



Study survey of cupric oxide nanoparticles in removal efficiency of ciprofloxacin antibiotic from aqueous solution: adsorption isotherm study

Shahin Ahmadi^{a,*}, Artur Banach^b, Ferdos Kord Mostafapour^c, Davoud Balarak^c

^aDepartment of Environmental Health, School of Public Health, Zabol University of Medical Sciences, Zabol, Iran, Tel. +989184957156; email: sh.ahmadi398@gmail.com

^bDepartment of Biochemistry and Environmental Chemistry, Institute of Biotechnology, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Konstantynów 11 Str, 20-708 Lublin, Poland, Tel. +4881 454 54 42; email: abanach@kul.pl

^cDepartment of Environmental Health, School of Public Health, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran, Tel. +989113544861; email: ferdos_66@yahoo.com (F. Kord Mostafapour), Tel. +98938851721; email: dbalarak2@gmail.com (D. Balarak)

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ABSTRACT

Antibiotics are considered among the major pollutants in water environments. The antibiotics along with the sewage, pharmaceutical industries water waste, veterinary clinics and hospital sewages noticeably enter into the water resources and the environment. The objective of this study was to investigate ciprofloxacin removal efficiency from aqueous solutions by using cupric oxide nanoparticles. The effects of pH (3–11), CuO nanoparticles dosage (0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.07, 0.09 and 0.1 g/L), contact time (15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90 and 120 min) and the initial antibiotic concentration (10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L) were assessed on ciprofloxacin removal efficiency in laboratory. Under optimal conditions of concentration 10 mg/L, pH = 7, CuO nanoparticles dosage 0.1 g/L and contact time 60 min, the removal efficiency was 77% and q_m of the CuO nanoparticles was 105 mg/g. The process of ciprofloxacin adsorption on CuO nanoparticles was depended on Freundlich adsorption isotherm more than other isotherms (Langmuir, Temkin and Harkins–Jura). On the basis of the obtained results, it can be concluded that CuO nanoparticles adsorption process can be used as a novel method for treating wastewater contaminated with drug sources.

Keywords: CuO; Adsorption; Ciprofloxacin; Isotherm

* Corresponding author.