

CONVERSION OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION USING CATALYTIC
METHANATION METHOD IN HOT MIX ASPHALT

FARAHYAH BINTI ABDUL RAHMAN

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

School of Civil Engineering
Faculty of Engineering
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

AUGUST 2020

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my mother (Fatimah Jusoh), my father (Abdul Rahman L. Wahab), all my supervisors, and all my teachers who taught me to always have a great faith, to keep working and never give up, because even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time. I also dedicated this to my sisters (Faridah & Fazilah), brother (Mohd Yusof), my other family members, and all my best friends who always been beside me even during my hard time.

~ Thank you very much for always support me ~

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, all praise and gratitude belong to Allah SWT. Without His benevolence and grace, I would not even have completed this study and thesis. In preparing this thesis, I was in contact with many people, researchers, academicians, and practitioners. They have contributed towards my understanding and thoughts.

In particular, I would like to thank and express my deepest and sincere appreciation to all my supervisors, Dr. Md Maniruzzaman A. Aziz, Professor Dr. Wan Azelee Wan Abu Bakar, Professor Dr. Saidur Rahman, and Professor Dr. Mohd Rosli Hainin for encouragement, guidance, critics, and advice toward my work. I am also very thankful for their motivation. Without their continued support and interest, this thesis would not have been the same as presented here.

I also would like to express my sincere appreciation to my external examiner (Associate Professor Dr. Juraidah Ahmad) and my internal examiner (Professor Ir. Dr. Hasanan Md. Nor) for their guidance and advice. I am also indebted to Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP) for funding my PhD study. My sincere appreciation also goes to my family, all my best friends (Thanwa Filza, Nor Suhaila, Siti Nur Amiera, Siti Hasyiyati, and Nurul Hidayah), and extended to fellow postgraduate student who have provided assistance at various occasions. Their views and tips are useful indeed. Unfortunately, it is not possible to list all of them in this limited space.

Lastly, I also wish to express my sincere gratitude to Rapid Jaya Premix Sdn. Bhd. (Mr. Alfred), Paramount Premix Sdn. Bhd. (Mr. Tham), Hanson Quarry Product Sdn. Bhd. (Mr. Steven & Mr. Vik), Pati Kulai Premix Sdn. Bhd. (Mr. Sulaiman), and Swee Premix Sdn. Bhd. (Mr. Lim) for their participation and allowed us to collect emission data from the plant.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to mitigate the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission from bitumen tank combustion unit in hot mix asphalt (HMA) plant. This study has been conducted by introducing the catalytic methanation method to reduce the CO₂ emission which majorly contributed to the greenhouse gases emissions in atmosphere. The benefit of using the method is that a high amount of CO₂ can be reduced without effecting the asphalt mixture properties which are very crucial to ensure high-quality asphalt pavement service life. This study suggested the conversion of CO₂ from flue gases emission to utilize it into methane (CH₄). The first stage of the study is the analysis of flue gases emissions from bitumen tank combustion unit in HMA plant by on-site gas analysis and laboratory analysis. The flue gas emission analysis shows that CO₂ is the major emission produced by combustion activities in bitumen tank combustion unit in HMA plant which the emission is between 4.95 - 15.55%. For the mitigation stage, Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) analysis is done to determine the percentage of CO₂ conversion and CH₄ formation over the catalyst used. After preparation and optimization, Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al₂O₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours and pre-treated at 300°C for 30 minutes with compressed air has been proposed as the best catalyst for the application of catalytic methanation method. This is because the catalyst produced the optimum values in term of CO₂ conversion and CH₄ formation during the reaction. The final stage of the study is the characterization of the catalyst to determine the factors contributed to its catalytic activities. The results show that the higher catalytic activities are caused by the uneven surface of catalyst with well shape hexagonal like particle on it. Besides that, the higher amount of Ruthenium (Ru) element composition in the catalyst, moderate basicity properties of the catalyst, and the higher pore volume in the catalyst also significantly contributed to its higher catalytic activities.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini dilakukan adalah untuk mengurangkan pelepasan karbon dioksida (CO_2) dari unit pembakaran tangki bitumen pada loji asphalt campuran panas (HMA). Kajian ini telah dilakukan dengan memperkenalkan kaedah reaksi metanasi menggunakan pemangkin untuk mengurangkan pelepasan CO_2 yang banyak menyumbang kepada pelepasan gas hijau di atmosfera. Manfaat menggunakan kaedah ini adalah dapat mengurangkan jumlah CO_2 pada kadar yang lebih tinggi tanpa mengurangkan sifat mekanikal asphalt bagi memastikan jangka hayat turapan asphalt berkualiti tinggi dan tahan lama. Kajian ini mencadangkan penukaran CO_2 dari serombong untuk menghasilkan gas metana (CH_4). Peringkat pertama kajian ini adalah analisis pelepasan gas serombong dari unit pembakaran tangki bitumen dalam loji HMA menggunakan analisis gas secara langsung di loji HMA dan juga analisis di makmal. Analisis pelepasan gas serombong menunjukkan bahawa CO_2 adalah pelepasan utama yang disebabkan oleh aktiviti pembakaran dalam unit pembakaran tangki bitumen yang nilainya adalah antara 4.95 - 15.55%. Pada peringkat mitigasi, analisis *Fourier Transform Infrared* (FTIR) dilakukan untuk menilai peratusan penukaran CO_2 dan pembentukan CH_4 disebabkan oleh pemangkin yang digunakan. Selepas proses penyediaan dan pengoptimuman, pemangkin Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/ Al_2O_3 yang dibakar pada suhu 700°C selama 5 jam dan dirawat pada suhu 300°C selama 30 minit menggunakan udara termampat telah dicadangkan sebagai pemangkin terbaik untuk kaedah mitigasi ini. Ini kerana pemangkin ini menghasilkan nilai peratusan optimum dari sudut penukaran CO_2 dan pembentukan CH_4 semasa reaksi. Seterusnya, tahap akhir kajian adalah pencirian pemangkin untuk menentukan faktor yang menyumbang kepada aktiviti pemangkin. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa aktiviti reaksi metanasi yang lebih tinggi adalah disebabkan oleh permukaan yang tidak rata dan bentuk zarah heksagon yang terdapat pada permukaan pemangkin. Selain itu, kandungan Ruthenium (Ru) yang lebih tinggi dalam pemangkin, sifat bes sederhana pada pemangkin, dan juga jumlah liang yang lebih tinggi dalam pemangkin turut menyumbang kepada aktiviti metanasi pemangkin yang lebih baik dalam kaedah ini.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	iii
	DEDICATION	iv
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
	ABSTRACT	vi
	ABSTRAK	vii
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
	LIST OF TABLES	xiv
	LIST OF FIGURES	xviii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxiii
	LIST OF SYMBOLS	xxiv
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xxv
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Plant Emissions	1
1.2	Background of Study	1
1.3	Problem Statement	4
1.4	Aim and Objectives of Research	5
1.5	Significant of Research	6
1.6	Scope of Study	7
1.7	Thesis Outline	8
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	11
2.1	Introduction	11
2.1.1	Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA)	18
2.1.2	Cold Mix Asphalt (CMA)	19
2.1.3	Modified HMA Mixture	20
2.1.4	Asphalt Recycling	21

2.1.5	Emission Mitigation in HMA Plant Without the Change or Modification of Asphalt Mixture	21
2.2	Bitumen Heating System in HMA Plant	22
2.2.1	Heating and Storing the Bitumen at HMA Facilities	23
2.2.2	Bitumen Storage Tank Heating Systems	23
2.2.2.1	Direct-fired tanks	25
2.2.2.2	Hot oil heaters	26
2.2.3	Combustion in Bitumen Storage Tank	26
2.3	Emission Analysis	28
2.3.1	Introduction	28
2.3.2	Importance of Emission Analysis	30
2.3.2.1	Reduce Undesirable Emissions	30
2.3.2.2	Improve Safety	31
2.3.3	Parameter Measured in Emission Analysis	31
2.3.3.1	Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen	31
2.3.3.2	Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	33
2.3.3.3	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	34
2.3.3.4	Hydrocarbons (HCs)/Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	34
2.3.3.5	Soot	34
2.3.3.6	Air to Fuel Ratio (AFR)	35
2.4	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration (CCS) to Reduce the Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) Emission	35
2.4.1	Concept of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration (CCS)	36
2.4.2	Available Methods in CCS Technology	36
2.4.3	Challenges of CCS Technology	39
2.5	Utilization of Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) into Methane	43
2.5.1	Advantages of Alternative Fuel	43
2.5.2	Catalytic Methanation Method to Convert CO ₂ into Methane	44

2.5.2.1	Factors Affecting the CO ₂ Methanation Activities	45
2.5.2.2	Reactor Used for Methanation Reaction	47
2.5.3	Material Used for Catalyst Preparation	48
2.5.3.1	Cerium (Ce)	48
2.5.3.2	Strontium (Sr)	49
2.5.3.3	Zirconium (Zr)	50
2.5.3.4	Tin (Sn)	50
2.5.3.5	Ruthenium (Ru)	51
2.5.3.6	Support Materials for the Methanation Catalysts	52
2.6	Mechanism of Catalytic CO ₂ Methanation Reaction	53
2.7	Summary	54
CHAPTER 3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	57
3.1	Introduction	57
3.2	Operational Research Framework	57
3.3	Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Flue Emission Analysis	60
3.3.1	Site Visit and Observation	60
3.3.2	Flue Gas Emission Analysis	63
3.3.2.1	Theoretical Analysis	64
3.3.2.2	On-Site Flue Gases Analysis	66
3.3.2.3	Laboratory Gases Analysis	68
3.4	Preparation and Optimization of Catalyst	69
3.4.1	Catalyst Sample Preparation	70
3.4.2	Laboratory Data Analysis	72
3.4.2.1	Monitoring CO ₂ Conversion Using OMNIC™ Software	75
3.4.2.2	Monitoring CH ₄ Formation Using TQ Analysis Software	76
3.4.3	Preliminary Study and Screening of Catalyst on CO ₂ Conversion	78
3.4.4	Optimization Using Laboratory Analysis	79

3.4.4.1	Effect of Dopant and Co-Dopant in Catalyst	79
3.4.4.2	Effect of Inlet Gas Type over Catalyst	80
3.4.4.3	Effect of Based Catalyst Loading Percentage on the Catalyst	81
3.4.4.4	Effect of Calcination Temperature on the Catalyst on CO ₂ Conversion	81
3.4.4.5	Effect of Pre-treatment Temperatures on the Catalyst	81
3.4.5	Optimization using Response Surface Methodology	82
3.4.5.1	Box Behnken Design (BBD)	82
3.4.5.2	Model Adequacy Checking	85
3.5	Feasibility of Site Application Analysis on Designed Catalyst	85
3.5.1	Stability Testing	85
3.5.2	Reproducibility Testing	86
3.5.3	Regeneration Testing	86
3.5.4	Inlet Gases and Impurities Testing	86
3.6	Catalyst Characterization	87
3.6.1	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy-Energy Dispersion X-Ray (FESEM-EDX)	88
3.6.2	X-Ray Fluorescent (XRF)	89
3.6.3	X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)	89
3.6.4	High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HR-TEM)	90
3.6.5	CO ₂ -Temperature Programmed Desorption (CO ₂ -TPD)	91
3.6.6	Nitrogen Absorption (NA)Analysis	92
3.7	Product Analysis from Catalytic Activity of Catalyst	93
CHAPTER 4	HOT MIX SPHALT PLANT EMISSION ANALYSIS	95
4.1	Introduction	95
4.2	The Evaluated Combustion System	95

4.3	Theoretical Analysis	98
4.4	On-site Gas Analysis	98
4.5	Laboratory Gas Analysis	101
4.6	Comparison Between Analysis Methods	104
	4.6.1 HMA Plant A	104
	4.6.2 HMA Plant B	107
	4.6.3 HMA Plant C	108
4.7	Remarks	109
CHAPTER 5	OPTIMIZATION OF CERIUM BASED CATALYST	111
5.1	Introduction	111
5.2	Catalytic Activity Screening using FTIR Analysis for CO ₂ Conversion	111
5.3	Optimization of Cerium Based Catalyst	115
	5.3.1 Effects of Dopant and Co-Dopant as Additives for Cerium Based Catalysts	115
	5.3.2 Effect of Inlet Gas Type over Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ Catalyst	121
	5.3.3 Effect of Cerium Loading over Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst	124
	5.3.4 Effects of Calcination Temperatures over Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst	127
	5.3.5 Effect of Pre-treatment Temperature over Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ Catalyst	129
5.4	Response Surface Methodology (RSM) For the Catalyst Design Optimization	131
	5.4.1 Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Conversion	132
	5.4.2 Methane (CH ₄) Formation	137
	5.4.3 Optimization Response and Verification Test	141
5.5	Reproducibility Testing	143
5.6	Robustness Testing	146
5.7	Regeneration Testing	149
5.8	Effect of Inlet Gases to The Catalyst Reactivity	155
	5.8.1 Effect of Different CO ₂ Proportion on Catalyst Performance	156

5.8.2	Effect of Hydrocarbon Emissions on Catalyst Performance	159
5.8.3	Effect of NO ₂ Emissions on Catalyst Performance	161
5.9	Remarks	164
CHAPTER 6	CHARACTERIZATION OF CERIUM BASED CATALYST	167
6.1	Introduction	167
6.2	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy-Energy Dispersion X-Ray (FESEM-EDX)	167
6.3	X-Ray Fluorescent (XRF)	172
6.4	X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)	172
6.5	High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HR-TEM)	178
6.6	CO ₂ -Temperature Programmed Desorption and Mass Spectrometer (CO ₂ -TPD MS)	183
6.7	Nitrogen Absorption Analysis (NA)	185
6.8	Product Analysis over Catalytic Activity of Catalyst	188
6.9	Remarks	190
CHAPTER 7	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	193
7.1	Introduction	193
7.2	Conclusion	193
7.3	Recommendation	194
	REFERENCES	197
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	231

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Available method to reduce the emission for asphalt mixture production in HMA plants	13
Table 2.2	Challenges of implementing CCS technology	40
Table 2.3	Summary of CO ₂ methanation catalysts used	46
Table 3.1	Details of the research design	59
Table 3.2	Molecular weight of the elements in periodic table (Royal Society of Chemistry, 2019)	65
Table 3.3	Materials, instruments, and its function	70
Table 3.4	The information of the analysis equipment used	73
Table 3.5	Low, middle and high level of each variable for the factorial design	84
Table 3.6	Matrices design of experiments based on Box Behnken method	84
Table 4.1	Proportion of flue gases in percentage (%) and part per million (ppm) from laboratory analysis of different HMA plants	102
Table 4.2	Proportion of flue gases in percentage (%) and part per million (ppm) with different method of analysis for HMA Plant A.	105
Table 4.3	Proportion of flue gases in percentage (%) and part per million (ppm) with different method of analysis for HMA Plant B	108
Table 4.4	Proportion of flue gases in percentage (%) and part per million (ppm) with different method of analysis for HMA Plant C	109
Table 5.1	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of mono-metal and bi-metal oxide catalyst with different Ce loading	113
Table 5.2	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Sr/Ce (40:60) / Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at different temperatures for 5 hours	114
Table 5.3	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Sr/Ce (40:60) / Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst pre-treated at different temperatures with presence of H ₂ for 30 minutes	114

Table 5.4	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ce based catalyst (mono-metal, bi-metal, and tri-metal oxide catalyst) calcined at 1000°C	116
Table 5.5	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ce based catalyst (mono-metal, bi-metal, and tri-metal oxide catalyst) calcined at 700°C	118
Table 5.6	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ce based catalyst (mono-metal, bi-metal, and tri-metal oxide catalyst) calcined at 400°C	119
Table 5.7	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ calcine at 700°C with different types of inlet gas for pre-treatment and CO ₂ conversion	122
Table 5.8	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ calcine at 700°C with different types of inlet gas for pre-treatment and methanation reaction	123
Table 5.9	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion with difference in Cerium loading of tri-metallic catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours and pre-treat at 300°C with compressed air for 30 minutes	125
Table 5.10	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at different calcination temperature for 5 hours	127
Table 5.11	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours undergoing different pre-treatment temperatures for 30 minutes	129
Table 5.12	Lower limit and upper limit set for the RSM design based on three factors of catalytic reactivity	131
Table 5.13	Design set for the data and the response result	132
Table 5.14	ANOVA for the effect of model factors toward CO ₂ conversion	134
Table 5.15	ANOVA for the effect of model factors toward CH ₄ formation	138
Table 5.16	Optimum value of parameters and response suggest by RSM	141
Table 5.17	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over reproduction test until deactivation	144
Table 5.18	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over reproduction test until deactivation	145

Table 5.19	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at various temperatures for 3 hours heating time	150
Table 5.20	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at various temperatures for 3 hours heating time	151
Table 5.21	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst recalcined at different temperatures for 5 hours	153
Table 5.22	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst recalcined at different temperature for 5 hours	154
Table 5.23	Simulated flow (ml/min) of inlet gases at different CO ₂ proportions in flue gas	156
Table 5.24	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at different CO ₂ proportions of inlet gas	157
Table 5.25	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at different CO ₂ proportions sin inlet gas	158
Table 5.26	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of the catalyst with different percentages of propane present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	160
Table 5.27	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of the catalyst with different percentages of propane present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	161
Table 5.28	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of the catalyst with different percentages of NO ₂ present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	162
Table 5.29	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of the catalyst with different percentages of NO ₂ present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	163
Table 6.1	Elemental composition of surface catalyst analysis of Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ catalysts derived from EDX analysis	171
Table 6.2	Elemental composition of surface catalyst analysis of Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ catalysts derived from XRF analysis	172
Table 6.3	Peak assignment of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at different temperature for 5 hours	174
Table 6.4	Crystalline size of each element in Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at different calcination temperature for 5 hours	177

Table 6.5	Detected elements from HR-TEM images for Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at different calcination temperatures	178
Table 6.6	Physical properties distribution of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalysts at different calcination temperature for 5 hours	186
Table 6.7	Catalytic activity product resulted from the fresh Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours and pre-treated of 300°C for 30 minutes	190

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 1.1	Greenhouse effect (Will Elder, 2018)	3
Figure 1.2	Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita) for Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, United States, and China (The World Bank, 2014)	3
Figure 1.3	Carbon conversion cycle from CO ₂ source to methane (Olah <i>et al.</i> , 2009)	6
Figure 2.1	General process of asphalt production in HMA plant (Peng <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	12
Figure 2.2	Cross section of direct-fired tank (May <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	24
Figure 2.3	Cross section of coil tank with hot oil heater (May <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	25
Figure 2.4	Typical example of an actual combustion process (TSI, 2004)	29
Figure 2.5	Formation of O ₂ gas. (TSI, 2004)	32
Figure 2.6	Formation of CO gas (TSI, 2004)	32
Figure 2.7	Relationship between the O ₂ supplied and the concentration of CO ₂ and CO in the exhaust (TSI, 2004)	33
Figure 2.8	CO ₂ capturing processes (Gibbins and Chalmers, 2008)	38
Figure 3.1	Operational research framework	58
Figure 3.2	Specific location of each studied HMA plants at Kulai district (sources are from https://www.google.com/maps)	61
Figure 3.3	Layout of hot mix asphalt production process	62
Figure 3.4	Hot mix asphalt plant equipment: a) Cold aggregate bin, b) Bitumen storage tank system, c) Main chimney of asphalt production's emission from drum mixer, d) Drum mixer, and e) Asphalt load out or surge bin	63
Figure 3.5	Emission gases sampling bag: a) Sigma-Aldrich Supelco sampling bag, and b) The sampling bag during emission gases collection	64
Figure 3.6	On-site flue gases analysis process: a) EMS Model 5002 portable gases analyser, b) Process of emissions gases capturing by HMA plant worker, and c) Calibration gas	66

Figure 3.7	Schematic diagram of the portable gas analyser position during on-site emissions gases analysis	67
Figure 3.8	Laboratory gas analysis equipment: a) Emission gases sampling bag, and b) Laboratory gas analyser	68
Figure 3.9	Flow of catalyst preparation process: a) Material used for catalyst preparation, b) Dissolving of material used in distilled water, c) Drying process of material after coated on Al ₂ O ₃ beads, d) Catalyst in container before calcination process, and e) Catalyst put into glass tube for reaction process	71
Figure 3.10	Fix bed home build micro reactor coupled with Fourier transform Infra-red (FTIR)	72
Figure 3.11	Pyrex glass tube for sample placement in reactor	74
Figure 3.12	Arrangement of some instruments for methanation process in laboratory	74
Figure 3.13	FTIR equipment with sample cell: a) Potassium bromide (KBr) sample cell, and b) FTIR Spectrophotometer	75
Figure 3.14	Peak area of CO ₂ : a) At calibration, and b) After the catalytic activity evaluation	76
Figure 3.15	FTIR graph of the CO ₂ band and CH ₄ band during the gas analysis: a) Before reaction, and b) After reaction	77
Figure 3.16	Graph of methane calibration in TQ Analyst software	77
Figure 3.17	CH ₄ concentration obtained from TQ analysis software	78
Figure 3.18	FESEM equipment with EDX analyser	88
Figure 3.19	XRF analysis equipment	89
Figure 3.20	XRD analysis equipment	90
Figure 3.21	HR-TEM analysis equipment: a) JEOL-JEM 2100 equipment, b) HR-TEM analysis process, c) The equipment arrangement	91
Figure 3.22	CO ₂ -TPD analysis equipment	92
Figure 3.23	NA analysis equipment	93
Figure 4.1	Layout of bitumen storage tank combustion system	96
Figure 4.2	Bitumen heating system in HMA Plant A	96
Figure 4.3	Bitumen heating system in HMA Plant B	97
Figure 4.4	Bitumen heating system in HMA Plant C	97

Figure 4.5	On-site gas analyser reading for HMA Plant A	99
Figure 4.6	On-site gas analyser reading for HMA Plant B	100
Figure 4.7	On-site gas analyser reading for HMA Plant C	101
Figure 4.8	Percentage of individual gases of emissions in HMA Plant A	103
Figure 4.9	Percentage of individual gases of emissions in HMA Plant B	103
Figure 4.10	Percentage of individual gases of emissions in HMA Plant C	104
Figure 5.1	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ce based catalyst (mono-metal, bi-metal, and tri-metal oxide catalyst) calcined at 1000°C	117
Figure 5.2	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ce based catalyst (mono-metal, bi-metal, and tri-metal oxide catalyst) calcined at 700°C	118
Figure 5.3	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ce based catalyst (mono-metal, bi-metal, and tri-metal oxide catalyst) calcined at 400°C	120
Figure 5.4	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ calcine at 700°C with different types of inlet gas for pre-treatment and CO ₂ conversion	122
Figure 5.5	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ calcine at 700°C with different types of inlet gas for pre-treatment and methanation reaction	124
Figure 5.6	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion with difference in Cerium loading of tri-metallic catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours and pre-treat at 300°C with compressed air for 30 minutes	126
Figure 5.7	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at different calcination temperatures for 5 hours	128
Figure 5.8	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours undergoing different pre-treatment temperatures for 30 minutes	130
Figure 5.9	Predicted versus experimental values plot for CO ₂ conversion	135
Figure 5.10	Three-dimensional response surfaces of CO ₂ conversion towards independent variables	136
Figure 5.11	Predicted versus actual plot for CH ₄ formation	139

Figure 5.12	Three-dimensional response surfaces of CH ₄ formation towards independent variables	140
Figure 5.13	Optimum value of CO ₂ conversion and CH ₄ formation suggested by RSM design	142
Figure 5.14	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over reproduction test until deactivation	144
Figure 5.15	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ calcine at 700°C for 5 hours and pre-treat at 300°C for 30 minutes with compressed air	145
Figure 5.16	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion and CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over robustness testing at 300°C reaction temperature (Day 1)	146
Figure 5.17	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion and CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over robustness testing at 300°C reaction temperature (Day 2)	147
Figure 5.18	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion and CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over robustness testing at 300°C reaction temperature (Day 3)	148
Figure 5.19	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion and CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst over robustness testing at 300°C reaction temperature (Day 4)	148
Figure 5.20	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at various temperatures for 3 hours heating time	150
Figure 5.21	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at various temperatures for 3 hours heating time	152
Figure 5.22	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst recalcined at different temperatures for 5 hours	154
Figure 5.23	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of regenerated catalytic testing of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst recalcined at different temperatures for 5 hours	155
Figure 5.24	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at different CO ₂ proportions in inlet gas	157
Figure 5.25	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst at different CO ₂ proportions in inlet gas	159
Figure 5.26	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of the catalyst with different percentages of propane present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	160

Figure 5.27	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of the catalyst with different percentages of propane present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	161
Figure 5.28	Percentage of CO ₂ conversion of the catalyst with different percentages of NO ₂ present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	163
Figure 5.29	Percentage of CH ₄ formation of the catalyst with different percentages of NO ₂ present in the inlet gas at 300°C reaction temperature	164
Figure 6.1	FESEM micrographs of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at a) 500°C, b) 700°C, and c) 900°C for 5 hours zoomed with magnification of 30000X	168
Figure 6.2	FESEM micrographs of Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours with Ce loading of a) 55 wt%, b) 65 wt%, and c) 75 wt% zoomed with 30000X magnification	170
Figure 6.3	Diffraction patterns of XRD analysis for Ru/Sr/Ce(5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalysts calcined at a) 500°C, b) 700°C, and c) 900°C for 5 hours	176
Figure 6.4	Lattice spacing value from HR-TEM image of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 500°C for detected element of: a) CeO ₂ , b) SrO, c) RuO ₂ , and d) Al ₂ O ₃	179
Figure 6.5	Lattice spacing value from HR-TEM image of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for detected element of: a) CeO ₂ , b) SrO, c) RuO ₂ , and d) Al ₂ O ₃	181
Figure 6.6	Lattice spacing value from HR-TEM image of Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 900°C for detected element of: a) CeO ₂ , b) SrO, c) RuO ₂ , and d) Al ₂ O ₃	182
Figure 6.7	CO ₂ -TPD profile from Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at a) 500°C, b) 700°C, and c) 900°C for 5 hours	184
Figure 6.8	Nitrogen gas (N ₂) adsorption-desorption isotherms of Ru/Sr/Ce/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at a) 500°C, b) 700°C, and c) 900°C for 5 hours	187
Figure 6.9	FTIR spectra of CO ₂ /H ₂ methanation reaction over fresh Ru/Sr/Ce (5:30:65)/Al ₂ O ₃ catalyst calcined at 700°C for 5 hours and pre-treated of 300°C for 30 minutes	189

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CMA	-	Cold Mix Asphalt
CO ₂ .TPD	-	CO ₂ -Temperature Programmed Desorption
EDX	-	Energy Dispersion X-Ray
FESEM	-	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy
FTIR	-	Fourier Transform Infra-red
GHG	-	Greenhouse Gases
HMA	-	Hot Mix Asphalt
HR-TEM	-	High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy
NA	-	Nitrogen Absorption
RSM	-	Response Surface Methodology
TEM	-	Transmission Electron Microscopy
UTM	-	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
WMA	-	Warm Mix Asphalt
XRD	-	X-Ray Diffraction
XRF	-	X-Ray Fluorescent

LIST OF SYMBOLS

2θ	-	2 Theta
Al_2O_3	-	Aluminium Oxide
\AA	-	Angstrom
Ce	-	Cerium
CH_4	-	Methane Gas
CO_2	-	Carbon Dioxide Gas
nm	-	Nanometer
ppm	-	Part per million
Ru	-	Ruthenium
Sn	-	Tin
Sr	-	Strontium
wt%	-	Weight percentage
Zr	-	Zirconium

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	Details of The Catalyst Sample Design	221
Appendix B	Theoretical Calculation of Flue Gas Emission	224
Appendix C	Calculation of the Proportion of Individual Gas from Residual Gas Analyser (Laboratory Analysis)	227
Appendix D	Calculation of Inlet Gas Flow Based on The Flue Gases Proportion	229

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Plant Emissions

A hot mix asphalt (HMA) plant is an assembly of mechanical and electronic equipment in which aggregates, additives or sometimes recycled materials are blended, heated, dried and mixed together with binder (which usually bitumen) to produce asphalt mixture. The HMA plant may be stationary (located at a permanent location) or portable (moved from one site to another site) (INDOT, 2013).

In general, the common process in asphalt mixture production includes aggregate stacking, aggregate supply, bitumen heating, aggregate heating, and mixture mixing (Peng *et al.*, 2015). All emissions sources could produce flue gases emission such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), which are collectively known as greenhouse gases emissions (GHGs) (Arocho *et al.*, 2014).

1.2 Background of Study

The level of GHG emissions in HMA plants is tied to the development of road construction industry. The investment share of civil engineering work construction is 43.1% in 2018 out of overall value allocated for construction work in Malaysia. This means that about 3.9 billion USD has been allocated for this construction work, which includes the construction of roads, railways, and utilities (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2019).

Malaysia has constructed over 200,000 km of roads, over 2,900 km of rail, 18 number of ports, and 22 number airports (Ambak *et al.*, 2014; Ministry of Transport Malaysia, 2018). The road network has increased by about 3.9 times from base year of 1995 (Ministry of Transport Malaysia, 2018). Hence, the rapid development of the road construction industry will significantly affected the environment as most of Malaysian used road as main transportation mode (Zakaria and Sufian, 2009). It is because, to cope with incremental industrial development, a road network must be constructed and maintained in good condition. Furthermore, the existing road also needs the regular maintenance through its service life to ensure the good quality of road for the users. HMA is one of the most important material for the road construction and maintenance.

Due to the high manufacturing temperature (150 to 190°C) and energy consumptions value of typical HMA mixtures, its production produced significantly high level of emissions (Ma *et al.*, 2019). The HMA production produced about 34000 kg CO₂-eq/km of road construction (Mazumder *et al.*, 2016). This value is based on the energy consumption equivalent value for the HMA production. Most of the CO₂ emissions from road construction was from the production of materials which included HMA production (Aurangzeb *et al.*, 2014; Pouranian and Shishehbor, 2019). For the HMA plant itself, about 34 to 38 kg CO₂ has been produced per 1 tonne of its production (Moretti *et al.*, 2017). Therefore, a way needs to be found to mitigate the emissions problem to maintain sustainability in terms of environmental conservation and to reduce the effects of global warming.

There is broad consensus that an excessive volume of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmospheric system will have serious consequences in terms of climate change. Moreover, this could endanger human health, agricultural crops, forest species, various ecosystems and the overall environment as they enhance the greenhouse effect (Afroz *et al.*, 2003). A certain amount of GHGs exists in the atmospheric system and helps to absorb thermal radiation from the earth's surface, and then re-emits the radiation back to the earth, as shown in Figure 1.1.

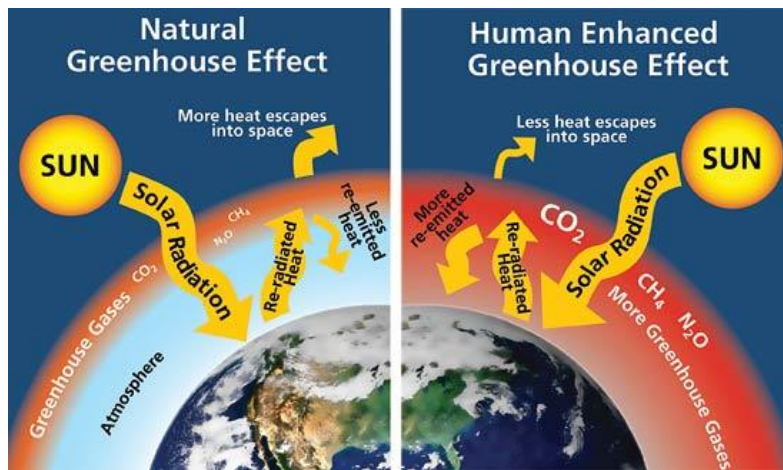


Figure 1.1 Greenhouse effect (Will Elder, 2018)

Figure 1.2 presents a comparison of the CO₂ emissions of Malaysia and several countries. From the figure, CO₂ emissions in Malaysia have increased significantly since 1985 (Theeyattuparampil *et al.*, 2013; The World Bank, 2014).

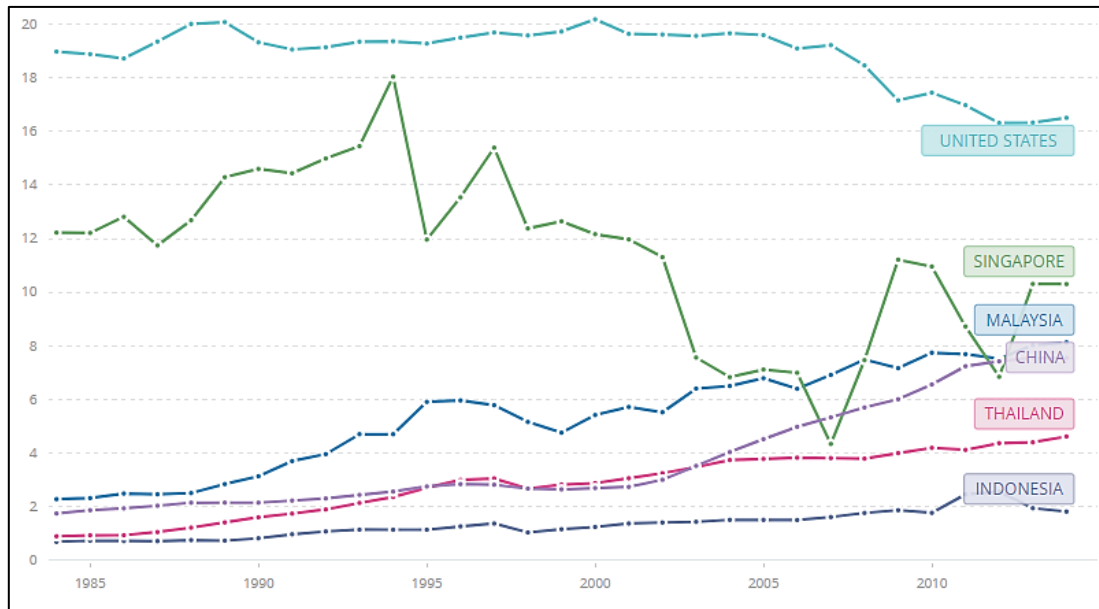


Figure 1.2 Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita) for Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, United States, and China (The World Bank, 2014)

In addition , Malaysia cumulatively emitted 244.47 million tons of CO₂ at the end of 2019, with an annual growth rate of 0.4 percent and a share of 0.7 percent of global emissions in 2019 alone. (BP p.l.c., 2020). It is believed that these emissions will continue to increase in the future due to industrial development and economic growth.

In the past, the removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere occurred via photosynthesis, in which crops and other plants naturally consume CO₂ and sunlight and release oxygen (Arneth *et al.*, 2010) . However, due to recent rapid industrial development, plants alone are no longer able to deal with the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere and remove it naturally (Peters *et al.*, 2012). Therefore, a sustainable solution must be found regarding this matter.

1.3 Problem Statement

Common mitigation of emissions from asphalt mixture production is the use of warm mix asphalt (WMA), cold mix asphalt (CMA), and modified HMA mixture to replace the traditional HMA during the asphalt material design. Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) is also the common mitigation measure for the emission because it will prevent or reduce the emission of aggregates stacking, supply and heating process in HMA plant.

Almost all the available methods (WMA, CMA, and modified HMA) produced significantly good result in terms of emission mitigation for the asphalt mixture production. On the other hand, producing those asphalt materials at lower temperatures and while achieving the same high level of mechanical properties and field performance of asphalt mixture remains a challenge. Moreover, for RAP, the availability of material will make its application feasible. The details of the available methods reviewed are discussed in Section 2.1.

To fill the gap, this study has been conducted by introducing the catalytic methanation method to reduce the CO₂ emissions which majorly contributed to the

GHG emissions in atmosphere. The benefit of using the method is that a high amount of CO₂ can be reduced without effecting the asphalt mixer properties which are very crucial to ensure high-quality asphalt pavement service life. The method is the combination of carbon capture, sequestration, and utilize CO₂ to reduce the CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere and produce methane (CH₄) which is a source of fuel, hence mitigating GHG emissions to reduce global warming effects.

Methanation is cost effective technique. This process can be used to treat a large amount of CO₂ in a short time (Souma *et al.*, 2014). Furthermore, the catalysts are easy to prepare, environmentally friendly and reusable (Toemen, 2015). Moreover, the catalysts are safe to handle and only require minimum modifications to the existing systems in HMA plants, thus it not affecting the whole process of asphalt production in the plant.

1.4 Aim and Objectives of Research

The aim of this research is to mitigate CO₂ emissions from bitumen heating combustion unit during asphalt mix production process using the catalytic methanation method. This study suggested the conversion of CO₂ to utilize into CH₄ as mitigation method. In order to achieve this goal, several objectives have been set:

- (a) To quantify the flue gases emission from bitumen heating combustion in HMA plant;
- (b) To develop and optimize the novel catalyst for a catalytic methanation method;
and
- (c) To characterize the selected catalyst used for mitigation method.

1.5 Significant of Research

The importance of this research is it will capture the released emission from the chimney (post-combustion technique) without disturbing the original process of asphalt mixture production or bitumen heating in HMA plant. As a result, this approach will not reduce the mechanical properties of asphalt mixture during the material production process in HMA plant. Additionally, this will significantly mitigate GHG emissions and produce another low emission alternative energy (methane). The cycle of CO₂ conversion into another product is shown in Figure 1.4.

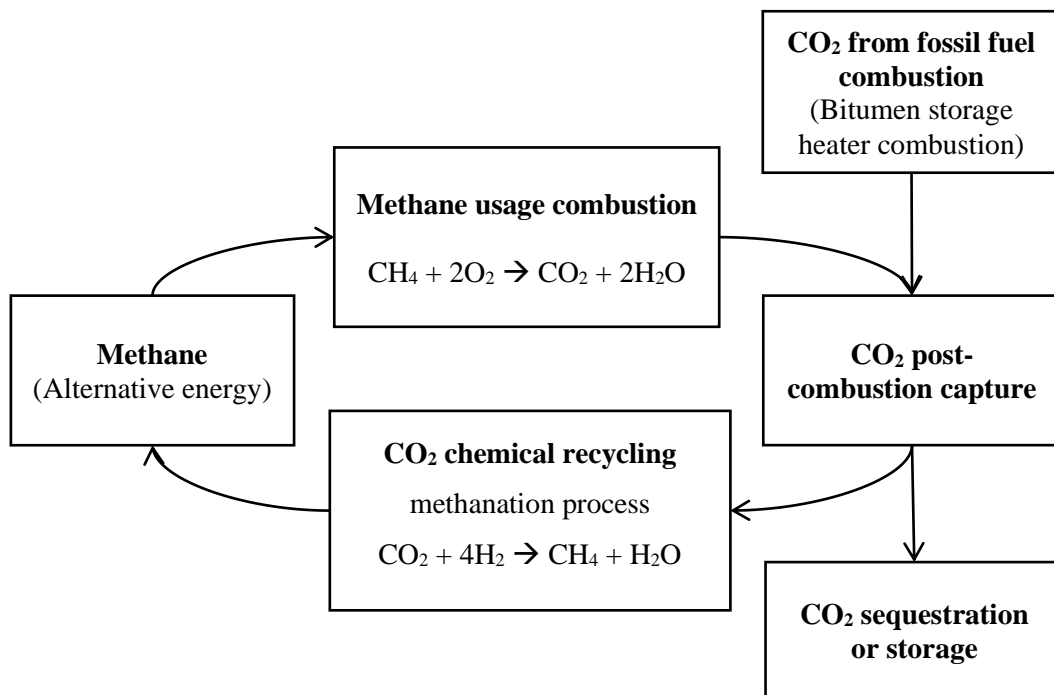


Figure 1.3 Carbon conversion cycle from CO₂ source to methane (Olah *et al.*, 2009)

The CO₂ was originally utilized from the product of fuel combustion. After the capture process, it is either sequestered or utilized for fuel feedstock to produce alternative fuel. The idea of this carbon cycle is adopted from Olah *et al.*, (2009) to be implemented in HMA plant.

In the past, the catalytic methanation technique has been used in various industries including power plant industry (Toemen, 2015; Thema *et al.*, 2019), oil and gas industry (Schaaf *et al.*, 2014), and cement industry (Baier *et al.*, 2018). However, no application of catalytic methanation has been used in HMA industry or to be specific on the combustion unit of bitumen tank in HMA plant.

The added value of this study is the method of quantifying the proportion of the emissions from the sources of combustion. This study quantified the emissions directly from the bitumen heating system's chimney. Then, the on-site measurement and laboratory analysis emission value is compared with the theoretically measured emission obtained from the form of fuel consumption.

1.6 Scope of Study

There are several scopes that limit the area of this study, which are:

- (a) This study only intended to mitigate CO₂ emissions from bitumen heating combustion unit in an HMA plant.
- (b) For the emissions quantification, the fuel used that are affected the flue gases emission is limited to light fuel oil only. Other types of fuel uses were not available for the visited HMA plants.
- (c) The method of flue gases emission quantification is including theoretical method which adapted from United Nation Environment Program (UNEP, 2006), on-site gas analysis using portable gas analyser, and laboratory analysis by sampling the gas from HMA plant to the laboratory.
- (d) The preparation method for the catalyst used in this study is incipient wetness impregnation method only. This method is adapted from the previous study conducted by Rosid, (2015); Toemen, (2015); and Sulaiman, (2016).

- (e) The further catalyst optimization process in laboratory is done by referring to study conducted by Rosid, (2015); Toemen, (2015); Sulaiman, (2016); and Toemen *et al.*, (2016, 2018).
- (f) For the statistical optimization, Response Surface Methodology (RSM) software is used in this study.
- (g) The mitigation in this study covers up to the suitability or feasibility of the implementation of catalytic methanation at the bitumen heating combustion unit in HMA plant only. Further study needs to be done on the application of the system in a real site.

1.7 Thesis Outline

This study comprises seven chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 introduces the overall study which comprises the background, problem statement, objectives, significance of the study, and research scope.

Chapter 2 comprehensively discusses about the CO₂ mitigation method available from past studies. Besides that, it also discussed regarding the method introduced to mitigate the problem in this study. This chapter comprises a wide search of literature review, hence their merit as well as demerits are identified and discussed.

Chapter 3 presented the methods of the flue gases emission from HMA plant, preparation of materials for catalyst, a method to produce the catalyst, method of data analysis, and techniques to characterize the catalyst.

Chapter 4 presented the data obtained from the emission quantification of theoretical, on-site, and laboratory analysis from HMA plant. Furthermore, it presented the analysis results from all the method used.

Chapter 5 presented the data and analysis for the preparation and optimization of the catalyst. Then, the optimum catalyst is obtained from the laboratory as well as statistical optimization technique.

Chapter 6 presented the characterization technique for the catalyst. Furthermore, it discussed a detail of catalyst characteristic and presented the factor that affect the catalytic activities of catalyst.

Chapter 7 concludes the findings obtained from this study. Recommendations are also provided for potential future study.

REFERENCES

- Abate, S., Mebrahtu, C., Giglio, E., Deorsola, F., Bensaid, S., Perathoner, S., Pirone, R. and Centi, G. (2016) 'Catalytic Performance of γ -Al₂O₃-ZrO₂-TiO₂-CeO₂ Composite Oxide Supported Ni-Based Catalysts for CO₂ Methanation', *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, 55(16), pp. 4451–4460.
- Abdullah, F., Rahim, A., Yusoff, M., Azelee, W., Bakar, W. A., Ismail, R. and Hadiyanto, D. P. (2014) 'Removal of Selected Heavy Metals From Green Mussel Via Catalytic Oxidation', *The Malaysian Journal of Analytical Sciences*, 18(2), pp. 271–283.
- Abu Bakar, W. A.W., Ali, R. and Toemen, S. (2012) 'Catalytic methanation reaction over supported nickel-ruthenium oxide base for purification of simulated natural gas', *Scientia Iranica*.
- Abu Bakar, W. A W, Ali, R. and Toemen, S. (2012) 'Catalytic methanation reaction over supported nickel-ruthenium oxide base for purification of simulated natural gas', *Scientia Iranica*, 19(3), pp. 525–534.
- AEMA (2017) *Recommended Performance Guidelines*.
- Afroz, R., Hassan, M. N. and Ibrahim, N. A. (2003) 'Review of air pollution and health impacts in Malaysia', *Environmental Research*, pp. 71–77.
- Al-Busaltan, S., Al Nageim, H., Atherton, W. and Sharples, G. (2012) 'Green Bituminous Asphalt relevant for highway and airfield pavement', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 31, pp. 243–250.
- Albayati, A. H., Al-Mosawe, H. M., Allawi, A. A. and Oukaili, N. (2018) 'Moisture Susceptibility of Sustainable Warm Mix Asphalt', *Advances in Civil Engineering*, 2018, pp. 1–9.
- Alexander, K. O., Hardin, E. and Borus, M. (2006) 'The Economic Benefits and Costs of Retraining.', *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 25(3), p. 447.
- Almeida-Costa, A. and Benta, A. (2016) 'Economic and environmental impact study of warm mix asphalt compared to hot mix asphalt', *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier, 112, pp. 2308–2317.

- Amadine, O., Essamlali, Y., Fihri, A., Larzek, M. and Zahouily, M. (2017) 'Effect of calcination temperature on the structure and catalytic performance of copper-ceria mixed oxide catalysts in phenol hydroxylation', *RSC Advances*, 7(21), pp. 12586–12597.
- Ambak, K., Sauti, M. S., Baharin, M. Z., Ariffin, I., Sa'ad, S., Abdullah, F., Muniandy, V., Zakaria, M. S. and Yusuf, H. (2014) *Road Statistic: 2014 Edition*.
- Arasto, A., Onarheim, K., Tsupari, E. and Kärki, J. (2014) 'Bio-CCS: Feasibility comparison of large scale carbon-negative solutions', *Energy Procedia*. Elsevier B.V., 63, pp. 6756–6769.
- Arneth, A., Harrison, S. P., Zaehle, S., Tsigaridis, K., Menon, S., Bartlein, P. J., Feichter, J., Korhola, A., Kulmala, M., O'Donnell, D., Schurgers, G., Sorvari, S. and Vesala, T. (2010) 'Terrestrial biogeochemical feedbacks in the climate system', *Nature Geoscience*, pp. 525–532.
- Arocho, I., Rasdorf, W. and Hummer, J. (2014) 'Methodology to Forecast the Emissions from Construction Equipment for a Transportation Construction Project', *Construction Research Congress 2014*, pp. 140–149.
- Arsalanfar, M., Mirzaei, A. A., Bozorgzadeh, H. R., Atashi, H., Shahriari, S. and Pourdolat, A. (2012) 'Structural characteristics of supported cobalt–cerium oxide catalysts used in Fischer–Tropsch synthesis', *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*. Elsevier, 9, pp. 119–129.
- Astruc, D., Lu, F. and Aranzaes, J. R. (2005) 'Nanoparticles as recyclable catalysts: The frontier between homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis', *Angewandte Chemie - International Edition*, 44(48), pp. 7852–7872.
- Aurangzeb, Q., Al-Qadi, I. L., Ozer, H. and Yang, R. (2014) 'Hybrid life cycle assessment for asphalt mixtures with high RAP content', *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 83, pp. 77–86.
- Ayar, P. (2018) 'Effects of additives on the mechanical performance in recycled mixtures with bitumen emulsion: An overview', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 178, pp. 551–561.
- Aziz, M. A. A., Jalil, A. A., Triwahyono, S. and Ahmad, A. (2015) 'CO₂ methanation over heterogeneous catalysts: Recent progress and future prospects', *Green Chemistry*. Royal Society of Chemistry, 17(5), pp. 2647–2663.

- Babashamsi, P., Md Yusoff, N. I., Ceylan, H. and Md Nor, N. G. (2016) 'Recycling toward sustainable pavement development: End-of-life considerations in asphalt pavement', *Jurnal Teknologi*, 78(7–2), pp. 25–32.
- Baerns, M. (2014) 'Aspects of Heterogeneous Catalysis and of Its Industrial and Environmental Practice', *Reference Module in Chemistry, Molecular Sciences and Chemical Engineering*. Elsevier.
- Bagheri, S., Julkapli, N. M. and Hamid, S. B. A. (2014) 'Titanium dioxide as a catalyst support in heterogeneous catalysis', *Scientific World Journal*, 2014, pp. 1–21.
- Baier, J., Schneider, G. and Heel, A. (2018) 'A Cost Estimation for CO₂ Reduction and Reuse by Methanation from Cement Industry Sources in Switzerland', *Frontiers in Energy Research*, 6(February), pp. 1–9.
- Bakar, S. K. A., Abdullah, M. E., Kamal, M. M., Rahman, R. A., Buhari, R., Jaya, R. P., Sabri, S. and Ahmad, K. A. (2018) 'The effect of crumb rubber on the physical and rheological properties of modified binder', *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1049, pp. 1–5.
- Bakar, W. A. W. A., Ali, R. and Toemen, S. (2011) 'Catalytic methanation reaction over supported nickel-rhodium oxide for purification of simulated natural gas', *Journal of Natural Gas Chemistry*, 20(6), pp. 585–594.
- Baraj, E., Vagaský, S., Hlinčík, T., Ciahotný, K. and Tekáč, V. (2016) 'Reaction mechanisms of carbon dioxide methanation', *Chemical Papers*, 70(4), pp. 395–403.
- Baturina, O. A., Garsany, Y. and Swider-lyons, K. E. (2012) 'Chapter 8: Contaminant-Induced Degradation', in Wang, H., Li, H., and Yuan, X.-Z. (eds) *Pem Fuel Cell Failure Mode Analysis*. CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, pp. 199–241.
- Becker, W. L., Penev, M. and Braun, R. J. (2018) 'Production of Synthetic Natural Gas From Carbon Dioxide and Renewably Generated Hydrogen: A Techno-Economic Analysis of a Power-to-Gas Strategy', *Journal of Energy Resources Technology*, 141(2), pp. 1–11.
- Belimov, M., Metzger, D. and Pfeifer, P. (2017) 'On the Temperature Control in a Microstructured Packed Bed Reactor for Methanation of CO/CO₂ Mixtures Michael', *American Institute of Chemical Engineer*, 63(1), pp. 120–129.

- Ben-Mansour, R., Habib, M. A., Bamidele, O. E., Basha, M., Qasem, N. A. A., Peedikakkal, A., Laoui, T. and Ali, M. (2016) 'Carbon capture by physical adsorption: Materials, experimental investigations and numerical modeling and simulations - A review', *Applied Energy*. Elsevier Ltd, 161, pp. 225–255.
- Beyenir, S. and Boskovic, S. (2017) *Simulator Laboratory*. Vancouver: BCIT/BCcampus.
- Bhattacharyya, D. and Miller, D. C. (2017) 'Post-combustion CO₂ capture technologies — a review of processes for solvent-based and sorbent-based CO₂ capture', *Current Opinion in Chemical Engineering*. Elsevier, 17, pp. 78–92.
- Błażejowski, K., Olszacki, J. and Peciakowski, H. (2014) *Bitumen Handbook*. Płock, Poland: ORLEN Asphalt sp. z o.o.
- BP p.l.c. (2020) 'Statistical Review of World Energy 2020, 69th Edition'. London, United Kingdom.
- Brooks, K. P., Hu, J., Zhu, H. and Kee, R. J. (2007) 'Methanation of carbon dioxide by hydrogen reduction using the Sabatier process in microchannel reactors', *Chemical Engineering Science*. Pergamon, 62(4), pp. 1161–1170.
- Cai, W., Singham, D. I., Craparo, E. M. and White, J. A. (2014) 'Pricing Contracts Under Uncertainty in a Carbon Capture and Storage Framework', *Energy Economics*, 43, pp. 56–62.
- Cai, W., Zhong, Q. and Zhao, Y. (2013) 'Fractional-hydrolysis-driven formation of non-uniform dopant concentration catalyst nanoparticles of Ni/CexZr1 – xO₂ and its catalysis in methanation of CO₂', *Catalysis Communications*. Elsevier, 39, pp. 30–34.
- Capitão, S. D., Picado-Santos, L. G. and Martinho, F. (2012) 'Pavement engineering materials: Review on the use of warm-mix asphalt', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 36, pp. 1016–1024.
- Caputo, P., Ranieri, G. A., Godbert, N., Aiello, I., Tagarelli, A. and Oliviero Rossi, C. (2018) 'Investigation of new additives to reduce the fume emission of bitumen during Asphalt Concrete Processing', *Mediterranean Journal of Chemistry*, 7(4), pp. 259–266.
- Chalmers, H. and Gibbins, J. (2010) 'Carbon capture and storage: The ten year challenge', *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part C: Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science*, 224(3), pp. 505–518.

- Chemistry LibreText (2019) *The Ideal Gas Law, Supplemental Modules (Physical and Theoretical Chemistry)*.
- Cheng, S., Wei, L., Zhao, X. and Julson, J. (2016) ‘Application, Deactivation, and Regeneration of Heterogeneous Catalysts in Bio-Oil Upgrading’, *Catalysts*, 6(195), pp. 1–24.
- Crudden, C. M., Sateesh, M. and Lewis, R. (2005) ‘Mercaptopropyl-Modified Mesoporous Silica : A Remarkable Support for the Preparation of a Reusable , Heterogeneous Palladium Catalyst for Coupling Reactions synthesis , they suffer from one significant drawback , that they’, *Journal of American Chemical Society*, (127), pp. 10045–10050.
- Cuéllar-Franca, R. M. and Azapagic, A. (2015) ‘Carbon capture, storage and utilisation technologies: A critical analysis and comparison of their life cycle environmental impacts’, *Journal of CO2 Utilization*. Elsevier, 9, pp. 82–102.
- Cui, P., Wu, S., Xiao, Y., Wang, Feng and Wang, Fusong (2019) ‘Quantitative evaluation of active based adhesion in Aggregate-Asphalt by digital image analysis’, *Journal of Adhesion Science and Technology*. Taylor & Francis, 33(14), pp. 1544–1557.
- Cullity, B. D. (1956) *Elements of X-ray Diffraction*. Edited by M. Cohen. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company Inc.
- D’Angelo, J., Harm, E., Bartoszek, J., Baumgardner, G., Corrigan, M., Cowsert, J., Harman, T., Jamshidi, M., Jones, W., Newcomb, D., Prowell, B., Sines, R. and Yeaton, B. (2008) *Warm-Mix Asphalt: European Practice*. United States.
- Demirbas, A., Alidrisi, H. and Balubaid, M. A. (2015) ‘API gravity, sulfur content, and desulfurization of crude oil’, *Petroleum Science and Technology*, 33(1), pp. 93–101.
- Deng, H., Bielicki, J. M., Oppenheimer, M., Fitts, J. P. and Peters, C. A. (2014) ‘Policy implications of monetized leakage risk from geologic CO2 storage reservoirs’, *Energy Procedia*. Elsevier B.V., 63, pp. 6852–6863.
- Department of Statistics Malaysia (2019) *Quarterly Construction Statistics, First Quarter 2019, Construction Statistics*.
- Dincer, I. (2000) ‘Renewable energy and sustainable development: A crucial review’, *Renewable & sustainable energy reviews*, 4(2), pp. 157–175.
- Doyle, B. W. (2003) *Combustion Source Evaluation Student Manual*.

- Dwivedi, C., Pandey, H., Pandey, A. C., Patil, S., Ramteke, P. W., Laux, P., Luch, A. and Singh, A. V. (2019) ‘In Vivo Biocompatibility of Electrospun Biodegradable Dual Carrier (Antibiotic + Growth Factor) in a Mouse Model — Implications for Rapid Wound Healing’, *Pharmaceutics*, 11(180), pp. 1–19.
- Eckle, S., Anfang, H. G. and Behm, R. J. (2011) ‘Reaction intermediates and side products in the methanation of CO and CO₂ over supported Ru catalysts in H₂-rich reformat gases’, *Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, 115(4), pp. 1361–1367.
- Economic Commission for Europe (2015) *Guidance document on control techniques for emissions of sulphur, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter (including PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and black carbon) from stationary sources*.
- Edwards, R. W. J. and Celia, M. A. (2018) ‘Infrastructure to enable deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and storage in the United States’, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 115(38), pp. E8815–E8824.
- Elghriani, A., Yi, P., Liu, P. and Yu, Q. (2016) ‘Investigation of the effect of pavement roughness on crash rates for rigid pavement’, *Journal of Transportation Safety and Security*, 8(2), pp. 164–176.
- Emission System Inc. (no date) ‘Portable Exhaust Gas Analyzer Operators Manual Rev . 9’.
- EPA (1999) *Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), why and how they are controlled, Technical Bulletin*. North Carolina, USA.
- Ernst, B., Hilaire, L. and Kiennemann, A. (1999) ‘Effects of highly dispersed ceria addition on reductibility, activity and hydrocarbon chain growth of a Co/SiO₂ Fischer-Tropsch catalyst’, *Catalysis Today*, 50(2), pp. 413–427.
- European Asphalt Pavement Association (2010) ‘The Use of Warm Mix Asphalt’, *masterbuilder.co.in*, (January), pp. 1–13.
- Evar, B. (2014) *Epistemologies of uncertainty: governing co₂ capture and storage science and technology*. The University of Edinburgh (United Kingdom).
- Fawcett, T. (2011) *Talk:International Centre for Diffraction Data, Wikipedia*.
- Fiorentino, G., Zucaro, A. and Ulgiati, S. (2019) ‘Towards an energy efficient chemistry. Switching from fossil to bio-based products in a life cycle perspective’, *Energy*. Pergamon, 170, pp. 720–729.
- Folger, P. (2018) *Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) in the United States, Congressional Research Service*. U.S.A.

- Fu, C. and Gundersen, T. (2011) 'Carbon capture and storage in the power industry: Challenges and opportunities', *Energy Procedia*, 16, pp. 1806–1812.
- Fuels and combustion* (1974). Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.
- Furimsky, E. and Massoth, F. E. (1993) 'Introduction of regeneration of hydroprocessing catalysts', *Catalysis Today*, 17(4), pp. 537–659.
- Fwa, T. F. (2017) 'Skid resistance determination for pavement management and wet-weather road safety', *International Journal of Transportation Science and Technology*. Elsevier, 6(3), pp. 217–227.
- Gaber, A., Abdel-Rahim, M. A., Abdel-Latief, A. Y. and Abdel-Salam, M. N. (2014) 'Influence of calcination temperature on the structure and porosity of nanocrystalline SnO₂ synthesized by a conventional precipitation method', *International Journal of Electrochemical Science*, 9(1), pp. 81–95.
- Gao, J., Zheng, Y., Jehng, J.-M., Tang, Y., Wachs, I. E. and Podkolzin, S. G. (2015) 'Identification of molybdenum oxide nanostructures on zeolites for natural gas conversion', *Science*, 348(6235), pp. 686–690.
- Gastine, M., Berenblyum, R., Czernichowski-lauriol, I., de Dios, J. C., Audigane, P., Hladik, V., Poulsen, N., Vercelli, S., Vincent, C. and Wildenborg, T. (2017) 'Enabling Onshore CO₂ Storage in Europe: Fostering International Cooperation Around Pilot and Test Sites', *Energy Procedia*. Elsevier, 114, pp. 5905–5915.
- Giani, M. I., Dotelli, G., Brandini, N. and Zampori, L. (2015) 'Comparative life cycle assessment of asphalt pavements using reclaimed asphalt, warm mix technology and cold in-place recycling', *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*. Elsevier, 104, pp. 224–238.
- Gibbins, J. and Chalmers, H. (2008) 'Carbon capture and storage', *Energy Policy*, 36(12), pp. 4317–4322.
- Glassman, I. and Yetter, R. A. (2008) *Combustion: Fourth Edition*. USA, UK: Elsevier Inc.
- Gómez-Meijide, B., Pérez, I. and Pasandín, A. R. (2016) 'Recycled construction and demolition waste in Cold Asphalt Mixtures: evolutionary properties', *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier, 112, pp. 588–598.
- Götz, M., Lefebvre, J., Mörs, F., McDaniel Koch, A., Graf, F., Bajohr, S., Reimert, R. and Kolb, T. (2016) 'Renewable Power-to-Gas: A technological and economic review', *Renewable Energy*, 85, pp. 1371–1390.

- Gupta, N. M., Kamble, V. S., Iyer, R. M., Thampi, K. R. and Gratzel, M. (1993) 'FTIR studies on the CO, CO₂ and H₂ co-adsorption over Ru-RuO_x/TiO₂ catalyst', *Catalysis Letters*, 21(3), pp. 245–255.
- Hamzah, M.O., Hasan, M. R. M., Wan, C. N. C. and Abdullah, N. H. (2010) 'A Comparative Study on Performance of Malaysian Porous Asphalt Mixes Incorporating Conventional and Modified Binders', *Journal of Applied Sciences*, 10(20), pp. 2403–2410.
- Hamzah, Meor Othman, Jamshidi, A. and Shahadan, Z. (2010) 'Evaluation of the potential of Sasobit® to reduce required heat energy and CO₂ emission in the asphalt industry', *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier, 18, pp. 1859–1865.
- Han, J. H., Ahn, Y. C., Lee, J. U. and Lee, I. B. (2012) 'Optimal strategy for carbon capture and storage infrastructure: A review', *Korean Journal of Chemical Engineering*.
- Hansson, A. and Bryngelsson, M. (2009) 'Expert opinions on carbon dioxide capture and storage-A framing of uncertainties and possibilities', *Energy Policy*, 37(6), pp. 2273–2282.
- Al Hashmi, A. B., Mohamed, A. A. A. and Dadach, Z. E. (2018) 'Process Simulation of a 620 Mw-Natural Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant with Optimum Flue Gas Recirculation', *Open Journal of Energy Efficiency*, 07(02), pp. 33–52.
- Henrich, B., Lambert, S., Job, N. and Pirard, J.-P. (2016) 'Chapter 8: Sol-Gel Synthesis of Supported Metal', in Regalbuto, J. (ed.) *Catalyst Preparation: Science and Engineering*. CRC Press, pp. 1–488.
- Herzog, H. and Golomb, D. (2004) 'Carbon Capture and Storage from Fossil Fuel Use', *Encyclopedia of Energy*, 1, pp. 277–287.
- Heselton, K. E. (2005) *Boiler Operator's Handbook*. The Fairmont Press, Inc.
- Hoppe, E. J., Lane, D. S., Fitch, G. M. and Shetty, S. (2015) *Feasibility of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) Use As Road Base and Subbase Material, Final Report VCTIR 15-R6*. Charlottesville, Virginia.
- Huang, G., He, Z., Huang, Y., Zhou, C. and Yuan, X. (2014) 'Mechanism of fume suppression and performance on asphalt of expanded graphite for pavement under high temperature condition', *Journal Wuhan University of Technology, Materials Science Edition*, 29(6), pp. 1229–1236.

- Huang, Y., Rebennack, S. and Zheng, Q. P. (2013) ‘Techno-economic analysis and optimization models for carbon capture and storage: A survey’, *Energy Systems*, 4(4), pp. 315–353.
- IGEM (2019) *Fuel oil properties*.
- INDOT (2013) *Certified Hot Mix Asphalt Technician Manual*.
- International Energy Agency (2015) *CO2 Emission from Fuel Combustion (Highlight)*.
- Inui, T. (1996) ‘Highly effective conversion of carbon dioxide to valuable compounds on composite catalysts’, *Catalysis Today*, 29(1–4), pp. 329–337.
- Isoli, N. and Chaczykowski, M. (2017) ‘Conceptual design of multi-source CCS pipeline transportation network for Polish energy sector’, *E3S Web of Conferences*, 22(00069), pp. 1–8.
- Jamal, S., Rosid, M., Azelee, W., Abu, W. and Ali, R. (2013) ‘Methanation Reaction over Samarium Oxide Based Catalysts’, *Malaysian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Sciences*, 9(1), pp. 28–34.
- Jansen, D., Gazzani, M., Manzolini, G., Dijk, E. van and Carbo, M. (2015) ‘Pre-combustion CO2 capture’, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*. Elsevier, 40, pp. 167–187.
- Jarrett, P. M., Beaty, A. and Wojcik, A. S. (1984) ‘Cold-mix Asphalt Technology at Temperature below 10 C’, in *Association of Asphalt Paving Technologists Proceedings*, pp. 50–97.
- Jean M. Standard (2015) ‘Introduction to Molecular Vibrations and Infrared Spectroscopy’, *Chemistry 362*, pp. 1–9.
- Jecht, U. (2004) *Flue Gas Analysis in Industry*. Sparta, Germany: Testo Inc.
- Jimenez-Sanchidrian, C., Romero-Salguero, F. J. and Arrebola, J. R. R. (2006) ‘Catalyst by Porous Solid: New Trend’, *Encyclopedia of Surface and Colloid Science, Second Edition*. CRC Press.
- Jürgensen, L., Ehimen, E. A., Born, J. and Holm-Nielsen, J. B. (2015) ‘Dynamic biogas upgrading based on the Sabatier process: Thermodynamic and dynamic process simulation’, *Bioresource Technology*, 178, pp. 323–329.
- Kainiemi, L., Eloneva, S., Toikka, A., Levänen, J. and Järvinen, M. (2015) ‘Opportunities and obstacles for CO2 mineralization: CO2 mineralization specific frames in the interviews of Finnish carbon capture and storage (CCS) experts’, *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier, 94, pp. 352–358.

- Kerzhentsev, M. A., Matus, E. V., Ismagilov, I. Z., Ushakov, V. A., Stonkus, O. A., Larina, T. V., Kozlova, G. S., Bharali, P. and Ismagilov, Z. R. (2017) 'Structural and morphological properties of $Ce_{1-x}M_xO_y$ ($M = Gd, La, Mg$) supports for the catalysts of autothermal ethanol conversion', *Journal of Structural Chemistry*, 58(1), pp. 126–134.
- Keyvanloo, K., Huang, B., Okeson, T., Hamdeh, H. and Hecker, W. (2018) 'Effect of Support Pretreatment Temperature on the Performance of an Iron Fischer–Tropsch Catalyst Supported on Silica-Stabilized Alumina', *Catalysts*, 8(77), pp. 1–17.
- Kharathanasis, A. D. and Hajek, B. F. (1996) 'Elemental Analysis by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy', in Sparks, D. L., Page, A. L., Helmke, P. A., and Loeppert, R. H. (eds) *Methods of Soil Analysis Part 3—Chemical Methods*, SSSA Book Series 5.3. Madison, WI: Soil Science Society of America, American Society of Agronomy, pp. 161–223.
- Kiang, Y.-H. (2018) *Fuel Property Estimation and Combustion Process Characterization: Conventional Fuels, Biomass, Biocarbon, Waste Fuels, Refuse Derived Fuel, and Other Alternative Fuels*. U.S.A: Academic Press.
- Kim, S. H., Nam, S. W., Lim, T. H. and Lee, H. I. (2008) 'Effect of pretreatment on the activity of Ni catalyst for CO removal reaction by water-gas shift and methanation', *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental*, 81(1–2), pp. 97–104.
- Koelbl, B. S., van den Broek, M. A., Faaij, A. P. C. and van Vuuren, D. P. (2014) 'Uncertainty in Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) deployment projections: A cross-model comparison exercise', *Climatic Change*, 123, pp. 461–476.
- Kousha, M., Tavakoli, S., Daneshvar, E., Vazirzadeh, A. and Bhatnagar, A. (2015) 'Central composite design optimization of Acid Blue 25 dye biosorption using shrimp shell biomass', *Journal of Molecular Liquids*, 207, pp. 266–273.
- Kreitz, B., Wehinger, G. D. and Turek, T. (2019) 'Dynamic simulation of the CO₂ methanation in a micro-structured fixed-bed reactor', *Chemical Engineering Science*. Pergamon, 195, pp. 541–552.
- Król, J. B., Kowalski, K. J., Radziszewski, P. and Sarnowski, M. (2015) 'Rheological behaviour of n-alkane modified bitumen in aspect of Warm Mix Asphalt technology', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 93, pp. 703–710.

- Kulshreshtha, S. K., Sasikala, R., Gupta, N. M. and Iyer, R. M. (1990) 'Carbon Monoxide Methanation Over FeTi_{1-x}Sn_x Intermetallics: Role of Second Phase', *Catalysis Letters*, 4, pp. 129–138.
- Kumar, J. and Bansal, A. (2013) 'Photocatalytic degradation in annular reactor: Modelization and optimization using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) and response surface methodology (RSM)', *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*. Elsevier, 1(3), pp. 398–405.
- Lee, C. J., Lee, D. H. and Kim, T. (2017) 'Enhancement of methanation of carbon dioxide using dielectric barrier discharge on a ruthenium catalyst at atmospheric conditions', *Catalysis Today*. Elsevier, 293–294, pp. 97–104.
- Lee, R., Labrecque, R. and Lavoie, J. M. (2014) 'Inline analysis of the dry reforming process through fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and use of nitrogen as an internal standard for online gas chromatography analysis', *Energy and Fuels*, 28(12), pp. 7398–7402.
- Leeson, D., Mac Dowell, N., Shah, N., Petit, C. and Fennell, P. S. (2017) 'A Techno-economic analysis and systematic review of carbon capture and storage (CCS) applied to the iron and steel, cement, oil refining and pulp and paper industries, as well as other high purity sources', *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*. Elsevier, 61, pp. 71–84.
- Lesueur, D. (2009) 'The colloidal structure of bitumen: Consequences on the rheology and on the mechanisms of bitumen modification', *Advances in Colloid and Interface Science*. Elsevier, 145(1–2), pp. 42–82.
- Leung, D. Y. C., Caramanna, G. and Maroto-Valer, M. M. (2014) 'An overview of current status of carbon dioxide capture and storage technologies', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, pp. 426–443.
- Li, L., Wang, X., Liang, J., Huang, Y., Li, H., Lin, Z. and Cao, R. (2016) 'Water-Stable Anionic Metal-Organic Framework for Highly Selective Separation of Methane from Natural Gas and Pyrolysis Gas', *ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces*, 8(15), pp. 9777–9781.
- Lietz, G., Völter, J., Dobrovolszky, M. and Paál, Z. (1984) 'Initial changes of the catalytic properties of platinum containing catalysts I. Transformations of mono- and bimetallic Pt/Al₂O₃ catalysts by carbonaceous deposits', *Applied Catalysis*. Elsevier, 13(1), pp. 77–87.

- Ling, C., Hanz, A. and Bahia, H. (2016) 'Measuring moisture susceptibility of Cold Mix Asphalt with a modified boiling test based on digital imaging', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 105, pp. 391–399.
- Liu, H., Liu, B., Lin, L. C., Chen, G., Wu, Y., Wang, J., Gao, X., Lv, Y., Pan, Y., Zhang, Xiaoxin, Zhang, Xianren, Yang, L., Sun, C., Smit, B. and Wang, W. (2014) 'A hybrid absorption-adsorption method to efficiently capture carbon', *Nature Communications*. Nature Publishing Group, 5, pp. 1–7.
- Liu, H., Zou, X., Wang, X., Lu, X. and Ding, W. (2012) 'Effect of CeO₂ addition on Ni/Al₂O₃ catalysts for methanation of carbon dioxide with hydrogen', *Journal of Natural Gas Chemistry*. Elsevier, 21(6), pp. 703–707.
- Ma, H., Zhang, Z., Zhao, X. and Wu, S. (2019) 'A comparative life cycle assessment (LCA) of warm mix asphalt (WMA) and hot mix asphalt (HMA) pavement: A case study in China', *Advances in Civil Engineering*, 2019, pp. 1–12.
- Mack, J. and Endemann, B. (2010) 'Making carbon dioxide sequestration feasible: Toward federal regulation of CO₂ sequestration pipelines', *Energy Policy*. Elsevier, 38(2), pp. 735–743.
- Marwood, M., Doepper, R. and Renken, A. (1996) 'Modeling of Surface Intermediates under Forced Periodic Conditions Applied to CO₂ Methanation', *Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, 74(5), pp. 60–663.
- Marwood, M., Van Vyve, F., Doepper, R. and Renken, A. (1994) 'Periodic operation applied to the kinetic study of CO₂ methanation', *Catalysis Today*, 20(3), pp. 437–448.
- Mat Rosid, S. J., Wan Abu Bakar, W. A. and Ali, R. (2015) 'Physicochemical study of supported cobalt-lanthanum oxide-based catalysts for Co₂/H₂ methanation reaction', *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 17(1), pp. 257–264.
- May, J., Wilkey, T., Swanson, M., Daub, J., Farrow, G., Clayton, J., Clum, D., Moon, M., Eley, B. and Eley, F. (2003) *Technical Paper T-140 - Heating and Storing Asphalt at HMA Plants*.
- Mazumder, M., Sriraman, V., Kim, H. H. and Lee, S. J. (2016) 'Quantifying the environmental burdens of the hot mix asphalt (HMA) pavements and the production of warm mix asphalt (WMA)', *International Journal of Pavement Research and Technology*, 9(3), pp. 190–201.

- Al Menhali, A. M. (2014) ‘Simulation of the Effects of Turbine Exhaust Recirculation on the Composition of Flue Gas for a CO₂ Capture Unit’, *Industrial Engineering & Management*, 3(4), pp. 2–7.
- Messaoudene, N. A. (2013) ‘Chapter 12: Environmental Considerations (Lecture Note)’. Faculty of Engineering, University of Hail.
- Miao, B., Ma, S. S. K., Wang, X., Su, H. and Chan, S. H. (2016) ‘Catalysis mechanisms of CO₂ and CO methanation’, *Catalysis Science and Technology*, 6(12), pp. 4048–4058.
- Middleton, R. S., Kuby, M. J., Wei, R., Keating, G. N. and Pawar, R. J. (2012) ‘A dynamic model for optimally phasing in CO₂ capture and storage infrastructure’, *Environmental Modelling & Software*. Elsevier, 37, pp. 193–205.
- Miliutenko, S., Björklund, A. and Carlsson, A. (2013) ‘Opportunities for environmentally improved asphalt recycling: the example of Sweden’, *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier, 43, pp. 156–165.
- Ministry of Transport Malaysia, M. (2018) *National Transport Policy 2019-2030*. Putrajaya, Malaysia.
- Montgomery, D. C. (2013) *Design and Analysis of Experiments Eighth Edition*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Moore, D. S., Notz, W. and Fligner, M. A. (2013) *The basic practice of statistics. Sixth Edition*. Sixth Edit. New York, USA: W.H. Freeman.
- Moretti, L., Mandrone, V., D’Andrea, A. and Caro, S. (2017) ‘Comparative “from cradle to gate” life cycle assessments of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) materials’, *Sustainability - MDPI*, 9(400), pp. 1–16.
- Mori, S., Xu, W.-C., Ishidzuki, T., Ogasawara, N., Imai, J. and Kobayashi, K. (1996) ‘Mechanochemical activation of catalysts for CO₂ methanation’, *Applied Catalysis A: General*. Elsevier, 137(2), pp. 255–268.
- Morin, J., Bion, A. and Dionnet, F. (2004) *Diesel exhaust oxidant potential assessed by the NO₂ / NO concentration ratio , may be a major trigger of Diesel engine emission biological impact to rat lung tissue* . California, U.S.A.
- Morshedi, A. and Akbarian, M. (2014) ‘Application Of Response Surface Methodology: Design Of Experiments And Optimization: A Mini Review’, *Indian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Life Sciences*, 4(2002), pp. 2231–6345.

- Myers, R. H., Montgomery, D. C. and Anderson-Cook, C. M. (2016) *Response Surface Methodology: Process and Product Optimization Using Designed Experiments*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Nabgan, B., Abdullaha, T. A. T., Tahir, M., Nabgan, W., Saeh, I., Gambo, Y. and Ibrahim, M. (2017) 'Steam reforming of Phenol-PET solution over Ni/Al₂O₃ catalyst for hydrogen production', *Malaysian Journal of Catalysis*, 2, pp. 18–22.
- Najam, T., Shah, S. S. A., Ding, W., Jiang, J., Li, J., Wang, Y., Li, L. and Wei, Z. (2018) 'An Efficient Anti-poisoning catalyst against SO_x, NO_x and PO_x: P, N-doped Carbon for Oxygen Reduction in Acidic Media', *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 57(46), pp. 1–8.
- Napp, T., Shan Sun, K., Hills, T. and Fennell, P. S. (2014) *Attitudes and Barriers to Deployment of CCS from Industrial Sources in the UK, Grantham Report GR6*. United Kingdom.
- National Academy of Sciences (2008) *Energy Futures and Urban Air Pollution: Challenges for China and the United States*. U.S.A: The National Academies Press.
- National Research Council (2010) *Global Sources of Local Pollution*. U.S.A: The National Academies Press.
- Nguyen-Trinh, H. A. and Ha-Duong, M. (2015) 'Perspective of CO₂ capture & storage (CCS) development in Vietnam: Results from expert interviews', *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*. Elsevier, 37, pp. 220–227.
- Nizio, M., Albarazi, A., Cavadias, S., Amouroux, J., Galvez, M. E. and Da Costa, P. (2016) 'Hybrid plasma-catalytic methanation of CO₂ at low temperature over ceria zirconia supported Ni catalysts', *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*. Pergamon, 41(27), pp. 11584–11592.
- Noor, M. M., Wandel, A. P. and Yusaf, T. (2014) 'Air fuel ratio study for mixture of biogas and hydrogen on mild combustion', *International Journal of Automotive and Mechanical Engineering*, 10(1), pp. 2144–2154.
- Ocampo, F., Louis, B., Kiennemann, A. and Roger, A. C. (2011) 'CO₂ methanation over Ni-Ceria-Zirconia catalysts: Effect of preparation and operating conditions', *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 19, pp. 1–11.

- Ocampo, Fabien, Louis, B., Kiwi-Minsker, L. and Roger, A. C. (2011) 'Effect of Ce/Zr composition and noble metal promotion on nickel based $Ce_xZr_{1-x}O_2$ catalysts for carbon dioxide methanation', *Applied Catalysis A: General*. Elsevier B.V., 392(1–2), pp. 36–44.
- Ocampo, F., Louis, B. and Roger, A.-C. (2009) 'Methanation of carbon dioxide over nickel-based $Ce_{0.72}Zr_{0.28}O_2$ mixed oxide catalysts prepared by sol–gel method', *Applied Catalysis A: General*. Elsevier, 369, pp. 90–96.
- Oh, S. W., Bang, H. J., Bae, Y. C. and Sun, Y. K. (2007) 'Effect of calcination temperature on morphology, crystallinity and electrochemical properties of nanocrystalline metal oxides (Co_3O_4 , CuO, and NiO) prepared via ultrasonic spray pyrolysis', *Journal of Power Sources*, 173(1), pp. 502–509.
- Oh, T. H. (2010) 'Carbon capture and storage potential in coal-fired plant in Malaysia—A review', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 14(9), pp. 2697–2709.
- Olah, G. A., Goeppert, A. and Prakash, G. K. S. (2009) 'Chemical recycling of carbon dioxide to methanol and dimethyl ether: From greenhouse gas to renewable, environmentally carbon neutral fuels and synthetic hydrocarbons', *Journal of Organic Chemistry*, pp. 487–498.
- Owusu, P. A. and Asumadu-Sarkodie, S. (2016) 'A review of renewable energy sources, sustainability issues and climate change mitigation', *Cogent Engineering*. Cogent, 3(1), pp. 1–14.
- Pan, Q., Peng, J., Sun, T., Wang, Sheng and Wang, Shudong (2014) 'Insight into the reaction route of CO_2 methanation: Promotion effect of medium basic sites', *Catalysis Communications*. Elsevier, 45, pp. 74–78.
- Panahi, P. N., Salari, D., Niaei, A. and Mousavi, S. M. (2013) 'NO reduction over nanostructure M-Cu/ZSM-5 (M: Cr, Mn, Co and Fe) bimetallic catalysts and optimization of catalyst preparation by RSM', *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Elsevier, 19(6), pp. 1793–1799.
- Pandey, D. and Deo, G. (2016) 'Effect of support on the catalytic activity of supported Ni–Fe catalysts for the CO_2 methanation reaction', *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Elsevier, 33, pp. 99–107.
- Parformak, P. and Folger, P. (2007) *Carbon Dioxide Pipelines for Carbon Sequestration: Emerging Policy Issues, Sequestration : Emerging Policy Issues*. U.S.A.

- Peng, B., Cai, C., Yin, G., Li, W. and Zhan, Y. (2015) 'Evaluation system for CO₂ emission of hot asphalt mixture', *Journal of Traffic and Transportation Engineering (English Edition)*. Elsevier, 2(2), pp. 116–124.
- Perego, C. and Villa, P. (1997) 'Catalyst preparation methods', *Catalysis Today*, 34, pp. 281–305.
- Perincek, O. and Colak, M. (2013) 'Use of Experimental Box-Behnken Design for the Estimation of Interactions Between Harmonic Currents Produced by Single Phase Loads', *International Journal of Engineering Research and Application*, 3(2), pp. 158–165.
- Perkas, N., Amirian, G., Zhong, Z., Teo, J., Gofer, Y. and Gedanken, A. (2009) 'Methanation of carbon dioxide on ni catalysts on mesoporous ZrO₂ doped with rare earth oxides', *Catalysis Letters*, 130(3–4), pp. 455–462.
- Peters, G. P., Marland, G., Le Quéré, C., Boden, T., Canadell, J. G. and Raupach, M. R. (2012) 'Rapid growth in CO₂ emissions after the 2008-2009 global financial crisis', *Nature Climate Change*, 2(1), pp. 2–4.
- Planeix, J. M., Coustel, N., Coq, B., Brotons, V., Kumbhar, P. S., Dutartre, R., Geneste, P., Bernier, P. and Ajayan', P. M. (1994) 'Application of Carbon Nanotubes as Supports in Heterogeneous Catalysis', *Journal of American Chemical Society*, 116, pp. 7935–7936.
- Pouranian, M. R. and Shishehbor, M. (2019) 'Sustainability assessment of green asphalt mixtures: A review', *Environments - MDPI*, 6(73), pp. 1–55.
- Purushothaman, K. and Nagarajan, G. (2009) 'Performance, emission and combustion characteristics of a compression ignition engine operating on neat orange oil', *Renewable Energy*, 34(1), pp. 242–245.
- Qiu, P., Cui, M., Kang, K., Park, B., Son, Y., Khim, E., Jang, M. and Khim, J. (2014) 'Application of Box-Behnken design with response surface methodology for modeling and optimizing ultrasonic oxidation of arsenite with H₂O₂', *Central European Journal of Chemistry*, 12(2), pp. 164–172.
- Rahman, F. A., Aziz, M. A., Saidur, R., Bakar, W. A. W. A., Hainin, M. R., Putrajaya, R. and Hassan, N. A. (2017) 'Pollution to solution : Capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and its utilization as a renewable energy source for a sustainable future', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. Elsevier, 71, pp. 112–126.

- Rao, G. R. and Mishra, B. G. (2002) 'Structural, redox and catalytic chemistry of ceria based materials', *Scripta Materialia*, 46(9), pp. 655–660.
- Refaa, Z., Kakar, M. R., Stamatiou, A., Worlitschek, J., Partl, M. N. and Bueno, M. (2018) 'Numerical study on the effect of phase change materials on heat transfer in asphalt concrete', *International Journal of Thermal Sciences*. Elsevier Masson, 133, pp. 140–150.
- Ringrose, P., Greenberg, S., Whittaker, S., Nazarian, B. and Oye, V. (2017) 'Building Confidence in CO2 Storage Using Reference Datasets from Demonstration Projects', *Energy Procedia*. Elsevier, 114, pp. 3547–3557.
- Rosid, S. J. M. (2015) *Design and Optimization of Lanthanide Oxide Based Catalyst for Carbon Dioxide Methanation*. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
- Rossi, C. O., Teltayev, B. and Angelico, R. (2017) 'Adhesion Promoters in Bituminous Road Materials: A Review', *Applied Sciences*, 7(524), pp. 1–10.
- Rostrup-Nielsen, J. R., Pedersen, K. and Sehested, J. (2007) 'High temperature methanation. Sintering and structure sensitivity', *Applied Catalysis A: General*, 330(1–2), pp. 134–138.
- Rouquerol, J., Anvir, D., Fairbridge, C. W., Everett, D. H., Hayness, J. H., Pernicone, N., Ramsay, J. D. F., Sing, K. S. W. and Unger, K. K. (1994) 'Recommendations for the characterization of porous solids', *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 66(8), pp. 1739–1758.
- Royal Society of Chemistry (2019) *Periodic Table*.
- Rubio, M. del C., Moreno, F., Martínez-Echevarría, M. J., Martínez, G. and Vázquez, J. M. (2013) 'Comparative analysis of emissions from the manufacture and use of hot and half-warm mix asphalt', *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier, 41, pp. 1–6.
- Russell, A. G., Atkinson, R., Bowling, S. A., Colome, S. D., Duan, N., Gallagher, G., L.Guensler, R., L.Handy, S., Hochgreb, S., N.Mohr, S., Sr., R. A. P., J.Springer, K. and Wayson, R. (2002) *The Ongoing Challenge of Managing Carbon Monoxide Pollution in Fairbanks, Alaska*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- Sabatier, P. and Senderens, J.-B. (1902) 'New synthesis of methane.', *Journal of Chemical Society*, 134, pp. 514–516.

- Sahki, R., Benlounes, O., Chérifi, O., Thouvenot, R., Bettahar, M. M. and Hocine, S. (2011) 'Effect of pressure on the mechanisms of the CO₂/H₂ reaction on a CO-precipitated CuO/ZnO/Al₂O₃ catalyst', *Reaction Kinetics, Mechanisms and Catalysis*, 103(2), pp. 391–403.
- Sahu, N. K. and Andhare, A. (2018) 'Design of Experiments Applied to Industrial Process', in Silva, V. (ed.) *Statistical Approaches With Emphasis on Design of Experiments Applied to Chemical Processes*. United Kingdom: IntechOpen.
- Sanz-Pérez, E. S., Murdock, C. R., Didas, S. A. and Jones, C. W. (2016) 'Direct Capture of CO₂ from Ambient Air', *Chemical Reviews*, 116(19), pp. 11840–11876.
- Schaaf, T., Grünig, J., Schuster, M. R., Rothenfluh, T. and Orth, A. (2014) 'Methanation of CO₂ - storage of renewable energy in a gas distribution system', *Energy, Sustainability and Society*, 4(1), pp. 1–14.
- Shabaker, J. W. and Dumesic, J. A. (2004) 'Kinetics of Aqueous-Phase Reforming of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons: Pt/Al₂O₃ and Sn-Modified Ni Catalysts', *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 43, pp. 3105–3112.
- Shahbazi, A. and Rezaei Nasab, B. (2016) 'Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and its Impacts on Climate Change and Global Warming', *Journal of Petroleum & Environmental Biotechnology*, 7(4), pp. 1–9.
- Shaikh, P. H., Nor, N. B. M., Sahito, A. A., Nallagownden, P., Elamvazuthi, I. and Shaikh, M. S. (2017) 'Building energy for sustainable development in Malaysia: A review', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. Pergamon, 75, pp. 1392–1403.
- Shamsuddin, S. M. (2005) *A Comparison Between Traditional Pavement Rehabilitation Method as Compared to Recycling Method*. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM).
- Sharma, A. and Lee, B.-K. (2017) 'Energy savings and reduction of CO₂ emission using Ca(OH)₂ incorporated zeolite as an additive for warm and hot mix asphalt production', *Energy*. Pergamon, 136, pp. 142–150.
- Sharma, S., Hu, Z., Zhang, P., McFarland, E. W. and Metiu, H. (2011) 'CO₂ methanation on Ru-doped ceria', *Journal of Catalysis*, 278(2), pp. 297–309.

- Sherazi, S. T. H., Ali, M. and Mahesar, S. A. (2011) 'Application of Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) transmission spectroscopy for the estimation of roxithromycin in pharmaceutical formulations', *Vibrational Spectroscopy*. Elsevier, 55(1), pp. 115–118.
- Sherazi, S. T. H., Kandhro, A., Mahesar, S. A., Bhangar, M. I., Talpur, M. Y. and Arain, S. (2009) 'Application of transmission FT-IR spectroscopy for the trans fat determination in the industrially processed edible oils', *Food Chemistry*. Elsevier, 114(1), pp. 323–327.
- Shyang, C. W. (2018) 'Environmental Applications: Polymer In', in Mishra, M. (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Polymer Applications*. CRC Press, pp. 1106–1121.
- Sing, K. S. W. (1985) 'Reporting Physisorption Data for Gas/Solid Systems with Special Reference to the Determination of Surface Area and Porosity. IUPAC Commission on Colloid and Surface Chemistry Including Catalysis', *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 57(4), pp. 603–619.
- Sing, K. S. W. and Williams, R. T. (2005) 'Physisorption Hysteresis Loops and the Characterization of Nanoporous Materials', *Adsorption Science & Technology*, 22(10), pp. 773–782.
- Smith, J., Durucan, S., Korre, A. and Shi, J. Q. (2011) 'Carbon dioxide storage risk assessment: Analysis of caprock fracture network connectivity', *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 5(2), pp. 226–240.
- Son, J., Vavra, J. and Forbes, V. E. (2015) 'Effects of water quality parameters on agglomeration and dissolution of copper oxide nanoparticles (CuO-NPs) using a central composite circumscribed design', *Science of the Total Environment*, 521–522, pp. 183–190.
- Souma, Y., Ando, H. and Fujiwara, M. (2014) 'Hydrogenation of Carbon Dioxide to Hydrocarbons', in Pradier, J. P. and Pradier, C. M. (eds) *Carbon Dioxide Chemistry: Environmental Issues*. Elsevier, pp. 110–116.
- Srihiranpullopp, S., Praserttham, P. and Mongkhonsi, T. (2000) 'Deactivation of the Metal and Acidic Functions for Pt, Pt-Sn and Pt-Sn-K Using Physically Mixed Catalysts', *Korean Journal of Chemical Engineering*, 17(5), pp. 548–552.
- SRS (Stanford Research Systems) (2005) 'Choosing a Quadrupole Gas Analyzer', *Application Note 9*, pp. 1–7.

- Stangeland, K., Kalai, D., Li, H. and Yu, Z. (2017) 'CO₂Methanation: The Effect of Catalysts and Reaction Conditions', *Energy Procedia*. The Author(s), 105, pp. 2022–2027.
- Stanger, R., Wall, T., Spörl, R., Paneru, M., Grathwohl, S., Weidmann, M., Scheffknecht, G., McDonald, D., Myöhänen, K., Ritvanen, J., Rahiala, S., Hyppänen, T., Mletzko, J., Kather, A. and Santos, S. (2015) 'Oxyfuel combustion for CO₂ capture in power plants', *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*. Elsevier, 40, pp. 55–125.
- Stevens, R. W., Siriwardane, R. V. and Logan, J. (2008) 'In situ fourier transform infrared (FTIR) investigation of CO₂ adsorption onto zeolite materials', *Energy and Fuels*, 22(5), pp. 3070–3079.
- Sulaiman, S. F. (2016) *Synthesis, Catalytic Activity and Characterization Of Alumina Supported Ceria Catalyst For Carbon Dioxide Methanation*. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
- The Lubrizol Corporation (2013) *Black Smoke : Cause , Impact , and Prevention*.
- The World Bank (2014) *CO₂ emissions (metric tons per capita) - Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, United States, China, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States*.
- Theeyattuparampil, V. V., Zarzour, O. A., Koukouzas, N., Vidican, G., Al-Saleh, Y. and Katsimpardi, I. (2013) 'Carbon capture and storage: State of play, challenges and opportunities for the GCC countries', *International Journal of Energy Sector Management*, 7(2), pp. 223–242.
- Thema, M., Weidlich, T., Hörl, M., Bellack, A., Mörs, F., Hackl, F., Kohlmayer, M., Gleich, J., Stabenau, C., Trabold, T., Neubert, M., Ortlo, F., Brotsack, R., Schmack, D., Huber, H., Hafenbradl, D., Karl, J. and Sterner, M. (2019) 'Biological CO₂ -Methanation : An Approach', *Energies*, 12(1670), pp. 1–32.
- Toemen, S., Abu Bakar, W. A. W. and Ali, R. (2016) 'Effect of ceria and strontia over Ru/Mn/Al₂O₃ catalyst: Catalytic methanation, physicochemical and mechanistic studies', *Journal of CO₂ Utilization*. Elsevier, 13, pp. 38–49.
- Toemen, S., Ali, R. and Abu Bakar, W. A. W. (2015) 'Effect of Strontium on the Catalytic Activity and Physicochemical Properties of Ru/Mn Catalysts for CO₂ Methanation Reaction.', *Advanced Materials Research*, 1107, pp. 371–376.

- Toemen, S. B. (2015) *Preparation, Characterization and Mechanism of Catalytic Methanation of Cerium, Strontium, Nickel and Tin Oxides Based Catalysts*, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
- Toemen, S., Bakar, W. A. W. A. and Ali, R. (2014) ‘Investigation of Ru/Mn/Ce/Al₂O₃ catalyst for carbon dioxide methanation: Catalytic optimization, physicochemical studies and RSM’, *Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers*. Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers, 45(5), pp. 2370–2378.
- Toemen, S., Mat Rosid, S. J., Abu Bakar, W. A. W., Ali, R., Sulaiman, S. F. and Hasan, R. (2018) ‘Methanation of carbon dioxide over Ru/Mn/CeAl₂O₃ catalyst: In-depth of surface optimization, regeneration and reactor scale’, *Renewable Energy*. Pergamon, 127, pp. 863–870.
- Trovarelli, A., De Leitenburg, C., Boaro, M. and Dolcetti, G. (1999) ‘The utilization of ceria in industrial catalysis’, *Catalysis Today*, 50(2), pp. 353–367.
- TSI (2004) *Combustion Analysis Basics: An Overview of Measurements, Methods and Calculations Used in Combustion Analysis*, TSI Incorporated.
- UNEP (2006) *Fuel and Combustion*. United Nation Environmental Program (UNEP).
- US EPA (2010) *AP 42, Fifth Edition, Volume I Chapter 1: External Combustion Sources*. U.S.A.
- Vega, F., Cano, M., Camino, S., Fernández, L. M. G., Portillo, E. and Navarret, B. (2018) ‘Solvents for Carbon Dioxide Capture’, in Karamé, Y., Shaya, J., and Srour, H. (eds) *Carbon Dioxide Chemistry, Capture and Oil Recovery*. Intech Open, pp. 235–239.
- Veselovskaya, J. V., Parunin, P. D., Netskina, O. V., Kibis, L. S., Lysikov, A. I. and Okunev, A. G. (2018) ‘Catalytic methanation of carbon dioxide captured from ambient air’, *Energy*. Pergamon, 159, pp. 766–773.
- Vicente, E. D., Duarte, M. A., Calvo, A. I., Nunes, T. F., Tarelho, L. and Alves, C. A. (2015) ‘Emission of carbon monoxide, total hydrocarbons and particulate matter during wood combustion in a stove operating under distinct conditions’, *Fuel Processing Technology*. Elsevier, 131, pp. 182–192.
- Wan Abu Bakar, W. A., Ali, R., Kadir, A. A. A., Rosid, S. J. M. and Mohammad, N. S. (2012) ‘Catalytic methanation reaction over alumina supported cobalt oxide doped noble metal oxides for the purification of simulated natural gas’, *Journal of Fuel Chemistry and Technology*, 40(7), pp. 822–830.

- Wan Abu Bakar, W. A., Ali, R. and Mohammad, N. S. (2015) 'The effect of noble metals on catalytic methanation reaction over supported Mn/Ni oxide based catalysts', *Arabian Journal of Chemistry*. Elsevier, 8(5), pp. 632–643.
- Wang, B., Ding, G., Shang, Y., Lv, J., Wang, H., Wang, E., Li, Z., Ma, X., Qin, S. and Sun, Q. (2012) 'Effects of MoO₃ loading and calcination temperature on the activity of the sulphur-resistant methanation catalyst MoO₃/γ-Al₂O₃', *Applied Catalysis A: General*. Elsevier, 431–432, pp. 144–150.
- Wang, C., Li, Q., Wang, K. C. P., Sun, X. and Wang, X. (2017) 'Emission Reduction Performance of Modified Hot Mix Asphalt Mixtures', *Advances in Materials Science and Engineering*, 2017, pp. 1–11.
- Wang, S., Schrunk, E. T., Mahajan, H. and Farrauto, and R. J. (2017) 'The Role of Ruthenium in CO₂ Capture and Catalytic Conversion to Fuel by Dual Function Materials (DFM)', *Catalysts*, 7(88), pp. 1–13.
- Wang, W., Wang, S., Ma, X. and Gong, J. (2011) 'Recent advances in catalytic hydrogenation of carbon dioxide', *Chemical Society Reviews*, 40(7), pp. 3703–3727.
- Wang, Y., Zhao, L., Otto, A., Robinius, M. and Stolten, D. (2017) 'A Review of Post-combustion CO₂ Capture Technologies from Coal-fired Power Plants', *Energy Procedia*. Elsevier, 114, pp. 650–665.
- Weaver, L. K. (2012) 'Carbon Monoxide Poisoning', *New England Journal of Medicine*, pp. 1217–1125.
- Weston, K. C. (2000) *Energy Conversion*. Electronic. Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA: The University of Tulsa.
- Will Elder (2018) *What is Climate Change?*
- Williams, D. R. (2017) *Earth Fact Sheet*, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.
- Xavier, K. O., Sreekala, R., Rashid, K. K. A., Yusuff, K. K. M. and Sen, B. (1999) 'Doping Effects of Cerium Oxide on Ni/Al₂O₃ Catalysts for Methanation', *Catalysis Today*, 49(1–3), pp. 17–21.
- Xu, C. and Qu, X. (2014) 'Cerium oxide nanoparticle: A remarkably versatile rare earth nanomaterial for biological applications', *NPG Asia Materials*, 6, pp. 1–16.
- Xu, L., Wang, F., Chen, M., Zhang, J., Yuan, K., Wang, L., Wu, K., Xu, G. and Chen, W. (2016) 'CO₂ methanation over a Ni based ordered mesoporous catalyst for the production of synthetic natural gas', *RSC Advances*, 6(34), pp. 28489–28499.

- Xu, S., Xiao, F., Amirkhanian, S. and Singh, D. (2017) 'Moisture characteristics of mixtures with warm mix asphalt technologies – A review', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 142, pp. 148–161.
- Yan, J., Yu, D., Sun, P. and Huang, H. (2011) 'Alkaline Earth Metal Modified NaY for Lactic Acid Dehydration to Acrylic Acid: Effect of Basic Sites on the Catalytic Performance', *Chinese Journal of Catalysis*, 32(3), pp. 405–411.
- Younas, Muhammad, Loong Kong, L., Bashir, M. J. K., Nadeem, H., Shehzad, A. and Sethupathi, S. (2016) 'Recent Advancements, Fundamental Challenges, and Opportunities in Catalytic Methanation of CO₂', *Energy and Fuels*, 30(11), pp. 8815–8831.
- Younas, M., Sohail, M., Kong, L. L., Bashir, M. J. K. and Sethupathi, S. (2016) 'Feasibility of CO₂ adsorption by solid adsorbents: a review on low-temperature systems', *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 13(7), pp. 1839–1860.
- Yue, S., Qiyan, F. and Xiangdong, L. (2015) 'Application of response surface methodology to optimize degradation of polyacrylamide in aqueous solution using heterogeneous Fenton process', *Journal of Desalination and Water Treatment*, 53(7), pp. 1923–1932.
- Yuliwati, E., Ismail, A. F., Lau, W. J., Ng, B. C., Mataram, A. and Kassim, M. A. (2012) 'Effects of process conditions in submerged ultrafiltration for refinery wastewater treatment: Optimization of operating process by response surface methodology', *Desalination*. Elsevier, 287, pp. 350–361.
- Yusoff, N. I. M., Breem, A. A. S., Alattug, H. N. M., Hamim, A. and Ahmad, J. (2014) 'The effects of moisture susceptibility and ageing conditions on nano-silica/polymer-modified asphalt mixtures', *Construction and Building Materials*. Elsevier, 72, pp. 139–147.
- Zakaria, S. and Sufian, Z. (2009) *Ensuring Road Quality in Malaysia*.
- Zamani, A. H., Ali, R. and Abu Bakar, W. A. W. (2015) 'Optimization of CO₂ methanation reaction over M*/Mn/Cu–Al₂O₃ (M*: Pd, Rh and Ru) catalysts', *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Elsevier, 29, pp. 238–248.
- Zamani, A. H., Ali, R. and Bakar, W. A. W. A. (2014) 'The investigation of Ru/Mn/Cu–Al₂O₃ oxide catalysts for CO₂/H₂ methanation in natural gas', *Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers*. Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers, 45(1), pp. 143–152.

- Zhang, J., Xin, Z., Meng, X., Lv, Y. and Tao, M. (2013a) 'Effect of MoO₃ on structures and properties of Ni-SiO₂ methanation catalysts prepared by the hydrothermal synthesis method', *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*.
- Zhang, J., Xin, Z., Meng, X., Lv, Y. and Tao, M. (2013b) 'Effect of MoO₃ on structures and properties of Ni-SiO₂ methanation catalysts prepared by the hydrothermal synthesis method', *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, 52(41), pp. 14533–14544.
- Zhang, L., Rivera-Ramos, M. E. and Hernández-Maldonado, A. J. (2012) 'Location and valence state of strontium cations on the framework of a carbon dioxide selective porous silicoaluminophosphate', *Chemical Engineering Journal*. Elsevier, 209, pp. 356–361.
- Zhou, J. H., Cheung, C. S. and Leung, C. W. (2013) 'Combustion, performance and emissions of ULSD, PME and B50 fueled multi-cylinder diesel engine with naturally aspirated hydrogen', *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*. Elsevier Ltd, 38(34), pp. 14837–14848.
- Zhou, J. H., Cheung, C. S. and Leung, C. W. (2014) 'Combustion, performance, regulated and unregulated emissions of a diesel engine with hydrogen addition', *Applied Energy*. Elsevier Ltd, 126, pp. 1–12.
- Zhou, J.H., Cheung, C. S. and Leung, C. W. (2014) 'Combustion, performance and emissions of a diesel engine with H₂, CH₄ and H₂-CH₄ addition', *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*. Elsevier Ltd, 39(9), pp. 4611–4621.