Fixed-bed column adsorption study: a comprehensive review

Himanshu Patel1,2

Received: 1 June 2018 / Accepted: 7 March 2019 / Published online: 16 March 2019 © The Author(s) 2019

Abstract
Present paper involved the review of fixed-bed column studies for removal of various contaminants from synthetic wastewater. Basic concept of adsorption, its types (i.e., chemisorption and physisorption) and its mechanism, adsorbents and adsorbates were included. Comparison of batch and column adsorption study is mentioned. Complete study of breakthrough curve for designing adsorptive column is interpreted. This paper explicates the detailed explanation of various process parameters and isotherm models for column study. Fixed-bed adsorption studies using various adsorbates, i.e., metal, ion, dye and other hazardous materials, are reviewed, in which adsorption of chromium metal is most exploitable. Conclusion and some challenges for utilization in real world are also exposed.

Keywords Adsorption · Fixed-bed column · Adsorbent · Adsorbate · Process parameters · Isotherm models

Introduction

The “adsorption” was suggested by Bois-Reymond but given into the world by Kayser, which is defined as an increasing concentration of a specific compound at the surface of interface of the two phases. These specific compounds are transporting from one phase to another and thereafter adhered into surface. It is considered to be a complex phenomenon and depends mostly on the surface chemistry or nature of the sorbent, sorbate and the system conditions in between the two phases. It is the most inexpensive and efficient process for treatment of water or wastewater; therefore, it has been widely used for the removal of solutes from solutions and harmful chemicals from environment. It required less investment in terms of the initial cost and land, simple design, no other toxic effect and superior removal of organic waste constituent, compared to the other conventional treatment in water pollution control (Dabrowski 2001; Selim et al. 2014).

In adsorption process, there is higher concentration of materials at the surface or interface between the two phases, it is called interphase accumulation. The substance which is being adsorbed on the surface of another substance is called adsorbate. The substance, present in bulk, on the surface of which adsorption is taking place is called adsorbent. The interface may be liquid–liquid, liquid–solid, gas–liquid or gas–solid. Of these types of adsorption, only liquid–solid adsorption is widely used in water and wastewater treatment. Following four steps are considered, in which solute (adsorbate) is moved toward the interface layer and attached into adsorbent. (1) Advective transport: solute particles are moved from bulk solutions onto immobile film layer by means of advective flow or axial dispersion or diffusion, (2) film transfer: solute particle is penetrated and attached in immobile water film layer, (3) mass transfer: attachment of solute particle onto the surface of the adsorbent and finally (4) intraparticle diffusion: Movement of solute into the pores of adsorbent (Vasanth et al. 2004).

Mainly two types of adsorption are occurred. Physical sorption is occurred due to weak Van der Waals attraction forces. This sorption is reversible in nature with low enthalpy values, about 20 kJ/mol. Here, weak attractive forces are available between adsorbed molecules and the solid surface weak in nature. Therefore, adsorbed molecules are liberated to travel over the surface, as these molecules are not stuck to a particle side on the adsorbent surface. The electrostatic forces include dipole–dipole interactions, dispersion interactions and hydrogen bonding available among the adsorbate–adsorbent in physical sorption. When there is a net separation of positive and negative charges within a molecule, it is said to have a dipole moment. Whereas,
chemical bonding between sorbate and sorbent molecule takes place in chemisorption. Therefore, this sorption is irreversible in nature and has high enthalpy of sorption than physical sorption 200 kJ/mol. Stronger electrostatic forces such as covalent or electrostatic chemical bond play a vital role in attraction between sorbent and sorbate. This bond is shorter in bond length and has higher bond energy. The ranges of energy for each reaction are: (1) Van der Waals force (4 < DH < 10 kJ/mol), (2) hydrophobic force (< 5 kJ/mol), (3) dipole force (2 < DH < 29 kJ/mol), (4) hydrogen bond (2 < DH < 40 kJ/mol), (5) coordination exchange (40 < DH < 60 kJ/mol) and (6) chemical bond (DH > 60 kJ/mol) (Montgomery 1985; Sawyer et al. 1994; Atkins 1994; Ghaly et al. 2016).

The adsorbent is broadly divided into three classes: (1) Synthetic adsorbent: Various porous materials are synthesized in laboratory using different processes, which have high adsorption capacities. Disadvantage is that this process of manufacturing is comparatively costly. (2) Natural adsorbent: Natural materials like plant root, leaf and agricultural waste are dried, crushed, sieved, again washed with distilled water and used as adsorbent for treatment of real as well as synthetic wastewater. This process is cheap, but adsorption capacity is comparatively low. (3) Semi-synthetic adsorbent: Natural materials undergo chemical as well as physical activation to develop highly porous surface. The major advantages of this adsorbent include: low cost, high efficiency, minimization of chemical or biological sludge, no additional nutrient requirement and regeneration of adsorbent and possibility of metal recovery. Industrial adsorbent is also classified into three types according to their constitution: (1) oxygen-containing adsorbent, (2) carbon-based adsorbent and (3) polymer-based adsorbent (Sameera et al. 2011; Kratochvil and Volesky 1998; Kumar et al. 2005). The properties of the adsorbent are identified by different analytical techniques such as Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), scanning electron microcopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), porosity, pore diameter, pore volume and surface area analysis. FT-IR technique determines the chemical composition by investigating the function group. SEM investigates the morphology of adsorbent. XRD provides information on the crystallographic structure of the material (Sathasivam and Haris 2010; Esparza et al. 2011; Ahmad and Kumar 2011, Abdel Rahman et al. 2018).

An adsorbate is any substance that has undergone adsorption on the surface. In environmental chemistry, adsorbate is considered as pollutant or compounds contributing to the pollution, which adhered in porous adsorbent and easily removed. The various types of water pollutants can be classified into following major categories: (1) organic pollutant, which includes oxygen demanding waste, oil, sewage and agricultural waste, synthetic organic waste, disease causing wastes, (2) inorganic pollutant, which contains inorganic salts, mineral acids, finely divided metal compounds, trace metals, etc. (3) sediments, which are soil and minerals particles that are washed away from land by flood waters (Yi et al. 2008), (4) thermal pollution, in which higher temperature is considered as pollutant and (5) radioactive pollutants are pollutants that have a radiological hazard, its sources might be natural, accidental release of radio contaminant, historical releases due to military tests and/or historical discharge (Abdel Rahman et al. 2014). Each pollutant has different adverse effect. These pollutants are hazardous into mankind, aquatic life and other ecological constitutions (Sharma and Sanghi 2012).

Batch, continuous moving bed, continuous fixed bed (upflow or downflow), continuous fluidize bed and pulsed bed are various types of technique by which the contact between adsorbate and adsorbent is mainly occurred in the adsorption system. Each method has merits and demerits, which are mentioned in Table 1. This table reveals that fixed-bed column is more preferable and industrially feasible for removal of various contaminations from synthetic as well as real wastewater. The performance of fixed-bed column is studied by breakthrough curves, i.e., a representation of the pollutant-effluent concentration versus time profile in a fixed-bed column. The mechanism of this adsorption is based on different phenomena, like axial dispersion, film diffusion resistance, intraparticle diffusion resistance (both pore and surface diffusion) and sorption equilibrium with the sorbent (Kafshgari et al. 2013; Miralles et al. 2010).

The relation between the nature of breakthrough curves and fixed-bed adsorption was as adequately expressed using mass transfer zone (MTZ) or primary sorption zone (PSZ). As per Fig. 1, feed water (wastewater) is inserted through the inlet of the column, the adsorbate is adsorbed most rapidly and effectively by the upper few layers of the fresh adsorbent during the initial stage of the operations. This is due to higher amount of adsorbent and small levels of adsorbate available at these upper layers, so that adsorbate is readily escaped in the lower strata of the bed and no adsorbate (pollutants) run off from the adsorbent at the first stage. So, primary adsorption zone or MTZ is attained near the top or influent end of the column. At this point, concentration of adsorbate (C) is zero, and thus, ratio of effluent and initial concentration (C/C0) is zero. Thereafter, upper layer of adsorbent is gradually saturated, with feeding the polluted water (adsorbate) into the column, which becomes adsorbent less efficient progressively. Thus, the primary sorption zone also travels descending to fresher or un-adsorbed part of adsorbent in the column. Further, with movement of this zone, tendency is that more and more adsorbate comes out in the effluent as per points C/C0, C2/C0, C3/C0 and C4/C0. The movement of this zone is mainly increasing with increasing initial concentration compared to linear velocity of the feed water. After some time (C4), the column is completely
| Particular | Batch sorption | Continuous fixed-bed sorption | Continuous moving bed sorption | Continuous fluidized bed sorption | Pulsed bed sorption |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Introduction | Adsorbent and adsorbate are well mixed in diluted solution at constant volume in well-mixed system | Fixed-bed system consists of a adsorbent in which adsorbate is continuously flowed through a bed of adsorbent at constant rate | Continuous moving bed sorption is steady-state system, where both adsorbent and adsorbate are in motion, and bed of adsorbent section remains at constant, but not in equal condition | In this sorption, adsorbate is in contact with fluidized bed of adsorbent with sufficient or insufficient flow | In pulsed bed sorption, adsorbate is contacted with same adsorbent in bed, until desired results are not achieved |
| Features | Very easy and cheap technique | Very easy and cheap technique | Complicated and very expensive technique | Complicated and very expensive technique | Very easy and cheap technique |
| Most of the researchers are using this technique to analyze feasibility of adsorbent—adsorbate system | Used for higher quantity of wastewater having higher pollution load Also, widely used for industrial purpose, because the adsorbate is continuously in contact with a given quantity of fresh adsorbent in fixed-bed column system | As adsorbent is continuously replaced and fresh adsorbent is constant contact with adsorbate | Used for higher quantity of wastewater having higher pollution load Also, applicable for industries because it allows rapid mixing of adsorbent—adsorbate and adsorbate is continuously flow automatically with controlled operation and easy handling | It is very easily controlled automatically operated system Also, it required lower dosage of adsorbent. This type has an advantage of better utilization of adsorbent because the adsorbents were kept for regeneration as soon as the adsorbent gets saturated |
| Disadvantages | Used for small quantity of wastewater having minimum pollution load; therefore, this operation is that it is scarcely found in the majority of practical (industrial) applications Adsorbent is removed from the system by simple filtration method | The problems associated with this sorption are adsorbent attrition, feed channeling, and non-uniform flow of adsorbent particles | The large amount of adsorbent is required to complete sorption | Flow of adsorbate is not measured with large deviation from plug flow and bubbling or feed channeling, which leads to insufficient contact of adsorbent—adsorbate | Used for small quantity of wastewater having minimum pollution load especially lower suspected solid |
| Forceful interaction is conducted in continuous fixed-bed systems to reduce space and time. As a result, it is difficult to carry out a priori design and optimization of fixed-bed columns without a quantitative approach | Continuous regeneration of adsorbent and adsorbent storage is essential | Continuous regeneration of adsorbent—adsorbate system leads to non-uniform residence time | Adsorbent is not unfilled in normal operations | |
saturated or exhausted and thereafter, adsorption does not occur. At this point, the ratio of \( C/C_0 \) is 1 (one). In most of the cases of the sorption by column method operation of water and wastewater, breakthrough curves exhibit a characteristic ‘S’ shape but with varying degree of steepness (Chowdhury et al. 2013; Shafeeyan et al. 2014; Hasanzadeh et al. 2016).

As Fig. 2 shows, initially sorbent is regarded to be exhausted easily, breakthrough point is selected arbitrarily at lower value of break point concentration (\( C_b \)) for the effluent concentration and exhaustion point concentration (\( C_x \)) closely imminent influent concentration of adsorbate. Here \( V_b \) and \( V_x \) are the volume of effluent corresponding to break point concentration (\( C_b \)) and exhaustion point concentration (\( C_x \)), respectively. The primary sorption zone (PSZ) is the portion between exhaustion point (\( C_x \)) and breakthrough point concentration of adsorbate (\( C_b \)). If PSZ is assumed to have a constant length or depth (\( \delta \)), some important parameters such as total time taken for the primary sorption zone to establish itself (\( t_x \)), time required for the exchange zone to move the length of its own height up/down the column (\( t_b \)), rate at which the exchange zone is moving up or down through the bed (\( U_z \)), fraction of adsorbate present in the adsorption zone (\( F \)) and percentage of the total column saturated at breakthrough are calculated using simple equations. These parameters play vital role for column designing (Gupta and Ali 2012; Crittenden and Thomas 1998).
**Process parameter for column study**

Most of the adsorption studies were conducted on synthetic wastewater as adsorbate, in which metal or dye solution is prepared and treated with adsorbent. Effect of various process parameters like the initial adsorbate concentration, flow rate of adsorbate in column, bed height of column, pH of adsorbate, particle size of adsorbent and temperature of system were performed and breakthrough and exhaust points were measured. All these parameters are important for evaluating the efficiency of adsorbent in a continuous treatment process of effluents on the pilot or industrial scale (Yang et al. 2015). Table 2 shows the effect of process parameters on breakthrough and exhaust point with its features and explanation. Out of these parameters, initial adsorbate concentration, bed height and flow rate are most feasible parameters, as most of researchers are recently working on these parameters and utilized to remove various types of pollutants like dyes, metal, hazardous waste, etc. using natural and synthetic adsorbents.

**Adsorption models for column study**

Various practical features such as sorbent capacity, operating life span, regeneration time and prediction of the time necessary play a vital role during the operation of column using adsorption dynamics acquaintance and modeling. Also, these models provide detailed conclusions about the mechanism of the process. The adsorption column is subjected to axial dispersion, external film resistance and intraparticle diffusion resistance. So, the mathematical correlations for adsorption in fixed-bed columns are based on the assumption of axial dispersion, external mass transfer, intraparticle diffusion and nonlinear isotherms. A number of mathematical models have been developed for the evaluation of efficiency and applicability of the column models for large-scale operations. The Thomas, bed depth service time, the Adams and Bohart model, Yoon–Nelson, Clark, Wolborska and modified dose–response model are most commonly used to analyze the column behavior of adsorbent–adsorbate system. Most general and widely used for column studies is Thomas model (TM). Maximum solid-phase concentration of adsorbate on adsorbent and rate constant is determined using data obtained from column continuous studies by Thomas adsorption model. The Thomas model is proposed on assumption of Langmuir kinetics of adsorption–desorption that rate driving forces follow second-order reversible reaction kinetics and also no axial dispersion. The bed depth service time (BDST) model is based on the Bohart and Adams quasi-chemical rate law. Rational of this model is that equilibrium is not immediate in bed, and therefore, the rate of the sorption process is directly proportional to the fraction of sorption capacity still remaining on the media. This model is provided by the relationship between bed depth and service time in terms of process concentrations and adsorption parameters. This model is based on the hypothesis that the adsorption rate is maintained by the surface reaction between adsorbate and the unused capacity of the adsorbent. The values of breakthrough time obtained for various bed heights used in this study were introduced into the BDST model. Therefore, sorbent quantity is being preferably used, instead of the bed height (Wan Ngah et al. 2012).

Scientists, namely Bohart and Adams, investigated the equation for relationship between $C/C_o$ and time in a continuous system, which is known as Adam–Bohart model (ABM). Basically, innovative studies were carried out by Adam and Bohart using gas–charcoal adsorption system, and thereafter, its equation can be useful for other continuous adsorption system. This model proposed that rate of adsorption depends upon concentration of the sorbing species and residual capacity of adsorption (Dorado et al. 2014). Yoon–Nelson model (YNM) is simple theoretical assumption, which does not concentrated upon properties of adsorbate, type of adsorbent and any physical features of the adsorption bed. This model is given probable statement that decreasing rate of adsorption is directly proportional to adsorbate adsorption and breakthrough on the adsorbent. Scientist, namely Clark, proposed model for breakthrough curves, which based suggestions that (1) column adsorption is mass-transfer concept with combination of Freundlich isotherm and (2) behavior of flow in column is of piston type. By using the laws of mass transfer and by neglecting the phenomenon of dispersion, Clark solved the system of equations of mass transfer. This model is called Clark model (CM). Wolborska mentioned the relationship that describes the concentration distribution in a bed for the low-concentration range of the breakthrough curve, which is referred as Wolborska model (WM). Another simplified numerical model used to describe fixed-bed column adsorption data is the modified dose response model (MDRM). This model basically diminishes the error resulting from the use of the Thomas model, particularly at lower or higher time periods of the breakthrough curve (Lee et al. 2015; Biswas and Mishra 2015).

Adsorption capacity of each model for different process parameters such as initial concentration of adsorbate, bed height, flow rate, etc. is calculated and mentioned by various scientists for designing the column. Table 3 depicts the equation, plot and parameters of each model. It also mentioned the variation, i.e., increasing or decreasing in column adsorption model parameters with respect to increasing operation parameters. Very important
Table 2 Effect of process parameter on breakthrough and exhaustion point

| Process parameter                  | Features                                                                 | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Initial adsorbate concentration (IAC) | Breakthrough and exhaustion points are occurred earlier with increasing influent concentration. And thereafter breakpoint time decreased with increasing the inlet concentration | Initially, adsorption was rapid because of the availability of large number of vacant sites. And thereafter, increasing initial adsorbate concentration results in a greater driving force to overcome mass-transfer resistance in the liquid phase and the sites are exhausted quickly, so the volume of effluent treated also decreases (Moyo et al. 2017; Saravanan et al. 2018) |
| Flow rate of adsorbate (FRA)       | Breakthrough points generally occur faster with higher flow rate. Saturation of breakthrough time is increased significantly with a decrease in the flow rate | The rate of mass transfer gets increased, i.e., the amount of adsorbate adsorbed onto unit bed height (mass-transfer zone) gets increased with increasing flow rate leading to faster saturation (Lopez-Cervantes et al. 2017). And lower flow rate, adsorbate has more time to contact with adsorbent that resulted in higher removal of adsorbate in column (Ahmad and Hameed 2009; Sheng et al. 2018) |
| Bed height of column (BHC)         | Breakthrough and exhaustion times are slower with increasing bed depth. Also, it was found that the volume of effluent treated increased with increasing the bed depth | This was attributed to an increase in the surface area and the number of binding sites available for adsorption. The time for interaction of adsorbate and adsorbent also increased with increasing amount of adsorbent (Fathi et al. 2014; Teutschereva et al. 2018) |
| pH of adsorbate (pH)               | In some case, highest removals are found at acidic pH and maximum removals of some adsorbate are found at alkaline pH | It depended upon the nature of adsorbent and adsorbate (Banerjee and Chattopadhyaya 2013; Ahmed and Hameed 2018) |
| Particle size of adsorbent (PSA)   | Breakthrough and exhaustion times are slower with increasing particle size of adsorbent. Maximum particle size is favored to get better adsorption capacity. But, moderate flow rate is preferred for industrial applications | Adsorption is a surface phenomenon and the extent of adsorption is expected to be proportional to the specific surface. However, very small particle size is not studied to avoid problem associated with solid–liquid separation. Further, smaller particles develop high-pressure drop in the fixed-bed column adsorbent (Unger et al. 2008; Zou et al. 2013) |
| Temperature (T)                    | Breakthrough and exhaustion times are slower with increasing temperature of system. But, adsorption capacity decreases with the increasing temperature | It might be due to that high operating temperature favored adsorbate diffusing faster into the adsorbent, giving a low breakthrough and exhaust time. Further, less adsorbate was required to satisfy the maximum adsorption capacity of adsorbent at high adsorption temperatures, indicating an exothermic process. For industrial applications, room temperature adsorption is preferred to reduce heating operation setup cost (Girish and Murty 2014; Ye et al. 2018) |
parameters of Thomas mode, i.e., $q_{TH}$ increased with the increase in initial concentration of adsorbent, bed height and temperature and corresponding $K_{TH}$ values decreased. Also, $q_{TH}$ decreased with increase in flow rate and corresponding $K_{TH}$ values increased. Further, correlation coefficient value ($r^2$) from straight line graph of all models is calculated and mentioned in most of the research papers. The coefficient of determination is useful because it gives the proportion of the variance (fluctuation) of one variable that is predictable from the other variables. It is a measure that allows us to determine how certain one variable that is predictable from the other variables. It is

### Adsorptive column

Variety of adsorbents and adsorbates are studied using different process parameters and isotherm models in recent years. In this review paper, column adsorption study is isolating using different adsorbates as follows.

### Adsorption of metal and ion

Earth’s crust is constituent of metal and other parts, but random human activities have significantly changed their geochemical cycles and biochemical balance. This results in accumulation of metals in plant parts having secondary metabolites, which is responsible for a particular pharmacological activity. Prolonged exposure to heavy metals such as cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc can cause deleterious health effects in humans (Singh et al. 2011). Various scientists have being tried to remove metals and its ions using adsorptive column treatment. Synthetic adsorbents, namely polyacrylonitrile–potassium cobalt hexacyanoferrates and polyacrylonitrile–potassium nickel hexacyanoferrates, were synthesized, and adsorption of cesium was investigated. The effects of liquid flow rate, bed height and presence of other cations on the adsorption of cesium were performed. The bed depth service time (BDST) model and the Thomas model were used to analyze the experimental data, and the model parameters were evaluated (Du et al. 2014). Ali had synthesized economical adsorbent, i.e., carbon nanotube using Ni/MgO metal oxide for microwave exposure for thermal disintegration at 550 °C. This microwave-assisted nanotube had undergone column studies for removal of arsenite and

### Table 3 Details of column adsorption models and its parameters variation in column adsorption model w.r.t. increasing operation parameters (Lee et al. 2015; Biswas and Mishra 2015)

| Column adsorption model | Linear equation | Plot | Parameter of model | Operation parameters |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Thomas model (TM)       | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} - 1 \right) = \frac{k_{TH}q_m}{Q} - \frac{k_{TH}C_i}{Q}$ | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} - 1 \right)$ | $k_{TH}$ | Decreased | Increased | Decreased | Decreased |
| Bed depth service time model (BDST) | $t = \frac{N_o}{C_i} \frac{Z}{1 - e^{-k_{BDST}t}} \ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} - 1 \right)$ | Bed height versus time | $N_o$ | Increased | Increased | N.A. | Increased |
| Adam and Bohart model (ABM) | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} - 1 \right) = k_{AB}N_o Z - k_{AB}C_i t$ | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} - 1 \right)$ | $k_{AB}$ | Increased | Increased | Decreased | Decreased |
| Yoon–Nelson model (YNM) | $\frac{q_{YN}}{C_o} = \frac{q_{max}}{X} - \frac{q_{max}}{X} \left( 1 - \frac{C_t}{C_i} \right)$ | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} - 1 \right)$ | $q_{YN}$ | Increased | Decreased | Increased | N.A. |
| Clark model (CM) | $\frac{C_t}{C_o} = \frac{1}{(1 + k_{CM}C_t)^{n}}$ | $C_t/C_o$ versus time | $A$ | Decreased | Decreased | Increased | Increased |
| Wolborska model (WM) | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_o} \right) = \frac{q_{max}}{N_o} - \frac{q_{max}}{U}$ | $\ln(C_t/C_o)$ versus time | $B$ | Increased | Decreased | Decreased | Decreased |
| Modified dose response model (MDRM) | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} \right) = a \ln \left( C_i Q_t \right) - a \ln \left( q_{mod}m \right)$ | $\ln \left( \frac{C_t}{C_i} \right)$ | $A$ | Decreased | Increased | N.A. |

N.A. Data not available
arsenite using process variables like initial concentration, flow rate and bed height. The data were analyzed using Tomas and Adam bohart models, and maximum removals were found to be 13.5 and 14.0 mg/g for arsenite and arsenate, respectively (Ali 2018). Novel 3D yttrium-based graphene oxide–sodium alginate hydrogel was prepared by sol–gel process for removal of fluoride via continuous filtration. Data were analyzed by Thomas model, and maximum uptake capacity was achieved to be 4.00 mg/g (He et al. 2018). Vertical column experiments using sugarcane bagasse were conducted for removal of manganese(II), and the highest removal efficiency was found to be 51.95% (Zaini et al. 2018). New chelating cellulose-based adsorbent, i.e., N-methyl-d-glucamine (NMDG)-type functional group attached to a novel boron selective chelating fiber, was prepared, characterized and utilized for boron removal. Yoon–Nelson, Thomas and modified dose response model were evaluated using data of various flow rates. Maximum boron adsorption capacity related to Thomas model was obtained up to 22.06 mg/g (Recepoglu et al. 2018). Freitas and their co-scientists were experimented for binary adsorption of silver and copper onto bentonite (Verde-lodo clay), in which first flow rate was optimized. Thereafter, effects of initial concentration and molar fraction were investigated using this optimum flow rate (Freitas et al. 2018).

Comparison studies of unmodified and modified jordanian kaolinite clay using hemic acid were accomplished for removal of heavy metals such as lead(II), cadmium(II) and zinc(II). Various process variables for batch (contact time, adsorbent dose, initial metal ion concentration, pH and temperature) as well as column (initial concentration, flow rate and bed height) were evaluated. Results indicated that modified clay was more dominant than unmodified clay; and adsorption of the metal ions by both modified kaolinite clay was more dominant than unmodified clay; and adsorption capacity related to Thomas model and corresponding maximum adsorptive capacity related to Thomas model and corresponding reference.

Adsorption of dye

Dyes usually have a synthetic origin and complex aromatic molecular structures which make them more stable and more difficult to biodegrade. Degradation of dyes is typically a slow process. The removal of color is needed to be considered in the disposal of textile wastewater due to aesthetic deterioration as well as the obstruction of penetration of dissolved oxygen and sunlight into water bodies, which seriously affects aquatic life. Besides, the dye precursors and degradation products are proven carcinogenic and mutagenic in nature. Consumption of dye-polluted water can cause allergy reactions, dermatitis, skin irritation, cancer and mutation both in babies and matures (Patel and Vashi 2013). Lopez-Cervantes and team members had prepared biosorbent chitosan–glutaraldehyde from shrimp shells for the removal of the textile dye Direct Blue 71 from an aqueous solution. This bioadsorbent was analyzed using
| Adsorbate                  | Adsorbent                                                                 | Operation parameters                                                                 | Column isotherm investigated                      | Thomas maximum adsorption capacity (mg/g) | References                      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fluoride                  | Kanuma mud                                                                | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                        | TM and BDST                                       | 0.585                                    | Chen et al. 2011                    |
| Cadmium(II)               | Syzygium cumini L leaf powder                                             | pH, initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                    | TM, BDST, ABM and YNM                            | 29.08                                    | Rao et al. 2011                     |
| Copper(II), lead(II) and  | Functionalized SBA-1 mesoporous silica with polyamidoamine               | Flow rate and bed height                                                              | TM and BDST                                       | 1.6, 1.3 and 1.0 mmol/g                 | Shahbazi et al. 2013                |
| Chromium(VI)              | Modified corn stalk                                                       | pH, influent concentration, flow rate and bed height                                  | TM, ABM and YNM                                  | 152,323.70                               | Chen et al. 2012                    |
| Copper(II)                | Chitosan–zeolite composite                                                | Bed height                                                                            | BDST, CM                                          | 41.14                                   | Wán Ngah et al. 2012                |
| Uranium(VI)               | Grapefruit peel (GFP)                                                    | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height and particle size of GFP                 | TM, BDST, YNM and CM                             | 104.1                                   | Zou et al. 2013                     |
| Copper(II)                | kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus, L) fibers                                     | Flow rate and bed height                                                              | TM and BDST                                       | 47.27                                    | Hasfalina et al. 2012               |
| Chromium(VI)              | Orthophosphoric acid-activated lignin                                     | pH, initial concentration, flow rate, bed height and ionic strength                   | TM, BDST, ABM and MDRM                           | 0.889                                   | Albadarin et al. 2012               |
| Cesium(I) and strontium(II)| Montmorillonite–iron oxide composite                                     | Initial concentration and flow rate                                                   | TM                                                 | 4.42 and 15.28                         | Ararem et al. 2013                  |
| Chromium(VI)              | Leonardite                                                                | Initial concentration and flow rate                                                   | TM, BDST, YNM, WM, CM and MDRM                   | 127.53                                   | Dorado et al. 2014                  |
| Cadmium(II) and lead(II)  | Dead calcareous skeletons                                                | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                       | TM, BDST and YNM                                 | 66.16 and 75.18                         | Lim and Aris 2014                   |
| Copper(II)                | Polyaniline-coated sawdust                                                | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                       | TM, BDST and YNM                                 | 58.23                                    | Liu and Sun 2012                    |
| Bromate                   | Fe(II)–Al(III)-layered double hydroxide                                   | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                       | TM and BDST                                       | 71.01 µmol/g                            | Yang et al. 2015                    |
| Copper(II)                | Surface-modified eucalyptus globulus seeds                               | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                       | TM, BDST and YNM                                 | 300.5                                   | Senthil Kumar et al. 2015           |
| Fluoride                  | Activated alumina                                                        | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                       | TM, YNM and ABM                                  | 11.01                                   | Ghorai and Pant 2004                |
| Phosphate                 | Zirconium-loaded soyabean residue (okara)                                 | pH, initial concentration, flow rate, bed height and particle size                    | TM, BDST and ABM                                  | 12.21                                   | Nguyen et al. 2015                  |
| Chromium(VI)              | Alkaline anion exchange fiber                                             | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height and temperature                          | TM, ABM, YNM and CM                               | 210.2                                   | Wang, Li and Zeng 2015              |
| Copper(II) and nickel(II) | Magnetized sawdust (Fe₃O₄–SD)                                            | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                       | TM, ABM and YNM                                  | 43.45 and 33.08                         | Kapur and Mondal 2016              |
| Adsorbate                      | Adsorbent                                                                 | Operation parameters                                                                 | Column isotherm investigated | Thomas maximum adsorption capacity | References                                      |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Nickel(II) and chromium(II)   | TiO₂ agglomerated nanoparticles                                          | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                        | TM, BDST and ABM           | 33.18 and 12.94 mg/g             | Debnath et al. (2010)                           |
| Cadmium(II) and lead(II)      | Grape stalk wastes (GSW)                                                  | Initial concentration and particle size of GSW                                          | TM                          | 31.53 and 49.40 mg/g             | Miralles et al. (2010)                           |
| Manganese(II)                 | Granular-activated carbon from agrowaste of mango-tene fruit peel         | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                        | TM, ABM and YNM            | 7257.32 mg/g                     | Chowdhury et al. (2013)                          |
| Chromium(II)                  | Pistachio shell                                                           | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height, pH, effluent concentration and temperature | TM, ABM and YNM            | 27.95 mg/g                       | Banerjee et al. (2018)                          |
| Copper(II)                    | Amino-functionalized ramie stalk                                          | Initial concentration flow rate and bed height                                        | TM, ABM, YNM and BDST      | 0.528 mmol/g                     | Wang et al. (2018)                              |
| Lead(II) and cadmium(II)      | PAAC nanocomposite                                                        | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height, pH and temperature                      | TM                          | 36.20 and 37.25 mg/g             | Zendehdel and Mohammadi (2018)                  |
| Fluoride                      | Magnesia–pullulan composite (MgOP)                                        | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height, pH, temperature and other existing anions | TM and YNM                  | 16.6 mg/g                        | Ye et al. (2018)                                |
| Arsenate                      | Chitosan                                                                  | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height, bed diameter and flow direction          | TM, ABM and YNM            | 51.2 mg/g                        | Brion-Roby et al. (2018)                        |
| Copper(II), cobalt(II) and nickel(II) | Sugarcane bagasse                                                      | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                        | TM and ABM                  | 1.060, 0.800 and 1.029 mmol/g    | Xavier et al. (2018)                            |
| Cyanide                       | Blast furnace granulated slag                                             | Initial concentration, flow rate, pH and bed height                                   | –                           | 91.6% (Removal efficiency)       | Rout et al. 2018                                |
| Fluoride                      | Magnesium–hydroxyapatite pellets                                          | Initial concentration, flow rate, bed height, particle size and particle shape         | TM and ABM                  | 45.5 mg/g                        | Mondal et al. (2018)                            |
| Copper(II), magnesium(II) and nickel(II) | Yersiniabactin, immobilized to XAD16 resin                                   | Flow rate and pH                                                                       | TM and MDRM                 | 0.12, 0.2 and 0.1 mg/g           | Moscatello et al. (2018)                        |
| Chromium(VI)                  | Ionic liquid functionalized cellulose (ILFC)                              | pH                                                                                    | TM and YNM                  | 181.8 mg/g                      | Zhen and Long (2018)                            |
| Chromium(VI)                  | Co-immobilized activated carbon and Bacillus subtilis                     | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                        | TM                          | 11.7 mg/g                        | Sukumar et al. (2017)                           |
| Chromium(VI), copper(II) and zinc(II) | Activated Neem bark                                                        | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height                                        | TM and YNM                  | 53.95, 12.45 and 23.54 mg/g      | Maheshwari and Gupta (2016)                      |
scanning electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. The effect of various process parameters such as bed height, inlet Direct Blue 71 concentration, flow rate was performed. Column isotherms Adams–Bohart, Thomas and bed depth service time mathematical models were utilized, in which bed depth service time model showed good agreement with the experimental data and the high values of correlation coefficients. Maximum dye removal capacity was found to be 343.59 mg/g (Lopez-Cervantes et al. 2017). Iranian Luffa cylindrica and NaOH-modified Luffa cylindrica as a natural lignocellulosic adsorbent were prepared and investigated for biosorption of methylene blue (MB) using a fixed-bed column. The response surface methodology based on central composite design was used to evaluate the interactive effects of three major operating parameters like inlet dye concentration, Luffa dosage and feed flow rate on the dye removal percentage (response variable). The breakthrough curves were predicted by the Adams–Bohart and Thomas models using nonlinear regression analysis, in which maximum adsorption capacities of methylene blue dye were achieved to be 21.4 and 46.58 mg/g for Luffa and NaOH-modified Luffa, respectively. Higher capacity of NaOH-modified Luffa is attributed to the intensification of the negatively charged surface of the base-modified adsorbent with hydroxyl groups. Desorption studies were also performed with HCl (Baharlouei and Sirousazar 2018). Glass beads coated with chitosan were used for food azo dyes adsorption in a fixed-bed column, and maximum capacity of the adsorption column was found at range of 13.5–108.7 mg/g (Vieira et al. 2014). Other dye removal using column adsorption studies is depicted in Table 5.

### Miscellaneous adsorbate

Miscellaneous adsorbates like benzaldehyde, salicylic acid, levofloxacin, etc. are also being removed by column adsorption treatment. Meng et al. studied the column adsorptive removal of salicylic acid on the surface of wollastonite-based imprinted polymer (WMIP). Effect of initial concentration of salicylic acid, column bed height, flow rate and temperature is performed, and data were analyzed by Thomas and Adam and Bohart models (Meng et al. 2013). Feasibility of fixed-bed column filled with activated charcoal prepared from coconut husks for removal of benzaldehyde from its aqueous solution is conducted. Various parameters such as inlet concentration, feed flow rate, bed depth and column inner diameter were evaluated (Canteli et al. 2014). Four types of magnesium (Mg)-impregnated biochars were prepared via thermal pyrolysis of wood chips pretreated with MgSO₄ and characterized it with various sophisticated instruments. Batch as well as continuous fixed column experiments was carried out in order to remove antibiotics,
levofloxacin. Effect of different flow rate, initial concentration and bed depth was analyzed (Zhao et al. 2018). Xu and team member prepared carbon nanotube (CNT) and utilized as an adsorbent for removal of 2-naphthol. Process variables (flow rate, initial concentration and bed depth) and column isotherms (Thomas, Yoon–Nelson and BDST) were also analyzed. The breakthrough and exhaust point was calculated. The equilibrium adsorption amount of 2-naphthol on the CNT-based composite adsorbent varies from 122.7 mg/kg to 286.6 mg/kg in this experimental region (Xu et al. 2017). Peng and co-scientists had fabricated, characterized and utilized another adsorbents, amine functionalized magnetic-activated charcoal derived from bamboo wastes (AFM-BAC) and activated charcoal from bamboo wastes (BAC) for adsorption of fluoroquinolone antibiotics ciprofloxacin (CIP) and norfloxacin (NOR) through batch and column method. The saturated adsorption capacities of BAC and AFM-BAC were 172.5 mg/g and 293.2 mg/g for CIP and 193.4 mg/g and 315.7 mg/g for NOR, respectively (Peng et al. 2017). Atenolol was removed using granular charcoal by Sancho (Sancho et al. 2012) and Sotelo (Sotelo et al. 2012), and their adsorption capacities were 51.10 and 44.36 mg/g, respectively. Comparison of batch and column adsorption studies was performed using activated carbon for removal of pharmaceutical product diclofenac. Initial pollutant concentration, weight of adsorbent and volumetric feed flow rate were analyzed. Breakthrough time, the time when 5% of initial concentration is detected in the effluent, was at higher initial concentration and lower flow rate. Fractional bed utilization increased with the increase in the initial concentration and flow rate, but decreased with higher amount of activated carbon. Breakthrough curves experimental data were fitted using Thomas, Bohart–Adams and Yan analytical models. Yan model showed the highest average of the determination coefficients ($R^2 = 0.9842$) of all experiments, while the amounts adsorbed by the packed column were better predicted by Thomas equation (Franco et al. 2018). The adsorption of ranitidine hydrochloride (RH) onto microwave-irradiated Aegle marmelos Correa fruit shell was also investigated in a fixed-bed column (Sivarajasekar et al. 2018). The removal of total organic carbon from real industrial waste water using polyethylenimine-functionalized pyroxene nanoparticles (PEI-PY) embedded into diatomite by Hethnawi et al. (2017). Removal of acetaminophen from synthetic wastewater in a fixed-bed column adsorption using low-cost coconut shell waste pretreated with NaOH, HNO₃, ozone and/or chitosan was performed, and results of maximum adsorption capacity were: ozone-treated GAC (20.88 mg/g) > chitosan-coated GAC (16.67 mg/g) > HNO₃-treated GAC (11.09 mg/g) > NaOH-treated GAC (7.57 mg/g) > as-received GAC (2.84 mg/g). This reveals that the ozone-treated GAC is more preferable adsorbent than other investigated adsorbents (Yanyana et al. 2018).

Table 5 Details of column adsorption studies of dye

| Dye adsorbate | Adsorbent                  | Operation parameters                                  | Column isotherm investigated | Thomas maximum adsorption capacity | References                |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Malachite green (MG) | NaOH-modified rice husk | pH, initial concentration, flow rate and bed height | TM, BDST, ABM and YNM        | 101.31 mg/g                      | Chowdhury and Saha (2013a) |
| Methylene blue       | Waste watermelon rind     | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height      | TM, BDST and ABM              | 113.5 mg/g                       | Lakshlimpathy and Sarada (2016) |
| Acid yellow 17       | Tamarind seed powder      | Initial concentration, flow rate, pH and bed height  | TM, YHM, BDST and ABM         | 978.5 mg/g                      | Patel and Vashi (2012)    |
| Methylene blue       | Pine cone                 | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height      | TM, BDST and YNM              | 55.68 mg/g                       | Yagub et al. (2015)       |
| Methylene blue       | NaOH-modified rice husk   | Flow rate and bed height                             | TM, BDST and YNM              | 101.3 mg/g                       | Chowdhury, and Saha (2013b) |
| Malachite green (MG) | NaOH-modified rice husk   | pH, initial concentration, flow rate and bed height  | TM, BDST, ABM and YNM         | 101.31 mg/g                      | Chowdhury and Saha (2013a) |
| Allura red AC, tartrazine and sunset yellow FCF | Glass bead-coated chitosan | pH and bed height                                      | TM, BDST and YNM              | 29.8, 75.1 and 65.6 mg/g        | Vieira et al. (2014)     |
| Methyl blue          | Biochar and Kaolin        | Initial concentration, flow rate and bed height      | TM, BDST and YNM              | 20.06 mg/g                       | Dawood et al. (2018)      |
Challenges for utilization

1. As industry is always demanded for low cost, lower discharge, environmental friendly, easily available material usage and least spacious for effluent treatment plant, and most of plant consists of biological treatment as a tertiary treatment due to its vast feasibility; the main disadvantages of any adsorption are that the high price of treatment and difficult regeneration. It also produced solid waste of exhausted adsorbent.

2. Column adsorption studies are considered as better adsorption due to reasonable advantages, but challenge for column adsorption is that as fluid is passed through the fixed bed of solid adsorbents, initially transfer of adsorbate from the feed fluid occurs at the bed entrance. As feed fluid is continuously passed toward the column, MTZ progressively move through the bed once the adsorbent in a region becomes saturated with the adsorbate molecules. After particle time duration, the adsorbent particles upstream or downstream of the MTZ do not participate in the mass-transfer processes, and thus, adsorption process of removing the adsorbate (pollutants) is congested. Thereafter adsorbent must be replaced or regenerated. Fixed-bed column adsorption has facing other problems of poor temperature controller, undesirable heat gradients, un-wanted chemical reactions, channeling and difficult to clean.

3. For proper industrial prospective, series of column should be attached for better adsorption results. Other factors such as column containing multiple adsorbents, numerous adsorbate system and also their appropriate ratio are to be considered.

4. All the experiments are being accomplished using synthetic wastewater of metal, dye and other contaminations including pharmaceutical products in the continuous fixed-bed column studies by various researchers. But, real industrial like textile, dyeing, electroplating, tanning, paper, etc. effluent must be considered for the removal of components contributing the COD, BOD, color and other parameters. Furthermore, regeneration studies and desorption step modeling must be conducted.

Conclusion

From various literature surveys, we concluded that fixed-bed column studies for removal of various contaminations from synthetic wastewater are still in the very infancy. This review paper comprised of adsorption, its types and mechanism, types of adsorbent, adsorbate and adsorption study. Column study is compared with other adsorption studies in tabulated form, which revealed that column study is better, easy, simple, economical and feasible for industrial for removal of various contaminations including dye, metal and other hazardous waste. Breakthrough curves and its parameters are interpreted to design column by various figures. Numerous process parameters are known to have important influence on this phenomenon: initial concentration of adsorbate, flow rate, bed height, pH, particle size of adsorbent and temperature. Detail description of column isotherms models, i.e., Thomas model, bed depth service time, the Adams and Bohart model, Yoon–Nelson, Clark, Wolborska and modified dose–response model, are stated to understand the adsorption system. We have reviewed recent development of different adsorbents in the application of contaminant (adsorbate), such as metal, ion, dye and other pollutants removals using fixed-bed column study concerning to operation parameters, investigated isotherms. Finally, challenges for utilization of the fixed-bed column adsorption study are demonstrated, showing the gaps between pilot and industrial scales.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

Abdel Rahman RO, Kozak MW, Hung Y (2014) Radioactive pollution and control, Ch (16). In: Hung YT, Wang LK, Shammas NK (eds) Handbook of environment and waste management. World Scientific Publishing Co, Singapore, pp 949–1027. https://doi.org/10.1142/9789814449175_0016

Abdel Rahman RO, Metwally SS, El-Kamash AM (2018) Life cycle of ion exchangers in nuclear industry: Application in radioactive wastes treatment and management of exhausted exchangers. In: Martínez LMT, Kharissova OV, Kharisov BI (eds) Handbook of Ecomaterials. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-48281-1_108-1

Abdolali A, Ngo HH, Guo W, Zhou JL, Zhang J, Liang S, Chang SW, Nguyen DD, Liu Y (2017) Application of a breakthrough biosorbent for removing heavy metals from synthetic and real wastewaters in a lab-scale continuous fixed bed column. Biorese Technol 229:78–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2017.01.016

Ahmad AA, Hameed BH (2009) Fixed-bed adsorption of reactive azo dye onto granular activated carbon prepared from waste. J Hazard Mater 175(1–3):298–303. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.10.003

Ahmad R, Kumar R (2011) Adsorption of amaranth dye onto alumina reinforced polystyrene. CLEAN Soil Air Water 39(1):74–82. https://doi.org/10.1002/clen.201000125

Ahmed MJ, Hameed BH (2018) Removal of emerging pharmaceutical contaminants by adsorption in a fixed bed column: a review. Ecotoxicol Environ Saf 149:257–266. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2017.12.012
Albadarin AB, Mangwandi C, Al-Muhtaseb AH, Walker GM, Allen SJ, Ahmad MMN (2012) Modelling and fixed bed column adsorption of Cr(VI) onto orthophosphoric acid-activated lignin. Chin J Chem Eng 20(3):469–477. https://doi.org/10.1016/s1004-9541(11)60208-5

Al-Essa K, Khalili F (2018) Heavy metals adsorption from aqueous solutions onto modified and modernized kaolinite clay: batch and column techniques. Am J Appl Chem 6(1):25–34. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajac.100770

Ali I (2018) Microwave assisted economic synthesis of multi walled carbon nanotubes for arsenic species removal in water: batch and column operations. J Mol Liq 271:677–685. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2018.09.021

Ararem A, Bouras O, Bouzidi A (2013) Batch and continuous fixed-bed column adsorption of Cs+ and Sr2+ onto montmorillonite–iron oxide composite: comparative and competitive study. J Radioanal Nucl Chem 298(1):537–545. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10967-013-2433-y

Atkins PV (1994) Physical chemistry, 5th edn. Oxford University Press, Oxford

Baharlouei A, Jalilnejad E, Sirouazar M (2018) Fixed-bed column performance of methylene blue biosorption by Luffa cylindrica: statistical and mathematical modeling. Chem Eng Commun 205(11):1537–1554. https://doi.org/10.1080/00984458.2014.1460364

Banerjee S, Chattopadhyaya MC (2013) Adsorption characteristics for the removal of a toxic dye, tartrazine from aqueous solutions by a low cost agricultural by-product. Arab J Chem 10(2):1629–1638. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arabjc.2013.06.005

Banerjee M, Bar N, Basu RK, Das SK (2018) Removal of Cr(VI) from its aqueous solution using green adsorbent pistachio shell: a fixed bed column study and GA–ANN modeling. Water Conserv Sci Eng 3(1):19–31. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41101-017-0039-x

Barquilha CER, Cossich ES, Tavares CRG, Silva EA (2017) Biosorption of nickel(II) and copper(II) ions in batch and fixed-bed columns by free and immobilized marine algae Sargassum sp. J Clean Prod 150:58–64. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2017.02.199

Bhaumik M, Sethshed K, Maity A, Onyango MS (2013) Chromium(VI) removal from water using fixed bed column of polypyrrole/Fe3O4 nanocomposite. Sep Purif Technol 110:11–19. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2013.02.037

Biswa S, Mishra U (2015) Continuous fixed-bed column study and adsorption modeling: removal of lead ion from aqueous solution by charcoal originated from chemical carbonization of rubber wood sawdust. J Chem Article ID 907379. http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2015/907379

Brion-Roby R, Gagnon J, Deschenes J, Chabot B (2018) Investigation of fixed bed adsorption column operation parameters using a chitosan material for treatment of arsenate contaminated water. J Environ Chem Eng 6(1):505–511. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2017.12.032

Canteli AMD, Carpine D, Scheer AP, Mafra MR, Mafra L (2014) Fixed-bed column adsorption of the coffee aroma compound benzaldehyde from aqueous solution onto granular activated carbon from coconut husk. WT Food Sci Technol 59(2):1025–1032. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wtstechn.2014.06.015

Cavalcante CL Jr (2000) Industrial adsorption separation processes: fundamentals, modeling and applications. Latin Am Adv Res 30:357–364

Chen N, Zhang Z, Feng C, Li M, Chen R, Sugiura N (2011) Investigations on the batch and fixed bed column performance of fluoride adsorption by Kanuma mud. Desalination 268(1–3):76–82. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2010.09.053

Chen S, Yue Q, Gao B, Li Q, Xu X, Fu K (2012) Adsorption of hexavalent chromium from aqueous solution by modified corn stalk: a fixed-bed column study. Biores Technol 113:114–120. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2011.11.110

Chen JD, Yu JX, Wang F, Tang JQ, Zhang YF, Xu YL, Chi RA (2015) Selective adsorption and recycle of Cu2+ from aqueous solution by modified sugarcane bagasse under dynamic condition. Environ Sci Pollut Res 24:1–8. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-017-8608-2

Chowdhury S, Saha PD (2013a) Adsorption of malachite green from aqueous solution by NaOH-modified rice husk: fixed-bed column studies. Environ Progr Sustain Energy 32(3):633–639. https://doi.org/10.1002/ep.11674

Chowdhury S, Saha PD (2013b) Artificial neural network (ANN) modeling of adsorption of methylene blue by NaOH-modified rice husk in a fixed-bed column system. Environ Sci Pollut Res 20(5):1050–1058. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-012-0912-2

Chowdhury ZZ, Zain SM, Rashid AK, Rafique RF, Khalid K (2013) Breakthrough curve analysis for column dynamics sorption of Mn(II) ions from wastewater by using Mangostana garcinia peel-based granular-activated carbon. J Chem Article ID 959761, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/959761

Crittenden B, Thomas WJ (1998) Adsorption technology and design, Chapter 5: Processes and cycles. Elsevier Inc., New York, pp 96–133

Dabrowski A (2001) Adsorption-from theory to practice. Adv Coll Interface Sci 93:135–224

Dawood S, Sen TK, Phan C (2018) Performance and dynamic modelling of biochar and kaolin packed bed adsorption column for aqueous phase methylene blue (MB) dye removal. Environ Technol 26:1–11. https://doi.org/10.1080/09593380.2014.1491065

Debnath S, Biswas K, Ghosh UC (2010) Removal of Ni(II) and Cr(VI) with Titanium(IV) oxide nanoparticle agglomerates in fixed-bed columns. Ind Enng Chem 49(5):2031–2039. https://doi.org/10.1016/ie.9014827

Dorado AD, Gamisans X, Valderrama C, Sole M, Lao C (2014) Cr(III) removal from aqueous solutions: a straightforward model approaching of the adsorption in a fixed-bed column. J Environ Sci Health Part A Toxic/Hazard Subst Environ Eng 49(2):179–186. https://doi.org/10.1080/10934529.2013.838855

Du Z, Jia M, Men J (2014) Removal of cesium from aqueous solution using PAN-based ferrocyanide composite spheres: adsorption on a fixed-bed column. Appl Mech Mater 496–500:259–263. https://doi.org/10.4028/www.scientific.net/amm.496-500.259

Esparza P, Borges ME, Duz L, Alvarez-Galvan MC, Fierro ILG (2011) Equilibrium and kinetics of adsorption of methylene blue on Ti-modified volcanic ashes. Am Inst Chem Eng J 57(3):819–825. https://doi.org/10.1002/aic.2285

Fathi MR, Asfaram A, Hadipour A, Roosta M (2014) Kinetics and thermodynamic studies for removal of acid blue 129 from aqueous solution by almond shell. J Environ Health Sci Eng 12(1):62. https://doi.org/10.1186/2052-336x-12-62

Franco MAE, Carvalho CB, Bonetto MM, Soares RP, Feris LA (2018) Diclofenac removal from water by adsorption using activated carbon in batch mode and fixed-bed column: isotherms, thermodynamic study and breakthrough curves modeling. J Clean Prod 181:145–154. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.01.138

Freitas ED, Almeida HJ, Neto AFA, Vieira MGA (2018) Continuous adsorption of silver and copper by Verde-lodo bentonite in a fixed bed flow-through column. J Clean Prod 171:613–621. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2017.10.036

Ghaly M, Farida MSE, Hegazy MM, Abdel Rahman RO (2016) Evaluation of synthetic Birmessite utilization as a sorbent for cobalt and strontium removal from aqueous solution. Chem Eng J 284:1373–1385. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2015.09.025

Ghorai S, Pant KK (2004) Investigations on the column performance of fluoride adsorption by activated alumina in a fixed-bed.
Уважаемые читатели,

В нашем списке научных публикаций, представленных ниже, вы можете найти интересующие вас статьи по различным темам. Научные статьи, представленные в этом списке, обсуждают различные аспекты гидрохимии и экологии, включая моделирование, физику, химию и биохимию.

1. Sancho JLS, Rodriguez AR, Torrellas SA, Rodriguez JG (2012) Soneera V, Naga Deepthi CH, Srinu Babu G, Ravi Teja Y (2011) Recepoglu YK, Kabay N, Ipek IY, Arda M, Yuksel M, Yoshizuka K, Rao KS, Anand S, Venkateswarlu P (2011) Modeling the kinetics of Rangabhashiyam S, Nandagopal MS, Nakkeeran E, Selvaraju N (2016) Applied Water Science (2019) 9:45

2. Shahbazi A, Younesi H, Badiei A (2013) Batch and fixed-bed column studies. Desalination Water Treat 45(1–3):305–314. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jiec.2011.02.003

3. Saravanan A, Senthil Kumar P, Yaswanthraj M (2018) Modeling and analysis of a packed-bed column for the effective removal of zinc from aqueous solution using dual surface modified biomass. Part Sci Technol Int J 36(8):934–944. https://doi.org/10.1080/02726351.2017.1329243

4. Shafieeyan MS, Daud WMAW, Shamiri A (2014) A review of mathematical modeling of fixed-bed columns for carbon dioxide adsorption. Chem Eng Res Des 92(5):961–988. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cherd.2013.08.018

5. Shahbazi A, Younesi H, Badiei A (2013) Batch and fixed-bed column adsorption of Cu(II), Pb(II) and Cd(II) from aqueous solution onto functionalised SBA-15 mesoporous silica. Can J Chem Eng 91(4):739–750. https://doi.org/10.1002/cjce.21691

6. Sharma SK, Sanghi R (2012) Advances in water treatment and pollution prevention. Springer, Dordrecht

7. Sheng L, Zhang Y, Tang F, Liu S (2018) Mesoporous/microporous silica materials: preparation from natural sands and highly efficient fixed-bed adsorption of methylene blue in wastewater. Microporous Mesoporous Mater 257:9–18. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micromeso.2017.08.023

8. Singh R, Gautam N, Mishra A, Gupta R (2011) Heavy metals and living systems: an overview. Indian Journal of Pharmacology 43(3):246–253. https://doi.org/10.4103/0253-7613.18505

9. Sivarajasekar N, Mohanraj N, Baskar R, Sivamani S (2018) Fixed-bed adsorption of ranitidine hydrochloride onto microwave assisted—activated Aegle marmelos Correa fruit shell: statistical optimization and breakthrough modelling. Arab J Sci Eng 43(5):2205–2215

10. Sotelo JL, Ovejero G, Rodriguez A, Alvarez S, Garcia J (2012) Removal of atenolol and isoproturon in aqueous solutions by adsorption in a fixed-bed column. Ind Eng Chem Res 51(13):5045–5055. https://doi.org/10.1021/ie300334q

11. Sukumar C, Janaki V, Vijayaraghavan K, Kamala-Kannan S, Shanthi K (2017) Removal of Cr(VI) using co-immobilized activated carbon and Bacillus subtilis: fixed-bed column study. Clean Technol Environ Policy 19(1):251–258. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10098-016-1203-2

12. Teutscherova N, Houska J, Navas M, Masaguera A, Benito M, Vazquez E (2018) Leaching of ammonium and nitrate from Acrisol and Calcisol amended with holm oak biochar: a column study. Geoderma 323:136–145. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2018.03.004

13. Unger KK, Skudas R, Schulte MM (2008) Particle packed columns and monolithic columns in high-performance liquid chromatography—comparison and critical appraisal. J Chromatogr A 1184(1–2):393–415. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2007.11.118

14. US EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (1983) Control of organic substances in water and wastewater, Document No.: U.S. EPA-600/8-83-011

15. Vankar Kumar K, Subbanandam K, Bhagavantu DVS (2004) Making of GAC sorption economy. Pollut Res 23(3):439–444

16. Vieira MLG, Esquerdo VM, Nobre LR, Dotto GL, Pinto LA (2014) Glass beads coated with chitosan for the food azo dyes adsorption in a fixed bed column. J Ind Eng Chem 20(5):3387–3393. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jiec.2013.12.024

17. Vilvanathan S, Shanthakumar S (2017) Column adsorption studies on nickel and cobalt removal from aqueous solution using native and biochar form of Tectona grandis. Environ Prog Sustain Energy 36:1030–1038. https://doi.org/10.1002/ep.12567

18. Wan Ngah WS, Teong LC, Toh RH, Hanafiah MAKM (2012) Utilization of chitosan–zeolite composite in the removal of Cu(II) from aqueous solution: adsorption, desorption and fixed bed column studies. Chem Eng J 209:46–53. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2012.07.116

19. Wang W, Li M, Zeng Q (2015) Adsorption of chromium(VI) by strong alkaline anion exchange fiber in a fixed-bed column: experiments and models fitting and evaluating. Sep Purif Technol 149:16–23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2015.05.022

20. Wang F, Yu J, Zhang Z, Xu Y, Chi R (2018) An amino-functionalized Ramie stalk-based adsorbent for highly effective Cu(II) removal from water: adsorption performance and mechanism. Process Saf Environ Prot 117:511–522. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psep.2018.05.023

21. Xavier ALP, Adarme OFH, Furtado LM, Ferreira GMD, Silva LH, Gil LF, Gurgel LVA (2018) Modeling adsorption of cobalt(II), cobalt(II) and nickel(II) metal ions from aqueous solution onto a new carboxylated sugarcane bagasse. Part II: Optimization of monocomponent fixed-bed column adsorption. J Colloid Interface Sci 516:431–445. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcis.2018.01.068

22. Xu L, Wang S, Zhou J, Deng H, Frost RL (2017) Column adsorption of 2-naphthol from aqueous solution using carbon nanotube-based composite adsorbent. Chem Eng J 335:450–457. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2017.10.176

23. Yagub MT, Sen TK, Afroze S, Ang HM (2015) Fixed-bed dynamic column studies on adsorption of Cu(II) ions from aqueous solution by adsorption, desorption and fixed bed column studies. Chem Eng J 209:46–53. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2012.07.116

24. Zeng G (2015) Adsorption-coupled reduction of bromate by an amino-functionalized anion exchange fiber in a fixed-bed column. J Colloid Interface Sci 43(5):2205–2215

Электронное издание предоставлено Springer
Fe(II)–Al(III) layered double hydroxide in fixed-bed column: experimental and breakthrough curves analysis. J Ind Eng Chem 28:54–59. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jiec.2015.01.022

Yanyana L, Kurniawana TA, Zhu M, Ouyang T, Avtar R, Othman MHD, Mohammad BT, Albadarin AB (2018) Removal of acetaminophen from synthetic wastewater in a fixed-bed column adsorption using low-cost coconut shell waste pretreated with NaOH, HNO₃, ozone, and/or chitosan. J Environ Manag 226(15):365–376. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.08.032

Ye Y, Yang J, Jiang W, Kang J, Hu Y, Ngo HH, Guo W, Liu Y (2018) Fluoride removal from water using a magnesia–pullulan composite in a continuous fixed-bed column. J Environ Manag 206:929–937. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2017.11.081

Ye Y, Wang Z, Zhang K, Yu G, Duan X (2008) Sediment pollution and its effect on fish through food chain in the Yangtze River. Int J Sedim Res 23(4):338–347. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1001-6279(09)60005-6

Zaini H, Abubakar S, Rihayat T, Suryani S (2018) Adsorption and kinetics study of manganese(II) in waste water using vertical column method by sugar cane bagasse. IOP Conf Ser Mater Sci Eng 334:012025. https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899x/334/1/012025

Zendehdel M, Mohammadi H (2018) The fixed-bed column study for heavy metals removal from the wastewater by polyacrylamide-co-acrylic acid/clinooptilolite nanocomposite. Nanosci Nanotechnol Asia 8(1):67–74. https://doi.org/10.2174/221068120866171214120031

Zhanga W, Donga L, Yana H, Lia H, Kana ZJX, Yanga H, Lib A, Chenga R (2011) Removal of methylene blue from aqueous solutions by straw based adsorbent in a fixed-bed column. Chem Eng J 173(2):429–436. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2011.08.001

Zhao X, Yi S, Dong S, Xu H, Sun Y, Hu X (2018) Removal of Levofoxacin from aqueous solution by Magnesium impregnated Biochar: batch and column experiments. Chem Spec Bioavailab 30(1):68–75. https://doi.org/10.1080/09542299.2018.1487775

Zhen D, Long Z (2018) Covalently bonded ionic liquid onto cellulose for fast adsorption and efficient separation of Cr(VI): batch, column and mechanism investigation. Carbohydr Polym 198:190–197. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2018.02.038

Zou W, Zhao L, Zhu L (2013) Adsorption of uranium(VI) by grapefruit peel in a fixed-bed column: experiments and prediction of breakthrough curves. J Radioanal Nucl Chem 295:717–727. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10967-012-1950-4

Publisher’s Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.