

# Co-Processing for Refinery Integration of Biofuels Production

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CONCAWE 27<sup>th</sup> September 2021



**This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727531.**

# Background

- Need for rapid scale-up of production of biofuels to meet the current climate mitigation targets for transport sector
- The focus on drop-in fuels seen as a route to meet these targets based on using current transport infrastructure
- The integration with existing European refinery infrastructures could fulfil this potential through co-integration, co-processing, co-refining
  - Reduce the capital cost
  - Build on existing processes
  - Integrate with existing value chains



# EU funded Projects research in Co-Processing



## Municipal Waste as feedstock toward co-processing in Refinery



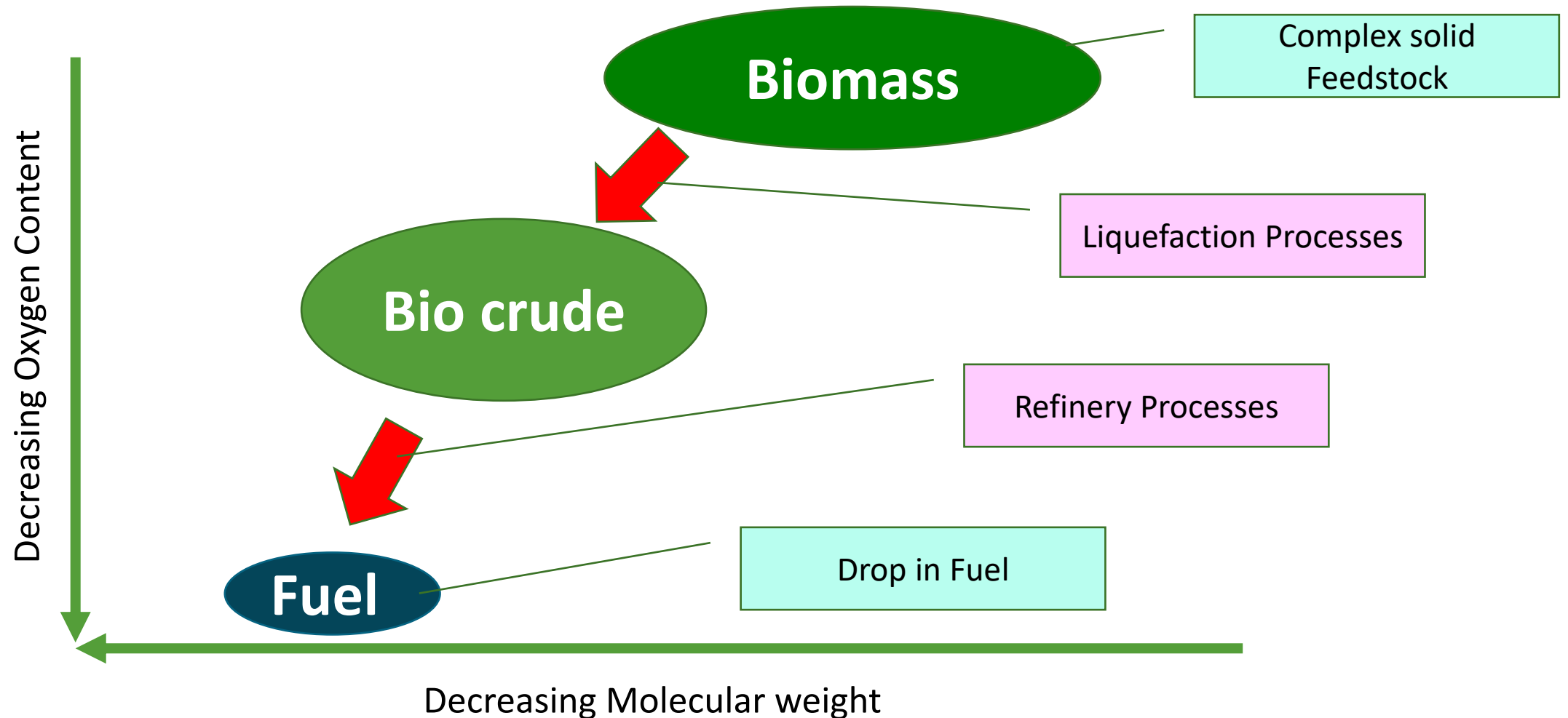
## Lignocellulose feedstock toward co-processing in Refinery



## Gasification and Pyrolysis routes for Biofuels production

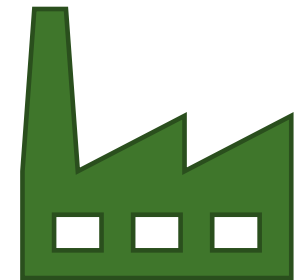
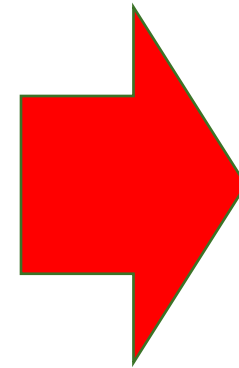
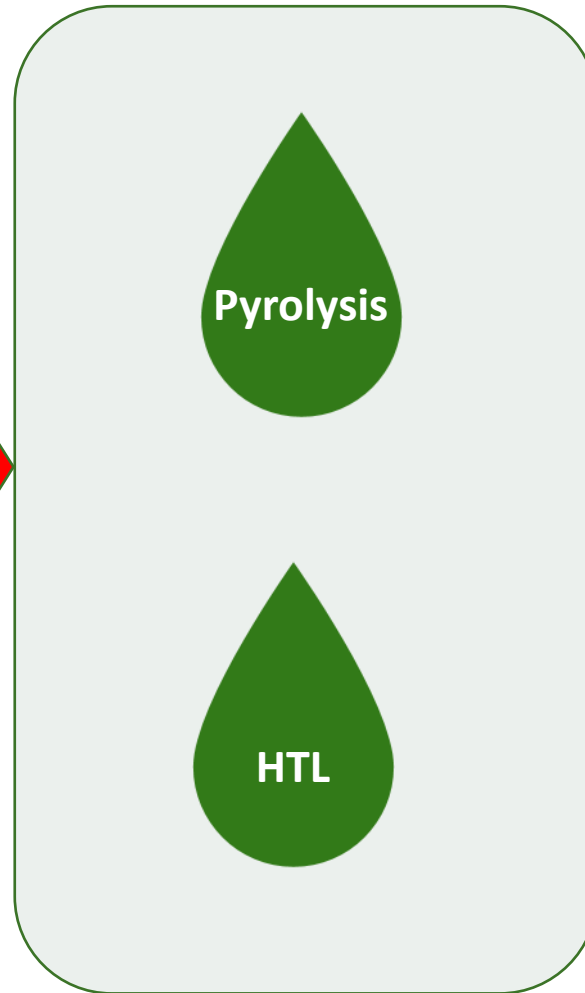
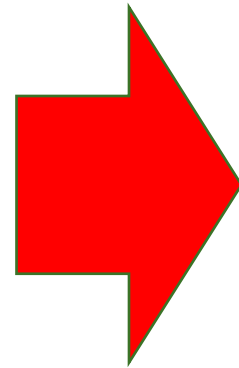
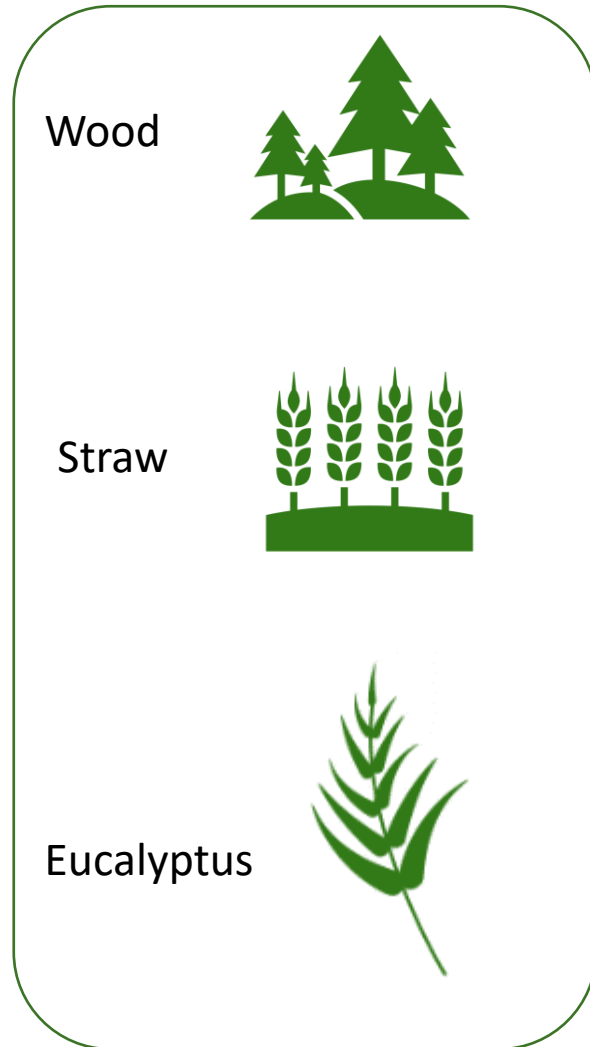


# Co-processing Challenge: Oxygen Removal + Energy densification



# 4refinery Strategy

 4refinery

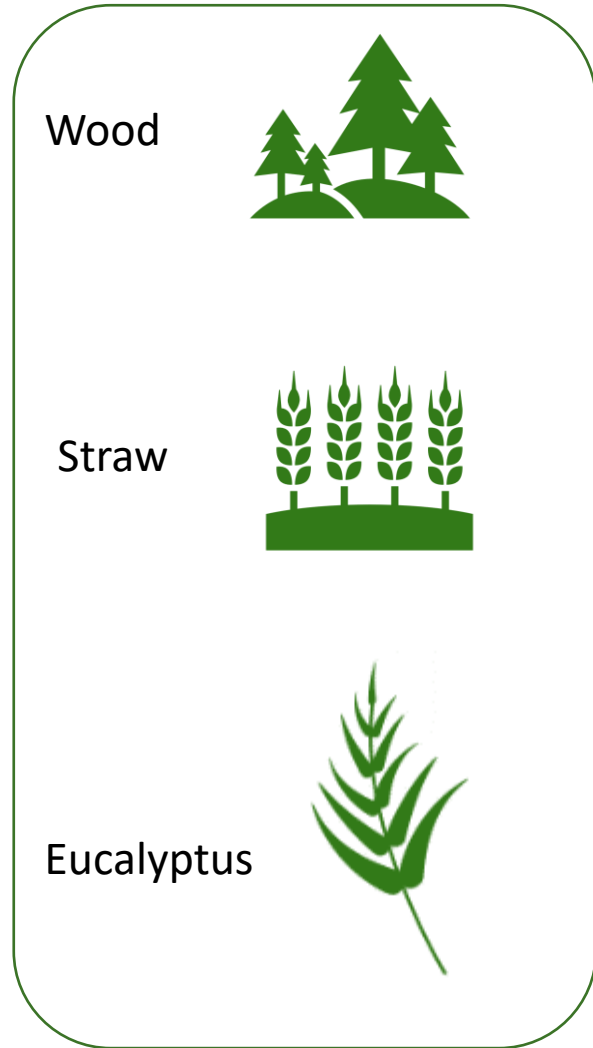


**Integration with refinery**

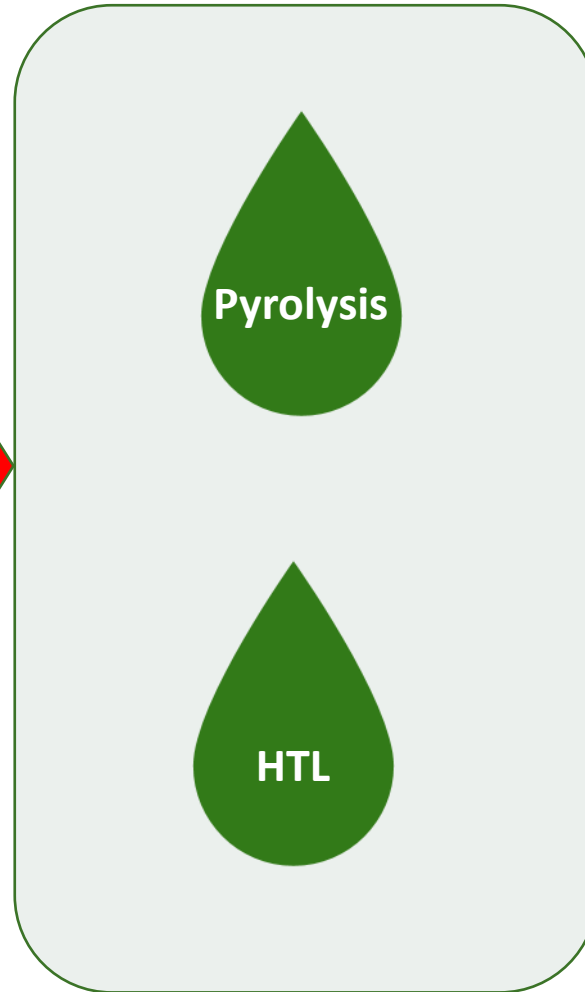
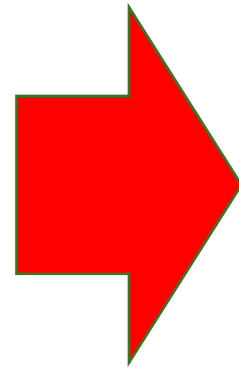
 **Diversity of Biomass**

**Complementary Liquefaction  
technologies**

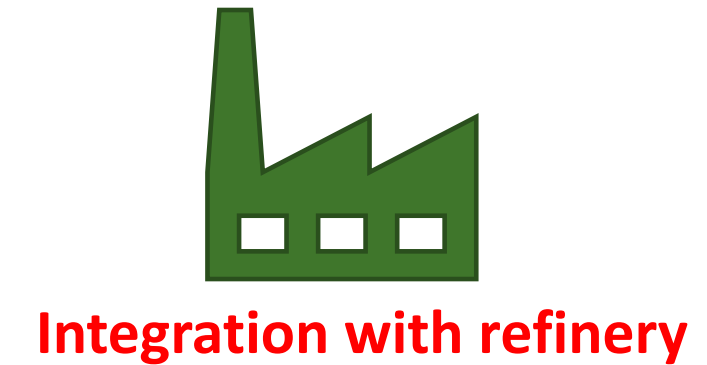
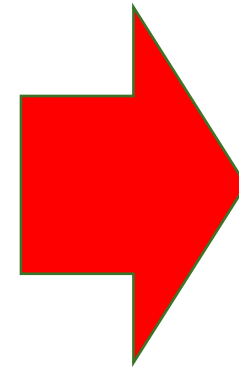
# 4refinery Strategy



 **Diversity of Biomass**



**Complementary Liquefaction technologies**



# Supply chain & market assessment – Feedstock

## CONTENT

- Supply chain structure
- Supply chain security
- Supply chain costs

## OBJECTIVES

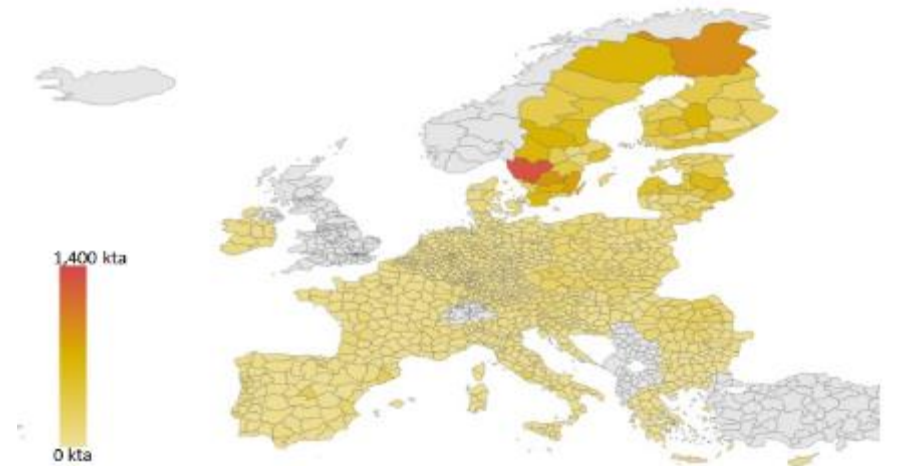
- Estimate feedstock costs and sensitivities
- Define supply chain logistics (to identify potential suppliers/partners, and infrastructure requirements)

## OUTCOME

- Biomass supply chains are relatively immature at present - vary by feedstock and region.
- Common challenges:
  - The large amounts of biomass needed lead to expensive transportation costs.
  - Introducing variability (source location) into the process complicates supply chain logistics and affects the quality and yield of the conversion process
  - Local assessment of feedstock availability needs to be performed on case by case basis to determine true level of feedstock availability



*Sustainable technical potential of harvesting residues in the EU in 2030 (dry mass)*



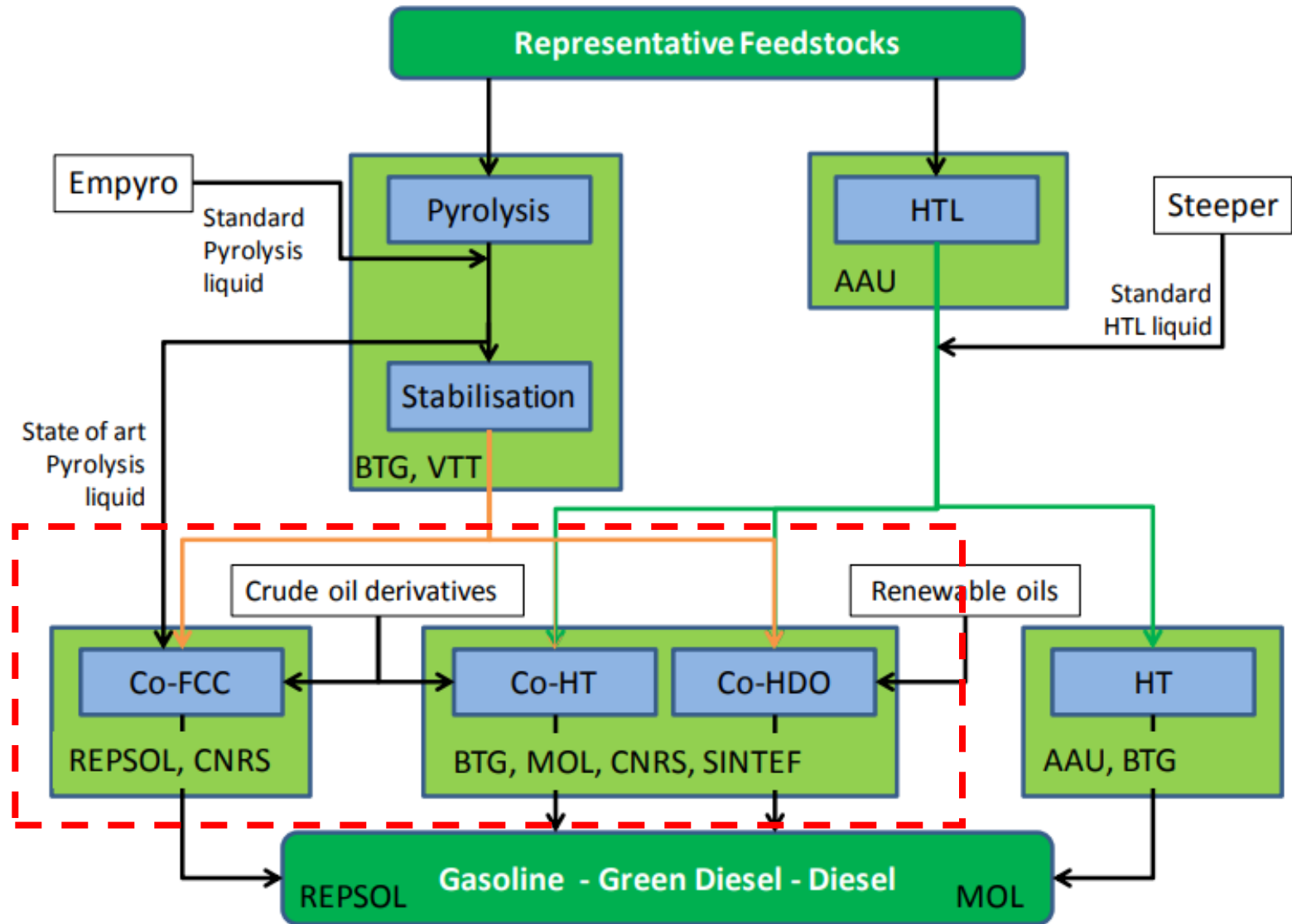
*Sustainable technical potential of wood processing residues in the EU in 2030 (dry mass)*



# Alternative routes of bio-liquids in refinery

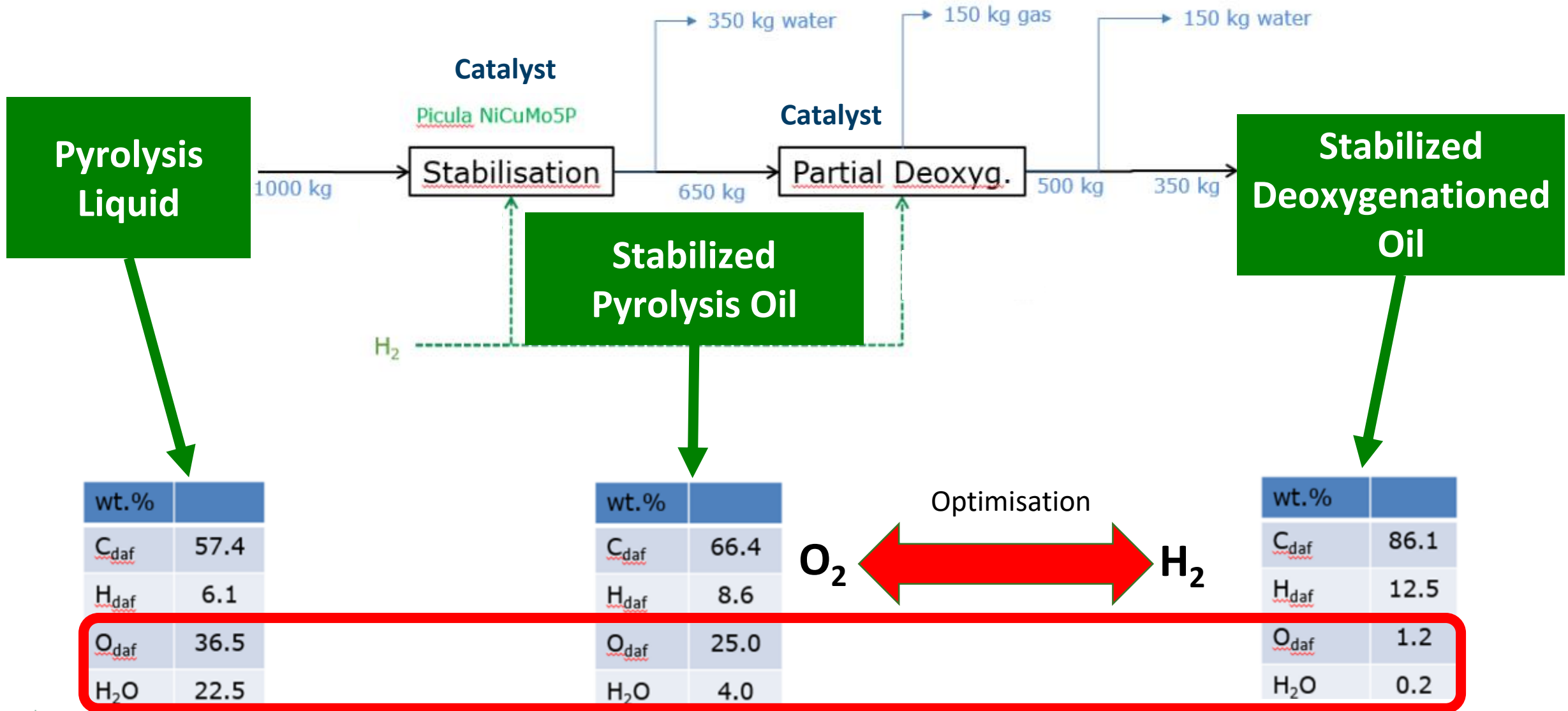
- Two primary conversion processes
  - Pyrolysis
  - HydroThermal Liquifaction (HTL)
  
- Four refining processes
  - Co-Fluidized Catalytic Cracking (Co-FCC)
  - Co-HydroTreating (Co-HT)
  - Co-HydroDeOxygenation (HDO)
  - HydroTreating (HT)
  
- Final products
  - Gasoline
  - Diesel
  - LPG

Refinery

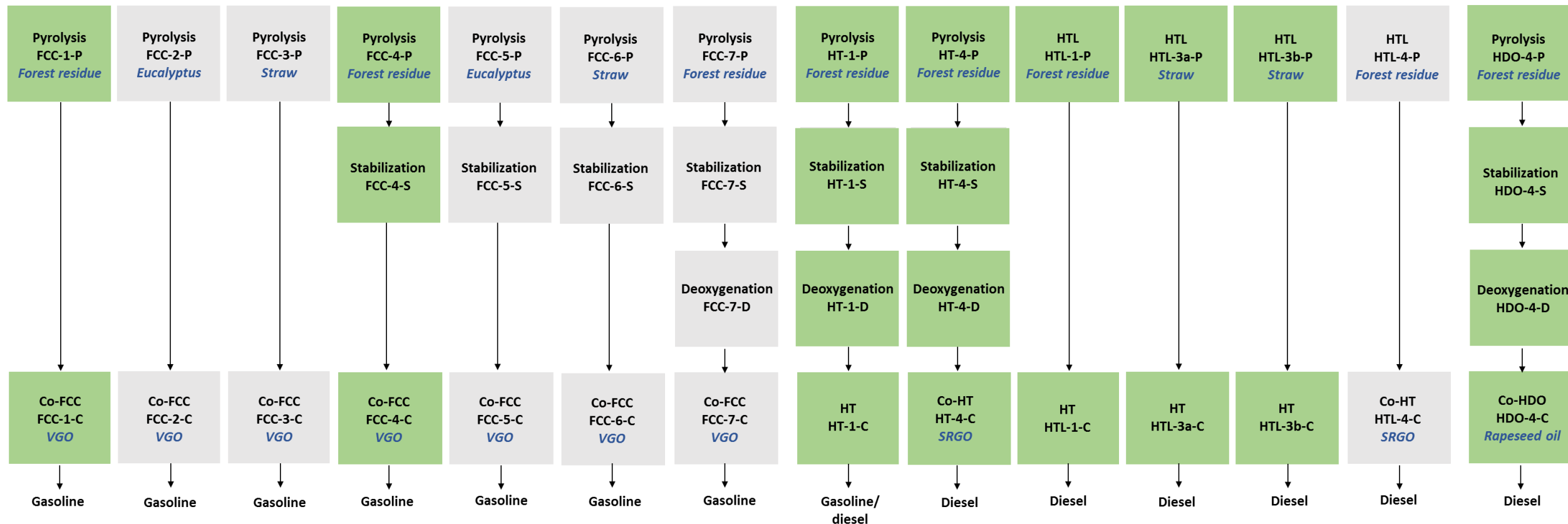




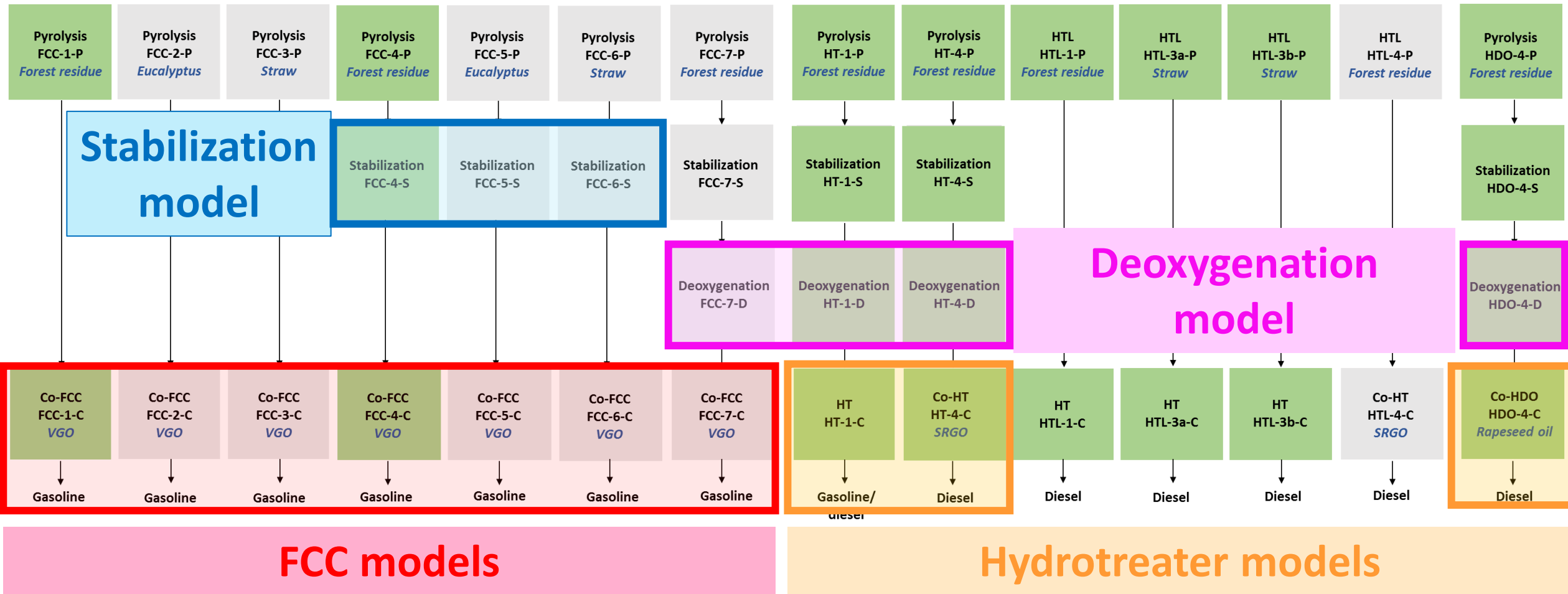
# Upgrading: Optimising Oxygen for integration



# Techno-Economic Evaluation building MODELS for range of alternatives for Refinery integration



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# Feedstock/Location: Final selection of value chains

- **Forest residue:**

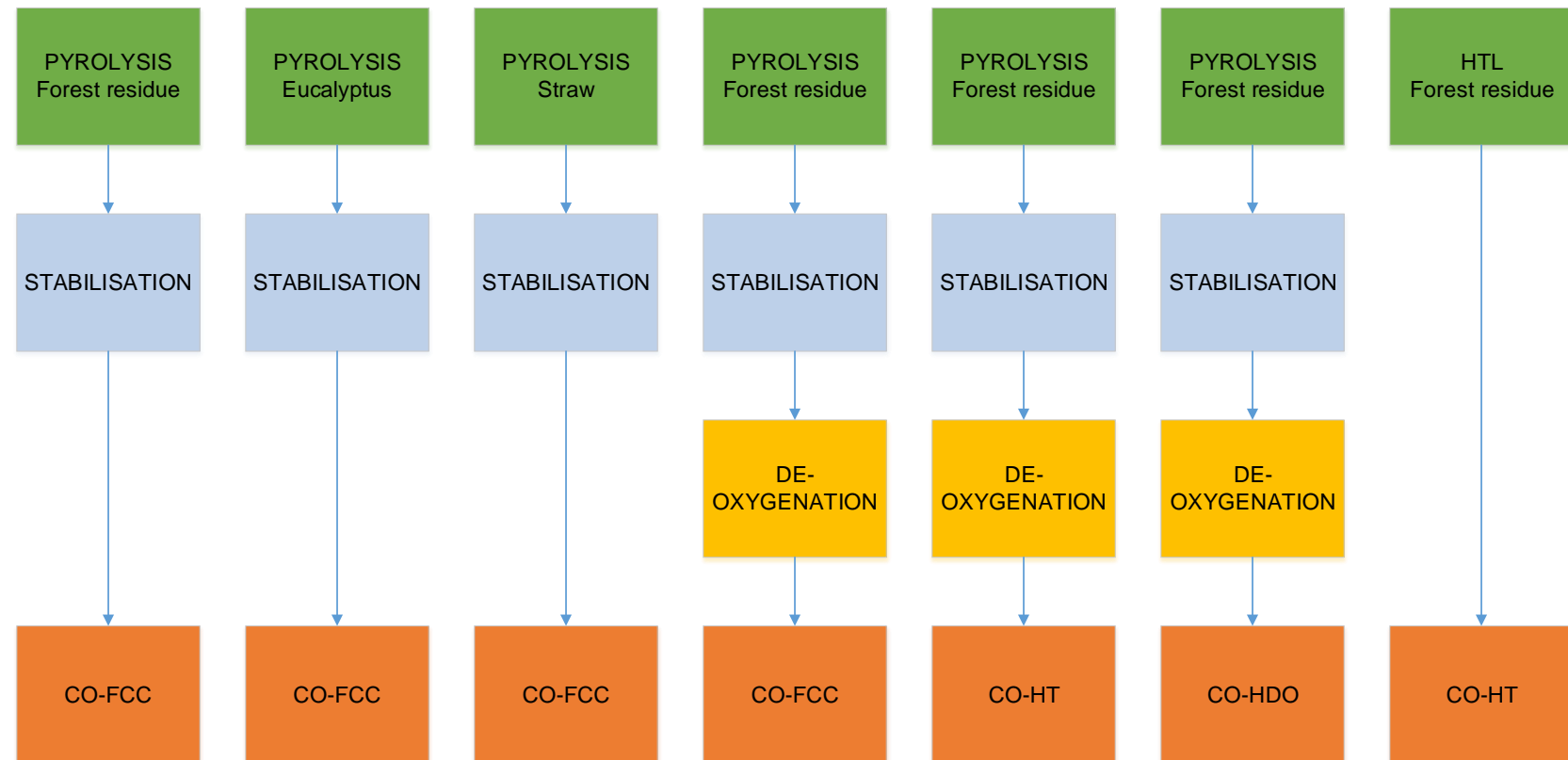
- Northern Europe
- Baltics

- **Eucalyptus:**

- Southwestern Europe (Spain)

- **Straw:**

- Central Europe
- Denmark

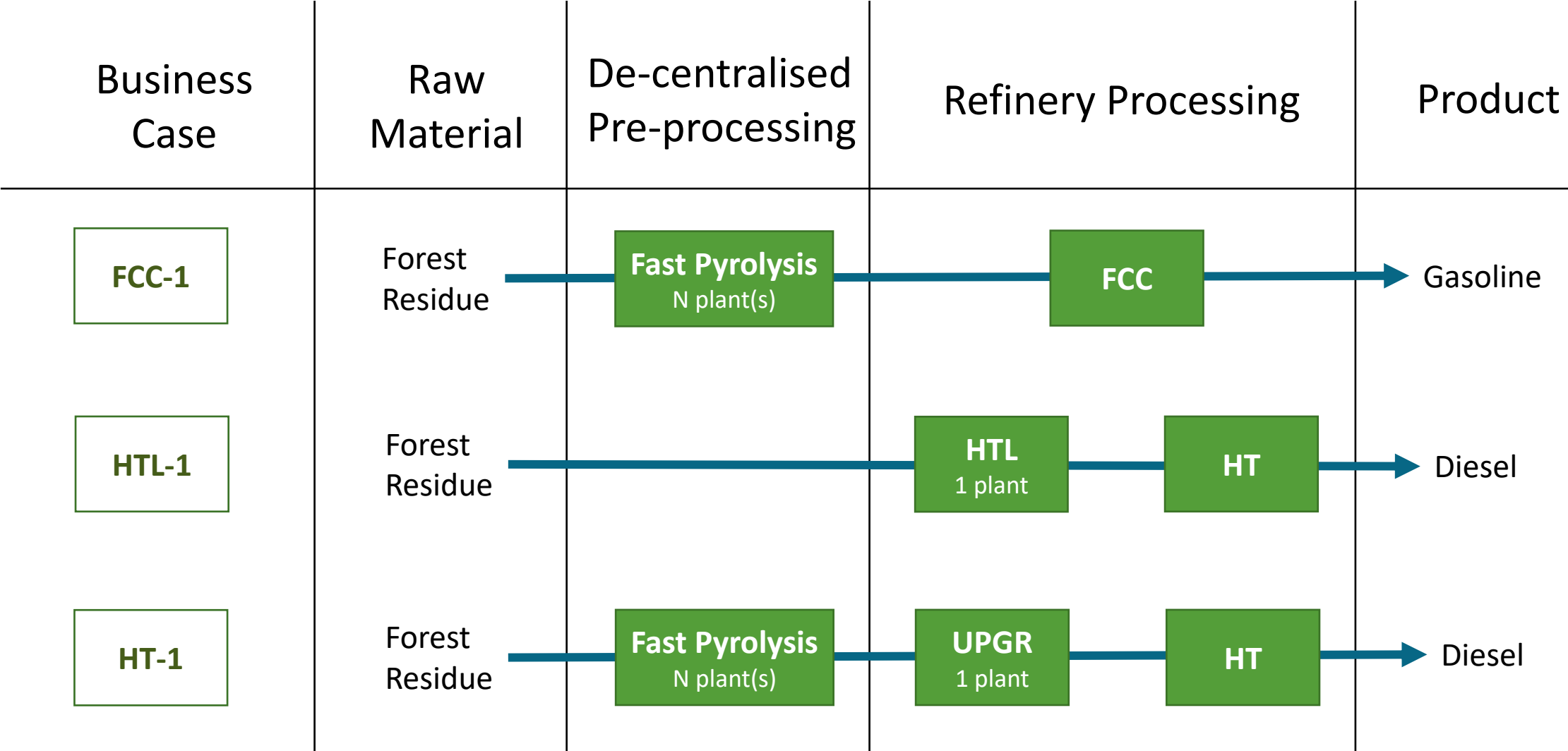


# Scenario analysis: Ranking of Technical and Economic feasibility

Treatment	Post-treatment	Final refining	Raw material	Location	Technical feasibility	Economic feasibility
Pyrolysis	Stabilisation	co-FCC	Forest residue	Baltics	++	+++
			Forest residue	Northern Europe	++	++
			Eucalyptus	Spain	+	++
			Straw	Central Europe	---	+++
			Straw	Denmark	---	+
	Stabilisation Deoxygenation	co-FCC	Forest residue	Baltics	+++	--
		co-FCC	Forest residue	Northern Europe	+++	---
		co-HT	Forest residue	Baltics	-	-
		co-HT	Forest residue	Northern Europe	-	--
		co-HDO	Forest residue	Baltics	+++	--
		co-HDO	Forest residue	Northern Europe	+++	---
HTL	-	HT	Forest residue	-	---	not defined



# Evaluating Business Cases for scenarios

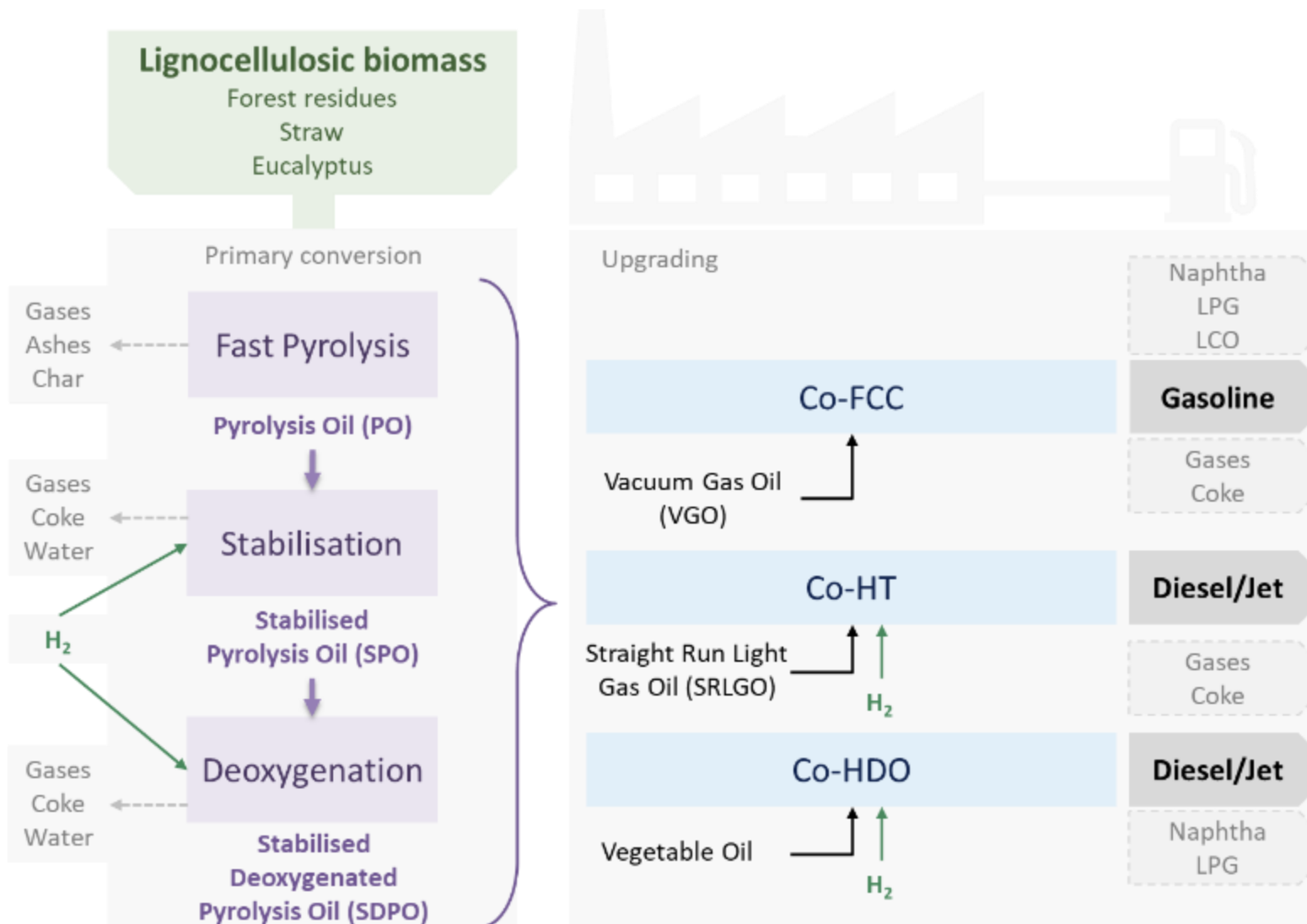


4refinery - Scenarios FOR integration of bio-liquids in existing REFINERY processes  
 European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program, GA No. 727531



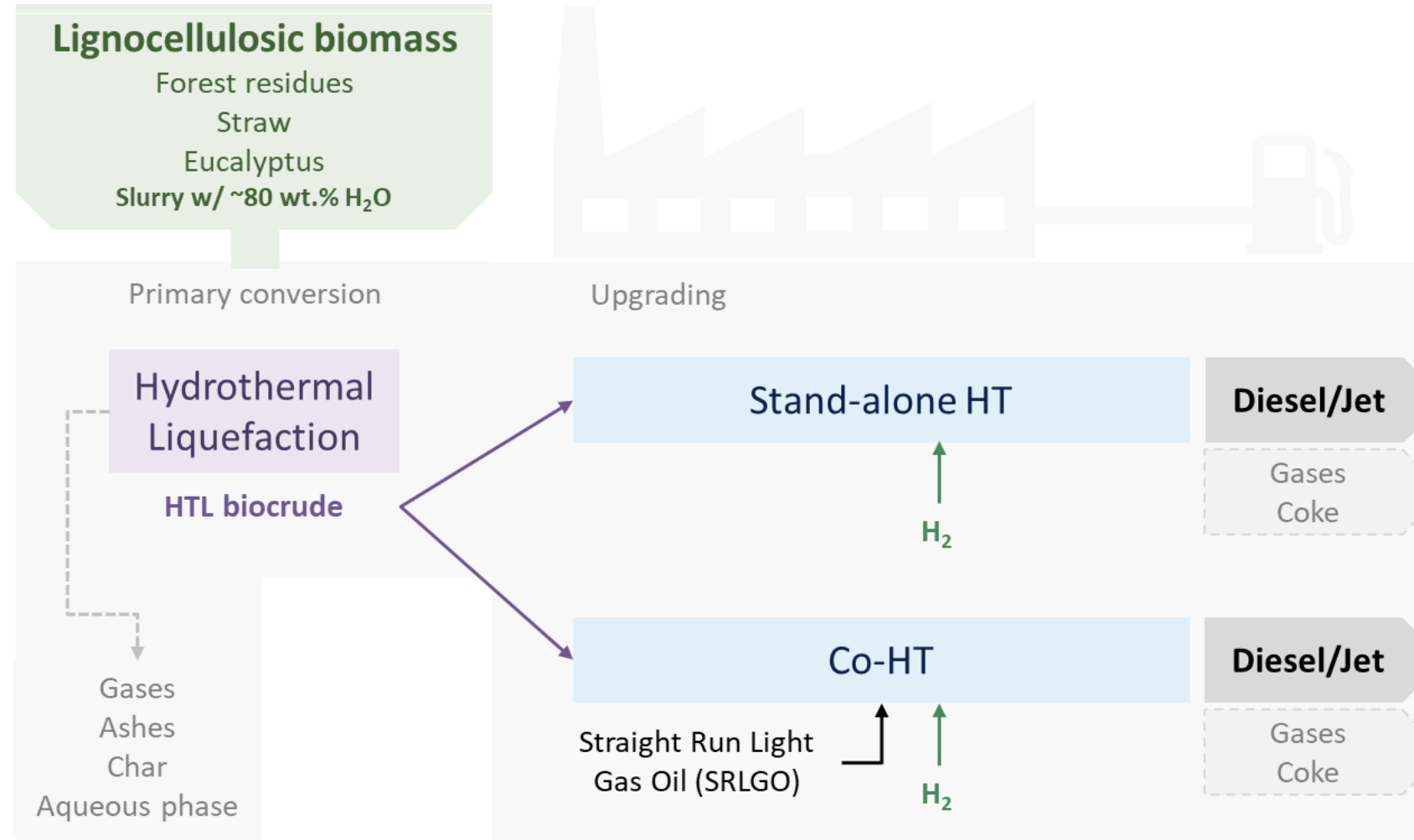
# Overall Conclusions (1)

- There is significant potential to make use of existing EU refineries
- HTL less mature than FP – Still technical challenges to be tackled in the near-future
- Co-HT less mature than co-FCC - but there are significant mid-to-long-term opportunities for co-HT
  - The aviation and shipping industries present a longer-term market for co-processed fuels.
  - Support and initiative focused on SAF and sustainable shipping



# Overall Conclusions (2)

- Lignocellulosic biomass supply chains are relatively immature at present, though vary by feedstock and region.
  - EU has high feedstock potential but local level feedstock assessments will be needed to determine the true level of feedstock availability
  - Decentralised primary conversion steps can simplify the supply chain
- Competitive pricing is the main factor for the market integration of co-processed fuels





# Public acceptance - Overall Findings

- The public is in general found to be **supportive of biofuels**, although public knowledge and understanding of biofuels is found to be limited.
- Thus, **public opinion is vulnerable to dominant discourses and media frames** and can be **swayed** by these.
- **Knowledge is found to be a key element in the shaping of public opinion**, and awareness of unintended consequences of biofuel implementation diminishes public support.
- Some **potential drawbacks** related to biofuels, such as land requirements, iLUC (indirect land use change), and biodiversity impacts, **seem to be seldom understood by the public**, which raises the **importance of knowledge** increase and a **factual transparency** of these critical aspects.
- This becomes increasingly important as large scale production of biofuels are developed.
- Balanced and transparent reporting of involved risks and benefits will be key to continued **public support** and a **stable investment-environment**.



# Final developments: Toolbox for scenario analysis



Select Case Common Parameters Results

Plant capacity  
5 Biomass dry input

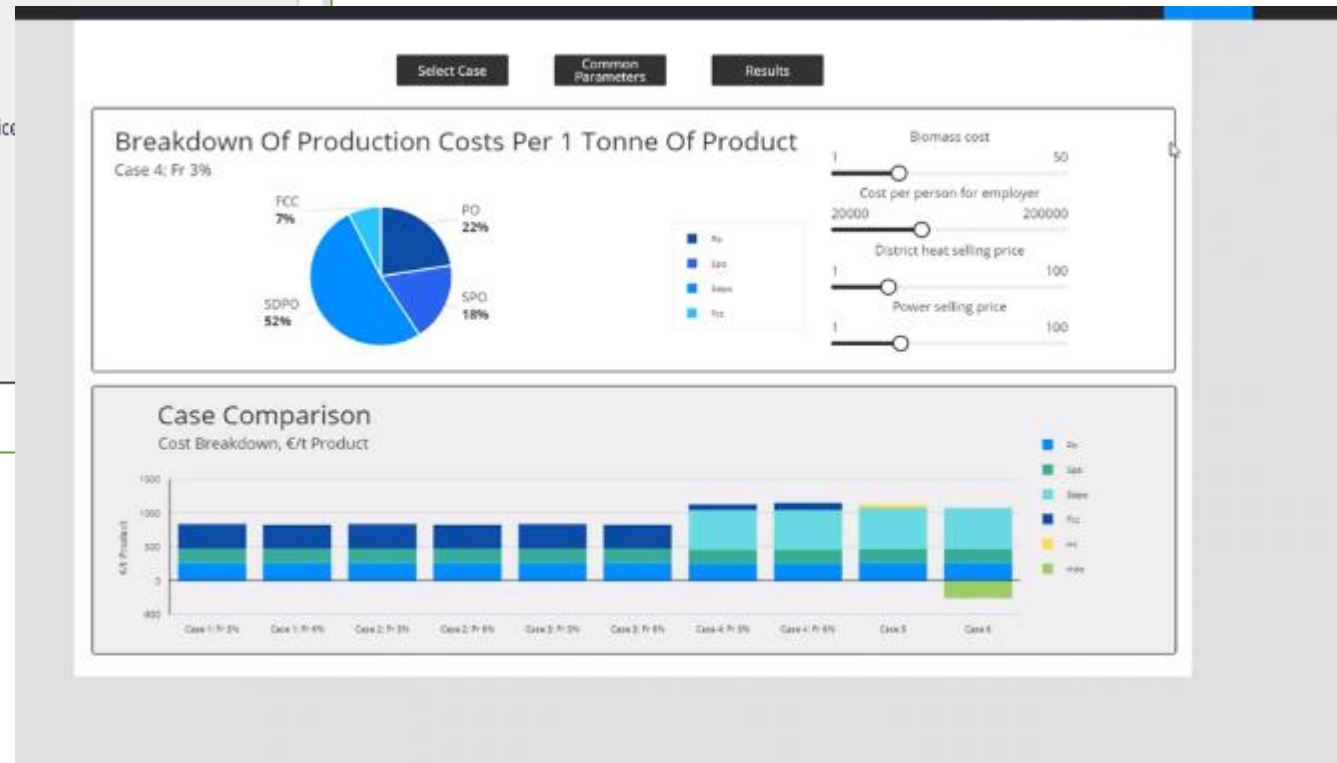
Operational costs & benefits

€75000 Cost per person for employer €20.0 District heat selling price

€45.0 Power selling price €17.2 Biomass cost

Economic assumptions

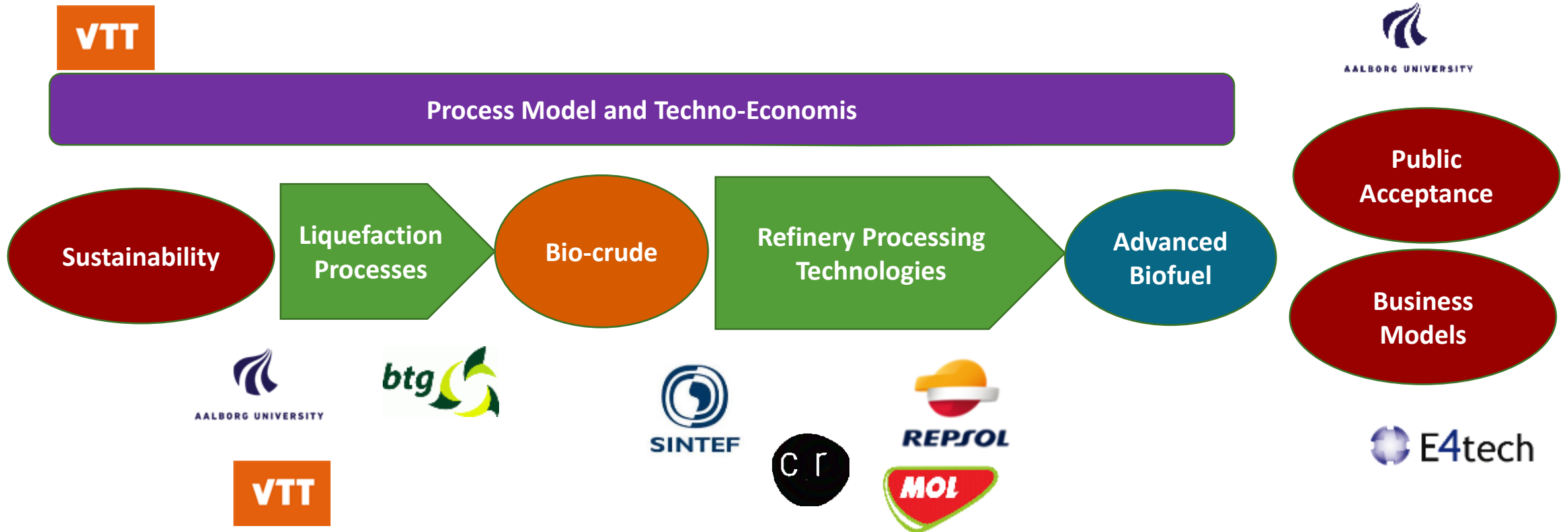
20 Economic lifetime 10% Rate of return



- Based on database and models developed in the 4Refinery Project
- To be accessible for scenario analysis



# Acknowledgements to 4Refinery Consortium





Thank you for your attention!



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