

Claims:

1. A process for production of a hydrocarbon fraction suitable for use as jet fuel (80,224) from an oxygenate feedstock (2,202), comprising the steps of
 - a. combining the feedstock (2,202) with an amount of a hydrocracked intermediate product (14,206) to form a combined feedstock (6,204), directing the combined feedstock (6,204) to contact a material catalytically active in hydrodeoxygenation (HDO) under hydrodeoxygenation conditions to provide a hydrodeoxygenated intermediate product (22,212),
 - b. fractionating said hydrodeoxygenated intermediate product (22,212) in at least two fractions, including a first fraction (80,224) of which at least 90% boils below a defined boiling point and a second fraction (72,226) of which at least 90% boils above said defined boiling point,
 - c. directing at least an amount of said second fraction (72,226) to contact a material catalytically active in hydrocracking (HDC) under hydrocracking conditions to provide the hydrocracked intermediate product (14,206).
2. The process according to claim 1 wherein step b comprises separating the hydrocracked intermediate product (22, 212) according to boiling point, to provide a hydrocracked intermediate jet product (80, 224) having T10 above 205°C and final boiling point below 310°C according to ASTM D86.
3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the total volume of hydrogen sulfide relative to the volume of molecular hydrogen in the gas phase of the total stream (4,204) directed to contact the material catalytically active in hydrodeoxygenation is at least 50 ppm_v, 100 ppm_v or 200 ppm_v, possibly originating from an added stream comprising one or more sulfur compounds, such as dimethyl disulfide or fossil fuels.
4. The process according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said feedstock (2,202) comprises at least 50%wt triglycerides or fatty acids.
5. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein hydrodeoxygenation conditions involve a temperature in the interval 250-400°C, a pressure in the interval 30-150 Bar, and a liquid hourly space velocity (LHSV) in the interval 0.1-2 and wherein the

material catalytically active in hydrodeoxygenation comprises molybdenum or possibly tungsten, optionally in combination with nickel and/or cobalt, supported on a carrier comprising one or more refractory oxides, such as alumina, silica or titania.

- 5 6. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, wherein hydrocracking conditions involve a temperature in the interval 250-400°C, a pressure in the interval 30-150 Bar, and a liquid hourly space velocity (LHSV) in the interval 0.5-4, optionally together with intermediate cooling by quenching with cold hydrogen, feed or product and wherein the material catalytically active in hydrocracking comprises (a) one or
10 more active metals taken from the group platinum, palladium, nickel, cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum, (b) an acidic support taken from the group of a molecular sieve showing high cracking activity, and having a topology such as MFI, BEA and FAU and amorphous acidic oxides and (c) a refractory support, such as alumina, silica or titania, or combinations thereof.
- 15 7. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 wherein the process conditions are selected such that the conversion, defined as the difference in the amount of material boiling above 310°C in said hydrocracked intermediate product (14,206) and the amount of material boiling above 310°C in said second fraction (72,226), relative to
20 the amount of material boiling above 310°C in said second fraction (72,226), is above 20%, 50% or 80%.
- 25 8. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 wherein at least an amount of said first fraction (80,224) is directed to contact a material catalytically active in hydrodearomatization (HDA) under hydrodearomatization conditions to provide a hydrodearomatized product (86,218) comprising less than 1 wt/wt%, 0.5 wt/wt% or 0.1 wt/wt%, calculated by total mass of aromatic molecules relative to all hydrocarbons in the stream.
- 30 9. The process according to claim 8, wherein hydrodearomatization conditions involve a temperature in the interval 200-350°C, a pressure in the interval 20-100 Bar, and a liquid hourly space velocity (LHSV) in the interval 0.5-8 and wherein said material catalytically active in hydrodearomatization comprises an active metal taken from

the group comprising platinum, palladium, nickel, cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum, preferably one or more elemental noble metals such as platinum or palladium and a refractory support, preferably amorphous silica-alumina, alumina, silica or titania, or combinations thereof.

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10. The process according to claim 8 or 9 wherein a hydrogen rich stream (84) comprising at least 90 vol/vol% hydrogen is directed to contact the material catalytically active in hydrodearomatization (HDA).

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11. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10, wherein at least an amount of said first fraction or said hydrodearomatized product is directed to contact a material catalytically active in isomerization (ISOM) under isomerization conditions.

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12. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11, wherein isomerization conditions involves a temperature in the interval 250-350°C, a pressure in the interval 20-100 Bar, and a liquid hourly space velocity (LHSV) in the interval 0.5-8 and wherein the material catalytically active in isomerization comprises an active metal taken from the group comprising platinum, palladium, nickel, cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum, preferably one or more elemental noble metals such as platinum or palladium, an acidic support preferably a molecular sieve, more preferably having a topology taken from the group comprising MOR, FER, MRE, MWW, AEL, TON and MTT and an amorphous refractory support comprising one or more oxides taken from the group comprising alumina, silica and titania.

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13. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 or 12 wherein the treated product (86) is directed to a gas/liquid separator (SEP4) to provide a second stage gaseous fraction (78) and a treated intermediate jet product (88) which is directed to a further means of separation (STAB), to provide said hydrocarbon fraction suitable for use as a jet fuel (96) and a treated product off gas (98).

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14. A process plant for production of a hydrocarbon fraction (80, 224) from an oxygenate feedstock (2, 202), said process plant comprising a hydrodeoxygenation section

(HDO), a hydrocracking section (HDC) and a fractionation section (FRAC), said process plant being configured for

- 5 a. directing the feedstock (2, 202) and an amount of a hydrocracked intermediate product (14, 206) to the hydrodeoxygenation section (HDO) to provide a hydrodeoxygenated intermediate product (22, 212),
- b. separating the hydrodeoxygenated intermediate product (22, 212) in said fractionation section (FRAC) to provide at least two fractions, including a low boiling product fraction (80, 224) and a high boiling product fraction (68, 226),
- 10 c. directing at least an amount of the high boiling product fraction (68, 226) to the hydrocracking section (HDC) to provide a hydrocracked intermediate product (14, 206),
- d. directing at least an amount of said hydrocracked intermediate product (14, 206) as said further feedstock.

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