Supporting Information

A Ti⁴⁺ doped hematite photoanode protectively grown by a

facile hydrothermal method

Dapeng Cao,^{ab} Wenjun Luo,^{*ac} Mingxue Li,^a Jianyong Feng,^{ab} Zhaosheng Li^{abc} and Zhigang Zou^{*ac}

(^aEcomaterials and Renewable Energy Research Center, National Laboratory of Solid State Microstructures, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China.

^bCollege of Engineering and Applied Science, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China.

^cKunshan Innovation Institute of Nanjing University, Kunshan, 215347, China.)



Fig. S1 Raman spectra of the Fe₂O₃ electrodes before and after calcination.

^{*} Authors to whom correspondence should be addressed, e-mail: wjluo@nju.edu.cn and zgzou@nju.edu.cn



Fig. S2 Binding energy of Fe^{3+} 2p and O^{2-} 1s on the samples prepared at 70 min after calcination in the two different solutions with (blue line) and without(red line) Ti^{4+} .



Fig. S3 UV-vis absorption spectra of films: (a) pure samples and (b) doped samples before and after calcination.



Fig. S4 SEM image of bare FTO



Fig. S5 SEM images of the samples after calcination at 70 min in (a) the solution without Ti^{4+} and (b) the solution with $Ti4^+$.