

## Supporting Information

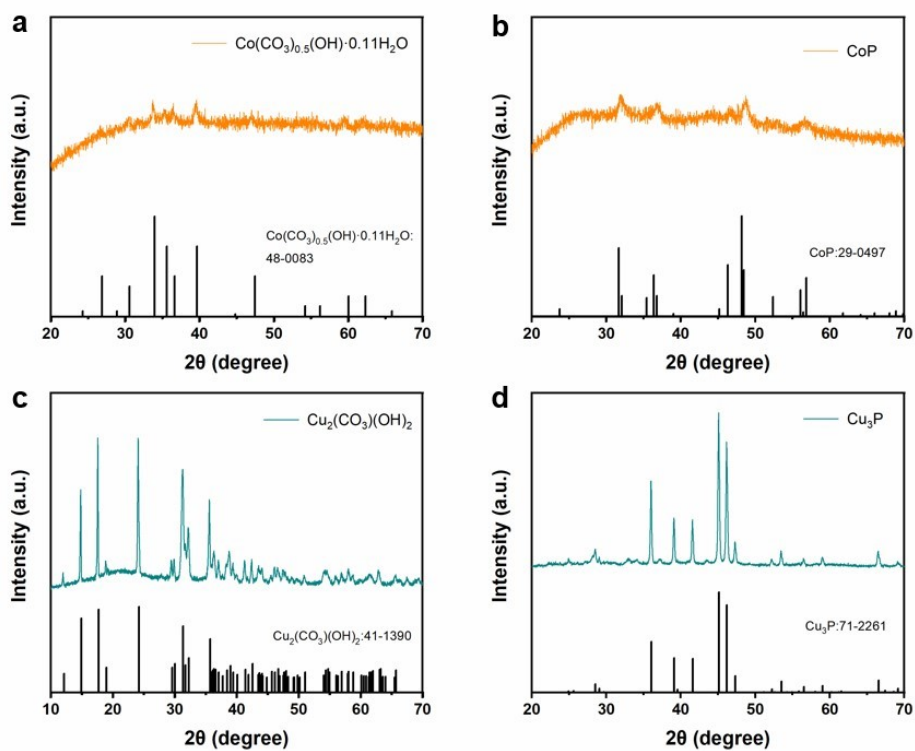
# Facile Surface Reconstructions of Cobalt–Copper Phosphide Heterostructures Enable Efficient Electrocatalytic Glycerol Oxidation for Energy-Saving Hydrogen Evolution

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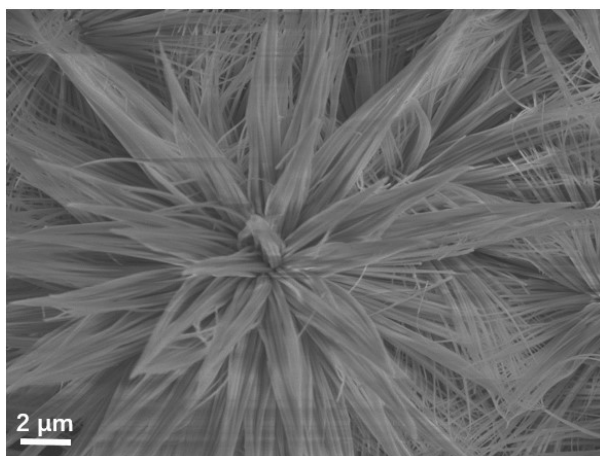
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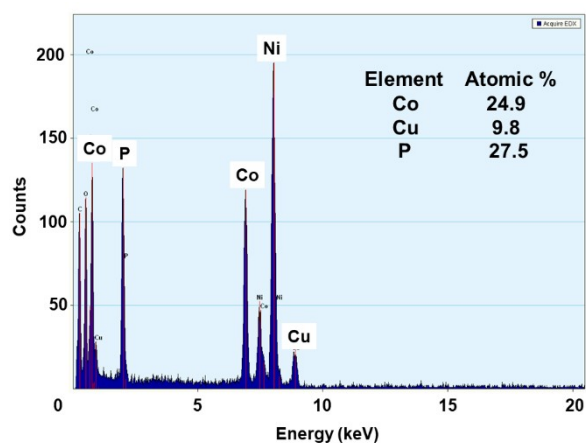
<sup>†</sup>These authors contributed equally



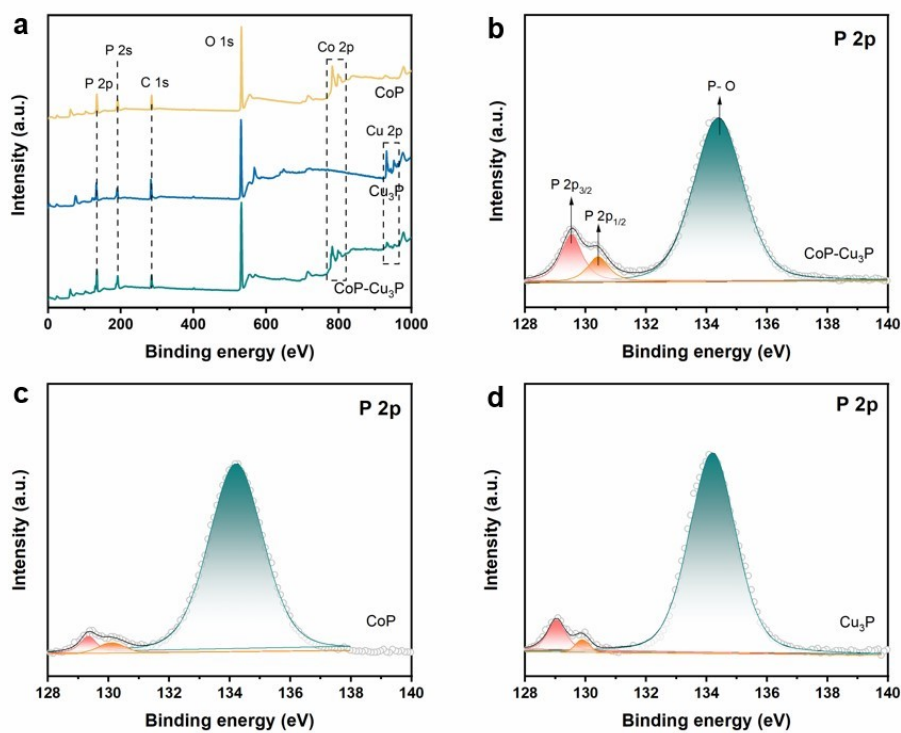
**Fig. S1** XRD patterns of (a)  $\text{Co}(\text{CO}_3)_{0.5}(\text{OH}) \cdot 0.11\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , (b)  $\text{CoP}$ , (c)  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ , and (d)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}$ .



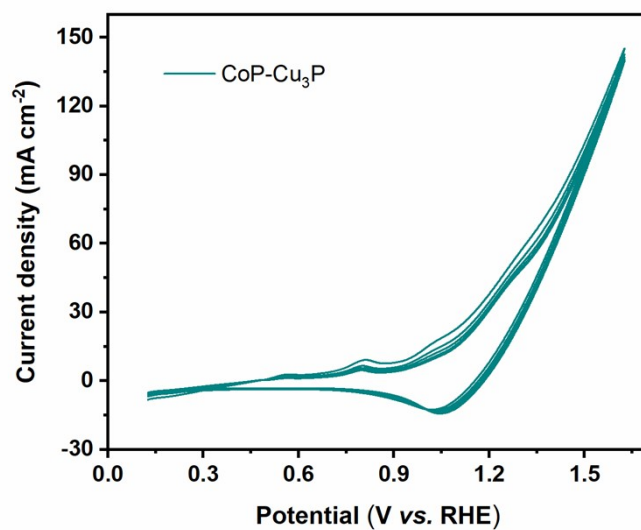
**Fig. S2** SEM image of  $(\text{Co,Cu})_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$ .



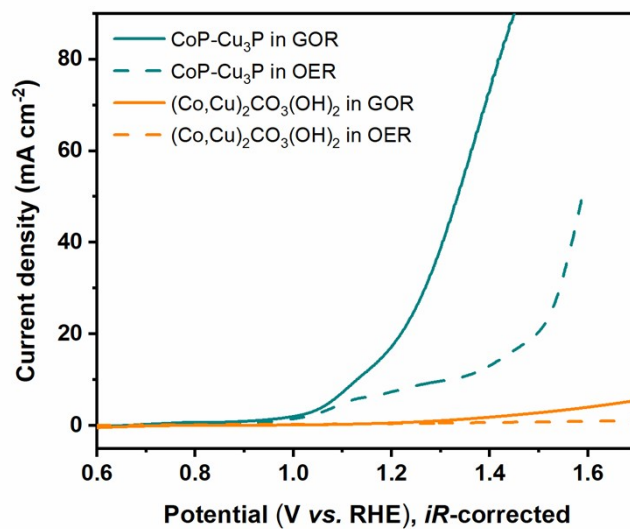
**Fig. S3** EDS analysis and elemental quantification of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P.



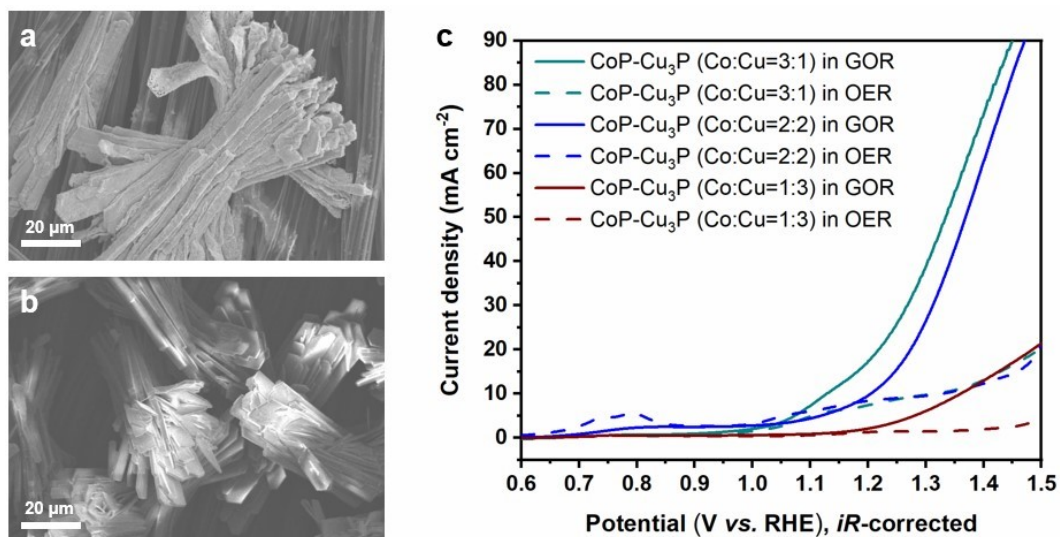
**Fig. S4** (a) XPS survey scans of CoP, Cu<sub>3</sub>P, and CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P in the binding energy range of 0-1000 eV. High resolution P 2p XPS spectra of (b) CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P, (c) CoP, and (d) Cu<sub>3</sub>P.



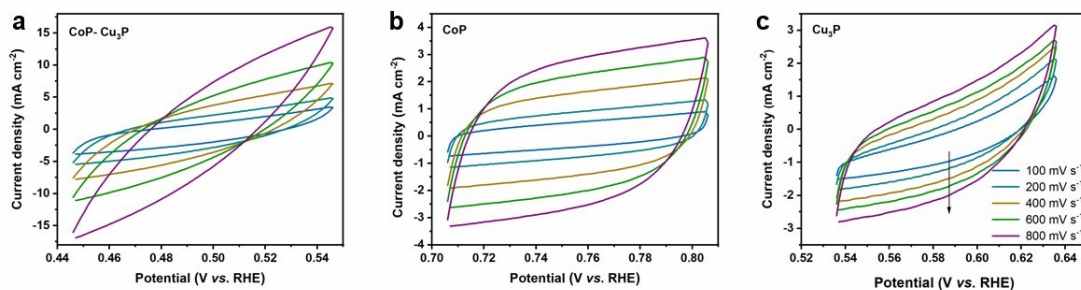
**Fig. S5** CV curves in the potential range of 0.1-1.6 V versus RHE for CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P, with a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S6** LSV curves of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P and (Co,Cu)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> grown on carbon cloth in 1 M KOH solution with (solid lines) and without (dashed lines) 0.1 M glycerol addition.



**Fig. S7** SEM images of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P composites with different initial feeding Co:Cu ratio, (a) Co:Cu=2:2, (b) Co:Cu=1:3. (c) LSV curves of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P/CC with different Co:Cu ratio in CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P composites, in 1 M KOH solution with (solid lines) and without (dashed lines) 0.1 M glycerol addition.



**Fig. S8** Electrochemical capacitance measurements for various electrodes. CV were taken in a potential range with no Faradic processes for (a) CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P, (b) CoP, and (c) Cu<sub>3</sub>P.

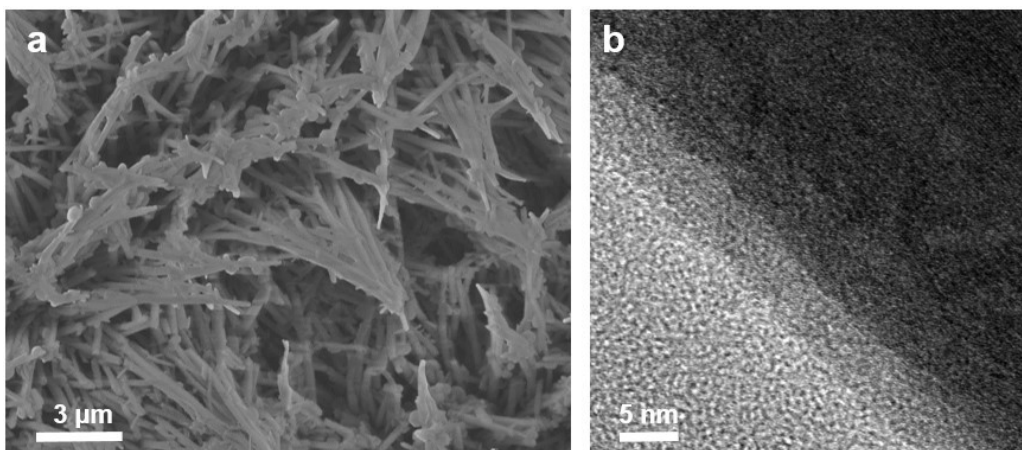


Fig. S9 (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P after GOR process.

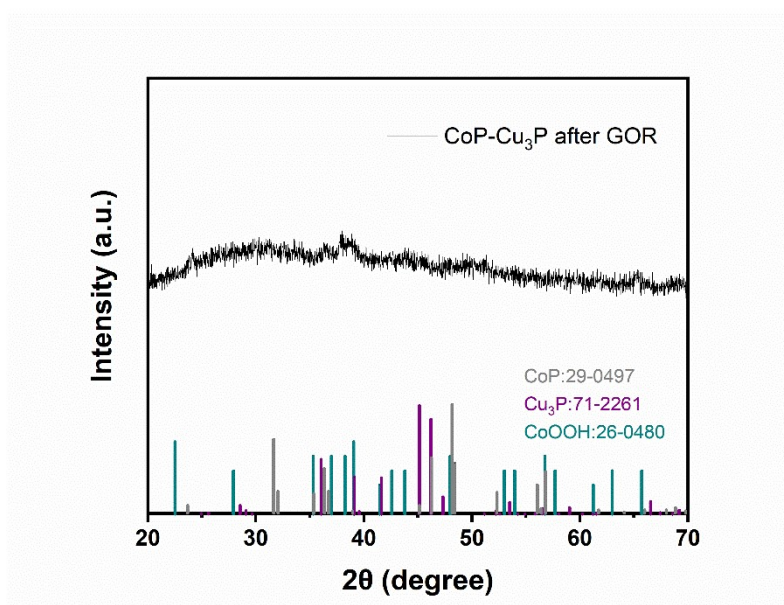


Fig. S10 XRD pattern of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P after GOR process.

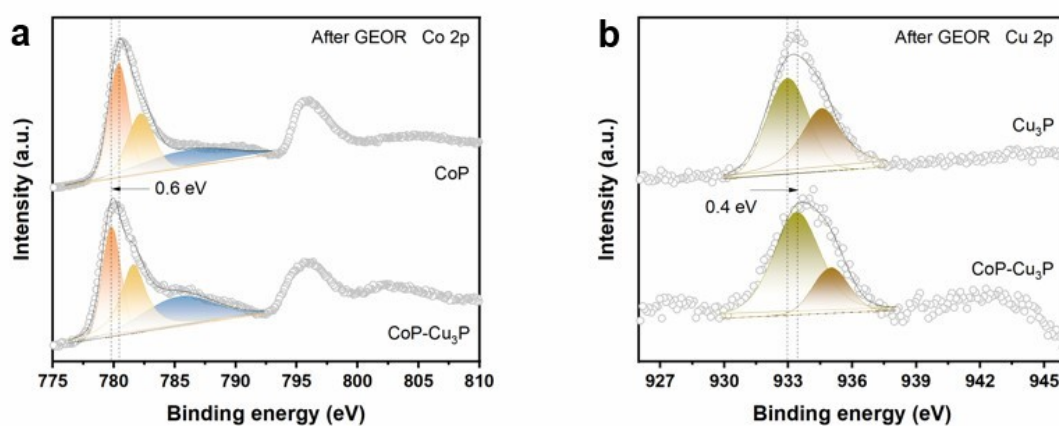
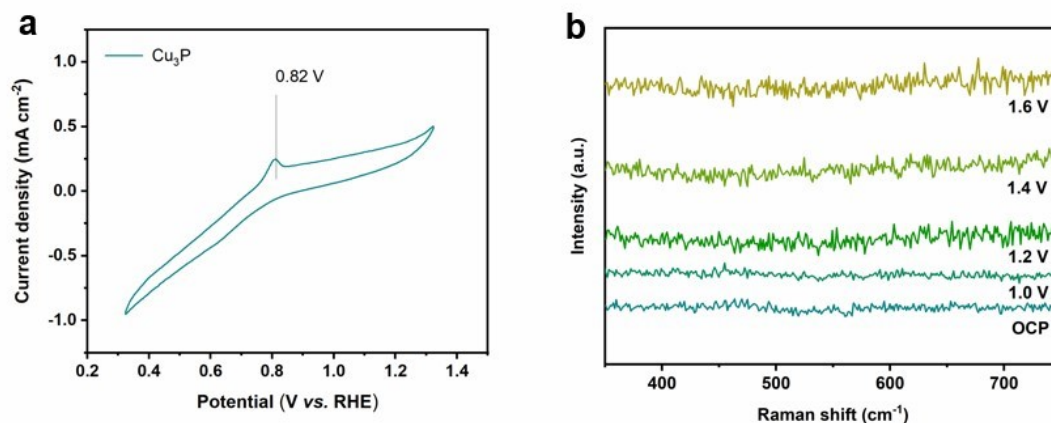
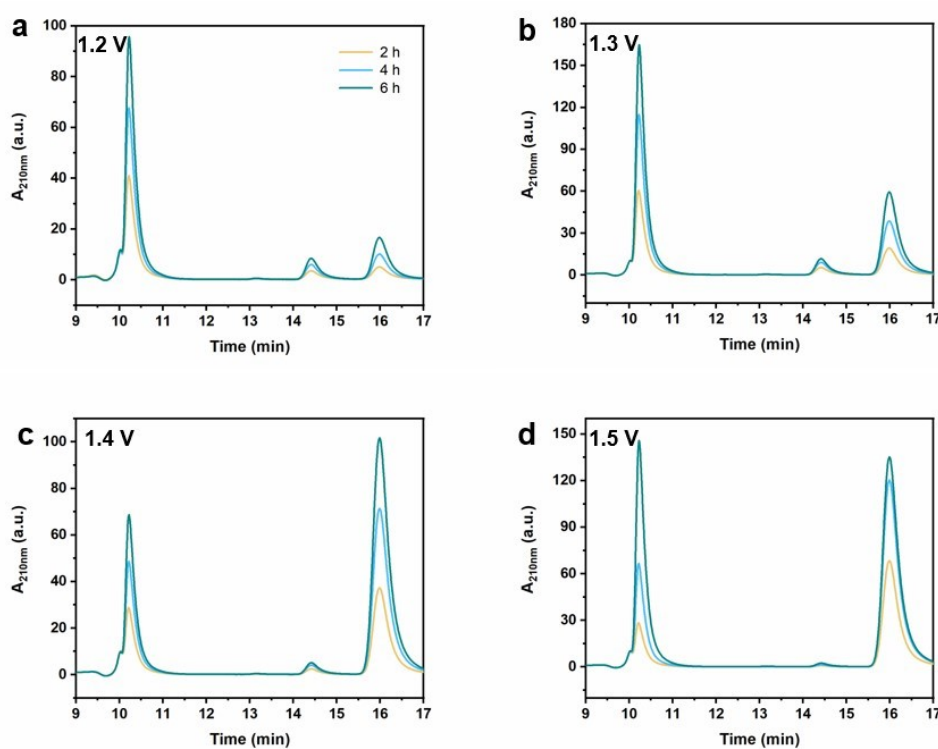


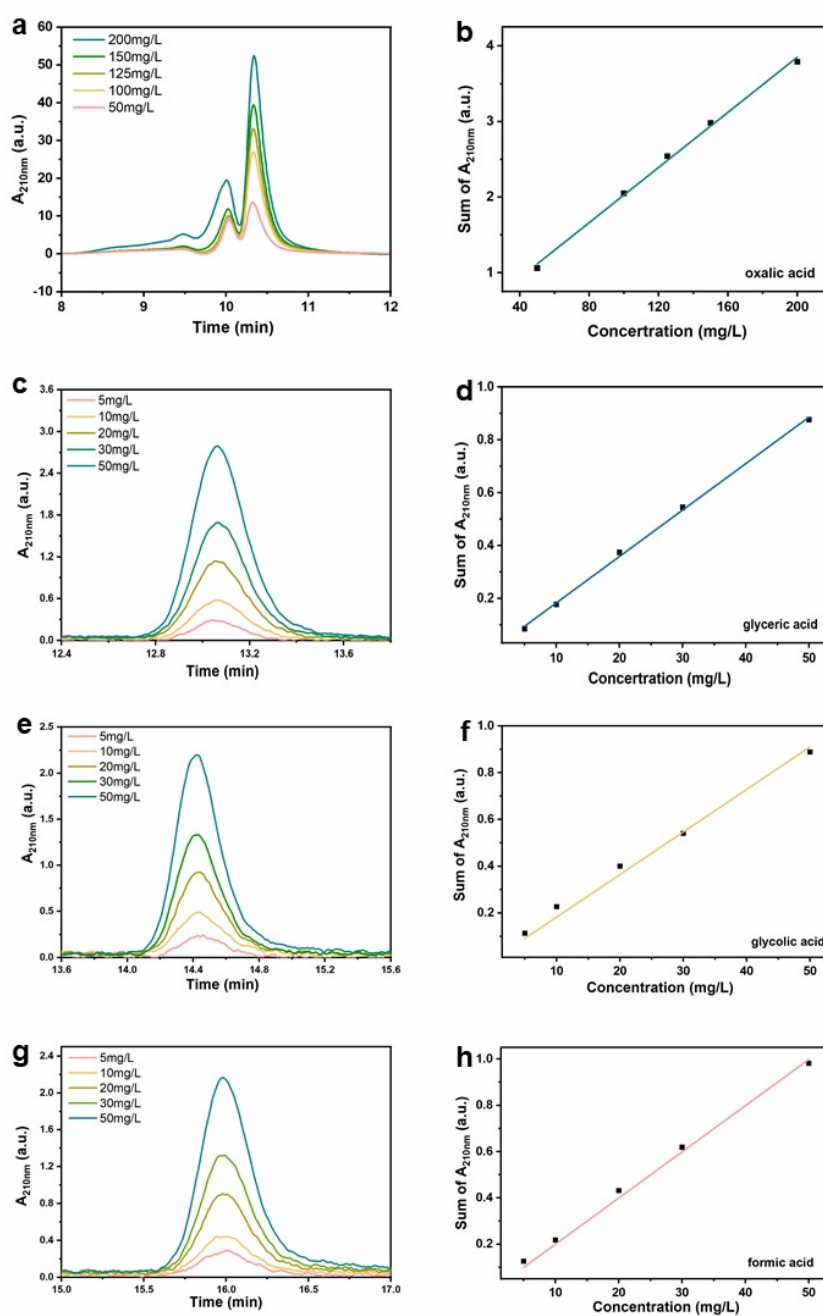
Fig. S11 (a) High resolution Co 2p XPS spectra of CoP and CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P after GOR process. (b) High resolution Cu 2p XPS spectra of Cu<sub>3</sub>P and CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P after GOR process.



**Fig. S12** (a) CV curve in the potential range of 0.3-1.3 V versus RHE for Cu<sub>3</sub>P, with a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (b) In situ Raman spectra recorded on Cu<sub>3</sub>P electrode at increasing applied potentials from OCP to 1.6 V.

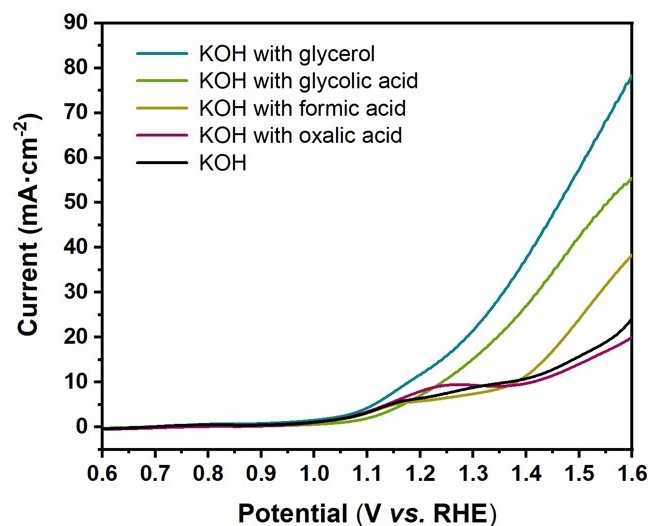


**Fig. S13** HPLC chromatograms of collected solution products after GOR on CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P at a constant potential of (a) 1.2 V, (b) 1.3 V, (c) 1.4 V, and (d) 1.5 V vs. RHE in 1 M KOH containing 0.1 M glycerol.

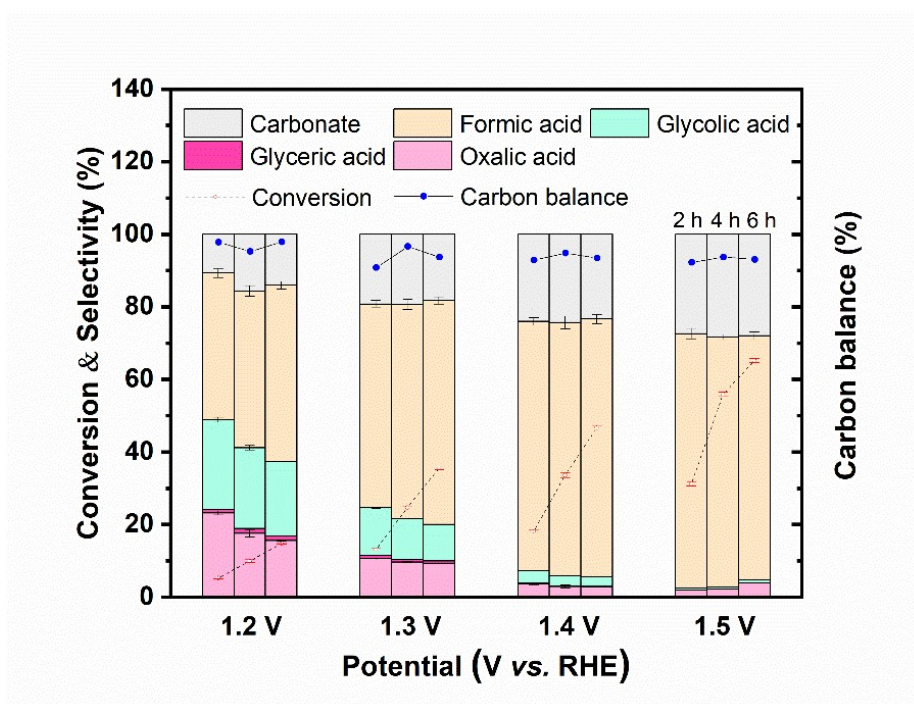


**Fig. S14** The HPLC chromatograms of standard chemicals with known concentrations (left column) and the obtained calibration curves (right column): (a, b) oxalic acid, (c, d) glyceric acid, (e, f) glycolic acid, and (g, h) formic acid.





**Fig. S15** LSV curves of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P/CC in 1 M KOH solution with GOR intermediate products (oxalic acid, glycolic acid, and formic acid).



**Fig. S16** The glycerol conversion, oxidation products selectivity, and carbon balance at different time points and applied potentials (1 M KOH, 0.1 M glycerol).

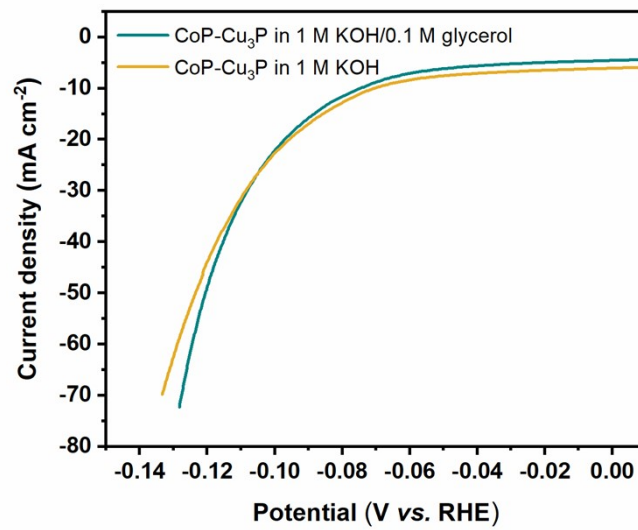
The glycerol conversion, selectivity of the product and carbon balance are calculated by the following equations:

$$\text{Glycerol conversion} = \frac{n_{\text{converted glycerol}}}{n_{\text{initial glycerol}}} \times 100\%$$

$$Selectivity_{product} = \frac{n_{product}}{n_{total}} \times 100\%$$

$$Carbon\ balance = \frac{3n_{C3} + 2n_{C2} + n_{C1} + 3n_{final\ glycerol}}{3n_{initial\ glycerol}} \times 100\%$$

where  $n_{product}$  indicates the moles of the product,  $n_{total}$  denotes the moles of the total product,  $n_{initial\ glycerol}$ ,  $n_{converted\ glycerol}$ , and  $n_{final\ glycerol}$  are the initial, converted, and final moles of glycerol,  $n_{C1}$ ,  $n_{C2}$ , and  $n_{C3}$  are the moles of C1, C2, and C3 products, respectively.



**Fig. S17** LSV curves of CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P/CC in 1 M KOH solution with (cyan) and without (yellow) 0.1 M glycerol addition.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the GOR acitivity between CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P/CC and some other electrocatalysts in the recent literature reports.

Anodic catalyst	Electrolyte	Applied potential at 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> (V)	Ref.
CoP-Cu <sub>3</sub> P/CC	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.13	This work
CuCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.30	[1]
CuCo-oxide	0.1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.25	[2]
(Cu <sub>1-x</sub> Co <sub>x</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	>1.4	[3]
NiO <sub>x</sub> /MWCNTs	1 M KOH + 1 M glycerol	1.31	[4]
Ni-Mo-N/CFC	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.30	[5]
Ni-Mo-N/NF	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.16	[6]
CoMoO <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.239	[7]
HEA-CoNiCuMnMo	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.25	[8]
CoNi hydroxide	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.35 V @100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[9]
NiV LDH	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.23	[10]

**Table S2.** Comparison of the chemical-assisted hydrogen evolution reaction performance between the CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P/CC||CoP-Cu<sub>3</sub>P/CC and some other reported systems.

Anodic catalyst	Cathodic catalyst	Electrolyte	Cell voltage at 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> (V)	Ref.
CoP-Cu <sub>3</sub> P/CC	CoP-Cu <sub>3</sub> P/CC	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.21	This work
Ni-Mo-N/CFC	Ni-Mo-N/CFC	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.36	[5]
NC/Ni-Mo-N/NF	NC/Ni-Mo-N/NF	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.38	[6]
HEA-CoNiCuMnMo	RhIr/Ti	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol  0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.55	[8]
NiV LDH	P-NiV LDH	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.25	[10]
Ni <sub>3</sub> N-Ni <sub>0.2</sub> Mo <sub>0.8</sub> N/CC	Ni <sub>3</sub> N-Ni <sub>0.2</sub> Mo <sub>0.8</sub> N/CC	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glycerol	1.40	[11]
MnO <sub>2</sub>	Pt/C	0.005 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + 0.2 M glycerol	1.36	[12]
Ni <sub>2</sub> P-CoP/NF	Ni <sub>2</sub> P-CoP/NF	1 M KOH + 0.5 M methanol	1.3	[13]
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	F-β-FeOOH	1 M KOH + 0.33 M ethanol	1.46	[14]
Co-S-P/CC	Co-S-P/CC	1 M KOH + 1 M ethanol	1.63	[15]
NiFeO <sub>x</sub> -NF	NiFeN <sub>x</sub> -NF	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glucose	1.39 @100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[16]
Co-Ni alloy	Co-Ni alloy	1 M KOH + 0.1 M glucose	1.39	[17]
NiS@Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> /NiMoO <sub>4</sub>	NiS@Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> /NiMoO <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH + 0.5 M urea	1.40	[18]
CoS <sub>2</sub> NA/Ti	CoS <sub>2</sub> NA/Ti	1 M KOH + 0.3 M urea	1.59	[19]

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