

Supporting Information
for
Thickness Dependent Oxidation in CrCl₃: a Scanning X-ray Photoemission and Kelvin Probe Microscopies Study

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Thickness approximation through optical images:

On ITO substrate, Fig.S1, the defined colour scale is as follows: green colour corresponds to 3 nm to 15 nm thick flakes, yellow colour corresponds to 15 nm to 40 nm thick flakes, while pink and violet colour represent the range of 40-80 nm and 80-120 nm thick flakes, respectively.

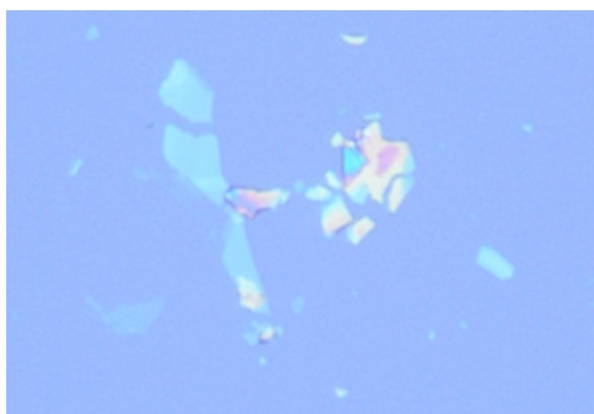


Figure S1: Optical microscope image of CrCl_3 flakes acquired with 20 \times magnification objective lens showing the multiple thick layers where each color is corresponding to a particular thickness value CrCl_3 flakes on ITO substrate.

Survey spectra on ITO substrate:

For samples grown on ITO substrates, survey spectra (beam size $\approx 2 \mu\text{m}$) of point L and point I are reported in the Fig.S1 SM1 in Supplementary material, show a smaller contribution of oxygen at the surface. In the thinner region, the oxygen contribution is a little lower than in the thicker region to confirm that thin sample are more stable and less affected by rearrangement of the composition.

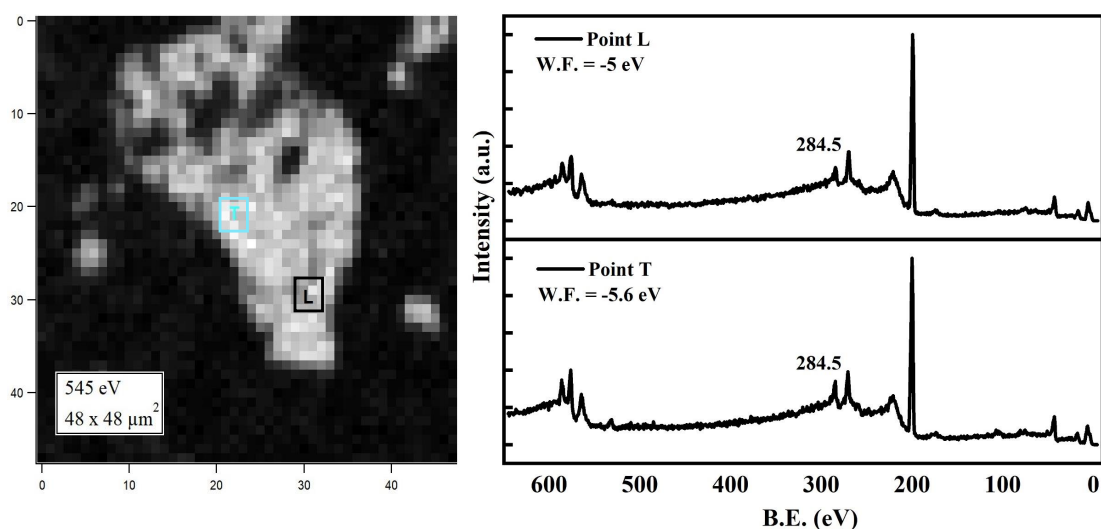


Figure S2: (a) Cl 2p map to represents the exact point positions for corresponding survey spectra presented in (b). (b) Survey spectra

Valence Band alignment:

To align the valence band spectra across varying thicknesses of CrCl_3 specimens, we opted to utilize high-resolution photoemission spectra from our prior investigation[1]. The red spectrum illustrates the valence band spectrum obtained with a photon energy of 130 eV incident on the CrCl_3 sample. Meanwhile, the black and green spectra represent the valence band spectra of thin (Point I) and thick (Point L) flakes, respectively.

Working Principle of KFM:

The surface topography and local work function of CrCl_3 were elaborated using the multimode AFM (Concept Scientific Instrumentation (CSI)) under the ambient conditions. These analyses were carried out using Pt coated n-Si tip ($\phi_{Pt} = 5.5$ eV, frequency 43 - 81 kHz, spring constant 1 - 5 N/m) and boron doped diamond tip ($\Phi_{dia} = 5.1$ eV, frequency 50 - 150 kHz, spring constant 8(4-16) N/m). The surface morphology of flakes was mapped using the resonant mode, while the KFM measurements were carried out using the double pass mode. Generally, the local electrostatic

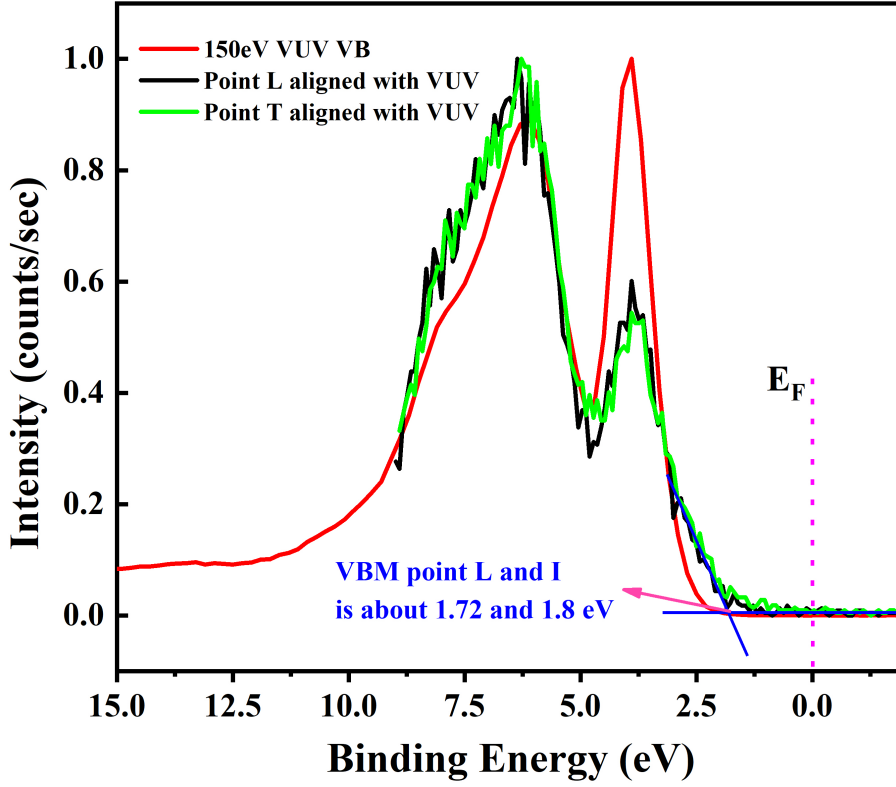


Figure S3: The valence band spectra : The red curve represents the reference spectrum obtained at a photon energy of 130 eV[1]. The black spectrum corresponds to the spectrum acquired from Point I, while the green spectrum corresponds to the spectrum obtained from Point L.

interaction of cantilever with a sample can be minimized in resonance mode (AM-AFM). In this mode, the tip scans twice the same line. During the first pass, the tip scan sample in x-y plan and record the surface topography without applied bias. In the second pass the cantilever raised to user-defined height to overcome the topographic effect due to van der Waals interaction at short range [2] following the first scan. The KFM micrograph is obtained by applying simultaneously AC $V_{AC}\sin(\omega t)$ and DC V_{DC} biases[3] to measure the local electrostatic potential between the tip and sample.

When two metals (i.e., tip and sample) are brought into contact, electrons flow from low work function (high Fermi energy level) to high work function (low Fermi energy level) regions, which produce an opposite charge on both surfaces and consequently lead to contact potential difference (CPD) or Kelvin potential (V_{KP}) difference generation and alignment of Fermi levels, while the vacuum levels are no more aligned [3]. The magnitude of V_{KP} depends on the tip-sample work

function difference. To obtain the V_{KP} , both AC and DC biases are applied between the tip and sample. In this mode, the tip-sample configuration is considered as a parallel plate capacitor, the electrostatic force between the tip and sample can be expressed,

$$F_{es} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dC}{dz} V^2 \quad (S1)$$

$$F_{es} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dC}{dz} [(V_{DC} - V_{CPD}) + V_{ac} \sin(\omega_{AC} t)]^2 \quad (S2)$$

Where C is the differential capacitance and changes due to the tip oscillations, V is the Kelvin potential (V_{KP}), and Z is the tip-sample distance. F_{es} can yield three components, wherein the F_{ω} which is the first harmonic component of F_{es} depends on the CPD,

$$F_{\omega} = -\frac{dC}{dz} (V_{DC} - V_{CPD}) V_{ac} \sin(\omega_{AC} t) \quad (S3)$$

By developing the different force terms which can be nullified by varying the DC voltage (to obtain the V_{VK}) and using the AC voltage as feedback to improve sensitivity to zero force. The resulting vibration of the cantilever is detected using the same system of the AFM through a four-quadrant detector. A null circuit voltage is used to drive the DC potential of the tip to a value which allows to detect the surface potential when by a lock-in technique the double-frequency AC component is filtered out. A map of this nulling DC potential versus the lateral position coordinate, therefore, produces an image of the work function of the surface. The measured potential and the work function of the sample are connected by the relation: $V_{Kelvin} = (\phi_{tip} - \phi_{sample})/e$ Where Φ_t is the work function of tip and ϕ_s is the work function of sample. The latter measurement is done after the tip is shifted by a definite amount along z to keep a constant distance between the sample and tip, to avoid side capacitance effect, and to favor better single-noise ratio[4]. In this case, the

effective tip-sample distance is between 30 and 200 nm. In order to study the behavior of the work function of CrCl_3 flakes based on their thickness, we exfoliated various samples on ITO substrate and analyzed them with KFM. Fig.SI4 shows an optical microscope image of the area where analyses are reported below. As you can see there are flakes of several colours shown in the colour scale previously reported for the Olympus BH2-UMA microscope, this means that in this area there are flakes with a thickness ranging from about 3 nm to more than 100 nm. Obviously, since the image was taken with a magnitude of 20x, it does not provide the detailed thickness for each area; for this purpose, data will be analysed with the KFM. Below are the topography and surface potential images of the most interesting areas for the purposes of our survey. In particular we want to identify the role of the surface potential not only where the samples show different thickness of the flake but also aim at looking to the behavior close to defects. For the calculation of the work function, it must be taken into consideration that all the data were taken using the Pt (5.5 eV) and the diamond tip of the KFM, with a Work Function of 5.1 eV [5]. The DC voltage value which has to be set to start the measure was fixed at 0.3 V for all the measurements after having seen that the best results were obtained with this value. The distance between the tip and the sample was instead varied for each flake to allow the surface potential to be high quality and not influenced by the topography for all the measurements but ranging within 30-200 nm.

References

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