

Supporting Information for

Rational Design of Interface Refining through Ti⁴⁺/Zr⁴⁺ diffusion/doping and TiO₂/ZrO₂ Surface Crowning of ZnFe₂O₄ Nanocorals for Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting

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Figures

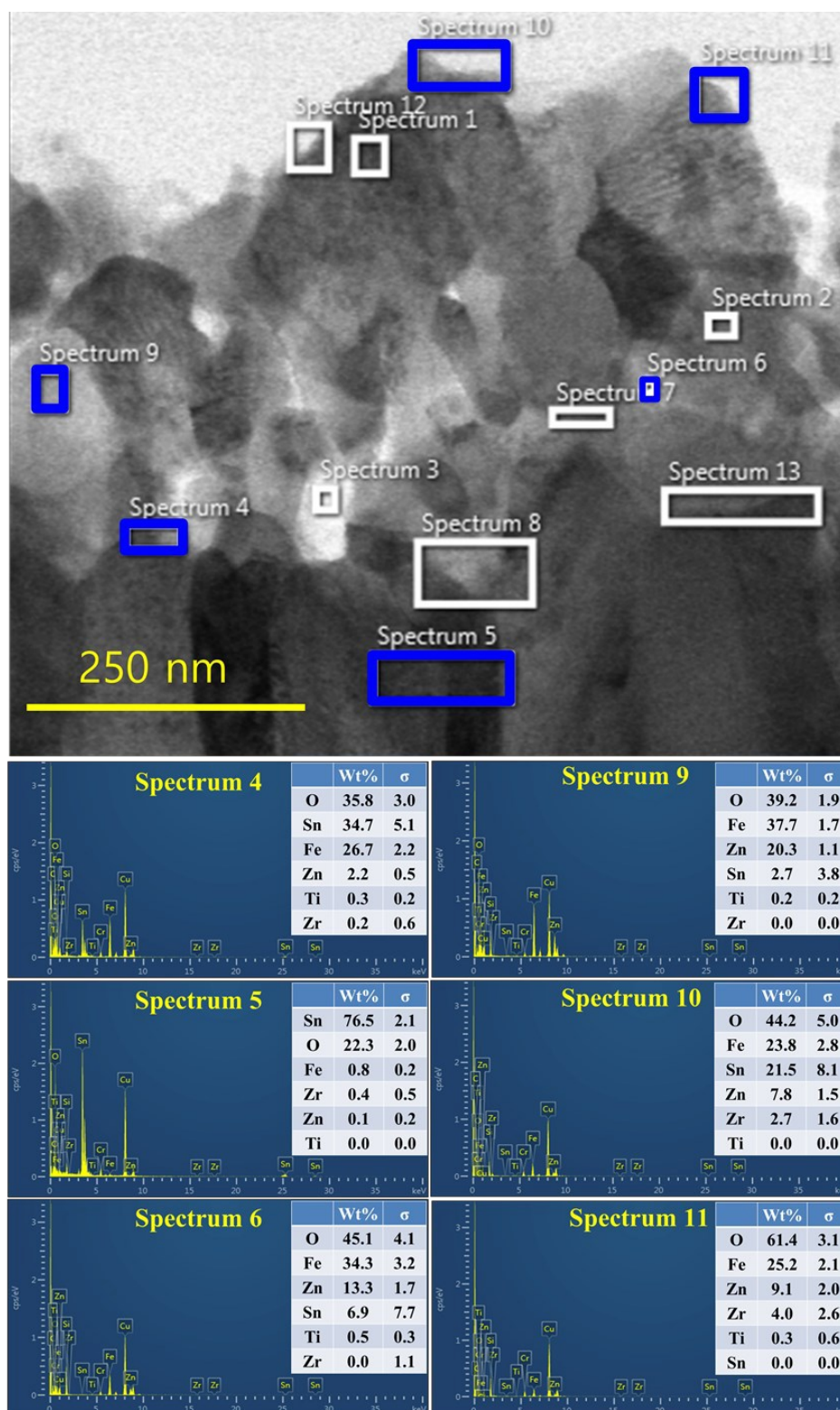


Fig. S1 TEM cross-sectional micrographs after FIB cutting of TZF-15 photoanodes with their respective EDS spectra, revealing the wt% compositions of Fe, O, Zn, Zr, Ti and Sn elements.

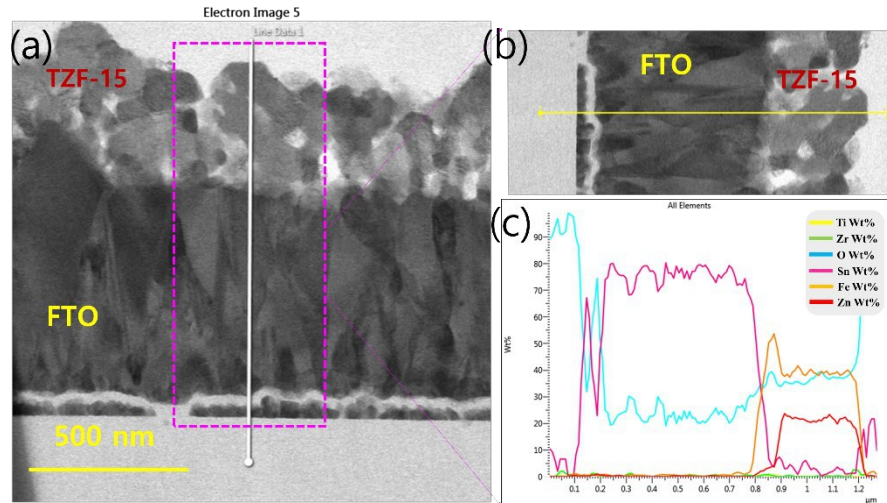


Fig. S2 (a) FIB-TEM cross-sectional micrographs of TZF-15 photoanode. (b, c) corresponding TEM-line profile gained from TEM-EDS analysis, revealing the diffusion/doping of Ti ions from TiO₂ underlayer.

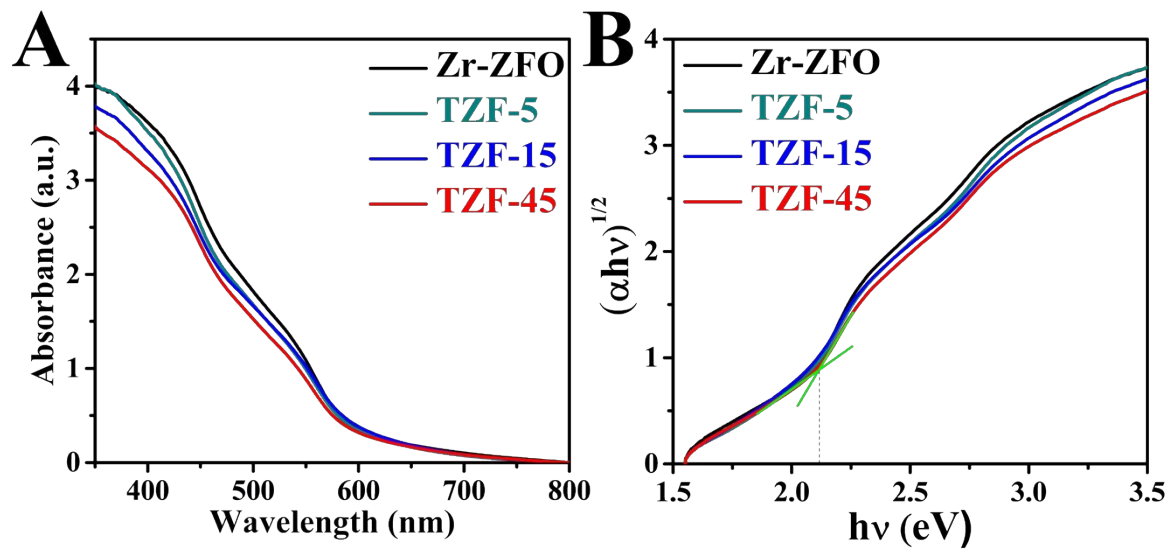


Fig. S3 (A) UV-vis absorbance spectra and (B) Tauc plots of Zr-ZFO, TZF-5, TZF-15 and TZF-45 photoanodes respectively.

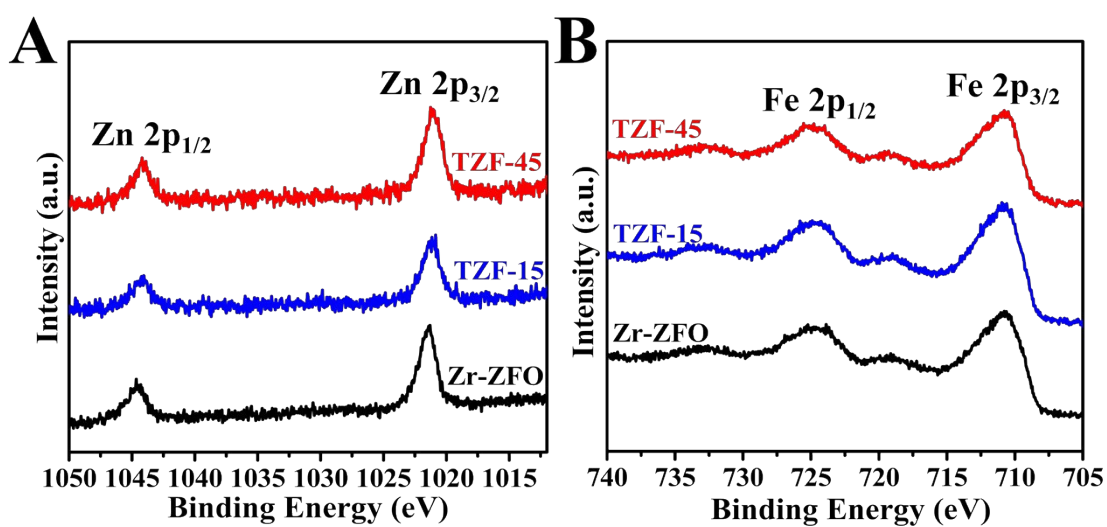


Fig. S4 XPS spectra of (A) Zn 2p and (B) Fe 2p for Zr-ZFO, TZF-15 and TZF-45 photoanodes respectively.

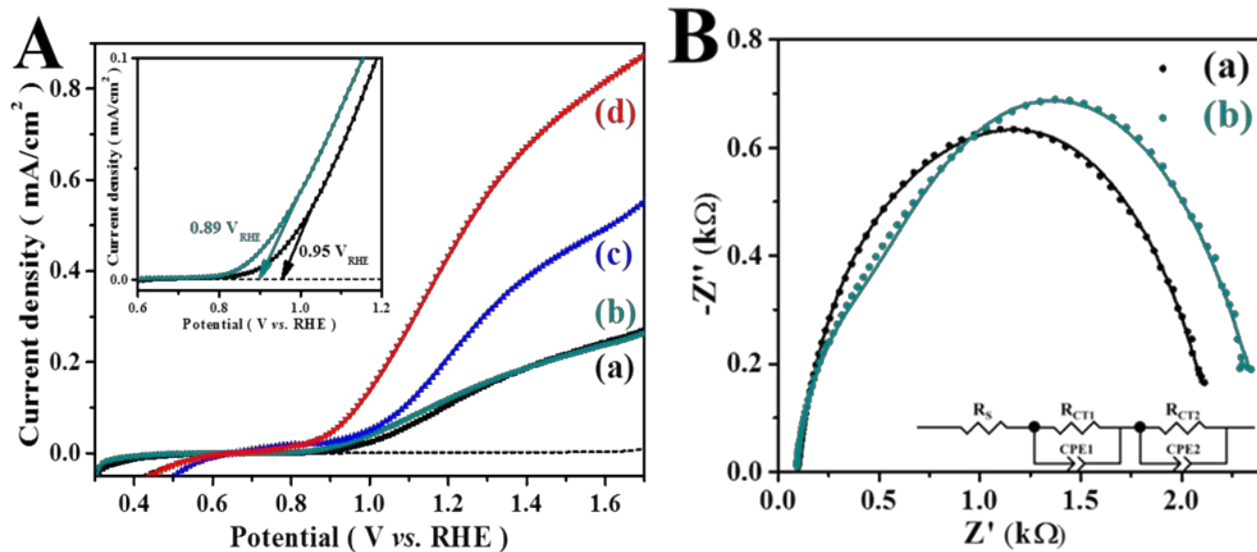


Fig. S5 (A) Photocurrent density–potential characteristics under light (solid lines)/in the dark (dashed lines) conditions for (a) pure ZFO, (b) pure ZFO with 15mM TiO₂ underlayer, (c) Zr-ZFO and (d) TZF-15 photoanodes. The onset potential of (a) pure ZFO, (b) pure ZFO with 15mM TiO₂ underlayer shown in the inset of Figure S5A. (B) Nyquist plots under light for (a) pure ZFO, (b) pure ZFO with 15mM TiO₂ underlayer photoanodes with the equivalent circuit for the EIS fitting (inset), the 1 M NaOH used as electrolyte solution.

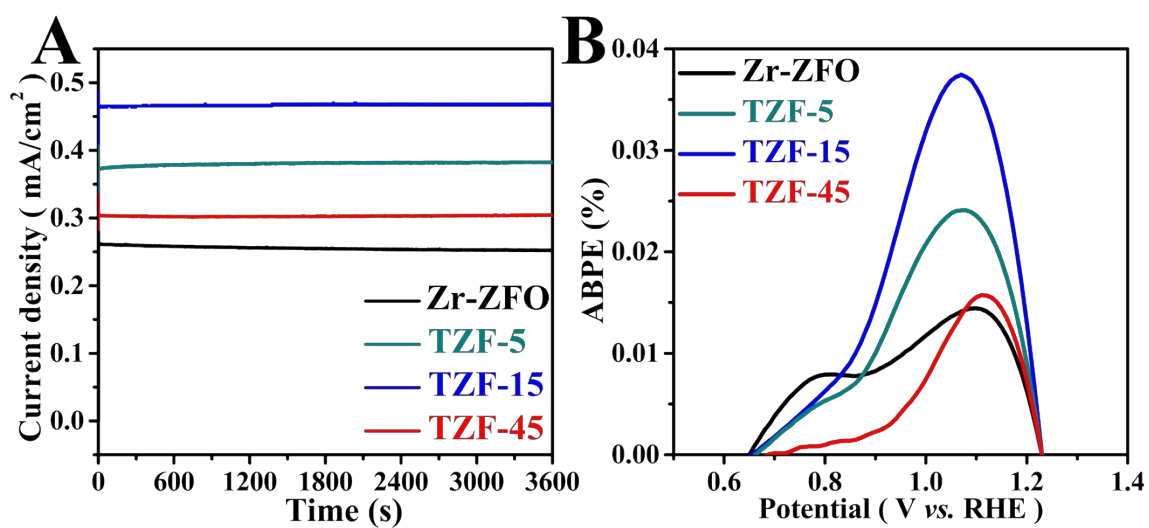


Fig. S6 (A) photo-stability test under 1 sun illumination condition using 1 M NaOH at 1.23 V vs. RHE and (B) Photoconversion efficiency as a function of applied potential for Zr-ZFO, TZF-5, TZF-15 and TZF-45 photoanodes respectively.

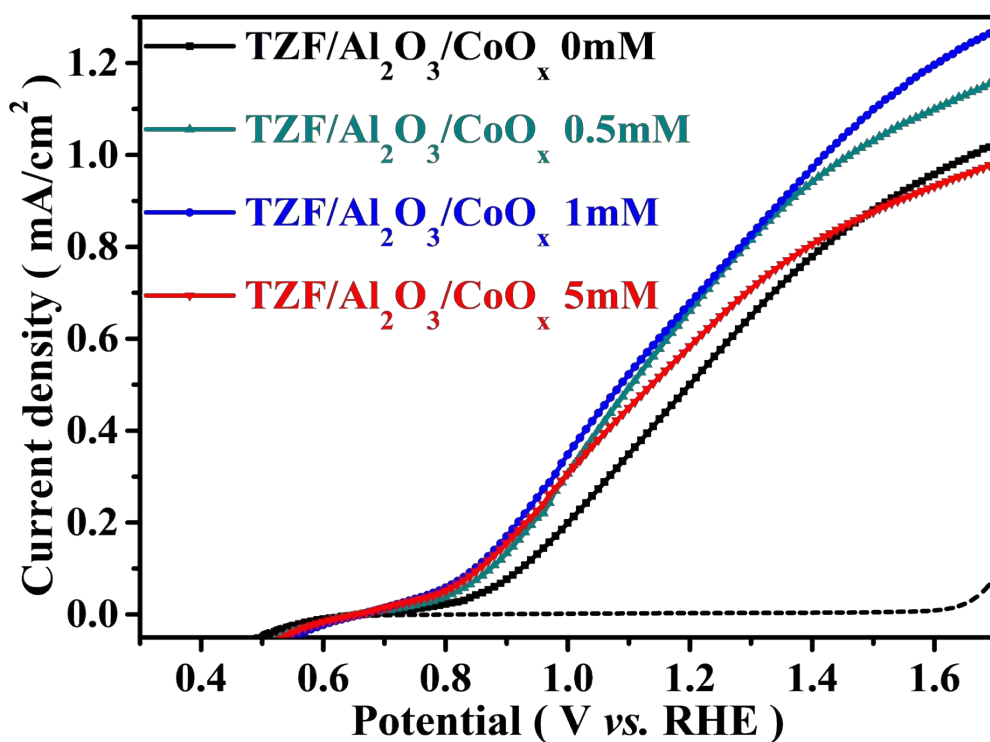


Fig. S7 Photocurrent density–potential characteristics under light (solid lines)/in the dark (dashed lines) conditions using 1 M NaOH for sample prepared with different concentration of cobalt precursor solutions; TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_0mM, TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_0.5mM, TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_1mM and TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_5mM.

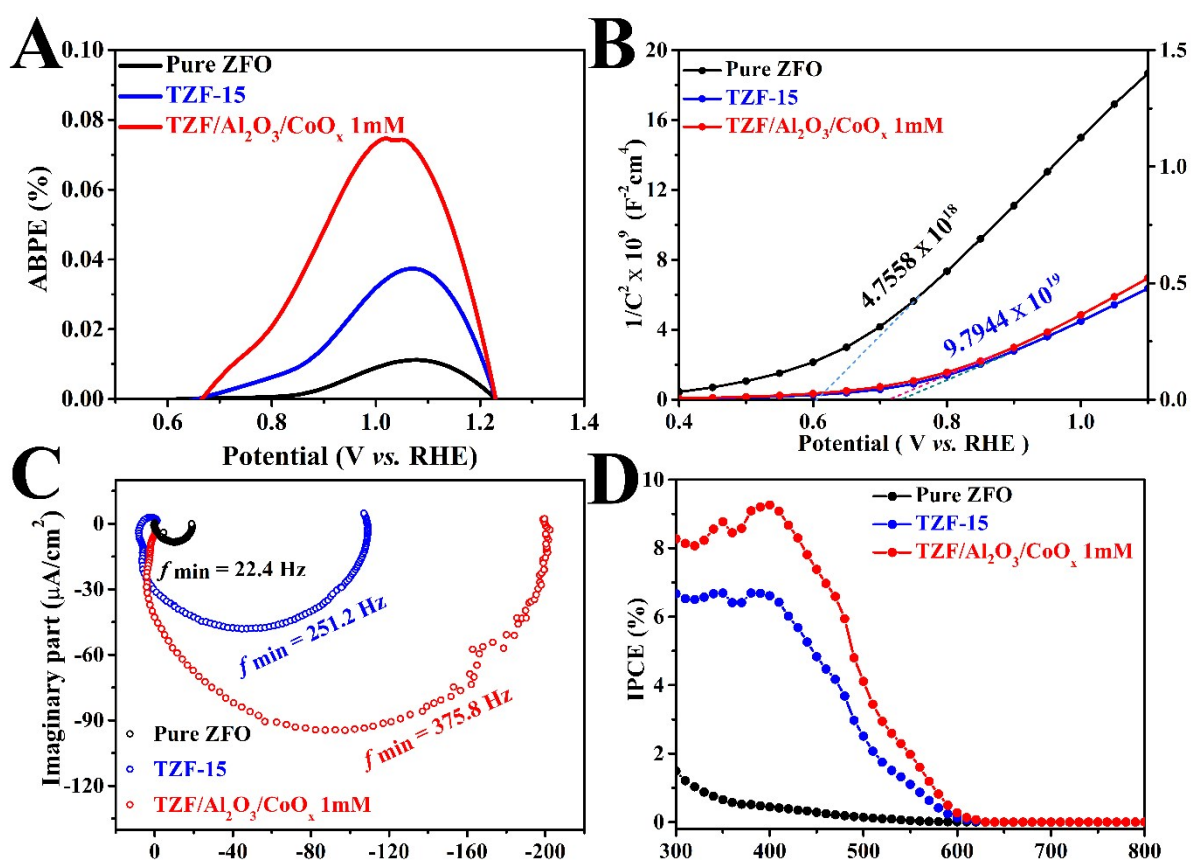


Fig. S8 (A) Photoconversion efficiency as a function of applied potential, (B) Mott-Schottky plots, (C) Complex plane plots of the IMPS response and (D) IPCE spectra of pure ZFO, TZF-15 and TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x 1mM photoanodes at 1.23 V vs. RHE using 1 M NaOH as electrolyte solution.

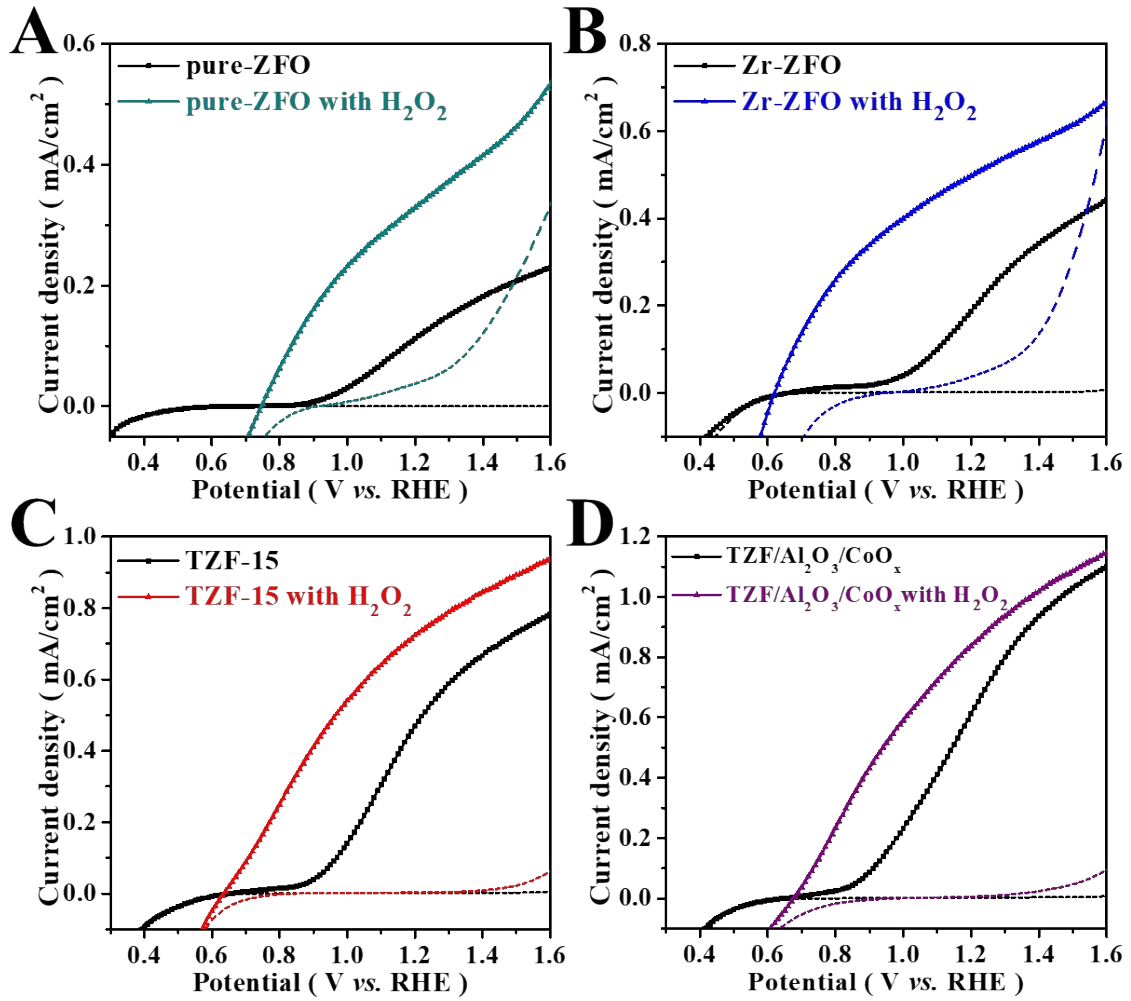


Fig. S9 Photocurrent density–potential characteristics of (A) pure ZFO, (B) Zr-ZFO, (C) TZF-15 and (D) TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_1mM photoanodes under dark and illumination conditions using 1 M NaOH and 1 M NaOH + 0.5 M H₂O₂ with hole scavenger test.

Calculation of charge separation efficiencies: The charge separation efficiencies in the bulk (η_{bulk}) and on the surface (η_{surface}) of as-prepared photoanodes were measured by the addition of 0.5 M H₂O₂ as a hole scavenger in 1 M NaOH electrolyte solution. The η_{surface} was calculated

by following equation: ^[1, 2]

$$J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = J_{\text{abs}} \times \eta_{\text{bulk}} \times \eta_{\text{surface}} \quad (\text{S1})$$

where $J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ is the measured photocurrent density, J_{abs} is the photon absorption expressed as a current density (i.e., absorbed photon-to-current efficiency (APCE) = 100%).

With the addition of 0.5 M H₂O₂ as the electrolyte, the oxidation kinetics of the system is very rapid so that it largely suppresses the surface recombination of charge carriers without influencing the bulk charge separation, thus, η_{surface} could be regarded as 100%.

Therefore, η_{bulk}

and η_{surface} can be determined by:

$$\eta_{\text{bulk}} = J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} / J_{\text{abs}} \quad (\text{S2})$$

$$\eta_{\text{surface}} = J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} / J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} \quad (\text{S3})$$

where $J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ and $J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2}$ are the photocurrent density measured in the 1 M NaOH electrolyte solution and the 1 M NaOH electrolyte solution with 0.5 M H₂O₂.

Tables

Table S1. EIS fitting parameters obtained from (a) pure ZFO and (b) pure ZFO with 15 mM TiO₂ underlayer photoanodes respectively, determined by fitting the experimental data using the equivalent circuit at 1.23 V vs. RHE.

Samples/ Parameters	R _s (Ω)	R _{CT1} (Ω)	R _{CT2} (Ω)	CPE1 (F)	CPE2 (F)
(a)	93	1684	409	1.95 x 10 ⁻⁵	8.14 x 10 ⁻⁶
(b)	87	2090	260	1.43 x 10 ⁻⁵	2.76 x 10 ⁻⁶

Table S2. Electron transport time results of the IMPS response for (a) Zr-ZFO, (b) TZF-5, (c) TZF-15 and (d) TZF-45 photoanodes respectively, at 1.23 V vs. RHE.

Samples	Frequency (Hz)	Electron transport time (μs)
(a)	126	1265
(b)	237	672
(c)	251	634
(d)	178	896

Table S3. PL lifetime parameters of (a) Zr-ZFO, (b) TZF-15 and (c) TZF-45 photoanodes.

Samples	A ₁ (%)	τ ₁ (ns)	A ₂ (%)	τ ₂ (ns)	A ₃ (%)	τ ₃ (ns)	< τ > ^{a)} (ns)
(a)	85	0.30	14	1.1	1	5.6	0.47
(b)	98	0.17	2	2.0	-	-	0.21
(c)	89	0.23	10	1.2	1	30	0.62

Table S4. Atomic percent of the elements by X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy for (a) TZF-15 and (b) TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_1mM photoanodes respectively.

Samples	Co (%)	Al (%)	Ti (%)	Zr (%)	Zn (%)	Fe (%)	O (%)	Sn (%)
(a)	0	0	1.21	3.000	4.96	24.56	66.12	0.16
(b)	1.08	1.87	1.27	5.90	2.08	20.13	67.50	0.17

Table S5. Comparative PEC activities and applications of ZnFe₂O₄ photoanodes prepared by different synthetic methods.

Photoanodes	Synthetic method	Morphology	Electrolyte	Performance (mA/cm ² at 1.23 V vs. RHE)	Application	Stability [Ref.]
Synthesis of ZnFe ₂ O ₄ and Co-catalysts	Hybrid microwave annealing and Co-Pi electrodeposition	Nanorods	1 M NaOH	0.24	PEC water splitting	180 min [3]
Sn-doped ZnFe ₂ O ₄	Two-step hightemperature quenching	Nanorods	1 M NaOH	0.13	PEC water splitting	120 min [4]
Ti-doped ZnFe ₂ O ₄	Spray pyrolysis	Nanoparticles	1 M NaOH	0.35	PEC water splitting	330 min [5]
Co-doped ZnFe ₂ O ₄	All Solution based synthesis	Nanoparticles	-	-	Photodegradation (methylene blue)	- [6]
Synthesis of ZnFe ₂ O ₄	Hydrogen treatment	Nanorods	1 M NaOH	0.32	PEC water splitting	180 min [7]
ZnFe ₂ O ₄ /TiO ₂ heterostructures	Solution-phase materials growth techniques and atomic layer deposition (ALD) step	Nanosheets/ Nanowires Heterostructures	1 M KOH	≈ 0.75	PEC water splitting	[8]
Dy-doped ZnFe ₂ O ₄	Superficial chemical precipitation	Nanoparticles	-	-	Photodegradation (methylene	- [9]

Cu-Sn dual doped ZnFe ₂ O ₄	Chemical bath deposition	Nanorods	Nanorods 0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	0.46	PEC water splitting	30 sec [10]
Synthesis of ZnFe ₂ O ₄	Atomic layer Deposition	Nanorods	0.1 M NaOH	0.26	PEC water splitting	- [11]
Fe ³⁺ self-doped spinel ZnFe ₂ O ₄ with abundant oxygen vacancies (Zn _{1-x} Fe _x)Fe ₂ O _{4-y}	simple spincoating method, and subsequent hydrogen reduction treatment	worm-like nanoparticles	1 M NaOH	0.22	PEC water splitting	7 h [12]
Ti-doped ZnFe ₂ O ₄ and Co-catalysts	Solution based hydrothermal method and NiFeO _x chemical bath	Irregular nanorods	1 M KOH	0.312	PEC water splitting	360 min [13]
Nanorod array ZFO photoanodes	deposition method and drop casting	Nanorods	1 M NaOH	0.8	PEC analysis	[14]
NiFeO _x /TZFH ₂ photoanode	Hybrid microwave annealing	Irregular nanorods	1 M NaOH	0.91	PEC analysis	10 h [15]
TiO₂-underlayer <i>in-situ</i> Zirconium doped zinc ferrite nanocorals /Al₂O₃/CoO_x 1mM	Simple solution method	Nanocorals	1 M NaOH	0.73	PEC water splitting	600 min [This study]

Table S6. EIS fitting parameters obtained for (a) pure ZFO, (b) TZF-15 and (c) TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_1mM photoanodes respectively, determined by fitting the experimental data using the equivalent circuit at 1.23 V vs. RHE.

Samples/ Parameters	R _s (Ω)	R _{CT1} (Ω)	R _{CT2} (Ω)	CPE1 (F)	CPE2 (F)
(a)	93	1684	409	1.95 x 10 ⁻⁵	8.14 x 10 ⁻⁶
(b)	65	410	120	1.59 x 10 ⁻⁴	4.48 x 10 ⁻⁵
(c)	69	424	108	1.81 x 10 ⁻⁴	4.97 x 10 ⁻⁵

Table S7. Electron transport time results of the IMPS response for (a) pure ZFO, (b) TZF-15 and (c) TZF/Al₂O₃/CoO_x_1mM photoanodes respectively, at 1.23 V vs. RHE.

Samples	Frequency (Hz)	Electron transport time (μs)
(a)	23	7108
(b)	251	634
(c)	376	424

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