

Supporting Information

Unveiling the direct correlation between the CVD-grown graphene and the growth template

Junghyun Lee^a, Jihyung Seo^a, Sungchul Jung^b, Kibog Park^b, and Hyesung Park^{a,*}

^aDepartment of Energy Engineering, School of Energy and Chemical Engineering, Low Dimensional Carbon Materials Center, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 44919, Republic of Korea

^bDepartment of Physics, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 44919, Republic of Korea

*Corresponding author. E-mail address: hspark@unist.ac.kr (Hyesung Park)

Contents

- 1. Figure S1: Optical transmittance data of graphene film.**
- 2. Figure S2: Raman 2D peak analysis.**
- 3. Figure S3: Raman mapping data of graphene sheet.**

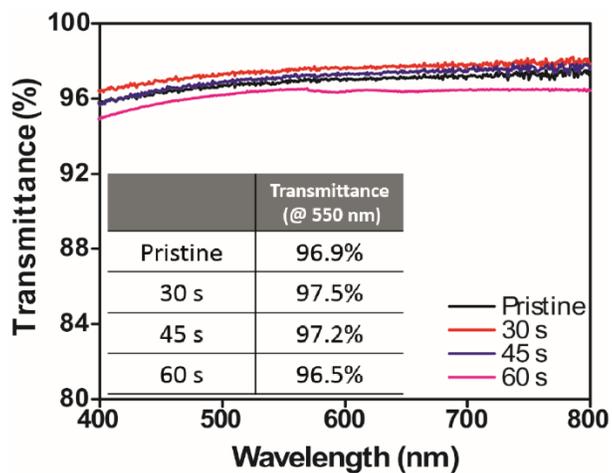


Figure S1 Optical transmittance data of graphene films transferred onto the quartz substrates. The transmittance of graphene films decreases with increasing nitric acid treating time.

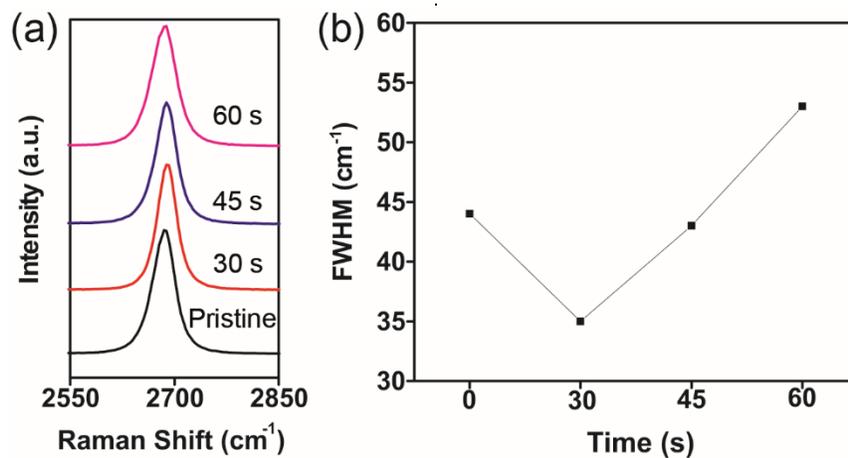


Figure S2 (a) 2D peaks of graphene film and (b) associated FWHM values obtained from the Raman spectra. Longer acid treatments lead to the increase in FWHM values, indicating degradation of the quality in the graphene film.

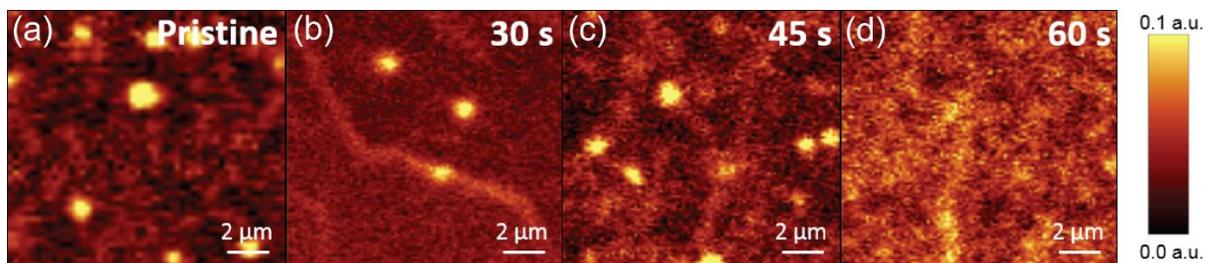


Figure S3 (a-d) Raman mapping of I(D)/I(2D) ratio of graphene films obtained from various types of copper substrates, indicating increasing contribution of defects with increasing acid treatments time.