

Preparation and characterization of a novel adsorbent from *Moringa oleifera* leaf

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Abstract A new and novel adsorbent was obtained by impregnation of *Moringa oleifera* leaf in H₂SO₄ and NaOH, respectively. Prepared adsorbents were characterized using elemental analysis, FT-IR, SEM, TGA and EDX analyses, respectively. The effects of operational parameters, such as pH, moisture content, ash content, porosity and iodine number on these adsorbents were investigated and compared with those of commercial activated carbon (CAC). EDX results of acid activated *M. oleifera* leaf have the highest percentage of carbon by weight (69.40 %) and (76.11 %) by atom, respectively. Proximate analysis showed that the fixed carbon content of acid activated *M. oleifera* leaf (69.14 ± 0.01) was the highest of all adsorbents studied. Conclusively, the present investigation shows that acid activated *M. oleifera* leaf is a good alternative adsorbent that could be used in lieu of CAC for recovery of dyes and heavy metal from aqueous solutions and other separation techniques.

Keywords Activation · Adsorbent · Characterization · Impregnation · *Moringa oleifera* · Pollutants

Introduction

Large quantities of dangerous dyes, pigments and metals originated from dye manufacturing, textile as well as pulp and paper industries are emitted into wastewaters (Jain et al. 2003; Mittal et al. 2009a, b). This makes treating water contamination difficult, because the color tends to persist even after the conventional removal processes (Jain et al. 2003; Mittal et al. 2010a, b; Visa et al. 2010; Gupta et al. 2012a, b). The dye contaminations in water tend to prevent light penetration and, therefore, affect photosynthesis considerably (Banerjee and Chattopadhyaya 2013; Hameed et al. 2013; Hajati et al. 2014). Due to the wide application of dyes and their numerous hazards and toxic derivatives (Mittal et al. 2010a, b), the cleaning of wastewater from color dyestuff becomes environmentally important (Gupta et al. 2012a, b; Ghaedi et al. 2013). Although, synthetic origins aromatic dyes are even biologically non-degradable and their treatment by other effective conventional procedure is impossible (Mittal et al. 2009a, b; Saleh and Gupta 2012a, b).

There are several methods available for color removal from waters and wastewaters, such as membrane separation, aerobic and anaerobic degradation using various microorganisms, chemical oxidation, coagulation and flocculation, and reverse osmosis (Mittal et al. 2009a, b, 2010a, b; Gupta et al. 2012a, b; Karthikeyan et al. 2012). Some of these techniques have been shown to be effective; however, they have some limitations such as an excess amount of chemical usage, accumulation of concentrated sludge that has serious disposal problems and lack of effective color reduction (Jain et al. 2003; Mittal et al. 2009a, b; Saleh and Gupta 2012a, b). The adsorption technique, which is based on the transfer of pollutants from the solution to the solid phase, is known as one of the

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efficient and general wastewater treatment method (Gupta et al. 2011a, b; Ghaedi et al. 2012; Saleh and Gupta 2012a, b). The method is superior to other dye removal techniques in terms of initial cost, simplicity of design, ease of operation, and non-toxicity of the utilized adsorbents compared to other conventional wastewater treatment methods (Kismir and Aroguz 2011). The cost effectiveness, availability and adsorptive properties are the main criteria in the selection of an adsorbent to remove organic compounds from wastewaters (Demirbas et al. 2008; Ghaedi et al. 2012), also an application of adsorption procedure especially based on non-toxic and green adsorbent with high surface area and reactive surface atom is a great demand (Chiou and Chuang 2006).

Activated carbon, a widely used adsorbent in industrial processes, is composed of a microporous, homogenous structure with high surface area and shows radiation stability (Iqbal and Ashiq 2007; Mittal et al. 2010a, b). The process for producing efficient activated carbon is not completely investigated in developing countries. Furthermore, there are many problems with the regeneration of used activated carbon (Gupta and Nayak 2012). Nowadays, there is a great interest in finding inexpensive and effective alternatives to the existing commercial activated carbon (CAC) (Al-Othman et al. 2013). Exploring effective and low cost activated carbon may contribute to environmental sustainability and offer benefits for future commercial applications (Gupta et al. 2011a, b). The costs of activated carbon prepared from biomaterials are very low compared to the cost of CAC (Gupta and Nayak 2012). Waste materials that have been successfully used to manufacture activated carbon in the recent past include waste wood (Acharya et al. 2009), bagasse (Tsai et al. 2001), coir pith (Namasivayam and Kavitha 2002), orange peel (Khaled et al. 2009), *Moringa oleifera* tree (Kansal and Kumari 2014, Reddy et al. 2010), coffee husk (Ahmad and Rahman 2011), pine cone (Gecgel and Kolancilar 2012), mango peels (Bello and Ahmad 2011b); rice husk (Yahaya et al. 2010a, b, 2011a, b); periwinkle shell (Bello et al. 2008; Bello and Ahmad 2011c, d); coconut shell (Bello and Ahmad 2012b); *Imperata cylindrica* leaf (Bello and Semire 2012); rubber seed coat (Bello and Ahmad 2012a); banana stalk (Bello et al. 2012a); groundnut hulls (Bello et al. 2012b); ackee apple (*Blighia sapida*) seeds (Bello et al. 2013a, b); oil palm fruit fibre (Bello 2013); coconut tree (Senthilkumaar et al. 2006), sunflower seed hull (Thinakaran et al. 2008), pine-fruit shell (Royer et al. 2009), hazelnut husks, rice hulls, oil palm shell (Tan et al. 2008), and Coconut husk (Foo and Hameed 2012).

On the other hand, *M. oleifera* tree also known as a drumstick tree is a rapid growing deciduous shrub or small tree of about 13 m tall and 35 cm in diameter with an umbrella-shaped open cap (Anjorin et al. 2010). *M.*

oleifera is the most widely distributed species of the *Moringa ceae* family throughout the World (Kansal and Kumari 2014; Reddy et al. 2010). When matured, the fruit becomes brown and has 10–50 seeds inside (Anjorin et al. 2010). The tree is native to India but has been planted around the world and is naturalized in many locales. It has also been reported (Hsu et al. 2006) that *M. oleifera* oil and micronutrients contain antitumor, antiepileptic, antidiuretic, anti-inflammatory and venomous bite characters. *M. oleifera* contains specific plant pigments with demonstrated powerful antioxidative ability such as vitamins C, E, A, caffeoylquinic acids, carotenoids—lutein, alpha-carotene and beta carotene, kaempferol, quercetin, rutin (Ho 1994; Siddhuraju and Becker 2003; Aslam et al. 2005).

In Nigeria, the usefulness of *M. oleifera* plant has been so recognized that the Federal Government of Nigeria has set up *M. oleifera* farm and it is found everywhere due to its medicinal values and ability to cure various ailments. However, to the best of our knowledge, there was no study on the characterization and the use of treated *M. oleifera* leaf as adsorbent. The objective of this paper is, therefore, to report the potential adsorptive capacity of raw and activated carbon produced, to analyze the moisture content, volatile matter, fixed carbon and ash contents in the precursor and to compare with commercially available expensive activated carbon.

Material and methods

Carbonization of sample

The dried *M. oleifera* leaves were carbonized in the Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry Laboratory of Ladoko Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Oyo State, Nigeria. 100 g of the dried sample was placed in a muffle furnace (Carbolite Sheffield, England, LMF4) and was heated at a rate of 350 °C for 2 h. During the process, the steam was removed from the oven through the exhaust pipes. Under such oxygen-deficient conditions, the biomaterial was thermally decomposed to porous carbonaceous materials and hydrocarbon compounds. After cooling the activated samples to room temperature, it was washed with distilled water until constant pH of 7 was reached. The washed activated sample was then dried in an oven at 105 °C to constant weight. The final product was kept in an airtight polyethylene bag (Tarawou et al. 2007). The carbonized sample was sieved through a 100-mm mesh Tyler sieve. The fraction with size 106 µm was collected and labeled as moringa leaf raw sample (MLR).

Activation of the carbonized samples

Both acid and base activations were carried out in this study. A carefully weighed 15.0 ± 0.01 g carbonized carbon was placed in a beaker containing 150 ml of 0.1 mol/dm^3 Sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4 ; for acid activation) and 150 ml of 0.1 mol/dm^3 sodium hydroxide (NaOH ; for base activation), respectively. The content of the beaker was carefully homogenized and allowed to stand for 24 h. The already activated *M. oleifera* leaves was diluted with 200 ml of distilled water to rinse off the activating agents (H_2SO_4 and NaOH) used for impregnation. The process of washing was then repeated until the pH falls between 6.5 and 7.0. It was oven dried at 105°C for 4 h to constant weight. It was sieved with a $106 \mu\text{m}$ mesh to obtain fine powdered *M. oleifera* activated carbon for both acid (MLA) and base (MLB) respectively. They were kept in airtight vials and used for further studies.

Proximate analysis (TGA)

Thermogravimetric Analyzer (TGA) (Model Perkin Elmer TGA7, US) was used to analyze the moisture content, volatile matter, fixed carbon and ash contents in MLR, MLA and MLB samples respectively. Five grams of the sample was transferred into the platinum pan of the TGA analyzer. The furnace chamber was then raised and the sample was degassed for a few minutes. Nitrogen gas was allowed to pass through the furnace to ensure an inert atmosphere and the sample was heated from ambient temperature to 110°C until a constant weight is obtained for the moisture content determination. The temperature was then increased to 850°C and held for 7 min. The temperature was then decreased to 800°C . The nitrogen gas was switched off while the oxygen gas was allowed to burn the sample. Fixed carbon content was determined from the weight loss during the burning stage. Ash content and the remaining mass were determined at the end of the analysis.

Determination of pH

The standard test method for determination of activated carbon pH ASTM D3838-80 was used. 1.0 g of raw, acid activated and base activated *M. oleifera* was weighed and transferred into a beaker. 100 ml of distilled water was measured, added and stirred for 1 h. The samples were allowed to stabilize before the pH was measured using a pH meter. Samples were run in triplicates.

Determination of the amount of Iodine adsorbed

For the iodine number test, Gimba and Musa (2007) method was adopted. A stock solution was prepared containing 2.7 g of iodine crystals and 4.1 g of potassium iodide per liter. The prepared stock solution was standardized using a standard solution of sodium thiosulphate. To a 100 ml volumetric flask, 0.5 g of the activated *M. oleifera* and 10 ml of 5 % v/v hydrochloric acid were introduced. The flask was swirled until the carbon was wetted. Then, 100 ml of the stock iodine solution was added and agitated at a fast speed, using an electric shaker for a period of 60 min. The mixtures were filtered through a sintered glass crucible. An aliquot portion (20 ml) was titrated with 0.1 M sodium thiosulphate using starch as an indicator. The concentration of iodine adsorbed by the activated *M. oleifera* at room temperature was calculated as the amount of iodine adsorbed in mg.

$$\frac{\text{Img}}{\text{g}} = \frac{(B - S)}{B} \times \frac{VM}{M} \times 253.81,$$

where B and S are the volumes of thiosulphate solution required for blank and sample titrations, respectively. W is the mass of activated *M. oleifera* sample, M is the concentration (mol) of the iodine solute, 253.81 is the atomic mass of iodine and V is 20 ml aliquot.

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR)

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopic analysis was used to study the surface chemistry of both raw and activated *M. oleifera* using spectroscope (FTIR-2000, Perkin Elmer model). FTIR spectra were recorded between 4000 and 400 cm^{-1} . The discs were prepared by first mixing 1 mg of dried sample with 500 mg of KBr (Merck, for spectroscopy) in an agate mortar and then pressing the resulting mixture at $10 \text{ tonnes cm}^{-2}$ for 15 min under vacuum. The FTIR spectra give information about the characteristic functional groups on the surface of raw and activated *M. oleifera*.

Electron dispersive X-ray (EDX)

EDX is used for the elemental analysis/chemical characterization of the raw and activated *M. oleifera*. Its characterization capabilities are due to the principle that each element has a unique atomic structure, thus allowing a unique set of peaks on its X-ray spectra. The EDX allows the elemental composition of *M. oleifera* to be measured.

Results and discussion

Proximate analysis

The samples were found to be rich in moisture and volatile matter. However, the moisture and volatile content were found to decrease significantly from raw to activated samples. During carbonization and activation processes, organic substances become unstable as a result of the heat causing the molecules to break their bonds and linkages. During activation step, volatile matter is released as gas and liquid products which evaporates off leaving a material with high carbon content (Ahmad and Alrozi 2010). Proximate analysis clearly indicates that the physicochemical activation has successfully increased the fixed carbon content and decreased the volatile matter (Table 1). The result for the proximate analysis: moisture, ash and volatile content in percentage, iodine number and pH is presented in Table 1.

Mechanism of activation

Acid and base activation of MLR sample decreases the ash content and leaves a number of tiny pores (Table 1). Simultaneously, H_2SO_4 and NaOH decompose the tissue of the carbon precursor; it also creates some new pores and voids. The activating agent permeates these tiny pores or voids, which increase the contact area between the activating agent and the carbon precursor. Consequently, this promotes the release of volatiles from the carbon structure and widens the micro pores in the original carbon structure, converting them into mesopores (Table 1). Activation also enlarges the micro pores, thereby increasing mesoporosity (Liou 2010).

Surface characterization

The proximate analyses presented in Table 1 show a low amount of moisture and volatile matter, and a relatively low amount of ash content, indicating that the particle density is relatively small and that the biomaterial should

be an excellent raw material for adsorbents to be used in column or fixed-bed reactors (Ekpete and Horsfall 2011). High ash content can also affect activated carbon; i.e., it reduces the overall activity of the activated carbon. It also reduces the efficiency of reactivation, the lower the ash value; the better the activated carbon for use as adsorbent, but a high ash value reduces its efficiency (Bello and Ahmad 2012a, b).

Iodine number

Iodine number is a fundamental parameter used to characterize activated carbon performance. It is a measure of the micropore content of the activated carbon and is obtained by the adsorption of iodine from a solution by the activated carbon sample. The mesopores are responsible for the large surface area of activated carbon particles and are created during the activation process. It is in the mesopores that adsorption largely takes place (Bello et al. 2011).

Table 1 above suggested that the values of the iodine number obtained for MLB (169.18 ± 0.20) are lesser than the value obtained for CAC (200.36 ± 0.30), and the values of the iodine number obtained for MLR (92.24 ± 0.05) and MLA (189.29 ± 0.05) are lesser than the value obtained for CAC (200.36 ± 0.30). The higher the iodine number, the greater is the sorption capacity (Ekpete and Horsfall et al. 2011). According to the result obtained, it can be said that acid activated *M. oleifera* (MLA) is the best adsorbent when compared with both base activated *M. oleifera* (MLB) and raw *M. oleifera* (MLR). This is in agreement with the findings by some researchers (Horsfall et al. 2003; Adowei et al. 2012).

Effect of pH

The pH of MLR, MLA, MLB and CAC was found to be 7.08, 6.95, 7.02 and 7.0, respectively. It has been reported by Ahmedna et al. (2000) and Okieimen et al. (2007) that for most applications, carbon pH 6–8 is acceptable. The pH values obtained are in the range of acceptable limit. The

Table 1 Comparison between the proximate content (physicochemical) analyses of MLR, MLA, MLB and CAC

Properties	MLR	MLA	MLB	CAC
Moisture %	8.08 ± 0.04	4.12 ± 0.06	5.88 ± 0.03	6.67 ± 0.07
Ash %	12.71 ± 0.47	5.43 ± 0.50	8.42 ± 0.49	7.10 ± 0.01
Volatile %	36.45 ± 0.03	21.31 ± 0.50	32.97 ± 0.49	17.50 ± 0.03
Fixed carbon %	42.76 ± 0.02	69.14 ± 0.01	52.49 ± 0.04	68.73 ± 0.05
Iodine number	92.24 ± 0.05	182.29 ± 0.05	169.18 ± 0.20	200.36 ± 0.30
pH	7.08 ± 0.02	6.95 ± 0.02	7.02 ± 0.03	7.0 ± 0.01

MLR raw *Moringa oleifera*, MLA acid activated *Moringa oleifera*, MLB base activated *Moringa oleifera*, CAC Commercial activated carbon

bulk density is another important physical parameter, especially when an activated carbon product is to be investigated for its filterability. This is because it determines the mass of carbon that can be contained in a filter of given solid capacity and the amount of treated liquid that can be retained by the filter cake (Okieimen et al. 2007).

Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) Spectra of different adsorbents

Figures 1, 2 and 3 reveal the FTIR spectra of *M. oleifera*, where the peaks were slightly shifted. This shift in peak values may be due to the formation of chemical bond between functional groups present on *M. oleifera*; the same observations are reported (Al-Ghouti et al. 2003; Bekci et al. 2009; Sekhar et al. 2009). On the basis of the FTIR, one can confirm the potential applicability of adsorption of different pollutants on *M. oleifera* with sufficient and satisfactory removal efficiency.

As shown in Fig. 2, the FTIR spectroscopic analysis indicated broad band at 3280 cm^{-1} , representing bonded -OH groups. The band observed at $2917\text{--}2849\text{ cm}^{-1}$ was assigned to the aliphatic C-H group. The peak around 1623 cm^{-1} corresponds to C=O stretch. The peak observed at 1541 cm^{-1} corresponds to the secondary amine group, while the peak at 1374 cm^{-1} corresponds to the symmetric bending of CH_3 ; the one observed at 1314 cm^{-1} corresponds to the C-H bending. Also, the peak observed at 1242 cm^{-1} corresponds to the -SO_3 stretching, at 1029 cm^{-1} corresponds to C=O bonds of ether, ester or phenol, at 668 cm^{-1} corresponds to -CN stretching, while the peak observed at 564 cm^{-1} corresponds to S-O . As seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the spectral analysis of raw *M. oleifera* and acid activated *M. oleifera* indicated that

mostly the bonded -OH groups, C=O stretching, and secondary amine group will be involved in adsorption process. There were clear band shifts and intensity decrease of the band at $1632, 1561, 1381, 1048, 584, 513\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The changes in FTIR spectra confirmed the effects of acid activation on raw *M. oleifera* leaves (Fig. 1). The shifts in the spectra show that *M. oleifera* leaves will be a useful adsorbent in the removal of dyes and heavy metals. The same observations were reported (Al-Ghouti et al. 2003; Bekci et al. 2009; Sekhar et al. 2009).

As also shown in Fig. 3, the FTIR spectroscopic analysis indicated broad band at 3276 cm^{-1} , representing bonded -OH groups. The band observed at about $2918\text{--}2850\text{ cm}^{-1}$ was assigned to the aliphatic C-H group. The peak around 1604 cm^{-1} corresponds to the C=O stretch. The peak observed around 1375 cm^{-1} corresponds to the symmetric bending of CH_3 , while the peak observed at 1314 cm^{-1} corresponds to the C-H bending. Moreso, the peak observed at 1012 cm^{-1} corresponds to C=O bonds of ether, ester or phenol. The peak observed at 633 cm^{-1} corresponds to -CN stretching and the peak observed at 594 cm^{-1} corresponds to S-O . As seen in Figs. 1 and 3, the spectral analysis of raw *M. oleifera* and base activated *M. oleifera* indicated that mostly the bonded -OH groups, and C=O stretching will be involved in adsorption. There were clear band shifts and intensity decrease at $3280, 1632, 1381, 1048, 664, 513\text{ cm}^{-1}$, respectively. The changes in FTIR spectra confirmed the effect of base activation on raw *M. oleifera* (Fig. 1). The shifts in the spectra show that *M. oleifera* leaves will be a useful adsorbent in the removal of dyes and heavy metals. This also correlates with many other works reported in the literatures (Al-Ghouti et al. 2003; Bekci et al. 2009; Sekhar et al. 2009).

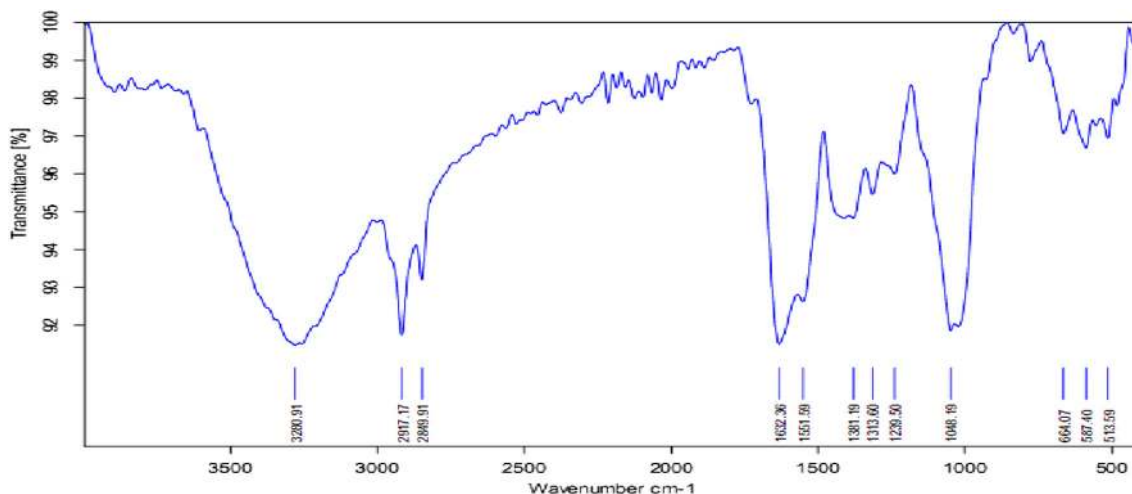


Fig. 1 FTIR of raw *Moringa oleifera* (MLR)

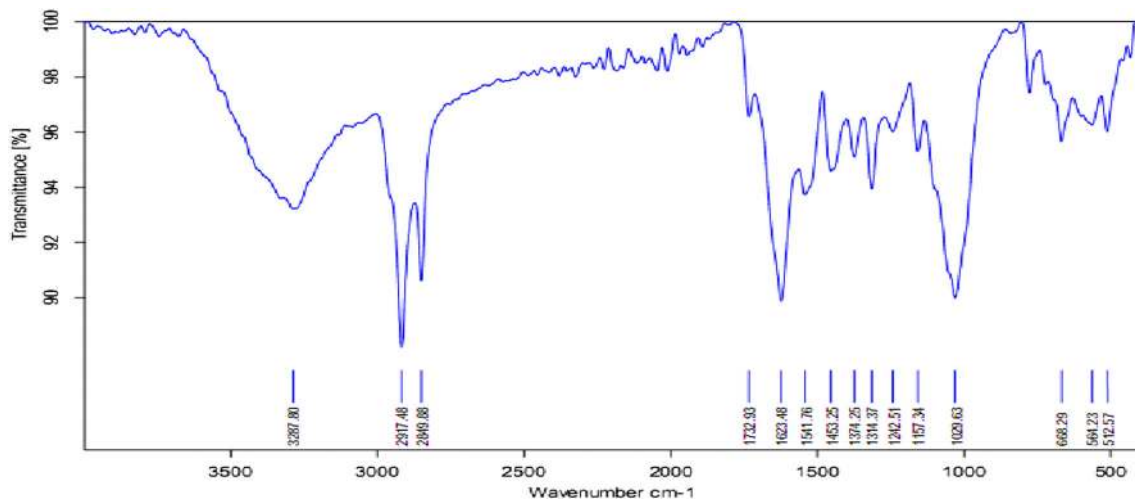


Fig. 2 FTIR of acid activated *Moringa oleifera* (MLA)

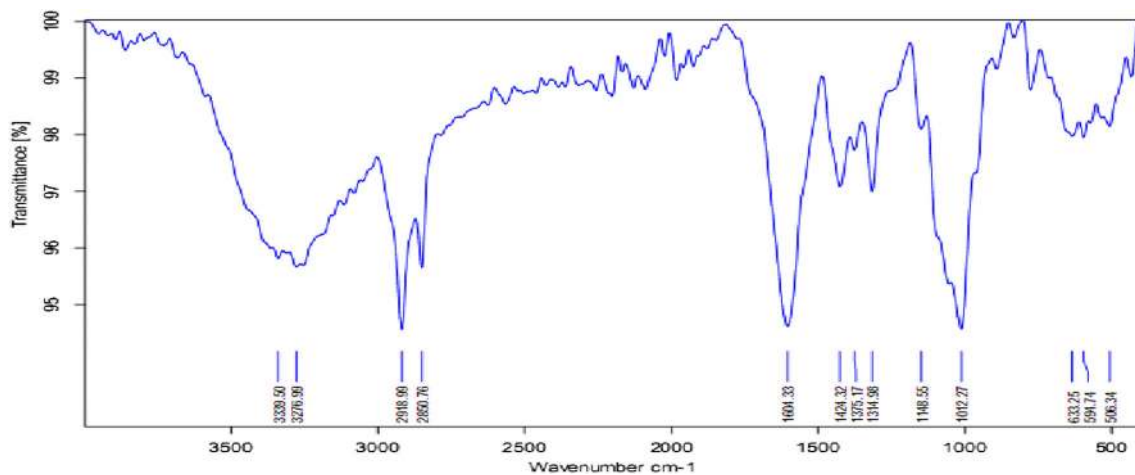


Fig. 3 FTIR of base activated *Moringa oleifera* (MLB)

Scanning electron micrographs of *Moringa Oleifera*

Activated carbon is referred to as a good adsorbent because of its high degree of porosity and an extensive surface area. The adsorption capacity of activated carbon is determined not only by the textural properties but also by the chemical nature of its surface. The surface of activated carbon contains a number of oxygen containing functional groups. The nature of surface area of any activated carbon can be altered by different treatments (Al-Ghouti et al. 2003; Santhi et al. 2010).

The surface morphology of MLR and MLA and MLB is shown in Fig. 4a–c. The surface structures of both precursors were rough and uneven. MLA and MLB have several pores due to the modification using an activating agent. A significant pore structure exists with a series of rough cavities distributed over the surface of MLA and MLB. This was due to the breakdown of the lignocellulosic

material at high temperature followed by the evaporation of volatile compounds leaving samples with well-developed pores. During the activation process, the C–KOH reaction rate was increased, thus resulting in carbon ‘burn off’, thereby developing good pores on the sample. The C–KOH reaction also increased the porosity of MLA and MLB as well as creating new pores due to the loss of volatile components, carbon in the form of CO and CO₂ (Auta and Hameed 2011). The physiochemical treatment was able to produce porous adsorbent, thus increasing the surface area. Kilic et al. (2011) found out that the KOH assists in widening the porosity of tobacco residue AC. The tobacco residue was found to have very little porosity, whereas the surface structure of MLA and MLB was full cavities. Physiochemical activation of *M. oleifera* produces porous adsorbent, therefore, resulting in increased adsorbate uptake which would be of great value in the adsorption process.

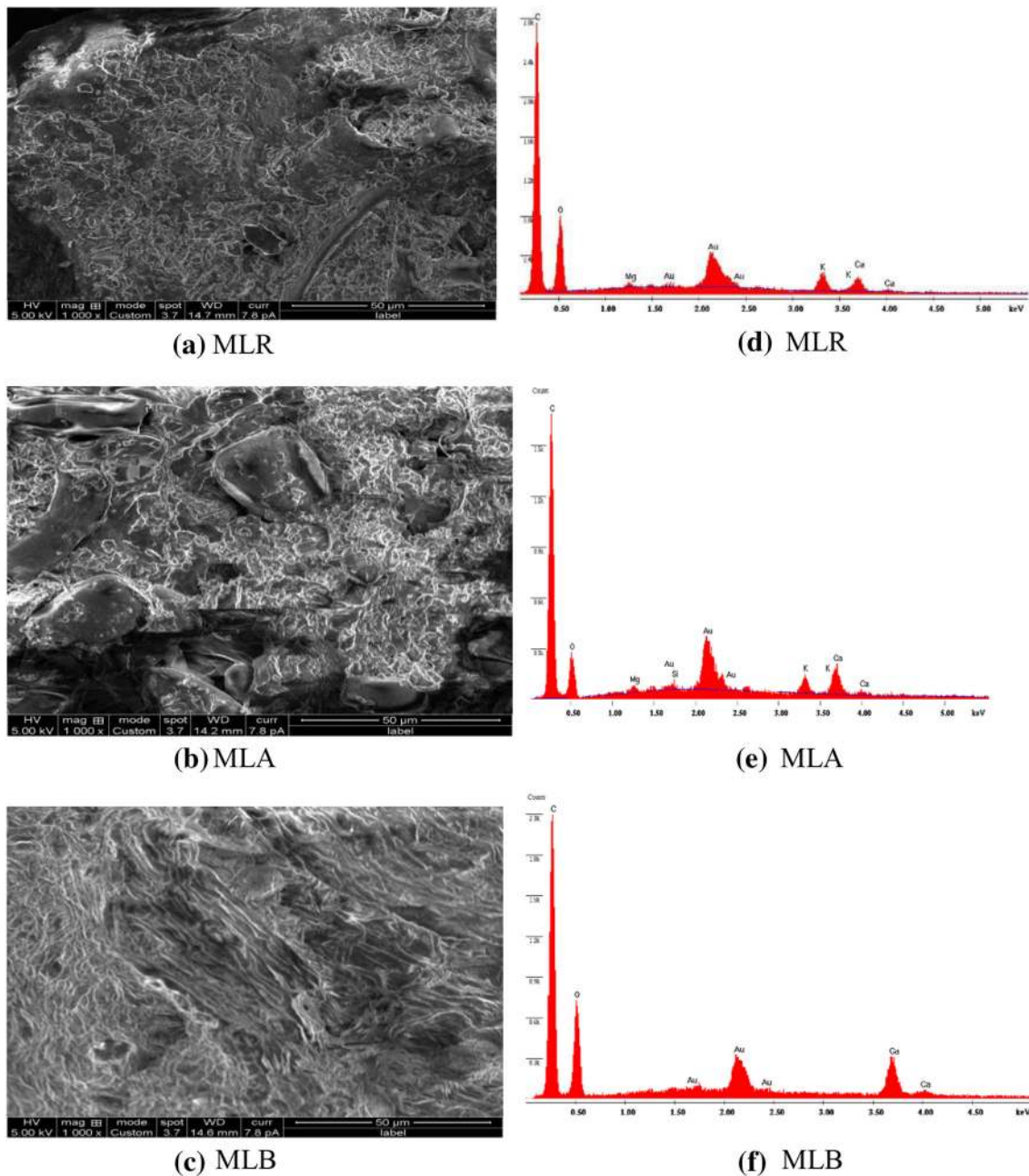


Fig. 4 The SEM micrographs and Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) of **a** raw *Moringa oleifera*, **b** acid activated *Moringa oleifera* and **c** base activated *Moringa oleifera* (magnification $\times 1000$) and energy

dispersive X-ray (EDX) of **d** raw *Moringa oleifera*, **e** acid activated *Moringa oleifera* and **f** base activated *Moringa oleifera* (magnification $\times 1000$)

In Fig. 4a–c, the SEM images of the raw, base and acid activated *M. oleifera*, respectively, several large pores in a honeycomb shape were found on the surface of acid activated *M. oleifera* compared to both raw and base activated *M. oleifera*. This shows that the acid activation process is more effective in creating well-developed pores on the surface of the raw sample, leading to a large surface area and porous structure of MLA. Similar observations were observed by Ricou-Hoeffler et al. (2001) and Hameed and Daud (2008). These pores

provided a good surface for dyes, heavy metals and waste effluents to be trapped and adsorbed into (Bello and Ahmad 2011a, b, c, d). Porosity describes the number of pores present in a sample. It enhances the adsorption capacity of the adsorbent. From Table 1, porosity is in the order $MLA > MLB > CAC$. This is in agreement with other findings reported in literature (Al-Ghouti et al. 2003; Okieimen et al. 2007; Santhi et al. 2010a; Saha et al. 2010, Ekpete and Horsfall 2011; Bello and Ahmad 2011a, b, c, d).

Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX)

The chemical analysis using EDX technique consists of detection of those protons using a solid detector Si–Li (detection by energy dispersion). The energy of these photons, X , is characteristic of its atoms. A line spectrum (peak) is obtained, each corresponding to the photons X of a given energy, representing a given element. The intensity of the characteristic lines is proportional to the concentration of the element in the analytical volume; this analysis is quantitative (Fig. 4d–f). However, there is a factor of correction depending on the experimental parameters (energy of the incidental beam, its angle) and the sample composition. Thus, only a semi-quantitative analysis is considered. The detection limit is situated at the concentrations of 0.1–1 % (for elements having average or light atomic weight with the exception of unfavorable superposition of characteristic peaks). The detector allows detection of light elements (C, O, Ca, N) and even at limited degree: boron, but the yield is very weak because the photons of boron are absorbed by the window which protects the detector (Fig. 4d–f).

The EDX result of raw, acid and base activated *M. oleifera* presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4 showing the differences between the amount of carbon and oxygen in the samples. The sample with the highest amount of carbon and the least amount of oxygen is said to be the most effective. The meaning of this is that, the higher the amount of carbon present in the sample, the lower is the amount of oxygen. According to the Tables 2, 3 and 4, it was observed that the acid activated *M. oleifera* (MLA) has the highest amount of carbon by weight (69.40 %) and (76.11 %) by atom and the lowest amount of oxygen followed by the base activated sample while raw *M. oleifera* (MLR) has the least percentage by weight of carbon. The implication of this is that only the sample that is rich in carbon content can be an efficient adsorbent for the removal of dyes, heavy metals and other organic pollutants from aqueous solution (Xiong et al. 2013, 2014). This results (Tables 2, 3, 4) show that the most effective adsorbent among those prepared is MLA. This is consistent with the conclusions obtained by Hanumantharao et al. (2012), Negrea et al. (2013), Xiong et al. (2013, 2014).

Table 2 EDX result of raw *Moringa oleifera* (MLR)

Element	Wt%	At%	K-ratio	Z	A	F
C	60.45	70.40	0.4280	1.0151	0.6972	1.0002
O	29.98	26.21	0.0666	0.9961	0.2232	1.0000
K	5.83	2.09	0.0528	0.8955	1.0187	1.0114
Ca	3.74	1.30	0.0342	0.9142	1.0027	1.0000
Total	100.00	100.00				

Table 3 EDX result of acid activated *Moringa oleifera* (MLA)

Element	Wt%	At%	K-ratio	Z	A	F
C	64.90	76.11	0.4690	1.0157	0.7113	1.0002
O	21.84	19.23	0.0422	0.9966	0.1939	1.0000
Ca	13.26	4.66	0.1238	1.0203	1.0203	1.0000
Total	100.00	100.00				

Table 4 EDX result of base activated *Moringa oleifera* (MLB)

Element	Wt%	At%	K-ratio	Z	A	F
C	64.03	73.31	0.4595	1.0124	0.7087	1.0003
O	27.77	23.87	0.0598	0.9933	0.2169	1.0000
Ca	8.19	2.87	0.0762	0.9116	1.0205	1.0000
Total	100.00	100.00				

Conclusion

In this research, a newly prepared activated carbon derived from *M. oleifera* compared favorably well with the CAC. FTIR, elemental analyses, TGA, SEM and EDX results indicate that the impregnation of acid (H₂SO₄) and base (NaOH) onto *M. oleifera* is feasible with MLA yielding the best results possible. The material offers the versatility to remove different dyes, metal ions and other organic pollutants due to the presence of an increased pore size and surface area after activation. Furthermore, the results of the present investigation show that MLA is a good precursor for preparation of potentially useful adsorbent for the separation of dyes, metal ions and other organic pollutants from aqueous solutions. In conclusion, *M. oleifera* leaf can satisfactorily be considered as an alternative material for separation applications and recovery of dyes and heavy metals from aqueous solutions.

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