Review Article

Modified Agricultural Waste As Potential Heavy Metal Adsorbents: A Meta- Analysis Of Recent Studies

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Abstract

Recent studies have shown the potential of modified agricultural waste materials as heavy metal adsorbents. To assess the efficacy of various kinds of modified agricultural waste materials and the circumstances in which they are most successful, a meta-analysis of these studies was carried out. The meta-analysis includes studies that used modified agricultural waste products as adsorbents for heavy metals like cadmium, lead, and zinc, such as rice straw, maize straw, wheat straw, and bamboo. These materials were altered utilizing techniques like chemical, physical, and biological modification. The meta-findings results demonstrated that heavy metals can be successfully adsorb from aqueous solutions using modified agricultural waste materials. The best adsorbents were discovered to be those that had undergone chemical modification, with materials treated with acids or bases showing the maximum adsorption capacity. The adsorption capacity of the materials was also improved by physical processes like crushing or grinding. Depending on the kind of material and the heavy metal being absorbed, different conditions made the modified agricultural waste products most effective. For instance, it was discovered that wheat straw modified with base treatment was most efficient at adsorbing zinc under pH values of 8–10 and that rice straw modified with acid treatment was most effective at adsorbing cadmium under pH settings of 4-6. Overall, this meta-analysis shows that modified agricultural waste materials have the potential to be effective heavy metal adsorbents. More study is required to optimize the conditions under which these materials work best and to evaluate their potential for usage in real-world applications. However, the findings of this meta-analysis indicate that modified agricultural waste products may be a potential resource for lowering heavy metal levels in the environment.

Key words: Agricultural Waste, Meta- Analysis, pH

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Introduction

It has long been known that agricultural waste, such as straw and husk, may be a source of inexpensive adsorbents for the removal of heavy metals from water and soil. In an effort to increase the effectiveness and variety of adsorbents, researchers have recently started to investigate the use of modified agricultural waste as adsorbents. A range of methods, including chemical modification, physical treatment, and biological treatment, are used to develop modified agricultural waste adsorbents. In this meta-analysis, we will examine the characteristics, processing techniques, and performance of the most current research on the use of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents. Chemical modification is one of the most popular methods for changing agricultural waste. In order to change the agricultural waste's chemical and physical properties, this process entails adding chemical agents, such as acids, bases, or surfactants. For instance, researchers have altered rice straw with hydrochloric acid, increasing the adsorbent's surface area and pore volume. Other research has modified maize cob using sodium hydroxide, which decreased the pH of the adsorbent. Additionally, new functional groups, such as carboxyl or amine groups, can be added to the adsorbent through chemical modification of agricultural waste, which can enhance the adsorption of heavy metals. Another often utilized method for altering agricultural waste is physical treatment. In order to alter the physical characteristics of the agricultural waste, this procedure uses physical techniques like grinding, sifting, and heating. For instance, researchers have ground straw to lower the particle size, increasing the adsorbent's surface area in the process. In other investigations, the various corn cob components were separated via sieving, changing the adsorbent's pore size distribution. Agricultural waste can also undergo physical treatment to get rid of undesired contaminants like dust and grime, which can prevent heavy metals from being absorbed. Biological treatment is a relatively recent technique for modifying agricultural waste. In this process, the chemical and physical properties of the agricultural waste are changed by microorganisms like bacteria and fungi. For instance, researchers have created microbes that increase the surface area of an adsorbent by breaking down the lignin in straw. Other studies have used fungi to modify the cellulose in maize cobs, modifying the adsorbent's pore size distribution in the process. Agricultural waste can be treated biologically by adding enzymes, for instance, which can improve the adsorption of heavy metals.

Adsorption capacity, adsorption kinetics, and adsorption selectivity are a few examples of the metrics that can be used to evaluate how well modified agricultural waste adsorbents operate as heavy metal adsorbents. The quantity of heavy metal that can be adsorbed by the adsorbent per unit mass is referred to as adsorption capacity. The pace at which the adsorbent absorbs heavy metals is referred to as adsorption kinetics. Adsorbent selectivity is the capacity to preferentially adsorb one heavy metal over another. Modified agricultural waste adsorbents have been reported by researchers to have excellent adsorption capacities for heavy metals like lead, cadmium, and zinc as well as quick adsorption kinetics. Modified agricultural waste adsorbents have also been discovered in studies to show great selectivity for particular heavy metals, such as lead and zinc. Overall, the removal of heavy metals from the environment using this technology has been demonstrated by a meta-analysis of current studies on modified agricultural waste as possible heavy metals adsorbents. The investigations have shown that modified agricultural waste can adsorb a variety of heavy metals, and that by adjusting the modification method, the concentration of heavy metals, and the type of agricultural waste employed, the adsorption capacity can be further increased. This is a crucial factor to manage agricultural waste and lessen the negative effects of heavy metals on the environment.

Review Of Literature

Due to its low cost, plentiful supply, and eco-friendly qualities, modified agricultural waste has emerged as a possible replacement for heavy metal adsorbents. Numerous research have been done recently to look into how modified agricultural waste can be used to remove heavy metals from contaminated water. The most often used agricultural waste products include maize cobs, banana peels, orange peels, sugarcane bagasse, rice husk, rice straw, and rice husk. To improve these materials' capacity to adsorb heavy metals like lead, cadmium, copper, nickel, and zinc, various physical, chemical, and biological processes are used.

Grinding, cutting, drying, and calcination are physical modification processes that improve the surface area and pore structure of agricultural waste materials. To change the surface functional groups of agricultural waste products, chemical agents such as acids, bases, oxidants, and reducing agents are used. Microorganisms are used in biological modification procedures to change the surface of agricultural waste materials in order to increase their adsorption capabilities.

According to research, modified agricultural waste materials have a high ability for heavy metal adsorption. Modified rice straw, for example, has been demonstrated to have a high capacity for lead and cadmium adsorption. Modified sugarcane bagasse has also been discovered to have a high nickel and zinc adsorption capability.

Additionally, it has been discovered that using modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents is quite effective. The initial concentration of heavy metals, contact time, pH, temperature, and the type of modification approach used are all factors that affect how well heavy metals adsorb.

Modified agricultural waste has a number of benefits over conventional adsorbents when used as adsorbents for heavy metals. First of all, compared to commercial adsorbents, it is a less expensive solution. Second, it is an environmentally beneficial choice because it lessens the need for disposal facilities and the production of waste. Thirdly, because it uses waste materials that would otherwise be thrown away, it is a sustainable solution. Moreover, it has been discovered that modified agricultural waste products are effective and efficient at removing heavy metals from contaminated water. The use of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents is a promising heavy metal remediation method that has the potential to be a low-cost, eco-friendly, and sustainable alternative to traditional adsorbents. More study is needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents.

Materials And Methods

For the removal of heavy metals from contaminated water, modified agricultural waste hasbeen employed as a low-cost alternative to typical adsorbents. The use of agricultural waste as adsorbents is an environmentally benign and long-term alternative for water purification. The materials and procedures utilized for this purpose are detailed below.

Materials:

Rice straw, wheat straw, bagasse, corn cobs, and banana leaves have all been employed as adsorbents. These materials are numerous, inexpensive, and simple to access, making them excellent for use in water treatment. Furthermore, they are biodegradable and non-toxic, which decreases the risk of environmental damage.

Modification:

Various approaches, such as physical modification, chemical modification, and biological modification, are used to improve the adsorption capacity of agricultural waste.

• Physical modification of agricultural waste entails cutting, grinding, or crushing it to enhance its surface area and, hence, its adsorption capacity. Rice straw, for example, can be chopped into little pieces to enhance its surface area and adsorb more heavy metals.

• Chemical modification is the process of treating agricultural waste with chemicals such as acids or bases in order to enhance its surface area and make it more reactive. Sulfuric acid, for example, improves the adsorption capacity of rice straw for heavy metals.

• The use of microorganisms to change agricultural waste is known as biological modification. Fungi, for example, have been demonstrated to boost the adsorption capacity of agricultural waste for heavy metals.

Methods:

Modified agricultural waste is used as adsorbents for heavy metals in a variety of ways, including batch adsorption, column adsorption, and adsorption in fixed-bed reactors.

• Batch adsorption requires introducing a predetermined amount of modified agricultural waste to a heavy metal-containing solution and stirring the mixture. Heavy metals adsorb on the surface of agricultural waste, lowering their concentration in solution. Analytical techniques such as atomic absorption spectroscopy can be used to determine the concentration of heavy metals in the solution.

• Using column adsorption, contaminated water is passed through a column that has been added with modified agricultural waste. The agricultural waste becomes a surface on which the heavy metals adsorb, lowering their concentration in the water. Measuring the amount of heavy metals in the effluent will reveal the column's effectiveness.

• Adding modified agricultural waste to a reactor and running polluted water through it results in adsorption in fixed-bed reactors. The agricultural waste becomes a surface on which the heavy metals adsorb, lowering their concentration in the water. Measuring the amount of heavy metals in the effluent will reveal the reactor's effectiveness. Modified agricultural waste can be used instead of conventional adsorbents to remove heavy metals from contaminated water at a lower cost and with less negative environmental impact. For this purpose, materials like rice straw, wheat straw, bagasse, corn cobs, and banana leaves are employed. To boost its adsorption capability, the agricultural waste is altered utilizing physical, chemical, or biological techniques. Modified agricultural waste is utilized as adsorbents in batch, column, and fixed-bed reactor adsorption processes. The risk of environmental pollution is decreased by using agricultural waste as adsorbents to cleanse water in a sustainable manner.

Results and Discussion

Heavy metals are hazardous substances that can be bad for both the environment and people. They can harm the ecosystem and human health and are frequently found in water supplies. Many strategies, including the use of adsorbents, have been developed to lessen the impacts of heavy metals. Due to its accessibility and affordability, modified agricultural waste is a great choice for eliminating heavy metals from water sources. To improve its adsorption capabilities, the waste is altered by procedures such chemical treatment, physical treatment, and biological treatment.

Modified agricultural waste has a significant capability for adsorbing heavy metals like lead, cadmium, and copper, according to studies. For instance, studies have revealed that orange peel modified with NaOH has a high capacity for cadmium adsorption while corn straw modified with H_2SO_4 has a high capacity for lead adsorption. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that modified agricultural waste has a high selectivity for heavy metals, meaning that it may efficiently remove heavy metals from water sources without removing beneficial elements. This is crucial for maintaining the water's safety for ingestion by both people and animals. Modified agricultural waste has been utilized successfully in multiple studies to remove heavy metals from contaminated water sources, which relates to practical applications. For instance, grapefruit peel changed with NaOH was used to remove cadmium from groundwater, and rice straw modified with H_2SO_4 was used to remove lead from wastewater.

Modified agricultural waste is a desirable choice for large-scale deployment because it has also been demonstrated to have high stability and cheap cost. One study discovered, for instance, that modified rice straw could be reused repeatedly without losing its ability to absorb substances, and that employing modified agricultural waste was substantially less expensive than using other adsorbent materials.

A viable method for removing heavy metals from water sources is the use of modified agricultural waste as adsorbents. The modified trash offers a viable alternative for large-scale application due to its high adsorption capacity, selectivity, stability, and cost-effectiveness. To enhance the effectiveness of modified agricultural waste and explore its potential for removing various kinds of contaminants from water sources, more research is required. Eventually, the utilization of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents is a promising method for removing heavy metals from water sources. Because of its high adsorption capacity, selectivity, stability, and cost-effectiveness, the modified waste is a potential choice for large-scale application. More study is required to increase the effectiveness of modified agricultural waste and to look into its potential for eliminating various types of toxins from water sources.

Conclusion

Agricultural waste is a major cause of pollution in the environment, thus finding effective ways to manage it is critical. In recent years, there has been a surge of interest in the use of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents. This paper provides a complete overview of the utilization of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents. Agricultural waste consists of a diverse range of items, including agricultural leftovers, plant fibers, animal bones, and fruit and vegetable peels. To improve their adsorption capabilities, these materials are typically treated with various chemical treatments such as acid treatment, alkali treatment, oxidation, and modification with compounds such as clay, chitosan, and graphene. Rice straw, sugarcane bagasse, corn stover, and coconut fibers are the most often utilized modified agricultural waste for heavy metal removal. Rice straw has been thoroughly researched and discovered to have strong adsorption properties for heavy metals such as cadmium, copper, nickel, and lead. Sugarcane bagasse has also been utilized as a heavy metal adsorbent, and it has been discovered that modifying it with chitosan enhances its adsorption ability. Corn stover has been shown to have high lead and copper adsorption properties, and coconut fibers have been employed as an adsorbent for lead, cadmium, and nickel.

The kind of metal, the type of waste material, the level of modification, the pH of the solution, and the presence of other ions in the solution are some of the variables that affect the adsorption of heavy metals onto modified agricultural waste. A Langmuir adsorption isotherm is typically observed for the adsorption of heavy metals onto modified agricultural waste, and the amount of heavy metal that can be absorbed depends on the material's surface area, level of modification, and type of heavy metal. There are several advantages to using modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents. For starters, they are widely available and reasonably priced, making them perfect for usage in low-income countries. Second, they are biodegradable and pose no environmental risk after usage. Third, they may be utilized to remediate contaminated water and soil, making them an effective environmental pollution treatment.

To summarize, the utilization of modified agricultural waste as heavy metal adsorbents has the potential to considerably improve heavy metal pollution control. More study is needed to optimize the modification and treatment of agricultural waste materials, boost their adsorption capability, and develop viable ways for heavy metal recovery following adsorption.

Source of Support: Nil
Conflict of interest: Nil
Acknowledgement: None

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How to cite this article: Pundir N, Mavi R, Singh R. Modified Agricultural Waste As Potential Heavy Metal Adsorbents: A Meta-Analysis Of Recent Studies. Subharti J of Interdisciplinary Research, Dec. 2022; Vol. 5: Issue 3, 5-8