



IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: V Month of publication: May 2017 DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call: 🛇 08813907089 🕴 E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

*Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017 ISSN: 2321-9653* 

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

# Kinetic and Thermodynamic Studies on the Adsorption Behavior of Crocein Orange G Dye Using Casuarina Equisetifolia Bark Carbon

Rajeswari M<sup>1</sup>, Arivalagan K<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Govt. Arts College for Men, Nandanam-600 039, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract: The adsorption behavior of crocein orange G dye from aqueous solution was investigated using Casuarina equisetifolia bark carbon. The effect of various experimental factors such as pH, adsorbent dose, initial dye concentration, contact time and temperature were studied by using the batch technique. The adsorption capacities were evaluated by using Langmuir and Freunlich adsorption isotherm models. Thermodynamic parameters were calculated and it was found that the adsorption of crocein orange G (COG) dye using Casuarina equisetifolia bark carbon (CEBC) was endothermic and adsorption process. Pseudo first order, Pseudo second order models were also used to describe the kinetic data. The adsorbent surface functional groups identification with Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and the morphology of the surface are identified with Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).

Keywords : Adsorption, Kinetic, CEBC, COG dye, Thermodynamic

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The increase in population and rapid industrial growth in India has resulted in high demand for dyes and pigments [1]. Dyes are important pollutants in the effluents of textile, leather, food processing, cosmetics and paper manufacturing industries. The discharge of these dye wastes into receiving streams not only affects the aesthetic nature but also reduces photo-synthetic activity [2]. Waste waters offer considerable resistance for their biodegradation [4] and also several commonly used have been reported to be carcinogenic and mutagenic for aquatic organisms [3]. Pollution caused by industrial waste water has become a common problem for many countries [5]. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce dye concentration in the waste water. Adsorption is an attractive and alternative for the treatment of waste water, especially if the adsorbent is inexpensive and does not require an additional pretreatment step before its application. Currently, the most commonly used adsorbent is activated carbon which will successfully remove the dyes from waste water [6, 7]. However, the activated carbon is considered to be an expensive and problem with regeneration of the spent activated carbon in its large scale application. In order to decrease the cost of water treatment, attempts have been made to find inexpensive low-cost adsorbents [8]. Therefore, new, economical, easily available and highly effective adsorbents still need to be found. The present study is used to find out the suitability of CEBC adsorbent to remove the Crocein Orange G dye from aqueous solution.

#### A. Adsorbate

### II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Crocein Orange G (COG) dye used in this study is purchased from Kevin Scientific Company. COG has molecular formula C16H11N2NaO4S which is shown in Fig.1. The dye stock solution was prepared by dissolving accurate weight of dye in distilled water to the concentration of 1g/L.



Fig. 1 Structure of Crocein Orange G

# International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

# B. Preparation of Casuarina equisetifolia Bark Carbon (CEBC) adsorbent

Casuarina equisetifolia Bark Carbon (CEBC) was collected from local market. The collected CEBC materials were finely powder was treated with con. Sulphuric acid. The carbon was washed until an optimum PH and dried in hot air oven at 110°C for 24hours, then placed into muffle furnace at 450°C in 6 hours for complete carbonization of the bark. The resulting powder was used for adsorption experiment.

### C. Batch method

Batch adsorption [9] studies were conducted in varying concentration of dye, adsorbent dose, contact time, temperature and pH. The concentration of dye used in the range of 8-40mg/L (8mg/L variation), adsorbent dose varied from 10 to 60 mg (10 mg variation), time varied in the range of 10-60 min (10 min intervals), temperature was varied in 303-333 K (10 K increment) and pH changed in the value of 2-9. The amount of adsorption  $q_t$  (mg/g) at time 't', amount of adsorption at equilibrium  $q_e$  (mg/g), and % removal of COG dye were calculated by

-	•
$q_t = (C_o - C_t)V/W$	(1)
$q_e = (C_o - C_e)V/W$	(2)
% Removal= $C_0$ - $C_t/C_0 \ge 100$	(3)

Where Co (mg/L), Ct (mg/L) and Ce (mg/L) are the liquid phase concentration of NGB dye at initial, at particular time and equilibrium respectively. V (Litre) is the volume of the solution. W (gram) is the mass of dry adsorbent used.

#### D. Characterization of the adsorbent

The purpose of using activated carbon is to enhance the efficiency of adsorption without the evolution of huge amounts of fumes while carbonization the bark material. Excess moisture can removed inside the pores of the adsorbent material then the carbonized material kept in an oven for 24 h at temperature 110°C. Morphology of the adsorbent material performed using Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) analysis. The surface functional groups of the activated carbon studied by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy in before and after adsorption.

#### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## A. Characteristic studies of activated carbon

1) FTIR study: Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy provides evidence for the presence of functional groups on the surface of Casuarina equsetifolia bark carbon material before activation. The broad band around 3263.51 cm<sup>-1</sup> was observed in the sample which was attributed to the O-H stretching vibration of hydrogen bonded hydroxyl groups in carboxylic, phenolic, or alcoholic functional groups and adsorbed water over the raw material. The band at 2923cm<sup>-1</sup> was ascribed to asymmetric C-H stretching vibrations of aliphatic carbon of the raw material. After carbonization, these vibrations decreased greatly for the CEBC, indicating that the hydrogen was removed to a large extent. The appearance of the band at 1728.42 cm<sup>-1</sup> is due to the C=O stretching in aliphatic ketone. An intense band was centered at 1604 cm<sup>-1</sup> which corresponded to the carbonyl (C=O) stretching vibration of quinine. The band at 1383.86 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicates the symmetric stretching vibrations of COO- as shown in the Fig. 2(a). After the carbonization, all these peaks disappeared, indicating that much of the organic matter was eliminated The bands around 1000-1300 cm<sup>-1</sup> are usually found in oxidized carbons and are assigned to C-O stretching in acids, alcohols, phenols, ethers, and /or ester groups as shown in Fig 2(b).





International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)



Fig. 2(b) FTIR analysis of CEBC after activation

2) SEM Study: The Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) provides the information about the surface morphology of the adsorbent material. The SEM image of adsorption is shown in Fig 3. The Figure shows that there was porous structure in the surface. The porous structure was wholly occupied with the COG dye molecules. Hence, there was a complete occupied site of the surface of the adsorbent material which shows almost flatten surface image. This image structure concluded that the COG dye is strongly adsorbed on the surface of the activated carbon.



Fig. 3 SEM image of activated carbon

## B. Parameters Study

1) Effect of pH: The solution pH tremendously affected the nature and progression of the adsorption process. So it is essential to check the solution pH before proceeding to the adsorption process. In this study the solution pH was varied in the range of 2-10 and the effect of pH was presented in Fig.4. From the investigation of various pH values, the pH value of 2 shows the higher percentage removal compared to other pH values. Therefore the pH value of 2 was chosen as optimum pH for the removal of Crocein Orange G on the Casuarina equisetifolia bark activated carbon.



Fig.4 Effect of initial pH for the removal of COG dye

2) Effect of CEBC adsorbent dose: To study the effect of CEBC dose on the COG adsorption, different amounts of CEBC powder (10-60mg) were added into a 250ml conical flask containing a definite volume (25ml in the each flask)of fixed initial concentration (8mg/L) of dye solution without changing the PH of solution at 30°C as shown in Fig .5. The flasks were placed in thermostatic orbital shaker for 60 minutes and the COG dye concentrations were measured at equilibrium.

From the Figure, it was observed that the % removal increase initially up to 30mg/25ml and reaches limiting value with fractional difference. Thus, adsorption increases with an increase in the dose of adsorbent due to availability of more active sites for adsorption. However, a further increase in the dose of adsorbent did not affect the % removal of dye because of the unavailability of adsorbate due to saturation. So the experiments were carried out by using 30mg/25ml of adsorbent dose.



Fig. 5 Effect of adsorbent dose for the removal of COG dye

3) Effect of contact time: The effect of contact time between adsorbent CEBC and adsorbate (COG) were determined by keeping COG dye concentration, adsorbent dosage, pH and temperature were constant. In the present study, the adsorption process of COG using CEBC was studied for various time intervals such as 10, 20,30,40,50 and 60 minutes. The results were presented in Fig .6.It was observed that initially increase in time enhances the rate of adsorption and its equilibrium was almost attained and 96.32% dye removal takes place within 50minutes. Hereafter there were no appreciable changes in adsorption. So, 50 minutes was the sufficient time for the maximum adsorption of dye.





*Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017 ISSN: 2321-9653* 

# International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

4) Effect of temperature : The effect of temperature was carried out at four different temperatures such as 30°C, 40°C, 50°C and 60°C in a thermostatic orbital shaker for 50 minutes. Samples were withdrawn at suitable time interval; filtrate was analyzed for the remaining dye concentration. Temperature has significant effects on the adsorption capacity, thermodynamic parameter and kinetic process depending on the structure and surface functional groups of an adsorbent.

## C. Adsorption Isotherms

The adsorption isotherm shows how the adsorbate molecules are distributed between the adsorbent and solution. The Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm were used to measure the adsorption capacity of the CEBC adsorbent for the removal of COG dye.

1) Langmuir Isotherm : The Langmuir [10] isotherm equation can be described by

 $1/q_e = 1/q_m K_L C_e + 1/q_m$  (4)

Where  $C_e$  (mg/L) is the equilibrium concentration of the adsorbate,  $q_e$  (mg/g) is the amount of adsorbate per unit mass of adsorbent,  $q_m$  and  $K_L$  are Langmuir constants related to adsorption capacity and rate of adsorption respectively.  $q_m$  is the amount of adsorbate a complete monolayer coverage (mg/g) which gives the maximum adsorption capacity of the adsorbent and KL (L/mg) is the Langmuir isotherm constant that relates to the energy of adsorption. The linear plot of specific adsorption capacity  $1/q_e$  against the equilibrium concentration ( $1/C_e$ ) shows that the adsorption obeys the Langmuir model which is shown in Fig .7. The Langmuir constant  $q_m$  and  $K_L$  were determined from the slop and intercept of the plot. The equilibrium parameter RL [11] is used to find out the feasibility of the Langmuir isotherm

$$R_{L}=1/1+K_{L}Co$$
 (5)

Where Co (mg/L) is the initial concentration of adsorbate and KL (L/mg) is Langmuir isotherm constant. The RL value between 0 < RL < 1 is favorable for adsorption.



Fig. 7 Langmuir isotherms for the adsorption of COG dye

# 2) Freundlich Isotherm : Freundlich isotherm [12] is represented by the equation

 $\log q_e = \log K_f + 1/n \log C_e \tag{6}$ 

Where  $q_e$  is the amount of dye adsorbed per unit weight of the adsorbent (mg/L),  $K_f$  is [mg/g(mg/L)<sup>-1/n</sup>] measure of adsorption capacity and 1/n is the adsorption intensity. In general if  $K_f$  value increases then adsorption capacity for a given adsorbate increases. The magnitude of the exponent 1/n gives an indication of the favorability of adsorption. The adsorption is linear; if n<1, it implies that the adsorption process is favored by chemisorption and if n>1, the adsorption process is favored by physisorption. The linear plot of specific adsorption capacity log  $q_e$  against the equilibrium concentration log  $C_e$  shows that the adsorption doesn't obey the Freunlich model which is shown in Fig .8.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)



Fig. 8 Freunlich isotherms for the adsorption of COG dye

TABLE I
ADSORPTION ISOTHERM PARAMETER FOR THE ADSORPTION OF COG DYE

Langmuir parameter		Fre	undlich parameter		
q <sub>m</sub> (mg/g)	K <sub>L</sub> (L/mg)	$\mathbb{R}^2$	$K_{F(}(mg/g)(1/mg)^{(1/n)})$	n(g/L)	$\mathbb{R}^2$
25.316	75.660	0.9902	2.882	2.416	0.987

# D. Adsorption Kinetics

The rate constant for the adsorption of COG was determined using pseudo first order, pseudo second order, and intra particle diffusion models.

 Pseudo first order equation: The adsorption kinetic data were described by the pseudo first order model which is the earliest known equation, described the adsorption rate based on the adsorption capacity. The pseudo second order rate equation can be written as [13].

 $\log (q_e-q_t)=\log q_e-t.k_1/2.303$ 

(7)

Where  $q_e$  is the amount of dye adsorbed at equilibrium (mg/L),  $q_t$  is the amount of dye adsorbed (mg/g) at time t,  $K_1$  is the rate constant (min<sup>-1</sup>) of the pseudo first order.



Fig. 9 Pseudo first order kinetic plot for the adsorption of COG on CEBC.

*Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017 ISSN: 2321-9653* 

# International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

2) *Pseudo second order equation:* The pseudo second order [14] rate expression is represented as

 $t/q_t = 1/h + 1/q_e \times t \tag{8}$ 

Where (mg/g-1min-1) is the initial adsorption rate at  $t\rightarrow 0$  and K is the rate constant of the pseudo second order kinetic equation (gmg-1min-1). The plot of t/qt versus t is shown in Figure 10. The qe, k and h can be determined from the slope and intercept of the plot respectively and listed in Table 2.



Fig. 10 Pseudo second order kinetic plot for the adsorption of COG on CEBC.

TABLE II	
ADSORPTION KINETIC PARAMETER FOR THE ADSORPTION OF COG DYN	Е

Pseudo first order		Pseudo second order			
Kad(min <sup>-1</sup> )	ge(mg/g)	R <sup>2</sup>	g <sub>e</sub> (mg/g)	h(mgg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>R</b> <sup>2</sup>
0.048	0.7546	0.978	6.4267	0.667	0.9998

## E. Thermodynamic studies

The effect of temperature on the adsorption process was investigated with the thermodynamic parameter like change in Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta$ G), change in enthalpy ( $\Delta$ H) and change in entropy ( $\Delta$ S). The thermodynamic parameter values were presented in Table III. From Table, the Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta$ G) shows negative sign of an experimental value intimates that the process is spontaneous in nature. The reduction of the negative value at higher temperatures reveals that the equilibrium quantity reduces at higher temperatures. The positive value of change in enthalpy ( $\Delta$ H) indicates that the endothermic nature of the process involved during the adsorption, moreover an interaction between the solute and the solvent particle involves in complex phenomenon on the solid surface. The change in entropy ( $\Delta$ S) provides positive value implies that the conscious choice of an adsorbent raises with the increment of an orderliness between the adsorbate and the adsorbent molecules. From the results we may conclude that the adsorption of Crocein orange G on Casuarina equisetifolia bark carbon was feasible.

 TABLE III

 Thermodynamic Parameter For The Adsorption Of Cog Dye

	•	-	
T(K)	$\Delta G^0$ (KJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta H^0(KJ mol^{-1})$	$\Delta S^{0}(KJ mol^{-1} k^{-1})$
303	-8.013	20.347	128.113
313	-8.559		
323	-9.152		
333	-9.679		

*Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017 ISSN: 2321-9653* 

# International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

# .IV. CONCLUSION

The results of this study shows that the Casuarina equisetifolia Bark Carbon can be used for the removal of the dyes Crocein orange G from aqueous solution. The equilibrium data were fitted to the Langmuir model. The kinetics of the adsorption process was the best fit with pseudo second order model. This adsorption studies shows that Casuarina equisetifolia Bark Carbon can be used as an efficient adsorbent for the removal of Crocein orange G dyes from aqueous solution. The thermodynamic studies indicate that adsorption process is endothermic and physical adsorption.

#### REFERENCES

- M. Thilagavathi, S. Arivoli, V. Vijayakumaran." Kinetic and thermodynamic studies on the adsorption behavior of Rhodamine B dye using Prosopis Juliflora Bark Carbon", Sch. J. Eng. Tech., vol.2, pp.258-263, 2014.
- [2] P. Thamilarasu, G. Vijaya Kumar, R. Tamilarasan, V. Sivakumar, K. Karunakaran. "Kinetic, Equilibrium and Thermodynamic studies on the removal of Cr(VI) by activated carbon prepared from Cajanus Cajan(L) Milsp seed shell", Polish Journal of Chemical Technology., vol.13, pp.01-07, 2011.
- [3] Fakir Akhtar Sattar Shah, Malak Sajid Ajit, G.A. Usmani. "Kinetics modeling study Adsorption of Victoria Blue on Mahaneem Leaf powder", International Journal of Advanced Scientific and Technical Research., vol.1, pp.293-306, 2016.
- [4] S. Valliammai, Y. Subbareddy, KS. Nagaraja, B. Jeyaraj. "Adsorption of Erythrosine –B on Mesoporous Graphitic activated carbon prepared from Bael tree bark equilibrium, kinetics and thermodynamic studies", J. Mater. Environ. Sci., vol.6, pp.2836-2852, 2015.
- [5] G. Vijayakumar, R. Tamilarasan, V. Sivakumar, M. Dharmendirakumar. "Kinetic, equilibrium and sorption studies of reactive orange -16 from aquous solution using nut shell of arachis hypogaea", Elixir pollution., vol.38, pp.4302-4307, 2011.
- [6] K. Nakagawa, A. Namba, SR. Mukai, H. Tamon, P. Ariyadejwanich, W. Tanthapanichakoon. "Adsorption of phenol and reactive dye from aqueous solution on activated carbons derived from solid wastes", Water Res., vol. 38, pp.1791-1798, 2004.
- [7] ID. Mall, VC. Srivastava, NK. Agarwal. "Removal of orange –G and methyl violet dyes by adsorption onto bagasse fiy ash kinetic study and equilibrium isotherm analyses", Dye pigments., vol. 69, pp.210-223, 2006.
- [8] K.Augustine, I. Hilary, Owamah, O. Victor. "Kinetic and thermodynamic models for the removal of aminophenol from aqueous solutions using groundnut shells as the biomass", Pelagia Research Library Advances in Applied Science Research., vol. 3, pp. 2257-2265, 2012.
- BH. Hameed. "Removal of cationic dye from aqueous solution using jackfruit peel as nonconventional low cost adsorbent", J. Hazard. Mater., vol. 162, pp.344-350, 2009.
- [10] I. Langmuir. "The adsorption of gases on plane surface of glass, mica and platinum", Journal of American Chemical Society., vol.57, pp.1361-1403, 1918.
- [11] C. McKay, HS. Blair, JR. Gardner. "Adsorption of dyes on chitin.I. Equilibrium studies", J. Appl. Polymer Sci., vol. 27, pp.3043-3057, 1982.
- [12] H. Freundlich. "Per dye adsorption in losungen" (adsorption in solution), Z. Phys.Chem., vol. 57, pp.384-470, 1906.
- [13] YS. Ho, G.Mckay. "The kinetic of sorption of divalent metal ions onto sphagnum moss peat", Water Res., vol. 34, pp. 735-742, 2000.
- [14] W. Chunfeng, LJ. Sheng, S.Xia, W. Lianjun, S. Xiuyun. "Evaluation of zeolite synthesized from Fly Ash as a potential adsorbents for waste waters containing heavy metals", J. Environ. Sci., vol.21, pp.127, 2009.
- [15] WJ. Weber, JC. Morris. "Kinetics of adsorption on carbon from solution"., J.Sanitary Eng. Div., vol.90, pp.79-107, 1964.











45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129







INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 🕓 (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)