1. The consistent of the charged sTNP tip:

![Figure 1 F-d curves obtained from a grounded metal surface before and after the measurement of the electrostatic field](image)

In this study, f-d curves of the sTNP tip on the grounded gold surface were used to verify whether the charge was deposited. An attractive force was observed to be acting on the sTNP tip (as shown on Fig.1), indicating the sTNP tip was charged.

The attractive force ($F_{image}$) acting on the charged sTNP tip before and after measurement was -10.82 nN and -10.97 nN, respectively. These results indicate that the deposited charge remained consistent throughout the measurement of the electrostatic field.

The charge deposited on the sTNP exceeded charge dissipation due to moisture during the charging process. Charging the sTNP tip under ambient conditions for a period of 90 s was sufficient for the measurements in this study (Fig.1).
2. The duration time of the charged sTNP tip under N\textsubscript{2} condition:

![Diagram](image)

Figure 2 The duration time of the charged sTNP tip under N\textsubscript{2} condition.
(a) F-d curves obtained from a grounded metal surface using an uncharged sTNP tip under N\textsubscript{2}; (b) and (c) f-d curves obtained from a charged sTNP under N\textsubscript{2} after 12 and 90 min, respectively; (d) f-d curves obtained from charged sTNP under air after 30 min.

Fig. 2 presents the charging durations of the sTNP tip under N\textsubscript{2}. Fig. 2(a) presents the F-d curves obtained from a grounded metal surface using an uncharged sTNP tip under N\textsubscript{2}. No attractive force (F\textsubscript{image}) was observed on the uncharged sTNP tip. Figs. 2(b) and (c) present the f-d curves obtained from charged sTNP tips under N\textsubscript{2} after 12 and 90 min, respectively. The F\textsubscript{image} acting on the sTNP tip is consistent with the results presented in Figs. 2(b) and (c), demonstrating that the charge deposited on a sTNP tip can last for over 90 min. A small portion of the f-d curves was outside the detection range of the photodetector.

Fig. 2(d) presents the f-d curves obtained from a charged sTNP under air after 30 min. The deposited charge dissipated through exposure to moisture and no F\textsubscript{image} was observed on the charged sTNP tip.
3. The measurement of the $F_{\text{pol}}$:

![Figure 3](image)

**Figure 3** f-d curves obtained from sTNP tip under $N_2$

(a) Electrostatic force acting on charged sTNP tip when $V_{\text{app}} = +25$, 0, and -25 V in the Z-direction at $X = 11 \, \mu m$; (b) and (c) present the two f-d curves obtained from the uncharged sTNP tip at $X = 11 \, \mu m$ when $V_{\text{app}} = +25/0$ V and $V_{\text{app}} = -25/0$ V, respectively.

Fig. 3(a) presents the electrostatic force acting on a charged sTNP tip when $V_{\text{app}} = +25$, 0 and -25 V in the Z-direction at $X = 11 \, \mu m$. Figs. 3(b) and (c) respectively present the two f-d curves obtained from an uncharged sTNP tip at $X = 11 \, \mu m$ when $V_{\text{app}} = +25/0$ V and $V_{\text{app}} = -25/0$ V under $N_2$ conditions. $F_E(+25V)$ and $F_E(-25V)$ acting on the uncharged sTNP tip under $N_2$ conditions are due mainly to polarized charges in the uncharged sTNP tip ($F_{\text{image}}$ and $F_c = 0$). The force ($F_{\text{pol}}$) induced by polarized charges can be estimated as follow:

$$F_{\text{pol}}(+25V) = F_E(+25V) - F_E(0V) \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\text{pol}}(-25V) = F_E(-25V) - F_E(0V) \quad (2)$$

The $F_{\text{pol}}(+25V)$ was $-49.41 \pm 6.2$ pN and $F_{\text{pol}}(-25V)$ was $-51.41 \pm 8.9$ pN. The contribution of the polarized charges ($\sim -50$ pN) to the net electrostatic force $F_E$ ($\sim 500$ pN) in Fig. 3(a)) was quite small ($\sim 10\%$).
4. The differences between the experimental result and Ansoft Maxwell simulation in the region $X = 10$ to $11$ micrometers, $Z = 4$ to $10$ micrometers:

![Diagram showing differences between experimental result and Ansoft Maxwell simulation](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{\text{app}}$</th>
<th>AVG of difference (pN)</th>
<th>STDV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$+25$ V</td>
<td>$147.04$</td>
<td>$22.12$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-25$ V</td>
<td>$327.99$</td>
<td>$67.06$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At $Z = 10$ micrometers and $Z = 4$ micrometers.

Figure 4 Schematic diagram of differences between experimental result and Ansoft Maxwell simulation. (Difference = $F_{\text{ele}}$ measured by EXP - $F_{\text{ele}}$ simulated by Ansoft Maxwell)

Fig. 4 presents the differences (Difference = $F_{\text{ele}}$ measured by EXP - $F_{\text{ele}}$ simulated by Ansoft Maxwell) between experimental result and Ansoft Maxwell simulation in the region $X = 10$ to $11$ micrometers, $Z = 4$ to $10$ micrometers when $V_{\text{app}} = +25$ and $-25$ V. As mentioned in the manuscript, when the charged sTNP tip was brought closer to the top electrode, the difference between experimental and simulation results increased.