

Supplemental information

Interface Engineering of SRu-mC₃N₄ Heterostructures for Enhanced Electrochemical Hydrazine Oxidation Reactions

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Supplemental information list

S-1) Synthesis method

S-2) Wide-angle XRD pattern

S-3) High-resolution XPS spectra

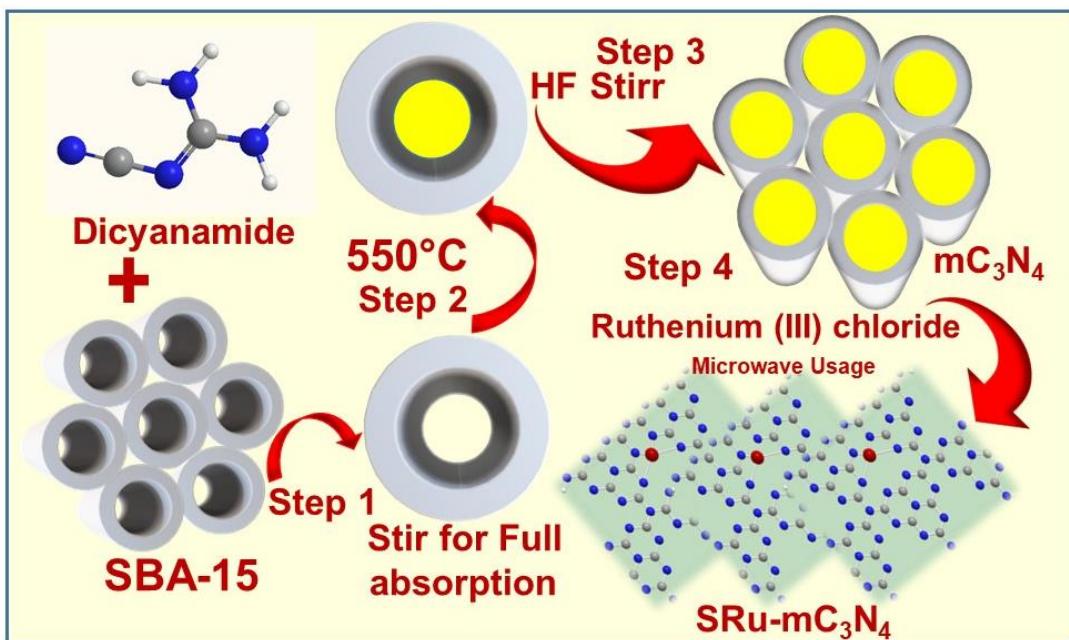
S-4) Electrochemical studies

S-5) HR-TEM images and Raman spectra of recovered SRu-mC₃N₄ catalyst after electrocatalytic hydrazine oxidation

S-6) Calculation for enhancement factor

Table S1) Electrochemical performance of previously reported HzOR systems from the literature

S-1) Synthesis methods



Scheme S1. Schematic representation for protocol depicting formulation of ruthenium single atom over mesoporous C_3N_4 ($\text{SRu-mC}_3\text{N}_4$).

S-2) Wide-angle XRD pattern

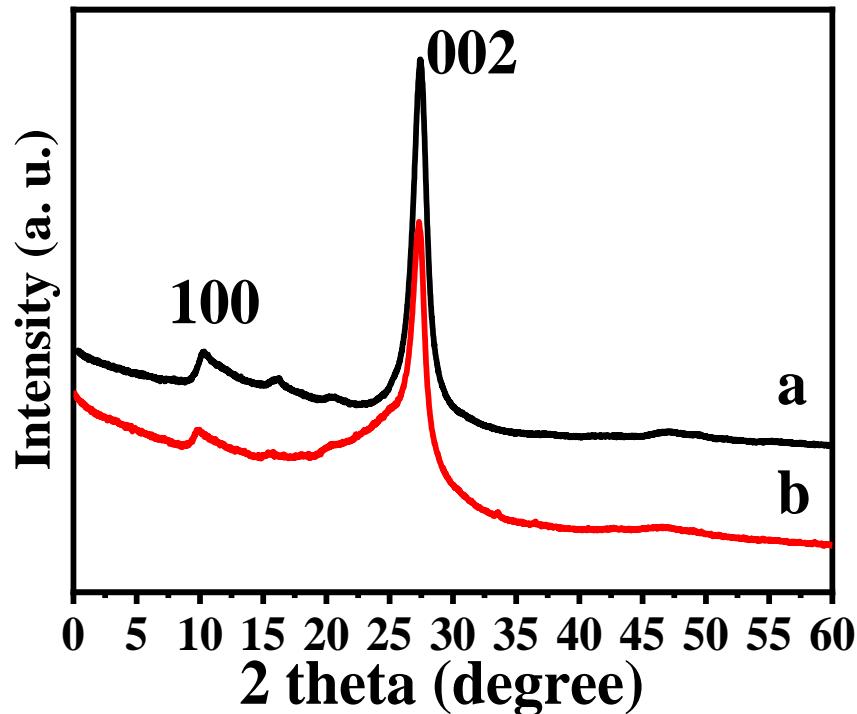


Figure S1. Wide-angle XRD pattern of $\text{SRu-mC}_3\text{N}_4$; a) mC_3N_4 ; and b) $\text{SRu-mC}_3\text{N}_4$.

S-3) High-resolution XPS spectra

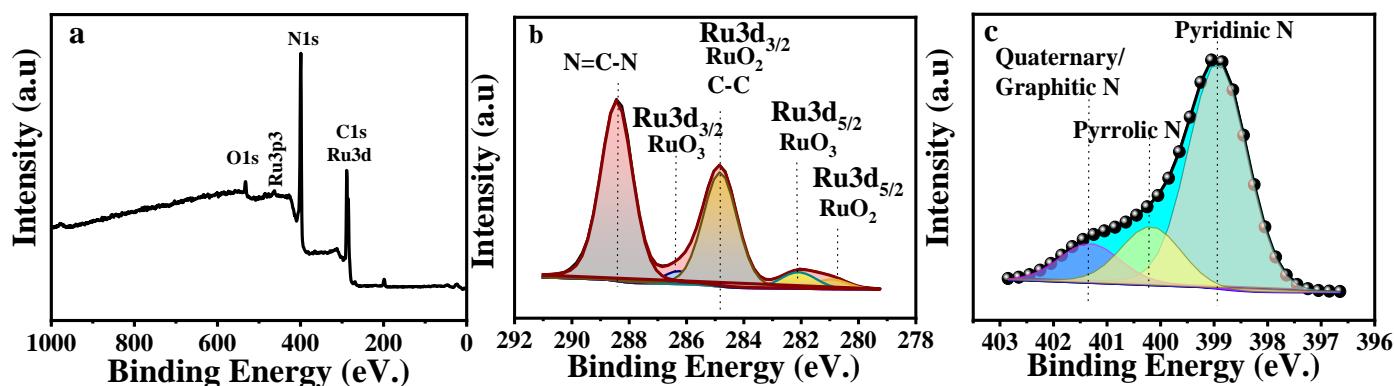


Figure S2. High-resolution XPS spectra of SRu-mC₃N₄: a) Full scan; b) N1s spectra of SRu-mC₃N₄; c) Ru 3d High-resolution XPS spectra of SRu-mC₃N₄ with carbon.

S-4) Electrochemical Studies

i) Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV)

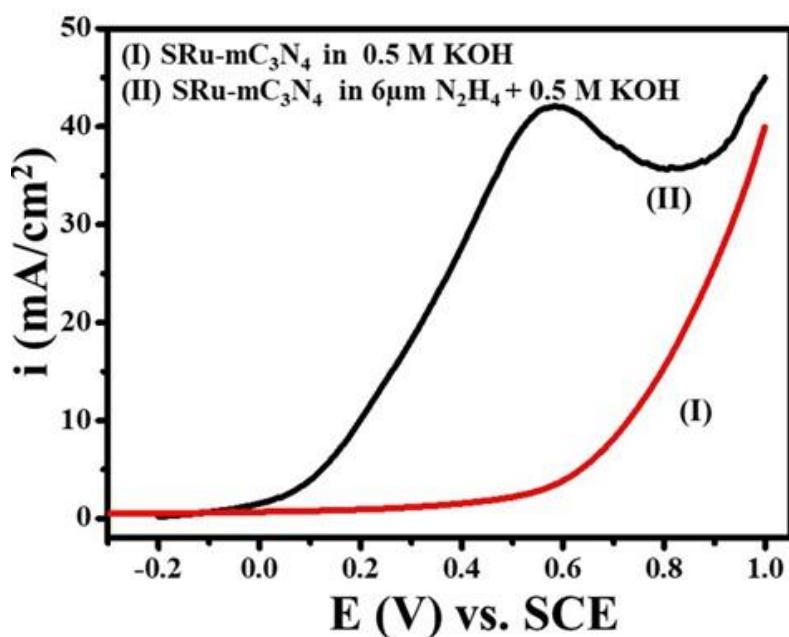


Figure S3. Superimposed linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) for the (I) SRu-mC₃N₄ in 0.5 M KOH (II) SRu-mC₃N₄ in 6 μM N₂H₄ + 0.5 M KOH at a scan rate of 50 mV/s.

ii) Chronoamperometric studies

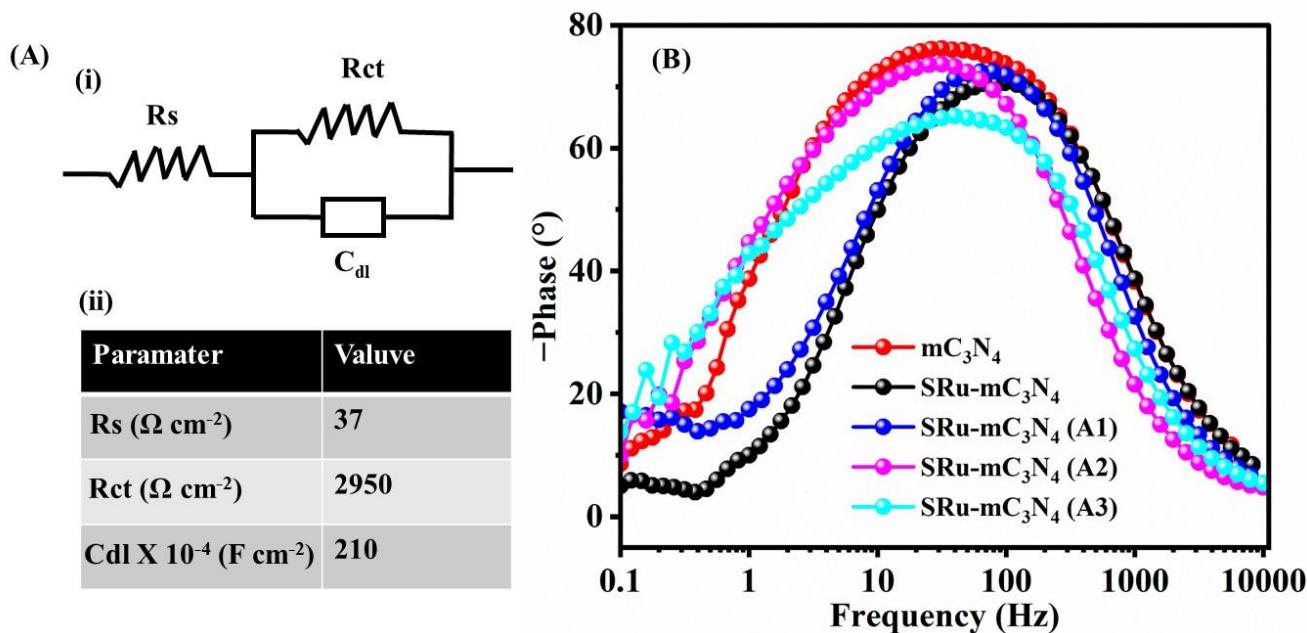


Figure S4. (A) (i) equivalent circuit and (ii) their values for SRu-mC₃N₄, (B) Bode plot calculated by using EIS data of different electrocatalysts in 6 μM N₂H₄ + 0.5 M KOH.

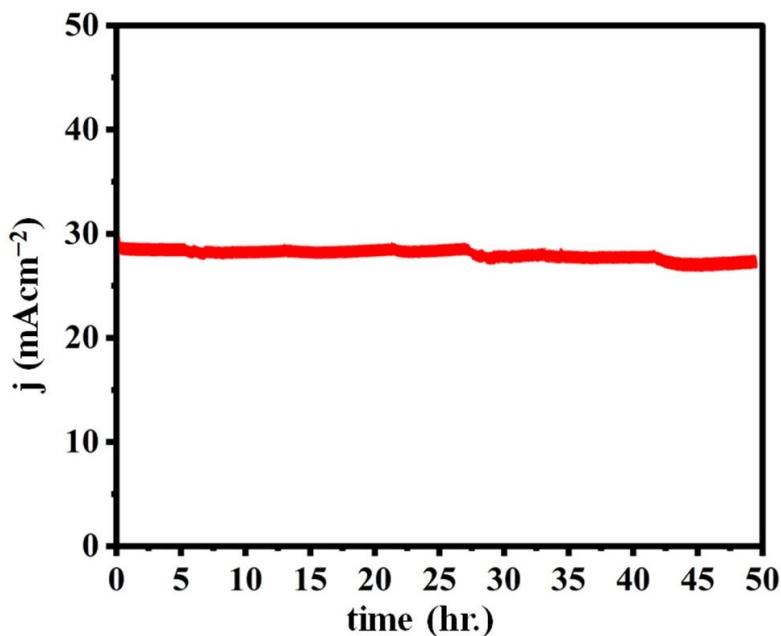


Figure S5. Chronoamperometric studies of SRu-mC₃N₄ in 6 μM N₂H₄ + 0.5 M KOH at an applied potential of 1.3 V vs. RHE (based on obtained current density of 20 mA/cm²).

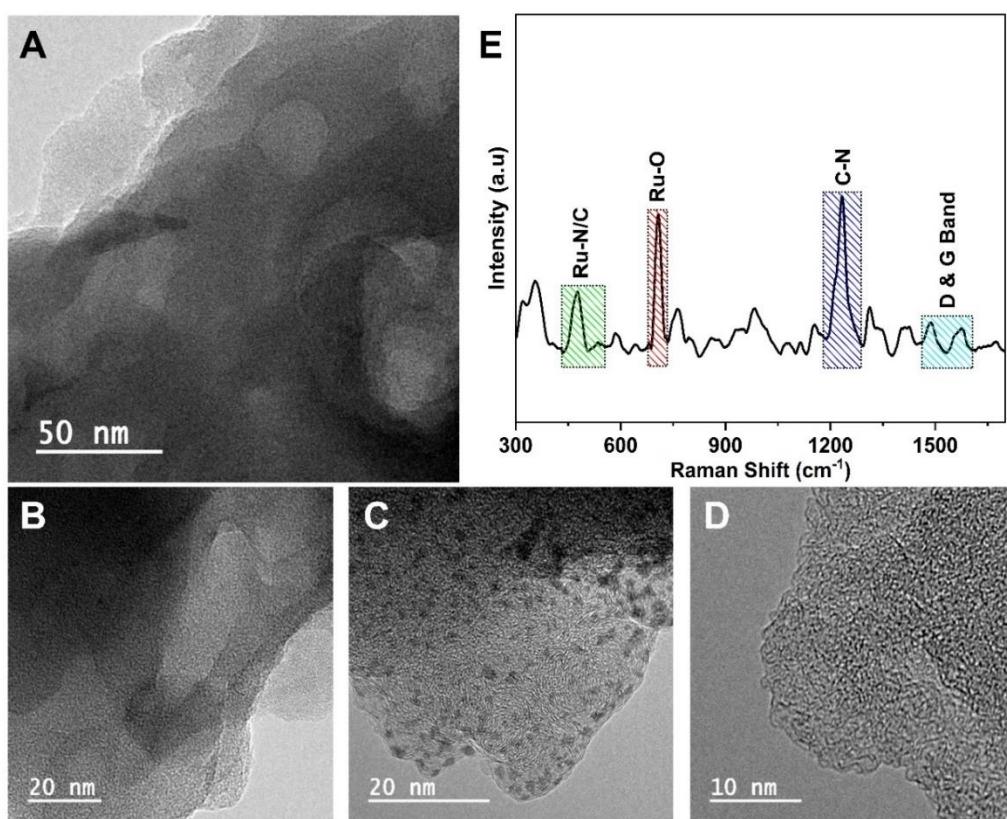


Figure S6. (A-D) HR-TEM images, and (E) Raman spectra of SRu-mC₃N₄ catalyst after electrocatalytic hydrazine oxidation reaction study.

S-6) Calculation for enhancement factor

We determined the electrocatalyst's enhancement factor (EF) at a fixed voltage. SRu-mC₃N₄ is a more effective electrocatalyst than bare GCE, m-C₃N₄, SRu-mC₃N₄(A1), SRu-mC₃N₄(A3), and SRu-mC₃N₄(A2) in a 6 μM N₂H₄ + 0.5 M KOH solution, according to the electrocatalytic activity given in Table 1 based on enhancing factor (EF). The enhancement factor (EF) of SRu-mC₃N₄ is higher (2258) than that of m-C₃N₄ (376), SRu-mC₃N₄ (A1; 617), SRu-mC₃N₄ (A3; 386) and SRu-mC₃N₄(A2; 364) in 6 μM N₂H₄ + 0.5 M KOH.

$$\text{Enhancement Factor (EF)} = \frac{\text{current density of electrocatalyst}}{\text{Current density of bare GCE}} \times 100$$

Table S1. Electrochemical performance of previously reported HzOR systems from the literature.

Sr. No.	Electrocatalyst	Electrolyte KOH/N ₂ H ₄	10 mA/cm ² (V vs. RHE)	Stability (h)	Reference
1	Ag NPs	0.5 M /0.5 mL	1.57	-	[40]
	Ag@C60		1.21	-	
2	Au-TiO ₂	0.1 M / 3 mM	1.18	-	[41]
3	(Cu _{0.9} Pd _{0.1})O	0.1 M /10 mM	1.32	0.5	[42]
4	Ni@Pd-Ni alloy NAs	1 M/20 mM	0.94	0.35	[43]
5	MoCx-NC	0.1 M/0.02 M	-	0.78	[44]
6	PdSn/MWCNT	1 M/0.5 M	1.15	-	[45]

7	Concave TOH Au NCs	0.1 M /10 mM	1.32	10	[46]
8	Rh/NiFe _{5.4}	1 M/0.2 M	1.38	5.5	[47]
9	Ru ₁ /mono-NiFe _{0.3}	1 M/0.2 M	1.34	-	[48]
10	SRu-mC₃N₄	0.5 M /6 μM	1.19	50	This Work

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