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## Ultrasonication-Assisted Room-Temperature Synthesis of Morphology-Controlled Gallium Oxide Nanoparticles for High-Performance Photoelectronic Device Applications

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Figure S1 (a) XRD patterns and (b) Absorption edge of the Ga nanospheres.



Figure S2 (a) The typical XPS survey spectrum of all the samples. XPS spectra of fabricated Ga nanospheres (b) Ga 2p, (c) Ga 3d.



Figure S3 The *I-V* curves of the fabricated devices under different light power intensities (a)  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanospheres/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin films, (b) GaOOH nanorods/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin films, and (c)  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanospheres/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin films. The *I-t* curves

of the fabricated under different voltages (d)  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanospheres/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin films, (e) GaOOH nanorods/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin films, and (f)  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanospheres/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thin films.



Figure S4 Time-dependent photocatalytic process.



Figure S5 Absorbance spectra of RhB solutions under different UV irradiation times with  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (a) nanospheres, (b) nanorods, and (c) nanoflowers.

	E <sub>tot</sub> (eV)	E <sub>sur</sub> (eV)	E <sub>0</sub> (eV)
H <sub>2</sub> O	-386.096	-371.333	-14.2173
EDA	-436.318	-371.333	-64.0895
Oleylamine	-682.17	-371.333	-308.657

Table S1 The adsorption energy calculated by VASP.

Table S2 Specific preparation methods for nanospheres, nanorods, and nanoflowers.

Preparation condition	Pecursor solution	Morphology	Crystalline phase		
Ultrasonic time:	H <sub>2</sub> O	nanorods	GaOOH		
120min	Olariamina	<b></b>	Ga (Annealing at 700°C to		
Ultrasonic power :	Oleylamine	nanospheres	obtain β-Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )		
300W	H <sub>2</sub> O/EDA	nanoflowers	γ-Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		