## **Supplementary Information**

## Seeking borophene on Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111): boron segregation and oxidation.

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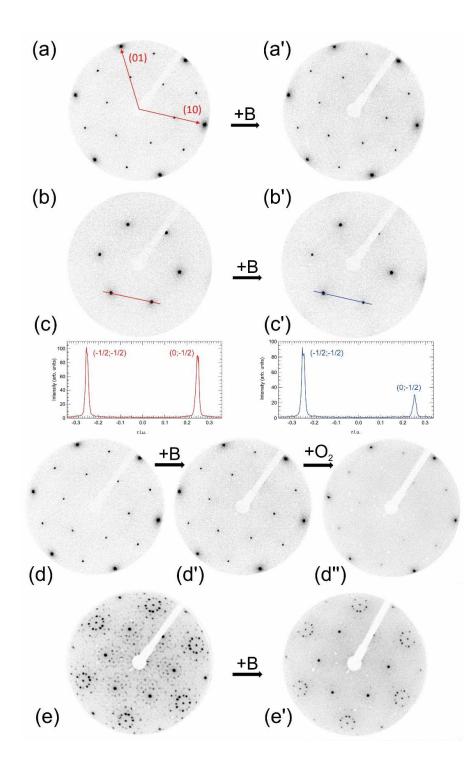
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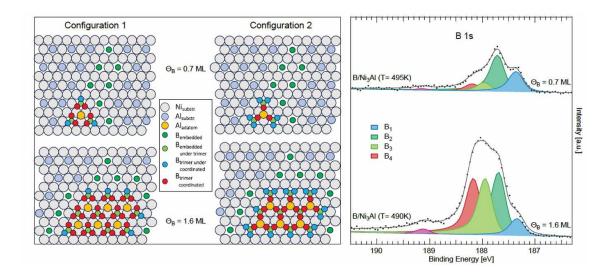
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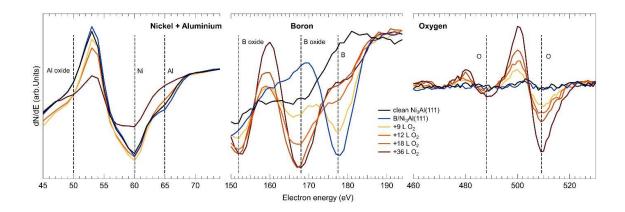
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**Figure S1.** LEED characterization of the B/Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111) layers: (a,b) diffraction images collected at room temperature from the clean Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111) termination at 60 and 47 eV, respectively, compared to the corresponding patterns (a',b') after deposition of 2 ML of B at 500 K with a rate of 0.05 ML/min; (c,c') diffraction spot profiles along the lines depicted in (c,c'), respectively; (d,d',d'') from left to right, clean Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111), pristine 2 ML B/Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111) and after oxidation with 12 L O<sub>2</sub> at room temperature (E = 60 eV); (e) pristine ultrathin Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111) oxide film (E = 60 eV); (e') 2 ML B/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111) (E = 60 eV).



**Figure S2.** Left: Interpretative model of Configurations 1 and 2, both at low coverage ( $\Theta_B = 0.7 \text{ ML}$ , top) and high coverage ( $\Theta_B = 1.6 \text{ ML}$ , bottom). The substrate is composed by Ni and Al atoms (grey and light blue, respectively). B atoms replace Al atoms to form the B-embedded substrate (dark green). The triangular protrusions are characterized by three trimers of boron atoms (cyan and red) arranged above a substitutional B atom (light green) and connected by an Al adatom (yellow). Right: XPS measurements of B 1s core-level spectra at low coverage ( $\Theta_B = 0.7 \text{ ML}$ , top) and high coverage ( $\Theta_B = 1.6 \text{ ML}$ , bottom).



**Figure S3.** Auger spectra (primary electrons energy 3 keV) of the clean Ni<sub>3</sub>Al(111) surface (black lines) after deposition of 2 ML B at 500 K (blue) and for increasing oxidation exposures at room temperature (see color legend) collected in the Ni and Al (left), B (center) and O (right) transitions regions.