ijecs open access www.ijecs.in
International Journal Of Engineering And Computer Science ISSN:2319-7242
Volume 3 Issue 3 March,2014 Page No. 5083-5087

Removal of malachite green from aqueous solution using corn cob as adsorbent

K. Rajasekhar
Department of civil Engineering
BIST, Bharath University
Selaiyur Chennai 73
*Email:sekhar.raj541@gmail.com

Abstract: The objective of this work is the study of adsorption of dye solution which is a dye malachite green using corn cob. Removal of this dye from aqueous solution using corn cob has been investigated. Liquid phase adsorption experiments were conducted. Batch adsorption studies are Carried out by observing the effect of experimental parameters, namely, pH, and amount of adsorbents, contact time and initial concentration. Optimum conditions for dye removal are studied like pH value, contact time required, amount of adsorbent, initial concentration, etc. The results generated by this work can be used for determination of optimum conditions for adsorption of dye in aqueous solutions. Dye is present in mixture form in various Industrial effluents like Textile Industries, Sewage water, Water treatment plants. This work can have use in Design of adsorption columns for dyes removal.

Keywords: **corn cob, adsorption, malachite green, dye, adsorbent.**

1. Introduction

A dye is generally a substance that bears an affinity to the substrate to which it is being applied. It is often applied in aqueous solution. It requires a mordant to improve its binding with the fabrics. It appears to be colored because they absorb some wavelengths of light in particular than other. Various industries discharge wastewaters like chemical, refineries, textile, plastic and food processing plants .These wastewaters include dyes as residues which cause many hazards. Such residual dyes are non-biodegradable due to their complex molecular structures making them more stable and hard to biodegrade. They cause water pollution and also pose a serious threat to environment. These colored stuffs along with being aesthetically displeasing also inhibit sunlight penetration into water bodies and thus affect aquatic ecosystem. Many of them are also toxic in nature and can cause direct destruction or can affect catalytic capabilities of various microorganisms. The main source of discharge of dyes is textile industries where they are used to color products. Today there are over 1, 00,000 dyes for commercial use and around 700 tons of dyestuffs are produced annually. The types of dyes are mainly basic dyes, acid dyes, direct dyes, reactive dyes, mordant dyes, azo dyes, disperse dyes and sulphur dyes .Most of the dyes are toxic and have carcinogenic properties so they make water bodies inhibitory to aquatic systems. They don't fade by water or sunlight and owing to their complexity in structures; they can't be adequately treated in conventional treatment plants for waste waters. There are innumerous harmful effects of dyes on ecosystem such as: (1) they pose acute as well as chronic effects on most of the exposed organisms. These effects vary depending on the time of exposure and the concentration of dyes. (2) They can absorb or reflect sunlight which enters the water bodies and thus affect the growth of bacteria and cause an imbalance in their biological activities. (3) They are highly visible and even a minor amount may cause

abnormal coloration of water bodies which appears displeasing to eyes. (4) They have complex molecular structures which makes them difficult to treat with common municipal treatment operations. (5) Consume dissolved oxygen and affect aquatic ecosystem. (5) Sequester metal ions which produce micro toxicity to aquatic lives. There are various ways to remove dyes from wastewater discharges like coagulation, electrochemical process, membrane separation process, chemical oxidation, reverse osmosis and aerobic and anaerobic microbial degradation. Many of these processes are not so popular due to their economic disadvantages and inefficiency. Coagulations and chemical and electrochemical oxidations have low feasibility on large scale plants. Adsorption is preferred over these processes and is widely used due to low cost and high performance. Common adsorbents are activated carbon, alumina silica and metal hydroxides. Economic advantages, performance efficiencies and environment are the main concerns when selecting an adsorbent, thus researchers generally goes for using low-cost adsorbents like char from agricultural wastes and others.

2. Materials and methods

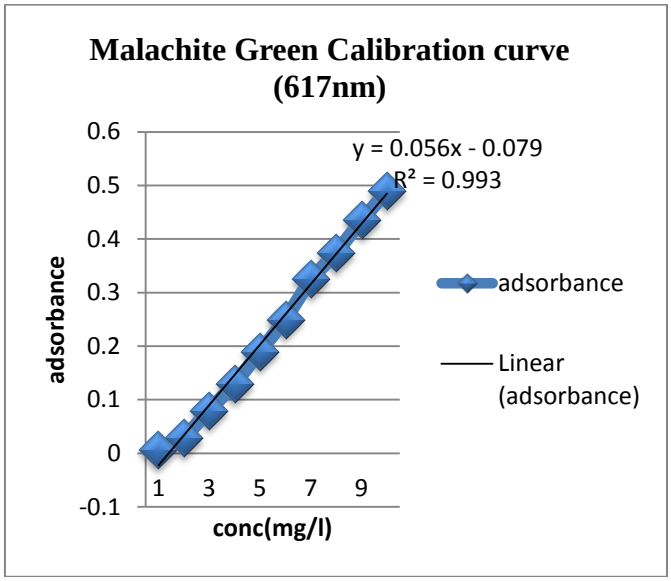
2.1.Preparation of adsorbent

Corn cob collected from local agricultural field and dried. Then the corn is grinded using grinder. Then the grinded powder is sieved at a size of 150 µm. Then it is washed with distilled water. Then it is dried using hot air oven at 100°C for 5hrs. Now the corn cob absorbent is stored in vacuum desiccators.

2.2.Preparation of dye solution

Stock solution of malachite green was prepared by dissolved 500mg of dye in 1Lt of distilled water to give concentration of 500mg/L. The pH of dye Solution were adjusted with o.1 normal NaOH or H2So4 using a pH meter.

2.*3Calibration curve for malachite green*:



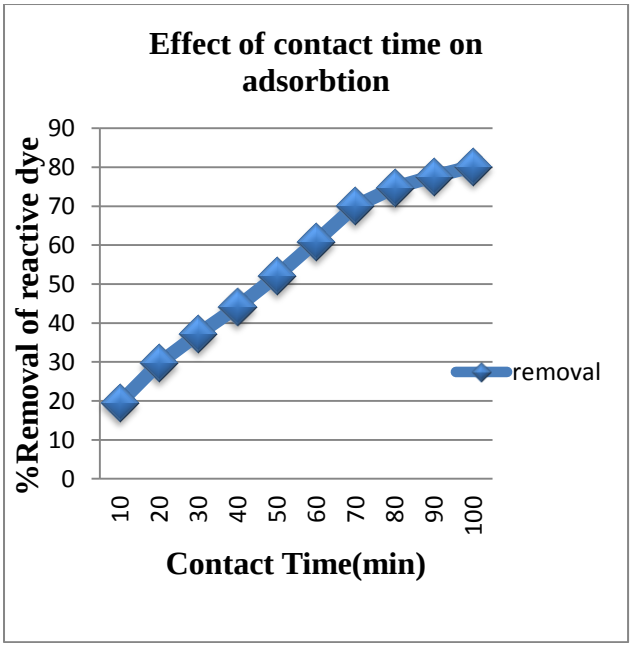
2.4. Batch adsorption experiment

Batch mode experiment were carried out in orbital shaker at a constant speed of 120rpm at 30c using 250ml conical flask containing 50mg of adsorbent with 10ml of dye solution after predetermined time intervals sample were withdrawn from the flask. The adsorbent were separated from the solution by centrifuge (REMI make) at 6000rpm for 5 min.The dye concentration was determined spectrophotometrically using Ellico make UV visible spectrophotometer at λ_{max} =617nm

3. Result and discussion

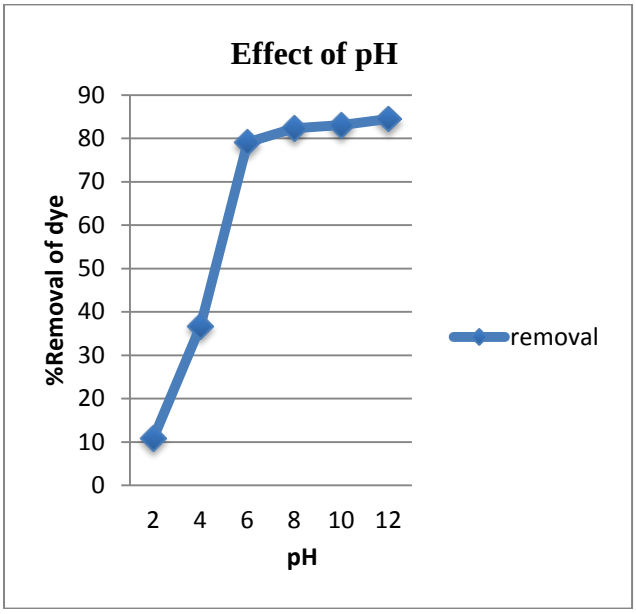
3.1. Effect of contact time

The study of effect of contact time on adsorption uptake, dye solution with initial concentration 10mg/L was agitated with 50mg of adsorbent. In this case the solution pH was kept natural without any pH adjustments. The experimental results of adsorption of dye onto adsorbent at constant initial concentration or showed in fig.1. As shown in fig.1, the contact time needed for dye solution to reach equilibrium was 100min. The results indicated that there was no change in adsorption capacity after 100min.



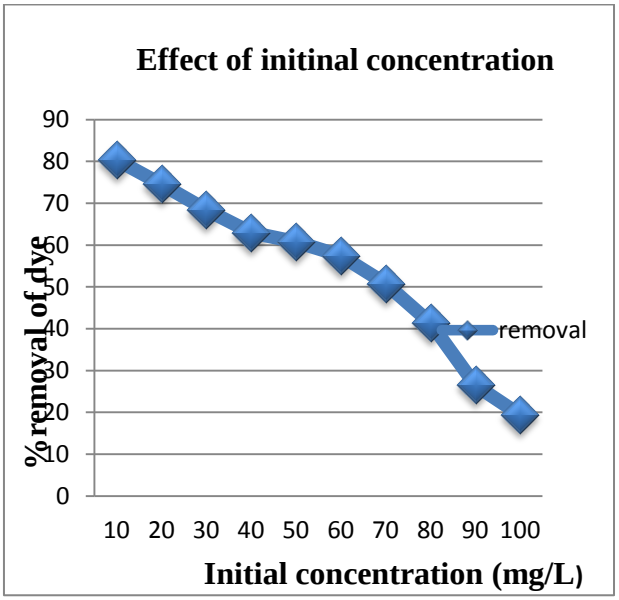
3.2. Effect of pH

The effect of pH was investigated by employing initial concentration of dye 10mg/L. The initial pH values were adjusted with 0.1N H2So4 and 0.1N NaOH to form a series of pH from 2 to 12. The result shows that there was no significant change in the present removal of dye over the entire pH range. This indicates that either H+ or OH- ions could not influence the dye adsorption onto adsorbent.



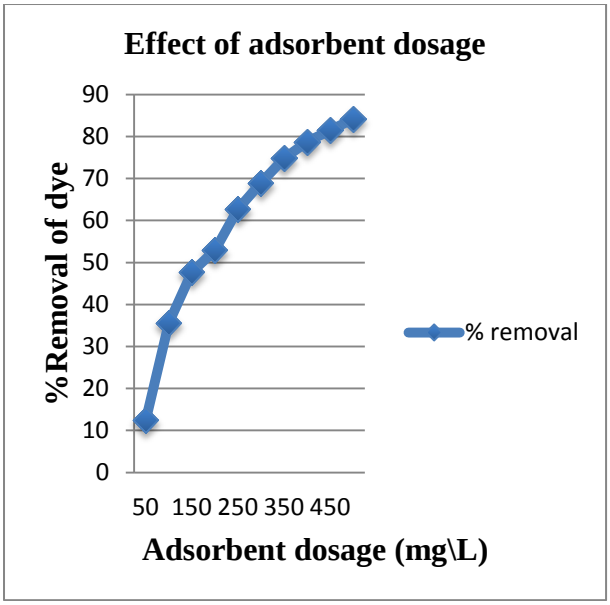
3.3. Effect of initial concentration

The adsorption experiment was carried out. The initial concentration of dye increased from 10mg/L to 100mg/L it is because of the fact that at lower concentration the ratio of the initial number of dye molecules to the available surface area is low subsequently the fractional adsorption becomes independent of initial concentration. However at higher concentration the available sites of adsorption becomes fewer and hence the percentage removal of dye is dependent upon initial concentrations.



3.4. Effect of adsorbent dosage

The effect of adsorbent dosage on removal of dye at constant concentration 10mg/L were investigated by agitating with different adsorbent dosage over the range 50 to 500mg. The study reveals that percentage of adsorption increases with increasing the adsorbent dosage. This attributes the increased corn cob powder surface area and availability of more adsorption sites.



CONCLUSIONS

Removal of malachite green from aqueous solutions by adsorption with Corn Cob has been experimentally determined and the following observations are made. The percentage of colour removed increase with increasing adsorbent dosage, increase. With increasing contact time and varied with dye solution pH.The adsorption rates increases with increasing initial concentration. Optimum contact time for equilibrium to be achieved is found to be 100 min. It is basically due to saturation of the active site which does not allow further adsorption to take place. For malachite green maximum adsorption found to be at pH = 12.The adsorption of these positively charged dye groups on the adsorbent surface is primarily influenced by the surface charge on the adsorbent which in turn is influenced by the solution pH.

References

1. B.H. Hameed, A.T.M. Din, A.L. Ahmad (2006) Adsorption of methylene blue onto Bamboo-based activated carbon: Kinetics and equilibrium studies.
2. C. Namasivayam*, D. Kavitha (2001) Removal of Congo Red from water by adsorption Onto activated carbon prepared from coir pith, an agricultural solid waste, Dyes and Pigments 54 (2002) 47–58.
3. Emad N. El Qada*, Stephen J. Allen, Gavin M. Walker (2006) Adsorption of Methylene Blue onto activated carbon produced from steam activated bituminous coal, Chemical Engineering Journal 124 (2006) 103–110.
4.Grabowska Ewa Lorenc, Gryglewicz Gra_zyna (2005) Adsorption characteristics of Congo red on coal-based mesoporous activated carbon, Dyes and Pigments 74 (2007)34-40.
5. I.A. Rahman, B. Saad, S. Shaidan, E.S. Sya Rizal (2005) Adsorption characteristics of Malachite green on activated carbon derived from rice husks produced by chemical–Thermal process, Bioresource Technology 96 (2005) 1578–1583.activated carbon kinetic study and equilibrium isotherm analysis. Colloids and Surfaces, 264(2005) 17-28.
6. Khan A. Tabrez, Imran Ali, Singh Ved Vati and Sharma Sangeeta (2009) Utilization of Fly ash as Low-Cost Adsorbent for the Removal of Methylene Blue, Malachite Green And Rhoda mine B Dyes from Textile Wastewater**,** JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION SCIENCE (2009), Vol. 3, pp.11 – 22.
7. M. Hema and P. Martin Deva Prasath (2009) Adsorption of malachite green onto carbon Prepared from brasses bark, The Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering, Volume34, Number 2A, July 2009.
8. Nagarethinam Kannan and Mariappan MeenakshiSundaram (2001), Adsorption of Congo Red on Various Activated Carbons -A Comparative Study
.9. R. A. Shawabkeh and E. S. M. Abu-Nameh Absorption of Phenol and Methylene Blue by Activated Carbon from Pecan Shells ISSN 1061-933X, Colloid Journal, 2007, Vol. 69,No. 3, pp. 355–359. © Pleiades Publishing, Ltd., 2007.
10. Raghavacharya C (1997) Colour Removal from Industrial effluents – A comparative Review of available technologies Chem. Eng. World 32(7): 53–54.
11. V.K. Garg), Moirangthem Amita, Rakesh Kumar, Renuka Gupta (2004) Basic dye(Methylene blue) removal from simulated wastewater by adsorption using Indian Rosewood sawdust: a timber industry waste, Dyes and Pigments 63 (2004) 243e250.
12. Y. Onal,C. Akmil-Basar, Didem Eren, Cigdem Sarıcı-O zdemir, Tolga Depci(2006)Adsorption kinetics of malachite green onto activated carbon prepared from Tunc¸bilek lignite, Journal of Hazardous Materials B128 (2006) 150–157.
13. Yamin Yasin, Mohd Zobir Hussein and Faujan Hj Ahmad (2007) Adsorption of Methylene blue onto Treated Activated Carbon, The Malaysian

Journal of Analytical sciences, Vol 11, No 11 (2007): 400 – 406.
14.Bhattacharyya K.G. and Sharma A. (2005) Kinetics and mechanism of removal of methylene blue by adsorption on various carbons-a comparative study, *Dyes and pigments*, 51, 25-40.
15. Choy K.K.H., McKay G. and Porter J.F. (1999) sorption of acid dyes from effluent using activated, *Resour.Conserv. Recy*, 27, 57-71.
16. Chuah T.G., Jumasiah A., Azni I., Katayon S. and Thomas Choong S.Y. (2005) Rice husk as a potentially low-cost biosorbent for heavy metal and dye removal: an overview, *Desalination*, 175(3), 305-316.
17. Daifullah A.A.M., Girgis B.S. and Gad H.M.H. (2003) Utilization of agro-residues (rice husk) in small Waste water treatment plans, *Materials Letters*, 75, 1723-1731.
18. Eastoe J. and Dalton J.S. (2000) Dynamic surface tension and adsorption mechanisms of surfactants at the air water interface, Adv. *Colloid Interface Sci.*, 85, 103–144.
19. Freundlich H. (1906), Umber die adsorption in lösungen [Adsorption in solution] *Z.Phys. Chem*., 57,384–470.
20. Gould J.M. (1984) alkaline peroxide delignification of agricultural residues to enhance, *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 26, 46-52.
21. Gupta M.P. and Bhattacharya P.K. (1985) , Studies on color removal from bleach plant effluent of a craft pulp, *Chem.Technol Biotechnol*, 35B, 23-28.
22. Gupta S., Pal A., Ghosh P.K. and Bandyopadhyay M. (2003) Performance of waste activated carbon as a low-cost adsorbent for the removal of anionic surfactant from aquatic environment, *J. Environ. Sci.Health*, A38, 381-397.

23. Hem L., Garg V.K. and Gupta R.K. (2007) Removal of a basic dye from aqueous solution by adsorption using parthenium hysterophorus: An agricultural waste, *Dyes and Pigment*, 74, 653-658.Ho Y.S. and McKay G. (1978) Sorption of dye from aqueous solution by peat, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 70, 115–124.
24. Ikeuchi T., Azumaa M., Katoa J. and Ooshima H. (1999) Screening of microorganisms for Xylitol production and ferementation behavior in high concentrations of xylose, *Biomass & Bioenergy*,16(5),333-339.
25. Joseph P.V., Rabello M.S., Mattoso L.H.C., Josef K. and Thomas S. (2002), Environmental effects on the degradation behavior of sisal fiber reinforced polypropylene composites, *Compos. Sci.Technol*. 62(10/11), 1357-1372.