

## Supporting Information

### Dual Internal Electric Field Synergistic Interface and Surface Modification

### Enhances Photoelectrochemical Performance of Hematite Photoanodes

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## 1. Additional Experimental section

### 1.1. Characterization equipment

Morphologies of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-based thin films were characterized with a scanning electron microscope (SEM, Regulus 8100) and a transmission electron microscope (TEM, JEOL, JEM-2100F). Structural and crystallinity properties of the prepared thin films were investigated using a Tongda TD-3500 X-ray diffraction (XRD) system in a 2θ range of 5°~80° (Cu Kα). The element composition and chemical states were studied by a Thermo Scientific ESCALAB Xi+ Probe spectrometer with a monochromatic AlKα source (photon energy 1486.68 eV), a spot size of 400 μm, pass energy of 100 eV, and energy step size of 1.0 eV. Optical properties of photoelectrodes were measured with a UH4150 Spectrophotometer UV-Vis-NIR model. UPS was performed by PHI 5000 VersaProbe III with He I source (21.22 eV) under an applied negative bias of 9.0 V. The separation and kinetic behaviors of photogenerated charge carriers were studied with the aid of lock-in-based SPV measurements (300-800 nm). The gas evolution was analyzed by gas chromatography (GC1690, JieDao) with a three-electrode system at 1.23 V<sub>RHE</sub>.

### 1.2. Photoelectrochemical measurements

A standard three-electrode system was used for measuring the PEC performance on an electrochemical workstation (Princeton Applied Research 2273) including Pt as a counter electrode, Ag/AgCl as a reference electrode, and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-based photoanodes as working electrodes. The PEC performance was measured under 100 mW cm<sup>-2</sup> (AM 1.5G) on the back-side of photoelectrodes. Light irradiated into 1 cm<sup>2</sup> of photoanode which immersed in the 1 M KOH electrolyte. In order to measure Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) the frequency varied from 10 kHz to 0.1 Hz.

## 2. The equations

Eq S1 was used to convert Ag/AgCl reference potential into RHE:<sup>1</sup>

$$V_{RHE} = V_{Ag/AgCl} + 0.197 + 0.059 pH \quad S1$$

Eq S2 was used to calculate IPCE:<sup>2</sup>

$$IPCE = \frac{J \times 1240}{\lambda \times P_{light}} \times 100\% \quad S2$$

Where J is the photocurrent density (mA cm<sup>-2</sup>); λ is the incident light wavelength (nm); P<sub>light</sub> is the power density (mW cm<sup>-2</sup>).

Eq S3 was used to calculate ABPE:<sup>3</sup>

$$ABPE = \frac{J(1.23 - V_b)}{P} \times 100\%$$

S3

where  $J$  is the photocurrent density of samples,  $V_b$  is the applied external potential *vs.* RHE and  $P_{\text{light}}$  is the power density of the illumination ( $100 \text{ mWcm}^{-2}$ ).

Eq S4 was used to calculate **H<sub>2</sub>&O<sub>2</sub> evolution:**<sup>4</sup>

$$H_2(\text{or } O_2) \mu\text{mol.cm}^{-2} = \left( \frac{\text{Area of } H_2(\text{or } O_2)\text{peak}}{\text{Slope of calibration curve for } H_2(\text{or } O_2)} \right) \times (\text{Head space volume}) \times \left( \frac{1\text{mol}}{24.2 L} \right)$$

S4

Eq S5 was used to calculate **J<sub>abs</sub>:**<sup>5</sup>

$$J_{\text{abs}} = \frac{q}{hc} \int_{\lambda}^{\lambda_2} \lambda \phi_{\lambda} \eta_{\text{abs}} d\lambda$$

S5

Where  $h$  was the Plank constant,  $c$  was the light speed,  $\phi_{\lambda}$  was the photon flux of the AM 1.5G solar spectrum, and  $\eta_{\text{abs}}$  was the light absorption efficiency.

Eq S6 was used to calculate  $\eta_{\text{sep}}$ <sup>6</sup>

$$\eta_{\text{sep}} = \frac{J_{Na_2SO_3}}{J_{\text{abs}}}$$

S6

Where The  $J_{Na_2SO_3}$  was the photocurrent density measured in 1 M KOH and 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> mixed electrolyte, which served as hole scavengers to ensure the hole injection rate approaching 100%.

Eq S7 was used to calculate  $\eta_{\text{inj}}$ :<sup>7</sup>

$$\eta_{\text{inj}} = \frac{J_{H_2O}}{J_{Na_2SO_3}}$$

S7

Where  $J_{H_2O}$  was the photocurrent densities measured in 1 M KOH.

The surface recombination rate constant ( $K_{\text{rec}}$ ) and charge transfer rate constant ( $K_{\text{ct}}$ ) were estimated using the given equations:<sup>8</sup>

$$K_{\text{ct}} = \frac{1}{R_2 CPE_2}$$

S8

$$\frac{K_{\text{rec}}}{K_{\text{ct}}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

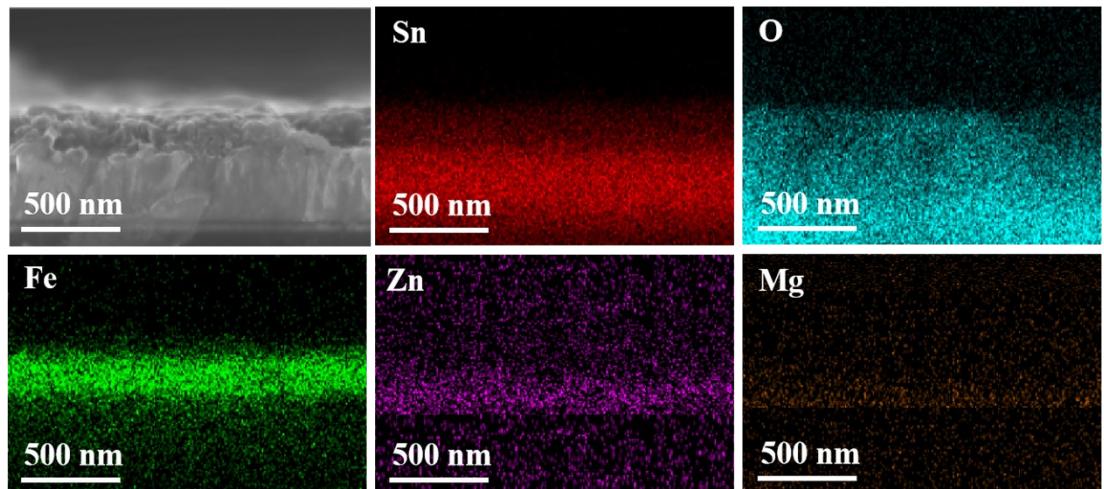
S9

The charge transfer efficiency ( $\eta_{\text{CT}}$ ) at the SEI is measured through the following equation:

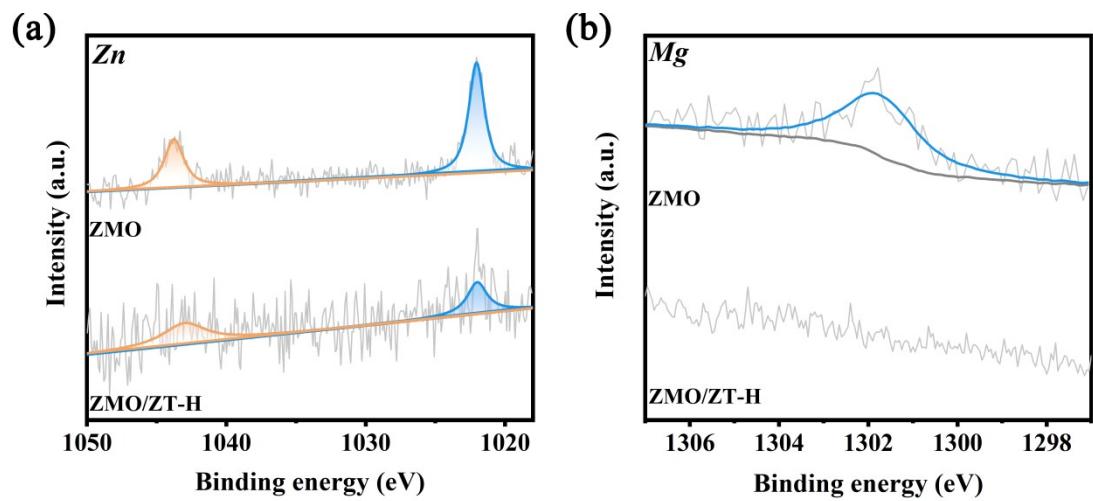
$$\eta_{CT}=\frac{K_{ct}}{K_{ct}+K_{rec}}$$

S10

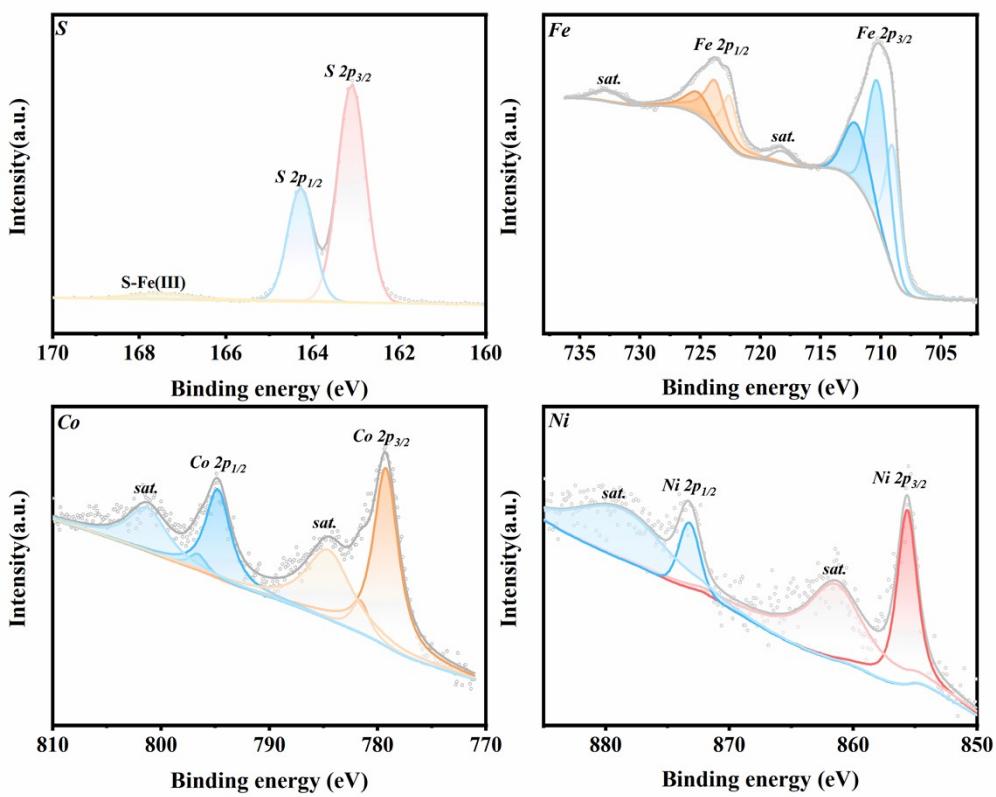
### 3. Supplementary Figures



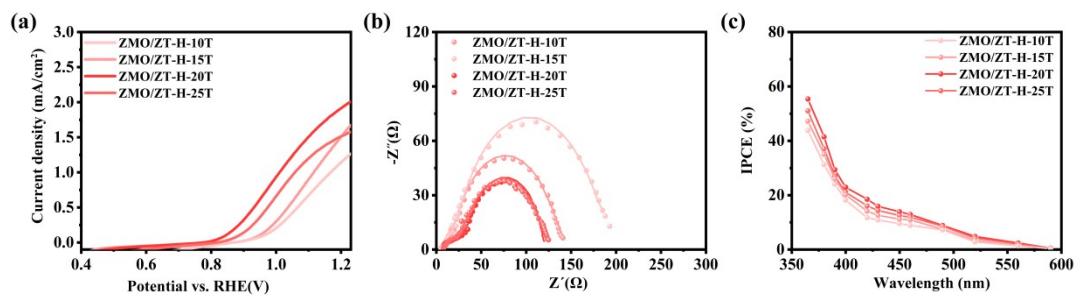
**Fig. S1** Mapping of ZMO/ZT-H photoanodes.



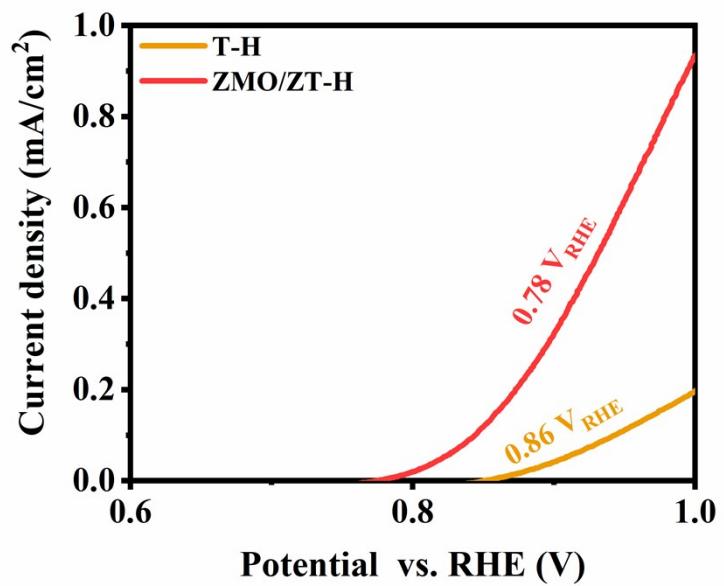
**Fig. S2** XPS spectra for (a) Zn 2p and (b) Mg 2p of ZMO and ZMO/ZT-H films.



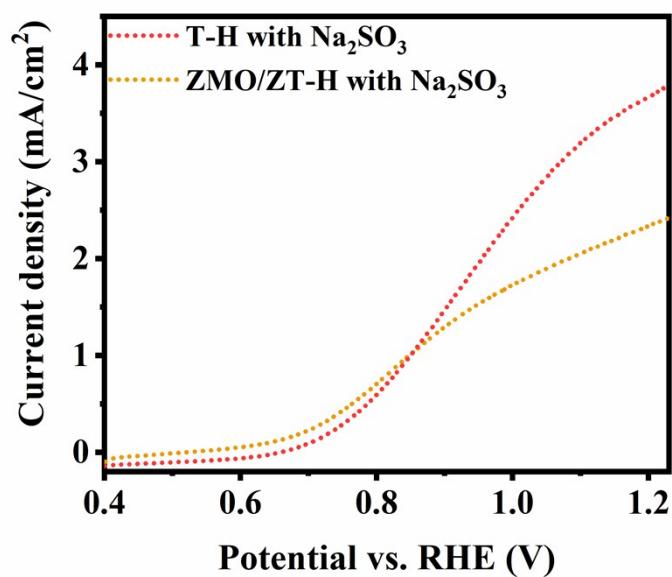
**Fig. S3** XPS spectra for  $S\ 2p$ ,  $Fe\ 2p$ ,  $Co\ 2p$  and  $Ni\ 2p$  of ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanodes.



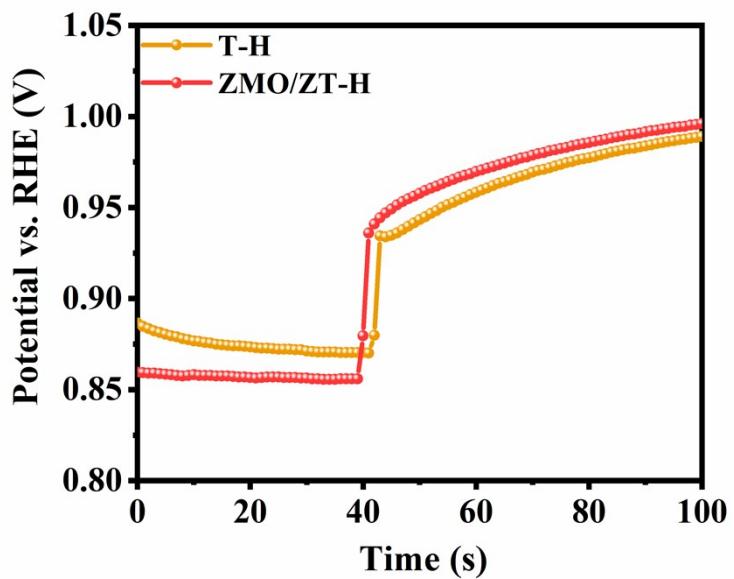
**Fig. S4** (a) LSV, (b) EIS and (c) IPCE of the ZMO/ZT-H-10T, ZMO/ZT-H-15T, ZMO/ZT-H-20T and ZMO/ZT-H-25T photoanodes.



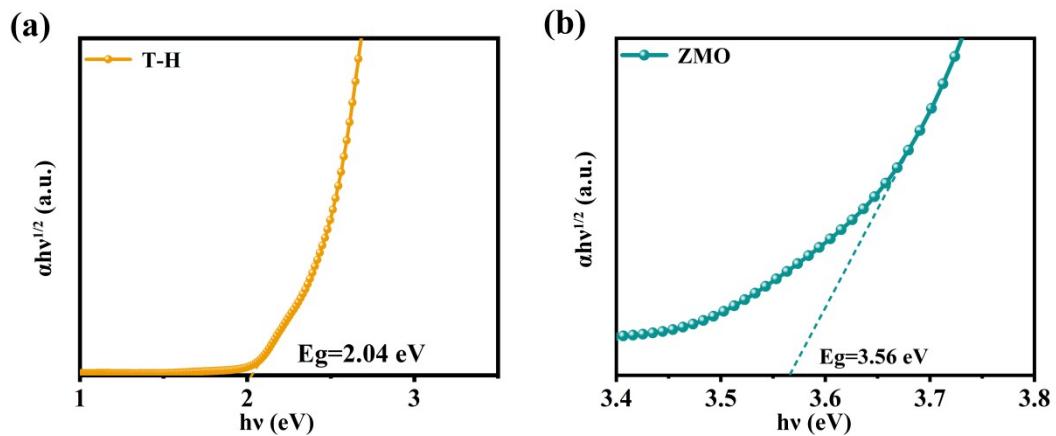
**Fig. S5** Extracted  $V_{\text{on}}$  for T-H and ZMO/ZT-H photoanodes.



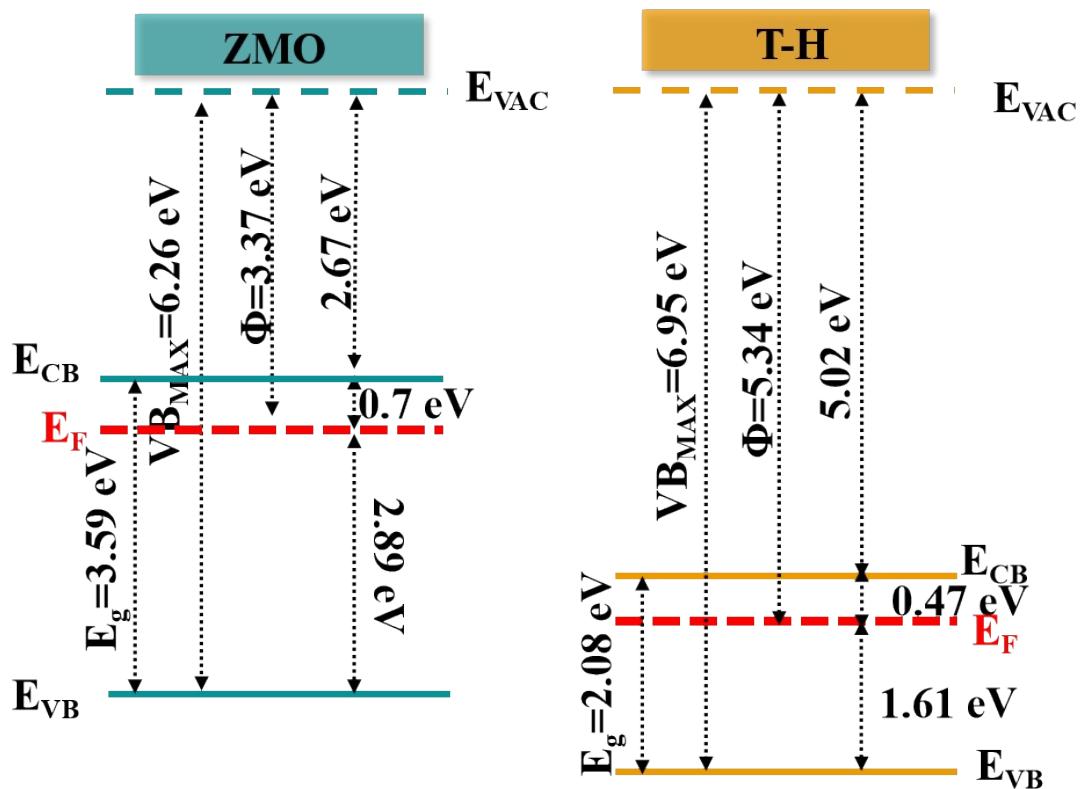
**Fig S6** LSV curves of T-H and ZMO/ZT-H with the addition of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>.



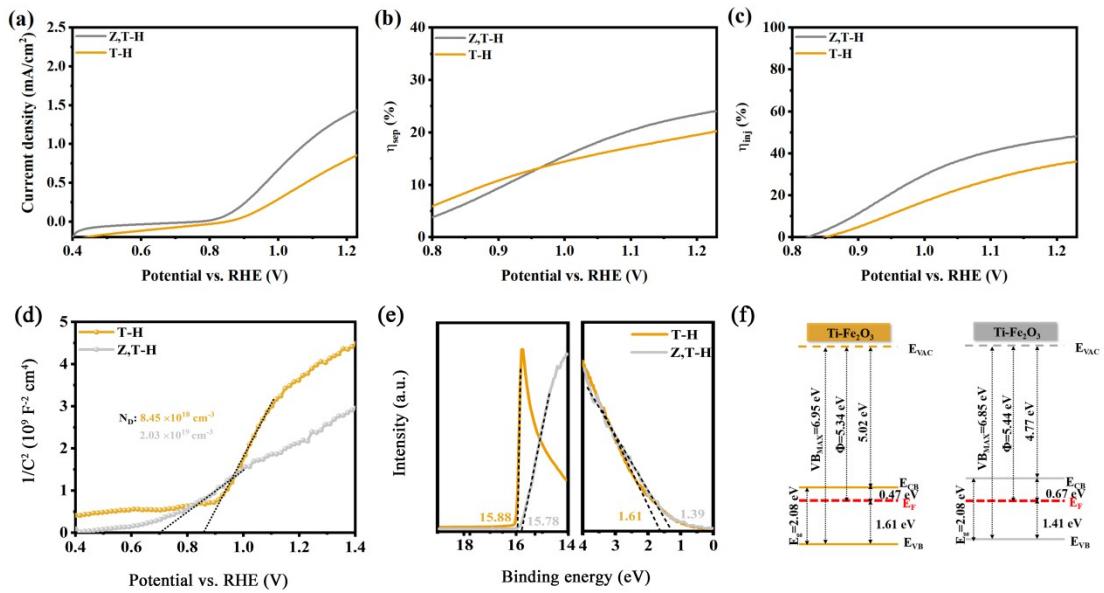
**Fig. S7** OCP curves of T-H and ZMO/ZT-H photoanodes.



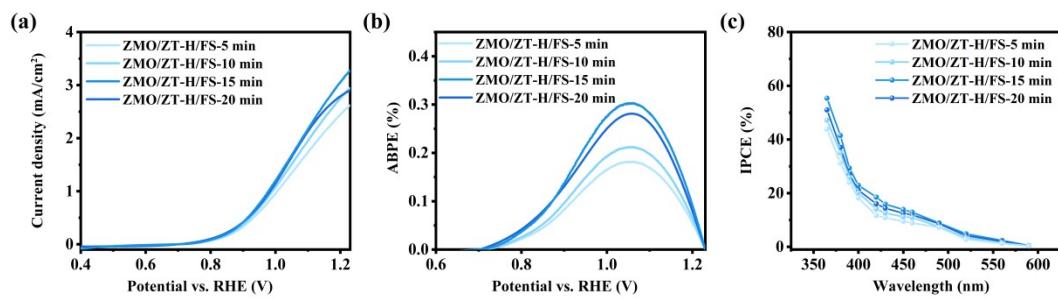
**Fig. S8** Eg of (a) T-H and (b) ZMO films.



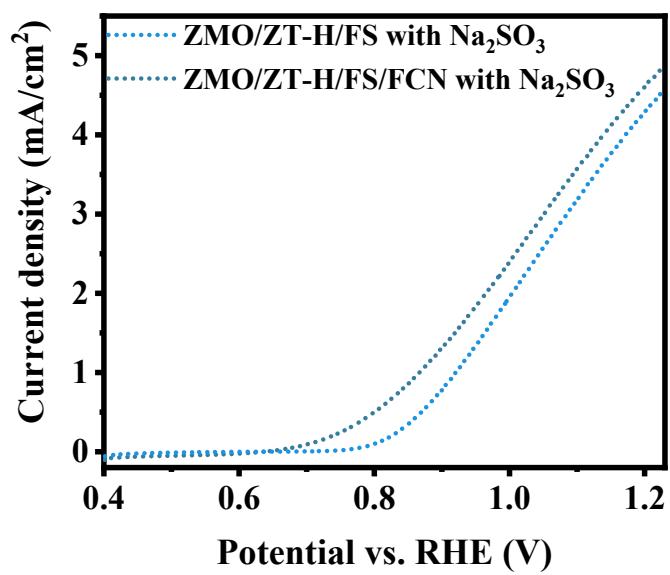
**Fig. S9** Band energy diagram for (a) ZMO and (b) T-H films.



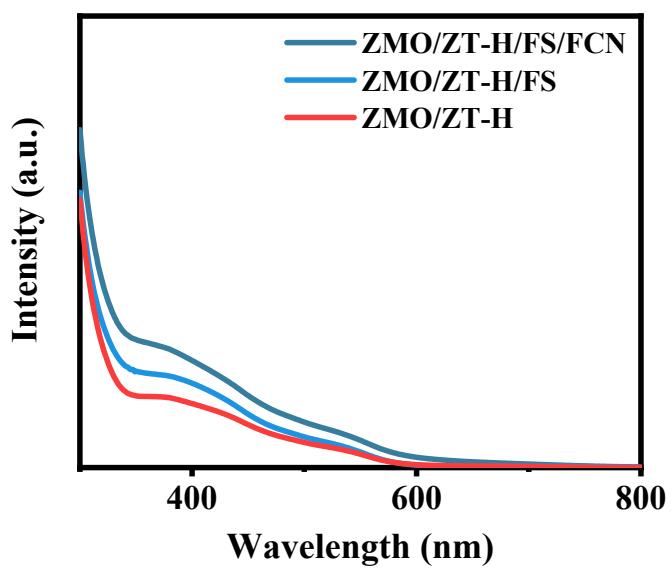
**Fig. S10** (a) LSV, (b)  $\eta_{sep}$ , (c)  $\eta_{inj}$ , (d) M-S, (e) UPS and (f) band energy diagram of T-H and Z,T-H photoanodes.



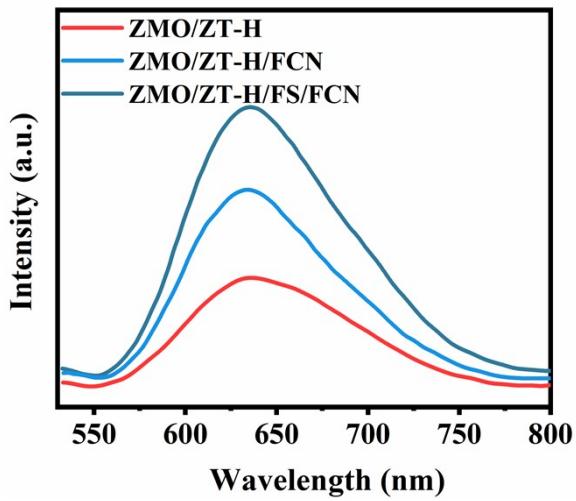
**Fig. S11** (a) LSV, (b) ABPE and (c) IPCE of the ZMO/ZT-H/FS-5min, ZMO/ZT-H/FS-10 min, ZMO/ZT-H/FS-15 min and ZMO/ZT-H/FS-20 min photoanodes.



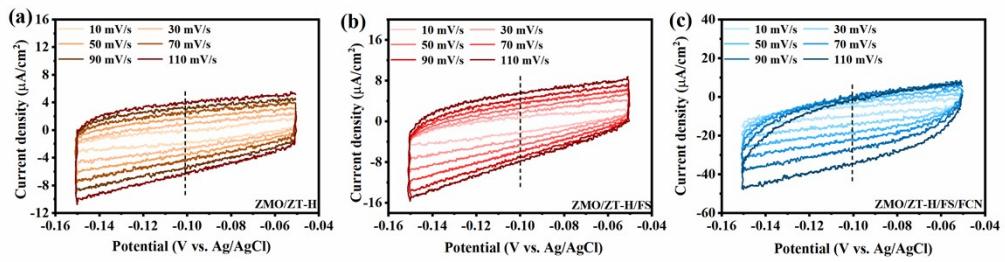
**Fig. S12** LSV curves of ZMO/ZT-H/FS and ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanodes with the addition of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>.



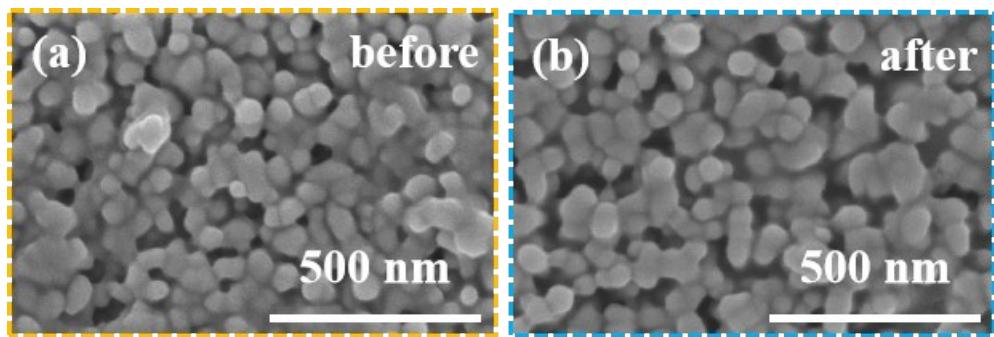
**Fig. S13** UV-vis of ZMO/ZT-H, ZMO/ZT-H/FS and ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanodes.



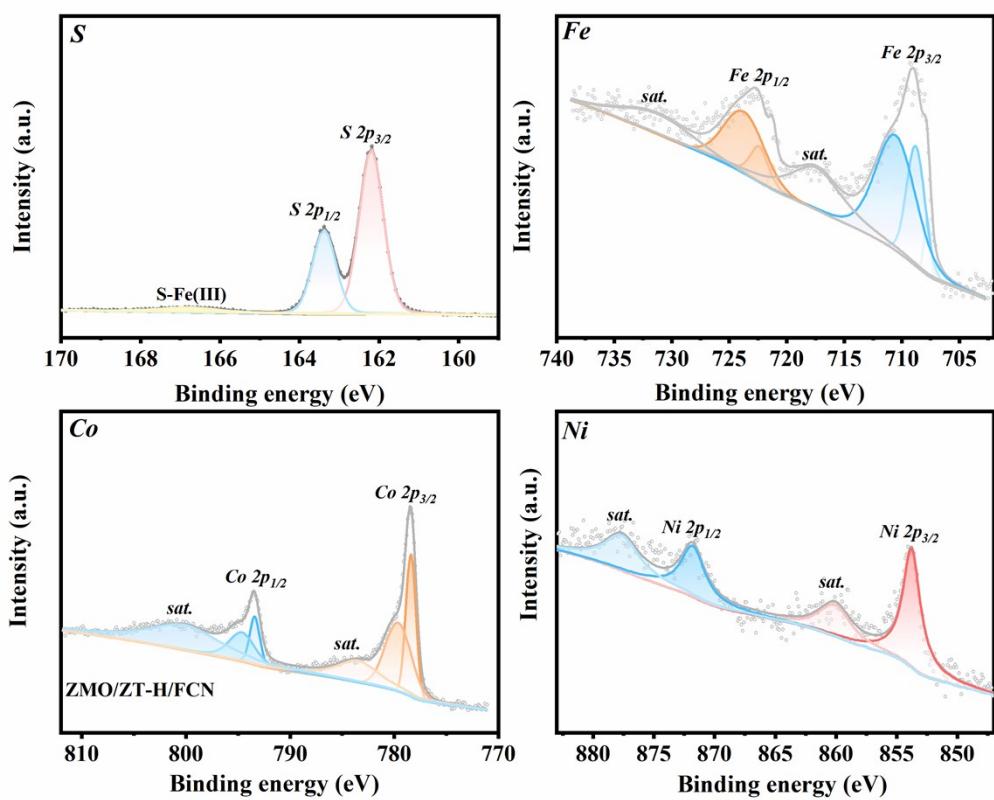
**Fig. S14** PL spectra of ZMO/ZT-H, ZMO/ZT-H/FS and ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanodes.



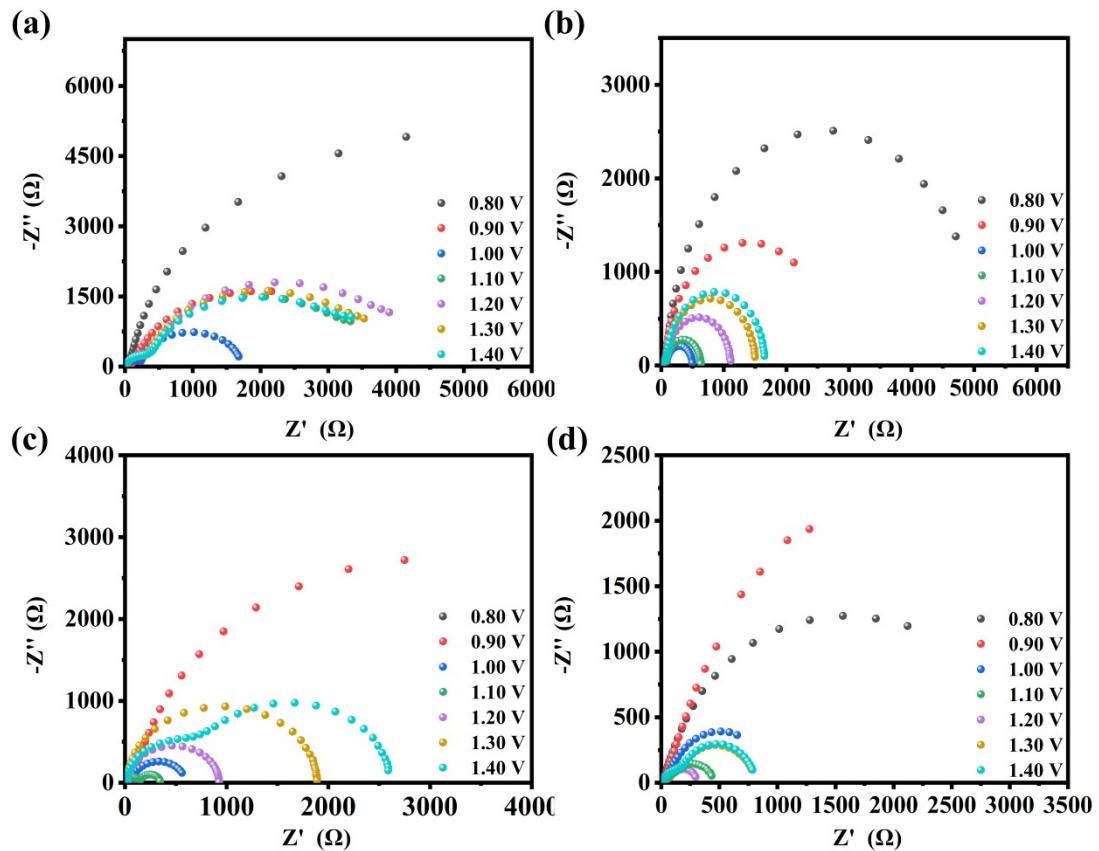
**Fig. S15** high frequency EIS curves of (a) ZMO/ZT-H, (b) ZMO/ZT-H/FS and (c) ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanodes.



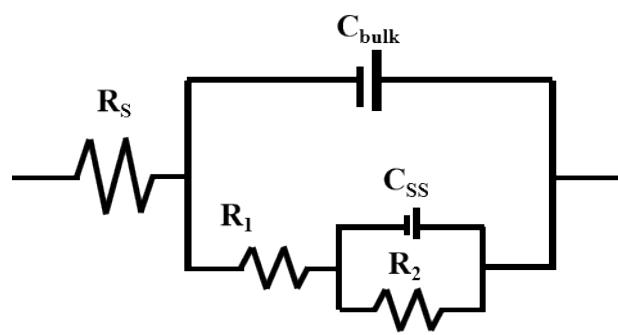
**Fig. S16** SEM images of ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanode (a) before and (b) after long-term  $J\text{-}t$  test.



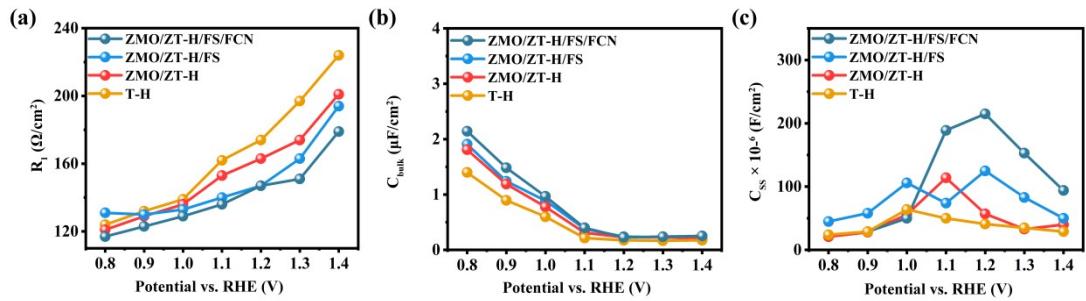
**Fig. S17** XPS of ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanode after long-term  $J-t$  test.



**Fig. S18** PEIS curves of (a) T-H, (b) ZMO/ZT-H, (c) ZMO/ZT-H/FS and (d) ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN photoanodes.



**Fig. S19** Nyquist plots fitted circuit model.



**Fig. S20**  $R_s$  is the series resistance,  $R_1$  and  $C_{bulk}$  denote the bulk charge transfer resistance and capacitance, respectively, and  $R_2$  and  $C_{ss}$  represent the charge transfer resistance and capacitance at the electrode/electrolyte interface, respectively. (a)  $R_1$ , (b)  $C_{bulk}$  and (c)  $C_{ss}$  of T-H, ZMO/ZT-H, T-H/FCN and ZMO/ZT-H/FCN photoanodes.

#### 4. Supplementary Tables

**Table 1** The comparison in PEC performance of recent reports.

Photoanode	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Stability (h)	Reference
ZMO/ZT-H/FS/FCN	4.57	40	This work
rGO/Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.06	0.5	<sup>9</sup>
GCNN-CQD/Ti-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.38	5.5	<sup>10</sup>
Co@MOF/Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.8	5	<sup>11</sup>
FeNiOOH/HEDP- Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Fe <sub>2</sub> TiO <sub>5</sub>	3.4	3	<sup>12</sup>
Co-Pi/WRCN/Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.14	2	<sup>13</sup>
Ge:Ti-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /AlOOH/NiFeOx	3.46	20	<sup>14</sup>
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /CuO	0.68	1	<sup>15</sup>
Zr-HT/Ru-FeOOH/FNH	2.27	10	<sup>16</sup>
Zr/Hf-HT:MoO <sub>3</sub>	2.34	10	<sup>17</sup>
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @Pt-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.34	10	<sup>18</sup>
CoFe MTF/Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.95	9	<sup>19</sup>
$\alpha$ - Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /ZnO/CoTCPP/FeOOH	2.87	20	<sup>20</sup>
DASs Ru-P:Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.55	24	<sup>21</sup>
ZnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -NIR	3.17	2.7	<sup>22</sup>
NiFe(OH)x/PSi/Ge-PH	4.57	50	<sup>23</sup>
NiFe(OH)x/Ge:Ti:Sn-Hhp	5.1	100	<sup>24</sup>

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