

Adsorption of methylene blue from an aqueous dyeing solution by use of santa barbara amorphous-15 nanostructure: Kinetic and isotherm studies

Reza Alizadeh^{*1} and Amir Zeidi^{2a}

¹Department of Human Science, Hazrate Masoumeh University, Qom, Iran

²Department of Science and Environmental Engineering, Khatam Al Anbia University of Technology, Behbahan, Iran

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Abstract. Santa Barbara Amorphous-15(SBA-15) nanoparticles were utilized as the inexpensive and effective adsorbents to remove methylene blue dye from the aqueous solution. SBA-15 was created by Zhao et al method. Infrared spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were used for the evaluated physical properties of SBA-15. The results of diffraction X-ray indicated that was the crystalline structure for it. Also IR spectroscopy indicated was a silica the whole structure of the groups and SEM image verify the structure of relatively identical particles size of SBA-15. Factors affecting adsorption including the amounts of adsorbent, pH and contact time were investigated by a SBA-15 nanomaterial design. The extent of dye removal enhanced with increasing initial dye concentration and pH from 4 to 10. The higher percentage adsorption were obtained under optimum conditions of variables (sorbent dose of 200 mg/liter·initial MB concentration 10 mg/liter, initial pH of 10 and temperature of 25°C). Maximum adsorption happened after the 2 hour and the kinetic processes of the dyes adsorption were described by applying the pseudo-first-order and the pseudo-second-order and the relatively High correlation with the kinetic Ellovich models. It was found that the pseudo-second-order models kinetic equation described the data of dye adsorption with a good correlation ($R^2 > 0.999$) which indicated chemisorption mechanism. Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption models were investigated in conditions of variables (adsorbent dose 0.01 gr/liter, MB concentration 10, 20, 30 mg/liter, pH of 4, 7, 10, contact time 90 min and temperature of 27°C). The adsorption data were represented by Langmuir isotherm model. These values are higher than the adsorption capacities of some other adsorbents that have recently been published in the literature.

Keywords: isotherms adsorption; nanomaterial; SBA-15; cationic color; removal color

1. Introduction

Industries such as textile, cosmetics, and paper and pulp, are known for producing large volumes of colored effluent, which are difficult to treat due to the high chemical stability of dyes.

*Corresponding author, Assistant Professor, E-mail: alizadeh_environment@yahoo.com

^aM.Sc. Graduated Student, E-mail: zeidi.amir@gmail.com

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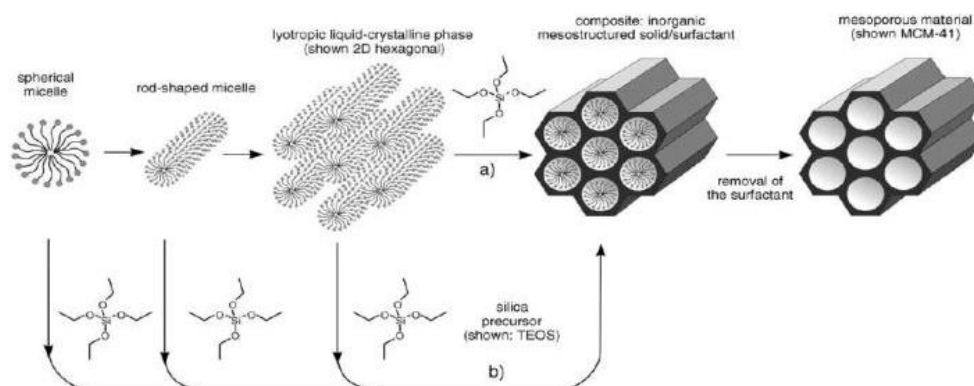


Fig. 2 The formation of mesoporous silica materials (Zhao *et al.* 2012)

319.85 g/mol is widely used in the industries of cotton dyeing, wool, silk, leather, hair color. The color can causing harmful effects such as irritation eye, hemoglobinemia Matt, convulsions, cyanosis, palpitations, shortness of breath and skin irritation in humans. Thus color removal from Industrial hysteresis like the methylene blue is the one of major ecological challenges. Methylene blue structure is shown in Fig. 1.

Adsorption process for non-biodegradable colors is very important. Nano structure adsorbents with a high specific surface and high adsorption power produce less lesions. The use of adsorption process in the high performance, possibility of recovery and re-use adsorbent, is economic justified. The silica mesoporous materials (MCM and SBA) of molecular sieves because of the surface area, high porosity, pore size distribution and homogeneous is considering control able level. This material has to member of the family properties good option for use as adsorbent, catalysts and so forth. Such applications can be changed to enhance the inside walls of the channels or connect the various a factor groups onto the surface of the material has founded through synthesis (Asouhidou *et al.* 2009), some recent studies in the field of color removal by effects of SBA-15 and Mesoporous silica materials were in Tables 1 and 2.

SBA-15 is a noticeable for remove of a cationic color. The purpose of this study nanoparticles SBA-15 synthesize for removal of the cationic methylene blue dye of aqueous solution. Chemical characteristics, structure, morphology and crystal structure SBA-15 by using the Infrared spectroscopy scanning electronic microscopy and X-ray diffraction pattern were identified. Adsorption of methylene blue on SBA-15 in various environmental conditions in terms of contact time, adsorbent dosage, pH and initial concentration of dye soluble was evaluated.

2. Materials and method

2.1 Chemical material and instrument

All chemicals material used were of analytical grade and demineralized water was used for the preparation of all aqueous solutions. Methylene blue powder(MB), PluronicP123,tetra-ethyl orthosilicate, chloric acid, sodium hydroxide was supplied by Merck(Germany). Also for the preparation and analysis by samples by of the devices magnetic stirrer (IKA RH basic2), a spectrophotometer (Biochrom Libra S22) for reading the concentrations, X-ray apparatus (Philips-

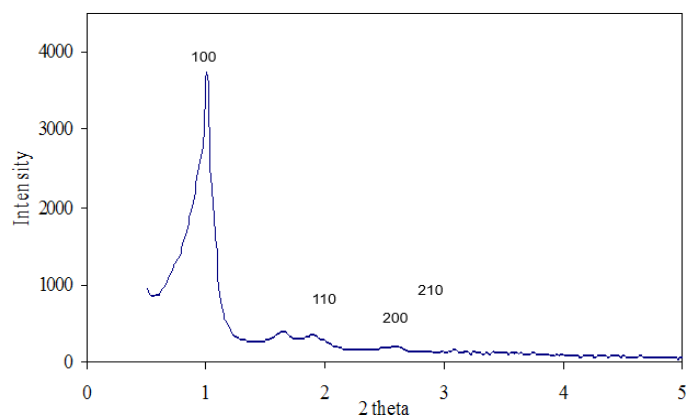


Fig. 4 X-ray diffraction pattern of SBA-15



Fig. 5 SEM image calcined of hexagonal SBA-15 (the magnification \times 15000)

percentage removal of dye and the amount adsorbed (mg/g) determined by the mass balance equations.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Characterization SBA-15

For investigate the functional groups attached to the SBA-15 adsorbent surface and study of the surface morphology used the FT-IR, XRD and SEM. (Figs. 3, 4, 5). Nanoparticles can be observed in the range of adsorption spectrum of 780 cm^{-1} (Badiei *et al.* 2014). In wavelength range of 1070-1220 related to symmetric and asymmetric tensile adsorption observed Si-O-Si group and siloxane clause. In IR spectrum of SBA-15 observed a wide band of 3745 cm^{-1} Si-OH group on the silica surface (Benhamou *et al.* 2009), hydroxyl group in 3400 cm^{-1} (Shahbazi *et al.*, Younesi *et al.* and Badie *et al.* 2011) and in 1640 cm^{-1} the spectrum hydroxyl group (H-O-H).

For a better view peak of SBA-15 in the range of 0 to 5 degrees X-ray diffraction image of SBA-15 observed in Fig. 3. The peak of relevant for the crystal plates of SBA-15 sample observed in density of (100), (110), (200) and (210) that was of $2\theta=0.6-2.07$ (Zhao *et al.* 1998) which

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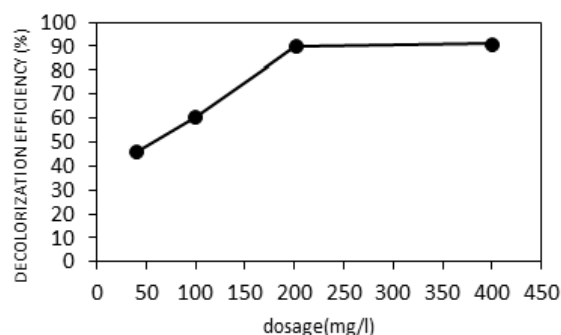


Fig. 7 Amount of adsorbent on the removal of methylene blue

Table 4 Effect of the adsorbent dosage on the adsorption process of methylene blue on the surface SBA-15

| Adsorbent dosage mg/l | Secondary concentrations mg/l | Amount of attracted mg/g | Decoloration yield % |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 40 | 10.8 | 229.78 | 45.95 |
| 100 | 7.9 | 120.91 | 60.45 |
| 200 | 1.98 | 90.06 | 90.06 |
| 400 | 1.7 | 45.74 | 91.49 |

3.3 Adsorbent

To investigate the effect of adsorbent dosage was employed, different values of 40, 100, 200 and 400 mg/l of adsorbent in terms of the initial concentration of 20 ppm, pH of 10 and contact time 240 minutes. Increase the level of adsorbent and adsorption amount greater access to locations (Asadi *et al.* 2012) because an increased level of active catalyst, the amount of is also increasing decolorization (Ghanbarian *et al.* 2008). The reason for this theme be expressed, Overlap locations on the adsorbent surface is absorbed and thus reduce the yield leading to reduced absorbed and absorption rate locations has been (Mirhasani *et al.* 2014) with increasing the amount of absorbent than 200 to 400 mg/l of adsorption amount is reduced because increasing the amount of adsorbent to adsorb increases the number of free places, As far as the whole color molecules adsorbed on the surface of activated sites more the adsorbent and adsorbent increase (constant dye concentration) resulting in further increase free surfaces, causing it gets remain empty. That was percentage adsorption, remained unchanged equilibrium sorption capacity (Q_e) is reduced (Table 4) (El Haddad *et al.* 2012).

3.4 Color change

There is a high correlation between the amount of the color initial concentration and remove it. The effects of amount initial dye concentration of color removal with the number of places on the surface the adsorbent to remove the color is associated. In the general case by increasing the color concentrations, rate of the color removal is reduced because of the charging of sites available for higher concentrations. By increasing color saturation of 10, 20 and 30 mg/liter in the conditions, pH=10 and adsorbent dosage of 200 mg/l and removal rate contact time of 150 minutes respectively 100, 87 and 74 percent. The number of adsorption sites on the surface of the

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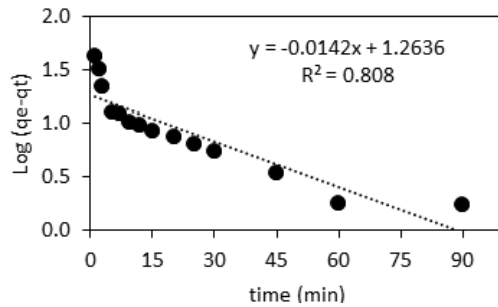


Fig. 10 Pseudo First-order adsorption models of methylene blue on the SBA-15

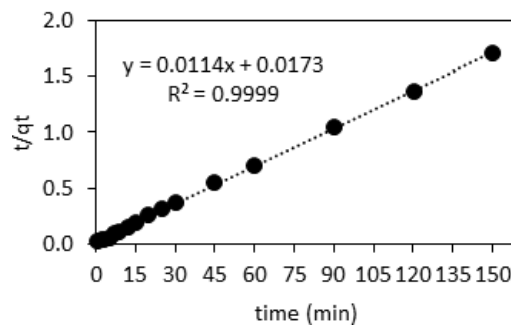


Fig. 11 Pseudo second-order adsorption models of methylene blue on the SBA-15

Study uptake kinetics results are represents relatively lower correlation with the adsorption rate methylene blue on the ellovich model SBA-15 (Fig. 9). Pseudo first order kinetics model Results of this study indicate a relatively low correlation with the pseudo first order kinetics of studies (Fig. 10). This model to describe the processes of adsorption in the solid-liquid phase has been relying on solid capacity (Li *et al.* 2015).

3.5.2 Pseudo second order kinetic model

Adsorption represents perfect correlation with the adsorption reaction is Pseudo-second kinetics model (Fig. 11). In this model, the rate of adsorption of the soluble pollutants at the beginning of the reaction was high as time went by the number of locations occupied in adsorbent surface increases, and the number of empty places for placement of pollutants-has been reduced and rate of absorption is reduced.

4. Adsorption isotherm

Equilibrium relationship between absorbent and adsorbates can be described by the adsorption isotherm. The relation between amount of material attracted and the remaining amount is usually in solution at the point of equilibrium and be expressed at a fixed temperature (Khaled *et al.* 2009). The research for the study of the adsorption isotherm, Freundlich and Langmuir models was used. Based on studies conducted in conditions of (maximum adsorption value 86.95 mg/g adsorbent quantity 0.01 g/liter, initial concentration of 10, 20 and 30 mg/liter, pH of 4, 7, 10 and contact time 90 min) was obtained.

4.1 Freundlich isotherm

The results are match with Freundlich isotherm models shown fairly low adsorption (Fig. 12). Freundlich model is an empirical model that could to be used to describe the heterogeneous adsorption systems.

4.2 Langmuir isotherm

The results of the tests with the Langmuir model represents a significant correlation (Fig. 13).

Langmuir isotherm for adsorption of dissolved substances in a single layer on adsorbent surface with number of available places is a limited. With regard to single-layer structure of SBA-15 and adsorption mechanisms by available places on it, the Langmuir model's ability for describe of the methylene blue adsorption is very high. In the Table 6 followed similar studies of adsorption isotherm model for methylene blue with different adsorbent SBA-15 family.

5. Conclusions

In results ability of the SBA-15 nanostructure for adsorbed of methylene blue dye was shown. The most removed with 200 mg/liter adsorbent dosage, 10 mg/l of the initial concentration, pH of 10 and contact time 120 minutes to much as 98 percent and also was the contact time of 150 minutes to 100%. This results shown that the uptake kinetic of pseudo second-order model and temperature model also complies with Langmuir model. In this study the performance of nano adsorbents for the removal of sample color of methylene blue and optimum condition of nano adsorbents for removal of the effluent was studied.

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