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Amorphization activated ruthenium-tellurium nanorods for efficient water splitting

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Pursuing active and durable water splitting electrocatalysts is of vital significance for solving the sluggish kinetics of the oxygen evolution reaction (OER) process in energy supply. Herein, theoretical calculations identify that the local distortion-strain effect in amorphous RuTe₂ system abnormally sensitizes the Te- $p\pi$ coupling capability and enhances the electron-transfer of Ru-sites, in which the excellent inter-orbital p-d transfers determine strong electronic activities for boosting OER performance. Thus, a robust electrocatalyst based on amorphous RuTe₂ porous nanorods (PNRs) is successfully fabricated. In the acidic water splitting, a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit a superior performance, which only require a cell voltage of 1.52 V to reach a current density of 10 mA cm⁻². Detailed investigations show that the high density of defects combine with oxygen atoms to form RuO_xH_y species, which are conducive to the OER. This work offers valuable insights for constructing robust electrocatalysts based on theoretical calculations guided by rational design and amorphous materials.

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Electrochemical water splitting, emerging as an attractive technology for generating hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2), provides a potential to address environmental degradation and energy crises due to its pure and clean products^{1–4}. Noble-metal Pt and Ir/Ru are considered to be the benchmark catalysts for the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) and the oxygen evolution reaction (OER), respectively^{5–7}. However, a high voltage is still needed to drive the reaction process because of the sluggish kinetics for OER, especially in acidic conditions^{8–11}. Significant efforts have been undertaken to design novel catalysts to overcome this obstacle, including heteroatoms doping, functionalization, and so on^{12–16}. Although much progress in developing bifunctional electrocatalysts for alkaline water splitting has been realized, the overpotential and corrosion resistance are still far from satisfactory under harsh acidic conditions, which hamper the development of proton exchange membrane water electrolyzers^{17–19}.

Recent studies have been primarily focused on enhancing the intrinsic activity to improve catalytic efficiency, such as phase and interface engineering, creating grain boundaries and regulating electronic structures^{20–24}. It should be noteworthy that those resulting catalysts are overwhelmingly based on crystalline materials and tend to ignore their amorphous counterparts. Amorphous materials are generally entities, in which the arrangement of their internal atoms is not periodic but only bear the local short-range order. The inherent disorderliness of amorphous materials can produce abundant “dangling bonds” and defects in the loosely bonded atomistic free-volume zones, which can provide more active sites and thus improve catalytic activity^{25–27}. In addition, the unique structure and isotropic properties endow amorphous materials strongly corrosion resistance in both acidic and alkaline conditions, providing fresh insights into the search for highly stable catalysts^{28,29}. For example, Zhang et al. prepared amorphous lithium-incorporated palladium phosphosulfide nanodots (Li-PPS NDs) by electrochemically lithiated layered $Pd_3P_2S_8$ crystal. Interestingly, this amorphization process can activate the electrochemically inert $Pd_3P_2S_8$, thereby significantly enhances its HER activity³⁰. The obtained amorphous Li-PPS NDs also possess excellent stability under the acidic condition that the decay of current density is negligible after 10000 potential cycles. Inspired by the above, catalyst designs based on amorphous materials are therefore an attractive strategy for developing highly active and stable electrocatalysts for water splitting under harsh environments.

Herein, guided by the theoretical mechanism study of the intrinsic high electroactivity revealed in the amorphous structure, the a-RuTe₂ porous nanorods (a-RuTe₂ PNRs) with bullet-like outline have been designed and synthesized as robust water splitting electrocatalysts. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations reveal that high amorphization degree renders the local short-range disorder to be distinguished, which inevitably induces distortion-strain effect (DS) and thus leads the system to be the meta-stable state. Such energetic trend not only facilitates the variation of local Te-coordination for flexible bonding but also induces a medium-to-long range $p\pi$ coupling to efficiently annihilate the notorious crystal-field-splitting effect of Ru for highly active intra- and inter-orbital electron-transfer. From the view of strong electron-lattice coupling effect, the short-range disorder contributes to the intrinsic guarantee for high OER activities within pH-universal conditions. As an electrocatalytic result, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs present a significantly improved OER performance than its crystalline counterparts in harsh environments, especially in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 . In detail, it is capable of delivering an overpotential of as low as 245 mV for OER, far better than those of crystalline RuTe₂ PNRs (c-RuTe₂ PNRs) and the benchmark electrocatalyst Ir/C. By constructing a-RuTe₂ PNRs as

a two-electrode system in the acidic electrolyte, only a cell potential of 1.52 V is needed to generate 10 mA cm^{-2} . Experimental results demonstrate that the distorted Ru-Te bond can be derived from the high density of defects. Additionally, the RuO_xH_y species form by combining the defect with oxygen atoms also contribute to the reaction process.

Results

DFT theoretical simulations. Although strain effect has been utilized to enhance the electron transfer activity to facilitate the electrocatalysis, the corresponding characterization still remains a huge challenge in the amorphous materials. In order to investigate the intrinsic activity of amorphous samples, we have carried out DFT calculations to evaluate the OER process of amorphous RuTe₂ system before experiments. From the model, the weighted average coordination (CN) of Ru is lowered (CN = 6 for crystalline RuTe₂) staying between 4 (tetrahedral) and 6 (octahedral), while Te sites are more flexible ranged from CN = 2 to CN = 6 with Te-Te bonds (Fig. 1a). The bonding and anti-bonding orbitals near the Fermi level (E_F) demonstrate a $p\pi$ electron-rich character given by Te-sites, indicating the high electronic sensitivities of Te to couple O-2p orbital for H₂O activation (Fig. 1b). The line-up of reciprocal, highly symmetrical points in both crystalline and amorphous structures indicates the different electron transfer paths within the Brillouin zone, supporting the distinct electron transfer ability (Fig. 1c, d). As short-range Ru-Te disordered, the intrinsic DS strengthens the driving force on the electronic activities. The Lamé parameters reflect the correlation within homogenous, isotropic, and continuum medium. With increasing DS-effect, the instabilities of Ru-Te bonding environment are enlarged. However, as the energetic trend reflects, Te-Te homopolar bond formation plays a key role in facilitating wider-range relaxations towards higher stabilities, supporting the dominant role of the highly sensitive $p\pi$ coupling in both energetic performance and electronic activities (Fig. 1e). Moreover, the dielectric function of the amorphous structure is obviously larger than the crystalline structure, especially the static dielectric function ϵ_1 . The imaginary part ϵ_2 of the dielectric function of the amorphous reaches the first peak value at 0.440 eV, which is much smaller than 2.60 eV of the crystalline, confirming the much smaller electron transition from the top of valence band to the bottom of conduction band near the reciprocal, highly symmetrical points (Fig. 1f).

To further distinguish the intrinsic difference in electronic contribution of the crystalline and amorphous structures in boosting the catalysis, the band structures are plotted. The detailed theoretical derivation and discussion of the intrinsic electronic contribution enhancement of the amorphous structure in catalysis is provided in the Supplementary Note 1. Notably, the crystalline structure shows an evident indirect band gap of 0.620 eV, which demonstrates the energy barriers for $d-d$ and $d-p$ transitions (Fig. 1g). In comparison, the amorphous RuTe₂ exhibits electron-rich feature crossing the Fermi level without any energy gap, supporting the facile $d-d$ electron transition for achieving superior OER performance. Moreover, the forbidden $p-d$ electron transition in the crystalline structure has been loosened by the amorphous structure due to the induced intrinsic DS effect (Fig. 1h, i). Therefore, these results indicate that such different electron transfer leads to the contrast selectivity of OER process. Meanwhile, the projected partial density of states (PDOSs) reveal that Ru-4d- t_{2g} activity (valence-peak) and valence-band-centers ($E_V - 1.2\text{ eV}$ and $E_V - 1.0\text{ eV}$ for amorphous and crystal system respectively, $E_V = 0$ for E_F) remain while the DS-effect relaxes the forbidden rule of intra-orbital e_g-t_{2g} electron-transfer, which annihilates the gap between the e_g-t_{2g} splitting of the Ru-4d band

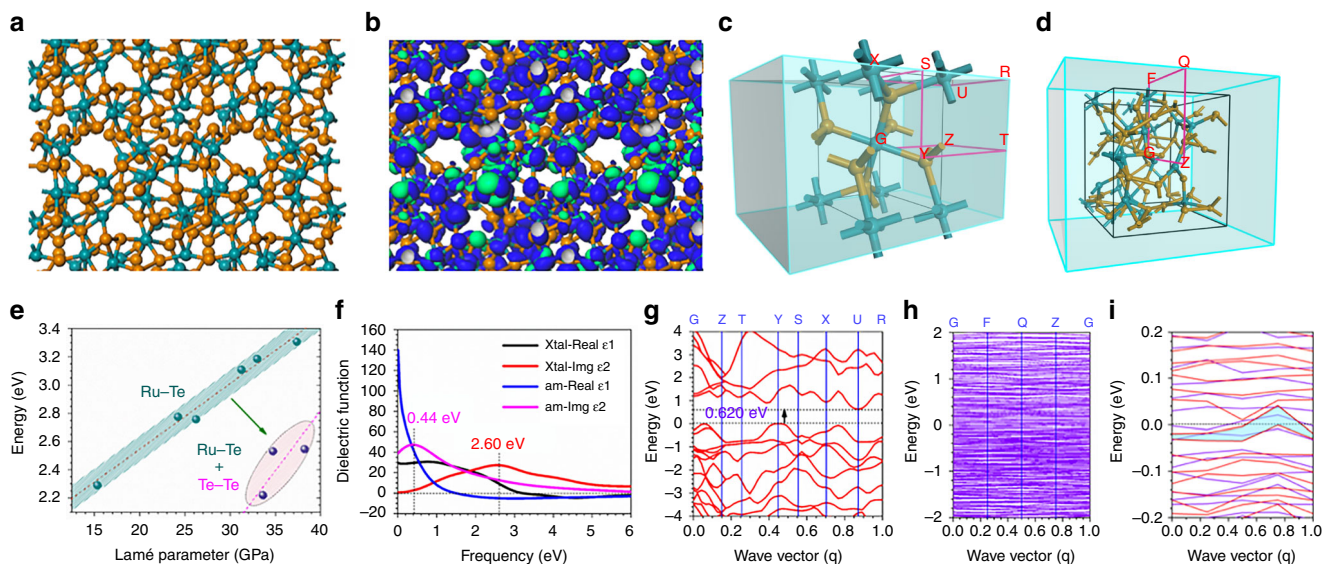


Fig. 1 Electronic structures comparison between the crystalline and amorphous RuTe₂. **a** Local atomic configurations for the amorphous RuTe₂. **b** The real spatial contour plots for bonding and anti-bonding orbitals near E_F. **c** The Brillouin zone of the crystalline RuTe₂, in which the G, Z, T, Y, S, X, U, and R denote high-symmetry points within the reciprocal space (red). **d** The Brillouin zone of the amorphous RuTe₂, in which the G, F, Q, and Z denote high-symmetry points within the reciprocal space (red). **e** Structural formation energy variation trend with related to the Lamé parameters for describing the bulk lattice distortion induced strain effect, as well as the Te-Te bond formation. **f** The dielectric function comparison. **g** The band structure of the crystalline RuTe₂ and **h** the amorphous RuTe₂. **i** Enlarged display of the amorphous RuTe₂ band structure.

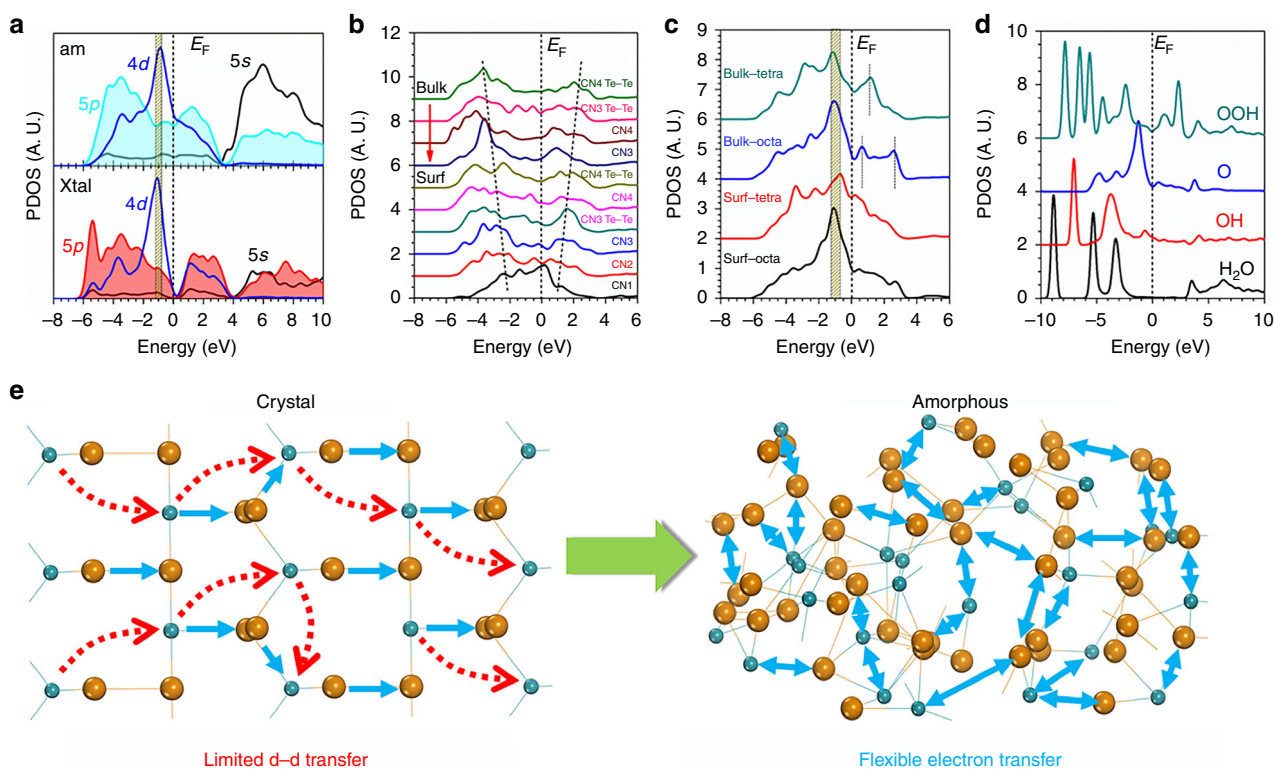


Fig. 2 Electronic activities of the amorphous RuTe₂ for OER. **a** PDOSs comparison between amorphous and crystalline RuTe₂ systems. **b** Site-dependent PDOSs variation trend of Te-5p band. **c** Site-dependent PDOSs variation of Ru-4d band. **d** Individual PDOSs contributions of O-species from OER process. **e** Schematic diagram of the electronic activity enhancement in amorphous structure.

in the amorphous structure. The distorted Ru-Te lattice increases the homogeneity for efficient inter-d-orbital electron-transfer ability among Ru sites (Fig. 2a). The surface Te-5p dominantly occupies from E_V - 4.5 eV to E_F with the most overlapping with Ru-4d, enhancing the activities of p-d coupled electron-exchange.

The stronger electron transfer between p-d than the p-p also supports the anti-oxidation of the RuTe₂. The enhanced bonding and anti-bonding splitting effect of Te-5p band in the bulk region with higher CN results in gradually inert and less overlapped with Ru-4d (Fig. 2b). The surface Ru-4d band obviously merges the

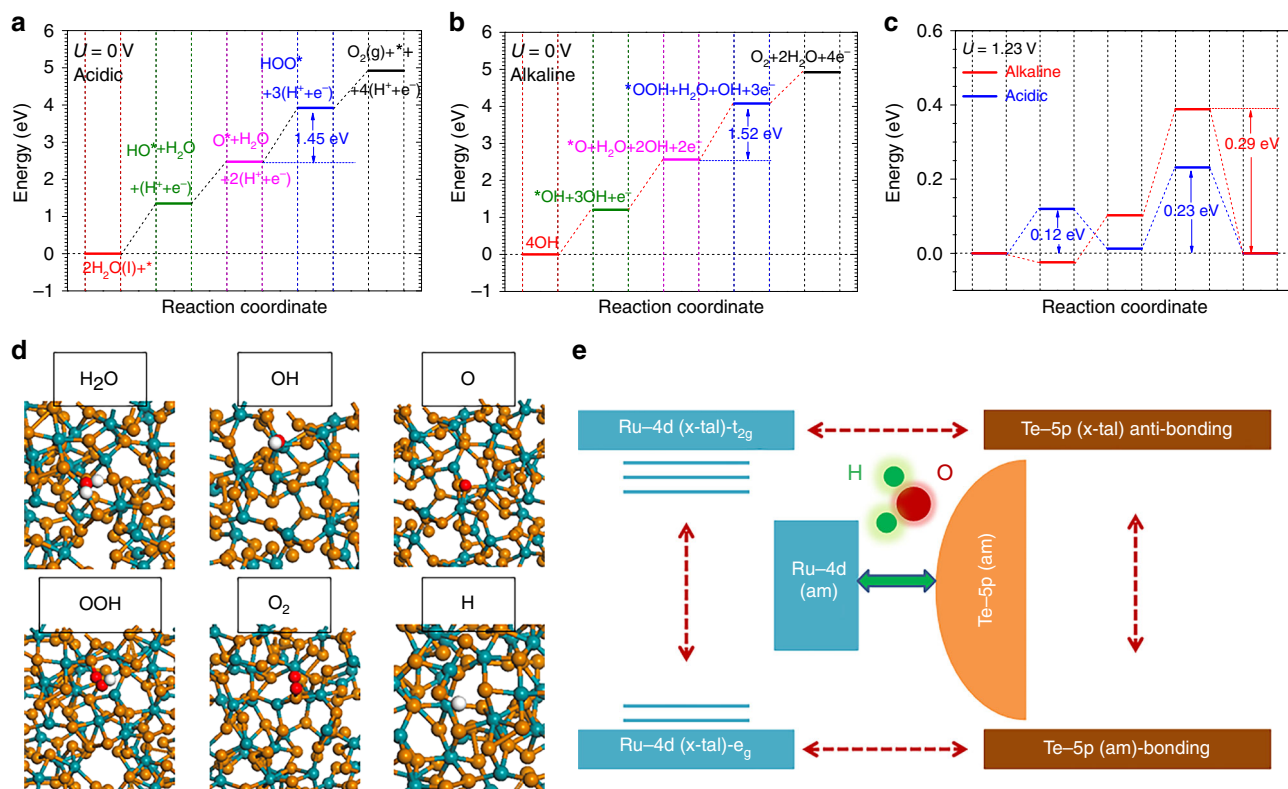


Fig. 3 OER energy profile and activity plot. **a** The free energetic pathways for acidic OER at $U = 0$ V. The corresponding reaction mechanism in the acidic is shown in the plot and calculation setup. **b** The alkaline OER pathway at $U = 0$ V. The different reaction mechanisms with the acidic OER based on key adsorbates and co-reactants is supplied in the plot and calculation setup. **c** The OER pathways of acidic and alkaline conditions at $U = 1.23$ V. **d** Local structural configurations of initial reactant, intermediates or final product on the amorphous RuTe_2 surface. **e** Schematic diagram for illustrating the amorphous RuTe_2 boosting the OER performance via highly efficient electron-transfer site-independently.

electronic occupations, resulting in the annihilation of the e_g - t_{2g} splitting character on both surfaces octahedral and tetrahedral bonding sites. Therefore, the surface distorted Ru-Te bonding minimizes the crystal-field splitting effect for the surface Ru-sites (Fig. 2c). The p - π orbital of H_2O exhibits a substantial overlapping with Te-5p bands showing a strong p - π coupling to activate the H_2O molecule for efficient splitting. From OH to O, the p - π coupling becomes stronger with the increase of p -orbital electronic activities. Further on the OOH, a slightly weaker electronic activity is demonstrated due to the hydrogenation effect for O- $p\pi$ passivation (Fig. 2d). The schematic diagram of the electron transfer pathways has been presented to show the enhanced electronic activity of the amorphous structure of RuTe_2 in promoting the catalysis (Fig. 2e).

We move onto the OER pathways (Fig. 3a–c). In acidic condition, the Ru-Te surface performs an excellent H_2O splitting with the substantially low activation energy for $[\text{*OH} + \text{H}^+ + \text{e}^-]$. The secondary de-hydrogenation performs at even lower energetic level. This trend guarantees the potential determining step to form OOH^- favoring at a lower energy of 3.92 eV relative to initial H_2O level (Fig. 3a). In alkaline condition, the favorable bonding of both OH and O facilitates the OOH formation with a lower barrier of 1.52 eV (Fig. 3b). Under the $U = 1.23$ V potential, the overpotentials (i.e. $\max\{\text{[barrier} - 1.23 \text{ eV}]/\text{e}\}$) are 0.23 V (acidic) and 0.29 V (alkaline), respectively (Fig. 3c). From local structure perspectives, the H_2O stabilizes between the Ru and Te sites, while OH, O, and OOH uniquely adsorbs on distorted Te sites, where the local Te-CN flexibly varied (Fig. 3d). We confirm that OER performance originates from surface DS-effect, which sensitizes Te- $p\pi$ coupling and annihilates the crystal-field

splitting effect of Ru for highly active intra- and inter-orbital electron-transfer (Fig. 3e).

Catalyst synthesis and characterization. To realize the highly electroactive amorphous surface for OER as the theoretical predictions, we present the fabrication strategy with the rational design by following the guidance of the DFT calculations. We have successfully designed, prepared and compared RuTe_2 PNRs in both amorphous and crystalline conditions. The pristine amorphous RuTe_2 PNRs were prepared by a simple hydrothermal process, in which potassium tellurite (K_2TeO_3) and hexaammineruthenium (III) chloride ($\text{Cl}_3\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_6\text{Ru}$) were used as metal precursors³¹. High-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) image shows that the products exhibit one-dimensional (1D) nanorods structure with high dispersion (Fig. 4a). TEM images show that the nanorods have a porous structure and bullet-like profile with the average diameter and length of 17.0 ± 1.8 nm and 99.7 ± 5.8 nm, respectively (Supplementary Fig. 1). The Ru/Te molar ratio was determined to be around 1:2 by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and scanning electron microscopy energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS). No significant diffraction peaks were observed by powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) (Fig. 4b), demonstrating that the RuTe_2 PNRs are amorphous, corresponding to the high-resolution TEM (HRTEM) and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) (Supplementary Fig. 2). STEM-EDS element mappings reveal that the Ru and Te are evenly distributed along the RuTe_2 PNRs (Fig. 4c). Subsequently, the RuTe_2 PNRs were loaded on VC-X72 carbon

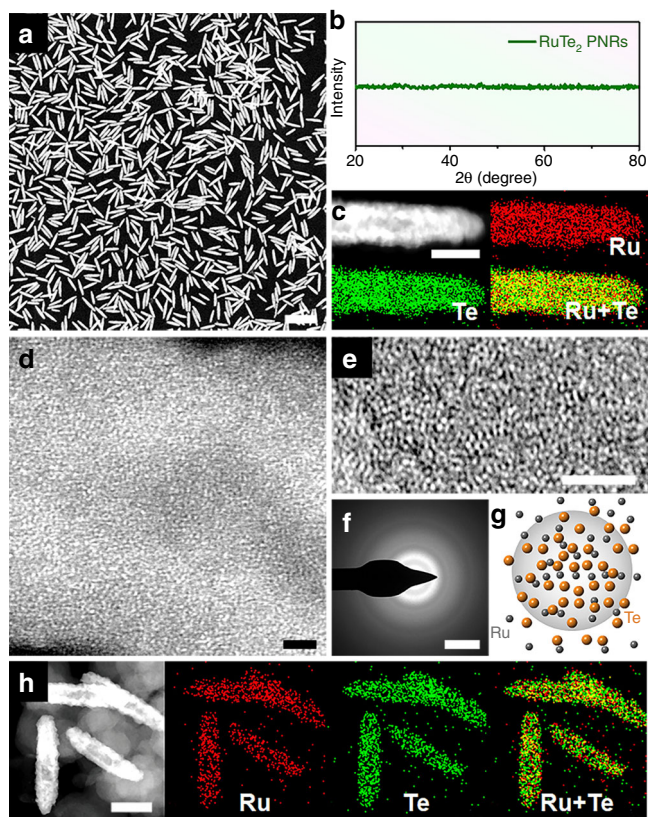


Fig. 4 Morphology and composition profile analysis. **a** HAADF-STEM image, **b** XRD pattern, **c** STEM-ADF image and EDS elemental mappings of RuTe₂ PNRs. **d** Atomic-resolution HAADF-STEM image, **e** HRTEM image, **f** SAED pattern, **g** structural model, and **h** STEM-ADF image and EDS elemental mappings of carbon supported a-RuTe₂ PNRs. Scale bar, **a** 200 nm; **c** 10 nm; **d**, **e** 2 nm; **f** 5 1/nm, and **h** 40 nm.

(Supplementary Fig. 3) and then thermally treated under air atmosphere^{32,33}, where only a broad carbon peak can be found in their XRD pattern, demonstrating that the RuTe₂ PNRs still maintain an amorphous structure (denoted as a-RuTe₂ PNRs) (Supplementary Fig. 4). HAADF-STEM and TEM images show that the PNRs keep 1D porous nanorod profile with a slight increase in diameter and length. As revealed by the atomic-resolution HAADF-STEM image, the atoms exhibit a random distribution without significant periodicity, proving the structural disorder of a-RuTe₂ PNRs (Fig. 4d). Moreover, only blurred areas with no clear long-range ordered atomic arrangements can be observed from HRTEM, further demonstrating the amorphous feature of a-RuTe₂ PNRs (Fig. 4e). SAED pattern also reveals a set of distinct rings composed of diffraction spots (Fig. 4f), being in agreement with the XRD results. The structural model of RuTe₂ PNRs with the amorphous feature was successfully described (Fig. 4g), where the Ru and Te atoms exhibit a random arrangement with isotropic, short-range order in atomistic free-volume zones. STEM-EDS element mappings reveal that the Ru and Te are still distributed uniformly throughout the whole PNRs (Fig. 4h).

The highly crystalline RuTe₂ PNRs (denoted as c-RuTe₂ PNRs) were obtained by thermal treating RuTe₂ PNRs under controlled thermal treatments³⁴. PXRD pattern shows two main peaks at 31.29° and 43.37°, corresponding to the (111) and (211) planes of RuTe₂ (PDF#88-1380), respectively (Fig. 5a). The crystal characteristics and long-range order of c-RuTe₂ PNRs can also be demonstrated by atomic-resolution HRTEM image (Fig. 5b). Significantly, a large number of regularly arranged atoms can be

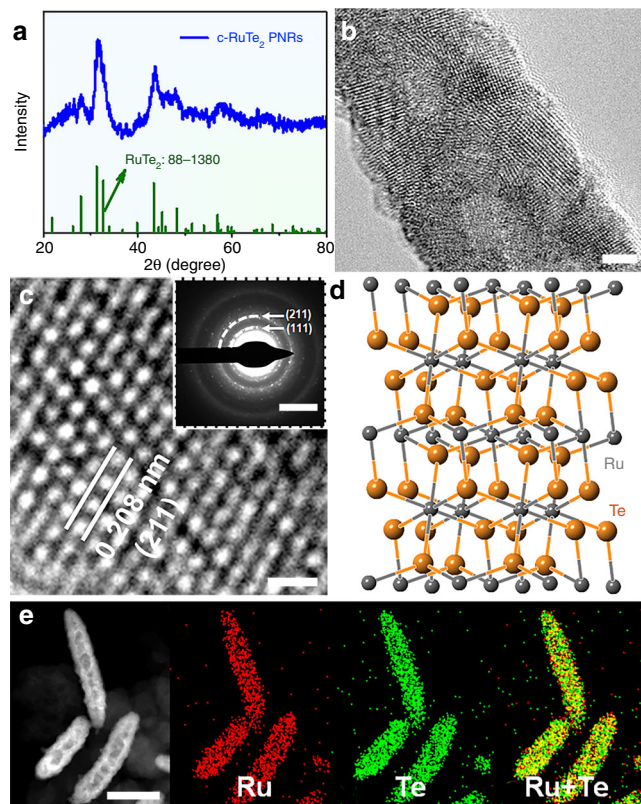


Fig. 5 Morphology and structural characterizations. **a** PXRD pattern, **b**, **c** HRTEM image. **d** structural model and **e** STEM-ADF image and EDS elemental mappings of carbon supported c-RuTe₂ PNRs. Inset in **c** is the SAED pattern of c-RuTe₂ PNRs. Scale bar, **b** 2 nm; **c** 0.5 nm; (Inset in **c**) 5 1/nm; **e** 40 nm.

observed by HRTEM and their interplanar spacing is 0.208 nm, corresponding to the (211) plane of RuTe₂ (Fig. 5c). SAED pattern also reveals a set of distinct rings composed of diffraction spots (inset in Fig. 5c), being assigned to the (111) and (211) planes. Surprisingly, the morphology and composition of c-RuTe₂ PNRs are largely maintained, indicating that the controlled thermal treatments only affect the crystallinity but hardly cause morphology and composition changes (Supplementary Fig. 5). The structural model of c-RuTe₂ PNRs presents a long-range ordered anisotropy with a regular orthorhombic structure (*Pnmm*) (Fig. 5d and Supplementary Fig. 6). STEM-EDS elements mappings show that the Ru and Te are uniformly distributed within the whole PNRs (Fig. 5e).

Evaluation of electrochemical activity. We performed OER and HER measurements of a-RuTe₂ PNRs and c-RuTe₂ PNRs under the universal pH range. Commercial Ir/C and Pt/C were tested under the same conditions for comparison. As expected, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs show enhanced electrocatalytic performance than that of their crystalline counterparts. In detail, as shown in Fig. 6a, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit the best OER activity with a low overpotential of 245 mV at 10 mA cm⁻² in 0.5 M H₂SO₄, which is superior to those of c-RuTe₂ PNRs (442 mV) and Ir/C (323 mV). Obviously, compared with Ir/C (297 mV) in 1.0 M KOH, only an overpotential of 285 mV is required for a-RuTe₂ PNRs, while the c-RuTe₂ PNRs need a higher overpotential of 458 mV under the same conditions, which is highly consistent with the theoretical predictions (Fig. 6b and Supplementary Table 1). Importantly, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs not only present excellent electrocatalytic performance in the strong acidic and

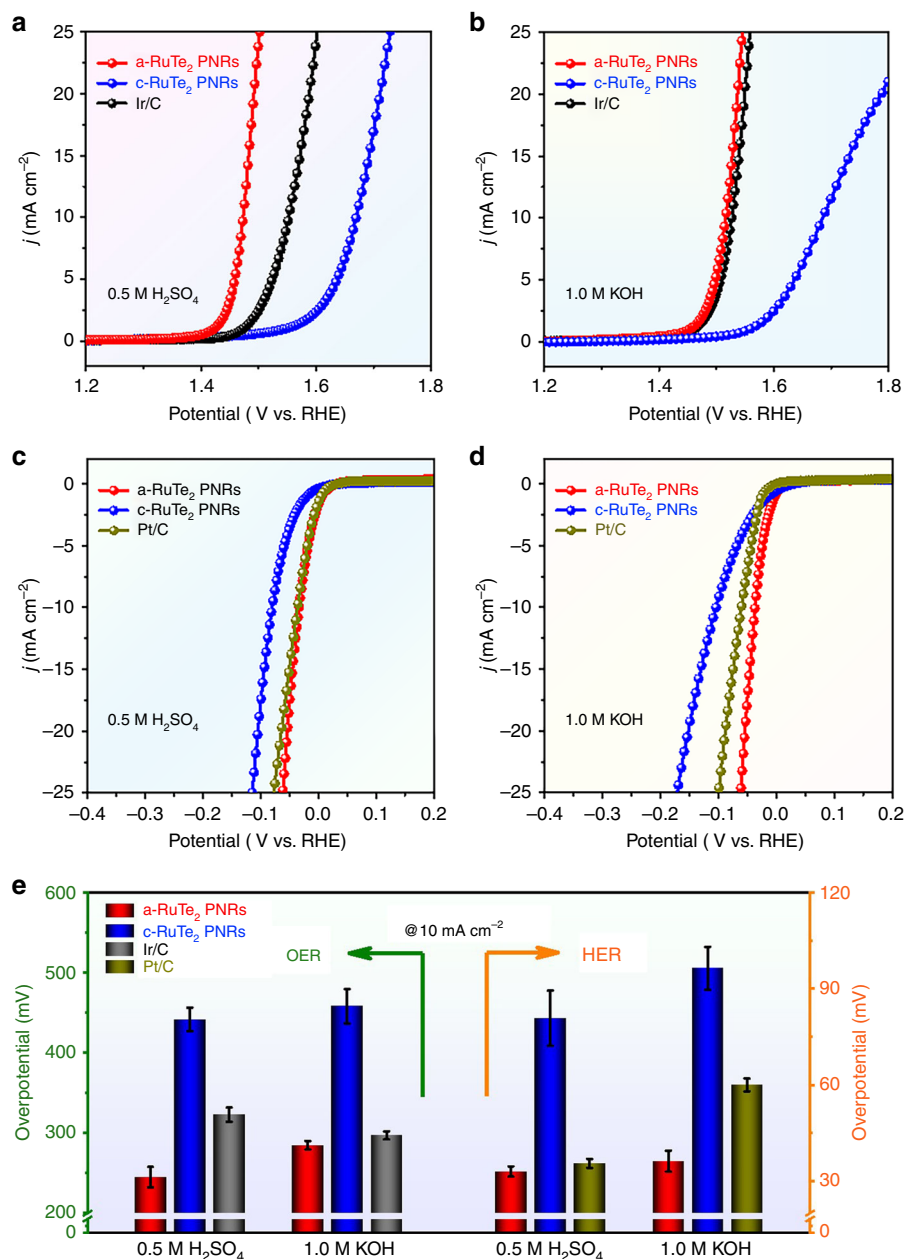


Fig. 6 Electrochemical studies of catalysts in different electrolytes. OER polarization curves of a-RuTe₂ PNRs, c-RuTe₂ PNRs and commercial Ir/C in **a** 0.5 M H₂SO₄ and **b** 1.0 M KOH. HER polarization curves of a-RuTe₂ PNRs, c-RuTe₂ PNRs and commercial Pt/C in **c** 0.5 M H₂SO₄ and **d** 1.0 M KOH. **e** Histogram of overpotentials at 10 mA cm⁻² from **a-d**.

alkaline media but also exhibit outstanding activities in 0.05 M H₂SO₄ and 0.1 M KOH (Supplementary Fig. 7). Additionally, the HER activities of various catalysts were investigated. We can see that the HER performance of a-RuTe₂ PNRs is significantly better than that of c-RuTe₂ PNRs, and even exceed that of Pt/C as the applied voltage increasing (Fig. 6c and Supplementary Table 2). Although all catalysts show similar catalytic activity in 1.0 M KOH at the beginning, the overpotential of a-RuTe₂ PNRs is markedly lower than those of c-RuTe₂ PNRs and Pt/C with increasing voltage (Fig. 6d). Similarly, robust HER activity in 0.05 M H₂SO₄ and 0.1 M KOH can also be observed for a-RuTe₂ PNRs (Supplementary Fig. 8). To further analyze the electrocatalytic activity of various catalysts, we summarize the overpotential at a current density of 10 mA cm⁻² in different electrolytes (Fig. 6e). Evidently, the OER and HER properties of a-RuTe₂ PNRs are superior to those of c-RuTe₂ PNRs, Ir/C and

Pt/C, especially in the acidic environment. Tafel slopes of various catalysts were also summarized in Supplementary Figs. 9, 10, in which the a-RuTe₂ PNRs show the smallest Tafel slope in different pH ranges, representing the fastest reaction kinetics. To evaluate the number of active sites, the copper underpotential deposition (Cu UPD) method was performed^{35,36}. Compared with c-RuTe₂ PNRs, an increase in the number of active sites can be observed for a-RuTe₂ PNRs, and thus exhibiting improved catalytic activity (Supplementary Fig. 11). Cyclic voltammetry curves were performed in Supplementary Fig. 12, no redox peaks appeared for a-RuTe₂ PNRs during OER process, demonstrating that their self-oxidation is negligible. Faraday efficiency (FE) of OER and HER are more than 95%, indicating that the high currents are almost entirely originated from the process of water splitting (Supplementary Fig. 13). In addition, the HER and OER polarization curves of a-RuTe₂ without iR correction are also

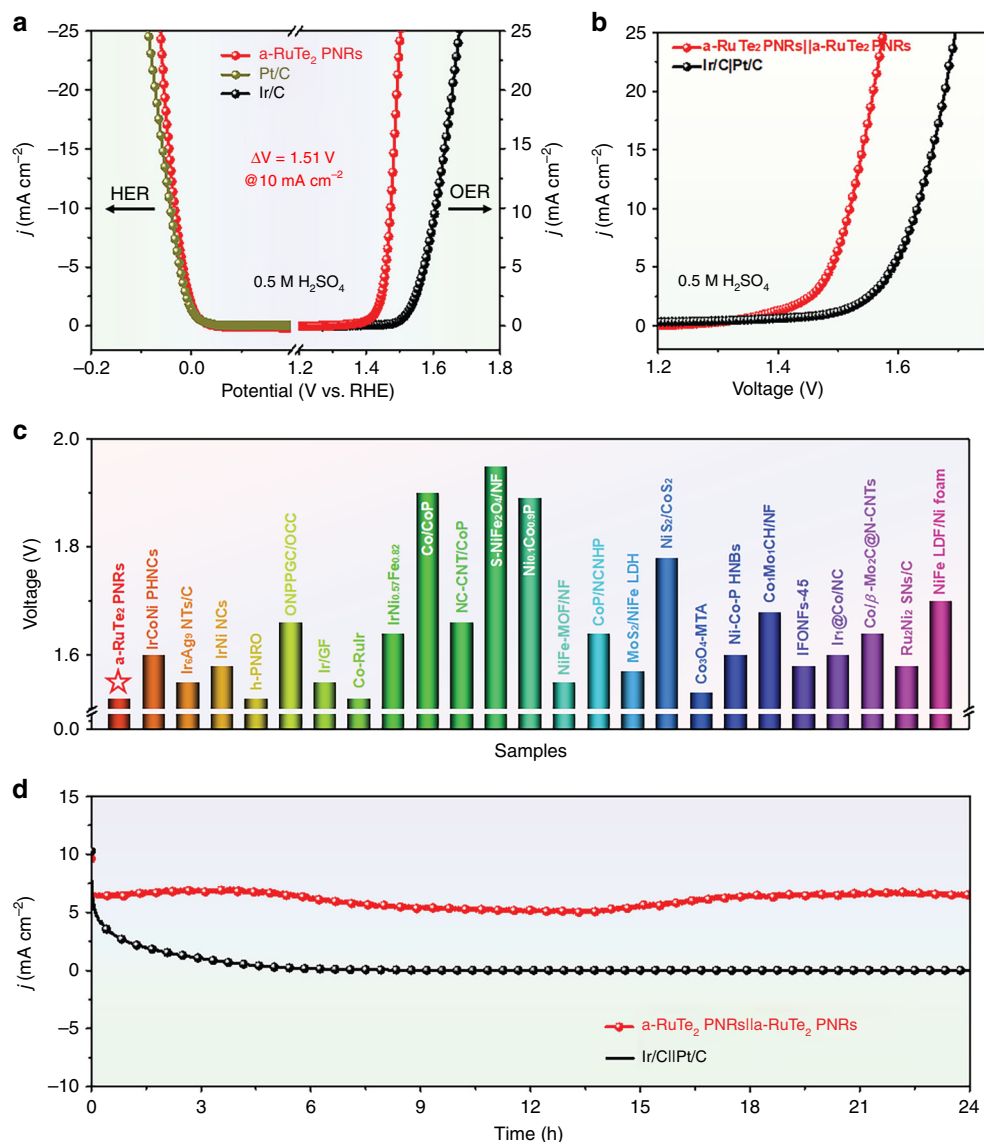


Fig. 7 Overall water splitting studies of catalysts in acidic media. **a** Polarization curves of a-RuTe₂ PNRs, commercial Pt/C and Ir/C in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ for HER and OER. **b** Polarization curves of a-RuTe₂ PNRs||a-RuTe₂ PNRs and Ir/C||Pt/C in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ for water splitting. **c** Comparison of the overpotential of a-RuTe₂ PNRs and recently reported overall water splitting electrocatalysts at 10 mA cm⁻². **d** Time-dependent current density curves of a-RuTe₂ PNRs||a-RuTe₂ PNRs and Ir/C||Pt/C for water splitting in 0.5 M H₂SO₄.

performed as reference (Supplementary Fig. 14), where the a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit excellent OER and HER activities under different conditions.

Considering the superior HER and OER activities of a-RuTe₂ PNRs in acidic condition, a two-electrode device for acidic overall water splitting was constructed. Figure 7a displays the polarization curves of a-RuTe₂ PNRs, Pt/C and Ir/C in 0.5 M H₂SO₄. At left, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit a slightly improved HER activity compared with Pt/C. However, at right, the OER activity of a-RuTe₂ PNRs is significantly better than that of Ir/C. The voltage difference (ΔV) between HER and OER at the current density of 10 mA cm⁻² is 1.51 V. When a-RuTe₂ PNRs were employed as both anode and cathode catalysts in 0.5 M H₂SO₄, only a cell voltage of 1.52 V is needed to achieve 10 mA cm⁻², which is much better than that of Ir/C||Pt/C (Fig. 7b). Most importantly, the cell voltage of a-RuTe₂ PNRs||a-RuTe₂ PNRs for water splitting at 10 mA cm⁻² even surpasses most reported electrocatalysts (Fig. 7c and Supplementary Table 3). The chronoamperometry curve was then carried out to evaluate the long-term

stability of a-RuTe₂ PNRs||a-RuTe₂ PNRs (Fig. 7d). Compared with Ir/C||Pt/C, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs||a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit improved stability in acidic condition (24 h). Detailed characterizations were carried out to further understand the enhanced activity and stability of a-RuTe₂ PNRs for water splitting in acidic conditions (Supplementary Fig. 15, 16). We can see that the porous morphology and bullet-like outline were largely maintained while Ir/C and Pt/C were severely agglomerated (Supplementary Figs. 17, 18). The amorphous feature of a-RuTe₂ PNRs can also be largely maintained. Additionally, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs can maintain excellent chemical stability even under 5.0 M H₂SO₄ at 60 °C for 1 h (Supplementary Fig. 19). Therefore, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs not only exhibit excellent chemical corrosion resistance but also present superior electrochemical stability.

Mechanistic investigations. To further explore the reasons for the significant activity difference of a-RuTe₂ PNRs and c-RuTe₂ PNRs, electrochemically active surface area (ECSA) was

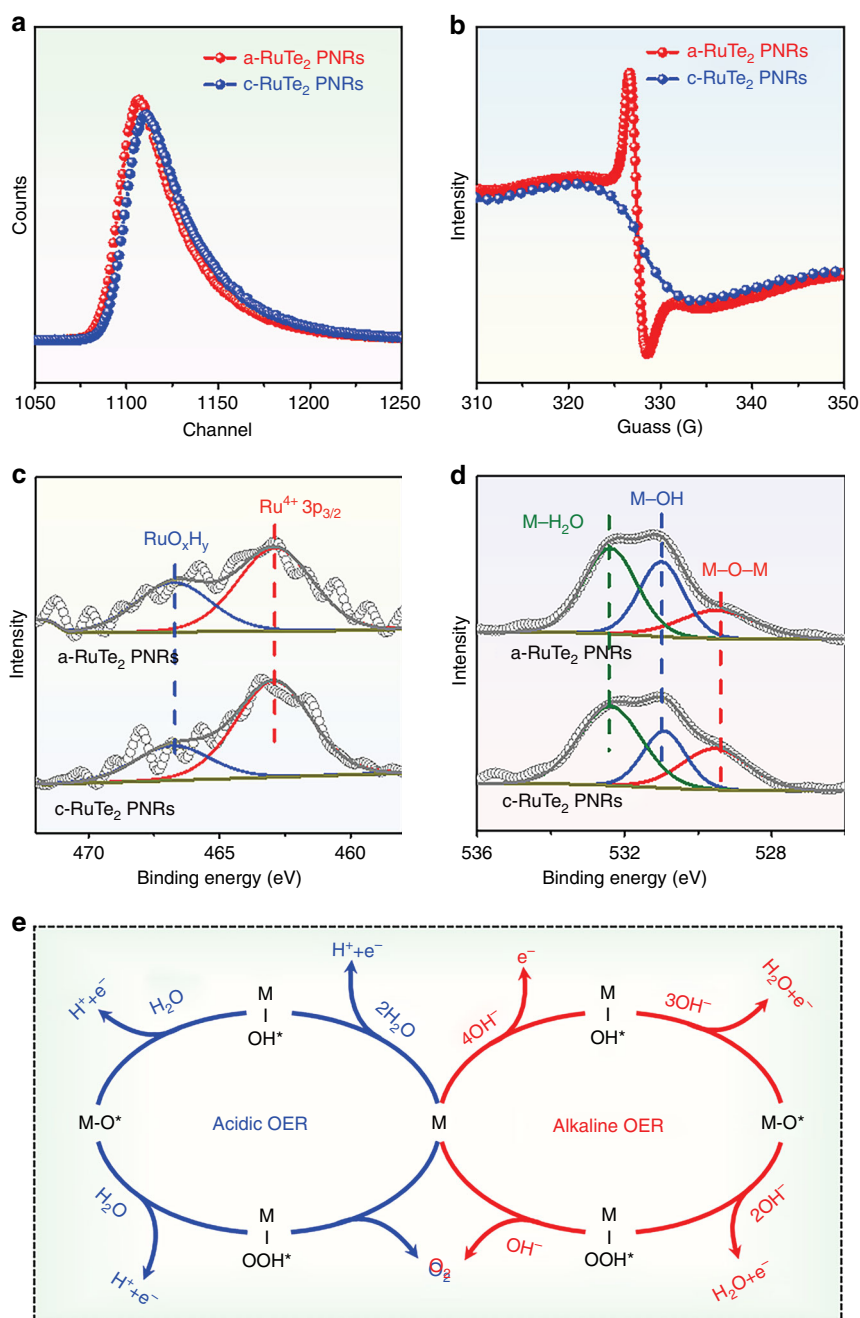


Fig. 8 Mechanism investigations. **a** Positron lifetime spectra, **b** ESR spectra, **c** Ru 3p, and **d** O 1s XPS spectra of a-RuTe₂ PNRs and c-RuTe₂ PNRs. **e** Schematic illustration of the OER process under acidic and alkaline conditions.

calculated (Supplementary Fig. 20 and Supplementary Table 4). Apparently, an improved ECSA that represents more exposed active sites can be observed for a-RuTe₂ PNRs, which may be caused by the distortions of Ru-Te bond that derived from the high density of defects in amorphous materials. This finding will also verify the previous theoretical investigations on the local electronic structures. Positron annihilation spectroscopy (PAS) and corresponding lifetime parameters were then performed (Fig. 8a and Supplementary Table 5). We can see that the a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit a significantly prolonged lifetime (τ_1 and τ_2) than their crystalline counterparts, mainly due to high density of defects that changed the electron density. To prove this conjecture, electron spin resonance (ESR) measurement was also carried to probe the unpaired electrons that generated by defects

(Fig. 8b), in which a pair of sharp peaks can be clearly observed for a-RuTe₂ PNRs when compared with c-RuTe₂ PNRs, supporting the presence of a high density of defects in the a-RuTe₂ PNRs. In fact, the presence of defective sites can not only affect the electronic distribution caused by the distortion of Ru-Te bond but also combine with oxygen atoms to form RuO_xH_y species which are conducive the reaction process³⁷. Therefore, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was employed to measure the chemical composition and electronic configuration. As shown in Fig. 8c, compared with c-RuTe₂ PNRs, a significantly enhanced peak area of RuO_xH_y species can be observed for a-RuTe₂ PNRs, indicating that the presence of defects was filled with oxygen and then to form OH species. The increased OH species in a-RuTe₂ PNRs can also be demonstrated by O 1s XPS (Fig. 8d), in which

the relative peak area of M-OH species increase, whereas the M-O-M species decrease. In view of the experimental results and theoretical analysis, possible OER mechanisms under pH-universal conditions have been depicted in Fig. 8e. As illustrated, for acidic OER process, water molecule preferentially splitting on the catalyst's surface and then gradually dehydrogenate to form M-OOH* intermediate. Finally, O₂ is successfully released directly from the surface and the active site continues to proceed with the catalytic reaction. Under the alkaline condition, the dissociated OH⁻ is adsorbed on the catalyst's surface and then form M-OH* intermediate. Subsequently, the M-OH* combines with OH⁻ to release water molecule and then becomes M-O*. The metastable M-O* intermediate will soon combine with OH⁻ to generate M-OOH* and eventually releases O₂.

Discussion

In summary, theoretical calculations have supplied an insightful understanding of the intrinsic high electroactivity that directionally guide the experimental synthesis of the a-RuTe₂ PNRs as the efficient water splitting electrocatalysts. DFT calculations reveal that the local flexible Te-bonding configurations are yielded from a strong p-d transfer induced p-π sensitivity enhancement, which renders the stabilization of distortion-strain as well as elevates electronic activities near the Fermi level through an effective annihilation of the crystal-field-splitting effect of Ru-sites. Within this trend, the local distorted Ru-Te lattice increases the homogeneity for efficient inter-d-orbital electron-transfer ability among Ru sites. Therefore, the short-range disorder promotes the electron-lattice coupling effect but also boosts OER catalysis within pH-universal conditions. As a result, the a-RuTe₂ PNRs exhibit superior HER and OER activities than those of their crystalline counterparts. More importantly, a relatively low cell potential of 1.52 V has been achieved for reaching the current density of 10 mA cm⁻² in water splitting, representing much enhanced activity under acidic conditions. Detailed investigations show that the generation of distorted Ru-Te bonds is attributed to the extensive defects in the amorphous structure. These defects will be substituted by oxygen atoms to form RuO_xH_y species that will promote the catalytic activity. Our work provides a feasible strategy in amorphous catalysts design and investigation that offers valuable insight to the development of a new generation of catalysts, which will broaden the horizon of future electrocatalyst studies in energy applications.

Materials and methods

Chemicals. Potassium tellurite (K₂TeO₃, 99.5%) was purchased from Aladdin-reagent Inc. Hexaammineruthenium (III) chloride (Cl₃H₁₈N₆Ru, Ru 32.1%) was purchased from Alfa Aesar. Poly (vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP, average M.W. 58000, K15-19) was purchased from J&K Scientific Ltd. Ammonia solution (NH₃·H₂O, AR), hydrazine hydrate aqueous solution (N₂H₄·H₂O, AR) and isopropanol (IPA, AR) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Argon (Ar, 99.999%) was purchased from WuGang Gas Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Pt/C (20 wt% Pt on Vulcan black) was purchased from Shanghai Hesen Electric Co., Ltd. Ir/C (20 wt% Ir on Vulcan black) was from Premetek Co., Ltd.

Synthesis of RuTe₂ PNRs. 3.6 mg Cl₃H₁₈N₆Ru (11.6 μmol), 6.0 mg K₂TeO₃ (23.6 μmol) and 65.0 mg PVP (1.1 μmol) were dissolved in 2 mL H₂O. After a few minutes of sonication, 2.0 mL NH₃·H₂O and 1.0 mL N₂H₄·H₂O were quickly injected into the above mixture. The mixture solution was then transferred into Teflon-sealed autoclave and maintained at 180 °C for 3 h. The RuTe₂ PNRs were obtained by washed several times with ethanol/acetone solution.

Synthesis of a-RuTe₂ PNRs and c-RuTe₂ PNRs. RuTe₂ PNRs were deposited on VC-X72 carbon (Ru loading of 20 wt%, determined by ICP-AES) in ethanol solution by sonicating for 30 min. The resulting products were separated by centrifugation and washed several times using ethanol/acetone solution. The products were annealed at 250 °C in air for 5 h to yield a-RuTe₂ PNRs. The c-RuTe₂ PNRs

were obtained by annealing treatment at 250 °C in Ar for 5 h and then at 250 °C in air for 1 h.

Characterization. Low-magnification transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was performed on a HITACHI HT7700 at 120 kV. High-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) and HRTEM was recorded on a FEI Talos F200X S/TEM with a field-emission gun at 200 kV. ESR spectra were collected on JEOL JES-X320. XPS was performed on SSI S-Probe XPS Spectrometer. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were collected on X'Pert-Pro MPD diffractometer (Netherlands PANalytical) with a Cu Kα X-ray source (λ = 1.540598 Å).

Electrochemical measurements. Electrochemical measurements were performed on CHI660 workstation (Chenhua, Shanghai) by using the three-electrode system. Graphite rod and saturated calomel electrode were used as counter and reference electrode, respectively. To prepare the catalyst ink, 2 mg catalysts were added into a mixture solution including 800 μL IPA, 200 μL H₂O and 5 μL Nafion. After 30 min sonication, 20 μL catalyst ink was deposited on glassy carbon electrode (diameter 5 mm, area: 0.196 cm²) as a working electrode. Polarization curves were then performed in a broad pH range, including 0.5 M H₂SO₄, 0.05 M H₂SO₄, 0.1 M KOH and 1.0 M KOH, after a continuous cyclic voltammetry. All polarization curves in this study are the average of the stable polarization curves scanned in three experiments. The solution resistance (Rs) is ~6 Ω in 0.5 M H₂SO₄, ~39 Ω in 0.05 M H₂SO₄, ~36 Ω in 0.1 M KOH and ~5 Ω in 1 M KOH. The Tafel slopes were derived from polarization curves and 95% iR compensation in all the solutions. Long-term stability for water splitting was tested by using a two-electrode system. The underpotential deposition (UPD) method was used to qualify active sites. The number of active sites can be calculated with the equation: $n = Q_{Cu}/2F$, where Q is the UPD Cu stripping charge (Q_{Cu} , $Cu_{upd} \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$) and F is the Faraday constant. The Faraday efficiency (FE) measurements were conducted on an H-cell reactor where each chamber of ~60 mL was filled with 30 mL of 0.5 M H₂SO₄ solution and the two chambers were separated by an anion exchange membrane (Nafion 117). The Ar (30 sccm) was applied throughout the HER and OER measurements. Chronoamperometry measurements were carried out at the voltage that the current density reached 10 mA cm⁻². The reactor was directly connected to the gas chromatograph (GC Agilent 7890B). The FE of a product was calculated as follows: $FE = eF \times n/Q$, where e is the number of electrons transferred of the product, Q is the total charge in HER and OER process, n is the number of moles of the product and F is the Faraday constant.

Computational details. Rotationally invariant DFT+U calculations within CASTEP code has been performed^{38,39}. The algorithm of Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shannon (BFGS) has chosen for all related ground state geometry optimization, especially for the interfacial relaxation. The cutoff energy of plane-wave basis sets for total energy and valence electronic states calculations has been set to 750 eV. The PBE exchange-correlation functional is selected for DFT+U calculations. The applied U values in this work are 2.38 and 0.36 eV for Ru and Te, respectively. To improve the convergence quality of the transition metal compound system, the ensemble DFT (EDFT) method of Marzari et al. is used during the electronic-minimization process⁴⁰.

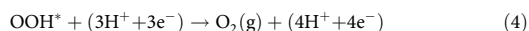
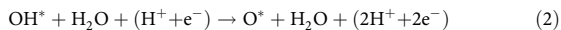
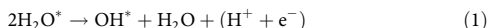
To approach a realistic local short-range ordered structure, a fixed volume NVT ensemble has been used for ab-initio molecular dynamics (AIMD) to conduct an analogue anneal-to-quake process from 1600 to 300 K. All of these AIMD simulations have been performed onto an expanded supercell of crystalline RuTe₂ lattice with a density of 6.036 g/cm³ (8.303 g/cm³ for crystalline). The original crystalline RuTe₂ unit-cell lattice has been imported from the database with group symmetry of PNNM and experimental lattice parameters ($a = 5.38$ Å, $b = 6.49$ Å, and $c = 4.08$ Å). The geometry optimization is also applied to the randomly selective trajectories of the MD process. The weighted average coordination (CN) of Ru is lowered (CN = 6 for crystalline RuTe₂) staying between 4 (tetrahedral) and 6 (octahedral), while the Te sites are more flexible ranged from CN = 2 to CN = 6 containing Te-Te bonds. Considering the DFT computational cost, the Monkhost-Pack reciprocal space integration was performed using Gamma-center-off special k-points with a mesh of 2 × 2 × 2, which was guided by the initial convergence test⁴¹. With these settings, the overall total energy for each step is converged to less than 5.0 × 10⁻⁷ eV per atom. The Hellmann-Feynman forces on the atom were converged to less than 0.001 eV/Å.

The Ru, Te, O, and H norm-conserving pseudopotentials are generated using the OPIUM code in the Kleinman-Bylander projector form, and the non-linear partial core correction and a scalar relativistic averaging scheme are used to treat the mixed valence Co spin-orbital coupling effect⁴²⁻⁴⁴. We chose the projector-based (4d, 5s, 5p), (5s, 5p), (2s, 2p), and (1s) states to reflect the valence states of Ru, Te, O, and H atoms, respectively. The RRRJ method is chosen for the optimization of the pseudopotentials⁴⁵.

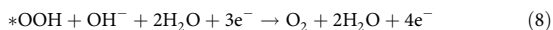
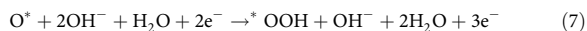
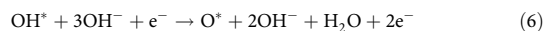
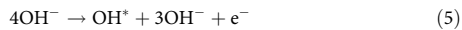
To achieve the mass and electron conservation, the key adsorbates and co-reactants are both considered in the calculation of the energetic diagram for the water splitting reactions. For each intermediate, we have fully considered the possible diffusions on the surface to locate the most stable adsorption site and

corresponding coordination number (CN) environment in the complicated amorphous structure modelling.

For the acidic OER, the acidic OER reactions are as below.



On the contrary, the OER process in alkaline medium renders reactions are as below.



Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

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Author contributions

X.H. conceived and supervised the research. X.H. and J.W. designed the experiments. X.H., J.W., L.H., Q.S. and H.X. performed most of the experiments and data analysis. X.H., J.W., L.H., H.X. and Q.S. participated in various aspects of the experiments and discussions. B.H. performed the DFT simulations and theoretically guided the overall experimental research design with in-depth mechanism interpretations. X.H., J.W. and B.H. wrote the paper. All authors discussed the results and commented on the paper.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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