

Review on Application of Agro-Waste Biomass Biochar for Adsorption and Bioremediation Dye

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Abstract

This review brings the little knowledge about the effectiveness of combined bio-film and biochar approach in bio-sorption method for the removal of synthetic dye which generated from wastewater of textile and carpet industries. Removal studies of dye through packed bed bioreactor performed with immobilized bacteria on agro waste biomass and biochar (i.e., biofilms on biochar). This review suggests the combined approach may be a likely factor of treatment of dye effluents. Several models including Langmuir isotherm and Freundlich are useful to studies of sorption of dye on to biochar prepared by agro waste.

Keywords: Biochar; Sorption; Bioreactor; Mixed Culture; Langmuir isotherm model

Introduction

Biomass-based fuels dominated the world energy market until the middle of the 19th century, when coal and other fossil fuels become increasingly popular. Since the 20th century, just over 100 years, mass production and utilization of fossil energy have caused a series of worldwide energy supply and global environmental and climate problems. Hence the use of sustainable energy sources has been attracting research attention over the last several decades. Compared to the use of other sustainable fuel resources, biomass has the advantage of wide availability and it can be developed everywhere in the world as a local fuel resource. Due to a rapid increase of global population and the fast development of urbanization, about 1 billion metric tons of organic solid wastes are annually generated from world cities, causing great challenges on the management of these wastes Lim, 2016. The major negative effect of burning agricultural wastes is the release of carbon dioxide gas (CO₂), which is the most important factor of greenhouse gas production by the human. Carbonization of woody or cellulosic wastes to produce biochar which is a charcoal-like product. It has been suggested by several researchers to avoid negative impacts of the direct burning of woody matter. Biochar is resistant to biological decay and hence preserved in the terrestrial systems for the much longer time. For example, woody residues or compost, therefore, the beneficial effects are extend [1,2].

Carbonization through pyrolysis is to produce biochar is a successful mean to avoid the negative impacts on human health and environment. Biochar is the black solid containing

recalcitrant organic carbon (OC), which helps in global warming mitigation [3]. Recently, attention has been paid to the utilization and application of biochar, which is derived from the biomass via incomplete combustion operations such as pyrolysis and carbonization [4,5]. Pyrolysis could be considered one of the fastest ways for depolymerization of biomass macromolecules to smaller molecular fragments. As a stable carbon-rich material, the application of biochar for solving environmental problems can span several categories including: carbon sequestration, soil management, pollution remediation, and agricultural by-product/waste recycling. Among these uses, biochar as an adsorbent for the removal of environmental pollutants has emerged as a promising technology [6]. Currently, low-temperature pyrolysis is usually applied to convert biomass, typically agricultural biomass, into biochar [7], which helps to avoid organic leaching and secondary pollution from the raw biomass. Meanwhile, the surface area of the biochar usually increases with an increase in pyrolytic temperature at up to 700oF [4].

As such, it was deemed both reasonable, and feasible, to promote the application of biochar for practical decontamination purposes. The residual dyes in the effluent stream from different sources (e.g., textile industries, paper and pulp industries, dye and dye intermediates industries, pharmaceutical industries, tannery, and Kraft bleaching industries, etc.) contains wide variety of organic pollutants is one of the important source of water pollution, ecological problems and health effects of all over the

world [8]. The presence of lowest concentrations of dyes in the effluent is highly visible and undesirable in the environment. The effluent also contains the residues of reactive dyes and harmful chemicals. Therefore, such type of wastewater needs to be properly treated before release into the environment. There are several decolorization techniques reported in which physical, chemical, and biological decolorization technologies available. The physical sorption technique is a most effective and attractive process for the decolorization of dye-containing wastewater [9]. In general, adsorption processes are using a commercial activated carbon which is effective for the decolorization of dyes from contaminated wastewater. The consumption of activated carbon is steadily increasing because of its application in pollution control in the word [10,11]. Adsorption has been considered to be one of the most effective physical techniques for removing contaminants from water because using adsorption methods is inexpensive and easy to manage [12]. Biochar is a carbon-rich product which is produced by combusting biomass, such as wood, manure, wheat straw, wicker, sewage sludge, or leaves, at between 350 and 7000C [13,14] in a closed chamber with insufficient air or no air. Biochar is currently being used in a number of fields, including energy production, waste management, climate change mitigation, water treatment, and soil amelioration [4].

2 Using biochar as an adsorbent has been found to offer great potential for removing organic contaminants from water [15]. Recently, works have been done on the methylene blue adsorption by biochar. Delwiche, 2014 showed that the use of 1 kg/m² pine chip biochar could decrease the leaching of methylene blue from a homogenized soil column by 52% [16]. Found that the adsorption of methylene blue on Biochar of Casuarina seeds involved the mechanism of the weak H-bond with hydroxyl groups and also concluded that p-p electron donor-acceptor and steric effects play important roles in adsorption. [17] Revealed that the biochar prepared from agro wastes when added into soil could increase the sorption of Casuarina seeds; however, the reaction mechanism relating to the soil characteristics was not well interpreted. Biochar from different sources have different properties and different adsorption characteristics. The mechanism of adsorption was examined by characterizing biochar prepared from Casuarina seeds agro wastes. The choice of these feed stocks depended on the availability and ease of access in India [18]. The feed stocks were selected with the aim of utilizing droppings and vegetable wastes produced in agricultural areas. The physicochemical properties of these biochar were systemically characterized in relating to their adsorption behavior. The effects of key parameters (initial methylene blue concentration, temperature, and pH) on the adsorptive removal of methylene blue by the biochar mentioned above were evaluated using batch experiments and compared. Although a number of low-cost adsorbents such as: natural materials, agricultural, and industrial, wastes are capable of removing methylene blue efficiently [19-21].

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