

# **SECOND LIFE APPLICATION OF AUTOMOTIVE CATALYSTS: HYDRODYNAMIC CAVITATION RECOVERY AND PHOTO WATER SPLITTING**

Adrian Ciocanea<sup>1</sup>, Eugeniu Vasile<sup>2\*</sup>, Viorel Ionescu<sup>3</sup>, Florentina Iuliana Maxim<sup>4</sup>, Cornelia  
Diac<sup>4</sup>, Cristina Miron<sup>5</sup>, Serban N. Stamatina<sup>4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hydraulics and Environmental Engineering Department, Power Engineering Faculty; Hydraulics, University  
“Politehnica” of Bucharest, Bucharest 060042, Romania

<sup>2</sup>Department of Oxide Materials and Nanomaterials, Faculty of Applied Chemistry and Material Science,  
University “Politehnica” of Bucharest, Bucharest 060042, Romania

<sup>3</sup> Department of Physics and Electronics, Ovidius University of Constanta, Constanta, 900527, Romania

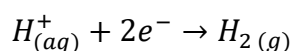
<sup>4</sup> 3Nano-SAE Research Centre, University of Bucharest, Bucharest 077125, Romania

<sup>5</sup> Faculty of Physics, University of Bucharest, 077125 Bucharest, Romania

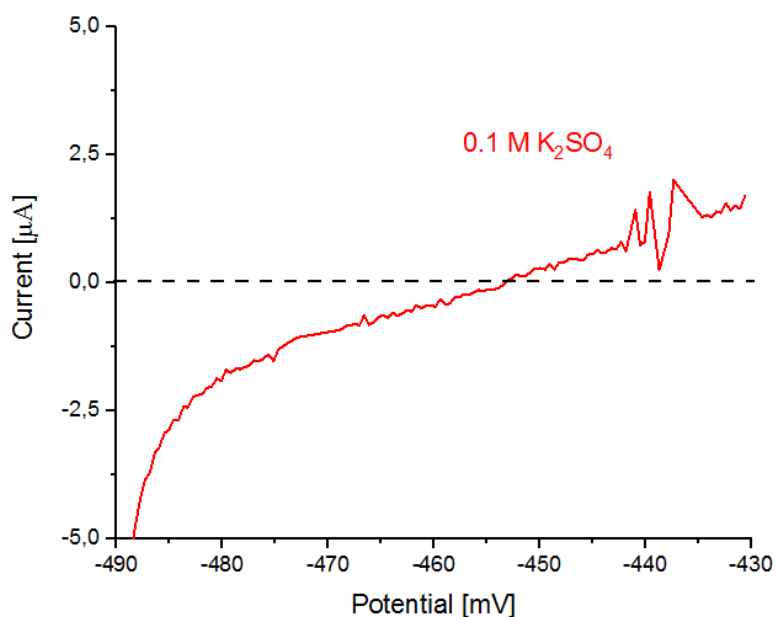
\*corresponding autor E-mail adress: [eugeniuvasile@yahoo.com](mailto:eugeniuvasile@yahoo.com)

## Reference electrode potential measurement

The experimental setup for determining the reference electrode potential consists of a three electrode electrochemical cell: two platinum electrodes (work and counter electrode) and the Ag/AgCl reference electrode. The reference electrode potential is the equilibrium potential ( $i = 0$  mA) for the hydrogen redox reaction:



The potential was inspected in 0.1 M K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The electrolyte was purged with hydrogen (hydrogen generator, Perkin Elmer-PGKH2 500) continuously throughout the experiments. The potential obtained for the reference electrode is determined with a 95% confidence interval and is listed in Table 1.



**Figure S1.** Measured reference electrode potential (Ag/AgCl) in 0.1 M K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>