

Original Article

Investigation of Acid Blue 62 dye adsorption using SBA-15/Polyaniline mesoporous nanocomposite: Kinetic and Thermodynamic studyIman Akbartabar¹ Mohammad Esmail Yazdanshenas¹ **Habib-Allah Tayebi**² Navid Nasirizadeh¹

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Abstract

Background and Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the adsorption of Acid Blue 62 (AB62) as an anionic dye from aqueous solution onto as SBA-15/Polyaniline (SBA-15/PAni) mesoporous nanocomposite a low-cost adsorbent and feasible.

Materials and Methods: Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM), Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM), X-ray Diffraction (XRD), and BET were used to examine the structural characteristics of obtained adsorbent. The effective parameters on batch adsorption process such as pH, dosage, and time were investigated and optimized. For determining the type of kinetic model, pseudo first order, pseudo second order, Elovich and intra-particle diffusion kinetic models were applied. Thermodynamic parameters such as changes in Gibbs free energy (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) were calculated.

Results: Maximum BET specific surface and pore volume on the adsorbent were 224.4 m²/g and 0.46 cm³/g, respectively. The obtained optimized condition was as follows: pH=2, time=60 min, temperature 25° C, and adsorbent dose = 0.3 g/l. The adsorption kinetic data well-fitted by pseudo-second order kinetic equation. The negative values of ΔG° and ΔH° (- 4.012 KJ/mol) and the positive value of ΔS° (0.409 J/mol K) showed that the AB62 adsorption process was spontaneous, physi-sorption, feasible and exothermic.

Conclusion: SBA-15/PAni can well be used as a low-cost surface adsorbent for removal of AB62 from aqueous media.

Keywords: SBA-15; Acid Blue 62; Polyaniline; Kinetic; Adsorption

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1. Introduction

Dyes are widely used in several sources, such as textiles, printing, dyeing, dyestuff manufacturing, cosmetics, food processing, pharmaceutical, paper, rubber, plastics and leather; and their discharge into water causes environmental pollution (1-3). By development of dyeing process and industries, one of the main sources of pollution, and consequently a common problem for many countries, is dye wastewaters. Dye wastewaters can cause potential mutagenic, high biotoxicity, and carcinogenic effects on the aquatic toxicity and mammals. Plus, they can cause health problems like skin irritation, allergic dermatitis, and cancer in humans. As a result, organic dyes should be removed from wastewater before discharging into water in order to minimize the pollution risks produced by these sewages (1-4)

Some methods have been carried out for dyes removal from dye wastewaters. A wide range of methods containing physical, chemical and biological techniques have been performed to reduce their impact on the environment as well. Although some chemical and biological methods, such as ozonation (6), coagulation (7), flocculation (8), photocatalytic degradation (9), hypochlorite treatment (10), trickling filter (11), activated sludge (12), chemical precipitation (13), physical separation (14), biological degradation (15), aerobic/anaerobic digestion (16), advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) (17), and electrochemical (18) techniques are suitable in removing dyes, they require some special equipment, and are usually energy intensive. In addition, these processes often generate large amounts of byproducts. Among all existing techniques

that were studied, it was found that physical processes, such as adsorption, might be an efficient and economic process to remove dyes and control the bio-chemical oxygen demand, as well (19-21). Moreover, this method is efficient due to its simplicity, convenience, reversibility and insensitivity to toxic substances. This process helps to transfer the species from the water sewage to a solid phase by maintaining the volume of sewage at a minimum amount (1-3). To gain this purpose, a large amount of new materials were applied as adsorbents.

Recently, mesoporous structures have attracted researchers as a novel type of adsorbents for removing organic compounds, such as dyes, phenolic compounds (18, 22), and heavy metals due to their unique features like the high specific surface and large and tunable pore channels. Common used types of mesoporous silica structures are SBA-1 (23), SBA-3 (24), SBA-15 (25), SBA-16 (26), MCM- 41 (27), MCM-48 (28), and hexagonal mesoporous silica (HMS) (29). The SBA-15, a family of highly arranged mesoporous silica compounds, has attracted the great interest (to be modified and functionalized) due to its large mesopore volume, high surface area, thicker pore walls (3.1–6.4 nm), high thermal, hydrothermal stability, tailorable large offered pores from 4.6-30 nm, and slim distribution of pore size in comparison to other mesoporous silica structures (30). In addition, it reveals the presence of micropores that are in control into the pore boundaries and also intra-connectivity in the channels of adjacent mesopore by micropores and slim mesopores. This non-stop network helps diffusion into the whole SBA-15 porous

structure during adsorbing process. Therefore, it is vital to discover SBA-15 designation and modification support for high dyes adsorption capacity, especially higher than room temperature, by functionalization of amine (30). The amine group plays a key role in determining the medicated silica mesoporous adsorbents performance. Various amines have been tested including alkanolamines (31), amine-containing silanes, such as 3-amino propyl trimethoxysilane (32), oligomeric amines, such as polyethyleneimine (PEI) (33) and tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) (34), and conductive electroactive polymeric compounds, such as polypyrrole (PPy) (35) and polyaniline (PAni) (36).

In the last decade, PAni has gained so much attention for its suitable polymers due to their sufficient electrical conductivity, low-cost monomer, non-toxicity, forming adhesive coating by different substrates, electrochemical properties, and their unique features to hybrid with inorganic mesoporous compounds, as well. Among them, PAnis have been widely provided as adsorbents due to sufficient environmental stability to water and oxygen, simple preparation and high adsorption capacities for important media in removing pollutants from water. This led to an increasing interest in selecting polymeric adsorbents [37-40]. The modification of as-prepared SBA-15 mesoporous with conducting polymers can remarkably increase the adsorption capacity. Although a wide investigation has been carried out about the SBA-15 in

the metal ion adsorption (41), there is no systematic study about dyes adsorption by SBA-15 modified with different amine-containing compounds.

In this study, SBA-15 was synthesized, and then functionalized by polyaniline. The produced material was used as an adsorbent for removal of Acid Blue 62 from aqueous media. The effects of various parameters including adsorbent dose, initial concentration of the aqueous phase, and pH of the solution were thoroughly studied. Then, the absorption studies of Acid Blue 62, such as isotherms, kinetics, and thermodynamics sorption, were performed on the produced adsorbents.

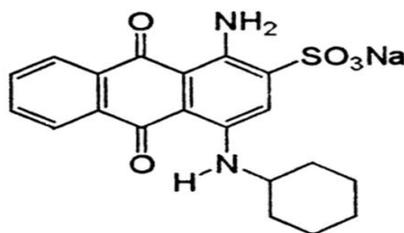
2. Material and Methods

2.1. Materials

In order to conduct the experiment, Surfactant Pluronic P123 (EO₂₀PO₇₀EO₂₀, average MW ~5800) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Corporation. Tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS, reagent grade 98%), hydrochloric acid (HCl, 37%), and sodium hydroxide (.99.9%), Hexadecyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide (CTAB), acetone, sulfuric acid, and KIO₃ were also provided from Merck Corporation. Aniline (ANI, 99%) was obtained from Merck and was distilled under reduced pressure before use. Acid blue 62 (AB62), an anionic dye, (see Figure 1 and Table 1) were obtained from Dystar. All the above chemicals were used as received without any further purification.

Table 1 .Characteristics of AB62 (42)

Name	CAS number	C.I. number	Formula	Molecular weight	λ_{\max}
Acid Blue 62	4368-56-3	62045	C ₂₀ H ₁₉ N ₂ NaO ₅ S	422.43 g/mol	620 nm

**Figure. 1** Chemical structure of AB62 [42]

2.2. Preparation and Functionalization of Nan-mesoporous Silica SBA-15

The mesoporous SBA-15 used in this work was synthesized according to the method proposed by Tayebi et al. (41). Typically, 12.5 ml of P123 as amphiphilic Block copolymer nonionic surfactant of the organic structure directing agent, and 375 ml of distilled water along with 75 ml of HCl as the pH controlling agent were stirred at 42 °C. Then, 31.5 ml of TEOS as the silica source was added to the homogeneous mixture. The obtained gel was placed in static conditions at 42 °C for 24 h. Next, the hydrothermal temperature was increased to 138 °C and maintained for 24 h. After filtration, the obtained powder was transferred to a furnace for calcinations at 550 °C for 5 h in order to remove the existing organics in its pores.

Surface modifications over nanomesoporous SBA-15 have been performed by post-synthesis grafting method (43). In order to functionalize SBA-15 sorbents, 1 g of KIO₃ was added to 100 mL sulfuric acid (1 M) and was stirred using magnetic mixer for 10 min at room temperature. 1 g of SBA-15 and 0.2 g of CTAB were added to the solution. Also, after 20 min, 1 mL

fresh distilled aniline was added to the stirred solution. The reaction was carried out for 5 h at room temperature. The product SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite was filtered and rinsed several times with deionized water and acetone, then dried at 60 °C temperature in an oven for 24 h.

2.3. Instrumentation

The surface morphology of the SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni was observed by the Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), TESCAN, MIRA3 electron microscope. The nanomeso structures of these materials were characterized by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), Philips, CM/20, Netherlands. N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms of the synthesized samples were carried out on Chem BET 3000 TPR/TDP, USA at 77 K to determine an average pore diameter. The specific surface area of nanomeso structures was measured by the Brunauer–Emmet–Teller (BET) method. The pore diameters were determined from the adsorption branch according to Barrett–Joyner–Halenda (BJH) method. The total pore volume was estimated from the amount adsorbed at the relative pressure (P/P₀). For analyzing the meso

structures of pristine materials, small-angle X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns in the range of $0.6 < 2\theta < 9$ were structurally determined with XPERT-PRO40 kV spectrometer using Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$). Fourier transform infra-red (FTIR) spectra resulting for the mesoporous SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni were investigated with Shimadzu model 4300, Japan. The adsorption of dyes was detected using a UV-visible spectrophotometer Jenway, 6505, UK.

2.4. Adsorption studies

All Adsorption experiments were conducted in a closed 250 ml glass pyramid bottle in a shaker at 200 rpm. Batch experiments were carried out through contacting different dosage of the SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni with 100 ml AB62 solution with different initial concentrations various pH values, temperatures and times. The pH values of the solution were adjusted in the range of 2–12 using 0.1 N solutions of HCl and NaOH. At the end of the process, the adsorbent was separated by centrifuging at 4000 rpm in 20 min. The concentration of AB62 in the solution was measured spectrophotometrically at 620 nm. Each experiment was repeated five times and the experimental results bore average values. The percentage of removal efficiency of AB62 and adsorbed amounts q_t (mg/g) were calculated using the following relationships:

$$R = \frac{(C_0 - C_e)}{C_0} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$q_t = \frac{(C_0 - C_t)V}{W} \quad (2)$$

where C_0 and C_t represent dye concentrations at initial and different

times, respectively (mg/L). V is the volume of dye bath (L) and W is the weight of adsorbent (g).

3. Results

3.1. Characterization analyses

The evaluation of specific area, mean pore size diameter and, especially, pore size distribution of mesoporous materials are the subject of controversy [44]. The N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms of the SBA-15 and SBA15/ PAni along with their B.J.H. pore size distributions are shown in Figure 2 and Table 2. While SBA-15 sample exhibited isotherm of classic type IV IUPAC with a hysteresis loop of type H1, a steep increase of adsorbed N_2 was also observed at relative pressure $P/P_0 = 0.6$ – 0.8 , demonstrating the formation of cylindrical pore channel as expected for mesoporous materials (41, 44). This material has also relatively high specific surface area and narrow average pore size distribution centered at 7.8 nm. In the case SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite displays, the type IV isotherm with a hysteresis loop was close to $P/P_0 = 0.5$. At the same time, the inflection point of the isotherm shifted to lower P/P_0 . Thus, SBA-15/PAni isotherm maintained the typical SBA-15 isotherm shape, but with the PAni contents. In addition, the data reported in Table 2 indicate a decrease in specific surface area, and mesopore volume, and pore size of SBA15/PAni was consistent with the grafting of PAni species on the silica surface at the molecular level, which showed that the polymer well incorporated into the channels of SBA-15 (41, 44-46).

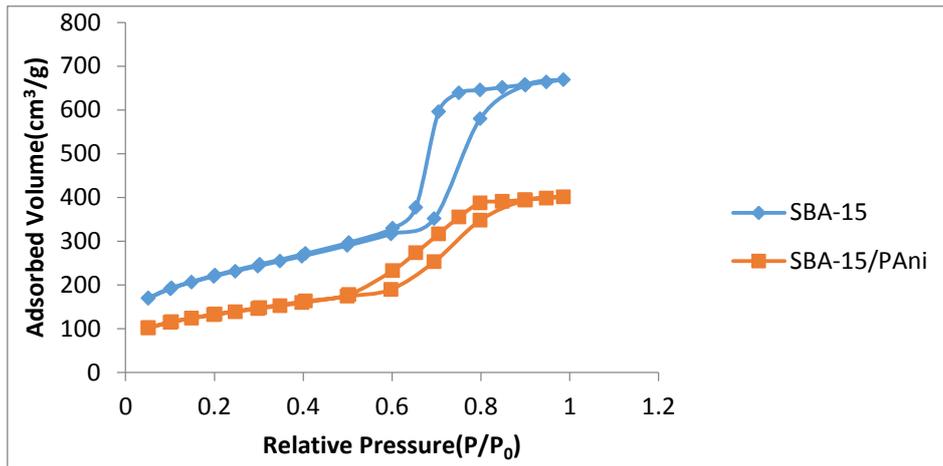


Figure 2. N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms of SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni.

Table 2 .Structural properties of SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni.

Sample	Surface area (BET) (m ² /g)	Pore diameter (BJH) (nm)	Pore Volume (BJH) (cm ³ /g)
SBA-15	748.6	7.8	0.96
SBA-15/Pani	224.4	4.8	0.46

The analysis of the morphology of the synthesized SBA-15 was characterized by TEM, as shown in Figure 3a. The electron beam was radiated parallel to the main axis of the cylindrical pores. The well-ordered hexagonal arrays of pores were also confirmed by the TEM image with high uniformity, and the pore size diameter was evaluated at 7–8 nm, which is close to the

pore size calculated by BJH measurement method (41, 45). After being modified with PAni, the hexagonal meso-structure could be well retained (Fig. 3b), which suggested that the surface modification did not obviously destroy the mesostructure. The obtained results were consistent with corresponding N₂ sorption results, as shown in Figure 2.

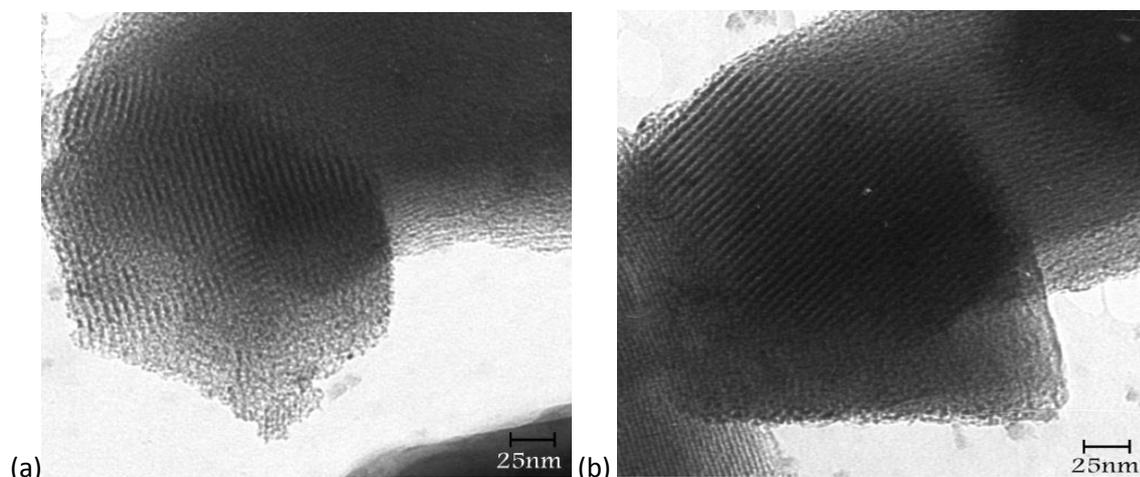


Figure 3. TEM Morphology images of (a) SBA-15 and (b) SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the FESEM image also revealed that SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite were an almost hexagonal pillar with a relatively uniform size. In addition, particulates polymerization agglomerates have shown some pores on the

outer and inner surface SBA-15, indicating assembly of tiny particle PAni. These results further illustrate that PAni has been successfully fixed on the pore wall of SBA-15 by this modification method.

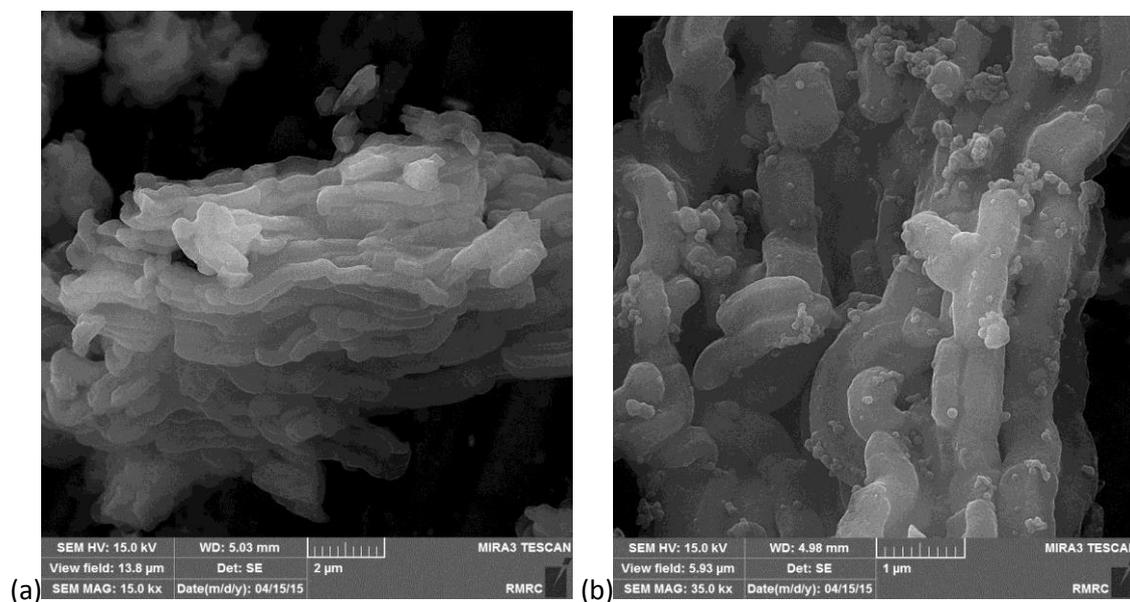


Figure 4. FESEM Morphology images of (a) SBA-15 and (b) SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite.

well-ordered silicate mesoporous structure with P6 mm hexagonal symmetry (47). A small shift toward the larger diffraction angles in our case, as compared to the literature, may be attributed to the difference in the synthesis techniques and calcinations temperature (47-49).

XRD patterns of synthesized SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni samples (Figure 5) showed that three well-resolved diffraction peaks have been indexed, where the single strong peak (10 0) at $2\theta = 0.95^\circ$ corresponding d spacing was 8.9 nm, and two weak peaks were (110) and (2 0 0) at $2\theta = 1.59^\circ$ and 1.81° , respectively, which represented a

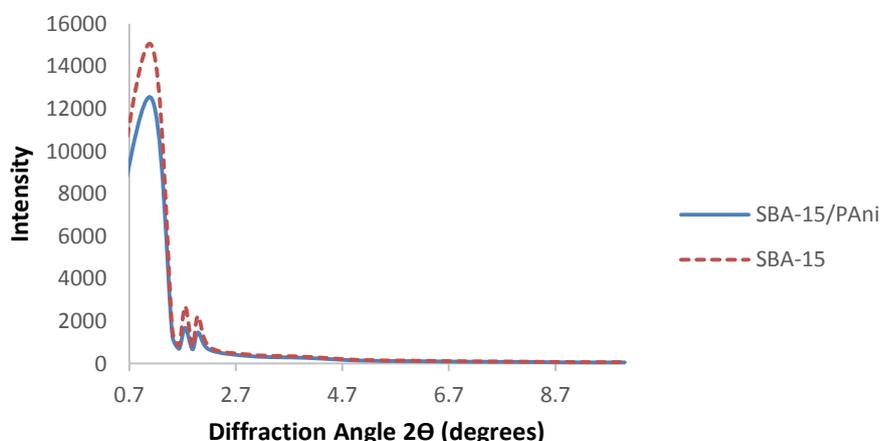


Figure 5. XRD patterns of SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni.

As shown in Figure 5, the ordered meso-structure of the SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite was well maintained after PAni modification, indicating that the structure of materials remained unaltered after grafting amine function group. However, the observed meaningful reduction of peak intensities for SBA-15/PAni could be relevant to filling the channels of SBA-15 pores by PAni Polymers. Further, XRD pattern included thickness of silica walls, because the approximate pore size of SBA-15 computed by the BJH method, 7.8 nm, was smaller than the d spacing 8.9 nm for peak (10 0) of XRD pattern (41,45).

The FTIR spectroscopy provided important information regarding the formation of SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite. The FTIR spectra, analysis of SBA-15, and SBA-15/PAni

nanocomposite are all shown in Figure 6, confirming the formation of SBA-15 owing to the presence of the characteristic peaks of silicate materials. The bands 788 and 1099 cm^{-1} belong to the symmetrical vibrations and asymmetric of bond Si-O-Si bending of SiO_4 skeleton. The peaks at 466, 935 and 3434 cm^{-1} are attributed to the torsion vibration of the bond Si-O-Si and the vibration of the Si-OH group, respectively. The appearances of characteristic peaks show the presence of Si-OH groups on the silica pore wall. After surface modification, some new peaks and some invisible peaks could be observed on the FTIR spectrum of SBA-15/PAni (Figure 6b), with an exception of the characteristic peaks involved with SBA-15 silica, indicating incorporation of PAni polymer chains with SBA-15 materials (41, 47).

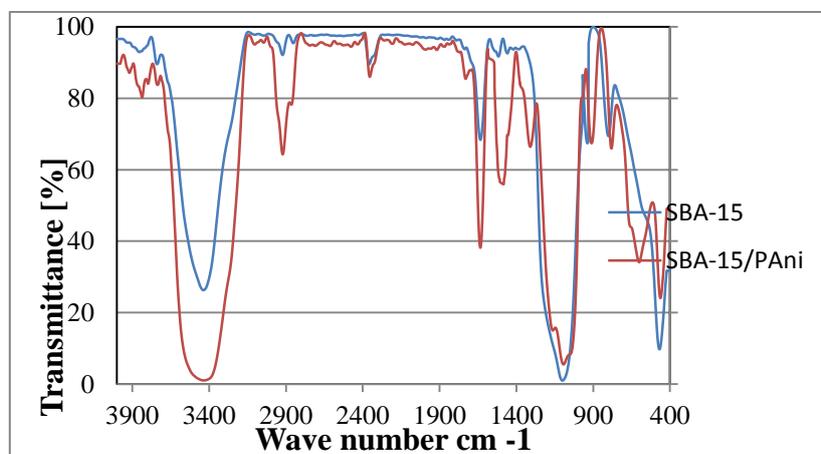


Figure 6. FTIR spectra of SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni.

The main characteristic peaks for SBA-15/PAni are assigned as follows: the peak at 1307 cm^{-1} can be attributed to C-N stretching vibration. The bands related with quinoid and phenyl stretching ring deformations were assigned at 1567 and 1490 cm^{-1} , respectively. In addition, the stretching bands at 1137 cm^{-1} belonged to N Q N (Q denotes the quinoid rings),

indicating that the reaction between the OH groups of the silica network with the ethoxy groups of the organic precursor had taken place. These results demonstrate that PAni was successfully functionalized on the pore wall of SBA-15 [41, 45, 47, 50], which further confirmed the results of BET, FESEM, TEM and XRD measurements.

3.2. Adsorption studies

3.2.1. Effect of pH

The pH value of the solution is an important factor that controls the dye adsorption process from aqueous solution onto adsorbent surface active sites (41). The pH values influence the surface charge of adsorbent during adsorption. Therefore, the dye adsorption capacity was studied by varying pH ranging from 2 to 12, while other parameters, such as the amount of adsorbent, concentration of dye, time and temperature, remained constant. The experiment was performed on SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite with an initial concentration of 40 mg/L, and the amount of adsorbent 0.02 g at room temperature with contact time of 120 min. The effect of pH changes on removal

efficiency of AB62 is shown in Figure 7. It can be seen that the highest adsorption Value of AB62 was obtained at pH 2. According to Figure 7, the dye adsorption increased with a decrease in pH level, and an optimum value was reached at an equilibrium pH of around 2 and removal efficiency of 55.2%. At low pH values, it may lead to protonation of adsorbent surface (41), because for adsorption of anionic dye (AB62) by the adsorbent, the adsorbent must have a positive charge. In acidic environments, the amino groups of Polymer PAni ($-NH_2$) are protonated in the presence of the released H^+ Protons; therefore, in the current research, with protonation of the adsorption surface, the tendency of AB62 to the adsorption surface increased (41, 43).

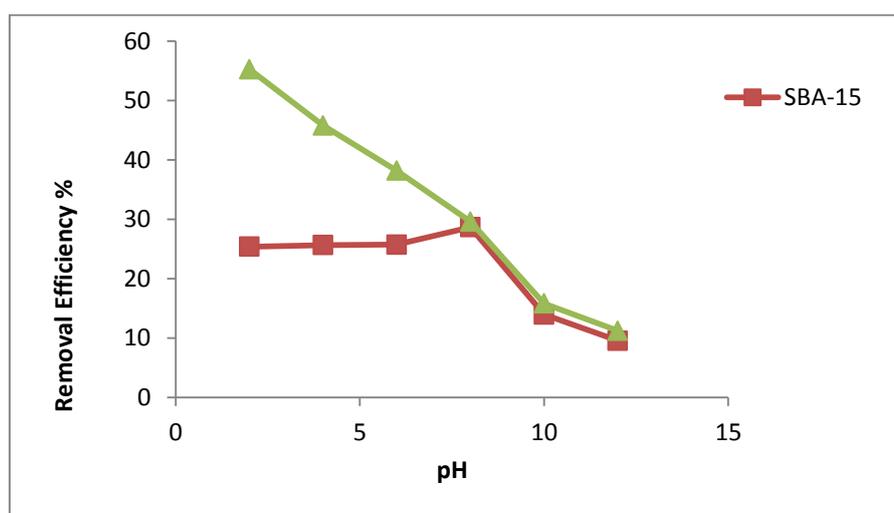


Figure 7. Effect of pH on the removal efficiency with SBA-15/PAni and SBA-15 (initial concentration = 40 mg/L, contact time = 120 min, adsorbent dosage = 0.2 g/L).

As was observed in the present study, in comparison with the adsorption of SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni, SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite adsorbed more dye, because pure silica surface does not provide strong adsorption sites to interact strongly with acid dyes due to the fact that the hydroxyl groups on the silica surface fail to induce strong interactions with acid dyes (3). The adsorption capacity of

mesoporous silica was enhanced through functionalization with amine groups. Actually, the higher adsorption capacity of SBA-15/PAni may be caused by processing via electrostatic interaction and hydrogen bond formation between the surface of the adsorbent and acid dyes [3].

3.2.2. Effect of adsorbent dosage

Adsorbent dose is an important parameter in determining the adsorption capacity and

removal efficiency. The effect of adsorbent amount (SBA-15 and SBA-15/PAni) on the adsorption of acid dye was investigated ranging from 0.02 to 0.10 g at pH 2 and 100 ml solution of 40 mg/l AB62. The obtained results are presented in Figure 8. By increasing adsorbent dosage to 0.1 g, removal efficiency would enhance adsorbing sites on the adsorbents as expected. At 0.1 g value, the maximum efficiency was about 77.67%. However, the increase of adsorbent dose to more than 0.03 g did not affect removal efficiency, which can probably be

attributed to the aggregation of adsorbent particles, the documented decrease in surface area, and the availability of less adsorption sites (3, 43). Moreover, the high adsorbent dosage might have influenced the physical characteristics of the solid–liquid suspensions by factors, such as increasing the viscosity and inhibiting the diffusion of dye molecules to the surface of the adsorbent (51). Therefore, 0.3 g/l of nanocomposite was demonstrated as the optimum adsorbent quantity to AB62 removal in this study.

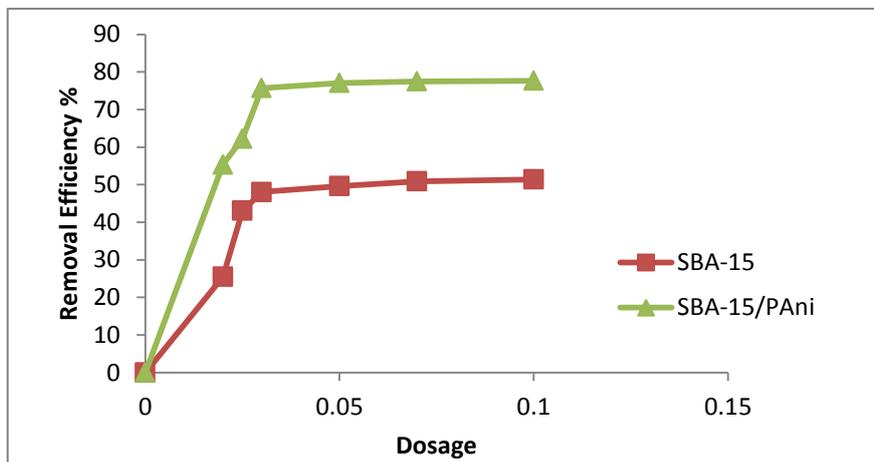


Figure 8. Effect of adsorbent dosage on the removal efficiency with SBA-15/PAni and SBA-15 (initial concentration = 40 mg/L, contact time = 120 min, pH = 2).

3.2.3. Effect of contact time and temperature

Determining the equilibrium time is one of the most important characteristics which represent the adsorption of dye on adsorbent. According to Figure 9, the Adsorption of AB62 by SBA-15/PAni adsorbent for different periods of contact time (5–120 min) and temperatures (25, 35 and 45 °C) was investigated. The initial dye concentration 40 mg/L, pH 2, and adsorbent dose of 0.03 g in 100 mL were

used. It was observed that at the initial stage of adsorption (until 15 min), AB62 removal had a faster rate due to more active sites accessibility, and then gradually continued at a slower rate until the equilibrium was achieved at 60 min, when adsorption sites became filled out. This meant the longer time had no influence on dye adsorption. Therefore, the optimum contact time of 60 min was chosen for the next experiments.

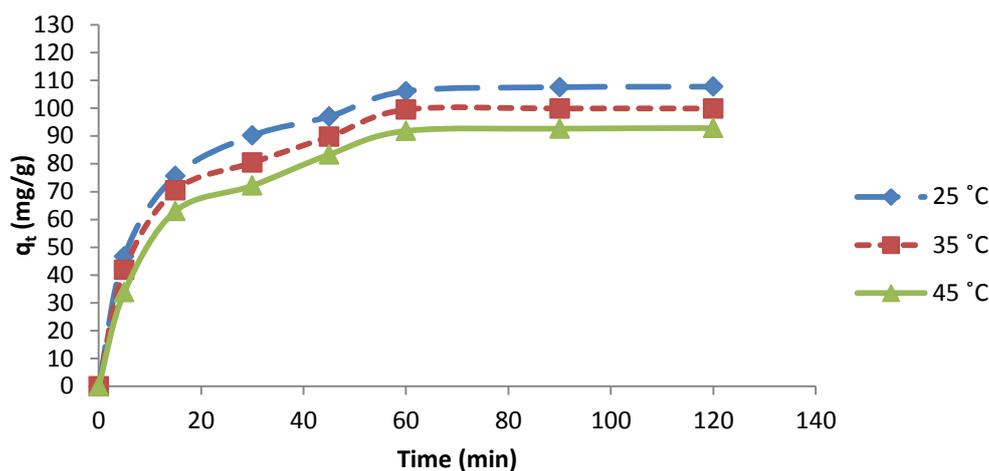


Figure 9. Effect of contact time and temperature on the amount of AB62 dye adsorption on SBA-15/PAni (initial concentration = 40 mg/L, adsorbent dosage = 0.3 g/L, pH = 2).

As shown in Figure 9, the amount of adsorbate per unit mass of adsorbent at time t , (q_t) was decreased through an increase in temperature from 25 to 45 °C. Therefore, the adsorption process of AB62 on SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite was exothermic.

3.3. Adsorption kinetics

Adsorption kinetics, indicating the absorption rate, is an important characteristic of adsorbents. Finding a controlling mechanism is predominately a limiting-step in adsorption process, such as mass transfer and chemical reaction (52). Different kinetic models have been used to evaluate experimental data. In this part, for the purpose of investigating the kinetics of the process of AB62 adsorption on SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite, four kinetic models including pseudo-first-order, pseudo-second-order, intra-particle diffusion equation and Elovich Model

were used. Commonly, pseudo-first and pseudo-second linear kinetic models, as stated by equations 3 and 4, respectively, were used to fit the kinetic data:

$$\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln q_e - tk_1 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 q_e^2} + \frac{t}{q_e} \quad (4)$$

where k_1 and k_2 were pseudo-first order and pseudo-second order rate constants, respectively; q_e and q_t was the amount of adsorbate per unit of adsorbent at equilibrium and at time t (mg/g), respectively. Rate constants and equilibrium adsorption capacities for pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order were estimated from plotted $\ln(q_e - q_t)$ versus t (Figure 10), and plotted t/q_t versus t (Figure 11), respectively. The corresponding values are reported in Table 3. Moreover, the high value of correlation coefficient showed that this model could be used to describe adsorption kinetics.

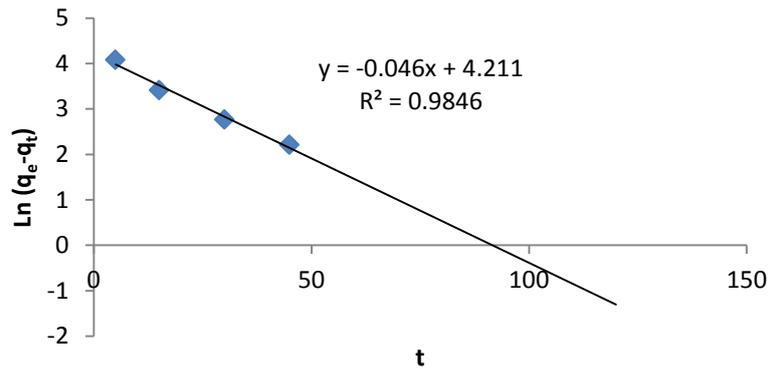


Figure 10. Pseudo-first-order adsorption kinetic for the adsorption AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

In order to gain insight into the mechanisms and rate controlling steps affecting the kinetics of adsorption, the kinetic experimental results were found to the intra-particle diffusion (53). The rate of limiting-step can be single or a combination of diffusion steps. Common to the most adsorption processes was that the uptake varied almost proportionally with $t^{1/2}$, the Weber-Morris plot, rather than with the contact time, t (54), whose model is expressed as:

$$q_t = K_{id} t^{1/2} + C \quad (5)$$

where C is the intercept and K_{id} is the intra-particle diffusion rate constant, ($\text{mg/gmin}^{1/2}$), which can be evaluated from the slope of the linear plot of q_t versus $t^{(1/2)}$

as shown in Figure 12, for predicting the rate limiting-step. It can be seen from Figure 12 that the adsorption of AB62 consisted of a few linear plots. Because of the boundary layer diffusion and deviation from the center, the first part of the plot indicated boundary layer thickness. Then, at the second part of the plot, the adsorption reduction was attributed to the intra-particle diffusion mechanism (52, 53). This indicated that the intraparticle diffusion was not only a rate controlling step. For intra-particle diffusion model, the estimated values of rate constant K_{id} and R^2 by data regression were 6.656 and 0.828, respectively.

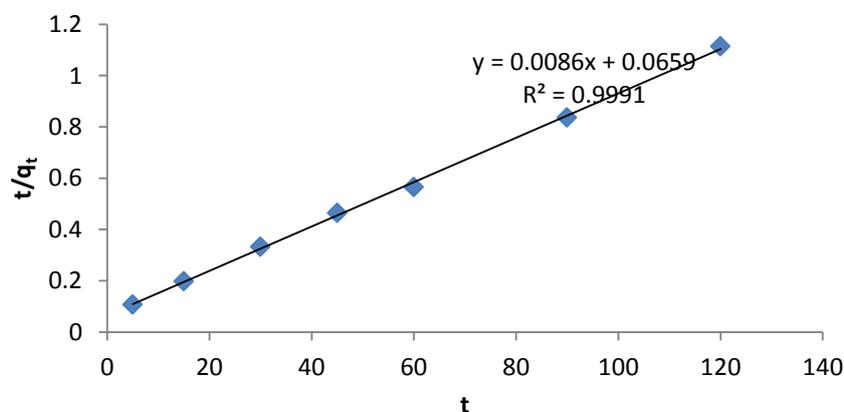


Figure 11. Pseudo-second-order adsorption kinetic for the adsorption AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

One of the most useful models for describing such an activated chemical adsorption was the Elovich Model kinetic, which is expressed as follows:

$$q_t = 1/\beta \ln(\alpha\beta) + 1/\beta \ln t \quad (6)$$

where q_t is the adsorption capacity at time t (mg /g), α is the initial adsorption rate (mg

/gmin), and β is the desorption constant (gm /g) during each experiment. Thus, the constants can be obtained from the slope and the intercept of a straight line plot of qt against $\ln(t)$. Figure 13 shows Elovich Model curve, in which the adsorption rate increased with high α value and low β value.

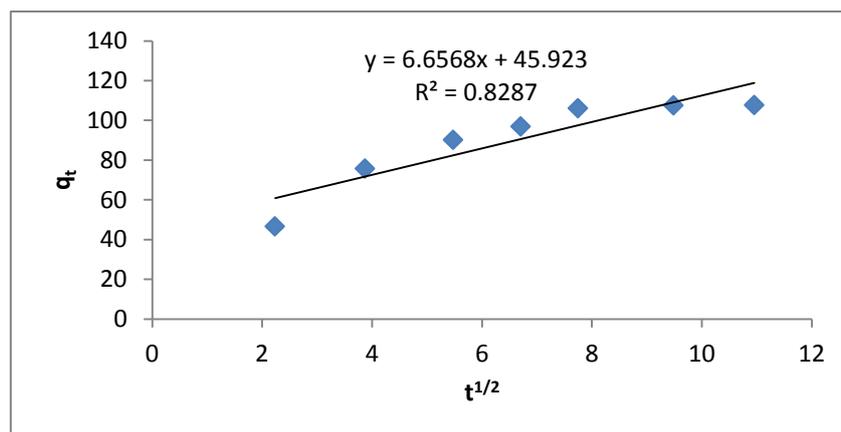


Figure 12. Intra-particle diffusion adsorption kinetic for the adsorption AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

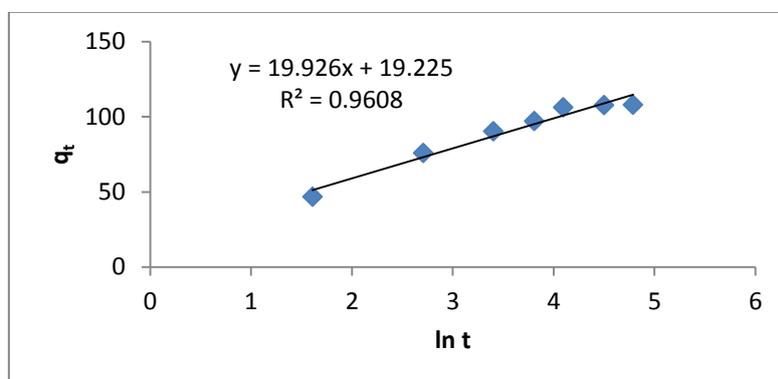


Figure 13. Elovich adsorption kinetic for the adsorption AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

The correlation coefficients (R^2) for the four kinetics models are shown in Table 3. The calculated correlation coefficients are closer to unity for pseudo-second-order

kinetics model than the other kinetics models. Therefore, it can be concluded that the adsorption kinetic of AB62 on SBA-15/PAni fitted to the pseudo-second-order.

Table 3. Kinetic parameters for the adsorption of AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

Pseudo-first-order	K_1 (min ⁻¹)	q_e (mg/g)	R^2
	0.046	67.424	0.984
Pseudo-second-order	K_2 (min ⁻¹)	q_e (mg/g)	R^2
	0.000985	125	0.999
Intraparticle diffusion	K_{id} (mg/g min)		R^2
	6.656		0.828
Elovich	α (mg/g min)	β (mg/g)	R^2
	52.279	0.050	0.96

3.4. Adsorption thermodynamics

In the current research, thermodynamic analysis was applied to understand the inherent energetic changes associated and the mechanism of adsorption process. To better estimate the effect of temperature on the adsorption of AB62 onto the SBA-15/PAni and to predict thermodynamic behavior of adsorption process, Gibbs free energy (ΔG°),

enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) values were calculated from equations 7 and 8:

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln K_d \quad (7)$$

$$\ln K = \frac{\Delta S}{R} - \frac{\Delta H}{RT} \quad (8)$$

where K_d is the partition ratio, ΔH (J/mol) and ΔS (J/mol.K) are predicted from slope and intercept of data plotting of $\ln(K_d)$ versus $1/T$, as shown in Figure 14.

Table 4. Thermodynamic parameters for the adsorption of AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

T (°C)	K_d (L/mol)	ΔG° (kJ/mol)	ΔH° (kJ/mol)	ΔS° (J/mol K)	R^2
298	4.805	-3.889	-4.012	0.409	0.9997
308	4.566	-3.888			
318	4.340	-3.881			

The thermodynamic parameters in this study are reported in Table 4. The negative ΔG° values confirmed the spontaneous and thermodynamically favorable nature of AB62 adsorption. Also, the ΔG° values were in the range of -20 to 0 kJ/mol, which indicated AB62 adsorption was a physio-adsorption process (54). Moreover, the

negative value of ΔH° for the adsorption process of AB62 represented its exothermic nature. Thus, a higher adsorption capacity was achieved at lower temperature (54). Hence, the positive value of ΔS° indicated the reversible adsorption of AB62 with SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite.

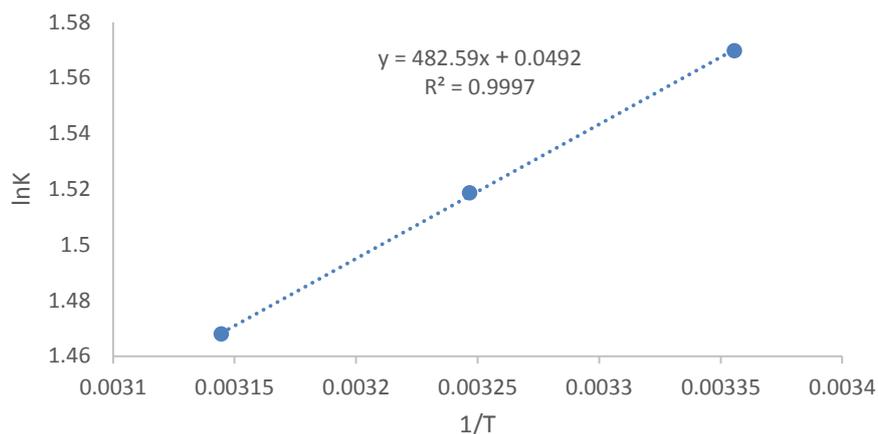


Figure 14. Van't Hoff Regression for the adsorption AB62 onto SBA-15/PAni.

4. Conclusion

In this research, SBA-15/PAni mesoporous nanocomposite was synthesized. The results of N₂ adsorption/desorption and TEM images illustrated the formation of cylindrical pores and a well-ordered hexagonal array of SBA-15 with high specific area and average pore size of 7- 8 nm. Moreover, the results of FTIR, XRD, TEM, FESEM and N₂ adsorption/desorption, indicated successful functionalization of PANi on pore wall of SBA-15. The SBA-15/PAni nanocomposite is an effective adsorbent for the removal of AB62 dye from water. The maximum removal efficiency of AB62 dye was observed to be at a sorbent dose of 0.03 g, contact time of 60 min, temperature of 25 °C, and pH= 2. The results of adsorption kinetic revealed that AB62 dye was well described by a pseudo-second-order model. Based on the results obtained from thermodynamic parameters, such as enthalpy change (ΔH°), entropy change (ΔS°), and changes in the Gibbs free energy (ΔG°), it was revealed that the adsorption process was exothermic, physisorption, feasible, and spontaneous.

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Conflict of interest

The Authors have no conflict of interest.

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