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TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING (SDE) AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (EE) USING A CROSS-DISCIPLINARY (CD) INTEGRATED SYSTEM APPROACH (ISA)

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ABSTRACT: This paper addresses the different CD aspects of SDE and EE using the most effective methods based on System Theory (ST). The paper addresses the technical, social and educational aspects of these CD systems. The paper has Chemical and Biological Engineering (CBE) as the heart of analysis and discussion. The development of societies, depletion of classical energy sources, global warming, etc., dictates a CD approach to deal with modern challenges. This CD approach should extend the boundaries of different scientific and engineering disciplines to reach all other disciplines including, economics, politics and other social sciences. It is about time for engineers, scientists, medical doctors, economists, politicians, military officers and specialists, etc. to join arms in CD projects to achieve sustainability for a better, stable, peaceful, non-sectarian, prosperous and more just societies. This article aims to introduce common basis for these disciplines to work together toward these honorable aims.

Keywords: Sustainable Development (SD); Sustainable Development Engineering (SDE); Environmental Engineering (EE); System Theory (ST); Integrated System Approach (ISA), Bio-Fuels (BFs); Integrated Bio-Refineries (IBRs); Renewable Raw Materials (RRMs), Mathematical Modeling (MM).

1. INTRODUCTION

Chemical engineering as a very rich discipline by its nature has witnessed considerable expansion in the last three decades which is consistent with the Amundson report (Amundson, N., (1988); Elnashaie, S.S., et.al, 1993)). The most successful departments in the USA and Canada as well as most of the rest of the world have been those that expanded in the direction of becoming Chemical and Biological Engineering Departments (CBEDs); e.g.: University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA; University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA, etc., with biological engineering meaning biochemical and biomedical engineering. Very similar names are, of course, also included in this category (e.g.: Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, USA; Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Tufts University, Medford, MA, USA; Division of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, School of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering Department, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, USA; Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering Department, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, USA, etc). Other departments went half the way and became departments of Chemical and Bio-Chemical Engineering only (e.g.: Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ, USA; Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD, USA; Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, Chemical and Biochemical Engineering Department, Instituto Tecnológico de Veracruz, Veracruz, Ver., Mexico; etc) and did reasonably well. Some Chemical and Biochemical Engineering Departments split into two separate departments (e.g.: University College, London University, London, UK) and both are doing reasonably well. Other departments became departments of Chemical and Materials Engineering (CME) (e.g.: Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Michigan State University,

East Lansing, Michigan, USA, etc) and others became Chemical and Environmental Engineering (CEE) (e.g. The Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA, etc) and did also reasonably well. It will be a great success to have all 4 disciplines, Chemical; Biological; Materials and Environmental Engineering in one department and also to include the new comers SDE and Nano-Engineering (NE) both discussed later and using a new approach suitable for such a (CD) rich new specialization. (DelftTU, 2003) and Fiksel (2006).

The 4 above components are all Engineering Disciplines (EDs) however they are strongly linked to the social challenges associated with the subjects and using the new approach will make them all fall well under the same umbrella. However the CD approach extends to include not only EDs but also scientific disciplines such as chemistry, physics, mathematics, microbiology, etc. as well other non-engineering disciplines such as economics, politics, sociology, etc. This in addition to the new comers discussed below will make the graduates truly ready for CD jobs in industry as well as for research work in academia and industry as well as governmental research centers. It is also important to emphasize the fact that the new engineering era requires that graduates be prepared not only for design and operation, but also for innovation and should not be taught to learn while in school and university but also to be taught the culture, ideology and philosophy of Long Life Learning (L3 according to the ABET terminology). With all this branching, interaction and synergy between disciplines and these new requirements of modern industry and the healthy forms of globalization a new approach based on (ST) and may be called Integrated System Approach (ISA) should be adopted both in under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and research in academia and will naturally spread to industry and governmental research centers e.g.: Bertalanffy (1976) ; Dewulf and Langenhove (2006) ; Hens (2005); Horbach (2005) and IChemE. (2002).

The 4 disciplines mentioned above are relatively well defined and discussed in the literature and the reader can be referred to excellent references for this purpose, e.g.: Wei (1988); Amundson (1988); Elnashaie S. S. *et al.* (1993); Aris (1991). This does not mean that the last word has been said with regard to these disciplines, but it means that they are matured enough to be considered as given in a paper like this introducing some, may be, new and useful principles to this continuously expanding and complicating field.

The first question now is: who are the new comers, and are they really new comers or intelligent extension of existing disciplines? These relatively new comers are: SDE which is a subsystem of SD as a whole, Elnashaie S. S. (2008). In terms of ST and the ISA, we can consider SD itself as a system formed of technical and non-technical subsystems and SDE is a subsystem of the technical subsystem as shown in some details later. This relatively new comer is an extension of EE, which is itself an extension of Efficient Engineering (EE' to distinguish it from EE). In other words if SDE (which is a subsystem of the technical subsystem of SD) is a system then EE is a subsystem of it and EE' is a subsystem of EE. While in the terms of stability theorem EE' can be considered necessary but not sufficient for EE, what make it sufficient is the introduction of Environmental Regulations(ERs) which came into the picture in the last 4 decades only in some countries while other countries did not introduce it in a proper manner affecting negatively the rest of the world. Similarly EE is necessary but not sufficient for SDE (which is itself necessary but not sufficient for SD) what makes it sufficient is the introduction of Renewable Raw Materials (RRMs) to replace the Non-RRMs. This brings into the picture not only BF's from wastes and energy crops (and not from food) and micro-algae, but also Integrated Bio-Refineries (IBRs) since societies do not live only on fuels. This will be made clearer later.

Another relatively new and very important comer is Nano-Technology (NT) [or Nano-Engineering (NE)], again using ISA, NT is an advanced part of materials science/engineering, but can NT develop without CD research including physicists, chemists, electrochemists, etc; the answer is no and it is actually an advanced system formed of many subsystems and a discipline strongly cross-linked to many other disciplines e.g.: Wei (1988) ; Amundson (1988); Elnashaie S. S. *et al.* (1993); Aris (1991).

Another relatively new comer is the practical implications of Non-Linear Dynamics (NLDs), Bifurcation (B) and Chaos(C). These are actually very old disciplines, some philosophers will consider it as old as the great French mathematician Poincare e.g.: Smith (1974); Stewart (1989); Hawking (1989) or even older , while other philosophers consider it as old as the great Persian poet Omar-El-Khiam (Elnashaie S. S. and Elshishini, 1996), both are right in a way. What is really new and challenging is the practical implications of NLD, B and C especially in CBE systems, not because these are the richest systems in NLD, B and C but because they are the systems that the author know more about (e.g.: Iscol (1970); Elnashaie S.S. and El-Hennawi (1979); Elshishini and Elnashaie (1990); Elshishini *et al.* (1992); Edwards and Kim (1998); Elnashaie S. S. E. H. and Garhyan (2004); (Garhyan and Elnashaie, 2004a;2004b;2004c); (Chen and Elnashaie, 2004b; Chen and Elnashaie (2004a)); Mahecha-Botero *et al.* (2006); Elnashaie S. S. *et al.* (2006).

Complexity (COMP) is also quite important and it does not mean only numerical/computational COMP, but other forms of COMP, e.g.: simple configurations having COMP behavior and COMP configurations having simple behavior, e.g.: [Elnashaie S. S. and Grace \(2007\)](#). It is also important to realize that COMP is strongly related to NLD, B and C and will be kept under this category.

This paper will address a part of the tip of this iceberg, in an organized manner to be as useful as possible for other researchers of different disciplines to develop the ideas much further. The tools are from ISA based on ST. The objective is a systematic organized framework relating: CBE, IBRs and EE together with the relatively new comers of: SDE, NT and practical implications of NLD, B and C (e.g.: [Smith \(1974\)](#); [Stewart \(1989\)](#); [Hawking \(1989\)](#); [Elnashaie S. S. and Elshishini \(1996\)](#); [Iscol \(1970\)](#); [Elnashaie S.S. and El-Hennawi \(1979\)](#); [Edwards and Kim \(1998\)](#); [Elshishini et al. \(1992\)](#); [Elshishini and Elnashaie \(1990\)](#); [Elnashaie S. S. E. H. and Garhyan \(2004\)](#); [\(Garhyan and Elnashaie, 2004a;2004b;2004c\)](#); [\(Chen and Elnashaie, 2004b;2004a\)](#); [Mahecha-Botero et al. \(2006\)](#); [Elnashaie S. S. and Grace \(2007\)](#)).

2. THE ST AND THE ISA

It seems reasonable to start by ST and ISA since they are the main tools. ST is the basis of the ISA which is the most efficient methodology for classification, organization and transfer of knowledge ([Smith, 1974](#)); [Stewart \(1989\)](#); [Aris \(1991\)](#); [Elnashaie S. S. and Garhyan \(2003\)](#); [Elnashaie S. S. and Uhlig \(2007\)](#). The approach of ST is very valuable in both research and education. In research, it is one of the most important components for the development of new knowledge and novel processes, especially in areas where CD research and development is a must for innovative solutions. SD is one of those areas which are CD by their very nature as briefly discussed above and will be discussed in some more details later on. The theme of this part is not to stress only the importance of the ST when dealing with the issue of SD, BFs and IBRs but also to use it in developing the ISA as a tool for investigating and discussing all issues mentioned above including the CD educational methodology. It is also related to Mathematical Modeling (MM) the main tool for Computer Simulation (CS) and the maximum exploitation of Digital Computers (DCs) in education, research, innovation and optimal operation and control. ST is shown to be the best approach to organize knowledge and transfer it into an organized and easy manner. By this we believe that ST is the basic tool for dealing not only with SD but also to be widely used in engineering education, research and industry in relation to society. A definition of some important terms in ST is essential to build on towards ISA ([Elnashaie S. S. and Garhyan, 2003](#)); [Elnashaie S. S. and Uhlig \(2007\)](#).

2.1. ST

What is a system? The word system derives from the Greek word “systema” and means an assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence. The main difference between ST and Set Theory (ST’ to distinguish it from ST) is that in ST there is synergy between the subsystems while in ST’ we are dealing with “dead” sets formed of “dead” subsets where the set is simply the addition of the subsets with no synergy or in other words no new characteristics which do not belong to the subsets. This is not the case with regard to systems and subsystems.

A simpler more pragmatic description regarding systems includes:

- A system is a whole composed of parts (subsystems or elements)
- The concepts of a system, subsystems and elements are relative and depend upon the degree of analysis. For example, we can take the entire human body as a system, while the heart, arms, liver, etc. are elements. Or we can consider any of these elements as the system and analyze it in terms of smaller elements (or subsystems) and so on. In the other direction we can consider a country as a system and its cities as subsystems and the people as subsystems of the subsystems and the parts of these humans as elements if the analysis stops at this level or subsystems if the analysis continues.
- The parts of the system can be parts in the physical sense or they can be processes. In the physical sense the parts of the human/animal body or of a chair form a system. On the other hand, for chemical equipment performing a certain function, we can consider the various processes inside (within the boundary) of the system as elements which are almost always interacting with each other in a complex manner to fulfill the functions of the system. A simple chemical engineering example is a chemical/biochemical reactor in which processes like reactions, mixing, heat evolution/absorption, heat transfer, mass transfer, etc. take place to achieve the goal of the reactor, which is to convert reactants/substrates to products. A system

can be formed of both, i.e. different parts of the system (a reactor and a regenerator combined to form a Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) unit, each part having a number of processes taking place within its boundaries and the different parts are interacting through catalyst circulation and in each vessel the different processes are interacting and all types of interaction are given the overall characteristics of the FCC unit).

- The properties of the system are not the sum of the properties of its components (elements or subsystems), although they are, of course, affected by those components. Instead, the properties of the system result from non-linear interaction (synergy) between components (elements or subsystems). For example, humans have consciousness, which is not a property of any of its components (elements or subsystems) separated alone. Also, mass transfer with chemical reaction has certain properties, which are not properties of chemical reaction or mass transfer alone (for example, multiplicity of steady states, as discussed below). This shows the great difference between ST and ST' as mentioned above. ST' does not show such synergy, the set of numbers can be divided into the odd numbers and the even numbers subsets, the addition of them gives the set of numbers without any synergy unlike the ST which relates more to physico-chemical systems and shows that one plus one is equal two only in arithmetic.

2.2. The state of the system and state variables

The term “state of the system”, rigorously defined through the state variables of the system, is used extensively. These state variables are chosen according to the nature of the system and the utilization and/or manipulation of it. The state of a boiler can be described by temperature and pressure, a heat exchanger by temperature, a non-isothermal reactor by the concentration of the different components and temperature, an isothermal absorption tower by the concentration of different components on different plates, a human body by blood pressure and temperature, flow through a pipe by the axial and lateral profiles of local velocity and pressure. Thus state variables are variables that describe the state of the system.

2.3. Input variables (parameters)

They are not state variables. Instead, they are external to the system but affect the system, i.e. “work on the system”. For example, the temperature and composition of the feed stream to a distillation tower or a chemical reactor or the feed temperature to a heat exchanger are input variables. They affect the state of the system, but are not affected by the state of the system (except when there is a feedback control or a recycle, in which case we distinguish between control variables and disturbances or input variables). Of course, this again depends upon the level of analysis, or the boundary of the system (subsystem), for in many cases these input variables to the system are outputs (or state variables) of a previous system (subsystem).

2.4. Design variables (parameters)

They are associated with the design of the system and are usually fixed. Examples are the diameter and height of a Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR) or of a tubular reactor.

2.5. Physico-chemical variables (parameters)

They are the physical and chemical parameters of the system, e.g.: viscosity, mass and heat transfer coefficients, equilibrium constants, reaction rate constants, etc.

2.6. Boundaries of System

As encountered above, a system has boundaries distinguishing it from the surroundings or environment. The relation between the system and its environment leads to one of the most important and fundamental classifications of systems.

2.6.1. Isolated System

It does not exchange matter or energy with the surroundings. It tends to the state of thermodynamic equilibrium (maximum entropy). An example is a batch adiabatic reactor.

2.6.2. Closed System

It does not exchange matter with the surroundings, but it does exchange energy. Such a system, again, tends to thermodynamic equilibrium (maximum entropy). A batch non-adiabatic reactor is a typical example.

2.6.3. Open System

It exchanges matter and energy with the surroundings. (Notice that exchange of matter automatically implies exchange of energy). It does not tend to thermodynamic equilibrium but to steady state or what should better be called a “stationary non-equilibrium state”, characterized by minimum entropy generation. A CSTR is a lumped example (state variable are not changing with the space dimension(s)), whereas a Tubular Continuous Flow Reactor (TCFR) is a distributed example (state variable are changing with the space dimension(s)). It is important to notice that open systems belong to the category of dissipative systems discussed below.

Flow systems are usually open, with one or more fluid streams entering and discharging from the boundaries. However, mixing vessels and flow loops can be closed systems, with energy transferred across their boundaries (e.g. by impellers of pumps) to provide the energy needed to initiate and maintain the motion, most or all of this energy ultimately being dissipated due to viscosity.

The above shows that the term “steady state” commonly used in CBE is not really very accurate, or at least it is not precise enough. A more accurate phrase should be “stationary non-equilibrium state”, which is a characteristic of open systems, distinguishing it from “stationary equilibrium state”, associated with isolated and closed systems.

2.7. Steady, Unsteady States and Thermodynamic Equilibrium of Systems

As briefly stated above, the steady state (stationary non-equilibrium state) is a concept related to open systems (all continuous CBE processes are open systems). Steady state occurs when the state of the system stops changing with time, but the system is not at thermodynamic equilibrium, i.e. the processes inside the system do not stop and the stationary behavior with time is due to a balance between input, output and processes taking place within the boundaries of the system. This steady state of lumped systems is a point in a space having the same dimensions as the problem (number of components + temperature + pressure, etc.), whereas that for distributed systems, it is a profile in the space coordinate(s) as additional dimension(s). Unsteady state of an open system starts at an initial condition and tends with time towards a steady state when the system is stable (a point for lumped system and profile for distributed systems). What if the system is unstable? This is addressed in a later section about NLD, B, C and COMP. On the other hand, for isolated and closed systems the unsteady state changes with time, tending towards thermodynamic equilibrium, which is stationary with time because all processes have stopped (the process is “dead”).

For flowing systems (leaving aside ideal, i.e. in viscid, fluids and fluid static), energy is required to actuate fluid motion and maintain steady flow and transport processes. If the source of energy (e.g. a pump, potential energy, or a heat source) is terminated or exhausted, then the system asymptotically approaches the thermodynamic equilibrium state of a static isothermal system.

3. SD, SDE and EE

Many SD definitions are “catch” phrases and not real ones reflecting the intimacy of the term, an example is: “It is the form of technological, economic and social strategies for development that provides a mode of development so that future generations will have at least the same opportunities to live and prosper that the present generation enjoys”. Does this mean that we are happy with the present situation, locally, state-wise, national-wise and international-wise? Of course not. SD definition should be more concrete and specific than that. The definition should be formed of a number of components and not a “catch phrases”.

We would rather then put the SD description "definition" to be covering the following:

- Develop novel clean technologies capable of achieving Minimum Pollution-Maximum Production (MPMP).
- Develop technologies capable of using RRM to achieve sustainability (and may be growth) of raw materials rather than the present situation associated with the continuous and critical depletion of raw materials.
- The use of natural distributed RRM in contradistinction to the present depleting raw materials

- concentrated in certain parts of the world causing continuous conflicts and wars.
- Produce environmentally friendly products easy to degrade and/or reuse.
- Develop clean and environmentally friendly housing, office buildings and shopping centers.
- Develop efficient technologies for waste treatment and recycle.
- Building socio-economic and political framework to apply the above (including the necessary non-profit tendencies and change of consumer habits, etc.)
- Tendencies and change of consumer habits, etc.)
- Developing efficient Integrated Bio-Refineries (IBRs)

In the light of the ISA discussed below (Section 4), one can stress again the view of SDE as a subsystem of SD. This SDE subsystem will definitely lie among the technological subsystem of SD; the latter at the same time include non-technological subsystems like socio-economic, political ethical/moral, etc. Thus EE is a subsystem of SDE. Our technological target therefore is to achieve sustainability, while EE' and EE are subsystems of this sustainability, i.e.: necessary but not sufficient for sustainability. The focus of this paper is more on SD with respect to production while the relation with consumption will lie in the background. It is very important to stress that RRM's constitute a crucial component of SDE and thus SD. It is also important to stress the fact that other non-fuel sustainable products are essential for SD leading us to the very important concept of IBRs. BFs represent a subsystem of IBRs and also a subsystem for other renewable sources of energy such as: wind, hydro, nuclear, solar, etc., which are outside the scope of this paper. Also improving the efficiency of the fossil fuels use will contribute to sustainability, but is outside the scope of this paper. The simplest classification of SD to its subsystems is given in Fig.1 and a more condensed one is given in Fig.2 more details are given in Fig.3 and further details suitable for industries and education are given in Fig.4.

3.1. BFs and IBRs

An IBR is a complex facility that integrates biomass conversion processes and equipment to produce fuel, power, and chemicals/bio-chemicals from the biomass. It is analogous to today's petroleum refineries and its integrated petrochemical complexes that produce multiple fuels and products from petroleum. IBRs have been identified as the most promising route to the creation of a new domestic and distributed bio-based industry (e.g.: [Kamm et al. \(2010\)](#); [Alvarado \(2007\)](#); [International first Refinery workshop \(2007\)](#); [NREL \(2007\)](#)). Sustainability does not depend only upon sustainable fuels, but also on sustainability of other commodities for modern societies. This important simple fact leads to the important concept of IBRs producing not only sustainable fuels but also other sustainable commodities and energy. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory, NREL, which is a part of the USA Department OF Energy, DOE, defines bio-refinery as: "a facility that integrates biomass conversion processes and equipment to produce fuels, power, and chemicals from biomass". The present view about IBRs is based on two platforms, the sugar and syngas platforms as discussed later. This paper concentrates on sustainable fuels and IBRs. Production facilities for sustainable BFs are a subsystem of IBRs, the implications of this are:

- A sustainable BFs facility built today should be planned with its growth into an IBR in mind.
- Sustainable fuels production will almost always be a part of IBRs
- An advanced definition of IBRs and their subsystems including BFs should be developed together with a clear definition of BFs and Bio Products (BPs).
- A clear definition of sustainability and quantification of these definitions into suitable metrics should be developed.

Both National Science Foundation (NSF) and DOE are putting large research funds into development of IBR [Bohlmann \(2005\)](#); [Chen et al. \(2005\)](#); [Christensen and Nielsen \(2005\)](#); "Governmental and Industry Partnerships for Developing Biorefineries (2004); "International first Refinery workshop (2007); [Clark et al. \(2006\)](#); [Kochergin and Kearney \(2006\)](#); [Realf and Abbas \(2004\)](#).

The present few bio-refineries are still very limited because of many factors including a limited understanding of BPs. There are a number of basic principles that need to be very clear from the beginning to well define IBRs and the position within them of their important subsystem; BFs. IBRs represent an integral critical subsystem of SD, which is a CD system by its very nature as discussed earlier. It is best to use ISA to study this complex CD system and its subsystems. Engineers are most interested in the technology part (subsystem of the SD system), but with a background understanding of other subsystems and collaboration with other disciplines, as discussed earlier. As discussed earlier SDE

is the most important subsystem of the technology part which is itself a subsystem of the SD system. As discussed earlier, the efficient utilization of RRM is at the heart of sustainability. RRM should be defined very clearly, for it is strongly related to the cycle of renewability, i.e.: fossil fuels are renewable, but over a cycle of hundreds of thousands of years. RRM should be renewable over a period of 6-18 months. RRM can be any kind of renewable waste, e.g., agricultural waste, municipal waste, etc. or special (energy) crops produced specifically to be used for this purpose, e.g.: switch-grass cultivated and produced specially for BF production. On the other hand useful agricultural products used today for BF, e.g.: corn for ethanol; vegetable oil for trans-esterification bio-diesel, etc., are not strategic solutions as RRM and for sustainability because of the consumption of important edible products at a time of food shortage everywhere especially in developing nations. As discussed above, bio-diesel can also be produced from the growth of Algae under favorable conditions for it which is not favorable for agriculture. The main RRM is a storage tank for solar energy through biosynthesis; CO_2 and other nutrients. The ultimate aim for BF is to produce as much CO_2 as consumed in the biosynthesis of the biomass that produced it. This, with maximum efficiency, may lead to the approach of zero net CO_2 emission. We cannot really dispose of any CO_2 resulting from fossil fuel, it only keeps circulating from one form/place to the other, except with sequestration by injection under the bottom of the oceans which is expensive; its side effects are not known and can only be practiced by very large companies. All other techniques just move the CO_2 from one location/form to the other without reducing the earth CO_2 added inventory from the carbon source that came from under the ground. Hydrogen is a good clean fuel and will occupy its part in the clean fuels matrix and is therefore one of the potential products of IBR. However, although the claim that it is 100% clean is locally true; it is actually not globally true if its source is fossil fuel, whether directly through catalytic steam reforming (95% of hydrogen produced in USA is through catalytic steam reforming) or indirectly through production of electricity (90% of electricity in the USA is from Coal) followed by electrolysis. It can be globally clean only if the source is bio, wind, hydro, nuclear, etc. The range of fermentable sugars is expanding due to the development in microbiology and the discovery of efficient mutated microorganisms capable of fermenting the wide range of sugars produced from cellulose/hemi-cellulose hydrolysis. A strong challenge with lots of intensive research nowadays is in the field of efficient and clean hydrolysis of cellulose/hemi-cellulose, important improvements are achieved in the enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulose/hemi-cellulose. The process of fermentation is improving continuously using novel membrane immobilized fermenters and novel modes of operation. Lignin from Lingo-cellulose is used as a cheap fuel to improve the energy efficiency of the IBR; however the future potential is to use it as a platform for a wide range of products to replace certain petroleum refining and petrochemical products. Important improvements are introduced to syngas production from biomass through both one step process (biomass gasification to syngas) and two steps process (biomass fast pyrolysis to bio-oil followed by Catalytic Steam Reforming [CSR] of bio-oil to syngas). The two steps process seems to be better with regard to the % of H_2 in the syngas. Certain difficulties associated with CSR of bio-oil are solvable through novel reformers configurations such as Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) reformers (Chen and Elnashaie, 2004b;2004a). An important challenge in the biomass to Fischer Tropsch (FT) BF process is the integration of the endothermic catalytic CSR process with the exothermic catalytic FT process into one integrated membrane catalytic auto-thermal process. The choice of BF is strongly location sensitive and is also affected by many other factors including, but not limited to, available capital investment, size of market, etc. For the same BF the technology to be used also depends upon the above factors and others. Although the interest in BF is dominating now because of energy and fuels problems especially in the Middle East (ME), we do not live only on fuels, other products should be sustainable. IBR should be able to contribute towards sustainability and not only renewable BF; however renewable BF represents essential subsystem of it. It is important for IBR to include all what is bio, whether with regard to feedstock, or processes or both, e.g.:

- Biomass utilizing sequential thermal catalytic processes to produce FT-BF (the processes are not bio, but the feedstock is bio)
- Biological treatment of CO and water to produce CO_2 and hydrogen (bio-catalyzed Water Gas Shift-WGS-reaction). The feed is not bio, but the process is bio.
- Ligno-cellulose utilizing sequential bio-processes to produce cellulosic bio-ethanol. Both feedstock and processes are bio.
- Utilization of bio-processes to transfer one form of energy to another, e.g.: Integrated Bio-Electrolysis coupled to Bio-Fuel-Cells (IBE-BFCs) to change intermittent solar energy into continuous electric energy, for many applications including auto-thermal housing.

IBRs can grow with time either as parts of existing plants (e.g.: Pulp and Paper Industry), or start as IBR based on renewable fuels production and grow into a complete IBR. Other forms of RCE (when suitable, e.g.: wind energy) can be integrated with the BFs to generate the total renewable energy profile of an IBR. The central intermediates (platforms) for the BFs part of the IBRs seem to be fermentable sugars suitable for fermentation to bio-ethanol and/or bio-butanol and syngas suitable for both hydrogen extraction and use in Fisher-Tropsch (FT) process for producing wide range of BFs. It is also to notice that it is possible to combine the gasification of biomass (or fast pyrolysis) to produce fuels from methanol up to diesel. It is also important to follow that by CSR of the product bio-oil followed by producing bio-syngas and with the fermentation of this bio-syngas produce bio-ethanol and or bio-butanol Worden *et al.* (1991). Direct utilization of solar energy through different direct techniques (e.g.: photocells) without passing through the biosynthesis stage is a possibility, but it has its own bottlenecks and should be integrated with other technologies (e.g.: bioelectrolysis-biofuelcell) to fully utilize it as a part of auto-thermal housing and IBRs. From the above it is clear that neither single BF, nor one technology will dominate for any single one of these BFs. Humanity will move from today's matrix of dirty non-renewable fuels to a future matrix of clean renewable fuels with the sub-matrix of different BFs from different technologies occupying a large portion of the clean fuels matrix and that sustainability will not be achieved through BFs only but we should extend sustainability to IBRs combining BFs and other BPs together with efficient bio-energy in order to achieve SD. We can summarize the status of today's IBRs concept as shown in Fig. 5 taken from DOE site and the future view of a self-sustained clean town as shown in Fig. 6 also taken from DOE site.

3.2. ISA

The current lack of success in improving industrial sustainability, coupled with the challenges of bio-complexity and resilience, indicates that sustainability is a system's problem requiring collaborative solutions of CD nature. Other issues presented in the introduction follow the same route. A number of technical advances will likely improve the usefulness of models, including rigorous methodologies for dealing with missing and uncertain information; improved methods for interpretation of multivariate data sets and for multi-objective decision making involving trade-offs among conflicting goals; and novel modeling methods as alternatives to traditional MM. More generally, there is a great need for operational definitions and metrics for sustainability and resilience in economic, ecological, and societal systems. SD in a changing global environment will require resilience at many levels, including human communities and economic enterprises. In the face of ever-increasing global COMP and volatility, it is essential to move beyond a simplistic "steady state" model of sustainability. Instead, we need to develop adaptive policies and strategies that enable societal and industrial institutions to cope with unexpected challenges, balancing their need to be able to achieve efficient sustainable BFs as one of the many challenges imposed by modern industry and societies and reflecting themselves upon education, industry, research and the entire society in a global manner. ISA is the use of ST to tackle all these challenges in an integrated, efficient and well organized manner , it utilizes MM and CS to the highest level coupled to experimental work and organized exploitation of industrial data not only to improve operation but to discover novel processes. It maximizes utilization of present technologies using on-line efficient computer optimization and control with objective functions being not only Maximum Productivity but also Minimum Pollution (MPMP). It does not stop at that , it also considers conceptual optimization which may change the technology fundamentally, i.e.: from fixed bed to fluidized bed by Grace and Lim and co-workers in UBC and Elnashaie and co-workers in Auburn and many others; using membranes to "break" thermodynamic equilibrium barriers for reversible reactions by Grace and Lim ; Elnashaie and others and eliminate products inhibition in biological processes by Elnashaie and others; integrated membrane reactors having complementary reactions at both sides of a suitable membrane by Elnashaie and others, combining endothermic and exothermic reactions to achieve an auto-thermal process by Elnashaie and others; a continuous reactor-regenerator process such as FCC and its continuous development by petroleum companies, Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) to replace absorption-regeneration , Pinch Technology (PT) for maximum energy efficiency in Heat Exchangers (HEs) Net Works (NWs) and its extension to Mass Transfer (MT) NWs by El-Halwagi,M. and co-workers at UCLA, Auburn and Texas A&M (e.g.: El-Halwagi (2006), novel polymerization processes such as the fluidized bed UNIPOL process for polyethylene and polypropylene and their further development and also the bifurcation and chaotic characteristics of these and other polymerization reactors by Ray,W.H. ; Teymour,F. and others at Wisconsin, Madison and Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) (e.g.: Teymour (1989); (Teymour and Ray, 1992a;1992b); Ray and Villa (2000); Georgia and Teymour (2005)). The list

is endless and the efforts towards novel designs using conceptual de-bottle-necking are intensifying in academic research; research centers and industry (e.g.: [\(Chen and Elnashaie, 2004a\)](#)).

4. ADVANCED CD SUSTAINABLE ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Now after briefly introducing the ST and ISA we move to Engineering Education, not only with regard to CBE education and its branching but also with respect to Engineering Education as a whole with special emphasis on CBE and its CD branching. (NCSE, (2003) and NGS-NANO, (2008)). In the last two decades Engineering has been quickly entering a new phase. The speed of transformation has been accelerating and the boundaries between different engineering disciplines are falling down very fast [Klein \(1990\)](#); [Lattuca \(2001\)](#); [Lattuca et al. \(2004\)](#); [Engineering Education Research Worldwide \(2004\)](#); [JEE \(2010\)](#); [Borrego and Newswander \(2008\)](#). In addition, the boundaries between engineering, with its different specializations, and other scientific disciplines (chemistry, microbiology, mathematics, etc) are becoming more permeable. Not only are those, but also the engineering disciplines becoming more integrated to socio-economic, political and moral/ethical issues. Also the world economy is moving from national economies with continuously intensifying exchange to a global economy which is much more integrated and competition is more intensive. Moreover, awareness of the danger of depleting the non-renewable resources and exceeding the absorption capacity of our ecosystem is increasing.

This state of affairs is calling for a radically new approach not only with regard to engineering research but also EE. Engineering is branching into more specializations, while at the same time is calling for closer integration between different engineering, scientific and humanitarian specializations.

In addition to the four main disciplines (CBE, ME and EE), among the new comers SD gave birth to SDE and even before fitting the other newcomers (NT, NLD, B and C) into the framework the situation becomes quite complex. SDE shows very clearly that EE and EE are necessary but not sufficient for sustainability. We can have very efficient designs and very clean technologies but they are not sustainable because they do not use RRM's.

Sustainability is becoming the modern focus of all research and development and the main challenge facing science and technology in the twenty first century. Research on renewable energy is very important and is intensifying both in academia and industry. This is good, but modern societies do not live only on energy, there are other products and commodities that have to be produced from RRM's. Here comes strongly into the picture the concept of IBRs which will not only produce clean renewable BF's but also other products and commodities.

When we add up the above 4 basics and 3 newcomers we have a huge engineering building attached to all other engineering and scientific disciplines. This huge CD engineering complex has its foundations based on fundamental knowledge; technological progress is limited by these foundations. Therefore fundamental research is extremely important in this challenging and interesting episode for the good of the entire world. The link between scientific discoveries and technological innovation through transformational engineered ISA is becoming very important.

These challenges call for a CD research involving all types of the continuously evolving human knowledge. This CD research is evolving continuously and will create new ideas and innovative breakthroughs not expected before.

This challenging and promising new trajectory needs a tool to help organize it and bring it to useful and dynamic conclusions. The ISA based on ST both discussed above are the best tools for the generation, organization and transfer of knowledge with positive synergetic effects maximizing the return on investment for research and development.

There are strong evidence that there is some contradictions between sustainability and profitability, some researchers are even claiming that there is a contradiction between sustainability and the second law of thermodynamics. The most suitable solutions to these contradictions are through innovation which is, from an informatics point of view, a very good source of negative entropy.

From the above brief introduction we can clearly point to the following general needs of modern advanced economies and societies as briefly given below and condensed in Fig.1:

- Develop a culture of Discovery and Innovation (D&I) through the entire education/research system with special emphasis on engineering education and research.
- Find Innovative Solutions (ISs) for the contradiction between sustainability and profitability.
- An efficient approach for linking fundamental scientific discoveries to engineering applications and Efficient Science to Technology (EST). The best such approach is an integrated CD approach based on ST.

- Develop among the different generations of engineers a strong spirit of entrepreneurship and the development of high-caliber engineers with strong CD capabilities suitable for leadership in a global economy. This includes developing among undergraduate and graduate students the creative process and cross-cultural collaboration. The pre-college education including institutes, teachers and students is also an integral part of this process.
- Expanding the use/development of MM, CS computer and optimization techniques.
- Expand the domain of EE which aims at clean technologies to SDE aiming at SD.
- Develop an engineering awareness of the technological implications of global economy in order to produce engineers and researchers able to define pathways to successfully explore and realize innovation opportunities and thus qualified to be in the forefront of competition in a global economy.
- Develop strong relations between, academia; small innovative firms; relevant large agricultural and industrial producers as well as federal, state and local authorities. These relations should be aiming at intensifying discoveries, innovation and their commercialization nationally and internationally. This will include not only CD research and development but also education and continuous training.
- In a global economy, teaching, research, design and production cross national borders calling for the development of partnership with foreign universities, research centers and industries for teaching, training, research co-operation and innovation in a global economy.
- Develop different categories of CD engineering departments each one involving an optimally chosen number of disciplines in order to achieve an integrated CD operation. These departments should be formed of diverse and talented domestic and international individuals who will prepare diverse talented individuals who can function in global economy, where design, production and innovation efforts across national borders.

Different engineering departments are needed with different engineering disciplines in order to achieve a good step forward in the arena of strong competition in a growing global economy.

The framework of the above 10 general characteristics is essential for starting a successful CBE department including the 4 well established disciplines in the right way and also encompassing the 3 main new comers. The department will have the components of the typical present CBE departments classified on the basis of ISA as follows in addition to necessary fundamental subjects such as chemistry, biochemistry, mathematics, physics, computer programming and humanities:

- Material and energy balances for chemical and biochemical reacting and non-reacting systems.
- Transport phenomena
- Mass Transfer
- Heat transfer
- Sizing of reacting and non-reacting chemical and biochemical systems
- Process control for reacting and non-reacting chemical and biochemical systems
- Momentum balance; momentum transfer and fluid dynamics
- Plant design and economics

In addition to the classical components, condensed and organized using an ISA, such a department will have special emphasis regarding research and education on the points shown and condensed in Figs. 1-5 as an umbrella:

4.1. BFs

Including developing and optimization of novel efficient compact processes and comparing them as renewable energy sources. A good preliminary plan is to concentrate on:

4.1.1.

Biohydrogen, including producing it through biological processes from non-bio raw materials (e.g.: biological WGS of CO) and also thermo-catalytic from bio raw materials (e.g.: hydrogen extraction from syngas produced from biomass through gasification or catalytic gasification or fast pyrolysis of biomass to bio-oil followed by steam reforming of bio-oil), or bio-processing of biomass (biological treatment of well-chosen biomass using suitable microorganisms). Both in-situ as well as ex-situ removal of hydrogen

will play an important role in the cut-edge development of these processes to make it competitive with the classical catalytic steam reforming of natural gas and its recent improvements using bubbling and circulating fluidized bed membrane reformers.

4.1.2.

Biodiesel, including the short term small scale bio-diesel from vegetable oils (or used oils) through trans-esterification using metals or enzyme catalysts and suitable alcohols. However the main thrust will be regarding the long term, large scale production of FT-bio-diesel from syngas produced from biomass through one of the processes described above. The research should compare the two routes for syngas production with special emphasis on the percentage of the valuable component, hydrogen, in the syngas. The research should concentrate on developing a novel suitable and efficient membrane CFB process for the steam reforming of bio-oil as well as a novel FT process that operates at relatively high temperatures and with a syngas having a very high yield of H_2 and CO_2/CO ratio which is a characteristic of the syngas produced from the efficient membrane reformer. Research will also extend to developing a novel compact autothermal membrane reactor combining both the endothermic steam reforming of bio-oil and the exothermic FT reaction of syngas to FT-biodiesel. The research will also include novel ideas to improve the fast pyrolysis and the catalytic gasification processes as well as the biomass collection, classification and pre-treatment before processing. In addition the different FT-bio-diesels produced will go through the standard tests, including diesel engines testing and these characteristics related to parameters associated with the raw materials and novel technologies used. Fig.7 gives a flow chart for the production of Bio-hydrogen and Bio-diesel.

4.1.3.

Cellulosic Bio-ethanol using different feed-stocks and different processes, e.g.: Lignocelluloses fractionation followed by hydrolysis of cellulose/hemicelluloses; followed by fermentation (see Fig.8). The emphasis should also include bio-butanol because of its advantages over bioethanol. Novel processes, novel modes of operation as well as novel mutated microorganisms will be combined to exploit the positive synergies between these factors to achieve highest possible efficiency. Continuous Stirred Tank Fermenters (CSTFs) as well as packed bed immobilized fermenters are to be considered. Different hydrolysis techniques should also be considered, both acidic and enzymatic, to reach the most efficient route for sugars production from cellulose/hemicelluloses. In the fermentation step, different techniques for continuous ethanol removal are to be considered to maximize breaking the inhibitory effect of ethanol on the fermentation process (most successful is membrane separation of ethanol). Unusual modes of operation, e.g.: Chaotic fermenter, is also to be explored (e.g.: [Elnashaie S. S. E. H. and Garhyan \(2004\)](#)). Novel mutated microorganisms are to be developed in collaboration with microbiologists from other departments to ferment all the types of sugars resulting from the hydrolysis step, and to be tested in classical and novel membrane fermenters. Such a department will also address in an objective scientific manner the dispute regarding Energy Ratio (ER) and Net Energy Ratio (NER) for BFs and fossil fuels which will address the energy from quantitative as well qualitative points of view.

4.2. Efficient Energy Utilization (EEU)

Which includes many subjects related to both clean fuels (e.g.: hydrogen), BFs from RRM, etc. and will also include optimal clean utilization of fossil fuels. In this work it should be planned to improve the efficiency of the cleanest way to produce the clean fuel hydrogen, that is electrolysis and the cleanest and most efficient way to produce electric energy which is the fuel cells. The improvement will concentrate on biotechnology as the main focus by developing novel bio-electrolysis process and bio-fuel cells. Other techniques to improve the efficiency in the two processes and their interfaces should also be integrated with this biotechnology based improvements. Integrated electrolysis-fuel cells are used in order to achieve continuous electricity source which is necessary for certain applications (e.g.: thermally efficient housing) from an intermittent clean source (e.g.: solar energy). The efficiency of this integrated process can be improved considerably using the suggested bio-electrolysis coupled to the bio-fuel cells. Research will also include the development of this integrated process in co-operation with the designers and developers of thermally efficient housing.

4.3. BPs

They are very important part of sustainability due to the simple fact that, although most of the attention is going to the important subject of sustainable energy, societies do not live only on energy; there

are many other commodities (consumer goods) and capital products that need to be replaced by sustainable bio-products. Societies are alarmed about the fact that oil has passed its peak and will finish in a few decades, but what about other raw materials? In fact copper is running short and its price is rocketing high. Thus research and preparation of engineers will not include only novel processes development, but also novel products development. The approach will depend upon the highlighting of the most critical raw materials that are dangerous to sustainability other than energy, as well as the commodities and capital products related to those raw materials coupled to the commodities and raw materials which are easiest to replace with replacements produced from renewable resources. This essential classification and focusing process will be followed first by identifying the state of the available technologies related to these factors. This process will then lead to the most important novel processes and products to develop and to establish the research program to develop them efficiently and cleanly.

4.4. IBRs

As described above, it is a concept which is still at its infancy. Relatively recently NSF has offered a solicitation for the development of IBRs (Commercial Demonstration of an IBR, has been carried out by DOE. IBRs will be the tool, in the near future, to achieve the above points in an integrated manner that is producing BFs and other BPs in one IBR. In order to have a clear vision of IBRs it is essential to realize what is a bio-product (or bio-fuel) is? It is any product produced from a biological process even if the raw material is not a bio (e.g.: hydrogen from CO using biologically catalyzed WGS process). It is also any product produced from a bio-raw material using non-biological process (e.g.: biomass to bio-diesel using any technique for the production of syngas followed by FT process). It can also be both, i.e.: the raw material and the process are both bio (e.g.: Cellulosic waste to bio-ethanol through a number of steps most of them are bio-processes). Beside biomass and other forms of wastes there are also special crops which are being developed to be used for BFs and other bio-products (e.g.: switch grass). In addition there are very important bio-raw materials which are treated now as waste or cheap fuels such as lignin which is separated from different types of lingo-cellulosic wastes (especially agricultural waste such as rice straw). Through intensive innovative CD research this lignin can be a base of a part of IBRs to compete, and eventually replace, the present petrochemical industry based on none-RRMs. Well directed research can also produce sugars for fermentation to ethanol from this lignin waste which will increase the yield of the cellulosic bio-ethanol process more than 30%. It is also important to recognize the meaning of RRM, this is very relative, for, theoretically speaking, fossil fuel is also renewable, but its cycle is a million years or more. So what we mean by RRM is a raw material which is renewable over few months up to a maximum of a couple of years. We should also add that its Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) should show a net CO₂ (and any other harmful side product) of almost zero, i.e.CO₂ produced is consumed in photosynthesis to produce almost the same amount of RRM. The socio-economic implications of IBRs will include both production and consumption sustainability. Research should address, in a CD integrated manner, all technological, socio-economic, political and moral/ethical aspects.

4.5. Biomass/ BPs Matrix

Other efficient utilization of RRM especially biomass, although the above bio-energy and other bio-products represent the core of biomass utilization for SD other utilizations are possible. Bioprocesses are very location sensitive and vary very widely from one place to the other and even with the change of circumstances in the same place. For example, in some places some kinds of biomass will optimally be used for the production of composites for the agriculture soil, in other places it will best be used as an addition to buildings materials, etc. Some animal residues also can have either general applications in production of BFs and BPs or special applications for special products or services. This part of the research and education should involve a classification of the different types of biomass, their geographical availability within the US, Canada or any other country around the world together with the different products possible from the different types of biomass. It should be a matrix of biomass RRM as columns and possible products as rows with the technology suitable for each element of this matrix corresponding to a certain RRM and a corresponding product. It will be shown later that an IBR will occupy a certain part of the matrix or the entire matrix. It is also important to realize that each such matrix element does not correspond to a single technology relating the specific RRM to the specific product. Therefore the process will also include surveys of the existing technologies to produce these products from these categories of biomass and the needed novel technologies to achieve that when no technology is available or the available ones are not efficient or not environmentally friendly. Research and education will also address the non-technical factors associated with the choice of the optimal products and optimal processes

from specific types of biomass with special emphasis on the characteristics of the locality of the specific biomass.

4.6. Development of Novel Technologies

Through different intellectual innovation processes, e.g.: sequential de-bottlenecking. The process of developing novel technologies is much more difficult than optimizing and improving the efficiency of an existing technology and both are important. This is due to the fact that in the last few decades lots of very efficient, modeling and computer tools has been developed to efficiently achieve the optimization of existing technologies. However the development of novel technologies takes lots of intelligent, intellectual efforts and development on the basis of a culture of discovery and innovation which is not strong enough in the present educational system. Innovation includes both novel configuration (e.g.: efficient fluidized bed membrane steam reformer for hydrogen production instead of the inefficient present fixed bed reformer constrained by thermodynamic equilibrium limitations+ intra catalyst particles diffusional limitations + heat transfer limitations) and novel modes of operations (e.g.: periodic or chaotic autonomous or non-autonomous processes leading to higher yields and productivity compared with optimal steady states). It may also involve a novel product or service. The suggested department will work hard to become a focal point not only for developing specific novel technologies but also to develop the culture of discovery and innovation and to develop all possible intellectual tools for this process, e.g.: sequential de-bottlenecking. In addition, novel configurations usually have more complex configurations than classical configuration (e.g.: CFB membrane reformer compared with fixed bed reformers). This gives rise to mechanical and hydrodynamic challenges which will be tackled in the department both experimentally and using advanced computer modeling and simulation.

4.7. Economics of BFs and BPs

Making these bio-processes and bio-products economically competitive, socially acceptable, sustainable and environmentally friendly requires also gaining political support for it. The main bottleneck for BFs and BPs is certainly economics. The main challenge is to break the contradiction between sustainability and profitability, in other words to present to the consumers products which are reasonably priced and for the producers (and the rest of the production-consumption chain) products to achieve reasonable profit for the economical cycle. However, and despite the major importance of economics, other social, political and moral/ethical factors are not negligible at all. All the factors contributes to the success of achieving sustainable economy which is also clean and leads to peaceful co-existence between peoples. The department will use an ISA to study the positive and negative synergy between these different factors associated with sustainable development and its relation to BFs and BPs.

4.8. Nano-Technology (NT)

Addressing this hot new comer in a CD manner and its applications in all fields of applications, especially chemical and biological engineering applications. This field opens new horizons in all applications and is multidisciplinary by its very nature. This new department will be the best focal points for the development of this strategic field in co-operation with other engineering and science departments.

4.9. NLD, B and C

This field (system) is usually considered to belong to the theoretical part of knowledge and investigation. However in the last three decades these phenomena are finding more practical applications and relevance both for autonomous systems as well as non-autonomous systems. They are important to understand many phenomena which are not possible to understand them without having the fundamental knowledge associated with this field. All systems are actually non-linear and therefore there dynamics lend themselves to this field, linear system are actually approximations obtained by linearizing the system in the neighborhood of a specific state and therefore gives local characteristics but not global ones. B has dismantled the boundaries between static and dynamic behavior and made them interdependent. This is a CD field by its very nature and is quite important to control when the behavior is harmful and exploit when it is useful. COMP belongs to this field and it is a very important subsystem of this system as briefly discussed above.

4.10. SD, SE, ST and ISA

Sustainability is still young and many of its aspects are not completely clear even among academicians. A simple example is the question, phrased on ST terminology, is EE a subsystem of SDE or the opposite? The preliminary believe accommodated at the present time by this research group is yes EE is a subsystem of SDE and therefore EE is necessary but not sufficient for sustainability. This is due to the fact that you can have a very efficient, clean technology, but if it is based on non-RRMs then it is not sustainable. However these concepts are still not deep enough, technologically, socio-economically, politically and from moral/ethical points of view. Even most definitions of sustainability and SD are not very accurate and they are more catch-phrases than strong meaningful and survivable definitions. The department will use ST and ISA to move forward in the direction of establishing stronger, clearer and more meaningful definitions to these important concepts. This effort will help all involved and others to achieve all other tasks.

4.11. Novel Education

Using CD teaching programs on the above subjects, preparing the graduates for leadership positions in a global economy as innovators. As we want to shorten the period between scientific discoveries and their innovative technological application through transformational engineered systems approach, we want also to achieve the same with respect to education. This is best achieved using a new approach for engineering education based on ST which is the best and most efficient mean to organize and transfer knowledge and create a common language between different disciplines. This is due to its very nature and its definition of systems, subsystems, their boundaries and characteristics in general terms not restricted to specific systems or disciplines. It is also the best mean to make the gap between scientific/technological discoveries and teaching/training as short as possible, which is very desirable in a very competitive global economy. The department will develop new educational programs based on ST, designed for:

- strategically creating the capacity to initiate and exploit knowledge for technological innovation and minimize the gap between scientific/technological discoveries and education/training.
- maximize engineers ability to think positively and independently in contradistinction to memorizing or learning engineering as a craft.
- develop graduates experienced in the creative process and cross-cultural collaboration.
- develop graduates able to define pathways to explore and realize innovation opportunities for success in a global economy.
- develop graduates who are leaders in a global economy

These educational programs will be formed of diverse (domestic and international) and talented individuals as teachers/trainers who are part of the research program of the department. They will prepare diverse talented individuals (domestic and international) who can function in global economy, where design and production efforts across national borders. Diversity will also include CD team of faculty members and students that is diverse with respect to gender, race, ethnicity, ability, and culture.

4.12. New Journal

The department may pioneer the publication of a modern international CD, SD journal. The aim of this Journal is to be one of the tools to address the bio-energy, BFs, BPs, IBRs and sustainability challenges and make sure of publishing and spreading widely, nationally and internationally, the novel work of the department and similar departments worldwide, as well as relevant research nationally and internationally. The journal will emphasis novel ideas and make it reach the scientific community in an efficient manner. The Journal will aim at the publication and dissemination of original research, reviews and discussions on the latest developments in the fields of BFs, BPs, IBRs, sustainability and their synergic relations to each other and to global economy. It will also address challenging educational issues related to innovation and developing a new generation of innovative engineers suited for the global economy. It should also focus on research utilizing ST and ISA to develop novel technologies and methodologies which contribute to SD for the entire planet and its entire population in the framework of global economy as well as advances on the foundations of fundamental knowledge. Papers may be theoretical (including computational), experimental or both. Also intellectual conceptual ideas to advance the culture of discovery and innovative thinking should be given especial attention. Although at the present time there is hundreds of Journals related to these subjects, to the extent that an internet site present the top 100 Journals on these disciplines. The expansion, interactions and continuous needs of the

society justify the large no of Journals and even more with time. Most of these Journals are suffering from certain disadvantages:

- 1- Some recently issued Journals are having the negative practice of asking the authors to pay certain fees for publishing their articles! A practice usually and fairly rejected by the authors since it is good enough that the authors offer their papers to Journals free of charge.
- 2- Most of these Journals do not emphasis the important CD concept to the extent that some Journals emphasis it (or Multi-Disciplinary (MD)) in its title for a wider variety of subjects.
- 3- Although peer-reviewing is still the best way to evaluate presented papers to filter them for acceptance or rejection, where the editor chooses a number of suitable reviewers to evaluate the paper (accept with: no revisions or minor revisions or major revisions with/without re-evaluation) or reject + possible comments for either of the 4 cases with the editor having the final decision. This approach have some disadvantages:
 - The editor may not choose the correct and suitable authors
 - Most Journals do not offer the reviewers any compensation for their efforts
 - With well-chosen reviewers by the editor, some excellent reviewers are not objective enough in the sense that they review the paper(s) on the basis of their own thinking, methodology, etc. and not that of the author(s) and may thus reject excellent papers. This causes strong disappointment to the author(s) leading him\her\them to either leave the research activity or adopt their research thinking to what they expect to be that of the reviewers, both do not help expanding the range of ideas, innovations, creativity, etc.

The solution to the above peer-reviewing problems is not easy and the best way is to emphasis avoiding them in the Journals directions to the editors and reviewers.

5. CONCLUSIONS

SDE which is a subsystem of SD and EE which is a subsystem of SDE are analyzed using ST and ISA which are the best tools for analysis and for CD research collaboration involving many disciplines. Through optimization of the processes within the framework of EE we can achieve the very useful MPMP objectives which are necessary conditions for sustainability but not sufficient, to make them sufficient we have to introduce RRM and their associated novel technologies. The analysis also introduces the very useful and rich concept of IBRs in order to optimally produce both BFs and BPs from RRM. It seems that this paper is addressing these important issues from an engineering and scientific points of view, however the above aims are strongly dependent for their success upon the other non-engineering aspects, e.g.: economics, politics, consumption habits, etc. Therefore the call of this paper is for all disciplines to join arms in a CD effort to achieve the integrated aims of SD using CD tools.

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Figure 1. SD is CD by Its Very Nature. Technology is a Subsystem of SD

Main Components of SD

1- Political: e.g., legislations

And strategic decisions....

2-Economical: e.g., investment in novel new technologies

3-Social, Ethical/Moral: e.g., consumption trends, acceptance of novel clean technologies and products, moral/ethical factors

4-Technological: e.g., novel Efficient clean technologies, clean fuels, efficient utilization of renewable Feed-stocks, new environmentally friendly products, In-process Modification for Minimum Pollution Maximum Production (MPMP), efficient waste treatment.

Source: Developed for this paper

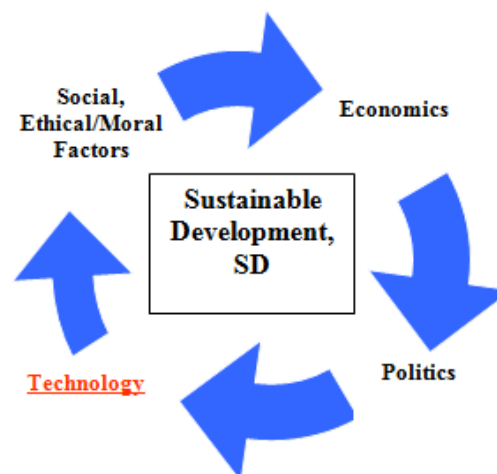
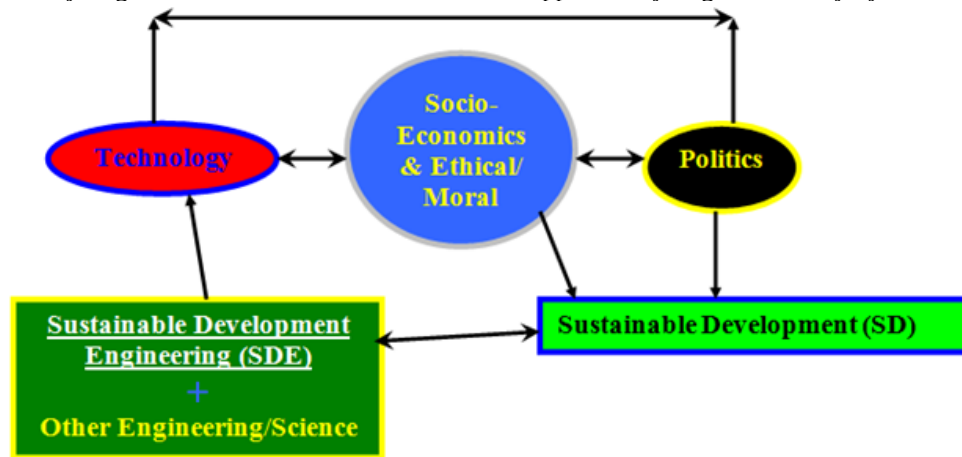
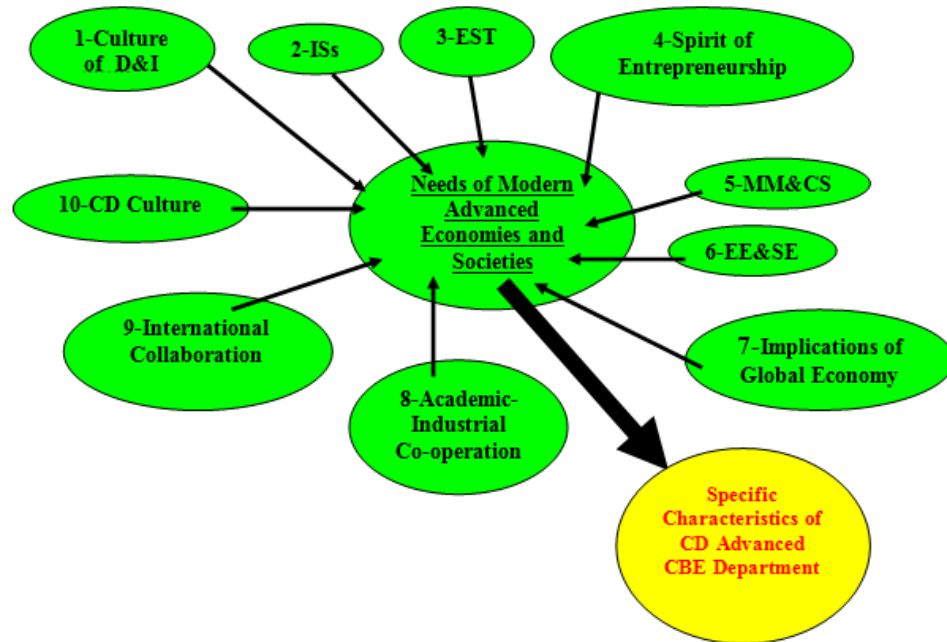


Figure 2. SDE is subsystem of technology which is subsystem of SD. Technology-Politics, e.g.: DOE Extensive Hydrogen/Cellulosic Ethanol Research and Support to Hydrogen Economy by USA



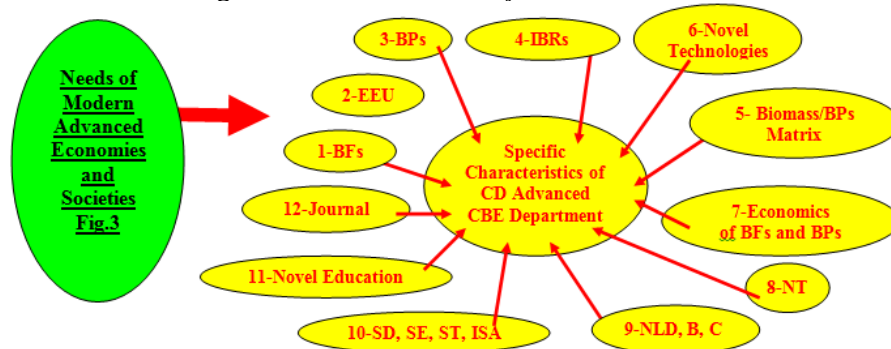
Source: Developed for this paper

Figure 3. Main 10 needs of modern Advanced Economies and Societies and output to Fig.4



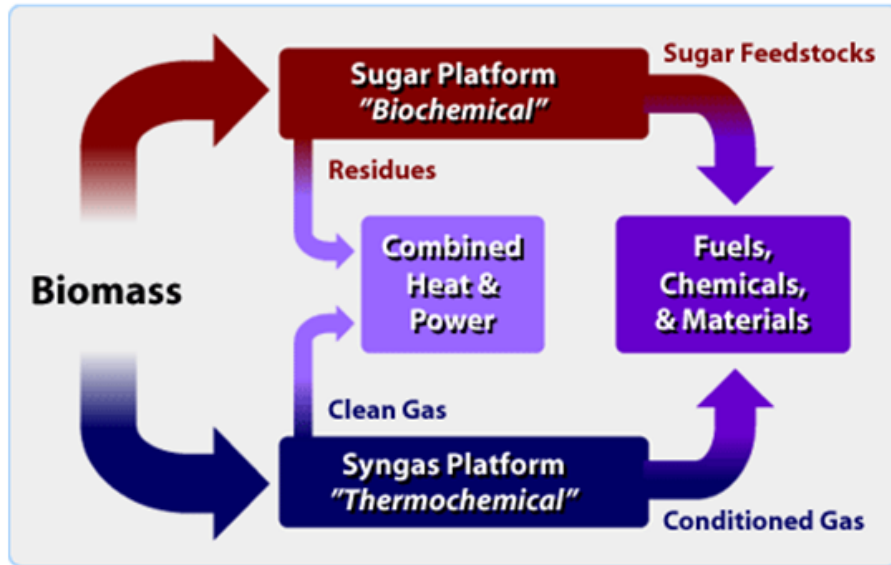
Source: Developed for this paper

Figure 4. More detailed subsystems of SD



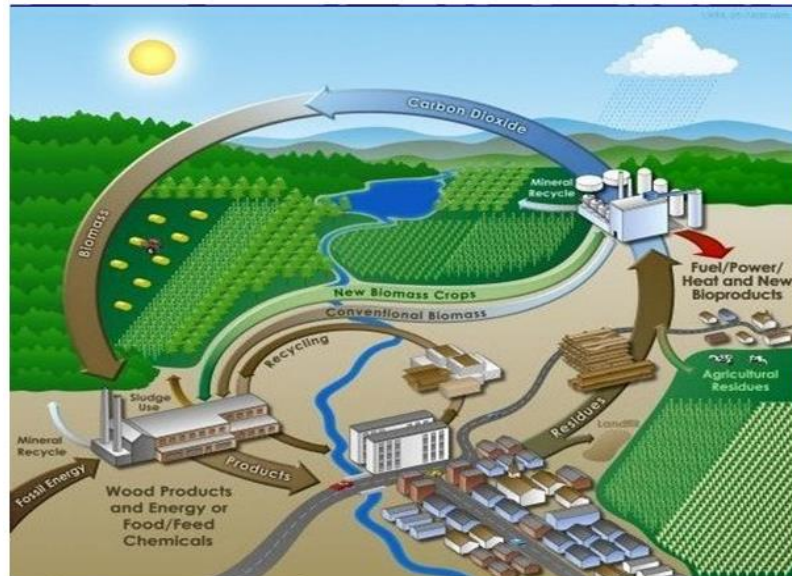
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Figure 5. Preliminary Bio-refinery Structure with the Main Two Sugar and Syngas Platforms
Biorefinery Concept



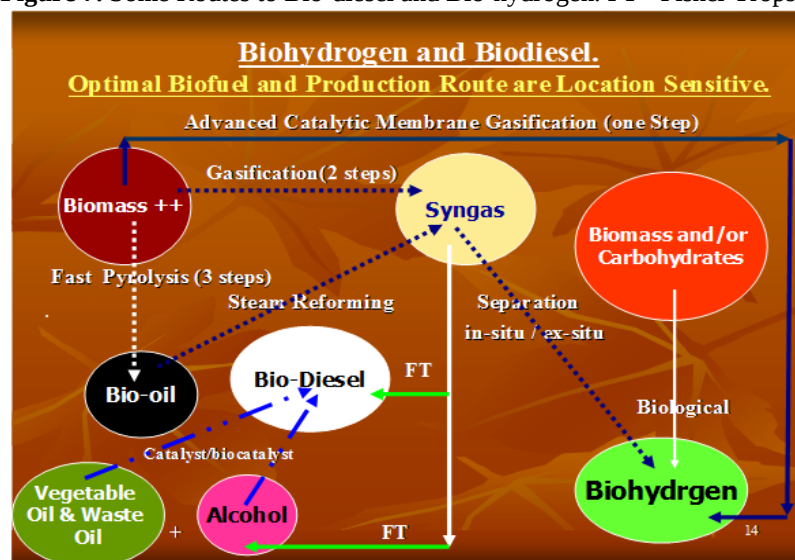
Source: <http://www.energy.gov/>.

Figure 6. A Sustainable and Clean Future Town



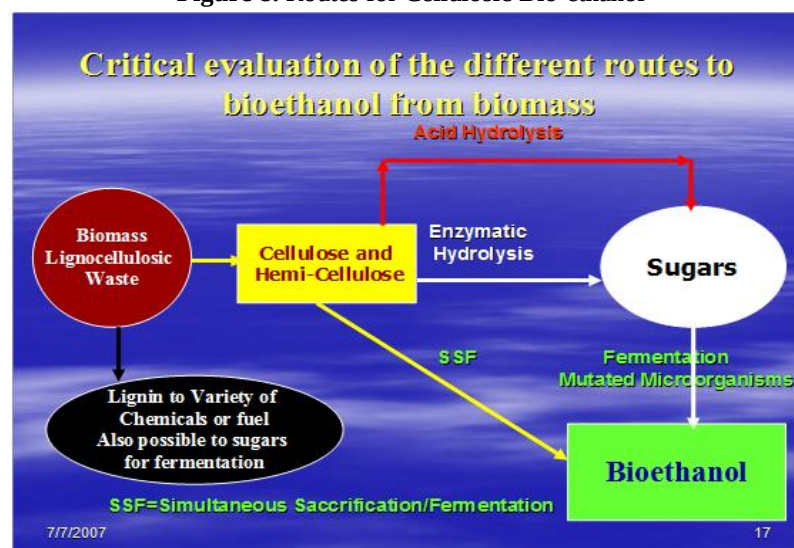
Source: <http://www.energy.gov/>

Figure 7. Some Routes to Bio-diesel and Bio-hydrogen. FT= Fisher Tropsch



Source: Developed for this paper

Figure 8. Routes for Cellulosic Bio-ethanol



Source: Developed for this paper