

Efficient nitrate removal by Ca-treated activated carbon derived from agricultural residues

Tatsuru Goto^{a,*}, Rujira Dolphen^b, Yoshimasa Amano^{a,c}, Paitip Thiravetyan^d, Motoi Machida^{a,c}

^aGraduate School of Engineering, Chiba University, 1-33 Yayoi-cho, Inage-ku, Chiba 263-8522, Japan, Tel. +81-43-290-3129; Fax: +81-43-290-3559; email: aaaa2614@chiba-u.jp (T. Goto); Tel. +81-43-290-3129, email: amanoy@faculty.chiba-u.jp (Y. Amano); Tel. +81-43-290-3559, email: machida@faculty.chiba-u.jp (M. Machida)

^bPilot Plant Development and Training Institute, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, 49 Soi Thianthay 25, Bangkhuntien-Chalthalay Road, Thakhum, Bangkok 10150, Thailand, Tel. +662-470-7536, email: rdolphen@yahoo.com

^cSafety and Health Organization, Chiba University, 1-33 Yayoi-cho, Inage-ku, Chiba 263-8522, Japan, Tel. +81-43-290-3129, email: amanoy@faculty.chiba-u.jp (Y. Amano); Tel. +81-43-290-3559, email: machida@faculty.chiba-u.jp (M. Machida)

^dSchool of Bioresources and Technology, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, 49 Soi Thianthay 25, Bangkhuntien-Chalthalay Road, Thakhum, Bangkok 10150, Thailand, Tel. +662-470-7535, email: paitip.thi@kmutt.ac.th

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ABSTRACT

Various agricultural residues such as bamboo chips, bagasse bottom ashes, corncobs and macadamia nutshells were used to prepare activated carbon by steam activation. These materials were further treated by $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and HCl solution, and the sample originated from bamboo was the best for nitrate removal from water. In addition, the bamboo activated carbon was treated with high concentrations of CaCl_2 and HCl solution (BC-CL-A), showing a greater adsorption amount for nitrate removal. BC-CL-A exhibited a nitrate adsorption capacity (0.45 mmol g^{-1}) approximately twice as much as that of the untreated sample. The nitrate adsorbed on BC-CL-A was easily desorbed from the surface by KCl solution due to ion exchange between NO_3^- and Cl^- . Regeneration test for BC-CL-A by KCl solution was also examined. After three cycles of regeneration, the adsorbed nitrate could be removed by 88.6%, implying that some nitrates were irreversibly adsorbed on BC-CL-A.

Keywords: Nitrate; Adsorption; Activated carbon; Ion exchange

*Corresponding author.