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# Biofuels – Which One is the Most Economic One?

Production Costs and Market Opportunities

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Scientific Forum at ILMAC 2007 "Energy and Raw Materials -  
Contributions of Chemistry and Biochemistry in the Future"

Basel, September 26, 2007

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## Abbreviations

### Abbreviations

- BTL      Biomass-to-Liquid
- CNG      Compressed Natural Gas
- CTL      Coal-to-Liquid
- DME      Dimethyl Ether
- FAME      Fatty Acid Methyl Ester
- FT      Fischer-Tropsch
- GHG      Greenhouse Gas
- GTL      Gas-to-Liquid
- H<sub>2</sub>      Hydrogen
- l      Litre
- kt      Kilotonne
- LNG      Liquefied Natural Gas
- LPG      Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- MeOH      Methanol
- RME      Rape Seed Methyl Ester
- SNG      Synthetic Natural Gas

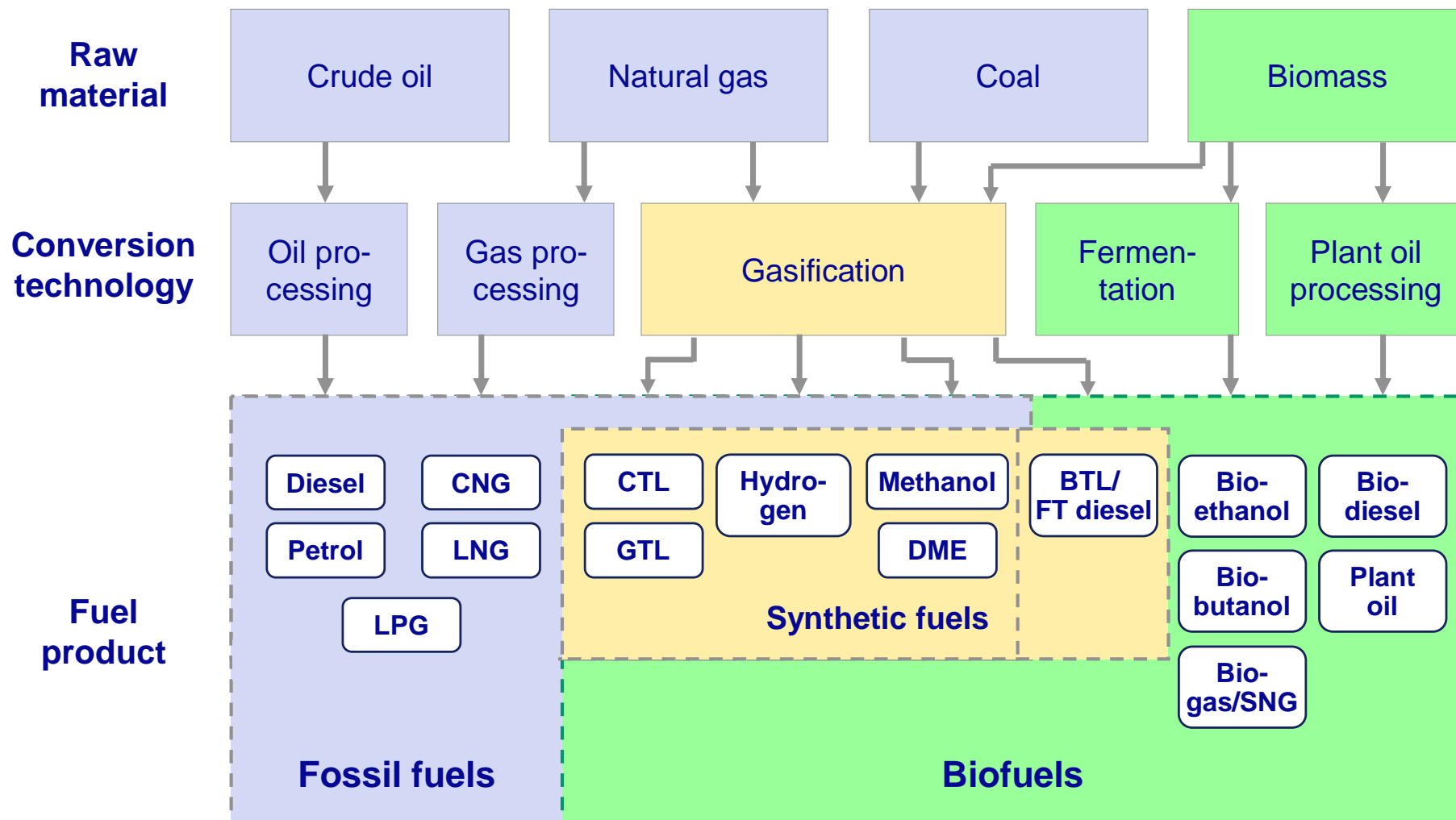
**1 Biofuel Evaluation Methodology**

2 Production Cost Comparison

3 Biobutanol as Long-Term Option

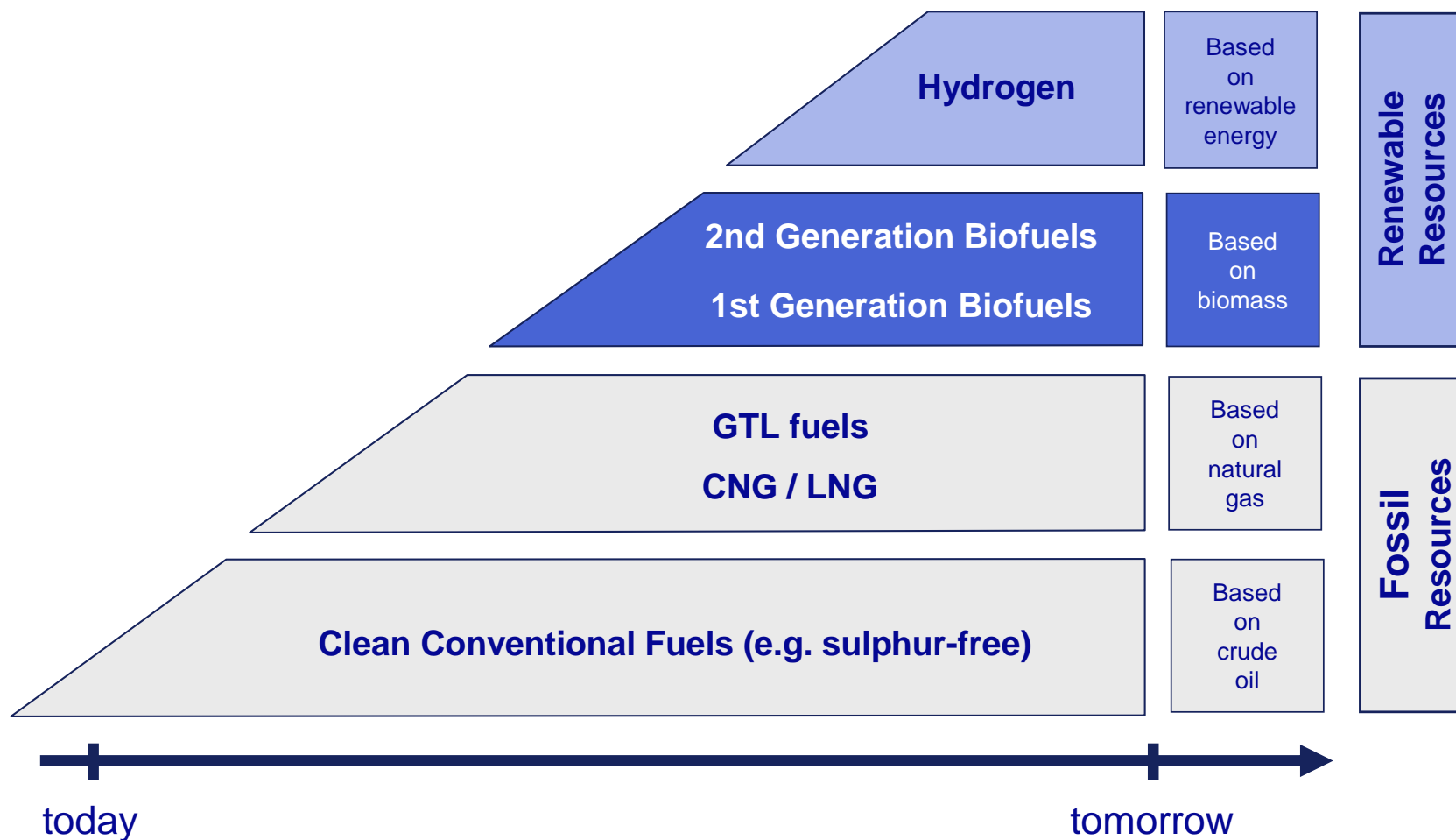
## Biofuel Evaluation Methodology - Fuel Types

Fuel types can be categorized based on raw materials and main conversion technologies



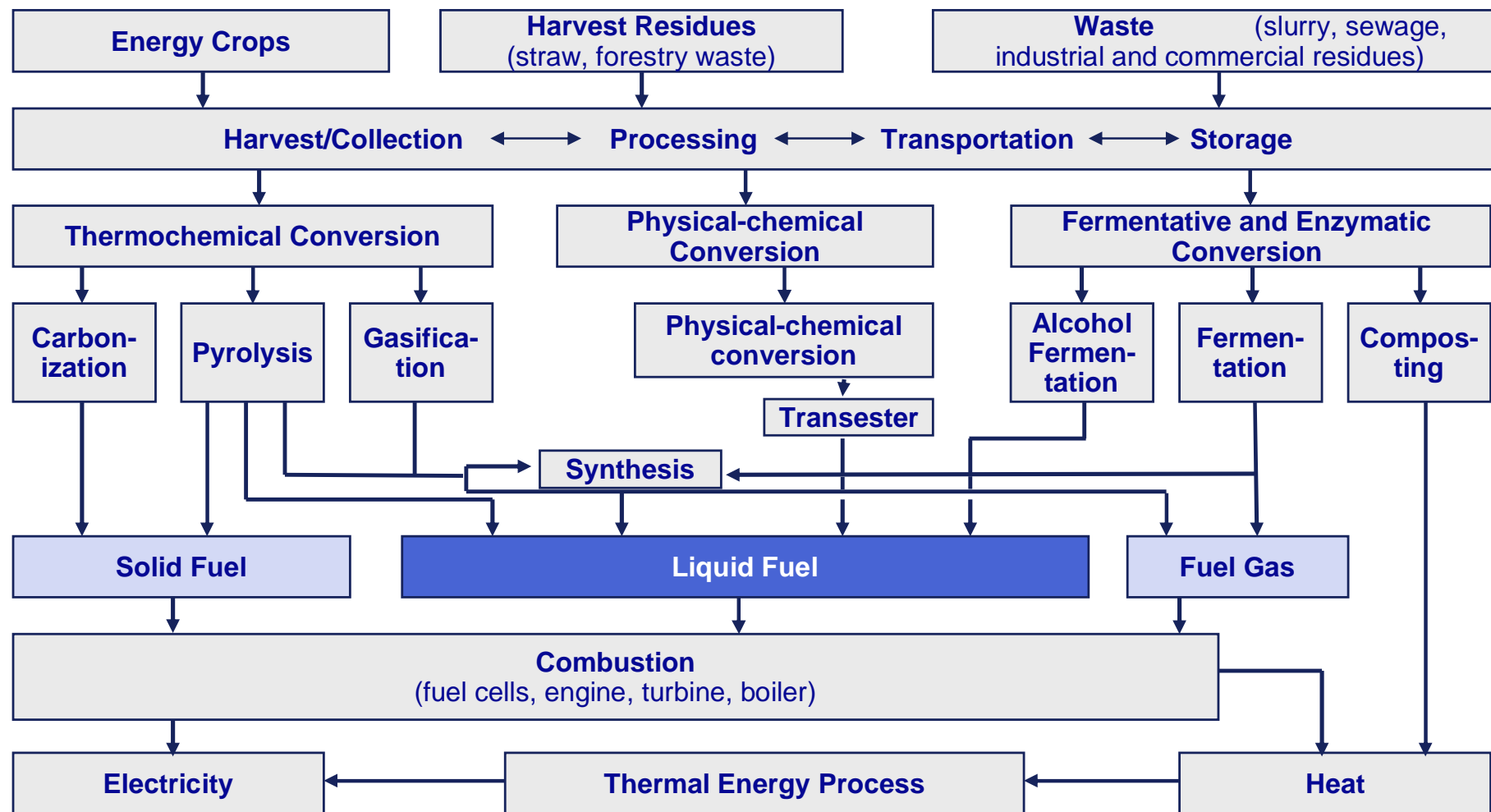
## Biofuel Evaluation Methodology - Generations

Different generations of modern fuels deriving from fossil and renewable resources exist



## Biofuel Evaluation Methodology - Interconnections

There are many pathways for the energetic utilisation of the different kinds of biomass



Source: Fraunhofer Institute for Environmental, Safety and Energy Technology

## Biofuel Evaluation Methodology - Evaluation

There are numerous evaluation systems for the comparison of the different fuel types

Kind / Criteria	Biofuel production		Biofuel suitability concerning	
	Overall thermal efficiency <sup>a</sup>	Technical effort <sup>b</sup>	Current fuel distribution	Current vehicle fleet
FT diesel	→	↘	↗	↗
MeOH	→	→	↘	↘
DME	→	↘	→	→
SNG	↗	↗	→	→
H <sub>2</sub>	↗	↗	↘	↘

Legend: ↗ very promising    → promising    ↘ less promising

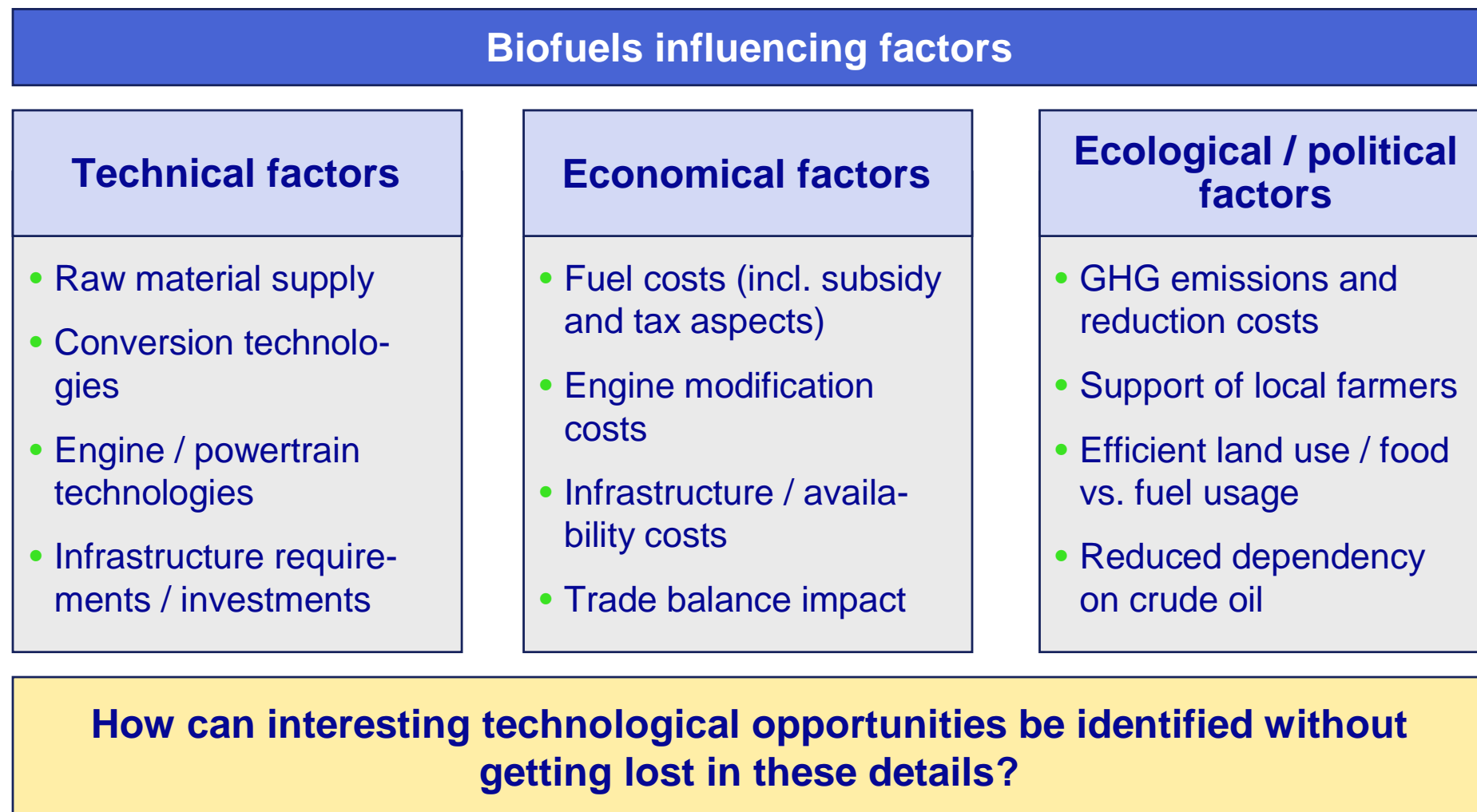
Evaluation of biofuels in relation to each other in context of present frame conditions

<sup>a</sup> based on selected references

<sup>b</sup> in terms of system complexity

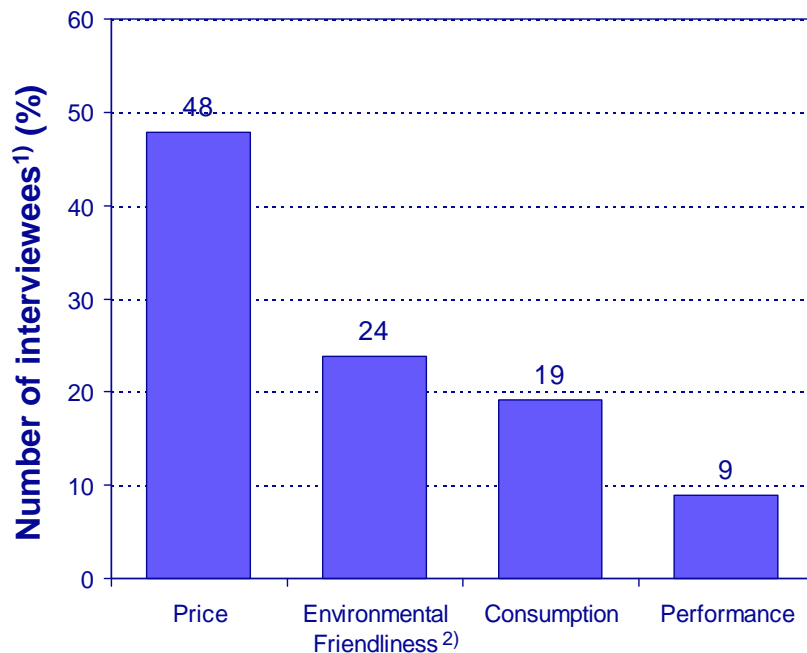
Source: Institute for Energy and Environment Leipzig

**Biofuels are a complex topic due to the high number of different influencing factors**

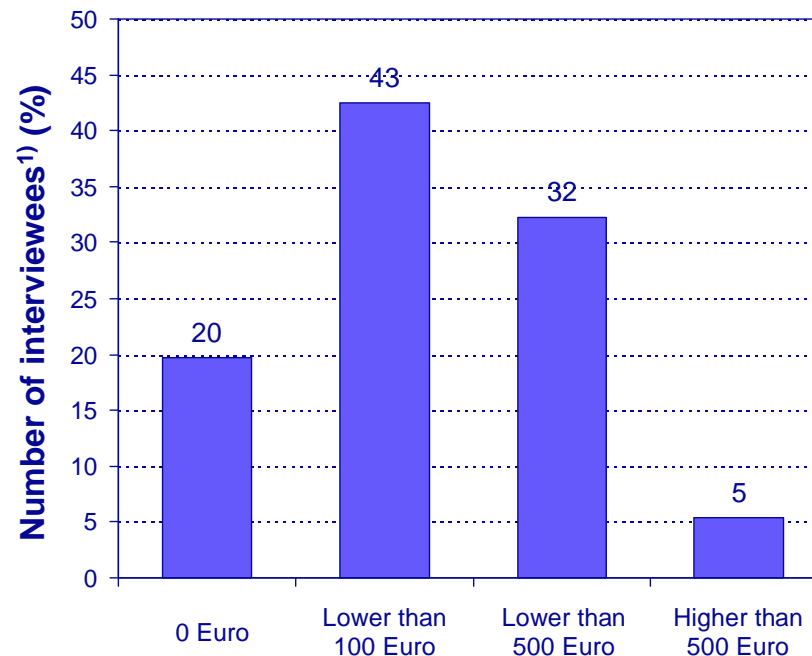


**An analysis of the customer preferences shows clearly the importance of price and low modification costs**

**Buying criteria for car drivers**



**Acceptance of modification costs**



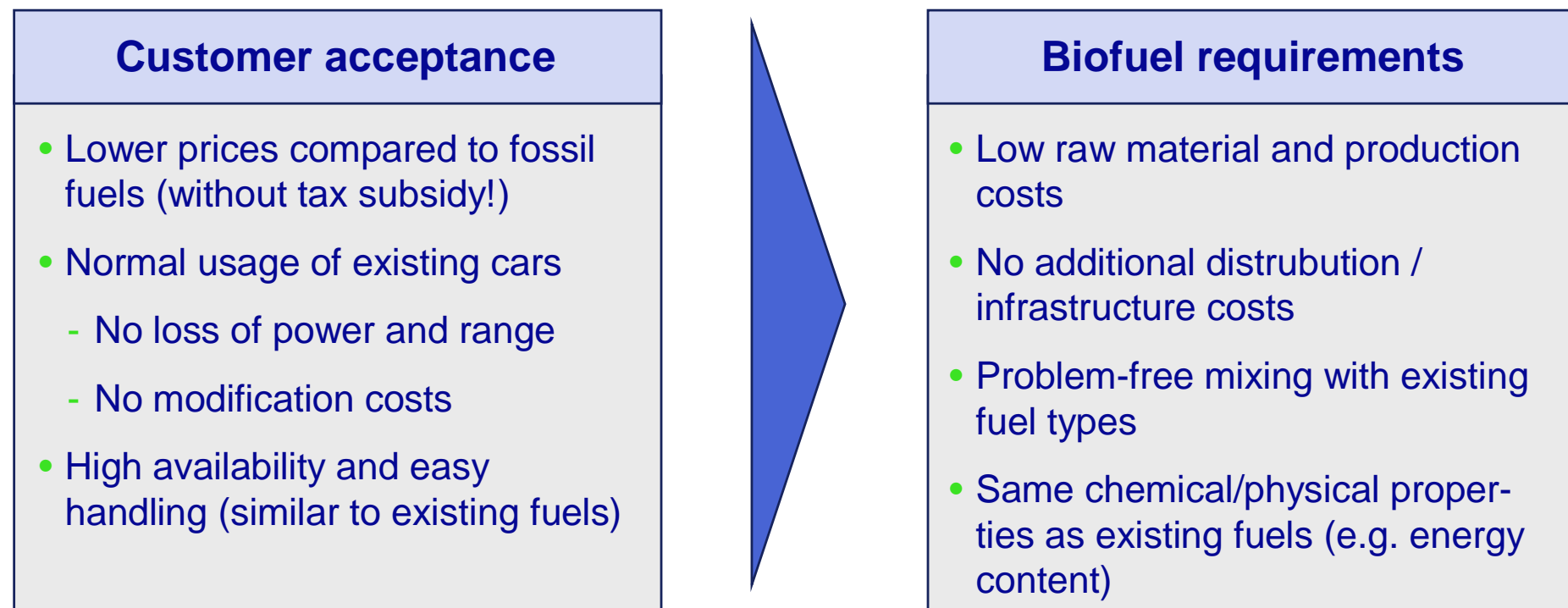
1) Multiple answers were not possible

2) At the same fuel price

Source: Interviews with approx. 200 car drivers conducted by the Hochschule Reutlingen on behalf of FESTEL CAPITAL

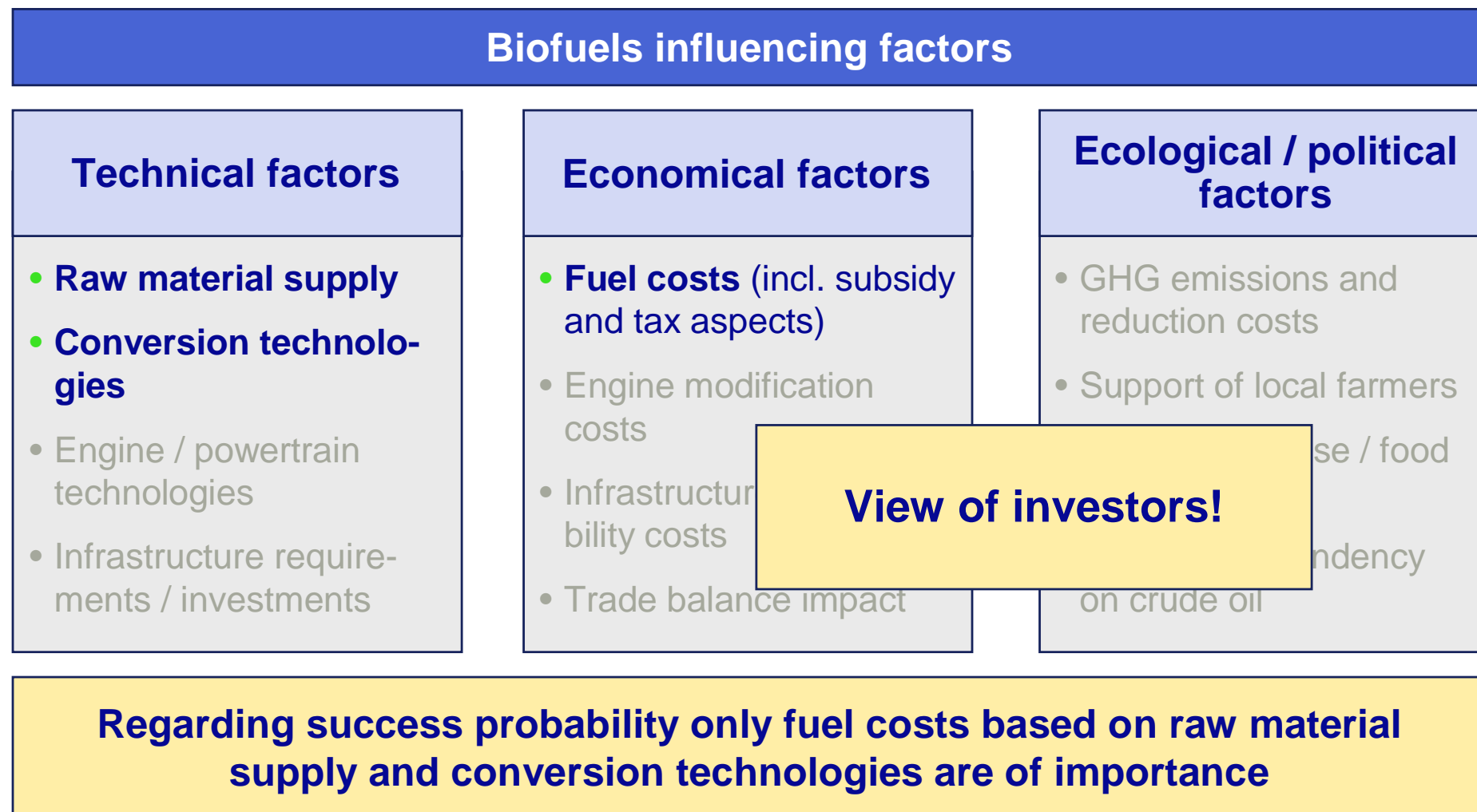
**Fundamental aspects of customer acceptance will define the requirements for short- to mid-term biofuel usage**

**Hypotheses regarding biofuel usage**



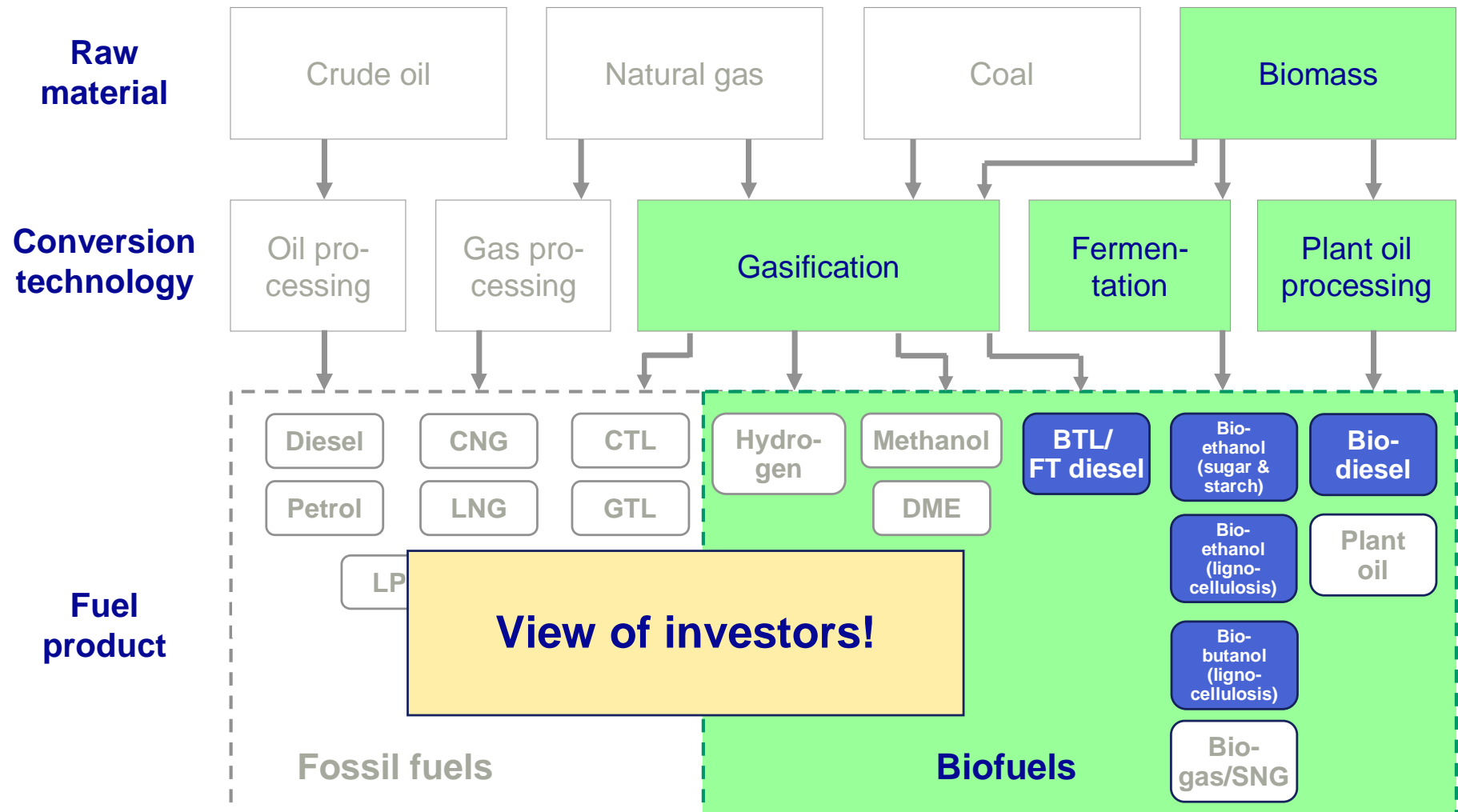
**Important are economical factors and not ecological aspects - the deciding factor for market success are the costs for the car owner at the filling stations**

**Due to these requirements the high complexity of biofuels can be reduced significantly**



## Biofuel Evaluation Methodology - Selection

Based on these requirements only BTL fuel, bioethanol, biobutanol and biodiesel were analysed in detail with regard to production costs



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**2 Production Cost Comparison**

3 Biobutanol as Long-Term Option

## Production Cost Comparison - Szenarios

### A model calculation for Germany shows the competitiveness of the different petrol substitutes (1/2)

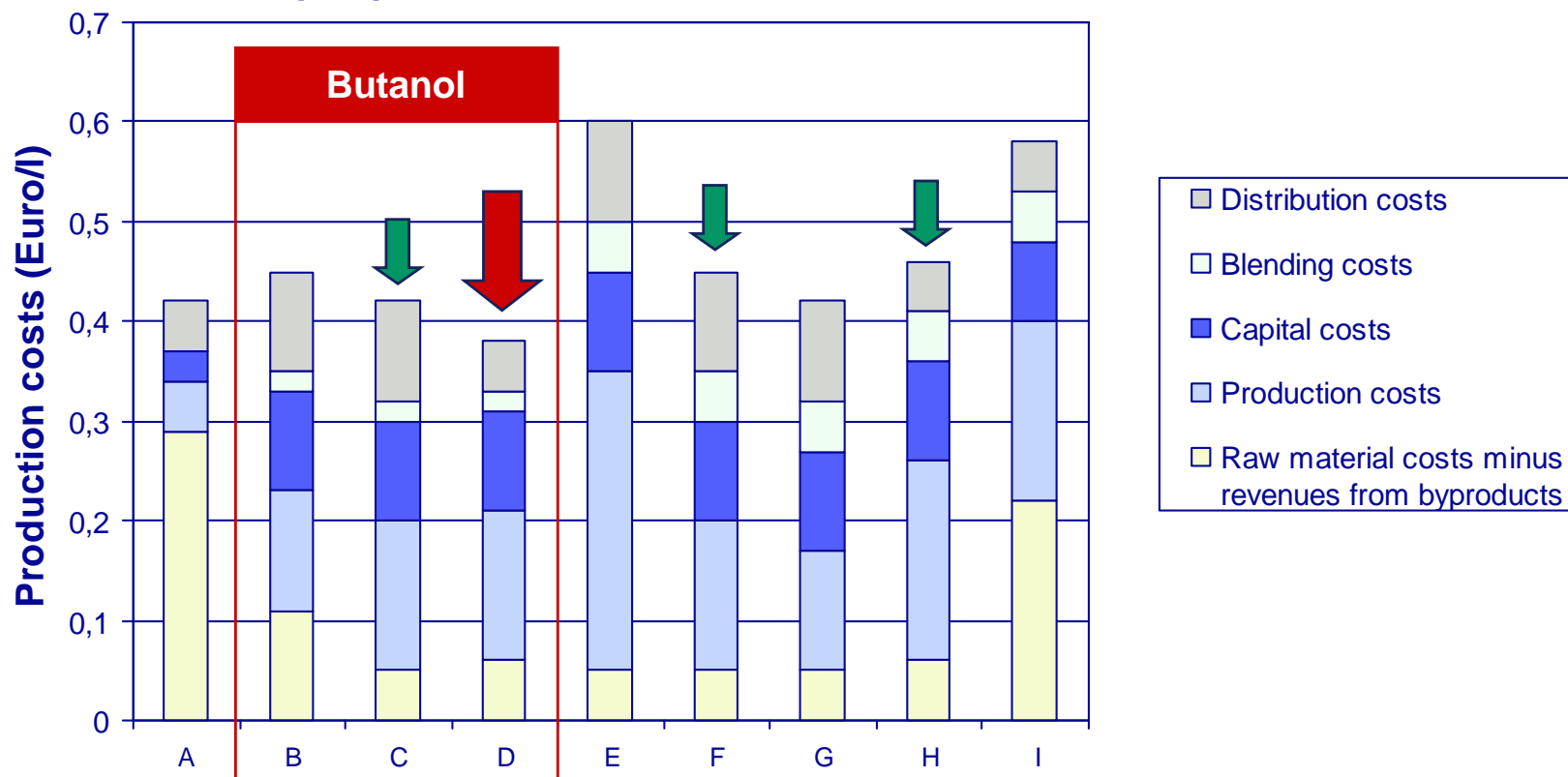
Numbers are based on a "bottom-up" calculation model

Biofuel	Raw Material	Region	Scenario	Plant Size (kt/year)	Plant Investment (mn Euro)	Production Costs (Euro/l fuel)	Profit Margin (Euro/l)	Price at Filling Station (Euro/l)
<b>Petrol</b>	Crude oil	Europe	<b>60 USD/barrel</b>	10,000	2,600	0.37	<b>0.05</b>	1.30
<b>Biobutanol</b>	Corn	USA	Large scale 2008	200	240	0.33	<b>0.02</b>	1.30
<b>Biobutanol</b>	Straw	USA	Large scale 2008	200	240	0.30	<b>0.05</b>	1.30
<b>Biobutanol</b>	Straw	Europe	<b>Large scale 2008</b>	200	240	0.35	<b>0.09</b>	1.30
<b>Bioethanol</b>	Straw	USA	Small scale 2008	50	90	0.45	<b>-0.13</b>	1.30
<b>Bioethanol</b>	Straw	USA	Large scale 2008	200	240	0.30	<b>0.02</b>	1.30
<b>Bioethanol</b>	Straw	USA	Large scale 2012	200	240	0.27	<b>0.05</b>	1.30
<b>Bioethanol</b>	Straw	Europe	Large scale 2008	200	240	0.36	<b>0.01</b>	1.30
<b>Bioethanol</b>	Wheat	Europe	<b>With tax</b>	200	200	0.48	<b>-0.11</b>	1.30
<b>Bioethanol</b>	Wheat	Europe	<b>Without tax</b>	200	200	0.48	<b>0.54</b>	1.30

Source: FESTEL CAPITAL analysis

## Production Cost Comparison - Szenarios

A model calculation for Germany shows the competitiveness of the different petrol substitutes (2/2)



A - Petrol (crude oil, 60 USD/barrel)

B - Biobutanol (corn, USA, large scale 2008)

**C - Biobutanol (straw, USA, large scale 2008)**

**D - Biobutanol (straw, Europe, large scale 2008)**

E - Bioethanol (straw, USA, small scale 2008)

**F - Bioethanol (straw, USA, large scale 2008)**

G - Bioethanol (straw, USA, large scale 2012)

**H - Bioethanol (straw, Europe, large scale 2008)**

I - Bioethanol (wheat, Europe)

Source: FESTEL CAPITAL analysis

## Production Cost Comparison - Szenarios

### A model calculation for Germany shows the competitiveness of the different diesel substitutes (1/2)

Numbers are based on a "bottom-up" calculation model

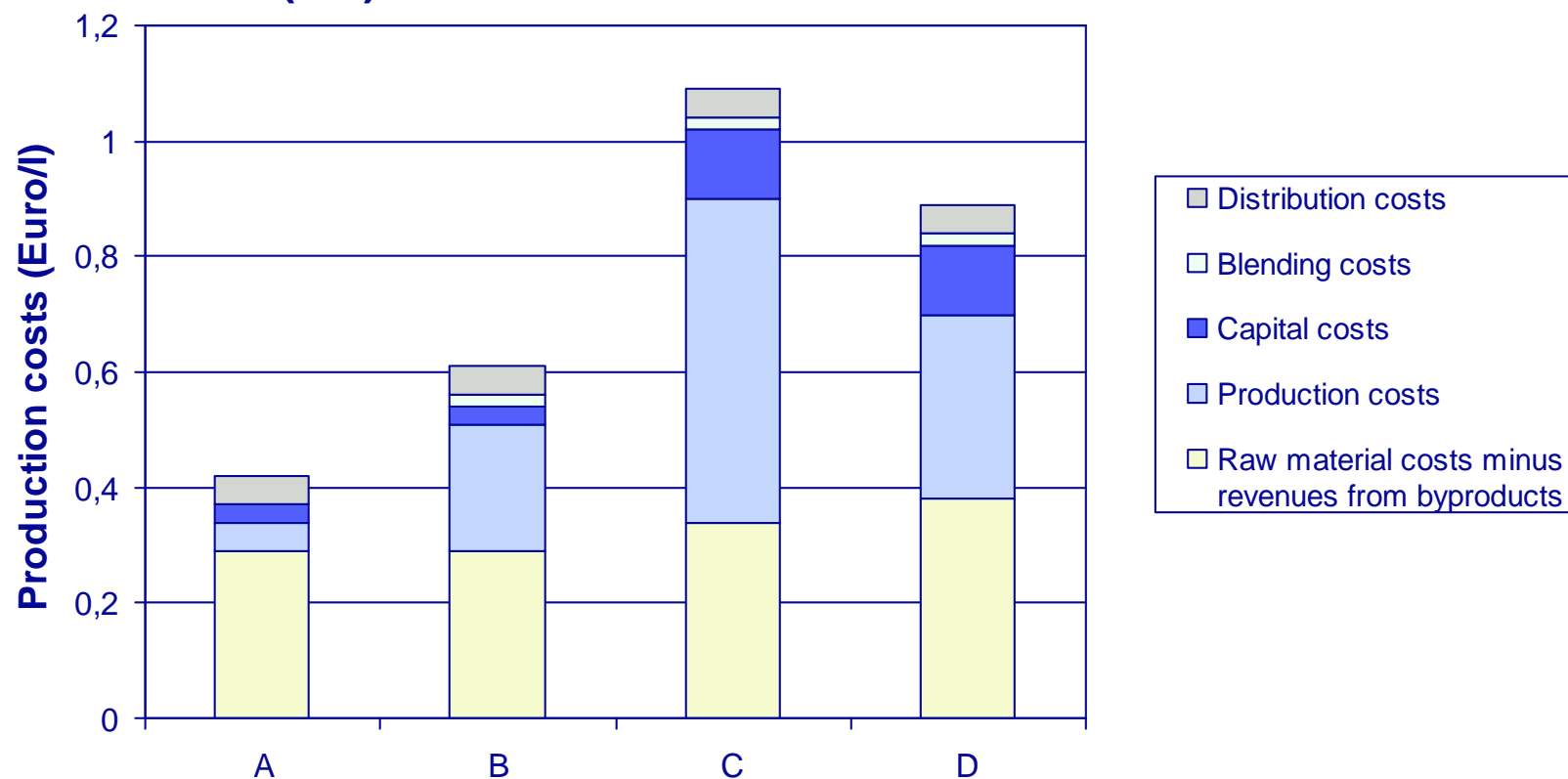
Biofuel	Raw Material	Region	Scenario	Plant Size (kt/year)	Plant Investment (mn Euro)	Production Costs (Euro/l fuel)	Profit Margin (Euro/l)	Price at Filling Station (Euro/l)
Diesel	Crude oil	Europe	60 USD/barrel	10,000	2,600	0.37	0.06	1.10
Biodiesel	Rape seed	Europe	With tax	200	40 <sup>1)</sup>	0.54	-0.13	1.10
Biodiesel	Rape seed	Europe	Without tax	200	40 <sup>1)</sup>	0.54	0.34	1.10
BTL	Wood	Europe	Small scale with tax	120	200	1.02	-0.61	1.10
BTL	Wood	Europe	Large scale with tax	1,200	1,600	0.82	-0.41	1.10
BTL	Wood	Europe	Large scale without tax	1,200	1,600	0.82	0.06	1.10

1) Including oil mill

Source: FESTEL CAPITAL analysis

## Production Cost Comparison - Szenarios

**A model calculation for Germany shows the competitiveness of the different diesel substitutes (2/2)**

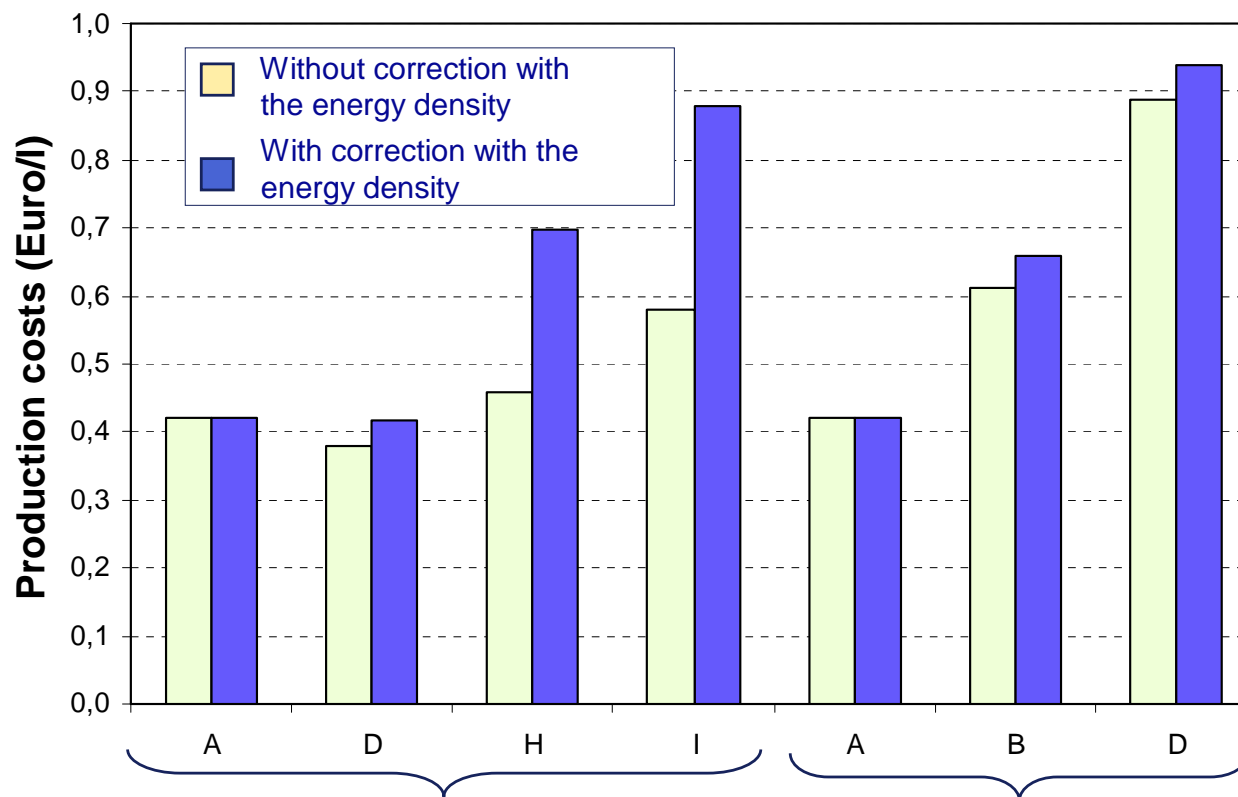


- A - Diesel (crude oil, 60 USD/barrel)
- B - Biodiesel (rape seed, Europe)
- C - BTL (wood, Europe small scale 120 kt)
- D - BTL (wood, Europe large scale 1,200 kt)

Source: FESTEL CAPITAL analysis

## Production Cost Comparison - Result

The most competitive biofuel type for the German market is European bio-butanol made from straw



A: Petrol (crude oil, 60 USD/barrel)

D: Biobutanol (straw, Europe, Large scale 2008)

H: Bioethanol (straw, Europe, Large scale 2008)

I: Bioethanol (corn, Europe, Large scale 2006)

A: Diesel (crude oil, 60 USD/Barrel)

B: Biodiesel (rape seed, Europe, Large-scale 2006)

D: BTL (wood, Europe, Large scale 2012)

Source: FESTEL CAPITAL analysis

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## Biobutanol as Long-Term Option - Properties

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### **Butanol (1-butanol / n-butanol) is being seen as a more superior alternative fuel than ethanol due to its more favourable chemical / physical properties**

- Butanol has **clear advantages** compared to ethanol
  - Lower vapour pressure and higher flashpoint<sup>1)</sup>
  - Less miscible with water and far less corrosive
  - Can be shipped and distributed through existing infrastructure (pipelines and filling stations)
  - Can replace fossil fuels up to 100% without modifying the engine (some sources say only 40%)<sup>2)</sup>
  - Can be blended with diesel or biodiesel and burned in diesel engines
- Butanol has also **some disadvantages** compared to ethanol
  - Lower octane rating<sup>3)</sup>
  - Higher viscosity

1) Vapour pressure (20°C): butanol 5,6 h Pa, ethanol 58,5 hPa; flashpoint: butanol 36°C, ethanol 12°C

2) Ethanol can only be blended up to 85% and here modifications to the engine are required (e.g. flexible fuel vehicle)

3) Research octane number (RON): butanol 96, ethanol 130

## Biobutanol as Long-Term Option - Value Chain

The whole value chain has to be optimised before a biobutanol production process can be realised successfully

