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Kinetic of the Adsorption of Citalopram (Anti-Anxiety) Drug onto Carbon Carbon Nanotube.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research deals with the Kinetic of the adsorption of Citalopram (Anti-Anxiety) drug multi-wall carbon nanotube. The rate constant for the adsorption of Citalopram was determined using Lagergren rate equation. The adsorption process followed first order Kinetic. The result showed when concentration of drug increased in the temperature constant, Adsorption of drug on carbon nanotube increased.

Keywords: adsorption, citalopram, carbon nanotube.

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INTRODUCTION

Adsorption of material depends on the adsorbate-adsorbent interaction and system condition and has been investigated for their suitability for application in drug adsorption control [1-10].

Two vital evaluation elements for an adsorption process operation unit are the mechanism and the reaction rate. Solute uptake rate determines the reliable time required for completing the adsorption reaction and can be enumerated from Kinetic analysis. In 1989, Lagergren presented the first order rate equation for the adsorption of oxalic acid and malonic acid onto charcoal (11). In order to distinguish Kinetics equation based on concentration of solution and adsorption capacity of solid, Lagergren's first order equation has been called Pseudo-first order [12-15]. Kinetics is concerned fundamentally with the details of the process whereby a system gets from an initial state to final state and the time required. For the translation, hence it gives ideal about the mechanism of adsorption.

EXPERIMENTAL

Apparatus

In this research we used Ultraviolet-Visible spectroscopy method to determine the concentration of Citalopram. We used shaker-incubator apparatus Ingersoll Rand model for solution stirring process, during equilibrium adsorption and at the 10, 20, 30 minutes, then filtered and could measure the solution concentration with UV-VIS.

The effect of Initial Concentration

The first prepared 20, 30, 40 PPM of the Citalopram drug. Their adsorptions were measured with UV-VIS. Then they added to 0.1g multi-wall carbon nanotube (MWCNT) and at the 10, 20, 30 minutes agitation with shaker-incubator they filtered. Then, the adsorption of the filtered solution was measured with spectrophotometer.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study of Kinetic of adsorption of Citalopram, Lagergren rate equation is significant as it provides valuable insights into the reaction. Table and figure 1 shows Kinetic modeling for the adsorption of Citalopram on carbon nanotube.

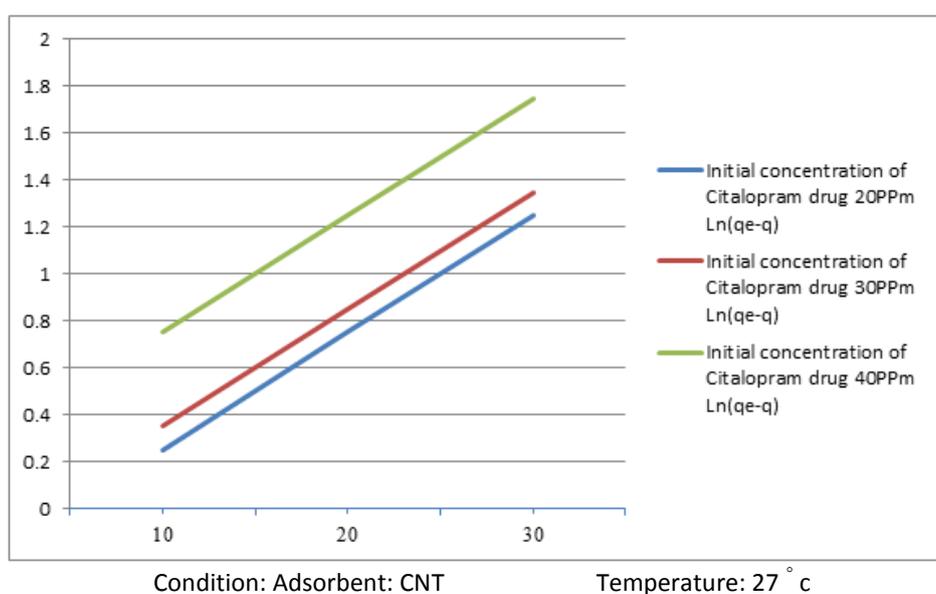


Figure 1: Kinetic modeling for the adsorption of Citalopram on CNT using Lagergren equation

Table1: Kinetic modeling for the adsorption of Citalopram on CNT using Lagergren equation

Time in minute	Initial concentration of Citalopram drug 20PPm $\ln(q_e-q)$	Initial concentration of Citalopram drug 30PPm $\ln(q_e-q)$	Initial concentration of Citalopram drug 40PPm $\ln(q_e-q)$
10	0.25	0.35	0.75
20	0.75	0.85	1.25
30	1.25	1.35	1.75

Condition: Adsorbent: CNT

Temperature: 27 ° c

The rate constant for the adsorption of Citalopram on adsorbents was determined using Lagergren equation [16].

$$\ln(q_e-q) = \ln q_e - kt$$

Where q and q_e = constant of Citalopram adsorbed at time and at equilibrium time.

K = rate constant of adsorption in time^{-1} . The data are given in table 1. Lagergren plots of $\log(q_e - q)$ VS. time (t) were linear showing the applicability of the equation to the adsorption process.

The adsorption of Citalopram was found to be dependent on constant time the initial concentration of the adsorbate. The model of Lagergren fit progressively well with increasing sorbate concentration. The process of adsorption was found to follow first order Kinetics.

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