

A Preliminary Study on the Removal of Methylene Blue from Aqueous Solution using Moringa Pods as Bioadsorbent under Column Operation

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Abstract: Moringa pods (MP) was used as bioadsorbent to remove methylene blue (MB) from aqueous solutions under fixed-bed column operation. The bioadsorbent was analyzed by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Surface area (Brunauer-Emmet-Teller) and point of zero charge (pH_{PZC}) were determined. In this study, pH influence (2.0 to 10.0) was evaluated, keeping constant conditions of bed height (11.0 cm), bioadsorbent dose (2.0 g), dye concentration (20 mg L^{-1}), volume (25 mL), contact time (24 h) and room temperature. The MB concentration was determined using UV-spectrophotometry at 662 nm. The results showed that the adsorption was pH dependent. The highest dye removal occurs at pH 7.0 (~100%). Infrared spectrum and morphological changes observed by SEM indicate the existence of bioadsorption phenomenon. An adsorption mechanism possible by intermolecular interactions was proposed. The study revealed the applicability of MP for removal of MB at low cost, efficient, eco-friendly and relatively neutral pH.

Keywords: Agricultural waste, cationic dye, adsorption, aqueous system, fixed-bed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Methylene blue (MB) is a common dye mostly used by industries involve in textile, paper, rubber, plastics, leather, cosmetics, pharmaceutical and food industries. Effluents discharged from such industries contain residues of dyes. Consequently, the presence of very low concentrations in effluent is highly visible [1]. Although, methylene blue is not strongly hazardous, it can cause some harmful effects, such as heartbeat increase, vomiting, shock, cyanosis, jaundice, quadriplegia, and tissue necrosis in humans [2]. Therefore, the treatment of effluents containing such dye is of great interest due to its harmful impacts on receiving waters [2].

Several methods have been used for the removal of dyes from aqueous system, including biological, physical, chemical and biological processes. Due to structure complexity and low biodegradability, conventional biological methods are not very effective. Thus, dyes are usually treated with either by physical or chemical processes [3]. Among them, adsorption on activated carbon has been shown to be very effective for removal of dyes and other pollutants from aqueous solutions due to its large surface area, microporous structure, high adsorption capacity, and so forth. However, its commercial use is limited because of its high cost of manufacturing and problems associated

with regeneration or disposal of spent carbon [4]. This has recently prompted many studies on production of low cost alternatives adsorbents. A number of agricultural waste types and byproducts of cellulosic source have been studied for their capacity to remove dyes from aqueous solutions [5]. Some lignocellulosic materials with rough surfaces, pores of various sizes, and active functional groups on their surface may have a great potential as adsorbents, and they are abundant in nature [6]. The adsorptive capability of lignocellulosic materials to environmental protection via adsorbing diverse organic and inorganic pollutants from aqueous solution to clean wastewater has been widely studied [6]. Several types of agricultural waste such as raw corn cobs [7], dragon fruit skin [8], rice husk [9], peanut shell [9] and maize tassels [10] have been used for the removal of methylene blue from aqueous solution. Moreover, adsorption studies of methylene blue by peanut husk in column modes have been reported [11]. Adsorption using column is one of the most common and efficient way for removal of pollutants from water [12].

Nowadays, large amounts of agricultural waste, such as moringa pods are produced in Venezuela. Moringa (*Moringa oleifera* Lam.) belong to the Moringaceae family and it originated from the India's northeast. The specie is known for its high nutritional value, and almost all parts of the plant are used as food as well as having medicinal and industrial importance [13]. Moringa seeds can be considered as a natural material which presents some important characteristics

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in relation to its application in effluent treatment. The seeds have been used for treatment of turbid water due to their flocculation properties [14]. Several studies have been carried out using moringa seeds as an adsorbent for the removal of heavy metals such as cadmium [13], nickel [14], manganese [15], copper, chromium, lead and zinc [16] and dyes [17] from aqueous solutions. There are few works on metal ions adsorption using moringa pods [18, 19]. At present, the use of moringa pods as a bioadsorbent of dyes in aqueous solution has not been reported.

The aim of this research work was to investigate the ability of Moringa pods as a bioadsorbent for removal of methylene blue from aqueous solutions. The effect of solution pH under fixed-bed column operation was evaluated.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

This study has been performed in the Laboratory of Soil Ecology, Ecology Center, Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Researches. Miranda, Venezuela.

2.1. Preparation of Bioadsorbent and its Characterization

Moringa *oleifera* pods (MP) were collected from Guárico State, Venezuela. Pods were dried in an oven at 60 °C for a 24 - h period. After drying, pods were grounded using a commercial blender (FISHER). Subsequently, the resultant powders be sieving to a particle size of 595 μm . Finally, were collected in a plastic bag at room temperature and used as bioadsorbent for adsorption experiments. The MP powders were characterized using several techniques.

2.1.1. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR)

Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometry (FT-IR) was used to identify the different functional groups available on the bioadsorbent sites and their effect on dye adsorption. The FTIR of the adsorbent was taken before and after adsorption using FTIR spectrophotometer (Elmer Perkin Spectrum 100). The FTIR spectrum was then recorded within the wave number range 4,000 – 500 cm^{-1} .

2.1.2. Scanning Electronic Microscopy (SEM)

Moringa pods morphology and texture before and after of the MB adsorption was evaluated by scanning electronic microscopy (SEM) Quanta 250 W model.

2.1.3. Specific Surface Area (BET)

The specific surface area was determined by nitrogen sorption at 77K (Micromeritics, ASAP 2010) using the Brunauer-Emmet-Teller (BET) method from data in P/Po range of 0.66 to 0.2.

2.1.4. Point of Zero Charge (pH_{PZC})

As further characterization, the point of zero charge (pH_{PZC}) of the moringa pods was determined according to Mimura *et al.* [20]. The procedure consisted of adding 50 mg of the bioadsorbent in 50 ml aqueous potassium chloride solution (KCl) at 0.05 and 0.5 molL^{-1} with initial pH values ranging from 2.0 to 9.0, which were adjusted with solutions of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) both at 0.1 mol L^{-1} . After 24 h of stirring (200 rpm), the final pH values were obtained, resulting in a graph with initial pH depending on the final pH, being that the pH range there was no change to the final pH corresponds to the pH_{PZC} .

2.2. Preparation of Methylene Blue Solution

The methylene blue trihydrate (MB, 99.5%, supplied by AUT LABOR, Ind. Brasileira) was taken as the model dye in this study. The molecular weight of MB is 373.9 g mol^{-1} and molecular formula $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{SCl}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The chemical structure is presented in Figure 1. The stock dye solution was prepared by dissolving 1 g of MB in 1,000 mL distilled water. The pH of the experiment solutions was adjusted by adding either dilute 0.1 M HCl or 0.1 M NaOH solutions. The pH measurements were performed using an FISHER ACCUMET pH meter (230A model). The experimental solutions were obtained by diluting the stock dye solution with distilled water to give the appropriate concentration range of experimental solutions.

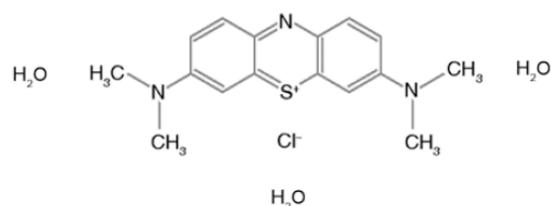


Figure 1: Chemical structure of methylene blue.

2.3. Calibration Standard Curve of Methylene Blue

The calibration standard curve of absorbance against methylene blue concentration was obtained by using standard MB solutions at pH 7. The experimental data reported in Figure 2 were fitted by a straight line with a high regression coefficient value ($R^2 = 0.996$).

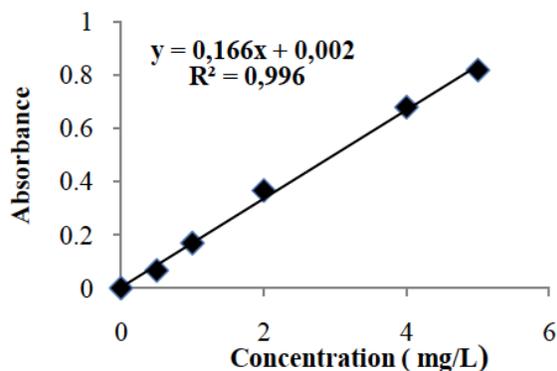


Figure 2: Calibration curve of methylene blue.

2.4. Adsorption Studies

In this study, the ability to capture the methylene blue dye on moringa pods in a fixed-bed column under static conditions was evaluated (as a preliminary test).

Adsorption studies were carried out in a glass column of (25cm) height and (2 cm) inner diameter. A known quantity of the moringa pods was packed in the column to yield the desired bed height of the bioadsorbent. Subsequently, MB solution was introduced to the column through of a glass beaker. Samples were collected at 24 h. The treatment system and process used in the study is shown in Figure 3. In this study, effect of pH (2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0 and 10.0) of MB solution was evaluated, keeping constant conditions of bed height (11.0 cm), bioadsorbent dose (2.0 g), dye concentration (20 mg L⁻¹), volume (25 mL), contact time (24 h) and room temperature. All samples were taken from the outlet of the column. The concentrations of methylene blue (MB) in the solutions were determined by measuring absorbance of the dye by using a UV spectrophotometer (model: Genesys 2) at a maximum wavelength (λ_{max} = 662 nm) using the calibration curve shown in Figure 2.



Figure 3: Column packed with MP for MB removal.

To express the % of dye removal, the following equation was used:

$$\% \text{ dye removal} = \frac{C_0 - C_f}{C_0} \times 100$$

Where, C_0 (mg L⁻¹) and C_f (mg L⁻¹) represent the initial and final dye concentration respectively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Infrared Spectrophotometry (FT-IR)

Figure 4 shows FT-IR spectrum of moringa pods before of methylene blue adsorption. The FT-IR spectrum of MP displays a number of absorption peaks, indicating the complex nature of the biosorbent. The broad band centered at 3,413 cm⁻¹ may be attributed to the stretching of the OH and N-H groups present in proteins, fatty acids, carbohydrates (cellulose and hemicelluloses), lignin and water absorbed [21]. The peaks present at 2,919 cm⁻¹ y 2,851 cm⁻¹, respectively, correspond to asymmetric and symmetric stretching of the C-H bond of the CH₂ group. In the region of 1,800-1,500 cm⁻¹ a number of overlapping bands are observed and between 1,735 and 1,634 cm⁻¹ this can be attributed to C=O stretching. Due to the heterogeneous nature of the pods, the carbonyl group may be bonded to different neighborhoods as part of the fatty acids of the lipid portion or amides of the protein portion. The peak observed at 1,510 cm⁻¹ may be attributed to stretching connecting C-N and also the deformation of the N-H bond [22] present in proteins of moringa pods. The peaks at 1,108 – 1039 cm⁻¹ may be attributed to the vibrational stretching of C-O bond of amide and carboxylic groups (–COOH), which are characteristic bands of lignocellulosic materials. The band at 1,059 attributed to C-O stretching also suggests the presence of lignin [13]. Similar types of FTIR spectra have been reported by few other investigators [11]. FTIR spectrum of MP after methylene blue adsorption (Figure 5) illustrates showed similar characteristics as that of moringa pods but with small variations in the intensity of the band at 3,413 cm⁻¹. As methylene blue is a cationic dye, the –OH functional group on the surface of MP may increase the interaction between the adsorbent and the adsorbate, which contributes to the adsorption of methylene blue [5]. Also, can be observed a decrease of the intensity of the band at 1,634 cm⁻¹ and a shifted slightly, due probably to the interaction between dye molecule and –OH and –COOH groups present on bioadsorbent surface. When

infrared light interacted with the adsorbent, it caused different types of vibration such as stretching, contraction and bending of its chemical bonds. As a result, the chemical functional group tends to absorb infrared radiation in a specific wavelength range. The analysis of FTIR spectrum showed the presence of ionizable groups (hydroxyl and carboxyl) able to interact with protons, metal or positive dye ions [11].

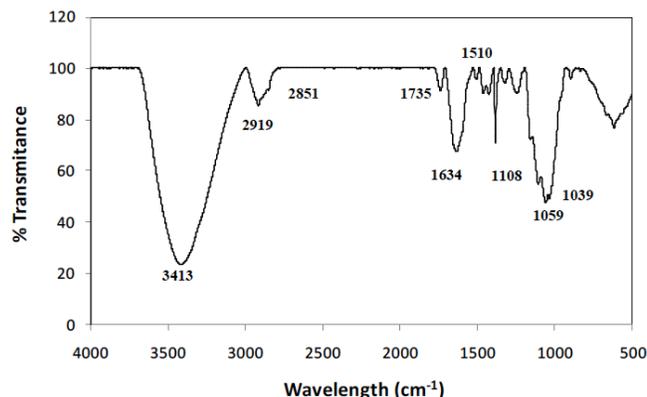


Figure 4: FT-IR spectrum of moringa pods.

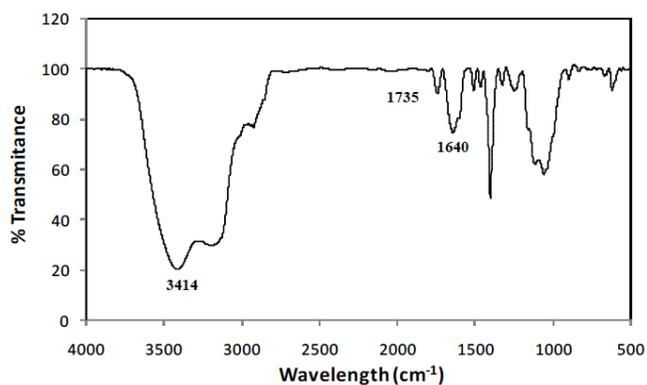


Figure 5: FTIR spectrum of MP after MB adsorption.

3.2. Scanning Electronic Microscopy (SEM)

Figure 6 shows SEM micrographs of MP before and after of MB adsorption. The images indicate that the material surface exhibits a relatively porous and heterogeneous structure. This feature is attributed to the fact that the whole pod comprises a wide variety of material components. The presence of fibrous aspect and some deformations on the surface of material can be observed, containing available sites, from which it is possible to infer that the bioadsorbent provides favorable conditions for the adsorption of ionic species in the interstices (Figure 6a). A magnification of the micrograph shown in the Figure 6b clearly reveals the presence of irregular cylindrical structures of different diameters between 19 μm and 35 μm , which could act

as active sites in the adsorption of dyes. After of adsorption process with the methylene blue, a change in the morphology of the material is observed. Figure 6c illustrates the MB molecules adsorbed on adsorbent surface and therefore the morphology of the MP surface has been changed significantly. This clearly reveals that the surface of adsorbent is covered with dye molecules. Additionally, a more regular structure is also observed, which indicates that the dye was uniformly adsorbed on the surface of the bioadsorbent. Similar results have been observed by other researchers [5].

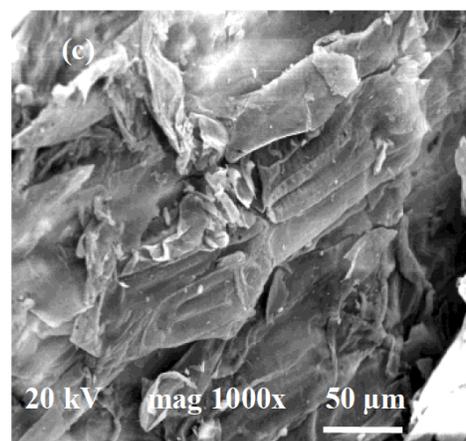
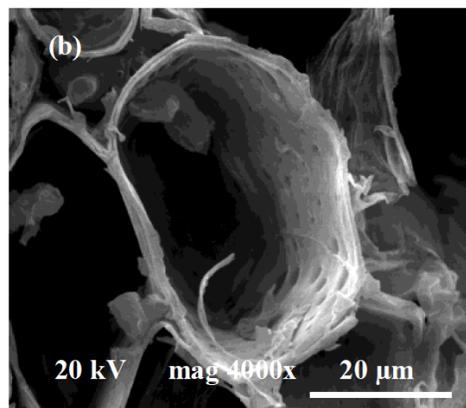
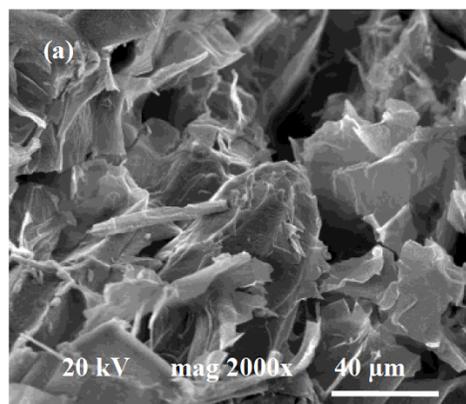


Figure 6: SEM images of MP showing: (a) a heterogeneous surface, (b) cylindrical structures and (c) after of MB adsorption at pH 7.

3.3. Specific Surface Area (BET)

The specific surface area (BET) of moringa pods was $6.0 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$. The use of adsorbent with BET surface area much lower in the removal of methylene blue from aqueous system has also been reported [4, 23-25].

3.4. Point of Zero Charge (pH_{PZC})

The pH is one of the most important parameters affecting any adsorption process. This dependence is closely related to the acid-base properties of various functional groups on the adsorbent surfaces [18]. The influence of pH on adsorption can be describe on the basis point zero changes (pH_{PZC}), which is the point at which the net charge of the adsorbent is zero [2]. Depending on the pH of the solution, their surfaces can be positively or negatively charged. At pH values greater than pH_{PZC} , the biomass surface becomes negatively charged, favoring the adsorption of cationic species. However, adsorption of anionic species will be favored at $\text{pH} < \text{pH}_{\text{PZC}}$ [26]. In order to understand the mechanism involved in the adsorption process of the methylene blue on the bioadsorbent, it is necessary to determine the zero charge point (pH_{PZC}) of moringa pods. The results obtained in KCl solutions indicated that the pH_{PZC} for moringa pods is about pH 6.0 (Figure 7). Thus, the adsorption of cations in case of cationic dyes is favored at pH values above the pH_{PZC} . Similar results were reported for waste materials of *Daucus carota* [2].

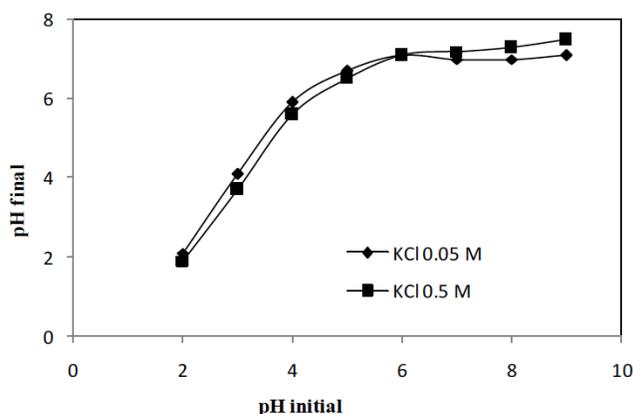


Figure 7: Point of zero charge pH_{PZC} of MP.

3.4. Adsorption Studies

Figure 8 shows the cylindrical glass column packed with moringa pods for removal of a methylene blue solution at pH 7. The results clearly show the presence of a blue ring retained on the surface of bioadsorbent corresponding to the methylene blue and a transparent

filtrate was obtained. This indicates that MP particles packed in the column exhibit a remarkable ability to retain cationic dye on the surface of bioadsorbent at neutral pH.

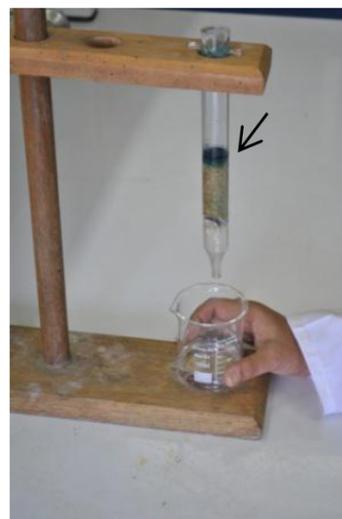


Figure 8: Methylene blue retained on MP.

3.5. Influence of Solution pH

The influence of solution pH on methylene blue removal using moringa pods is shown in Figure 9. The effect of pH was examined in the range of 2.0 to 10.0 under conditions of room temperature. The removal of dye increased with the increase in pH of solution from 2.0 to 6.0. The highest dye removal occurs at pH 7.0 (~100%). At pH 7, surface of moringa pods was negatively charged to its maximum extend, confirming the results obtained in the study of pH_{PZC} . Similar results have been reported for adsorption of methylene blue on waste materials of *Daucus carota* [2], maize tassels [10] and pine cone [24]. However, the uptake capacity does not change significantly from pH 8.0 to 10.0 and the removal efficiency is kept practically constant (variations lower than 2 %). A similar trend was observed for MB adsorption on papyrus plant [27]. At solution of $\text{pH} < \text{pH}_{\text{PZC}}$, the moringa pods surface may get positively charged due to adsorption of the H^+ ions and a force of repulsion occurs between the dye cation and the bioadsorbent surface. Also, H^+ concentration is high at lower pH due to which there is a competition for vacant adsorption sites between H^+ and positively charged MB cation. This leads to lowering of the adsorption capacity [4]. At solution of $\text{pH} > \text{pH}_{\text{PZC}}$, the surface of moringa pods may get negatively charged due to adsorption of OH^- , and the adsorption process is highly favored though electrostatic force of attraction [4].

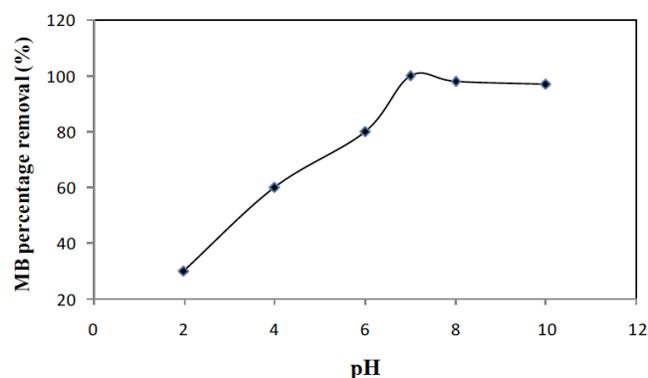


Figure 9: pH influence on removal percentage of MB using MP as bioadsorbent.

According to Wang and Li [25], the carboxyl groups on the surface of adsorbent play a major role in the adsorption of MB. At lower pH, protons will compete for adsorption sites with MB molecules. Moreover, a positively charged surface causes repulsion of the cationic MB molecules. Those interactions result in the lower adsorption of MB onto adsorbent. With the rise in pH, the surface of adsorbent becomes de-protonated the competition weakens, and positively charged MB ions replace H^+ ions binding to carboxylate ions on the surface of adsorbent, resulting in increased adsorption due to electrostatic attraction. Additionally, Anwar *et al.* [28], suggest that at higher pH, the surface of the adsorbent gets more negatively charged by losing protons (deprotonation of different functional groups on the surface of the bioadsorbent) and consequently supports the uptake of positively charged (cationic) dyes due to increased electrostatic force of attraction. In this sense, and according to obtained results in this study, a possible mechanism associated with methylene blue bioadsorption by moringa pods is

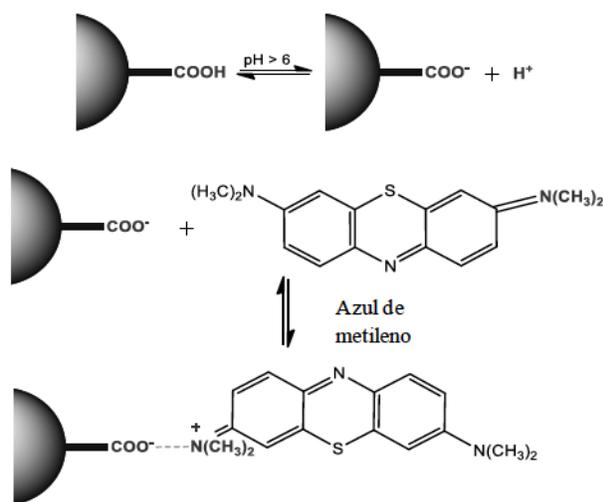


Figure 10: Possible mechanism of adsorption: moringa pods – methylene blue.

proposed. Figure 10 provides a schematic representation, where a $pH > 6$, occurs a deprotonation of carboxylic groups present in the MP surface. Thus, the adsorption process could be favored by non-covalent interactions (intermolecular forces) attributed mainly to electrostatic attraction between the carboxylate ion negatively charged and the positively charged methylene blue molecule. Generally, these intermolecular forces are weak, but, because they are very numerous and their contribution should be important in bioadsorption process.

CONCLUSION

Moringa pods (MP) can be used as an effective alternative low-cost bioadsorbent for the removal of methylene blue (MB) from aqueous solutions under fixed-bed column operation. Adsorption process is strongly influenced by solution pH. In this case, to very low pH values ($pH = 2.0$) is not favored adsorption process, observing the optimal percentage at about $pH = 7.0$ (~100%). This bioadsorption process can be attributed mainly to electrostatic attraction between the carboxylate ions negatively charged on MP surface and the positively charged cationic MB molecules.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors give thanks to the Ministry of Agriculture & Land (Caracas, Venezuela), to Ramses Montaña from UNEXPO, Charallave, Venezuela, to Ecology Center (Rodrigo Díaz Lupanow), to Electron Microscopy Unit (Dra. Tamara Zoltan) and Liz Cubillan from Instrumental laboratory, Chemical Center, Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research Venezuela.

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