

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Electrochemical properties of CVD grown pristine graphene: monolayer- vs. quasi- graphene

Dale A. C. Brownson, Sarah A. Varey¹, Fiazal Hussain¹, Sarah J. Haigh¹
and Craig E. Banks*

*Faculty of Science and Engineering, School of Science and the Environment,
Division of Chemistry and Environmental Science, Manchester Metropolitan University,
Chester Street, Manchester M1 5GD, Lancs, UK.*

¹: *School of Materials, University of Manchester, Oxford Road,
Manchester M13 9PL, UK.*

*Corresponding author:

Email: c.banks@mmu.ac.uk; Tel: +(0)1612471196; Fax: +(0)1612476831

Website: www.craigbanksresearch.com



Figure S1

Raman spectroscopy characterisation of the edge regions (comprising multi-layered/edge plane defect sites) of our monolayer graphene (**A**) and *quasi*-graphene (**B**) materials. Also shown are optical micrographs indicating the probe position utilised. Note that the dark spots indicate the thicker graphene layers/islands.

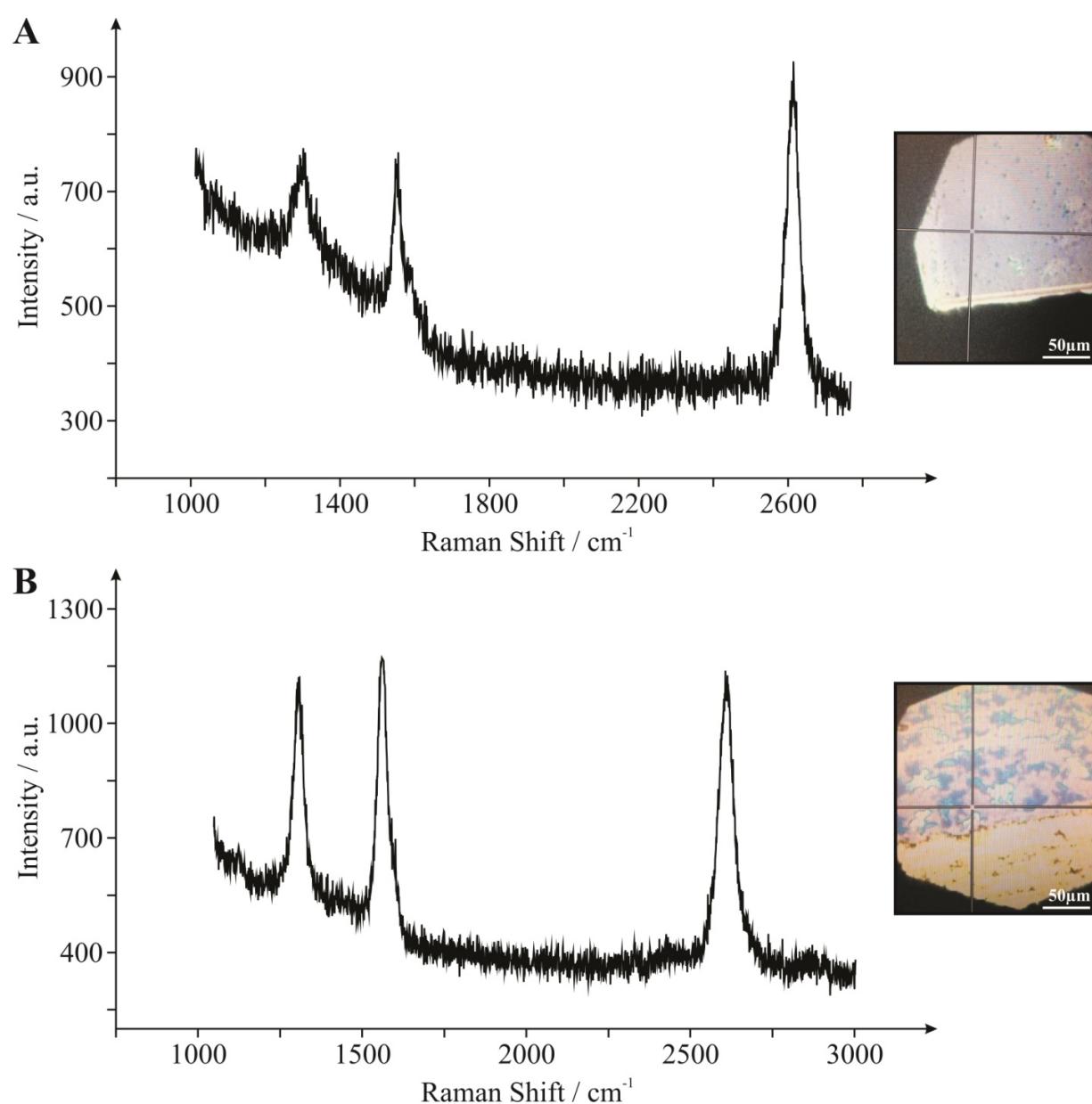


Figure S2

XPS spectra of the monolayer graphene sample. Overall spectrum (**A**) and de-convoluted C1s (**B**) and O1s (**C**) regions.

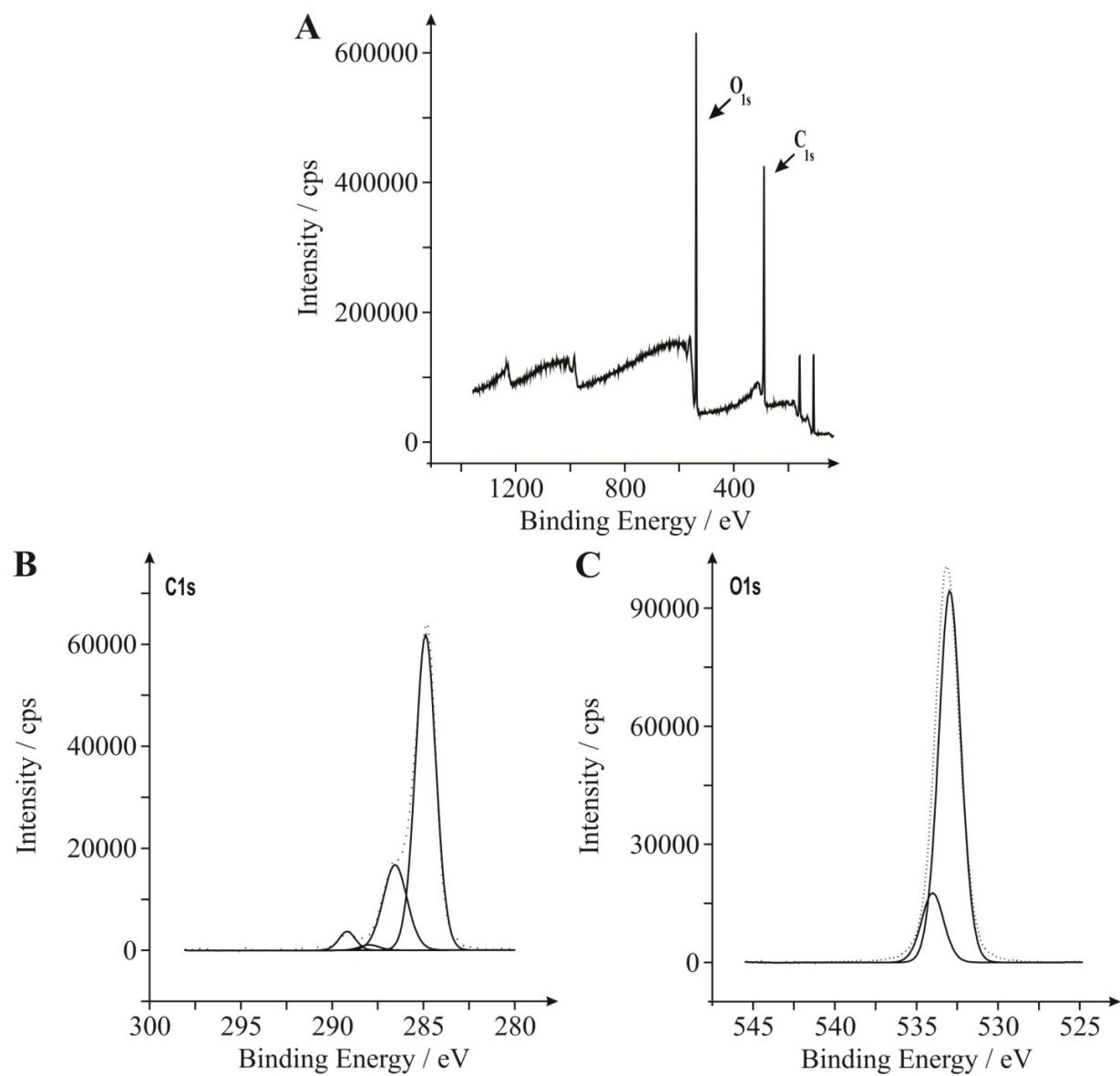


Figure S3

XPS spectra of the *quasi*-graphene sample. Overall spectrum (**A**) and de-convoluted C1s (**B**) and O1s (**C**) regions.

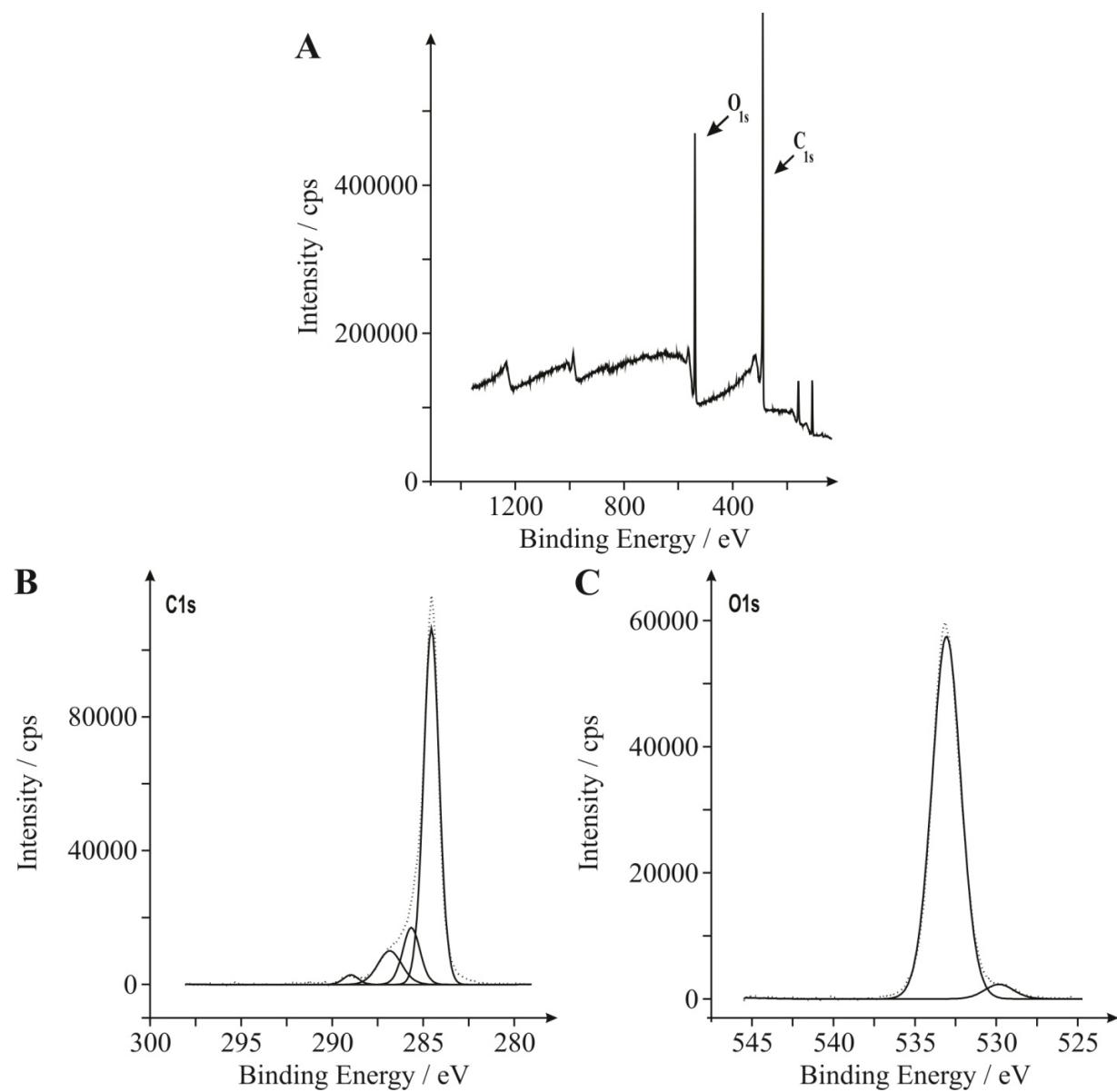


Figure S4

An optical micrograph of the double-layer defect-graphene macrostructure.

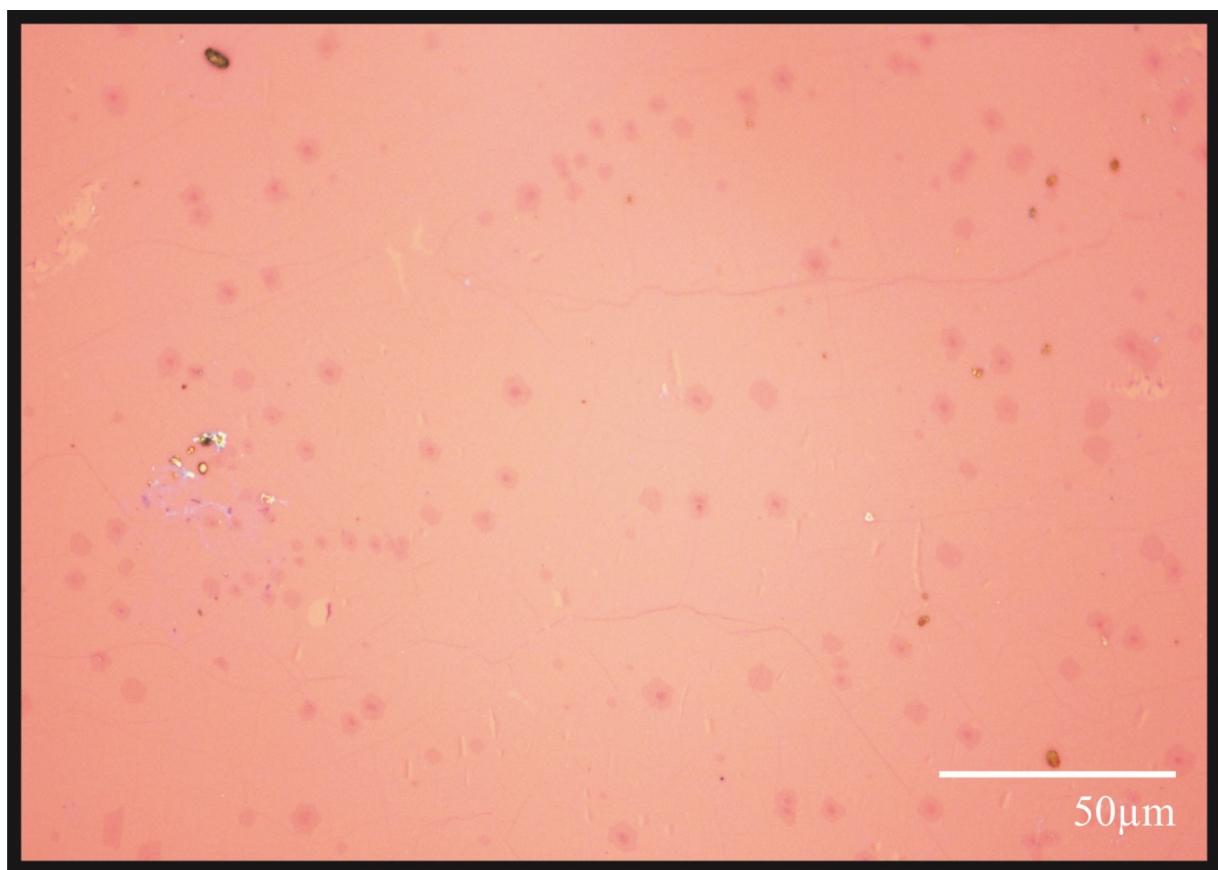


Figure S5

XPS spectra of the double-layer defect-graphene sample. Overall spectrum (**A**) and de-convoluted C1s (**B**) and O1s (**C**) regions.

