

Energy Resources & Security Science

Watanabe Lab.

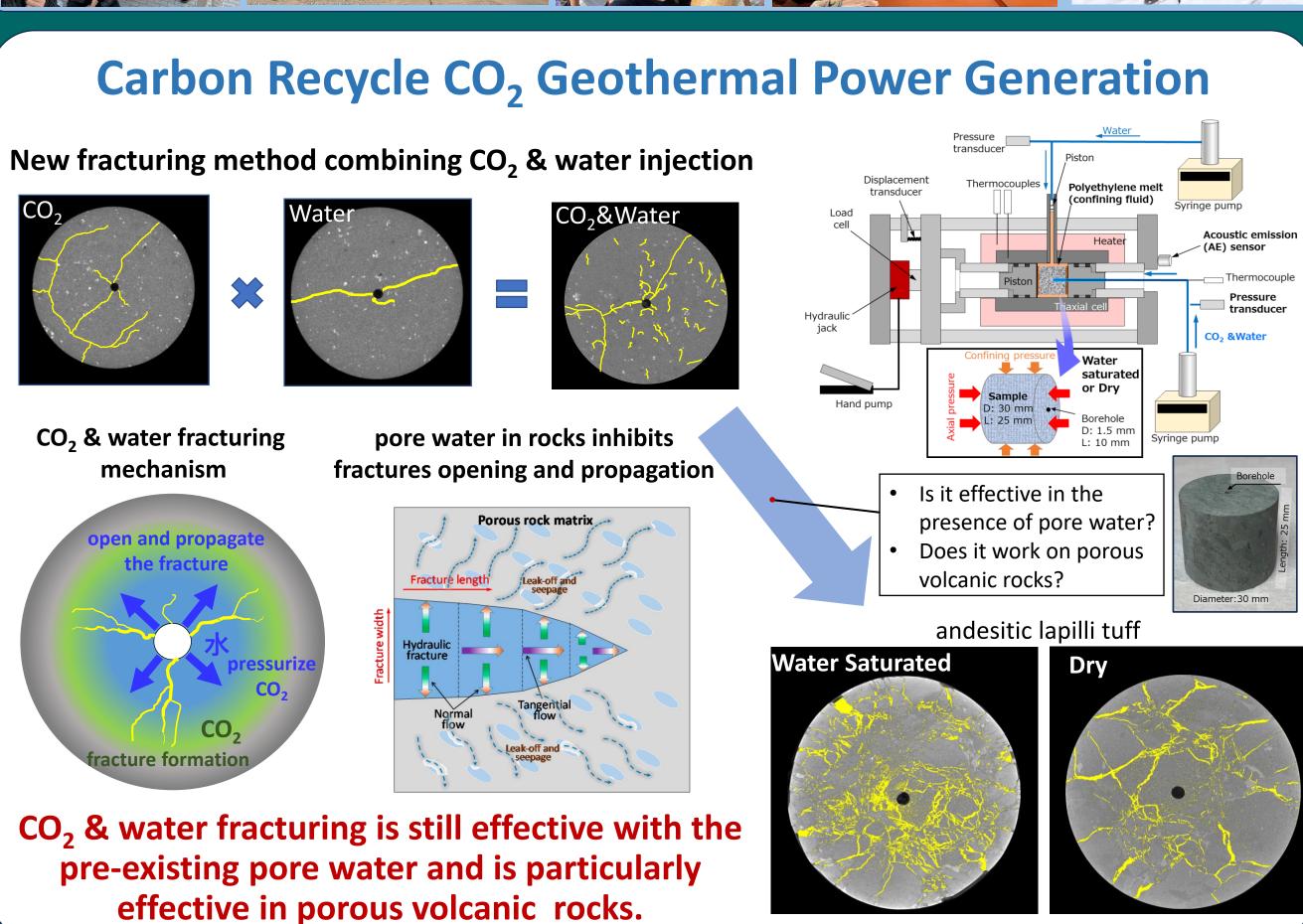
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тоноки

We conducted various research in energy resources, environmental sciences, and engineering. They include environmental risk assessments, geosciences and geoengineering in light of energy resource production, and geo-informatics for a sustainable future. Recently, our work has focused on the sustainable and profitable production of petroleum and geothermal energy, as well as CO₂ sequestration and mineralization.

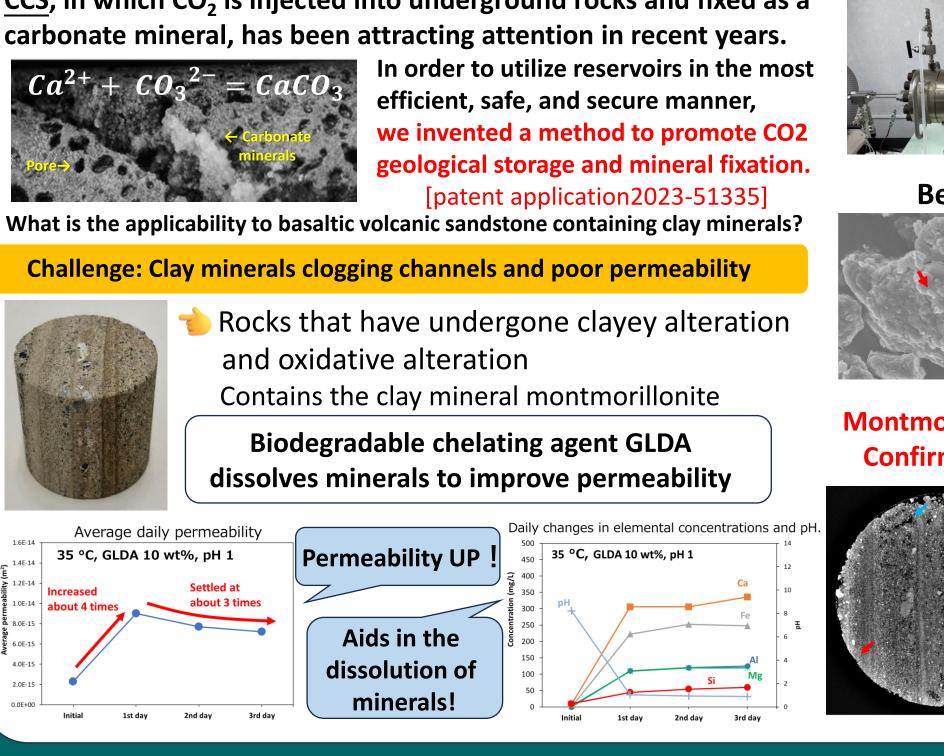


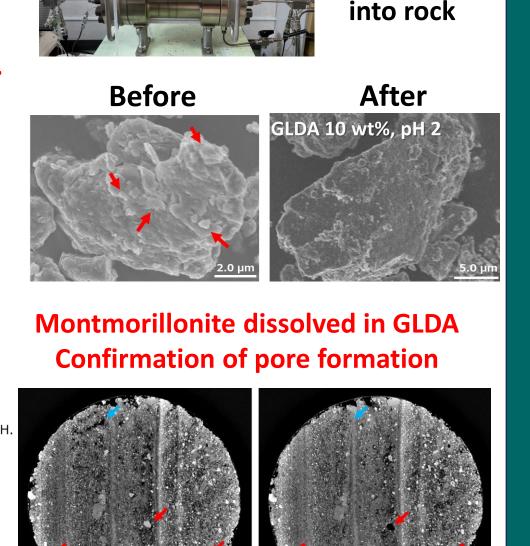


Experiment System Hydraulic fracturing Fracture nucleation improves the permeability only in a certain direction. How does the fracturing manner change by the shear thickening fluid (STF)? High flow rate and narrow fracture width Increase in viscosity We have produced multidirectional fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability. Possible mechanism of STF fracturing Possible mechanism of STF fracturing Possible mechanism of STF fracturing Billiance Filliance High models to the fracturing fluid (STF)? High flow rate and narrow fracture width Fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability. Fractures and larger aperture fracturing Possible mechanism of STF fracturing Filliance High models to the fracturing fluid (STF)? High flow rate and narrow fracture width Fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability. Fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability. Fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability. Fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability. Fractures and larger aperture fractures, which improve rock permeability.

100 mm

Enhanced CO₂ geological storage and mineralization using biodegradable chelating agents CCS, in which CO₂ is injected into underground rocks and fixed as a carbonate mineral, has been attracting attention in recent years.



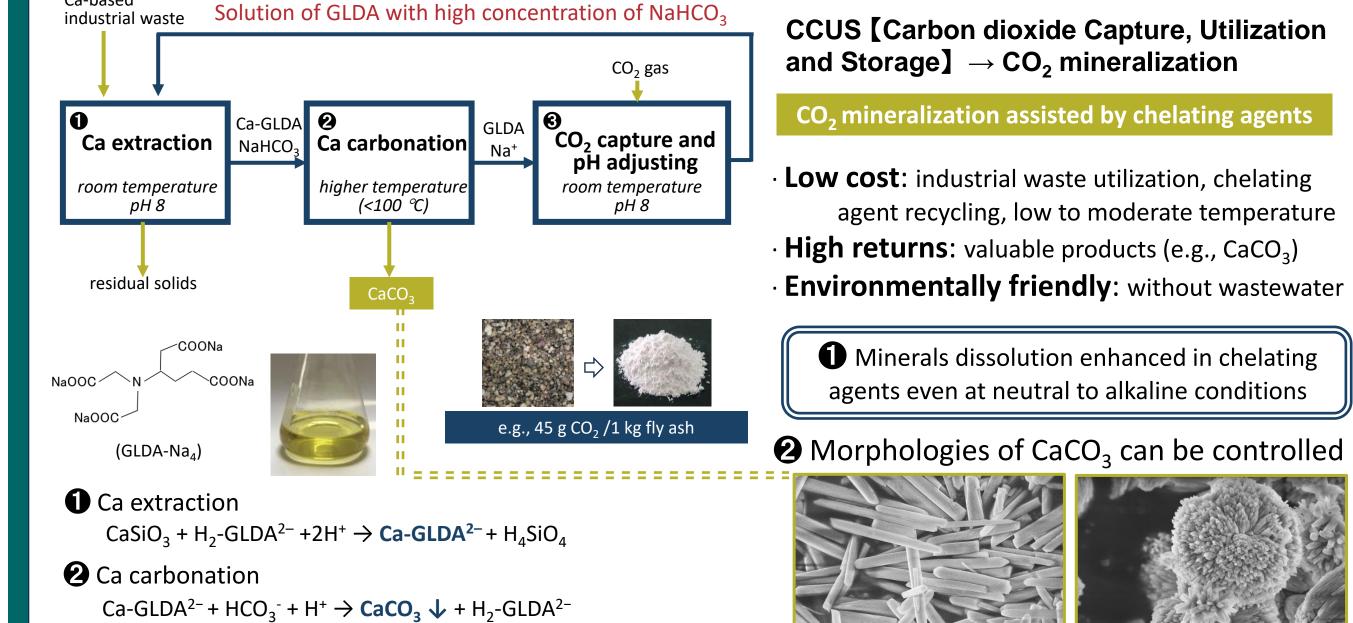


Aragonite (CaCO₃)

agent injector

Modeling of accelerated mineral dissolution for enhanced CO₂ geological storage and mineralization using biodegradable chelating agents Challenges of CO₂ geological storage and mineralization in basaltic rocks: Porosity, pore connectivity, permeability and reactivity of basalts are not always high enough New approach for enhanced CO₂ geological storage and mineralization Effectiveness of the method is... **Proved by lab experiments** →Actual space-time scale evaluation is necessary CO₂ absorbed alkaline GLDA sol. Let's create a simulator!! Biodegraded in few months 1st step: accelerated mineral dissolution modeling **Equilibrium Kinetics** $R = K([X]_{total,sat} - [X]_{total})$ Mg: Complex Y: GLDA formation Dissolution is driven by the difference in concentration $Mg^{2+} + OH^- \leftrightarrow MgOH^+$ **─**[Mg4(OH)42-] **─**[MgY2-] $4Mg^{2+} + 40H^{-}$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Mg}_4(\text{OH})_4^{2-}$ $Mg^{2+} + Y^{4-} \leftrightarrow MgY^{2-}$ **Long-term mineral** dissolution modelling is possible! 100 h

A T-swing process for enhanced CO₂ capture and storage using recyclable chelating agent



3 pH recovery CO₂ capture

1+**2**+**3**

 $CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H^+ + HCO_3^-$

 $CaSiO_3 + CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow CaCO_3 + H_4SiO_4$

Joint research with earth development and environmental studies

Development of construction and quarrying systems with intelligent construction equipment using sensing technology such as work tools of construction equipment and on-board cameras

