Green Methods in Chemistry

CREDIT DISTRIBUTION, ELIGIBILITY AND PRE-REQUISITES OF THE COURSE

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical /Practice		
Green Methods in Chemistry	2	0	0	2	Class XII with Science	NIL

Learning Objectives:

The learning objectives of this course are as follows:

- To create awareness about the chemistry that is good for human health and the environment.
- To provide thorough knowledge of the green chemistry principles, and new remediation technologies for the cleaning up of hazardous substances.
- To develop basic skills to be able to design, develop and run chemical processes in a sustainable way.

Learning Outcomes:

After studying this course, the student will be able to:

- Design and develop materials/ processes that reduce the use and generation of hazardous substances in industry.
- Describe how injudicious use of chemicals can have an adverse/potentially damaging effect on humans and the environment.
- Propose ideas for innovative approaches to environmental and societal challenges.
- Critically analyse the existing traditional chemical pathways/processes and creatively think about bringing environmentally benign reformations in these protocols.
- Convert biomass into valuable chemicals through green technologies.

SYLLABUS

Practicals/Hands-on Training **60 hours**

1. Definition and Importance of green chemistry. Introduction to the prevention of waste/ by products and waste/ pollution prevention hierarchy. Provide the scheme for the traditional as well as green method for the synthesis of ibuprofen and ask students to compare the amount and hazards of waste generated in both the processes.

2. Principle and calculation of atom economy. Use of molecular model kit to stimulate the reaction

to investigate how the atom economy can illustrate Green Chemistry.

Preparation of propene by two methods can be studied

(I) Hoffman elimination

(II) Dehydration of propanol

The other types of reactions, like addition, elimination, substitution and rearrangement should also be studied for the calculation of atom economy

3. Prevention/ minimization of hazardous/ toxic products reducing toxicity. Risk = (function) hazard x exposure.

(a) Nitration of salicylic acid using green method $Ca(NO_3)_2$

(b) Preparation and characterization of nanoparticles of gold using tea leaves/silver nanoparticles using plant extracts.

(c) Preparation of dibenzalacetone by cross aldol condensation reaction using base catalysed green method

(d) Acetylation of primary aromatic amine using the green method.

4. Use of Green solvents and comparison of greenness of solvents:

(a) Explain about supercritical fluids with special reference to carbon dioxide. Extraction of D-limonene from orange peel using liquid CO_2 prepared from dry ice

(b) Introduction to water as a solvent for chemical reactions. preparation of Manganese (III) acetylacetonate using green method

(c) Advantages and application of solventless processes in organic reactions.

(i) Benzil- Benzilic acid rearrangement in solid State under solvent-free Condition.

(ii) Mechanochemical solvent free, solid–solid synthesis of azomethine using *p*- toluidine and *o*-vanillin/*p*-vanillin

5. Energy requirements for reactions – alternative sources of energy: use of microwaves and photochemical energy.

(a) Photoreduction of benzophenone to benzopinacol in the presence of sunlight.

(b) Microwave assisted ammonium formate-mediated Knoevenagel reaction: *p*-anisaldehyde, ethyl cyanoacetate, ammonium formate.

6. Selection of renewable starting material rather than depleting, Illustrate with few examples such as biodiesel and polymers from renewable resources (such as green plastic). Preparation of biodiesel from waste cooking oil and characterization.

7. Importance of using catalytic reagents in preference to stoichiometric reagents; catalysis and green chemistry, comparison of heterogeneous and homogeneous catalysis, biocatalysis, asymmetric catalysis and photocatalysis.

(a) Benzoin condensation using Thiamine Hydrochloride as a catalyst instead of cyanide

(b) Rearrangement of diazoamino benzene to *p*-aminoazo benzene using K10 montmorillonite clay

8. Students should be asked to prepare a presentation/project based on any of the following topics:

- Bhopal Gas Tragedy and safer route to carbaryl synthesis
- Flixiborough accident and safer route to cyclohexanol
- Use of Surfactants for SC-CO_2 for precision cleaning and dry cleaning of garments replacing PERC.
- A brief study of Green Chemistry Challenge Awards (Introduction, award categories and study about five last recent awards
- Healthier Fats and oils by Green Chemistry: Enzymatic Interesterification for production of No Trans-Fats and Oils.
- Synthesis of anti-tuberculosis drug Paramycin from waste water stream
- Syntheses of vitamin D_3 using photochemical energy
- Greener Manufacturing of Sitagliptin Enabled by an Evolved Transaminase
- Microwave assisted solvent free synthesis of aspirin
- Synthesis of 6-Aminopenicillanic Acid (6-APA) from penicillin G using biocatalyst.

Essential Readings:

Theory:

- Anastas, P.T., Warner, J.C. (2014), Green Chemistry, Theory and Practice, Oxford University Press.
- Lancaster, M. (2016), Green Chemistry: An Introductory Text, 3rd Ed., RSC Publishing.
- Cann, M.C., Connely, M. E. (2000), Real-World cases in Green Chemistry, American Chemical Society, Washington.
- Matlack, A.S. (2010), Introduction to Green Chemistry, 2nd Ed., CRC Press.
- Alhuwalia, V.K.; Kidwai, M.R. (2012), New Trends in Green chemistry, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Springer.
- Sidhwani, I.T; Sharma, R.K. (2020), An Introductory Text on Green Chemistry, Wiley India Pvt Ltd.
- Etzkorn, F. A . (2019), Green Chemistry: Principles and Case Studies, Royal Society of Chemistry.

Practicals:

- Kirchoff, M., Ryan, M.A. (2002), **Greener approaches to undergraduate chemistry experiment**, American Chemical Society, Washington DC.
- Sharma, R.K., Sidhwani, I.T., Chaudhari, M.K. (2013), **Green Chemistry Experiments: A monograph**, I.K. International Publishing House Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
- Pavia, D.L., Lamponam, G.H., Kriz, G.S.W. (2006), **Introduction to organic Laboratory Technique- A Microscale approach**, 4th Edition, Brooks-Cole Laboratory Series for Organic chemistry.
- Sidhwani, I.T. ; Saini, G.; Chowdhury, S. **Wealth from Waste: A green method to produce biodiesel from waste cooking oil and generation of useful products from**

waste further generated. University of Delhi, Journal of Undergraduate Research and Innovation, Volume 1, Issue 1, February 2015, ISSN: 2395-2334.

- Sharma, R. K., Gulati, S., Mehta, S. (2012), **Preparation of Gold Nanoparticles Using Tea: A Green Chemistry Experiment,** Journal of Chemical Education, 89 (10), 1316-1318.

Examination scheme and mode:

Evaluation scheme and mode will be as per the guidelines notified by the University of Delhi.