

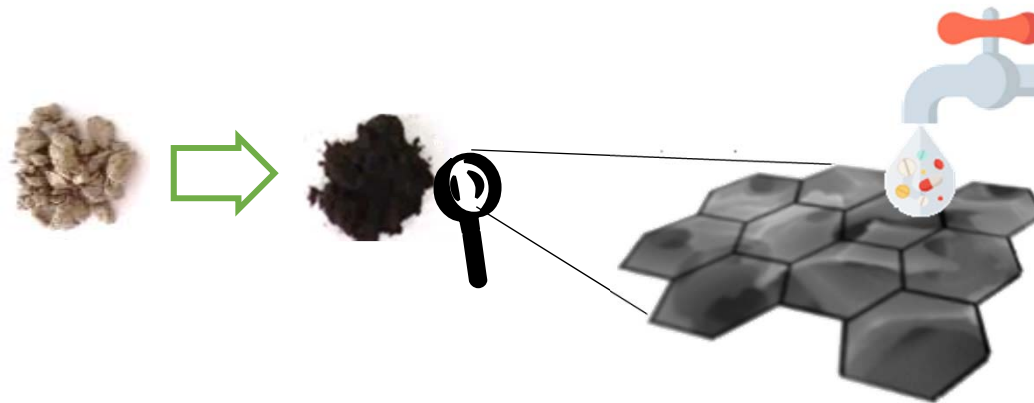
Production of a paper mill sludge-based activated carbon and application in the removal of pharmaceuticals from water

Guilaine Jaria, Carla Patrícia Silva, João A. B. P. Oliveira, María Victoria Gil, Marta Otero, Vânia Calisto, Valdemar I. Esteves

Portugal



universidade de aveiro



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CONTEXTUALIZATION

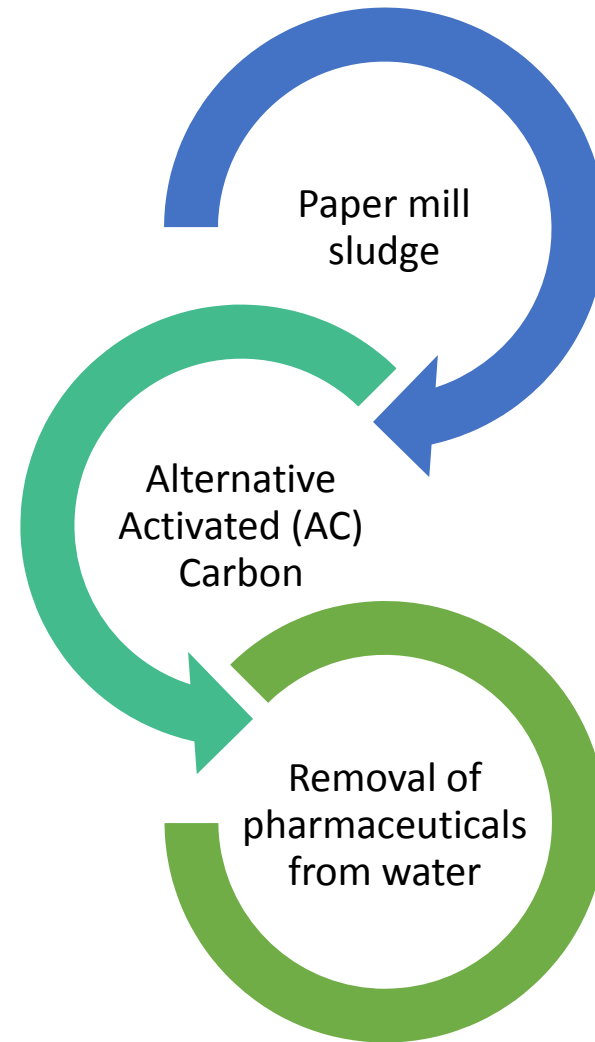
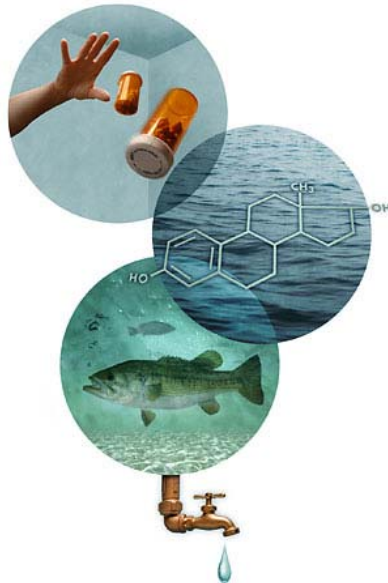


ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

- Industrial waste management



- Contamination of water systems by pharmaceuticals



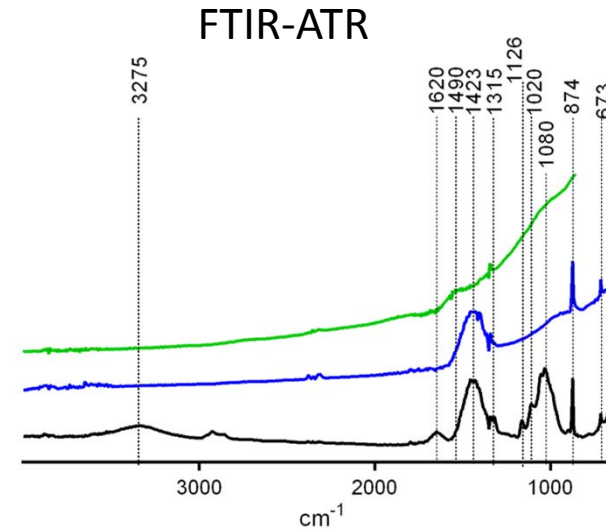
CIRCULAR ECONOMY

PRODUCTION OF CARBON-BASED ADSORBENTS (ACS)

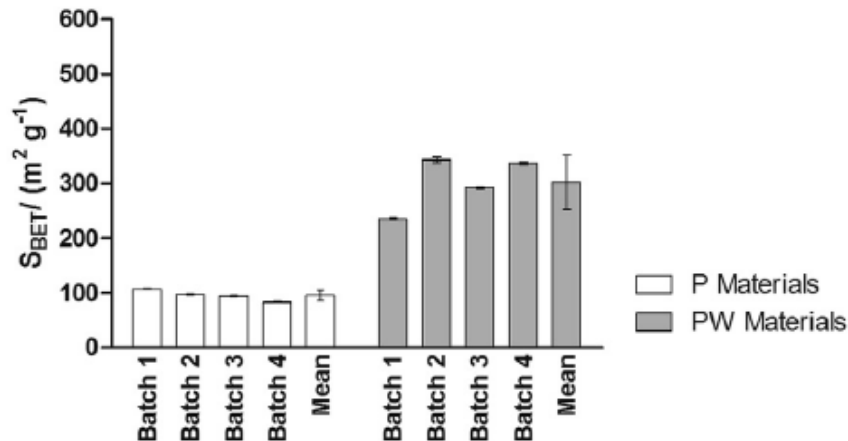


Primary paper mill sludge

Dried at room temperature
 Dried in the oven at 105°C for 24h
 Pyrolysis and acid wash



— Primary Sludge (PS)
 — PS Pyrolysed (800°C; 150 minutes)
 — PS Pyrolysed and Washed



CHEMICAL ACTIVATION

G. Jaria, C. P. Silva, C. I. Ferreira, M. Otero and V. Calisto, *J Environ Manage*, 2017, **188**, 203-211.

V. Calisto, C. I. Ferreira, J. A. Oliveira, M. Otero and V. I. Esteves, *J Environ Manage*, 2015, **152**, 83-90.

PRODUCTION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS (ACs)

Full Factorial Design



Full Factorial Design (FFD) applied to the production of alternative ACs

- Dried at room temperature
- Dried in the oven at 105°C for 24h
- Impregnation with the activating agent
- Pyrolysis and acid wash



**CHEMICAL ACTIVATION
IN ONE STEP**

Full factorial design with
4 factors at 2 levels (16 experiments):

Variables	Levels	
	-1	+1
U1 – Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	650	800
U2 – Residence time (minutes)	60	150
U3 – Precursor:activating agent ratio	10:1	1:1
U4 – Activating agent	K ₂ CO ₃	KOH



6 responses

- Yield of production (%)
 - Carbamazepine (CBZ)
 - Sulfamethoxazole (SMX)
 - Paroxetine (PAR)
 - BET Surface Area (S_{BET}) ($m^2 g^{-1}$)
 - Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (%)
- Percentage of Adsorption %

PRODUCTION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS (ACs) Full Factorial Design

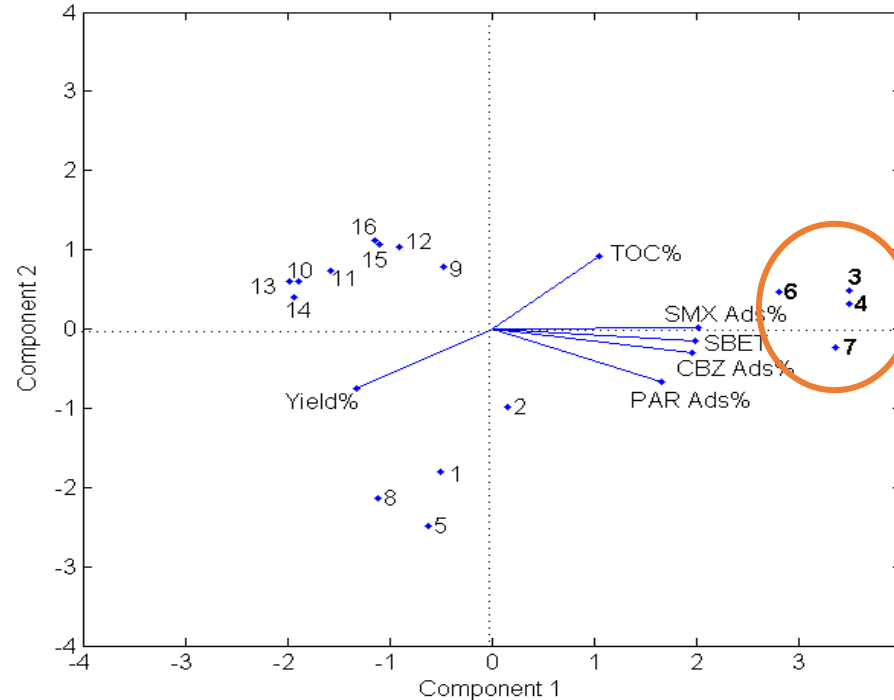


AC	Variables				Responses					
	U1	U2	U3	U4	Yield (%)	Ads (%) SMX (0.015 gL ⁻¹)	Ads (%) CBZ (0.015 gL ⁻¹)	Ads (%) PAR (0.015 gL ⁻¹)	BET surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)	TOC %
1	+1	+1	-1	-1	26.42	23.48	31.07	55.03	1017	42.47
2	+1	+1	-1	+1	23.54	31.55	42.09	57.98	923	52.11
3	+1	+1	+1	+1	2.73	70.93	80.50	80.98	1627	66.78
4	+1	-1	+1	+1	2.85	71.41	80.81	89.96	1531	66.16
5	+1	-1	-1	-1	30.88	24.69	32.97	86.23	630	41.31
6	+1	-1	+1	-1	3.68	79.62	58.77	70.49	1389	62.75
7	+1	+1	+1	-1	3.38	74.66	84.68	83.58	1583	59.08
8	+1	-1	-1	+1	29.96	18.57	33.69	54.43	637	39.71
9	-1	+1	+1	-1	5.21	23.28	14.09	20.21	766	53.64
10	-1	-1	-1	+1	23.69	13.17	3.51	9.19	200	58.06
11	-1	+1	-1	+1	21.61	14.20	6.41	9.03	372	59.02
12	-1	+1	+1	+1	5.71	20.94	9.17	15.56	473	54.83
13	-1	+1	-1	-1	22.61	8.30	4.82	4.52	244	56.77
14	-1	-1	-1	-1	27.52	13.08	6.52	7.75	244	58.00
15	-1	-1	+1	-1	7.76	16.10	5.20	7.86	573	55.18
16	-1	-1	+1	+1	6.96	15.59	6.47	6.00	523	54.93
Commercial ACs as reference										
Norit SAE Super (NSS)						55.73	30.21	38.24	996	80.94
Norit Hydrocarbon (HDC)						19.58	13.53	24.12	562	67.42
Chemviron Carbon (PBF4)						27.46	17.77	37.80	848	77.50
U1 – Pyrolysis temperature (650 °C (-1) and 800 °C (+1))					U3 – Precursor:activating agent ratio (10:1 (-1) and 1:1(+1))					
U2 – Residence time (60(-1) or 150 (+1) minutes)					U4 – Activating agent (K ₂ CO ₃ (-1) and KOH (+1))					

PRODUCTION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS (ACs) Full Factorial Design



PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS (PCA)



OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

Parameters	Responses					
	Yield (%)	Ads SMX (%)	Ads CBZ (%)	Ads PAR (%)	TOC (%)	BET (m ² g ⁻¹)
Max	29.1	75.8	82.7	83.1	64.5	1627.4
U1	800 °C	800 °C	800 °C	800 °C	800 °C	800 °C
U2	60	150	150	150	60	150
U3	10:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
U4				KOH		

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION



- BET SURFACE AREA
- TOTAL ORGANIC (TOC) AND INORGANIC CARBON (IC) CONTENT

16 ACs

- ULTIMATE AND PROXIMATE ANALYSES
- POINT OF ZERO CHARGE (PZC)
- ACIDIC AND BASIC FUNCTIONAL GROUPS (BOEHM TITRATIONS)
- SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (SEM)

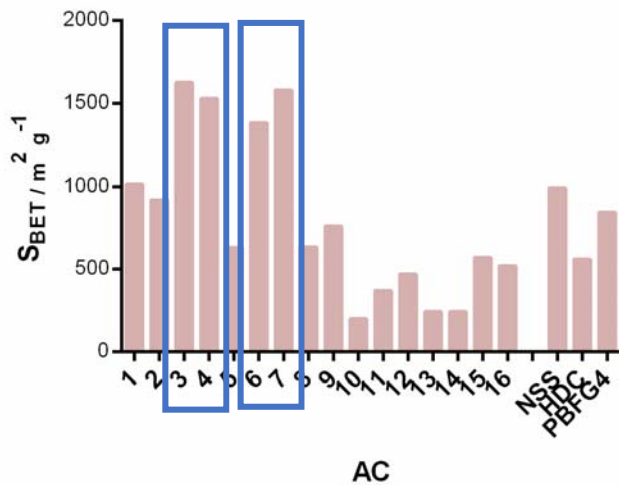
ACs 3, 4, 6 and 7

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION

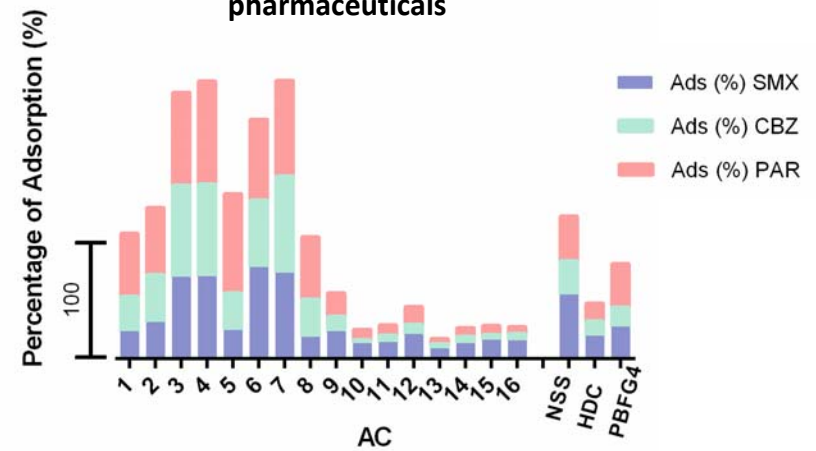


BET SURFACE AREA (S_{BET}), TOTAL ORGANIC (TOC) AND INORGANIC (IC) CARBON

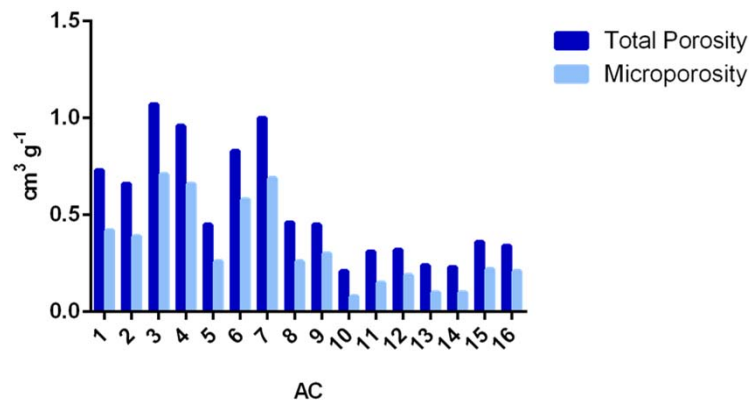
BET surface areas



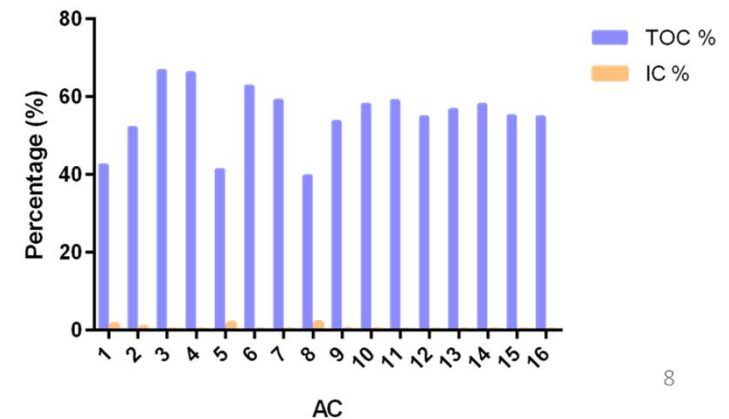
Percentages of adsorption for the 3 pharmaceuticals



Porosity



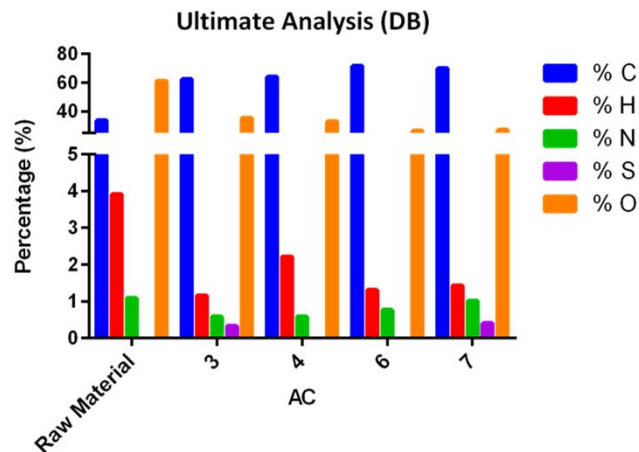
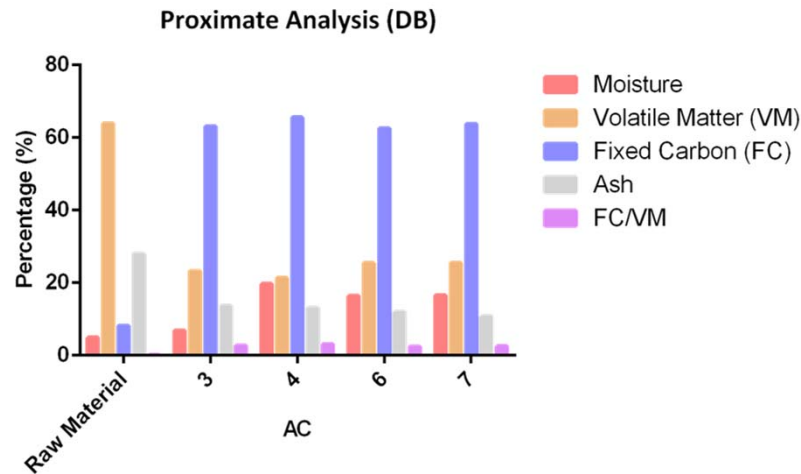
Total organic (TOC) and inorganic (IC) carbon



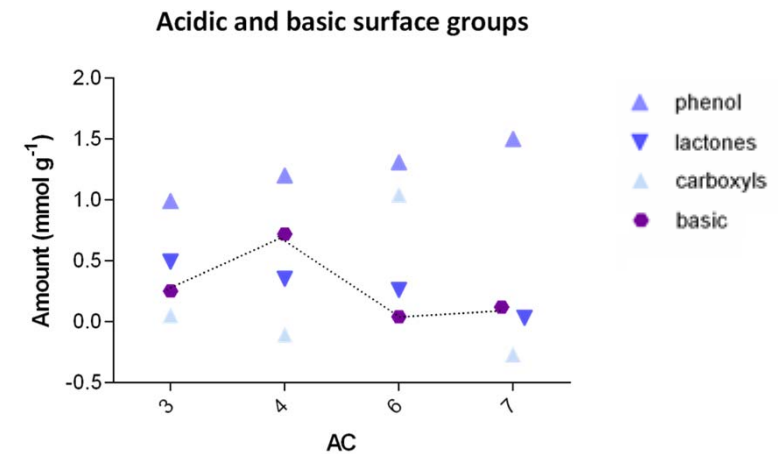
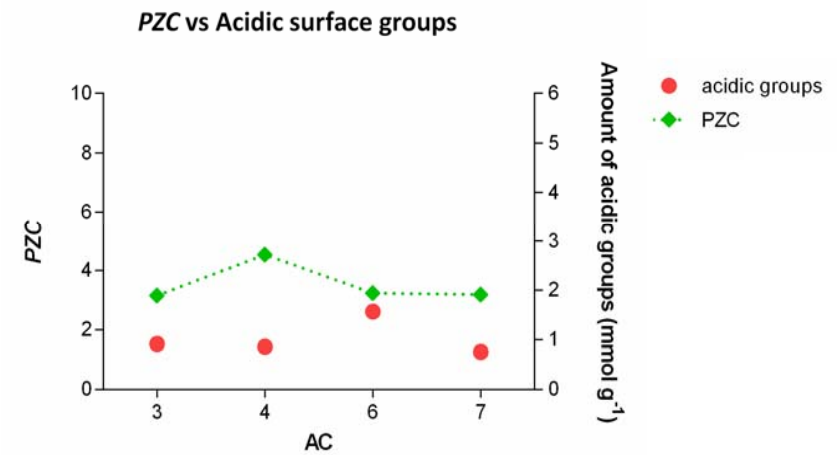
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION



PROXIMATE AND ULTIMATE ANALYSES



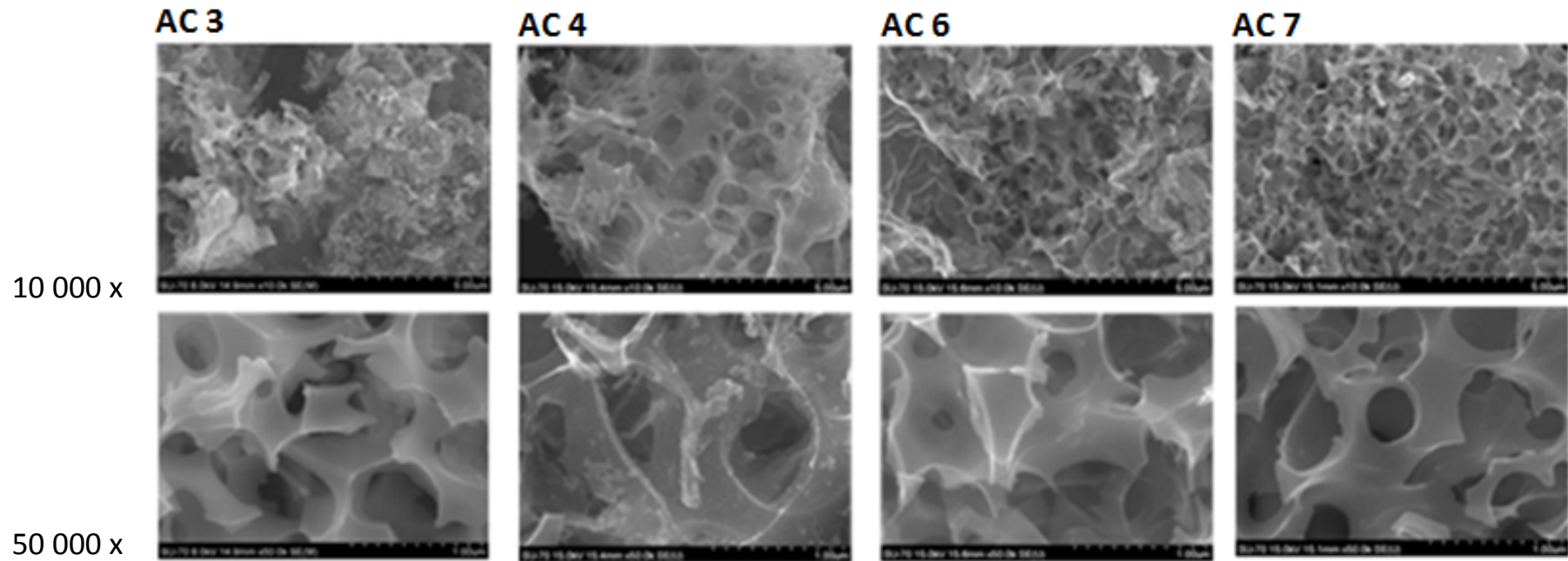
PZC AND BOEHM TITRATIONS



PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION



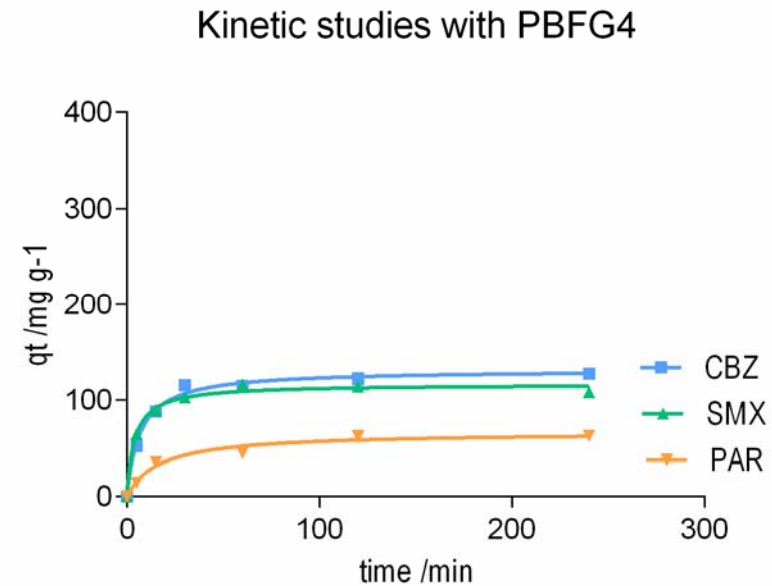
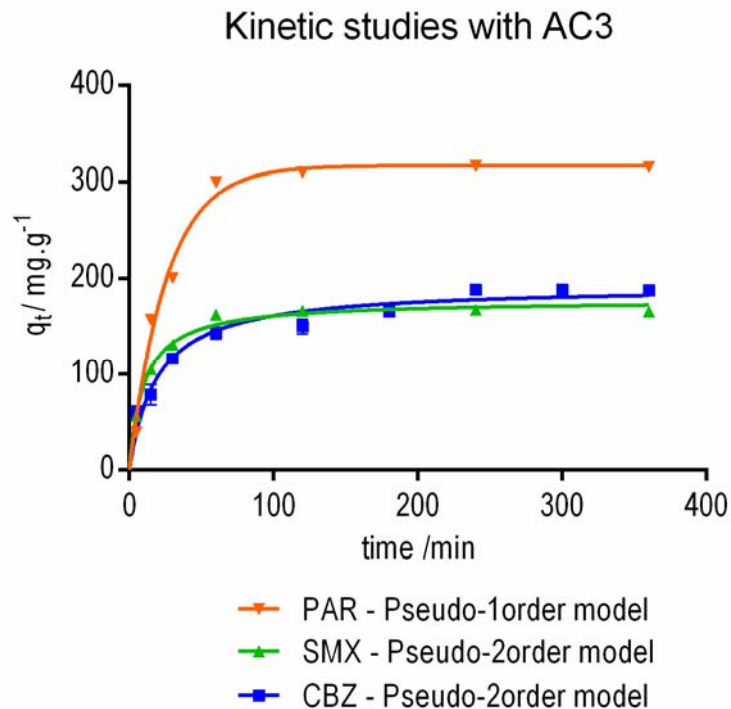
SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (SEM)



ADSORPTION STUDIES – BATCH EXPERIMENTS



ADSORPTION OF CARBAMAZEPINE (CBZ), SULFAMETHOXAZOLE (SMX) AND PAROXETINE (PAR) BY AC3



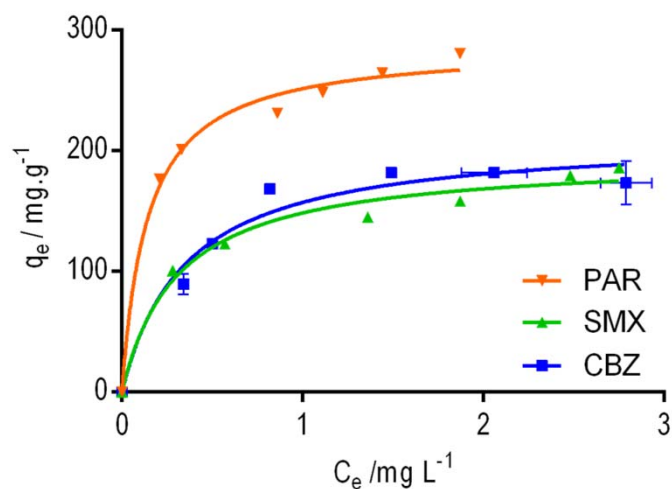
Pseudo-second order model

V. Calisto, C. I. Ferreira, J. A. Oliveira, M. Otero and V. I. Esteves, *J Environ Manage*, 2015, **152**, 83-90.

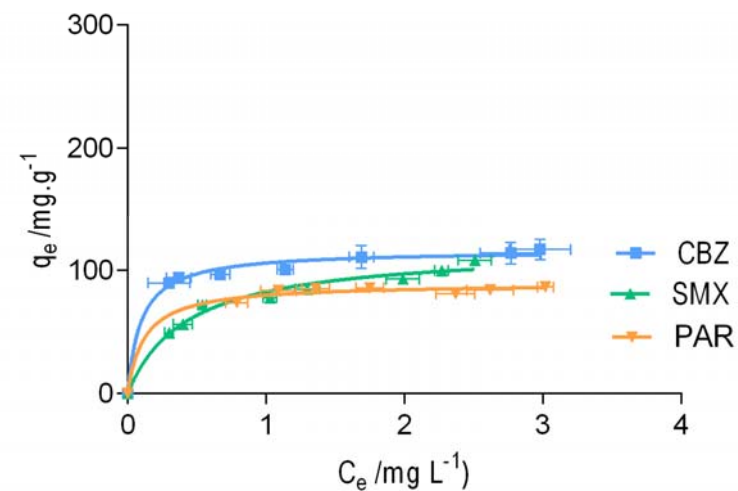
ADSORPTION STUDIES – BATCH EXPERIMENTS



Adsorption Isotherms with AC3



Adsorption Isotherms with PBF4



Langmuir isotherm fitting – AC3			
Parameter	CBZ	SMX	PAR
q_m (mg g ⁻¹)	212.4	194.5	287.3
k_L (L mg ⁻¹)	2.854	3.277	7.032
R ²	0.9655	0.9794	0.9909

Langmuir isotherm fitting – PBF4			
Parameter	CBZ	SMX	PAR
q_m (mg g ⁻¹)	116.4	118.1	89.50
k_L (L mg ⁻¹)	2.786	2.339	8.288
R ²	0.9906	0.9819	0.9907

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK



Conclusions:

- Best conditions obtained by FFD: 800 °C/150 min/1:1/KOH (AC3)
- The best activated carbons presented a high BET surface area with values around 1500 m² g⁻¹ (ACs 3, 4, 6 and 7)
- ACs 3, 4, 6, and 7 presented very good adsorption percentages and AC3 high adsorption capacities for CBZ, SMX, and PAR
- The low yield in the production of these ACs may be a practical limitation

Future work:

- Use microwave heating to enhance the production yield
- Production of a granular AC (GAC) for fixed-bed utilization (scale-up)

Acknowledgements



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María Victoria Gil (PhD)

Professor João Oliveira (PhD)

Sérgio Santos (PhD)



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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
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