

Cicle de conferències Bioenergia i Biomaterials

26/05/2026

Organitza:



Enginyers
Industrials de Catalunya

amb la col·laboració de:



amb el suport de:



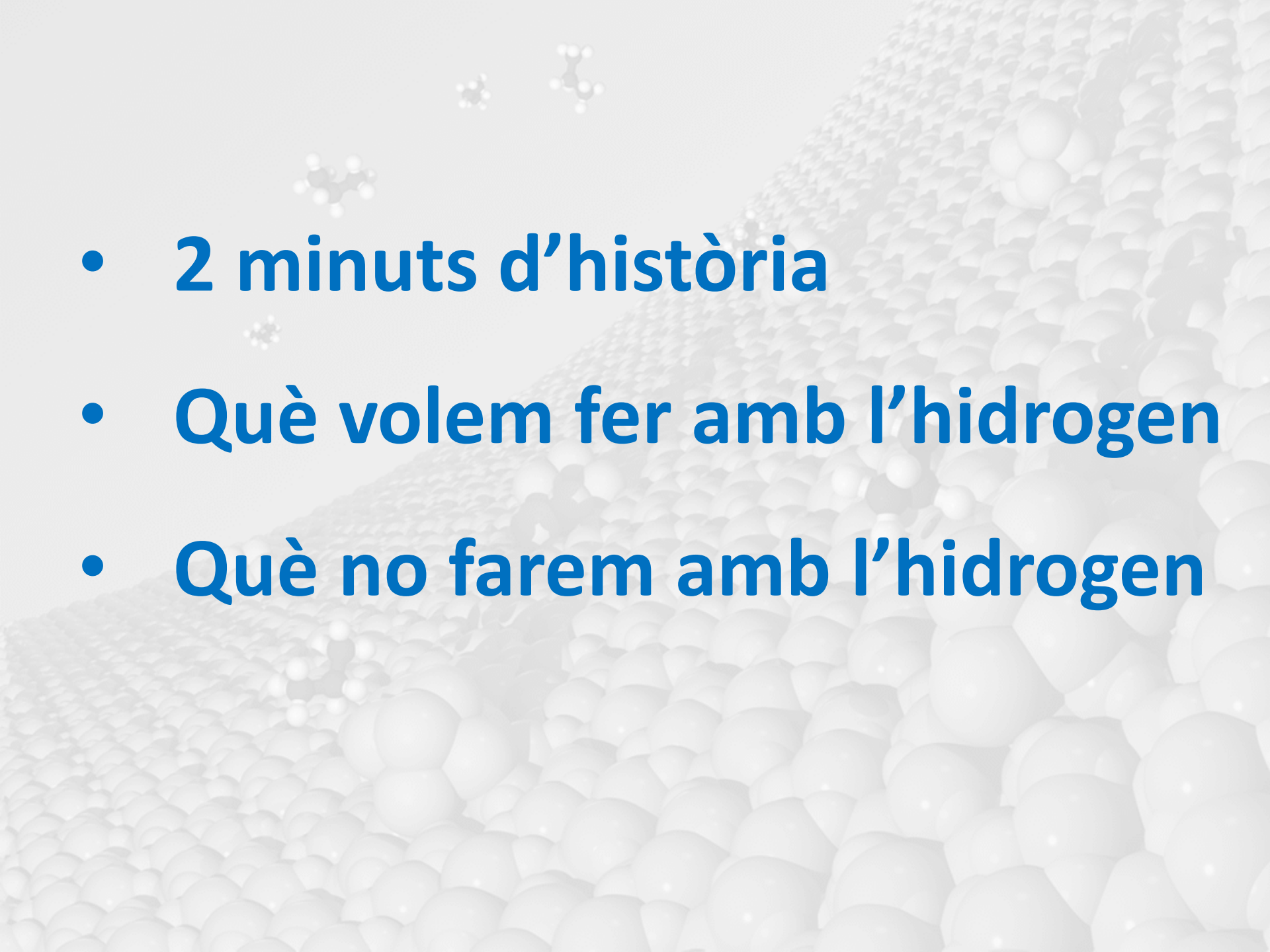
Hidrogen, metanació i combustibles sintètics

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Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

- 
- **2 minuts d'història**
 - **Què volem fer amb l'hidrogen**
 - **Què no farem amb l'hidrogen**



- **2 minuts d'història**

- Què volem fer amb l'hidrogen

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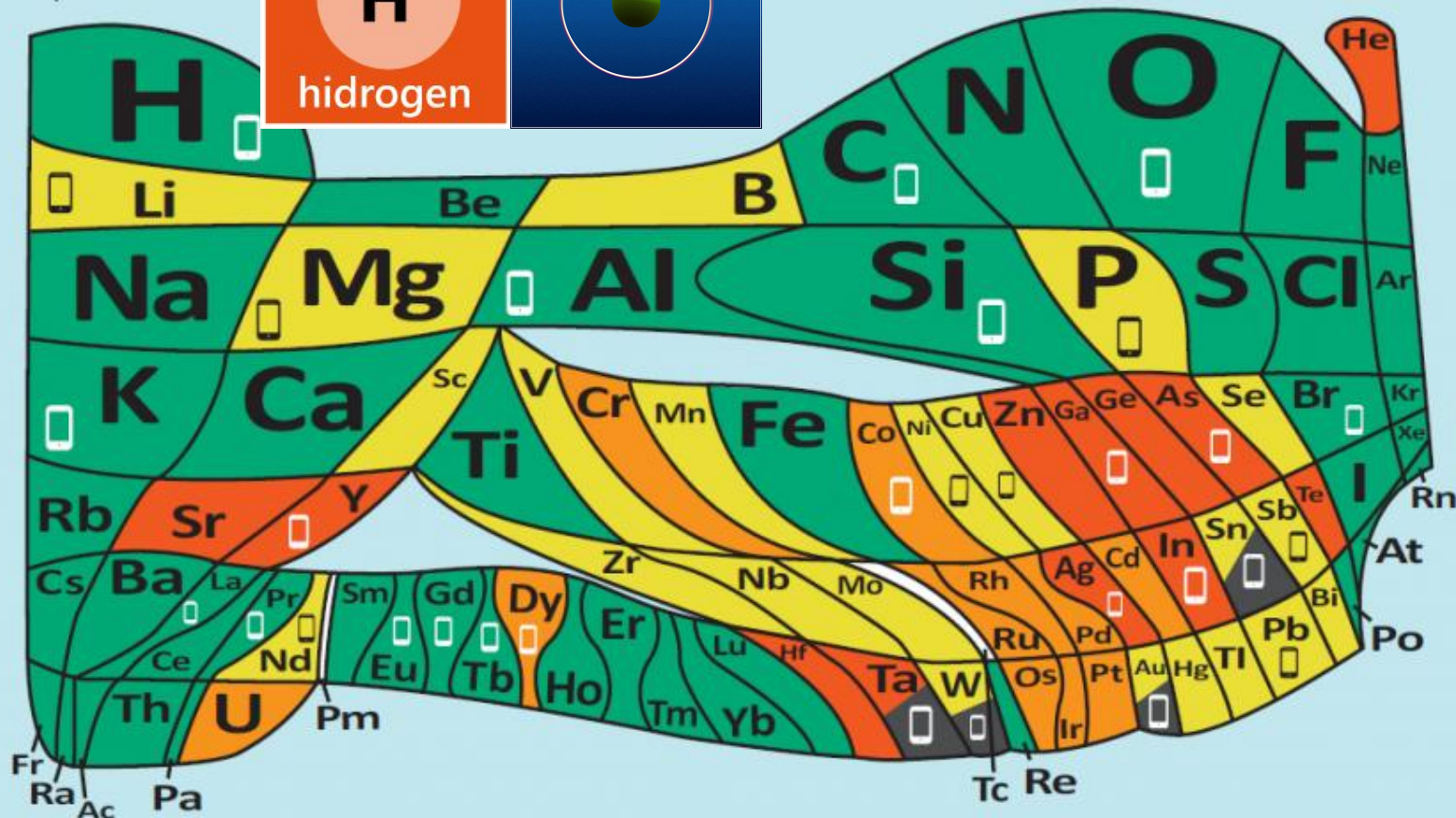
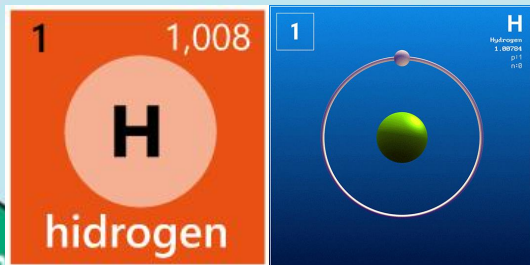


The 90 natural elements that make up everything

much is there? Is that enough?

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

International Year
of the Periodic Table
of Chemical Elements



- Serious threat in the next 100 years
- Rising threat from increased use
- Limited availability, future risk to supply
- Plentiful supply
- Synthetic
- From conflict minerals
- Elements used in a smart phone

Read more and play the video game <http://bit.ly/euchems-pt>

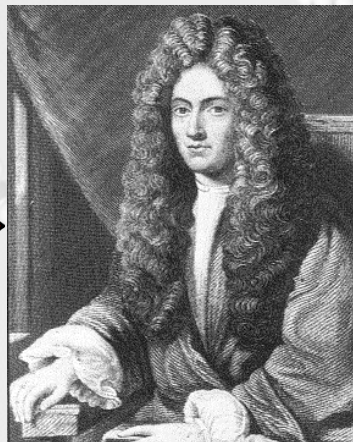
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Inspired by WF Sheehan's 'A Periodic Table with Emphasis' published in Chemistry, 1976, 49, 17-18'



Paracelsus
(1493-1541)



R. Boyle
(1627-1691)



H. Cavendish
(1731-1810)



A.L. Lavoisier
(1743-1794)

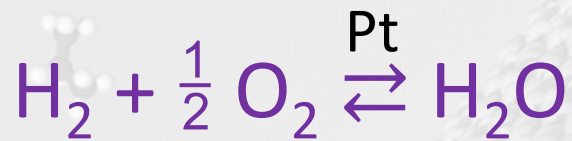


A 3D visualization of a surface covered in white spheres, with several molecular models floating above it. The surface is composed of a dense layer of white spheres, representing atoms or molecules, arranged in a regular pattern. Above the surface, several molecular models are shown, consisting of black and white spheres connected by lines, representing different chemical structures. The background is a light gray gradient.

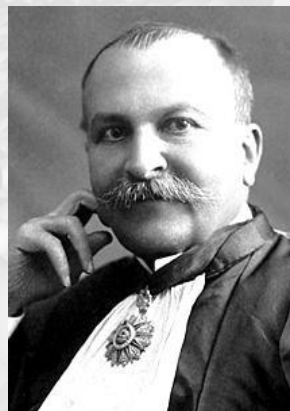
Què hem fet amb l'H₂ fins ara?



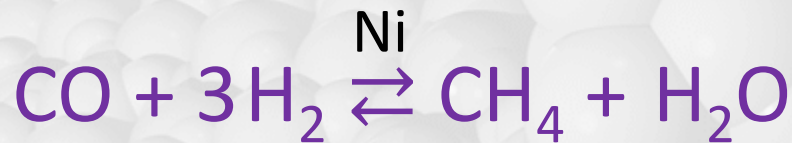
J.W. Döbereiner
1823

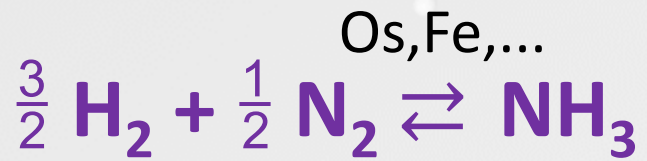


1912



P. Sabatier
1897





1918



F. Haber
1909

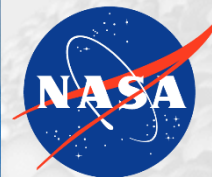


1931



C. Bosch
1910

Gas ciutat



Gemini
1960

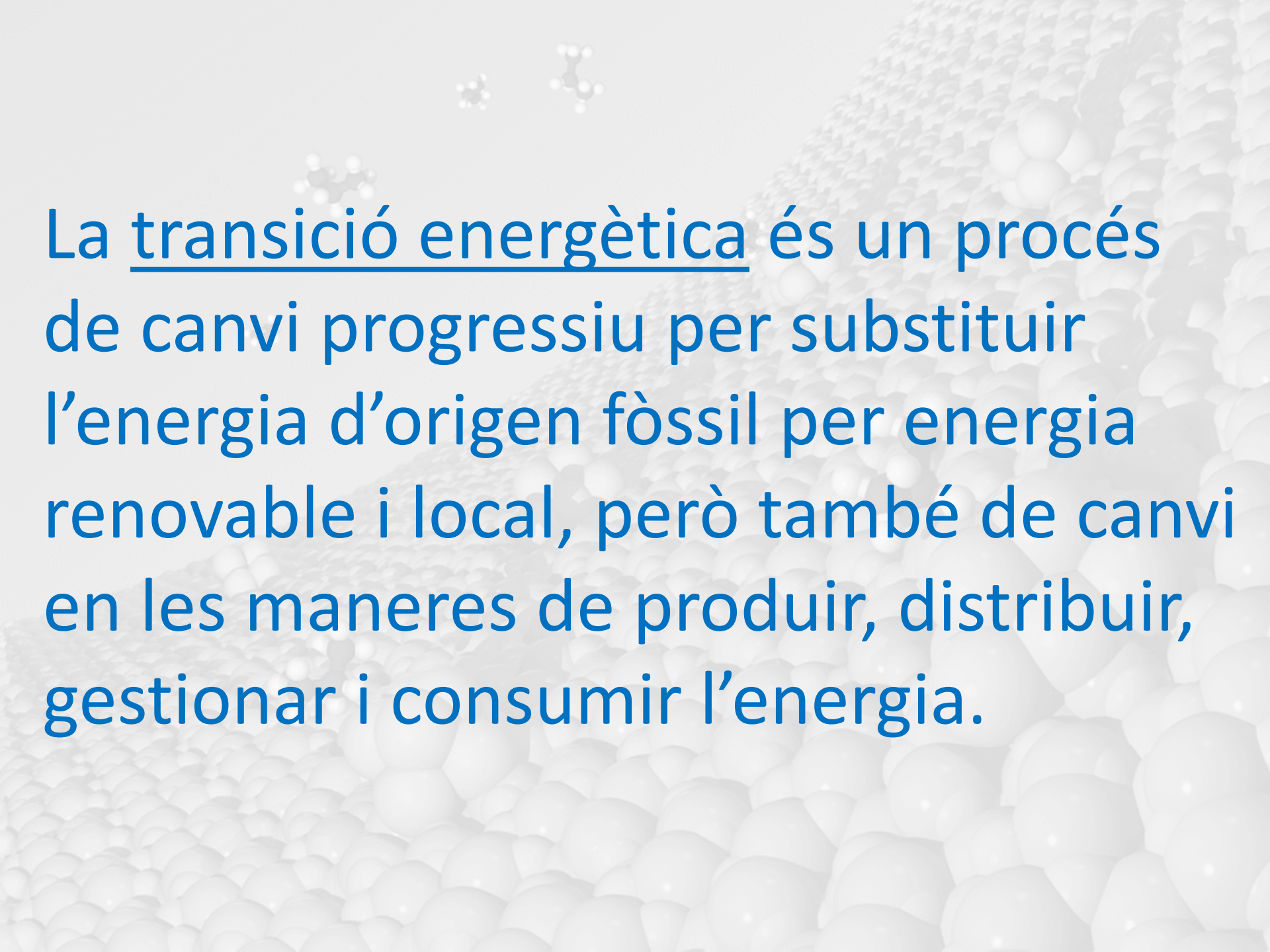
Lenoir
1860



Hindenburg
1937



Per a què volem l' H_2 ara?
Per la transició energètica!

The background features several molecular models in the upper left quadrant, including a benzene ring and a branched hydrocarbon. On the right side, there is a large, detailed sphere composed of numerous smaller spheres, representing a crystalline or molecular structure. The overall color palette is light and scientific.

La transició energètica és un procés de canvi progressiu per substituir l'energia d'origen fòssil per energia renovable i local, però també de canvi en les maneres de produir, distribuir, gestionar i consumir l'energia.

- 
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 - **Què volem fer amb l'hidrogen**
 - Què no farem amb l'hidrogen

1. Emmagatzemar energia



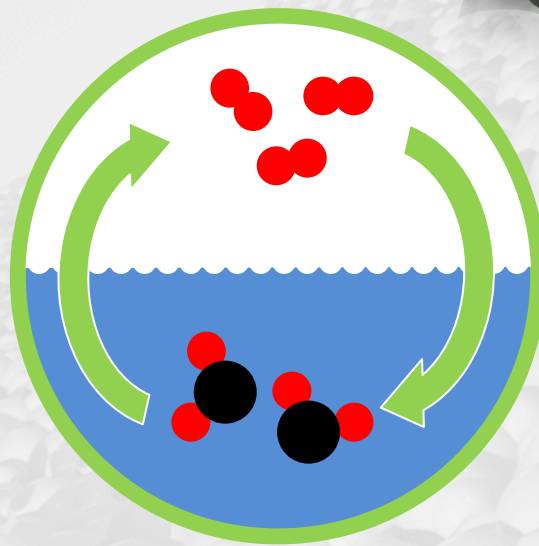
“dipòsit bancari”

“salari”





Hidrogen



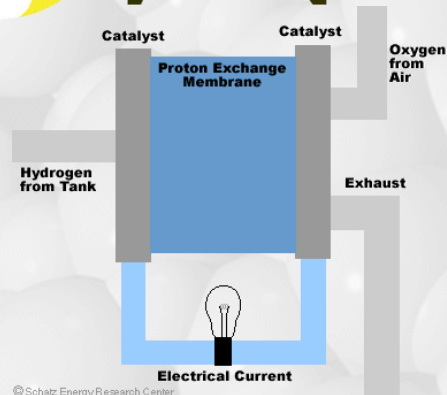
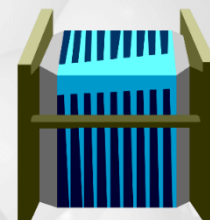
Energia



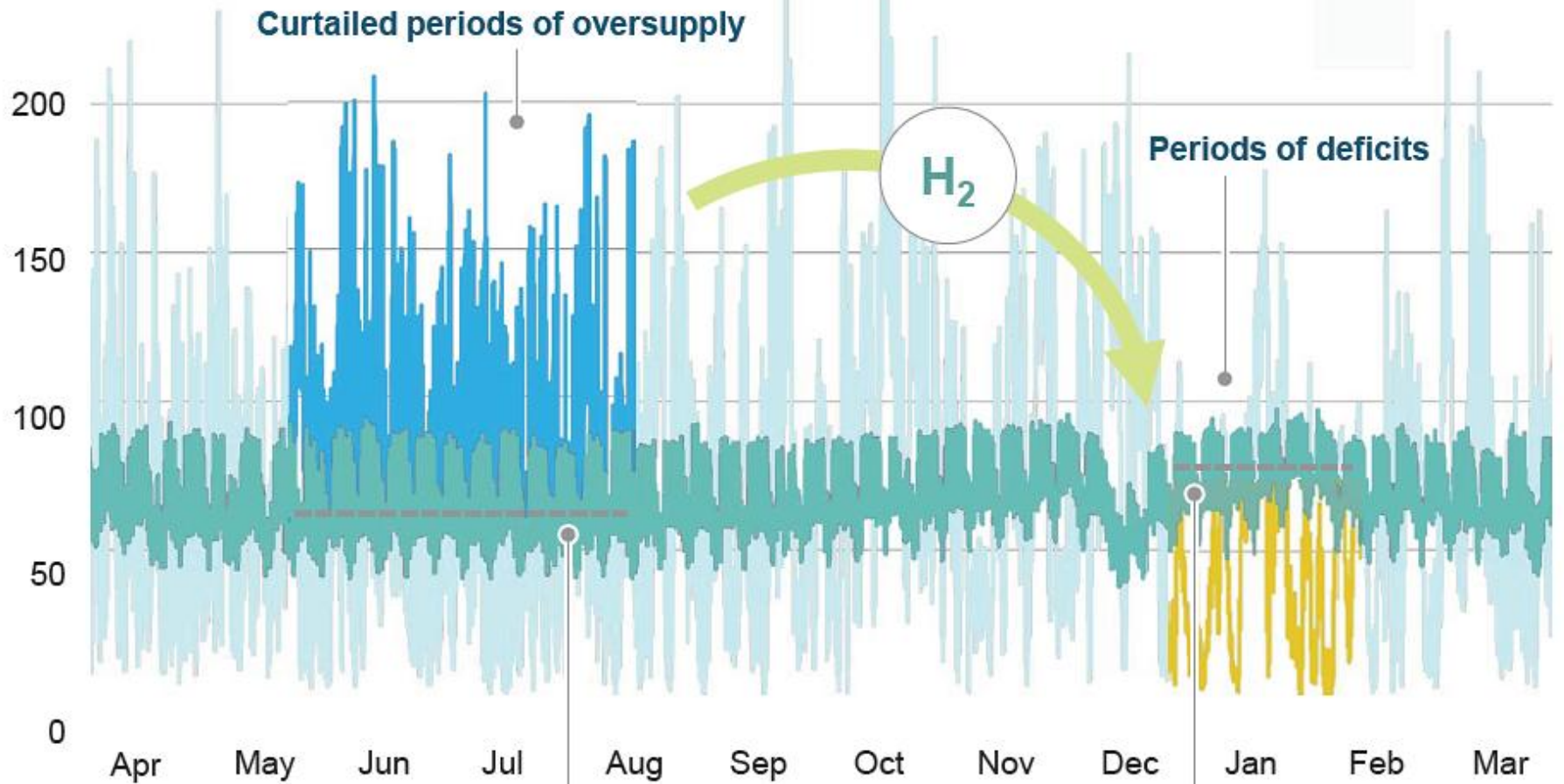
Energia



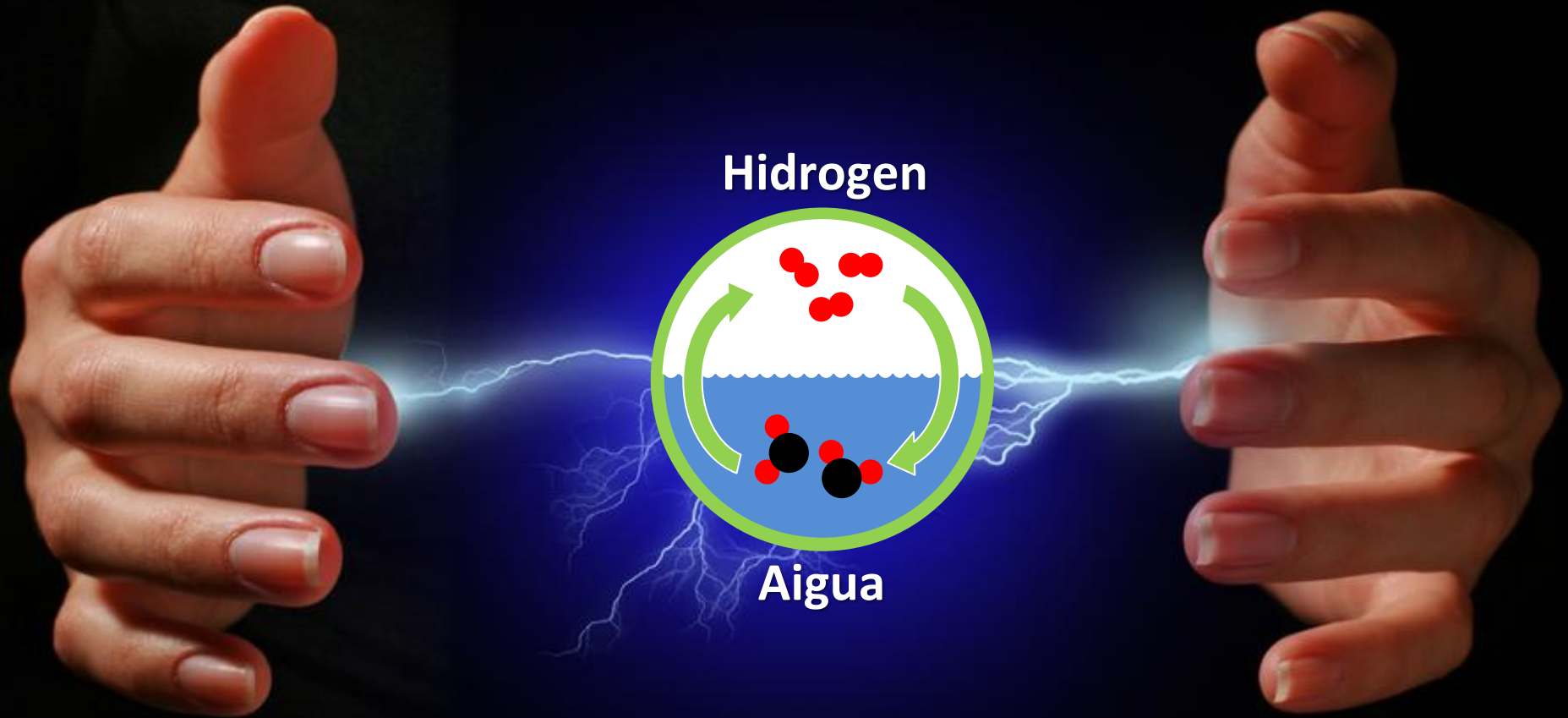
Aigua



RES production Load demand



L'hidrogen és el complement ideal a les fonts intermitents





2. Descarbonitzar



How can we stay below a

2°C

rise in global temperatures?

Reduce carbon emissions to

0

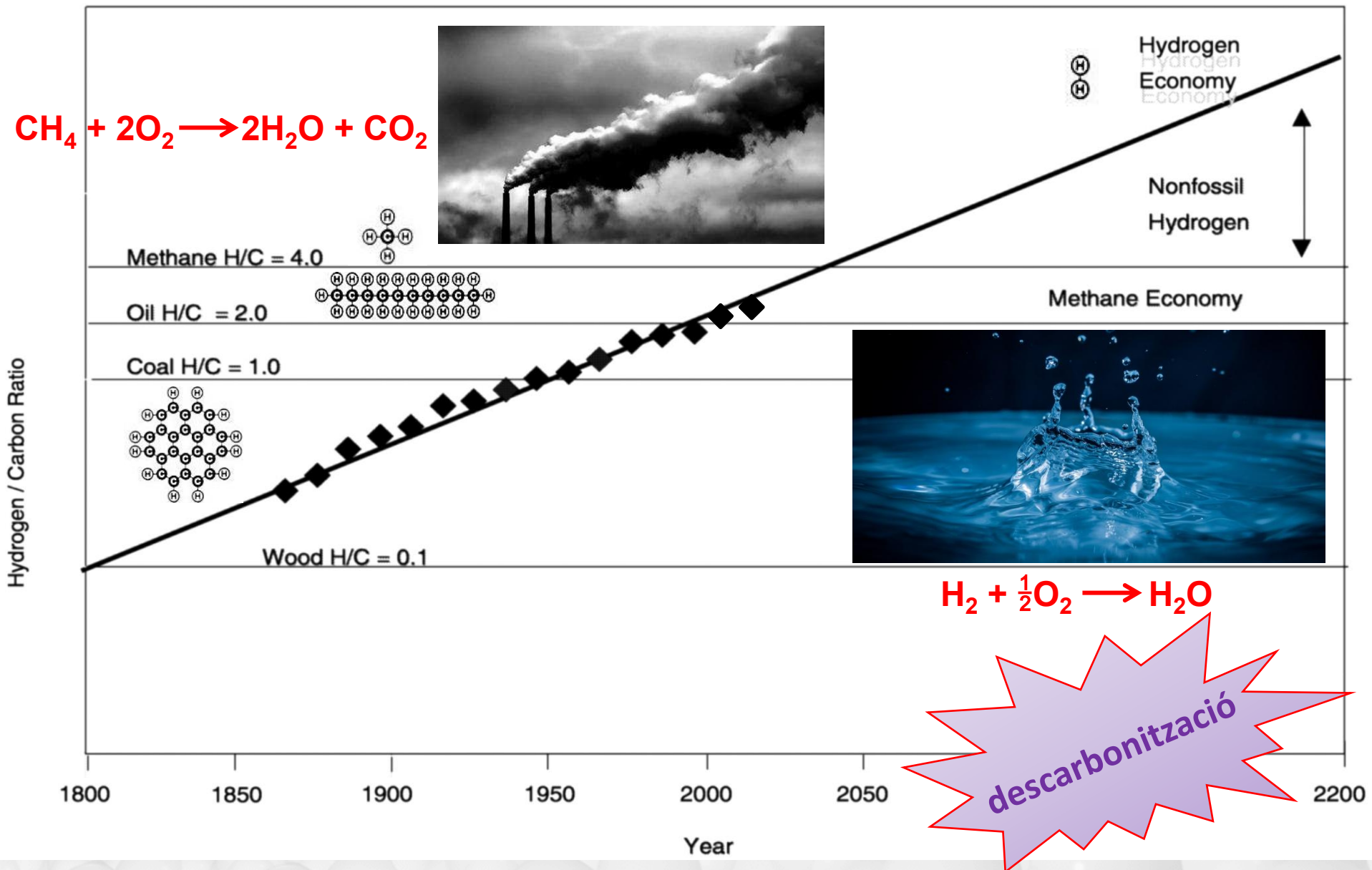
by

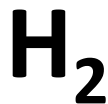
2050



font primària d'energia

vector d'energia



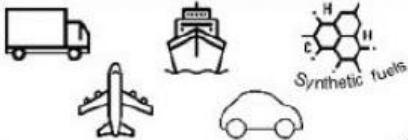


Fuel for

Heat for


Feedstock for

Transport




Synthetic fuels

Industry



Steel Cement
Paper Food
Aluminum

Chemicals



Fertilizers
Fuel refining
Plastics



Toyota



Alstom



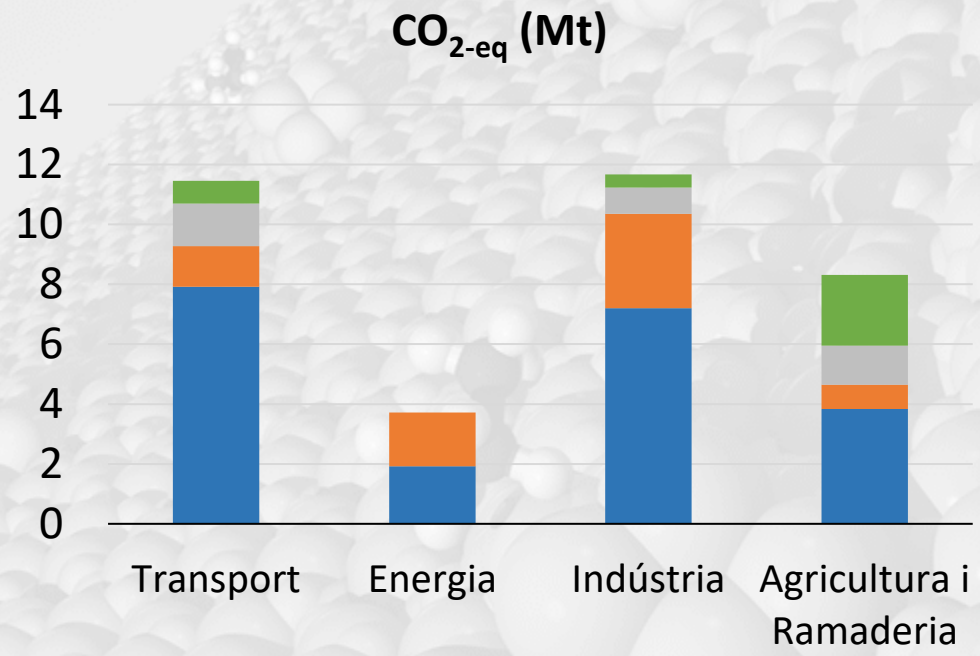
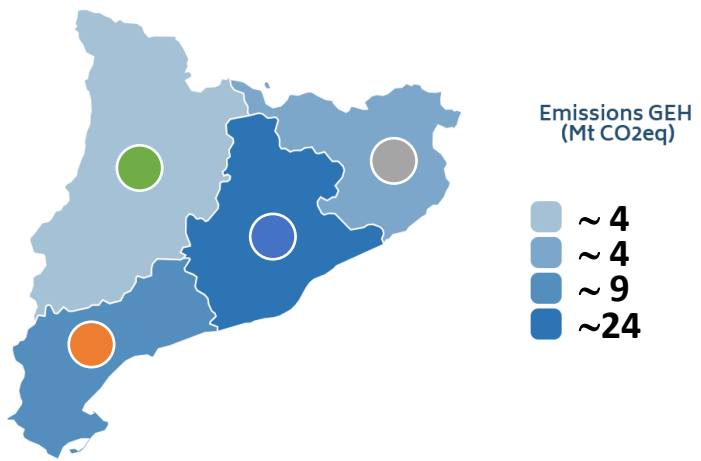
Dalmau



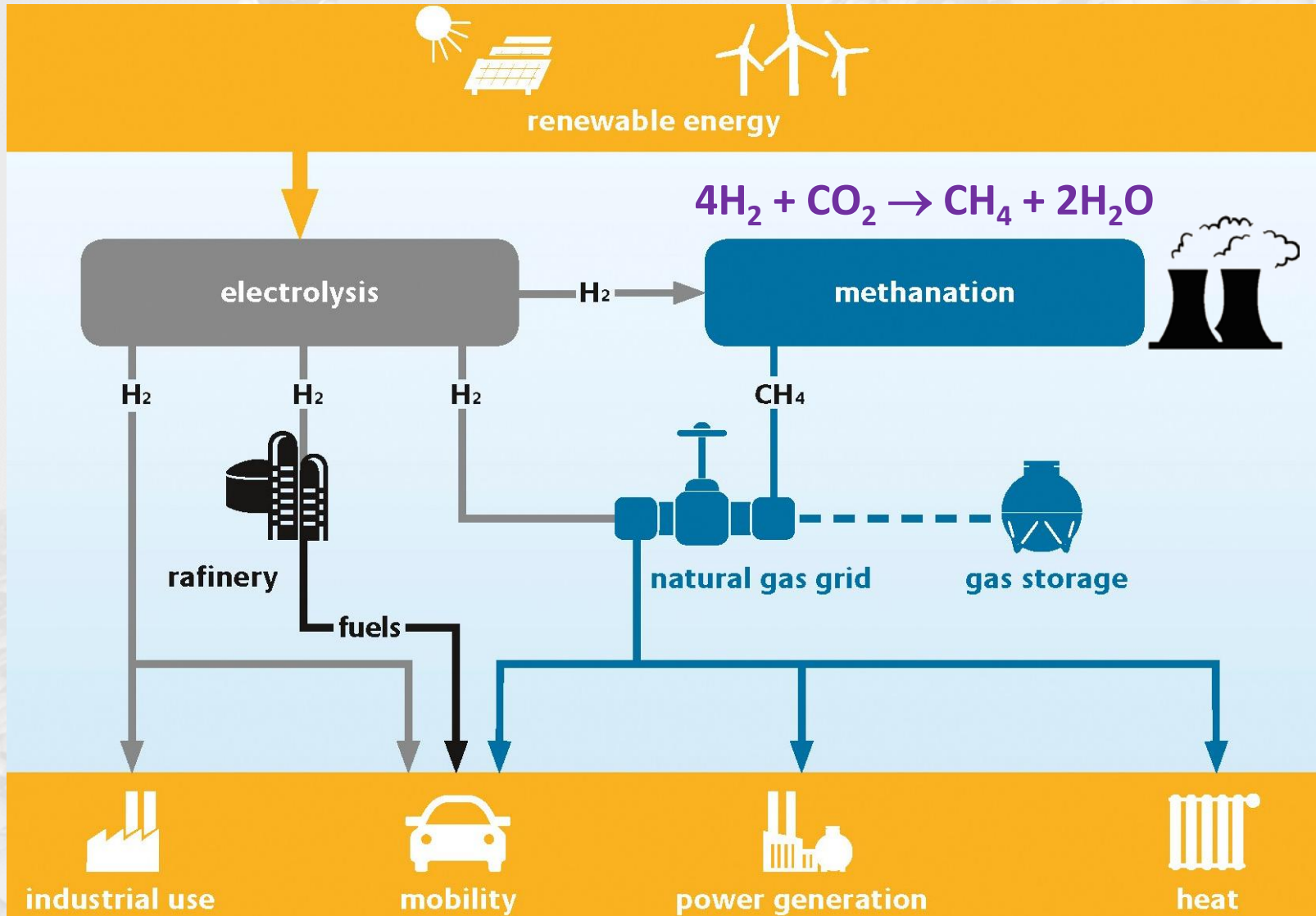
Emissions GEH 2021

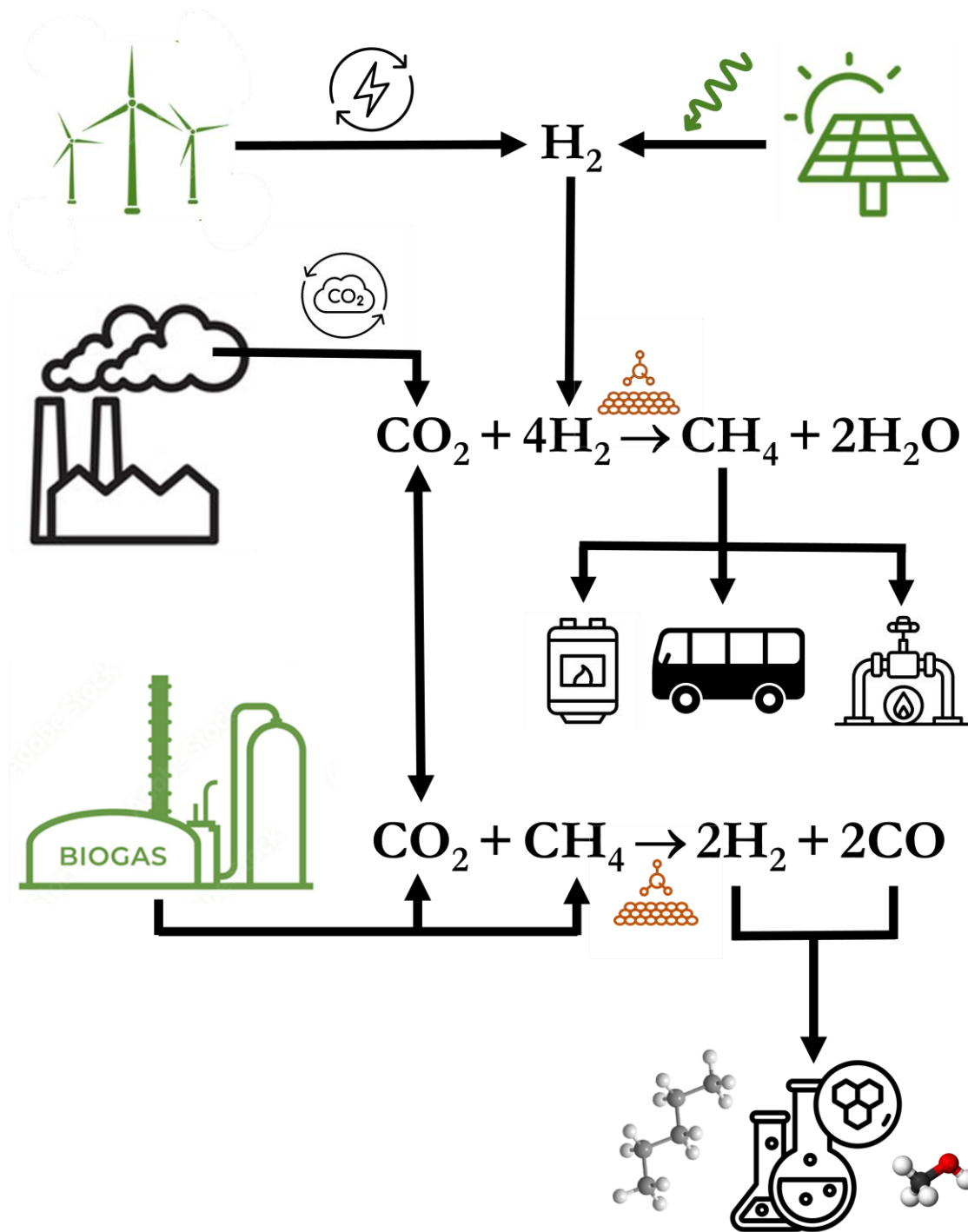
Emissions de GEH per províncies. Any 2021

July 2023



3. Metanació i combustibles sintètics





4. Valoritzar residus



Biomaterials  **Bioenergia**

4.1 Indústria alcohòlica

4.2 Indústria de l'oliva

Biomaterials  **Bioenergia**

4.1 Indústria alcohòlica

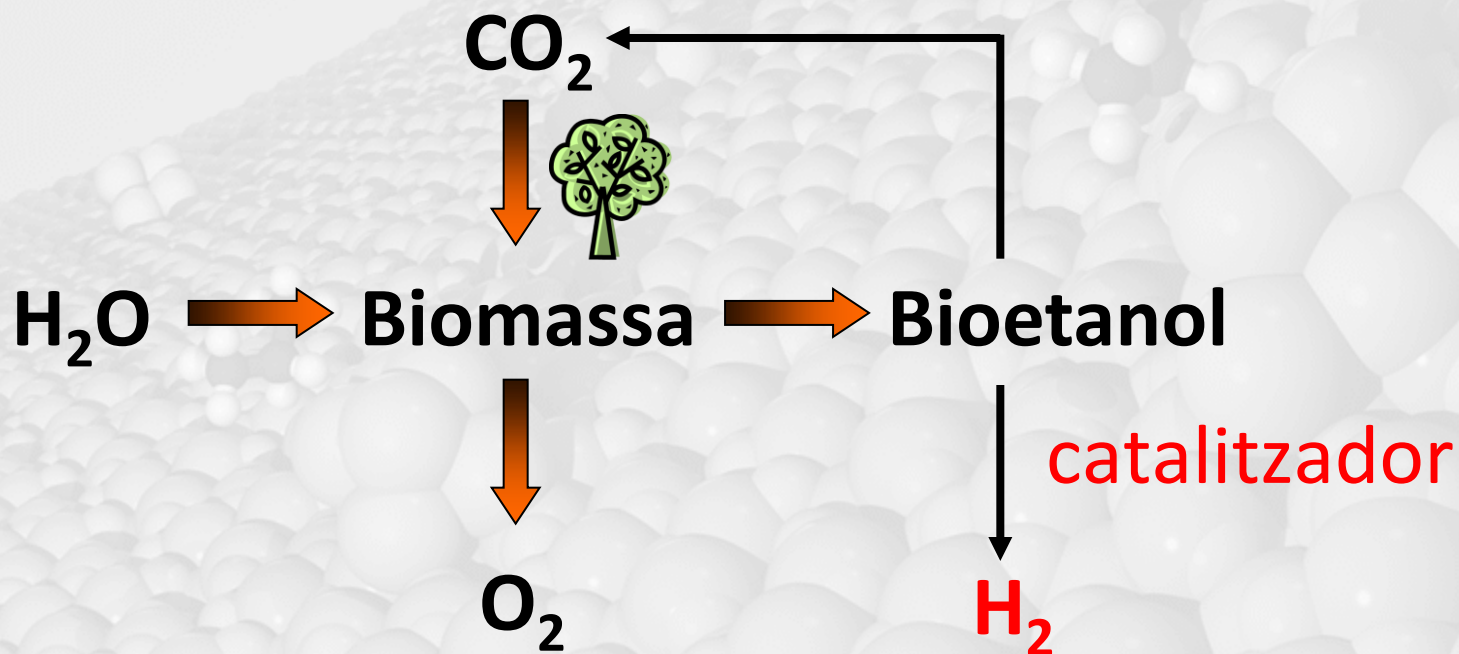
4.2 Indústria de l'oliva



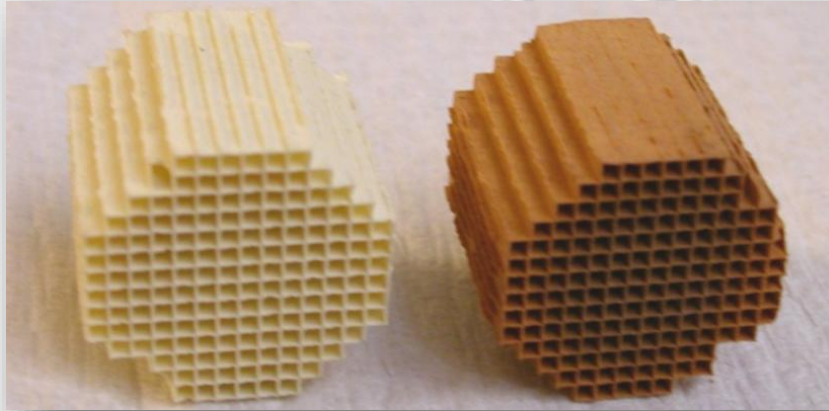
Bioetanol



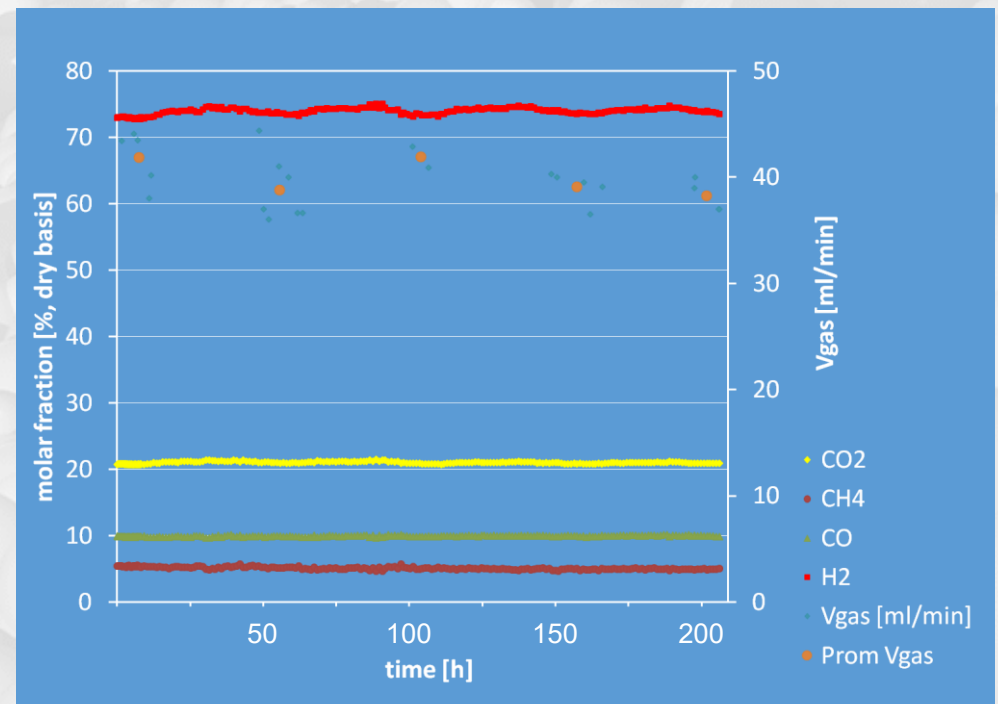
CO₂ neutre



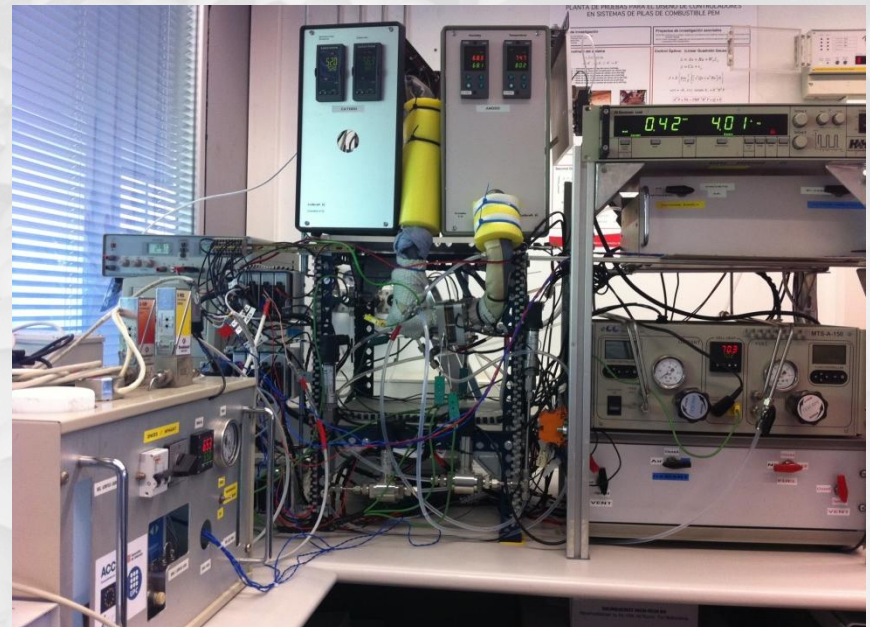
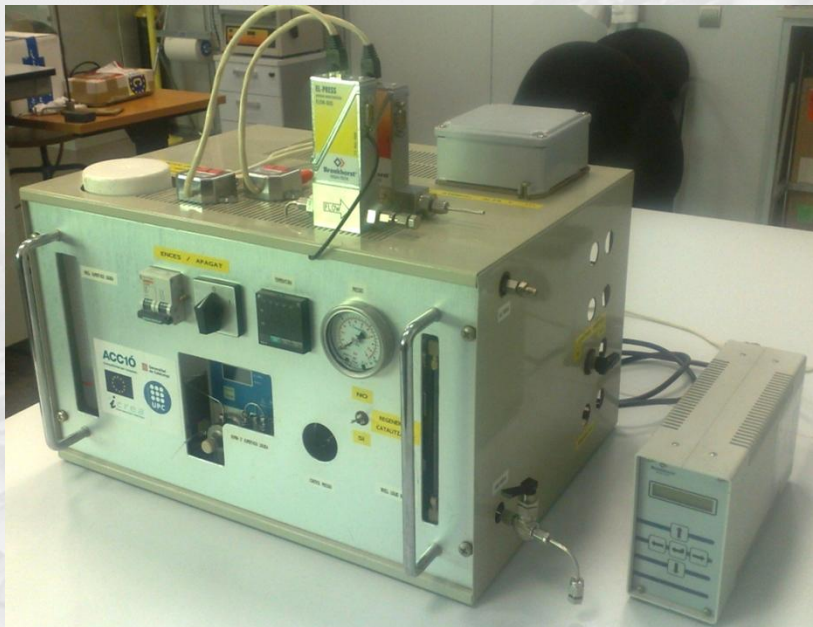
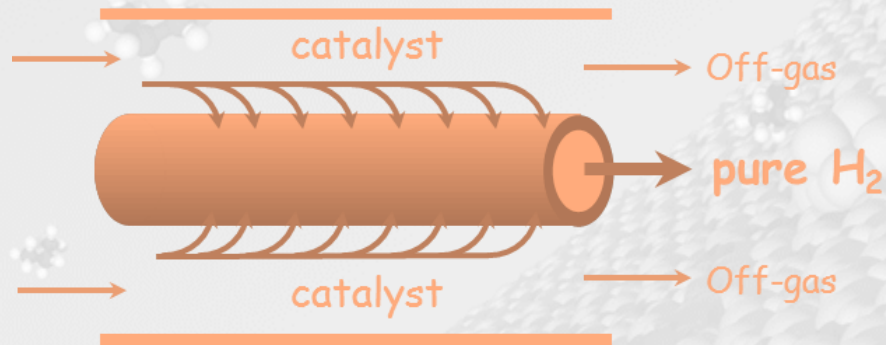
Catalitzadors estructurats



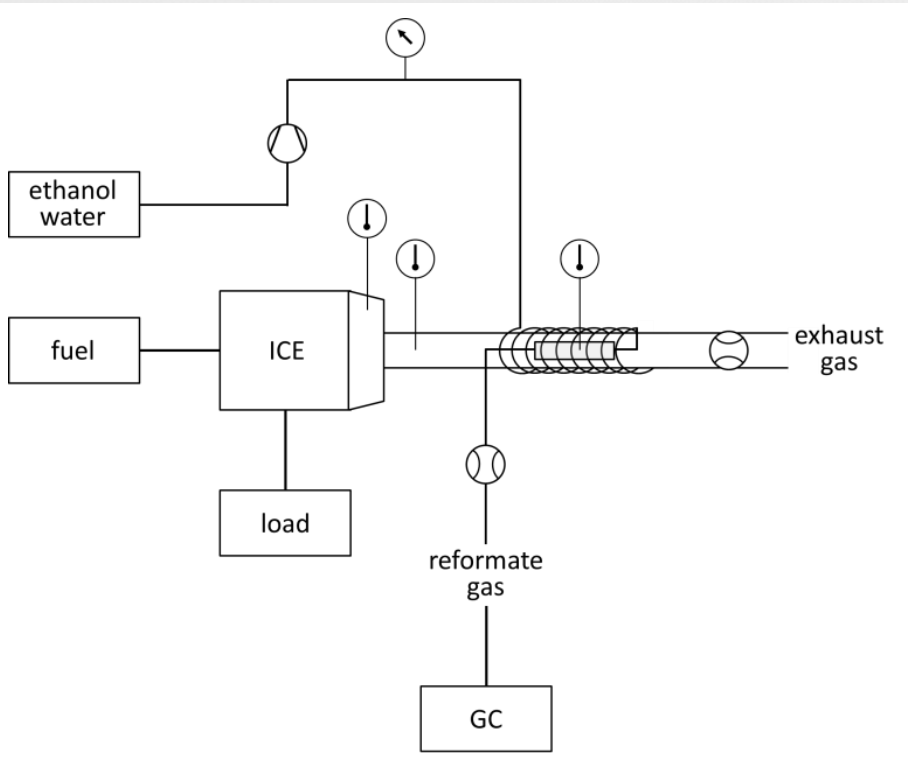
677 °C, 4.5 bar, H₂O/etanol=6



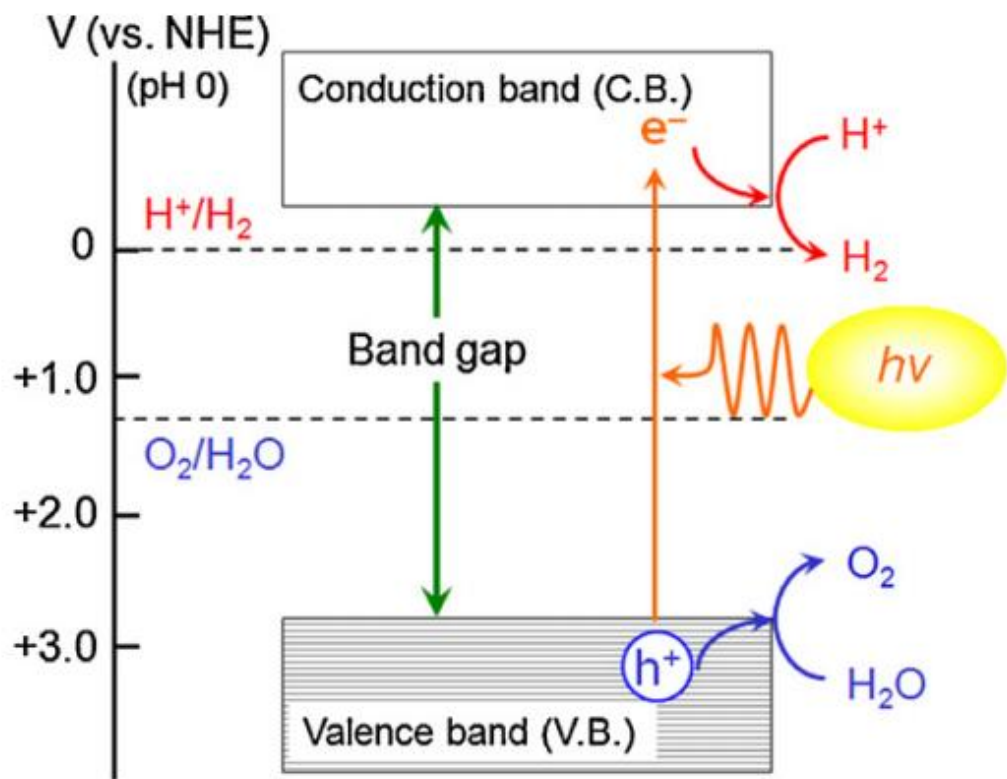
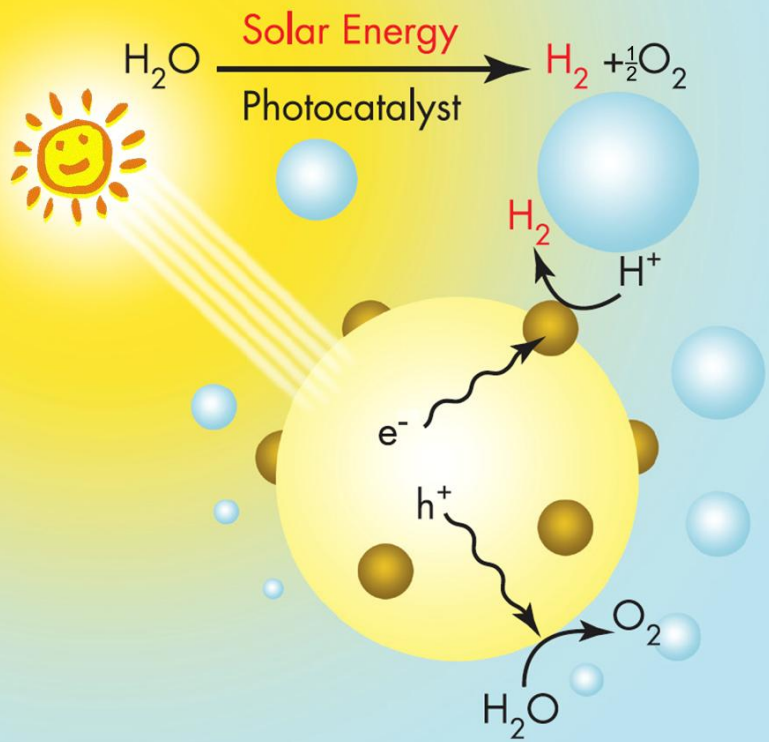
Reactors catalíticos de membrana

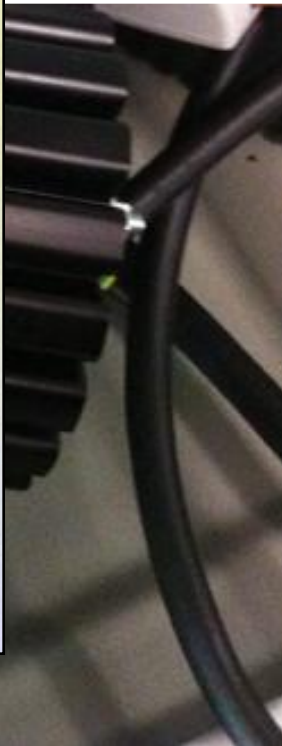
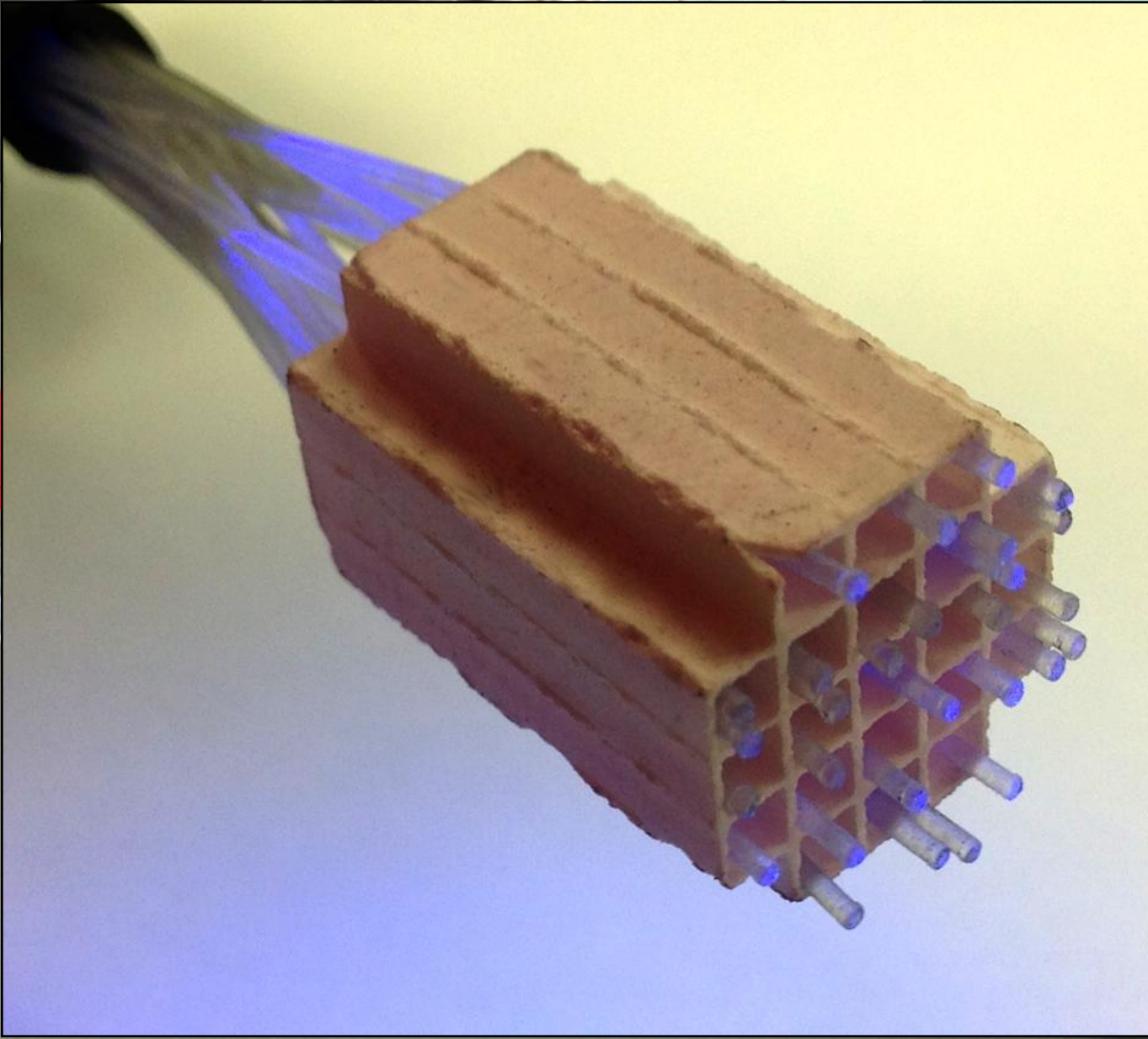


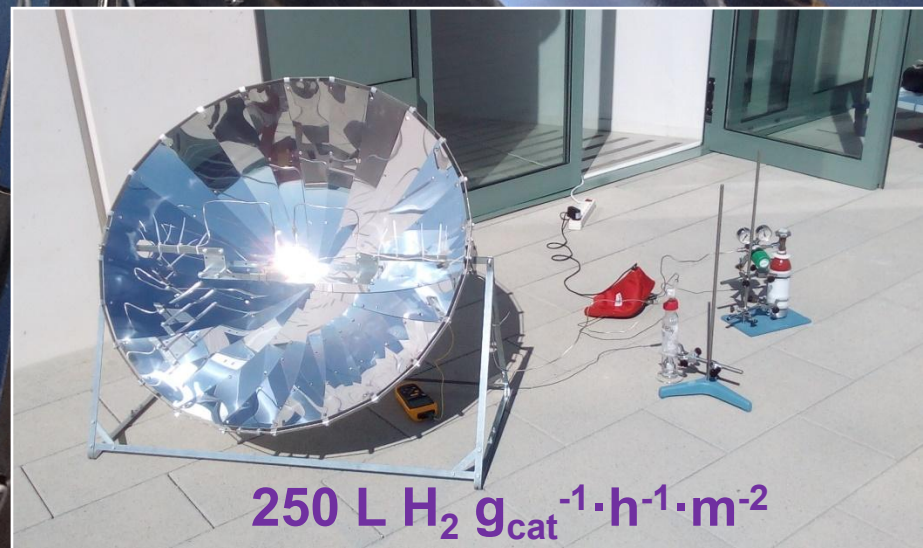
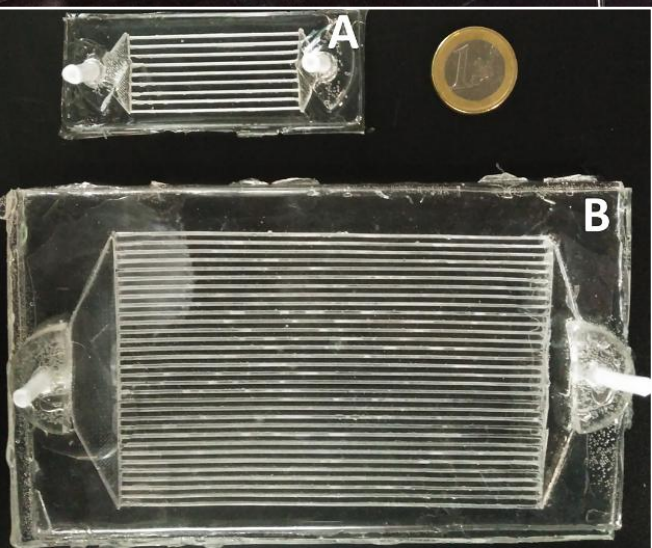
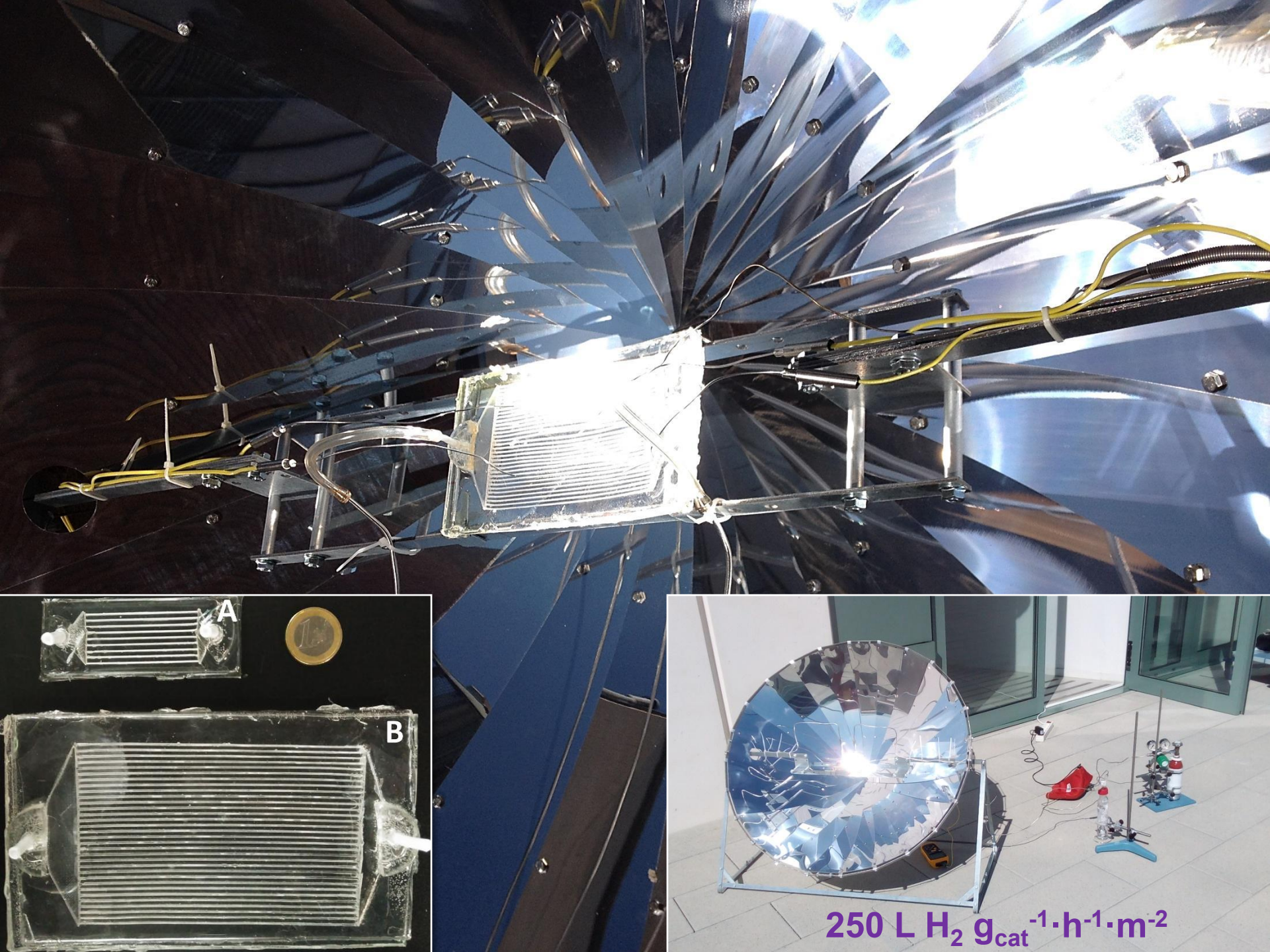
Aprofitament de calor residual de MCI




Fotocatàlisi solar







$250 \text{ L H}_2 \text{ g}_{\text{cat}}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$

Biomaterials  **Bioenergia**

4.1 Indústria alcohòlica

4.2 Indústria de l'oliva

30 x 10⁶ m³ aigues residuals



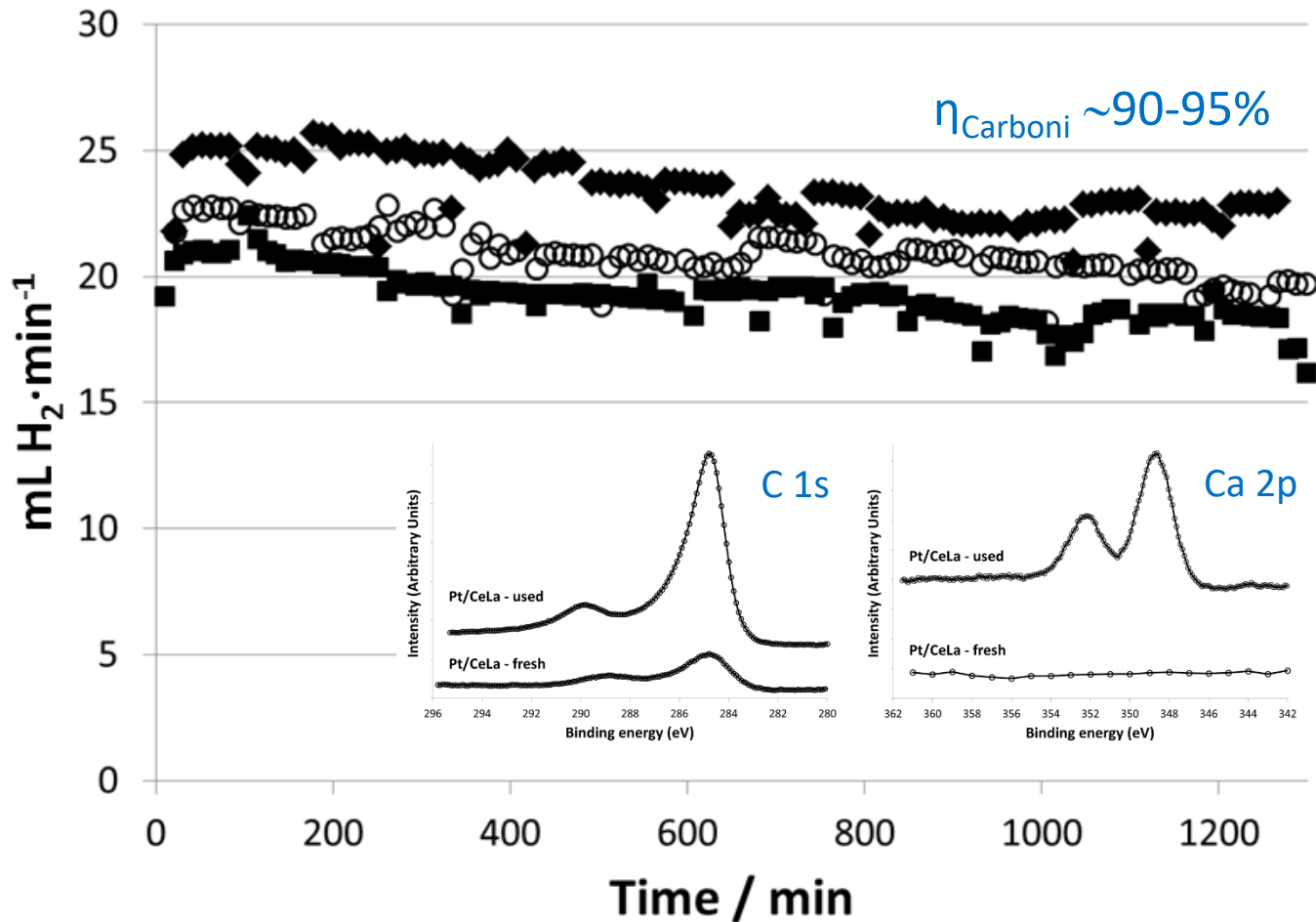
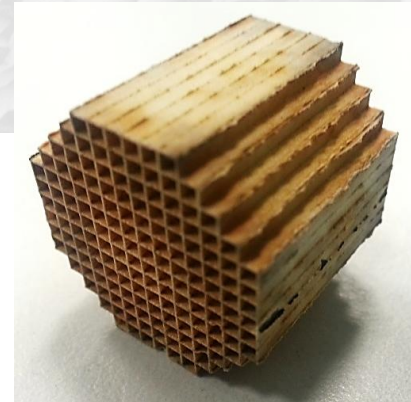
1 t_{olives} → 200 L_{oli} + 800 kg pinyolada

	mg L ⁻¹
2-(4-Methylphenyl)propan-2-ol	1.185
1,3-Dimethoxybenzene	1.342
Benzyl alcohol	3.131
2-Methoxyphenol	3.933
Phenethyl alcohol	4.877
tert-Butylhydroquinone	0.627
o-Cresol	0.661
Phenol	1.016
3,5-Dimethylbenzyl alcohol	0.348
p-Cresol	0.341
m-Cresol	0.186
4-Allyl-2-methoxyphenol	0.881
Homovanillyl alcohol	0.155
Vanillin	0.632
2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol	0.602
4-Hydroxyphenethyl alcohol	1.320
p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde	1.489

	mg L ⁻¹
Acetic	1329.54
Propanoic	4.27
2-Methyl butyric	2.66
Formic	2.08
Isobutyric	1.83
Butyric	1.75
4-Methyl valeric	1.38
3-Methyl butiric	0.73
Caproic	0.63
Valeric	0.18
2-Methyl valeric	0.07

Agrícola Sant Isidre la Fatarella

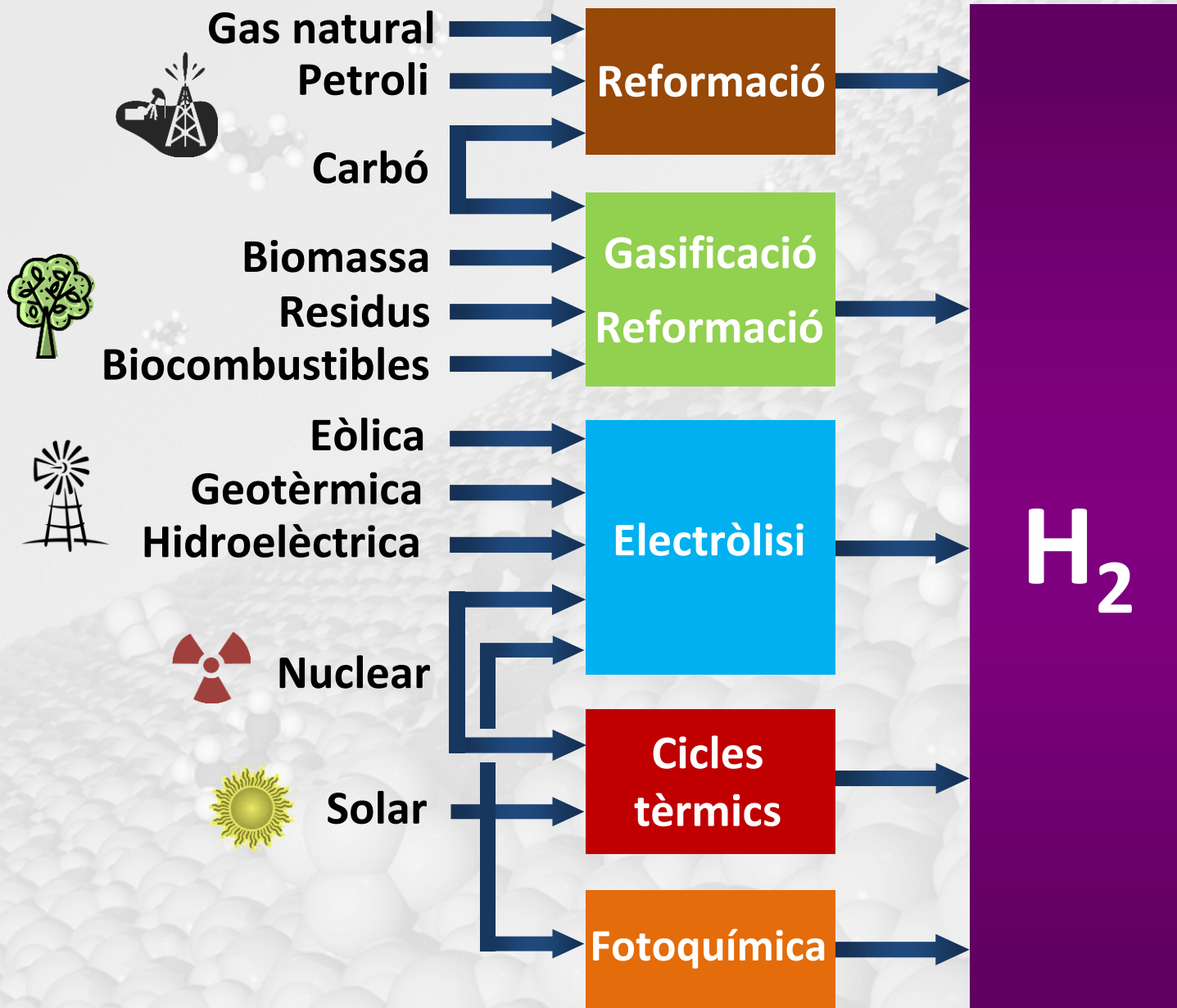
24 h, 973 K, $F_{OMW}=0.6 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$



- 
- 2 minuts d'història
 - Què volem fer amb l'hidrogen
 - **Què no farem amb l'hidrogen**

**L'hidrogen no ho és tot...
...si volem hidrogen “verd” cal
tenir fonts d'energia renovables!**





Els “colors” de l’hidrogen

GREEN

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis of water, using electricity from renewable sources like wind or solar. Zero CO₂ emissions are produced.

BLUE

Hydrogen produced from fossil fuels (i.e., grey, black, or brown hydrogen) where CO₂ is captured and either stored or repurposed.

GREY

Hydrogen extracted from natural gas using steam-methane reforming. This is the most common form of hydrogen production in the world today.

PURPLE/PINK

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis using nuclear power.

TURQUOISE

Hydrogen produced by thermal splitting of methane (methane pyrolysis). Instead of CO₂, solid carbon is produced.

BROWN/BLACK

Hydrogen extracted from coal using gasification.

YELLOW

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis using grid electricity from various sources (i.e., renewables and fossil fuels).

WHITE

Hydrogen produced as a byproduct of industrial processes. Also refers to hydrogen occurring in its (rare) natural form.

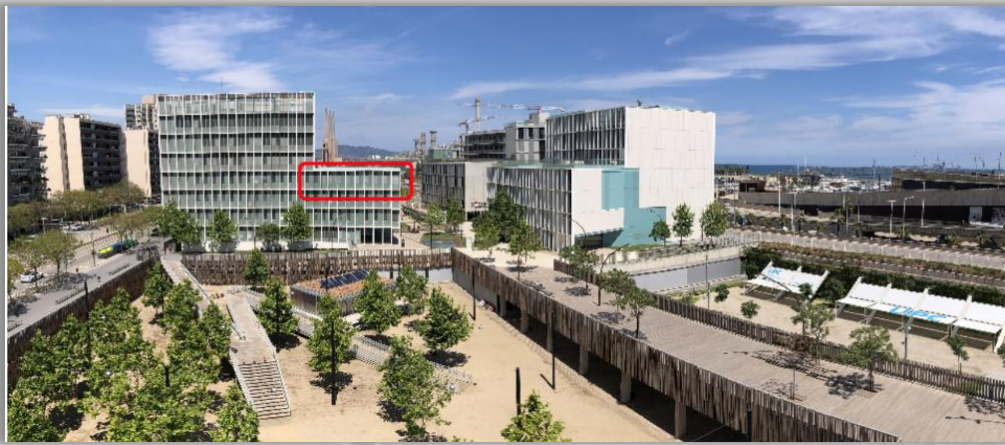


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BARCELONATECH**

CER

H₂

**Centre Específic
de Recerca
de l'Hidrogen**



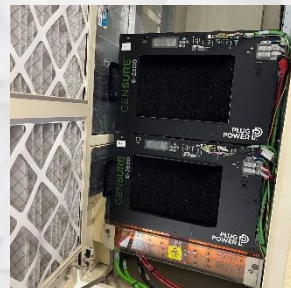
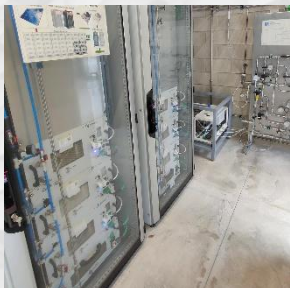
Terrat solar per a la producció d'H₂
 Electrolitzadors, compressors... (20 m³/h)
 Càmera climàtica per piles de combustible (100 kW)
 Reactors catalítics, membranes, planta de proves...

12 kW

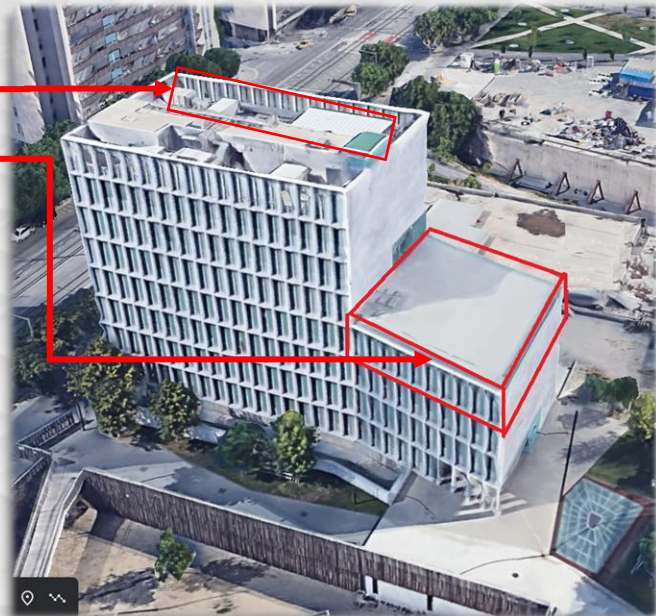


18 kg H₂
 300 bar

6 kg H₂/dia



2x5 kW



Edifici C del campus
 Diagonal – Besòs (EEBE)



UPC
Hydrogen Lab

H₂ LAB

<https://cerh2.upc.edu>

En resum:

- L'hidrogen és un vector energètic que permet emmagatzemar energia de manera eficient
- L'hidrogen permet descarbonitzar la indústria i el transport (cremant-lo o fent ús d'una pila de combustible)
- L'hidrogen és el complement ideal per la transició energètica
- L'hidrogen, la metanació i els combustibles sintètics són molt adequats per l'aprofitament dels biomaterials i la bioenergia



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NEMEN Lab

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