

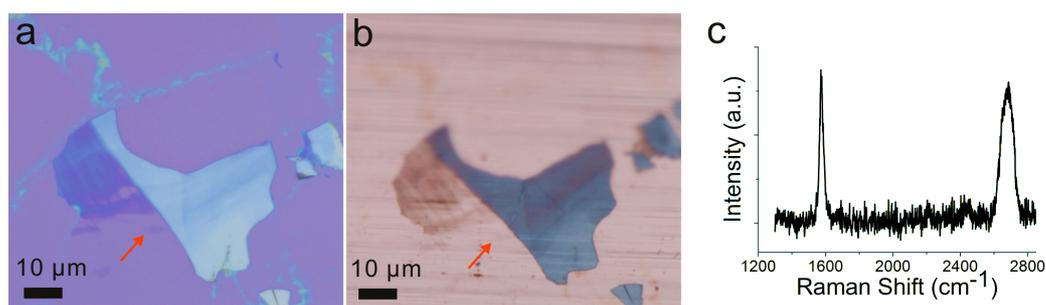
## Supplementary Information

### Lateral homoepitaxial growth of graphene

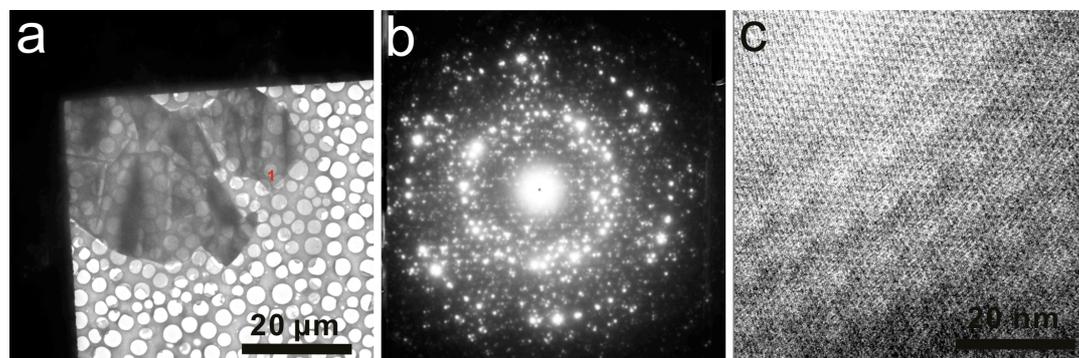
Hong Wang,<sup>a</sup> Guanzhong Wang,\*<sup>a</sup> Pengfei Bao,<sup>a</sup> Zhibin Shao,<sup>a</sup> Xiang Zhang,<sup>b</sup>  
Shaolin Yang,<sup>a</sup> Wei Zhu,<sup>a</sup> and Bingchen Deng<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at Microscale, and Department of Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026, P. R. China

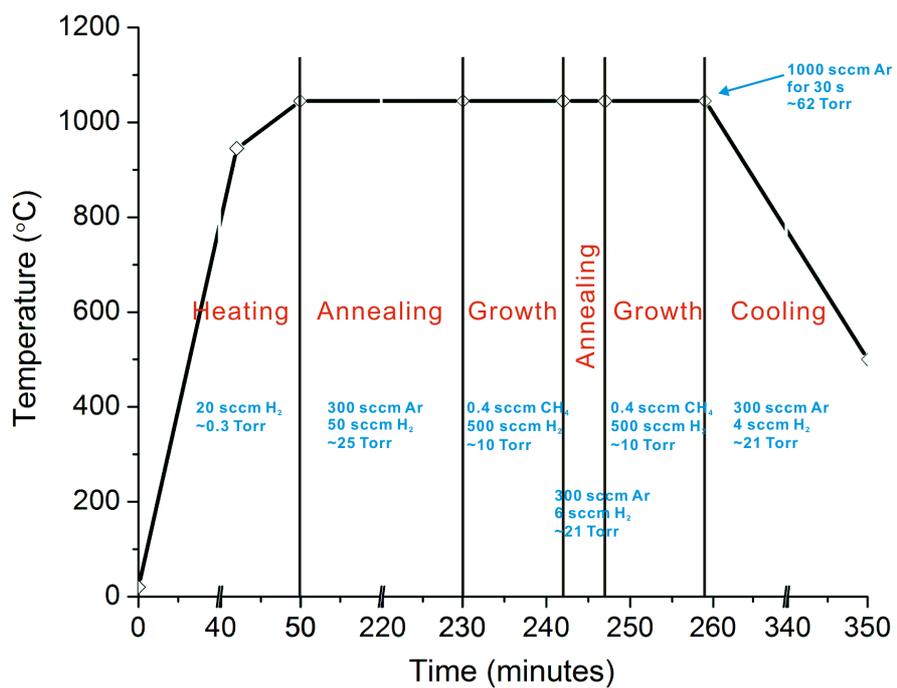
<sup>b</sup>School of the Gifted Young, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026, P. R. China



**FIG. S1.** Optical microscopy (OM) image of thin graphene flakes transferred from (a) a SiO<sub>2</sub> (300 nm) /Si substrate to (b) a copper foil substrate. (c) Raman spectrum taken in the red arrow indicated area in (b) (substrate signal subtracted).



**FIG. S2.** (a) Low magnification TEM image of an exfoliated graphene flake after CVD process. (b) Complicate SAED patterns taken from the denoted area in (a). (c) Moiré patterns can be observed all over the graphene flake.



**FIG. S3.** Temperature diagram of the two-step growth method that resulted large graphene grains.