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## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Boosting the Hydrogen Evolution Reaction Activity of Ru in Alkaline and Neutral Media by Accelerating Water Dissociation

Lin Tang, Junjie Yu, Yang Zhang, Zaozao Tang, and Yong Qin\*

<sup>a</sup> Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials and Technology, School of Petrochemical Engineering, Changzhou University, Changzhou, Jiangsu, 213164, China. E-mail: qinyong@cczu.edu.cn

\*Corresponding authors: E-mail: qinyong@cczu.edu.cn



Fig. S1 Surface configuration of the four different catalysts used for the calculation



Fig. S2 XRD pattern of the Ru and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with different molar ratios in Ru-Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG.



Fig. S3 SEM image of Ru-Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG.



Fig. S4 XPS survey of Ru-Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG.



**Fig. S5** The electrocatalytic performance of Ru and  $Cr_2O_3$  with different molar ratios in Ru-Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG for HER in alkaline (1 M KOH) (a, b) and neutral medium (1 M PBS) (c, d). LSV curves (a, c); Tafel plots (b, d); n is the molar ratio of Ru to  $Cr_2O_3$ .



Fig. S6 The ECSA of the catalysts estimated by a double layer capacitance (Ca) measurement.



Fig. S7 TOF of Ru and  $Cr_2O_3$  with different molar ratios in Ru- $Cr_2O_3/NG$ , Ru/NG,  $Cr_2O_3/NG$ , 20 wt.% Pt/C and Ru/C in alkaline medium (1.0 M KOH).



Fig. S8 The comparison of the EIS of Ru-Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG, Ru/NG, Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG, 20 wt.% Pt/C and Ru/C.



**Fig. S9** The LSV curves of Ru- $Cr_2O_3/NG$  over 20000 cycles (a) and the I-t curves of Ru- $Cr_2O_3/NG$  (b) in alkaline medium (1.0 M KOH) at -1.073V.



Fig. S10 TEM images of Ru-Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG after long-term test.



**Fig. S11** The LSV curves of Ru- $Cr_2O_3/NG$  over 20000 cycles (a) and the I-t curves of Ru- $Cr_2O_3/NG$  (b) in neutral medium (1.0 M PBS) at -0.652V.

wt.%	Ru	$Cr_2O_3$
catalyst		
Ru-Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /NG	17.0	1.8
Ru/NG	19.6	0
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /NG	0	18.9
Ru/C	19.3	0

Tab. S1 The mass content of Ru and  $Cr_2O_3$  on the NG

Catalysts	Electrolytes /(pH)	η10 (mV)	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	TOF <sup>a</sup> (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Catalyst loading (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Ref.
Ru, Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /NG	1 M KOH	47	39	6.4	0.86	This
	1 M PBS	53	47	-	0.80	work
Ru/C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /C	0.1 M KOH	79	-	4.2	0.204	[1]
Ru/C-TiO <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	44	73.7	0.0223 <sup>b</sup>	0.2	[2]
Ru/MEOH/THF	0.1 M PBS	83	80	0.87	-	[3]
CoP@BCN	1 M KOH	122	59	-	0.4	F 4 1
	1 M PBS	215	52	-	0.4	[4]
Ru/NC	1 M KOH	17	32	10.2	0.24	[5]
RuP <sub>2</sub> @NPC	1 M KOH	52	69	-	1.0	[7]
	1 M PBS	57	87	-	1.0	[0]
Mo <sub>2</sub> C@2D-NPC	1 M KOH	45	46	-	0.247	[7]
MoP <sub>2</sub> NS/CC	1 M KOH	67	70	-	7.0	F01
	1 M PBS	85	98.3	-	7.8	[8]
CoP/CC	1 M KOH	209	129	-	0.02	[0]
	1 M PBS	106	93	-	0.92	[9]
$Rh_2P$	1 M KOH	30	50	-	0.15	[10]
	1 M PBS	38	46	-	0.15	[10]

**Tab. S2** Comparison of HER performance in alkaline/neutral media for Ru, Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NG with other HER electrocatalysts.

a The values are calculated based on overpotential of 100 mV, except that b is at an overpotential of 150mV.

Surface	$\Delta E_H (eV)$	$\Delta \boldsymbol{E}_{\boldsymbol{OH}} (\mathrm{eV})$
Ru	-0.15	0.20
Ru/NG	-1.18	-0.88
Ru/Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-1.64	-1.26
Ru-Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /NG	-1.82	-2.05

**Tab. S3** Binding energies of  $H^+$  and  $OH^-$  on various surfaces

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