CLAIMS

1. A method for preparing an aviation fuel composition, the method comprising

subjecting a feedstock (101) of biological and/or recycled origin to cracking in a cracking unit (102) and to fractionation in a fractionation unit (104) to obtain a kerosene fraction (105);

subjecting the obtained kerosene fraction (105) to hydrotreatment in a hydrotreatment unit (106) to form a first jet fuel component (107);

forming a fuel composition (110) having a wear scar diameter of 0.78 mm or less, as measured with BOCLE lubricity test method according to ASTM D5001, by mixing the formed first jet fuel component (107) with a further jet fuel component (109), such that the wear scar diameter measured for the fuel composition (110) is at least 0.04 mm lower than the wear scar diameter of said components (107, 109), and such that the fuel composition (110) contains from 5 wt-% to 15 wt-% of the first jet fuel component (107) and from 85 wt-% to 95 wt-% of the further jet fuel component (109);

wherein the feedstock (101) contains one or more of:

- tall oil pitch (TOP),

- a mixture of sludge palm oil, palm fatty acid distillate and animal fat (FATS), and

- used lubricant oil (ULO);

wherein the first jet fuel component (107) is obtained from

- a kerosene fraction (TOP PE, 105) derived from tall oil pitch (TOP),
- a kerosene fraction (FATS PE, 105) derived from a mixture of sludge palm oil, palm fatty acid distillate and animal fat (FATS), and/or
- a kerosene fraction (ULO PE, 105) derived from used lubricant oil (ULO),

wherein the hydrotreatment is performed at a temperature from 200°C to 400°C and at a pressure from 20 bar to 150 bar in the presence of a hydrotreatment catalyst;

wherein the cracking comprises catalytic cracking, the catalyst in the catalytic cracking comprises aluminium based catalyst, lanthanum based catalyst, titanium based catalyst, silicon based catalyst and/or zeolite based catalyst, and the temperature in the catalytic cracking is from 480°C to 580°C;

wherein

the further jet fuel component (109) comprises renewable paraffinic jet fuel (RJF) derived from vegetable oil, animal fat, fish fat, fish oil, algae oil, microbial oil, wood oil, plant based oil, and/or recyclable waste and/or residue thereof such as used cooking oil, free fatty acids, palm oil side streams, sludge, and/or side streams from vegetable oil processing, or

the further jet fuel component is renewable paraffinic jet fuel (RJF) derived from vegetable oil, animal fat, fish fat, fish oil, algae oil, microbial oil, wood oil, plant based oil, and/or recyclable waste and/or residue thereof such as used cooking oil, free fatty acids, palm oil side streams, sludge, and/or side streams from vegetable oil processing.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the first jet fuel component (107) is obtained from a kerosene fraction (TOP PE, 105) derived from tall oil pitch (TOP), wherein the formed fuel composition (110) has a wear scar diameter of 0.75 mm or less, preferably 0.73 mm, as measured according to ASTM D5001.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first jet fuel component (107) is obtained from a kerosene fraction (FATS PE, 105) derived from a mixture of sludge palm oil, palm fatty acid distillate and animal fat (FATS), wherein the formed fuel composition (110) has a wear scar diameter of 0.78 mm or less, preferably 0.74 mm, as measured according to ASTM D5001.

4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first jet fuel component (107) is obtained from a kerosene fraction (ULO PE, 105) derived from used lubricant oil (ULO), wherein the formed fuel composition (110) has a wear scar diameter of 0.76 mm or less, preferably 0.74 mm, as measured according to ASTM D5001.

5. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the kerosene fraction (105) has a distillation range from 145°C to 300°C, preferably from 150°C to 270°C, more preferably from 170°C to 240°C.

6. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the cracking comprises thermofor catalytic cracking (TCC), or fluid catalytic cracking (FCC).

7. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises subjecting cracked feedstock (103) to fractionation by distillation.

8. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method further comprises subjecting the kerosene fraction (105) to isomerization.

9. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the temperature in the catalytic cracking is from 510°C to 550°C.

10. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method further comprises subjecting the feedstock to pretreatment before the cracking (102) by at least one of adsorption, treatment with an ion exchange resin, washing, heat treatment, or distillation.

11. Use of a first fuel component for decreasing the wear scar diameter of a further jet fuel component in a fuel blend (110) of the further jet fuel component (109) with the first jet fuel component (107), wherein the first jet fuel component (107) originates from at least one of:

- kerosene fraction (TOP PE, 105) derived from tall oil pitch (TOP),
- kerosene fraction (FATS PE, 105) derived from a mixture of sludge palm oil, palm fatty acid distillate and animal fat (FATS), and
- kerosene fraction (ULO PE, 105) derived from used lubricant oil (ULO);

wherein the fuel blend (110) has a wear scar diameter of 0.78 mm or less, as measured with BOCLE lubricity test method according to ASTM D5001, such that the wear scar diameter measured for the fuel blend (110) is at least 0.04 mm lower than the wear scar diameter of said components (107, 109);

wherein the fuel blend (110) contains from 5 wt-% to 15 wt-% of the first jet fuel component (107) and from 85 wt-% to 95 wt-% of the further jet fuel component (109);

wherein

the further jet fuel component (109) comprises renewable paraffinic jet fuel (RJF) derived from vegetable oil, animal fat, fish fat, fish oil, algae oil, microbial oil, wood oil, plant based oil, and/or recyclable waste and/or residue thereof such as used cooking oil, free fatty acids, palm oil side streams, sludge, and/or side streams from vegetable oil processing, or

the further jet fuel component is renewable paraffinic jet fuel (RJF) derived from vegetable oil, animal fat, fish fat, fish oil, algae oil, microbial oil, wood oil, plant based oil, and/or recyclable waste and/or residue thereof such as used cooking oil, free fatty acids, palm oil side streams, sludge, and/or side streams from vegetable oil processing.