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Commentary

Environmental Impact of Bio Refineries: Development and Industrial Ecology of Bio Refineries

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DESCRIPTION

The demand for energy sources is increasing on a regular basis due to rapid population growth, urbanisation, and industrialization. However, it is predicted that the petrochemical energy source will be depleted in the coming decades. As a result, alternative energy sources are urgently needed to meet consumer demands. Due to the presence of complex hydrocarbons (both aliphatic and aromatic), heavy metals, water/oil emulsions, and certain recalcitrant organic compounds, effluent treatment plants from petroleum industries generate massive amounts of sludge that are hazardous and toxic in nature. Because of the toxic potential of petroleum industry sludge, it cannot be disposed of without treatment. Petroleum sludge has been reported to have the potential for biogas production anaerobic digestion. The hydrocarbons are produced during the process. As a result, this chapter provides insight into various studies conducted for the generation of methane from petroleum refinery sludge. The research also looks into different pre-treatment methods for enhancing methane from petroleum refinery sludge. A futuristic approach to improving the biodegradability of petroleum refinery sludge has also been investigated. The study also delves into the various types of reactors that have been shown to successfully remove aromatic hydrocarbons while also lowering the toxic potential of petroleum refinery sludge by producing methane-rich biogas.

Economic and population growth have caused a significant increase in oil demand over the last century, with current consumption of 100 Mb/d and an additional demand growth of approximately 1 Mb/d per year expected over the next decade. This is primarily due to I less-developed regions gradually gaining access to automotive and aviation transportation, and the expansion of the chemical sector. Simultaneously, efficiency gains, significant advances in clean energy generation, and strong environmental concerns, combined with stricter policy, are expected to result in much slower growth in the use of oil-derived fuels in the second half of the decade, and a likely decrease in demand after 2030.

Refinary tankage

Tanks are required in refineries for the storage of crude, blend stocks, and shipping products. Many secondary processing units require tanks as charge tanks. The cost of tanks alone in a refinery roughly equals the cost of all process units combined. Crude storage tanks, charge tanks for secondary processing units, base stock or component storage tanks for product blending, and shipping tanks are the operational categories of refinery tankage. Tanks used in various utility services are not included in this category.

Crude storage

In terms of operational safety, a refinery located near an oilfield or pipeline terminal requires a minimum inventory equivalent to 16 hours of throughput. This includes a 4-hour window for settling, sampling, and testing. The total minimum operating inventory consists of the following components: crude oil working stock (=16 hour crude throughput), unavailable tank heels (of all crude tanks in operation), and line content. In practice, a storage capacity equivalent to 48 hours of crude throughput is generally regarded as adequate for such refineries. The crude storage capacity of coastal refineries that are supplied by marine tankers is determined by the parcel size and frequency of crude tankers. Typically, storage capacity equivalent to 15 days of throughput is deemed adequate.

Development and industrial ecology

Stimulation of the reservoir is necessary in unconventional reservoirs to reach commercial output. For these kinds of reservoirs to liberate the enormous amounts of oil and gas held in extremely low-permeability rocks like shale, fracture stimulation is necessary. Shale gas reservoirs' gas storage and flow are regulated by a variety of processes working together. Compressed gas is stored in pore spaces, gas is adsorbed on pore walls, organic matter, clays, etc., and gas is present as a soluble gas in solid organic compounds like kerogen and clays.

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Technical, marketing and awareness, financial, and regional strategy and regulations-related barriers Eco-Industrial Parks (EIP) are discussed in depth, with case studies from around the world demonstrating EIP applications using a top-down, bottom-up, or combination of the two. The purpose of these case studies is to help readers develop their own EIP implementation plans for their own country or community. It also hopes to provide readers with methods for converting existing industrial estates into environmentally friendly ones, referred to as eco-industrial parks.