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Supporting Information

Electrochemical surface charge-inversion from semi-insulating Sb₂Se₃ photoanodes and abrupt photocurrent generation for water splitting

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Fig. S1 Formation energy for different defects in the Sb_2Se_3 compounds, where V_{Se} is selenium vacancy defect and Sb_{Se} and Se_{Sb} are the substitutional defects.¹⁰

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Fig. S2 Cross-sectional SEM images of the Sb₂Se₃ films fabricated at (a) Se-rich for *n*-type and (b) Se-poor for *p*-type. The XRD patterns of (c) the *n*-type and (d) the *p*-type Sb₂Se₃ films.



Fig. S3 Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) result for the *p*-type Sb₂Se₃ measured in 1-M Na₂SO₄ electrolyte buffered with H₂SO₄ (pH 5) under chopped AM 1.5 light illumination.



Fig. S4 Tafel plot of the LSV results under illumination at the potential range of the second photocurrent region.



Fig. S5 (a) Energy band diagrams for the *n*-type semiconductor/electrolyte junction (left side) and the breakdown phenomenon via electron tunneling in the reverse bias (right side). (b) Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) results for Sb_2Se_3 at the potential range above 1.23 V vs. RHE measured in 1-M Na_2SO_4 electrolyte buffered with H_2SO_4 (pH 5) under chopped AM 1.5 light illumination.

Paper



Fig. S6 Chronoamperometry results for *n*-type Sb_2Se_3 under AM 1.5 light chopping in 1-M Na₂SO₄ electrolytes buffered with H₂SO₄ (pH 5) at various potentials vs. RHE: (a) no transient spike of photocurrent at 1.129 V vs. RHE corresponding to the weak inversion state of Sb₂Se₃; (b-d) transient behavior of photocurrent at 1.149 V, 1.169 V, and 1.23 V vs. RHE.