

地圏環境科学の深化と持続可能なエネルギー資源開発

Deepening of Geo-Environmental Science and Sustainable Energy Resource Development



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Group Photo

エネルギー資源リスク評価学分野は、環境とエネルギー資源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、エネルギー資源の開発にともな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、地球科学とエネルギー資源工学の学術を基礎として、地球環境および地域環境の保全に資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 conducted various research in sciences and engineering related to energy resources and environments, such as environmental risk assessments and reduction, and geosciences and geoengineering, in light of energy resource developments and environmental protections for a sustainable future. We have investigated hydraulic, mechanical, and chemical properties of geomaterial such as rocks at a wide range of temperature and pressure conditions, as well as ways to control and utilize them. Our work focuses on the sustainable and profitable production of petroleum and geothermal resources, atmospheric CO₂ removal, and CO₂ geological storage and mineralization. Recently, we initiated research on a new method for CO₂ mineralization, in which an environmentally friendly chelating agent is applied and recycled to efficiently extract calcium from industrial waste for high-purity calcium carbonate production in an alkaline aqueous solution. Furthermore, we initiated new research on enhanced CO₂ geological storage and mineralization in basalt using biobased biodegradable chelating agents and atmospheric CO₂ removal via enhanced mineral dissolution with natural chelating agents.

CO₂ 利用 / 誘発地震抑制型エネルギー資源開発技術

CO₂ を用いた岩石破碎により地熱貯留層を造成し、造成した貯留層から CO₂ で熱抽出を行い発電するカーボンリサイクル CO₂ 地熱発電技術の研究開発が JOGMEC により実施されている。当研究室では、この岩石破碎の特徴およびプロセスを室内実験および数値シミュレーションにより解明した (Takuma et al., *Geothermics*)。また、この岩石破碎における欠点を克服するため、新たに CO₂ と水を併用した岩石破碎法を発明し (特願 2024-094841)、その特徴および有効性を明らかにした (Pramudyo et al., *Geoenergy Science and Engineering*)。さらに、高圧流体の圧入を最低限にとどめ、誘発地震のリスクへの懸念を低下させるために発明した、環境調和型キレート剤による選択的鉱物溶解を用いた岩石き裂浸透性改善技術 (特許 7115692) に関連して、新たに、CO₂ 破碎との併用方法を提案するとともに (Pramudyo et al., *Geoenergy Science and Engineering*)、火山岩き裂への適用における pH の影響を明らかにした (Luis et al., *Geothermics*)。

Creating geothermal reservoirs by injecting CO₂ and/or environmentally friendly chelating agents

Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC) has conducted research and development of carbon-recycling CO₂ geothermal power-generation technology, in which a geothermal reservoir is created by rock fracturing using CO₂, and CO₂ heat extraction from the created reservoir generates electricity. In our laboratory, the characteristics and processes of CO₂ fracturing were elucidated by laboratory experiments and numerical simulations (Takuma et al., *Geothermics*). To overcome the disadvantage of rock fracturing using CO₂, a new rock-fracturing method that combines the use of CO₂ and water was invented, and characteristics and effectiveness of the method were clarified (Pramudyo et al., *Geoenergy Science and Engineering*). We previously invented a rock-fracture permeability improvement technique using selective mineral dissolution via environmentally friendly chelating agents to minimize the use of high-pressure fluid injection and concern of induced seismicity (patent 7115692). In this year, we newly proposed a way to use this technique in combination with CO₂ fracturing (Pramudyo et al., *Geoenergy Science and Engineering*). Moreover, we clarified the importance of pH in the use of this technique for fracture permeability improvement in volcanic rocks (Luis et al., *Geothermics*).

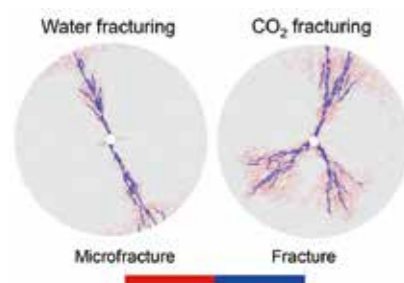


Fig. 1 Water and CO₂ fracturing simulations of a volcanic rock under geothermal conditions

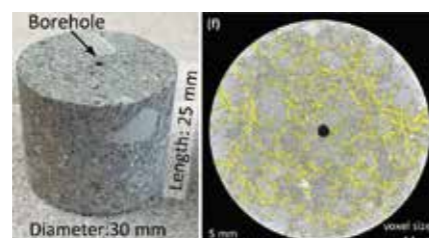


Fig. 2 Water-assisted CO₂ fracturing of a volcanic rock under geothermal conditions

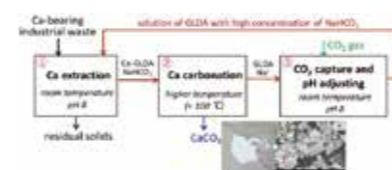


Fig. 3 Temperature-swing process for CO₂ capture and mineralization using a recyclable chelating agent solution

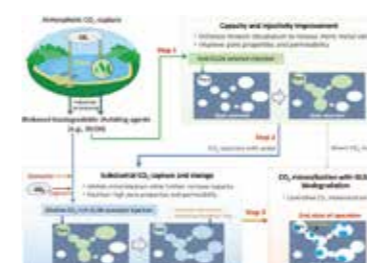


Fig. 4 CO₂ geological storage and mineralization using biobased biodegradable chelating agents

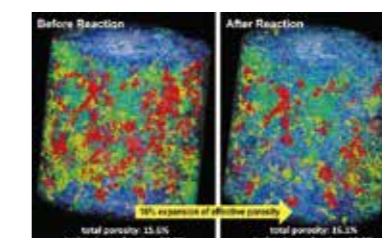


Fig. 5 Improvement of pore properties of basalt using biobased biodegradable chelating agents

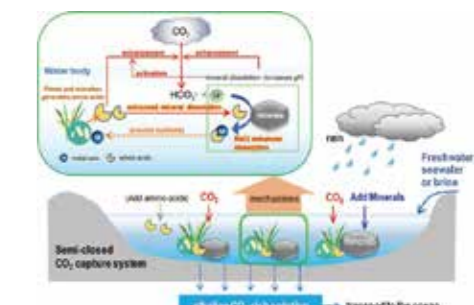


Fig. 6 Atmospheric CO₂ removal using amino acids and aqueous environments