

# Removal of copper from Waste water by using potato and banana peels as bio-adsorbent

Pooja D Taralgatti

**Abstract:** Recently a great deal of interest in the research for the removal of heavy metals from industrial effluent has been focused on the use of agro-waste as adsorbents. The use of agro-waste in bioremediation of heavy metal ions is known as bio-sorption. In this research the efficacy of the Banana peel (*Musa sapientum*) and potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) peel biomass is used as an bio-waste, was tested for the removal of copper metal ions using batch experiments in single metal solution under controlled experimental conditions. It is found that metal sorption increases when the equilibrium metal concentration rises but it decreases the removal efficiency of bio-sorbent. At highest experimental solution concentration used (50 mg/L) and the removal were 57.66% for copper with banana peel. The removal of metal ions was found to be 91.532 % for copper with banana peels, at lowest experimental solution concentration (2mg/L). Bio-sorption equilibrium isotherms were plotted for metal uptake capacity ( $q$ ) against residual metal concentrations ( $C_f$ ) in solution. The ( $q$ ) versus ( $C_f$ ) sorption isotherm relationship was mathematically expressed by Langmuir and Freundlich models. The values of separation factor were between zero and one indicating favorable sorption for tested metal on the bio-sorbent. The non-living biomass of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) was found to be more efficient in removing lead at low concentrations.

**Keyword:** AAS, Equilibrium isotherm, bio-adsorption, Langmuir isotherm, freundlich isotherm, Jar test, Heavy metal, Copper

## I INTRODUCTION

Metal of specific weight, Metal of relatively high density (Specific gravity greater than about 5) or of high relative atomic weight (especially one i.e poisonous) one, for example mercury or lead are called as heavy metals[1]. Hawkes suggested referring to heavy metals as "all the metals in Groups 3 to 16 that are in periods 4 and greater [1].Copper possess properties like atomic weight 63.546, atomic no. 29, density 8.9 g/cm, atomic radius 128pm, valancy +1 and +2 [16]. It is essential to realize that the metal is only "removed" from solution when it is appropriately immobilized [2]. Copper found widely dispersed in nature with some large localized deposits [17]. Copper found in groundwater primarily from leaching of geological deposits containing the metals or from contamination due to industrial usage [17]. Copper may be high in water coming from a tap due to corrosion of the

copper tubing, particularly with soft water [17]. Copper will be high in systems where galvanized pipe is connected to copper tubing, because of galvanostatic corrosion. Copper have great industrial importance, and have been extensively mined and redistributed in the environment through man's activity.[3]

The body appears to be able to maintain the necessary balance for these metals despite wide variations in intake, except in certain diseases such as Wilson's disease in which excessive levels of copper accumulate. [3].This heavy metal impart the toxicity to the waste water and make it unfit for any intended use [1]. Another important concern is due to the ability of the heavy metals for bioaccumulation, and biomagnifications in the environment [5]. So the waste water containing heavy metals needs to treat before discharging in any of the disposing site. The heavy metals are removed using many methods have been undertaken in the process to remove these unwanted contaminants such as physio-chemical methods, various biological methods and to large extent nano-based techniques and chemicals like silica, activated carbon etc also using ion exchange process [10]. These are not eco-friendly methods of treating water, which again leads to pollution while disposing them. One of the eco-friendly methods will be known as bio-adsorption. Bio-sorption can be defined as the ability of biological materials to accumulate heavy metals from wastewater through metabolically mediated or physico-chemical pathways of uptake [7]. Minced banana peels and potato peels from the food waste can be used instead of chemicals for removing copper. Potato and banana peels are used in this research for removal of copper from industrial effluent.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A) Preparation of bio-adsorbent

Banana and potato peels were collected from local market. The biomass was dried in sun for three days. This causes considerable reduction in mass and volume of the biomass. The dried biomass of both the peels has change in colour which will be observed in fig no. 1. This biomass was washed to remove any dust or foreign particles attached to biomass. The washed biomass would be dried at 50 C for hrs. It was ground to powder in the kitchen grinder. After adequate grinding the resultant powder is very fine. The bio-sorbent was sieved with 210 micron mesh. The particles retained in this sieve were again ground to fine particles to make its reuse.



potato peel powder after processing



Fig 2 Carbonated potato peel powder

### 2.2 Preparation of stock solution for Copper

Stock solution was prepared from the salts of Copper Sulphate. Molecular weight of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  is 249.685 g/mol. The required concentration was prepared by adding the calculated dose of salt in distilled water. The concentration ranges from 1-50 mg/l. the solution was stirred for 5 min to dissolve the salt completely. The solution prepared was kept in airtight bottles for further use.

### 2.3 Methods used

**Batch Studies:** Jar test was selected for the batch studies. In that following procedure is followed.

Solutions of fixed volume (100 ml) with varying concentrations in jars would be thoroughly mixed with 0.5 g of bio-adsorbent dose, size of 255 to 355 micron at 30°C and 100 revolutions per minute (rpm) shaking speed 30 min to 180 min. At the end of experiment solution would be separated from the biomass by filtration through filter paper (whatmans 41). The de-ionized water would be analyzed for metal concentration using flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). After metal concentration analysis, the final concentration would be subtracted from the initial concentration in order to find the metal to be sorbed.

Amount of metal bound by the bio-sorbent which disappeared from the solution was calculated based on the mass balance for the bio-sorbent in the system. The resulting expression at equilibrium, at the completion of mass transfer for process is given by

$$Q_e = -V/M(C_e - C_0) \quad (1)$$

Where  $q_e$  is adsorbent phase concentration after equilibrium, mg adsorbate/g adsorbent  $M$  mass of adsorbent in grams,  $V$  is the volume of liquid in reactor,  $C_e$  final equilibrium concentration of adsorbate after absorption has occurred mg/lit,  $C_0$  initial concentration of adsorbate in mg/lit [4].

Fig 1

Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption isotherm model were selected for further calculation of sorbed metal concentration. To characterize the bio-adsorption Langmuir and Freundlich models would be used. The Langmuir model makes assumptions such as monolayer adsorption and constant adsorption energy while the Freundlich model deals with heterogeneous adsorption. Langmuir equation of adsorption isotherm is

$$1/q = 1/q_{\max} + 1/(b \cdot q_{\max}) (C_f) \quad (2)$$

Where  $q_{\max}$  and  $b$  are the Langmuir constants. [4]

The Freundlich equation of adsorption isotherm is

$$\log q = \log K + (1/n) \log C_f \quad (3)$$

Where  $q$  is the amount adsorbed per unit mass of adsorbent and  $C_f$  is equilibrium concentration. [4]

### 2.4 Analytical instrument and techniques used

**Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS):** Atomic line absorption spectra are used for analyzing various metals. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) offers sensitivity, selectivity and simplicity in analysis of heavy metals in samples.

**Standard solutions for AAS:** Concentrations of the metal ion standard solutions need to cover a range of 0 to 25 mg/L (ie. 0 to 25 ppm). Some metal ion stock solutions (250 mg/L) will already have been prepared for you and simply require dilution to the appropriate final concentrations. Other metal ion stock solutions you will need to prepare yourself. The spectrometer uses a different lamp for each metal to be analysed, so complete the analysis of one metal (calibration curve and duplicate sample measurements) before commencing analysis of another metal. The same solution can be used to analyse for a number of metal ions.



Fig 3 AAS instrument used for sampling

### (2) Jar test apparatus

Jar test apparatus was used for proper mixing of the bio-sorbent with solution. The apparatus was run for 30 min at the speed of 150 rpm for each experimental batch.

## III RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Following table no II represents the comparative study of metal (copper) removal by using bio-adsorptive (both potato peel and banana peel) by keeping metal concentration constant on 13 mg/lit and varying dose of bio-adsorptive from 4 gm to 24gm.

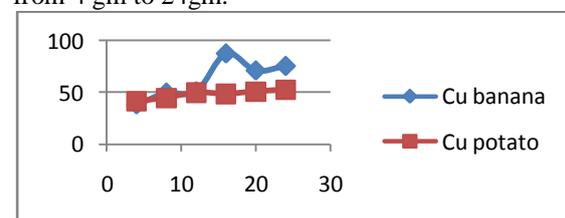


Fig 4 of efficiency verses bio-sorbent dose for banana and potato peels. For constant concentration and varying dose.

The higher removal is obtained for the dose of 24 g/lit, with the efficiency of 52%. So there is potential to achieve higher efficiency if the dose of biosorbent is increased. But it increases the dissolved solids, COD of the sample that's why 24 g/lit is considered as the optimum dose for further experiments.

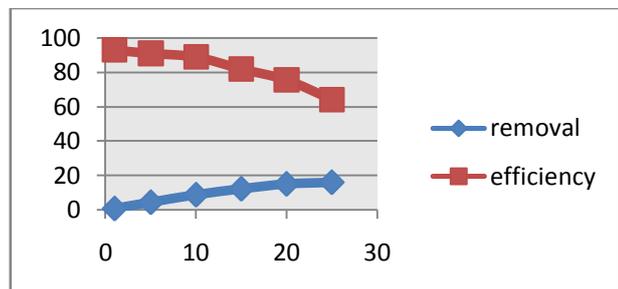


Fig 5 Comparison of efficiency and metal removal verses initial metal concentration

Efficiency given by the potato peels for the removal of copper is not satisfactory so it is discarded and only banana peels would be examined for further studies. For more study these bio-sorbent were mixed with alum to check further results which is shown in following table

Table 1

Combination of bio-adsorbent and alum doses with their respective efficiencies

Dose (g/l)	Removal (mg/l)	Efficiency %	pH
24 g/lit potato carbonated	3.8107	76.214	6.48
16 g/lit banana carbonated	4.4475	88.95	8.02
0.4 alum + 16 g/lit non carbonated banana	4.2665	85.325	5.83
0.4 alum	1.8213	36.4279	4.26
0.4 alum + 8 g/lit banana carbonated	4.516	90.321	8.20

#### IV CONCLUSION

Banana peel powder and potato peel powder do have potential for use as cheap bio-adsorbent for removal of metals from water and wastewaters.

Highest experimental solution concentration used (50 mg/L) and the removal was 57.66% for copper with banana peel. The removal of metal ions were 91.532 % for copper with banana peels, while at lowest experimental solution concentration (2mg/L). Carbonated banana peel powder has greater bio-sorption potential than potato peel powder. But overall carbonated peel powder and non carbonated peel powder have no significant change in results.

Addition of bio-sorbents results in increase in turbidity and COD as well as impart colour.

The potato peels and banana peels can be developed as alternative for removal of copper for industries generating waste water with low volume and lower concentration as pretreatment prior to secondary treatment.

#### References

- [1] T. Raja Rajeswari, Namburu sailaja "Impact of heavy metal on environment" journal of chemical and pharmaceutical science ISSN:0974-2115
- [2] E. Erdem, N. Karapinar, R. Donat, "The removal of heavy metal cations by natural zeolites, journal of collides and interference science.
- [3] Ashutosh Tripathi and Manjun rawat ranjan, "heavy metal removal from waste water by using low cost adsorbent", ISSN: 2155-6199 JBRBD.
- [4] B. Volesky\*and Z. R. Holant" *Biosorption of Heavy Metals*" Department of Chemical Engineering, McGill University (1995)
- [5] M.M. Figueira,1,2 B. Volesky,V. S. T. Ciminelli2"Assesment of interference in bioadsorbition of heavy metal" Department of Chemical Engineering, McGill University,
- [6] Franklin L. Burton and H.David stensel, *wastewater treatment engineering Metcalf and eddy forth edition*
- [7] Dr. Nidhi Jain "Removal of heavy metal using different fruit pills and vegetable pills-a review",ISSN No:2320-5407
- [8] Amin O. Igwegbe, 2Chibugo H. Agukwe and 3Charles A. Negbenebor "a survey of heavy metal(lead, cadmium and copper) content of selected fruit and vegetable crops from borno state of nigeria
- [9] N. Ahalya, T.V. Ramachandra\*1 and RD. Kanamadi"bioadsorbition of heavymetal", Vol.7 (4) (Dec. 2003)-review paper.
- [10] E. Erdem a, N. Karapinar b, R. Donat"removal of heavy metal cation by natural zeolite". gernal of collide and interface science.
- [11] Dimple Lakerwal "Adsorption of heavy metal-the re view" International Journal of Environmental Research and Development.ISSN 2249-3131
- [12] Sonali R. Dhokpande, Dr. Jayant P. Kaware"biological methods for heavy metal removal" ISSN: 2319-5967
- [13] Shazia Iram and Sumera Abrar" *Biosorption of Copper and Lead by Heavy Metal Resistant Fungal Isolates*", Department of Environmental Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. ISSN 2250-3153
- [14] P.Mosalehi,J.sayeghan,S.Bahrpayma "Performance of membren bioreactor in removal of heavymetal",Iranial journal of chemical engineering
- [15] Kafia M. ShareefSurchi "Agricultural Wastes as Low Cost Adsorbents for Pb Removal: Kinetics, Equilibrium and Thermodynamics",International Journal of Chemistry Vol. 3, No. 3, (August 2011)
- [16] Muhammad Aqeel Ashraf, Karamat Mahmood, Abdul Wajid. "Study of low cost biosorbent for biosorption of heavy metals". International Conference on Food Engineering and Biotechnology IPCBEE vol.9 (2011).
- [17] Grayna Kita and PawelSkoblewski; " *Biosorption of heavy metals – modern and cheap method of polluted wastewater treatment*" Food Chemistry and Biotechnology, Vol. 74, (2010).
- [18] Periodic table from general chemistry
- [19] Government of illnois, report on removal of water supply contaminants-copper and zinc by university of illnois

**Pooja taralgatti**, Assi.prof. at SVERIs College of engineering pandharpur, ME Environment engineering, Pravara rural engineering college loni.