

Title	Studies on waste waters
Sub Title	
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Publisher	慶應義塾大学藤原記念工学部
Publication year	1965
Jtitle	Proceedings of the Fujihara Memorial Faculty of Engineering Keio University (慶應義塾大学藤原記念工学部研究報告). Vol.18, No.71 (1965.) ,p.108(44)- 108(44)
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Summaries of Doctor and Master Theses Master of Engineering, 1965 Applied Chemistry
Genre	Departmental Bulletin Paper
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=KO50001004-00180071-0044

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Studies on Waste Waters

Akiko FURUHASHI*

In recent years, pollution of water and air in the cities, in proportion to the increase of population and the development of modern industries, has become one of the large social problems. 1) Approaches to the problem was made in this thesis, by (I) the study of the quantity of the sulphurous ion contained both in water and in air, and (II) that of the removal of the nitrogen from the organic waste water. 2) To determine sulfurous ions in water, rosalinine method by which sulfurous ions were colored by adding formaldehyde and a mixture of *p*-rosaniline hydrochloride and hydrochloric acid was applied and the absorption at 560 m μ was measured by a spectrophotometer. But other method was tried to investigate because of the temperature dependence of the reaction and the interferences by some ions in the samples.

Mercury (II) which forms a complex with sulfite ions was tentatively used as the reagent and absorptions at 227 and 285 m μ were measured for the determinations. The determination was successfully made by this reagent and Beer's law was obeyed up to 4000 $\mu\text{g SO}_3^{2-}/50\text{ ml.}$ without temperature and time dependences under some conditions.

Determination of sulfur dioxide in air samples was tried by the application of the same method and satisfactory results were obtained.

Organic waste waters produce ammonia which forms hexamine by adding formaldehyde. This reaction was applied, in this research, to remove nitrogen compounds from the waste water, and synthesis of hexamine was tried by the reactions of $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCHO}$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{HCHO}$. Also, detections of amino acids were made by paper chromatography.

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