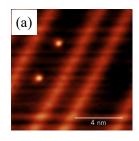
Ag/Au (111) 表面の作製と走査トンネル顕微鏡を用いた表面分析

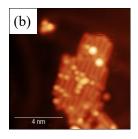
(東大¹・理研²) ○兒玉寬俊¹.²・長井舜介¹.²・李民喜¹.²・数間恵弥子¹.²・金有洙¹.² Preparation of Ag/Au(111) surfaces and surface analysis using a scanning tunneling microscope(¹*The Univ. of Tokyo*, ²*RIKEN*) ○Hirotoshi Kodama,¹.² Shunsuke Nagai,¹.² Minhui Lee,¹.² Emiko Kazuma¹.², Yousoo Kim¹.²

Gold and silver alloys (Au-Ag alloys) have unique properties not found in the individual metals, and are expected to have various applications, including plasmonic catalysts [1][2]. While Au-Ag alloys are well known as all-proportional solid solution, there is little knowledge about the atomic-level morphological structure and electronic structure of the alloy surfaces. In this study, we used a scanning tunneling microscope to analyze the atomic-level surface structure and local electronic structures of Au-Ag alloy model surface, which was prepared by the evaporation of Ag onto an Au (111) surface and post-annealing. When the amount of Ag deposited was small (~0.5 ML), isolated single atoms existed. By contrast, when the amount of Ag deposited was large (0.5 ML~6.6 ML), one-dimensional chain structures were formed (Fig. 1). In addition, both single atoms and one-dimensional chain structures were identified as Ag based on scanning tunneling spectroscopy. *Keywords : Alloy; Surface; Scanning Tunneling Microscope; Structure; Electronic state*

金と銀の合金(金銀合金)は各単体金属にはない物性をもち、プラズモニック触媒をはじめ様々な応用が期待されている[1][2]。金銀合金は全率固溶体として知られる一方で、合金表面の原子レベルでの構造と電子状態に関する知見はほとんどない。本研究では Au(111)表面に Ag を蒸着させて金銀合金表面を作製し、原子レベル構造と局所電子状態を走査トンネル顕微鏡 (STM)により分析した。

Ag の蒸着量が少ない場合 (~0.5 ML) は単原子状態であるのに対し、蒸着量が多い場合 (0.5 ML~6.6 ML) には一次元鎖状の構造を形成することを見出した (Fig. 1)。また、走査トンネル分光法 (STS) により、単原子状態と一次元鎖状の構造は銀であると考えられる。





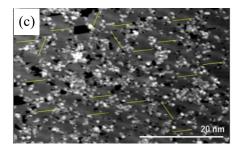


Fig.1 STM images of Ag/Au(111) surfaces. (a) As-deposited (Ag = \sim 0.1 ML) (b) As-deposited (Ag = \sim 1.0 ML) (c) Post-annealing at 100°C for 2h (Ag = \sim 6.6 ML)

[1] S. patskovsky et al., Analyst, 139, 20, 9 (2014) [2] P.V. Geenen et al., J. Catal., 77, 2, 10 (1982).

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