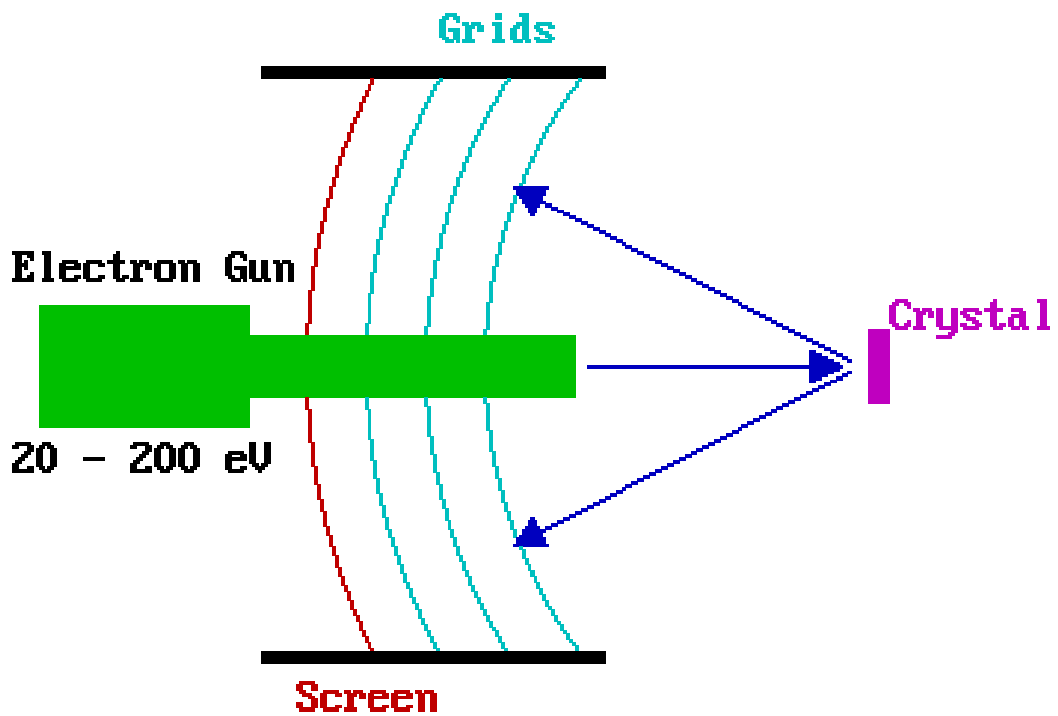


[http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/surfaces/scc/scat6\\_2.htm](http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/surfaces/scc/scat6_2.htm)

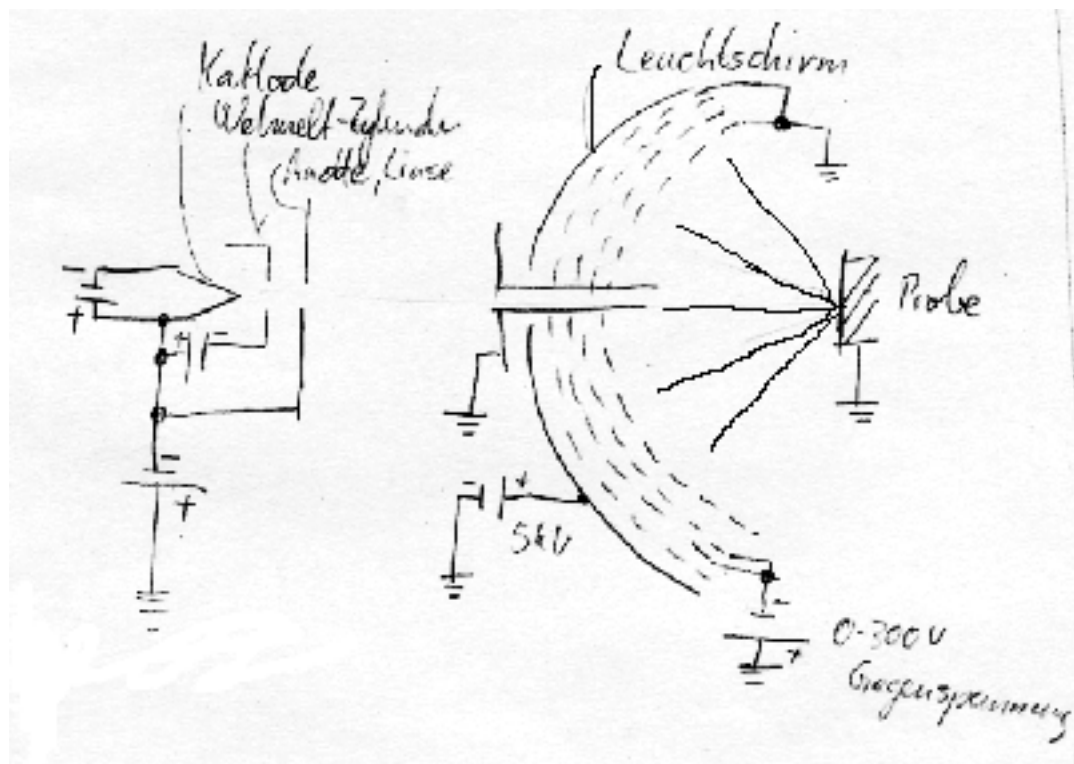
<http://www.uksaf.org/tech/leed.html>

<http://www.pci.uni-heidelberg.de/pci/hvolpp/work/sfg/LEED.html>

[http://wwwex.physik.uni-ulm.de/lehre/PhysikalischeElektronik/Phys\\_Elektr/node285.html](http://wwwex.physik.uni-ulm.de/lehre/PhysikalischeElektronik/Phys_Elektr/node285.html)

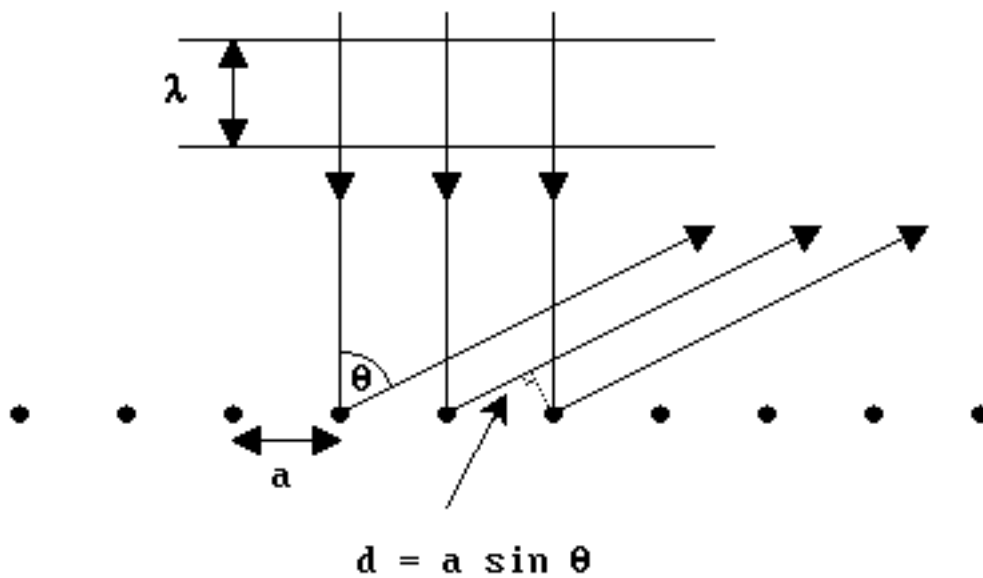


Schematischer LEED-Aufbau

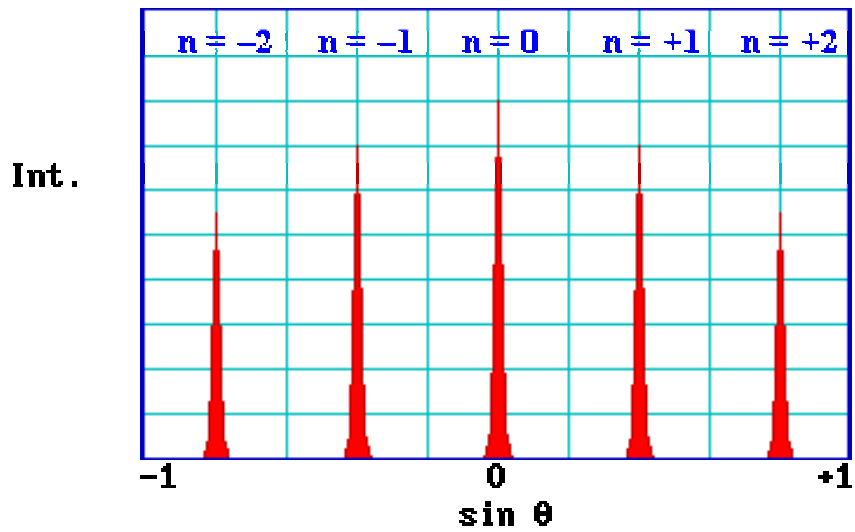




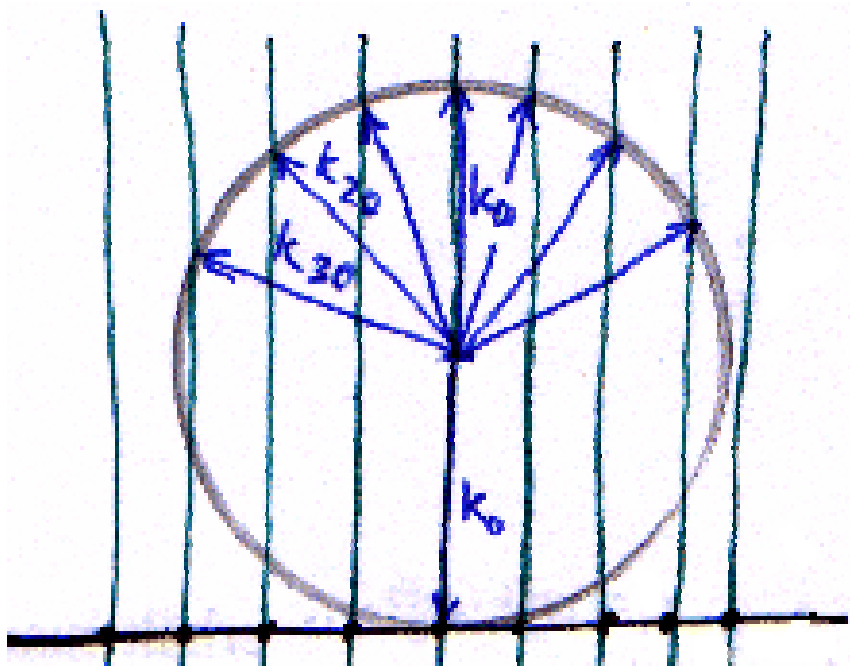
LEED-Optik von Omicron



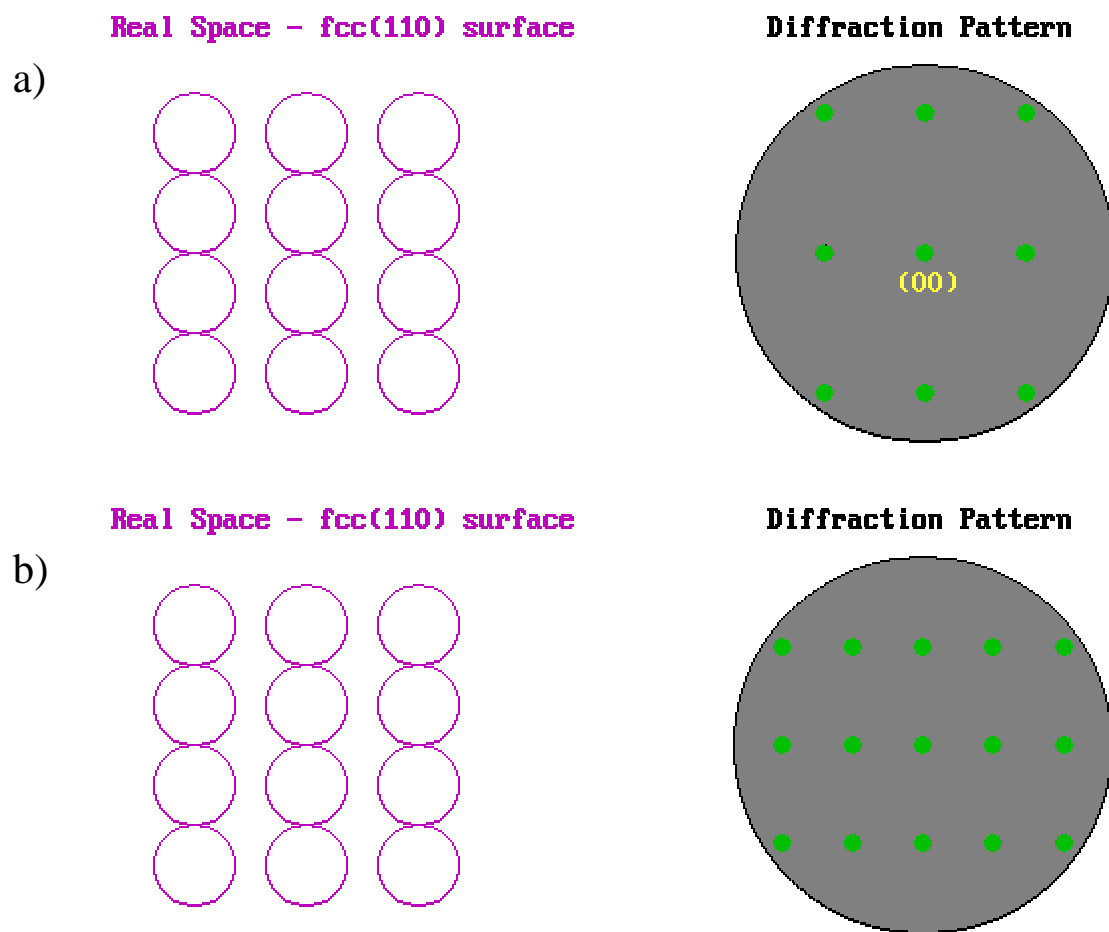
Beugung, Gangunterschied und Interferenz an den Oberflächenatomen im LEED



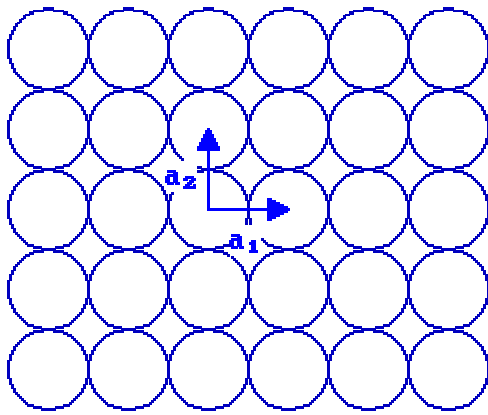
Intensität der LEED-Interferenzen



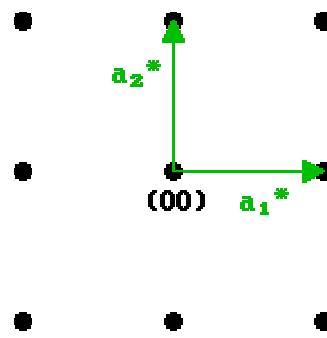
Ewald-Konstruktion für die Entstehung der LEED-Reflexe



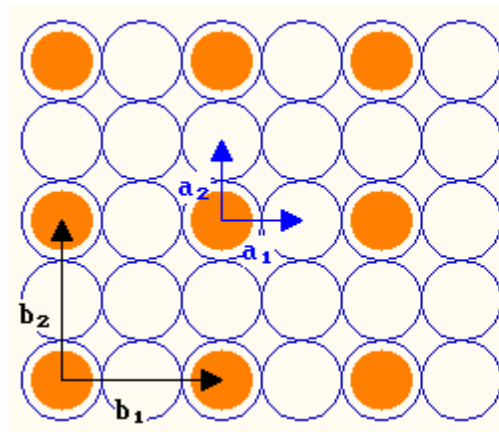
LEED-Bild eines kubischen Gitters, a) einfache Energie des Primärstrahls, b) doppelte Energie



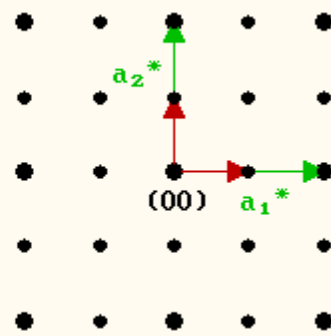
Diffraction Pattern



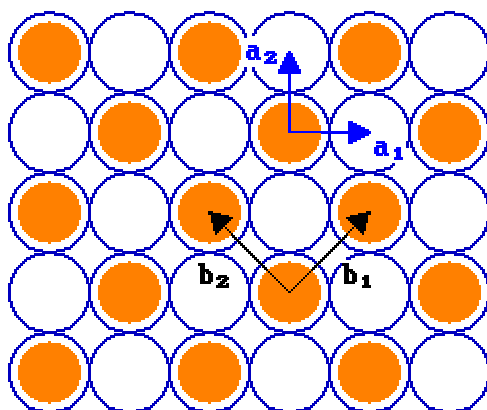
LEED-Reflexe als Darstellung des reziproken Gitters



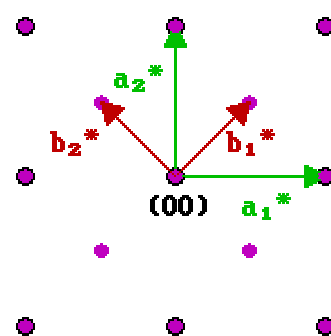
Diffraction Pattern



Entstehung von zusätzlichen LEED-Reflexen durch Überstrukturen bzw. Ad-Atomen

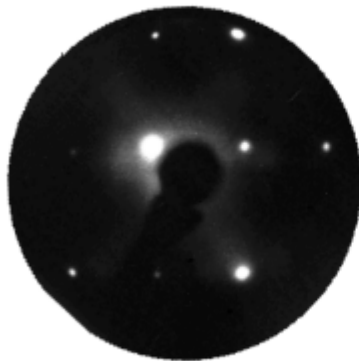


Diffraction Pattern

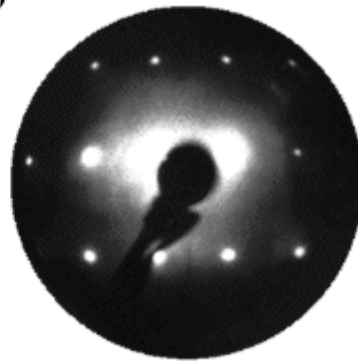


Lage der Ad-Atome (bzw. Übergitter) und Einfluß auf das LEED-Bild

Cu(110)

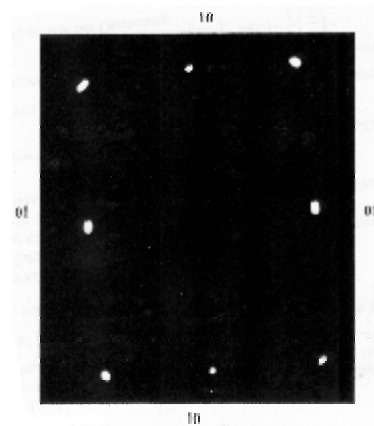


90 eV

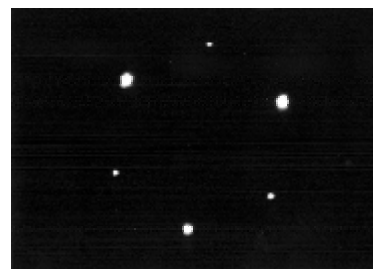


140 eV

LEED-Bild von Cu (110). Dies ist eine FCC-Struktur  
Messung bei 36 eV



LEED-Bild von Ni (111) bei einer  
Primärenergie von 205 eV



LEED-Bild von Si(111)  $\sqrt{19} \times \sqrt{19}$

