



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

**GREEN
CHEMISTRY**



INNOVATION



Image: Wikimedia Commons, Refining Innovation, Author: U.S. Army Photo by Sgt. Aaron Ellerman, 204th Public Affairs Detachment

DAY 4 SESSION III
4-DAY PRESENTATION

www.greenchemistry-toolkit.org



Topics To Be Covered

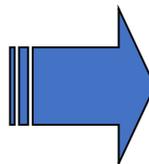
1. Transformative Innovation
 - What is it that we really want?
2. Nature as Inspiration
 - Design Challenges
3. Biomimicry
 - Color
 - Adhesives
 - Self-Cleaning
4. There is Still More We Can Learn from Nature



Consider the function or service and NOT the product

Original product: Telephone Lines

What we really wanted is long distance communication.



Why not have a cellphone?



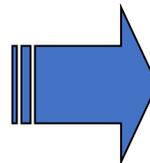
Images: WikiCommons



Original product: Facility to decaffeinate coffee
What we really wanted is decaffeinated coffee.



Coffee decaffeination using methylene chloride



Why not have coffee beans that don't have caffeine?



Coffee beans without caffeine

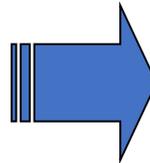
Images: WikiCommons



Original product: dye for cotton
What we really wanted is colored cotton



Dye produces various colors, but adds cost and waste issues



Why not have a naturally colored cotton?



Naturally colored cotton

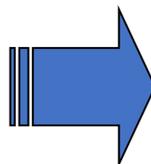
Images: WikiCommons, <http://www.knittersreview.com/>



Original product: detergent
What we really wanted is
clean clothes



Detergent



Why not have self cleaning clothes?



Self-cleaning clothes

Images: WikiCommons

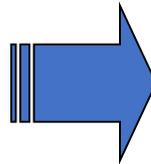
GRASS INNOVATION



Original product: lawn mower
What we really wanted short grass



Lawn mower



Why not have a no-mow grass?



No-mow grass

Images: WikiCommons

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY?



- Color without “dye”?
- Scent without “fragrance”?
- Adhesion without “adhesive”?
- Disinfection without “disinfectant”?
- Solvency without the “solvent”?
- Catalysis without the catalyst?
- Transformation without reaction?

Look to nature
for inspiration

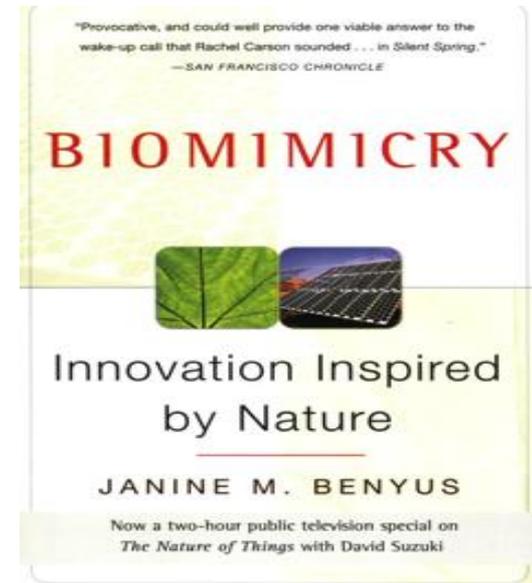


HOW NATURE DOES THINGS..

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- Nature runs on sunlight
- Nature uses only the energy it needs
- Nature fits form to function
- Nature recycles everything
- Nature rewards cooperation
- Nature banks on diversity
- Nature demands local expertise
- Nature curbs excesses from within
- Nature taps the power of limits

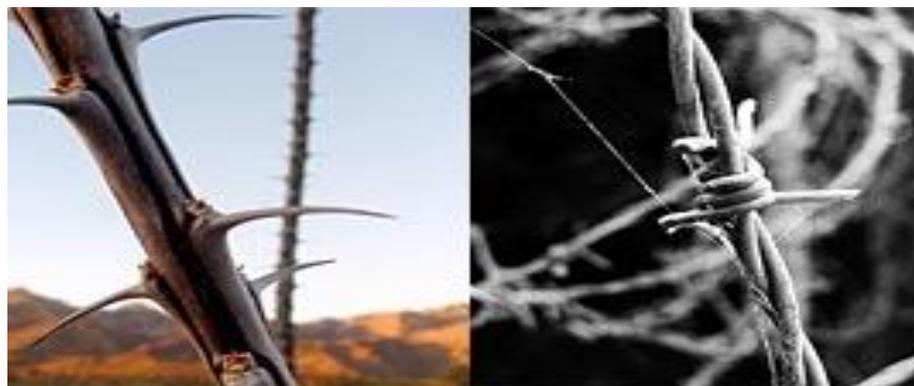


Janine Benyus, *Biomimicry*



BIOMIMICRY IS NOT NEW...

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Images: FirstAir, WikiCommons, The Biomimicry Institute

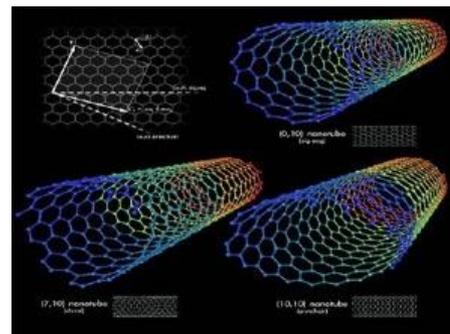
www.rhemkollansind.org



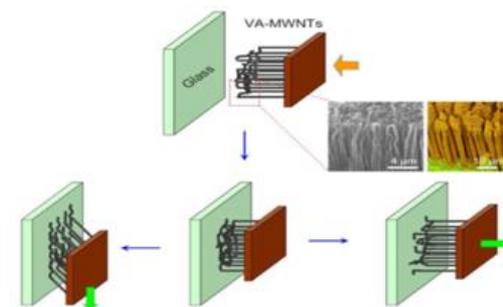
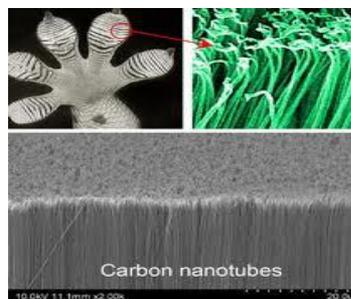
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... BUT NOW IT IS MOLECULAR

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We can now imitate the nano-scale design features that give many natural materials some of their most interesting properties



Images: Pinterest (The Church – Micro), WikiCommons, Gecksin™



SOME DESIGN CHALLENGES

- Filter particulates from air
- Filter water
- Create color
- Detect fire
- Retard fire
- Adhere or join
- Destroy macrobiotic pests / microbiotic pests
- Distribute data / information
- Distribute electricity

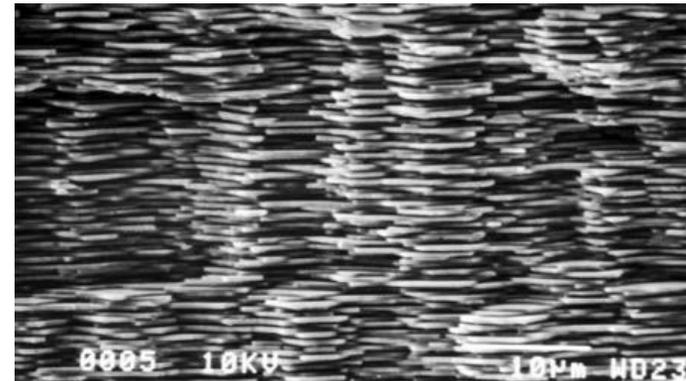
- Thermal insulation
- Cool or heat (buildings, clothing)
- Remediate soil
- Self-assembling materials
- Prevent corrosion
- Prevent mineral build-up
- Prevent biotic build-up
- Generate energy
- Sterile, disposable packaging

“After 3.8 billion years of research and development, failures are fossils, and what surrounds us is the secret of survival.”

- Janine Benyus

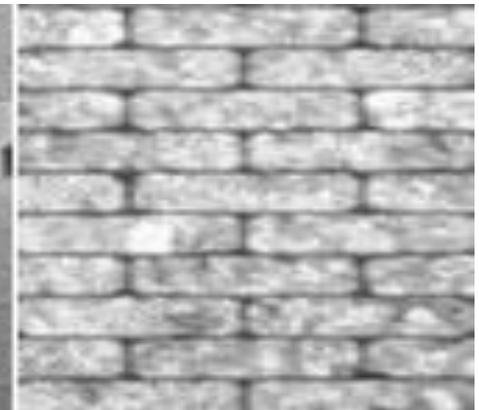


Image: Flickr (Lisa Ann Yount)



3,000x stronger than CaCO_3

Made by abalone



HOW WE MAKE THINGS?

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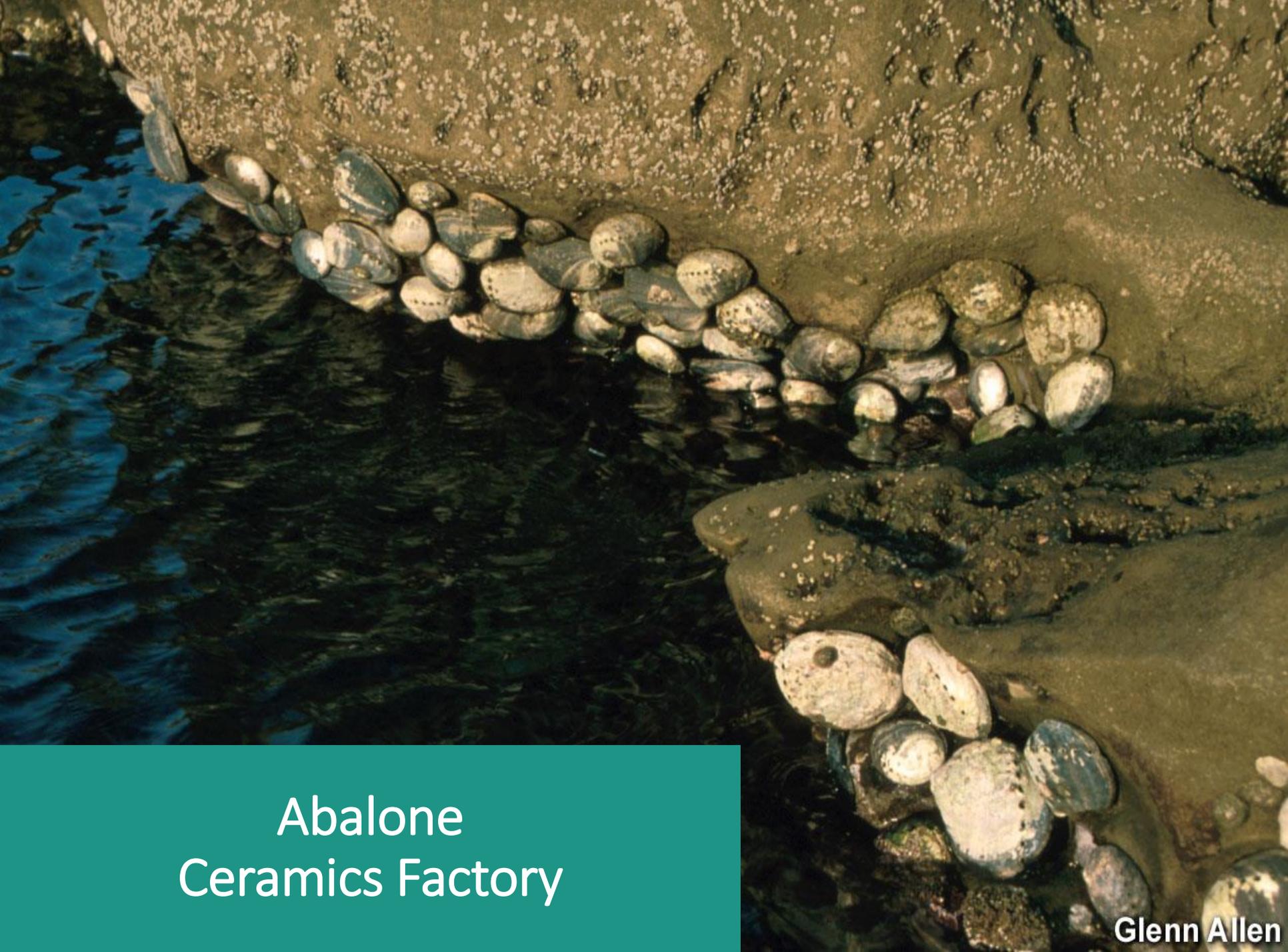
Image: Pixabay

“Heat, beat, and treat”

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Abalone Ceramics Factory

Glenn Allen

PEACOCK



Image: Pixabay

How many chemical pigments are needed to produce this assortment of colors?

None! Color is produced through optical interference arising from the surface structure of the feathers

www.thankalliance.org



TEXTILES

GREEN CHEMISTRY



Image: www.eveanderson.com/

How many pigments used here?



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Textiles Enzymes



- Cellulase Enzymes
- Textile Processing Enzymes

Textiles Finishing Chemicals



- Emulsifiers
 - Paraffins
 - Polyethylene Waxes
- [+ View All](#)

Textiles Coating Chemicals



- Butadiene Polymer
- Styrene Polymers

Textile Pigment



- Carotenoids
 - Chrome Oxide Pigment
 - Fluorescent Pigment
- [+ View All](#)

Textile Polymers



- Acrylic Polymers
- Polyvinyl Alcohol

Textile Pretreatment Chemicals



- Desizing Agents
 - Detergents Agents
 - Optical Brighteners Agents
- [+ View All](#)

Textiles Dyeing Chemicals



- Anti Creasing Agents
 - Defoaming Agent
 - Dispersing Agents
- [+ View All](#)

Textile Dye Chemicals



- Acrylic Dye
 - Cotton Dye
 - Denim Dye
- [+ View All](#)

Textile Colorants



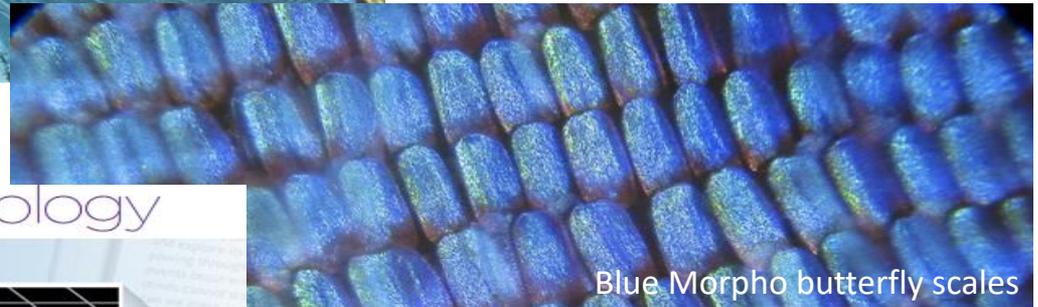
- Direct Dyes
 - Disperse Dyes
 - Reactive Dyes
- [+ View All](#)

Finishing Chemicals

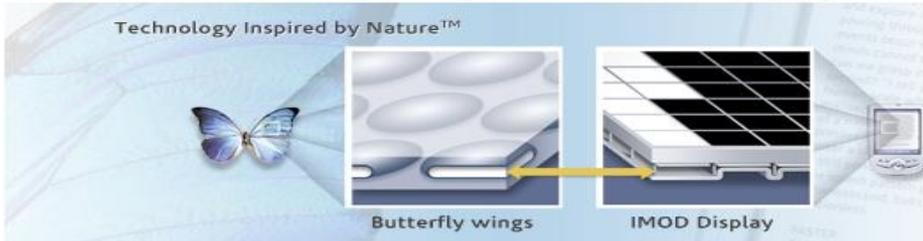


- Flame Retardants

The textiles sector uses thousands of chemicals. Many of them toxic.



mirasol™ Display Technology



Blue Morpho butterfly scales

Image: mirasol™

IMOD = InterferometricMODulation

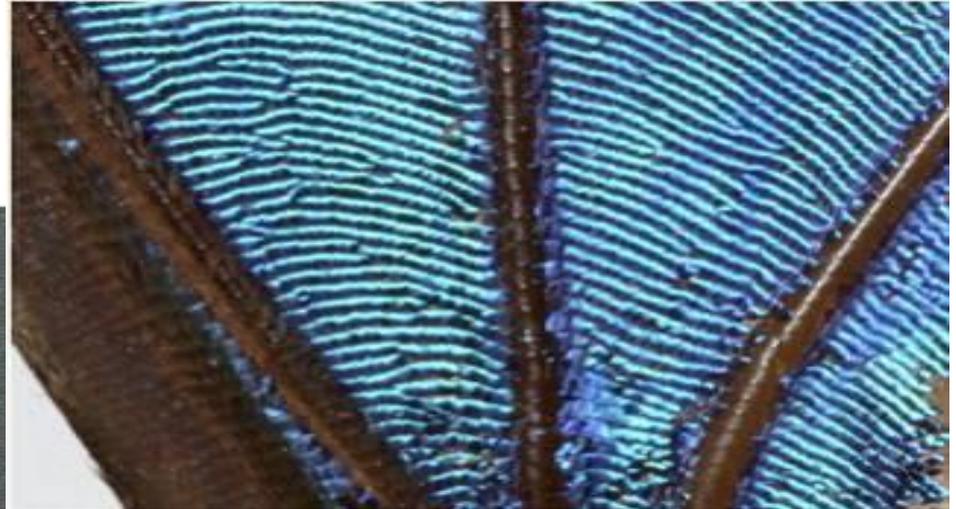
MEMS-based innovation that is *bistable* (low power consumption) and *highly reflective* (display can be seen in direct sunlight)

www.rimkallanindia.org





Teijin Limited of Japan



Morphotex Fibers

- No dyes or pigments
- Color based on varying thickness and structure of fibers
- Reduced energy consumption and chemical release by eliminating dye processes

Image: asknature

www.rheinkoll.com





Photo by Bryony Schwan, License: Attribution

Eastgate Building in Harare, Zimbabwe

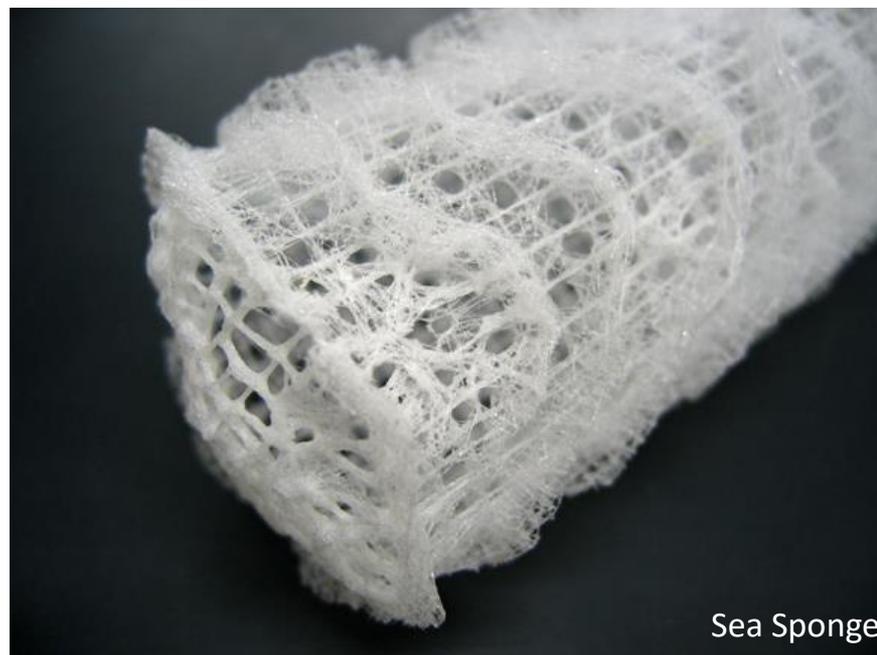
90% less energy for ventilation than a comparable conventional building



Image: www.morpho-biomimicry.be/

ARCHITECTURE

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Sea Sponge

Image: WikiCommons



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SELF-HEALING MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS

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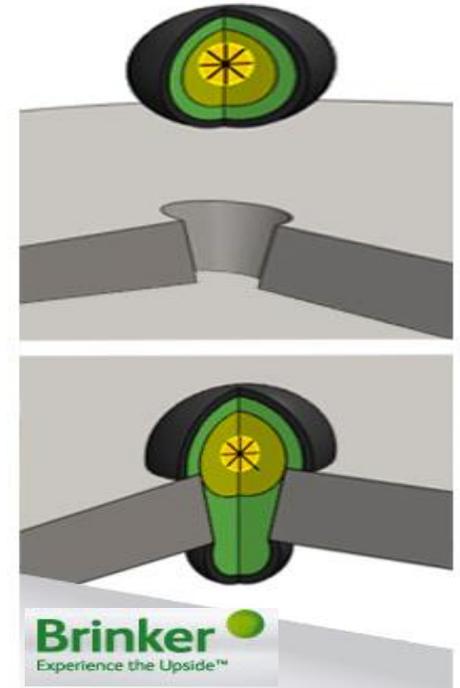
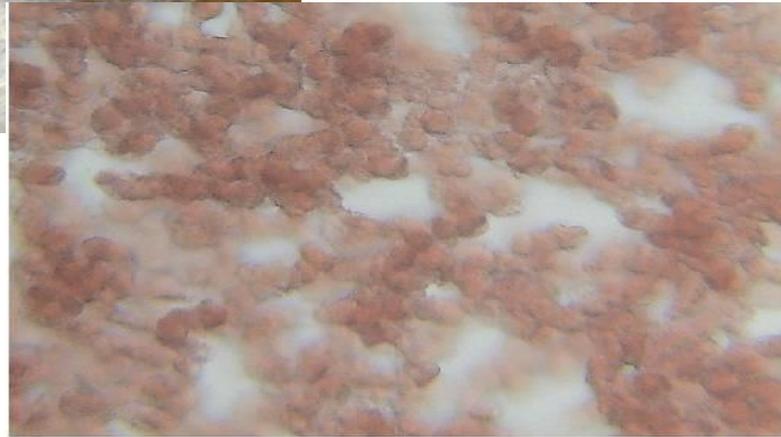


Image: Pixabay, Brinker

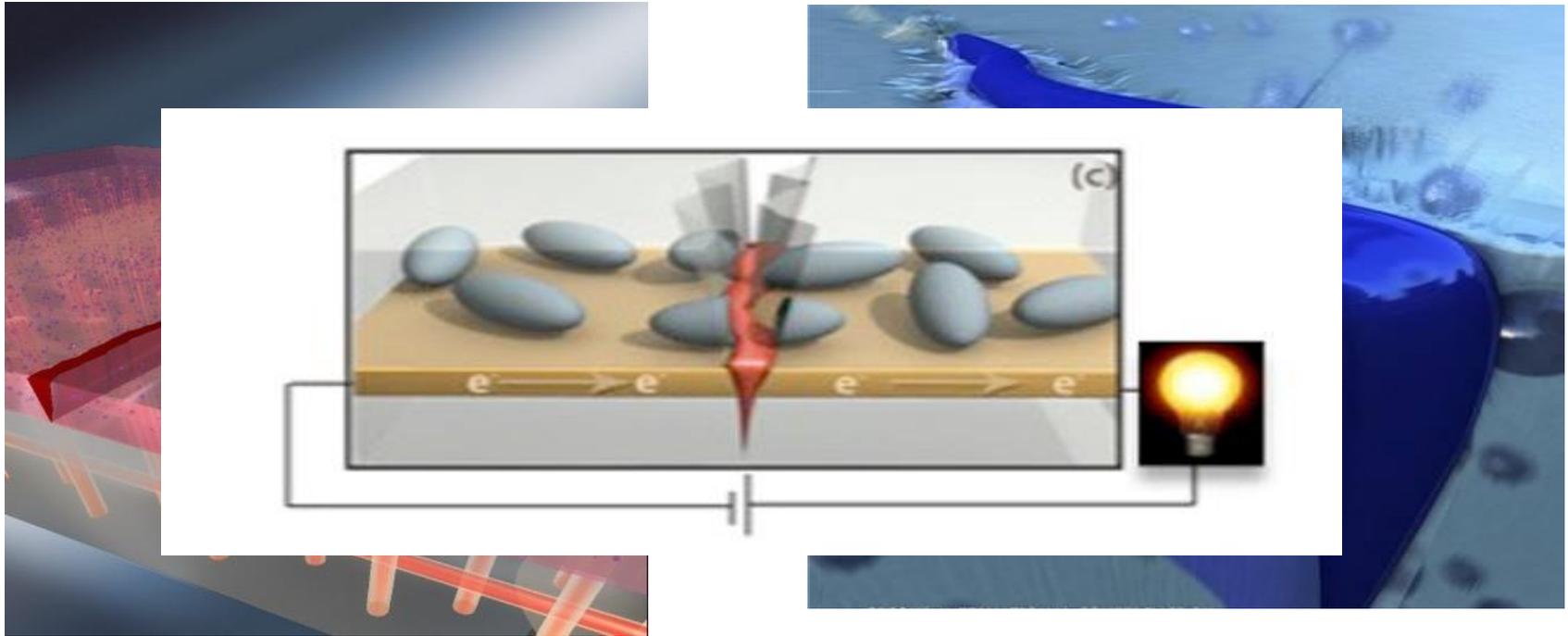
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VELCRO

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"I will design a unique, two-sided fastener, one side with stiff hooks like the burrs and the other side with soft loops like the fabric of my pants. I will call my invention 'velcro' a combination of the word velour and crochet. It will rival the zipper in its ability to fasten."

- George de Mestral, 1945



Image: WikiCommons



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www.thankalliance.org

ADHESIVES

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Mussels
Photo by Sarah Nuehring, License: Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike

Blue Mussel



Photo by Columbia Forest Products, License: All Rights Reserved

- soy-based
- formaldehyde-free

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ADHESIVES

GREEN CHEMISTRY



Image: WikiCommons, Geim, A. K. et al. *Microfabricated adhesive mimicking gecko foot-hair*. Nature Materials

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CLEANING

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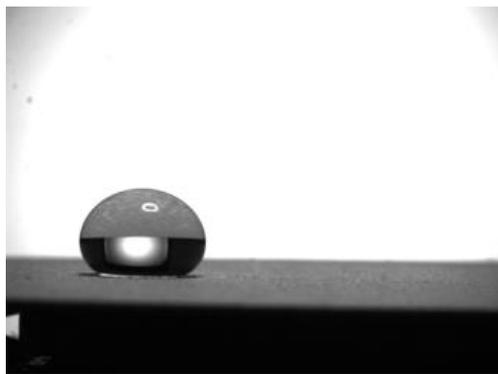
StoCoat Lotusan®

Other uses:

- Clothing waterproofing
- Teflon alternatives
- Glass coating



Lotus Effect



Superhydrophobicity

- The surface structure of lotus leaves minimizes adhesion of dirt particles to the surface

Image: StoCorp, WikiCommons



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ORGANIZED CHAOS...

GREEN CHEMISTRY



Photo by [Interface](#), License: [All Rights Reserved](#)



Fall leaves
Photo by [Brett Harkey](#), License: [Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike](#)



Interface **FLOR™**

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CARBON SEQUESTRATION

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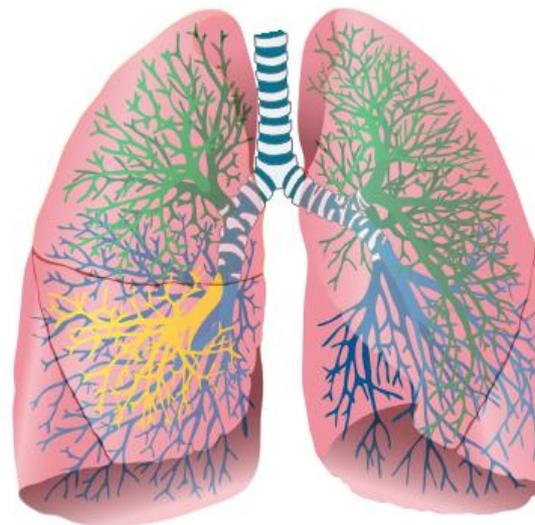
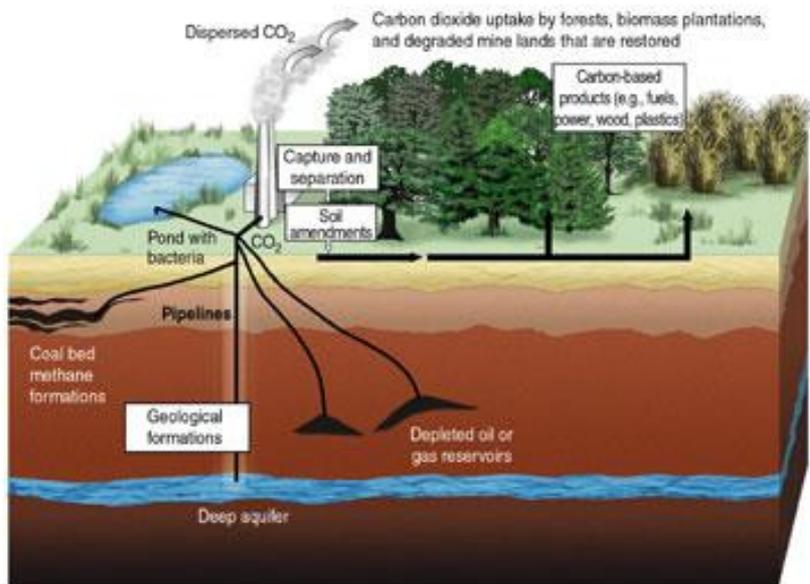


Image: WikiCommons



STILL MORE TO BE LEARNED

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Images: WikiCommons

“Pond scum may be a synonym for ‘primitive’, but the tiny organisms that compose it easily beat the human state of the art when it comes to capturing energy from the sun. Some purple bacteria answering to that unflattering description use light energy with almost 95% efficiency – more than four times that of the best man-made solar cells.”

- University of Southern California news release, August 22, 1994



STILL MORE TO BE LEARNED

GREEN CHEMISTRY



“If the age of Earth were a calendar year and today were a breath before midnight on New Year’s Eve, we showed up a scant fifteen minutes ago, and all of recorded history has blinked by in the last sixty seconds.”

- Janine Benyus

Images: WikiCommons



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TOPICS TO BE COVERED

1. Transformative Innovation

- What is it that we really want?

2. Nature as Inspiration

- Design Challenges

3. Biomimicry

- Color
- Adhesives
- Self-Cleaning

4. There is Still More We Can Learn from Nature



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THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?

This training material was developed in close collaboration with the **Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering** at Yale University.

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