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Spontaneous Decay and Resonance Fluorescence of an Admolecule Near  
a Silver Surface with Random Roughness

by

Xiao-shen Li, D. L. Lin and Thomas F. George

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Spontaneous decay and resonance fluorescence of an admolecule  
near a silver surface with random roughness

Xiao-shen Li\*, D. L. Lin and Thomas F. George  
Department of Physics and Astronomy  
State University of New York at Buffalo  
Buffalo, New York 14260

Abstract

The spontaneous decay rate and resonance fluorescence spectrum of a molecule adsorbed near a rough silver surface are calculated. An assumed random distribution of the roughness on the surface is treated as an effective layer. The calculated decay rate is in excellent agreement with experimental measurements. The effects of surface roughness on both the spontaneous decay rate and resonance fluorescence spectrum are discussed for different cases.

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\* On leave of absence from the Shanghai Institute of Metallurgy, Academia Sinica, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.

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## I. Introduction

Fluorescence and light scattering from atoms or molecules near solid surfaces have aroused much interest since the perfection of the fatty-acid monolayer assembly technique<sup>1</sup> has led to a series of successful measurements of the lifetime of excited molecules near metal surfaces.<sup>2</sup> Despite other possible effects,<sup>3</sup> the role of surface roughness has been recognized to be prominent in various surface processes<sup>4</sup> ever since the discovery of the surface-enhanced Raman effect<sup>5</sup> in 1974. Processes such as photolysis and photochemical degradation have been studied in great detail by theoretical models including both localized<sup>6</sup> and extended<sup>7</sup> surface structures. It has become clear that the ultimate outcome for the enhancement of photoabsorption and resonance fluorescence processes generally depends on two competing factors. One is the enhanced surface electromagnetic field, and the other is the surface-induced decay rate of adatoms.<sup>4,8</sup>

Effects of the surface roughness on the spontaneous decay rate of adsorbed molecules has been investigated both theoretically<sup>9</sup> and experimentally.<sup>10</sup> It is found that the decay rate increases due to the presence of surface roughness. As a matter of fact, the decay rate of pyrazine molecules near a silver surface is measured to be about five times larger than the theoretically expected value which is calculated for a flat smooth surface. Such a tremendous increase, as has been suggested recently,<sup>11</sup> can be attributed to the roughness of the silver surface by assuming periodically roughened metallic surfaces.

Resonance fluorescence of adatoms at rough metallic surfaces, on the other hand, has also been studied<sup>12</sup> by considering the roughness as hemispherical protrusions on perfectly conducting solid surfaces. We consider, in this article, the spontaneous decay rate and resonance

fluorescence spectrum of a molecule adsorbed near a rough silver surface. The roughness is assumed to be small clusters of atoms, that may or may not be silver, distributed randomly on the surface, and is treated as an effective layer<sup>13</sup> with its effective optical constants modeled by the Maxwell-Garnett theory.<sup>14</sup> This treatment has been proven very successful in the investigation of optical excitation of surface plasma waves along rough silver surfaces. Our results are found to be in excellent agreement with experiments.

## II. Theory

Consider a molecule with two levels  $|+\rangle$  and  $|-\rangle$  separated by a distance  $\hbar\omega$ . It is adsorbed near a bulk silver with rough surface. The molecule is driven by a monochromatic laser field with

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (Ee^{i\omega_0 t} + E^*e^{-i\omega_0 t}) \quad (1)$$

We can apply the surface-dressed optical Bloch equation<sup>15,16</sup> (SBE) to describe the interaction process. The SBE are given by<sup>16</sup>

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \langle S^+ \rangle \\ \langle S^z \rangle \\ \langle S^- \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i(\Delta + \Omega^S) - \gamma & i\Omega & 0 \\ i\Omega^*/2 & -2\gamma & -i\Omega/2 \\ 0 & -i\Omega^* & -i(\Delta + \Omega^S) - \gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \langle S^+ \rangle \\ \langle S^z \rangle \\ \langle S^- \rangle \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \gamma \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

The notation is as follows. The adatom with a transition frequency  $\omega$  is located at a distance  $d$  away from the surface of silver. The matrix element of the electric dipole moment operator is denoted by  $|p|$ , and  $E$  and  $\omega_0$  are the amplitude and frequency of the external laser field, respectively. The

detuning is  $\Delta = \omega - \omega_0$ , and the Rabi frequency is  $\Omega = |p|E$ . The transition probability amplitude is proportional to the projection operators defined by

$$\begin{aligned} s^+ &= |+\times-| \\ s^z &= \frac{1}{2} (|+\times+| - |-\times-|) \\ s^- &= |-\times+| \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The total decay rate of the adatom can be written as

$$\gamma = \gamma^0 + \gamma^s, \quad (4)$$

where  $\gamma^0$  is the decay rate in the absence of the substrate,

$$\gamma^0 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\epsilon} |p|^2 \omega^3 / c^3, \quad (4a)$$

and

$$\gamma^s = |p|^2 \text{Im } f(d) \quad (4b)$$

is the decay rate induced by the surface. The frequency shift of the spontaneous radiation due to the surface is

$$\Omega^s = |p|^2 \text{Re } f(d), \quad (5)$$

and the function  $f(d)$  is introduced only for convenience<sup>12</sup> and is determined by<sup>16</sup>

$$E_R = |p|f(d)S^- = pf(d) \quad (6)$$

where  $E_R$  is the component of the reflected field  $\vec{E}_R$  in the direction of  $\vec{p}$ .

Equation (2) agrees with the result from linear response theory<sup>17</sup> when the adatom is taken as a harmonic oscillator. When the intensity of the incident laser is weak, it is more probable to find the molecule in its lower state. Thus we can take  $\langle S^z \rangle \approx -\frac{1}{2}$ . The SBE (2) can then be linearized and solved. With the initial condition<sup>16</sup>  $\langle S^z(0) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2}$ , we find the solution

$$\langle S^z(t) \rangle = |\Omega|^2 [1 + e^{-2\gamma t} - 2e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\Delta + \Omega^S)t] / 4|z|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \quad (7)$$

where  $z = \gamma + i(\Delta + \Omega^S)$ . By making use of the regression theorem for correlation functions,<sup>18</sup> we find from the SBE the well-known results of the incoherent resonance fluorescence spectrum,<sup>18,19</sup>

$$\bar{g}(\nu) = \frac{1}{2} |\Omega|^4 \gamma (D^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\Omega|^2 + 4\gamma^2) / (\frac{1}{2} |\Omega|^2 + |z|^2) (x^2 + y^2) \quad (8)$$

where  $D = \nu - \omega_0$ ,  $x = 2\gamma(\frac{1}{2} |\Omega|^2 + |z|^2 - 2D^2)$ , and  $y = D(|\Omega|^2 + |z|^2 + 4\gamma^2 - D^2)$ .

It is seen from Eqs. (4)-(8) that both the spontaneous emission properties and the resonance fluorescence spectrum depend sensitively on the surface-reflected field  $\vec{E}_R$  which, in turn, depends on the optical constant of silver and the structure of the silver surface. In these equations, we have regarded the molecule as an emitting dipole. The emitted field is reflected back from the surface and is coupled to the radiation dipole whose dynamical behavior is therefore totally changed. To calculate the reflected field, we must take into account the roughness of the silver surface. This is treated

in a similar fashion as is discussed in Ref. 13. The roughness is assumed to be on a very fine scale which is much smaller than the wavelength of the relevant light. The scattering of light due to the roughness is then very small and consequently the roughness can be modeled by introducing an effective layer on the silver surface. The optical constant  $\epsilon_2$  of this layer is evaluated by the Maxwell-Garnett theory

$$\epsilon_e = \epsilon[\epsilon_s(1+2q) + 2\epsilon(1-q)]/[\epsilon_s(1-q) + \epsilon(2+q)], \quad (9)$$

where  $\epsilon$  is the dielectric constant of the medium containing the molecule,  $\epsilon_s$  stands for the complex dielectric constant of the silver substrate, and  $q$  represents the volume fraction of silver in the effective thin layer. It is noted that the maximum roughness corresponds to  $q = 0.5$ .

The reflected electric field at the dipole can be found by classical electromagnetic field theory.<sup>16,20</sup> The results are, with  $x_0 = \omega/c$ ,

$$E_R^{\parallel} = \sqrt{\epsilon} \kappa_0^3 p \int_0^{\infty} d\kappa \kappa \mu^{-1} (R_{\perp} + \mu^2 R_{\parallel}) \quad (10)$$

when the dipole moment  $\vec{p}$  is parallel to the surface and

$$E_R^{\perp} = -i\sqrt{\epsilon} \kappa_0^3 p \int_0^{\infty} d\kappa \kappa^3 \mu^{-1} R_{\parallel} \quad (11)$$

when  $\vec{p}$  is normal to the surface. Here we have introduced  $\mu = \sqrt{1 - \kappa^2}$  and

$$R_{\perp, \parallel} = \frac{R_{\perp, \parallel}^m + R_{\perp, \parallel}^e}{1 + R_{\perp, \parallel}^m R_{\perp, \parallel}^e} e^{i2\mu d}$$



with

$$R_{\parallel}^m = \frac{\epsilon \mu_e - \epsilon_e \mu}{\epsilon \mu_e + \epsilon_e \mu} \quad (13a)$$

$$R_{\perp}^m = \frac{\mu - \mu_e}{\mu + \mu_e} \quad (13b)$$

$$R_{\parallel}^e = \frac{\epsilon_e \mu_s - \epsilon_s \mu_e}{\epsilon_e \mu_s + \epsilon_s \mu_e} e^{i2\mu_e \hat{d}_e} \quad (14a)$$

$$R_{\perp}^e = \frac{\mu_e - \mu_s}{\mu_e + \mu_s} e^{i2\mu_e \hat{d}_e} \quad (14b)$$

$$\mu_e = \sqrt{\epsilon_e / \epsilon - \kappa^2} \quad (15a)$$

$$\mu_s = \sqrt{\epsilon_s / \epsilon - \kappa^2} \quad (15b)$$

$$\hat{d} = 2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon}d/\lambda \quad (16a)$$

and the thickness of the effective layer

$$\hat{d}_e = 2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon}d_e/\lambda \quad (16b)$$

Substituting (10) and (11) in (6), we can rewrite  $\gamma$  and  $\Omega^S$  in (4) and (5) for dipole orientations parallel and normal to the surface,

$$\gamma_{\parallel} = 1 + \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\infty} d\kappa \kappa (R_{\perp} + \mu^2 R_{\parallel}) / \mu \quad (17a)$$

$$\gamma_{\perp} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\infty} \kappa^3 d\kappa R_{\perp} / \mu \quad (17b)$$

$$\Omega_{\parallel}^S = - \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{Im} \int_0^{\infty} \kappa d\kappa (R_{\perp} + \mu^2 R_{\parallel}) / \mu \quad (18a)$$

$$\Omega_{\perp}^S = \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{Im} \int_0^{\infty} \kappa^3 d\kappa R_{\parallel} / \mu \quad (18b)$$

where we have taken the unit  $\gamma^0 = 1$ .

### III. Results and discussion

The integrals involved in (17) and (18) can only be evaluated numerically. We choose  $\epsilon = 1.7$ ,  $q = 0.2$  and  $d_e = 10 \text{ \AA}$  in our calculation. In the neighborhood of the plasmon resonance, we consider two wavelengths,  $\lambda = 3800 \text{ \AA}$  and  $3200 \text{ \AA}$ , for transitions of the adsorbed molecule. The dielectric constants of silver corresponding to these wavelengths are<sup>10,21</sup>  $\epsilon_s(\lambda = 3800) = -3.16 + 0.29i$  and  $\epsilon_s(\lambda = 3200) = 0.50 + 0.04i$ , respectively. The roughness effect on the wavelength dependence of the decay rate is also investigated for the whole wavelength range.

We first consider the decay rate of the adsorbed molecule as a function of its distance  $d$  from the surface. In Figs. 1 and 2, the results computed from (17) are plotted for the two wavelengths. It is clearly observed that for  $\lambda = 3800 \text{ \AA}$ , the surface roughness enhances the decay rate whether the dipole orientation is parallel or normal to the surface. On the contrary, the roughness prolongs the lifetime of the excited molecule for  $\lambda = 3200 \text{ \AA}$ . Similar conclusion has been reported in Ref. 11 in which the more special case of periodically roughened metallic surface is considered. Our results are

shown in Fig. 3 in excellent agreement with experimental data.<sup>10</sup> The dashed line representing results calculated for a smooth surface is also plotted for comparison purposes. Therefore, surface roughness plays a very important role indeed and must be included in the treatment of any optical problem involving absorption.

To find how the effect of the roughness on the decay rate varies with the wavelength, we have computed the ratio  $R$  of the decay rate for a rough silver surface to that for a flat one as a function of the wavelength when the molecule is located very close to the surface. It is found that in the neighborhood of the surface plasmon resonance, the energy transfer from the adatom to the silver substrate is greatly enhanced due to the roughness. The results are depicted in Fig. 4. It is clearly seen that the roughness has very little effect on the decay rate for long wavelengths, say,  $\lambda \geq 6000 \text{ \AA}$ . In the shorter wavelength region, say,  $\lambda \leq 3300 \text{ \AA}$ , the effective layer of roughness that absorbs less energy plays a relatively important role in reducing the energy transfer. Such phenomena can be understood in the following manner. In the region where the radiation wavelengths are far away from the plasmon resonance, the energy transfer process depends mainly upon the imaginary part of the dielectric constant of the substrate. In other words, it depends on the energy absorption rate. For silver,  $\text{Im}\epsilon_s$  becomes smaller as the wavelength becomes longer. Since the effective layer of surface roughness has a screening effect on the energy transfer, stronger screening is expected when  $\text{Im}\epsilon_s$  is larger or when the wavelength is shorter.

We have also investigated the variation of the roughness effect with the distance by calculating the ratio  $R$  as a function of the distance  $d$ . As expected, this effect increases as  $d$  decreases. Thus, whether the surface roughness enhances or suppresses the spontaneous emission rate depends on both

$\lambda$  and  $d$ . Figure 5 shows a typical case in which we have chosen a wavelength around the surface plasmon resonance in the short wavelength region. It is observed that the "screening effect" of the roughness layer dominates ( $R < 1$ ) for small  $d$ , and  $R > 1$  for large  $d$ . Although the results shown in Figs. 4 and 5 are calculated for the normal orientation of the atomic dipole moment, we have obtained similar conclusions for the parallel orientation.

We now turn our attention to the interaction of an external driving field with the molecule. In what follows, we only consider the parallel orientation of the dipole moment for simplicity. The normal orientation can be treated in the same fashion, and no qualitatively different conclusion is expected. As we have noted above, we use  $\gamma^0$  as the unit for all quantities with the dimension  $t^{-1}$ . The behavior of the mean molecular inversion as a function of time is calculated from (7) and is shown in Fig. 6. Strong dependence of the results upon the wavelength is obvious as the only difference in (a) and (b) is in the wavelength. This qualitatively different appearance of the curves is primarily due to the energy transfer from the excited molecule to the silver surface. In the case (a), such transfer is weak and the Rabi oscillation of  $S^Z(t)$  is evident. The surface roughness has less effect in this case. The situation is totally different in case (b). The energy transfer is so strong that Rabi oscillation can hardly occur and the system goes into steady-state right after the interaction starts. It is also observed that the influence of the surface roughness is very important in this case.

As to the incoherent part of the resonance fluorescence spectrum, we report in Fig. 7 some of our results computed from (8) for (a)  $\lambda = 3200 \text{ \AA}$  and (b)  $\lambda = 3800 \text{ \AA}$ . Once again, the influence of surface roughness depends strongly upon the wavelength. While the two sidebands of the spectrum appear

to be completely suppressed in (b) by the surface roughness, the spectrum does not show much quantitative changes due to the roughness in (a).

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## Figure captions

1.  $\log \gamma$  as a function of  $\log d$  for  $\lambda = 3800 \text{ \AA}$  for the cases of a rough surface (solid line) and smooth surface (dashed line). The dipole moment is oriented (a) normal to the surface and (b) parallel to the surface.
2. Same as in Fig. 1 except that  $\lambda = 3200 \text{ \AA}$ .
3. A comparison of theoretical and experimental results for the case of parallel dipole orientation. The dashed line representing smooth-surface results is plotted only to show the importance of the roughness effect.
4. The ratio  $R$  of decay rates as a function of the wavelength  $\lambda$  for the silver substrate. The distance is  $d = 20 \text{ \AA}$ . The horizontal line represents  $R = 1$ .
5.  $R$  as a function of  $d$  for silver substrate with  $\lambda = 3317 \text{ \AA}$ . The horizontal line represents  $R = 1$ .
6. Time evolution of the quantity  $(\langle S^z \rangle + \frac{1}{2})/|\Omega|^2$  for  $d = 125 \text{ \AA}$  and  $\Delta = 0$ . The dipole moment is parallel to the surface. The solid (dashed) line represents results calculated for the rough (smooth) surface. (a)  $\lambda = 3200 \text{ \AA}$ , (b)  $\lambda = 3800 \text{ \AA}$ .
7. Resonance fluorescence spectrum for the dipole moment parallel to the surface and  $|\Omega| = 50$ ,  $\Delta = 0$ ,  $d = 125 \text{ \AA}$ . The solid (dashed) line represents rough (smooth) surface results. (a)  $\lambda = 3200 \text{ \AA}$ , (b)  $\lambda = 3800 \text{ \AA}$ .



Fig. 1

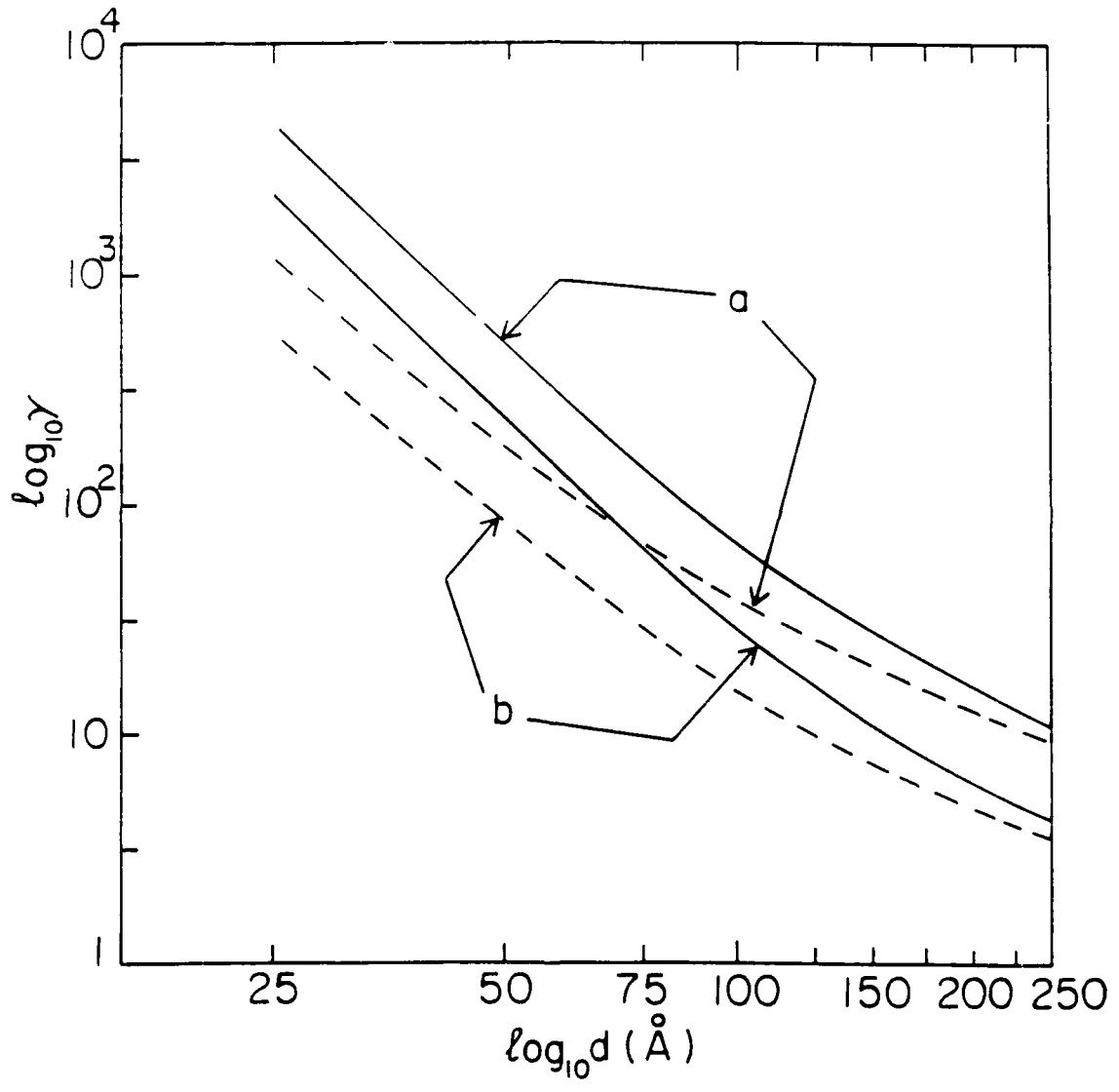


Fig. 2

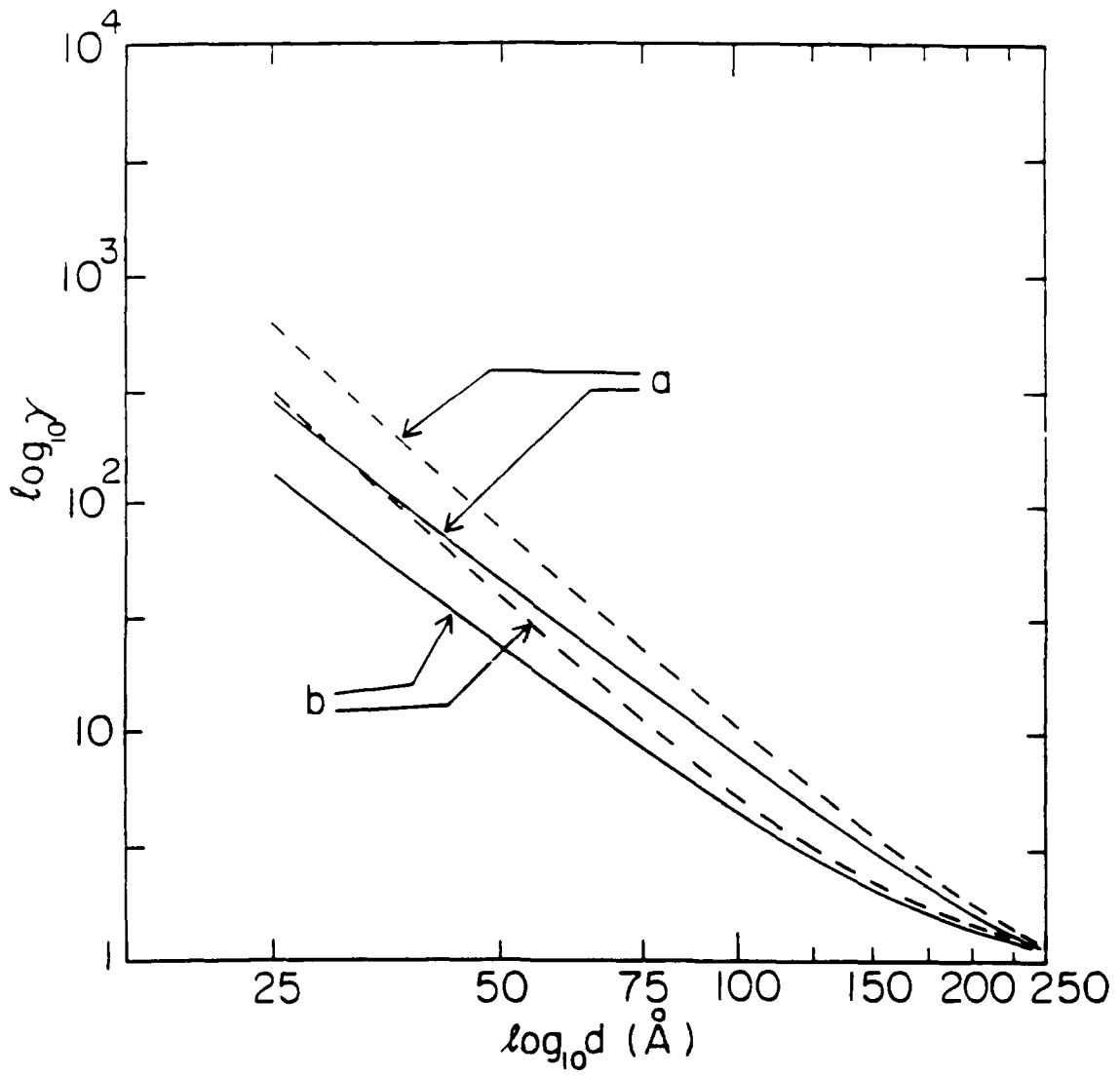


Fig. 3

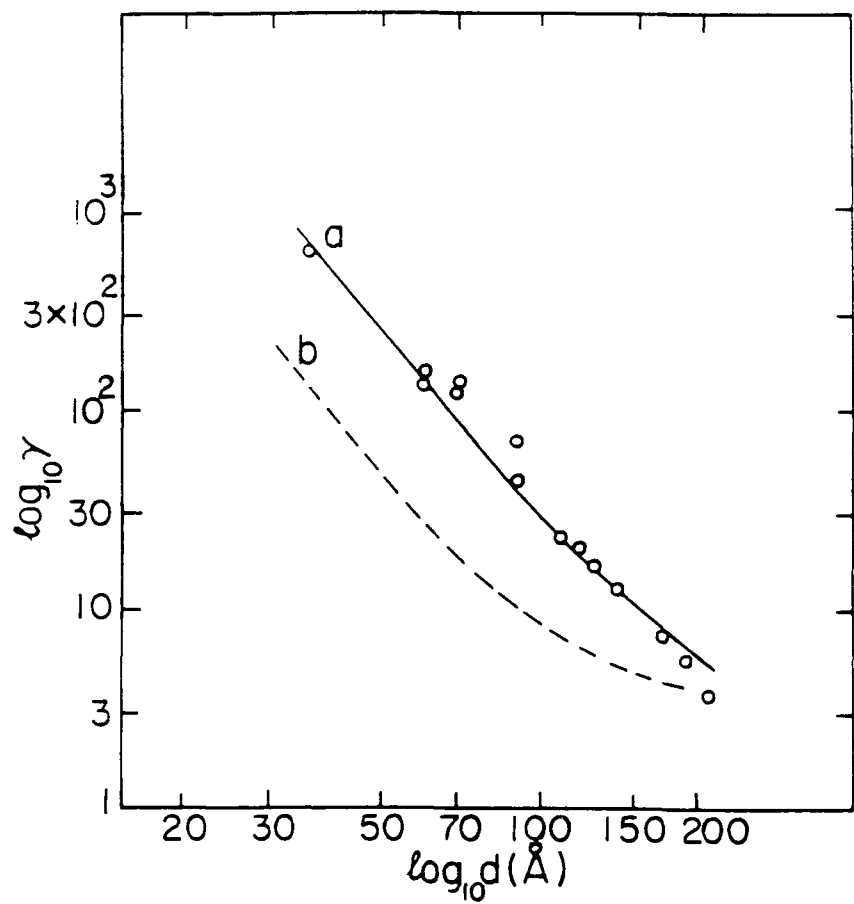


Fig. 4

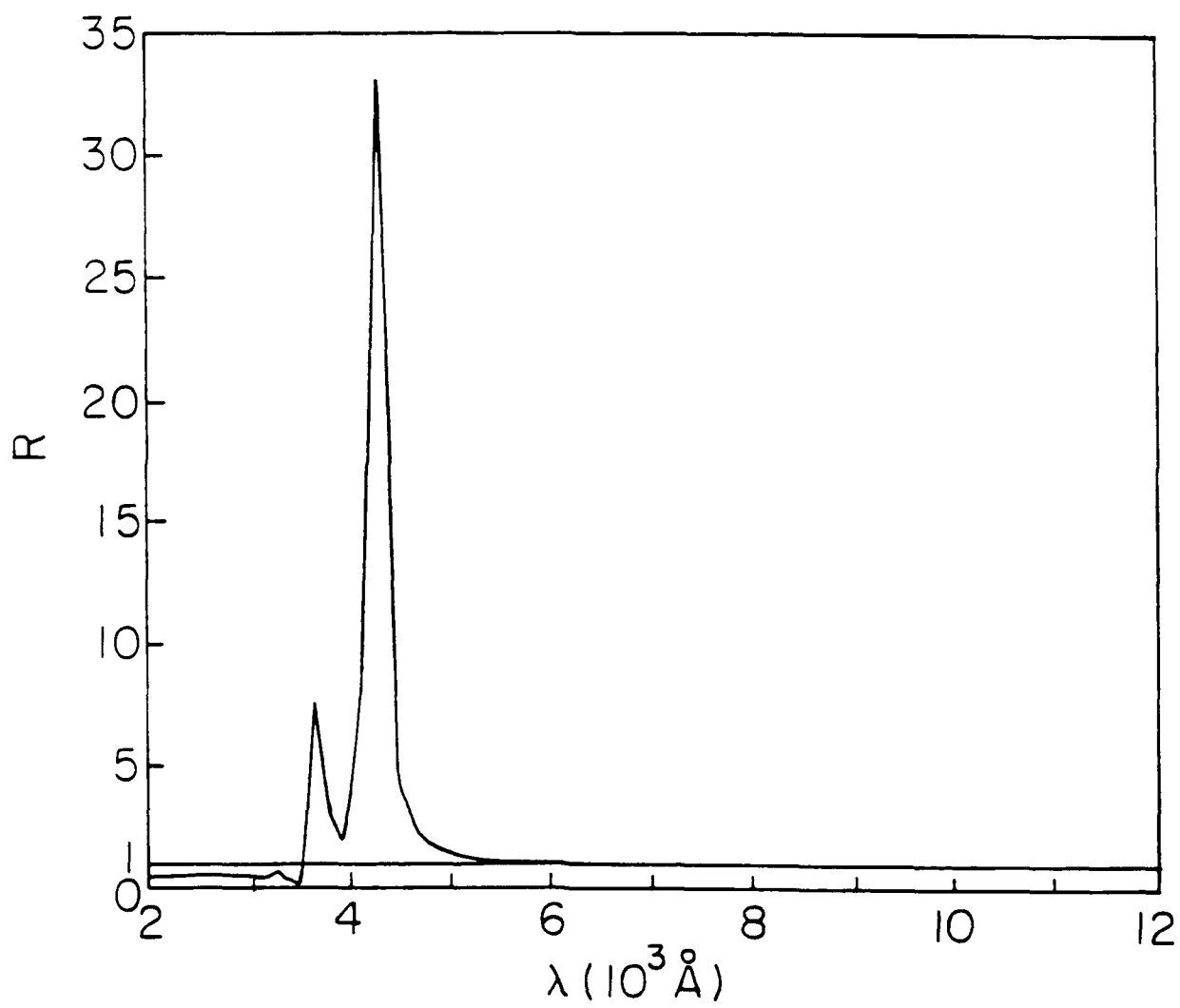


Fig. 5

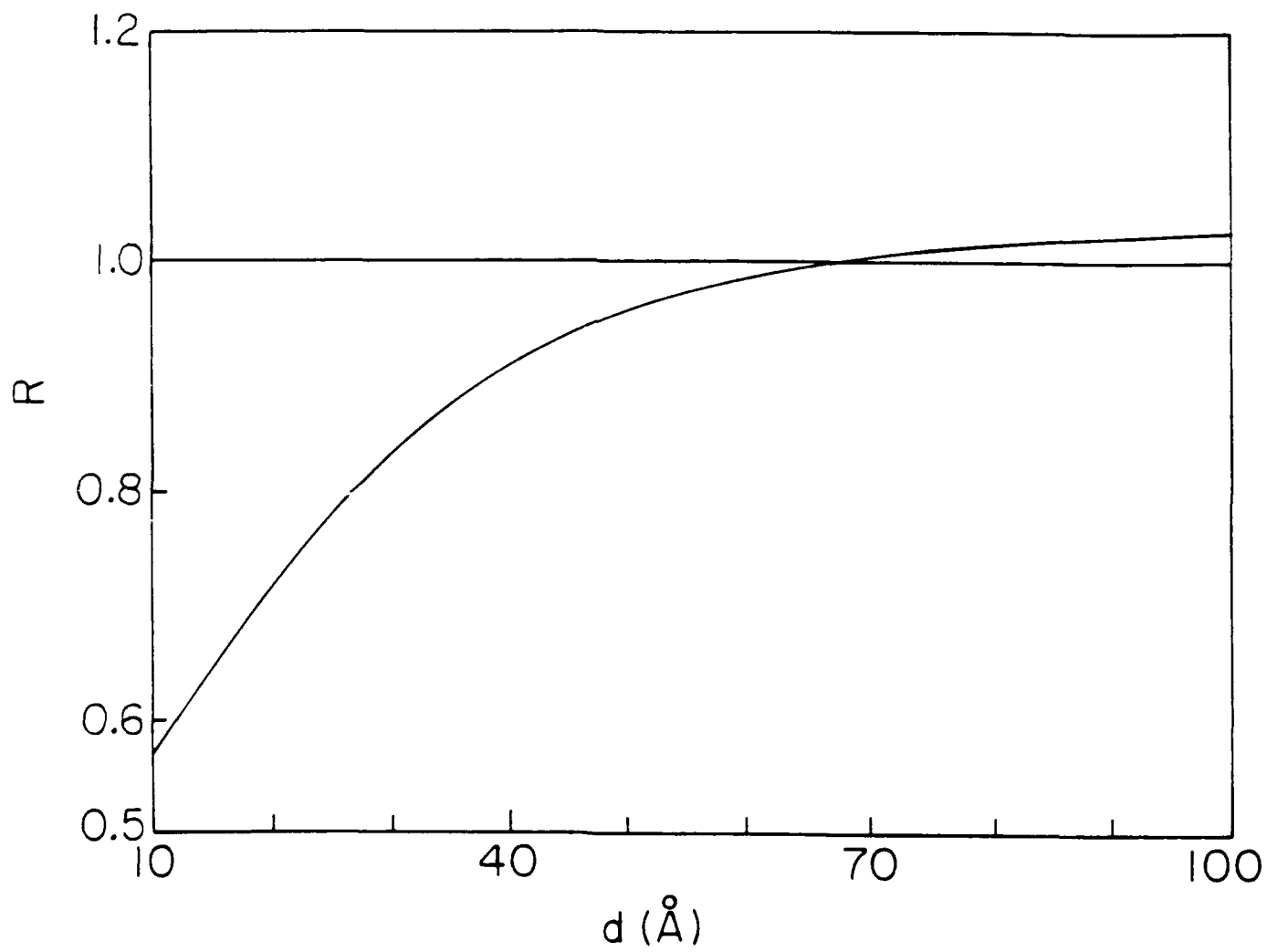


Fig. 6

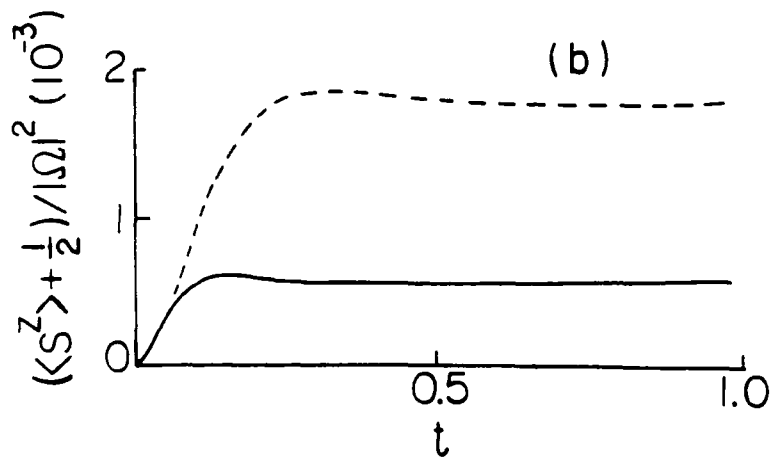
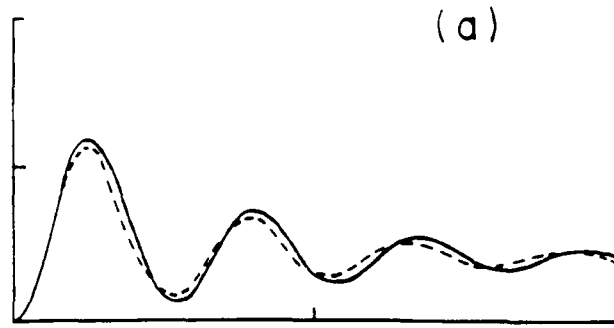
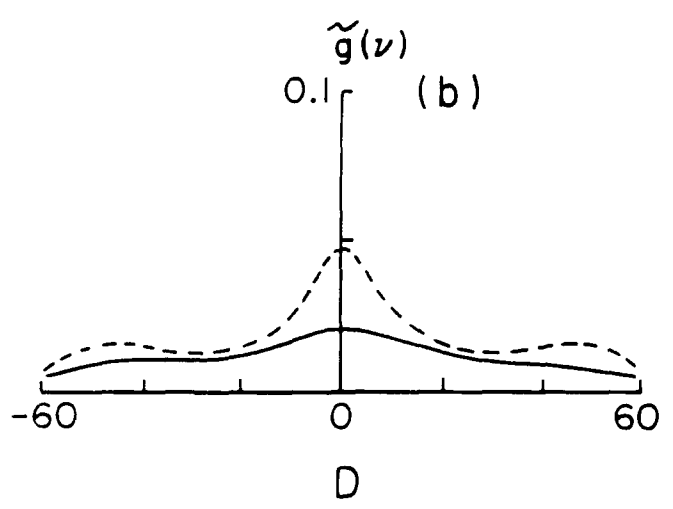
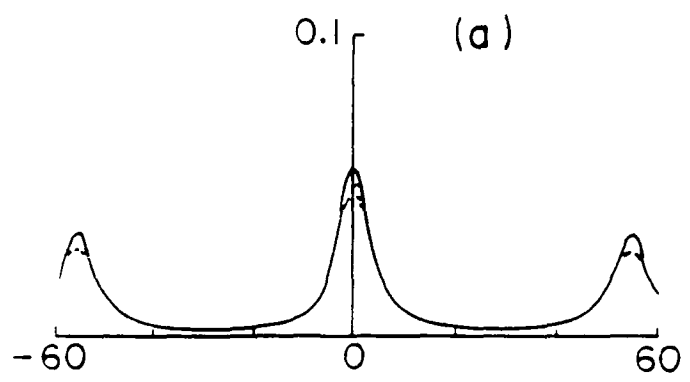


Fig. 7



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University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dr. A. Reisman  
Microelectronics Center of North Carolina  
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina  
27709

Dr. M. Grunze  
Laboratory for Surface Science and  
Technology  
University of Maine  
Orono, Maine 04469

Dr. J. Butler  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Code 6115  
Washington D.C. 20375-5000

Dr. L. Interante  
Chemistry Department  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
Troy, New York 12181

Dr. Irvin Heard  
Chemistry and Physics Department  
Lincoln University  
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania 19352

Dr. K.J. Klaubunde  
Department of Chemistry  
Kansas State University  
Manhattan, Kansas 66506

Dr. C. B. Harris  
Department of Chemistry  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720

Dr. F. Kutzler  
Department of Chemistry  
Box 5055  
Tennessee Technological University  
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

Dr. D. DiLella  
Chemistry Department  
George Washington University  
Washington D.C. 20052

Dr. R. Reeves  
Chemistry Department  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
Troy, New York 12181

Dr. Steven M. George  
Stanford University  
Department of Chemistry  
Stanford, CA 94305

Dr. Mark Johnson  
Yale University  
Department of Chemistry  
New Haven, CT 06511-8118

Dr. W. Knauer  
Hughes Research Laboratory  
3011 Malibu Canyon Road  
Malibu, California 90265

ABSTRACTS DISTRIBUTION LIST, 056/625/629

Dr. G. A. Somorjai  
Department of Chemistry  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720

Dr. J. Murday  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Code 6170  
Washington, D.C. 20375-5000

Dr. J. B. Hudson  
Materials Division  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
Troy, New York 12181

Dr. Theodore E. Madey  
Surface Chemistry Section  
Department of Commerce  
National Bureau of Standards  
Washington, D.C. 20234

Dr. J. E. Demuth  
IBM Corporation  
Thomas J. Watson Research Center  
P.O. Box 218  
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

Dr. M. G. Lagally  
Department of Metallurgical  
and Mining Engineering  
University of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Dr. R. P. Van Duyne  
Chemistry Department  
Northwestern University  
Evanston, Illinois 60637

Dr. J. M. White  
Department of Chemistry  
University of Texas  
Austin, Texas 78712

Dr. D. E. Harrison  
Department of Physics  
Naval Postgraduate School  
Monterey, California 93940

Dr. R. L. Park  
Director, Center of Materials  
Research  
University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland 20742

Dr. W. T. Peria  
Electrical Engineering Department  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dr. Keith H. Johnson  
Department of Metallurgy and  
Materials Science  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dr. S. Sibener  
Department of Chemistry  
James Franck Institute  
5640 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dr. Arnold Green  
Quantum Surface Dynamics Branch  
Code 3817  
Naval Weapons Center  
China Lake, California 93555

Dr. A. Wold  
Department of Chemistry  
Brown University  
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Dr. S. L. Bernasek  
Department of Chemistry  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dr. W. Kohn  
Department of Physics  
University of California, San Diego  
La Jolla, California 92037

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Dr. F. Carter  
Code 6170  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Washington, D.C. 20375-5000

Dr. Richard Colton  
Code 6170  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Washington, D.C. 20375-5000

Dr. Dan Pierce  
National Bureau of Standards  
Optical Physics Division  
Washington, D.C. 20234

Dr. R. Stanley Williams  
Department of Chemistry  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dr. R. P. Messmer  
Materials Characterization Lab.  
General Electric Company  
Schenectady, New York 22217

Dr. Robert Gomer  
Department of Chemistry  
James Franck Institute  
5640 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dr. Ronald Lee  
R301  
Naval Surface Weapons Center  
White Oak  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dr. Paul Schoen  
Code 6190  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Washington, D.C. 20375-5000

Dr. John T. Yates  
Department of Chemistry  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

Dr. Richard Greene  
Code 5230  
Naval Research Laboratory  
Washington, D.C. 20375-5000

Dr. L. Kesmodel  
Department of Physics  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana 47403

Dr. K. C. Janda  
University of Pittsburg  
Chemistry Building  
Pittsburg, PA 15260

Dr. E. A. Irene  
Department of Chemistry  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dr. Adam Heller  
Bell Laboratories  
Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

Dr. Martin Fleischmann  
Department of Chemistry  
University of Southampton  
Southampton 509 5NH  
UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. H. Tachikawa  
Chemistry Department  
Jackson State University  
Jackson, Mississippi 39217

Dr. John W. Wilkins  
Cornell University  
Laboratory of Atomic and  
Solid State Physics  
Ithaca, New York 14853

ABSTRACTS DISTRIBUTION LIST, 056/625/629

Dr. R. G. Wallis  
 Department of Physics  
 University of California  
 Irvine, California 92664

Dr. D. Ramaker  
 Chemistry Department  
 George Washington University  
 Washington, D.C. 20052

Dr. J. C. Hemminger  
 Chemistry Department  
 University of California  
 Irvine, California 92717

Dr. T. F. George  
 Chemistry Department  
 University of Rochester  
 Rochester, New York 14627

Dr. G. Rubloff  
 IBM  
 Thomas J. Watson Research Center  
 P.O. Box 218  
 Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

Dr. Horia Metiu  
 Chemistry Department  
 University of California  
 Santa Barbara, California 93106

Dr. W. Goddard  
 Department of Chemistry and Chemical  
 Engineering  
 California Institute of Technology  
 Pasadena, California 91125

Dr. P. Hansma  
 Department of Physics  
 University of California  
 Santa Barbara, California 93106

Dr. J. Baldeschwieler  
 Department of Chemistry and  
 Chemical Engineering  
 California Institute of Technology  
 Pasadena, California 91125

Dr. J. T. Keiser  
 Department of Chemistry  
 University of Richmond  
 Richmond, Virginia 23173

Dr. R. W. Plummer  
 Department of Physics  
 University of Pennsylvania  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dr. E. Yeager  
 Department of Chemistry  
 Case Western Reserve University  
 Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dr. N. Winograd  
 Department of Chemistry  
 Pennsylvania State University  
 University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

Dr. Roald Hoffmann  
 Department of Chemistry  
 Cornell University  
 Ithaca, New York 14853

Dr. A. Steckl  
 Department of Electrical and  
 Systems Engineering  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
 Troy, New York 12181

Dr. G.H. Morrison  
 Department of Chemistry  
 Cornell University  
 Ithaca, New York 14853