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1 **Title**

2 Influence of the properties of 7 micro-grain activated carbons on organic micropollutants removal from
3 wastewater effluent

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17 **Highlights**

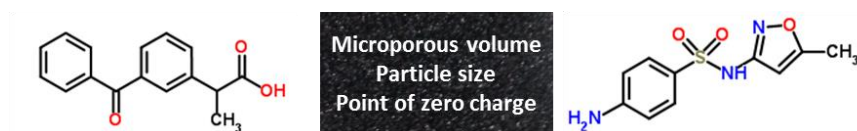
- 18 • 7 commercial μ GACs were characterized and tested with real wastewater
- 19 • A percentage of microporous volume higher than 65% reduced OMPs adsorption
- 20 • DOM reduced the adsorption of negatively-charged OMPs more than positive ones
- 21 • OMPs charge, hydrophobicity and minimal projection area influenced their adsorption
- 22 • The μ GACs particle size had an impact on UV₂₅₄ removal in continuous column tests

23 **Graphical abstract**

7 newly commercialized micro-grain activated carbons for wastewater advanced treatment



Key properties for micropollutants removal



24

25 Abstract

26 Most studies dedicated to organic micropollutants (OMPs) removal from wastewater effluents by adsorption
27 onto activated carbon (AC) only consider a few conventional AC properties. The link between OMPs removal
28 and these properties is often missing, which limits the understanding of the adsorption process and the
29 interpretation of the results. The chemical, physical and textural properties of seven newly commercialized
30 micro-grain activated carbons (μ GACs) were determined to assess their influence on the removal of 28 OMPs.
31 Conventional batch tests with wastewater effluent showed that a high percentage of microporous volume ($>$
32 65%) was detrimental for the removal of 10 OMPs, probably due to a higher blockage of micropores by
33 dissolved organic matter (DOM). The removal of 5 OMPs was correlated with μ GACs surface chemistry
34 properties (i.e. charge) which were potentially modified by DOM adsorption or inorganic species, thus
35 favoring the adsorption of positively-charge compounds. A combination of OMPs properties including their
36 charge, hydrophobicity and minimal projection area could explain their removal. Correlations were found
37 between the removal of several OMPs and UV_{254} and dissolved organic carbon, suggesting that DOM and
38 OMPs interacted with each other or followed similar adsorption mechanisms. A decrease in μ GACs particle
39 size had a positive impact on UV_{254} removal under continuous-flow conditions in columns representative of a
40 large-scale pilot due to better expansion.

41 Keywords

42 Wastewater advanced treatment; Organic micropollutants; Adsorption; Micro-grain activated carbon.

43 1. Introduction

44 Advanced processes from the drinking water industry have been increasingly transferred to wastewater
45 treatment plants to find an adequate technology for organic micropollutants (OMPs) removal, and activated
46 carbon (AC) adsorption is a promising solution as it is easy to use, flexible and doesn't produce byproducts as
47 compared to oxidation processes (Bui et al., 2016). Two types of ACs are commonly employed for drinking
48 water production and advanced wastewater treatment: powdered activated carbon (PAC) and granular
49 activated carbon (GAC). PAC, with particle sizes smaller than 100 μm , can be used in conventional processes
50 (Streicher et al., 2016) or in contact reactors followed by a separation step (i.e. membrane filtration or
51 coagulation/flocculation) (Mailler et al., 2015; Margot et al., 2013). GAC, with particle sizes higher than 800
52 μm , is used in fixed bed filters (Benstoem et al., 2017; Ek et al., 2014; Paredes et al., 2016). Emerging types
53 of ACs have been studied in recent years, such as micro-grain activated carbon (μGAC) with a particle size
54 ranging from 100 to 800 μm (Alves et al., 2018; Guillosoy et al., 2019; Mailler et al., 2016a). μGAC s have
55 the advantages of being regenerable like GACs and easily fluidized like PACs but without the need of a
56 separation step. The properties of μGAC s are however poorly documented, especially in conjunction with
57 their performances in terms of OMPs removal.

58 The adsorption of OMPs onto AC is a complex process that depends on many factors, including the chemical,
59 physical and textural characteristics of the AC. These characteristics include particle density and size, surface
60 area, pores sizes, pore volume distribution (micro-, meso- or macropores) and the presence of surface
61 functional groups. Raposo et al. (2009) studied the adsorption of methylene blue on 3 GACs with 5 different
62 particle sizes and found a decrease in methylene blue adsorption with an increase in particle size. The decrease
63 in particle size allows, for an identical activated carbon mass, an increase of the available external surface area
64 and thus facilitates the access to adsorption sites for OMPs. The particle size also influences AC expansion in
65 fluidized bed reactors. An excessive expansion can lead to mass loss whereas an insufficient expansion
66 increases the energy consumption and decreases the mass transfer (Bello et al., 2017).

67 The adsorption capacity depends on both textural and chemical characteristics of the AC. Mailler et al. (2016b)
68 observed that the efficiency of 4 PACs was linked to their specific surface (Brunauer-Emmett-Teller, BET)
69 which could be estimated from bulk density measurement. Contrarily, Benstoem and Pinnekamp (2017)
70 showed that the BET surface was not correlated with the removal of 3 OMPs by 5 GACs. The iodine number
71 and the methylene blue number were not correlated with the removal of OMPs, but a good correlation was

observed with the apparent density. Moreover, Zietzschmann et al. (2014a) found that the BET surface and the iodine number of 8 PACs were not correlated with the removal of 7 OMPs. The pore size and the pore volume distributions of the AC also have an impact since the adsorption energy value is related to the pore size relatively to the size of the adsorbate (Hsieh and Teng, 2000). OMPs are preferentially adsorbed onto high-energy adsorption sites which are primarily located in the smallest pores accessible (Quinlivan et al., 2005). The average micropore size is a key parameter for OMPs removal because the largest OMPs can be subjected to size exclusion from the narrowest micropores (Li et al., 2002; Yu et al., 2012). Alves et al. (2018) studied the removal of 23 pharmaceuticals onto 6 μ GACs and found that their textural properties played the most important role in the adsorption process in ultrapure water. The mesoporous volume was better correlated with OMPs removal than the microporous volume. Some authors observed that a low mesoporous volume is problematic for OMPs adsorption because of a possible pore blockage in the presence of DOM which is preferentially adsorbed onto mesopores and large micropores (Li et al., 2003; Newcombe et al., 2002b). Mesopores play a key role by adsorbing DOM and preventing micropores blockage which would further limit OMPs removal.

The surface chemistry of ACs (i.e. the presence of heteroatoms) leads to the presence of acidic and/or basic functional groups which may influence OMPs adsorption (Karanfil et al., 1996; Li et al., 2002). The AC surface can be charged due to protonation or deprotonation of these functional groups, and the point of zero charge (pH_{pzc}) is defined as the pH value of the solution required to give a zero net surface charge. It is an important parameter controlling the electrostatic interactions between DOM, OMPs and the AC (Newcombe, 1994; Yu et al., 2012). Alves et al. (2018) observed that in the presence of wastewater effluent, the surface chemistry of μ GACs had more influence than textural properties due to the adsorption of DOM which modified μ GACs surface chemistry. The presence of acidic functional groups (e.g. carboxylic acids, phenols, lactones) can also lead to the formation of water molecule clusters that can cause pore blockage and consequently prevent OMPs removal (Delgado et al., 2014; Li et al., 2002; Quinlivan et al., 2005).

Many studies have been carried out about the characterization of AC and the influence of their characteristics on the adsorption of OMPs, but most of the time only a limited number of OMPs were studied (Delgado et al., 2014; Yu et al., 2008), or experimental conditions were far from those of wastewater treatment facilities (e.g. in deionized/ultra-pure water) (Li et al., 2002; Yu et al., 2008). On the other hand, studies have been conducted

100 in advanced wastewater treatment facilities or in laboratory with real wastewater effluents, but AC
101 characteristics are often lacking which limits the interpretation of the results (Benstoem et al., 2017; Margot
102 et al., 2013).

103 The aim of this study was to fully characterize seven newly commercialized μ GACs and to assess the influence
104 of their properties on OMPs adsorption. First, a large diversity of chemical, physical and textural properties
105 of the μ GACs were determined. Then, conventional batch tests were conducted to determine the removal of
106 28 OMPs from a real wastewater effluent. A statistical analysis was assessed to explore possible correlations
107 existing between the chemical, physical and textural properties of the μ GACs and OMPs removal. The
108 properties of OMPs (e.g. charge, hydrophobicity and minimal projection area) were also considered to
109 understand their removal. Finally, column tests were conducted in the laboratory under operative conditions
110 that can be considered as representative of a large-scale pilot (i.e. continuous-flow mode, fluidized bed and
111 similar carbon/flow ratio) to estimate bed expansion and optimal ascending velocity. Breakthrough curves of
112 UV absorbance at 254 nm (UV_{254}) were obtained for each μ GAC to assess whether simple column tests carried
113 out under operative conditions could be complementary to batch tests as an operational tool.

114 **2. Material and methods**

115 *2.1. μ GACs*

116 The seven μ GACs were activated or reactivated by steam. Three μ GACs were regenerated: ReSorb MC (RS,
117 Jacobi) regenerated from AquaSorb 630 (AS-6, from aggregated mineral base, Jacobi), Norit REACT 2442
118 (NR, Cabot) regenerated from Norit GAC 2442 (NG, from re-aggregated coal, Cabot) and CycleCarb 305
119 (CC, from bituminous coal, Calgon Carbon) also produced from a regenerated AC. The other μ GACs studied
120 were PC 1000 300 (PC, from vegetal material, DaCarb) and AquaSorb 2000 (AS-2, from bituminous coal,
121 Jacobi). μ GACs were dried for 24 h at 105 °C prior to each experiment.

122 *2.2. μ GACs chemical, physical and textural characterization*

123 The physical, textural and chemical properties commonly described in the literature for AC and determined in
124 this study are listed in Table S1 along with the method used and the theory or model applied for calculations.

125 Nitrogen at 77.4 K adsorption – desorption isotherms were obtained to examine textural properties. Tube tests
126 measurements and helium pycnometry were performed to determine the apparent density and the density,
127 respectively. Elemental analysis was performed to evaluate the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, oxygen and
128 ash contents. Mass titration was used to measure pH_{pzc} , and Boehm titration allowed the quantification of total
129 basic and total acidic groups. SEM-EDX analyses were performed to determine the mineral impurities on
130 μGACs surface. The particle size distribution was determined using a sieve shaker (AS 200 digit, Retsch) with
131 8 sieves (800, 630, 500, 400, 315, 160, 100 and $< 100 \mu\text{m}$). 100 g of μGAC sample were shaken for 10 min
132 and the mass retained by each sieve was weighed and the intercept for 50% of the cumulative mass (d_{50}) was
133 calculated. More information about the methods and experimental details are available in the supplementary
134 information (Text S1).

135 The methylene blue number, defined as the amount of methylene blue (MB) adsorbed on a porous material, is
136 a common indicator to evaluate the adsorptive capacity of an AC for OMPs with a close molecular size
137 (Lussier et al., 1994; Raposo et al., 2009). 0.5 L of 400 mg/L MB solution (VWR) was placed in a beaker with
138 0.625 g of activated carbon at room temperature and under controlled stirring on a jar test bench. The
139 experiment was stopped when the adsorption equilibrium was reached for each μGAC (UV_{254} removal
140 variation $< 1\%$) and the samples were then filtered on a $0.45 \mu\text{m}$ PVDF filter before analysis. A second
141 experiment was conducted with similar operational conditions and the same particle size for all μGACs
142 (crushed and sieved between 50 and $63 \mu\text{m}$) to overcome the influence of particle size and evaluate the effect
143 of other characteristics. The contact time was reduced to 30 min (similar contact time to batch tests performed
144 with OMPs) since adsorption kinetics are much faster for PAC than for μGAC . Residual MB concentrations
145 were determined with UV absorbance at 254 nm (Genesys 10S UV-VIS spectrophotometer, Thermo
146 Scientific) based on a calibration range (0-400 mg/L).

147 2.3. Batch tests

148 Prior to the batch tests, μGACs were crushed and sieved between 50 and $63 \mu\text{m}$ to ensure proper adsorption
149 after 30 min and to avoid the influence of particle size which would have masked the influence of other
150 properties. Nitrified water (secondary wastewater effluent, $\text{pH} = 7.2$, temperature = 19°C) was sampled before
151 the denitrification stage from the Seine Centre WWTP (Colombes, France) (Text S2). 1.5 L of the nitrified

152 water was placed in a glass bottle with 15 mg of activated carbon (dose of 10 mg/L) at room temperature and
153 under strong stirring (300 rotation per minute) on a stirring table during 30 min. At the end of the experiment,
154 appropriate volumes of samples were homogenized and filtered on 0.7 μm GF/F glass filters (Whatman) prior
155 to analyses. Multiple tests have shown that for an identical activated carbon dose (10 mg/L, CycleCarb 305)
156 and a similar water quality, the removal of micropollutants is not very variable ($< 10\%$, Figure S1) and
157 negligible compared to the variability observed here between coals. As a result, experiments with other AC
158 were carried out only once. Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) was analyzed by the certified SIAAP laboratory
159 (NF EN 1484, limit of quantification = 0.3 mgC/L). 28 OMPs (21 pharmaceuticals, 6 pesticides and 1
160 perfluorinated acid) were analyzed within 48 h at the Institute of Analytical Sciences (ISA – Villeurbanne,
161 France) by liquid chromatography coupled to tandem mass spectroscopy (Vulliet et al., 2011). Information
162 about OMPs physico-chemical characteristics and the analytical procedures used are provided in the
163 supporting information (Table S2). OMPs removal was calculated following the approach of Choubert et al.
164 (2017), which stated that the uncertainty on OMP concentrations in wastewater generally ranges from 30% to
165 100% when the measured value is lower than 2.5 to 10 times the limit of quantification (LOQ) of the
166 compound. Therefore, when a compound was quantified at levels above 5 times the LOQ in the nitrified water
167 and above the LOQ after adsorption, the removal was conventionally calculated. When a compound
168 concentration was above 5 times the LOQ in the nitrified water but below the LOQ after adsorption, the
169 removal was estimated using $\text{LOQ}/2$. Removals were not calculated when concentrations in both the nitrified
170 water and after adsorption ranged between the LOQ and 5 times the LOQ. UV_{254} was measured directly after
171 sampling and filtration on 0.45 μm polyvinylidene fluoride filters (Milex[®], Merck) in a 1 cm quartz cuvette
172 using a spectrophotometer (Genesys 10S UV-Vis, Thermo Scientific).

173 2.4. Column tests

174 Continuous-flow column tests were performed at the Seine Centre WWTP. The nitrified water was pumped
175 at a controlled ascending flow (14 L/h) in polyvinyl chloride columns operated in parallel (height = 100 cm,
176 diameter = 4.2 cm, cross section = 13.8 cm^2 , volume = 1380 cm^3) (Figure S2). 115 g of μGAC were introduced
177 to get the same mass per volume of water as in the large-scale pilot studied in previous researches (83.7 kg/m^3 ,
178 CarboPlus[®], Saur) (Mailler et al., 2016a). The fluidized carbon bed height was measured for various ascending
179 water velocities (ranging from 0 to 20 m/h) to determine μGACs bed expansion. Due to excessive expansion

180 in the case of PC μ GAC, the ascending water velocity was limited to 10 m/h to avoid carbon mass loss. The
181 results reported in literature show that UV_{254} removal can provide a good estimation of organic matter
182 adsorption and can be used to monitor OMPs removal (Altmann et al., 2016; Mailler et al., 2016a;
183 Zietzschmann et al., 2014; Ziska et al., 2016). Therefore, the adsorption performances of the 7 μ GACs under
184 operative conditions close to those of a full-scale application were evaluated by measuring UV_{254} at the
185 entrance and at the exit of the columns. UV_{254} was first measured every hour (0-8h) then twice a day until the
186 bed equilibrium was reached (UV_{254} removal variation < 1%).

187 2.5. Statistical analysis

188 Data were treated with the R software (R Core Team, 2007) with the *Hmisc* package (E Harrel Jr, 2017) and
189 the *rcorr* function in order to explore for possible correlations between μ GACs properties, OMPs removal and
190 column tests results.

191 3. Results

192 3.1. μ GACs characterization

193 3.1.1. μ GACs physical, textural and chemical properties

194 The properties of the 7 μ GACs are summarized in Table 1. The values obtained for the BET surface were
195 lower for CC, RS and NR (748, 527 and 885 m²/g, respectively) which are regenerated μ GACs, showing as
196 expected that reactivation had a substantial negative impact on ACs textural properties (Han et al., 2014). The
197 BET surface was positively correlated with both the total porous volume ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.85$, p-value = 0.014), the
198 microporous volume ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.99$, p-value < 0.001), the percentage of microporous volume ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.96$,
199 p-value < 0.001) and negatively correlated with the average pore size ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = -0.95$, p-value = 0.001). As
200 expected, the decrease of the average pore size induces the increase of both the BET surface and the
201 microporous volume value and percentage. As indicated by the shape of the hysteresis loops from nitrogen
202 adsorption-desorption isotherms (Figure S3), these micro-mesoporous carbons (i.e. microporous +
203 mesoporous volume > 75%) exhibited different pore volume distributions. The microporous, mesoporous and
204 macroporous volumes were similarly distributed for CC, AS-2, NG and NR. On the contrary, PC and AS-2

205 exhibited a higher microporous and macroporous volume but a lower mesoporous volume. Finally, RS
206 exhibited the lowest microporous volume and the highest macroporous volume.

207 The ash content ranged from 4.4 to 18.5% and its variation among μ GACs may be due to differences in the
208 nature of the raw materials used, as well as for mineral impurities on μ GACs surface (Table S3). The pH_{pzc}
209 for the studied μ GACs ranged from 8.4 to 11.2. Consequently, the surface of the μ GACs should be globally
210 positively charged at the pH of conventional WWTP effluents (i.e. $\text{pH} \sim 7$ to 8) and electrostatic interactions
211 are thus expected between μ GACs surface, OMPs and DOM, the latter one being negatively charged in those
212 pH conditions (Margot et al., 2013; Yu et al., 2012). According to the measured pH_{pzc} values, μ GACs exhibited
213 higher concentrations of basic groups than acidic groups (except for AS-2). The pH_{pzc} values of μ GACs were
214 positively correlated with their basic group concentrations ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.81$, $p\text{-value} = 0.027$) and negatively
215 correlated with their acidic group concentrations ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = -0.84$, $p\text{-value} = 0.018$).

216 μ GACs apparent density was in the range 0.43-0.47 g/cm^3 (except for AS-2 with 0.53 g/cm^3), close to a value
217 reported for a widely used GAC (FiltruSorb 400, 0.43 g/cm^3 , Al-Degs et al. (2000)), and their density was in
218 the range 2.19-2.33 g/cm^3 . Sieving showed that the studied μ GACs have a particle size distribution ranging
219 from 250 to 600 μm except PC (100 to 400 μm) and AS-2 (500 to > 800 μm) (Figure S4).

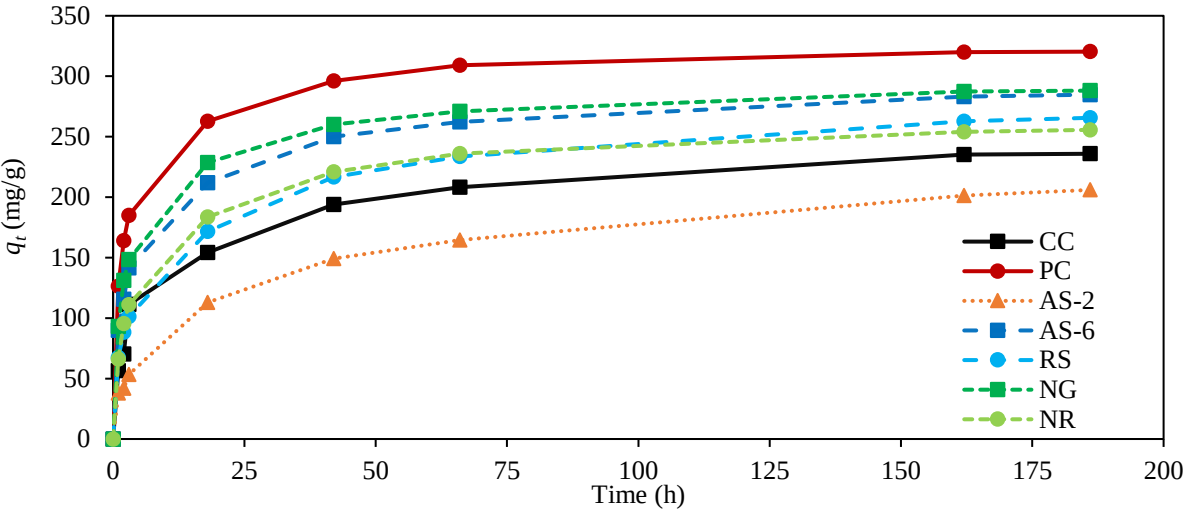
220 3.1.2. Methylene blue number

221 MB adsorption was fast until 18 h, then slowed down and reached equilibrium after 160 h with final values
222 (i.e. MB numbers) ranging from 200 to 320 mg/g (Figure 1), similar to those obtained at $\text{pH} = 5.0$ after 160 h
223 from commercial GACs prepared with similar raw material (Wang et al., 2005) or with different raw materials
224 (Rafatullah et al., 2010), and from non-commercial GACs after 48 h (Raposo et al., 2009). The MB number
225 was negatively correlated with the particle size (d_{50} , $r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.93$, $p\text{-value} = 0.003$), confirming that MB and
226 by extension OMPs adsorption kinetics are controlled by particle size (Delgado et al., 2012; Raposo et al.,
227 2009; Shi et al., 2014). The MB number was also negatively correlated with the ash content ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = -0.77$,
228 $p\text{-value} = 0.041$). Similar observations were reported for the adsorption of bisphenol A which was more
229 important when the mineral content decreased (Bautista-Toledo et al., 2005). According to the authors, the
230 decrease of the mineral content increased the hydrophobicity of the AC which increased the adsorption of
231 bisphenol A.

Table 1. Properties of the seven μ GACs. CC = CycleCarb 305, PC = PC 1000 300, AS-2 = AquaSorb 2000, AS-6 = AquaSorb 630, RS = ReSorb MC, NG = Norit GAC 2442 and NR = Norit REACT 2442. *: MB adsorption after 30 min and an identical particle size for all μ GACs (50-63 μ m).

Properties	Micro-grain activated carbon						
	CC	PC	AS-2	AS-6	RS	NG	NR
BET surface (m ² /g)	748	1255	1006	954	527	1012	885
Total porous volume (cm ³ /g)	0.33	0.38	0.32	0.37	0.25	0.35	0.33
Microporous volume (cm ³ /g)	0.18	0.29	0.24	0.23	0.12	0.25	0.22
Mesoporous volume (cm ³ /g)	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.11
Macroporous volume (cm ³ /g)	< 0.01	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.02	< 0.01
Microporous volume (%)	53	79	73	61	46	69	66
Mesoporous volume (%)	46	12	10	30	31	25	34
Macroporous volume (%)	1	9	17	9	23	6	0
Average pore size (nm)	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.3
Average micropore size (nm)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Average mesopore size (nm)	6.7	6.6	6.6	8.1	6.9	8.1	7.2
Ash content (%)	18.5	4.4	16.2	13.5	12.4	12.0	9.2
C content (%)	78.6	91.4	82.0	84.8	83.3	85.5	88.5
H content (%)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
N content (%)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
S content (%)	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
O content (%)	1.1	3.2	0.4	0.8	3.0	1.3	1.1
pH _{pzc}	10.9	9.8	9.3	10.5	11.2	8.4	9.4
Basic groups (μ mol/g)	512	436	66	400	558	236	209
Acid groups (μ mol/g)	62	88	71	45	59	156	96
d ₅₀ (μ m)	517	198	689	362	357	439	439
Apparent density (g/cm ³)	0.47	0.44	0.53	0.43	0.46	0.45	0.47
Density (g/cm ³)	2.27	2.31	2.25	2.25	2.19	2.33	2.30
MB number (mg/g)	234	320	206	285	266	288	254
MB adsorption* (mg/g)	126	225	157	151	155	194	164

A second experiment was performed in the same operational conditions but using a similar particle size for all μ GACs (crushed and sieved between 50 and 63 μ m) to overcome the influence of the particle size. MB adsorption after 30 min was negatively correlated with the ash content ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = -0.86$, p-value = 0.013) but positively correlated with the carbon content ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.85$, p-value = 0.017). Those results confirmed that the presence of mineral elements impaired MB adsorption. MB adsorption was correlated to a lesser extent with the BET surface ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.73$, p-value = 0.063) which indicates that MB adsorption can only be used to compare the adsorption capacity of AC with a similar particle size.



243

244 Figure 1. Evolution of the quantity of MB adsorbed (q_t , mg of methylene blue per g of μ GAC) on the seven μ GACs in
245 batch tests during 186 h (initial MB concentration = 400 mg/L, activated carbon concentration = 0.625 g/L).

246 3.1.3. Expansion test

247 Bed expansion was measured in continuous-flow column experiments to determine the behavior of each
248 μ GAC in conditions similar to those applied to a full-scale CarboPlus[®] process (i.e. continuous flow with up
249 to 15 m/h fluid velocity). Bed expansion started to increase linearly above a fluid velocity of 4-6 m/h, except
250 for PC (2 m/h) and AS-2 (10 m/h) (Figure S5), and it was negatively correlated with the particle size (d_{50} ,
251 $r_{\text{Pearson}} = -0.97$, p -value < 0.001) as expected from the Ergun equation which is used for describing fluidized
252 bed expansion (Ergun and Orning, 1949). The particles density can also exert an influence on expansion, with
253 dense particles requiring high up-flow velocity to achieve expansion (Bello et al., 2017). However, the density
254 was not the main parameter controlling bed expansion in our experiments because all μ GACs had similar
255 density. AS-2 exhibited a limited expansion (i.e. bed expansion of only ~ 10-20% at 15 m/h), which would
256 lead to insufficient particle mixing, heat and mass transfers in a reactor at the industrial scale and therefore to
257 reduced adsorption performances (Bello et al., 2017). On the other hand, PC exhibited excessive expansion
258 leading to mass loss at fluid velocities higher than 10 m/h, which would be detrimental for a use at the pilot
259 scale (e.g. in the CarboPlus[®] process).

260 3.2. OMPs adsorption test

261 Out of the 28 OMP monitored, 7 OMPs (acetamiprid, clothianidin, estrone, ibuprofen, imidacloprid,
262 thiacloprid and thiamethoxam) were not detected in the secondary wastewater effluent. The OMPs

263 concentration ranged from 8 ng/L for PFOS to 805 ng/L for sulfamethoxazole (Table S2). Ciprofloxacin,
264 norfloxacin and tetracycline were quantified in the wastewater but their removal was not calculated (values
265 close to their respective LOQ). The OMPs, UV₂₅₄, DOC removals and average OMPs removal for each μ GAG
266 are illustrated in Figure 2.

267 Among the 18 OMPs considered, the highest OMPs removals were obtained for RS (average removal $\pm$
268 standard deviation = $38 \pm 16\%$), NR ($34 \pm 16\%$), AS-6 ($35 \pm 15\%$) followed by CC ($27 \pm 7\%$) and NG ($27 \pm$
269 14%), while the lowest average removals were obtained for PC ($22 \pm 6\%$) and AS-2 ($23 \pm 10\%$) (Figure 2).
270 These results could be surprising since PC showed the highest values of BET surface ($1\,255\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$), total porous
271 volume ($0.376\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$) and microporous volume ($0.295\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$), while RS had the lowest values of BET surface
272 ($527\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$), total porous volume ($0.252\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$) and microporous volume ($0.117\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$). There was actually a
273 negative correlation between the average OMPs removal and the BET surface ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.79$, p-value =
274 0.033), as well as with the microporous volume ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.79$, p-value = 0.033) and the percentage of
275 microporous volume ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.81$, p-value = 0.027 , Figure 3). As previously mentioned (part 3.1.1.), these
276 4 properties are all linked, which means that the correlations observed with the average removal may reflect a
277 single phenomenon. The average removal decreased for μ GACs with microporous volumes above 65%
278 (Figure 3), despite the fact that OMPs are generally considered to be preferentially adsorbed into micropores
279 unlike DOM (Li et al., 2002; Quinlivan et al., 2005). An increase in the percentage of microporous volume
280 leads to a decrease in macro- and mesoporous volumes, which play a key role in OMPs removal by adsorbing
281 the DOM also present in the bulk water (Newcombe et al., 2002a). Therefore, for the same amount of DOM
282 adsorbed, the surface coverage of DOM on AC is globally lower with an increase in the percentage of the
283 microporous volume but is higher in macro- and mesopores (Li et al., 2003). An increase of the AC surface
284 coverage by DOM in macro- and mesopores was demonstrated to exert a negative impact on OMPs surface
285 diffusion, and the pore blockage it caused was higher for AC showing a higher percentage of micropores (Li
286 et al., 2003).

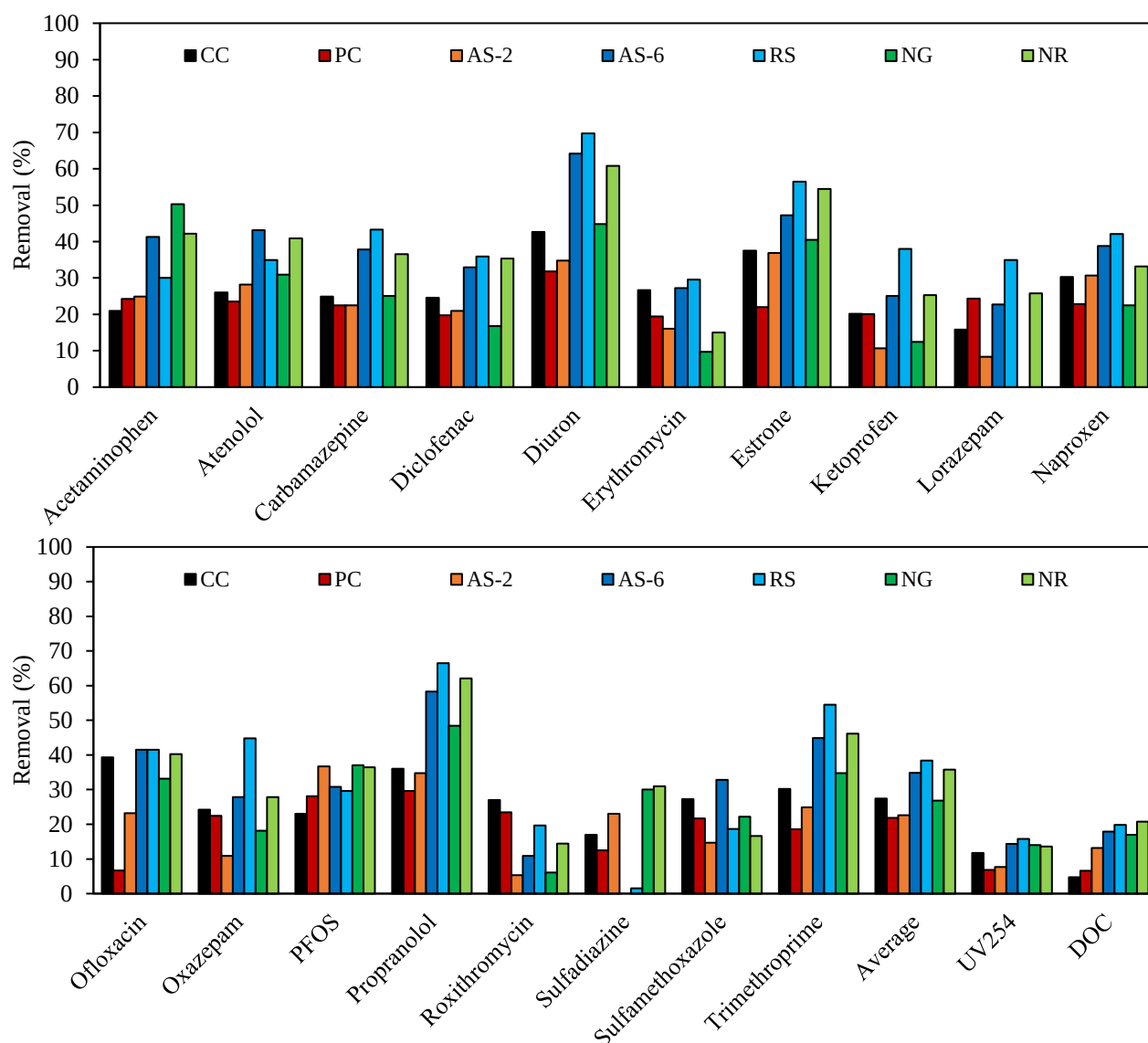


Figure 2. OMPs, UV₂₅₄, DOC removals and average OMPs removal for the 7 µGACs studied (10 mg/L, crushed and sieved at 50-63 µm, initial UV₂₅₄ = 0.204 1/cm and initial DOC = 10.6 mgC/L) after 30 min of contact time with nitrified water.

A positive correlation was observed between the average removal and the average pore size ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.81$, $p\text{-value} = 0.027$), but no correlation was found with MB adsorption for a similar particle size. Several molecules (carbamazepine, diuron, ofloxacin and oxazepam) exhibited a negative correlation between their removal and the percentage of micropores ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.78$, -0.79 , -0.87 and -0.78 and $p\text{-value} < 0.05$, respectively) (Figure 3). The percentage of microporous volume should not exceed 65 % to ensure DOM adsorption in macro- and mesopores and to avoid micropores blockage.

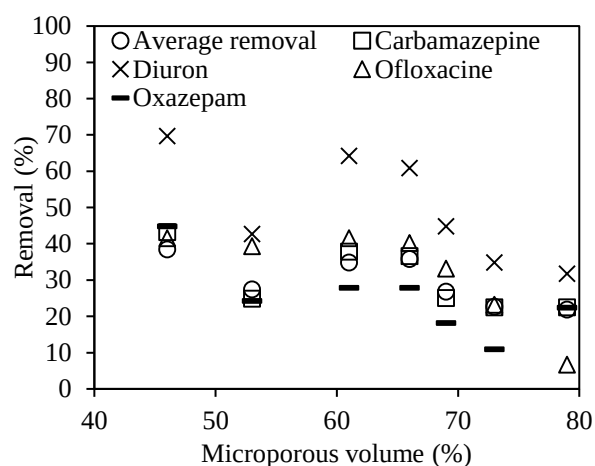


Figure 3. Removal of selected OMPs and the average removal of the 18 OMPs according to the percentage of microporous volume for the 7 μ GACs studied (10 mg/L, crushed and sieved at 50-63 μ m) after 30 min of contact time with nitrified water.

μ GACs surface chemistry also had an impact on OMPs adsorption. A positive correlation was observed between the pH_{pzc} and the removal of erythromycin ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.93$, $p\text{-value} = 0.007$) while a negative correlation was found for PFOS ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.82$, $p\text{-value} = 0.034$). The increase of the point of zero charge, thus the positive charges on the activated carbon surface, improved the adsorption of the DOM which was negatively charged at the pH of the effluent. Moreover, DOM adsorption can modify the net charge of the activated carbon surface to negative values and consequently increase the adsorption of erythromycin (positively charged) and decrease the adsorption of PFOS (negatively charged). In the same way, a positive correlation was also found between the quantity of basic groups and roxithromycine ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.79$, $p\text{-value} = 0.048$) which is positively charged, while a positive correlation was observed between the quantity of acidic groups and sulfadiazine ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.86$, $p\text{-value} = 0.024$) which is mostly negatively charged. The absence of correlation for other positively (atenolol, propranolol and trimethoprim) and negatively charged compounds (diclofenac, ketoprofen, naproxen, ofloxacin and sulfamethoxazole) indicated that other phenomena influenced their adsorption. These phenomena could include hydrophobic interactions and hydrogen bonds. The study of these interactions, whom study requires specific experiments (e.g. modification of activated carbon surface chemistry, Mahajan et al., 1980) or analytical techniques (e.g. FTIR, Tran et al., 2017a), is more complex than that of electrostatic interactions, and the presence of dissolved organic matter also complicates the interpretations.

The mineral composition of the nitrified water was not determined during the study (except nitrogenous and phosphorous species), but the concentrations of most minerals were available for the WWTP treated water

322 and are presented in Table S4. The chemical composition (in terms of nutrients) of the nitrified is also available
323 in the supplementary material (Table S5). Inorganic ions could influence the electrostatic interactions between
324 activated carbon, dissolved organic matter and micropollutants as observed at the surface of membranes used
325 in filtration processes. The formation of cation bridges was indeed reported between the membrane surface
326 and DOM in the presence of calcium ions (Bellona et al., 2004). The confirmation of such an impact of
327 inorganic species on the adsorption of OMPs and DOM would require additional experiments.

328 No correlation was found between any specific OMPs property and the removal on each μ GAC. Adsorption
329 is a complex process resulting from the influence of several OMPs properties such as the charge, the size, the
330 hydrophobicity or the presence of specific groups. The obtained removals can be explained by analyzing the
331 physico-chemical properties of each targeted compound and their link with μ GACs characteristics. For some
332 OMPs, limiting and/or strongly drifting factors can be highlighted. Erythromycin and roxithromycin are large
333 compounds (molar mass > 700 g/mol) with a minimal projection area of 55 and 69 Å², respectively. The
334 average micropore size of most μ GACs was 8 Å, which gave an opening area of 50 Å² based on the assumption
335 that micropores are cylindrical. These two OMPs were therefore too large to access most micropores, which
336 explained their reduced adsorption capacity and thus their low removal (i.e. the average removal for the 7
337 μ GACs was 21% for erythromycin and 15% for roxithromycin). Moreover, they may have been subject to
338 steric hindrance with the DOM during diffusion from the water to the activated carbon pores, as well as
339 competition for adsorption sites on larger micropores and mesopores.

340 The positively charged compounds atenolol, propranolol and trimethoprim were among the best removed
341 OMPs (average removal for the 7 μ GACs of 33, 48 and 36%, respectively). However, no correlation was
342 observed between their removal and pH_{pzc} values. This difference from other OMPs was attributed to the
343 presence of DOM, which modified the surface chemistry and thus inhibited the effect of the pH_{pzc} of μ GACs
344 (Newcombe, 1994; Yu et al., 2012). Adsorption of the positively charged compounds was therefore favored
345 by attractive electrostatic interactions with the negatively charged DOM adsorbed onto the activated carbon.
346 Propranolol exhibited the highest removal, probably because its minimal projection area was lower (32 Å²
347 compared to 42 Å² for atenolol and 38 Å² for trimethoprim), thus it was less subjected to steric hindrance with
348 DOM and could access to smaller micropores.

349 The negatively charged compounds diclofenac, ketoprofen, sulfadiazine and sulfamethoxazole were less
350 removed than other OMPs (average removal between the 7 μ GACs ranging from 16 to 27%). This can be
351 explained by the repulsive electrostatic interactions existing with the negatively charged DOM adsorbed onto
352 the activated carbon surface. However, other negatively charged compounds (naproxen, ofloxacin and PFOS)
353 were better removed (31-32%), which suggests that other properties played a role in their adsorption.
354 Naproxen and ofloxacin have linked aromatic rings which may have created π - π interactions with μ GACs
355 aromatic rings. PFOS is a fluorosurfactant with a hydrophilic sulfonate group and a hydrophobic fluorinated
356 chain which may have favored its presence at the water/solid interface and thus its adsorption.

357 Various removals were obtained for neutral compounds: an important adsorption was observed for diuron and
358 estrone (average removals for the 7 μ GACs were 50 and 42%, respectively), a medium adsorption for
359 acetaminophen and carbamazepine (average removals of 33 and 30%, respectively) and a low removal for
360 lorazepam and oxazepam (average removal of 19 and 25%, respectively). Carbamazepine, lorazepam and
361 oxazepam (minimal projection area $> 33 \text{ \AA}^2$) are larger than acetaminophen, diuron and estrone ($< 28 \text{ \AA}^2$) and
362 thus were probably subjected to a higher steric hindrance with DOM and could access to smaller micropores.
363 Acetaminophen was less adsorbed and is less hydrophobic ($\log D = 0.91$ at pH 8) than diuron and estrone ($\log$
364 $D = 2.53$ and 4.31 at pH 8, respectively), which suggests that the hydrophobicity could also play a role for the
365 adsorption of neutral compounds.

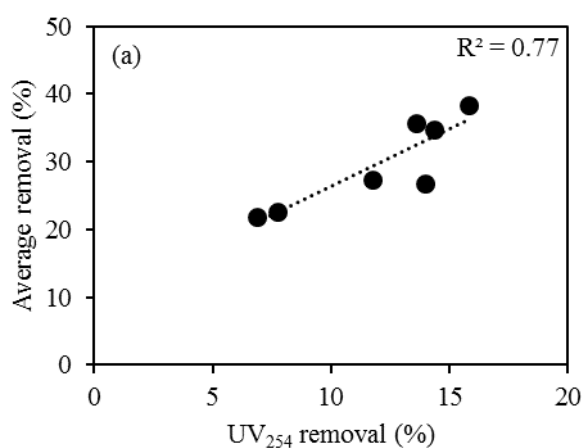
366 3.3. UV_{254} and DOC removal

367 3.3.1. Batch tests

368 UV_{254} (initial value = 0.204 mgC/L) and DOC (initial value = 10.6 mgC/L) were measured in the batch
369 experiments to study the adsorption of DOM in conjunction with OMPs. The highest UV_{254} removals were
370 obtained for AS-6, RS, NG and NR (14-15%), then CC (12%) and last PC and AS-2 (7-8%). The UV_{254}
371 removal was negatively correlated with the percentage of microporous volume ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = -0.75$, $p\text{-value} =$
372 0.052), which confirmed that a higher proportion of both meso- and macroporous volumes favored the
373 adsorption of DOM. AS-6, RS, NG and NR were also the most efficient at removing DOC (17-21%), followed
374 by AS-2 (13%), CC (5%) and PC (7%).

375 There was a strong positive correlation between the UV₂₅₄ removal and the OMPs average removal ($r_{\text{Pearson}} =$
 376 0.88, p-value = 0.010), carbamazepine ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.80$, p-value = 0.032), diuron ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.89$, p-value = 0.008),
 377 estrone ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.88$, p-value = 0.010), ofloxacin ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.90$, p-value = 0.006), propranolol ($r_{\text{Pearson}} =$
 378 0.90, p-value = 0.006) and trimethoprim ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.93$, p-value = 0.003) (Figure 4). Those molecules were
 379 among the most removed, which suggested that UV₂₅₄ could only be used to predict the removal of OMPs that
 380 were well adsorbed. Correlations were also obtained between the DOC removal and the average OMPs
 381 removal ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.76$, p-value = 0.046) (Figure 4), atenolol ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.83$, p-value = 0.020), diuron ($r_{\text{Pearson}} =$
 382 0.77, p-value = 0.046), estrone ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.020$, p-value = 0.83), propranolol ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.89$, p-value = 0.007)
 383 and trimethoprim ($r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.81$, p-value = 0.027).

384 These correlations suggested that DOM and OMPs followed similar adsorption mechanisms onto activated
 385 carbon or that they interacted (e.g. electrostatic interactions) and were adsorbed together as suggested by
 386 several studies (Aristilde and Sposito, 2013; Aschermann et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2014). Correlations between
 387 OMPs removal and UV₂₅₄ were also observed in other studies (Anumol et al., 2015; Mailler et al., 2016a;
 388 Zietzschmann et al., 2014), which confirmed the relevance of UV₂₅₄ as a surrogate for the monitoring of
 389 μGACs performances regarding OMPs adsorption.



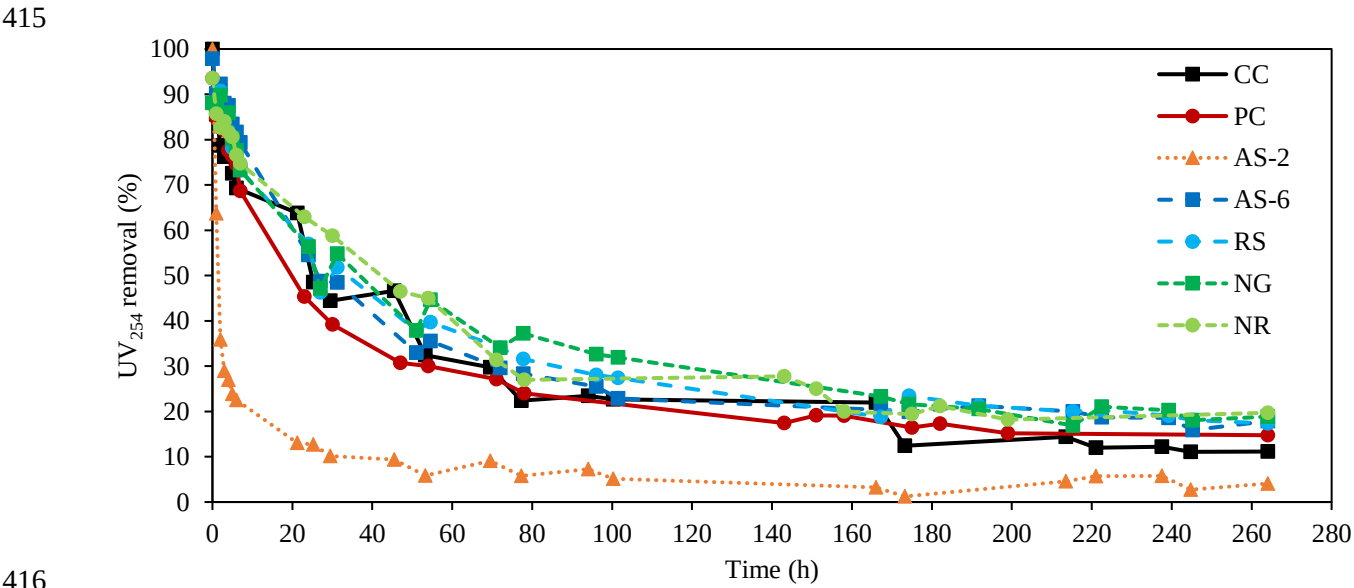
390
 391 Figure 4. Average OMPs removal (%) versus UV₂₅₄ removal (%) after 30 min of contact with nitrified water (10 mg/L of
 392 activated carbon, crushed and sieved at 50-63 μm , initial value for UV₂₅₄ = 0.204 1/cm).

393 3.3.2. Column tests

394 UV₂₅₄ removal was investigated in continuous-flow column tests in order to compare the performances of
 395 μGACs between batch experiments and operative conditions closer to full-scale application, and to obtain

396 supplementary information on the influence of μ GACs properties on UV_{254} removal. For each μ GAC, the
 397 UV_{254} removal decreased rapidly during the first 20 hours and stabilized after 200 hours between 10 and 20%
 398 except for AS-2 (4%) for which it started to stabilize after only 7 hours (Figure 5). This plateau indicated that
 399 adsorption still took place in the columns even if the system reached the equilibrium. It could be due to slow
 400 diffusion in pores or to the development of a biological activity on μ GACs which degraded the adsorbed DOM
 401 and thus liberated some pores for further adsorption. At the end of the experiment, the UV_{254} removal was the
 402 highest for AS-6, RS, NG and NR (17-20%), then PC (15%), CC (11%) and last AS-2 (4%). This classification
 403 of μ GACs is different from batch tests where the highest UV_{254} removals were obtained for AS-6, RS, NG
 404 and NR, then CC and last PC and AS-2. No correlations were found with μ GACs characteristics.

405 The low performances of AS-2 were attributed to its limited expansion which reduced the mass transfer from
 406 the effluent to the AC surface. Its high percentage of micropores may have also impaired DOM adsorption.
 407 Despite higher expansion, surface area and total volume, PC exhibited a UV_{254} removal similar to those
 408 obtained with other μ GACs. This could be due to its relatively high ratio microporous volume/mesoporous
 409 volume which limited its ability to adsorb all DOM fractions and thus increased competition between OMPs
 410 and DOM and the pore blockage effect. In contrast to AS-2, the smaller particles size of PC allowed it to
 411 compensate the negative impact of its high percentage of microporous volume by a higher expansion and
 412 probably faster adsorption kinetics. The particles size is, as expected, an important characteristic to be
 413 considered when selecting an activated carbon for an industrial application in the case of a process in fluidized
 414 bed.



417 Figure 5. UV₂₅₄ breakthrough curves for the seven μ GACs in continuous-flow columns (115 g per column) with nitrified
418 water (233 mL/min) for 11 days.

419 4. Conclusions

420 The physical, textural and chemical characterization of the 7 μ GACs and the batch tests performed with
421 secondary wastewater effluent revealed the influence of several μ GACs properties on OMPs adsorption. An
422 increase in the percentage of microporous volume leads to a decrease in the percentages of macro- and
423 mesoporous volumes which play a key role in OMPs removal by adsorbing DOM and thus reducing
424 micropores blockage. As a recommendation, the percentage of microporous volume should not be higher than
425 65 % to ensure DOM adsorption in macro- and mesopores and hence to limit micropores blockage. The
426 adsorption of DOM onto μ GACs modified their surface charge from positive to negative. This modification
427 promoted the adsorption of positively charged OMPs in contrast to negatively charged OMPs.

428 In agreement with the literature, OMPs adsorption did not depend on a single specific OMPs property and
429 their removal could rather be explained by a combination of their properties. The minimal projection area was
430 a key property that conditioned the access of OMPs into micropores and influenced their diffusion into μ GACs
431 due to steric hindrance and pore blockage with the adsorbed DOM. As a result, the largest molecules (i.e.
432 erythromycin and roxithromycin) were subject to size exclusion and exhibited low removals. The highest
433 removals were obtained with the neutral compounds that showed the highest hydrophobicity values (i.e. log
434 D). Charge was then another parameter influencing OMPs adsorption through electrostatic interactions with
435 DOM, positively charged OMPs being more retained on μ GACs covered with DOM than negatively charged
436 OMPs. Other properties (e.g. the presence of hydrophobic functional groups) may explain the various
437 removals obtained for negatively charged OMPs.

438 A different classification of μ GACs for UV₂₅₄ removal was obtained between batch tests and column tests
439 under operative conditions representative of those of a large-scale process. The particle size appeared to be a
440 key parameter controlling μ GACs expansion which had an impact on UV₂₅₄ and consequently on OMPs
441 removal for μ GACs. It is therefore recommended, before an application on a full-scale installation, to perform
442 column tests in order to anticipate these behaviors which cannot be observed in batch.

443 The observed trends between OMPs, UV₂₅₄ and DOC removals suggested that DOM and OMPs followed
444 similar adsorption mechanisms on μ GACs or interacted and were adsorbed together. The important role of
445 DOM in OMPs adsorption and the various mechanisms involved (i.e. pore blockage, co-adsorption) will be
446 further investigated (e.g. by using fluorescence spectroscopy or size exclusion chromatography) to improve
447 the understanding of the adsorption process.

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