## **Supporting Information**

## Electricity-saving H<sub>2</sub> Production from Hybrid Acid/Alkali Electrolyzer Assisted by Anodic Glycerol Oxidation

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Fig. S1. Schematic illustration of the Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC preparation.



Fig. S2. XRD comparison chart of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-1, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-3 and Cu-NSCD.



Fig. S3. SEM images of (a,b) Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-1, (c,d) Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-3 and (e,f) Cu-NSCD



Fig. S4. (a) LSV curves of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-1, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-3, Cu-NSCD, RuO<sub>2</sub>/CC and CC. (b) LSV curves of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2 anode in 1.0 M KOH with and without 0.01 ~ 1 M glycerol addition. (c) Nyquist plots of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-1, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-3, Cu-NSCD for glycerol electro-oxidation process in 1.0 M KOH with 0.5 M glycerol. (d) Chronopotentiometry (CP) curve of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2 with constant current of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> for 12 h and polarization curves of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC before and after 12 h CP tests.



Fig. S5. XRD of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2 before and after GOR.



Fig. S6. Comparison chart of (a) Cu 2p high-resolution XPS spectra of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2, (b) the elements ratio of Cu<sup>+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup> before and after GOR.



Fig. S7. Electrochemical double-layer capacitance measurements of (a-d) Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-1, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2, Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-3 and Cu-NSCD. (e) CC (f) RuO<sub>2</sub> at scan rate of 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 120 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (g) Capacitive current densities as a function of scan rate at 0.67 V (vs. RHE).



Fig. S8. Proposed mechanistic scheme of glycerol electro-catalytic oxidation to formate on  $Cu-Cu_2O/CC$  in alkaline medium.



Fig. S9. The four successive cycles for corresponding Faradaic efficiencies (FEs) of formate production.



Fig. S10. The Pourbaix diagram of water that showing the theoretical potentials for the corresponding reactions.



**Figure S11.** LSV curves of GOR (a) in hybrid acid/alkali electrolyzer and alkali/alkali electrolyzer. (b) under different pH differences.



Fig. S12. Physical picture of electrolyzer and gas collection device



Fig. S13. Long-term stability test of Cu-Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CC-2 at a current density of 50 mA  $\rm cm^{-2}$ .

Table S1.	Comparison	of the s	mall	moleclules	assisted	hydrogen	evolution	reaction
performan	ce between th	ne Cu-Cı	$u_2O/C$	CC and some	e other re	ported sys	stems.	

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Cell voltage at	Main Products	Reference	
	Licentoryte	10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Ivian i rouucis	Itererence	
Cu-Cu-O/CC	1 M KOH + 0.5	0 593 V	Formate	This work	
eu-eu <sub>2</sub> o/ee	M glycerol	0.575 1	Tormate		
	1 M KOH + 3 M	1 407 V	Formata	1	
C0(011)2@1105/CF	methanol	1.497 V	Formate		
N:(OH) /NE	1 M KOH + 0.5	1.52 W	Formata	2	
	M methanol	1.32 V	Formate	-	
CoS NA/T:	1.0 M KOH +	1.50 V	N CO	3	
C052 NA/11	0.3 M urea		$N_2, CO_2$		
	1.0 M KOH+ 0.5		Formata	4	
NI <sub>0.33</sub> CO <sub>0.67</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> /INF	M methanol	1.30 V	ronnate	-	
Co S NSc/Ni F	1.0 M KOH+ 0.5	1 48 W	Potassium	5	
C0354-IN55/INI-I	M ethanol	1.40 V	acetate		
NIS ONI S /NIMAO	1 M KOH + 0.5	1 40 V	N CO	6	
$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}$	M urea	1.40 V	$N_2, CO_2$	-	
anhorical Ni	1.0 M KOH +	0.58 V vs.	OX, TA, GA,	7	
spherical Ni	0.1 M glycerol	Hg/HgO	GLYC, LA, FA		
N; D;	1.0 M KOH +	0.52 V vs.	OX, TA, GA,	7	
1N190D110	0.1 M glycerol	Hg/HgO	GLYC, LA, FA		
Ni MaN/CEC	1.0 M KOH +		EA corbonete	8	
	0.1 M glycerol	1.50 V VS. KHE	rA, carbonate	Ŭ	

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