
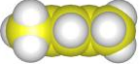
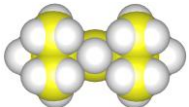





Table 1 Overview of the studied SMIs in this work. The shown 2D footprints are based on optimal binding configurations obtained from Density functional theory studies, and served as the input for random sequential adsorption simulations.

Abbreviations	HAc	Hacac	Hthd
Chemical formula	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>2</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CCOCH <sub>2</sub> COC(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
Common names	Acetic acid	Acetylacetone	2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedione
Model with Van der Waals radius (top-view)			
Relative 2D footprint			

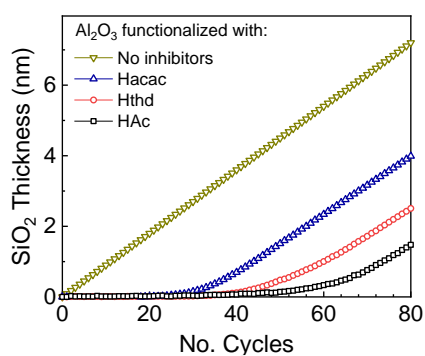


Figure 1 SiO<sub>2</sub> nucleation curves on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> without or with SMI surface functionalization.

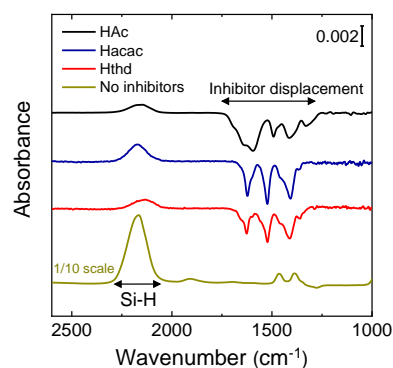


Figure 2 Precursor blocking by Hacac, Hthd or HAc, determined from infrared spectroscopy.

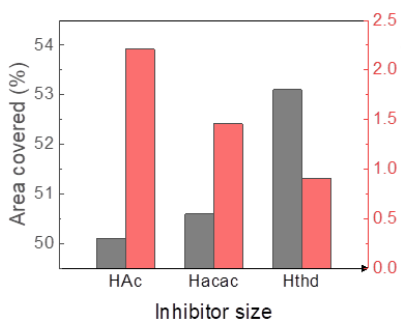


Figure 3 Overview of steric shielding and chemical passivation by SMIs as a function of inhibitor size.

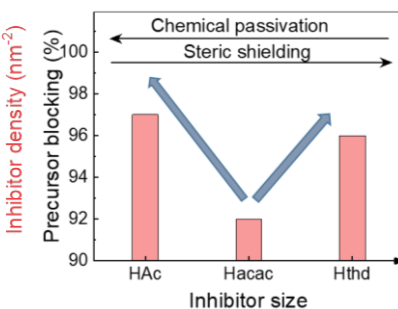


Figure 4 Precursor blocking from Figure 2 as a function of inhibitor size.

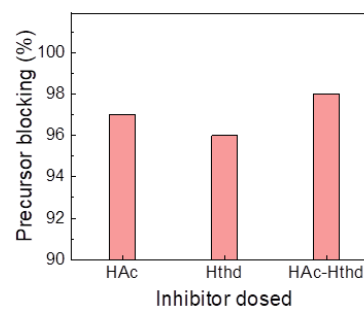


Figure 5 Precursor blocking using HAc, Hthd or combination of HAc-Hthd.