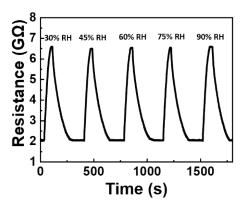
1	Supplementary information
2	P-type $\beta$ -Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> films room-temperature NH <sub>3</sub> gas sensors with fast gas sensing
3	and low limitation of detection
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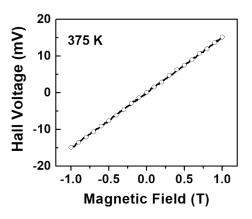
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2 Figure S1. The transient response characteristics p-type N-doped β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> gas sensors under 50
3 ppm NH<sub>3</sub> with different humidity.

4

5 The transient humidity influence on  $NH_3$  detection of the p-type N-doped  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> gas sensors 6 is shown in Figure S1. The  $NH_3$  response slightly increases as relative humidity increases from 7 30% to 90%. The humidity variation is only 1.07% of the  $NH_3$  response, which shows low 8 humidity effect. The p-type N-doped  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> gas sensor is stable over a large humidity range.

9



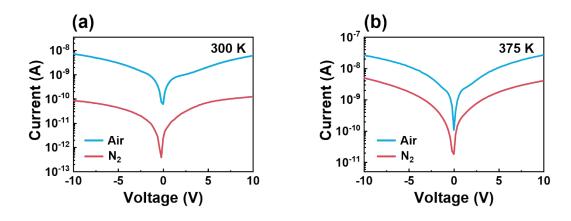
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3 Figure S2. Hall voltage versus applied magnetic field for the N-doped  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> films at 375 K.

5 Figure S2 shows the magnetic-field-dependent Hall measurement conducted on N-doped  $\beta$ -6 Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> films at 375 K with a positive Hall coefficient. The Hall hole concentration is  $4.15 \times 10^{15}$ 7 cm<sup>-3</sup>.

8



2 Figure S3. The *I–V* characteristics of the p-type β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> MSM sensors in dry air and N<sub>2</sub> (a) at
3 300 K and (b) 375 K.

4

1

5 The width of the HAL can be extracted from the I-V characteristics of p-type  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> MSM 6 sensors in dry air and in the N<sub>2</sub> gas atmosphere (Figure S3) by equation:

7 
$$\sigma_g = \sigma_a \times exp(-e \Delta V_{sur}/kT)$$

8 
$$\Delta x_{sur} = (2\varepsilon \Delta V_{sur}/eN_A)$$

9 The width of HAL in dry air at 10 V bias is calculated to be 44.5 nm at 300 K ( $x_{sur}$ ,  $W_{HAL}$ ), 10 and decreases to 19.7 nm at 375 K, which is suitable for RT gas sensing involving multi-carriers 11 chemisorbed reactions