

### Bioenergy and Sustainable Technologies





Bundesministerium Klimaschutz, Umwelt, Energie, Mobilität, Innovation und Technologie













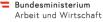


### **Advanced Biofuels Overview**

Hybrid Seminar Prospects for Pyrolysis Oil as Advanced Biofuel in Shipping and Aviation, 24.11.2022

DI (FH) Andrea Sonnleitner















### My background

- BEST Research centre in Austria
- Sustainable Supply and Value Cycles
- Unit Biofuels

- IEA Bioenergy Task 39
- Biofuels to Decarbonize Transport
- National Delegate for Austria



fossil carbon free heat, power, gas and transportation fuels





economic and efficient renewable energy systems

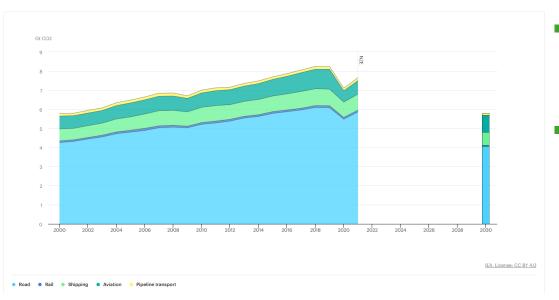




Task 39: Biofuels to decarbonize transport



# IEA, Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport by sub-sector in the Net Zero Scenario, 2000-2030



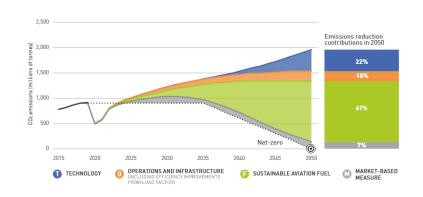
- Aviation Sector
  - 2-3 % of global CO<sub>2</sub>
     emissions
- Shipping Sector:
  - 2-3 % of global GHG emissions
  - Largest source of anthropogenic sulphur emissions

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/global-co2-emissions-from-transport-by-sub-sector-in-the-net-zero-scenario-2000-2030



### Regulations and targets – Aviation Sector

- ReFuelEU proposed volumetric mandates for SAF – 2% in 2025, 5% in 2030, 20% in 2035, 32% in 2040, and 63% in 2050
- Inflation Reduction Act (USA) proposed blenders tax credit
- Aviation sector committed to achieve CO<sub>2</sub>neutral growth from 2020 (2050
  maximum GHG emissions of 325 million t
  CO<sub>2</sub>)
- International Air Transport Association IATA goal reduction in net aviation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 50% by 2050, relative to 2005 levels



Waypoint 2050 – Air Transport Action Group <a href="https://aviationbenefits.org/media/167418/w2050">https://aviationbenefits.org/media/167418/w2050</a> v2021 27sept sum <a href="mary.pdf">mary.pdf</a>



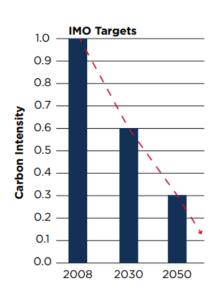
### Regulations and targets – Shipping Sector

#### Overall GHG emission targets

- US Renewable Fuel Standard
- European Green Deal

## International Maritime Organisation (IMO) targets:

- Reduction of carbon intensity by at least 40 % in 2030 and 70% in 2050
- Reduction of total GHG emissions by at least 50 % in 2050
- Since 2020: Maximum Sulphur content of 0.5 wt%







### Sustainable marine and aviation fuels

- Use in maritime engines less than 0.1 %
  - o Alternative fuels include HVO, Biogas, ethanol, methanol, hydrogen, ammonia, electricity
- Current volumes of Sustainable Aviation fuels less than 1 %
  - Most SAF oil based, but large volumes need to be based on more abundant feedstocks

- Challenges:
  - High production costs
  - Availability of feedstock and sustainability
  - Uncertainties regarding the legal framework
  - Low supply Number of facilities → Scale-up and Commercialisation → Demonstration



### Production technologies for advanced (bio)fuels

**HEFA** (Hydrotreated Fully commercial esters and fatty Coprocessing acids) technologies Gasification and Next commercial **Fischer Tropsch** Alcohol-to-Jet **Synthesis Pyrolysis and Emerging** Hydrothermal Power-to-Liquid technologies liquefaction

- Drop-in Fuels
- Certification (f.e. 9 certified SAF pathways)
- Feedstock and Technology → GHG emissions, production costs



### Worldwide production and demonstration facilities





### https://demoplants.best-research.eu/

Туре	Technology	Status
☐ TRL 1-3 Research	☐ Alcohol-to-jet	planned
☐ TRL 4-5 Pilot	E-Fuels Biomass Hybrids	under construction
☐ TRL 6-7 Demonstration	☐ Fast Pyrolysis	operational
☐ TRL 8 First-of-a-kind	Fermentation	non operational
commercial	Gasification	cancelled
☐ TRL 9 Commercial	Hydrothermal Liquefaction	idle
	Hydrotreatment	on hold
	Lignin Depolymerisation	_
	Other Technology	
Raw Material	Output	
agricultural residues	☐ bio-oil	☐ heat
□ biomass / biomass coal blends	- Breeze	
	□ biogas	hydrogen     hydrogen     hydrogen     hydrogen
forest residues	☐ butanol	hydrogen isobutene
forest residues		
	butanol	isobutene
☐ lignocellulosics ☐ oilcrops, oils and fats ☐ organic residues and waste	butanol clean syngas diesel-type hydrocarbons diesel with biogenic content	isobutene methanol
☐ lignocellulosics ☐ oilcrops, oils and fats ☐ organic residues and waste streams	butanol clean syngas diesel-type hydrocarbons diesel with biogenic content DME	isobutene methanol other
lignocellulosics oilcrops, oils and fats organic residues and waste streams other	butanol clean syngas diesel-type hydrocarbons diesel with biogenic content	isobutene methanol other power (electricity)
☐ lignocellulosics ☐ oilcrops, oils and fats ☐ organic residues and waste streams	butanol clean syngas diesel-type hydrocarbons diesel with biogenic content DME	isobutene methanol other power (electricity) pyrolysis oil



### **Advanced biofuels for Shipping and Aviation**

- essential for GHG emission reduction
- Demonstration and scale-up necessary
- Drive commercialization forward
- Reduction of costs
- Consistant policy important
- No silver bullet we need every single technology



Decarbonisation of maritime and aviation transport



### More information and details:

IEA Bioenergy Task 39 reports published in 2021:

- Progress in Commerzialisation of Biojet/Sustainable Fuels (SAF): Technologies, potential and challenges
- Progress towards biofuels for marine shipping:
   Status and Identification of barriers for utilization of advanced biofuels in the marine sector

https://task39.ieabioenergy.com/publicationsnew/







### Contact

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