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Social Chemistry

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Abstract

This article is both an essay to propose social chemistry as a new scientific discipline, and a preface of the book Environmental Chemistry for a Sustainable World. Environmental chemistry is a fast emerging discipline aiming at the understanding the fate of pollutants in ecosystems and at designing novel processes that are safe for ecosystems. Past pollution should be cleaned, future pollution should be predicted and avoided (Lichtfouse et al., 2005a). Such advices are still not applied by humans as demonstrated by the Fukushima nuclear event and global warming. Human errors are repeatable. We therefore suggest a possible solution, which involves bridging chemistry and society by integrating social sciences in chemical research. In particular citizen discourse analysis should be useful to design chemicals that are both innovative and accepted by society. Then we present the recent success of environmental chemistry through the foundation of the Association of Chemistry and the Environment; the increase of the impact factor of Environmental Chemistry Letters from 0.814 in 2006 to 2.109 in 2009; and over 35,000 chapter downloads of the book Environmental Chemistry volume 1. Lastly we highlight major topics of the book Environmental Chemistry for a Sustainable World (Lichtfouse et al. 2012a,b). The book presents 23 chapters sorted into two parts: 1. Nanotechnology and Health Risk, and 2. Remediation of Air and Water Pollution.

Keywords social chemistry; environmental chemistry; Fukushima; Chernobyl; climate change; society issues; pollutants; nanotechnology; health; water pollution; remediation; discourse analysis

I was at a conference where someone said something about the Holocene. I suddenly thought this was wrong. The world has changed too much. So I said: 'No, we are in the Anthropocene.' I just made up the word on the spur of the moment. Everyone was shocked. But it seems to have stuck.
Nobel Prize-winner Paul Crutzen

Fukushima, Chernobyl and Climate Change

Nuclear plants on earthquake zones

Everybody has been recently shocked by the major accident of the nuclear power plant on March 31, 2011 at Fukushima, Japan. Such a failure was both unexpected and expected. Unexpected because most thought that the 1986 nuclear disaster at the power plant of Chernobyl, Ukraine, could never happen again, especially in wealthy, high technology countries such as Japan. Expected because geology tells us that Japan lies on the cusp of the Pacific-Philippine-Eurasian triple plate junction, where the complex interactions of three tectonic plates is unpredictable and loaded with potential activity. As a consequence, Japan experiences regular, high intensity earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes since centuries. Similarly to the Chernobyl global 'event', the release of radioactive pollutants from Fukushima nuclear plant in water, air, and soil will most probably severely affect human health, food security and economy worldwide for decades. Therefore, one might just ask why nuclear plants are built on such high-risk areas.

Human errors are repeatable

The global warming event has similar features - though less rapid and catastrophic -as the Chernobyl and Fukushima events on several rationales. First, the global warming is a worldwide event due notably to worldwide CO₂ emissions (Lichtfouse, 2009a), a fact that is nicely coined by the popularsaying « pollutants have no borders ». Second, the effects of global warming are now clearly proven by many scientific trends (Feehan et al., 2009, Jones et al., 2009, Lavallo et al., 2009). Third, despite all such scientific evidence humans still use cars and planes that emit CO₂; they practiceintensive, industrial agriculture that decrease soil carbon, and in turn emits CO₂; they cut forest, which is turn emits CO₂, and so on. Recent essays reports on global issues of and solution for society (Lichtfouse 2009a,b, 2010). From the scientist view, one might say ironically that “human errors are repeatable”.

Social chemistry

If you can't address public perception, then it doesn't matter if you can afford the project, because it isn't going to happen.

Richard G. Luthy (Torrice M., 2011)

From those global issues several conclusions and advices can be drawn to improve society and the life of further generations. First, overwhelming scientific evidence is not sufficient to convince humans, notably decision-makers. Such a failure is due in particular to the lack of communication between science and society. In other words, scientists should not only publish in scholarly journals and attend high-level scientific meetings, but also communicate with the “real world”. Here, a “social impact factor” to measure the impact of science on society - based for instance on web, facebook and blog usage data - would be very appreciated.

A second advice is that classical natural sciences such as chemistry, physics, biology, geology and medicine should integrate social, human and political sciences. In other words, the real world should be involved in the process of scientific discovery to bridge the gap between science and people. The integration of social disciplines is already occurring in agrosiences (Fleming and Vanclay, 2010, Karami E. and Keshavarz 2010, Lichtfouse 2010, Lichtfouse et al., 2009, 2010).Indeedagriculture has always been historically closer to the citizens, e.g. farmers, than chemistry and physics. The need for analysis of citizen discourses is nicely shown by the following survey answer:

'What's sustainable? You've got to look at our world as we know it. We're not in a sustainable position at the moment. That's why I say what is sustainable – I don't know.' (Fleming and Vanclay, 2010).

The concept of discourse was introduced in the 1960s by the French philosopher Michel Foucault. Foucault (1972) maintained that the way language is used has consequences for a whole range of things that go beyond the level of individuals or disciplines, to the very structures of society that shape and limit how people are able to speak, think, and act, and to the social structures that are developed accordingly. Now, environmental chemistry should use techniques of social sciences such as discourse analysis to discover novel findings that will be both innovative and accepted by citizens.

In 1871 the English biologist Thomas Huxley viewed society as a complex molecule in which atoms are represented by men, and that "social chemistry" is what is called politics. He also made a statement that clearly highlights society issues and the need to bridge science and people: "The great problem of social chemistry we call politics, is to discover what desires of mankind may be gratified, and what must be suppressed, if the highly complex compound, society, is to avoid decomposition."

The success of Environmental Chemistry

Association of Chemistry and the Environment

We founded the Association of Chemistry and the Environment (www.europeanace.com) in 2000 with a group of environmental scientists. A "chemistry flower" logo was designed to symbolise positive benefits of chemistry for Nature (Figure 1). The association was launched by the organisation of the two first European Meeting on Environmental Chemistry by Eric Lichtfouse, Brigitte Elbisserand co-workers in 2000 in Nancy, France, and in 2001 in Dijon, France. Meetings were immediately a success, with more than 300 attendants, due to several factors such as hard work from the organising team, willingness to create a new science community in a highly conservative science system, and gathering in a friendly location scientists from various isolated disciplines such as soil science, toxicology and chemistry. The first presidents of the association were Eric Lichtfouse (2000-2004) and Jan Schwarzbauer (2005-2009). Noteworthy, well established associations, in particular the Division of Environmental Chemistry and the Division of Geochemistry of the American Chemical Society (ACS), supported us, in particular by organising joint symposia sponsored by the petroleum research fund. We therefore thank very much the American Chemical Society.



Figure 1. The "chemistry flower" was designed by Eric Lichtfouse and Guillaume Decaux to symbolise positive benefits of chemistry for Nature. Guillaume Decaux is a professional drawer living in Strasbourg, France (<http://www.alcide.fr/>).

Environmental Chemistry Letters

We founded the journal Environmental Chemistry Letters (www.springer.com/10311) in 2003 to fill the science gap between chemistry and environment. Despite a tough selection by the Thomson Reuters agency (www.thomsonreuters.com) to enter the Science Citation Index, we got our first impact factor of 0.814 for 2006, only 3 years later. The impact factor increased steadily to reach 2.109 in 2009 (Figure 2). The increase of the impact factor can be explained by a higher quality of articles, as a result of higher rejection that reached 73% in 2009. Given the rapid increase of submitted articles, more than 70% of articles are now declined at pre-screening stage. Journal articles are highly viewed as proven by the number of pdf downloads that reached 36,549 in 2009 (100 per day). This finding is both unexpected and expected. Unexpected because most articles are not in open access. Expected because Springer has about 30 millions scientists who access articles. Here, contrarily to the common thinking, articles published in restricted access by a major publisher are probably much more visible than open access articles published by a minor publisher.

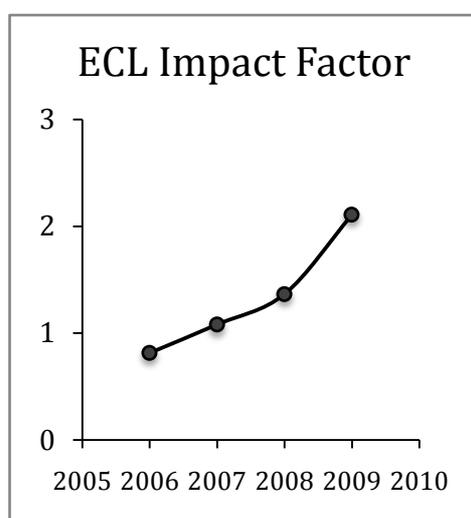


Figure 2. The impact factor of the journal Environmental Chemistry Letters (ECL) increased from 0.814 in 2006 to 2.109 in 2009. Article pdf downloads reached 36,549 in 2009 (100 per day).

Environmental Chemistry

We published the book Environmental Chemistry in 2005 (Lichtfouse et al., 2005b). The book includes 69 chapters sorted in 7 sections: Analytical Chemistry, Toxic Metals, Organic Pollutants, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Pesticides, Green Chemistry, and Ecotoxicology. The book is a success with over 35,000 chapter downloads from 2007 to 2010. Book chapters are still highly downloaded with 639 downloads in January 2011 (20 per day). The highest recent downloads can be freely viewed at Springer Realtime (www.realtime.springer.com). Here the most popular topics are heavy metals, bioremediation and green chemistry.

Environmental Chemistry for a Sustainable World

This new book series presents 23 chapters published into 2 volumes: Nanotechnology and Health Risk (Lichtfouse et al., 2012a), and Remediation of Air and Water Pollution (Lichtfouse et al., 2012b). Table 1 allows fast access to chapters by topics. All chapters have been reviewed and the rejection rate was 15%. The Nanotechnology section highlights carbon nanotubes for energy and detection; cyclodextrins for pollutant trapping; magnetic nanophotocatalysts for pollutant degradation; and polysaccharides for metal oxide green synthesis. The Health Risk section describes new findings on

the old DDT pesticide; geochronology of river pollutants; toxic effects of endocrine disruptors; and heavy metals in seafood. The Air and Water Pollution section presents the selective degradation of chiral pharmaceuticals; the alteration of housing walls by CO₂, SO₂ and NO_x; cleaning industrial waste gas and dyes wastewater; methods to extract and detect pollutants; and harmful chlorinated pollutants. The Remediation section highlights the electrochemical degradation of pharmaceuticals; methods to treat biogas CO₂, CH₄, H₂S and NH₄; heavy metal sequestration on biomass and soil nodules; As phytoremediation; and photocatalytic inactivation of water microbial pathogens.

Table 1. Chapters of the books Environmental Chemistry for a Sustainable World, volume 1 and 2 (Lichtfouse et al. 2012a,b). Keywords and DOI for fast access. DDT : 2,2,-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichlorethane. PCBs : polychlorinated biphenyls. VOCs : volatile organic compounds.

| | Keywords | | 1 st author | DOI |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nanotubes | Energy | Water | Tan | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 1 |
| Cyclodextrin | Sequestration | Water | Landy | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 2 |
| Nanotubes | Energy | Sensors | Chauhan | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 3 |
| Photocatalysis | Remediation | Water | Liu | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 4 |
| Polysaccharides | Metal oxides | Green chemistry | Visinescu | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 5 |
| DDT isomers | Remediation | Pesticides | Ricking | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 6 |
| Geochronology | Pollution history | Sediments | Heim | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 7 |
| Endocrine disruptors | Toxicity | Pesticides | Anupama | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 8 |
| Heavy metal | Toxicity | Seafood | Stankovic | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 9 |
| DDT, PCBs | Toxicity | Seafood | Sarkar | 10.1007/978-94-007-2442-6 10 |
| Pharmaceuticals | Remediation | Water | Ribeiro | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 1 |
| Buildings | CO ₂ , SO ₂ , NO _x | Air | Sanjurjo | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 2 |
| Bioreactors | Remediation | VOCs | Rene | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 3 |
| Extraction | Pollutants | Water | Etxebarría | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 4 |
| ClO ₂ , R-Cl | Oxidation | Water | Sharma | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 5 |
| Dyes | Biodegradation | Water | Mondal | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 6 |
| Heavy metals | Lichens | Air | Shukla | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 7 |
| Pharmaceuticals | Remediation | Water | Brillas | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 8 |
| Biogas | Cleaning | CO ₂ , H ₂ S, R-Cl | López | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 9 |
| Heavy metals | Toxicity | Biosorption | Mudhoo | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 10 |
| Heavy metals | Sequestration | Nodules, soil | Gasparatos | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 11 |
| Arsenic | Remediation | Biosorption | Dabrowska | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 12 |
| Photocatalysis | Microbes | Disinfection | Mahmood | 10.1007/978-94-007-2439-6 13 |

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