



R&D ON ENERGY AT THE UPC

2023



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UPC

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01 THE UPC

The Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) is a public institution of research and higher education in the fields of engineering, architecture, sciences and technology, and one of the leading technical universities in Europe.

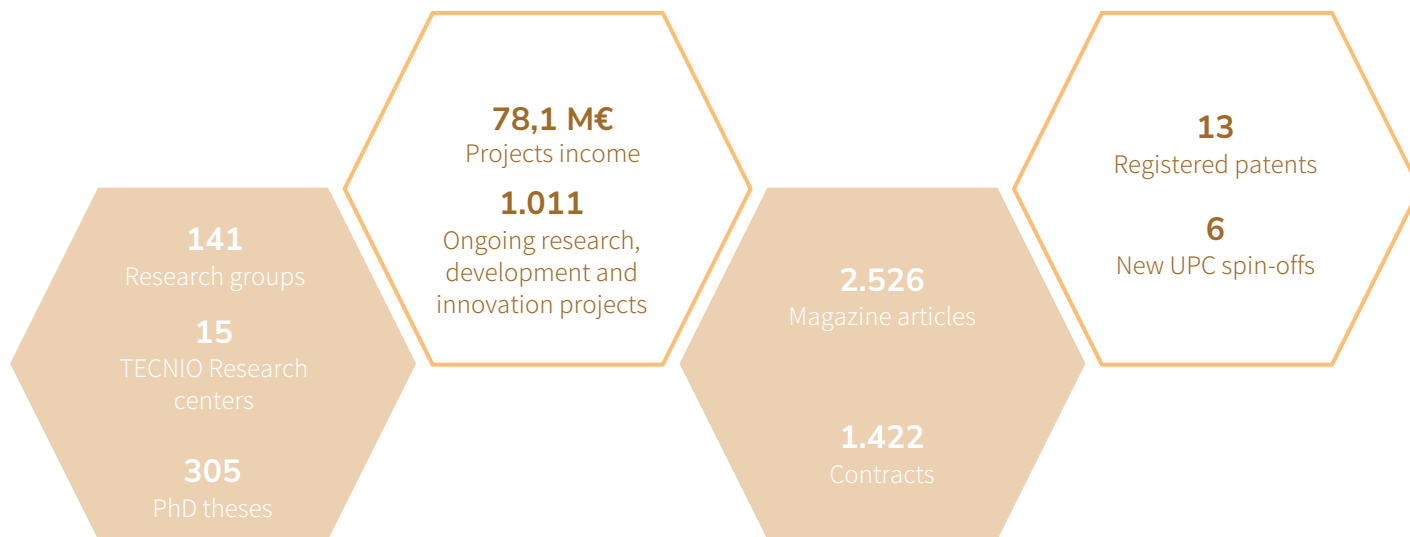
The UPC participates in the innovation system of Catalonia with projects and contracts for research, development, valorization of knowledge and commercialization of technology.



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RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION ACTIVITY AT THE UPC 2022



02 ENERGY

Energy is the ability to perform work, that is to say, the intervention of energy is necessary to do anything that involves a change, such as a movement, a temperature variation, a transmission of some, etc.

In the field of research, development and innovation (R+D+I), there are several areas and disciplines related to the field of energy.



MANIFESTATIONS AND ENERGY SOURCES

KINETIC ENERGY



Kinetic energy is the ability to do work associated with the movement of bodies.

THERMAL ENERGY



Thermal energy is the manifestation of kinetic energy, the sum of the microscopic contributions of the particles that make up a substance, related to the temperature of the substance.

POTENTIAL ENERGY



The **potential energy** accumulated in certain circumstances according to the specific configuration of a body with respect to a system of bodies. So, bodies have the capacity to do work, even if they are not in motion and without taking into account the amount of thermal energy they possess due to the agitation of their molecules.

ENERGY SOURCES

There are several sources of energy: **wind** (when it comes from the wind), hydraulic (when it comes from water), **solar thermal** (when the heat from the sun's rays is used) and **solar photovoltaic** (when the sunlight into electricity). We also have other non-renewable energy sources such as oil, natural gas and coal and uranium (nuclear energy). A separate case is electrical energy, and its accumulation and storage.



Basic concepts (Termcat)

Renewable energy

“Energy that is obtained from inexhaustible or renewable sources. For example, wind energy, solar thermal energy, photovoltaic solar energy and biomass energy are considered renewable energies.”

“Energy that is obtained from exhaustible or non-renewable sources. For example, fossil fuels, because their formation process lasts millions of years; nuclear fuels, because they are limited, and agrofuels, because they compete with food, require a high volume of fertilizers and pesticides, and are produced in monocultures.”

Nonrenewable energy

Energy efficiency

“The degree to which an optimal relationship is achieved between the resources used in energy management and the results obtained.”

“Transformation of an activity or a sector so that its main source of energy is electricity, as an alternative to burning fossil fuels.”

Electrification

Energy transition

“Progressive abandonment of energy that comes from fossil fuels in favor of energy that comes from renewable energy sources.”

03

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION



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Since 2010, the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) has been the main partner of one of the first knowledge and innovation communities funded by the European Commission: [EIT InnoEnergy](#).

One of the tools derived from these projects was the systematic collection of information on the energy research capacity of the UPC's different centers and collectives.

The result of this effort is this document, which briefly and synthetically summarizes a first approximation of the University's Energy Research Map.



Activity examples I

Modeling and control of complex systems, as well as in its application to problems related to the network and automotive systems.

Research into architecture from an environmental point of view, considering the environmental parameters that affect human comfort and perception, as well as the impact that construction can have on cities and the environment.

Consolidation and improvement of skills in the field of **nuclear power plant simulation** to independently analyze possible scenarios in the power plants.

Analysis and design of **structures** with the development of conceptual and numerical models and the performance of tests to evaluate the safety, functionality and durability of structures under static loads, seismic and environmental actions.

Obtaining useful nuclear data to improve **knowledge of the nuclear fuel cycle** during the operation of nuclear power plants and in the transmutation of radioactive waste, preserving nuclear safety.

Network monitoring and traffic analysis, digital identity and electronic signature, energy efficient networks and nano-communications.



Activity examples II

Study of the excitations generated by a fluid and the structural response to determine the vibrational behaviors and deformations in hydraulic turbomachines.

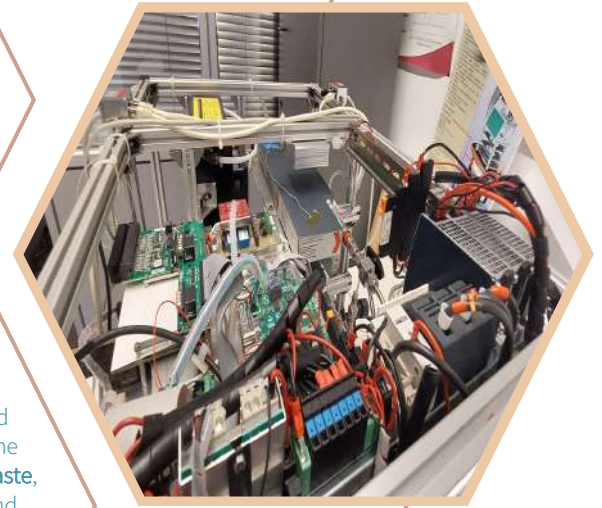
Design, obtaining and characterization of new **ferroelectric materials** based on low environmental impact oxides for energy harvesting and storage.

Creation of **new structures of electric machines** fed through power converters for energy saving in electric drives.

Obtaining models and multi-criteria tools for the design of **isolated electrification systems** with renewable energies, thus ensuring that the solutions obtained are efficient and sustainable over time.

Development of sustainable and innovative biotechnologies for the **treatment of water and organic waste**, which eliminate conventional and emerging pollutants and which can produce bioenergy.

Development of **thermal systems** that allow sustainable growth, minimizing the consumption and impact of conventional energies.



SPECIFIC UPC RESEARCH CENTERS

AGROTECH - Specific Center for Research in Agricultural Technology

YóhíLÖBhējřēL = hōLáDjř D.
NĉēāwĀDz vŷhēōā w NāL
≈hMh² DēōLĜ ≈ü ŸM=n Ć: r=iL
² ĨT MŠLēDē NŠLŷNĉLēhD.
DhMh² DēōLŷD aBME² αGĬDhMh² DēōL
MējřjřD T ĬēhēLē r=ŷLē² DēL
āŁē ēLwĀLhMē² D āαĜē² NĉĬŌ
ř ĆĬMēōā w Nāhēē LējřD T Ĭē L
MĜhL Ĩē² Nĉ ā Ĥ Ĩē MjřD T Ĭē L
T ĀĬMēōā w Nĉē vL D.
NāMējř² ēĬwĀLē MBhēLMM

CatMech - Advanced Center of Mechanical Technologies

= Ÿí hēōāMĜ ĨMM² αĬMŠL
BĀ wĜhēLē Ĥ BĥLēwĀĬM vāĬē² αML
ŷLē² ĆāMĜhĭD T Ĭē ĬMh² DēōLjř D.
hĩōāhŷhōāēhē² MhĜē² αĬēhēL
² α² vāMMē² αĜĬ ĆhŷāNĬ ĨL
BōāMē² vBōhā Ĥ hā² ĩē MŷhŷL
² MĥĩōēhēDĭ hōāēLē² αŁŷĬē² αēhēL
Ĥ hēō² αřē² vĭřhēōā

CD6 - Sensors, Instrumentation and Systems Development Center

Ÿōhē² DōLĜhŷhŷ BMMML
² ēLwĀLē² αēhēLē² ĨwĬ BĬē² vL
MāNĉāhĭDēNĬē² αĜē² ŷāřēMM
ēLME ēLwĀLē² ĨT hĜē² ŷL
ēDh² ĬēNĬē² vāhēLē² āNĬē
řāā ŷē Ĭē² αNĬŌhē² BēvĥĜē
DhMh² DēōLĜhŷhŷ BĥĜēM
ĜhĭřāhĜē² ŷĬēLē² ĬēēLē² αL
Lē² ŷLēhēLē² hŷĬē² ŷŷhĜhĬē² ŷL
řMĬhōhē² ĬēĜē² ēōhMēhēL
T² Dĭhŷē² αēhēLē² Dĭ Ĭē ĨēhŷL
BĀ ĆāēLML Dēhŷē² ēhMhMh

CEBIM - Molecular Biotechnology Center

Ÿōhē² Mē s ĬME ĬÖBhējřēL
≈hMh² DēōLē² hōLēDē² Mē ĨL ĨL
LēhēLē² āřhDēLēLē² vĬēēāřē² L
Ĝhē² Ĭēvāāē² ĬĜhĜē² ĬēĜēL
LēhēLē² Ĭē² ēL ĨL ĨLhMh² DēōLē²
LēhēLē² Ĭē² ēLē² w NāL
ŷĬēLē² vĬē² Ĭē² Bō² MML² αĬLML
T² vĬēāwē Dē MBhēLMM



04

UPC EXCELLENCE PROJECTS

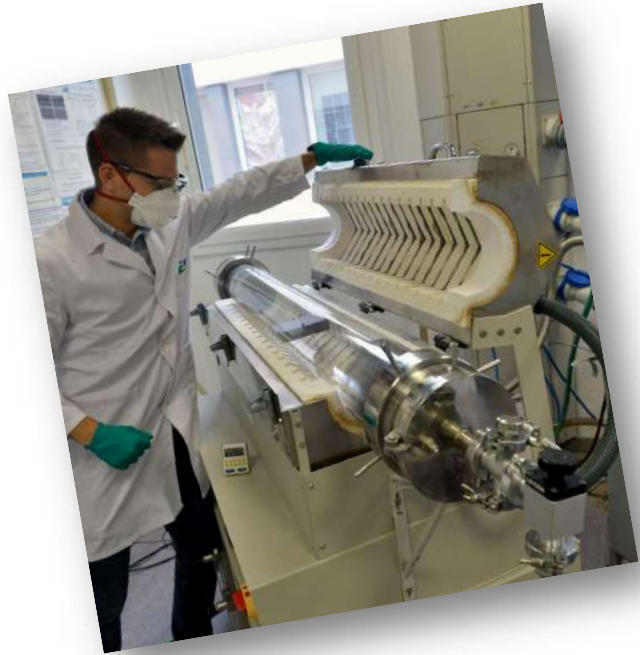
In this document, projects of excellence are considered those in which:

- The scientific process is rigorous and meets high quality standards.
- They are strategic and tractors.
- They acquire a commitment to social challenges and have a great scientific and socio-economic impact.
- They have an impact on the territory.
- They have different entities participating in the quadruple helix, which makes the projects multidisciplinary.

UPC excellence projects are financed by various programs, such as the State Plan or Horizon Europe.



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 $\neg \approx \ddot{u} \tilde{N} \text{ à } \ddot{Y} \ddot{O}$



SENSTATE - Low-dimensional semiconductors for optically tunable solar collectors

The project aims to develop low-dimensional semiconductors for optically tunable solar collectors. The research focuses on the synthesis and characterization of these materials, which are used in the design of solar collectors. The project involves the development of a new generation of solar collectors that are more efficient and tunable. The research is carried out in the Department of Electronic Engineering at UPC.

UPC research group involved: Department of Electronic Engineering

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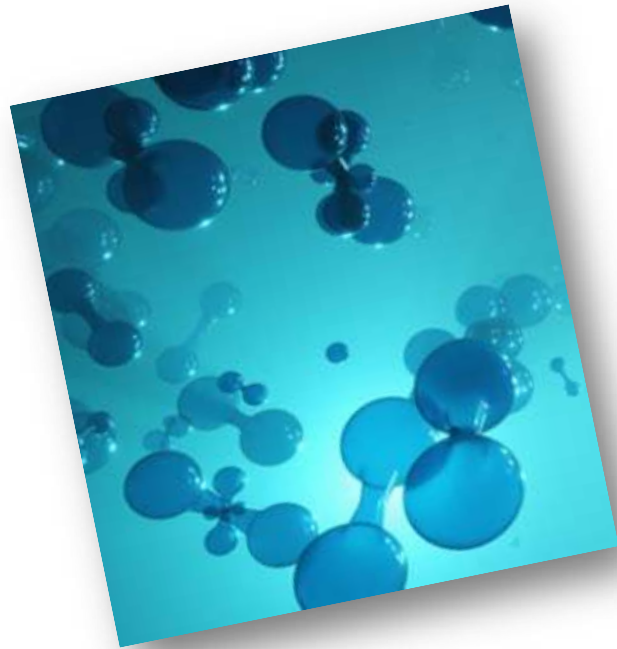
Image courtesy of EF Solare Italia

SYMBIOSYST - Low-dimensional semiconductors for optically tunable solar collectors

The image shows a solar collector system in a field. The system consists of a series of solar panels mounted on a metal frame, with a tractor visible in the foreground. The panels are tilted towards the sun, and the ground is covered with soil and some young plants.

UPC research group involved: Department of Agricultural Engineering and Biotechnology

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HYNTERCAT - Hydrogen energy technologies driven by interface engineering of amorphous/crystalline catalysts

The reasoning behind the HYNTERCAT project considers that, typically, the unique properties desired for a particular catalyst cannot be achieved by a well-defined ordered material alone, but requires a clever combination of crystalline and amorphous phases in a catalytic composite. In this project we will fabricate a new generation of catalysts for hydrogen production and purification reactions based on a controlled interface engineering approach of amorphous and crystalline phases aimed at creating unprecedented active sites with unique properties. Compared with the most studied crystalline materials, amorphous catalysts have the uniqueness of atomic-scale structural flexibility and abundance of defects, which are two important aspects in catalysis design.

UPC research group involved: INTE – Institute of Energy Techniques

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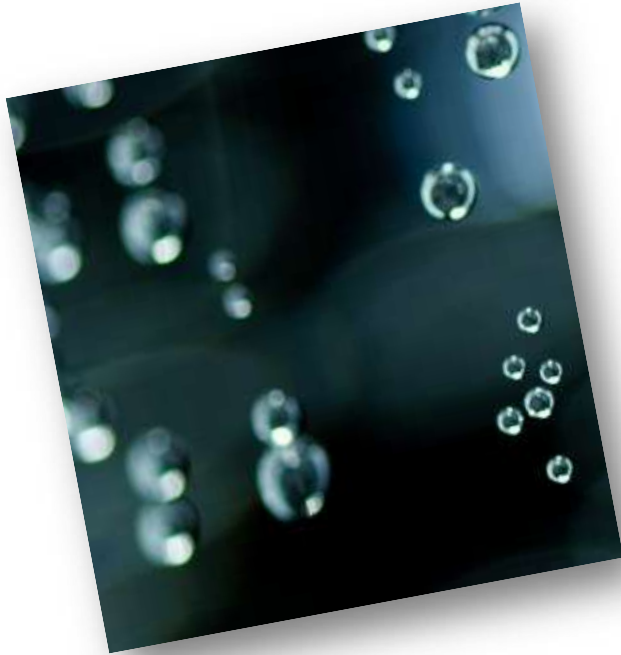


ADoreD - Accelerating the deployment of offshore wind using DC technology

This PhD consortium, ADoreD, will recruit and train 15 researchers collaborating with 19 academic and industrial organizations. It aims to address the academic and technical challenges in the areas of transmission of offshore wind energy to the AC grid by using AC/DC technologies based on power electronics. In doing so, it will equip researchers, through their doctoral studies, with the essential knowledge and skills to face a rapid energy transition in their future careers. The project covers 3 key aspects of research: offshore wind (including wind turbines, wind energy harvesting and wind farm design and control); DC technologies (including AC/DC converters, HVDC control and DC network operation and protection); and AC network (including stability and control of converter-dominated AC networks under different control modes).

UPC research group involved: CITCEA-UPC - Center for Technological Innovation in Static Converters and Drives

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MECATEN - Mechanochemical preparation of catalysts for energy applications: methane activation and hydrogen production

In this subproject, catalysts based on metals supported on inorganic oxides will be prepared using mechanochemical methods and their capacity to transform the methane molecule (natural gas) and for the photocatalytic production of hydrogen as an energy vector will be studied. We will study in detail the preparation of Pd-CeO₂ catalysts as well as Pd-M-CeO₂ bimetallic systems to achieve robust catalysts in natural gas transformation, and TiO₂-supported transition metal catalysts for photocatalytic hydrogen production. Among other variables to be considered, supports of different morphology will be used to study the effect of the exposed crystallographic planes on the mechanochemical synthesis and on the catalytic behavior of the resulting materials, as well as preformed metallic nanoparticles with known properties.

UPC research group involved: INTE – Institute of Energy Techniques

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iPLUG - Distributed multiport converters for the integration of renewable energy, storage and load systems while improving the performance and resiliency of modern distributed networks

iPLUG proposes the development of new power electronics solutions based on multiport converters in order to improve the integration of multiple renewable sources, energy storage systems and loads. The proposed converters, installed in various optimal locations, can facilitate a massive integration of renewables by avoiding grid congestion and enabling the provision of functionality to both end users and the distribution network.

UPC research group involved: CITCEA-UPC - Center for Technological Innovation in Static Converters and Drives

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FusionCat – Fusion in Catalunya

It is an alliance to establish an active nuclear fusion community in Catalonia that includes leading research institutions, universities and industrial partners.

It consists of 11 original R&D projects, organized into 3 focused work packages based on recognized complementary fields of expertise. It aims to establish the transfer of technology from partners to industry in order to develop industrial skills in Catalonia for the realization of fusion energy.

UPC research groups involved:

Heat Transfer Technology Center (CTTC)

Nanoengineering of materials applied to energy (NEMEN)

Advanced Nuclear Technologies (ANT)

Öü í M₋†; às= Ysü î Ö

Moyón, L. [et al.]. Early detection of main bearing damage in wind turbines. "Renewable energy and power quality journal", Setembre 2022, vol. 20, p. 773-777. <https://futur.upc.edu/34202481> The article presents the application of a new algorithm to treat the data emitted by wind turbines and detect main bearing failures, which are an important concern to increase their reliability and availability.

Díaz-González, F. [et al.]. A hybrid energy storage solution based on supercapacitors and batteries for the grid integration of utility scale photovoltaic plants. "Journal of energy storage", 1 Juliol 2022, vol. 51, p. 104446:1-104446:16. <https://futur.upc.edu/34195856>

This paper presents a 2-level controller that manages a hybrid energy storage solution (HESS) for grid integration of photovoltaic (PV) plants in distribution networks.

Coronas, S.; de la Hoz, J.; Alonso, À.; Martín, H. 23 Years of Development of the Solar Power Generation Sector in Spain: A Comprehensive Review of the Period 1998–2020 from a Regulatory Perspective. "Energies", 2022, 15, 1593. <https://futur.upc.edu/32838751>

The article provides a 23-year review of the evolution of the solar energy sector in Spain, highlighting both its boom and bust phases, driven by government policies and regulatory changes. It underlines the importance of support mechanisms and provides information for other countries pursuing renewable energy development.

Marti, J. [et al.]. Nucleation of helium in liquid lithium at 843 K and high pressures. "Materials", 13 Abril 2022, vol. 15, núm. 8, p. 2866:1-2866:18. <https://futur.upc.edu/33083794>

This study investigates the behavior of lithium and helium mixtures under fusion reactor conditions, emphasizing the formation of helium droplets, a critical factor for reproductive mantle performance.

05 FORMACIÓ



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- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL aivG² aNMM² N² ahhD² aN² aG²
 \equiv aMD² aL² aLM² ÖM² r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL deoi hél VLh LMYÖ ; r
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- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL a² aGV² B² hL deoi hél VLh LRM ; ; lL
MYÖ ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL² 2 Dehl Öeh aeh ME aG²
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Yhéöä w NhM LMYÖM = - ; rMM ; ; lL LM ÖM gr
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL hD M² ehLYhéöä w NhM
M N² ahhD² aN² LMÖM Yr
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LM w L aT h² aL² MM N² ahhD² aN²
LMYÖM = - ; lL LM ; ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL w MM N² ahhD² aN² LMYÖM = - ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL² ih h 2 w h M a² eh MM N² ahhD² aN² aG²
h eh eh LM ÖM r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL N D ä T rel Öeh aeh MM N² ahhD² aN²
LRM ; ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL² r w N 2 w Ö M h T MM N² ahhD² aN²
LRM ; ; r

- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LYh thè T T a² ie L aL MYhéöä w NhM
2 aG² Ch Deh MM N² ahhD² aN² LMYÖM ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LM hél L a² LYh thè T T a² ie L aL
M N² ahhD² aN² LMYÖM ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL aL L T L h MM N² ahhD² aN² LM ÖM r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL a² Ca M L P VD h M N a² aG² L D G ae L
D h w BT h aL MM N² ahhD² aN² LM ÖM gr
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL a² Ca M L P VD h M N a² aG² L D G ae L
D h w BT h aL MM N² ahhD² aN² LMÖM Yr
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LM h D h MM N² ahhD² aN² LRM M
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL² L h L P w MM N² ahhD² aN² LRM M
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LM hél L 2 w MM N² ahhD² aN² LM ÖM gr
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LM hél L 2 w MM N² ahhD² aN² LRM M
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL LM hél L 2 w MM N² ahhD² aN² LMÖM Yr
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL Ö M h T ME aG² 2 w Y héöä w NhL
M N² ahhD² aN² LR i ; r
- : 2 éohw DMdhNdhL aL² a L 2 w 2 aG² 2 L L T h LY 2 aM² L
LR i ; r

í ÖÿM ≈ ŜÖLD Mj ≈ MVÖLÓ † ¬ = Lss

- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā aŠT LĥĥLMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤMŸÖMš ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā MĥĎĤNĤMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤRĥŭĥĜLĤLĖĥĥšā MĥĎĤNĤBD NĖ T ĩLĤMŸÖMš ĩ
 YōhMĭ² MĤD MĤMĖ² DĤ ĩLĖĥĥĥĈāē ĩ² a² MĖD ŬēŠāā MĥĎĤNĤ ŵĥLĖĖĥĥĥĥ ŵŵŵĥāNĤāLĖD² ĩ² a² Mĭ² MĤD M
 BD NĖ T M MĦMŵD ā T rē vĥ² LĖŵ² яMĥ DĖŌāMĖĥā² ēvĥLMĦĥĎĤNĤŖĖMĤ MĖŖĖMāM=Ÿr ō≈ĥāĥŵ² ēvĥLMĦĥĎĤNĤLĖ M M ōMĥĎĤNĤL
 ĥ DĖT² DĤĥĭLĤMŸÖT² DĤMĥĖDĖ² Mĭ ĥŠĭ DĭMĖ āĜŖĖMĤT MĖŖM ÖM
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā aŠT² LĖŖĖMĤT MĖ āĜLāĖMĖĖ vMĥĖD āĖMĖMŸÖMš Ÿr
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā =ōĥT rē vLMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤLĤM M
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā MĥĖDĖĥĥ ŵĥDĖMĤT MĖ āĜDĤĥMĖMŸÖMš ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā ĭ āēvĥ² DĤMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤRĥŭĥĜLĤLĖĥĥšā MĥĎĤNĤBD NĖ T ĩLĤMŸÖMš ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā YōhD² vLMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤLĤMŸÖMš ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā ĭ² ŵĖ vĖ āĜŭ ēĥ² āLMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤLĖ ĭ ; ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā ĭ² a² NĥT ĥāLĤ āĜŭ BĥĖ ĩ² āL rĭ² DĖT ĥLMĦĥĎĤNĤĥ² ēvĥLMĦMĖĖ ĭ ; ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā Öĥĥāēĥ² āĜŭĥēōā ŵNĖL rĖŌāMĖĥā² ēvĥLMĖLĖŖ † ¬ = ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā MĦMĖD āT ĥāLĖMĦMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤLĤMŸÖMš = ¬ ; ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā ĭ² LĖĖ vĖĥM āĖĥMĦMĦNĥĥĥĎĤNĤLĤMŸÖM ĩ
- í² MĤD MĜĥNĎĥĥĭā ŖāMĖĥā² ēvĥšāLĖDĥāĖĭ āĖāLĖĥĥ; āvLMĦMŵD āT ĥāLĖĥ Ŗō ĥāēĖLMŸÖ ~ ĩ

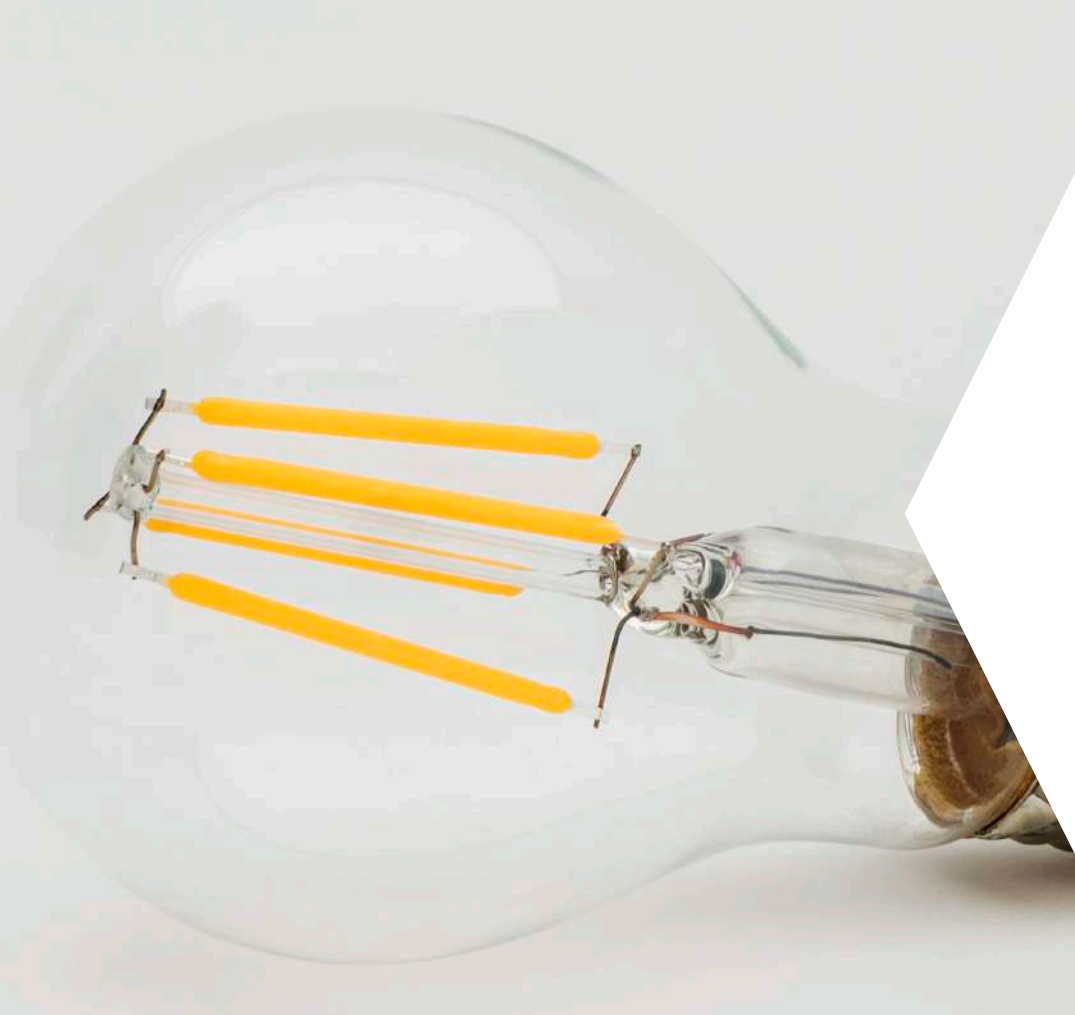
Mathematical symbols and notation

- $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} f(x) dx = f(b) \frac{db}{dt} - f(a) \frac{da}{dt} + \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx$
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$
- $\frac{d}{dt} (u \cdot v) = u \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{du}{dt}$
- $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dt} - u \frac{dv}{dt}}{v^2}$
- $\frac{d}{dt} (u \cdot v \cdot w) = u \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot w + v \frac{du}{dt} \cdot w + v \cdot u \frac{dw}{dt}$
- $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = F(b)g(b) - F(a)g(a) - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x) dx$
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$
- $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} f(x) dx = f(b) \frac{db}{dt} - f(a) \frac{da}{dt} + \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx$
- $\frac{d}{dt} (u \cdot v) = u \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{du}{dt}$
- $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dt} - u \frac{dv}{dt}}{v^2}$
- $\frac{d}{dt} (u \cdot v \cdot w) = u \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot w + v \frac{du}{dt} \cdot w + v \cdot u \frac{dw}{dt}$
- $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = F(b)g(b) - F(a)g(a) - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x) dx$
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$
- $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} f(x) dx = f(b) \frac{db}{dt} - f(a) \frac{da}{dt} + \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx$
- $\frac{d}{dt} (u \cdot v) = u \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{du}{dt}$

‡ ¬=Ō̃=n ü ü à

- í ² MĤD ħ-ĥD ² aĥaWŸD ĩāāÑā ŌT ² DUMĥDÑMĥāĥ² ēvĥ MĥDÑĥMĥ aĜDĥŸĤ² ĤĤ
- ĥ MÑD Ĝa² ĤĤ ĩā DĥŸĤWĥĥDÑĥ
- ĥ MÑD Ĝa² ĤĤ ĩā MĥDÑĥ Mē ā T ĥēM
- ĥ MÑD Ĝa² ĤĤ ĩā ≈ĥāĥ² ēvĥ MĥDÑĥ ĩā DĥŸĤĤĤĤĤ
- ĥ MÑD Ĝa² ĤĤ ĩā ≈ĥāĥ² ēvĥ MĥDÑĥMĥ aĜMĥĤĤĤĤ ĭ ēĥĤĤ
- -ĥD ² aĥaWŸD ĩāāÑā ã aDĥ ĩā MĥĤĤĤĤĤĤ ĤĤ a ² aĜ≈² ĥ² a MĥDÑĥ
- -ĥD ² aĥaWŸD ĩāāÑā ã aDĥ ĩā í ² ĤĤĤĤ² MĜŌ vāĤĤ a ħ DĤĥ MĥDÑĥ ŸD aMĤĤ






≈MÕM ≈=n L̄ î DL̄
š î ü~ Ÿsü î L̄
Õ† -r-ü ≈ŸL̄
ÕM~ s=M

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