

Activated Carbon via. Pyropysis of Tea Industry Waste Biochar with KOH Activation: Preparation and Characterization

¹Thuan Van Tran, ¹Bich Ngoc Hoang, ¹Hien Thien Tran, ¹Nhan Phu Thuong Nguyen,
²Van Thi Thanh Ho, ^{3,4}Nguyen Dai Hai, ¹Vu Dai Cao, ¹Trinh Duy Nguyen and ^{1,3}Long Giang Bach
¹Nguyen Tat Thanh University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
²Hochiminh University of Natural Resources and Environment (HCMUNRE), Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
³Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Graduate University of Science and Technology,
Hanoi, Vietnam
⁴Institute of Applied Materials Science, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology,
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Abstract: Tea waste is a abundant and low-cost biomass resource for preparation of Activated Carbons (ACs) The present study addressed a pyrolysis route using KOH as an activating agent to develop with new pores of the ACs from tea industry waste. The effects of activation temperatures (600-800°C) on the structure of ACs were investigated. Characteristics of ACs were analyzed by several physical techniques such as analysis methods including X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) and nitrogen adsorption/desorption. The characterization results indicated that the as-synthesized ACs possess amorphous structure for all activation temperatures and the largest BET specific surface area (1107.5 m²/g) accompanied with the highest pore volume (0.579 cm³/g) at 800°C. The average micropore size fluctuated in the range of 5-7 Å depending on the activation temperature. Therefore, the KOH-activated carbons with high porosity can offer a great adsorption capacity as promising for applications in many areas especially in removal of environmental pollutants.

Key words: Activated carbon, tea industry waste, KOH activation, characterization, environmental, pollutants

INTRODUCTION

Nanoporous materials have widely applied in a various range of fields such as catalysis, adsorption, hydrogen storage, drug delivery and electronics (Liu *et al.*, 2015). Recently, Activated Carbons (ACs) are considered as sustainable and promising materials because they possess many kinds of precious chemical and physical properties including large surface area, high porosity and diverse functional groups on surface (Van Tran *et al.*, 2017; Giang *et al.*, 2017; Bach *et al.*, 2018). However, commercial ACs are often expensive, therefore, utilization of biomass as a carbonaceous source for the synthesis of activated carbon has paid much attention because of its abundance and green productivity (Gundogdu *et al.*, 2012).

The synthesis strategies towards an ordered mesoporous structure is highly desirable because adsorptive molecules are likely to approach the inner mesopores via. diffusion pathways (Nor *et al.*, 2013). However, formation of micropores on activated carbons can increase the number of “adsorption sites” which allow

to link between adsorbates and these sites (Juarez-Galan *et al.*, 2009). Thus, the development of new pores in micro and meso-sizes is essential to augment both high adsorption capacity and adsorption kinetics for capturing larger molecules.

To obtain a micro and meso-porosity, transformation of biomass from lignocellulosic precursors into porous carbon materials needs to be carried out by physical pathways using CO₂ and or chemical activation procedures using KOH or H₃PO₄ under aerobic conditions (Tran *et al.*, 2017). In carbonization via physical methods, precursors are firstly pyrolyzed at elevated temperatures at around 200°C to release a large amount of volatiles such as H₂O and CO and develop the porosity (Uysal *et al.*, 2014). At higher temperature, physical activators such as CO₂ or steam tend to arrange the structure with higher porosity.

In chemical activation pathway, chemical agents (ZnCl₂, H₃PO₄, KOH, K₂CO₃) can be used to soak with raw materials or their biochar by chemical impregnation (Reffas *et al.*, 2010). This process facilitates to penetrate chemical molecules into precursor structure. Under high

temperature and absence of oxygen, reaction between carbon atoms and chemical agents via oxidation can develop new pores (Farahania *et al.*, 2011). However, among the well known chemical activation agents, KOH meets the environmentally friendly and economical requirements. Stefana and co-workers reported that KOH activation of carbon-based materials gave an adjustable microstructure and large specific surface area 3000 m²/g for use in hydrogen storage adsorbents and electrode materials (Wang and Kaskel, 2012). Ruiz also demonstrated KOH as an effective activator for the synthesis of microwave-assisted conventional ACs from macroalgae waste, giving rise to surface area (2118 m²/g) and pore volume (1.14 cm³/g) (Ferrera-Lorenzo *et al.*, 2014).

Moreover, characteristics of ACs are dependent on preparation conditions, especially, concentration of activating agent, impregnation ratio and activation temperature. Yang Li and co-workers used KOH 6 mol/L with impregnation ratio 1:2 for activating polyacrylonitrile based pre-oxidized fiber AC during 1 h at 800°C, creating a mesoporosity form with surface area of 3029 m²/g (Guo *et al.*, 2017).

Green tea is cultivated in some tropical countries, producing tea industry products. Along with increased consumption, tea waste by-products can often be used as simple organic fertilizers, even discharged without any pretreatment. Therefore, taking advantage of tea industry waste is necessary to synthesize the green porous carbon. The present study addresses the fabrication and characterization of the ACs derived from Vietnamese tea-industry wastes using KOH as an efficient activating agent. Influence of activation temperatures (600-800°C) on the properties resulting activated carbons such as surface area, functional group and morphological patterns was studied. Moreover, through fabrication conditions, the product yields were also measured.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experiment

Chemicals and instruments: All chemicals mentioned were commercially purchased from Merck. XRD analysis was performed on a D8 Advance Bruker powder diffractometer using Cu-K α excitation source at room temperature. The morphology of the materials was characterized using scanning electron microscopy with S-4800 instrument (Japan). To determine the surface chemistry, FT-IR spectra of samples were recorded at room temperature in the wavenumber range of 4000-400 (cm⁻¹) by a Nicolet 6700 spectrophotometer instrument.

The weight change was examined using a TGA Q500 Universal V4.5A instrument at various temperatures (0-900 10°C/min). The nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms at 196°C were measured using a Micromeritics 2020 volumetric adsorption analyzer. The samples were degassed in vacuum pressure at 150°C for 6 h before any measurement. The specific surface area was determined by BET isotherm equation and the micro-pore volume was calculated according to Dubinin-Radushkevich (DR) equations. The pore size distribution was illustrated by Non-Local Density Functional Theory (NLDFT).

Synthesis of activated carbon: Tea industry waste was collected and washed with distilled water in order to eliminate impurities, followed by drying under sunshine. The pretreated precursors were crushed, sieved to the desired particle size (<1 mm) and then stored in sealed bags for further use.

The synthesis of AC was conducted via two stages. Firstly, 30 g of the dried tea wastes were placed on a heat resistant ceramic connecting an electric furnace and heated up from room temperature to 400°C for 1h under nitrogen atmosphere (400 cm³/min). After calcination finished, thermal decomposition was cooled down overnight. The biochar product (2 g) was soaked with KOH aqueous solution with impregnation ratio 1:1 overnight and dried for 24 h.

Next, the KOH-impregnated biochar was placed on the same electric furnace system but temperature was set up at 600-800°C (labeled as TW600-TW800, respectively). The pyrolysis was maintained stable during next 2 h. Finally, the AC samples were repeatedly washed with deionized water and neutralized until pH = 7. The as-prepared activated carbon was dried at 105°C, ground to fine powder and stored for further uses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

XRD spectra of the AC samples: To compare the effect of production temperature on crystalline structure of AC samples, the samples were conducted at 600-800°C and their XRD spectra were shown in Fig. 1. For all samples, the diagnostic plots generally reflect the same trend. Typical peaks of activated carbons, at around 26-44° related to (002) and (100) Bragg reflections were observed for all samples, revealing predominantly amorphous structure. Moreover, the very broad (002) lines can be attributed to a small number of stacked layers while random turbostratic stacking of layers may make up (100) lines (Srenscek-Nazzal *et al.*, 2013). Moreover, the

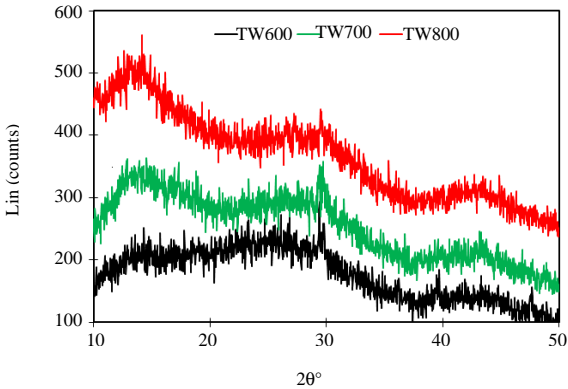


Fig. 1: XRD spectra of the AC samples (TW600-TW800)

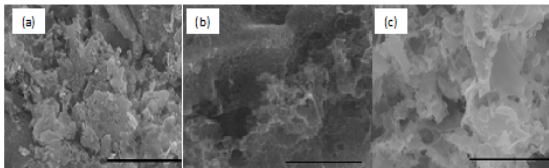


Fig. 2: SEM images of the ACs: a) TW600 (b)TW700; c) TW800. The scale bar is equivalent to 5 μ m

existence of small sharp signals near 30° is much likely related to the residual ash (Xu *et al.*, 2014).

Morphological patterns of the AC samples: SEM patterns were used to reveal the morphological surface of the AC samples. Figure 2 shows the amorphous, defect-rich and heterogeneous structure of the ACs. The structures generally tend to reach a more porosity at higher activation temperatures. Especially, highly porous activated carbons could be observed clearly with the activated carbons from 700-800°C and the inner structure constitute more new pores at 800°C. The construction of pore system during high-temperature activation could be attributed to rapid release of volatile matters (CO_2 and H_2O) which normally resulted in formation of macro spaces and then the chemicals replace with these positions, facilitate KOH molecules to react with carbon atoms and form new pores.

Adsorption and desorption isotherms of the AC samples: According to N_2 adsorption/desorption measurement, higher activation temperature offered higher BET surface area and DA pore volume but generally led to a decrease trend in the average pore size of the resulting activated carbons. The characteristic parameters of TW600-TW800 are listed in Table 1. In details, the highest BET surface area was achieved at 1107.5 m^2/g of TW800

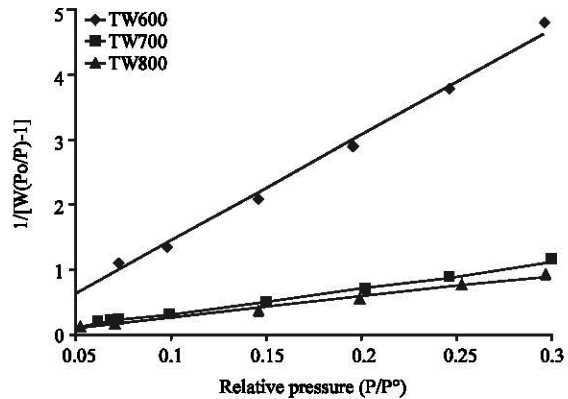


Fig. 3: BET surface area plot of the AC

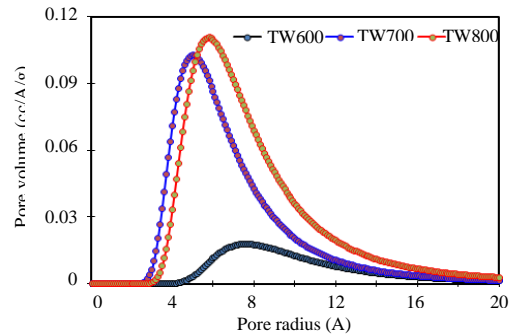


Fig. 4: Pore size distribution of the AC samples

followed by 910.0 m^2/g of TW700 and 215.4 m^2/g of TW600 as derived from their corresponding BET surface area plots presented in Fig. 3. Likewise, the increase of activation temperature from 600-700°C induced a strong evolution of micro-pores thus resulting in an upsurge of pore volume from 0.118-0.579 cm^3 . Less significant increase of pore volume occurs as the activation temperature went up to 800°C (Fig. 4). TW700 has the lowest average pore size of 5Å while the highest one was 7.3 Å belonging to TW600. The carbon yields of all samples were in the range of 26-30%. A decrease in the yield of the carbon with increasing activation temperature was observed indicating more significant gasification of carbons at higher temperature.

Functional groups studies of the AC samples: The KOH-activated carbons prepared at 600-800°C were characterized to expose the various kinds of the surface functional groups. FTIR spectra were recorded as presented in Fig. 5. For all samples, each broad band at around 3421 cm^{-1} reveal the activated carbons contain O-H stretching vibration of hydroxyl functional groups, the adsorption peak at 1193 cm^{-1} attributable to residual crystalline cellulose, the broad band in the range of

Table 1: Results from N₂ adsorption/desorption measurement

Samples	Activation agent	Activation temp. (°C)	Impregnation ratio (-)	AC yield (%)	Pore size (Å)	BET (m ² /g)	DA volume (cm ³ /g)
TW600	KOH	600	1.0	30.6	7.3	215.4	0.118
TW700	KOH	700	1.0	27.7	5.0	910.0	0.486
TW800	KOH	800	1.0	26.3	6.6	1107.5	0.579

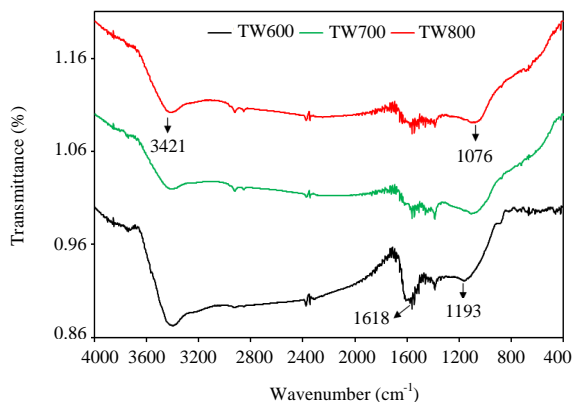


Fig. 5: FTIR spectra of the AC samples

1000-1100 cm⁻¹ ascribable to C-O stretching and the bands in the range of 1550-1620 cm⁻¹ corresponding to C = O stretching for ketones, aldehydes or carboxyl groups and C-C stretching of the aromatic ring (Farahania *et al.*, 2011; Guo *et al.*, 2017; Ncibi *et al.*, 2014). As the activation temperature increased to 700 and 800°C, the small peaks at around 2900 cm⁻¹ ascribed to C-H stretching appeared. Moreover, the peaks at 1193 cm⁻¹ shifted to about 1076 cm⁻¹ indicating a more significant contribution of C-O stretching (Van Thuan *et al.*, 2017). Note that there was a considerable decrease in intensities of the bands of O-H stretching as activation temperature increased from 600-700°C, possibly resulted from the strong release of OH groups.

CONCLUSION

The highly porous KOH-activated carbons were successfully synthesized from tea industry waste. Increasing activation temperature from 600-800°C increased the surface area and pore volume of the activated carbons. The highest surface area and pore volume were at 1107.5 m²/g and 0.579 cm³/g, respectively as obtained on the activated carbon prepared at 800°C. The SEM images and XRD spectra illustrated an amorphous and defect-rich structure. The surface chemistry of the activated carbon was dominated by C-O and OH stretchings as determined by FTIR analysis.

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