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Carbon-containing bone hydroxyapatite obtained from tuna fish bone with high adsorption performance for Congo red

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The carbon-containing bone hydroxyapatite (CBHA) has been obtained from tuna fish bone in which the carbon derived from the organics inside the bones acts as a dispersant. The XRD and TEM results indicated that the obtained HA is on the nanoscale and the N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherm showed that CBHA has mesoporous structure with an enhanced specific surface area (1129.0 m² g^{−1}). Moreover, CBHA as an adsorbent for removal of Congo red (CR) from aqueous solution exhibited high adsorption capacity (329.0 mg g^{−1}) and the adsorption pattern fitted well with Langmuir model ($R^2 > 0.96$). The adsorption kinetics of CBHA for CR followed the pseudo-second-order model. Thermodynamic parameters, including the Gibbs free energy (ΔG), enthalpy (ΔH), and entropy (ΔS), indicated that the adsorption of CR onto CBHA was feasible, spontaneous, and endothermic at the temperature range of 303–323 K. Thus, CBHA as an efficient and low-cost adsorbent can be applied to the treatment of industrial effluents contaminated with CR.

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1. Introduction

Effluent discharged from industries such as textiles, paper, plastic and food is one of the main sources of environmental pollution.¹ These industrial effluents usually contain synthetic dyes, which are toxic and carcinogenic for aquatic living organisms and humans. However, it's difficult to remove dyestuffs from wastewater in a conventional way since they are non-biodegradable and resistant to light. Several methods have been applied to the treatment of coloured effluents, such as coagulation, photocatalytic degradation, membrane separation, biological treatment, and adsorption.^{2–6} Among these methods, adsorption is one of the most promising methods for its easy operation, high efficiency and low cost.

Hydroxyapatite (HA, Ca₁₀(PO₄)₆(OH)₂) has been marked as a potential adsorbent due to its specific structure and adsorption affinity to organics and metal ions.^{7,8} In the last decades, researchers have paid much efforts to synthesize hydroxyapatite. Now there are many methods available, such as sol–gel, hydrothermal processing, co-precipitation, microwave irradiation, electrodeposition and solid state reaction.^{9–14} Nevertheless, researchers are still searching for a method that is facile, cheap and time-saving. Kaludjerovic-Radoicic and Raicevic have utilized phosphate ore that contains only 43.3% apatite to adsorb metal ions.¹⁵ Considered that HA is one of the main components of natural bone, Fernane *et al.* have used cleaned human teeth to treat waste

water.¹⁶ Dybowska *et al.* have obtained hydroxyapatite from meat and bone meal.¹⁷ Fish bone, which is the waste from fish industry, could be a more available and cheaper source to obtain natural hydroxyapatite.^{18–20} Fish bone have been directly used as an adsorbent to treat waste water which result in the lower removal capacity for its impurity compared with pure HA.²¹ Calcination of fish bone is a facile method to prepare pure HA.²² However, HA obtained from fish bones by calcination suffers strong aggregation effect,²³ resulting in poor adsorption performance.

Here, to inhibit the aggregation of HA, we designed the carbon-containing bone hydroxyapatite (CBHA) using tuna fish bone as raw material. A comparison of our work and the prior art is showed in Table 1. The HA in fish bone is in nanosize and attached on collagen. We retained organics in the bone and calcined the bone. Once the fish bone was calcined in the absence of air, the collagen would be converted to carbon so that CBHA don't tends to grow germs during treatment of water polluted by organic dyestuffs. What's more, the carbon would maintain the nanosize of natural hydroxyapatite. The results demonstrate that the obtained HA in CBHA is in nanosize, and CBHA exhibit excellent adsorption performance for Congo red (CR) [1-naphthalene sulfonic acid, 3,3'-(4,4'-biphenylenebis(azo))bis(4-amino-)disodium salt] (Fig. 1). Thus, CBHA is a promising adsorbent that is low-cost, easy-prepared and high-performance for water treatment.

2. Experimental method

2.1 Materials preparation

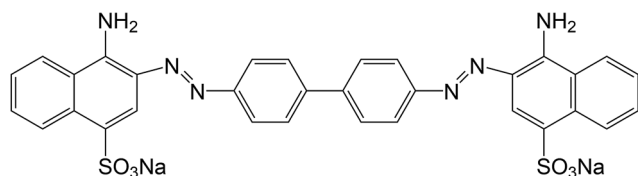
Fish bone was obtained from tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). As received frozen bones were defrosted at room temperature,

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Table 1 A comparison of our work and the prior art

Reference	Source	Preparation	Application
15	Phosphate ore deposit	None	Removal of divalent heavy metal ions
16	Human teeth	Cleaning	
17	Meat and bone meal	Sterilization and incineration	
21	Fish bone	Removal of organics	
22	Fish bone	Calcination (air)	
Our work	Fish bone	Calcination (no air)	Removal of CR

**Fig. 1** Molecular structure of CR.

separated from flesh manually and then dried in the air. The dried fish bones were pre-carbonized with electric furnace for 1.5 h and then calcined in a furnace at 900 °C at a heating rate of 5 °C min⁻¹ in air or in a nitrogen atmosphere. The obtained products were BHA and CBHA, respectively. Once the calcination temperature had been reached, the pre-carbonized bones were maintained isothermally for 3 h, and then cooled naturally. To further investigate composition and structure of CBHA, CBHA was calcined again in a furnace at 600 °C for 9 h in air to remove the carbon in it. The obtained product was labelled RCBHA.

2.2 Materials characteristics

The composition and structure of as-prepared samples were examined by X-ray diffractometer (Rigaku D/max-2500VB2+/pC), energy dispersive spectrometer (Oxford X-Max), field emission scanning electron microscope (JSF-7500F) and field emission transmission electron microscope (FEI Tecnai G2 F30). N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms were measured on a surface area analyzer (Quantachrome NOVA 1200).

2.3 Adsorption experiments

Adsorption of CR dye aqueous solutions has been carried out on BHA and CBHA. The adsorption experiments were performed with batch equilibration method. For the adsorption studies, the optimum adsorbent loading was found to be 2 g L⁻¹. Various initial concentrations (in the range of 100 to 900 ppm) of CR dye in water were used to study the effect of initial dye concentration on the adsorptive removal of Congo red. For kinetics studies of CR adsorption, the supernatant was collected at various time intervals and separated from the sorbent by centrifugation at 10 000 rpm for 5 min. All UV-vis spectra were obtained using TU-1810 UV-vis spectrometer. The equilibrium

adsorption capacity of the adsorbent for the CR dye was calculated as follows:

$$q_e = \frac{(C_0 - C_e)V}{m} \quad (1)$$

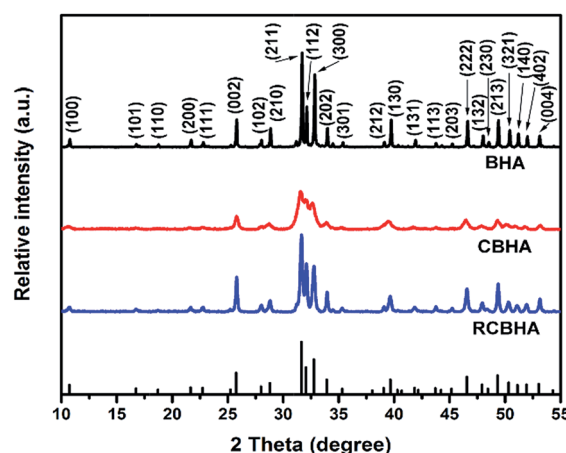
where C_0 (mg L⁻¹) and C_e (mg L⁻¹) are the initial and equilibrium concentrations of CR dyes in the solution, respectively, V (L) is the volume of the CR solution and m (g) is the mass of adsorbent.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Sample characteristics

The XRD patterns of BHA, CBHA and RCBHA are shown in Fig. 2. All diffraction peaks are in good agreement with the JCPDS card no. 89-6440, which demonstrate that all three samples are hydroxyapatite in hexagonal phase with lattice parameters, $a = 9.4232$ Å and $c = 6.8833$ Å. The same sharp peaks at 31.8°, 32.2° and 32.9° of BHA and RCBHA, corresponding to the (211), (112) and (300) diffraction lines, indicate carbon (about 7 wt%, measured by Thermogravimetric Analyzer, HCT-1) barely changes the crystal structure of hydroxyapatite. The broad patterns of CBHA are caused by the existence of the carbon in CBHA. The (002), (211), (112), (300) and (202) diffraction lines were used to evaluate the mean crystal size of BHA and RCBHA calculated from Scherrer equation.²⁴ The estimated crystal sizes of BHA and RCBHA are 71.2 nm and 36.9 nm, respectively.

The TEM and HRTEM images of BHA, CBHA, and RCBHA are presented in Fig. 3. The particle size of RCBHA (Fig. 3c) is much smaller than that of BHA (Fig. 3a), which is in accord with their SEM results (Fig. 4). The particle size of HA in CBHA should be smaller than that of RCBHA, for one more time of calcination of CBHA to obtain RCBHA. So we can deem that the particle size of HA in CBHA could be smaller than that of BHA. It reveals that carbon which exists in CBHA could effectively restrain the aggregation of HA particles. It is due to the existence of carbon dispersed on HA particles, which maintained the original nano-size of natural hydroxyapatite in fish bone. Fig. 3b shows that carbon particles are distributed on the surface of HA crystals,

**Fig. 2** XRD patterns of BHA, CBHA and RCBHA.

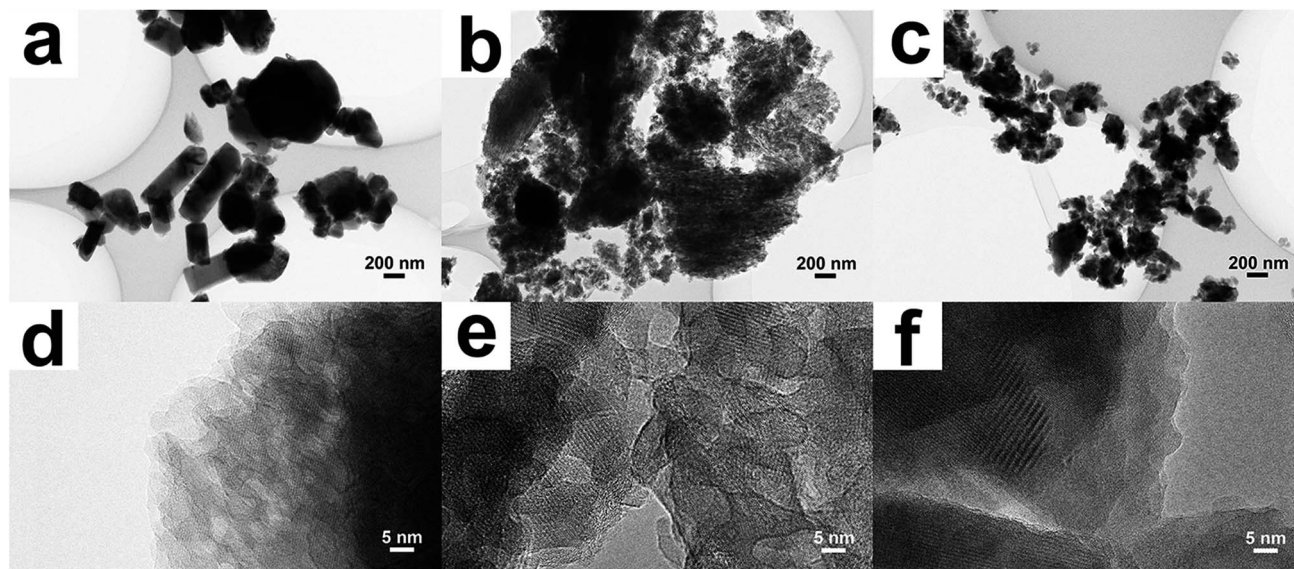


Fig. 3 TEM images of (a) BHA, (b) CBHA and (c) RCBHA; HRTEM images of (d) BHA, (e) CBHA and (f) RCBHA.

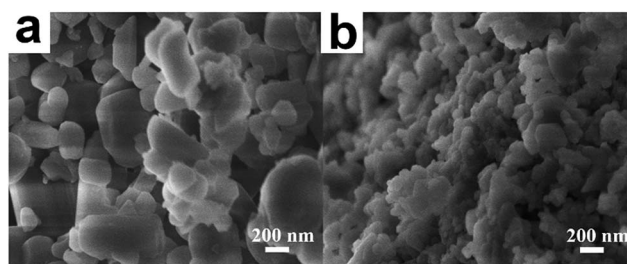


Fig. 4 The SEM images of (a) BHA and (b) RCBHA.

which is confirmed by HRTEM images of three samples (Fig. 3d–f). Fig. 5 shows the corresponding EDS spectra of BHA and CBHA, confirming that carbon exists in CBHA but rarely in BHA.

The N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms of BHA and CBHA are shown in Fig. 6. The BET surface area of BHA and CBHA are measured to be $13.2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ and $1129.0 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively. The total pore volumes of BHA and CBHA are estimated to be $0.05 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ and $1.56 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively. The corresponding pore diameter distribution curves (inset of Fig. 6) indicate the mesoporous structure of both two samples and the average pore

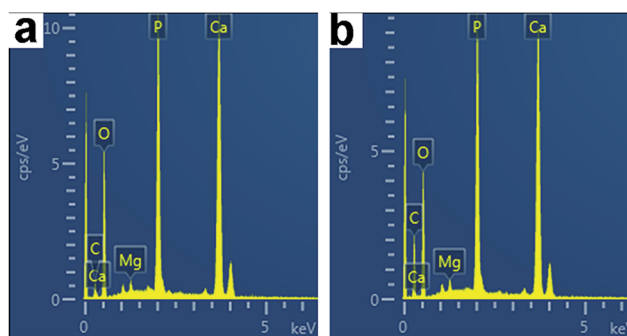


Fig. 5 The corresponding EDS spectra of (a) BHA and (b) CBHA.

sizes of BHA and CBHA are 15.1 nm and 5.5 nm in diameter, respectively. The results of BET demonstrate that the retained carbon significantly improves the pore structure of CBHA.

3.2 Adsorption isotherm

Adsorption isotherms describe the equilibrium between liquid and solid phase. The adsorption isotherm data were fitted using two well-known models, the Freundlich and Langmuir models, which were used to simulate the adsorption isotherm.

The Freundlich adsorption is an empirical equation applicable for heterogeneous surface. The Freundlich isotherm is usually expressed as follows:

$$q_e = K_f C_e^{1/n} \quad (2)$$

where C_e (mg L^{-1}) is the concentration of CR dye at equilibrium, q_e (mg g^{-1}) is the amount of CR dye absorbed at equilibrium, K_f

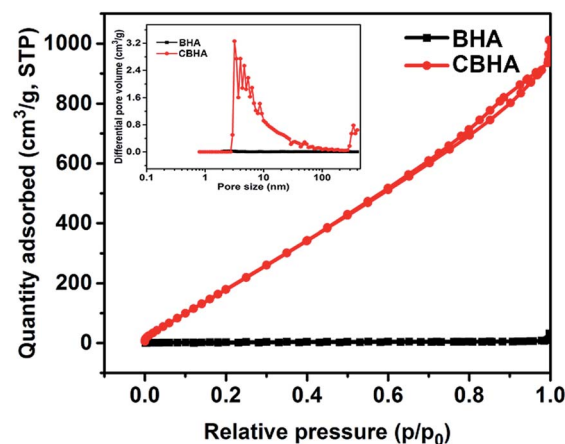


Fig. 6 N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherm of BHA and CBHA. The inset shows the pore diameter distribution curves of BHA and CBHA.



(mg g^{-1}) and n are Freundlich constants, depicting the adsorption capacity and intensity, respectively.

The Langmuir adsorption isotherm assumes a homogeneous surface with uniform sorption energies and is suitable for monolayer adsorption. Its mathematical form is expressed as follows:

$$q_e = \frac{q_m b C_e}{1 + b C_e} \quad (3)$$

where C_e and q_e are the same as defined before, q_m (mg g^{-1}) is the theoretical maximum adsorption capacity and b (L mg^{-1}) is the Langmuir equilibrium constant related to the energy of adsorption.

The parameters and correlation coefficient of two models for BHA and CBHA were listed in Table 2.

Adsorption isotherms for CR by BHA and CBHA are presented in Fig. 7a and b, respectively. According to the correlation coefficient of the two samples, both BHA and CBHA fit well to Langmuir isotherm rather than Freundlich isotherm. The maximum adsorption capacity for removal of Congo red calculated from the Langmuir isotherm model is 329.0 mg g^{-1} at 300.15 K , about 4 folds that of BHA (79.1 mg g^{-1}), which is corresponding to the results of BET. On the other hand, the essential characteristics of Langmuir isotherm model can be expressed by the equilibrium parameter R_L , that is defined as follows:

$$R_L = \frac{1}{1 + b C_0} \quad (4)$$

where b and C_0 are the same as defined before. Through calculation of R_L , the adsorption process can be evaluated

to be irreversible ($R_L = 0$), favourable ($0 < R_L < 1$), linear ($R_L = 1$) or unfavourable ($R_L > 1$). Table 1 shows that all the values of R_L are between 0 and 1, implying that BHA and CBHA are favourable adsorbents for removal of Congo red.

3.3 Adsorption kinetics

To study the adsorption mechanism, pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-model have been applied to describe the kinetics of Congo red adsorption onto BHA and CBHA.

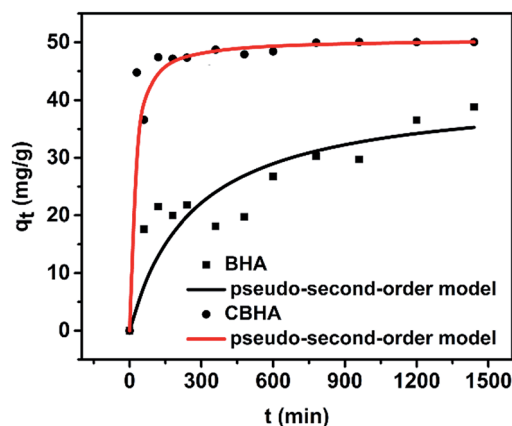


Fig. 8 Adsorption kinetics of CR fitted by pseudo-second-order kinetic model on BHA and CBHA.

Table 2 Langmuir and Freundlich parameters of removal of CR by BHA and CBHA

Adsorbent	Langmuir isotherm				Freundlich isotherm		
	q_m (mg g^{-1})	b (L mg^{-1})	R_L	R^2	K_f (mg g^{-1})	$1/n$	R^2
BHA	79.05	0.1514	0.0130–0.0620	0.9916	39.31	0.1254	0.7561
CBHA	328.95	0.0494	0.0220–0.1684	0.9638	71.43	0.2691	0.7416

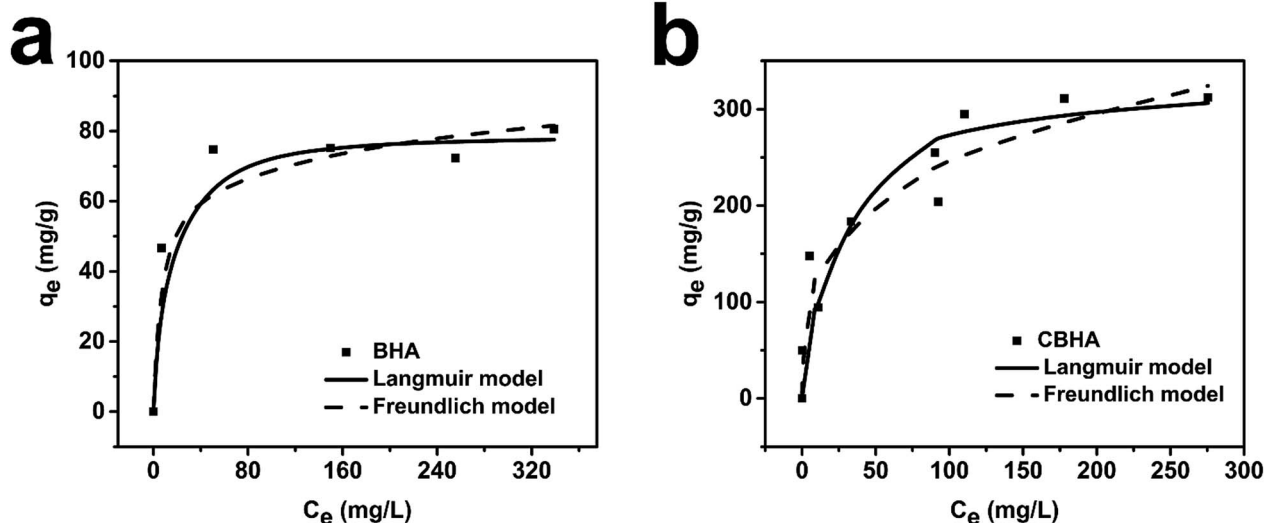


Fig. 7 Adsorption isotherm of CR fitted by Langmuir and Freundlich models on (a) BHA and (b) CBHA.



Table 3 Comparison of the pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models on removal of CR by BHA and CBHA

Adsorbent	Pseudo-first-order			Pseudo-second-order		
	k_1 (min ⁻¹)	q_e (mg g ⁻¹)	R^2	k_2 (g mg ⁻¹ min ⁻¹)	q_e (mg g ⁻¹)	R^2
BHA	0.0025	32.28	0.6581	9.00×10^{-5}	41.79	0.8900
CBHA	0.0048	8.85	0.6830	1.33×10^{-3}	50.58	0.9997

The pseudo-first-order model is described as below:

$$\log(q_e - q_t) = \log q_e - \frac{k_1 t}{2.303} \quad (5)$$

The pseudo-second-order model is given by:

$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 q_e^2} + \frac{t}{q_e} \quad (6)$$

where q_e and q_t are the adsorption capacity (mg g⁻¹) at equilibrium and at any time t (min), respectively, k_1 is the pseudo-first-order rate constant (min⁻¹), k_2 is the pseudo-second-order rate constant (g mg⁻¹ min⁻¹).

Two kinetic models were tested to depict the adsorption kinetics. As shown in Fig. 8, the adsorption of CR by CBHA reaches the equilibrium in 360 min, while the curve of the adsorption by BHA do not show platform till 1440 min. The kinetic parameters of the two samples calculated from two kinetic models are given in Table 3. The correlation coefficient of pseudo-second-order kinetic model of CBHA is >0.999, which is higher than that of pseudo-first-order model (0.6830). Therefore, the results show that the adsorption process did not follow the pseudo-first-order kinetic model but fit well with the pseudo-second-order model. The best fit to pseudo-second-order kinetics indicates that the rate-determining step may be a chemical adsorption which depends on adsorbent and adsorbate.

3.4 Adsorption thermodynamics

To study the inherent energetic changes within the adsorption process, the thermodynamic parameters of the adsorption were investigated. The change in the Gibbs free energy (ΔG), enthalpy (ΔH_0) and entropy (ΔS_0) were calculated from the following equations:

$$k_0 = \frac{q_s}{C_e} \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln k_0 \quad (8)$$

$$\ln k_0 = -\frac{\Delta H_0}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S_0}{R} \quad (9)$$

Table 4 Thermodynamic parameters for the adsorption of CR by BHA and CBHA

Adsorbent	ΔG (kJ mol ⁻¹)			ΔH (kJ mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (kJ mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)
	303 K	313 K	323 K		
BHA	-0.97	-3.61	-8.78	119.33	0.4
CBHA	-3.76	-3.89	-4.01	176.31	0.6

where q_s is the amount of CR absorbed per unit mass of CBHA (mg g⁻¹), k_0 is the adsorption equilibrium constant, R (8.314 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹) is the universal gas constant, and T (K) is temperature. The thermodynamic parameters are given in Table 4. Negative ΔG (ranging from -4.01 to -3.76 kJ mol⁻¹) demonstrates that the adsorption of CR by CBHA is spontaneous in the range of 303–323 K and degree of spontaneity increases with the increasing temperature. Positive ΔH agrees with the result that adsorption capacity increases with an increase in temperature, which demonstrates the endothermic nature of the adsorption of CR by CBHA. Besides, a positive value of ΔS means that randomness at the solid-solution interface increases during the adsorption. At all three temperature $|T\Delta S| > |\Delta H|$, demonstrating that the adsorption is dominated by entropy effect rather than enthalpy change.²⁵

4. Conclusions

Carbon-containing bone hydroxyapatite (CBHA) has been prepared by tuna fish bone *via* heat treatment in the absence of air. The carbon restrained the aggregation of HA, resulting in maintaining original nanometer size of HA in the fish bone. In addition, CBHA has mesoporous structure with high BET surface area (1129.0 m² g⁻¹) and large pore volume (1.56 cm³ g⁻¹). For CBHA adsorption system, the adsorption data fitted well with Langmuir isotherm and the adsorption kinetics followed the pseudo-second-order model. CBHA displays excellent adsorption performances for the removal of CR dye in aqueous solution and the maximum adsorption capacity of CBHA is 329.0 mg g⁻¹ at 303 K. All characteristics indicates that CBHA could be used as an efficient and low-cost adsorbent for water treatment application.

Acknowledgements

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