



1 Supplementary Materials

2 A polypyrrole-modified Pd-Ag bimetallic electrode

3 for the electrocatalytic reduction of 4-chlorophenol

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1. EDS analysis of electrode

The energy-dispersive spectrometer (EDS) was employed to investigate the elemental composition of prepared Pd-Ag/PPy/Ti electrode (shown in Figure S1), which confirmed palladium and silver were successfully deposited on the titanium substrate.

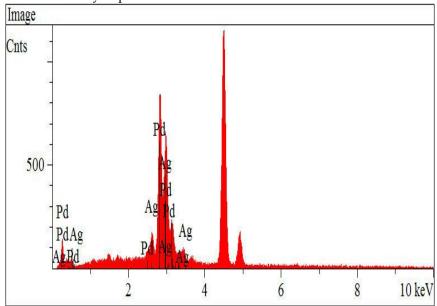


Figure S1. EDS spectra of Pd-Ag/PPy/Ti electrode.

2. The Arrhenius plot of lnk and 1/T of 4-CP dechlorination

The effect of temperature on the ECH of 4-CP could be expressed by the Arrhenius mequation: k=Aexp(-Ea/RT). The apparent reaction rate constant k and 1/T are related by the following formula: lnk=15.93157-5972.96/T ($R^2=0.9334$). The corresponding fitted line is shown in Figure S2.

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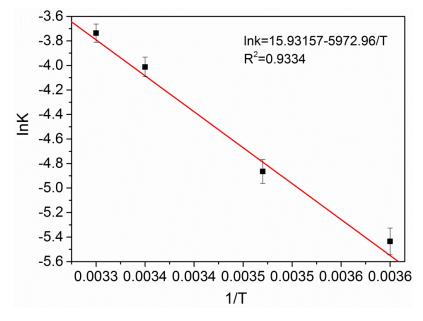


Figure S2. The Arrhenius plot of lnk and 1/T of 4-CP dechlorination.

3. The experimental equipment of dechlorination



Figure S3. Schematic digram of electrocatalytic hydrodechlorination equipment.

4. Comparison of catholyte before and after dechlorination process

The process of electrocatalytic hydrogenation dechlorination consumes H⁺, and the pH values vary obviously before and after dechlorination, which was shown in Table S1.

Table S1. The pH value of catholyte before and after dechlorination process. I = 6 mA, t = 90min, $C_0 = 100$ mg/L, $C_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4} = 0.05$ mol/L.

| | | pH value | | |
|---------|------|----------|------|------|
| Initial | 2.05 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 6.48 |

Terminal 2.93 8.40 11.10 12.72