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Bibliometric Analysis of Green Technology Research Trends and Their Impact on the Global Economy

Loso Judijanto[1], Ade Suhara[2], Nanny Mayasari[3]
[1]IPOSS Jakarta
[2]Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang
[3]Universitas Nusa Cendana

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ABSTRACT

Green technology has emerged as a critical field of research due to growing global concerns about climate change and environmental degradation. This study conducts a bibliometric analysis to explore research trends in green technology and their impact on the global economy. The analysis covers publications from 1981 to 2024 and reveals a significant increase in research output, particularly after 2000, driven by global efforts to promote sustainability. Key themes identified include green technology innovation, investment, green growth, and technical advancements in green chemistry and solvents. China and the United States lead in research output and international collaboration, highlighting the global nature of green technology research. However, challenges such as the high costs of green technology adoption and the need for more interdisciplinary research persist. This study concludes that while green technology research has made substantial progress, future efforts must focus on making these technologies more economically viable and accessible, particularly in developing regions.

Corresponding Author:

Name: Loso Judijanto
Institution: IPOSS Jakarta
Email: losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing apprehensions regarding climate change and environmental deterioration have compelled governments, enterprises, and academics across the globe to prioritise green technology as a pivotal remedy for achieving sustainable development. Green technology, often called environmental technology or clean technology, encompasses advancements that strive to diminish human influence on the environment through promoting energy efficiency, conserving resources, and mitigating pollution. Green technology is revolutionising economic operations by utilising renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, as well as implementing eco-friendly industrial techniques. These technologies are crucial in reducing carbon footprints while sustaining economic growth, an aim that has gained significant importance in recent decades [1].

The swift advancement and implementation of environmentally-friendly technology are intricately connected to the worldwide economy's transition towards

sustainability. Green technologies not only alleviate the negative consequences of industrialisation but also generate novel economic prospects. The emergence of green industries has resulted in the generation of employment opportunities in the fields of renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable agriculture. These industries have demonstrated significant economic potential, since the worldwide markets for renewable energy and environmentally friendly products continue to grow consistently. The increase in economic activity has led to a change in government strategies, with a recognition that offering incentives and making investments in green technology are crucial for sustaining economic competitiveness in a world that is becoming more ecologically aware [2].

Bibliometric analysis has become a potent instrument for comprehending the patterns, difficulties, and prospects in the field of green technology research. Bibliometric methods provide useful insights into the evolution of green technology research across many disciplines and geographic regions by analysing massive databases of scholarly publications. This report offers a comprehensive overview of collaborative networks, significant articles, and growing research focal points in green technology. It empowers policymakers, academics, and businesses to make well-informed decisions. Furthermore, bibliometric data can be utilised to pinpoint deficiencies in existing research, hence promoting creativity in unexplored domains [3].

As the world aims to achieve a future with reduced carbon emissions, the influence of environmentally friendly technologies on the global economy becomes more and more evident. The use of environmentally-friendly technology brings both advantageous prospects and difficulties for multiple industries. Nations with robust green technology industries are positioning themselves as frontrunners in the global economy, while those that are slipping behind face the prospect of being left behind. Hence, it is vital to comprehend the current research patterns in green technology and their prospective economic ramifications. This study seeks to enhance our comprehension by undertaking a thorough bibliometric analysis of research on green technology. The analysis will specifically examine its progression, prominent topics, and impact on the world economy [4].

Although there have been significant developments in green technology and a considerable amount of literature on the subject, there is still a need for thorough bibliometric studies that analyse the overall research trends and their influence on the global economy. While several studies have concentrated on particular green technologies or economic consequences, only a limited number have analysed the whole research environment from a bibliometric standpoint. The absence of study in this area hampers our comprehension of the extent to which green technology research is impacting economic policy, technical innovation, and global market patterns. It is essential to address this research challenge in order to provide guidance for future study and to enlighten policymakers about the worldwide consequences of breakthroughs in green technology.

The objective of this study is to conduct a detailed bibliometric analysis of green technology research trends and their impact on the global economy. Specifically, the study aims to map the evolution of green technology research, identify key themes, and analyze the contribution of different regions and institutions to this field. Additionally, this research seeks to understand how green technology innovations are shaping global economic trends by examining the interconnectedness between green technology research and economic development. By providing a comprehensive overview of these trends, this study will offer valuable insights into the role of green technology in driving sustainable economic growth worldwide.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Green Technology

Green technology, often referred to as clean or environmental technology, encompasses a wide range of innovations designed to minimize the negative impact of human activities on the environment. These technologies aim to promote energy efficiency, reduce waste, and encourage the use of renewable resources. Over the years, scholars have explored various dimensions of green technology, from the development of renewable energy systems like wind, solar, and hydropower to innovations in recycling and pollution control [5]. The evolution of green technology is largely driven by global efforts to combat climate change, enhance sustainability, and reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

The importance of green technology is especially apparent in its capacity to revolutionise sectors and economies. The implementation of environmentally friendly technologies in industries such as energy, industry, and agriculture has resulted in notable progress in decreasing carbon emissions and encouraging sustainable practices. Renewable energy technologies have been essential in reducing carbon emissions in the energy sector. Additionally, advancements in agriculture, such as precision farming and organic fertilisers, have enhanced food security and mitigated environmental deterioration [6]. The extensive utilisation of green technology emphasises its crucial function in promoting environmental sustainability and economic robustness.

2.2 Green Technology Research Trends

The field of green technology research has experienced substantial growth in recent decades, attracting increasing attention from academic institutions, governments, and enterprises across the globe. Recent bibliometric studies indicate a significant rise in scholarly publications concerning green technology, with a particular focus on renewable energy, sustainable materials, and pollution reduction [7]. These studies suggest that the research landscape is characterised by a strong multidisciplinary nature, with contributions from several domains like engineering, environmental science, and economics. Furthermore, the research conducted in this field is distinguished by extensive international cooperation, with prominent research centres located in countries such as the United States, China, and Germany [7].

The advancement of research in green technology has been propelled by both ecological and financial considerations. Bibliometric analyses indicate that the initial emphasis was mainly on technology advancements aimed at alleviating environmental deterioration, such as renewable energy and waste management systems. Recently, there has been a trend towards adopting more comprehensive approaches that take into account the socio-economic aspects of integrating green technology [8]. This include studies on the economic ramifications of green technology, including the generation of employment opportunities, the enhancement of industry competitiveness, and the influence of regulatory frameworks in fostering the advancement of clean technology.

2.3 Impact of Green Technology on the Global Economy

The capacity of green technology to stimulate economic expansion has garnered considerable interest from researchers, legislators, and business executives. With the global economy transitioning towards sustainability, green technology has become a crucial catalyst for innovation, the generation of employment opportunities, and the enhancement of industrial competitiveness. Studies suggest that the use of environmentally-friendly technology is significantly transforming worldwide markets, namely in industries such as energy, manufacturing, and transportation [9]. The renewable energy industry has experienced significant expansion in recent years, mostly due to increased investments in solar and wind power. This has resulted in a reduced reliance on fossil fuels and the generation of millions of employment opportunities globally [10].

Furthermore, green technology is facilitating the emergence of novel sectors and business models. The ideas of circular economy advocate for the creation of products and processes that aim to minimise waste and optimise the utilisation of resources. Studies on the circular economy have shown that it has the ability to enhance economic resilience, especially in sectors like manufacturing, where limitations such as resource shortages and environmental rules are becoming more prominent [11]. Green technology advancements in this field are assisting firms in maximising resource utilisation, minimising expenses, and improving competitiveness in worldwide marketplaces.

Nevertheless, the economic advantages of green technology are not uniformly spread among all nations and sectors. Research indicates that industrialised nations are at the forefront of embracing and advancing green technologies, whereas emerging economies frequently encounter obstacles such as limited financial resources, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient legislative backing [12]. Notwithstanding these obstacles, there is an increasing acknowledgement that green technology can provide substantial prospects for economic advancement in the developing regions of the world. Investments in renewable energy infrastructure in African countries can simultaneously stimulate economic growth and tackle urgent energy access challenges [13].

2.4 Challenges in Green Technology Research and Adoption

Although green technology holds great promise, its widespread implementation encounters various obstacles. An obstacle of considerable importance is the substantial upfront expense associated with implementing green technology solutions. Studies indicate that although green technologies have the potential to yield significant long-term financial benefits, their initial expenses frequently deter firms and governments from making investments in them [14]. This is especially apparent in poor nations, where limitations on financial resources and a dearth of monetary motivations impede the widespread implementation of renewable energy and other environmentally friendly technology [15].

A further obstacle in the realm of green technology is the disparity between research and execution. Although there is an increasing amount of literature on innovative green technologies, a significant number of these technologies have not been widely implemented. According to scholars, this can be attributed to the absence of coordination among research institutions, governments, and industries [16]. In addition, the regulatory and policy frameworks frequently fail to keep up with the rapid advancement of green technologies, resulting in delays in their implementation. The lack of standardised rules for developing technologies like electric vehicles and carbon capture systems has hindered their implementation in many locations [17].

Moreover, green technology encounters socio-cultural obstacles. Evidence suggests that the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies frequently necessitates modifications in consumer conduct and societal conventions [18]. Transitioning to renewable energy necessitates a shift away from traditional energy sources, which could encounter opposition from companies and communities that depend on fossil fuels. Likewise, the implementation of environmentally-friendly methods in sectors like agriculture and construction typically necessitates the reeducation of employees and the reorganisation of production procedures, which can incur significant expenses and consume a considerable amount of time [19].

2.5 The Role of Policy in Advancing Green Technology

Policymakers have a vital role in promoting and advancing the use and growth of environmentally friendly technology. Research emphasises the significance of government action in establishing favourable conditions for the development of green

technological innovation. This can be achieved through the implementation of financial incentives, research funding, and regulatory frameworks [20]. The implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms and tax incentives for renewable energy projects has played a crucial role in expediting the expansion of the green energy industry [21]. Government funding for research and development in green technology has facilitated advancements in battery storage, carbon capture, and bioenergy [22].

Studies have demonstrated that policy frameworks that encourage international collaboration can effectively facilitate the spread of environmentally friendly technologies. Studies suggest that international collaboration is crucial for tackling the cross-border issues presented by climate change and environmental deterioration [7]. The Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have played a crucial role in promoting and advancing research and implementation of green technology. These international agreements have facilitated cooperation among governments, corporations, and research institutes globally.

3. METHODS

This study employed a bibliometric analysis to examine research trends in green technology and its impact on the global economy. The data was sourced from Google Scholar and Scopus databases, focusing on peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, and review articles published between 1981 and 2024. Keywords such as "green technology," "clean technology," "renewable energy," and "global economy" were used to retrieve relevant literature. VOSviewer software was utilized to analyze co-authorship, keyword co-occurrence, and citation patterns, which helped in identifying key research themes, influential authors, and collaboration networks. The analysis also included a performance evaluation of institutions and countries contributing to green technology research. Descriptive statistics were used to quantify the volume of research, while network visualizations provided insights into the interconnectedness of research areas.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Bibliometric Overview

Table 1. Metrics Data of Literature

Publication years:	1981-2024
Citation years:	43 (1981-2024)
Papers:	980
Citation:	269840
Cities/year:	6275.35
Cities/paper:	275.35
Cities/author:	121573.59
Papers/author:	407.13
Authors/papers:	3.13
h-index:	274
g-index:	456
hI,norm:	172
hI,annual:	4.00
hA-index:	101
Papert with ACC >= 1,2,3,10,20: 973,963,933,857,641	

Source: Publish or Perish Output, 2024

Table 1 presents bibliometric indicators about research on green technology published from 1981 to 2024. During the span of 43 years, a total of 980 papers were

published, which received a combined total of 269,840 citations. This translates to an average of 6,275.35 citations per year. The average number of citations per publication was 275.35, and each author had a cumulative citation count of 121,573.59. On average, authors contributed to 407.13 papers. The mean number of authors per manuscript was 3.13, suggesting a significant degree of collaboration in this particular topic. The h-index of 274 and g-index of 456 indicate a significant effect in terms of citations and a substantial body of influential research. Additionally, the hI, norm of 172 and hI, annual of 4.00 offer further understanding of the consistent production of high-quality work over time. The hA-index of 101 indicates the quantity of authors who have received a significant number of citations. It is worth mentioning that almost all papers (973) have been referenced at least once, and 641 papers have garnered 20 or more citations, highlighting the substantial scholarly impact of research in green technology. These indicators demonstrate that the research field is well-developed and influential, with significant collaboration and citation performance.

4.2 Literature Distribution

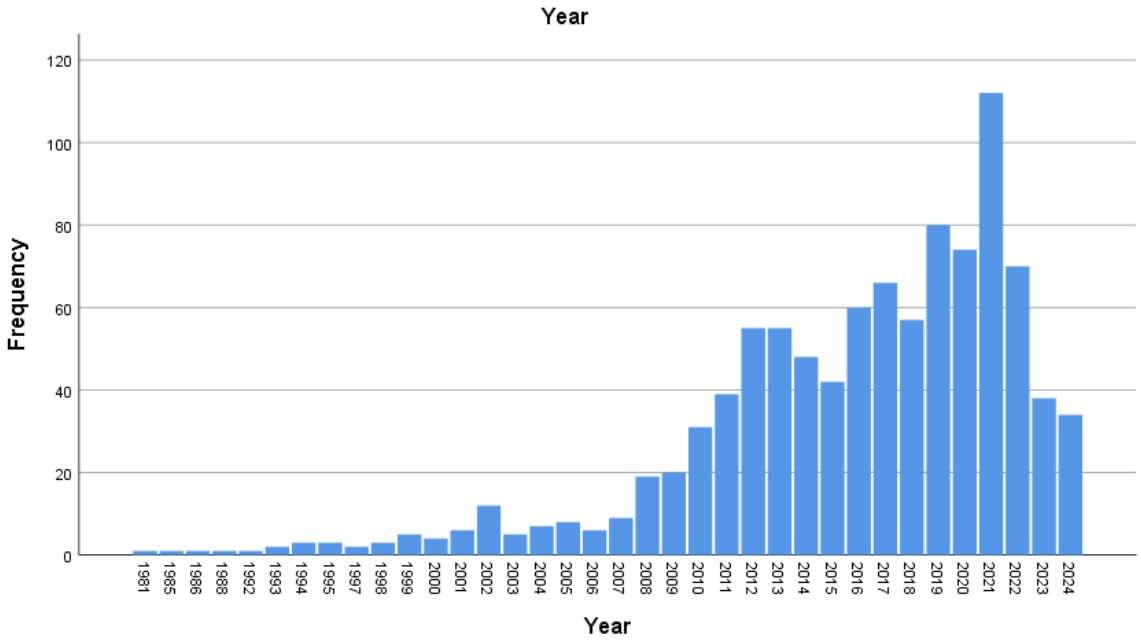

Figure 1. Yearly Publication
Source: Data Analysis, 2024

The graph illustrates the frequency of publications on green technology research from 1981 to 2024. Initially, the number of publications per year was very low, with fewer than 20 papers annually before 2002. Starting around 2005, there was a noticeable increase in publication frequency, which continued to grow steadily. By 2020, the number of publications reached its peak at over 120, indicating a significant rise in interest and research activity in this field. This surge could be attributed to the increasing global focus on sustainability, climate change, and the transition to green technologies. Following the peak in 2020, there is a slight decline in publications in 2021 and 2022, but the number remains significantly higher than in earlier years. The decline may reflect the effects of global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, on research activities. Nonetheless, the overall trend suggests growing recognition of green technology's importance in academia and industry.

4.3 Author Collaboration

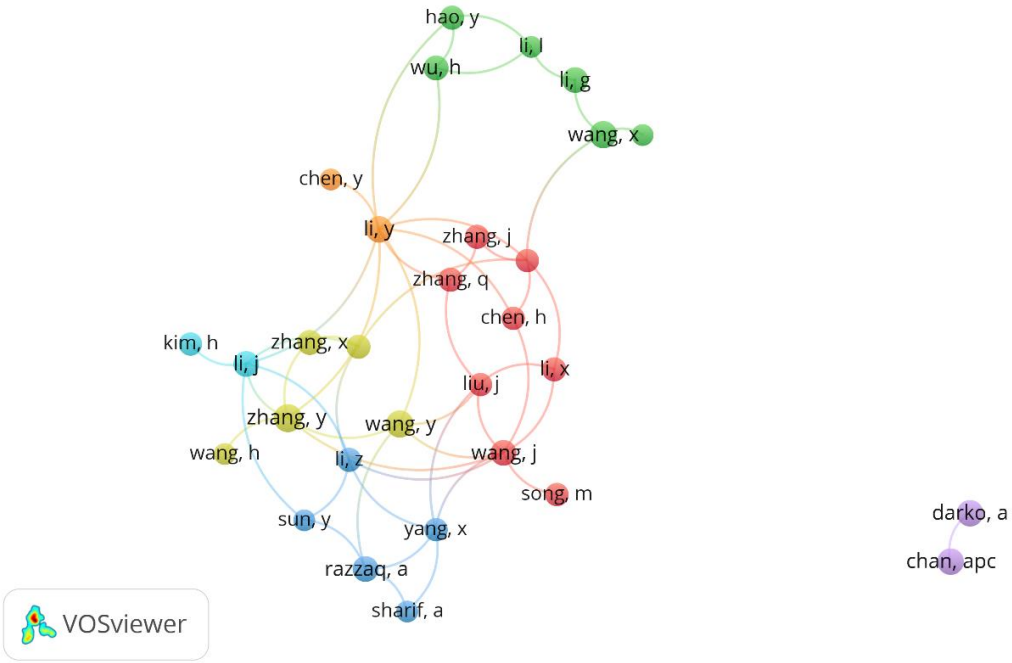

Figure 2. Author Collaboration
Source: Data Analysis, 2024

The VOSviewer visualization displays a co-authorship network of researchers working in the field of green technology. Each node in the network represents an author, while the links between nodes represent collaborations between authors. The different colors in the network indicate clusters of closely connected authors, suggesting that they frequently co-author papers together. The central area of the network has a high density of connections, particularly involving authors such as "Zhang J," "Wang Y," "Li X," and "Chen H," who seem to be influential figures in this research field, working closely with multiple authors across different clusters. These clusters reveal strong collaborations among certain groups of researchers, indicating active research networks.

On the right side of the figure, there is a small, isolated cluster involving "Darko A" and "Chan APC." This separation from the main network suggests that these authors work in a relatively independent research group, possibly focusing on a niche area of green technology or collaborating with fewer researchers in this broader field. The overall structure of the co-authorship network indicates that while there is significant collaboration among many researchers, there are still some isolated groups or less connected clusters that might be exploring unique aspects of green technology research. The density and size of the clusters also highlight the prominent role of Chinese researchers, such as those with the surnames "Zhang" and "Wang," in advancing green technology research.

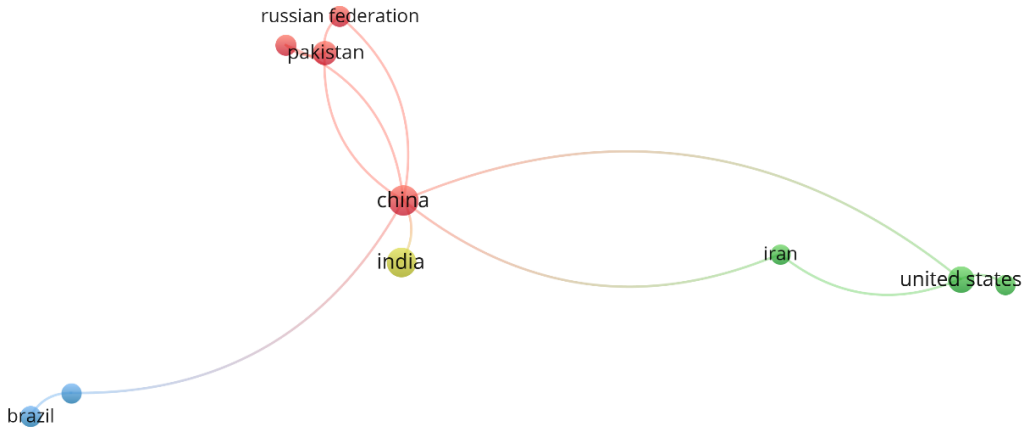

Figure 3. Country Collaboration
Source: Data Analysis, 2024

This VOSviewer visualization illustrates the co-authorship network between different countries in green technology research. The nodes represent countries, while the links indicate collaborative research efforts between these countries. China occupies a central position in the network, demonstrating its prominent role in global green technology research and its extensive collaborations with several countries, including Pakistan, the Russian Federation, India, Iran, and the United States. The colors indicate clusters of countries that frequently collaborate with each other. For example, the red cluster shows close collaborations between China, Pakistan, and the Russian Federation, while the green cluster highlights collaborations between the United States, Iran, and China. Brazil, on the other hand, appears somewhat isolated, with fewer direct collaborations compared to the other countries in the network. This network showcases China's influence and strong international collaboration in green technology research, particularly with both developing and developed countries.

4.4 Network Term Visualization

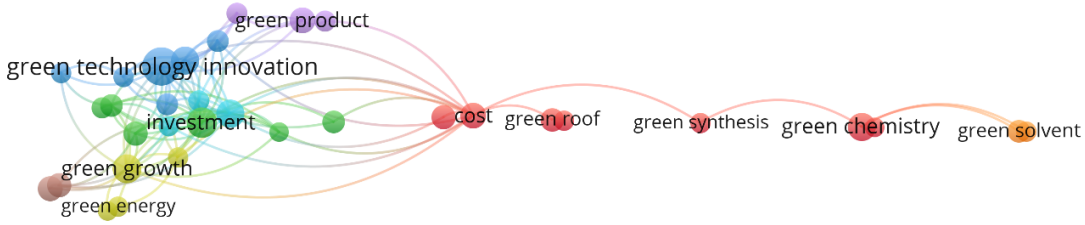

Figure 4. Network Visualization
Source: Data Analysis, 2024

The figure presents a VOSviewer keyword co-occurrence network related to green technology research. Each node represents a keyword, and the links between them indicate the frequency of co-occurrence in published papers. The size of the nodes reflects the frequency of the respective keyword, while the color of the nodes indicates distinct clusters of related keywords. In this case, the keywords are grouped into several clusters, highlighting the diverse aspects of green technology research. The keywords "green technology innovation," "investment," and "green growth" are central, suggesting that they are pivotal in research on green technologies. The proximity and dense connections among these keywords indicate that much of the literature is focused on these interrelated concepts, particularly the economic and technological dimensions of green innovation.

The cluster on the left, which includes keywords like "green technology innovation," "investment," and "green growth," reflects

research focusing on the economic and innovation aspects of green technology. These keywords indicate the emphasis on how investments in green technologies drive innovation and sustainable growth. Research in this cluster likely explores the role of government policies, private investments, and technological advancements in promoting environmental sustainability through innovation. Furthermore, keywords such as "green energy" within this cluster suggest that energy transitions, such as the adoption of renewable energy technologies, play a crucial role in these discussions.

In contrast, the keywords to the right of the network, including "cost," "green chemistry," "green synthesis," and "green solvent," form a distinct cluster that appears to focus on the technical and chemical aspects of green technologies. This part of the network likely represents research into the cost-effectiveness of implementing green technologies, particularly in industries like chemistry and manufacturing. The focus on "green chemistry" and "green synthesis" suggests that the literature in this cluster examines environmentally friendly chemical processes and materials that can reduce pollution and promote sustainable practices. The presence of the keyword "cost" indicates that economic considerations are central to discussions on the feasibility and adoption of these technologies.

The spread of keywords across the network demonstrates the broad scope of green technology research, spanning both technical innovations and economic implications. The clear separation between clusters shows that while certain themes, such as innovation and growth, are closely intertwined, more specific areas like green chemistry operate somewhat independently. This division also reflects the multidisciplinary nature of green technology research, as it spans fields like economics, engineering, chemistry, and environmental science. Overall, the network provides a visual representation of how research topics in green technology are interconnected and where future studies could bridge existing gaps between the technical and economic dimensions of green innovation.

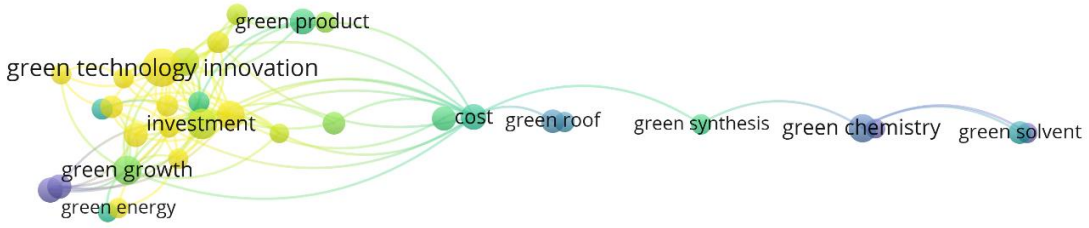

Figure 5. Overlay Visualization
Source: Data Analysis, 2024

The figure represents a VOSviewer overlay visualization of keywords in green technology research, where the color gradient indicates the timeline of research focus from 2010 to 2020. The nodes represent keywords, and the links between them signify their co-occurrence in research publications. The color of each keyword reflects the average year in which it was most frequently used in publications. For instance, keywords shaded in blue or purple correspond to earlier years (2010-2012), while keywords in yellow and green represent more recent years (2018-2020).

In the left section of the network, terms like "green technology innovation," "investment," and "green product" are shown in shades of yellow and light green, suggesting that these topics have become increasingly popular in more recent years. This highlights the growing emphasis on technological advancements and economic aspects of green technology. Specifically, "green technology innovation" and "investment" seem to be central to current research, indicating a shift in focus towards understanding how innovation and financial investments are driving sustainable development. The connections between these

terms suggest a tightly-knit research cluster, emphasizing the interdependence of technological innovation and economic growth in green technology.

In contrast, the keywords on the right side, such as "green chemistry," "green synthesis," and "green solvent," are shaded in blue, indicating that these topics were more frequently studied in earlier years, around 2010-2014. This suggests that earlier research was more focused on the scientific and technical aspects of green technologies, particularly in chemistry and materials science. These topics still remain important, but the visualization shows a temporal evolution where recent research has shifted towards broader technological and economic themes. The keyword "cost" appears in a transitional shade, reflecting ongoing research on the financial feasibility and cost-effectiveness of green technologies across different time periods.

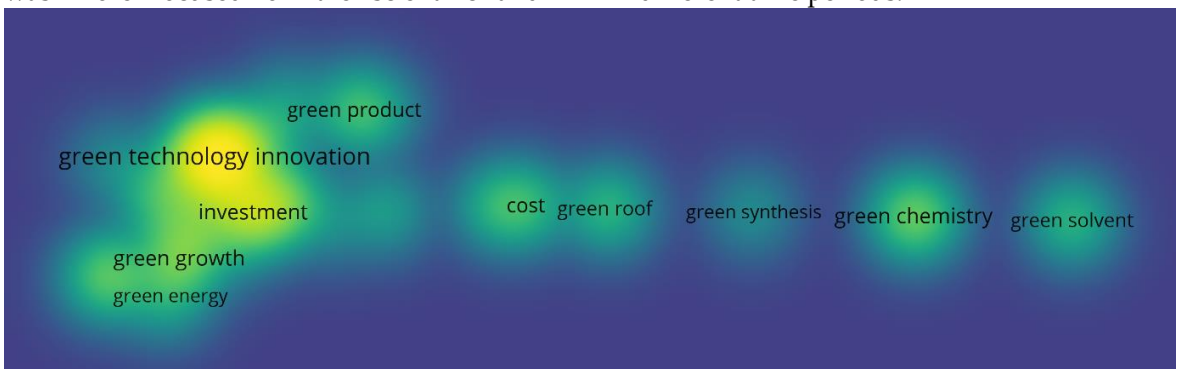

Figure 6. Density Visualization
Source: Data Analysis, 2024

This heat map generated by VOSviewer highlights the density of research activity around specific keywords in green technology literature. The intensity of the color reflects the frequency of the keyword's occurrence, with yellow areas representing higher concentrations of research focus, while green areas indicate moderate attention. "Green technology innovation" is the most prominent keyword in the map, showing the highest density of research, as indicated by the bright yellow color. Other related keywords like "investment," "green product," and "green growth" also have relatively high densities, suggesting that recent research in green technology is heavily focused on innovation and its economic impacts, including investments and market growth.

In contrast, keywords such as "cost," "green chemistry," "green synthesis," and "green solvent" appear in green, indicating less frequent but still notable research activity. These keywords reflect specific technical aspects of green technology, particularly in chemistry and manufacturing. The heat map suggests that while these technical areas remain important, the current research landscape is increasingly dominated by discussions around innovation, investment, and broader economic themes. The map provides a clear visualization of the shift in research focus, showing how attention has moved from specific technical innovations to broader concepts of sustainable growth and green technology's role in the global economy.

4.5 Top Cited Literature

Table 2. Top Cited Literature

Cites	Author	Title	Findings
7864	[23]	The entrepreneurial state	Examines the role of the state in driving innovation, particularly in green technology, and argues that public investment is crucial in fostering sustainable innovation.

3195	[24]	Sustainable construction: green building design and delivery	Discusses the principles of sustainable construction and provides guidelines for implementing green building design and practices in the construction industry.
2943	[25]	Origins, current status, and future challenges of green chemistry	Reviews the development of green chemistry, emphasizing the importance of reducing harmful chemicals and promoting sustainable chemical processes.
2419	[26]	Does it pay to be green? A systematic overview	Analyzes whether adopting green practices is financially beneficial for companies, concluding that being green can lead to economic gains under certain conditions.
2343	[27]	Natural deep eutectic solvents as new potential media for green technology	Introduces natural deep eutectic solvents as an environmentally friendly alternative to conventional solvents, highlighting their potential in green technology applications.
2246	[28]	The role of inorganic polymer technology in the development of 'green concrete'	Explores the use of inorganic polymer technology in producing eco-friendly 'green concrete,' which reduces carbon emissions compared to traditional concrete production.
2069	[29]	Natural deep eutectic solvents–solvents for the 21st century	Discusses the advantages of natural deep eutectic solvents as sustainable solvents for various applications, including green technology and renewable energy.
1986	[30]	Advanced technology paths to global climate stability: energy for a greenhouse planet	Proposes advanced technological solutions for mitigating global climate change, focusing on renewable energy and sustainable energy technologies.
1982	[31]	Green roofs as urban ecosystems: ecological structures, functions, and services	Investigates the ecological benefits of green roofs, including their role in improving urban biodiversity, reducing energy consumption, and enhancing ecosystem services.
1883	[32]	Harnessing green IT: Principles and practices	Outlines the principles and best practices for implementing green IT, focusing on reducing energy consumption and environmental impact through IT infrastructure optimization.

Source: Data from Publish or Perish, 2024

DISCUSSION

The Rise of Green Technology Research

The data reveals a steady increase in research publications from 1981 to 2024, with a marked rise starting around the early 2000s and peaking in 2020. This aligns with the growing emphasis on sustainability in the global political and economic landscape. Major international agreements such as the Paris Agreement (2015) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015) have likely contributed to this surge by pushing green technology to the forefront of scientific and industrial innovation. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, which led to a slowdown in global activities, may explain the slight dip in publications in 2021 and 2022. Nevertheless, the overall trend demonstrates that green technology has firmly established itself as a priority for researchers worldwide. This increase in publications also mirrors the rapid development of specific technologies within the green sector. As noted in the bibliometric data, key areas of research include renewable energy, green chemistry, green solvents, and green construction materials. These areas are

vital as they directly address the challenge of reducing carbon emissions, a central goal in global climate change mitigation efforts. The rise in research is not only in response to environmental pressures but also driven by technological advancements that have made green solutions more feasible and cost-effective.

Key Research Themes: Innovation, Investment, and Sustainability

The network visualizations of the keyword co-occurrence analysis point to some key research themes within the field of green technology. One of the most prominent themes is "green technology innovation," which is closely linked to concepts such as "investment," "green product," and "green growth." These themes emphasize the critical role of innovation in developing technologies that can sustain economic growth while reducing environmental impact. The focus on "investment" further underscores the recognition that financial resources are essential for supporting the research and development of green technologies. For instance, renewable energy projects and the development of eco-friendly materials often require substantial upfront investments, even though they offer long-term economic and environmental benefits."Green growth" as a keyword highlights a paradigm shift in economic thinking—one that aligns economic development with environmental sustainability. Researchers and policymakers are increasingly aware that traditional models of growth, which prioritize industrial output at the expense of environmental health, are unsustainable in the long run. Green growth promotes a balance between economic expansion and the responsible use of resources, an idea that is now shaping national and international policy frameworks. This theme is particularly relevant in the context of developing economies, where green technology offers an opportunity to leapfrog traditional industrialization paths and move directly toward sustainable development.

Technological and Chemical Innovations

Another critical aspect of the research focuses on the technical dimensions of green technology, particularly in the areas of green chemistry, green synthesis, and green solvents. These topics, which appeared frequently in earlier years, highlight the importance of chemical innovations in creating more sustainable industrial processes. Green chemistry aims to minimize the use and production of hazardous substances, thereby reducing environmental damage. The focus on green solvents, in particular, reflects the need to replace traditional, harmful solvents used in industrial applications with more eco-friendly alternatives. The importance of these chemical innovations cannot be overstated, as they form the backbone of many industries, from manufacturing to pharmaceuticals. By advancing green chemistry, researchers are developing solutions that can reduce pollution at its source, rather than merely treating it after the fact. However, one of the challenges highlighted by the bibliometric analysis is the issue of "cost." Green technologies, especially those in the chemical sector, often face barriers to adoption due to the high costs associated with developing and implementing new processes. This points to the need for continued research not only into the technologies themselves but also into methods of making them more economically viable.

The Role of Collaboration and Geopolitical Influence

The co-authorship analysis reveals a strong international collaboration in green technology research, with countries such as China, the United States, India, and the Russian Federation playing central roles. China, in particular, stands out as a global leader in green technology research, both in terms of output and collaborative networks. This is not surprising, given China's substantial investments in renewable energy, electric vehicles, and sustainable manufacturing. China's leadership in this field reflects the country's strategic focus on becoming a global green technology leader, a position that aligns with its domestic goals of

reducing pollution and transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

The collaboration between China and other countries, including Pakistan, Russia, and the United States, suggests that green technology is a priority across different geopolitical landscapes, even between countries with diverse economic and political agendas. The presence of the United States in these networks points to its ongoing role in technological innovation, despite the country's fluctuating domestic policies on environmental issues. The collaboration between developed and developing nations also indicates that green technology research is not confined to the Global North; rather, it is a truly global endeavor with contributions from all corners of the world.

However, the analysis also shows isolated clusters, such as the one involving Brazil, which indicates that some countries are less integrated into the global green technology research network. This could be due to a variety of factors, including limited research funding, inadequate infrastructure, or a lack of focus on green technology in national research agendas. It suggests the need for greater international collaboration and knowledge sharing, particularly with countries that have the potential to contribute but are currently underrepresented.

Challenges and Opportunities for Future Research

While the rise in green technology research is encouraging, the analysis highlights several challenges that remain. One of the most significant issues is the cost associated with green technologies. While innovation and investment are central themes, the high costs of development and implementation remain a barrier to widespread adoption. This challenge is particularly acute in developing countries, where financial resources are often limited, and governments may prioritize short-term economic growth over long-term sustainability. Addressing this issue will require not only continued technological innovation but also new financial models, such as green bonds or international funding mechanisms, to support green initiatives in both developed and developing economies.

Additionally, the separation between technical research (e.g., green chemistry) and broader innovation-focused research (e.g., green growth) suggests a need for more interdisciplinary studies that bridge the gap between scientific advancements and their practical applications in policy and industry. While both areas are crucial, greater integration could lead to more comprehensive solutions that consider both the technical and economic dimensions of green technology adoption. Future research should focus on creating cost-effective, scalable solutions that can be implemented globally, particularly in regions that face significant economic and environmental challenges.

5. CONCLUSION

In summary, the bibliometric analysis reveals that green technology research has grown significantly over the past few decades, with a strong focus on innovation, investment, and sustainability. Key research themes emphasize the importance of technological advancements and financial support in promoting sustainable development. However, challenges related to the cost and adoption of green technologies remain, particularly in developing countries. The analysis also highlights the importance of international collaboration, with China emerging as a global leader in green technology research. Future research should focus on addressing cost barriers and fostering greater integration between technical and economic studies to ensure that green technologies can be effectively implemented worldwide. This analysis provides a roadmap for future research, emphasizing the need for innovative solutions that balance environmental sustainability with economic growth. As green technology continues to evolve, it will play an increasingly central role in addressing global environmental challenges and fostering sustainable economic development.

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