



LAURELIN partners travel to Valencia to present the project's results with the European Commission

PRESS RELEASE

Valencia, 23 January 2024 – From 22 until 23 January 2024, Horizon 2020 LAURELIN project's Consortium partners met in Valencia (Spain) with the European Commission Project Officer Luca Bondi to present the work done during the second reporting period (from Month 18 – November 2022 – until Month 30 – October 2023) and their achieved results.

The LAURELIN Consortium partners were pleased to communicate that:

- All the conversion reactors have been built and are operational;
- The work about conceptual design and preliminary E-LCA (Environmental Life Cycle Assessment), LCC (Life Cycle Cost) has been performed;
- Different catalyst families continue to be synthesized and tested in the innovative hydrogenation reactors; and
- The current results are very promising for magnetic induction and non-thermal plasma reactors.

The project partners also shared with the Commission that further works is needed to optimize the different families of catalysts.

The LAURELIN Consortium is looking forward to further developments that will be made in 2024. The next consortium meeting will be taking place in May 2024 in Oxford (United Kingdom).



Photo credits: Aliénor 2024

LAURELIN is a 48-month project funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) involving universities, research organisations and SMEs from Belgium, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. Learn more about the LAURELIN project by visiting our [website](#) and watching the [project video](#).

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Note to the Editors:

[LAURELIN](#) is a 48-month project funded by the European Union and Japan. The project is coordinated by AIMPLAS (*Instituto Tecnológico Del Plástico*). The following partners form the project's consortium are:

- AIMPLAS: <https://www.aimplas.net/>
- Aliénor: <https://alienor.eu/>
- Instituto de Tecnología Química: <https://itq.upv-csic.es/>
- Fraunhofer – Institute for Chemical Technology: <https://www.ict.fraunhofer.de/en.html>
- Process Design Center: <https://www.process-design-center.com/>
- University of Tokyo: <https://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/>
- Tokyo Institute of Technology: <https://www.titech.ac.jp/english>
- Universidad de Almería: <https://www.ual.es/>
- University College London: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/>
- University of Manchester: <https://www.manchester.ac.uk/>



Methanol is a biofuel that has many desirable attributes which make it an excellent spark-ignition engine fuel: high octane contribution, easy distillation, lower boiling temperature for better fuel vaporisation and improved efficiency. Methanol obtained from industrial captured CO₂ and green hydrogen can reduce carbon emissions by up to 95% compared to conventional fuels.

Social media:

Twitter: https://twitter.com/LAURELIN_EU

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/laurelin-eu>

The **project video** is available here: <https://youtu.be/L6f4-K6F7V8>

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