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BIOSORPTION OF TRIVALENT CHROMIUM FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS BY *Pleurotus ostreatus* BIOMASS

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Abstract

The biosorption characteristics of Cr(III) ions from aqueous solutions using the fungus *Pleurotus ostreatus* were investigated in terms of kinetics, equilibrium and thermodynamics. Optimum pH for Cr(III) biosorption was 5.5. The biosorption process of Cr(III) followed well pseudo first-order kinetics. Among the two-, three-, and four-parameter isotherm models tested, the Langmuir model exhibited the best fit to experimental data. According to Langmuir isotherm model, the maximum Cr(III) biosorption capacity of *P. ostreatus* is 110.9 mg/g, which is very close to the experimentally determined value (108 mg/g). Thermodynamic parameters (activation energy, and changes in activation enthalpy, activation entropy, and free energy of activation) revealed that the biosorption of Cr(III) onto *P. ostreatus* is an endothermic and non-spontaneous process. Results suggest that *P. ostreatus* is one of the best biosorbents hitherto reported for Cr(III) removal from aqueous solutions and could therefore be used effectively to detoxify wastewaters polluted with Cr(III).

Key words: Cr(III) biosorption, isotherm, kinetics, Pleurotus ostreatus, thermodynamics

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