

Supporting Information for

Enhanced interaction between Ru nanoparticles and N, C-modified mesoporous TiO₂ for efficient electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution at All pH Values

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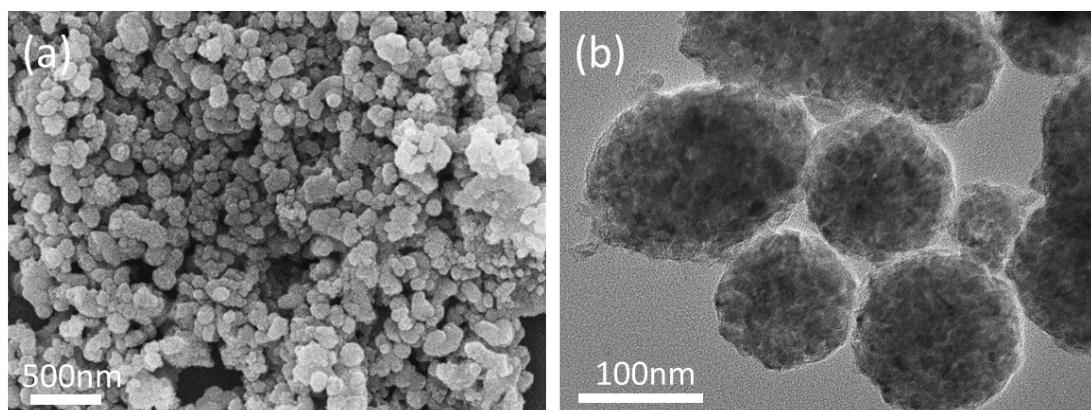


Fig. S1. (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of N-TiO₂/C nanospheres.

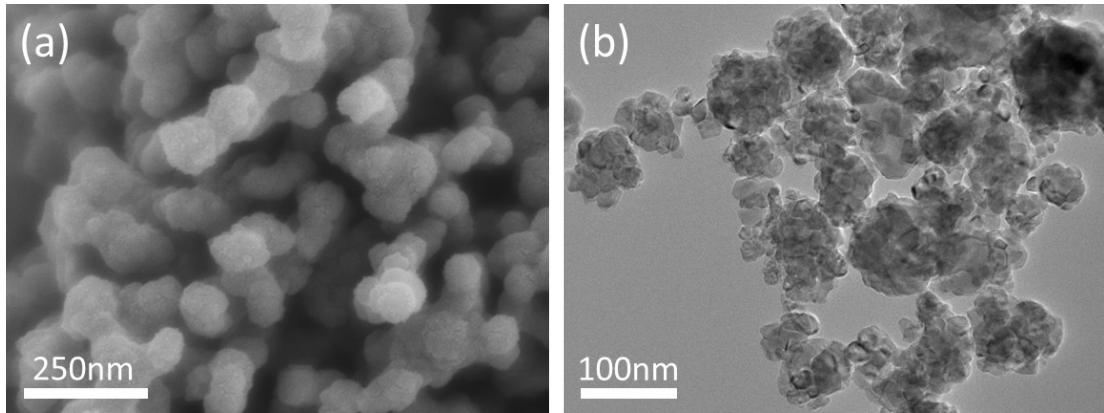


Fig. S2. (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of TiO_2 nanospheres.

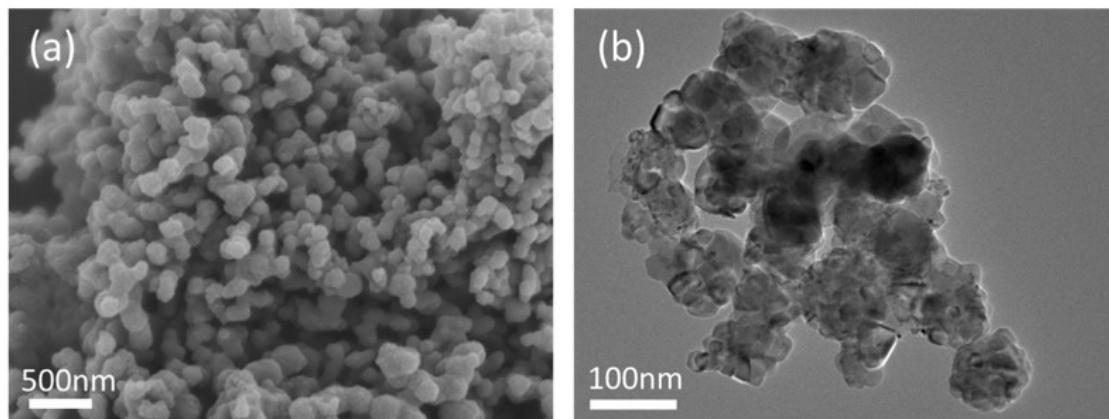


Fig. S3. (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of Ru@TiO₂ nanospheres.

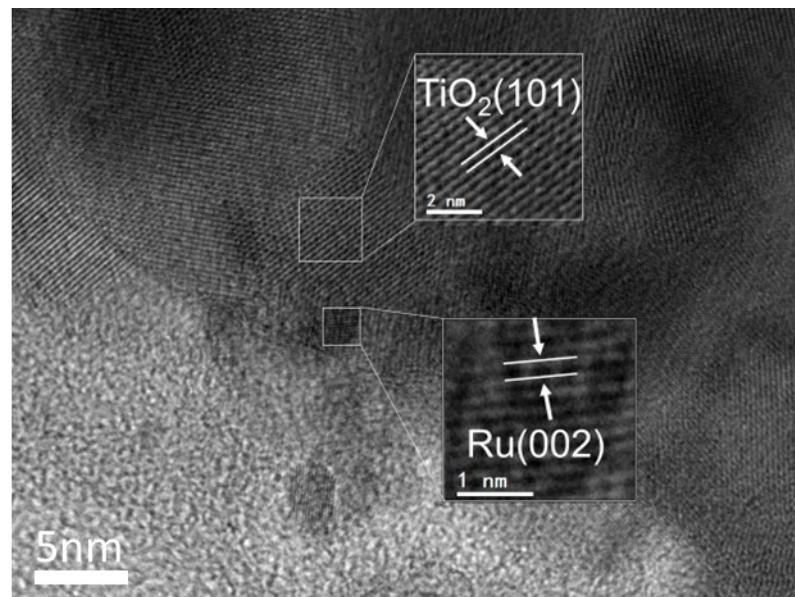


Fig. S4. HRTEM images of Ru@TiO₂ nanospheres.

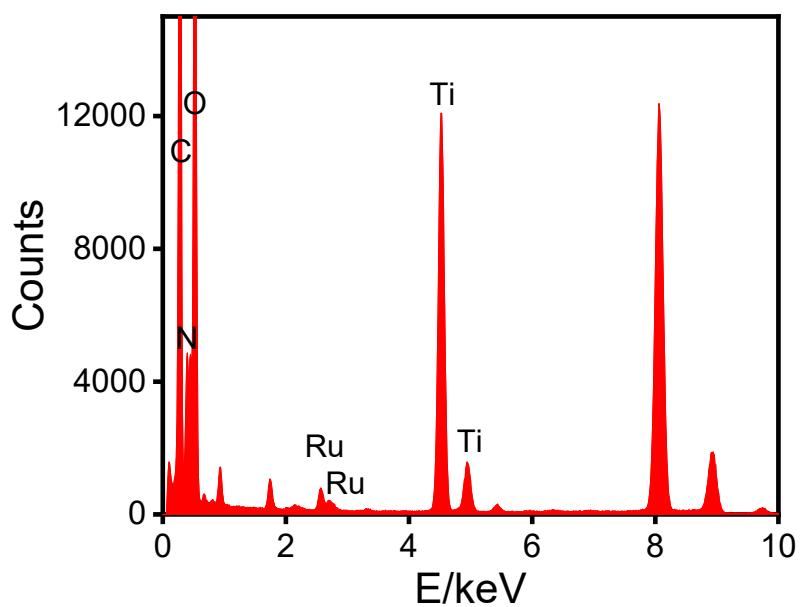


Fig. S5. The energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy of Ru@N-TiO₂/C.

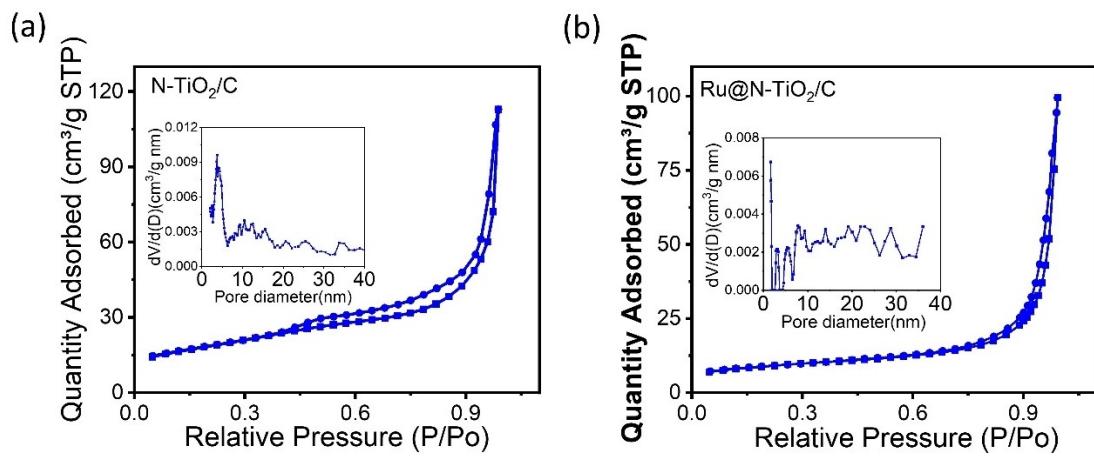


Fig. S6. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of (a) N-TiO₂/C, (b) Ru@N-TiO₂/C composites.
insert: pore size distribution of N-TiO₂/C and Ru@N-TiO₂/C composites.

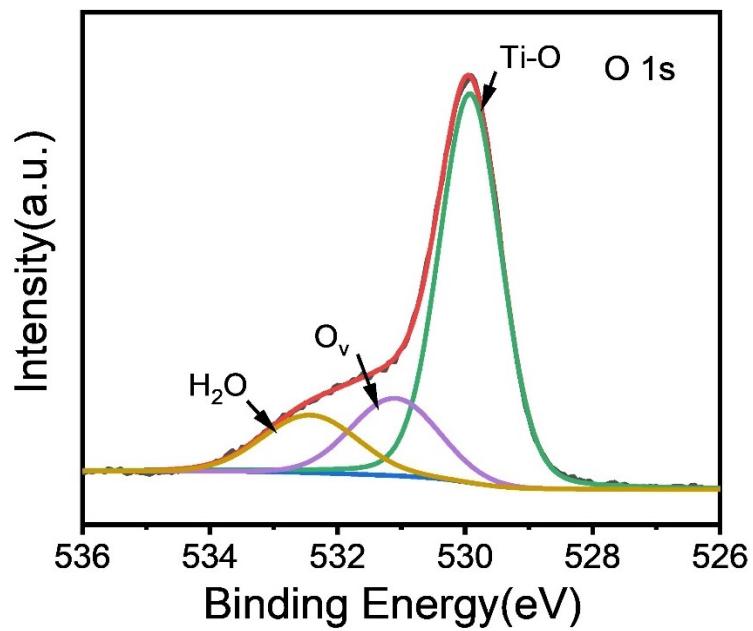


Fig. S7. High-resolution O 1s XPS spectra of Ru@N-TiO₂/C composites.

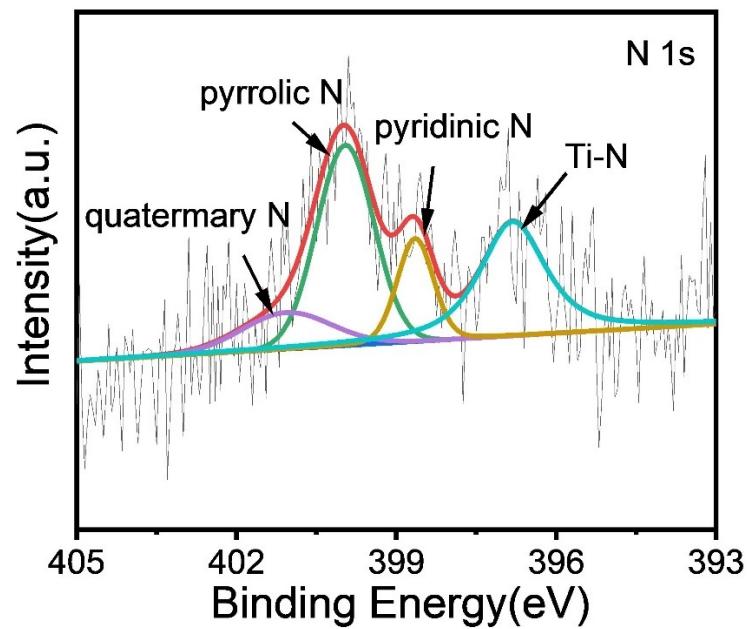


Fig. S8. High-resolution N 1s XPS spectra of Ru@N-TiO₂/C composites.

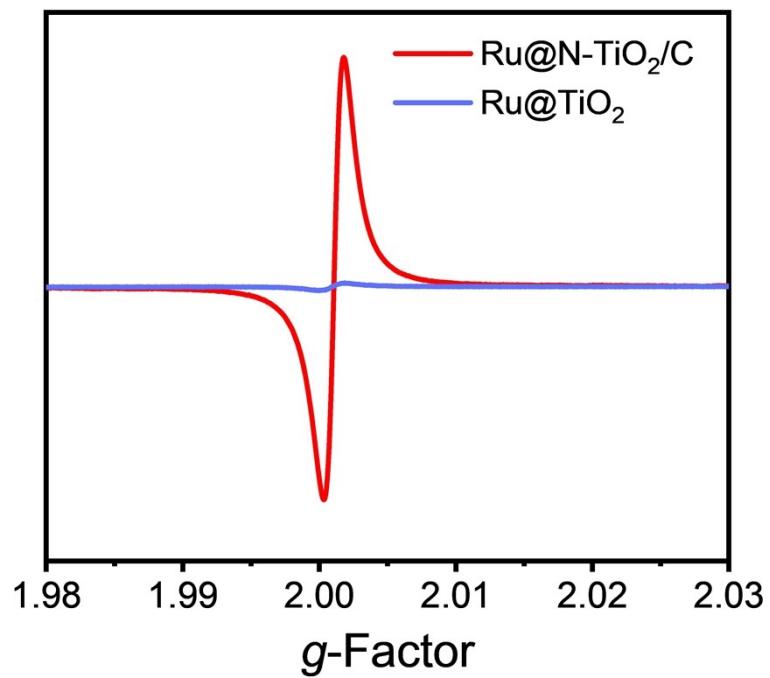


Fig. S9. EPR spectra of Ru@N-TiO₂/C and Ru@TiO₂.

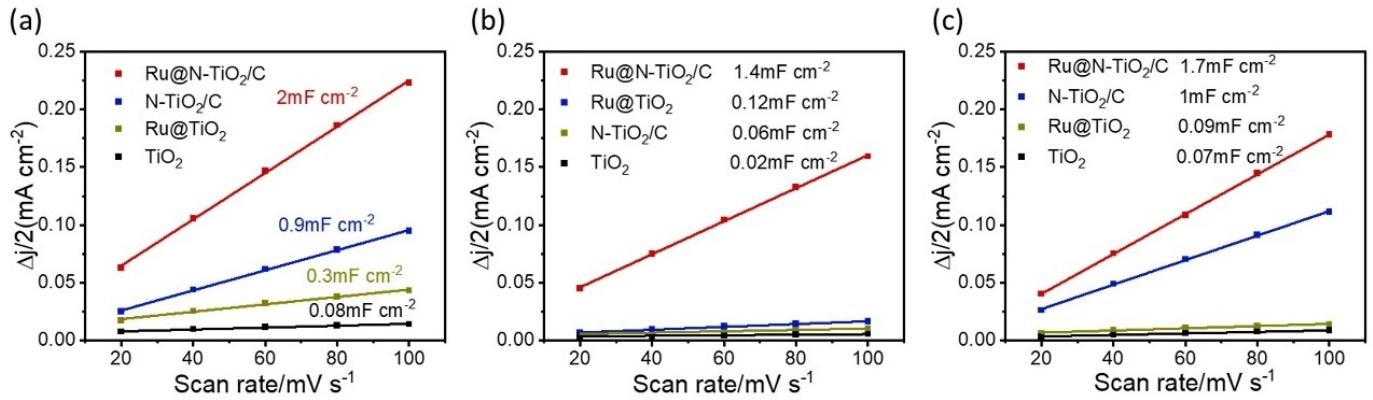


Fig. S10. Capacitive $\Delta j/2$ as a function of the scan rate for Ru@N-TiO₂/C nanospheres in (a) 1.0 M KOH, (b) 1.0 M PBS and (c) 0.5 M H₂SO₄.

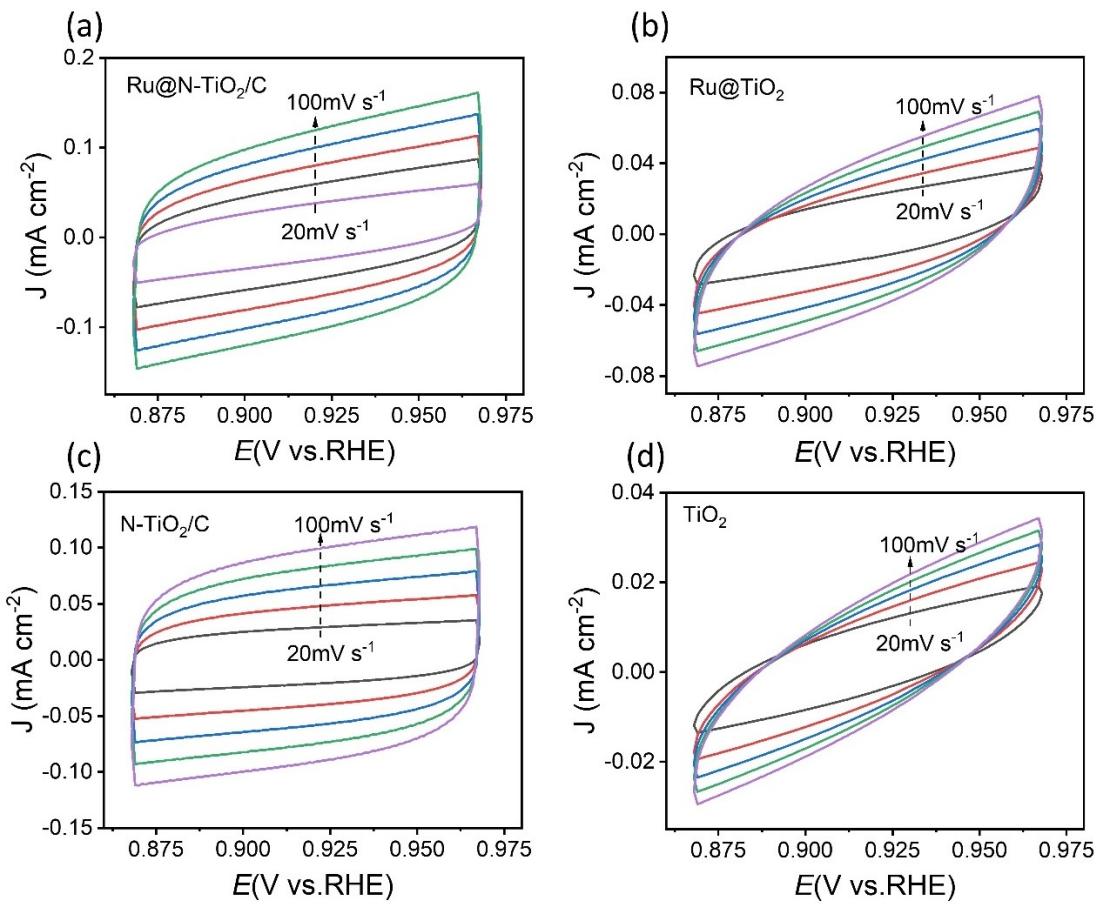


Fig. S11. Cyclic voltammetry curves of (a) Ru@N-TiO₂/C, (b) Ru@TiO₂, (c) N-TiO₂/C and (d) TiO₂, respectively. The arrow indicates the scan rate from 20 to 100 mV s^{-1} .

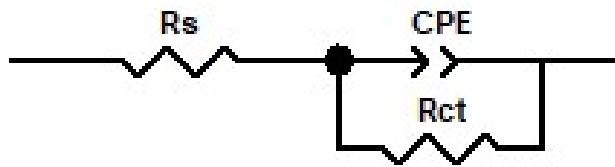


Fig. S12. Equivalent circuit model. R_{ct} and CPE represent the solution resistance, the charge transfer resistance and constant phase element, respectively.

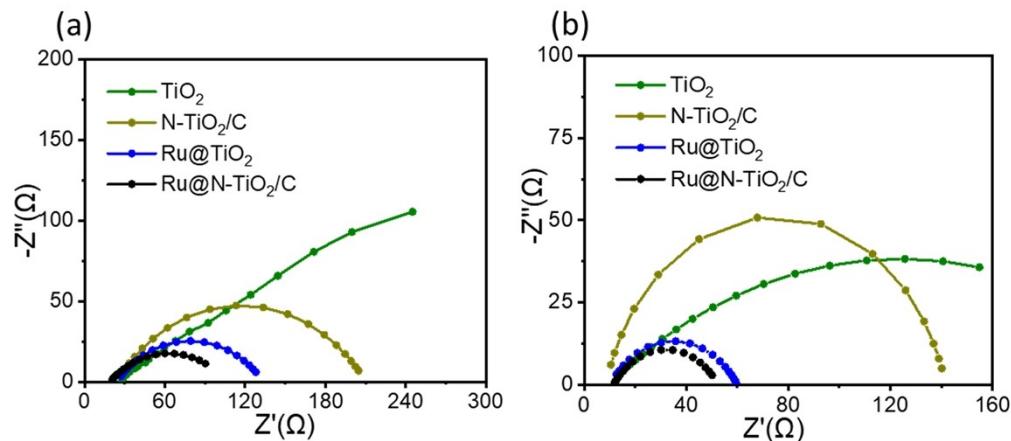


Fig. S13. Nyquist plots of $\text{Ru@N-TiO}_2/\text{C}$, $\text{N-TiO}_2/\text{C}$, Ru@TiO_2 , and TiO_2 in (a) 1.0 M PBS and (b) 0.5M H_2SO_4 .

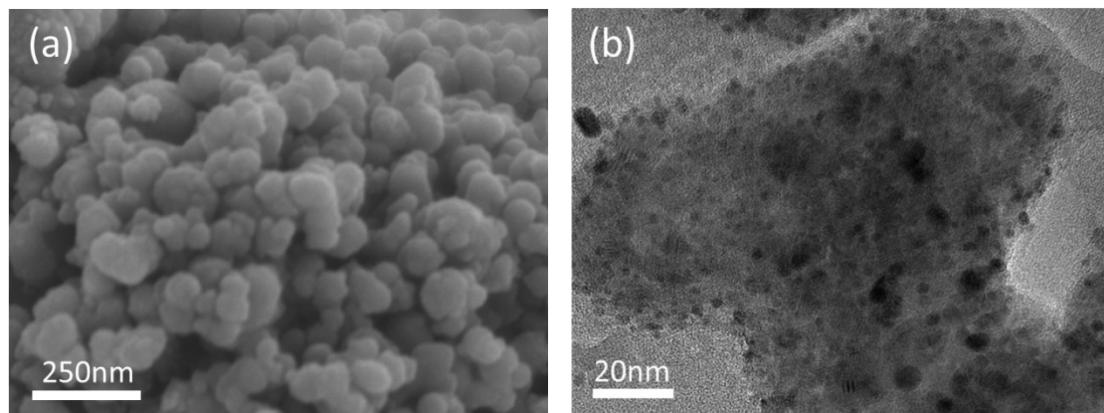


Fig. S14. (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of Ru@N-TiO₂/C nanospheres after the 1000th cycling in 1M KOH.

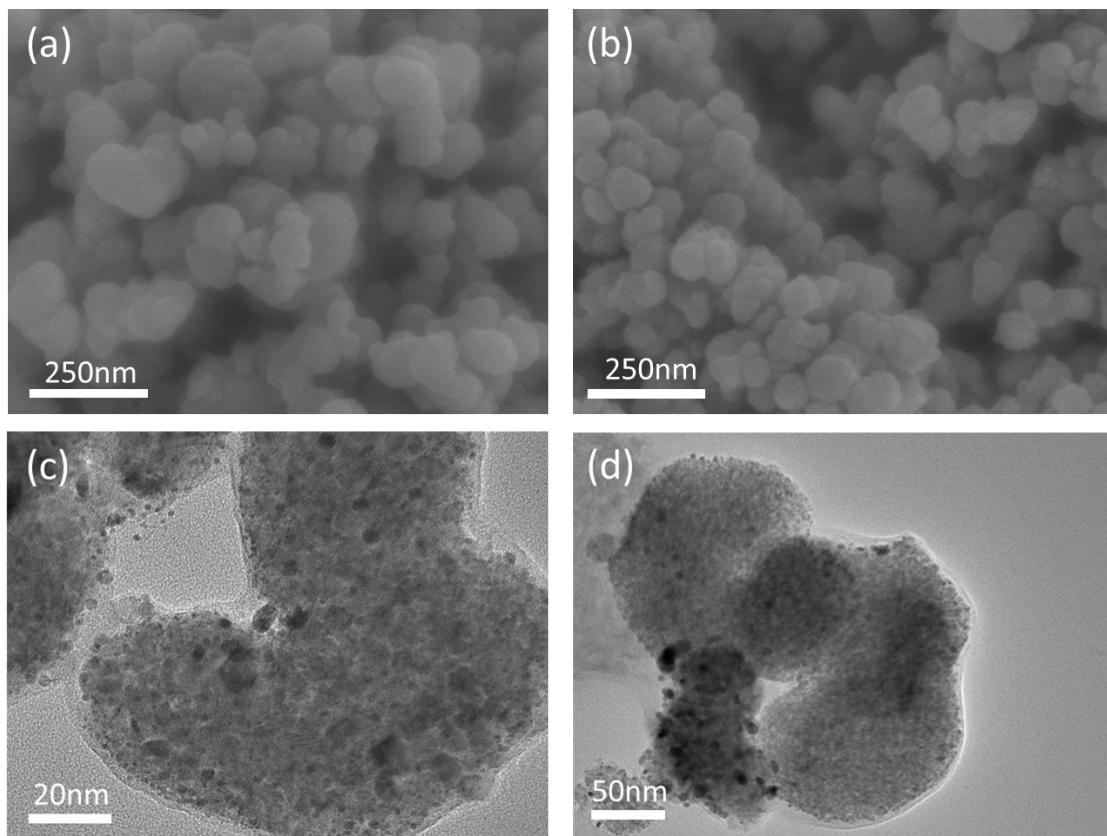


Fig. S15. (a) SEM, (c) TEM and (b) SEM, (d) TEM images of Ru@N-TiO₂/C nanospheres after the 1000th cycling in 1M PBS and 0.5M H₂SO₄, respectively.

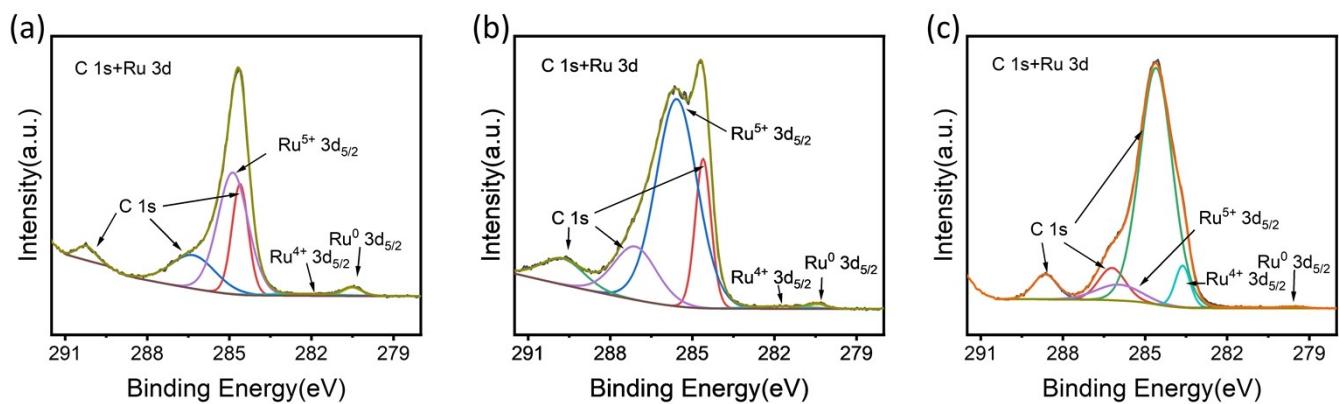


Fig. S16. High-resolution Ru 3d XPS spectra of Ru@N-TiO₂/C after stability test in (a) 1M KOH, (b) 1M PBS and (c) 0.5M H₂SO₄.

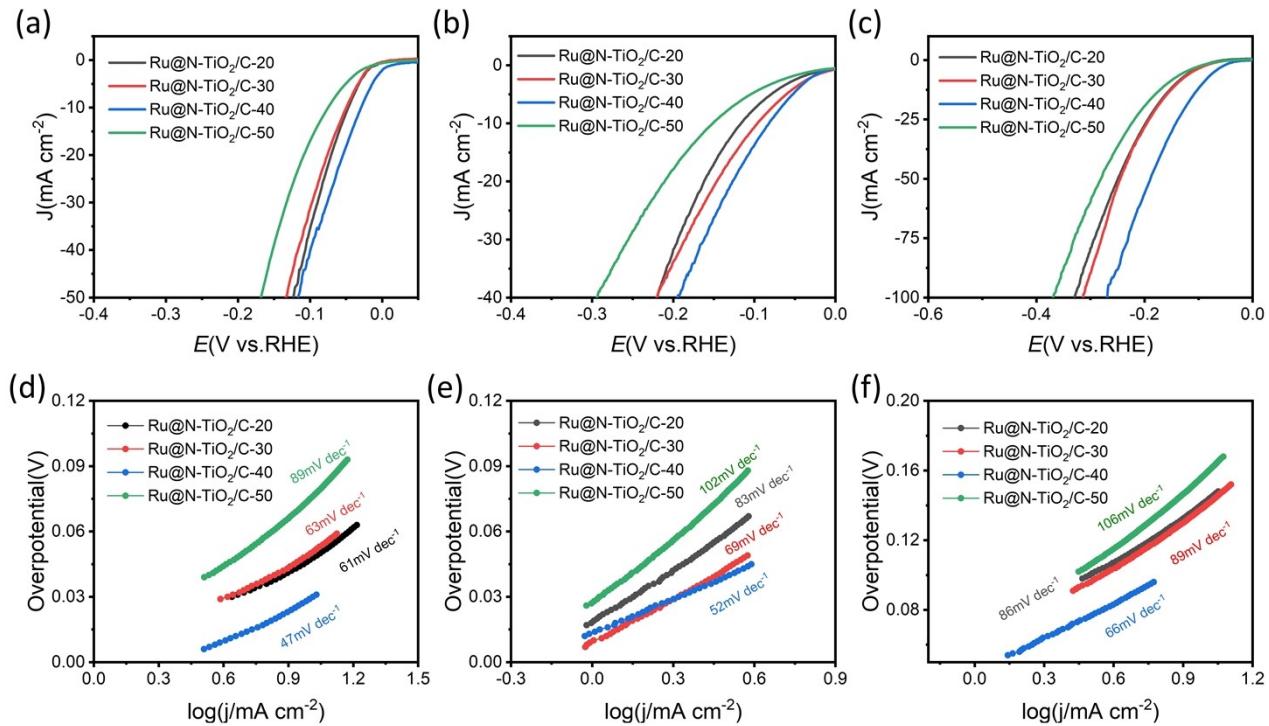


Fig. S17. LSV and Tafel plots of different loading mass Ru on Ru@N-TiO₂/C composites in (a) 1M KOH, (b) 1M PBS and (C) 0.5M H₂SO₄.

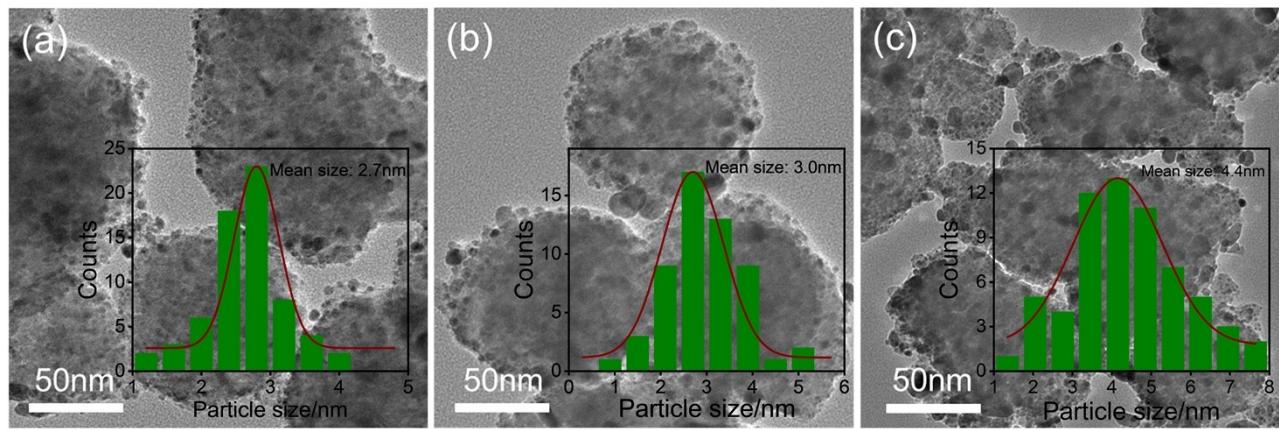


Fig. S18. TEM of different loading mass (a) Ru@N-TiO₂/C-20, (b) Ru@N-TiO₂/C-30 and (c) Ru@N-TiO₂/C-50. Inset: the corresponding size distribution of Ru.

Table S1. Summary of the recently reported HER catalysts in 1M KOH, 1.0 M PBS and 0.5 M H₂SO₄.

Catalyst	η (at 10mA cm ⁻²)	Electrolyte solution	Reference
Ru/Ni ₂ P@NPC	124	1.0 M KOH	1
	132	1.0 M PBS	
	89	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
MoP-Ru ₂ P/NPC	47	1.0 M KOH	2
	126	1.0 M PBS	
	82	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
RuP _x @NPC	74	1.0 M KOH	3
	110	1.0 M PBS	
	51	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
CoP@BCN	215	1.0 M KOH	4
	122	1.0 M PBS	
	87	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
Rh ₅₀ Ru ₅₀ @UiO-66-NH ₂	177	1.0 M KOH	5
	114	1.0 M PBS	
	77	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
CoRu@NG-3	62	1.0 M KOH	6
	88	1.0 M PBS	
	52	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
Ru@WNO-C	24	1.0 M KOH	7
	358	1.0 M PBS	
	172	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	

	84	1.0 M KOH	
Ni ₂ P@NC/NF	155	1.0 M PBS	8
	68	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
	94	1.0 M KOH	
W/BrN	190	1.0 M PBS	9
	148	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	
	39	1.0 M KOH	
Ru@N-TiO ₂ /C	86	1.0 M PBS	This work
	116	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	

Table S2. Elemental values of simulated equivalent circuit for Ru@N-TiO₂/C, Ru@TiO₂, N-TiO₂/C and TiO₂ in alkaline, neutral, and acidic media.

	1M KOH		1M PBS		0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	
	R _s (Ω)	R _{ct} (Ω)	R _s (Ω)	R _{ct} (Ω)	R _s (Ω)	R _{ct} (Ω)
Ru@N-TiO ₂ /C	10.45	52.41	19.11	87.15	11.52	40.97
Ru@TiO ₂	5.579	163.9	27.96	160.3	10.23	49.75
N-TiO ₂ /C	8.958	194.8	23.84	186.2	8.284	138.4
TiO ₂	8.034	420.1	23.54	1092	9.278	229.1

References

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