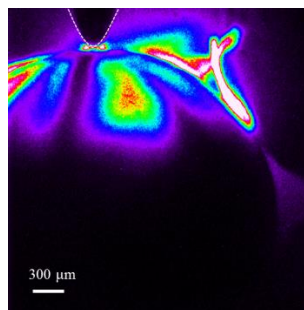


# プラズマを利用した 環境浄化とPower-to-X



(国研) 産業技術総合研究所  
環境創生研究部門  
金賢夏

# プラズマとは

Solid



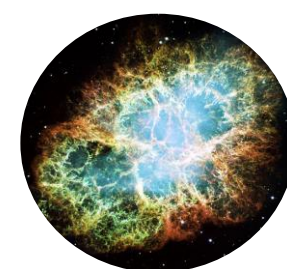
Liquid



Gas



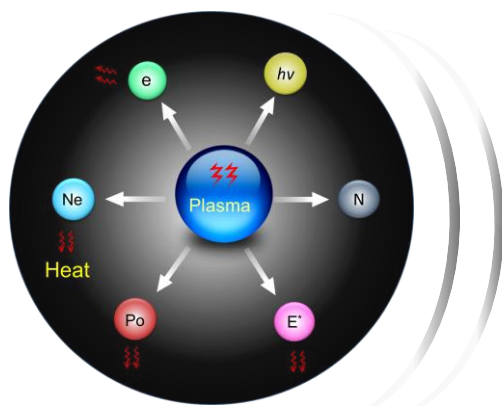
Plasma



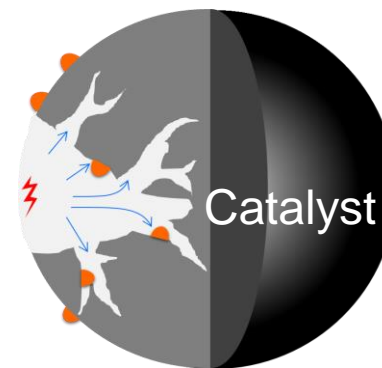
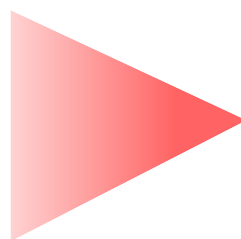
William Crooks

個体液体期待に次ぐ物質の第4の状態

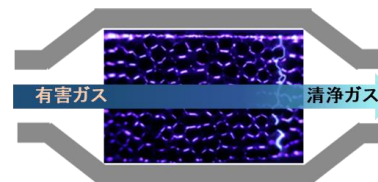
プラズマ = 「電荷を持った粒子の集合体」



【プラズマ化学】



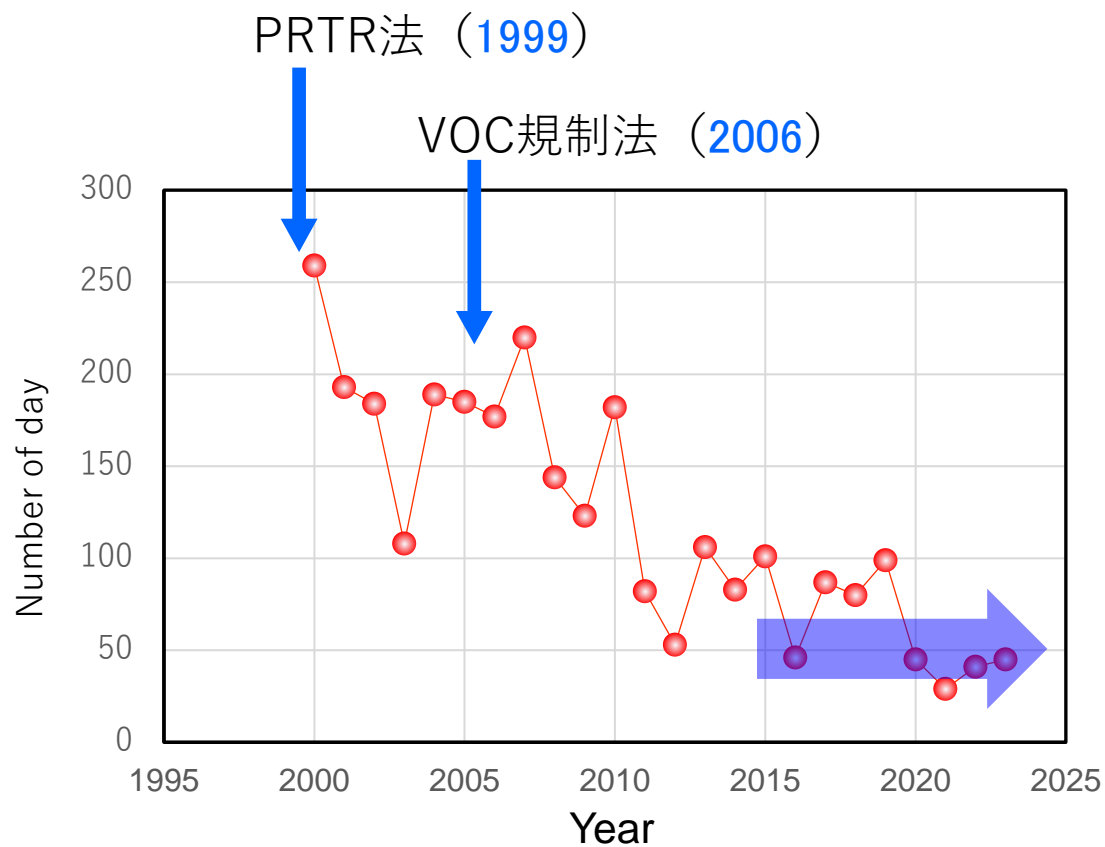
シナジー効果  
反応促進  
選択性向上



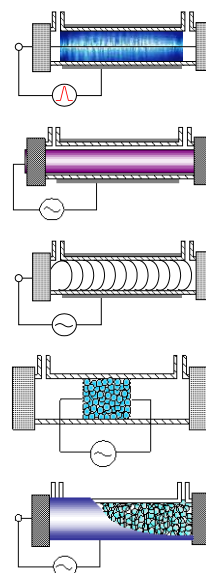
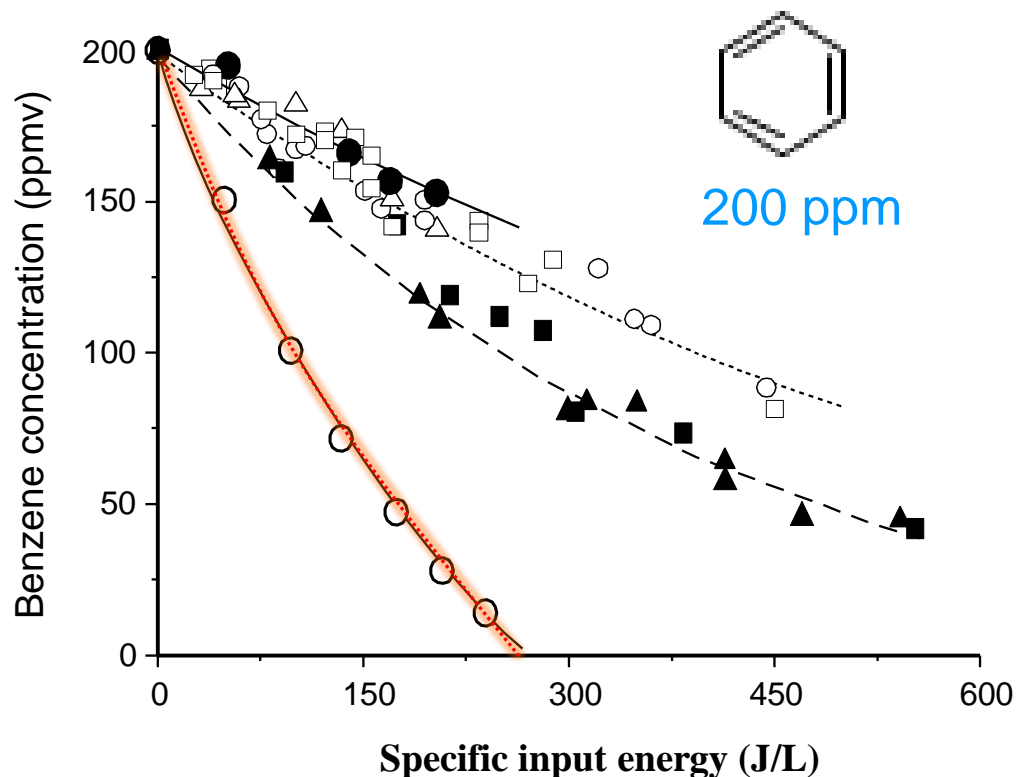
# 光化学スモッグとVOC規制



光化学オキシダント注意報発令日数



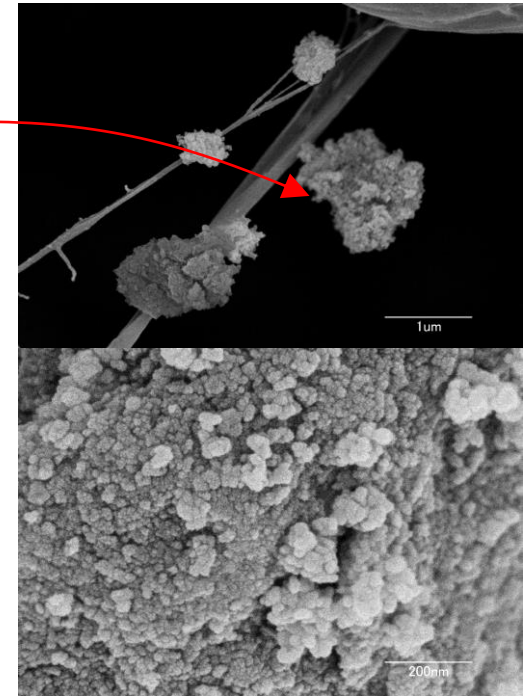
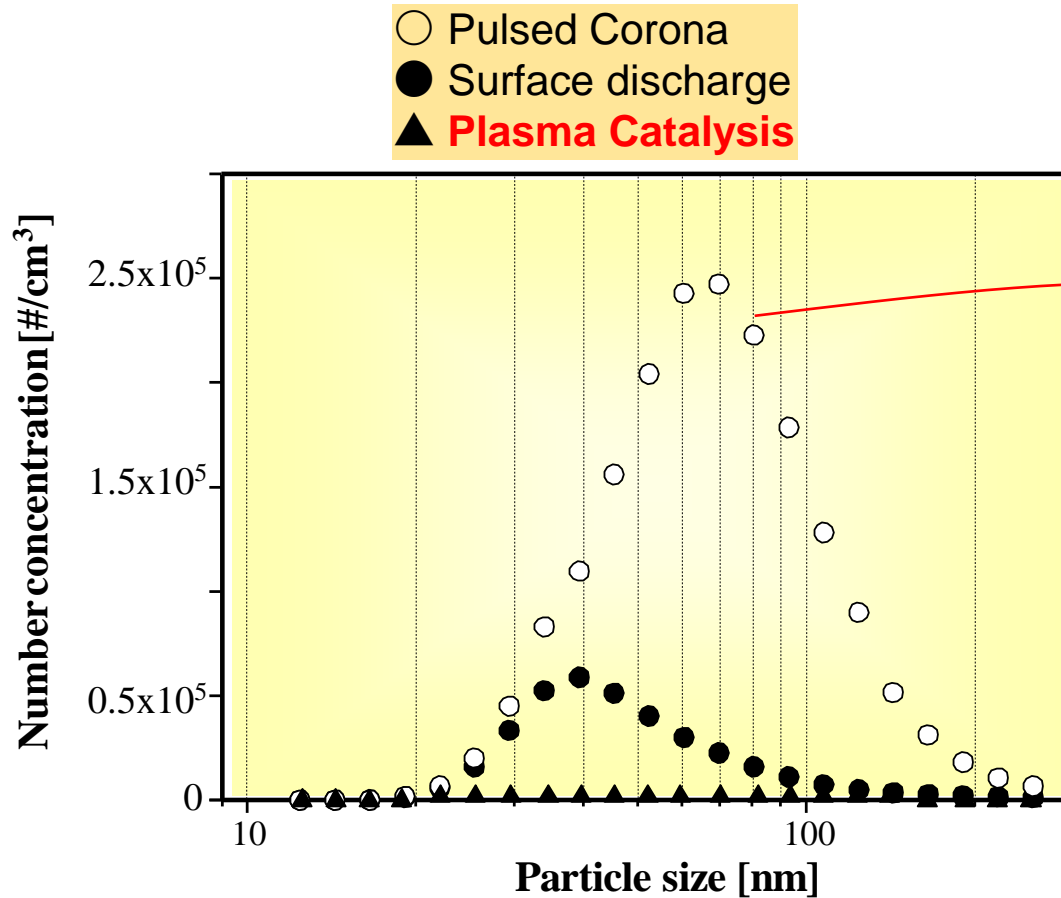
# 各種プラズマ反応器の性能比較



- (a) Pulsed corona
- (b) DBD
- (c) Surface discharge
- (d) BaTiO<sub>3</sub> packed-bed
- (e) PDC with Ag/TiO<sub>2</sub>

プラズマ触媒反応器エネルギー消費およそ1/6 (@  $\eta_{50\%}$ )

# エアロゾル生成



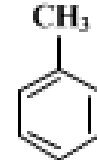
悪い炭素収支 → ナノ粒子の生成

プラズマ触媒はCO<sub>2</sub>までの完全酸化を実現(炭素収支 ≈ 100%)

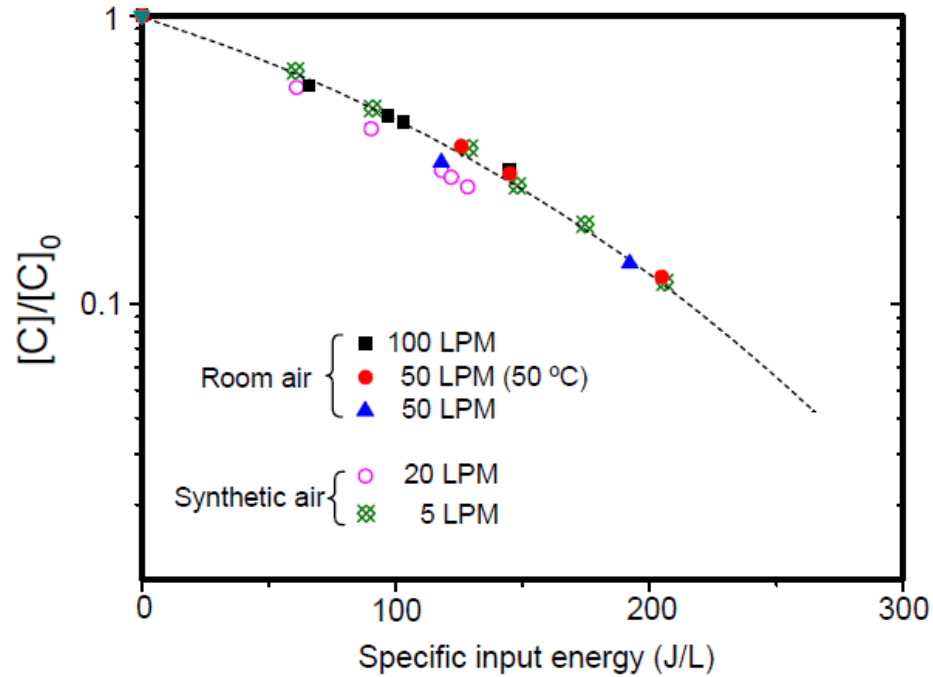
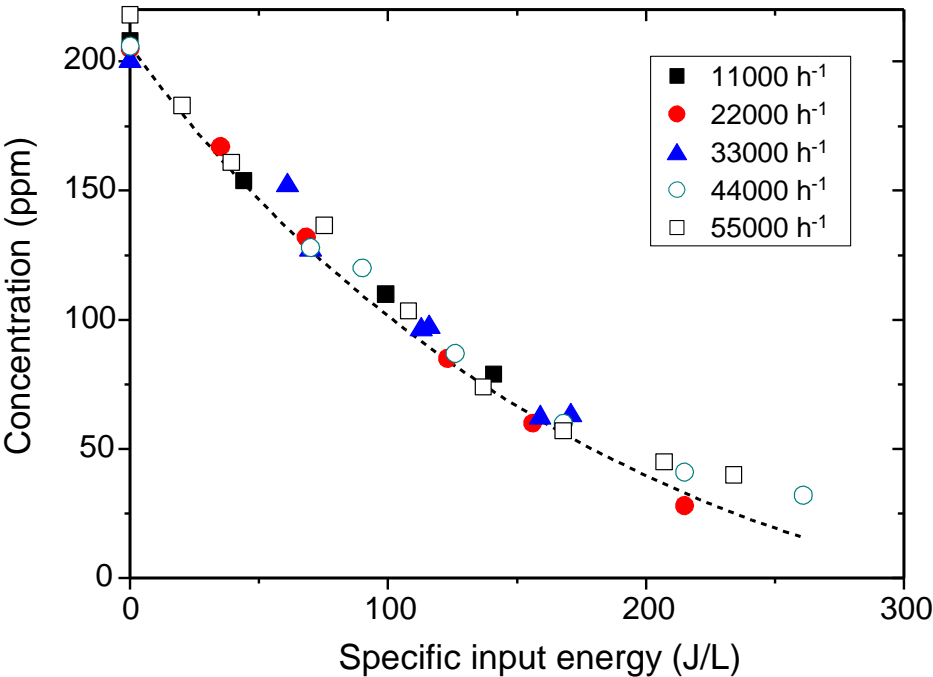
# プラズマ触媒法の特異性



200 ppm



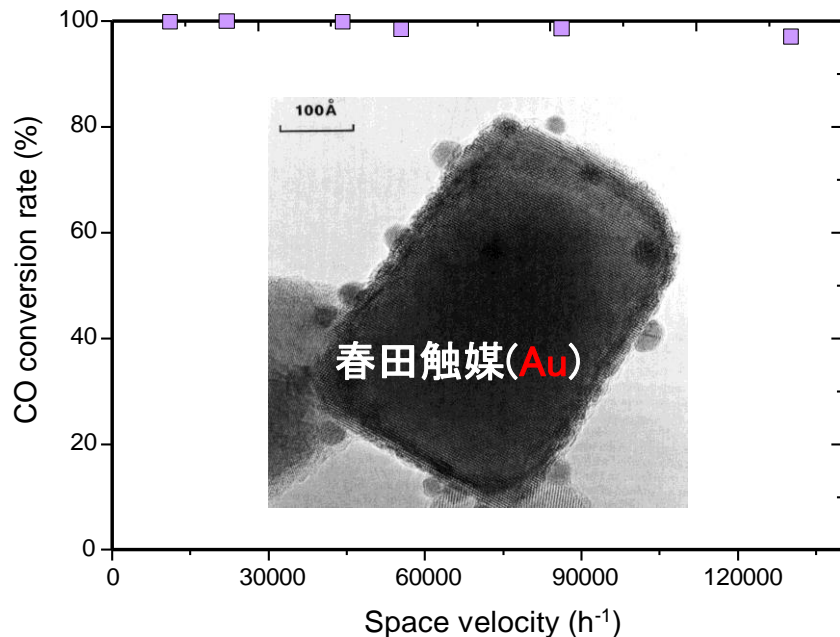
150 ppm



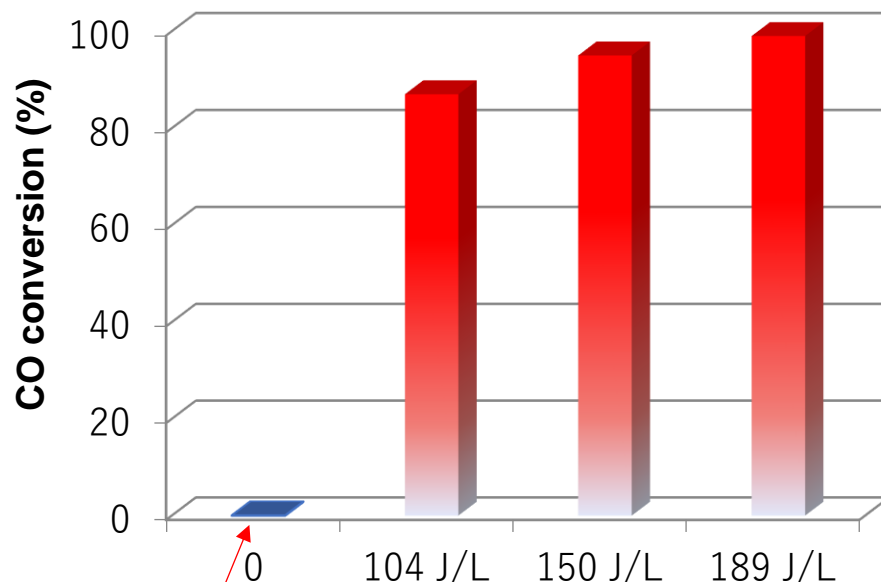
空間速度(滞留時間)に依存せずはCO<sub>2</sub>までの完全酸化を実現  
(炭素収率 ≈ 100%)

# 失活した触媒の低温再生

室温、 $[CO]_{in} = 1000 \text{ ppm}$



活性は高い耐久性に問題



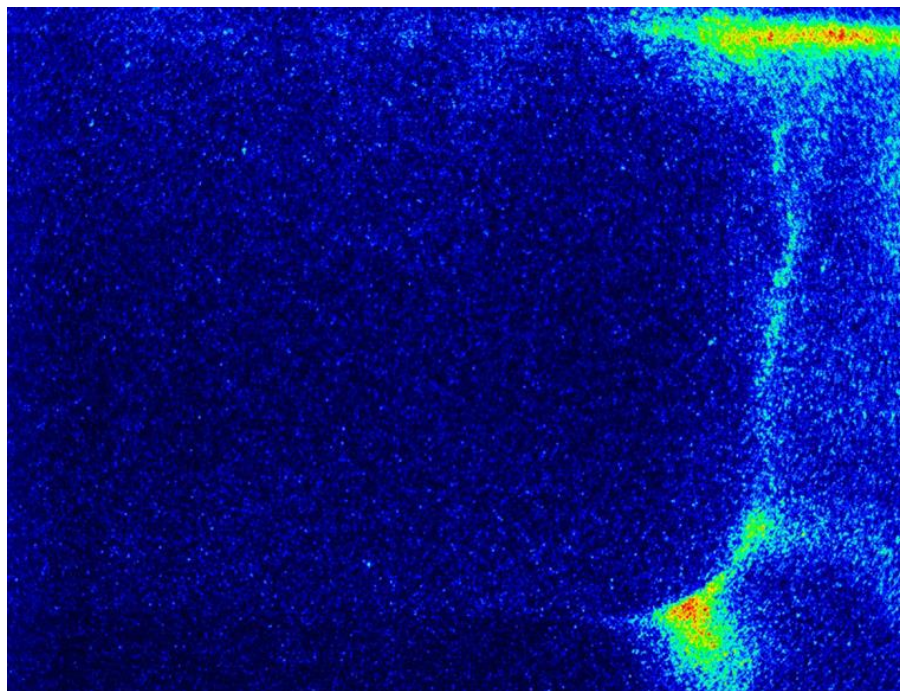
失活触媒(Au)

Plasma ON

活性した触媒をプラズマで反応促進(低温再生も可能)

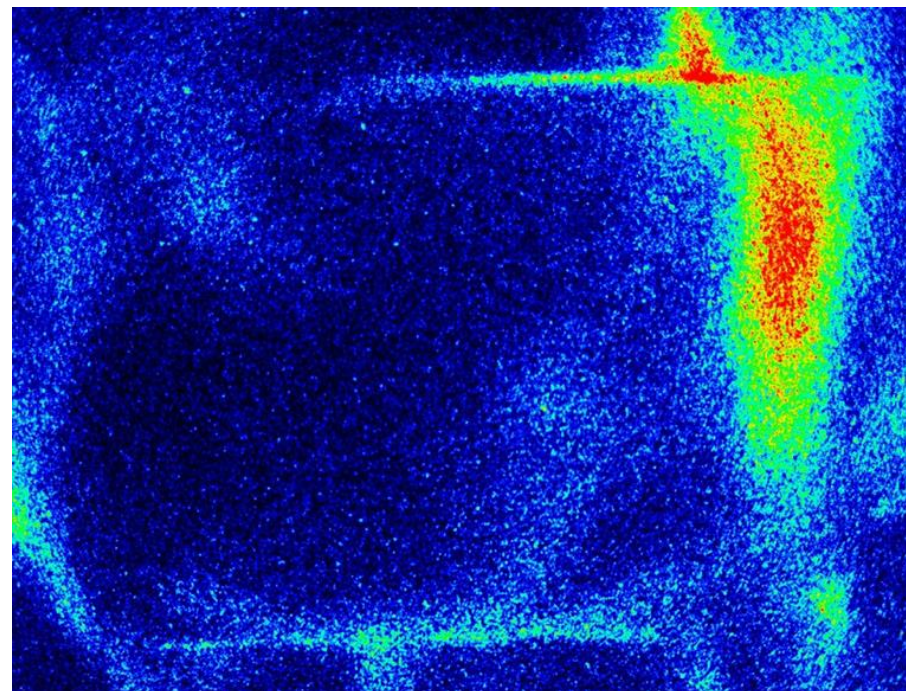
# 触媒表面のプラズマ観察

MS-13X



16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.29 W  
5.8 mJ/cycle

10% Ag/ MS-13X

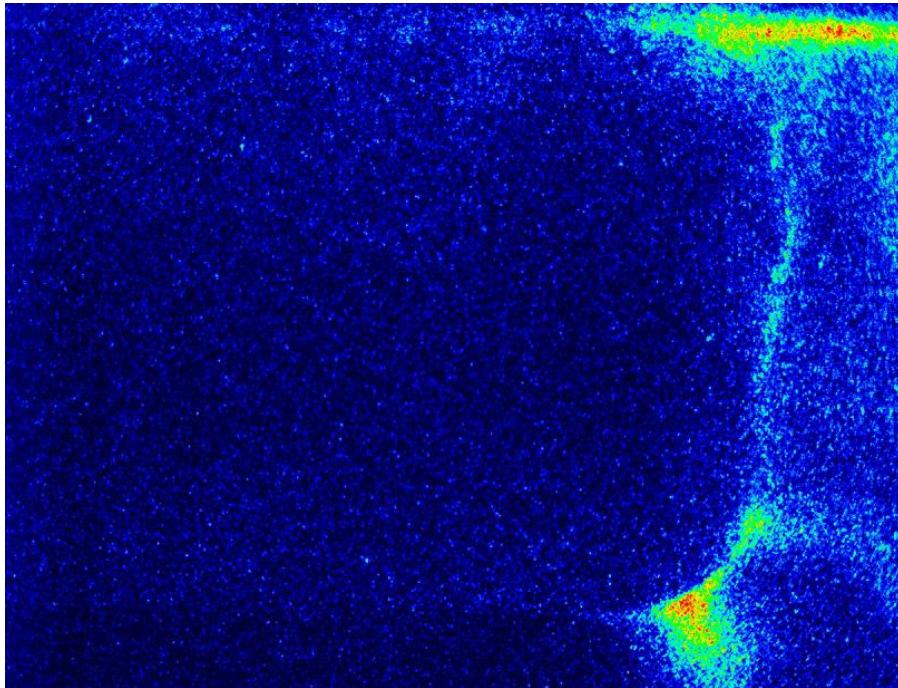


16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.31 W  
6.2 mJ/cycle



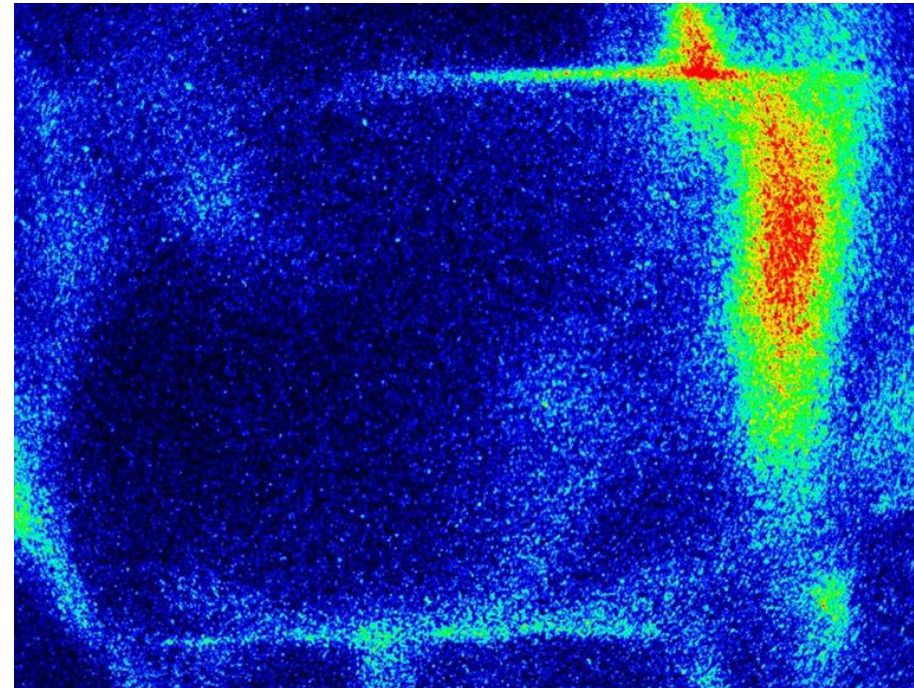
# 触媒表面のプラズマ観察

MS-13X



16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.29 W  
5.8 mJ/cycle

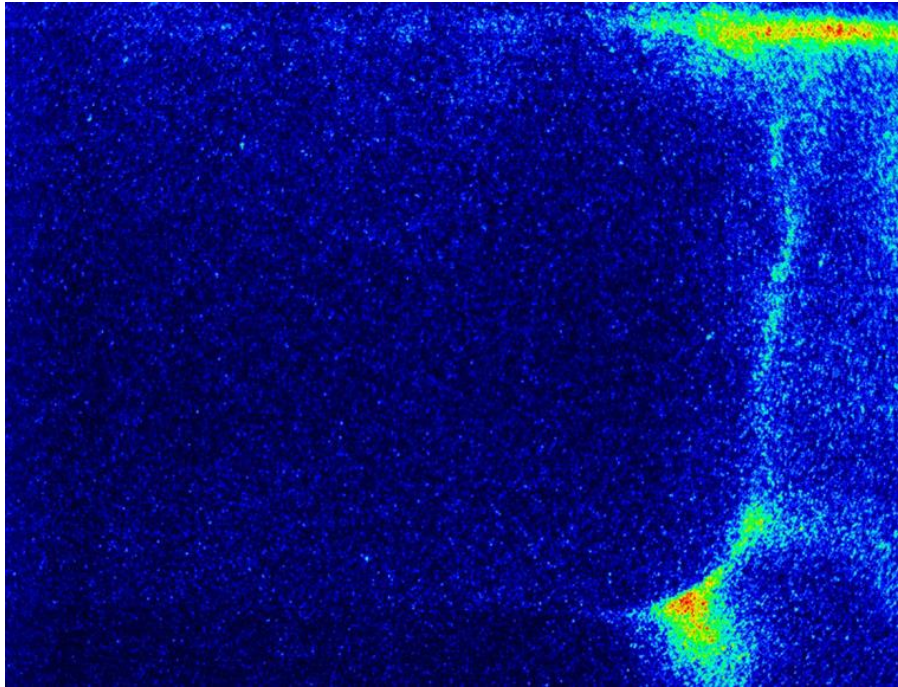
10% Ag/ MS-13X



16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.31 W  
6.2 mJ/cycle

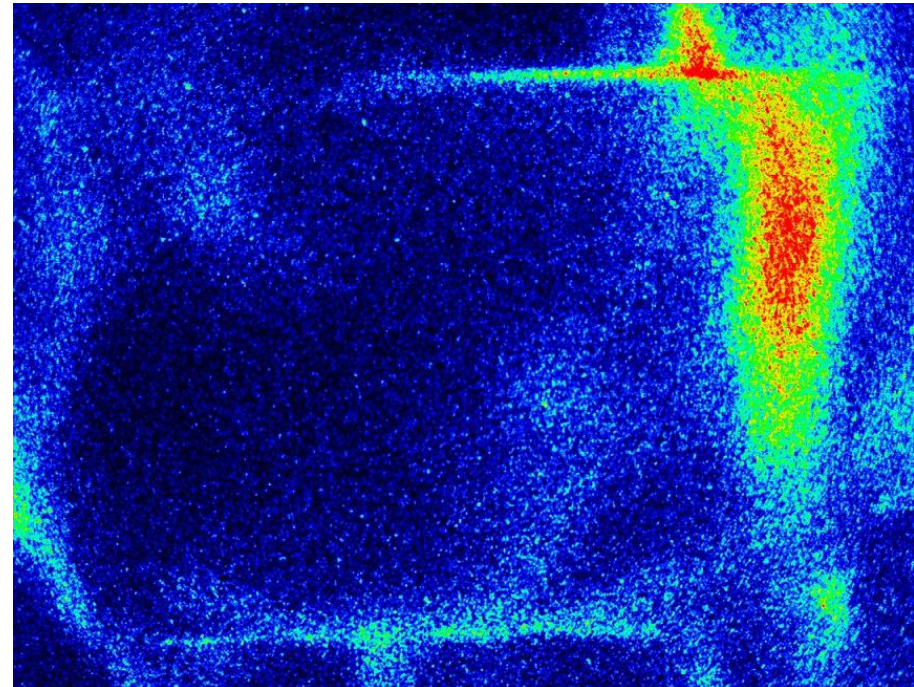
# 触媒表面のプラズマ観察

MS-13X



16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.29 W  
5.8 mJ/cycle

10% Ag/ MS-13X



16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.31 W  
6.2 mJ/cycle

# 触媒表面のプラズマ観察

MS-13X

10% Ag/ MS-13X

Ag NPs --- active site

Ag NPs --- change plasma mode

16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.29 W  
5.8 mJ/cycle

16.5 kV (50 Hz), 0.31 W  
6.2 mJ/cycle

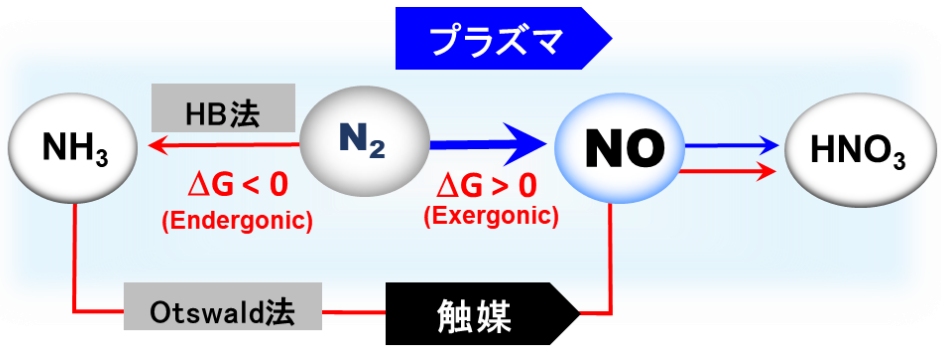
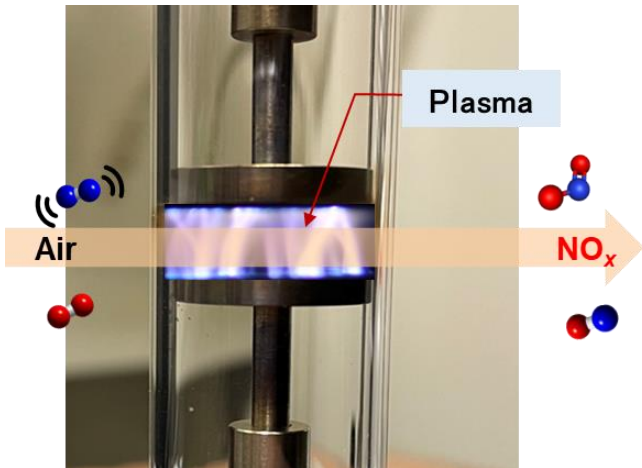
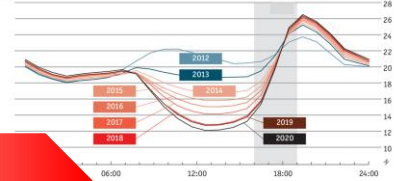
# プラズマによるPower-to-X

地球温暖化  
カーボンニュートラル  
CO<sub>2</sub>削減

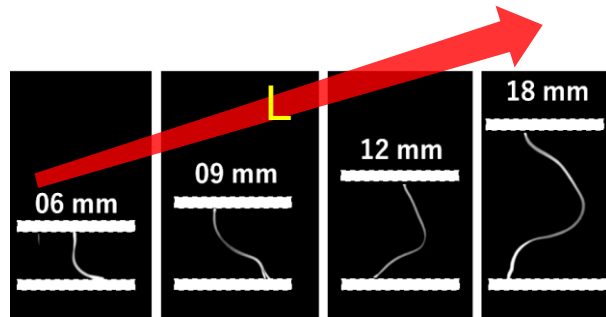
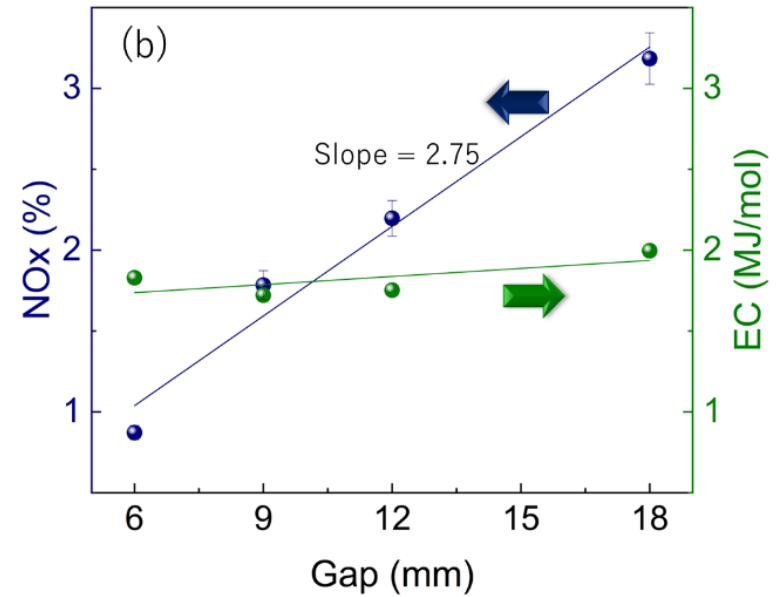
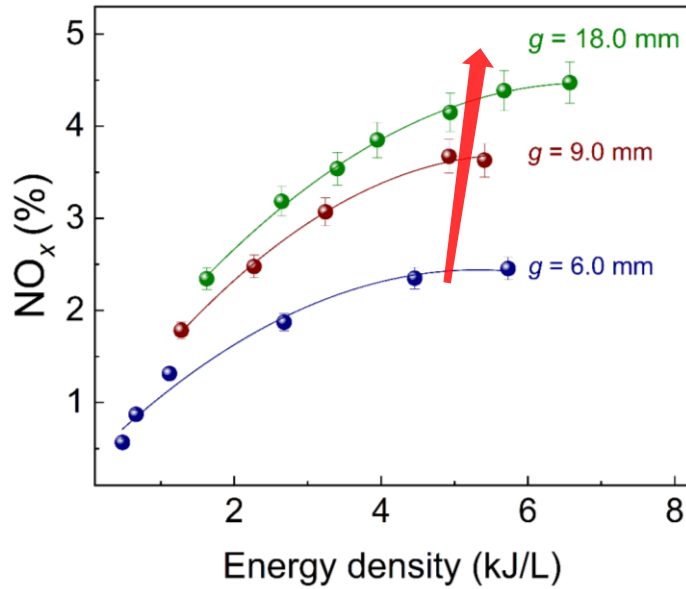


再生可エネルギー

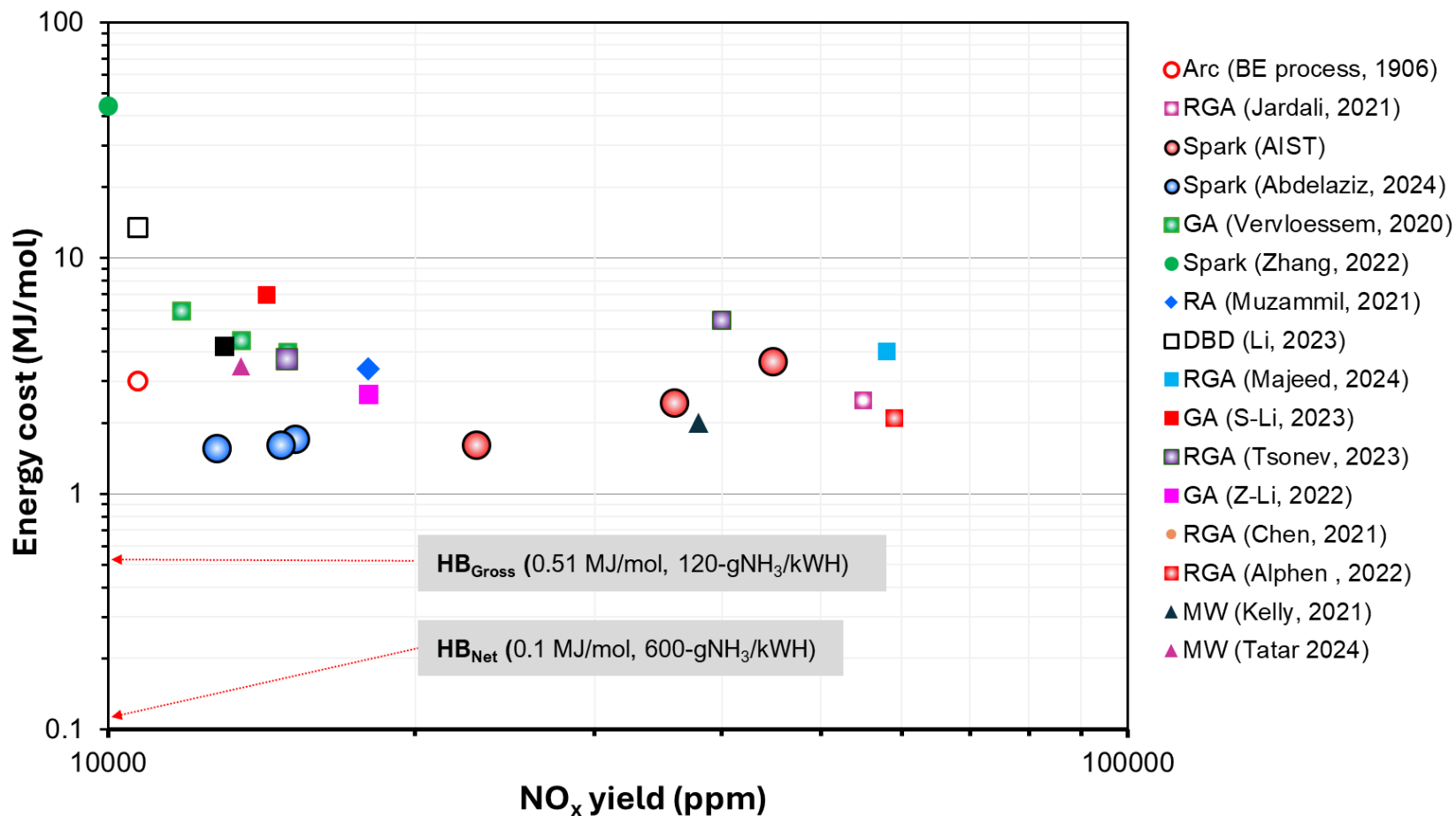
出力変動  
余剰電力  
**Power-to-X**  
Electrification (電化)



# NO<sub>x</sub>収率とエネルギーコスト



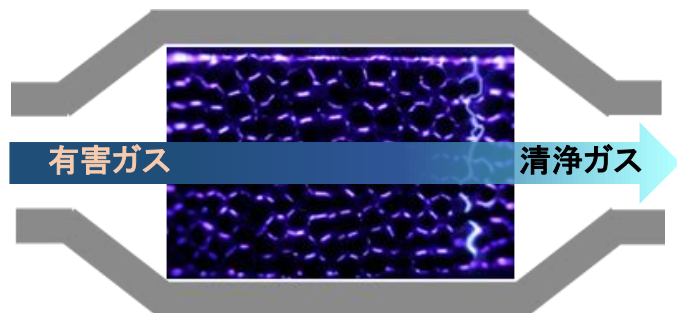
# NO<sub>x</sub>収率とエネルギーコスト



# Summary

(微量成分が対象)

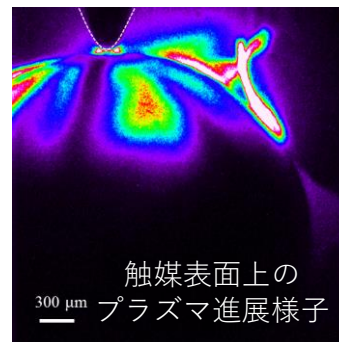
(バルク変換)



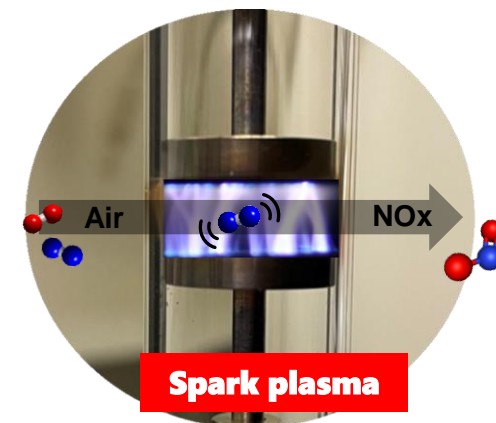
プラズマ反応器

プラズマ触媒法を用いた  
VOC分解技術  
排ガス浄化  
室内空気浄化 (CO除去)  
水処理

TRL : 4~5



プラズマ化学反応の機構解明  
新規プラズマ反応器の開発  
プラズマと触媒の相互作用



余剰電力を化成品Xとして  
変換貯蔵  
(X = NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, CH<sub>4</sub>)

TRL : 2~3