

# Zr-Doped Ru-Based Catalyst for Highly Active and Durable Acidic Oxygen Evolution Reaction

Ju Zhang <sup>1,2</sup>, Junli Wang <sup>3</sup>, Ruidong Xu <sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Xuanbing Wang <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Complex Nonferrous Metal Resources Clean Utilization, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650093, China; zjkust@stu.kust.edu.cn (J.Z.)

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Metallurgical and Energy Engineering, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650093, China

<sup>3</sup> Researcher Center for Analysis and Measurement, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650093, China; 20070141@kust.edu.cn (J.W.)

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: rdxupaper@kust.edu.cn (R.X.); xuanbingwang@kust.edu.cn (X.W.)

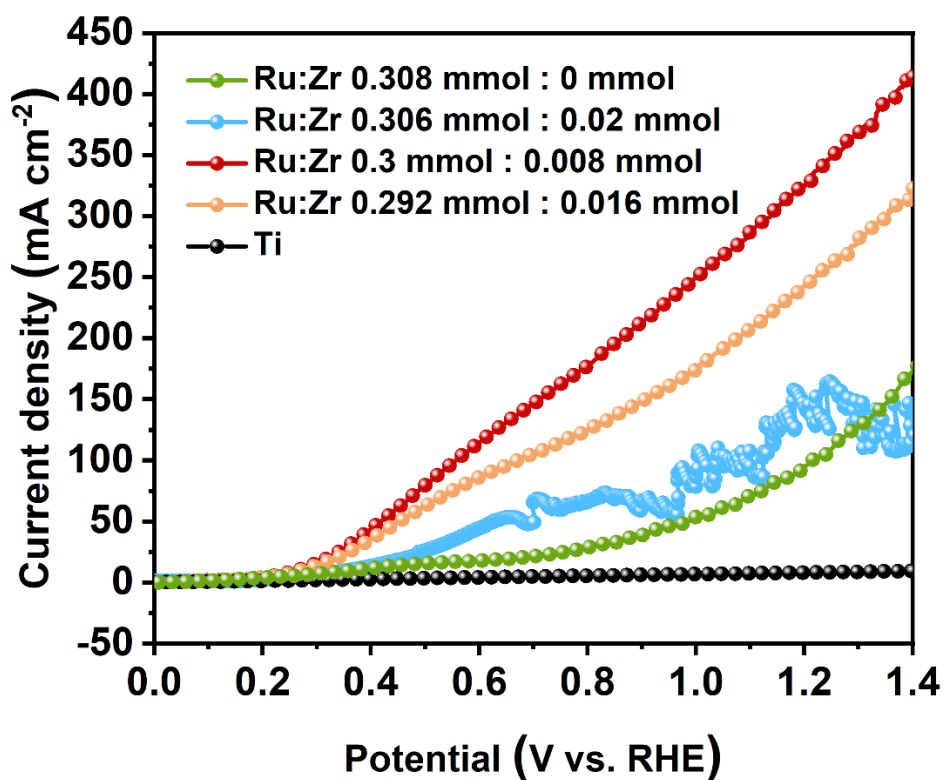


Figure S1. LSV curves at different molar ratios.

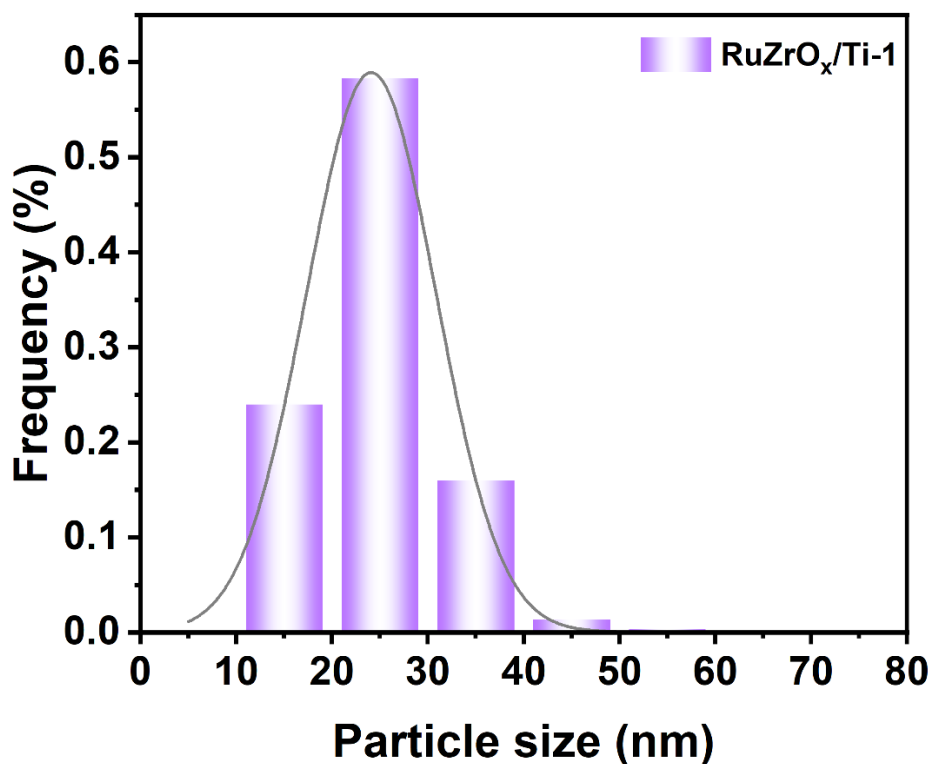
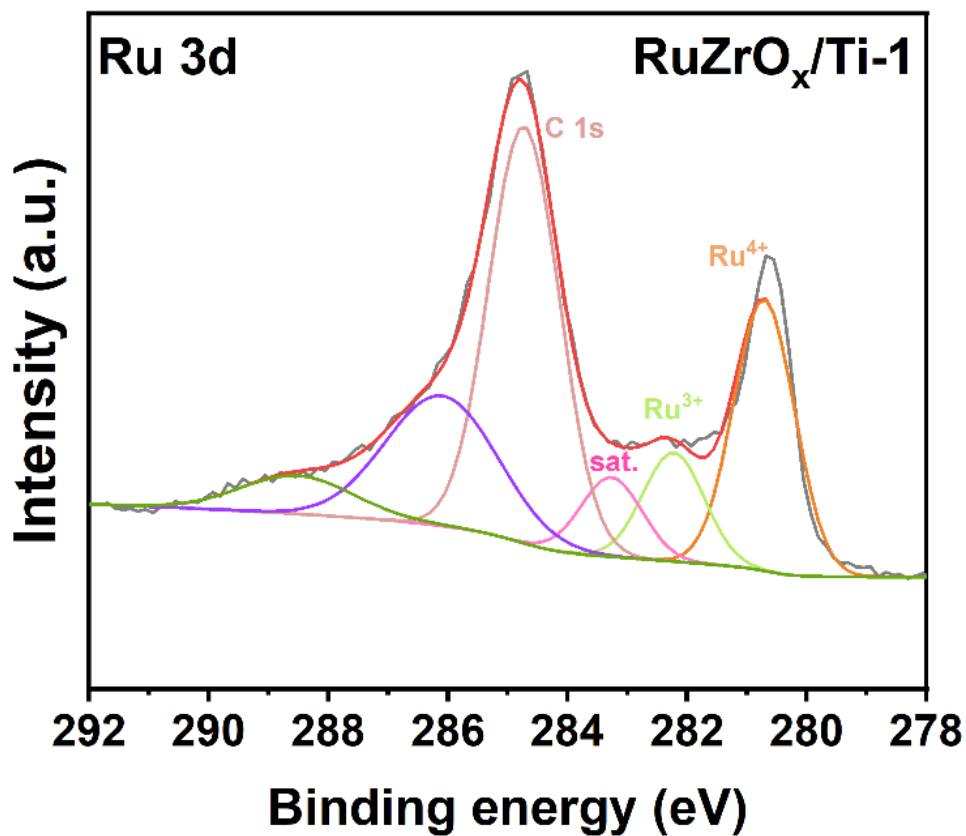


Figure S2. Particle size distribution graph.

**Table S1.** Specific capacitance and corresponding current density of various materials.

Name of the Catalyst	Overpotential (mV)	Tafel Slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )
RuZrO <sub>x</sub> /Ti-1	199	155
5%Ta-RuIrO <sub>x</sub> @IrO <sub>x</sub>	274	56.61
BC/Ru/Co	300	67
CMR-2	210	65.9
Ru@Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> -NiS/CNTs	221	74.1



**Figure S3.** XPS spectra of the Ru 3d orbitals after the stability test.

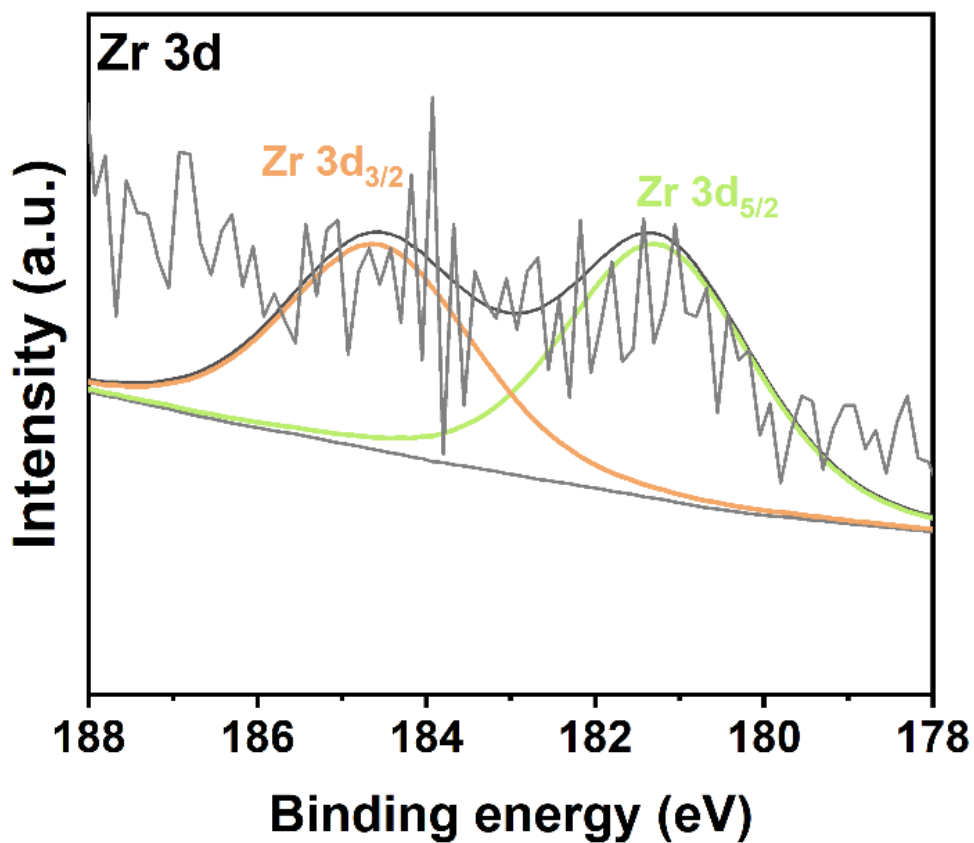


Figure S4. XPS spectra of the Zr 3d orbitals after the stability test.

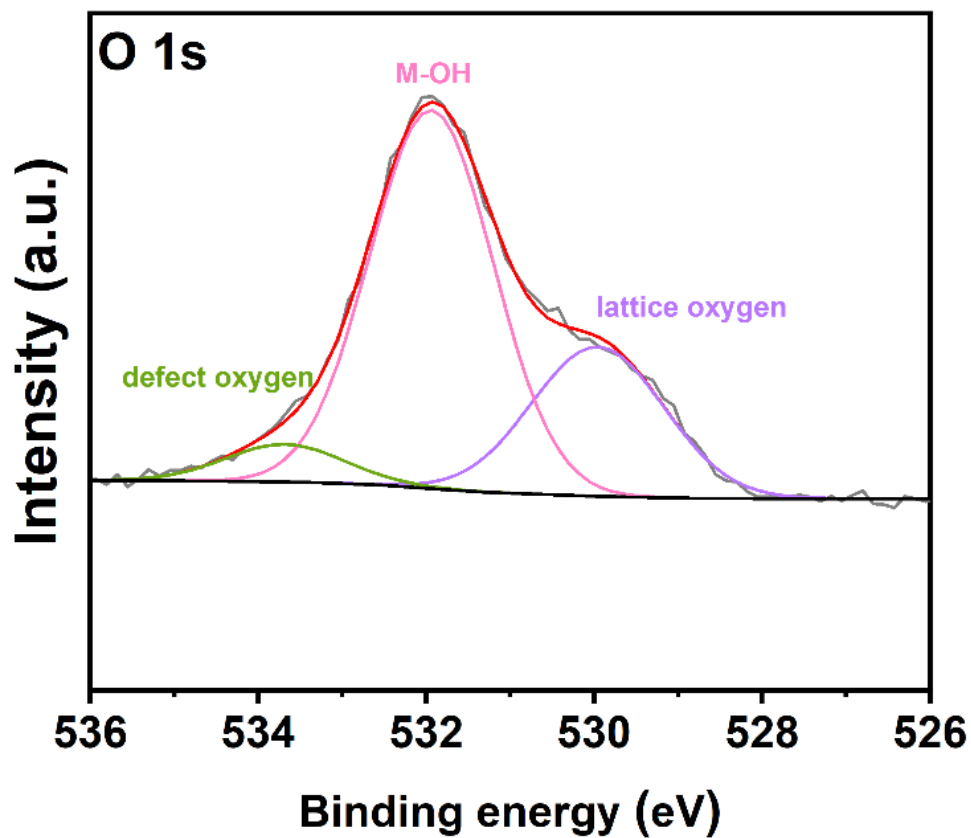


Figure S5. XPS spectra of the O 1s orbitals after the stability test.