

Supplementary information

Thin films composed of Zr-doped In_2O_3 grains rich in fracture surfaces and cracks for photoelectrochemical water oxidation

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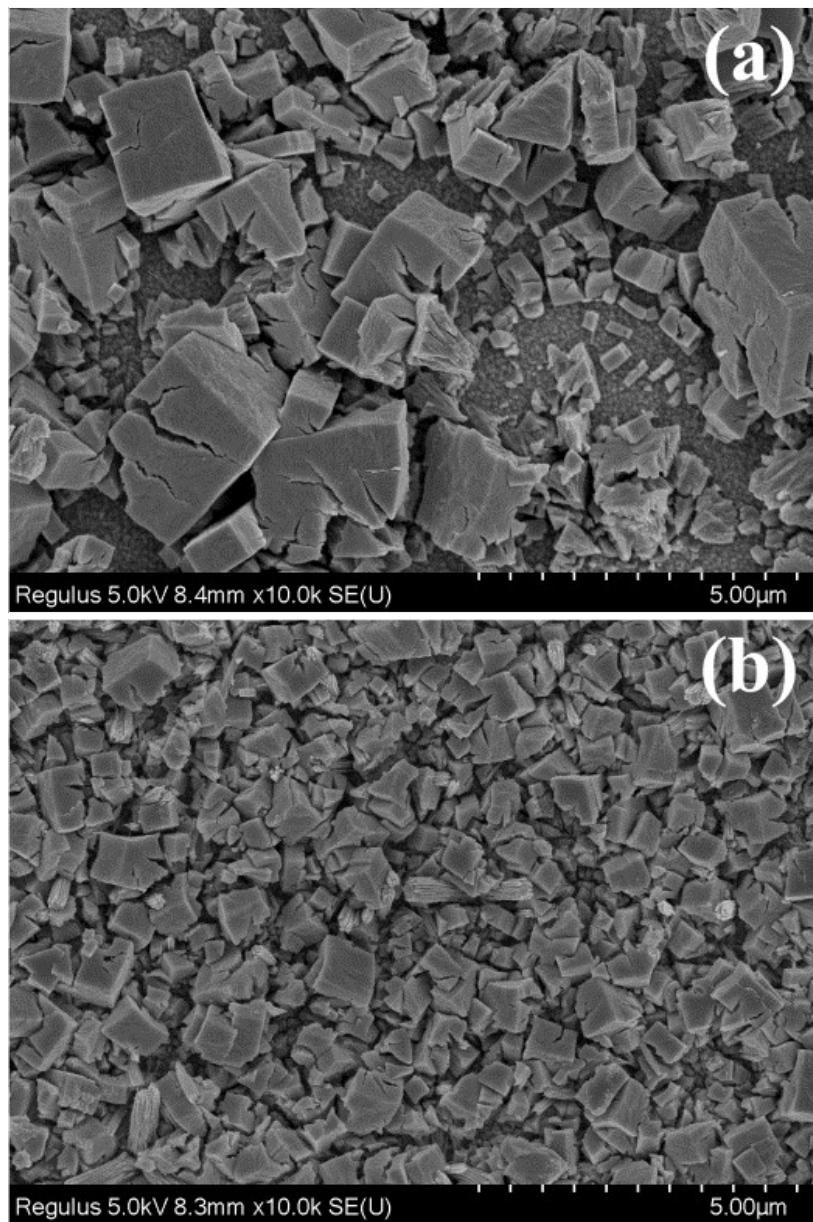


Fig. S1 SEM images of undoped In_2O_3 (a) and 14.5%-Zr- In_2O_3 (b) samples.

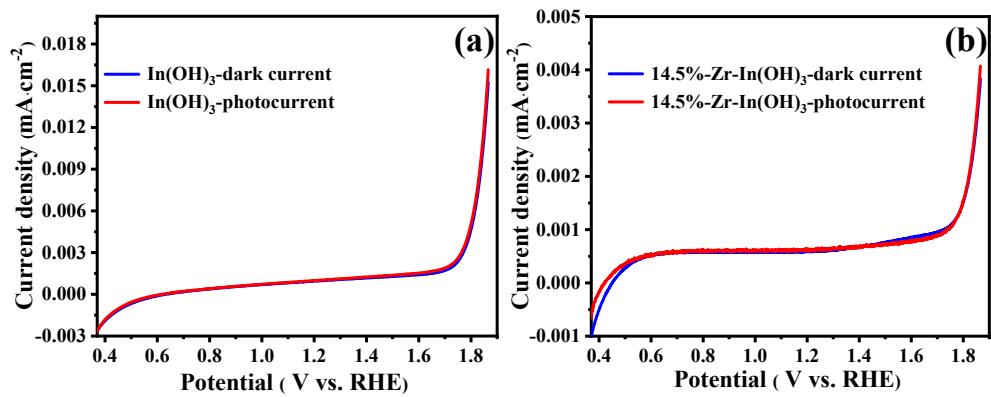


Fig. S2 LSV curves of the undoped and 14.5%-Zr-In(OH)₃ films measured under AM1.5G illumination at 100 $\text{mW}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and in dark.

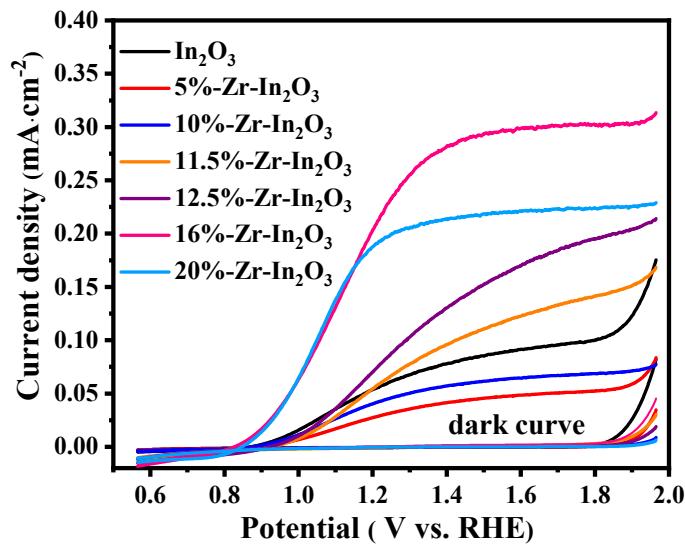


Fig. S3 LSV curves of undoped and Zr-doped In_2O_3 films measured under AM1.5G illumination at $100 \text{ mW}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and in dark.

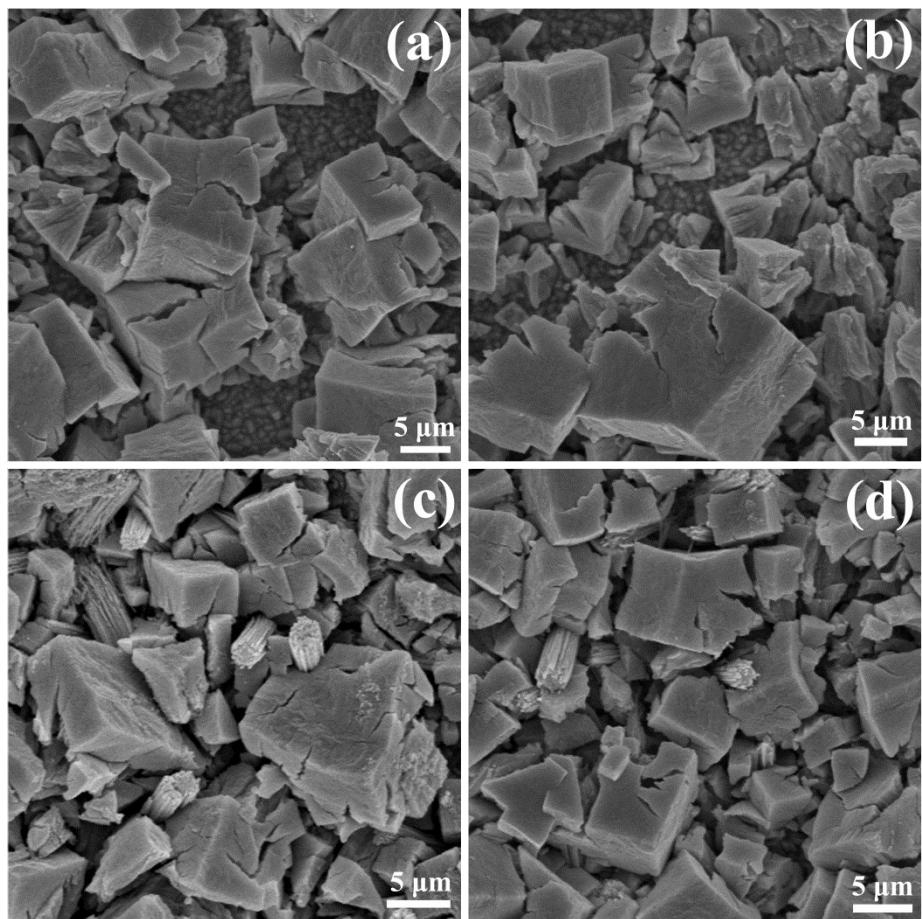


Fig. S4 SEM images of In_2O_3 before (a) and after (b) PEC test; SEM images of 14.5%-Zr- In_2O_3 before (c) and after (d) PEC test.

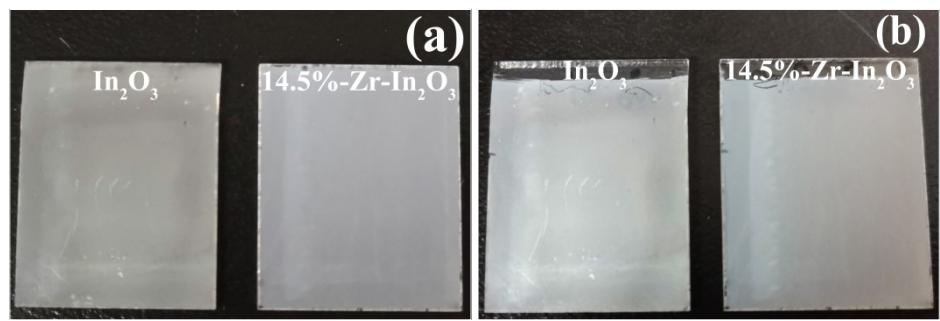


Fig. S5 The optical photos of In_2O_3 and 14.5%-Zr- In_2O_3 samples before (a) and after (b) PEC tests.

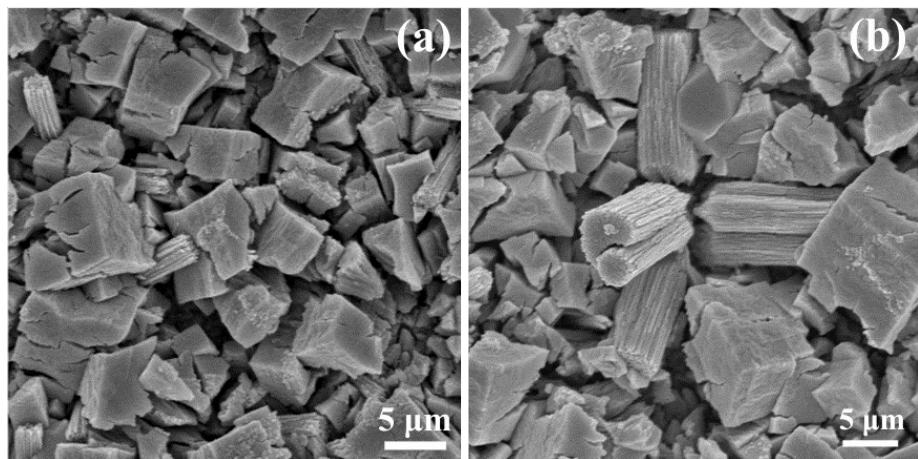


Fig. S6 SEM images of 14.5%-Zr-In₂O₃ prepared from 14.5%-Zr-In(OH)₃ with a heating rate of (a) 0.5°C·min⁻¹ and (b) 3°C·min⁻¹.

Table S1 The contents of In, O and Zr in the Zr-doped In_2O_3 samples measured by EDS.

Sample	Element	Normalized quality C [wt.%]	Atomic number C [atm.%]
12.5%-Zr-In₂O₃	In	72.85	29.99
	O	22.96	67.84
	Zr	4.18	2.17
14.5%-Zr-In₂O₃	In	74.37	31.90
	O	21.38	65.81
	Zr	4.25	2.30
16%-Zr-In₂O₃	In	69.17	26.82
	O	25.34	70.51
	Zr	5.49	2.68
20%-Zr-In₂O₃	In	67.63	25.67
	O	26.21	71.39
	Zr	6.16	2.94

Table S2 PEC water splitting performance of some In_2O_3 -based photoanodes.

Photoanodes	Synthesis Method	Substrate	Light Source	Electrolyte	Photocurrent Density	Ref.
cubic In_2O_3	chemical bath reaction method	FTO	35 mW·cm ⁻²	0.1M Na_2SO_4 (pH=7)	1.15 mA·cm ⁻² at 1.51 V vs RHE	1
In_2O_3 nanorods	electrodeposition	FTO	-	1M CH_3OH , NaOH (pH=12)	2.0 $\mu\text{A}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ at 0 V vs Ag/AgCl	2
In_2O_3 nanostructures	solvothermal method	FTO	100 mW·cm ⁻²	0.1M NaOH	0.4 mA·cm ⁻² at 1.30 V vs RHE	3
$\text{In}_2\text{O}_3/\text{In}_2\text{S}_3$ heterostructures	two-step hydrothermal method	FTO	-	1 M NaOH	0.53 mA·cm ⁻² at 1.23 V vs RHE	4
Mn-doped In_2O_3 film	RF-magnetron sputtering technique	Si	160 mW·cm ⁻²	1 M NaOH	120 $\mu\text{A}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ at 0.4 V vs Ag/AgCl	5
Indium Oxide Microcubes	chemical-bath-deposited	ITO	100 mW·cm ⁻²	1M KOH	0.44 mA·cm ⁻² at 0.5 V vs Ag/AgCl	6
Sub-50 nm nanoporous In_2O_3 spheres	solvothermal	FTO	-	0.1M Na_2SO_4	1.9 mA·cm ⁻² at 0.65 V vs Ag/AgCl	7
In_2O_3 Nanowires	chemical vapor deposition (CVD)	Si	270 mW·cm ⁻²	1 M NaOH	0.21 mA·cm ⁻² at 0.22 V vs Ag/AgCl	8
Nitrogen doped In_2O_3 thin film	solvothermal	FTO	130 mW·cm ⁻²	1.0 M KOH	140 $\mu\text{A}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ at 0.4 V vs Ag/AgCl	9
Zr-doped In_2O_3 film	hydrothermal method	FTO	100 mW·cm ⁻²	0.1 M NaOH	0.30 mA·cm ⁻² at 1.50 V vs RHE	This work

Table S3 The Nyquist plots fitting results of the undoped In_2O_3 and 14.5%-Zr- In_2O_3 .

Sample	R_s ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)	R_{ct} ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)
undoped In_2O_3	31.21	4364
14.5%-Zr-In_2O_3	28.27	2885

Table S4 Flat-band potentials and donor densities originated from the linear portion of the Mott–Schottky plots that shown in Fig. 9b in the main text.

Sample	Flat-band potential (V vs. RHE)	Donor density (cm ⁻³)
undoped In₂O₃	0.55	3. 60×10 ²¹
14.5%-Zr-In₂O₃	0.49	10.88×10 ²¹

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