

Retraction

Retracted: Nonlinear Autoregressive Neural Network for Antimicrobial Waste Water Treatment

Adsorption Science and Technology

Received 8 January 2024; Accepted 8 January 2024; Published 9 January 2024

Copyright © 2024 Adsorption Science and Technology. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

- (1) Discrepancies in scope
- (2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
- (3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
- (4) Inappropriate citations
- (5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
- (6) Manipulated or compromised peer review

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.


The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

- [1] A. M. Hilal, M. M. Asiri, S. Al-Otaibi et al., "Nonlinear Autoregressive Neural Network for Antimicrobial Waste Water Treatment," *Adsorption Science & Technology*, vol. 2022, Article ID 6292200, 9 pages, 2022.

Research Article

Nonlinear Autoregressive Neural Network for Antimicrobial Waste Water Treatment

Anwer Mustafa Hilal ¹, Mashaal M. Asiri,² Shaha Al-Otaibi,³ Faisal Mohammed Nafie,⁴ Amal Al-Rasheed,³ Mohammed Rizwanullah,¹ Ishfaq Yaseen,¹ and Abdelwahed Motwakel¹

¹Department of Computer and Self Development, Preparatory Year Deanship, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj, Saudi Arabia

²Department of Computer Science, College of Science & Art at Mahayil, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia

³Department of Information Systems, College of Computer and Information Sciences, Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, P. O. Box 84428, Riyadh 11671, Saudi Arabia

⁴Department of Computer Science, College of Science and Humanities at Alghat, Majmaah University, Al-Majmaah 11952, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence should be addressed to Anwer Mustafa Hilal; a.hilal@psau.edu.sa

Received 22 January 2022; Revised 17 February 2022; Accepted 4 March 2022; Published 31 March 2022

Academic Editor: Jeevan Kumar Reddy Modigunta

Copyright © 2022 Anwer Mustafa Hilal et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Antibiotics become an emerging contaminant and receive more interests due to its ecotoxicological and strong stability in water ecosystems. Antibiotic adsorption onto carbon materials are biochars among the wastewater mechanisms. This research used machine learning (ML) techniques to generate general adsorption forecasting model for sulfamethoxazole (SMX) and tetracycline (TC) on CBM. Dirichlet design parameters and a combined combination of Neumann and Dirichlet boundary situation are applied to the system of differential equations. In addition, the proposed method use the learning under supervision technique of a nonlinear autoregressive for estimating the CO₂ concentration and flows in units of rate of a reaction characteristics, an exogenous (NARX) neural network model with two activation functions was used (Log-sigmoid and hyperbolic tangent) and for both the findings of a TC and SMX adsorption simulations showed the random forest performed support vector tree and nonlinear autoregressive exogenous neural networks and machine learning methods. Their relevance and complete dependency graph evaluation lead reasonable CBM uses for antimicrobial wastewater treatment. Also, machine learning forecasting model with good generalization capability is useful for building effective CBMs with few empirical screens. It evaluates the accuracy, precision, recall, false positive rate (FPR), and false negative rate (FNR) and also reduces the experimental screening.

1. Introduction

Antibiotics are good category of antipathogen medications that are frequently applied in a various disciplines, increasing unintended risk and release to the atmosphere [1]. Antibiotics have indeed been identified in urban wastewater, underground, and agricultural activities, among other complex compartments [2].

Antibiotics are considered as contaminants in natural surroundings, with the ability to build antibacterial drugs micro-

organisms and antibiotic resistance genes [3, 4]. Adsorption is a good method for handling the antibiotic-rich effluents from industries in comparison to membrane technology, advanced oxidation processes, and bioremediation [5–7] because of its high extraction effectiveness, low price, and ease of handling [8]. Because of their large specific surface area (SSA), plentiful groups on the surface, and tune-able porous architectures, carbon-based materials (CBMs) have typically shown remarkable adsorption ability for antibiotics removal among the regularly researched adsorbents [9, 10].

It examined the reaction mechanism of CO₂ and phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE) in a hybrid process even during physiological CO₂ absorption into PGE samples containing the catalysts THA-CP-MS41 [11]. The phenomenon of combination is described by nonlinear degree of difference equation, which was solved [12] to use the homotopy analytical method to connect the stable condition concentrations of CO₂ and PGE. The cost-effective CBMs made from hydrocarbon through or agricultural residues, including such activated carbon (AC) and biochar (BC), can obtain waste minimization, recovery of resources, and valuation done at the same time [13–15]. Because of their well-formed organization and customized face composition, graphene and carbon nanotube-based resources too performed better in treating wastewater [16–18].

Earlier studies utilizing classical adsorption behavior and isotherm models [19–21] explored extensively the antibiotics adsorption of these CBMs, indicating possible configuration settings such as particle adsorbents, h-bonding, electrostatic forces, and interrelations. Nevertheless, under the same research framework, a conventional manages changeable new procedure be not in favor of finding its correlations among every relevant element (e.g., substance qualities and adsorption circumstances) and adsorption capability [22]. As a result, universal model for predicting antibiotic adsorption and gaining fresh perspectives into attained significance of each necessary component and their group focus on antibiotic adsorption capacity which would be beneficial.

The research helps to identify the solutions for:

- (1) How quantity of adsorption predicted using machine learning in SMX and TC?
- (2) How was nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network antibiotic adsorption?
- (3) How the broadcasting is experimentally reduced?

The proposed nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network and gradient boosting trees help to detect the antibiotic adsorption in carbon materials. The contribution of this research is shown below:

- (1) To estimate the capability of SMX/TC antibiotic adsorption on CBM which has parameters in substances and adsorption circumstances
- (2) To examine various ML methods quality presented by ANN algorithm and CPR algorithm
- (3) Evaluate every substances power in attributes comparatively and ability of adsorption situation with TC and SMX, synergy among the element is analysed
- (4) A simulation theorem for carbon dioxide (CO₂) systems is offered. Moreover, the systems of unique nonlinear degree of difference methods for the normalized attention of CO₂, TC with SMX optimized using a unique stochastic method based on nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural networks by means of the Levenberg–Marquardt method

- (5) The results collected are evaluated with the values predicted, the A company also supports decomposed technique, machine learning methods, and numerical solution to authorize the correctness of the plan supervised knowledge process

The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 has a brief description of existing adsorption on carbon-based material, nonlinear techniques, autoregressive exogenous techniques (NARX), and machine learning (ML) techniques. Section 3 consists of working nature of the proposed methodology. Section 4 has result evaluation details and gives algorithm performance measures. Section 5 finally concludes the work.

2. Related Works

The explosive growth of easy-to-interpret machine learning techniques and analysis and understanding for ML representation (e.g., local open to interpretation model-agnostic explanations) has made machine learning (ML) an useful tool for elaborating difficult multivariate relationships [23, 24]. Recent research has used machine learning techniques to improve adsorption settings, build adsorption equations [25, 26], and develop inverted adsorbent substances [27].

These physicochemical features of CBM are evaluated among the 6 groups. A pattern of O/C versus H/C fraction reflects the level of carbon and solubility in water of CBMs and was shown using a Van Krevelen diagram [28]. The molecular proportions of H/C under 0.3 substantially indicate carbonized architecture inside the CBM frameworks, whereas molecular proportions H/C over 0.72 indicate an incomplete carbonized structure [29, 30].

Grouping, predictive modeling, linear regression, identification, minimization, and predictions are all tasks that artificial neural networks (ANNs) are employed for [31]. ANNs are analysis models which are activated by the biomedical neural circuits and also contain a remarkable capability to study, retain, and remember in sequence. These are black-box simulation software that could do nonlinear translation starting such an n -dimensional contribution vector to an m -dimensional production sequence with undetermined output signals regions [32].

An ANN model is chosen and determined by the previous understanding of the system to be modeled. NARX is a negative variant of the autoregressive exogenous (ARX) instruments, which would be widely used to find depth industry algorithms. Double responsive controllers engage with double detectors [33], chaotic series data predictions [34], everyday concentrated sunlight energy forecasting [35], and lengthy time series forecasting [36] are just a few of the nonlinear dynamical systems that NARX frameworks have been used to simulate. NARX stands for recurring energetic neural system, which is a sort of neural network so as to study from past knowledge. It has numerous levels of input links which surround the system.

Heat impacts charge transport dynamics and interactions among adsorbent materials and adsorption isotherms, making it yet another important component in adsorptive activity [37]. According the PDP findings, the adsorption

rate of TC on CBMs temperature increases, which could be explained in parts to enhanced TC dispersion and chemical bonding at the surface [38]. Since it has simply three CBMs having carbon concentrations more than 90% in the TC adsorption study, the falling trend lacking statistical validity should be disregarded whenever the measured values are scarce.

Physical interactions and electrochemical reactions (e.g., covalently connectivity and ionic bond formation) among antibiotics and the adsorbent are involved in the adsorption of antibiotic on CBMs [7]. As a result, physicochemical possessions of adsorbents, molecular structural organization of antibiotics, and adsorption circumstances (e.g., pH, dose, and solutions biochemistry) are the primary determinants of adsorption performance [11].

Even without basic premises of typical model of isotherm, the unique model ML was constructed straight using accessible new information in the writing (such as monolayer adsorption with Langmuir representation). Finally, ML algorithms consist of superior representational power for a wide application range in settings and CBM adsorbents [38], but the prediction model reliability is based on the availability and quality of data entering. This prediction ability of generated models might considerably decrease the moment and costly scientific method for CBM design and application with the specialized growth of ML methodology intended for comprehending the antibiotics adsorption mechanism.

3. Proposed NARX Methodologies

The suggested method employs nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network, and random forest with gradient boosting plants for predicting the amount of antibiotics adsorption in carbon-based materials. It tests tetracycline (TC) and sulfamethoxazole (SMX) adsorption in CBMs. It also forecasts numerous attributes based on molecular organization, pragmatic concepts, and TC and SMX levels. Relative significance and biased dependence graphs evaluation may lead to appropriate CBM usage for antimicrobial treatment of wastewater, but trustworthy ML forecast approaches by means of overview for building efficient CBM with less testing practically. Figure 1 describes the proposed architecture of system.

3.1. Data Collection from Carbon-Based Materials for Antibiotic Adsorption. The data is gathered for TC, and SMX adsorption on carbon materials (CBM) was gathered out of a total of 40 published journals published within last decades. The additional materials summarize the event that took place for required TC and SMX adsorptions. The arrangement lists of the molecules and physic-chemical TC are SMX parameters. In [24], the relevant characteristic of CBM is associated with antibiotic ability of adsorption was obtained straightly using starting databases or derived from isotherm models. Biochar materials (BC, 61 items), activated form of carbon (AC, 27 substance), waste as feedstock (WF, 4.0 substance), magnetically altered biochar (MBC, 12 substance), carbon nanotube (CNTs, 3 items), and graphene

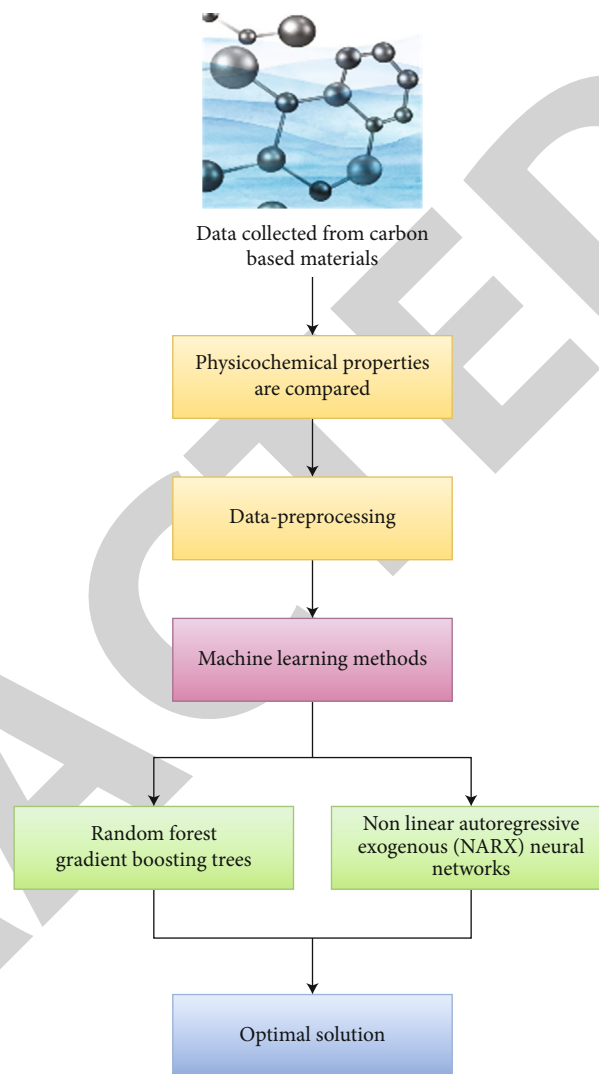


FIGURE 1: Architecture of proposed system.

oxide were among the 111 different types of CBM adsorbents used in the study (GO, 2 items).

A majority of such CBM adsorbent materials were made from forest management biomass waste and some additional particular industrial waste. Such waste material was processed using thermochemical process and/or mechanical grinding [31], resulting in porous valuation of CBM that is used as an expense, and resources recovery is ecologically a flexible approach. Ten important parameters were chosen review of relevant literature and separated into three categories in ability to forecast the adsorption capability (Q, mg/g) of CBMs for antibiotics and evaluate the varied effects of CBM features just on sorption for TC and SMX.

3.2. Comparison of Physicochemical Characteristics. Some physicochemical features of CBM are evaluated at six categories by quantitative test. This had an impact substantially on adsorption of antibiotic capability. A range of H/C and O/C mass proportion, which reflects its carbon level along with hydrophilicity of CBMs, was shown using a Van Krevelen diagram [32]. H/C molar ratios less than 0.3 indicate a

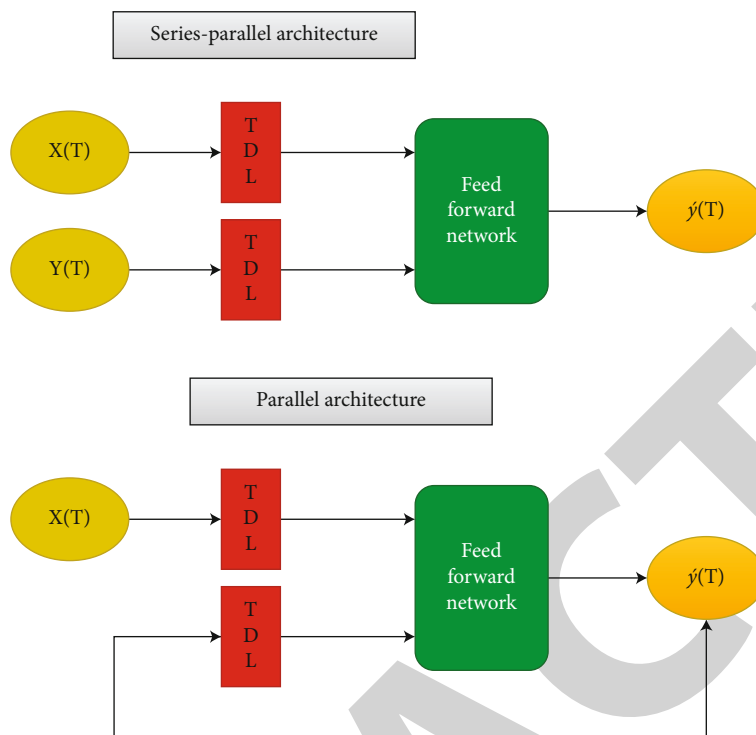


FIGURE 2: Architecture of NARX neural networks.

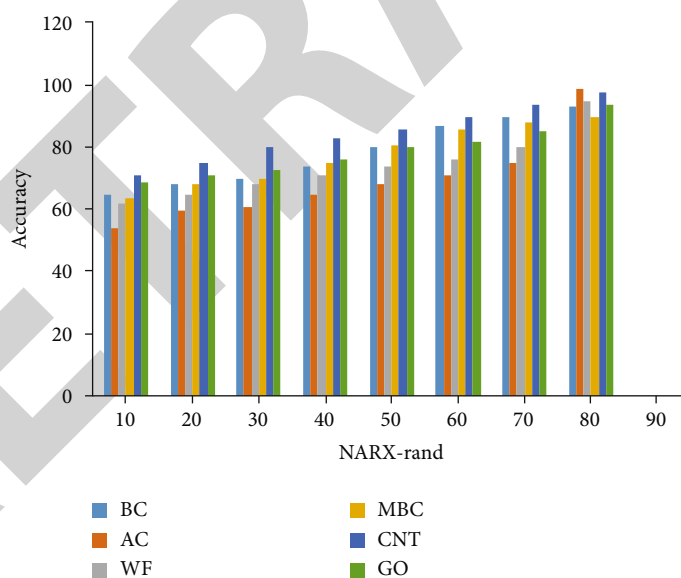


FIGURE 3: Accuracy.

substantially inside the carbon architecture of frameworks, whereas molecular proportion of H/C is greater than 0.7 which indicates an inadequate carbonized architecture [33, 34]. The level of carbonization and trace minerals of various CBM is evaluated using C weight and ash weight percent. Box plots obtain the probability of SBET parameters and pHpzc of several CBM. The Pearson's association coefficient was also used to create linear correlation among any two features of ACs and BCs [24].

3.3. *Preprocessing the Data.* For developing the machine learning representation, the information of contributing feature as input were only adjusted with Z-score equality by the following equation.

$$Xn_I^* = \frac{(Xn_I - \mu)}{\sigma}. \quad (1)$$

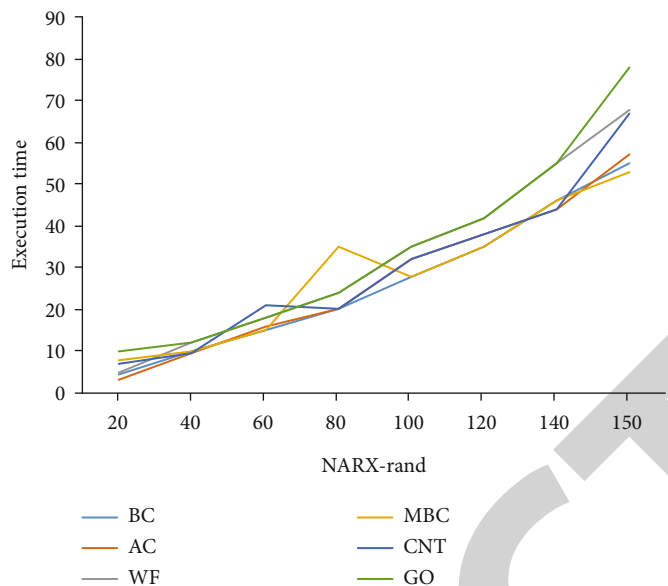


FIGURE 4: Execution time.

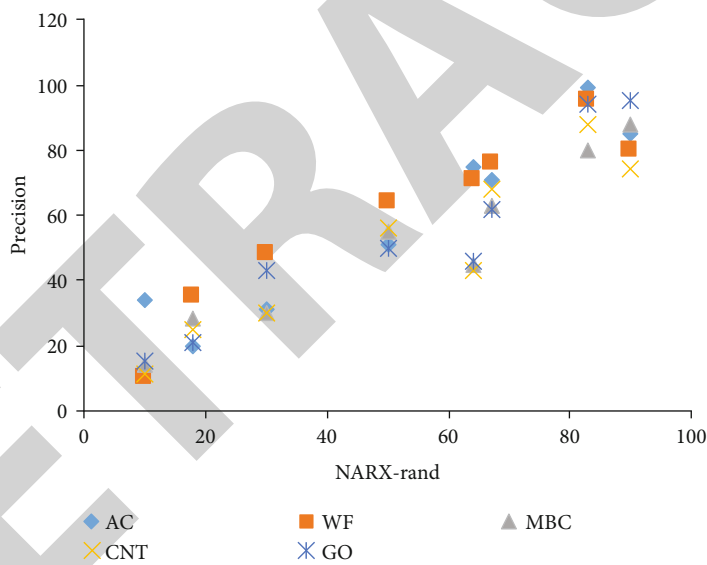


FIGURE 5: Precision.

Here, the Xn_i^* represents the range of normalization and Xn_i is a represented input variable with new standard. Where μ as mean and σ as standard deviation are used for calculation.

The natural neural network, which consists of a nonlinear mapping arrangement by means of an input, hidden, and output layers, is considered as an inspiration for ANN. A feed-forward error-based back propagation method is used for classification. The signal factors (e.g., sigmoid and ReLu) and connection factor in various level help in node generation value at output, then finally, goal is achieved with outcome. The perceptron parameters were twisted of difference among anticipated and principles mentioned as possible.

The records are separated between trained data and testing data in 80 : 20 ratio, having various types of carbon materials being good at each category. For comparison of estimated result in ML model, they utilize the divides. With the learning model, five-fold cross validation is used for obtaining best high energy, whereas test dataset left behind was utilized to calculate approximately the model presentation considered as a social approval process.

$$R^2 - 1 - \frac{\sum_{I=1}^N (yp_I^{\text{exp}} - yp_I^{\text{prediction}})^2}{\sum_{I=1}^N (yp_I^{\text{exp}} - yp_{\text{ave}}^{\text{-exp}})^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{I=1}^N \left(y_{p_I}^{\text{exp}} - y_{p_I}^{\text{prediction}} \right)^2} \quad (3)$$

Here, $y_{p_I}^{\text{exp}}$ and $y_{p_I}^{\text{prediction}}$ are the standard prediction, and $y_{p_{\text{ave}}}^{\text{exp}}$ is represented as principles tentatively.

3.4. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and NARX Model. Grouping, classification techniques, linear regression, identification, minimization, and forecasting are all tasks that artificial neural networks (ANNs) are employed for [30, 31]. ANNs are analysis models which are activated by the human neural circuits and also have a remarkable ability to study, retain, and remember in order. These are indeed a sort of black modeling framework which can conduct nonlinear translation as of such an n -dimensional participation data to an m -dimensional productivity vector when both the incoming and outgoing regions are uncertain [32].

An ANN representation chosen is determined by the previous understanding of the system to be modeled. NARX is a negative variation of the autoregressive exogenous (ARX) instruments that is used to detect linear black-box structures. Double responsive controllers interface with the dual sensors [33], unpredictable series data predictions [34], everyday concentrated sunlight energy forecasting [35], and long-term instance sequence forecasting [36] are just a few of the nonlinear systems that NARX models have been used to simulate. NARX stands for recurrent dynamic neural network, which is a sort of neural network that learns on prior experiences. It has numerous levels of output links that surround the networks.

As shown in Figure 2, NARX has two frameworks: sequence and similar framework and parallel framework.

The concentrations and adsorption of CO_2 into a CBM are investigated using a parallel architecture NARX model in this model. The NARX model in general is as follows:

$$\hat{Y}(T+1) = f \left(\frac{Y(T), Y(T-1), \dots, Y(T-N_Y), X(T+1)}{X(T), X(T-1), \dots, X(T-N_X)} \right). \quad (4)$$

The timeframe is represented by T , outputs of the NARX at period interval T are represented by $\hat{Y}(T+1)$, and the incoming and outgoing latencies are represented by N_X and N_Y . A transfer function of neural networks is $F(\cdot)$. The primary benefit of employing layered architecture would be that the standard multilayer perceptron (MLP) training technique be able to be utilized to training neurons. The MLP has a strong framework that helps it possible to train any sort of continuously nonlinear mapping. There are three main levels in a conventional MLP: input, hidden, and output. Additional components include neurons, commencement function, and weight.

The Log-sigmoid and hyperbolic tangent were utilized as activation functions in this investigation. These algorithms have a substantially faster rate of convergence than some other establishment purpose. Log sigmoid and

hyperbolic tangent activation functions have higher optimum gradients ratios over start purpose, making these distinct. Equations (5) and (6) give the mathematical representation for these activation functions, accordingly.

$$f_1(X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-X}}, \quad (5)$$

$$f_2(X) = \frac{e^X - e^{-X}}{e^X + e^{-X}}. \quad (6)$$

4. Result Analysis

The proposed nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network outperforms gradient boosting trees in predicting antibiotic adsorption in CBM. Biochars (BC), activated carbons (AC), waste feeds (WF), magnetic modified biochar (MBC), carbon nanotubes (CNT), and graphene oxides are some of the characteristics used in the suggested research (GO). It assesses accuracy, execution time, correctness, recall, false positive rate (FPR), and false negative rate (FNR). The python environment is used to compute the results.

4.1. Accuracy. It correctly classifies the CO_2 adsorption in carbon-based materials. This is a metric which is used to predict the overall percentage of true positive and true negative elements throughout every component, and then it is written like this:

$$A = \frac{T_p + T_n}{T_p + T_n + F_p + F_n}. \quad (7)$$

Figure 3 shows that the proposed nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network outperforms gradient boosting trees techniques that classify the data accurately with biochar 95.55% and activated carbon 96%.

4.2. Execution Time. Execution time is evaluated by the number of CBMs and the number of seconds which take for completing the rounds. Initially, the data are given and then it executes each CBMs. It executes each task.

Figure 4 shows the execution time of the proposed nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network outperforms gradient boosting trees system. Compared with other algorithms, the proposed method reduces the execution time.

4.3. Precision. It precisely classifies the carbon-based materials in the dataset using the following equation.

$$\text{precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}} \times 100. \quad (8)$$

Figure 5 represents precision rate on carbon materials detected. The proposed nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network outperforms gradient boosting trees that outperforms with the traditional random forest model.

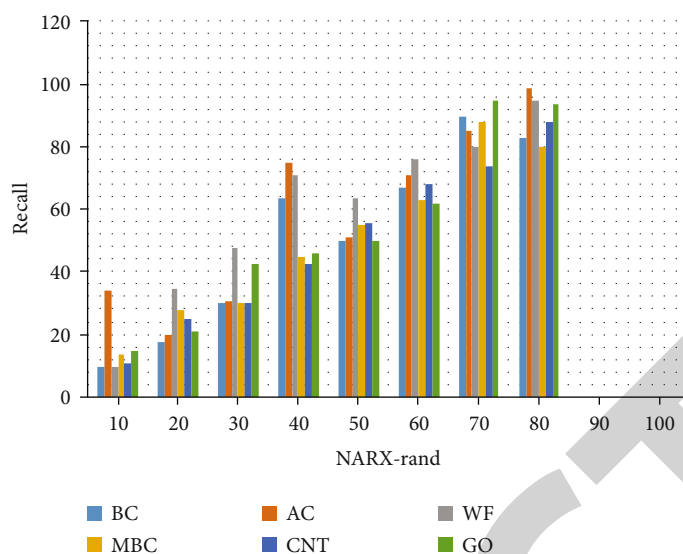


FIGURE 6: Recall.

4.4. *Recall*. The positive values are correctly classified from the dataset. It has numerous parameters for classification. The values are evaluated based on the following equation.

$$\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \quad (9)$$

Figure 6 represents proposed recall measures. The proposed nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network outperforms gradient boosting trees method that outperforms well.

5. Conclusion

Antibiotic adsorption on CBM like charcoals and activated carbons is considered as the most efficient solution for wastewater treatments. For TC and SMX in the present model, the random forest algorithm and ANN techniques are used to forecast the amounts of antibiotics in the CBMs. The broadcast efforts of the trials to reduce antibiotics from industrial effluent tend to be a bit tricky. For forecasting antibiotic quantities in industrial wastewater, the suggested method employs nonlinear autoregressive exogenous (NARX) neural network that outperforms gradient boosting trees biochar (BC), activated carbons (AC), waste feeds (WF), magnetic modified biochars (MBC), carbon nanotubes (CNT), and graphene oxides are some of the characteristics used in the suggested research (GO). It evaluates the accuracy, recall, precision, false positive rate (FPR), and false negative rate (FNR). It reliably predicts and aids in the removal of antibiotics from wastewater, as well as reducing the need for experimental screenings. In future, various machine learning techniques can be included for carbon adsorption techniques, and recently, optimization algorithms play a vital role. Swarm intelligence techniques can be used in this carbon adsorption for optimal solution.

Data Availability

All the required data is available in the manuscript itself.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

The authors extend their appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research at King Khalid University for funding this work under grant number (RGP 2/45/43). Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University Researchers Supporting Project number (PNURSP2022R136), Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The authors would like to thank the Deanship of Scientific Research at Majmaah University for supporting this work under project number R-2022-75.

References

- [1] X. Zhu, Z. Wan, D. C. Tsang et al., "Machine learning for the selection of carbon-based materials for tetracycline and sulfamethoxazole adsorption," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 406, p. 126782, 2021.
- [2] N. A. Khan, M. Sulaiman, C. A. Tavera Romero, and F. K. Alarfaj, "Theoretical analysis on absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into solutions of phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE) using nonlinear autoregressive exogenous neural networks," *Molecules*, vol. 26, no. 19, p. 6041, 2021.
- [3] M. J. Garcia, J. W. Garcia-Galan, R. Day et al., "A review of emerging organic contaminants (EOCs), antibiotic re-sistant bacteria (ARB), and antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) in the environment: increasing removal with wetlands and reducing environmental impacts," *Bioresour Technol*, vol. 307, p. 123228, 2020.

- [4] R. Gothwal and T. Shashidhar, "Antibiotic pollution in the environment: a review," *CLEAN - Soil, Air, Water*, vol. 43, no. 4, pp. 479–489, 2015.
- [5] O. M. Rodriguez-Narvaez, J. M. Peralta-Hernandez, A. Goonetilleke, and E. R. Bandala, "Treatment technologies for emerging contaminants in water: a review," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 323, pp. 361–380, 2017.
- [6] L. P. Bao, C. O. Chong, S. M. S. Mohamed et al., "Conventional and emerging technologies for removal of antibiotics from wastewater," *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, vol. 400, p. 122961, 2020.
- [7] Y. Sun, D.-W. Cho, N. J. Graham et al., "Degradation of antibiotics by modified vacuum-UV based processes: mechanistic consequences of H₂O₂ and K₂S₂O₈ in the presence of halide ions," *Science of The Total Environment*, vol. 664, pp. 312–321, 2020.
- [8] K. Premarathna, A. U. Rajapaksha, B. Sarkar et al., "Biochar-based engineered composites for sorptive decontamination of water: a review," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 372, pp. 536–550, 2019.
- [9] Y. Xiang, Z. Xu, Y. Wei et al., "Carbon-based materials as adsorbent for antibiotics removal: mechanisms and influencing factors," *Journal of Environmental Management*, vol. 237, pp. 128–138, 2019.
- [10] F. Yu, Y. Li, S. Han, and J. Ma, "Adsorptive removal of antibiotics from aqueous solution using carbon materials," *Chemosphere*, vol. 153, pp. 365–385, 2016.
- [11] Y. S. Choe, K. J. Oh, M. C. Kim, and S. W. Park, "Chemical absorption of carbon dioxide into phenyl glycidyl ether solution containing THA-CP-MS41 catalyst," *Korean Journal of Chemical Engineering*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 1868–1875, 2010.
- [12] R. Singha and A. M. Wazwaz, "Steady-state concentrations of carbon dioxide absorbed into phenyl glycidyl ether: an optimal homotopy analysis method," *Match-Commun. Math. Co.*, vol. 81, pp. 800–812, 2019.
- [13] X. C. Jing, X. Wen, W. Liu et al., "Biochar effects on soil chemical properties and mobilization of cadmium (Cd) and lead (Pb) in paddy soil," *Soil Use Manage.*, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 320–327, 2020.
- [14] L. Ye, M. Camps-Arbestain, Q. Shen, J. Lehmann, B. Singh, and M. Sabir, "Biochar effects on crop yields with and without fertilizer: a meta-analysis of field studies using separate controls," *Soil Use and Management*, vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 2–18, 2020.
- [15] L. Wang, Y. S. Ok, D. C. Tsang et al., "New trends in biochar pyrolysis and modification strategies: feedstock, pyrolysis conditions, sustainability concerns and implications for soil amendment," *Soil Use and Management*, vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 358–386, 2020.
- [16] A. Yazidi, M. Atrous, F. Edi Soetaredjo et al., "Adsorption of amoxicillin and tetracycline on activated carbon prepared from durian shell in single and binary systems: experimental study and modeling analysis," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 379, p. 122320, 2020.
- [17] S. Álvarez-Torrellas, A. Rodríguez, G. Ovejero, and J. García, "Comparative adsorption performance of ibuprofen and tetracycline from aqueous solution by carbonaceous materials," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 283, pp. 936–947, 2016.
- [18] S. V. Manjunath, R. Singh Baghel, and M. Kumar, "Antagonistic and synergistic analysis of antibiotic adsorption on *Prosopis juliflora* activated carbon in multicomponent systems," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 381, p. 122713, 2020.
- [19] S. Zhang, B. Li, X. Wang et al., "Recent developments of two-dimensional graphene-based composites in visible-light photocatalysis for eliminating persistent organic pollutants from wastewater," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 390, p. 124642, 2020.
- [20] W. Xiong, G. Zeng, Z. Yang et al., "Adsorption of tetracycline antibiotics from aqueous solutions on nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube functionalized MIL-53(Fe) as new adsorbent," *Science of the Total Environment*, vol. 627, pp. 235–244, 2018.
- [21] L. Yi, L. Zuo, C. Wei et al., "Enhanced adsorption of bisphenol A, tylosin, and tetracycline from aqueous solution to nitrogen-doped multiwall carbon nanotubes via cation- π and π - π electron-donor-acceptor (EDA) interactions," *Science of the Total Environment*, vol. 719, p. 137389, 2020.
- [22] F. Lian, B. Sun, Z. Song, L. Zhu, X. Qi, and B. Xing, "Physico-chemical properties of herb-residue biochar and its sorption to ionizable antibiotic sulfamethoxazole," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 248, pp. 128–134, 2014.
- [23] X.-R. Jing, Y.-Y. Wang, W.-J. Liu, Y.-K. Wang, and H. Jiang, "Enhanced adsorption performance of tetracycline in aqueous solutions by methanol-modified biochar," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 248, pp. 168–174, 2014.
- [24] C. Peiris, S. R. Gunatilake, T. E. Mlsna, D. Mohan, and M. Vithanage, "Biochar based removal of antibiotic sulfonamides and tetracyclines in aquatic environments: a critical review," *Bioresource Technology*, vol. 246, pp. 150–159, 2017.
- [25] X. Zhu, X. Wang, and Y. S. Ok, "The application of machine learning methods for prediction of metal sorption onto biochars," *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, vol. 378, p. 120727, 2019.
- [26] X. Zhu, D. C. W. Tsang, L. Wang et al., "Machine learning exploration of the critical factors for CO₂ adsorption capacity on porous carbon materials at different pressures," *J. Clean. Product*, vol. 273, p. 122915, 2020.
- [27] M. Foroughi, M. H. A. Azghandi, and S. Kakhki, "Bio-inspired, high, and fast adsorption of tetracycline from aqueous media using Fe₃O₄-g-CN@ PEI- β -CD nanocomposite: modeling by response surface methodology (RSM), boosted regression tree (BRT), and general regression neural network (GRNN)," *Journal Hazard Material*, vol. 388, p. 121769, 2020.
- [28] B. Kim, S. Lee, and J. Kim, "Inverse design of porous materials using artificial neural networks," *Science Advances*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2020.
- [29] G. Prasannamedha and P. S. Kumar, "A review on contamination and removal of sulfa-methoxazole from aqueous solution using cleaner techniques: present and future perspective," *Journal of Cleaner Production*, vol. 250, 2020.
- [30] M. J. Ahmed, "Adsorption of quinolone, tetracycline, and penicillin antibiotics from aqueous solution using activated carbons: review," *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology*, vol. 50, pp. 1–10, 2017.
- [31] M. Kumar, X. Xiong, Z. Wan et al., "Ball milling as a mechanochemical technology for fabrication of novel biochar nanomaterials," *Bioresource Technology*, p. 123613, 2020.
- [32] R. D. A. Araújo, A. L. Oliveira, and S. Meira, "A morphological neural network for binary classification problems," *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 65, pp. 12–28, 2017.
- [33] J. Basha, N. Bacanin, N. Vukobrat et al., "Chaotic Harris hawks optimization with quasi-reflection-based learning: an application to enhance CNN design," *Sensors*, vol. 21, no. 19, p. 6654, 2021.

- [34] M. Zivkovic, T. Bezdán, I. Strumberger, N. Bacanin, and K. Venkatachalam, "Improved harris hawks optimization algorithm for workflow scheduling challenge in cloud-edge environment," in *In Computer Networks, Big Data and IoT*, Springer, Singapore, 2021.
- [35] M. Zivkovic, T. Zivkovic, K. Venkatachalam, and N. Bacanin, "Enhanced dragonfly algorithm adapted for wireless sensor network lifetime optimization," in *In Data intelligence and cognitive informatics*, Springer, Singapore, 2021.
- [36] P. Prabu, A. N. Ahmed, K. Venkatachalam, S. Nalini, and R. Manikandan, "Energy efficient data collection in sparse sensor networks using multiple Mobile Data Patrons," *Computers & Electrical Engineering*, vol. 87, p. 106778, 2020.
- [37] A. S. Mohammed, S. Basha, P. N. Asha, and K. Venkatachalam, "FCO—fuzzy constraints applied cluster optimization technique for wireless adhoc networks," *Computer Communications*, vol. 154, pp. 501–508, 2020.
- [38] M. Zivkovic, N. Bacanin, K. Venkatachalam et al., "COVID-19 cases prediction by using hybrid machine learning and beetle antennae search approach," *Sustainable Cities and Society*, vol. 66, p. 102669, 2021.