

## **Supporting Information**

### **Anomalous Photocatalytic Activity of Nanocrystalline $\gamma$ -Phase $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ Enabled by Long-Lived Defect Trap States**

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### Determination of the apparent quantum efficiency (AQE):

The apparent quantum efficiency ( $\phi_X$ ) was calculated based of the following equation (Chem. Rev. **1995**, 95, 69-96):

$$\phi_X \equiv \frac{\pm(d[X]/dt)}{d[h\nu]_{inc}/dt}$$

$\phi_X$ : the apparent quantum efficiency for chemical species (Rh-590)

$d[X]/dt$ : the initial rate of formation or loss of chemical species (mol/Ls or mol/m<sup>3</sup>s)

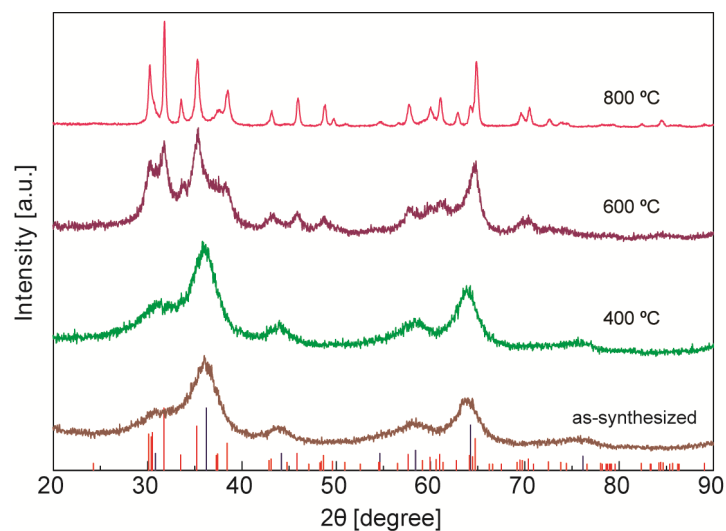
$d[h\nu]/dt$ : the incident photon flux per unit volume (moles of photon/m<sup>3</sup>s)

$d[X]/dt$  can be extracted from a plot of [Rh-590] (mol/L) versus time (seconds). The slope of this plot equals  $d[X]/dt$ .

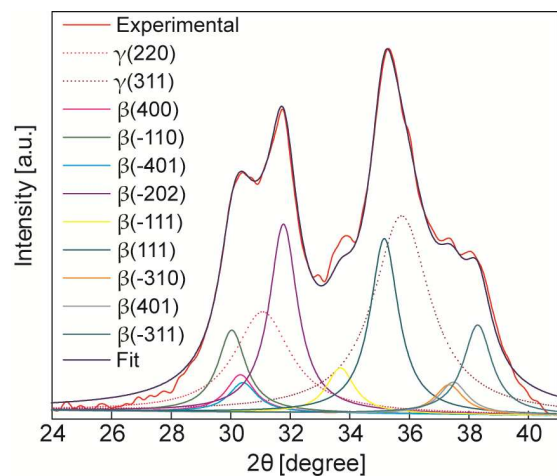
$d[h\nu]/dt$  is determined by measuring the power of irradiation per unit area at the same height as the top of the Rh-590 solution and determining the photon flux per unit volume of the dye solution.

**Table S1.** Rate of Photocatalytic Degradation of Rh-590 and Apparent Quantum Efficiency (AQE) for Photocatalysts Prepared by Annealing  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Nanocrystals at Different Temperatures.

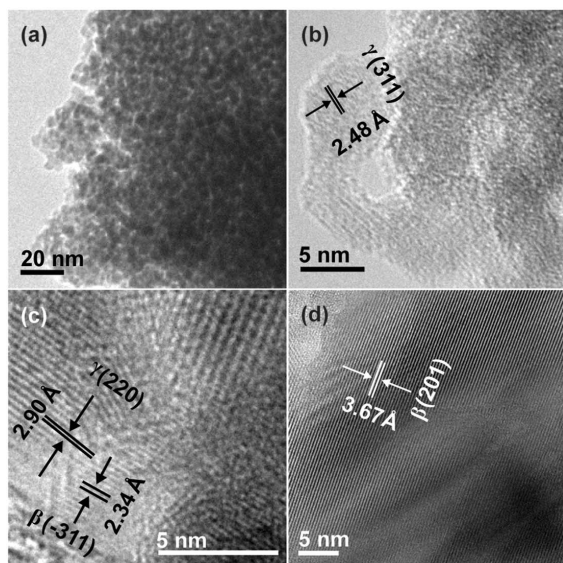
Annealing T (°C)	$d[X]/dt$ [mol/sL]	AQE [%]
<b>400 °C</b>	$(5.6 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-9}$	0.142 $\pm$ 0.001
<b>600 °C</b>	$(4.9 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-9}$	0.124 $\pm$ 0.001
<b>650 °C</b>	$(6.3 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-9}$	0.160 $\pm$ 0.020
<b>800 °C</b>	$(1.9 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-9}$	0.049 $\pm$ 0.010



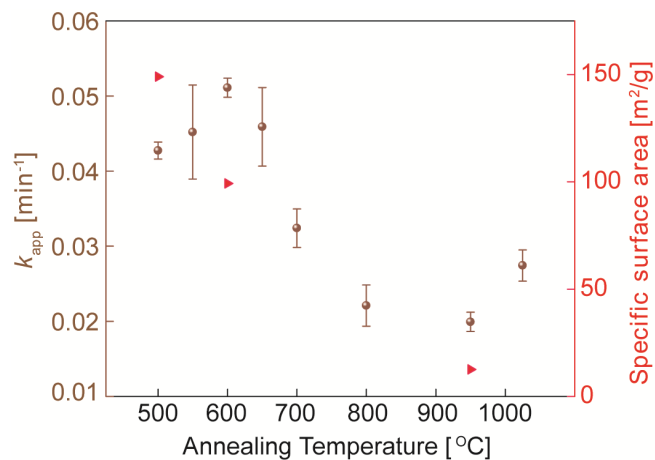
**Figure S1.** XRD patterns of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NCs synthesized at 300 °C and annealed at different temperatures as indicated in the graph. Blue and red sticks represent the patterns of bulk γ-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, respectively.



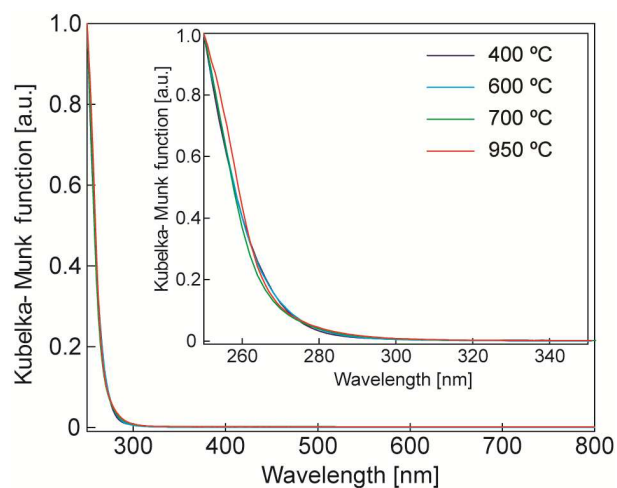
**Figure S2.** Deconvolution of the XRD peaks for Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NCs synthesized at 200 °C and annealed at 600 °C. The presence of both β- and γ-phase is clearly observed between 25° and 40°, and specific peaks for both phases are designated in the graph.



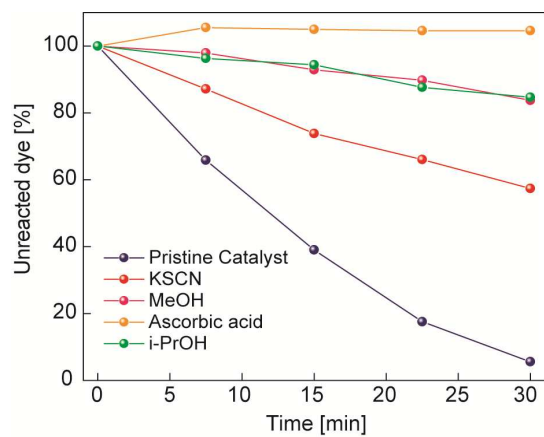
**Figure S3.** TEM images of  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  NCs synthesized at 300 °C and annealed at (a, b) 400 °C, (c) 600 °C, and (d) 800 °C.



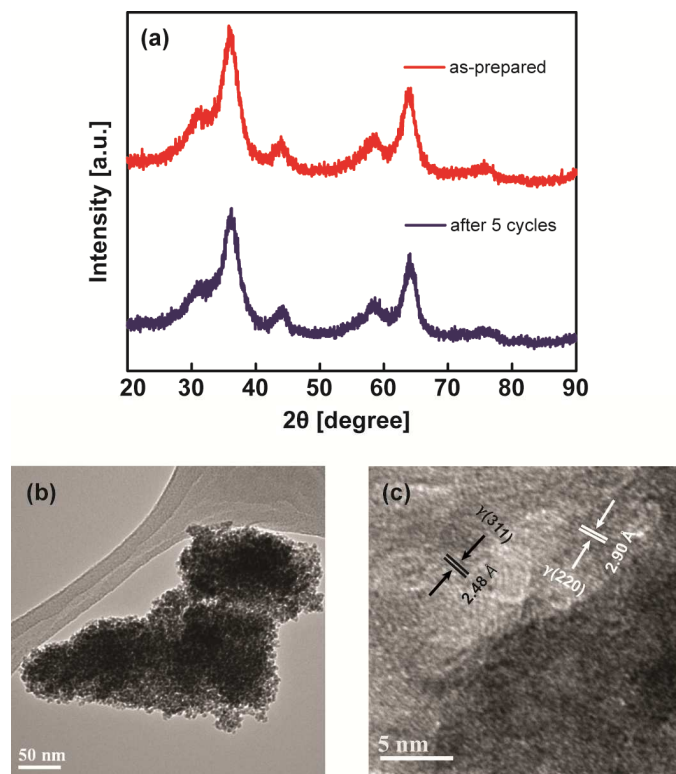
**Figure S4.**  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  NC annealing temperature dependence of the apparent rate constant of Rh-590 degradation (brown spheres) and the specific surface area of the photocatalyst (red triangles) for the NCs synthesized at 300 °C. The measurements were performed in the annealing temperature range corresponding to the mixed  $\gamma$ - $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\beta$ - $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  phases.



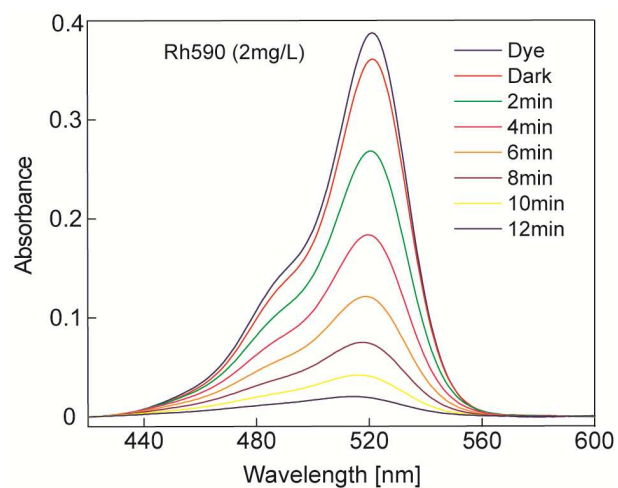
**Figure S5.** Diffuse reflectance spectra of  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  NCs annealed at different temperatures, as indicated in the graph. Inset: magnified band edge absorption region. The spectra of all samples are nearly identical indicating negligible difference in the band gap energy between  $\gamma$ - and  $\beta$ -phase.



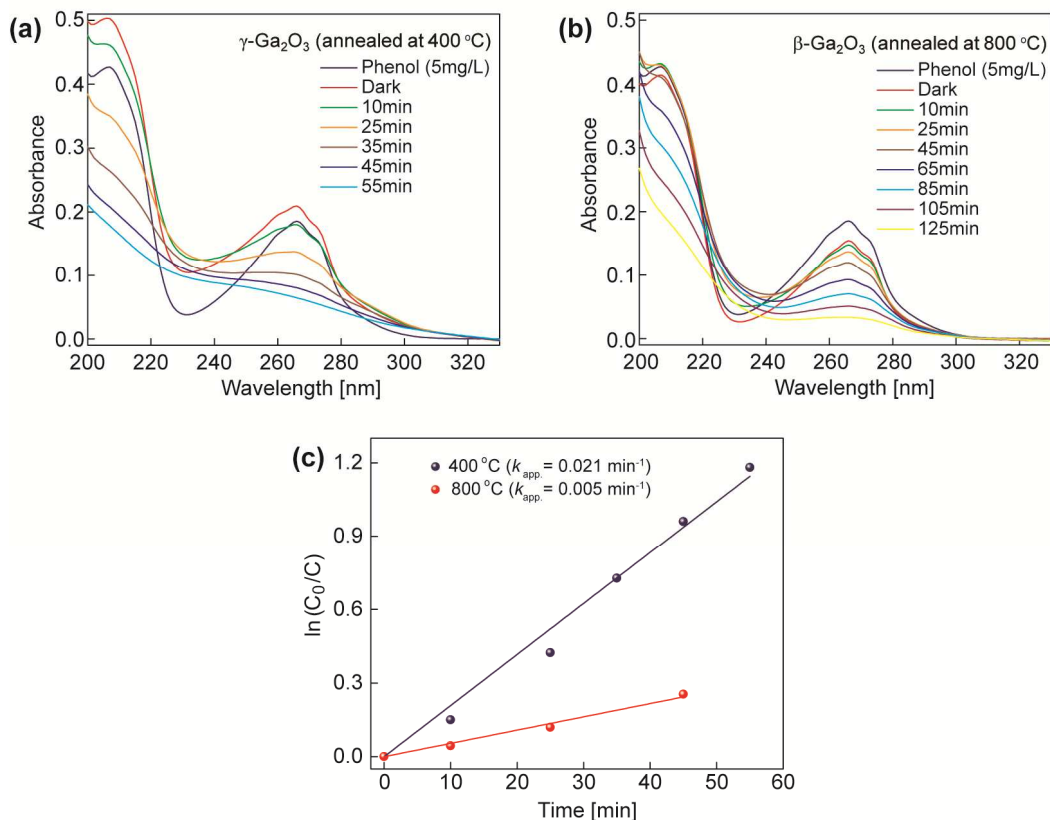
**Figure S6.** Photocatalytic degradation of Rh-590 by  $\gamma\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  in the presence of different scavengers. The photocatalyst was prepared by annealing  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  NCs at 400 °C.



**Figure S7.** (a) XRD patterns of  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photocatalyst as-prepared (upon annealing at 400 °C) and after 5 photocatalytic cycles. (b) Overview TEM image of  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photocatalyst after 5 cycles. (c) High-resolution TEM image of the sample in (b). The XRD and TEM data indicate no change in the structure and morphology of the photocatalyst after multiple photocatalytic cycles.



**Figure S8.** Absorption spectra of Rh-590 solution (2 mg/L) monitored over time in the presence of  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photocatalyst under UV excitation. The photocatalyst was prepared by annealing as-synthesized NCs at 400 °C.



**Figure S9.** (a,b) Absorption spectra of phenol solutions (5 mg/L) monitored over time in the presence of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanocrystalline photocatalysts under UV excitation: (a)  $\gamma$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> prepared by annealing as-synthesized NCs at 400 °C, and (b)  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> prepared by annealing as-synthesized NCs at 800 °C. Exposure times corresponding to different spectra are indicated in the graphs. (c) Langmuir-Hinshelwood plot for the photocatalytic degradation of phenol with Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> prepared by annealing as-synthesized NCs at 400 °C and 800 °C. Straight lines are linear fits to the experimental data using eq. 5 in the main text. The  $k_{app}$  is ca. 4 times higher for the Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> sample annealed at 400 °C, confirming anomalous photocatalytic activity of  $\gamma$ -phase Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.