

Sustainability in Organic Chemistry Lab Courses

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Pharmaceutical Laboratory in 1894



Liebig's Analytical Laboratory at 1840

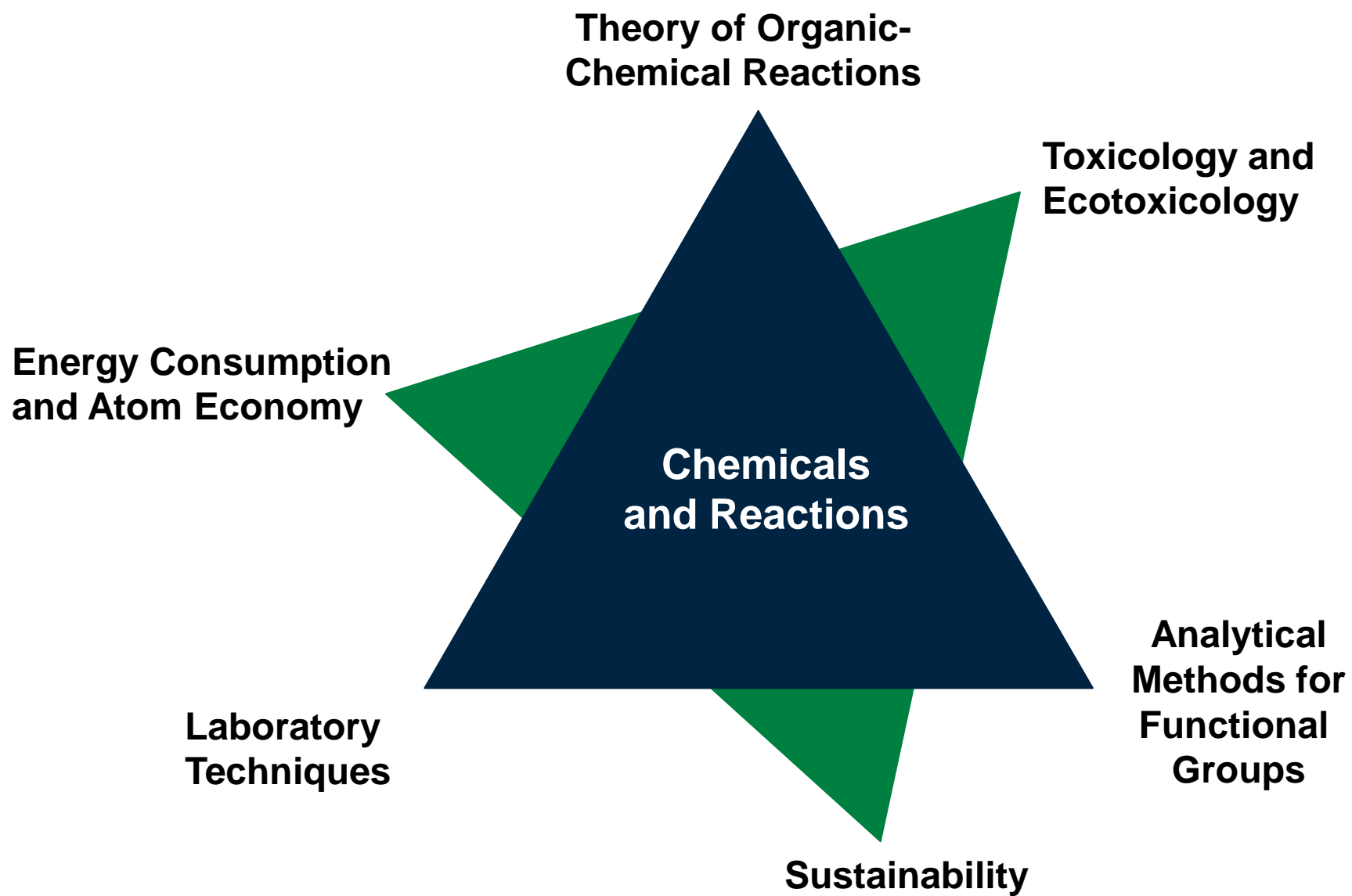
**Chemical Laboratory
in Vietnam 2004**



**Chemical Laboratory
in Kazakhstan 2005**



**Chemical Laboratory
in Indonesia 2006**



New Aspects of Sustainable Chemistry Education

How good does a chemical reaction work?

What is about the atom economy – yields vs. by-products?

State-of-art analyses of raw and final products

Alternative reaction control

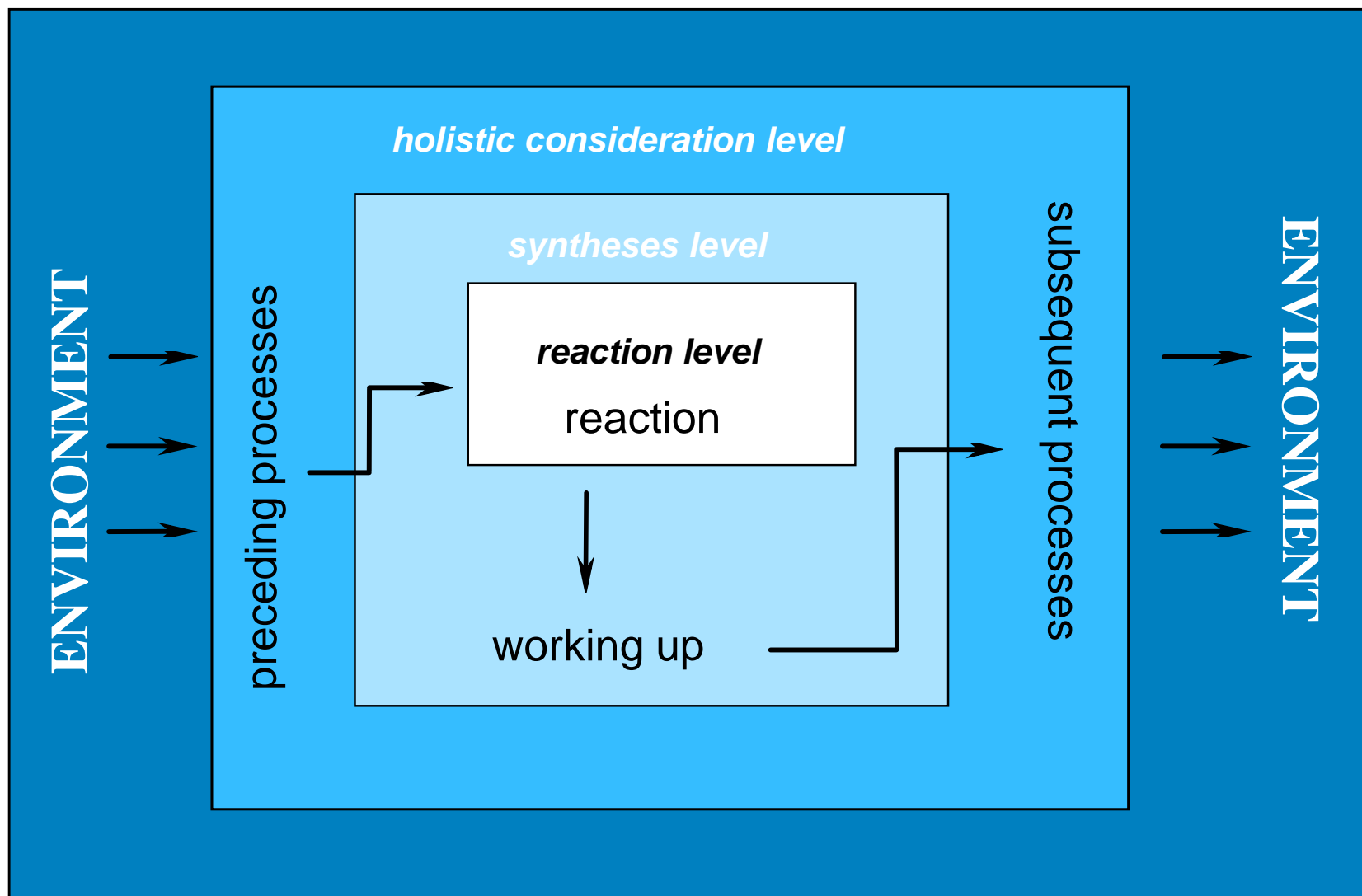
Factors of energy consumption and losses

Effect factors for hazard – toxic or not?

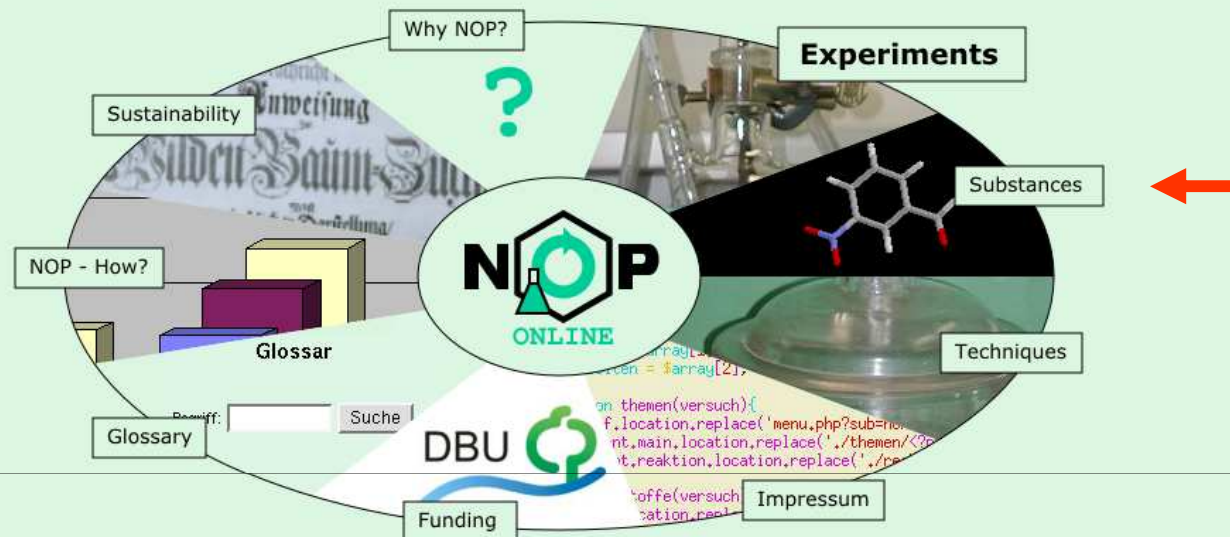
In general:

Which are the factors of environmental acceptability?

Chemicals do not respect national borders !



Sustainability in the organic chemistry lab course



For optimal viewing of the NOP pages JavaScript has to be activated in your browser and the [Chime](#) plugin must be installed. The pages were optimized for a screen resolution of 1024 x 768. [Help with the installation of Chime](#) with newer browsers is available.



English

Change language

pages/entry.php: March 03, 2006
en/inc/entry.html: March 03, 2006

www.oc-praktikum.de



Link collection for complementary searches

Search category

Search term

All

amine

Search

Every occurrence of the search term in the chosen category will lead to a hit

Show all substances

All

Name

CAS No

Experiments

3,4-Dibromo-2-chlorophenylamine

none

1013

4-Bromo-2-chlorophenylamine

38762-41-3

1013

Benzylamine

100-46-9

2006

Bromo-2-chlorophenylamine

118804-39-0

1013

Chloramine T trihydrate

7080-50-4

3003

N-[(5R)-2-Methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-ylidene]benzylamine

74275-49-3

2006

Tri-n-propylamine

102-69-2

3005

Triethylamine

121-44-8

0003



English

Change language

pages/substances.php: March 03, 2006



Start



NOP - Sustainability in...

Müfit NOP Brazil 2006-10...

NOP - Nachhaltigkeit im o...

Internet



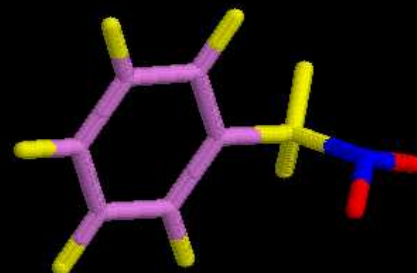
17:34



Identity
3D Structure
Safety classifications

- Go
- Legend:
- ☐ Topology
 - ☐ Volume
 - ☐ Dot surface
 - ☐ Surface
 - ☐ Chirality
 - ☐ MIP - no CT
 - ☐ MIP - incl. CT
 - ☐ Chameleon
 - ☐ Charges
 - ☐ Potential
 - ☐ Lipophilicity
 - ☐ CPK-Colours
 - ☐ Transparent

Benzylamine [100-46-9]



MDL

The 3D structure has been optimized with the MOPAC PM3 method.



English Change language

pages/substance.php: March 03, 2006
views/3D.php: March 03, 2006

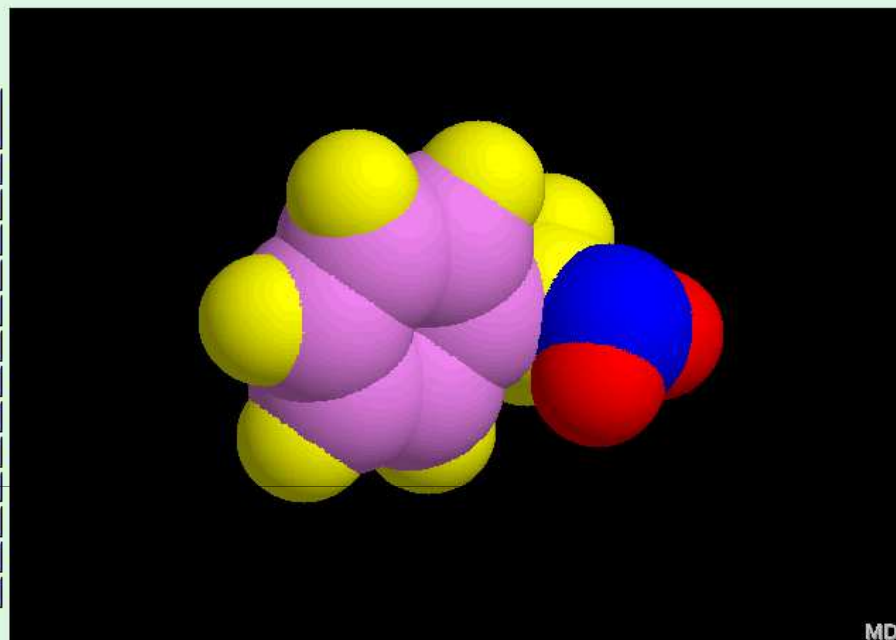


Identity
3D Structure
Safety classifications



| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Go | Legend: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Topology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Volume |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Dot surface |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Surface |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chirality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MIP - no CT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MIP - incl. CT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chameleon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Charges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Potential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Lipophilicity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CPK-Colours |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Transparent |

Benzylamine [100-46-9]



MDL

The 3D structure has been optimized with the MOPAC PM3 method.



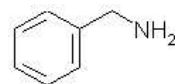
English

pages/substance.php: March 03, 2006
views/3D.php: March 03, 2006



Identity
3D Structure
Safety classifications

Benzylamine [100-46-9]



Permissible air concentration:
Effect factor after TRGS 440 (German)

Water pollution class:

Hazard symbols:

Risk phrases:

Safety phrases:

Data availability

value

not assigned

100

2



C

R 21/22-34

S 1/2-26-36/37/39-45

Toxicity and Ecotoxicity data

comment

source

TRGS 440 (German), 2001
Catalog of water polluting
substances (German)

EU

EU

EU

AG Jastorff

effect factor

The effect factor is a dimensionless number that is determined according to a method outlined in the German Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (TRGS) 440. This method uses as input the known R phrases and the German threshold limit values. It also provides a classification of substances with not fully determined or unknown dangerous properties.



[HTML] Evaluation of chemical substances

English

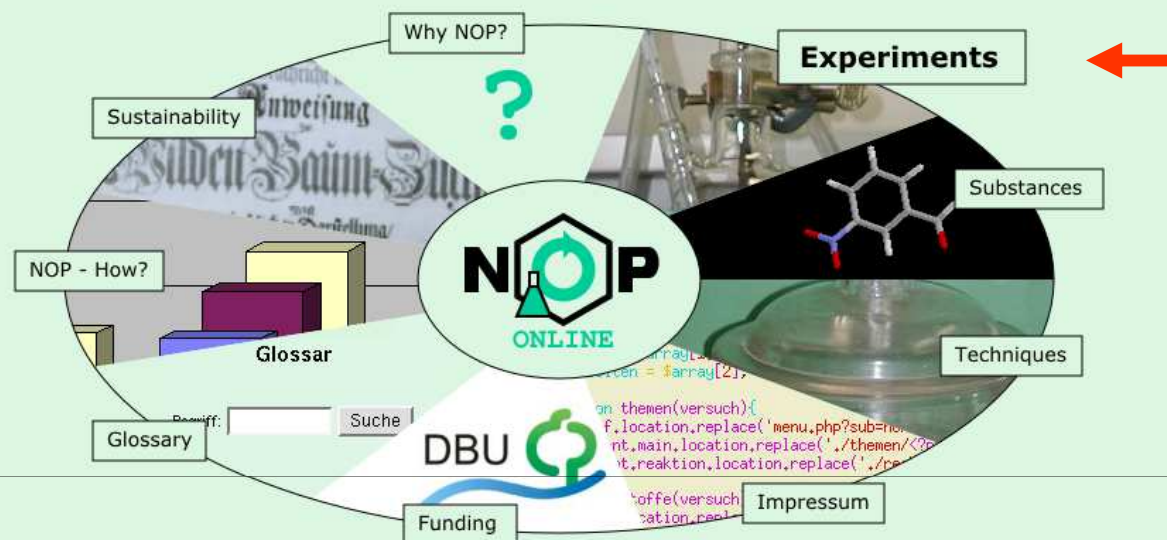
Change language

English

Change language

pages/substance.php: March 03, 2006
views/classifications.php: March 03, 2006

Sustainability in the organic chemistry lab course



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English

Change language

pages/entry.php: March 03, 2006
en/inc/entry.html: March 03, 2006



Search category Search term Degree of difficulty

Title All

Every occurrence of the search term in the chosen category will lead to a hit
Experiments that are part of the NOP teaching module are shown on a grey background

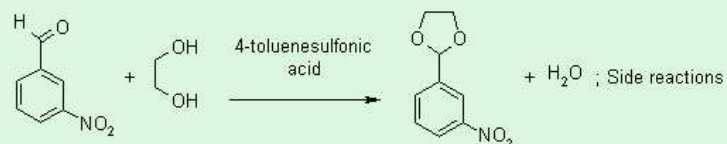
| NOP-No | Title | Substance classes | Reaction type | Techniques | Difficulty |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 2003 | Acid catalyzed acetalisation of 3-nitrobenzaldehyde with ethanediol to the correspondent 1,3-dioxolane | aldehyde, acetal, alcohol, protecting group, acid catalyst | reaction of the carbonyl group in aldehydes, acetalisation | removal of water by azeotropic distillation, heating under reflux with Soxhlet extractor (for 10 mmol preparation), stirring with magnetic stir bar, evaporating with rotary evaporator, shaking out, extracting, recrystallizing, filtering, heating with oil bath | Easy |
| 5004 | Acid catalyzed acetalisation of 3-nitrobenzaldehyde with ethanediol to the correspondent 1,3-dioxolane | aldehyde, acetal, alcohol, protecting group, acid catalyst | reaction of the carbonyl group in aldehydes, acetalisation | microwave-assisted reaction, stirring with magnetic stir bar, heating under reflux, distillation, introduction of gas, shaking out, extracting, evaporating with rotary evaporator, filtering, recrystallizing | Medium |
| 1001 | Nitration of toluene to 4-nitrotoluene, 2-nitrotoluene and 2,4-dinitrotoluene | nitroaromatics, aromatics | electrophilic substitution of aromatics, nitration of aromatics | distilling under reduced pressure, adding dropwise with an addition funnel, working with wash bottles, extracting, shaking out, recrystallizing, filtering, evaporating with rotary evaporator, stirring with magnetic stir bar, draining of gases, use of a cooling bath, heating with oil bath | Difficult |
| 5026 | Oxidation of anthracene to anthraquinone | aromatics, quinone | oxidation | mechanochemical reaction, grinding with a planet ball mill, filtering, evaporating with rotary evaporator | Easy |
| 3021 | Oxidation of anthracene to anthraquinone | aromatics, quinone | oxidation | stirring with magnetic stir bar, evaporating with rotary evaporator, filtering, recrystallizing | Easy |
| 1021 | Isolation of trimyristin from nutmeg | carboxylic acid ester, triglyceride, natural product | isolation of natural products | extracting with Soxhlet extractor, evaporating with rotary evaporator, recrystallizing, filtering, heating under reflux, heating with oil bath, stirring with magnetic stir bar | Easy |
| 5019 | Isolation of trimyristin from nutmeg | carboxylic acid ester, triglyceride, natural product | isolation of natural products | microwave-assisted extraction, recrystallizing, filtering, evaporating with rotary evaporator | Medium |
| 4010 | Synthesis of p-methoxyacetophenone from anisole | aromatics, carboxylic acid anhydride, acid catalyst | electrophilic substitution of aromatics, Friedel-Crafts acylation, reaction of the carbonyl group in carboxylic acid derivatives | heating under reflux, stirring with magnetic stir bar, filtering, evaporating with rotary evaporator, distilling under reduced pressure, heating with oil bath | Easy |
| 1035 | Synthesis of p-methoxyacetophenone from anisole | aromatics, carboxylic acid anhydride, acid catalyst | electrophilic substitution of aromatics, Friedel-Crafts acylation, reaction of the carbonyl group in carboxylic acid derivatives | working with cover gas, adding dropwise with an addition funnel, shaking out, extracting, filtering, distilling under reduced pressure, evaporating with rotary evaporator, stirring with magnetic stir bar, heating with oil bath | Medium |
| 4027 | Synthesis of 11-chloroundec-1-ene from 10-undecen-1-ol | chloroalkane, alcohol | nucleophilic substitution | heating under reflux, stirring with magnetic stir bar, adding dropwise with an addition funnel, distilling under reduced | Medium |



NOP-Nr: 2003

Alternative: 5004

[Overview](#)
[Instructions](#)
[Operating scheme](#)
[Substances](#)
[Equipment](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Analytics](#)
[User comments](#)



Acid catalyzed acetalisation of 3-nitrobenzaldehyde with ethanediol to the correspondent 1,3-dioxolane


[Synthesis instructions as PDF file for printing](#)

Batch scale: ☒ 0.1 mol ☐ 0.01 mol 3-Nitrobenzaldehyde

Reaction

3-Nitrobenzaldehyde (15.1 g, 100 mmol), ethanediol (6.83 g, 6.20 mL, 110 mmol) and 4-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (1.00 g, 5.30 mmol) are dissolved in cyclohexane (200 mL) in a dry 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with magnetic stirring bar, Dean Stark trap and reflux condenser. The reaction mixture is refluxed until no more water is collected in the Dean-Stark trap (approx. 2-3 h).

Work up

The hot reaction mixture is poured into another 500 mL round bottom flask to separate it from an oily sediment (800 mg) which has formed at the bottom of the reaction vessel. The sediment consists predominantly of product, starting material and 4-toluenesulfonic acid (¹H-NMR spectrum). The solvent of the decanted solution is directly removed with a rotary evaporator . A yellow crystalline solid remains as crude product.

Crude product yield: 19.7 g; melting point 50-52 °C; Purity according to GC: 95% acetale + 4% aldehyde

In order to remove unreacted aldehyde as hydrogensulfite adduct, the crude product is dissolved in 200 mL *tert*-butyl methyl ether and extracted once with 20 mL saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfite solution. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, the sodium sulfate is removed by filtration and the solvent is evaporated with a rotary evaporator to yield a nearly colorless crystalline residue.

Yield: 17.9 g; melting point 57-58 °C; Purity according to GC: more than 99%.

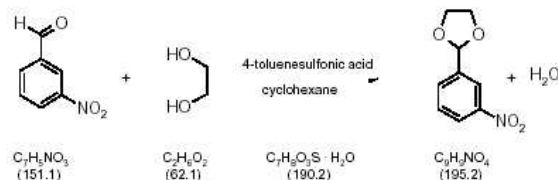
The product is for most uses pure enough. If further purification is required, recrystallization from a solvent mixture of cyclohexane / *tert*-butyl methyl ether in a ratio of 1:1 (approximately 45 mL) can be carried out. The solution should be allowed to stand covered at room temperature until crystals form (if needed 1 to 2 days). If the solution is cooled quickly in an ice bath, only an oil generally forms. After cooling for a short time in an ice bath, the crystals are filtered and dried until constant mass is achieved in a desiccator at reduced pressure.



NOP

http://www.oc-praktikum.de

2003 Acid catalyzed acetalisation of 3-nitrobenzaldehyde with ethanediol to the correspondent 1,3-dioxolane



Classification

Reaction types and substance classes

reaction of the carbonyl group in aldehydes, acetalisation
aldehyde, acetal, alcohol, protecting group, acid catalyst

Work methods

removal of water by azeotropic distillation, heating under reflux with Soxhlet extractor (for 10 mmol batch scale), stirring with magnetic stir bar, evaporating with rotary evaporator, shaking out, extracting, recrystallizing, filtering, heating with oil bath

Instruction (batch scale 100 mmol)

Equipment

500 mL round-bottom flask, water separator, reflux condenser, heatable magnetic stirrer with magnetic stir bar, separating funnel, rotary evaporator, suction flask, suction filter, desiccator, oil bath

Substances

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3-nitrobenzaldehyde (mp 58 °C; product from NOP-Nr. 1003) | 15.1 g (100 mmol) |
| ethanediol (bp 198 °C) | 6.83 g (6.20 mL, 110 mmol) |
| 4-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (mp 103-105 °C) | 190 mg (1.00 mmol) |
| cyclohexane (bp 81 °C) | 200 mL |
| <i>tert</i> -butyl methyl ether (bp 55 °C) | 200 mL |
| sodium disulfite | about 13 g (for 20 mL saturated aqueous NaHSO_3 -solution) |
| sodium sulfate for drying | about 5 g |
| cyclohexane (bp 81 °C) for recrystallization | about 30 mL |
| <i>tert</i> -butyl methyl ether (bp 55 °C) for recrystallization | about 30 mL |

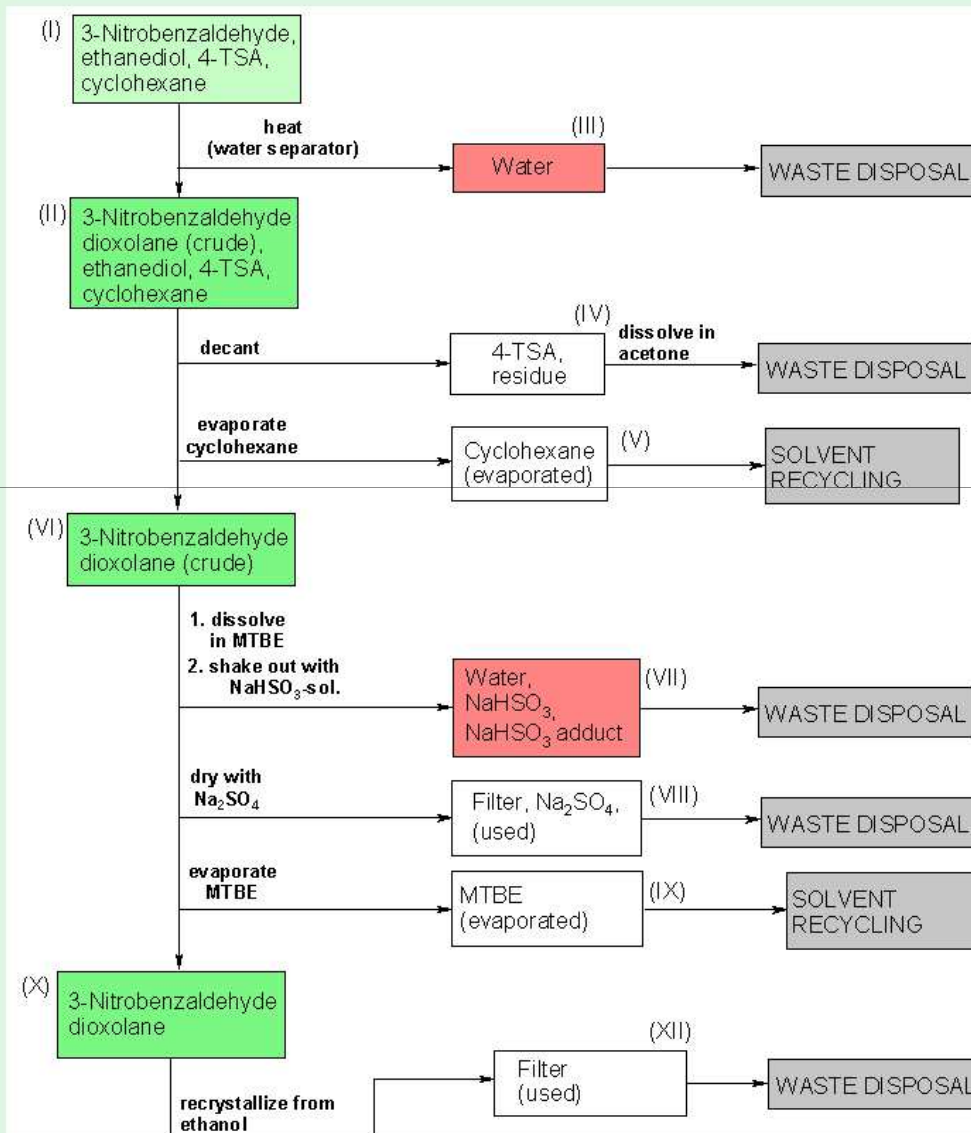


NOP-Nr: 2003

Alternative: 5004

[Overview](#)[Instructions](#)[Operating scheme](#) ←[Substances](#)[Equipment](#)[Evaluation](#)[Analytics](#)[User comments](#)

Operating scheme





NOP-Nr: 2003

Alternative: 5004

Overview

Instructions

Operating scheme

Substances

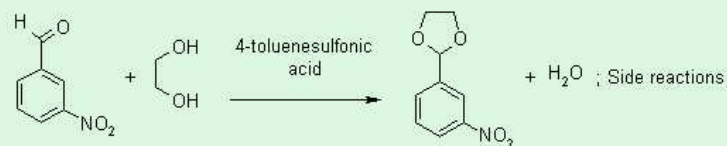
- Substances required
- Substances produced
- Data availability
- Effect factors TRGS 440
- Stoichiometry

Equipment

Evaluation

Analytics

User comments



Substances required

Batch scale: ☒ 0.1 mol ☐ 0.01 mol 3-Nitrobenzaldehyde

Educts

3-Nitrobenzaldehyde

Xn

Amount Risk

15.1 g R 22-36/37/38

Safety

S 22-24/25-26-36

1,2-Ethanediol

Xn

6.83 g R 22

S 2

Catalyst

4-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate

Xi

Amount Risk

0.19 g R 36/37/38

Safety

S 2-26-37

Solvents

Cyclohexane

F Xn N

~ 230 mL R 11-38-50/53-65-67 S 2-9-16-33-60-61-62

tert-Butyl methyl ether

F Xi

230 mL R 11-38

S 2-9-16-24

Others

Sodium disulfite

Xn

~ 13 g R 22-31-41

S 2-26-39-46

Sodium sulfate

Xi

~ 5 g R 36/37/38

S 26-36

Molecular sieve 4A

Xi

0 g R 36/37/38

S 24/25

Solvents for analysis

tert-Butyl methyl ether

F Xi

5 mL R 11-38

S 2-9-16-24



English

Change language

pages/experiment.php: March 03, 2006
views/required.php: March 03, 2006



NOP-Nr: 2003

Alternative: 5004

Overview

Instructions

Operating scheme

Substances

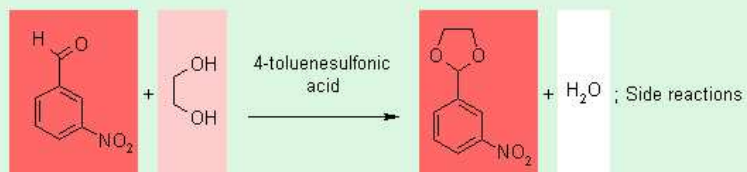
- Substances required
- Substances produced
- Data availability
- Effect factors TRGS 440
- Stoichiometry

Equipment

Evaluation

Analytics

User comments



Effect factors TRGS 440

Effect factor 0

Effect factor >0 to 10

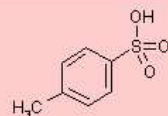
Effect factor >10 to 100

Effect factor >100 to 1000

Effect factor >1000 to 50000

Catalyst

4-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate
Effect factor: 5



Others

Sodium disulfite
Effect factor: 100

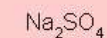


Solvents

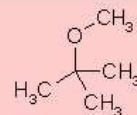
Cyclohexane
Effect factor: 5



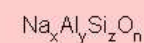
Sodium sulfate
Effect factor: 5



tert-Butyl methyl ether
Effect factor: 5

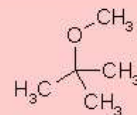


Molecular sieve 4A
Effect factor: 5



Solvents for analysis

tert-Butyl methyl ether
Effect factor: 5



English

Change language

pages/experiment.php: March 03, 2006
views/effect_factors.php: March 03, 2006



Start



Müfit NOP Brazil 2006-10...

NOP - Sustainability in...

Normal : Mehrseitendruck

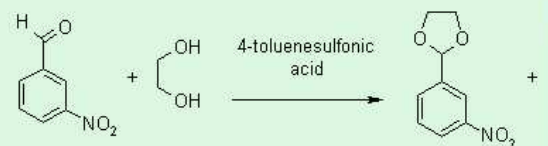
Internet



18:09

NOP-Nr:

Alternative: 5004

[Overview](#)[Instructions](#)[Operating scheme](#)[Substances](#)[Equipment](#) ←[Evaluation](#)[Analytics](#)[User comments](#)

Equipment

Batch scale: ☒ 0.1 mol ☐ 0.01 mol 3-Nitrobenzaldehyde

round bottom flask 500 mL



water separator →



reflux condenser



heatable magnetic stirrer



separating funnel



rotary evaporator



suction flask



suction filter



exsiccator with drying agent



oil bath



English ▾

Change language

<http://www.oc-praktikum.de - water separator - Micr...>

Fertig

Internet



Start



Müfit NOP Brazil 2006-1...

NOP - Sustainability in t...

Normal : Mehrseitendruck

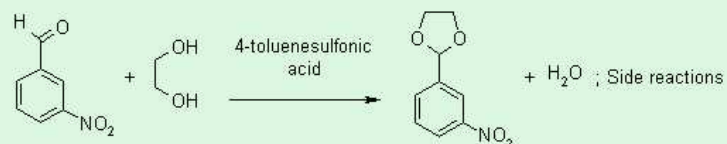
<http://www.oc-prakt...>

Internet 18:15



NOP-Nr: 2003

Alternative: 5004

[Overview](#)[Instructions](#)[Operating scheme](#)[Substances](#)[Equipment](#)[Evaluation](#)[- Indices](#)[- Evaluation text](#)[Analytics](#)[User comments](#)

Evaluation text

The classical variant of the "Acid catalyzed acetalisation of 3-nitrobenzaldehyde with ethanediol to the correspondent 1,3-dioxolane" is an easily performed experiment. The desired product is obtained in high yield and high selectivity. Also the purity of the end product is very high.

The mass efficiency is high to medium, compared to the other NOP experiments and thus evaluates as good. The energy efficiency of the classical experiment is highly dependent on the method of heating.

(Eco)toxicological data for the educt 3-nitrobenzaldehyde are incomplete, toxicological data for the product 2-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,3-dioxolane have not been determined at all. According to theoretical prediction methods both product and educt are suspected to have mutagenic, carcinogenic and sensitizing properties. The organic solvents used in this experiment ethanol, cyclohexane and tert-butyl methyl ether exhibit relatively low acute toxicity. Also the inorganic auxiliary materials do not pose significant dangers to human health.

Educt, product and the solvents cyclohexane and tert-butyl methyl ether are biologically not easily degradable, and some are classified as dangerous to the environment because of their toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Summed up we evaluate this experiment with good economic efficiency and acceptable toxicological risks, but a relatively high environmental persistence of the used substances with the "yellow light".



English Change language

pages/experiment.php: March 03, 2006
en/exp_evaluations/html/2003.html: March 03, 2006

http://www.oc-praktikum.de - NOP - Comment - Microsoft Inter...

⚠ Evaluation of aquatic toxicity (simplified according to the EU classification criteria for LC₅₀ for algae, fish or water fleas):

LC₅₀ <1 mg/L: high toxicity

LC₅₀ 1-100 mg/L: average toxicity

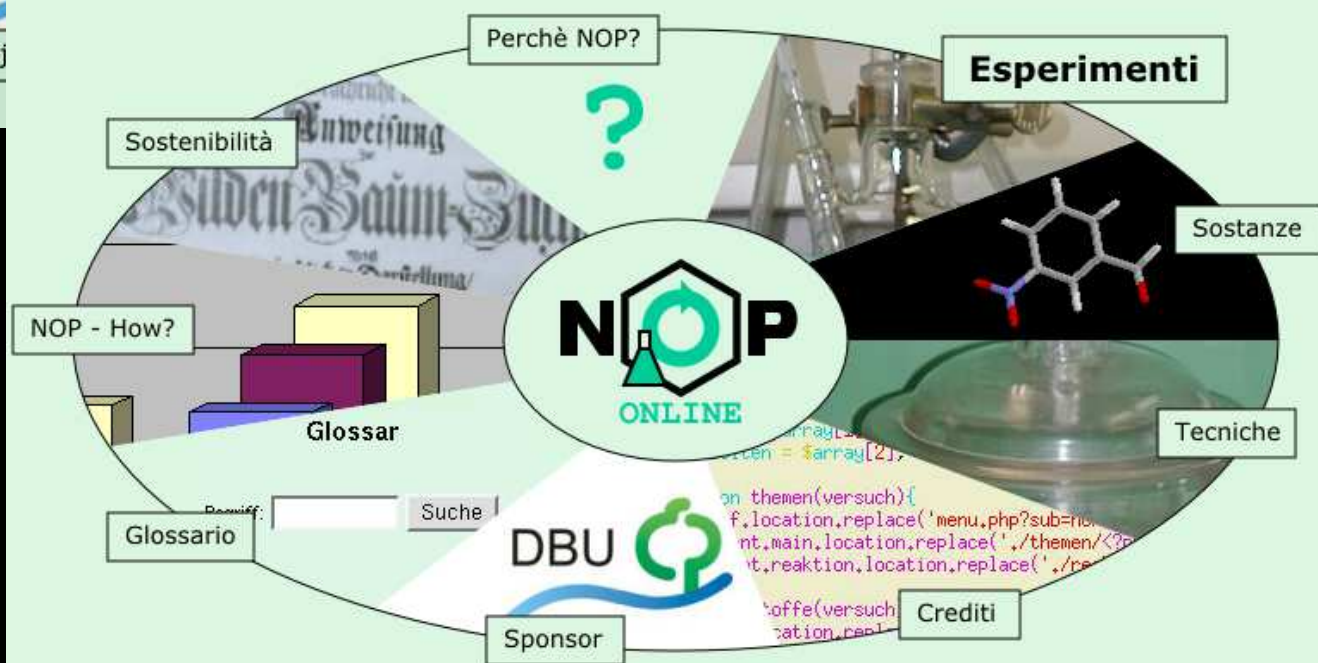
LC₅₀ >100 mg/L: low toxicity

Fertig Internet

Nachhaltigkeit im organisch-chemischen Praktikum



Sostenibilità per il corso di laboratorio di chimica organica



Adobe Acrobat Standard - [1001_gr.pdf]

http://www.oc-praktikum.de

1001 Νίτρωση του τολουολίου σε 4-νιτροτολουόλιο 2-νιτροτολουόλιο και 2,4-δινιτροτολουόλιο

C_7H_8 (92.1) + HNO_3 (63.0) + H_2SO_4 (98.1) → $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ (137.1) + $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ (137.1) + $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ (182.1) + side products

Ταξινόμηση

Τύποι αντιδράσεων και τάξεις ουσιών

Ηλεκτρονιόφιλη αρωματική υποκατάσταση, νίτρωση αρωματικών ενώσεων, αρωματικές νιτροενώσεις, αρωματικές ενώσεις.

Μέθοδοι εργασίας

Απόσταξη με ελαττωμένη πίεση, σταγονομετρική προσθήκη μέσω ενός χωνιού, χρήση

NOP in Greek

NOP in Arabic

Available Languages

Arabic
Georgian
German
Greek
English

Indonesian
Italian
Portuguese
Russian
Spanish
Turkish

Adobe Acrobat Standard - [5001_arb.pdf]

http://www.oc-praktikum.de

5001 نترتة الفينول الـ 2- نيتروفينول و 4- نيتروفينول

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}$ (94.1) + KNO_3 (101.1) + H_2SO_4 (98.1) → $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3$ (139.1) + $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3$ (139.1)

التصنيف

أنواع التفاعلات وتصنيف المواد

التعويض الألكتروفيلى الأروماتي، نترتة الأروماتيات، الأروماتيات، الأروماتيات المترتة، الفينول.

NOP - Sustainable Organic Chemistry Lab Course

International Partners



Project granting

Development of the database for
NOP – *Organic Chemistry Lab Course*
was granted by:

Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt
(*German Environmental Foundation*)

**UMWELT
STIFTUNG**

