INVERSITÉ DE RECHERCHE

Immobilized Laccase on Oxygen Functionalized Nanobiochars through Mineral Acids Treatment for Removal of Carbamazepine

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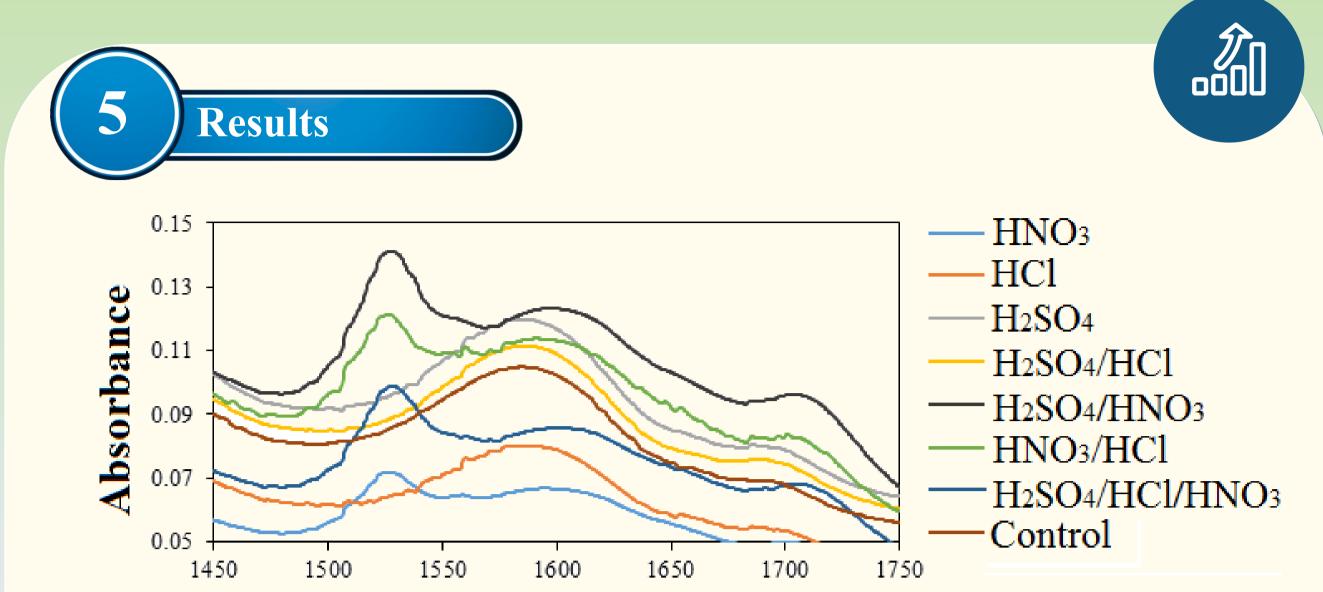
CARBAMAZEPINE CR

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Carbamazepine (CBZ) is one of widely used antiepileptic/ anticonvulsant drugs around the world. It is toxic for several aquatic organisms and classified as a harmful compound to aquatic organisms according to European legislations.

In this research, functionalized nanobiochar was prepared through acidic treatment and used as a support for immobilization of the



laccase. Finally the **Immobilized Laccase** was employed for removal of CBZ from water and wastewater.



Principle

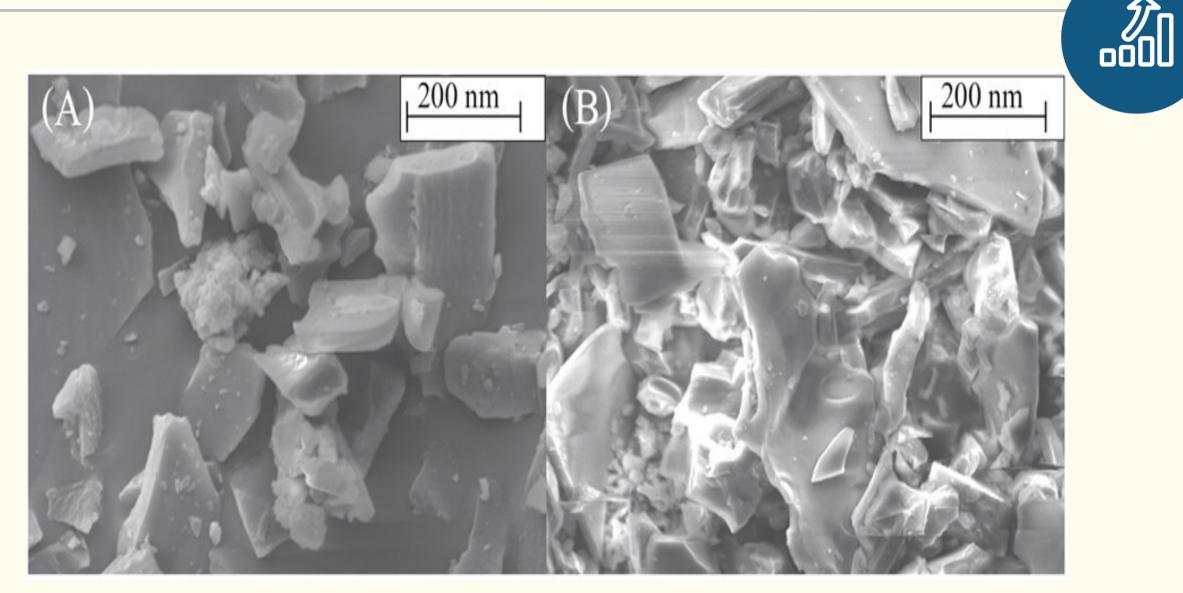


- ♦ Functionalization of nanobiochar using three mineral acids including HCl, H₂SO₄, HNO₃ and their binary and ternary mixtures.
- Immobilization of the laccase on functionalized nanobiochar with $(H_2SO_4/HNO_3 1:1 (v/v)).$
- Performance of nanobiocatalyst for CBZ removal from water and wastewater.

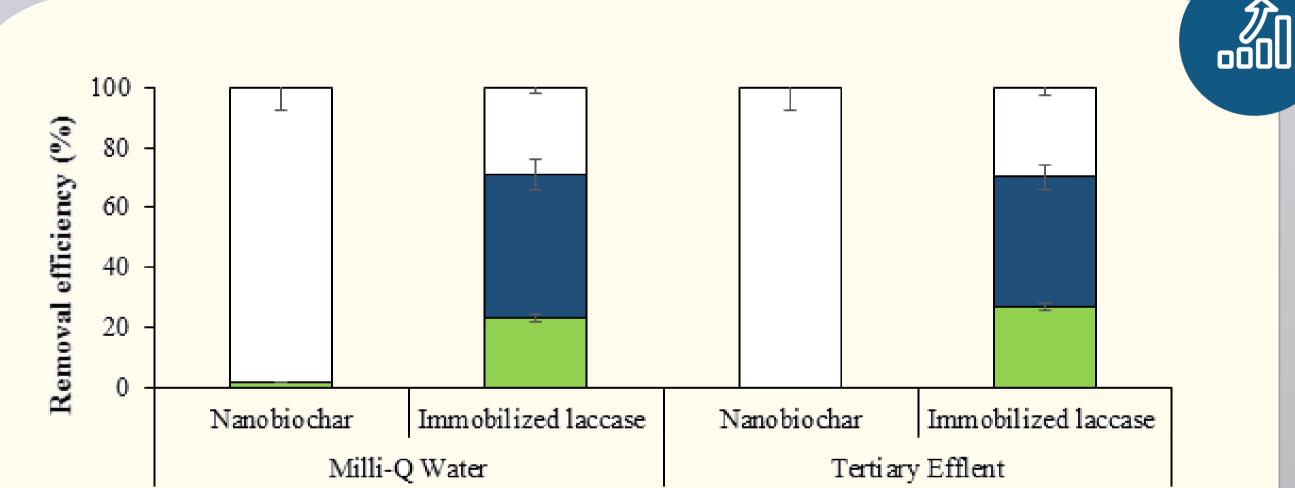


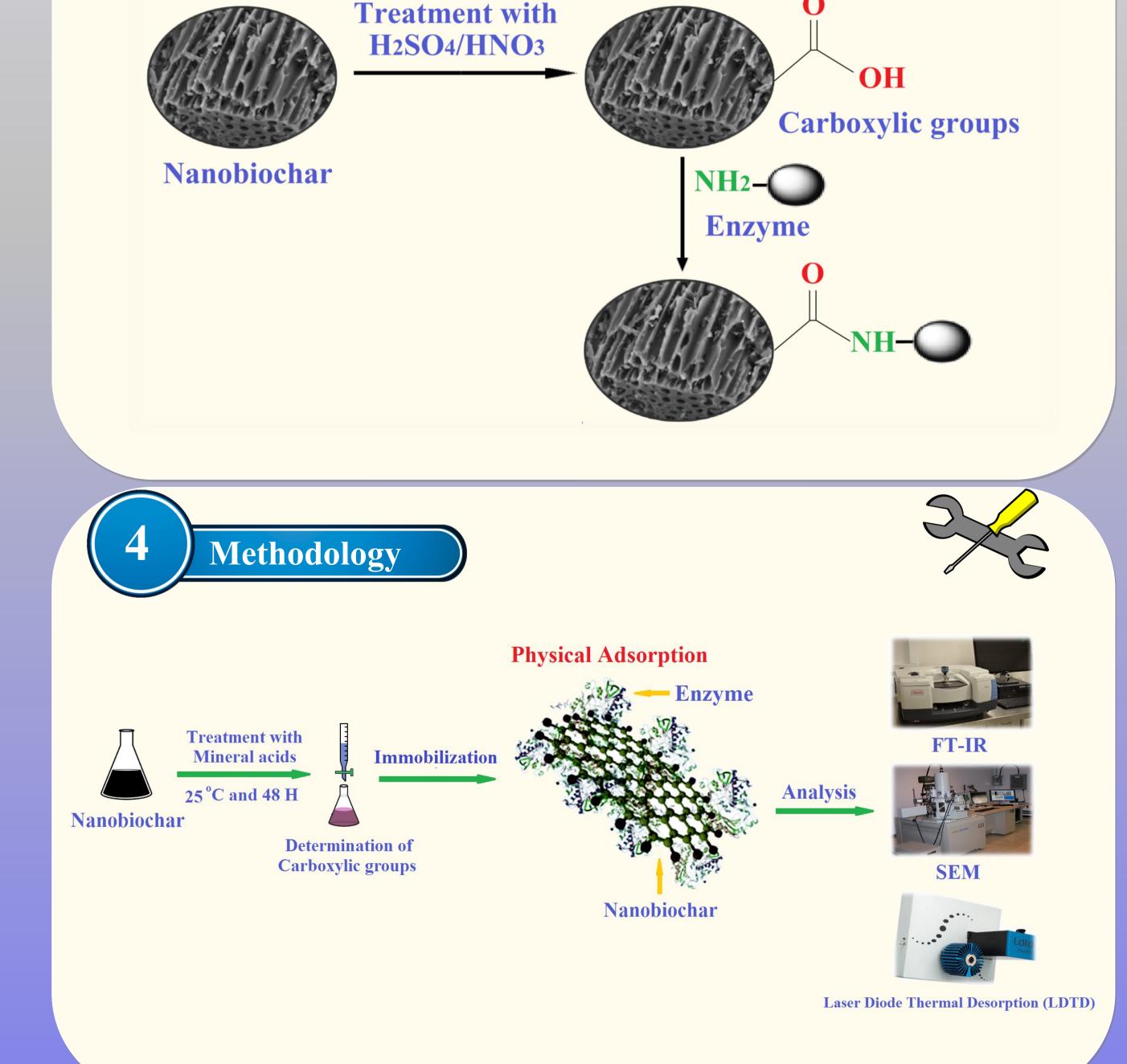
Wavelength (cm⁻¹)

FT-IR spectra of nanobiochar treated with mineral acids and their combinations



SEM images of nanobiochars treated with: (a) H₂SO₄/HNO₃ for 24 h at 25 °C and; (b) as-produced nanobiochars





■ Aqueous phase ■Degradation □ Adsorption

Carbamazepine removal via nanobiochar and immobilized laccase on functionalized nanobiochar after 24 h



- Sample treated with H_2SO_4/HNO_3 , showed the highest intensity at 1680-1730 cm⁻¹ which corresponded to <u>carboxylic acid group</u>.
- The titration tests confirmed that the nanobiochar sample treated with H_2SO_4/HNO_3 had the highest level of carboxylic acid group (4.7 mmol/g).
- **No morphological alteration** of nanobiochars were observed in SEM.
- The contribution of <u>biodegradation</u> in both matrices (ultrapure water and tertiary effluent) was <u>higher than 45%</u> while adsorption accounted for less than 20% of the total removal.

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Nguyen, L.N., et al., Bioresource Technology, 2016. 210: p. 108-116.

Tan, X., et al., Chemosphere, 2015. 125: p. 70-85.

References

than 30% of the total removal.



• Carboxylic content of nanobiochar was improved by acid treatment.

• Immobilized laccase showed higher pH, temperature and storage stability.

• Nanobiocatalyst maintained 70% of initial activity after 3 cycles.