# FutureGenワークショップ2008

— CO2 無排出石炭火力発電所実証プロジェクト—

# FutureGen Workshop 2008

日 程: 平成20年2月25日(月)

会 場:第一ホテル東京 5F「ラ・ローズ」

Date: February 25th, 2008

Venue: Dai-Ichi Hotel Tokyo (Shimbashi, Tokyo)

主 催 財団法人地球環境産業技術研究機構(RITE)

後 援 経済産業省資源エネルギー庁、外務省、

独立行政法人新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構(NEDO)、 米国大使館、財団法人石炭エネルギーセンター(JCOAL)、

財団法人日本エネルギー経済研究所(IEEJ)

Organized by Research Institute of Innovative Technology

for the Earth (RITE)

Supported by Agency for Natural Resources & Energy,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassy of the United States, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO).

Japan Coal Energy Center (JCOAL),

The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)

# FutureGen ワークショップ 2008

# ─ CO₂無排出石炭火力発電所実証プロジェクト ─

**趣 旨**: 米国ブッシュ大統領のイニシアティブによる、最も注目されている地球温暖化対策に関わる大型国際プロジェクト「FutureGen プロジェクト」に関し、当機構では今年度から経済産業省の国際石炭利用対策事業(石炭ガス化技術等実証普及事業)の推進主体として採択され、FutureGen プロジェクトとその実用化に向けた総合戦略を検討・情報発信する事業を行なっています。ここに本プロジェクトの概要を国内外の産学官関係者を中心に広くご紹介します。

### プログラム

(敬称略)

100/2012/06/2012			
10:00	開会挨拶 RITE 副理事長・研究所長 茅 陽一		
	来賓挨拶 経済産業省資源エネルギー庁次長 平工 奉文		
10:15	「FutureGen プロジェクトの現況について」 Victor Der( <i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department Of Energy</i> )		
11:15	「日本におけるクリーンコールテクノロジーについて」 谷 明人(資源エネルギー庁石炭課長)		
12:00	〈昼食休憩〉		
13:20	「欧州における石炭ガス化プロジェクトについて」 Chris Higman( <i>Chief Consultant, Syngas Consultants Ltd., Germany</i> )		
14:05	「中国における IGCC 関連技術開発について」 Li Zhenzhong(Deputy-Director, National Power Plant Combustion Engineering Research Center, China)		
14:50	「日本における CCS の取り組みについて」 伊東 明人(RITE 東京分室長)		
15:35	〈コーヒーブレイク〉		
16:00	パネルディスカッション「大規模実証試験の目指すものと課題」 コーディネーター: 赤井 誠 ((独) 産業技術総合研究所主幹研究員) パネリスト: 谷 明人、Victor Der、伊東 明人、木村 直和 (電源開発㈱若松研究所長)		
17:30	閉会挨拶 RITE 専務理事 樋口 正治		

# **FutureGen Workshop 2008**

# Program

Opening Remarks	10:00-	Yoichi Kaya	Director-General, RITE
		Tomofumi Hiraku	Director-General, METI
Invited Speakers Presentation	10:15-	Victor Der	Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department Of Energy
	11:15-	Akito Tani	Director, METI, Japan
12:00 -Lunch Break-			
Invited Speakers Presentation	13:20-	Chris Higman	Chief Consultant, Syngas Consultants Ltd., Germany
	14:05-	LI Zhenzhong	Deputy-Director, National Power Plant Combustion Engineering Research Center, China
Presentation from RITE	14:50-	Akito Ito	Director, RITE, Japan
15:35 -Coffee Break-			
16:00- Panel on the object	t of big d	emo project and issu	ues to be solved
	•	earch Scientist, Nat AIST), Japan	ional Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and
Panelists: Victor Der, Akito	Tani, Aki	to Ito and Naokazu I	Kimura ( <i>Director, J-Power</i> )
Closing remarks	sing remarks 17:30- Masaharu Higuchi Senior Managing Director, RITE, Japan		

### Dr. Victor K. Der

Born: September 21, 1950



Dr. Der is currently Deputy Assistant Secretary for Clean Coal within the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy Program Office.

Dr. Der has worked at DOE for 34 years in various programs. During that period he has directed research programs in fossil energy; nuclear energy; high-level nuclear waste management; and energy research on magnetic fusion energy. Within the fossil energy program he was responsible for directing research and development of central power systems technologies such as gasification, advanced combustion and hydrogen turbines; distributed generation technologies such as fuel cells, fuel cell/turbine hybrids, and novel heat engines and compressors; emissions controls technologies; advanced research, and high efficiency, zero-emissions fossil energy technologies. He was also responsible for directing the large scale demonstration programs such as the Clean Coal Technology Demonstration program; the Power Plant Improvement Initiative; and Clean Coal Power Initiative. He was also Program Director for FutureGen - a zero emissions coal-based research prototype plant.

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### Update on the FutureGen Initiative for Near-Zero Emissions Coal

Dr. Victor K. Der Deputy Assistant Secretary for Clean Coal U.S. Department of Energy

Demonstrating IGCC-CCS technology is a key solution to reducing atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from new coal-based power systems. Demonstration of IGCC-CCS through FutureGen in combination with continued R&D that focuses on advanced technologies aimed at cost and energy penalty reduction, efficiency and reliability improvements will allow near-zero emissions coal-based power generation to be part of a strategic, secure and environmentally sustainable energy portfolio for the future.

#### Key FutureGen Objectives:

- Accelerate the deployment of CCS technology;
- · Establish the technical feasibility and economic viability of producing electricity and hydrogen from coal with near-zero emissions (including CO<sub>2</sub>);
- · Verify the sustained, integrated operation and the effectiveness, safety and permanence of a coal conversion system with carbon sequestration;

### Plant performance criteria:

- Sequester CO<sub>2</sub> at an operational rate of at least one million tons/year in a saline formation;
- Produce electricity consistent with market needs (demonstration of IGCC-CCS equivalent to plant capacity of ~300 MW gross electricity output at commercial scale);
- Capture at least 90 percent of CO<sub>2</sub> from a single, commercial-scale power train;
- Stringent environmental requirements for all criteria pollutants (on the path to near zero emission).

### CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration Monitoring and Verification performance criteria:

- Establishing standard technologies and protocols for CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring, mitigation and verification;
- Accurately quantify storage potential of the geologic formation;
- Detect and monitor surface leakage, if it occurs, demonstrate effectiveness of mitigation strategies;
- Develop information necessary to estimate costs of future CO<sub>2</sub> management systems.

# 谷 明 人

昭和37年2月1日生

現 職:経済産業省 資源エネルギー庁 資源・燃料部 石炭課長

主要経歴:昭和60.4 通商産業省入省(立地公害局立地指導課)

平成 3.6 外務省在クウェイト日本大使館書記官

6. 6 工業技術院総務部総務課長補佐

7. 5 資源エネルギー庁石油部精製課長補佐

8.11 環境立地局産業施設課長補佐

10. 6 産業政策局総務課長補佐 技術審査委員

11. 6 工業技術院総務部総務課長補佐

12. 6 同 上総務部企画調査課技術戦略企画室長

13. 1 産業技術環境局産業技術政策課技術戦略企画官

14. 6 JETRO ロンドン・センター次長

17. 9 資源エネルギー庁資源・燃料部石炭課長

専門分野:エネルギー行政



### **Akito Tani**

Current Position: Director, Coal Division

Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

Career: Director, Coal Division, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, METI, 2005

· Deputy Director General, JETRO London Center, 2002

- Director for Innovation Strategy Planning, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI, 2001
- Director, Innovation Strategy Planning Office, Research System Planning Division, General Coordination Department, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, 2000
- Deputy Director, General Coordination Division, General Coordination Department, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, 1999
- Member of the Science and Technology Committee, Deputy Director, General Affairs Division, Industrial Policy Bureau, 1998
- Deputy Director, Industrial Facilities Division, Environmental Protection and Industrial Location Bureau, 1996
- Deputy Director, Petroleum Refining Division, Petroleum Department, Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, 1995
- Deputy Director, General Coordination Division, General Coordination Department, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, 1994
- · Secretary, Embassy of Japan in Kuwait, 1991
- Joined the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (\*) (Industrial Location Guidance Division), 1985

(\*) Ministry of International Trade and Industry was reorganized as METI in 2001

### 「日本におけるクリーンコールテクノロジーについて| 講演概要

#### ・はじめに

石炭は世界に幅広く存在し、可採埋蔵量は150年超であることから、将来のエネルギー源として重要な 役割を担うと見られているが、天然ガスや原油と比べて単位燃焼熱当たりの価格は低いが、二酸化炭素排出 量が多いことが大量消費への抑制として働いている。しかし、我が国のエネルギーセキュリティーを考える 上で石炭の利用拡大は重要であり、電力向けを中心として今後も増加すると考えられる。今後、石炭の使用 量が増大する流れの中で環境負荷低減技術の確立がますます重要となっており、「石炭ガス化による熱効率 向上」や「二酸化炭素固定化によるゼロエミッションの達成」などのクリーンコールテクノロジーによって、 最大の課題である環境負荷の問題は克服可能といえる。

### ・日本の石炭ガス化発電技術+二酸化炭素回収貯留技術(CCS)の現状と課題

我が国では、本年 5 月に安倍前総理が提案した「Cool Earth 50」にあるように、「2050 年までに世界全 体の温室効果ガス排出量を現状に比して半減する」長期目標を達成すべく、「革新的ゼロエミッション型石 炭火力発電」の開発と普及が加速され始めたところである。

石炭ガス化発電技術は、石炭ガス化複合発電技術(IGCC)及び石炭ガス化燃料電池複合発電技術 (IGFC) の実証試験が行われており、それぞれ、2017年頃、2020年頃の実用化を目指している。また、 二酸化炭素回収貯留技術は、化学吸収法を用いた分離技術や、1 万トン規模の圧入実証試験を実施し知見を 得ている。

我が国としても、石炭ガス化発電ー CO。回収ー輸送一貯留のトータルシステムの技術開発の方向性、課 題を明確化することが必要であり、FutureGen のような一貫システム実証に向けた技術開発から得られる 知見は大変有意義である。

### Clean Coal Technology in Japan

### Introduction

Coal is a resource that is available around the word and as there remain 150 years of global mineable reserves coal will retain an important role as a major source of energy. However the consumption of coal, despite the fact that its price per calorie is lower than both that of gas and oil, has been restricted because of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from using coal, which are greater than those of both oil and gas. However, the expansion of coal utilization should be an important part of Japan's energy security and for power generation. As the trend toward the increased consumption of coal continues, environmental load mitigation technology becomes ever more important. The biggest challenge for clean coal technologies such as "heat efficiency improvement by coal gasification" and "achievement of zero emissions by CO2 sequestration" will be to solve the environmental loading issue.

#### Current situation and issue of coal gasification + CCS in Japan

In Japan, following the "Cool Earth 50" initiatige inaugurated by former Prime Minister Abe in May 2007, which aims to halve current global GHG emissions, the development and progress of "innovative zero emission coal fire power generation" has just begun to accelerate. In coal gasification power generating technology, tests of IGCC and IGFC technologies have demonstrated their validity for practical application around 2017-2020. Also in CCS technology, the CO2 absorbent method, including a 10,000 ton injection field test, has been conducted.

Japan needs to further its R&D into coal gasification with CO<sub>2</sub> capture, transportation and storage technologies to develop total systems technology as part of its efforts to clarify the directions and solutions for the future. This is why the knowledge derived from FutureGen project, which includes R&D towards total development demonstration, will prove very productive.

# **Chris Higman**



Chris Higman is Chief Consultant of Syngas Consultants Ltd., an independent consultancy specializing in gasification and other syngas technologies.

Chris' first contact with gas production from coal was in 1967 with the start up of an air-blown producer gas plant in South Africa. Starting in 1975 he was associated with Lurgi for nearly 30 years, mostly in the field of gasification. During this time he held positions as Process Engineer, Start up Manager, Project Manager, Department Manager for Oil Gasification and Vice President, Gas Technology and Managing Director of Lurgi India.

He has presented many papers at conferences on different aspects of gasification technology. He is coauthor, with Maarten van der Burgt, of the book "Gasification", which is now going into its second edition.

Chris obtained a Batchelor's degree in Mathematics in Oxford and a Masters in Mechanical Engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

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### **European Coal Gasification Projects**

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There are currently nine operating IGCC plants in Europe, four fuelled with coal or lignite and five with residues from oil refineries. In addition there are a number of other large, refinery residue-based gasification units feeding chemical plants. These chemical plants operate with degrees of carbon capture, which vary according to the demands of the chemical specification, and which in some cases are at a very significant scale. The carbon dioxide thus captured is however generally vented rather than sequestered. Since carbon capture (or CO<sub>2</sub> removal) is inherent to the chemical process requirements, the associated costs can be accommodated in the sales price of the chemical products. The IGCCs do not at present capture any carbon dioxide.

In addition to this operating base, there are a number of coal-based IGCCs in various stages of planning or development. All of these projects are facing challenges, particularly in the areas of cost and legislative framework. Despite the introduction of the European Union Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) and the generally favorable political climate towards carbon capture and sequestration, there is lack of concrete legislation in a number of very important areas, such as CO<sub>2</sub> transport, long-term liability and other issues. Furthermore economic incentives are still insufficient to make carbon capture in the power industry an attractive option, particularly in view of the market-driven cost increases currently being faced by all capital plant projects.

The paper will provide a review of the current status of various European projects and the strategies being discussed to meet these challenges.

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# Li Zhenzhong

Position: Deputy-Director

Company: National Power Plant Combustion Engineering Research Center

(NPCC)

Telephone No.: (024)89247890

Fax No.: (024)89247229



Mr. Li Zhenzhong, born in Oct.27, 1956, is currently serving as Deputy-Director of National Power Plant Combustion Engineering Research Center (NPCC). Dr. Li Zhenzhong has a PhD in Power Engineering from the University of Northeast China. He has worked in the fields of coal combustion science and technology for over 25 years and has a broad range of research and industrial experience. He started his career in the Power Engineering at Shenyang Electric Power Institute in 1982, and began to set up Combustion Engineering Technology Centre of Liaoning Province in 1993 to develop power plant combustion research in China. After 1996, NPCC was approved by the National Science and Technology Committee to be set up, led by him, based on Combustion Engineering Technology Centre of Liaoning Province. NPCC is a high-tech enterprise which gets "science, industry, trade, education" together and is mainly engaged in the research and development of energy conservation, safety, environmental protection, automatic control and so on, concerning the combustion technology.

Lately, Dr. Li Zhenzhong, as the expert of China "863", had been working as the China Side principle of CO2 Capture and Emission Reduction Project under the Annex-IV of Fossil Energy Cooperation Agreement signed by Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST) and U.S. department of Energy (USDOE), cooperating with U.S. National Energy Technology Laboratory, working as the pinciple of IGCC cooperation Project under the Annex-IV of Fossil Energy cooperation agreement signed by Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST) and U.S. department of Energy (USDOE) etc. He led over 10 state-level projects in coal combustion and gasification and emission control technologies in NPCC. Dr. Li has authored more than thirty journal and conference publications, such as Numerical Calculation and NOx Control in the Boiler with Direct Feed Pulverized Coal-fan Mill System, Study on Desulfurization Efficiency of Flue Gas in Circulating Fluidized Beds, Research on Multi-pollutants Removal from Flue Gas by Hydrous Ammonia Absorbing, etc. and also holds more than ten patents.

# Overview of China's IGCC and Co-production **Technology Research and Development**

China is a large country of energy production and consumption that mainly based on coal, during the technological development process of coal-fired power generation, the pollutant emission issues of dust, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> has almost been solved. We are doing research and development on Future Gen and industrial demonstration aiming at CO2 reduction, which mainly focus on the three aspects as following:

### I, IGCC Power Generation Technology

Study on coal-based gasification technology, low-emission syngas gas turbine technology, system integration and optimization of IGCC, power plant and auxiliary equipment design technology. On the basis of these, establish typical IGCC demonstration system:

- (I) The region around Bohai Tianjin, 250MW, dry pulverized coal gasification technology, E level gas turbine
- (II) Yangtze delta area Hangzhou, Banshan Power Station, 200MW, coal-water slurry gasification technology
- (III) Pearl River delta area Dongguan, pulverized coal pressurized dense phase bed gasification technology,

Besides the three demonstration systems above, there is still planning to carry out IGCC industrial demonstration.

- (I) Coal-water slurry/dry pulverized coal gasification, 9F level gas turbine power generation system
- (II) Coal-water slurry/dry pulverized coal gasification, 9F level gas turbine heating system
- (III) Coal-water slurry/dry pulverized coal gasification, 9F level gas turbine poly-generation system

### II, IGCC Power Generation and Co-production Technology

- (I) In 2003, a coal gasification and methanol co-production demonstrative project was established in YanKuang: chilled coal-water slurry gasifier, 240,000 t/a methanol, 6B level gas turbine.
- (II) YanKuang Group in Shandong Province is building megaton-scale per year indirect coal liquefaction to oil demonstration project in Yulin, with 4 sets of low temperature Fischer-Tropsch synthesis reactors, 40MW gas turbine, 4×250,000 t/a methanol.
- (III) Lu'an Mining Group in Shanxi province is building 160,000t/a oil-electricity co-production demonstration project in Lu'an, with single Fischer-Tropsch synthesis reactor, 40MW gas turbine, 1×160,000 t/a methanol.

### III, Pre-study on Future Gen

Participate in international cooperation according to our country's the energy present situations and research foundation, and study on Future Gen mainstream technologies, mainly including:

- (I) Research and development of unit technology: hydrogen gas turbine, coal-based CO<sub>2</sub> separation, pure oxygen combustion and CO<sub>2</sub> capture technologies in flue gas and so on.
- (II) Research and development of system technology: system technology on coal-based gasification with CO<sub>2</sub> separation, system technology on conventional coal-fired power plant with, system technologies of CO<sub>2</sub> separation and utilization.
- (III) Establish R&D platform of testing system and research on system integration.
  - i. R&D platform: hydrogen gas turbine, coal-based gasification with CO<sub>2</sub> removal, pure oxygen combustion testing system
  - ii. Establish systems of conventional coal-fired power plant with CO2 capture and semi-industrial testing equipment with CO<sub>2</sub> enhance oil and coal-based gasification hydrogen fuel cell power generation.

The study on China's IGCC and co-production technology will be carried out with international cooperation organization, and which will supply scientific basis for technology choice and technical schemes of our country's next-generation IGCC and CO<sub>2</sub> capture in the future.

# 伊 東 明 人

昭和 27 年 8 月 28 日生



現 職:財団法人 地球環境産業技術研究機構 東京分室長 主席研究員 (石炭ガス化技術等実証普及事業プロジェクトリーダー)

#### 主要経歴:

昭和51年 京都大学工学部衛生工学科卒業

昭和53年 京都大学大学院工学研究科(衛生工学専攻)修士課程修了

東京電力株式会社入社

平成 7年 東京電力環境部環境技術課長

平成 14 年 東京電力技術開発研究所地球環境技術グループマネージャー

平成 18 年 財地球環境産業技術研究機構出向

専門分野: CO。回収・貯留技術

#### **Current Position:**

Director, Chief Researcher, Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth, Tokyo Branch
— Leader of FutureGen Project in Japan —

### **Education and Degrees:**

B.A. in engineering at Kyoto University, 1976

M.A. in engineering at Kyoto University, 1978

#### Career:

Tokyo Electric Power Company, 1978

Manager, Environmental Engineering Div., Environment Dep., TEPCO, 1995

Group Manager, Global Environment Technology Group, R&D Center, TEPCO, 2002

Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth, 2006

#### **Research Area:**

CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage Technology

### 講演要旨

本講演では CO<sub>2</sub> ゼロを目指した石炭火力発電所実現の鍵となる CO<sub>2</sub> 回収・貯留(CCS)技術に焦点を当て、日本に おける開発の現状と課題を概説する。

我が国において初めて  $CO_2$  の地中貯留を実証したのが RITE の長岡プロジェクト(2000  $\sim$  2007 年度)である。 2003 年から約 1 年半かけて約 1 万トンの CO2 を深さ約 1,100 mの地下深部塩水層に圧入した。本実証プロジェクト において、CO2の地中での挙動を観測する種々のモニタリング手法の適用や、長期的挙動予測モデルの開発を実施し、 一般に複雑と言われる我が国の地層においても安全に貯留可能なことを検証することができた。

我が国の CCS 実用化に向けた課題としては先ず貯留の安全性の証明が挙げられるが、これに加え 2 つの大きな課題 がある。

一つ目は、貯留候補となる地層の特定である。貯留層の面から我が国における CCS 実施を困難視する見方もあるが、 国の石油・天然ガス基礎調査データ(1961 ~)等を基に RITE で我が国の貯留ポテンシャルを算出したところ、比較 的データの揃っている確実性の高い貯留層で 52 億トン、究極的な数字として 1.460 億トンという数字を得ている。し かしながら、我が国における商業的実施を念頭に置くと、輸送コストを低減するため排出源近傍における貯留層を利用 することが重要であり、今後沿岸部の貯留層調査を実施して有効な貯留層を特定していくことが有益と考えられる。

二つ目は CCS コストの低減である。このためには、海外に比べ割高な輸送コスト、圧入コストの低減と共に、コス トの主要な部分を占める分離回収コストの低減が重要であり、日本でも技術開発への取り組みがなされている。燃焼後 回収方式としては化学吸収法が有力とされており、石炭火力発電所への実証試験(電源開発松島火力)や、製鉄プロセ スへの適用のためのベンチスケールの試験研究(新日鉄君津製鉄所)が行われている。燃焼前回収方式については、 RITE において石炭ガス化発電等への適用を目指し膜分離技術の基礎研究を行っている。

我が国は CCS を構成する要素技術については世界でも有数の技術を有しているが、今後必要な取り組みはそれらの トータル化であり、そのための大規模な実証試験である。経産省においては CCS 研究会中間とりまとめ(2007 年 10 月)で10万トン規模の大規模実証試験の必要性を提言し、また、将来のゼロエミッション石炭火力に向けたプロジェ クトも構想されている。

### Abstract

In this presentation, I would like to focus on the current status of CCS technology development in Japan which is expected to play a key role to realize the CO<sub>2</sub> zero-emission coal fired power plant.

RITE had carried out the CO<sub>2</sub> storage demonstration research Nagaoka Project, 2000-2007. Approximately 10,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> was injected into 1,100m deep saline aquifer. In this project, various kind of monitoring technologies were applied and long term CO2 underground behavior prediction model has been developed. Consequently safe implementation of CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage has been verified for the first time in Japan.

There are two major challenges for commercial implementation of CCS in Japan in addition to safety assessment of the storage.

First challenge is identifying the suitable storage site. There are some skeptical views for implementation of CCS in Japan due to the lack of suitable storage site. With regard to storage site, RITE has evaluated the CO2 storage potential in Japan based on the existing data which is mainly from the result of "oil and natural gas survey, 1961-" carried out by the government. It has been estimated that the storage potential in Japan is about 5.2billion tons for relatively reliable reservoir and about 146billion tons as ultimate possible value. However, in order to implement CO2 storage economically in Japan it is important to identify the reservoirs, mainly offshore, near emission sources.

Second challenge is cost reduction of CCS. In order to achieve this it is important to reduce CO2 transportation and injection cost which are estimated to be much higher in Japan than those found in IPCC SRCCS. In addition it is essential to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> capture cost which accounts for major part of CCS cost. Many CO<sub>2</sub> capture technologies have been being developed in Japan. As capture technology for post-combustion system demonstration test of chemical absorption method for coal fired power plant was carried out at Matsushima Power Plant of J-Power and bench-scale test has been being carried out at Kimitsu Ironworks of Nippon Steel Corp. As future technology for coal gasification plant RITE has been developing membrane separation technology.

Japan has first-class individual technologies for CCS, however hereafter integration of those technologies should be required. In order to achieve this, large scale demonstration test should be necessary as well. METI advanced necessity of larger scale CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage demonstration test, 100,000t/y or more, in the Report of CCS Working Group, Oct 2007 and also the CO<sub>2</sub> zero-emission coal fired power plant project is under consideration.

# 赤井誠



生 年 月 日 1950年2月25日

所属・役職名 独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所 エネルギー技術研究部門 主幹研究員 最終学歴、学位 東京工業大学大学院 理工学研究科 原子核工学専攻 博士課程修了 工学博士

略 歴 80年4月 通商産業省 工業技術院 機械技術研究所 入所

01年4月 組織改変に伴い、(独)産業技術総合研究所へ

エネルギー利用研究部門 主任研究官

03年3月 エネルギー利用研究部門 小型分散システム研究グループ長

04年7月 エネルギー技術研究部門 分散システムグループ長

06年7月 現職

#### 研究、及び対外活動

研 究

~89 年 高温ガス熱交換器、二相流のシミュレーション、二相流計測用高速 X 線 CT の研究開発、MHD 発電用

石炭燃焼器の研究開発等

88 年~: エネルギーモデルによる技術導入シナリオの分析・評価、外部性評価、技術の社会受容性に関する研

究、水素によるエネルギーマネジメントシステムに関する研究、 $\mathrm{CO}_2$  の回収隔離に関する研究(基礎研

究~政策研究)他

対外活動

91 年頃~: MITI/METI、NEDO の各種委託研究委員会の委員長・委員

(技術評価・技術開発戦略策定、個別 R&D プロジェクトの推進等、CCS の評価) 国際エネルギー機関

(IEA) への代表専門家など

・エネルギー技術研究委員会(CERT)・技術評価に関する専門家会合

・温室効果ガス関連研究開発プログラム

ISO/TC207(環境管理規格)/SC5(LCA)/WG3 主査

 $99\sim03$  年:  $CO_2$  海洋隔離に関する国際共同研究プロジェクトマネージャ CCS の社会的受容性、政策的位置づけに

関する調査研究委員会主査

02 年~: METI「二酸化炭素の国別排出インベントリ算出における隔離技術の適用ルールに関する研究」プロジェ

クトリーダー

03年~: 気候変動に関する政府間パネル (IPCC) の「CO<sub>2</sub> 回収隔離に関する特別報告書」統括執筆責任者

(Coordinating Lead Author)

04年~: IPCC「国別温室効果ガス排出インベントリガイドライン」執筆責任者(Lead Author)

炭素隔離リーダーシップフォーラム(CSLF)技術グループ日本代表

04年~: METI 技術戦略マップ(CCS 関連)作成委員会 METI 超長期エネルギービジョン検討委員会委員及び

WG 主査 RITE「低品位廃熱を利用した CO<sub>2</sub> 分離回収技術開発推進委員会」委員長

05 ~ 06 年: METI/MRI「地中隔離技術利用検討委員会」主査(CCS-CDM プロジェクトの検討)

06 年~: METI エネルギー技術戦略検討委員会委員及び WG 主査

07 年~: RITE「石炭ガス化技術等実証普及事業推進委員会(FutureGen 委員会)」委員長

RITE「CO。海洋隔離プロジェクト技術委員会」委員長

審議会等

01 年~: METI/NEDO の技術開発に係る施策・制度、プロジェクト評価委員会の主査・委員(含 CCS 関連)

05 年~: 総合科学技術会議 基本政策専門調査会 エネルギー分野推進戦略プロジェクトチーム

06 年~: 中央環境審議会地球環境部会「二酸化炭素海底下地層貯留に関する専門委員会」総合資源エネルギー調

查会 総合部会 基本計画小委員会 METI「二酸化炭素回収・貯留(CCS)研究会」

07 年~: 長期需給見通し(2030 年)策定に向けたエネルギー技術サブ WG 主査 Cool Earth ーエネルギー革新技

術計画検討委員会委員長

### Makoto Akai

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He obtained academic B.S. in Mechanical Science and Engineering, M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Nuclear Engineering from Tokyo Institute of Technology (Japan) in 1973, 1975 and 1980 respectively. After joining the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in 1980, he was engaged in modeling of turbulent two phase flow, development of components such as high temperature heat exchanger and coal combustor, development of ultra high speed X-ray tomography for two phase flow measurement, etc. for 80's. In late 80's, he proposed a concept of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration (CCS) technology as a countermeasure toward Climate Change problem and has been carrying out relevant studies. From 90's, his research topics has shifted to socio-economic aspects of energy technologies, which include Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), energy system analysis including hydrogen energy system, CCS, etc., energy modeling, evaluation of externalities of energy system, etc.

He has been chairing or a member of various steering committees of national projects under the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI, former MITI). He also has played key roles in international activities which include, convener of ISO/TC207(Environmental Management)/SC5(Life Cycle Assessment)/WG3, project manager for "The International Collaboration Project on CO<sub>2</sub> Ocean Sequestration" under IEA/CTI, delegate to "Experts Group on R&D Priority-Setting and Evaluation" under IEA/CERT, delegate to "IEA Hydrogen Programme - Annex 18: Evaluation of Integrated Systems", Coordinating Lead Author to the IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage, Lead Author to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, etc. Following the reconstruction of Japanese Government (April 2001), he joined National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) under METI and after leading research groups such as Distributed Energy System, and Socio-economic and Policy Study, he has been working as a Principal Research Scientist. Currently, most of his time except research is devoted to lead and contribute to the development of energy and environmental strategy by METI, and CCS related activities.

# 木 村 直 和

1954年5月23日生まれ

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現 職:電源開発株式会社(JPower)若松研究所長

経 歴:1978年3月 東京理科大学理工学部工業化学科卒業

1978 年 4 月 電源開発株式会社入社

1985 年~88 年 オランダ燃焼研究財団 (IFRF) 客員研究員

1994年4月 技術開発部課長

1997年~99年 東京電力株式会社出向

1999 年 4 月 企画部技術企画クループリーダー

2001年4月 事業戦略室 副部長

2002年4月 事業企画部 部長代理

2004年4月 技術開発センター若松研究所長

専 門:環境対策技術、石炭燃焼技術

### Naokazu KIMURA

Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.

Current position: Director, Wakamatsu Research Institute, J-Power

#### **Education and Carrier:**

1978 BS in Chemical Engineering Course, Tokyo University of Science

1978 Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. (EPDC)

1985~1988 International Flame Research Foundation (IFRF), the Netherlands

1994 Manager, New Technology Development Department, EPDC

1997~1999 Technology Research Center, Tokyo Electric Power Company

2002 Deputy Director, Business Strategy Department, EPDC

2004 Director, Wakamatsu Research Institute, J-Power

#### Research Area:

Environmental Protection technology, Coal Combustion technology