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An overview on the green petroleum production

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ABSTRACT

Given the greenhouse gas emissions and future biofuels control, it is encouraged to look for alternatives to raw materials and green granular processes in the crop to produce these biodegradable chemicals. In addition, bio-oil or disinfectant crop oil for the production of second-generation biofuels, bio-oil can be processed in various refining units and may also result in green diesel production, which is not only an opportunity but also an opportunity. It's a challenge for the oil industry. Green Oil or Diesel Green can be produced by renewable diesel processing with petroleum oil in the current hydroprocessing unit. Hoping to discover the mechanism and optimization of processing technology by adding quantities of oils and animal fats to the traditional oil refining process, much research and work has been done on the processing process and simultaneous processing processes. Green Oil This is a literature review of green oil production using hydroprocessing and concurrent processing.

1. Introduction

It is clear that fossil resources are not sustainable for long-term social development due to the problem of non-renewability, environment, and environmental protection [1]. Therefore, the oil refining industry must face serious challenges regarding uncertainty about future raw materials and properties of petroleum products around the world. On the one hand, the oil industry must consider increasing the refinery's versatility and integrate the refining and petrochemical industries. On the other hand, reducing carbon footprint and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions not only puts pressure on the oil industry but also opens up new opportunities for refineries. According to their actions based on photosynthesis, biofuels, and biomass-derived from biomass do not increase pure CO2 in the atmosphere and thus do not reduce global warming. It is encouraged to look for shifts in the inventory of industrial food sources and green processes to produce these chemicals from renewable biomass sources [2]. The environment, economy, and consumers have many advantages over using biofuels because they are biodegradable and sustainable [3].
~~Biofuels~~ are generally liquid or gaseous fuels made from biomass, including agricultural products, monthly waste, and agricultural and forestry products through biochemical or heat processes. While biodiesel reduces pure carbon dioxide emissions by 78% on a life cycle basis, compared to conventional diesel fuel [4], it also improves dramatically
Greenhouse gas emissions, which reduce carbon monoxide (CO) emissions by 46.7%, particulate matter emissions by 66.7%, and unburned hydrocarbons by 45.2%, are regulated in biodiesel combustion [5]. Thus, biofuels prevention, along with biofuels, could provide new perspectives for energy in the 21st century. Meanwhile, the growth of alternative fuels will have a major impact on oil refining. Forecasting energy demand at 2.1% CAGR, fossil fuels meet 83% of energy and 95% of liquid transportation needs while biofuels are projected to grow at 8% - 12% annually [6]. Therefore, given the worldwide reduction in GHG emissions as well as fuel consumption, it is recommended to have more efficient alternatives based on renewable and conventional technologies [7]. The conversion of vegetable oils and animal fats to biodiesel has been going on for many years. Biofuels can replace conventional fuels in vehicle gases on a full or partial basis in a mixture [8].

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