USE OF FT PRODUCT IN OIL REFINERIES

COMSYN & FLEXCHX WEBINAR

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About ORLEN UniCRE

Current challenges to 2030



Reduction of carbon footprint

Alternative sources for energy and fuels



Reduction of waste

Further processing of by-products and waste products



Environmental and climate changes

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and ozone depleting substances



Health risks

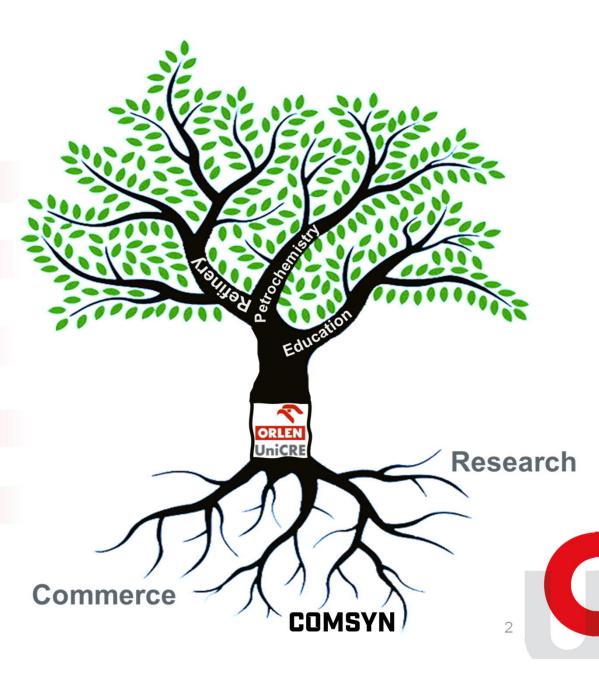
Reducing emissions of harmful substances



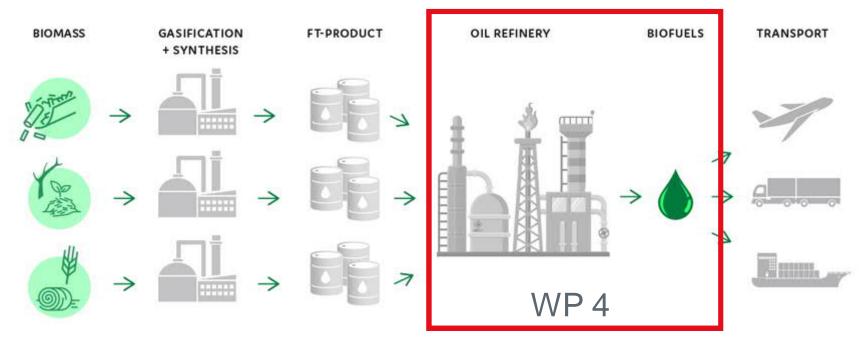
Shortage of skilled workers

Promotion of professional secondary and tertiary education





COMSYN PROCESS CONCEPT



Main Targets of the COMSYN project

- Concept: decentralized primary conversion of biomass in 30 150 MW units.
- Target: reduction of biofuel production cost up to 35% compared to alternative routes → production cost for diesel lower than 0.80 €I.
- GHG savings: 80 %
- Overall efficiency to FT biocrude + heat: 80%



- 1) CHARACTERISATION OF FT PRODUCTS AS A FEED FOR REFINERY
- 2) STAND-ALONE PROCESSING project results
 - Hydroisomerisation of FT diesel fraction
- 3) CO-PROCESSING project results
 - Steam cracking
 - Hydrocracking
- 4) POSSIBILITIES OF PROCESSING IN LITVÍNOV REFINERY (CZE)



CHARACTERISATION OF FT PRODUCTS AS A FEED FOR REFINERY





COMPARISON OF FT DIESEL FRACTION TO EN 590 AND EN 15940

| | | Diesel EN 590 | | Paraff. diesel EN 15940 | | FT diesel | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------|------|-----------|--------|
| Parameter | unit | min. | max. | min. | max. | 1st S. | 2nd S. |
| Density at 15 °C | kg.m ⁻³ | 820 | 845 | 765 | 800 | 774.6 | 769.2 |
| Kinematic viscosity at 40°C | mm ² .s ⁻¹ | 2 | 4.5 | 2 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Flash point | °C | >55 | - | >55 | - | 93 | 84 |
| CFPP, mild climate (grade A-F)* | °C | 5 | -20 | 5 | -20 | -6 | -8 |
| Cloud point | °C | | | | | -1.5 | -1.7 |
| Cetane index | - | 46 | - | 65 | - | 86.7 | 82.8 |
| Water content | mg.kg ⁻¹ | - | 200 | - | 200 | 93.6 | 87.4 |
| Sulphur content | mg.kg ⁻¹ | - | 10 | 1- | 5 | 0.72 | 0.68 |

^{15.04. - 30.9.} grade B (CFPP max. 0 °C)

Hydroisomerisation step needed



Sample of FT diesel





^{01.10. - 15.11.} grade D (CFPP max. -10°C)

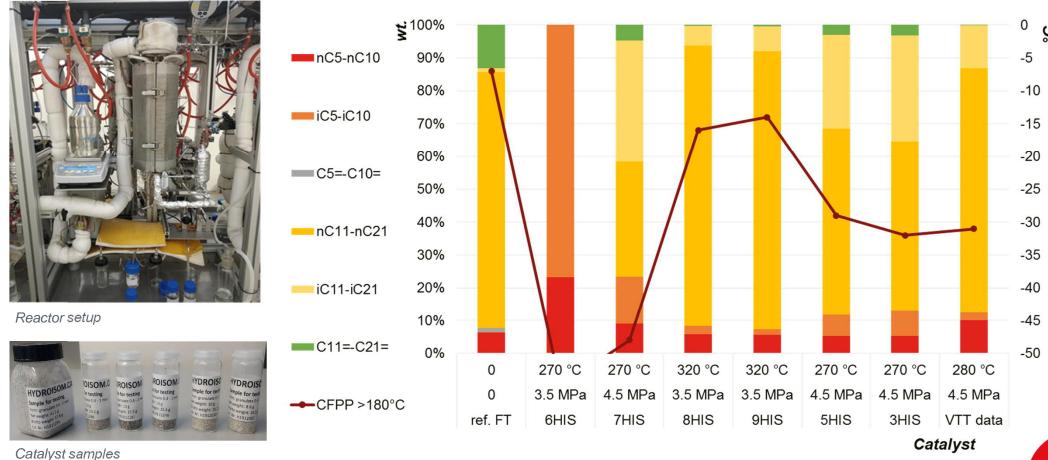
^{16.11. - 28.02.} grade F (CFPP max. -20 °C)

^{01.03. - 14.04.} grade D (CFPP max. -10°C)

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RESULTS OF HYDROISOMERISATION EXPERIMENTS





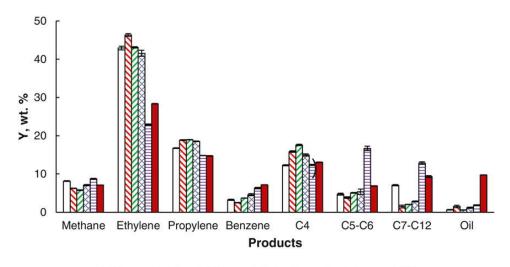
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RESULTS OF STEAM CRACKING EXPERIMENTS

Main pyrolysis products of pure feedstocks

Pyrolysis conditions: 815 °C, 65 NmL min⁻¹, 400 kPa



□FT L ■FT MD ØFT VR ØFT Crude ■Naphtha ■HCVD

FT L – FT lights

FT MD - middle distillate

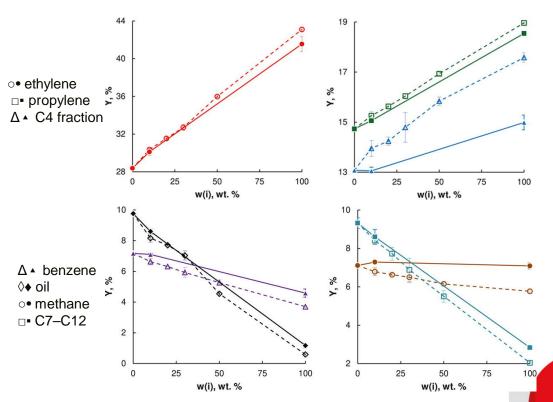
FT VR - vacuum residue

FT Cr – crude (Wax)

HCVD - hydrocracked vacuum distillate

Pyrolysis products of co-processing

Addition of FT Cr ($\triangle \bullet \blacksquare$) and FT VR ($\triangle \lozenge \circ \Box$) of 0, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 wt.% in the HCVD feedstock



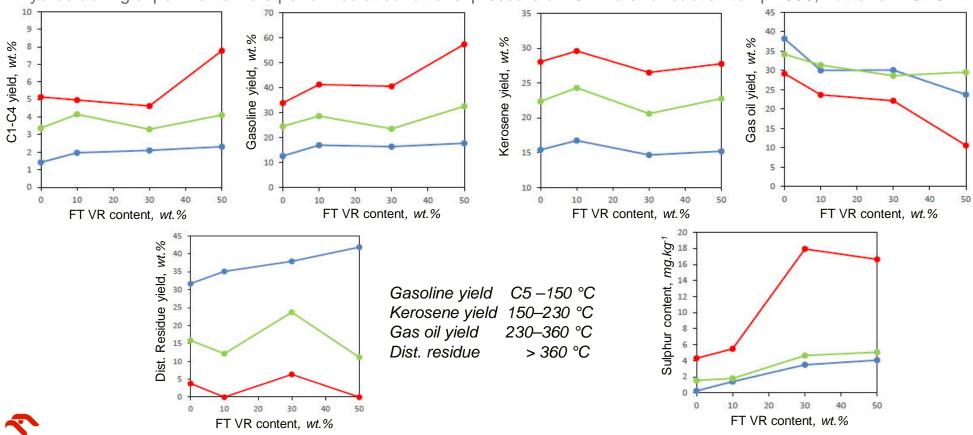


RESULTS OF HYDROCRACKING EXPERIMENTS

Hydrocracking of pure FT VR and co-processing

Addition of FT Vacuum Residue (FT VR) 0, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 wt.% in the Vacuum Distillate (VD) feedstock

Hydrocracking experiments were performed at conditions: pressure of 16 MPa and reaction temp.: 390, 400 and 410 °C



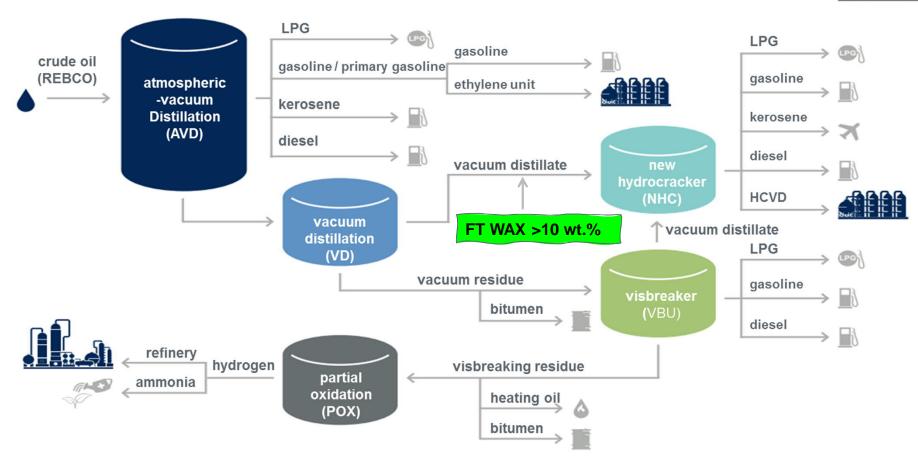


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POSSIBILITIES OF PROCESSING IN LITVÍNOV REFINERY (CZ)







CONCLUSIONS



- Reduction of crude oil consumption.
- GHG savings via processing of renewable materials.



- COMSYN final FT diesel meets European standards for automotive fuels = drop-in fuel. Addition of FT products into fossil feed will not impair the quality of fuels.



Addition of FT products showed a positive influence on the conversion of the fraction boiling above 400 °C to lighter fractions consequently causing higher production of basic plastics (already with recycled biomaterial).



Processing and co-processing of waste materials in the existing refineries will help to preserve an employment in regions currently dependent on crude oil refining.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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