

Nanocrystalline cellulose from waste paper: Adsorbent for azo dyes removal by Shella Santoso

From Similarity Check (check paper Jakad SPS)

Similarity Index	Similarity by Source	
12%	Internet Sources:	N/A
	Publications:	12%
	Student Papers:	N/A

Processed on 27-Feb-2022 11:31 WIB

ID: 1771690605

Word Count: 4916

**sources:**

- 1 2% match (publications)  
[Qingchun Zhao, Tian Cao. "Polyacrylonitrile/Silica Nanospheres with Three- Dimensional Interpenetrating Network Structure and Their Application for Removal of Pb\(II\) from Water", \*Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research\*, 2012](#)
- 2 1% match (publications)  
[Jindrayani Nyoo Putro, Alfin Kurniawan, Suryadi Ismadji, Yi-Hsu Ju. "Nanocellulose based biosorbents for wastewater treatment: Study of isotherm, kinetic, thermodynamic and reusability", \*Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management\*, 2017](#)
- 3 1% match (publications)  
["Novel Materials for Dye-containing Wastewater Treatment", \*Springer Science and Business Media LLC\*, 2021](#)
- 4 1% match (publications)  
[Elena Maria Iannicelli-Zubiani, Paola Gallo Stampino, Cinzia Cristiani, Giovanni Dotelli. "Enhanced lanthanum adsorption by amine modified activated carbon", \*Chemical Engineering Journal\*, 2018](#)
- 5 1% match (publications)  
[Omid Moradi, Gaurav Sharma. "Emerging novel polymeric adsorbents for removing dyes from wastewater: A comprehensive review and comparison with other adsorbents", \*Environmental Research\*, 2021](#)
- 6 1% match (publications)  
[Fu, F.. "Adsorption of Acid Red 73 on copper dithiocarbamate precipitate-type solid wastes", \*Chemosphere\*, 200701](#)
- 7 1% match (publications)  
[Xiaoyun He, Keith B. Male, Pavel N. Nesterenko, Dermot Brabazon, Brett Paull, John H.T. Luong. "Adsorption and Desorption of Methylene Blue on Porous Carbon Monoliths and Nanocrystalline Cellulose", \*ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces\*, 2013](#)
- 8 1% match (publications)  
[Livy Laysandra, Rizka Fabryanty, Yi-Hsu Ju, Jindrayani Nyoo Putro et al. "Renewable rarasaponin-bentonite-alginate composite with sponge-like structure and its application for crystal violet removal from aqueous solution", \*DESALINATION AND WATER TREATMENT\*, 2019](#)
- 9 1% match (publications)

[Shella Permatasari Santoso, Livy Laysandra, Jindra Nyoo Putro, Jenni Lie et al. "Preparation of nanocrystalline cellulose-montmorillonite composite via thermal radiation for liquid-phase adsorption", Journal of Molecular Liquids, 2017](#)

10 1% match (publications)

[Tan, I.A.W.. "Equilibrium and kinetic studies on basic dye adsorption by oil palm fibre activated carbon", Chemical Engineering Journal, 20070301](#)

11 1% match (publications)

[Livy Laysandra, Meri Winda Masnona Kartika Sari, Felycia Edi Soetaredjo, Kuncoro Foe et al. "Adsorption and photocatalytic performance of bentonite-titanium dioxide composites for methylene blue and rhodamine B decoloration", Heliyon, 2017](#)

12 1% match (publications)

[Alfin Kurniawan, Suryadi Ismadji. "Potential utilization of Jatropha curcas L. press-cake residue as new precursor for activated carbon preparation: Application in methylene blue removal from aqueous solution", Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers, 2011](#)

13 < 1% match (publications)

[Kurniawan, A.. "Performance of durian shell waste as high capacity biosorbent for Cr\(VI\) removal from synthetic wastewater", Ecological Engineering, 201106](#)

14 < 1% match (publications)

[Kurniawan, A.. "Removal of basic dyes in binary system by adsorption using rarasaponin-bentonite: Revisited of extended Langmuir model", Chemical Engineering Journal, 20120501](#)

15 < 1% match (publications)

[Xuejing Qiu, Huiping Hu, Jinpeng Yang, Caixia Wang, Zeying Cheng. "Removal of trace copper from simulated nickel electrolytes using a new chelating resin", Hydrometallurgy, 2018](#)

16 < 1% match (publications)

[Haochun Shi, Weisong Li, Lei Zhong, Chunjian Xu. "Methylene Blue Adsorption from Aqueous Solution by Magnetic Cellulose/Graphene Oxide Composite: Equilibrium, Kinetics, and Thermodynamics", Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 2014](#)

**paper text:**

Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management 12 (2019) 100260 Contents lists available at ScienceDirect Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/enmm](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/enmm)

**3Nanocrystalline cellulose from waste paper: Adsorbent for azo dyes removal**

T

**7Jindrayani Nyoo** Putroa, **Shella Permatasari** Santosob, **Felycia Edi** Soetaredjob, **Suryadi** Ismadjib,\*, **Yi-Hsu**

**2b Department of Chemical Engineering, Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Kalijudan 37, Surabaya, 60114, Indonesia**

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT Keywords: Nanocellulose Waste paper Isotherms Adsorption Azo dyes The preparation of nanocrystalline cellulose from waste printed papers as adsorbent was conducted using organic solvent. The synthesise of nanocrystalline cellulose is characterized by Fourier transform-infra red (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Hydroxynaphtol blue and congo red in aqueous solutions are used as sorbate in this study to test the single system adsorption capacity of nanocrystalline cellulose using

**16Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models** at 30, 40, and

50 °C. Kinetic study are quantified using pseudo-first order and pseudo-second order models. The adsorption of both azo dyes resulted in negative value of  $\Delta G^\circ$  which shows spontaneous adsorption of both azo dyes onto adsorbent active sites. Higher temperature increase the adsorption of dyes represents the endothermic nature of adsorption and randomness of adsorbent-solution interface. 1. Introduction One of the causes of water shortage in earth is due to increased pollution. Textile industry is one of the largest contributor of water pollution, the World Bank estimates 20% of global industrial waste- water comes from the treatment and dyeing of textiles (Kant, 2012a,b). Exposure of dye wastewater can harm human health and living organism ecosystem, thus removal of dye wastewater is needed. For many decades, the utilization of natural adsorbent has attracted many researcher around the world due to their abundance, easy modification, and high adsorption performance (Crini, 2006a,b; Gupta and Suhas, 2009a,b). Nanocrystalline cellulose (NCC) has been used as adsorbents for many wastewater treatment, such as heavy metal and dye (He et al., 2013a,b; Yu et al., 2013a,b). This crystalline part can be extracted from cellulose fibrils which usually has length of 50–150 nm (Ioelovich, 2008a,b). The simplest method to obtain NCC is using the acid hydrolysis under certain acid concentration and temperature. Due to its hydroxymethyl functional groups, NCC can be versatily modified with other chemicals to enhance its adsorption capacity. Some reports on the removal of anionic and cationic dye using nanocrystalline cellulose (NCC) also gives good performance (Jin et al., 2015a,b; Qiao et al., 2015a,b). The world produces more than 300 million tons of paper annually, the consumption of paper is even predicted to be doubled before 2030 (Research Conservation Alliance, 2016). 42% of global wood is used to make papers, causing environmental problems. In the United States, 40% of municipal solid waste comprised of papers and paperboards. In the present study, NCC will be obtained through recycling waste printed paper. Since waste printed paper contains mostly of cellulose, it can be pretreated to remove the toner and hydrolize to produce NCC. The aim of this study is to investigate the feasibility to produce NCC from waste printed paper and the adsorption mechanism of NCC on the removal of azo dye. The adsorption isotherm is studied with Langmuir and Freundlich model, while the kinetic study is determined

**3by pseudo- first and pseudo-second order**. 2. Material and method 2

.1. Materials Waste printing paper was obtained from personal laboratory use, the ink type used was toner from HP LaserJet Q7553A. Reagent grade NaOH, HCl, KNO<sub>3</sub>, hydroxynaphtol blue, congo red, chloroform, di- methyl sulfoxide, sulfuric acid were used without further purification. 2.2. Pretreatment of waste printed paper to NCC 5 g waste paper was soaked in tap water overnight and shredded using blender. The

shredded paper was then deinked with 100 ml organic solvent that consisted of 30% vol. chloroform (99% purity) and \* Corresponding authors. E-mail addresses: suryadiismadji@yahoo.com (S. Ismadji),

[8yhju@mail.ntust.edu.tw](mailto:8yhju@mail.ntust.edu.tw) (Y.-H. Ju

).

[7https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enmm.2019.100260](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enmm.2019.100260)

Received 8 July 2019; Received in revised form 16 August 2019; Accepted 3 October 2019 2215-1532/ © 2019 Published by Elsevier B.V. 70% vol. dimethyl sulfoxide (99.7% purity). Deinking was done under continuous stirring for 2 h at room temperature. After that, the solution was sonicated for 15 min, and the waste paper was filtered and rubbed against filter screen to remove the toner. Then waste paper was dried in oven for overnight and kept in desiccator for further usage. Deinked waste paper was dissolved in 1 M NaOH with 10% solid to liquid consistency in order to remove impurities and swell the cellulose fiber. The solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature

**8and dried in oven at 50 °C for 6 h**

. Then 1 g waste paper was treated with 20 ml of 64% wt. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 45 °C for 60 min under continuous stirring. After hydrolysis, the solid and liquid was separated with centrifugation (9503 g; 10 min). The centrifuge was done repeatedly until the supernatant became turbid. The turbid supernatant was collected and posed in dialysis tube with 12–14 kDa molecular weight cut off for 3 days. The suspension was sonicated for 30 min in ice water bath to avoid overheating and kept in –20 °C refrigerator for 24 h to freeze dry and obtain the NCC powder. 2.3. Characterization Scanning electron microscope (SEM) was obtained with JEOL JSM- 6500 F to know the surface morphology of samples. Prior to SEM imaging,

**8the samples were coated with thin layer platinum**

by auto fine

**11coater (JFC-1600, JEOL, Ltd., Japan**

)

**11for 90 s in an argon atmosphere**

. The SEM analysis was conducted at 10 kV with 10.4 mm working distance.

**9Transmission electron microscope (TEM) was conducted to know the**

NCC morphology by using Tecnai F20 G2 FEI-

9TEM at 80 kV, the sample was prepared on a 300 mesh Cu grids with 2% uranyl acetate for staining

. The attenuated total reflectance (ATR) FTIR analysis was conducted in FTIR Bio-Rad Model FTS-3500. The analysis was operated in frequency range 4000-650  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  scanning resolution and the signal was accumulated from 100 scans. 2.4. Adsorption experiment The adsorption of hydroxynaphthol blue (HB) and congo red (CR) was conducted in batch mode. Stock solution of HB and CR were prepared by dissolving 100 mg of HB or CR into a liter of

14distilled water. The adsorption experiments were conducted by introducing various mass of NCC into a series of conical flasks containing 100 ml of

HB or CR aqueous solution with a certain pH value. The pH was previously determined by adding 0.1 M HCl or NaOH solution into the solution. The effect of temperature on adsorption isotherm was studied by carrying out the adsorption at different temperature (30, 40 and 50  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). After equilibrium condition was reached, the solution was separated from the adsorbent by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. The final concentration of HB and CR was measured using Spectrophotometer UV-VIS at  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 573$  and 497 nm, respectively. Adsorbed HB and CR at equilibrium condition per unit mass of adsorbent ( $q_e$ ) was calculated by the following equation:  $q_e = \frac{C_0 - C_e}{m} V$  (1) Where  $q_e$  is the equilibrium capacity of HB or CR on the adsorbent (mmol/g),  $C_0$

4and  $C_e$  are the initial and equilibrium concentrations (mmol/L

).

10V is the volume of solution (L), and m is the mass of adsorbent (g). 3.

Results and discussion 3.1. Preparation and characterization of adsorbent After the acid hydrolysis of

waste printed paper, NCC will be produced. For each gram of pretreated waste paper hydrolysis resulted in 0.3 g of NCC. Therefore only 30% part of the pretreated waste paper can be converted into crystalline cellulose. From the functional group Fig. 1. FTIR result of waste paper, paper after treatment and NCC. qualification obtained from FTIR, the toner removal was succeeded and the attachment of sulfonate functional group is due to the sulfuric acid hydrolysis. The Fig. 1 represents the spectra of the waste paper, deinked waste paper, and NCC. For waste paper and deinked waste paper, both showed the cellulose characteristics peaks at wavenumber 1024, 1357, 2841  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  which

16correspond to C-O/C-C stretching, C-H bonding, and

CH<sub>2</sub> symmetrical stretching, respectively (Garside and Wyeth, 2006; Higgins et al., 1961a, 1961b). The disappearance of peak at 1730  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in deinked waste paper confirm that the removal of toner is succeeded, since that peak conforms the carbonyl band of styrene acrylate copolymer (Lee et al., 2014a, 2014b; Merrill et al., 2003a, 2003b). Following the removal of toner, -OH group show up at 3291  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in deinked waste paper which is expected from the deinking process using organic solvents (Higgins et al.,

1961a, 1961b). The spectra of NCC is completely the same with the waste paper after treatment, but there is spectra shifting appears in the wavenumber 1024 cm<sup>-1</sup> to 1035 cm<sup>-1</sup> which indicates the sulfonate functional groups attached to NCC (Lin and Dufresne, 2014a, 2014b). The surface morphology of waste paper reveals the toner particle on the cellulose surface, as shown in Fig. 2a. After deinking process and alkaline pretreatment, there is no toner on the surface that previously indicated with FTIR result (Fig. 1) and the fiber seems to be loosen up due to NaOH pretreatment (Fig. 2b). After acid hydrolysis, the crystalline nanocellulose was obtained, it can be seen from Fig. 2c the crystal morphology of crystalline cellulose with length distribution of crystal around 271 nm.

3.2. Effect of pH Adsorption behavior of azo dye is greatly depended on pH, especially it can affect the ionization of the dye. Azo dye has very specific characteristic in certain pH, usually it undergoes protonation in acid condition. The adsorption of HB and CR was optimum in acid condition, 2 and 3, respectively as shown in Fig. 3. The pH 2 was not discussed in the adsorption of congo red due to the aggregation of dye. Usually solvent with high dissociation constant value ( $D_{\text{water}} = 78$ ) will not produce such aggregation (Mera and Davies, 1984a, 1984b). However, water promotes the interaction of dye ion-counter ion interactions thus aggregation occurred in the very low pH condition (McKay and Hillson, 1965a, 1965b). It was clear that NCC exhibits negative surface charge throughout all pH conditions and protonated form of dyes in the low pH attracted each other in this adsorption mechanism. HB is highly protonated in pH 2, since the pKa<sub>1</sub> value of HB is 6.44. As for CR, it can undergo two different protonated (ammonium and azonium) forms, both present in a tautomeric equilibrium mixture (Pigorsch et al., 1994a, 1994b). Adsorption of HB on NCC is certainly higher than CR, because of the dissociation of phenolic hydroxyl groups in ortho- and Fig. 2. Morphological image of (A) waste paper, (B) paper after treatment, (C) NCC. Fig. 3. Effect of pH on the adsorption of azo dyes. ortho-positions relative to the azo group (Itoh and Ueno, 1970a, 1970b). This protonated -OH has better attractive forces with sulfonate anions in the NCC surface than protonated ammonium or azonium forms of CR. Optimum pH of adsorption CR is 3, where CR is presented in protonated form since the pKa value is 4.1 (Sabnis, 2010a, 2010b).

3.3. Adsorption kinetics Two well-known models are used

**7to study the adsorption kinetics of azo dye on NCC**

, they are pseudo-first order and pseudo-second order. Pseudo-first order was first introduced by Lagergren (1898)a, 1898b has mathematical expression

**3as follows  $q_t = q_e(1 - \exp(-k_1t))$  (1)**

) and the pseudo-second order was later presented by Blanchard et al. (1984)a, 1984b is written as  $q_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{q_e} + \frac{k_2}{q_e^2}t}$  (2) where  $q_t$ (mmol/g) and  $q_e$ (mmol/g)

**6are the amount of dye adsorbed at equilibrium and at time t (min), respectively.  $k_1$  (min<sup>-1</sup>) and  $k_2$  (g mmol<sup>-1</sup>min<sup>-1</sup>) are the rate constant for pseudo-first and pseudo-second order**

model, respectively. The fitting of experimental kinetic data is plotted in Fig. 4, it can be seen that the data was well fitted by both pseudo-first and pseudo-second order. The parameter of models are given in Table 1. Both models give satisfactory fitting towards experimental data based on the correlation factor, however it is clear that other value of parameters from each models have to be taken account into consideration of determining which model gives the best fit. Model fitting HB dye gives interesting results, since it is clear that pseudo-first order gives best Fig. 4. Adsorption kinetic of azo dyes onto NCC (dashed line: pseudo-first and

solid line: pseudo-second). fitting at all condition, while the value of R2 from pseudo-second order fitting is a little bit higher than

**2pseudo-first order. It seems that pseudo- second order**

cannot really described well the equilibrium adsorption of HB, which make it overestimate the value of  $q_e$  in all temperature. The adsorption of CR is also following pseudo-first order well with the value of  $q_e$  slightly higher than the experimental. 3.4. Adsorption isotherms Equilibrium profile of dyes adsorption on NCC is studied by two famous models, Langmuir and Freundlich. Two models are capable to describe the interaction of adsorbate and adsorbent throughout the system by using simple two parameters empirical equations. Langmuir has the following form Table 1 Kinetic parameters for adsorption of azo dyes on NCC at three different tem- peratures. Azo dyes Models Parameters Temperature (°C) 30 40 50 HB

**1Pseudo-first order Pseudo-second order  $q_{e,exp}$  (mmol/g)  $k_1$  (min<sup>-1</sup>)  $q_{e,cal}$  (mmol/g)  $R^2$   $q_{e,exp}$  (mmol/g)  $k_2$  (g mmol<sup>-1</sup>min<sup>-1</sup>)  $q_{e,cal}$  (mmol/g)  $R^2$  0.0792 0.0146 0.0822 0**

.9994 0.0792 0.1345 0.1048 0.9944 0.0886 0.0171 0.0894 0.9977 0.0886 0.1643 0.1101 0.9983 0.0929 0.0184 0.0930 0.9969 0.0929 0.1780 0.1131 0.9986 CR

**1Pseudo-first order Pseudo-second order  $q_{e,exp}$  (mmol/g)  $k_1$  (min<sup>-1</sup>)  $q_{e,cal}$  (mmol/g)  $R^2$   $q_{e,exp}$  (mmol/g)  $k_2$  (g mmol<sup>-1</sup>min<sup>-1</sup>)  $q_{e,cal}$  (mmol/g)  $R^2$  0.0672 0.0119 0.0715 0**

.9991 0.0672 0.1111 0.0950 0.9950 0.0742 0.0136 0.0776 0.9993 0.0742 0.1267 0.1005 0.9943 0.0823 0.0156 0.0854 0.9984 0.0823 0.1419 0.1079 0.9903  $q_e = \frac{q_m}{1 + K_L C_e}$  (1)

**15where  $q_m$  is the maximum adsorption capacity (mmol/g) and  $K_L$  is the affinity constant (L/mmol). Langmuir also has dimensionless constant called equilibrium parameter which**

can be expressed as  $RL = \frac{K_L C_0}{1 + K_L C_0}$  (2) The value of  $RL$  plays important to determine favorable adsorption in the system. It can indicates specific nature of

**3adsorption to be un- favorable ( $RL > 1$ ), linear ( $RL = 1$ ), favorable ( $0 < RL < 1$ )**

). Langmuir isotherm model reckons the monolayer adsorbent surface sites and homogeneous adsorption energy, while Freundlich is developed by taking account the heterogeneity of adsorbent active site. It has mathematical expression as follows  $q_e = K_F C_e^{1/n}$  (3) where  $n$  is defined as dimensionless heterogeneity factor and  $K_F$  represents the adsorption capacity  $[(\text{mmol/g})(\text{mmol/L})^{1/n}]$ . The value of  $n$  can imply the interaction between adsorbent and adsorbate in adsorption process, it shows favorable adsorption

between 1 and 10.  $1/n < 1$  indicates strong interaction between adsorbent and adsorbate, while  $1/n$  close to 1 signifies the homogenous adsorption energy on all active sites of adsorbent. The

azo dyes sorption

at three different temperature 30 °C, 40 °C and 50 °C and

fitting of Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models is shown in Fig. 5. The isotherm parameters were calculated using non linear regression, it can be seen that Langmuir can fit experimental data better than Freundlich (Table 2). All adsorption system follows Langmuir isotherm model very well with high value of  $R^2$ , and  $RL$  lies in between 0 and 1 which indicates the favorable adsorption of azo dyes onto NCC. Increasing temperature effects the adsorption of HB substantially, with 8.00% increase in maximum adsorption capacity from 30 °C to 50 °C. While the adsorption of CR towards NCC can give slightly higher of maximum adsorption capacity by 9.75% from 30 °C to 50 °C. This phenomena can explain that actually interaction of sorbate molecule HB is better than CR towards NCC without increasing the temperature, also adsorption of HB is higher than CR initially at all conditions ( $q_m$  HB at 30 °C = 0.1574 mmol/g,  $q_m$  CR at 30 °C = 0.1425 mmol/g). Affinity constant in adsorption of azo dyes is dependent with temperature, because  $K_L$  is related to heat of adsorption Fig. 5. Equilibrium sorption and fitting isotherm models of HB and CR dyes at 30 °C, 40 °C and 50 °C (solid line: Langmuir and dashed line: Freundlich). Table 2 Fitting parameters of Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models on the adsorption of HB and CR by NCC. Azo dyes Models Parameters Temperature (°C) 30 °C 40 °C 50 °C HB

Langmuir Freundlich  $q_m$  (mmol/g)  $K_L$  (L/mmol)  $R_L$   $R^2$   $K_F$  (mmol/g) (mmol/L) $1/n$   $n$   $R^2$

0.1574 14.9432 0.2933 0.9994 0.3076 1.9314 0.9933 0.1612 17.1573 0.2656 0.9994 0.3304 1.9527 0.9942  
0.1700 18.2749 0.2534 0.9997 0.3486 1.9922 0.9928 CR

Langmuir Freundlich  $q_m$ (mmol/g)  $K_L$ (L/mmol)  $R_L$   $R^2$   $K_F$  (mmol/g)(mmol/L) $1/n$   $n$   $R^2$

0.1425 14.3237 0.3272 0.9995 0.2822 1.8859 0.9953 0.1541 14.4893 0.3246 0.9994 0.3151 1.8507 0.9962  
0.1564 15.6503 0.3080 0.9998 0.3299 1.8579 0.9962 in function of temperature. The higher temperature is the stronger interaction of dye molecule and NCC which point out the distinct characteristic of chemisorption mechanism. Main mechanism in this adsorption is based on the electrostatic forces of opposites charges from NCC and both dyes, which are negative and positive charges, respectively. Ionic bonding occurred in the process between negative sulfonate ion of NCC and protonated functional groups from HB (hydroxyl group) and CR (ammonium or azonium group). Fig. 6. Thermodynamic plot of  $\Delta G^\circ$  versus T of HB and CR adsorption on NCC. 3.5. Adsorption thermodynamics Thermodynamic study gives information for energy and entropy occurred during the adsorption of HB and CR onto NCC. Determination of thermodynamic parameters such as Gibb's free energy ( $\Delta G^\circ$ ), enthalpy ( $\Delta H^\circ$ ), and entropy ( $\Delta S^\circ$ ) can be done through adsorption equilibria experimental studies with several thermodynamic equations as follow:  
 $G_o = RT \ln K_D$  (4)  $G_o = H_o - T S_o$  (5)

**12**Where  $R$  is universal gas constant (8.314 J/mol K),  $T$  is the temperature (K), and  $K_D$  is thermodynamic distribution coefficient

which is an intercept obtained through linear regression of  $\ln(q_e/C_e)$  versus  $C_e$  (Soetaredjo et al., 2015a, 2015b). The

**13**Gibb's free energy change can be determined

using eqn. 4, and applied it on eqn. 5 versus  $T$  to obtain  $\Delta H^\circ$  and  $\Delta S^\circ$  by linear regression as intercept and slope, respectively (see Fig. 6). Negative value of  $\Delta G^\circ$  at increasing temperature shown in Table 3 indicates favourable adsorption of both azo dyes

**13**at higher temperature. While positive value of  $\Delta H^\circ$  represent the endothermic nature of

azo dyes adsorption systems, which confirms better affinity of sorbate molecule and adsorbent at higher temperature. Although both  $\Delta H^\circ$  values are not included in the range of chemisorption (20.9–418.4 kJ/mol), this standard of enthalpy is focused mainly on the chemical engineering reaction which involves the chemical reaction in reactants, whilst adsorption is particularly focus in the surface chemistry between adsorbent and adsorbate that include many types of forces such as intermolecular, electrostatic, and van der Waals forces. Small enthalpy for both azo dyes adsorption can be explained by positive and negative ions are existed in the HB and CR. Negative ions from sulfonate ion will give repulsive forces toward NCC since NCC has sulfonate functional groups. Hence protonated hydroxyl from HB and ammonium or azonium group from CR can form electrostatic forces with sulfonate ions in NCC surfaces. Positive value of  $\Delta S^\circ$  in both systems suggest that there is good Table 3 Thermodynamic parameters of HB and CR sorption onto NCC. Azo dyes Temperature (K)  $\Delta G^\circ$  (kJ/mol)  $\Delta H^\circ$  (kJ/mol)  $\Delta S^\circ$  (kJ/mol K) HB 303.15 313.15 323.15 CR 303.15 313.15 323.15 -1.7304 11.7899 0.0447 -2.2887 -2.6248 -1.4178 7.9346 0.0309 -1.7309 -2.0350 affinity between sorbate molecule and adsorbent active site that causing increased randomness at solid-solution interface during adsorption. 4. Conclusion Waste printed paper can be recycled into nanocrystalline cellulose after deinking and acid hydrolysis which has yield of 30%. The adsorption of hydroxynaphtol blue and congo red on nanocrystalline cellulose has optimum adsorption at pH 2 and 3 with maximum adsorption capacity of 0.1700 mmol/g and 0.1564 mmol/g, respectively. Higher adsorption of hydroxynaphtol blue is occurred since it has more hydroxyl group in sorbate molecule compared to congo red who has transition form of ammonium and azonium. The adsorption of both azo dyes is favorable and endothermic with electrostatic forces

**3**as the main mechanism in the adsorption process

. Declaration of Competing Interest The authors have no conflict of interest. References Blanchard, G., Maunay, M., Martin, G., 1984a. Removal of heavy metals from waters by means of natural zeolites. *Water Res.* 18, 1501–1507. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0043-1354\(84\)90124-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0043-1354(84)90124-6). Crini, G., 2006a. Non-conventional low-cost adsorbents for dye removal: a review. *Bioresour. Technol.* 97, 1061–1085. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2005.05.001>. Garside, P., Wyeth, P., 2006. Identification of cellulosic fibres by FTIR spectroscopy. *Estud. Conserv. E Restauo* 51, 205–211. <https://doi.org/10.1179/sic.2006.51.3.205>. Gupta, V.K., Suhas, 2009a. Application of low-cost adsorbents for dye removal - a review. *J. Environ. Manage.* 90, 2313–2342. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2008.11.017>. He, X.Y., Male, K.B., Nesterenko,

P.N., Brabazon, D., Paull, B., Luong, J.H.T., 2013a. Adsorption and Desorption of Methylene Blue on Porous Carbon Monoliths and Nanocrystalline Cellulose. <https://doi.org/10.1021/am403222u>. Higgins, H.G., Stewart, C.M., Harrington, K.J., 1961a. Infrared spectra of cellulose and related polysaccharides. *J. Polym. Sci.* 51, 59–84. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pol.1961.120510105>. Ioelovich, M., 2008a. Cellulose as a nanostructured polymer: a short review. *BioResources* 3, 1403–1418. <https://doi.org/10.15376/biores.3.4.1403-1418>. Itoh, B.Y.A., Ueno, K., 1970a. as Metallochromic Indicators in the EDTA Titration of Calcium 95. pp. 583–589. Jin, L., Sun, Q., Xu, Q., Xu, Y., 2015a. Adsorptive removal of anionic dyes from aqueous solutions using microgel based on nanocellulose and polyvinylamine. *Bioresour. Technol.* 197, 348–355. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2015.08.093>. Kant, R., 2012a. Textile dyeing and printing industry: an environmental hazard. *Nat. Sci. (Irvine)* 4, 22–26. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ns.2012.41004>. Lagergren, S., 1898a. About the theory of so-called adsorption of soluble substance. *K. Sven. Vetenskapsakademiens Handl.* 24, 1–39. Lee, J., Kim, S.H., Cho, Y.J., Nam, Y.S., Lee, K.B., Lee, Y., 2014a. Characterization and sequence determination of pen inks, red sealing inks, and laser toners by TOF-SIMS and ATR FTIR. *Surf. Interface Anal.* 46, 317–321. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sia.5535>. Lin, N., Dufresne, A., 2014a. Surface chemistry, morphological analysis and properties of cellulose nanocrystals with gradiented sulfation degrees. *Nanoscale* 6, 5384–5393. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C3NR06761K>. McKay, R., Hillson, P., 1965a. Metachromatic behaviour of dyes in solution. *Trans. Faraday Soc.* 61, 1800–1810. Mera, S.L., Davies, J.D., 1984a. Differential Congo Red staining: the effects of pH, non- aqueous solvents and the substrate. *Histochem. J.* 16, 195–210. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01003549>. Merrill, R.A., Bartick, E.G., Taylor, J.H., 2003a. Forensic discrimination of photocopy and printer toners I. The development of an infrared spectral library. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* 376, 1272–1278. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00216-003-2073-0>. Pigorsch, E., Elhaddaoui, A., Turrell, S., 1994a. Spectroscopic study of pH and solvent effects on the structure of Congo red and its binding mechanism to amyloid-like proteins. *Spectrochim. Acta Part A Mol. Spectrosc.* 50, 2145–2152. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0584-8539\(94\)00151-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0584-8539(94)00151-0). Qiao, H., Zhou, Y., Yu, F., Wang, E., Min, Y., Huang, Q., Pang, L., Ma, T., 2015a. Effective removal of cationic dyes using carboxylate-functionalized cellulose nanocrystals. *Chemosphere* 141, 297–303. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2015.07.078>. Research Conservation Alliance, 2016. Focus on Paper Consumption. URL [www.woodconsumption.org](http://www.woodconsumption.org) (Accessed 12.15.16). Sabnis, R.W., 2010a. *Handbook of Biological Dyes and Stains: Synthesis and Industrial Applications*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., United States of America. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470586242>. Soetaredjo, F.E., Ismadji, S., Ayucitra, A., Ju, Y.-H., 2015a. In: Yu, F. (Ed.), *Recent Advances in the Application of Polymer - Based Nanocomposites for Removal of Hazardous Substances from Water and Wastewater*. Scrivener Publishing LLC. Yu, X., Tong, S., Ge, M., Wu, L., Zuo, J., Cao, C., Song, W., 2013a. Adsorption of heavy metal ions from aqueous solution by carboxylated cellulose nanocrystals. *J. Environ. Sci. (China)* 25, 933–943. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1001-0742\(12\)60145-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1001-0742(12)60145-4). Blanchard, G., Maunaye, M., Martin, G., 1984b. Removal of heavy metals from waters by means of natural zeolites. *Water Res.* 18 (2), 1501–1507. Crini, G., 2006b. Non-conventional low-cost adsorbents for dye removal: a review. *Bioresour. Technol.* 97 (9), 1061–1085. Gupta, V.K., Suhas, 2009b. Application of low-cost adsorbents for dye removal – a review. *J. Environ. Manage.* 90, 2313–2342. He, X., Male, K.B., Nesterenko, P.N., Brabazon, D., Paull, B., Luong, J.H.T., 2013b. Adsorption and desorption of methylene blue on porous carbon monoliths and nanocrystalline cellulose. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 5, 8796–8804. Higgins, H.G., Stewart, C.M., Harrington, K.J., 1961b. Infrared spectra of cellulose and related polysaccharides. *J. Polym. Sci.* 51, 59–84. Ioelovich, M., 2008b. Cellulose as a nanostructured polymer: a short review. *BioResources* 3 (4), 1403–1418. Itoh, A., Ueno, K., 1970b. 2-Hydroxy-1-(2-hydroxy-4-sulpho-1-naphthylazo)-3-naphthoic acid and hydroxynaphthol blue as metallochromic indicators in the EDTA titration of calcium. *Analyst* 95, 583–589. Jin, L., Sun, Q., Xu, Q., Xu, Y., 2015b. Adsorptive removal of anionic dyes from aqueous solutions using microgel based on nanocellulose and polyvinylamine. *Bioresour. Technol.* 197, 348–355. Kant, R., 2012b. Textile dyeing industry an environmental hazard. *Nat. Sci. (Irvine)* 4 (1), 22–26. Lagergren, S., 1898b. Zur theorie der sogenannten adsorption gelöster stoffe. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar* 24 (4), 1–39. Lee, J., Kim, S.H., Cho, Y.J., Nam, Y.S., Lee, K.B., Lee, Y., 2014b. Characterization and sequence determination of pen

inks, read sealing inks, and laser toners by TOF-SIMS and ATR FTIR. *Surf. Interface Anal.* 46, 317–321. Lin, N., Dufresne, A., 2014b. Surface chemistry, morphological analysis and properties of cellulose nanocrystals with gradiented sulfation degrees. *Nanoscale* 6, 5384–5392. McKay, R.B., Hillson, P.J., 1965b. Metachromatic behaviour of dyes in solution. Interpretation on the basis of interaction between dye ions and counter ions. *Trans. Faraday Soc.* 61, 1800–1810. Mera, S.L., Davies, J.D., 1984b. Differential congo red staining: the effects of pH, non- aqueous solvents and the substrate. *Histochem. J.* 16, 195–210. Merrill, R.A., Bartick, E.G., Taylor III, J.H., 2003b. Forensic discrimination of photocopy and printer toners. I. The development of an infrared spectral library. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* 376, 1272–1278. Pigorsch, E., Elhaddaoui, A., Turrell, S., 1994b. Spectroscopic study of pH and solvent effects on the structure of congo red and its binding mechanism to amyloid-like proteins. *Spectrochim. Acta* 50A, 2145–2152. Qiao, H., Zhou, Y., Yu, F., Wang, E., Min, Y., Huang, Q., Pang, L., Ma, T., 2015b. Effective removal of cationic dyes using carboxylate-functionalized cellulose nanocrystals. *Chemosphere* 141, 297–303. Sabnis, R.W., 2010b. *Handbook of Biological Dyes and Stains. Synthesis and Industrial Applications.* John Wiley & Sons, Canada. Soetaredjo, F.E., Ismadji, S., Ayucitra, A., Ju, Y.H., 2015b. In: Yu, F. (Ed.), *Recent Advances in the Application of Polymer-Based Nanocomposites for Removal of Hazardous Substances from Water and Wastewater.* Yu, X., Tong, S., Ge, M., Wu, L., Zuo, J., Cao, C., Song, W., 2013b. Adsorption of heavy metal ions from aqueous solution by carboxylated cellulose nanocrystals. *J. Environ. Sci.* 25 (5), 933–943. J.N. Putro, et al.

**5Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management 12 (2019)**

**100260 J.N. Putro, et al**

**5Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management 12 (2019)**

**100260 J.N. Putro, et al**

**5Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management 12 (2019)**

**100260 J.N. Putro, et al**

**5Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management 12 (2019)**

**100260**

J.N. Putro, et al. *Environmental Nanotechnology, Monitoring & Management* 12 (2019) 100260 2 3 4 5 6