

Index

- absolute entropy, 151–152
 absorber tower, 543
 absorption
 chemical, 543–555
 defined, 532
 desorber tower, 535
 physical, 532–543
 pressure-swing absorption (PSA), 537–539
 temperature-swing absorption (TSA), 540
 acidic cell, 220
 acidic electrolyte, 219
 activation overpotential, 382, 384
 active sites (adsorption), 557
 additional occurrences, 660
 adiabatic flame temperature, 143–147, 167–170
 adiabatic flame temperature at constant-volume reaction, 148–150
 adiabatic-compression liquefaction cycle, 107
 adsorbate, 556
 adsorbent, 556, 563–564
 adsorption
 chemical, 564–565
 for gas separation, 529–530
 physical, 556–565
 pressure-swing, 559–561
 adsorption isotherm, 557
 adsorption processes, 556
 air separation unit (ASU), 723–724, 729
 alcohol hydrocarbons, 756–758
 alkaline electrolyte, 220
 alkaline fuel cells (AFC), 221, 371, 415–417
 alkanes, 755
 alkenes, 755
 alkynes, 755
 amines, 758
 anaerobic digestion, 770–772
 anions, 225
 anode, 220, 224, 378
 aromatics, 755
 ash
 coal, 663
 in woody material, 761
 attrition, 796
 autothermal reforming, 181
 autothermal updraft gasifier, 784–787
 availability
 coal gasification, 182–196
 defined, 48
 flow, 96–97
 gas turbine cycle, 60
 mass transfer equilibrium, 93–96
 and maximum work in chemical thermodynamics, 137–174
 non-flow availability function, 49
 in open system, 53–61
 standard chemical reaction, 172–174
 system, 51–53
 thermomechanical, 94
 base load plants, 307
 battery, electric, 39–40
 benzene rings, 756
 binary geothermal plant, 487–488
 binary two-phase power cycles, 350–351
 biochemical reactions, 122
 biomass composition, 758
 biomass energy
 analysis, 764–765
 bioconversion, 767–772
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions mitigation, 753–754
 combustion reactions, 183–186
 composition of, 762
 conversion, 766–767
 difference with fossil fuels, 754
 extracting processes, 763
 fluidized-bed combustion, 671
 gasification, 183–184, 186–188
 gasification modeling and combustion, 794–801
 heating values, 765–766
 organic Rankine cycles (ORCs) for, 351
 photosynthesis and, 754–766
 popularity of, 753
 thermochemical conversion, 773
 as zero-carbon energy source, 27–28
 biomass sources
 animal waste, 763
 aquatic plants, 763
 crop residue, 763
 starch, 763
 sugar crops, 763
 bitumen, 202
 bituminous liquid, 202
 boiler of pulverized coal (PC)
 exhaust gas clean-up, 666–669
 process of, 664–666
 bottoming cycle, 253, 302, 350
 branched chain molecules, 756
 Brayton cycle
 closed system, 284
 defined, 275–277
 dependence on pressure and temperature, 281, 283
 intercooled recuperated cycle, 292
 isentropic efficiency, 282
 recuperative, 288
 thermal efficiency of, 299
 bubbling bed gasifier, 790
 bubbling reactor, 671
 Butler–Volmer equation, 379
 Cancún Agreement, 16
 carbohydrates
 defined, 759
 structure of, 759
 in woody material, 760

- carbon cycle and fossil fuels, 9–11
 - by economic sector, 13
 - energy demand and, 17
 - gas separation, 101–102
 - and global warming, 6
 - for hypercritical cycles, 341–343
 - international agreements, 16–17
 - oxy-combustion cycles for capture, 441–453
 - for transcritical cycle, 344–350
 - as working fluid in turbine cycle, 297–302
 - worldwide emission by fuel, 14
 - worldwide emission by sector, 15
- carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture
 - approaches, coal
 - chemical-looping combustion, 745
 - cycles for, 717–718
 - efficiency, 726
 - overview of, 717
 - oxygen combustion, 722–733
 - post-combustion capture, 718–721
 - pre-combustion capture, 733–745
- carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture
 - approaches in power plants
 - in coal-fired and natural gas-fired plants, 525
 - efficiency of, 19–20
 - oxyfuel combustion, 21
 - physical absorption, 540–543
 - post-combustion, 20–21
 - pre-combustion, 21
 - synthetic fuel, 22
 - techniques, 524–525
- carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture
 - approaches, natural gas
 - chemical looping, 628–645
 - comparison of systems, 654–655
 - layout, 610–611
 - membrane based oxygen combustion, 622–645
 - overview, 608–609
 - oxy combustion, 722
 - post-combustion capture, 612–618
 - pre-combustion capture, 646–654
 - requirements, 609–610
- carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions
 - mitigation
 - approaches to, 17–18
- biomass energy, 753–754
 - capture approaches, 19–22
 - and energy conversion efficiency improvement, 18
 - energy storage, 28–29
 - fuel types and efficiency, 2, 11, 18–19
 - lifetime of, 10
 - multiple-solutions approach, 31–32
 - zero-carbon energy sources, 22–28
- carbon dioxide purification unit (CPU), 724, 731
- carbon management, 22
- Carnot cycle. *See also* fuel cells; heat engine conversion
 - defined, 50
 - efficiency, 63–64, 271
 - efficiency in gas turbine cycle, 283
 - electrochemical thermodynamics, 252–258
- cascading backward feedwater heater, 332
- cascading forward closed feedwater heater, 334
- cathode, 220, 224
- cathodic reaction. *See* reduction reaction
- cations, 225
- cell at equilibrium, 224
- cell potential and Nernst equation, 237–239
- cellulose
 - defined, 759
 - in woody material, 760
- char particle conversion model, 794–795
- charge carrier, 220
- charge number, 221
- chemical absorption
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂) and, 543–546
 - energy requirements, 546–555
 - flue gas purification, 545
 - process of, 543
- chemical adsorption, 564–565
- chemical availability, 94
- chemical balance equation, 124–125
- chemical energy, 38
- chemical equilibrium, 88
- chemical exergy, 94
- chemical-looping carbon dioxide capture (CLC)
 - analysis, 631–637
 - process of, 628–631
- reactor designs, 643–645
- reactors temperature ratio, 637–643
- chemical-looping carbon dioxide
 - capture in coal plants
 - overview of, 745
 - syngas, 748–750
 - types of, 745–748
- chemical potential
 - defined, 73
 - entropy generation, 89–90, 156–157
 - ideal gas mixture, 92
 - mass transfer equilibrium, 86–89
 - pressure and temperature effects, 90–91
- chemical reaction availability, 175
- chemical reactions and Second Law
 - efficiency, 196–197
- chemical thermodynamics
 - absolute entropy, 151–152
 - basic reactions in, 122–124
 - chemical balance equation in, 124–125
 - combustion efficiency, 150–151
 - entropy generation in, 152–154
 - equilibrium in, 124, 154–166
 - fuel and air in, 123
 - fuel reforming efficiency, 176–197
 - hydrocarbon combustion, 166–170
 - indirect conversion in combustion engines, 197–201
 - lean and rich burn in, 128–131
 - maximum work in, 170–176
 - oxidizer and fuel in, 125
 - reaction energetics, 132–150
 - stoichiometry and mass conservation in, 124–131
 - Third Law of Thermodynamics, 151
- chemisorption. *see* chemical adsorption
- chlorophyll, 759
- circulating fluidized-bed gasifier, 790–791
- closed gas turbine cycle, 275
- closed system
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂) as working fluid in turbine cycle, 297–302
 - defined, 35
 - entropy in, 44
 - equilibrium in, 44–45
 - gas turbine cycle, 284–286
 - general condition for equilibrium for a closed system, 74

808 Index

- closed system (cont.)
regeneration, 331–337
Second Law of Thermodynamics, 45
- coal
consumption, 660
ranks/composition, 662–664
resources, 659–660
- coal carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture
chemical-looping combustion, 745
cycles for, 717–718
efficiency, 726
overview of, 717
oxygen combustion, 722–733
post-combustion capture, 718–721
pre-combustion capture, 733–745
- coal gasification availability efficiency, 182–196
- coal plant
combined cycles, 669–684
efficiency, 661–662
fuel synthesis using syngas, 699–709
gasification, 684–699
steam boiler burning, 664–669
- coefficient of performance, 65–68
- cogeneration, gas turbine, 303
- coking, 202
- combined cycle (CC)
coal plant, 669–684
hybrid with MCFC, 469–474
- combined First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics
availability, 48, 53–61
efficiency of, 61–73
equations of state, 78–86
equilibrium in, 73–75
Gibbs equation, 76–77
maximum work, 51–52
system availability, 51–53
- combined gas and steam cycles (STAG)
efficiency, 432
layout and components of, 431
multi-pressure heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), 438–440
pinch point (PP), 436–438
subcritical cycles, 433
supercritical cycles, 433
supplementary firing, 433–436
- combined heat and power systems, 351
- combustion engine
best efficiency in, 198–201
defined, 196
indirect conversion in, 197–201
operations of, 243
- combustion reactions
biomass energy, 183–186
complete, 125–128
defined, 122
efficiency in, 150–151
gasification, 795
oxidizer and fuel in, 125
- complete combustion, 125–129
- compressed air energy storage (CAES), 308
- concentrated solar power (CSP)
concentrator temperature analysis, 495–504
design, 494–495
efficiency compared to heat engines, 498
overall efficiency, 504–510
overview of, 520
solar irradiance output, 495–496
- condenser
air leakage in, 321
Rankine cycles, 318, 320–321
- conservation of energy, 36
- constant specific heats, 266
- control mass. *See* closed system
- control volume. *See* open system
- conversion, biomass
anaerobic digestion, 770–772
bioconversion, 767–772
cornstarch fermentation, 769–770
fuel types, 766–767
sugar cane fermentation, 767–768
- conversion, thermochemical, 773
- conversion efficiency
defined, 61
formula for other than heat engine, 64
heat engine, 62–67
isentropic efficiency, 68–73
Second Law of Thermodynamics, 67
- conversion efficiency, biomass
gasification
attrition, 796
combustion reactions, 797–801
gasification, 796–797
overview of, 796
- cooling in Rankine cycle
importance of, 356
power efficiency, 356–357
withdrawal and consumption rates, 359–360
- cooling types in Rankine cycle
dry cooling, 358–359
hybrid cooling, 359
once-through cooling, 358
pond cooling, 359
wet tower cooling, 358–359
- cornstarch fermentation, 769–770
- cracking (large molecule), 202
- crop residue, 763
- cross-draft gasifier, 786–787
- cryogenic separation
carbon dioxide (CO₂) and, 569–570
defined, 530–531
process of, 567–569
schemas, 565–566
- current efficiency, 244
- cyclanes, 755–756
- cycle
Carnot, 50
defined, 38
gas turbine, 59–61
power, 38
- Dalton's law of additive pressures, 81
- Daniell cell, 249
- decarbonization, 22
- dense metallic membranes
defect chemistry, 587–591
defined, 586
design and energy requirements, 593–597
flux models, 590–593
hydrogen separation, 600–602
metallic membranes, 601–602
mixed ionic electronic conducting ceramic membranes (MIEC), 586–587, 598–600
mixed protonic electronic conducting membranes (MPEC), 600–601
oxygen separation, 586–587, 598–600
- desorber tower, 535, 543
- destroyed energy, 49
- direct conversion of energy
defined, 39
Nernst equation, 232–233
- direct methanol fuel cell (DMFC), 223, 412

- distillation
 crude oil, 202
 defined, 201
- downdraft gasifier, 786
- dry cooling, 358–359
- dusty gas model, 404
- effectiveness, 66
- efficiency
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture cycles,
 coal, 726
 Carnot cycle, 63–64
 coal plant, 661–662, 676–678
 combined gas and steam cycles, 432
 combustion reactions, 150–151
 conversion, 61
 effectiveness, 61
 fuel cell, 242–245
 fuel cells at finite current, 369–370
 fuel utilization, 150
 gas turbine cycle, 277–281
 heat engine, 270–272
 heat engine conversion, 62–65
 Rankine cycles, 324–325
 Second Law of Thermodynamics,
 66–67
 solar energy, 504–510
 thermomechanical, 62
- elastic energy, 38
- electric double layer, 220, 378–379
- electric neutrality, 225
- electrical energy, 38
- electrical work interactions, 39–40
- electricity generation
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions
 mitigation, 18
 distributed generation of, 19
 natural gas in, 19
- electrochemical cell, 220
- electrochemical potential, 250–251
- electrochemical reactions
 cell types, 223–226
 common terms, 218–226
 defined, 122
 redox reactions and electrolytes,
 220–223
- electrochemical thermodynamics
 background, 217–218
 Carnot cycle, 252–258
 electrochemical potential, 250–251
 fuel cell efficiency, 242–245
- fuel cells, 227–231
 half-cell potential, 248–250
 Nernst equation, 232–242
 open-circuit potential and
 equilibrium, 245–248
- electrode–electrolyte interfaces, 229
- electrolytes
 in electrochemical reactions,
 220–223
 fuel cells at finite current, 371
- electrolytic cell, 225–226
- endothermic reactions, 122
- energy consumption
 challenges of, 5
 and gross domestic production
 (GDP), 3
 importance in the modern world, 1
 point saturation of, 3–4
 recent changes by fuel type, 4–5
 sources of, 4
 and standard of living, 1
 in the USA, 4
 world primary, 1–2
- energy consumption and global
 warming
 carbon cycle and, 9–11
 and carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 concentration, 13
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions
 mitigation, 17–32
 conversion technologies, 32–33
 energy demand and carbon dioxide
 emissions, 17
 greenhouse gases, 8–9
 impact of warmer temperatures, 12
 international agreements, 16–17
 ocean acidity changes, 12–13
 record temperatures, 7
 sea-level rise, 12–33
 solar radiation and, 8
 weather changes, 13
- energy conversion. *See also*
 thermodynamics
 defined, 18
 technologies, 32–33
- energy of reaction, internal, 148
- energy requirements, anaerobic
 digestion, 772
- energy storage technologies, renewable
 energy, 28–29
- energy utilization factor (EUF), 303
- enhanced geothermal energy (EGS), 486
- enthalpy
 absorption reaction of carbon dioxide,
 545–546
 adsorption, 556–557
 defined, 40–43
 gas turbine cycle, 60
 mixture, 81–82
- enthalpy of formation, 133–134
- enthalpy of reaction, 135–137
- entrained-flow gasifier, 784, 792–793
- entropy
 absolute, 151–152
 chemical potential and, 89–90
 in closed system, 43–45
 generation and chemical potential,
 156–157
 generation during free expansion, 53
 generation in heat exchanger,
 55–56
 irreversible processes in closed system,
 44
 and loss of availability, 176
 of mixing, 86
 nonreacting mixtures, 82–83
 in open system, 46–47
- enzyme
 biological processes, 767
 defined, 759
- equations of state
 entropy of mixing, 86
 mixture enthalpy, 81–82
 mixture of ideal gases, 80–81
 mixtures of independent substances,
 79–80
 nonreacting mixtures, 78–84
 perfect gas mixtures, 73–85
- equilibrium
 in closed system, 44–45
 combined First and Second Law of
 Thermodynamics, 73–75
 conditions of, 73–74
 free energies and, 75
 general condition for equilibrium for a
 closed system, 74
 and open-circuit potential, 245–248
 physical adsorption, 557–564
 polymer membrane, 573
 reaction rates of fuel cells, 380–412
 at constant internal energy and
 volume, enthalpy, pressure, 74

810 Index

- equilibrium constant
defined, 158
values of, 159
- equilibrium in chemical thermodynamics
and atom balance, 154
as balance of all possible reactions, 154
chemical potential and entropy generation, 156–157
conditions of, 155–156
Gibbs free energy, 165–166
and pressure, 165
in single reaction, 157–162
van't Hoff equation, 162–164
- equivalence ratio, 129
- Ericsson cycle, 295–297
- excess-air combustion, 128–129
- excess-air ratio, 129
- exchange current density, 380–381
- exergy
available, 49
chemical, 94
defined, 48
loss during free expansion, 53
non-flow exergy function, 49
specific flow thermomechanical, 57
transfer, 49
- exothermic reactions
defined, 122
enthalpy of formation, 134
- extensive properties
defined, 37
independent mixtures, 80
- external transport, oxygen, 799–800
- extractives, 761
- fair allocation method, 520
- Faraday's law, 374
- Faradic efficiency. *See* current efficiency
- fermentation
cornstarch, 769–770
sugar cane, 767–768
- Fick's law, 387, 573
- First Law efficiency. *see* conversion efficiency
- First Law of Thermodynamics
closed system example, 37–40
electrical transfer in a battery, 39–40
interactions and environment in, 36
for an open system, 40–43
process and cycle representation on a state plane, 37
state of a system, 39
work and heat transfer interactions, 35–37
- Fischer–Tropsch (FT) process, 703–709
- flash geothermal plant, 487–489
- flow availability, 96–97
- flow energy function, 54
- flue gas recycle (FGR) system, 724, 731
- fluidization
defined, 671
types of, 671
- fluidized-bed combustion, 671–673
- fluidized-bed gasifier, 694, 783–784
- fluid-property limited cycles, 318
- fossil fuels
vs. biomass fuels, 754
carbon cycle and, 9–11
greenhouse gases and, 8–9
percentage of energy consumption, 1
- free energies
Gibbs, 75
Helmholtz, 75
- fuel availability, 137–174
- fuel cells. *See also* Carnot cycle
crossover/internal currents, 400–402
efficiency, 242–245
fuel utilization efficiency, 399–400
gas consumption losses, 399–400
hydrogen–oxygen, 389
mass and energy balances in, 227–230
mass transport of uncharged species, 387–399
operations of, 243
overall membrane electrode assembly (MEA) model, 402–406
using oxygen and hydrogen to produce water, 230
voltage, 230–231
- fuel cells at finite current
cell components, 370–371
designs and operating conditions, 372
electrochemical kinetics, 374–386
electrochemical reactions for different fuel types, 371
electrolyte material and electrochemical reactions, 371
not achieving thermodynamic efficiency, 369–370
polarization curves, 372–374
types and materials, 371–372
- fuel cells, types of
alkaline fuel cells (AFC), 415–417
molten carbonate fuel cell (MCFC), 417
polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell (PEMFC), 411–415
solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC), 406–410
- fuel-lean burning, 128–129
- fuel production
defined, 201–203
gasification for, 801–803
- fuel reforming efficiency
chemical reaction Second Law efficiency, 196–197
coal gasification availability efficiency, 182–196
fuel production, 201–203
hydrogen production and methane reforming, 176–182
- fuel reforming process, 129
- fuel types and efficiency, 2
- fuel utilization
defined, 399
and Nernst equation, 239–242
fuel utilization efficiency, 150, 244
fuel–air cycle efficiency, 201
fuel-rich combustion, 129–130
functional groups, 758
- Galvani potential, 379
- galvanic cell, 225–245
- gas separation
absorption, 532–555
adsorption, 556–565
carbon dioxide (CO₂), 101–102
cryogenic distillation, 565–570
dense metallic membranes, 586–602
membrane separation, 570–585
in open system, 100
permeable membrane, 99
in thermodynamic equilibrium, 97–102
work requirements in air unit, 100–101
gas separation process schemas
adsorption, 529–530
chemical or physical absorption, 528–529
cryogenic separation, 530–531
semipermeable membranes, 531

- gas separation processes
energy penalty, 526–528, 605
importance in carbon dioxide (CO₂)
capture power plants, 525–526
and power cycle choice, 528
- gas turbine cycle
ambient conditions impact, 305
Brayton cycle, 275–277
Carnot efficiency, 283
closed system, 284–286
defined, 59–61
efficiency and specific work, 277–281
growth of, 274–275
high-efficiency plants, 275
high temperature, 303–305
hybrid with SOFC, 454–467
isentropic efficiency, 281–283
performance criteria, 307–308
for power generation, 305–306
pressure drop, 286–287
solarized, 512
temperature-limited, 318
- gasification
allothermal, 782
autothermal, 781
biomass energy, 183–184, 186–188
versus combustion, 780–781
defined, 129
equilibrium composition, 782–783
methane from, 791
for power and fuel production,
801–803
process of, 684
products, 781
tars from, 792–793
temperature, 782
- gasification, coal
designs and operating conditions,
685–694
into syngas, 691–693
thermodynamics, 685–690
- gasification modeling, biomass
char particle conversion model,
794–795
conversion rate, 768–796
particle characteristics, 795
- gasification-based combined cycles, coal
efficiency, 676–678
environmental performance,
678–679
fluidized-bed combustors, 671–673
- integrated gasification combined
cycles (IGCC), 674–677
technologies for, 669–671
- gasifier types, biomass
entrained-flow, 784
fluidized-bed, 783–784, 787–794
moving-bed, 783–787
- general condition for equilibrium for a
closed system, 74
- geopressure geothermal energy, 487
- geothermal energy
background of, 486–487
forms of, 487
organic Rankine cycles (ORCs),
352
types of plants, 487–489
as zero-carbon energy sources, 24
- Gibbs equation, 76–77, 89–90
- Gibbs free energy
defined, 75
enthalpy of formation, 134
and equilibrium in chemical
thermodynamics, 165–166
for fuel cells at finite current, 379
- Gibbs–Duhem equation, 91
- global warming
carbon cycle and, 9–11
and carbon dioxide (CO₂)
concentration, 6
carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions
mitigation, 17–32
conversion technologies, 32–33
energy demand and carbon dioxide
emissions, 17
greenhouse gases, 8–9
impact of warmer temperatures, 12
international agreements,
16–17
ocean acidity changes, 12–13
record temperatures, 6
sea-level rise, 12–33
solar radiation and, 8
temperature calculations, 7
weather changes, 13
- glucose, 759
- Graz cycle, 626–628
- greenhouse gases
composition of, 7–8
by economic sector, 14
energy consumption and, 8–9
solar energy flux and, 8–9
- half-cell potential, 248–250
- half-reaction (oxidation), 220
- heat engine conversion. *See also* Carnot
cycle
basics of, 269
choice of, 270
choice of power cycles, 272–274
compared to solar, 498
efficiency, 62–67, 270–272
operations of, 243
- heat of combustion. *See* heating values
- heat recovery steam generator (HRSG),
438–440
- heat transfer
First Law of Thermodynamics, 35–37
isothermal, 50
- heating values
biomass energy, 765–766
in chemical thermodynamics, 137–142
gas turbine engine, 141–142
higher, 174
lower, 137
of natural gas, 138–139
- helium, 285
- Helmholtz free energy, 75
- hemicellulose, 760–761
- Henry's law
defined, 533
for some gases in water and low/
medium pressure, 534
- heterogeneous mixture, 78
- higher heating value (HHV), 174
- holocellulose, 760
- homogeneous mixture, 78
- hot dry rock, 487
- humid air cycles
humid air turbine (HAT) cycles, 424,
428–429
recuperated water injected cycle
(RWI), 427
steam injection gas turbine (STIG),
425–427
- humid air turbine (HAT) cycles, 424,
428–429
- hybrid cooling, 359
- hybrid cycles
gas turbine and SOFC, 454–467
integrated MCFC/CC cycle, 469–474
steam turbine and SOFC, 467–468
- hydraulic power, 23–24
- hydrocarbon classification, 755–758

812 Index

- hydrocarbon combustion
 - adiabatic flame temperature, 167–170
 - reaction tendencies, 166–167
- hydrolysis, 759
- hydrothermal geothermal energy, 487
- hypercritical cycles
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂) for, 341–343
 - criteria for, 340–341
 - regenerative, 345
 - split flow compression, 346
 - transcritical cycle, 344–350
- ideal electrolyte, 229
- ideal gas
 - chemical potential, 92
 - condenser, 318
 - enthalpy, 81
 - mixture, 80–81
 - specific heat, 81–82
- ideal separation factor, 574
- incomplete combustion, 129
- indirect conversion of energy, 39
- integrated flash-binary geothermal plant, 489–493
- integrated gasification combined cycle plants (IGCC), 360, 674–677
- integrated solar combined cycle (ISCC), 513–514
- intensive properties
 - defined, 37
 - independent mixtures, 80
- intercooled recuperated cycle, 292–297
- internal combustion engines, 148
- internal diffusion, 798
- internal energy, 38
- internal energy of reaction, 148
- invertase, 760
- irreversible processes
 - in closed system, 44, 48
 - in complete combustion, 127
 - in heat exchanger, 55–56
- isentropic efficiency
 - defined, 68–73
 - gas turbine cycle, 277, 281–283
 - Rankine cycles, 316–318
- isentropic process, 45
- isentropic processes for ideal gas, 77
- isomers, 756
- kerogen, 202
- ketones, 758
- kinetic energy, 38
- kinetic energy of biomass combustion, 798
- kinetic energy of fuel cells at finite current
 - Butler–Volmer equation, 379
 - catalytic, 376–377
 - half-cell potential, 377
 - homogeneous reversible, 374–376
 - reaction rates at equilibrium, 380–412
 - reaction rates at finite current, 382–384
 - Tafel equation, 384–386
 - voltage distribution, 384–386
- kinetic overpotential
 - in channel layer, 393–395
 - defined, 382
 - fuel cell losses and, 402
 - polarization and ohmic, 395–399
- Langmuir isotherm, 557
- latent heating, 37
- law of additive volumes, 84
- law of mass action, 158
- lignin, 759–803
- Linde–Hampson liquefaction cycle, 106
- liquefaction
 - adiabatic-compression cycle, 107
 - hydrogen, 103
 - ideal cycle, 102
 - Linde–Hampson liquefaction cycle, 106
 - nitrogen and methane, 103–107
 - processes, 102–103
- loading point, 541
- lost work, 48
- lower heating value (LHV), 137
- magnetic energy, 38
- magnetic work interaction, 39
- mass fractions, 78
- mass loss, 42
- mass transfer equilibrium
 - across semipermeable membrane, 93
 - chemical potential, 86–89
 - chemical potential and entropy generation, 89–90
 - chemical potential and pressure, temperature, 90–91
 - chemical potential in ideal gas mixture, 92
 - flow availability with, 96–97
 - system availability, 93–96
- mass transfer in fuel cells
 - concentration overpotential in electrodes, 393–395
 - mechanisms of, 387
 - in multicomponent mixture, 387
 - polarization and ohmic overpotential, 395–399
- maximum specific work, 280
- maximum work
 - in chemical reaction, 170–176
 - entropy and loss of availability, 176
 - and fuel availability, 137–174
 - of heat engine, 51
 - during hydrogen oxidation, 172
 - of open system, 54
 - of system, 52
- mechanical equilibrium, 88
- mechanical work transfer, 39
- membrane separation
 - common arrangements, 582–583
 - design calculation, 578–585
 - IGCC with carbon dioxide feed and membrane separation, 740–745
 - polymer membrane, 572–578
 - porous membranes, 570–572
 - selective permeability, 570
- membrane-electrode assembly (MEA), 370, 402–406
- methane
 - gasification product, 791
 - in syngas fuel, 700–702
- methane reforming
 - for hydrogen production, 176–182
 - internal fuel cell, 255–258
- methanol, 702–704
- migration (ion), 395
- mixed ionic electronic conducting ceramic membranes (MIEC)
 - defined, 586
 - for oxygen separation, 586–587
 - using reactive sweep, 598–600
- mixed protonic electronic conducting membranes (MPEC), 600–601
- mixture
 - properties of organic Rankine cycle, 353–355
 - zeotropic, 354–355
- mixture, ideal gas, 80–81
- mixture enthalpy, 81–82

- mixtures, independent substances
 extensive properties, 80
 ideal, 79
 intensive quantities, 80
 mixtures, non-reacting
 average molecular weight of, 79
 enthalpy, 81–82
 entropy, 82–83
 ideal gases, 80–81, 92
 independent, 79–80
 mass fractions, 78
 mole fractions, 78
 moles, 78
 types of, 78
 volume fraction, 83–84
 mixtures, perfect gas, 73–85
 mole fractions, 78
 moles, 78
 molten carbonate fuel cell (MCFC)
 defined, 371
 hybrid with combined cycle, 469–474
 operations of, 417
 monolayer (adsorption), 557
 moving-bed gasifier, 783–787
 multi-pressure heat recovery steam
 generator (HRSG), 438–440
 multi-component mixture, 78
 multilayer (adsorption), 557
- natural gas and carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 emissions mitigation, 19
 natural gas combined cycle plants
 (NGCC), 360
 natural gas oxy-combustion carbon
 dioxide capture
 combined cycle (CC), 621–623
 Graz cycle, 626–628
 layout, 619–620
 process overview, 618–619
 supercritical cycles, 625–626
 water cycle, 623
 negative electrode, 220
 Nernst equation
 as application of direct energy
 conversion to fuel cells, 232–233
 defined, 233
 dependence on concentrations,
 235–237
 dependence on pressure and
 temperature, 233–235
 fuel utilization, 239–242
- fuel/oxygen depletion impact on cell
 potential, 237–239
 net heat rate, 307
 net power output, 307
 non-flow availability function, 49
 non-flow exergy function, 49
 normal open-chain compound, 756
 nuclear energy
 in First Law of Thermodynamics, 38
 supply of, 23
 water use, 360
 as zero-carbon energy source, 23
- once-through cooling, 358
 open-chain molecule
 classification of, 755–756
 defined, 755
 open-circuit efficiency (fuel cell), 242
 open-circuit potential, 245–248
 open gas turbine cycle, 275
 open system
 defined, 36
 First Law of Thermodynamics, 40–43
 gas separation, 100
 regeneration, 328–330
 Second Law of Thermodynamics,
 46–47
 open-loop cooling, 358
 organic Rankine cycles (ORCs)
 properties of fluids and mixtures,
 353–355
 systems and applications, 351–353
 working fluid in, 351
 outer Helmholtz plane, 378–379
 oxidation reaction, 218–219, 379
 oxidation–reduction reactions, 219
 oxy-combustion cycles, 441–453
 oxygen combustion, coal
 atmospheric, 723–724
 pressurized, 724–733
 process of, 722–723
- Paris Agreement (COP-21), 16
 partial compression, 625
 partial oxidation (POX), 180
 partial oxidation reaction, 129
 partial volume. *see* volume fraction
 perfect gas mixtures, 73–85
 permeability coefficient, 574–575
 permeable membrane, 99
 petroleum refining, 201
- phosphoric acid fuel cell (PAFC), 371
 photochemical reactions, 122
 photosynthesis and biomass
 composition and properties, 759–803
 sources of biomass, 758–759
 physical absorption
 in carbon dioxide capture, 540–543
 solubility and Henry's Law, 533–536
 solvent choices, 532
 physical adsorption
 adsorbents, 563–564
 capacity of a solid adsorbent, 557
 energy associated with, 556–557
 energy requirements, 561–563
 equilibrium, 557–564
 process of, 556
 separation factor, 556
 physical availability. *See*
 thermomechanical availability
 physical flow availability function, 54
 physisorption. *See* physical adsorption
 pinch-point (PP) analysis
 combined gas and steam cycles
 (STAG), 436–438
 defined, 332
 supercritical two-phase Rankine
 cycle, 338–340
 pitch, 202
 plant capacity factor (CF), 307
 polarization curves of fuel cells at finite
 current, 372–374, 402
 polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell
 (PEMFC), 371, 411–415
 polymer membrane
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) separation,
 583–585
 coal carbon dioxide capture, 721
 design calculation, 578–585
 equilibrium, 573
 nature of, 572
 permeability, 573–574
 permeation flux, 573
 properties change, 572–573
 selectivity, 574–575, 580
 solubility, 573
 structure, 572
 polymerization, 202
 polysaccharides, 760
 pond cooling, 359
 porous membranes, 570–572, 578–585
 positive electrode, 220

814 Index

- post-combustion capture, coal plant
 - polymer membrane, 721
 - process of, 719–721
- post-combustion capture, natural gas, 612–618
- potential energy, 38
- power cycles
 - defined, 38
 - efficiency of, 62–63
- power generation
 - gas turbines for, 305–306
 - gasification for, 801–803
- pre-combustion capture, coal
 - IGCC with carbon dioxide feed and membrane separation, 740–745
 - IGCC with physical absorption separation, 733–740
 - layout, 733–734
- pre-combustion carbon dioxide capture in natural gas cycle, 646–654
- pressure
 - drop in gas turbine cycle, 286–287
 - and equilibrium in chemical thermodynamics, 165
 - Nernst equation, 233–235
 - subcritical cycles, 318, 320
 - supercritical cycles, 318
- pressured fluidized-bed reactors (PFBC), 672
- pressure-limited cycle, 318
- pressure-swing absorption, 537–539
- pressure-swing adsorption, 559–561
- process, 37
- proton exchange membrane fuel cell. *See* polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell
- proven reserves, 660
- proximate analysis, coal, 663–664
- Purisol[®] process, 541
- pyrolysis
 - defined, 201
 - high-temperature, 773–776
 - intermediate-temperature, 776–777
- rank, coal, 662
- Rankine cycles. *See also* two-phase power cycles
 - coal plant, 664–669
 - cooling, 356–360
 - efficiency, 324–325
 - energy flow in, 357–359
 - geothermal energy, 486–493
 - hypercritical cycles, 340–350
 - ideal working fluid for, 485
 - isentropic processes, 316–318
 - layout and components of, 318–319
 - maximum pressure/temperature impact, 321–322
 - modeling software, 360–361
 - organic, 351–356
 - pressure-limited, 318
 - reasons to use, 315
 - regeneration, 327
 - reheating, 323–326
 - supercritical two-phase, 337–340
 - superheating, 322–323
 - working fluid properties, 318
- reaction energetics, chemical
 - adiabatic flame temperature, 143–147
 - adiabatic flame temperature at constant volume reaction, 148–150
 - enthalpy of formation, 133–134
 - enthalpy of reaction, 135–137
 - heating values, 137–142
 - internal energy of reaction, 148
 - reference enthalpies, 133
- reactors (CLC)
 - chemical-looping carbon dioxide capture, 637–643
 - design, 643–645
- recirculating bed reactor, 671
- Rectisol[®] process, 541
- recuperated water injected cycle (RWI), 427
- redox pair, 219
- redox reactions, 220–223
- reduction reaction
 - defined, 218–219
 - for fuel cells at finite current, 379
- reference enthalpies, 133
- refining process, 201–203
- reforming (molecules), 202
- regeneration
 - closed feedwater heaters, 331–337
 - open feedwater heaters, 328–330
 - reasons for, 327
 - schemes, 327–328
- regenerative/recuperation cycle
 - Ericsson cycle, 295–297
 - intercooled recuperated cycle, 292–297
- reheating, 323–326
- renewable energy
 - fair allocation method, 520
 - trends in, 484–485
 - working with lower-temperature sources, 485
- reserves, 659
- resources, coal, 660
- restricted dead state, 51
- ring structure molecule
 - defined, 755
 - structure, 756
- saccharides, 759
- Second Law of Thermodynamics
 - for closed system, 45
 - and efficiency in chemical reaction, 196–197
 - entropy and, 43–45
 - equilibrium in, 155
 - for open system, 46–47
 - overview of, 43
- selective catalytic reduction (SCR), 668
- selective non-catalytic reduction process (SNCR), 669
- Selexol[®] process, 541
- semipermeable membrane
 - for gas separation, 531
 - mass transfer equilibrium, 93
- sensible heating, 37
- separation factor, 556
- seven wedges approach to emission mitigation, 31–32
- shaft work, 41
- simple cell, 218
- simple compressible system, 39
- solar energy
 - concentrated solar power (CSP) plants, 494–510, 520
 - integrated solar combined cycle (ISCC), 513–514
 - integrated with fuel energy, 511
 - popularity of, 494
 - solar reforming combined cycle, 514–520
 - water use, 360
 - as zero-carbon energy source, 26
- solar energy flux and greenhouse gases, 8–9
- solar reforming combined cycle, 514–520

- solar-fuel energy integration schemes, 511–513
- solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC)
 defined, 221
 hybrid with gas turbine, 454–467
 hybrid with steam turbine, 467–468
 and materials, 371
 operations of, 406–410
- solubility
 defined, 533
 polymer membrane, 573
- solute, 533
- solution-diffusion mechanism, 573
- specific flow thermomechanical exergy, 57
- specific work
 gas turbine cycle, 277–281
 maximum, 280
- split compression, 625
- standard chemical reaction availability, 172
- standard enthalpy of formation of
 relevant species, 266
- standard entropy of relevant species, 266
- starch
 composition of, 763
 defined, 759
- state of a system
 defined, 39
 gas turbine cycle, 59
- steam injection gas turbine (STIG), 425–427
- steam turbine engines
 hybrid with SOFC, 467–468
 large pressure/temperature variation
 in, 321–322
 regeneration in, 327
 superheating, 322–323
 as two-phase power cycle, 316–317
- stoichiometric coefficients, 125
- stoichiometric combustion, 125
- stoichiometric mixture, 125
- stoichiometric mole/volume ratio
 of air–fuel, 128
- stored total energy
 chemical, 38
 elastic, 38
 electrical, 38
 in First Law of Thermodynamics, 35
 internal, 38
 kinetic, 38
 magnetic, 38
 nuclear, 38
 potential, 38
 thermal, 38
- stream reforming (SR), 210
- structural isomerism, 756
- subcritical cycles, 318, 320, 433
- sugar cane fermentation, 767–768
- sugars
 crops for biomass, 763
 defined, 759
 fermentable, 759
 hydrolysis of, 759
 in woody materials, 760–761
- supercritical cycles
 combined gas and steam cycles
 (STAG), 433
 defined, 318
 natural gas oxy-combustion carbon
 dioxide capture, 625–626
 two-phase Rankine, 337–340
- superheating, 322–323
- supplementary firing, 432–436
- surface coverage (adsorption), 557
- syngas
 chemical-looping carbon dioxide
 capture in coal plants, 748–750
 coal gasification into, 699–700
- syngas fuel
 coal gasification into, 691–693
 Fischer–Tropsch (FT) process,
 703–709
 methane, 700–702
 methanol, 702–704
- synthesis, 203
- system
 defined, 35
 and mass transfer, 93–96
 thermodynamic properties, 36
- system boundary, 27
- tar, 201
- temperature
 chemical-looping carbon dioxide
 capture, 637–643
 constant, 58–59
 high-temperature gas turbines,
 303–305
 Nernst equation, 233–235
 solar energy concentrator, 495–504
 temperature-swing absorption (TSA), 540
- temperature-limited cycle, 318
- thermal efficiency
 anaerobic digestion, 772
 transcritical cycle, 344–345
- thermal energy, 38
- thermal energy reservoir, 48
- thermal equilibrium, 88
- thermally neutral reaction, 675
- thermochemical conversion
 high-temperature gasification,
 780–793
 intermediate temperature pyrolysis,
 776–777
 low-temperature torrefaction,
 778–780
 pyrolysis at high temperature,
 773–776
- thermochemical reactions, 122
- thermochemical recuperation (TCR)
 cycle, 429–431
- thermodynamics. *see also* energy
 conversion
 combining First and Second Laws,
 47–61
 efficiency of, 35
 equilibrium in, 35
 First Law, 34–43
 gas separation, 97–102
 liquefaction in, 102–107
 mass transfer equilibrium, 86–97
 Second Law, 43–47
- thermomechanical availability, 54, 94
- thermomechanical conversion
 bottoming cycles, 302
 cogeneration, 303
 compressed air energy storage
 (CAES), 308
 gas turbine cycle, 274–287
 gas turbines for power generation,
 305–306
 heat engines, 269–274
 high-temperature gas turbines,
 303–305
 intercooled recuperated cycle,
 292–297
 overview of, 268–269
 performance criteria, 307–308
 Rankine cycle, 316–322
 regenerative and recuperation cycle,
 288–292
 two-phase power cycles, 315–359

816 Index

- thermomechanical conversion (cont.)
 US electricity generation additions by fuel, 269
 working fluid properties, 297–302
- thermomechanical efficiency, 62
- Third Law of Thermodynamics, 151
- topping cycle
 defined, 350
 fluidized-bed combustion, 673
- torrefaction, 778–780
- transcritical cycle
 vs. hypercritical cycle, 344
 thermal efficiency of, 344–345
- transfer coefficient, 382
- transportation and carbon dioxide emissions, 29–31
- triple phase boundary (TPB), 220
- turbine rotor inlet temperature (TRIT), 286
- two-phase power cycles. *See also*
 Rankine cycles
 binary, 350–351
 operation of, 315–316
 in power plants, 316
 steam turbine engines, 316–317
- ultimate analysis, coal, 663–664
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN-FCCC), 13–16
- universal gas constant, 80
- utilization efficiency, 271
- utilization overpotential, 236, 240
- van't Hoff equation, 162–164
- voltage
 distribution in fuel cell, 384–386
 electrochemical fuel cells, 230–231
 fuel cells dependence of current density, 372–374
- volume fraction, 83–84
- waste heat recovery (WHR), 68–73, 352
- water, woody material, 762
- water–gas shift (WGS), 130, 154, 178, 527–528
- wet tower cooling, 358–359
- wind energy, 25
- woody material (biomass)
 hemicellulose, 761
 lignin, 761
- primary carbohydrates in, 760
 sugars in, 760–761
- work transfer, 50
- work transfer in First Law of Thermodynamics
 defined, 39
 electrical work interactions, 39–40
 heat engine, 66
 magnetic work interaction, 39
 mechanical, 39
- working fluid
 gas turbine cycle, 297–302
 in Rankine cycle, 318, 351
- zeotropic mixture, 354–355
- zero-carbon energy sources
 biomass, 27–28
 geothermal energy, 24
 hydraulic power, 23–24
 nuclear energy, 23
 ocean thermal energy, 22
 ocean tidal waves, 22
 solar energy, 26
 types of, 22–23
 wind energy, 25