Supporting Information for

Cutting Ultrathin Gallium Oxide Nanoribbons into Nanoplates having Single Unit-Cell Thickness

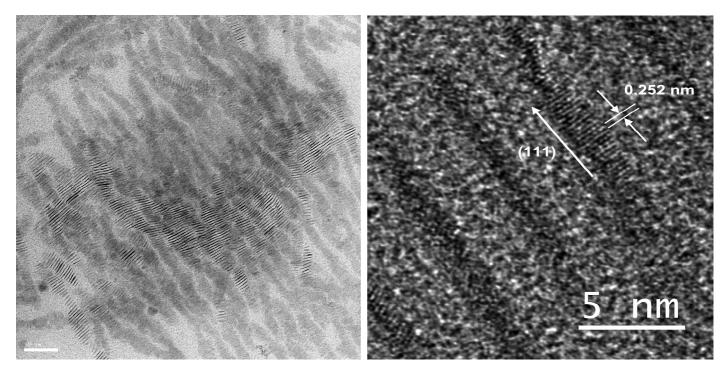
Juan Xu, Kwonho Jang, Hae Jin Kim, Dong-Hwa Oh, Joung Real Ahn* and Seung Uk Son*

Department of Chemistry, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 440-746, Korea, Korea Basic Science Institute, Daejeon 350-333, Korea and Department of Physics, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 440-746, Korea

Experimental

TEM, HRTEM images and EDS spectrum were recorded with a JEOL 2100F unit operated at 200 kV. The samples for TEM study were prepared by drop casting nanomaterials dispersed in methylene chloride on carbon-coated copper grids. The TEM studies were performed on as-prepared samples without employing size-selection process. Powder XRD patterns were obtained on a Rigaku Max-2200 with filtered Cu_{ka} radiation. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was obtained using a Thermo VG and Monochromatic Al- $K\alpha$ radiation. PL studies were performed using Jasco-FP6200.

Figure S1. TEM image (a) of the assembled nanoplates and their HR-TEM image (b).



(a)

Figure S2. The	analysis of the low	w angle – XRPD patter	m (in Figure 3C of text)	of nanoplates
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2 theta (°)	observed distance(Å)	theoretical distance(Å)
7.2	12.3	12.3 (d/3)
9.6	9.2	9.2 (d/4)
12.0	7.4	7.4 (d/5)
14.4	6.2	6.1 (d/6)

d = 36.8 Å

Simulation Method

The VASP code¹ was used for planewave pseudopotential calculations based on density functional theory. The exchange-correlation part of electron-electron interaction was described by local density approximation² and electron-ion interaction was described by projected augmented method.³ Electron wavefunctions were expanded by planewaves up to kinetic energy cutoff of 250 eV. The simulated unit cell⁴ has monoclinic structure with lattice parameters of a = 12.23 Å, b = 3.04 Å, c = 5.80 Å and β = 103.7 °, which contains 4 Ga atoms and 12 O atoms. We used 1* 4 * 2 Monkhorst-Pack mesh⁵ for the k-point sampling. For the structure relaxation, we used conjugate-gradient algorithm, where stopping criteria was maximal force on atoms of 2 * 10⁻² eV/Å.

References

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