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Contacts

Project coordinator: Luis Iranzo Martínez | AIMPLAS | dgpro@aimplas.es

Communication & dissemination: Cécile Fouquet | Aliénor | cecile.fouquet@alienor.eu





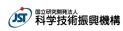






東京工業大学 ₼ Tokyo Institute of Technology

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REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS BY OPTIMISING THE CO₂ HYDROGENATION TO **PRODUCE GREEN METHANOL** Green renewable methanol to reduce carbon emissions in the transport sector

Responsible for more than 25% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, the **transport sector** is key in achieving the ambitious objective of making the EU **the world's first climate neutral continent by 2050.** To decarbonise the transport sector and replace the current dependence on fossil fuels, **new alternative renewable fuels technologies** are being developed.

LAURELIN focuses on methanol production from CO₂ hydrogenation, a reaction between renewable raw materials, hydrogen (H₂) and CO₂ which produces methanol and water. This process reduces carbon emissions by up to 95% compared to conventional fuels, one of the highest potential reductions for alternative fuels. It results in a low carbon renewable fuel for several transport modes, and in capturing the CO₂ emitted by other industrial activities.

Gathering "Green Chemistry" experts from Europe and Japan, LAURELIN will develop innovative solutions to improve green methanol production from CO₂ hydrogenation in terms of energy efficiency and production cost.

Four years to optimise green methanol production from CO₂ hydrogenation

Hydrogenation of CO_2 into methanol currently has strong limitations related to the process, the energy consumption and production costs. Besides, given that H_2 is generally unreactive, hydrogenation is impossible without the use of a catalyst, a substance added to accelerate the chemical reaction of H_2 with CO_2 .

The main objective of the LAURELIN project is to reduce energy consumption of the methanol synthesis from CO₂ by developing new catalyst systems perfectly adapted to advanced reaction technologies: microwave, magnetic induction and non-thermal plasma.

LAURELIN will:

- Develop and validate new energy-supplying technologies (microwave heating, plasma and magnetic induction) for CO₂ hydrogenation to renewable methanol;
- Develop innovative catalysts for each of these technologies, while minimising energy requirements;
- Develop three "proof-of-concept" laboratory prototypes for the energy-supplying technologies and catalyst developed;
- Compare the efficiency of new catalysts with conventional thermal hydrogenation;
- Monitor performance indicators (overall yield, greenhouse gas emissions and manufacturing costs).

