

<<环境净化纳米技术>>

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内容概要

本书由全球各个国家该领域的专家编撰而成，论述了使用纳米材料、过程、方法净化有毒废液、空气、地下水和废水的最新方法。

本书讨论了使用纳米技术中和有害微生物、杀虫剂、重金属、化工废料、化学与生物制剂，以及其他有毒物质。

涉及内容广泛，包含物理、化学、纳米材料技术、纳米结构，以及纳米净化技术等内容。

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作者简介

作者：（美国）拉姆（Manoj K.Ram）（美国）Silvana Andreescu（美国）Hanming Ding

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Manoi K . Ram and Ashok Kumar

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1.1 Introduction
Nanotechnology can be defined as the synthesis, characterization, and application of materials science and engineering and devices whose smallest functional organization in at least one dimension is on the nanometer scale (one billionth of a meter).^{1,2} The nanotechnology has grown to multidisciplinary scientific fields in a decade. Nanotechnology has shown huge potential in areas as diverse as drug development, water decontamination, information and communication technologies, and the production of stronger, lighter materials and human health care.^{3,4} Water and air are two vital components of life on Earth; the existence of life on Earth is made possible largely because it is owed by the presence of clean water and air in habitual form because of their importance to metabolic processes within the body. Clean and fresh water and air are essential for the very existence of life. Contamination of natural water sources by pathogenic microorganisms, heavy metal and groundwater with organic pollutants are worldwide public health problems, leading to waterborne outbreaks of infectious hepatitis, viral gastroenteritis, and cancer. Other contaminants of water are microorganisms such as *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), amoebas, *Cryptosporidium*, cholera, viruses, and bacteria. Immobilization of enzymes has been extensively studied for various large-scale applications due to the potential advantages including product purification, catalyst recycling, and continuous operation. The limiting factor of the application of enzyme immobilization is due to the rather poor biocatalytic efficiency of the immobilized enzymes. Therefore, strategies for improving biocatalytic efficiency through host materials' structure manipulation are currently being developed; both chemical and physical immobilization procedures have been used for this purpose. Most physical methods are based on entrapment or encapsulation procedures of the biological reagent in nanoporous materials (e.g., mesoporous silica, nanostructured polymers, and sol-gels). Porous matrices have the capacity to achieve high enzyme loading, but are limited by a high diffusion barrier for the substrate, restricting the accessibility to bioactive sites and affecting the overall effectiveness of the method. On the other hand, covalent attachment is carried out mainly by chemically binding the biocomponents onto the surface of both porous and nonporous materials. Enzymes can undergo covalent modification through attachment of polymers or functional groups on their surface.

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