

Removal of nitrate from aqueous solutions using glycerol and clay/sewage sludge carbons as adsorbents



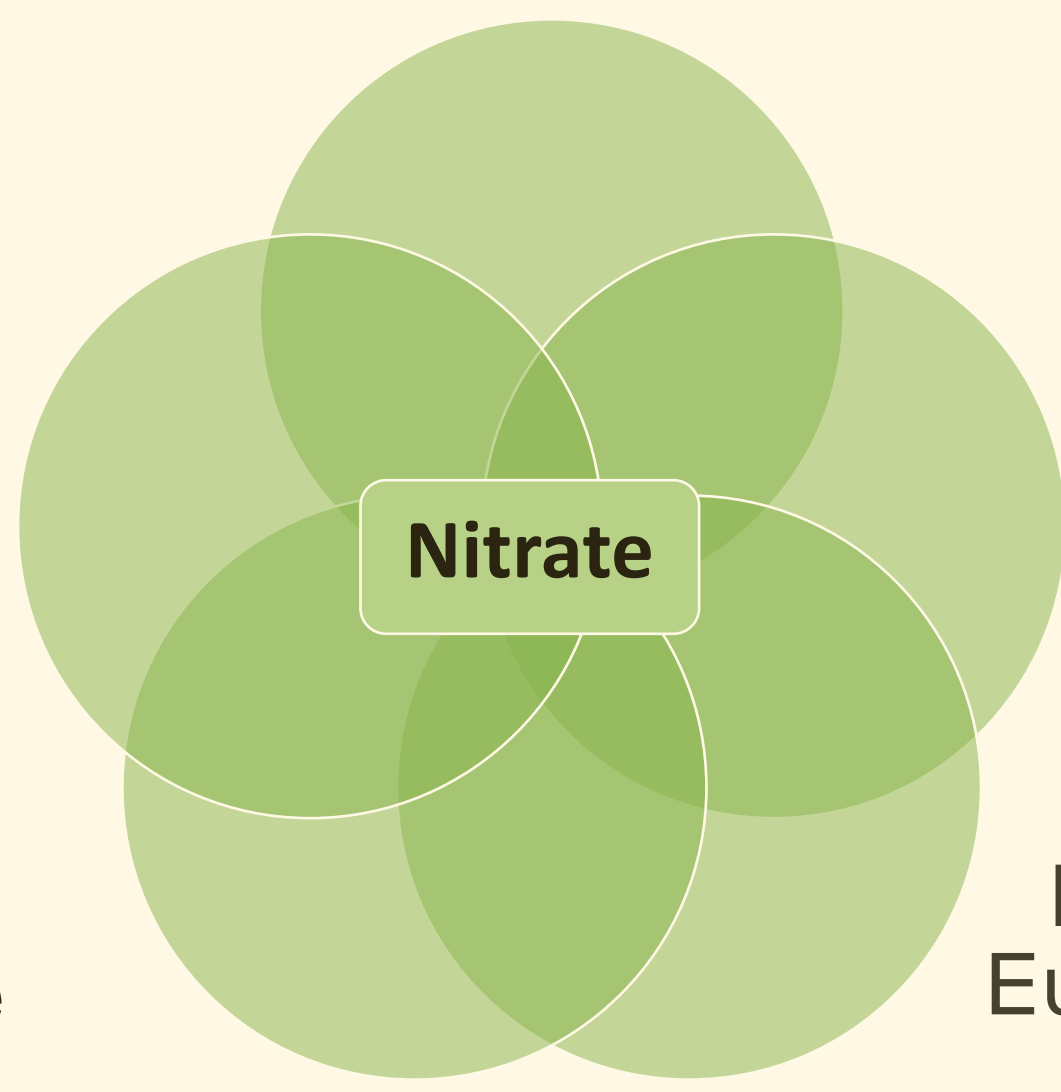
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Introduction

Contamination indicator

Need for Tertiary treatment (Adsorption)

Potability pattern: 45 mg/L as nitrate (NO₃⁻)



Main sources: Agricultural activities, disposal of solid waste and leaks from sewage networks

Related issues: Eutrophication and Blue baby syndrome

Methods

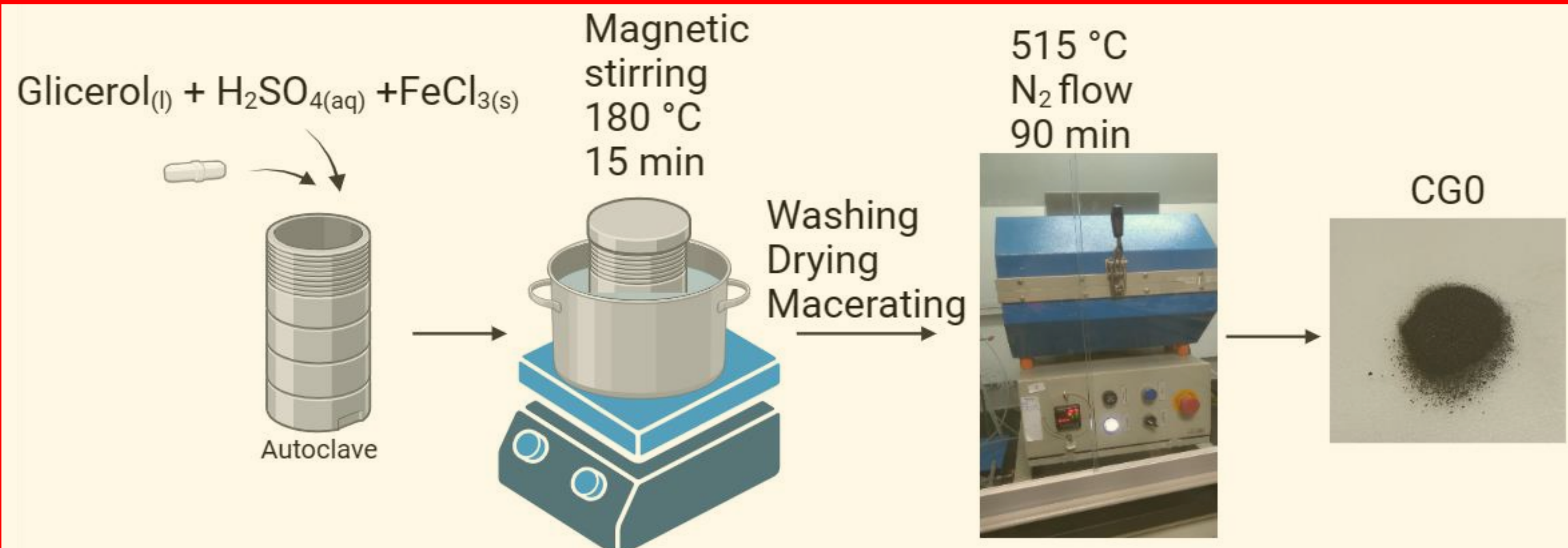


Figure: Hydrothermal carbonization and activation of glycerol carbon

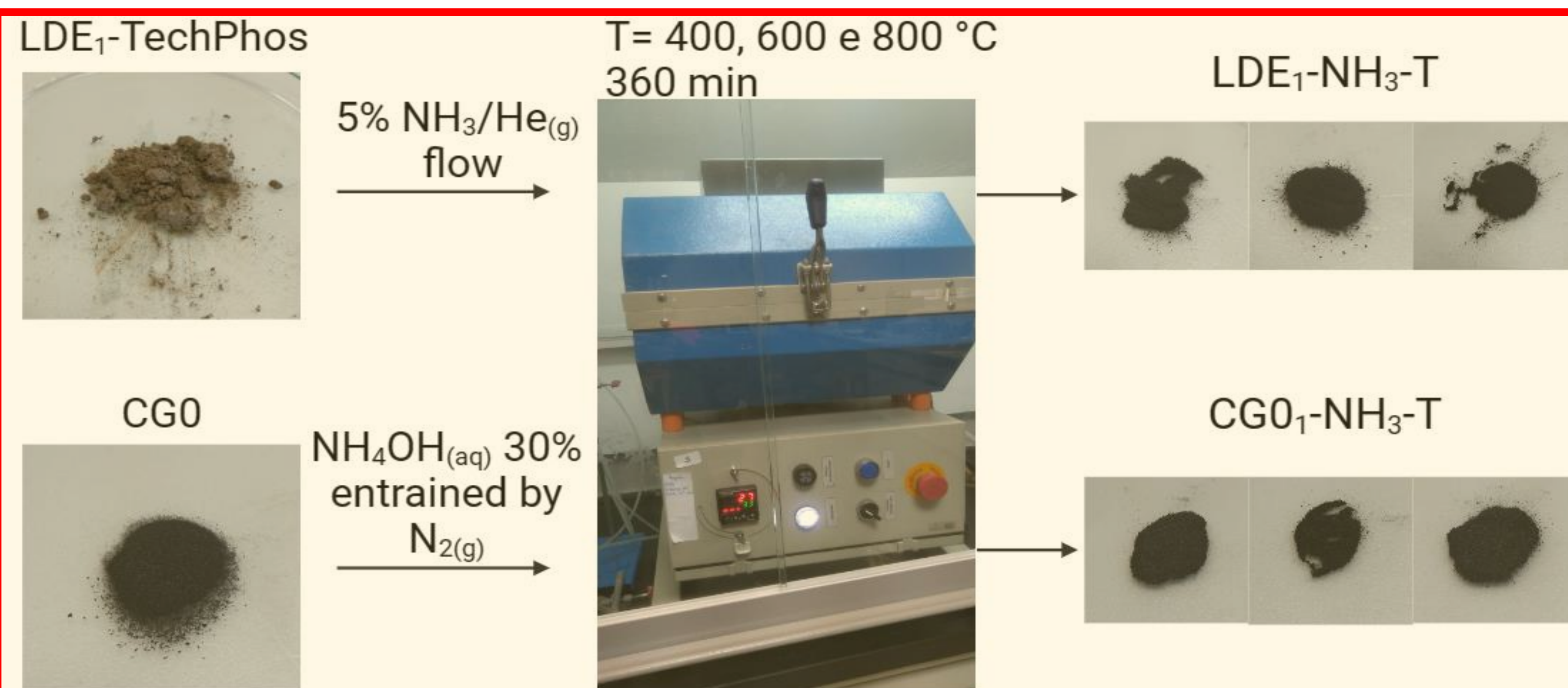


Figure: Thermal treatment under NH₃ flow (Ammonization)

Objectives

- Produce carbons from glycerol (CGO) and clay-sewage sludge composite (LDE₁-TechPhos);
- Functionalize the carbons surface with nitrogenous groups;
- Characterize the solids and evaluate their nitrate retention from aqueous solution behavior.

Results and Discussion

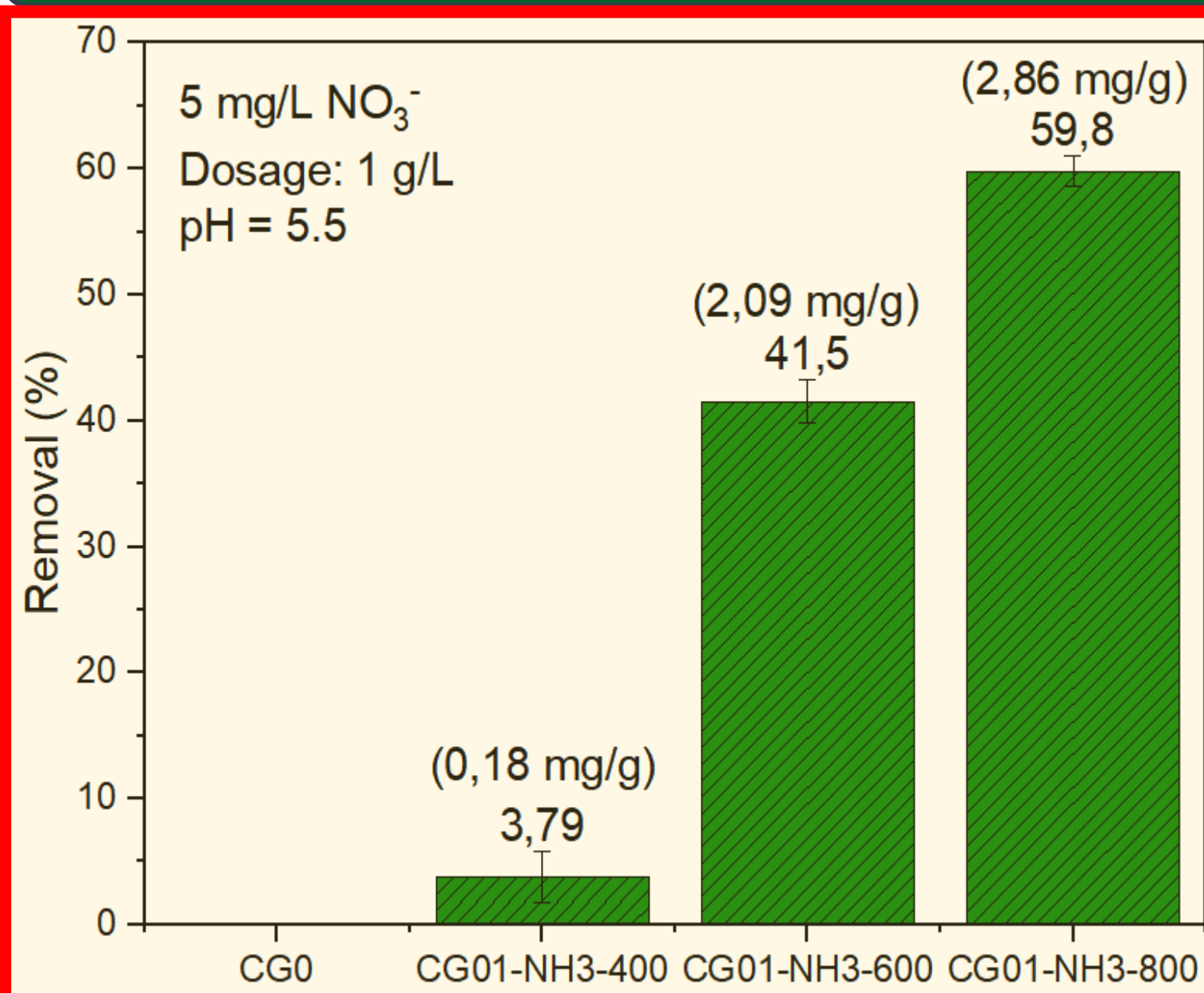


Figure: Nitrate removal capacity

Adsorbents	S _{B.E.T} (m ² /g)	%N	pH _{PZZ}
CGO	652	-	~1.0
CG0 ₁ -NH ₃ -400	558	1,5	~1.0
CG0 ₁ -NH ₃ -600	600	2,2	~3.2
CG0 ₁ -NH ₃ -800	1034	0,3	~3.4

Table: N₂ adsorption/desorption and XPS analysis

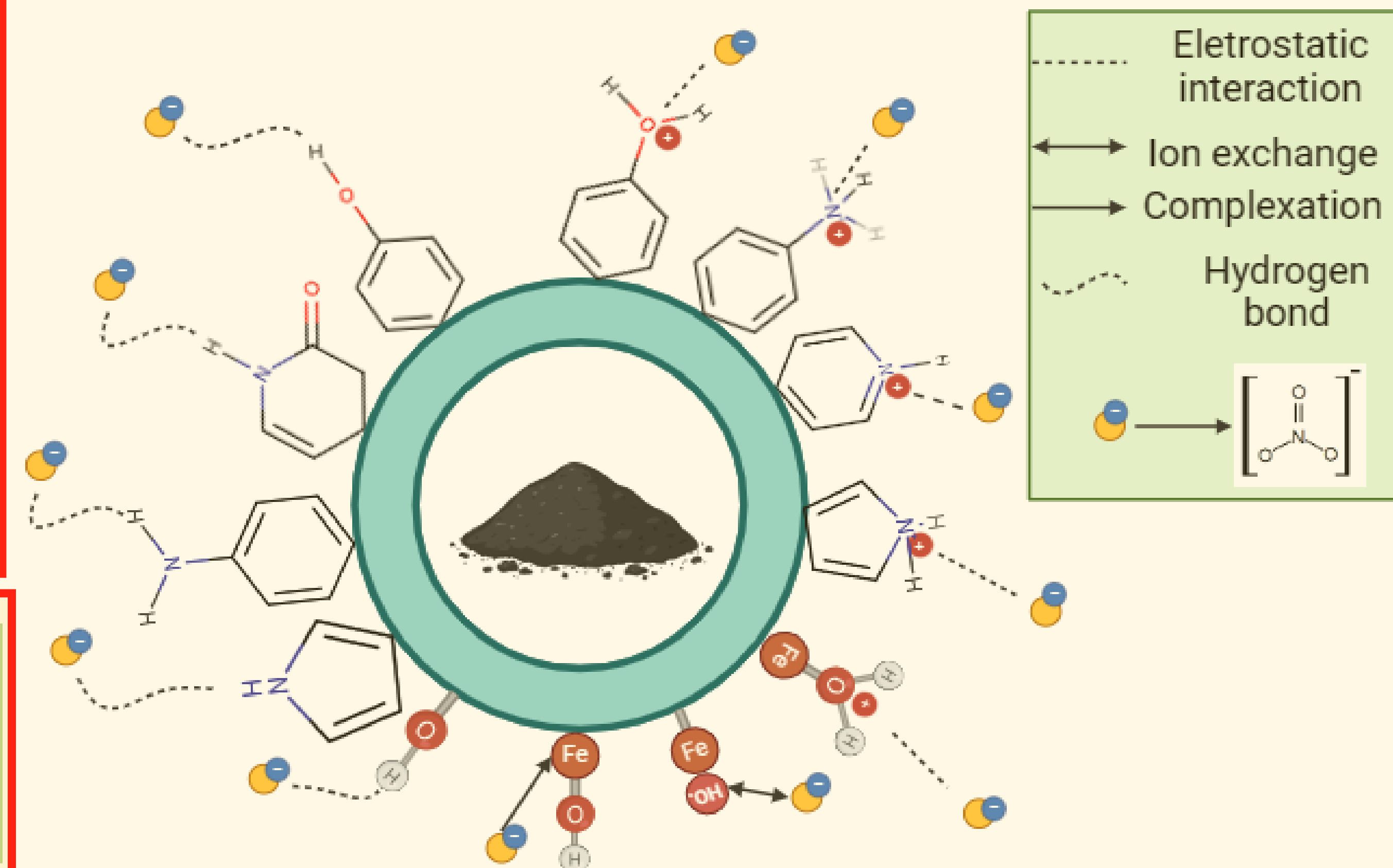


Figure: Possible adsorption mechanisms involved in nitrate retention for CG0₁-NH₃-600 and/or CG0₁-NH₃-800.

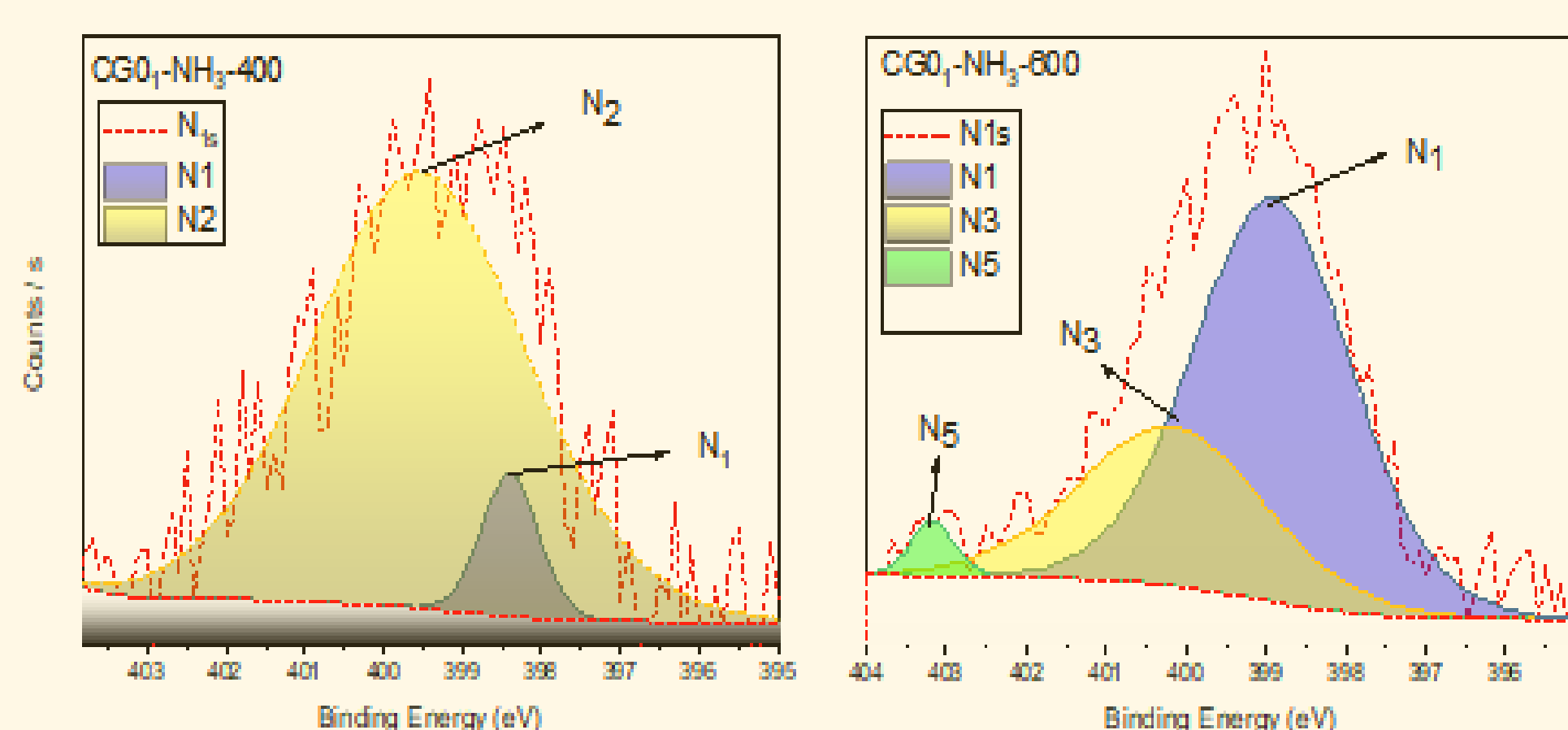


Figure: Deconvolution of N₁s high-resolution XPS peaks from CG0₁-NH₃-400 and CG0₁-NH₃-600

N1 → Pyridine
At 400 °C = 7.9% N1
At 600 °C = 66.8% N1

Conclusions

- LDE₁-NH₃-T had no adsorption capacity, which is related to the low carbon content of the solid;
- The ammonization of glycerol's carbon considerably altered its behavior, allowing it to reach from 0.18 to 2.86 mg/g of removal capacity (400-800 °C);
- The increase in the amount of pyridine groups led to a higher adsorption capacity of nitrate;
- Multiple mechanisms must be involved: electrostatic interaction, hydrogen bond, ion exchange, and complexation.

References

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Acknowledgments

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