List of Figures

Fig. No.	Figure Caption	Page No.
Fig. 4.1:	FTIR spectra of the MKAC (a) Before adsorption (b) After Cr (VI) loading	60
Fig. 4.2(a):	SEM micrograph of MKAC beefore adsorption	61
Fig. 4.2(b):	SEM micrograph of MKAC after Cr (VI) adsorption	62
Fig. 4.3:	Effect of solution pH on Cr (VI) adsorption by MKAC (Initial concentration: 20 mg/l; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.25g/100mL; Temperature: 35˚C; time: 190 minute)	63
Fig. 4.4:	Effect of contact time on Cr (VI) adsorption by MKAC (Initial concentration: 20 mg/l, Solution pH: 2, Agitation speed: 150 rpm, Dose 0.25g/100mL, Temperature: 35˚C)	64
Fig. 4.5:	Effect of adsorbent dose on metal uptake and percentage metal removal by MKAC (Initial conc.: 20 mg/l; Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature: 35˚C; Contact time : 150 min.)	65
Fig. 4.6:	Effect of initial Cr (VI) concentration on metal uptake (mg g-1) by MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.75g/100ml; Temperature 35˚C; Contact time: 150 min.)	66
Fig. 4.7:	Langmuir isotherm model for the Cr (VI) adsorption onto MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.25g/100mL; Time: 150 min.)	67
Fig. 4.8:	Freundlich isotherm model for the Cr (VI) adsorption onto	67

MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.25g/100mL; Time: 150 min.)

Fig. 4.9: Tempkin isotherm model for the Cr (VI) adsorption onto MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.25g/100mL; Time: 150 min.) 68

Fig. 4.10: D-R isotherm model for the Cr (VI) adsorption onto MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.25g/100mL; Time: 150 min.) 68

Fig. 4.11: Pseudo-first-order kinetic model for removal of Cr (VI) by MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Dose: 0.25g/100 ml, Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature 35 0C). 70

Fig. 4.12: Pseudo-second-order kinetic model for removal of Cr (VI) by MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Dose: 0..25g/100 ml, Agitation speed: 180 rpm; Temperature 35 ^{0}C). 71

Fig. 4.13: Intra particle diffusion model for removal of Cr (VI) by MKAC (Solution pH: 2; Dose: 0..25g/100 ml, Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature 35 ^{0}C). 71

Fig. 4.14: Determination of thermodynamic properties for adsorption of Cr(VI) on MKAC 73

Fig. 4.15: FTIR spectra of the almond shell activated carbon (a) Before adsorption (b) After Cr (VI) loading 75

Fig. 4.16 (a): SEM micrograph almond shell activated carbon before adsorption of Cr (VI) 76

Fig. 4.16 (b): SEM micrograph almond shell activated carbon after adsorption of Cr(VI) 77

Fig. 4.17:	Effect of activated carbon dose and time on metal uptake (Initial concentration: 50 ppm, pH: 6, Agitation speed: 150 rpm at 35˚C)	79
Fig. 4.18:	Effect of pH on metal uptake by almond shell activated carbon (Initial concentration: 50 mg/L, Time: 240 min, Agitation speed: 150 rpm, Temperature: 35˚C, Dose: 2.5g/L)	80
Fig. 4.19:	Effect of initial concentration of Cr (VI) on metal uptake and % removal by almond shell activated carbon at (pH 2; Time 4 h; Agitation sped: 150 rpm; Temperature: 35˚C; Dose: 2.5 g/L).	81
Fig. 4.20:	Langmuir isotherm for removal of Cr (VI) (Solution pH 2; Dose 2.5 g/100 ml; Agitation speed 150 rpm; Temperature 35 ^{0}C)	83
Fig. 4.21:	Freundlich isotherm for removal of Cr (VI) (Solution pH: 2; Dose: 2.5 g/100 ml; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature: 35 ^{0}C)	83
Fig. 4.22:	Tempkin isotherm for removal of Cr (VI) (Solution pH: 2; Dose: 2.5 g/100 ml; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature :35 ^{0}C)	85
Fig. 4.23:	Pseudo-first order kinetic model of Cr (VI) removal by ASAC1 (Solution pH: 2; Dose: 2.5 g/100 ml; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature: 35 ^{0}C)	86
Fig. 4.24:	Pseudo-second order kinetic model for Cr (VI) removal by ASAC1 (Solution pH: 2, Dose 2.5 g/L; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature: 35 ^{0}C)	87
Fig. 4.25:	Determination of thermodynamic properties for adsorption of Cr (VI) on almond shell activated carbon	89
Fig. 4.26:	FT-IR spectra of activated carbon before (a) and after adsorption (b) of MB	91

Fig. 4.27:	SEM image of activated carbon before (a) and after adsorption (b) of MB	92
Fig. 4.28:	Effect of Initial pH of solution on MB removal (Initial conc.: 100 mg/l; Contact time: 360 min; Adosrbent dose: 0.25 g/100 ml; Agitation speed: 180 rpm; Temperature: 30˚C)	94
Fig. 4.29:	Effect of adsorbent dose Methylene blue uptake (Initial conc.: 100 mg/L; Solution pH: 7; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Temperature: 30˚C)	95
Fig. 4.30:	Effect of initial MB concentration (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100ml; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240 min)	96
Fig. 4.31:	Adsorption isotherms for MB adsorption- Langmuir isotherm (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100mL; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240 min)	98
Fig. 4.32:	Adsorption isotherms for MB adsorption Freundlich isotherm (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100mL; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240 min)	98
Fig. 4.33:	Adsorption isotherms for MB adsorption – Tempkin isotherm (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100mL; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240 min)	99
Fig. 4.34:	Adsorption isotherms for MB adsorption- Dubinin and Radushkevich isotherm (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100mL; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240 min.)	100
Fig. 4.35:	Adsorption kinetics models for MB adsorption - Pseudo first-order(Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100mL; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240min.; Initial con. of	102

MB: 100, 200 and 300 mg/L)

Fig. 4.36: Adsorption kinetics models for MB adsorption - Pseudo second-order (Solution pH: 2; Agitation speed: 150 rpm; Dose: 0.2g/100mL; Temperature 30˚C; Time: 240min.; Initial con. of MB: 100, 200 and 300 mg/L) 102

Fig. 4.37: Determination of thermodynamic parameters for adsorption of MB on almond shell activated carbon 104