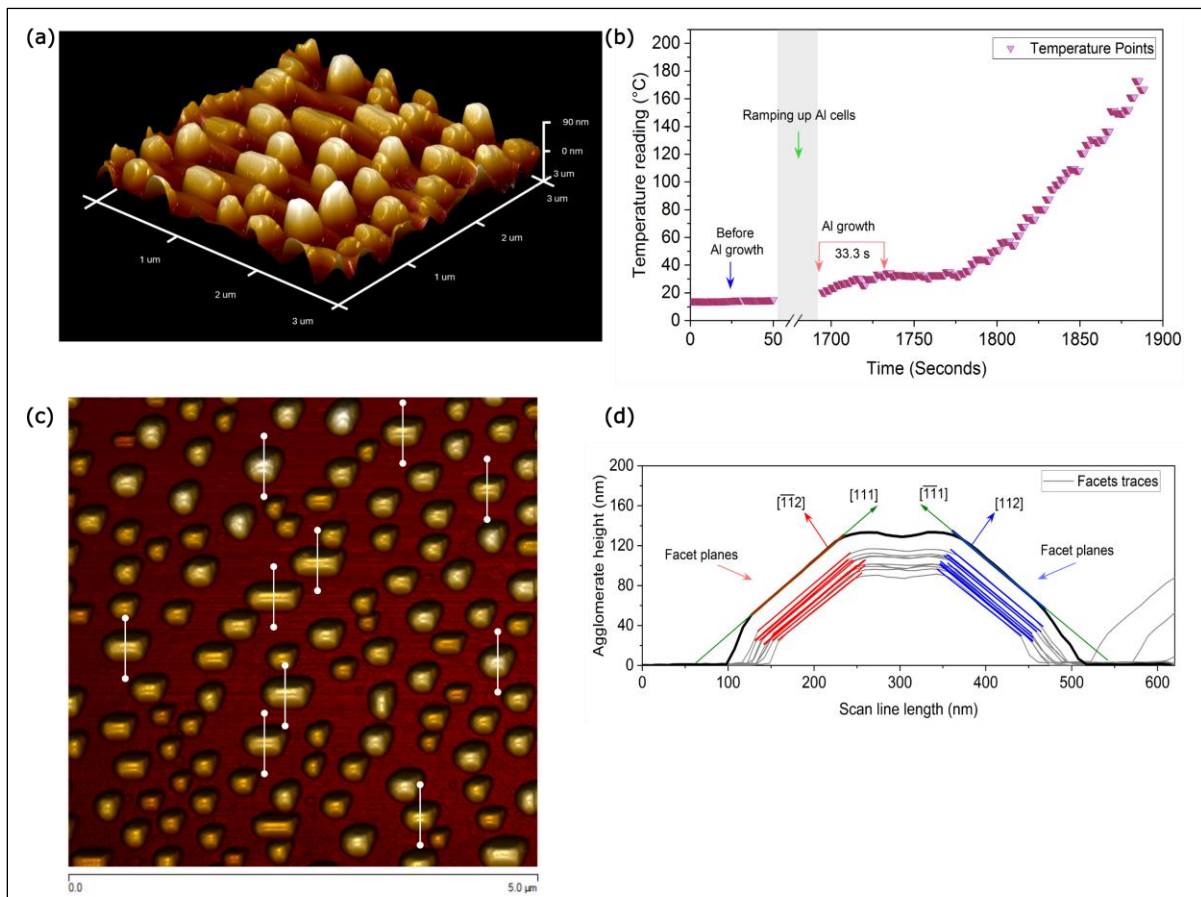
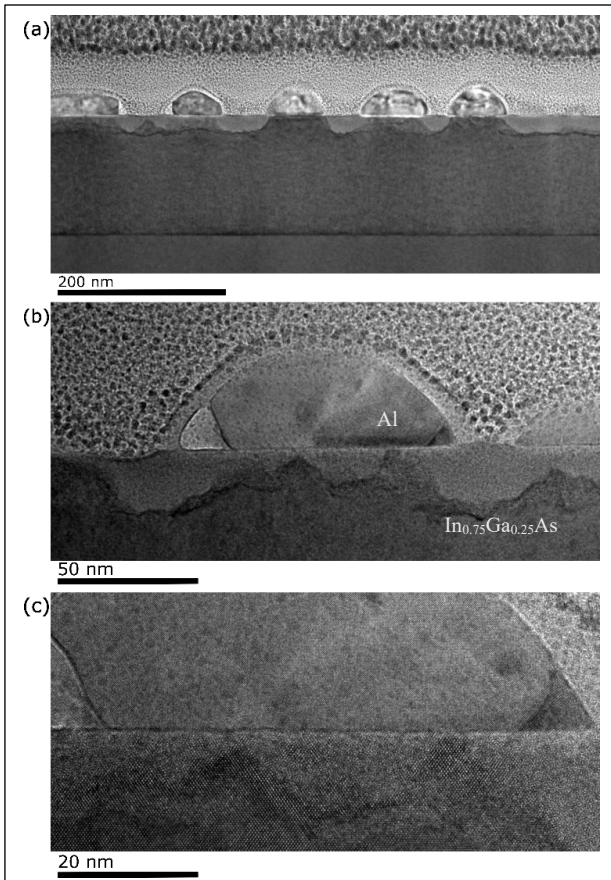


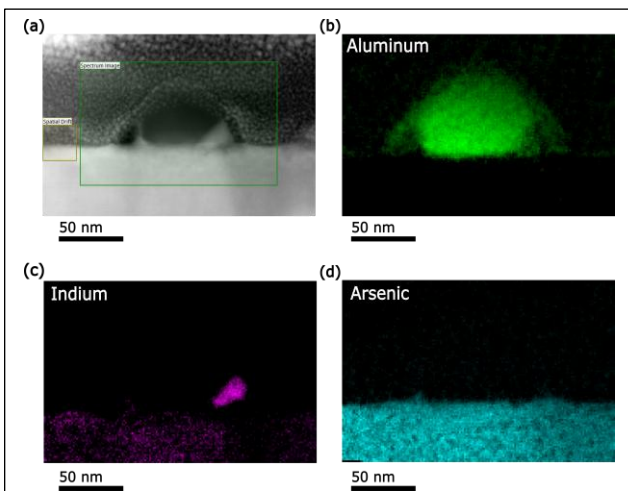
Sample number	Growth rate of Al ( $\text{\AA}/\text{s}$ )	Initial – final Substrate temperature during Al growth ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	comments
S1	3	14 – 33.5	It was heated after Al growth to 160 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
S2	0.1	8 – 103.3	-
S3	3	11.3 – 38.6	-



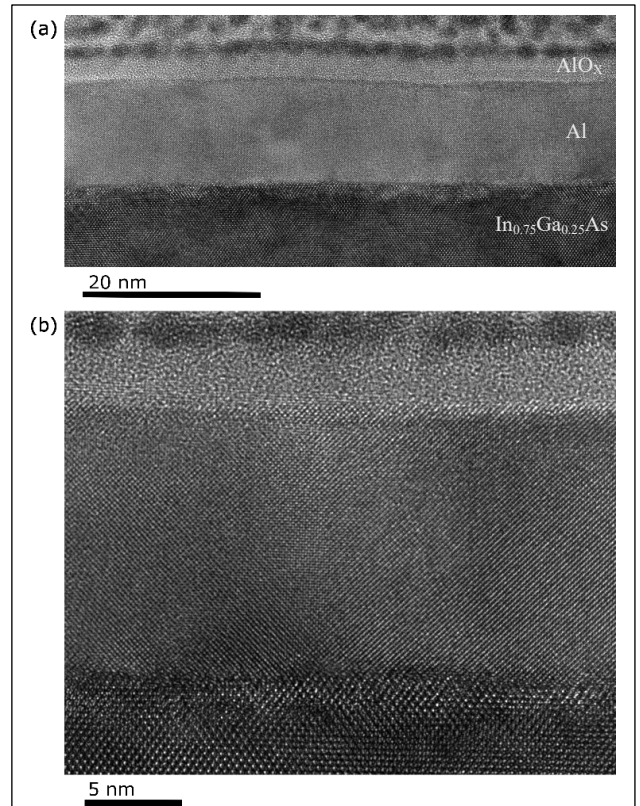
**Figure 1.** Atomic force microscopy (AFM) characterization of S1 following the deposition of a 10 nm Al film and subsequent heating of the substrate. (a) A 3D AFM image ( $3 \mu\text{m} \times 3 \mu\text{m}$ ) viewed from the side, illustrating the Al island facets. (b) The temperature profile during the process, showing an initial substrate temperature of 14  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to Al growth, an increase to  $\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$  during Al deposition, and a final ramp to 160  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (c) A top-view AFM scan with white outlines marking the Al islands selected for line-scan analysis. (d) Line-scan results depicting the island trace (black) and the measured facet slopes (blue and red), demonstrating how elevated substrate temperature influences the morphological evolution of the Al film.



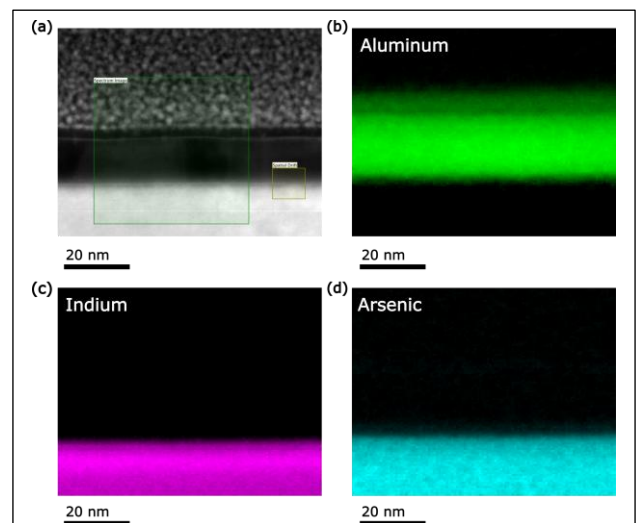
**Figure 2.** Cross-sectional TEM image of sample S3, showing aluminum islands formed on the InGaAs surface.



**Figure 4.** EDS maps of sample S2 indicating indium diffusion into the aluminum (notably in panel c), where In is detected within the Al islands.



**Figure 3.** Cross-sectional TEM image of sample S2, revealing a clean, continuous interface between Al and InGaAs.



**Figure 5.** EDS maps of sample S3 demonstrating a distinct Al layer with no observable In diffusion, highlighted in panels (b) and (c).