

## Supplementary information

### **Core-Shell Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@graphene Composite Aerogel as efficient Bifunctional Electrocatalysts for Overall Water Splitting**

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## **Experimental Procedure**

### **Chemicals.**

All reagents were used as purchased without further purification. Carbon paper (CP), Ruthenium chloride ( $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), Nickel chloride ( $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), graphene oxide (GO), potassium hydroxide (KOH) and anhydrous ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$ ) were purchased from Aladdin's Reagent. were purchased from Aladdin reagent.

### **Characterization**

The morphology of different samples was characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, SU-8010), and the morphology, structure and elemental composition and distribution of  $\text{Ru/NiO}_x@GA$  were analysed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Talos-200) and EDX mapping. The crystal structures of the different samples were characterised using a wide-angle X-ray powder diffractometer (XRD, Bruker D8 ADVANCE) ( $\text{Cu K}_\alpha$  radiation) at a scanning rate of  $0.05^\circ\text{s}^{-1}$ . Translated with DeepL.com (free version) The elemental composition and valence states of the samples were analysed by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Thermo Scientific, ESCALAB Xi<sup>+</sup>) with an  $\text{Al K}_\alpha$  X-ray source.

### **Electrochemical measurements**

All electrochemical measurements were performed at an electrochemical

workstation (CHI 660E, Inc., Shanghai, China). The various properties of the electrocatalysts were measured by a three-electrode system in 1 M KOH solution. A standard Ag/AgCl electrode and a platinum sheet were used as reference and counter electrodes, respectively. The working electrode was a carbon paper loaded with the catalyst, which was prepared as follows: Firstly, 5 mg of the sample was dispersed into a mixed solution consisting of 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of Nafion (5 wt%) and 950  $\mu\text{L}$  of ethanol, which was ultrasonicated for 1 h to make a homogeneous mixture. Then, 30  $\mu\text{L}$  of the solution obtained in the previous step was added dropwise onto CP ( $1 \times 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$ ) and dried naturally. The catalyst loading on CP was about  $0.3 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ . The performances of HER and OER were measured in an electrolyte of 1.0 M KOH to evaluate their electrocatalytic activities. The reference electrode was converted to RHE according to the Nernst equation ( $E_{\text{RHE}} = E_{\text{Ag/AgCl}} + 0.0591 \text{pH} + E_{(\text{Ag/AgCl})}$ ).

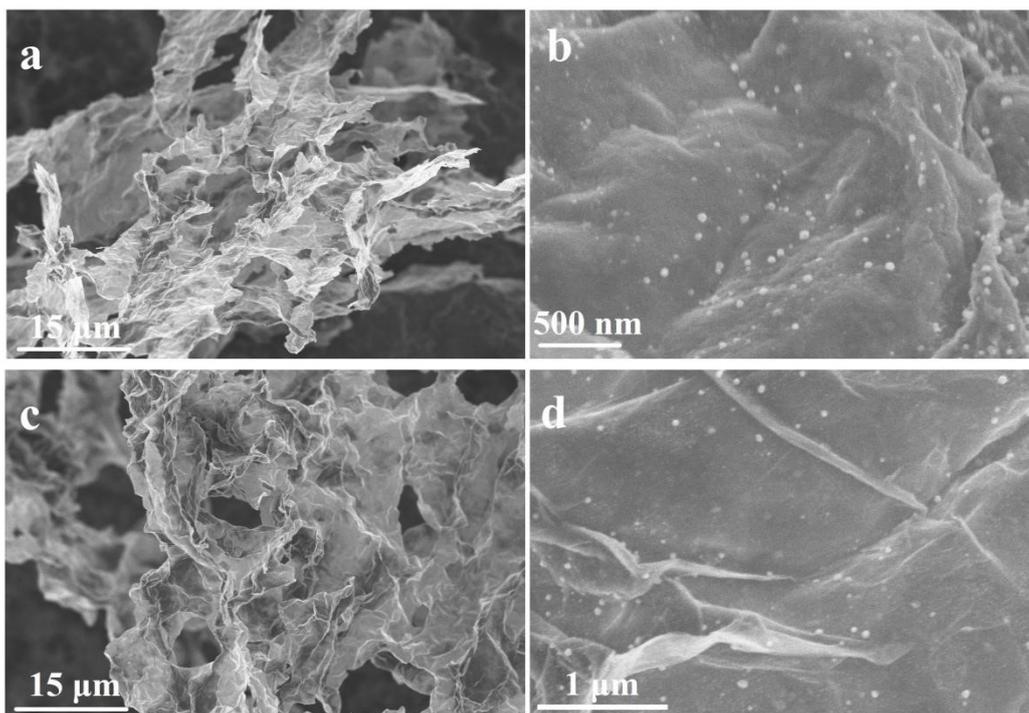
### **Electrocatalytic performance testing**

The samples were firstly activated by cyclic voltammetry (CV) at a sweep rate of  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , and secondly, the samples were determined by linear scanning voltammetry (LSV) (with a sweep rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) at a  $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  current density of the overpotential. The electrochemical specific surface area (ECSA) of different catalysts was determined by the CV method at different scan rates from  $10$  to  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  and the corresponding double layer capacitance ( $C_{\text{dl}}$ ) values were calculated from the ECSA. Finally, cyclic stability tests were carried out under constant current conditions ( $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ ). The Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was measured over a

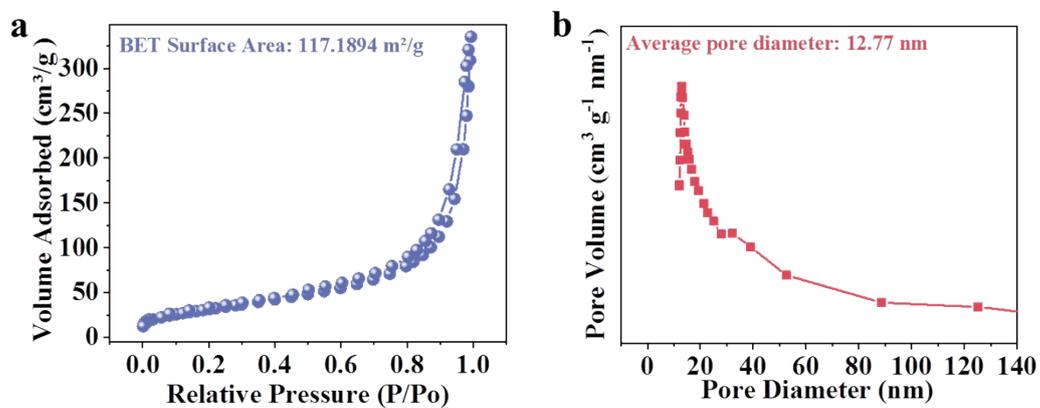
frequency range of 0.01~ 10<sup>6</sup> Hz.

### **Overall water splitting test**

The overall water splitting performance of the prepared catalyst was evaluated in a twoelectrode setup with the catalyst as both the anode and cathode. The carbon paper (1×0.5 cm<sup>2</sup>) with catalyst loading of 0.3 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> was served as the working electrode. The polarization curves were recorded at a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. The voltage range was fixed at 1.0 to 2.0 V. The durability test was conducted at a constant current density at 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. The performance of overall water splitting cells assembled by RuO<sub>2</sub>//Pt/C pair were also evaluated as reference.

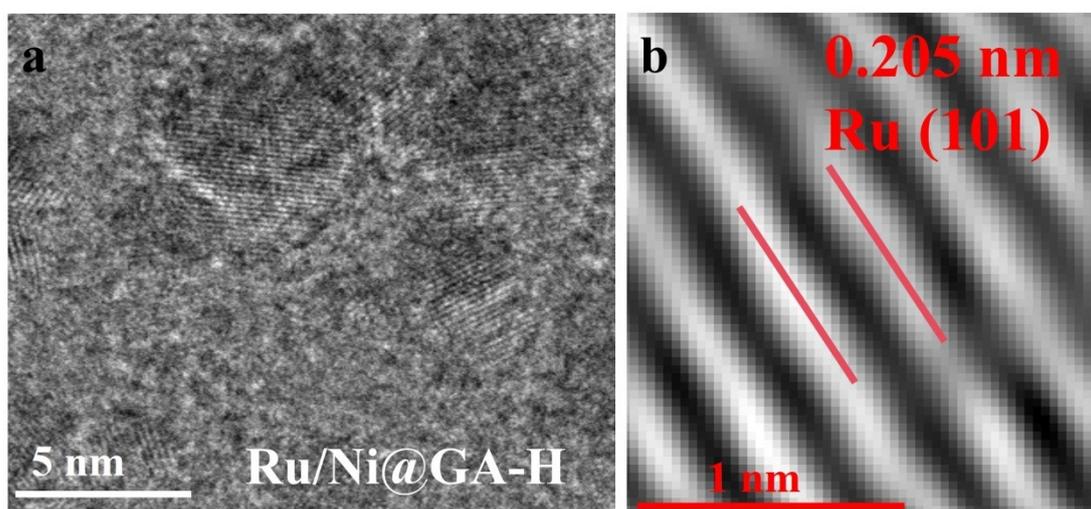


**Fig. S1.** SEM images of (a-b) Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA and (c-d) Ru/Ni@GA-H with different magnifications.

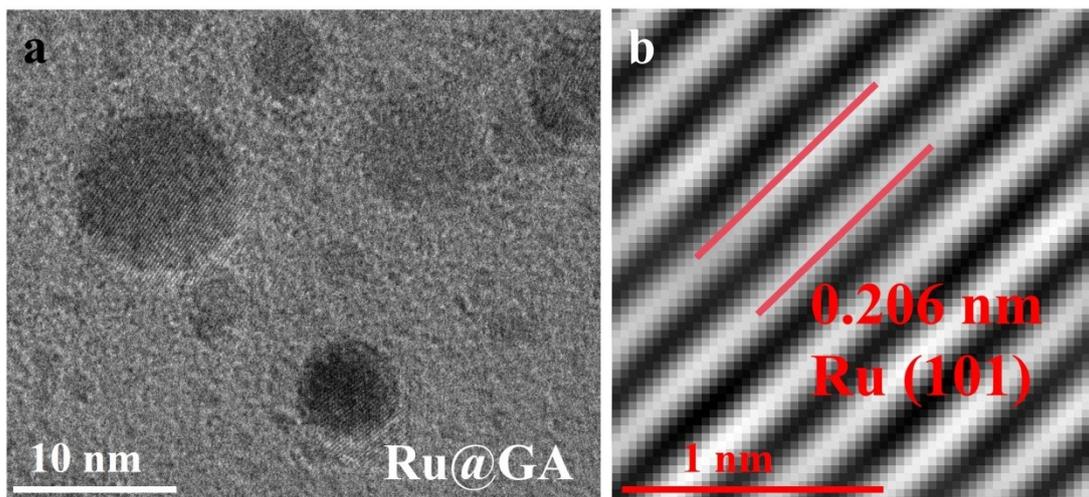


**Fig. S2.** (a) N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) Pore size

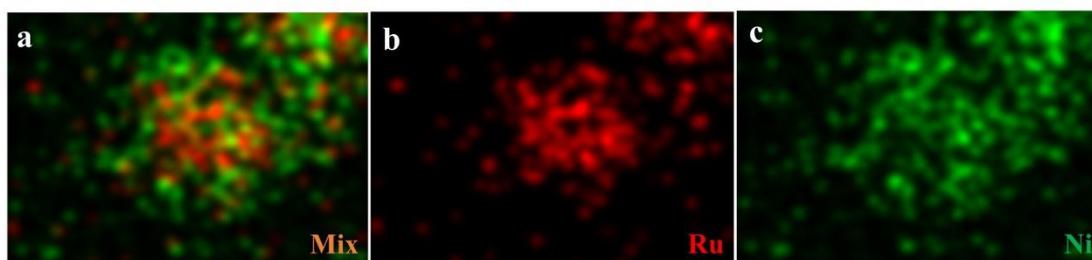
distributions of the Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA.



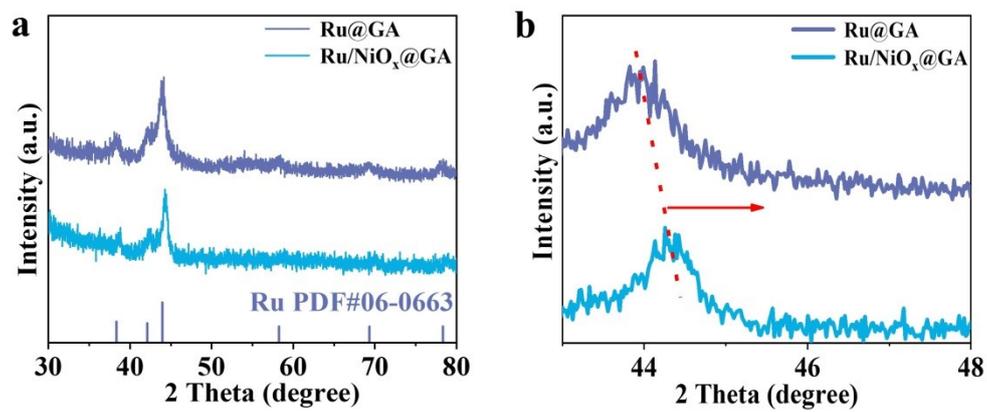
**Fig. S3.** (a-b) HRTEM and FFT image of Ru/Ni@GA-H.



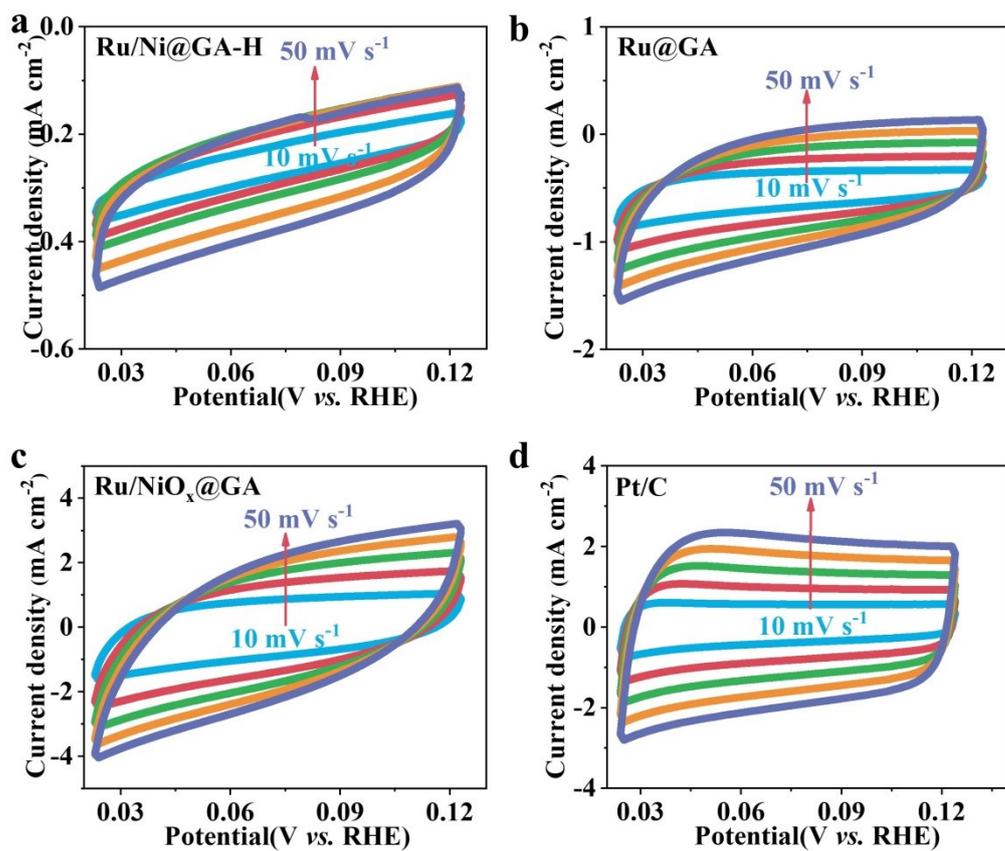
**Fig. S4.** (a-b) HRTEM and FFT image of Ru@GA.



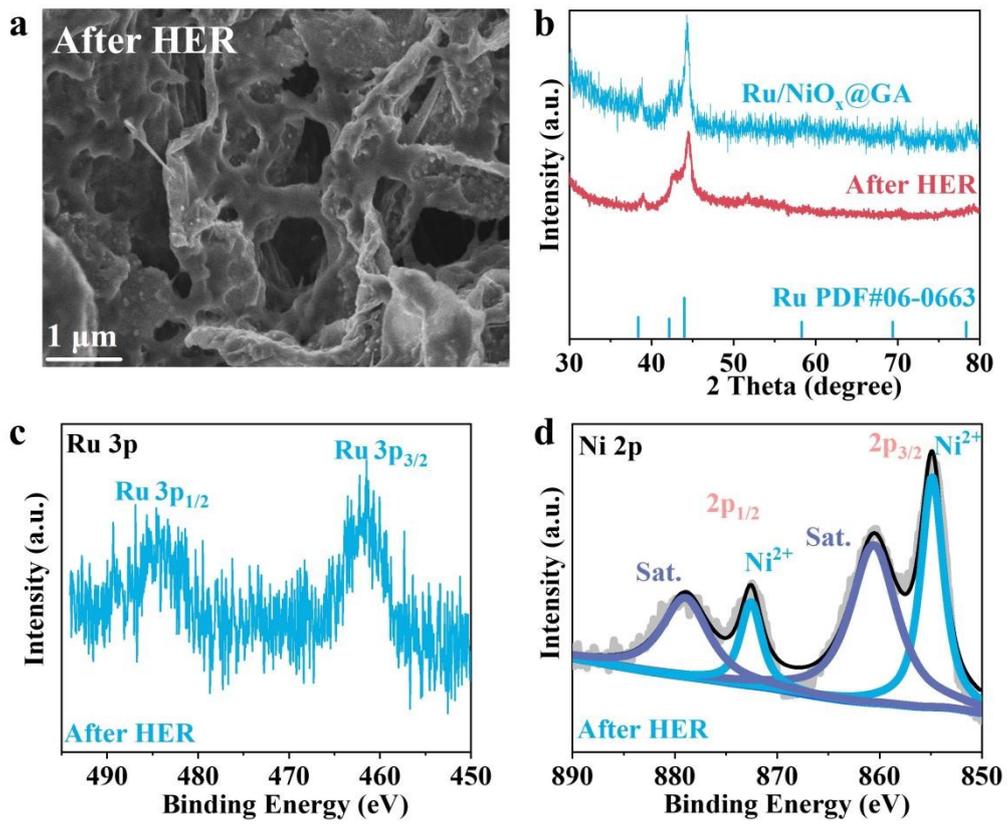
**Fig. S5.** EDX mapping of Ru/Ni@GA-H.



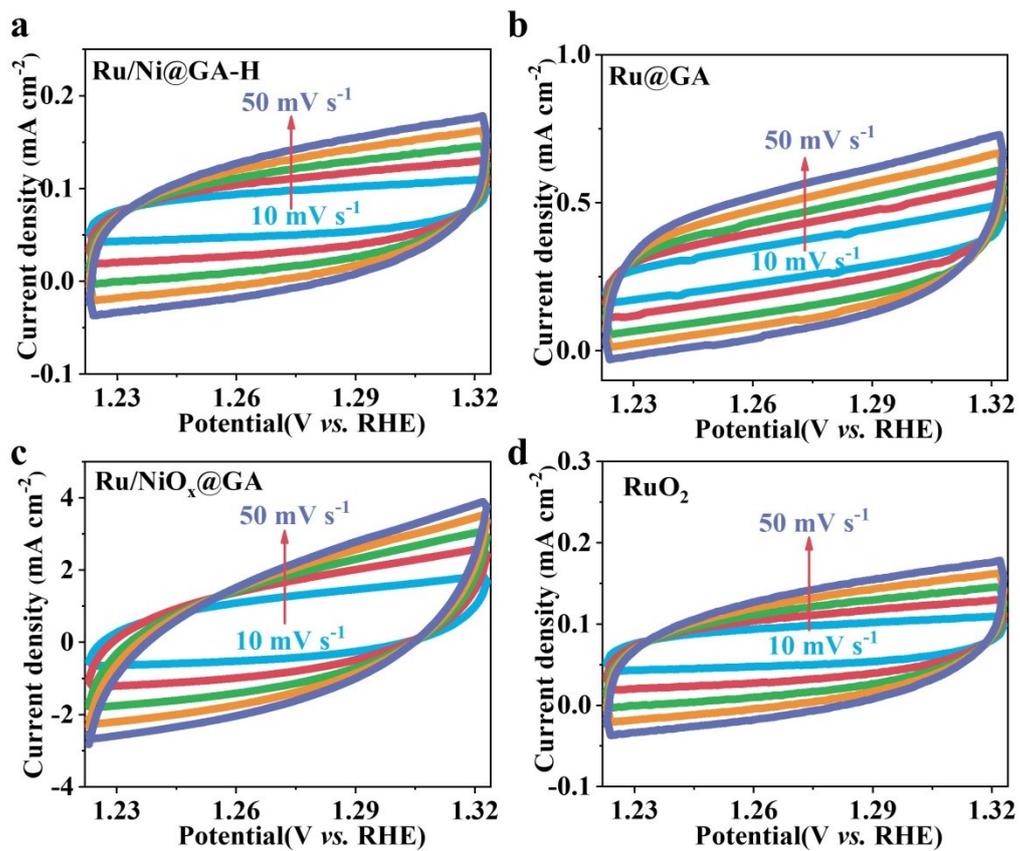
**Fig. S6.** (a-b) XRD patterns of Ru@GA and Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA.



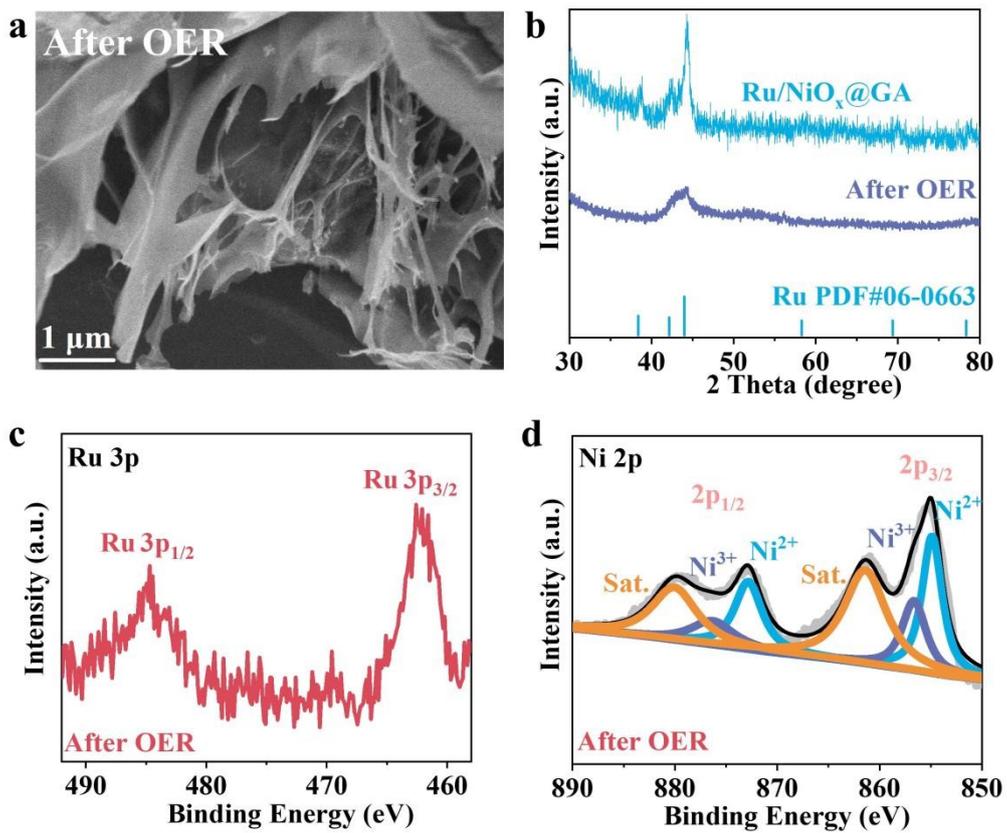
**Fig. S7.** cyclic voltammetry curves of (a) Ru/Ni@GA-H; (b) Ru@GA ; (c) Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA; (d)Pt/C at different sweep speeds.



**Fig. S8.** (a) SEM image; (b) XRD pattern of Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA; (c) Ru 3p; (d) Ni 2p for Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA after 200h HER reaction.



**Fig. S9.** OER cyclic voltammety curves of (a) Ru/Ni@GA-H; (b) Ru@GA ; (c) Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA; (d) RuO<sub>2</sub> at different sweep speeds



**Fig. S10.** (a)SEM image; (b) XRD pattern of Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA; (c) Ru 3p; (d) Ni 2p of Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA after 200h OER reaction.

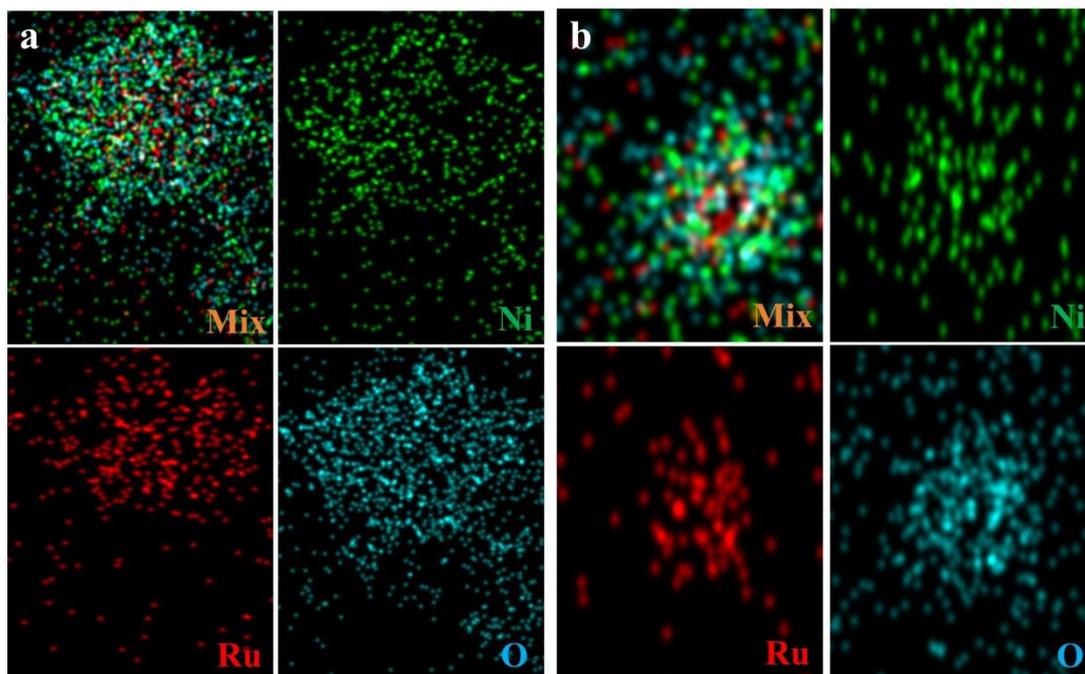


Fig. S11 EDX mapping image after long-cycle testing for (a) HER and (b) OER.

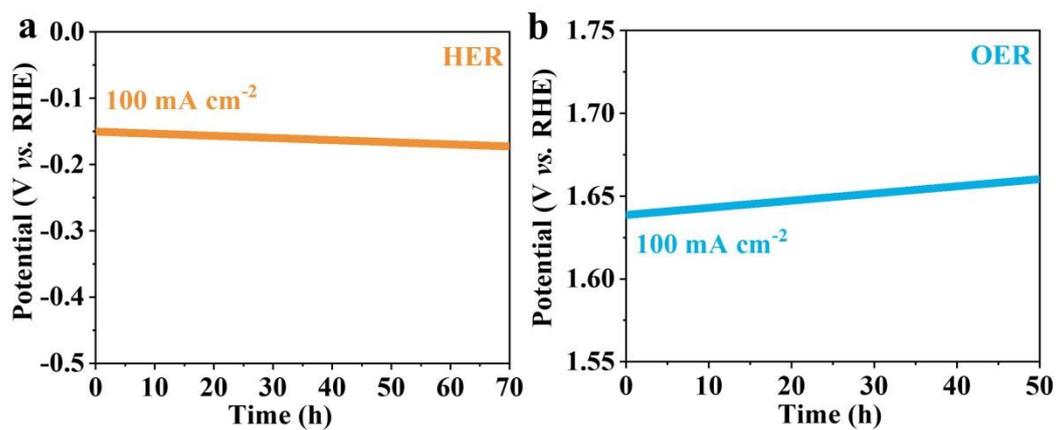


Fig. S12 Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA at 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> current density cycling stability for (a) HER and (b) OER.

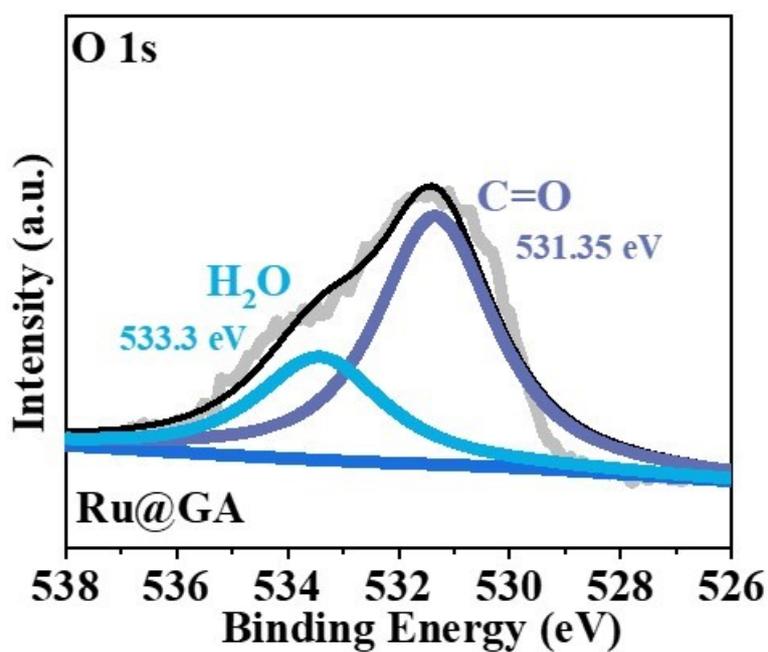
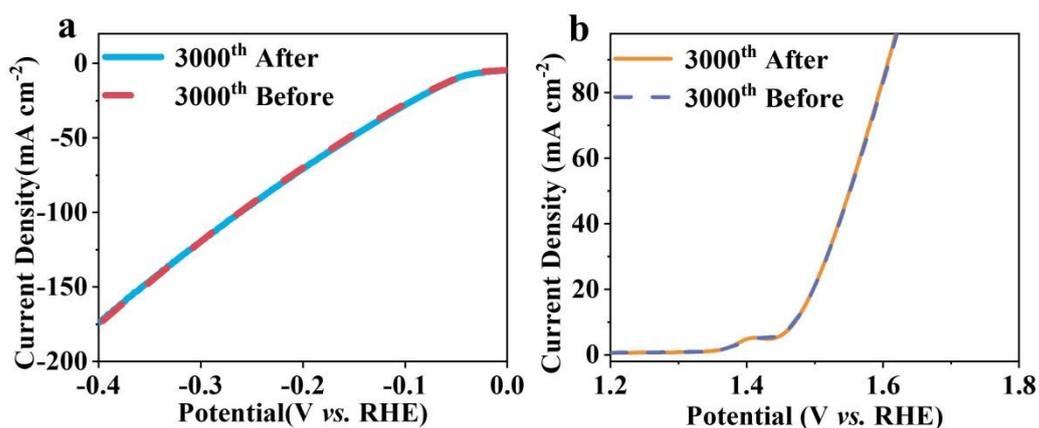


Fig. S13. O 1s XPS of Ru@GA.



**Fig. S14.** Polarization curves before and after 3000 cycles of (a) HER; (b) OER.

**Table S1.** Impedance parameter values obtained by fitting the Nyquist curve of the equivalent circuit in HER

Samples	$R_1$	$R_s$	$R_{ct}$
Ru@GA	0.677	2.93	17.08
Ru/NiO <sub>x</sub> @GA	0.680	2.458	4.554
Ru/Ni@GA-H	0.857	3.652	23.54

Pt/C	0.72	2.286	5.112
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**Table S2.** Impedance parameter values obtained by fitting the Nyquist curve of the equivalent circuit in OER

<b>Samples</b>	<b>R<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>R<sub>s</sub></b>	<b>R<sub>ct</sub></b>
Ru@GA	0.89	2.122	15.24
Ru/NiO <sub>x</sub> @GA	0.708	2.547	6.459
Ru/Ni@GA-H	0.945	2.864	132.72
RuO <sub>2</sub>	0.787	2.862	117.85

**Table S3.** Comparison of the HER performance of our work with various related electrocatalysts at a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

Catalyst	$\eta_{-10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}}$ (mV)	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
CNT-V-Fe-Ru	64	51	1
Ru <sub>n</sub> -Ru <sub>s</sub> -NC	37	48	2
M-Co@Ru/NC	34	55	3
			4
NiO/Ru@Ni	39	75	5
CoRu@NC	45	66	6
			7
RuP <sub>2</sub> @NPC	52	69	8
Ru@B,N-CNTs	54	90	This work
Ni <sub>3</sub> N/Ru/NCAC	42	59	
Ru/NiO <sub>x</sub> @GA	32	47.26	

**Table S4.** Comparison of the OER performance of our work with various related electrocatalysts at a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><math>\eta_{10}</math> mA cm<sup>-2</sup> (mV)</b>	<b>Tafel slope (mV dec<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Ru/Co-N-C-800 °C	276	65.7	9
CoFeP@Ru	340	58	10
Ru@B,N-CNTs	315	61.5	7 11
Ru-FeRu@C/NC	345	64.7	12
CoNG/Ru	350	82.3	13
RuO <sub>2</sub> /Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	305	69	14 15
rGO/Ni <sub>2</sub> P	283	43.6	16
Ru-Co <sub>2</sub> P@Ru-N-C	280	61	This work
CoP/Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> MXene	280	95.4	
Ru/NiO <sub>x</sub> @GA	237	25.3	

**Table S5.** Comparison of Total Water Decomposition Performance of our work with Various Relevant Electrocatalysts at a Current Density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

Catalyst	$\eta_{10}$ mA cm <sup>-2</sup> (V)	Reference
NiFeRu-LDH/NF	1.52	17
Ru <sub>1</sub> Co <sub>y</sub> NPs	1.59	18
RuCoP@CN	1.60	19
Ru@B,N-CNTs	1.570	7
Ru-FeRu@C/NC	1.630	11
CoNG/Ru	1.580	12
e-Ni <sub>0.6</sub> Ru <sub>0.4</sub> @C	1.520	20
RuO <sub>2</sub> -Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /HrGO NSs	1.860	21
Ru/NiO <sub>x</sub> @GA	1.53	This work

**Table S6.** ICP results of Ru/NiO<sub>x</sub>@GA

Sample Number	test element	Co (mg/L)	C1 (mg/L)	Ru content (%)
Ru/NiO <sub>x</sub> @GA	Ru	0.023	0.023	12
		0.025	0.025	
		0.025	0.025	

**Table S7.** The release of Ru to the solution after water splitting

Sample Number	test element	C <sub>0</sub> (μg/L)	C <sub>1</sub> (μg/L)
solution after water splitting	Ru	0.054	0.541
		0.058	0.581
		0.054	0.546

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