

Index

a

absolute resolution 17
accuracy
– in EELS 83, 84
– in R-laser-SNMS measurements 179, 180
– in Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy 198
– in Total-Reflection X-Ray Fluorescence (TXRF) Analysis 277, 281
– of atomic coordinates in superstructures 105
ACOLISSA 207
acronyms 4, 5
adhesion, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 32–34
AES, *see* Auger electron spectroscopy
AFM, *see* atomic force microscopy
aluminum 113
– energy spectrum of 226
– satellite lines of 14
– SSIMS spectra of oxide films on 128, 129
aluminum oxide 113
angle-integrated UPS 38
angle-resolved UPS 38
angle-resolved XPS 35
angle-scan TXRF 284
APFIM, *see* atom probe field ion microscopy
appearance potential methods 437, 438
APT, *see* atom probe tomography
argon 119, 144
ARUPS, *see* angle-resolved UPS
atom probe
– applications 252–257
– principles of operation 243
atom probe field ion microscopy 237
atom probe tomography 245
atomic force microscopy 3, 441, 443–464, 482

– applications 455–461
– constant force mode 446
– constant height mode 446
– force–distance curve measurements 447, 448
– force modulation microscopy 447
– forces 443, 444
– friction force microscopy 446, 447
– growth of ODS on silicon 459, 460, 461, 462
– harmonic imaging and torsional resonance mode 449–452
– instrumentation 452–455
– laser-based feedback signal detection 485
– liquid cell for measurements of surface processes 454
– phase imaging 447
– photoresist layer on silicon 456, 457
– principles 443–446
– pulsed force mode 448, 449
– PVD gold film on silicon 456
– quality factor 445, 446
– *in situ* measurements 457, 458
– tapping mode 445, 456, 457
– view of a liquid cell for measurements of surface processes 455
– Young's modulus microscopy 447
atomic mixing 142
atomic-number correction factor 306
ATR, *see* attenuated total reflection
attenuated total reflection 372–374
attenuation, in XRF 268
Auger electron spectroscopy 3, 43–65
– applications 54–60
– depth profiling 53, 54
– electron energy analyzers 45–47
– electron sources 44, 45
– and grain boundary segregation 54–56
– instrumentation 44–47

- interfaces 58
- nomenclature 10, 11
- principles 43, 44
- quantification 51–53
- and semiconductors 56–58
- spectral information 47–51
- and surface segregation 58–60
- thin films 58
- vacuum requirements 44
- Auger energy** 43
- Auger parameter** 27, 28
- Auger process** 10
- Auger sensitivities, ratio between experimental and theoretical** 52, 53

- b**
- back coupling** 333
- backscattering factor** 52
- backscattering yield, of H⁺ ions from Pb** 200, 201
- BaTiO₃, EEL spectrum** 77
- beam broadening** 296
- beam-induced light emission, *see* ion beam spectrochemical analysis**
- benzene on Ru(0001), experimental and calculated I–V curves of** 102, 103
- Berreman effect** 368, 402
- biomaterial interfaces, SFG spectroscopy on** 428, 429
- biosensors** 133, 134
- BIS, *see* Bremsstrahlung isochromat spectroscopy**
- BLE, *see* ion beam spectrochemical analysis**
- boron nitride**
 - EELS quantification 83, 84
 - low-loss spectrum 75, 76
- Bragg energy** 221
- bremsstrahlung continuum** 295
- bremsstrahlung, elimination of** 15
- bremsstrahlung isochromat spectroscopy** 3, 437, 438
- bremsstrahlung radiation** 438
- Brewster angle** 395
- bright-field image** 307, 308
- broken bond model** 148

- c**
- cantilevers** 452, 453
- CAP, *see* catalytic atom probe**
- car paint defects** 129, 130
- carbon, effect of different chemical states on the KLL Auger spectrum of** 49, 50
- CARS, *see* coherent anti-stokes Raman scattering**
- CASSE technique, *see* controlled all solid-state electrolysis technique**
- catalysis**
 - field ion microscopy in 248, 249
 - X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 28, 29, 30
- catalytic atom probe** 253
- cathodic sputtering** 330
- CaTiSiO₅, low-loss spectrum** 76
- Cauchy formula** 398
- CCD, *see* charge-coupled device**
- CCT, *see* constant current topography**
- ceramic coatings** 339
- cesium** 119, 148
- CFM, *see* chemical force microscopy**
- CHA, *see* concentric hemispherical analyzer**
- channeling** 193
- charge-coupled device** 335, 381
- charge-coupled device camera** 146
- charge-injection device** 335
- charging effects** 142, 143
- chemical-bond mapping** 88
- chemical enhancement effect** 146
- chemical force microscopy** 447
- chemical shift** 20
- chemical state imaging** 26
- CID, *see* charge-injection device**
- CITS, *see* current imaging tunneling spectroscopy**
- Cliff–Lorimer factor** 306
- CMA, *see* cylindrical mirror analyzer**
- CO adsorption** 420, 421
 - onto Pd nanoparticles 421–423
- coated glass** 339
- coatings** 339
- coherent anti-stokes Raman scattering** 389, 491
- collision cascade** 118
- colloidal nanoparticles, SFG spectroscopy on** 427, 428
- complex refractive index** 393
- component depth profile** 25
- components** 25
- computer programs**
 - for calculating LEED I–V curves 104, 105
 - elastic recoil detection analysis 223
- concentration-depth profiles** 218
- concentration matrix** 25
- concentric hemispherical analyzer** 16, 17
- constant current mode** 467
- constant current topography** 467
- constant emission yield** 336
- constant height mode** 467

continuously rotating compensator ellipsometers 397
controlled all solid-state electrolysis technique 487
copper, wide-scan XPS spectrum 19, 20
corrosion, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 31, 32
crater bottom roughening 142
CrN 157
cross-section curve 230
cross-sectional STM 470
current imaging tunneling spectroscopy 469
cylindrical mirror analyzer 45, 46
Czerny–Turner monochromator 334

d

DEPTH 223
depth profiling 149–152
– Auger electron spectroscopy 53, 54
– Cu–Ag–Si 352
– of Cu in Si 186, 187
– of Cu in SiO₂ 186, 187
– dual-beam technique for TOF-SIMS instruments 152
– Fe–Cr–Mo alloy 24
– glow-discharge optical emission spectroscopy 338, 339
– molecular depth profiles 152
– of P implantation in Si 156
– of passivation layer on high-purity chromium 151
– pure iron 24
– surface analysis by laser ablation 348–354
– by TXRF and GIXRF 283–285
– X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 23–25
depth resolution
– elastic recoil detection analysis 223, 224
– nuclear reaction analysis 232–234
– Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy 198
– secondary neutral mass spectrometry 162
detected yield 124
detection limits
– in ERDA 223, 224
– Glow-Discharge Mass Spectroscopy (GD-MS) 263
– of NR-laser-SNMS 185
– using LIBS/LIPS techniques 347, 348
– using TXRF 279, 280
– for metals on Si wafer surfaces 185
deuteron beams 232
DFM, *see* dynamic force microscopy

differential scattering cross-section 218
diffraction of low-energy electrons, *see* low-energy electron diffraction
direct imaging magnetic sector mass analyzer 145
direct imaging mode 153, 154
disappearance cross-section 123
disappearance yield 123
DNA
– detection of Sn-labeled DNA 188
– single nanocrystal DNA-base molecules 491
doppler broadening 233
Drude–Lorentz formula 398
dual-beam technique, for TOF-SIMS instruments 152
duoplasmatron 143, 144, 194
dynamic force microscopy 445
dynamic secondary ion mass spectrometry 117, 141–159
– applications 156–158
– atomic mixing 142
– charging effects 142, 143
– compensation of preferential sputtering 141
– crater bottom roughening 142
– imaging 152–154
– implantation of primary ions 142
– implantation profiles 156
– implantation standards 147, 148
– instrumentation 143–146
– ion sources 143, 144
– layer analysis 157, 158
– mass analyzers 144–146
– molecular depth profiles 152
– principles 141–143
– quantification 147–149
– spectral information 146
– sputter-induced roughness 142
– 3-D trace element distribution 158
– theoretical ionization models 148, 149

e

EBIS, *see* electron beam ion source
échelle spectrometer 348
EDX SSD, *see* energy-dispersive solid-state detector
EDXS, *see* energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
EELS, *see* electron energy-loss spectroscopy
EFTEM, *see* energy-filtered TEM
EI SNMS, *see* electron-impact secondary neutral mass spectrometry
elastic peak 74

- elastic recoil detection analysis 3, 217–227
 - applications 224–226
 - data analysis 223
 - $\Delta E-E$ method (energy-loss measurement) 217, 218
 - depth resolution 223, 224
 - energy spectra of O and Al recoils 226
 - equipment 222
 - fundamentals 218–220
 - heavy projectiles 218
 - light projectiles 218
 - medium-heavy projectiles 218
 - particle identification methods 220–222
 - sensitivity 223, 224
 - time-of-flight method (velocity measurement) 217, 218
- elastic tunneling 112, 465
- electron-stimulated desorption 3
- electron beam ion source 143
- electron beam SNMS 166, 167
- electron energy analyzers
 - Auger electron spectroscopy 45–47
 - XPS 16–18
- electron energy-loss spectroscopy 3, 67, 309
 - combination with TEM 85
 - imaging of element distribution 85–88
 - instrumentation 70–72
 - ionization losses 77, 78
 - low-loss excitations 74–76
 - principles 68, 69
 - qualitative spectral information 72, 83
 - quantification 83–85
- electron-impact secondary neutral mass spectrometry 161–177
 - *see also* secondary neutral mass spectrometry
- electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis 9
- electron-stimulated desorption 261, 262
- electron-stimulated desorption ion angular distribution 261, 262
- electron tunneling model 148
- element depth profiling, secondary neutral mass spectrometry 172, 173
- element distributions, EELS and TEM imaging of 85–88
- elemental map 26
- ELL, *see* UV-VIS-IR ellipsometry
- ellipsometers 395–397
 - achromatic compensators 396
 - continuously rotating compensators 397
 - null ellipsometers 396
 - polarization modulation ellipsometers 397
 - rotating-element ellipsometers 396
- ELNES, *see* energy-loss near-edge structures
- energy analyzers 70
- energy-dispersive solid-state detector 271
- energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy 3, 77, 293–310
 - artifacts in spectra 304
 - imaging of element distribution 306–308
 - line profiling 307
 - principles 293–295
 - qualitative spectral information 303, 304
 - quantification 304–306
 - spectrometer 297
 - X-ray microanalysis and instrumentation 295–303
- energy-filtered TEM 3, 85–87
- energy-loss measurement 221
- energy-loss near-edge structures 73
- energy resolution
 - of detectors 295, 298, 301–303
 - elastic recoil detection analysis 224
 - in electron energy-loss spectroscopy 70–74
 - in NRA depth profiling 233, 234
 - of X-ray detector 301
 - in X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy 16, 17
- ERDA, *see* elastic recoil detection analysis
- ERIRS, *see* reflection absorption IR spectroscopy
- ESCA, *see* electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis
- ESCA-SCOPE 19
- ESCALAB 250 19, 26
- escape peaks 275
- ESD, *see* electron-stimulated desorption
- ESD ion angular distribution 3
- ESDIAD, *see* ESD ion angular distribution
- ESRF, *see* European Synchrotron Radiation Facility
- European Synchrotron Radiation Facility 280
- EXAFS, *see* extended X-ray absorption fine structure
- Excimer lasers 346
- EXELFS, *see* extended energy-loss fine structures
- extended energy-loss fine structures 78
- extended X-ray absorption fine structure 316, 317

external reflection infrared spectroscopy,
see reflection absorption IR spectroscopy
extinction coefficient 393

f
FABMS, *see* fast-atom bombardment mass spectroscopy
factor analysis 25
Faraday cups 95, 145, 146
fast-atom bombardment mass spectroscopy 3, 263, 264
FCS, *see* fluorescence correlation spectroscopy
FDM, *see* field desorption microscopy
Fe–Cr alloys, Auger spectra 59, 60
FFM, *see* friction force microscopy
FIAES, *see* field ion appearance energy spectroscopy
FIB technique, *see* focused ion beam technique
field desorption microscopy 242
field ion appearance energy spectroscopy 246, 247
– applications 255–257
– principles 244
– of reactants in CO oxidation on Pt 255, 256
field ion mass spectrometry 246
field ion microscopy 3, 237–260
– applications 248–252
– in catalysis 248, 249
– fluctuation-induced effects 249–252
– instrumentation 239–242
– principles 239–242
field ionization 240, 241
FIM, *see* field ion microscopy
FIMS, *see* field ion mass spectrometry
fine structures 79–83
fluorescence 304, 306, 378, 380
– in SNOM 488, 489
– Total-Reflection X-Ray 275–278, 280–285
– yield 51, 281, 294
fluorescence correlation spectroscopy 489
fluorescence resonance energy transfer 489
FMM, *see* force modulation microscopy
focused ion beam technique 56, 487
force–distance curves 444, 445, 447, 448
force modulation microscopy 447
formic acid, time-resolved measurements for decomposition of 424, 425
FRET, *see* fluorescence resonance energy transfer

friction force microscopy 446, 447
front coupling 333
FT-IRAS, *see* reflection absorption IR spectroscopy

g
GaAs
– ELL spectra of a-Si/SiN multilayer stack on 398, 399
– nonresonant laser-SNMS mapping of a contact test structure on 185, 186
– RBS spectra of 195, 196
gallium 119
gas telescope detectors 221
Gatan imaging filter 72
Gaussian-broadened polynomial superposition parametric dispersion model 398
GD-MS, *see* glow-discharge mass spectrometry
GD-OES, *see* glow-discharge optical emission spectroscopy
geometric yield 183
geometrical shadowing 487
GIAB diffraction, *see* grazing incidence asymmetric Bragg diffraction
GIAB geometry, *see* grazing incidence angle asymmetric Bragg geometry
GIR, *see* grazing incidence reflection
GIXRF, *see* grazing incidence X-ray reflectivity
GIXS, *see* grazing incidence X-ray scattering
glancing angle X-ray diffraction 314–316
glow-discharge mass spectrometry 3, 263, 339
glow-discharge optical emission spectroscopy 3, 329–344
– applications 339–342
– dc GD sources 340
– depth profiling 336–338
– glow discharge sources 330–334
– instrumentation 330–335
– principles 329, 330
– quantification 336, 337
– rf GD sources 340–342
– signal acquisition 334, 335
– spectral information 335
– spectrometer 334
glow discharge sputtering 349
Goebel mirrors 319
grain boundary segregation 54–56
graphite 477, 478
grazing incidence angle asymmetric Bragg geometry 315

- grazing incidence asymmetric Bragg diffraction 319–321
- applications 323, 324
- grazing incidence reflection 374
- grazing incidence X-ray methods for near-surface structural studies 311–327
- applications 321–325
- experimental techniques and data analysis 317–321
- grazing incidence X-ray geometry 312–314
- principles 311–317
- grazing incidence X-ray reflectivity 281, 314, 318, 319
- applications 321–323
- depth profiling 283–285
- grazing incidence X-ray scattering 315, 316, 324, 325
- Grimm principle 330
- guanine, optical constants 404
- GXRR, *see* grazing incidence X-ray reflectivity

- h***
- H depth profiles 233, 236
- hard coatings 339
- harmonic imaging 449–452
- HAS, *see* He atom scattering
- He atom scattering 408
- heavy ion backscattering spectroscopy 201
- HIBS, *see* heavy ion backscattering spectroscopy
- high-resolution electron energy-loss spectroscopy 374, 408
- highly oriented pyrolytic graphite 477, 478
- HOPG, *see* highly oriented pyrolytic graphite
- hot isostatically pressed steels 158
- HREELS, *see* high-resolution electron energy-loss spectroscopy

- i***
- I–V curves, LEED 102, 103
- IAES, *see* ion (excited) Auger electron spectroscopy
- IBSCA, *see* ion beam spectrochemical analysis
- ICCD detector, *see* intensified charge-coupled device detector
- IETS, *see* inelastic electron tunneling spectroscopy
- imaging
 - direct imaging mode 153, 154
 - dynamic secondary ion mass spectrometry 152–154
 - static secondary ion mass spectrometry 135, 136, 137
 - XPS 26, 27
- imaging atom probe 243
- IMFP, *see* inelastic mean free path
- impact collision ion-scattering spectroscopy, structure analysis 210
- implantation profiles 156
- implantation standards 147, 148
- in-column filters 72
- inelastic electron tunneling spectroscopy 3, 112, 113
- inelastic mean free path 11, 12
- inelastic scattering cross-section 67
- inelastic tunneling 112
- infrared ellipsometer 397
- infrared ellipsometry 374, 400–404
- infrared reflection absorption spectrum 409
- infrared spectroscopic ellipsometry 400
- infrared spectroscopy 492
- INS, *see* ion neutralization spectroscopy
- instrumentation
 - atomic force microscopy 452–455
 - Auger electron spectroscopy 44–47
 - dynamic secondary ion mass spectrometry 143–146
 - electron energy-loss spectroscopy 70–72
 - field ion microscopy 239–242
 - glow-discharge optical emission spectroscopy 330–335
 - ion beam spectrochemical analysis 358–360
 - laser-secondary neutral mass spectrometry 182
 - low-energy electron diffraction 94, 95, 96
 - low-energy ion scattering 206–208
 - near-field optical microscopy 482–488
 - reflection absorption IR spectroscopy 367, 368
 - Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy 194, 206
 - scanning tunneling microscopy 467, 468
 - static secondary ion mass spectrometry 119–123
 - sum frequency generation spectroscopy 414–417
 - surface analysis by laser ablation 346–348
 - surface Raman spectroscopy 380–382
 - total-reflection X-ray fluorescence analysis 269–275

- UV-VIS-IR ellipsometry 395–397
- X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy 12–19
- intensified charge-coupled device detector 348
- intensity of a spectral emission line, IBSCA 361
- interfaces 128–131
- interference fringes 314
- inverse photoemission spectroscopy 3, 437, 438
- ion beam spectrochemical analysis 3, 357–366
 - applications 363–366
 - depth profile of altered layer region of a LAS glass ceramic 365, 366
 - instrumentation 358–360
 - principles 357, 358
 - quantitative analysis 361–363
 - spectra of an antireflecting coating soda-lime glass 363, 364
 - spectral and analytical information 360, 361
- ion bombardment 23
- ion (excited) Auger electron spectroscopy 3, 111
- ion neutralization spectroscopy 111, 112
- ion sources 359
- ion sputtering 23, 53
- IPES, *see* inverse photoemission spectroscopy
- IR spectroscopy, *see* infrared spectroscopy
- IRAS, *see* infrared reflection absorption spectrum
- IRRAS, *see* reflection absorption IR spectroscopy
- IRSE, *see* infrared spectroscopic ellipsometry
- k**
- K-resolved IPES 438
- Kiessig fringes 314
- kinematic factor 191, 193, 218
- kinematic line broadening 222
- KLL Auger series 47, 48
- Kramers' law 305
- KRIPES, *see* K-resolved IPES
- I**
- LA, *see* laser ablation
- LAAS, *see* laser atomic absorption spectroscopy
- Langmuir–Blodgett films 134, 321, 323, 325, 386
- laser ablation 3
 - advantages of 354
 - surface analysis by 345–355
- laser atomic absorption spectroscopy 347
- laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy 347
- laser-induced fluorescence spectroscopy 3, 347
- laser-induced plasma spectroscopy 347
- laser ionization mass spectrometry 180
- laser-secondary neutral mass spectrometry 3, 179–189
 - applications 184–188
 - experimental set-up 180, 181
 - instrumentation 182
 - ionization schemes 181, 182
 - nonresonant laser-secondary neutral mass spectrometry 184, 185, 186
 - principles 179–182
 - quantification 183, 184
 - resonant laser-SNMS 179, 180, 186–188
 - spectral information 183
- lasers
 - beam shape 346
 - Excimer lasers 346
 - Nd:YAG laser 346, 414
 - titanium-sapphire laser 414
- lateral force microscopy 446
- lattices
 - direct 98, 99
 - reciprocal 98, 99
- layer analysis 157, 158
- LEED, *see* low-energy electron diffraction
- LEEM, *see* low-energy electron microscopy
- LEIS, *see* low-energy ion scattering
- LFM, *see* lateral force microscopy
- LIBS, *see* laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy
- LIF spectroscopy, *see* laser-induced fluorescence spectroscopy
- LIPS, *see* laser-induced plasma spectroscopy
- liquid–gas interfaces, SFG spectroscopy at 429, 430
- liquid–liquid interfaces, SFG spectroscopy at 429, 430
- liquid metal ion sources 119, 120, 152
- LMIS, *see* liquid metal ion sources
- local thermodynamic equilibrium 148, 149
- low-energy electron diffraction 3, 93–106, 408
 - applications and restrictions 100, 101, 105, 106
 - computer programs 104, 105
 - experimental techniques 102, 103

- four-grid display system 94
- history 93, 94
- instrumentation 94, 95, 96
- LEED *I*-*V* curves 101–103
- LEED pattern 95–97
- principles 93, 94, 101, 102
- qualitative information 96–101
- quantitative structural information 101–106
- spot profile analysis 100
- low-energy electron microscopy 106–108
- applications and restrictions 108
- principles of operation 106–108
- low-energy ion scattering 203–215
 - alumina 209, 210
 - applications 211–214
 - chemical analysis 210
 - energy information from spectrum 208
 - instrumentation 206–208
 - principles 203–206
 - quantification 211, 212
 - spectra of Cu/ZnO/SiO₂ catalyst 212, 213
 - structure analysis 210
 - yield information 208–210
- low-energy X-ray lines
 - energies 14
 - linewidths 14
- m**
- macrostrain 321
- magnesium, satellite lines of 14
- magnetic sector field 144, 145
- mass analyzers 120–123
 - detector 145, 146
 - dynamic secondary ion mass spectrometry 144–146
 - magnetic sector field 144, 145
 - quadrupole mass spectrometers 120, 121
 - time-of-flight mass spectrometry 121–123
- mass attenuation coefficient 268
- mass resolution 120–123, 125, 149, 154, 182, 185, 242, 245
- Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy 197, 198
- mass spectra 149
 - of high-speed steel 149, 150
- Mattauch–Herzog geometry 145
- medium-energy ion scattering 201
- MEIS, *see* medium-energy ion scattering
- 4-mercaptopuridine 469
- metal ceside ions 148
- metal island films 379
- metallic coatings 339
- metalorganic chemical vapor deposition 373
- MeV He⁺ ions, backscattering spectra 192
- mid-infrared range 400, 401
- MLFM, *see* modulated lateral force microscopy
- MOCVD, *see* metalorganic chemical vapor deposition
- modulated lateral force microscopy 447
- molecular depth profiles 152
- monochromatization 15
- Müller, E.W. 237
- MULSAM, *see* multi-spectral Auger microscope
- multi-spectral Auger microscope 58
- multicapillary X-ray lenses 298
- multiple point analysis 54
- n**
- nanolayers, characterization of 283–285
- NanoScope® AFM 453
- narrow-scan spectra 19
- Nd:YAG laser 346, 414
- near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure 281, 317
- near-field ablation 354
- near-field optical microscopy 481–497
 - advanced tip fabrication 487, 488
 - basic set-up 482, 483
 - coating deposition and aperture formation 486, 487
 - instrumentation and operation 482–488
 - scanning and feedback techniques 484, 485
 - SNOM applications 488–493
 - SNOM variations 483, 484
 - taper formation 486
 - tip fabrication 485–488
- near-field Raman spectroscopy 387, 490–492
- near-infrared, ellipsometric measurements in 399
- near-infrared excitation wavelengths 378
- neodymium–yttrium–aluminum–garnet laser 346, 414
- NEXAFS, *see* near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure
- Ni on Si substrate, backscattering spectra for MeV He⁺ ions on 192
- nomenclature, in electron spectroscopy 10
- nonlinear optical spectroscopy 387–390
 - coherent anti-stokes Raman scattering 389

- spatially offset Raman spectroscopy 390
- stimulated femtosecond Raman scattering 389, 390
- sum frequency generation spectroscopy 387–389
- nonresonant laser-secondary neutral mass spectrometry 179, 180, 184, 185, 186
- element mapping 185, 186
- nonresonant susceptibility 413
- NRA, *see* nuclear reaction analysis
- NSOM, *see* scanning near-field optical microscopy
- nuclear reaction analysis 3, 229–236
 - applications 234–236
 - depth resolution 232–234
 - equipment 232–234
 - with gamma-emission 236
 - principles 231, 232
- null ellipsometers 396

- o**
- octadecylsiloxane 458, 459, 460, 461, 462
- octadecyltrichlorosilane 460
- ODNs, *see* oligodeoxynucleotides
- ODS, *see* octadecylsiloxane
- oligodeoxynucleotides 133, 134
- optical constants 404
- optical lever technique 453
- optical microscopy, near-field 481–497
- oxide films 128
- oxide scales 339
- oxygen, energy spectrum of 226

- p**
- parallel angle-resolved XPS 18
- parallel-detection EELS 71
- particle-induced gamma emission 230
- particle probes 2
- particulate and film-type surface contamination 277, 278
- Paschen–Runge polychromator configuration 334
- passivated implanted planar silicon detector 194
- passivation, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 31, 32
- PASTM, *see* photon-assisted scanning tunneling microscopy
- PDI, *see* phase detection imaging
- PEELS, *see* parallel-detection EELS
- PEEM, *see* photoelectron emission microscopy
- PEM, *see* photoelastic modulator
- peptide nucleic acid 133, 134
- PESTM, *see* photon emission scanning tunneling microscopy
- PFDMS, *see* pulsed-field desorption mass spectrometry
- PGM, *see* plane-grating monochromator
- phase detection imaging 447
- phase imaging 447
- pHEMA, *see* poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
- photoelastic modulator 397
- photoelectron emission microscopy 108
- photoelectron emission process 10
- photomultiplier tube 334
- photon-assisted scanning tunneling microscopy 470
- photon emission scanning tunneling microscopy 470
- photon energies, normalized XPS spectrum of 16
- photon scanning tunneling 483
- Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, TXRF instrumentation 281, 282
- PIGE, *see* particle-induced gamma emission
- PIPS detector, *see* passivated implanted planar silicon detector
- plane-grating monochromator 281
- PLAP, *see* pulsed laser atom probe
- plasma etching 131
- plasma SNMS 167–169
- plasmon energy loss 50, 51
- plasmons 75
- PMT, *see* photomultiplier tube
- PNA, *see* peptide nucleic acid
- polarization 382
- polarization-dependent SFG spectroscopy 419, 420
 - *ppp* polarization 419
 - on solid surfaces 420
 - *ssp* polarization 419
- polarization modulation ellipsometers 397
- poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 429
- polyethylene 429
- polymer brushes, pH-dependent switching of 403, 404
- polymer coatings 339
- polymers
 - mass-resolved images of 136
 - SFG spectroscopy on 428, 429
 - treatment of surfaces 131, 132
 - X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 30, 31
- poly(methyl methacrylate) 370
- polypropylene 429
- polystyrene, SSIMS spectrum 125, 126

- polytetrafluoroethylene 131, 132
 poly(vinyl chloride), optical constants 402
 positive noble gas ions 119
 postionization 161
 – via electron impact 163, 164
 powder materials, SFG spectroscopy on 427, 428
ppp polarization 419, 425
 preferential sputtering 141
 primary ions, implantation of 142
 probes 2
 projectiles 232
 protons 232
 Pt(111), SFG spectra of CO adsorption on single crystal surface of 417, 418
 PTB, *see* Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt
 PTFE, *see* polytetrafluoroethylene
 pulsed-field desorption mass spectrometry 246
 – applications 254, 255
 pulsed force mode AFM 448, 449
 pulsed laser atom probe 244, 245
 pump-probe SFG, broad band and 423–427
 PVC, *see* poly(vinyl chloride)
- q**
- quadrupole photodiode 446
 quadrupole mass spectrometers 120, 121
 Quantum 2000 19
 quantum mechanical tunneling effect 465
 quartz 15
- r**
- radial distribution function 83
 RAE, *see* resistive anode encoder
 RAIRS, *see* reflection absorption IR spectroscopy
 Raman scattering 377
 Raman spectra
 – of methyl mercaptan 387
 – of nitrophenyl-modified and untreated glassy carbon 384
 Raman spectroscopy 374
 Rayleigh criterion 481
 RBS, *see* Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy
 reactive sputtering 146
 reflection absorption IR spectroscopy 3, 367–375
 – applications 369–371
 – instrumentation 367, 368
 – principles 368, 369
- related techniques 374
 – spectra for poly(ethyl methacrylate) 370, 372
 reflection EXAFS 316, 317
 – applications 325
 reflection high-energy electron diffraction 3, 408
 RefEXAFS, *see* reflection EXAFS
 refractive index 393
 relative resolution 17
 relative sensitivity factor 124, 125, 147, 362
 – for metals on Si wafer surfaces 185
 repulsive force 449
 resistive anode encoder 146
 resolution
 – depth, *see* depth resolution
 – energy, *see* energy resolution
 – mass 197, 198
 – spatial 18, 19
 resonance NRA 234
 resonant laser-SNMS 179, 180, 186–188
 – of copper around tellurium and cadmium inclusions 186, 187
 rf-powered sources 332
 Rh(111), reduction of surface oxide on 474
 RHEED, *see* reflection high-energy electron diffraction
 rotating-element ellipsometers 396
 Rowland sphere 15
 RSF, *see* relative sensitivity factor
 Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy 3, 191–202, 217
 – accuracy 198
 – applications 198–200
 – depth resolution 198
 – instrumentation 194, 206
 – mass resolution 197, 198
 – principles 191–194
 – quantification 196, 197
 – sensitivity 198
 – spectra of GaAs implanted with Si 195, 196
 – spectral information 194–196
- s**
- SAED, *see* selected-area electron diffraction
 SAM, *see* scanning Auger microscopy
 sample thickness 333
 satellite lines
 – of magnesium and aluminum 14
 – removal of 15
 SBD, *see* solid-state surface barrier detectors

- SCANIIR, *see* ion beam spectrochemical analysis
- scanning atom probe 237
- scanning Auger microscopy 3, 45, 61–63
- scanning near-field infrared microscopy 492
- scanning near-field optical microscopy 3, 441, 481
- applications 488–493
 - disadvantages 493
 - fluorescence 488, 489
 - near-field Raman spectroscopy 490–492
 - outlook 493
 - variations of 483, 484
- scanning near-field optical microscopy-IR spectroscopy 492, 493
- scanning probe microscopy 441, 481
- scanning SFG 415
- scanning SIMS 152, 153
- scanning tunneling microscopy 3, 441, 442, 465–480
- applications 470–479
 - cerium alkoxyl-substituted phthalocyanine complex on HOPG 477, 478
 - constant current mode 467
 - constant height mode 467
 - Cu dissolution on a Cu(100) surface 476, 477
 - growth of Ce on a Rh(111) surface 471, 472
 - instrumentation 467, 468
 - lateral and spectroscopic information 468–470
 - principles 465–467
 - Si(111)-7X7 surface exposed to O₂ 471, 473
 - Si(111) surface 468, 469
 - spin-polarized 469
 - surface oxide on Rh(111) surface 474, 475
 - Violet Landau molecule adsorbed on Cu(211) surface 477
- scanning tunneling spectroscopy 469
- screened scattering potential 203
- second harmonic generation 3, 388, 408
- secondary electron detectors 123
- secondary ion mass spectrometry 284, 349, 408
- depth profile of altered layer region of a LAS glass ceramic 365, 366
 - dynamic, *see* dynamic secondary ion mass spectrometry
 - three-dimensional 154, 155
- secondary ions 164–166
- secondary neutral mass spectrometry
- advantages of 162
 - applications 174, 175
 - depth resolution 162
 - detection power 162
 - electron beam 166, 167
 - element depth profiling 172, 173
 - HF-plasma SNMS 174
 - instrumentation and methods 166–169
 - plasma SNMS 167–169
 - positionization via electron impact 163, 164
 - principles 162–166
 - spectra of a Cu sample containing trace amounts of P and Fe 165
 - spectral information and quantification 170–172
 - suppression of residual gas and secondary ions 164–166
- secondary yield 124
- SEELS, *see* serial-detection EELS
- Seeman–Bohlin geometry 315
- SEIRA, *see* surface-enhanced infrared absorption effect; surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy
- selected-area electron diffraction 56
- self-assembled monolayers 386, 458, 469
- semiconductors 278–287
- Auger electron spectroscopy and 56–58
 - depth profiling by TXRF and GIXRF 283–285
 - synchrotron radiation-based techniques 280–283
 - vapor-phase decomposition and droplet collection 285–287
 - vapor-phase treatment and total reflection X-ray fluorescence analysis 287
 - X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 35–37
- sensitivity 53, 71, 77, 84, 85, 124, 143, 146, 218, 223, 224, 348, 380, 381
- relative sensitivity factors 147, 171, 172, 185, 263, 362, 393, 396
 - Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy 198
 - surface 204, 208, 209, 211
 - ultimate 239, 246
- sequencing by hybridization 188
- serial-detection EELS 70
- serial-recording EEL spectrometer 71
- SERRS, *see* surface-enhanced resonance Raman scattering
- SERS, *see* surface-enhanced Raman scattering

- SEXAFS, *see* surface EXAFS
 SFG, *see* sum frequency generation
 SFG spectroscopy, *see* sum frequency generation spectroscopy
 SFRS, *see* stimulated femtosecond Raman scattering
 SHG, *see* second harmonic generation
 SiGe/Si strained layer superlattice 199, 200
 signal-to-noise ratios 63, 71, 103, 207, 381
 silicon
 – ellipsometric spectra from SiO_2 layer on 399
 – formation of a buried $\beta\text{-FeSi}_2$ layer in 199
 – nonresonant laser-SNMA spectrum of 184
 – SSIMS spectrum 125, 126
 silicon carbide, EEL spectrum 73, 74
 silicon drift detectors 272, 273, 274
 SIMNRA 223, 224
 SIMS, *see* secondary ion mass spectrometry
 single tube piezo scanner 454
 single-walled carbon nanotube-coated tips 490
 $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ double layer on silicon, IR ellipsometric spectra 402, 403
 Sn-labeled DNA, R-laser-SNMS image of 188
 SNIM, *see* scanning near-field infrared microscopy
 SNMS, *see* laser-secondary neutral mass spectrometry
 SNOM, *see* scanning near-field optical microscopy
 SNOM-IR, *see* scanning near-field optical microscopy-IR spectroscopy
 soft X-ray appearance potential spectroscopy 3, 437
 solid-liquid interfaces, SFG spectroscopy on 428
 solid-state surface barrier detectors 230
 solid surface, definition of 1
 SORS, *see* spatial offset Raman scattering; spatially offset Raman spectroscopy
 SPA-LEED system 95, 96
 spatial offset Raman scattering 382
 spatial resolution, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy 18, 19
 spatially offset Raman spectroscopy 390, 493
 spectroscopic notation 10, 11
 spectrum-image method 87, 307
 spectrum matrix 25
 spin-polarized STM 469
 SPM, *see* scanning probe microscopy
 spot profile analysis 100
 sputter-induced roughness 142
 sputtering 23, 53, 118, 141, 162
 – cathodic 330
 – glow discharge 349
 – reactive 146
 SSA, *see* step-scan analyzer mode
 SSDs, *see* silicon drift detectors
 SSIMS, *see* static secondary ion mass spectrometry
 SSP, *see* step-scan polarizer mode
ssp polarization 425
 SSRL, *see* Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource
 stainless steel, study of pitting corrosion at MnS inclusion 61–63, 64
 Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource 280
 static secondary ion mass spectrometry 3, 117–139
 – applications 127–138
 – biosensors 133, 134
 – imaging 135, 136, 137
 – instrumentation 119–123
 – interfaces 128–131
 – ion sources 119, 120
 – mass analyzers 120–123
 – oxide films 128
 – polymers 131, 132
 – principles 117, 118
 – quadrupole mass spectrometers 120, 121
 – quantification 123–125
 – spectral information 125–127
 – surface reactions 134, 135
 – time-of-flight mass spectrometry 121–123
 – ultra-shallow depth profiling 137, 138
 steel
 – Auger spectra of fracture surfaces of 12%Cr steel 55
 – 3-D trace element distribution 158
 step-scan analyzer mode 397
 step-scan polarizer mode 397
 stimulated femtosecond Raman scattering 389, 390
 STM, *see* scanning tunneling microscopy
 stopping power 218
 STS, *see* scanning tunneling spectroscopy
 sum frequency generation 3, 374, 388, 408
 sum frequency generation spectroscopy 387–389, 407–435
 – at the alcohol–vapor interface 429, 430
 – applications 417–430

- broad band 416
 - broad band IR-visible 426
 - on colloidal nanoparticles and powder materials 427, 428
 - on colloidal Pt nanoparticles 427
 - instrumentation and operation modes 414–417
 - introduction 407–410
 - at liquid–gas and liquid–liquid interfaces 429, 430
 - measurements 415
 - modes of 415, 416
 - under near-atmospheric gas pressure 420, 421
 - number density of molecules from signal intensity 413, 414
 - polarization-dependent 416, 417, 419, 420
 - on polymer and biomaterial interfaces 428, 429
 - pump-probe 416
 - second-order polarization 411
 - signal intensity and lineshape 412, 413
 - on solid–liquid interfaces 428
 - on solid surfaces and solid–gas interfaces 417–428
 - on supported metal nanoparticles 421–423
 - theory 410–414
 - time-resolved and broadband 423–427
 - under UHV conditions 417–419
 - vibrational IR-visible 410, 411
 - super-lattices 99
 - superconductors, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and 34, 35
 - supported metal nanoparticles, SFG spectroscopy on 421–423
 - surface analysis acronyms 4, 5
 - surface analysis by laser ablation 345–355
 - depth profiling 348–354
 - instrumentation 346–348
 - laser types 346, 347
 - near-field ablation 354
 - schemes 347, 348
 - surface barrier detector 221
 - surface composition by analysis of neutral and ion impact radiation, *see* ion beam spectrochemical analysis
 - surface-enhanced infrared absorption 492
 - surface-enhanced infrared absorption effect 372–374
 - surface-enhanced Raman scattering 378, 379
 - spectra of methyl mercaptide 387
 - surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy 3, 386, 387, 490
 - surface-enhanced resonance Raman scattering 379, 490
 - surface EXAFS 317
 - surface melting 200
 - surface Raman spectroscopy 377–391
 - applications 383–387
 - instrumentation 380–382
 - porous materials 385, 386
 - principles 377, 378
 - quantification 383
 - resonant excitation 378
 - specific surface area 377, 378
 - spectral information 382
 - surface-enhancement 378
 - ultrasensitive equipment 377
 - unenhanced Raman spectroscopy at smooth surfaces 383–385
 - surface reactions 126, 134, 135, 246, 248, 316
 - surface removal 23
 - surface segregation, Auger electron spectroscopy and 58–60
 - surface-specific analytical techniques
 - using non-particle excitation 3
 - using particle or photon excitation 3
 - surfaces, importance of 2
 - survey XPS spectrum 19, 20
 - switching behavior of stimuli-responsive mixed polymer brushes 403
 - SWNT-coated tips, *see* single-walled carbon nanotube-coated tips
 - SXAPS, *see* soft X-ray appearance potential spectroscopy
 - synchrotron 367
 - synchrotron radiation 16
 - synchrotron radiation-based techniques 280–283
 - Synge, E.H. 481
- t**
- TCO films, analysis of 399
 - TDS, *see* thermal desorption spectroscopy
 - TEIRA, *see* tip-enhanced infrared absorption
 - TEM, *see* transmission electron microscopy
 - TEM/STEM Hitachi H-8110 300
 - temperature-programmed desorption, *see* thermal desorption spectroscopy
 - Tensor LEED approximation 104
 - TERS, *see* tip-enhanced Raman scattering
 - THC, *see* torsional harmonic cantilever

- thermal desorption spectroscopy 3, 262, 263
 - thin-film criterion 306
 - thin films, and interfaces 58
 - thin layers 339
 - three-dimensional SIMS 154, 155
 - Ti-diamond layer, depth profiles 58, 59
 - tilt angles of molecules on a surface 369
 - time-of-flight atom probe techniques 242–246
 - applications of 252–254
 - time-of-flight ERDA 225
 - time-of-flight LEIS, for Au films deposited on B 213, 214
 - time-of-flight mass spectrometry 121–123, 136, 180
 - of silver bromide and silver chloride crystals 137
 - time-of-flight SIMS 180
 - time-of-flight SIMS instruments, dual-beam technique for 152
 - tin, chemical shift 21
 - TiN-coated steel, quantitative depth profile 340
 - TiN–TiAlN–Fe sample, crater surfaces 353
 - TiO₂–SiO₂–TiO₂ (TST-mirror)
 - IBSCA depth profile 364, 365
 - SIMS depth profile 364, 365
 - tip-based signal enhancement 491
 - tip-enhanced infrared absorption 492
 - tip-enhanced Raman scattering 490
 - titanium-based coatings, depth profile analysis 349
 - titanium-sapphire laser 346, 414
 - TOF-ERDA, *see* time-of-flight ERDA
 - TOF-LEIS, *see* time-of-flight LEIS
 - TOF-MS, *see* time-of-flight mass spectrometry
 - TOF-SIMS, *see* time-of-flight SIMS
 - torsional harmonic cantilever 450, 451
 - torsional resonance mode 449–452
 - total-reflection X-ray fluorescence analysis 3, 267–292
 - applications 277–287
 - depth profiling by 283–285
 - detection limits for various elements on Si wafers 279, 280
 - instrumentation 269–275
 - particulate and film-type surface contamination 277, 278
 - principles 267–269
 - quantification 276, 277
 - semiconductors 278–287
 - spectral information 275, 276
 - synchrotron radiation-based techniques 280–283
 - vapor-phase decomposition and droplet collection 285–287
 - vapor-phase treatment and 287
 - transformation probability 123
 - transition elements
 - LLM Auger series 47, 48
 - MNN Auger series 47, 48, 49
 - transmission electron microscopy 67, 68
 - instrumentation 70–72
 - interactions between high-energy electrons and matter in 68
 - transmission Raman spectroscopy 382
 - TRIM program 224
 - tube etching 486
 - tunneling current 465
 - tunneling junction, energy level diagram 466
 - Turner's etching method 486
 - TXRF analysis, *see* total-reflection X-ray fluorescence analysis
- U**
- ultra-shallow depth profiling 137, 138
 - ultra-shallow junctions, characterization of 283–285
 - ultrahigh vacuum 13
 - ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy 3, 38, 39
 - unenhanced Raman spectroscopy at smooth surfaces 383–385
 - UPS, *see* ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy
 - useful yield 124, 183
- V**
- UV-VIS-IR ellipsometry 3, 393–405
 - applications 398–404
 - infrared ellipsometry 400–404
 - instrumentation 395–397
 - principles 393–395
 - UV-VIS-NIR spectral region 398–400
 - Van de Graaff electrostatic accelerator 194
 - vapor-phase decomposition 287
 - and droplet collection 285–287
 - vapor-phase treatment 287
 - and total reflection X-ray fluorescence analysis 287
 - velocities of particles 221
 - VG9000 263
 - Violet Landau molecule adsorbed on Cu(211) surface 477

- Vis-NIR spectral range 398
VPD, *see* vapor-phase decomposition
VPT, *see* vapor-phase treatment
- w**
 W/TiN/Ti/Si contact structure 58
 wafer surface preparation system 285
 wavelength-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
 293
 – spectrometer 297
 – spectrum of BaTiO₃ 302
WDXS, *see* wavelength-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
 white lines 77
 wide-scan XPS spectrum 19, 20
WSPS, *see* wafer surface preparation system
- x**
 X-ray absorption near edge structure 317
 X-ray detector, energy resolution 301
 X-ray detector with Li-drifted Si crystal
 299
 X-ray diffraction 3
 – glancing angle 314–316
 X-ray microanalysis and instrumentation
 295–303
 X-ray notation 10, 11
 X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy 3, 9–41,
 349
 – and adhesion 32–34
 – applications 28–37
 – Auger parameter 27, 28
 – and catalysis 28, 29, 30
 – chemical shifts 19–21
 – configuration in a spectrometer 18
 – and corrosion 31, 32
 – depth profiling 23–25
- electron energy analyzers 16–18
 – energy resolution 17
 – imaging 26, 27
 – instrumentation 12–19
 – nomenclature 10, 11
 – and passivation 31, 32
 – and polymers 30, 31
 – principles 9–12
 – quantification 21–23
 – and semiconductors 35–37
 – spatial resolution 18, 19
 – spectral information 19–21
 – spectrometers 18
 – and superconductors 34, 35
 – synchrotron radiation 16
 – ultrahigh vacuum 13
 – vacuum requirements 12, 13
 – X-ray sources 13–15
 X-ray take-off angle 298
XANES, *see* X-ray absorption near edge structure
XPS, *see* X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy
XRD, *see* X-ray diffraction
XSTM, *see* cross-sectional STM
- y**
YMM, *see* Young's modulus microscopy
 Young's modulus microscopy 447
- z**
 ZAF correction 306
 zero force 449
 zero-loss peak 74
 zinc-coated steel, GD-OES and LIBS
 emission profiles of Zn and Fe in
 349, 350
 ZnO:Al film, optical constants 400

