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Hydrothermal Synthesized and Alkaline Activated Carbons Prepared from Glucose and Fructose—Detailed Characterization and Testing in Heavy Metals and Methylene Blue Removal

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Abstract: In the presented paper, activated carbons were prepared from fructose and glucose, and activating agents (KOH, NaOH, LiOH) by hydrothermal treatment (HTC) treatment. After preparation, samples were characterized in details. Different techniques were used: x-ray powder diffraction analysis, Raman spectral analysis, elemental analysis, and determination of textural and morphological properties. Obtained results showed dependence of investigated properties and the nature of precursors (glucose or fructose) as well as the type of hydroxides used as activating agents. After characterization, samples were tested as materials for heavy metals (Pb^{2+} , Cd^{2+} and Zn^{2+}) and methylene blue removal. Also, adsorption experiments were performed on wastewaters taken from tailings of the lead and zinc mine and kinetic of the methylene blue removal was studied. The factors which distinguished the KOH activated samples were high yield (~14%), content of organic carbon (63–74%), porosity and specific surface area (S_{BET} ~700–1360 m^2/g), a low degree of the crystal phase, indications that potassium ions may be included in heavy metals removal, good removal of the heavy metal ions (~47–59 mg/g for Pb^{2+} , ~21–27 mg/g for Cd^{2+} and ~6–10 mg/g for Zn^{2+}) and fast (~10–30 min) and good methylene blue (~60–200 mg/g) removal.

Keywords: glucose; fructose; activated carbon; hydrothermal treatment; hydroxide activation; heavy metals; methylene blue

1. Introduction

The increasing human need for new products and technologies has led to intensive development of industry. On the other side, industrial development is usually followed by high levels of potentially hazardous materials which may have negative influence on the environment as well as human or animal health. In countries with a good economy, strict rules and laws have caused high control of the level of waste materials being released into the environment, and consequently, due to applying adequate techniques for waste purification, the influence of industry on the environment is usually very small or negligible. On the other hand, in developing countries, control and human consciousness are significantly weaker, which often leads to higher quantities of waste materials being released into the environment and a significant increase of ecological problems as a consequence.

Heavy metals are one of the most dangerous pollutants in the nature. They are especially toxic for living organisms because of their stability and tendency of accumulation in the environment [1]. With the rapid development of industries such as plating facilities, fertilizers, tanneries, batteries, paper and pesticides, heavy metals wastewaters are increasingly discharged into the environment, either directly or indirectly. Heavy metals are not biodegradable and many of their ions are known to be toxic and carcinogenic. Toxic heavy metals which are of particular concern in the treatment of industrial wastewaters are Zn, Cu, Ni, Hg, Cd, Pb and Cr [2]. Regarding acute toxicity, cadmium and lead along with mercury form “the big three” of heavy metals with the greatest potential hazard to humans and the environment [3].

Mining presents a significant contribution to economic development in every country, but at the same time it is very often one of the biggest environmental pollutants. Contamination of the environment with heavy metals mainly occurs due to mining activities, i.e., after technological processes of mineral resources where as a result of processing flotation tailings remain [4].

The Grot mine is one of the biggest mines in Serbia, with possibly the most significant influence on the environment. It belongs to the Besna Kobila metallographic region (1823 m) and it is located in the southeast of Serbia, near the town Vranje (Figure 1). In the Grot mine, the exploitation and processing (flotation) of lead-zinc ore is carried out. Production of ore in the Grot mine is about 14,000 tons of ore monthly, and about 800 tons of lead and zinc concentrate are obtained per month in the flotation of the mine. Tailings of the mine Grot is about 24 ha in area, while the volume of the landfill material in the tailings is about 6 million tons.

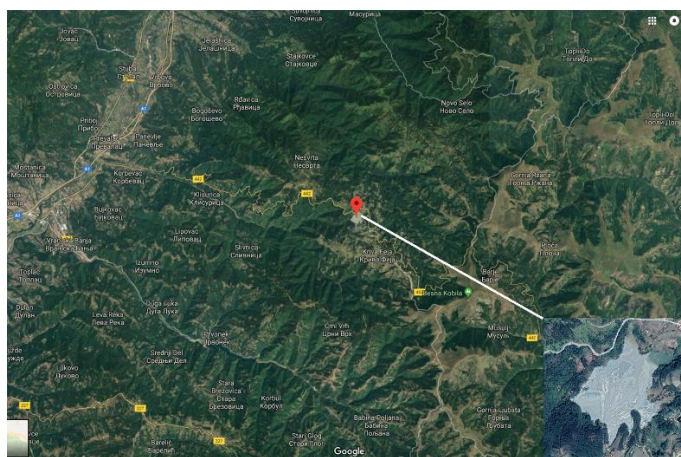


Figure 1. The geographic position of the mine Grot.

The flotation tailings of the mine Grot, Serbia contain Cd, Pb, As, Cr, Ni, Cu, etc. The concentrations of mentioned heavy metals are mostly higher than maximum permissible concentrations (MPC) according to the laws of the Republic of Serbia [5]. For that reason, the tailings represent a serious problem for nature and the environment, primarily because of the contamination they generate either by scattering particles from the tailings or by contamination of the soil. However, the most important negative effect, especially for human health, is the release of the wastewater. Namely, contaminated wastewater from tailings, is released without any control and with a flow of about 100 m³/h, contaminating the river Korbevečka and polluting the South Morava, which belongs to the Danube basin. It is very important to note that rivers which are contaminated with tailings wastewater, especially in the surroundings areas of the tailings, where concentration of the heavy metals are the highest, are very often used by local populations to irrigate gardens and fields as well as to meet other water needs. Thus, it is important to apply necessary actions and procedures for purification and treatment which would prevent or at least minimize the pouring of the wastewater from tailings in the rivers and reduce negative effects on the environment.

Besides heavy metals, the contamination of waters with organic pollutants, such as dyes is very frequent, and also represents a serious environmental problem. Dyes are widely used in coloring processes in the leather, textile, paper, plastic and wood industries, as well as in food industries [6–8]. Methylene blue (MB) basic cationic dye is the most frequently used dye for leather, cotton, silk and wood [9–11]. It is very dangerous for the respiratory system if inhaled, causing mental confusion and mild poisoning if ingested by mouth [9,12–14]. Additionally, MB has been widely used in scientific investigations due to its high level of adsorption on solids, and as a model compound for adsorption characterizations of organic compounds in aqueous solutions [15–17].

It is in common for all mentioned pollutants that they must not be found in nature without control, and for that reason, development of the new materials and techniques which may be used for contaminated waters treatment, either before or after discharging them into nature, represents one of the greatest scientific challenges today.

Different treatment methodologies may be used for that purpose such as adsorption, precipitation, ion-exchange, coagulation, membrane filtration and photo-degradation [18,19]. Among these, adsorption and ion exchange techniques are upgraded methods in terms of their simplicity, recyclability and mode of waste recovery from the pollutants [18,20].

In recent years, a lot of studies have been performed with aim of the selection and/or production of low-cost adsorbents with good adsorption capacities for both organic and inorganic pollutants such as methylene blue or heavy metals. For example, natural materials of both an organic and inorganic nature, such as alginate, chitosan, zeolites, clays, biomaterials, etc. are classified as adsorbents with potential to be widely used for the treatment of waters contaminated with heavy metals. They are available in large quantities and are low-cost, often biodegradable, usually recyclable and show high adsorption ability towards a great number of heavy metal ions [21–24]. On the other side, Bukallah et al. (2008) [25] described the removal of methylene blue from an aqueous solution by adsorption on sand, while Tang et al. (2017) [26] showed good adsorption properties for MB of the agricultural residue walnut shell. Tahir et al. (2008) followed adsorption of the methylene blue by using bioadsorbents such as *Ulva lactuca* and *Sargassum* [27].

Besides mentioned adsorbents, activated carbons (ACs) are very beneficial materials for different uses such as power transfer, production wearable sensing and sensor application nanofibers [28–35]. In addition, their use is particularly significant in inorganic or organic pollutants removal, due to a large number of unique characteristics, such as a highly developed porous structure, large surface area, variability in surface chemistry, and a high level of surface activity [33–35]. The major drawback of the conventional activated carbon-based adsorption process is the usage of non-renewable and relatively expensive raw materials (i.e., wood and coal), and therefore, it is still considered to be a high cost process with restricted applicability. To overcome such drawbacks and attain better economic viability, adsorption processes using non-conventional low-cost activated carbons derived from renewable and inexpensive materials such as naturally abundant biomass, saccharides, agricultural and industrial wastes have been examined by different researchers [36–39].

In general, for potential practical application of the material for pollutants removal from aqueous solutions, it is very important that the material should possess any kind of universality, i.e., possess the ability to remove different contaminants. For activated carbons, universality and adsorption properties, structure, carbon content, specific surface, etc. are very important [40] and to get material with the best properties, it is necessary to apply different preparing conditions and perform detailed characterization as well.

In the presented paper, activated carbons were prepared by hydrothermal synthesis from easily accessible, eco-friendly and low-cost materials (glucose and fructose) and activated with different hydroxides in order to get the best properties for use in removal different (inorganic and organic) pollutants from contaminated aqueous solutions. The obtained samples were characterized in detail and then checked for removal of the inorganic (heavy metals) and organic (methylene blue) pollutants

from contaminated aqueous solutions. Experiments were also performed on real wastewater samples taken from tailings of the lead and zinc mine, but experiments were performed in laboratory conditions.

2. Materials and Methods

Chemicals that were used in this study were of high purity and supplied from Sigma Aldrich, Darmstadt, Germany.

2.1. Synthesis of the Samples

Synthesis of activated carbon materials was performed in two steps. At first, required amounts of glucose (G) and fructose (F) were dissolved in deionized water in order to prepare solutions with a concentration of 1.0 mol/dm^3 . Hydrothermal synthesis was carried out in the PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) chamber placed in a stainless steel autoclave. Prepared solutions were placed into autoclave and heated into an oven under autogenous pressure at 240°C for 24 h. Afterward, samples were filtrated, washed with distilled water and dried for 1 h at 100°C .

The second part of experiments was activation of carbon containing materials with selected hydroxides (KOH, NaOH and LiOH) as activation agents. Chemical activation was performed by dry mixing of selected precursor and hydroxide at room temperature with the ratio 1:3. Subsequently, the mixed samples were activated in a horizontal tube furnace (Protherm Furnaces, model PTF 16/38/250, Ankara, Turkey) at 750°C , $200 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ nitrogen flow and the heating rate of $5^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$, with a retention time of 1 h.

Activated carbons obtained by this procedure were designated as AC@G-T-N₂-t-XOH and AC@F-T-N₂-t-XOH, where G and F are precursors, N₂ is activation gas, T and t are temperature and time of activation while XOH represent activation agents (X = Li, Na, K). During activations the following yields were obtained: 6.0; 7.9 and 13.6 for LiOH, NaOH and KOH activated glucose, respectively, and 6.4; 7.4 and 13.5 for LiOH, NaOH and KOH activated fructose, respectively.

2.2. Characterization Methods

The crystal structure of the obtained samples was characterized by x-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) analysis using Ultima IV Rigaku diffractometer (Rigaku, The Woodlands, TX, USA), equipped with Cu K α 1,2 radiation source (a generator voltage of 40.0 kV and a generator current of 40.0 mA). All samples were recorded in the range of $10\text{--}90^\circ 2\theta$, with a scanning step of 0.02° and at a scan rate of $2^\circ/\text{min}$.

Raman spectra of activated carbons were collected on a DXR Raman microscope (Thermo Scientific, Waltham USA) equipped with an Olympus optical microscope and a CCD detector, with a diode pumped solid state high-brightness laser (532 nm) and a $10\times$ objective. The powdered sample was placed on X-Y motorized sample stage. The analysis of the scattered light was carried out by the spectrograph with a grating 900 lines/mm. The laser power was 1 mW.

Elemental analyses of samples were performed on a Vario EL III C, H, N, S/O Elemental Analyzer (Elementar, Langenselbold, Germany). The amounts of C, N and H were determined directly while the amount of oxygen was calculated as: $100\% - \text{ash}\% - \text{C}\% - \text{N}\% - \text{H}\%$.

The adsorption/desorption isotherms of activated carbons based on adsorption/desorption of N₂ at 77 K were determined using a Micromeritics, model TriStar II 3020 (Micromeritics, Norcross, GA, USA). Degassing of samples under a N₂ stream (purity 6.0) and programmed bi-level heating (the first heating stage was at 90°C during 60 min; the second heating stage was at 250°C during 240 min). The specific surface area (S_{BET}) of obtained samples was calculated by the law of BET (Brunauer, Emmet, Teller) theory [41] from the best linear fit in the region $p/p_0 < 0.01$ (p and p_0 represent the equilibrium and saturation pressures of nitrogen at a fixed temperature). Using BJH (Barrett, Joyner and Halenda) method [41], for every sample from desorption branch of the nitrogen isotherm pore-size distributions were calculated. In addition, mesopore surface (S_{meso}) and micropore volume (V_{micro}) were also calculated from the isotherms. By using the

high-resolution α_s -plot method [42–45], mesopore surface area (S_{meso}) and micropore volume (V_{micro}) were determined. Micropore surface (S_{micro}) was calculated by subtracting S_{meso} from the S_{BET} .

The morphology of the investigated activated carbons was examined by scanning electron microscope Tescan MIRA3 XM FESEM (Tescan, Brno – Kohoutovice, Czech Republic).

2.3. Adsorption Experiments

Experiments on testing availability of the selected samples to be used in area of environmental protection and purification of waters contaminated with heavy metals were performed under batch conditions for the single component solutions of lead(II)-nitrate, cadmium(II)-nitrate and zinc(II)-nitrate of known heavy metal ions concentrations ($\sim 700 \text{ mg/dm}^3$). For that purpose, 0.5 g of the adsorbents were mixed with 50 cm^3 of heavy metals solutions at 350 rpm, 24 h at initial pH 4.2 and room temperature. Initial pH was adjusted by adding very small quantities (few drops) of $0.1 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \text{ HNO}_3$. After reaction time the suspensions were centrifuged, and concentrations of the heavy metals, as well as concentrations of potassium, sodium and lithium ions, were determined from the supernatants using an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) Analytic Jena 300 (Analytic Jena, Jena, Germany). Final pH was also measured. In the second step, adsorption experiments were performed on wastewater taken from tailings of the lead and zinc flotation facility Grot, Vranje, Serbia. The samples were taken from the outlet pipe of the flotation facility (OF) and hydro-cyclone overflow (PHC) in accordance with standard procedure [46]. Collected samples were kept in the capped container and left at room temperature in order to separate liquid from the solid phase. After few days, the liquid phase was decanted and filtered through qualitative filter paper in order to remove large particles and impurities. The adsorption experiments were performed under the following batch conditions: 0.5 g of the adsorbent was mixed with 50 cm^3 of the contaminated water for 24 h. According to SRPS ISO 5667-10:2007, during sampling, the wastewater is mixed with a solution of nitric acid in order to stabilize it, so the pH of the solution after sampling and before materials testing was ~ 4.2 . For that reason, all experiments related to heavy metals removal were performed at initial pH = 4.2 and final pHs were measured. After 24 h the suspensions were centrifuged, and the initial and non-adsorbed concentrations of heavy metals were determined using an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) on an ICP spectrometer Spectroflame (Spectro Analytical Instruments, Kleve, Germany).

The adsorption experiments for dyes were carried out in magnetically stirred ($\sigma = 400 \text{ rpm}$) glass vessel. Testing of the methylene blue (MB) adsorption was performed for initial MB concentration of 200 mg/dm^3 in distilled water at room temperature and under conditions protected from light. In order to simulate real conditions, the initial pH (6.6) as well as final pH were not adjusted and were only measured. The solid/liquid ratio applied in these experiments was $25 \text{ mg}/25 \text{ cm}^3$. The contact time was 24 h. The kinetic experiments were performed with the concentration of the MB of 50 mg/dm^3 , and other conditions as in previous experiments (250 mg of the adsorbents were mixed with a 250 cm^3 MB solution). At a specific time, 1 cm^3 of the solutions were taken, centrifuged and analyzed on Agilent 8435 UV-VIS spectrophotometer with a diode array detector (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA). The two maximum wavelengths for MB were used, the first in the ultraviolet (UV) and the second one in the visible (VIS) range of electromagnetic spectrum. Thus, the absorption spectra were collected at 291 nm and 664 nm.

3. Results

3.1. Characterization

3.1.1. XRPD Analysis and Raman Spectroscopy

It is known that when a substance is dissolved in water or some other solvent, its crystal structure is destroyed. That means that in the first stage of obtaining samples for this study, during the

preparation of a 1 mol/dm³ solution of glucose or fructose, their crystalline structures were destroyed. Then, it is also known from the literature [47,48] that because of HTC treatment, an amorphous network with a high content of carbon is obtained with increased surface functional properties so it may be said that HTC-obtained carbon containing materials from glucose and fructose do not possess crystal structures. It was of interest to determine whether additional activation with different hydroxides had an influence on crystalline structures of prepared carbonaceous materials, i.e., whether activation takes place in the same way on both sugars. For that reason, XRPD analyses of samples AC@G-T-N₂-t-XOH and AC@F-T-N₂-t-XOH were performed and the results are shown in Figure 2.

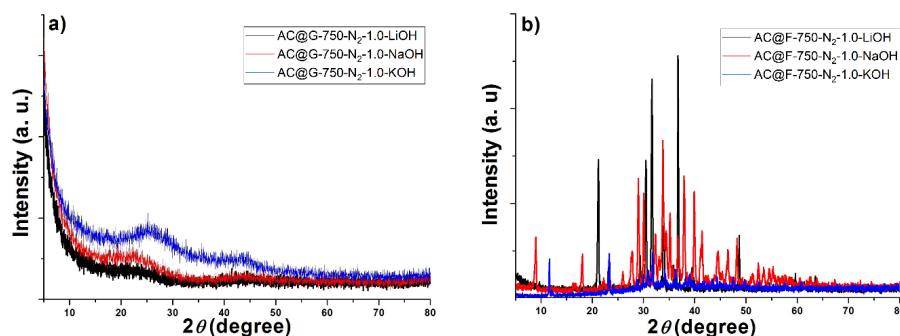


Figure 2. The XRPD patterns of activated carbons: (a) AC@G-T-N₂-t-XOH and (b) AC@F-T-N₂-t-XOH.

The results presented in Figure 2a are for samples obtained from glucose, which showed that there are no significant differences in the shape of XRPD curves for samples activated with different hydroxides, and broad peaks between 2θ value ~26° and ~44° are visible. That is characteristic for materials with an amorphous structure and is ascribed to typical graphitic (002) and (100) planes. The broadening of the two peaks suggests the low graphitization degree and the presence of amorphous carbon in all three AC@G-T-N₂-t-XOH samples [49].

The XRPD diagrams presented in Figure 2b for AC@F-T-N₂-t-XOH showed sharp and well-defined peaks, which indicate that besides amorphous, presence of a defined (crystal) structural arrangement occurs in all three fructose samples. According to the database in international center for diffraction data (ICDD), the peak positions indicate the presence of carbonates (X₂CO₃) (ICDD 01-074-6256) as well as oxides (X₂O) (ICDD 01-072-1216) [50] (X is Li, Na or K) in form of crystal phases in all samples obtained from fructose. The most pronounced peaks (the highest content of crystal phases, oxides and carbonates) are observed for the sample obtained by activating with LiOH, while the characteristic peaks are the weakest for the sample activated with KOH. That is expected since the reactivity of alkaline metals is changed in the following order: Li > Na > K. The different behavior of glucose and fructose sample after activation with three hydroxides, may be explained as a result of different oxidation potential two samples, which is significantly higher for fructose [51], and consequently indicates greater ability of fructose to build oxides and other similar compounds in comparison with glucose.

To confirm differences in crystal structures of the activated samples, Raman spectrometric analyses were performed, and results are presented in Figure 3a and b. In Raman spectra, two typical Raman modes at around 1595 and 1340 cm⁻¹ are clearly visible in all investigated samples.

The Raman mode (G-band) at around 1595 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the graphitic lattice vibration of sp₂-bonded carbon atoms [52], while Raman mode (D-band) at around 1340 cm⁻¹ is associated with the presence of defects in the graphite layer [53]. Integrated peak areas (I_D and I_G) were calculated for both peaks and used for determination of the graphitization degrees, which is equal to peaks intensity ratios of D- and G-bands (I_D/I_G). The I_D/I_G value is a measure of the crystallinity of the sample. The increase of its value corresponds to decrease of the crystallinity of the sample and vice versa [47,54]. From the literature [55] the I_D/I_G value lower than 0.25 indicated perfect crystallinity with a low degree of crystal defects. For samples investigated in this study, the I_D/I_G values were

much higher, meaning that all samples possess lower crystallinities or crystallinities with the presence of defects (amorphous phase) what confirmed results of XRPD analyses.

The I_D/I_G values for activated carbons obtained from glucose were higher in comparison with values for samples obtained from fructose (for KOH activated samples: 2.14 (glucose) and 1.65 (fructose); for NaOH activated samples: 2.06 (glucose) and 1.51 (fructose); and for LiOH activated samples: 1.72 (glucose) and 1.41 (fructose)) confirming the presence of a higher degree of amorphousity in samples obtained from glucose.

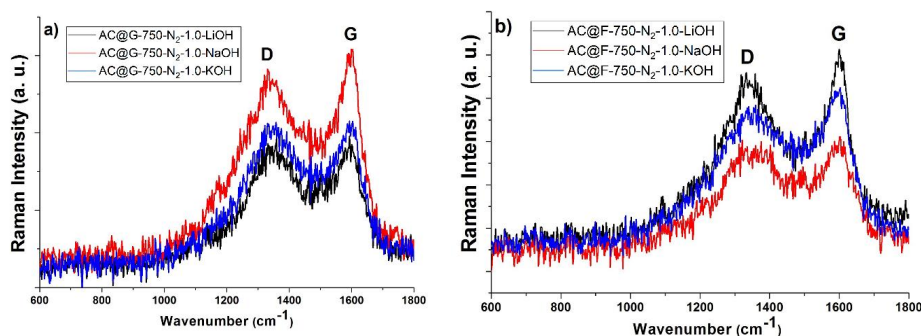


Figure 3. The Raman spectra of activated carbons: (a) AC@G-T-N₂-t-XOH and (b) AC@F-T-N₂-t-XOH.

3.1.2. Elemental Analysis

The contents of organic C, N, O and H in glucose and fructose samples obtained after hydrothermal treatment and activation with different hydroxides were determined by elemental analysis and the results are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Elemental analysis of the glucose and fructose activated carbons.

Sample	N	C	H	Ash	O
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH	0.95	61.94	3.88	33.24	10.21
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH	0.04	72.89	1.49	25.58	9.08
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	0.36	74.06	1.79	23.79	19.62
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH	0.08	38.05	1.42	60.45	22.33
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH	0.68	70.71	2.74	25.88	8.66
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	0.51	62.99	3.45	33.05	10.17

Presented results showed that the content of organic carbon in samples obtained from glucose was higher in comparison with those obtained from fructose after activation with the same hydroxide. For example, after activation with LiOH, the content of carbon was ~62% for AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-LiOH and ~38% for AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-LiOH. Also, for both sample types (glucose and fructose), the content of organic carbon was much higher after activation with NaOH and KOH in comparison with samples obtained by activation with LiOH. That may be explained as a consequence of the formation of crystal layers after activation which are reach with carbonates and oxides, whereby this phenomenon is the most pronounced for fructose and LiOH activated samples, while the least pronouncing was obtained for KOH activated samples. That is also confirmed by XRPD and Raman spectrometry and is described in Section 3.1.1. Variation in oxygen and hydrogen contents may be explained with formation of the oxides and releasing of the water molecules during activation reactions or due to carbonization as well as decomposition of oxygen-containing functional groups at a high temperature [56–58], while presence of insignificant amounts of nitrogen can be a consequence of lagging of nitrogen which was used as an inert atmosphere for obtaining investigated samples.

3.1.3. Textural Properties

Textural properties are one of the most important parameters for practical application of the materials, at first in the field of environmental protection in adsorption and removal of different

pollutants, inorganic or organic. From that reason carbon samples prepared from glucose and fructose and activated by different hydroxides (LiOH, NaOH and KOH) were characterized by adsorption/desorption of N_2 at 77 K and results are presented in Figure 4a for glucose and Figure 4b for fructose. Also, for a better comparison, the influence of different activation agents on structure, porosity developments and pore-size distributions were determined and presented as inserts in Figure 4 (insets 1, 2 and 3). As it is clear from Figure 4a and b, for all samples similar isotherms of type I according to IUPAC classification [46] were obtained, which means that all investigated samples pose dominant microporous structure. The calculated values of specific surface areas (S_{BET}), mesopore surfaces (S_{meso}), micropore surfaces (S_{mic}), micropores volume (V_{mic}) and average pore diameters (d_{pore}) are shown in Table 2. To compare results, the same parameters for HTC-G and HTC-F are also presented in Table 2 where is visible the lack of porosity in chars produced by HTC.

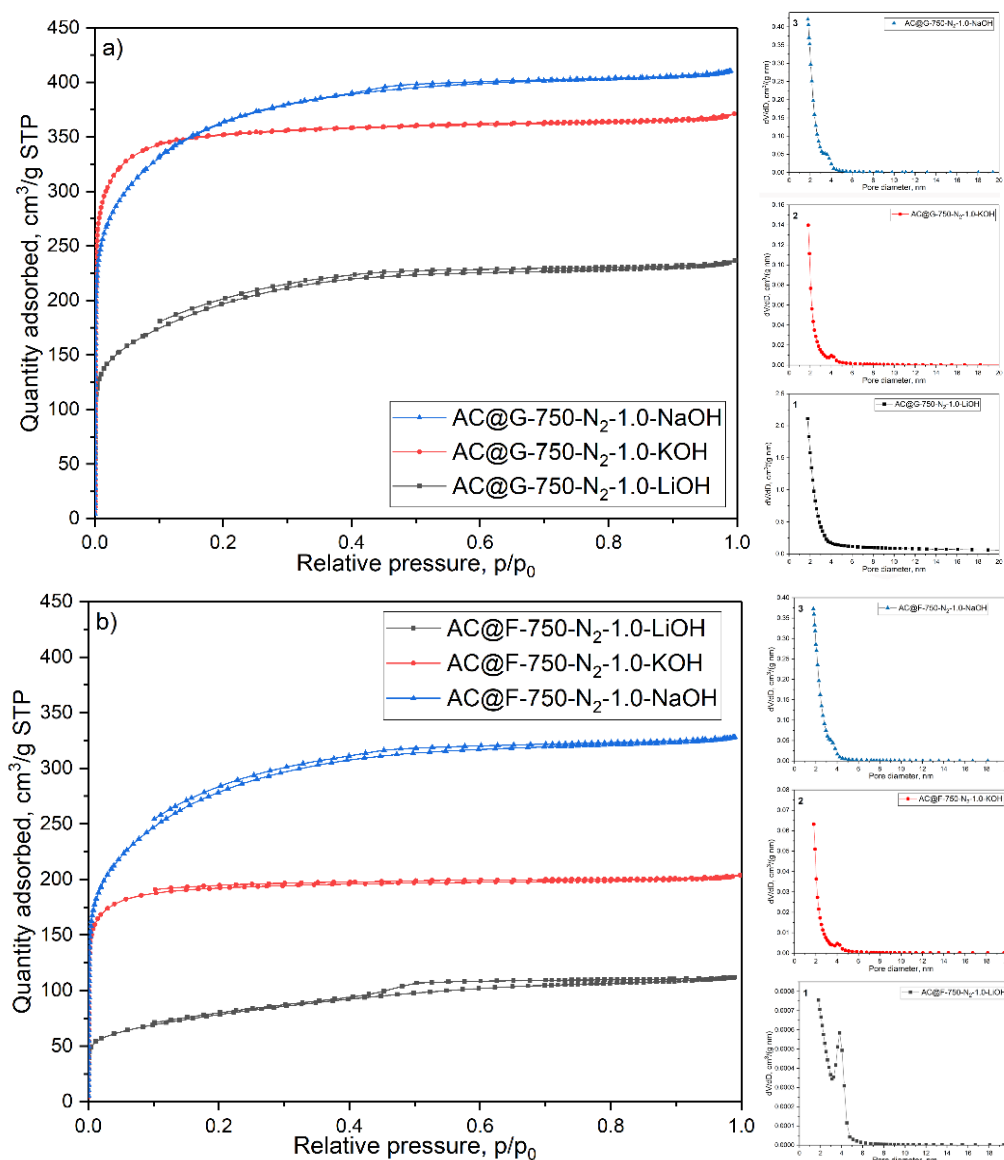


Figure 4. N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherms of (a) glucose and (b) fructose. Insets: influence of different activation agents (KOH, NaOH and LiOH) on structure, porosity developments and pore-size distributions.

Table 2. Textural properties of investigated samples: specific surface areas (S_{BET}), mesopore surface (S_{meso}), micropore surface (S_{mic}), micropore volume (V_{mic}) and average pore diameter (d_{pore}).

Samples	S_{BET} (m ² /g)	S_{meso} (m ² /g)	S_{mic} (m ² /g)	V_{mic} (cm ³ /g)	d_{pore} (nm)
HTC-G	<10	-	-	-	-
HTC-F	<10	-	-	-	-
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH	688	37	651	0.21	2.40
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH	1291	179	1112	0.24	2.60
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	1357	195	1162	0.09	2.60
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH	272	32	240	0.13	2.80
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH	953	46	907	0.28	2.40
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	701	94	607	0.04	2.60

From Table 2 it is clear that activation by NaOH, KOH and LiOH of the glucose and fructose sample previously hydrothermal synthesized (HTC-G and F) has a positive effect on the textural properties, and for all investigated samples specific surface areas increased from <10 m²/g to more than 270 m²/g after activation. In all glucose and fructose samples, the smallest increase in the specific surface area is achieved with LiOH (S_{BET} = 688 and 272 m²/g for glucose and fructose activated sample, respectively). Significant better results were obtained for NaOH and KOH activated samples (1291 and 953 m²/g for NaOH and 1357 and 701 m²/g for KOH activated glucose and fructose sample, respectively). Clearly visible crystal phases containing oxides and carbonates that are detected by XRPD analyses in samples obtained from fructose may be an explanation for lower specific surface areas in comparison with glucose samples. This is in agreement with results published by Mopoung et al. [59], where activated carbon was prepared from Tamarind Seeds by activation with KOH. Authors also found that potassium compounds in form of crystal phase produced at the surface of the activated carbon caused lowering of the BET surface area. Also, from Table 2, it may be seen that the KOH activated sample obtained from fructose possess a lower specific surface area in comparison with samples activated with NaOH that is opposite from samples obtained from glucose. The reason for that is the lower carbon content in the AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH than in AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-NaOH (Table 1). The same ratio between specific surface area and carbon content in activated carbon was also found by other authors [60]. Also, BET surface areas of all samples showed very good agreement with results of the elemental analysis (Table 1) and the value of S_{BET} is changed in the same manner as carbon content in the investigated samples.

3.1.4. SEM Analysis

In order to explain and realize differences in morphological properties which occur due to activation by various hydroxides, SEM analyses of samples were performed and results are presented in Figure 5a–c for glucose, and Figure 5d–f for fructose samples activated with different hydroxides. Obtained results were also compared with the results of SEM analyses of the samples (results are not shown) after hydrothermal treatment of glucose and fructose, where it was visible that microspheres, which are the typical morphologies of carbohydrate-derived chars, were developed after hydrothermal treatment.

As it may be seen from Figure 5a and b, after activation of the glucose sample with LiOH and NaOH HTC-obtained sample maintained its morphological properties and well defined, interconnected spherical microparticles were obtained with a diameter in the range of 3–4 µm. For the same hydroxides, for the fructose sample, the same trend was obtained (Figure 5d and e) and spherical, interconnected microparticles are also visible, but with differences in particle size and sphere diameters were in a range from ~0.5 to ~1.0 µm. However, after activation with KOH, for both samples the spherical morphology was destroyed (Figure 5c and f). The reason for that and for the generation of pore networks may be various redox reactions which take place between carbon and potassium compounds such as gasification reaction and ejection of carbon in form of oxides, then releasing water molecules and KOH reduction to metal K. At the same time, K₂CO₃ which may also be formed during the activation, may be reduced by carbon to K, K₂O, CO, and CO₂ what also, as a consequence, may have

creating porous carbon surface. An additional reason for microstructure destroying is that since the boiling point of K is close to 750 °C (temperature of activation), it is possible that potassium remains in the activated carbon structure and changes it [60–62]. On the other side, the boiling points of the Li and Na are much higher than activation temperature, so the possibility of their entering into the structure of the activated carbon and chaining is much lower, what may be a reason for maintaining morphological properties of the carbon containing material.

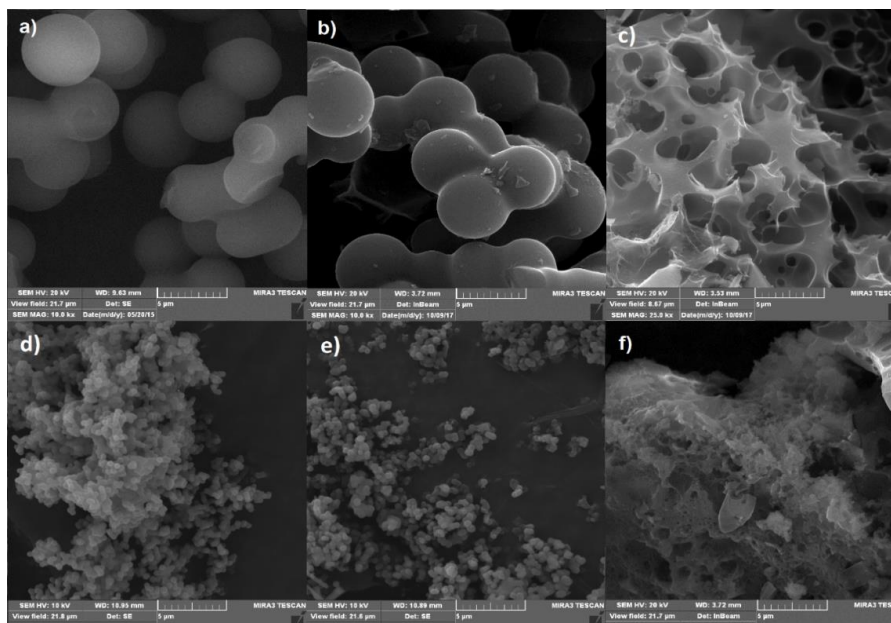


Figure 5. SEM micrographs of activated carbons obtained by using different hydroxides: (a) AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-LiOH; (b) AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-NaOH; (c) AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH, (d) AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-LiOH; (e) AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-NaOH and (f) AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH.

3.2. Adsorption Experiments

3.2.1. Removal of Heavy Metals from Aqueous Solutions

Results of characterization gave an indication that besides all prepared samples, the one that was obtained by activation with KOH should be the best candidate for heavy metals removal. The reasons for that are: the best yield, the lowest degree of the crystal phase, the highest porosity, very high specific surface area, as well as the high content of organic carbon. In addition, ion exchange is one of the most common mechanisms involved in heavy metals removal on different adsorbents, and results of characterization gave an indication that potassium ions may be inserted in the structure of the activated carbons and from that point potential available for ion exchange with heavy metal ions from surrounding aqueous solution.

To confirm that, the testing of removal of different (model) heavy metal ions (Pb²⁺, Cd²⁺ and Zn²⁺) from the aqueous solution was performed by all prepared samples for the same initial concentrations of heavy metals and the results are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

From results presented in Table 3 it is clear that under applied experimental conditions, all investigated samples showed the highest affinity for lead cations, followed with cadmium, while for the removal of Zn²⁺ affinity was the weakest. Also, as expected, the samples activated with KOH showed better removal of all three heavy metal cations in comparison with those activated with LiOH and NaOH.

Table 3. Amounts of heavy metals removed from waters solutions by using samples prepared from glucose and fructose and activated with different hydroxides. C_i —initial concentration; C_a —removed amount.

Sample	C_i (Pb^{2+}), mg/dm ³	C_a (Pb^{2+}), meq/100 g	C_i (Cd^{2+}), mg/dm ³	C_a (Cd^{2+}), meq/100 g	C_i (Zn^{2+}), mg/dm ³	C_a (Zn^{2+}), meq/100 g
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	680	45.3	715	37.0	645	16.8
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH		32.4		24.9		14.7
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH		12.0		11.0		6.16
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH		56.6		48.4		30.6
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH		42.0		40.0		26.0
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH		7.8		9.6		5.8

Table 4. Concentrations of released alkali cations (K^+ , Na^+ and Li^+) during heavy metals removal (C_R).

Sample	Exchanged Cation	C_R (Pb^{2+}), meq/100 g	C_R (Cd^{2+}), meq/100 g	C_R (Zn^{2+}), meq/100 g
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	K^+	14.10	10.3	4.6
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH	Na^+	2.0	1.6	1.1
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH	Li^+	1.8	-	-
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	K^+	25.0	15.2	12.7
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-NaOH	Na^+	2.1	-	-
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-LiOH	Li^+	0.9	-	-

The reason for differences in the removal of heavy metal cations between the sample activated with KOH and the other two may be found and explained by results presented in Table 4, where concentrations of the released cations in the solutions after heavy metals removal are given. It is clear that much higher amount of potassium was released in comparison with lithium or sodium which practically have not been detected. Non-stoichiometric ratio between released cations and removed heavy metal ions may be an indication that heavy metal cations from solutions have been partially exchanged with potassium ions from activated carbon. Also, the amounts of bounded heavy metal cations for all adsorbents were much higher than amounts of released cations, meaning that significant parts of removed heavy metal cations have been bounded in some other ways and probably by chemisorption. The amount of potassium released from the sample obtained by KOH activation of fructose was much higher in comparison with amounts released from sample obtained from glucose, and that may be the reason for higher removed amount of all three heavy metal cations from aqueous solutions although the fructose sample possess lower specific surface.

Under the same experimental conditions heavy metal removal was investigated using commercial activated carbon (C-AC) of known manufacturer. The results showed that C-AC adsorbed ~68 meq/100 g lead ions, ~13 meq/100 g Cd^{2+} and ~10 meq/100 g Zn^{2+} what is very comparable with results obtained from samples activated with KOH for lead ions, while glucose and fructose KOH activated samples removed significantly higher amounts of cadmium and zinc ions. Also, in these investigations, after separation of the solid and liquid phase, final pHs were also measured. Results showed that final pHs were less than 6.6, meaning that all heavy metals were predominantly in the most dangerous (X^{2+}) form [63]. The presented results give just a part of information about capacities of investigated samples as well as about mechanism of removal of different heavy metals from aqueous solutions. However, for better understanding it is necessary to perform additional investigations and that will be the aim of our future work.

After experiments on model solutions, ACs samples were also tested for the treatment of real wastewater from the Grot mine, but in laboratory conditions. Experiments were performed on wastewater from the outlet pipe of the flotation facility (OF) and hydro-cyclone overflow (PHC) of the flotation tailings and adsorbents which previously showed the best heavy metals removal (AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH and AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH). The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

As can be seen, the initial concentrations (C_0) of zinc, mercury, manganese, lead and nickel were very high and dangerous for human health (e.g., the content of lead was 61 times higher than maximal allowed concentration in drinking water—0.01 mg/dm³ or 12 times higher than

maximal allowed amount in water according to standard denoted as MPC1 in Table 5). On the other side, the concentrations of other investigated heavy metals were lower than maximally permissible concentrations according to listed standards (MPC1 and MPC2) in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. The concentrations of heavy metal cations in tailings wastewater before (C_0) and after treatment (C_e) with AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH.

Pollutant	$C_0, \text{PHC}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	$C_e, \text{PHC}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	% Removal	$C_0, \text{OF}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	$C_e, \text{OF}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	% Removal	MPC1 *, mg/dm^3	MPC2 **, mg/dm^3
Zn	0.338	0.14	59	0.269	0.121	55	0.2	0.024–0.8
Hg	2.568	1.980	23	1.304	0.978	25	0.001	0.00001–0.0003
Mn	3.069	1.921	37	2.568	1.721	33	0.1	-
Cd	<0.045	<0.045	-	<0.045	<0.045	-	0.005	0.00006–0.006
Fe	0.075	<0.040	>99	0.179	<0.01	>99	0.3	-
Ba	<0.007	<0.007	-	<0.007	<0.007	-	-	-
Be	<0.004	<0.004	-	<0.004	<0.004	-	-	-
Cu	<0.017	<0.017	-	<0.017	<0.017	-	0.1	0.0013–0.075
Al	0.065	0.054	17	0.023	0.018	22	0.2	-
Mg	20.780	12.105	42	20.931	12.977	38	50	-
Ca	98.859	74.304	25	117.983	73.768	29	200	-
Si	6.340	3.221	49	6.810	3.337	51	-	-
Pb	0.611	0.405	34	0.402	0.241	40	0.05	0.0017–0.075
Ni	0.068	0.055	19	0.072	0.057	21	0.05	0.0021–0.075
Cr	0.093	0.091	2	0.169	0.167	1	0.1	0.0025–0.03
Sr	0.604	0.503	17	0.496	0.422	15	-	-

* MPC (maximum permissible concentrations) according to law of the Republic of Serbia, Regulations for Hazardous Substances in Waters, “Službeni glasnik SRS 31/82” and “Službeni list SRJ 42/98”; ** Target values and soil remediation intervention values and background concentrations soil/sediment and groundwater for metals. Dutch Target and Intervention Values, 2000 (the New Dutch List).

Table 6. The concentrations of heavy metal cations in tailings wastewater before (C_0) and after treatment (C_e) with AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH.

Pollutant	$C_0, \text{PHC}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	$C_e, \text{PHC}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	% Removal	$C_0, \text{OF}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	$C_e, \text{OF}, \text{mg/dm}^3$	% Removal	MPC1 *, mg/dm^3	MPC2 **, mg/dm^3
Zn	0.338	0.169	50	0.269	0.129	52	0.2	0.024–0.8
Hg	2.568	2.106	18	1.304	1.043	20	0.001	0.00001–0.0003
Mn	3.069	2.148	30	2.568	1.848	28	0.1	-
Cd	<0.045	<0.045	-	<0.045	<0.045	-	0.005	0.00006–0.006
Fe	0.075	<0.040	>99	0.179	<0.040	>99	0.3	-
Ba	<0.007	<0.007	-	<0.007	<0.007	-	-	-
Be	<0.004	<0.004	-	<0.004	<0.004	-	-	-
Cu	<0.017	<0.017	-	<0.017	<0.017	-	0.1	0.0013–0.075
Al	0.065	0.059	10	0.023	0.020	11	0.2	-
Mg	20.780	13.507	35	20.931	12.977	38	50	-
Ca	98.859	79.087	20	117.983	78.763	18	200	-
Si	6.340	3.804	40	6.810	4.427	35	-	-
Pb	0.611	0.428	30	0.402	0.285	29	0.05	0.0017–0.075
Ni	0.068	0.058	15	0.072	0.061	16	0.05	0.0021–0.075
Cr	0.093	0.091	2	0.169	0.166	2	0.1	0.0025–0.03
Sr	0.604	0.513	15	0.496	0.402	19	-	-

* MDK (maximum allowed amount) according to law of the Republic of Serbia, Regulations for Hazardous Substances in Waters, “Službeni glasnik SRS 31/82” and “Službeni list SRJ 42/98”; ** Target values and soil remediation intervention values and background concentrations soil/sediment and groundwater for metals. Dutch Target and Intervention Values, 2000 (the New Dutch List).

After treatment of wastewater (C_e) with AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH and AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH, the content of all heavy metal cations was reduced. After treatment, the concentration of zinc was reduced by more than 50%. The concentrations of other main pollutants: lead, mercury, manganese, nickel and strontium were also significantly reduced and after treatment, their concentrations were lowered by about 35, 20, 33, 18 and 18%, respectively. The concentrations of Fe, Cr, Ca and Al were also reduced after treatment with both adsorbents. However, fructose sample showed slightly better adsorption properties in comparison with glucose sample. These results indicate that both samples and especially AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH pose the potential to be used as a material for the production of

collector filters for tailings. However, these results are just preliminary, and for practical applications, additional investigations on wastewater in real conditions will be done in future.

3.2.2. Removal of Organic Dye from Aqueous Solution

All samples prepared by activation with different hydroxides of the HTC-treated glucose and fructose were also tested for removal of MB from contaminated aqueous solutions. The adsorption measurements were carried out with the same concentrations of dye in solution (50 mg/dm^3). The absorption spectra of dye solutions were collected after a certain time in interval 0–24 h, and two absorption maximums of wavelength $\lambda_{\text{max}1} = 291 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{max}2} = 664 \text{ nm}$ were used for measuring MB concentrations. The absorption spectra of MB solutions before and 24 h after introducing carbon powders are presented in Figure 6a and b.

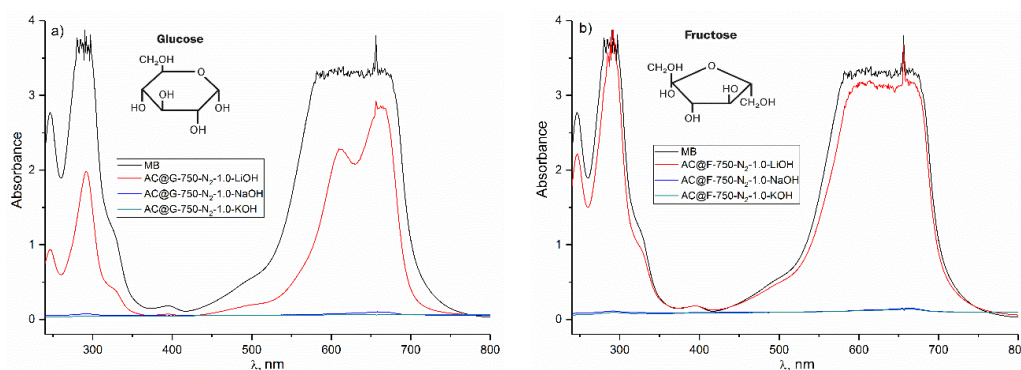


Figure 6. Absorption spectra of MB solutions (50 mg/dm^3) before and 24 h after introducing of activated carbons: (a) glucose and (b) fructose. The solid/liquid ratio was 25 mg/25 cm^3 .

As it can be seen from absorption spectra (Figure 6), the intensity of the characteristic bands for MB significantly decreased after treating of the solutions with glucose (Figure 6a) and fructose (Figure 6b) samples activated with NaOH and KOH, indicating that significant amount of MB was removed from solutions after 24 h. However, samples activated with LiOH showed very low adsorption of MB. From that reason, LiOH activated samples were not further considered. Significant lower adsorption obtained by samples activated with LiOH may be consequence of very low mesopore specific surface area. Similar dependence between mesopores specific surface and MB removal have shown by other authors [59] for adsorption of MB on activated carbon prepared from Tamarind Seeds by activation with KOH, as well as, with results published by Kim et al. [64] for organic dyes removal on hierarchical nanoporous MnO.

Figure 7 illustrated the effect of contact time on removal of MB from aqueous solution by glucose and fructose samples activated with NaOH and KOH. As can be seen, the MB removal increased with an increase in contact time. For glucose, the removal was most rapid in the first 10 min for KOH and 40 min for NaOH activated sample, while for fructose the removal was rapid in the first 30 min for both hydroxides and then it tended to level thereafter, proceeding at a slower rate until saturation was obtained. For all samples, it was noticed that solutions were almost colorless after 40 min, meaning that almost all amounts of MB were removed from the solution. From the presented results it may be concluded that, under applied experimental conditions, the removal of MB from aqueous solutions was very fast for investigated samples (KOH and NaOH activated), but slightly better results were obtained for samples from glucose. Since, there were no significant changes in amount of removed MB from the solution after 140 min, on diagrams are shown time dependencies only for the first 140 min.

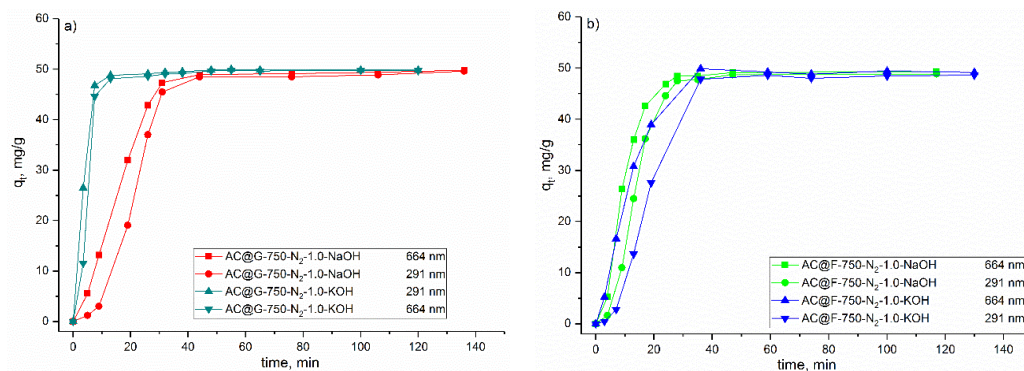


Figure 7. Removed amount of MB as a function of the contact time: (a) glucose; (b) fructose.

From the presented results, it can be concluded that samples obtained by activating with NaOH exhibit a high degree of removal of MB from the aqueous solution and its removal are comparable to those obtained with the KOH-activated samples. However, the yield for the production of NaOH activated samples (~7%) is almost two times lower in comparison with KOH activation (~14%), because of which the advantage can be given to KOH activated samples and these samples were further analyzed.

Obtained results for MB removal by KOH activated glucose and fructose samples (measured at 664 nm) were then fitted to different kinetic model: pseudo I, pseudo II and Elovich model, which linear forms are given in Equations (1)–(3) [65], respectively:

$$\ln \frac{q_t}{q_e} = k_1 t \quad (1)$$

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

$$q_t = b \cdot \ln(ab) + b \cdot \ln t \quad (3)$$

where, q_e and q_t (mg/g) are removed amounts of MB in equilibrium and time t (min), k_1 (1/min) and k_2 (g/(mg·min)) are constants of rate for pseudo I and II order, respectively, a (mg/(g/min)) is initial rate of MB removal and b (g/mg) is a factor which indicated the degree of coverage of the surface of the adsorbent and the activation energy of the chemisorption.

The coefficients of correlation (R^2) for pseudo I, pseudo II order models and Elovich model are: 0.35, 0.98 and 0.89, respectively for fructose sample activated with KOH and 0.52, 0.99 and 0.82, respectively for glucose sample activated with KOH. Due to low values of the R^2 , characteristic parameters of the pseudo I order and Elovich models were not calculated and only parameters of the pseudo II order model and characteristic linear curves are presented in Figure 8 and Table 7. Also, initial rate ($h = k_2 \cdot q_e^2$) was determined for both adsorbents and results are presented in Table 7.

From results presented in Figure 8 and Table 7, good fitting, high values of R^2 and good agreement of experimental and calculated values of q_e were obtained, meaning that the Pseudo II order model effectively described the kinetic of removal of the MB from aqueous solutions using KOH activated samples obtained from glucose and fructose. Both, initial rate (h) as well as rate constant (k_2), were much higher for removal MB by AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH, indicating much favorable adsorption of MB than on AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH. The reason for that trend may be higher values of the specific surface (S_{BET} and S_{meso}) as well as greater availability of the active centers for glucose in comparison with fructose sample.

Fitting of the experimental results with different kinetic models may give information about that at which way the interaction between MB and adsorbents takes place. The best fitting Pseudo II order model for both investigated samples give an indication that chemisorption, which include valence

forces through sharing or exchange electrons, is included in MB removal and also that this process is the rate limiting (the slowest) step [38,66]. Significant lower values of rate constants (initial rate (h) as well as rate constant (k_2)) for fructose sample means that, the chemisorption takes place in much greater extent on this sample than on the sample obtained from glucose.

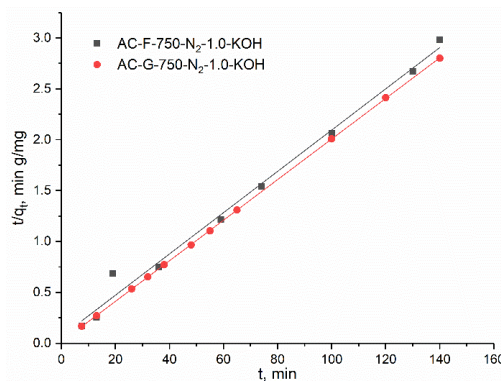


Figure 8. Linear fits of Pseudo II order kinetic model for KOH activated glucose and fructose samples.

Table 7. Characteristic parameters of the Pseudo II order kinetic model for MB removal.

Kinetic Parameter	AC@G-750-N2-1.0-KOH	AC@F-750-N2-1.0-KOH
q_e , exper (mg/g)	49.71	49.82
q_e , (mg/g)	50.00	50.00
h , g/(mg·min)	100.00	14.28
k_2 , g/(mg·min)	40.0×10^{-3}	5.7×10^{-3}
R^2	0.99	0.98

In order to determine influence of the processes on the surface and the diffusion on the total adsorption rate, and to get additional information about binding mechanism of MB on both adsorbents, the intra-particle diffusion model was also applied. The mathematic form of the diffusion model is given in Equation (4) [65]:

$$q_t = I + k_D t^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

where q_t (mg/g) is adsorbed amount of MB in time t (min), k_D (mg/(g·min^{1/2})) is the diffusion constant and I is a constant and equal to the intercept on y -axis. The results are presented in Figure 9 and Table 8.

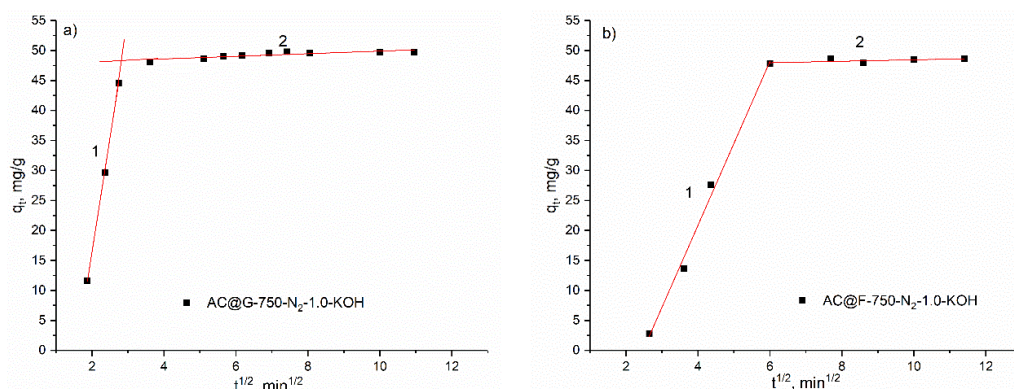


Figure 9. Intra-particle diffusion model for (a) glucose and (b) fructose activated samples.

According to this model, the adsorption process in general includes three processes: (1) migrating the pollutants from the solution to the surface of the adsorbent and forming the film on the surface;

(2) adsorption at appropriate active centers on the surface; (3) diffusion into internal channels and vacancies. If the curves pass through zero and are linear in the entire time interval, only the diffusion influence on the total rate of the pollutant removal. Otherwise, in addition to diffusion, all the mentioned processes occur, and the overall rate is influenced by the processes on the surface and the diffusion [67].

Table 8. Characteristic parameters of the intra-particle diffusion kinetic model for MB removal.

Time Interval	AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH		AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	
	R ²	k _D , mg/(g·min ^{1/2})	R ²	k _D , mg/(g·min ^{1/2})
1	0.99	38.07	0.99	13.66
2	0.99	0.22	0.99	0.12

As may be seen from Figure 9, for both adsorbents, curves do not pass through zero and are not linear in all time intervals, which means that different processes are included in MB removal. The largest part of the MB was removed in the first time interval (1) where the highest values of the k_D were determined (~38 and ~14 mg/(g·min^{1/2}), for AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH and AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH, respectively), meaning that MB was mainly removed by processes which include migrating the MB from the solution to the surface of the adsorbents, forming film on the surfaces and adsorption at appropriate active centers on the surfaces. Very low slopes and k_D values obtained for both adsorbents in second time interval indicate that a very small amount of the MB was removed from solution by diffusion into internal channels and vacancies. Since that almost all amounts of MB were removed from the solution by processes which occur on the surface of the adsorbents, it can be concluded that these processes are the most responsible for the overall reaction rate and diffusion through the internal channels and the vacancies does not significantly affect the entire process. Similar conclusions were made by other authors for removal of methylene blue by mango seed kernel powder [68] or by activated carbon developed from *Ficus carica* bast [38].

For applied experimental conditions it was not possible to reach a conclusion regarding which sample possesses better adsorption capacity for MB, since both samples removed almost 100% of the MB from aqueous solution. From that reason, samples were additionally tested for MB removal. All experimental conditions were the same as in previous experiments, but with significant higher initial MB concentration (200 mg/dm³). Results showed that after 24 h final pH was 6.3 for AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH and 7.2 for AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH. Removed amount of the MB was 61 mg/g for AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH, while for the fructose sample a significantly higher amount of adsorbed MB was obtained and was 197 mg/g. The possible reason for a higher capacity and slower MB binding rate for the sample AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH could be higher density but lower accessibility of active centers containing carbon which are responsible for MB removal.

The pH was also measured for suspensions of both adsorbents in clear distilled water (25 mg/25 cm³) for a time period of 150 min. The results showed that pH was 8.8 for fructose and 10.3 for the glucose KOH activated sample. Since the fructose sample showed much better removal of MB, even possessing lower pH (lower amount of -OH groups at surface) in comparison with KOH activated glucose, it may be concluded that main bounding of the MB occurs at active centers containing carbon what is in agreement with Pseudo II order kinetic model. On the other side, lowering of the pH after MB removals by both adsorbents indicate that -OH groups at their surfaces are also responsible for MB removal. So finally, it may be said that bounding of the MB occurs on both, active centers containing carbon and -OH groups at surfaces of both adsorbents.

Table 9 showed comparison of the removed amount of MB from aqueous solutions obtained by using different environmental-friendly adsorbents. It may be seen, that AC@G-750-N₂-1.0-KOH is very comparable with results obtained by other authors, but, on the other side, AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH removed a significantly higher amount of MB.

Table 9. Comparison of the removed amount of MB from aqueous solutions obtained using different environmental-friendly adsorbents.

Adsorbent	Dye Name	Adsorption Capacity	Reference
Orange peel	MB	18.6	[69]
Peanut hull	MB	68.0	[70]
Rice husk	MB	40.6	[71]
Cherry Sawdust	MB	39.8	[72]
Wheat shells	MB	16.6	[73]
Walnut shell	MB	51.6	[26]
AC@G-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	MB	61.0	This study
AC@F-750-N ₂ -1.0-KOH	MB	197.0	This study

4. Conclusions

Results obtained in this study may be summarized as:

- Samples obtained from glucose pose an amorphous structure, while in samples obtained from fructose besides being amorphous, the presence of crystal phases (X₂CO₃ and oxides X₂O) was also detected.
- For precursors, glucose and fructose, the elementary analysis showed that the carbon content was much higher after activation with KOH and NaOH.
- Samples activated with KOH and NaOH pose much better textural properties in comparison with samples activated with LiOH.
- After treating of carbon samples with KOH, the changing and destroying of their spherical shapes and microspheres were noticed in the case of both glucose and fructose precursors. On the contrary, carbon samples treated with LiOH and NaOH maintained their microspherical structures but with different particle size for the whole order of size.
- All investigated samples showed high affinity for lead cadmium and zinc ions. Samples activated with KOH showed better removal of all three heavy metal cations in comparison with those activated with LiOH and NaOH. The best removal was obtained for AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH.
- Non-stoichiometric ratio between released cations and removed heavy metals ions indicated that heavy metal cations from solutions have been partially exchanged with K⁺, Na⁺ or Li⁺ ions from activated carbon. Much higher amounts of bounded heavy metal cations for all adsorbents than amounts of released cations, indicate that significant part of removed heavy metal cations have been bounded by some other ways, probably by chemisorption.
- Results of wastewater treatment in the laboratory conditions indicate that both glucose and fructose KOH activated samples, especially AC@F-750-N₂-1.0-KOH pose the potential to be used as materials for the production of collector filters for tailings.
- Results of MB removal indicating that significant amount of MB was removed from solutions after treating of the solution with both glucose and fructose KOH and NaOH activated samples.
- Results also showed that kinetic removal of MB from water solutions by KOH and NaOH activated glucose and fructose samples was very fast and may be described with the Pseudo II order model.
- Fitting of the results with intra-particle diffusion kinetic model indicate total rate is not affected only by diffusion, but also by processes on the surface and diffusion through the internal channels and the vacancies do not significantly effect the entire process.

Author Contributions: S.K. participated in conceiving and designing experiments, characterization of samples, analyzing of results and paper writing; M.K. participated in writing paper, performing experiments of heavy metals adsorption, analyzing of results; M.P. performed experiments of methylene blue adsorption and analyzed of the obtained results and participated in writing paper; V.D. performed experiments related with determination of textural properties and participated in explaining results; B.K. participated in experiments related with synthesis of the samples and in explaining of the obtained results; M.M. participated in performing experiments related with elemental analyses and ICP measurements; I.R. provided samples from flotation tailing and contributed in analyzing of the SEM results; M.S. participated in conceiving and designing experiments, paper writing and contributed in analyzing of results.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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