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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A Transport Properties of Gas and Multi-component Gaseous Mixture

In the appendix A, transport properties of pure gases and multi-component gaseous mixture are summarized. The main reference that use in this appendix is from Todd and Young., 2002.

#### Appendix A1 Binary Diffusion Coefficient

The transport properties of gases to determine the binary diffusion coefficient that use in this model are summarized in Table A1. (Reid *et al.*, 1987 and Yakabe *et al.*, 2000)

**Table A1.** Value for molecular weight,  $\sigma$  and  $\varepsilon$  of gases

Gas	Molecular Weight (g/mol)	$\sigma$ (Å°)	$\varepsilon$
H <sub>2</sub>	2.016	2.827	59.7
H <sub>2</sub> O	18.015	2.641	809.1
CO	28.01	3.69	91.7
CO <sub>2</sub>	44.01	3.941	195.2
N <sub>2</sub>	28.014	3.798	71.4
O <sub>2</sub>	31.999	3.467	106.7

#### Appendix A2 Viscosity of Pure Gas and Multi-components Gaseous Mixture

The empirical expression for determine viscosity of pure gas,  $\mu_{g_i}$ , is given by

$$\mu_{g_i} \left(10^{-7} \text{ kg / ms}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^6 b_k \tau^k , \quad (\text{A-1})$$

where  $\tau^k = T(K)/1000$  and the values of  $b_k$  are summarized in Table A2.

**Table A2.** Value of  $b_k$ 

Gas	$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$	$b_4$	$b_5$	$b_6$
H <sub>2</sub>	15.553	299.78	-244.34	249.41	-167.51	62.966	-9.982
H <sub>2</sub> O	-6.7541	244.93	419.50	-522.38	348.12	-126.96	19.592
CO	-4.9137	793.65	875.90	883.75	-572.14	208.42	-32.298
CO <sub>2</sub>	-20.434	680.07	-432.49	244.22	-85.929	14.450	-0.4564
N <sub>2</sub>	1.2719	771.45	-809.2	832.47	-555.93	206.15	-32.43
O <sub>2</sub>	-1.6918	889.75	-892.79	905.98	-598.36	221.64	-34.754

For the viscosity of multi-component gaseous mixture, the method of Wilk is recommended and given by (Todd and Young., 2002)

$$\mu_g = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mu_{gi}}{\sum_{j=1}^n x_j \phi_{ij}}, \quad (\text{A-2})$$

where  $\mu_g$  is the viscosity of gaseous mixture,  $x_i$  is the molar fraction of species  $i$ th,  $\mu_{gi}$  is the viscosity of species  $i$ th and  $\phi_{ij}$  is defined as

$$\phi_{ij} = \frac{\left[1 + \left(\mu_i / \mu_j\right)^{1/2} \left(M_j / M_i\right)^{1/4}\right]^2}{8\left(1 + M_i / M_j\right)^{1/2}}, \quad (\text{A-3})$$

Where  $M$  is the molecular weight.

### Appendix A3 Thermal Conductivity of Pure Gas and Multi-component Gaseous Mixture

The empirical expression for determine the thermal conductivity of pure gas,  $\lambda_{gi}$ , is given by

$$\lambda_{gi} (W / mK) = 0.01 \sum_{k=0}^6 c_k \tau^k , \quad (A-4)$$

where the values of  $c_k$  are summarized in Table A3 and  $\tau^k$  is defined as

$$\tau^k = T(K)/1000 \quad (A-5)$$

**Table A3** Value of  $c_k$

Gas	$c_0$	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$	$c_6$
H <sub>2</sub>	1.5040	62.892	-47.19	47.763	-31.939	11.972	-1.8954
H <sub>2</sub> O	2.0103	-7.9139	35.922	-41.39	35.993	-18.974	4.1531
CO	-0.2815	13.999	-23.186	36.018	-30.818	13.379	-2.322
CO <sub>2</sub>	2.8888	-27.018	129.65	-233.29	216.83	-101.12	18.698
N <sub>2</sub>	-0.3216	14.81	-25.473	38.837	-32.133	13.493	-2.2741
O <sub>2</sub>	-0.1857	11.118	-7.3734	6.713	-4.1797	1.491	-0.2278

For thermal conductivity of multi-component gaseous mixture, Wassiljewa's expression is recommended and given as

$$\lambda_g = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i \lambda_{gi}}{\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_{gj} A_{ij}} , \quad (A-6)$$

where  $\lambda_g$  is the thermal conductivity of multi-component gaseous mixture,  $x_i$  is the molar fraction of species  $i$ th and  $A_{ij}$  is defined as

$$A_{ij} = \frac{\left[ 1 + (A_i / A_j)^{1/2} (M_j / M_i)^{1/4} \right]^2}{8(1 + M_i / M_j)^{1/2}} , \quad (A-7)$$

where  $M$  is the gas molecular weight.

## Appendix A4 Isobaric Heat Capacity

The empirical expression for determine the isobaric heat capacity of pure gas,  $C_{pi}$ , is given by

$$C_{pi} (kJ / Kmol \cdot K) = \sum_{k=0}^6 a_k \tau^k , \quad (A-8)$$

where the value of  $a_k$  are summarized and  $\tau^k$  is defined as

$$\tau^k = T(K) / 1000 \quad (A-9)$$

**Table A4** Value of  $a_k$

Gas	$a_0$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$
H <sub>2</sub>	21.157	56.036	-150.55	199.29	-136.15	46.903	-6.4725
H <sub>2</sub> O	37.373	-41.205	146.01	-217.08	181.54	-79.409	14.015
CO	30.429	-8.1781	5.2062	41.974	-66.346	37.756	-7.6538
CO <sub>2</sub>	4.3669	204.6	-471.33	657.88	-519.9	214.58	-35.992
N <sub>2</sub>	29.027	4.8987	-38.040	105.17	-113.56	55.554	-10.35
O <sub>2</sub>	34.85	-57.975	203.68	-300.37	231.72	-91.821	14.776

For the multi-component gaseous mixture, the isobaric heat capacity is determined as follow

$$C_p(T) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i C_{pi}(T), \quad (A-10)$$

where  $x_i$  and  $C_{pi}$  are the molar fraction and of heat capacity of  $i$ th component.

## Appendix B Thermodynamic of SOFC Reactions

In this appendix, the thermodynamic of reactions that considered in this work are presented and summarized.

### Appendix B1 Enthalpy of Reactions

The empirical expression for determine enthalpies of electrochemical and chemical reactions that are considered in this work is given as

$$\Delta H_{rxn,T} (KJ \cdot Kmol^{-1}) = \sum_{k=0}^5 a_k \tau^k , \quad (B-1)$$

where  $\tau^k$  is defined as

$$\tau^k = T(K)/1000 , \quad (B-2)$$

where  $a_k$  is the constant depending on the reactions and are summarized in Table B1.

**Table B1** Value of  $a_k$

Reaction	$a_0$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$
<b>H<sub>2</sub> oxidation</b>	-239113	-7.53	-8.6x10 <sup>-3</sup>	13.33x10 <sup>-6</sup>	-7x10 <sup>-9</sup>	13.5x10 <sup>-13</sup>
<b>CO oxidation</b>	-278797	-24.1	42.77x10 <sup>-3</sup>	-34.69x10 <sup>-6</sup>	14.8x10 <sup>-9</sup>	-25.6x10 <sup>-13</sup>
<b>Water-gas shift</b>	-259849	-16.554	51.3x10 <sup>-3</sup>	-47.9x10 <sup>-6</sup>	21.8x10 <sup>-9</sup>	-39.1x10 <sup>-13</sup>

### Appendix B2 Standard Gibb's Free Energy of Reactions

The empirical expression for determine Gibb's free energy of electrochemical reactions of H<sub>2</sub> and CO is given as

$$\Delta G^0_{rxn,T} (KJ \cdot Kmol^{-1}) = b_0 + b_1 \ln T + b_2 T + b_3 T^2 + b_4 T^3 + b_5 T^4 + b_6 T^5 , \quad (B-3)$$

where  $b_0, b_1, \dots, b_6$  are summarizes in Table B2.

**Table B2** Value of  $b_0$ ,  $b_1, \dots, b_6$ 

<b>Reaction</b>	$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$	$b_4$	$b_5$	$b_6$
<b>H<sub>2</sub> oxidation</b>	-239133	7.53	-10.79	$8.567 \times 10^{-3}$	$-6.64 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.34 \times 10^{-9}$	$-3.4 \times 10^{-13}$
<b>CO oxidation</b>	-282394	24.08	-50	$-42.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$17.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$-4.93 \times 10^{-9}$	$6.4 \times 10^{-13}$

For the Gibb's free energy of water-gas shift reaction, the semi-empirical expression is given as

$$\Delta G_{wgs,T}^0 = \sum_{k=1}^5 c_k T^k , \quad (\text{B-4})$$

where constant  $c_k$  are summarized in Table B3.

**Table B3** Value of  $c_k$ 

<b>Reaction</b>	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$
<b>Water-gas shift</b>	252	-0.794	$0.887 \times 10^{-3}$	$-0.492 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.104 \times 10^{-9}$

## CURRICULUM VITAE

**Name:** Mr. Kulapat Watana

**Date of Birth:** February 18, 1982

**Nationality:** Thai

### **University Education:**

2001-2005 Bachelor Degree of applied chemistry, Faculty of Applied Science, King's Mongkut Institute of Technology North Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand

### **Presentations:**

1. Watana, K., Wongkasemjit, S., Charojrochkul, S. and Suwanwarangkul, R. (2006, December 7-9) Modeling and validation of planar solid oxide fuel cell operating with synthesis gas at The Petroleum and Petrochemical Symposium, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand
2. Watana, K., Wongkasemjit, S., Charojrochkul, S. and Suwanwarangkul, R. (2007, June 4-8) Modeling and validation of planar solid oxide fuel cell operating with synthesis gas at Tenth International Symposium of Solid oxide fuel cell, Nara, Japan

