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Convergence of bond lengths with supercell size

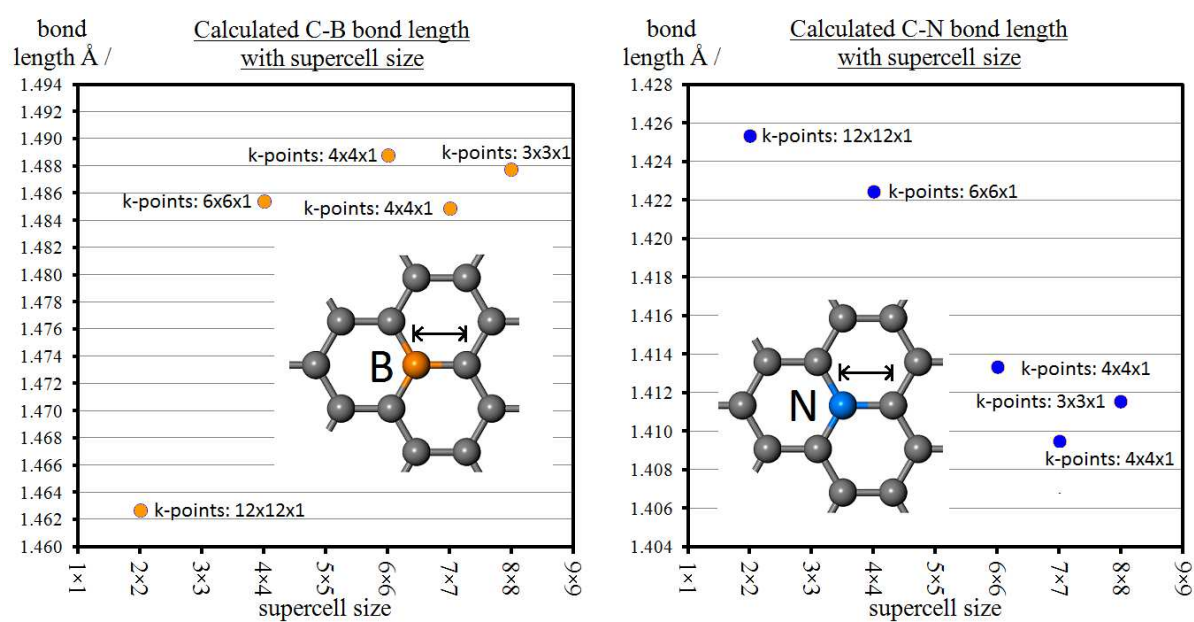


Fig. S.1. Convergence of the bond length between each dopant and its nearest carbon neighbour with supercell size, calculated using the PBE+TS functional. The 7x7 cases break the trend slightly due to the difference in k-point spacings.

bond	cell size	2x2	4x4	6x6	7x7	8x8
C(nearest) to N		1.42536 Å	1.42248 Å	1.41335 Å	1.40951 Å	1.41156 Å
C(nearest) to B		1.46275 Å	1.48544 Å	1.48885 Å	1.48497 Å	1.48782 Å

Table. S.1. Data from Fig. S.1.

Convergence of K -edges with supercell size

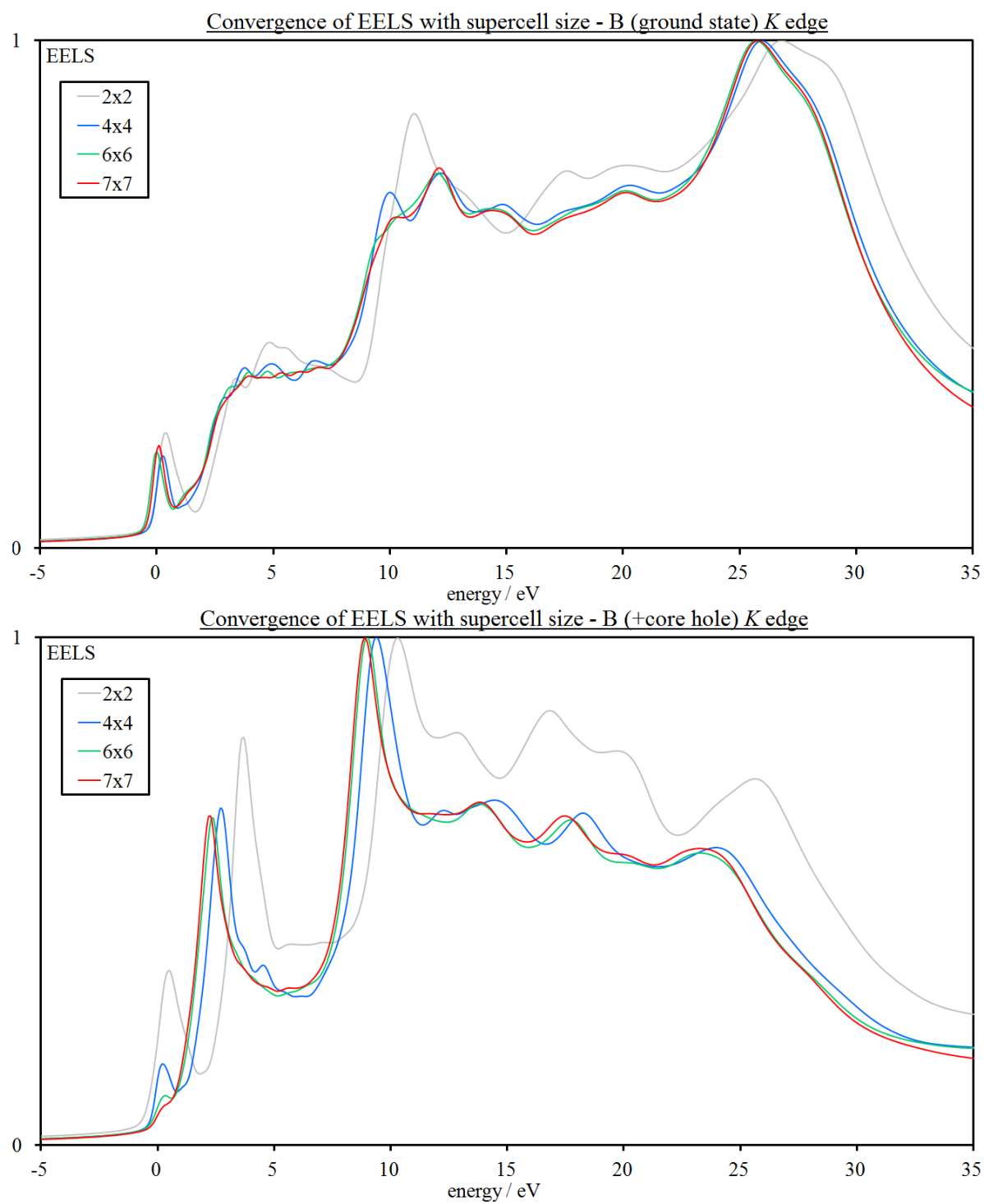


Fig. S.2. Convergence of B K -edge with supercell size for ground state and core-hole calculations.

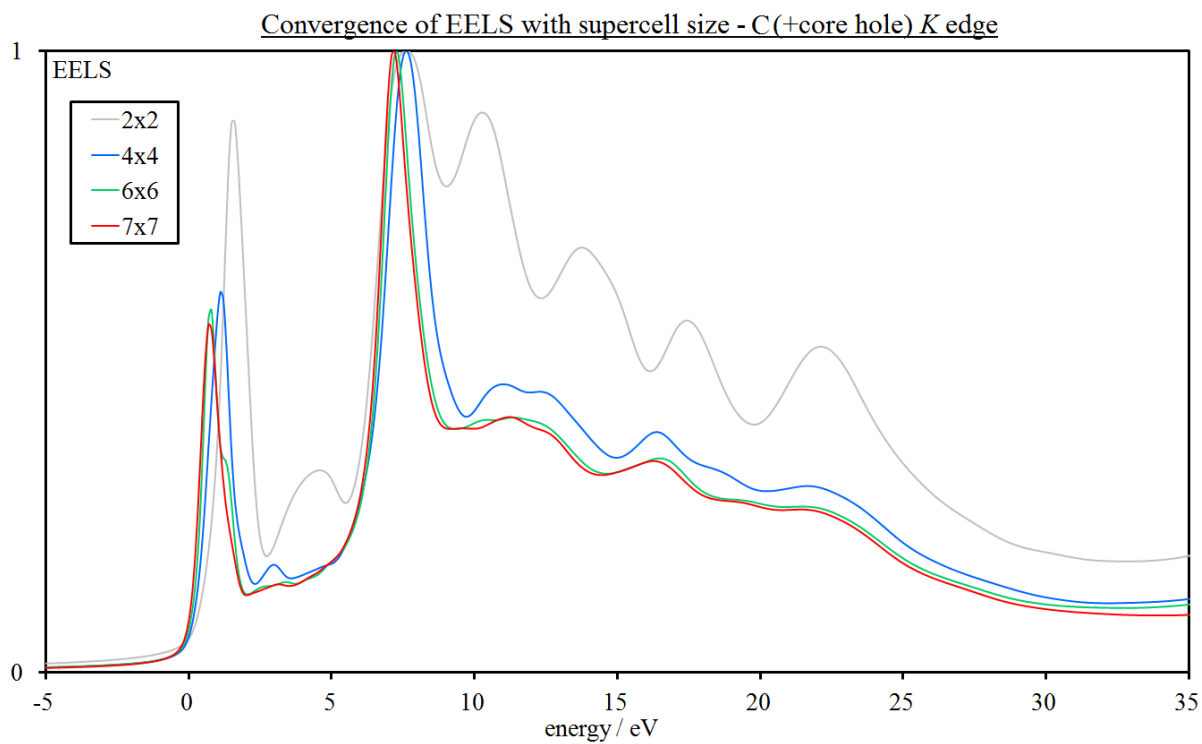


Fig. S.3. Convergence of C K-edge with supercell size for core-hole calculation.

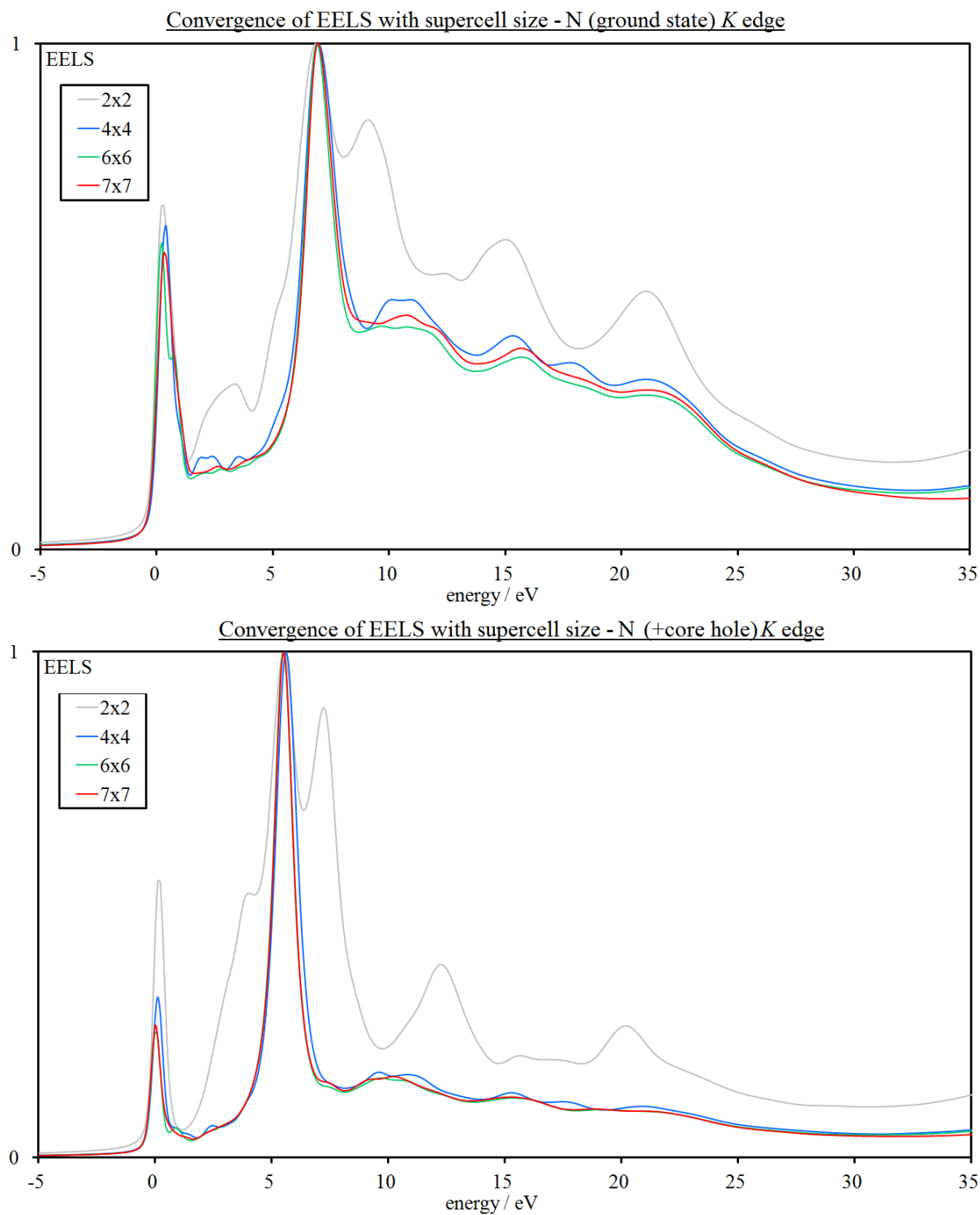


Fig. S.4. Convergence of N K -edge with supercell size for ground state and core-hole calculations.

Convergence of K -edges with vacuum thickness: boron

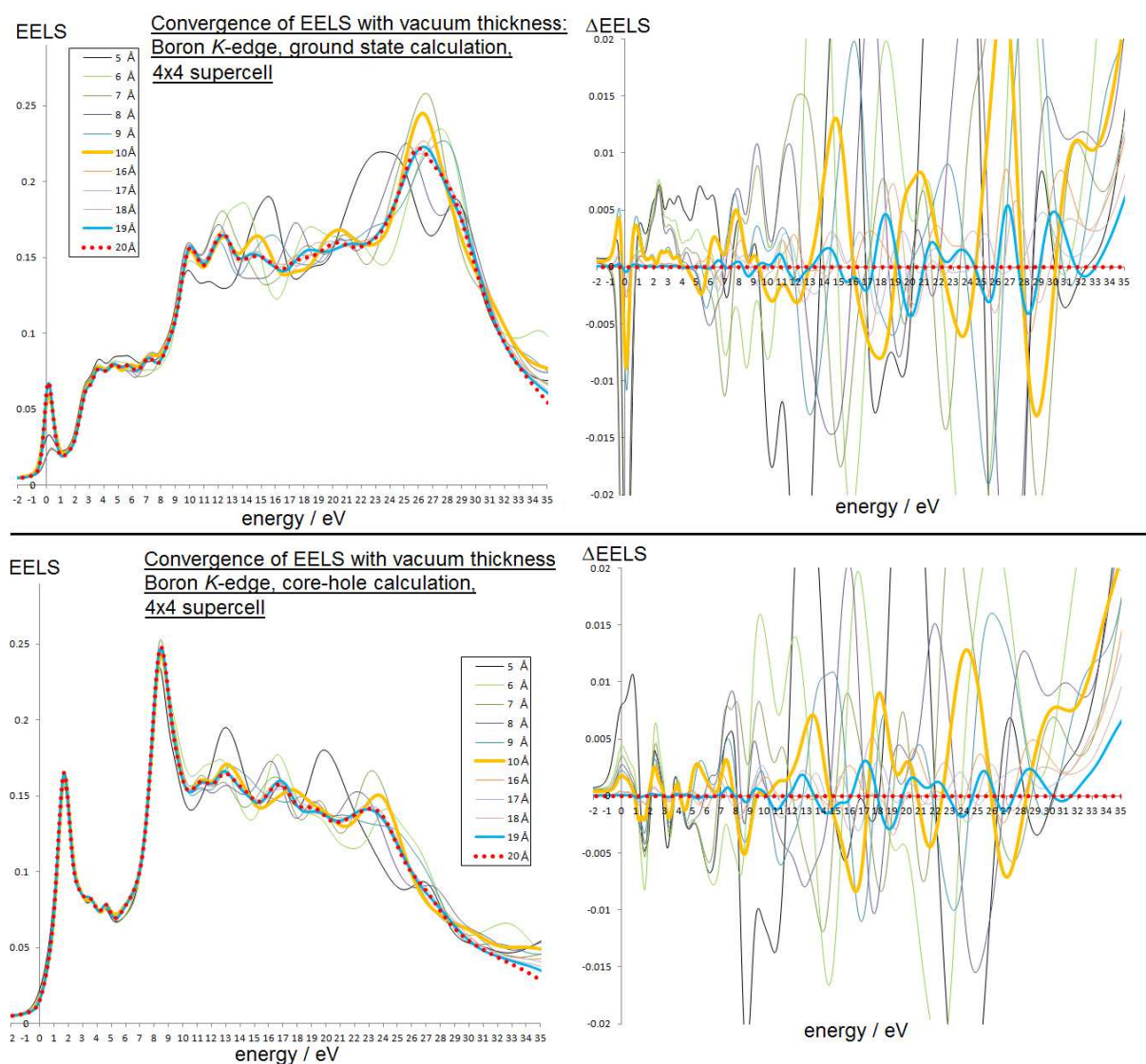


Fig. S.5. *Left panels:* Convergence of B K -edge with vacuum thickness using 4×4 supercells. *Right panels:* The differences between each spectrum and the spectrum calculated with a 20 \AA vacuum. Note that since 4×4 supercells were used for the vacuum convergence tests, these spectra are not fully converged with respect to in-plane supercell dimensions. **All spectra were normalised relative to the cell volume of the 20 \AA cell.**

Convergence of K -edges with vacuum thickness: nitrogen

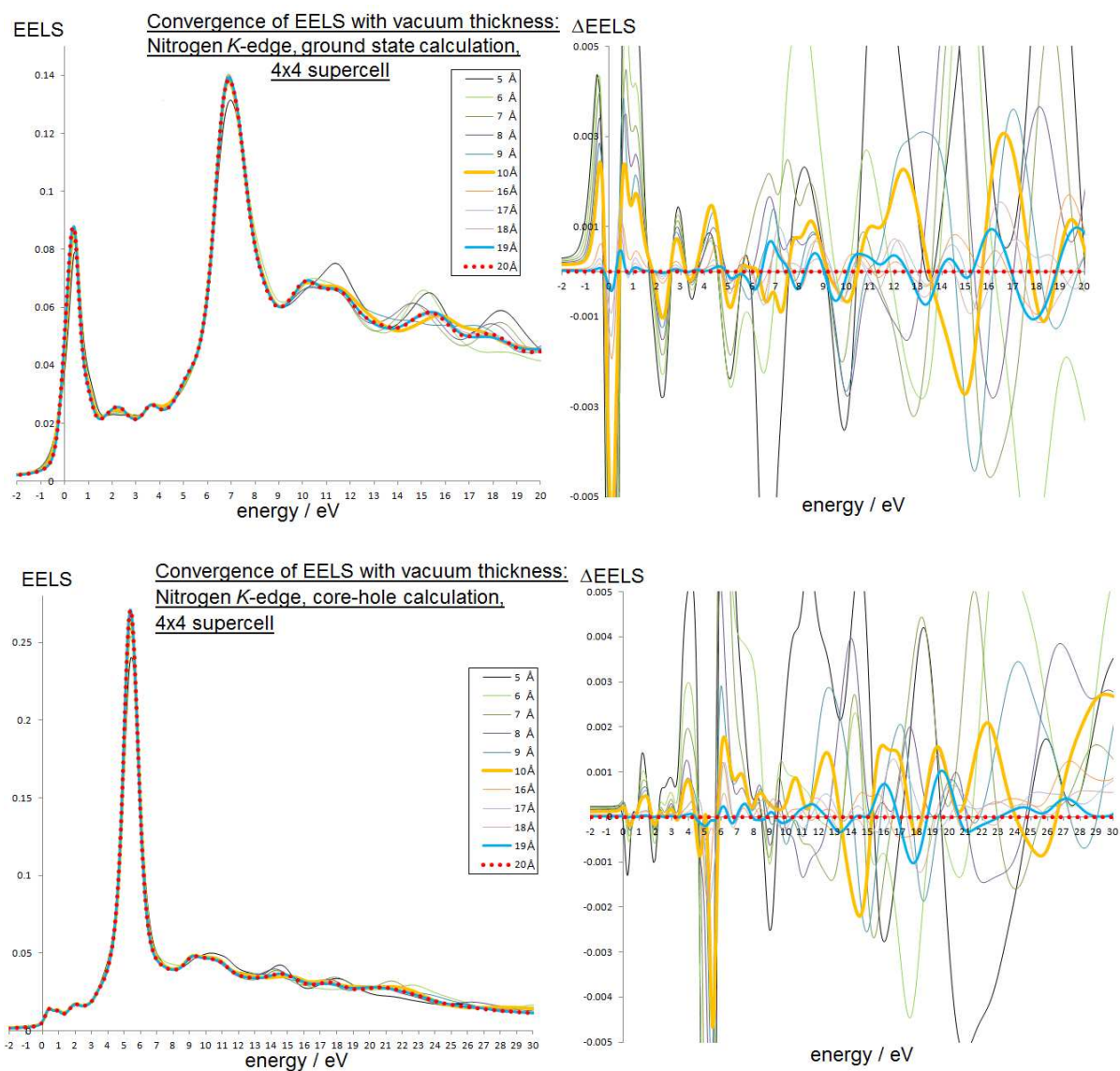


Fig. S.6. Left panels: Convergence of N K -edge with vacuum thickness using 4×4 supercells. **Right panels:** The differences between each spectrum and the spectrum calculated with a 20 \AA vacuum. Note that since 4×4 supercells were used for the vacuum convergence tests, these spectra are not fully converged with respect to in-plane supercell dimensions. **All spectra were normalised relative to the cell volume of the 20 \AA cell.**

k-points grids

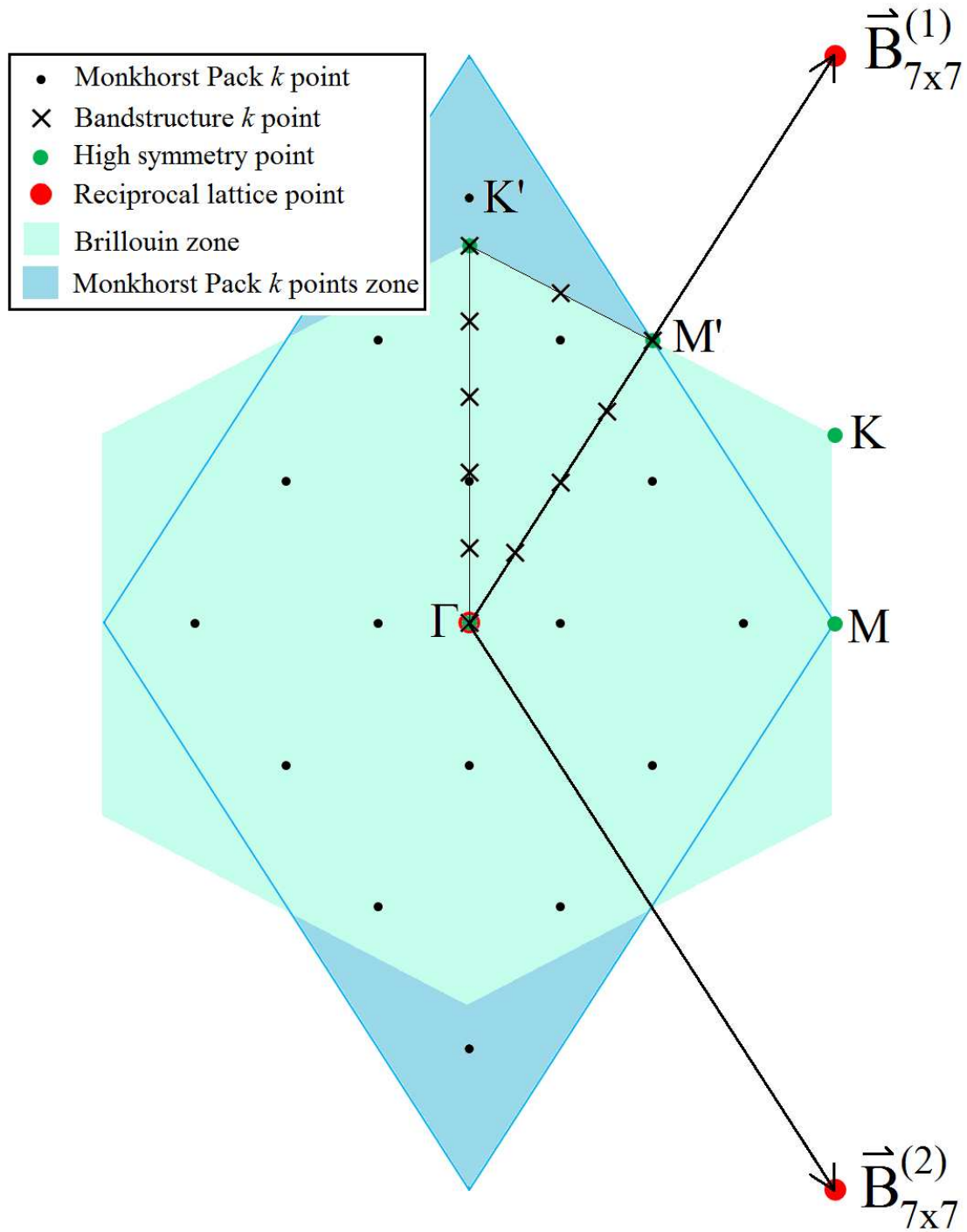


Fig. S.7. Monkhorst Pack k -points grid used for the main EELS calculations, k -points used for the bandstructure calculations, reciprocal space lattice points, high symmetry points, Brillouin zone and Monkhorst Pack zone.

Defining the direct-space lattice vectors of the 7×7 supercell as

$$\vec{A}_{7 \times 7}^{(1)} = 7 \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) (\sqrt{3}, 1) \text{ and } \vec{A}_{7 \times 7}^{(2)} = 7 \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) (\sqrt{3}, -1)$$

with the graphene unit cell lattice parameter $a = 2.46381 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ (PBE+TS functional), the corresponding reciprocal-space lattice vectors are

$$\vec{B}_{7 \times 7}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{7a\sqrt{3}}(1, \sqrt{3}) \text{ and } \vec{B}_{7 \times 7}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{7a\sqrt{3}}(1, -\sqrt{3}).$$

Using the high symmetry points $\vec{M}'_{(7 \times 7)} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{B}_{7 \times 7}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{K}'_{(7 \times 7)} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{B}_{7 \times 7}^{(1)} - \vec{B}_{7 \times 7}^{(2)})$ which lie within the Monkhorst Pack zone, the k point spacings Δk in the bandstructure calculations are:

$$\Delta k_{\Gamma \rightarrow M'} = \frac{1}{4}|\vec{M}'_{(7 \times 7)}| = 8.369 \times 10^{-3} \text{ \AA}^{-1} \text{ (3 d.p.)}$$

$$\Delta k_{M' \rightarrow K'} = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{K}'_{(7 \times 7)} - \vec{M}'_{(7 \times 7)}| = 9.664 \times 10^{-3} \text{ \AA}^{-1} \text{ (3 d.p.)}$$

$$\Delta k_{K' \rightarrow \Gamma} = \frac{1}{5}|\vec{K}'_{(7 \times 7)}| = 7.731 \times 10^{-3} \text{ \AA}^{-1} \text{ (3 d.p.)}$$

Bandstructures comparison for 6x6 and 7x7 supercells

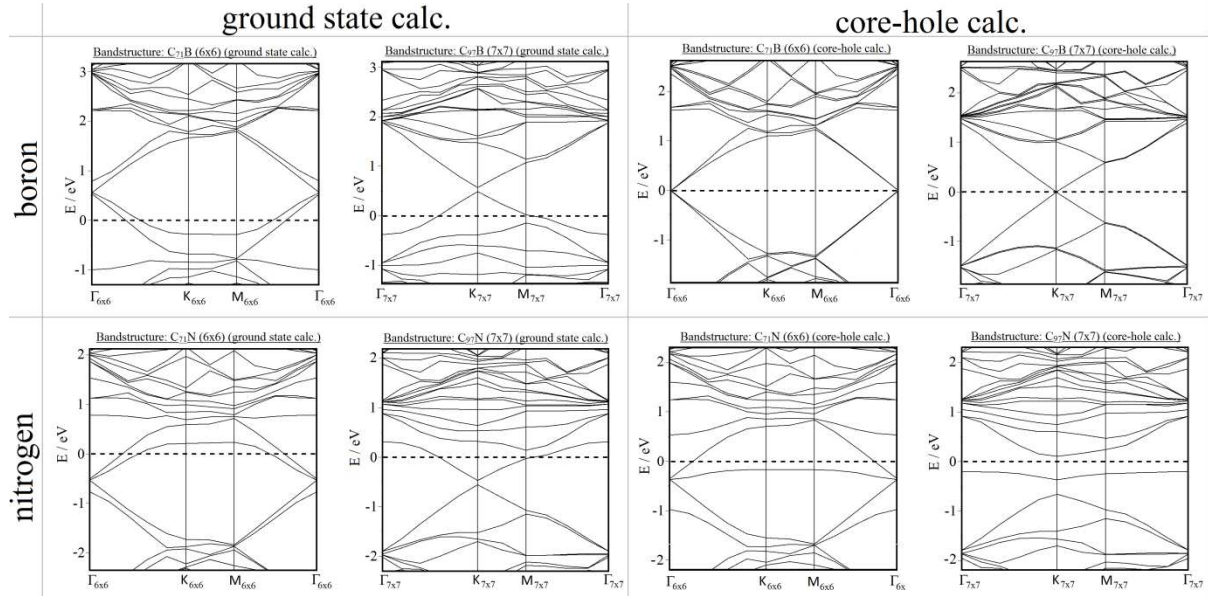


Fig. S.8 Bandstructures showing the contact or near-contact made by the π and π^* bands at the Γ point in 6x6 cells and at the K point in 7x7 cells.

LDA / PBE+TS functional comparison

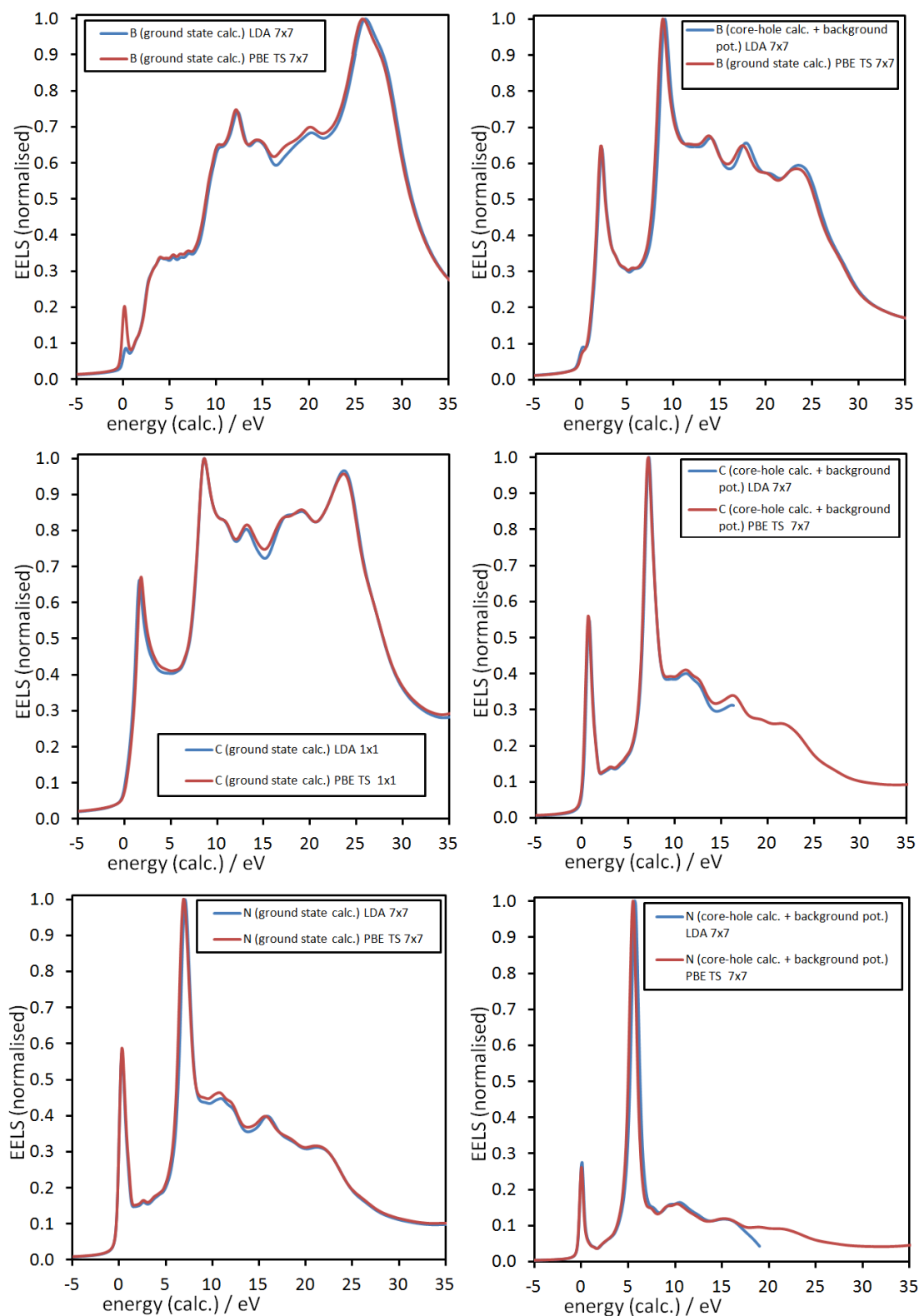


Fig. S. 9 The insignificant consequences of having to pick between the LDA and PBE(+TS) functionals as shown by the very similar spectra. One standout feature is the " π " peak straddling the Fermi energy in the B ground state case, which is noticeably less intense with the LDA, although still clearly present.

Slater transition state (half core-hole) calculations with PBE+TS functional

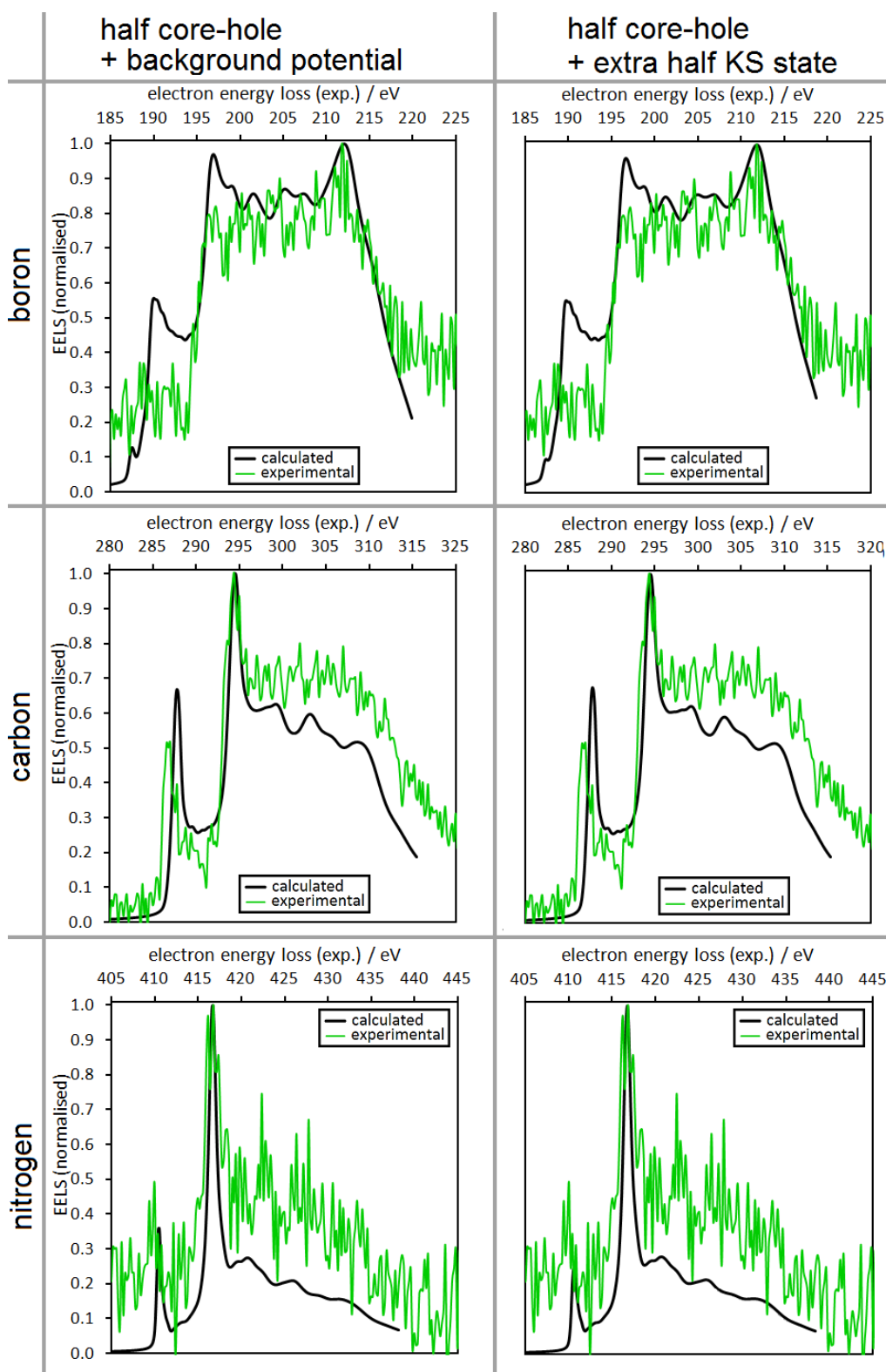


Fig. S. 10 The comparison of experimental results with half core-holes (Slater transition state) for the B-doped, N-doped and pure graphene cases, using a background potential and half extra Kohn Sham state for neutralisation. These can be compared with the ground-state and full core-hole calculations shown in Figure 1 in the main text.

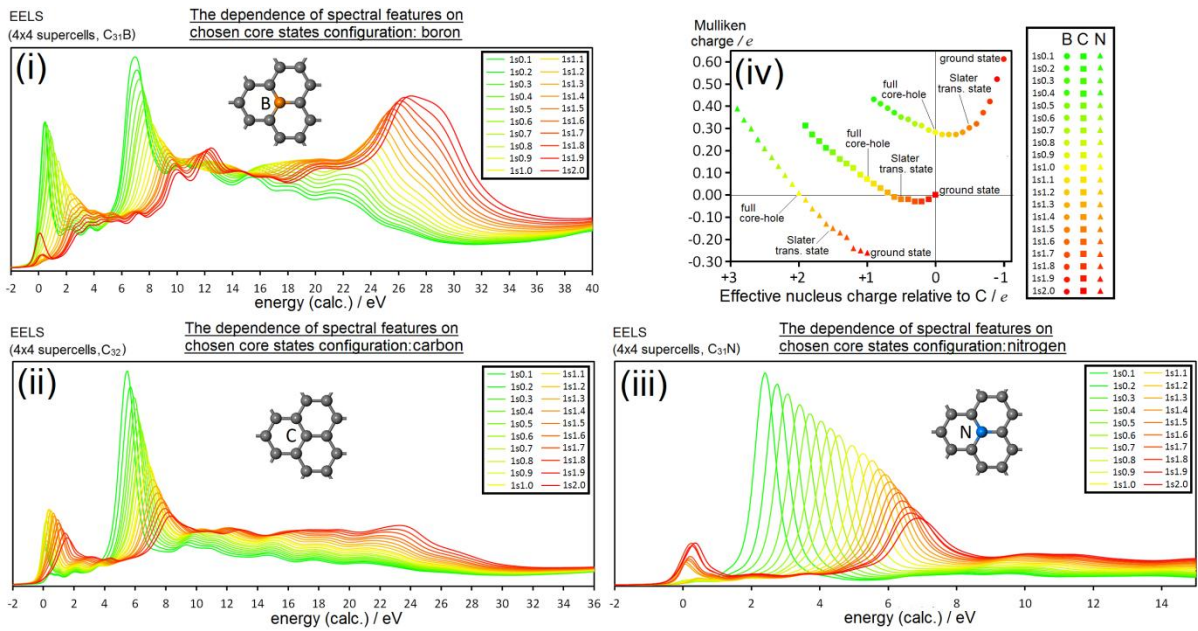


Fig. S. 11 Calculated spectra using 4×4 supercells with fractional number of core holes from 0.1 to 2.0 in pure and doped graphene. (i) Boron K-edges, (ii) Carbon K-edges and (iii) Nitrogen K-edges. (iv) Mulliken charges vs. effective ionic charge of nucleus with fractional core-hole.

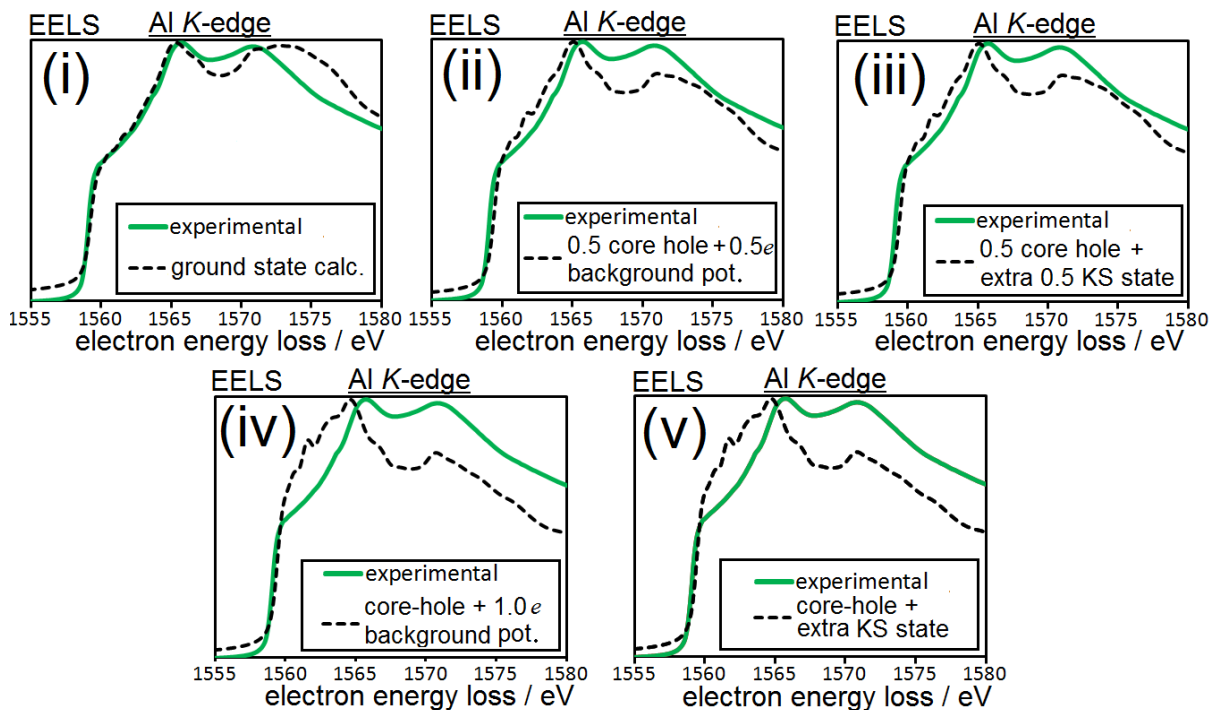


Figure S.12 Aluminium K-edge EEL spectrum compared with published experimentally-obtained X-ray absorption spectrum.⁹⁷ Calculation was carried out using identical calculation parameters (but without TS van der Waals corrections⁷⁰) to the main calculations. $2 \times 2 \times 2$ supercells were used.