Electrochemical and Photoelectrochemical Investigation of Water Oxidation with Hematite Electrodes

Benjamin Klahr†, Sixto Gimenez‡, Francisco Fabregat-Santiago‡, Juan Bisquert‡, Thomas Hamann†*

† Department of Chemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1322
‡ Photovoltaics and Optoelectronic Devices Group, Departament de Física, Universitat Jaume I, 12071 Castelló, Spain

*Email: hamann@chemistry.msu.edu

Supporting Information
Figure S1. $R_{\text{trap}}$ and $C_{\text{bulk}}$ values fit from IS data of a hematite electrode in contact with a H$_2$O electrolyte in the dark (red circles), under 0.1 sun (orange triangles), 0.33 sun (yellow squares) and 1 sun (green diamonds) illumination.

Figure S2. $C_{\text{bulk}}$ values fit from IS data of a hematite electrode in contact with a [Fe(CN)$_6$]$_{3/4-}$ electrolytes in the dark (red circles), under 0.1 sun (orange triangles), 0.33 sun (yellow squares) and 1 sun (green diamonds) illumination.
The charge measured by the current transients can be related to $C_{SS}$ by the equation

$$C_{SS} = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

where $\Delta V$ is the change in the quasi-Fermi level as a result of turning the light off at a constant potential. Since the surface states probed by IS and transients are expected to be the same, $\Delta V$ can be calculated by plotting $C_{SS}$ from EIS vs $Q$ measured from the transients. The inverse of the slope would thus be $\Delta V$. $\Delta V$ was found to be 0.07, 0.13 and 0.16 V for 0.1, 0.33 and 1 sun respectively. This corresponds to an increase of 92 mV per 10 fold increase in light intensity (inset of figure S4).
Figure S4. $C_{ss}$ from EIS vs $Q$ from transients for a given potential measured under 0.1 Sun (orange triangles), 0.33 sun (yellow squares) and 1 sun (green diamonds) illumination. Insert shows the slopes of $C_{ss}$ vs $Q$ ($\Delta V$) as a function of log(illumination).

Figure S6. Cyclic voltammetry of hematite in $[\text{Fe(CN)}_6]^{3-/4-}$ electrolyte scanned at 200 mV s$^{-1}$ after holding the electrode at a potential of 2 V vs RHE for 60 seconds under 1 sun illumination. The first cycle (solid red line) and the second cycle (dashed orange line) are overlapping.

Figure S7. $J-V$ curve measured for a hematite electrode in a $[\text{Fe(CN)}_6]^{3-/4-}$ electrolyte (orange curve) and in a $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ electrolyte (red curve). The $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ curve has been shifted by 200 mV to overlap with the $[\text{Fe(CN)}_6]^{3-/4-}$ curve.
Figure S8. Mott Schotty plot made from $C_{\text{bulk}}$ values measured under 1 sun illumination. The lines represent lines of best fit of the points measured at potentials negative (red circles) and positive (green circles) of the shift in the flat band. The white circles were not used in either fit. Both sets of data were made to share the same slope in the fit. Using this method, the shift in flat band potential is calculated to be 140 mV. Also included is the $C_{\text{ss}}$ measured under one sun illumination (green diamonds) and the Gaussian fit (green line).