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Adsorption technique studies for the removal of (Janus green B) dye from industrial waste water on the remnants of tea leaf

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Abstract: The sorption vocation of dye from solution onto the leftovers of black tea leaf (BT) was attests beneath totally dissimilar experimental situations with use (Janus green B) as a sample of dye . To evaluates the proportion of eliminate and therefore the sorption capability, sorbent dose, shaking time, particle size, result of pH and concentration were occurred during a batch mode. Freundlichand Langmuir line models was depicted with investigational isotherm information. an quantity of (0.1) g of (BT) may take away (99.5%) with the shaking time (120) min and particle size (150)μ and maximize the dye from an solution of (50) ppm. the information were conjointly affable to kinetic models such Results depicted that Black tea(BT) may be an occasional price sorbent for the deletion ofdye from solution (JGB).
Keywords : Black tea,Janus Green B, low cost adsorbent, isotherm.

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