Supplementary Information for Decoupling of CVD-grown epitaxial graphene using NaCl intercalation

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Fig. S1. (a) Scanning tunnelling microscopy (STM) images of the single-layer graphene (SLG) on Cu(111) ($V_s = 50$ mV, $I_t = 700$ pA). A magnified topography (right) indicated by the black rectangle in the left image. Red and blue diamonds represent the graphene lattice and **R3** supercell, respectively. (b) Height profile along the line marked in (a) represents the height of (bright) Cu vacancies.



Fig. S2. (a) STM images of 2 ML NaCl grown on SLG/Cu imaged at the sample bias of 3.0 (left) and 4.0 V (right) (I_t = 50 pA). (b) Height profiles along the blue and red lines in (a).



Fig. S3. Sequential STM images (V_s = 2.0 V, I_t = 50 pA) exhibiting (001)-oriented NaCl islands that

were moved and cracked by the STM tip.



Fig. S4. (a) STM image of NaCl-intercalated graphene and SLG/Cu ($V_s = -0.5 \text{ V}$, $I_t = 500 \text{ pA}$). Zoomed-in topographies of (b) SLG/NaCl ($V_s = -0.5 \text{ V}$, $I_t = 500 \text{ pA}$) and (c) SLG/Cu ($V_s = 0.4 \text{ V}$, $I_t = 500 \text{ pA}$) indicated by the red and black rectangle in (a), respectively.



Fig. S5. STM image of an intercalated <100>-oriented NaCl island (V_s = 2.0 V, I_t = 50 pA).



Fig. S6. (a) Atomically-resolved STM topography of NaCl-intercalated graphene representing the graphene lattice (V_s = 0.4 V, I_t = 500 pA). (b) Simultaneously acquired dI/dV map. (c) FT of the STM image (a) revealing a honeycomb lattice without Kekulé distortion.



Fig. S7. (a) STM topography showing the honeycomb lattice and bright Cu vacancies ($V_s = 0.1 \text{ V}$, $I_t = 500 \text{ pA}$). (b) FER spectra obtained from Cu vacancy (black) and from SLG near the Cu vacancy showing the peak splitting (green).