

Supporting Information

Competitive Adsorption of Oxygen-containing Intermediates on Ruthenium-tin Solid-solution Oxides for Alkaline Oxygen Evolution

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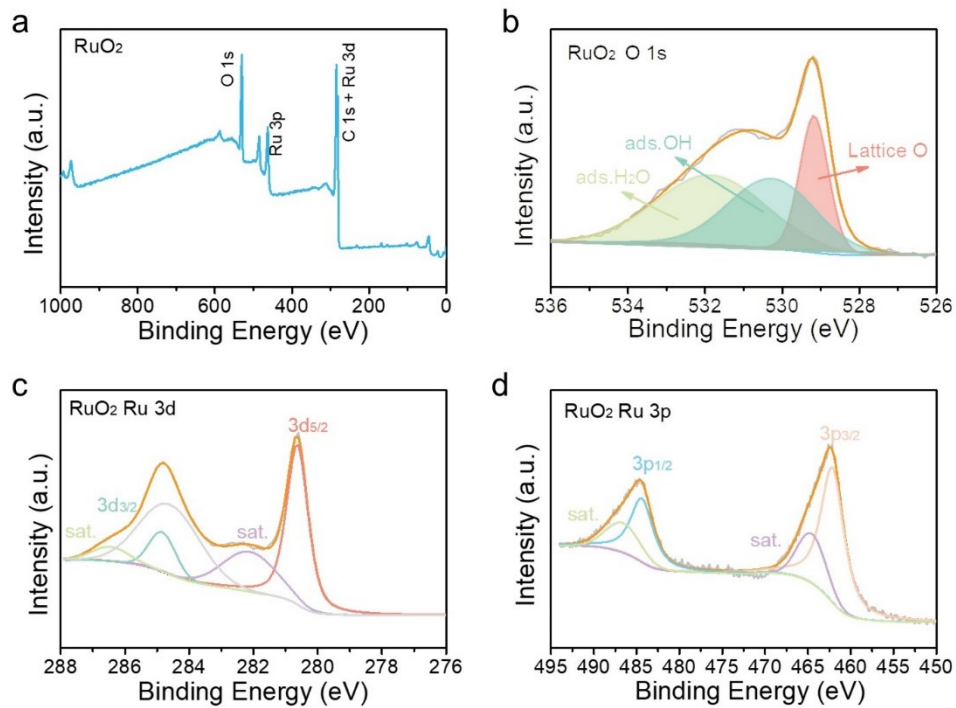


Fig. S1 XPS spectra of RuO₂. a) survey. b) O 1s. c) Ru 3d. d) Ru 3p.

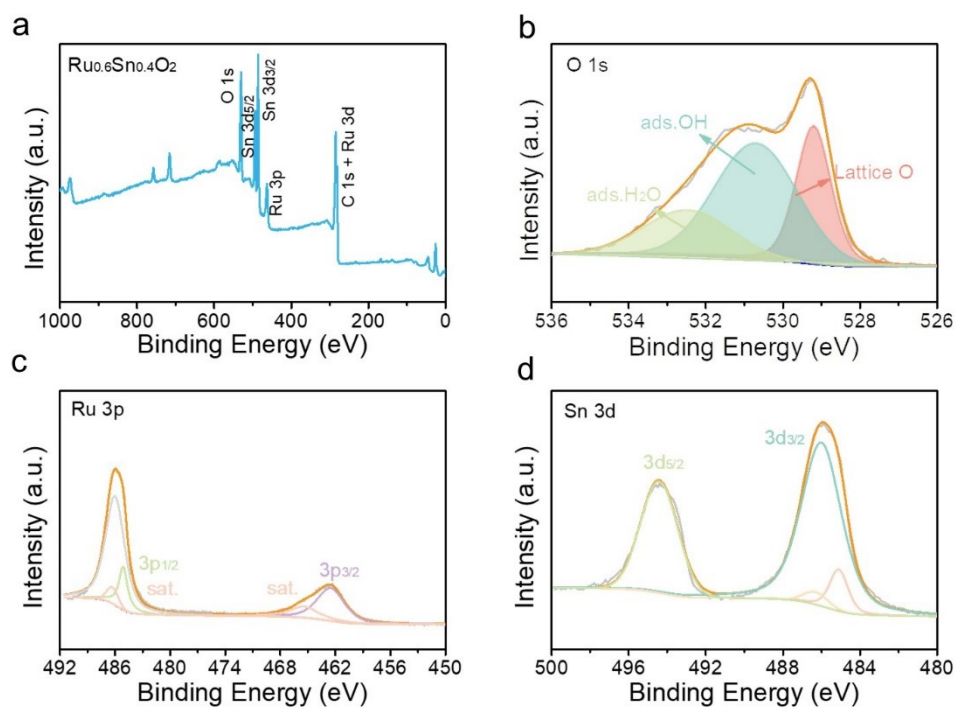


Fig. S2 XPS spectra of Ru_{0.6}Sn_{0.4}O₂. a) survey. b) O 1s. c) Ru 3p. d) Sn 3d.

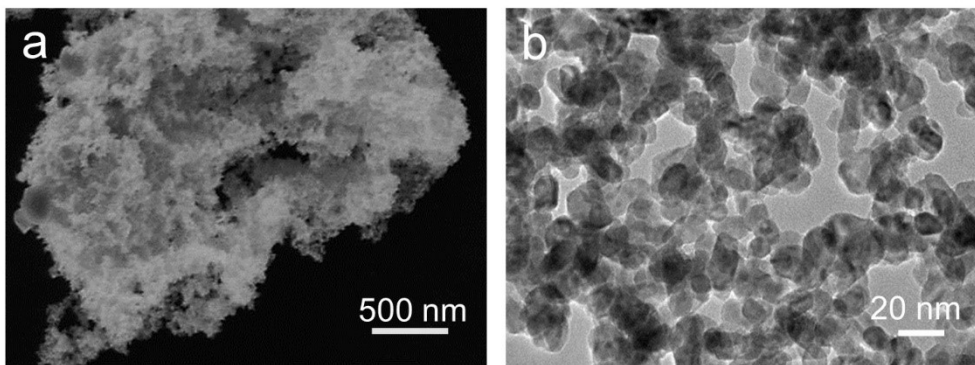


Fig. S3 a) SEM and b) TEM image of Ru_{0.53}Sn_{0.47}O₂.

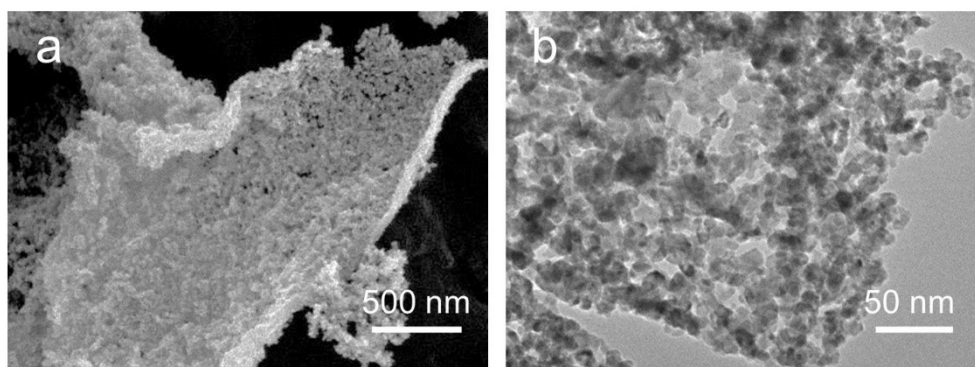


Fig. S4 a) SEM and b) TEM image of Ru_{0.65}Sn_{0.35}O₂.

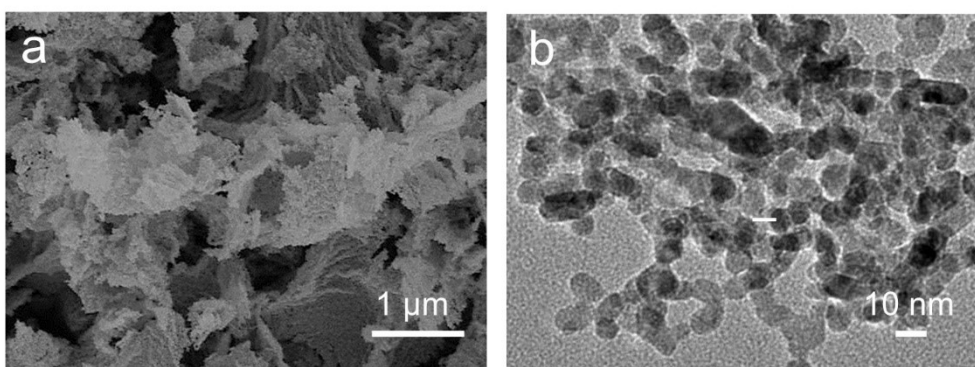


Fig. S5 a) SEM and b) TEM image of RuO₂.

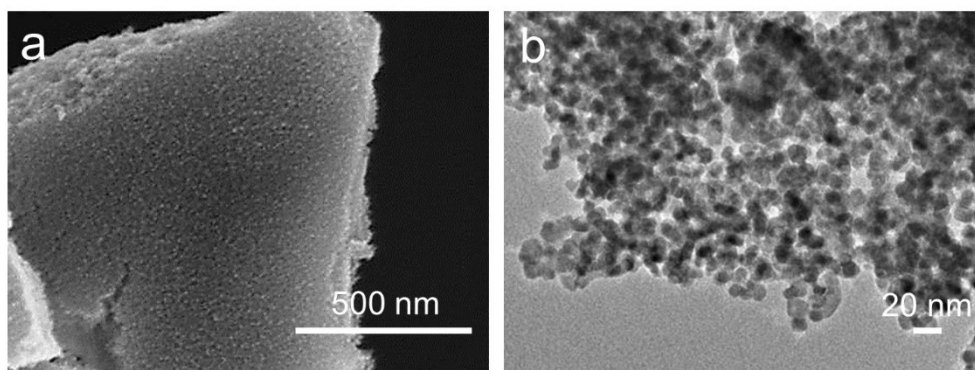


Fig. S6 a) SEM and b) TEM image of SnO₂.

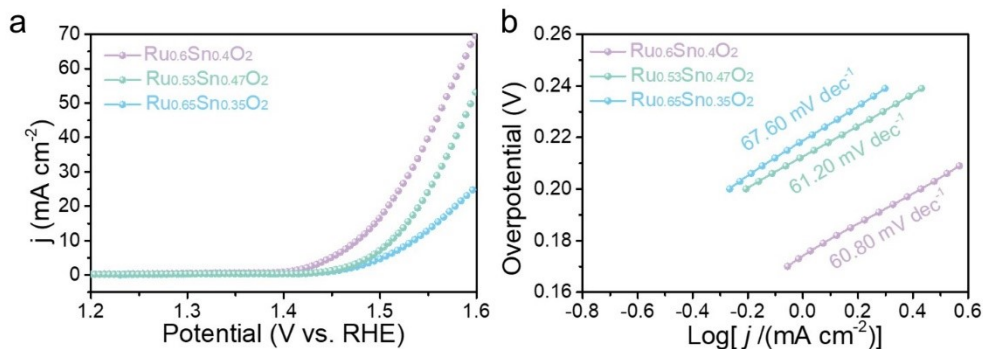


Fig. S7 a) LSV curves (iR compensated) and b) the related Tafel plots of $\text{Ru}_{0.6}\text{Sn}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$, $\text{Ru}_{0.53}\text{Sn}_{0.47}\text{O}_2$, $\text{Ru}_{0.65}\text{Sn}_{0.35}\text{O}_2$ electrocatalysts in 1.0 M KOH at a scan rate of 5 mV s^{-1} .

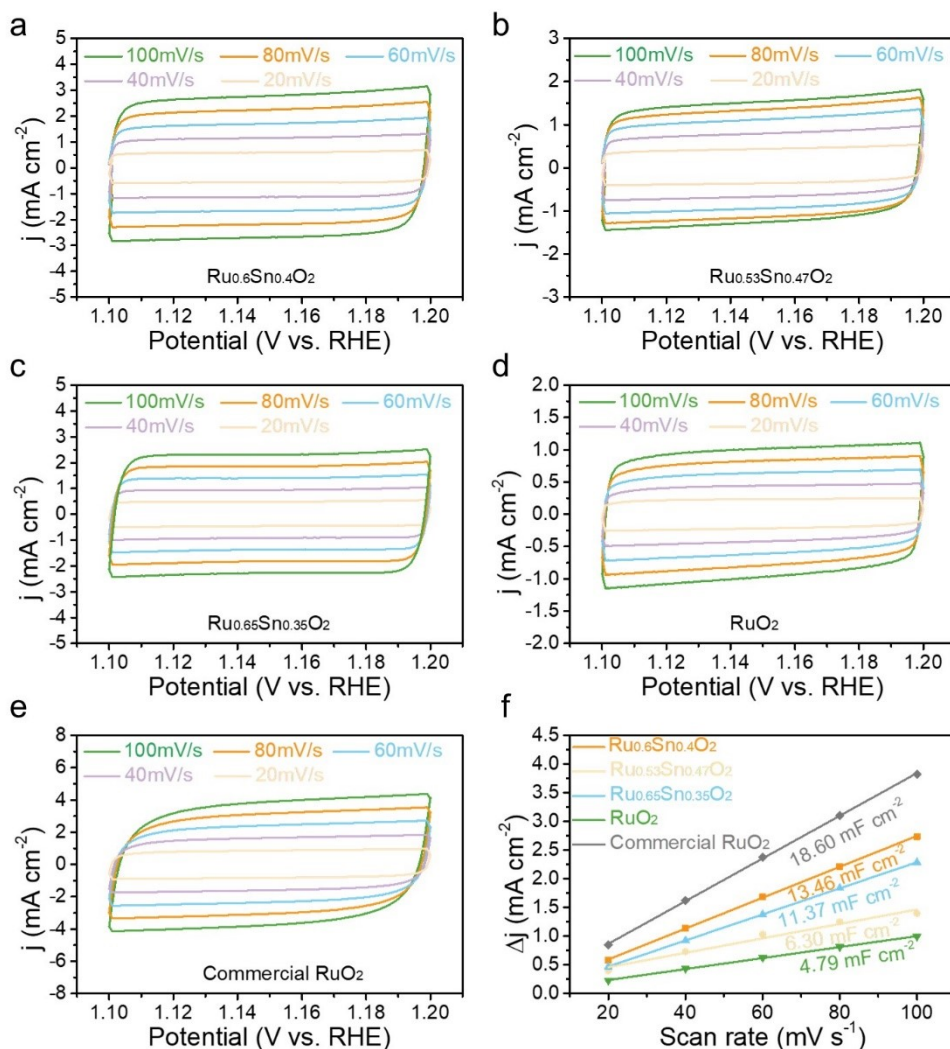


Fig. S8 Cyclic voltammograms at different scan rates (mV s^{-1}) for a) $\text{Ru}_{0.6}\text{Sn}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$, b) $\text{Ru}_{0.53}\text{Sn}_{0.47}\text{O}_2$, c) $\text{Ru}_{0.65}\text{Sn}_{0.35}\text{O}_2$, d) RuO_2 , e) Commercial RuO_2 and f) The current density differences vs. scan rates and corresponding yielded C_{dl} .

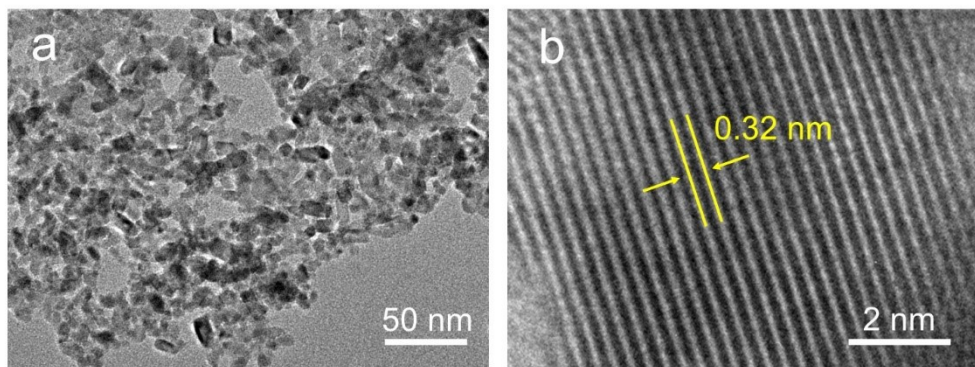


Fig. S9 a) TEM and b) HRTEM images of Ru_{0.6}Sn_{0.4}O₂ after durability test.

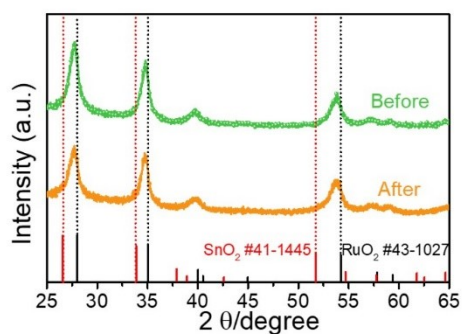


Fig. S10 XRD pattern of Ru_{0.6}Sn_{0.4}O₂ powder after durability test.

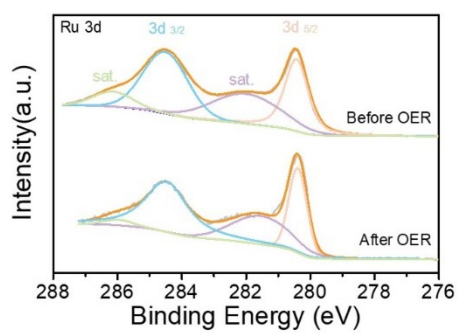


Fig. S11 XPS spectra of Ru 3d of the Ru_{0.6}Sn_{0.4}O₂ after durability test.

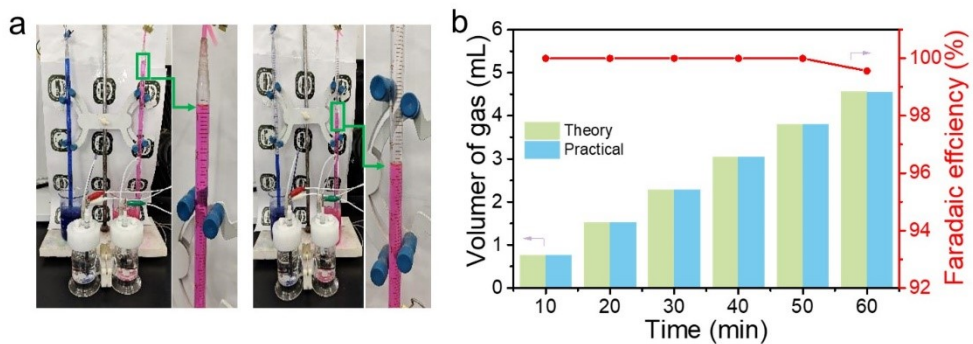


Fig. S12 a) Device diagram for measuring Faraday efficiency, b) Diagram of the amount of O₂ released over time in 1.0 M KOH.

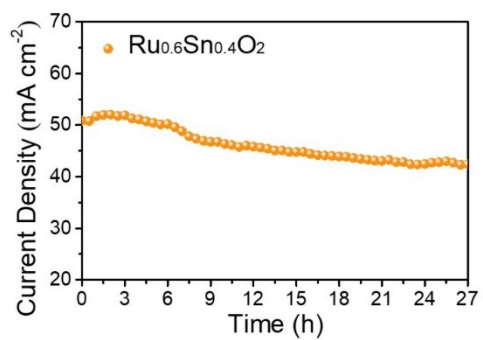


Fig. S13 Chronoamperometric tests of Ru_{0.6}Sn_{0.4}O₂.

Table S1. ICP-OES results of different samples.

Sample	Ru (wt.%)	Sn (wt.%)
$\text{Ru}_{0.53}\text{Sn}_{0.47}\text{O}_2$	10.03	8.94
$\text{Ru}_{0.6}\text{Sn}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$	12.42	8.28
$\text{Ru}_{0.65}\text{Sn}_{0.35}\text{O}_2$	14.42	7.76

Table S2. The comparison of performance with some representative RuO₂-based electrocatalysts in alkaline media.

Catalysts	Overpotential (mV) @10 mA cm ⁻²	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	Reference
Ru _{0.83} Sn _{0.17} O ₂	245	61.8	This work
RuO ₂	338	82.6	1
a-RuTe ₂ PNRs	285	62	2
a/c CoNiRuO _x -2	245	82.3	3
x-RuO ₂ @C	250	68	4
P-RuO ₂	310	60.7	5
RuCoO HSs	260	-	6
β-MnO ₂ -Ru	278	62	7
RuO ₂ /Co ₃ O ₄ nanocube	302	74.37	8
Ru/RuO ₂ -MoO ₂	260	65	9
RuO ₂ @Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	259	109	10
RuO ₂ NR	270	78.31	11
CuCo ₂ O ₄ /CuO@RuO ₂ -2	279	115	12
RuO ₂ /CeO ₂	350	74	13

Table S3. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis.

Element	After 16 h	After 32 h
Ru ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	4.90	22.55
Sn ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	6.80	11.30

The dissolved Ru and Sn elements were traced by ICP-MS analysis in the 30 mL electrolyte of 1.0 M KOH after the chronopotentiometry test at 50 mA cm^{-2} (16 hours and 32 hours). The concentration of Ru in the electrolyte solution was measured to be $4.9 \mu\text{g/L}$ after 16 hours and increased to be $22.55 \mu\text{g/L}$ after 32 hours, which demonstrates the comparatively low dissolution rate of $\text{Ru}_{0.6}\text{Sn}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$ in 1.0 M KOH.

References

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