

The Biodiesel Specifications and Biodiesel Industry in China

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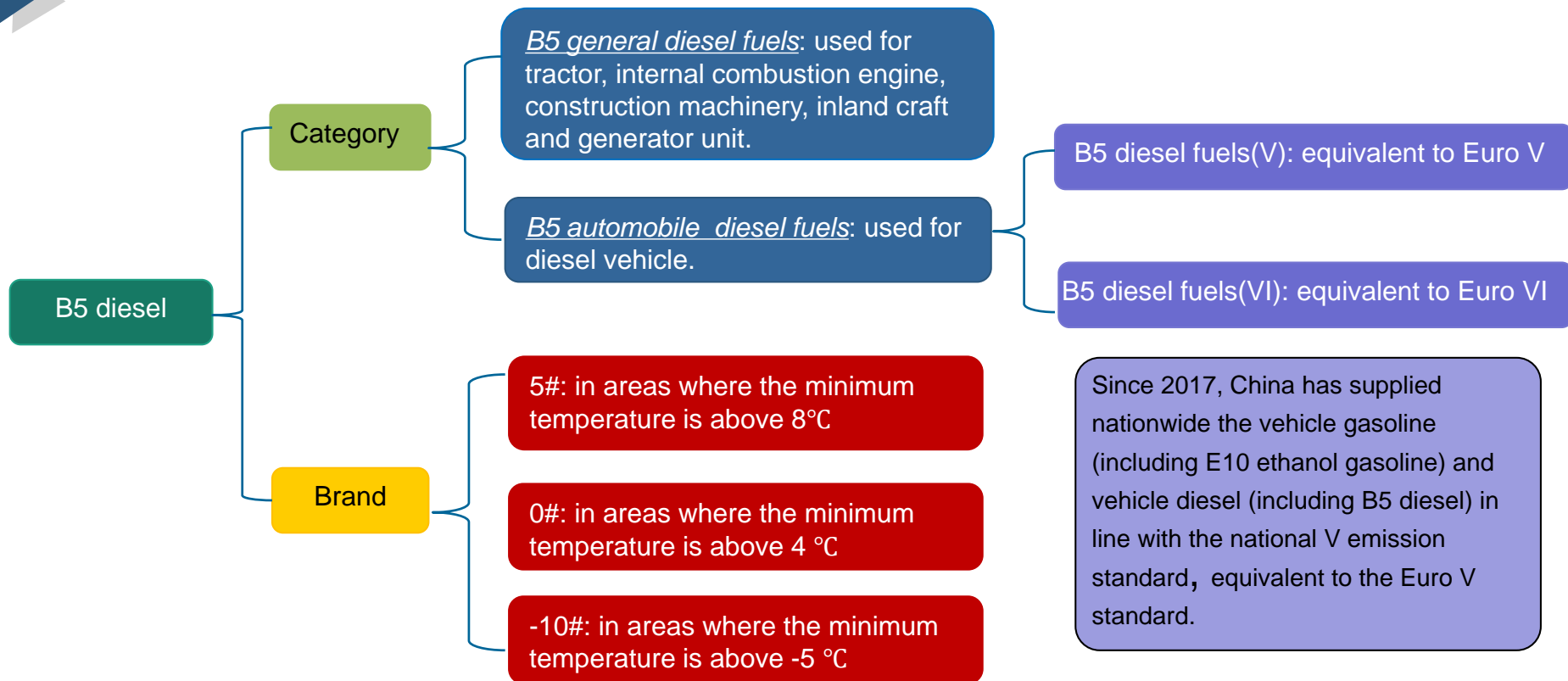
⦿ **Prospects**

Biodiesel specifications

- 2 biodiesel specifications in China: B5 and BD100.
- B5: blend fuels of BD 100 biodiesel with volume fraction of 1% - 5% and petrodiesel with volume fraction of 95% - 99%.
- BD100: 100% biodiesel, used as blending components of biodiesel fuel, and divided into BD100 (S50) and BD100 (S10) according to the sulfur content.



Biodiesel specifications



Biodiesel specifications

| Item | | Quality index | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|----|------|
| | | B5 general diesel fuels | | |
| | | 5# | 0# | -10# |
| Chromaticity | ≤ | 3.5 | | |
| Oxidation stability (mg/100ml) | ≤ | 2.5 | | |
| Sulfur content (mg/kg) | ≤ | 10 | | |
| Acid value (KOH, mg/g) | ≤ | 0.09 | | |
| Carbon residue on 10% residuum (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 0.3 | | |
| Ash content (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 0.01 | | |
| Copper corrosion (50°C, 3h, grade) | ≤ | 1 | | |
| Water content (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 0.030 | | |
| Mechanical impurities | | No | | |
| Kinematic viscosity (20°C, mm ² /s) | | 3.0~8.0 | | |

Biodiesel specifications

| Item | Quality index | | |
|---|-------------------------|----|------|
| | B5 general diesel fuels | | |
| | 5# | 0# | -10# |
| Flash point (closed, °C) \geq | 60 | | |
| Cold filter plugging point (°C) \leq | 8 | 4 | -5 |
| Freezing point (°C) \leq | 5 | 0 | -10 |
| 16 alkane value \geq | 45 | | |
| Density (20°C, kg/m ³) | Report | | |
| Distillation range | | | |
| 50% recovery (°C) \leq | 300 | | |
| 90% recovery (°C) \leq | 355 | | |
| 95% recovery (°C) \leq | 365 | | |
| Lubricity (corrected wear scar diameter, 60°C, μm) \leq | 460 | | |
| Fatty acid methyl esters content (volume fraction, %) | >1.0 ≤5.0 | | |

Biodiesel specifications

| Item | Quality index | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----|------|---------------------------------|----|------|
| | B5 automobile diesel fuel s(V) | | | B5 automobile diesel fuel s(VI) | | |
| | 5# | 0# | -10# | 5# | 0# | -10# |
| Oxidation stability (mg/100ml) ≤ | 2.5 | | | 2.5 | | |
| Sulfur content (mg/kg) ≤ | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Acid value (KOH, mg/g) ≤ | 0.09 | | | 0.09 | | |
| Carbon residue on 10% residuum (mass fraction, %) ≤ | 0.3 | | | 0.3 | | |
| Ash content (mass fraction, %) ≤ | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | | |
| Copper corrosion (50°C, 3h, grade) ≤ | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Water content (mass fraction,%) ≤ | 0.030 | | | 0.030 | | |
| Mechanical impurities (V)/ total pollutant (VI, mg/kg) | — | | | 24 | | |
| Kinematic viscosity (20°C, mm²/s) | 2.5~8.0 | | | 2.5~8.0 | | |
| Flash point (closed, °C) ≥ | 60 | | | 60 | | |

Biodiesel specifications

| Item | | Quality index | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----|------|---------------------------------|----|------|
| | | B5 automobile diesel fuels(VI) | | | B5 automobile diesel fuel s(VI) | | |
| | | 5# | 0# | -10# | 5# | 0# | -10# |
| Cold filter plugging point (°C) | ≤ | 8 | 4 | -5 | 8 | 4 | -5 |
| Freezing point (°C) | ≤ | 5 | 0 | -10 | 5 | 0 | -10 |
| 16 alkane value | ≥ | 51 | | | 51 | | |
| Density (20°C, kg/m³) | | 810~850 | | | 810~845 | | |
| Distillation range | | | | | | | |
| 50% recovery (°C) | ≤ | 300 | | | 300 | | |
| 90% recovery (°C) | ≤ | 355 | | | 355 | | |
| 95% recovery (°C) | ≤ | 365 | | | 365 | | |
| Lubricity (corrected wear scar diameter, 60°C, μm) | ≤ | 460 | | | 460 | | |
| Fatty acid methyl esters content (volume fraction, %) | | >1.0 ≤5.0 | | | >1.0 ≤5.0 | | |
| PAHs content (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 11 | | | 7 | | |

Biodiesel specifications

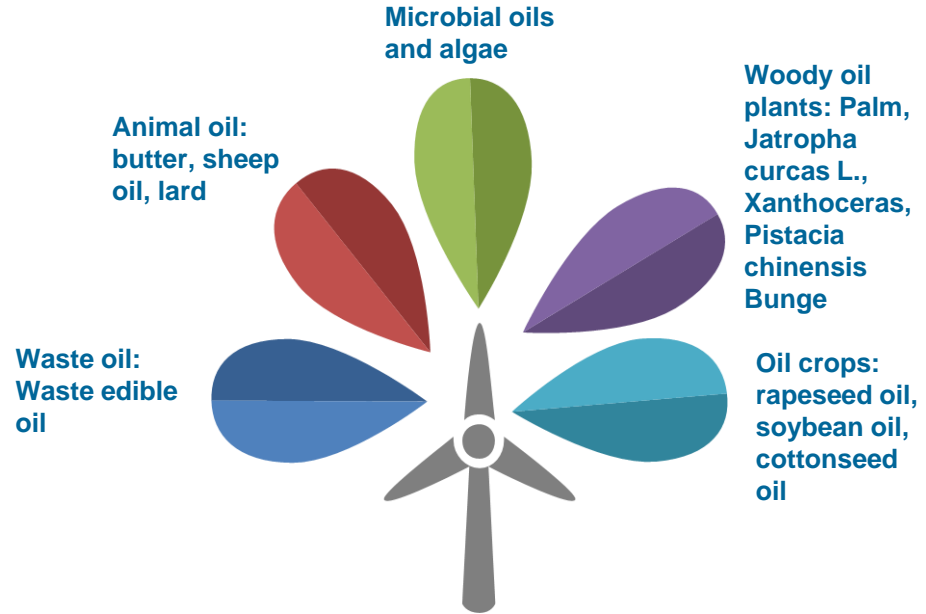
| Item | Quality index | |
|--|-----------------------|-----|
| | BD100 biodiesel fuels | |
| | S50 | S10 |
| Density (20°C, kg/m ³) | 820~900 | |
| Kinematic viscosity (40°C, mm ² /s) | 1.9~6.0 | |
| Flash point (closed, °C) ≥ | 130 | |
| Cold filter plugging point (°C) | Report | |
| Sulfur content (mg/kg) ≤ | 50 | 10 |
| Carbon residue (mass fraction, %) ≤ | 0.050 | |
| Sulphated ash (mass fraction, %) ≤ | 0.020 | |
| Water content (mg/kg) ≤ | 500 | |
| Mechanical impurities | No | |
| Copper corrosion (50°C, 3h, grade) ≤ | 1 | |

Biodiesel specifications

| Item | | Quality index | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----|
| | | BD100 biodiesel fuels | |
| | | S50 | S10 |
| 16 alkane value | ≥ | 49 | 51 |
| Oxidation stability (110°C,h) | ≥ | 6.0 | |
| Acid value (KOH, mg/g) | ≤ | 0.50 | |
| Free glycerin content (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 0.020 | |
| Monoglyceride content (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 0.80 | |
| Total glycerin content (mass fraction, %) | ≤ | 0.240 | |
| Monovalent metal (Na+K) content (mg/kg) | ≤ | 5 | |
| Bivalent metal (Ca+Mg) content (mg/kg) | ≤ | 5 | |
| Fatty acid methyl esters content (mass fraction, %) | ≥ | 96.5 | |
| Phosphorus content (mg/kg) | ≤ | 10.0 | |

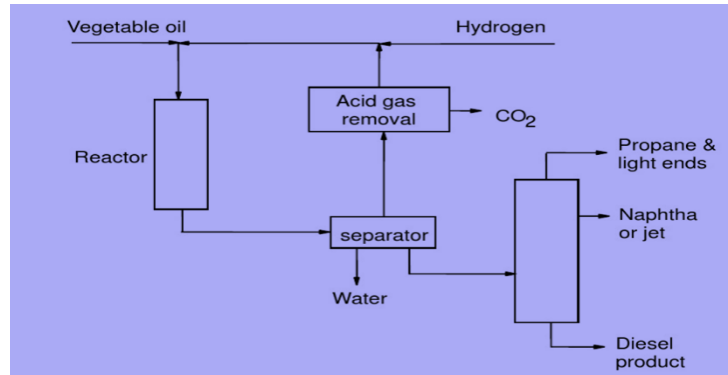
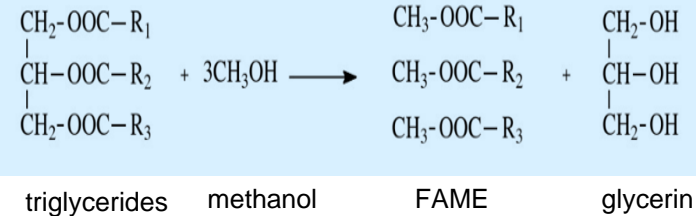
Popularization and application

- Raw materials
 - ✓ Waste oil
 - ✓ Animal oil
 - ✓ Woody oil plants
 - ✓ Oil crops
 - ✓ Microbial oils



Popularization and application

- Production process
 - ✓ Ester exchange method
 - ✓ Hydrofining method
 - ✓ Biomass gasification and extraction of microbial oil (in research)

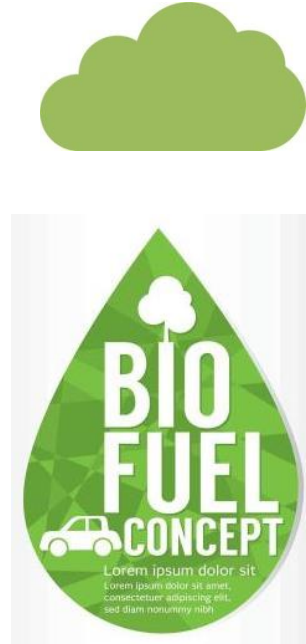


Popularization and application

- In 2010, there were more than 150 biodiesel manufacturers with capacity of 3.5 million tons per year in China, and the production is more than 1 million tons.



- At present, there are only 40 or 50 biodiesel manufacturers that keep running, and the biodiesel production is about 500-800 thousand tons per year.



- The biggest biodiesel manufacturer with capacity of 200 thousand tons per year, was put into operation in 2014, in Hainan province, the south of China.



Popularization and application



- The strategy of developing biodiesel in China is "not competing with people for grain, not competing with grain for land."



- The main raw material of biodiesel in China is wasted animal and vegetable oils and fats.



- China is also actively developing woody oil crops, providing the raw material for the long-term development of biodiesel industry. But woody oil crops need longer cultivation periods.



- The insufficiency and high price of raw materials is the main reason of output decline.



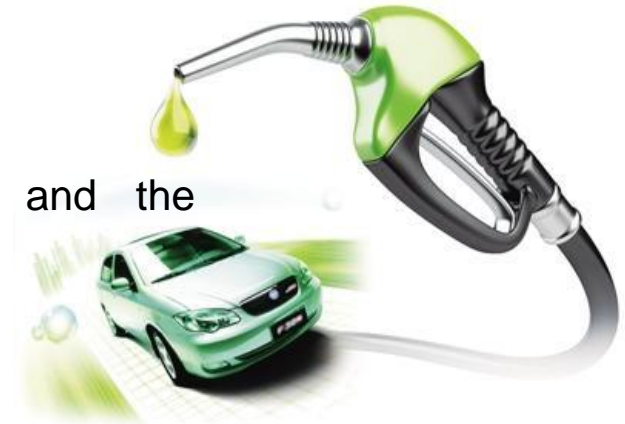
Popularization and application

- In China, 50% of the biodiesel fuels are used in industrial enterprises, 20% are used in agricultural machinery and ships, and the remaining 30% are used in transportation.
- There are no mandatory policies to oblige to use the biodiesel fuels in China.
 - ✓ It is encouraged to promote the use of biodiesel in such areas as Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei province, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta region.
 - ✓ Priority should be given to the use of biodiesel blended fuels for vehicles managed by the government, such as public transport, sanitation and so on.
 - ✓ Since 2010, in Hainan, Yunnan provinces and Shanghai, the B5 diesel fuels have been sold at the filling stations.



Popularization and application

- It is difficult for biodiesel blending fuel to enter the automobile fuel market.
 - ✓ Adequate petrodiesel fuels supply in domestic market
 - ✓ Production shortfall due to the insufficiency of raw materials
 - ✓ Lower price competitiveness due to the low oil price
 - ✓ Lack of trust in safety and reliability by customers
 - ✓ Unsmooth cooperation between the producers and the retailers
 - ✓ Shortage of supporting policies



Policy and promotions

- Standards

- ✓ Biodiesel blend stock(BD100) for diesel engine fuels 2007 → 2014 → 2015
- ✓ Biodiesel fuel blends (B5) 2010 → 2014 → 2015
- ✓ B5 diesel fuels 2017 (inclusive of BD100)

- Tax incentives

- ✓ Exempt from consumption tax
- ✓ Return of 70% of value added tax



Policy and promotions



Industrial access control

Product yield

Biodiesel product yield (in terms of convertible matter) reached more than 90%.

Energy consumption

Methanol consumption per ton of biodiesel is not higher than 125 kg, fresh water is not higher than 0.35 cubic meters, comprehensive energy consumption is not higher than 150 kg of standard coal.

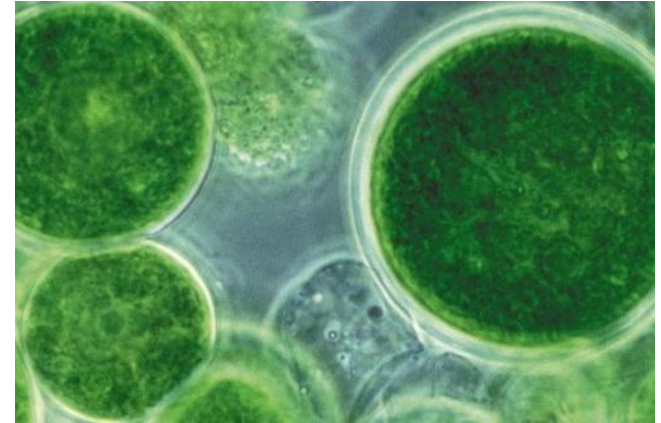
By-product

By-product glycerin should be recycled, separated and purified, and the discharge of waste gas, waste water and waste residue should conform to the standard.

Policy and promotions

- Technical priority
 - ✓ Due to the shortage of the existing raw materials, more efforts have been made to produce biodiesel with microalgae.

Developing continuous and large-scale microalgae cultivation technology with low water consumption.
 - ✓ Developing oil extraction technology with low cost and low energy consumption.



Prospects

Government objective

In the year 2020 and 2030 the proportion of non fossil energy in primary energy consumption reached 15% and 20%, respectively.

By 2020, the annual utilization of all renewable energy will be 7.3 tons of standard coal.

Among them, commercial renewable energy utilization amounted to 5.8 tons of standard coal.

The amount of biodiesel utilization will reach 2 million tons.



Prospects

- Government efforts
 - ✓ Establish a sustainable raw materials supply system suitable for China's national conditions (the raw materials include waste oils, inedible woody oil plants and microalgae resources)
 - ✓ Set up a complete supply and marketing system of biodiesel blending fuel by relying on the existing vehicle fuel sales network
 - ✓ Develop storage, distribution and transportation standards or regulations for biodiesel blending fuels
 - ✓ Implement responsibility management system to achieve restricted targets of sales volume or market share and encouraging enclosed sales of biodiesel blending



Prospects

- Government efforts

- ✓ Since 2000, ethanol gasoline (E10) has been sold compulsively in enclosed area of 6 provinces and 31 cities in China. The fuel ethanol consumption is more than 2 million tons per year.

In September 2017, the Chinese government announced that by 2020, the use of ethanol gasoline for vehicles would be popularized throughout the whole country.

The similar policy applied to biodiesel fuels is being discussed and may be implemented in the future.



THANK YOU

