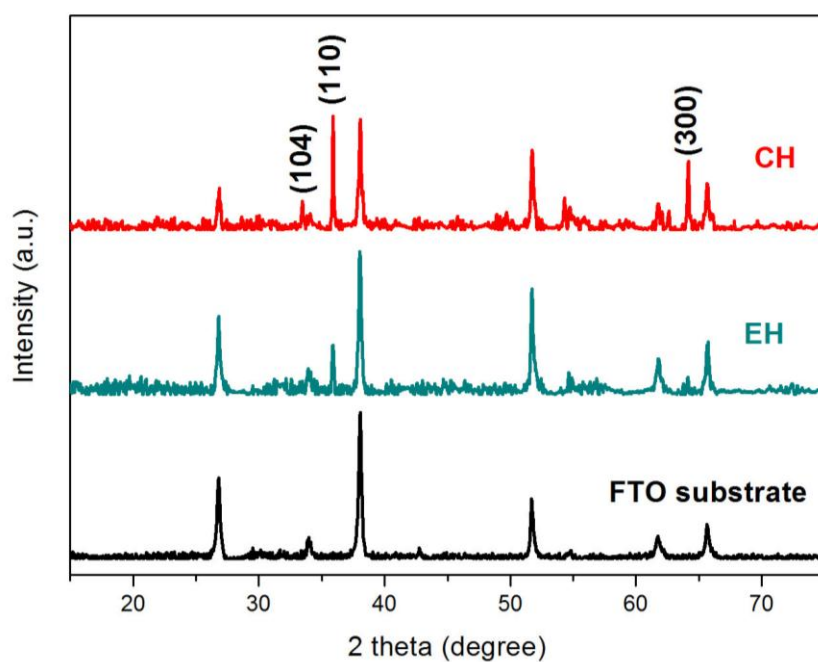


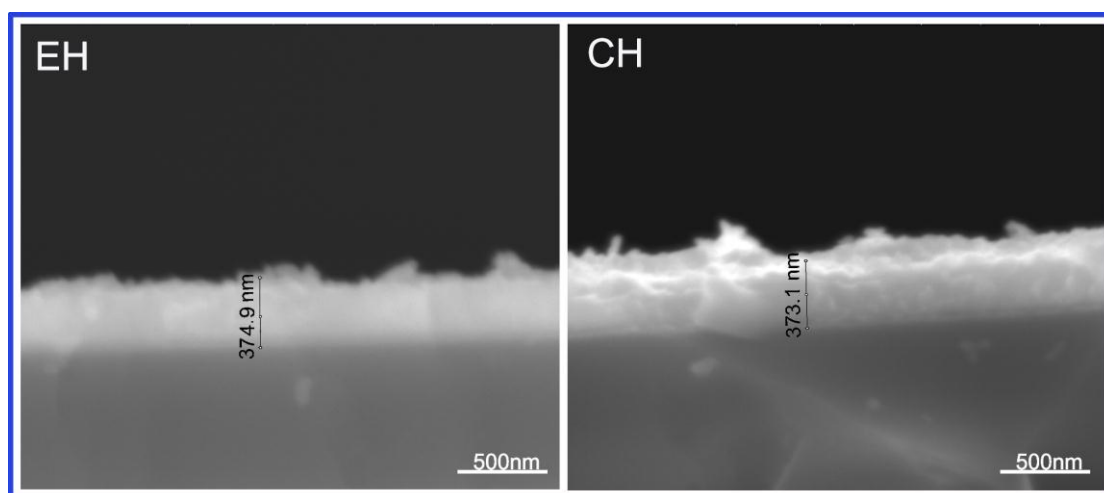
## Supporting information

### Facile Synthesis of Carbon-coated Hematite Nanostructures for Solar Water Splitting

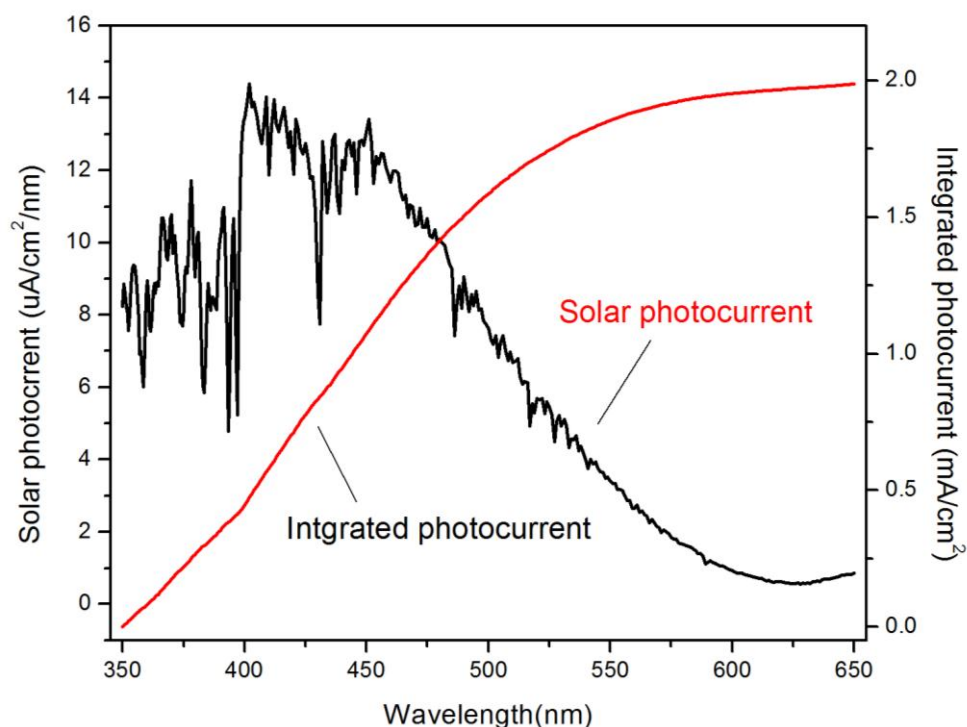
*Jiujun Deng, Xiaoxin Lv, Jing Gao, Aiwu Pu, Ming Li, Xuhui Sun\* and Jun Zhong\**



**Figure S1:** XRD spectra collected for CH and EH sintered at 550 °C for 2h and then annealed at 750 °C for 10 min.



**Figure S2:** SEM images of the cross sections of EH and CH samples after annealing. The thickness labeled in the image with black color stands for a total thickness of FTO conductive film and hematite film (conductive film + hematite film). The thickness of FTO conductive film is 350 nm (measured with blank FTO substrate after the same annealing treatment). Thus the thickness is about  $25 \pm 5$  nm for both CH and EH hematite films. The thickness of CH and EH is very similar.

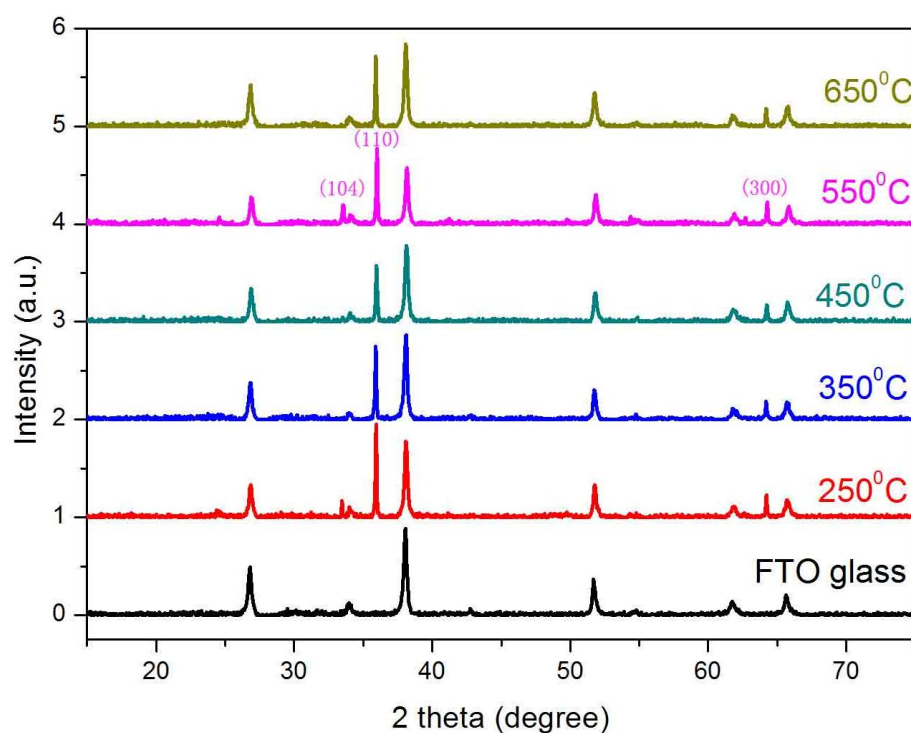


**Figure S3:** The integrated photocurrent based on the IPCE data (350 nm to 650nm).

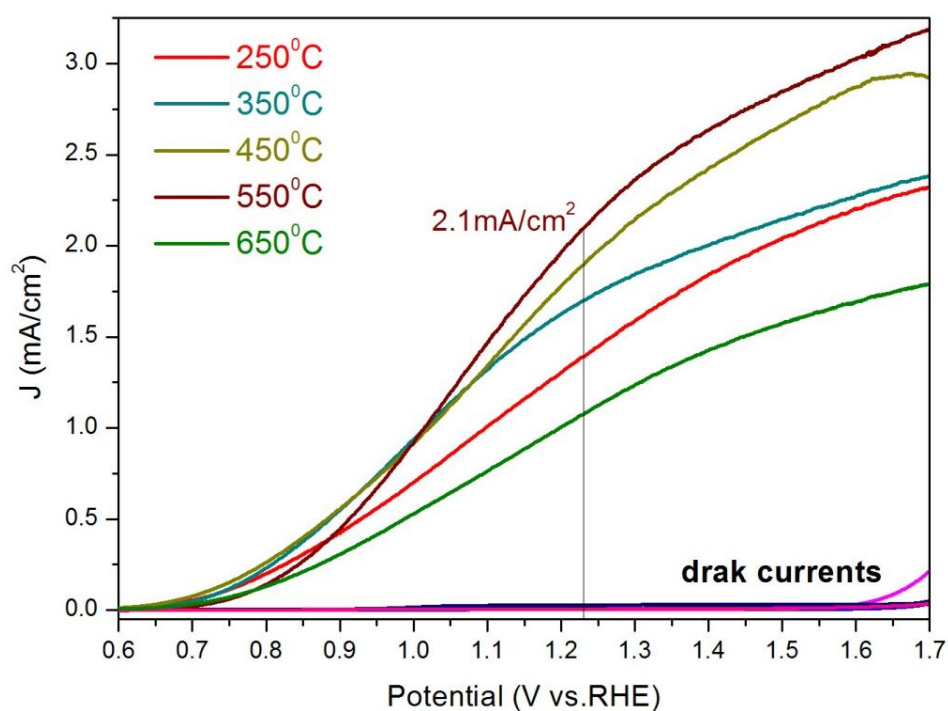
The photocurrent density was calculated by integrating the IPCE spectra with a standard AM 1.5G solar spectrum (ASTMG-173-03), using the following equation:

$$I = \int_{350}^{650} \frac{1}{1240} \lambda IPCE(\lambda) E(\lambda) d\lambda$$

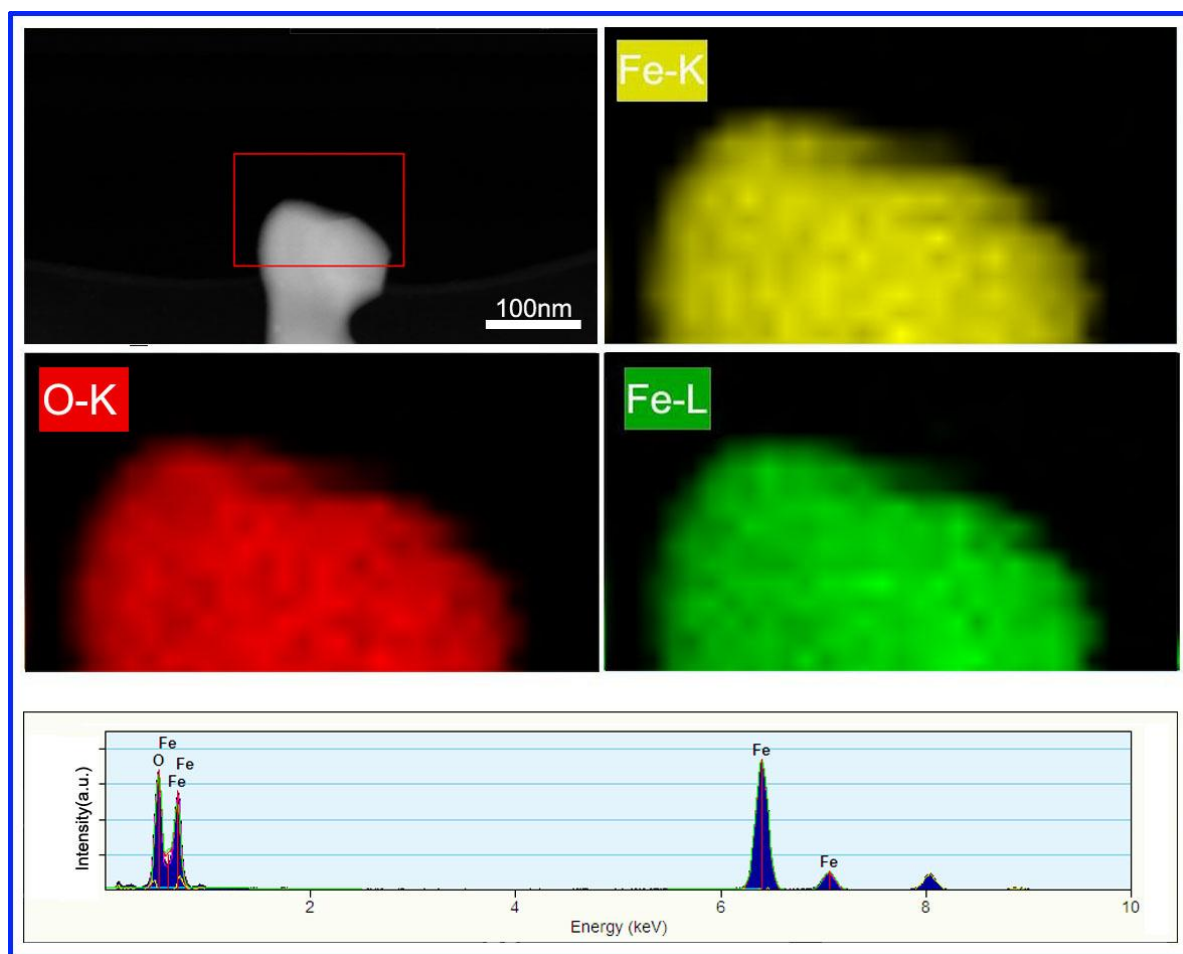
where  $E(\lambda)$  is the solar spectral irradiance at a specific wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) and  $IPCE(\lambda)$  is the obtained IPCE profile as a function of wavelengths ( $\lambda$ ) at 1.23 V vs. RHE. The calculated photocurrents are 2.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> and 0.4 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> for CH and EH, respectively.



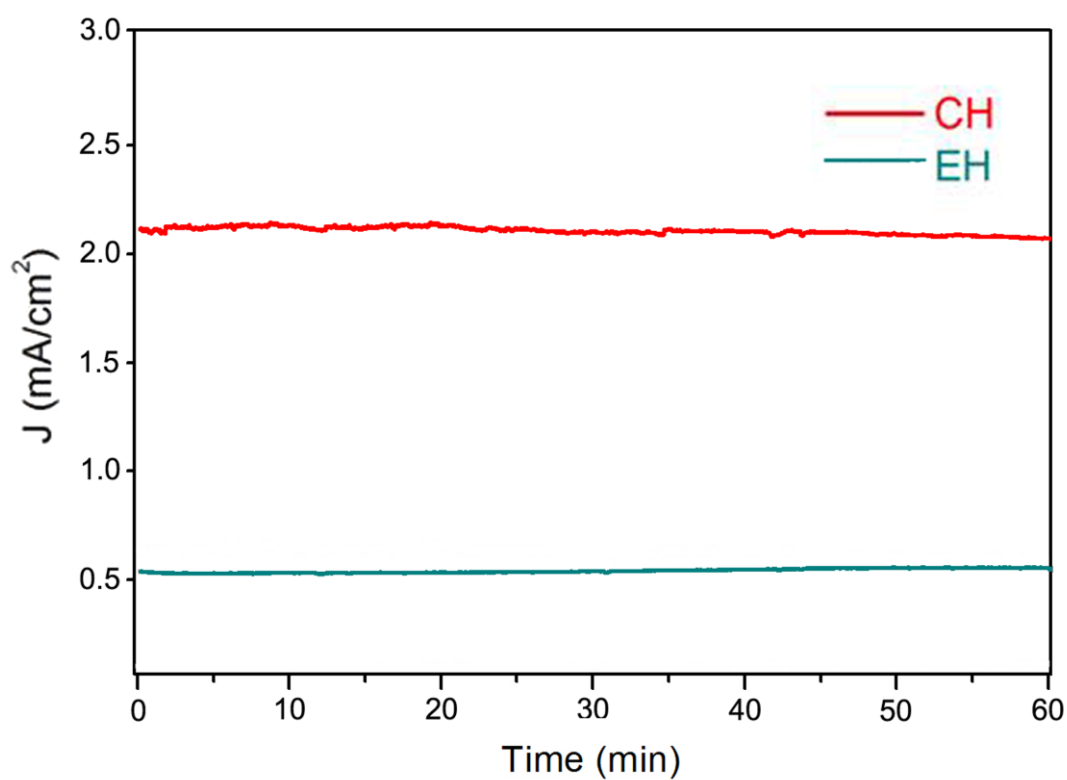
**Figure S4:** XRD spectra collected for CH hematite nanostructures sintered from 250 °C to 650 °C and then annealed at 750 °C for 10 min.



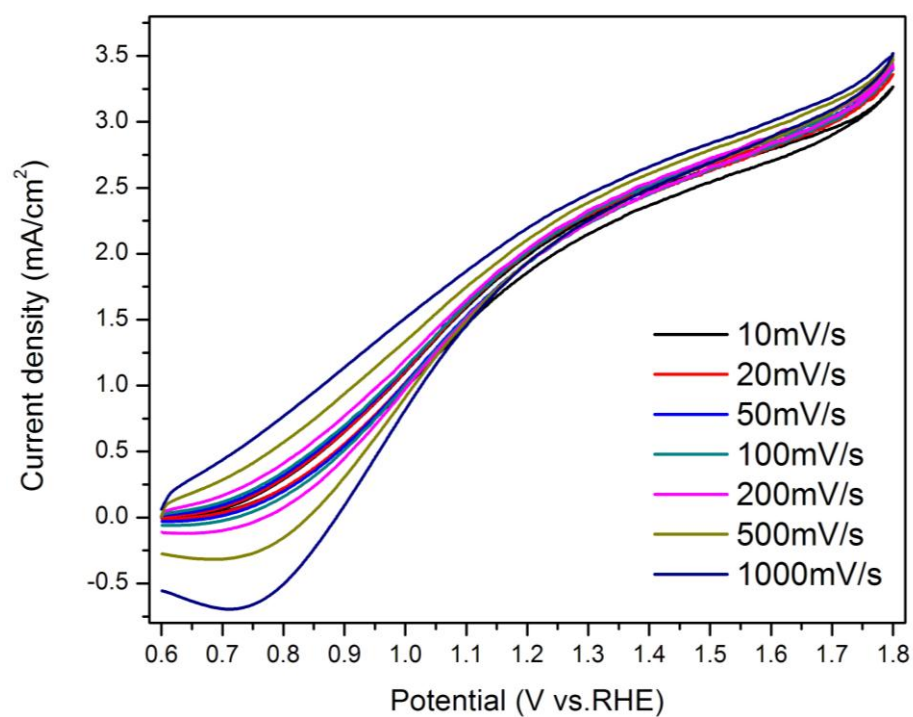
**Figure S5:**  $J$ - $V$  curves of CH sintered from 250 °C to 650 °C and then annealed at 750 °C for 10 min.



**Figure S6:** Elemental mapping of hematite nanostructures scratched from EH: O (red), and Fe (yellow and green) distribution in the selected area. The bottom panel shows the EDX spectrum of the selected area.



**Figure S7:** Photochemical stability curves of CH and EH collected at 1.23V vs. RHE.



**Figure S8:** CV curves of CH collected at various scan rates with the potentials between 0.6 to 1.8 V vs. RHE.