

DYEING ADSORPTION KINETICS OF
BETACYANIN PIGMENTS EXTRACTED
FROM *HYLOCEREUS POLYRHIZUS* PEEL
ONTO SPUN SILK AND ACRYLIC YARN

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives	4
1.4 Scopes	5
1.5 Significance of Research	5
1.6 Novelty of the Research	6
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Principles of Exhaustion Dyeing	12
2.3 Types of Textile Fibers	13

2.3.1	Acrylic Yarn as Synthetic Fiber	16
2.3.2	Spun Silk as Natural Fibers	16
2.4	Type of Dyestuff	18
2.4.1	Synthetic Dye	18
2.4.2	Natural Dye	20
2.5	Natural Dyes Extracted from Plant on the Textile Dyeing	21
2.5.1	Natural Dye from Dragon Fruit Skin	22
2.5.2	Chemical and Physical Properties of Betalain Pigments	23
2.6	Natural Dye Extraction Method	25
2.7	Influence of Mordanting During Dyeing	26
2.8	Method for Mordanting	27
2.8.1	Mordant Used for Natural Dye	28
2.9	Optimization of Dyeing Using Response Surface Methodology	29
2.9.1	Response Surface Methodology in Dyeing Optimization	30
2.10	Dyeing Mechanism	31
2.10.1	Physical Chemistry of Dyeing Process	31
2.11	Adsorption System	33
2.11.1	Langmuir Isotherm	34
2.11.2	Freundlich Isotherm	35
2.11.3	Temkin Isotherm	35
2.12	Error Analysis	36
2.13	Research Gap	37
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY		39
3.1	Introduction	39
3.2	Extraction of Natural Dye from Dragon Fruit Skin	41

3.2.1	Preparation of Betacyanin Pigment from <i>Hylocereus Polyrhizus</i>	41
3.2.2	Extraction of betacyanin pigment	42
3.2.3	Filtration and Separation	43
3.3	Yarn Pre-Treatment	43
3.3.1	Spun Silk Yarn	44
3.3.2	Acrylic Yarn	44
3.4	Characterization of Samples	44
3.4.1	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy	45
3.4.2	Scanning Electron Microscope	45
3.4.3	CIE Lab Color Measurement	45
3.4.4	UV-Vis Spectroscopy	46
3.5	Adsorption Studies	46
3.5.1	Batch Equilibrium Experiments	46
3.5.2	Error Analysis	48
3.6	Batch Kinetic Experiments	49
3.6.1	The Effect of Dye-bath Concentration and Dyeing Time on the Adsorption of Betacyanin Extract onto the Yarns (Spun Silk and Acrylic Yarn)	49
3.6.2	The Effect of Temperature and Dyeing Time on the Adsorption of Betacyanin Extracted onto the Yarns (Spun Silk and Acrylic Yarn)	49
3.7	Kinetic Studies for the Adsorption Process	50
3.7.1	Pseudo First-Order Model	50
3.7.2	Pseudo Second-Order Model	51
3.7.3	Activation Parameter	51
3.8	Thermodynamic Parameters	52
3.9	Desorption Study	52

3.10	Dyeing Optimization	53
3.10.1	Preliminary Study of Dyeing Conditions for Spun Silk and Acrylic Yarn using OFAT	53
3.10.2	Absorbance Measurement	54
3.11	Screening Experiment using Fractional Factorial Design (FFD)	55
3.12	Response Surface Methodology	55
3.12.1	Optimization using Central Composite Design	56
3.12.2	Validation of Model	56
3.13	Mordanting	57
3.13.1	Effect of Mordant Type	57
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		58
4.1	Introduction	58
4.2	Sample Characterization	59
4.2.1	Betacyanin Pigment	59
4.2.2	Spun Silk and Acrylic Yarn	61
4.3	Adsorption Isotherms	67
4.3.1	Langmuir Isotherm Model	67
4.3.2	Freundlich Isotherm Model	70
4.3.3	Temkin Model Isotherm	73
4.3.4	Summary of the Adsorption Isotherm Model for Betacyanin Pigment onto the spun Silk and Acrylic Yarn	74
4.4	Error Analysis	75
4.4.1	Error Analysis for Adsorption Isotherm of Betacyanin onto the Spun Silk	75
4.4.2	Error Analysis for Adsorption Isotherm of Betacyanin onto the Acrylic Yarn	76

4.4.3	Selection of the Best Isotherm Model	77
4.5	Kinetic and Thermodynamic Studies of Betacyanin Extracted Dyeing onto silk and Acrylic Yarn	78
4.5.1	The Effect of Initial Dye Concentration and Contact Time on the Adsorption of Betacyanin Extracted onto the Yarns	78
4.5.2	Effect of Temperature on the Adsorption of Betacyanin Pigment onto the Yarns	85
4.6	Adsorption Mechanism	90
4.6.1	Intraparticle Diffusion	90
4.6.2	Activation Parameters for the Dyeing of Betacyanin Pigment onto the Yarns	93
4.7	Thermodynamic Parameters	95
4.8	Desorption Studies	97
4.9	Summary	97
CHAPTER 5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION		99
5.1	Introduction	99
5.2	Optimization using the One-Factor-at-A-One-Time (OFAT) method	100
5.2.1	Effect of Temperature on Dyeing Betacyanin Extract onto the Yarns	100
5.2.2	Effect of Solution pH on Dyeing Betacyanin Extract onto the Yarns	102
5.2.3	Effect of Time on Dyeing Betacyanin Extract onto Yarns	105
5.2.4	Effect of Initial Dye Bath Concentration	106
5.2.5	Effect of Salt Concentration	108
5.3	Screening using Full Factorial Design (First Order Model)	110
5.3.1	Main Effect Analysis of Factor Analysis Process	111
5.3.2	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	112

5.3.3	Interactions Analysis between the Model Parameters	115
5.4	Response Surface Methodology by using Central Composite Design	116
5.4.1	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	117
5.5	Verification of Optimized Conditions and Predictive Model	123
5.5.1	Process Optimization for Dyeing Betacyanin Extract onto the spun silk Yarn	124
5.6	Application of Mordant While Dyeing of Betacyanin Extract onto the Spun Silk Yarn	125
5.6.1	The Effect of Mordant Concentration on Color Coordinates in the Pre-Mordanting Method of Betacyanin Extract	126
5.6.2	The Effect of Mordant Concentration on Color Coordinates in the Post-Mordanting Method of Betacyanin Extract	128
5.7	Summary	129
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION		131
6.1	Conclusion	131
6.2	Recommendations	133
REFERENCES		135
APPENDIX A		157
APPENDIX B		158
APPENDIX C		161
APPENDIX D		163
APPENDIX E		166

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Description for common natural polymer and synthetic polymer that has been used in textile and clothing industry	15
Table 2.2	Characteristic of Acrylic yarn and spun silk	16
Table 2.3	Usage classification of dyes	19
Table 2.4	Summary on part of the plant	20
Table 2.5	Summary of natural dye extracted from plant and substrate applied	22
Table 2.6	Compound of betacyanin	24
Table 2.7	Betalain distribution based on plant structure	25
Table 2.8	Types of mordant	27
Table 2.9	Summary of the mordants applied with the natural dyes	28
Table 2.10	Details of error functions	37
Table 2.11	Summary of research gap	38
Table 3.1	Range for each variable	55
Table 3.2	Set of experiments for optimization process	56
Table 4.1	Wavenumber and its assignment for betacyanin pigment	60
Table 4.2	Wavenumbers and its assignment for acrylic yarn	61
Table 4.3	Wavenumber and its assignment for spun silk yarn	63
Table 4.4	The wavelength and its assignment for subtraction for both yarns (acrylic and spun silk)	64
Table 4.5	Langmuir isotherm constant for dyeing spun silk and acrylic yarn in different temperatures	69
Table 4.6	Values of separation factor R_L	69
Table 4.7	Data for Langmuir isotherm for dyeing spun silk and acrylic yarn	70
Table 4.8	Freundlich isotherm constant for dyeing spun silk and acrylic yarn at different temperatures	73
Table 4.9	Temkin isotherm constant for dyeing the spun silk and acrylic yarns	74
Table 4.10	Value of determination coefficient for linearization isotherm models	75
Table 4.11	Error analysis values of the isotherms for spun silk adsorption process	76
Table 4.12	Error analysis values of the isotherms for acrylic yarn adsorption process	77

Table 4.13	Comparison of the pseudo first-order and pseudo second-order adsorption rate, calculated and experimental q_e values at different initial dye concentrations	84
Table 4.14	Comparison of the pseudo first-order and pseudo second-order adsorption rate constant, calculated and experimental q_e values at different temperature	89
Table 4.15	Activation parameters for the adsorption process for spun silk and acrylic yarn	95
Table 4.16	Thermodynamic parameters for the adsorption of betacyanin extracted onto the spun silk and acrylic yarn	96
Table 5.1	Range for the OFAT experimental work	100
Table 5.2	Independent variables for first-order model (screening design)	110
Table 5.3	Experimental design and result of 25 full factorial design	111
Table 5.4	Percentage contribution of each main factor to the dyeing process	112
Table 5.5	ANOVA for 25 full factorial design; dye uptake percentage (%)	113
Table 5.6	Independent variables and concentration levels for response surface study	116
Table 5.7	Experimental layout and results of 2^3 full factorial CCD	117
Table 5.8	ANOVA for 23 full factorial design; response: Dye uptake exhaustion (%)	118
Table 5.9	Confirmation runs of operating conditions with experimental design	124
Table 5.10	Validation experimental for dyeing process	125
Table 5.11	Color characteristic for dyeing spun silk yarn with betacyanin extract in the presence and absence of mordants	127
Table 5.12	Color obtained from dyeing process with the pre-mordanting method	128
Table 5.13	Color obtained from dyeing process with post-mordanting method	129
Table 5.14	Color characteristic for dyeing spun silk yarn with betacyanin extract in the presence and absence of mordants	129

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Worldwide sales statistic for important industries	11
Figure 2.2	Molecular structure acrylic fiber	16
Figure 2.3	Chemical structure of betacyanin	24
Figure 3.1	Process flow for the experiments throughout this study	39
Figure 3.2	Schematic diagram of operational framework of this study	40
Figure 3.3	Process flow chart for extraction of natural dye from dragon fruit skin	41
Figure 3.4	Preparation of the dragon fruit peel as a raw material	42
Figure 3.5	Extraction of betacyanin using water extraction	43
Figure 3.6	The reaction between hydroxylamine and nitrile group	44
Figure 4.1	FTIR spectra for natural dye that include the betacyanin pigment	60
Figure 4.2	FTIR spectra for untreated, treated acrylic and their subtraction	62
Figure 4.3	Nitrile transformed into amidoxime group	62
Figure 4.4	FTIR spectra: Untreated spun silk, treated spun silk and subtraction	63
Figure 4.5	Comparison FTIR spectral acrylic yarn before and after dyeing	65
Figure 4.6	Comparison FTIR spectral between spun silk before and after dyeing	65
Figure 4.7	SEM images of untreated acrylic (a), treated acrylic (b), untreated spun silk (c) and treated spun silk (d)	66
Figure 4.8	Langmuir isotherm plots for dyeing spun silk at different temperature	68
Figure 4.9	Langmuir isotherm plot for dyeing acrylic yarn at different temperatures	68
Figure 4.10	Freundlich isotherm for dyeing spun silk at different temperature	71
Figure 4.11	Freundlich isotherm plot for dyeing acrylic yarn at different temperatures	72
Figure 4.12	Temkin isotherm for dyeing the spun silk at different temperatures	73
Figure 4.13	Temkin isotherm for dyeing the acrylic yarn at different temperatures	74

Figure 4.14	The effect of contact time and initial concentration for adsorption betacyanin onto spun silk	79
Figure 4.15	The effect of contact time and initial concentration on the adsorption of betacyanin onto acrylic yarn	80
Figure 4.16	Plot of the pseudo first-order equation for spun silk dyeing	81
Figure 4.17	Plot of pseudo first-order equation for acrylic yarn	82
Figure 4.18	Plot of the pseudo second-order equation for spun silk	82
Figure 4.19	Plot of pseudo second-order equation for acrylic yarn dyeing	83
Figure 4.20	The effect of contact time and different temperature of dyeing spun silk with betacyanin extracted	85
Figure 4.21	The effect of contact time and temperature for adsorption of betacyanin extracted on acrylic yarn	86
Figure 4.22	Plot of pseudo first-order model for spun silk at different temperatures	86
Figure 4.23	Plot of the pseudo first-order model for acrylic yarn dyeing at different temperatures	87
Figure 4.24	Plot of the pseudo second-order for spun silk dyeing at different temperatures	87
Figure 4.25	Plot of the pseudo second-order equation for acrylic yarn dyeing at different temperatures	88
Figure 4.26	The intra-particle diffusion kinetic plot of for spun silk at different temperatures	92
Figure 4.27	The intra-particle diffusion kinetic plot of betacyanin pigment onto acrylic yarn at different temperatures	92
Figure 4.28	Arrhenius plot for the adsorption of spun silk and acrylic yarn dyeing with betacyanin extracted	93
Figure 4.29	Plot of $\ln(k/T)$ against $1/T$ for the adsorption process (SS = spun silk, AC = acrylic yarn)	94
Figure 4.30	Plot of $\ln Kc$ against $1/T$ for the adsorption process for the spun silk and acrylic yarn	96
Figure 4.31	Adsorption–desorption of betacyanin extracted onto the spun silk and acrylic yarn	97
Figure 5.1	Effect of dyeing temperature on the dye uptake percentage for spun silk and acrylic yarn	101
Figure 5.2	The changing color of red betacyanin in different pH value	102
Figure 5.3	Effect of dyeing pH on the dye uptake percentage for spun silk and acrylic yarn	103

Figure 5.4	Chemical structure of betacyanin as a function of pH	104
Figure 5.5	The ionic interaction between acrylic yarn and betacyanin dye molecule	105
Figure 5.6	Effect of dyeing time on the dye uptake exhaustion percentage for spun silk and acrylic yarn	106
Figure 5.7	Effect of initial concentration on the dye uptake exhaustion percentage for spun silk and acrylic yarn	107
Figure 5.8	Illustration of dye molecule attached to the fiber site	108
Figure 5.9	Effect of salt concentration on the dye uptake exhaustion percentage of dyeing spun silk and acrylic yarn with betacyanin extract	109
Figure 5.10	The half normal plot for 25 full factorial designs	114
Figure 5.11	Normal probability of studentized residuals on the dye uptake percentage	115
Figure 5.12	Normal probability plot of residual for dye uptake percentage	119
Figure 5.13	Residual against predicted response plot	120
Figure 5.14	Effect of dyeing time and dye concentration: Interaction graph of dye uptake percentage of the model equation	121
Figure 5.15	Effect of dyeing time and dye concentration: 3D plot of dye uptake percentage from the model equation	121
Figure 5.16	Effect of pH and dyeing time: Interaction graph of dye uptake percentage of the model equation	122
Figure 5.17	Effect of dyeing time and pH : 3D plot of dye uptake percentage from the model equation	122
Figure 5.18	Effect dye concentration and pH: Interaction graph of dye uptake percentage of the model equation	123
Figure 5.19	Effect of dye concentration and pH: 3D plot of dye uptake percentage from the model equation	123
Figure 5.20	CIELab coordinates for the samples	126

LIST OF SYMBOLS

mg	milligram
g	Gram
kg	Kilogram
mL	miliLitre
L	Litre
nm	nanometer
mm	milimeter
cm	centimeter
°C	Degree celcius
K	kelvin
mg/g	Milligram per gram
mg/L	Milligram per litre
g/L	gram per litre
mL/min	Mililitre per minute
mg/min	Miligram per minute
g/L	Gram per litre
kJ/mol	Kilo joule per mole
w/v	Weight per volume
v/v	Volume per volume
h_i	The initial dye adsorption rate
K_1	Rate constant of pseudo first-order adsorption
K_2	Rate constant of pseudo second-order adsorption
q_e	The amount of dye adsorbed per gram yarn at equilibrium time
q_t	The amount of dye adsorbed per gram yarn at time t
t	time
min	minute
h	hour
A	exponential factor
E_a	Activation energy
R	Gas constant
T	Temperature

ΔH^\ddagger	Enthalpy of activation
ΔS^\ddagger	Entropy of activation
ΔH°	Enthalpy change
ΔS°	Entropy change
ΔG°	Gibbs free energy
k_b	Boltzmann's constant
h	Plank's constant
Q	Adsorption capacity of the Langmuir isotherm
b	Langmuir constant
Q_f	Adsorption capacity of the Freundlich constant
C	concentration
C_e	Concentration of the dye left in the dyebath at equilibrium
C_o	Initial dye concentration
C_t	Dye concentration after dyeing time t
V	Volume
W	Weight of yarn used
A_T	Temkin isotherm equilibrium binding constant
b_T	Temkin isotherm constant
B	Constant related to heat of sorption
R^2	Coefficient of determination

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MLR	Material to Liquid Ratio
SLR	Solid to Liquid Ratio
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
RSM	Response surface methodology
FFD	Full factorial design
FT-IR	Fourier Transform Infrared
SLR	Solid to Liquid Ratio
MLR	Material to Liquid Ratio
SSE	The sum of the square errors
RMSE	Residual root means square error
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
OFAT	One Factor at One Time

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ABSTRAK

Sisa buangan daripada industri tekstil yang majoritinya mengandungi pewarna sintetik menyebabkan pencemaran kepada alam. Manakala pewarna semulajadi pula lebih mesra alam dan mudah terurai. Oleh itu, kajian dalam pengekstrakan pewarna semulajadi daripada tumbuhan telah dilakukan secara meluas kebelakangan ini dan menjadi focus utama dalam kertas kajian ini. Dalam penyelidikan ini, pewarna asli telah diekstrak daripada kulit buah naga di mana ia mengandungi pigmen betasianin. Proses pencelupan pigmen betasianin telah diuji ke atas benang sutera dan akrilik. Mekanisma penjerapan, penjerapan kinetik, parameter termodinamik dan pencelupan yang optimum telah ditentukan dalam kertas kerja ini. Kajian penjerapan pewarna semulajadi betasianin telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan model isoterma Langmuir, Freundlich dan Temkin. Isoterma Freundlich adalah model yang terbaik dan sepadan dengan data eksperimen, ia ditentukan dengan menggunakan ralat analisis. Kajian diteruskan untuk menentukan kinetik penjerapan dengan menggunakan model kinetik pseudo tertib pertama dan pseudo tertib kedua. Kemudian, nilai optimum bagi proses pencelupan benang ditentukan dengan kaedah FFD dan dioptimumkan dengan kaedah tindak balas permukaan (RSM). Proses penjerapan untuk pewarna ini adalah padan dengan model kinetik pseudo tertib kedua dengan kadar pemalar bagi benang sutera dan akrilik masing-masing ialah 0.128 g/min.mg dan 0.099 g/min.mg pada kepekatan awal 2.42 g/L dan suhu 30 °C. Faktor utama yang mempengaruhi proses penjerapan ialah pH, masa penjerapan dan kepekatan awal dan nilai yang optimum telah diperolehi iaitu pH 2, masa pencelupan selama 95 minit dan kepekatan pewarna sebanyak 110 g/L di mana peratusan pencelupan yang optimum selaras dengan faktor-faktor tersebut telah didapati pada 52.45%. Ini dapat dirumuskan bahawa penjerapan betasianin ke atas benang boleh berlaku dengan dua lapisan dan penjerapan dikawal sepenuhnya oleh proses kimia. Tenaga pengaktifan untuk proses penjerapan benang sutera ialah 55.7 kJ/mol dan akrilik adalah 44.5 kJ/mol. Daripada nilai parameter termodinamik yang telah ditentukan, ini menunjukkan bahawa penjerapan betasianin adalah spontan dan eksotermik. Kesan mordan terhadap penjerapan pewarna betasianin juga telah dilakukan dan ia menunjukkan bahawa mordan berpotensi untuk meningkatkan mutu dan sifat pewarna semulajadi tersebut di atas benang. Kesimpulan keseluruhan daripada kajian ini ialah pewarna betasianin yang diekstrak dari kulit buah naga boleh digunakan sebagai pewarna semulajadi dan boleh digunakan untuk mewarna benang sutera dan akrilik.

ABSTRACT

Synthetic dyes that used in textile industry can caused considerable environmental pollution. While, natural dyes are known to be more environmental friendly. Therefore, the study on extraction of natural dyes from plants is currently become revival. In this present work, the natural dye was extracted from dragon fruit peel, also known as *Hylocereus polyrhizus*, which contains betacyanin pigments. The dyeing adsorption of red-violet betacyanin on the spun silk and acrylic yarn was investigated, where the adsorption mechanisms, adsorption kinetics and thermodynamic parameters as well as the optimum dyeing conditions were determined. The sample analysis was analyzed using UV-Vis spectroscopy in liquid phase. The experimental data were analyzed using Langmuir, Freundlich and Temkin isotherm models and the best-fitted isotherm model was then determined using error analysis. Further investigation on the adsorption kinetic was done using pseudo-first-order and pseudo second-order model to determine the rate constant. For the optimization of dyeing conditions, a systematic experimental design including One-factor-at-a-time (OFAT) and first order model of 2^5 full factorial designs (FFD) was used in the initial screening process to determine the significant variable factors. The dyeing conditions was optimized using RSM. The best fitting isotherm for both yarns was Freundlich isotherm, which is demonstrated by the highest values of coefficient of determination and was confirmed by three types of error analysis. The adsorption process was followed the pseudo-second-order kinetic model with the rate constant of 0.128 g/min.mg for spun silk and 0.099 g/min.mg at 30°C. By using the rate constant, the activation energies for the spun silk and acrylic yarn adsorption process can be calculated and it was established at 55.7kJ/mol and 44.5kJ/mol respectively. The results of FFD indicated that the pH, dyeing time and dye concentrations are the significant factors for the dyeing conditions with the value of 3, 90 minutes and 100 g/L respectively. These factors were further optimized by RSM and the optimum values obtained for the dyeing conditions were pH 2, 95 minutes dyeing time and dye concentrations of 110 g/L. Under these conditions, the optimum dye uptake at 52.45% was attained. It is confirmed that the overall process of betacyanin pigment adsorption is to be controlled by the chemical adsorption. The thermodynamic parameters such as Gibbs free energy, enthalpy, and entropy were also determined. It can be concluded that the betacyanin pigment adsorption was spontaneous, exothermic and the dye distribution on the surface-active site is randomness. The effect of mordant on the dye uptake was also carried out and it showed that mordants did improve the color properties. This study has demonstrated that the betacyanin pigment can be used as a natural dye and can be applied to the spun silk and acrylic yarn as a coloring agent.

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