aphysico _chemical and applicative study on activated carbon from agro_wates

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Activated carbon is a remarkable, highly adsorbing material with alarge number of applications in the remediation of contaminatedgroundwater [1]. Its properties and uses have been known for centuries,but modern applications involving water and wastewater treatment haveexpanded the understanding of its nature and potential. Activated carbonis an effective adsorbent primarily due to its extensive porosity and verylarge available surface area. The chemical nature of the carbon’sadsorptive surface is also important but is usually considered much lesssignificant [2]. The specific properties of an activated carbon are theresult of both the raw material used to produce it and the activationprocess, which boosts its adsorbent qualities.Adsorbents are generally seen as materials of high surface areawith developed highly porous structure [3].Traditional adsorbents (e.g.activated carbons, silica gels, clays and aluminous) generally exhibit ahigh degree of surface and textural heterogeneity, whereas the neweradsorbents(e.g. zeolites, carbon molecular sieves and modified silica) aremore uniform. Most adsorbents of technological importance are highly_active‘. The required large surface is generated either by the productionof very small particles or, more usually by the formation of a porestructure.