

Engineering Chemistry Jain And Jain 15th Edition Book Free

INTRODUCTION Environmental science is the systematic study of the interaction of two worlds. The word 'Environment' is derived from an old French word 'environ' meaning 'encircle'. The environment consists of four segments: atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. Among all of substances, water is a marvelous substance on earth. Water is one of the abundantly available substances in nature. Water is essential for all kinds of life and is the medium in which all living processes occur. Water is renewable source, but renewable takes time. The hydrological cycle constantly purifies and redistributes fresh water on landmasses, providing endless renewable resource. At present, there are many environmental issues, which have grown in size and complexity day by day, threatening the survival of mankind and all living organisms on earth. Unfortunately, with progress in science and technology, man has been dumping waste material into atmosphere and causing pollution. Environmental pollution can be divided among the categories of water, air and soil pollution. Emission of pollutants in air, water and soil has caused considerable damage to our environment. Water pollution disturbs the normal uses of water for irrigation, agriculture, industries, public water supply and aquatic life. Most of the human activities produce liquid effluents, which are the prime cause of water pollution. Rapid increase in population, intensive agriculture, growing industrialization and urbanization has resulted in progressive deterioration in the quality of water in our natural reservoirs. Most of the water related diseases are some way or other concerned with the polluted water supply. Water borne infections diseases like cholera, dysentery, typhoid, jaundice and worm infection are still the major public health problems in developing countries. Another substance, which plays a very important role, is soil as it produces food for human beings and animals. Soil is a complex of physical and biological systems, which give support to the plants and supplies water and essential nutrients to them. It is the main reservoir of the minerals essential for normal growth of the plants. The soil consists of four major components, i.e. mineral matter, organic matter, soil air and soil water. All these components cannot be separated with much satisfaction because they are present very intimately mixed with each other. With careful husbandry, soil can be replenished and renewed indefinitely. Hazardous chemicals heavily pollute soil day by day. Disposal of industrial waste is the major problem responsible for soil pollution. These waste products are also tipped on soil, enhancing the extent of soil pollution. As a result, hazardous chemicals can enter into human food chain from the soil or water, disturb the biochemical process and finally lead to serious effects on living organisms. Large-scale soil and water pollution is one of the primary factors behind the high prevalence of soil and water borne diseases. Soil degradation can reduce the quality of our food, whereas deforestation can reduce the availability plants to make current medicines and medicines for the future. Heavy metal pollution has also a serious impact. Metal pollution can affect all environments but its effects most long lasting in soil. Drinking is one of the major routes of intake of heavy metals by the human body. Soil contamination should be a primary concern in India, because the country relies heavily on agriculture. Toxic metal is the one, which is neither essential nor beneficial but exhibits a positive catastrophic effect on normal metabolic function even when present in small amounts and may, at times, be responsible for permanent disorders or malfunctioning of organ system leading finally to death. This BOOK consists of five chapters. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION This chapter is divided into two parts: 1A: WATER This part contains Introduction of Water, Properties of Water, Major Water Compartments, Types & Forms of Water, Water and its Significance, Potability of Water, Water Consumption Pattern & Demand, Water Resources, Water Quality for Irrigation and Ground Water Quality Status in Rajasthan. 1B: SOIL & VEGETATION This part contains Introduction of Soil, What is Soil?, Composition of Soil, Process of Soil Formation, Soil Profile, Soil Texture, Types of Soil, Soil pH, Life on Soil, Macro and Micro Plant Nutrients, Functions of Various Nutrients and Agricultural Status w.r.t. Soil. CHAPTER 2: WATER & SOIL POLLUTION This chapter is divided into two parts: 2A: WATER POLLUTION (i) This part contains Environmental Pollution, Water Pollution, Causes of Water Pollution, Sources of Water Pollution, Types of Water Pollution, Classification of Pollutants, Types of Pollutants, Characteristics of Fresh Water, Chemical Characteristics of Water, Characteristics of Industrial Wastes, Control of Water Pollution, Diseases Caused by Water Pollution, Various Effluents and Their Effects on Aquatic Organisms, Fluoridation and Defluoridation of Water, Water Management, Water Pollution in India and Water Pollution in Rajasthan. (ii) 2B: SOIL POLLUTION This part contains Soil Pollution, Sources of Soil Pollution, Diseases Caused by Soil Pollution, Control of Soil Pollution, Heavy Metal Toxicology, Sources of Heavy Metals and Environment Friendly Technologies. CHAPTER 3: METHODS & METHODOLOGY METHODOLOGY FOR WATER Wastewater samples were collected from eleven different sites from the 'AMANISHAH NALA' and groundwater (Hand pump) samples were taken from nine different vicinal locations of various industrial sites. Samples were collected in good quality screw-capped polyethylene bottles of one litre capacity, labeled properly and analyzed in laboratory for their all physico-chemical parameters. Monitoring was done during the three seasons (pre-monsoon, during monsoon and post-monsoon) throughout the two-years from different industrial areas and adjacent places of Jaipur city (June, 2002 to May, 2004). Various physical parameters like pH, EC, DO and TDS, which are important to evaluate the suitability of wastewater for irrigation, were determined on the site with the help of digital portable water analyzer kit (CENTURY-CK-710). For rest of the analysis, water samples were preserved and brought to the laboratory. The chemical analysis carried out for BOD by incubation method, COD by KMnO₄ method, Calcium (Ca²⁺), Magnesium (Mg²⁺), Chloride (Cl⁻), Sulphate (SO₄²⁻), Carbonate (CO₃²⁻) and Bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻) by volumetric titration methods; while Fluoride (F⁻) by spectrophotometric (AIMIL-C160-80314) & ion selective electrode method and Nitrate (NO₃⁻) by spectrophotometric (ELICO-CL-54D) method; Sodium (Na⁺), Potassium (K⁺) by flamephotometry (ELICO-CL-220) and heavy metals by AAS. In order to estimate the quality of the groundwater for drinking purposes, an indexing system, Water Quality Index (WQI), based on Adak and Purohit(20), was determined. Evaluation of the quality of wastewater on the basis of percent sodium (%Na) is excellent, was determined. Quantitatively, United States Salinity Laboratory (USSL) proposed, for the first time, a better index called 'Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)', was determined. Sodium hazard of irrigation water can be well understood by knowing SAR. There is a significant correlation between SAR values of irrigation water and the extent to which sodium is absorbed by the soil. METHODOLOGY FOR SOIL Soil samples were collected from thirteen different vicinal locations of various industrial sites where industrial wastewater use for irrigation. Samples were collected in good quality polyethylene bags, labeled properly and analyzed in laboratory for their all parameters. Monitoring was done during the four intervals throughout the year from different vicinal locations of various industrial sites of Jaipur city where industrial wastewater use for irrigation (April, 2004 to March, 2005). Soil samples may be analyzed for the following parameters like: pH, EC, Organic Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium, Fe, Zn, Cu, Mn, etc. CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION This chapter is divided into three parts: 4A: WATER FOR

DOMESTIC PURPOSES In these sites, positive correlation between surface and ground water was recognized. The groundwater near solid waste and liquid waste disposal sites was polluted, whereas the groundwater away from disposal sites was not much affected. The values obtained were compared with standards of ISI, ICMR and WHO. From the observations, it may be inferred that the concentration of pH, EC, Ca^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- , Cl^- , DO and BOD are within permissible limits of ISI, ICMR & WHO but NO_3^- , TDS, TH, COD and WQI values show the poor water quality in most of the studied groundwater samples taken from vicinal locations of various industrial sites. Concentrations of all heavy metals like Cr, Cu, Cd, Mn, Ni, Pb, Fe, As & Zn are within permissible limits. Higher concentrations of Zn in very few samples have been observed. WQI values of these samples were ranging from 35.08 to 268.78 which means that only 37.5% sample's water were fit for human consumption directly, but 62.5% water of all sources can be used for domestic consumption after appropriate treatment whereas remaining 37.5% water of samples were of very poor quality and was not recommended for domestic purposes. So it may be accomplished with the help of WQI that the water of the various samples were unfit for drinking purpose without further treatment (mainly disinfections). It may be concluded that the general characteristics of groundwater samples from the study area classify the water under moderate category and are tolerable for household and commercial purposes. However, high WQI and COD values suggest purification may be necessary for domestic consumption.

4B: WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES The suitability of groundwater and wastewater for irrigation depends upon its mineral constituents. The salts present in the water, besides affecting the growth of the plants directly also affect the soil structure, permeability and aeration, which indirectly affect the plant growth. Jaipur is undergoing rapid urbanization and industrialization. Wastewater generated from various industries discharged into 'AMANISHAH NALA' where this water is used for irrigation purpose. The values obtained were compared with standards of ISI, ICMR and WHO. The concentrations of pH, Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- , TH, Cl^- , NO_3^- , Oil & Grease, DO and F⁻ are within permissible limits in both groundwater and wastewater but definite contaminations with special reference to EC, TDS, BOD and COD in wastewater have been observed, calls for at least primary treatment of wastewater before being used for irrigation. High EC and TDS values reflect greater salinity of water and it cannot be suitable for irrigation under ordinary conditions. There was also a significant correlation between SAR values of irrigation water and the extent to which sodium is absorbed by the soil. No excellent conclusion can be drawn to observed values but general conclusion can be drawn as: The general characteristics of groundwater and industrial wastewater samples from the study area classify the water under moderate category and are good for household, irrigation and commercial purposes and results of suitability evaluation indicate that there is no major pollution hazard in wastewater of AMANISHAH NALA. However, high BOD and COD values suggest purification may be necessary for sensitive crops and human consumption.

4C: SOIL FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES In all studied locations, soil is moderate for all kinds of crops except sensitive ones. Adjacent locations of all industrial areas under study have concentrations of pH, EC, organic carbon, Fe, Cu and Mn are within permissible limits and show good soil quality in most of the studied soil samples taken from vicinal locations of various industrial sites. There is lack of concentrations of Zn in all soil samples and is need to give zinc sulphate fertilizer to compensate this but definite concentrations of P and K in soil samples have been observed at critical limit. Some samples also have higher pH i.e. alkaline in nature and they need to give gypsum for reducing alkalinity from soil samples.

CHAPTER 5: WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SUGGESTIONS The ultimate disposal of wastewater can only be onto the land or into the water. But whenever the watercourses are used for the ultimate disposal, the wastewater is given a treatment to prevent any injury to the aquatic life in the receiving water. Normally, the treatment consists of the removal of suspended and dissolved solids through different units in the treatment plants. The treatment of industrial wastewater may be accomplished in part or as a whole either by the biological processes, as done in the sanitary sewage, or by processes very special for the industrial wastewater only. Depending upon the constituents present in it, the treatment may consist of any one or more treatment (chemical or biological or both) processes. The chemical treatment should be provided only when it becomes unavoidable. The selection of the particular treatment process depends on the effluent requirements and the characteristics of the waste. Today it is not enough to emphasize the protection of the environment. The fundamental purpose of water treatment is to remove impurities that may be offensive or injurious to health and well being of the individual and community. Disinfectant should kill the pathogens quickly at room temperature. It should be inexpensive, and non-toxic, to humans and should provide protection against only contamination in water during conveyance or storage. The Govt. should immediately make laws banning industrial pollution. Failure to do so will lead to substantial penalties and fine. The water treatment plants should be installed in rural areas. The rural inhabitants should try to avoid the use of pesticides in their fields. All small scale and big industries must have anti-pollution unit. Create the awareness about the effects of high concentration of nitrate, fluoride, solids and hardness among villagers. Through strict implementation of the Government's Water Treatment Programme, water can be rendered safe for drinking. Chapter 1, 2, 3 & 5 precisely details under various heads and chapter 4 details under water for domestic & irrigation purposes and soil for agricultural purposes, results, discussion, tables and graphs of each parameters results, evaluations, assessments and comparison followed by a comprehensive list of relevant references after everything else of the BOOK.

Issues in Chemical Engineering and other Chemistry Specialties: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Chemical Engineering and other Chemistry Specialties. The editors have built Issues in Chemical Engineering and other Chemistry Specialties: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Chemical Engineering and other Chemistry Specialties in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Chemical Engineering and other Chemistry Specialties: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>. This book deals with the principle and applications of analytical chemistry, and is useful for B.Sc. Chemistry students and those working in analytical research laboratories of drug, pesticide and other chemical industries.

This book is written strictly for the first and second semester diploma students of engineering chemistry according to the revised syllabus. It aims to provide a thorough understanding of the chemical concepts, theories and principles in Engineering Chemistry in a clear and concise manner, so that the average students are able to grasp the intricacies of the subject. Explaining general concepts of atomic structure and chemical bond, the book covers all advanced topics such as acid-base theory, concentration of solutions, electrochemistry, corrosion, metallurgy, hydrocarbons, sources of water and its treatment, lubricants and adhesives,

students have also to face other subjects of equal importance.

This book is primarily intended for the first year B.Tech students of all branches for their course on engineering chemistry. The main objective of this book is to provide a broad understanding of the chemical concepts, theories and principles of Engineering Chemistry in a clear and concise manner, so that even an average student can grasp the intricacies of the subject. It includes the general concepts of structure and bonding, phase rule, solid state, reaction kinetics and catalysis, electrochemistry, chemical thermodynamics and free energy. Besides, the book introduces topics of applied chemistry like water technology, polymer chemistry and nanotechnology. Each theoretical concept is well supported by illustrative examples. The book also provides a large number of solved problems and illustrations to reinforce the theoretical understanding of concepts. KEY FEATURES (i) Each chapter of the book provides a clear and easy understanding of the definitions, theories and principles. (ii) A large number of well-labelled diagrams help to understand the concepts easily and clearly. (iii) Chapter-wise glossary and important mathematical relations are given for quick revision. (iv) Provides multiple choice questions with answers, short questions and long questions for practice. The purpose of this book is to offer innovative applications of the distillation process. The book is divided in two main sections, one containing chapters that deal with process design and calculations, and the other, chapters that discuss distillation applications. Moreover, the chapters involve wide applications as in fruit spirits production, in organic liquid compounds produced by oil and fats cracking, energy evaluation in distillation processes, and applicability of solar membrane distillation. I believe that this book will provide new ideas and possibilities of the development of innovative research lines for the readers.

Adsorption, Ion Exchange and Catalysis is essentially a mixture of environmental science and chemical reactor engineering. More specifically, three important heterogeneous processes, namely, adsorption, ion exchange and catalysis, are analysed, from fundamental kinetics to reactor design with emphasis on their environmental applications. In Chapter 1, the subject of air and water pollution is dealt with. Data about pollutants and emission sources are given and the treatment methods are shortly presented. In Chapter 2, the very basics and historical development of adsorption, ion exchange and catalysis are presented as well as their environmental applications. Chapter 3 is devoted to heterogeneous processes and reactor analysis. All types of reactors are described in depth and reactor modelling, hydraulics and mass/heat transfer phenomena are examined for each type of reactor. Chapters 4 and 5 are dedicated to adsorption & ion exchange and catalysis, respectively. The basic principles are presented including kinetics, equilibrium, mass/heat transfer phenomena as well as the analytical solutions of the reactor models presented in Chapter 3. In the sixth chapter, the subject of scale up is approached. The two Annexes at the end of the book contain physical properties of substances of environmental interest as well as unit conversion tables. Finally, nearly all the examples contained are based on real experimental data found in literature with environmental interest. Most of the examples consider all aspects of operation design – kinetics, hydraulics and mass transfer. * Provides basic knowledge of major environmental problems and connects them to chemical engineering

Engineering Chemistry aims to provide clear and sufficient understanding of chemistry for students of engineering. Some chapters in the book deal with the basic principles of chemistry while others are focused on its applied aspects, providing a balance between the principles of chemistry and engineering. Chapters cover both basic principles of chemistry and its applied aspects. Written in easy self-explanatory language, coverage is nonetheless in depth. Clear diagrams and solved numerical problems included wherever required. Review questions provided at the end of each chapter.

Engineering Chemistry discusses the fundamental theoretical concepts of chemistry and links them with their engineering applications. The book is designed as an introductory course for undergraduate students in all branches of engineering. Employing an easy-to-understand approach, it elaborates on the fundamental concepts and their applications, and includes scores of illustrations and learning exercises to facilitate comprehension. Starting with areas of common interest, such as fuels, water, corrosion and phase rule, followed by chapters on engineering materials, polymers and lubricants, the book then covers a range of important subjects, such as structure and bonding, solid state, liquid crystal, chemical kinetics, surface chemistry, thermodynamics, electrochemistry, spectroscopy, photochemistry, the basics of organic chemistry and organometallic compounds. It also covers the applications of several important topics in detail, including nanomaterials, green chemistry, NMR spectroscopy and biotechnology.

In this edition some practical have been revised and expanded considerably. To meet the specific demands of a segment of readers, a number of new experiments are incorporated in various sections. A new practical on Bomb calorimeter has been added.

Water management and disasters, including droughts and floods are becoming very important subjects in the international platforms. This book will provide information about high technology techniques to solve important problems using remote sensing and GIS for topics such as the environmental security, water resources management, disaster forecast and prevention and information security.

Provides a comprehensive overview on developing sustainable practices for waste minimization via green metal extraction from waste streams This book introduces readers to sustainable management and defines the challenges as well as the opportunities in waste stream management. It starts by covering conventional technologies for metal extraction then focuses on emerging tools and techniques such as green adsorption, bioleaching, and chelation. It also discusses the scale-up and process intensification of metal extraction from waste streams from process design to pilot plan. Sustainable Metal Extraction from Waste Streams begins by covering sustainability-related constructs and illustrates the pre-requisites for sustainable management of waste streams. It then introduces the basics of solid waste handling, ranging from an analysis of the relevance, categories of wastes, consequences of untreated waste disposal into the environment, government initiatives, management strategies, and unit operations for pre-treatment of wastes. The book also looks at widely accepted, conventional metal extraction technologies like hydro and pyro metallurgical methods; discusses the possibility of sustainable green processes for metal extraction; and introduces the recently deployed coiled flow inverter process. -Provides a comprehensive collection of the conventional, emerging, and future technologies for metal extraction from industrial waste and electrical & electronic equipment in a sustainable way -Demonstrates trans-disciplinary research as an executable direction to achieve the sustainable governance of natural

resources and solid waste management -Presents a dedicated section on scale-up and process intensification of metallurgical processes
-Summarizes various aspects of novel processes ranging from basic concepts, benchmark performance of technologies on lab scale, and recent research trends in metal extraction Covering a variety of interdisciplinary topics on resource optimization and waste minimization, Sustainable Metal Extraction from Waste Streams is an excellent resource for engineers, science students, entrepreneurs, and organizations who are working in the field of waste management and wish to gain information on upcoming sustainable processes.

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