

# Biphasic hydrogen peroxide generation with vegetable oils, lithium battery waste, or Ag based nanoparticles employed

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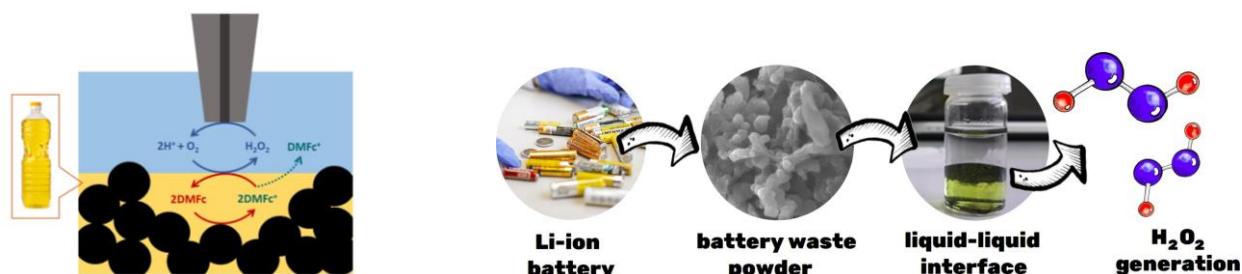
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Biphasic ORR attracts attention of researchers in more than 20 years and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was detected as reaction product in majority of the studies.<sup>1,2</sup> Still there is a quest for new solvents and new ORR catalyst assembled at liquid|liquid interface. Until now polar solvents immiscible with water, starting from 1,2 dichloroethane<sup>3,4</sup> (DCE) and later with trifluorotoluene<sup>5</sup> (TFT) were employed as organic phase. Biphasic ORR was also demonstrated at hydrophobic ionic liquid|H<sub>2</sub>O interface.<sup>6</sup> In order to increase efficiency of biphasic ORR noble metal nanoparticles<sup>7</sup> or graphene<sup>8</sup> were assembled at liquid|liquid interface. Their catalytic activity was attributed to electronic conductivity of assembled film.<sup>9</sup> Recently, we have shown that biphasic H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> generation is by one order of magnitude more efficient, when leached lithium battery is assembled at liquid|liquid interface.<sup>10</sup>

We will demonstrate application of nonpolar solvents, namely vegetable (rapeseed, linen and sunflower oil) to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> generation in conditions when electron donor is electrochemically regenerated in organic phase using carbon paste electrode as a tool. Hydrogen peroxide was detected by scanning electrochemical microscopy. The same method was employed for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> detection next to lithium battery waste assembled at TFT|H<sub>2</sub>O interface. We have also detected the same product at Ag nanoparticles assembled at the same interface, whereas AgSb<sub>3</sub> or AgS nanoparticles do not exhibit such effect.



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