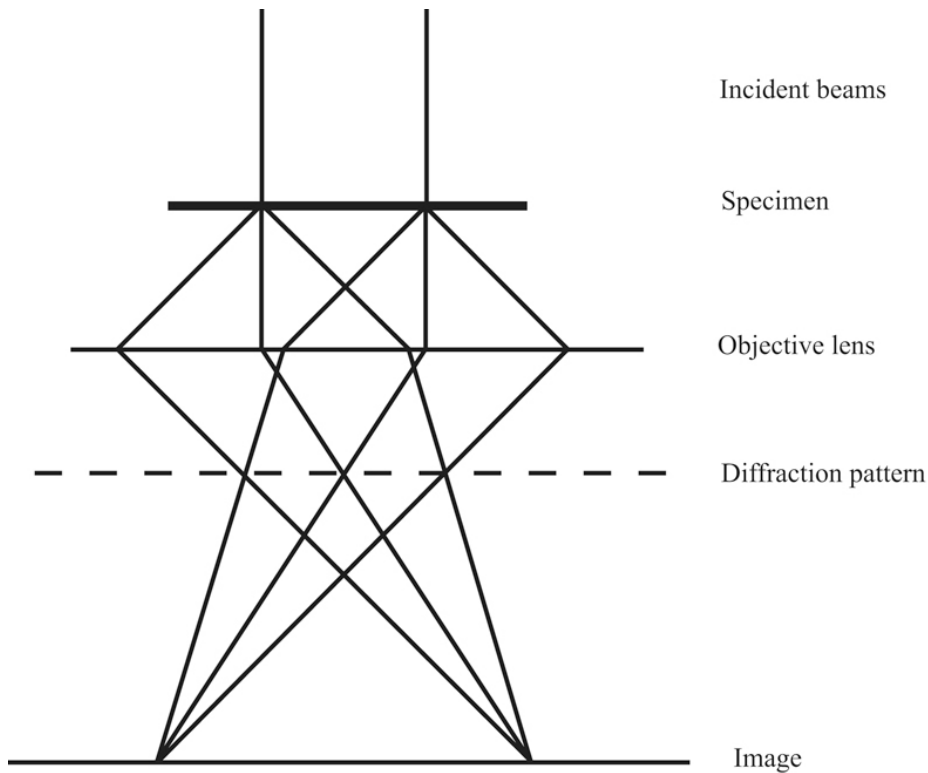
(Abb!)



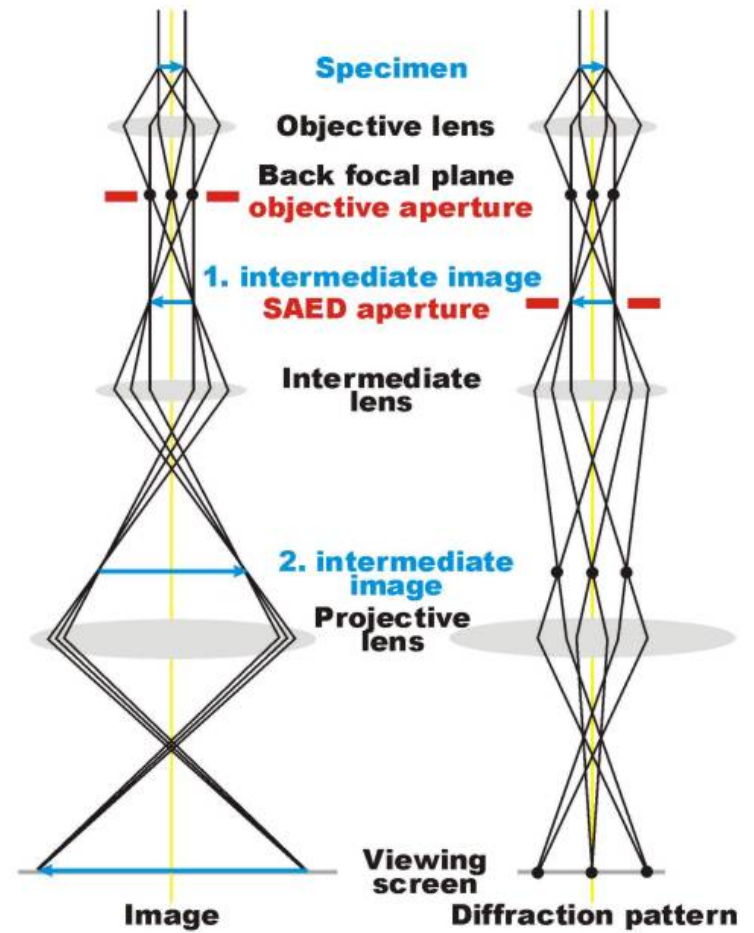


Incident beams
 Specimen
 Objective lens
 Diffraction pattern
 Image

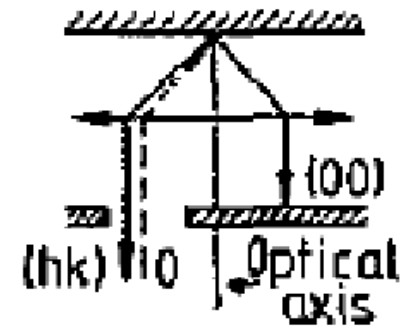
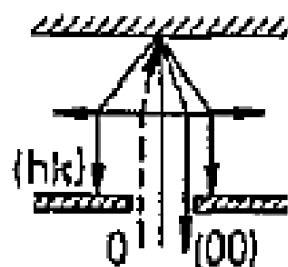
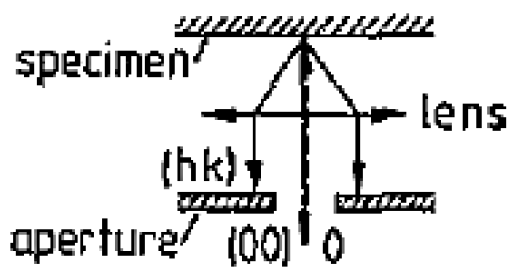




Bright-Field Imaging



Dark-Field Imaging



LEEM

Low energy electron microscopy

Si(111)

(0,0) spot

Field of view: 5 μm

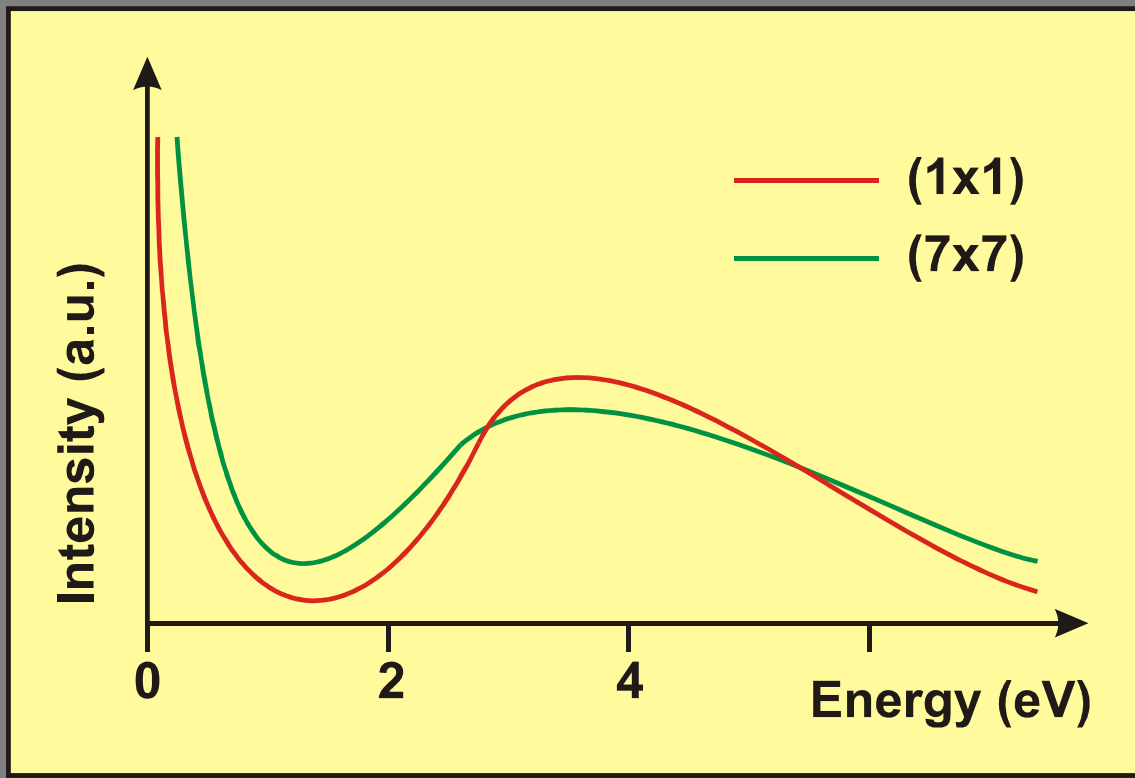
Bright: 7x7

Dark: 1x1



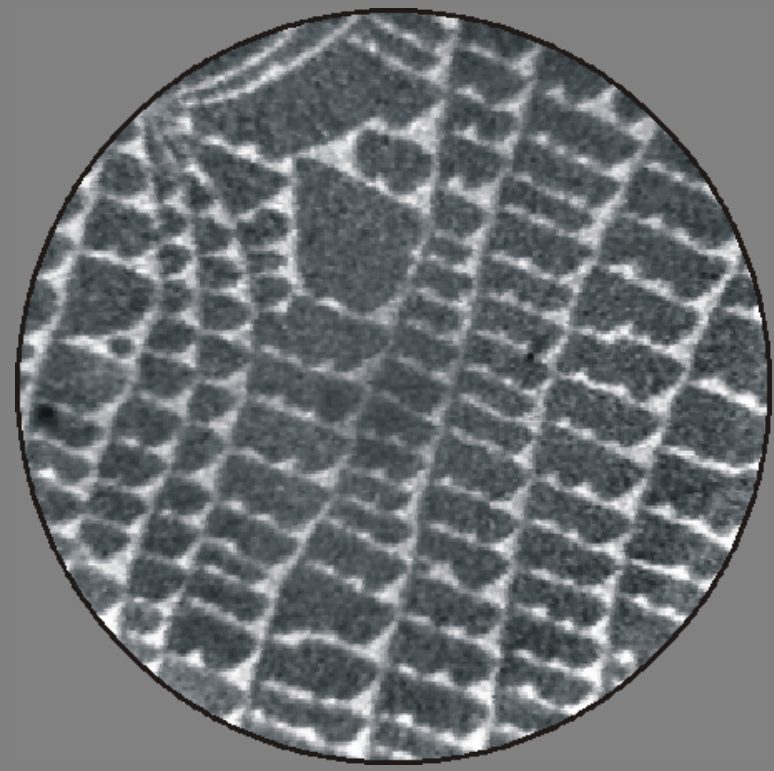
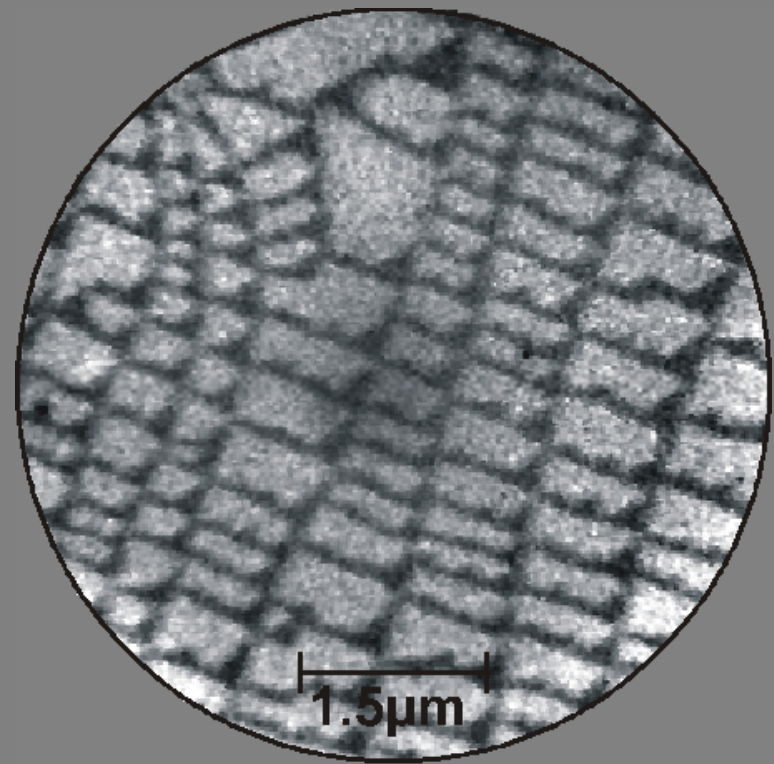
Fig. 7.11. Bright-field LEEM image of the Si(111) $7\times 7 \leftrightarrow 1\times 1$ phase transition. The 7×7 phase (bright) decorates the atomic steps during the phase transition, while the terraces are mostly covered by the 1×1 structure (dark). Contrast is due to the difference in the (0,0) structure factor for the two phases. The field of view is 5 μm (after Tromp [7.7])

Bright Field Imaging of Si(111)



Energy-dependent reflectivity

Reflectivity contrast



Dark-field LEEM: different dimer orientations of Si(100) terraces

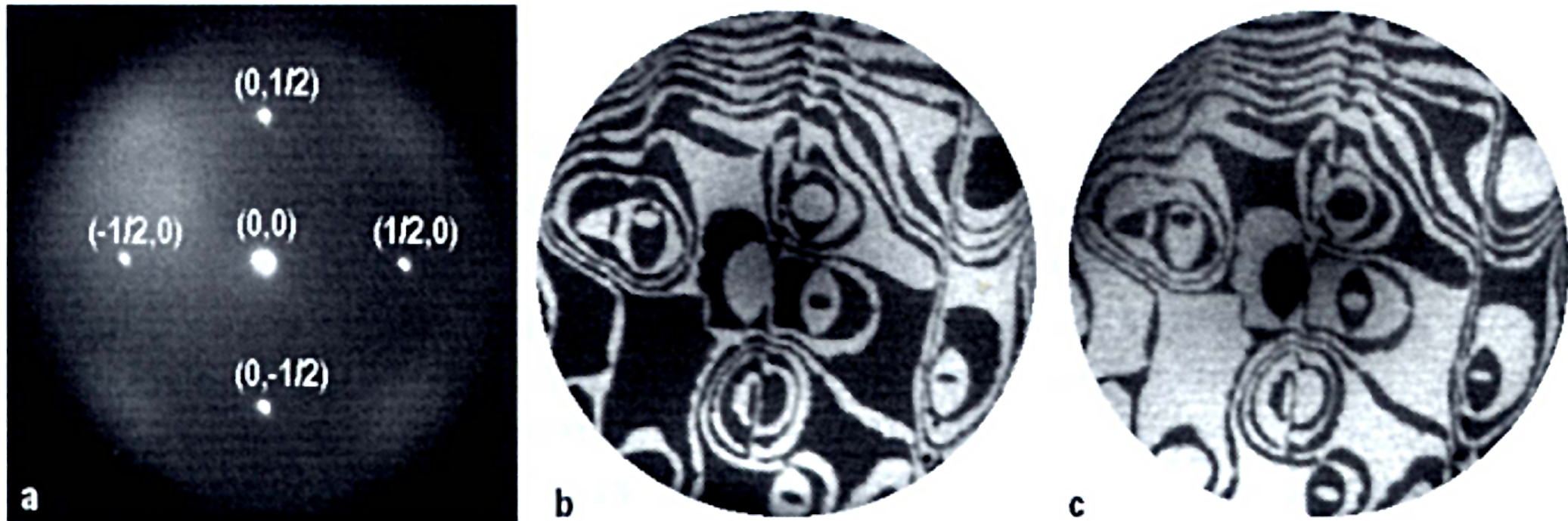
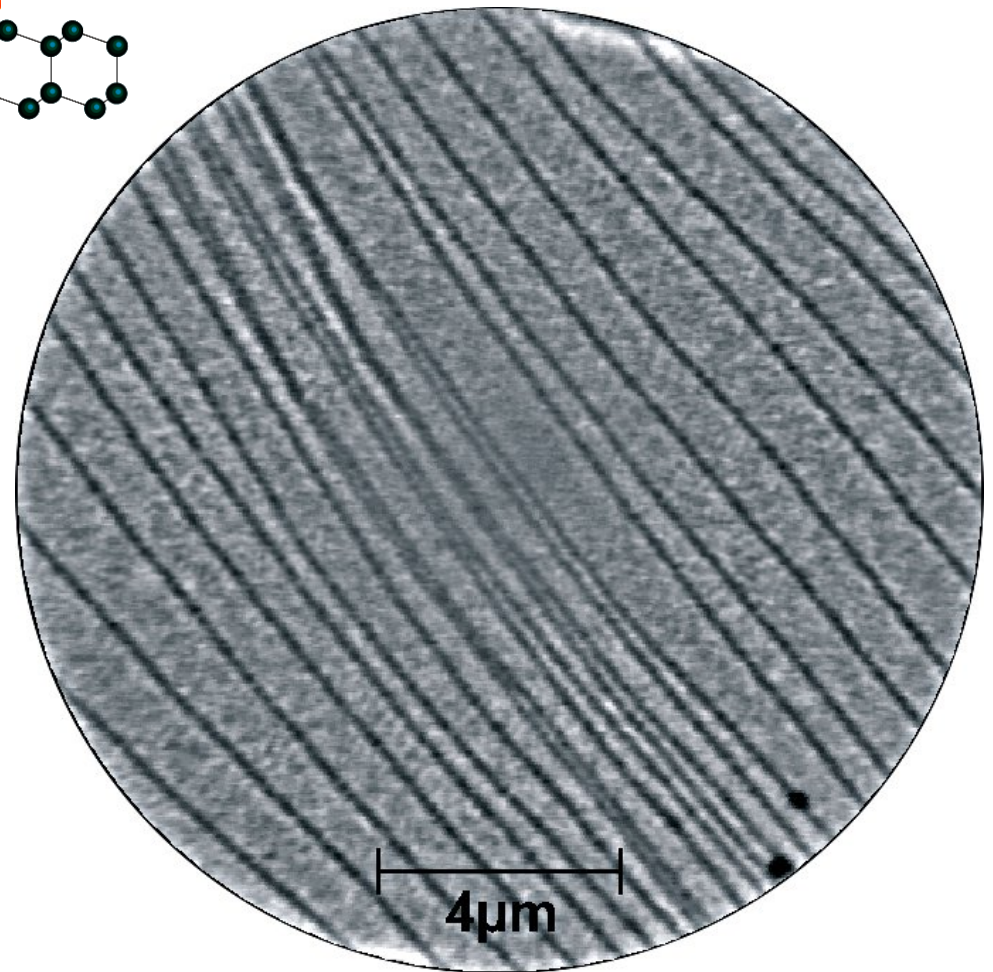
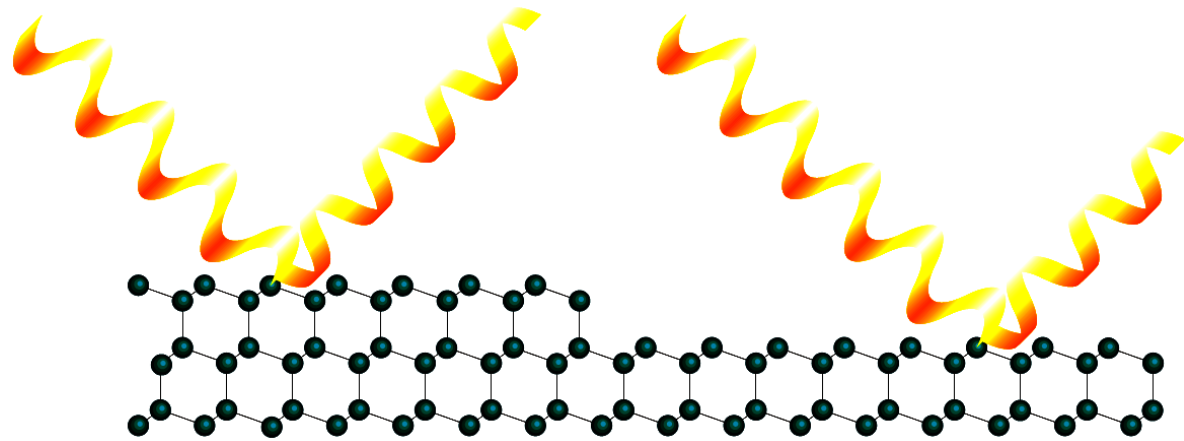


Fig. 7.12. (a) LEED image of the Si(100) 2×1 clean surface. (b) Dark-field LEEM image of the surface in (a) taken using one of the $(1/2,0)$ or $(-1/2,0)$ spots for imaging. (c) Same as (b) using one of the $(0,1/2)$ or $(0,-1/2)$ spots. The field of view is $5\ \mu\text{m}$ (after Tromp [7.8])

Geometric Phase Contrast



Rastertunnelmikroskopie

