

## GREEN CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTS

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### **Abstract**

The 21st century will present new and disturbing difficulties to substance designing—an adjustment in the crude material base, expanding natural contemplations and the need to apply new methodological methodologies. This century will notwithstanding, creep into more enterprises like the electronic industry, pharmaceutical industry, biotechnology and other mechanical areas, to be specific horticulture and food creation.

The difficulties confronting the supportability of mechanical headway of compound industry today are re-imagining the utilization of materials. To address these test, green synthetic advances is fundamental to huge numbers of the natural and asset use issues at the core of feasible turn of events. These innovations are, thusly, reasonable, financially savvy, earth progressed and generally suitable to the climatic, affordable, topographical, environmental and social states of the nation. This reason must be accomplished by growing new ecological amicable, protected and nontoxic materials and their based inventive advances. In this manner, CPI should uphold manageable improvement by putting resources into green advancements and guarantee expanded adherence to security, wellbeing and ecological principles.

**Keywords:** *Green technologies, sustainable development, environmental, CPI, renewable resource*

## INTRODUCTION

Ecological issues in the past were considered as a piece of the monetary framework and the fast usage of normal assets [1]. It took numerous years to consider the set up ways that materials were utilized (feedstocks), the underlying plan of compound cycles, the dangerous properties of items, the energy utilization and different boundaries engaged with the assembling of items (life cycle, reusing, and so on)

The quick advancement of new substance advances and immense number of creative synthetic items in the most recent many years constrained the consideration of preservationists to therapeutic activities for the hurtful effects (observing ecological contamination, decrease of poisons, reusing, and so on) In any case, the most proficient approach to bring down the negative effects is to plan and advancement in the assembling measures, considering energy, materials, iota economy, use and age of optional materials which are perilous lastly the existence pattern of the items and their pragmatic reusing into new materials.

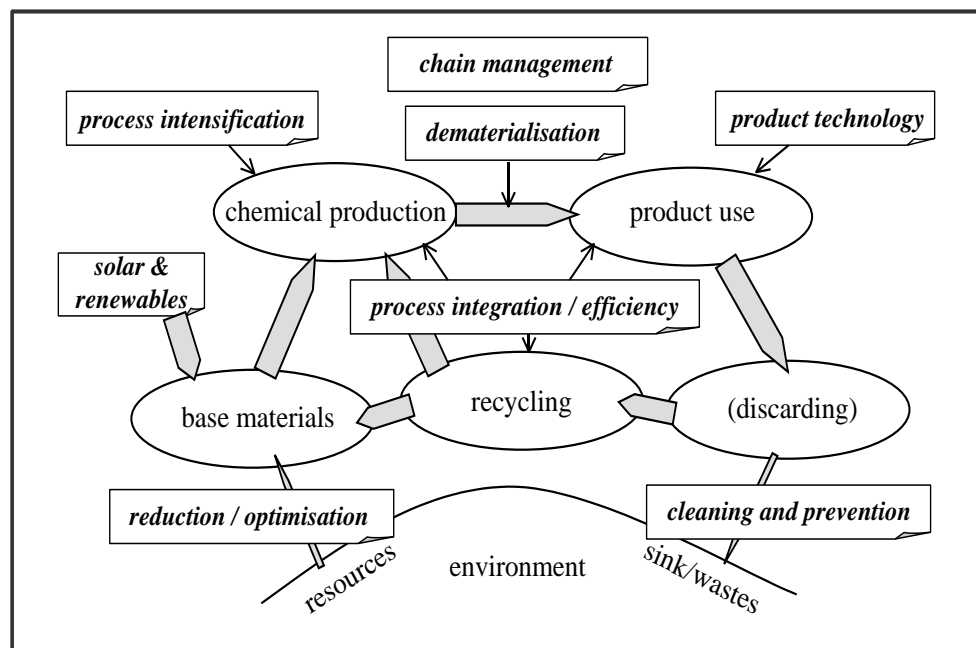
Green Chemistry involves another more environmental-friendly synthetic routes, and was another area for production of chemicals on industrial scale with the mantra — '*Think Green*'. Traditionally, chemical engineers have been more concerned about selectivity than conversion. Green technologies investigate alternate reaction conditions, alternate (solvent-free) media and even alternate energy sources [2]. The design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances is the most fundamental approach for pollution prevention. Green chemistry addresses the need to produce the goods and services that society depends on in a more environmentally benign manner. Life-saving pharmaceuticals can be produced while minimizing the amount of waste generated, plastics that biodegrade can be synthesized from plants, and reactions can be run in water rather than in traditional organic solvents by applying green chemistry principles to chemical products and processes.

## **Role of Green Chemical Technology**

Green chemical technologies have eliminated waste, improved safety, enhanced security, and saved industry money. This paper describes the principles of green chemistry, provide industrial and academic examples of greener technologies, and highlight the economic benefits of adopting environmental friendly processes. The chemical process industry aims particularly at energy, capital expenditure and variable feedstock cost savings due to fierce global competition and requirements for sustainable development. Increasingly novel processes are used in the industry to achieve these aims[3].

They are used in:

- a) existing processes to renew parts;
- b) process redesigns based on existing feedstock and catalysts;
- c) innovative processes (new feedstocks, new catalysts, new process routes, new multifunctional equipment).



**Fig. 1:** Focal Areas of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering for Sustainable Development [3].

The escalating globalization of the chemical process industries (CPI) is bringing an environmental awareness to various corners of the world at a pace never anticipated in the past. Green Chemical Engineering (GCE) is much more than a method for focusing environmental problems[3]. It recommends a framework for achieving innovation. Time and again, companies looking to the future through the lens of GCE have enjoyed tremendous environmental and economic returns. Thus GCE has ways to enhance the environment also have encouraging impact on the client's bottom line. Avoiding the generation of waste (including energy) or pollutants can often be more cost-effective than controlling or disposing of pollutants once formed. Sustainable development is often used synonymously, but is more of an economical term describing how our economy should develop, and implying that rise in quantity is not necessarily the goal, but rather an increase in quality [4].

### Sustainability Concepts

Sustainable development has become the accepted convention for global economic development and environmental protection since the end of the twentieth century.

The three major aspects of sustainable development are environment, economy, and community [4]. In this context, it is necessary to consider the following steps [4,5].

- i). The natural step
- ii). Pollution prevention
- iii). Design for environment
- iv). Eco-efficiency
- v). Eco-effectiveness
- vi). Cradle-to-cradle design
- vii). Industrial ecology
- viii). Environmental management, Systems/sustainable management Systems

### ***Pollution Prevention***

Pollution prevention integrates the concepts of source reduction and recycling. Source reduction is nothing but those multimedia activities that avoid waste generation and contaminant discharge. Recycling, for the purposes of pollution prevention, is a process in which a waste material is reused in the original manufacturing process or another process.

### ***Design for Environment(DfE):***

Design for Environment (DfE) is the logical consideration during design of issues associated with environmental safety and health over the complete product life cycle.

### ***Eco-Efficiency***

Eco-efficiency has been portrayed as doing more with less. It includes reducing waste, pollution and natural resource reduction (thus incorporating the concept of pollution prevention). Eco-efficiency is possibly the simplest way to go, and the logical follow-up to the progress that has been made in the area of environmental management[5]. After which comes a time of “beyond compliance”, where businesses are finding that it can be to their benefit to not just adhere to the letter of the law, but to go beyond it.

### ***Eco-Effectiveness***

Proponents of eco-effectiveness point out those natural systems asinefficient, but they are certainly effective, and signifythe ideal systems, which our systems must imitate in order to achieve sustainability.

### ***Environmental Management, Systems/Sustainable Management Systems***

A typical environmental management system includes, establishment of an environmental policy that includes commitments to continual improvement, compliance, and pollution prevention, environmental planning to identify major environmental impacts, controlling these activities to minimize their impact on the environment; and setting environmental performance objectives and targets and tracking progress toward meeting them [6].

Sustainability management systems are similar, but go one step further in that they provide a sustainability-based framework on which to base the targets developed by the EMS. One example is the combination of TNS with EMS.

### **Twelve Principles of Green Engineering**

Green engineering principles are based on the green chemistry principles, given by Paul Anastas and Julie Zimmerman to help guide chemical engineers. [1,2] As for the Green Chemistry principles, the twelve Green Engineering principles recommend a basis for chemical engineers to apply to design a new materials, products, processes and systems.

Making products, processes and systems more intrinsically benign can be done by either changing the inherent nature of the system, or changing the circumstances/conditions of the system to lower the issue of toxins and allied exposure to damaging effects, or both. The twelve principles are summarized as follows[1, 2].

#### ***1) Inherent rather than circumstantial***

The inherent nature of the chosen material should be taken into account to guarantee that it is as benign as possible (i.e. non-toxic, and/or minimum energy and materials inputs necessary to finish the process).

#### ***2) Prevention instead of treatment***

Materials and processes that produce minimum waste should be utilized. Thus we can prevent expenditure and hazard linked with substances that would otherwise have to be treated and disposed off.

**3) *Design for separation***

Products should be intended with physical and chemical properties that allow self-separation processes, to decrease garbage and conserve in separation operation time and costs.

**4) *Maximize mass, energy, space and time efficiency***

Products, processes, and systems should be designed to maximize mass, energy, space, and time efficiency

**5) *Output-pulled versus input-pushed***

Through the use of energy and material, one can design products, processes, and systems as "output-pulled" rather than "input-pushed"

**6) *Conserve complexity***

Surrounded entropy and complexity must be observed as a savings when deciding design selection on recycle, reuse, or favorable disposition.

**7) *Durability rather than immortality***

Products should be designed to have a targeted lifetime, to prevent environmental issues such as waste to landfill, persistence and bioaccumulation.

**8) *Meet need, minimize excess***

New tools should be discovered that focus on explicit requirements of the customer to reduce waste and cost. Design for excessive capacity or capability result should be considered a design flaw.

**9) *Minimize material diversity***

Products should be designed with less material variety to generate more alternatives for recyclability and reuse.

**10) *Integrate local material and energy flows***

Design of products, processes, and systems must comprise integration and interconnectivity with available energy and materials flows.

### ***11) Design for commercial 'afterlife'***

Products, processes and systems should be designed so their components can be reused or reconfigured to maintain their price and usability for new products.

### ***12) Renewable rather than depleting***

Renewable materials should be used so that the source can be reloaded and afford practically unlimited service with minimal, if any, waste.

## **Some Recent Developments and Examples of Green Technology**

Scientists from all over the world are applying their creative and innovative skills to develop new processes, synthetic methods, analytical tools, reaction conditions, catalysts, etc. under the new green technology envelope [7, 8]. Some of these are:

- i). A continuous process and apparatus converts waste biomass into industrial chemicals, fuels, and animal feed. Another process convert's waste biomass, such as municipal solid waste, sewage sludge, plastic, tires, and agricultural residues, to useful products, including hydrogen, ethanol, and acetic acid.
- ii). A method for mass producing taxol by semi-continuous culture of the Taxus genus plant.
- iii). A fermentation method for the production of carboxylic acids.
- iv). A method of partially oxidizing alcohol, such as methanol to ethers, aldehydes, esters or acids, by using a supercritical fluid mobile.
- v). A process for manufacturing a fluoropolymer by using supercritical carbon dioxide.
- vi). Aneconomical method of producing ethyl lactate– a non-toxic solvent derived from corn.
- vii). A variety of 'organic solvents', for example, bioethanol, that are worker friendly and environmentally sound.
- viii). A novel environmentalfriendly technology in mixed metals recovery from spent acid wastes has been used to recover zinc and ferrous chloride from pickle liquor.
- ix). The demand for nonionic surfactants is increasing. Aninnovativeexample of this is alkyl glycoside, which is made from saccharide. This product can be used as a replacement for alkyl aryl sulphonate anionic surfactants in shampoos.

## **Use of Alternative Basic Chemicals as Feedstocks in Chemical Industry and Research**

So far we know from experience of the last 50 years that the majority of raw chemicals and starting materials not only for the chemical industry but also for other industries were the products of the petrochemical industry.



***i). Renewable feedstocks and raw materials***

Green chemical technology needs to change into renewable feedstocks. The second most desired property of basic starting materials is their lower toxicity and their environmental impact[8]. Health and safety protection of workers and environment is the highest priority. Green chemistry suggests change of direction into biological raw materials (plant and animal waste, products from fermentation of plant waste, biogas, etc).

***ii). Oleochemistry-New biological starting materials***

Fats and oils (from plants and animals) as oleochemical raw materials can become a new source of chemical feedstocks. Already a series of raw materials exist in the market with many applications in cosmetics, polymers, lubricating oils and other products.

***iii). Photochemistry.-New Chemical Processes with the Aid of Light***

Green technology puts a lot of prominence on photochemical reactions in chemical processes. Light (ultraviolet and visible) can become a major catalyst for many reactions, replacing toxic metals in many reactions. Scientists believe that photochemistry has immense potential and many research innovations and applications were introduced in the past years.

***iv). Photocatalytic synthetic routes with Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>)***

In the last decades various research studies have shown immense assurance for using TiO<sub>2</sub> for photocatalytic industrial reactions under visible light. The energy use is minimized, waste products are very low and the yields are much higher than conventional reactions.

***v). Photocatalytic oxidations. Waste and toxic chemicals decomposition***

TiO<sub>2</sub> and other metallic oxides (Fe<sub>2+</sub>) can be used in photocatalytic oxidations for the decompositions of toxic and waste chemical materials. These decompositions, especially used for polychlorinated compounds, phenols, etc, can produce neutral chemicals with minimum toxicity. A useful mixture is Fe<sub>2+</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (Fenton reagent) which can decompose toxic industrial waste with the help of light.

***vi). Waste Biomass as chemical feedstock,  
biomaterials and biofuels***

The progress of the last decade into the use of biomass for the production of various materials was very remarkable. It was identified for decades that biomass from agricultural processes was wasted. [6,7] Scientists examined many aspect of biomass and it is found to be effective. Biomass is considered an extremely important problem of sustainability with increasing fossil fuel value.

***vii). Biodegradation of biomass for biogas  
and biodiesel***

Biomass is well recognized for its use for biofuels, especially from organic waste in landfills. Biomass, through chemical and physical processes can be used for the production of biodiesel.

***viii). Biocatalysis and biotransformations in  
the Chemical industry***

Biocatalysis is considered particularly green technology with many applications which are considered benign for the environment and energy efficient. Enzymes have been used for many synthetic chemical routes with enormous rewards in the food and pharmaceutical industries.

***ix). Capture or sequestration of carbon  
dioxide***

Green chemistry is implicated in carbon dioxide reduction in chemical industries[8, 9]. Climate change and the phenomenon of greenhouse effect due to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are considered as an extremely important environmental problem by Green chemists.

**Applications of New Methodologies in the Synthesis of Chemical Compounds**

Some of the important changes in the synthesis of chemicals under GCE principles and alternative methods are discussed in this section.

***i). Ionic liquids in organic synthetic routes***

Ionic liquids are used significantly in recent years as alternative solvents in organic synthesis. These substances are called liquid electrolytes, ionic melts, ionic fluids, fused salts, liquid salts, or ionic glasses. Ionic liquids have many applications, as powerful solvents and electrically conducting fluids (electrolytes). They are believed as good candidates for future progress that can give “green” credentials to their use and applications [10, 11].

***ii). Organic synthesis in water***

Water was regarded as for many decades as a medium that was too avoided as solvent for synthetic organic chemistry. Water proved to be an excellent solvent for many synthetic methods. The most interesting example of water as a solvent is the Diels-Alder organic synthesis [2,12].

***iii). Organic synthesis in polyfluorinated phases***

In these techniques chemists are using polyfluorinated two-phase systems of solvents which dissolve catalysts with a long hyperfluorinated alcylo- or aliphatic chain. Reagents are dissolved in an organic solvent which is insoluble in the hyperfluorinated phase. Warming up the mixture speed up the reaction with excellent yield of products.

***iv). Supercritical carbon dioxide and supercritical water***

Supercritical fluid is called any liquid substance at a temperature and pressure above its critical point, where distinct liquid and gas phases do not exist. It can diffuse through solids like a gas, and dissolve materials like a liquid. In addition, close to the critical point, small changes in pressure or temperature result in huge changes in density, allowing many properties of a supercritical fluid to be "fine-tuned".

***v). Use of microwave techniques for organic synthesis***

Microwave furnaces are now common for food warming and cooking. Their use in organic synthesis implemented many years ago and their success in organic synthesis with “green” criteria are very well recognized. Already, there are many research papers and applications for microwave organic synthesis with high yields, without solvents, low waste and very low energy requirements[11].

***vi). Sonochemistry-The use of ultrasound for synthesis***

Chemical reactions can be enhanced by sonic waves and by ultrasound. These are very advanced “green” techniques with outstanding high yields. There are three classes of sonochemical reactions: homogeneous sonochemistry of liquids, heterogeneous sonochemistry of liquid–liquid or solid–liquid systems, and, extend beyond with the previous techniques, sonocatalysis. The chemical improvement of reactions by ultrasound has been explored and has valuable applications in mixed phase synthesis, materials chemistry, and biomedical uses [3,10].

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The environmental and climatic issues facing across the globe are widely recognized as daunting problems. Therefore, green technologies and ecological sustainable development is vital as the quality of life is declining. We have had major progress in technology causing depletion of natural life sustaining resources, especially clean air and water. These problems are causing substantial environmental, economic and social impairment on a worldwide scale. Sustainable development implies that renewable resources should be used wherever possible and that nonrenewable resources should be husbanded (e.g., reduced and recycled) to extend their viability for generations to come. The paper reviews the trend towards sustainability and green technologies in the chemical process industry (CPI). A broad review of state-of-the-art green technologies in the understanding and application of sustainability with few case studies highlighting the economic benefits of adopting green processes from a chemical engineering viewpoint is addressed. Green technologies increasingly uses renewable resources; reduce wastes, pollutants, emissions; recover, reuse and recycle; reduce the pressure on natural resources and restore the balance of the ecosystem and biosphere and ultimately help in providing "ecologically sustainable development". These technologies are, therefore, feasible, cost-effective, environmentally advanced and most appropriate to the climatic, economical, geographical, ecological and social conditions of the country. This aim can only be achieved by developing new environmental friendly, safe and non-toxic materials and their based innovative technologies. Therefore CPI must encourage sustainable development by investing in green technologies and ensure increased adherence to safety, health and environmental standards.

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