

Supplementary Materials

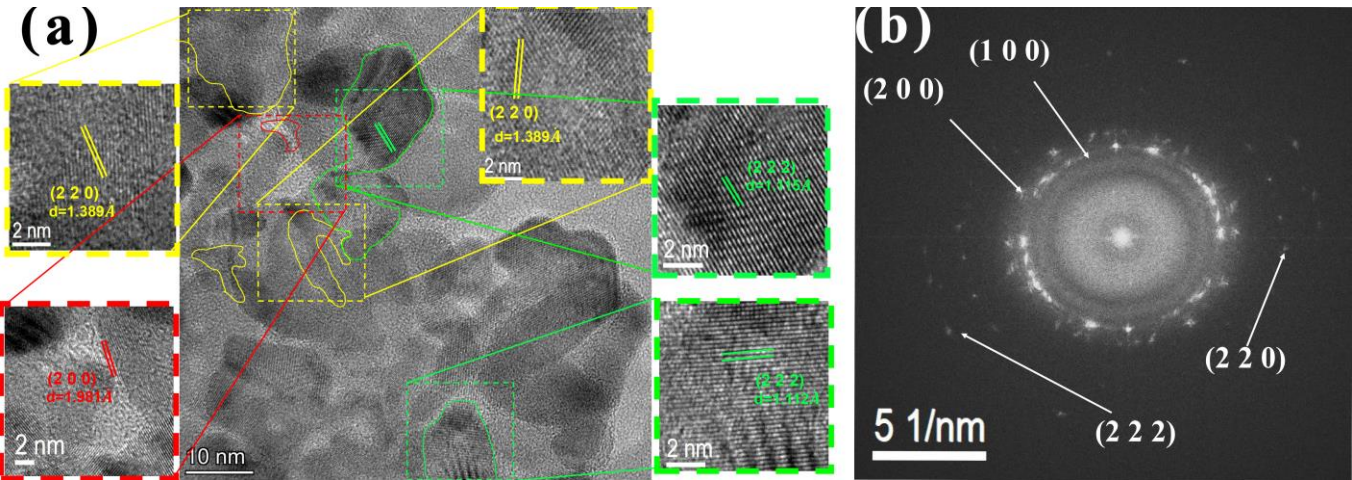


Figure S1. (a) high-resolution TEM images of Pd₃Ag; (b) Selective Area Electron Diffraction (SAED) of Pd₃Ag.

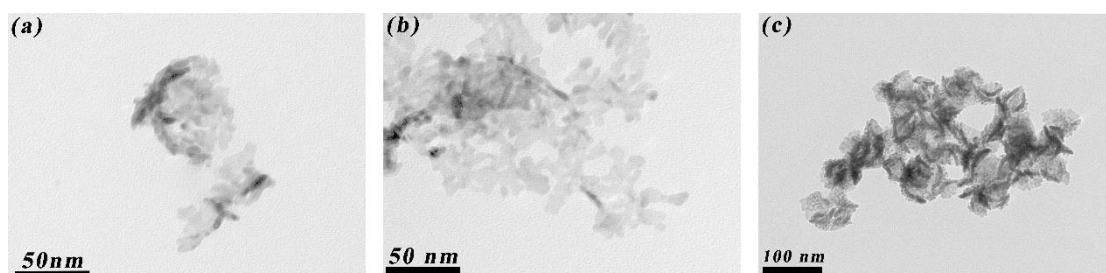


Figure S2. TEM images of (a) Pd/Ag=2:1; (b) Pd/Ag=1:1; (c) pure Pd.

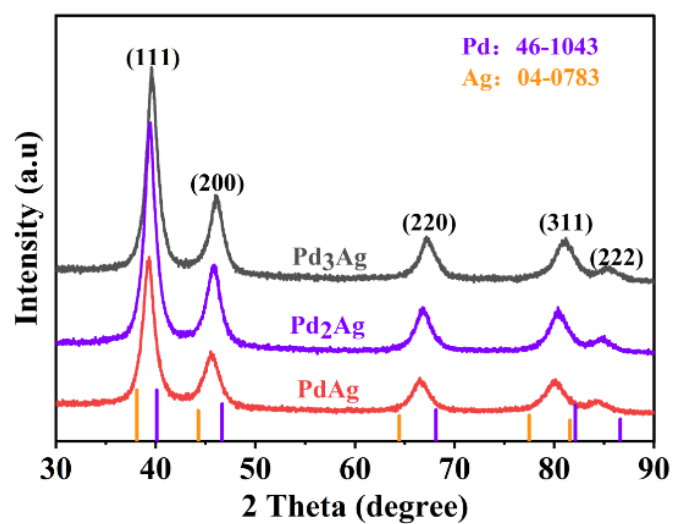


Figure S3. XRD patterns of Pd₃Ag, Pd₂Ag, and PdAg.

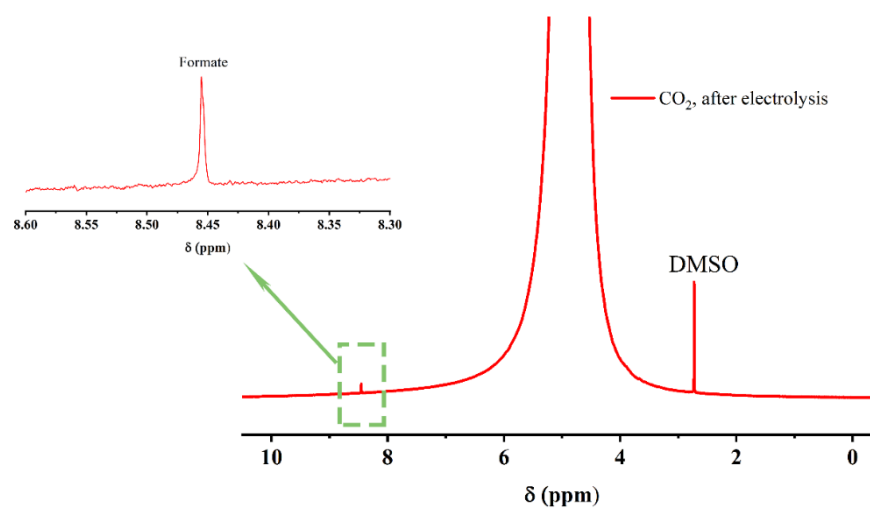


Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectra of the liquid conversion products for Pd₃Ag alloy after electrolysis for 1 h at -0.2 V(vs RHE).

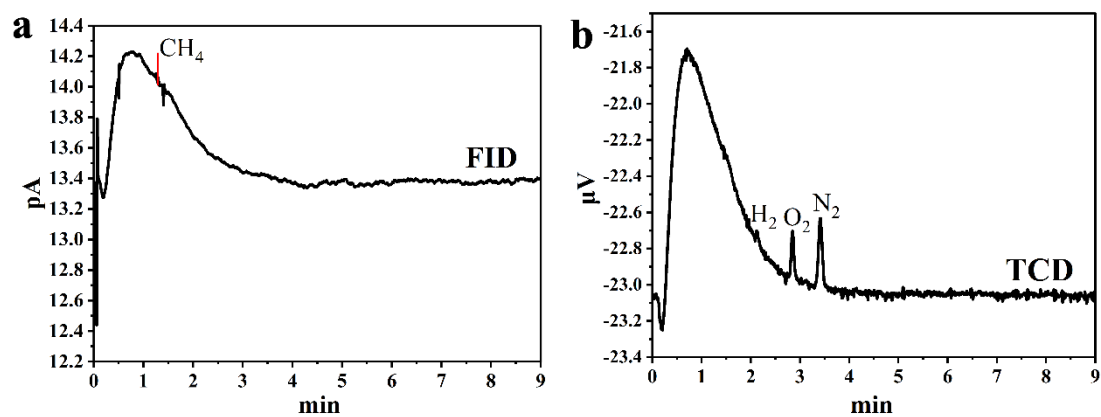


Figure S5. GC spectra of the gas conversion products detected via (a) Thermal Conductivity Detector (TCD) and (b) Flame Ionization Detector (FID) for Pd_3Ag alloy after electrolysis for 1 h at -0.2 V (vs RHE).

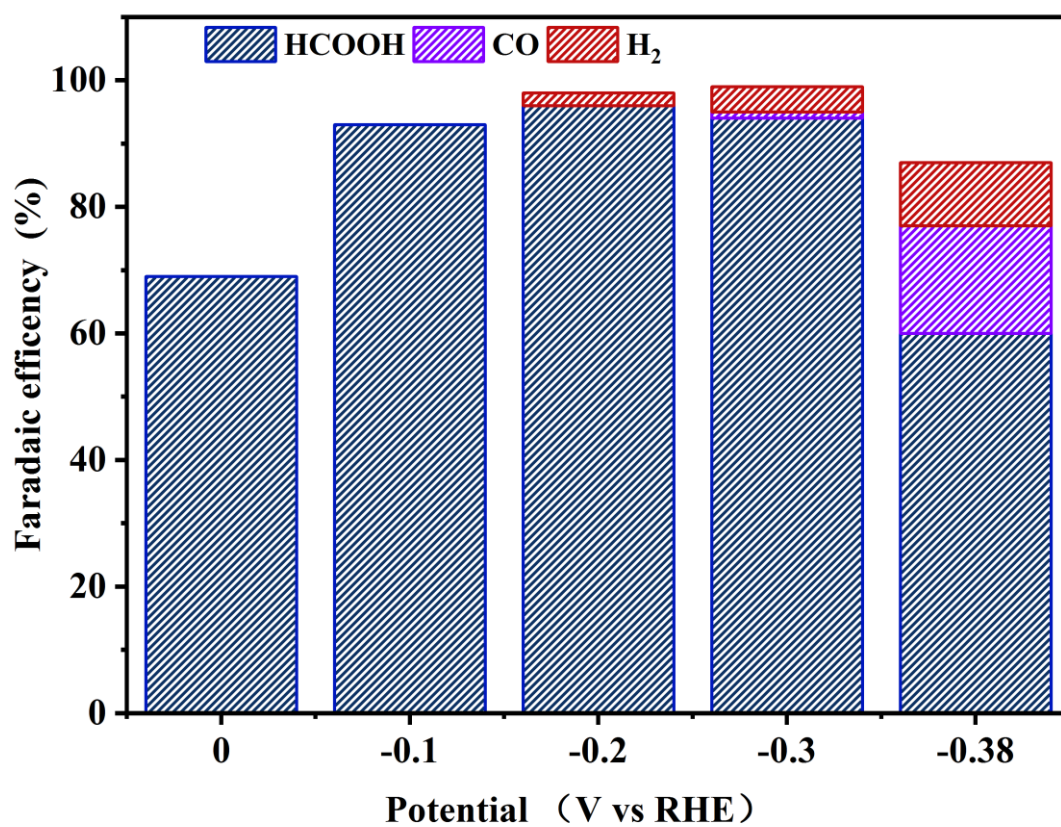


Figure S6. Potential-dependent FE for CRR products and partial current density.

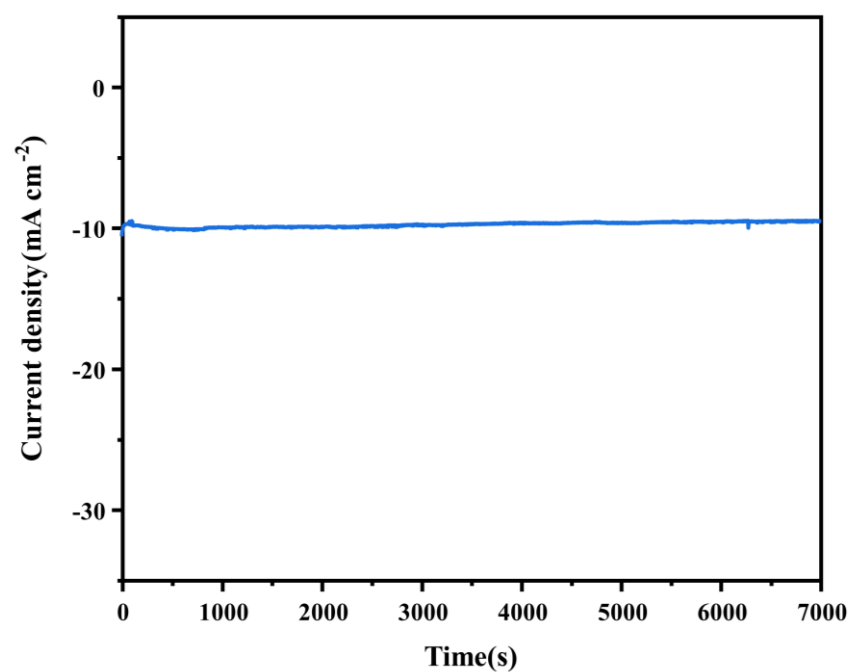


Figure S7. Chronoamperometric curves for Pd₃Ag at -0.2 V (vs RHE) in CRR.

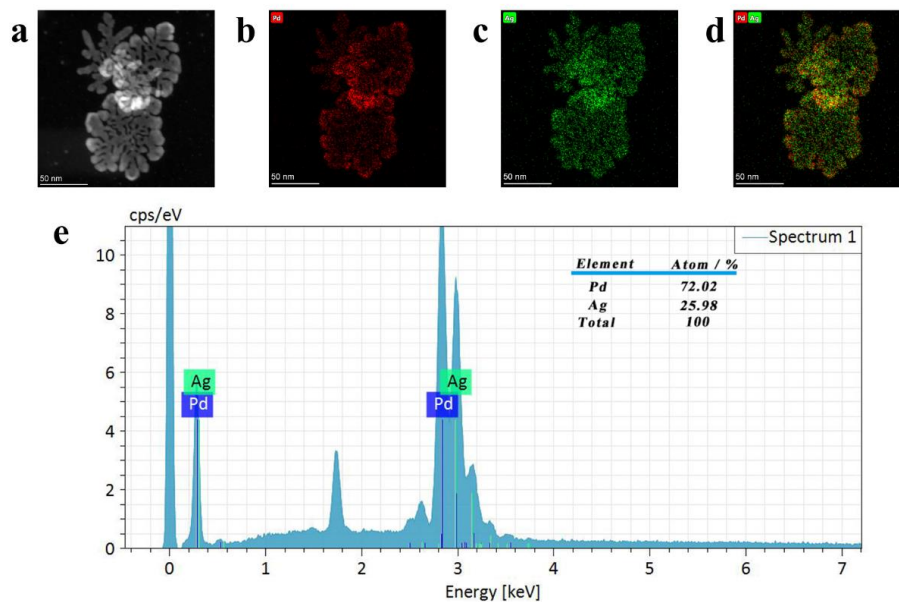


Figure S8. Structural characterizations of bimetallic Pd₃Ag after long-term durability test. (a) HADDF-STEM-EDS mapping of Pd and Ag in the selected area. Elemental mapping of (b)Pd, (c) Ag, and (d) a mixed pattern of Pd and Ag. (e) The EDX spectra of the Pd₃Ag after a long-term durability test.

Table S1. Comparison of different catalysts in electrochemical CRR for HCOOH formation.

catalysts	product	FE	Overpotential/ V (vs. reference hydrogen electrode)		Referenece No
Pd₃Ag	HCOOH	96%	-0.2		this work
Pd ₄ Ag nanowires	HCOOH	90%	-0.3		1
Pd ₇₀ Pt ₃₀ /C nanoparticles	HCOOH	88%	-0.4		2
Pd nanoparticle films	HCOOH	50~60%	-0.4		3
Nanoporous Ag-Sn	HCOOH	85%	-0.8		4
Ag-Sn Bimetallic	HCOOH	80%	-0.8		5
Pd-B/C	HCOOH	70%	-0.5		6
4,4',4'',4'''(1,4phenylenebis(pyridine-4,2,6-triyl))tetrabenzoic acid	HCOOH	90.5%	-1.8		7

References

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