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Maryam Roza Yazdani, Nicola Duimovich, Alberto Tiraferr, Panu Laurell, Maryam Borghei, Julie B. Zimmerman, Riku Vahala

Energy Conversion Research Group, Department of Mechanical Engineering, School of Engineering, Aalto University, P.O. Box 14400, FI-00076 AALTO, Finland

Department of Environment, Land and Infrastructure Engineering (DIATI), Politecnico di Torino, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129, Turin, Italy

Water and Environmental Engineering Research Group, Department of Built Environment, School of Engineering, Aalto University, P.O. Box 15200, FI-00076 AALTO, Finland

Molecular Engineering of Bio-synthetic Materials Research Group, Department of Bio-products and Biosystems, School of Chemical Engineering, Aalto University, P.O. Box 16300, FI-00076 AALTO, Finland

Chemical and Environmental Engineering, Yale University, 17 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, CT 06511, United States

School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, 195 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511, United States

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Abstract

The dataset presented here are collected for tailoring biochars from pinecone biomass through chemical modification for the adsorption of natural organic matter (NOM) from lake water. The data includes schematics, figures and tables. The characterization of biomass and tailored biochars by Brunauer, Emmett and Teller surface area measurement (BET), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) along with the adsorption of NOM from lake water by the tailored bichars and the desorption using alkaline solution are provided. This is complimentary dataset for the experimental set-up and data gathered related to the article [1] on biochar fabrication and lake water treatment. See this article [1] for further information and discussion.

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* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: roza.yazdani@aalto.fi (M.R. Yazdani).
1. Data

Two methods illustrated in Fig. 1 were used to tailor four types of biochars, see for the complete fabrication process in Ref. [1]. The absorbance data measured for lake water samples was converted to concentration data using the CODMn calibration curve, depicted in Fig. 2. Thermogravimetric analysis of the pinecone biomass measured by TGA is displayed in Fig. 3a. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms for pinecone biomass and pristine biochar are given in Fig. 3b. Fig. 3c shows the EDX analysis of the tailored biochar (TB-N-I) [1]. Fig. 4a illustrates the optimized adsorbent dose for NOM adsorption from lake water by the tailored biochars. The shift of pH for the batch solutions before and after adsorption with optimized adsorbent under 24 h contact time and room temperature is given in Fig. 4b. The desorption data using alkaline solutions and re-adsorption kinetics of NOM from lake water by tailored biochar (TB-N-I) [1] are given in Fig. 5a and b, respectively.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Lake water samples were collected from Lake Pitkäjärvi in Espoo, Finland. The concentration of NOM was calculated via UV absorbance measurement on a UV-1201 Shimadzu-spectrophotometer (254 nm wavelength). Table 1 compiles the kinetic and isotherm models used for modeling kinetics and isotherm of NOM adsorption, see for more discussion in Ref. [1]. The materials were characterized by Brunauer, Emmett and Teller surface area measurement (BET) (Tristar II-Micromeritics USA), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) (TA instruments – TGA Q500 USA), and energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) (JEOL JSM-7500FA analytical field emission scanning electron microscope). Adsorption and desorption batch experiments, spectrophotometer (UV-1201 Shimadzu)
Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of steps involved in tailoring mesoporous biochars from pinecone biomass for NOM adsorption from lake water.

Fig. 2. Lake water calibration curve.
adsorbent dose was optimized within the range 0.1–1 g/L. The shift of pH was observed by adjusting the solution pH at values 2, 4, 8, and 10 using HCl and NaOH. The solution pH was re-measured after adsorption. After the desired contact time, the solutions were filtrated through Sartorius Minisart 0.45 μm filters for the CODMn concentration measurement. The desorption data were determined with three desorption solutions, deionized water, 3 mM NaOH, and 30 mM NaOH at several time intervals from below 1 min to 24 h.

Fig. 3. a) Thermogravimetric analysis of the pinecone biomass. b) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms for raw materials (biomass and pristine biochar). c) EDX analysis of TB-N-I (note that the negligible amount of silicon in EDX data was due to its migration from quartz tube during the fabrication).

Fig. 4. a) Optimized adsorbent dose for NOM adsorption from lake water by the tailored biochars. b) The shift of pH for the batch solutions before and after adsorption (Experimental condition: optimized adsorbent dose; 24 h contact time; room temperature; lake water).
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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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