

## Ordered Vacancy Network Induced by the Growth of Epitaxial Graphene on Pt(111)

G. Otero,<sup>1</sup> C. Gonzalez,<sup>1</sup> A.L. Pinaridi,<sup>1</sup> P. Merino,<sup>2</sup> S. Gardonio,<sup>3</sup> S. Lizzit,<sup>3</sup> M. Blanco-Rey,<sup>4</sup>  
K. Van de Ruit,<sup>5</sup> C.F.J. Flipse,<sup>5</sup> **J. Méndez**,<sup>1</sup> P.L. de Andres,<sup>1</sup> and J.A. Martín-Gago<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid (CSIC), C. Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz 3, 28049-Madrid, Spain

<sup>2</sup>Centro de Astrobiología, INTA-CSIC, Torrejon de Ardoz, 28850 Madrid. Spain

<sup>3</sup>Sincrotrone Trieste SCpA, Strada Statale 14, Km. 163.5, 34149 Trieste, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1EW, United Kingdom

<sup>5</sup>Department of Applied Physics, Eindhoven University of Technology, P.O. box 513, 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands

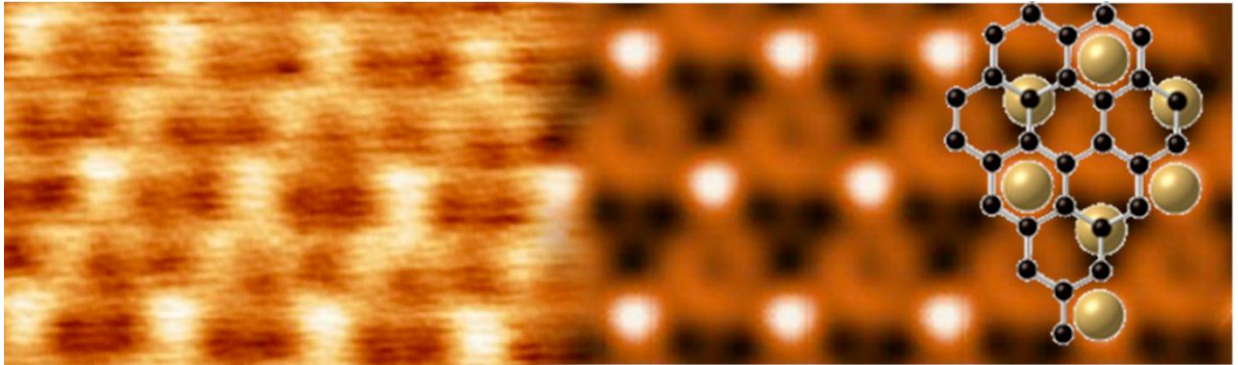
[jmendez@icmm.csic.es](mailto:jmendez@icmm.csic.es)

The strength and the nature of the interaction of epitaxial graphene with metallic substrates is still widely discussed in the literature. In order to give additional contribution to this topic we have studied large areas of  $(\sqrt{3}\times\sqrt{3})R30^\circ$  graphene commensurate with a Pt(111) structure [1]. Experimental evidence carefully combined with density functional theory calculations led us to the conclusion that this structure causes a reconstruction on the Pt surface which consists of an ordered vacancy network formed in the outermost Pt layer, and a graphene layer covalently bond to the Pt substrate.

## References

[1] G. Otero et al., Physical Review Letters, **105** (2010) 216102.

## Figures



*Figure caption. STM image (left) and DFT simulation (right) of the proposed vacancy model (overlaid).*