

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Hundreds of individuals from more than 80 leading technology and services companies, entrepreneurs, investors, NGOs and policy advisors provided input to *The China Greentech Report 2009*. The logos of these organizations are presented on the front and inside covers, and a complete listing of partners and strategic advisors is included on the last page of the report. This report is only possible because of the support and direction provided from these organizations and their people.

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RESEARCH TEAM

Randall S. Hancock, co-Managing Director of the Initiative and CEO of MangoStrategy, LLC, led the research team and the writing of this report. Hermes Sun (孙兆庆) directed the research team onsite from Beijing. Constantin Crachilov and Gary Sharkey (PwC) co-wrote much of this report and each managed multiple research teams. Annabell Chartres (PwC), Ana Lin T. Chiong (MangoStrategy), Michael Li (李明), Sherry Li (李晓丽, PIM), Erica Yu (郁晓菲, PIM) and Jasmine Zhang (张金莉, PwC) managed individual sector teams. Core analysts with the Initiative for the duration were Joy Bian (卞玉娟), Angela Fan (范羽), Helen He (何晓彦) and Rachel Xiao (肖凝).

Others joined the research team at specific points in the project, many as volunteers. These extended team members included Anna S. Abarro (MangoStrategy), Renyi Ang, Aaron Arfman (Hao Capital), Brianna Buck (U.S. Foreign Commercial Service), Manuel Lionel R. Basilio (MangoStrategy), Zhao Chao (PIM), Annie Chen (PIM), Kevin Ching (U.S. Foreign Commercial Service), Xin Chen (陈歆, PwC), Siobhan Das Bachran (American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai), Mei Ping Doery (李美萍, PwC), Bienvenido E. Esmero (MangoStrategy), Nicki Fung (冯斯琦, PwC), Lydia He (PIM), Yusha Hu (Fulbright Scholar at Tsinghua University), Jennifer Jin (Dow Corning), Rei Kobayashi, Rose Ann S.C. Laurel (MangoStrategy), Geoffrey Lewis (Fulbright Scholar at Tsinghua University), Jennifer Li (李宁, PwC), Ray Li (RCC China), Lina Li (李莉娜, Peking University), Lewis Liu (刘杰, PwC), Feng Lei Ma (马逢蕾, Peking University), Giuseppe N. Parente (MangoStrategy), Lilian Pu (濮国立, PwC), Manuel Rincon-Cruz (Harvard University), Randy Ruan (阮春浩, Corning), Tobias Robinson (PwC), Garret Stiles, Steve Teng (Harvard University), Bianca Wang (王白羽, Climate Change Capital), Claudia Wang (王晴, PwC), Wilson Wang (王吉涛, PwC), Rachel Wasser, Paul C. Watson, Yang Yang (杨阳, PwC), Jessie Yu (喻方, PwC) and Steve Zhou (周尤, PwC).

PARTNER OUTREACH TEAM

Ellen G. Carberry, co-Managing Director of the Initiative and a Partner with Hao Capital, led the partner outreach and government relations team. Craig Adams, Christian Bedard, Cindy Jiang (姜新燕) and Tom Ward (PIM) were the principals responsible for developing and managing relationships with the Initiative's partners and strategic advisors. Together, they complimented one another to achieve a broad representation and significant participation of companies and non-profit organizations from diverse industries, geographies and roles. Craig Adams, with assistance from James Dougherty, contributed significantly to managing the

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Annabell Chartres (PwC) served as the project manager for the Initiative, in addition to the research role noted earlier. Thanks to her organizational skills and tireless commitment, she made it possible to manage successfully the Initiative's enormous complexity.

REPORT PRODUCTION

Several individuals from AmCham Shanghai played critical roles in the production of the report – Siobhan Das Bachran, in addition to overseeing the Chamber's overall participation in the Initiative, coordinated the overall production effort. Katie Howe edited and managed the editorial process. David Basmajian, along with other Chamber staff, provided additional support. Marianne Kaulima was responsible for the report's design and layout. Julius Mak, a Shanghai based photographer, provided all of the images used in this report at no cost to the Initiative. Scribes of the Orient provided the Chinese translation for the online version and print production was executed by Snap Printing, Shanghai.

NOTABLE OTHERS

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In July 2008, Frans Greidanus (Philips Asia) became the Initiative's first European partner, and in the same month, Beijing Capital (北京首创) became the first Chinese state-owned enterprise to join. Tina Ju (KPCB China) hosted CEOs of Initiative partners at a private reception with former U.S. Vice President Al Gore. David Nieh (Shui On Development, 瑞安房地产) hosted discussion dinners for the Initiative's research team in Shanghai. Steve Wittrig and Li Zheng (Tsinghua-BP Clean Energy Center, 清华-BP清洁能源中心) dedicated hours of their time on weekends and contributed a steady stream of secondary research.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Advanced aircraft	Aircraft that are more fuel efficient and produce less emissions than conventional models used in China.
Advanced coal mining equipment	Coal mining equipment that is more energy efficient and enables higher extraction rates than conventional equipment.
Advanced diesel internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles	Vehicles with diesel ICE that are more fuel efficient and produce less emissions than conventional models used in China.
Advanced diesel locomotives	Diesel locomotives that are more fuel efficient and produce less emissions than conventional models used in China.
Advanced envelopes	Includes insulation, windows, roofing and other passive solutions either installed more accurately than China's market convention or combined with active systems such as moisture or temperature sensors to enable reduced heat gain or loss.
Advanced gasoline internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles	Vehicles with gasoline ICE that are more fuel efficient and produce less emissions than conventional models used in China.
Advanced metering infrastructures (AMI)	Integrated systems that measure, collect, store and analyze utility usage. Some of which include electricity, gas or water; a broader concept than AMR-IP based solutions.
Advanced recycling fees	Fees paid upon the purchase of new electric or electronic equipment and are used to finance the recycling of electric and electronic equipment waste.
Advanced ships	Ships that are more fuel efficient and produce less emissions than conventional models used in China.
Aeration	Wastewater treatment application in which water is passed through air. The subsequent increase in the water's oxygen content assists bacteria in the clean-up process.
Amine treatments	Also called amine gas sweetening (a desulfurization technique) is a process that removes hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from natural gas.
Amorphous silicon thin film photovoltaic cells (a-Si PV)	Type of thin film solar cells based on amorphous silicon chemical compound.
Anaerobic digestion	Series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. Application is widely used to treat wastewater sludge and organic waste. It reduces the emission of landfill gas and produces a methane and carbon dioxide-rich biogas suitable for energy production.
Balance of plant	Optimization of a plant's equipment aimed at maximizing energy, water efficiency, as well as minimizing pollution and waste.
Basic industries	Collection of enterprises that produce the refined basic materials necessary for manufacturing consumer goods and that use raw materials from extractive industry.
Batteries	Combination of electrochemical cells that store electricity.
Battery electric vehicles (BEV)	Vehicles that completely rely on electricity storage batteries as a power source and are driven by electric motors.

Battery storage	Electrochemical cells that can be used to store energy. They are able to be charged using electricity and then discharged to produce electricity.
Biochemicals	Chemicals that are naturally existing and occur without artificial aid.
Biodiesel	Non-petroleum-based diesel fuel that utilizes either vegetable oil or animal fat.
Bioethanol	Ethyl alcohol (an alternative to gasoline) is produced from certain agricultural crops through a microbial sugar fermentation process.
Biofuels	Solid, liquid or gaseous fuels derived from biological materials (e.g. sugar cane or feedstock). Biodiesel and bioethanol are the most common types of biofuels used in automobiles.
Biogas	Type of biofuel that is produced by the breakdown of organic matter via fermentation, producing mainly carbon dioxide and methane, or the gasification of wood matter, producing nitrogen and hydrogen.
Bioheat	Fuel comprised of a blend of heating oil and biofuel used mainly for home heating applications.
Biological flocculation	Process where pollutants in water are concentrated together in the form of flakes, which are used in the purification of drinking water and treatment of sewage.
Biological wastewater treatments	Treatment methods that usually seek to reduce the organic and nutrient content (notably nitrogen and phosphorus) of wastewater.
Biomass	Renewable energy source comprised of living or recently dead biological material (plant or animal matter) that can be converted into fuel.
Biomass co-firing	Process that generates power plant electricity by simultaneously burning biomass with coal.
Biomass combustion	Burning of biomass to generate power plant electricity.
Biosphere	Term used to describe the entire global ecological system and the relationship of its inhabitants.
Building energy intensity	Measurement of a building's energy efficiency calculated as units of energy per square meter.
Building integrated heat and power	Combination of heating and power generation solutions that could be integrated into a building. Some of which include solar photovoltaic cells, wind turbines and solar water heaters.
Building integrated photovoltaics (BIPV)	Application of solar photovoltaic materials, whether crystalline or thin-film, into actual building structures. This normally replaces conventional building materials in parts of the building envelope such as the roof, skylights or facades.
Build-operate-transfer (BOT)	Arrangement wherein the government awards a franchise license to a private sector company (including foreign companies) for a certain period of time. This in turn permits the construction and operation of a specific public infrastructure project, which is eventually transferred to the government free of charge when the concession period expires.
Bus rapid transit (BRT)	An efficient bus system resulting from improvements in infrastructure, vehicles, and schedules.

Cadmium telluride thin film photovoltaic cells (CdTe PV)	Type of thin film solar cells based on the cadmium telluride chemical compound.
Capture and use of coal mine ventilation air methane	Process of capturing and then using the methane that is contained in the exhaust air from underground coal mines.
Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)	System that captures carbon dioxide from fossil fuel, either prior to or after combustion, and sequesters it for long-term storage underground.
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CDE)	For a given amount of greenhouse gas, it is the amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) with the same global warming potential (GWP), assuming it remains in the atmosphere for 100 years. For example, the GWP of nitrous oxide is 320 times that of CO ₂ , thus one ton nitrogen oxide equals 320 tons CDE.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Odorless, colorless, poisonous gas produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels (e.g., gasoline, oil, natural gas). Produced primarily by vehicles and industrial processes.
Cassava bioethanol	Bioethanol produced from cassava crop.
Cellulosic bioethanol	Bioethanol produced from wood, grasses or other plants.
Centralized energy generation model	Energy is generated in large-scale centralized power plants and distributed to the end user via the power grid.
Certified emission reductions (CER)	Refers to carbon and/or climate credits issued by the Clean Development Mechanism. CERs are utilized by participating countries (and projects) in order to comply with established emission limitation targets. They can be temporary or permanent depending on the duration of its benefits, and can be acquired or traded on the market.
Chemical wastewater treatments	Treatment methods that use substances such as chlorine, ozone or hydrogen peroxide to remove pollutants.
CIGS thin film photovoltaic cells (CIGS PV)	Type of thin film solar cells, based on the copper irridium gallium selenide chemical compound.
Circulating fluidized bed combustion (CFBC)	Combustion application that uses fluidized beds, which is a device that causes the solid components of a fluid to act like a liquid. It then suspends solid fuel over streams of hot air during the combustion process thereby resulting in more efficient chemical reactions.
Civil heat	Burning of biomass to generate heat to be used for civil purposes.
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	Mechanism by which countries that are signatories to the Kyoto Protocol can invest in emission reduction projects in developing countries instead of implementing similar projects in-country.
Cleaner aircraft fuels	Aircraft fuels that produce considerably less air emissions than conventional aircraft fuels while delivering equal or better performance.
Cleaner ship fuels	Ship fuels that produce considerably less air emissions than conventional ship fuels while delivering equal or better performance.
Coal bed methane (CBM)	Methane originating in coal seams in a near liquid state that is drained from surface boreholes before mining takes place
Coal blending	Process of combining various types of pulverized coal to take advantage of their different combustion and emission properties.

Coal briquettes	Small rectangular blocks of compressed coal used in limited industrial applications, primarily smaller scale chemical plants and blast furnaces. Utilization of briquettes can reduce emission resulting from combustion.
Coal liquefaction	Process that converts coal into liquid fuels.
Coal mine methane (CMM)	Methane contained in gases captured in a working coal mine by methane drainage systems.
Coal screening and scrubbing	Processes that reduces impurities (such as ash or sulfur) contained in coal prior to burning, normally at or close to the coal mine.
Coal water slurry	Coal-based liquid fuel consisting of fine coal particles suspended in water. It consists of 55-70% of fine dispersed coal particles and 30-45% of water.
Coal water slurry technology	Technology and application that transforms coal water slurry into a viable energy product. The use of slurry saves substantial amounts of heavy oil in the electricity generating process and emits fewer pollutants.
Coke	Dense, almost completely pure form of carbon that burns at very high temperatures. Used in a variety of industrial applications, including steel production.
Combined cycle	A technique, employed by power producing plants or engines, that uses more than one thermodynamic cycle so as to further utilize waste heat generated from initial combustion.
Combined heat and power (CHP)	System that simultaneously generates electricity and usable heat by capturing heat that would normally be lost.
Commissioning and efficient operations	Assuring that all systems in a building are installed, tested, operated and maintained as originally intended.
Composite materials cables	Transmission and distribution line cables made from composite materials that are specifically engineered to reduce losses.
Compost	Biodegradation or decay of organic matter, such as agricultural and food waste. Compost, a high quality fertilizer, is the main byproduct of the process.
Compressed air energy storage (CAES)	System that can store energy by compressing air in a compartment, such as airtight underground cavern, and then generate electricity by releasing the air from storage through a combustion turbine.
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	Fossil fuel substitute for gasoline, diesel or propane made by compressing natural gas and stored in special compressed gas cylinders.
Concentrating photovoltaics (CPV)	Devices that concentrate sunlight onto photovoltaic surfaces to produce electricity.
Concentrating solar power (CSP)	Whereas concentrated photovoltaic uses photovoltaic surfaces to generate electricity, CSP uses lenses or mirrors and tracking systems to concentrate a large area of sunlight into a small beam. The heat produced by the small beam of light will then be used to generate electricity.
Control systems	Systems that monitor and control the behavior of other devices or systems to ensure optimal operation of the wind turbine.

Conversion efficiency	Ratio between input and output after an energy is converted from one form to another. The calculation of this ratio also figures in the usefulness of the output amount. Specifically for photovoltaic cells, conversion efficiency is the proportion of sunlight energy that the cell converts to electrical energy.
Conversion technologies	Devices that convert electricity received from a set of wind turbines to the standard required by the power grid before feeding the electricity onto the grid.
Copper rotor motors (CRM)	Motor technologies that offer increased electrical energy efficiency, lower operating temperature, extended motor life and reduced weight and size.
Crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells (cSi PV)	Type of solar cell made from a single crystal or a polycrystalline slice of silicon; it was the first type to be widely commercialized.
Cylinder deactivation	Automobile engine technology that can reduce fuel consumption and emission of an engine during light load operation by keeping the intake and exhaust valves closed for a particular cylinder.
De-dusting	Process designed to remove particulate matter created in the power generation process. Electrostatic precipitators create an electric field that essentially captures particulates; up to 99% of particulates in gas can be captured in this way.
Desalination	Process that removes salt and other minerals from saline water (such as sea water) in order to make it suitable for human consumption or irrigation.
Diesel oxidation catalysts (DOC)	Designed to oxidize carbon monoxide, gas phase hydrocarbons and the sulfur component of diesel particulate matter thereby creating carbon dioxide and water. Has been shown to reduce emission by up to 50%.
Diesel particulate filters (DPF)	Filters that use silicon carbide blocks in the exhaust systems of locomotives to trap particulate matter. Can reduce emission by up to 80%.
Digital substations	Automated and computerized substations that provide greater transparency, higher reliability and efficiency of operations.
Dimethyl ether (CH₃OCH₃)	Considered a clean burning hydrocarbon fuel, CH ₃ OCH ₃ is produced by the gasification of coal or natural gas. Considered to have potential as a synthetic biofuel.
Discharge rate	Rate at which pollutants or other materials are emitted into the environment, i.e. the amount of solid, liquid or gaseous material emitted over a period of time.
Disinfection	Process that involves the removal of pathogenic organisms from water via the use of chlorine and ultraviolet light, among other applications.
Distributed generation	Small-scale power generation technologies (typically in the range of 3 kW to 10,000 kW) used to provide an alternative to or an enhancement of the traditional electric power system. Power generation is achieved on-or-off-grid, as opposed to large-scale centralized power plants.
Distribution materials and components	Pipes, valves and nozzles that are used to transport water, primarily between treatment plants and usage points.

Efficient motors	Electric motors that are more energy efficient than conventional models currently used in China.
Efficient processing	Processes that are energy-efficient, low-polluting, eco-friendly and leave behind little or no solid waste.
Effluent	Wastewater (treated or untreated) that comes out of sewage treatment facilities and/or industrial facilities.
Electric two wheelers (E2W)	Bikes and scooters equipped with a rechargeable battery and an electric motor used for propulsion.
Electric auto vehicle (EAV) charging systems	Systems that allow for plug-in electric vehicles to be charged using power from the grid.
Electric locomotives	Locomotives powered by an electric engine which uses an electricity source, such as an overhead line, third rail or an on-board electricity storage device, rather than fossil fuels to meet its energy requirements.
Electrical/electronic waste (e-waste)	Discarded, obsolete, broken or surplus computers, entertainment electronic devices, mobile phones, televisions, refrigerators and electronic items, whether sold, donated or discarded by their original owners.
Embodied energy	Total energy used in the manufacturing of product. An accounting method that computes the sum total of the energy necessary for the entire life cycle of a product.
Emission standards	Requirements that set specific limits to the amount of pollutants that can be released into the environment, which generally include nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, particulate matter, etc.
Energy intensity of GDP	Average amount of energy consumed to produce a unit of GDP.
Engineering, procurement, construction (EPC)	Project contract that includes engineering, procurement and construction.
Enhanced coal bed methane (CBM) recovery	Process of recovering additional coal bed methane from hydrocarbon-rich rocks.
Enhanced oil recovery (EOR)	Solutions that increase the amount of extractable crude oil from an oil field, such as: Gas injection, chemical injection, ultrasonic stimulation, microbial injection or thermal recovery.
Environmental management system (EMS) and IT systems	Comprehensive, systematic, documented management of an organization's environmental programs that rely on IT solutions for effective operation.
Ethanol 10 (E10)	Vehicle fuel comprised of 10% ethanol blend with gasoline that has become a standard in China. Blend can be used in standard internal combustion engines without need for modifications.
Extraction solutions	Solutions that help locate, access and extract water from underground sources.
Fabrication industries	Businesses engaged in the production of manufactured goods; excluding the generation of energy for manufacturing processes. This is in contrast to the term "manufacturing industry", which sometimes encompasses both energy generation and goods fabrication.
Fast neutron reactors	Type of nuclear reactors that can utilize nuclear wastes from thermal reactors as feedstock and operate at higher efficiencies.

F-class gas turbines	Advanced technology gas turbines, which are rotary engines that extract energy from a flow of combustion gas at thermal power plants, that are more efficient and reliable than conventional gas turbines.
Filtration	Removing solid particulate matter suspended in water by passing the water through permeable fabrics or porous layers of soil.
First generation biofuels	Fuels that use feedstock such as sugary or starchy materials that are then fermented into bioethanol. Also includes oil from seeds that can be used in biodiesel.
Flue gas denitration (De-NO_x)	System that removes nitrogen oxides from flue gas.
Flue gas desulfurization (De-SO_x)	System that removes sulfur oxides from flue gas.
Flue gas purification	Process by which flue or exhaust gases are cleaned in order to remove nitrogen oxides, soot and other particulates.
Fresnel mirrors	Solar thermal energy collectors that consist of a series of long, narrow, slightly curved mirrors that focus the light onto linear receivers positioned above the mirrors to be eventually converted into electricity.
Fuel cell vehicles (FCV)	Vehicles propelled by an electric motor using electricity generated through a chemical process within a fuel cell, which requires hydrogen fuel and oxygen from the air as feedstock.
Fuel economy standards	Standards that regulate the amount of fuel required to move the automobile over a given distance.
Fuel switching	Ability to make use of alternative fuels either by using multiple fuels simultaneously or by switching between fuels.
Gas flaring and venting	Method by which excess natural gas typically found at oil wells and refineries is burned in order to prevent the buildup of excess pressure. Flaring and venting are major contributors to greenhouse gas emission.
Gas reburning	Process designed to reduce the emission of nitrous oxides generated by natural gas boilers by injecting natural gas above the boilers' coal burners in order to "reburn" the byproducts of combustion.
Gasification	Method that extracts energy from organic materials. Carbon-based matter (e.g. coal) reacts at high temperatures with oxygen producing synthesis gas. Process can be more efficient than direct combustion of carbon material and is considered to be more environmentally sound as well.
Gasoline grades	Classification system that categorizes gasoline by octane ratings. The three types of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) are further broken down into regular, midgrade and premium categories, all based on octane content.
Generators	Machines that convert one type of energy, such as kinetic or mechanical, into electrical energy.
Global warming potential (GWP)	Measure of a given pollutant's estimated contribution to global warming. Scale is relative and compares the gas in question to that of the same mass of carbon dioxide.

Green devices	Electronic devices used inside buildings (including lighting solutions, appliances and consumer electronics) that are more energy efficient than conventional alternatives.
Greenfield refineries	Refinery facilities that are built on sites that have not experienced previous development.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	Gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range (including water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and chlorofluorocarbons).
Greywater systems	Systems that focus on the reuse of water generated from domestic processes such as dish washing, laundry and bathing for either indoor use or in irrigation.
Hazardous wastes	Wastes characterized as being flammable, oxidizing, corrosive, toxic, radioactive, explosive or with the potential to threaten public health or the environment.
Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC)	Climate control system of buildings; it ensures that room temperature, humidity and air flow are adequate to sustain a comfortable living environment.
High temperature superconducting transformers	Transformers that use high temperature superconducting materials to improve efficiency and reduce losses in electrical transmission.
High voltage transmission	Movement of voltage over long distances (greater than 35,000 volts).
Horizontal-axis wind turbines (HAWT)	Most common type of turbine, with the main rotor shaft and electrical generator at the top of a tower and is usually pointed into the wind.
Hot-summer/cold-winter zone (aka transition zone)	Region in China characterized by hot, humid summers and cold, humid winters. Temperature difference between day and night is relatively little and there is usually large amount of precipitation in a year. Zone includes the whole of Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Zhejiang provinces, Shanghai, Chongqing, the eastern parts of Sichuan and Guizhou provinces, the southern parts of Henan, Jiangsu, Shanxi and Gansu provinces and the northern parts of Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi provinces.
Hybrid electric vehicles (HEV)	Vehicles that combine an internal combustion engine with an electric motor to drive the vehicles, and rely on gasoline or diesel and electricity storage batteries as power sources.
Hybrid locomotives	Locomotives that utilize a conventional power source (typically a diesel engine) in conjunction with a rechargeable energy storage system (REES). The REES is charged using the surplus energy from the power source and/or from regenerative braking, and can then be used to provide energy for propulsion.
Improved irrigation	Irrigation solutions (such as sprinkler or drip irrigation) that use water more efficiently than China's conventional irrigation methods with equal or greater benefit to the user.
Incineration energy recovery	Waste to energy solution that generates power from the combustion of solid waste.
Industrial heat	Burning of biomass to generate heat to be used for industrial purposes.
Industrial solid wastes	Garbage, refuse, sludge and other solid materials discarded as a result of industrial operations. Commonly understood to exclude biodegradable and hazardous waste.

Industrial symbiosis	Form of industrial organization where waste from one production process can be used as an input in producing another good, thus maximizing resource efficiency and minimizing industrial waste.
Industrial wastewater systems	Systems used at industrial sites to treat water after use prior to either reuse or release into the natural environment.
Industrial water reuse	Process whereby certain pollutants are removed from industrial wastewater so that the water can be recycled for further uses at the same site.
Influent	Water flowing into wastewater treatment plants.
Installed capacity	Theoretical production capacity of the total equipment that is installed, as opposed to the effective capacity which is the actual optimal production.
Integrated design	Approach that brings together all the stakeholders in the building process at an early stage to maximize building comfort and usability while minimizing resource use.
Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC)	System that turns coal into synthesis gas and removes impurities before combusting it in gas turbines; the waste heat is captured and passed to a steam turbine system for energy recovery.
Integrated rainwater collection	System that collects and stores rainwater from the rooftop of a building to be used locally.
Internal combustion engines (ICE)	Engines in which the combustion of a fuel occurs with an oxidizer in a combustion chamber. In an ICE, the expansion of the high temperature and pressure gases directly apply force to a movable component of the engine, such as the pistons or turbine blade.
IP-based automatic meter reading (AMR)	Solutions that automatically gather data from energy metering devices and transmit to a central processing facility where billing is handled and consumption patterns are analyzed.
Jathropa diesel	Biodiesel produced from jathropa crop.
Kim hotstart idle reduction systems	Systems that rely on electric and small diesel powered heating units to maintain desired engine temperatures (both coolant and lube oil) while the locomotive is shut down.
Lean manufacturing	Methodology seeking to minimize waste (non-value added activities) in manufacturing processes through the use of inventory management, preventive maintenance, product quality and flexible workforces and production facilities.
Line loss rate	Measurement of the energy lost during the transmission of electricity, a significant portion of which is thermal in nature.
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	Natural gas temporarily converted into liquid form in order to ensure ease of storage and transport. The reduction in volume is accomplished by cooling the gas until it becomes liquid.
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Mixture of hydrocarbon gases (typically propane and butane) that are synthesized from petroleum. It is a low carbon emitting fuel source for powering appliances and vehicles.
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles	Vehicles that use LPG as its primary fuel. There are two types of LPG vehicles: 1. those that only utilize LPG; and 2. so called “dual fuel” autos that can use both LPG and conventional gasoline.

Liquid flow batteries	Rechargeable batteries that convert chemical energy into electricity by allowing an electrolyte containing one or more dissolved electro-active species to flow through an electrochemical cell.
Lithium ion (Li-Ion) batteries	Known for their use in consumer electronics, as well as increasingly being used in pure electric vehicles applications. Compared to nickel-metal hydride batteries, Li-Ion batteries enjoy a higher energy density, longer life cycle, more rapid charge and perform better in colder weather.
Local sourcing	Procuring and sourcing building materials within the geographical proximity of their intended use.
Low-flow fixtures	Faucets and other water use systems that use less water than conventional systems but deliver the same or greater benefit to the user.
Low-impact materials	Building materials that use less resources and produce less pollution compared to conventional building materials over their life cycle.
Maintenance	Set of inspections, repairs or modifications of individual wind turbines or wind farms to ensure optimal operation.
Medical wastes	Also known as clinical wastes, normally refers to wastes produced on healthcare premises such as hospitals, clinics, doctors offices, labs and nursing homes. They are normally bio-hazardous or infectious and may contain blood, objects contaminated in medical procedures and body parts.
Membrane bioreactor (MBR) process	Multistage waste water treatment process which combines biological waste oxidation and membrane separation in order to remove effluents.
Membrane separation	Technologies utilized to remove water vapor and carbon dioxide from natural gas.
Metallurgical coal	A higher-quality coal used in making coke. Also known as coking coal.
Methane hydrocarbons	Main atmospheric pollutants released in the process of oilfield exploitation and the production of petroleum.
Methane recovery and utilization	Technology designed to capture methane released in coal mine-related emission and utilize it in various applications. Utilization includes, among other things, injecting recovered methane into natural gas pipelines.
Microalgae diesel	Diesel produced from microalgae (photosynthetic organisms) that can be farmed in water.
Micrositing	Consideration of an array of factors related to wind flow, terrain, local power demand, environmental and land-use issues carried out during site selection for wind turbines to maximize wind farm's operational efficiency and economics.
Mixed refrigerant cycle (MRC)	Applications are used to liquefy natural gas. Considered to be an efficient and cost effective technology and used in various Chinese liquefied natural gas plants.
Modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (MHTGCR)	Type of nuclear reactors that are safer and have higher efficiency when compared to conventional nuclear reactors.

Monitoring and measurement solutions	Solutions that track the composition or volumes of water flows in natural water sources, water distribution systems, water treatment plants or user premises, which are often integrated with IT and or GPS technologies.
Multiple units (MU) train	Trains that rely on a series of self-propelling carriages controlled from one cabin for its propulsion, instead of locomotives.
Municipal solid wastes (MSW)	Waste materials generated by urban areas, and are typically dealt with by incineration or placement in landfills. Composting and solidification are other disposal methods.
Natural gas	Important fuel source and fertilizer component consisting primarily of methane, and is found in fossil fuels and coal beds, among other places. Considered to be the cleanest of the fossil fuels, but requires extensive processing in order to remove elements other than methane.
Natural gas combined cycle (NGCC)	Systems that generate electricity using gas turbines, and then capture waste heat to generate steam and additional electricity using a steam turbine.
Natural gas desulfurization	Broad process consisting of several applications (e.g. amine treatment or membrane adsorption) that removes sulfur from natural gas thereby purifying said gas and removing pollutants. Recovered sulfur can be used in various chemical industry applications.
Natural gas vehicles	Vehicles with motors that run primarily, if not exclusively, on natural gas.
Net zero buildings (NZB)	Buildings that draw no net energy from the grid on an annual basis. Achieved through a combination of energy efficiency and on-site generation.
Neutralization	Process in which the hazardous components of waste are eliminated, thereby rendering them benign (e.g., a corrosive acid is neutralized with a basic substance so that it is no longer corrosive, etc.).
New energy vehicles	Vehicles that are not driven by gasoline or diesel internal combustion engines, but by other power sources (storage batteries, fuel cell, solar power etc.).
Nitrogen oxide (NO_x)	Generic designation for a number of mono-nitrogen oxides, NO _x is produced and released during combustion and is a chief component of smog.
Non-GHG air pollutants	Mainly sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and other pollutants whose primary detrimental effects on health and environment do not stem from their global warming potential.
Offgrid / <1 MW / Horizontal	Horizontal wind turbines with under 1 MW capacity, that generate electricity to be used locally and does not require connection to the power grid.
Offgrid / <1 MW / Vertical	Vertical wind turbines with under 1 MW capacity, that generate electricity to be used locally and does not require connection to the power grid.
Oil tank automatic dehydrators	Pollution abatement devices designed to reduce oil levels in discharged wastewater via dehydration/separation. Used by filling stations and other segments of the petro-chemical industry.

Ongrid / >3 MW / Offshore	Horizontal wind turbines with capacity over 3 MW, that are located offshore and feed the generated electricity onto the power grid.
Ongrid / >3 MW / Onshore	Horizontal wind turbines with capacity over 3 MW, that are located onshore and feed the generated electricity onto the power grid.
Ongrid / 1-3 MW / Onshore	Horizontal wind turbines with capacity between 1 and 3 MW, that are located onshore and feed the generated electricity onto the power grid.
Optimized air traffic management	Set of processes designed to achieve the highest possible productivity of the air fleet and ground facilities. This is accomplished by optimizing flight planning, logistics and air traffic management, while ensuring safety and convenience and minimizing the negative impact on the environment.
Optimized waterway management	Set of processes designed to achieve the highest possible productivity of ships and related facilities (such as ports). This is accomplished by optimizing water traffic planning, logistics and traffic management, while ensuring safety and convenience and minimizing the negative impact on the environment.
Oxygen-enriched combustion	Type of combustion that uses oxygen-enriched burner to increase oxygen content in the combustion air so as to reduce energy loss and increase heating efficiency.
Parabolic dish stirling engines	Devices that concentrate sunlight at a single focal point via a parabolic dish to produce electricity, and can track the sun along two axes by automatically adjusting the direction of the dish.
Parabolic troughs	Solar thermal energy collectors that consist of a long parabolic mirror and a Dewar tube running its length at the focal point that absorbs energy from the sunlight which is converted into electricity.
Particulate matter (PM) removal systems	Systems that remove particulate matter (harmful fine particles) from flue gas.
Passive design	Building design that takes advantage of the local climate to provide some or all of the heating, cooling, lighting and ventilation needs of the occupants.
Peak load capacity	Maximum electrical load capable of being handled by transmission equipment in a given time period.
Physical wastewater treatments	Treatment methods that usually treat suspended (as opposed to dissolved) pollutants. The process often involves simply allowing suspended particles to float to the top of a container or settle at the bottom, but may also use mechanical means to assist in the settling/floating process.
Point-of-use solutions	Water monitoring or treatment solutions that are installed at the point where water is actually used (such as apartments, commercial and industrial facilities).
Power towers	Type of solar power plants that uses a tower and a high heat capacity component to receive the sunlight focused by an array of flat movable mirrors and convert it into electricity.
Pressure swing adsorption	Application that seeks to separate certain target gases from a broader mixture of gases using specialized adsorptive materials. Typically used to remove carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide to increase the quantity of methane, a key component of natural gas.

Pressurized fluidized bed combustion (PFBC)	Developed to further improve efficiency levels in coal-fired plants, it replaces the conventional combustion chamber of the gas turbine with a pressurized fluidized bed combustor. The end result is that the products of combustion pass through a hot gas cleaning system before entering the turbine.
Primary treatment solutions	Solutions used primarily at the sedimentation stage, where the solids are separated from the wastewater stream.
Process wastes	Wastes that result from the process of converting raw materials into final products (e.g., scrap metal, slag, mine tailings, etc.).
Process redesign	Redesign and/or systems optimization of the operation with the purpose of increasing resource use efficiency and minimizing pollution.
Pumped hydro storage	Method under which energy can be stored by pumping water into a high reservoir and then releasing it back into a lower reservoir to generate electricity when passing through power generating turbines.
Real-time information processing	Solutions that enable real-time communication between core nodes in the electric network (including customer premise) and allow to better manage demand, improve reliability and flexibility of the network.
Recycled materials	Building materials manufactured from materials that have been recycled.
Renewable energy access flexible alternating current transmission system (FACTS)	System comprised of static equipment used for alternating current transmissions that are meant to enhance controllability and increase power transfer capability of the network.
Resource service companies	Professional service companies (including Energy Service Companies) that provide project management, consulting, engineering, financing, operation and maintenance services that reduce energy and water use in buildings.
Second generation biofuels	Fuels that use special-energy non-food crops, that have the effect of not diverting food supplies away from the food chain, and waste biomass containing lignin and cellulose.
Secondary treatment solutions	Solutions that substantially remove the biological content of sewage (including derivatives of human waste, food waste, soaps and detergent).
Sedimentation	Traditional water treatment method that is based on the settling of particulates at the bottom of a body of water.
Sludge	Semi-solid material left from industrial, water treatment or wastewater treatment processes.
Sludge treatment and disposal	Solutions (including dewatering, landfill storage and fertilizer conversion) that treat sludge generated from wastewater treatment in order to remove usable substances and properly dispose of residual wastes.
Smart buildings	Buildings that rely on integrated IT-based resource use measurement and monitoring, intelligent analysis of the internal environmental and performance data, and automation of connected building systems.

Smart grid networks	Networks supported by digital technology capable of exerting “smart control” over all aspects of the electric power sector (including generation, transmission, distribution, customer service and power dispatch at all voltage levels). They deliver power in an efficient manner and can better integrate power from renewable sources.
Sodium-sulfur (NaS) batteries	Batteries with high energy density and high efficiency of charge/discharge that require high operating temperatures.
Solar photovoltaics (PV)	Photovoltaics (solar cells) are devices that convert light into direct current using the photoelectric effect. Solar PVs are the main technology used in China for the generation of electric solar power.
Solar water heaters (SWH)	Systems that heat water by absorbing the energy from the sun, normally consisting of solar thermal collectors, fluid systems to transport the heat and a water tank where water is heated and stored.
Solidification/stabilization (S/S)	Common method used for treatment, management and the reuse of contaminated waste (especially treated industrial hazardous waste and contaminated material). This process involves mixing Portland cement with the contaminants which results in a brick which can be reused on-site.
Standard operating procedures (SOPs)	Set of prescriptions for employees (often mandated) on how to execute specific tasks or to react to circumstances in the most efficient and effective ways.
Standard operating procedures (SOPs), training, feedback	Collection of management tools designed to improve the efficiency of employees as well as the effectiveness of the management at an industrial site.
Stop-start systems	Systems that safely stop and restart a locomotive’s engine during idling operation to conserve fuel and reduce air and noise pollutions.
Subcritical power generation	Coal-fired subcritical power plants that operate at very high temperatures, resulting in much higher heat efficiencies.
Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)	By product resulting from the combustion of coal and oil containing sulfur. When combined with nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide forms acid rain.
Supercapacitors	Electrochemical capacitors (tasked with storing electrical charge) that have an unusually high energy density when compared to common capacitors, typically on the order of thousands of times greater than a high capacity electrolytic capacitor.
Sustainable materials	Materials gathered in environmentally responsible ways (including recycled materials, certified wood and biodegradable plastics).
Sustainable urban planning	Urban planning that optimizes the use of the built environment, transportation system, energy, water and land, while aiming to minimize the negative impact of the community on the natural environment.
Sweet sorghum bioethanol	Bioethanol produced from sweet sorghum crop.
Tertiary treatment solutions	Solutions that provide a final treatment in order raise the effluent quality of the water before it is discharged into the receiving environment.

Thermal coal	All other coals that are not classified as metallurgical or coking coal. Coals of these type are usually low in grade and are commonly burned in power plants to generate electricity. Also known as steam coal.
Thin film	Technology that utilizes thin layers of material for electronic semiconductor and optical applications. Thin film is used in second and third generation photovoltaic technologies and often applied for building integrated applications.
Third generation biofuels	Processes that involve the production of biodiesel from algal oils. Energy derived from algae crops is substantially greater (up to 30 times) than second generation biofuel crops.
Time-of-use (TOU) pricing	Cost system wherein the price of electricity is established ahead of time and for a specific period of time, encouraging consumers to modify their consumption habits by taking price factors into consideration.
Transformers with amorphous core	Alternative transformers that are more energy-efficient and environmentally-friendly than conventional.
Ultra high voltage (UHV) transmission	Power transmission lines with voltages of 1,000 kV or higher for alternating current or 800 kV or higher for direct current. It allows power to be transmitted at greater distances with lower losses than lower voltage transmission lines.
Ultra supercritical power generation (USPG)	Coal-fired power plants that operate at very high temperatures and use advanced steam cycles in order to achieve higher heat efficiencies and less emission than conventional coal power plants.
Underground coal gasification combined cycle (UCGCC)	Process by which coal is converted into a product gas underground and then combusted aboveground to generate electricity in combustion systems that capture and utilize waste heat.
Vanadium redox batteries	Flow batteries with deep cycling life that can be mechanically refueled and has low negative environmental impact.
Vapor recovery	Process of collecting evaporating oil while it is being loaded, received or stored at filling stations. Vapor recovery is carried out via absorption, combustion, condensation or film separation.
Vertical-axis wind turbines	Type of wind turbines where the main rotor shaft runs vertically.
Waste management	Collection, transport, processing, monitoring, recycling and disposal of waste materials.
Waste oil	Used cooking oil (mainly vegetable oil and animal fat) that can be converted into fuels such as biodiesel.
Waste separation and off-take	Sorting of solid wastes at the industrial facility to assist its exchange, recycling, incineration or disposal.
Waste vegetable oil biodiesel	Biodiesel produced from waste vegetable oil.
Wastewater sulfur stripping units	Mechanisms designed to remove hydrogen sulfide and ammonia from refinery wastewater.
Water grades	System designed by China to grade water quality that uses a scale ranging from I to V+, with grades I through III fit for human consumption.
Water productivity	The ratio of goods and services produced over the volume of water required for their production; measures the efficient use of water.

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