

Supplementary Information.

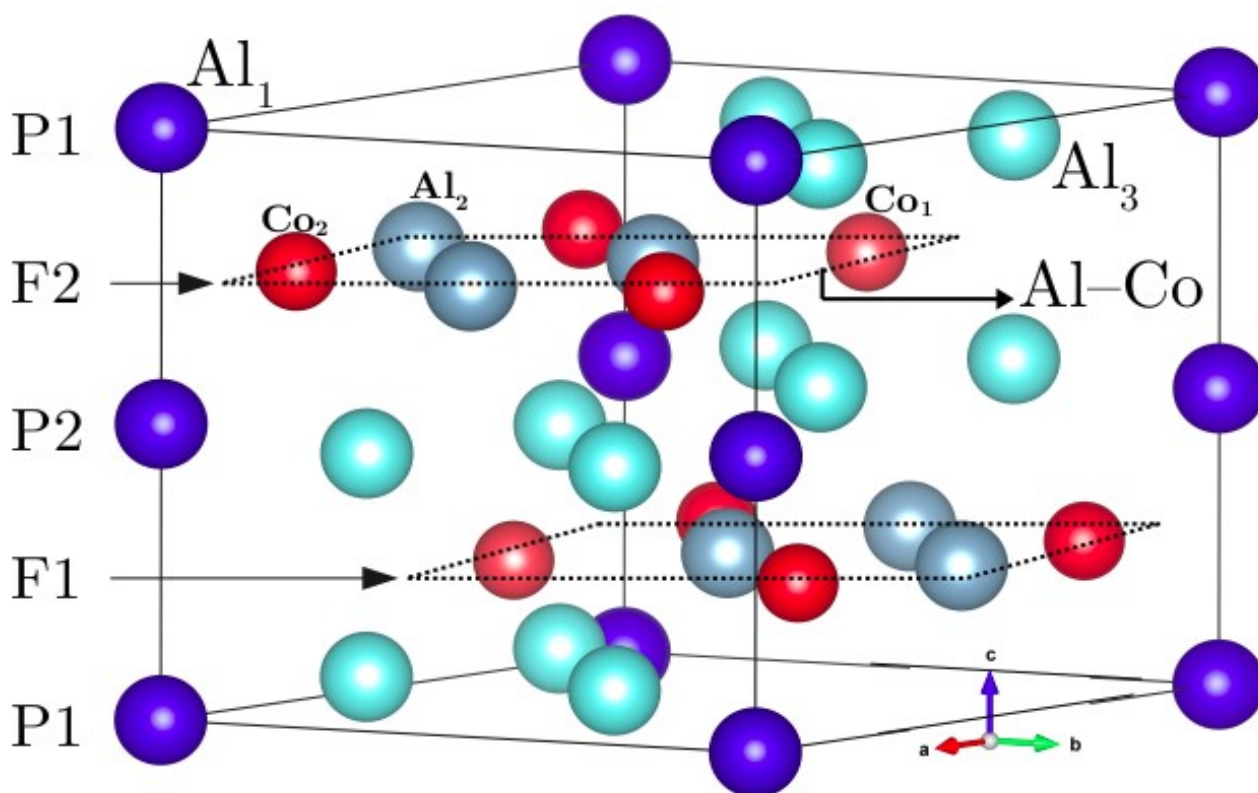


Figure 1: Hexagonal crystal structure of the compound  $\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_2$  with blue atoms corresponding to Al and red ones to Co. The different shades of blue correspond to the different orders of Al by layer. We call Al-Co, the layer that contains the atoms Al<sub>2</sub>, Co<sub>1</sub> and Co<sub>2</sub>; We indicate the puckered layers (P) between the atoms of Al<sub>1</sub> and Al<sub>3</sub> and the flat layers (F) between Co<sub>1</sub>, Co<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>. Adapted from <sup>5</sup>.

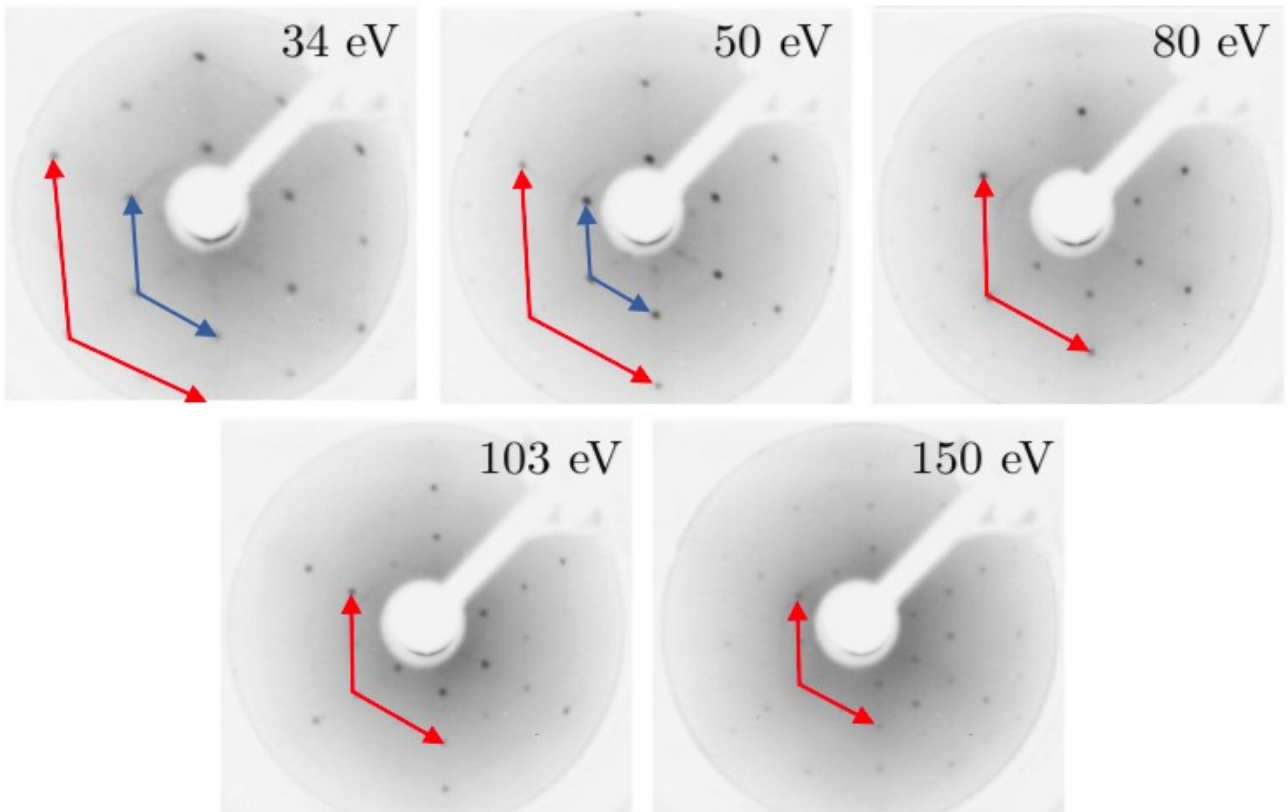


Figure 2: LEED patterns obtained for the energies of 34, 50, 80, 103 and 150 eV for the study of the surface of the  $\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_2$  (001) compound.

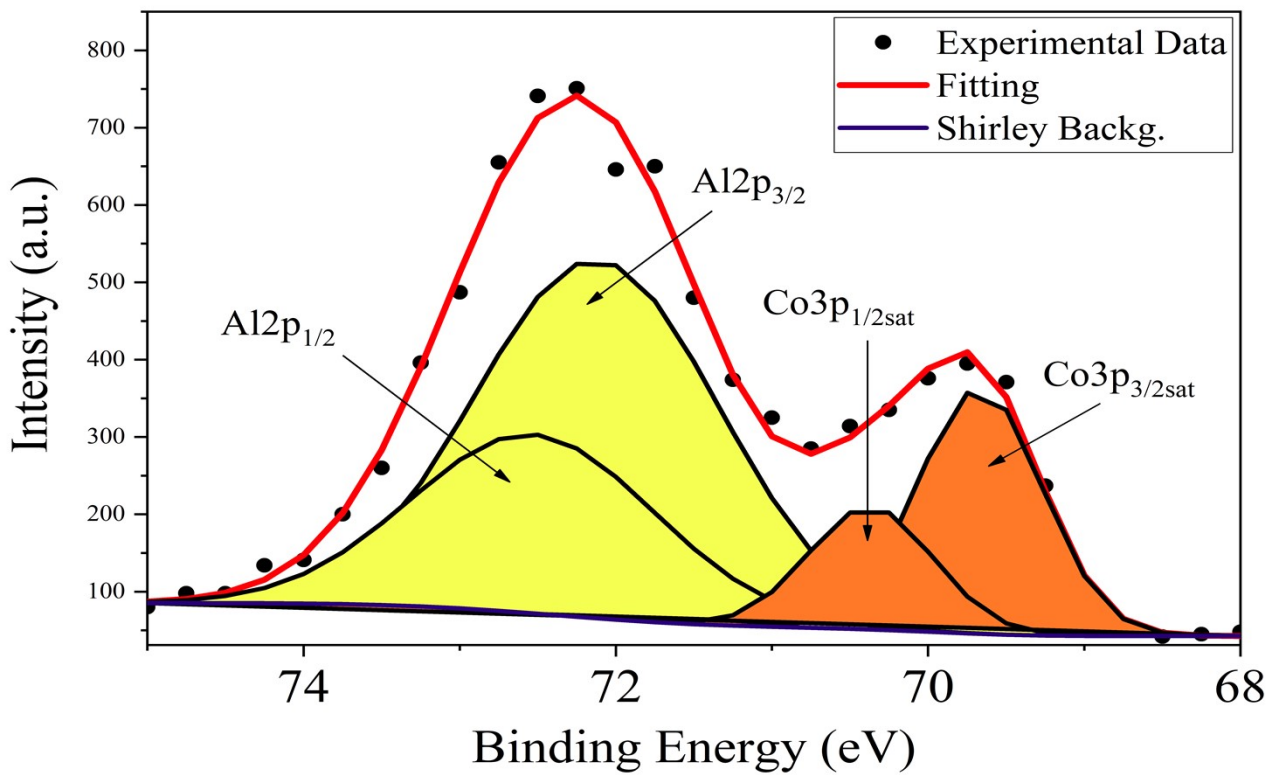


Figure 3: Representation of an  $\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_2$  XPS spectrum through PED data, containing information on the levels of the Al 2p core with the  $2p_{3/2}$  and  $2p_{1/2}$  components represented by the color yellow and for the Co 3p satellite with the  $3p_{3/2}$  and  $3p_{1/2}$  represented by the color orange.

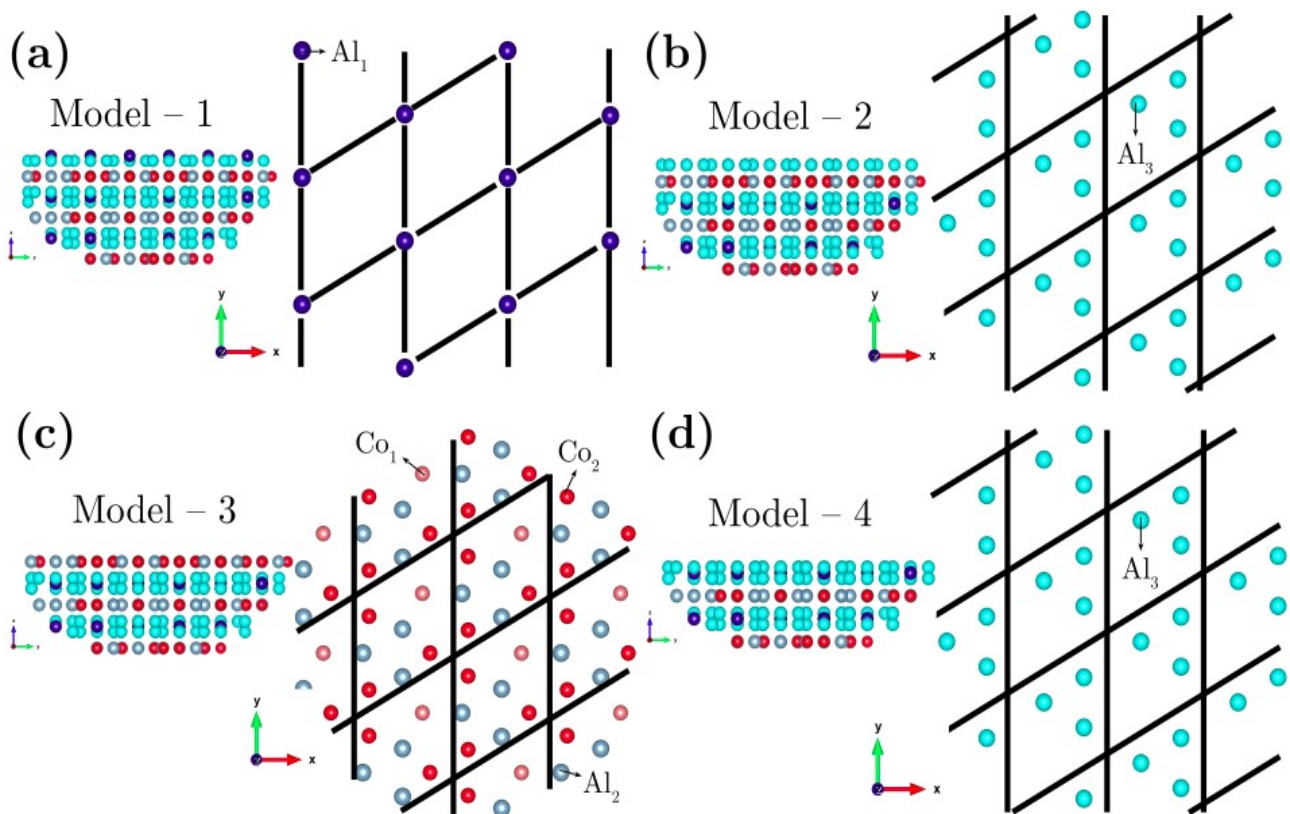
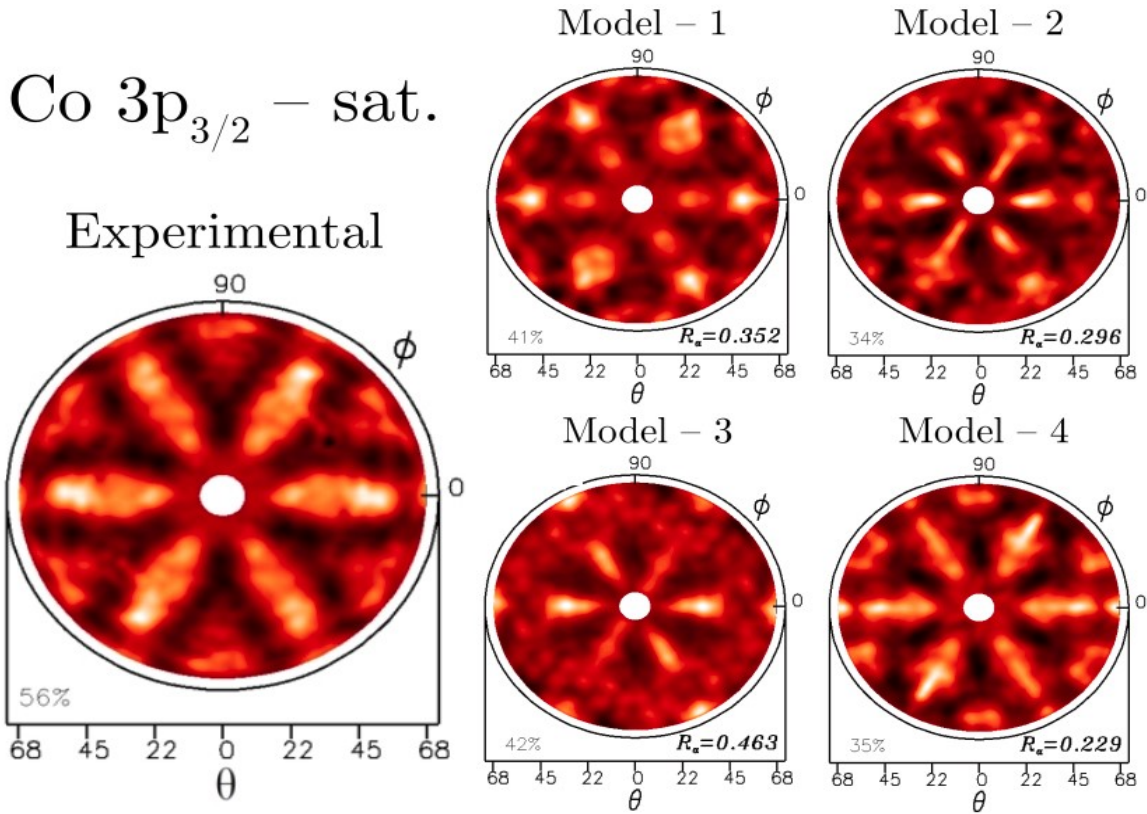


Figure 4: Representation of the 4 cluster models in orientation [001]. The blue and red spheres correspond to Al and Co atoms, respectively.

Figure 5:

Photocolelectron diffraction pattern of the Co  $3p_{3/2}$  satellite, excited with 350



eV photons. On the left we have the experimental pattern and on the right the four optimized theoretical models.

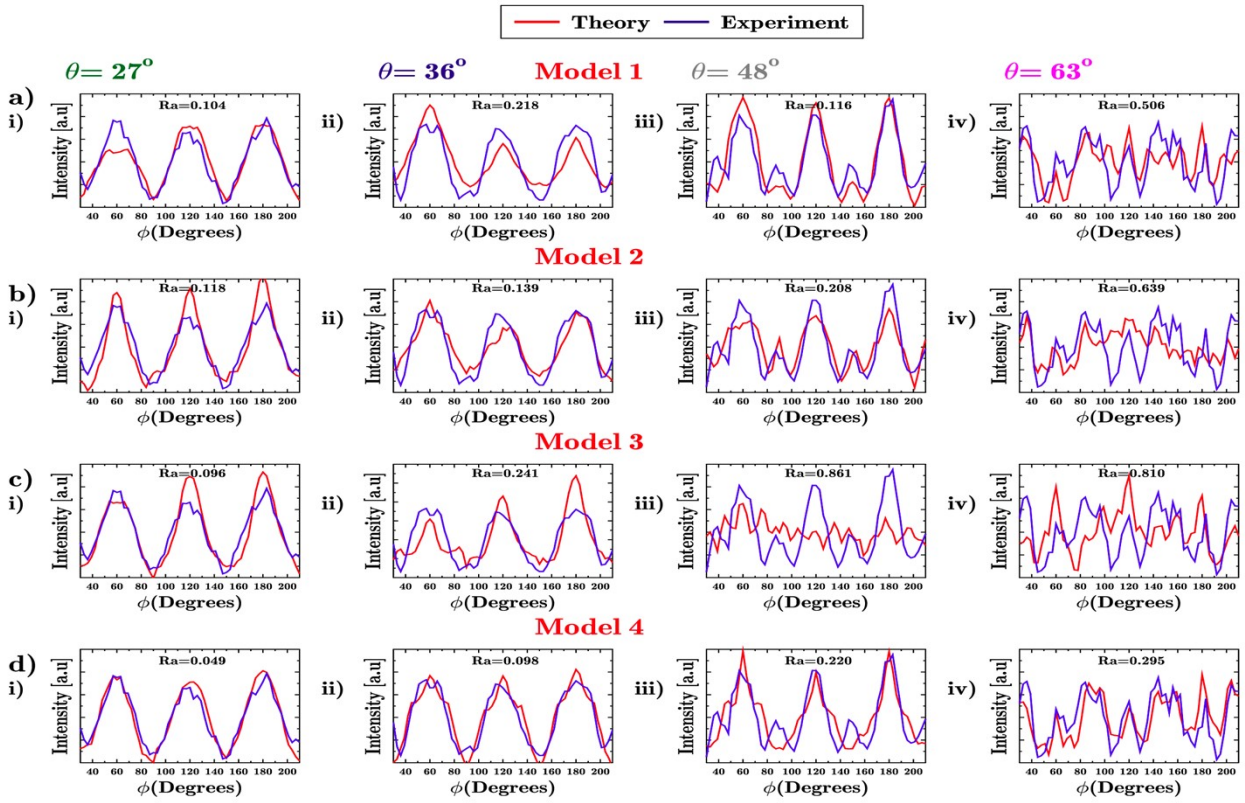


Figure 6: Comparison between simulation, performed using MSCD, and experimental data from PED for four different polar emission angles for Co  $3p_{3/2}$  emitting with the 4 models. Red curves indicate MSCD simulation results and blue curves indicate experimental data.

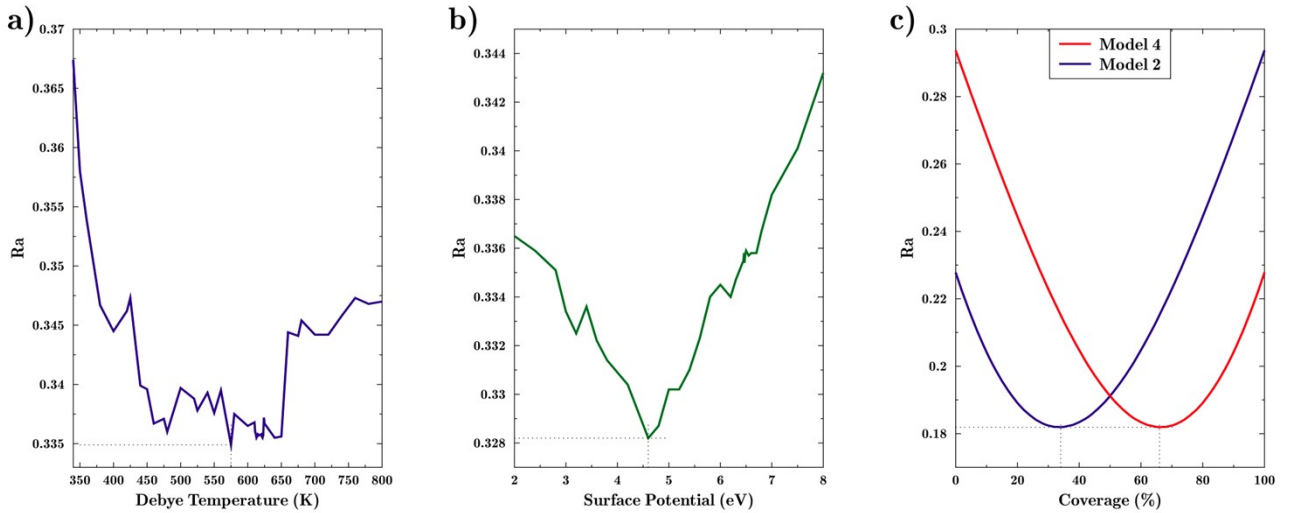


Figure 7: a) Result of  $R_a$  optimization as a function Debye Temperature and the best value found was  $\theta_D = 575$  K; b) Result of  $R_a$  optimization as a function of surface potential ( $V_0$ ) and the best value found was  $V_0 = 4.6$  eV; c) Result of  $R_a$  as a function linear combination between models 2 and 4, in which the best value was for 66% of the model – 4 and 34% of the model – 2.

# Co $3p_{3/2}$ – sat.

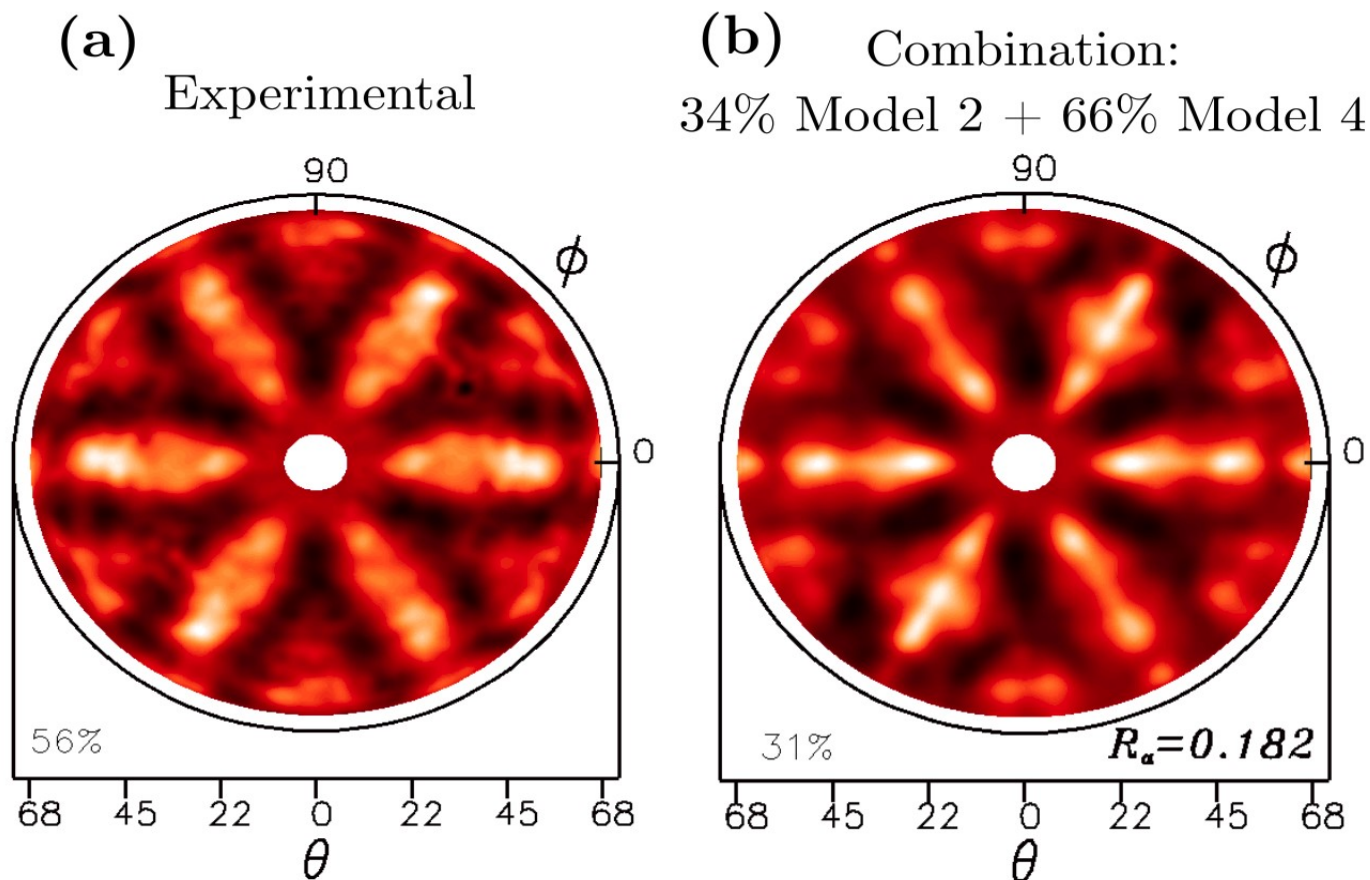


Figure 8: Comparison between the PED standards: (a) Experimental and (b) Theoretical corresponding to the linear combination of the terminations of models 2 and 4 and containing the parameters  $\theta_D = 575$  K and  $V_0 = 4.6$  eV.

The figure 9 shows the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy result after the sputtering and annealing procedures. The spectrum was acquired from a Mg  $k\alpha$  source. The surface cleanliness is improved by the absence of any contamination, mainly of the lines of C1s and the O1s.

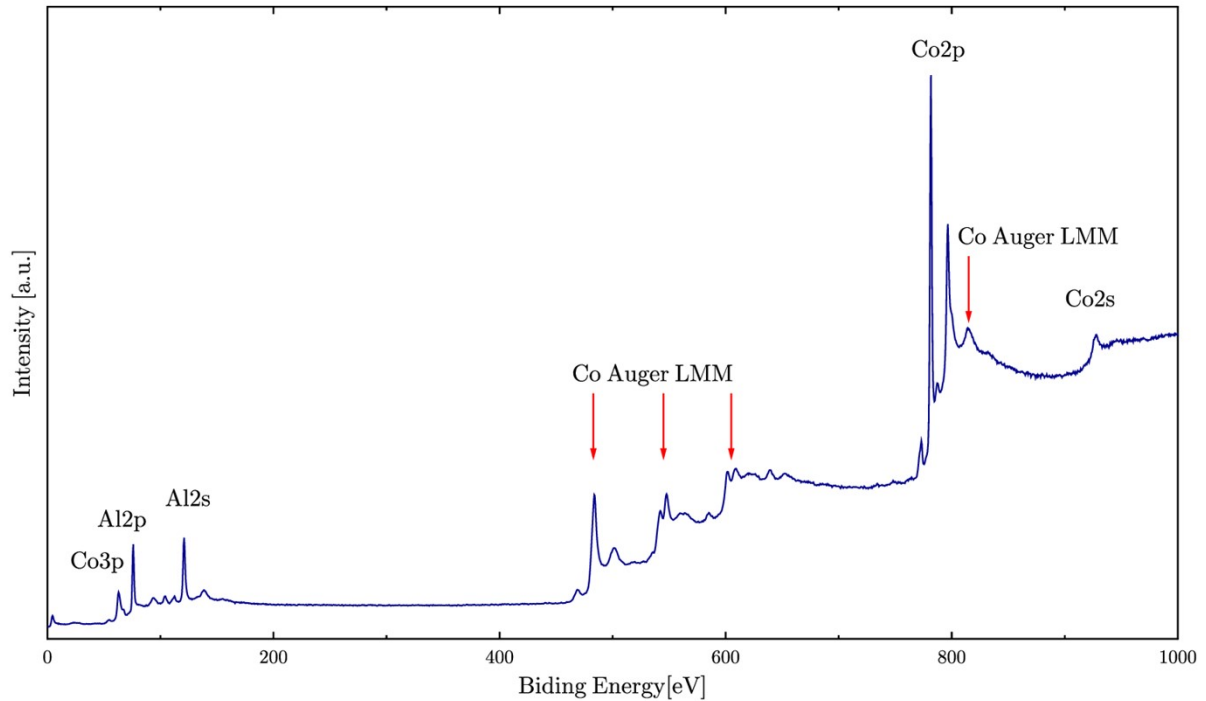


Figure 9: Survey spectrum of the clean surface  $\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_2$  (001) shown only the elements Al and Co and the total absence of any contamination.