Removal efficiency of copper (II) from aqueous solutions using Iraqi palm tree leaves

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Abstract

Iraqi palm tree leaves were used as biosorbent for removal of Cu^{+2} from aqueous solutions . Different parameters such as pH , biosorbent particle size , biosorbent weigh and shaking time were studied in several batch wise experiments to obtain the optimal conditions for copper removal .Complete copper recovery (100%) was obtained and the maximum biosorption capacity of palm leaves ash (burned in300 C^o) was 25 mg/g. at pH 5 . Comparisons of the results obtained by this method with comparable results in the literature were carried out proved the highly efficiency of this inexpensive biosorbent type in the decontamination of water contaminated with copper (which considered as toxic heavy metals) from industrial waste water before released to the river which represents the main source of drinking water .

Key word : palm tree leaves , divalent copper , biosorption.

كفاءة ازالة النحاس الثنائي من المحاليل المائية باستخدام سعف النخيل العراقي

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الخلاصة

تم في هذا البحث استخدام سعف النخيل العراقي كمادة اولية في امتزاز النحاس الثنائي من محاليله المائية . تم دراسة مجموعة من المتغيرات في هذا البحث وتتضمن الدالة الحامضية pH ، زمن المزج ، حجم دقائق المادة المازة وتأثير اوزانها المختلفة على عملية الامتزاز لتحديد الظروف المثلى للحصول على افضل امتزاز للنحاس بهذه المادة . بينت النتائج المستحصلة من هذا العمل على امكانية ازالة النحاس بشكل تام وبنسبة ١٠٠% وبسعة امتزاز بحدود ٢٥ ملغم من النحاس لكل غرام من مسحوق السعف (المحترق بدرجة ٣٠٠ ^{o}م) في pH = 5 .

اجريت المقارنات بين نتائج البحث الحالي وبحوث عديدة اخرى والتي اثبتت على الكفاءة العالية لهذا النوع الرخيص من المواد المازة والمتاح بكثرة لغرض المعالجة المهمة لازالة تلوث النحاس (كمعدن ثقيل سام) من المياه الصناعية قبل طرحها الى مياه الانهار التي تعتبر المصدر الرئيس لمياه الشرب.

الكلمات الدالة : سعف النخيل العراقي ، الامدصاص الحيوي ، النحاس الثنائي

Introduction

Heavy metals pollution is one of the most important environmental problems today . Huge amounts of heavy metals were released into the environment during industrial processing such as fertilizers and pesticides industry, energy and fuel production, surface finishing industry, electroplating, smelting and mining of metalliferous, leatherworking and other sources[1].

Many agricultural wastes can be used as biosorbents for recovery of several heavy metals such as sawdust, rice husk pine bark , canola meal , sunflower stalks, date-palm leaf,waste tea, etc[2-4].

Date palm tree leaves are considered one of the most abundant in Iraqi country, they are available profusely over the course of the year, huge amounts of palm leaves are produced , that means these materials are very inexpensive, it is possible to take advantage of their chemical properties in metals biosorption to be used for the removal of toxic heavy metals from drinking water and industrial waste water[5] .

carbons are widely used to activate adsorption according to their ability to adsorb heavy metal ions.Carbonization is the term for the conversion of an organic substance into carbon, The adsorption capacities of carbonization products obtained at higher temperatures are higher than that of low temperature, they have a larger surface area and more suitable adsorption site[6].

Large amounts of copper have been released to the environment during the operation of electrical and electroplating industries .In high level amounts, it is extremely toxic to living organism, Cu^{+2} causes several toxicological effects to deposit in liver, brain, pancreas and myocardium[7].

Using palm tree leaves as biosorbents for the treatment of metals contaminated wastewater to remove the toxicity of these materials from aqueous solution have been established by several researchers in this field [2,5,8,9]. Due to these references, metal removal percent and metal capacity has been calculated as following:

$$\text{Removal (\%)} = (C_o - C_e)/ C_o * 100 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots 1$$
$$q\ (mg/g) = [(C_o - C_e)*V] / m \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots 2$$

where q is the amount of copper ion adsorbate in (mg/g) .
C_e the equilibrium concentration of ions after adsorption in (mg/l).
C_o initial concentration of ions in (mg/l)
V is the initial volume of copper solution (L)
m is the amount of dry added adsorbent in (g)

2-EXPERIMENTAL
-Reagents:
-Copper sulphate.5 hydrated, more than 99.8 purity, hemedia.
-Deionized Water
-Equipment
-Volumetric flasks (1000 and 25 ml);
-pH meter TWT 7110

-Conical flasks (100ml)
-Eppendorf micropipette
-Sensitive balance
-Shaker Heidolph – unimax 2010
-Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer- aurora -canada
- FTIR – perkin elmer
-Standard solutions
Stock solution of divalent copper (1 g/L) was prepared in deionized water. 100 mg/L standards solutions of Cu^{+2} were prepared daily by deionized Water dilution .

-preparation of biosrbent
Palm tree leaves were collected from dialya province in the middle of iraq, washed with distilled water and dried at 100C^{o}. The leaves were powdered in a grinder and sieved to obtain the required particles size of 212 μm and 300μm both sizes were divided into two groups, the first group burned at 300 C^{o}, then washed and filtered several times until the solution has been colorless followed by drying at 90C^{o}, while the second group stay as it with out burning .

-Batch adsorption experiments
The experiments were established in rotary shaker at 300 rpm using conical flasks containing 25 m/L of 100 mg/L Cu^{+2} at room temp (all these parameters have been fixed in this study) mixed with known amount of biosorbent. pH , biosorbent dosage, shaking time and particle size were variable parameters.After each run, the solutions were filtered and the filtrates were analyzed with atomic absorption to determine copper concentration. Removal % (adsorption %) and biosorbent capacity (q) were calculated using equation 1 and 2 respectively. FTIR also used to determine the active functional groups of the biosorbent.

Results and discussion

Effect of Biosorbent Dosage on Biosorption of Cu^{+2}
By agitating different amounts of palm leaves ash (0.02, 0.04, 0.06 , 0.08 ,0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 gm) with 25 m/L of 100 mg/L Cu^{+2} at 3hr in 300 rpm with 300μm burned biosorbent. It can be seen from fig(1) that the removal efficiency of Cu^{+2} increases gradually until reaching the steady state at 0.1 gm, then completely removal has been achieved. According to eq.1, calculated biosorbent capacity (q) was 25 mg Cu /g of leaves.

Effect of pH on Biosorption
Agitation of various copper solutions over a pH range of 2 to 6 with 0.5 g of 212 μm burnt and unburnt leaves were studied, fig 2 & 3 reflect significant improvements of copper removal efficiency between the two type of leaves which reachs about 99.1% at pH ≈ 6 for burnt leaves due to the high surface area produced by carbonization process, while the maximum removal value of unburned leaves was about 61% at the same pH. These results reflect highest biosorbent activity of carbonized materials.

On the other hand, 300 μm of burned biosorbent was also used to evaluate its effects on copper removal efficiency, results shown in fig (4) reflect highly efficient for copper adsorption (about 100%) was recorded.

Equilibrium Contact Time
For different period of contact time (5,10,20,30, 60 ,120 , 180 , 240 min), it can be concluded that after only 5 min, equilibrium would reach the steady-state. As shown in fig (5

) the trend of curve showed that removal percent attained the maximum after few min. and this result has been valuable compared with other studies on metals biosorption field.

Infrared analysis

To identify groups involved in the metal complexation and to provide acceptable explanation of biosorption mechanism, Infrared analysis
were carried out. FTIR spectra of palm leaves ash before and after copper binding are shown in fig (6). It is clear that primary amines are present due to the two N-H stretch absorptions at 3479 cm^{-1} and 3416 cm^{-1}, in addition of N–H bend which appears at 1618 cm^{-1}. The band observed at 1221 cm^{-1} could be assigned to the C–N stretch.
Shifts in IR absorbance provide real evidence for specific interactions.
After binding with copper, significant shift at C-N stretching from 1221cm^{-1} to 1147 cm^{-1} confirms copper nitrogen binding in addition to N-H stretching band which shift from 3471 cm^{-1} to 3479 cm^{-1}.
New absorbance band at 499 cm^{-1} also appears which corresponded to M-N binding [19,20] and confirmed the suggested mechanism by finding the active site of biosorbent.
Comparison study:
According to obtained results from this work , comparison between copper removal percent of this study and by 11 references (included different biosrbent) were carried out.
As shown it table 1, the maximum removal efficiency of copper were obtaind by reference [17] by using pretreated Biomas of Fusarium solani with aluminium hydroxide which reaches (96.53%) while completely copper recovery were established in this work Compared with the all mentioned references.
On the other hand, biosorbent capacity (q) calculated in this work was 25mg/g compared with ref [8] which reaches 17.6 mg/g using the same biosorbent (palm leaves) but with out carbonization process.

Conclusion

This study proved the practical and commercial feasibility of using palm leaves ash as inexpensive biosorbent for the treatment of copper contaminated wastewater.
the concluded optimum conditions from this study can be suggested as the following parameters:
biosorbent = palm leveas ash burned at 300 C^o
copper solution concentration = 100 mg/l
pH =5
mixing time = 1 hr.
shaking rate= 300 rpm
particle size = 300μm
According to these conditions , it is possible to treat 1000 L of copper waste solution by using only four kilogram as a biosorbent on the ground that (q) calculated in this work equal 25 mg/g.

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