## **Supplementary Materials**

Technological optimization for  $H_2O_2$  electro-synthesis and economic evaluation on electro-Fenton for treating refractory organic wastewater

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Figure S1. Standard curve of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration and absorbance.



**Figure S2**. Standard curve of COD concentration and absorbance of (a) Low range  $(15\sim250 \text{ mg L}^{-1})$ , (b) High range  $(100\sim1000 \text{ mg L}^{-1})$ .



**Figure S3**. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) CNTs, (b) O-CNTs, (c) AQ-CNTs, and (d) N-CNTs performed in  $N_2$ -saturated (in black) and  $O_2$ -saturated (in red) 0.1 M  $Na_2SO_4$  (pH: 3) at 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure S4. The working potential of GDE measured at different current density.



**Figure S5**. (a)  $H_2O_2$  selectivity and (b) number of transferred electrons (*n*) for oxygen reduction reaction on O-CNTs measured on RRDE (1600 rpm) during linear scanning voltammetry (LSV) scanning at 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at different pH.



Figure S6.  $H_2O_2$  concentration varying with time at pH 3 and 9.

Cathode material	pН	j or E	Gas flow rate (L min <sup>-1</sup> )	$H_2O_2$ yield (mg L <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	$H_2O_2$ yield (mg h <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Ref.
MC	3	150 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	-	92.2	14.3	1
TBAQ-CNT	3	7.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.4 (air)	100.4	4.24	2
CNTs	3	-0.5 V vs. SCE	0.4 (O <sub>2</sub> )	24	0.6	3
TBAQ-CB	-	-1.0 V vs. SCE	-	200	4	4
CoPc	3	-0.4V vs. Ag/AgCl	-	220	4.97	5
Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -C	2	-0.1V vs. Ag/AgCl	0.6 (air)	14	1.64	6
N-G@CNT	3	-0.2 V vs. SCE	-	10.5	0.26	7
FePc	-	-1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl	-	160	3.6	8
O-CNTs	3	14 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.6 (O <sub>2</sub> )	304	6.7	This work

Table S1.  $H_2O_2$  yield collected from published paper.



**Figure S7**. (a) RhB removal efficiency and (b) COD removal efficiency and energy consumption at different Fe<sup>2+</sup> concentration. Conditions: 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pH=3, [RhB]: 200 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, current density: 14 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, O<sub>2</sub> flow rate:0.6 L min<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S8**. (a) RhB removal efficiency and (b) COD removal efficiency and energy consumption at different solution pH. Conditions: 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, [Fe<sup>2+</sup>]: 2 mM, [RhB]: 200 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, current density: 14 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, O<sub>2</sub> flow rate:0.6 L min<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S9**. The reusability of GDE evaluated after 7-time runs in electro-Fenton treatment of RhB wastewater. Conditions: 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, [Fe<sup>2+</sup>]: 2 mM, pH=3, [RhB]: 200 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, current density: 14 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, O<sub>2</sub> flow rate: 0.6 L min<sup>-1</sup>.

Reaction time (min)	slot voltage (V)	Current (A)	Initial COD (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	COD at time t(mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	Solution volume (L)
15				117.7	
30	3.3	0.25	264	87.2	0.4
45				50	
60				31.8	

Table S2. The necessary data for calculation of energy consumption.

Table S3. Data comparison for energy consumption and COD removal efficiency.

wastewater	j (mAcm <sup>-2</sup> )	pН	[Fe <sup>2+</sup> ]	COD removal efficiency(%)	EC ( kWh kg <sub>COD</sub> <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
DMP	-	3	-	-	20~40	9
RhB	20	3	0.3 M	79	80	10
landfill	15	3	560 mg L <sup>-1</sup>	71±6	207±20	11
leachate						
RhB	-	6.2	3 mM	-	17	12
RhB	14	3	2 mM	88	9	This work

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