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Data Article

Experimental data of biomaterial derived from *Malva sylvestris* and charcoal tablet powder for Hg²⁺ removal from aqueous solutions

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ABSTRACT

In this experimental data article, a novel biomaterial was provided from *Malva sylvestris* and characterized its properties using various instrumental techniques. The operating parameters consisted of pH and adsorbent dose on Hg²⁺ adsorption from aqueous solution using *M. sylvestris* powder (MSP) were compared with charcoal tablet powder (CTP), a medicinal drug. The data acquired showed that *M. sylvestris* is a viable and very promising alternative adsorbent for Hg²⁺ removal from aqueous solutions. The experimental data suggest that the MSP is a potential adsorbent to use in medicine for treatment of poisoning with heavy metals; however, the application in animal models is a necessary step before the eventual application of MSP in situations involving humans.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	<i>Environmental Engineering</i>
More specific sub- ject area	<i>Biomaterial</i>
Type of data	Image and figure
How data was acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mercury ions removal efficiency was determined based on mercury ion residue content in the filtered solution – pH meter (METLER TOLEDO FE20), Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy (Shimadzu 4300), atomic absorption spectroscopy (Atomic Absorption/Flame Emission Spectrophotometer Shimadzu AA-670).
Data format	Analyzed
Experimental factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Malva sylvestris</i> powder (MSP): The MSP was prepared from leaves of <i>Malva sylvestris</i> at a temperature of 350 °C. – Charcoal tablet powder (CTP): The charcoal tablet was supplied from a pharmacy and grinded and powdered to obtain charcoal tablet powder (CTP). – Data of MSP and CTP were collected for Hg²⁺ adsorption from solution at identical conditions. – The data related to effects of adsorbents dose and solution pH was acquired.
Experimental features	Biomaterial from <i>Malva sylvestris</i> for Hg ²⁺ removal
Data source location	<i>Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran, GPS: 28.9667°N, 50.8333°E</i>
Data accessibility	<i>Data are available with the article</i>

Value of the data

- A simple method was used for providing a biomaterial form *Malva sylvestris* for adsorbing Hg²⁺ ion from aqueous solution.
- The data of *M. sylvestris* powder (MSP) and charcoal tablet powder (CTP) for Hg²⁺ removal from aqueous solution was described.
- This data set will be of value to the scientific community wanting to analyze the ability of MSP for treating the poisoning with heavy metal in animal models.
- MSP will be useful for wide range of mercury contaminated waters and wastewaters as it has good performance in around neutral pH and most of the waters and wastewaters have a neutral pH.

1. Data

Data analysis indicated that MSP particles had a BET multipoint surface area of 2.34 m²/g and a total pore volume at 0.9925P₀ of 0.0002 cm³/g. The FTIR of the fresh and Hg²⁺-loaded MSP particles at wave numbers from 400 to 4000 cm⁻¹ are shown in Fig. 1. The data of the effects of solution pH on the adsorption percentage of mercury ions by CTP and MSP is presented in Fig. 2. The data acquired for adsorption of mercury ions by different doses of CTP and MSP is also depicted in Fig. 3.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Materials

The *Malva sylvestris* powder (MSP) was prepared from leaves of *M. sylvestris* as follows: First, *M. sylvestris*, was provided from the local area around of Bushehr city, Iran. Then the samples of

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