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Electrochemical oxidation of paracetamol in water by graphite anode: Effect of pH, electrolyte concentration and current density

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Highlights

- Degradation of paracetamol (>90%) by electrooxidation process using graphite electrode.
- Total degradation and mineralization (>82% COD removal & >65% TOC removal) at the end of 240 min of electrolysis.
- Effect of initial pH, electrolyte concentration (Na_2SO_4) and current density was a crucial parameters.
- Idendification of transformation products of paracetamol by HPLC.
- A pathway for paracetamol degrdation by hydroxyl radicals ($^{\bullet}OH$) based on reaction intermediates.

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Abstract