

# 資源・エネルギーの持続的開発と環境の持続の可能性

Sustainable development of resource and energy as well as sustainable possibility of environment



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Group Photo

エネルギー資源リスク評価学分野は、環境と資源・エネルギーの相互作用に関する様々な研究成果をもとに、地球環境における物質循環に根ざした地圏システムの理解、資源・エネルギー開発に伴う安全保障および環境リスク管理、人の健康と自然環境との関係、地圏環境における土壌や地下水等の汚染問題、さらには有害化学物質のリスク評価に関する総合的な教育・研究を実施する。

本研究室の特色は、地球科学と資源・エネルギー開発の基礎学術を基礎として、地球環境および地域環境の保全に関する技術やシステムの研究開発を実施し、教育および研究を通じて学術や社会に貢献することである。学術集会の主催や開発手法の技術公開、プレス発表等を通じて、研究成果を広く学術界および社会に発信している。

We have conducted various research studies in environmental sciences in the interest of a sustainable future. We have investigated the hydraulic properties of vuggy carbonate rocks as well as the hydraulic and mechanical properties of high-temperature fractured granite, particularly for effective development of petroleum and geothermal resources. Additionally, we have conducted a research on a new hydrogen production method using a reaction between hot spring water and aluminum. Furthermore, we have initiated new research on the risk assessment of new hazardous chemicals, an in situ heating method to produce methane hydrate resources, the reality of fluid flows in pore systems of soils, the risk assessment of coal and metal mining in developed countries, and the origin of groundwater in field scale. We have developed new knowledge and several innovative methods for data-driven environmental analyses.

## 環境情報の高度解析による環境調査 (JAMSTEC 共同研究/新学術領域)

環境中の情報は、無限であり、その情報の中から有益な情報を抽出する手法が重要となる。本研究では、歴史津波堆積物や土壌の吸着係数に着目し、情報を抽出することで、複雑化するプロセスの解明を行った。(Nakamura et al, Chemo., 中村ら, 資源素材学会)

## Data-driven surveying of environmental information

Information from the environment is infinite and complex. Therefore, it is important to extract beneficial factors. Our research forced paleotsunami deposits and adsorption coefficient by soil. Based on a data-driven analysis, we elucidated a complex and wide variety of environmental processes.

## 有害物質の地圏環境移動現象の解明 (国際航業・AIST 共同研究/環境省特別推進費)

有害物質の土壌中の流れや吸着メカニズムが不透明であるため環境動態などの解析に大きな課題が残されている。本研究では、土壌中流路の可視化や吸着性を考慮した健康リスク評価モデルの開発を行った。(中村ら, 土学会, 伊東ら, 資源素材学会若手の会受賞)

## Research on geo-environmental transfers of topical materials

Recently, soil contamination has become serious. Many methods of elution testing are known, such as the evaluation of the behavior of heavy metals and VOCs in contaminated soil. This is very complex in soil water. The purpose of this study was to assess human health risks using a self-made 3D model to consider the adsorption coefficient and water flow in soil.

## 地下水や鉱山起源の元素挙動の解析 (JICA 共同研究)

日本国外の調査(モンゴル, インドネシア, ボツワナ等)を通じて、

## Assessment of trace elements of groundwater and mining

We have clarified a method of recharging groundwater and transferring

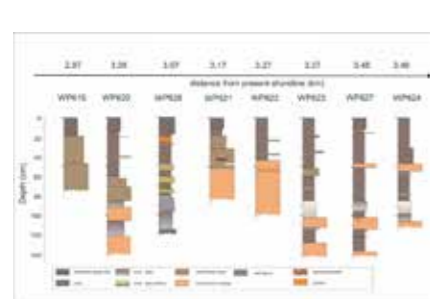


Fig.1 Paleotsunami deposits in Miyagi principal

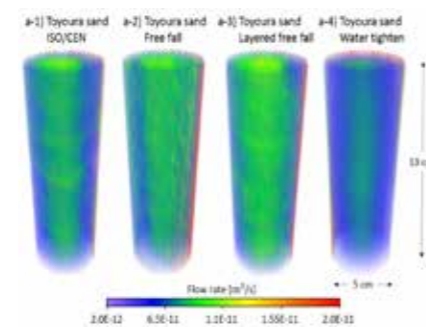


Fig.2 3D images of flow path by soil up-flow percolation test

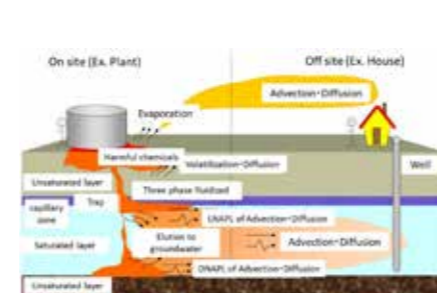


Fig.3 Risk assessment model image of new hazardous chemicals at our living area

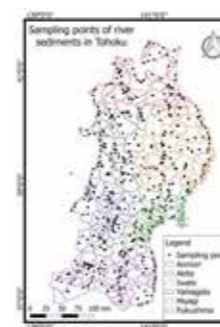


Fig.4 Geo-chemical analysis by data-driven

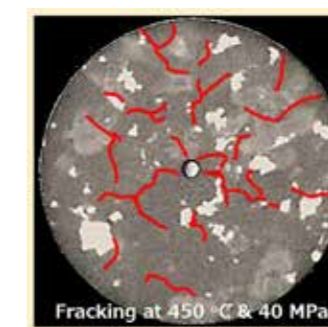


Fig.5 Supercritical hydraulic fracturing in ductile granite

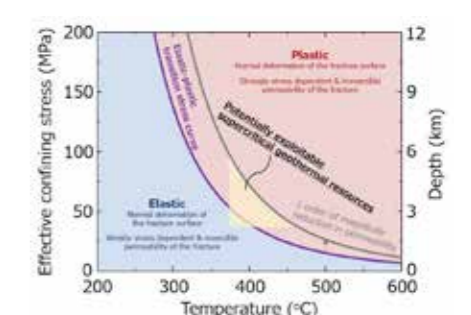


Fig.6 Potentially exploitable supercritical geothermal resources in the ductile crust

地域住民の重金属類のリスク評価や飲用・工業に用いられる地下水の再供給のメカニズムを明らかにした。(Arie et al, ISC)

## 原位置発熱によるメタンハイドレート生産技術の開発 (AIST 共同研究)

新エネルギーとして期待されるメタンハイドレート生産技術開発手法として、酸や有機酸を用いた「原位置発熱法」の開発を行った。本研究より、同手法を用いることで、現行利用可能とされる手法と比較して、数倍の生産効率が可能となると推定される (Keneko al, JFES., 中野ら, 資源素材東北支部受賞)。

trace elements based on a survey conducted outside Japan (in Mongolia, Indonesia, and Botswana) to understand the real lives of local people.

## Development of methane hydrate production by partial-oxidation process

A large amount of methane hydrate exists under the permafrost and the bottom of the sea all over the world. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect on gas production of using heat generation resulting from the dissolution of minerals to acid. It is estimated that several times the production efficiency is possible.

## Permeability of subcritical and supercritical geothermal reservoirs

We have clarified steam-water two-phase relative permeability curves (v-X type curves) for conventional (subcritical) fractured geothermal reservoirs (Watanabe et al., Geothermics). Additionally, we have clarified the characteristics of hydraulic fracturing and stress-dependent permeability for high-temperature ductile granite, revealing the possibility of supercritical geothermal reservoirs in the ductile crust (Fig.5 and Fig.6; Watanabe et al., GRL; Watanabe et al., Nat. Geosci.). Moreover, we have evaluated the impact of pressure solution on reservoir permeability (Saito et al., Geothermal Resources Council Best Presentation Award), and have initiated studies on the impacts of silica precipitation and shear slip on permeability.

## Mechanical and hydraulic properties of volcanic sandstones under CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage conditions

We have initiated a research study on changes in mechanical and hydraulic properties of highly reactive volcanic sandstones, one of the candidates of CO<sub>2</sub> reservoir rocks, as a result of CO<sub>2</sub>-brine-rock reactions.