

**Supporting information**

**One-step green synthesis of a ruthenium/graphene composite  
as a highly efficient catalyst**

Jian Zhao,<sup>\*a, b, c</sup> Wenbin Hu,<sup>a</sup> Hongqi Li,<sup>a</sup> Min Ji,<sup>a, c</sup> Changzhi Zhao,<sup>\*a</sup>

Zhaobo Wang,<sup>a</sup> Haiqing Hu<sup>a</sup>

*<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory of Rubber-Plastics, Ministry of Education/Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory  
of Rubber-Plastics, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, No. 53 Zhengzhou Road,  
Qingdao, 266042, China*

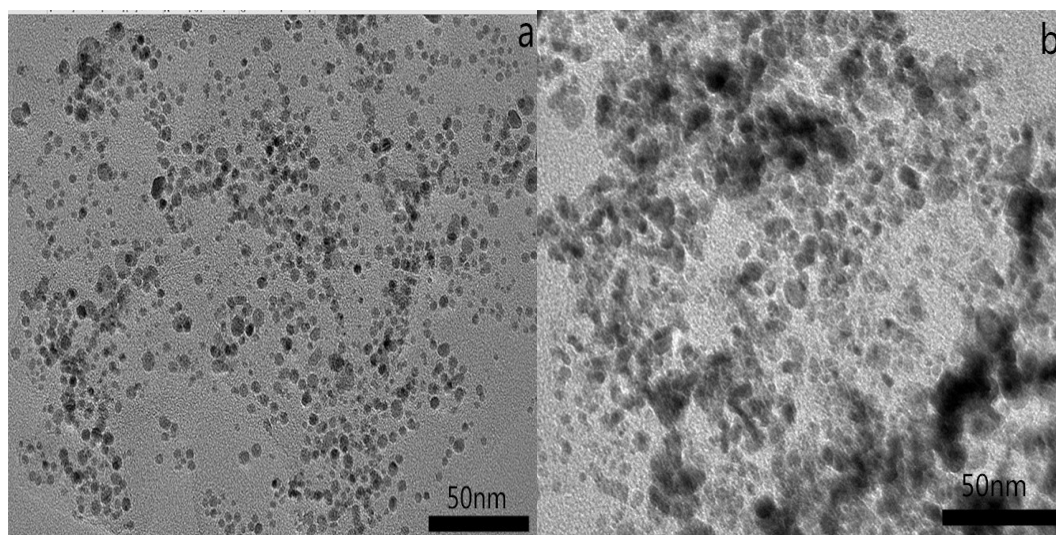
*<sup>b</sup>Shanghai East Hospital, the Institute for Biomedical Engineering and Nanoscience, Tongji  
University School of Medicine, Tongji University, No.1239 Siping Road, Shanghai, 200092, China*

*<sup>c</sup>Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Cincinnati, 2600 Clifton Ave.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45221, USA*

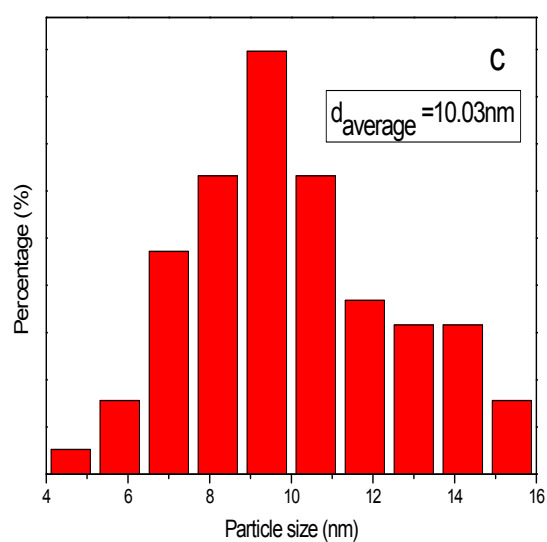
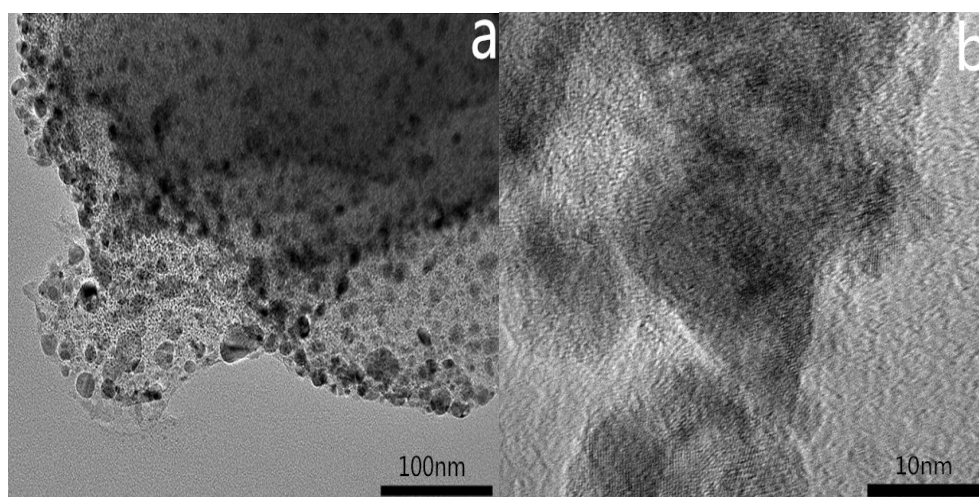
<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author: Fax: +86 0532 84022725; Tel: +86 0532 84023847; E-mail:

jian.zhao2010@gmail.com (J.Zhao)

The loading of Ru nanoparticles on WRG can be adjusted by simply changing the weight ratio of  $\text{RuCl}_3$  to GO. For example, when the initial weight ratio of  $\text{RuCl}_3$  to GO was decreased to 1:1, the content of Ru was correspondingly reduced to 19.5 wt% at a similar particle size (Fig. S1a). At a significantly enhanced weight ratio (5:1) of  $\text{RuCl}_3$  to GO, however, nanoparticles tended to aggregate into clusters with sizes of up to tens of nanometers (Fig. S1b).



**Fig. S1.** (a) TEM image of Ru/WRG at an initial weight ratio of  $\text{RuCl}_3$  to GO of 1:1, (b) TEM image of Ru/WRG at an initial weight ratio of  $\text{RuCl}_3$  to GO of 5:1.



**Fig. S2.** (a) (b) TEM images and (c) particle size distribution of Ru/AC at an initial weight ratio of  $\text{RuCl}_3$  to activated carbon of 2:1 (the metal loading is 37.4 wt%).