1. Record Nr. UNINA9910832998603321 Autore Philip Ligy Titolo Technological Solutions for Water Sustainability: Challenges and Prospects - Towards a Water-Secure India Pubbl/distr/stampa London:,: IWA Publishing,, 2023 ©2023 **ISBN** 9781789063714 178906371X Edizione [First edition.] 1 online resource (322 pages) Descrizione fisica Altri autori (Persone) **PradeepT** Murty BhallamudiS Soggetti Technology & Engineering / Mining Science / Applied Sciences Science / Environmental Science Science Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Intro -- Cover -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgements -- Section Nota di contenuto 1: The Status and Challenges for Sustainable Water Management in India -- Introduction -- Chapter 1: Sustainable management of water -- 1.1 INTRODUCTION -- 1.2 THE IMPENDING WATER CRISIS -- 1.3 THE GAP BETWEEN AVAILABILITY AND NEED FOR WATER IN INDIA -- 1.4 SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT -- 1.4.1 Water sustainability --1.4.2 Sustainability indices -- 1.4.3 Urban water sustainability -- 1.4.4

1: The Status and Challenges for Sustainable Water Management in India -- Introduction -- Chapter 1: Sustainable management of water -- 1.1 INTRODUCTION -- 1.2 THE IMPENDING WATER CRISIS -- 1.3 THE GAP BETWEEN AVAILABILITY AND NEED FOR WATER IN INDIA -- 1.4 SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT -- 1.4.1 Water sustainability -- 1.4.2 Sustainability indices -- 1.4.3 Urban water sustainability -- 1.4.4 Rural water sustainability -- 1.5 CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY -- 1.5.1 Climate change -- 1.5.2 Urbanization -- 1.5.3 Other challenges -- 1.6 THE WAY FORWARD FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY -- 1.6.1 Circular economy -- 1.6.2 Integral management for increased resilience -- 1.6.3 Adaptive planning -- 1.7 CONCLUSIONS -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 2: Water quality status and challenges in India and Nepal -- 2.1 INTRODUCTION -- 2.2 CURRENT AND FUTURE WATER QUALITY CHALLENGES IN THE INDIAN AND NEPALESE WATER SECTORS -- 2.2.1 Water pollution -- 2.2.2 Overuse and groundwater depletion -- 2.2.3 Intermittent supply and aged water

```
infrastructure -- 2.2.4 Lack of wastewater treatment facilities -- 2.2.5
Climate change -- 2.2.6 Transboundary water issues -- 2.3 WATER
QUALITY CRITERIA AND REGULATIONS -- 2.4 PUBLIC HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF WATER POLLUTION -- 2.5 SOCIO-
ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF WATER POLLUTION -- 2.6 CHALLENGES IN
WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE -- 2.7 FUTURE PERSPECTIVE AND
THE WAY FORWARD -- 2.8 SUMMARY -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 3:
Domestic and industrial wastewater treatment: current status and
challenges in India -- 3.1 INTRODUCTION -- 3.2 DOMESTIC AND
INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER POLLUTANTS -- 3.3 CURRENT STATUS OF
WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN INDIA -- 3.4 REGULATIONS AND POLICIES
ON WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT -- 3.5 SUSTAINABLE WASTEWATER
MANAGEMENT -- 3.5.1 Life cycle analysis.
3.5.2 Circular economy -- 3.5.3 Zero liquid discharge -- 3.5.3.1
Chemplast Sanmar Limited -- 3.5.4 Pharmez Special Economic Zone
(SEZ), Ahmedabad -- 3.6 CASE STUDIES ON WASTEWATER REUSE --
3.6.1 Tertiary treatment plants to meet industrial water demand in
India -- 3.6.1.1 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) --
3.6.1.2 Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
(CMWSSB) -- 3.6.1.3 Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) -- 3.6.1.4
Bhandenwadi STP, Nagpur -- 3.6.1.5 Kodangaiyur STP, Tamil Nadu --
3.6.2 Examples of Wastewater Reuse from the Global South -- 3.6.2.1
South Africa -- 3.6.2.2 Egypt -- 3.6.2.3 Mexico -- 3.6.2.4 Peru -- 3.7
THE WAY FORWARD -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 4: Urban water
infrastructure: current status and challenges in India -- 4.1
INTRODUCTION -- 4.2 HISTORY OF WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA
-- 4.2.1 Water supply systems -- 4.2.2 Sewerage systems -- 4.2.3
Stormwater drainage systems -- 4.3 CURRENT STATUS AND
CHALLENGES WITH WATER INFRASTRUCTURE -- 4.3.1 Water supply
systems -- 4.3.2 Sewerage systems -- 4.3.3 Stormwater drainage
systems -- 4.4 THE WAY FORWARD -- 4.4.1 Water circularity -- 4.4.2
Leakage reduction -- 4.4.3 Sustainable urban drainage systems --
4.4.4 Integrated planning -- 4.4.5 Others -- 4.5 SUMMARY --
REFERENCES -- Chapter 5: Designing water policy in India as adaptive
governance for sustainability -- 5.1 INTRODUCTION -- 5.2
BACKGROUND -- 5.3 CURRENT STATUS OF WATER GOVERNANCE IN
INDIA -- 5.4 ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE: FRAGMENTATION DOES NOT
IMPLY BREAKDOWN -- 5.5 PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABILITY --
REFERENCES -- Section 2: New-Age Material for Water and Wastewater
Treatment -- Introduction -- Chapter 6: Function-led design of porous
organic materials for water treatment -- 6.1 INTRODUCTION -- 6.2
CLASSIFICATION OF POROUS ORGANIC MATERIALS -- 6.3 DESIGN AND
FABRICATION OF POPS.
6.4 ADSORPTION-BASED WATER PURIFICATION -- 6.5
NANOFILTRATION-BASED WATER PURIFICATION -- 6.6 CONCLUSION --
REFERENCES -- Chapter 7: New materials for arsenic and fluoride
removal -- 7.1 INTRODUCTION -- 7.1.1 Arsenic and fluoride
contamination -- 7.1.2 The current scenario in India -- 7.2 MATERIALS
FOR ARSENIC AND FLUORIDE REMOVAL -- 7.2.1 Metal oxides and
hydroxides -- 7.2.2 Biopolymers and biominerals -- 7.2.3 Biological
origin -- 7.2.4 Carbon based materials -- 7.2.5 Biochar -- 7.2.6 Metal
organic frameworks -- 7.2.7 Other technologies -- 7.3 EVALUATING
SUSTAINABILITY INDICES OF TECHNIQUES -- 7.4 CONCLUSION --
REFERENCES -- Chapter 8: Emerging carbon-based nanocomposites for
the removal of hazardous materials -- 8.1 INTRODUCTION -- 8.2
SYNTHESIS OF CARBON-BASED NANOMATERIALS -- 8.2.1 Carbon
nanotubes -- 8.2.2 Graphene -- 8.2.3 Carbon nanofibres -- 8.3
DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON-BASED NANOCOMPOSITES FOR WATER
```

TREATMENT -- 8.4 REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USING CARBON-BASED NANOCOMPOSITES -- 8.4.1 Adsorption using carbonbased nanocomposites -- 8.4.2 Catalysis using carbon-based nanocomposites -- 8.5 FUTURE PERSPECTIVE OF CARBON-BASED NANOCOMPOSITES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS -- 8.6 CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 9: Bio-polymer-reinforced nanocomposites for water and wastewater treatment: applications and future prospects -- 9.1 INTRODUCTION -- 9.2 BIOPOLYMERS AND BIOPOLYMER NANOCOMPOSITES -- 9.3 SYNTHESIS OF BIOPOLYMER NANOCOMPOSITE -- 9.4 APPLICATIONS OF BPNCS FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER REMEDIATION -- 9.4.1 BPNCs as adsorbent -- 9.4.2 BPNCs as photocatalysts -- 9.4.3 BPNCs in disinfection of water --9.4.4 Recycling and disposal of spent materials -- 9.5 CONCLUSION, CHALLENGES, AND THE WAY FORWARD -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 10: A holistic approach to assess the toxic behaviour of emerging nanomaterials in aquatic system -- 10.1 INTRODUCTION. 10.2 POTENTIAL TOXICITY OF EMERGING NANOMATERIALS IN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS -- 10.2.1 Nanomaterials -- 10.2.2 Graphene-based materials -- 10.2.3 Metal-organic-frameworks -- 10.2.4 Other nanocomposites -- 10.3 FATE AND TOXIC EFFECT OF NANOMATERIALS IN AQUATIC SYSTEMS -- 10.3.1 Plankton -- 10.3.2 Crustaceans and fish -- 10.3.3 Amphibians -- 10.4 METHODS OF TOXICITY EVALUATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS -- 10.4.1 Behavioural studies --10.4.2 Physiological studies -- 10.4.3 Reproduction studies -- 10.4.4 Mortality studies -- 10.4.5 Transgenerational studies -- 10.4.6 Bioaccumulation studies -- 10.4.7 Exposure to humans through the aguatic environment -- 10.5 TOXICITY ASSESSMENT OF NANOMATERIALS -- 10.5.1 In vitro toxicity assessment -- 10.5.2 Invivo toxicity assessment -- 10.5.2.1 Exposure pathways -- 10.5.2.2 Blood contact -- 10.5.2.3 Immune system response -- 10.5.2.4 Biodistribution and toxicokinetics -- 10.6 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS TOXICITY ENHANCEMENT -- 10.6.1 Dose-dependent toxicity -- 10.6.2 Size-dependent toxicity -- 10.6.3 Surface coating and functionalization-dependent toxicity -- 10.7 GREENER ALTERNATIVES TOWARDS REDUCTION OF NON-TARGET TOXICITY -- 10.8 CHALLENGES, FUTURE OUTLOOK, AND CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES --Section 3: New Technologies for Water and Wastewater Treatment --Introduction -- Chapter 11: New technologies for drinking water --11.1 INTRODUCTION -- 11.2 ADSORPTION-BASED PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES -- 11.3 MEMBRANES -- 11.4 CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION -- 11.5 ATMOSPHERIC WATER HARVESTING -- 11.6 EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR WATER PURIFICATION -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 12: Pulsed power technology for water and wastewater treatment -- 12.1 INTRODUCTION -- 12.2 PULSED POWER TECHNOLOGY -- 12.2.1 Chemical and physical effects of PPT --12.2.1.1 Oxidative species -- 12.2.1.2 Reductive species -- 12.2.1.3 Physical effects. 12.2.2 Mechanisms of PPT-based water treatment -- 12.2.3 Comparison of PPT with conventional AOPs -- 12.3 FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF PPT -- 12.3.1 Input energy --12.3.2 Reactor configuration -- 12.3.3 Solution pH -- 12.3.4 Gas in which discharge occurs -- 12.3.5 Solution conductivity -- 12.4 APPLICATIONS OF PPT FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT --12.4.1 Organic pollutants -- 12.4.2 Emerging contaminants -- 12.4.3 Disinfection -- 12.5 COMPARISON OF PPT'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY WITH THAT OF OTHER TECHNOLOGIES -- 12.6 IMPACTS OF PPT ON OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS -- 12.7 INTEGRATION OF PPT WITH OTHER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES -- 12.8 CHALLENGES FOR THE

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLASMA-BASED WATER TECHNOLOGIES -- 12.9 SUMMARY -- REFERENCES -- Chapter 13: Application of engineered natural treatment systems for pollution abatement -- 13.1 INTRODUCTION -- 13.2 PHARMACEUTICALS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS -- 13.2.1 Sources and categories of PPCPs -- 13.2.2 Occurrence of PPCPs in various environmental matrices -- 13.2.3 Adverse effects of PPCPs -- 13.3 ENGINEERED NATURAL TREATMENT SYSTEMS -- 13.3.1 Constructed wetland as an ENTS -- 13.3.2 Types and components of constructed wetlands -- 13.3.3 Removal of organics, nutrients, and pathogens -- 13.3.4 Removal of heavy metals -- 13.4 FATE OF PPCPS IN ENTS AND THEIR REMOVAL MECHANISMS --13.4.1 Attenuation of PPCPs in CWs -- 13.4.2 The contributions of different removal mechanisms -- 13.5 FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF ENTS -- 13.5.1 Flow configurations -- 13.5.2 Substrate materials -- 13.5.3 Plant species -- 13.5.4 Operating conditions -- 13.6 CASE STUDIES FOR THE APPLICATION OF ENTS --13.6.1 Decentralized rural wastewater treatment using constructed wetlands -- 13.6.2 In-situ remediation of polluted lake using floating treatment wetland -- 13.7 SUMMARY -- REFERENCES. Chapter 14: Carbon-based filters for water and wastewater treatment.

Sommario/riassunto

The book provides an overview of technical sustainable water management in the Global South, mainly in India. The book is structured in five sections: (1) current state and challenges, (2) new age materials in (waste) water treatment, (3) new technologies developed for (waste) water treatment, (4) sensors, (5) urban water infrastructure. Section-1 provides the latest information about the status and challenges for sustainable water management in India, from the perspective of water quality, industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, urban water infrastructure and policy and governance towards water security. Section 2 deals with new age materials for water and wastewater treatment. This part discusses new framework solids for water purification, new materials for arsenic and fluoride removal, nanocomposites for water and wastewater treatment and removal of hazardous materials, and toxicity of these materials. Section 3 of the book presents the new technologies developed for water and wastewater treatment; dealing with pulsed power technology. constructed wetlands, nutrient recovery, low-cost filters and pollution abatement using waste derived materials. Section 4 of the book focuses on sensors, presenting the development of low-cost colorimetric sensors for eutrophying ions, sensors for conductivity and flow parameters, and multi-analyte assessment for water quality. Finally, Section 5 addresses the issues related to urban water infrastructure, sustainable urban drainage and integrated flood and water scarcity management. This section also discusses virtual water. The unique feature of this edited volume is the special perspective on emerging economies in the Global South, such as India. It provides information about adaption of technologies, development of new technologies, and management practices which are context driven and region specific. It also deals with economical and easy to use sensors for large scale monitoring of water quality and water quantity parameters.