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Synthesis of MnS2 Thin Films by Chemical Route: Physicochemical Properties

R. B. Kharade[1], S. K. Jare[2,6], D. K. Sonavane[2], C. K.Kalawade[3], S. L. Kadam[1], R. N. Bulakhe[4], A. B. Bhalerao[5], R. V. Kathare[6*]

[1]P.G. Department of Physics and Research Centre New Arts Commerce and Science College, Parner, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

[2]P.G. Department of Electronic Science, New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra India

[3]Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil College of Engineering, Post MIDC, Vadgaon Gupta (Vilad Ghat), Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

[4]Department of Polymer Science & Engineering, Korea National University of Transportation, Chungju, Republic of Korea

[5] Department of Applied Science, K. K. Wagh Institute of Engineering Education and Research, Amrutdham, Panchavati, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

[6]Karmaveer Mamasaheb Jagdale Mahavidyalaya, Washi, Osmanabad, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

In present work, manganese sulfide (MnS2) thin films have been deposited by chemical route at room temperature on commercial glass substrate. Employed chemical method is inexpensive, simple and does not require any sophisticated instrument for deposition. The chemical bath is prepared from the mixture as solutions of manganese acetate tetrahydrate [C4H6MnO44H2O] as a manganese source, thiourea [(H2 N) 2 CS] as a sulfur source and ammonia solution used as a complexing agent, respectively. The structural and morphological analysis has been investigated using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM).

Keywords: DMS, chemical route, X-ray diffraction, Scanning,Electron Microscopy (SEM).

I. INTRODUCTION

Various kinds of binary and ternary chalcogenides materials are in focus of extensive research [1]. Chalcogenides materials have applications in optoelectronic devices, solar cells, photoconductors and infrared detector devices, etc. respectively. The various chalcogenides such as ZnS, Cu_2S, MnS_2, MoS_2, WS_2 are commonly used. Among all the manganese sulfide (MnS_2) is especially used in mixing with Zn and Cd to form (Zn, Mn)S and (Cd, Mn)S composites used in various applications. Manganese sulphide thin films with main advantages like wide direct band gap, cheap processing. As far as we know, there are

various methods of synthesis for managanese sulphide thin films like successive ionic layer adsorptions and reaction (SILAR), chemical bath deposition (CBD) and RF-sputtering etc. [2]. Chemical route is most feasible technique for film synthesis, since it is easy, simple and most-cost effective method of deposition [4]. In chemical route, manganese ions and a sulfur-containing organic compound (thiourea) are processed in alkaline water medium. Ammonia is used as complexing agent in deposition as it reduces spontaneous precipitation by slowly releasing of metallic ions, which avoids precipitation. In this work, MnS_2 thin film structures are reported by easy and simple chemical route at room temperature. Its structural and morphological studies are revealed by X-ray diffraction and Scanning electron microscopy, respectively.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Materials:

All The chemicals used are analytical grade. Manganese acetate tetrahydrate [$C_4H_6MnO_4.4H_2O$] used as a manganese source, thiourea [$(H_2N)_2CS$] used as a sulfur source and Ammonia solution was used as complexing agents and D.I. used as solvent. The pH of the solution was maintained by using ammonia solution.

Instruments:

For structural studies Philips PW1710 Diffractometer for the 2θ ranging from 200 to 800 with Cu-K_α (λ = 1.5418 A°) radiation. The Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis is used for surface morphology study.

Glass substrate cleaning:

Commercial glass slides of dimensions 25 mm x 30 mm x 1.2 mm are used for the deposition. For better homogeneity and quality of films, cleaned slides are essential. The slides cleansed with help of detergent, after they are boiled in concentrated chromic acid (0.5 M) for 1 hour. The substrates washed with distilled water. Slides are immersed in distilled water before deposition.

Preparation of the MnS_2 thin films:

A total reactive solution prepared in a 100 ml beaker containing equimolar solutions of manganous acetate tetrahydrate (0.3M) as Mn source (50ml) and thiourea (0.3M) as a S sources (50ml). Solution is stirred well so that homogeneous solution was formed. The pH of the solution mixture was set with the help of ammonia to near about 10.6 with help of pH meter. The substrates were kept in the solution vertically at room temperature without stirring with the help of specially designed substrate holder for 24 hours. Dark brown deposited glass slides are removed gently. Finally substrates were washed in distilled water gently and dried in warm air.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For Structural identification X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) was carried out within the range of angle 2θ between 10° to 80°. The MnS_2 thin films XRD pattern of deposited at room temperature for 24 hours deposition time is shown in Fig.1. The cubic crystal structure with five principal peaks corresponding to (2 0 0), (2 1 0), (2 1 1), (2 2 1) and (4 1 1) orientations. This XRD data is in good agreement with standard JCPDS card no.00-010-0616 and JCPDS card no. 00-010-0476 conforms cubical hauerite phase of MnS_2. Lattice constant (c) for cubical phase was determined from the relation in eq.1 [3].

$$\frac{1}{d^2_{hkl}} = \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{h^2+hk+k^2}{a^2}\right)+\frac{l^2}{c^2} \quad (1)$$

From the position of the peak (2 0 0), determined lattice parameters a=b=c=6.09 A°, 17.4 nm is the average crystalline size of MnS_2 in the films. It was determined from line (2 0 0) by using Scherrer's formula,

$$D = \frac{0.9\lambda}{\beta\cos\theta} \quad (2)$$

where, β is the FWHM, λ is the X-ray wavelength and θ is the Bragg's angle.

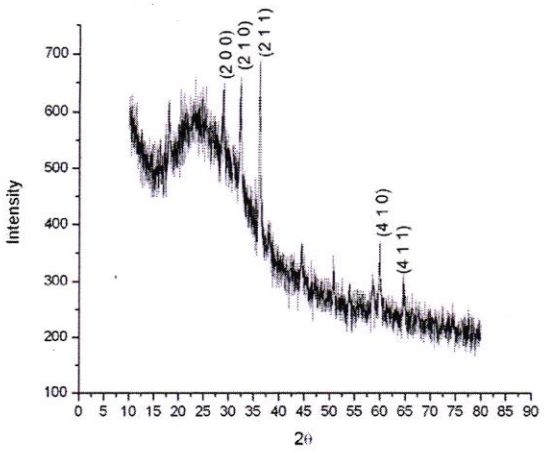

Fig.1. XRD pattern of MnS_2 thin films deposited on glass substrate.

2θ(degree)	FWHM in nm	h k l	d-spacing in (Å)
28.88	0.47	2 0 0	3.05
32.41	0.39	2 1 0	2.73
36.13	0.27	2 1 1	2.50
44.50	0.47	2 2 1	2.04
64.74	0.57	4 1 1	1.44

Using Scanning Electron Microscopy surface morphology was determined. Fig. 2 shows the SEM micrograph of MnS_2 films prepared on glass substrate for 24 h at room temperature by using simple chemical route. The film well covered and smooth all over glass substrate.

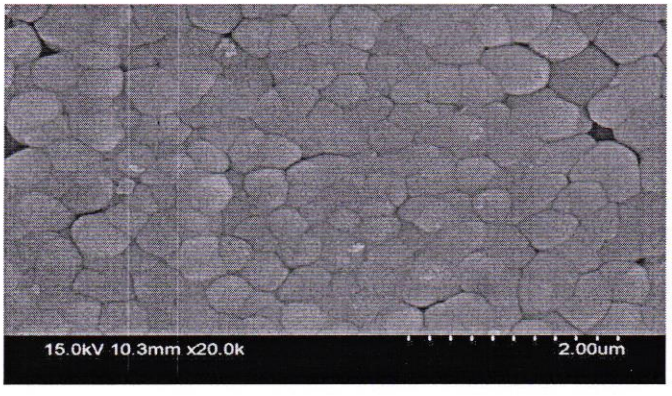

Fig.2. SEM images of MnS_2 thin films.

The films are firm and densely adhere to the surface. The grains are smaller with unequal in size and shapes. The particles are well adhering with unequal distribution the fine grain background.

IV. CONCLUSION

MnS2 thin films have been deposited sucessesfully on a glass substrate at room temperature by simple and cost effective chemical route method. From the XRD analysis, it was confirm that the film possesses a cubical structure of MnS2 of hauerite. The determined lattice parameters a=b=c=6.09A° were in a good match with the reported hauerite structured data. The SEM study showed smooth and well covered thin film on entire glass substrate.

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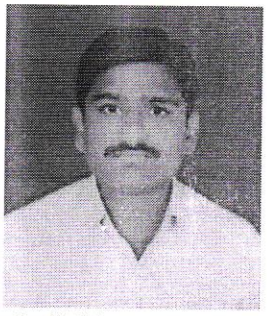
CURRENT TRENDS, ISSUES, AND CHALLENGES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Dr. Balaji Narayan Devkate
Department of Commerce
Karmaveer Mamasaheb Jagdale Mahavidyalaya,
Washi. Osmanabad (MS)

ABSTRACT

The Indian entrepreneurship segment, comprising of SME's, Start-up's, first generation entrepreneurs and those looking to expand their family business, is a thriving and dynamic part of the Indian economy. Over the past decade, these have been major transformations, both favorable and otherwise, that have impacted the segment. Be it the rise of technology enables systems and services or innovative consumer engagement and millennial friendly business approach, to the government and taxation policies, GST, improved access to FDI and ease of getting investments etc., have all brought about unprecedented changes to the sector, at an accelerated speed. This paper explores the current trends in entrepreneurship in various parts of the world through content analysis of journal articles and websites on the subject in order to identify emerging trends and concerns. In the conclusion, observations of changes in trends are discussed. The paper aims to contribute to the understanding of current trends, Issues and challenges in entrepreneurship.

KEY WORDS

Indian entrepreneurship, Indian economy, taxation, government, business

RESEARCH PAPER

Introduction

With the visitation of COVID-19, comes a lot of trends. From social distancing to working from home to online businesses, and a host of them. Most of these trends were in existence, even before now, but they were not as trendy as COVID-19 made them. That being said, there were businesses whose existences were brought to an end or a near end with the emergence of new and innovative trends. As the world grows larger, certain things receive more attention and are able to get better outlooks. In the same vein, certain things got lesser attention because other activities stole the show from them. Entrepreneurship is one of the innovations that are enjoying great attention in the world now. It does not go out of fashion, rather, more and more people are showing up on a daily basis with new ideas for a big bang in the industry.
Do you know priorities and taste change with individuals? So is it with entrepreneurship! These priorities and tastes could be seen as trends and they are the real reasons behind the general outlook of the entrepreneurship world. Entrepreneurship is constantly changing gears, and technology is central to much of this accelerated growth.

Concept of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the ability and readiness to develop, organize and run a business enterprise, along with any of its uncertainties in order to make a profit. The most prominent example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses. In economics, entrepreneurship connected with land, labour, natural resources and capital can generate a profit. The entrepreneurial vision is defined by discovery and risk-taking and is an indispensable part of a nation's capacity to succeed in an ever-changing and more competitive global marketplace..

Key concepts of entrepreneurship

The 4 key concepts of entrepreneurship are as follows:

- Innovation
- Risk taking
- Vision
- Organization

Objectives

1] To study the current trends in entrepreneurship.
2] To understand the issue and challenges in entrepreneurship.
3] To study the current status in entrepreneurship.

Current trends in entrepreneurship

People-Centrism

While employing people, focus on those with the right innovative ideas. It is not enough to have ideas, but the right innovative ideas make a whole lot of differences. When your employees have the right ideas, efficiency and productivity are guaranteed. The management is

at peace because he knows that the right people are taking care of things. Also, try your best to give them the best ground for growth and productivity. Nowadays, employees only stay in a work environment that encourages them to work at their optimum. Therefore, let the environment be people-centric.

Digital Tools

Technology has become a necessity in every work environment. No business thrives on tools that encourage suffering and smiling. Entrepreneurship entails accomplishing many tasks with less time and resources. By saving time and resources, a company will save money too. This is why digital tools are necessities in every entrepreneurial environment. For example, instead of the usual walking down to the bank to queue up for an ATM, a business-minded entrepreneur is required to have a smartphone that could be used to carry out all banking transactions.

Content marketing

Content can never cease to be king. So, treat it as one. Content is no longer in form of texts alone. Nowadays, animated videos, YouTube, apps like TikTok, podcasts, and so on can help you reach a larger audience. 5 – 20 seconds videos and voice notes can perform magic on your products and travel as widely as possible with the right message. People spend the better part of their days on social media, the earlier you grab their attention, the better for you. Entrepreneurs are adapting quickly to content marketing and even restructuring existing content into different formats in order to attract new clients. You can turn your videos into podcasts, then, into blogposts. Anything is possible with the appropriate technology. Tools like Designer should not be ignored by leading entrepreneurs.

Super-Specialised Skills

To maintain their competitive advantage in the industry, many entrepreneurs are focusing on specialized skills to give their audience the best. For example, as most businesses are leveraging online skills to reach out to a greater audience, skills like virtual assistance are used to perform such tasks as administrative, digital marketing, and so on, while the organization focuses on other valuable tasks. Another example is direct-to-consumer e-commerce businesses. They focus on product development and marketing in order to serve their consumers the best while maximizing profits. These e-commerce businesses outsource some of their services to packaging and dispatch-related companies which package and deliver their products to the doorsteps of their customers.

Digital Nomadism

In recent years, some entrepreneurs have chosen to work from home. This trend did not start in 2020, however, the pandemic COVID-19 increased the rate. Many entrepreneurs just started out as freelancers; but as time progressed, they tried to build a structure around their businesses, offering more professional and consultancy services. Working remotely also helps them to source for leads from different ends. This also gives other established entrepreneurs the

option of employing some remote workers who help to save money on bills like electricity and overhead costs.

Mobile Commerce

Mobile commerce is one of the trends smart entrepreneurs should not ignore because they can outsmart their competitors by meeting their customers in their homes via digital tools. Entrepreneurs focusing on e-commerce are at an advantage over traditional ones. One of the effects of lockdown was that every smart business took to online to sell their products and while purely traditional businesses cried due to low turnout, online businesses smiled their way through it all.

In the next four years, the e-commerce industry is set to reach $5 trillion, according to Statista. This will cause many retailers to move their businesses from brick-and-mortar stores to online stores with just a bit of physical location. Social media will be a viable platform to generate uncountable millions of sales. Companies like Cyfe, Tableau, and Prime Trust are doing well for themselves in this industry.

Globalism

Globalism has been a buzzword since the inception of computer gadgets. However, it was only large companies that took advantage of that. With digital nomadism, companies could take their businesses across and meet new customers; but with globalism, more entrepreneurs are working with international teams to expand their businesses and also build support. The media, IT, software development, and professional sectors are the hot cakes in this category. There is no need for many physical meetings; everything is done virtually. Zoom Meetings is one of the apps making globalism a trending idea. So, every entrepreneur working with a global mindset is certain to hit the gold mine soon.

Disruptive Technology

Disruptive technology has been a trend for so many years in different sectors. Disruption is a word being coined out of a root word. With innovation, many existing businesses were disrupted to accommodate the buzzy world. Do you know a situation where innovation rises to displace some existing businesses and rendering them obsolete and unpopular? With disruptions, new consumers are connected to the industry, making it one of the 'celebrities'.

Mobile Businesses

Many local food businesses are revamping, leading to the booming of mobile businesses. What's interesting about the food industry is that diverse businesses emanated from it. Dispatch riding used to be a job for only the postal agencies, but not anymore. Food vendors have leveraged on the opportunity their products at the foot of their clients who are, probably, working from home. Most places you go, you bump into food trucks, selling foods, and taking orders from diverse clients in offices, schools, homes, and so on.

Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence

Industries focusing on Artificial Intelligence are advancing rapidly without any hindrances. The world is feeling the internet in great proportions. Virtually every industry has a touch of AI. The use of algorithms to perform simple tasks of knowing customers' experiences can help businesses to improve on customer services. Spotify is one company that uses algorithms to modify user experience and creating a more customized session for each user.

Issues & Challenges in Entrepreneurship

1. Difficulty keeping up with innovations or being the visionary. With the large number of competitors entering, it is becoming **increasingly difficult to keep up innovating**. On top of that, investors want better product. Knowing when to change is becoming key.
2. Harder navigating regulation and compliance. More and more regulations and bureaucratic red tapes have emerged. Many startups are bringing in a consultant to help with these areas rather than trying to understand the complexities themselves.
3. Exploding Data. 90% of the world's data was created in the past two years and managing, keeping safe and creating insights from the ever-increasing amounts of data your company produces is becoming difficult.
4. Maintaining reputation is getting tougher. With sites like Yelp or TripAdvisor, customers can voice any [illegible] much more publicly and loudly than ever before. Businesses need to continually monitor and maintain their online reputations.

Conclusion

To achieve your goals, you must think about how customers are changing and how you can move with them. This could mean changing direction or simply expanding your company in innovative ways.

Sure, you always have to make some decisions based on short-term data, but you should always have an eye towards the future.

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Research Paper 1 Commerce

Impact of FDI in Retail Industry in India

Dr. Balaji Narayan Devkate
Dept. of Commerce,
Karmaveer Mamasaheb Jagdale Mahavidyalay,
Washi, Dist. Osmanabad.

ABSTRACT

Topic- "Impact of foreign direct investment in retail industry in India". The paper discusses how foreign direct investment has affected the Indian retail industry. The inflow of foreign direct investment has boosted growth in the retail industry and increased the gross domestic product of India. Government policy and other determinants have been discussed to study and analyse the impact. The Indian retail market is a developing market and has potential for investments. There had been a restriction in the inflow of foreign direct investment till 2006. But since 2006, there has been a positive change in the government policy thereby allowing foreign companies to invest in India and become an owner. The paper evaluates the growth between different sectors of Indian retail industry, the tax incentives and determinants for inflow of foreign direct investment.

Keywords: FDI, Retail, Government Policy, Foreign Companies

Introduction :

Retailing serves as a crucial link of connecting producer and consumer. The Retail industry is emerging as an attractive market and has seen a remarkable boost to the Indian economy in the past 10 years. India ranked first in Global retail development index, 2017 and is expected to become world's third largest retail market by 2025. Currently, India ranks fifth in terms of retail space. The retail market in India is divided into two sector- organized and unorganized sector. The organized sector contributes to about 93% of the retail market whereas unorganized constitutes about 7%. Due to growing economy, advancing technology and other factors, India is viewed as a destination attractive for inflow of FDI. However, there has been

some sector which is closed for the inflow of FDI. Retail industry is divided into two: - single brand retailing and multi brand retailing. Government of India has taken an initiative to promote "MADE IN INDIA" and "E COMMERCE" by allowing 100% FDI in online retailing of goods and services through automatic route. This initiative of the government is taken to boost the sale and growth of domestic made goods and services of small and large retailers.

Industry Scenario:

The Indian e-commerce industry is expected to cross the $200 bn mark by 2026.

India's retail market is estimated to reach1.5 tn by 2030, from $0.79 tn in 2018, driven by socio-demographic and economic factors such as urbanisation, income growth and rise in nuclear families. On the other hand, the Indian e-commerce industry is expected to cross $200 bn mark by 2026, growing at a CAGR of 30%, and have a market penetration of 12% compared to 2% currently.

In 2020, e-commerce accounted for nearly a third of several electronic categories, almost half of smartphones sold, and about a fifth of all apparel sales in India. In 2020, e-commerce and consumer internet companies raised more than $8 bn in PE/VC capital across 400 deals (excluding investments in Jio). India's e-commerce market is growing at YoY rate of 5% with estimated revenue of $56.6 billion in FY 2021.

India is largely an unorganized retail market, contributing 88% to the total retail sector in India. The organized retail market is currently valued at $60 bn, while the unorganized market holds the rest. The share of the organized retail market is projected to increase to 22-25% by 2021, thereby reducing the unorganized retail market's share to 77%. The organized retail market, therefore, has the potential to reach approximately $140-160 bn.

Objective of Study:

1] A study on impact of foreign direct investment in retail industry in India for sectors-

1] E-Commerce

2] Banking

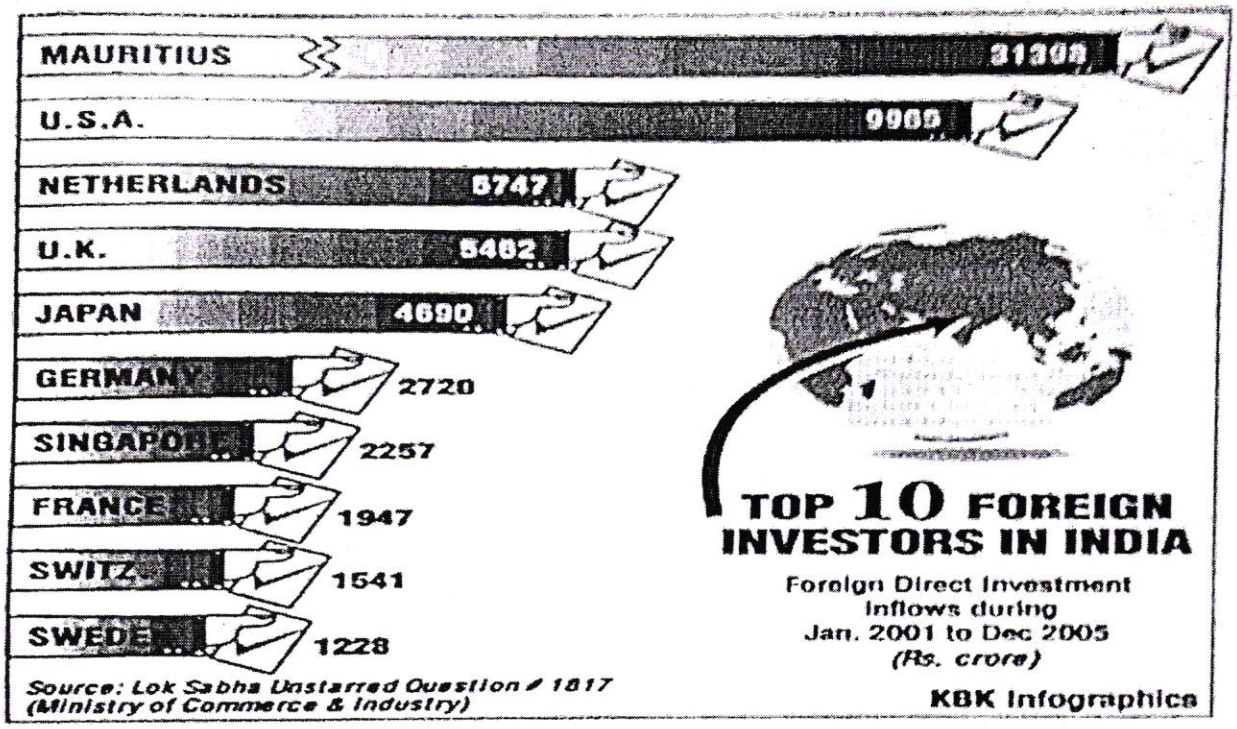
3] Insurance

4] Education and Training

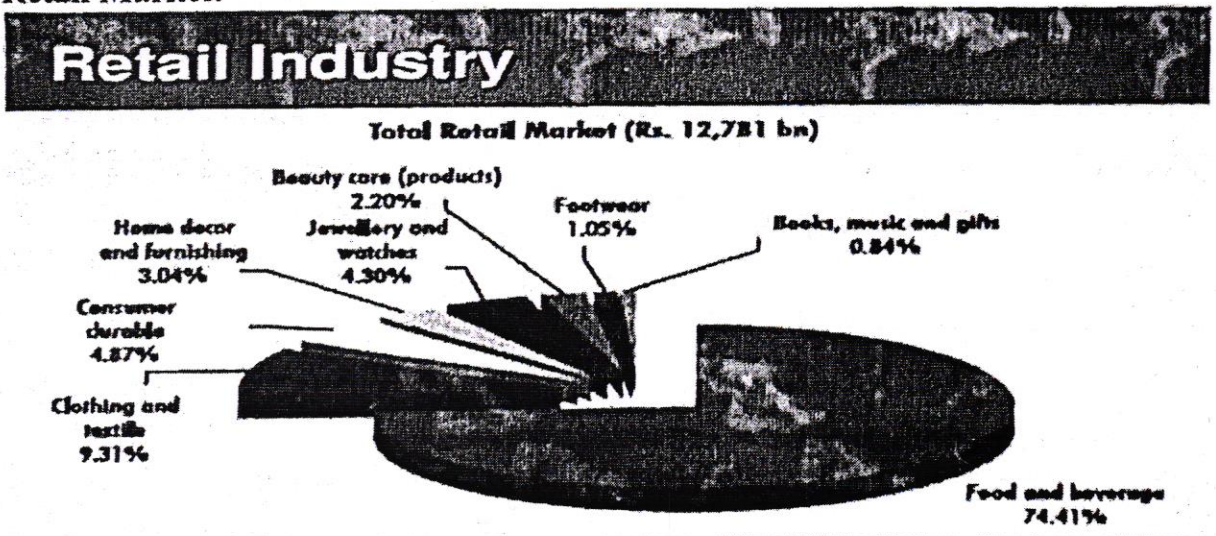
5] Real Estate

2] To analyse overall impact of the 5 selected sectors.

Top 10 Foreign Investors in India:



Retail Market:



Impact of FDI on Retail Sector in India

Result and Discussion:

1] E-Commerce:

E-commerce has transformed the way business is done in India. The Indian E-commerce market is expected to grow to US$ 111.40 billion by 2025 from US$ 46.2 billion as of 2020. Much of the growth for the industry has been triggered by an increase in internet and smartphone penetration. As of April 2021, the number of internet connections in India significantly increased to 782.86 million, driven by the 'Digital India' programme. Out of the total internet connections,

~61% connections were in urban areas, of which 97% connections were wireless.

A] Policy Support:

- 100% FDI is allowed in B2B e-commerce.
- 100% FDI under the automatic route is permitted in the marketplace model of E-commerce.

B] Increasing Investment:

- The recent rise in digital literacy has led to an influx of investment inE-commerce firms leveling the market for new players to set up their base, while churning out innovative patterns to disrupt old functioning.

2] Banking:

As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), India's banking sector is sufficiently capitalised and well-regulated. The financial and economic conditions in the country are far superior to any other country in the world. Credit, market and liquidity risk studies suggest that Indian banks are generally resilient and have withstood the global downturn well.

Indian banking industry has recently witnessed the roll out of innovative banking models like payments and small finance banks. RBI's new measures may go a long way in helping the restructuring of the domestic banking industry.

The digital payments system in India has evolved the most among 25 countries with India's Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) being the only system at level five in the Faster Payments Innovation Index (FPII).

A] Policy Support:

- Wide policy support in the form of private sector participation and liquidity infusion
- Reserve Bank of India [RBI] allowed retail investors to access to the government securities market.

B] Business Fundamentals:

- Rising Fee incomes are improving the revenue mix of banks.
- High net interest margins along with low NPA levels will ensure healthy business fundamentals.

3] Insurance:

The insurance industry of India has 57 insurance companies 24 are in the life insurance business, while 34 are non-life insurers. Among the life insurers, Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is the sole public sector company. There are six public sector insurers in the non-life insurance segment. In addition to these, there is a sole national re-insurer, namely General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re). Other stakeholders in the Indian Insurance mar-

include agents (individual and corporate), brokers, surveyors and third-party administrators servicing health insurance claims.

A] Policy Support:

- Union Budget 2021 increased FDI limit in insurance from 49% to 74%.
- India's insurance Regulatory and Development authority [IRDAI] has announced the issue through Digi locker, of digital insurance policies by insurance firms.

B] Increasing Investment:

- In February 2021 the Finance Ministry announced to infuse Rs. 3000 crores [US$413.13 million] into stats- owned general insurance companies to improve the overall financial health of companies.

Education and Training:

India holds an important place in the global education industry. India has one of the largest networks of higher education institutions in the world. However, there is still a lot of potential for further development in the education system.

With 26.31% of India's population in the age group of 0-14 years, India's education sector provides numerous opportunities for growth

A] Policy Support:

- 100% FDI [automatic route] is allowed in the education sector in India. The Government of India has taken initiatives like National accreditation Regulatory Authority Bill for Higher Educational and the foreign Educational Institutions bill.

B] Increasing Investment:

- The education Market in India is expected to amount to US$ 225 billion by FY25.
- In India the ed-tech market is expected to reach US$ 10.4 billion by 2025 from US$ 2.8 billion in 2020.
- 75 new public education institutions have been announced by prime minister Mr. Narendra Modi, in July 2021.

Real Estate:

Real estate sector is one of the most globally recognized sectors. It comprises of four sub sectors - housing, retail, hospitality, and commercial. The growth of this sector is well complemented by the growth in the corporate environment and the demand for office space as well as urban and semi-urban accommodations. The construction industry ranks third among the 14 major sectors in terms of direct, indirect and induced effects in all sectors of the economy. In India, the real estate sector is the second-highest employment generator, after the agriculture sector. It is also expected that this sector will incur more non-resident Indian (NRI) investment,

both in the short term and the long term. Bengaluru is expected to be the most favo
property investment destination for NRIs, followed by Ahmedabad, Pune, Chennai, G
Delhi and Dehradun.

A] Policy Support :

- Driven by increasing transparency and returns, there a surge in private investment
  the sector.
- Indian real estate attracted US 5 billion institutional investments in 2020 equivalent
  93% of transactions recorded in the previous year.
- The real estate segment attracted private equity investments worth Rs. 23,946 crore
  [US$3241 million] across 19 deals in Q4 FY21

B] Increasing Investment :

- Driven by increasing transperancy and returns, there's a surge in private investment
  the sector.
- FDI in the sector [including construction development & activities] stood at US$ 8
  billion between April 2000 and March 2021.

Benefits of FDI:

- Increased Employment and Economic Growth
- Development of Backward Areas
- Increase in Exports
- Exchange Rate Stability
- Improved Capital Flow
- Creation of a Competitive Market

Conclusion:

India retail sector has grown by leaps and bounds in the recent years. The growth
employment rates in terms of FDI in form of direct and institutional investment have be
increasing at a phenomenal rate. Starting from the colonial period to the modern era
impact FDI has on the Indian economy has changed tremendously. The changes in
government policies, introduction and adoption of technology, availability of labour and cap
have contributed to high performance of the Indian retail industry which in turn has incre
the FDI inflow in the country. This has resulted in the diversification, expansion and introduc
of various businesses in the retail industry. The amendment of 2012, to allow 51% FD
multi- brand retail and the recent policy allowing 100% FDI in single brand retail thro
automatic route has lead to reduced prices and better management of inflation, creat
employment, induced investment and enabled the small and medium enterprise to expand

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market. The project enables to understand the role of FDI in the development of the retail sector in the past years. Thus based on the calculations and analysis it is determined that FDI is a great boost to the Indian economy.

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E-mail : ajanta6060@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

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10. Digital Evolution: The Transformation of Traditional Libraries in the Age of the Internet

Tiparse Madhav Dhondiba
Librarian, Karmaveer Mamasaheb Jagdale Mahavidyalaya, Washi, Dist.Osmanabad.

Abstract

The digital age, ushered in by the vast and ever-growing expanse of the internet, has dramatically influenced the fundamental operations and structures of traditional libraries. These institutions, once solely reliant on tangible resources, are now compelled to reconceptualize their roles, services, and infrastructures to accommodate a digitally-oriented patron base. This transformation is not without its challenges, as libraries must strike a balance between maintaining physical collections and expanding digital ones, all while navigating budgetary and accessibility concerns. However, the digital shift also presents unprecedented opportunities, including global reach, collaborative platforms, and personalized user experiences. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the intricate challenges and vast opportunities that define the metamorphosis of libraries in the digital epoch. Furthermore, it offers insights into the prospective future of libraries, emphasizing their potential to transcend traditional boundaries and become multifaceted community hubs in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Digital transformation, traditional libraries, digital resources, e-books, online databases, digital divide, global access, collaborative platforms, personalized user experience, community hubs.

1. Introduction

In the latter part of the 20th century, the advent of the internet brought about a technological revolution that has since permeated virtually every aspect of human society. This profound shift has left few sectors untouched, and the library ecosystem stands as a testament to the internet's transformative power. Historically, traditional libraries have been conceived as sanctuaries of knowledge, characterized by their grand edifices, labyrinthine aisles of books, and the unmistakable scent of aged paper. These institutions served as communal hubs where individuals sought information, engaged in academic pursuits, or simply reveled in the joy of reading. However, as the digital age dawned, the role and structure of these libraries began to

undergo a significant metamorphosis. No longer confined to the physical constraints of brick-and-mortar establishments, libraries started to embrace the virtual realm, becoming gateways to a vast digital universe of information. This evolution was not merely about transitioning from printed books to their electronic counterparts. It encompassed a broader shift in services, resources, and user engagement strategies, all aimed at catering to a new generation of patrons shaped by the digital milieu.

This transformation, while offering immense potential, also posed questions about the relevance, sustainability, and future direction of traditional libraries in a world dominated by screens and digital interactivity. This paper seeks to delve deep into this evolution, exploring the multifaceted challenges and opportunities that have arisen as libraries navigate their path through the digital age.

2. Review of Literature

1. **Johnson, L. (2019) -** "The Digital Renaissance: Libraries in the Information Age" In her seminal work, Johnson delves deep into the metamorphosis of libraries from the pre-internet age to the current digital era. She posits that the transition to digital is not merely a change in medium but a complete reimagining of the library's role in society. Johnson highlights the early resistance to digital technologies among traditionalists and chronicles the eventual acceptance and integration of these tools. Drawing from extensive case studies, she elucidates how libraries across the globe are leveraging

technology to expand their reach, improve accessibility, and engage with younger generations. A notable insight from her research is the idea that digital technologies, rather than diminishing the value of libraries, have amplified their importance as centers of knowledge dissemination and community engagement.

2. **Ramirez, M. (2020) -** "Beyond Books: The Socio-Cultural Implications of Digital Libraries" Ramirez's research focuses on the broader societal implications of the shift towards digital libraries. He explores how digital libraries are not just changing the way we access information but are also influencing cultural, social, and even political dynamics. By providing a platform for diverse voices, digital libraries challenge established narratives and promote pluralism. Ramirez also delves into the challenges posed by the digital divide and stresses the need for libraries to ensure equitable access. His work emphasizes the role of libraries as democratic spaces, where information is not just consumed but also debated, discussed, and contextualized.
3. **Kaur, S. & Chen, L. (2021) -** "AI and the Future of Libraries: Opportunities and Challenges" Kaur and Chen provide a forward-looking perspective on the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in shaping the future of libraries. Drawing from both technical analyses and sociological perspectives, they discuss the potential benefits of AI, from personalized recommendations to efficient archival and retrieval systems. However, the authors also caution against the uncritical adoption of AI, highlighting potential pitfalls related to privacy, data biases, and the loss of the human touch in library services. Their research underscores the need for a balanced approach, where technology augments, rather than replaces, the human-centric ethos of libraries.

3. The Rise of Digital Resources

The digital age has ushered in a new era of information consumption, characterized by instantaneous access, vast repositories of data, and tailored user experiences. Traditional libraries, in their quest to remain relevant and cater to the evolving needs of their patrons, have had to adapt and diversify their resources. This section delves into some of the pivotal digital resources that have come to define modern libraries.

3.1. E-books and E-journals

With the proliferation of electronic devices such as tablets, e-readers, and smartphones, the manner in which literature is consumed has undergone a seismic shift. E-books and e-

journals have emerged as prominent fixtures in the digital resource landscape, offering several advantages over their physical counterparts. The primary allure of e-books and e-journals lies in their accessibility. Patrons no longer need to physically visit a library to borrow a book or access a journal article. With a few taps or clicks, a vast array of literature becomes available at their fingertips, ready to be read or referenced. This convenience has been especially beneficial for those with mobility challenges, or for those residing in remote areas without easy access to a physical library. Furthermore, the digital format offers enhanced features such as adjustable font sizes, integrated dictionaries, and interactive hyperlinks, enriching the reading experience. Libraries, recognizing the potential of these electronic formats, have increasingly expanded their digital collections, often in collaboration with various publishers and digital platforms.

3.2. Databases and Archives

The digital transformation of libraries extends beyond e-books and e-journals. Online databases and archives have become indispensable tools for researchers, students, and professionals alike. These platforms aggregate vast amounts of information, ranging from academic papers and articles to historical documents and multimedia content. One of the defining features of online databases is their ability to provide information that often surpasses the capacity of physical library shelves. For instance, a single database can host millions of academic articles, all searchable with advanced algorithms that can pinpoint relevant content with remarkable accuracy. This is a stark contrast to the manual search methods associated with traditional card catalogs. Moreover, these databases often come with powerful tools that allow for data visualization, statistical analysis, and citation management. They enable users to delve deep into specific subjects, uncover patterns, and draw insights in ways that were previously unimaginable. Archives, which traditionally consisted of physical documents, photographs, and artifacts, have also transitioned to the digital realm. Digitized archives ensure the preservation of historically significant materials while making them accessible to a global audience. Libraries, in collaboration with historians, archivists, and technologists, have embarked on ambitious projects to digitize and catalog these treasures, ensuring that history remains alive and accessible for future generations.

4. Challenges Faced by Traditional Libraries

While the digital revolution offers numerous opportunities for libraries to enhance their services and outreach, it also presents a myriad of challenges. These challenges often stem from

the tension between preserving traditional library values and embracing modern technological advancements. This section explores some of the prominent challenges faced by traditional libraries in the digital age.

4.1. Physical Space Constraints

Traditional libraries, with their vast shelves of books, periodicals, and other physical resources, have been designed around the concept of physical space. However, as the emphasis shifts towards digital collections, the necessity of maintaining expansive physical spaces comes into question. One evident challenge is the underutilization of areas previously dedicated to storing physical materials. As more resources become digital, vast sections of libraries remain empty or are used less frequently. This can lead to inefficiencies in space utilization, heating, lighting, and maintenance. However, this also presents an opportunity. Libraries are increasingly repurposing these areas into collaborative workspaces, tech labs, and community engagement zones. Yet, the transition is not always seamless. It requires careful planning, redesign, and often significant financial investments to ensure that the space aligns with the evolving needs of patrons.

4.2. Budgetary Concerns

The dual responsibility of maintaining both physical and digital collections can be a financial burden for many libraries. Digital resources, while eliminating costs associated with physical storage and maintenance, introduce new expenses. Licensing e-books, subscribing to online databases, and investing in digital infrastructure and cybersecurity measures can strain library budgets. Moreover, as technology evolves rapidly, libraries often find themselves in a cycle of continuous upgrades, both in terms of software and hardware. This can lead to unforeseen expenses, making financial planning and sustainability a challenge. Furthermore, training staff to adapt to new technologies, platforms, and digital services is another significant expenditure. Ensuring that library personnel are well-versed in the latest digital trends is essential for providing quality service to patrons, but it also adds to the overall operational costs.

4.3. Digital Divide

The promise of digital libraries is universal access to knowledge. However, this promise is often marred by the reality of the digital divide. Not all patrons have equal access to the internet, digital devices, or the skills required to navigate online resources. This disparity can be attributed to socioeconomic factors, geographical location, age, or educational background.

Libraries, in their mission to serve all members of their community, must grapple with this challenge. While they expand their digital offerings, they must also ensure that they do not inadvertently alienate or exclude those without digital access or literacy.

Addressing the digital divide requires a multifaceted approach, including providing digital literacy training, ensuring access to public computers and Wi-Fi, and collaborating with community organizations to broaden digital access.

5. Opportunities in the Digital Age

The digital transformation of libraries, while presenting certain challenges, also unveils a plethora of opportunities. These opportunities are not merely extensions of traditional services, but entirely new avenues through which libraries can redefine their roles, expand their reach, and enhance user experiences. This section delves into some of the key opportunities presented to libraries in the digital epoch.

5.1. Global Access

One of the most profound impacts of the digital age on libraries is the obliteration of geographical boundaries. Digital libraries transcend physical locations, making their resources available to anyone with an internet connection, regardless of their geographical location. This global access means that a student in a remote village in Africa can access the same resources as a scholar in a metropolitan city in Europe. Such democratization of information has the potential to level the playing field in terms of educational and research opportunities. Furthermore, global access also means that libraries can serve diaspora communities, allowing individuals to access literature, research, and cultural resources from their countries of origin. This plays a crucial role in preserving cultural ties and promoting cross-cultural understanding.

5.2. Collaborative Platforms

The interconnected nature of the digital world provides libraries with opportunities to collaborate like never before. Multiple libraries can come together to form consortiums, pooling their resources to acquire expensive databases, e-books, or digital tools, ensuring that their patrons get the best value. In addition to sharing resources, libraries can also collaborate on projects such as digitizing rare manuscripts, creating joint digital exhibitions, or hosting global online seminars and workshops. Such collaborative endeavors not only amplify the reach and impact of individual libraries but also foster a sense of global community among librarians and patrons. Open Access initiatives, driven by collaborative efforts, are also gaining traction. These

initiatives aim to make scholarly research freely accessible to all, challenging traditional publishing models and ensuring that knowledge is not restricted behind paywalls.

5.3. Personalized User Experiences

With the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, the potential to offer personalized experiences to library users has expanded exponentially. Digital platforms can now analyze user behavior, preferences, and search patterns to provide tailored recommendations. For instance, a library user researching climate change might receive suggestions for related articles, upcoming webinars, or experts in the field. Such personalization enhances user engagement, making their research or reading journey more efficient and enjoyable. Furthermore, chatbots powered by AI can assist users in real-time, guiding them through the vast digital resources, answering queries, or even assisting in research. These bots, available round the clock, ensure that users receive assistance even outside traditional library hours. In essence, the digital age offers libraries the tools and platforms to reimagine their services, making them more dynamic, inclusive, and user-centric. By leveraging these opportunities, libraries can solidify their position as indispensable hubs of knowledge and community engagement in the 21st century.

6. The Future Trajectory

As libraries navigate the challenges and harness the opportunities of the digital age, it is crucial to envision their future trajectory. How will these institutions evolve in the coming decades? What role will they play in an increasingly interconnected, technologically-driven society? This section explores some potential directions libraries might take as they chart their course into the future.

6.1. Hybrid Models

The tug-of-war between the physical and digital is likely to result in a harmonious coexistence, leading to the emergence of hybrid library models. These models will blend the tactile appeal of traditional libraries with the efficiency and reach of digital platforms. In practical terms, this could mean libraries with physical spaces dedicated to curated collections, reading rooms, and community engagement, while simultaneously offering expansive digital resources. Such a model caters to varied patron needs, recognizing that while the digital is ascendant, the allure of the physical – the touch of a book, the ambiance of a reading room – remains potent for many. Moreover, hybrid models allow libraries to serve diverse demographic groups, from digital natives accustomed to online resources to older generations who might prefer traditional formats.

6.2. Integration with Advanced Technologies

The future of libraries is inextricably tied to advancements in technology. Libraries are poised to integrate cutting-edge technologies to enhance user experiences and expand their services.

- **Augmented Reality (AR)**: AR can transform the way patrons interact with physical spaces. Imagine pointing a device at a book and instantly receiving reviews, author interviews, or related resources.
- **Virtual Reality (VR)**: VR can transport users to virtual reading rooms, historical sites, or even fictional worlds. Libraries could offer VR experiences, allowing patrons to explore ancient civilizations, art galleries, or scientific phenomena in immersive environments.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**: Beyond personalized recommendations, AI could assist in archival research, automate administrative tasks, and even predict future resource needs based on global academic and literary trends.

6.3. Community Hubs

The future library is likely to transcend its traditional role as a mere repository of books. As the digital takes over the informational aspect, physical library spaces can evolve into vibrant community hubs. These hubs could host workshops on diverse topics, from digital literacy to arts and crafts. Tech labs equipped with 3D printers, software workstations, and robotics kits could nurture innovation and creativity. Collaborative spaces could facilitate group projects, community discussions, and cultural events. Furthermore, libraries could collaborate with local organizations, schools, and businesses to host events, fostering a sense of community cohesion. The library, in this vision, becomes a nexus of learning, collaboration, and community engagement, reaffirming its relevance in a digital age.

7. Research Methodology

- **Type of research:** The present research is Descriptive in nature.
- **Sources of data:** The present research is totally based on secondary data.
- **Period of study:** The research was conducted over a span of 12 months, from January 2022 to January 2023.

8. Conclusion

The journey of traditional libraries through the digital age is a testament to the adaptability and resilience of these age-old institutions. As the waves of digital transformation have swept across sectors, libraries have not remained mere spectators. Instead, they have

proactively engaged with this change, recalibrating their roles, services, and structures to meet the evolving needs of their patrons. It is undeniable that this journey has been fraught with challenges. The balancing act between maintaining physical collections while expanding digital offerings, navigating financial constraints, and addressing the digital divide are just a few of the complexities faced. Yet, with every challenge, libraries have unearthed opportunities. The promise of global access, the potential of collaborative platforms, and the allure of personalized user experiences are but a glimpse of what the digital age offers. The essence of a library transcends its physical or digital manifestations. At its core, a library is a beacon of knowledge, a sanctuary for the curious, and a hub for communities. As libraries stand at this pivotal juncture, straddling the rich legacy of the past and the boundless potential of the future, their commitment to these foundational principles remains unwavering. In the digital age, libraries have the unique opportunity to redefine themselves, not as mere repositories of books or data, but as dynamic, multifaceted institutions that enrich lives, foster learning, and build communities. As they chart their future course, it is evident that libraries will continue to evolve, innovate, and inspire, ensuring that they remain indispensable pillars in our ever-changing world.

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10. Emerging Technologies in Modern Libraries: Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality Integration for Enhanced User Experience

Tiparse Madhav Dhondiba
Librarian, Karmaveer Mamasaheb Jagdale Mahavidyalaya, Washi, Dist.Osmanabad.

Abstract

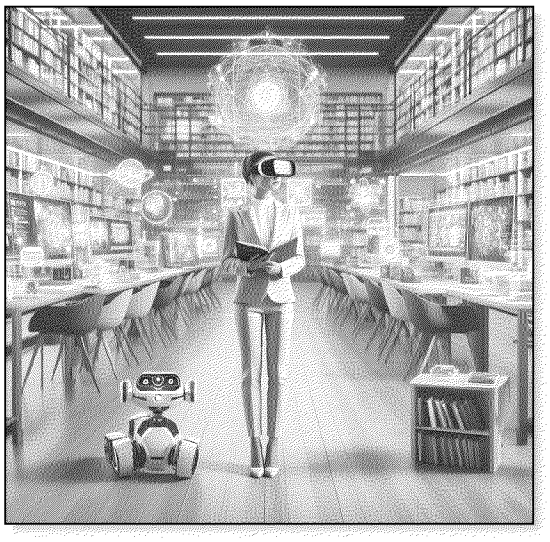
The rapid advancement of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies has heralded a new era of immersive and interactive experiences across diverse sectors. Libraries, traditionally seen as gatekeepers of knowledge, are not immune to this technological revolution. This paper delves into the nuanced integration of VR and AR within the library landscape, focusing on their transformative potential to enhance user engagement and learning. By offering patrons an opportunity to interact with information in immersive environments, these technologies are redefining the boundaries of traditional library experiences. However, the integration process is not without challenges, ranging from infrastructural to content development hurdles. This comprehensive exploration further ventures into envisioning the future trajectory of libraries, spotlighting the prospective innovative applications of VR and AR. In essence, as libraries stand at the intersection of tradition and innovation, the incorporation of VR and AR signifies a promising leap towards a future where information consumption is both experiential and enlightening.

Keywords: Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Modern Libraries, Immersive Experiences, Interactive Learning, Digital Integration, User Engagement, Technological Challenges, Future Applications.

1. Introduction

Libraries have long stood as bastions of knowledge and culture, playing a pivotal role in the dissemination of information and fostering lifelong learning. From the grandeur of ancient libraries like the Library of Alexandria to modern community libraries, these institutions have been integral to human intellectual and cultural progression. However, like all enduring institutions, libraries are not static; they reflect the zeitgeist of their times, continuously adapting and transforming in response to societal shifts. The latter part of the 20th century witnessed the digital revolution, a transformative period that reshaped industries and redefined societal norms.

Libraries, too, began their journey of digital transformation, integrating electronic databases, e-books, and online catalogs into their repertoire. Yet, the digital metamorphosis of libraries is not merely about transitioning from print to pixels; it's about leveraging technology to enhance user experiences, making information access more interactive, intuitive, and immersive. Enter Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) - technologies that promise to redefine the boundaries of human-computer interaction. While VR immerses users in a completely digital environment, AR overlays digital content onto the real world, offering enriched interactions. In the context of libraries, these technologies present a tantalizing proposition. Imagine delving into the world of a historical novel through VR, walking through the streets of Victorian London, or using AR to get instant reviews and summaries by merely pointing a device at a book.



However, the integration of VR and AR into libraries is not just about novelty; it's about enhancing pedagogy, democratizing access, and reimagining the very essence of what a library can offer. This paper aims to unpack the potential, challenges, and implications of integrating VR and AR into modern libraries, providing insights into the next chapter of library evolution.

2. Objective of the Paper

This paper explores the integration of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) in modern libraries, highlighting their transformative potential for user engagement and the challenges of implementation. The study further envisions the future of libraries, emphasizing the rise of hybrid reality spaces that blend traditional and digital experiences.

3. Review of Literature

1. Anderson, J. (2019).

"The Virtual Library: Opportunities and Challenges of VR in Academic Settings." Journal of Library Innovation, 12(3), 45-59.

Anderson's seminal work delves into the initial forays of Virtual Reality (VR) integration within academic libraries. Drawing from case studies across five universities in North America, the research highlights the potential of VR in fostering immersive learning environments, especially in fields like archaeology, architecture, and medicine. However, Anderson also underscores the challenges faced, particularly in terms of costs, content development, and ensuring equitable access for all students. The paper concludes with a call for collaborative efforts, both inter-departmental within universities and inter-institutional, to optimize resources and knowledge sharing in VR endeavors.

2. Ramirez, L. & Gupta, P. (2020).

"Augmenting Reality: AR's Transformative Role in Public Libraries." Public Library Quarterly, 15(1), 30-44.

Ramirez and Gupta shift the focus from academic to public libraries, exploring the integration of Augmented Reality (AR) in these community-centered spaces. Their research, based on surveys and user interviews across twenty public libraries in Europe, reveals a positive user reception towards AR-enhanced library experiences. Particularly noteworthy is the role of AR in enhancing children's sections, making story sessions more interactive and engaging. However, the authors also touch upon the digital divide, emphasizing the need for libraries to provide AR devices or compatible smartphones for patrons who might not have access to such technologies, ensuring inclusivity.

3. Kim, H. (2021).

"Blending Realities: A Comparative Study of VR and AR Integration in Libraries Worldwide." Global Library Review, 8(2), 70-85.

Kim's comprehensive study stands out for its global perspective, comparing VR and AR integration strategies across libraries in Asia, Europe, and North America. The research brings forth intriguing cultural nuances. For instance, Asian libraries, particularly in Japan and South Korea, have been pioneers in VR-based archival displays, bringing historical manuscripts and artifacts to life. European libraries, on the other hand, have leaned more towards AR, enhancing user navigation and book selection processes. North American libraries showcase a balanced integration of both technologies, with a notable emphasis on user training and workshops. Kim's

paper underscores the need for a global collaborative platform where libraries can share insights, challenges, and best practices related to VR and AR integration.

4. Virtual Reality in Libraries

The evolution of Virtual Reality (VR) technology, with its capability to create immersive three-dimensional environments, represents a significant leap in the realm of human-computer interaction. In the context of libraries, VR offers opportunities to redefine traditional modes of learning, engagement, and exploration. This section delves into the multifaceted applications of VR within library settings.

4.1. Immersive Reading Experiences

The act of reading, traditionally a two-dimensional experience confined to the pages of a book, undergoes a profound transformation when augmented with VR. Instead of merely visualizing a narrative's setting, characters, or events, readers can now "step into" the story, experiencing it in a fully immersive 3D environment. Imagine exploring the depths of the ocean while reading Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" or navigating the bustling streets of Shakespeare's Verona while following the tragic tale of Romeo and Juliet. Such immersive experiences can deepen comprehension, especially for complex or abstract concepts, making the narrative more relatable and memorable. Furthermore, for educational or instructional materials, VR can provide hands-on experiences, allowing learners to interact with and manipulate objects or scenarios, fostering experiential learning.

4.2. Virtual Learning Spaces

Beyond the realm of books, libraries have always been venues for learning, discussion, and collaboration. With VR, these activities can transcend physical boundaries. Virtual learning spaces, accessible through VR headsets, can simulate real-world classrooms, auditoriums, or seminar halls, allowing users from different geographical locations to converge in a shared digital space. In these virtual environments, instructors can utilize multimedia resources – from 3D models to interactive simulations – to enhance their teaching. Attendees can engage in real-time discussions, collaborate on projects, or even conduct experiments in virtual labs. Such environments are especially beneficial for distance learning programs, offering students a semblance of the classroom experience without the constraints of location.

4.3. Virtual Archives

Historical archives, often the crown jewels of libraries, house rare manuscripts, artifacts, and documents that provide invaluable insights into our past. However, due to their fragility or rarity, many of these items are not accessible to the general public. VR offers a solution to this

conundrum.Through high-resolution scanning and 3D modeling, these rare items can be digitized and rendered in virtual environments. Users can then explore these artifacts in detail, zooming in on specific sections, rotating objects, or even "walking" through recreated historical sites. Such virtual archives democratize access, allowing anyone, irrespective of their geographical location, to explore and learn from these priceless treasures.Moreover, for researchers, VR-powered archives can be a boon. They can interact with multiple documents simultaneously, annotate digitally, and even collaborate with peers in the virtual space, revolutionizing archival research methodologies.

5. Augmented Reality in Libraries

Augmented Reality (AR) stands at the intersection of the digital and physical worlds, overlaying virtual content onto our real-world surroundings. This seamless fusion offers myriad opportunities for libraries to enhance user experiences, making interactions more intuitive, informative, and engaging. This section explores the potential applications of AR within library environments.

5.1. Interactive Information Retrieval

The traditional method of selecting books in libraries often relies on reading the blurb, checking out the cover, or perhaps relying on recommendations. AR can elevate this experience by providing instant access to a wealth of information with just a scan. For instance, pointing a smartphone or AR glasses at a book spine could instantly display reviews from renowned critics, summaries, author interviews, or even video trailers for books that have been adapted into films. This not only aids users in making informed decisions but also enriches the browsing experience. Furthermore, for academic texts, AR could provide insights into citation counts, related research papers, or even interactive graphs and datasets, making the research process more efficient.

5.2. Navigational Assistance

Large libraries, with their labyrinthine aisles and shelves, can sometimes be daunting for users, especially first-time visitors. AR can act as a personalized guide, providing real-time navigational assistance. By simply inputting the name of a book or author into an AR-enabled device, users can receive step-by-step directions, complete with visual cues like arrows or highlighted pathways, guiding them to the desired location. This not only enhances user autonomy but also optimizes the time spent searching for resources. Moreover, AR can be used for intuitive signages, helping users understand library layouts, sections, or even the availability status of study rooms or computer terminals.

5.3. Enhanced Exhibits

Libraries often host exhibitions, showcasing artifacts, manuscripts, or themed collections. While placards and descriptions provide context, AR can take exhibit interactivity to the next level. By scanning an artifact with an AR-enabled device, visitors can access detailed historical backstories, view related multimedia content, or even watch 3D recreations of historical events. For art exhibitions within libraries, AR can provide insights into the artist's life, techniques used, or even a visual analysis of the artwork. Such enriched interactions not only deepen understanding but also make the exhibit experience more memorable and engaging.

6. Challenges in Integration

While the integration of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) in libraries holds immense promise, the path to seamless integration is laden with challenges. These challenges, ranging from technological constraints to user adaptability, need to be addressed proactively to harness the full potential of these immersive technologies. This section delves into the primary hurdles faced by libraries during the integration process.

6.1. Technological Infrastructure

The foundation of any successful VR and AR integration lies in robust technological infrastructure. However, setting up and maintaining this infrastructure presents a set of challenges:

- **Compatibility Issues:** With a plethora of VR and AR devices in the market, ranging from high-end headsets to smartphone-based solutions, ensuring compatibility across devices can be daunting. Libraries need to choose platforms that cater to the majority of their user base while also being future-proof.
- **Hardware Setup:** The installation of dedicated VR stations or AR kiosks, equipped with necessary hardware like headsets, sensors, and controllers, requires both space and financial investment.
- **Backend Maintenance:** The digital backend, including servers, cloud storage, and content delivery networks, needs to be robust and reliable. Downtimes or glitches can hamper user experiences, and thus, continuous monitoring and periodic upgrades become imperative.

6.2. Digital Literacy

While younger generations might be more attuned to VR and AR technologies, a significant portion of library patrons might be unfamiliar or even intimidated by these novel interfaces.

- **Training Needs:** Libraries need to invest in training sessions or workshops to familiarize users with VR and AR equipment. This includes understanding device operation, navigation within virtual environments, or even basic troubleshooting.
- **Support Infrastructure:** Continuous on-ground support, in the form of trained staff or digital assistants, becomes crucial, especially in the initial phases of integration. Users should have access to immediate assistance if they encounter challenges or have queries.
- **Addressing Skepticism:** There might be resistance or skepticism from certain user segments, especially those who value traditional library interactions. Addressing these concerns, showcasing the benefits, and ensuring that digital experiences complement, rather than replace, traditional ones is vital.

6.3. Content Development

The success of VR and AR integration is as much about content as it is about technology. Creating immersive, engaging, and educative content poses its own set of challenges:

- **Expertise Gap:** Crafting high-quality VR and AR experiences requires a blend of storytelling, visual design, programming, and domain expertise. Libraries might face challenges in sourcing or collaborating with professionals possessing this unique skill set.
- **Cost Implications:** Developing custom VR or AR content, especially interactive modules or detailed simulations, can be financially intensive. Libraries need to strike a balance between quality and budget constraints.
- **Content Relevance:** Ensuring that the developed content aligns with the library's objectives and meets user needs is crucial. Regular feedback loops, user testing, and iterative development become essential components of the content creation process.

7. The Future Trajectory

As we delve into the nascent stages of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) integration in libraries, it becomes imperative to envision the potential trajectory of this transformative journey. The confluence of these immersive technologies, coupled with advancements in artificial intelligence and cloud computing, paints a promising picture for the future of libraries. This section explores the prospective directions in which libraries could evolve, harnessing the power of VR and AR.

7.1. Hybrid Reality Libraries

The future library might not be solely physical or digital but a harmonious blend of both – a hybrid reality. Here's what it could entail:

- **Dynamic Spaces:** Physical library spaces could be equipped with AR markers, transforming areas based on user needs. For instance, a quiet reading room could instantly provide AR-based annotations or multimedia content related to the book being read.
- **Interactive Exhibits:** Physical exhibits or book displays could be enhanced with VR and AR elements. Users could don VR headsets to delve into the historical context of an exhibit or use AR to get real-time translations of foreign texts.
- **Blended Workshops:** Libraries could host workshops that leverage both physical tools and VR or AR simulations, offering a comprehensive learning experience.

7.2. Global Collaborative Spaces

The geographical constraints that once defined collaborations could be rendered obsolete with VR and AR.

- **Virtual Meetups:** Researchers from across the globe could converge in a virtual library seminar room, discussing findings, sharing insights, and even manipulating shared data sets in real-time.
- **Shared Virtual Resources:** Libraries across the world could pool in resources to create vast virtual archives or digital exhibits, accessible to anyone with a VR headset, breaking down barriers of access and democratizing information.
- **Cultural Exchanges:** Libraries could host virtual cultural exchange programs, allowing users to experience the ambiance, literature, and art of libraries from different countries, fostering global understanding and unity.

7.3. Personalized Immersive Experiences

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with VR and AR opens the doors to highly personalized user experiences.

- **Adaptive Learning:** For educational modules, AI could assess a user's understanding in real-time, adapting the VR or AR content to suit their learning pace and style.
- **Tailored Recommendations:** Based on a user's interaction history, AI could provide AR-based book recommendations as they navigate the library aisles or even curate personalized virtual exhibits.

- **Interactive Narratives:** In VR-based reading experiences, AI could alter the narrative based on user choices, offering a dynamic and interactive storytelling experience.

The future of libraries, as envisioned through the lens of VR and AR integration, is boundless in its potential. These technologies, while still in their relative infancy, hold the promise of redefining the very essence of libraries, transforming them from static repositories to dynamic, global, and personalized hubs of knowledge and exploration.

8. Conclusion

As we stand on the cusp of a technological renaissance, the traditional paradigms of information storage, retrieval, and dissemination are undergoing profound transformations. The emergence of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) as viable tools for immersive experiences marks a significant juncture in this evolution. Modern libraries, once perceived solely as silent sanctuaries of books, now find themselves at the nexus of tradition and innovation. The preliminary forays of VR and AR into the library landscape have already showcased the transformative potential of these technologies. Patrons, young and old, can now transcend the confines of physical space, venturing into interactive narratives, exploring digitized artifacts in intricate detail, or collaborating in virtual learning environments that defy geographical boundaries. Such experiences not only enrich the process of learning but also make it more engaging, interactive, and memorable. However, with great potential comes great responsibility. As libraries chart their course in integrating VR and AR, they must also address the associated challenges – be it infrastructural, financial, or those related to user adaptability. Equally vital is the need to ensure that the essence of libraries – as inclusive spaces that democratize access to knowledge – is not overshadowed by the dazzle of technology. It is a delicate balance of harnessing technological advancements while staying true to the core values that libraries have upheld for centuries. The future, as envisioned with VR and AR in libraries, is not just about technology; it's about people. It's about reimagining how patrons interact with information, with each other, and with the world at large. It's about crafting experiences that educate, inspire, and foster a sense of community.

In embracing VR and AR, libraries are not just adopting new technologies; they are reaffirming their commitment to innovation, adaptability, and above all, to their patrons. As we look ahead, there's an exciting journey unfolding – a journey where libraries, equipped with VR and AR, continue to be the torchbearers of knowledge, culture, and community engagement in an increasingly digital world.

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4. Differential Scanning Calorimetry

Vishvas G. Choudari
Karamveer Mamasaheb Jagadale Mahavidyalaya,Washi.

Abstract

DSC analysis is used to measure melting temperature, heat of fusion, latent heat of melting, reaction energy and temperature, glass transition temperature, crystalline phase transition temperature and energy, precipitation energy and temperature, denaturization temperatures, oxidation induction times, and specific heat or heat capacity. DSC analysis measures the amount of energy absorbed or released by a sample when it is heated or cooled. providing quantitative and qualitative data on endothermic (heat absorption) and exothermic (heat evolution) processes. It is used to determine the thermal properties of plastics, adhesives. sealants, metal alloys, pharmaceutical materials, waxes, foods, lubricants, oils, catalysts. fertilizers, shape-memory alloys, and intermetallic compound formation.

Introduction

Differential scan Calorimetry, or DSC, could be a thermoanalytical technique during which the distinction within the quantity of warmth needed to extend the hotness of a sample and reference is measured as an operation of heat. Each of the sample and reference area unit maintained at nearly constant temperature at some stage in the experimentation. Generally, the temperature program for a DSC analysis is calculated such the sample holder temperature will increase linearly as an operation of your time. The reference example ought to have a well-defined heat capability over variation of temperatures to be scanned.

The follow was urbanised by E. S. Watson and M. J. playwright in 1962, and introduced commercially at the 1963 urban center Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied spectrographic analysis. The primary adiabatic differential scanning measuring instrument that might be employed in organic chemistry was developed by P. L. Privalov and D. R. Monaselidze in 1964 at Institute of Physics in capital, Georgia. The term DSC was coined to explain this instrument, that events energy directly and permits precise capability of warmth capability.

Types of DSC

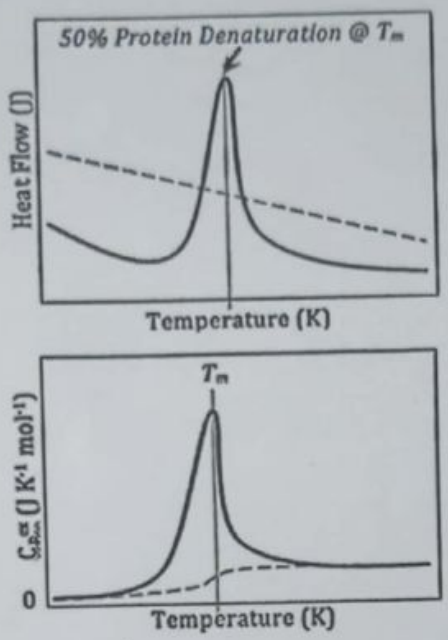
1. Power-compensated DSC, keeps power provide constant
2. Heat-flux DSC, keeps heat flux constant
3. Detection of section transitions

The essential principle underlying this method is that once the sample undergoes a physical alteration love natural process, additional or less heat can get to flow to that than the relevancy upholds each at constant temperature. Whether or not less or additional heat should flow to the sample depends on whether or not the method is exothermic or endoergic. For instance, as a solid sample melts to a liquid, it'll need additional heat flowing to the sample to enhance its temperature at constant rate because the reference. This can be because of the uniting of warmth by the sample because it undergoes the endoergic section conversion from solid to liquid. Likewise, because the sample undergoes exothermic method (such as crystallization) less heat is required to lift the sample temperature. By observe the distinction in heat flow between the sample and reference, differential scanning calorimeters square {measure} able to measure the number of warmth bound up or free throughout such transition. DSC might also be accustomed scrutinize additional delicate physical changes, love glass transition. It's wide employed in industrial settings as a high quality management instrument because of its relevancy in evaluating sample purity and for finding out compound solidification.

DTA

An alternative technique, that shares a lot of in standard with DSC, is differential thermal analysis (DTA). During this technique it's the warmth flow to the sample and reference that continues to be constant instead of the heat. Once the sample and reference area unit heated identically, section changes and alternative thermal method cause a distinction in temperature between the sample and reference. Each DSC and DTA gives similar in sequence. DSC measures the energy needed to stay each the reference and therefore the sample at constant temperature whereas DTA measures the distinction in temperature between the sample and therefore the orientation once constant quantity of energy has been introduce into each.

DSC Curves



Top: A diagram DSC curve of quantity of energy input (y) needed to continue every temperature (x), scanned across a spread of temperature. Bottom: Normalized curves setting the initial heat capability because the reference. Buffer-buffer baseline (dashed) and protein-buffer variance (solid).

Resource: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:CalibratingDSCcurve.png

Normalized DSC curve victimization the baseline because the reference (left), and fractions of every conformational state (y) existing at each hotness (right), for two-state (top) and three-state (bottom) proteins. Note the minuscule broadening within the peak of the three-state protein's DSC curve, which can or might not acquire read statistically vital to the oculus.

The results of a DSC experiment could be a curve of temperature flux versus heat or versus time. There area unit 2 completely different convention: exothermic reactions within the sample shown with a positive or negative peak, reckoning on the sort of data employed in the experiment. This curve will be accustomed calculate enthalpies of transitions. This can be done by integrate the height appreciate a given transition. It will be shown that the H of conversion will be expressed victimization the subsequent equation:

$$\Delta H = KA$$

Where ΔH is that the H of transition, K is that the Calorimetry constant, and A is that the space below the curve. The Calorimetry constant can vary from instrument to instrument, and

may be strong-minded by analyzing a well-characterized sample with illustrious enthalpies of transition.

Applications

Differential scanning measurement will be accustomed live variety of characteristic properties of a sample. Victimization this method it's potential to watch fusion and crystallization events furthermore as glass conversion temperatures Tg. DSC can even be accustomed study chemical reaction, furthermore as alternative substance reactions.

Glass transitions might occur because the heat of associate amorphous solid is larger than before. These transitions acquire sight as a step within the baseline of the recorded DSC signal. This can be because of the sample undergoing a amendment in heat capacity; no formal phase transition happens.

As the temperature increase, associate amorphous solid can diminish viscous. At some purpose the molecules might acquire enough freedom of motion to ad libitum prepare them into a crystalline kind. This can be referred to as the crystallization temperature (Tc). This transition from amorphous solid to crystalline solid is associate exothermic method, and leads to a peak within the DSC signal. Because the temperature will increase the sample eventually reaches its melting temperature (Tm). The soften method leads to associate endoergic peak within the DSC curve. The flexibility to work out transition temperatures and enthalpies makes DSC a precious tool in manufacturing section diagrams for numerous chemical systems.

Examples

The technique is wide used diagonally a spread of applications, each as a routine quality take a look at and as an enquiry tool. The tools is simple to calibrate, victimization low melting atomic number 49 at 156.5985 °C for instance, and could be a fast and dependable technique of thermal analysis.

1. Polymers

DSC is employed wide for fact-finding compound materials to work out their thermal transitions. The discovered thermal transitions will be used to live up to materials, though the transitions don't exceptionally establish work of art. The composition of unknown materials could also be completed victimization complementary system love IR spectrographic analysis. Melting points and glass transition temperature for many polymers area unit offered from normal compilations, and therefore the technique will show compound dreadful conditions by the

lowering of the expected temperature, Tm, for instance. Metal depends on the mass of the compound and thermal history, thus lower grades might have lower soften points than expected. The % crystalline content of a compound will be calculable from the crystallization/melting peaks of the DSC graph as reference heats of fusion will be found within the writing. DSC can even be accustomed study thermal degradation of polymers victimization associate move toward love aerobic Onset Temperature/Time (OOT), however, the user risks contagion of the DSC cell which may be problematic. Thermohydrometric Analysis (TGA) could also be additional helpful for decomposition behavior determination. Impurities in polymers will be strong-minded by examining thermograms for abnormal peaks, and plasticisers will be detected at their attribute boiling points. additionally, examination of minor events in initial heat thermal analysis information will be helpful as these apparently "anomalous peaks" will of course even be representative of method or storage thermal history of the fabric or compound physical aging. Comparison of initial and second heat information collected at consistent heating rates will enable the analyst to be told regarding each compound dispensation history and material properties.

2. Liquid Crystals

DSC is employed within the study of liquid crystals. As some sorts of matter go from solid to liquid they are going through a 3rd state, that displays properties of each phases. This anisotropic liquid is understood as a liquid crystalline or mesomorphous state. Using DSC, it's promising to watch the little energy amendment that occur as matter transitions from a solid to a liquid associated from a liquid to an isotropous liquid.

3. Oxidative Stability

Using degree of distinction scanning measurement to check the soundness to chemical reaction of samples typically needs associate airtight sample chamber. Usually, such tests area unit done isothermally (at constant temperature) by ever-changing the atmosphere of the model. First, the sample is delivered to the specified take a look at temperature below associate inert atmosphere, sometimes atomic number 7. Then, atomic number 8 is supplementary to the system. Any corrosion that happens is discovered as a deviation within the baseline. Such analysis will be accustomed confirm the soundness and optimum storage conditions for a cloth or compound.

4. Safety Screening

DSC makes an inexpensive initial safety broadcast tool. During this mode the sample are going to be housed in an exceedingly non-reactive vessel (often gold or gold-plated steel), and which can be able to stand up to pressure (typically up to a hundred bar). The attending of associate exothermic event will then be accustomed assess the soundness of a cloth to heat. However, because of a mixture of comparatively poor sensitivity, slower than normal scan rates (typically 2–3 °C/min, because of a lot of heavier crucible) and unknown energy, it's needed to deduct regarding 75–100 °C from the initial begin of the discovered exotherm to recommend a highest hotness for the fabric. A way additional correct information set will be obtained from associate adiabatic measuring instrument; however such a take a look at might take 2–3 days from close at a rate of a three °C increment per 30 minutes.

5. Drug Analysis

DSC is wide employed in the pharmaceutical and compound industries. For the compound chemist, DSC could be a handy tool for finding out solidification processes that permits the well fine-tuning of compound properties. The cross-linking of compound molecules that occur within the solidification process is exothermic, resultant in an exceedingly negative peak within the DSC curve that typically seems presently when the glass transition.

In the pharmaceutical producing it's necessary to own well-characterized drug compounds so as to outline process parameters. Maybe, if it's necessary to deliver a drug within the amorphous kind, it's fascinating to procedure the drug at temperatures below those at that crystallization will occur.

6. General Analysis

Freezing-point despair will be used as a purity analysis tool once analyzed by differential scanning measurement. This can be potential as a result of the temperature varies over that a mix of compounds melts depends on their relative quantity. Consequently, less pure compounds can exhibit a broadened soften peak that begins at lower temperature than a pure compound.

Conclusion

Only non-corrosive samples are often analyzed during this terribly sensitive instrument. No organic or alternative materials containing F, Cl, Br, or i'll be submitted for DSC analysis while not our data. The client should either tell United States what the fabric is or a minimum of that it's non-corrosive to metals and assumes responsibility for attainable replacement of a $3000

DSC cell if a cell is destroyed as results of the analysis of their sample. Or, you will have United States perform such analysis as is also required to see what the fabric is and whether or not it are often analyzed within the DSC. Typically a better temperature DSC to that we've access is also ready to handle somewhat a lot of corrosive samples within the lower temperature vary. The sample is placed during an appropriate pan and sits upon a Eureka disc on a platform within the DSC analysis cell with a chromel wafer right away beneath. A chromel-alumel thermocouple junction below the Eureka disc measures the sample temperature. Associate in nursing empty reference pan sits on a rhombohedral platform with its own underlying chromel wafer and chromel-alumel thermocouple junction. Heat flow is measured by comparison the distinction in temperature across the sample and also the reference chromel wafers. Temperature will vary from -120°C to 725°C, though Associate in Nursing inert atmosphere is needed higher than 600°C. The temperature is measured with a repeatability of ±0.1°C. we've access to a better temperature DSC/DTA instrument capable of a most temperature of 1500°C, though it's a lower sensitivity at temperatures below 725°C compared to our primary DSC. Pans of Al, Cu, Au, Pt, alumina, and atomic number 6 square measure accessible and wish to be chosen to avoid reactions with samples and with relevance the temperature vary of the Calorimetry.

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3. Electrochemistry

Vishvas G. Choudari
Karamveer Mamasaheb Jagadale Mahavidyalaya,Washi.

Abstract

Understanding of electrical matters began within the sixteenth century. Throughout this century, land somebody William Gilbert spent seventeen years experiment with magnetism and, to a lesser extent, electricity. For his work on magnets, Gilbert became referred to as the "Father of Magnetism." He exposed varied ways for manufacturing and strengthening magnets.

Electrochemistry is that the branch of chemical science that studies the connection between electricity, as a measurable and quantitative development, and recognizable action, with either electricity thought-about Associate in outcome of a selected action or the other way around. These reactions involve electrical charges moving between electrodes Associate in solution (or ionic species in an exceedingly solution). Therefore chemistry deals with the interaction between current and action.

Introduction

When a chemical change is caused by Associate in Nursing outwardly equipped current, as in electrolysis, or if an electrical current is created by an unprepared chemical change as in an exceedingly battery, it's referred to as Associate in Nursing chemistry reaction. Chemical reactions wherever electrons area unit transferred directly between molecules and/or atoms area unit referred to as oxidoreduction or (redox) reactions. In general, chemistry describes the reactions once individual reaction reactions area unit separate however connected by Associate in peripheral electrical circuit Associate in an intervening solution.

The term "redox" stands for reduction-oxidation. It refers to chemistry processes involving lepton transfer to or from a molecule or particle dynamical its number. This reaction will occur from starting to finish the appliance of Associate in nursing external voltage or through the discharge of energy. Reaction and reduction describe the modification of number that takes place within the atoms, ions or molecules concerned in Associate in nursing chemistry reaction. Formally, number is that the hypothetic charge that Associate in nursing atom would have if all bonds to atoms of various components were one hundred ionic. Associate in Nursing atom or particle that provides up Associate in nursing lepton to a different atom or particle has its number increase, and therefore the beneficiary of the charged lepton has its number diminish.

For example, once atomic Na reacts with atomic Cl, Na donates one lepton Associate in Nursing attains a number of +1. Cl accepts the lepton and its corrosion state are reduced to −1. The sign of the number (positive/negative) really corresponds to the worth of every ion's electronic charge. The attraction of the otherwise charged Na Associate in Nursing Cl ions is that the reason they then type an electrostatic bond.

The loss of electrons from Associate in Nursing atom or molecule is named reaction, and therefore the gain of electrons is reduction. This may be simply remembered through the employment of method devices. 2 of the foremost well-liked area unit "OIL RIG" (Oxidation Is Loss, Reduction Is Gain) and "LEO" the lion says "GER" (Lose Electrons: reaction, Gain Electrons: Reduction). Reaction and reduction perpetually occur in an exceedingly paired fashion such one species is altering once an extra is reduced. For cases wherever electrons area unit shared (covalent bonds) between atoms with massive variations in electro negativity, the lepton is allotted to the atom with the most important electro negativity in decisive the number.

The atom or molecule that loses electrons is thought because the reducer, or chemical agent, and therefore the substance that accepts the electrons are named the oxidiser, or oxidant. Thus, the oxidiser is usually being reduced in an exceedingly reaction; the reducer is usually being alter. O may be a common oxidiser, however not the sole one. Despite the name, Associate in nursing reaction reaction doesn't essentially have to involve O. In fact, a fireplace may be fed by Associate in Nursing oxidizer although oxygen; halogen fires area unit often insatiable, as halogen is a good stronger oxidizer (it encompasses a higher electro negativity and therefore accepts electrons even better) than O.

For reactions involving O, the gain of O implies the reaction of the atom or molecule to that the O is other (and the O is reduced). In organic compounds, comparable to alkane or alcohol, the loss of H implies reaction of the molecule from that it's lost (and the H is reduced). This follows as a result of the H donates its lepton in valency bonds with non-metals however it takes the lepton on once it's lost. Conversely, loss of O or gains of H imply reduction.

Electrochemical Cells

A chemistry cell may be a device that produces an electrical current from energy free by a spontaneous reaction; this may be caused from electricity. This sort of cell includes the cell or electric cell, named when Galvani and Alessandro Volta, each scientists UN agency conducted many experiments on chemical reactions and electrical phenomenon throughout the late eighteenth century.

The SHE conductor may be associated to the other conductor by a salt bridge to make a cell. If the second conductor is additionally at normal conditions, then the measured cell potential is named the quality conductor potential for the conductor. The quality conductor potential for the SHE is zero, by classification. The polarity of the quality conductor potential provides info concerning the relative reduction potential of the conductor compared to the SHE. If the conductor encompasses a positive potential with relation to the SHE, then which means it's a powerfully reducing conductor that forces the SHE to be the anode (an example is cubature unit liquid CuSO4 with a regular conductor potential of zero.337 V). Conversely, if the measured potential is negative, the conductor is a lot of oxidizing than the SHE (such as Zn in ZnSO4 wherever the conventional conductor potential is −0.76 V).

Standard conductor potentials area unit sometimes tabulated as reduction potentials. However, the reactions area unit reversible and therefore the role of a selected conductor in an exceedingly cell depends on the relative oxidation/reduction potential of each electrodes. The reaction potential for a selected conductor is simply the negative of the reduction potential. A regular cell potential may be determined by wanting up the quality conductor potentials for each electrodes (sometimes referred to as [*fr1] cell potentials). The one that's smaller are the anode and can bear reaction. The cell potential is then calculated because the addition of the reduction potential for the cathode and therefore the reaction potential for the anode.

$E°cell = E°red\ (cathode) - E°red\ (anode) = E°red\ (cathode) + E°oxi\ (anode)$

For example, the quality conductor potential for a copper conductor is:

Cell diagram

$Pt(s) \mid H_2\ (1\ atm) \mid H^+\ (1\ M) \parallel Cu_2^+\ (1\ M) \mid Cu(s)$

$E°cell = E°red\ (cathode) - E°red\ (anode)$

At C, pressure and concentration conditions, the cell's voltage (measured by a multimeter) is zero.34 V. By definition, the conductor potential for the SHE is zero. Thus, the Cu is that the cathode and therefore the SHE is that the anode giving

$E_{cell} = E°(Cu_2^+/Cu) - E°(H^+/H_2)$

Or,

$E°(Cu_2^+/Cu) = zero.34\ V$

Changes within the ratio coefficients of a balanced cell equation won't modification $E°_{red}$ worth as a result of the quality conductor potential is Associate in nursing intensive property.

Battery

Many types of battery are commercial and represent a crucial use of chemistry. Early wet cells battery-powered the primary telegraphs and phone systems, and were the supply of current for electroplating. The zinc-manganese oxide Leclanche cell was the primary transportable, non-spillable battery kind that created flashlights and alternative transportable devices sensible. The mercury battery exploitation atomic number 30 and metal chemical compound provided higher levels of power and capability than the innovative Leclanche cell for early electronic devices. however has been phased out of common use thanks to the danger of mercury pollution from discarded cells.

The lead–acid battery was the primary smart secondary (rechargeable) battery that would have its capability replenished from Associate in nursing external supply. The chemistry reaction that created current was (to a helpful degree) reversible, permitting current and energy to be interchanged PRN. Common lead acid batteries contain a combination of acid and water, also as lead plates. The foremost common mixture used these days is half-hour acid. One downside but is that if left uncharged acid can crystallize inside the lead plates of the series rendering it useless. These batteries last a mean of three years with daily use but it's not exceptional for a lead acid battery to still be purposeful when 7–10 years. Lead-acid cells still are wide utilized in vehicles.

All the preceding varieties have water-based electrolytes that limit the most voltage per cell. The state change of water limits temperature performance. The metal battery, that doesn't (and cannot) use water within the solution, provides improved performance over alternative types; a chargeable lithium-ion battery is a vital a part of several mobile devices.

The flow battery, Associate in nursing experimental kind, offers the choice of immensely larger energy capability as a result of its reactants may be replenished from external reservoirs. The cell will flip the energy sure in organic compound gases or H directly into current with abundant higher potency than any combustion process; such devices have battery-powered several satellite and area unit being applied to grid energy storage for the general public power grid.

Corrosion

Corrosion is Associate in nursing chemistry method that reveals itself in rust or tarnish on metals like iron or copper and their various alloys, steel and brass.

Iron Corrosion

For iron rust to occur the metal should be involved with O and water, though chemical reactions for this method area unit comparatively complicated and not all of them area unit fully understood. It's believed the causes area unit the following: lepton transfer (reduction-oxidation)

One space on the surface of the metal acts because the anode, that is wherever the reaction (corrosion) happens. At the anode, the metal provides up electrons.

$Fe(s) \rightarrow Fe_2+(aq)$ + a pair of e–

Electrons area unit transferred from iron, reducing O within the atmosphere into water on the cathode that is placed in another region of the metal.

$O_2(g)$ + four H+(aq) + four e– → a pair of $H_2O(l)$

Global reaction for the process

2 Fe(s) + $O_2(g)$ + four H+(aq) → a pair of $Fe_2+(aq)$ + a pair of $H_2O(l)$

Standard voltage for iron rusting

$E° = E°$ (cathode) – $E°$ (anode)

$E° = 1.23V – (–0.44\ V) = 1.67\ V$

An electric circuit is created as passage of electrons and ions happens, therefore if Associate in nursing solution is gift it'll facilitate reaction, explaining why corroding is faster in salt water.

Corrosion of Common Metals

Coinage metals, comparable to copper and silver, slowly corrode through use. A coat of green-blue copper carbonate forms on the surface of copper with exposure to the water and CO2 within the air. Silver coins or cutlery that area unit exposed to high sulfur foods comparable to eggs or the low levels of sulfur species within the air develop a layer of black Silver chemical compound.

Gold and atomic number 78 is unit extraordinarily troublesome to oxidize beneath traditional circumstances, and need exposure to a robust chemical oxidiser comparable to nitrohydrochloric acid.

Some common metals oxidize extraordinarily speedily in air. Metallic element and metallic element oxidize outright involved with the O within the air. These metals type a particularly skinny layer of alter metal on the surface that bonds with the underlying metal. This skinny layer of chemical compound protects the underlying layers of the metal from the air preventing the complete metal from oxidizing. These metals area unit utilized in applications wherever corrosion resistance is vital. Iron, in distinction, has Associate in nursing chemical

compound that forms in air and water, referred to as rust, that doesn't bond with the iron and thus doesn't stop the any reaction of the iron. Therefore iron left exposed to air and water can still rust till all of the iron is oxidized.

Prevention of Corrosion

Attempts to save lots of a metal from changing into anodal area unit of 2 general varieties. anodal regions dissolve and destroy the structural integrity of the metal.

While it's nearly not possible to forestall anode/cathode formation, if a non-conducting material covers the metal, contact with the solution isn't doable and corrosion won't occur.

Coating

Metals may be coated with paint or alternative less semiconductive metals (passivation). This prevents the metal surface from being exposed to electrolytes. Scratches exposing the metal substrate can end in corrosion. The region beneath the coating adjacent to the scratch acts because the anode of the reaction.

Sacrificial Anodes

A method ordinarily wont to defend a structural metal is to connect a metal that is a lot of anodal than the metal to be protected. This forces the structural metal to be cathodic, therefore spared corrosion. It is referred to as "sacrificial" as a result of the anode dissolves and should get replaced sporadically.

Zinc bars area unit hooked up to varied locations on steel ship hulls to render the ship hull cathodic. The atomic number 30 bars area unit replaced sporadically. Alternative metals, comparable to metal, would work alright however atomic number 30 is that the least dear helpful metal.

To protect pipelines, Associate in nursing metal bar of buried or exposed metal (or zinc) is buried beside the pipeline and is connected electrically to the pipe on top of ground. The pipeline is forced to be a cathode and is shielded from being alter and corroding. The metal anode is sacrificed. At intervals new ingots area unit buried to interchange those lost.

Electrolysis

The spontaneous reaction reactions of a traditional battery manufacture electricity through the various chemical potentials of the cathode and anode within the solution. However, electrolysis needs Associate in Nursing external supply of current to induce a chemical change. Associate in Nursing this method takes place in an exceedingly compartment referred to as an electric cell.

Electrolysis of Liquified Common Salt

When liquified, the salt common salt may be electrolyzed to yield aluminiferous Na and volatilized Cl. Industrially this method takes place in an exceedingly special cell named Down's cell. The cell is connected to Associate in nursing wattage offer, permitting electrons to migrate from the facility offer to the electric cell.

Reactions that occur at Down's cell area unit the following

Anode (oxidation): a pair of $Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_{2(g)}$ + a pair of e^-

Cathode (reduction): a pair of $Na^{+(l)}$ + a pair of $e^- \rightarrow$ a pair of $Na^{(l)}$

Overall reaction: a pair of Na^+ + a pair of $Cl^{-(l)} \rightarrow$ a pair of $Na^{(l)} + Cl_{2(g)}$

This method will yield massive amounts of aluminiferous Na and volatilised Cl, and is wide used on ore dressing and scientific discipline industries.

The voltage for this method is more or less −4 V indicating a (very) non-spontaneous method. So as for this reaction to occur the facility offer ought to give a minimum of a possible of four V. However, larger voltages should be used for this reaction to occur at a high rate.

Electrolysis of Water

Water may be regenerate to its part elemental gasses, H_2 Associate in Nursing O_2 through the appliance of an external voltage. Water does not decompose into H and O impromptu because the chemist free energy for the method at normal conditions is concerning 474.4 kJ. The decomposition of water into H Associate in Nursing O may be performed in an electric cell. In it, a try of inert electrodes sometimes manufactured from atomic number 78 immersed in water act as anode and cathode within the electrolytic method. The electrolysis starts with the appliance of Associate in nursing external voltage between the electrodes. This method won't occur except at extraordinarily high voltages while not Associate in nursing solution comparable to common salt or acid (most used zero.1 M).

Bubbles from the gases are seen close to each electrode. The subsequent [*fr1] reactions describe the method mentioned above:

Anode (oxidation): a pair of $H_2O(l) \rightarrow O_2(g)$ + four $H^+(aq)$ + four e–

Cathode (reduction): a pair of $H_2O(g)$ + a pair of $e^- \rightarrow H_2(g)$ + a pair of $OH^-(aq)$

Overall reaction: a pair of $H_2O(l) \rightarrow$ a pair of $H_2(g) + O_2(g)$

Although sturdy acids could also be utilized in the equipment, the reaction won't web consume the acid. whereas this reaction can work on any semiconductive conductor at a sufficiently massive potential, atomic number 78 catalyzes each H and O formation, granting comparatively delicate voltages (~2 V looking on the pH).

Electrolysis of Liquid Solutions

Electrolysis in Associate in nursing liquid may be a similar method as mentioned in electrolysis of water. However, it's thought-about to be a fancy method as a result of the contents in resolution have to be compelled to be analyzed in [*fr1] reactions, whether or not reduced or alter.

Electrolysis of an Answer of Common Salt

The presence of water in an exceedingly resolution of common salt should be examined in relation to its reduction and reaction in each electrodes. Usually, water is electrolysed as mentioned in electrolysis of water yielding volatilised O within the anode and volatilised H within the cathode. On the opposite hand, common salt in water dissociates in Na^+ and Cl^- ions, cation, that is that the positive particle, are interested in the cathode (-), therefore reducing the Na particle. The ion can then be interested in the anode (+) oxidizing chloride particle.

Conclusion

There are unit varied extraordinarily necessary chemistry processes in each nature and business, just like the coating of objects with metals or metal oxides through deposition and therefore the detection of alcohol in boozy drivers through the reaction of alcohol. The generation of energy through photosynthesis is inherently associate in nursing chemistry process, as is production of metals like atomic number 13 and metallic element from their ores. Sure polygenic disorder aldohexose meters live the number of glucose within the blood through its reaction potential. also because the established chemistry technologies (like deep cycle lead acid batteries) there's conjointly a good vary of latest rising technologies comparable to fuel cells, massive format lithium-ion batteries, chemistry reactors and super-capacitors that have become progressively business. Chemistry has conjointly necessary applications within the food business, just like the assessment of food/package interactions, the analysis of milk composition, the characterization and therefore the determination of the state change end-point of ice-cream mixes, the determination of free acidity in oil. The action potentials that travel down connected neurons area unit supported electrical phenomenon generated by the movement of Na and K ions into and out of cells. Specialized cells in sure animals just like the electric eel will generate electric currents powerful enough to disable abundant larger animals.

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