

Israel's Role in Reducing Global Oil Dependency

Alternative Liquid Fuels

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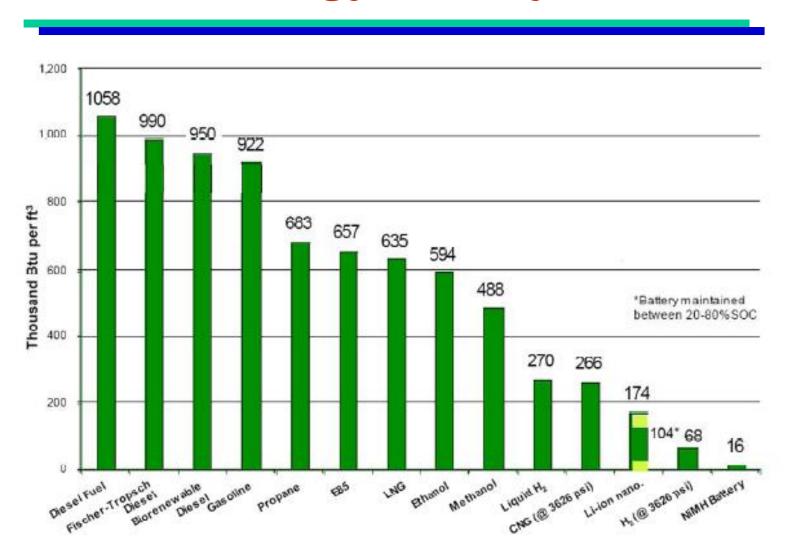
Blechner Center of Industrial Catalysis and Process Development

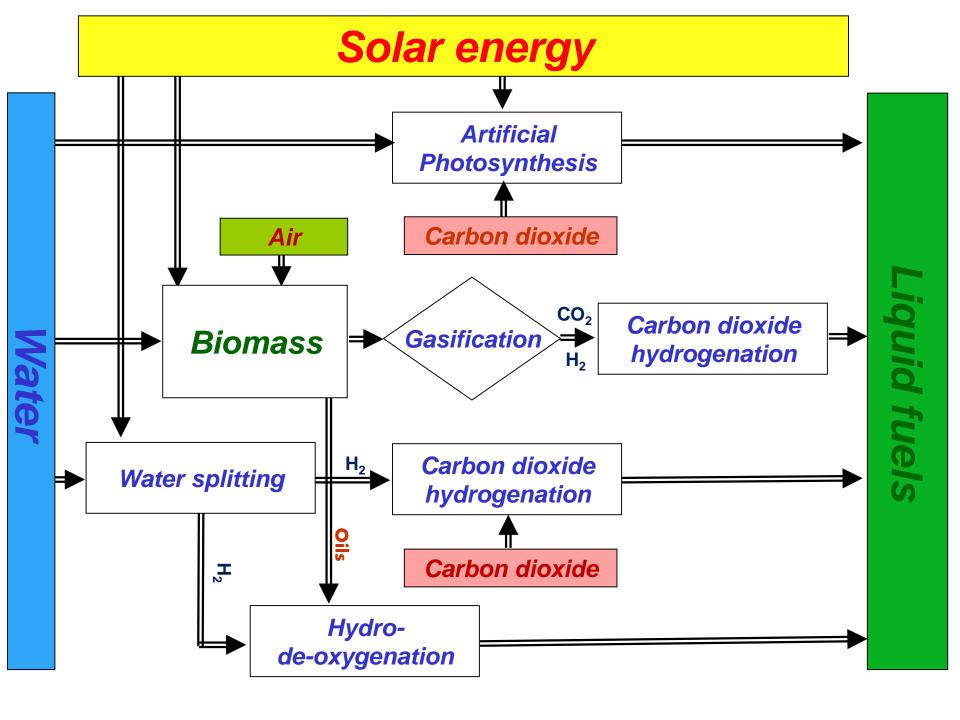
Herzliya Conference, February 8, 2011

Remedies to oil addiction are diverse and require short- to long-term RD&D

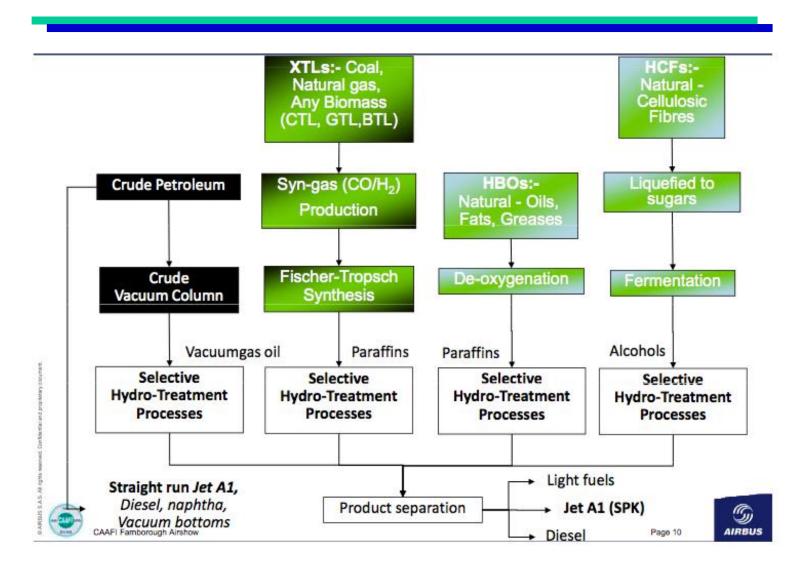
- Biomass is a potential sustainable source while coal and natural gas are abundant in short term
 - Biomass to fuels should be examined based on availability, life cycle analysis, food vs. energy crops, transportation
 - Technologies based on coal and natural gas can be deployed
- CO₂ and water are the ultimate feedstock for fuels
 - Carbon dioxide capture and decomposition to carbon monoxide
 - Photo-catalytic water splitting to hydrogen
 - Hydrogenation of carbon dioxide to liquid fuels
 - Artificial photosynthesis

Liquid fuels have the highest energy density

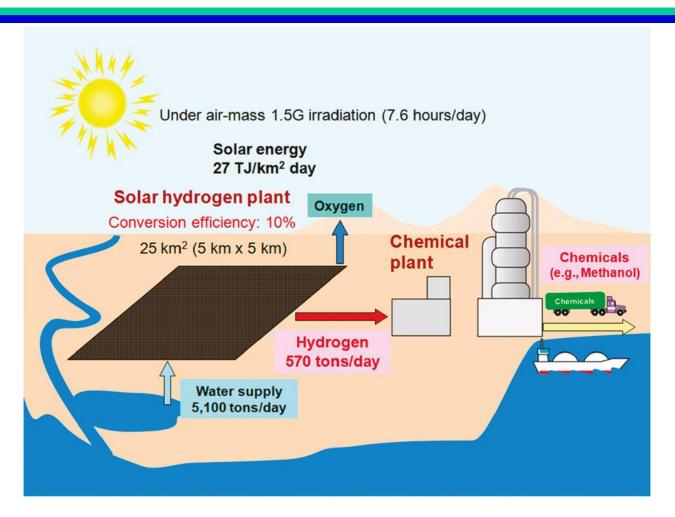




Developing materials at 10⁻⁹ m level will produce renewable fuels



Renewable hydrogen is a key element in production of liquid fuels



K. Maeda and K. Domen, J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 2010, 1, 2655-2661

A variety of fuels will be available during the transition period

- First-generation renewable fuels
 - Ethanol from sugar/starch crops and biodiesel from oils
- **2**nd generation renewable fuels
 - Ethanol, higher alcohols, methanol from cellulosic feedstock
 - Green diesel by hydrotreatment of vegetable and animal oils
 - Synthetic biofuels (diesel and gasoline by FT)
 - Bio-gas
 - **■** Bio-DME
 - Bio-hydrogen
- Alternative fuels
 - GTL from natural gas and CTL from coal

Establishment of the Israeli Center of Research Excellence (I-CORE) provides unique opportunity

- Exploit and upgrade existing infrastructure
- Promote teaching programs and advanced training of researchers, students and engineers
- Provide an interface for cooperation between senior and new researchers

Research universities in Israel will conduct R&D on biomass to liquid fuels

- Develop plants, algae and cyanobacteria genetically selected or engineered for large-scale production (especially dryland growth) of energy-rich biomass as a biofuel feedstock by exploiting recent advances in metabolomics, genetics, genomics and agrotechniques
- Utilizing novel microbial and enzymatic systems for the efficient hydrolysis of biomass to soluble sugars en route to biofuels, e.g., ethanol

Research universities in Israel will conduct R&D on production to renewable liquid fuels

- Non-catalytic conversion of low-grade biomass of any type into a mixture of H₂ and CO₂ that will serve as a feedstock for liquid fuel production by a catalytic process
- Efficient and cost-effective direct conversion of solar energy into liquid fuels by photoelectrolytic and photocatalytic water splitting and CO₂ reduction
- Development of catalysts and catalytic processes for the sustainable and environmentally friendly production of liquid fuels from a variety of feedstock materials

The Arava group recently won a tender to operate RD&D center for renewable energy

■ The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor of Israel and the group will each invest half of \$30 million over a five-year period







Industry







Investment



Renewable Energy Site



Research University







Management

Isodiesel™ is a neat diesel with superior properties

- Isodiesel™ is an excellent diesel product
 - High cetane number, low mono (<10wt%) and no poly-aromatics
 - Negligible sulfur
 - Excellent lubricity and high oxidation stability
 - Acceptable density and good compatibility with diesel engines
 - Engine tests demonstrated excellent (NO_x and PM) emission
- Mild operating conditions yield good performance
 - 370 385°C, 30 bar, LHSV = 1h⁻¹ and 550 NL/L are employed
 - Operation with crude (pretreated) vegetable and tallow oils, mixtures and pure oils
- Isodiesel was converted to improved jet-fuel

Isodiesel™ has been produced from various vegetable and animal oils



