REMOVAL OF REACTIVE RED 2 DVE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY Zm-A1-CO3 HYDROTALGITES

NOR FARMA BINTI SULAIMAN

BAGHTLOR OF SCHNOE (Hots.) APPLIED CHEMISTRY FACULTY OF APPLIED SCHNOES UNIVERSITE TEXNOLOGI MARA

APRIL 2009

This Final Year Report entitled "Removal of Reactive Red 2 Dye from Aqueous Solution by ZnAlCO₃ Hydrotalcite" was submitted by Nor Farina Binti Sulaiman, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor Science (Hons) Applied Chemistry, in the Faculty of Applied Science, and was approved by

Puan Siti Mariam Binti Sumari
Supervisor
B Sc. (Hons.) Environmental Technology
Faculty of Applied Sciences
University Teknologi MARA

Dr. Yusairie B. Mohd Head of Programme B. Sc. (Hons.) Applied Chemistry Faculty of Applied Sciences University Teknologi MARA

Cik Sabrina Bt. Yahya Project Coordinator B. Sc. (Hons.) Applied Chemistry Faculty of Applied Sciences Universiti Teknologi MARA

Date: 22/5/09

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah. My gratefulness goes to Allah S.W.T for His permission and blessings, to finally finish my final year project.

First of all, I would like to thank my supervisor Puan Siti Mariam Binti Sumari for her endless guidance support during this final project of mine. Thanks for her patience and willingness to spend her precious time to guide me and to give more ideas and information to finish this project report. Her support is very much appreciated. I would like to take this opportunity to convey my appreciation to all people who were involved directly or indirectly in the progress of this project.

Also I need to thanks to all my friends for giving me generous support and guidance in the completion of my final year project. Finally, to my parents thanks for their endless support and encouragment either mentally and physically during my final year. Without all of them probably I cannot manage to complete this project. Thank you so much. Wassalam.

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ABSTRACT

REMOVAL OF REACTIVE RED 2 DYE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY Zn-Al-CO₃ HYDROTALCITES

Hydrotalcites (HTs) were found to have high anionic exchange capacity as removal Reactive Red 2 dye contaminants from aqueous solution. In this study, ZnAlCO₃-HT was synthesized by using co-precipitation method. Different parameters that affect the adsorption processes were studied which includes effect of contact time at different initial concentration, adsorbent dosage, pH and temperature. The results of contact time at different initial concentration indicate that the maximum percentage uptake of Reactive Red 2 dye by HT is 98.19 % at 6 hours was achieved in 50 ppm. The results of adsorbent dosage indicate that the maximum percentage uptake of Reactive Red 2 dye is 94.36 % was achieved in 0.25 g and for effect of initial pH is 92.97% was achieved at its natural pH, 4.5. Meanwhile for effect of temperature the maximum uptake percentage uptake is 92.97% at 25°C. With increase of contact times, adsorbent dosage, temperature and pH but for pH decreased after achieved its maximum uptake will gave results of increased on adsorption by ZnAlCO₃-HT until at point the equilibrium reached. For the effects of initial concentration of dye, the dye adsorption by ZnAlCO₃-HT decreased as increased at this effects. The results on the adsorption dye fit better into Langmuir isotherm than Freundlich isotherm. The maximum capacity adsorbent of Langmuir is 18.69 mg/g, higher than Freundlich isotherm. The characteristic of these HTs was carried out using FTIR which showed the broad band at 3640 cm⁻¹ due to hydrogen bond, and confirm that the water is present in this HT sample. Other characteristic in these studies also carried out by XRD and FESEM confirmed that the HTs used are true HTs.