

Tuesday, 14. November 2023

STREAM A:

SAF and Maritime fuels



# EUROPEAN REFINERY INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUELS (SAF)

Technical, economic and ecological assessment  
of European SAF production

Sandra Adelung, Ralph-Uwe Dietrich, Felix Habermeyer,  
Simon Maier, Julia Weyand (DLR e.V., [www.DLR.de/tt](http://www.DLR.de/tt))



# European Refinery Integration of SAF Agenda

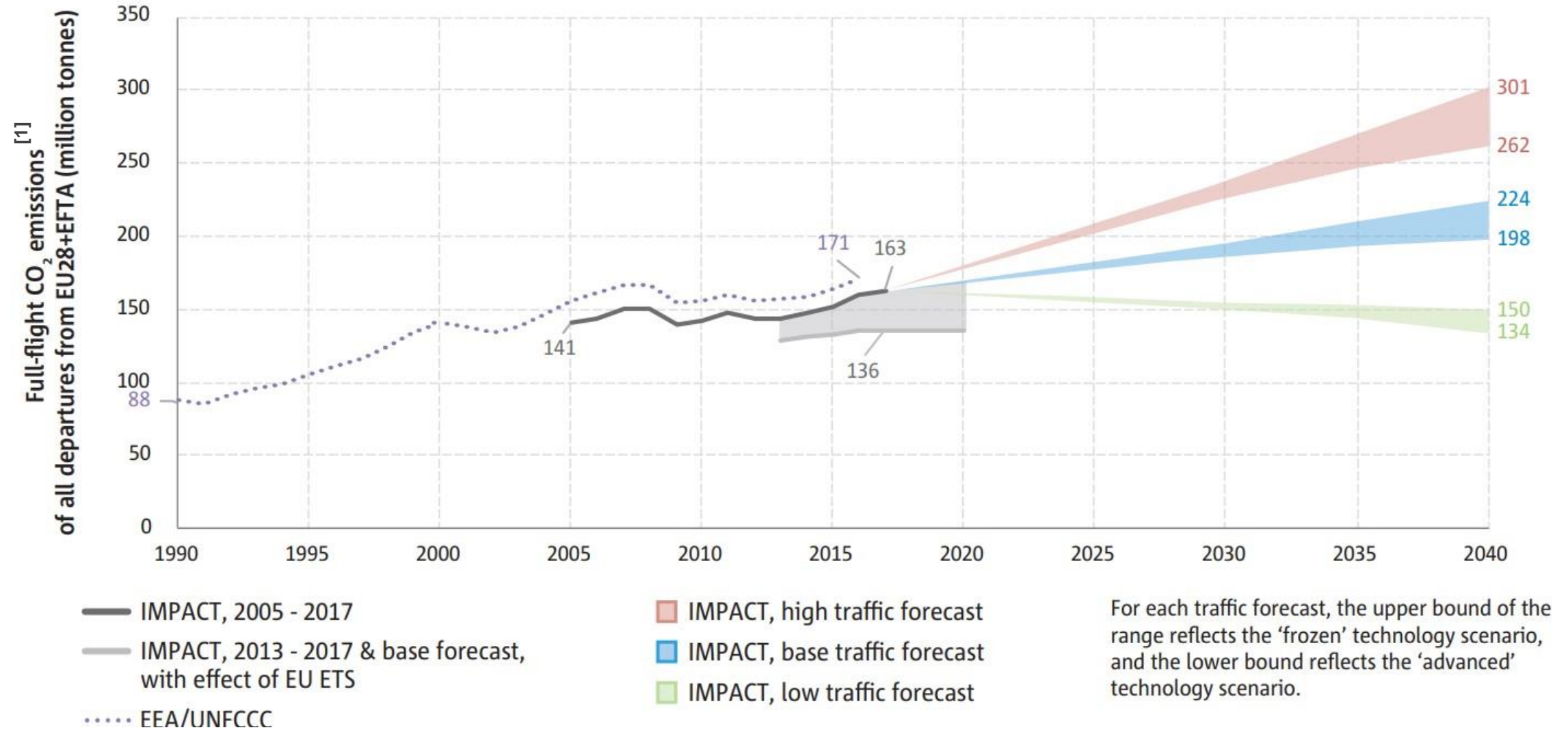


1. SAF options and activities
2. Techno-economic and life cycle analysis
3. Technological readiness
4. Towards a European SAF roadmap
5. SAF deployment plan
6. Conclusion and outlook



# SAF deployment still lagging behind

## Too little too late

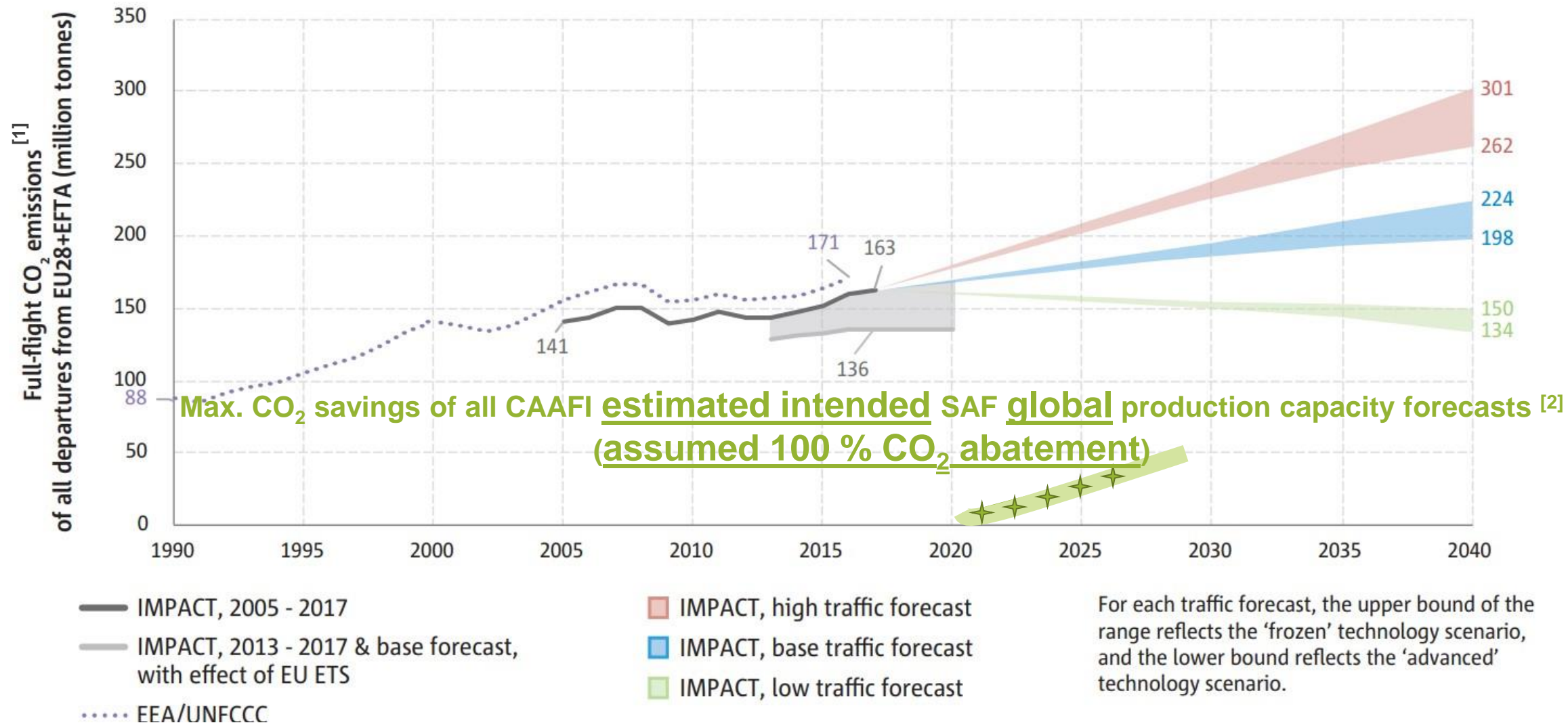


[1] European Aviation Environmental Report 2019, [https://www.easa.europa.eu/eaer/system/files/usr\\_uploaded/219473\\_EASA\\_EAER\\_2019\\_WEB\\_LOW-RES.pdf](https://www.easa.europa.eu/eaer/system/files/usr_uploaded/219473_EASA_EAER_2019_WEB_LOW-RES.pdf)



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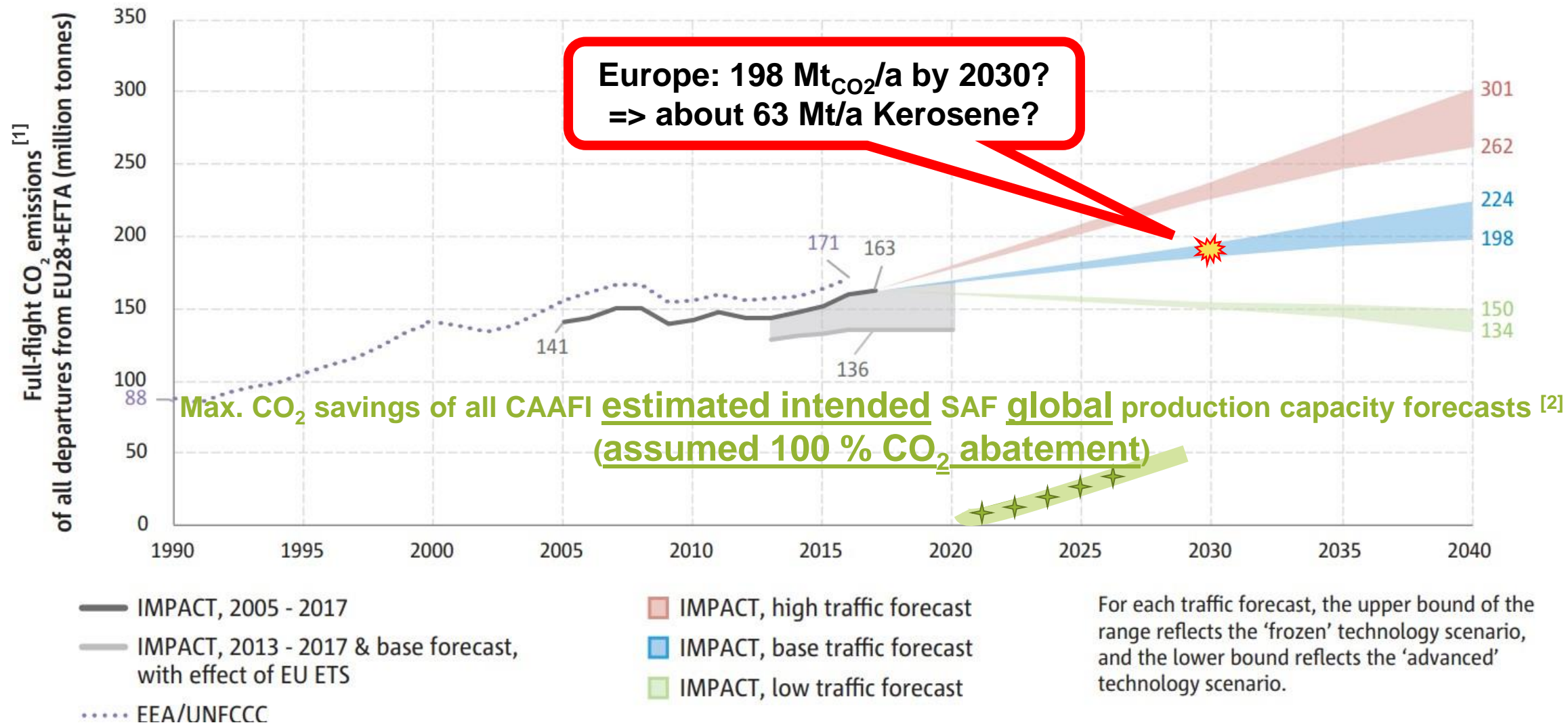
[1] European Aviation Environmental Report 2019, [https://www.easa.europa.eu/eaer/system/files/usr\\_uploaded/219473\\_EASA\\_EAER\\_2019\\_WEB\\_LOW-RES.pdf](https://www.easa.europa.eu/eaer/system/files/usr_uploaded/219473_EASA_EAER_2019_WEB_LOW-RES.pdf)

[2] calc. from (slide 2) S. Csonka, Aviation's Market Pull for SAF, [https://www.caa.fi/org/focus\\_areas/docs/CAAFI\\_SAF\\_Market\\_Pull\\_from\\_Aviation.pdf](https://www.caa.fi/org/focus_areas/docs/CAAFI_SAF_Market_Pull_from_Aviation.pdf).



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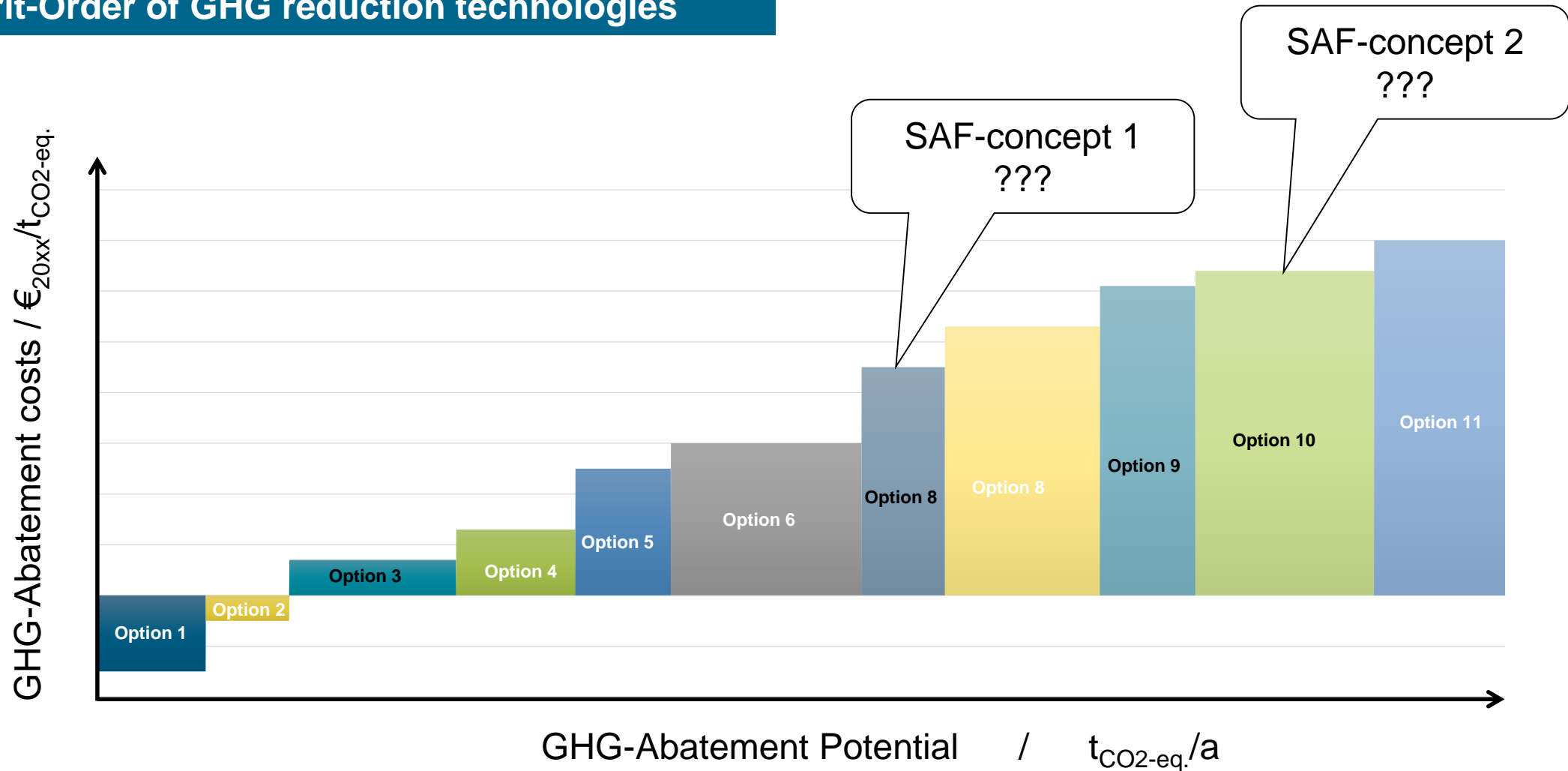
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# Assessment of SAF concepts / options / configurations / locations / ...

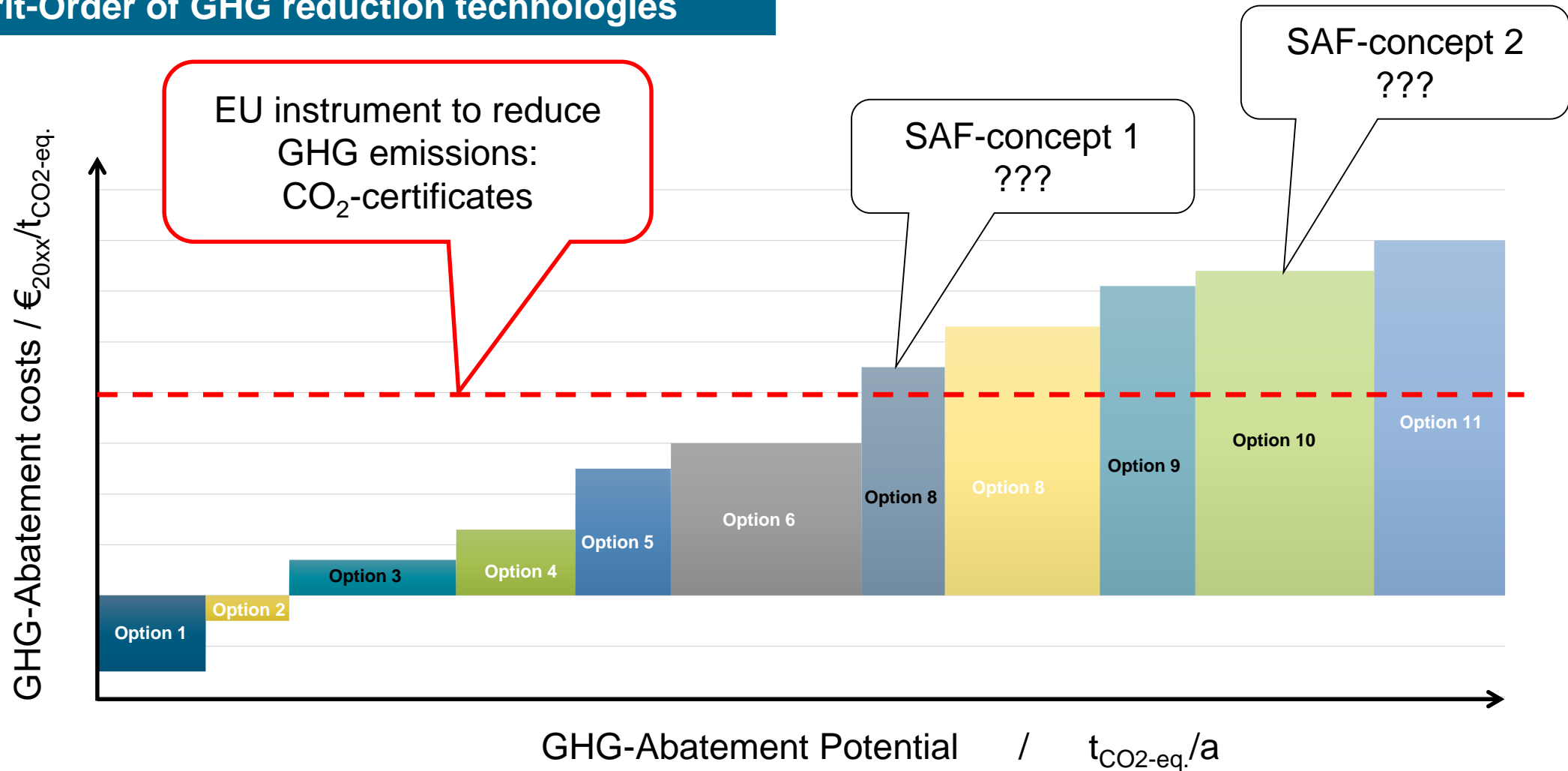
## Merit-Order of GHG reduction technologies





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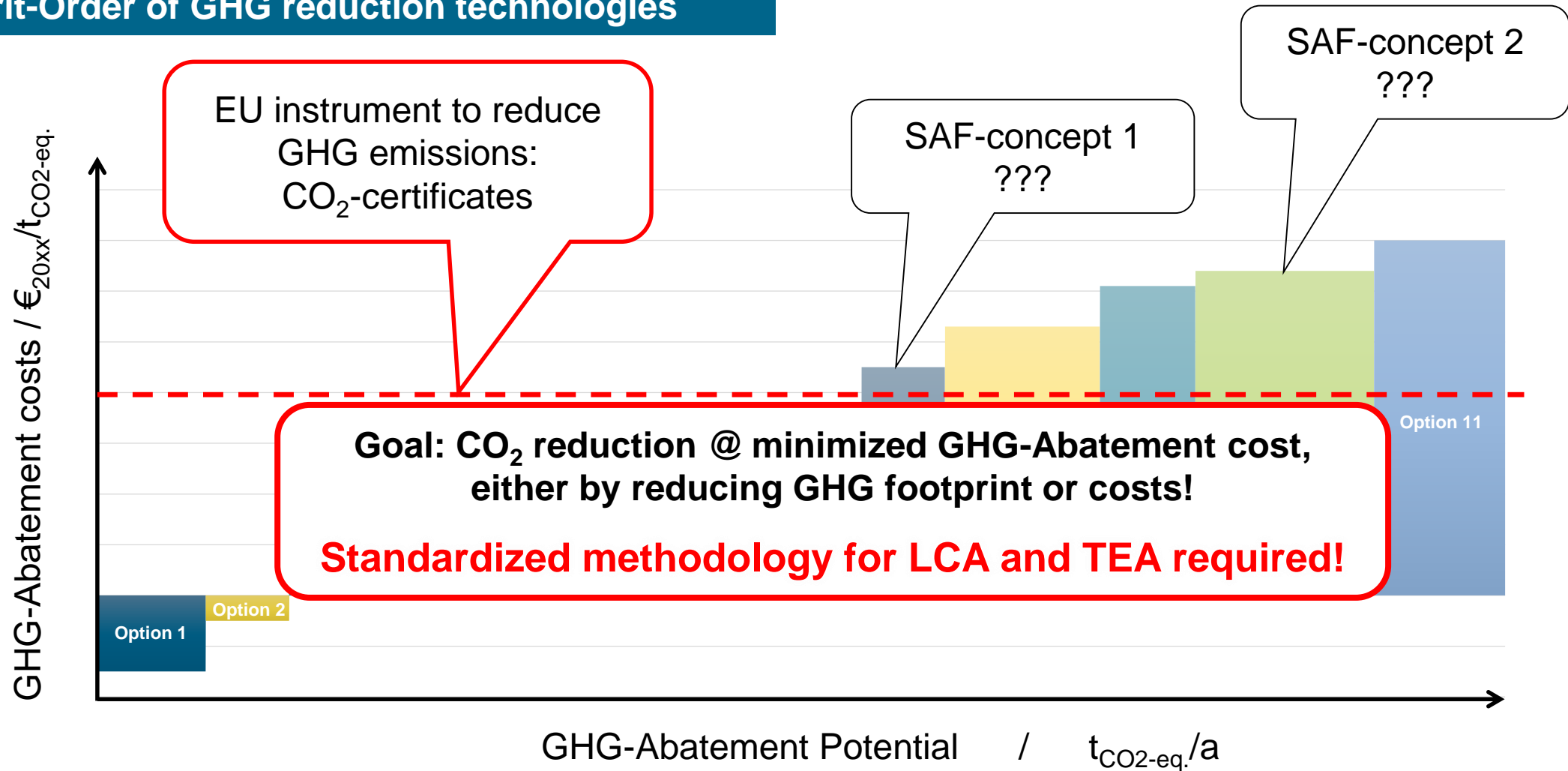
## Merit-Order of GHG reduction technologies





# Assessment of SAF concepts / options / configurations / locations / ...

## Merit-Order of GHG reduction technologies





# Certified Alternative Jet Fuels

## ASTM D7566 – 21 <sup>[1]</sup>



Feedstock	Synthesis technology	Fuel
<del>Coal, natural gas</del> , biomass, CO <sub>2</sub> & H <sub>2</sub>	Fischer-Tropsch (FT) synthesis using Fe or Co catalyst,	Synthetic paraffinic kerosene (FT-SPK)
Non-petroleum derived light aromatics (primarily benzene)	Blend aromatics produced by alkylation to FT-SPK	FT-SPK plus Aromatics (SPK/A)
Biogenic lipids (e.g. algae, soya, palm oil, jatropha)	Hydrogenation and deoxygenation of fatty acids and esters (HEFA) + subsequent hydrocracking, hydroisomerization, isomerization, ...	Synthetic paraffinic kerosene (HEFA-SPK)
Additional algae produced oil containing a high percentage of unsaturated hydrocarbons known as botryococenes,	Blend botryococenes hydrocarbons prior to hydroprocessing Esters and Fatty Acids (HC-HEFA)	SPK from Hydroprocessed Hydrocarbons, Esters and Fatty Acids (HC-HEFA)
Biogenic lipids (e.g. algae, soya, palm oil, jatropha)	Catalytic hydrothermal conversion of fatty acids and esters	Catalytic hydrothermolysis Jet (CHJ)
Sugar from Biomass	Direct Sugars to Hydrocarbons (DSHC)	Synthetic iso-paraffins (SIP) / Farnesane
Bio-isobutanol (-methanol, -ethanol, -propanol, ...)	dehydration+oligomerization+hydration (Alcohol-to-Jet, AtJ)	AD-SPK

[1] ASTM International, „ASTM D7566-21 Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuel Containing Synthesized Hydrocarbons“, 2021

# Certified Alternative Jet Fuels

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# Certified Alternative Jet Fuels

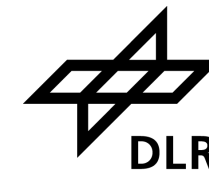
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Additional algae percentage of botryococcus	<p><b>Future role of 1<sup>st</sup> generation jet fuels within the aviation sector questionable due to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct competition with food markets</li> <li>- Low area-related energy yields and limited cultivation area</li> <li>- Low technical development potential</li> </ul> <p><b>→ How / Where / When to deploy 2<sup>nd</sup> generation SAF?</b></p> <p>(Alcohol-to-Jet, AtJ)</p>	
Biogenic lipid		
Sugar from E		
Bio-isobutanol		

[1] ASTM International, „ASTM D7566-21 Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuel Containing Synthesized Hydrocarbons“, 2021

# Assessment of SAF concepts / options / configurations / locations / ...



## Feedstock availability towards 63 Mt/a

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- Feedstock
  - Synthesis gas available from almost any carbon and hydrogen source → Sustainability?
    - European wind power potential<sup>[1]</sup> for **sustainable H**:  
12,200 – 30,400 TWh<sub>e</sub> ≈ **10 - 20 times of SAF demand!**
    - Annual sequestration of carbon in European forest biomass<sup>[2]</sup> for **sustainable C**:  
155 Mt/a ≈ **3 times of SAF demand!**
- FT synthesis
  - Large scale, commercial technology
    - Secunda CTL (Sasol): ca. 7 Mio.t/a – since 1980/1984
    - Pearl GTL (Qatar Petroleum + Shell): ca. 6 Mio.t/a – since 2011
- Fuel
  - Fully synthetic kerosene achievable <sup>[3]</sup>

[1] European Environment Agency, “Europe's onshore and offshore wind energy potential,” 2009

[2] FOREST EUROPE, 2020: State of Europe's Forests 2020

[3] UK Ministry of Defense, „DEF STAN 91-91: Turbine Fuel, Kerosene Type, Jet A-1“, UK Defense Standardization, 2011

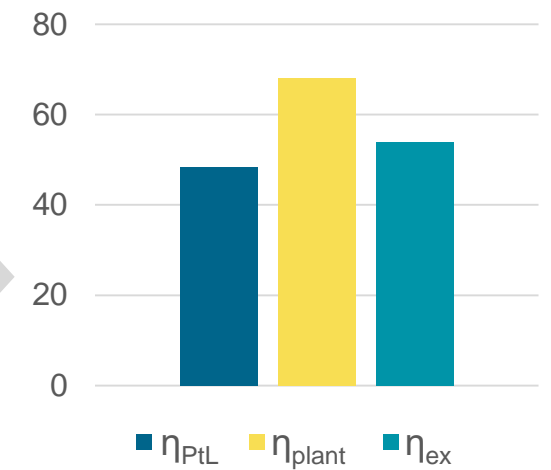
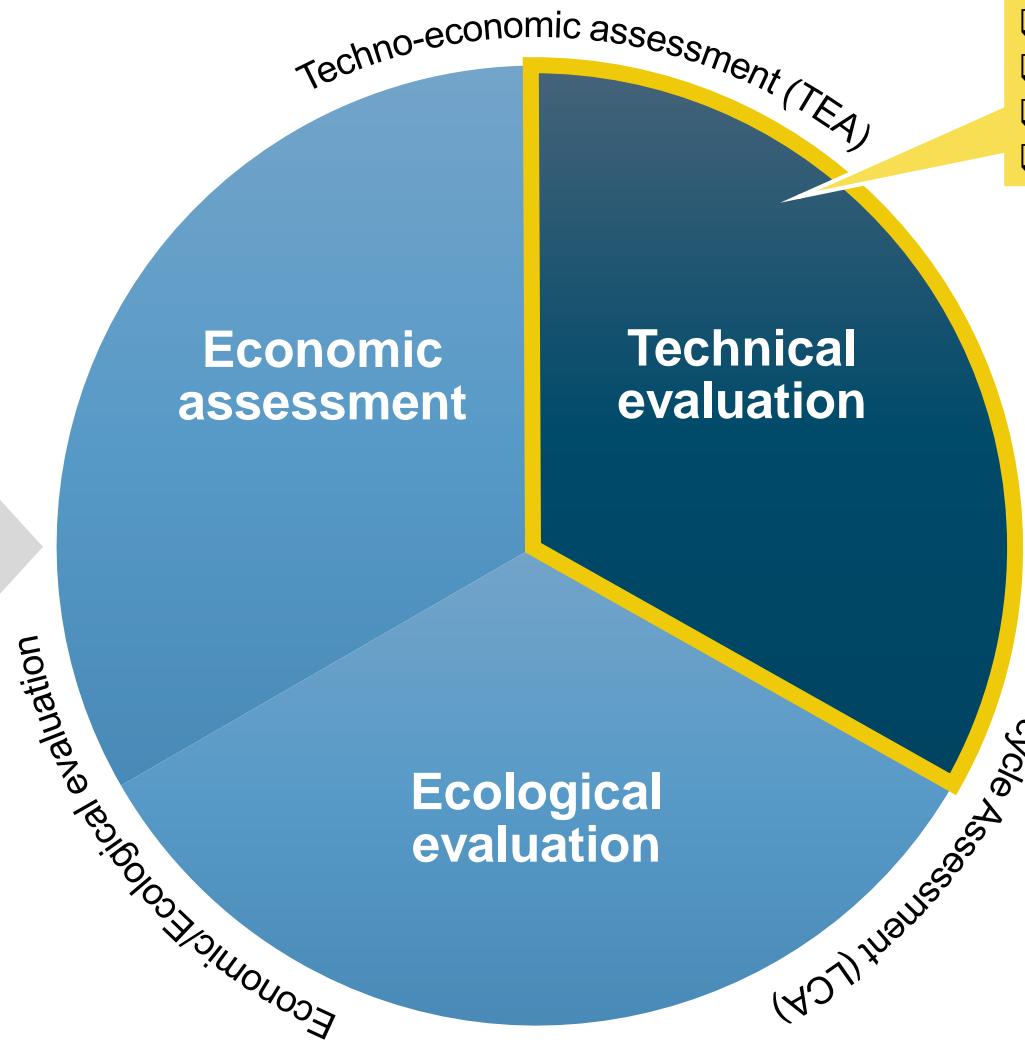
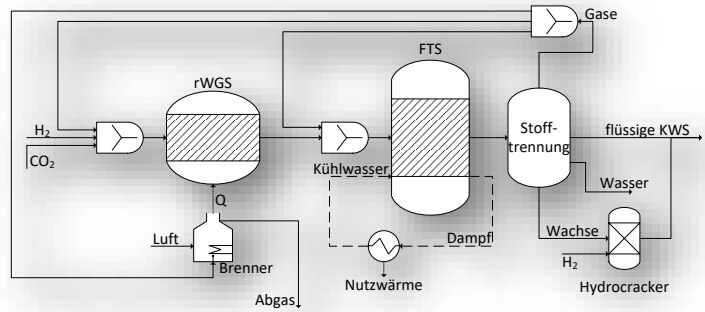
The background of the slide is a high-resolution photograph of a satellite in orbit above Earth. The satellite is the central focus, featuring a central body with various instruments and two long, rectangular solar panel arrays extending outwards. The Earth's surface below is a mix of green landmasses, blue oceans, and white cloud cover. The curvature of the planet is visible at the top and bottom edges of the frame.

# TECHNO-ECONOMIC AND LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS

# Techno-Economic and Life Cycle Assessment @ DLR



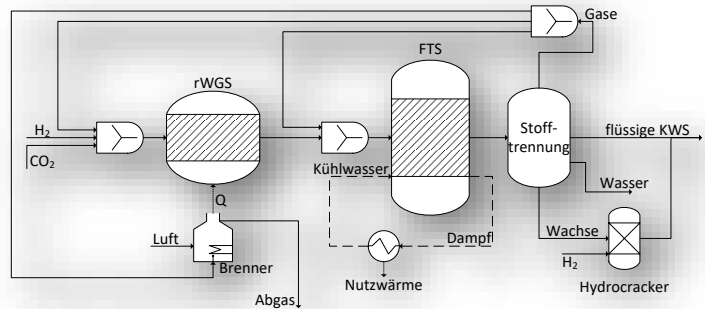
- Efficiencies (X-to-Liquid, Overall)
- Carbon conversion
- Specific feedstock demand
- Exergy analysis



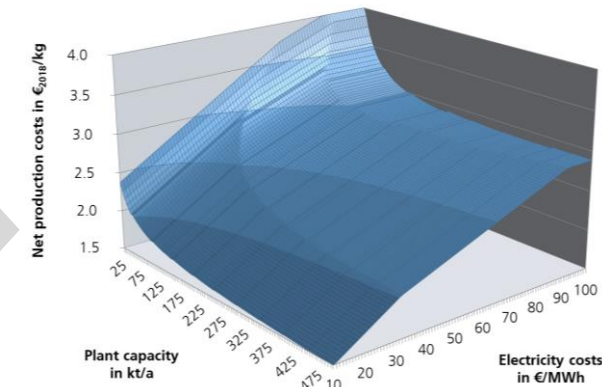
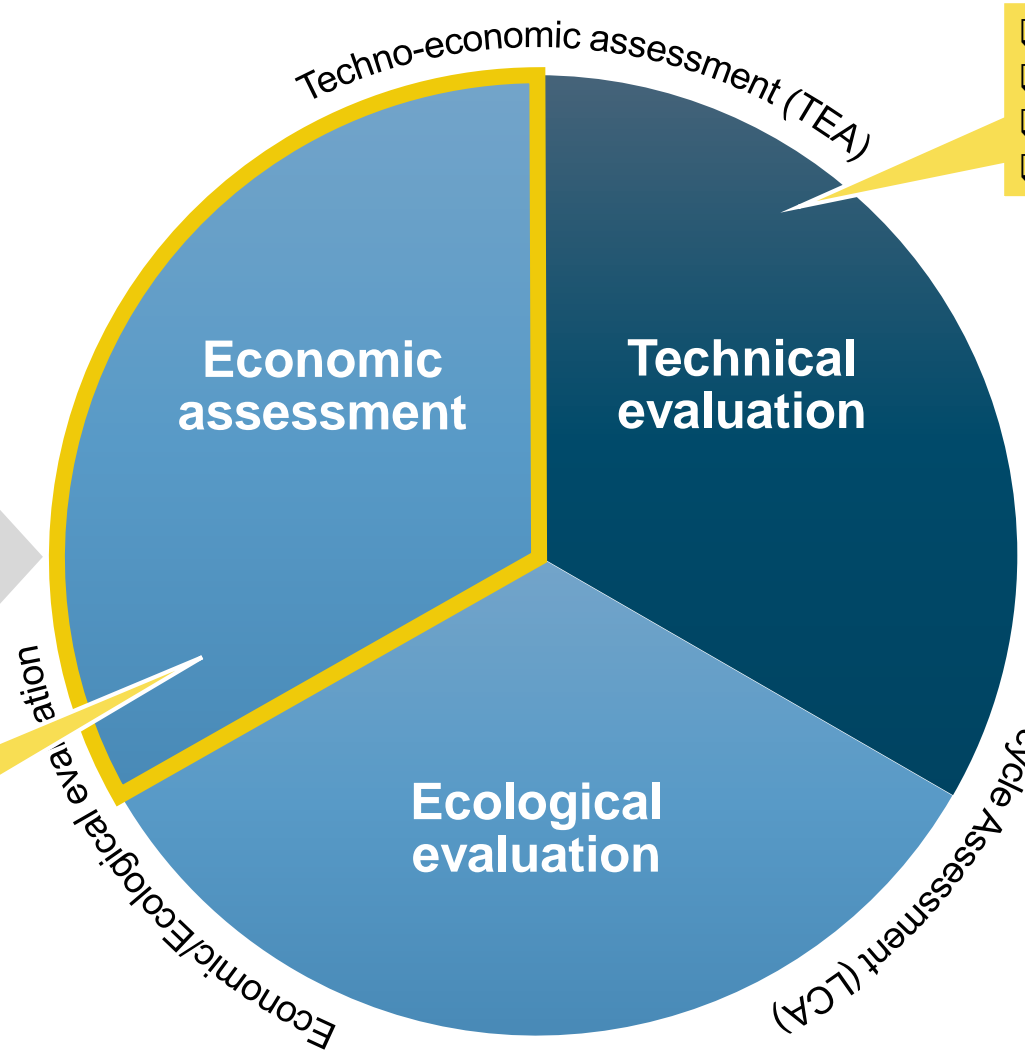
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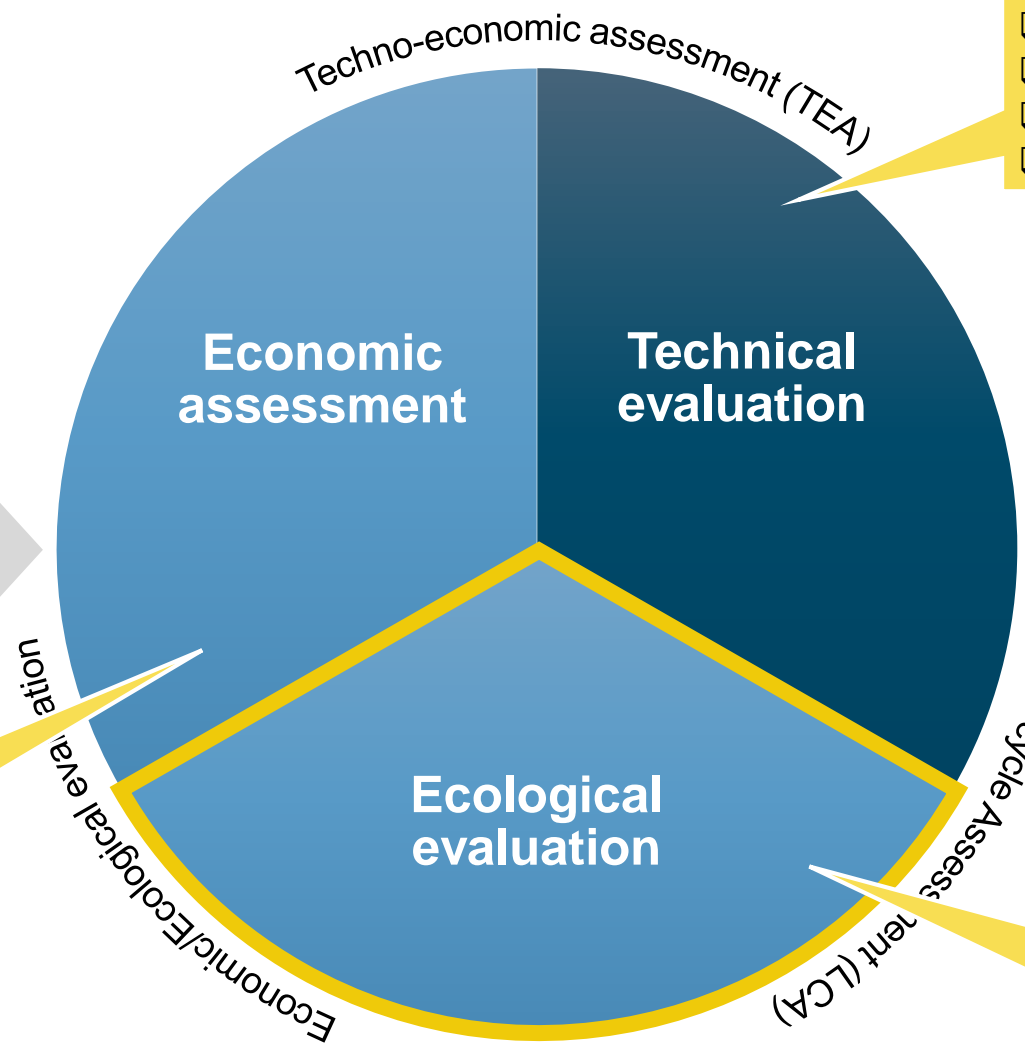
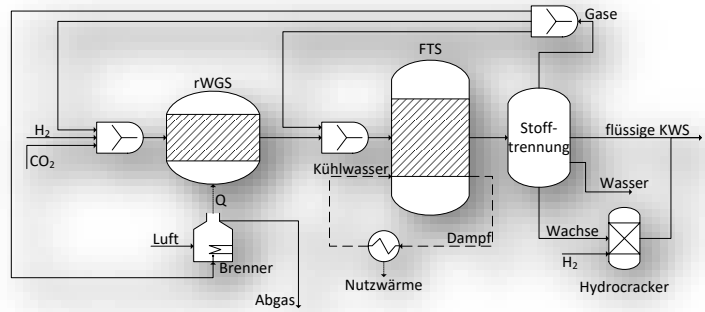
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- Identification of most economic feasible process design



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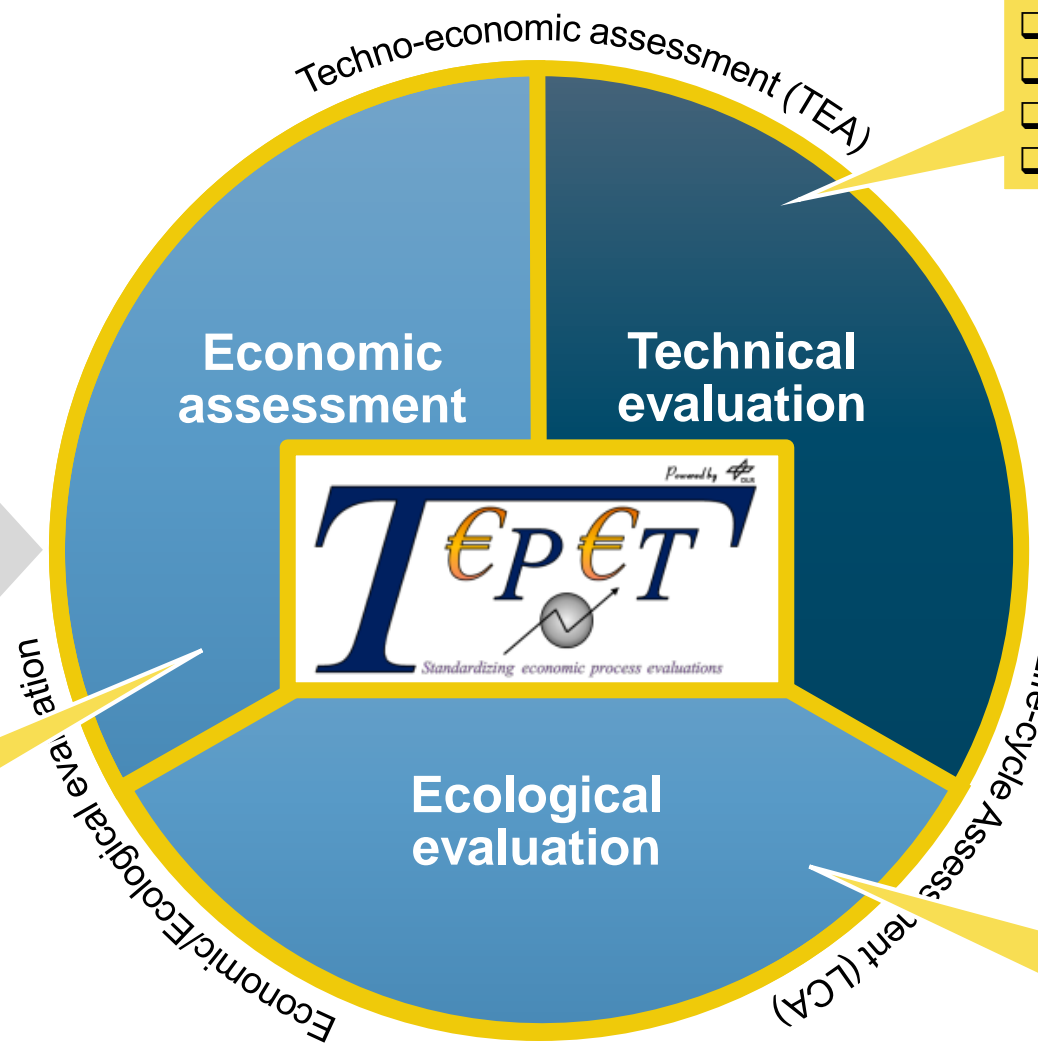
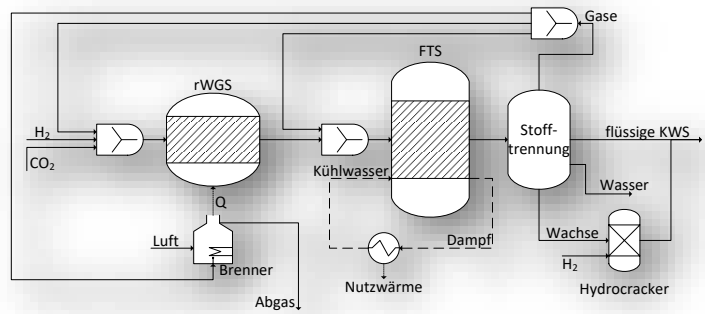


- CAPEX, OPEX, NPC
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- GWP
- Other impact categories
- Identification of impact drivers



# Techno-Economic and Life Cycle Assessment @ DLR



- Efficiencies (X-to-Liquid, Overall)
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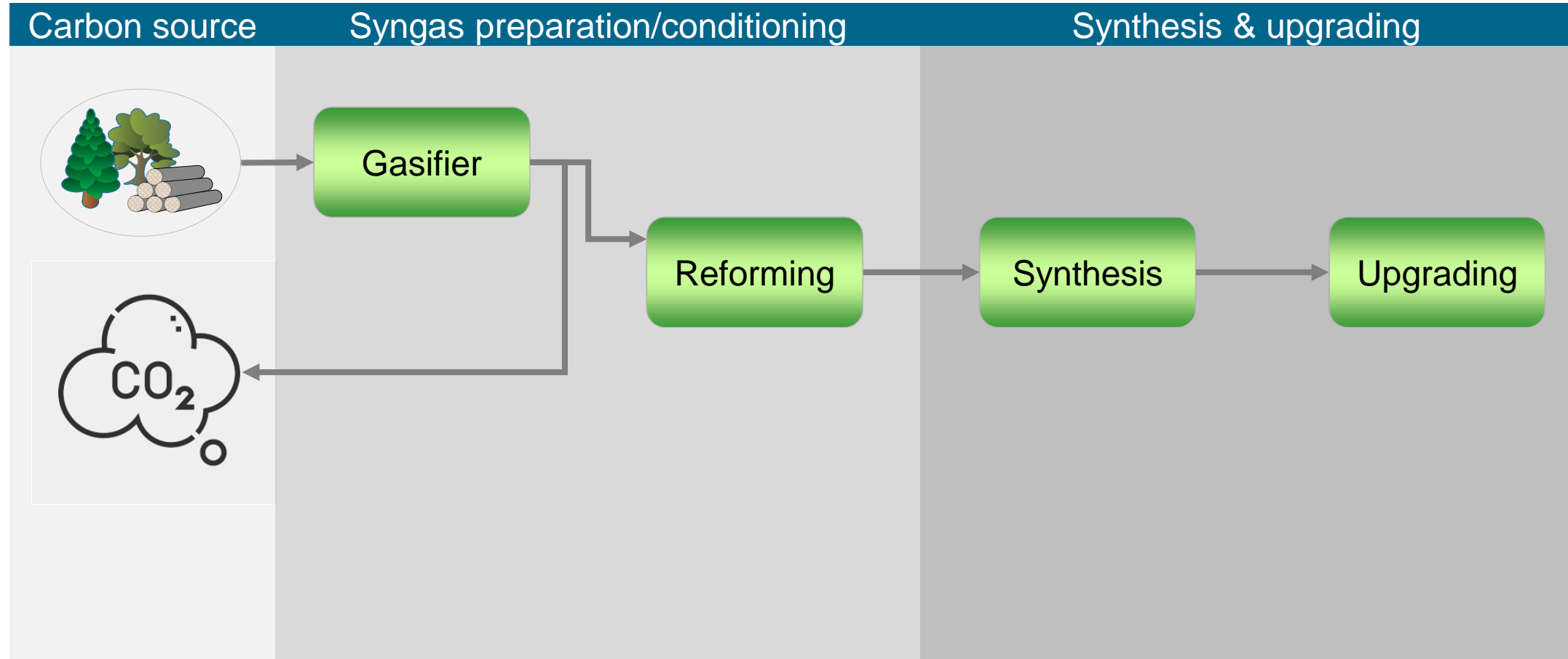
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# 3 generic FT-based SAF concepts



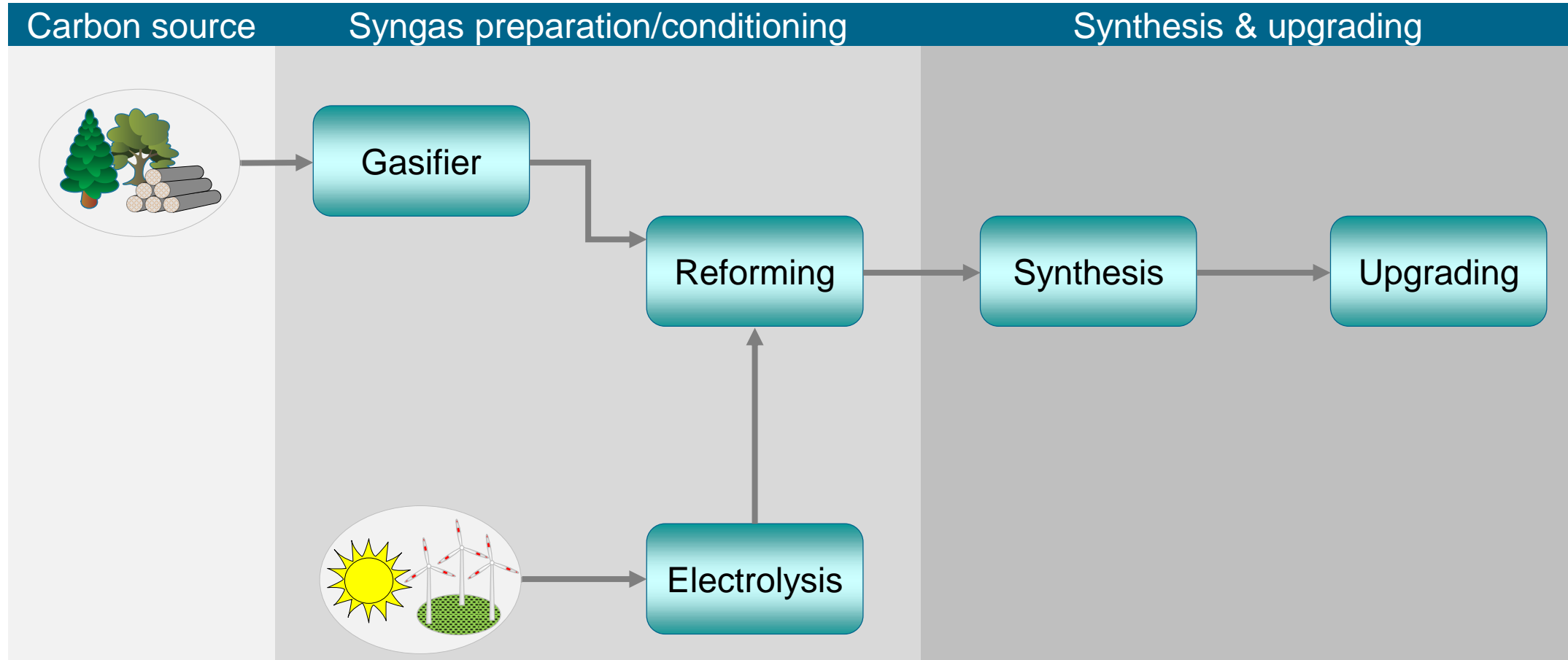
## Biomass-to-Liquid



# 3 generic FT-based SAF concepts



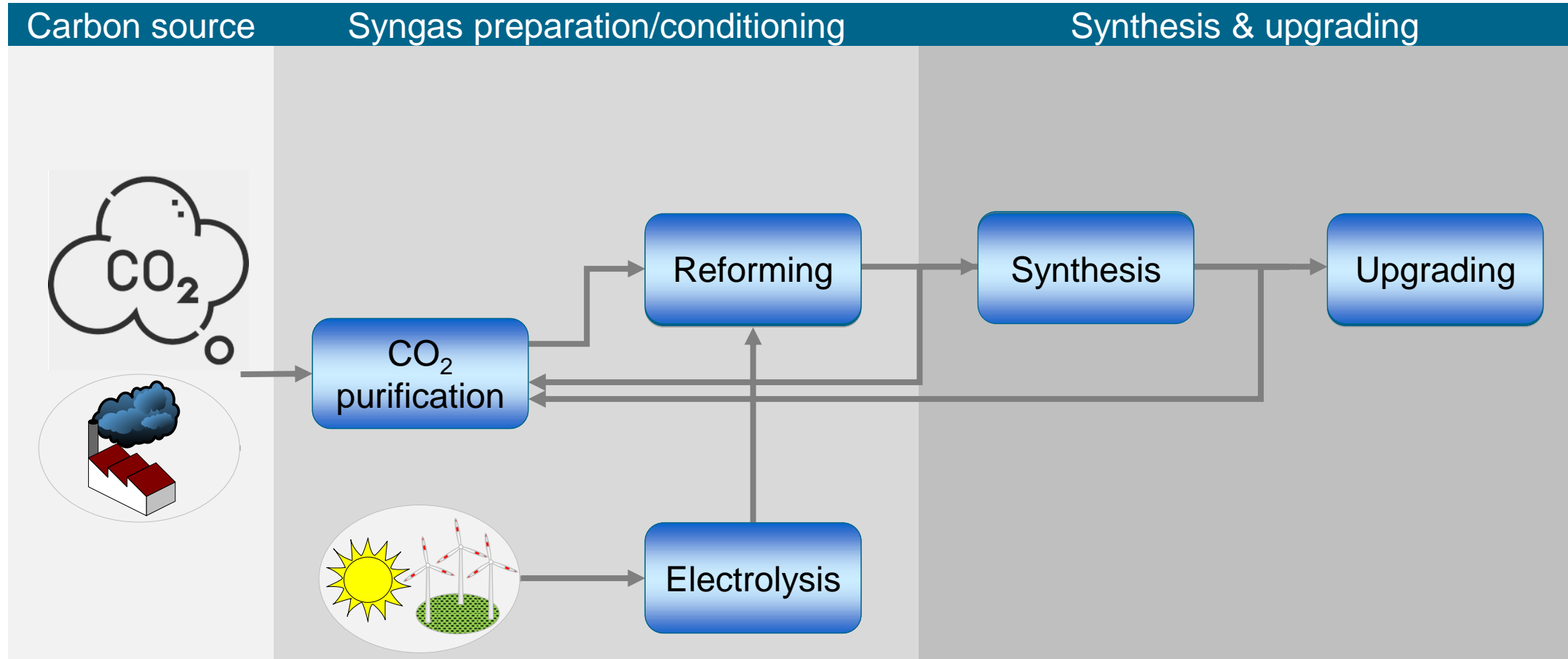
## Power&Biomass-to-Liquid



# 3 generic FT-based SAF concepts



## Power-to-Liquid



The background of the slide is a high-resolution photograph of a satellite in orbit. The satellite is a rectangular platform with two long, thin solar panel arrays extending horizontally from its central body. The panels are covered in a grid of small, square solar cells. The satellite is positioned in the center of the frame, with the Earth's surface visible below. The Earth shows a mix of green landmasses, blue oceans, and white cloud cover. The curvature of the Earth is visible on the right side, where the atmosphere transitions into the blackness of space.

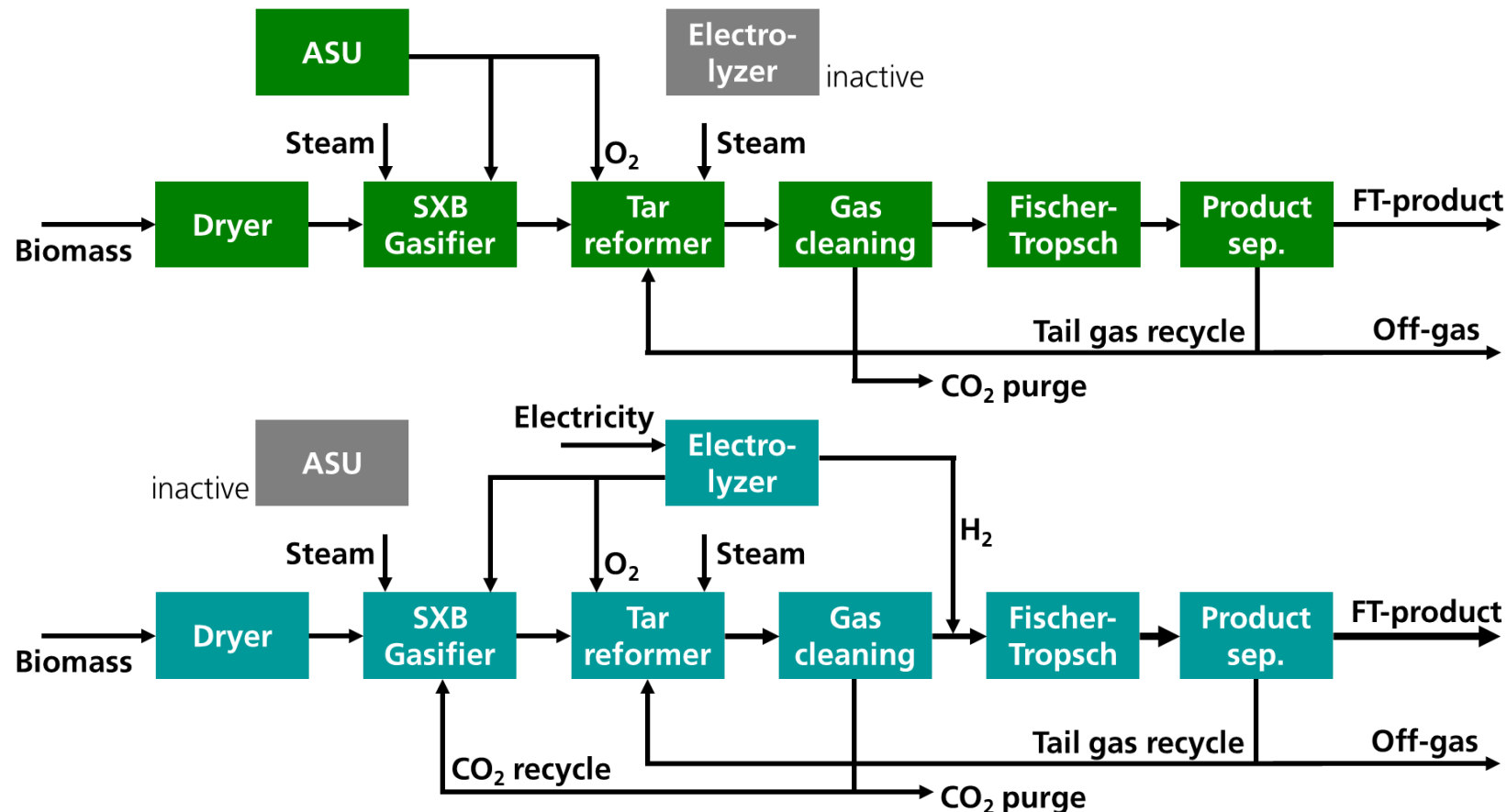
# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SAF (PBTL)



# Dual configuration for Biomass-to-Liquid and Power&Biomass-to-Liquid SAF [1]



FlexCHX project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 763919



## BtL with ASU:

- high heat demand
- low renewable power

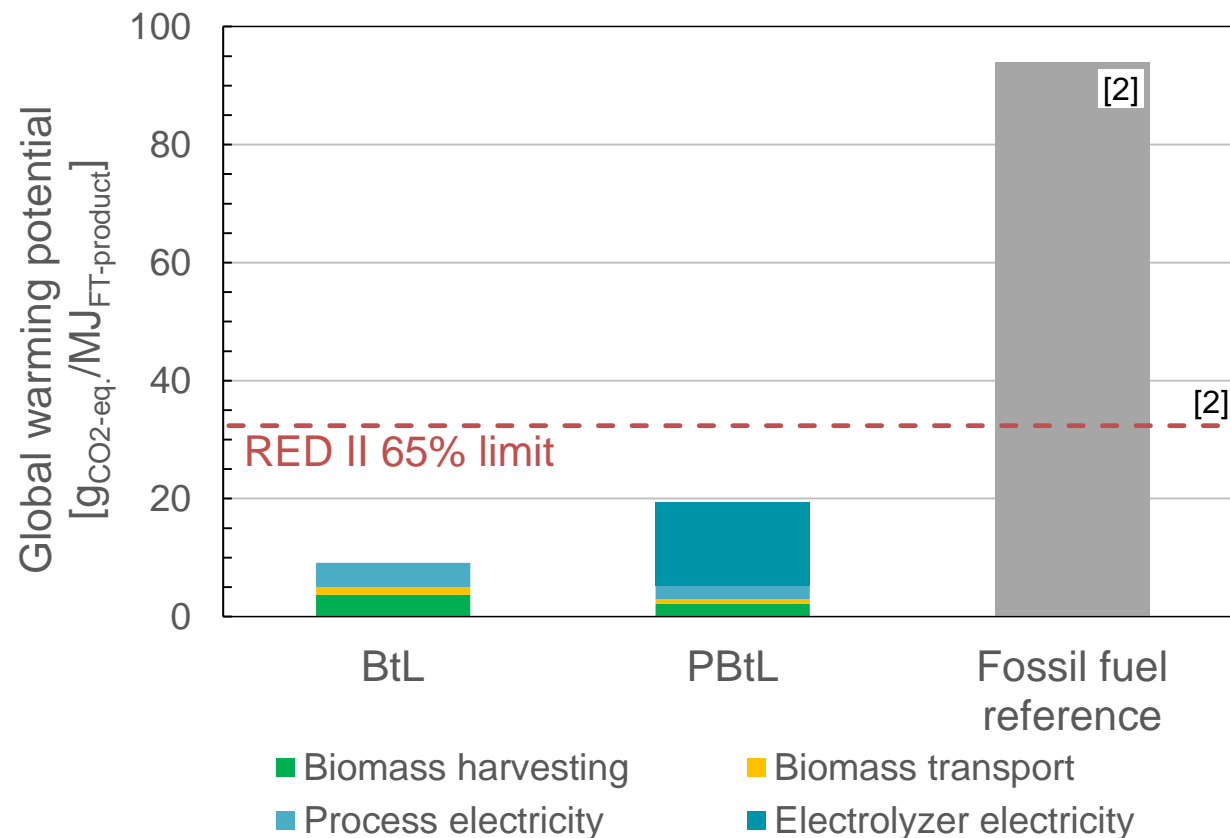
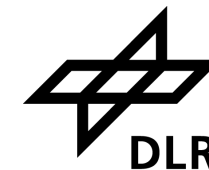
## PBtL with electrolyzer :

- no heat demand
- renewable power available

[1] Habermeyer et. al (2023) Sustainable aviation fuel from forestry residue and hydrogen. A techno-economic and environmental analysis for an immediate deployment of the PBtL process in Europe. Sustainable Energy and Fuels, 7, p. 4229-4246. doi: 10.1039/d3se00358b.

# Global Warming Potential (GWP) of Dual configuration SAF plant

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- **Transportation: 100 km, one-way by truck (69 g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.</sub>/(t\*km))**
- **Biomass: Forest residues harvesting (19.7 g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.</sub>/kg )**
- **Electricity: Finnish grid @2020 (68.6 g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.</sub>/kWh)**

## Conclusion

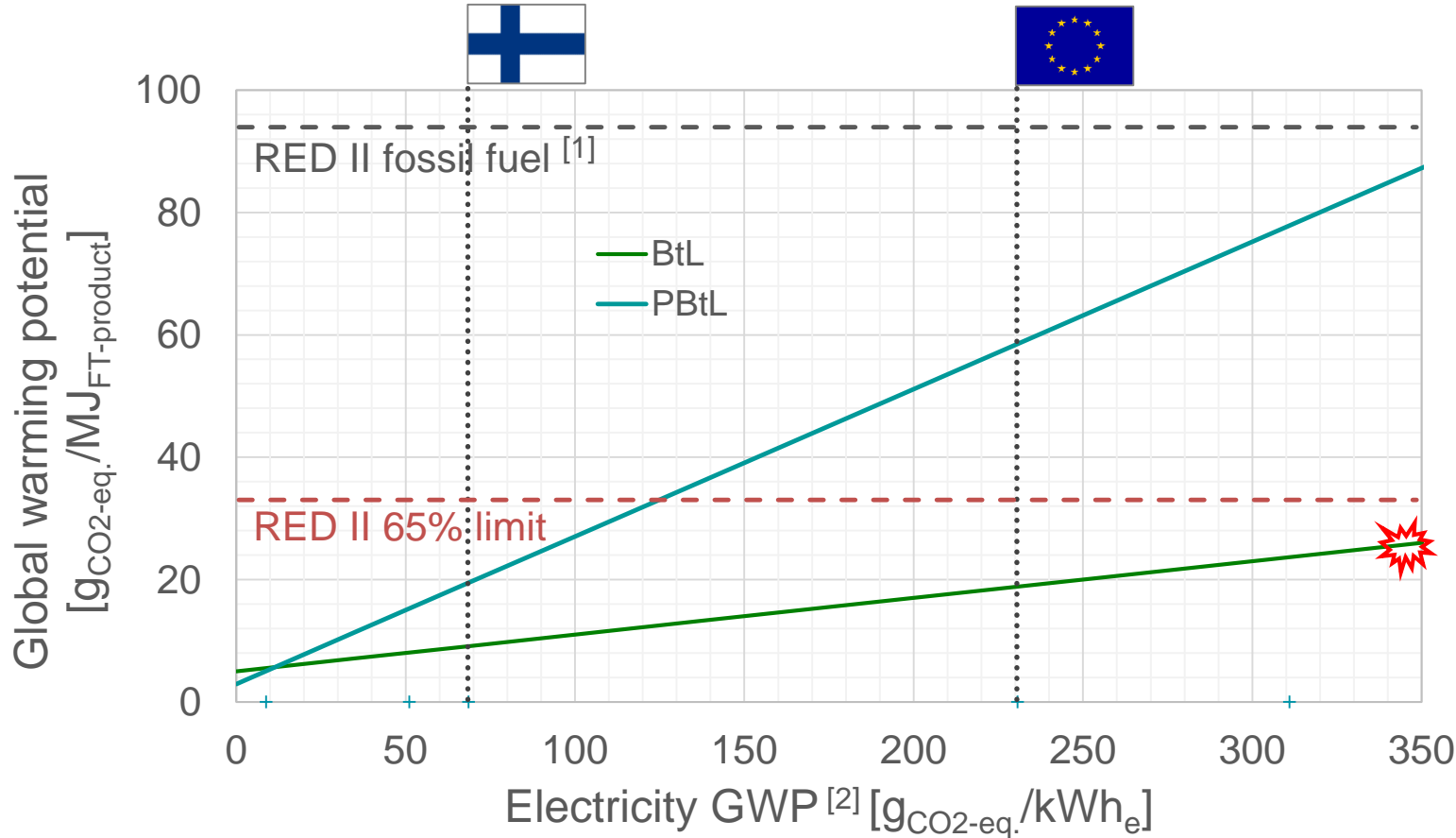
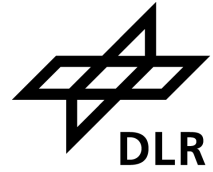
**REDII target accomplished @ FLEXCHX base case**

[1] Habermeyer et. al (2023) Sustainable aviation fuel from forestry residue and hydrogen. A techno-economic and environmental analysis for an immediate deployment of the PBtL process in Europe. Sustainable Energy and Fuels, 7, p. 4229-4246. doi: 10.1039/d3se00358b.

[2] European Union (2018) "Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament ...on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)", Official Journal of the European Union

# GWP sensitivity of Biomass-to-Liquid / Power&Biomass-to-Liquid

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➤ REDII 65 % limit can be reached for all depicted electricity grid mixes for BtL

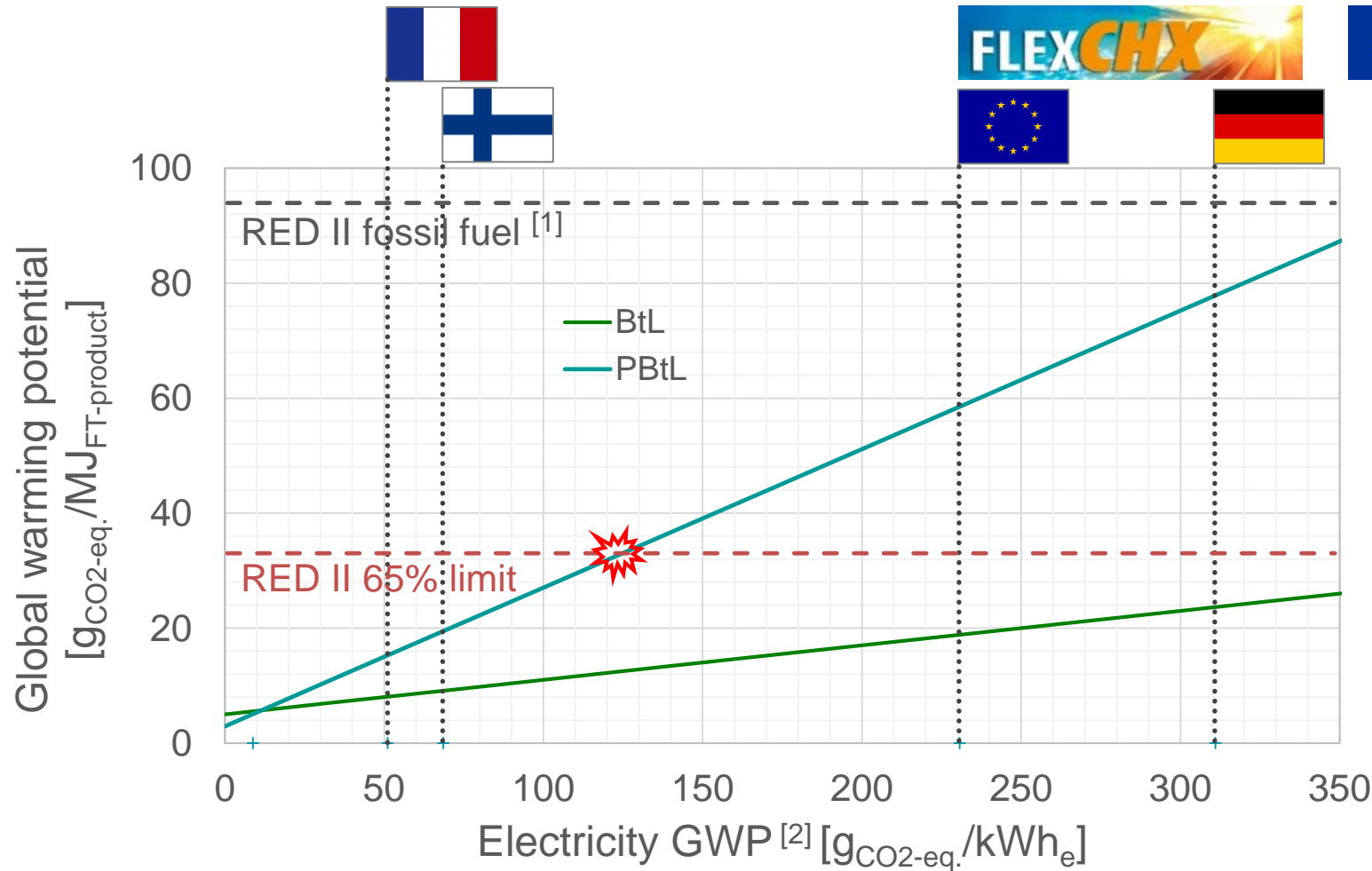
[1] European Union (2018) "Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament ... on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)", Official Journal of the European Union

[2] [https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/co2-emission-intensity-9/#tab-googlechartid\\_googlechartid\\_googlechartid\\_chart\\_1111](https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/co2-emission-intensity-9/#tab-googlechartid_googlechartid_googlechartid_chart_1111)



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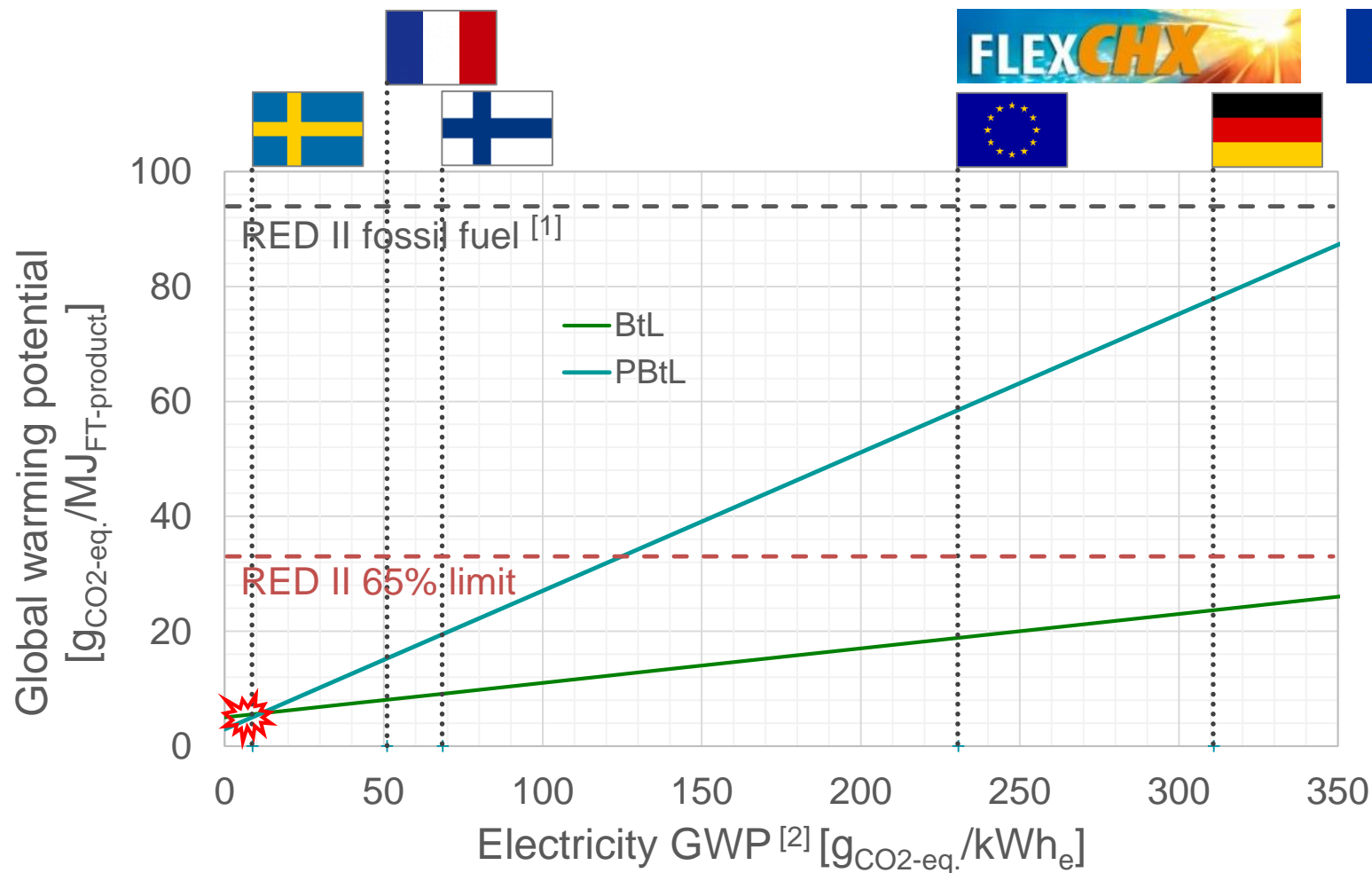
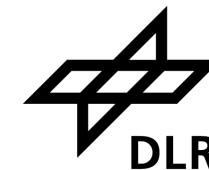
- REDII 65 % limit can be reached for all depicted electricity grid mixes for **BtL**
- **PBtL** requires electricity with  $GWP < 120 g_{CO_2-eq.}/kWh_e$  to reach REDII 65 % limit

[1] European Union (2018) "Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament ... on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)", Official Journal of the European Union

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- **PBtL** requires electricity with GWP <120 g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.</sub>/kWh<sub>e</sub> to reach REDII 65 % limit
- **PBtL** could have lower GWP than **BtL** with Swedish grid mix

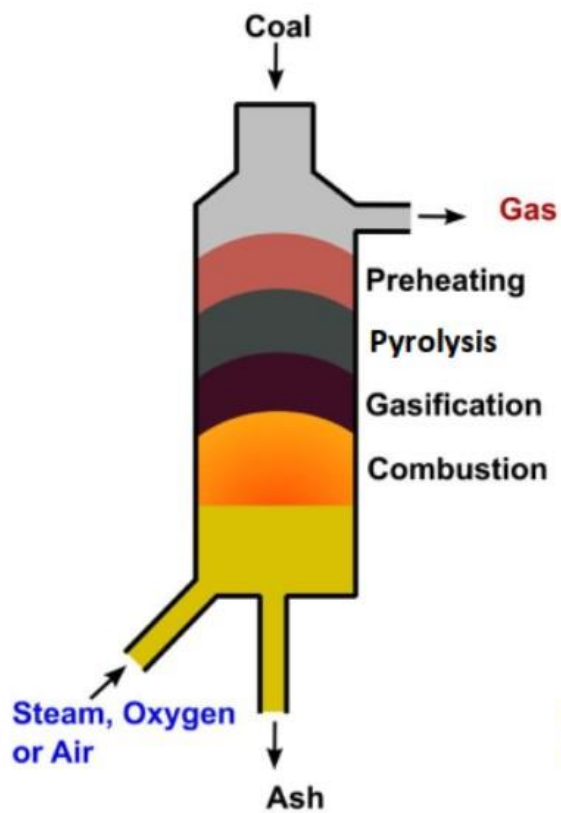
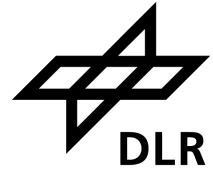
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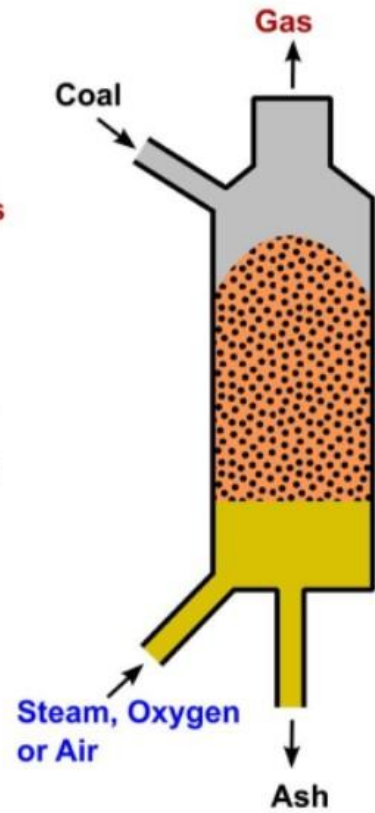
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# TECHNOLOGY READINESS OF PBTL SAF

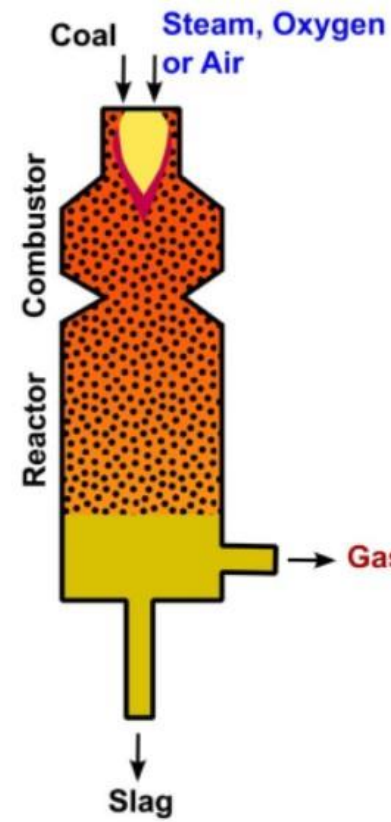
# Gasifier: state-of-the-art coal technology



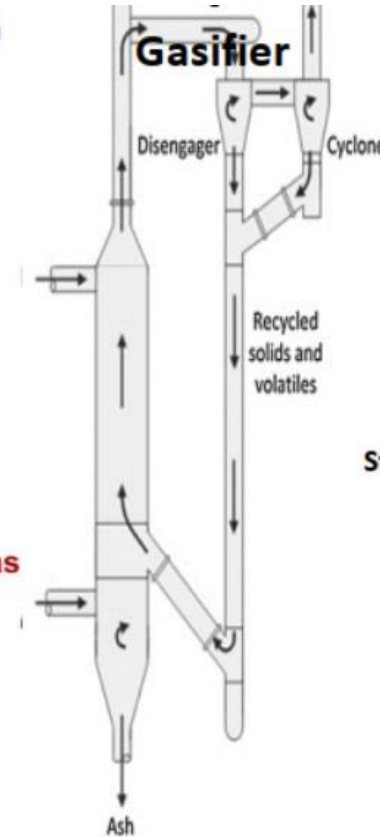
Fixed (moving) bed



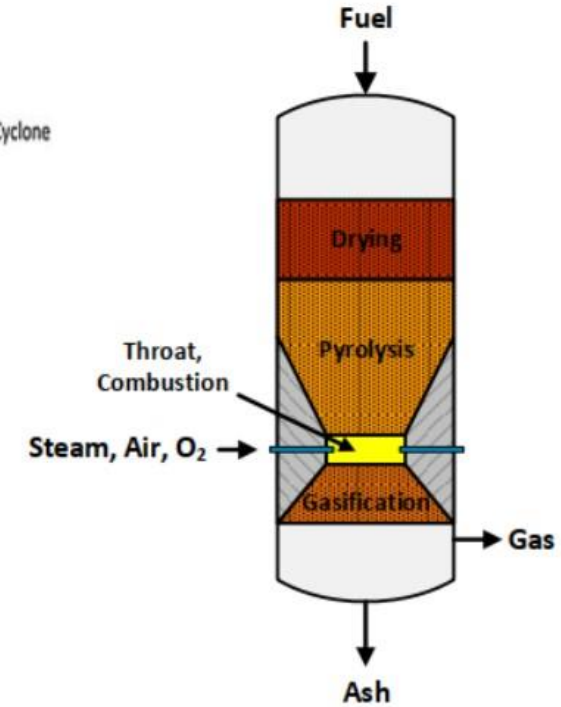
Fluidized bed



Entrained flow



Transport Integrated



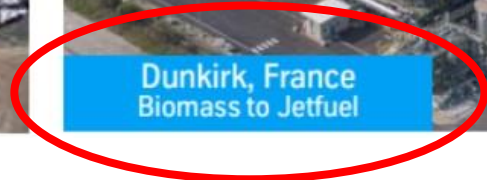
Downdraft



# Gasifier: multiple installations, → biomass applications proven



Over 100 Gasifiers designed, built and put into successful operation by Uhde since 1941 <sup>[1]</sup>



[1] Dr. Alexander Schulz, Green methanol, part of Uhde's green technologies, Aachen, 13.09.2022



# Electrolysis

## Ongoing research

**Table 2.** Summary of parameters of state-of-the-art water electrolysis.

Technology	AEL	PEM	SOEC
Electrolyte	20–40 wt % KOH	water	steam
Operating temperature [°C]	60–90	50–80	700–900
Typical operating pressure [bar]	10–30	20–50	1–15
Current density [ $A\ cm^{-2}$ ]	0.2–0.4 / 1.2 <sup>b)</sup>	0.6–2.0	0.3–2.0
Cell area [ $m^2$ ]	<4	<0.3	<0.01
Specific energy consumption (stack) [ $kWh_{el}\ Nm^{-3}\ H_2$ ]	4.2–4.8	4.4–5.0	>3.0
Specific energy consumption (system) [ $kWh_{el}\ Nm^{-3}\ H_2$ ]	5.0–5.9	5.0–6.5	3.7–3.9 (4.7 $kWh\ Nm^{-3}\ H_2$ )
Lower dynamic range [%] <sup>a)</sup>	10–40 / <10 <sup>c)</sup>	0–10	>30
Gas purity [%]	> 99.5 / > 99.95 <sup>b)</sup>	99.99	99.90
System response	seconds	milliseconds	seconds
Cold time start [min]	<60 / <1–50 % <sup>b)</sup>	<20	<60
Stack lifetime [h]	60 000–90 000	20 000–60 000	<10 000
Maturity	mature	commercial	demonstration
Investments costs [ $€\ kW^{-1}$ ]	800–1500	1400–2100	>2000

a) Minimum operable hydrogen production rate relative to maximum specified production rate; b) thyssenkrupp system installed at Carbon2Chem<sup>®</sup>; c) Lüke and Zschocke [14].



# Electrolysis

## State-of-the-art / GW installations in Europe

thyssenkrupp is No.1 electrolysis supplier for industr [1]

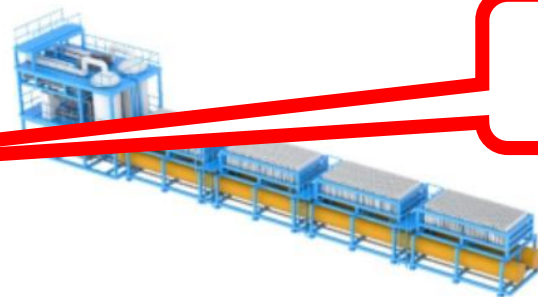
**10 Gigawatt**  
installed Power (Chlor-alkali electrolysis)

**50 years**  
expertise in design, construction and operation

**> 1 Gigawatt**  
of water electrolysis equipment capacity can be manufactured in Germany

**> 600**  
installed capacity worldwide (chlor-alkali electrolysis)

Alkaline water electrolyser module with capacity of 4,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h H<sub>2</sub>



**Electrolysis technology is state-of-the-art**



[1] Source: tkUCE/tkis



# Electrolysis

## State-of-the-art / GW installations in Europe

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**GW scale electrolysis is common in Chlorine industry**

module with capacity of 4,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h H<sub>2</sub>



[1]

Location	Country	Operator	Capacity Chlorine (in 1000 t)	Diaphrag.	Membr.	Other	Electrolys.	
							D	M
							MW	MW
							<b>2.970</b>	<b>1.560</b>
Runcorn	UK	Runcorn MCP	430		430		<b>1.118</b>	
Rotterdam-Botlek	NL	Nobian	637		637		<b>1.656</b>	
Dormagen	GER	Covestro	480		400	80[2]	<b>1.040</b>	
Lillo	BE	INNOVIN	500		500		<b>1.300</b>	
Tessenderlo	BE	Inovyn (INEOS)	400		400		<b>1.040</b>	
Ludwigshafen	GER	BASF	595				<b>0</b>	
Leverkusen	GER	Covestro	390		390		<b>1.014</b>	
Lavera	FR	Kem One	341	341			<b>989</b>	
Tavaux	FR	INNOVIN	370		370		<b>962</b>	
Fos	FR	Kem One	333	178	155		<b>516</b>	
Kazincbarcika	HUN	BorsodChem	480	384	96		<b>1.114</b>	
Uerdingen	GER	Covestro	290		290		<b>754</b>	
Marl	GER	Vestolit	260		260		<b>676</b>	
Rafnes (Bamble)	NOR	Inovyn (INEOS)	315		315		<b>819</b>	
Schkopau	GER	Dow	252		252		<b>655</b>	
Knapsack	GER	Westlake	250		250		<b>650</b>	
		Vinnolit						
Rheinberg	GER	Inovyn (INEOS)	220	110	110		<b>319</b>	

[2]

[1] Source: tkUCE/tkis

[2] Eurochlor: Chlorine Industry Review 2021-2022, www.chlorineindustryreview.com



# Fischer-Tropsch Technology

## State-of-the-art / refinery size proven



**Do you call 7 Mt/a FT production  
“commercial”?**

Shell Qatar GTL facility, built in 2012,  
produces 140,000 barrels a day

[1] <https://alfin2300.blogspot.com/2011/11/gas-to-liquids-carbon-sciences-provides.html>

The background of the slide is a high-resolution satellite image of Earth from space. A satellite with two long, rectangular solar panel arrays is in orbit, positioned over the European continent. The satellite's body is gold-colored, and the solar panels are silver with a grid pattern. The Earth's surface shows green landmasses, blue oceans, and white clouds. The curvature of the planet is visible at the top and bottom edges of the frame.

# TOWARDS A EUROPEAN SAF ROADMAP



# Fischer-Tropsch based SAF concepts

## Stoichiometric preference

### Power-to-Liquid

$$\Delta H_{F, \text{byproduct}}^0 = -484 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow -484 \frac{\text{kJ}}{(\text{CH}_2)}$$



### Biomass-to-Liquid

$$\Delta H_{F, \text{byproduct}}^0 = -394 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow -131 \frac{\text{kJ}}{(\text{CH}_2)}$$



### Power&Biomass-to-Liquid

$$\Delta H_{F, \text{byproduct}}^0 = -484 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow -121 \frac{\text{kJ}}{(\text{CH}_2)}$$



### Palmoil-to-HEFA

$$\Delta H_{F, \text{byproduct}}^0 = -484 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow -30 \frac{\text{kJ}}{(\text{CH}_2)}$$

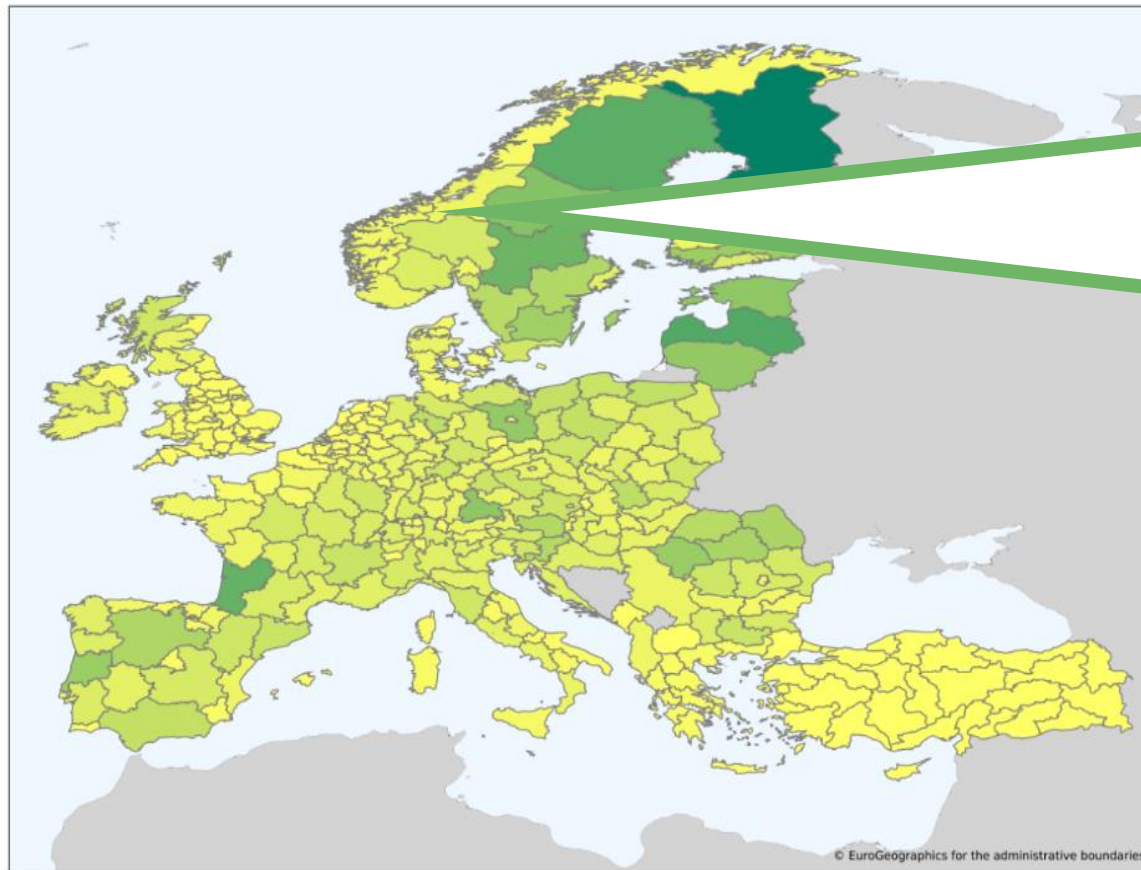
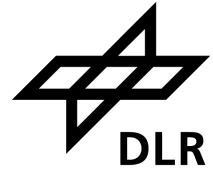


\* Woody biomass elemental mass composition:  $\text{C}_{52.1}\text{H}_{6.1}\text{O}_{38.5}\text{X}_{2.9}$

\*\* Example: palmitic acid elemental molar composition:  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$

# PBtL potential analysis for Europe

## Finding the sweet spots



### NUTS2 region specific conditions:

#### Economic

- 2020 National grid electricity prices [1]
- Woody biomass prices & availability [2]
- Transport distance  
= f(biomass density)
- Nation-specific transport & labor costs

#### Ecological

- 2020 National grid mix GWP [3]
- Region-specific transport emissions

[1] Eurostat, Electricity prices for non-household consumers - bi-annual data. 2021.

[2] Ruiz, P., Nijis, W., Tarvydas, D., Sgobbi, A., Zucker, A., Pilli, R., ... & Thrän, D. (2019). ENSPRESSO-an open, EU-28 wide, transparent and coherent database of wind, solar and biomass energy potentials. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 26, 100379

[3] <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/co2-emission-intensity-6> [Accessed 14.9.21]

# Large scale PBtL SAF plant: 400 kt<sub>SAF</sub>/a incl. 900 MW<sub>e</sub> Electrolyzer / 400 MW<sub>th</sub> CFB gasifier



## Key economic Assumptions

### Investment costs:

<i>AEL-Electrolyzer</i>	<b>1</b> M€ <sub>2020</sub> /MW <sup>[1]</sup>
<i>Fischer-Tropsch SBCR:</i>	<b>5.9</b> k€ <sub>2020</sub> /m <sup>3</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>
Selexol:	<b>5.5</b> k€ <sub>2020</sub> /kmol <sub>CO2</sub> /h <sup>[3]</sup>
Fluidized bed gasifier:	<b>0.5</b> M€ <sub>2020</sub> /(kg <sub>dry biomass</sub> /s) <sup>[4]</sup>

### Raw materials and utility costs

Selexol:	<b>4.4</b> € <sub>2020</sub> /kg <sup>[5]</sup>
FT catalyst:	<b>33</b> € <sub>2020</sub> /kg <sup>[6]</sup>

### General economic assumptions:

<i>Year:</i>	2020	<i>Plant lifetime:</i>	20 years
<i>Full load hours:</i>	8,100 h/a	<i>Interest rate:</i>	7 %

[1] Buttler, A., & Spliethoff, H. (2018). Current status of water electrolysis for energy storage, grid balancing and sector coupling via power-to-gas and power-to-liquids: A review. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 82, 2440-2454.

[2] Gasification, B. B. (1998). Aspen Process Flowsheet Simulation Model of a Battelle Biomass-Based Gasification, Fischer-Tropsch Liquefaction and Combined-Cycle Power Plant.

[3] Hamelinck, C. N., & Faaij, A. P. (2002). Future prospects for production of methanol and hydrogen from biomass. *Journal of Power sources*, 111(1), 1-22.

[4] Hannula, I. (2016). Hydrogen enhancement potential of synthetic biofuels manufacture in the European context: A techno-economic assessment. *Energy*, 104, 199-212.

[5] Albrecht, F. G., König, D. H., Baucks, N., & Dietrich, R. U. (2017). A standardized methodology for the techno-economic evaluation of alternative fuels—A case study. *Fuel*, 194, 511-526.

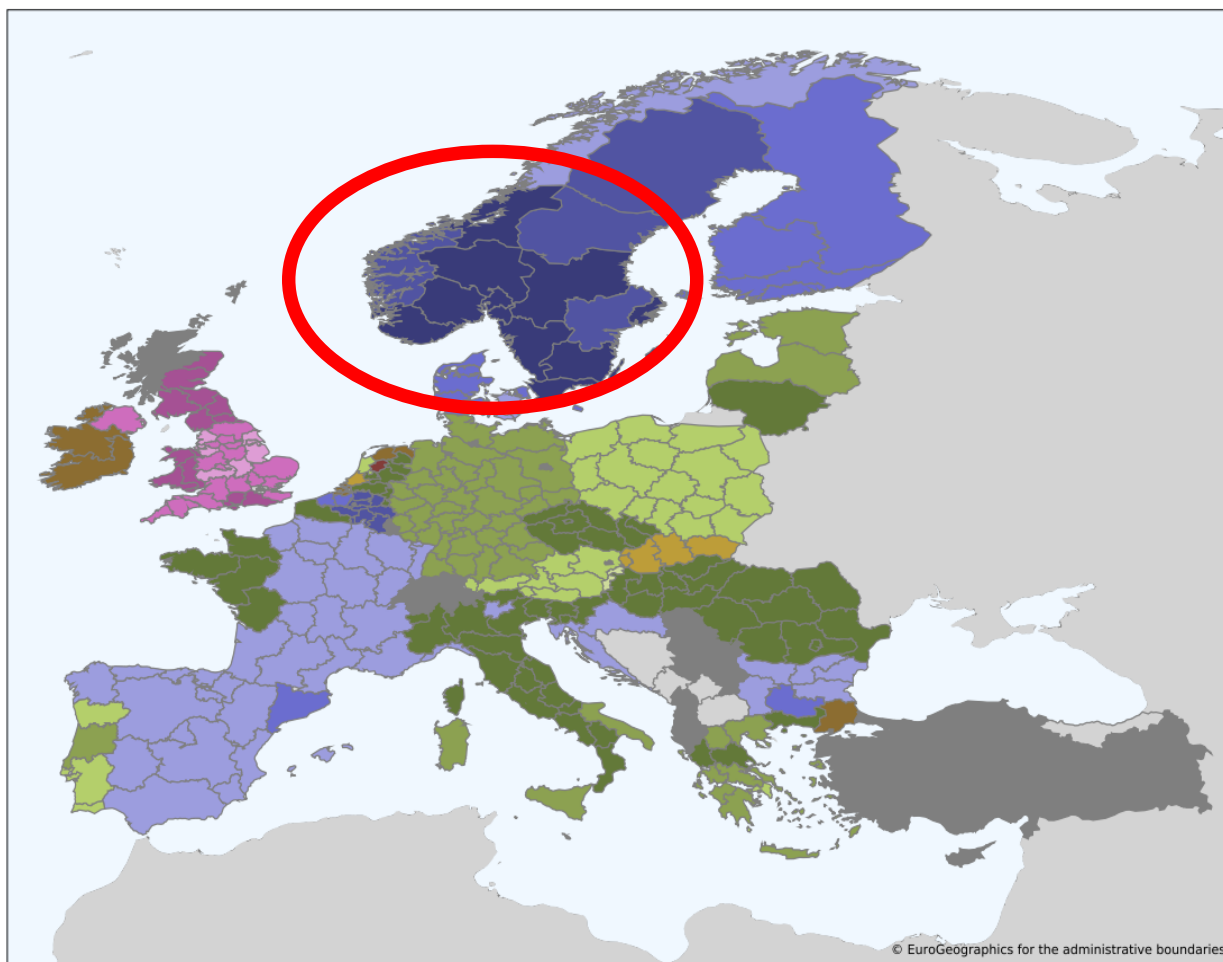
[6] Swanson, R. M., Platon, A., Satrio, J. A., & Brown, R. C. (2010). Techno-economic analysis of biomass-to-liquids production based on gasification. *Fuel*, 89, S11-S19.



# European SAF Roadmap

## Scandinavia → Lowest NPC (electricity price)

### Net Production Costs of PBtL SAF / €<sub>2020</sub>/kg



#### Standard PBtL plant

- 900 MW<sub>e</sub> Electrolyzer
- 400 MW<sub>th</sub> CFB gasifier
- 400 kt/a SAF output

➔ Search for cheap biomass residue and inexpensive (renewable) power [1,2]

1. Norway (57 PJ<sub>dry biom</sub>/a)  
 @ 50.5 – 51.0 €<sub>2020</sub>/t<sub>biom.dry</sub>  
 @ 30.8 €<sub>2020</sub>/kWh grid power
2. Sweden (276 PJ<sub>dry biom</sub>/a)  
 @ 57.5 – 64.8 €<sub>2020</sub>/t<sub>biom.dry</sub>  
 @ 35.6 €<sub>2020</sub>/kWh grid power
3. Finland (201 PJ<sub>dry biom</sub>/a)  
 @ 61.5 – 61.9 €<sub>2020</sub>/t<sub>biom.dry</sub>  
 @ 45.9 €<sub>2020</sub>/kWh grid power

[1] Eurostat, Electricity prices for non-household consumers - bi-annual data. 2021.

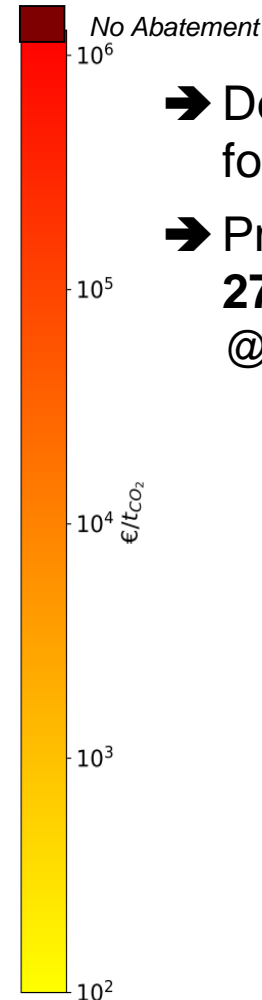
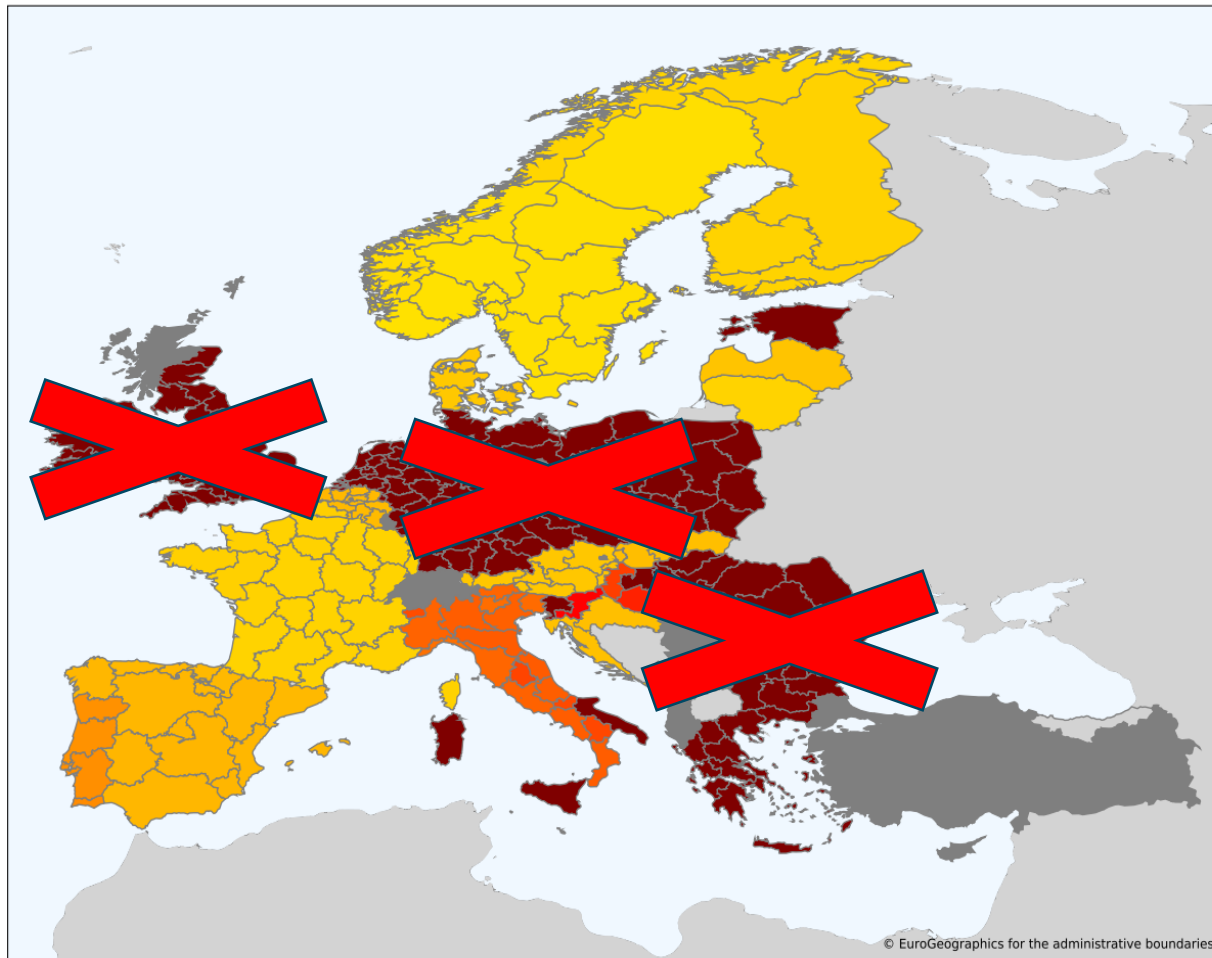
[2] Ruiz, P., Nijs, W., Tarvydas, D., Sgobbi, A., Zucker, A., Pilli, R., ... & Thrän, D. (2019). ENSPRESSO-an open, EU-28 wide, transparent and coherent database of wind, solar and biomass energy potentials. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 26, 100379







# European SAF Roadmap

## No GHG abatement for high GWP grid

### GHG Abatement of PBtL SAF / €<sub>2020</sub>/t<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>,eq</sub>

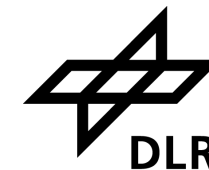


- ➔ Decarbonized national grids necessary for effective PBtL roll-out
- ➔ Production volume <1'000 €/t<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.</sub>: **27 Mt<sub>C<sub>5+</sub></sub>/a** (all biomass residue to fuel) @ average NPC of **1.84 €<sub>2020</sub>/kg<sub>C<sub>5+</sub></sub>**

Country	SAF / Mt <sub>C<sub>5+</sub></sub> /a	Av. NPC / € <sub>2020</sub> /kg <sub>C<sub>5+</sub></sub>
	8.3	1,63
	7.3	1.95
	6.1	1.83
	1.7	1.66

© EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

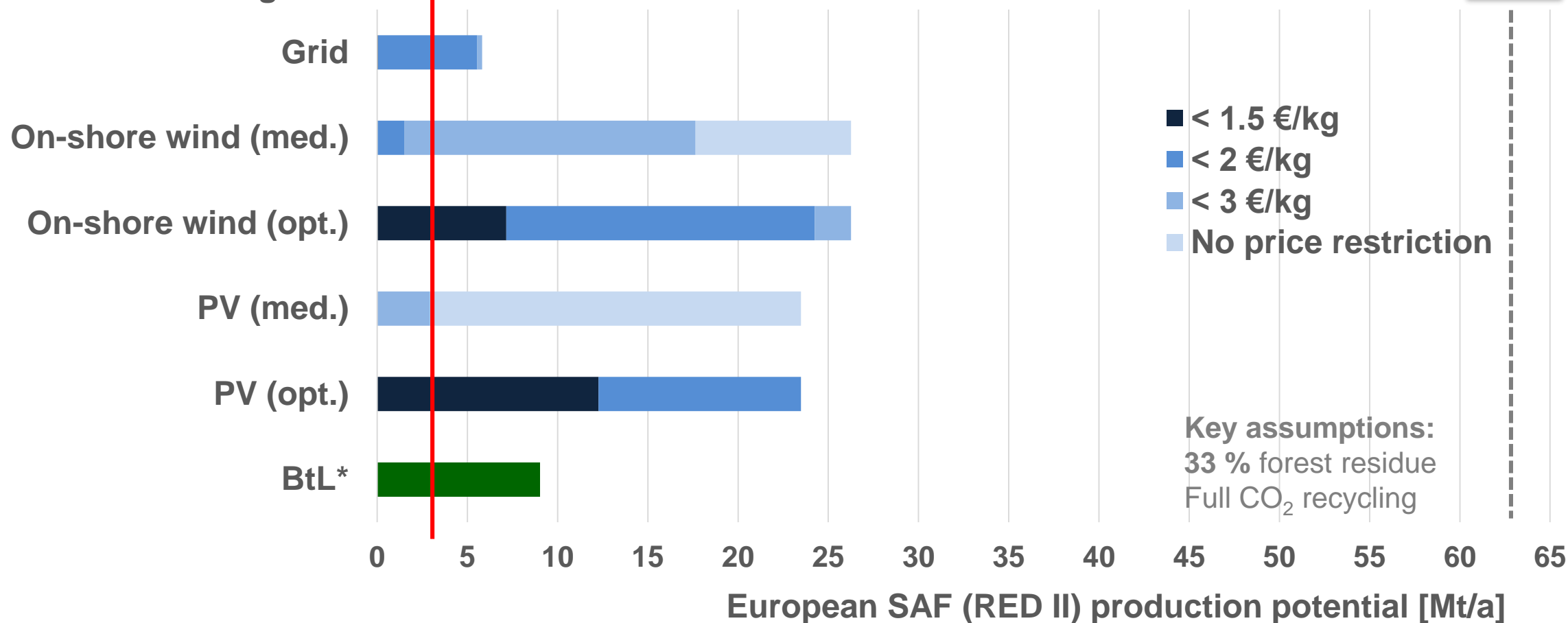
# Aggregated SAF production potential



ReFuelEU Aviation  
SAF target 2030 [2]



Total aviation fuel  
demand [1]



[1] S. Csonka, Aviation's Market Pull for SAF, [https://www.caafi.org/focus\\_areas/docs/CAAFI\\_SAF\\_Market\\_Pull\\_from\\_Aviation.pdf](https://www.caafi.org/focus_areas/docs/CAAFI_SAF_Market_Pull_from_Aviation.pdf). \*Assumptions: 19.9 % biomass conversion, entire potential under RED II limit  
[2] <https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/light/topics/fit-55-and-refueleu-aviation>



A large satellite with two long, rectangular solar panel arrays is shown in orbit above the Earth. The satellite's body is gold-colored and features various instruments and antennas. The solar panels are composed of many small, square cells. The Earth below is covered in green landmasses and white clouds, with a clear blue atmosphere visible at the horizon.

# AN AMBITIOUS SAF DEPLOYMENT PLAN



# SAF deployment plan for Europe

## ReFuelEU Aviation: too little too late



	ReFuelEU Aviation SAF targets <sup>[1]</sup>	ReFuelEU Aviation Synfuel target <sup>[1]</sup>
2025	2 % (≈ 1 Mt/a)	
2030	6 % (≈ 3.8 Mt/a)	0.7 % (≈ 0.4 Mt/a)
2035	20 % (≈ 13 Mt/a)	5 % (≈ 3.3 Mt/a)
2050	70 % (≈ 54 Mt/a)	35 % (≈ 27 Mt/a)

[1] <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/09/refueleu-aviation-initiative-council-adopts-new-law-to-decarbonise-the-aviation-sector/>



# SAF deployment plan for Europe

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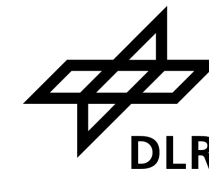
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**Compare with 3.4 Mt/a growth<sup>[2]</sup> since 2020!**

**Preference palm oil?  
Not enough palm oil on earth!**

**Paris 1.5 degree commitment intentionally violated!**

[1] <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/09/refueleu-aviation-initiative-council-adopts-new-law-to-decarbonise-the-aviation-sector/>



# SAF deployment plan for Europe

## Optimistic way forward (personal view)



	ReFuelEU Aviation SAF targets <sup>[1]</sup>	ReFuelEU Aviation Synfuel target <sup>[1]</sup>	Ambitious, but realistic, just PBtL SAF
2025	2 % (≈ 1 Mt/a)		
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2050	70 % (≈ 54 Mt/a)	35 % (≈ 27 Mt/a)	<b>75+ Mt/a = 100 %! (2045?)</b>

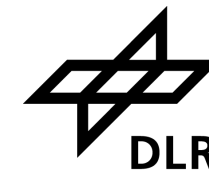
### 25 plants across Europe á

- 3.3 GW Wind (5.0 b€) or 6.3 GW PV (5.0 b€)
- FT plant 400 kt<sub>SAF</sub>/a (1.5 b€) incl. 0.9 GW Electrolyzer
- Construction period: 2025 – 2028
- Full operation before 2030

### Total Investment?

- less than 6 months of Europe's (OECD) crude oil spending

[1] <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/09/refueleu-aviation-initiative-council-adopts-new-law-to-decarbonise-the-aviation-sector/>



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• **About 50 % SAF blending rate achievable with learning curve**

• **100 % SAF certification required for further growth**

[1] <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/09/refueleu-aviation-initiative-council-adopts-new-law-to-decarbonise-the-aviation-sector/>



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- Backup, if H<sub>2</sub> aviation won't fly
- additional SAF routes / feedstocks from 2035 onwards? Or → Less air traffic?
- How about climate neutrality by 2045?

[1] <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/09/refueleu-aviation-initiative-council-adopts-new-law-to-decarbonise-the-aviation-sector/>

A satellite with large solar panels is shown in orbit above Earth. The satellite is positioned diagonally across the frame, with its solar panels extending outwards. The Earth's surface below shows a mix of green land and blue water, with some white clouds. The satellite's body is gold-colored and has various instruments and antennas. The background is the dark blue of space.

**SAF QUICKSTART: EXPLORE THE  
BIOMASS FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD**

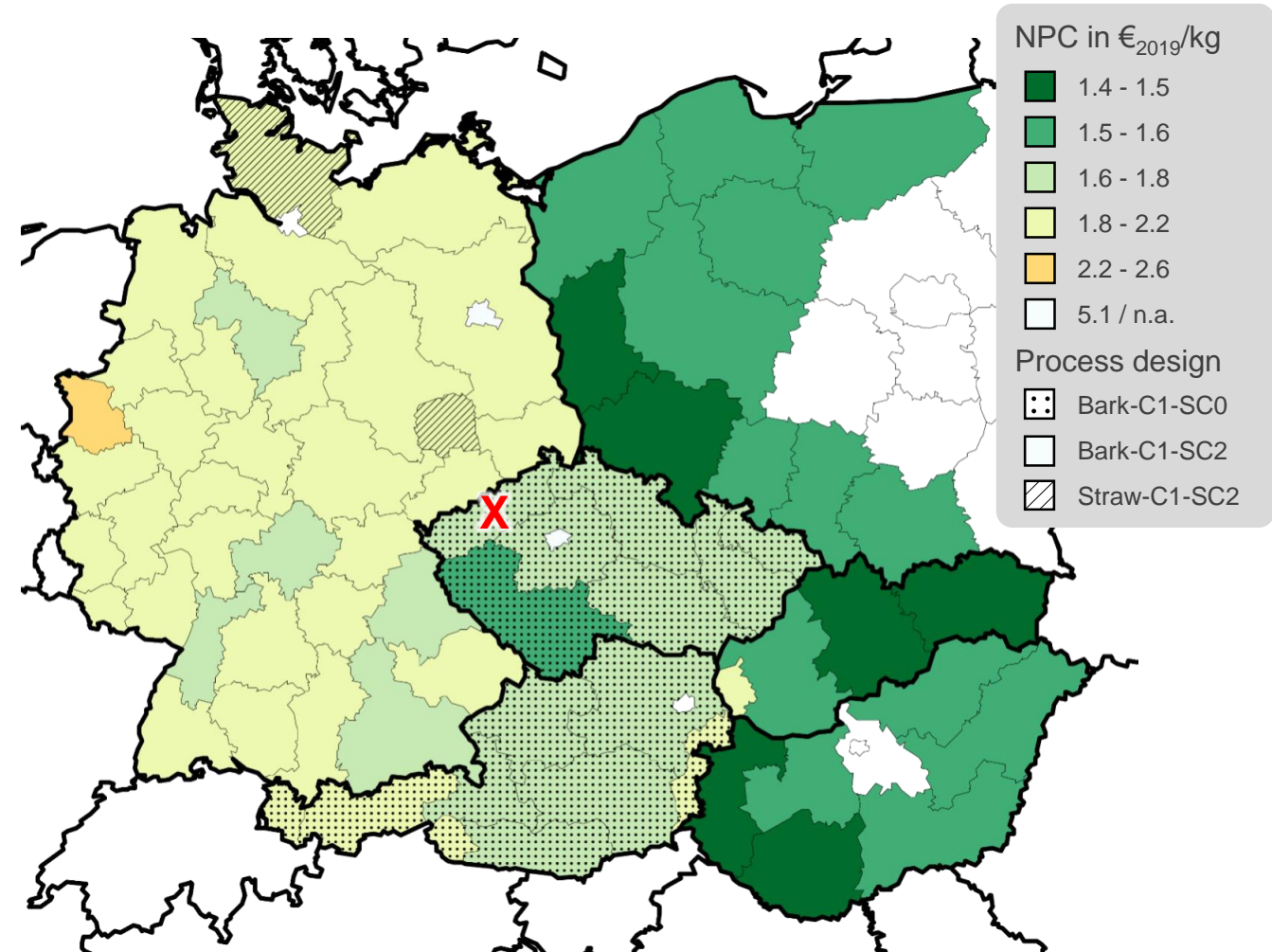


# BtL production options for Central Europe <sup>[1]</sup>

200 MW<sub>th</sub> DFB Gasifier w. steam, 1 bar,  $\mu$ -FT

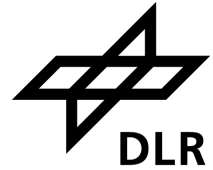
## Assumptions:

- **Bark & straw** as biomass feedstock
- 20 years of plant lifetime
- 8260 h/a operation
- 10 persons per shift
- 10% interest rate
- Product refining at ORLEN UniPetrol Litvínov – Záluží refinery (X)



[1] Maier et al. (2021), Techno-economically-driven identification of ideal plant configurations for a new biomass-to-liquid process – A case study for Central-Europe



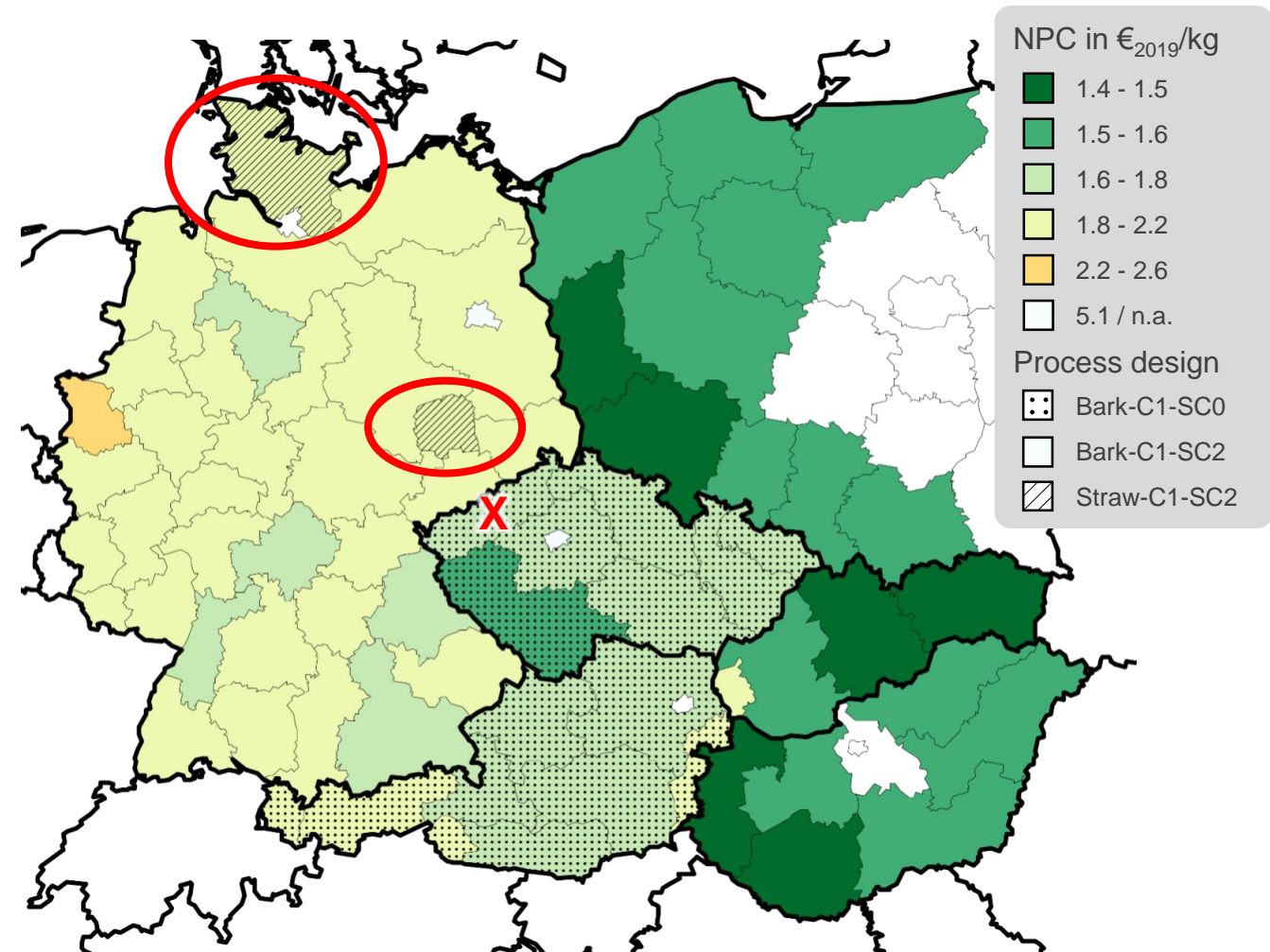


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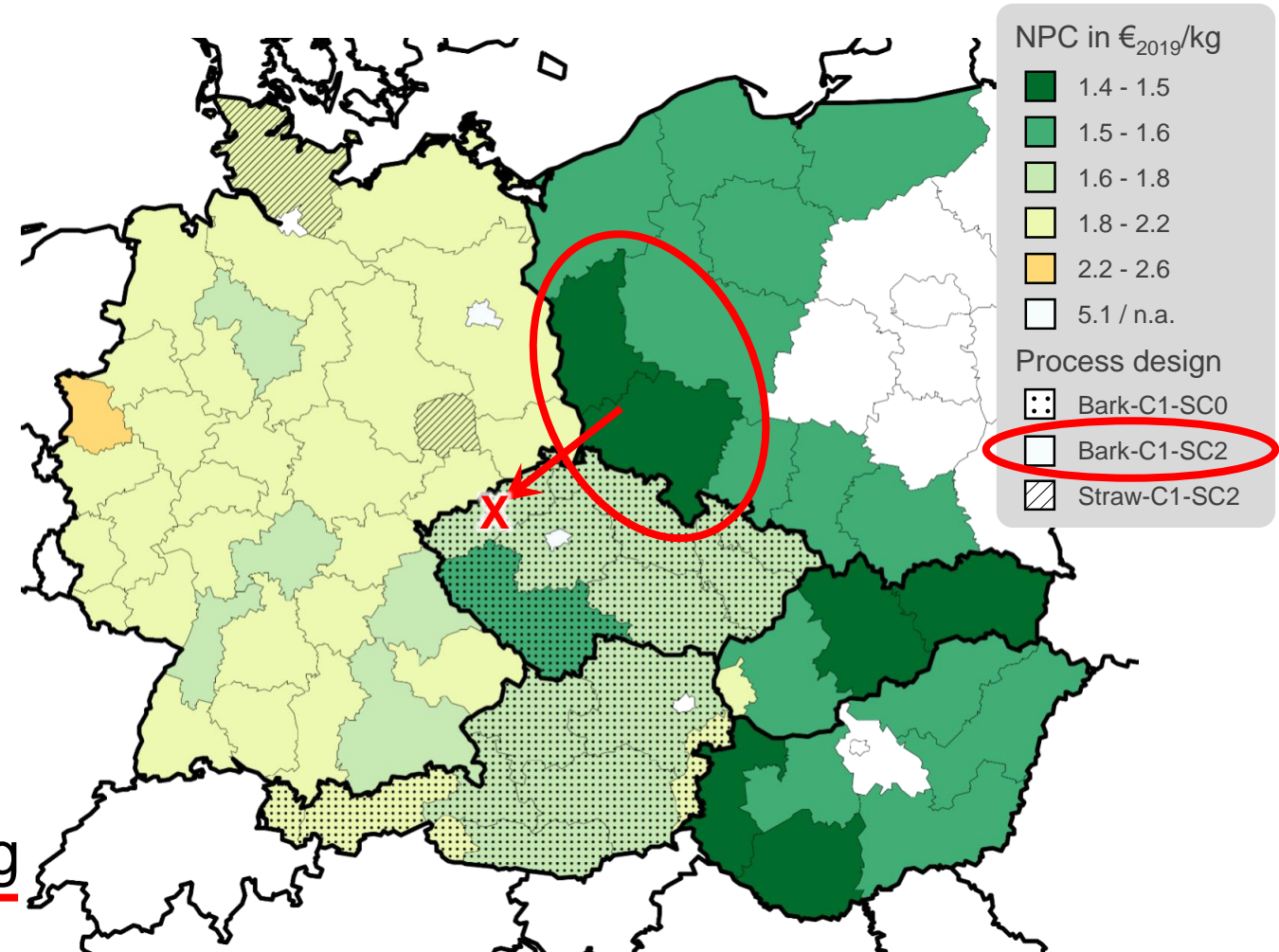
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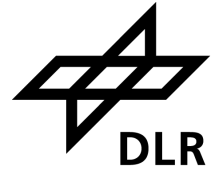
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## Preferred:

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- SC2: steam cycle & district heating





# BtL production options for Central Europe <sup>[1]</sup>

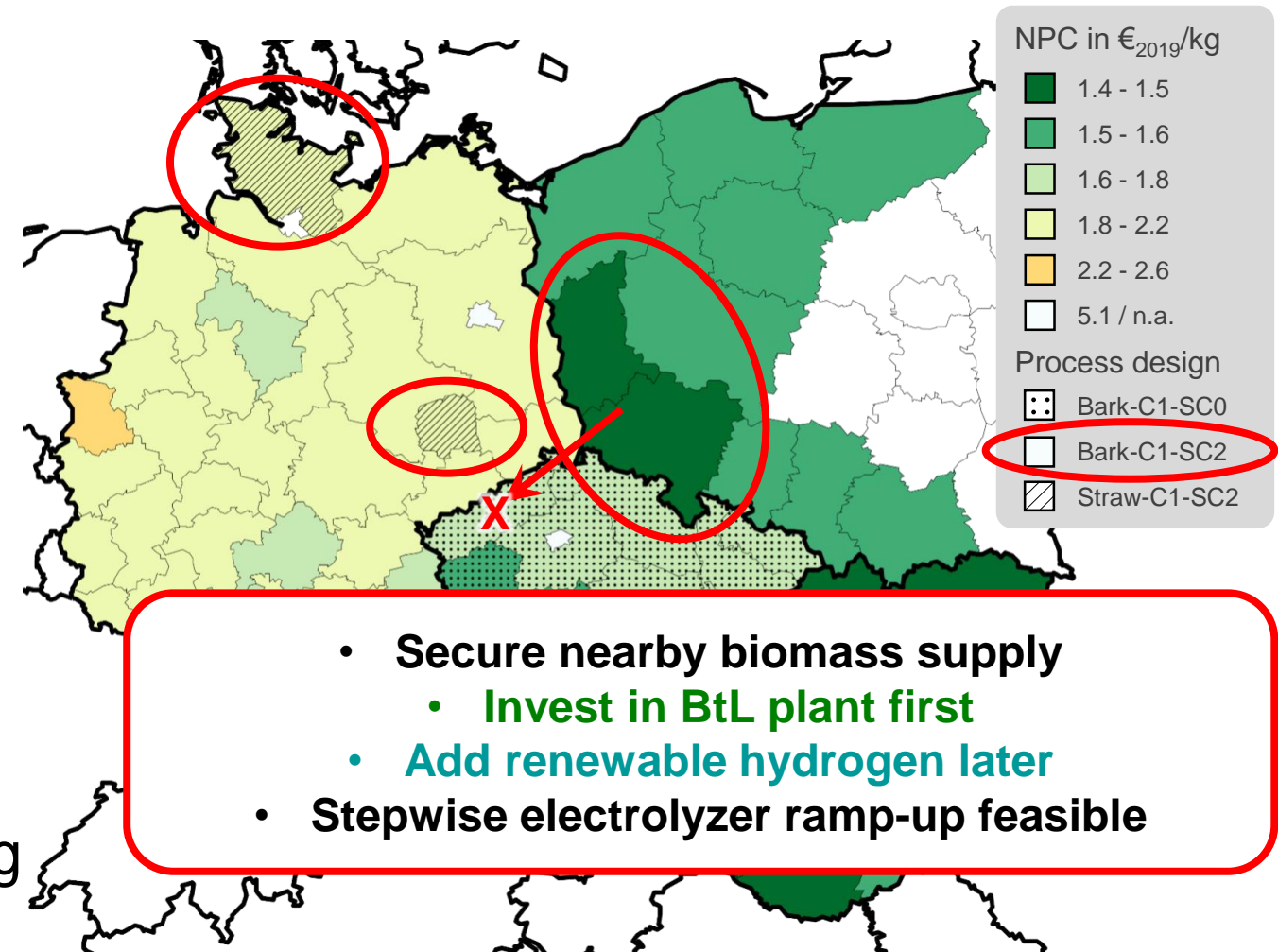
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The background of the slide is a high-resolution photograph of a satellite in orbit. The satellite is a rectangular platform with two long, thin solar panel arrays extending outwards. It is positioned in the center-right of the frame, with the Earth's surface below. The Earth shows a mix of green landmasses, blue oceans, and white cloud cover. The curvature of the planet is visible on the right side, where the atmosphere transitions into the blackness of space.

# CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

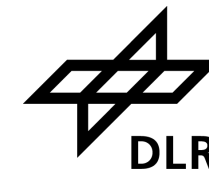
# Refinery integration of SAF



## Summary

- SAF required → aviation contribution towards Europe's climate obligations
  - REGULATION will end fossil fuels utilization
- European refineries can largely produce SAF locally,
  - utilizing biomass residues -> BtL quick start
  - & investing in renewable power -> PBtL large scale rollout
- Expose any excuses for SAF deployment delay
  - PtX research, development, demonstration: reinventing the wheel?
  - All technologies mature and available

# Refinery integration of SAF



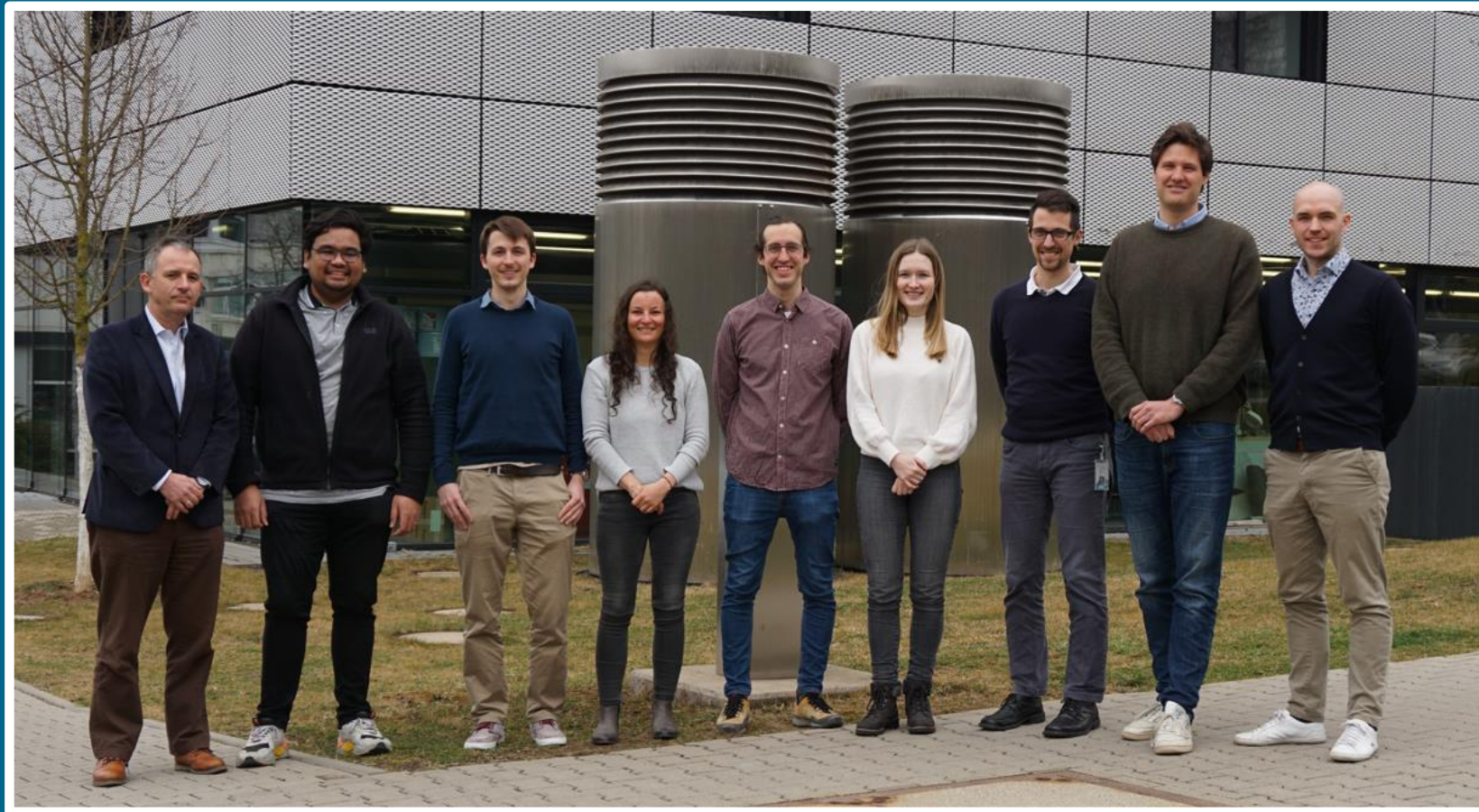
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**Transparent, standardized DLR assessment methodology can help**

**→ Feedstock search, technology selection, refinery integration, ...!**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !  
Questions?



Moritz Raab, Felix Habermeyer, Nathanael Heimann, Julia Weyand, Simon Maier,  
Sandra Adelung, Francisco Moser, Yoga Rahmat, Ralph-Uwe Dietrich