

要約

我が国が掲げる長期目標（2050年温室効果ガス80%排出削減）を実現するためには、電力のゼロカーボン化が必要不可欠である。とりわけ、CO₂を大量に排出し、一度建設されると長期間にわたって稼働が見込まれる石炭火力発電所等の大規模排出源には、二酸化炭素回収・貯留（CCS）の導入が求められる。CCSの導入にあたっては、環境の保全に配慮しつつ、大規模排出源が全国各地に分散し、沿岸海域が高度に利用されている我が国の特性を踏まえて検討を進める必要がある。本事業では、石炭火力発電所等からのCO₂の分離・回収、シャトルシップを活用した輸送、シャトルシップから海底下への直接圧入によるCO₂の貯留、さらにはモニタリングまで、一貫通貫した実証試験の実施を目指して、必要な検討を行った。

（1）二酸化炭素分離・回収プロセスの環境負荷評価

石炭火力発電所等の大規模排出源へのCCSの導入が進められるにあたり、アミン溶液を用いた二酸化炭素分離・回収プロセスについて予めリスク評価を行い、環境負荷を把握するとともに、必要に応じ環境負荷低減対策をとることが望ましい。本事業では分離・回収プロセスからの排出量モニタリングに向け、適切なサンプリング方法及び分析装置の選択、基本的試験条件の策定、排出抑制試験装置の設計・製作を行った。また、モニタリング結果に基づく環境リスク評価のため、文献調査及びヒアリング調査により分離・回収プロセスの環境負荷に係る情報を収集・整理した。

（2）シャトルシップによる二酸化炭素輸送・貯留システムの検討

シャトルシップ方式は、主要排出源が沿岸に立地する日本にとって、**Source-sink matching**の制約を低減し、沖合の水深の深い海域での貯留を可能とするという特徴があり、我が国の地球温暖化対策の有力なオプションとして期待される。本事業では、シャトルシップ方式のトータルシステムおよびその構成要素を明確化し、各要素技術の要件定義を行った。また、液化CO₂流動試験を実施し、CO₂船上直接圧入の可能性を検証すると共に、実海域を想定したオペレーション試験の計画立案を行った。

（3）CCSの円滑な導入手法の検討

CCSの円滑な導入にあたっては、技術のみならず、政策や社会的合意形成を含めた事業全体としての実証が重要であるという認識のもと、CCSに関する国内外の動向や法規制、経済的手法等を整理するとともに、経済性・ライフサイクルCO₂評価、社会受容性の検討等

を実施し、CCS の円滑な導入に向けた課題について整理した。例えば経済性評価においては、シャトルシップ方式とパイプライン方式とのコスト比較について検討した。

（４）実証試験の実施に向けた検討

将来の実証試験に向けて、①実証サイトの検討、②モニタリング手法の検討、③CCS 一貫実証試験実施計画の検討を行った。水深 200m 以深の海底下貯留は、万が一 CO₂ が上方の地層へ漏出した場合でも CO₂ がハイドレート化して漏出経路を閉塞する可能性が高く、環境保全面で優れている。そのため、モニタリング手法の検討では、大水深海域に必要とされる連続モニタリングシステムに関する技術動向調査とセンサーの試作、CO₂ ハイドレート形成を考慮した漏洩 CO₂ 挙動予測モデル開発等を実施した。

（５）検討会等の開催

本業務の実施にあたって適切な助言を賜るため、有識者により構成される検討会等を設置し、検討内容の審議を行った。また、国際シンポジウムを開催し、国内外の政策担当者や専門家による講演やパネルディスカッションを通じて、CCS の円滑な導入に向けての課題や CCS への国民の理解の状況を共有したうえで、課題の解決方法や CCS の特徴を踏まえた知識共有方法等についての議論を促した。

Executive Summary

For Japan to achieve its long-term goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050, zero-carbon electricity will be indispensable. Required above all is the introduction of carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) to large emission sources, such as coal-fired electricity generating plants that, once built, are expected to operate for the long term. To introduce CCS, environmental conservation must be considered and examinations based on Japan's traits of having large emission sources dispersed throughout the country and of their extensive use in coastal regions. In this project, the necessary examinations were done with the aim of conducting streamlined demonstration projects. Said testing covered everything from separating and collecting CO₂ from coal-fired electricity generating plants and the like to transporting it via shuttle ships, collecting it under the seabed through direct injection from these ships, and monitoring it.

(1) Evaluating the environmental impact of CO₂ separation and capture processes

To promote the introduction of CCS to coal-fired electricity generating plants and other large emission sources, CO₂ separation and capture processes using liquid amine solution should first be subjected to risk evaluations. Environmental load should be determined and the necessary countermeasures to it implemented. In this project, to work towards the monitoring of emission quantity from the separation and capture process, the appropriate sampling methods and analyzers were selected, the basic test conditions were established, and emissions control testing equipment was designed and manufactured. In addition, for the purpose of environmental risk assessment based on monitoring results, information on environmental load from separation and capture processes was collected and organized from document research and hearing surveys.

(2) Examining CO₂ transport and injection systems that use shuttle ships

Japan has major emission sources located on coasts. For the shuttle ship system, it would be possible for Japan to decrease restrictions on source-sink matching and store CO₂ in deep-water ocean areas offshore. This is expected to be a prime option for Japan in terms of countermeasures to global warming. This project clarified the total shuttle ship system and its components and defined the requirements for each element technology. Additionally, along with conducting liquid CO₂ flow testing and verifying the possibility of ship-based CO₂ direct

injection, operational testing on the ocean was planned.

(3) Examining methods for smoothly introducing CCS

With the awareness that for the smooth introduction of CCS, demonstration is important not only of technology but of the entire project, which includes policy and social consensus building, information on CCS-related domestic and international trends, laws and regulations, economic incentives and the like was organized. Economic efficiency, life cycle CO₂ evaluation, and social receptivity were also investigated, and issues pertaining to the smooth introduction of CCS were organized. In assessing economic efficiency, for example, the costs of the shuttle ship system and the pipeline system were compared.

(4) Considering future demonstration projects

For future demonstration projects, the following were examined: (i) demonstration sites, (ii) monitoring methods, and (iii) plans for streamlined CCS demonstration projects. For seabed storage at depths exceeding 200m, even in the event that CO₂ leaks into the upper layers of the earth, it is highly possible that leakage routes can be blocked off using CO₂ hydration, which is outstanding from the standpoint of environmental conservation. Thus, in the examination of monitoring methods, surveys on trends related to the continuous monitoring necessary for very deep waters were conducted and trial manufacture of sensors was undertaken. Models for predicting the behavior of leaked CO₂ were developed with CO₂ hydrate formation considered.

(5) Holding advisory committees

To receive appropriate counsel in the course of this work, advisory committees consisting of experts were established and deliberations held on the information to be reviewed. In addition, an international symposium was held that involved domestic and international policymakers and specialists in lectures and panel discussions. Issues were shared related to the smooth introduction of CCS and the status of the public's understanding of CCS. This stimulated subsequent discussions on methods for resolving issues and sharing knowledge based on the characteristics of CCS.