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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9911030879703321   |
| Autore                  | Demichelis, Lelio   |
| Titolo                  | Tecno-archia o la nave dei folli : la banalità digitale del male / Lelio Demichelis |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Bologna, : DeriveApprodi, 2025  |
| ISBN                    | 9788865486184   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 292 p. ; 22 cm  |
| Collana                 | Labirinti   |
| Disciplina              | 303.4834  |
| Locazione               | BFS   |
| Collocazione            | 303.4834 DEM 1  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910964649903321   |
| Autore                  | Willis Thomas P   |
| Titolo                  | Sorbents : properties, materials and applications / / Thomas P. Willis, editor  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | New York, : Nova Science Publishers, c2009  |
| ISBN                    | 1-61668-308-2   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (419 p.)  |
| Collana                 | Environmental research advances series  |
| Altri autori (Persone)  | WillisThomas P  |
| Disciplina              | 660/.284235   |
| Soggetti                | Sorbents  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Intro -- SORBENTS: PROPERTIES, MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS -- SORBENTS: PROPERTIES, MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS -- CONTENTS -- PREFACE -- THE USE OF SORBENTS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF EMERGING POLLUTANTS IN INDOOR AIR -- ABSTRACT -- GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS -- 1. INTRODUCTION -- 2. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SORBENT MATERIALS -- 3. DESORPTION AND SAMPLE TREATMENT -- 4. DETERMINATION TECHNIQUES -- 5. METHOD QUALITY EVALUATION -- 6. SELECTED APPLICATIONS -- CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- USE OF SORBENTS IN AIR QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEMS -- INTRODUCTION -- 1. TYPES OF SORBENTS -- 2. FACTORS INFLUENCING ADSORPTION -- 3. SAMPLING STANDARD METHODOLOGIES -- 4. SORBENT APPLICATIONS -- REFERENCES -- NANOCOMPOSITES (SALT INSIDE POROUS MATRIX) FOR METHANOL SORPTION: DESIGN OF PHASE COMPOSITION AND SORPTION PROPERTIES, PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS -- ABSTRACT -- INTRODUCTION -- 1. INTENT DESIGN OF CSPM PROPERTIES -- 2. CSPMS FOR PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS -- CONCLUSION -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- REFERENCES -- A NOVEL USE OF SORBENTS FOR PHOTOCHEMICAL STUDIES: PHOTO-SOLID-PHASE MICROEXTRACTION (PHOTO-SPME) -- ABSTRACT -- 1. INTRODUCTION -- 2. WHAT IS PHOTO-SPME? -- 3. HOW PHOTO-SPME WORKS? -- 4. KINETICS STUDIES -- 4.2. KINETIC PROFILE OF THE PARENT COMPOUNDS: EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE -- 5. DRAWING PHOTODEGRADATION PATHWAYS -- 6. KINETIC BEHAVIOUR OF THE PHOTOPRODUCTS -- 7. PHOTO-SPME VERSUS AQUEOUS |

PHOTOCHEMICAL STUDIES -- 8. IMPACT AND CURRENT APPLICATIONS OF PHOTO-SPME DATA -- 9. SPREADING THE PHOTO-SPME TECHNIQUE -- 10. CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- DYE WASTEWATERS, ALTERNATIVE PHYSIOCHEMICAL TREATMENT REAGENT -- ABSTRACT -- INTRODUCTION -- LITERATURE REVIEW -- INDUSTRIAL PHYSIO-CHEMICAL TREATMENT TECHNIQUES FOR DYE WASTEWATER -- EXPERIMENTAL -- METHOD -- RESULTS AND DISCUSSION -- ACTIVATION ENERGY OF ADSORPTION -- TEMPERATURE ISOTHERMS. DETERMINATION OF THE SPECIFIC AREA OF WOOD PARTICLES -- CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- UTILIZATION OF PHLOGOPITE-RICH MINE TAILINGS IN ABATEMENT OF PHOSPHORUS LOADING TO WATERCOURSES -- ABSTRACT -- 1. INTRODUCTION -- 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS -- 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION -- 4. CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- NANOSTRUCTURAL CARBON SORBENTS FOR DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION -- ABSTRACT -- INTRODUCTION -- EXPERIMENTAL -- RESULT AND DISCUSSION -- INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF CARBONIZED SORBENTS -- SORPTION PROPERTIES OF CARBONIZED SAMPLES -- SORPTION PROPERTIES OF CARBONIZED SAMPLES -- SORPTION OF GOLD -- EXTRACTION OF FUSICOCCINE AND SPHEROSOMES [39] -- CREATION OF PROBIOTICS [41, 42] -- SORPTION OF LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES [42] -- PREPARATION OF HONEYCOMB MONOLITHS [58] -- CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- CALIXARENE BASED SORBENTS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF IONS AND NEUTRAL MOLECULES -- ABSTRACT -- INTRODUCTION -- 1. CALIXARENE BASED SORBENTS FOR CATIONS -- 2. CALIX-SORBENTS FOR ANIONS -- 3. CALIX-SORBENTS FOR NEUTRAL MOLECULES -- 3.1. CALIX-SORBENTS FOR AROMATIC MOLECULES -- ACKNOWLEDGEMENT -- REFERENCES -- THE MAGNETIC SORBENTS USED FOR DETOXIFICATION OF BLOOD -- ABSTRACT -- INTRODUCTION -- MATERIALS AND METHODS -- RESULTS AND DISCUSSION -- SUMMARY -- REFERENCES -- SURFACE CONTROLLED REACTION KINETICS ON CALCIUM-BASED SORBENTS -- ABSTRACT -- NOTATION -- 1. INTRODUCTION -- 2. SULFATION KINETICS OF CALCIUM OXIDE BASED SORBENT -- 3. CO<sub>2</sub> SORBENT AND THE DECAY OF SORPTION ACTIVITY -- 4. EFFECT OF DECAY OF SURFACE ACTIVITY ON SO<sub>2</sub> SORPTION KINETICS -- 5. SIMILARITIES IN SULFATION OF CALCIUM OXIDE AND OXIDATION OF CALCIUM SULFIDE -- CONCLUSION -- REFERENCES -- NON-CONVENTIONAL SORBENTS FOR THE DYE REMOVAL FROM WATERS: MECHANISMS AND SELECTED APPLICATIONS -- ABSTRACT -- 1. INTRODUCTION -- 2. OVERVIEW OF NON-CONVENTIONAL SORBENTS. 3. MECHANISMS AND KINETICS OF THE DYE REMOVAL -- 4. SORPTION EQUILIBRIA AND PARAMETERS AFFECTING THE DYE SORPTION -- REFERENCES -- INDEX.

## Sommario/riassunto

Sorbents are insoluble materials or mixtures of materials used to recover liquids through the mechanism of absorption, or adsorption, or both. Absorbents are materials that pick up and retain liquid distributed throughout its molecular structure causing the solid to swell. The absorbent must be at least 70 percent insoluble in excess fluid. Adsorbents are insoluble materials that are coated by a liquid on its surface, including pores and capillaries, without the solid swelling more than 50 percent in excess liquid. To be useful in combating oil spills, sorbents need to be both oleophilic (oil-attracting) and hydrophobic (water-repellent). Although they may be used as the sole cleanup method in small spills, sorbents are most often used to remove final traces of oil, or in areas that cannot be reached by skimmers. Any oil that is removed from sorbent materials must also be properly disposed of or recycled. This new book gathers the latest research in this field from around the world.

