

7.1: Basic concepts in surface imaging and localized spectroscopy

Most surface spectroscopic techniques involve probing the surface by exposing it to a flux of "particles" ($h\nu$, e^- , A^+ ) and simultaneously monitoring the response to this stimulation by, for example, measuring the energy distribution of emitted electrons. In their most basic form, these techniques collect information from a relatively large area of surface ($\sim \text{mm}^2$). In most cases, however, there are variations of these techniques which permit either,

1. The requirement in both cases is for **spatial localisation** of the spectroscopic technique. This may be achieved in one of two ways,

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