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Valorisation of plastic waste from the beverage industry through its transformation into adsorbent and solid fuel materials

Valorisation des déchets plastiques de l'industrie des boissons par leur transformation en matériaux adsorbants et combustibles solides

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Abstract. In the present study, char and activated carbon (AC) materials were prepared from water bottles, recuperated from the waste collection point in Mourouj, Ben Arous, Tunisia, by using a rotative horizontal tubular furnace, on a lab/pilot scale and through chemical and physical activation. Different samples were characterized by N₂ adsorption isotherms, SEM-EDX, XRD, EA as well as by the determination of the pH_{ZPC}. The efficiency of the ACs to remove (2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)) herbicides from aqueous solutions was also investigated. The results demonstrated that a maximum adsorption capacity of 192 mg·g⁻¹, for MCPA, and 290 mg·g⁻¹ for 2,4-D had been attained. The adsorption kinetics was fitted to pseudo first, second order and Elovich model, while the adsorption isotherms were fitted applying the Langmuir and

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Freundlich isotherm models. The potential use as solid fuel materials was evaluated using elemental analysis and numerical high calorific value (HCV). The experimental results were compared to the conventional solid fuels classified in the Van Krevelen graph. The essays performed showed that the HCV was in the range of 10.2–11.9 MJ/kg.

Résumé. Dans la présente étude, des produits de carbonisation et du charbon actif (CA) ont été préparés à partir de bouteilles d'eau, récupérées du point de collecte des déchets à Mourouj, Ben Arous, Tunisie, en utilisant un four tubulaire horizontal rotatif, à l'échelle laboratoire/pilote et par activation chimique et physique. Différents échantillons ont été caractérisés par des isothermes d'adsorption de N₂, SEM-EDX, XRD, EA ainsi que par la détermination du pH_{ZPC}. L'efficacité des CA pour éliminer les herbicides (acide 2-méthyl-4-chlorophénoxyacétique (MCPA) et acide 2,4-dichlorophénoxyacétique (2,4-D)) des solutions aqueuses a également été étudiée. Les résultats obtenus ont démontré qu'une capacité d'adsorption maximale de 192 mg·g⁻¹, pour le MCPA, et de 290 mg·g⁻¹ pour le 2,4-D avait été atteinte. Des modèles de pseudo-premier ordre, de second ordre et d'Elovich ont été appliqués à la cinétique d'adsorption, tandis que les modèles des isothermes de Langmuir et de Freundlich ont été appliqués aux isothermes d'adsorption. La possibilité d'utiliser les échantillons étudiés comme matériaux combustibles solides a été évaluée en utilisant l'analyse élémentaire et le pouvoir calorifique supérieur (PCS) numérique. Les résultats expérimentaux ont été comparés aux combustibles solides conventionnels classés dans le graphique de Van Krevelen. Les essais réalisés ont montré que le PCS était de l'ordre de 10,2–11,9 MJ/kg.

Keywords. Waste PET, Activated carbon, Chemical and physical activation, Adsorption, Solid fuel materials, Herbicides removal.

Mots-clés. Déchets de PET, Charbon actif, Activation chimique et physique, Adsorption, Matériaux combustibles solides, Élimination des herbicides.

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1. Introduction

Plastic materials are widely used in many domains such as bottling, packaging, agriculture and industry. However, their excessive employment and their disposal in green places can cause serious environmental problems. To reduce or solve these ecological issues, plastics should be transformed into value-added products. In the Site "Invest in Tunisia", it was stated that the incentives in the plastics-processing industry are quite evident and a list containing the strengths and relevant opportunities to investors in plastics-manufacturing industries was also included. However, it is worth noting that in 2015 foreign investment in plastics-manufacturing industries contributed to the creation of 11,000 jobs across the country [1].

At present, Tunisia does not impose strict regulations to minimize environmental pollution, as the Government has not yet introduced a serious policy on waste reduction. In 2020, Tunisia produced about 2.6 million tons of solid waste and about 245 thousand tons of plastics [2]. It was the 4th consumer of plastic products in the Mediterranean region and 60% of this amount of solid waste were sent to landfills, 16% were openly thrown away into Nature and only 4% were recycled [3]. Waste management should give priority to recycling and recovery, which makes it

possible to complete the circular economy cycle [4].

The municipal solid waste can be transformed into adsorbent materials, such as activated carbons (ACs). The production of ACs from a diversity of carbonaceous raw materials, of natural or synthetic origins, (e.g. charcoal, peat, lignite [5], bituminous coal, cork, olive pits [6], *Prosopis juliflora* [7], polyacrylonitrile [8] and pure polyethylene terephthalate) was widely dealt with in previous research works [9,10]. It was proven that ACs can be produced by chemical or physical activation of the precursor. Moreover, a review showing the results obtained with different activating agents was presented by Heidarinejad and co-authors in 2020 [11]. Physical activation happens at a temperature varying between 650 and 900 °C, in an oxidizing atmosphere [5]. The textural properties of the ACs change depending on the precursor and the activating agent as well as the activation temperature. Indeed, carbon dioxide favours the development of microporosity while water vapour leads to a more developed porosity [12–14]. On the other hand, chemical activation takes place under an inert gas flow at temperatures ranging from 400 to 800 °C. During this process, the precursor is mixed dry with the activation agent or impregnated in an aqueous solution, before heating. The most referenced activating agents are phosphoric acid [7,15] sodium hydroxide,

potassium hydroxide [10,16,17] and potassium carbonate [10]. Indeed, chemical activation prevents the excessive loss of AC mass observed during physical activation and leads to ACs with a better-developed porosity [10,16–18].

ACs have been successfully utilized in several fields such as emission control, filtration and purification of gases, decolourization, adsorption of dyes [19], gaseous pollutants [20], heavy metals, pharmaceuticals [21] and pesticides [10,22].

Nowadays, the main concern of the research community is how to treat the liquid effluents containing pesticides and herbicides and reuse in the agriculture without damaging Nature. These sources of pollution, eutrophication and unaesthetic disturbance to aquatic life present a potential danger of bioaccumulation. They can be removed from liquid effluents, using a thermal, physical, biological or chemical process. Among a diversity of processes available, the adsorption on ACs scores well in a review paper made by Hattab and Ghaly in 2012 where 18 methods used to treat pesticides were evaluated in terms of operational cost, implementation area, detoxification ability and ease of use [23].

Most AC materials utilized as solid fuel, for energetic purpose, or as adsorbent, for pollutants removal from the liquid phase, are derived from biomass resources which are also used in the feeding of animals. For that reason, the present work focuses on precursor derived from plastic waste instead of biomass. Two modes of valorization were studied. The first one is the conversion of PET waste into AC and its potential use as an adsorbent for herbicides removal and the second mode is the potential conversion of PET waste into a solid fuel for energetic purposes.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Production of char and activated carbons

2.1.1. Char production

The precursor used in this study is PET recuperated from a plastic waste point collection, in Mourouj, Ben Arous, Tunisia. Waste bottles were cut into small pieces with dimensions varying between of 0.5–1 cm. Char was produced in a furnace by PET carbonisation under a nitrogen flow of 70 mL·min⁻¹. The furnace is equipped with a temperature control programmer, allowing the control of the temperature

rate (10 K·min⁻¹) and final temperature (between 973 and 1073 K) (Figure 1).

2.1.2. Activated carbon production by physical activation

After applying a step similar to that of the char production, the recuperated char was physically activated using carbon dioxide, at 973 K and 1073 K, or air at 1073 K under a fixed flow of 110 mL·min⁻¹ during time intervals ranging from 15 to 240 min.

2.1.3. Activated carbon production by chemical activation

To carry out chemical activation, 200 g of PET waste were placed in a beaker and mixed with previously-crushed 200 g of KOH (Sigma). The mixture was put in a stainless-steel container, brought to the furnace and submitted to a heating rate of 10 K·min⁻¹ from room temperature to a final temperature of 753, 873 or 1073 K. The samples were activated and cooled in the presence of nitrogen flow of 70 mL·min⁻¹. The carbonaceous materials were taken out of the furnace and washed extensively with distilled water, until the pH of the washing water reached almost 7.

2.2. Activated carbons characterization

All ACs were structurally and chemically characterized, at 77 K by nitrogen adsorption, Scanning Electron Microscopy with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), and elemental analysis as well as by determining the point of zero charge (pH_{zpc}).

2.2.1. Textural characterisation of the carbon samples

A full textural characterization of an AC material requires specifying its apparent surface area, external area, total porous volume (macro, meso and micropores), mean pore size and pore size distribution. These characteristics were obtained from the nitrogen isotherm, carried out at 77 K. The ACs, degassed under a vacuum system for 12 h at 493 K, were placed in an appropriate cell. The latter was, then, put into the Quantachrome Autosorb iQ2-C Series equipment where the data obtained by the adsorption isotherm were recorded.



Figure 1. Small pieces of waste PET and the rotative furnace used for char and activated carbon production.

2.2.2. XRD

The X-ray diffraction spectra were provided using an X'Pert Pro Pan analytical X-ray diffractometer, D8 ADVANCE, from Bruker, USA. Subsequently, different diffractograms were processed by X'pertHigh Score Plus software.

2.2.3. SEM

Scanning Electron Micrographs of the selected samples were obtained employing a Quanta 3D FEG electron microscope purchased from FEI Company, with a resolution of 30x–200,000 Kx, and an accelerating voltage varying between 0.2 and 30 kV. These analyses were conducted by the Servicio de Apoyo à l'Investigación, at the Servicio de Análisis Elemental y Molecular of the University of Extremadura, Spain.

2.2.4. FTIR

The ACs' chemical functional groups were identified based on the FTIR spectra, obtained using a Perkin Elmer Two FTIR Spectrophotometer, from Perkin Elmer, USA, by applying the KBr disc method with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} and 20 scans between 4000 and 450 cm^{-1} .

2.2.5. Determination of the point of zero charge

The pH_{zpc} was evaluated by first suspending a mass of 7% (w/v) of AC in solutions of HNO_3 , NaOH or NaNO_3 (Riedel). The suspensions were maintained for 2 days in a thermostatic stirring bath at room temperature. Then, they were filtered, and the pH of the solution was measured, to identify the pH_{zpc} of ACs.

2.3. Herbicides removal from the aqueous phase

Two herbicides were used. The first is 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{ClO}_3$) (Sigma), which is a powerful and widely used hormone-selective systemic herbicide, with a water solubility of $825\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ at 298 K [24]. The second herbicide is 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_3$) (Sigma), which is an herbicide belonging to the phenoxy acetic acid family, with a water solubility of $660\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ at 298 K [25].

In an Erlenmeyer, 10 mg of AC were added to 25 mL of an aqueous solution of MCPA or 2,4-D, with concentrations varying between 5 and $250\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. To study the kinetics of MCPA and 2,4-D removal from the liquid phase, the suspensions were kept under agitation in a thermostatic shaker bath, for a period varying between 15 min and 48 h and at 22 °C, 30 °C and 40 °C. The effect of pH of the solution on maximum adsorption capacity of the ACs was also evaluated, at pH solutions ranging from 1.7 to 11.2.

To quantify the herbicide present in the solution, after different equilibrium times, small aliquots were collected, filtered with a nylon membrane filter of $0.45\ \mu\text{m}$ (Filtres Fioroni, France) and analyzed by UV/Vis spectroscopy, using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer, Nicolet Evolution 300. The quantification was done at a wavelength of 228 and 280 nm, for MCPA, as well as 230 and 285 nm for 2,4-D, respectively. Both herbicides were quantified employing an external pattern and the amount Q_{ads} ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) of the adsorbed herbicide was determined applying the following equation:

$$Q_{\text{ads}} = V(C_0 - C_{\text{eq}})/m \quad (1)$$

C_0 and C_{eq} are respectively the initial and equilibrium herbicide concentrations ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), V is the volume of the solution (L) and m denotes the mass of the dry AC (g).

2.4. Potential use of the activated carbons as a solid fuel

2.4.1. Elemental analysis

The elemental analysis, which determines the percentages of carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen present in each AC, was carried out by the Servicio de Apoyo a l'Investigación, at the Servicio de Análisis Elemental y Molecular of the University of Extremadura. Other elements, present on the ACs surfaces, such as potassium, iron and calcium, were identified by SEM-EDX.

2.4.2. Higher calorific value (HCV) and energy content

The HCV of the ACs was determined by using elemental analysis and applying the following equation [26]:

$$\text{HCV (MJ/kg)} = -1.3675 + 0.1317 \times \%C + 0.7009 \times \%H + 0.0318 \times \%O \quad (2)$$

where %C, %H, %O are the percentage (wt) of C, H and O present in the sample and determined by EA.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Characterization of the ACs

The char and the ACs were produced on a semi-industrial pilot horizontal furnace, with a rotative system, at the University of Évora, Portugal. Such furnace allows producing a large amount of AC in each batch. Although the pilot furnace is still in the early stages of operation, it plays an important role in improving the industrialization of the ACs production.

During the physical activation with CO_2 or airflow, the burn-off of the produced ACs increased while the yield decreased with the rise of the activation time. Concerning the ACs prepared by chemical activation, with KOH, the yield decreased with the augmentation of the activation temperature. However, the yield was always higher than that obtained with physical activation, as presented in Table 1.

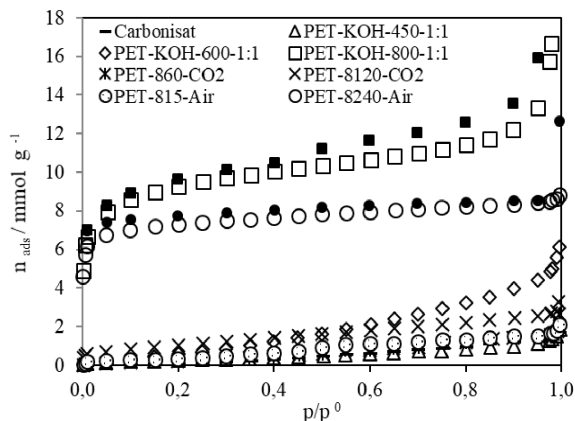


Figure 2. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms obtained, at 77 K, of different ACs prepared, from waste PET, by chemical activation with KOH, and by physical activation with CO_2 and airflow. Open symbols—adsorption, filled symbols—desorption.

3.1.1. Textural characterization of the produced activated carbons

Figure 2 shows the nitrogen adsorption isotherms, obtained at 77 K for the carbonized sample (char) and ACs prepared from PET waste by physical activation with airflow and CO_2 at 1073 K, or by chemical activation with KOH at different temperatures. The textural parameters obtained from the analysis of the N_2 isotherms, provided by applying the Brunauer–Emmelt–Teller (BET) and Dubinin–Radushkevich (DR) equation and alfa-s method, are included in Table 1.

The char presents low affinity and adsorption capacity for N_2 molecules which does not exceed $2 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and a low specific surface area of $4.3 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$. The isotherms of ACs prepared by physical activation shows a hysteresis cycle that extends to a low relative pressure. This hysteresis cycle was more evident in samples having lower volume and narrow mean pore size (PET-860- CO_2 , PET-8120- CO_2 , PET-815-Air, PET-KOH-450-1:1 and PET-KOH-600-1:1). However, a similar hysteresis cycle was presented for PET-8240-Air, which confirms the presence of narrow pores, whose average dimension was 1.18 nm.

The physical activation with airflow seems more effective than that with CO_2 : at the same tem-

Table 1. Textural parameters of carbonaceous samples obtained from the analysis of the nitrogen adsorption isotherms

Carbonisation		Physical activation				Chemical activation		
		CO ₂		Air		PET/KOH 1:1		
		Activation time (min)						Temperature (K)
		60	120	15	240	723	873	1073
Sample name	Char	PET-860-CO ₂	PET-8120-CO ₂	PET-815-Air	PET-8240-Air	PET-KOH-450	PET-KOH-600	PET-KOH-800
Yield (%)	19.1	18.8	18.5	15.9	14.4	27.0	22.5	20.2
A_{BET} (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	4.3	20.2	77.8	25.2	621.2	16.6	50.2	732.7
A_s (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	27.3	42.2	38.9	25.9	22.7	26.0	98.6	93.2
V_s (cm ³ ·g ⁻¹)	0.001	0.001	0.039	0.022	0.26	0.004	0.019	0.31
V_0 (cm ³ ·g ⁻¹)	—	0.004	0.002	0.007	0.17	0.005	0.007	0.21
L_0 (nm)	—	—	—	4.6	1.18	—	—	2.86
pH _{ZPC}		9.13	8.81	8.36	9.28	7.77	8.17	8.34

A_{BET} (m²·g⁻¹): BET surface area, A_s (m²·g⁻¹): Apparent surface area, L_0 (nm): mean pore size, V_s (cm³·g⁻¹): porous volume, V_0 (cm³·g⁻¹): micropore volume, pH_{ZPC}: pH at the point of zero charge.

perature, the burn-off obtained with airflow after 15 min was superior to the burn-off with CO₂ after 60 min. Obviously, the increase in the activation time favoured the development of textural parameters, producing AC with a surface area of 621.2 m²·g⁻¹ and a pore volume of 0.26 cm³·g⁻¹ (PET-8240-Air), after an activation time equal to four hours.

As far chemical activation is concerned, and with the same ratio of PET and KOH (1:1), the apparent surface area and porous volume increased significantly with the rise in the activation temperature. The AC produced at 1073 K (PET-KOH-800-1:1) exhibited an apparent surface area of 732.7 m²·g⁻¹ and a porous volume of 0.31 cm³·g⁻¹. In some previous works [9,10], authors published data about the production of ACs from recycled PET. However, the carbon materials produced were obtained in a small furnace, where all parameters were judiciously controlled. The use of this pilot furnace allowed obtaining a higher amount of AC than that provided on a laboratory scale. Whereas the time spent for each batch was similar in both situations, the amount of the monthly-produced ACs was about 100 times higher than that produced with the laboratory furnace, which reduced the AC final price production.

3.1.2. SEM-EDX spectroscopy

The ACs were analysed based on SEM-EDX spectroscopy. Figure 3 shows some representative images of the SEM and EDX micrographs obtained for char

and ACs. It was difficult to identify a porous structure on the surface of the char sample, which is in accordance with the low micro-pore volume obtained from the N₂ isotherm. Two different areas were identified on the PET-8240-Air. The area in the foreground corresponds to a porous structure, while in the background the AC seems completely compact without any identified porous structure. For PET-KOH-800-1:1, the activation allowed larger porous structure.

It is clear that potassium was present in the ACs produced by chemical activation with KOH. The ACs activated with CO₂ contains also a small amount of potassium. In the ACs activated with airflow, some heteroatoms (e.g. iron, silicon, aluminium, chromium and calcium) were present. The presence of these impurities was attributed to the low quality of the airflow used in the activation process.

3.1.3. Characterization of the activated carbon by FTIR

The FTIR spectra of the ACs prepared by chemical activation with KOH and physical activation with airflow at 1073 K are presented in Figure 4. The stretching vibrations of OH groups (alcohols, phenols and carboxylic acids) present on aromatic rings were observed between 3000 and 3500 cm⁻¹ [27]. The stretching and deformation of NH₂ and N-C-N bonds were identified in the ranges 3200–3400 cm⁻¹ and 570–620 and 1140 cm⁻¹–1190 cm⁻¹, respectively. The C-H stretching bands at about 2925 and

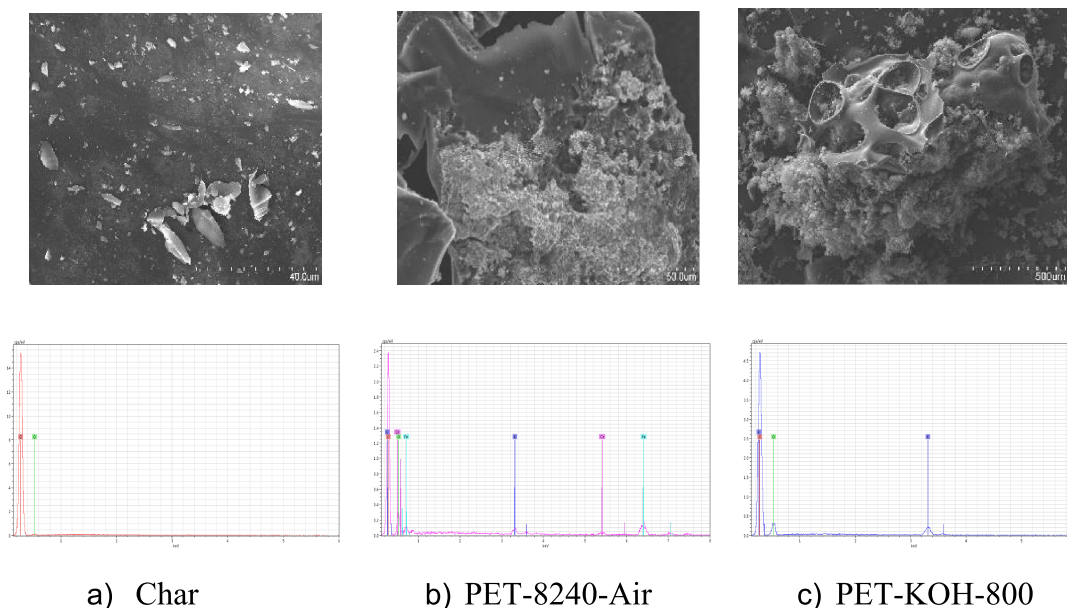


Figure 3. SEM and EDX micrographs of char and ACs (each mark corresponds to: (a) 40 μm , (b) and (c) 50 μm).

2852 cm^{-1} were present with different intensities for both samples [27]. The absorption band noticed at 1600 and 1623 cm^{-1} corresponds, respectively, to the C=C and C=O stretching vibrations of the carbonyl groups near the NH_2 group. However, the bands at 1034 and 1106 cm^{-1} are associated with C–O stretching vibrations. The bands appearing at 1600 cm^{-1} refer to the axial deformation of the carbonyl groups [17], while those at 1400 cm^{-1} correspond to C=N stretching and C–O stretching of the carboxyl groups and CH_2 bending [17,27]. The absorption bands at 656–568 cm^{-1} and 685 cm^{-1} show N–H bending out of the plan and the ring deformation in the plane, respectively.

Some thermally-stable aromatic groups, such as pyrrole and pyridinic-like functionalities, were identified, in overlap with the bands corresponding to the stretching mode associated to C–N, C=N, on the profile of IR spectra around 1034–1106 cm^{-1} .

3.1.4. Determination of the pH at the point of zero charge

The pH at the point of zero charge (pH_{zpc}) of the ACs was assessed and the values are included in Table 1. The ACs produced by physical activation have a

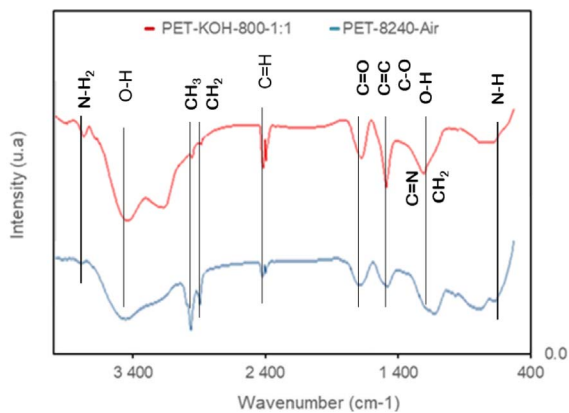


Figure 4. FTIR spectra of PET-KOH-800-1:1 and PET-8240-Air.

more basic character (pH_{zpc} from 8.36 to 9.28), compared to the ACs prepared with chemical activation (pH_{zpc} from 7.77 to 8.34).

3.1.5. Characterization of the activated carbon by XRD

PET-8240-Air and PET-KOH-800-1:1 were characterized by X-ray diffraction and the spectra are presented in Figure 5. The spectra have the same global

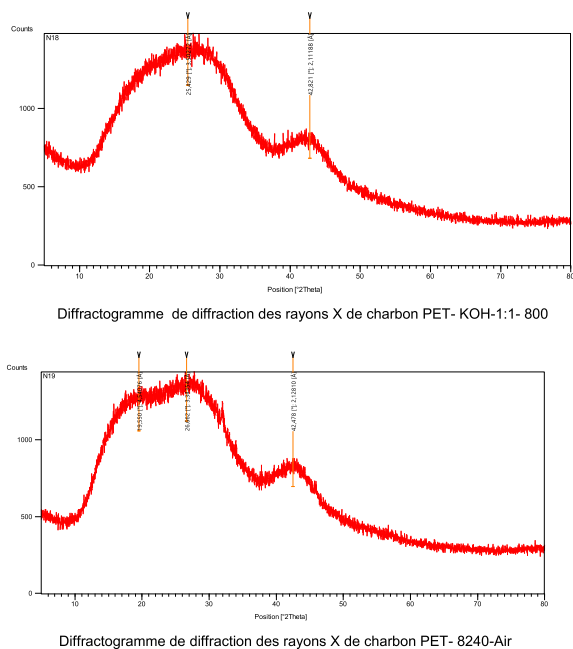


Figure 5. Diffractogram of PET-KOH-1:1-800 and PET-8240-Air.

aspect. In the range between 10° and 50° , both profiles exhibit a very broad diffraction peak and the absence of a sharp peak reveals a predominantly amorphous structure. The XRD pattern exhibits two broad peaks at $\sim 25^\circ$ (attributed to 002 plane) and 42° (attributed to 100 plane), resulting from the stacking of some graphene-like layers in both ACs.

3.2. The use of the activated carbons to remove herbicides from the liquid phase

The efficiency of the ACs presenting the highest surface area and micro-pore volume in removing MCPA and 2,4-D present on the liquid phase was tested. The influence of pH, contact time and temperature on the herbicide removal was also studied.

3.2.1. MCPA and 2,4-D adsorption

Figure 6 shows the performance of the different ACs in removing MCPA and 2,4-D from the liquid phase. The latter reveals that 2,4-D maximum adsorption capacity varies from $30 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ for PET-KOH-600 to $290 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ for PET-KOH-800-1:1. However, the maximum adsorption capacity

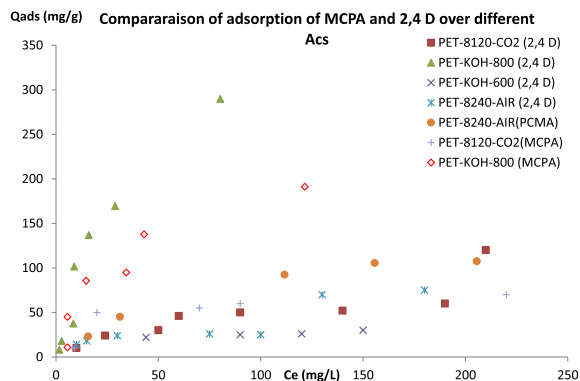


Figure 6. 2,4-D and MCPA isotherms adsorption onto different prepared ACs.

(Q_{\max}) of MCPA ranges from $70 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ for PET-8120-CO₂ to $192 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ for PET-KOH-1:1-800. The difference in the maximum adsorption capacities displayed by various ACs highlights the importance of their textural properties. In the presence of a well-developed porous volume with an average pore size accessible to the herbicides, a favourable pH of the solution can improve the performance of the ACs.

The comparison of the Q_{\max} of PET-KOH-800-1:1 with some adsorbents cited in the literature is presented in Table 2. It is interesting to report that the ACs prepared from waste PET provided the best Q_{\max} . It is also obvious that waste PET plastic could be a good precursor for the preparation of adsorbent to treat agriculture wastewater.

3.2.2. Influence of the temperature on the efficiency of different ACs to remove MCPA and 2,4-D from the liquid phase

The influence of the temperature on 2,4-D and MCPA adsorption was evaluated. The amounts of herbicides adsorbed by each AC at different equilibrium concentrations are presented in Figure 7. It is clear that the increase in temperature had a slight influence on the efficiency of the ACs in removing 2,4-D. However, the adsorption of MCPA can be considered as an endothermic process. Jui *et al.* concluded that the adsorption of Swiss blue by *Acacia nilotica* was an endothermic process [42].

3.2.3. Influence of pH

To study the interaction between ACs and both herbicides when pH of the solution changes,

Table 2. Comparison of the maximum adsorption capacity (Q_{\max}) of 2,4-D and MCPA in ACs prepared during this work with data found in the literature

Adsorbent	Herbicide	Experimental condition	Q_{\max} (mg·g ⁻¹)	Ref.
PET-8120-CO ₂	MCPA	Physical or chemical activation of waste PET, done at 1073 K	48.8	Our study
	2,4 D		120	
PET-KOH-800-1:1	MCPA		192	
	2,4 D		290	
PET8240 AIR	MCPA	41		
	2,4 D	75		
Polyaniline-Fe ₃ O ₄	2,4D	Solvothermal method	60.97	[28]
Polypyrrole-Fe ₃ O ₄	2,4D		96.15	
Graphene oxide coated with porous iron oxide	2,4D	Solvothermal process	67.26	[29]
Cotton plant ash	2,4D	Thermal process	0.64	[30]
Cotton plant char	2,4D		3.93	
Activated charcoal decorated with Fe ₂ O ₃ nanoparticles	2,4D	Green synthesis	255.10	[31]
Nano-activated carbon derived from palm coir waste	2,4D	Single-step carbonization-KOH activation approach	50.25	[32]
Corn cob biochar	2,4D	600 °C for 4 h + HF modification	37.40	[33]
Groundnut shell	2,4D	Combustion	0.87	[34]
Groundnut shell biochar	2,4D	Pyrolysis	3.02	
Groundnut shell AC	2,4D	Chemical activation	250	
Carbonaceous materials C-C ₂ Cl ₆ and C-C ₆ Cl ₆	2,4D	Combustion of the mixtures containing hexachloroethane or hexa-chlorobenzene with sodium azide	895	[35]
Polymer-based activated carbon-polyvinyl alcohol	2,4D		55.9	[36]
Commercial granular activated carbon Filtersorb 300 (GAC F300)	2,4D	Commercial	181.82	[37]
Iron doped graphitic carbon cotton nanostructures	2,4D	Impregnation with a FeCl ₃ 6H ₂ O + microwave irradiation	33	[38]
Iron doped graphitic carbon filter paper nanostructures	2,4D	Impregnation with a FeCl ₃ 6H ₂ O + microwave irradiation	77	
Activated carbons from wood composites	MCPA	Physical activation with carbon dioxide	413	[39]
Switchgrass biochar	MCPA	Fast pyrolysis switchgrass biochar	50	[40]
Organic polymer resin Lewatit VP OC 1163	MCPA	Commercial	92.55	[41]

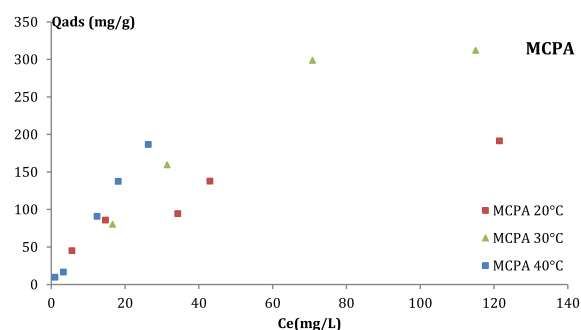
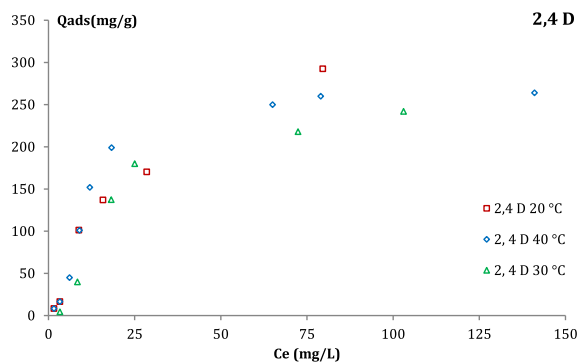


Figure 7. Temperature influence on the MCPA and 2,4-D adsorption on PET-KOH-1:1-800.

it is necessary to compare the pH_{zpc} of different adsorbents with the pK_a of herbicides. The pH_{zpc} is defined as the pH value where, in the liquid, the surface charge of the adsorbent is about zero. At a pH solution lower than pH_{zpc} , the adsorbent surface is positively charged and at a pH solution greater than pH_{zpc} , the AC surface has a net negative charge. The pH_{zpc} value of PET-KOH-1:1-800 is equal to 8.34. The pK_a of a chemical compound determines the degree of ionization of the molecule at different pH solutions.

For pH solution higher than pK_a value, the compound exists predominantly in an anionic form. The pK_a values of the MCPA and 2,4-D are 3.1 and 2.73, respectively. The adsorption trends of both herbicides on ACs, as a function of the pH solution, are similar, as presented in Figure 8. The latter reveals that the adsorption of MCPA and 2,4-D decreases rapidly in the pH region between 2–4. The highest adsorption capacity values are attained at pH almost equal to 2. At this value, at which the neutral form of the two herbicides is predominant, the surface charge of the AC is positive. At pH solution near 2, the interaction

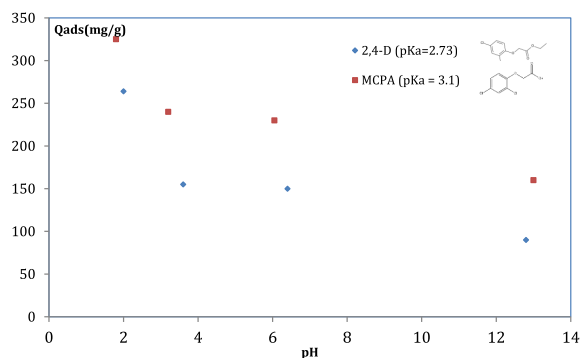


Figure 8. Influence of pH on MCPA and 2,4-D adsorption onto PET-KOH-1:1-800.

between the neutral forms of both herbicides and ACs are more favourable. The decrease in the maximum adsorption values at pH above 7 is due to electrostatic repulsion between the negatively-charged adsorbent surface ($pH > pH_{zpc}$) and the anionic form of the herbicide molecules ($pH > pK_a$).

3.2.4. Kinetic study

The adsorption kinetics of MCPA and 2,4-D on PET-KOH-1:1-800 is presented in Figure 9. It is obvious that, in the first minutes of contact, the adsorption of both herbicides is rapid and the equilibrium is reached after approximately 7 h. It is also obvious that the adsorption equilibrium is achieved for all considered concentrations after a contact time of 24 h between 2,4-D and the adsorbent. In the same experimental conditions, the adsorption capacity of PET-KOH-800-1:1 is lower for 2,4-D compared to MCPA, which highlights the slower adsorption kinetics for 2,4-D at 298 K. The MCPA isotherm shape suggests a monolayer coating of the activated carbon surfaces.

Nevertheless, the high removal of both herbicides, mainly from diluted solutions, in a short period, presented by this AC allows removing herbicides from the liquid phase more economical. On the other hand, the optimisation of the nitrogen flow, activation temperature, and activation time during the ACs production improves the control of the textural characteristics of the ACs produced. As some of these parameters can still be adjusted, ACs more efficient in removing herbicides from the liquid phase may be obtained.

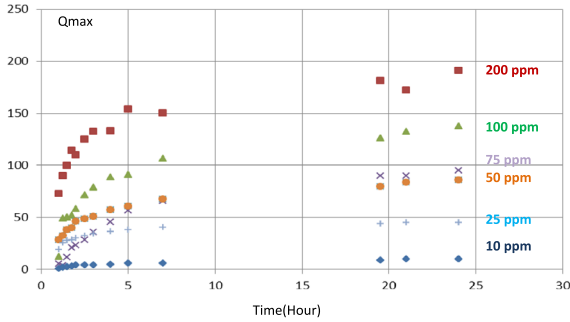


Figure 9. Kinetic study of MCPA adsorption, with different initial concentrations, on PET-KOH-1:1-800 at pH = 6.5.

Kinetic modeling. Herbicides adsorption onto activated carbons could be modelled by the first-order, second-order and Elovich models.

Pseudo first order kinetic model. The integrated form of the pseudo first order kinetic model is expressed by the following equation:

$$\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln q_e - k_1 t \quad (3)$$

where k_1 is the pseudo-first-order rate constant (h^{-1}), q_t represents the quantity of herbicide adsorbed at time t and q_e is the quantity ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) adsorbed at equilibrium and saturation.

The pseudo second-order model. The integrated pseudo-second order model is represented by the following equation:

$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 \cdot q_e^2} + t/q_e \quad (4)$$

where k_2 denotes the pseudo second order rate constant (h^{-1}).

Elovich model. The integrated form of this model is expressed using the following equation:

$$q_t = \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot \ln \alpha \beta + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \ln(t) \quad (5)$$

where α ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) is the initial adsorption rate and β ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) designates the desorption constant.

Figure 10 presents the fitting of the results provided by the kinetic models (pseudo first-order and second-order model and Elovich model) while Table 3 resumes the kinetic parameters for the different models. For the pseudo first-order model, the values of q_e obtained experimentally are not in agreement with those calculated, which shows the

inapplicability of the model in herbicides adsorption ACs. On the other hand, the pseudo second-order model fits well with high R^2 . The resulting q_e values are closer to the calculated q_e than those obtained by the pseudo-first order model. It can be also noticed that the Elovich model is efficiently employed to describe chemisorption on highly heterogeneous adsorbents. R^2 coefficients of Elovich model are relatively lower, compared to those of the second order model, but they are better than those provided by the first-order model. In addition, it can be seen that the values of α and β vary as a function of the initial MCPA and 2,4 D herbicide concentration. In fact, with the increase in initial herbicide concentration from 10 to 200 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, α rises from 0.08 to 25.95 for MCPA, and from 1.09 to 8.03 for 2,4 D. On the other hand, β decreases from 0.38 to 0.029 for MCPA, and from 0.156 to 0.020 for 2,4 D. Thus, β minimizes with the increase of the herbicide initial concentrations and α . The same observations were reported in the literature [39,40]. This trend in α and β reflects the enhancement of the reaction rate with the increase in initial concentration [41].

3.2.5. MCPA and 2,4-D adsorption isotherms

MCPA and 2,4-D adsorption isotherms are presented in Figure 11. The isotherms were analysed by applying the Langmuir and Freundlich equations used in several research works [10,28,43]. The Langmuir equation was essentially applied to isotherms obtained on homogeneous solids, where the adsorption was limited to the monolayer. However, the Freundlich equation was mainly employed to describe the adsorption on heterogeneous adsorbents where the adsorption is non-linear. By fitting Langmuir and Freundlich equations to the experimental data, the following parameters were determined: n_{mL} monolayer capacity, K_L Langmuir constant, K_F Freundlich constant and n_F Freundlich exponent. As some produced ACs had a less developed porous structure, the adsorption isotherms of MCPA and 2,4-D were more irregular, due to the constraints of the herbicides to access the interior of the pores, and the fit to the Langmuir and Freundlich equations were more difficult to obtain. In most of the MCPA-adsorbent systems, the adjustment to the Langmuir equation was normally better.

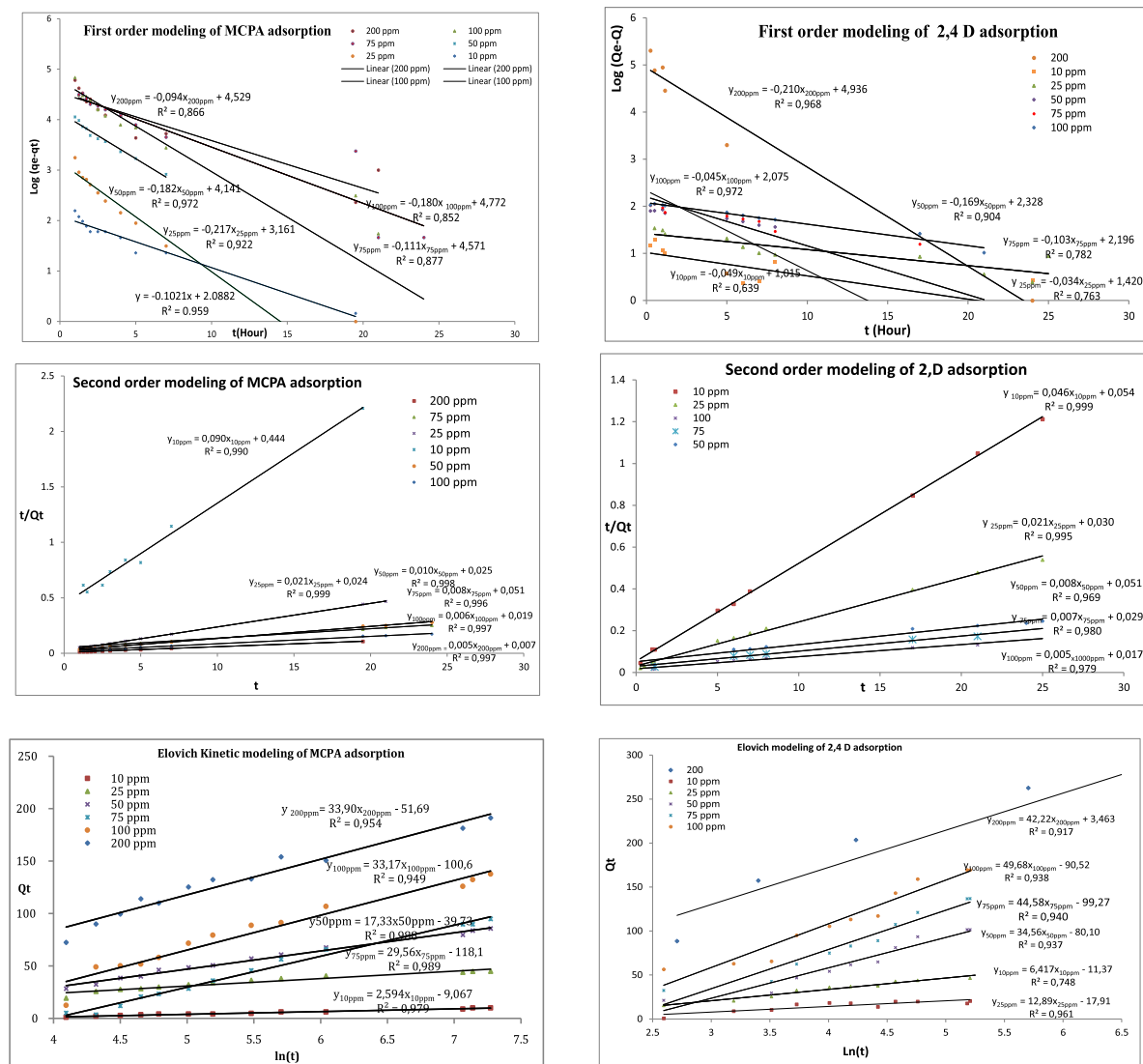


Figure 10. Kinetic modeling of MCPA and 2,4-D onto KOH-800.

The MCPA isotherm obtained on PET-KOH-800-1:1 after a contact time of 24 h shows that the parameters provided by the Langmuir fit were $n_{mL} = 232.6 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and $K_L = 0.049 \text{ dm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. However, those given by Freundlich fit were $n_F = 1.74$ and $K_F = 217 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1} (\text{dm}^3\cdot\text{mg}^{-1})^{1/n}$ and the maximum adsorption capacity inferred directly from the isotherm was $n_{\max} = 196.9 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$. On the other hand, the 2,4-D isotherm obtained on PET-KOH-800-1:1 after a contact time of 24 h demonstrates that the parameters provided by the Langmuir fit were $n_{mL} =$

$192.3 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and $K_L = 0.26 \text{ dm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. However, those given by Freundlich fit were $n_F = 3.38$ and $K_F = 314.3 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1} (\text{dm}^3\cdot\text{mg}^{-1})^{1/n}$ and the maximum adsorption capacity obtained directly from the isotherm was $n_{\max} = 267.1 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$.

On the isotherms presented in Figure 10, the adsorbent does not attain its maximum adsorption capacity. The n_L and K_F values are very close, but lower than the maximum adsorbed amount (n_{\max}), obtained experimentally. PET-KOH-800-1:1 has an apparent maximum adsorption capacity similar

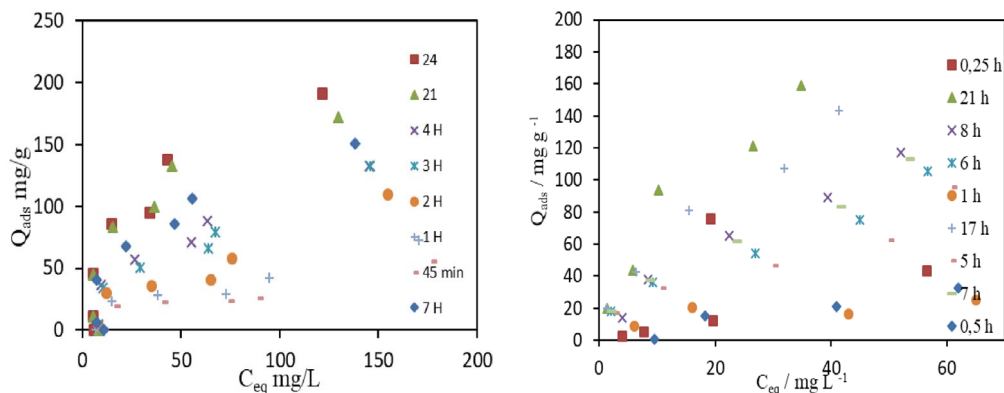


Figure 11. Adsorption isotherms of MCPA (left) and 2,4-D (right) were obtained after different equilibrium times.

Table 3. Comparison between the experimental and calculated q_e values of first, second-order adsorption kinetics and at different initial concentrations (10–200 ppm) of 2,4-D and MCPA

Pollutant	Initial concentration (ppm)	k_1 (h^{-1})	First-order kinetic model		Second-order kinetic model				Elovich model		
			q_e (cal)	R^2	q_e (cal)	q_e (exp)	k_2 (h/mg)	R^2	α	β	R^2
MCPA	10	0.1	8	0.96	11.11	10	0.02	0.990	0.08	0.38	0.98
	25	0.23	23.6	0.92	47.62	45	0.018	0.999	1.96	0.14	0.93
	50	0.18	65.8	0.97	100	86	0.004	0.998	10.28	0.058	0.99
	75	0.11	96.5	0.88	125	95	0.001	0.996	21.76	0.034	0.99
	100	0.18	118	0.85	166.7	138	0.002	0.997	25.24	0.030	0.95
	200	0.1	99.5	0.87	200	192	0.003	0.997	25.95	0.029	0.95
2,4-D	10	0.05	2.9	0.64	21.37	21.74	0.04	0.999	1.09	0.156	0.75
	25	0.034	4.14	0.76	47.39	47.62	0.015	0.999	3.21	0.077	0.75
	50	0.17	10.3	0.9	123.46	125	0.0013	0.97	3.41	0.029	0.96
	75	0.1	9.02	0.78	138.89	142	0.0017	0.98	4.81	0.0224	0.94
	100	0.045	8.17	0.97	172.41	200	0.0015	0.999	8.03	0.0201	0.94
	200	0.21	134.3	0.97	289	333	0.0055	0.999	7.7	0.02	0.92

to the values obtained by ACs commonly used in wastewater treatments. Thus, the achieved maximum adsorption capacity is higher than the value indicated in Table 2 since a well-defined step has not yet been obtained.

3.3. Application of the ACs as a solid fuel

3.3.1. Ultimate analysis of the ACs

Char and different ACs samples were chemically characterised by elemental analysis and the C, H, S, N and O percentages were determined. The two

major elements identified directly were carbon and hydrogen. The N was present in trace amounts and the S was not quantified, as presented in Table 4. The latter shows that C percentage ranges from 79.8 to 84.4% and the hydrogen varies between 1.0 to 3.0%. Using physical activation, the carbon increment can be explained by the increase in activation time and the appearance of C=N and C=O functional groups at the surface of the carbonized sample. These groups are useful, especially in catalysis and adsorption applications.

The carbon and oxygen contents at the char and

Table 4. ACs elemental composition

Samples	C/%	H/%	N/%	O/%*	C/% (EDX)	O/% (EDX)	pH _{zpc}
Carbonized	87.9 ± 2.5	2.4 ± 0.1	0.02	9.68	87.9 ± 1.8	12.1 ± 1.8	—
PET-860-CO ₂	79.8 ± 0.9	1.3 ± 0.13	0.01	18.9	63.1 ± 3.7	30.6 ± 3.7	9.13
PET-8120-CO ₂	79.9 ± 3.9	1.3 ± 0.4	—	18.8	58.1 ± 5.2	35.9 ± 2.9	8.81
PET-815-Air	80.8 ± 1.9	1.3 ± 0.03	—	17.9	64.7 ± 2.3	25.6 ± 3.1	8.36
PET-8240-Air	83.4 ± 1.1	1.0 ± 0.04	—	15.6	61.7 ± 12.8	30.9 ± 7.8	9.28
PET-KOH-450-1:1	80.9 ± 2.5	3.0 ± 0.1	—	16.1	69.7 ± 15.5	27.1 ± 12.9	7.77
PET-KOH-600-1:1	84.4 ± 1.4	2.8 ± 0.3	—	12.8	74.4 ± 5.7	24.2 ± 5.7	8.17
PET-KOH-800-1:1	82.9 ± 1.9	2.0 ± 0.4	—	15.1	79.9 ± 3.7	19.2 ± 3.5	8.34

* The O₂ percentage was determined by difference to 100%.

ACs external surface were also evaluated by EDX. For the char sample, only a slight difference was observed between the EDX and EA results. However, EDX provided significantly lower carbon percentage and higher oxygen percentage, compared to EA. This difference was clearer for ACs prepared by physical activation. It is well known that the analysis performed through elemental analyzers is based on the combustion of the sample and the analysis of the corresponding evolved gas products [44]. For example, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulfur elements release CO₂, H₂O, NO_x and SO₂, respectively.

It is worth noting that the elemental analysis conducted in EXD technique is limited to the detection of the functional groups at the surface of the samples. Thus, the results obtained by applying EDX and EA prove that the functional groups containing O were mainly localised at the external surfaces and were introduced during the activation process. More evidence about the nature of these groups can be drawn from FTIR analysis.

The preparation of the ACs by chemical activation with KOH demonstrates that, as the activation temperature increased, the difference between the carbon and oxygen content, on the external surface area and AC matrix, was less observed. This result demonstrates the remarkable stability of the ACs prepared by chemical activation at higher temperatures, which agrees with the findings of Borghei *et al.* [17] and Chen *et al.* [18].

3.3.2. The Van Krevelen graph and energy content

In general, the Van Krevelen graph is used to illustrate the elemental composition results and

cross-plot the H:C atomic ratios as a function of the O:C atomic ratios of fuels [45]. A lower ratio of H/C and O/C indicates the improvement in the energy potential of fuels since low H/C and O/C ratios generate less CO₂, water vapor and smoke. The molar ratios of H/C and O/C obtained for char and ACs are presented in Figure 12. It is well known that high energy-content fuels, such as anthracite and bituminous coal, show low H/C and O/C molar ratios due to the high degree of coalification. On the other hand, low-rank fuels, such as biomass, show the opposite H/C and O/C ratio trend [46]. It is obvious that carbonaceous materials with lower ratio of H/C and O/C are considered as promising solid fuels [47].

3.3.3. Energy content and higher heating values

The high heating values (HHV) of the char, produced ACs and conventional solid fuels are included in Figure 12 and their comparison is presented in Figure 13. The HHV obtained by different ACs are 11.89, 10.05, 10.06, 10.18, 10.32, 11.4 and 10.95 MJ/kg for char, PET-860-CO₂, PET-8120-CO₂, PET-815-Air, PET-8240-Air, PET-KOH-450, PET-KOH-600 and PET-KOH-800, respectively. The results indicate that various prepared carbonaceous materials have comparable energy content and are in the same range as the conventional solid fuels, as shown in Figure 13.

4. Conclusion

The present research is a contribution to the circular economy. It highlights the importance of common urban waste valorization by converting PET waste into ACs used as solid fuel or as adsorbents to remove herbicides.

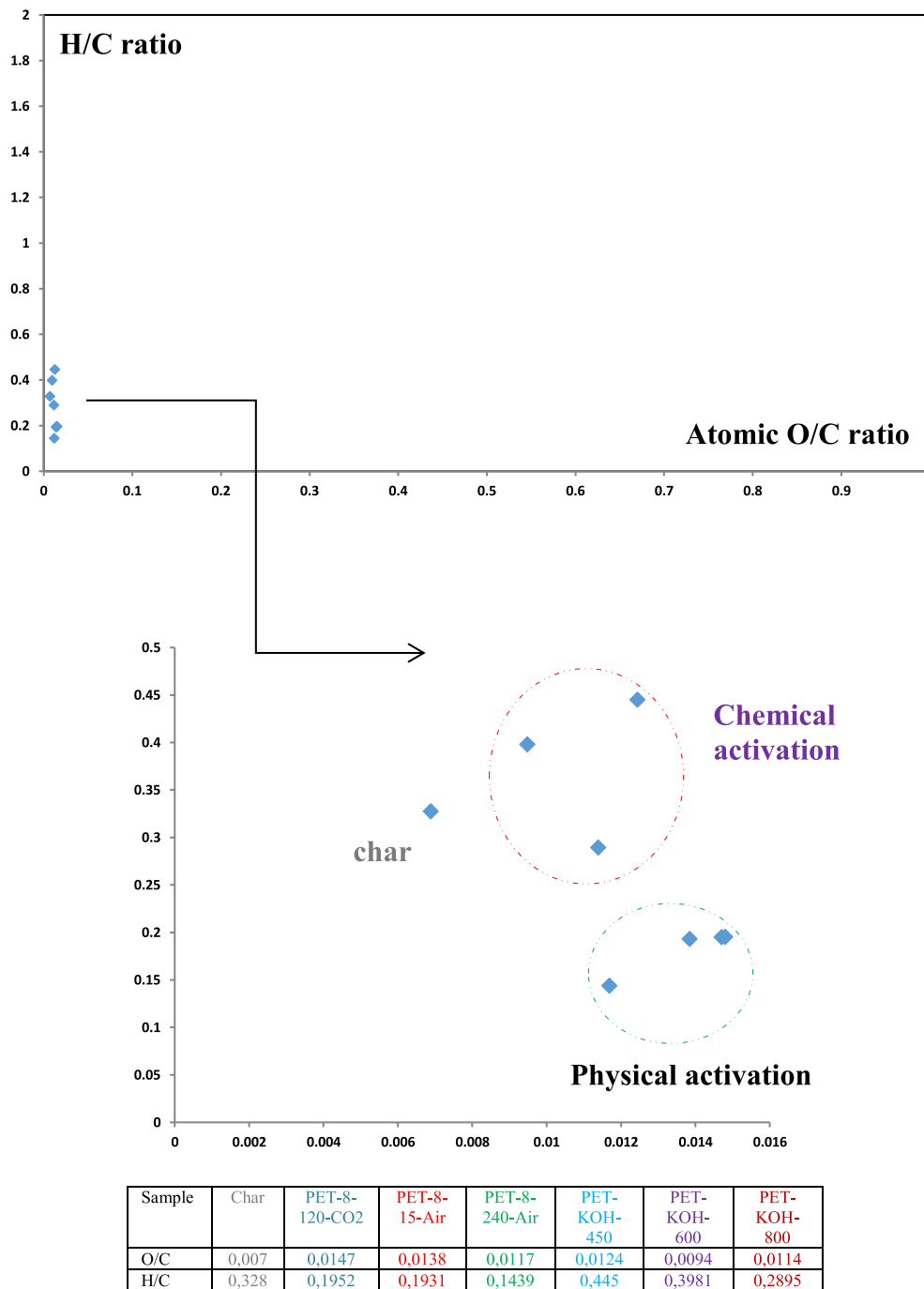


Figure 12. Van-Krevelen diagram of char and ACs.

The activated carbons, produced in a lab-scale furnace by physical activation with CO₂ or water vapor or by chemical activation with KOH, were successfully used to remove herbicides from liquid

effluents. The ACs produced by physical or chemical activation showed interesting porous development. However, the chemical activation produced ACs with higher apparent surface area and pore vol-

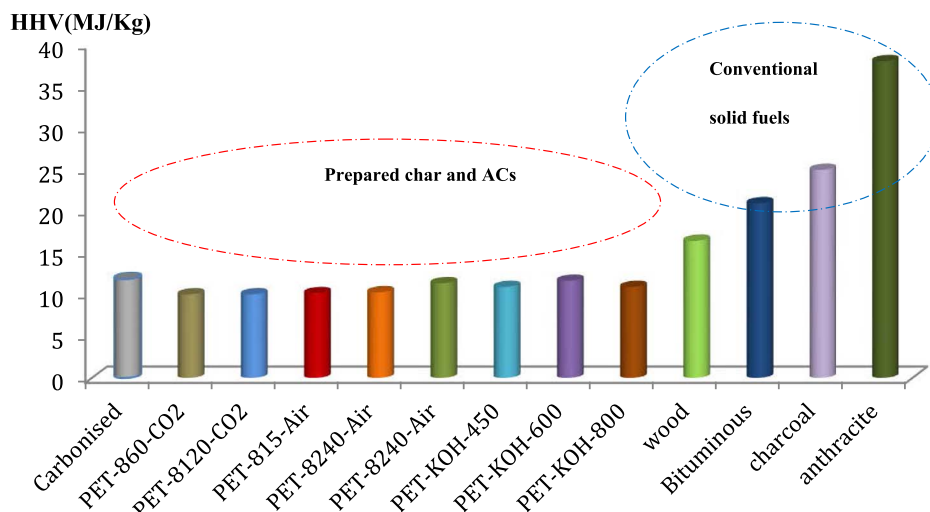


Figure 13. HHV comparison with different conventional solid fuels.

ume. Due to its important textural and chemical characteristics, the PET-KOH-1:1-800 was employed as an adsorbent to remove MCPA and 2,4-D from the liquid phase. For PET-KOH-1:1-800, the herbicides adsorption was predominantly controlled by the total porous volume and the apparent surface area. PET-KOH-1:1-800 presented at 298 K a maximum adsorption capacity of $192 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and 290 for MCPA and 2,4-D, respectively. It must be noted that the adsorption of both herbicides fits well the pseudo second order kinetic.

Van Krevelen diagram revealed that the H/C and O/C molar ratios of char and ACs were similar to those of sub-bituminous and bituminous materials. From this study, it can be concluded that the use of PET plastic as raw material for the ACs production has ecological and economic benefits. This material can be used in the future for the treatment of liquid effluents or as solid fuels instead of biomass.

Conflicts of interest

Authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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