Electronic Supplementary Information

Hetero-structured Ru-Mo₂C nanoparticles loaded on N, P co-doped carbon for pH universal hydrogen evolution reaction

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1. Materials characterization

The microstructure of the catalysts was observed by scanning electron microscope (SEM, Nova Nano SEM 450) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEM-2100F). The catalyst's phase and composition were measured by X-ray diffraction (XRD, Lab XRD-7000s) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, ESCALAB250Xi). The gas adsorption-desorption curves were measured on a surface area analyzer (Micromeritics 3020 instrument).

2. Electrochemical Measurements

Electrochemical measurements were performed in 1.0 M KOH using the standard three-electrode system. Graphite rod, Ag/AgCl (KCl saturated) electrode, and electrocatalyst modified glassy carbon electrode (polished using α -Al₂O₃) are used as the counter electrode, reference electrode, and working electrode, respectively. The catalyst ink is prepared by dispersing 5 mg catalyst into a mixture of 480 µL H₂O, 480 µL ethanol and 40 µL Nafion. The 16 µL catalyst ink was dipped onto the glass carbon and dried naturally under room temperature. The loading of catalysts is 0.4 mg m⁻², and the Ru content for Ru-Mo₂C@NPC is 0.023 mg cm⁻². The linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) test is performed at a scan rate of 5 mVs⁻¹ with 85% IR compensation. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was measured at a frequency of 0.01-10⁵ Hz at 0.5 V.



Figure S1. XRD patterns of Zn-MOF and ZnMo-MOF.



Figure S2. XRD pattern of Mo₂C@NPC.



Figure S3. XRD pattern of Ru@NC.



Figure S4. XPS survey spectra of Ru-Mo₂C@NPC.



Figure S5. N 1s and P 2p spectra of Ru-Mo₂C@NPC.



Figure S6. Pore size distribution of the catalysts.



Figure S7. The CV curves of Ru-Mo₂C@NPC (a), Ru@NC (b) and Mo₂C@NPC in

 $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4.$

molybdenum carbide-based catalysts				
Materials	Electrolyte	$\eta_{10}(\text{HER},\text{mV})$	Ref.	
	1 M KOH	64		
Ru-Mo ₂ C@NPC	$0.5 H_2 SO_4$	62	This work	
	1 M PBS	170		
	1 M KOH	35		
Ru/Mo ₂ C	$0.5 H_2 SO_4$	44	[1]	
	1 M PBS	196		
Ru-Mo ₂ C@CSC	1 M KOH	40	[2]	
Mo ₂ C/CN	1 M KOH	34	[3]	
	1 M KOH	51		
$Ru@2H-MoS_2$	$0.5 H_2 SO_4$	168	[4]	
	1 M PBS	137		
	1 M KOH	47		
Ru-CoP	$0.5 H_2 SO_4$	80	[5]	
	1 M PBS	107		
	1 M KOH	64		
HMCs@Ru	$0.5 H_2 SO_4$	2.8	[6]	
	0.5 M PBS	78		

Table S1 Comparison	of HER propertie	es of Ru-Mo ₂ C@NPC	and other
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