

from **waste**  
**energy**



# The bioCRACK Process

– a refinery integrated biomass-to-liquid concept to produce diesel from biogenic feedstock

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BDI - BioEnergy International AG



**bioCRACK**

BDI BioDiesel

BDI BioGas

BDI RetroFit

# Outline

- BDI at a glance
- Motivation
- bioCRACK Concept
- Pilot Plant
- Experimental Results
- Outlook / Summary



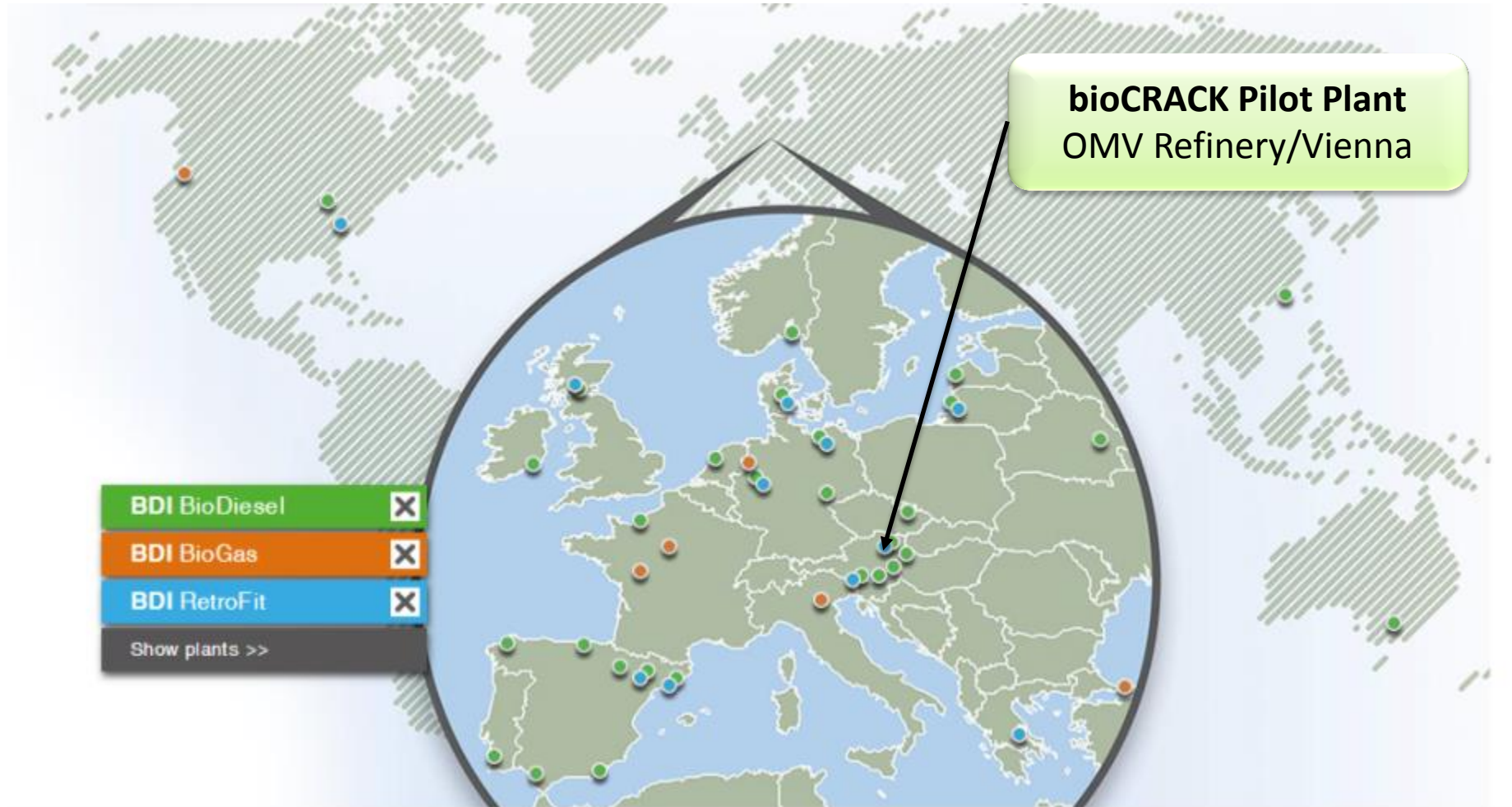
# BDI at a glance

- Austrian based, highly professional plant engineering and construction company
- Tailor-made turn-key solutions
- Own biodiesel & biogas technologies “from waste to value”
- More than 40 reference plants on 4 continents, since 1991
- Strong in-house r & d (5 – 10% of annual revenue)



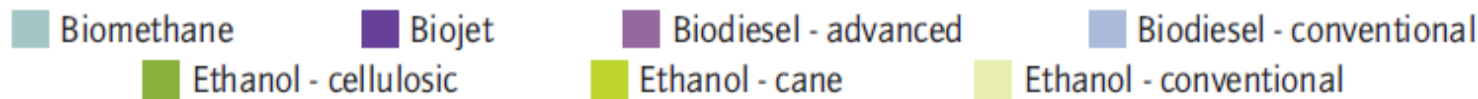


# Global Player



# bioCRACK - Motivation

## IEA projected global biofuels demand



Huge projected global demand on biofuels especially on advanced (Bio)Diesel

### **EU RED:**

10% renewable energy in transport (2020), Lignocellulosic-biofuels preferred (double counting)

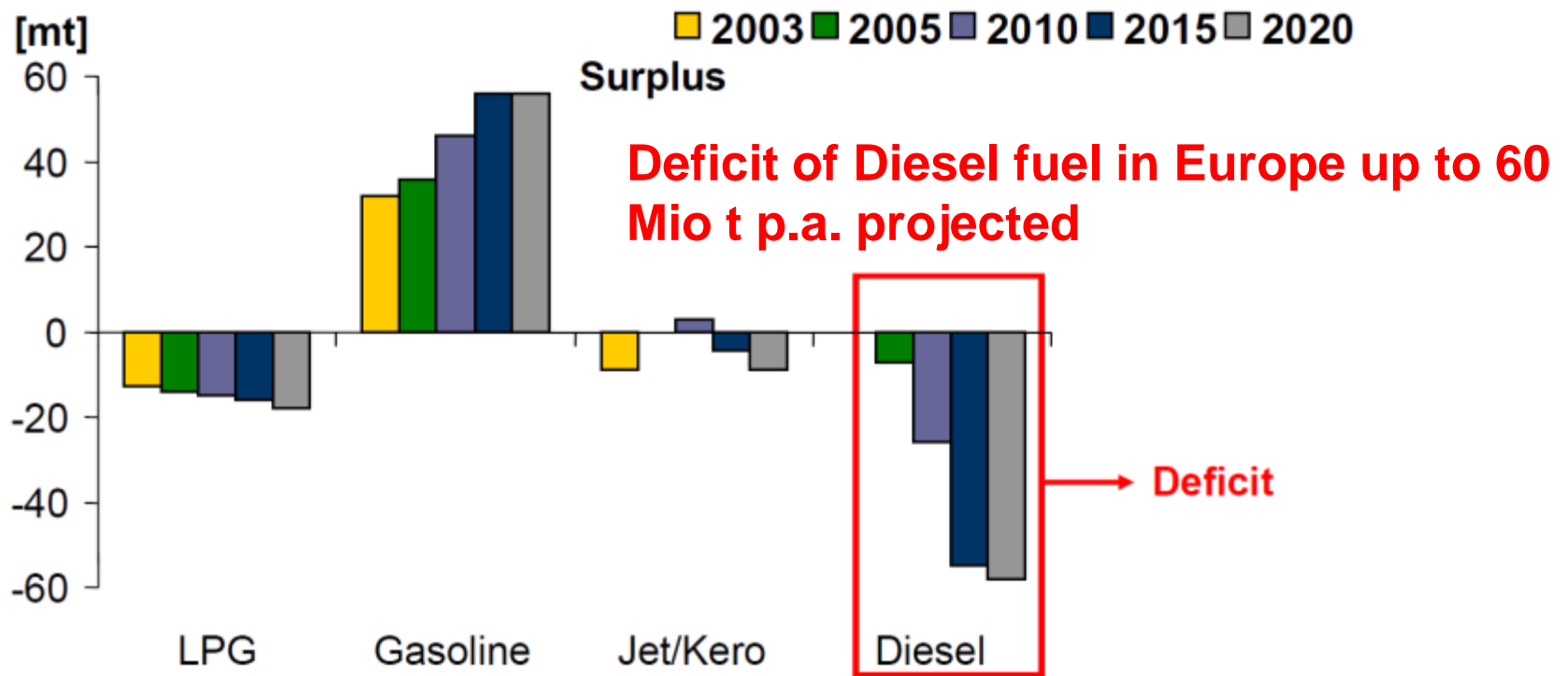
**US Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS2):**  
36 billion gallons renewable fuels, of which 21 bgal advanced biofuels (2022)

2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

Source: IEA Technology Roadmap - Biofuels for Transport 2011 1 exajoule ~ 23-24 Mio t Oil

# bioCRACK - Motivation

## Europe oil product balances



Source (by OMV): Refining Capacity Study, EUROPIA Strategy Council

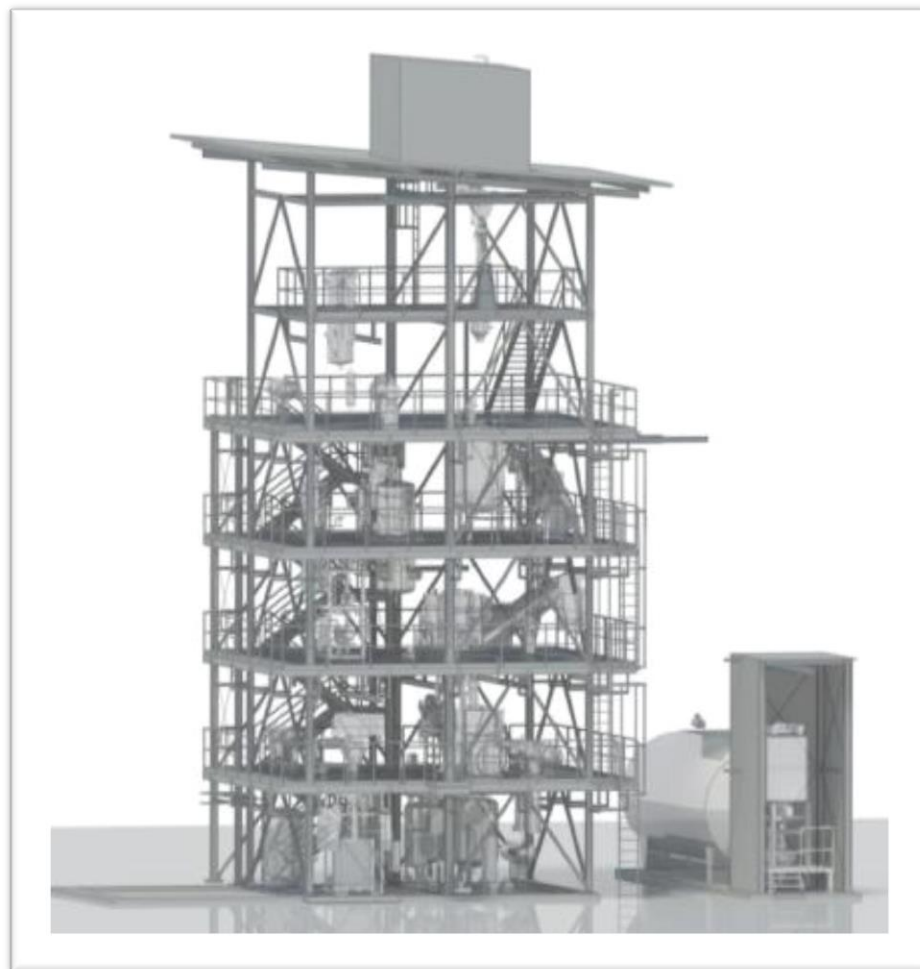
# bioCRACK - Motivation

- Continuous development of **Benchmark-Technologies for Biofuel production**
- Technically simple process for the production of **Next Generation Biofuel**
- Conversion of **biogenic waste & residues** from „non-food“ areas into high-quality Biofuel



# bioCRACK - Project Goals

- Compliance of current quality standards in final fuel product
- Useable side-products, no waste streams
- Integrable in conventional process of mineral oil refining
- Liquid phase pyrolysis (liquefaction of solid biomass)
- Co-processing of intermediate product in refinery (heavy ends) and solid Biomass





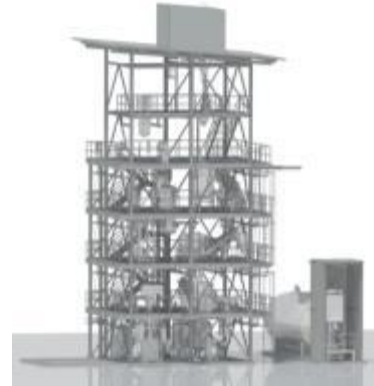
# bioCRACK History



Start basic research of liquid phase pyrolysis



Start-up of test plant (6kg/h); Test trials



Start Coop. with OMV, Engineering pilot plant Construction & start-up



Continuous test runs (24h/5d)



2007

2008/9

2010/11/12

2013/14

# bioCRACK Partners



BDI – BioEnergy International AG



OMV Refining and Marketing GmbH



Institute of Chemical Engineering and Environmental Technology

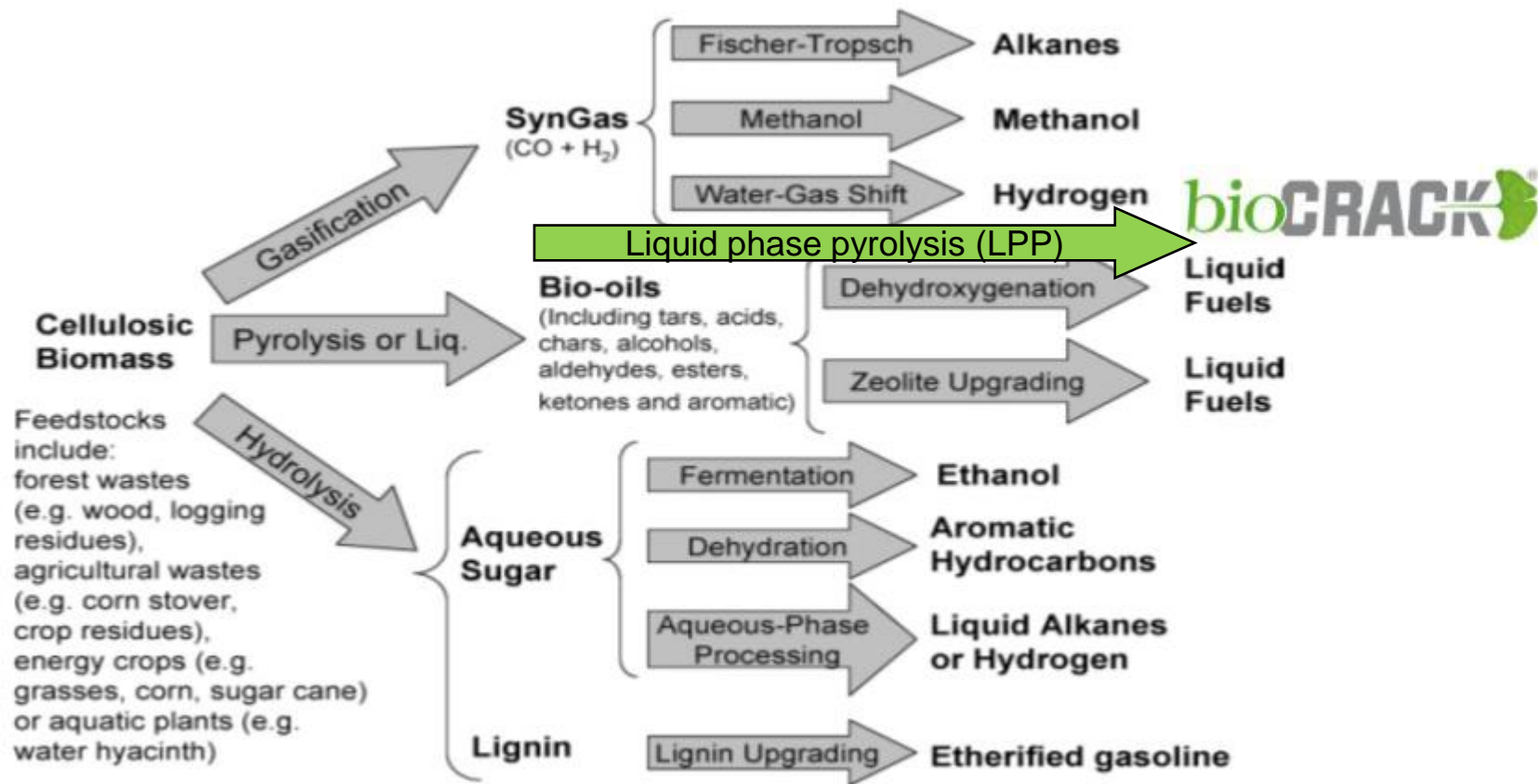
Prof. Dr. M. Siebenhofer



Austrian Climate & Energy Fund  
“New Energies 2020”

# bioCRACK - Concept

## Typical pathways from lignocellulosis to biofuel



Source: Chem.Rev.2006,106,4044ff

# bioCRACK - Concept

In liquid phase pyrolysis (LPP) a hot liquid is used as heat carrier

## Pro:

- Moderate process conditions (ambient pressure, temperature  $<450^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Compared to other technologies simple concept
- Heat recovery possible
- Usage of standard industrial equipment
- Time to market short
- Direct conversion from solid biomass to liquid hydrocarbon

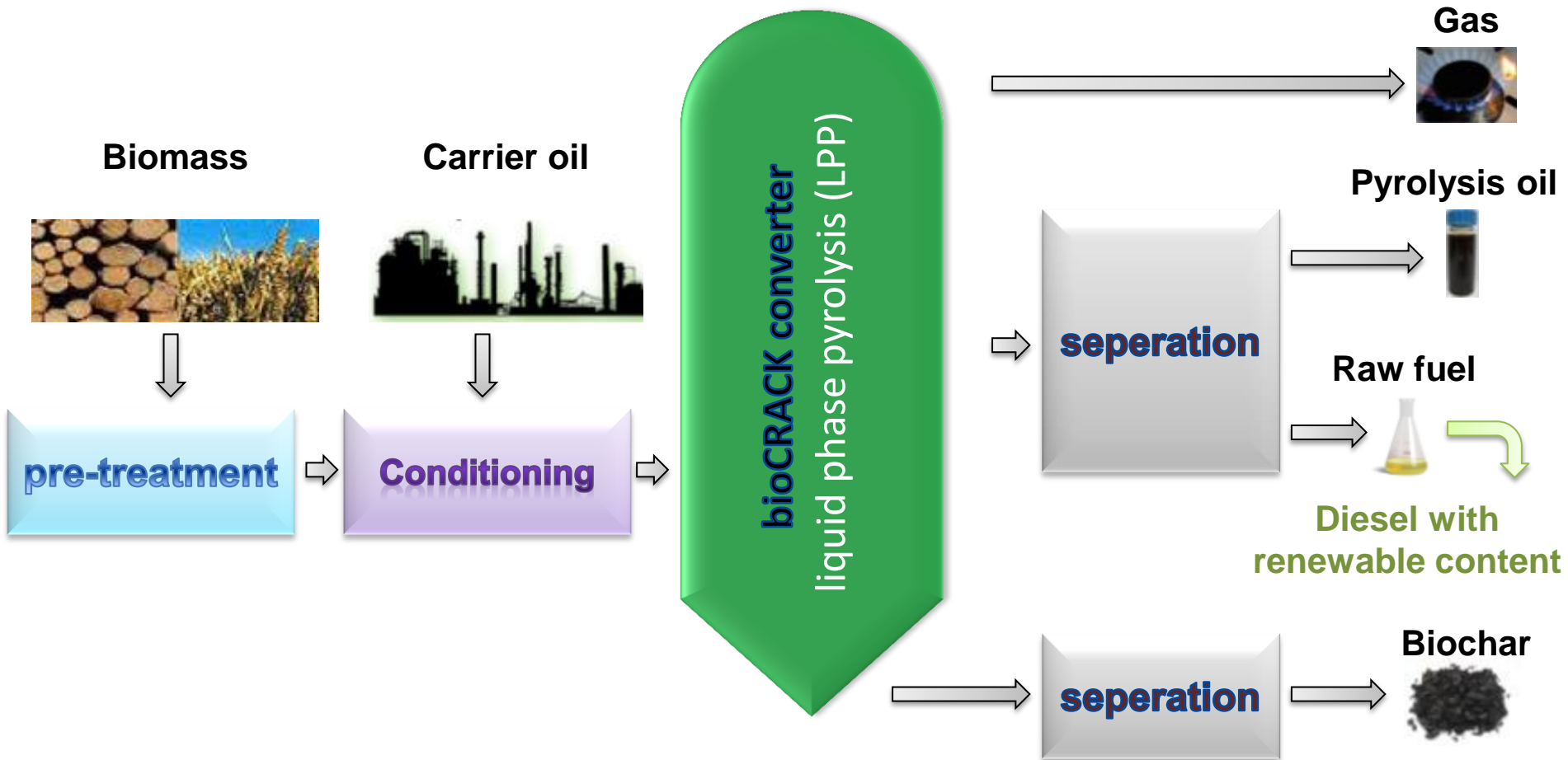
## Contra:

- Limitation in maximum temperature
- Limited conversion from solid to fuel
- Challenging separation task solid/liquid
- Utilisation of by-products necessary
- Cracking of the heat carrier oil



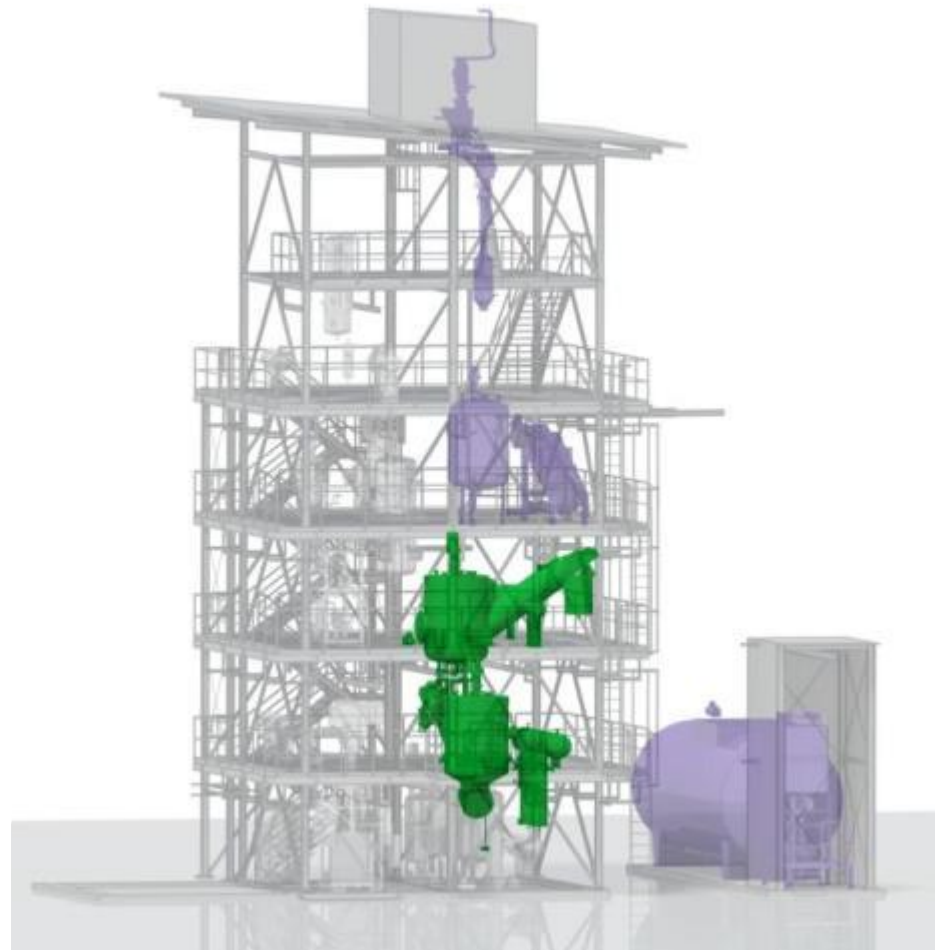
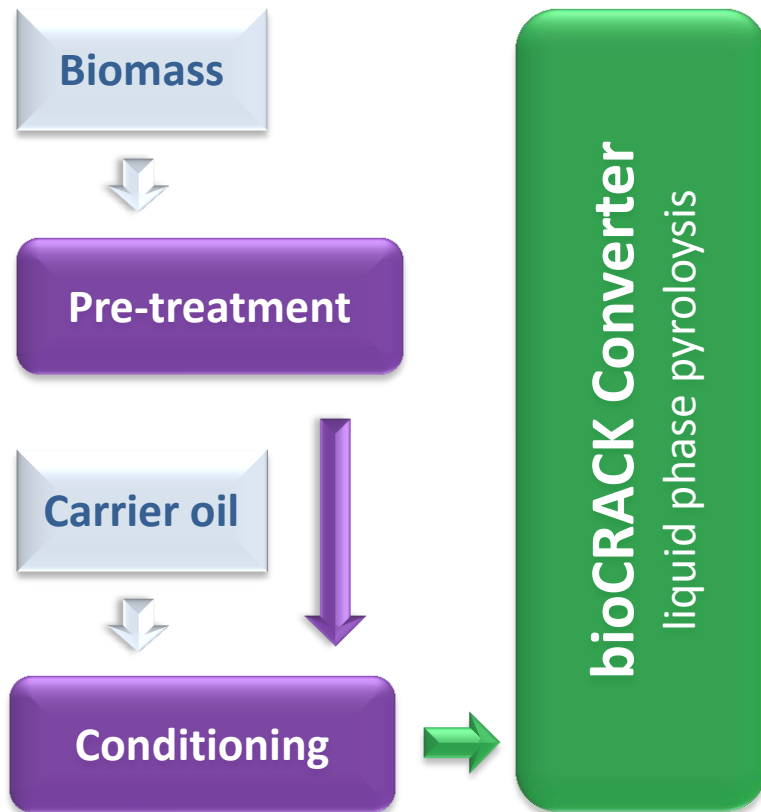
**To succeed with LPP one need to use a heat carrier oil where cracking is desired!**

# bioCRACK - Process Scheme

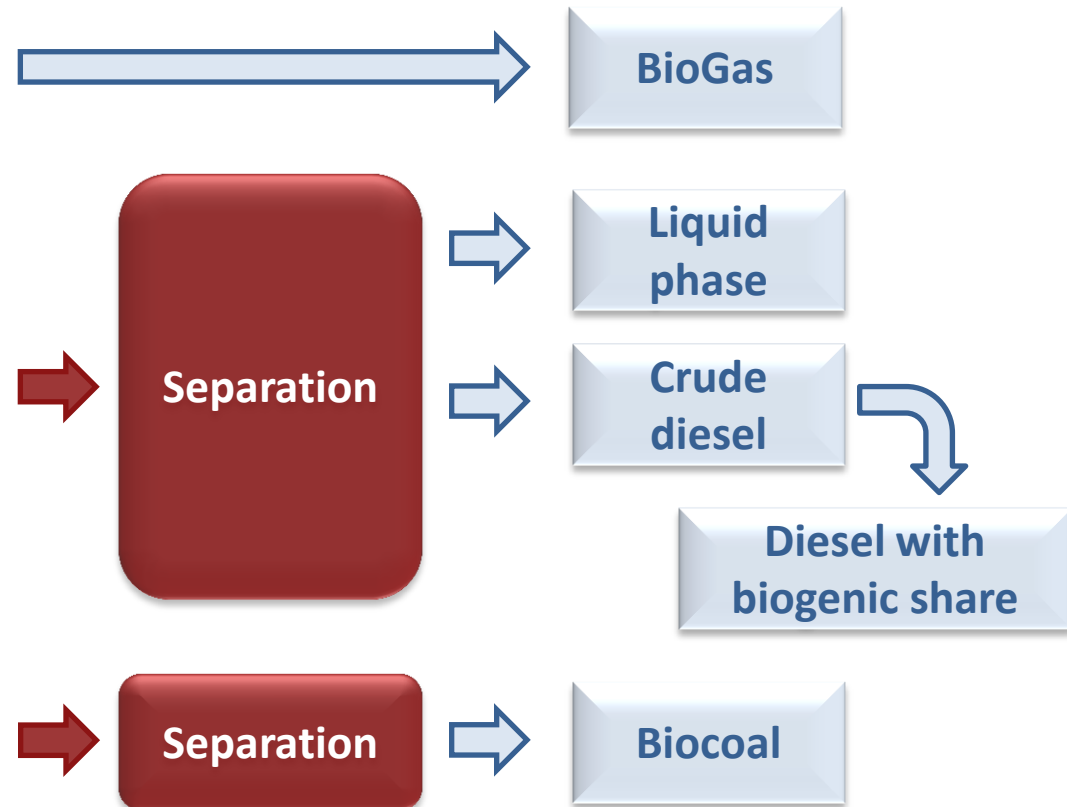
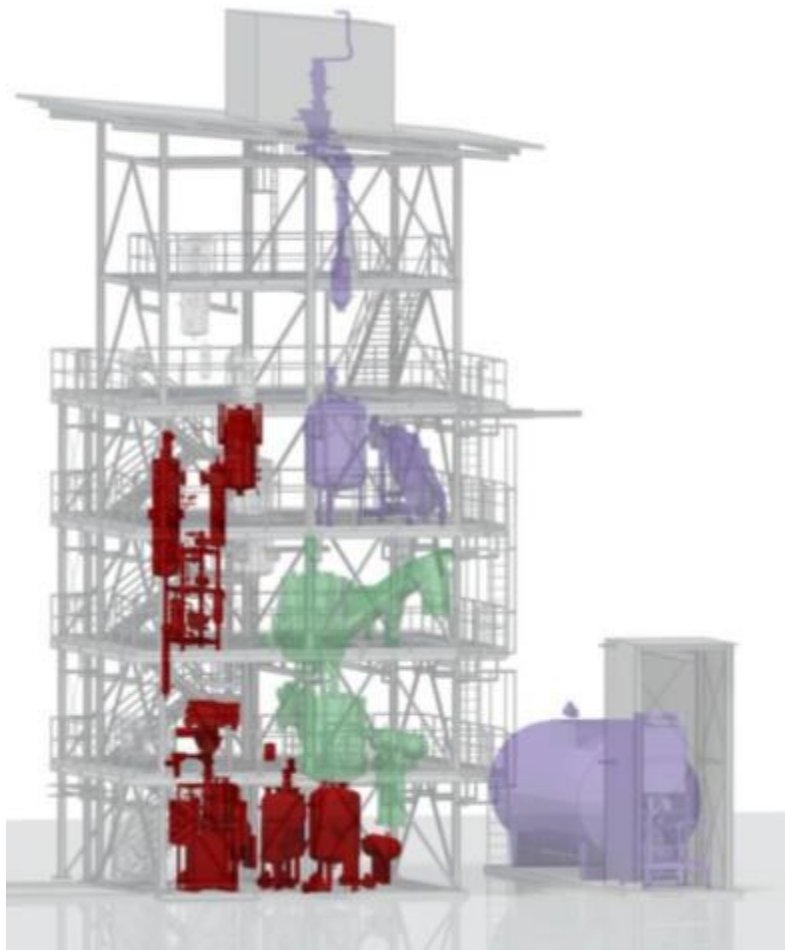




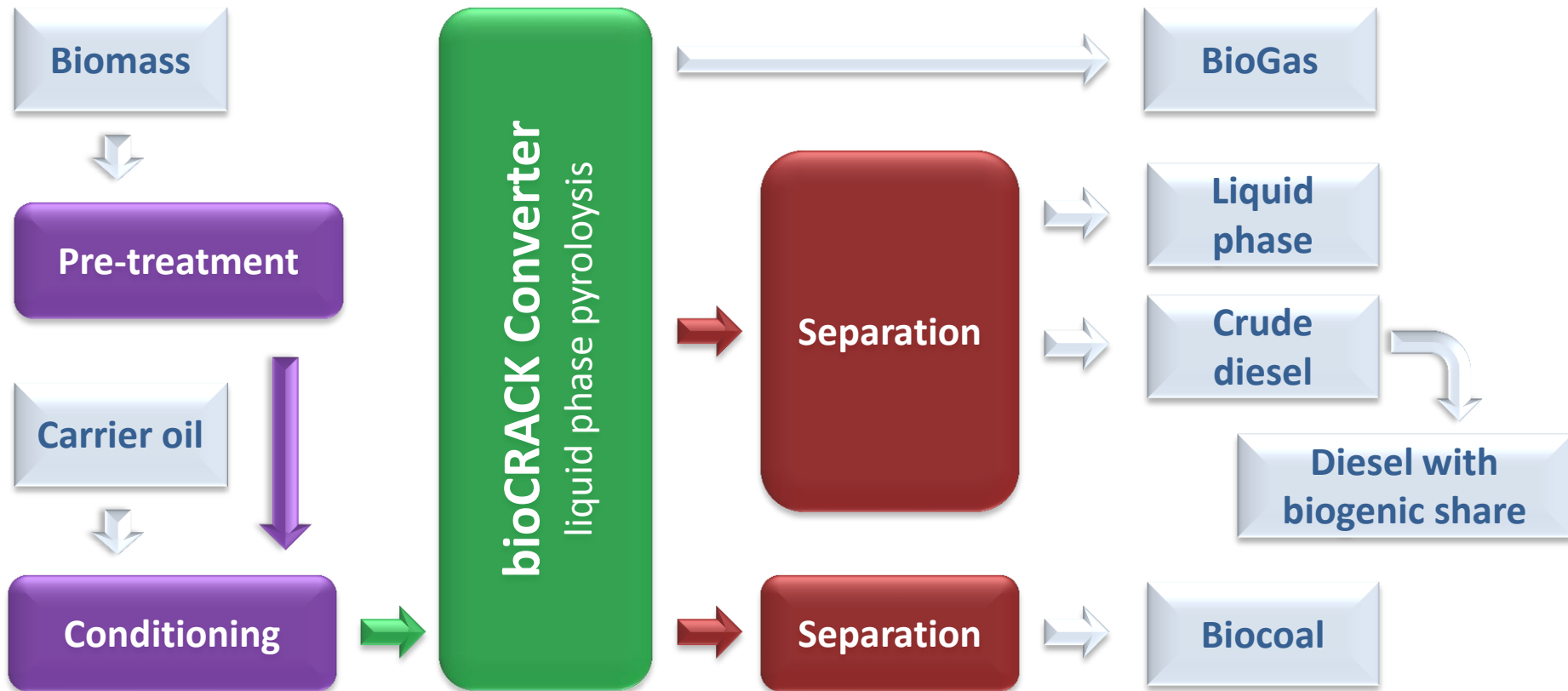
# bioCRACK - Pilot Plant



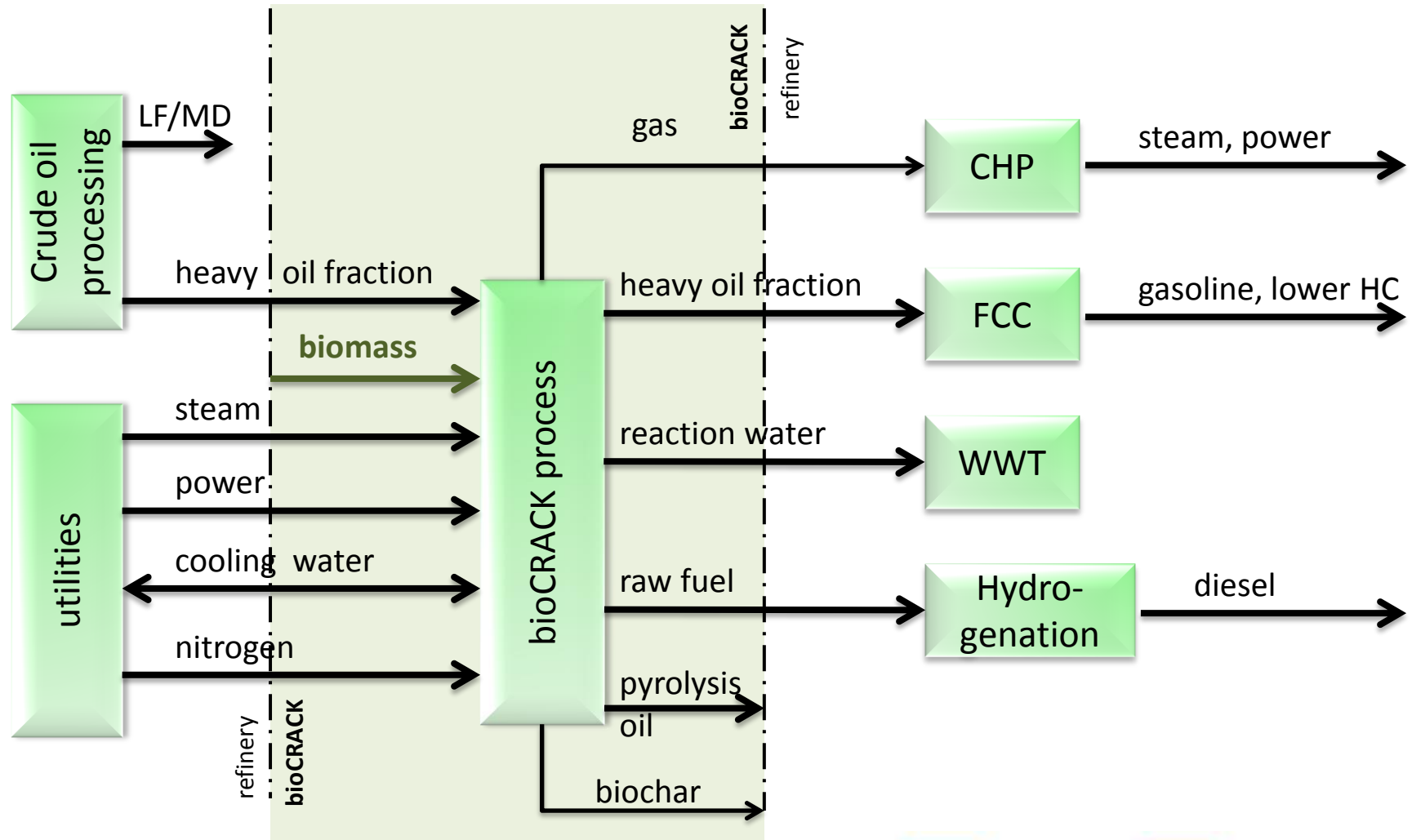
# bioCRACK - Pilot Plant



# bioCRACK - Pilot Plant



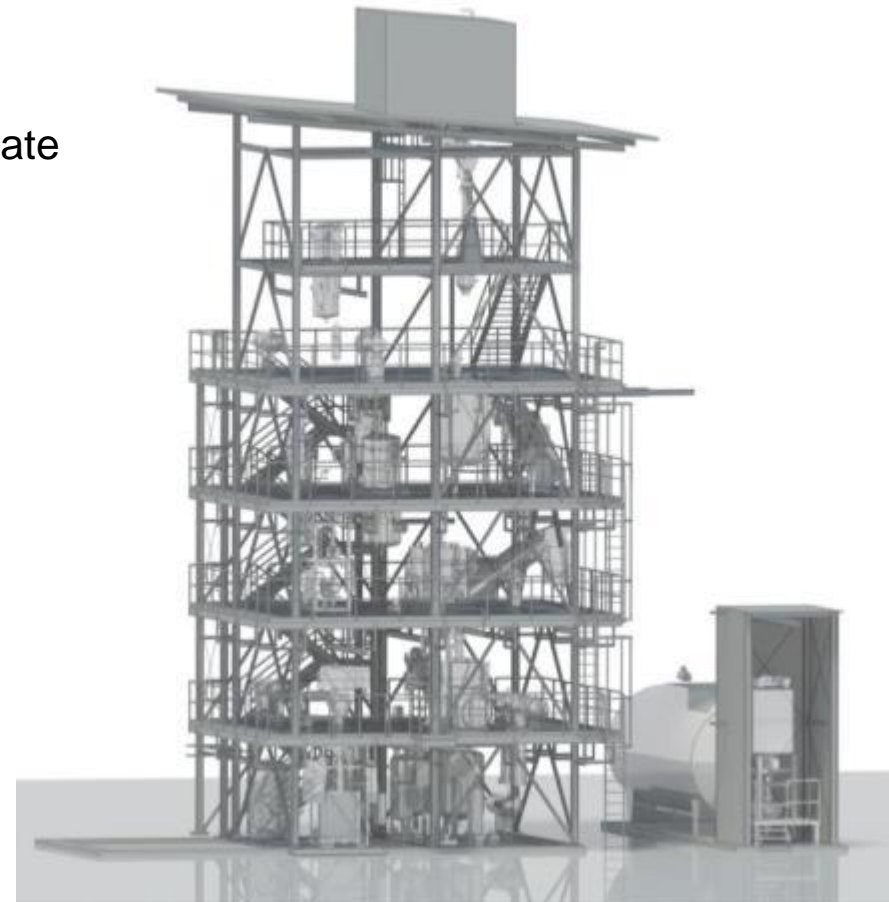
# bioCRACK - Refinery Integration



# bioCRACK Pilot Plant

## Facts and figures

- Project duration: April 2010 - 2014
- Project cost: € 7 Mio (Grand by Austrian Climate and Energy Fund: € 2,0 Mio.)
- Dimensions: basis: 7,5x7m, height: 21,5m
- Steelwork: 60 tons
- Pipes: >2.000 m
- I/O: > 700
- Engineering demand: ~ 17.000 hours
- Feed capacity: 100 kg/h biomass and 1000 kg/h heavy oil
- Pressure: atmospheric
- Temperature: up to 400°C





# bioCRACK Pilot Plant

Integrated pilot plant at the OMV refinery Schwechat/Austria\*

\*Dismantled End 2015



# bioCRACK - Feedstock

## Ideal biomass for bioCRACK is renewable lignocelluloses

- + Low water content
- + Low nitrogen, chlorine, toxics
- + Fine particle size (<5mm) possible

### Examples:

- Wood chips (soft and hard wood)
- Forestry residues
- Chopped straw/agricultural residue
- .....

**Biomass contains up to 50% oxygen in complex molecular structure. Oxygen is unwanted element in liquid fuels and has to be removed to reach requested fuel quality!**

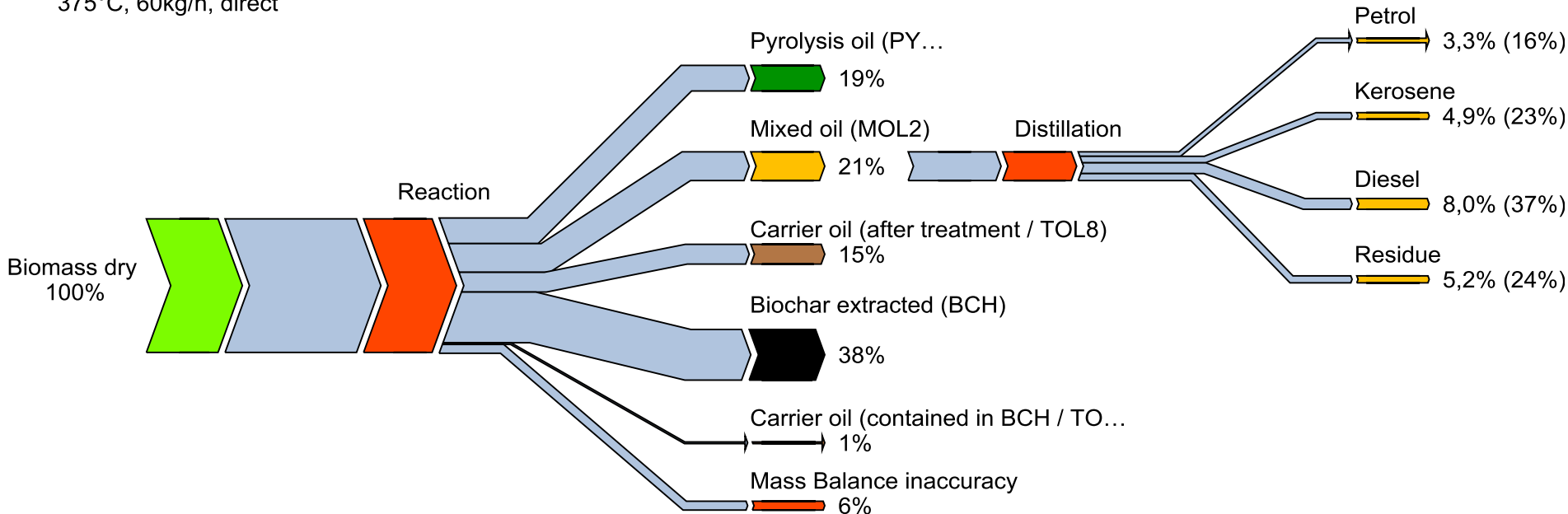


# bioCRACK - detailed C14 Balance

## Bio-carbon transfer in streams (H06, 375°C)

H06.2

375°C, 60kg/h, direct



Results from bioCRACK pilot plant Schwechat  
Feedstock: spruce

# bioCRACK - Diesel Fuel

**Upgrading of raw diesel to EN590 quality is possible**

Parameter	Untreated raw diesel	After hydro treatment	EN 590
Density (15°C)	868 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>833 kg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	820 - 845 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Viscosity (40°C)	2,53 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	<b>n.a.</b>	2 - 4,5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s
Cetan	44	<b>53</b>	> 51
C/H/O	85/13/2 wt.%	<b>86/14/0 wt.%</b>	n.a.
Volatile <350°C	83 wt.%	<b>86 wt.%</b>	> 85 % (v/v)
Sulfur	177 mg/kg	<b>3 mg/kg</b>	< 10 mg/kg

Results from bioCRACK pilot plant and hydrogenation at OMV/Schwechat  
Feedstock: spruce

# bioCRACK - Biochar

## Analysis of biomass (spruce) and biochar

		Biomass (spruce)	Biochar
Carbon	[wt.%]	50	81
Hydrogen	[wt.%]	6.3	5.4
Nitrogen	[wt.%]	0.0	0.3
Rest (Oxygen + Ash)	[wt.%]	44.2	13.4



- Utilisation:**
- ✓ Renewable solid fuel for combustion
  - ✓ Additive in steel industry, construction material,....
  - ✓ Fertilizer and carbon sink
  - ✓ Further upgrading to transportation fuel



# bioCRACK - Pyrolysis Oil

## Dehydration of bioCRACK pyrolysis oil is possible

		Pyrolysis Oil	Pyrolysis Oil dehydrated	Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>
Water Content	[wt.%]	50	8	0.1
Lower Calorific Value	[kJ/kg]	8700	29000	43100
Carbon	[wt.%]	22	72	83 - 86
Hydrogen	[wt.%]	10	9	11 - 14
Oxygen	[wt.%]	68	19	<1
Nitrogen	[wt.%]	<1	<1	<1

Utilisation: ✓ Renewable liquid fuel for combustion  
✓ Source for chemicals  
✓ Further upgrading to transportation fuel

<sup>1</sup>Mortensen et al., Applied Catalysis A: General, 407 (2011)

# GHG Calculation according to EU-Directive

Source: EU-Directive on Renewable Energy, Brussel 5. June 2009

$$E = e_{ec} + e_l + e_p + e_{td} + e_u - e_{sca} - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr} - e_{ee} \text{ [g CO}_2\text{-eq/MJ}_{\text{biofuel}}\text{]}$$

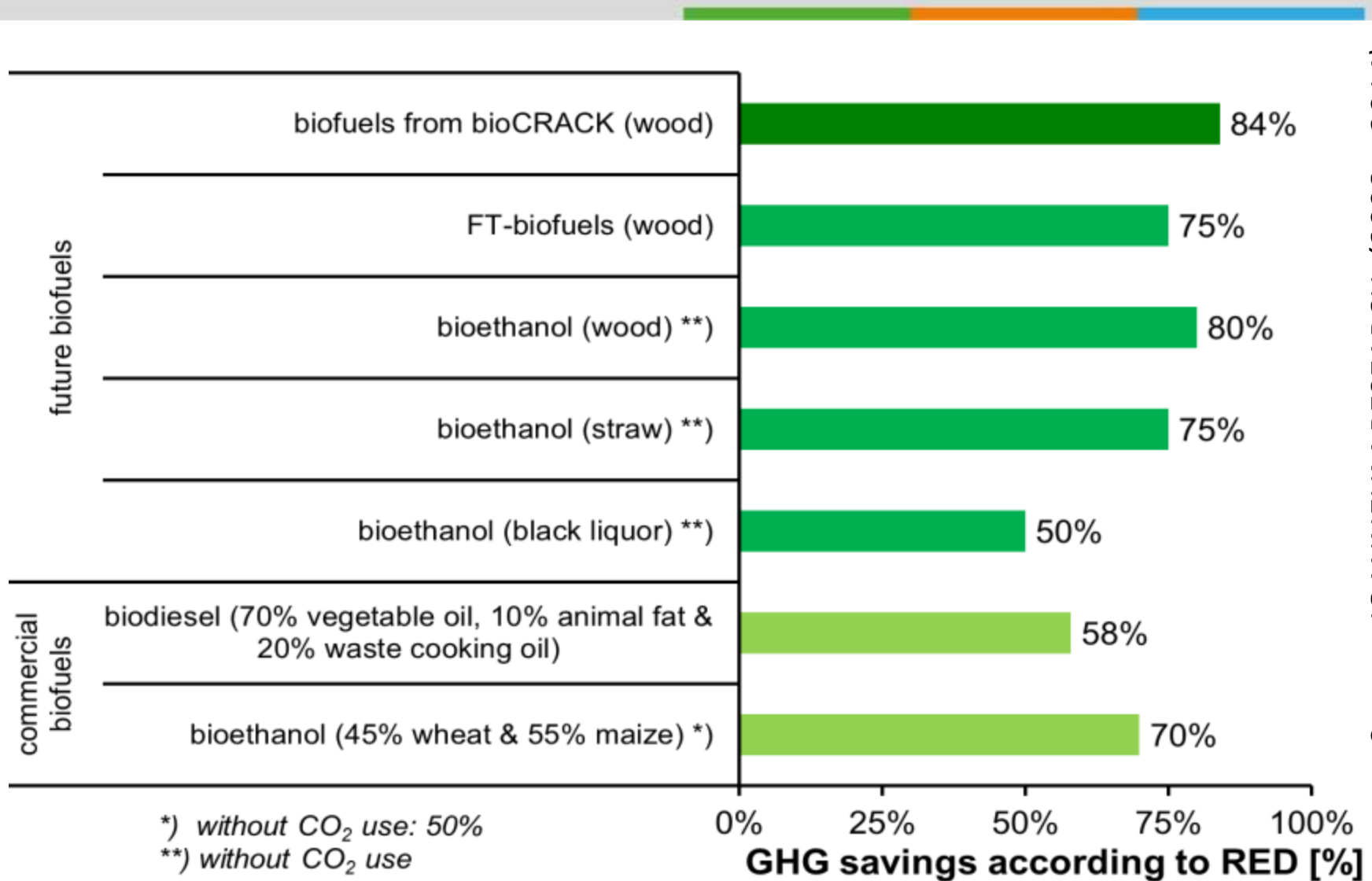
$$E = (E_{\text{fossil}} - E_{\text{biofuel}}) / E_{\text{fossil}} \text{ [%]}$$

**E > 35% (2017: > 50%; 2018\*): > 60%)** *\*) new biofuel plants*

- E** = total emissions from the use of the biofuel;
- e<sub>ec</sub>** = emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials;
- e<sub>l</sub>** = annualized emissions from carbon stock changes caused by land-use change;
- e<sub>p</sub>** = emissions from processing;
- e<sub>td</sub>** = emissions from transport and distribution;
- e<sub>u</sub>** = emissions from the fuel in use;
- e<sub>sca</sub>** = emission saving from soil carbon accumulation via improved agricult. management;
- e<sub>ccs</sub>** = emission saving from carbon capture and geological storage;
- e<sub>ccr</sub>** = emission saving from carbon capture and replacement; and
- e<sub>ee</sub>** = emission saving from excess electricity from cogeneration.

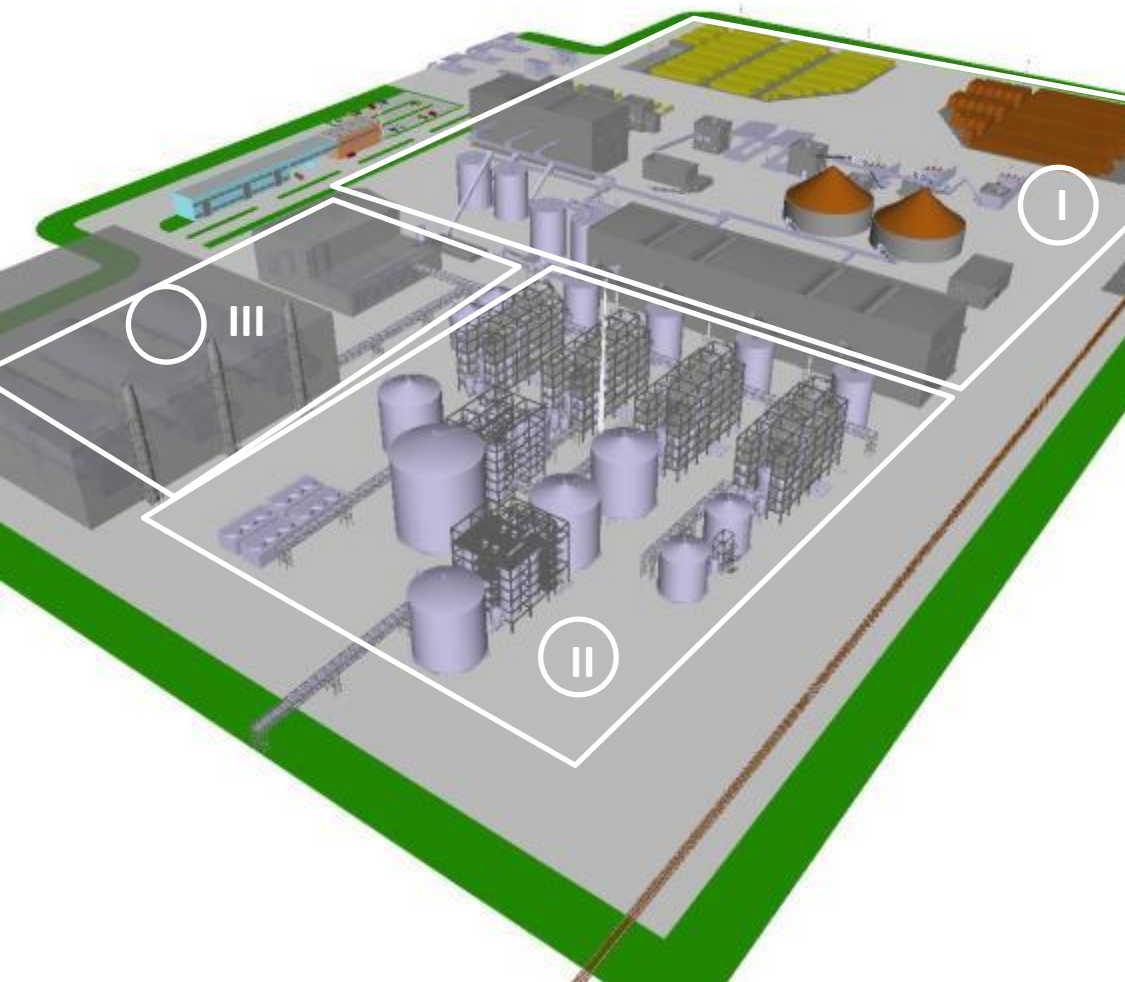
Emissions from the manufacture of machinery and equipment shall not be taken into account

# Comparison to Other Biofuels in Austria



Source: JOANNEUM RESEARCH (2008 – 2014)

# bioCRACK Industrial Scale - Layout



- **Capacity:**  
400.000 to/y BM  
➔ 60.000 to/y biofuels
- Total Area: 235.000m<sup>2</sup>
- **Area I:**  
Multi-Feedstock biomass feedstock preparation,
- **Area II:**  
bioCrack Refining 1-4,  
Product treatment (BCO, FCO, PYO), TOL Conditioning
- **Area III:**  
Energy central station, bioChar treatment

# bioCRACK – Added Value

Estimated added Value of the conversion products from wood:

Stream	Annual Demand t	Price per t	Cost/Revenue p.a
Wood	360.000	€ 100	€ 36.000.000
bio Naptha	19.000	€ 850	€ 16.150.000
bio Gasoil	44.000	€ 1.100	€ 48.400.000
bio Char	100.000	€ 60	€ 6.000.000
Pyrolysis Oil raw	137.000	€ 90	€ 12.330.000
Gases	60.000	€ -	€ -
<b>Added Value p.a.</b>			<b>€ 46.880.000</b>

Example integration bioCRACK in OMV refinery concept:

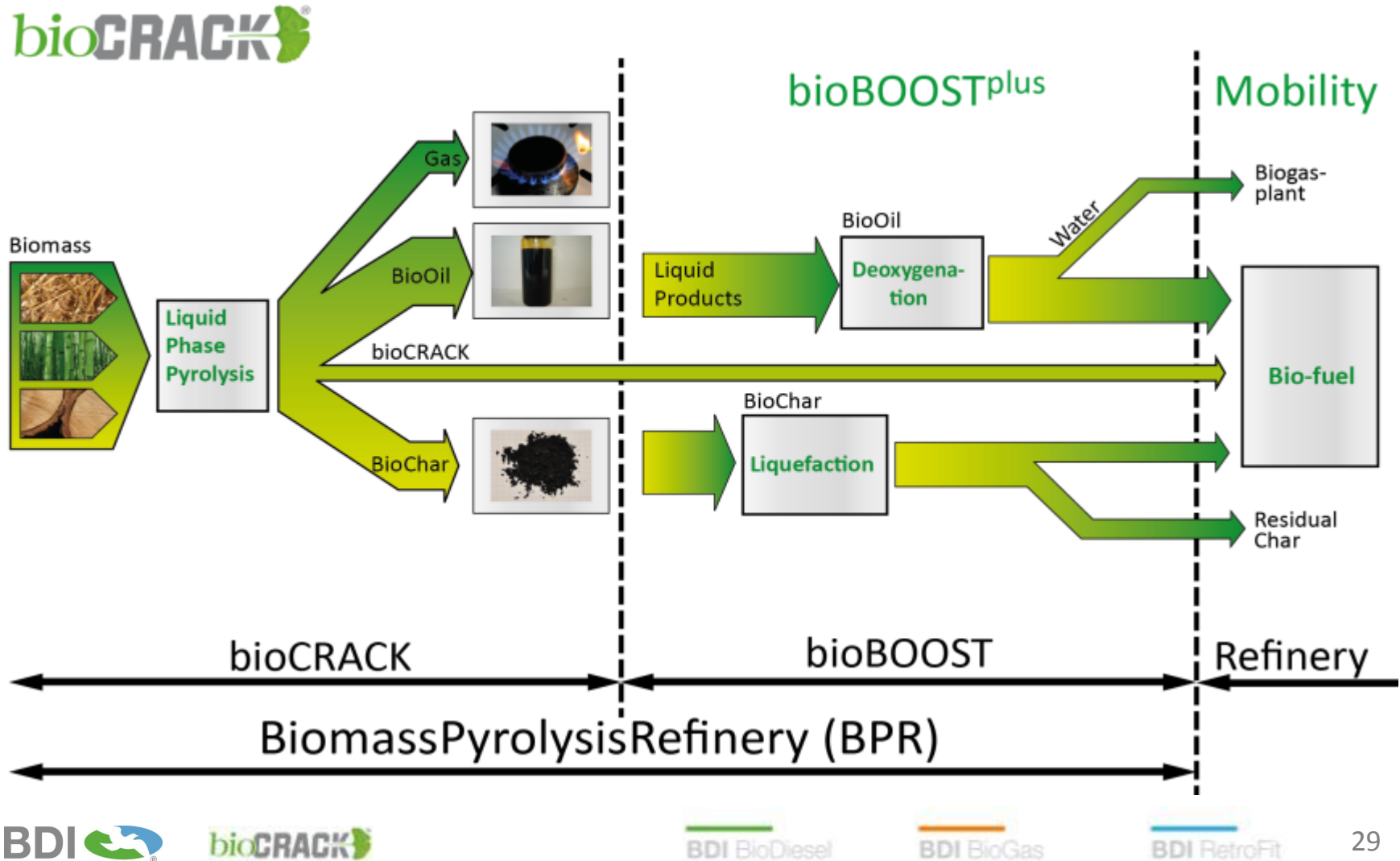
- general increase of fuel production from VGO by + 5%
- Shift in fuel distribution from petrol (-11%) to diesel (+25%) and kerosene (+15%)

Estimated Capex 400.000 t p.a. biomass: 200 - 300 Mio €

Preliminary estimated data in cooperation OMV and Joanneum Research



# Ongoing Research & Development



# bioCRACK Outlook

- Completion of r&d project: 2015
- After successful completion:
  - Up-scaling to demonstration plant  
→ financing (VC, EU-NER300, ?)
  - GHG-saving potential
  - Profitable implementation in refineries
  - Licensing
- Extension project „bioBOOST“:  
value-adding utilization of  
side-product streams



www.bdi-bioenergy.com



# from waste energy<sup>01</sup>

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