

Supplementary materials for “Defect structures of the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3(11\bar{2}0)$
surface: Effect of electron beam irradiation”

Wandong Xing,^{‡a} Haozhi Sha,^{‡a} Fanyan Meng^{*b} and Rong Yu^{*a}

^aNational Center for Electron Microscopy in Beijing, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials of Ministry of Education of China, State Key Laboratory of New Ceramics and Fine Processing, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China;

^bDepartment of Physics, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, China

*E-mail: ryu@tsinghua.edu.cn; meng7707@sas.ustb.edu.cn

‡ These two authors contributed equally.

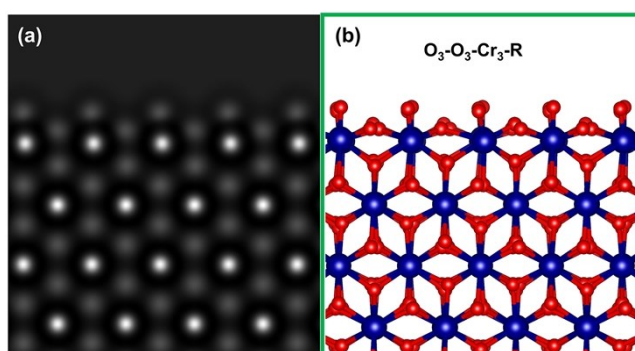


Fig. S1. (a) The simulated image and (b) atomic models of $\text{O}_3\text{-O}_3\text{-Cr}_4\text{-R}$ termination relaxed by DFT calculations. The big and small balls are Cr and O atoms, respectively.

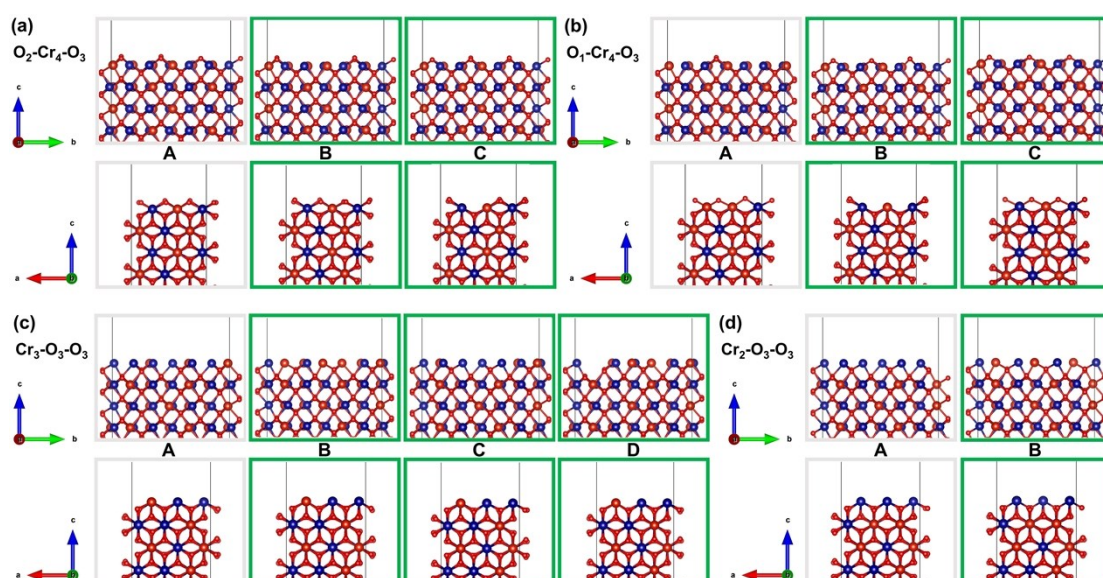


Fig. S2. The models of (a) $\text{O}_2\text{-Cr}_4\text{-O}_3$, (b) $\text{O}_1\text{-Cr}_4\text{-O}_3$, (c) $\text{Cr}_3\text{-O}_3\text{-O}_3$, and (d) $\text{Cr}_2\text{-O}_3\text{-O}_3$ structures with O or Cr atoms vacancies in different positions unrelaxed by DFT calculations. The big and

small balls are Cr and O atoms, respectively. The big balls with blue and orange represent spin parallel and anti-parallel with the (0001) plane. Models A represent the most stable structures.

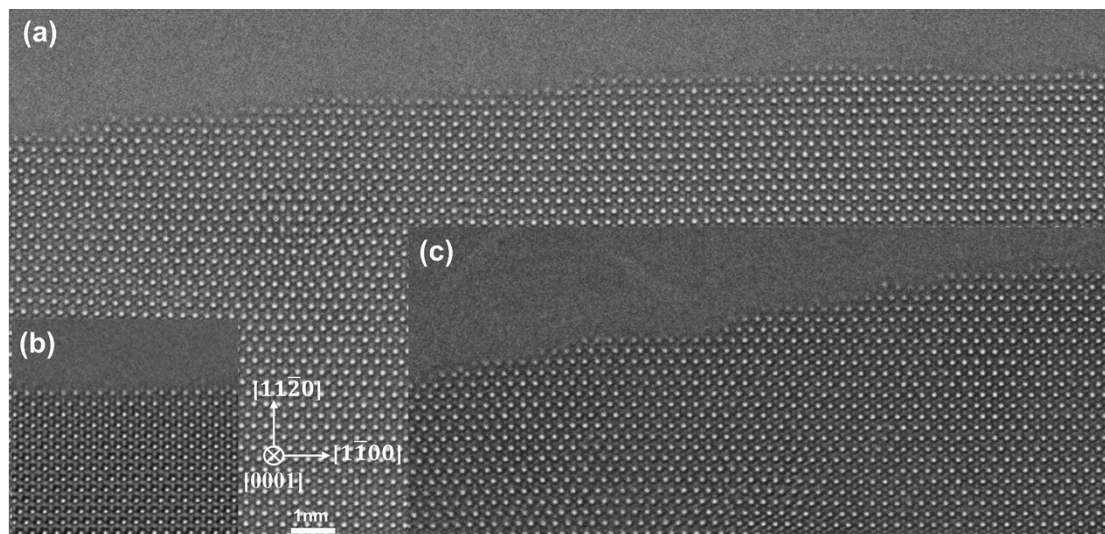


Fig. S3. The original aberration-corrected TEM images of the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3(11\bar{2}0)$ surface, viewed along the $[0001]$ zone axis.