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## **SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1**

## PART 1:

Journal Name:	Advances in Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AIR_23224
Title of the Manuscript:	Equilibrium Isotherm Study for Removal of Mn (II) from Aqueous Solutions by Using Novel Bioadsorbent Tinospora cordifolia
Type of the Article	Original Research Articles

#### PART 2:

PARI 2:		
FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments	
Line 77: After that, the biomass was stay for 30 minutes with HCI (0.1M) solution. After		
that, the biomass stayed inside HCL(0.1M) solution for 30 minutes.		
Let the author remove was		
Line 125, 134, 141, 143 and 144: You repeatedly represented the unit of mass of		
biosorbents as mg/l. Apply this on the formula for obtaining adsorbent capacity and use		
dimensional analysis to crosscheck if u will get mg/g as the unit.		
My analysis shows that you will get L as unit of uptake capacity instead of mg/g or g/g as		
the case may be as reported previously.		
I am not comfortable with unit of uptake capacity or adsorption capacity as adopted by the		
author going by his unit of more of hisserbant which he measured in mail. The advantion		
author going by his unit of mass of biosorbent which he measured in mg/l. The adsorption		
capacity or metal uptake rate is calculated using the following mass balance equation:		
$\sim V$		
$q_t = (C_0 - C_t) \frac{V}{M} \tag{1}$		
where a (ma/a or a/a or ma/ma); is the advaration consolity or motal untake rate or untake		
where $q_t$ (mg/g or g/g or mg/mg); is the adsorption capacity or metal uptake rate or uptake capacity at time t C <sub>o</sub> (mg/l), and C <sub>t</sub> (mg/l), are the initial metal ion concentration and metal		
ion concentrations at time t in the solution respectively; $V(I)$ is the solution volume and M		
(g) is the mass of biosorbent		
So, if unit of mass as he said is mg/l, unit of concentration becomes mg/l and the unit of		
volume becomes I then from equation 1 above, the unit of uptake capacity =		
(mg) 1		
$q_t = \left(\frac{mg}{l}\right) x \frac{l}{\underline{mg}} = l$		
$(l) \underline{mg}$		
l		
Let the author check the dimensional analysis as shown above come up with something		
more convincing.		
Outside these I think he has done a good work.		

### **Reviewer Details:**

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