

Kinetics and Thermodynamic Studies of Adsorption of Methylene Blue from Aqueous Solutions onto *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill. Frutis and Seeds

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Abstract: In the present study, *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill. Frutis and Seeds (PSCFS) was used as an adsorbent for the investigation of the adsorption kinetics and thermodynamic parameters of methyleneblue (MB) from aqueous solution at various temperatures and concentrations. Six kinetic models, the pseudo-first-order, pseudo-second-order, intra-particle diffusion, Elovich, Bangham and Avrami equations were used to predict the adsorption rate constants. It was found that the kinetics of the adsorption of MB onto PSCFS at different operating conditions was the best described by the pseudo-second-order model. The rate parameters of the other kinetic models for adsorption were also evaluated and compared to identify the adsorption mechanisms. The equilibrium constants were used to calculate thermodynamic parameters, such as the change of free energy, enthalpy and entropy. Thermodynamic analysis showed that adsorption was favourable and spontaneous, endothermic physical adsorption and increased disorder and randomness at the solid-solution interface of MB onto PSCFS.

Keywords: Adsorption, Thermodynamic, Kinetic, Plant, Raw material

I. Introduction

Dye removal from wastewater is a topic of great interest in water pollution which is a serious environmental damage. Methylene blue is the most soluble dye in water in general used for printing cotton and tannin, dyeing leather, antiseptic and medical purposes [1]. Cationic dyes like methylene blue (MB) are more toxic than anionic dyes [2]. Although this dye does not harm people very much, it can cause irritation to the eyes and the skin [3]. MB may cause vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, profuse sweating, mental confusion, and gastritis and it can make breathing difficult [4]. Therefore, it has been focused on the removal of this dye from the wastewater. Numerous methods such as reverse osmosis, ion exchange, membrane filtration, conventional coagulation, chemical precipitation, and adsorption have been generally used to remove dyes from wastewater [5,6]. Of the removal methods, adsorption is one that sees increasing interest due to its potential efficiency, low energy consumption, high selectivity at molecular level, easy operation, and ability to separate various chemical compounds [7, 8]. Adsorption is a physical-chemical treatment of wastewater in which the dissolved molecule is attached to an adsorbent surface by means of physical and chemical properties. Depending on the nature of the adsorbent and the origin of the dyes, different interactions may be performed, such as electrostatic interaction and Van der Waals forces [9]. One of the important parameters in the adsorption process is the cost of the adsorbent. For this reason, it is important to use low cost adsorbents. Industrial by-products and agricultural waste products form important low-cost sources of adsorbent material. In recent years, a large number of low-cost adsorbents have been used to remove water from waste water such as cucumber peels [10], meranti sawdust [11], bagasse [12], durian leaf powder [13], watermelon seed hulls [10], grape pulp [14], chitosan [15], kenaf core fibers [16], hazelnut Shell [17], Delonix regia plant leaf [18], etc. However, no adsorption process has been reported on the use of PSCFS as adsorbent for the removal of cationic dye (MB) from water solution. In this study, an inexpensive natural adsorbent, PSCFS, was used to remove from the aqueous solution of MB. Contact time, initial concentration, initial pH and temperature effect on MB adsorption were investigated. In this article, kinetic and thermodynamic parameters were determined using available parameters.

II. Materials and methods

2.1 Adsorbent

PSCFS were collected from of Manyas region Balıkesir city, Turkey. The samples were washed several times with distilled water to remove impurity such as sand and dirt, and then dried in an oven at 55 °C for 24 h. Dried samples were cut into pieces and then ground by using a crusher. The powder were passed through sieves and particles were collected under 0.06 mm. These samples were used as adsorbent for adsorption experiments.

2.2 Adsorbate and other chemicals

The basic cationic dye, MB, was used as the adsorbate in this study. The formula of methylene blue is $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl \cdot 3H_2O$, and molecular weight 319.85 g. The chemical structure of this dye is shown in Fig. 1. This dye was taken from Merck and used without any purification. The stock dye solution was prepared by dissolving 1 g of methylene blue in 1000 ml distilled water. The solutions used at adsorption process were obtained by diluting the stock dye solution with deionised water to give the appropriate concentration of the solutions.

The T80+ UV/VIS spectrophotometer was used to determine the concentration of MB in solution at a maximum absorption wavelength of 660 nm. A calibration curve was plotted between absorbance and certain concentrations of dye solution. Unknown MB concentration was measured using calibration curve.

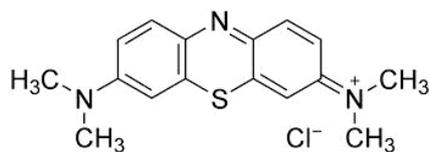


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of methylene blue

2.3 Adsorption experiment

Adsorption measurement was determined by batch experiments of known amount of the adsorbent with 1000 ml of aqueous methylene blue solutions of known concentration in a series of 250 ml conical flasks. The effect of the contact time on the amount dye adsorbed were investigated at different initial concentration of dye (20, 30, 40 and 50 mg/L) at different temperatures (298 K, 308 K and 318 K). 4 g PSCFS were added to 1 liter of dye solutions prepared at certain concentrations, natural pH and desired temperatures at 150 rpm for specific time intervals. The concentration of dye remaining in solution without adsorption was determined by UV spectrophotometer using calibration curve. Adsorption experiments were made considering natural solution pH, contact time, initial methylene blue dye concentration and temperature for adsorption kinetic and thermodynamic study. The amount of dye adsorbed onto PSCFS at time t is q_t (milligrams per gram) which was calculated by the following mass balance equation:

$$q_t = \frac{(C_o - C_t)}{m} V \quad (1)$$

Where C_o is the initial dye concentration (milligrams per liter), C_t is the concentration of dye at any time t , V is the volume of solution (liters), and m is the mass of adsorbent in grams.

III. Theory

Kinetic models are used to check experimental data from the adsorption of MB onto PSCFS. The kinetics of dyes adsorption onto PSCFS are important to select the best test conditions for the adsorption process with the batch technique. The kinetic parameters, which are useful for the prediction of adsorption rate, give important information for designing and modeling the adsorption processes. In this study, the kinetics of MB onto PSCFS was analyzed using pseudo-first order, pseudo-second order, intra-particle diffusion, Elovich, Bangham and Avrami kinetic models.

3.1 Pseudo-first order model

Lagergren's kinetics equation may have been the first one in describing the adsorption of liquid-solid systems based on solid capacity. In order to distinguish kinetics equation based on concentration of solution and adsorption capacity of solid, Lagergren's first order rate equation has been called pseudo-first order [19]. The linear form of the pseudo-first order model is given as:

$$\log(q_m - q_t) = \log q_m - \frac{k_1 t}{2.303} \quad (2)$$

Where q_m and q_t (mg/g) are the adsorption capacities at equilibrium and at time t respectively. k_1 (min^{-1}) is the rate constant of pseudo-first order adsorption. In order to obtain the constants of this model, the straight line plots of $\log(q_m - q_t)$ against t are drawn. The constants determined from the slope and intercept of the plot.

3.2 Pseudo-second order model

The linear form of this model based on adsorption capacity is given as[19]:

$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 q_m^2} + \frac{1}{q_m} t \quad (3)$$

and

$$h = k_2 q_m^2 \quad (4)$$

Where k_2 is the rate of sorption (g/mg min), q_m the amount of adsorbate adsorbed onto adsorbent at equilibrium (mg/g), q_t is the amount of dye adsorbed at any time (mg/g) and h is the initial sorption rate (mg/g min). The plot of t/q_t versus t shows a linear relationship. Values of k_2 and equilibrium adsorption capacity q_e were calculated from the intercept and slope of the plot of t/q_t versus t according to Eq. 2.

3.3 Intraparticle diffusion model

In intraparticle diffusion model, the adsorbate transportation from the solution phase to the surface of the adsorbent particles occurs in several steps. All adsorption processes can be controlled by one or more steps, e.g., film or external diffusion, pore diffusion, surface diffusion and adsorption on the pore surface, or a combination of more than one step. The linear form of the intraparticle equation as follow:

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

where C is the intercept and k_i is the intra-particle diffusion rate constant (mg/g min^{1/2}). When intraparticle diffusion alone is the rate limiting step, then the plot of q_t versus $t^{1/2}$ passes through the origin [20]. When film diffusion is also taking place then the intercept is C , which gives the idea on the thickness of the boundary layer.

3.4 Elovich kinetic model

Elovich equation is also used successfully to describe second order kinetic assuming that the actual solid surfaces are energetically heterogeneous, but the equation does not propose any definite mechanism for adsorbate-adsorbent [21]. It has extensively been accepted that the chemisorption process can be described by this semi-empirical equation [22]. The linear form of this equation is given by :

$$q_t = \frac{\ln(a_E b_E)}{b_E} + \frac{1}{b_E} \ln t \quad (6)$$

Where a_E is the initial adsorption rate (mg/g min), and the parameter b_E is related to the extent of surface coverage and activation energy for chemisorption (g/mg). The Elovich coefficients could be computed from the plots q_t versus $\ln t$. The initial adsorption rate (a_E) and the desorption constant (b_E) were calculated from the intercept and slope of the straight-line plots of q_t against $\ln t$.

3.5 Bangham kinetic model

Bangham's equation was used to evaluate whether the adsorption is pore-diffusion controlled. Bangham's plot should be linear if intraparticle diffusion is the only rate controlling step [23]. Non-linearity of the Bangham plots as well as the significant intercept values obtained from the intraparticle diffusion model indicated that both film diffusion as well as pore diffusion were rate-limiting [24].

$$\log \log \left(\frac{C_0}{C_0 - q_t M} \right) = \log \left(\frac{k_B M}{2.303V} \right) + b \log t \quad (7)$$

Where C_0 is initial concentration (mg/L), V is volume of the solution (mL), M is weight of the adsorbent (g/L), q_t is amount of adsorbate retained at time t (mg/ g) and b , k_B are constants.

3.6 Avrami kinetic model

The Avrami kinetic equation determines some kinetic parameters, as possible changes of the adsorption rates in function of the initial concentration and the adsorption time, as well as the determination of fractionary kinetic orders [25]. The linearized form of Avrami equation is shown as follows:

$$\ln \left[\ln \left(\frac{q_m}{q_m - q_t} \right) \right] = n_{Av} \ln k_{Av} + n_{Av} \ln t \quad (8)$$

Where k_{Av} is the Avrami adsorption kinetic constant and n_{Av} is another constant, which is related to the adsorption mechanism changes. The slopes and intersections values of this equation provide the n_{Av} and $\ln k_{Av}$ values, respectively. n_{Av} value can be used to verify possible interactions of the adsorption mechanisms in relation to the contact time and the temperature.

IV. Thermodynamic parameters

Thermodynamic investigation is required to determine whether the adsorption process is favorable. The thermodynamic parameters, namely free energy (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) have an important function to determine heat change the adsorption process for dye and PSCFS. These parameters is calculated by the following equations:

$$K_e = \frac{C_{Ads}}{C_e} \quad (9)$$

$$\ln K_e = \frac{\Delta S^\circ}{R} - \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT} \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ \quad (11)$$

where, K_e is the euilibrium constant, C_{Ads} is the amount of dye adsorbed mg on the PSCFS per dm^3 of the solution at equilibrium, adsorbentof adsorbent per unit liter of solution and C_e is the equilibrium concentration of dye in the solution (milligrams per liter). R is the universal gas constant (8.314 J/mol K) and T is the temperature (Kelvin). ΔH° and ΔS° parameters aree calculated from the slope and intercept of the plot $\ln K_e$ vs. $1/T$.

V. Results and discussion

5.1 Effect of contact time on MB

Contact time is one of the physical parameters used economically for the design of wastewater treatment plants [26]. Fig. 1 shows that the removal of dye from the solutions is rapid in the beginning period and that the velocity near the reach of the balance decreases. At the beginning, the surface of the adsorption process is large, so the adsorption to this surface is fast. The equilibrium time in dye adsorption was determined to be 140 min.

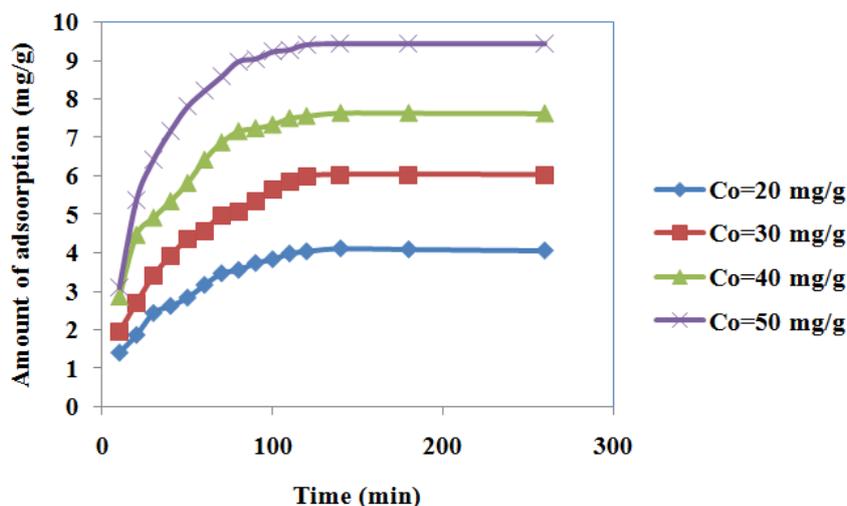


Fig. 1. Effect of contact time and initial dye concentration on dye removal onto PSCFS (natural initial pH, at 318 K, agitation speed 150 rpm).

5.2 Effect of initial dye concentrations

Figure 2 shows that the increase in the initial dye concentration caused the increase in adsorption capacity. As the initial dye concentration increases from 20 to 50 mg/L, the adsorption capacity of dye onto PSCFS from 16.43 to 37.80 mg/g. These data indicate that the initial dye concentration plays an important role in the dye adsorption capacity. However, as shown in Figure 2, the percent removal of dye decreased from 82.15 to 75.59 % on increasing the initial dye concentration from 20 to 50 mg/L. As seen from the figure, the amount of adsorbed dye increases and the percentage of adsorption decreases with the initial dye concentration increases. This indicates that the initial dye concentration provides a driving force to overcome the resistance to dye transfer between the solid phase and the water phase. The increase in initial concentration increases the interaction between adsorbent and dye. Therefore, an increase in initial dye concentration leads to increase in

the adsorption amount of dye. As can be seen from the experimental data obtained, the adsorption of MB on PSCFS contain three stages; initially fast adsorption, followed by slower adsorption and eventually no adsorption. Similar types of results are reported by various researchers for methylene blue adsorption on sawdust, rice husk, spend tea leaves [27], on seed watermelon pulp [28], on corn husk [29], on sun flower seed hull [30], on raw olive pomace [31] and on maize silk powder [32].

5.3 Effect of temperature on MB dye adsorption

The effect of temperature is an important physical parameter since it changes the adsorption capacity of the adsorbent. To study the effect of temperature on the adsorption of MB dye adsorption onto PSCFS, the experiments were carried out at temperatures of 25, 35 and 45 °C. Figure 3 shows the effect of temperature on the adsorption of by MB onto PSCFS. As you can see, the amount of adsorbed dye and the percentage of adsorption onto PSCFS were found to increase with increasing temperature. This shows that surface activity increases at higher temperatures and adsorption is endothermic.

5.6 Thermodynamic parameters

Thermodynamic parameters have been investigated to determine whether the adsorption phenomenon is favorable or not. ΔG° , ΔH° , and ΔS° were obtained from the experimental studies at different temperatures of 298, 308 and 318 K by the applying of Eqs. 8, 9 and 10 and plot which is not shown here. All thermodynamic parameters are tabulated in Table 1. The ΔG° values change from -2.4334 to -3.7478 while the temperature varies from 298 to 318. These negative values indicate that dye adsorption reaction is spontaneous in nature at all the studied temperatures. The increase in ΔG° values with increasing temperature is an indication that MB adsorption on PSCFS is more favorable. The positive ΔH° value indicates that the reaction is endothermic and consumes energy in the adsorption process. The positive value of ΔS° indicated increased randomness at the solid-solute interface during adsorption.

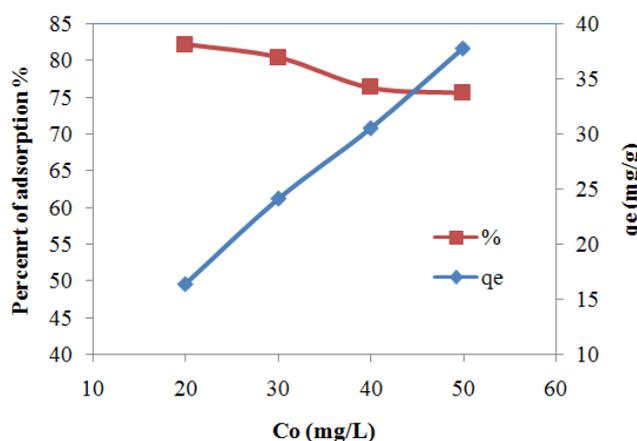


Fig. 2. Effect of initial MB dye concentration on the adsorption of MB onto PSCFS (volume of dye solution 1 L, temperature 45 °C, PSCFS dosage 4 g, natural initial pH, agitation speed 150 rpm).

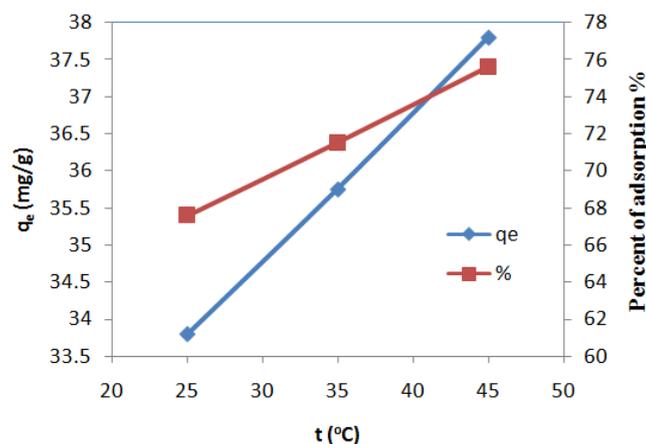


Fig. 3. Effect of temperature on the adsorption of MB onto PSCFS (volume of dye solution 1 L, initial dye concentration 50 mg/L, PSCFS dosage 4 g, natural initial pH, agitation speed 150 rpm).

Table 1 Thermodynamic parameters for adsorption of MB onto PSCFS at different temperatures and concentrations

Temperature (K)	$-\Delta G^\circ$ (kJ/mol)	ΔS° (J/mol K)	ΔH° (kJ/mol)
298	2.4334	66.9117	17.5301
308	3.0787		
318	3.7478		

5.7 Adsorption kinetics

The study of kinetics in adsorption treatment from water solutions is important because it gives important information about the reaction and the mechanism of the adsorption process. In this study, the pseudo-first-order, pseudo-second-order, intra-particle diffusion, Elovich, Bangham and Avrami kinetics model was tested for the adsorption of MB into PSCFS. The best fit model was chosen based on linear regression coefficient of correlation coefficients R^2 values. These models have been investigated according to experimental data at different temperatures and concentrations. The linear graphs for these models are shown for only 298 K temperature. All kinetic parameters obtained from fitting model plots with experimental data under various conditions are presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

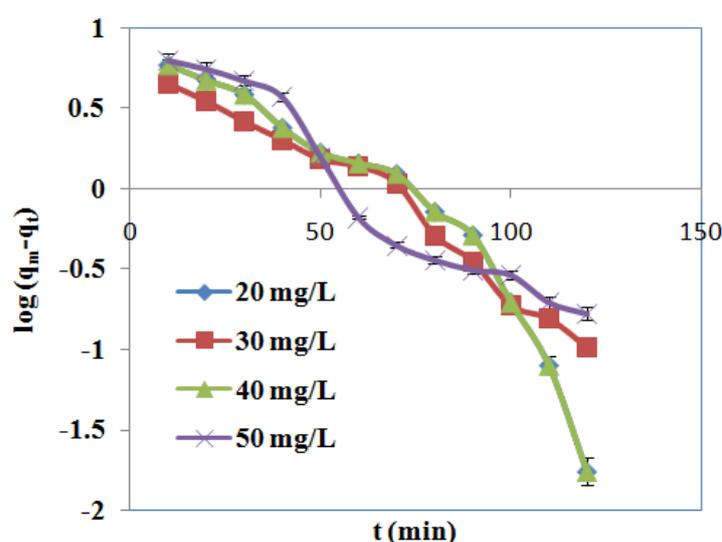


Fig.4. Pseudo-first-order kinetic model on different initial dye concentration at 298 K.

The R^2 values obtained for the pseudo-first-order kinetic model were lower than that of the pseudo-second-order kinetic model and the experimental q_e values did not agree with the calculated values obtained from the linear plots (Table 2,3 and 4). This indicates that the adsorption of MB onto PSCFS does not follow pseudo-first-order kinetics. The similar results were found for the adsorption of MB ions on various adsorbents by several authors [33, 34].

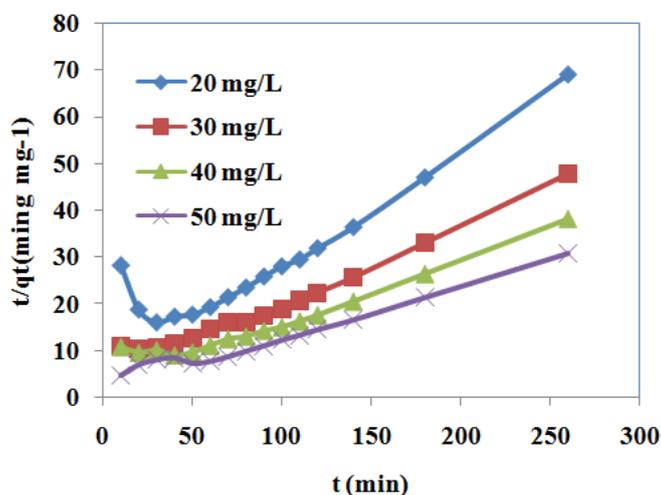


Fig.5. Pseudo-second-order kinetic model on different initial dye concentration at 298 K.

When an evaluation is made taking into consideration the temperatures and concentrations used for the kinetic analyzes, it is found that the maximum average k_2 value is $6.9475 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g / mg min}$ at 318 K. It was determined that the maximum initial velocity value was $0.6623 \text{ mg / g min}$ at a concentration of 318K 50 mg / L. When theoretically and experimentally calculated adsorption capacities are compared, it is determined that the values obtained at 318 K are closer to each other. When the correlation coefficients are examined, it is observed that the most suitable value is in this model. This shows that it is more appropriate to explain the obtained data with a pseudo-second-order kinetic model.

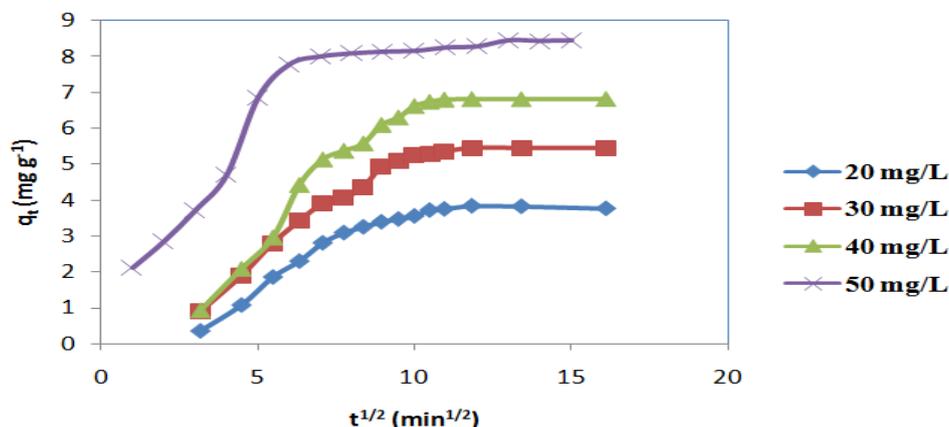


Fig.6. Intraparticle diffusion kinetic model on different initial dye concentration at 298 K.

When Figure 6 is examined, it is observed that there are three phases in MB adsorption. It can be interpreted that the dye molecules are sorption to the outer surface of the adsorbent, in the first stage when the amount of adsorbed material increases rapidly, diffuse in the pores of the adsorbent in the second stage where the adsorption rate slows down and in the third stage the adsorption phenomenon is balanced. When the data related to intraparticle diffusion in Tables 2, 3 and 4 were examined, it was observed that R^2 values were small. From tables data, with increasing temperature and concentration, it is observed that C values increased and K_p values decreased. The linear plots do not pass through the origin which indicates that intraparticle diffusion is not the only rate controlling step [35].

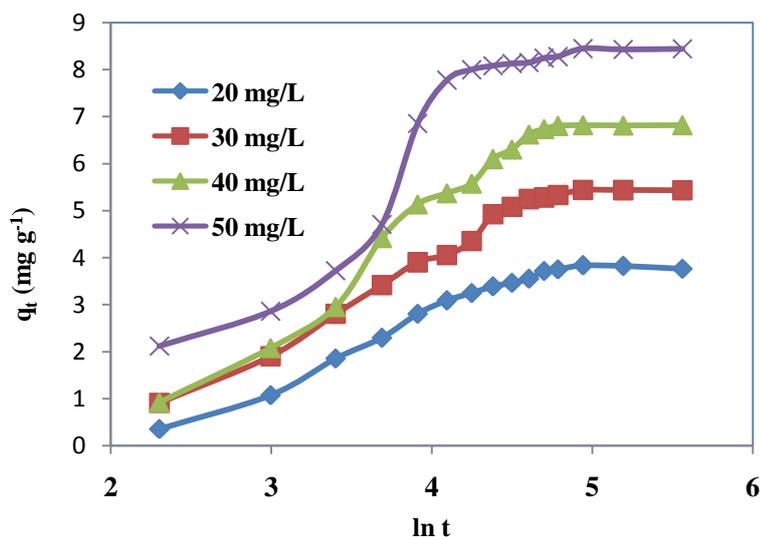


Fig.7. Elovich kinetic model on different initial dye concentration at 298 K .

The Elovich equation is a very common model for describing chemisorption processes. The constants of Elovich equation and the correlation coefficient are given in tables 2, 3 and 4. It is observed that the values of a_E ($\text{mg g}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$) increase with the increase of initial concentration and temperature in the range of studied

values. The values of the regression coefficient ($R^2 = 0.8462-0.9540$) of the Elovich kinetic model suggest that kinetic data did not follow the Elovich model.

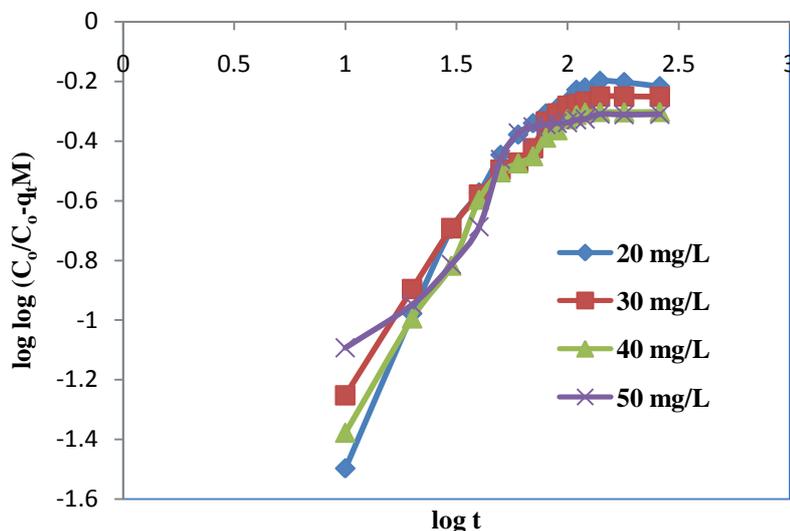


Fig.8. Bangham kinetic model on different initial dye concentration at 298 K.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 are given the kinetic constants obtained from the Bangham equation. When the tables are examined, it is seen that b value decreases with increasing temperature. It is observed that k_B value increases with increasing temperature. It is seen that the correlation coefficient obtained from the tables Elovich model is larger than that obtained by Bangham model. These results confirm that the adsorption rate is not controlled only by the pore diffusion. The graphs of the kinetic model of Avrami at various concentrations and 298 K are shown in fig.9. The kinetic data calculated from the Avrami equation are given in Tables 2, 3 and 4. From the tables, it seems that the calculated Avrami constants depend on the temperature. From these constants, while the values of n_{Av} decreases with temperature, the values of k_{Av} increase with temperature. When the temperature rises, the increase in k_{Av} value is indicative of increased the reaction speed with temperature.

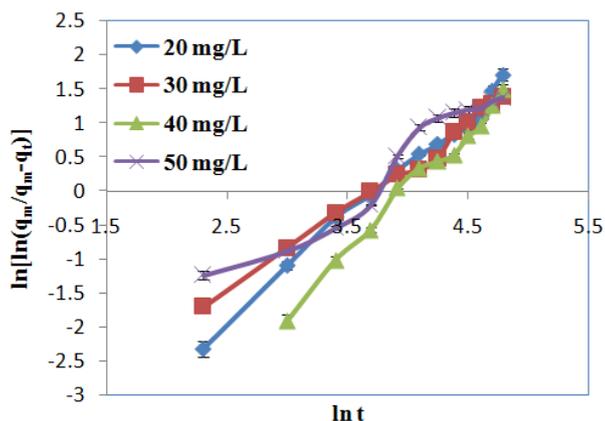


Fig.9. Avrami kinetic model on different initial dye concentration at 298 K.

Table 2 Kinetic models for the adsorption of MB adsorption onto PSCFS at 298 K

Kinetic models	Parameters	Adsorbent matter			
		20 mg/L	30 mg/L	40 mg/L	50 mg/L
Pseudo-first order	q_e calc (mg/g)	7.8001	8.1452	16.2855	10.2920
	k_1 (min^{-1})	4.31×10^{-2}	3.52×10^{-2}	4.61×10^{-2}	3.73×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.9065	0.9726	0.8948	0.9417
Pseudo-second order	q_e exp (mg/g)	3.7625	5.4350	6.8200	8.4443
	q_e calc (mg/g)	5.1256	9.5147	8.7260	10.0300
	k_2 (g/mg min)	3.43×10^{-3}	1.92×10^{-3}	2.50×10^{-3}	3.23×10^{-3}
	h (mg/g min)	0.0901	0.1734	0.1900	0.3248
	R^2	0.8604	0.9722	0.9407	0.9660
Intraparticle diffusion	k_p (mg/g min)	0.2713	0.3652	0.4809	0.5451
	C (mg/g)	0.5121	0.9748	1.0057	1.9515
	R^2	0.7478	0.7808	0.7557	0.6889
Elovich equation	b_E (g/mg)	0.8313	0.6255	0.4718	0.4134
	a_E (mg/g min)	0.2023	0.3317	0.3789	0.5944
	R^2	0.9170	0.9331	0.9155	0.8462
Bangham	b	0.8990	0.7328	0.7866	0.6487
	k_B	4.53×10^{-3}	8.88×10^{-3}	6.26×10^{-3}	1.21×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.8593	0.9010	0.8766	0.8476
Avrami	n_{Av}	1.4964	1.2287	1.4109	1.2177
	k_{Av}	2.32×10^{-2}	2.46×10^{-2}	2.42×10^{-2}	2.83×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.9878	0.9911	0.9830	0.9425

Table 3 Kinetic models for the adsorption of MB adsorption onto PSCFS at 308 K

Kinetic models	Parameters	Adsorbent matter			
		20 mg/L	30 mg/L	40 mg/L	50 mg/L
Pseudo-first order	q_e calc (mg/g)	5.3432	8.3157	7.5579	11.1661
	k_1 (min^{-1})	2.49×10^{-2}	3.32×10^{-2}	2.21×10^{-2}	3.32×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.8849	0.9450	0.9575	0.9695
Pseudo-second order	q_e exp (mg/g)	3.9975	5.8188	7.2180	8.9358
	q_e calc (mg/g)	5.3734	6.9252	8.6356	10.1729
	k_2 (g/mg min)	2.93×10^{-3}	4.27×10^{-3}	2.94×10^{-3}	3.83×10^{-3}
	h (mg/g min)	0.0847	0.2050	0.2194	0.3966
	R^2	0.9506	0.9871	0.9884	0.9917
Intraparticle diffusion	k_p (mg/g min)	0.2926	0.3740	0.4575	0.5155
	C (mg/g)	0.2361	1.1932	1.2850	2.5585
	R^2	0.8651	0.8136	0.8843	0.7971
Elovich equation	b_E (g/mg)	0.8304	0.6200	0.5255	0.4479
	a_E (mg/g min)	0.1882	0.3931	0.4693	0.8096
	R^2	0.9135	0.9434	0.9540	0.9324
Bangham	b	0.7647	0.6779	0.5995	0.5553
	k_B	8.01×10^{-3}	1.28×10^{-2}	1.48×10^{-2}	1.98×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.9407	0.9375	0.9614	0.9263
Avrami	n_{Av}	0.9681	1.0745	0.8523	0.9820
	k_{Av}	1.90×10^{-2}	2.56×10^{-2}	2.27×10^{-2}	2.94×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.9123	0.9746	0.9546	0.9657

When comparing R^2 values obtained from kinetic models, the results reveal that kinetic models fitted in the order: pseudo-second order>Avrami>pseudo-first order>Elovich>Bangham>intraparticle diffusion. This demonstrates that the pseudo-second-order kinetic model better describes the adsorption process. Moreover, the q_e values obtained with this model are closer to the values obtained from the experimental data.

Table 4 Kinetic models for the adsorption of MB adsorption onto PSCFS at 318 K

Kinetic models	Parameters	Adsorbent matter			
		20 mg/L	30 mg/L	40 mg/L	50 mg/L
Pseudo-first order	$q_{e\text{ calc}}$ (mg/g)	6.2001	8.7640	8.6000	12.3197
	k_1 (min^{-1})	3.80×10^{-2}	3.52×10^{-2}	3.66×10^{-2}	4.26×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.8798	0.8502	0.9684	0.9350
Pseudo-second order	$q_{e\text{ exp}}$ (mg/g)	4.0523	6.0295	7.6125	9.4475
	$q_{e\text{ calc}}$ (mg/g)	4.6019	6.8776	8.3403	10.2987
	k_2 (g/mg min)	8.96×10^{-3}	5.53×10^{-3}	7.06×10^{-3}	6.24×10^{-3}
	h (mg/g min)	0.1897	0.2617	0.4908	0.6623
	R^2	0.9930	0.9939	0.9963	0.9963
Intraparticle diffusion	k_p (mg/g $\text{min}^{0.5}$)	0.2270	0.3437	0.3691	0.4558
	C (mg/g)	1.2525	1.7344	3.1296	3.9978
	R^2	0.8188	0.8318	0.7704	0.7139
Elovich equation	b_E (g/mg)	1.0254	0.6791	0.6169	0.4872
	a_E (mg/g min)	0.4131	0.5637	1.2521	1.5340
	R^2	0.9421	0.9522	0.9266	0.9027
Bangham	b	0.5765	0.5857	0.4746	0.4945
	k_B	2.33×10^{-2}	2.13×10^{-2}	3.44×10^{-2}	3.20×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.9456	0.9533	0.9202	0.8814
Avrami	n_{Av}	0.9547	0.9410	0.8996	0.9949
	k_{Av}	3.11×10^{-2}	2.93×10^{-2}	3.77×10^{-2}	3.79×10^{-2}
	R^2	0.9302	0.9315	0.9650	0.9809

VI. Conclusions

1-The adsorption of dye MB on PSCSF was examined at different experimental conditions. The results show that adsorption increases with increase in temperature, initial concentration and contact time.

2-The maximum removal of dye at 318 K was found %82.

3-Kinetic study shows the adsorption reaction follows pseudo-second order kinetic model (average R^2 value 0.9697).

4-The negative value of change in ΔG^0 (Gibb's free energy) implied that the reaction is spontaneous in nature, the values are more negative with temperature that adsorption is favored with increased in temperature for the studied adsorbent.

5-Adsorption is favored at high temperature for the studied adsorbent which is also confirmed by the positive values of enthalpy change.

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