



Adsorption Isotherms and Kinetics Studies of Ni(II) Adsorption from Aqueous Solution onto Activated Carbon Prepared from Lapsi Seed Stone

Rajeshwar Man Shrestha

Department of Engineering Science and Humanities,
Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
Email: rajeshwar@ioe.edu.np

Article History

Received: 28 July 2018

Accepted: 20 September 2018

Published: September 2018

Citation

Rajeshwar Man Shrestha. Adsorption Isotherms and Kinetics Studies of Ni(II) Adsorption from Aqueous Solution onto Activated Carbon Prepared from Lapsi Seed Stone. *Indian Journal of Engineering*, 2018, 15, 291-298

Publication License



© The Author(s) 2018. Open Access. This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

General Note

Article is recommended to print as color digital version in recycled paper.

ABSTRACT

Present study explored the studies of adsorption isotherms and kinetics of the adsorption Ni (II) using activated carbon prepared from the waste material, Lapsi Seed Stone. Batch adsorption experiments have been carried out in different contact time period of 60 to 240 minutes. 180 minutes have been found to be optimum contact time for the adsorption of the metal ions. The optimal pH for the adsorption of the metal ions was found to be 5. The analysis of adsorption data showed the best description of Langmuir isotherm with higher value of coefficient of correlation as compared to that of Freundlich isotherm showing a maximum adsorption capacity of 28.0 mg/g. Similarly the analysis adsorption kinetic data revealed that pseudo second

order equation was the best applied model to the adsorption process. It has been concluded that the activated carbon prepared from Lapsi seed stone can be applied as an effective adsorbent for the removal of Ni (II) from aqueous media.

Key words: Nickel, Adsorption, Lapsi seed stone, Adsorption kinetics, Adsorption isotherms

1. INTRODUCTION

Nickel, one of the highly toxic heavy metals released into water bodies by anthropogenic activities such as manufacturing process of stainless steels, super alloys, metallic alloys, coins, batteries etc. Direct exposure to nickel causes dermatitis. Some nickel compounds as carbonyl are carcinogenic and easily absorbed skin [1]. Acute poisoning of Ni (II) causes headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, chest pain, tightness of the chest, dry cough and shortness of breath, rapid respiration, cyanosis and extreme weakness [2]. The metal ions therefore should be reduced to lower level to the permissible before being discharged to water bodies. The methods used to remove the heavy metal ions include chemical precipitation, chemical oxidation or reduction, filtration, ion exchange, electrochemical treatment, membrane filtration, reverse osmosis and adsorption. However, most of these methods have drawbacks such as incomplete removal of heavy metals, high operational cost, and problem for disposal of metallic sludge.

Adsorption process, therefore, has been mostly applied for the removal of pollutants from water. Many researchers have been carried out work to find the cheaper and chemically-physically feasible adsorbent [3].

Many studies have shown the development of low cost activated carbon prepared from locally available and cheaper materials like apricot stone [4], olive stone [5], date stone [6], peanut shell [7], coconut shell [8], palm shell [9], rice husk [10] etc. for the production of activated carbon.

In present study, kinetics of Ni (II) adsorption onto PAALSSC (Phosphoric acid activated Lapsi Seed Stone carbon) has been studied through a pseudo-first-order [11 and 12] a pseudo-second-order [13 and 14]. Adsorption isotherm usually gives an information about the equilibrium state between the amount of adsorbed metal ion onto the adsorbent surface and the concentration of metal ions in solution. Langmuir [15 and 16] and Freundlich [17] are the most commonly applied adsorption isotherms.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

2.1. Materials

The precursor used in this study is Lapsi seed stone as shown in Fig 2, the waste material of Lapsi fruits as shown in Fig 1 left after the production of vitamin –C rich products. The Lapsi seed stones were collected from Paun (vitamin – C rich products) Factory, Godavari, Lalitpur, were washed well with tap water to remove impurities. The seed stones were then washed with deionized water, and dried in a hot box oven a temperature maintained at 105 °C for 24 hours. The dried stones were grinded by electric grinder and sieved into the fraction of 300 µm. The grinded particles were mixed with 50% H₃PO₄ in the ratio of 1:1 and heated at a temperature of 100 °C for 24 hours and then carbonized at 400 °C for four hours in a horizontal tube furnace in nitrogen gas. The activated carbon, thus prepared was cooled at laboratory temperature and was washed several times with warm distilled water. The carbon was then dried at 110 °C for 24 hours, cooled and sieved to obtain the particles of size 106 µm. The activated carbon thus prepared was indicated by as PAALSSC (Phosphoric acid activated Lapsi seed stone carbon) and used for adsorption study.



Figure 1 Lapsi fruits



Figure 2 Lapsi seed stones

2.2. Chemicals and Instruments

All the chemicals and reagents manufactured from Merck and Qualigens Company were used in this experiment. Stock solutions of Pb (II) ions required were prepared from its nitrate salt using distilled water. In order to measure the pH value of the solution, Digital pH meter was used. Shaker (Digital VDRL Rotator-RPM-S) was used to carry out the adsorption experiments. The concentration of Pb (II) ions after adsorption was determined by using Atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS–VARIAN-AA240FS). To adjust the pH of solutions, 0.1 M NaOH and 0.1 M HCl have been used. All the solutions were prepared by diluting the stock solutions with distilled water.

2.3. Adsorption Experiments

Batch mode of adsorption experiments were carried out by suspending 0.05 g of adsorbent mixed with 25ml of adsorbate solution taken in 50 ml stoppered conical flasks. The flasks were then stirred well on Digital VDRL Rotator –RPM –S to find out the optimum condition for the experiments. Solutions of NaOH and HCl have been utilized to adjust the pH of the solution. The concentration of Pb (II) ions after adsorption was determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS –VARIAN-AA240FS).The amount of metal ions uptake can be calculated by the following equation [18].

$$q_e = \frac{(C_o - C_e) \times V}{W} \dots \dots \dots$$

Where C_o = initial concentration of metal ion

C_e = equilibrium concentration of metal ions

W = mass of adsorbent in gram (g)

V = volume of the solution in liter (L)

The percentage of removed metal ions (Rem %) in solution is calculated by using following the formula

$$\text{Rem}(\%) = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100 \dots \dots \dots 2$$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Effect of pH

The pH of the aqueous solution plays an important role on the adsorption of metal ions on the adsorbent. Hence the adsorption of Ni (II) ions on PAALSSC has been carried out over pH range of 2-7 at laboratory temperature. The effect of pH on removal of the metal ions is shown in Fig.3. The Figure shows that percentage removal of metal ions increases with increase in pH and attains almost constant value at pH range of 6-7. The adsorption study on higher pH was not studied since the precipitation of metal ions occurs above the pH. At low pH the percentage of removal of Ni (II) was found to be low. This may be due to the fact that higher concentration of hydrogen ions competes with metal ions at lower.

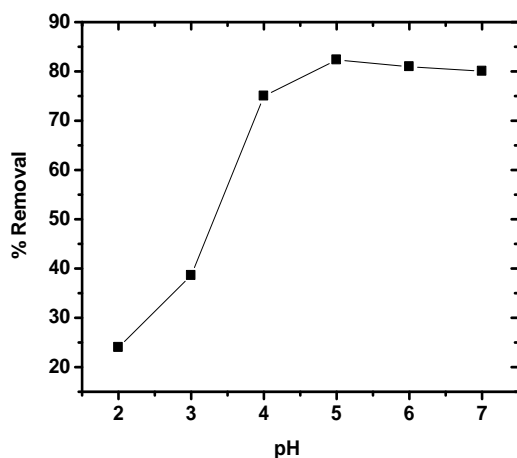


Figure 3 Effect of pH for the adsorption of Ni(II) onPAALSSC

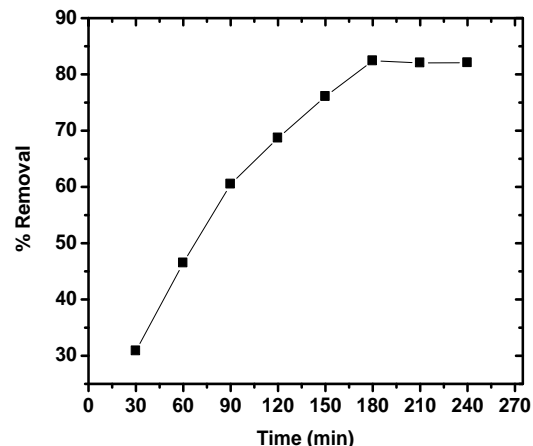


Figure 4 Effect of contact time for adsorption of Ni (II) onPAALSSC

3.2. Effect of Contact time

The amount of Ni(II) ions adsorbed by activated carbon is affected by contact time. Effect of contact time on the metal ions adsorbed is shown in Fig-4. The figure shows that the rate of adsorption has been observed very fast at initial state. The fast adsorption may be caused by the fact that at initial state higher driving force make fast transfer of metal ions to the surface of adsorbent particles and availability of the uncovered surface area on the adsorbent. On further increasing time it has taken a long time to attain equilibrium for the adsorption of metal ions diffusing slowly into the pores of activated carbon due to the decrease in availability of the uncovered surface area, the active sites and less driving force. Thus the adsorption rate becomes slower. It has taken 180 minutes to reach equilibrium for PAALSSC.

3.3. Adsorption isotherms

Adsorption isotherm gives information about the distribution of the adsorbed molecules between liquid and solid phase. Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption isotherms are the most commonly used adsorption isotherms. Present work explored the application of two the adsorption isotherms to describe the relation between the amount of the adsorbate and its equilibrium concentration in solution at laboratory temperature.

3.3.1. Langmuir isotherm

The Langmuir isotherm assumes that a continuous monolayer of adsorbate molecules surround a homogenous solid surface[19]. The linear form of the Langmuir isotherm equation is represented by following equation.

$$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{bq_m} + \frac{C_e}{q_m} \dots\dots\dots 3$$

Where C_e = the equilibrium concentration of the adsorbate (mg/L) and

q_e = the amount of the adsorbate adsorbed under equilibrium

q_m =the monolayer adsorption capacity (mg/ g) and

b = the Langmuir constant [20 and 21]

Langmuir constant and adsorption capacity are determined from the slope and intercept of the plot C_e/q_e versus C_e as shown in Fig 5. Freundlich constant and adsorption capacity are determined from the slope and intercept of the plot C_e/q_e versus C_e as shown in Fig 6.

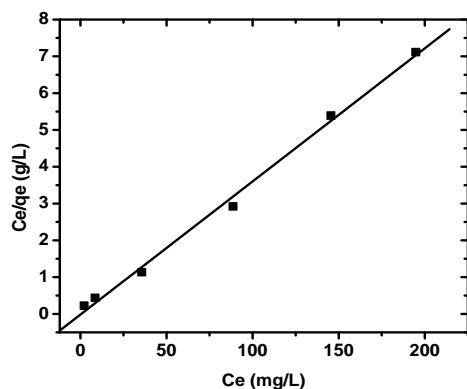


Figure 5 Langmuir adsorption isotherm of Ni (II) adsorption onto PAALSSC

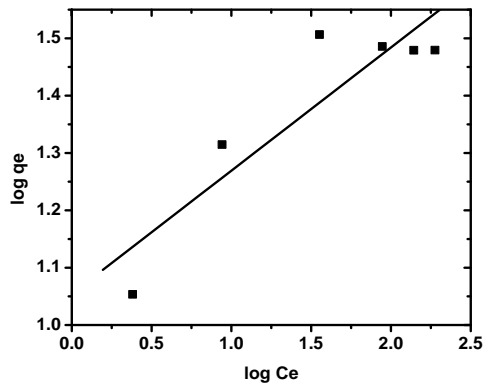


Figure 6 Freundlich adsorption isotherm of Ni (II) adsorption onto PAALSSC

3.3.2. Freundlich isotherm

Freundlich isotherm is applicable to adsorption processes that occur on heterogenous surfaces [22]. This isotherm gives an expression which defines the surface heterogeneity and the exponential distribution of active sites and their energies.

Linear form of Freundlich isotherm may be represented as follows

$$\log q_e = \log K_f + \frac{1}{n} \log C_e \dots\dots\dots 4$$

Where K_f and n = Freundlich constants related to adsorption capacity and adsorption intensity respectively.

From the slope and intercept of the straight portion of the linear plot obtained by plotting $\log q_e$ versus $\log C_e$, the values of Freundlich parameters can be calculated as shown in Fig 6. Langmuir and Freundlich constants are given in Table-2. Figures-5 and 6 show that the isotherm data better fit the Langmuir equation than Freundlich equation since the values of the coefficient of correlation ($R^2 = 0.997$) are higher than that of Freundlich isotherms ($R^2 = 0.811$). This supports the theory that the number of active sites on the carbon surface is limited and uptake of nickel ions forms a monolayer on the surface. Langmuir and Freundlich parameters are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Langmuir and Freundlich parameters for adsorption of Ni(II) ions onto PAALSSC

Heavy metal-ions	Langmuir parameters		R^2	Freundlich parameters		R^2
	q_{\max} mg/g	b		K_f (mg/g)	(n)	
Ni(II)	28.0	0.56	0.997	11.33	4.65	0.811

Adsorption of the capacity of Ni (II) on PAALSSC is higher than that of activated carbons prepared from other adsorbents such as Tea factory waste, Rice hull but lower than that of Cotton stalk as shown in Table 2. From the table it is concluded that PAALSSC is better in the adsorption of Ni (II) than other adsorbents except AC prepared from Cotton stalk

Table 2 Adsorption capacity of Ni (II) ions by various adsorbents for comparison with that of PAALSSC

S.N.	Adsorbents	Adsorption capacity q_{\max} mg g ⁻¹	References
1	Tea factory waste	15.3	Malkoc and Yasar, 2005
2	AC from cotton stalk by H ₃ PO ₄	31.5	Huang et al., 2010
3	NaOH treated rice hull	12.3	Mashall et al., 1995
7	PAALSSC	28.0	This study

3.4. Adsorption kinetics

The adsorption kinetic study plays an important role to determine the efficiency of adsorption. Pseudo first order and second order kinetic models have been applied to the adsorption kinetic data to analyze rate of adsorption.

3.4.1. Pseudo First Order

Lagergren in 1898[26] has given pseudo first order model. According to Lagergren the pseudo first order equation is represented as follows:

$$\frac{dq_t}{dt} = k_1(q_e - q_t) \dots\dots\dots 5$$

Where q_e and q_t = the amount of the metal ions adsorbed at equilibrium and time t , respectively (mg/g)

k_1 = the pseudo –first order rate constant (Lmin⁻¹).

After integration the equation (5) becomes as follows

$$\log(q_e - q_t) = \log q_e - \frac{k_1}{2.303} t \dots\dots\dots 6$$

The validity of kinetic model has been tested by plotting the value of $\log (q_e - q_t)$ against 't' as shown in Fig -7

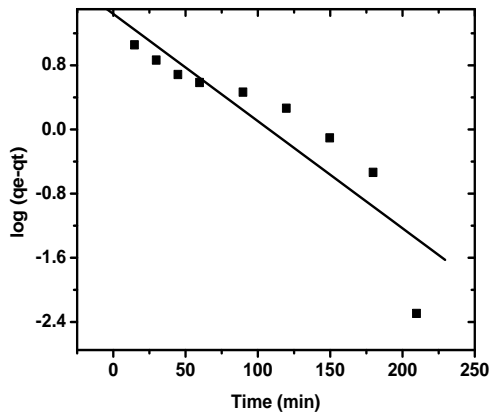


Figure 7 Pseudo first order plot for Ni (II) adsorption onto PAALSSC

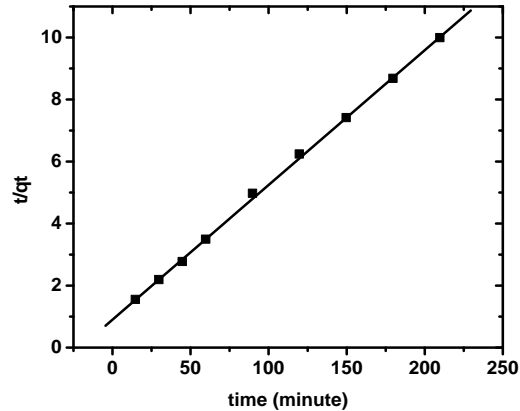


Figure 8 Pseudo second order plot for Ni (II) adsorption onto PAALSSC

The values of kinetics parameters such as k_1 and equilibrium adsorption capacity have been determined from the slopes and intercepts of the curves. The pseudo first order and pseudo second order constants are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Pseudo first and second order parameter for Ni (II) adsorption on PAALSSC

Heavy metal ions	Pseudo first order model			Pseudo second order model			
	q_e (m g/g)	K_1 (1/min)	R^2	Experimental value, q_e (mg/g)	q_e (mg/g)	K_2 (g/mg min)	R^2
Ni(II)	27.59	0.030	0.811	20.76	23.01	2.099×10^{-03}	0.999

3.4.2. Pseudo Second order

Ho second order model is often called pseudo second order model. The rate equation of pseudo second order is represented by the following equation.

$$\frac{dq_t}{dt} = k_2(q_e - q_t)^2 \dots\dots\dots 7$$

Where k_2 is the second order rate constant of adsorption ($g\ mg^{-1}\ min^{-1}$). Integrating the above equation (7) it takes the form as follows[27].

$$\frac{1}{(q_e - q_t)} = \frac{1}{q_e} + k_2 t \dots\dots\dots 8$$

The equation (8) can be rearranged to obtain

$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{q_e^2 k_2} + \frac{t}{q_e} \dots\dots\dots 9$$

The validity of the kinetic mode was tested by plotting the value of 't/qt' against 't' is plotted as shown in Fig. 8

4. CONCLUSION

Adsorption isotherms and kinetic studies for the adsorption of Ni(II) have been investigated by activated carbon from Lapsi seed stone. The adsorption of Ni (II) has been found to be dependent on pH and the maximum adsorption has been observed at pH 5. Optimal contact time for removal of the metal ions has been observed as 180 minutes. The equilibrium data is best described by Langmuir adsorption isotherm with high correlation coefficient ($R^2=0.997$) as compared to that ($R^2=0.811$) of Freundlich isotherm showing a maximum adsorption capacity of 28.0 mg/g. Analysis of adsorption kinetic data has shown that the data is found to be the best fit to pseudo second order kinetics ($R^2= 0.999$) to describe the adsorption process. The results of this study shows that the

activated carbon prepared from Lapsi seed stone can be used as an effective adsorbent for the removal of Ni (II) ions from aqueous solution.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Raja Ram Pradhananga, Kuleshwar, Kathmandu for his continuous encouragement, motivation and invaluable suggestions. The author is also grateful to Prof. Dr. Amar Prasad Yadav, Central Department of Chemistry, Tribhuvan University, for his encouragement and valuable suggestions. Thanks goes to Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology, Balaju, Kathmandu for the measurement of heavy metal ions by AAS.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCE

- Vieira, M.G. A., Almeida, A. F., Neto, M., Gimenes, L., M.G., and da Silva, C. (2010). Removal of nickel on Bofe bentonite calcined clay in porous bed, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 176, 109-118.
- Malkoc, E., and Nuhoglu, Y. (2005). Investigation of Nickel (II) from aqueous solutions using tea factory waste, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, B127, 120-1
- Shrestha R.M, (2015). Removal of Cd (II) ions from Aqueous by Adsorption from Aqueous solution Adsorption on Activated Carbon Prepared from Lapsi (*Choerospondias axillaris*) Seed Stone, *Journal of the Institute of Engineering*, 11 (1), 140- 150.
- Mouni L, Merabet D, Bouzaza A and Belkhiri, (2011). Adsorption of Pb(II) from aqueous solution using activated carbon developed from Apricot Stone, *Desalination*, 276, 148-153.
- Bohli TA, Querdernu NF and Villaescusa I, (2012). Uptake of Cd ⁺² and Ni ⁺² Metal ions from Aqueous solutions by Activated Carbons from Waste Olive Stones, *International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications*, 3(4), 232-236.
- Muthanna JA, (2011),Preparation of Activated carbons from Date Stones by Chemical Activation Method using FeCl₃ and ZnCl₂ as Activating Agents, *Journal of Engineering* , 17(4), 1007- 1022.
- Anna WK, Roman GS and Szymon M, (2011), Biosorption of heavy metals from aqueous solutions onto peanut shell as a low cost biosorbent, *Desalination*, 265, 126-134.
- Sekar M, Sakthi V and Rengarag S, (2004), Kinetics and equilibrium adsorption study of lead 9(II) onto activated carbon prepared from coconut shell , *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science* 279,307-317.
- Issabayeva GM, Aroua KN and Sulaiman MN, (2006). Removal of lead from aqueous solution on palm shell activated carbon. *Bioresource Technology*, 97, 2350 -2355.
- Chuah TG, Jumariah A, Azni KI and Thomas SY, (2005). Rice husk as potentially low-cost biosorbent for heavy metals and dye removal an overview, *Desalination* 175,305-316.
- Hashem, A. and El-Khiraigy, K., (2013). Bioadsorption of Pb (II) onto *Anethum graveolens* from Contaminated Wastewater: Equilibrium and Kinetic Studies. *Journal of Environmental Protection*, 4, 108-119.
- Miah M.Y, Volchek K, Kuang W, and Tezel F.H, (2010). Kinetic and Equilibrium Studies of Cesium Adsorption on Ceiling Tiles from Aqueous Solutions, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 183, 712-717.
- Ho, Y.S. and McKay, G. (1999), Pseudo-Second Order Model for Sorption Processes. *Process Biochemistry*, 34,735-742.
- Hameed, B.H., Din, A.T.M. and Ahmad, A.L, (2009). A Novel Agricultural Waste Adsorbent for the Removal of Cationic Dye from Aqueous Solutions. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 162, 305-311.
- Li, W., Zhang, L.,Peng, J., Li, N., Zhang, S. and Guo, S. (2008). Tobacco Stems, as a Low Cost Adsorbent for the Removal of Pb(II) from Wastewater: Equilibrium and Kinetic Studies, *Industrial Crops and Products*, 28, 294-302.
- Boamah P.O, Zhang Q, Hua M, Huang Y, Lin Y, Wang W and Lin Y, (2014). Lead Removal onto Cross -linked Low Molecular Weight Chitosan Pyruvic Acid Derivatives, *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 110, 518-527.
- Feng N.C Guo X .Y, Liang S, Zhu Y.S and Liu J.P, (2011), Biosorption of Heavy Metals from Aqueous Solutions by Chemically Modified Orange Peel, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 185, 49-54.
- Joshi S, Adhikari M, Pokharel B.P and Pradhananga RR, (2013). Effects of Activating Agents on the Activated Carbons Prepared from Lapsi Seed Stone, *Research Journal of Chemical Sciences*,Vol 3(5), 19-24.
- Taha M. Elmorsi, Zeinhom H. Mohamed, Walied Shopak, Ahmed M. Ismaiel, (2014). Kinetic and Equilibrium Isotherms Studies of Adsorption of Pb (II) from Water onto Natural

- Adsorbent, *Journal of Environmental Protection*, 5, 1667-1681.
20. Shrestha R .M Yadav A.P, Pokharel B. P and Pradhananga R.R, (2012). Preparation and Characterization of Activated Carbon from Lapsi (*Choerospondias axillaris*) Seed Stone by Chemical Activation with Phosphoric acid, *Research Journal of Chemical Sciences*, Vol. 2(10) 80-86.
 21. Moutou J.M., Bibila Mafoumba C.Matini L., Ngoro Elenga F. and Kouhounina L, (2018). Characterization and evaluation of the adsorption capacity of dichromate ions by a clay soil of Impfondo, *Research Journal of Chemical Sciences*, Vol. 8 (4), 1-14
 22. Kafia M. Shareef Surchi, (2011). Agricultural Wastes as Low Cost Adsorbents for Pb Removal: Kinetics, Equilibrium and Thermodynamics, *International Journal of Chemistry*, Vol.3, No.3, 103-111.
 23. Malkoc. E and Yasar .N, 2005,"Investigation of Nickel (II) from aqueous solutions using tea factory waste", *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 127, 120-128.
 24. Huang LiHui, Sun YuanYuan, Li Li, Tao Yang, 2010, "Adsorption behavior of Ni (II) on lotus stalks derived active carbon by phosphoric acid activation" "*Desalination*, 268,12-19.
 25. Marshall, W. E.; Champagne, E. T., 1995, "Agricultural byproducts as adsorbents for metal ions in laboratory prepared solutions and in manufacturing wastewater", *Journal of Environment Science and Health*, 30 (2), 241-261.
 26. Chakravarty, S., Mohanty Ashok., Sudha T., Upadhyay, A.K., Konar, J., Sirca, J.K. Madhukar, A., Gupta, K.K. (2010). Removal of Pb(II) ions from aqueous solution by adsorption using Bael leaves (*Aegle marmelos*), *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 173, 502-509.
 27. Yuh Shan Ho, (2004). Citation review of Lagergren kinetic rate equation on adsorption reactions, *Sciencometrics*, Vol. 59 No.1, 171-177.