

Renewable Energy Deployment and Air Quality: Chemical Sciences View

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Abstract: *The transition towards renewable energy sources is crucial for mitigating climate change and reducing environmental pollution. This abstract examines the impact of renewable energy deployment on air quality and pollution dynamics from a chemical sciences perspective. The adoption of solar, wind, hydroelectric, and biomass energy technologies offers promising opportunities to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality compared to conventional fossil fuels. However, the manufacturing, installation, and operation of renewable energy infrastructure can still contribute to air pollution through emissions of pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and particulate matter. Additionally, changes in atmospheric chemistry resulting from shifts in emissions patterns and precursor concentrations can influence the formation of secondary pollutants such as ozone and aerosols. Understanding these complex interactions is essential for assessing the overall environmental implications of renewable energy deployment and designing effective policy measures to mitigate air quality impacts. Integrated approaches that consider the interconnectedness of energy systems, atmospheric processes, and environmental factors are necessary to promote sustainable renewable energy development while safeguarding air quality and public health. Continued technological innovation, robust monitoring and assessment programs, and interdisciplinary collaboration are essential for addressing the challenges and maximizing the benefits of renewable energy for air quality improvement.*

Keywords: Renewable Energy Deployment, Air Quality, Pollution Dynamics, Chemical Sciences & Environmental Impacts, etc