

# Environmental Sustainability Using Green Technologies



Edited by V. Sivasubramanian

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# **Environmental Sustainability Using Green Technologies**



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# Preface

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Sustainability is balancing environmental protection and social responsibility with a healthy economy over time. Green engineering and chemistry play an important role in creating the options that enable sustainability by developing chemicals, processes, value-added products, and systems that are environmentally preferable, more energy and resource-efficient, and often more cost-effective. Achieving sustainable economic growth will require changes in industrial processes, in the type and amount of resources used, and in the products that are manufactured. The world must move to a more energy-efficient society by using resources more responsibly and organizing industrial processes in ways that minimize and reuse wastes. Sustainable chemical processes are dealing with the problems of waste, inefficiencies in processes, and adopting the life-cycle approach to process and product development. Sustainability is an action-oriented variant of sustainable development. It is needed to develop the ability to make a choice that respects the relationship between the three E's: economy, ecology, and equality. If all the three E's were incorporated in the national goals of countries, then it would be possible to develop a sustainable society.

There are tremendous challenges when man moves toward sustainable development but fails to use the necessary tools to overcome the challenges. It is our duty to adapt the nature and not vice versa. The flora and fauna of ecosystems are being seriously threatened by the impact of human activities. Environmental sustainability is about making responsible decisions that will reduce our negative business impact on the environment. It is not simply about reducing the amount of waste produced or using less energy, but is concerned with developing processes that will lead to businesses becoming completely sustainable in the future. Hopefully, it would reduce the burden on the earth.

This book, *Environmental Sustainability Using Green Technologies*, aims to provide comprehensive coverage on emerging dimensions on environmental sustainability. It contains 16 articles by eminent experts on different aspects of the subject. Articles on wastewater treatment technologies, nanomaterials in environmental applications, green synthesis of ecofriendly nanoparticles, the role of phytoremediation in maintaining environmental sustainability, algal biosorption of heavy metals, mass production of microalgae for industrial applications, an integrated biological system for the treatment of sulfate rich wastewater, anaerobic digestion of pharmaceutical effluent, treatment of textile dye using bioaccumulation techniques, production of biosurfactants and their applications in bioremediation, biodegradable polymers, microbial fuel cell (MFC) technology, biodiesel from nonedible oil using a packed-bed membrane reactor, production of ecofriendly biodiesel from marine sources, pretreatment techniques for the enhancement of biogas production, and a review of source apportionment of air pollutants by receptor models. The book also covers information on newer biotechnological tools and techniques required for sustainable development. Various aspects covering efficient bioremediation methods have been included to project their importance in the 21st century.

This book can serve not only as an excellent reference material, but also as a practical guide for professors, research scholars, industrialists, biotechnologists, and workers in the applied field of environmental engineering.

**Velmurugan Sivasubramanian**

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# Editor

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**Velmurugan Sivasubramanian** is an associate professor and former head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at National Institute of Technology Calicut (NITC), in Kozhikode, India. He worked at Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd. as a senior plant engineer for five years after his graduation. Since 2001, he has been teaching fluidization engineering, environmental engineering, wastewater engineering, energy management, safety and hazards control, principles of chemical engineering, operations management, total quality management for master of technology degree in chemical engineering, petroleum refining and petrochemicals, pharmaceutical technology and environmental science and engineering; chemical reaction engineering, mechanical operations, mass transfer, chemical technology, environmental studies, safety in chemical process industries, energy management, process economics and industrial management, petrochemicals, downstream processing/bioseparations and operations research for a bachelor of technology in chemical engineering and biotechnology; and bioreactor engineering, fluidization engineering, biological wastewater treatment, environmental biotechnology, safety management in process industries, fire engineering and explosion control, and fire modeling and dynamics for the doctoral program.

He received the Dr. Radhakrishnan Gold Medal Award, Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Medal Award, and National Citizenship Gold Medal Award from Global Economic Progress and Research Association (Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu) and the Universal Achievers Gold Medal Award from the Universal Achievers Foundation (Salem, Tamil Nadu) for his outstanding individual achievement in education and contribution to education and national development.

He is involved in the development and commercial exploitation of wastewater treatment using novel bioreactors such the inverse fluidized bed reactors (IFBRs), photobioreactors (PBRs) for the remediation of dyes,



pharmaceuticals, and heavy metals. His team has installed a novel magnetic biocomposite for the treatment of dye effluent. Recently, his team successfully developed a 4 m<sup>3</sup> floating drum biodigester for the production of biogas, which is used as a fuel in the NITC hostel mess.

Sivasubramanian has published several research papers in international and national journals and conferences in the area of environmental and chemical engineering for the treatment of effluents from various industries. His team has earned five best paper awards at national and international conferences. He is editor for five peer-reviewed journals and he also serves as reviewer for more than 50 journals.

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# List of Abbreviations and Symbols

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## CHAPTER 1

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<b>AOP</b>	advanced oxidation processes
<b>BOD</b>	biochemical oxygen demand
<b>COD</b>	chemical oxygen demand
<b>GAC</b>	granular activated carbon
<b>IPS</b>	intermediate pumping station
<b>MF</b>	microfiltration
<b>MFC</b>	microbial fuel cell
<b>MLD</b>	million liters per day
<b>MPS</b>	main pumping station
<b>NF</b>	nanofiltration
<b>ORR</b>	oxygen reduction reaction
<b>PVC</b>	polyvinyl chloride
<b>RBC</b>	rotating biological contactor
<b>RO</b>	reverse osmosis
<b>STP</b>	sewage treatment plant
<b>TOC</b>	total organic carbon
<b>TOD</b>	total oxygen demand
<b>TTC-DHA</b>	triphenyl tetrazoliumchloride dehydrogenase activity
<b>UF</b>	ultrafiltration
<b>US</b>	ultrasound
<b>UV</b>	ultraviolet
<b>VOC</b>	volatile organic carbon
<b>VUV</b>	vacuum ultraviolet
<b>WAO</b>	wet air oxidation

## CHAPTER 2

## Abbreviations

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<b>A</b>	swept area
<b>AC</b>	alternating current
<b>Au</b>	gold
<b>Bar</b>	barometric pressure
<b>BPPOdp</b>	brominated poly(2,6-diphenyl-1,4-phenylene oxide)
<b>BTX</b>	benzene, toluene, and xylene
<b>CdSe</b>	cadmium selenide
<b>CFM</b>	cubic feet per minute
<b>CNT</b>	carbon nanotube
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide
<b>C<sub>p</sub></b>	power coefficient of wind turbine
<b>CVD</b>	chemical vapor deposition
<b>DC</b>	direct current
<b>DD</b>	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
<b>DP</b>	deposition-precipitation
<b>E<sub>k</sub></b>	rate of kinetic energy change
<b>HRSG</b>	heat recovery and steam generation
<b>HRTEM</b>	high resolution transmission electron microscope
<b>HTS</b>	high temperature superconducting
<b>ICMS</b>	integrated cell-material sciences
<b>IGCC</b>	integrated gasification combined cycle
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>MTR</b>	membrane technology research
<b>MWCNTs</b>	multiwalled carbon nanotubes
<b>nm min<sup>-1</sup></b>	nanometer per minute
<b>NMP</b>	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
<b>NOM</b>	natural organic matter
<b>OTM</b>	oxygen transport membrane
<b>P</b>	wind power
<b>p-n junction</b>	positive channel, negative channel junction
<b>P3HT</b>	poly(3-hexyl)thiophenezinc oxide
<b>PAI</b>	polyamide-imide
<b>PCBs</b>	polychlorinated biphenyls
<b>PDMS</b>	polydimethylsiloxane
<b>PECVD</b>	plasma-enhanced CVD
<b>PEG-DME</b>	polyethylene glycol-dimethylether

<b>PEI-PAI</b>	polyethylene imine–poly (amide–imide)
<b>PIM-1</b>	polymer with intrinsic microporosity
<b>PM</b>	permenant generators
<b>PMSGs</b>	permanent-magnet synchronous generators
<b>POG</b>	point of generation
<b>Ppm</b>	parts per million
<b>Ppmv</b>	parts per million by volume
<b>PSiNWs</b>	porous silicon nanowires
<b>PU</b>	poly(urethane)
<b>PV</b>	photovoltaic
<b>PVAc</b>	poly(vinyl acetate)
<b>QDs</b>	quantum dots
<b>RO</b>	reverse osmosis
<b>SAED</b>	selected area electron diffraction pattern
<b>SAXS</b>	small angle X-ray scattering
<b>SBM</b>	Santa Barbara Amorphous
<b>SiNWs</b>	silica nanowires
<b>SM</b>	steam generators
<b>STP</b>	standard temperature and pressure
<b>SWNTs</b>	single-wall carbon nanotubes
<b>TCE</b>	trichloroethylene
<b>TEM</b>	transmission electron microscopy
<b>V</b>	wind speed
<b>V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub></b>	upwind and downwind
<b>VALA</b>	vacuum ultraviolet radiation-assisted laser ablation
<b>VLS</b>	vapor–liquid–solid
<b>VOCs</b>	volatile organic compounds
<b>VUV</b>	vacuum ultraviolet radiation
<b>WEC</b>	World Energy Council
<b>WGSMR</b>	water gas shift membrane reactor
<b>WTGs</b>	wind turbine generating systems
<b>XANES</b>	x-ray absorption near edge structure
<b>XPS</b>	x-ray photon spectroscopy
<b>XRD</b>	x-ray diffraction

### Symbols

<b>(<math>\Omega</math>)</b>	electrical resistance ohm
<b><math>\rho</math></b>	air density
<b><math>\Omega\text{cm}</math></b>	ohm centimeter



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%	percentage
°C	degree centigrade
°F	degree Fahrenheit
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	aluminum trioxide
<b>Au</b>	gold
<b>BiMo</b>	bismuth molybdenum
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CN}$	vinyl cyanide
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$	ethene
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$	acetaldehyde
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}$	cyclopropanone
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$	propene
<b>Ce</b>	cerium
$\text{CeO}_2$	cerium oxide
$\text{cm s}^{-1}$	centimeter per second
<b>Co</b>	cobalt
$\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$	cobalt oxide
$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$	copper oxide
<b>eV</b>	electron volt
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	ferric oxide
<b>GW</b>	gigawatt or one billion watts
<b>H</b>	hour
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	sulfuric acid
<b>HCl</b>	hydrochloric acid
<b>in.</b>	inch
<b>kW</b>	kilowatt
<b>LiCl</b>	lithium chloride
<b>m</b>	mass
<b>m</b>	meter
<b>m</b>	momentum
<b>mg/L</b>	milligram per liter
<b>MgO</b>	magnesium oxide
<b>MJ/kg</b>	mega joule per kilogram
<b>mL</b>	milliliter
<b>MW</b>	milliwatt
<b>N</b>	niobium
$\text{N}_2$	nitrogen
$\text{NH}_3$	ammonia