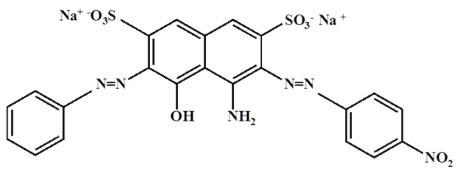


Table S1: Summary of different type of wastewater treatment by hydrogen peroxide assisted electrocoagulation processes

Type of wastewater	Anode-Cathode	Current density or current	Time	pH	[H ₂ O ₂]	Treatment efficiency
Olive mill ^[22]	Fe-Fe Al-Al	20-75 mA cm ⁻²	1-3 h	6.5 5.5	2.3%	COD = 62-86 % Fe electrodes is better
Nonylphenol polyethoxylate and Textile wastewater ^[20]	Fe-Fe Al-Al	1.5 A	5 min 15 min	8	40 mgL ⁻¹	Degradation = 95 %
Chemical-Mechanical Planarization wastewater ^[33]	Fe-Fe	1A	10 min	9	120 mgL ⁻¹	Turbidity = 100%
Food wastewater ^[21]	Al-Al	18.2 mA cm ⁻²	60 min	4	9.79 mM	COD removal = 96% BOD removal = 95%
Synthetic dye wastewater ^[18]	Fe-Stainless steel	25 mA cm ⁻²	8 min	6	3	Color removal = 98%
Synthetic wastewater (SDS) ^[17]	Fe-Fe	0.5 mA cm ⁻²	10 min	5	50 mg L ⁻¹	SDS removal = 81.6%
Metal plating effluent ^[19]	Fe-Fe	22 mA cm ⁻²		2.6	20 mM	TOC removal =70%
Pharmaceutical wastewater ^[35]	Fe-Fe	1.7–1.9 mAcm ⁻²	30 min	3	300 mgL ⁻¹	COD removal =57.7%
Liquid organic fertilizer wastewater ^[34]	Fe-Fe	50 mA cm ⁻²	45 min	3	25 mM	TOC removal = 87% COD removal =91%

Table S2: Characteristics of the dye molecules used in this study

Details of dye molecule		Molecular structure
<i>Molecular Formula</i>	: C ₂₂ H ₁₄ N ₆ Na ₂ O ₉ S ₂	
<i>Molecular Weight (g/mol)</i>	: 615.5	
<i>Type</i>	: Diazo dye	
<i>λ_{max} (nm)</i>	: 617-620	
<i>Solubility in water(20°C) g/L</i>	: 30	

3.2 Influence of sodium chloride (NaCl) concentration

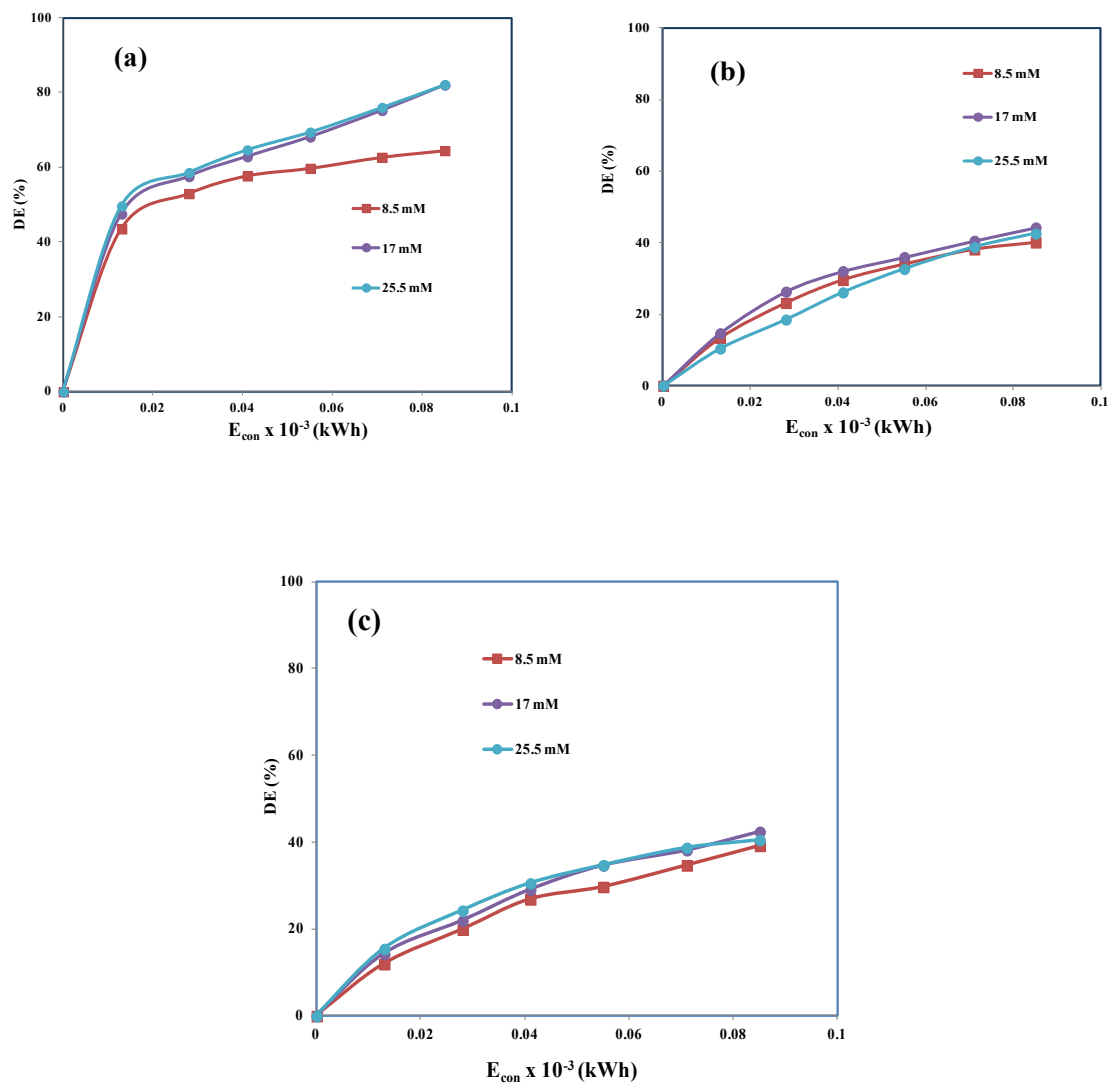


Fig. S3 - Degradation efficiency as a function of E_{con} at by EC in the presence of (a) PMS, (b) HP and (c) PDS at different NaCl concentration. ($C_{AB} = 0.16$ mM, $C_{oxidant} = 0.07$ mM, $pH = 7 \pm 0.2$ and Current = 50 mA).

S4: Electrical energy consumption

The calculated E_{con} values along with obtained degradation efficiency are plotted against electrolysis time in Figure S3. Oxidant assisted EC processes exhibit good degradation efficiency with less energy consumption. The more than 99% degradation efficiencies are achieved from EC assisted with PMS, HP and PDS at energy consumption of 1.7, 4.1 and 3.3 Wh (g dye)⁻¹ respectively.

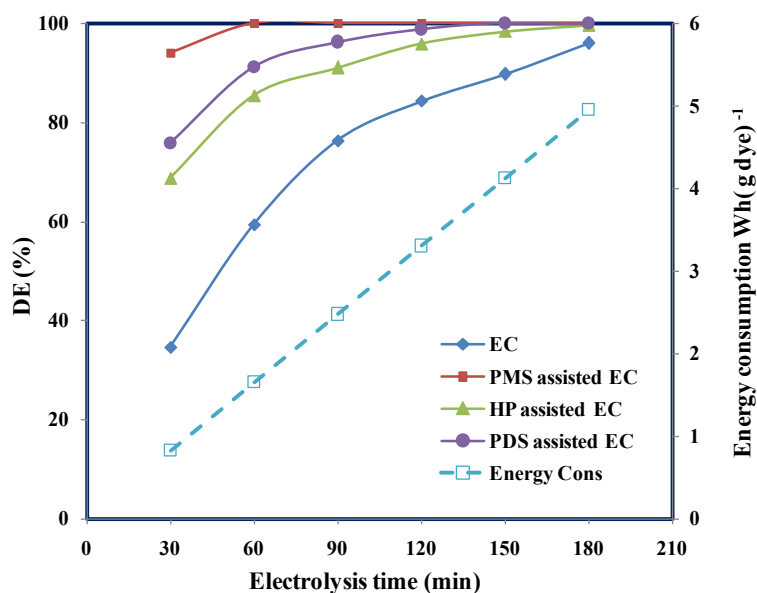


Fig. S4. Degradation efficiencies as a function of energy consumption by EC and oxidant assisted EC. ($C_{\text{AB}} = 0.16$ mM, $C_{\text{NaCl}} = 17$ mM, $C_{\text{PMS}} = C_{\text{PDS}} = 0.17$ mM, $C_{\text{HP}} = 0.13$ mM, current = 50 mA and initial pH = 5).