



Adsorption of lead ions on carbonaceous sorbents of nutshell obtained from secondary raw material

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Abstract

The sorption of Pb (II) ions from an aqueous solution of lead nitrate on carbon sorbents, obtained from waste based on cellulose-containing materials, was studied. Particularly, among studied carbons (hazel nutshell, walnut shell, sawdust, activated carbon (fraction size - mainly 40 microns) material obtained from walnut shell shows the best adsorptive properties. The possibility of their use for the purification of drinking and waste waters contaminated with lead ions is established.

Keywords: Sorption, lead, adsorption, nutshell, carbon.

INTRODUCTION

Control of heavy metals content in natural waters is very important, because they are especially dangerous for human health. It must be mentioned, that metals often form water

soluble complexes during chemical transformations in the medium. This complicates their removal by such well-known methods as coagulation, flotation, filtration, biochemical purification. However, the sorption method of water purification from heavy metals is the most effective way for neutralization of industrial wastewaters and for returning of pure water and precious metals to industry.

A problem of purification of drinking and waste waters is connected with their composition. In spite of the existence of general theoretical works in each particular instance it is necessary to select specific sorbent [1-15]. Therefore, creation of new cheap and effective adsorbents, especially on the basis of waste, is very important. Various sorbents were obtained from cellulose-contained waste by the help of worked out original technology [13, 14].

Lead is one of the most dangerous, environmentally toxic elements. Its accumulation in the environment is connected with the use of tetraethyl lead as an antidetonator, which is added to automotive fuel. Water contamination with lead is much higher in industrial regions. Lead accumulates in water in the form of ions or water-soluble complexes [1]. Removal of lead is realized by various methods, but the sorption method of water purification from lead is rather simple and effective method, which allows the neutralization of drinking and industrial wastewaters.

Maximum permissible concentration of lead ions in wastewaters is 1.0 mg/L, and in drinking water is 0.01 mg/L.

Search of new adsorbents in order to solve above mentioned problem in the world is very important. The analysis of literary data [2-15] has shown, that adsorbents, which were used for purification of drinking and wastewaters, oil products and organic solvents are characterized with high cost price and complicated regeneration technologies.

To compare the sorption capabilities of the materials obtained, the article presents some results for iron.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This work is devoted to the adsorption of lead from aqueous medium by new carbon materials - adsorbents obtained from wastes based on cellulose-containing materials, according to the technology developed by the authors of this article [13, 14].

The advantage of worked out technology is that during thermochemical conversion, cheap reagent is added to the raw materials, which ensures the low price of the obtained carbonaceous material with high surface porosity. The possibility of use of obtained sorbents for the purification of drinking and waste water from lead ions is determined in this work.

Determination of the sorption activity of adsorbents with respect to lead ions (A , mg/g) was carried out at a temperature 25° - 27° C. A portion of the adsorbent (1.0 g) was stirred for 2 hours with 100 ml of 0.01 M lead nitrate solution $Pb(NO_3)_2$, after which the solution was separated from the sorbent by filtration and the concentration of metal ions was detected in it (C , C_0 , mg/L), (C , C_0 - was determined on atomic- absorptive spectrometer - AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer).

Description of the process of obtaining carbonaceous material from walnut shells

(obtained at temperature $t=750^{\circ}C$)

Sample: walnut shells carbonaceous material (walnut shells from Sioni and Akhaltsikhe, Georgia). Materials are processed in a specially designed installation, in which a thermal process takes place with the addition of water according to a specific schedule.

For example, we give one of the time profiles of the process passing.

Initial weight of material for treatment – 4 kg

Residual weight – 1.3 kg

Starting: 9:45 min - The introduction of nitrogen at a temperature of $t=0^{\circ}C$ for 10 minutes

9:50 min - at $t=260^{\circ}C$ no gas evolution occurs.

9:55 min - at $t=380^{\circ}C$ no gas evolution occurs.

9:57 min - at $t=398^{\circ}C$ gas evolution begins.

10:04 min – at $t=470^{\circ}C$ gas evolution, burns with a yellow flame.

10:09 min – at $t=500^{\circ}C$ the beginning of distilled water supply (the rate of water supply does not change during the whole process).

10:15 min - at $t=550^{\circ}C$ intensive evolution of gas and water supply.

10:30min – at $t=619^{\circ}C$ intensive gas evolution and water supply.

10:40 min – at $t=651^{\circ}\text{C}$ intensive evolution of gas and water supply.

11:00 min – at $t=697^{\circ}\text{C}$ intensive evolution of gas and water supply.

11:25 min – at $t=737^{\circ}\text{C}$ gas evolution decreases, water supply continues.

11:35 min – at $t=750^{\circ}\text{C}$ gas evolution stops and water supply continues.

Within 2 hours the sample was kept at $t=750^{\circ}\text{C}$. In total, 2 liters of water were consumed.

3 liters of oily liquid was poured from the refrigerator on the gas evolution line.

Adsorption of lead ions on carbonaceous material of walnut shells (obtained at $t=750^{\circ}\text{C}$)

For the experiment 1g of walnut shells carbonaceous material of fraction 40 and 50 micron was taken, added to 0.01 M solution of lead nitrate $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and stirred on a magnetic stirrer during different times 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes. Solutions were filtered and concentration of filtrate was measured on an atomic-absorption spectrometer AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer.

The results are given in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 50 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}}=1\text{g}$, $V_{\text{sol.}}=100\text{ ml}$, $C_0=2.09\text{ g/L}$, $t=25-27^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.09	1.23	86	41.15
10		1.25	84	40.19
20		1.24	85	40.66
30		1.28	81	38.76
60		1.23	86	41.15
90		1.25	84	40.19
120		1.37	72	34.45

Table 2. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 2.09$ g/L, $t = 25-27^\circ C$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.09	1.32	77	36.84
10		1.29	80	38.28
20		1.22	87	41.63
30		1.27	82	38.27
60		1.20	89	42.58
90		1.21	88	42.11
120		1.23	86	41.15

Conclusion: Equilibrium concentration was established within 1-1.5 hours.

Effect of pH on the adsorption of lead ions on the carbonaceous material of walnut shells (obtained at $t=750^\circ C$)

For the experiment 1g of walnut shell carbonaceous material of fraction 40 micron was taken, added in 100 ml of lead nitrate solutions ($Pb(NO_3)_2$), with different pH - 2, 3, 4 and 5. The solutions were stirred on a magnetic stirrer during 90 minutes. Experiment was carried out at room temperature ($t=25-27^\circ C$). The samples were filtered and the concentration of residuary lead ions in the filtrate was determined with the help of an atomic-absorption spectrometer AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer.

The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Adsorption of lead ions at different pH on adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $t = 90$ min, $t = 25-27^{\circ}C$).

pH	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
2	1.95	1.76	19	9.59
3	1.88	1.23	65	34.57
4	2.0	1.21	79	39.50
5	2.05	1.19	86	46.83

Conclusion: The adsorbent obtained from walnut shells shows good adsorption capacity when pH = 5.

Effect of temperature on the adsorption of lead ions on the carbonaceous material of walnut shells (obtained at $750^{\circ}C$)

For the experiment 1g of walnut shells carbonaceous material of fraction 40 micron was taken and 100 ml of lead nitrate 0.01 M solution was added. The samples were stirred on a magnetic stirrer at different temperatures, particularly at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 70 $^{\circ}C$ during 90 minutes. The samples were filtered, and the concentration of lead remaining in the filtrate was measured with an atomic-absorption spectrometer AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer.

Table 4. Adsorption of lead ions on adsorbent obtained from walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron) at different temperatures, concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $\tau = 90$ min)

Temperature, $^{\circ}C$	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
25	2.02	1.14	88	49.50
40	2.02	1.29	73	36.14

50	2.02	1.21	81	40.09
60	2.02	1.27	75	37.12
90	2.02	1.29	73	36.14

Conclusion: the best adsorption is achieved at 25C⁰.

Description of the process of obtaining carbonaceous material from walnut shells (obtained at t=650⁰C)

Sample: walnut shells carbonaceous material (walnut shells from Sioni and Akhaltsikhe, Georgia).

Initial weight – 1 kg.

Residual weight – 220 g.

Starting: 9h 20 min.

Evolution of smoke t=380⁰C.

Water supply 13:27 min t=500⁰C.

Intensive evolution 13:27 min t=500⁰C burns with yellow flame.

13:33 min t=650⁰C.

Intensity decreases 13:38 min t=650⁰C.

Description of the process of obtaining carbonaceous material from hazelnut shells (obtained at t=850⁰C)

Sample: hazelnut shells.

The measurements were carried out in another reactor (small size).

Initial weight - 1400 g.

Starting 13:50 min t=70⁰C.

13:53 min – t=300⁰C water supply.

13:57 min - at t=480⁰C gas evolution begins.

14:00 min – at $t=550^{\circ}\text{C}$ intensive gas evolution begins.

14:10 min – $t=720^{\circ}\text{C}$ intensive gas evolution.

14:20 min – $t=850^{\circ}\text{C}$ intensive gas evolution.

Intensive gas evolution at $t=850^{\circ}\text{C}$ was observed until 16:20 min.

Shutdown 16:20 min.

Heating for 30 min ($8500\text{ C} - 2\text{ hours}$), supply of 1.400 L of water.

Argon purging to displace air (oxygen) from the reactor 13:40 - 13:50 min (10 minutes).

Adsorption of lead ions on different carbonaceous material: walnut shell (obtained at 650°C), hazelnut shell (obtained at 850°C in small size reactor), factory-made activated carbon.

Parallel experiments were carried out on carbonaceous materials obtained from walnut shells and hazelnut shells. For comparison was used factory-made activated carbon. The results are given Tables 5, 6, and 7.

Table 5. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in lead nitrate solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 50 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}}=1\text{g}$, $V_{\text{sol.}}=100\text{ ml}$, $C_0=2.1\text{ g/L}$, $t=25\text{-}27^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.1	1.7	40	19.05
10		1.89	21	10.00
20		1.81	29	13.81
30		1.71	39	18.57
60		1.82	28	13.33
90		1.76	34	16.19
120		1.75	35	16.67

Table 6. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in lead nitrate solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of hazelnut shells (fraction size 50 micron, reactor), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 2.1$ g/L, $t = 25-27^{\circ}C$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.1	1.44	66	31.43
10		1.40	70	33.33
20		1.36	74	35.24
30		1.37	73	34.76
60		1.30	80	38.10
90		1.27	83	39.52
120		1.23	87	41.43

Table 7. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in lead nitrate solution of the factory-made activated carbon (fraction size 50 micron), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 2.1$ g/L, $t = 25-27^{\circ}C$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.1	1.39	71	33.81
10		1.36	74	35.24
20		1.24	86	40.95
30		1.32	78	37.14
60		1.33	77	36.67
90		1.33	77	36.67
120		1.25	85	40.48

In addition, parallel experiments were carried out with factory-made activated carbon and adsorbents obtained from walnut shells. The results are shown in Tables 8, 9.

Table 8. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in lead nitrate solution of the factory-made activated carbon (fraction size 50micron), ($m_{sorb.}=1g$, $V_{sol.}=100\text{ ml}$, $C_0=2.1\text{ g/L}$, $t=25-27^{\circ}C$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.1	1.33	77	36.67
10		1.30	80	38.10
20		1.17	93	44.29
30		1.26	84	40.00
60		1.23	87	41.43
90		1.17	93	44.29
120		1.15	95	45.24

Table 9. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after different delay times (with stirring) in lead nitrate solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 50 micron), ($m_{sorb.}=1g$, $V_{sol.}=100\text{ ml}$, $C_0=2.2\text{ g/L}$, $t=25-27^{\circ}C$).

Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	2.2	1.71	49	22.27
10		1.66	54	24.55
20		1.47	73	33.18
30		1.82	38	17.27
60		1.73	47	21.36
90		1.73	47	21.36
120		1.68	52	23.64

Adsorption of lead ions on various amounts of walnut shells carbonaceous material (obtained at $750^{\circ}C$)

For the experiment was taken various amounts, particularly, 2, 3, 4 and 5g of walnut shells carbonaceous material. Each amount was added to a 0.01 M solution of lead nitrate $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and stirred on a magnetic stirrer during 5 minutes. The solutions were filtered and the concentration of residual lead ions in the filtrate was measured using an atomic-absorption spectrometer AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer.

The results are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after delay (with stirring) in solution of the different amounts of adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{sorb.} = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ g., $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 1.95$ g/L, $t = 25-27^\circ C$).

Time, min	Concentration of initial solution, C_0 , g/L	Quantity of carbonaceous material, g	Final concentration, C , g/L	A mg/g	Purification rate, %
5	1.95	1	1.30	65	33
		2	0.67	64	66
		3	0.39	52	80
		4	0.11	46	94
		5	0.07	38	96

Conclusion: About 96% of lead ions can be removed from every 100 ml of 0.01 M solution in 5 minutes using 5 g of adsorbent.

Adsorption of lead ions on lead solutions of different concentrations

For the experiment was taken 1g of walnut shells carbonaceous material and added to 0.005 M, 0.01 M and 0.02 M solution of lead nitrate $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and stirred on a magnetic stirrer for 1.3 and 5 minutes. The solutions were filtered and the concentration of residual lead ions in the filtrate was measured using an atomic-absorption spectrometer AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer.

The results are shown in Tables 11, 12, and 13.

Table 11. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after delay (with stirring) in solution of adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 3.6$ g/L, $t = 25-27^0C$).

Molarity of solution	Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
0.02	1	3.6	2.80	80	22
	3		2.97	63	18
	5		2.99	61	17

Table 12. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after delay (with stirring) in solution of adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 1.99$ g/L, $t = 25-27^0C$).

Molarity of solution	Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
0.01	1	1.99	1.34	65	33
	3		1.35	64	32
	5		1.28	71	36

The filtrate of the sample, which was stirred for 5 min, was treated twice with an adsorbent obtained from walnut shells; the amount of adsorbent corresponded to the volume of the filtrate. Lead ions were completely recovered from the filtrate, which was treated twice.

Table 13. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of lead ions (Pb^{++}) after delay (with stirring) in solution of adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 0.98$ g/L, $t = 25-27^0C$).

Molarity of solution	Time, min	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
0.005	1	0.98	0.49	49	50
	3		0.49	49	50

	5		0.40	58	59
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Conclusions:

- a) The higher the concentration of the solution, the less time it takes to achieve high adsorption (although of a comparatively lower quality than in dilute solutions).
- b) In dilute solutions (0.98 g / L), 1 g of adsorbent can reduce the lead concentration by half from 100 ml of solution.

Adsorption of lead ions on different amounts of various carbonaceous material (hazelnut shell obtained at 850⁰C, in small size reactor).

For the experiment was taken various amounts, particularly, 2, 3 and 4 g of hazelnut shells carbonaceous material. Each amount was added to 100 ml 0.01 M solution of lead nitrate Pb(NO₃)₂ and stirred on a magnetic stirrer during 5 minutes. After stirring the solutions were filtered and the concentration of residual lead ions in the filtrate was measured using an atomic-adsorption spectrometer AANALYST 200-1004 TAM AAS-200 - Perkin Elmer.

The results are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Concentrations (initial C₀ and final C) and adsorption values (A, mg/g) of lead ions (Pb⁺⁺) after delay (with stirring) in solution of the different amounts of adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of hazelnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), (m_{sorb.} =2, 3, 4 g, V_{sol.} = 100 ml, C₀=2.1 g/L, τ = 5 min, t = 25-27⁰C).

Sample	Time, min	C ₀ , g/L	m _{sorb} , g	C, g/L	A, m g/g	Purification rate, %
Carbonaceous material of hazelnut shells	5	2.1	2	0.56	77	73.3
			3	0.12	66	94.2
			4	0.11	50	95.2

Adsorption of ferric ions on different amounts of various carbonaceous material: hazelnut shell (obtained at 850⁰C, in small size reactor), walnut shell (obtained at 750⁰C), factory-made activated carbon.

For the experiment was taken 2, 3, 4 and 5g of various carbonaceous material - walnut shells, hazelnut shells and factory-made activated carbon and was added to 100 ml 0.01 M solution of ferric sulfate ($\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and stirred on a magnetic stirrer during 90 minutes. The solutions were filtered and the concentration of residual ferric ions in the filtrate was measured using Zuzi spectrophotometer 4201/50.

Table 15. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of Fe^{++} ions after delay time (with stirring) in different amounts of solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of hazelnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}} = 2, 3, 4$ g,

$V_{\text{sol.}} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 0.59$ g/L, $\tau = 90$ min, $t = 25-27^\circ\text{C}$).

Sample	Initial concentration, C_0 , g/L	Amount of sample, g	Final concentration, C , g/L	A , mg/g	Purification rate, %
Carbonaceous material of hazelnut shells	0.59	2	0.092	24.9	84.4
		3	0.00046	19.7	100
		4	0.00008	14.75	100

Table 16. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of Fe^{++} ions after delay time (with stirring) in different amounts of solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}} = 2, 3, 4$ g, $V_{\text{sol.}} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 0.59$ g/L, $\tau = 90$ min, $t = 25-27^\circ\text{C}$).

Sample	Initial concentration C_0 g/L	Amount of sample, g	Final concentration, C g/L	A mg/g	Purification rate, %
Carbonaceous material of walnut shells	0.59	2	0.22	18.5	62.7
		3	0.04	18.3	93.2
		4	0.00022	14.74	100

Table 17. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of Fe^{++} ions after delay time (with stirring) in different amounts of solution of the adsorbent obtained from carbonaceous material of activated carbon (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}} = 2, 3, 4$ g, $V_{\text{sol.}} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 0.59$ g/L, $t = 90$ min, $t = 25-27^\circ\text{C}$).

Sample	Initial	Amount of	Final		Purification
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	concentration C_0 g/L	sample, g	concentration, C g/L	A, mg/g	rate, %
Activated carbon	0.59	2	0.08	25.5	86.4
		3	0.0028	19.6	99.5
		4	0.00125	14.7	99.8

Adsorption of Fe^{2+} in time on cellulose-contained carbonaceous material hazelnut shell (obtained at 850°C, in small size reactor), walnut shell (obtained at 750°C), factory-made activated carbon.

For the experiment was taken 1 g of each carbonaceous material - walnut shells, hazelnut shells and, for comparison, factory-made activated carbon. Then 100 ml 0.01 M solution of ferric sulfate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) was added to 1g of each material and stirred on a magnetic stirrer for 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes. The solutions were filtered and the concentration of residual ferric ions in the filtrate was measured using Zuzi spectrophotometer 4201/50. The results are shown in Table 18.

Table 18. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A, mg/g) of Fe^{++} ions after delay time (with stirring) in solution of the various carbonaceous materials (hazelnut shells, walnut shells, activated carbon (fraction size 40 micron)), ($m_{sorb.} = 1g$, $V_{sol.} = 100$ ml, $C_0 = 0.56$ g/L, $t = 25-27^{\circ}C$).

Time , min	Walnut shells carbonaceous material				Hazelnut shells carbonaceous material				Factory-made activated carbon			
	C_0 , g/L	C , g/L	A, mg/ g	Purificatio n rate, %	C_0 , g/L	C , g/L	A, mg/ g	Purificatio n rate, %	C_0 , g/L	C , g/L	A, mg/ g	Purifica - tion rate, %
5	0.5 6	0.4 1	15	26.7	0.5 6	0.5 4	2	3.6	0.5 6	0.3 7	19	33.9
10		0.3 9	17	30.3		0.5 0	6	10.7		0.3 3	23	41.1
20		0.3 7	19	33.9		0.4 9	7	12.5		0.3 2	24	42.9
30		0.3 3	23	41.1		0.4 9	7	12.5		0.3 0	26	46.4

60	0.3 1	25	44.6	0.4 9	7	12.5	0.2 6	30	53.6
90	0.2 8	28	50.0	0.4 7	9	16.1	0.2 4	32	57.1
120	0.2 9	27	48.2	0.5 0	6	10.7	0.2 5	31	55.0

Effect of pH on the adsorption of Fe²⁺ ions on the cellulose-contained carbonaceous material

Table 19. Adsorption of Fe²⁺ ions at different pH on various carbonaceous materials (fraction size 50 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}} = 1 \text{ g.}$, $V_{\text{sol.}} = 100 \text{ ml}$, $C_0 = 0.56 \text{ g/L}$, $\tau = 90 \text{ min}$, $t = 25\text{-}27^\circ\text{C}$).

pH	Carbonaceous material of hazelnut shells			Carbonaceous material of walnut shells			Activated carbon		
	C ₀ , g/L	C, g/L	A, mg/g	C ₀ , g/L	C, g/L	A, mg/g	C ₀ , g/L	C, g/L	A, mg/g
2	0.56	0.56	0	0.56	0.56	0	0.56	0.55	1
3		0.31	25		0.51	5		0.26	30
4		0.30	26		0.46	10		0.26	30
5		0.37	19		0.56	0		0.29	25

Adsorption of ferric ions on solution of different concentrations.

For the experiment 1g of each carbonaceous material was taken - hazelnut shells (obtained at 850⁰C), walnut shells (obtained at 750⁰C), and factory-made activated carbon, grade A. To each amount was added solution of ferric sulfate (FeSO₄ · 7H₂O) of various concentrations, in particular 0.01 M, 0.02 M and 0.005 M. Stirring was carried out on a magnetic stirrer during 90 minutes. The experiment was realized at room temperature (25-27⁰C). The solutions were filtered and the concentration of residual ferric ions in the filtrate was measured using Zuzi spectrophotometer 4201/50. The results are shown in Table 20.

Table 20. Concentrations (initial C_0 and final C) and adsorption values (A , mg/g) of ferric ions after delay (with stirring) in solution of different molarity of adsorbents obtained from carbonaceous material of activated carbon, hazelnut shells, walnut shells (fraction size 40 micron), ($m_{\text{sorb.}} = 1\text{g}$, $V_{\text{sol.}} = 100\text{ ml}$, $\tau = 90\text{ min}$, $t = 25\text{-}27^\circ\text{C}$).

Mo- larity M	Hazelnut shells carbonaceous material				Walnut shells carbonaceous material				Factory-made activated carbon			
	C_0 , g/L	C , g/L	A , mg/ g	Purifi- cation rate, %	C_0 , g/L	C , g/L	A , mg /g	Purifi- cation rate, %	C_0 , g/L	C , g/L	A , mg/ g	Purifi- cation rate, %
0.01	0.56	0.27	29	51.8	0.56	0.36	20	35.7	0.56	0.25	31	55.4
0.02	1.16	0.76	40	34.5	1.16	0.96	20	17.2	1.16	0.88	28	24.1
0.005	0.29	0.019	27.1	93.4	0.29	0.09	20	69	0.29	0.036	25. 4	88

1. Adsorption of lead ions on carbonaceous material of walnut shells (obtained at $t=750^\circ\text{C}$).

Conclusion: Equilibrium concentration was established during 1-1.5 hours.

2. Effect of pH on the adsorption of lead ions on the carbonaceous material of walnut shells (obtained at $t=750^\circ\text{C}$).

Conclusion: The adsorbent obtained from walnut shells shows good adsorption capacity when $\text{pH} = 5$.

3. Effect of temperature on the adsorption of lead ions on the carbonaceous material of walnut shells (obtained at 750°C).

Conclusion: the best adsorption is achieved at 25°C .

4. Adsorption of lead ions on various amounts of walnut shells carbonaceous material (obtained at 750°C).

Conclusion: About 96% of lead ions can be removed from every 100 ml of 0.01 M solution in 5 minutes using 5 g of adsorbent.

5. Adsorption of lead ions on lead solutions of different concentrations.

Conclusions:

- a) The higher the concentration of the solution, the less time it takes to achieve high adsorption (although of a comparatively lower quality than in dilute solutions).
- b) In dilute solutions (0.98 g / L), 1 g of adsorbent can reduce the lead concentration by half from 100 ml of solution.

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