Supporting Information

Does the Dirac Cone of Germanene Exist on Metal Substrates?

Yangyang Wang [1,3,†], Jingzhen Li[1,†], Junhua Xiong[6], Yuanyuan Pan [1], Meng Ye[1], Ying Guo[4],

Han Zhang[1], Ruge Quhe[5,*], Jing Lu[1, 2,*]

[1]State Key Laboratory of Mesoscopic Physics and Department of Physics,

Peking University, Beijing 100871, P. R. China

[2]Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter, Beijing 100871, P. R. China

[3]Nanophotonics and Optoelectronics Research Center, Qian Xuesen Laboratory of Space

[4]Technology, China Academy of Space Technology, Beijing 100094, P. R. China

School of Physics and Telecommunication Engineering, Shaanxi University of Technology,

Hanzhong 723001, P. R. China

[5]State Key Laboratory of Information Photonics and Optical Communications, Beijing

University of Posts and Telecommunications & School of Science, Beijing 100876, China

[6]Department of Electric Power, North China University of Water Resources and Electric

Power, Zhengzhou, P. R. China 450045

[†]These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Corresponding author: jinglu@pku.edu.cn, quheruge@bupt.edu.cn
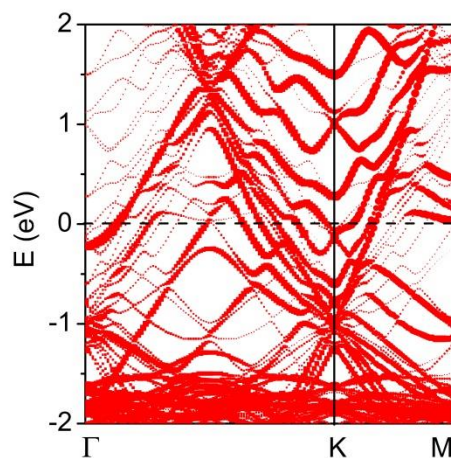
Figure S1. Band structure of ($\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$) germanene/($\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{7}$) Au(111) unfolded to Brillouin zone of the primitive germanene cell. The radii of dots represent the weight of unfolding. The Fermi level is set to zero.