

Supporting Information

Sulfur doped ruthenium nanoparticles as a highly efficient electrocatalyst for hydrogen evolution reaction in alkaline media

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Scheme S1 Schematic illustration for the synthetic process of Ru-S catalyst.

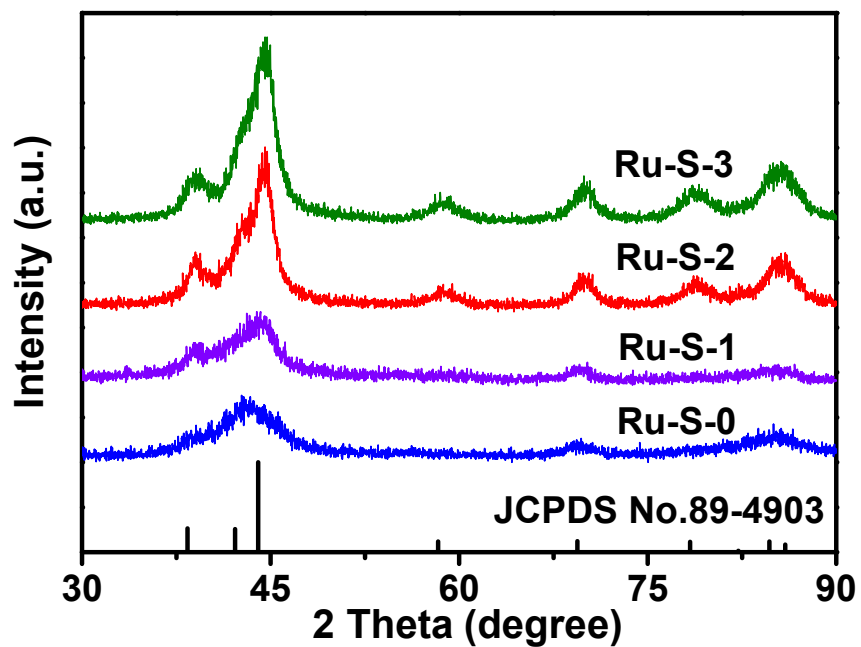


Fig. S1 The XRD patterns of as-prepared S-doped ruthenium catalysts. It shows that catalysts with different sulfur-content have the same diffraction peaks. The diffraction peaks can be assigned to Ru with hexagonal phase (JCPDS No. 89-4903).

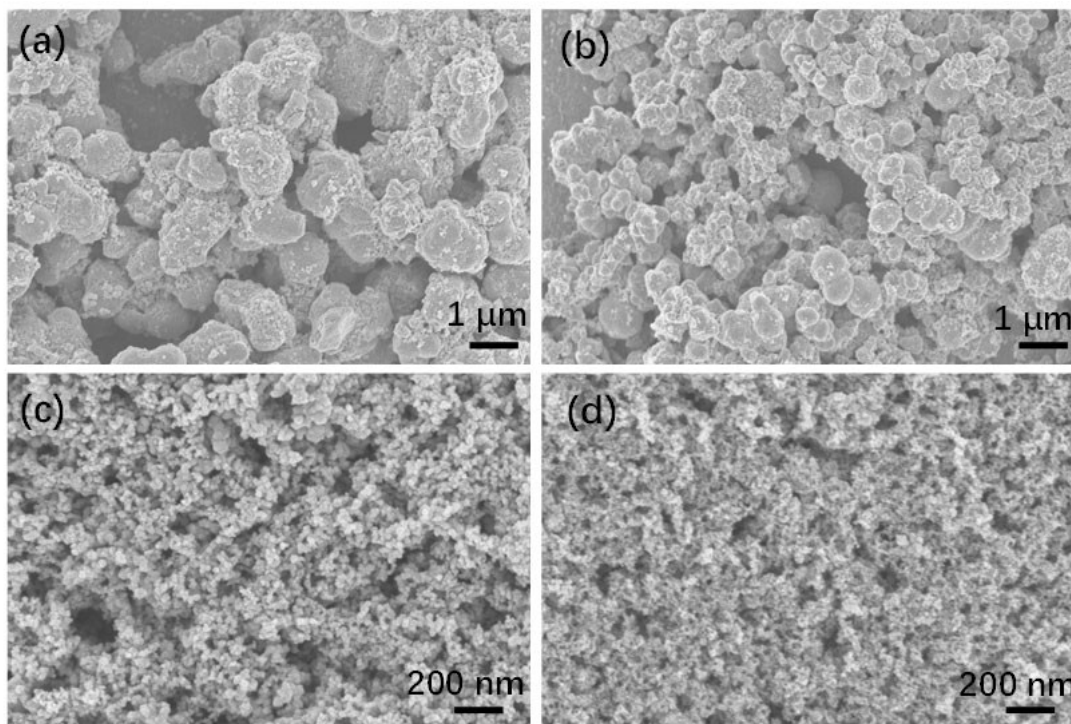


Fig. S2 The SEM images of as-prepared different sulfur-content catalysts, (a) Ru-S-0, (b) Ru-S-1, (c) Ru-S-2, and (d) Ru-S-3. These samples have a quite uniform morphology with different particle size.

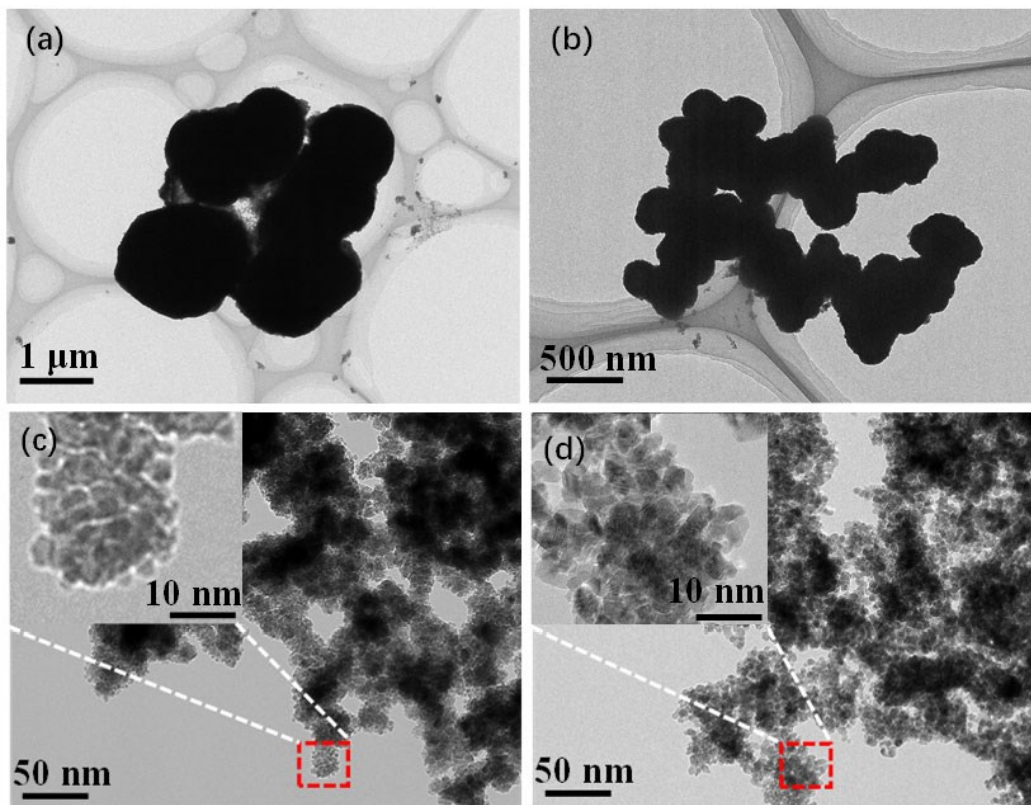


Fig. S3 The TEM images of as-prepared different sulfur-content catalysts, (a) Ru-S-0, (b) Ru-S-1, (c) Ru-S-2 (inset: HR-TEM images), and (d) Ru-S-3 (inset: HR-TEM images).

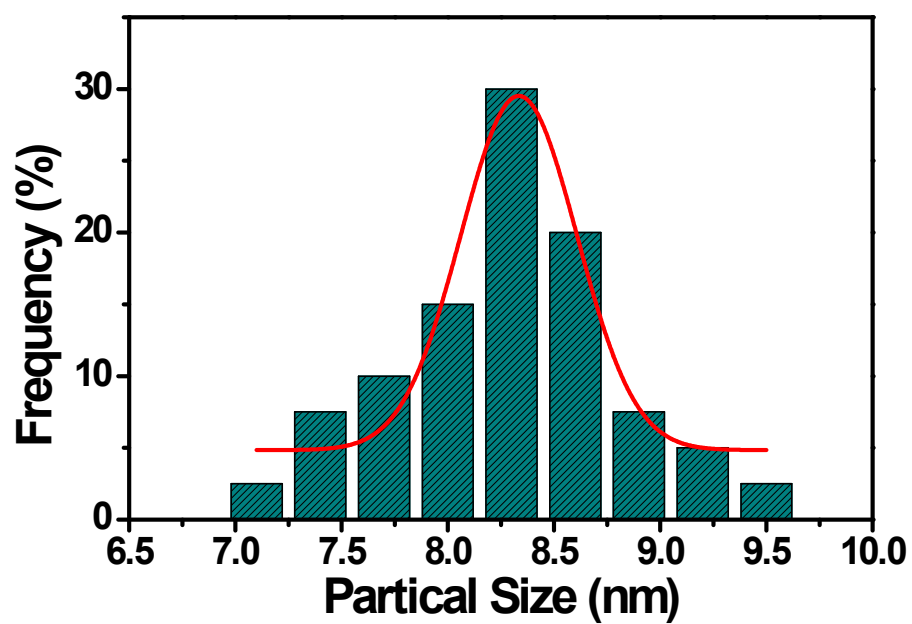


Fig. S4 Particle size distribution of as-prepared Ru-S-2 catalyst. It possessed crystal size of 8.3 nm in average diameter.

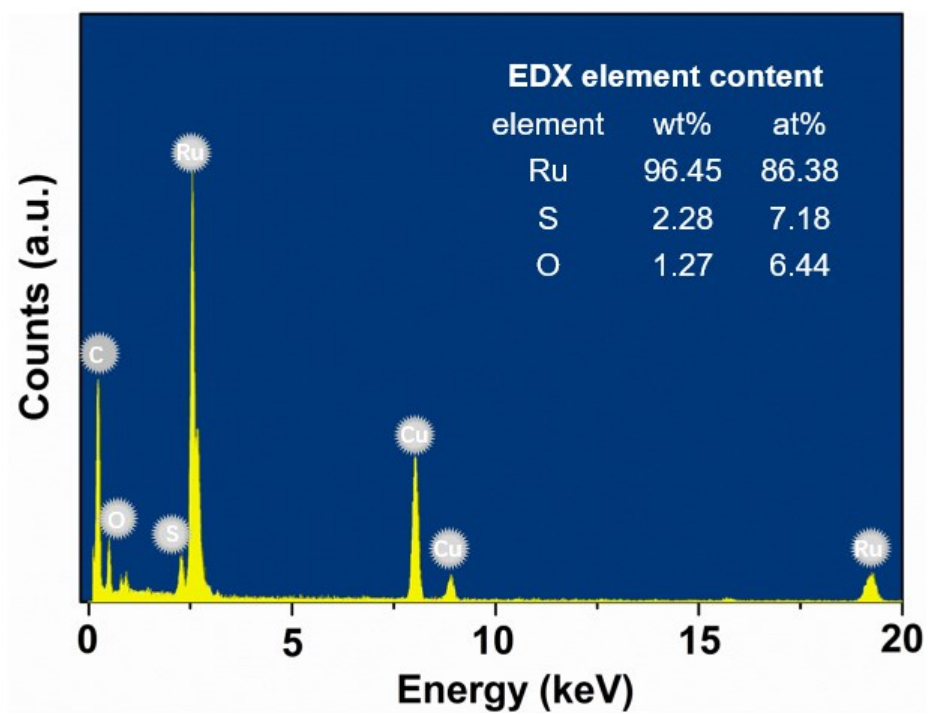


Fig. S5 EDS spectrum of as-prepared Ru-S-2 catalyst, and the corresponding elemental content of Ru, S, O.

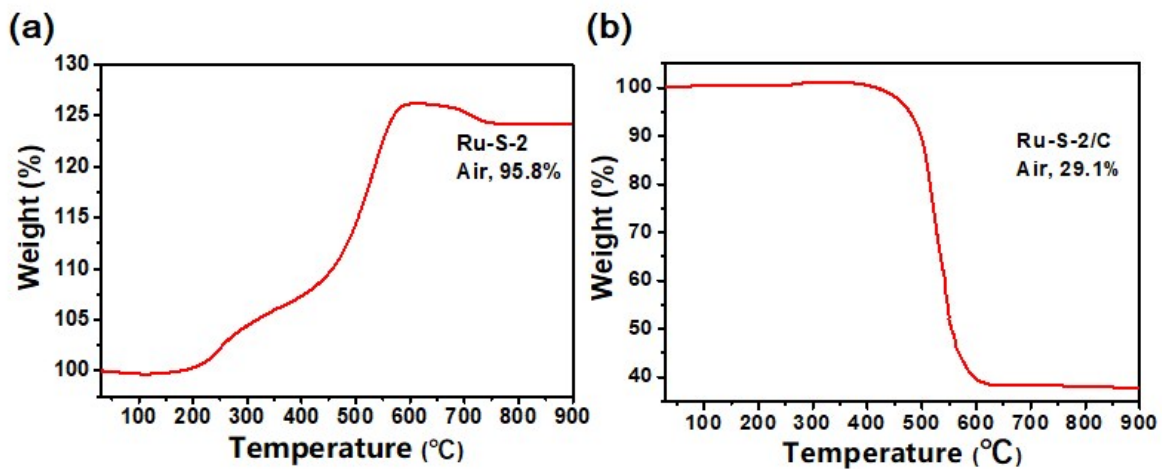


Fig. S6 (a), and (b) are TGA curves of as-prepared Ru-S-2 and Ru-S-2/C catalysts at atmosphere with a ramping rate of $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$, respectively. The residue is pure RuO_2 metal.

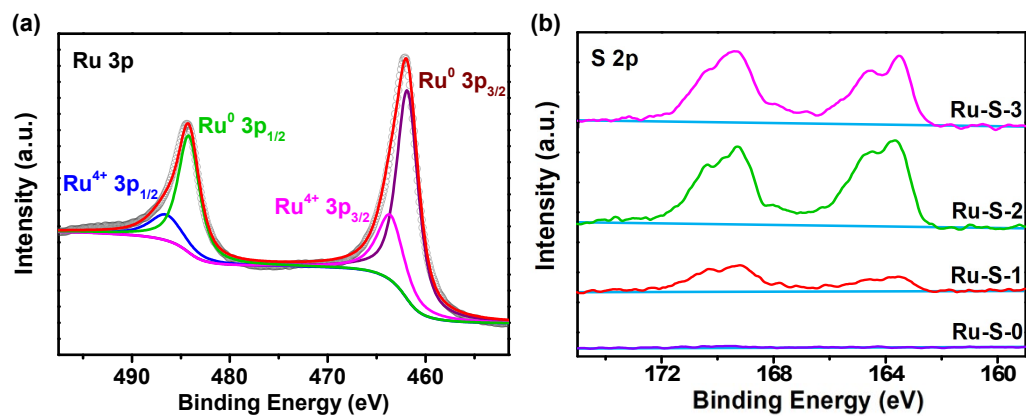


Fig. S7 (a) Ru 3p spectra of Ru-S-2 and (b) S 2p XPS spectra of as-prepared serial S-doped catalyst. Figure (b) showed that Ru-S-2 possessed the highest sulfur content.

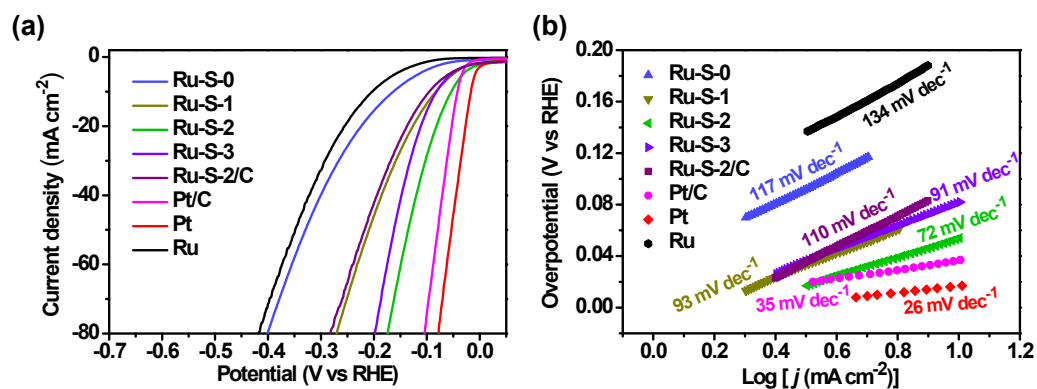


Fig. S8 (a) The linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves and (b) Tafel curves were obtained over as-prepared catalysts in N_2 -saturated 0.5 M H_2SO_4 solution. The LSV curves and Tafel curves exhibited obvious activity in acidic media.

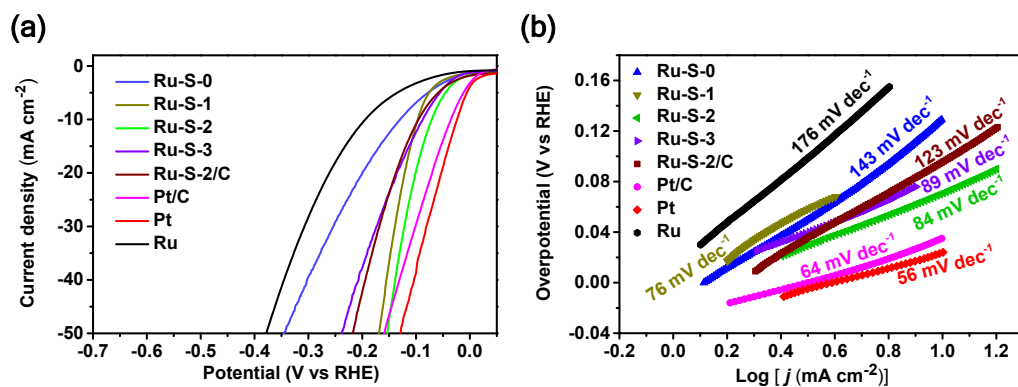


Fig. S9 (a) The linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves and (b) Tafel curves were obtained over as-prepared catalysts in N_2 -saturated 1 M PBS solution. The LSV curves and Tafel curves exhibited obvious activity in the neutral system.

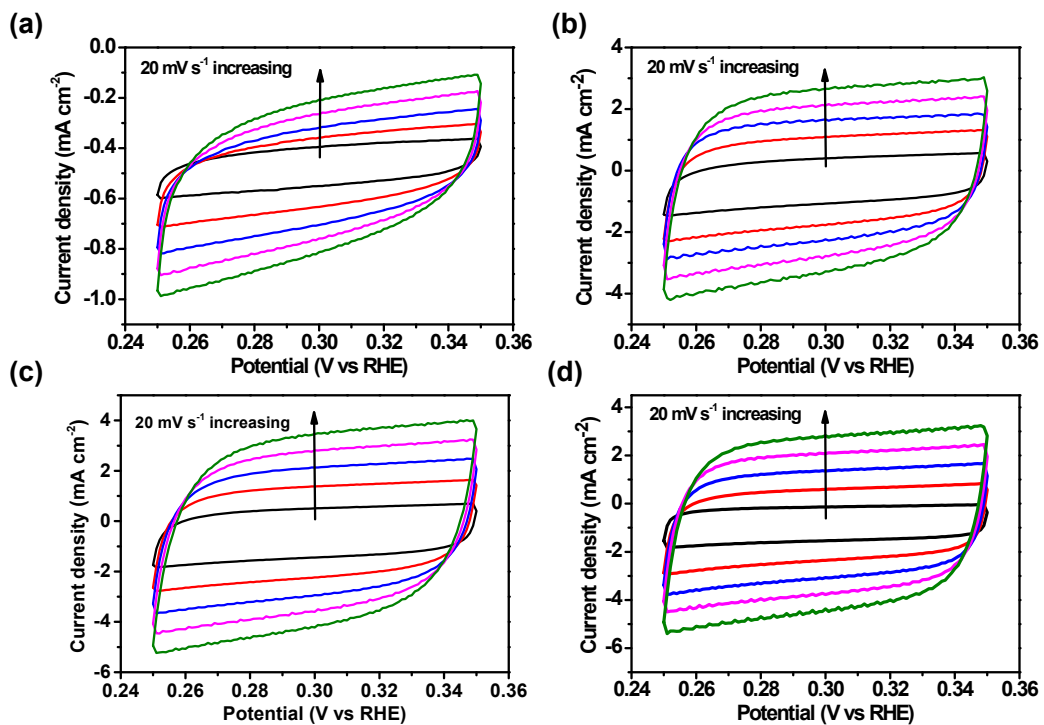


Fig. S10 CV curves of as-prepared S-doped ruthenium catalysts 1.0 M KOH, (a) Ru-S-0, (b) Ru-S-1, (c) Ru-S-2, (d) Ru-S-3.

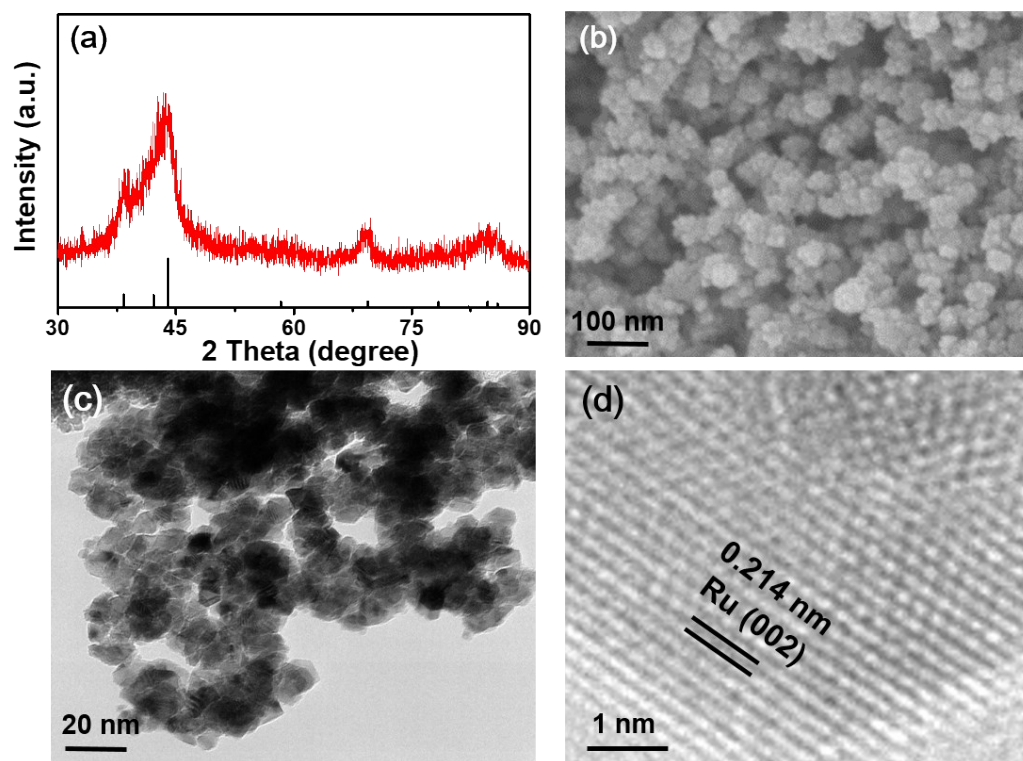


Fig. S11 (a) The XRD pattern, (b) SEM, (c) TEM, and (d) HRTEM images of Ru-S-2 catalysts after 12 h electrocatalysis for HER in 1.0 M KOH solution.

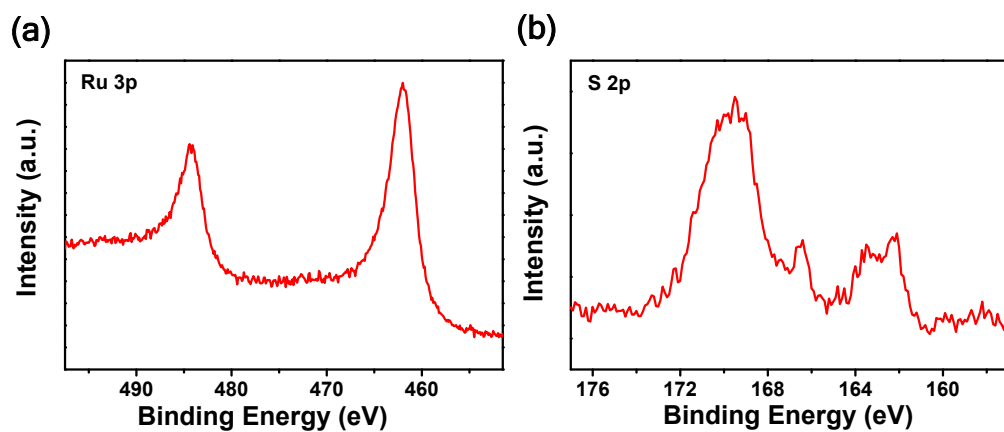


Fig. S12 (a) Ru 3p, and (b) S 2p XPS spectra of as-prepared Ru-S-2 catalyst after 12 h electrocatalysis for HER in 1.0 M KOH solution.

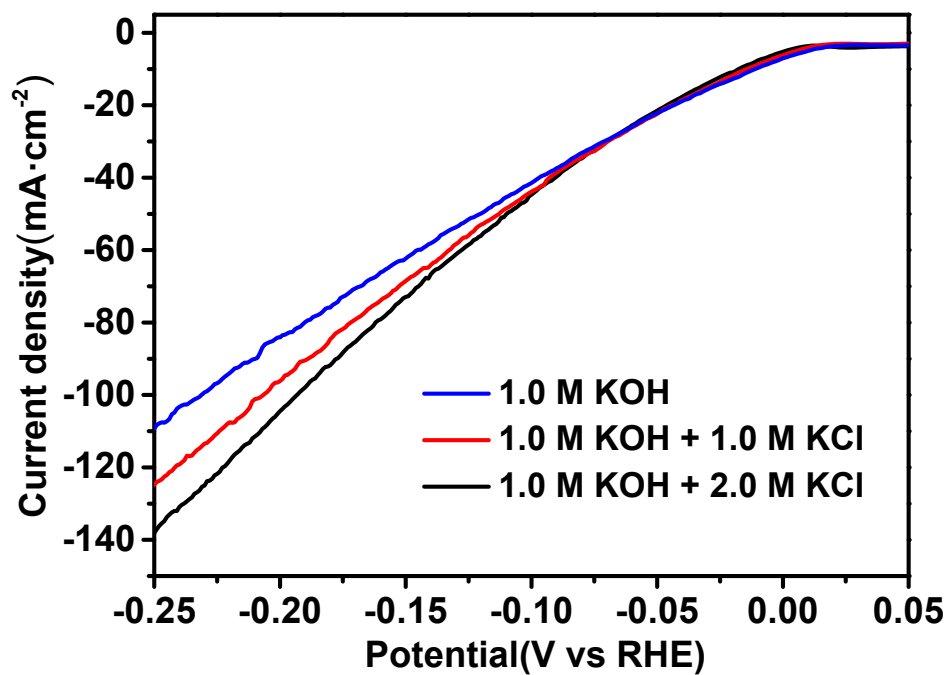


Fig. S13 HER polarization curves of Ru-S-2 catalyst in pH of 14 with different concentrations of K⁺. The result showed that the activities of Ru-S-2 increased with the addition of K⁺ at high current density.

Table S1. Summary of some recently reported representative HER electrocatalysts in alkaline electrolytes.

Catalyst	η (@ 10 mA cm ⁻²)	Tafel Slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	References
Ru-S-2	10	53	1 M KOH	This work
Ru-S-2/C	40	56	1 M KOH	This work
R-TiO ₂ : Ru	150	95	0.1 M KOH	J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2018, 140, 5719.
RuP ₂ @NPC	~52	69	1 M KOH	Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2017, 56, 11559.
Ru@C ₂ N	17	38	1 M KOH	Nat. Nanotech., 2017, 12, 441.
Ru/C ₃ N ₄ /C	79	69	0.1 M KOH	J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2016, 138, 16174.
RuSi	37	-	1 M KOH	Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2019, 58, 11409.
Ru-MoO ₂	29	44	1 M KOH	J. Mater. Chem. A., 2017, 5, 5474.
RuCo@NC	28	31	1 M KOH	Nat. Commun., 2017, 8, 14969.
Ru@CN	50	-	0.1 M KOH	Energy Environ. Sci., 2018, 11, 800.
Co(OH) ₂ /Pt (111)	~248	-	1 M KOH	Nat. Mater., 2012, 11, 550.
Pt ₃ Ni/NiS	~45	-	0.1 M KOH	Nat. Commun., 2017, 8, 14580.
Ni-BDT-A	80	70	1 M KOH	Chem., 2017, 3, 122.
PtNi	65	74	0.1 M KOH	Nat. Commun., 2017, 8, 15131.
NiS/MoS ₂ /C	117	58	1 M KOH	Electrochim. Acta., 2018, 274, 74.

Ni ₂ P/Ni/NF	98	72	1 M KOH	ACS Catal., 2015, 6, 714.
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Table S2. Summary of some recently reported representative HER electrocatalysts in acidic electrolytes.

Catalyst	η (@ 10 mA cm ⁻²)	Tafel Slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	References
Ru-S-2	54	72	0.5 M H₂SO₄	This work
Ru-S-2/C	95	110	0.5 M H₂SO₄	This work
Ru@CN	126	-	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Energy Environ. Sci., 2018, 11, 800.
RuP@NPC	125	107	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Adv. Energy Mater., 2018, 8, 1870130.
Pt MLAG NF/Ni foam	~70	53	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Sci. Adv., 2015, 1, 1400268.
CoN _x /C	133	57	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Commun., 2015, 6, 7992.
CoPS film	128	57	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Mater., 2015, 14, 1245.
M-MoS ₂	175	41	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Commun., 2016, 7, 10672.
mPF-MoS ₂	195	-	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Commun., 2017, 8, 14430.
SV-MoS ₂	170	60	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Mater., 2016, 15, 364.
CoMoS _x	~207	-	0.1 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Mater., 2016, 15, 197.
Co-NG	147	82	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Nat. Commun., 2015, 6, 8668.

Table S3. Comparison of electrochemical surface areas (ECSA) and catalytic activities of Ru catalysts at different sulfur content.

Catalyst	C_{dl} (mF cm ⁻²)	C_{DL} (mF)	ECSA (cm ²)	$J_{\eta=100\text{ mV}}$ (mA)	RF
Ru-S-0	1.85	0.35	8.75	1.65	45
Ru-S-1	27.73	5.44	138	4.68	704
Ru-S-2	40.17	7.87	197	10.1	1005
Ru-S-3	37.01	7.25	181	4.98	923

$C_{DL} = C_{dl} * 0.196 \text{ cm}^2$, $ECSA = C_{DL}/C_s$, $C_s = 0.04 \text{ mF cm}^{-2}$, $J_{\eta=100 \text{ mV}}$ represents the current obtained at overpotential of 100 mV, $RF = ECSA/0.196 \text{ cm}^2$.

Table S4. The absorption energy (E_{abs} , in eV) and dissociation energies (E_{dis} , in eV) of the H₂O on different surfaces: Pt (111), Ru (001), Ru-S + Ru_{site} and Ru-S + S_{site} and the distance (in Å) of the weak interaction between oxygen atom (O) and the metal atom (Pt or Ru).

	Pt (111)	Ru (001)	Ru-S+ Ru _{site}	Ru-S + S _{site}
$E_{ads}(\text{eV})$	-0.22	-0.40	-0.41	-0.52
O-Pt/Ru (Å)	2.42	2.33	2.32	2.30
$E_{dis}(\text{eV})$	3.47	2.92	2.50	2.38

Table S5. Distance (in Å) between different Ru atoms and between the X atom (X= S, Se, Te) and its surrounding metal atoms.

	Ru	Ru-S	Ru-Se	Ru-Te
Ru-Ru (Å)	2.71	2.69	2.68	2.68
Ru-X (Å)	--	2.76	2.78	2.78