

**ADSORPTION OF BASIC RED 46 DYE USING SEA
MANGO (*Cerbera odollam*) ACTIVATED CARBON**

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**SCHOOL OF BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS
2016**



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MANGO (*Cerbera odollam*) ACTIVATED CARBON**

by

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A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science (Bioprocess Engineering)

**School of Bioprocess Engineering
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS**

2016

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah. Thank you Allah SWT, with His willing that give me the opportunity to complete my Master thesis entitled Adsorption of Basic Red 46 dye using Sea Mango (*Cerbera odollam*) Activated Carbon.

First and foremost, I want to express my deepest thanks to Miss Nor Fauziah Zainudin, as my supervisor and co-supervisor, Dr Umi Fazara Md. Ali who had lead me during this studied. Thank you for the encouragement. I would also like to show appreciation to all Bioprocess and Environmental lab members, for providing help and cooperation to complete this project. To all my friends, thank you very much.

To my husband, my daughter and my family thanks for their kindness and lovingness. Deepest thanks and appreciation to my entire family, for their cooperation, encouragement, constructive suggestion and full support from the beginning till the end of this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THESIS DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF PLATES	xiii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
LIST OF NOMENCLATURES	xviii
ABSTRAK	xix
ABSTRACT	xx
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Objective of the Research	5
1.4 Scope of Study	6
1.5 Significant of Study	7

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Sea Mango	9
2.2	Activated Carbon	11
2.3	Preparation of Activated Carbon	15
2.4	Effect of Carbonization Temperature	16
2.5	Activating Agent	18
2.6	Adsorption	21
	2.6.1 Type of Adsorption	22
2.7	Basic Red 46	23
2.8	Parameter Affecting Adsorption Process	24
	2.8.1 Effect of Initial pH solution	24
	2.8.2 Effect of Initial Dye Concentration	25
	2.8.3 Effect of Adsorbent Dosage	26
	2.8.4 Effect of Adsorption Temperature	27
2.9	Optimization using Response Surface Methodology	32
2.10	Adsorption Isotherms	33
	2.10.1 Langmuir Isotherm Model	34
	2.10.2 Freundlich Isotherm Model	36
2.11	Adsorption Kinetics	37
	2.11.1 Pseudo-First Order Kinetic Model	38
	2.11.2 Pseudo-Second Order Kinetic Model	39
2.12	Summary Remarks	40

CHAPTER 3 MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1	Materials	41
3.1.1	Precursor	41
3.1.2	Chemicals	41
3.1.3	Gas	42
3.2	General Description of Equipment and Process	42
3.2.1	Activated Carbon Preparation System	43
3.2.2	Batch Adsorption System	44
3.2.3	Analysis System	45
3.2.4	Characterization System	46
3.2.4.1	Scanning Electron Microscope	46
3.2.4.2	Brunauer Emmet Teller	46
3.2.4.3	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy	47
3.2.4.4	Total Ash Content Analysis	48
3.3	Experimental Procedure	49
3.3.1	Precursor Preparation	49
3.3.2	Activating Agent Impregnation	50
3.3.3	Precursor Carbonization	50
3.4	Batch Adsorption Process	51
3.4.1	Equilibrium Study	52
3.4.1.1	Effect of Initial pH solution	52
3.4.1.2	Effect of Initial Dye Concentration	53
3.4.1.3	Effect of Adsorbent Dosage	53
3.4.1.4	Effect of Adsorption Temperature	53

3.4.2	Optimization Study	54
3.4.3	Isotherm and Kinetic Studies	57

CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Effect of Carbonization Temperature	59
4.2	Characterization of Prepared Activated Carbon	60
4.2.1	Characterization of Surface Morphology and Surface Area	61
4.2.2	Characterization of Surface Functional Group	64
4.3	Equilibrium Studies	67
4.3.1	Effect of Initial pH solution	69
4.3.2	Effect of Initial Dye Concentration	71
4.3.3	Effect of Adsorbent Dosage	75
4.3.4	Effect of Adsorption Temperature	76
4.4	Optimization Study	80
4.5	Isotherm Studies	92
4.5.1	Langmuir and Freundlich Isotherm Models	93
4.6	Kinetic Studies	96
4.6.1	Pseudo-first and pseudo-second order kinetic models	96

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1	Summary	105
5.2	Recommendation for Future Project	108

REFERENCES	111
APPENDICES	127
Appendix A	127
Appendix B	128
Appendix C	133
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	135
LIST OF AWARD	136

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LIST OF TABLES

NO.		PAGE
2.1	Comparison between granular and powdered activated carbon	12
2.2	Agricultural materials for activated carbon	14
2.3	Activating agents for chemical activation	19
2.4	Properties of Basic Red 46	24
2.5	Effect of parameters on dye adsorption by agricultural-based activated carbon	28
2.6	Isotherm models for adsorption of basic dyes	34
2.7	Kinetic models for adsorption of basic dyes	38
3.1	Chemicals use in experiment	42
3.2	Independent variables	54
3.3	Experimental matrix	55
4.1	Functional group analysis	65
4.2	Experimental matrix with percentage removal	81

4.3	Model fitting analysis	82
4.4	Model summary statistical analysis	83
4.5	ANOVA analysis for quadratic model response surface	84
4.6	Quadratic model summary analysis	85
4.7	Comparison between experimental and calculated values of BR46 percentage removal	86
4.8	Optimum condition for BR46 percentage removal from DOE	92
4.9	Langmuir isotherm constant for different temperatures	94
4.10	Freundlich isotherm constant for different temperatures	95
4.11	Pseudo-first order kinetic models constant	101
4.12	Pseudo-second order kinetic models constant	102
4.13	Difference between q_{exp} and q_{calc} for kinetic models	103

LIST OF FIGURES

NO.		PAGE
2.1	Green sea mango	10
2.2	Sea mango when exposed to air	10
2.3	Schematic diagram of adsorption	22
3.1	Activated carbon preparation rig (i) gas metering section and (ii) stainless steel tubular reactor with horizontal tube furnace	43
3.2	Flowchart of methodology	58
4.1	FTIR analysis for sea mango activated carbon	65
4.2	BR46 percentage removal using AC500 and AC600 using Activated carbon	68
4.3	BR46 percentage removal at different initial pH solution	69
4.4	BR46 adsorption uptake at different initial pH solution	70
4.5	BR46 percentage removal at different initial dye concentration	71
4.6	BR46 adsorption uptake at different initial dye concentration	74

4.7	BR46 percentage removal at different adsorbent dosage	75
4.8	BR46 adsorption uptake at different adsorbent dosage	77
4.9	BR46 percentage removal at different temperature	77
4.10	BR46 adsorption uptake at different adsorption temperature	79
4.11	Predicted and actual of BR46 percentage removal	87
4.12	Internally studentized residual versus run number	87
4.13	The effect of initial concentration and initial pH solution on BR46 percentage removal	89
4.14	The effect of adsorbent dosage and initial pH solution on BR46 percentage removal	90
4.15	The effect of adsorbent dosage and initial concentration on BR46 percentage removal	91
4.16	Langmuir isotherm models at temperature 25°C, 35°C and 45°C	93
4.17	Freundlich isotherm models at temperature 25°C, 35°C and 45°C	94
4.18	R_L versus C_0 for Langmuir model	96

4.19	Pseudo-first order plot 25°C	97
4.20	Pseudo-first order plot at 35°C	98
4.21	Pseudo-first order plot at 45°C	98
4.22	Pseudo-second order plot 25°C	99
4.23	Pseudo-second order plot at 35°C	99
4.24	Pseudo-second order plot at 45°C	100
A.1	Standard calibration curve for BR46 dye	127
C.1	Activated carbon preparation rig	134
C.2	Horizontal tube furnace	134

LIST OF PLATES

NO.		PAGE
4.1	SEM image of SMP at 2000X magnification	61
4.2	SEM image of AC500 at 2000X magnification	62
4.3	SEM image of AC600 at 2000X magnification	62
C.1	Raw sea mango	133
C.2	Sea mango precursor	133
C.3	SMP soaked by KOH	133
C.4	Sea mango activated carbon	135

LIST OF SYMBOLS

m^2/g	meter square per gram
g/L	gram per liter
mg/L	milligram per liter
%	percentage
mmHg	millimeter of Mercury
$^{\circ}C$	degree Celsius
kg/m^3	kilogram per meter cube
kg/L	kilogram per liter
μm	micrometer
mm	millimeter
mg/g	milligram per gram
L/mg	liter per milligram
$g/mg.min$	gram per milligram. minute
g/mol	gram per mol
cm^3/min	centimeter cube per minute
rpm	revolution per minute
mL	milliliter
cm	centimeter
nm	nanometer
wt	weight percent
L	liter
g	gram

M	molar
N	number of experiment
n	number of factors
A_i	measured absorbance
A_c	ash content
λ	wavelength
b_c	path length of the cell
ε_λ	molar absorptivity coefficient of solute wavelength
C	concentration
C_t	concentration at time t
C_0	initial concentration
C_e	equilibrium concentration
q_e	adsorption uptake
q_{\max}	monolayer capacity
q_t	adsorption uptake at time t
K_L	Langmuir constant
R_L	Langmuir dimensionless
V	volume
W	mass of adsorbent used
K_F	Freundlich constant
n	Freundlich constant
k_1	pseudo-first order rate constant
k_2	pseudo-second order rate constant
Y	predicted response

b_0	constant coefficient
b_i	linear coefficient
b_{ij}	interaction coefficient
b_{ii}	quadratic coefficient
$x_i x_j$	coded values of variables

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
CCD	Central Composite Design
CV	Coefficient of Variance
BET	Brunauer-Emmet-Teller
DOE	Design of Experiment
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
IR	Impregnation ratio
PAC	Powdered Activated Carbon
RSM	Response Surface Methodology
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
SMP	Sea Mango Precursor
TAS	Total Ash Content
UC	Uniform Coefficient

LIST OF NOMENCLATURES

AlCl_3	Aluminum Chloride
BR46	Basic Red 46
H_2SO_4	Sulfuric Acid
H_3PO_4	Phosphoric Acid
HCl	Hydrochloric Acid
KOH	Potassium Hydroxide
K_2CO_3	Potassium Carbonate
N_2	Nitrogen gas
O_2	Oxygen gas
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
Na_2CO_3	Sodium Carbonate
ZnCl_2	Zinc Chloride

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Penjerapan Pencelup Merah Beralkali 46 menggunakan Karbon Teraktif Mangga Laut (*Cerbera odollam*)

ABSTRAK

Pengurangan sumber asas untuk penghasilan karbon teraktif telah menyebabkan peningkatan harganya di pasaran. Mangga laut menjadi satu tarikan baru untuk dijadikan karbon teraktif kerana lignin dan selulosa yang terkandung dalamnya. Dalam kajian ini, mangga laut diaktifkan menggunakan teknik pengaktifan kimia dengan merendamkannya dalam agen pengaktif, kalium hidroksida (KOH) dan dikarbonkan pada dua suhu berbeza 500°C (AC500) dan 600°C (AC600) dengan pengaliran gas nitrogen. Permukaan kedua-dua karbon teraktif mangga laut dan mangga laut yang mentah (SMP) kemudian dianalisis menggunakan Imbasan Elektron Mikroskop (SEM), Brunauer-Emmet-Teller (BET) untuk melihat perubahan struktur permukaan dan luas permukaan pori masing-masing. Analisis AC500 dan AC600 karbon teraktif telah menunjukkan pori-pori baru terhasil diatas permukaannya. Luas permukaan melalui analisis BET yang dikira bagi SMP, AC500 dan AC600 masing-masing ialah 0.03 m²/g, 108.79 m²/g dan 451.87 m²/g. Analisis Infra-merah Pengubahan Fourier Spektroskopi (FTIR) dalam kumpulan berfungsi menunjukkan perubahan berlaku dalam jalur diantara ketiga-tiga sampel yang membuktikan bahawa transformasi kimia telah berlaku semasa proses pengaktifan. Analisis jumlah kandungan abu (TAS) telah menunjukkan bahawa kandungan abu bertambah dalam kedua-dua karbon teraktif berbanding mangga laut mentah, iaitu 38.97%, 41.82% dan 2.53% di mana kadar penghasilan AC500 lebih tinggi. Karbon teraktif mangga laut AC600 seterusnya digunakan untuk penjerapan pencelup merah beralkali 46 dalam proses berkelompok. Faktor yang dikaji adalah kepekatan awal pencelup, larutan pH awal, dos karbon teraktif dan suhu penjerapan. Kepekatan awal pencelup yang tinggi telah menyebabkan penjerapan pencelup merah beralkali 46 yang rendah. Kajian mendapati larutan pH awal yang terbaik ialah pada pH 11 dan peningkatan dos karbon teraktif sehingga 2.0 g/L telah mengakibatkan penjerapan pencelup merah beralkali 46 meningkat. Kajian pengoptimuman menggunakan Metodologi Tindakbalas Permukaan (RSM) Rekabentuk Eksperimen (DOE) mendapati keadaan optimum adalah pada jumlah dos karbon teraktif ialah 1.00 g/L, larutan pH awal 11 dan kepekatan pencelup 150 mg/L dimana R² ialah 0.9943. Dengan menjalankan analisis sesuhu dan kinetik, data eksperimen telah mematuhi model sesuhu Langmuir berbanding model sesuhu Freundlich manakala model kinetik tertib kedua lebih baik berbanding dengan model kinetik tertib pertama. Kedua-dua model sesuhu Langmuir dan model kinetik tertib kedua menunjukkan nilai R² menghampiri 1.

Adsorption of Basic Red 46 dye using Sea Mango (*Cerbera odollam*) Activated Carbon

ABSTRACT

The limited source of raw materials for production of activated carbon has increased the price of commercial activated carbon price. Due to the presence of lignin and cellulose in sea mango make it as new potential for activated carbon. Sea mango activated carbon was prepared by chemical activation using potassium hydroxide (KOH) at different carbonization temperatures, which are 500°C (AC500) and 600°C (AC600) under nitrogen (N₂) gas flow. The activated carbon prepared together with sea mango precursor (SMP) was characterized using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Brunauer Emmet Teller (BET) for surface morphology and specific surface area, respectively. The result showed that the surface of AC500 and AC600 has undergone some alteration where some new pores were developed. The specific surface area measured for SMP, AC500 and AC600 were 0.03 m²/g, 108.79 m²/g and 451.87m²/g, respectively. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) use to analyse functional group showed band transition between the three samples which indicated that chemical transformation had occurred during activation process. Analysis of Total Ash Content (TAS) has shown that the ash content increased in both AC500 (38.97%) and AC600 (41.82%) compared to SMP (2.53%) whereas AC500 has better yield compared to AC600. In order to study the performance of sea mango activated carbon, AC600 was further used in adsorption of Basic Red 46 dye in batch process. The effects of operating parameters, initial pH solution, adsorbent dosage, initial dye concentration and adsorption temperature were varied where the result obtained indicated that all parameters have played important roles in the adsorption process. High initial dye concentration has resulted in low adsorption of Basic Red 46 dye with the best initial pH solution was 11. It was found that the removal of Basic Red 46 dye increased with the increasing amount of adsorbent dosage and adsorption temperature. Interaction between parameters was studied using Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The optimum parameters were recorded at 150 mg/L initial dye concentration, initial pH solution of 11.00 and 1.00 g/L adsorbent dosage with R² of 0.9943. Moreover, from the isotherm and kinetic analysis conducted, the results showed a monolayer adsorption as the data fitted well on Langmuir isotherm model and pseudo-second-order kinetic model with R² values closed to 1.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Around 1 million tonnes and more than 10,000 different synthetic dyes have been produced annually worldwide from industrial activities, and of this amount about 10% are freely discharged in industrial effluent without any treatment (Kyzas et al., 2009). Dyes that are discharged from paper, leather, plastic and other industries have contributed to water pollution as well as intruding the environment. Textile industry has incorporated a large variety of dyes and chemical addition (Karim et al., 2009).

Dyes are generally created from dyeing and finishing process that include a wide range of chemical and dyestuffs which consist of organic compound with complex chemical structure (Othman et al., 2011). Dyes are physiochemical, thermal and optical stability and commonly synthetic origin that may contribute to carcinogenic and mutagenic to human (Almeida et al., 2008). Dyes are also carcinogenic to various microbiological and fish species (Yagub et al., 2014). Some dyes are reported as the cause of allergy, skin irritation, cancer and dermatitis (Ansari & Mosayebzadeh et al., 2010).

The industrial exposure of workers in the textile industries is correlated to a higher cancer risk (Charumathi & Das, 2012). Contamination of drinking water by dyes as low as

concentration of 1.0 mg/L could impact significant colour which is unhealthy for human consumption (Gad & El-Sayed, 2009). Dyes stuff discharged from the industries can contribute to certain hazards and environmental pollution (Chandra et al., 2007). The released of dyes into the river can be easily noticed since dyes are highly visible (Fernandez et al., 2010).

Dyes from industrial wastewater diminishing the transparency of water and modify penetration of solar radiation. In fact, it will also modify the photosynthetic activity by slow down the growth of flora and tendency to involve with metal ions that result in micro-toxicity (Gad & El-Sayed, 2009). This will become harmful to nature of environment and toxic to aquatic life (Almeida et al., 2008).

Currently, there are a lot of wastewater treatments such as physical, chemical and biological methods that available for treating dyes in wastewater (Raquel et al., 2008). The physical method is easy and has simple steps compared to other method whereas the most favorable choice is adsorption (Yagub et al., 2014). Adsorption is a process that required adsorbent to accumulate the dye adsorbate. There are two types of adsorbent that commonly used, which are natural adsorbent and activated carbon. Activated carbon was the most preferable as it has high surface area and adsorption capacity (Chandra et al., 2007). However, the expensive price of commercial activated carbon, RM60 to RM200 per kilogram is now become a major problem to industry (Weinstein & Dash, 2014). This situation happened due to the limited source of raw materials for preparing commercial activated carbon.