PYROBIOFUEL



and Innovation Partnership on Renewable Energy

Long-Term Joint EU-AU Research





Consortium

Project coordinator:

- Cairo University, Egypt

Project partners:

- Cairo University, Egypt
- Ibn Tofail University Research Institute for Solar Energy and New Energies (IRESEN), Morocco
- Uni. Witwatersrand, South Africa
- Brandenburg University of Technology, Germany
- CNRS PIMM, France

Aim of the project

Create a unique knowledge infrastructure that supports decentralized, sustainable, and cost-efficient conversion of biomass to sustainable fuels, relevant to both Europe and Africa

Relevance vs MARs

MAR3: Smart stand-alone systems

PyroBioFuel will design and validate innovative processing technologies, including a compact catalytic Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (FTS) reactor and hydrocracking (HCR) reactor that will increase the efficiency of the fuel conversion process



Key challenges addressed by the project

- 1. Increase availability of advanced biofuels and energy in the EU and Africa through reliable, inexpensive, stand-alone system architectures that can be easily deployed in off-grid rural and remote areas
- Introduction of tailored technologies, using local renewable sources and for local use of population and economy
- 3. Strengthen European and African technology base and accelerate development of sustainable fuels to replace fossil alternatives
- Development of technical and managerial competences and capacities in the area of biomass conversion and renewable energy generation

Expected results:

- Mid-term expected results (end 2023)
 - Optimization of pre-treatment techniques for palm waste in Egypt and Morroco
 - Synthesis, characterization and optimization of highly efficient catalysts for FTS, HCR and bifunctional FTS-HCR at small-scale
 - Development of a combined experimentalmodelling approach for the microchannel reactors for integrated FTS-HCR
 - > Techno economic analysis and Life cycle assessment launch
- End of project expected results (2025)
 - Optimization of pyrolysis process conditions at bench scale focused on products' quality along with characterization of pyrolysis products
 - Valorization of the produced biochar in wastewater treatment
 - Synthesis and characterization of highly efficient FTS-HCR catalysts at meso-scale, able to reach 70% conversion to fuel



End of project expected results (2025) (Cont'd)

- Implementation of designed catalysts into MCR at lab scale
- Experimentation of pyrolysis at the microscale and at the laboratory scale accurate material/products balance and kinetics determined and with scaling laws for large scaling projects.
- Numerical modeling of the processes that will allow optimal cost, products output and efficiency calculation for life cycle analysis (LCA)
- Validation of the integrated biomass to fuel conversion technologies on pilot scale
- Techno economic analysis (TEA) and LCA for European and African case studies based on region specific feed-stocks, costings, and scale impact
- Socio-economic impact study of biomass pyrolysis

- Successful completion of 1 PhD thesis
- Successful completion of 1 postdoctoral training
- Submission of at least 8 publications to high-impact peer-reviewed journals
- Successful hosting of 5 workshops on:
 - "Showcasing modelling in the Bioenergy Industry"
 - "Use of hybrid FTS/HCR technologies in the Bioenergy Industry"
 - "Environmental and LCA assessment of biomass pyrolysis"
 - "Bioenergy Industry promoting Gender equity and SMEs development"
 - "Integrated PyroBioFuel technology"



Expected outcomes in case of success of the project (2030)

What could be the impact of the project at 2030 on the economy and/or society in case of scaling up the results of the project?

- 1. Development of technology advances that significantly contribute to increasing the viability of advanced biofuels and energy in the EU and Africa through reliable, inexpensive, stand-alone system architectures that can be easily deployed in off-grid African rural and remote areas
- 2. Wider availability of energy, reduced time collecting fuel, reduced home labour for women who can pursue other activities, health benefits of clean energy
- 3. Carbon footprint and reduction of GHG emissions
- 4. New market opportunities

Which main risks of failure during project implementation?

Describe the main risks identified for project implementation

- 1. Delay in the acquistion of the experimental setup
- **2. Low performance of equipment** Operation will be modulated to boost performance
- 3. Required data not available from within the project, e.g., composition of the pyrolysis products Use of literature data and gases from bottles for catalyst development. Once data is available from partners, stability and efficiency of the catalysts will be tested
- 4. Capital cost of the WP5 demonstrator is higher than estimated in the proposal Cost breakdown will be revised and presented to the PyroBioFuel partners for decision proposing to contribute to cover unforeseen costs for this crucial activity, proportionally to their budget
- 5. Failure to develop suitable multifunctional FTS-HCR catalyst Use of noble-based metals or separate FTS and HCR microreactors



Contribution of the project to AU – EU R&D cooperation

Exchange knowledge through targeted research activities between partners from the EU and Africa to develop the technology state-of-the-art, strengthen the European and African technology base and accelerate the development of sustainable fuels to replace fossil alternatives

Interest of Consortium members in participating in LEAP-RE clustering activities

- Optimization of pyrolysis technologies for different feedstocks
- Combination of the microchannel reactors with other technologies for biomass valorization (e.g., gasification, anaerobic digestion)
- Use of microchannel reactors for the production of other types of energy carriers (e.g., hydrogen)
- Combination of PyroBioFuel technologies with renewable energy generation solutions
- Development of model-based decision-making tools to aid process assessment and increase operational efficiency, as well as through country-specific techno-economic studies and life cycle assessments for different feedstock/product scenarios