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Hydroprocessing of HTL biocrudes to liquid fuels: Lessons learned and milestones achieved

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Biofuels to decarbonize transportations



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- Long-haul transportations are important contributors to global warming issues
- Around 8.4% global CO₂ emissions come from freight road transport, aviation and shipping (*source: OurWorldinData.org*)
- Almost 40% of all CO₂ emissions in 2050 will be caused by shipping and aviation if left unregulated (*source: European Parliament study*)
- Electrification is less feasible for long-haul
- Potential use of hydrogen, though with some difficulties
- **Sustainable biofuels needed**



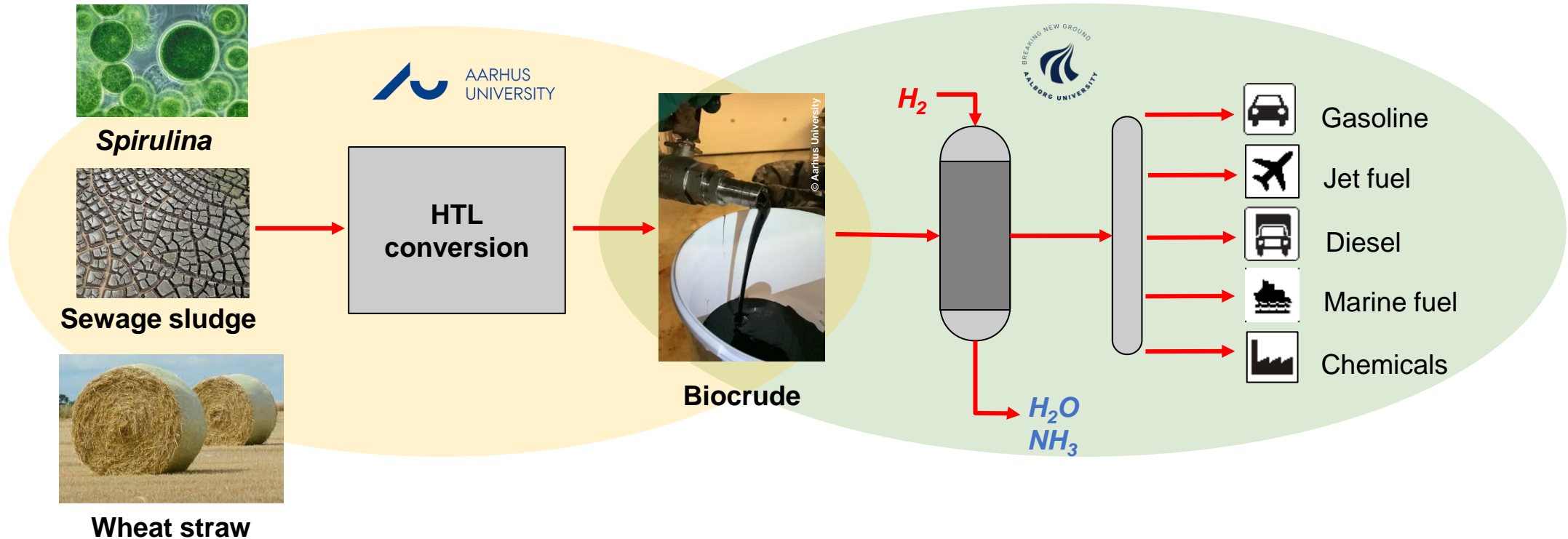
From biomass to drop-in fuels



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"Drop-in biofuels are defined as liquid hydro-carbons that are functionally equivalent to petroleum fuels and are fully compatible with existing petroleum infrastructure".

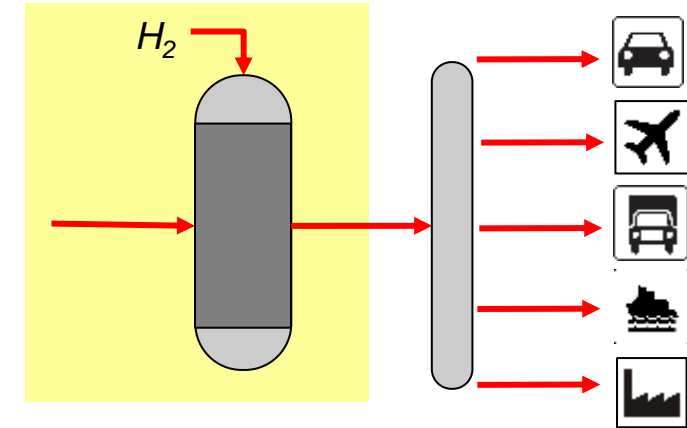
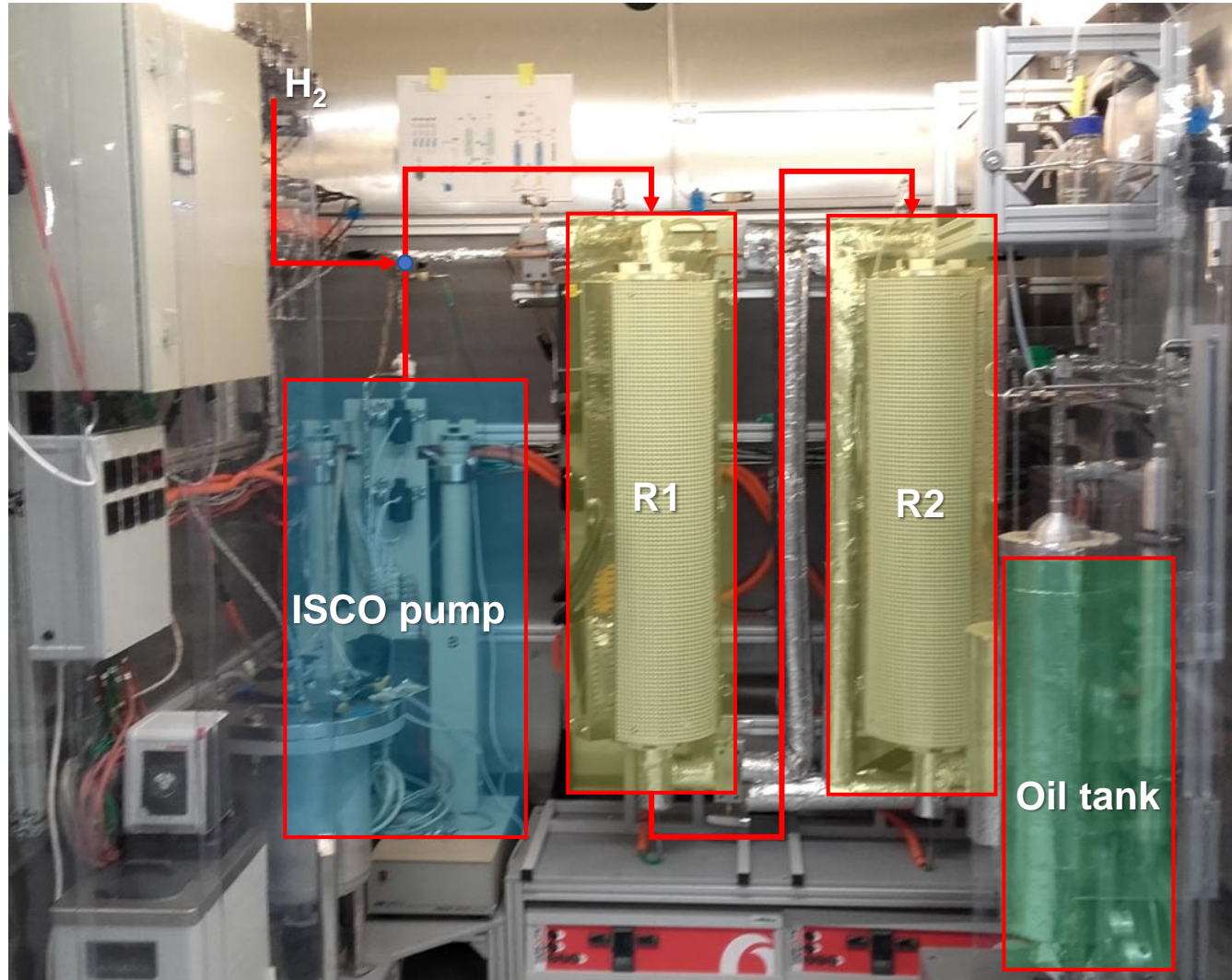
IEA Task 39



AAU's continuous hydrotreater



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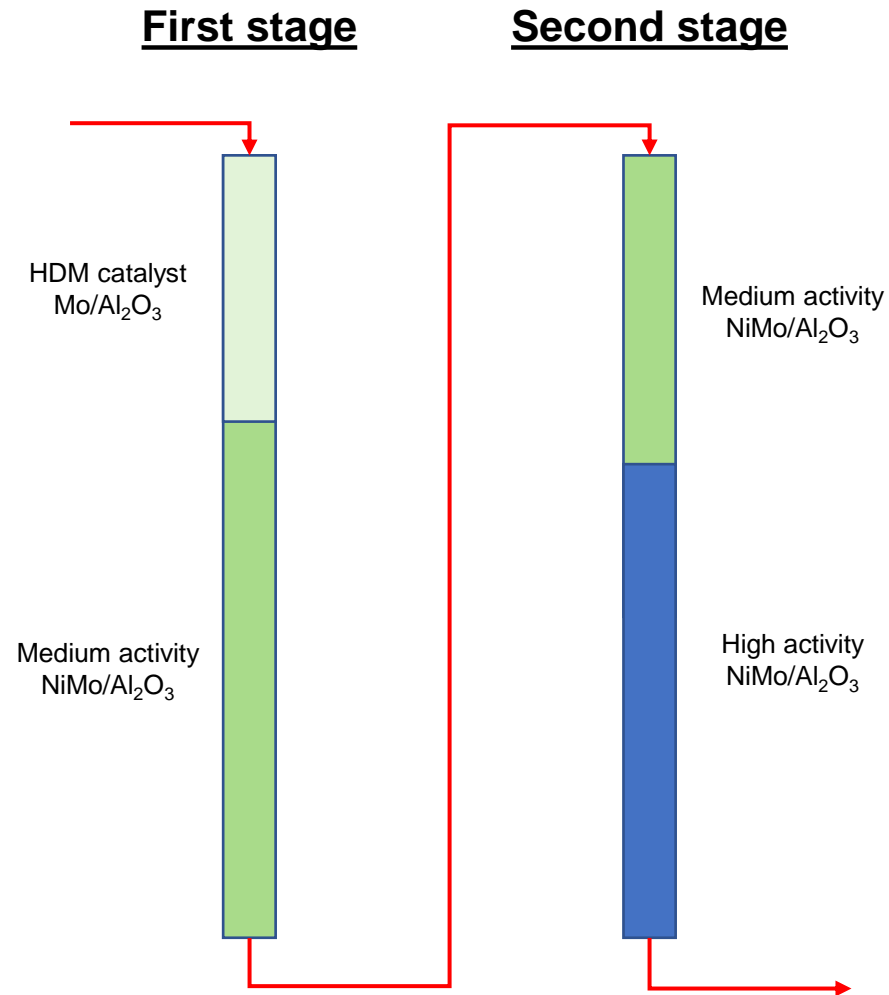
No. reactors	2
Reactor volume	150 cm ³ (each)
Operating mode	Independent / serial
Reactor type	Tubular, packed bed
Flow mode	Downflow
Usual throughput	~ 50 mL/h
Heating	Tubular furnace, 3 zones Trace heating on pipes
Max. operating P	150 bar



Choosing the right catalysts



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- Sulfided hydroprocessing catalysts are used
- Biocrude has typically high inorganic content (often from 500 to 4000 ppm)
- Proper catalyst selection is crucial
- Temperature profile and grading are specific to each biocrude → know-how is needed!



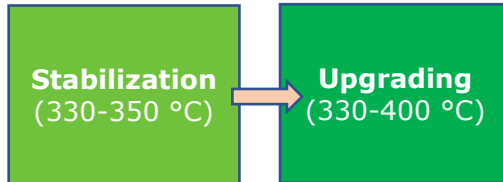
HALDOR TOPSOE 



Summary of the hydrotreating campaigns



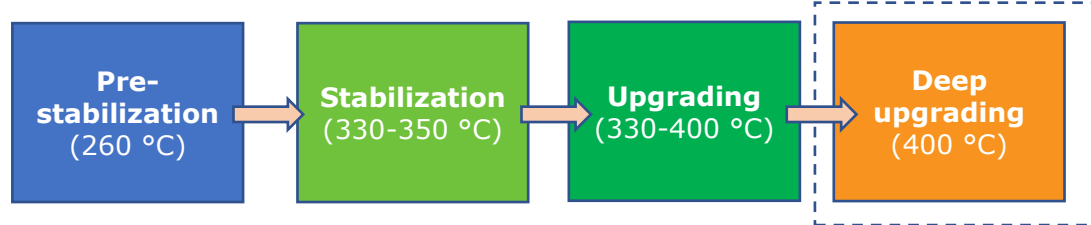
Spirulina



335 hours



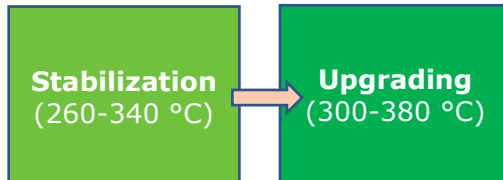
Sewage sludge



165 hours



Wheat straw

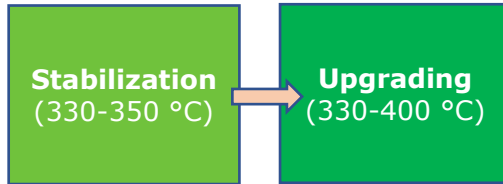


215 hours

Summary of the hydrotreating campaigns



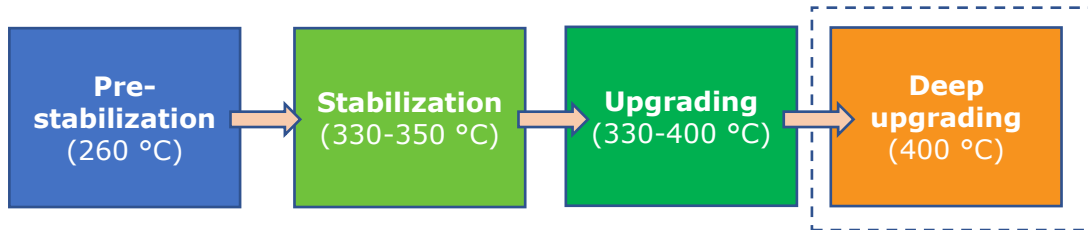
Spirulina



	C	H	N	O	H/C
Biocrude	75.1	10.8	7.6	6.5	1.73
Upgraded	83.8	15.5	0.6	0	2.21



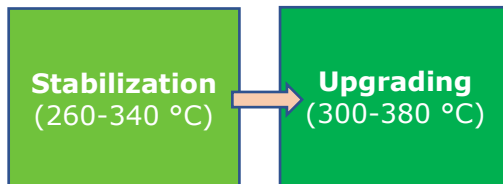
Sewage sludge



	C	H	N	O	H/C
Biocrude	75.6	95	3.0	11.8	1.51
Upgraded	84.5	14.7	0.8	0	2.09



Wheat straw

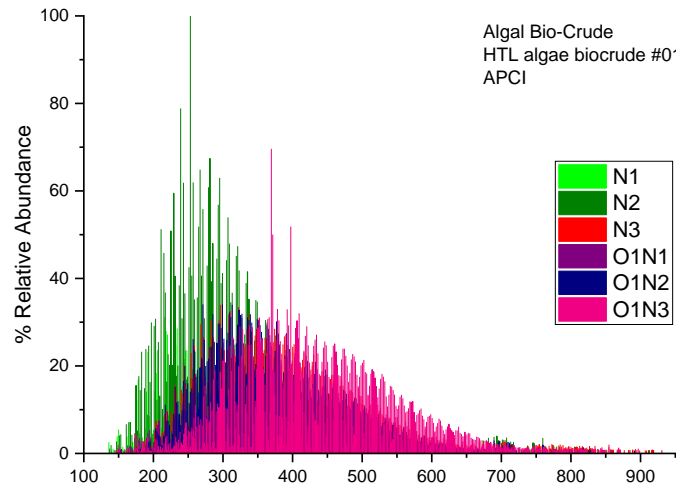


	C	H	N	O	H/C
Biocrude	72.3	7.2	1.2	19.3	1.19
Upgraded	87.7	12.1	0.9	0	1.66

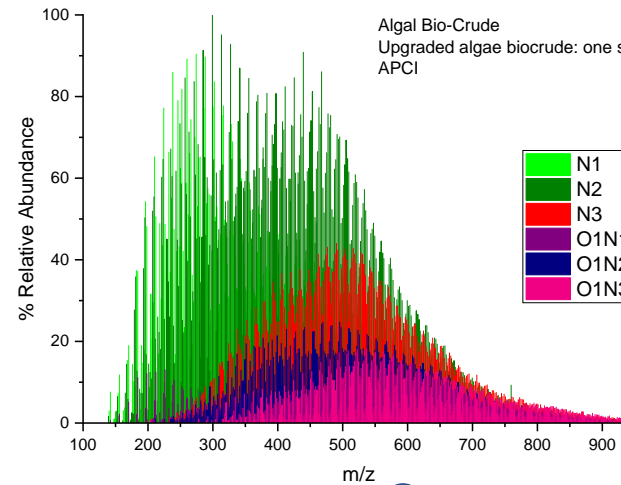
Advanced characterization of the biocrude



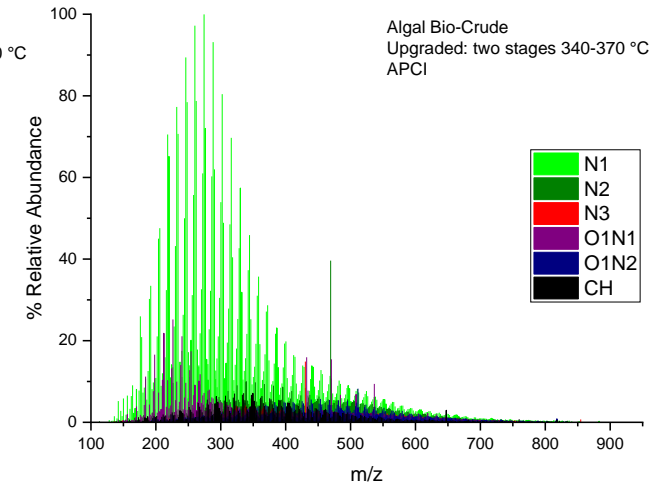
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Spirulina biocrude



After 1st stage (340 °C)



After 2nd stage (340+370 °C)

- FTICR-MS analysis helps understanding the fate of N-containing compounds
- Information on the whole spectrum of biocrude
- N removal requires high temperatures!
- N₁ compounds are the most refractory to treatment



Fractional distillation







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Distillation in a 15 theoretical plates column (ASTM D2892)

- Around **1.2 L** feed
- Four steps distillation
 - 760 torr (atmospheric)
 - 100, 20, 1 torr (vacuum)
- Cuts collected every 25 °C

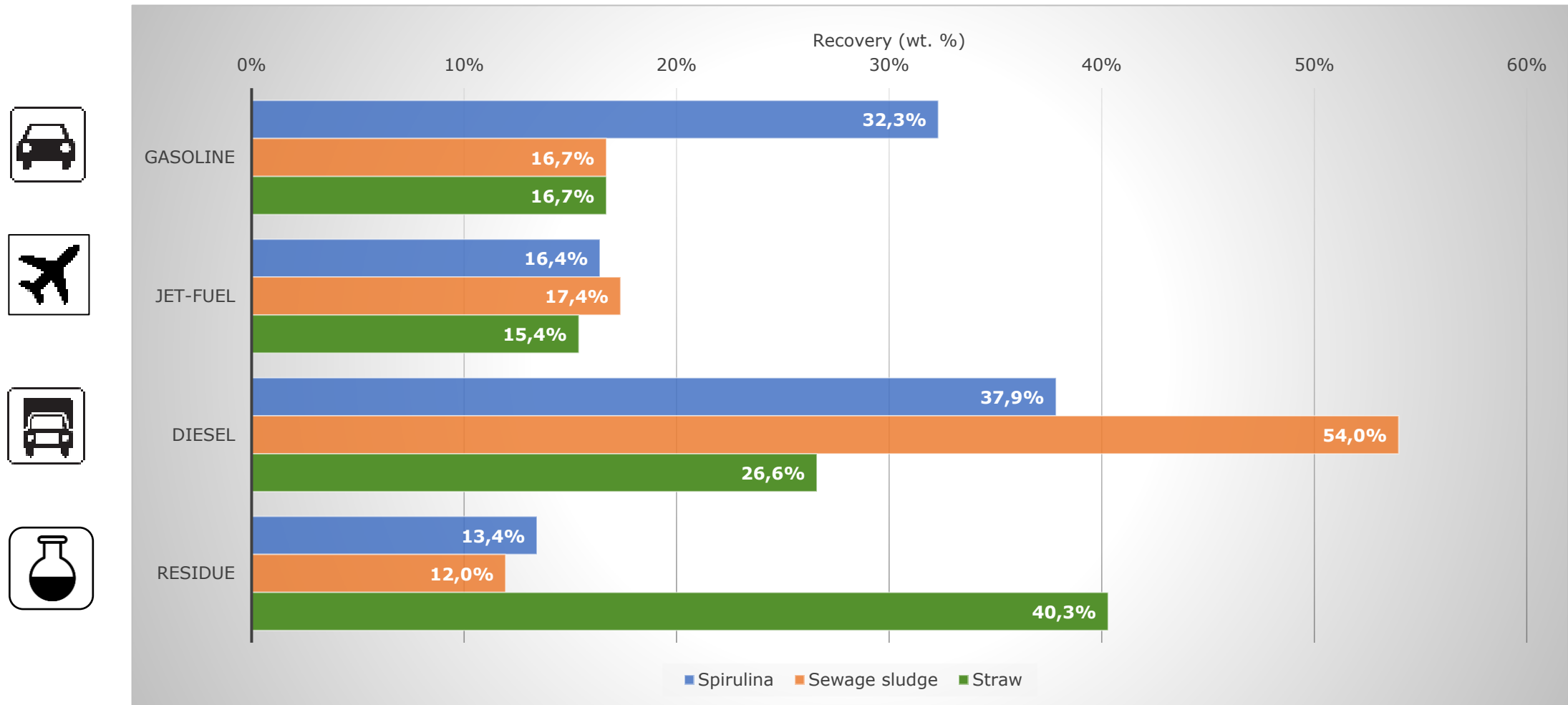
Gasoline		< 175 °C
Jet-fuel		175-250 °C
Diesel		250-350 °C
Residue		> 350 °C



Distillation and yields



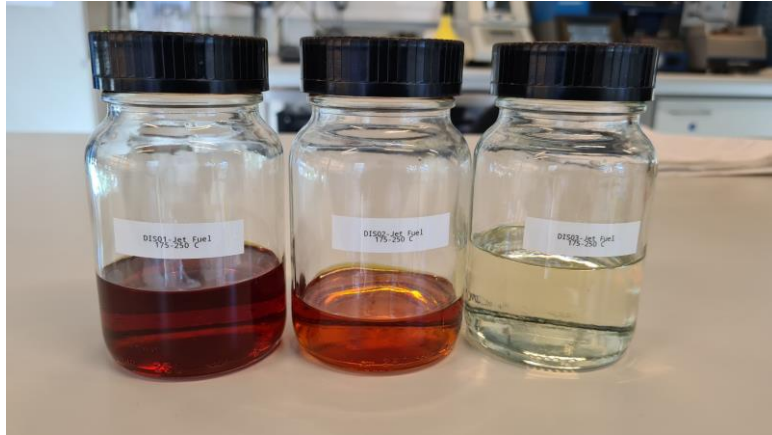
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Produced biofuels



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Jet-fuel
175-250 °C



Diesel
250-350 °C

- Representative fuels were obtained
- Jet-fuel was characterized against ASTM D7566
- Diesel was characterized against EN 590
- **Most specifications were achieved**



Diesel products



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- Diesel compliant with most specification of EN 590 was produced, **even with no blending**
- High paraffinic nature
- Very good parameters, especially on cetane index
- Cold-flow properties can improve upon blending
- Fully on-spec up to 10% blending

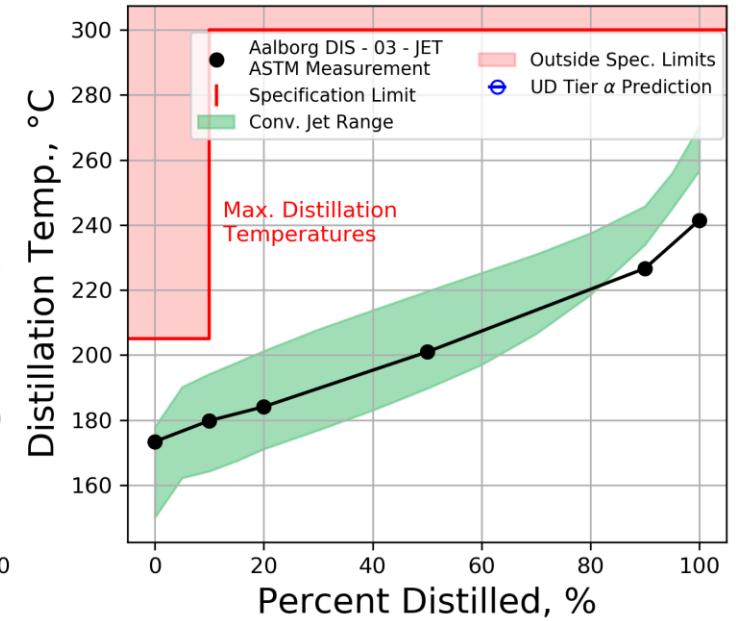
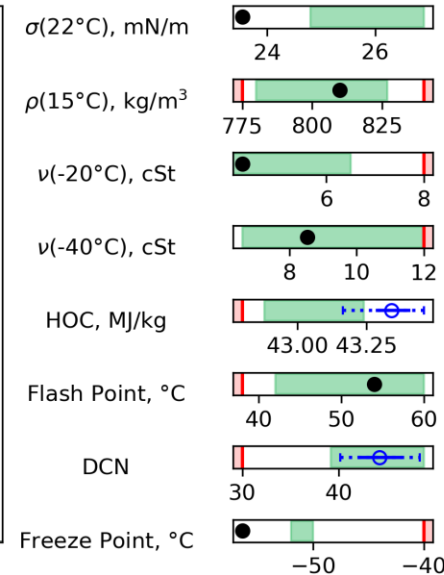
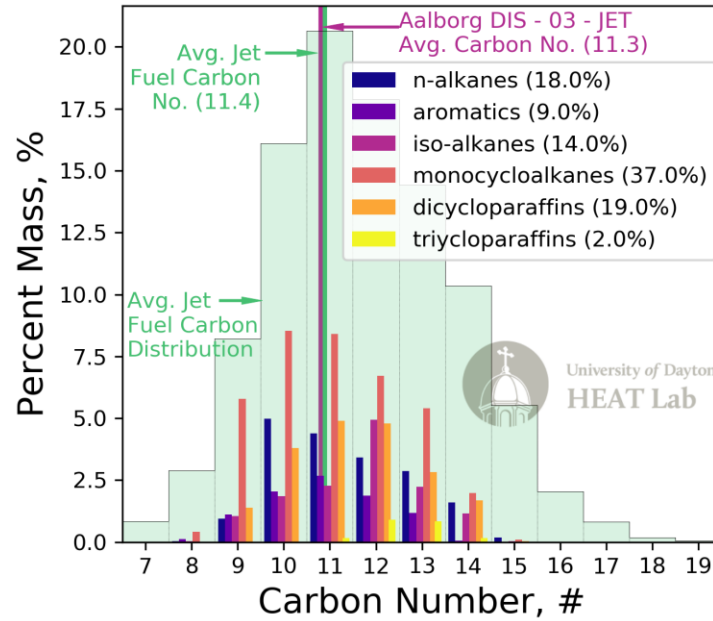
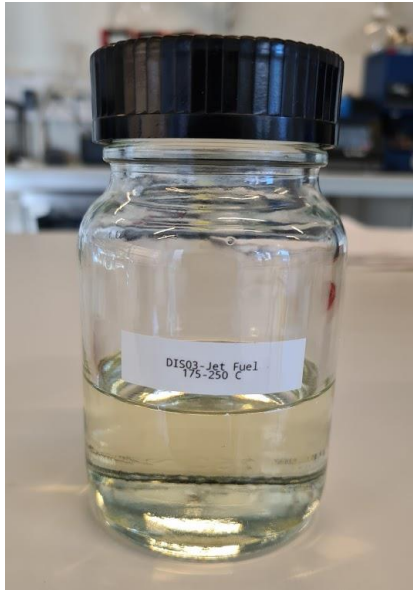
	EN590	<i>Spirulina</i> diesel	Sludge diesel
Density (kg m ⁻³)	820-845	816.3	813.2
Viscosity (mm ² s ⁻¹)	2 – 4	3.650	3.664
Cloud point (°C)	< -6	7	14
Pour point (°C)		6	12
TAN (g _{KOH} kg ⁻¹)		0.31	0.05
Cetane Index (-)	> 46	79	79
Sulfur (ppm)	< 10	43.2	4.7
E250 (%)	< 65	7	8
E350 (%)	> 85	100	94
T ₉₅ (°C)	< 360	323	333



Sewage sludge jet-fuel properties



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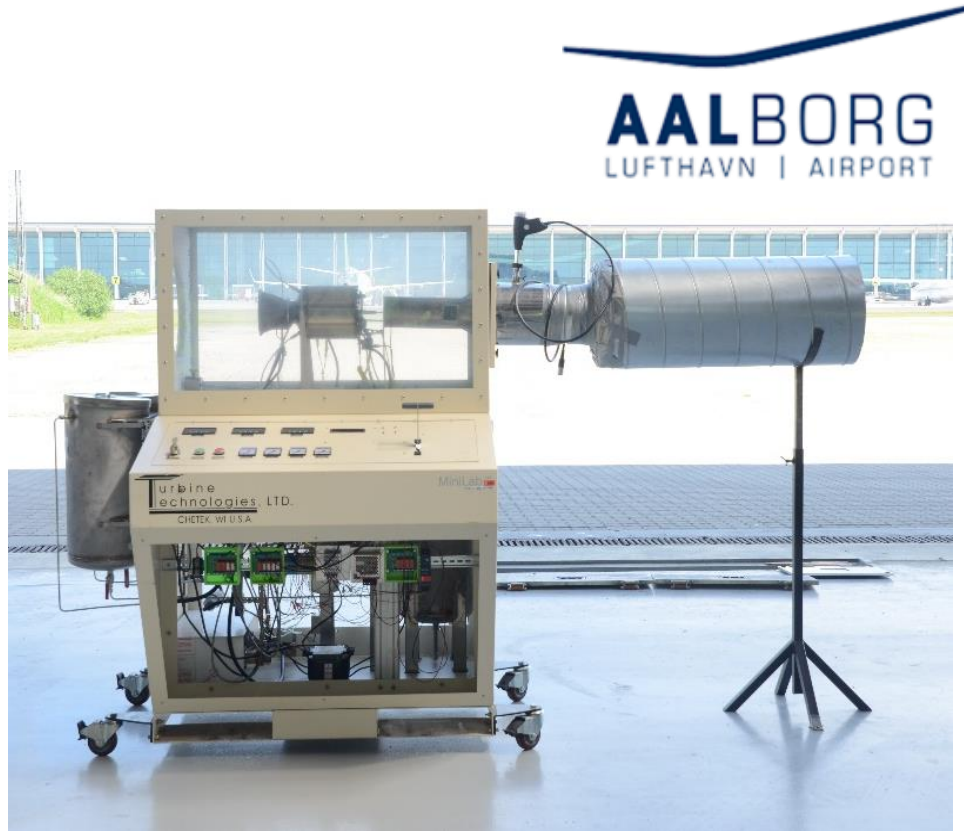
- Boiling point distribution and carbon numbers are in line with standard Jet A-1.
- Physico-chemical properties are compliant with positive ASTM D4054 Tier 1 testing.
- Aromatic content is on target: **9%** (acceptable range: 8-25%, ASTM D7566)
- Residual nitrogen content: **~30 ppm**



Test in an aviation turbine



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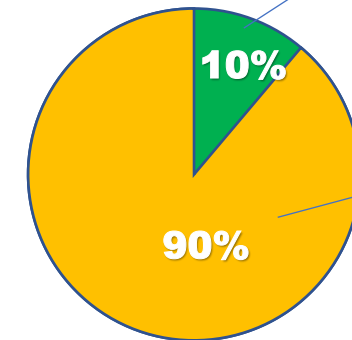


- How does HTL-derived SAF (sustainable aviation fuel) affect combustion?
- Tests at 50k, 60k, 70k rpm



HyFlexFuel

Mix of Spirulina, sewage sludge,
straw jet-fuel component



Commercial
Jet-A1

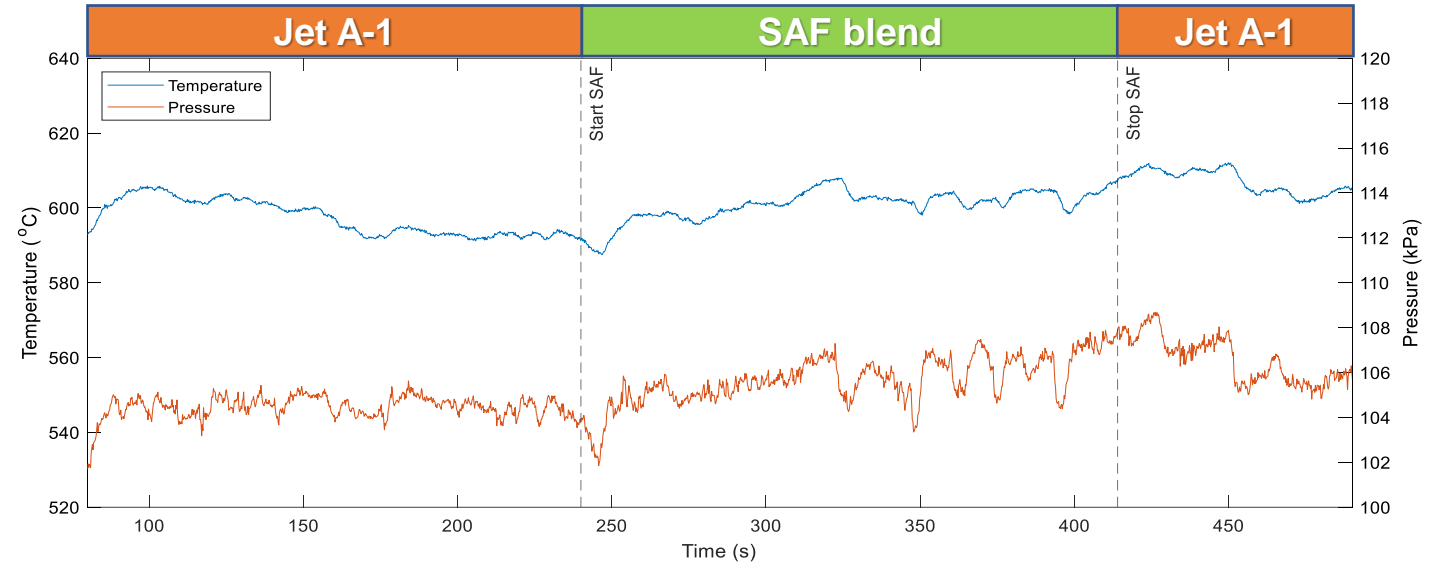
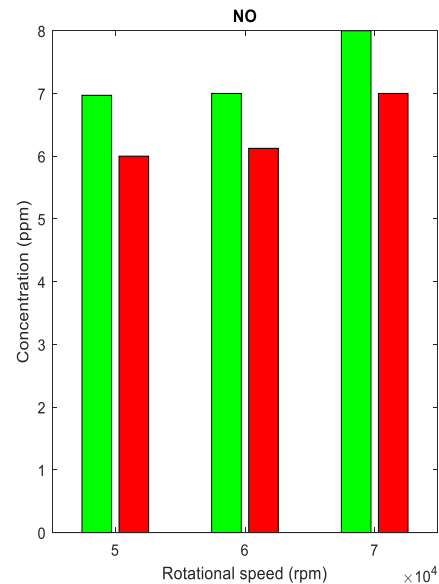
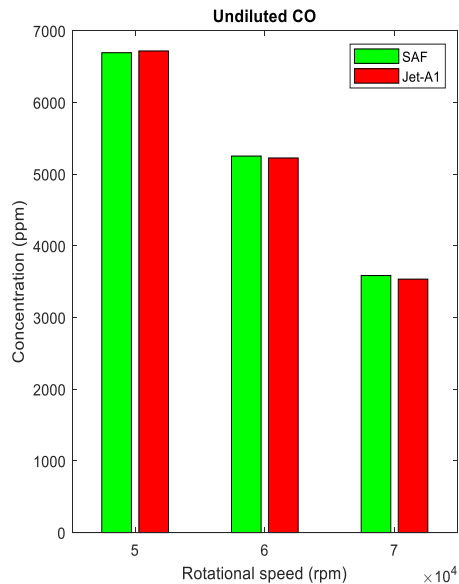
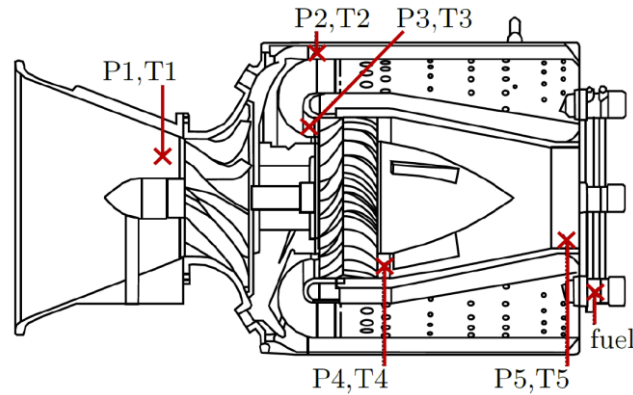
	ASTM D7566	SAF blend at 10%
Density (kg m ⁻³)	775-840	798.2
Pour point (°C)*	< -47	-63.3
Cloud point (°C)		-61.2
T ₁₀ (°C)	< 205	165
T ₅₀ (°C)	report	179
T ₉₀ (°C)	report	204
FBP (°C)	< 300	237



Test in an aviation turbine



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- Switching from Jet A-1 to SAF did not cause visible changes
- Similar flue gas emissions were found
- Only a slight increase in NO concentrations



- HTL is able to produce promising drop-in fuels, with the highest flexibility for feedstock...
- ... but know-how is important: there is no one-size-fits-all!
- Great potential to produce on-spec diesel and jet-fuel (SAF)
- Successful jet engine test with a 10% blend
- The potential towards an HTL-derived SAF is concrete: tests with higher volumes are required in view of a formal approval

Thank you!

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