

Removal of organic pollutants from water using wood-derived biochar

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Introduction and objectives

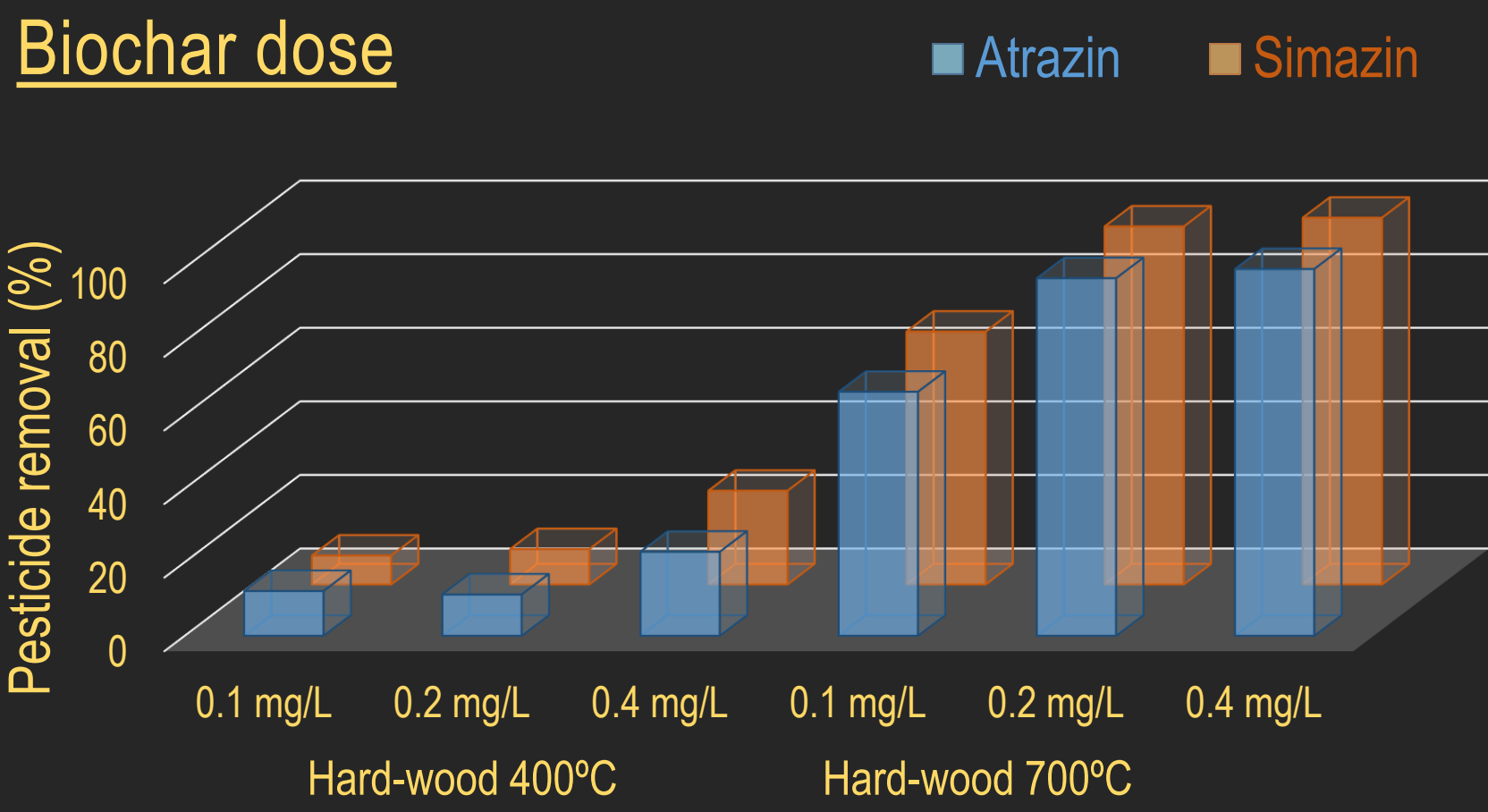


Experimental setup and analysis

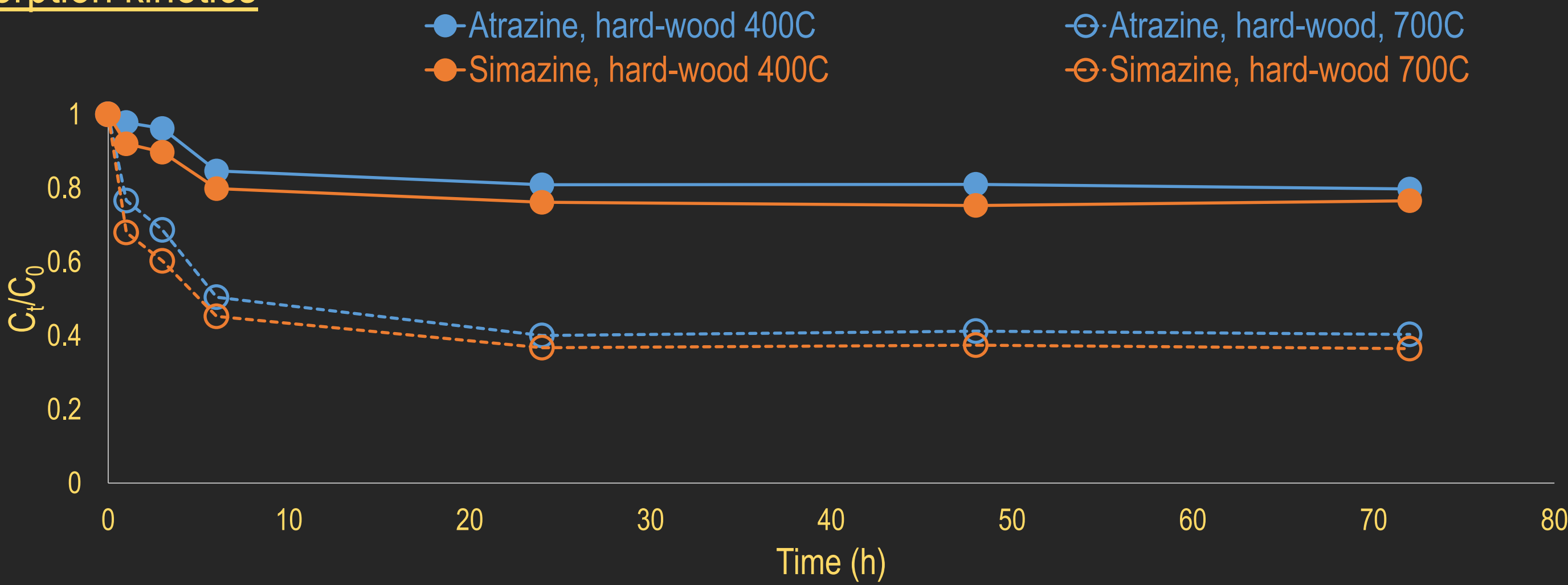


Biochar dose: 0.1 mg/L, 0.2 mg/L, 0.4 mg/L
Kinetics: dose 0.1 mg/L, C_0 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$, contact time 1-72 h
Isotherms: dose 0.1 mg/L, C_0 10-100 $\mu\text{g/L}$, contact time 24 h

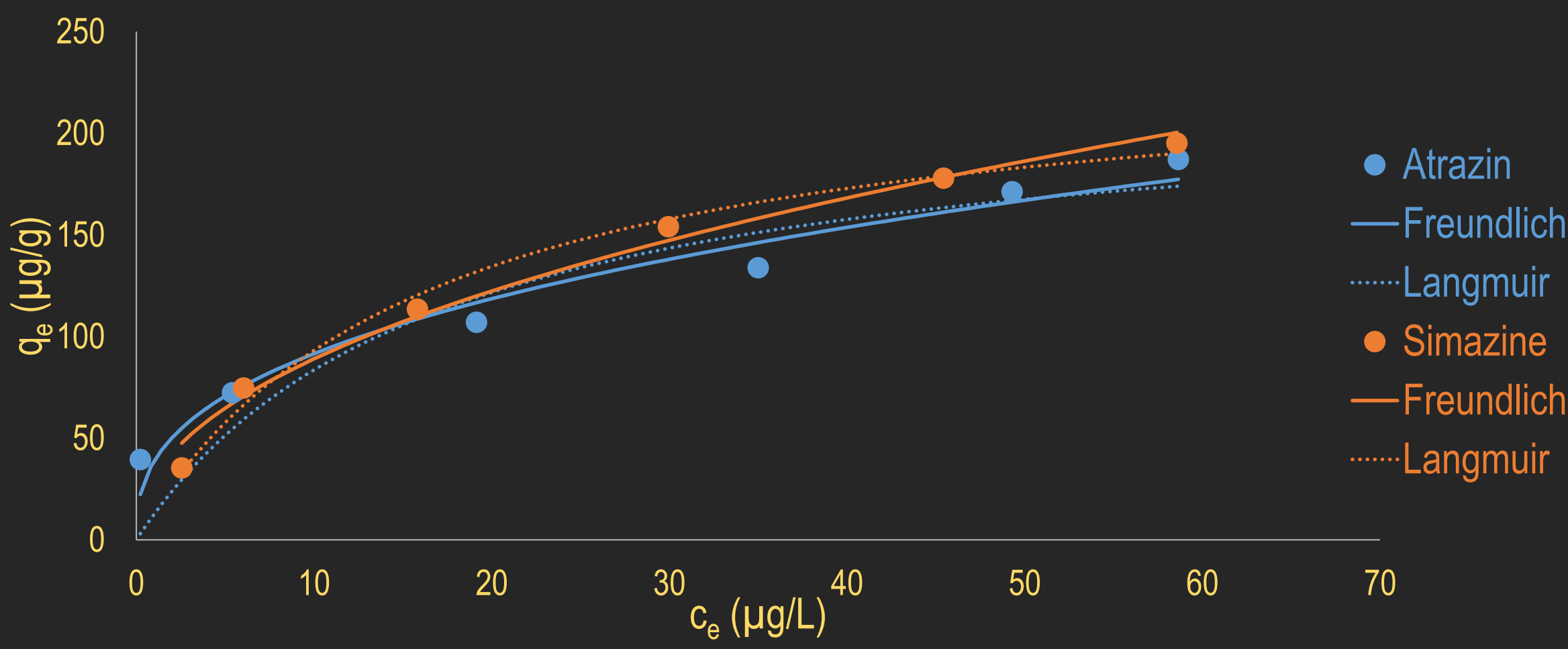
Results



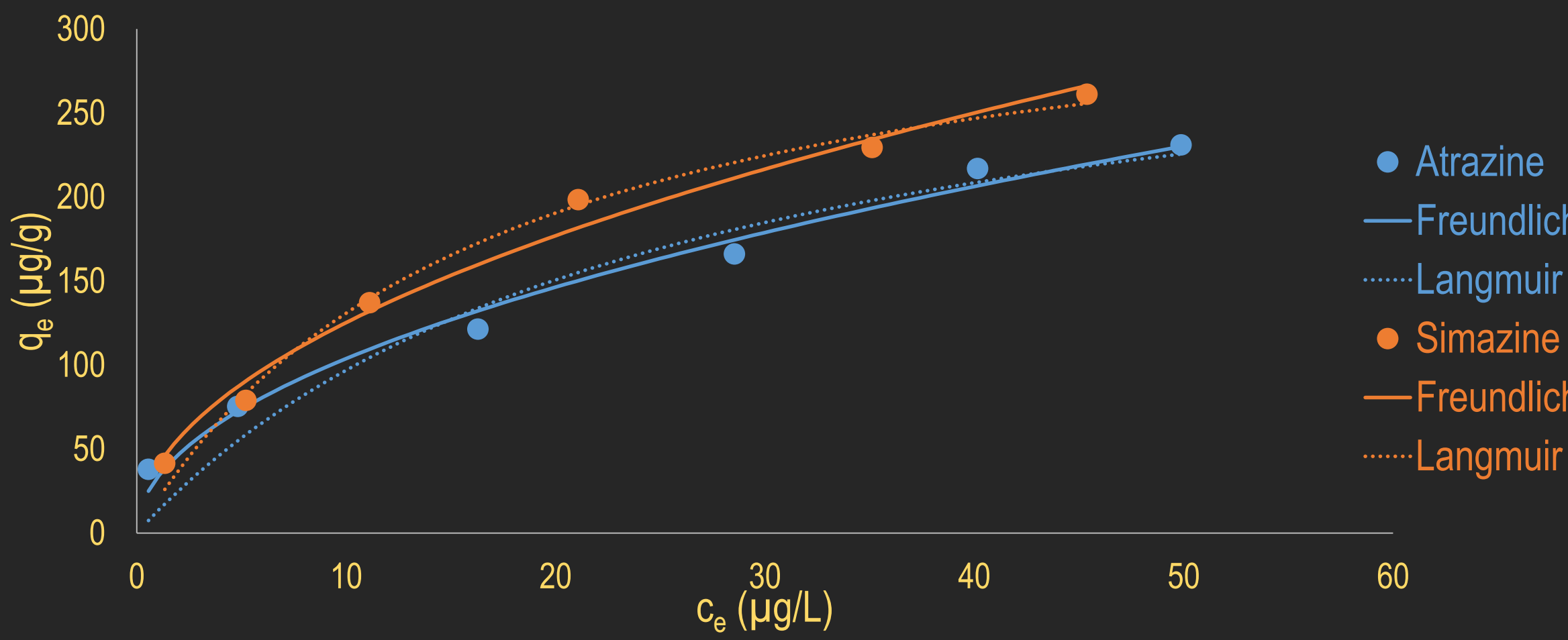
Sorption kinetics



Sorption isotherms, hard-wood 400°C



Sorption isotherms, hard-wood 700°C



Conclusion

- Results indicate a high potential of wood-derived biochar for triazine herbicides removal from water
- Higher pyrolysis temperature enhanced biochar performance, significantly increasing pesticide removal

Pyrolysis temperature	Pesticide	Freundlich			Langmuir		
		K_F ($\mu\text{g/g}/(\mu\text{g/L})^n$)	n	R^2	$q_{\max}$ ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	K_L ($\text{l}/\mu\text{g}$)	R^2
400°C	Atrazine	38.73	0.374	0.949	223.7	0.060	0.823
	Simazine	30.96	0.459	0.984	241.8	0.063	0.989
700°C	Atrazine	33.21	0.495	0.980	338.2	0.040	0.924
	Simazine	39.73	0.499	0.983	350.1	0.060	0.988

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