



Ano Internacional das Ciências Básicas para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável

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2

IYBSSD-2022



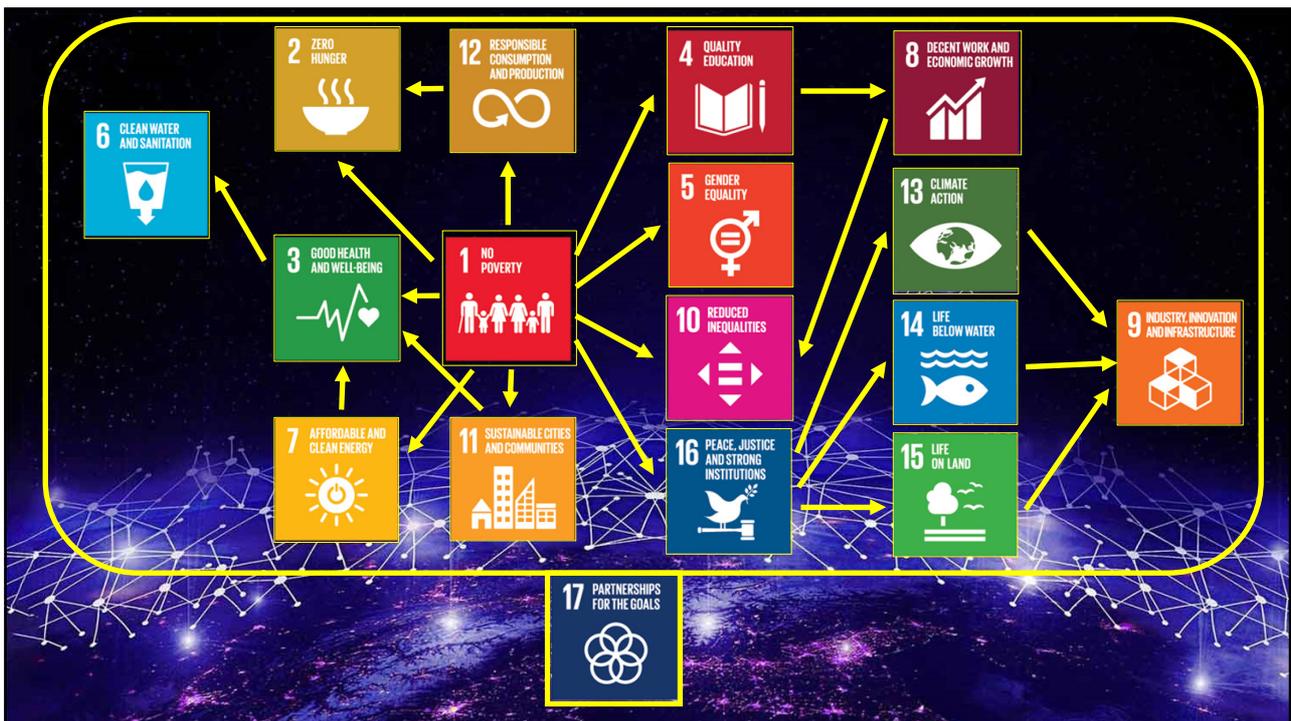
- ❖ A 2 de dezembro de 2021 a Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas declarou o ano de 2022 como sendo o Ano Internacional das Ciências Básicas para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (AICBDS).
- ❖ As celebrações decorrerão entre 8 de julho de 2022 e 30 de junho de 2023.
- ❖ Em setembro de 2015 a Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas aprovou a AGENDA_2030 e os 17 princípios do Desenvolvimento Sustentável.

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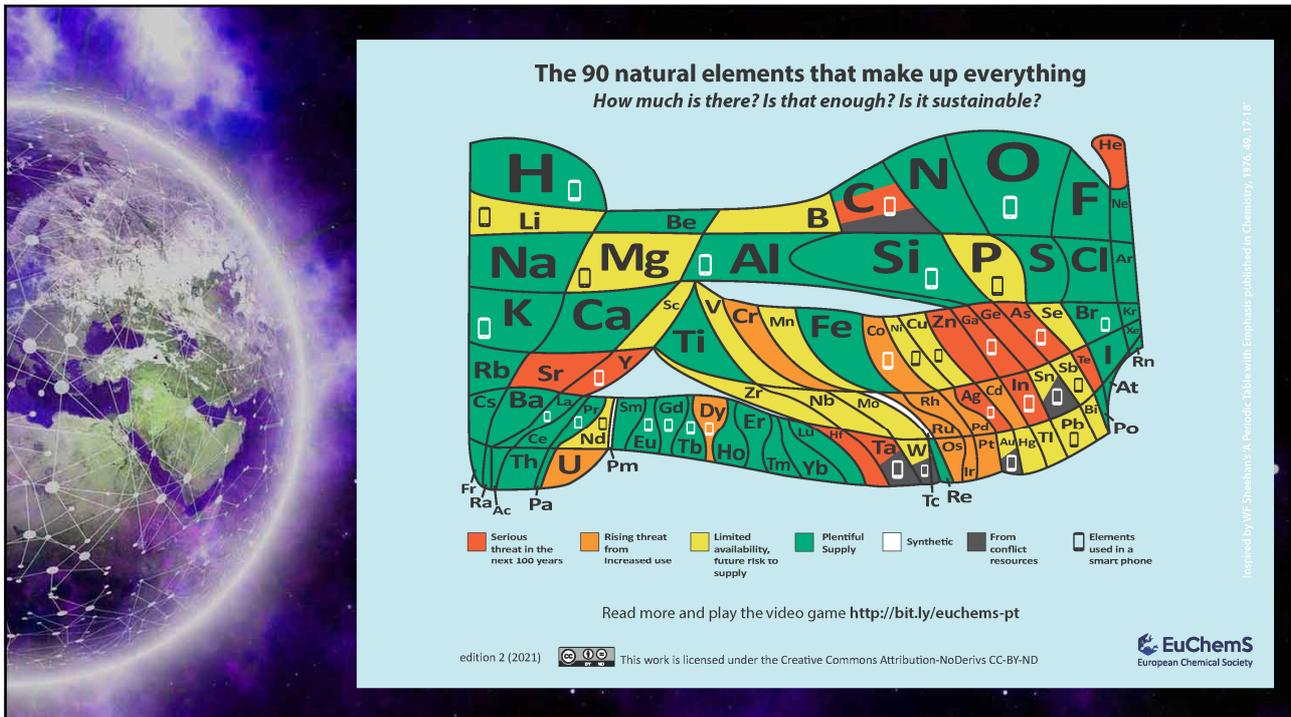


Agenda 2030

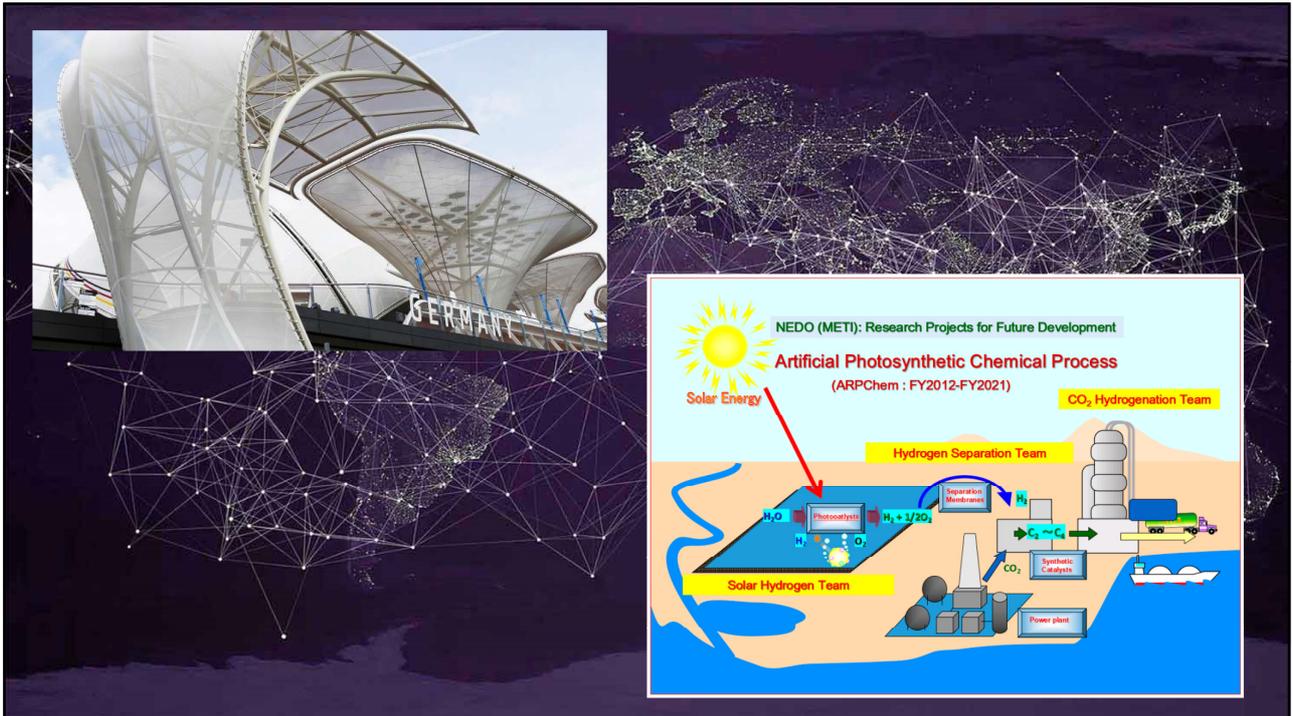
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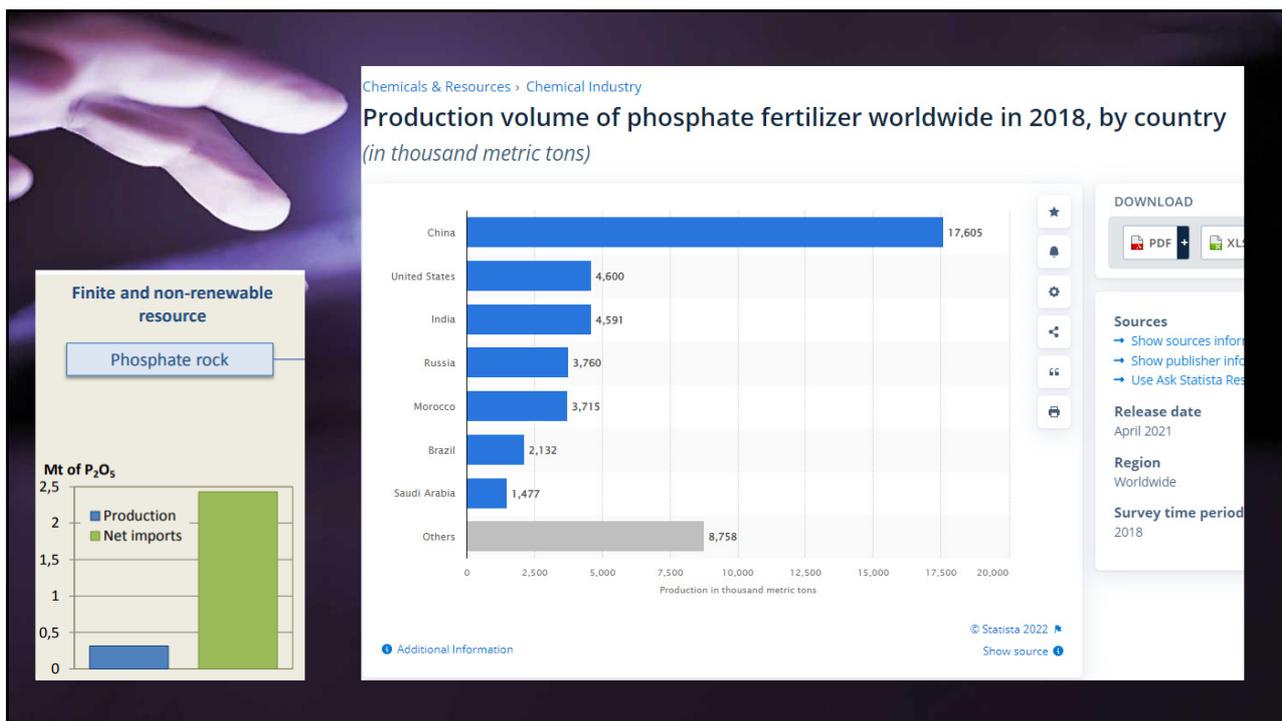
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10



11

Química Verde

The Sandestin GE Principles

1. Engineer processes and products holistically, use systems analysis, and integrate environmental impact assessment tools.
2. Conserve and improve natural ecosystems while protecting human health and well-being
3. Use life-cycle thinking in all engineering activities
4. Ensure that all material and energy inputs and outputs are as inherently safe and benign as possible
5. Minimize depletion of natural resources
6. Strive to prevent waste
7. Develop and apply engineering solutions, while being cognizant of local geography, aspirations, and cultures
8. Create engineering solutions beyond current or dominant technologies; improve, innovate and invent (technologies) to achieve sustainability
9. Actively engage communities and stakeholders in development of engineering solutions

Green Engineering: Defining the Principles, Engineering Conferences International, Sandestin, FL, USA, May 17-22, 2003.

department of chemical engineering

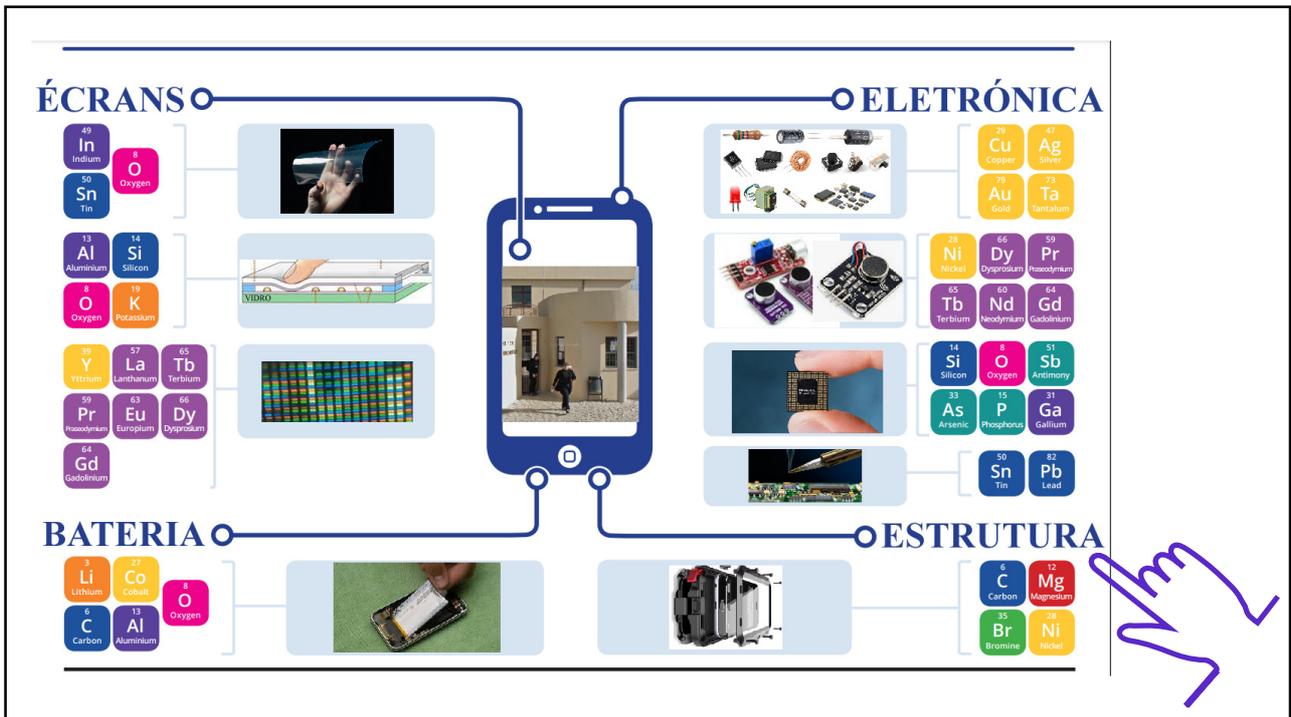
The 12 Principles of GREEN CHEMISTRY

Green chemistry is an approach to chemistry that seeks to maximize efficiency and minimize hazardous effects on human health and the environment. While no reaction can be perfectly 'green', the overall negative impact of chemistry research and the chemical industry can be reduced by implementing the 12 Principles of Green Chemistry wherever possible.

- 1. WASTE PREVENTION**
Prioritize the prevention of waste, rather than cleaning up and treating waste after it has been created. Plan ahead to minimize waste at every step.
- 2. ATOM ECONOMY**
Reduce waste at the molecular level by maximizing the number of atoms from all reagents that are incorporated into the final product. Use atom economy to measure reaction efficiency.
- 3. LESS HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS**
Design chemical reactions and synthetic routes to be as safe as possible. Consider the quantity of hazardous materials needed during the reaction, including waste.
- 4. DESIGNING SAFER CHEMICALS**
Minimize toxicity directly by molecular design. Predict and evaluate aspects such as physical properties, toxicity, and environmental fate throughout the design process.
- 5. SAFER SOLVENTS & AUXILIARIES**
Choose the safest solvent available for any given step. Minimize the auxiliary substances used, as these make up a large percentage of the total waste created.
- 6. DESIGN FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY**
Choose the least energy intensive chemical route. Avoid heating and cooling, as well as pressurized and vacuum operations (if ambient temperature & pressure are optimal).
- 7. USE OF RENEWABLE FEEDSTOCKS**
Use chemicals which are made from renewable (ie. plant-based) sources, rather than from petroleum-based chemicals originating from petrochemical feedstocks.
- 8. REDUCE DERIVATIVES**
Minimize the use of temporary derivatives such as protecting groups. Avoid derivatives to reduce reaction steps, resources required, and waste created.
- 9. CATALYSIS**
Use catalytic instead of stoichiometric reagents in reactions. Choose catalysts to help increase selectivity, minimize waste, and reduce reaction times and energy demands.
- 10. DESIGN FOR DEGRADATION**
Design chemicals that degrade and can be discarded safely. Ensure that both chemical and their degradation products are not toxic, bioaccumulative, or environmentally persistent.
- 11. REAL-TIME POLLUTION PREVENTION**
Monitor chemical reactions in real-time as they occur to prevent the formation and release of any potentially hazardous and polluting substances.
- 12. SAFER CHEMISTRY FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION**
Choose and develop chemical processes that are safer and inherently minimize the risk of accidents. Know the possible steps and assess them beforehand.

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12



13



14

Ligas metálicas avançadas NdPr

The diverse uses of rare earths in hybrid cars illustrate how thoroughly these elements have permeated diverse contemporary technologies. Facing page: Mountain Pass Mine processing plant.

GLASS AND MIRRORS POLISHING POWDER
• Cerium

UV CUT GLASS
• Cerium

LCD SCREEN
• Europium
• Yttrium
• Cerium

COMPONENT SENSORS
• Yttrium

HEADLIGHT GLASS
• Neodymium

HYBRID ELECTRIC MOTOR AND GENERATOR
• Neodymium
• Praseodymium
• Dysprosium
• Terbium

25+ ELECTRIC MOTORS THROUGHOUT VEHICLE
• Neodymium Magnets

CATALYTIC CONVERTER
• Cerium/Zirconium
• Lanthanum

HYBRID NIMH BATTERY
• Lanthanum
• Cerium

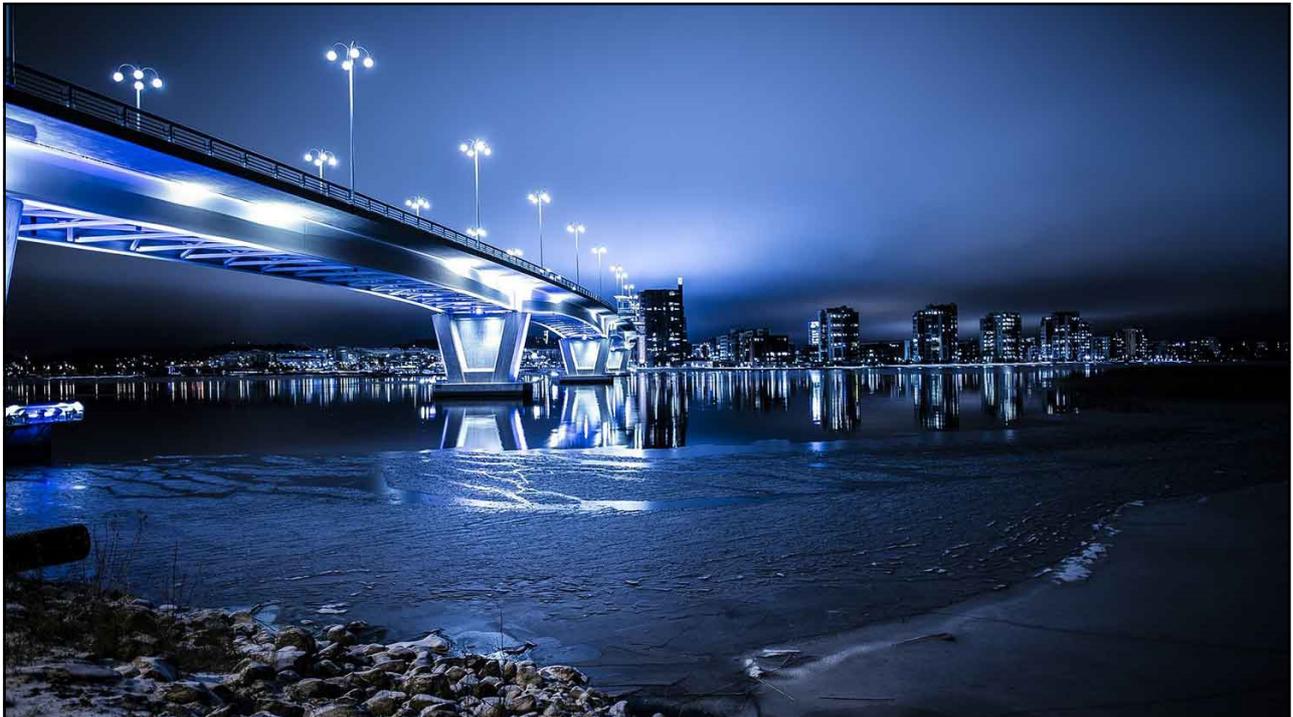
Permanent Magnets
1kg of NdPr

Wind Turbines
Up to 150kg of NdPr per MW

Electric Vehicles
41 million by 2040 each containing 1.7kg of NdPr

Electric Bicycles
30 million in 2017 each containing 0.1kg of NdPr

15



16

