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## Gradient doping of phosphorus in Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoarray photoanodes for enhanced charge separation†

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Hematite ( $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) is a promising candidate for solar-to-hydrogen energy conversion. However, the low carrier mobility and extremely high charge recombination rate limit the practical application of hematite in solar water splitting. This paper describes the fabrication of a Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode with gradient incorporation of phosphorus (P) employing a facile dipping and annealing method to improve the charge separation for enhanced photoelectrochemical water oxidation. This gradient P incorporation increases the width of band bending over a large region in Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is crucial for promoting the charge separation efficiency in the bulk. Although both gradient and homogeneous P-incorporated Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples exhibit similar electrical conductivity, the Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> electrode with a gradient P concentration presents an additional charge separation effect. A photocurrent of  $\sim 1.48$  mA cm<sup>-2</sup> is obtained at 1.23 V vs. reversible hydrogen electrode (vs. RHE) under air mass 1.5G illumination. Additionally, the H<sub>2</sub>O oxidation kinetics of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with gradient P incorporation was further improved upon loading cobalt phosphate as cocatalyst, reaching a photocurrent of  $\sim 2.0$  mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 1.23 V vs. RHE.

Received 18th August 2016  
Accepted 2nd October 2016

DOI: 10.1039/c6sc03707k

www.rsc.org/chemicalscience

### Introduction

The rocketing demand for energy supplies has depleted fossil fuels and has caused global environmental problems.<sup>1,2</sup> Since the initial work on light-driven water splitting over TiO<sub>2</sub>, photoelectrochemical (PEC) water splitting harvesting sunlight has been widely accepted as one of the most promising routes for hydrogen production.<sup>3,4</sup> Hematite ( $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) is a nontoxic and photostable n-type semiconductor with an indirect bandgap of about 2.1 eV,<sup>5</sup> which can theoretically allow the utilization of approximately 40% of the solar spectrum. However, relatively poor conductivity, rapid electron-hole recombination rates, short hole diffusion length (2–4 nm) and sluggish oxygen-evolution kinetics are intrinsic limitations of hematite for effective solar water splitting.<sup>6</sup> Various strategies have been proposed to address these obstacles, including element doping, nanostructure engineering, and surface modifications (such as depositing passivation layers and oxygen-evolution cocatalysts).<sup>7</sup>

Recently, progress has been achieved to address the limitations of hematite through improving solar conversion efficiency *via* several strategies. Grätzel and co-workers fabricated Si-doped dendritic hematite films with an outstanding PEC

performance.<sup>5</sup> Sn-doped hematite nanowires synthesized by Li and co-workers also showed a remarkable photocurrent density.<sup>8</sup> Sivula *et al.* demonstrated that mesoporous hematite yielded impressive water-oxidation photocurrents.<sup>9</sup> Phosphorus (P) doped hematite reported by Chen and co-workers exhibited an extraordinary PEC performance owing to the enhanced electron mobility.<sup>10</sup> Wang and colleagues attained a recorded turn-on voltage of 0.45 V *versus* reversible hydrogen electrode (vs. RHE) with NiFeO<sub>x</sub> cocatalyst.<sup>11</sup> Lee and co-workers prepared a unique single-crystalline “wormlike” morphological hematite photoanode modified by platinum incorporation and achieved a stable, record-breaking performance.<sup>12</sup>

According to the aforementioned achievements, well-aligned one-dimensional (1-D) nanostructures can offer short diffusion distances for minority carrier transport, large surface area for interfacial charge collection, as well as a long optical path for light harvesting. Meanwhile, reactive ballistic deposition (RBD) technique is a versatile method to fabricate highly-oriented and well-defined 1-D nanostructures without introducing undesired impurities. The morphology, surface area and well-aligned nanobundle structure of hematite films can be tailored by the RBD technique.

Introduction of metallic<sup>13</sup> or nonmetallic<sup>10</sup> dopants is a promising strategy to increase the electron mobility of hematite for improved photocatalytic efficiency. P stands out as a promising candidate for hematite doping, which substitutes Fe atoms as an n-type dopant. As an electron donor, nonmetallic P possesses more valence electrons than Si, Ti, Co and many other doping elements. Additionally, P–O bonds in hematite exhibit

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c6sc03707k







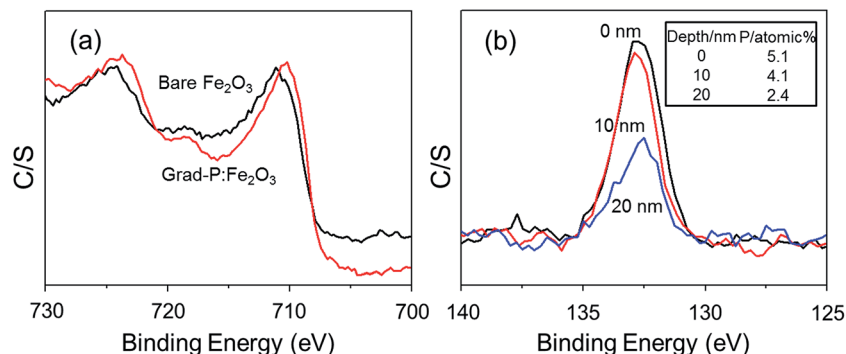


Fig. 3 (a) XPS spectra of the Fe 2p signal in bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  photoanodes; (b) XPS depth profile signal of P 2p in grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , where the P concentration decreases with increasing sputtering time (inset shows the P atomic concentration values at different depth).



Fig. 4  $I$ - $V$  characteristics of bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Co-Pi}$  and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Co-Pi}$  photoanodes measured in 1 M KOH solution under AM 1.5G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ). The dark currents are negligible for all samples.

indicating that the conductivity of FTO could be well preserved in the thermal treatment in this study. Specifically, the resistivity of FTO which is subjected to the annealing condition for grad- and homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , is very similar ( $\sim 8.7$  and  $9.2 \times 10^{-4} \Omega \text{ cm}$ , respectively), suggesting the lower PEC performance of homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  is not due to the FTO substrate. The  $I$ - $V$  characteristics for these photoanodes were measured with 10 repeated samples to demonstrate the sample-to-sample variation. The photocurrent values at 1.23 V (vs. RHE) were compared, with standard deviations marked as error bars, to verify the reliability of photocurrent improvement upon P-doping (ESI, Fig. S8†).

The increase of carrier density can increase the band bending at the semiconductor/electrolyte interface, which could facilitate the charge transfer.<sup>20</sup> When the P content is low, the band bending is small. Therefore, the excited electron/hole cannot be separated effectively in the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (Fig. 5a). As the P content is increased, the band bending will also increase, which improves the separation of electron/hole pairs (Fig. 5b). Meanwhile, the width of depletion layer will decrease with increasing P content. Thus, with too much P content, the depletion region will become too narrow for effective charge separation (Fig. 5c). In addition, the high concentration of dopant may lead to the segregation of dopant phase, which will

serve as recombination centers trapping carriers.<sup>21</sup> Consequently, further increase of P content will hinder the photocatalytic efficiency. Therefore, the photocurrent will increase with the increased P content in the hematite until it reaches a maximum value with a moderate P content in hematite, and then the photocurrent will begin to decline due to the side effects with excessive P content.

In the grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanobundle, the P concentration exhibits a gradient decline from the surface towards the core of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanobundle along the radial direction. As illustrated in the band bending schematic (Fig. 5c), the gradient profile of P content will lead to increasing band bending from the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  core towards the surface, hence widening the total band bending region. Therefore, a more upward band bending from the bulk to the surface over a large region is formed.<sup>20,22</sup> The degree of band bending at the surface region of grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  is more significant compared with moderately doped homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (Fig. 5d vs. b), and comparable with heavily doped homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (Fig. 5d vs. c). Meanwhile, the width of band bending region of the grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  is prolonged compared with heavily doped homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (Fig. 5d vs. c). Previous studies have revealed that the electric field in the band bending region of gradient doped GaN would be remarkably enhanced,<sup>22</sup> and the hole diffusion length is also increased in the electric field induced by GaAs with gradient doping.<sup>23</sup> Thus, charge separation is expected to be greatly enhanced in the grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  electrode with a gradient P concentration.

Based on the analysis above, it is speculated that the incorporation of P plays two important roles in this work. On the one hand, P doping substantially increases the electron density of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and greatly boosts its conductivity, which is the case for both homo- and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  samples. On the other hand, the gradient distribution of P induces a more upward band bending within a widened region, improving the charge separation efficiency in bulk  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . Therefore, the PEC performance of grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  exceeds that of homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  with an additional charge separation effect in bulk  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .

In order to clarify the enhanced charge transportation upon P incorporation in homo- and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , Mott-Schottky analysis was conducted. The slopes of the Mott-Schottky plot of P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  photoanodes are substantially smaller than that of bare



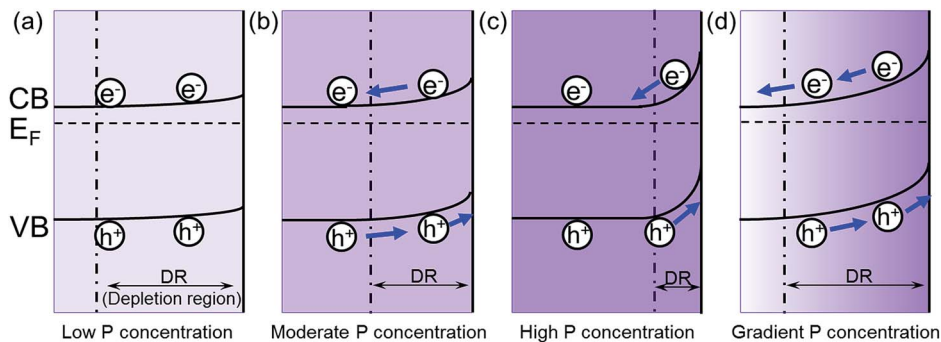


Fig. 5 The effect of P concentration on the band bending in hematite. The band bending of (a) low P concentration; (b) moderate P concentration; (c) high P concentration; (d) gradient P concentration.  $E_F$  is the Fermi level relative to the estimated conduction band (CB) and valence band (CB) edges as previously reported,<sup>22,23</sup> and the boundary for the depletion region is marked by the dashed line.

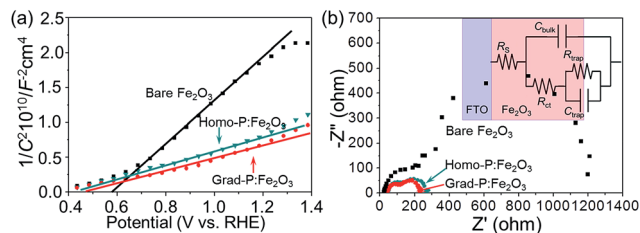


Fig. 6 (a) Mott–Schottky plots and (b) EIS Nyquist plots of bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  photoanodes (inset: equivalent circuit of the photoanode).

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (Fig. 6a), and the positive slopes suggest that P atoms act as n-type dopants in hematite. Although the Mott–Schottky analysis is derived from a planar electrode model, it is still reasonable to calculate the carrier density for comparison purposes.<sup>24</sup> The carrier densities calculated from the slopes of the Mott–Schottky plots for bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo- and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  photoanodes are  $1.9 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $5.4 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $5.8 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , respectively. Although a more noticeable increase of carrier density is theoretically expected for a P atomic concentration larger than 1%, the three-fold increase in this study is likely due to the non-single crystalline nature of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , as well as the incomplete activation of incorporated P dopants. Nevertheless, the higher and comparable carrier densities of homo- and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  compared with bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  clearly indicate that P incorporation is effective to improve the electrical conductivity of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and the charge transportation is similar in grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .

To further verify the similar charge transport property between grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , Nyquist plots of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) were attained under AM 1.5G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ), with a bias of 1.23 V (vs. RHE) (Fig. 6b). An equivalent circuit model was built to fit the EIS data (inset, Fig. 6b), where  $R_s$  represents all the series resistances in the electrochemical cell,  $R_{ct}$  represents the resistance in the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $R_{trap}$  represents the charge resistance across the semiconductor/electrolyte interface,  $C_{bulk}$  represents the capacitance in the depletion layer of the semiconductor, and  $C_{trap}$  represents the capacitance at the surface of the

semiconductor. In this case, a smaller  $R_{ct}$  indicates a lower charge-transfer resistance in the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . The fitting results show that both grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $105.3 \pm 2.3 \Omega$ ) and homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $111.2 \pm 2.2 \Omega$ ) show comparable improved conductivity compared with bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $213.1 \pm 7.3 \Omega$ ) owing to the P incorporation (ESI, Table S2†). In another attempt to verify the effectiveness of resistivity reduction upon P incorporation, electrode assemblies (FTO/ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ /Al, details in Experimental section) with planar homo- and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  films were fabricated for solid-state  $I$ – $V$  characterization (ESI, Fig. S9†). The similar slope increase in solid-state  $I$ – $V$  curves for homo- and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  indicate a significant conductivity improvement compared with bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , and our homogenous and gradient doping approach will not result in noticeable conductivity difference. Based on the Mott–Schottky and EIS analysis, as well as the solid-state  $I$ – $V$  characterization, it can be confirmed that P doping equally boosts the conductivity of grad- and homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .

To confirm the existence of an additional charge separation effect caused by gradient P incorporation, as indicated by the band diagram analysis (Fig. 5), 0.5 M  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was added into the electrolyte as a hole scavenger for  $I$ – $V$  measurement under AM 1.5G (Fig. 7).<sup>25</sup> The reaction kinetics in the presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  hole scavenger is equally fast for all samples. In

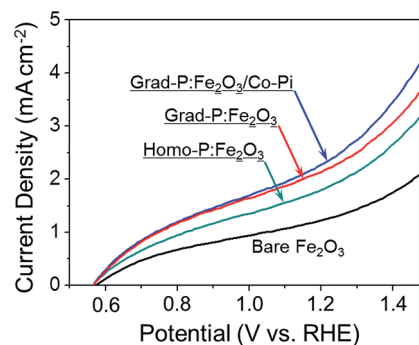


Fig. 7  $I$ – $V$  characteristics of bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ /Co-Pi photoanodes measured for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  oxidation under AM 1.5G illumination. The dark currents were negligible for all samples.



this circumstance, the photocurrent of grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is remarkable higher than that of homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, even though these two samples exhibit similar conductivity. This result suggests that the improved photocurrent is very likely attributed to an extra charge separation effect caused by the gradient P incorporation in Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

To further confirm the additional charge separation effect caused by gradient P incorporation, the efficiency of charge transport in the bulk ( $\eta_{\text{bulk}}$ , relating to bulk charge separation) was calculated (Fig. 8a, details in Experimental section). The  $\eta_{\text{bulk}}$  of bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode is  $\sim 11\%$  at 1.23 V (vs. RHE), which is comparable to the previously reported value ( $\sim 13\%$ ).<sup>26</sup> Upon P doping, the  $\eta_{\text{bulk}}$  of grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> reaches  $\sim 22\%$  at 1.23 V (vs. RHE), which is doubled compared to that of bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The  $\eta_{\text{bulk}}$  of grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is also higher than that of homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\sim 16\%$ ) at 1.23 V vs. RHE, which could be attributed to the improved charge separation efficiency in the bulk of grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Considering the similar conductivity between grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, it could be inferred that gradient P incorporation results in an extra promotive effect for Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> that facilitates charge separation.

To further improve the PEC performance of the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode, we adopted Co-Pi as an OER cocatalyst to accelerate water oxidation on the surface.<sup>27</sup> The Co-Pi cocatalyst thin layer is nearly optically transparent on the Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is confirmed by the optical image (ESI, Fig. S2†) and UV-vis spectra (ESI, Fig. S3b†). As a result, the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi photoanode could reach a photocurrent density of 2.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 1.23 V (vs. RHE). A remarkable cathodic shift in the onset potential from 0.85 V (vs. RHE) for bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanodes to 0.58 V (vs. RHE) for this grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi photoanode is attained.

To quantify the contributions of gradient P incorporation and the OER cocatalyst (Co-Pi) to the promotion of surface reaction kinetics, the efficiency of surface charge transfer ( $\eta_{\text{surface}}$ , relating to surface charge separation, *i.e.*, surface reaction kinetics) was calculated as well (Fig. 8b, details in Experimental section). The  $\eta_{\text{surface}}$  for grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\sim 57\%$  at 1.23 V vs. RHE) and homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\sim 57\%$  at 1.23 V vs. RHE) are almost identical, which is higher than that of bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\sim 40\%$  at 1.23 V vs. RHE), illustrating that the severe surface recombination and sluggish surface reaction for Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are partially

alleviated upon P incorporation. It is worth noting that the similar  $\eta_{\text{surface}}$  for grad- and homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> indicates that their surface activity is almost the same. This result is consistent with the phenomenon that the onset potential of homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is identical to that of grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Fig. 4). Upon the loading Co-Pi cocatalyst,  $\eta_{\text{surface}}$  of the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi sample is greatly enhanced in the whole potential range (0.6–1.4 V vs. RHE) and achieves  $\sim 88\%$  at 1.23 V (vs. RHE). This significant  $\eta_{\text{surface}}$  improvement indicates the reduced surface recombination losses upon Co-Pi loading, which may result either from faster water oxidation or slower recombination.

To quantitatively evaluate the efficiency of PEC water splitting of these photoanodes, the photoconversion efficiency is calculated (Fig. 9a). A maximum photoconversion efficiency of 0.32% is observed for the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi photoanode at 0.92 V (vs. RHE) while the efficiencies for bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, homo- and grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanodes are 0.05, 0.09 and 0.12% at 1.05 V (vs. RHE), respectively. Furthermore, incident photon-to-electron conversion efficiency (IPCE) was also obtained to assess the contribution of monochromatic light to the current density at wavelengths ranging from 350 to 650 nm at a potential of 1.23 V (vs. RHE) in 1 M KOH solution (Fig. 9b). The grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode exhibits significantly enhanced IPCE in comparison with bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode in the absorption region of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, suggesting that the absorbed photons can be utilized more efficiently, due to the improved electrical conductivity and charge separation of the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

A 5 h stability test of these photoanodes was performed at 1.23 V (vs. RHE) under AM 1.5G illumination (Fig. 10). The result shows that all these photoanodes retained acceptable stability during 5 h. In the given 5 h experimental time duration, the photocurrent density of the bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode shows a slight decrease from 0.58 to 0.53 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. However, the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode shows an impressive stability during the testing time, keeping a steady photocurrent density of 1.48 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> (the steady photocurrent density of the homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photoanode is 1.10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>). The photocurrent density of the grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi photoanode shows an apparent decrease from 2.0 to 1.78 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. The decline of this grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi photoanode is most likely due to the decomposition of the Co-Pi water-oxidation cocatalyst.



Fig. 8 Charge separation efficiency (a) in the bulk ( $\eta_{\text{bulk}}$ ) and (b) on the surface ( $\eta_{\text{surface}}$ ) of photoanodes.





Fig. 9 (a) Photoconversion efficiency as a function of applied potential; (b) IPCE in the region 350–650 nm at a bias of 1.23 V (vs. RHE) for bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Co-Pi}$  photoanodes.

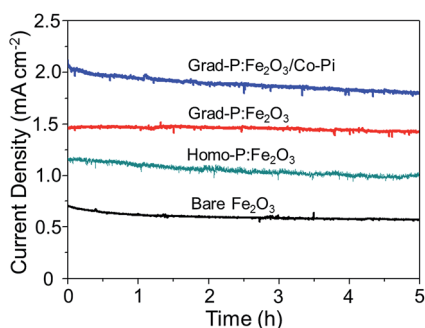


Fig. 10 Stability test of bare  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , homo-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and grad-P: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Co-Pi}$  photoanodes for 5 h at 1.23 V (vs. RHE) under AM 1.5G illumination.

## Conclusions

We have demonstrated the design and fabrication of effective, stable and well-defined 1-D hematite nanoarray thin films with gradient P incorporation in the radial direction, using a RBD technique followed by a facile dipping and annealing method. An AM 1.5G photocurrent of  $2.0 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  at 1.23 V (vs. RHE) for water oxidation was achieved. EDX quantitative analysis and XPS depth profile verify that the P element indeed has a gradient concentration profile in the radial direction. The Mott-Schottky, EIS analysis and the solid-state  $I$ - $V$  characterization, as well as the  $I$ - $V$  characteristics with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  as the hole scavenger clearly show that the improved PEC performance can be ascribed to the enhanced charge separation of the gradient P incorporation in the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , which increases the band bending over a large region. Higher water-oxidation efficiency and lower onset potential can be achieved by loading appropriately designed Co-Pi OER cocatalysts. We believe that this gradient doping strategy can be applied to other semiconductor photoelectrodes for improved performance of solar water splitting.

## Experimental section

### Reactive ballistic deposition of porous hematite films

A homemade RBD system was used to prepare the porous hematite thin films. The base pressure of the high vacuum chamber of RBD system is around  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  mbar. Oxygen as

reactive gas was introduced to backfill the vacuum chamber to about  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  mbar using a leak valve. A homemade e-beam evaporator was used to evaporate an iron rod (minimum purity of 99.95%) with the iron rod mounted on the top of the e-beam evaporator directly near the tungsten filament. The Fe evaporation was conducted in the  $\text{O}_2$  ambient at about  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  mbar. FTO coated glasses were used as the substrates. The sample holder could rotate by a full 360 degrees, making it possible to have arbitrary deposition angles. The distance between the evaporation source and the substrate was approximately 4 inches. A quartz crystal microbalance was used to monitor the deposition rates to estimate the thickness of the deposited films. In our preparation, we fixed a deposition rate of about  $2 \text{ nm min}^{-1}$ , and the deposition time was set at 100 min to attain a thickness of 200 nm.

The gradient P-incorporated porous  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  thin films were prepared by a dipping and annealing treatment. Before the treatment, the porous  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  thin films were annealed in air at  $500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 h. The rate of heating was  $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$  and then the samples were allowed to cool to room temperature naturally. First, the annealed  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  thin films were soaked in  $0.2 \text{ M Na}_3\text{PO}_4$  solution for 10 min, and then the wet films were dried in a drying oven at  $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for more than 1 h. After the pre-treatment, these samples were further annealed in  $750 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 10 min to induce a gradient P incorporation in  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . Finally, these samples were washed thoroughly with deionized water to remove any residual impurities.

Co-Pi OER cocatalyst was loaded on the samples by a photo-assisted electrodeposition method. The  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  thin film was immersed in  $0.5 \text{ mM Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  in  $0.1 \text{ M K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  buffer at pH 7, which was purged for more than 1 h by nitrogen. A 300 W xenon lamp (Beijing Perfectlight Technology Co. Ltd; LS-SXE300CUV) equipped with an AM 1.5G filter was used as the light source to obtain simulated sunlight. The power intensity of the simulated sunlight was calibrated to  $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ . The photo-assisted electrodeposition was conducted at a bias of  $0.4 \text{ V vs. Ag/AgCl}$  electrode ( $1.0 \text{ V vs. RHE}$ ) for 2 min.

### TEM sample preparation

The  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanobundle arrays on the FTO substrate were scraped off carefully in a 20 ml beaker with a sharp blade, and then 1.5 ml isopropanol was added as solvent to obtain a suspension.





The donor concentration was calculated with the following equation:<sup>30</sup>

$$N_d = (2/e\epsilon\epsilon_0)[d(1/C^2)/dV^{-1}] \quad (7)$$

where  $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$  C is the electron charge,  $\epsilon = 80$  is the dielectric constant of hematite,  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-14}$  F cm<sup>-1</sup> is the vacuum permittivity,  $C$  is the capacitance of the space charge region,  $V$  is the electrode applied potential, and  $N_d$  is the donor concentration.

Impedance measurements were measured in a 1.0 M KOH aqueous solution under simulated sunlight illumination over a frequency range from 10<sup>5</sup> to 10<sup>-1</sup> Hz. Data were fitted using Zview software (Scribner Associates).

Stability of PEC performance of bare Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, homo-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and grad-P:Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Co-Pi photoanodes was measured at a constant potential of 1.23 V (vs. RHE) under AM 1.5G illumination for 5 h.

## Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the National Key Research and Development Program of China (2016YFB0600901), the National Science Foundation of China (21525626, 51302185, U1463205), Specialized Research Fund for the Doctoral Program of Higher Education (20120032110024, 20130032120018), and the Program of Introducing Talents of Discipline to Universities (B06006), and the Natural Science Foundation of Tianjin City (13JCYBJC37000) for financial support.

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