



## 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 2021



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# Assessment of argan shell wastes as precursors of nanoporous carbon materials

Presented by Asma Mokhati



## Introduction

## Experimentation

## Results and discussion

## Conclusion



- ✓ Therapeutic medicine,
- ✓ cosmetic,
- ✓ culinary..etc

## Introduction

## Experimentation

## Results and discussion

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# Material preparations



Porous carbons synthesis

Argan nut shells

Carbonization at 400 °C/1h

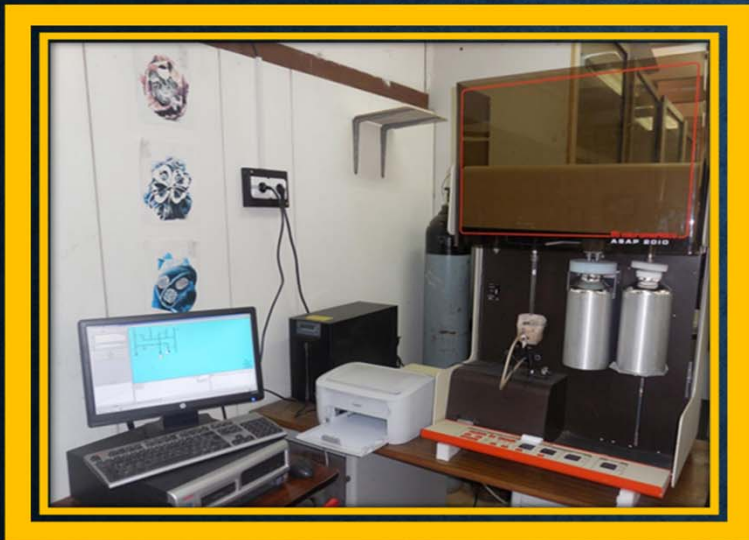
Biochar +KOH

HCl (3h)

Washing

Drying

Figure 1: Precursor preparation



→ **Optimum carbon characterization**

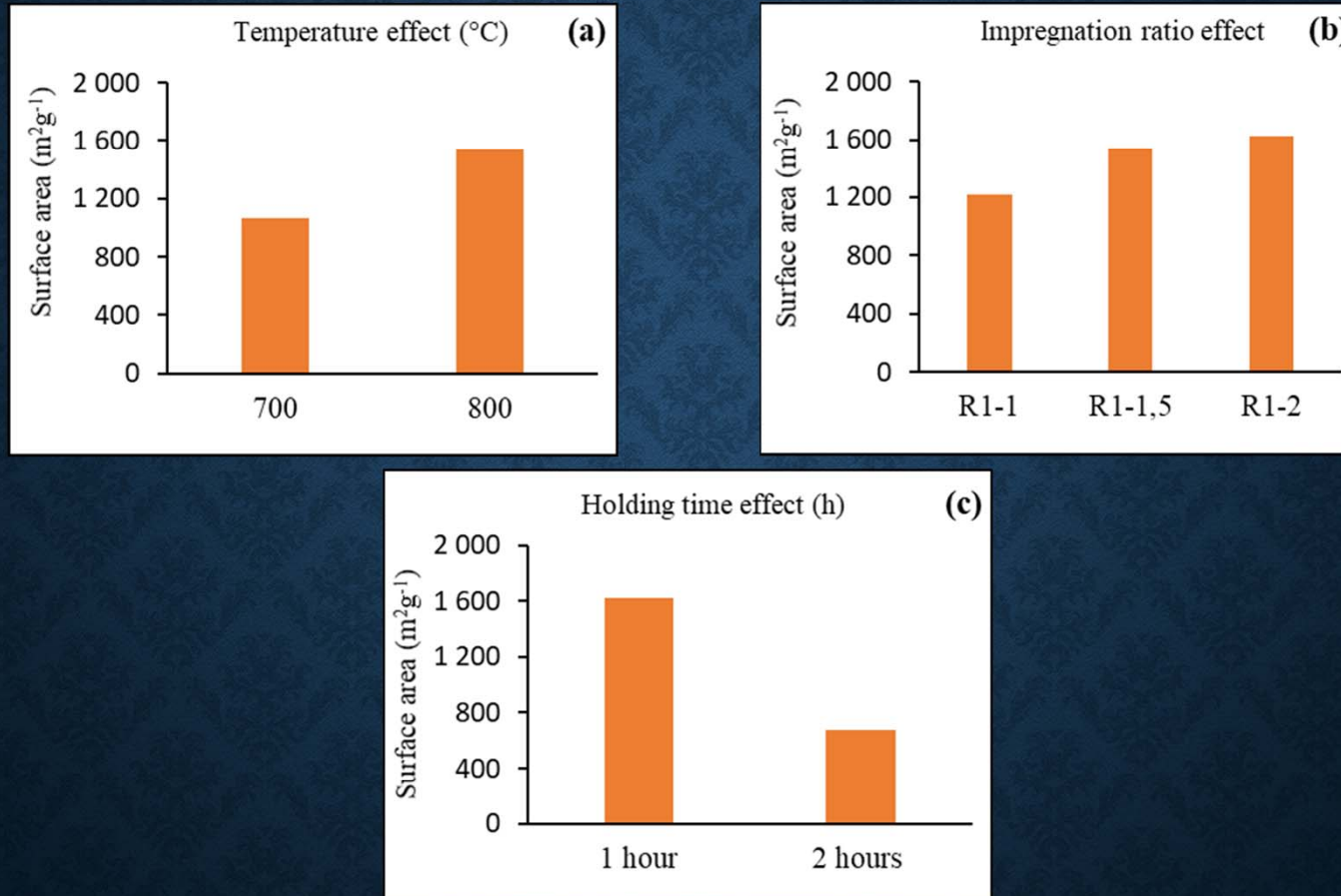
❖ Elemental analyses

❖ Ash and  $\text{pH}_{\text{PZC}}$

❖ SEM, FTIR, and TGA

Figure 2: Surface analyzer ASAP 2010.





**Figure 3: Comparison graphic to evaluate the effect of various activation conditions on the specific surface area of ACs**

- Impregnation ratio 1-2 char/KOH (w/w)
- Carbonization temperature 800 °C
- Holding time 1 hour



1624 m<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>

ACK

**Table 1:** Results of elemental analysis, ash contents and  $\text{pH}_{\text{PZC}}$  of biomass and ACK

	ANS	ACK
C (wt.%)	47.84	69.86
H (wt.%)	6.54	1.74
N (wt.%)	0.33	0.39
S (wt.%)	<0.03	0.2
O* (wt.%)	45.20	26.86
Ashes	0.065	0.95
pHPZC	n.d	7,04

n.d. – not determined



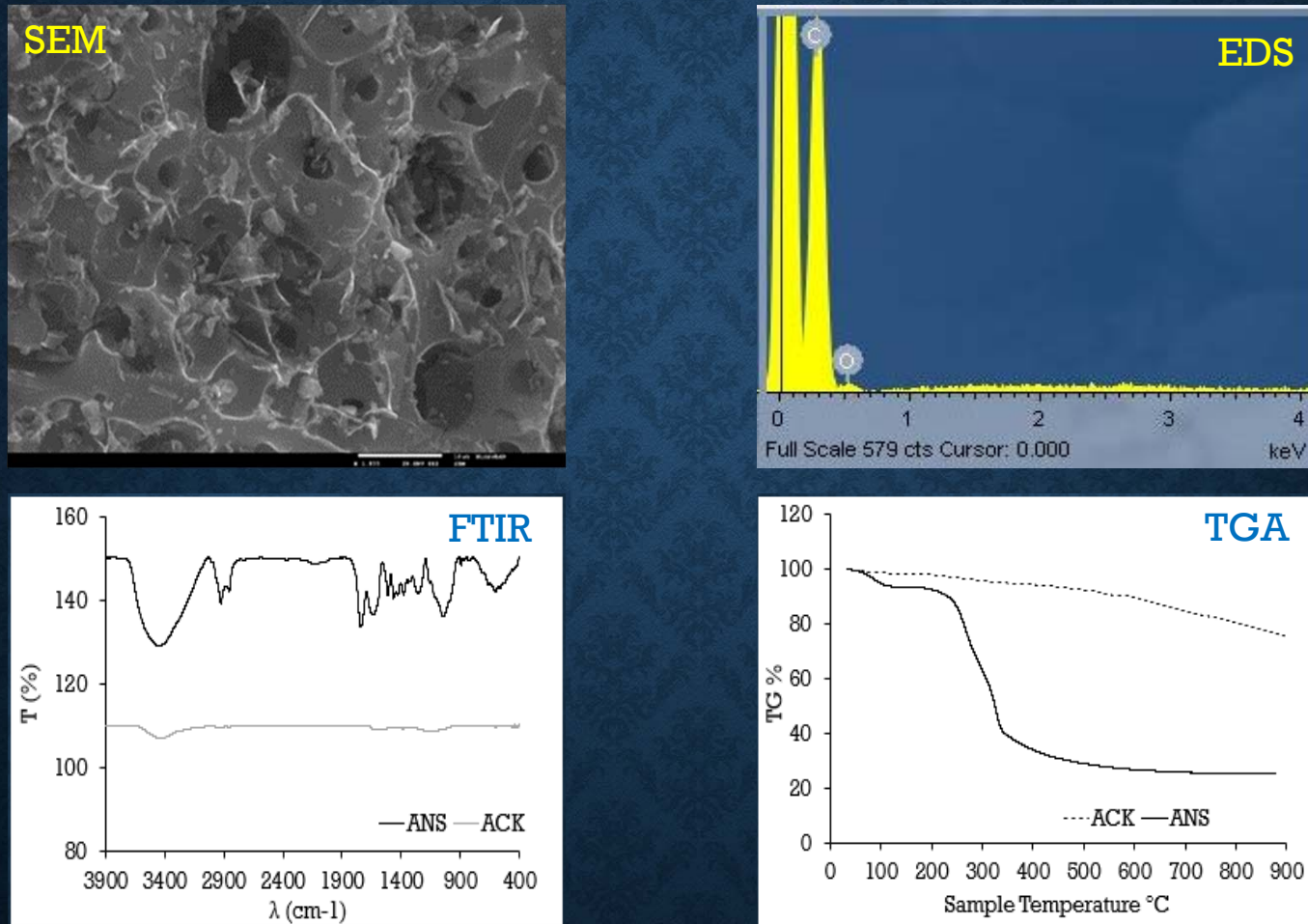


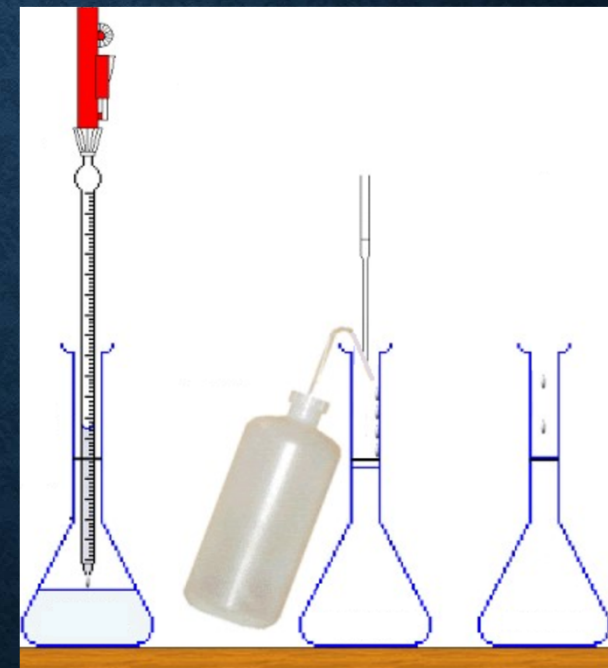
Figure 4: ACK characterizations

# ➔ Adsorption studies

## ➤ DCF preparation



➔  
Dilution





## → Batch-Sorption experiments

10 mg of adsorbent



(25 mL, 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) Of DCF



stirring 200 rpm to 5 until 1440 min  
maximum

10 mg of adsorbent



(25 mL, 20-200 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) Of DCF



stirring 200 rpm/ 240 min

UV-Vis at 274 nm

$$q_t = \frac{(C_0 - C_f) \times V}{m}$$

## → Adsorption studies

Kinetic models:

**PFO**  $q_t = q_e \times (1 - e^{-k_1 \times t})$

**PSO**  $q_t = \frac{q_e^2 \times k_2 \times t}{1 + (k_2 \times q_e \times t)}$

Isotherm models:

**Langmuir**  $q_e = \frac{q_m K_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e}$

**Freundlich**  $q_e = K_F C_e^{1/n}$

**Sips**  $q_e = \frac{q_{ms} K_S (C_e)^{n_s}}{1 + K_S (C_e)^{n_s}}$



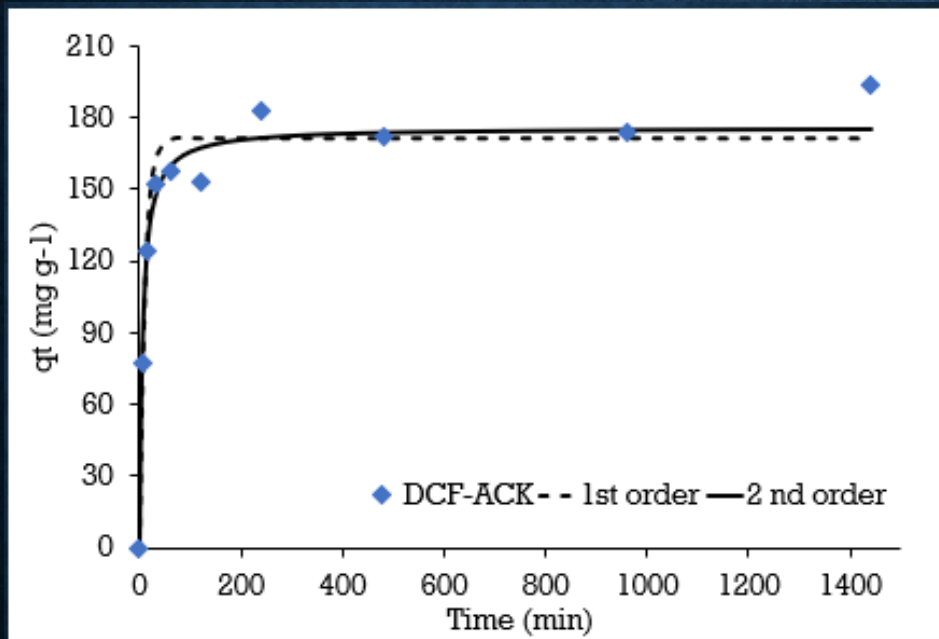


Figure 5: Kinetic data of DCF onto ACK.

Table 2: Kinetic parameters obtained

Kinetic parameters	
<b>Pseudo-first order</b>	
$R^2$	0.972
$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	171
$k_1$ (min <sup>-1</sup> )	0.095
<b>Pseudo-second order</b>	
$R^2$	0.986
$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	175
$k_2$ (g mg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )	0.0009

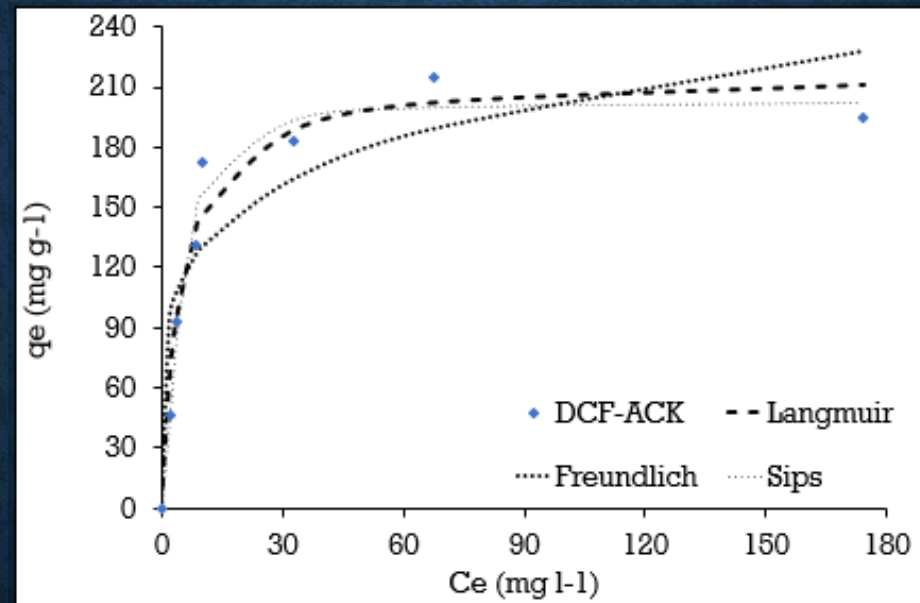


Figure 6: Adsorption isotherms of DCF onto ACK carbon



Table 3: . Estimated parameter values of models for adsorption experimental data of DCF onto ACK.

Langmuir			Freundlich			Sips			
$q_m$	$K_L$	$R^2$	$K_F$	$n$	$R^2$	$q_m$	$K_s$	$n_s$	$R^2$
217	0.2	0.964	82.5	5	0.842	217	0.01	0.5	0.964

Table 4: DCF maximum adsorption capacities of several biomass derived ACs

Adsorbate	Biomass precursor	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$q_m$ ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ )	Reference
<b>DCF</b>	Argan nut shell	<b>1624</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>This work</b>
	Potato peel waste	866	68.5	(Bernardo et al. 2016)
	Loblolly pine chip	1151 - 1360	214 - 372	(Jung et al. 2015)
	Olive waste cake	793	56.2	(Baccar et al. 2012)
	Pine and Onopordum acanthium L. sawdust	796	257	(Álvarez-Torrellas et al. 2016)
	Pine sawdust	176	123	(Thi Minh Tam et al. 2019)
	Orange peels	184 - 457	5.61 - 144	(Tomul et al. 2019)
	Tea waste	416 - 865	74.6 – 91.2	(Malhotra, Suresh, and Garg 2018)
	Knotweed plants	140 - 475	17.7 – 86.8	(Koutník, Vráblová, and Bednárek 2020)
	Sucrose	375 - 753	70 - 207	(Moral-Rodríguez et al. 2019)



- ✓ This work does not only open a new way to valorize argan nut shells but also presents a simple and sustainable approach to synthesize nanoporous carbon materials.
- ✓ Argan nutshell-derived carbon presented high uptake capacity for Diclofenac, compared with other porous carbons found in the literature.

**Thank you  
for  
your attention**

