

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Relationship between Force Curve Measured by Atomic Force Microscopy in Ionic Liquid and its Density Distribution on a Substrate

Ken-ichi Amano,^{a*} Yasuyuki Yokota,^b Takashi Ichii,^c Norio Yoshida,^d Naoya Nishi,^a Seiji Katakura,^a Akihito Imanishi,^e Ken-ichi Fukui,^e and Tetsuo Sakka^a

^a *Department of Energy and Hydrocarbon Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto 615-8510, Japan.*

E-mail: amano.kenichi.8s@kyoto-u.ac.jp

^b *Surface and Interface Science Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan*

^c *Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan*

^d *Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan*

^e *Department of Materials Engineering Science, Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, 1-3 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8531, Japan*

Figure and Tables

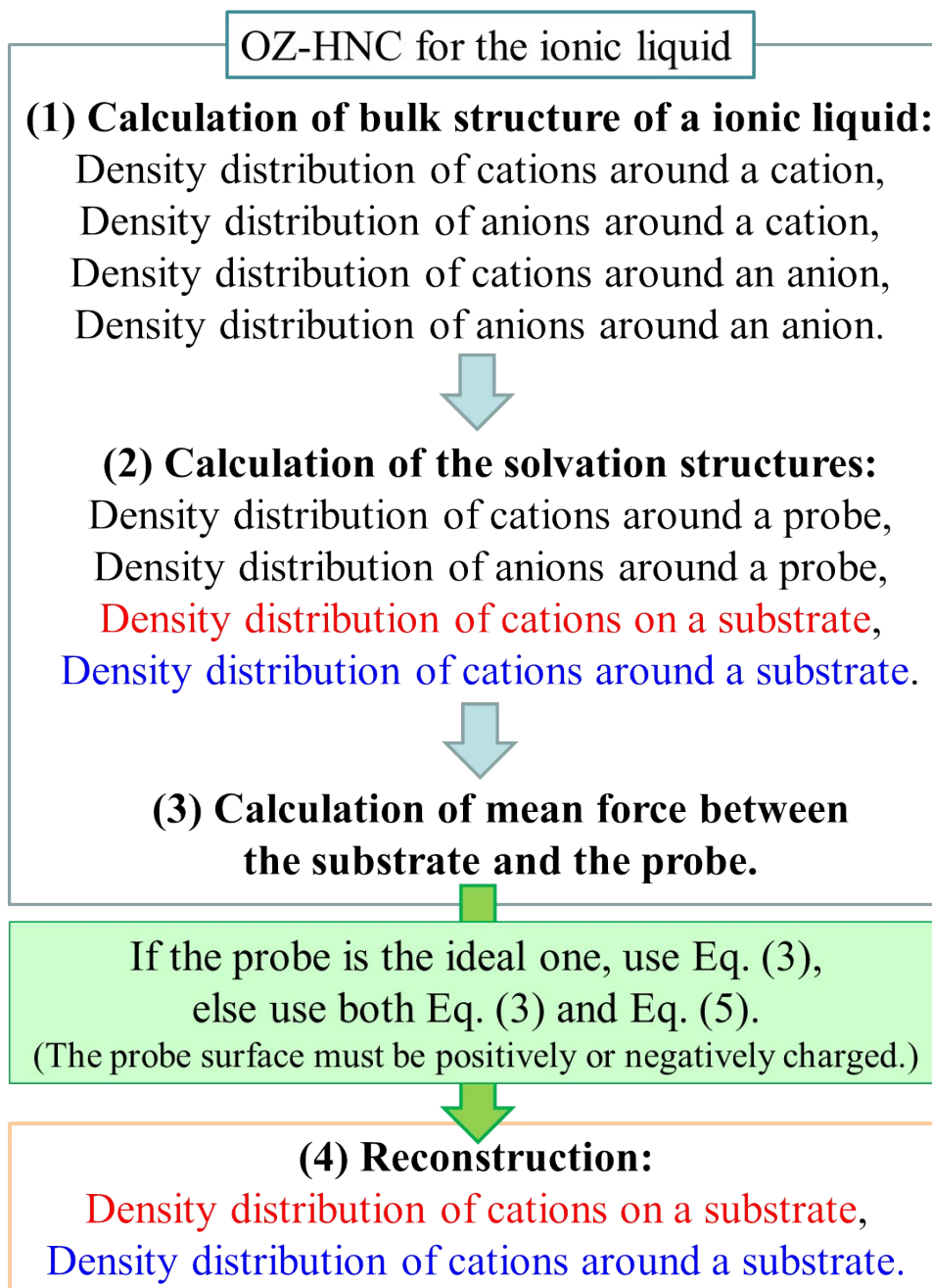


Fig. S1 Overview of the calculation process.

Table S1 Values of C^* for conditions written in Fig. 7, where $\sigma_B = 0$. The value of C^* increases with increase in d_p . The value of C^* for large $|\sigma_p|$ is smaller than that for small $|\sigma_p|$.

d_p (m)	σ_p (C/nm ²)	C^*
$2d_0$	$\pm\sigma_0$	0.4356
$2d_0$	$\pm\sigma_0/2$	0.8553
$3d_0$	$\pm\sigma_0$	0.3088
$3d_0$	$\pm\sigma_0/2$	0.7944
$4d_0$	$\pm\sigma_0$	0.2431
$4d_0$	$\pm\sigma_0/2$	0.7459

Table S2 Values of C^* for conditions written in Fig. 8(a), where $\sigma_B = -\sigma_0$. The value of C^* decreases with increase in d_p . The value of C^* for large σ_p is larger than that for small σ_p .

d_p (m)	σ_p (C/nm ²)	C^*
$2d_0$	$+\sigma_0$	0.8312
$2d_0$	$+\sigma_0/2$	0.4324
$3d_0$	$+\sigma_0$	0.5413
$3d_0$	$+\sigma_0/2$	0.2798
$4d_0$	$+\sigma_0$	0.4094
$4d_0$	$+\sigma_0/2$	0.2107

Table S3 Values of C^* for conditions written in Fig. 8(b), where $\sigma_B = -\sigma_0$. The value of C^* decreases with increase in d_p . The value of C^* for large $|\sigma_p|$ is larger than that for small $|\sigma_p|$.

d_p (m)	σ_p (C/nm ²)	C^*
$2d_0$	$-\sigma_0$	0.8273
$2d_0$	$-\sigma_0/2$	0.4237
$3d_0$	$-\sigma_0$	0.5563
$3d_0$	$-\sigma_0/2$	0.2762
$4d_0$	$-\sigma_0$	0.4311
$4d_0$	$-\sigma_0/2$	0.2116