GREEN CHEMISTRY

| Semester | Subject Code | Category | Lecture hours | | Theory hours | | Practical Hours | | Credits |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| | | | Per week | Per sem. | Per week | Per sem. | Per week | Per sem. | |
| V | 21CCH5Da | Elective-I (Option- 2) | 3 | 45 | 3 | 45 | - | - | 3 |

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The students will be able to

• Gain knowledge about Green Solvents, Green Techniques, Green Catalysts, Biocatalytic reactions and Future trends in Green Chemistry.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

| CO | CO Statement | Knowledge |
|--------|--|-----------|
| Number | | Level |
| | | (K1-K4) |
| CO1 | Gain knowledge about the principles of green chemistry and green | K2 |
| | synthesis. | |
| CO2 | Gain knowledge about various green solvents and solid supported | К3 |
| | synthesis. | |
| CO3 | Gain knowledge about Microwave and Ultrasound Assisted Green | K2 |
| | Synthesis and Green catalysis. | |
| CO4 | Gain knowledge about biocatalytic reactions. | K2 |
| CO5 | Know about the various analytical green methods which bring | К3 |
| | about ecofriendly green products. | |

*CO – course Outcomes

Knowledge Level: K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze.

MAPPING WITH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

| COS | PO1 | PO2 | PO3 | PO4 | PO5 | PO6 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C01 | S | S | М | S | S | S |
| CO2 | S | S | М | М | М | S |
| CO3 | S | М | М | S | S | S |
| CO4 | S | М | М | М | S | S |
| CO5 | S | М | М | S | М | S |

(S - Strong; M - Medium; L - Low)

UNIT-I: Principles of Green Chemistry

- 1.1 Introduction- Need for Green Chemistry Principles of Green Chemistry Limitations in the pursuit of the goals of Green Chemistry – Atom economy – Definition with example – Ibuprofen synthesis – Green oxidants – Hydrogen peroxide.
- 1.2 Green synthesis Evaluation of the type of the reaction Rearrangements (100 % Atom economic) Addition reaction (100 % Atom economic).

UNIT-II: Green Solvents

- 2.1 Selection of solvents Aqueous Phase Reactions Diels-Alder Reaction in water Catalysis in water – Aerobic oxidation of alcohols catalysed by Pd (II)/ Bathophenanthroline – Extraction of D- Limonene from orange peel using liquid CO₂ prepared from dry ice.
- 2.2 Mechanochemical solvent-free, solid state synthesis of azomethine using p-toluidine and o-vanillin – Solid supported synthesis – Supercritical CO₂ – Preparation, properties and applications – Decaffeination – Dry cleaning – Environmental impact.

UNIT-III: Green Techniques and Green Catalysis

- 3.1 Microwave and Ultrasound assisted Green Synthesis Apparatus required Examples of MAOS – Synthesis of fused anthroquinones – Leukart reductive amination of ketones – Advantages and disadvantages of MAOS – Aldol condensation – Cannizzaro condensation – Diel's-Alder reaction – Strecker's synthesis – Reformatsky reaction – Coupling reactions.
- 3.2 Green Catalysis Heterogeneous catalysis Uses of zeolites, Silica, Alumina, Clay supported catalysis Biocatalysis Introduction to Biocatalysis Enzymes and microbes.

UNIT-IV: Biocatalytic Reactions

- 4.1 Green Chemistry using biocatalytic reactions Introduction Fermentation and biotransformations Production of bulk and fine chemicals by microbial fermentation Photoreducion of benzophenone to benzopinacol in the presence of sun light Solvent free microwave assisted one pot synthesis of phthalocyanine complex of copper(II).
- 4.2 Antibiotics Vitamins Biocatalysis synthesis of industrial chemicals by bacterial constructs Importance of biocatalysts in Green chemistry and chemical industries Examples.

9 Hours

9 Hours

9 Hours

9 Hours

UNIT- V: Future Trends in Green Chemistry

- 5.1 Future Trends in Green Chemistry Green analytical methods Redox reagents Green catalysts Green nanosynthesis Green Polymer Chemistry Exploring Nature.
- 5.2 Biomimetic Proliferation of solventless reactions non-covalent derivatisation Biomass conversion – Emission control – Green Chemistry in sustainable development.

TEXT BOOKS:

| S. No. | Authors | Title | | Publishers | | Year of publication |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. | V. K. Ahluwalia | Green Chemistry | | Narosa | Publishing | 2011 |
| | | - | | House, N | ew Delhi | |
| 2. | R. Sanghi and | Green | Chemistry: | Narosa | Publishing | 2003 |
| | M. M. | M. Environmental F | | House, New Delhi | | |
| | Srinivatava | Alternatives | | | | |
| 3. | V. Kumar | An Introduction | to Green | Vishal Pu | blishing Co. | 2010 |
| | | Chemistry | | Reprint E | dition | |

REFERENCE BOOKS:

| S. No. | Authors | Title | Publishers | Year of publication |
|-----------|--|--|---|---------------------|
| 1. | P. Tundo, A. Perosa and F. Zechini | Methods and Reagents for Green Chemistry | John Wiley and Sons Inc., New Jercy | 2007 |
| 2. | V.K. Ahluwalia | Green Chemistry: Greener Alternatives to Synthetic Organic Transformations | Alpha Science International Limited | 2011 |
| 3. | C. Suresh, Ameta and Rakshit Ameta | Green Chemistry: Fundamentals and Applications | CRC Press | 2013 |
| 4. | Paul T. Anastas and John C. Warner | Green Chemistry: Theory and Practice | Oxford University Press, New York | 1998 |

TEACHING METHODOLOGY:

- Power Point Presentations
- Assignments
- Animated videos
- Chalk and Board
- Group discussion

SYLLABUS DESIGNER:

• Dr. R. Arunadevi, Assistant Professor of Chemistry