

**Removal of Para-nitrophenol from Industrial Waste Water (IWW) by  
Adsorption using Modified Activated Carbon**

by

Goh Hui San

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements of the  
Bachelor of Engineering (Hons)  
(Chemical Engineering)

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# **CERTIFICATION OF APPROVAL**

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Approved by,

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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI PETRONAS

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May 2011

## **CERTIFICATION OF ORIGINALITY**

This is to certify that I am responsible for the work submitted in this project, that the original work is my own except as specified in the references and acknowledgements, and that the original work contained herein have not been undertaken or done by unspecified sources or persons.

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GOH HUI SAN

## ABSTRACT

Para-nitrophenol is one of the organic pollutants found in industrial wastewater treatment. Its toxicity can bring great harm to biological systems, including plants, fish and other organisms. Besides, para-nitrophenol will defect resins when entering the ion exchange unit in Condensate Polishing Plant (one part of the wastewater treatment system). Therefore, activated carbon used in the carbon filter installed before the ion exchange unit has to be modified to overcome the resin life problems as a result of fouling due to the organic compounds by adsorbing the organic pollutants more efficiently. For this research, surface modification of activated carbon using acidic solution is applied. The effect of adsorbate concentration, pH and temperature on the adsorption capacity for both unmodified and modified activated carbon are observed as well as analyzed. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) is used to study the pore structure of the activated carbon before and after modification, whereas UV-vis Spectrophotometer is used to determine the adsorption capacity of the activated carbon towards organic pollutant. As the concentration of adsorbate increases, adsorption capacity increases. The adsorption reaches its highest point around pH 7. When the carbonization temperature increases, the adsorption capacity increases as well.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND NOMENCLATURES

AC	Activated Carbon
CAC	Clean Activated Carbon
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
HCl	Hydrochloric Acid
HNO <sub>3</sub>	Nitric Acid
MAC	Modified Activated Carbon
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

