ResearchGate

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305648523

Kinetic and Thermodynamics Studies the Adsorption of Phenol on Activated Carbon from Rice Husk Activated by ZnCl2

Article · May 2016

DOI: 10.17509/ijost.v1i1.2213

CITATIONS
6

READS
89

3 authors:

Andi Muhammad Anshar
Ehime University
2 PUBLICATIONS **7** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

P. Taba
Universitas Hasanuddin
19 PUBLICATIONS **11** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Indah Raya
Universitas Hasanuddin
28 PUBLICATIONS **31** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

Project Lanthanides complexes View project

Project fitoplanton View project

All content following this page was uploaded by Indah Raya on 08 August 2016.

The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file.

Indonesian Journal of Science & Technology 1 (1) 47-60

JURNAL UPI

Indonesian Journal of Science & Technology

Journal homepage: http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/ijost/

IJoST Indonesian Journal of Science & Technology

Kinetic and Thermodynamics Studies on the Adsorption of Phenol on Activated Carbon from Rice Husk Activated by $ZnCl_2$

*Andi Muhammad Anshar, Paulina Taba, and Indah Raya**

Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar 90254, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Email: indahraya05@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T S

The purpose of this study was to investigate the adsorption ability of activated carbon from rice husk in adsorbing phenol. Activated carbon used was in this studies burning risk husk at 300 and 400°C and then activated by 10% of $ZnCl_2$. The from activated carbon was characterized using an Infrared Spectrometer, an X-ray diffraction, an Scanning Electron Microscope, and a gas sorption analyzer. The best activated carbon for adsorbing phenol was the activated carbon that prodused from the burning of rice husk at a temperature 400°C and activated with 10% of $ZnCl_2$ for 24 hours. Adsorption capacity of the best activated carbon was 3.9370 mg/g adsorbent with Gibbs free energy of -25.493 kJ/mol.

© 2016 Tim Pengembang Journal UPI

A R T I C L E I N F O

Article History :
Received 2 Jan 2016
Revised 18 Feb 2016
Accepted 23 Feb 2016
Available online 29 Mar 2016

Keywords :
Carbon
Rice husk
ZnCl2
Adsorption phenol

1. INTRODUCTION

The development in the industrial sector as well as science and technology gives beneficial effects for not only human but also surrounding environment. This can be found in the increases in the number and the types of pollutants from the industrial sector and then into the environment, especially the marine environment (Anshar, 2006).

Water pollution is a major problem. Various kinds of pollutants, both derived from metals such as chromium (Wahjuni et al., 2005), lead, cadmium, copper, zinc and nickel (Tarigan et al., 2003) as well as derived from organic compounds commonly found as contaminants in the environment waters (Elias et al., 2001). One of the harmful organic pollutants is phenol and its derivatives. Phenol can cause skin irritation, degradation of proteins, and paralysis of the central system nervous (Qadeera et al., 2002). Phenol is a compound that is highly soluble in water so that the presence of chlorine in the water will cause the formation of chlorophenol as 2-chlorophenol (o-chlorophenol or 2-hydroxy chlorobenzene) naturally. Phenolic compounds are harmful to the organism despite low concentration of phenolic compounds and many of these are classified as a dangerous pollutant because it has the possibility of adverse human health (Kermani et al., 2006).

Phenolic compounds whose presence in aquatic environments exceeding the threshold can cause environmental pollution. Phenolic compounds undergo a transformation in the nature of chemistry, biochemistry and physics but the natural process is not sufficient to eliminate the existence of this waste. Phenol and derivatives including 2-chlorophenol need to be eliminated or reduced to the threshold limit value (Edwin, 2005). Various methods have been used to reduce the presence of phenol and its derivatives, such as by using fly ash coal (Estevinho et al., 2007), hydrotalcite (Yapar et al., 2004), clays (Mortland et al., 1986), photo degradation (Elias et al., 2001), the bacteria for aerobic biodegradation (Anwar et al., 2016), crosslinked chitosan composite membrane, (Rahmi 2007) and activated carbon from walnut shells (Estevinho et al., 2006).

A common technique used in removing or reducing the concentration of organic pollutants in aquatic environments is using activated charcoal, or known as activated carbon (Sembodo, 2005). Activated carbon has a good adsorption capability. Activated carbon adsorption capacity depens on a surface area of the carbon, high adsorption capacity, and retention of relatively rapid kinetics (Edwin, 2005).

Many methods have been suggested to get activated carbon.(Rahman et al., 2015). To make activated carbon to be more economical, practical, and efficient, the researchers use agricultural waste such as coconut shell (Rahmi, 2007), shell hazelnut (Edwin, 2005), walnut shells (Estevinho et al., 2006), Amapas cane (Kalderis et al., 2008) and rice husk (Watari et al., 2005).

Every active carbon, has unique characteristics that influence by the source of active carbon and their process to made. The activation process for activating charcoal or carbon material is to expand the surface of activated carbon to activated carbon absorption capacity will be increased. Carbon activation method can be grouped into 2 of the activation methods of chemical and physical activation method. Carbon activation method by chemically is done by adding a solution of $ZnCl_2$ (Abdullah et al., 2001) and KOH (Ubago-

Perez et al., 2006). The purpose of the addition of the activator solution is to clean the activated carbon adsorption of impurities so that capacity can be increased (Danarto & Samun, 2008).

In this study, rice husk was taken from the rice husk rice mills in Maros the district of South Sulawesi. This carbon was used for adsorbing phenol. Activated carbon is activated by $ZnCl_2$ 10% by the method of soaking for 24 hours or by the method of immersion for 1 hour by heating at a temperature of 100°C

The purpose of this study is to: (1) Determine the optimum condition of activated carbon to adsorb a phenol compound. (2) Determine the adsorption capacity of a phenol compound adsorbent (3)The functional groups that involved in the interaction between the active carbon with phenol. To understand the adsorption of our activated carbon, we compared the carbon before and after being activated by ZnU_2.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Synthesis

Rice husk was washed and dried in oven at 110°C, and than heated in a furnace at 300°C and 400°C for 2 hours. After 2 hours on the furnace, active carbon was removed and cooled. After that, the activated carbon crushed and sieved. The particle size of activated carbon was 50-100 mesh. Activated carbon that has been sifted was divided into 3 sections or groups for each of the combustion temperature. The first group was active carbon that products from combustion at temperatures 300°C and 400°C and wasn't activated using a solution of $ZnCl_2$ 10%, the second group was carbon that products from combustion at temperatures 300°C and 400°C and activated using 10% $ZnCl_2$ solution by immersing the activated carbon in the activator solution for 24 hours without heating (activation method 1) and the third group was carbon that products from combustion at temperatures 300 °C and 400 °C and than activated using 10% $ZnCl_2$ solution by immersing the activated carbon in a solution for 1 hour with heating at a temperature of 100°C (activation method 2).

2.2. Characterization of active carbon

Secound characterization were conducted. A faver transform infra red (FTIR), pore analyis, a scanning electron microscope(SEM), and X-Ray difraction (XRD) analysis.

Determination for optimum conditions from phenol adsorption was done dy determine the optimum time interaction, the optimum pH, the concentration and temperature variations of phenol.

2.3. Effect of processing time, pH, temperature and concentration on phenolic adsorption

Time from 1 until 240 minute were done by activated carbon rice husk as much as 1 g was contacted with initial concentration solution of phenol 50 mL, 50 ppm and then filtered, the concentration of phenolic in the filtrate was analyzed by UV-Vis spectrophotometer. Adsorption with variation of pH (4-8), temperature (26-34°C) and concentration (50 ppm). Thermodynamic studies performed at 27 – 37 °C and concentration at 50 ppm.

Determining of phenol adsorbed was calculated using the formula:

$$q_e = \frac{(C_o - C) x V}{m} \qquad (1)$$

The definition of above symbols can be described in the following:

qe = amount of metal absorbed over a certain time (mg/g)

C0 = initial concentration of phenol (mg/L)

C = concentration of fenol after a certain time (mg/L)

V = volume of phenol solution (L)

m = mass of activated carbon (g)

2.4. Langmuir adsorption isotherm

Langmuir isotherm is used based on the assumption that maximum adsorption corresponds to a single layer of adsorbate molecules on the surface, where the adsorption energy is constant and no molecules migration on the surface. Linear form of the Langmuir isotherm equation is shown from the following equation:

$$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{C_0}{C_A}\right)}{C_0 - C_A} + k_0 = \frac{k_1 . t}{C_0 - C_A} \quad (3)$$

were CA is the equilibrium concentration (mg/L), qe is the amount of substance adsorbed each gram of adsorbent (mg/g), Qo and b are the Langmuir constants declared in a row that the adsorption capacity and energy of adsorption, respectively (Anshar 2006).

2.5. Freundlich adsorption isotherm

Freundlich adsorption isotherm is often use to study the adsorption of the solution on the surface are not ideal, rough and irregular. Effect of concentration on the adsorption according to Freundlich isotherm can be expressed as follows:

$$x / m = k.cn \quad (4)$$

where, x / m is the amount of adsorbate that adsorbed (mg adsorbate / gram of adsorbent). Other symbols can be described in the following:

c = concentration of the adsorbate at equilibrium (mg / mL)

k = constant sorption

n = parameter affinity

Freundlich isotherm shape of the curve is not linear at low concentrations but still convex to the axis of concentration. This equation is only valid for the adsorbate concentration is low. If the Freundlich equation written in the form of logarithm is obtained a straight line equation as follows:

$$\log (x / m) = \log (k.cn) \quad (5)$$

$$\log (x / m) = \log k + n \log c \quad (6)$$

Table 1. General content of rice husk. Adopted from reference (Suharno et al., 1997)

Component	Percentage (%)
Water content	9,02
Crude protein	3,03
lipid	1,18
Crude fiber	35,68
Ask	17,71
Carbohydrate rough	33,71
Acording DTC-IPB	
Carbon	1,33
Hydrogen	1,54
Oksigen	33,64
Silica (SiO_2)	16,98

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the analysis of risk husk. This result was in a good agreement with recent references.

To confirm the component involved in the process, we conducted an infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis to the sample (see **Figures 1, 2,** and **3**). **Figure 1** is the FTIR of rice husk, whereas Figures 2 and 3 are the the FTIR results of samples burned at a temperature of 300 and 400°C, respectively. Several peaks were detected, confirming the existence of various components in the samples. Based on the Figures, we found that most of the samples contained silica component, in which this result was in a good agreement with the analysis shown in **Table 1**.

To confirm the component available in the sample, we summarized the FTIR peaks in **Table 2**. **Table 2** shows the several important peaks in the FTIR results shown in **Figures 1, 2, and 3**. As shown in the table, compared to the current literatures about the functional groups, the FTIR results confirmed that all samples contained SiO and carbon components.

Table 3 shows specific surface area, mean pore, and total pore volume of the samples. We compared the samples using method 1 and 2. Specific surface area, mean pore, and total pore volume of samples depended on the processing condition (i.e. method 1 and 2), as well as heating temperature.

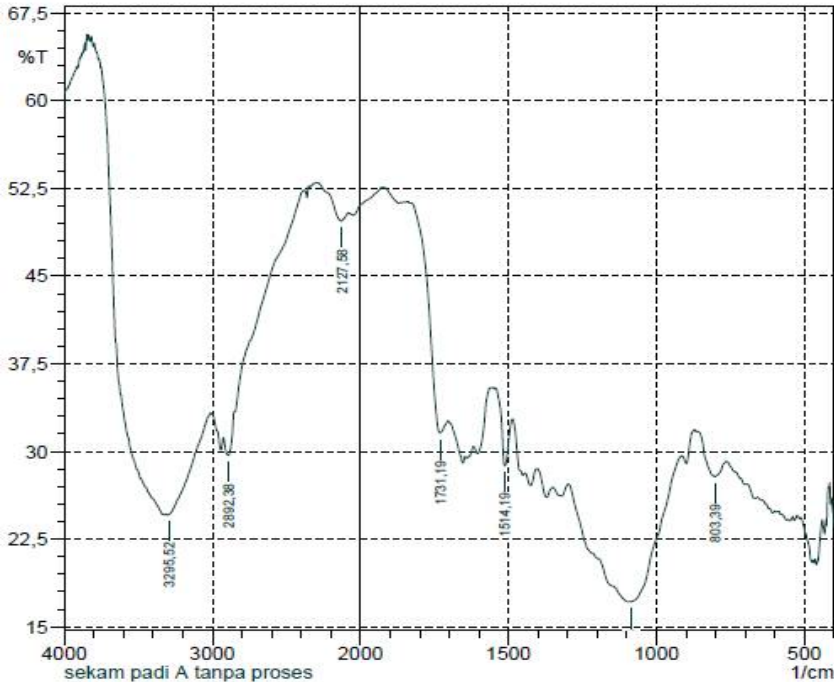


Figure 1. The FTIR of rice husks

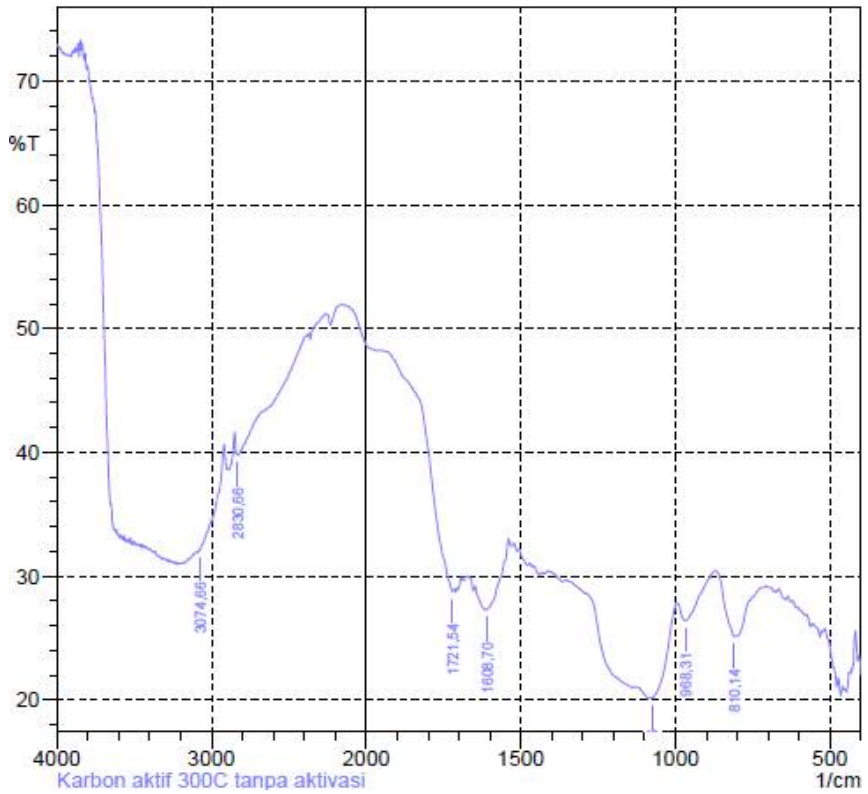


Figure 2. The FTIR spectra of active carbon products burned at a temperature of 300°C

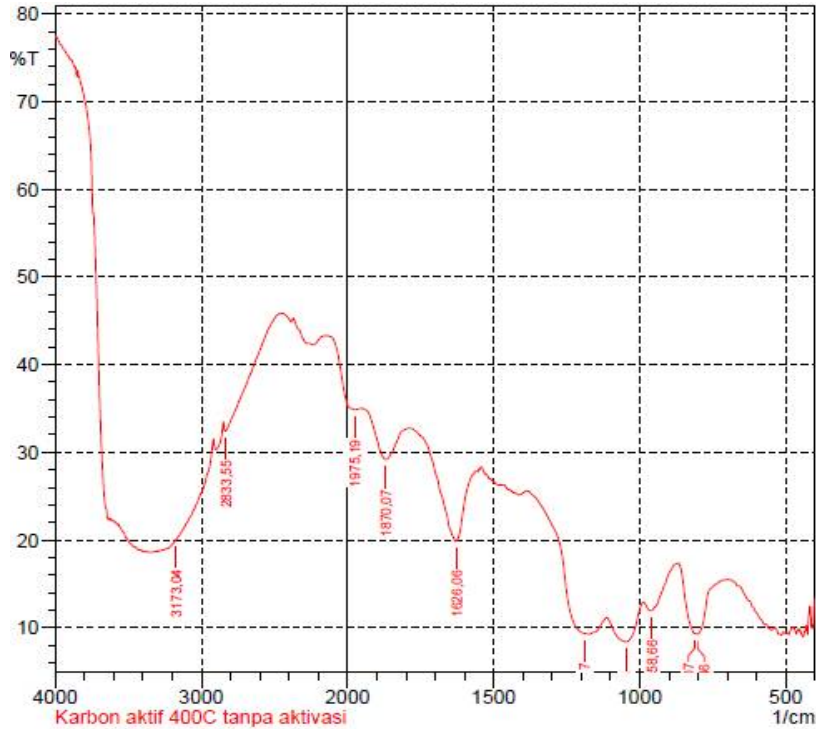


Figure 3. The FTIR spectra of active carbon products burned at a temperature of 400°C

Table 2. Functional groups gained from FTIR analysis from rice husk and active carbon from combustion at temperature 300ºC and 400ºC

No	Rice Husk		Active carbon 300ºC without activation		Active carbon 400ºC without activation	
	wavelength	Functional groups	wavelength	Functional groups	wavelength	Functional groups
1	803,39	SiO	810,14	SiO	810,46	SiO
2	1086,93	SiO	968,31	SiO	812,01	SiO
3	1514,19	CH from CH_2 and CH_3	1075,36	SiO	958,66	SiO
4	1731,19	C=O	1608,7	C=C	1046,43	SiO
5	2892,38	C-H alifatic	1721,54	C=O	1189,17	SiO
6	3295,52	OH	3074,66	SiOH	1626,06	C=C
7					1870,07	C=O

Table 3. Specific surface area, mean pore and total pore volume of active carbon products of combustion from rice husk at a temperature 300ºC and 400ºC.

No	Sample	Specific surface area (m^2/g)	mean pore (Å)	total pore volume (cc/g)
1	Active carbon 300 with out activation	38,248	1,735E+01	3,318E-02
2	Active carbon 300 with method 1 activation	115,282	1,821E+01	1,050E-01
3	Active carbon 300 with method 2 activation	105,366	1,578E+01	8,311E-02
4	Active carbon 400 with out activation	55,074	8,040E+01	2,214E-01
5	Active carbon 400 with method 1 activation	284,963	3,278E+01	4,670E-01
6	Active carbon 400 with method 2 activation	64,815	7,110E+01	2,304E-01

The X-ray diffraction obtained results from active carbon shown that the amorphous rate of active carbon combustion at a temperature 400ºC and then activated using method 2 most lower if compared with other activated carbon as in **Figure 4.**

For the analysis results using the (SEM), in **Figure 5** the shape of the surface of activated carbon is different between one and the other. This is due to differences in the way the preparation to prepare carbon. **Figure 5** showed the difference between activated carbon products of combustion at a temperature of 300ºC undergo activation method 1 with activated carbon at a temperature of 400ºC combustion products that undergo activation method 1.

.

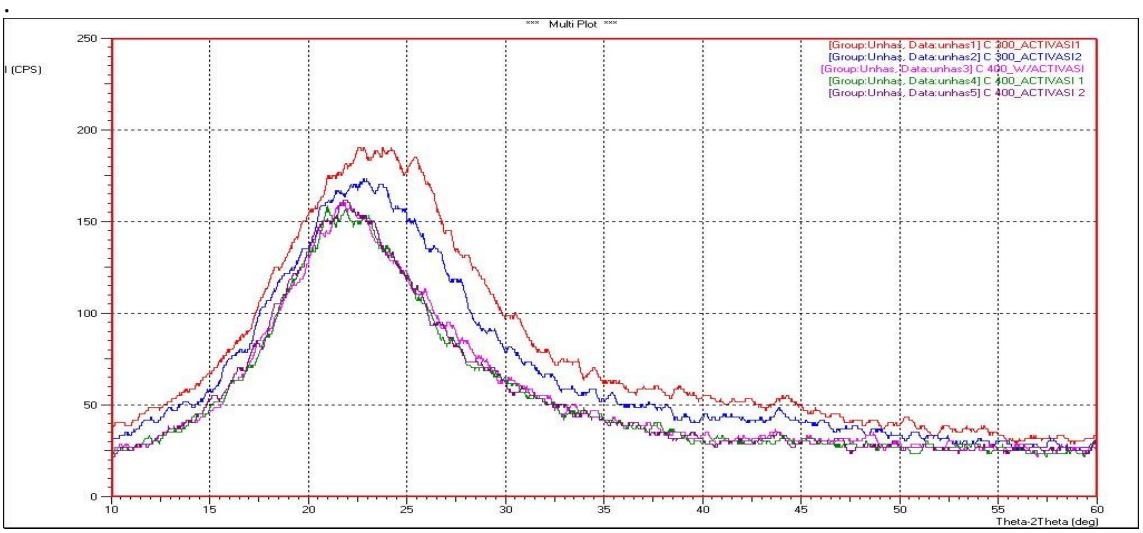
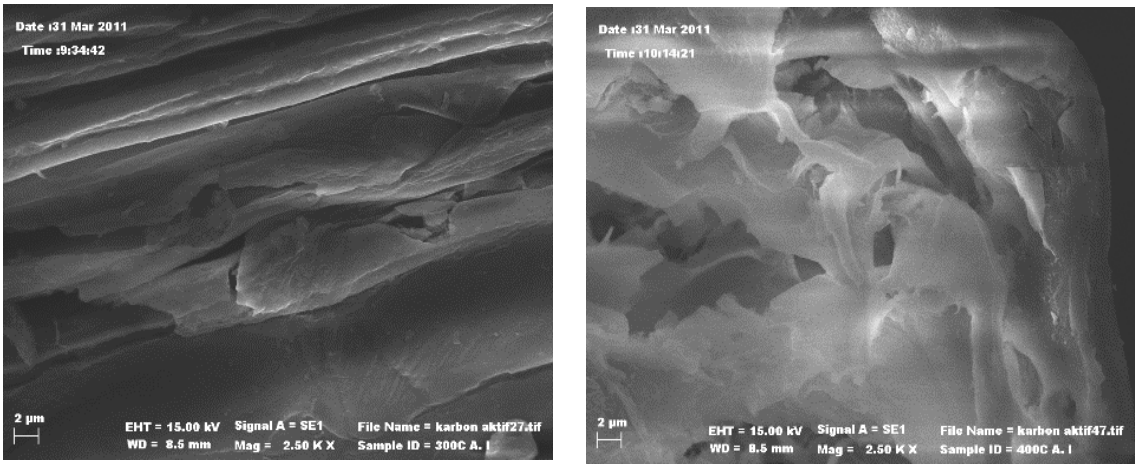


Figure 4. The XRD spectra of active carbon products from combustion in each



(a) (b)

Figure 5. The SEM results of activated carbon products of rice husk combustion at a temperature of 300ºC experiencing activation method 1 (a) and a temperature of 400ºC were experiencing activation method 1 (b) 2.50KX

Figure 6 shows relationship of interaction time with the amount of adsorbed phenol on active carbon and the activated carbon. For optimum interaction conditions, the interaction can be done in the optimum interaction time between phenol and active carbon. Activated carbon that was produced by combustion at a temperature 300 °C and 400 °C using Method 1 or Method 2 are excellent. Activated carbon by embusmentat 400°C was the most widely to adsorbed phenol the optimum adsorption time was 45 minutes for 1.052 mg/g adsorbent. Or, we can conclude that the sample can adsorb about 21.067 ppm.

Figure 7 shows the relationship of pH condition and the adsorbed phenol amount on the active carbon and the activated carbon. The result showed that pH played an important role for gaining optimum adsorption process. Indeed, different samples can adsorb different abilities to adsorb phenol. From the figure, specifically sample produced by burning rice husk at a temperature of 400°C, activation method 1 was the best compared with other samples. The best pH condition for this sample was at a pH = 5. The best sample provided the adsorption of phenol of 0.453 mg /g adsorbent.

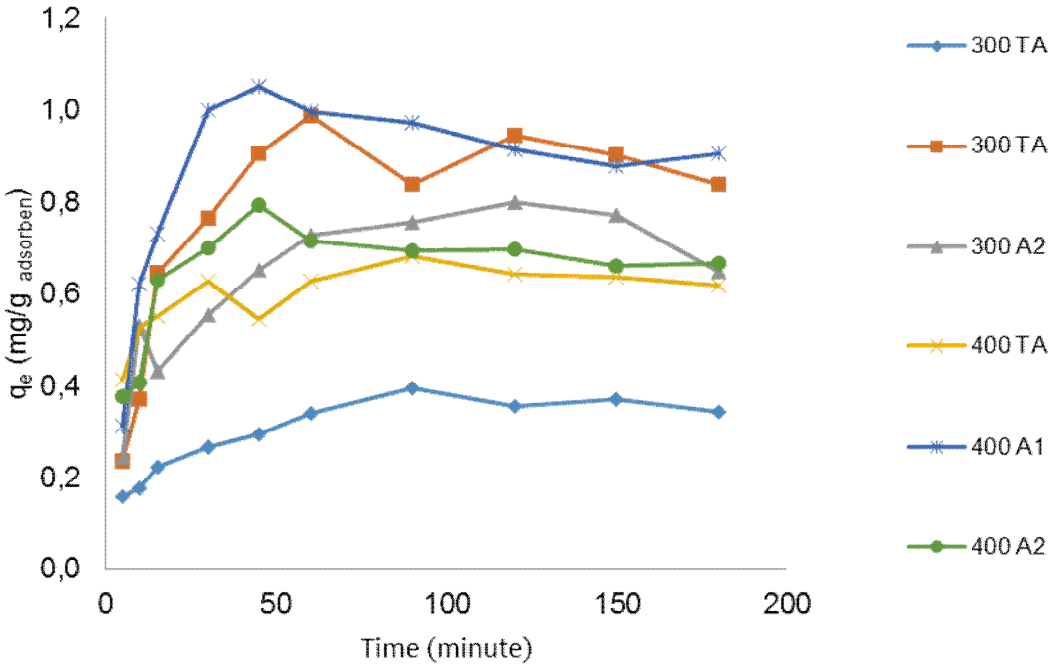


Figure 6. Relationship of interaction time with the amount of adsorbed phenol on active carbon and the activated carbon

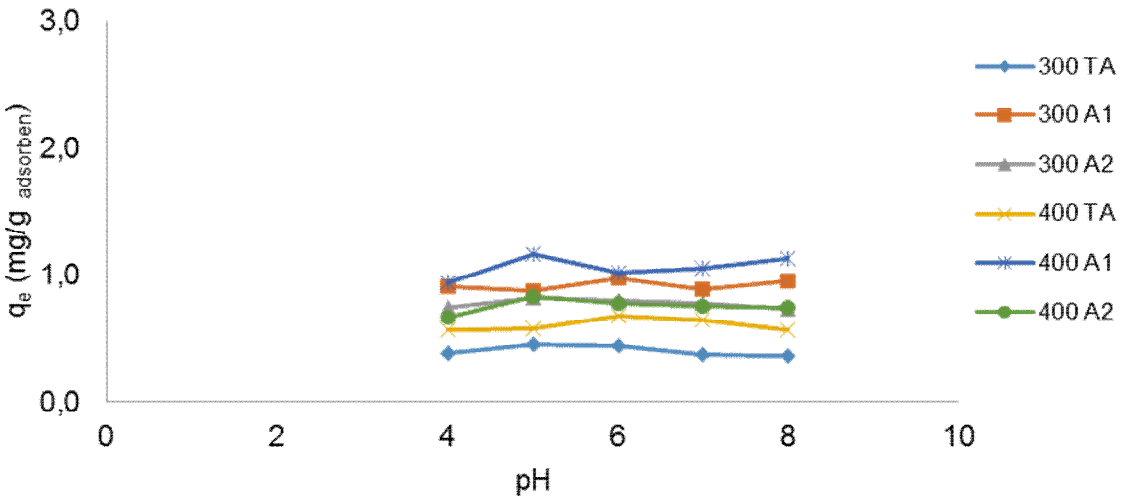


Figure 7. Relationship of pH and the adsorbed phenol amount on active carbon and the activated carbon

Figure 8 shows graph of effect of concentration of phenol on the possible interaction of phenol with activated carbo. We used various rice husk sample burned with various temperatures and activation methods. The result showed that by varying concentrations, the adsorbed phenol can be controlled. The more amount of adsorbed phenol resulted in the more possibility for phenol to be adsorbed. From the figure, we can obtained that the best sample was rice husk burned at a temperature of 400 °C and activated using method 1.

Table 4 shows adsorption capacity, adsorption intensity and the change in Gibbs free energy of active carbon products from rice husk combustion at a temperature 300 and 400ºC that were not activated using method 1 and method 2. From the data, we calculated the amount of adsorption capacity, the intensity of adsorption based on isothermal Langmuir and the change of Gibbs free energy which uses Langmuir - Hinshelwood equations kinetics model for activated carbon from burning rice husk at 300 and 400ºC that were not activated as well experienced by activation method 1 and method 2**.**

Table 5 shows adsorption capacity, adsorption intensity on activated carbon from burned of rice husk at a temperature 300ºC and 400ºC that were not activated and experiencing activation method 1 and method 2. The adsorption capacity and intensity of adsorption was calculated based on the Freundlich isotherm.

Figure 9 shows effect of temperature variation on the adsorption of phenol that conducted using activated carbon from rice husk burning at temperature 300ºC and 400ºC without experiencing activation, activated using method 1 and 2. The process was conducted in the optimum contact time and pH for each activated carbon. The result showed that the higher temperature resulted in the more phenol to be adsorbed.The temperature range used was from 27 to 37 ºC.

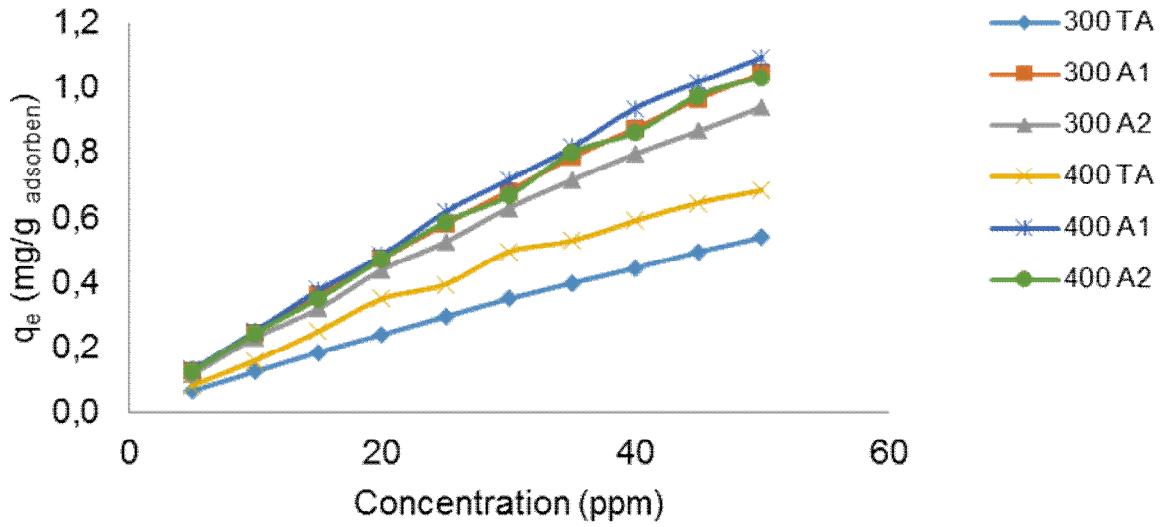


Figure 8. Graph of concentration variation from phenol that interaction with activated carbon rice husk combustion

Table 4. Adsorption capacity, adsorption intensity and the change in Gibbs free enegy of active carbon products from rice husk combustion at a temperature 300ºC and 400ºC waren't activated and ware experiencing activation method 1 and

	300 TA	**300 A1**	**300 A2**	**400 TA**	**400 A1**	**400 A2**
Adsorption capasity (mg/g adsorben)	2,3696	3,6101	3,0487	2,6041	3,9370	3,4013
Adsorption Intensity (L/mg)	0,00749	0,01419	0,01444	0,01043	0,01408	0,01526
The change of Gibbs free enegi (KJ/mol)	- 23,829	- 25,430	-25,323	- 24,654	-25,493	- 25,440
Adsorption type	physic	physic	Physic	physic	physic	physic

Table 5. Adsorption capacity, adsorption intensity on activated carbon from burned of rice husk at a temperature 300ºC and 400ºC weren't activated and are experiencing activation method 1 and method 2

	300 TA	300 A1	300 A2	400 TA	400 A1	400 A2
Adsorption capasity (mg/g adsorben)	0,0208	0,0580	0,0509	0,0299	0,0625	0,0599
Adsorption intensity (L/g)	1,11857	1,14286	1,15740	1,11111	1,11111	1,16009

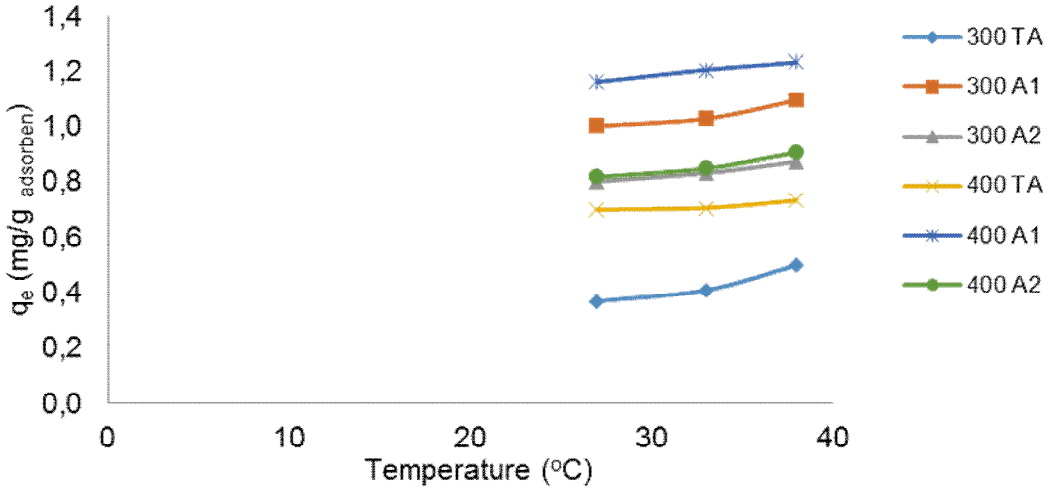


Figure 9. Graph of temperature variation from phenol thet interacted with activated carbon from rice husk burning at temperature 300ºC and 400ºC who have not experienced activation, activated with method 1 and activated with the method 2 on optimum contact time and pH for each activated carbon.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the experimental results, we can conclude that:

1. The best activated carbon used for adsorbing phenol was obtained for activated carbon derived from rice husk combustion at temperature of 400ºC experiencing activation method 1 with a contact time of 45 minutes at pH 5 and the solution temperature of about 37°C. This is because this carbon is able to adsorb 1.231 mg phenol for each gram adsorbent.
2. Based on the Langmuir isotherm equation, the adsorption capacity was 3.9370 mg/g adsorbent, whereas based in Freundlich isotherm equation the

capacity of activated carbon was 0.0625 mg/g of adsorbent.

3. Functional group that involved in this study was -SiOH group, C = C, C = O and SiO group.

5. AUTHOR'S NOTES

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the data and the paper are free of plagiarism.

6. REFERENCES

Abdullah, A. H., Kassim, A., Zainal, Z., Hussien, M. Z., Kuang, D., Ahmad, F., and Wooi, O. S. (2001). Preparation and characterization of activated carbon from gelam wood bark (Melaleuca cajuputi*). Malaysian journal of analytical sciences*, 7(1), 65-68.

Anshar, A. M., (2006). *Study of methylene blue and eosin in adsorption Humin*, (Master thesis, Universitas Gajah Mada).

Anwar, B., Rosyid, N. H., Effendi, D. B., Nandiyanto, A. B. D., Mudzakir, A., and Hidayat, T. (2016). Isolation of bacterial cellulose nanocrystalline from pineapple peel waste: Optimization of acid concentration in the hydrolysis method. In *Proceedings Of International Seminar On Mathematics, Science, And Computer Science Education* (MSCEIS 2015) (Vol. 1708, p. 040001). AIP Publishing.

Danarto, Y.C., and Samun, T. (2008). The Effect of carbon activation from rice husk on Cr(VI) adsorption process, *Ekuilibrium*, 7(1), 13-16.

Edwin, W., (2005). *Utilization of shell walnuts activated carbon As 4-chlorophenol adsorbent in water* (Master thesis, Universitas Hasanudin).

Elias, M. S., Zainal, Z., Hussein, Z. M., Taufik-Yap, Y. H., 2001, Removal of phenol dissolved in water through photodegradation using titanium dioxide (TiO2), *Malaysian journal of analytical sciences*, 7(1), 1-6.

Estevinho, B. N., Martins, I., Ratola, N., Alves, A., and Santos, L., (2007). Removal of 2,4-dichlorophenol and pentachlorophenol from waters by sorption using coal fly ash from a Portuguese thermal power plant, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 143, 535–540.

Estevinho, B. N., Ratola, N., Alves, A., and Santos, L. (2006). Pentachlorophenol removal from aqueous matrices by sorption with almond shell residues. Journal of hazardous materials, 137(2), 1175-1181.

Kalderis, D., Koutoulakis, D., Paraskeva, P., Diamadopoulos, E., Otal, E., del Valle, J. O., and Fernandez-Pereira, C. (2008). Adsorption of polluting substances on activated carbons prepared from rice husk and sugarcane bagasse. Chemical engineering journal, 144(1), 42-50.

Kermani, M., Pourmoghaddas, H., Bina, B., and Khazaei, Z. (2006). Removal of phenol from aqueous solutions by rice husk ash and activated carbon*. Pakistan Journal of Biological Science*, 9, 1905-1910.

Mortland, M. M., Shaobai, S., and Boyd, S. A. (1986). Clay-organic complexes as adsorbents for phenol and clorophenols*, Clays and clay minerals*, 34(5), 581-585.

Qadeera, R., and Rehan, A. H. (2002). Study of the adsorption of phenol by activated carbon from aqueous solutions, *Turkish journal of chemistry*, 26, 357 - 361.

Rahman, T., Fadhlulloh, M. A., Nandiyanto, A. B. D., and Mudzakir, A. (2015). Review: Sintesis karbon nanopartikel. *Jurnal integrasi proses*, 5(3), 120-131.

Rahmi (2007). Adsorption of phenol in cross binds chitosan composite membrane, Rekayasa kimia dan lingkungan journal, 6(1), 28-34.

Sembodo, B. S. T. (2005). Adsorption equilibrium isotherms of lead in rice husk ash, *Ekuilibrium journal*, 4(2), 100 - 105.

Tarigan, Z., Edward, and Rozak, A. (2003). The heavy metals content of Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn and Ni in Membramo sea water and river sediments in Papua and the relation with the interests of aquaculture, *Makara Sains*, 7(3), 1-10.

Ubago-Perez, R., Carrasco-Marín, F., Fairén-Jiménez, D., and Moreno-Castilla, C. (2006). Granular and monolithic activated carbons from KOH-activation of olive stones. *Microporous and mesoporous materials*, 92(1), 64-70.

Wahjuni, N. S., Anggara, D., and Rinjayanti, D. (2005). Comparison of adsorption level from chitin and activated carbon to absorb the chromium in stirred tank, *Ekuilibrium*, 4(2), 1-10.

Watari, T., Nakata, A., Kiba, Y., Torikai, T., and Yada, M., 2005, Fabrication of porous SiO2/C composite from rice husk*, Journal of european ceramic society*, 26, 797-801.

Yapar, S., Klahre, P., and Klummp, P. (2004). Hydrotalcite as a potential sorbent for the removal of 2,4-dichlorophenol, Turkish *journal of engineering enviromental science*, 28, 41-48.

View publication stats