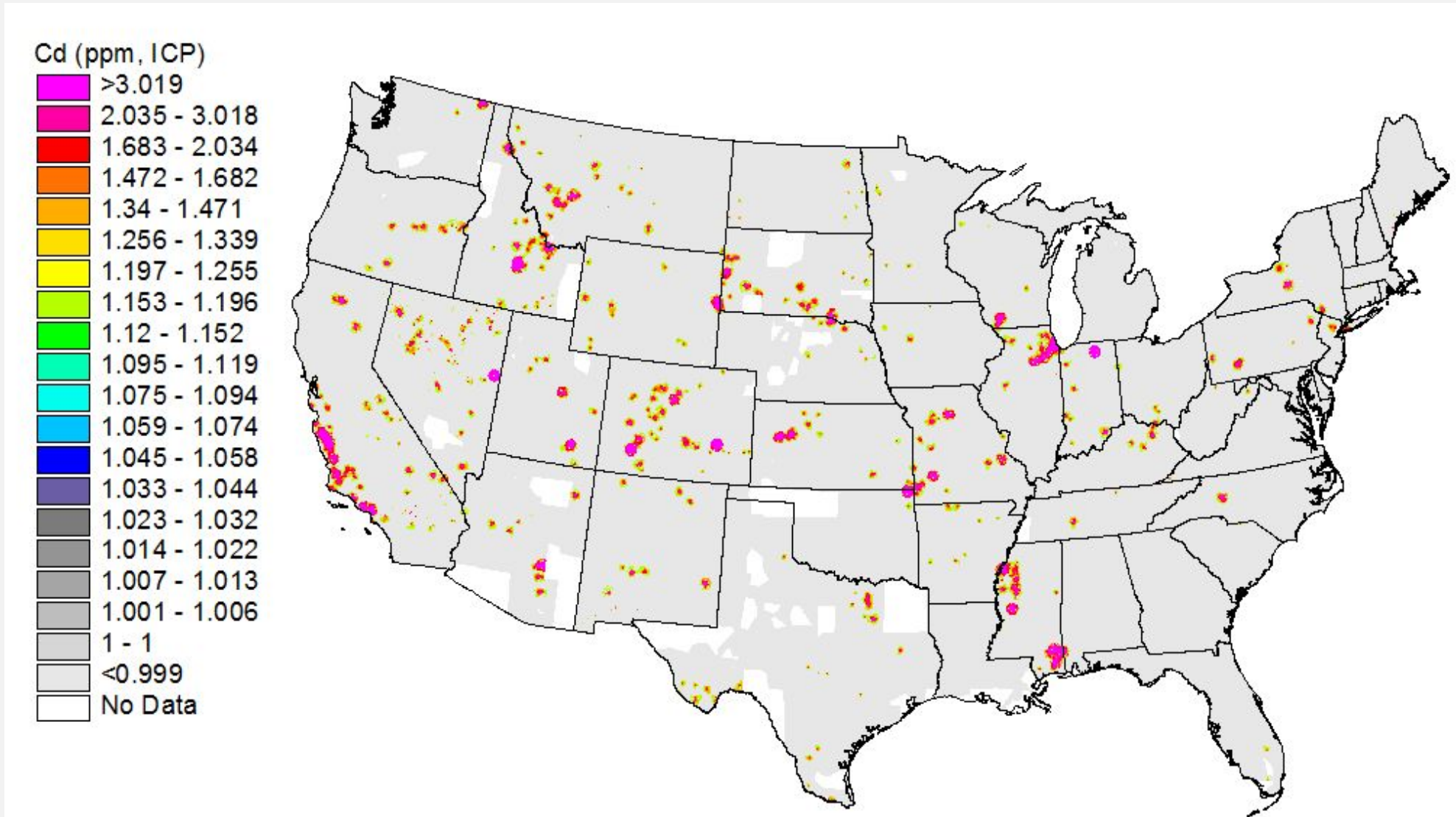


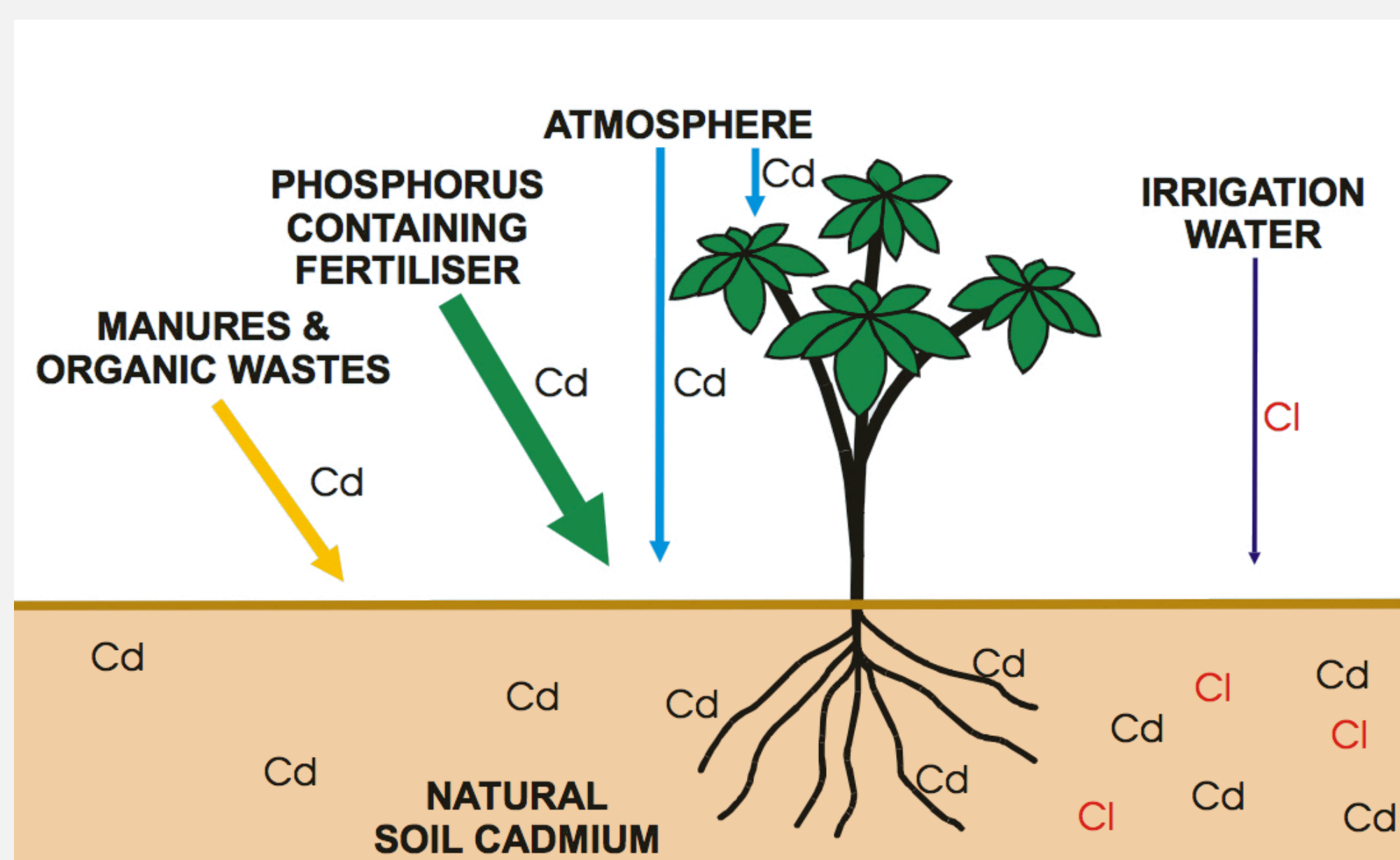
## INTRODUCTION

### Cadmium-soil contamination In USA



Source: Ernst (2012).

- Cadmium is a non-essential **heavy metal** and **persists** in the environment. It **accumulates** in the food chain (half-life in human kidney: 10-30 years) and is **toxic** for organisms at very low concentrations. Non-smoking humans are exposed mainly by ingestion of **contaminated food**.
- Sources of Cd:** Geogenic, manure, phosphorous fertilizers and atmospheric deposition. Irrigation with recycled water, usually rich in Cl, helps to make Cd more plant available.



Source: ACMS (2003).

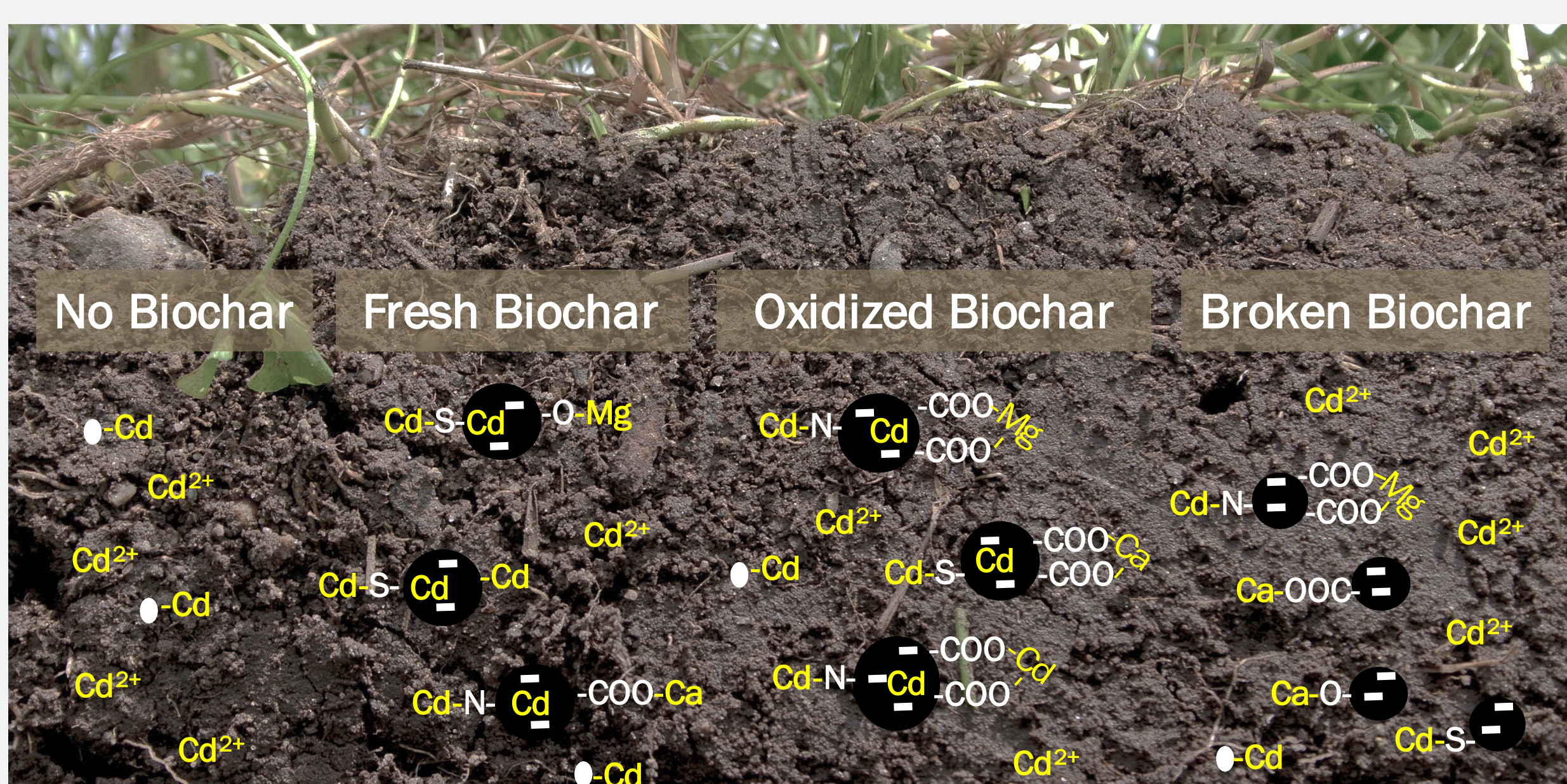
## OBJECTIVE

To explain and quantify differences in Cd retention between fresh and oxidized biochars (charcoal produced via pyrolyzed organic matter).



## HYPOTHESIS

Though biochar can be effective for Cd retention, biochar **weathering** will cause **mixed effects** depending on their degree of aromaticity.



## METHODS

### Experimental Matrix:

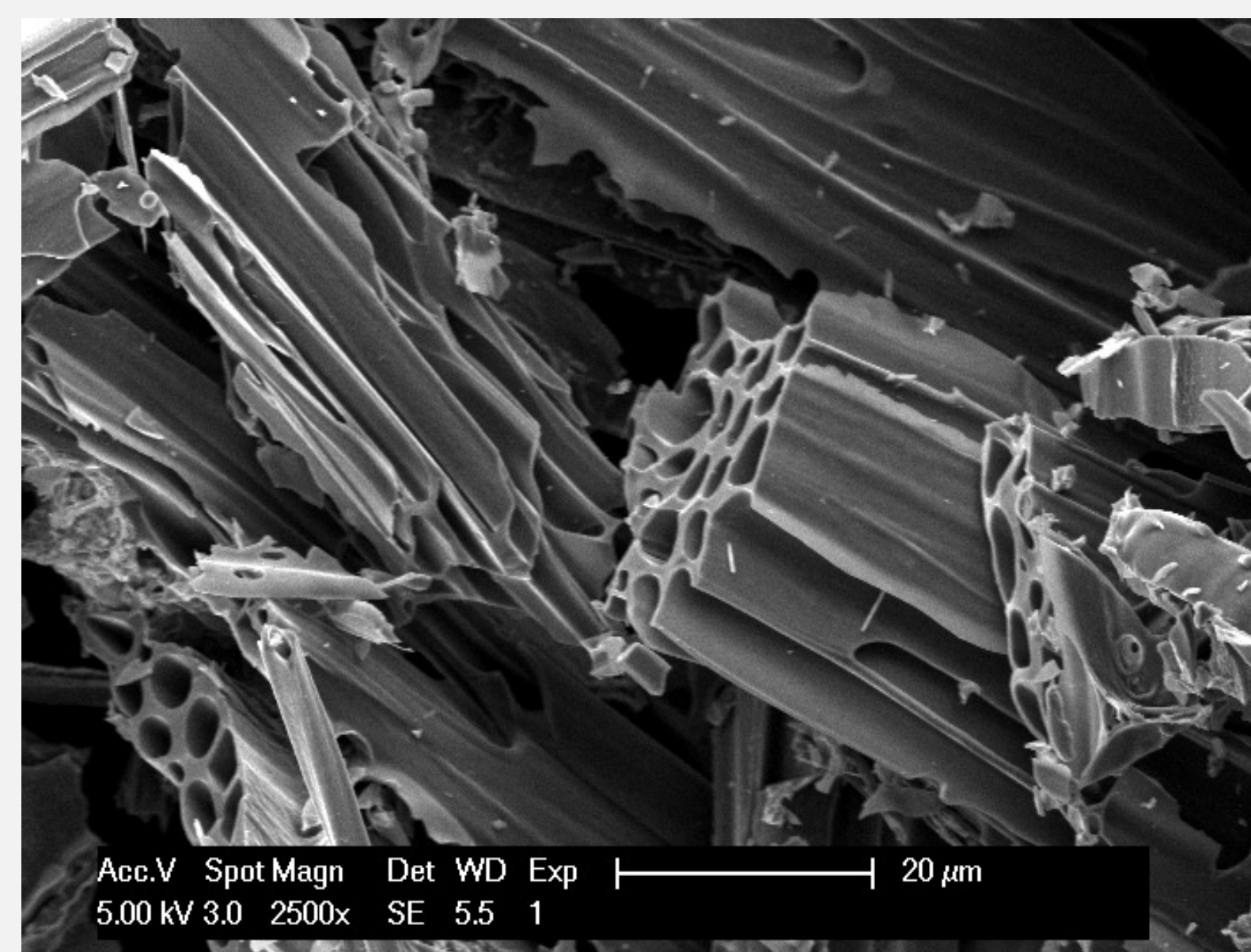
#	Sample ID	Pyrolysis	Temp. (°C)	Feedstock	Post treatment
1	CP1 raw	Slow	600	Coconut shell	No
2	CP2 raw	Slow	650	Softwood	No
3	CP1*	Slow	600	Coconut shell	Yes***
4	CP2**	Slow	650	Softwood	Yes***
5	CP3*	Slow	600	Coconut shell	Yes***
6	CP8*	Slow	600	Coconut shell	Yes***
7	CP10*	Slow	600	Coconut shell	Yes***
8	ASB	Fast	500	Almond Shell	No
9	WSB	Fast	500	Walnut shell	No
10	P2	Gasification	900	Walnut shell	No
11	SWB	Gasification	800	Mix Softwoods	Yes: inoculation

\*Based on CP1 raw. \*\* Based on CP2 raw. \*\*\*Proprietary information at present.

### Biochar characterization:

Properties measured
pH & EC
WHC & CEC
Moisture, Volatile & Ash%
DOC & Dissolved N
Total C, N, S*, H%
Total elements - ICPMS
FTIR & SEM-EDS
Alkalinity
Particle size distribution
BET Surface Area (N <sub>2</sub> )*

\*Pending



### Sorption & desorption isotherms at pH 7:



- Solid-liquid ratio: 1:25
- Solution: NP H<sub>2</sub>O + 5 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl
- React 24h (8 rpm at 25°C).

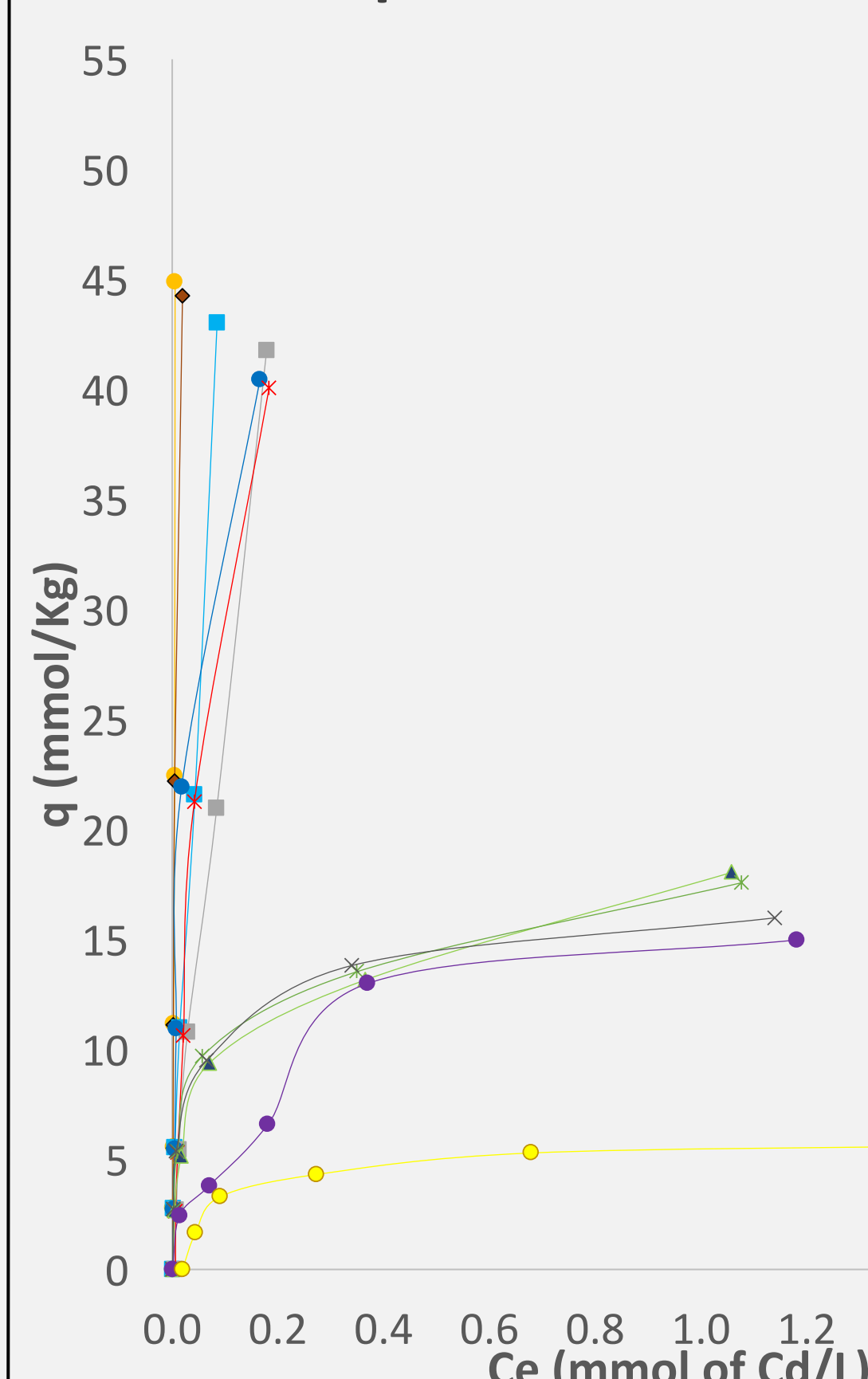
### Aging: Increasing oxygenated functional groups by leaching with 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>:



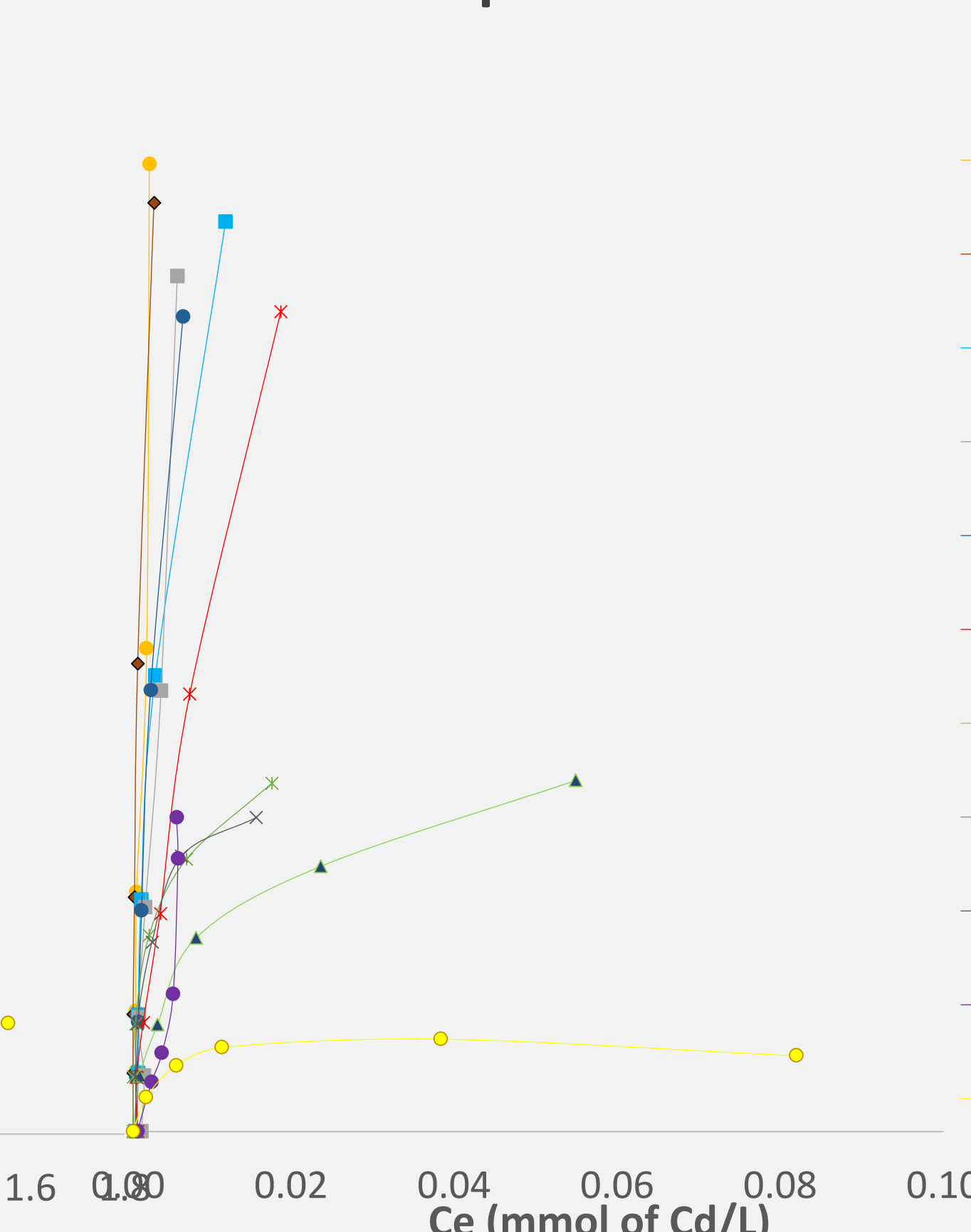
- Shake 2h (120rpm) + 16h reaction time.
- Samples filtrated, and washed with DI H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Biochars air-dried for 72h.

## RESULTS

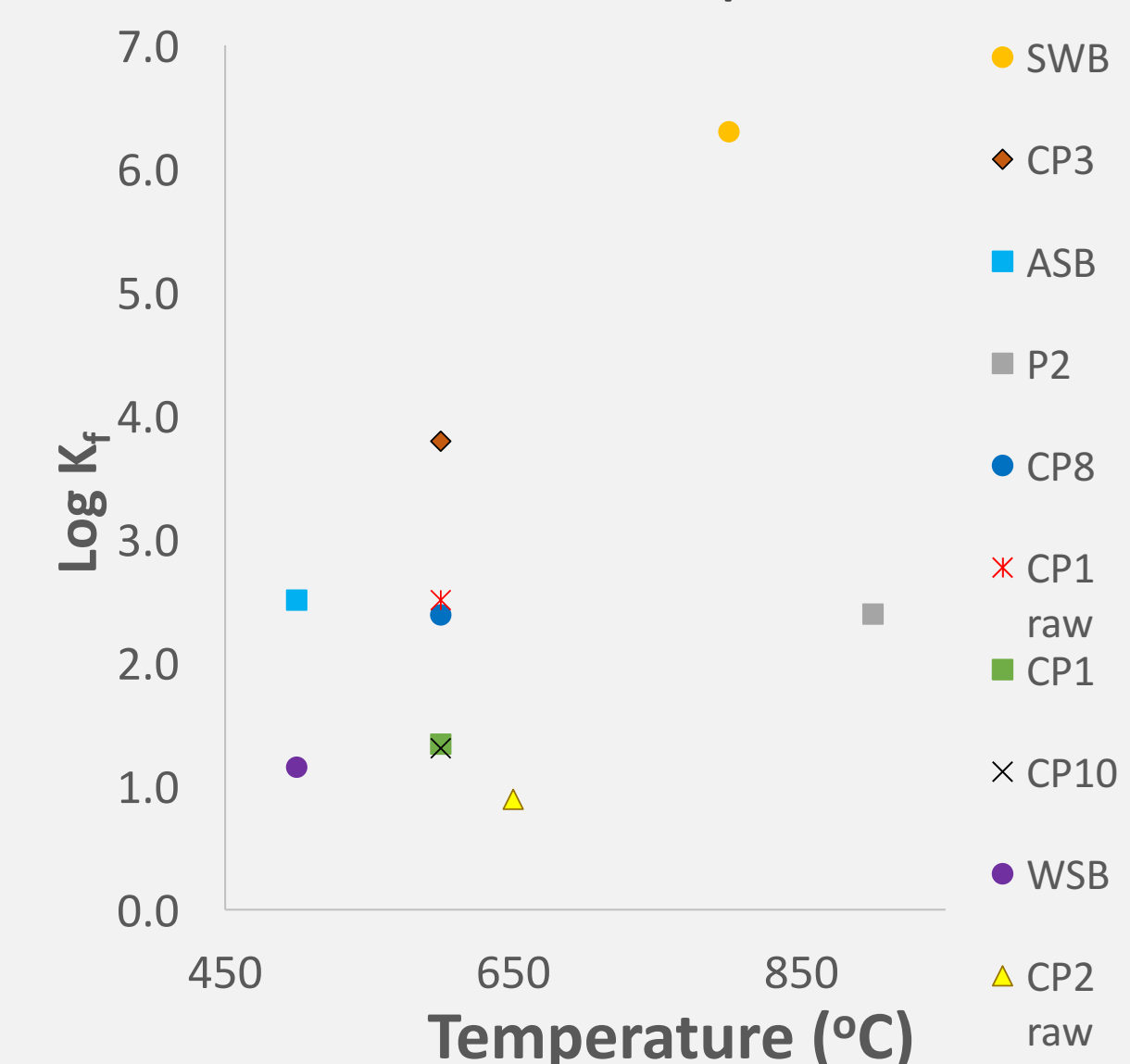
### Cd Sorption: fresh biochar



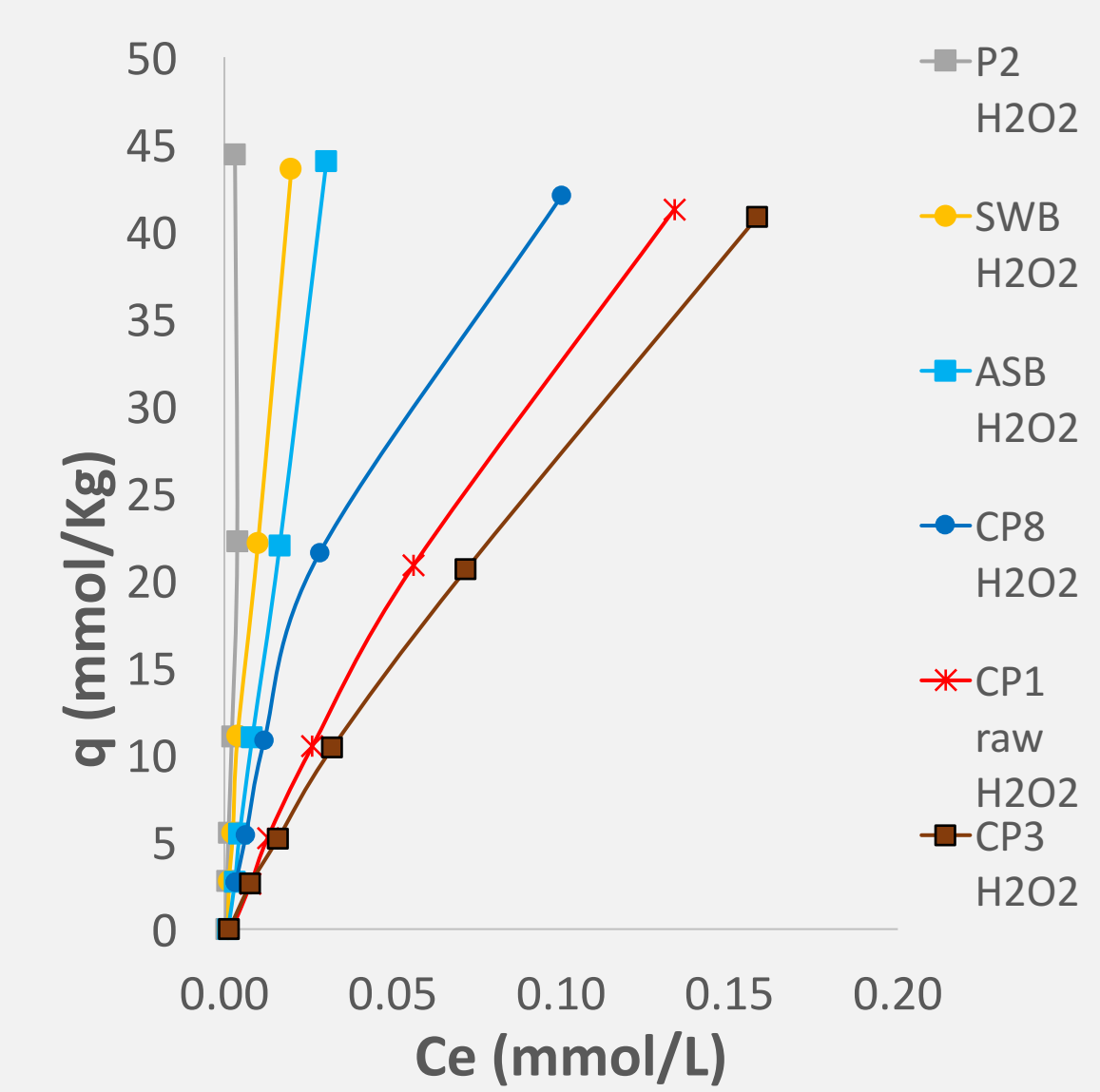
### Cd Desorption: fresh biochar



### Impact of pyrolysis temperature on Log K<sub>f</sub>

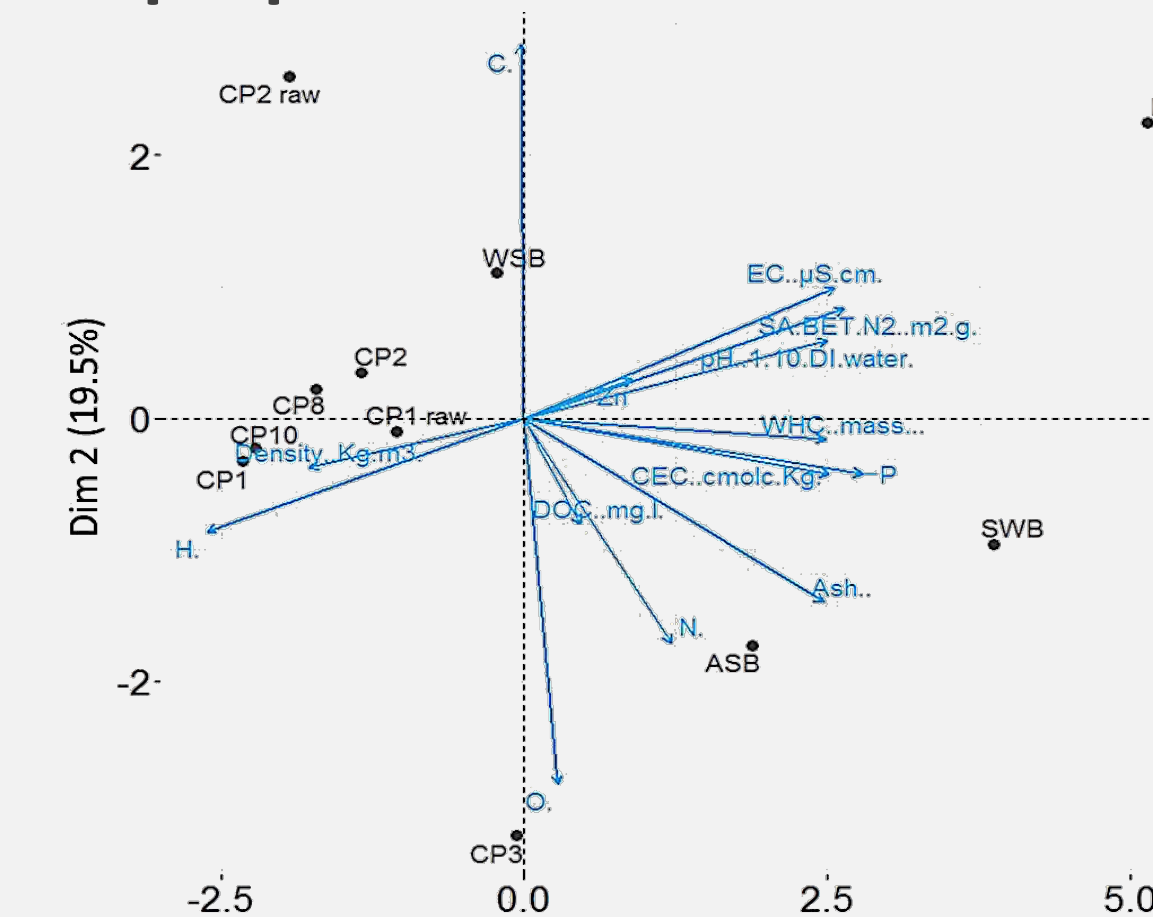


### Cd Sorption to oxidized biochars

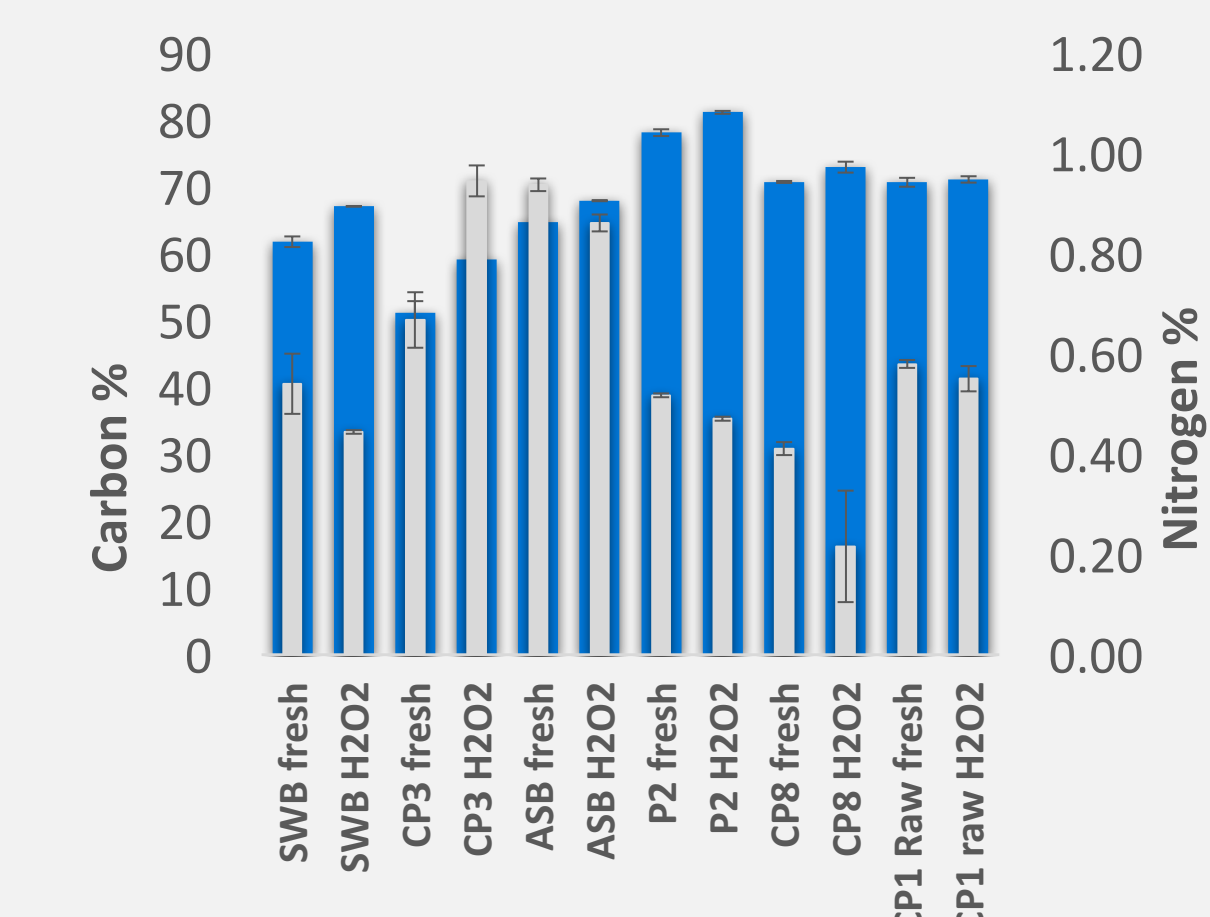


Freundlich Model	Fresh	Oxidized	Δ log K <sub>f</sub>		
Sample	log K <sub>f</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	log K <sub>f</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	(%)
SWB	6.29	0.967	3.74	0.949	- 41
CP3	3.79	0.842	2.22	0.988	- 41
ASB	2.50	0.991	3.42	0.995	+ 37
P2	2.39	0.955	5.69	0.934	+ 138
CP8	2.38	0.896	2.55	0.976	+ 7
CP1 raw	2.50	0.860	2.45	0.994	-2

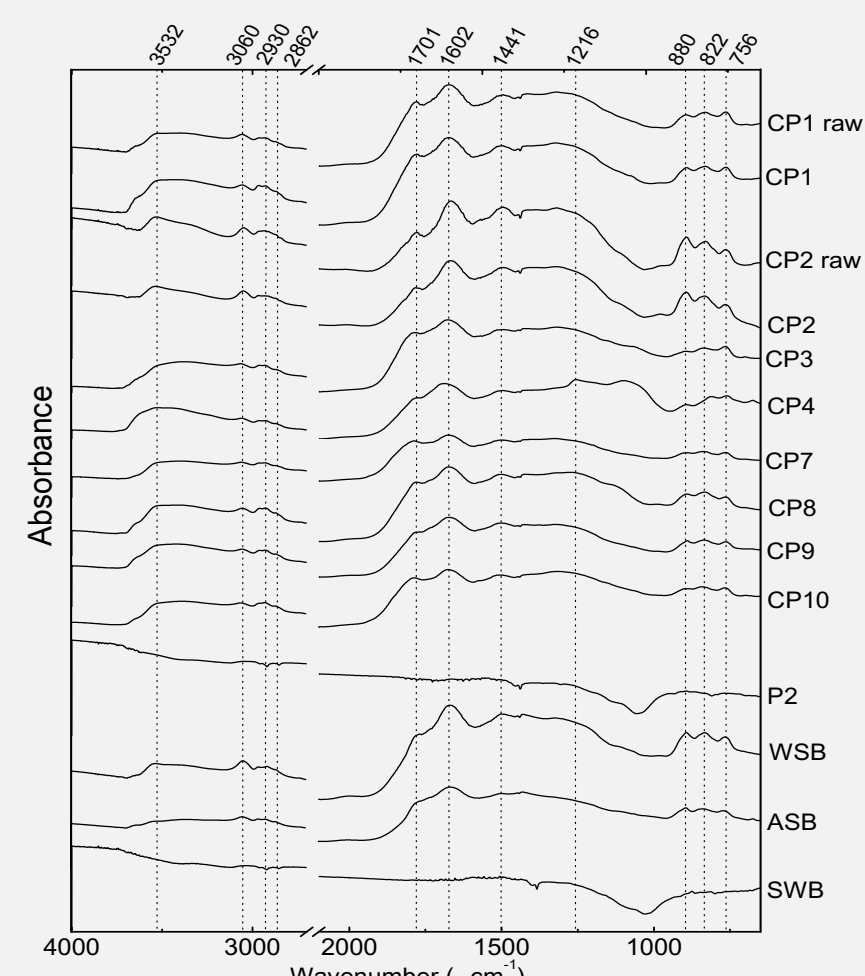
### Correlations between the properties for fresh biochars



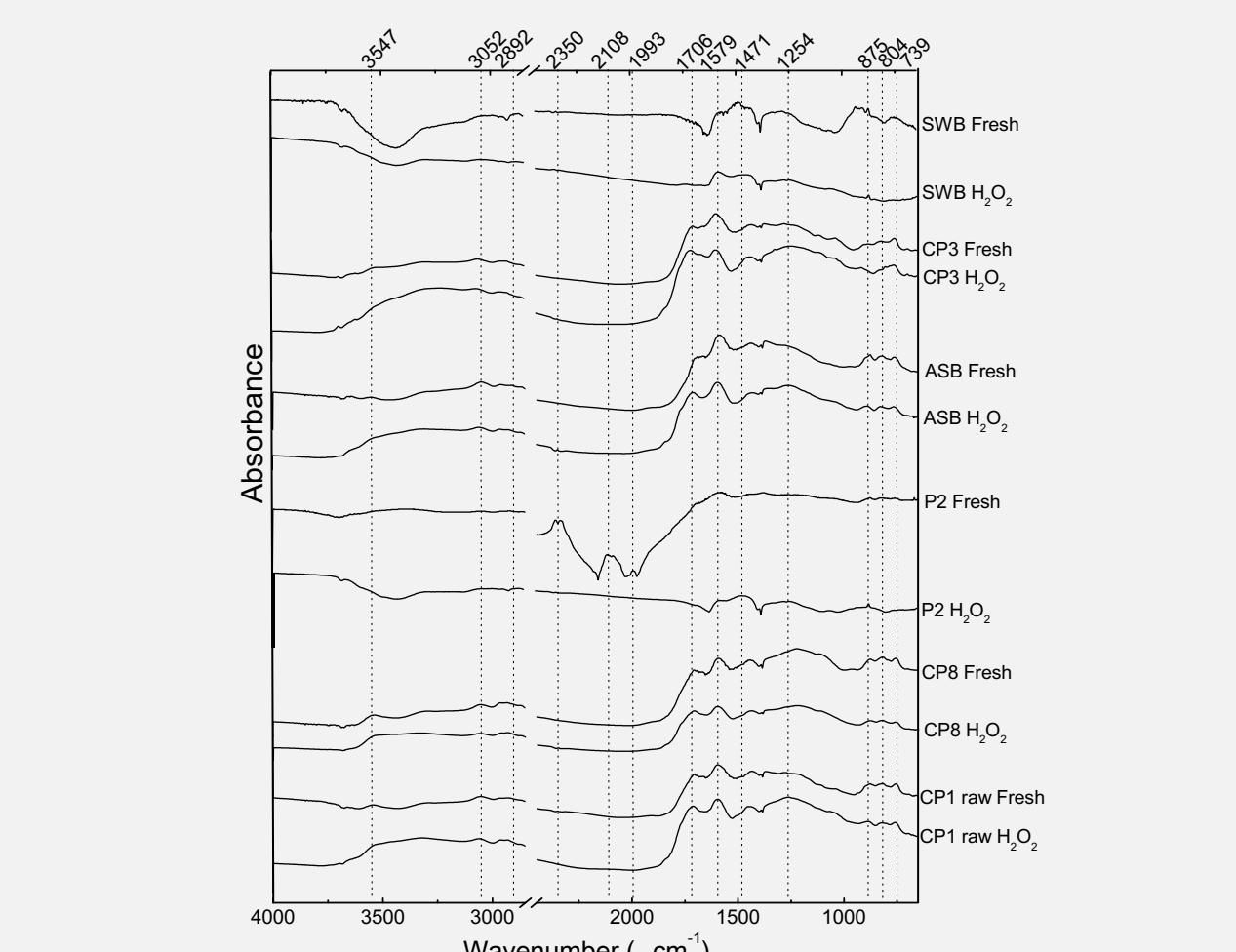
### C and N % for fresh & oxidized biochars



### DRIFTS: fresh biochars



### DRIFTS: fresh & oxidized biochars



## SUMMARY

- No trend between pyrolysis temperature and Cd retention
- Cd retention does not correlate with a single property and is likely driven by a set of properties, such as: aromaticity, surface functional groups, ash content, CEC, surface area and alkalinity
- Biochar oxidation only increased Cd retention in highly aromatic chars

## NEXT STEPS

- Complete characterization to compare fresh and aged biochar
- Complete 1 yr incubations & evaluate additional aging effects
- Analyze competition between Cd and essential elements

## REFERENCES

Ernst, WG 2012. Overview of naturally occurring Earth materials and human health concerns. *J of Asian Earth Sci*, 59, 108-126  
 ACMS 2003. Managing cadmium in vegetables. Australian Cadmium Minimisation Strategy - CSIRO Land and Water.

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