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<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p>Highly efficient bio-inspired platinum nanoparticles (Pt NPs) as an electrocatalyst with superior intrinsic kinetics and high performance for methanol oxidation reaction (MOR) derived from green synthesis of bio-waste utilization is of great interest. The bio-inspired Pt NPs were examined for their kinetic parameters in terms of the Tafel plot, exchange current, square root of the scan rate, methanol diffusion coefficient, activation energy (<math>E_a</math>), and factors influencing current density. Bio-inspired Pt NPs exhibit a fast kinetic reaction with a low Tafel value of <math>179 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}</math> and exchange current, <math>\alpha = 0.33</math>, compared to commercial Pt black (<math>233 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}</math>, <math>\alpha = 0.25</math>). The bio-inspired Pt NPs display low activation energy, <math>E_a</math>, as the potential increases, indicating improved intrinsic kinetics, and the MOR catalyzed by bio-Pt NPs was discovered to be a diffusion-controlled process. The parametric effect of bio-inspired Pt NPs concentration has a crucial influence on the anisotropic morphological structure and interconnection to the current density (<math>\text{mA mg}^{-1}</math>) of MOR. Central Composite Design (CCD) was applied for RSM-based modeling and analyzing the parameter effects, including bio-inspired Pt NPs concentration, methanol concentration, and electrocatalyst loading to optimize the current density. The optimized current density produced by bio-inspired Pt NPs was <math>640.11 \text{ mA mgPt}^{-1}</math> at ideal conditions of <math>1.5 \text{ mM}</math> bio-Pt NPs, <math>1.05 \text{ M}</math> <math>\text{CH}_3\text{OH}</math>, and <math>2.14 \text{ mg}</math>. Ultimately, the passive DMFC single-cell powered by bio-inspired Pt NPs generates power density with <math>P_{\text{max}}</math> of <math>5.70</math>, <math>6.67</math>, and <math>8.28 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}</math> at <math>25</math>, <math>80</math>, and <math>100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math>.</p>