Valorisation of Industrial Waste: Sustainable Nanocellulose for Next-Generation Electrochemical Technologies

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Abstract

The study focuses on the valorisation of agricultural residues, specifically the olive waste generated post-oil extraction, as a cost effective and sustainable feedstock for producing biodegradable, functional and green nanocellulose based materials. , The nanocellulose extracted through cellulose isolation from these residues serves as a green nanomaterial platform that addresses both ecological and economic objectives, offering rapid scalability for industrial integration [1], [2].

This research aims, to enhance the use of available natural sources through the development of a new generation of environmentally friendly nanomaterials. The physicochemical properties of the extracted nanomaterials were tailored via surface functionalization to enhance their electrical conductivity and sensing performance. Subsequently, the bio nano-composite is drop casted onto the working electrode the surface of commercial screen-printed carbon electrodes (SPCE) forming the basis of a highly sensitive and selective electrochemical sensor. This sensor is designed for the detection and real-time monitoring of critical environmental pollutants, including heavy metal ions and nano plastics, which pose significant risks to public health in contemporary contexts.

References

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Figure 1: the different production steps to obtain semiconductor nanocellulose from agriculture wastes for electrochemical application

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