

# The removal of chloramphenicol from water through adsorption on activated carbon

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**Abstract.** The presented research investigated the removal of chloramphenicol from water solutions on selected activated carbon available in three grades with different porous structure and surface chemical composition. Two models of adsorption kinetics were examined, i.e. the pseudo-first order and the pseudo-second order models. For all examined cases, the results of tests with higher value of coefficient  $R^2$  were described by the equation for pseudo-second order kinetics. The adsorption kinetics was also investigated on the activated carbons modified with ozone. The measurements were taken from the solutions with pH values of 2 and 7. Chloramphenicol was the most efficiently adsorbed on the activated carbon F-300 from the solutions with pH=7, and on the activated carbon ROW 08 Supra from the solutions with pH=2. The adsorption of this antibiotic was in the majority of cases higher from the solutions with pH=2 than pH=7. The modification of the activated carbons with ozone enhanced their adsorption capacities for chloramphenicol. The adsorption is influenced by the modification method of activated carbon (i.e. the duration of ozonation of the activated carbon solution and the solution temperature). The results were described with the Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption isotherm equations. Both models well described the obtained results (high  $R^2$  values).

## 1 Introduction

One of the new types of contaminants that can be found in water and wastewater are pharmaceuticals. The presence of drugs in treated wastewater was reported as early as in 1976 (clofibric acid - USA) [1]. Since that time, a wide range of almost all pharmaceutical types have been found in untreated and treated wastewater, surface water and even drinking water [2].

The presence of pharmaceuticals in wastewater is due to their common use in the prophylaxis and treatment of people and animals as well as in agriculture (including fish farming) [3] and therefore, the pharmaceuticals are found in municipal wastewater. The highest concentrations of pharmaceuticals are observed in wastewater from hospitals and pharmaceutical manufacturing plants [4].

One of the major groups of pharmaceuticals are antibiotics. The invention of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928 marked a breakthrough in medicine. It is considered one of the greatest inventions of the 20th century. Unfortunately, very soon, a drug-resistance phenomenon was started to be observed (in the mid-30s of the 20th century for sulphonamides and in the second half of the 40s for penicillin and streptomycin). Currently, drug resistance has become a global problem [5]. In Europe, it is estimated that 25 000 of patients die because of infections caused by drug resistant bacterial

strains. In the USA, as many as 70% bacteria involved in hospital infections are resistant to at least one antibiotic [6, 7]. The currently observed presence of antibiotics in surface water and, consequently, in drinking water is dangerous for the functioning of the environment and for human health [8].

Prolonged exposure, even to low antibiotic concentrations can: reduce the human immunity, have carcinogenic teratogenic or mutagenic properties or, having an effect similar to that of hormones, disturb the proper functioning of the human organism [9]. An unavoidable and, probably, the key result is the emergence of super-bacteria resistant to all antibiotics [10].

Removal of various contaminants through adsorption on activated carbon can be used for a wide variety of applications. It allows the removal of both inorganic and organic compounds from water and wastewater [11]. Different types of antibiotics can be effectively removed by this method [12-14].

The paper reports the results obtained from the study on the adsorption rate of chloramphenicol on three different grades of activated carbon that are widely used in water treatment. The study aimed to compare the selected activated carbons and to determine the effect of pH and temperature on the adsorption efficiency. The paper also presents the efficiency of chloramphenicol adsorption on the activated carbon modified with ozone.

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## 2 Materials and methods

The water adsorption tests were conducted under static conditions by adding 1 g of activated carbon to 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of the solution, while stirring it on a mechanical shaker at the rotating speed of 160 rpm. The adsorption kinetics tests were conducted for the initial concentration of 0.5 mmol/dm<sup>3</sup>, whereas the adsorption isotherm tests for the concentrations of 0.05; 0.1; 0.2; 0.5 and 1.0 mmol/dm<sup>3</sup> from the solutions with pH=2; 4; 6; 8 and 10, respectively. The pH value was regulated using the solution of HCl or NaOH. Because of high efficiencies of adsorption on the modified carbons, the adsorption efficiency tests were carried out for the concentration of 1.5 mmol/dm<sup>3</sup>.

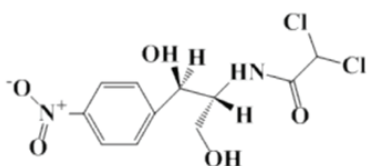
The influence of temperature on the adsorption process was determined for the solutions at the temperature of 20, 30 and 40°C, respectively, using a shaking water bath.

The activated carbons were modified with ozone in a water solution at different temperatures (20, 40 and 60°C). The 150 g sample of activated carbon was transferred into each Erlenmeyer flask and 300 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water was added. Then the flask was placed in the water bath. This mixture was purged with ozone at the concentration of 3 mg/dm<sup>3</sup> and the flow rate of 40 mg/dm<sup>3</sup>. This modification process was continued for 60 and 120 minutes, respectively. The tests were conducted for three activated carbon grades with the characteristics given in Table 1 [13].

**Table 1.** Physical and chemical properties of activated carbons (PN-83/C-97555) [15].

Parameter	Activated carbons		
	ROW 08	F-300	WG-12
Bulk density,, g/dm <sup>3</sup>	417	542	450
Surface area, m <sup>2</sup> /g	890	859	1098
Water absorption, cm <sup>3</sup> /g	0,97	0,72	0,61
Mechanical strength, %	98	97	98
pH of water extract	8,6	6,8	6,8
Methylene blue number, LM	34	31	28
Iodine adsorption, LI, mg/g	760	1055	1117

Chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin) used in this study was manufactured by Sigma-Aldrich (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** The structural formula of chloramphenicol.

The molecular weight is 323.14 g/mol and the chemical formula is C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, pKa=5.5. The concentration of chloramphenicol was determined spectrophotometrically at the wavelength of λ=278. The adsorption isotherms were described with the Langmuir and Freundlich equations (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Isotherms and their linear forms.

	Isotherm	Linear form
Langmuir	$q = \frac{q_m K_L C_e}{1 + K_L C_e}$	$\frac{1}{q} = \left( \frac{1}{K_L \cdot q_m} \right) \frac{1}{C_e} + \frac{1}{q_m}$
Freundlich	$q = K_F C_e^{\frac{1}{n}}$	$\ln Q = \frac{1}{n} \ln C_e + \ln K_F$

where:

q is the amount of metal ions adsorbed per unit mass of adsorbent (mg/g), C<sub>e</sub> - equilibrium concentration of the solute in the bulk solution (mg/dm<sup>3</sup>), q<sub>m</sub> – the solid phase concentration corresponding to the complete monolayer coverage of adsorption sites, K<sub>L</sub> - the constant related to the free energy of adsorption, K<sub>F</sub> . Freundlich isotherm constants, n - adsorption intensity.

Various models have been suggested to describe the kinetics of adsorption of the solute molecules on the sorbent. The Pb adsorption kinetics data were correlated with the adsorption kinetic models [16]:

- the pseudo-first-order kinetic model

$$\log(q_e - q_t) = \log q_e - \frac{k_1}{2.303} t \quad (1)$$

- the pseudo-second-order kinetic model

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

where:

k<sub>1</sub> is the rate constant for the pseudo-first-order kinetic model, k<sub>2</sub> is the rate constant for the pseudo-second-order kinetic model, q<sub>e</sub> is the amount of solute adsorbed at equilibrium and q<sub>t</sub> is the amount of solvent adsorbed at time t.

## 3 Results and discussion

At the first testing stage, the kinetics of chloramphenicol adsorption from the solution with the concentration of 0.5 mmol/dm<sup>3</sup> on three activated carbon grades (WG-12, F-300 and ROW 08 Supra) was examined (Fig. 2). The equilibrium was first reached (after 7 hrs) for the activated carbon with the grade ROW 08 Supra. For the remaining two activated carbons the time to reach the equilibrium was much longer and amounting to 9.5 hrs. The equilibrium constants of

adsorption kinetics were determined and presented in Table 3. The chloramphenicol adsorption kinetics followed the pseudo-second order model, as indicated by higher values of the correlation coefficients (Table 3).

The effect of pH on the efficiency of chloramphenicol adsorption on the activated carbon WG-12 was examined (Fig. 3). The highest efficiencies were achieved for the process proceeding from the solution with pH=2, while slightly poorer efficiencies were reported for the solution with pH=4. The rates of chloramphenicol adsorption from the solutions with pH=6.8 and 10 were similar, but lower than for pH=2 and 4. This is most likely due to the fact that chloramphenicol undergoes dissociation at higher pH values and non-dissociated molecules (predominating at pH=2 and pH=4) are more efficiently adsorbed compared to dissociated ones. The obtained isotherms were described with the Langmuir and Freundlich model (Table 4). Both model types with high values of the correlation coefficient  $R^2$  described the obtained test results.

Also, the effect of the solution temperature (in the range from 20 to 40°C) on the efficiency of chloramphenicol adsorption was determined in this study (Fig. 4, Table 5). It was observed that the higher the adsorption temperature was, the higher the adsorption efficiency was reported. The differences were not large.

Taking into consideration unmodified activated carbons it was found that chloramphenicol was best adsorbed on the activated carbon F-300 from the solutions with pH=7, and on the activated carbon ROW 08 Supra from the solutions with pH=2. The efficiency of adsorption on the carbons modified with ozone was examined. In the case of all investigated activated carbons with different grades, the efficiencies of chloramphenicol adsorption were higher on modified activated carbons (Table 6). For the activated carbons WG-12 and ROW 08 Supra it was noted that the higher the temperature and the longer the modification time, the more efficient the adsorption of chloramphenicol was. In the case of the activated carbon F-300, the optimal modification temperature was 20°C. The obtained results can be associated with the increase in the specific surface area of the activated carbons due to the modification with ozone [17]. The modification of activated carbon enables also the change of the chemical structure of the activated carbon surface. It was found that ozone led to the increase in the number of acid groups (capable of exchanging anions) as well as basic groups (capable of exchanging anions) [18]. The highest adsorption efficiency (94.7%) was observed when the process proceeded from the solution with pH =2 on the activated carbon F-300 modified with ozone at 20°C for 120 minutes. The most significant differences in the adsorption efficiency were observed for the process proceeding from the solution with pH=7. The efficiency of adsorption on the unmodified activated carbon WG-

12 was 72%, whereas on the activated carbon modified at 60°C for 120 minutes, it amounted to 89.3%.

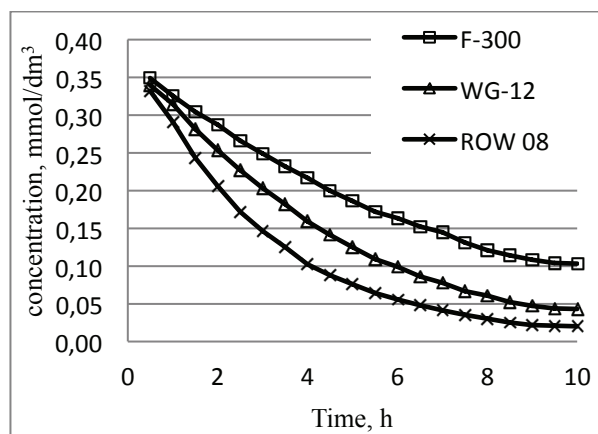


Fig. 2. Kinetics of chloramphenicol adsorption.

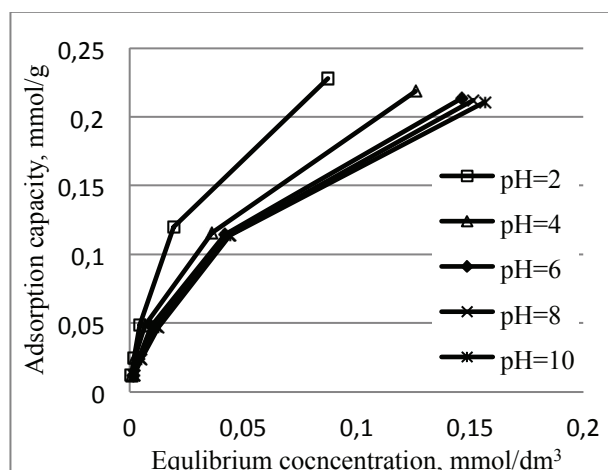


Fig. 3. Effect of the solution pH on the adsorption of chloramphenicol.

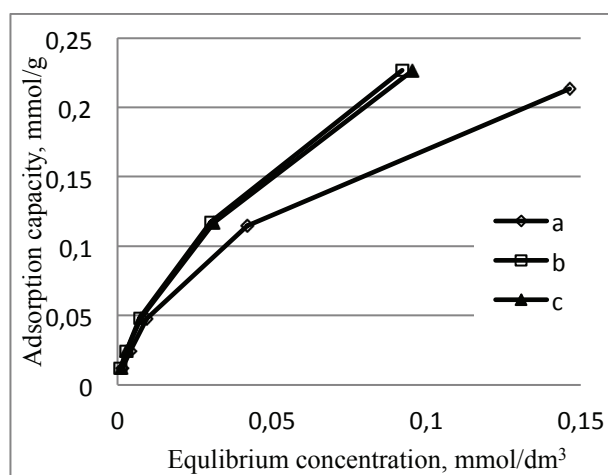


Fig. 4. Effect of temperature on the adsorption of chloramphenicol: a – 20°C, b – 30°C, c – 40°C.

**Table 3.** Pseudo first- and pseudo second-order rate constants for the adsorption of chloramphenicol on the activated carbons.

Activated carbon	$q_e$ (exp) mg/g	First-order kinetic model		Second-order kinetic model	
		$k_1$ 1/h	$R^2$	$k_2$ g/(mmol h)	$R^2$
ROW 08	0.120	0.051	0.8991	9.799	0.9978
F-300	0.099	0.046	0.8110	12.245	0.9889
WG-12	0.114	0.052	0.9648	10.773	0.9832

**Table 4.** The values of Freundlich and Langmuir constants for the adsorption of chloramphenicol.

Isotherm	Constants	pH of the solution				
		2	4	6	8	10
Freundlich	$K_F$ , mmol/kg	1.22	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81
	$1/n$ , -	0.63	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.67
	$R^2$	0.9815	0.9853	0.9906	0.9930	0.9935
Langmuir	$q_m$ , mmol/g	0.203	0.194	0.165	0.167	0.150
	$K_l$ , $dm^3$ /mmol	74.08	57.53	46.33	40.43	42.48
	$R^2$	0.9920	0.9951	0.9957	0.9965	0.9915

**Table 5.** The values of Freundlich and Langmuir constants for the adsorption of chloramphenicol.

Isotherm	Constant	Process temperature, °C		
		20	30	40
Freundlich	$K_F$ , mmol/kg	1.07	1.14	1.10
	$1/n$ , -	1.32	0.66	0.65
	$R^2$	0.9464	0.9979	0.9981
Langmuir	$q_m$ , mmol/g	0.165	0.138	0.145
	$K_l$ , $dm^3$ /mmol	46.33	87.66	80.71
	$R^2$	0.9959	0.9865	0.9911

**Table 6.** The efficiency of chloramphenicol adsorption from the solutions with the concentration of 1.5 mmol/ $dm^3$ , %.

Activated carbons	pH solution	
	2	7
Activated carbon type WG-12		
WG-12	83.3	72.0
WG-12-O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 20 <sup>0</sup> C	92.0	88.7
WG-12 -O <sub>3</sub> -60 min 40 <sup>0</sup> C	92.0	87.3
WG-12 -O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 40 <sup>0</sup> C	90.0	85.3
WG-12 -O <sub>3</sub> - 60 min 60 <sup>0</sup> C	89.3	84.7
WG-12 -O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 60 <sup>0</sup> C	93.3	89.3
Activated carbon type ROW 08 Supra		
ROW 08	90.0	88.7
ROW 08-O <sub>3</sub> - 60 min 20 <sup>0</sup> C	93.3	94.0
ROW 08-O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 20 <sup>0</sup> C	93.3	92.0

**Table 6 (cont.)**

ROW 08-O <sub>3</sub> - 60 min 40 <sup>0</sup> C	94.0	92.7
ROW 08-O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 40 <sup>0</sup> C	94.7	92.0
Activated carbon type F-300		
F-300	88.0	90.7
F-300-O <sub>3</sub> - 60 min 20 <sup>0</sup> C	92.0	90.7
F-300-O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 20 <sup>0</sup> C	94.7	90.7
F-300-O <sub>3</sub> -60 min 40 <sup>0</sup> C	90.7	88.0
F-300-O <sub>3</sub> -120 min 40 <sup>0</sup> C	91.3	86.7

## 4 Conclusions

The adsorption of chloramphenicol on the investigated activated carbons WG-12, F-300 and ROW 0 followed the pseudo-second order kinetics equation. Considering the unmodified activated carbons it was found that chloramphenicol was the most efficiently adsorbed on the activated carbon F-300 from the solutions with pH=7, and on the activated carbon ROW 08 Supra from the solutions with pH=2. When examining the effect of the solution pH on the adsorption rate it was found that the lower the solution pH was, the larger the capacity of the activated carbon was reported. This is the result of more favorable adsorption of non-dissociated molecules which predominated in acid solutions. Higher adsorption efficiency was observed when the process proceeded from the solution at the temperature of 40°C, compared to 30°C or 20°C, but the differences were not large. The modification of the activated carbons with ozone resulted in the increase in their adsorption capacities with respect to chloramphenicol. The optimal modification temperature and duration depended on the activated carbon type.

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