

Electrocatalytic performance of different carbon-based materials in the electrochemical production of H₂O₂

Raul José Alves Felisardo¹, Oswaldo Costa Junior¹, Marcos Roberto de Vasconcelos Lanza^{1*}

¹São Carlos Institute of Chemistry, University of São Paulo

*e-mail: marcoslanza@usp.br

Electrochemical production of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) via 2e⁻ oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) has attracted increasing attention in the scientific community as a sustainable and efficient approach [1]. This study evaluated various carbon-based materials, Printex L6 carbon (PL6C), graphene (GRA), and HiBlack carbon (HB), as catalysts for ORR to develop gas diffusion electrodes (GDE) capable of *in situ* H₂O₂ generation. Materials were characterized using a rotating ring-disk electrode (RRDE), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, elemental analysis, surface area measurements, and contact angle tests. The study focused on how structural and electrochemical properties influence ORR performance and H₂O₂ electrogeneration. Electrochemical tests were conducted at current densities of 10, 20, and 40 mA cm⁻² in acidic and alkaline media. Results showed that electrolyte pH significantly affects H₂O₂ production. Higher cathodic currents and oxygen reduction rates were observed at pH 9, while activity decreased at pH 5 with more negative onset potentials. Particle morphology, size, and surface chemical groups were also found to directly impact ORR efficiency. Additionally, H₂O₂ accumulation increased with current density. These findings highlight the critical role of carbon material selection and its physical-chemical characteristics in optimizing electrochemical H₂O₂ production.

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