

7 References

- Abadin, H., Ashizawa, A., Stevens, Y.-W., Llados, F., Diamond, G., Sage, G., ... Swarts, S. G. (2007). Toxicological Profile for Lead. *U.S Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry*, (August), 582. Retrieved from <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp13.pdf>
- Abdelwahab, O., & Amin, N. K. (2013). Adsorption of phenol from aqueous solutions by Luffa cylindrica fibers: Kinetics, isotherm and thermodynamic studies. *The Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Research*, 39(4), 215–223. doi:10.1016/j.ejar.2013.12.011
- Aderonke, a. O., Abimbola, B. A., Ifeanyi, E., Omotayo, S. A., Oluwagbemiga, S. A., & Oladotun, W. M. (2014). Adsorption of heavy metal ions onto chitosan grafted cocoa husk char. *African Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 8(10), 147–161. doi:10.5897/AJPAC2014.0591
- Agrawal, A., & Sahu, K. K. (2006). Kinetic and isotherm studies of cadmium adsorption on manganese nodule residue. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 137(2), 915–924. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2006.03.039
- Ahmad, A. L., Sumathi, S., & Hameed, B. H. (2005). Adsorption of residue oil from palm oil mill effluent using powder and flake chitosan: Equilibrium and kinetic studies. *Water Research*, 39(2), 2483–2494. doi:10.1016/j.watres.2005.03.035
- Ahmed, M. J., & Theydan, S. K. (2012). Equilibrium isotherms, kinetics and thermodynamics studies of phenolic compounds adsorption on palm-tree fruit stones. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 84, 39–45. doi:10.1016/j.ecoenv.2012.06.019
- Alvarenga, E. S. De. (2011). Characterization and Properties of Chitosan. *Biotechnology of Biopolymers*, 91–108. Retrieved from <http://www.intechopen.com/books/biotechnology-of-biopolymers/characterization-and-properties-of-chitosan>
- Aranaz, I., Mengíbar, M., Harris, R., Paños, I., Miralles, B., Acosta, N., ... Heras, Á. (2009). Functional Characterization of Chitin and Chitosan. *Current Chemical Biology*, 3, 203–230. doi:10.2174/187231309788166415
- Ashori, A., Raverty, W. D., & Harun, J. (2005). Effect of chitosan addition on the surface properties of kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) paper. *Fibers and Polymers*, 6(2), 174–179. doi:10.1007/BF02875611

- Azizian, S. (2004). Kinetic models of sorption: a theoretical analysis. *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, 276(1), 47–52. doi:10.1016/j.jcis.2004.03.048
- Azouaou, N., Sadaoui, Z., Djaafri, a., & Mokaddem, H. (2010). Adsorption of cadmium from aqueous solution onto untreated coffee grounds: Equilibrium, kinetics and thermodynamics. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 184(1-3), 126–134. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2010.08.014
- Batista, A. C. L., Villanueva, E. R., Amorim, R. V. S., Tavares, M. T., & Campos-Takaki, G. M. (2011). Chromium (VI) ion adsorption features of chitosan film and its chitosan/zeolite conjugate 13X film. *Molecules*, 16(5), 3569–3579. doi:10.3390/molecules16053569
- Benavente, M. (2008). *Adsorption of metallic ions onto chitosan: equilibrium and kinetic studies*. Royal Institute of Technology. Retrieved from <http://kth.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:13755>
- Blanchard, G., Maunaye, M., & Martin, G. (1984). Removal of heavy metals from waters by means of natural zeolites. *Water Research*, 18(12), 1501–1507. doi:10.1016/0043-1354(84)90124-6
- Cheung, W. H., Szeto, Y. S., & McKay, G. (2007). Intraparticle diffusion processes during acid dye adsorption onto chitosan. *Bioresource Technology*, 98(15), 2897–2904. doi:10.1016/j.biortech.2006.09.045
- Chu, K. H. (2002). Removal of copper from aqueous solution by chitosan in prawn shell: Adsorption equilibrium and kinetics. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 90(1), 77–95. doi:10.1016/S0304-3894(01)00332-6
- Crini, G. (2005). Recent developments in polysaccharide-based materials used as adsorbents in wastewater treatment. *Progress in Polymer Science*, 30(1), 38–70. doi:10.1016/j.progpolymsci.2004.11.002
- Dos Santos, Z. M., Caroni, A. L. P. F., Pereira, M. R., da Silva, D. R., & Fonseca, J. L. C. (2009). Determination of deacetylation degree of chitosan: a comparison between conductometric titration and CHN elemental analysis. *Carbohydrate Research*, 344(18), 2591–5. doi:10.1016/j.carres.2009.08.030
- Doyurum, S., & Çelik, A. (2006). Pb(II) and Cd(II) removal from aqueous solutions by olive cake. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 138(1), 22–28. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2006.03.071
- Dzul Erosa, M. S., Saucedo Medina, T. I., Navarro Mendoza, R., Avila Rodriguez, M., & Guibal, E. (2001). Cadmium sorption on chitosan sorbents: kinetic and

- equilibrium studies. *Hydrometallurgy*, 61(3), 157–167. doi:10.1016/S0304-386X(01)00166-9
- El Hadrami, A., Adam, L. R., El Hadrami, I., & Daayf, F. (2010). Chitosan in plant protection. *Marine Drugs*, 8(4), 968–987. doi:10.3390/md8040968
- Evans, J. R., Davids, W. G., MacRae, J. D., & Amirbahman, A. (2002). Kinetics of cadmium uptake by chitosan-based crab shells. *Water Research*, 36(13), 3219–3226. doi:10.1016/S0043-1354(02)00044-1
- Febrianto, J., Kosasih, A. N., Sunarso, J., Ju, Y. H., Indraswati, N., & Ismadji, S. (2009). Equilibrium and kinetic studies in adsorption of heavy metals using biosorbent: A summary of recent studies. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 162(2-3), 616–645. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2008.06.042
- Gupta, S., & Babu, B. V. (2009). Removal of toxic metal Cr(VI) from aqueous solutions using sawdust as adsorbent: Equilibrium, kinetics and regeneration studies. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 150(2-3), 352–365. doi:10.1016/j.cej.2009.01.013
- Ho, Y. S. (1995). *Adsorption of heavy metals from waste water by peat*. University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK.
- Ho, Y. S. (2006). Review of second-order models for adsorption systems. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 136(3), 681–689. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2005.12.043
 **University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka**
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk
- Ho, Y. S., Ng, J. . C. Y., & McKay, G. (2000). Kinetics of pollutant sorption by biosorbents: review. *Separation & Purification Methods*, 29(2), 189–232. doi:10.1081/SPM-100100009
- Holfetz, V. E. (2012). *An Investigation of Chitosan for Sorption of Radionuclides*. Oregon State University. Retrieved from <https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/31104/HolfetzVanessaE2012.pdf?sequence=3>
- Jeon, C., & Höll, W. H. (2003). Chemical modification of chitosan and equilibrium study for mercury ion removal. *Water Research*, 37(19), 4770–4780. doi:10.1016/S0043-1354(03)00431-7
- Kannamba, B., Reddy, K. L., & AppaRao, B. V. (2010). Removal of Cu(II) from aqueous solutions using chemically modified chitosan. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 175(1-3), 939–948. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.10.098

- Kasaai, M. (2008). A review of several reported procedures to determine the degree of N-acetylation for chitin and chitosan using infrared spectroscopy. *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 71(4), 497–508. doi:10.1016/j.carbpol.2007.07.009
- Kelesglu, S. (2007). Comparative Adsorption Studie S of Heavy Metal Ions on Chitin and Chitosan Biopolymers. *A Thesis Submitted to MASTER OF SCIENCE in Chemistry*, (July).
- Khan, T. A., Peh, K. K., & Ch'ng, H. S. (2002). Reporting degree of deacetylation values of chitosan: The influence of analytical methods. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 5(3), 205–212.
- Khanafari, a, & Marandi, R. (2008). Recovery of Chitin and Chitosan From Shrimp Waste By Chemical and Microbial Methods. *Iran. J. Environ. Health. Sci. Eng*, 5(1), 19–24.
- Lagergren, S. (1898). ur theorie der sogenannten adsorption geloster stoffe. *K. Sven. Vetenskapsakad. Handl*, 24, 1–39.
- Lavertu, M., Xia, Z., Serreqi, a. N., Berrada, M., Rodrigues, a., Wang, D., ... Gupta, A. (2003). A validated ¹H NMR method for the determination of the degree of deacetylation of chitosan. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis*, 32(6), 1149–1158. doi:10.1016/S0731-7085(03)00155-9
- Lenntech BV. (2014a). Cadmium (Cd) - Chemical properties, Health and Environmental effects. Retrieved February 20, 2015, from <http://www.lenntech.com/periodic/elements/cd.htm>
- Lenntech BV. (2014b). Lead (Pb) - Chemical properties, Health and Environmental effects. Retrieved February 20, 2015, from <http://www.lenntech.com/periodic/elements/pb.htm>
- Liang, S., Guo, X., Feng, N., & Tian, Q. (2010). Isotherms, kinetics and thermodynamic studies of adsorption of Cu²⁺ from aqueous solutions by Mg²⁺/K⁺ type orange peel adsorbents. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 174(1-3), 756–762. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.09.116
- Lin, J., & Wang, L. (2009). Comparison between linear and non-linear forms of pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order adsorption kinetic models for the removal of methylene blue by activated carbon. *Frontiers of Environmental Science and Engineering in China*, 3(3), 320–324. doi:10.1007/s11783-009-0030-7
- Mahmoud Abbas, A. O. (2010). *Chitosan for biomedical applications*. The University of Iowa.

- Miretzky, P., & Cirelli, a. F. (2009). Hg(II) removal from water by chitosan and chitosan derivatives: A review. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 167(1-3), 10–23. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.01.060
- Mizera, J., Mizerová, G., Machovic, V., & Borecká, L. (2007). Sorption of cesium, cobalt and europium on low-rank coal and chitosan. *Water Research*, 41(3), 620–6. doi:10.1016/j.watres.2006.11.008
- Ng, J. C. Y., Cheung, W. H., & McKay, G. (2003). Equilibrium studies for the sorption of lead from effluents using chitosan. *Chemosphere*, 52(6), 1021–1030. doi:10.1016/S0045-6535(03)00223-6
- Ngah, W. S. W., & Fatinathan, S. (2008). Adsorption of Cu(II) ions in aqueous solution using chitosan beads, chitosan-GLA beads and chitosan-alginate beads. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 143(1-3), 62–72. doi:10.1016/j.cej.2007.12.006
- Noble, A., & Amerasinghe, P. (2014). *Review of Literature on Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Etiology (CKDu) in Sri Lanka*. Sa.Indiaenvironmentportal.Org.in. doi:10.5337/2014.206
- Nomanbhay, S. M., & Palanisamy, K. (2005). Removal of heavy metal from industrial wastewater using chitosan coated oil palm shell charcoal. *Electronic Journal of Biotechnology*, 8(4), 43–53. doi:10.2225/vo18-issue1-fulltext-7
- Ogawa, K., & Oka, K. (1993). X-ray Study of Chitosan-Transition Metal Complexes. *Chemistry of Materials*, 5(5), 726–728. doi:10.1021/cm00029a026
- Paulino, A. T., Guilherme, M. R., Reis, A. V., Tambourgi, E. B., Nozaki, J., & Muniz, E. C. (2007). Capacity of adsorption of Pb²⁺ and Ni²⁺ from aqueous solutions by chitosan produced from silkworm chrysalides in different degrees of deacetylation. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 147(1-2), 139–147. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2006.12.059
- Pérez-Marín, a. B., Zapata, V. M., Ortuño, J. F., Aguilar, M., Sáez, J., & Lloréns, M. (2007). Removal of cadmium from aqueous solutions by adsorption onto orange waste. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 139(1), 122–131. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2006.06.008
- Piron, E., & Domard, A. (1997). Interaction between chitosan and uranyl ions. *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*, 21(4), 327–335. doi:10.1016/S0141-8130(97)00081-0
- Pitakpoolsil, W., & Hunsom, M. (2014). Treatment of biodiesel wastewater by adsorption with commercial chitosan flakes: Parameter optimization and

- process kinetics. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 133, 284–292. doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2013.12.019
- Popuri, S. R., Vijaya, Y., Boddu, V. M., & Abburi, K. (2009). Adsorptive removal of copper and nickel ions from water using chitosan coated PVC beads. *Bioresource Technology*, 100(1), 194–199. doi:10.1016/j.biortech.2008.05.041
- Prakash, N. (n.d.). Kinetics of Copper and Nickel Removal From Industrial Waste, 01(4), 1–11.
- Rinaudo, M. (2006). Chitin and chitosan: Properties and applications. *Progress in Polymer Science*, 31(7), 603–632. doi:10.1016/j.progpolymsci.2006.06.001
- Schlick, S. (1986). Binding sites of copper²⁺ in chitin and chitosan. An electron spin resonance study. *Macromolecules*, 19(1), 192–195. doi:10.1021/ma00155a030
- Semerjian, L. (2010). Equilibrium and kinetics of cadmium adsorption from aqueous solutions using untreated Pinus halepensis sawdust. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 173(1-3), 236–242. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.08.074
- Senarathne, P., & Pathiratne, K. a S. (2007). Accumulation of heavy metals in a food fish, *Mystus gulio* inhabiting Bolgoda Lake, Sri Lanka. *Sri Lanka Journal of Aquatic Sciences*, 12, 61–75.
- Senthil Kumar, P., Ramalingam, S., Senthamarai, C., Niranjanaa, M., Vijayalakshmi, P., & Sivanesan, S. (2010). Adsorption of dye from aqueous solution by cashew nut shell: Studies on equilibrium isotherm, kinetics and thermodynamics of interactions. *Desalination*, 261(1-2), 52–60. doi:10.1016/j.desal.2010.05.032
- SenthilKumar, P., Ramalingam, S., Sathyaselvabala, V., Kirupha, S. D., & Sivanesan, S. (2011). Removal of copper(II) ions from aqueous solution by adsorption using cashew nut shell. *Desalination*, 266(1-3), 63–71. doi:10.1016/j.desal.2010.08.003
- Solier, P., Denuziere, A., Viton, C., & Dormard, A. (2001). Relation between the Degree of Acetylation and the Electrostatic Properties of Chitin and Chitosan. *Biomacromolecules*, 2(3), 765–772. doi:10.1021/bm015531+
- Struszczyk, M. H. (2002). Chitin and Chitosan. *Polimery*, 47(6), 396–403.
- Synowiecki, J., & Al-Khateeb, N. A. (2003). Production, properties, and some new applications of chitin and its derivatives. *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition*, 43(2), 145–171. doi:10.1080/10408690390826473

- Syuhadah, S. N., Muslim, N. Z., & Rohasliney, H. (2015). Determination of Heavy Metal Contamination from Batik Factory Effluents to the Surrounding Area. *International Journal of Chemical, Environmental & Biological Sciences*, 3(1), 3–5.
- Tanhaei, B., Ayati, A., Lahtinen, M., & Sillanpää, M. (2015). Preparation and characterization of a novel chitosan/Al₂O₃/magnetite nanoparticles composite adsorbent for kinetic, thermodynamic and isotherm studies of Methyl Orange adsorption. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 259, 1–10. doi:10.1016/j.cej.2014.07.109
- Trung, T. S., Thein-Han, W. W., Qui, N. T., Ng, C.-H., & Stevens, W. F. (2006). Functional characteristics of shrimp chitosan and its membranes as affected by the degree of deacetylation. *Bioresource Technology*, 97(4), 659–63. doi:10.1016/j.biortech.2005.03.023
- Tseng, R. L., & Wu, F. C. (2009). Analyzing a liquid-solid phase countercurrent two- and three-stage adsorption process with the Freundlich equation. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 162(1), 237–248. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2008.05.031
- Unlü, N., & Ersoz, M. (2006). Adsorption characteristics of heavy metal ions onto a low cost biopolymeric sorbent from aqueous solutions. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 136(2), 272–280. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2005.12.013
- Vadivelan, V., & Kumar, K. V. (2005). Equilibrium, kinetics, mechanism, and process design for the sorption of methylene blue onto rice husk. *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, 286(1), 90–100. doi:10.1016/j.jcis.2005.01.007
- Van de Velde, K., & Kiekens, P. (2004). Structure analysis and degree of substitution of chitin, chitosan and dibutyrylchitin by FT-IR spectroscopy and solid state C NMR. *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 58(4), 409–416. doi:10.1016/j.carbpol.2004.08.004
- Van Toan, N., Ng, C. H., Aye, K. N., Trang, T. S., & Stevens, W. F. (2006). Production of high-quality chitin and chitosan from preconditioned shrimp shells. *Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology*, 81(7), 1113–1118. doi:10.1002/jctb.1437
- Wanigasuriya, K. (2012). Aetiological factors of Chronic Kidney Disease in the North Central Province of Sri Lanka: A review of evidence to-date. *Journal of the College of Community Physicians of Sri Lanka*, 17(1), 21–42. doi:10.4038/jccpsl.v17i1.4931

WHO. (2010). Exposure to cadmium: a major public health concern. *World Health Organization*, 3–6. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/ipcs/features/cadmium.pdf>

Wu, F. C., Tseng, R. L., & Juang, R. S. (2009). Initial behavior of intraparticle diffusion model used in the description of adsorption kinetics. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 153(1-3), 1–8. doi:10.1016/j.cej.2009.04.042

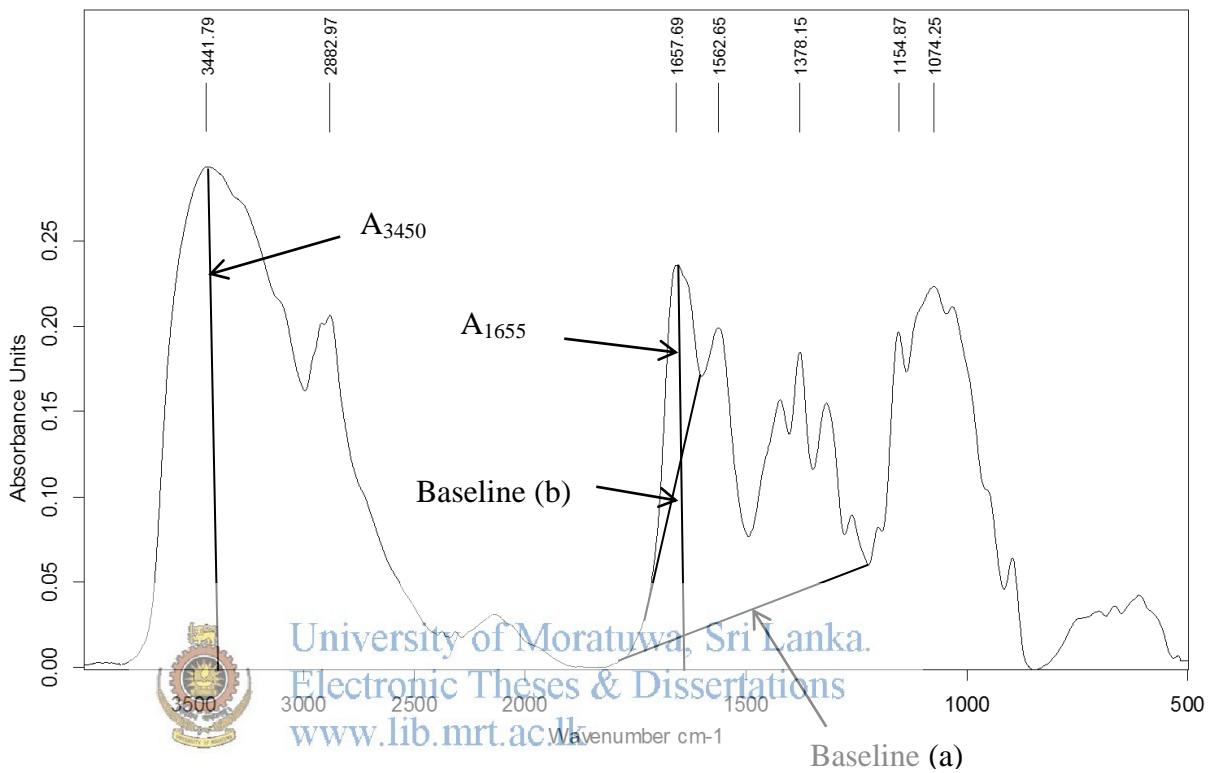
Yu, F., Wu, Y., Ma, J., & Zhang, C. (2013). Adsorption of lead on multi-walled carbon nanotubes with different outer diameters and oxygen contents: Kinetics, isotherms and thermodynamics. *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 25(1), 195–203. doi:10.1016/S1001-0742(12)60023-0

Zeldowitsch, J. (1934). Uber den mechanismus der katalytischen oxydation von CO an MnO₂. *Acta Physicochim, URSS* 1, 364–449.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

[Appendix - I: Determination of Degree of deacetylation]



Baseline (a) equation

$$DD = 100 - \left[\left(\frac{A_{1655}}{A_{3450}} \right) \times \frac{100}{1.33} \right]$$

Baseline (b) equation

$$DD = 100 - \left[\left(\frac{A_{1655}}{A_{3450}} \right) \times 115 \right]$$

The acid base titration method was used to determine the DD from the amino group content in chitosan. Dry chitosan (0.3g) was dissolved in 30ml of HCL standard solution (0.1M). Methyl orange and aniline blue mixing indicators were added. A standard solution of NaOH (0.1M) was used for titration until the solution became blue green. The following formulas were used to calculate the DD of the product.

$$(-\text{NH}_2)\% = \frac{0.016(C_1V_1 - C_2V_2)}{W} \times 100$$

$$\text{DD}\% = \frac{203(-\text{NH}_2\%)}{16 + 42(-\text{NH}_2\%)} \times 100$$

Where C_1 , V_1 , C_2 , and V_2 are the concentrations and volumes for the HCl standard solution and NaOH standard solution, respectively, and W is the weight of the sample.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

Sample	FTIR base line a method	FTIR base line b method	Titration method
Low DD	72	88.6	94.2
High DD	85.6	93.6	98.5

[Appendix - II: FTIR Characterization of heavy metal adsorbed chitosan]

Characteristic peaks which affect the adsorption of heavy metals are as follows,

- N-H stretching band of amine group – 3270- 3300 cm^{-1}
- C=O stretching of amide I – 1655 cm^{-1}
- C-N stretching of amide I – 1625 cm^{-1}
- N-H bending band due to the presence of NH_2 band – 1590 cm^{-1}

Due to the presence of number of peaks in the near wave number values, it is very difficult to find the actual intensity of the particular peak. For that, FTIR graphs were normalized relative to the O-H Stretching peak (Because OH doesn't involve with the adsorption process) and then the graph was deconvoluted to find the correct intensity.

When heavy metal adsorbed in to NH_2 , shift and broadening of the peak can be observed. That can be analyzed by calculating the full width at half maximum of NH_2 absorption band as represent in Figure & Dissertations



www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

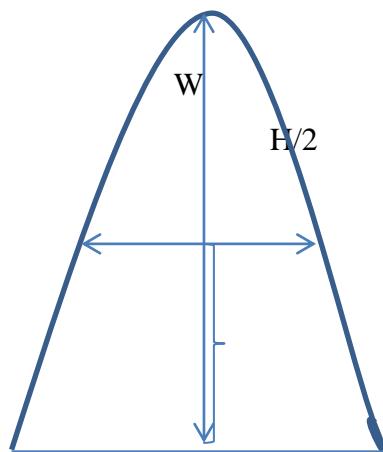


Figure 1. Representation of full width at half

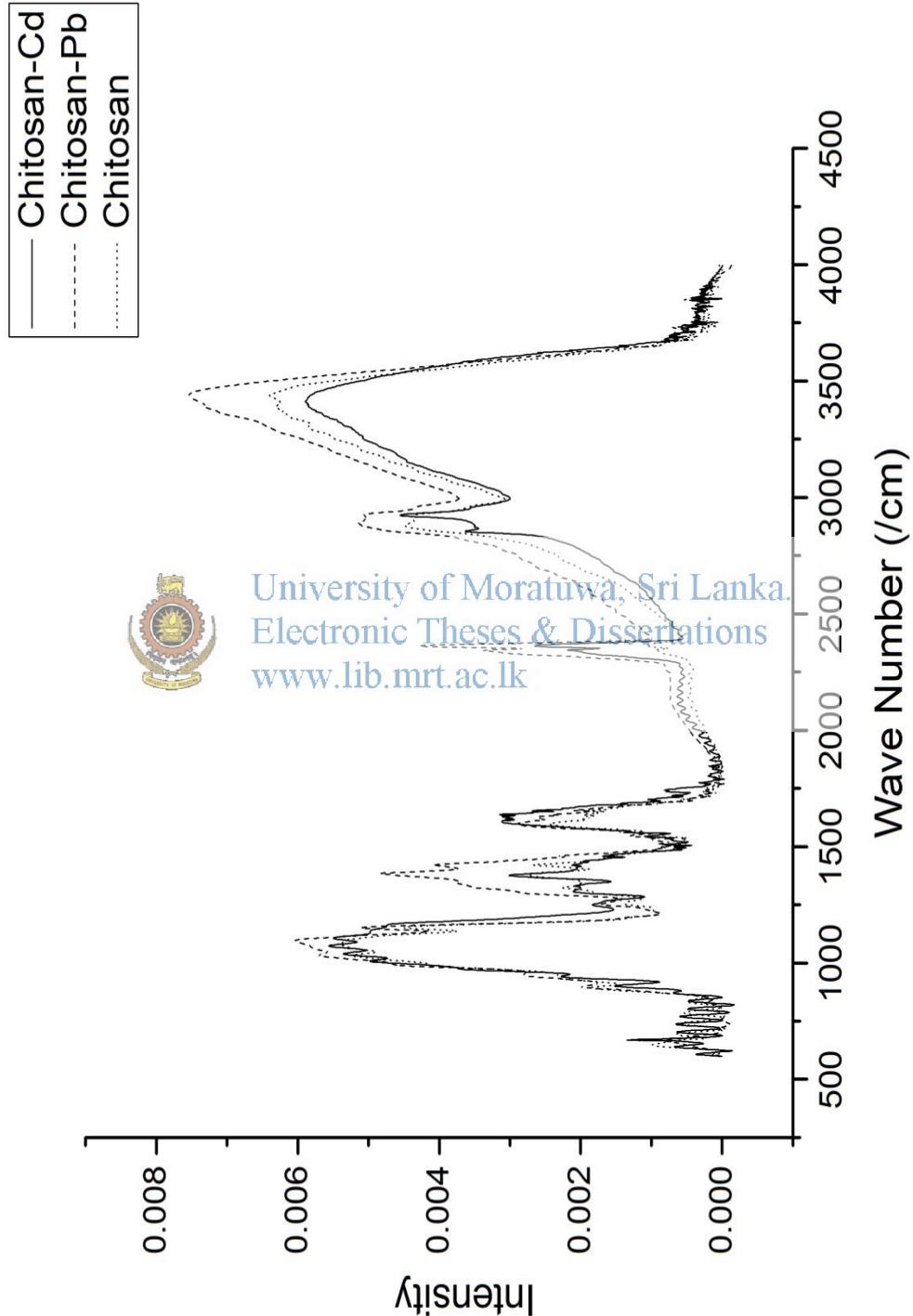


Figure 2. FTIR spectrum comparison of different chitosan samples

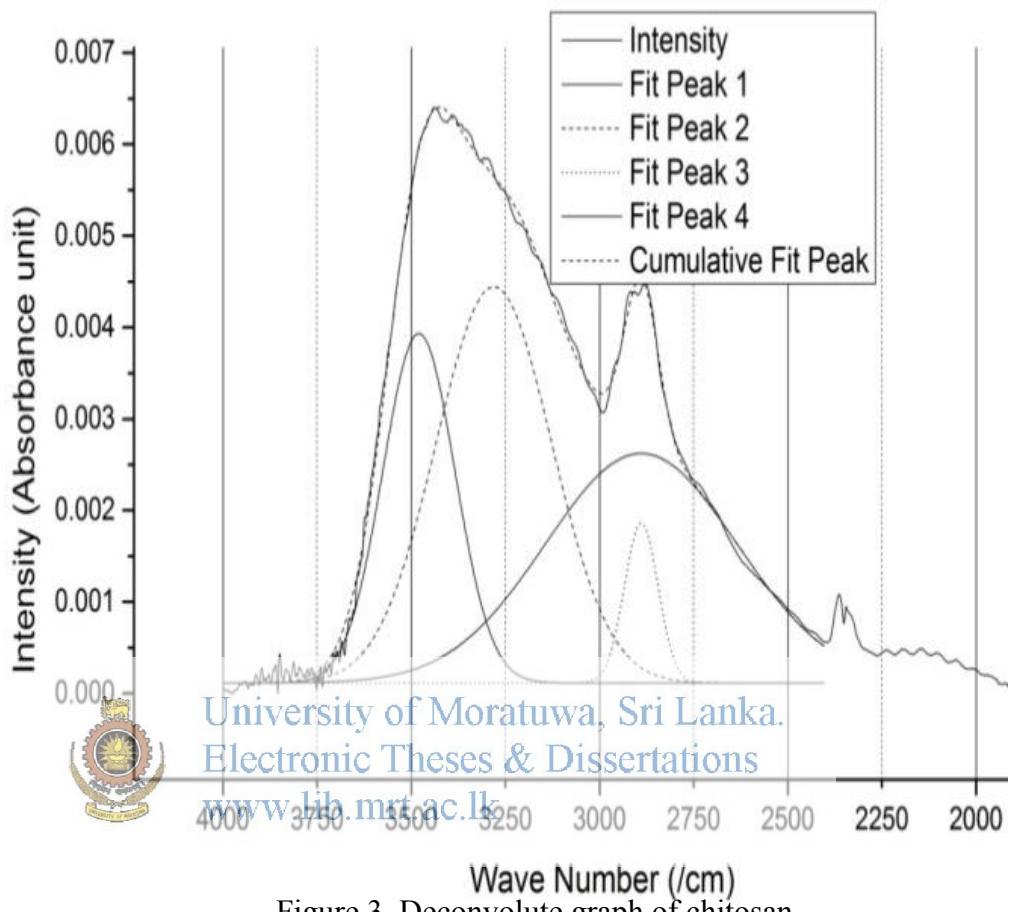


Figure 3. Deconvolute graph of chitosan

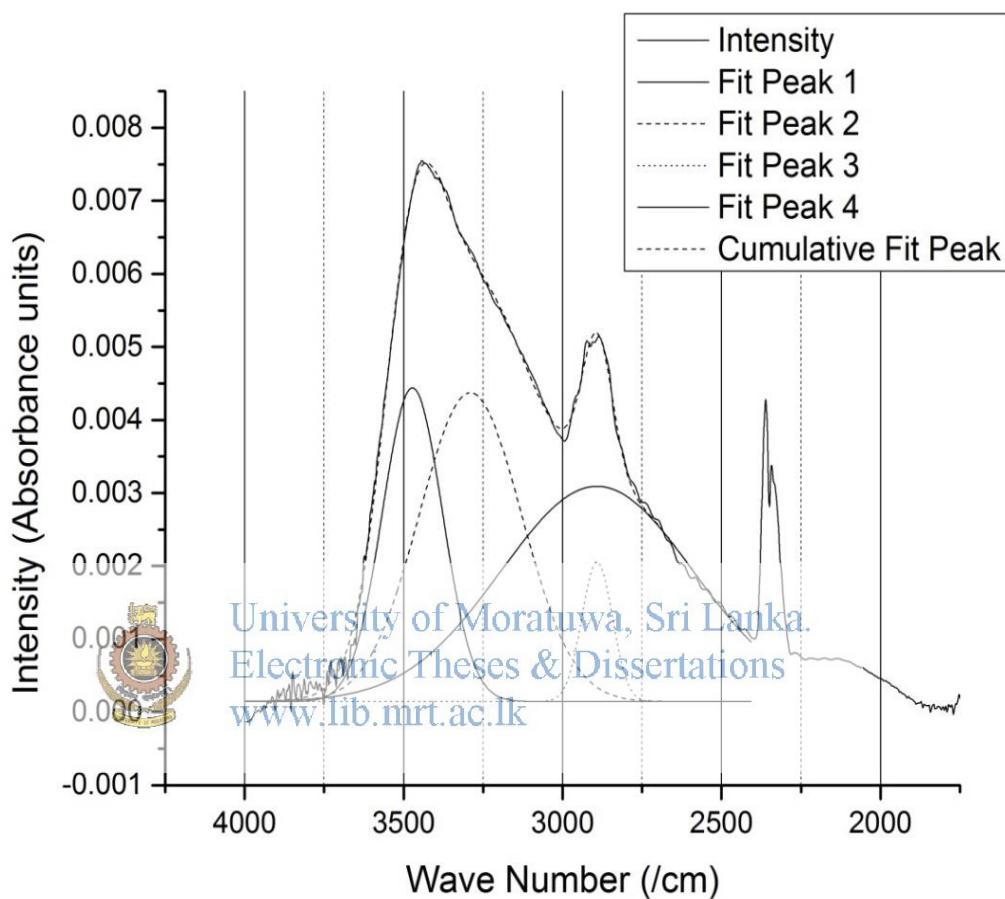


Figure 4. Deconvolute graph of Cd-chitosan

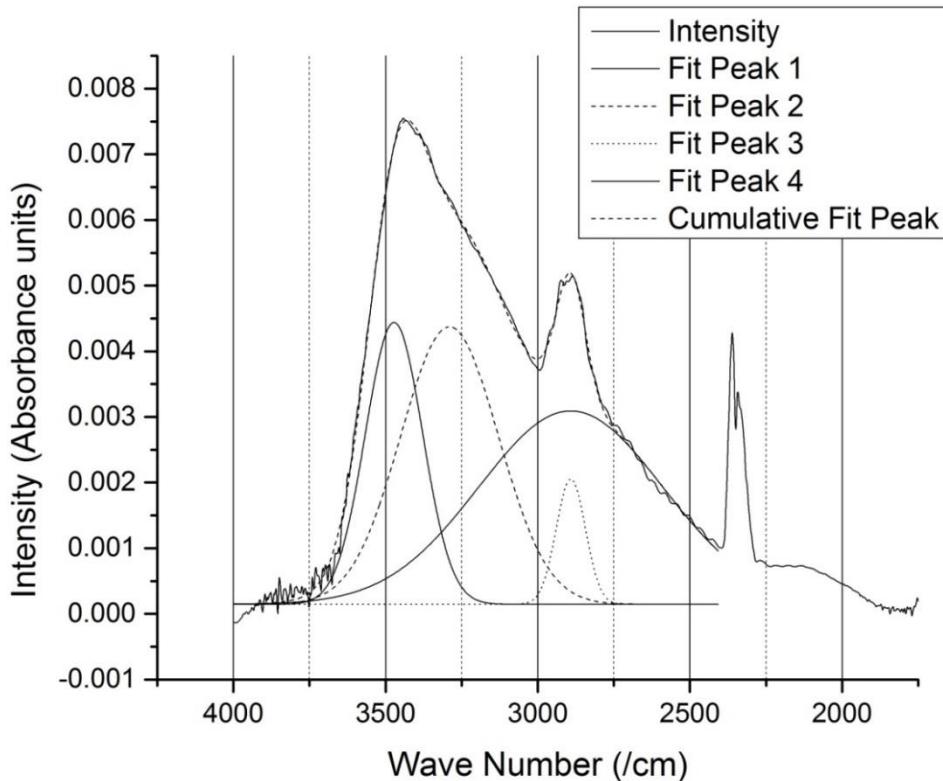


Figure 5. Deconvolute graph of Pb-chitosan

In all above three graphs, peak 2 is responsible for stretching of N-H bonds. So, if the Cd and Pb were connected to the NH₂ groups by forming complex structure, broadening of the peak can be observed. In the Following Table 1, full widths at half maximum (W) data are given.



www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

Table 1. Full width at half maximum values for chitosan samples

	W (nm)
Pure Chitosan	360.78
Cd Adsorbed Chitosan	377.97
Pb Adsorbed Chitosan	378.97

Finally, it can be concluded that the cadmium and lead were adsorbed by the NH₂ groups in chitosan.

[Appendix - III: Adsorption test results]

Cd

	Time (min)	Final concentration of solution (ppm)	Adsorbed amount into chitosan (ppm)	Adsorption capacity (mg/g)
Low DD pH- 5.5 28±2°C 0.1 g dose 50ppm	5	41.8	8.2	4.1
	10	41	9	4.5
	15	38.333	11.667	5.8335
	30	34.433	15.567	7.7835
	45	34.425	15.575	7.7875
	60	34.467	15.533	7.7665
	90	33.966	16.034	8.017
	120	33.733	16.267	8.1335
	150	33.733	16.267	8.1335
	180	33.766	16.234	8.117
	240	30.425	19.575	9.7875
	300	30.426	19.574	9.787
High DD pH- 5.5 28±2°C 0.1 g dose 50ppm	5	34.925	15.075	7.5375
	10	34.45	15.55	7.775
	15	31.266	18.734	9.367
	30	29.867	20.133	10.0665
	45	29.4	20.6	10.3
	60	29.433	20.567	10.2835
	90	29.233	20.767	10.3835
	120	28.867	21.133	10.5665
	150	27.433	22.567	11.2835
	180	27.467	22.533	11.2665
	240	26.874	23.126	11.563
	300	26.548	23.452	12.226
High pH-6.5 28±2°C 0.1 g dose 50ppm	5	39.15	10.85	5.425
	10	37.625	12.375	6.1875
	15	32.533	17.467	8.7335
	30	28.123	21.877	10.9385
	45	26.98	23.02	11.51
	60	26.15	23.85	11.925
	90	25.456	24.544	12.272
	120	24.98	25.02	12.51
	150	24.625	25.375	12.6875
	180	24.533	25.467	12.7335
	240	24.523	25.477	12.7385
	300	24.321	25.679	12.8395

Low pH-3.5	5	45.725	4.275	2.1375
28±2°C	10	44.625	5.375	2.6875
0.1 g dose	15	44.499	5.501	2.7505
50ppm	30	44.267	5.733	2.8665
	45	43.733	6.267	3.1335
	60	43.267	6.733	3.3665
	90	42.2	7.8	3.9
	120	41.266	8.734	4.367
	150	40.267	9.733	4.8665
	180	40.266	9.734	4.867
	240	40.261	9.739	4.8695
	300	40.256	9.744	4.872
106 microns	5	38	12	6
pH- 6.5	10	35.64	14.36	7.18
28±2°C	15	35.36	14.64	7.32
0.1 g dose of chitosan	30	32.64	17.36	8.68
50ppm	45	31.42	18.58	9.29
	60	29.26	20.74	10.37
	90	28.4	21.6	10.8
	120	26.06	23.94	11.97
	150	24.86	25.14	12.57
	180	22.36	27.64	13.82
	240	22.3	27.7	13.85
	300	22.06	27.94	13.97
75 microns	5	35.8	14.2	7.1
pH- 6.5	10	35.32	14.68	7.34
28±2°C	15	34.12	15.88	7.94
0.1 g dose of chitosan	30	32.02	17.98	8.99
50ppm	45	31.58	18.42	9.21
	60	28.16	21.84	10.92
	90	27.36	22.64	11.32
	120	25.02	24.98	12.49
	150	23.06	26.94	13.47
	180	21.06	28.94	14.47
	240	21.16	28.84	14.42
	300	20.8	29.2	14.6

25 ppm pH- 6.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan	5	19.19	5.81	2.905
	10	19.4	5.6	2.8
	15	17.18	7.82	3.91
	30	11.41	13.59	6.795
	45	10.35	14.65	7.325
	60	10.81	14.19	7.095
	90	10.32	14.68	7.34
	120	9.3	15.7	7.85
	150	8.5	16.5	8.25
	180	7.85	17.15	8.575
	240	7.64	17.36	8.68
	300	6.5	18.5	9.25
5 ppm pH- 6.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan	5	0.806	4.194	2.097
	10	0.798	4.202	2.101
	15	0.66	4.34	2.17
	30	0.798	4.202	2.101
	45	0.706	4.294	2.147
	60	0.652	4.348	2.174
	90	0.672	4.328	2.164
	120	0.602	4.398	2.199
	150	0.638	4.362	2.181
	180	0.592	4.408	2.204
	240	0.576	4.424	2.212
	300	0.562	4.438	2.219
0.05 g pH- 6.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 50ppm	5	42.65	7.35	7.35
	10	40.875	9.125	9.125
	15	41.725	8.275	8.275
	30	41.4	8.6	8.6
	45	37.95	12.05	12.05
	60	39.375	10.625	10.625
	90	38.7	11.3	11.3
	120	37.625	12.375	12.375
	150	36.25	13.75	13.75
	180	35.85	14.15	14.15
	240	33.94	16.06	16.06
	300	33.175	16.825	16.825

0.025g	5	43.9	6.1	12.2
pH- 6.5	10	43.725	6.275	12.55
28±2°C	15	42.725	7.275	14.55
50ppm	30	42.6	7.4	14.8
	45	42.625	7.375	14.75
	60	42.075	7.925	15.85
	90	40.98	9.02	18.04
	120	40.175	9.825	19.65
	150	40.7	9.3	18.6
	180	39.35	10.65	21.3
	240	39.15	10.85	21.7
	300	38.95	11.05	22.1



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
 Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

Pb

	Time (min)	Final concentration of solution (ppm)	Adsorbed amount into chitosan(ppm)	Adsorption capacity(mg/g)
Low DD pH- 3.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan 50 ppm	5	27.665	22.335	11.1675
	10	26.795	23.205	11.6025
	15	27.325	22.675	11.3375
	30	26.955	23.045	11.5225
	45	24.605	25.395	12.6975
	60	22.65	27.35	13.675
	90	21.38	28.62	14.31
	120	17.265	32.735	16.3675
	150	20.525	29.475	14.7375
	180	16.48	33.52	16.76
	240	17.55	32.45	16.225
	300	17.45	32.55	16.275
High DD pH- 3.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan 50 ppm	5	25.135	24.865	12.4325
	10	25.14	24.86	12.43
	15	25.37	24.63	12.315
	30	23.055	26.945	13.4725
	45	23.075	26.925	13.4625
	60	20.715	29.285	14.6425
	90	17.65	32.35	16.175
	120	14.526	35.474	17.737
	150	17.95	32.05	16.025
	180	12.42	37.58	18.79
	240	12.96	37.04	18.52
	300	12.76	37.24	18.52
High pH- 4.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan 50 ppm	5	25.135	24.865	12.4325
	10	25.14	24.86	12.43
	15	25.37	24.63	12.315
	30	23.055	26.945	13.4725
	45	23.075	26.925	13.4625
	60	20.715	29.285	14.6425
	90	17.65	32.35	16.175
	120	14.526	35.474	17.737
	150	17.95	32.05	16.025
	180	12.42	37.58	18.79
	240	12.96	37.04	18.52
	300	12.76	37.24	18.52

Low pH- 2.0 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan 50 ppm	5	34.805	15.195	7.5975
	10	32.57	17.43	8.715
	15	31.595	18.405	9.2025
	30	33.935	16.065	8.0325
	45	30.455	19.545	9.7725
	60	28.615	21.385	10.6925
	90	26.205	23.795	11.8975
	120	22.905	27.095	13.5475
	150	24.895	25.105	12.5525
	180	22.815	27.185	13.5925
	240	21.8	28.2	14.1
	300	21.68	28.32	14.16
<hr/>				
106 microns pH- 4.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan 50 ppm	5	24.5	25.5	12.75
	10	23.676	26.324	13.162
	15	23.652	26.348	13.174
	30	22.724	27.276	13.638
	45	22.752	27.248	13.624
	60	21.608	28.392	14.196
	90	19.0925	30.9075	15.45375
	120	18.9142	31.0858	15.5429
	150	17.6168	32.3832	16.1916
	180	16.593	33.407	16.7035
	240	16.9824	33.0176	16.5088
	300	15.732	34.268	17.134
<hr/>				
75 microns pH- 4.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan 50 ppm	5	24.98	25.02	12.51
	10	24.4	25.6	12.8
	15	23.2167	26.7833	13.39165
	30	22.4466	27.5534	13.7767
	45	21.349	28.651	14.3255
	60	19.621	30.379	15.1895
	90	18.315	31.685	15.8425
	120	17.7111	32.2889	16.14445
	150	17.5329	32.4671	16.23355
	180	16.869	33.131	16.5655
	240	15.732	34.268	17.134
	300	15.032	34.968	17.484
<hr/>				



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations

www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

25 ppm pH- 4.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan	5	6.04	18.96	9.48
	10	5.326	19.674	9.837
	15	5.136	19.864	9.932
	30	4.864	20.136	10.068
	45	4.624	20.376	10.188
	60	4.806	20.194	10.097
	90	4.214	20.786	10.393
	120	3.56	21.44	10.72
	150	3.97	21.03	10.515
	180	3.19	21.81	10.905
	240	2.282	22.718	11.359
	300	2.012	22.988	11.494
5 ppm pH- 4.5 $28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 0.1 g dose of chitosan	5	0.775	4.225	2.1125
	10	0.551	4.449	2.2245
	15	0.513	4.487	2.2435
	30	0.54	4.46	2.23
	45	0.346	4.654	2.327
	60	0.318	4.682	2.341
	90	0.271	4.729	2.3645
	120	0.119	4.881	2.4405
	150	0.062	4.938	2.469
	180	0.008	4.992	2.496
	240	0.008	4.992	2.496
	300	0.007	4.993	2.4965



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

Electronic Theses & Dissertations

www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

[Appendix – IV: Publications]

1. IEEE Conference Publications

Unagolla, J. M., Adikary, S. U., “Adsorption of cadmium and lead heavy metals by chitosan biopolymer: A study on equilibrium isotherms and kinetics”, *Moratuwa Engineering Research Conference (MERCon), 2015*, pp 234-239, 2015, DOI: 10.1109/MERCon.2015.7112351

2. Unagolla J. M., Adikary S. U.; “Adsorption Characteristics of Cadmium and Lead heavy metal into Locally Synthesized Chitosan Biopolymer” *Tropical Agricultural Research Journal*, Vol 26(2), pp395-401,2014; ISSN: 1016.1422.

Available online at, http://www.pgia.ac.lk/files/Annual_congress/journel/v26

3. Unagolla J.M., Adikary S. U.;“Adsorption of Lead heavy metal ions by Chitosan Biopolymer: Kinetics and Equilibrium” *108th Annual transactions of Institute of Engineers Sri Lanka*, Vol 1 – Part B, pp 155-162, 2014.

4. Unagolla, J. M., Adikary, S. U.; “Study of Adsorption Characteristics of Cadmium into Chitosan Biopolymer to be used for Waste Water Treatments” *107th Annual transactions of Institute of Engineers Sri Lanka*, Vol 1- Part B, pp 313-319, 2013.

Available online at, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/202126465/IESL-Technical-Papers-Oct-2013#scribd>