

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

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種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

系・コース： Department of, Graduate major in	融合理工学 地球環境共創	系 コース	申請学位 (専攻分野)： Academic Degree Requested	博士 Doctor of (工学)
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要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx. 800 English Words)

This thesis aims to efficiently utilize shrimp shell waste for the removal of anionic water contaminants by converting it into biochar-derived adsorbents. The adsorbents obtained from shrimp shells (SSs) were synthesized from shrimp shell waste via pyrolysis and alkali activation employing calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)_2) and potassium hydroxide (KOH). Four formulations were developed and designated as SSsN (pyrolysis at 700 °C), SSsH (pyrolysis at 800 °C), SSsCA (Ca(OH)_2 + pyrolysis at 700 °C), and SSsK (KOH + pyrolysis at 700 °C). All SS samples were characterized to examine their physicochemical properties, as described in Chapter 2. The adsorbents were subsequently applied for wastewater treatment for removing phosphate (PO_4^{3-}) and methyl orange dye (MO) as representative anionic contaminants, as detailed in Chapters 3 and 4, respectively.

In Chapter 2: Fabrication and characterization of the shrimp shell derived-adsorbent, shrimp shell-derived adsorbent (SSs) were fabricated from shrimp shell waste through a pyrolysis process and alkali activation using calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)_2) and potassium hydroxide (KOH). SSs demonstrated significant improvements in both physical and chemical characteristics, compared to raw shrimp shell. All samples exhibited enhanced surface area (SBET) and pore volume (V_{pore}), with higher pyrolysis temperatures (800 °C) resulting in more significant enhancements than differing alkali activators. Shrimp shells are rich in Ca, which is distributed throughout the surface, as confirmed by EDS analysis, resulting in the formation of hydroxyllestadite (HDL), calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)_2), and potassium sodium calcium chloride carbonate hydrate (KSC). Samples after pyrolysis at 700 °C (SSsN and SSsCA) exhibited HDL and CaCO_3 , whereas KOH-activated sample (SSsK) generated KSC. At 800 °C (SSsH), CaCO_3 converted into Ca(OH)_2 . The formations, validated by XRD, FTIR, and XPS, may affect the adsorption of PO_4^{3-} and MO, as elaborated in the following chapter.

In Chapter 3: Phosphate Removal and Recovery, SSs were investigated their removal performance for PO_4^{3-} removal and recovery from solution. All SSs samples (SSsN, SSsCA, and SSsK) demonstrated significant effectiveness in PO_4^{3-} adsorption, with SSsCA exhibiting the greatest adsorption selectivity. The adsorption mechanism for PO_4^{3-} removal was dominated by chemical precipitation between Ca and P, forming stable Ca-P groups in the adsorbent. Ca^{2+} could be released from HDL, Ca(OH)_2 , and CaCO_3 . Ligand exchange and anion- π interactions also contributed to the PO_4^{3-} adsorption. The recovery ratio of PO_4^{3-} was determined through a case study in Southern Thailand, indicating a recovery efficiency (R%) of 69.54%, which corresponds to approximately 40,479 kg of PO_4^{3-} retrieved from pond water. This substantial decrease in an excess PO_4^{3-} represents a sustainable strategy for managing shrimp shell waste while offering an effective way of PO_4^{3-} recovery, thereby promoting the development of a circular system in shrimp aquaculture.

In Chapter 4: Methyl orange removal, SSsN, SSsCA, and SSsK were selected to remove methyl orange (MO) dye. As a results, SSsCA ($q_{\text{max}} = 4033 \text{ mg/g}$) exhibited the best performance in terms of MO removal performance. The outstanding MO adsorption performance was attributed to the presence of HDL within SSs and the inherent characteristics of MO molecules. HDL facilitated a high adsorption capacity by releasing Ca^{2+} ions and providing silanol-like surface properties, which effectively captured the anionic MO through the formation of Si-N linkages and Ca^{2+} - SO_3^- complexes. This chapter also highlights the concentration-dependent nature of MO adsorption, which also influences its adsorption performance. The adsorption was reversible at low MO concentration ($\leq 100 \text{ mg/L}$) because MO monomer (disconnecting MO). In contrast, at higher concentrations ($>100 \text{ mg/L}$), the adsorption was irreversible due to the connectivity between polymeric complexes. The interactions between MO molecules continued agglomerate that ultimately increases the overall adsorption capacity. Due to the excellent MO adsorption performance of SSs, they could potentially be used to remove other anionic pollutants from shrimp aquaculture wastewater.

In conclusion, the SSs derived from shrimp shell waste has high potential to be used as an effective adsorbent for removing anionic water pollutants. The results demonstrated efficient PO_4^{3-} adsorption and significant MO removal, emphasizing its dual role in nutrient recovery and water purification. This "waste-to-wealth" approach, which transforms waste into valuable products, supports sustainability and a circular system in shrimp aquaculture.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note: Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1 copy of 800 Words (English).

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