

Supporting Information for

**Ru-Fe alloy mediated  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles on mesoporous carbon nanofibers as  
electrode materials with superior capacitive performance**

Ying Yang,\* Feng Yang, Cheng-Jun Sun, Hairui Zhao, Shijie Hao, Dennis E. Brown,

Jiao Zhang, Yang Ren

**Corresponding author**

Email address: [catalyticsscience@163.com](mailto:catalyticsscience@163.com)

**Table S1** Metal content of RuFe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/mCNF composites

Materials	Ru/Fe feed ratio	Ru content <sup>a</sup> (mmol g <sup>-1</sup> )	Fe content <sup>a</sup> (mmol g <sup>-1</sup> )	Ru/Fe molar ratio	Total metal content (mmol g <sup>-1</sup> )	Ru/(Ru+Fe) molar ratio
RuFe@Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /mCNF-11%	0.43	1.78	14.80	0.12	16.58	0.11
RuFe@Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /mCNF-25%	1.00	2.10	6.25	0.34	8.35	0.25
RuFe@Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /mCNF-40%	9.00	2.87	4.28	0.67	7.15	0.40

<sup>a</sup> Estimated by ICP-AES.

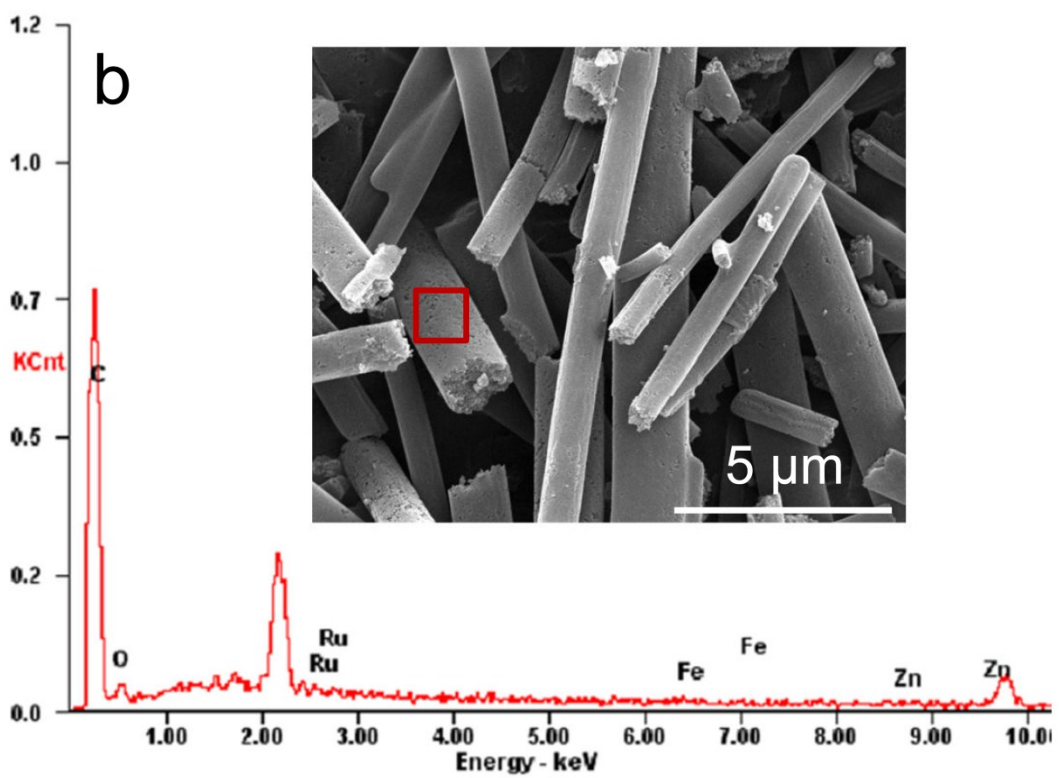
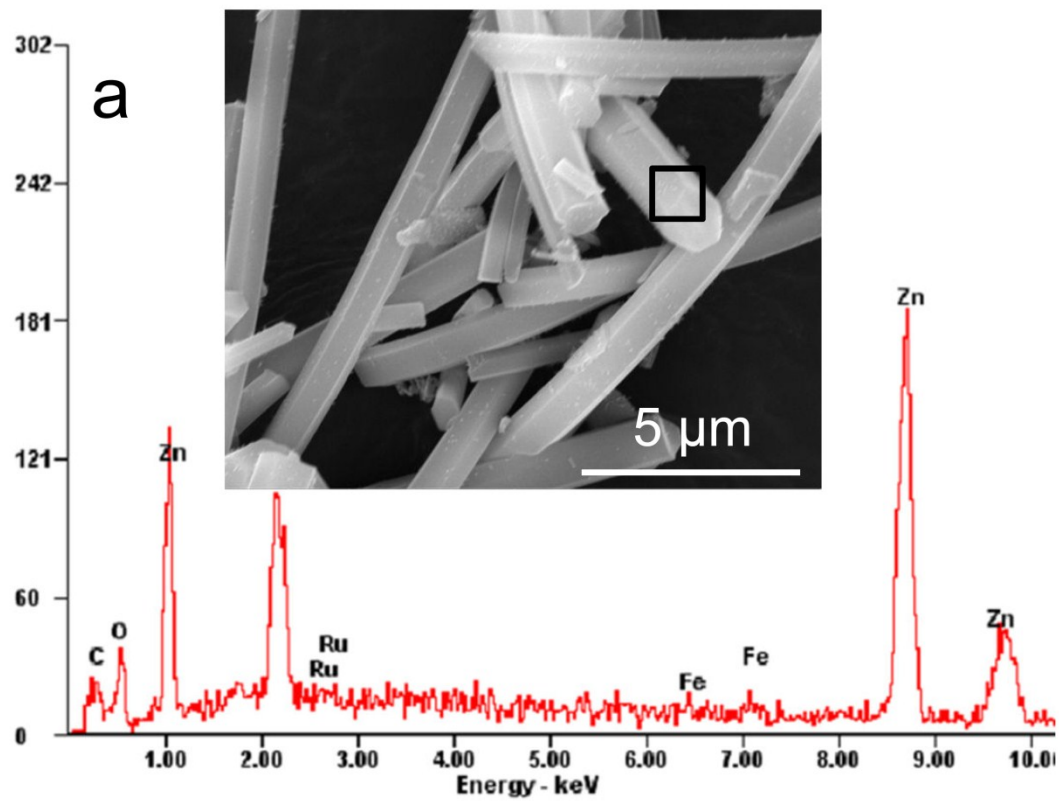
The electrochemical gravimetric specific capacitance of the electrode material based on GCD curves was determined as follows:

$$C_n = \frac{C}{m} = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{m \times \Delta V}$$

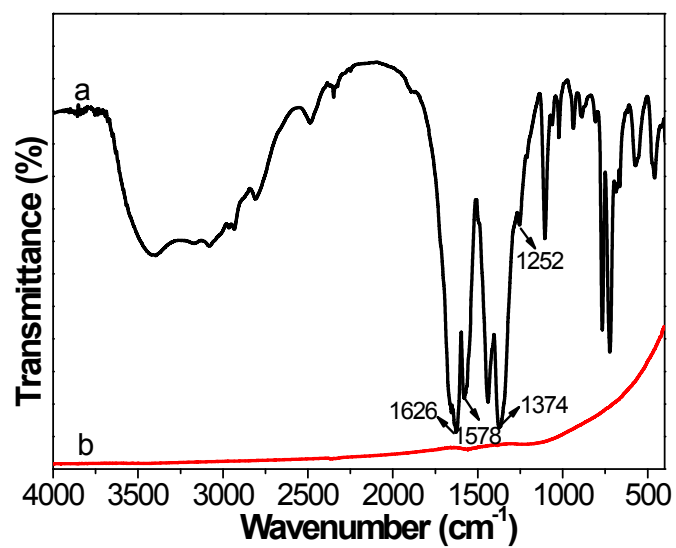
in which  $C_n$  is the gravimetric specific capacitance (F g<sup>-1</sup>),  $C$  is the capacitance (F),  $m$  is the mass of electrode material (g),  $I$  is the charge-discharge current (A),  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time (s), and  $\Delta V$  is the potential window of charge-discharge (V).

**Table S2** List of specific capacitance of RuFe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/mCNF-25% at various current densities

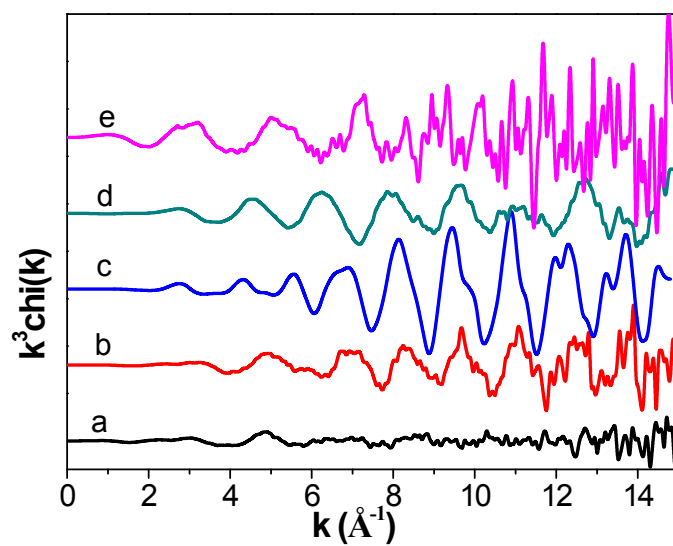
Current density (A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Specific capacitance (F g <sup>-1</sup> )
0.25	343
0.50	296
1.00	276
2.00	265



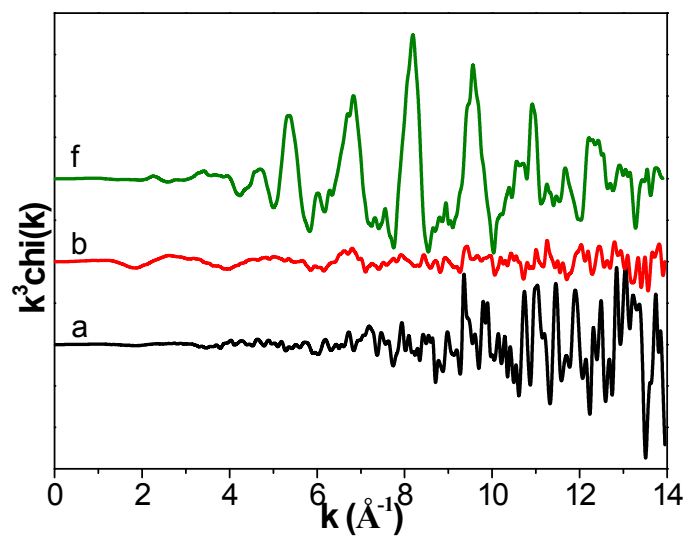
**Fig. S1.** EDS analysis of (a)  $\text{Ru}_5\text{Fe}_5\text{-ZnBTC}$  and (b)  $\text{RuFe@Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{mCNF-25\%}$ .



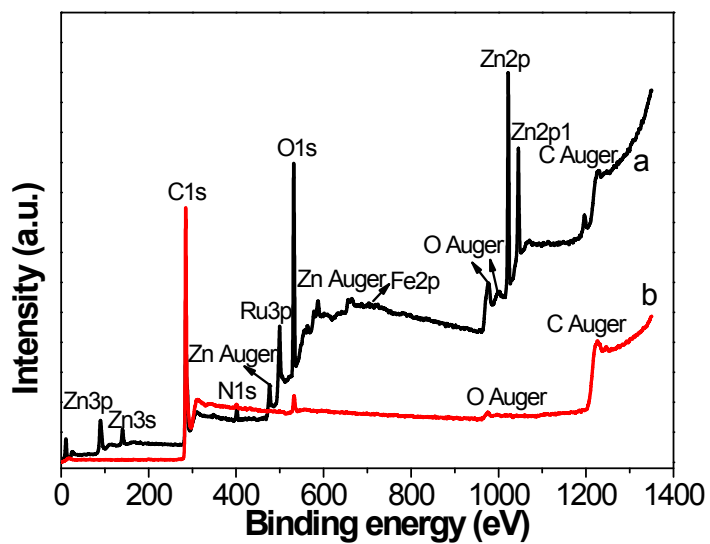
**Fig. S2.** FT-IR spectra of (a)  $\text{Ru}_5\text{Fe}_5\text{-ZnBTC}$  and (b)  $\text{RuFe@Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{mCNF-25\%}$ .



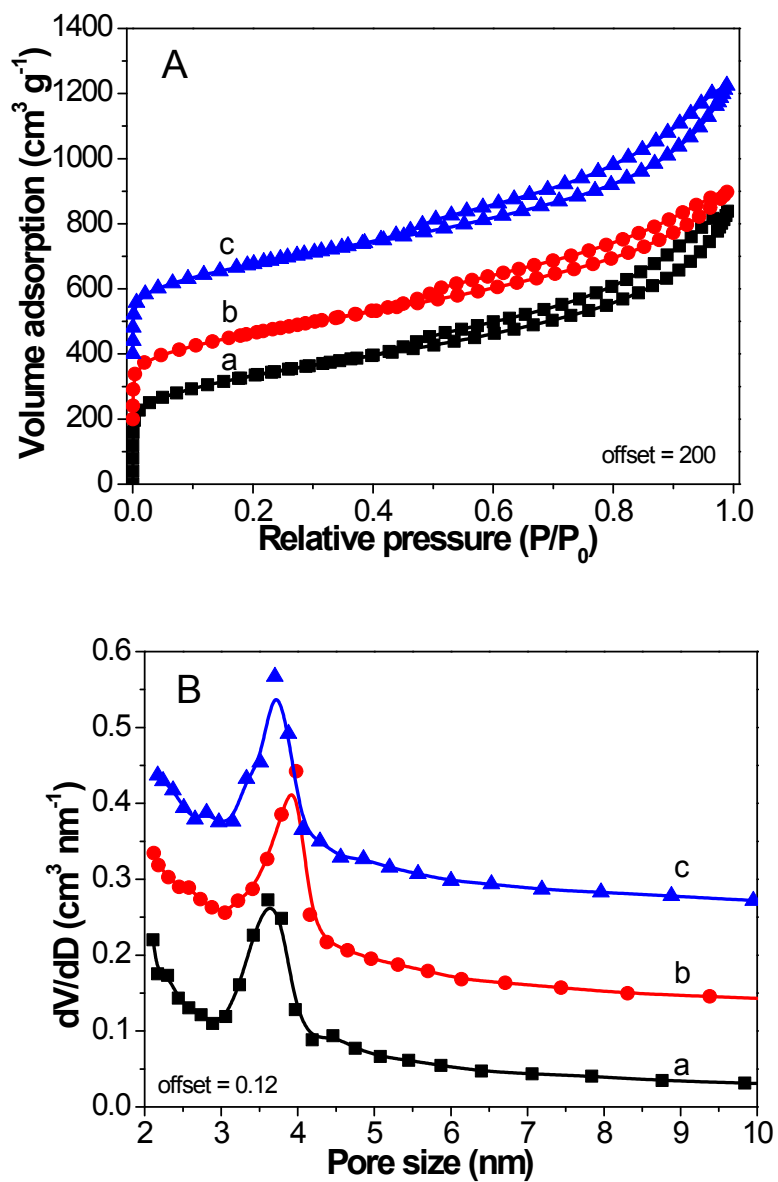
**Fig. S3.** Normalized EXAFS Ru K-edge scan plotted as  $k^3\chi(k)$  vs  $k$  for (a)  $\text{Ru}_5\text{Fe}_5\text{-ZnBTC}$ , (b)  $\text{RuFe@Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{mCNF-25\%}$ , (c) Ru foil, (d)  $\text{RuCl}_3$  and (e)  $\text{RuO}_2$ .



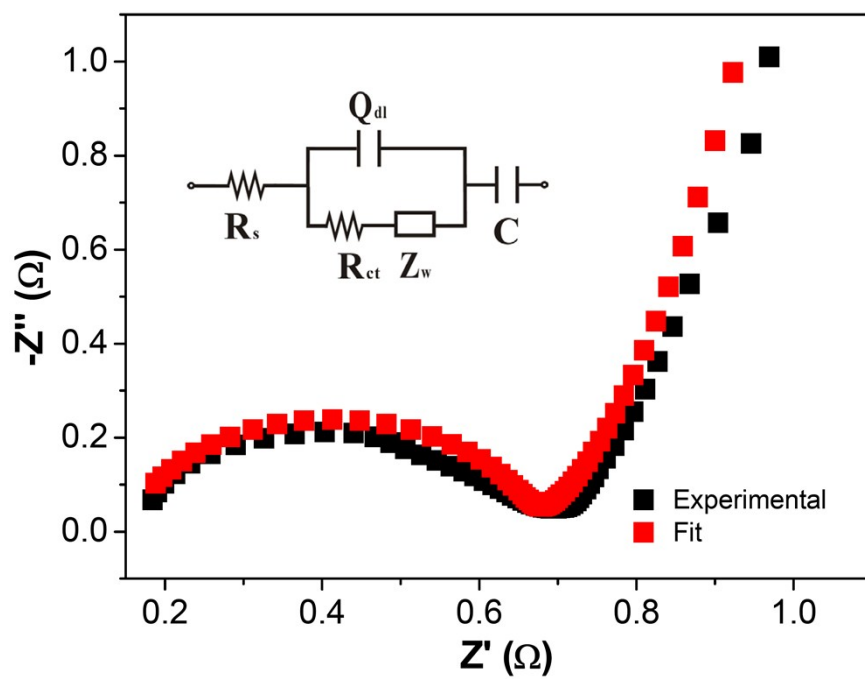
**Fig. S4.** Normalized EXAFS Fe K-edge scan plotted as  $k^3\chi(k)$  vs  $k$  for (a)  $\text{Ru}_5\text{Fe}_5\text{-ZnBTC}$ , (b)  $\text{RuFe@Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{mCNF-25\%}$  and (c) Fe foil.



**Fig. S5.** XPS spectra of survey spectrum for (a)  $\text{Ru}_5\text{Fe}_5\text{-ZnBTC}$  and (b)  $\text{RuFe@Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{mCNF-25\%}$ .



**Fig. S6.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms (A) and the corresponding pore size distribution curves (B) of (a) RuFe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/mCNF-11%, (b) RuFe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/mCNF-25% and (c) RuFe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/mCNF-40%.



**Fig. S7.** Measured and simulated EIS impedance for RuFe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/mCNF-25% and the equivalent electrical circuit (inset).