Spectrophotometric Study on Kinetics and Thermodynamics of Adsorption and Catalytic Transformation of \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) to \( K_2CrO_4 \) by Natural Hermit Crab Shell Powder

G Dong, Y Zhu*, Y Zhang, H Shan, J Xu, S Xin

College of Chemistry and Life Science, Shenyang Normal University, 253 Huanghe Street, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning 110034, China.

*Correspondence to: Yongchun Zhu, yongchunzhu@126.com

Abstract

The adsorption and transformation of \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) at natural hermit crab shell powder was studied by UV-visible spectrophotometry. \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) is adsorbed at natural hermit crab shell powder, and follows the Freundlich adsorption model with the adsorption constant of \( K_F = 888.8 \) and adsorption free energy change of \( 16.83 \) kJ mol\(^{-1}\). The adsorbed \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) is catalytically transformed into \( K_2CrO_4 \) in moderate conditions by natural hermit crab shell powder with the apparent first-order rate constant of \( 0.0219 \) s\(^{-1}\), and equilibrium constant of \( K = 2.27 \times 10^{12} \) M\(^{-1}\).

Keywords: Natural hermit crab shell powder; \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \); catalysis; kinetics; thermodynamics; UV-visible spectrophotometry.

1. Introduction

Compared to Cr(III), Cr(VI) is a more harmful toxic species to the human normal nervous system, immune system, internal secretion system and a cause of cancers [1], and cannot be directly decomposed by microbes in environment [2]. The removal of Cr (VI) from environment had been reported with chemical or physical adsorptions [3], or bioadsorption [4-8]. The transformation of Cr (VI) to Cr(III) may be used to reduce the toxicity of Cr (VI). Among Cr (VI) compounds, the toxicity of \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) is stronger than \( K_2CrO_4 \) [9]. The transformation from \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) to \( K_2CrO_4 \) is commonly catalyzed by strong bases [10]. In acidic solution, Cr (VI) is mainly in \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) form; but in weak base or base solution, the main form of Cr (VI) is \( K_2CrO_4 \).

The natural hermit crab shell is an important natural polymer mainly composed of calcium carbonate, chitin and chitosan with the twisted lamellar structure in the endocuticle and the ribbon shape pore canal tubule in the exocuticle [11]. The strong bioadsorption of natural hermit crab shell for Cr (VI) has been studied with a well adsorption model [12]. In our previous work on the electrochemical determination of Cr (VI) experiments with natural hermit crab shell powder modified electrode [13], it was found that the natural hermit crab shell powder not only adsorbs Cr (VI) effectively but also shows a catalytic transformation from \( K_2Cr_2O_7 \) to \( K_2CrO_4 \). In the present paper, the adsorption and catalytic behavior of natural hermit crab shell to Cr (VI) were studied by UV-visible spectrophotometry [14], and some interesting results are reported here.
2. Methods

2.1. Instruments and materials

The spectrophotometric experiments were carried out on UV-visible spectrophotometer (UV-Lamda 25, Perkin-Elmer Co., USA). The hermit crab shell powder was separated from the system by centrifugal separation with CT6T centrifugal machine (Tianmei Biochemical Device Instrument Engineering Co., Shanghai, China). Crab shells were collected from hairy crabs purchased from Suxiege Co., Shanghai, and cleaned with drinking water and ultrapure water. Potassium dichromate (K₂Cr₂O₇), potassium chromate (K₂CrO₄), disodium hydrogen phosphate (Na₂HPO₄), citric acid and hydrochloric acid (HCl) were all analytical pure (purchased from Shenyang Chemical Co.), and all solutions were prepared with ultrapure water (18.2 MΩ cm⁻¹) prepared with Milli-Q system (Billerica, MA, USA).

2.2. Experimental procedure

Dried clean natural hermit crab shell was grounded into powder (about 80-100#) with grinder. The natural hermit crab powder 0.0500g was mixed with 5mL 1.0×10⁻⁴M potassium dichromate solution in 10mL centrifugal tube for adsorption. After adsorption for certain time, the mixture was centrifuged at 4500 rpm (at 25℃ for 5 min). The obtained supernatant solution was taken for UV-visible spectrophotometric experiments.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. UV-visible spectrophotometry of Cr(VI)

The UV-visible spectra of Cr(VI) solutions before and after the adsorption and catalysis with hermit crab shell powder were shown in Figure 1. K₂Cr₂O₇ solution shows a UV-visible spectrum with absorption peaks at 273nm and 370nm (curve 2 in Figure 1). K₂CrO₄ solution gives out a spectrum with absorption peaks at 257nm and 350nm (curve 3 in Figure 1). After treatment with hermit crab shell powder, K₂Cr₂O₇ solution shows an identical spectrum of K₂CrO₄ with absorption peaks at 273nm and 370nm (curve 4 in Figure 1). These results indicate that the K₂Cr₂O₇ is catalyzed by hermit crab shell powder, and transforms into K₂CrO₄ during the treatment. According to the literature [10], the transformation reaction is described as,

\[ \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 2\text{OH}^- = 2\text{CrO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \]  

So, the absorbance of the peak in curve 4 is about 2 times higher than that in curve 2.

Natural hermit crab shell is a lamellar structural material with ribbon shape pore canal tubule in the exocuticle [11]. The canal tubule with elliptical shaped cavities is about 15-25 μm in diameter [15]. The cavity is full of –NH₂⁺, -CO, and –CH₃ groups, which absorbs Cr₂O₇²⁻ [16] and transforms Cr₂O₇²⁻ into CrO₄²⁻. As we know, the natural hermit crab shell has been used to absorb Cr (VI) [12]. But the hermit crab shell powder with this kind catalysis behavior has not been found and studied. This catalytic behavior may be a useful property of natural materials beyond the chemical adsorption, which open a new way to explore the natural hermit crab shell and other natural materials with the inside structures with high selectivity and catalytic activity [17-20].

http://astonjournals.com/csj
3.2. Thermodynamics of transformation reaction

According to the reaction (1), the reaction equilibrium constant can be expressed as,

$$ K = \frac{[\text{CrO}_4^{2-}]^2}{[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]^2} $$

(2)

Here, [species] indicates the equilibrium value of the species. The distribution of species of CrO$_4^{2-}$ in the system can be expressed as,

$$ \delta_{\text{CrO}_4^{2-}} = \frac{1/2 K [\text{OH}^-]^2}{1/2 K [\text{OH}^-]^2 + [\text{CrO}_4^{2-}]} $$

(3)

The reaction equilibrium constant can be obtained from the following equation,

$$ K = \frac{2 [\text{CrO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{OH}^-]^2}, \text{if } \delta_{\text{CrO}_4^{2-}} = 0.5 $$

(4)

The transformation between Cr$_2$O$_7^{2-}$ and CrO$_4^{2-}$ can also be realized by changing the pH in medium [10]. So, the reaction equilibrium constant can be obtained by spectrophotometry with different solution pH. The solution pH was controlled by disodium hydrogen phosphate-citric acid buffer system in the range of 2.2~8.0. UV-visible spectrophotometric experiment were performed in the buffer solution including 1.0×10$^{-4}$ M K$_2$Cr$_2$O$_7$, the obtained spectra were shown in Figure 2a. The absorbance at 370 nm obtained from the spectra with different solution pH was normalized by equation of

$$ A_n = \frac{A_{2.2} - A_{8.0}}{A_{8.0} - A_{2.2}}, \text{ where } A_n \text{ was the normalized absorbance, } A_{2.2} \text{ was the absorbance at pH 2.2, and } A_{8.0} \text{ was the absorbance at pH 8.0. The normalized absorbance was plotted against solution pH as shown in Figure 2b. The curve was regressed with Boltzmann model with an equation of} 

$$ A_n = 0.9936 - 0.9789 \frac{1}{1 + \exp \left( \frac{(pH - 5.973)}{0.402} \right)}, R^2 = 0.997 $$

(5)

From this equation, it was obtained that the middle point of the curve located at $\delta_{\text{CrO}_4^{2-}} = 0.5$, and pH=5.973, so the reaction equilibrium constant can be estimated as $K=2.27×10^{32}$ M$^{-1}$. The larger value of the equilibrium constant indicates the process is thermodynamically favorable one, and can kinetically be driven by catalysts such as OH$^-$ and other base groups.

3.3. Catalytic kinetics of Cr(VI) by hermit crab shell powder

The transformation kinetics of Cr$_2$O$_7^{2-}$ into CrO$_4^{2-}$ catalyzed by natural hermit crab shell powder was monitored by UV-visible spectrophotometry. The natural hermit crab shell power of 0.0300g was added into 3mL
1.0×10^{-4} \text{M} \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \text{ in a cuvette in the chamber of spectroscopy, then the spectroscopic experiments were carried out successively. The obtained ultraviolet spectra were as shown in Figure 3a. The plot of absorbance at 370nm against time was a sigmoidal curve as shown in Figure 3b. The kinetic curve was regressed as a Boltzmann model [21] with an equation of}

\[ A = 1.66 - 1.66 \times \exp\left(-0.00204 \times \frac{t}{\text{min}}\right) \]

\[ R^2=0.994, \ SD=0.0199 \]

The apparent first-order reaction rate constant can be obtained as 0.00204 min^{-1}.

The total process of adsorption and transformation can be evaluated by the adsorption isothermal equation with different concentration of \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7. The natural hermit crab shell powder of 0.0500g was added into 5mL \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \text{ in the concentration range of } 5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{—} 5.0 \times 10^{-4}\text{M in 10mL centrifugal tube, and centrifuged for 5 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was transferred into a cuvette for spectroscopic experiments. The absorbance at 370 nm of the obtained ultraviolet spectra was plotted against concentration of \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \text{ shown in Figure 4a. The regression equation follows an exponential dissociation function}

\[ A = 2.587 - 2.587 \times \exp\left(-5426 \times \frac{c}{\text{M}}\right) \]

\[ R^2=0.998, \ SD=0.0504 \]

According to Freundlich adsorption model [22, 23], plot of log(A) against log(c) is a straight line as shown in Figure 4b with a regression equation of

\[ \log(A) = 2.949 + 0.747 \log(c/\text{M}), \]

\[ R^2=0.984, \ SD=0.084 \]

From the equation (8), the adsorption constant of \text{K}=888.8 and \text{n}=1.34 were obtained. The adsorption free energy change [24] was calculated as 16.83 kJmol^{-1}. These results indicate that the adsorption of \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \text{ ion in the cavity of the natural hermit crab shell powder is favorable process, and Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \text{ ion is transformed into CrO}_4^{2-}, and released from the cavity. This transformation reaction between chromates can also be catalyzed by strong acid (\text{pH}<3.0) or strong base (\text{pH}>10.0), while hermit crab shell powder can catalyze the reaction in moderate \text{pH} \text{ range (pH: 10-3.0), and may be used in the catalytic transformation of Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \text{ to CrO}_4^{2-}.}

4. Conclusion

In the present paper, the adsorption and transformation of \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \text{ into K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \text{ with natural hermit crab shell powder in moderate pH was studied by UV-visible spectrophotometry. The adsorption follows a Freundlich adsorption isotherm model with favorable adsorption constant. The transformation kinetics follows a Boltzmann equation. The transformation reaction shows a larger equilibrium constant obtained from relationship between absorbance of \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \text{ at 370nm and solution pH, which offers a suitable method for the transformation from K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \text{ to K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \text{ in moderate conditions. The catalytic activity may be due to the inside structure of natural hermit crab shell powder.}

http://astonjournals.com/csj
Competing Interests

Authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions

All authors contributed equally to this work.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to acknowledge the financial supports of the Chinese National Science Foundation (20875063), Liaoning education minister Foundation (2004-c022) and Shenyang Sciences and Technology Bureau Foundation (2007-GX-32).

References


http://astonjournals.com/csj
Figure 1: UV-visible spectra of background (1), K₂CrO₄ (2), K₂Cr₂O₇ (3) and K₂Cr₂O₇ treated with hermit crab shell powder (4). Concentrations of K₂CrO₄ and K₂Cr₂O₇ were 1.0×10⁻⁴ M; solution pH: 5.

Figure 2: The ultraviolet spectra of K₂Cr₂O₇ aqueous solution at different pH (a) and relationship between absorbance at 370 nm and solution pH (b). Solution pH: 1, 8.0; 2, 6.8; 3, 6.0; 4, 5.6; 5, 5.2; 6, 2.2; 7, background. Other experimental conditions were the same as those in Figure 1.
Figure 3: The ultraviolet spectra of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ aqueous solution with different catalytic time (a) and the relationship between absorbance at 370nm and catalytic time (b). Catalytic time (t/min): 1, 180; 2, 160; 3, 140; 4, 110; 5, 80; 6, 60; 7, 40; 8, 30; 9, 0; 10, background. Other experimental conditions were the same as those in Figure 1.
Figure 4: The relationships between absorbance of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ at 370nm and concentration (a) and its double logarithm plot (b).