



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2021

SEC1 (P2)-CHEMISTRY

GREEN CHEMISTRY

Full Marks: 40

ASSIGNMENT

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

Answer any four questions from the following

10×4 = 40

1. (a) “Green Chemistry is sustainable chemistry” – Explain the statement. 5
(b) What are Green solvents? Explain with examples. 5
2. (a) What do you mean by Renewable feed stocks? How does the use of a catalyst help in Green synthetic methodologies? 2+3
(b) What is Supercritical CO₂? What are its advantages? 1+2
(c) In comparison to organic solvents what are the advantages of using water as a solvent? 2
3. (a) Elaborate the statement “Microwave heating as a Greener Technology”. 3
(b) What type of reaction vessels are used in microwave assisted synthesis? 2
(c) Write the reaction for the “saponification of ester” under microwave irradiation. 2
(d) Discuss about the industrial applications of supercritical CO₂ as a solvent. 3
4. (a) What are Fluorous biphasic solvents? Discuss the limitations and one valuable application of this type of solvent system. 2+2
(b) Define ‘atom economy’. How can you improve the atom economy of a reaction? 2+2
(c) What do you mean by E-Factor in Green chemistry? 2
5. (a) What do you mean by ‘design of synthesis for energy efficiency and design for degradation’? 3
(b) What are Ionic Liquids? 2
(c) Write down the characteristics of Ionic liquids. 3
(d) What are the advantages of using Ionic liquids as solvents? 2

6. Provide a green synthetic route for the synthesis of the following compounds. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$
(i) Citral (ii) Furfural (iii) Methyl methacrylate (iv) Paracetamol
7. Give one example of each of the following: $2 \times 5 = 10$
(a) Microwave assisted reaction in water
(b) Microwave assisted reaction under solvent-free condition
(c) Green synthesis using water as a solvent
(d) Green synthesis in solid phase
(e) Ultrasound assisted coupling reaction.
8. Write short notes on: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$
(a) Combinatorial Green Chemistry
(b) Green Chemistry in sustainable development
(c) Goal and limitations of Green Chemistry
(d) Green Chemistry in Industry.

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