

APPLICATIONS OF GREEN CHEMISTRY

Dr Shalini Jaiswal¹, Deepanshu Kapoor², Abhishek Kumar³ and Kusum Sharma⁴

¹Department of Chemistry, Amity University, Greater Noida, India

^{2,3,4}Department of Biotechnology, Amity University, Greater Noida, India

ABSTRACT

Green chemistry is the synthesis of substance in such a way that is proper, non-polluting and protected and which requires lowest amounts of resources and energy but generating slight or no waste material. The green chemistry is required to minimize the harm of the nature by anthropogenic materials and the processes applied to generate them. Green chemistry indicates research emerges from scientific discoveries about effluence responsiveness. Green chemistry involves 12 set of values which minimize or eliminates the use or production of unsafe substances. Scientists and Chemists can significantly minimize the risk to environment and health of human by the help of all the valuable ideology of green chemistry. The principles of green chemistry can be achieved by the use environmental friendly, harmless, reproducible and solvents and catalysts during production of medicine, and in researches. The use of UV-energy Microwave irradiation in is also significant way to achieve the goal of green chemistry. This paper explain ideology, certain examples and application of green chemistry in everyday life, in industry, the laboratory and in education.

KEYWORDS

Network Protocols, Wireless Network, Mobile Network, Virus, Worms & Trojan

1. INTRODUCTION

Pharmaceuticals Industries are using toxic chemicals and extra difficult process which produces comparatively a large amount harmful substance. These harmful substances cause bad impact on surroundings and nature¹.

The approach of Green chemistry provides environmentally friendly way to replace harmful solvents and technologies, so prevent pollution²⁻⁴.

Green Chemistry concept

The green chemistry has emerged as research program in the US which arises from collaborative efforts of university unit, self-governing research crowd, business, technical community and legislative agencies, to decreasing pollution.

The new approach⁵⁻¹⁰ introduces in green chemistry synthesis, dealing out and relevance of chemical material in such a way as to minimize the risk to environment and health of human. This advanced access is as well called:

1. Eco-friendly chemistry
2. Clean chemistry
3. Atom wealth
4. Benign design chemistry

Green chemistry involves 12 set of values projected by Anastas and Warner¹. The green chemistry gives directions to expert chemists to execute new substance, modern production and modern scientific processes. The main idea to protect the environment green chemistry is generated from first principle. Whereas 11 principles are paying attention to make environment eco-friendly.

2. PRINCIPLES OF GREEN CHEMISTRY

Green science is an exceedingly compelling way to deal with contamination aversion as it applies creative logical answers for certifiable natural circumstances. The accompanying 12 standards of Green Chemistry give an approach to scientific experts to execute green chemistry¹.

2.1 Waste Control

It is perfect to forestall squander than to take care of waste after it has been produced.

2.2 Atom effectiveness

Engineered planning must intended to enhance the all supplies utilized as element of procedure into product

2.3 Application of non- destructive of reagents

This incorporates the utilization of reagents and manufactured strategies that decreases the hazard and delivers eco-accommodating items that has no awful effect on human and atmosphere.

2.4 Safer Chemicals Scheming

Chemicals and reagents should accomplish their coveted ability while limiting their harmfulness.

2.5 Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries

Broadly utilized solvents in unions are lethal and unstable – liquor, benzene (known cancer-causing), CCl_4 , $CHCl_3$, perchloroethylene, CH_2Cl_2 . These have now been supplanted by more secure green solvents.

2.6 Design for Energy Efficiency

Vitality requirements of synthetic procedures must perceive for their ecological and monetary effects and should to be limited.

2.7 Use of Renewable Feed stocks

It is wanted to use crude materials and feedstock that are sustainable, however in fact and monetarily practicable. Referring to the case of sustainable feedstock which incorporate agrarian items and exhausting feedstock incorporate crude supplies that are extracted from non-renewable energy sources (oil, gaseous petrol or coal).

2.8 Shorter combinations

Superfluous derivatization should be limited or managed a strategic space if possible and such strides require additional reagents and can produce squander.

2.9 Use of Catalytic instead of Stoichiometric reagents

Impetuses are utilized as a part of little sums and can complete a solitary response commonly as are desirable over stoichiometric reagents, which are utilized as a part of overabundance and work. This will improve the selectivity, lessen the temperature of a change, diminish waste produced by reagent and conceivably keep away from undesirable side responses prompting a spotless innovation

2.10 Design for dreadful conditions

Compound items ought to be planned so that toward the finish of their capacity they separate into harmless corruption items and don't hold on in nature.

2.11 Techniques to control pollution

Different techniques require developing for actual-time, in-process monitoring and control formation of hazardous substances.

2.12 Use of Safer Chemicals and Process

Substances and the form of a substance used in a chemical process should be chosen so as to minimize the potential of chemical accidents, including releases, explosions, and fires.

3. APPLICATIONS OF CLEAN CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY IN LIFE

3.1 Eco-Friendly Dry clean-up of Clothes

Perchloroethylene (PERC) used for dry cleaning pollutes water resource and cancer-causing agent. To solve this problem Joseph De Simons, Timothy Romark, and James synthesized Micell which is made up of liquid CO₂ and a surfactant for cleaning garments. Cleaning machines have now been produced utilizing this procedure. Micell

Technology¹³ has likewise developed a metal cleaning framework that utilizes CO₂ and a surfactant accordingly dispensing with the need of halogenated solvents¹⁴

3.2 Solution to Turn Turbid Water Clear

Tamarind seed kernel powder, discarded as agriculture waste, is a good agent to create municipal and industrial waste water clear. The current follow is to use Al-salt to treat such water. It's been found that alum will increase poisonous ions in treated water and will cause diseases like Alzheimer's. On the opposite hand kernel powder is not-poisonous and is perishable and price effective. For the study, four flocculants specifically tamarind seed kernel powder, mixture of the powder and starch, starch and alum were used. Flocculants with slurries were ready by combining measured quantity of clay and water. The result showed aggregation of the powder and suspended particles were a lot of porous and allowed water to exudate and become compact a lot of simply and shaped larger volume of clear water. Starch flocks on the opposite hand were found to be light-weight weight and fewer porous and thus didn't enable water to taste it simply. The study establishes the powder's potential as associate degree economic flocculants with performance shut more matured flocculants like K₂SO₄Al₂(SO₄)₃·24H₂O (potash alum).

3.3 Solar Array

One of the best known examples of green technology would be the solar cell. A solar cell directly converts the energy in light into electrical energy through the process of photovoltaics. Generating electricity from solar energy means less consumption of fossil fuels, reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

3.4 Reusable Water Bottle

Another simple invention that can be considered green is the reusable water bottle. Drinking lots of water is healthy. Reducing plastic waste is great for the environment. Hence, trendy reusable water bottles that you can refill yourself are health-promoting, eco-friendly, and green.

3.5 Solar Water Heater

Installing a solar water heater can be a great way to cut down on energy costs at a much lower initial expense. The costs associated with the installation of a solar water heater are actually recouped much faster than the costs associated with photovoltaic technology for power generation. This is due to the increased efficiency of solar water heating systems, as well as their reduced expense when compared to the large solar array required for powering a home.

3.6 Wind Generator

The costs of a home wind generator vary greatly. Some have built their own wind generators with off-the-shelf parts from their local hardware stores. Others have purchased kits or paid for professional installation to supplement the power purchased from their local electrical grid. The power production capability of a home wind generator varies about as much as the initial expense. Many kit based generators will produce only enough power to offset 10-15% of your Home energy costs

3.7 Rainwater Harvesting System

Rain collector systems are extremely simple mechanical systems that connect to a gutter system or other rooftop water collection network and store rain water in a barrel or cistern for later non-potable use (like watering plants, flushing toilets, and irrigation). These systems are extremely inexpensive.

3.8 Insulation of House

Based on EPA estimates, 10% of household energy usage a year is due to energy loss from poor insulation. We will get an excellent return on investment from sealing our home to prevent energy escape.

3.9 Building with Green Technology

Green buildings use a variety of environmentally friendly techniques to reduce their impact on the environment. Reclaimed materials, passive solar design, natural ventilation and green roofing technology can allow builders to produce a structure with a considerably smaller carbon footprint than normal construction. These techniques not only benefit the environment, but they can produce economically attractive buildings that are healthier for the occupants as well. The chief benefit of building green is reducing a building's impact on the environment. Using green

building techniques can also reduce the costs associated with construction and operation of a building. Green ventilation techniques involve open spaces and natural airflow, reducing the need for traditional air conditioning and preventing many of these problems

4. POTENTIAL OF GREEN CHEMISTRY

4.1 Oxidation chemical agent and contact action

Several of the oxidization reagents and catalysts are comprised of nephrotoxic substances like significant metals. Since these substances were typically employed in very massive volumes needed to convert numerous pounds of petrochemicals, there was a major inheritance of those metals being discharged to the setting and having substantial negative impact on human health and setting. It may be modified by the utilization of benign substances.

4.2 Biometric multifunctional reagents

Whereas artificial contact action and reagents for the foremost half have targeted on concluding one distinct transformation.

The manipulations could embrace activation, conformational changes, and one or many actual transformations and derivitizations.

4.3 Combinatorial inexperienced chemistry

The chemistry of having the ability to create massive numbers of chemical compounds chop-chop on a little scale exploitation reaction matrices. The instance is lead that incorporates a massive no of derivatives. This chemistry has enabled massive no of gear to be created and their properties assessed while not the magnitude of the consequences of waste disposal.

4.4 Energy focus

The environmental impact of energy usage square measure profound however haven't been as visible and as direct as a number of the hazards that haven't been expose by materials employed in manufacture, use and disposal of chemicals. The advantage of contact action is dramatic in chemical science. there's a requirement to style substances and materials that square measure effective, economical and cheap at the capture, storage and transportation.

4.5 Proliferation of solvent less reactions

One in every of the 'solvent alternatives' that's being: it's one in every of the solvent alternatives that's being developed in inexperienced chemistry is that of solvent less reaction system. The carrying of producing method in solvent-less condition utilizes some non-traditional conditions. This helps in development of product isolation, separation and purification that may be solvent-less yet so as to maximise

4.6 Supramolecular chemistry

Analysis is presently current within the space of supramolecular chemistry to generate reactions which may proceed in the solid phase without use of solvents. The cyclic addition of trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene is directed by phenol within the solid state. This solid-state reaction take

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within the presence of ultraviolet {lightultraviolet illuminationUVlactinic radiationlactinic ray}
light in 100 percent yield.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Green chemistry isn't a brand new branch of science. it's a brand new approach that through application and extension of the principles of inexperienced chemistry will contribute to property development. they're applied not solely in synthesis, process and exploitation of chemical compounds. several new analytical methodologies are de-scribed that are complete in step with inexperienced chemistry rules. they're helpful in conducting chemical processes and in analysis of their effects on the setting.

By exploitation inexperienced chemistry procedures, we are able to minimize the waste of materials, maintain the atom economy and forestall the employment of dangerous chemicals. Researchers and pharmaceutical corporations got to be inspired to contemplate the principles of inexperienced chemistry whereas coming up with the processes and selecting reagents. Student the least bit levels need to be introduced to the philosophy and apply of inexperienced chemistry. The Keywords section begins with the word, "Keywords" in 13 pt. Times New Roman, bold italics, "Small Caps" font with a 6pt. spacing following. There may be up to five keywords (or short phrases) separated by commas and six spaces, in 10 pt. Times New Roman italics. An 18 pt. line spacing follows.

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AUTHORS

Dr. Shalini Jaiswal has more than 12 years experience in academics and research and is the author of more than 25 scientific publications .Dr. Shalini Jaiswal received her D.Phil degree in Organic Chemistry from University of Allahabad, Allahabad India, in 2009.

She joined the Department of Chemistry, UCER, Greater Noida in 2007, as a Lecturer, and in 2009 became a Sr. Lecturer. She joined the Department of Chemistry, DIT Greater Noida in 2012 as an Assistant Professor .She is currently worked as Coordinator of Chemistry Department, AMITY University, Greater Noida.



Dr. Shalini Jaiswal has 14 month experience as a project fellow on UGC sponsored project entitled Green synthesis of multi- target nucleosides as a potential anti-viral agent. Her research interest includes different area of Chemistry, Biotechnology and Environmental science. She is a Life Member of the Indian science congress association. She has reviewed more than 50 papers of various reputed journal and conferences. She is Editorial board member and Reviewer of various reputed journals like TPI (International Journal), *IJATES*, International journal of advance research, Advanced Scientific Research.