Green Chemistry Metrics

Factor	Dimension	Comment
PET production (as fibre)	500 000 ty ⁻¹	World-scale plant
Area occupied by PET production	ca. 4 ha	Assume area needed for infrastructure (raw material/energy provision, processing) for chemicals production and sheep-rearing are similar
Average weight of sheep fleece	3.8 kg	Round up to 5 kg
Number of sheep to give weight of wool equivalent to PET fibre	ca. 100 000 000	Assume technical and performance equivalence of PET fibre and wool
Number of sheep sustained by best pasture	ca. 25 per ha	Assume all pasture able to sustain at this level
Area of pasture required	4 000 000 ha	40 000 km ² (land area equivalent to the size of Holland)
Land-use intensification factor	10 ⁶	To within ± 1 order or magnitude
Waste produced f Impact of climatic	M y ⁻¹ sheep card from meat and woo , seasonal and dise ed with sheep shea	l processing ease factors

Box 1.1 Land-use intensification from chemicals production.

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and CO₂ content of fuels

Fuel	FW	kJ/mol	kJ/g	molCO ₂ /mol	molCO ₂ /kg	molCO ₂ /MJ
Hydrogen	2	-286	-143	0	0	0
Methane	16	-890	-55.6	1	63	1.12
Isooctane	114	-5461	-47.9	8	70	1.46
Benzene	78	-3268	-41.9	6	77	1.84
Methanol	32	-726	-22.7	1	31	1.38
Ethanol	46	-1368	-29.7	2	43	1.46
Carbon	12	-394	-32.8	1	83	2.54
Biodiesel	298	-11962	-40.1	19	64	1.59

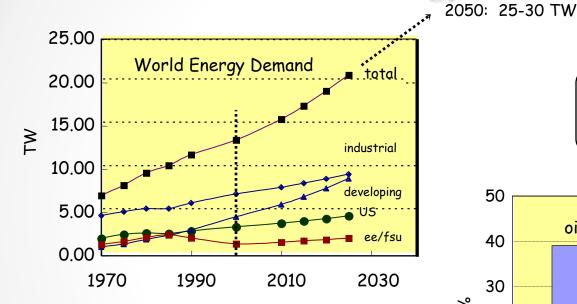
Energy Issues

Lewis, N. S.; Nocera, D. G. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2007, 103, 15729-15735.

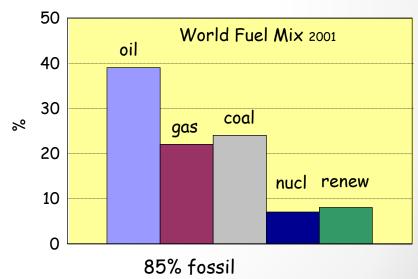
Cho, A. Science 2010, 329, 786-787

http://mageep.wustl.edu/Program2010/Presentations/Other/Calabrese.pdf http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World energy resources and consumption

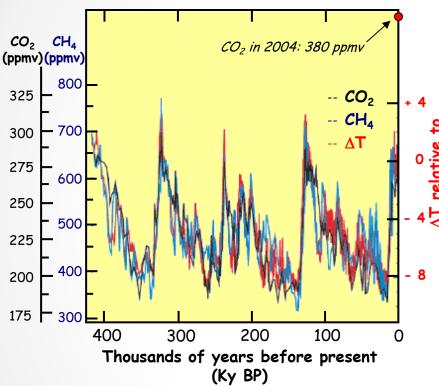
World Energy Demand



EIA Intl Energy Outlook 2004 http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ieo/index.html Hoffert et al Nature 395, 883,1998 energy gap ~ 14 TW by 2050 ~ 33 TW by 2100



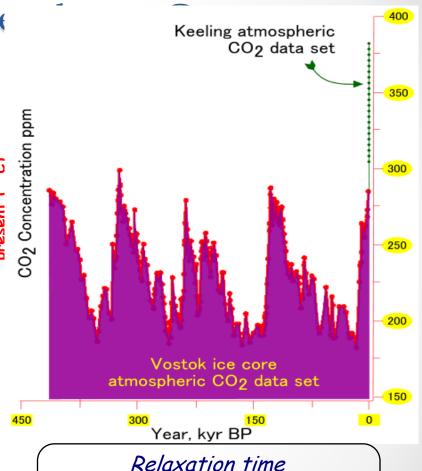




Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis, Fig 2.22

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2001 http://www.ipcc.ch

N. Oreskes, Science **306**, 1686, 2004 D. A. Stainforth et al, Nature **433**, 403, 2005



transport of CO₂ or heat to deep ocean: >3000 years

- ~ 14 TW of additional power by 2050
- ~ 33 TW of additional power by 2100
- 2004 capacity: 13 TW

fossil energy

after oil production peaks, switch to gas and coal capture/store 22 Gtonnes of CO_2 /yr (current emissions)

- 12,500 km³ at atmospheric pressure = volume of Lake Superior
- 600 times CO₂ injected in oil wells/yr to spur production
- 100 times the natural gas drawn in and out of geologic storage/yr to smooth demand
- 20,000 times CO₂ stored/yr in Norway's Sleipner offshore reservior
- no leaks: 1% leak rate nullifies storage in 100 yrs

nuclear energy

 $14,000 \ 1 \ GW_e$ fission reactors - 1 new reactor/day for 38 years

Renewatie Sources

- 1.2 x 10⁵ TW at Earth surface
- 600 TW practical

energy gap ~ 14 TW by 2050 ~ 33 TW by 2100

Wind
2-4 TW extractable

Tide/Ocean Currents 2 TW gross



Biomass

5-7 TW gross all cultivatable land not used for food

Hydroelectric

4.6 TW gross

1.6 TW technically feasible

0.9 TW economically feasible

0.6 TW installed capacity

Geothermal

12 TW gross over land small fraction recoverable

Renewable sources have enough power

Estimated <u>practically</u> <u>available</u> power

2010 World Demand 15 TW













Hydro 1.6 TW

Geothermal 3.8 TW

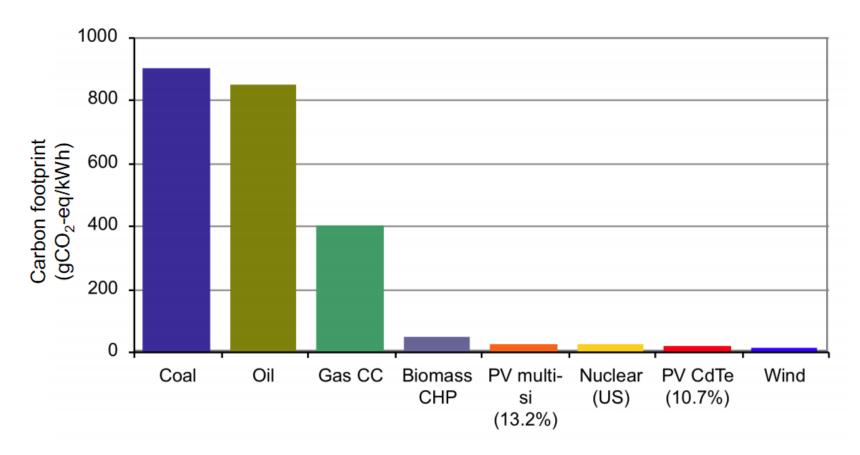
Biomass 9 TW

Wind 20 TW

Solar >50 TW

Source: A. Cho, Science 329, 786-787 (2010). IEA estimates for Solar, Biomass and Hydroelectric are 2x-4x these numbers. Lewis & Nocera estimates in *PNAS* Perspective, 2006 are similar to those above except for Solar, which they estimate at 800 TW practical.

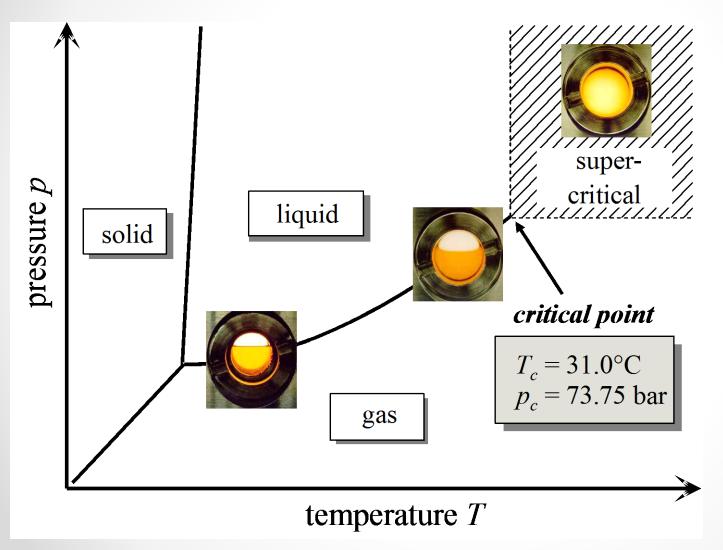
... and CO₂ emission problem ...



Sources: *de Wild-Scholten, M., presented at CrystalClear Final Event in Munich on May 26, 2009. **de Wild-Scholten, M., 'Solar as an environmental product: Thin-film modules – production processes and their environmental assessment,' presented at the Thin Film Industry Forum, Berlin, April, 2009. Both PV technologies use insolation of 1700 kWh/m2. All other data from ExternE project, 2003; Kim and Dale, 2005; Fthenakis and Kim, 2006: Fthenakis and Alsema, 2006; Fthenakis and Kim, in press. First Solar



Reaction Conditions



Our typical reaction conditions:

- 35-55 bar CO₂ and 80°C
- Clearly in the subcritical region

Table 3.3

Calculated and Actual Temperatures of the Surfaces of Planets and the Moon

Planet	Distance from Sun, 10° m	Calculated Temperature °K	Actual Temperature °K	ΔΤ
Venus	108	252	730	+478
Earth	150	255	288	+34
Earth's moon	150	270	274	+4
Mars	228	217	218	+1

Source: Adapted from M. Z. Jacobson. Atmospheric Pollution (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 314.

	Table 3.	4 1			,10204535504.XX-56,73()2
Prop	erties o	of Anthrop	ologic Gre	enhouse G	ases

	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ 0	Freon-11	Freon-23
Atmospheric concentration	ppmv	ppbv	ppbv	pptv	pptv
Preindustrial (1750–1800)	~280	~700	~270	0	0
Current	370	1745	314	268	14
Current rate of change/year*	1.5	7.0	0.8	-1.4	0.55
(% increase/year)	0.41	0.40	0.25	-0.52	3.92
Atmospheric lifetime (years)	5 to 200†	12	114	45	260

^{*} Rate is calculated over the period 1990-1999.

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ No single lifetime can be defined for CO_2 because of the different rates of uptake by different removal processes.

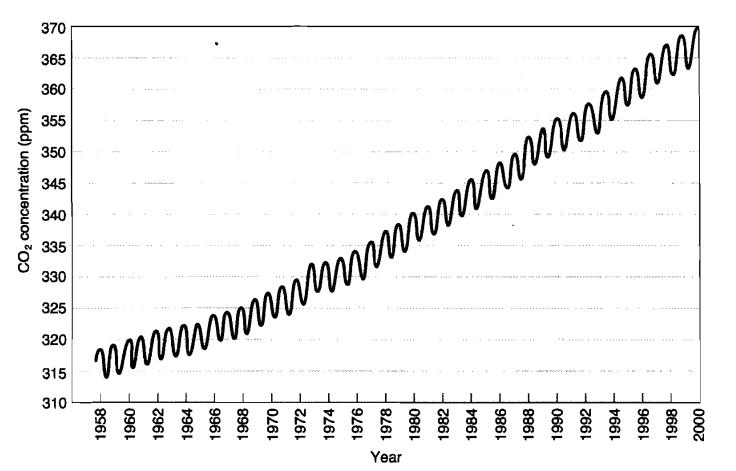


Figure 3.10 Because the first measurements were made at Mauna Loa, Hawaii, in 1958, the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere has risen dramatically. The yearly seasonal variations are caused by the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by growing plants in the summer and the return of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere in the winter when plants decay.

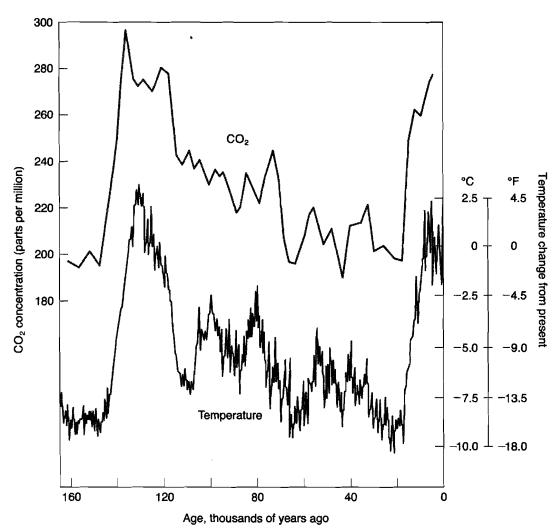
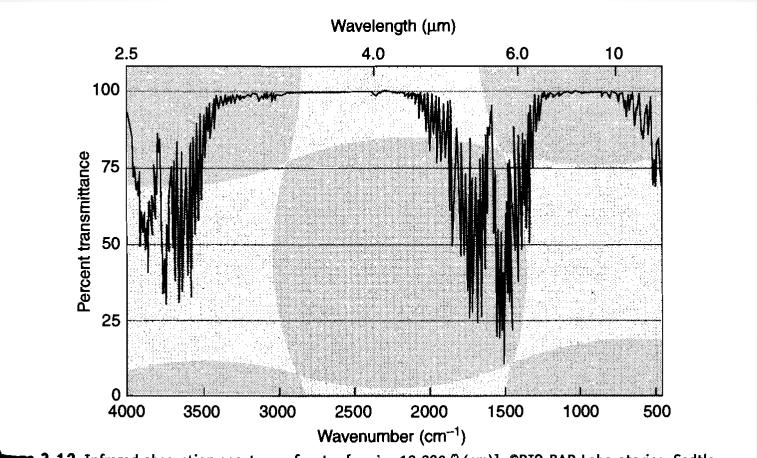


Figure 3.11 Variations in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration and air temperature over the last 160,000 years were revealed by analysis of Antarctic ice cores. Air temperature has risen and fallen in step with increases and decreases in the carbon dioxide concentration.



3.12 Infrared absorption spectrum of water $[cm^{-1} = 10,000/\lambda(cm)]$. ©BIO-RAD Laboratories, Sadtler Labor

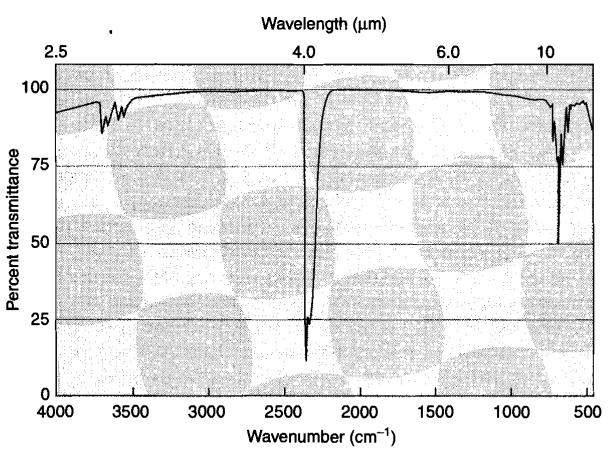


Figure 3.13 Infrared absorption spectra of carbon dioxide [cm⁻¹ = 10,000/ λ (cm)]. ©BIO-RAD Laboratories, Sadtler Division, 2000.

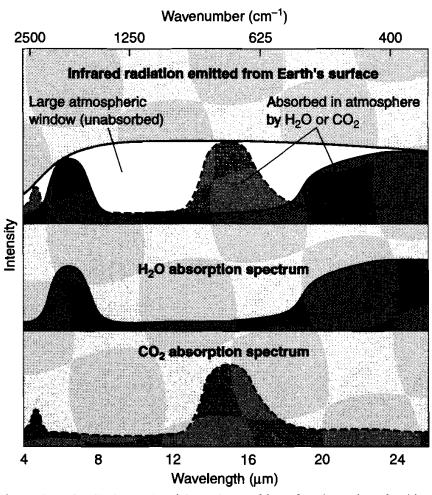
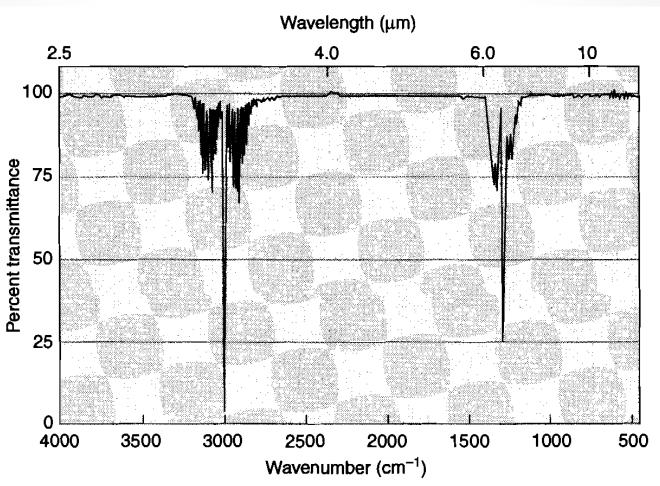
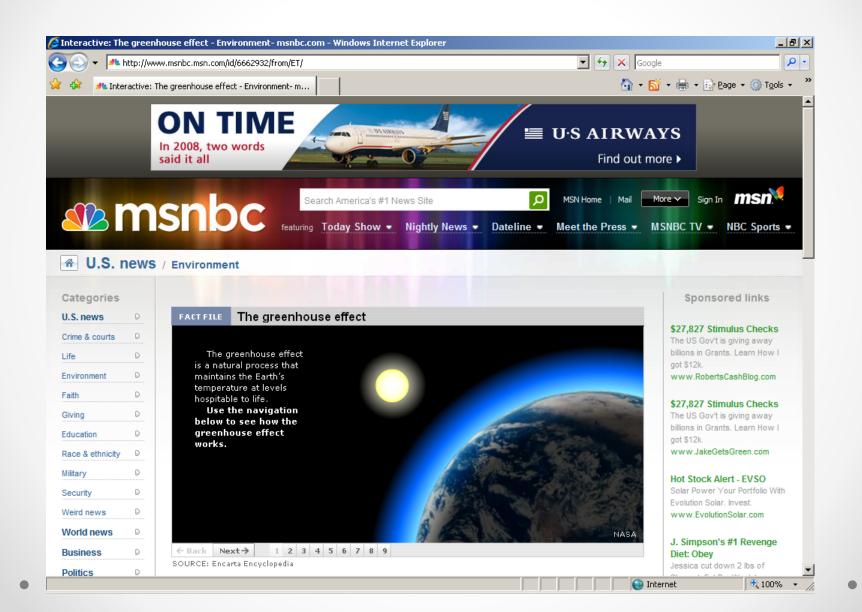


Figure 3.14 Absorption of radiation emitted from the earth's surface by carbon dioxide and water vapor.



gure 3.15 Infrared absorption spectrum of methane $[cm^{-1} = 10,000/\lambda(cm)]$. ©BIO-RAD Laboratories, Sadtler bision, 2000.

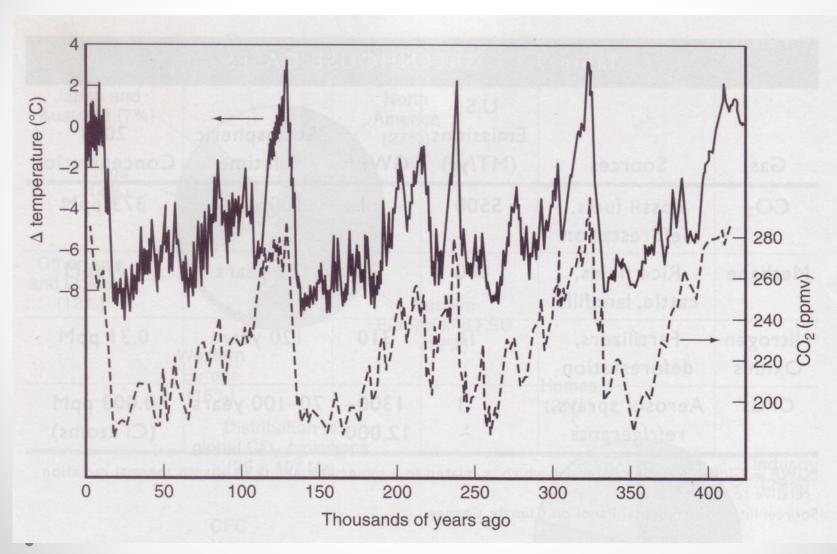


- Historical CO₂ record derived from a spline fit (20 year cutoff) of the Law Dome DE08 and DE08-2 ice cores (link)
- Wikipedia: Carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere (link)

Efficiencies of Some Energy Conversion Devices and

Device S	vstems ^{Conversion} process	Efficiency
Electric generators	(mechanical -> electrical)	70-99%
Electric motor	(electrical -> mechanical)	50-90%
Gas furnace	(chemical -> thermal)	70-95%
Wind turbine	(mechanical -> electrical)	35-50%
Fossil fuel power plant	(chemical -> thermal -> mechanical -> electrical)	30-40%
Nuclear power plant	(nuclear -> thermal -> mechanical -> electrical)	30-35%
Automobile engine	(chemical -> thermal -> mechanical)	20-30%
Fluorescent lamp	(electrical -> light)	20%
Incandescent lamp	(electrical -> light)	5%
Solar cell	(light -> electrical)	5-28%
Fuel cell	(chemical "Enelgetrical) and the Environ	nme 40',40% d. 20

Correlation between carbon dioxide concentrations and the earth's temperature over the past 400,000 years



Global concentration of methane gas over the past

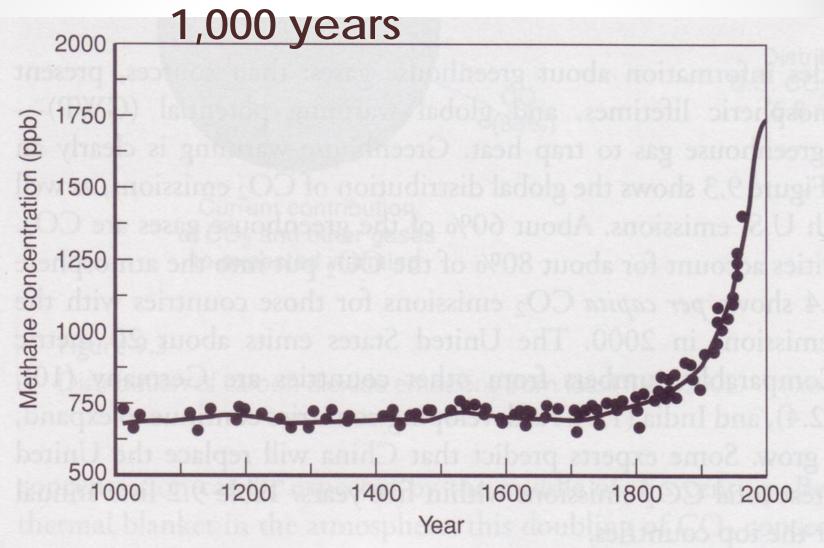
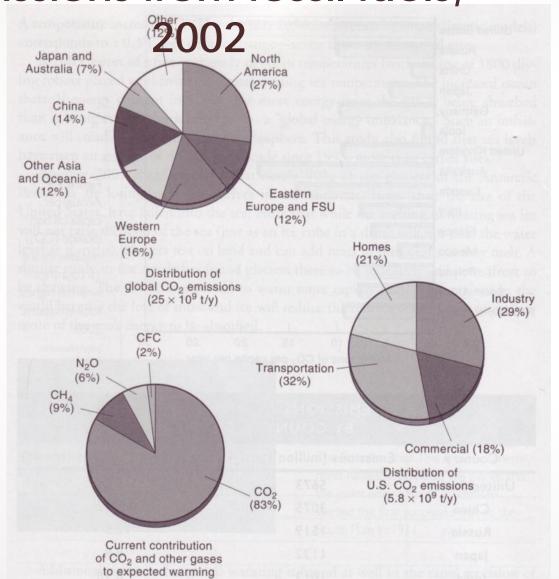


	Table 9).I GREE	NHOU	SE GASES	
Gas	Sources	U.S. Emissions (MT/yr)	GWP*	Atmospheric Lifetime	2003 Concentration
CO ₂	Fossil fuels, deforestation	5500	1	100 years	373 ppM
Methane	Rice fields, cattle, landfills	600	21	12 years	I.7 ppM
Nitrogen Oxides	Fertilizers, deforestation	16	310	120 years	0.31 ppM
CFCs	Aerosol sprays, refrigerants		1300- 12,000	70-100 years	0.003 ppM (Cl atoms)

^{*}GWP = Global Warming Potential, which is related to a molecule's ability to absorb thermal radiation relative to that of CO_2 .

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Distribution of carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels,



Annual per capita carbon dioxide (CO₂) releases for the 15 countries with the highest total emissions, 2000.

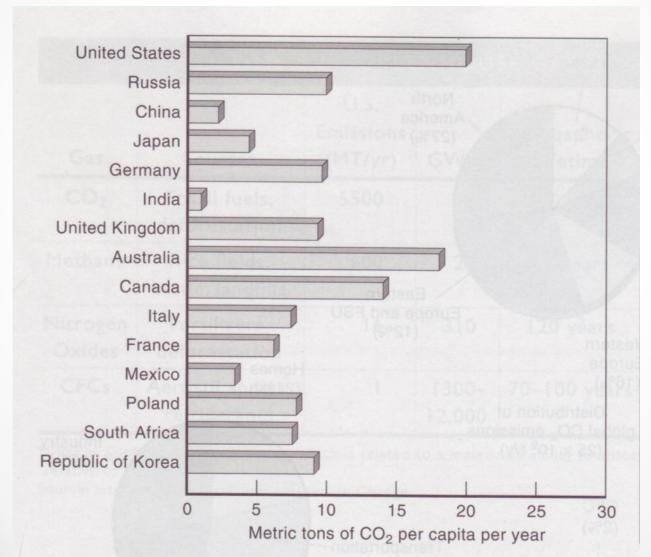
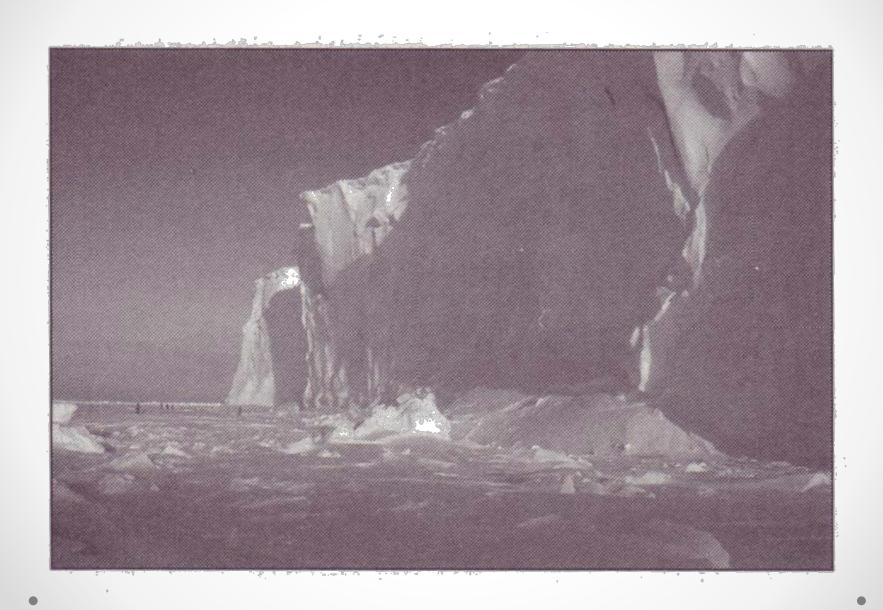


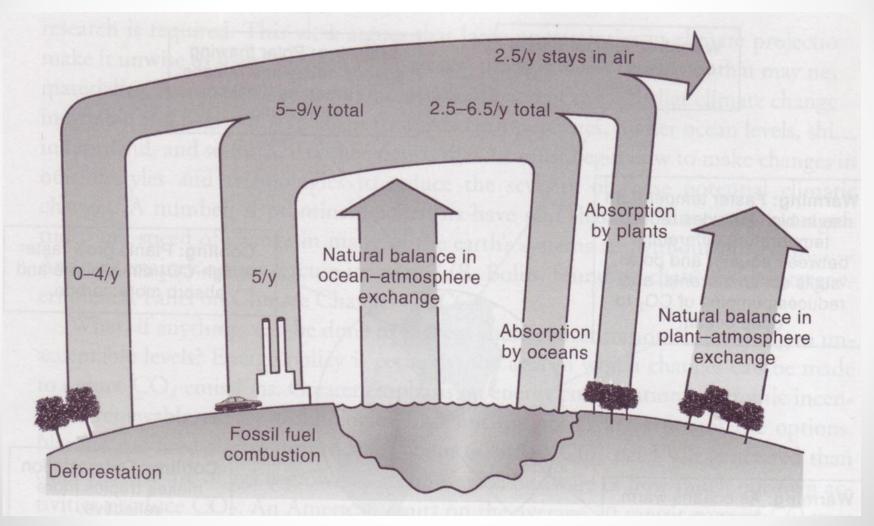
Table 9.2 EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE, BY COUNTRY, 2002

Country	Emissions (million tons/y)	Per Capita Emissions (tons/y)
United States	5673	19.8
China	3075	2.42
Russia	1519	10.5
Japan	1132	8.9
India	1013	0.98
Germany	850	10.3
United Kingdom	541	9.2
Canada	520	16.7
Republic of Korea	436	9.2
Italy	425	7.3
Ukraine	343	7.2
France	363	6.2
Poland	302	7.8
Mexico	425	3.4
Australia	345	18

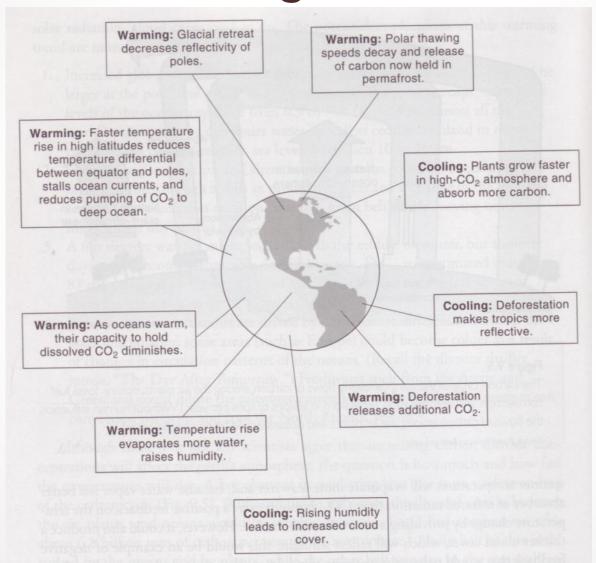
Ross Ice Shelf



Carbon cycle of the earth



Potential feedbacks to global warming



Automobile Pe	er gallon 20
Electricity Per kW	h (using coal) 2

Variations in temperature, CO2, and dust from the Vostok ice core over the last 400,000 years

