Optimization of Oxygen Evolution Dynamics on RuO₂ via Controlling of Spontaneous Dissociation Equilibrium

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Temperature dependent EIS at E @j= 10 mA cm⁻²



Figure S1 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy for RuO_2 under different temperature @j= 10 mA cm⁻².

Temperature dependent Tafel slope



Figure S2 Tafel curve for RuO₂ under different temperature.

The influence of ionic strength



Figure S3 The influence of ionic strength for OER performance. With adding supporting electrolyte, E_{O-O} (insert) and OER catalytic activity decreases rapidly.

pH dependent Tafel slope



Figure S4 Tafel curve for RuO₂ in different concentration KOH electrolyte.

Faraday efficiency



Figure S5 Faraday efficiency test using the RRDE method and the inset presents the test mechanism of the RRDE. $FE = |I_{ORR}| / (I_{OER} * C_e)$. C_e: oxygen collection coefficient for RRDE (38.3%). (a) 0.1M KOH and 25°C; (b) 1M KOH and 50 °C.

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