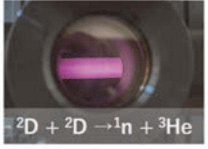
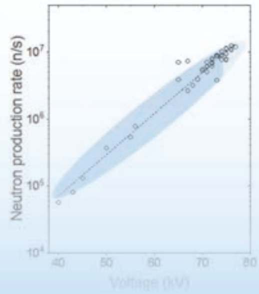
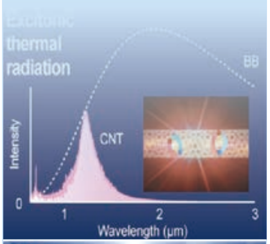
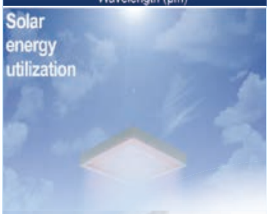




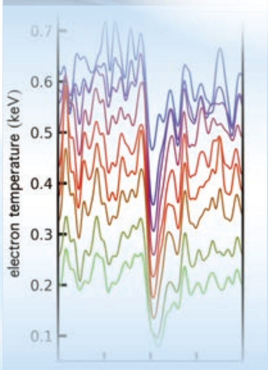


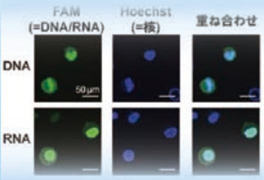


Institute of Advanced Energy

Kyoto University

2023





http://www.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en

Foreword

Director
Takashi Morii

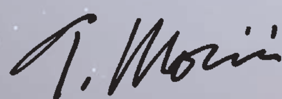
The Institute of Advanced Energy (IAE) was established in May 1996 to explore the energy systems for next generation by going back to the basic principles of nature, and to create new energy theories and technologies for the next generation. Currently, faculty members belonging to the Faculty Consort of Advanced Energy in the Natural Science Platform are engaged in 14 research sections in three divisions, each of which investigates one of the following three basic processes of energy: generation, conversion, and utilization. The institute has set up the Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes to support and stimulates collaborative research to address issues related to complex energy processes. In 2022, the Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science (ICaNS) has been established to work with the Graduate Schools of Energy Science and Engineering to create new concepts, academic foundations, and science and technology for the effective use of carbon dioxide to realize a carbon neutral society.

The two core research areas of the institute are “Plasma and Quantum Energy Science” and “Soft Energy Science.” The former aims to realize nuclear fusion to generate solar energy on earth. The latter aims to achieve highly efficient energy utilization and conversion based on the principles of materials science and energy use by living organisms, which have built the biosphere on earth with solar energy. In addition to actively promoting the internationalization of research and the return of research results to society through industry–academia–government collaboration, we educate students of Liberal Arts and Science Courses and the Graduate School of Energy Science as the Cooperating Chair, foster young researchers in a front-line research environment.

The Joint Usage/Research Center for Zero-Emission Energy, a project accredited by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) in FY2011 enters its third phase of activities, and will further contribute to the zero-emission energy-related research community. As the research hub of Zero-Emission Energy, we collaborate with domestic and overseas researchers over a broad spectrum of academic fields, as well as promote the share-use of cutting-edge research equipment to strengthen the foundation of academic research and to accelerate novel scientific research. In addition, we are also participating in the “Kyoto University Research Coordination Alliance,” which promotes collaboration among the university's research institutes and centers, and the “Uji Campus Base of Equipment Support,” which makes effective use of advanced research facilities. and are actively promoting collaborative projects with other departments within the university. With the Graduate School of Energy Science, we are expanding our educational and research activities internationally at the “International Advanced Energy Science Research and Education Center.”

In Japan, too, the goal of “virtually eliminating greenhouse gas emission by 2050” has been set, and carbon neutrality is now a goal for societies worldwide. In order to achieve virtually zero greenhouse gas emission, it is necessary not only to effectively introduce existing technologies in the processes of energy generation, conversion, and utilization, but also to create new theories and technologies from various scientific perspectives. IAE has been committed to pursue a wide range of research aimed at Zero-Emission Energy, which will play an increasingly important role in achieving carbon neutrality and providing a variety of new energy technology options that can respond to infectious diseases, natural disasters, and other problems.

Under the liberal academic culture of Kyoto University and significance in promoting original and creative research, all the members of the IAE, including Vice Director Kazunari Matsuda, appointed also as Director of ICaNS, and Director Masato Katahira of the Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes, will strive for research activities, education, and international and social contributions. We look forward to your continued support.



CONTENTS

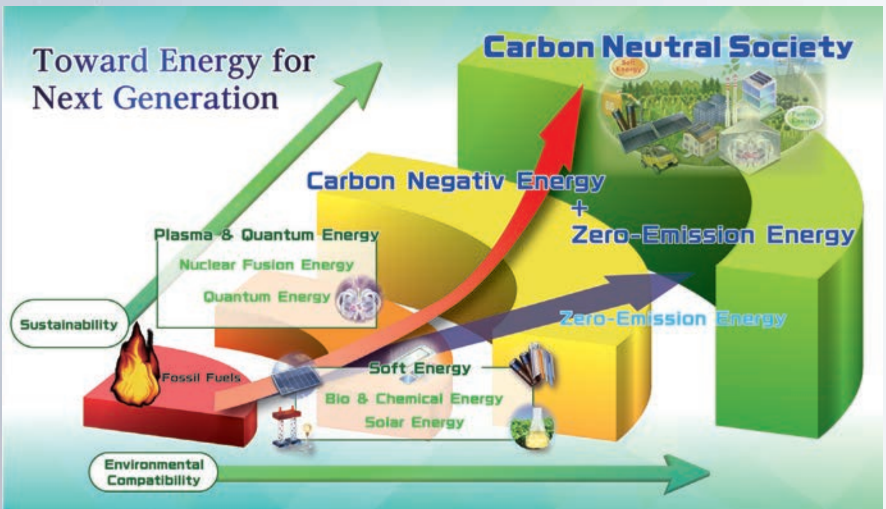
Mission and Goal

The Institute of Advanced Energy (IAE) was established to promote researches to sophisticate the generation, conversion, and utilization of energy. Our goals are
(a) to conduct pioneering research on advanced energy science and technology,
(b) to propose solutions to energy and environmental issues associated with rapid global population expansion, and
(c) to contribute to the sustainable progress of humankind.

We perform a comprehensive approach towards development of next-generation energy systems, which have the potential to replace existing energy systems, with two viewpoints, Quality (harmonization with the environment) and Quantity (social infrastructure). In order to secure sustainable energy resources or systems, our research activities emphasize improving the performance of energy systems, developing new energy resources, and realizing systems for effective use of energy resources, which can be termed as the Zero-Emission Energy System. Moreover, through these endeavors, we aim to foster scientists and engineers who possess advanced knowledge and skills in the energy science and technology.

To meet our objectives, we strive to further explore the research field of Advanced Energy or Zero-Emission Energy by innovating an energy system with high social receptivity and a system capable of incorporating various sources of energy. The human and research resources at IAE are consisted of diverse academic backgrounds. This characteristic provides a unique opportunity to promote interdisciplinary researches coordinated by seemingly different research fields. By taking advantage of these activities, IAE serves as a hub for advanced energy research in Japan and around the world.

These activities will further develop the advanced energy research to contribute to the next generation and contribute to the sustainable growth of society.



Organization Chart

- Director General: Takashi Morii
  - Vice-Director General: Kazunari Matsuda
  - Advisory Committee
  - Steering Committee for Zero-Emission Energy Research

Advanced Energy Generation Division
Division Director: Shigeru Inagaki

- **Quantum Radiation Energy Research Section**
  - Professor: Hideaki Ohgaki
  - Associate Professor (Concurrent): Toshiteru Kii
  - Assistant Professor: Heishun Zen
  - Program-Specific Assistant Professor: Jordi Cravioto Caballero
- **Advanced Atomic Energy Research Section**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Kazunobu Nagasaki
  - Associate Professor: Juro Yagi
  - Assistant Professor: Keisuke Mukai
- **Advanced Plasma Energy Research Section**
  - Professor: Kazunobu Nagasaki
  - Associate Professor: Shinji Kobayashi
- **Complex Plasma System Research Section**
  - Professor: Shigeru Inagaki
  - Associate Professor: Takashi Minami
  - Associate Professor: Shinichiro Kado
  - Assistant Professor: Shinsuke Ohshima
- **Advanced Energy Research Section (for foreign visitors)**

Advanced Energy Conversion Division
Division Director: Kazunari Matsuda

- **Functional Materials Science and Engineering Research Section**
  - Professor: Yuhei Miyauchi
  - Assistant Professor: Taishi Nishihara
- **Advanced Laser Science Research Section**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Kazunari Matsuda
  - Associate Professor: Takashi Nakajima
- **Advanced Energy Structural Materials Research Section**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Kazunari Matsuda
  - Associate Professor: Kazunori Morishita
  - Assistant Professor: Kiyohiro Yabuuchi
- **Nano Optical Science Research Section**
  - Professor: Kazunari Matsuda
  - Assistant Professor: Keisuke Shinokita
- **Clean Energy Conversion Research Section (for domestic visitors)**
  - Professor: Yasuhiro Suzuki

Advanced Energy Utilization Division
Division Director: Masato Katakura

- **Chemical Reaction Complex Processes Research Section**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Toshiyuki Nohira
  - Program-Specific Associate Professor: Kenji Kawaguchi
  - Assistant Professor: Takayuki Yamamoto
  - Assistant Professor: Yutaro Norikawa
- **Molecular Nanotechnology Research Section**
  - Professor: Hiroshi Sakaguchi
  - Assistant Professor: Takahiro Kojima
  - Assistant Professor: Shunpei Nobusue
- **Biofunctional Chemistry Research Section**
  - Professor: Takashi Morii
  - Associate Professor: Eiji Nakata
  - Assistant Professor: Lin Peng
- **Structural Energy Bioscience Research Section**
  - Professor: Masato Katahira
  - Associate Professor: Takashi Nagata
  - Program-Specific Junior Associate Professor: Khattab Sadat Mohamed
  - Assistant Professor: Yudai Yamaoki

Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes
Center Director Masato Katahira (Professor)

- Technical Specialist Staff: Mari Takatsuka, Kiyoshi Tohshi, Kinzo Sakamoto, Masayuki Saimura
- Technical Staff: Takamasa Ohmura
- Technical Staff (Re-employed Staff): Keiji Yaguchi, Tohru Senju, Masashi Shibano
- Specialist Administrative Staff: Keiko Takimoto

- **Self-Assembly Science Research Section**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Takashi Morii
  - Junior Associate Professor: Arivazhagan Rajendran
- **Broad Band Energy Science Research Section**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Shigeru Inagaki
  - Associate Professor: Toshiteru Kii
  - Assistant Professor: Fumiyoshi Kin
- **Environmental Microbiology Research Section (Donation Program)**
  - Program-Specific Professor: Tomijiro Hara
  - Program-Specific Associate Professor: Yumiko Takatsuka
- **Biomass Product Tree Industry-Academia Collaborative Research Laboratory**
  - Professor (Concurrent): Masato Katahira
- **Division of Plasma and Quantum Energy Research**
- **Division of Soft Energy Science Research**
- **Division of International and Industrial Partnership**

Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science
Center Director Kazunari Matsuda (Professor)

- Professor: Toshiyuki Nohira
- Program-Specific Associate Professor: Keiko Kondo
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., IAE): Hideaki Ohgaki
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., IAE): Yuhei Miyauchi
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., IAE): Kazunari Matsuda
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., IAE): Hiroshi Sakaguchi
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., IAE): Takashi Morii
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., IAE): Masato Katahira
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., IAE): Toshiteru Kii
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., IAE): Takashi Nakajima
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., IAE): Eiji Nakata
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., IAE): Takashi Nagata
- Concurrent Faculty (Jr. Assoc. Prof., IAE): Arivazhagan Rajendran
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Heishun Zen
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Taishi Nishihara
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Keisuke Shinokita
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Takayuki Yamamoto
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Yutaro Norikawa
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Shunpei Nobusue
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Peng Lin
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., IAE): Yudai Yamaoki

- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.): Haruo Kawamoto
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.): Takashi Sagawa
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.): Hideyuki Okumura
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.): Kan Hachiya
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.): Eiji Minami
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.): Takaya Ogawa

- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Yasuo Mori
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Haruyuki Atomi
- Concurrent Faculty (Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Tetsuo Sakka
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Naoki Ishida
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Takaaki Satoh
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Naoya Nishi
- Concurrent Faculty (Assoc. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Kazuhiro Fukami
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Akito Nakao
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Naomichi Takemata
- Concurrent Faculty (Assist. Prof., Grad. Sch. Eng.): Yuko Yokoyama

※Grad. Sch. Energy Sci.: Graduate School of Energy Science
※Grad. Sch. Eng.: Graduate: School of Engineering

History


Engineering Research Institute


10th Anniversary of Kyoto University Engineering Research Institute


Institute of Atomic Energy

Institute of Advanced Energy Inaugurated

Institute of Advanced

1914 ◀ Research Center in Faculty of Engineering

1941 ◀ Engineering Research Institute with 5 divisions

1959 ▶ Heliotron A

1960 ▶ Heliotron B

1965 ▶ Heliotron C

1966 ◀ Plasma Physics Laboratory (Faculty of Engineering)

1968 ◀ Moved from the Main Campus to Uji Campus

1969 ▶ Laboratory for Nuclear Reactor Safety Analysis

1970 ▶ Heliotron D

1971 ◀ Renamed to Institute of Atomic Energy with 8 Research divisions

1972

1975

Plasma Physics Laboratory ◀

Start of "Joint Usage/Research Program on Zero-Emission Energy" (2022-2027) ◀
Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science ◀ **2022**

Start of "Joint Usage/Research Program on Zero-Emission Energy" (2016-2021) ◀ **2016**

Start of "Joint Usage/Research Program on Zero-Emission Energy" (2011-2015) ◀ **2011**

2010 ▶ NMR

Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes reorganized ◀ **2006**

National University Corporation Kyoto University ◀ **2004** ▶ Laboratory for Photon and Charged Particle Research, DuET, KU-FEL
▶ Laboratory for Energy Nano-Science Research

1999 ▶ Heliotron J

Institute of Advanced Energy ◀
Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes ◀ **1996**

1983 ▶ Plasma Energy Direct Energy Conversion Laboratory

1981 ▶ High Temperature Liquid Sodium Heat Transfer Experimental Facility
▶ Heliotron DR

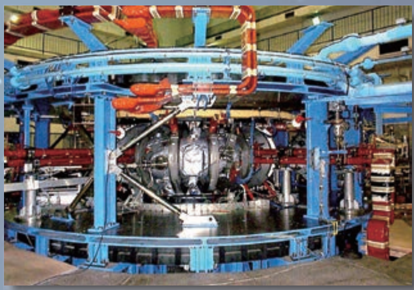
1980 ▶ Heliotron E

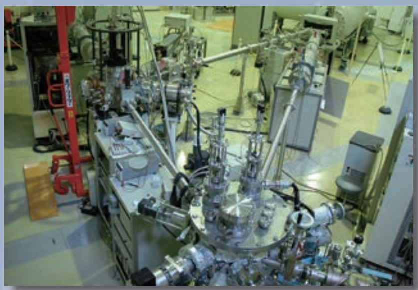
1976

▶ Heliotron DM

▶ Magneto Plasma Research Laboratory

Energy


Heliotron J


DuET


NMR


KU-FEL

Division Introduction

Advanced Energy Generation Division

We promote the development of socio-friendly and fundamental “zero-emission energy system” that should be an inevitable issue sustainable future of humankind, and innovative energy sources with particular function including their application technology.

Advanced Energy Conversion Division

Aiming at the efficient conversion of energy functions and the generation of new energy functions, this division studies fundamental energy-material interaction and its applications, efficient energy-conversion processes, and the development of functional energy materials.

Advanced Energy Utilization Division

The aim of division is the establishment of ‘Emergent Materials Science’ having a similar concept seen in energy-related processes in nature, efficiently converting ‘soft energy’ into ‘electricity’ and ‘valuable chemicals’ without huge consumption. The research projects ongoing cover the researches of energy-related materials sciences, chemistry and biosciences for the development of new technologies for renewable energy conversion and utilization.

Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes

This Laboratory is a core research center for strategic and multidisciplinary collaboration studies in IAE, offering cooperative project activities in the field of the advanced energy. The Center has three divisions : (1) “Division of Plasma and Quantum Energy Research”, for fusion and related advanced energy studies, (2) “Division of Soft Energy Science Research”, that promotes innovative functional materials based on nanotechnology and biotechnology, and (3) “Division of International and Industrial Partnership” that promotes and enhances activities and relationship with foreign and domestic research partners including industry and private sector. Corresponding to the two research areas, “Self-Assembly Science”, “High-Temperature Plasma Equipment Engineering”, “Broad Band Energy Science”, the Donation Program “Environmental Microbiology”, and “Biomass Product Tree Industry-Academia Collaborative Research Laboratory” research sections belong to the Laboratory.

Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science (ICaNS)

To achieve carbon neutrality in 2050, it is necessary to create a new energy system which includes an active carbon dioxide fixation process in addition to "zero emission" technology. We promote the research for new carbon dioxide fixation technologies in collaboration with the Graduate School of Engineering and the Graduate School of Energy Science. We also work on education to disseminate “Carbon-Negative Energy Science”.

Interactions among Divisions

The Institute of Advanced Energy has three divisions including “Advanced Energy Generation Division”, “Advanced Energy Conversion Division”, and “Advanced Energy Utilization Division”. Each division consists of researchers pursuing a variety of scientific research programs as described in the next section. These ongoing research programs aim to establish state-of-art technology for the energy systems in the next generation, especially our current target, the “Zero-Emission Energy” system, which is indispensable for the sustainable development of humankind.

In addition to these research activities ongoing in the Divisions, the interdisciplinary collaborative research programs surely accelerate the development of “Zero-Emission Energy” system. Towards this goal, the Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes is established to support interdisciplinary collaborative research projects among the researchers in three divisions since the establishment of the laboratory. Such collaborations through the projects now focus on two research categories of “Plasma & Quantum Energy” and “Soft Energy”. This multilayered structure of our research activities has enhanced the comprehensive capabilities of the institute, thereby creating a distinctive characteristic of our institute. Furthermore, the Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science was established in 2022, and the researchers from each research division are working for the realization of a carbon-neutral society.

Quantum Radiation Energy Research Section

Research on Generation and Application of New Quantum Radiations, i.e. Compact MIR Free Electron Laser, Table-Top THz coherent radiation, and Laser-Compton Gamma-ray. International collaboration research on renewable implementation in ASEAN.

Professor
Hideaki Ohgaki

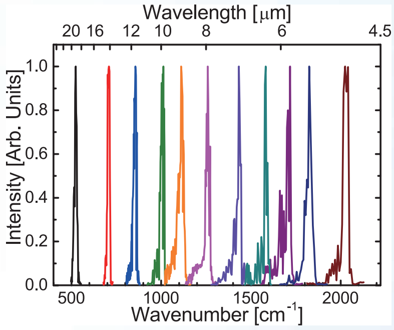
Assistant Professor
Heishun Zen

Program-Specific
Assistant Professor
Jordi Cravioto Caballero

Associate Professor
(Concurrent)
Toshiteru Kii

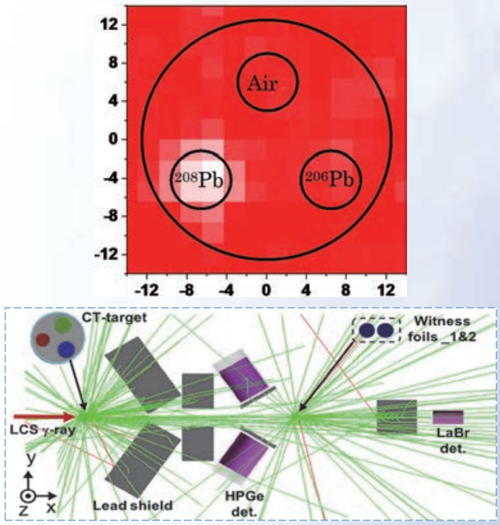
Generation and Application of New Quantum Radiation

Generation and application of new quantum radiations from relativistic electron beams have been studied. Free electron laser, which is generated by a high brightness electron beam from an accelerator, is a tunable laser with high power. We have developed a thermionic cathode RF gun with our original RF control system to generate mid-infrared FEL with a compact accelerator system. In 2008 we succeeded in FEL power saturation at 13.6 μm in wavelength and now the FEL can provide the intense laser light in the wavelength region from 3.4 to 26 μm. As application researchers, we promote the mode-selective phonon excitation experiment to study wide-gap semiconductors in cooperation with in-house users as well as outside users. Generation and application of Laser-Compton Gamma-ray beam have been studied for the nuclear safeguard and security technology. A short period undulator consisting of bulk high Tc superconducting magnet and table- top THz coherent radiation have been studied. We promote international collaboration research on renewable energy implementation in ASEAN as well.



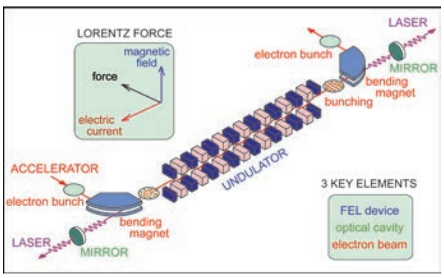
Wavelength Tunability of KU-FEL

This graph shows the wavelength tenability of KU-FEL. We can freely change the FEL wavelength from 3.4 to 26 μm by changing the electron beam energy from 36 to 20 MeV. The spectral width of the FEL is around 1–3 percent in FWHM.



Isotope CT by using Laser-Compton Gamma-ray beam

Isotope mapping by using Laser-Compton Gamma-ray beam generated in collision of electron beam and laser has been developed to apply nuclear safeguard.



Principle of FEL

Generation of Free Electron Laser (FEL) is based on the micro-bunching phenomenon driven by a high brightness electron beam which interacts with electro-magnetic field.

Advanced Atomic Energy Research Section

We design and develop the zero-emission energy system powered by fusion, from its generation to utilization, and analyze it from environment, socioeconomics, and sustainability aspects.

Associate Professor
Juro Yagi

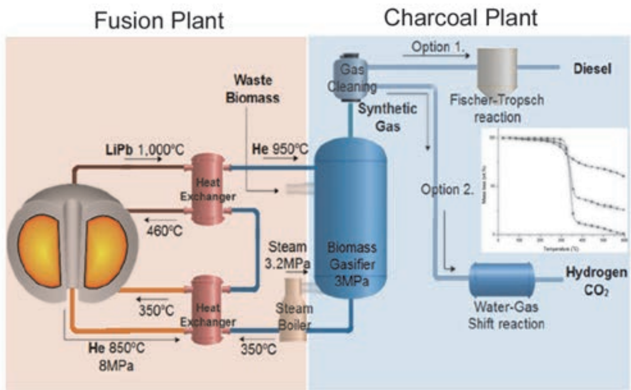
Assistant Professor
Keisuke Mukai

Professor (Concurrent)
Kazunobu Nagasaki

Design, Development and Assessment of Fusion Energy Systems

Zero-emission energy system that has little constraints of resource and environment is expected to provide ultimate solution for sustainable development of human in the global scale.

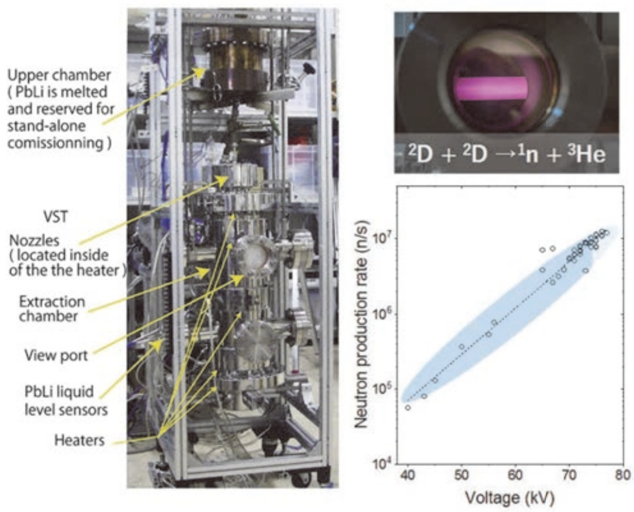
We study the fusion system design and development, as well as the integrated evaluation from social and environmental aspects. Development of new fusion device to generate neutron beam, conversion of fusion energy, and its application for the production of clean fuels are performed. Fusion is investigated from its generation to the application and adaptation to the future society. We are one of the leading research team of fusion technology, and regarded as a key station of international collaboration. Study of "Sustainability" on energy and environment is also our major topic.



Concept of Fusion-Biomass Hybrid system

Fusion blanket research

Fusion reactor requires blanket that utilizes neutron to produce fuels. Experimental system for fusion neutron behavior in the simulated assembly with an integrated material system is established as the 1st attempt in the world. Vacuum sieve tray (VST) concept developed by our group is tested to demonstrate the efficient recovery of heat and fuel tritium from liquid lithium lead circulating fusion blankets. Tritium pumping system to reduce tritium inventory in a fusion reactor and impurity reduction method in liquid metal to improve material compatibility are also investigated.



Fusion Blanket experiment with fusion neutron source (right), vacuum sieve tray experimental setup (left)

Advanced Plasma Energy Research Section

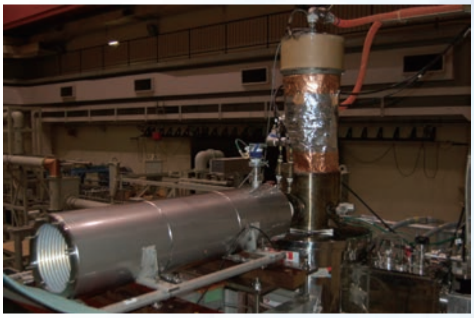
High-power microwave system and high-power neutral beam injection for plasma heating and current drive, and plasma diagnostics using microwaves and beam emission spectroscopy are being developed by controlling charged particles and electromagnetic field.

Professor
Kazunobu Nagasaki

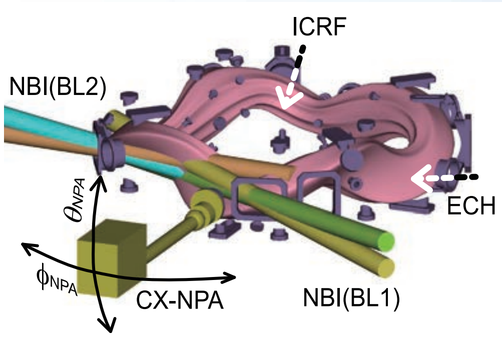
Associate Professor
Shinji Kobayashi

Development of Advanced Energy by electromagnetic waves and particle beams

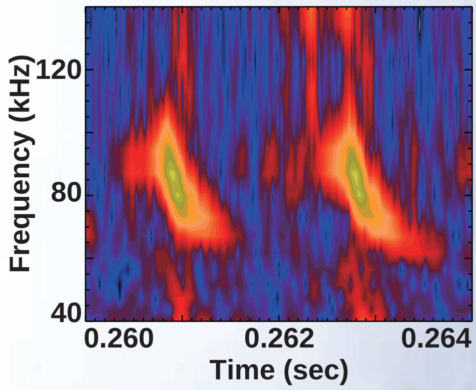
Advanced and innovative control methods for the collective behavior of charged particles are being developed in this research section to bring about enormous contributions to the human beings. Emphasized are particularly studies of nonlinear interactions between charged particles and electromagnetic fields. Production, heating, current drive and MHD suppression of fusion plasmas by electron cyclotron resonance are studied by using high-power microwave sources such as magnetrons and gyrotrons and neutral beam injection system. Application of microwaves is also targeted for development of heating and current drive systems. Neutral beam injection system based on high power hydrogen ion sources is used for an attractive scheme for sustainment of high-density plasmas and an effective active actuator of momentum and plasma current, which enables us to control the plasma transport to a preferable plasma confinement condition. In order to realize optimization of magnetic configuration in helical devices, we originally designed and constructed an advanced helical device, Heliotron J in Kyoto University. In the Heliotron J device, we have been also developing plasma diagnostics such as radiometers, reflectometers and active beam spectroscopic systems (charge-exchange recombination spectroscopy and beam emission spectroscopy) to understand the heat, momentum and particle transport. Particle and heat transport in magnetically confined plasmas are studied by computational simulation using transport analysis codes based on heat absorption profile calculations.



High-power microwave source "Gyrotron"
A gyrotron produces a Gaussian-shaped microwave beam of 70 GHz 500 kW power, which is used for production, heating and current drive of fusion plasmas.



Neutral beam injection system and active beam spectroscopy for Heliotron J
Two beam lines of neutral beam injection system has a maximum applied voltage of 30 keV and maximum injection power of 0.7 MW, respectively. Active beam spectroscopy, charge exchange and beam emission spectroscopies, are being developed to obtain spatiotemporal structure of density, temperature and flow velocity and their fluctuations.

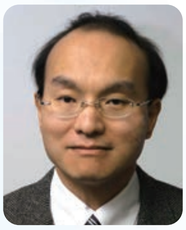


Performance improvement of magnetically confined plasmas by control and suppression of instabilities
Our aim is to have good plasma confinement by means of the control and suppression of several kinds of unfavorable instabilities in high-temperature plasmas, based on experimental and numerical studies. In particular, we are interested in the resonant wave-particle interaction, which leads to risky degradation in a fusion plasma and are commonly observed in nature.

Complex Plasma Systems Research Section

Various collective phenomena appear in complex plasmas where many structures coexist. Fusion plasma is a typical complex plasma in which collective effects induce new structures and thus the plasma is constantly changing. We aim to understand the laws of this plasma wandering in order to generate fusion energy.


Professor
Shigeru Inagaki


Associate Professor
Takashi Minami


Associate Professor
Shinichiro Kado


Assistant Professor
Shinsuke Ohshima

Complex collective phenomena appear in plasmas in which many elements and structures coexist. Such a plasma is called a complex plasma. A plasma is a collection of charged particles such as electrons and ions. When the plasma has large energy, collective motions of the plasma, such as waves, undulations, flows, and vortices, are created. Accompanying this plasma motion, heat and charged particles become homogeneous or localized. The resultant inhomogeneity of heat and particles creates new plasma motion, and then the plasma is constantly changing. This "law of plasma wandering" leads to plasma motion on a variety of spatiotemporal scales that cannot be predicted from the motion of individual charged particles.

The "Fusion plasma" is a complex plasma, and it exhibits a great variety of dynamics. In order to realize fusion, we need to understand this complex plasma system. For this purpose, we are trying to clarify the "law of Panta Rhei" of plasmas. Observation is the key to understanding the law. To "observe" it is necessary to create and measure a complex plasma system. In this research field, in order to realize plasma fusion high energy plasma is generated in the plasma experimental device "Heliotron J", and is measured using light and electromagnetic waves, and the data is analyzed. We are working with theory and simulation to explore the "law of Panta Rhei" for thermal fusion.

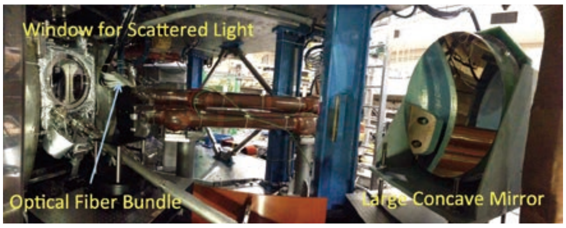
Probing What Is Real in Plasma Using Optical Emission

Optical emission from plasmas includes plenty of information such as density, temperature, ionic species and their fluctuations. "Know the enemy (plasma) and know yourself (measurement methods and data), then you can fight the hundred battles without fear" —the real plasma properties that have never been known to anyone will be in our hands.

Plasma emits various line spectra as can be seen through a simple grating film. One can draw huge amount of information from the high-grade spectrographs.

Temperature and density diagnostic for super-high temperature plasma using the latest laser and optical technologies

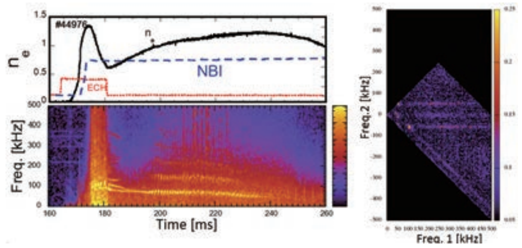
Plasma exists over wide scale range from super-low to super-high temperature and density. If you can know the exact density and temperature, you can know the real plasma properties. We are developing the Nd:YAG laser Thomson scattering diagnostic system based on the latest laser and optical technologies. We will explore the world of over-100-million-degree temperature plasmas into which any diagnostic instruments cannot be inserted.



Nd:YAG laser Thomson scattering system installed in Heliotron J

Characterization of Plasma Turbulence Based on Spectral Analysis

Confined plasma is, in reality, far from calm. There are many types of turbulent fluctuations growing from the non-uniform plasma parameters. They enhance the transport and degrade the plasma confinement property. For the characterization of the turbulence, we applied various kind of spatiotemporal spectral analysis methods and trying to figure out the correlation between the turbulence and the plasma confinement.



Measurement and signal processing for the turbulent plasma fluctuations. Various spectral analysis techniques are useful for determining the eddy size, frequency and non-linear coupling of the turbulences.

Functional Materials Science and Engineering Research Section

Our research focuses on the physical properties of nanoscale/quantum materials and their applications in energy conversion/utilization technologies. In particular, materials science and engineering for highly efficient use of solar light and thermal energy are the subjects of interest.

Professor
Yuhei Miyauchi

Assistant Professor
Taishi Nishihara

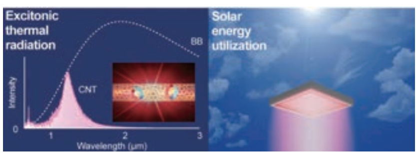
Energy science based on the functional properties of nanoscale/quantum materials

Our research focuses on the physical properties, functions, and energy applications of materials that exhibit significant quantum mechanical effects, such as carbon nanotubes (CNT) and recently discovered topological materials. The aim is to create new technologies for highly efficient use of solar light/thermal energy that will contribute to the realization of a sustainable energy society. To understand the unique physical properties of these materials from the fundamental principles and extract superior functions that exceed the limits of conventional materials, we are promoting interdisciplinary research that covers basic sciences, including condensed matter physics and materials synthesis, as well as thermal, mechanical, electronic, and optical engineering along with the fabrication of integrated materials.

1) Highly-efficient solar energy conversion application of carbon nanotube's quantum thermal optical properties

In various engineering fields, properties of available materials determine the physical limits of implementable functions. Thus, the emergence of new material systems with unconventional physical properties may bring innovation to various fields including energy science. To find the seeds of this innovation, it is necessary to accumulate basic research on novel physical properties and link the results to the future development of energy science and technology.

As a part of such efforts, we have been developing an innovative solar energy spectrum converter by introducing the latest findings that we have discovered in CNT—generation of narrow-band exciton thermal radiation in high-temperature CNT—to the engineering of thermal radiation control. This research aims to convert broadband solar energy into narrowband energy with high efficiency and apply it to future solar energy utilization technologies, such as highly efficient solar thermal power generation, solar steam generation, and solar thermal material synthesis.



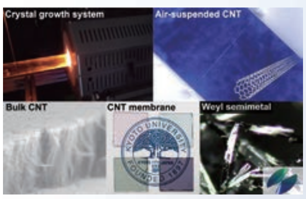
Quantum thermal-photophysical properties of carbon nanotubes and their applications.
Narrow-band thermal exciton emission spectra of semiconducting carbon nanotubes at about 1500 K (left) and schematic of solar energy spectral conversion using the excitonic thermal radiation of a carbon nanotube assembly film (right).

2) Integrated functional nanomaterials for energy applications

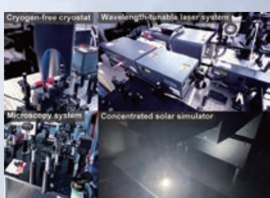
When nanomaterials are integrated for use in macroscale engineering, interactions among each component material often cause significant changes in their physical properties. Thus, understanding the physical properties of the individual nanomaterial alone is not sufficient to accurately predict as well as design the physical properties and functions of macroscopic assembly of nanomaterials for their use in engineering. In addition, it is relevant to elucidate the physical properties and functions that emerge in the macroscopic assembly for the design and property control of integrated materials in which nanomaterials are used as building blocks. We are working on the creation of highly functional and high-value-added nanocarbon-integrated materials, such as single chiral structure nanotube assembly and nanotube composites with excellent optical, thermal, electronic, and mechanical properties. This study aims at their applications to high-efficiency solar energy utilization technology, high-performance thermal management materials, and ultrahigh specific strength materials for extremely fuel-efficient transportation machinery. Further, to develop expensive high-performance nanocarbon materials into low-cost materials that can be used ubiquitously on a global scale, we will promote comprehensive studies such as developing technologies for sustainable procurement of raw materials and energy required for their synthesis.

3) Development of unconventional infrared photoelectric conversion device using quantum materials

We are studying new methods for the synthesis and growth of quantum materials, as well as exploring novel physical properties and functions of such materials to realize high-performance energy conversion technologies that can surpass the physical limits posed by conventional materials. As a research infrastructure for this purpose, our laboratory is equipped with crystal growth systems of various quantum materials and advanced physical property measurement facilities that can perform various spectroscopic measurements, such as time-domain, frequency-domain, spatially-resolved, polarization-resolved, and micro-current measurements on microscopic samples in a wide temperature range. As a part of the research using such facilities, we are studying infrared photoelectric conversion phenomena due to the unconventional mechanism in topological quantum materials. Ultimately, we aim to develop an efficient direct photoelectric conversion technique for mid-infrared thermal radiation from heat sources such as industrial waste heat, geothermal heat, and domestic waste heat.



Synthesis and assembly of various quantum materials



Broadband optical property measurement systems

Advanced Laser Science Research Section

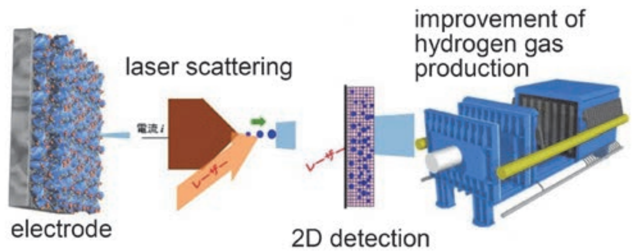
The use of lasers enables us to provide energy to the target materials and monitor their real-time change without any physical contact. We fully utilize such properties of lasers to synthesize nanomaterials and carry out the real-time monitoring of their dynamics.

Associate Professor
Takashi Nakajima

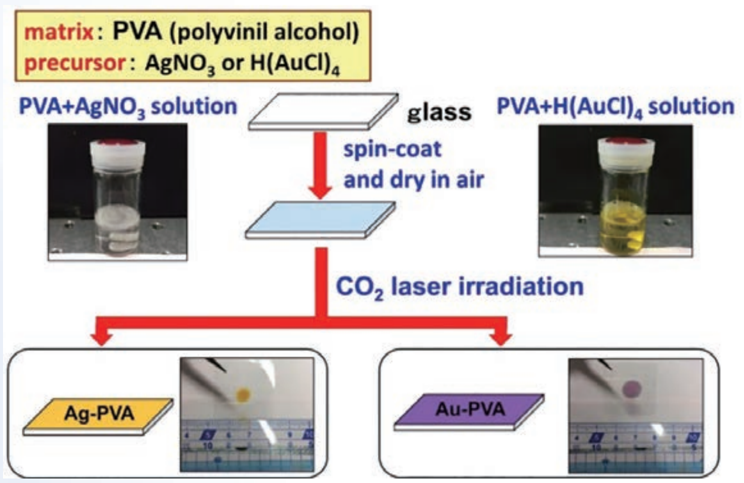
Professor (Concurrent)
Kazunari Matsuda

In-situ synthesis and real-time analysis of nanomaterials using lasers

Typical strategies to modify the film properties are to introduce a multilayer structure or nanoparticles in the film matrix. Our aim is to develop a new technique to in-situ synthesize nanoparticles in the film matrix using a laser, and utilize them for new optical devices. Another important subject we are working on is to develop a new optical technique to monitor the formation of nanobubbles during the electrolysis with an aim to improve the efficiency of water electrolysis for the efficient production of hydrogen gas.



Optical detection of bubbles during electrolysis
By clarifying the formation process of hydrogen bubbles during the water electrolysis by laser scattering technique we can design better electrodes with optimized morphology.



In-situ synthesis of polymer-metal nanocomposite film
By irradiating a CO_2 laser at 1 W for 10 sec the polymer film with a precursor of nanoparticles turns into nanocomposite films.

Advanced Energy Structural Materials Research Section

Innovative structural materials R&D with focusing on nanomeso structural control, and basic research for understanding materials performance and behavior

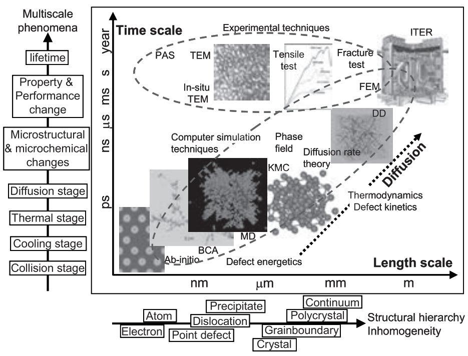
Associate Professor
Kazunori Morishita

Assistant Professor
Kiyohiro Yabuuchi

Professor (Concurrent)
Kazunari Matsuda

Multiscale Modeling of Irradiation Processes of Fusion Materials

Many international programs are being underway for developing nuclear fusion reactors, which are one of the promising earth-friendly candidates for future energy sources. Material's issues are of critical importance, because reactors' integrity is basically determined by the component materials that suffer from severe irradiations. For developing irradiation-resistant materials, the database on materials' behavior during irradiation is required. However, they should reluctantly be obtained using the alternative, existing irradiation facilities such as fission reactors and ion accelerators, because of no actual fusion reactors at present. To overcome the difficulties caused by the difference between the two environments, a methodology to predict material's behavior in the actual environment using the existing materials' data is required. Our efforts have been made to establish the methodology. Molecular dynamics, kinetic Monte-Carlo, ab-initio calculations, and rate-theory equations are powerful tools to understand radiation damage processes, which occur at a wide variety of time and length scales.



Multiscale radiation damage process

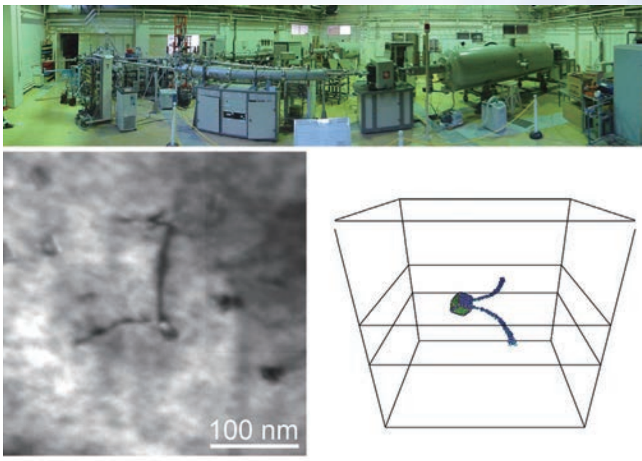
Radiation damage processes show different behavior depending on time and length-scales that you are observing. To understand these multiscale phenomena, various investigation methods using computer simulations and experiments should complementarily be employed.

R&D of fusion reactor materials

We study the materials for divertor and blanket to realize fusion reactor. It is essential for fusion reactor to develop plasma facing material. Plasma facing material is used under the high heat flux and high energy particle irradiation such as neutron. Especially, the property degradation due to the high energy particle irradiation (irradiation embrittlement) is one of the most important issues for lifetime of fusion blanket. It is required to predict the degradation for the design and economy. We study the irradiation embrittlement using an ion accelerator, DuET. DuET has two beam line, heavy ion beam and He ion beam, and it enable the irradiation experiment under the condition close to the fusion reactor. We join various domestic and international project to realize the fusion reactor.

Fundamental study for materials science

Lattice defects play an important role in the various issues and property changes in materials. Ion accelerator has been well known as the way to induce oversaturation point defects into materials and has contributed to the development of materials science. We study on the point defects in materials using the ion accelerator to elucidate the fundamental theory of materials science. Moreover, we develop the materials with higher or new properties by nano-meso microstructure control.



The interaction between vacancy cluster induced by ion accelerator and a dislocation: comparison between experimental study and computational study.

Nano Optical Science Research Section

We are studying about development of novel optical physics and its application for energy conversion based on nano-science from the viewpoint of solid state physics, material science, and device engineering.

Professor
Kazunari Matsuda

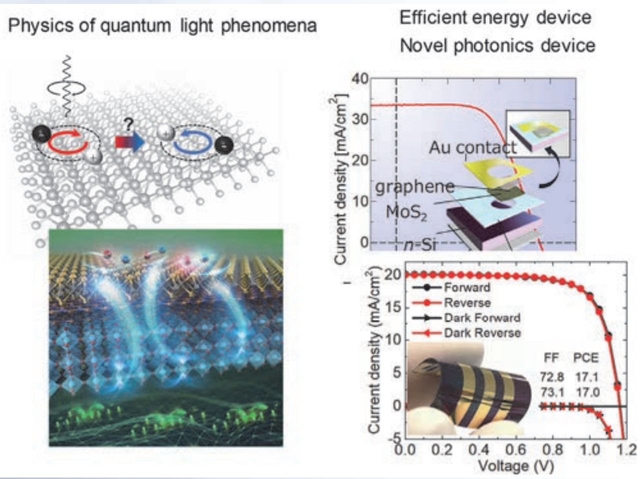
Assistant Professor
Keisuke Shinokita

Development of Novel Optical Physics and its Application for Energy Conversion

Research objectives in our group are "development of novel optical physics and its application based on nano-science for energy generation and conversion". We are trying to open new horizon on the energy science by introduction of nano-materials, quantum optical physics, and device application. The understanding of physics of emerging quantum optical phenomena in extreme low-dimensional materials are important issues toward next generation light energy sciences.

1) Photophysics and Applications of Nanomaterials

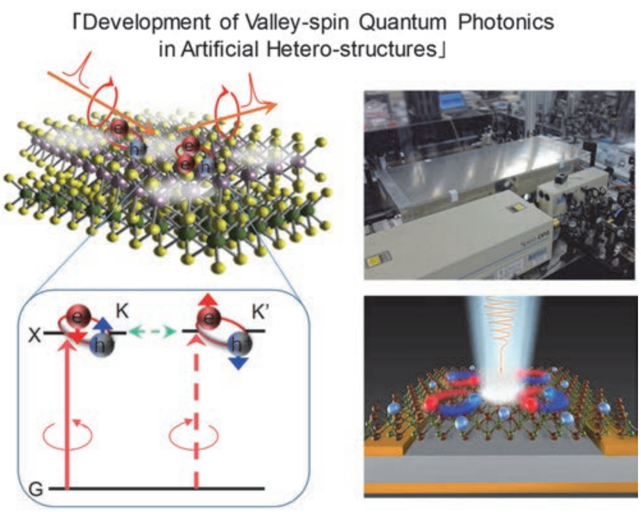
In the nano-meter size materials (nano-material), the novel electronic and optical properties are emerged by quantum effect of electronic systems. Our research focuses on photophysical properties and applications of nanomaterials including carbon nanotubes, graphene, and atomically thin semiconductors in which distinct quantum effects dominate their physical properties. We make use of advanced optical spectroscopic techniques to clarify the physical properties of nanomaterials for developing novel energy-efficient devices.



Physics in quantum light phenomena, and application for novel energy devices.
(Left) Schematic of valley-spin polarized exciton dynamics in atomically thin materials and novel excitonic states in their artificial hetero-structures. (Right) Novel energy conversion device based on atomically thin semiconductors and graphene. Flexible solar cell device using the organic-inorganic perovskite materials.

2) Novel Photonics Based on Atomically Thin Materials

Atomically thin-layered material including graphene comprising from monolayer carbon atoms has attracted much interest for both fundamental research and practical application because of exotic quantum states. In the atomically thin materials, the strong coupling of valley and spin degree of freedom induces novel physical degree of freedom as "valley-spin" in monolayer two dimensional transition metal dichalcogenides (MX_2; M=Mo, W, X=S, Se, Te). Recently, we found the new route for valley-spin quantum optics through the series of studies by quantum control of valley-spin states, revealed by femtosecond ultrafast spectroscopy and field effect transistor (FET) device. Thus, we would like to develop the new field of valley-spin quantum photonics providing great impacts on the optical and material science research. Moreover, we extend these fundamental studies to application of valley-spin quantum photonics.



Development of valley-spin quantum photonics in artificial hetero-structure.
(Left) Schematic of quantum control of valley-spin polarized states in artificial hetero-structure. (Right) Experimental setup of state of art femtosecond spectroscopy and device structure for valley-spin quantum optics.

Chemical Reaction Complex Processes Research Section

We are studying materials and systems to realize renewable energies like photovoltaics and bioenergy as the major primary energy source for human beings. We are conducting innovative researches that cover the phases from basic research to applications mainly based on electrochemistry and biochemistry.

Program-Specific Associate Professor
Kenji Kawaguchi

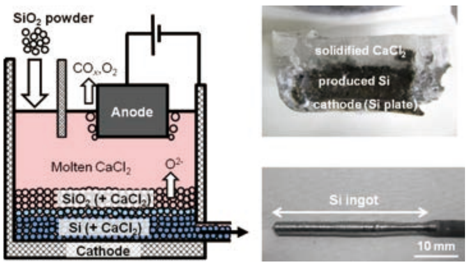
Assistant Professor
Takayuki Yamamoto

Assistant Professor
Yutaro Norikawa

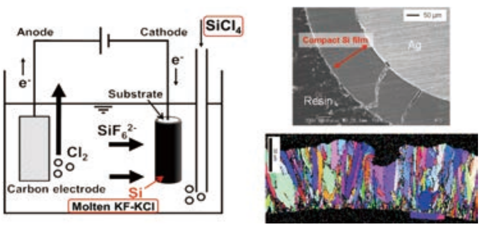
Professor (Concurrent)
Toshiyuki Nohira

Development of new production processes for solar silicon utilizing molten salt electrolysis

Crystalline silicon solar cells are the most spreading in the world owing to the advantages of high efficiency, high durability, harmlessness for the environment, and abundant resources. Naturally, they are expected to play a major role in the era of full-fledged dissemination of solar cells. However, high purity silicon (or solar-grade silicon, 6N purity), which is necessary for the solar cells, is currently produced by a similar method that was developed for the production of semiconductor-grade silicon (11N purity). A new production method of solar-grade silicon is required because the conventional production method has the disadvantages of low energy efficiency, low productivity, and high cost. From this background, we have proposed a new production method of silicon from the purified silica (SiO_2) feedstock by using molten salt electrolysis. We have already verified the principle of the method, and are now tackling the development of continuous electrolysis process and the improvement of purity. Also, we have proposed a new production method of crystalline silicon film by molten salt electroplating. For this method, we have already confirmed the principle as well. We are now taking on the improvement of fi lm quality and the utilization of $SiCl_4$ as a silicon source.



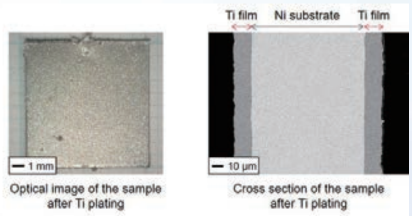
A new production method of solar-grade silicon by the electrochemical reduction of silica in molten salt



A new production method of silicon films for solar cells by the molten slat electroplating

Development of Plating Process of Titanium Utilizing Molten Salt Electrolysis

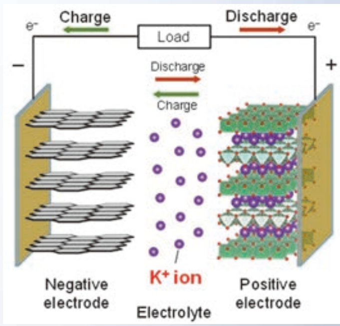
To utilize surface properties of titanium and its alloys, a method to form a titanium film on the substrate has shown great promise. We are developing a plating method in molten salt as a method that enables uniform titanium deposition even on substrates with complex shapes.



Obtained Ti films with smooth surface by the molten salt electroplating

Development of next-generation batteries using highly-safe ionic liquid electrolytes

Renewable energy resources such as solar and wind power are intermittent resources, and their power generations are largely dependent on the weather. Thus, introduction of a large amount of renewable energy requires large-scale power storage systems such as large-sized batteries. Although current lithium-ion batteries are candidates for large-sized batteries, scarce resources (lithium, cobalt) and flammable electrolytes (organic solvents) are used as main components, which will be a major barrier for the widespread distribution in the future. Therefore, we are now developing next-generation batteries utilizing abundant resources (sodium, potassium, etc.) and safer electrolytes (ionic liquids).



Principle of potassium-ion battery

Molecular Nanotechnology Research Section

Nanoscience and technology, ultimate method for producing new materials assembling from single molecules, are studied for energy sector such as organic transistors and solar cells.

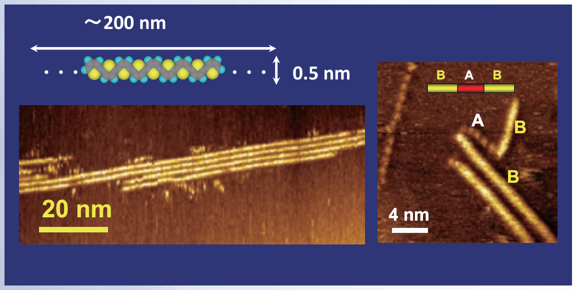
Professor
Hiroshi Sakaguchi

Assistant Professor
Takahiro Kojima

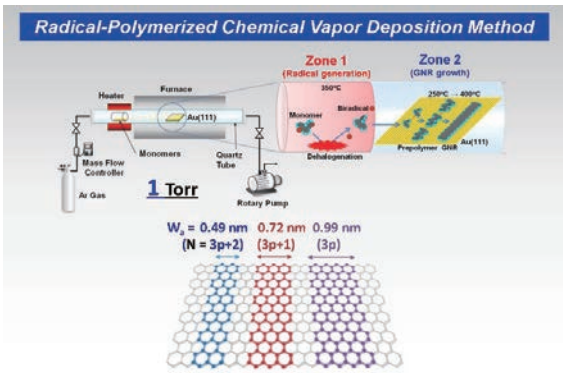
Assistant Professor
Shunpei Nobusue

Nanoscience and technology using single molecules

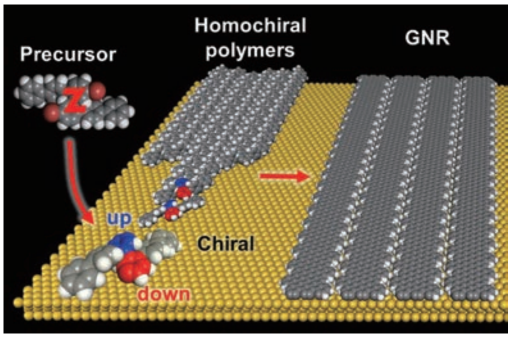
Nanoscience and technology, ultimate techniques for producing new materials assembling from single molecules, are desired to apply in energy sector. Highly efficient devices such as field-effect transistors, solar cells, batteries could be realized by using nanotechnology. We have developed “Electrochemical Epitaxial Polymerization” technique which is a totally new molecular assembling technique of molecular wires on metal surface from single molecules using intense electric field at solid- solution interface (electric double layer). Also, “radical-polymerized chemical vapor deposition” technique which is totally new method to produce grapheme nanoribbons using high concentration of monomer radicals at interface between substrate and gas has been developed. Unprecedented molecular-wire materials consisting of carbon for energy usage will be developed by the use of these techniques. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon molecules for a monomer of molecular wire and for molecular electronics will be synthesized using our new methodology. Organic electronic devices such as field effect transistors, photovoltaics, batteries and photocatalysis will be developed using our new techniques.



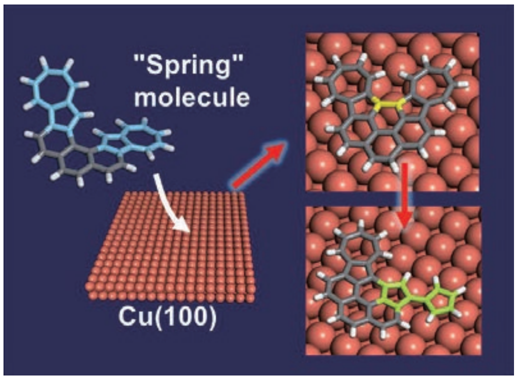
Conducting polymer wires array
Conducting polymer wires array on metal surface by the use of ‘Electrochemical Epitaxial Polymerization’ technique.



Bottom-up synthesis of graphene nanoribbons
Extremely narrow carbon wires developed by our bottom-up surface synthesis technique.



Bio-mimetic surface synthesis of graphene nanoribbons
GNRs can be produced by bio-mimetic principles consisting of chiral transformation, of designed z-bar-linkage precursors, self-assembly, homochiral polymerization and dehydrogenation.



Strain-induced skeleton rearrangement of hydrocarbon molecules on surface
Designed spring molecules on Cu surface can be transformed into the functional fluvalene skeleton.

Biofunctional Chemistry Research Section

Our research group is exploring the design and the construction of biomacromolecules “tailored” for pursuing highly efficient energy utilization.

Professor
Takashi Morii

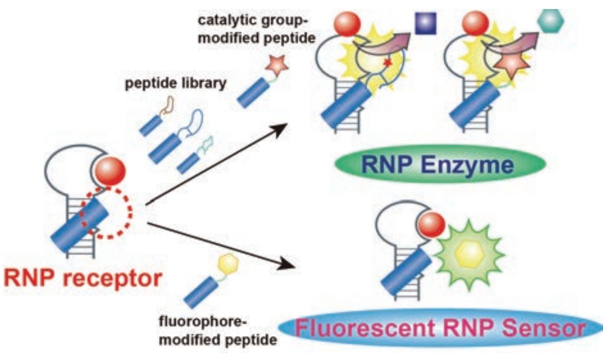
Associate Professor
Eiji Nakata

Assistant Professor
Peng Lin

A design principle of functional biomolecules for highly effective energy utilization

A transition to renewable energy technologies requires new chemistry to learn from nature. It is our challenge to understand the efficient bioenergetic processes of nature and to construct human-engineered energy utilization systems. The research interests in our group focus on the design and assembly of biomacromolecules for energy conversion, catalysis and signal transduction in water, the solvent of life.

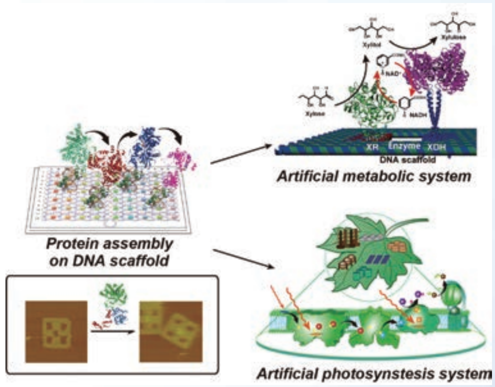
We take synthetic, organic chemical, biochemical and biophysical approaches to understand the biological molecular recognition and chemical reactions. Miniature proteins and protein/nucleic acids assemblies are explored to construct artificial biomimetic devices mimicking the function of biological systems and imaging cellular signals by fluorescent biosensors. New biomolecular assemblies are designed to realize artificial receptors and enzymes based on the complex of RNA and protein, and artificial metabolic systems for useful chemicals.



Stepwise molding of functional ribonucleopeptide (RNP) complexes

Exploring functional biomacromolecules by using RNP complexes.

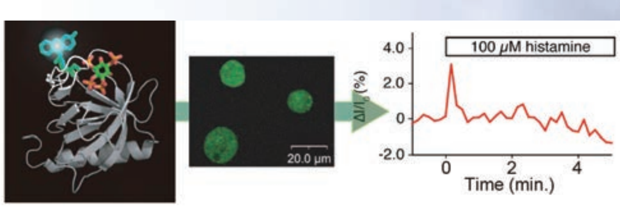
Design strategies to tailor receptors, sensors and enzymes are explored by utilizing structurally well-defined protein-RNA complexes. Stepwise strategies of the structure-based design, in vitro selection and the chemical modification afford highly specific receptors for biologically important ligands, such as ATP and the phosphorylated tyrosine residue within a defined amino acid sequence.



Nanoassembly of enzymes and receptors to realize artificial metabolic systems

Cellular chemical transformation processes take place in several reaction steps, with multiple enzymes cooperating in specific fashion to catalyze sequential steps of chemical transformations. One is the most popular natural system is photosynthesis system. Such natural systems are effectively reconstructed in vitro when the individual enzymes are placed in their correct relative orientations.

DNA nano-structure such as DNA-origami can be used as “molecular switchboards” to arrange enzymes and other proteins with nanometer- scale precision. A new method was developed based on proteins, to locate specific proteins by means of special “adapters” known as DNA binding proteins. Several different adapters carrying different proteins can bind independently to defined locations on this type of nanostructure. By using the system, nanoassembly of enzymes and receptors will be constructed as the multi-enzymatic reaction system to realize artificial metabolic systems.



Real-time fluorescent monitoring of IP_4 production in the single cells

Exploring functional biomacromolecules by using RNP complexes.

Structure-based design provide alternative strategy to construct protein-based biosensors that assess intracellular dynamics of second messengers and metabolites.

Structural Energy Bioscience Research Section

We study development of efficient utilization of woody biomass and understanding of life phenomena related to diseases on the basis of structural biology.

Professor
Masato Katahira

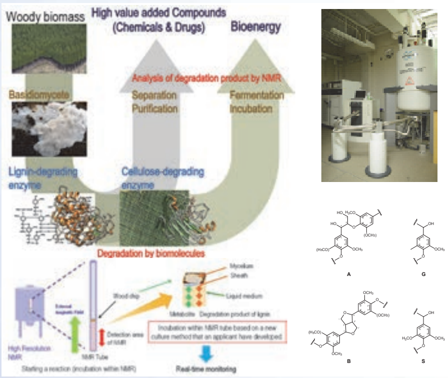
Associate Professor
Takashi Nagata

Program-Specific Senior Lecturer
KHATTAB Sadat Mohamed Rezk

Assistant Professor
Yudai Yamaoki

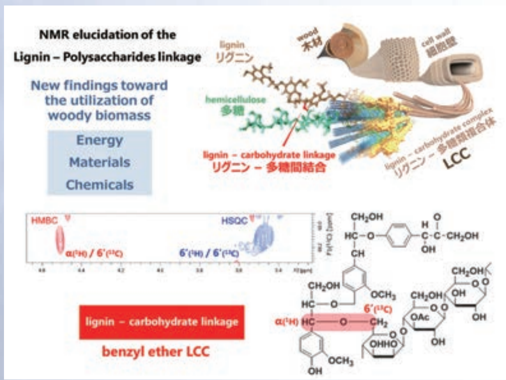
Efficient utilization of woody biomass and life phenomena related to diseases on structural biology

We develop the way to efficiently obtain bioenergy and value-added materials from woody biomass by means of powers of living organisms or enzymes, without emission of hazardous substances. Our final goal is the paradigm shift from oil refinery to biorefinery. We also develop the method to directly obtain NMR spectra of nucleic acids and proteins introduced into living human cells. With this in-cell NMR method, we study life phenomena related to disease for development of drugs. Both the researches are conducted at molecular/atomic resolutions.

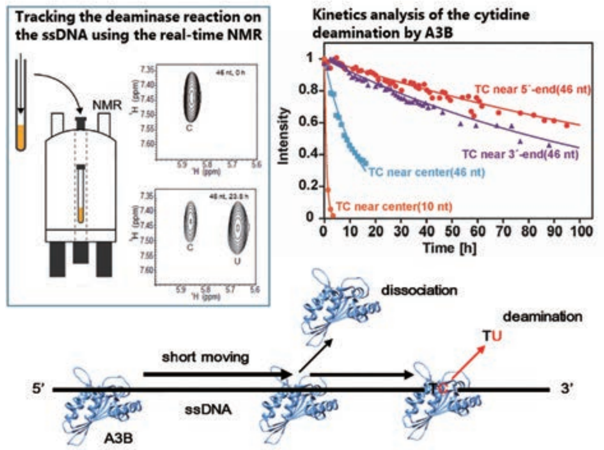


Biorefinery based on biodegradation of woody biomass studied by NMR

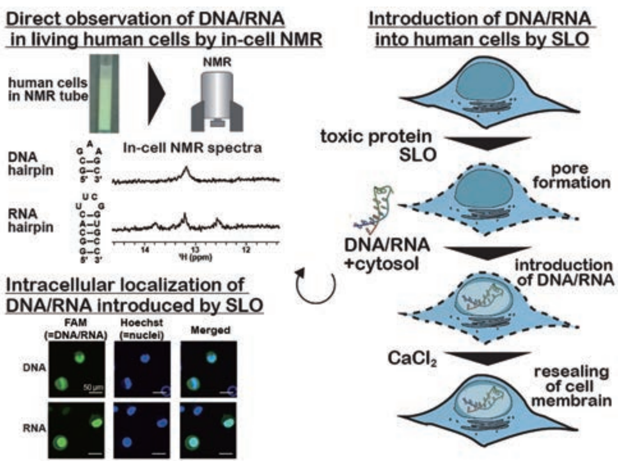
Establishment of biorefinery on the basis of biodegradation of wood biomass studied by NMR



Obtained the direct evidence of the lignin-carbohydrate linkage in wood cell walls by the heteronuclear multidimensional NMR techniques



The real-time NMR observation of the ssDNA-specific cytidine-deaminase activity of APOBEC3B



Observation of the in-cell NMR signals of the hairpin structure forming DNAs and RNAs introduced inside the living human cells

Self-Assembly Science Research Section

The aim of this research is to construct the supramolecular assemblies of the topologically interlocked components inside a DNA origami. Such assemblies of the functional structures are promising in the fields of molecular switches, motors, sensors, and logic devices.

Junior Associate Professor
Arivazhagan Rajendran

Professor (Concurrent)
Takashi Morii

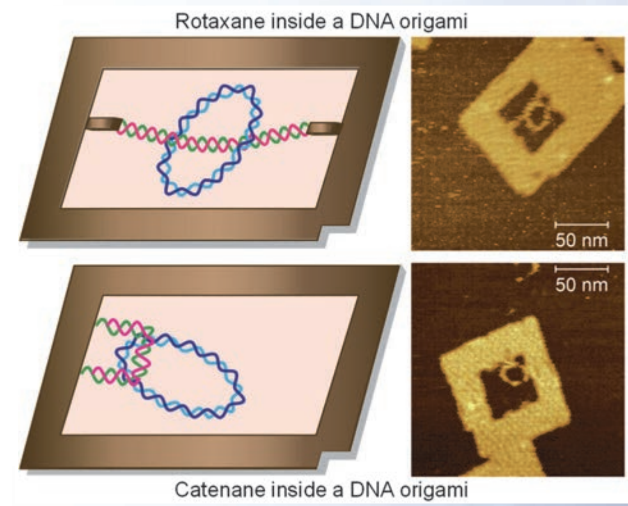
Nanomolecular fabrication of supramolecular assemblies

DNA molecules are not merely associated with genetics and the carrying of information. They have been used as excellent construction units in structural DNA nanotechnology due to their unique structural motifs and robust physicochemical properties. I have been working on the self-assembly of DNA origami (a method to create nanostructures by folding DNA) nanostructures to create micrometer scale structures that can be used for several applications such as fabrication of nanodevices, analysis of biomolecular reactions, and templates for various applications. Also, I have utilized these nanostructures for the single molecule analysis of various biomolecular reactions, structure and function of DNA and proteins, and enzymes related to biomass energy conversion.

Recently, I have been collaborating with the research groups of Prof. Takashi Morii (IAE, Kyoto University) and Prof. Youngjoo Kwon (Ewha Womans University) for the nanofabrication of the topologically interlocked supramolecular assemblies. Topologically interesting structures such as Borromean rings, catenanes, rotaxanes, and knots have been prepared by using duplex DNAs. Also, the complexity of the catenane and rotaxane structures were increased by constructing them by the DNA origami method. However, integration of the duplex DNA catenanes and rotaxanes with functional sequences to the relatively larger and complex DNA nanostructures such as DNA origami has not yet been realized. We have successfully fabricated the DNA catenane and rotaxane structures inside a frame-shaped DNA origami. Apart from the applications in nanotechnology, these interlocked structures can be used for the biomolecular analysis, such as enzymatic reactions and drug screening. For example, these topological structures can be used as the potential substrates for the topoisomerase (Topos) enzymes, and screening of Topo inhibitors.

Among the various types of DNA-binding proteins, Topos are quite attractive due to their importance in cancer therapy. Topos regulate the topological problems of DNA that arises due to the intertwined nature of the double helical structure. These enzymes also play an important role in various biological processes such as replication, transcription, recombination, and chromosome condensation and segregation. Topos resolve the topological problems by transiently cleaving the phosphodiester bond, which generates a Topo-DNA cleavage complex. Once the winding stress is resolved, the Topo-mediated DNA break is resealed. This process is critical for the healthy cells to survive and function normally. Failure to reseal the DNA break can ultimately lead to cell death. This Topo-DNA cleavage complex and various other steps (such as binding of Topo to DNA, ATP driven strand passage, strand cleavage by Topo, formation of Topo-DNA cleavage complex, religation of cleaved DNA, and catalytic cycle after DNA cleavage/enzyme turnover) involved in the Topos function are of great interest as potential targets for the development of anticancer drugs. Despite the development of various Topo-inhibitors, the mechanism of action of these anticancer drug molecules is not well known. Thus, to understand the Topos reaction and the mechanism of the inhibitors, it is necessary to develop an elegant method.

Here, we aim to develop a novel method by using our supramolecular assemblies of the catenane and rotaxane inside a DNA origami and high-speed atomic force microscopy (HS-AFM) for the screening of Topo-inhibitors. The formation of the DNA origami frame and the insertion of the catenane and rotaxane structures were characterized. The Topo reactions and the function of Topo-inhibitors are under investigation. Apart from the Topo reactions and inhibitor screening, the supramolecular assemblies of the topologically interlocked components inside a DNA origami are also promising in the fields of molecular switches, motors, sensors, and logic devices.



DNA rotaxane and catenane inside a DNA origami frame
Left: The illustration of the topologically interlocked DNA rotaxane and catenane inside a DNA origami frame. Right: AFM images of the respective structures.

Broad Band Energy Science Research Section

We are working on the control of charged particles by controlling strong magnetic fields precisely, and on the clarifying of energy and particle transport phenomena in magnetically confined fusion plasmas, aiming at new ways of utilizing energy on a wide range of spatio-temporal scales.

Associate Professor
Toshiharu Kii

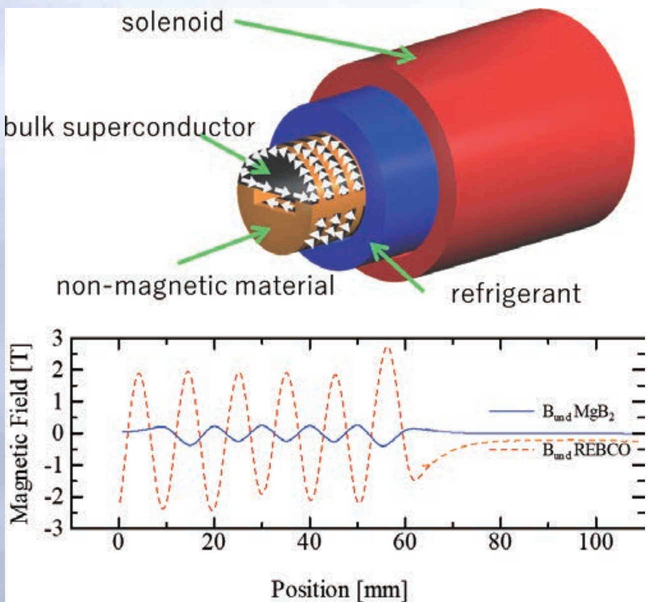
Assistant Professor
Fumiyoshi KIN

Professor (Concurrent)
Shigeru INAGAKI

Precise control of periodic magnetic fields using bulk superconductors and development of new applications using local non-uniform magnetic field

High brightness hard X-ray higher than 10 keV, which play an important role in material science, requires 6-8 GeV-class large synchrotron radiation facilities such as SPring-8. However, such large facilities require a lot of cost, thus the use of high brightness hard X-rays is not so easy. In order to increase usability of the hard X-ray, new technology for generation of hard X-rays in a compact and energy-saving 3 GeV-class synchrotron radiation facility is desired. Therefore, we have focused on bulk superconductors, which can handle ultra-high currents, and have been working on the innovative undulator that generate hard X-ray even at the 3 GeV-class synchrotron radiation facility. Through the development of the innovative undulator, we aim to contribute to a carbon-neutral society by significantly reducing the environmental load required for cutting-edge synchrotron radiation research.

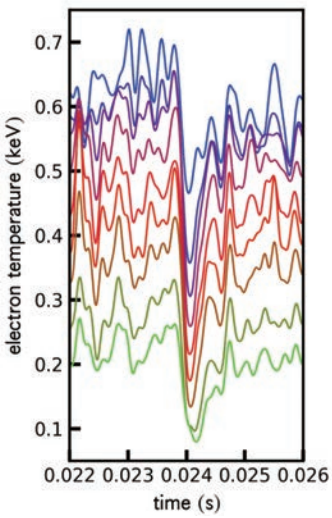
We also aim to develop advanced magnetic field control technology utilizing supercurrent induced in the bulk superconductors to open up new application fields such as magnetic separation/chromatography, spin current manipulation, and generating magnetic replica of helical magnetic fields for fundamental research.



Periodic magnetic field can be generated by applying magnetic field to the stacked array which consists of bulk superconductors and non-magnetic materials. Different superconductor family can generate periodic magnetic field with different features. Red dotted line: strong periodic magnetic field (Rare earth cuprate superconductor, REBCO). Blue line: precise periodic magnetic field (magnesium diboride, MgB_2)

Turbulent transport in fusion plasmas

For realization of nuclear fusion reactor, it is important to confine high energy plasma in strong magnetic field. The plasma confinement is deteriorated by turbulent transport, which is driven by inevitable temperature gradient in fusion plasmas. In general, prediction of turbulent transport is difficult because the broadband nature of the spatiotemporal scale of plasma turbulence. We are challenging to the resolve the problems of multi-time-scale turbulence (e.g. abrupt phenomena, nonlocal transport) by using electron cyclotron emission with ultra-fast digital storage oscilloscope and advanced spectrum analysis.



Bursty transport observed in torus plasmas. Heat is transferred to outside of plasma. This phenomenon is similar to avalanches, which are driven by self-organized criticality of turbulent plasma.

Environmental Microbiology Research Section (Donation Program)

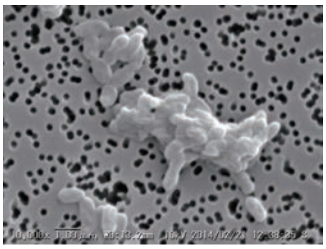
Energy issues and environmental issues are inseparable. We are still highly dependent on fossil energy, and there is concern that discharged greenhouse gases will break the harmony of global environment. In addition, we need large amount of energy to remediate an environmental pollution that remains the shadow of the progress of civilization with fossil fuel energy consumption. As one of the creating methods for sustainable society, we confront the development of practical applications utilizing “enzymes” that are highly energy utilization efficiency in substance catabolism.


Program-Specific Professor
Tomijiro Hara

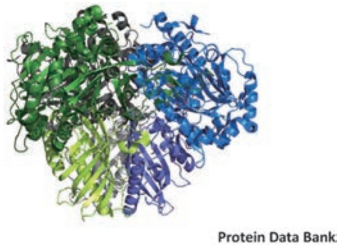
Program-Specific Associate Professor
Yumiko Takatsuka

Establish an optimal process utilizing the oxidation-reduction reactions of enzymes for advanced environmental remediation

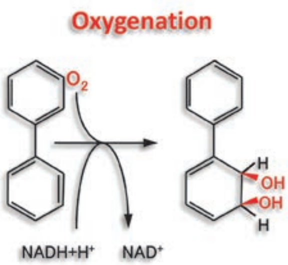
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are organochlorine compounds containing theoretically 209 homologs of various chlorine substituents, and it had used in various industrial applications as “dream substance”. However, PCBs has been already promoted globally abolition of the usage and the manufacturing since it was proven human endocrine disruptor. Biphenyl dioxygenase (BDO) plays a crucial role for degradation of PCBs. BDO catalyzes incorporation of two oxygen atoms into the aromatic ring of PCBs, and it induces the ring cleavage. We developed the composite type of catalytic enzymes with two BDOs that having different substrate specificity and the bioreactor for generating oxygen microbubbles that enhancing the enzymatic activity of BDOs. As the result, we succeeded constructing the practical system using both the catalytic enzyme and the microbubbles that degraded over 99% of 40 mg L^{-1} commercial PCBs in 24 hours. In order to expanding this composite degradable reaction of PCBs, we are trying to create unique artificial enzymes, which reduce PCB by two-electron reduction.



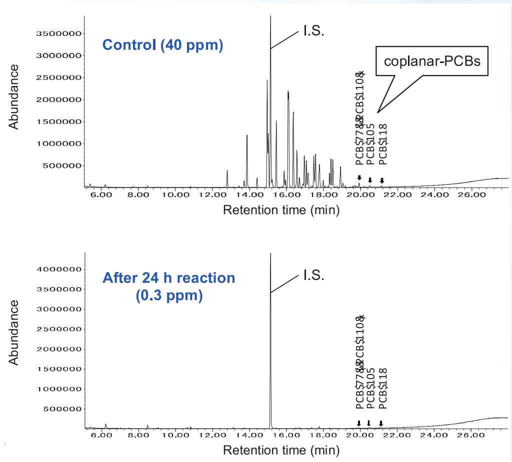
A. Scanning Electron Microscope image of *Comamonas testosteroni* YAZ2 strain which produce biphenyl dioxygenase (BDO). This strain is gram negative and rod-shaped bacterium. Magnification is ×10,000. Scale-bar is 1 μm.



B. Molecular structure model of BDO which catalyze oxygenation reaction toward PCBs (Ref: PDB).



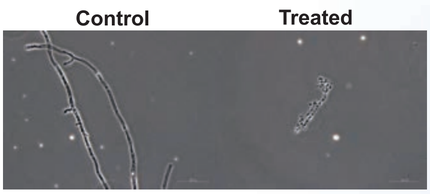
C. Enzymatic reaction showing how BDO hydroxylates one aromatic ring by adding oxygen to biphenyl.



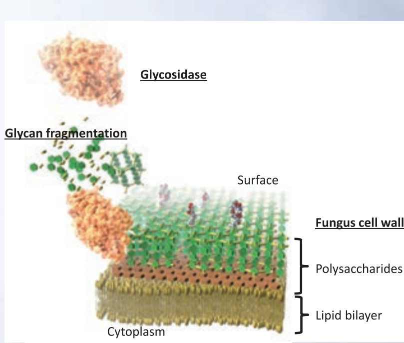
D. The result of reacting 40 mg L^{-1} of commercial PCBs with composite type of catalytic enzyme, it degraded to 0.3 mg L^{-1} in comparison with the control (top) within 24 hours (bottom). PCBs was analyzed by gas chromatograph quadrupolemass spectrometer.

Establish an optimal plant disease control methods utilizing enzymatically reaction for an organic food production

Many of plant diseases are generally caused by either ascomycetes or basidiomycetes that belonging to filamentous fungi. “Filamentous fungi” is hypha, and it is proliferated to mycelia. The cell wall is engineered as a composite material. It incorporates a mix of cross-linked fibers and matrix components. The fibrous components of cell wall are glucan, chitin, and mannan, and these sugarchains contribute forming a supple and solid filiform microfibril wall. Glycosidase is one of the hydrolases that catalyzes the hydrolysis of glycosidic bonds in complex sugars. We develop a new bio-molecular type of fungicide utilizing the hydrolysis reaction of glycosidase against fungal microfibril wall. Up to now, our composite type of bacterial catalyst composed of 5 strains from class Bacilli, which produce and secrete various glycosidases, controlled 99.3% of a tomato- Pestalotia disease with Pestalotiopsis sp. Glycosidases are classified into approximately 130 families, and its catalytic reaction is roughly divided into anomeric-inversion and/or anomer-retention, and exoglycosidase or endglycosidase. Hence, the classification of glycosidase can be understood diverse, and we consider that it is possible to digest fungi cell wall efficiently, by compositely capably using these diversities of enzyme reactivity.



E. Morphological study of *Trichoderma viride* NBRC 30546 strain which was treated by enzyme(s) (right) compared with the control (left). Enzyme reaction was carried out at 30°C for 6 hours. *Trichoderma viride* NBRC 30546 strain was stained with lactophenol cotton blue. Magnification is ×400. Scale bar is 50 μm.



F. Image showing how glycosidase digests fungus cell walls.

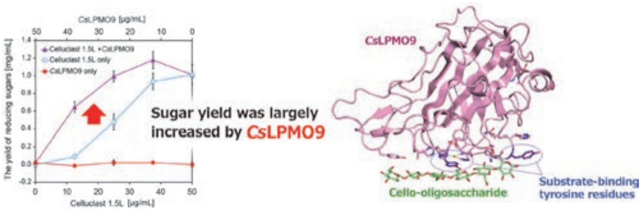
Biomass Product Tree Industry-Academia Collaborative Research Laboratory

We aim at the development of new conversion process and sustainable circular use of biomass.

Professor (Concurrent)
Masato Katahira

Determination of Fine Structure by NMR and Development of Utilization Using Enzymes of Biomass

Kyoto University and Daicel ltd. have been carrying out collaboration aiming at realization of circular-type low-carbon society and development of industries. We have contracted the comprehensive cooperation agreement on October 1, 2021. The contract will stand for eight and half a year until 2030. Our Institute has started "Biomass Product Tree Industry-Academia Collaborative Research Laboratory" in collaboration with Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Institute for Chemical Research and Daicel ltd. Professor Katahira's group participates in the Collaborative Laboratory with the research theme of "Determination of Fine Structure by NMR and Development of Utilization Using Enzymes of Biomass". Currently, nineteen members are engaged in the Collaborative Laboratory.



Discovery of the enzyme LPMO that dramatically enhances the breakdown of cellulose in collaboration with cellulases and elucidation of the operation mechanism.
(Left) Enhancement of the breakdown of cellulose by the combinatorial use of LPMO and cellulases. (Right) Molecular structure of LPMO in action of breaking down of cellulose.

Adjunct Faculty Members

▶Advanced Energy Conversion Division　Clean Energy Research Section

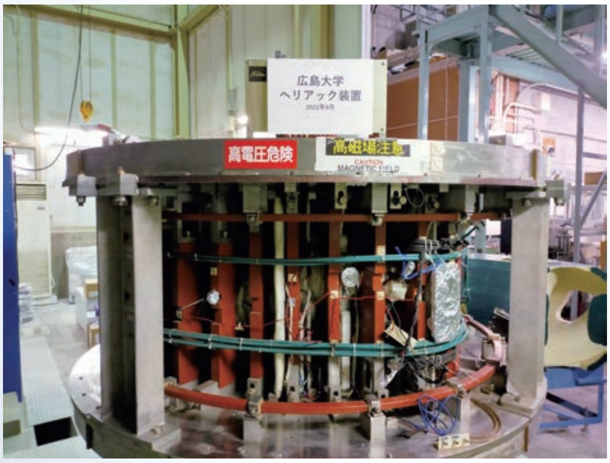
Visiting Professor
Yasuhiro Suzuki
Graduate School of Advanced Science and Engineering, Hiroshima University

Prof. Dr. Yasuhiro Suzuki received his Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Energy Sciences (Department of Basic Energy Science), Kyoto University, 2003

After working as a COE research fellow at the Graduate School of Energy Sciences, Kyoto University, he joined the Large Helical Device Research Division of the National Institute for Fusion Science in 2005 as an assistant professor, then associate professor. In 2021, he was appointed professor in the Mechanical Engineering Program at the Graduate School of Advanced Science and Engineering, Hiroshima University, where he works.

His research has focused on Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) and transport properties of fusion plasmas, and optimization of the 3D magnetic field configuration. Recently, he has been studying multi-ion species plasmas with impurity ions and neutrals in the peripheral region in the fusion reactor. Multi-ion species plasmas produce interesting phenomena due to the strong nonlinearity caused by the sophisticated interactions between ion species with different time and space scales. To study the dynamics of such multi-ion species plasmas, we are preparing to set up a small toroidal magnetic confinement device (Hiroshima University Heliac).

Furthermore, Prof. Suzuki is also working on spin-off studies of high-energy particle shielding for spacecraft and carbon compound decomposition using magnetic fields, utilizing the knowledge obtained from fusion plasmas.



Hiroshima University Heliac. It is now commissioning.

Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes

The Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes

This Laboratory is a core research center for strategic and multidisciplinary collaboration studies in IAE, offering cooperative project activities in the field of the advanced energy. The Center has three divisions : (1) "Division of Plasma and Quantum Energy Research", for fusion and related advanced energy studies, (2) "Soft Energy Science Research", that promotes innovative functional materials based on nanotechnology and biotechnology, and (3) "Division of International and Industrial Partnership" that promotes and enhances activities and relationship with foreign and domestic research partners including industry and private sector. This center provides a platform for the collaborative and ambitious research activities of the IAE in the field of advanced energy studies.

Objectives

The project studies in the Laboratory are focused on innovative and advanced concepts on the advanced energy science for the sustainability of humankind based on the latest understanding and consideration on the energy and environmental problems. We focus our efforts on two specific priority-fields at the divisions for, (1) "Plasma and Quantum Energy Research" and (2) "Soft Energy Science Research". The multidisciplinary collaboration projects are promoted in these two fields at each division with large scale research facilities used for project oriented studies. Two sections also belong to the Laboratory. The third division is established to promote international and domestic collaborative activities with various events, by planning, arranging and supporting function with various partners including governmental institution and industries. Moreover, as activities in Kyoto University, we continue to provide human resources to lead innovative energy studies based on the experiences of 21COE and GCOE programs on energy science. Development of human resources in the advanced energy field is a major function, and as in the past in several educational projects, seminars, internship and courses are included. Bilateral Collaborative Research Program in National Institute for Fusion Science (NIFS), on the study of plasma energy is promoted under the inter-university collaboration. We pursue various types of collaborations with other partners and through these activities. Donation Program for collaboration with industry and private sector belongs to the Laboratory.

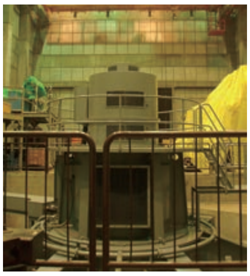
Activities

The Laboratory organizes the cooperative research programs for the scientists from various energy-relating fields inside/outside IAE. The Laboratory also provides the functions for exchanging the scientific information among the collaboration members by organizing or supporting various kinds of symposia, seminars and events for the specific topics on the fields of energy science and technology. A number of significant results have been published from these multidisciplinary collaboration projects in the Laboratory. Also, four sections belong to the Laboratory; "Self-Assemble Science", "Broad Band Energy Science", the Donation Program "Environmental Microbiology", and "Biomass Product Tree Industry-Academia Collaborative Research Laboratory".

The Laboratory has several large-scale research facilities for the collaborations; (1) Advanced energy conversion experimental devices (Heliotron J and DuET), (2) Free electron laser (KU-FEL), (3) NMR facilities, (4) Multiscale testing and evaluation research systems (MUSTER), (5) Compact and portable inertial-electrostatic confinement (IEC) fusion neutron/proton sources, (6) System for creation and functional analysis of catalytic material, etc.

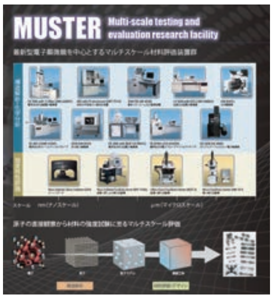
Transmission lines in the laboratory

100t crane



Motor generator

The Major Facilities and Equipment of The Laboratory



The Laboratory is consolidating several major facilities for the research programs of the Institute of Advanced Energy. Outlines of the facilities which are described below.

- Heliotron J
  In our Institute, a unique helical device Helitoron J is now in operation, which is based on a Kyoto-University original concept of "helical-axis heliotron", to investigate the high-level compatibility between (i) good plasma confinement and (ii) MHD stability in the heliotron line. This project is expected to open up a new frontier of the novel plasma parameter regime in the toroidal fusion devices. The major radius of the torus is 1.2 m and the maximum magnetic field strength is 1.5 T.
- DuET/MUSTER Facility
  This facility is for fundamental research on the interaction between materials and multiple charged particles with wide range of energy levels under well-controlled irradiation conditions, as well as for R&D of innovative structural materials through the unique fabrication processes of non-equilibrium and ultra-functional materials. In order to accelerate the achievement of industrial technology innovations, the comprehensive materials/system integration studies have been performed by means of multi-scale evaluation methods covering from nano-scaled analysis to the practical size of mechanical tests.
- KU-FEL (Kyoto University Free Electron Laser)
  The KU-FEL provides coherent and tunable laser in Mid-IR region ranging from 3.4 to 26 μm. The tunable IR laser has been utilized for basic study of high-efficiency solar cells, mass measurement of chemicals from biomass and selective phonon mode excitation in wide-gap semiconductors by collaboration research.
- NMR Facilities
  Four NMR machines, including 800 MHz machine linked with liquid chromatography and mass spectrometer and three 600 MHz machines equipped with super-high sensitivity cryogenic probes, are operated to elucidate the three-dimensional structure and dynamics of biomass and biomolecules at atomic resolution. On the basis of the obtained knowledge, we are developing the way to extract the energy and valuable materials from the biomass and biomolecules.
- Cooperation with industries and national institute by using advanced facilities through Collaborative research office
  Dual-Beam Facility for Energy Science and Technology (DuET), Multi-Scale Testing and Evaluation Research facility (MUSTER), KU-FEL, and NMR Facilities are open for industries to evaluate materials performance from the viewpoint of multi-scale structure; atomic size, defect size, grain size, etc. to understand the materials behavior in practical applications. Our facilities have supported 86 companies to contribute in their progress of innovative materials R&D.

Cooperative Research

Besides of an inter-university collaboration program for researchers of energy relating communities, which is promoted by Joint Usage/ Research Center of Zero- Emission Energy Research, IAE, the Laboratory organizes an original cooperative research programs, "Center Collaborative Research" and "Center Sprouting Research", for IAE researchers under two divisions. This program is supported by "Cooperative and Exploratory Research Grant of Laboratory". The Laboratory also provides the functions for exchanging the scientific information among the collaboration members by holding various kinds of symposiums, seminars for the specific topics on the fields of energy science and technology.

Organization of Research Projects in the Laboratory

Division of Plasma and Quantum Energy Research

This division promotes studies on advanced plasmas and quantum energy for realizing future energy systems, integrating plasma energy science and advanced energy material research. In particular, based on the results obtained in each related group, we aim at extending the research fields and contributing to human society by utilizing the existing key devices such as Heliotron J, DuET, MUSTER and IEC (Inertial Electrostatic Confinement) device, which have been developed in IAE.

Group of advanced plasma energy control and application research	This group promotes fundamental understanding of self-regulated plasma, development of its control system, putting emphasis on generation of advanced plasma energy from experimental and theoretical viewpoints. Extension and enrichment of plasma energy application are also investigated.
Group of plasma, hydrogen, and material integration research	This group promotes the research on optimization of plasma reaction process in hydrogen cycle and understanding the mechanism of plasma-materials interactions in order to develop highly efficient and controllable energy systems.
Group of advanced energy materials- nuclear systems research	This group promotes the research on nano-meso structure control for high performance materials and materials-systems integration in order to develop innovative energy materials for advanced nuclear energy systems.

Division of Soft Energy Science Research

This division promotes studies on emergent materials and systems for realizing next generation soft energy system. In particular, functional nano- and bio-materials to efficiently utilize solar energy and bio-energy are studied by integrating laser science and expand to THz region, nanotechnology, bio-technology and their combination. We aim at extending our research fields by utilizing the existing devices such as System for Creation and Functional Analysis of Catalytic Materials, SEMs, SPM, Solar Simulator, KU-FEL and various laser systems.

Group of nano-bioscience research	This group aims at the study on the function and the structures of bio molecules from the basic to application level. Understanding the fundamental aspects of molecular recognition, protein folding, enzymatic reactions, and the assembly formation by proteins and nucleic acids will explore a new horizon of the bio energy related nano-bioscience research, such as the development of nano-bio devices that accelerate the efficient utilization of solar energy and the biomass resources.
Group of quantum radiation and optical science research	For contributing to innovative progress in quantum radiation and photon energy science, this group aims at demonstrating potential abilities of light and radiation through the development of advanced coherent radiation sources with novel functions and their applications to materials control and photoreaction dynamics research.
Group of surface and interface science research	This group studies surface science to produce the various functional materials used in energy sector. Surface and interface of matters can be used as a template to synthesize extra-ordinal materials because of their different atomic arrays from the bulk. Research involves in semiconductor porous materials, molecular wires and organic materials for photovoltaic cells in next generation.

Division of International and Industrial Partnership

This division promotes international collaborative research on advanced energy to lead the field of energy science and technology as an international pioneer. For this purpose, the symposium and the workshop organized by institution member are supported. This section also promotes young researcher/student exchange, cooperative research activities and multi-lateral collaborative research with industries. Establishment of infrastructure and human resource development are also supported.

Group of promotion for international collaborative research	This group promotes international collaborative research to solve global issues on advanced energy.
Group of promotion for domestic collaborative research	This group promotes domestic collaborative research to lead advanced energy science and engineering with focusing on human resource development.
Group of promotion for collaborative research with industries	This group supports research projects founded by government and/or industries to accelerate the progress in the researches with high social acceptance.
Collaborative research office	This office member supports industrial research and engineering for energy materials development and materials integration researches as an advanced project with DuET, MUSTER, KU-FEL and NMRs.

Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science

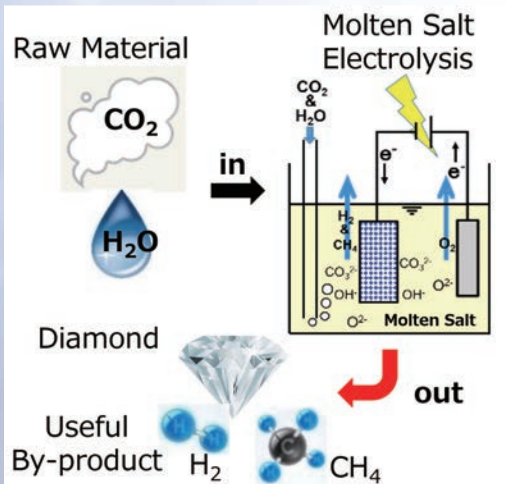
To develop carbon-negative technologies, we are engaged in research to convert carbon dioxide into useful materials using renewable energy, biomass, etc.

Professor
Toshiyuki Nohira

Program-Specific
Associate Professor
Keiko Kondo

Production of Useful Substances from Carbon Dioxide Using Molten Salt Electrolysis

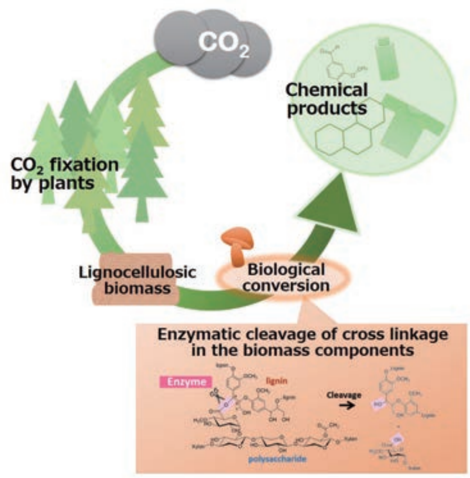
The conversion of carbon dioxide into useful substances is expected to contribute to the realization of a carbon-neutral society by 2050. If all the carbon dioxide generated from thermal power plants and steel-making plants is captured and converted into useful substances (Carbon Dioxide Capture and Utilization-CCU), it will greatly contribute to the carbon neutrality of our society. Furthermore, if carbon dioxide is captured from the atmosphere (Direct Air Capture-DAC) and converted into useful substances, it becomes carbon negative, which is even more significant. We have focused on molten salt electrolysis as a new method to convert carbon dioxide into useful substances. When carbon dioxide is injected into molten salt containing oxide ions (O^{2-}), carbonate ions (CO_3^{2-}) are produced. When they are reduced at the cathode, various types of carbon are produced. Here, we are challenging to produce diamond, which is one of the most valuable allotropes of carbon. We are studying the optimum conditions for diamond formation by varying the temperature, composition of the molten salt, electrolytic potential, and other factors. So far, it has been found that diamond is formed by hydrogen generation from hydroxide ions (OH^-) at the same time as carbon is deposited. Since OH^- is produced by injecting water into the molten salt containing O^{2-}, diamonds can be synthesized using only carbon dioxide and water as raw materials. The byproducts of this process are amorphous carbon, hydrogen gas, hydrocarbon gases (methane, etc.), and other useful substances, as well as non-toxic oxygen gas, making it a clean electrolysis method that does not emit hazardous substances.



Production of useful substances from carbon dioxide by molten salt electrolysis.

Development of Biological Conversion Processes of Plant Biomass

Carbon dioxide fixation proceeds in nature through photosynthesis by plants, where the carbon dioxide is converted to organic compounds and accumulated. Our society has been developed depending on various chemical products derived from fossil resources. Techniques to produce such chemical products from plant biomass enable long-term fixation of carbon, which accumulates in plants, as chemical products and leads to the realization of negative carbon emission. Lignocellulosic biomass such as wood is promising plant biomass that does not compete with food demands and contains lignin, an aromatic resource alternative to fossil fuels. We are studying enzymes produced by wood-degrading microorganisms to reveal the mechanisms underlying the degradation of polysaccharides and lignin in the lignocellulosic biomass. On the basis of the findings, we are also working on the development of methodologies for separating, decomposing, and modifying each component of lignocellulosic biomass through biological processes using enzymes. Our research aims future development of a sustainable society that incorporates a material production system into the natural carbon cycle system.



Production of chemical products via biological processes.

Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science

Overview of Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science

On our planet, carbon dioxide is used as a carbon currency through the carbon cycle system of living organisms. Until now, the balance between emissions and absorption of this currency, carbon dioxide, has been maintained. But rapid human activity since the Industrial Revolution has led to an imbalance between emissions and absorption of carbon dioxide, and carbon dioxide emission has become excessive. To return to a balanced state, i.e., carbon neutrality, it will be difficult to achieve with “Zero Emission” technology alone, as they are usually referred to. It is necessary to create a new energy system by introducing more aggressive carbon dioxide fixation processes.

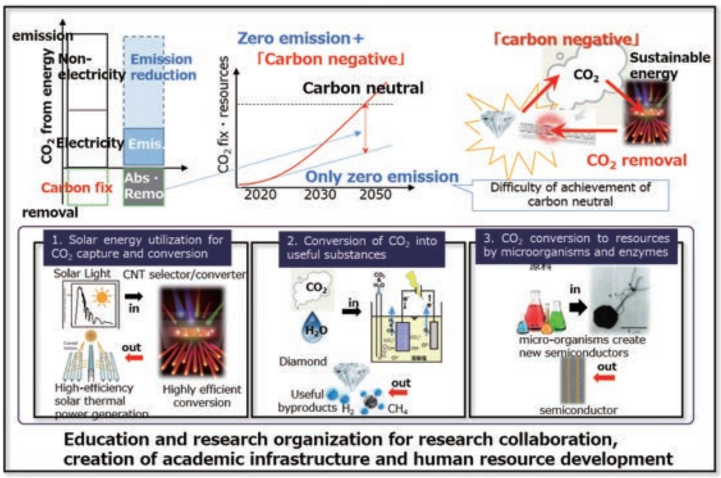
The Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science (ICaNS) was established to develop such new carbon dioxide fixation technologies in 2022. In collaboration with the Graduate School of Engineering and the Graduate School of Energy Science at Kyoto University, the Center will also work on human resource development for “carbon negative energy”, which is relatively new at this point in time.

The Activity of the Integrated Research Center for Carbon Negative Science

The ICaNS was established in 2022 as a platform to promote cross-disciplinary and dynamic research on carbon-negative energy within Kyoto University, starting from the collaboration between the Institute of Advanced Energy and the two graduate schools of Energy Science and Engineering. The center has established three projects to promote research with the benchmark of a 46% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

The projects include the development of “wavelength-selective and quantum conversion carbon nanotubes” from CO_2, “atmospheric pressure and low-energy diamond electrolytic synthesis” from CO_2 and water, and “graphene nanoribbon semiconductors” and “high value-added chemical products” made from CO_2 using extreme microbes. In order to promote and develop such advanced interdisciplinary research and to link it to social implementation, it is necessary to “develop human resources to support academic and social implementation of carbon negativity,” and faculty members from three departments and seven majors within the university will gather at the center to conduct research and education using state-of-the-art research facilities while integrating diverse academic foundations. The center will also provide research and education using state-of-the-art research facilities. Using this as a foothold, further collaboration and new knowledge will be introduced in the future by all-Kyoto University to advance new “carbon-negative” academics.

Furthermore, we will promote external and international collaboration to create carbon-negative energy technologies that contribute to social innovation and contribute to the development of human resources with an international carbon-negative perspective, with a view toward the realization of a carbon-neutral society in 2050 and beyond. The formation of such a research and education center through flexible collaboration between the university's research institutes and multiple graduate schools will directly contribute to strengthening the functions of the university and the infrastructure for joint usage and joint research centers. The center's research on the use of CO_2 as a useful resource will lead the way toward a new paradigm, “carbon negativity,” in which the university takes the initiative. In addition, as a social ripple effect, it is expected to simultaneously achieve carbon negativity and regional development through projects such as carbonization and functionalization projects combining solar power generation on abandoned farmland and woody biomass from reforested abandoned land. These, together with the formation of a new academic community, will set a new path for solving global energy and environmental issues and realize a carbon-neutral society in 2050.



Major Projects

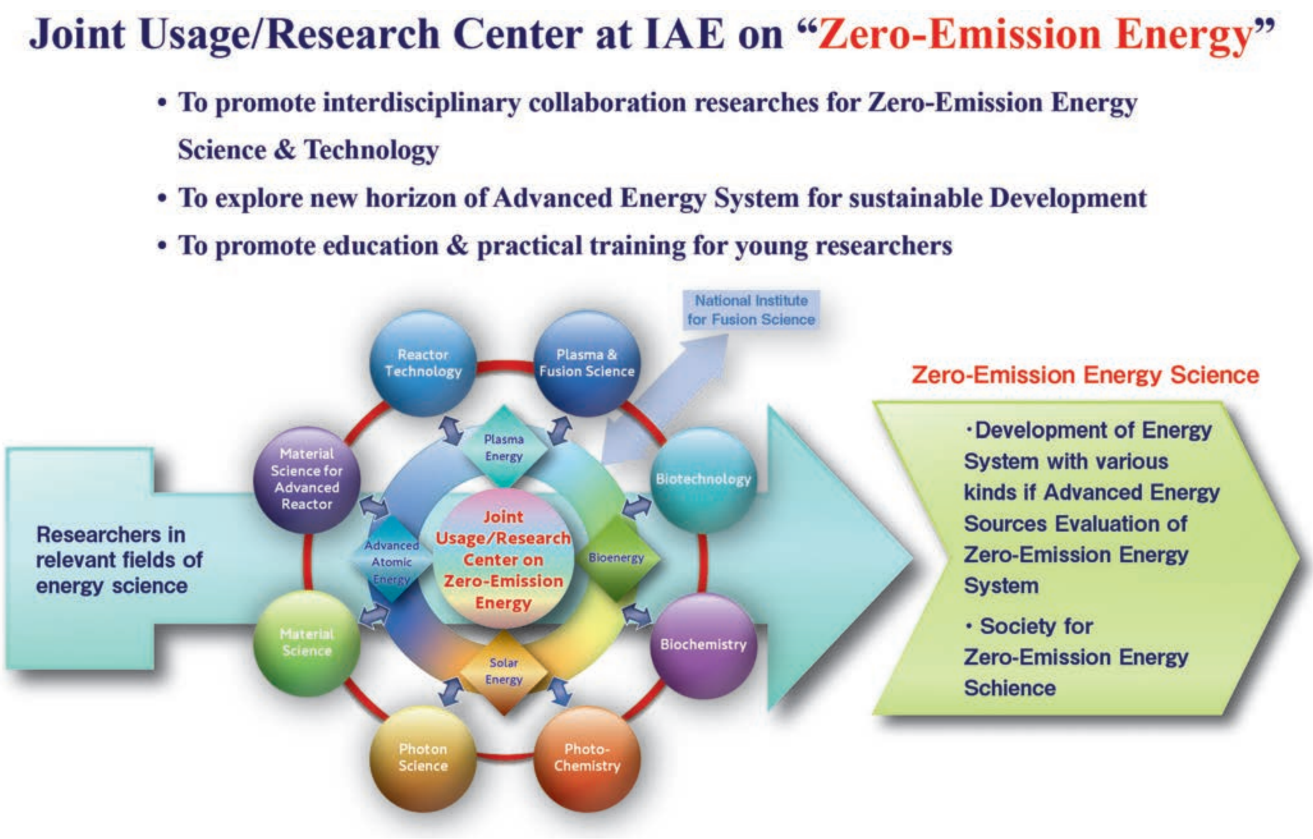
A number of projects are currently underway in both scientific and engineering fields of advanced energy to realize a sustainable society that is in harmony with the environment through advanced generation, conversion, and utilization of energy.

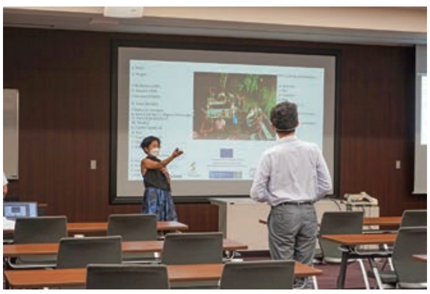
Inter-University Research Program (MEXT)

Research Project for Zero-Emission Energy System

- Leader: Director of IAE
- Project Period: the 1st term: FY2011–2015
  the 2nd term: FY2016–2021
  the 3rd term: FY2022–2027

The energy system for next generation should be an environmentally friendly or ecological one, we propose an innovative concept of Zero- Emission Energy. IAE Zero-Emission Energy Research aims at the realization of environmentally friendly energy system for sustainable society with minimum emission of environmental pollutants (Greenhouse Gases, Air Pollutions, Waste Energy, Hazardous Wastes, etc.), and with maximum utilization of energy and resources. This project promotes interdisciplinary researches of energy relevant fields, education and training of young students and researchers in the field of advanced energy science. The "A" evaluation has been given at the end-of-term evaluation held in 2021 by MEXT.

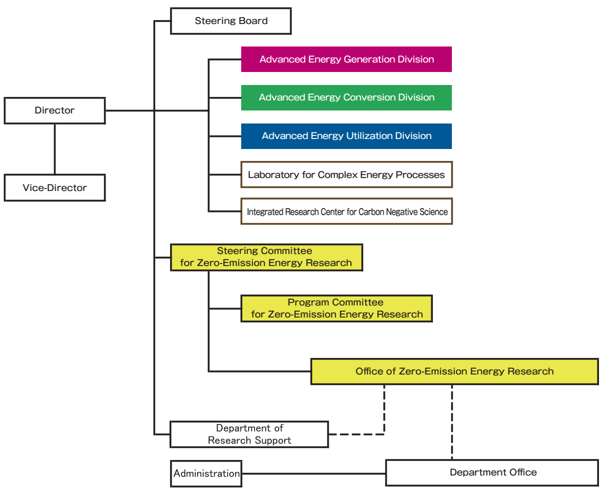




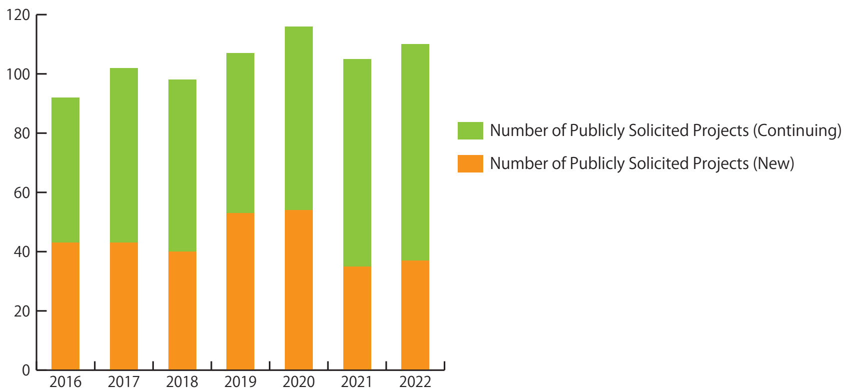
Activities in FY2022

- Joint Usage/Research Collaborations:
  In total, 110 subjects with 440 participants from 85 organizations
- International Symposium (September 5 – 7, 2022) (on line)
  “Kyoto University 125th Anniversary Commemorative Event The 13th International Symposium of Advanced Energy Science”
  – Research Activities on Zero Emission Energy Network –
  About 320 participants in total
- Zero-Emission Energy Network activities for information exchange on Zero-Emission Energy Research.
- Achievement Briefing Meeting of Collaborations in FY2022 (March 10, 2023, online).
- Promotions of other Workshops/Seminars of ZE Research.

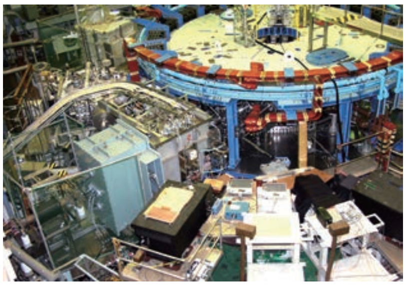
Organization for Zero-Emission Energy Research Project



FY	Status of Adoption				Status of Implementation								
	Publicly Solicited				New			Continuing			Total		
	Number of Applications	Number of Adoptions	Adoption Ratio	International Joint Research	Number of Publicly Solicited Projects	Research Theme Setting Type	International Joint Research	Number of Publicly Solicited Projects	Research Theme Setting Type	International Joint Research	Number of Publicly Solicited Projects	Research Theme Setting Type	International Joint Research
2016	92	92	100%	2	43	15	1	49	18	1	92	33	2
2017	100	100	100%	4	43	10	2	59	26	2	102	36	4
2018	98	98	100%	5	40	13	2	58	25	3	98	38	5
2019	107	107	100%	8	53	15	5	54	23	3	107	38	8
2020	118	116	98%	9	54	15	3	62	26	6	116	41	9
2021	105	105	100%	6	35	13	2	70	90	4	105	43	6
2022	110	110	100%	9	37	14	4	73	28	5	110	42	9



Bilateral Collaboration Research Program (National Institutes of Natural Sciences)

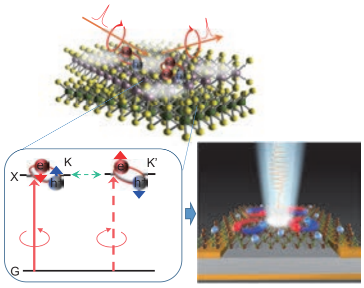


- Leader : Prof. Kazunobu Nagasaki
- Project Period : FY2004 –

Bilateral collaboration research program promotes joint research bilaterally between National Institute for Fusion Science (NIFS), and the research institutes or research centers of universities that have each unique facility for nuclear fusion research. Under this collaboration scheme, the facilities are open to researchers throughout Japan as a joint-use program of NIFS. Our research subject under this program is to investigate experimentally and theoretically the transport and stability control through advanced helical-field control in the Heliotron J device.

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) in Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Research area: Science and Engineering (Interdisciplinary Science and Engineering)
Research project: Development of valley-spin quantum photonics in artificial hetero-structures

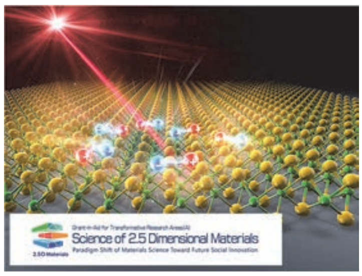


- Project Leader: Prof. Kazunari Matsuda
- Project Period: FY2020 – FY2024

In the atomically thin materials, the strong coupling of valley and spin degree of freedom induces novel physical degree of freedom as “valley-spin”. Recently, we found the new route for valley-spin quantum optics through the series of studies by quantum control of valley-spin states. Thus, we would like to develop the new field of valley-spin quantum photonics providing the great impact on the optical and material science research. Moreover, we extend these fundamental studies to application of valley-spin quantum photonics.

Grant-in-Aid for Transformative Research Areas（A）in Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Research project: Development of valley-spin quantum photonics in artificial hetero-structures



- Project Leader: Prof. Kazunari Matsuda
- Project Period: FY2021 – FY2025

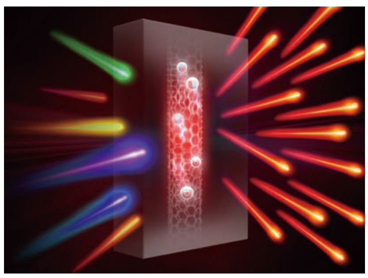
In the project of ”2.5 dimensional (2.5D) material science” lead by Prof. H. Ago (Kyushu University), we will develop the novel analytical methods and techniques for revealing intriguing structures and electronic properties in 2.5D materials and support the science of 2.5D materials. We provide the advanced analytical methods and techniques for the material fabrication including its assemblies and device application from its novel functionalities and play the important roles of analytical science in 2.5 dimensional (2.5D) materials.

Strategic Basic Research Programs (CREST) Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Research area: Creation of Innovative Core Technologies for Nano-Enabled Thermal Management
Research project: Thermo-excitonics based on nanomaterials science

- Project Leader: Prof. Yuhei Miyauchi
- Project Period: FY2018 – FY2023

We will study fundamental physics of the thermal exciton generation phenomenon that has recently been observed and verified in carbon nanotubes for the first time, and clarify its potential for future applications. Particularly, we will try to create a new thermal photonic technology that enables high performance solar photovoltaic conversion with efficiency beyond the standard theoretical limit, based on the thermal exciton effects and nanoscience-based thermal control technology.

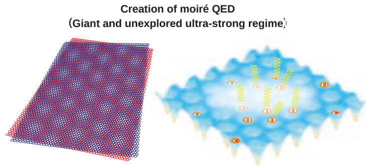


Concept of thermo-excitonic photon energy conversion

Fusion Oriented REsearch for disruptive Science and Technology (FOREST)
Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Research area: Science and Engineering (Interdisciplinary Science and Engineering)
Research project: Development of quantum electrodynamics (QED) in semiconducting moiré superlattice

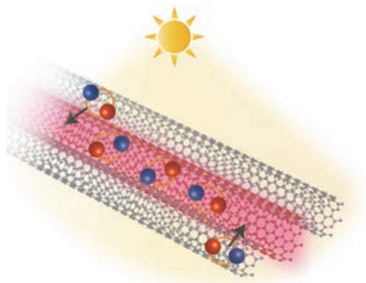
- Project Leader：Assistant Prof. Keisuke Shinokita
- Project Period：FY2022 – FY2024



Quantum electrodynamics (QED) plays an essential role in controlling the quantum state of matter by light and in quantum information processing. We are developing QED in a giant quantum two-level system called a moiré superstructure and exploring a new era of QED (moiré QED). The emergent quantum optical phenomena beyond conventional cavity QED can be expected to be a breakthrough in the next generation of quantum information processing.

Fusion Oriented REsearch for disruptive Science and Technology (FOREST)
Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Research area: Science and Engineering
Research project: Innovations in solar energy utilization through nanosystem control

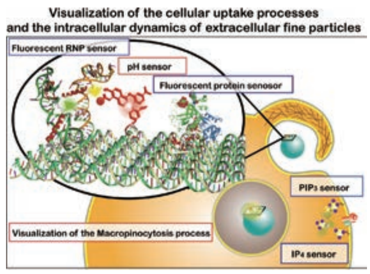


- Project Leader：Assistant Prof. Taishi Nishihara
- Project Period：FY2023 – FY2025

Fundamental technological innovation in the use of sunlight is essential for a sustainable society. Conversion of broadband sunlight into monochromatic light would enhance its usefulness. Our research aims to scientifically pioneer energy conversion systems with low heat generation using nanomaterials such as carbon nanotubes, and to realize highly efficient spectral conversion of sunlight by macroscopically manifesting the phenomenon of “high temperature non-equilibrium thermal radiation”.

Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology (CREST)
Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Research area: Elucidation of biological mechanism of extracellular fine particles and the control system
Research project: Intracellular fate of extracellular fine particles and the control system
Sub-theme: Multiple sensing system of the intracellular environment

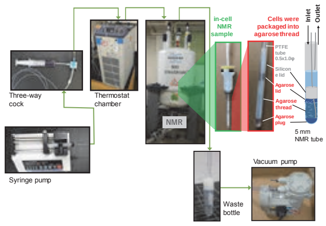


- Sub-theme Leader: Prof. Takashi Morii
- Project Period: FY2018 – FY2023

Macropinocytosis is a central pathway to the cellular uptake of extracellular fine particles. In this research project, we develop novel sensing systems of the intracellular environment to elucidate the mechanism of cellular uptake and the intracellular fate of extracellular fine particles. The sensing system constructed by using DNA nanostructures would allow simultaneous and real-time monitoring of multiple environmental factors during the macropinocytosis.

Measures against AIDs Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED)

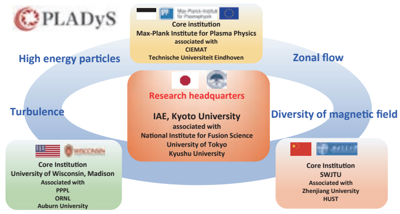
Research project: On the basis of understanding of the particle formation of HIV with Gag protein from a structural viewpoint, the measures against AIDs will be developed. Particularly, in-cell NMR method will be applied for the elucidation of structure, interaction and function of Gag in living human cells.



▶Sub-theme Leader: Prof. Masato Katahira
▶Project Period: FY2022 – FY2024

JSPS Core-to-Core Program, A. Advanced Research Networks

Advanced Core-to-Core Network for High-Temperature Plasma Dynamics and Structure Formation Based on Magnetic Field Diversity, "PLADyS" (JSPS)



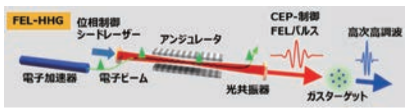
▶Leader: Prof. Kazunobu Nagasaki
▶ Project Period: FY2019 – FY2023

This project is aimed at constructing an international research center that creates a new science for understanding the structure formation in nature. The structure formation from the turbulent state and the role of high-energy particle dynamics in high-temperature plasmas confined by various magnetic fields are investigated by precise experiments, theoretical analysis and simulation. The goal is to establish an international research consortium on high-temperature plasma dynamics and structure formation in Kyoto University in collaboration with Max-Planck Institute for Plasma Physics (Germany), The University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA), and Southwest Jiaotong University (China).

Quantum-Leap Program (Q-LEAP) Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Research area: Next Generation Laser
Research Title: Development of Basic Technology for High Repetition Rate Attosecond Light Source Driven by MIR-Free Electron Laser

▶Project Leader: Ryoichi Hajima (National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology)
▶Responsible Researcher: Hideaki Ohgaki
▶Period: FY2018 – FY2027



Schematic drawing of MIR-FEL based attosecond HHG laser

A free electron laser (FEL), which is generated from a relativistic electron beam, has wide tunable wavelength in Mid-infrared (MIR) with a high average power and high repetition rate. Therefore, MIR-FEL driven by a superconducting accelerator is suitable for a high-order harmonic generation (HHG) of 1 keV or more with high repetition of MHz. The HHG driven by MIR-FEL can be an alternative technology to the HHG generated by an existing solid-state laser. In this project, key technologies to realize the high repetition rate (>10 MHz) and high photon energy (>1 keV) HHG based attosecond laser will be developed by using an existing MIR-FEL facility in Institute of Advanced Energy.

Center for the Promotion of Interdisciplinary Education and Research, Kyoto University

Research Unit for Smart Energy Management

- Leader: Prof. Yasuo Okabe (Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies)
- Leader in IAE: Prof. Toshiyuki Nohira
- Project Period: FY2016 – FY2025

This research unit aims to enhance the interdisciplinary R&D on Smart Energy Management by developing and deepening the various results obtained in Graduate School of Engineering, Graduate School of Energy Science, Institute of Advanced Energy, Graduate School of Economics, Graduate School of Informatics, and Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies, Kyoto University. The unit especially focuses on the fusion of current communication network technology and information processing technology. The unit will also conduct cooperation research projects with industry, government, schools.

Research Unit for Non-linear/Non-equilibrium Plasma Science Research

- Leader: Prof. Hitoshi Tanaka (Professor, Graduate School of Energy Science)
- Leader in IAE: Prof. Kazunobu Nagasaki
- Project Period: FY2020 – FY2025

Kyoto University has a long history and achievement of diverse plasma research. In this unit, targeting on various phenomena dominated by non-linear and non-equilibrium nature on a wide range of spatio-temporal scales in fusion plasma, light-quanta plasma, basic / applied plasma, cosmic / astro-physical plasma, we develop research activities to build the academic foundation of plasma as a complex system full of complexity and diversity, and to explore applied researches, by sharing a wide range of knowledges and findings through active collaboration and cooperation with researches in different field, such as material science, life and biological science, mathematical science and information / computational science, etc., in which similar processes play an essential role in the phenomena of concern. Through such activities, we explore the new research approach and methodology for realizing high-performance and high-functionality plasmas carrying the next generation and contribute to develop human resources who will lead them.

Kyoto University Research Coordination Alliance, Research Units for Exploring Future Horizons

Under the Kyoto University Research Coordination Alliance, 4 projects are ongoing as the organization “research unit”, where IAE is involved in 2 projects.

Unit of Data Science-based comprehensive area study (tentative name)

- Leader: Prof. Fumiharu Mieno (Center for Southeast Asian Studies)
- Leader in IAE: Prof. Hideaki Ohgaki
- Project Period: FY2020 – FY2024

In this program, 12 departments collaborate to establish a new domain “Data Science-based comprehensive area study” based on the fusion of interdisciplinary area studies and informatics. The study area will be the Asia-Pacific region, and the main areas of interest will be simulations, risk assessments, and evaluations of policy related to political, economic, and social design in those region. All participants share the viewpoint of the combination of informatics and quantitative evaluation, and conduct research by comparing different disciplines and issues between different countries.

Unit for Development of Sustainable Human Society

- Leader: Prof. Takeshi Hasegawa (Institute for Chemical Research)
- Project Period: FY2020 – FY2024

The “Research Units for Exploring Future Horizons” called the 2nd phase program, and our proposal based on the former Unit for Development of Global Sustainability was granted. Now 8 departments adding the Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies plan to pursue sustainability study. Human sustainability goals (SDGs) with material energy circulation system and infrastructure, resilient social system will be developed and their deployment methodology will be studied. The 17 SDGs are short term targets and involves various conflicts among them. Our study will reveal the ultimate solution for long term survival of human.

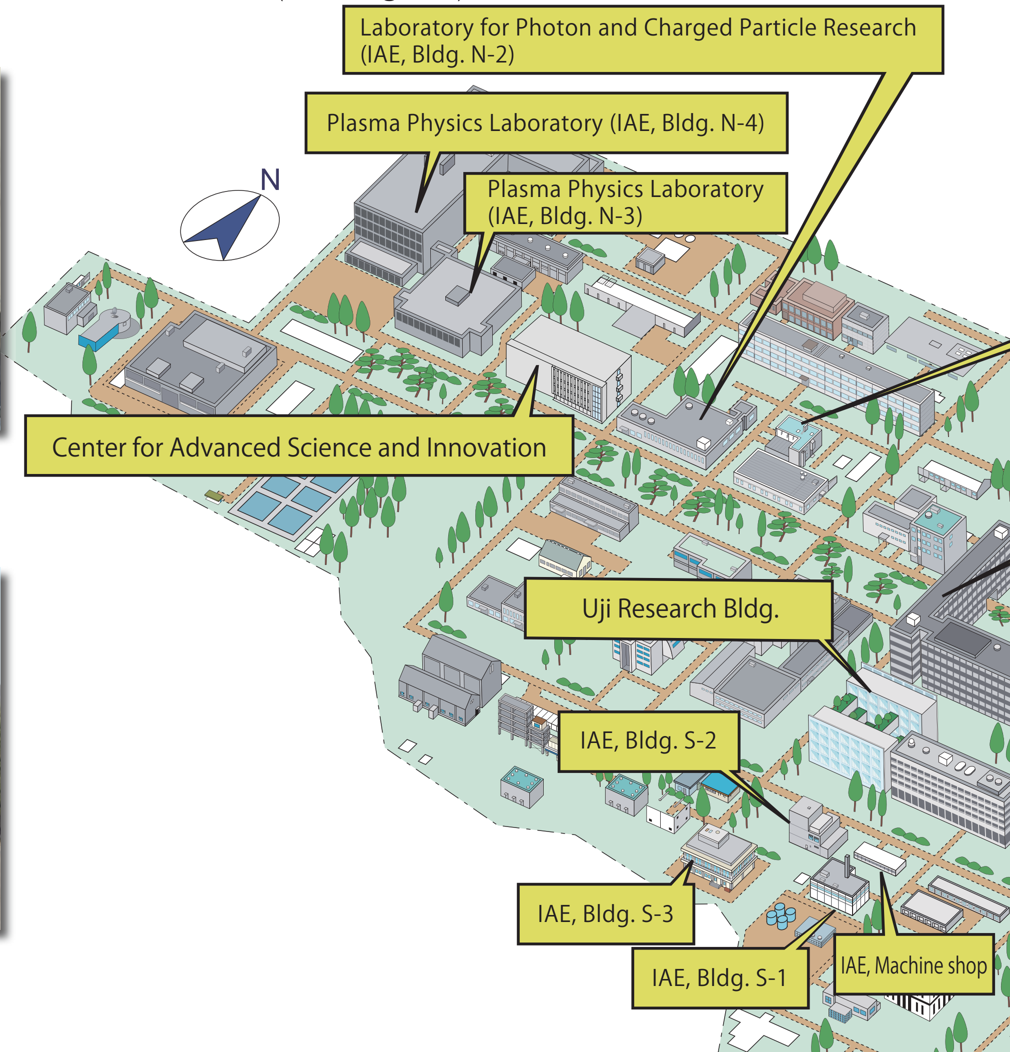
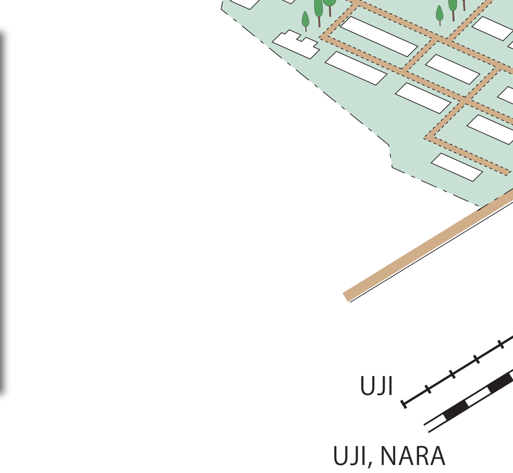
Research Facilities

The Institute of Advanced Energy conducts research at several buildings, including the main building on the Uji Campus.

Laboratory for Energy Nano-science (IAE, Bldg. N-1)

Laboratory for Photon and Charged Particle Research (IAE, Bldg. N-2)

Plasma Physics Laboratory (IAE, Bldg. N-3)

Uji Campus Main Bldg. (W wing)

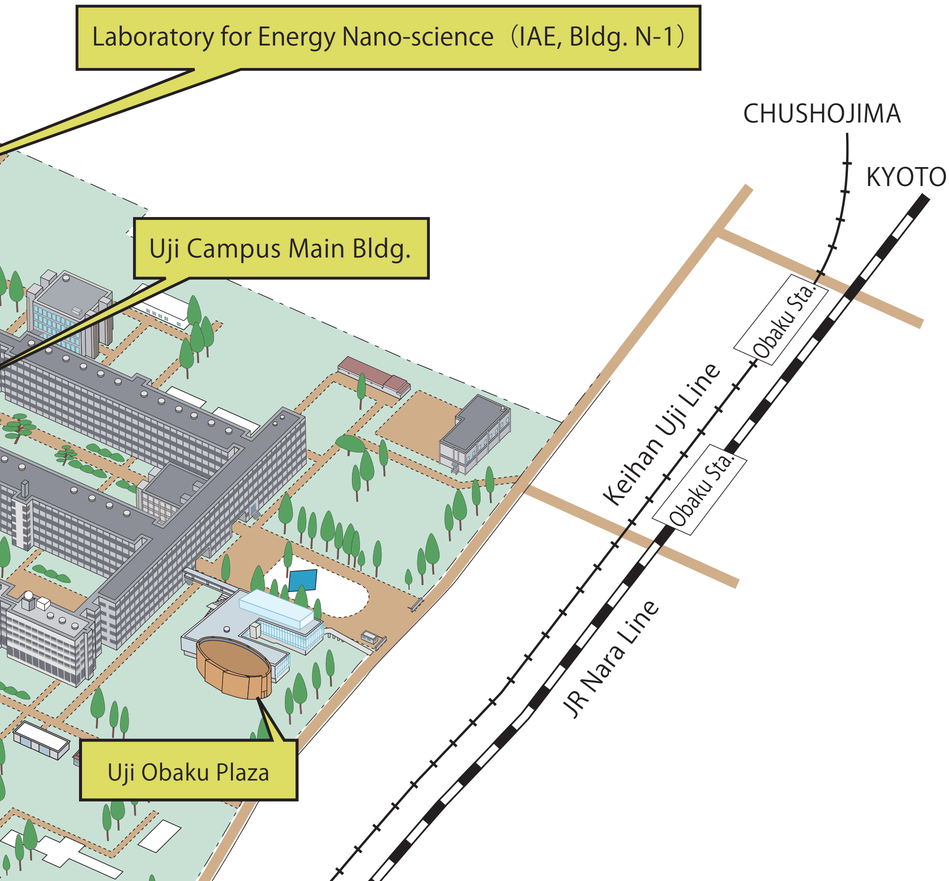
Uji Campus Main Bldg. (M wing)

IAE, Bldg. S-1

IAE, Bldg. S-2

Plasma Physics Laboratory (IAE, Bldg. N-4)

Center for Advanced Science and Innovation



Uji Research Bldg.

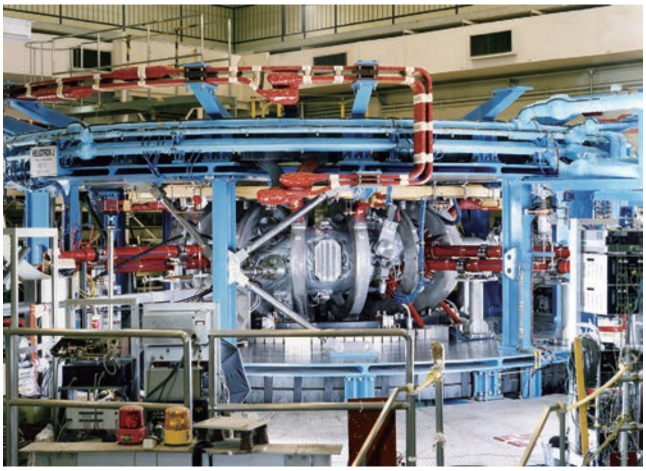
Uji Obaku Plaza

IAE, Bldg. S-3

IAE, Machine shop

Magnetic Confinement Plasma Device
Heliotron J

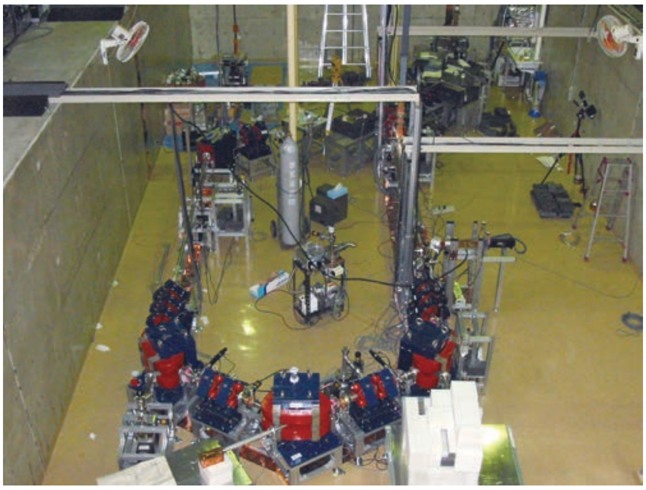
One of the objectives of the Heliotron J project is to explore the confinement optimization of the “helical-axis heliotron” configuration which is original to Kyoto University in its design concept, in order to develop the advanced and high-performance fusion reactor. Heliotron J started its plasma operation in 2000, and continues the improvement of performance as a unique fusion plasma experiment device.



(IAE, Bldg. N-4)

Mid-infrared Free Electron Laser Facility
KU-FEL

KU-FEL is a tunable MIR laser (3.4~26 μm) which is generated by a relativistic electron beam interacted with synchrotron radiation in the periodic magnetic field. Researches on energy materials by using high peak power MIR-FEL have been conducted by cooperation researchers.



(IAE, Bldg. N-2)

Dual-Beam Facility for Energy Science and Technology
DuET

DuET is a powerful tool for introduction of lattice defects, modification of surface structure, and in-beam analysis. Two ion-beams of a different species are able to be irradiated simultaneously to the materials under various environmental conditions.

(IAE, Bldg. N-2)

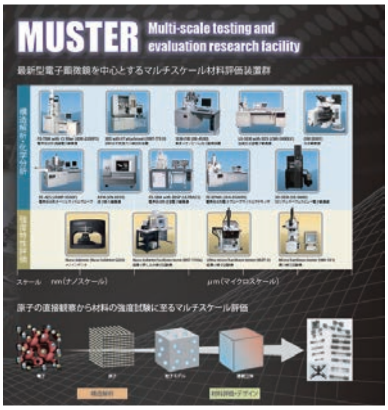
NMR Machines

NMR machines, an 800 MHz machine linked with liquid chromatography and mass spectrometer and two 600 MHz machines equipped with the ultra high sensitivity probe, are operated to develop the way to extract the energy and valuable materials from biomass and biomolecules.

(IAE, Bldg. S-2)

Multi-Scale Testing and Evaluation Research Facility MUSTER

MUSTER is a research facility installed with high-resolution microscopes, TEM, FE-TEM and FE-SEM, chemical analyzers, FE-AES and FE-EPMA, and mechanical testing machines, fatigue test machine, high temperature tensile test machine and nano-indenter, etc.



(IAE, Bldg. N-1, N-2)

Research Facilities for Energy Nanoscience

Analytical instruments for investigation of the energetic function of nanocomposites and biomaterials are provided. These involve scanning probe microscopes, atomic force microscopy, fluorescence microscope, CD spectrometer, ultraviolet and visible spectrophotometers, a fluorescence spectrometer, iso-thermal titration calorimetry, differential scanning calorimetry, MALDI-TOF mass spectrometer, ESI mass spectrometer, FT-IR spectrometer.

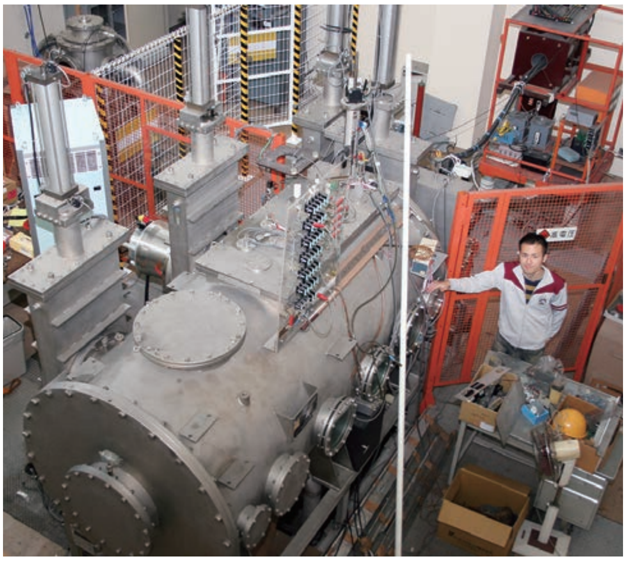
(IAE, Main Bldg.)

Functional Analytical Systems for the Generation of Catalytic Materials

Instruments are set up to purify, analyze chemical compositions and structures, and to evaluate functions of various biomolecules, organic and inorganic molecules. These include 300 MHz NMR, a protein purification chromatography system, a DNA sequencer, and a time-resolved fluorescence spectrometer. (IAE, Main Bldg.)

Fusion In-vessel Components Experiment Device

30kV-6A hydrogen beam facility and development of neutron source are ongoing for the innovative high heat flux divertor and breeding blanket for fusion in-vessel components.



(IAE, Bldg. S-3)

Advanced Energy Conversion Experiment

For the evaluation of heat flux plasma facing components and high temperature blanket, a 950 ℃ LiPb liquid metal loop and compact fusion neutron source are developed. Study on interaction between material and energetic particles for the energy conversion components with advanced materials and heat transfer media will be performed.

(IAE, Bldg. S-1)

Education and Social Activities

The Institute strives to train graduate students who are specialists with a global perspective capable of solving energy issues in the twenty-first century.

Education

Since being simultaneously launched with the Graduate School of Energy Science, Kyoto University in 1996, each laboratory in the Institute has participated in training graduate students via a cooperative course. The steady flow of research achievements has been attracting more and more students to our Institute. Both the recent increase in the number of Ph.D. students and the higher percentage of foreign students in our student body attest to the fact we are becoming an international institute. Additionally, many of our graduate students are attracted to the Institute's unparalleled quality of advanced equipment and the diversity of our staff engaging in advanced research.

We hold briefing sessions for prospective graduate students in conjunction with Graduate School, so that potential students are familiar with issues such as our enrollment policy and selection procedure. The notable activities of our Institute include briefing sessions of our graduate school, which have been held concurrently with our open seminars, to disseminate our activities to a broad audience. These efforts have increased the student body at our Institute to 124 in FY2022, which includes 43 Ph.D. students (29 from foreign countries). We are leveraging both the Institute's Research Fellow (RF) system to increase opportunities for graduate students to network with other research institutes in Japan and abroad as well as to encourage them to present at research meetings in and out of Japan. To broaden their international perspective, many of our graduate students have participated and/ or presented at international conferences. Attending international conferences plays a major role in our training activities at the Institute. We are also making efforts to expand the professional careers of our graduates, and numerous graduates have found employment at research institutes in Japan and abroad.

We also strive to include the general public in our activities via public lectures and an open campus policy. Visitors are always welcome. We aim to contribute to a broad spectrum of our society, including the local public activities. Additionally, the latest information is disseminated through the Institute's website, annual reports and publicity activities of the University. Since 2003, we have held annual public lectures on our campus and in the city of Kyoto to facilitate participation from the general public.

We also actively participate in Kyoto University Research Institutes' Symposium to impart our achievements. Moreover, efforts have been made to develop innovative and creative initiatives of the advanced energy fields and training activities in the nuclear power field. We are dedicated to disseminating and practically applying intellectual properties through activities such as i) collaborating with industry, government, and academia, ii) holding joint symposia, iii) actively conducting collaborative research and engaging in commissioned research, iv) providing technical guidance to industry, and v) implementing systems for the effective collaboration of industry, government, and academia. Results from these initiatives will be used in a broad array of fields to further our contributions in the international arena and to strengthen our international collaborative network.

International Symposium of Advanced Energy Science

The 13th International Symposium of the Institute of Advanced Energy, commemorating the 125th Anniversary of Kyoto University, was held for three days from September 5, 2022, in collaboration with the Joint Usage/Collaborative Research Centers. Under the theme of "Research Activities on Zero-Emission Energy Network," the symposium aimed to further promote research activities in the zero-emission energy research network with the hub of the Joint Usage/Collaborative Research Centers.

Based on the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, this year's Symposium was held in an online hybrid format with both on-site and online (Zoom) participation. As in previous international symposiums, many researchers participated: 139 participants in the oral session, approximately 150 in the poster session, and 35 in the satellite meeting.

Public Lectures

"The 27th Public Lecture of the Institute of Advanced Energy" was held at Kihada Hall of Obaku Plaza in the Uji campus, in conjunction with "Uji Open Campus 2022". This is an annual series of lectures in which selected professors of the Institute present their current research to the audiences in general public, such as office workers, undergraduate and graduate students in different fields, middle and high school students. The lectures were "Future Energy Colored by Carbon Nanotubes" by Professor Yuhei Miyauchi and "Confining Plasma in Motion - Challenge to an Artificial Sun" by Professor Shigeru Inagaki. Although it had been a while to hold the lectures in person since the Covid-19 pandemic, 115 participants gathered for active question-and-answer sessions. In the participant questionnaire, we received comments as "The presentation was really well organized to understand and interesting," "The easy-to-understand diagrams and illustrations to understand realistic research made the presentation very interesting, intriguing, and meaningful." We would like to express our sincere appreciation to everyone involved.

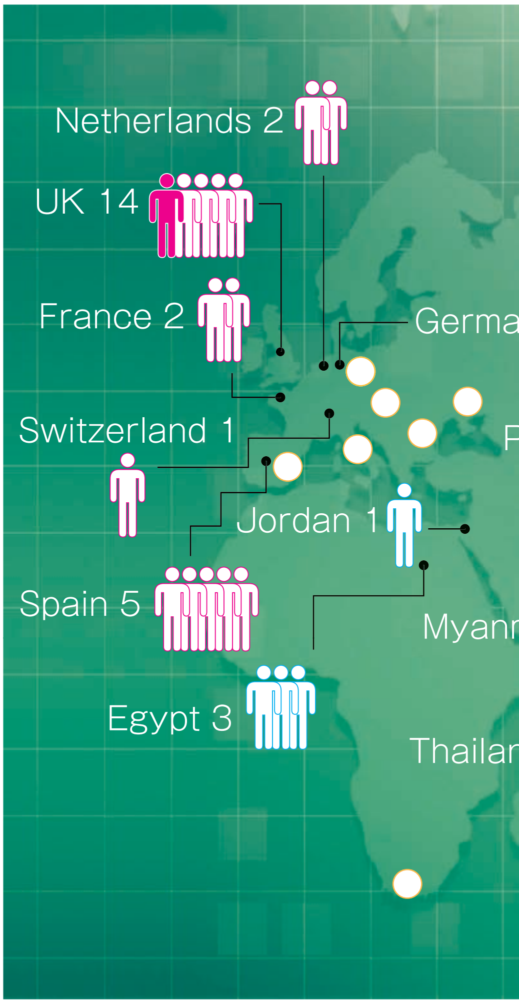
International Activities

We have signed collaborative research agreements with numerous research institutes around the world to actively conduct joint research, including research visits and international conferences.

Academic Collaboration Agreements

Date signed	Name of Institute	Country
Sep. 29, 1995	Fusion Technology Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison	U.S.A.
Oct. 3, 1995	Fusion Studies Laboratory, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	U.S.A.
Nov. 6, 1995	Center for Fusion Science, Southwestern Institute of Physics	China
Jun. 3, 1996	Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences	China
Jun. 4, 1996	China Institute of Atomic Energy	China
Nov. 19, 1996	Center for Beam Physics, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, University of California	U.S.A.
Nov. 20, 1996	Free Electron Laser Center, Hansen Experimental Physics Laboratory, Stanford University	U.S.A.
Dec. 12, 1996	Department of Physics, Flinders University of South Australia	Australia
Aug. 10, 1997	Plasma Research Laboratory, Australian National University	Australia
Feb. 6, 1998	Torsatron/Stellarator Laboratory, University of Wisconsin-Madison	U.S.A.
May. 11, 1998	National Science Center 'Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology'	Ukraine
Aug. 1, 1998	Department of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Politecnico di Torino	Italy
May. 7, 1999	Industry-University Cooperation Section, Dong-eui University	Republic of Korea
July. 24, 2000	Dong-eui University (Engineering school)	Republic of Korea
Sep. 10, 2000	Korea Basic Science Institute	Republic of Korea
Jan. 9, 2001	Graduate School of Physics, University of Sydney	Australia
Jan. 25, 2001	Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava (Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology)	Slovak Republic
Jan. 5, 2001	Rajamangala University of Technology Thankyaburi	Thailand
May. 16, 2001	Spanish National Research Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology, CIEMAT	Spain
July. 24, 2001	University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (Department of Material Science, School of Engineering)	Germany
Apr. 6, 2006	National Fusion Research Institute	Republic of Korea
Nov. 28, 2006	Research Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, Pukyong National University School of Engineering	Republic of Korea
Oct. 19, 2009	Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment	Thailand
May.18, 2010	City University of New York, Energy Institute	U.S.A.
Apr. 12, 2012	Nano and Energy Center, Vietnam National University, Hanoi	Vietnam
Jan. 23, 2013	Fusion Plasma Transport Research Center, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	Republic of Korea
Sep. 18, 2014	Center for Advanced Material & Energy Sciences, University Brunei Darussalam	Brunei
Oct. 6, 2014	Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear engineering	Romania
Dec. 1, 2014	Plasma Fusion Stability and Confinement Research Center, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology	Republic of Korea
Jan. 8. 2019	Max- Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphyisk	Germany
Feb. 15. 2019	The Institute of Fusion Science, Southwest Jiaotong University	China
Jun. 19. 2019	Faculty of Engineering, National University of Laos	Lao
Oct. 21. 2019	Center for Fusion Science, Southwestern Institute of Physics	China
Oct. 30. 2019	International Joint Research Laboratory of Magnetic Confinement Fusion and Plasma Physics (IFPP), Huazhong University of Science and Technology	China
June 8. 2022	Faculty of Science, Assiut University	Egypt

The number of visitors



International Exchange Promotion: ASEAN-JAPAN

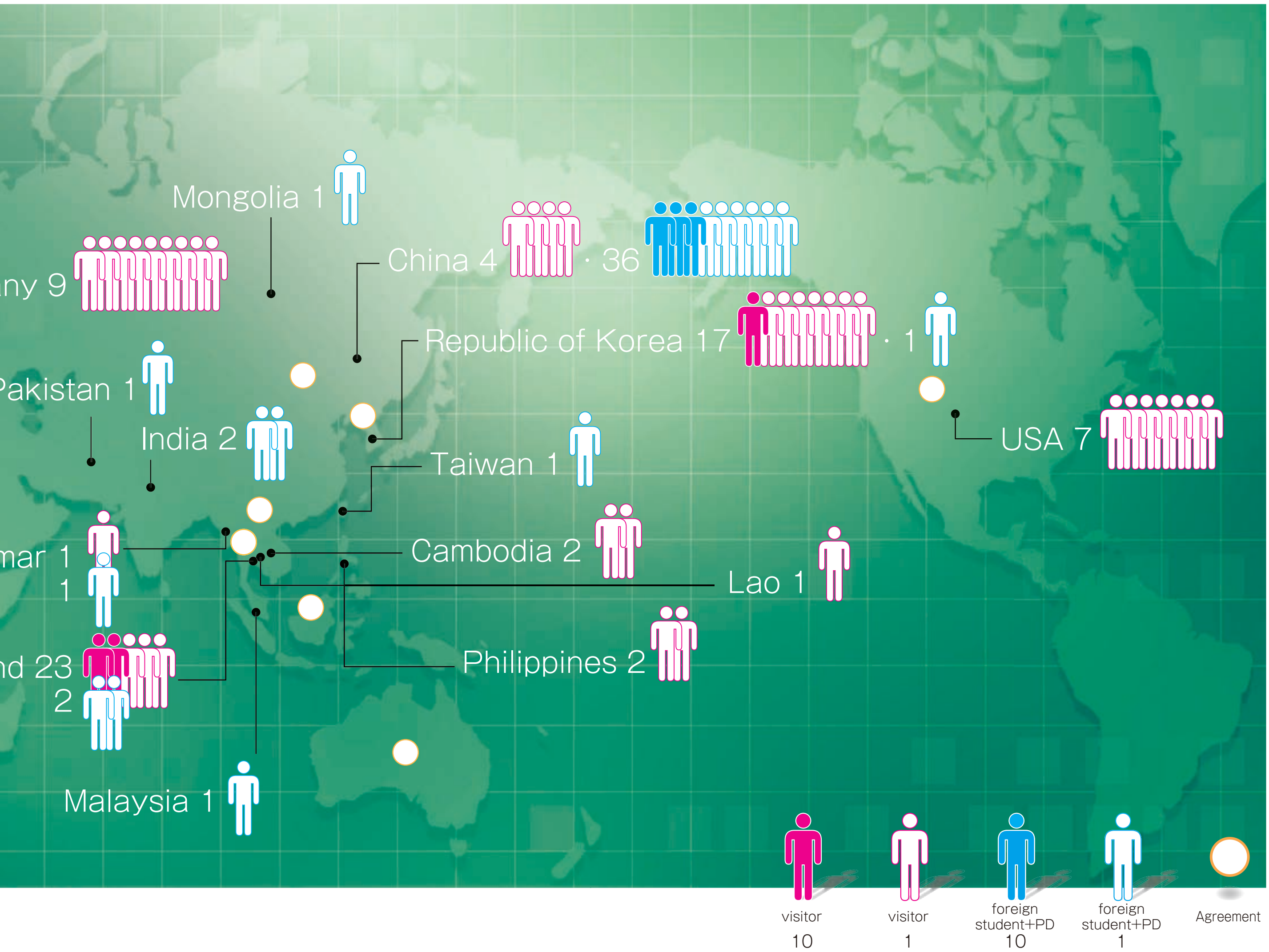
▶**Leader: Prof. Hideaki Ohgaki**

International exchange promotion activities among ASEAN countries are started by the 21st century COE program from 2006 and the 8th International Conference on Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE2022 Conference) was held in November organized by Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE) in Thailand. In Thailand we have also been having the Eco-Energy and Materials Science and Engineering Symposium (EMSES) in almost every year in cooperation with Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi since 2001. In 2022, 15th EMSES was held in Pattaya, Thailand. These international activities among ASEAN region have been appreciated by many the counterpart universities, research institute in Asia, Japanese government and UNESCO. In this connection we have cooperated with UNESCO COMPETENCE program from 2009 and established the renewable energy course in 2011. As the extension of this project, we have started the ODA-UNESCO Assist program on Energy for Sustainable Development in Asia (Vietnam in 2011, Laos in 2012, Cambodia in 2013, and Myanmar in 2014, http://www.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/quantum/ODA-UNESCO/). In 2017, UNESCO selected Kyoto University as "UNESCO chair" in the field of water, energy, and disaster prevention under the collaborative activity with Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies in Human Survivability, WENDI (http://wendi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/). In 2015, the Japan ASEAN Science and Technology Innovation Platform (JASTIP) has been adopted in JST SICORP and we have been promoting the international collaboration research between Japan and ASEAN.

In education activity, based on the MOU between Kyoto University and AUN which was initiated IAE activities, the AUN – KU Student Mobility Program towards Human Security Development (HSD) has been selected to accelerate internationalization of university in 2012. So far many sending/invitation programs, collaboration researches have been promoted under the support of JST, JSPS, Kyoto University.

Group photo of SEE2022 in Bangkok

and foreign students (2022)



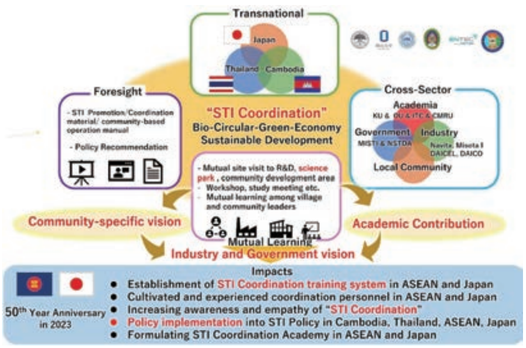
The Toyota Foundation: Initiative Program for Fiscal 2022

Research project: Mutual Learning of Science Technology Innovation Coordination to Bridge Different Countries and Sectors in Cambodia, Thailand, and Japan towards Capacity Development Program and Policy Recommendations

- Project Leader : Prof. Hideaki Ohgaki
- Project Period : FY2023 – FY2024

https://toyotafound.my.salesforce-sites.com/psearch/JoseiDetail?name=D22-PI-0003

Targeted at bio-circular green economy and sustainable development, this ASEAN-Japan team aims to co-create an original training system of "Science, Technology & Innovation (STI) Coordination" between government, academic, private sectors and local community. Currently, connections between different sectors are limited because of lacking well-trained coordinators and their training system. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the training system to cultivate more coordinators with professional knowledge and communication skills, and to facilitate dialogue among different stakeholders. In this project, members from different sectors in Cambodia, Thailand, and Japan will deepen their common understanding of good practices and problems in STI through interactive site visits, internships, and workshops.

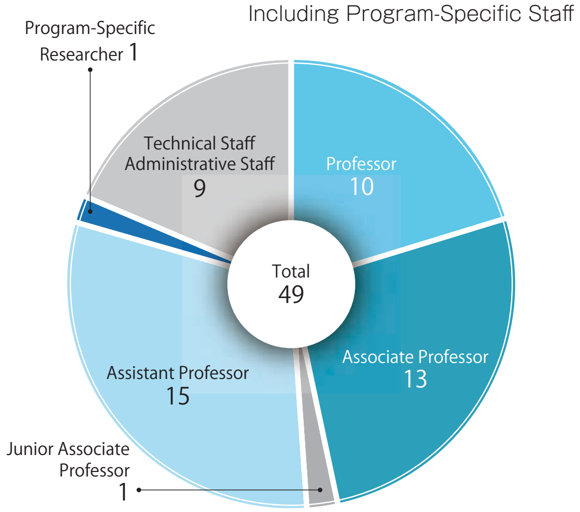


Project scheme

Faculty Member

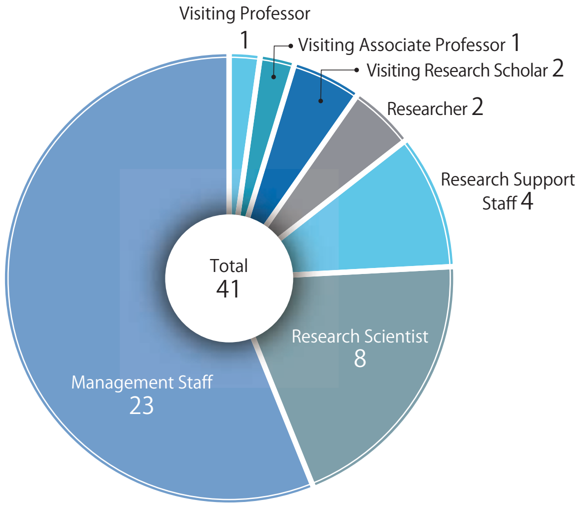
2022

Including Program-Specific Staff



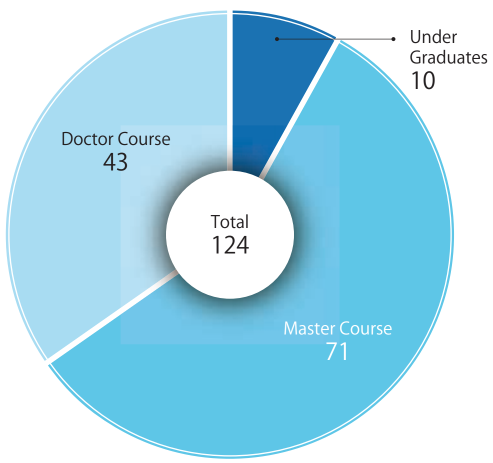
Adjunct Member

2022



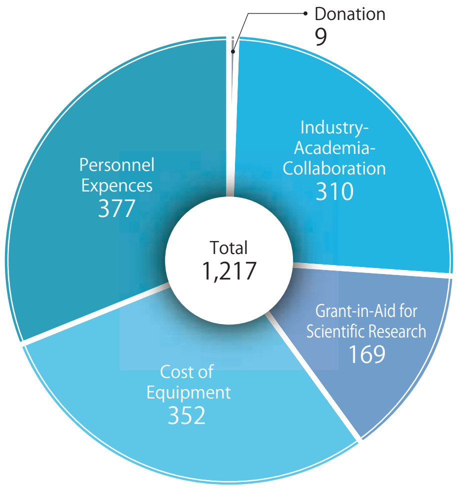
Students

May, 2022

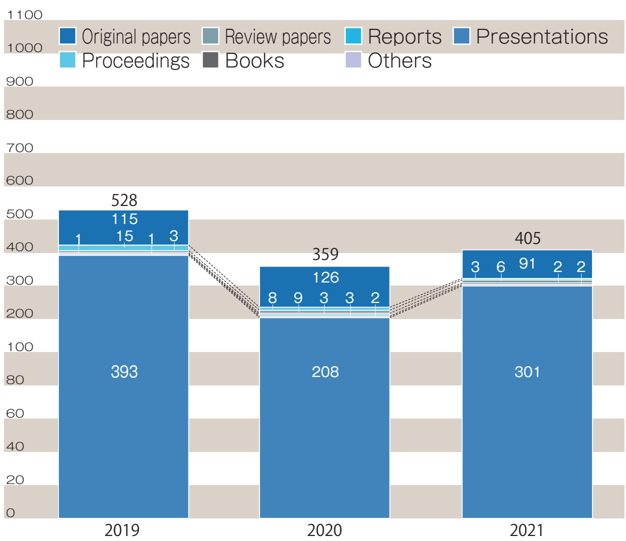


Budget

FY2021 [unit: 1 million yen]



Research Presentations



The number of applicants to the collaboration program of the Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes

Category	2022
A1: Division of International and Industrial Partnership	4
A2: Division of Soft Energy Science Research	1
A3: Section of promotion for international collaborative research	4
Total	9

The number of applicants to the collaboration program of Joint Usage/Research Center on Zero-Emission Energy

Category	2022
(A) Core research subject	42
(B) Research subject	53
(C) Facility usage	12
(D) Workshop	3
Total	110

Admissions

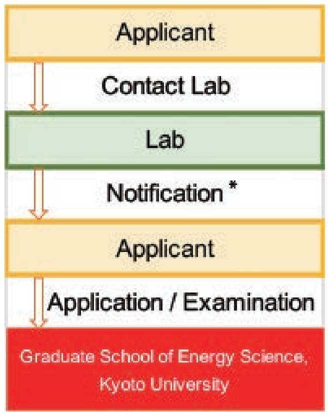
Procedure for acceptance of graduate students at IAE

There are twelve laboratories that accept students at the IAE, we focus on research that aims towards the next generation of advanced energy among a wide range of academic fields spanning physic, chemistry, biology and engineering, as well as education that trains and produces students capable of originality and international activity. In order to study at the IAE, it is possible to either be admitted into an affiliated laboratory of the Graduate School of Energy Science, or to be enrolled as a research student. IAE is divided into different Departments. To join a lab in a given department, a student must come to an agreement with the lab supervisor. If that supervisor does not hold the title of professor, then the student must also receive additional permission from a IAE professor based on the advice of the lab supervisor. It is recommended that Applicants consult the lab supervisor prior to taking the entrance examination.

Application process

1. Select desired lab
2. Contact supervisor and inquire about possibility of being accepted as a student. Interview, if necessary.
3. Supervisor notifies applicant of result of (2).
4. Prospective student takes Graduate School of Energy Science, Kyoto University entrance examination.

*Master program may not require the prior agreement from the lab. supervisor. Please confirm the entrance examination information of the Graduate School of Energy Science for details.



For information on application procedures and examination dates, please contact the Graduate School of Energy Science, Kyoto University.

Graduate School of Energy Science, Kyoto University
Admissions: http://www.energy.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/admission/

General affairs branch
Contact Us: http://www.energy.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/contact-us/

Procedure for acceptance of research students at IAE

Apart from enrolling as a graduate student, it is possible to participate in research activities by enrolling as a research student at the IAE. If you wish to become a research student, please contact your prospective supervisor under whom want to study and obtain a consent of acceptance. After the appointed proceedings have been completed, you will become a research student. Please note that degrees are not given to research students. For more details, please contact your prospective supervisor.

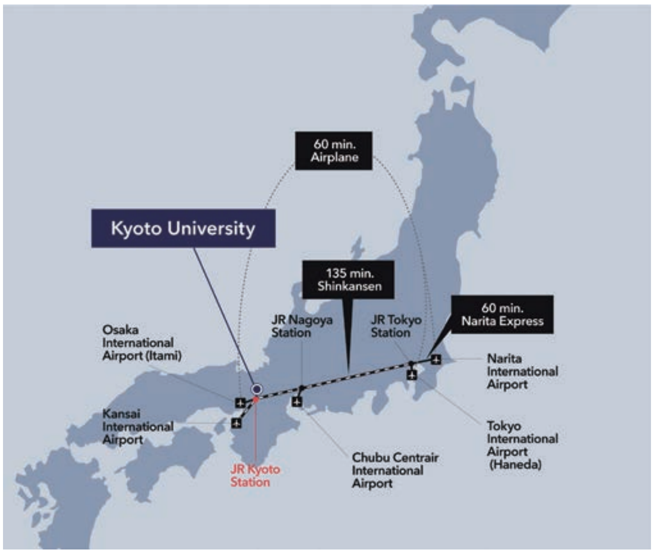
[Contact Information]

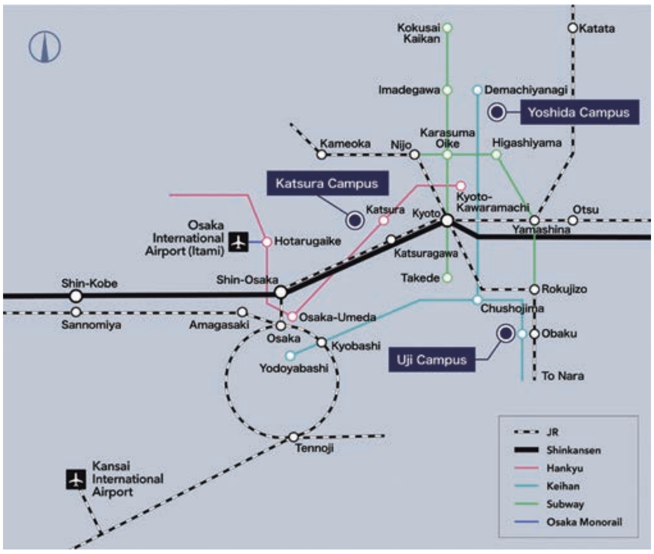
Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University
Contact Us : http://www.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/new-iae/en/contact/index.html

Access to Kyoto University

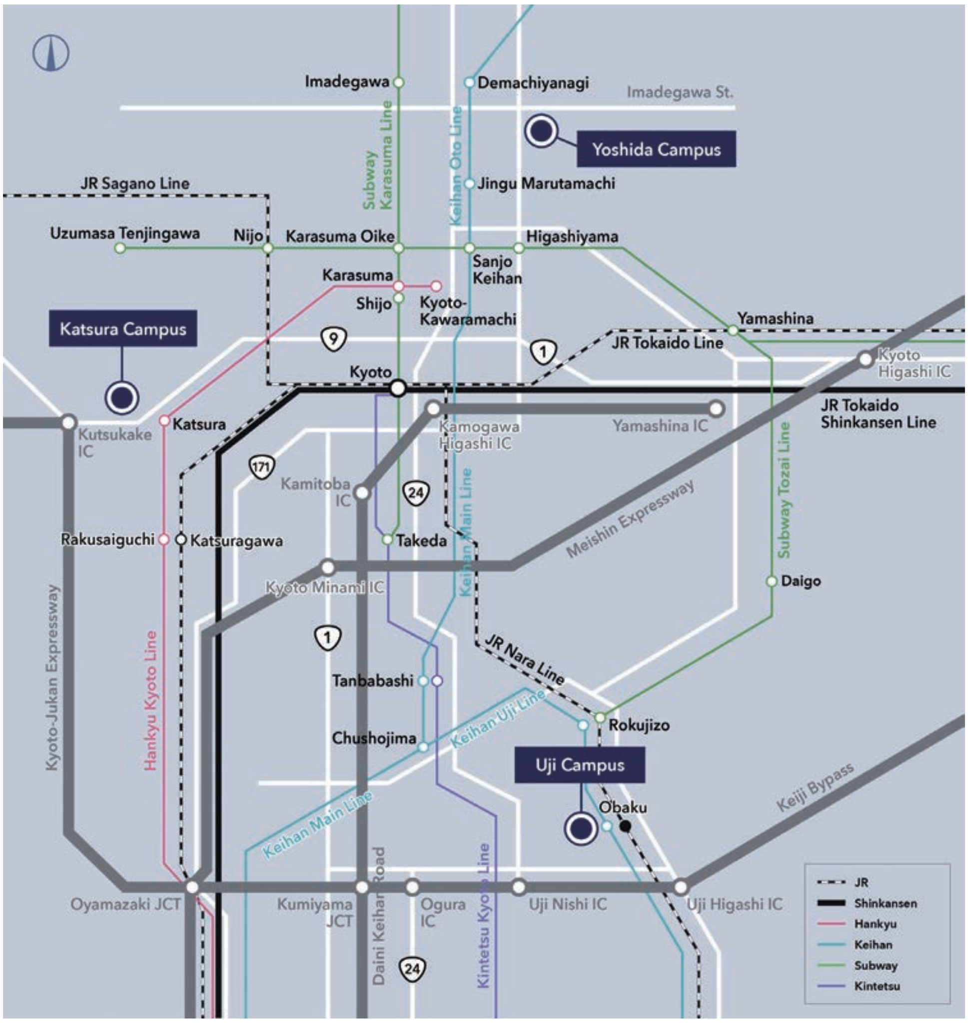
Kyoto University is located in the historic city of Kyoto, which flourished as the nation's capital for over a thousand years until that status was transferred to Tokyo.

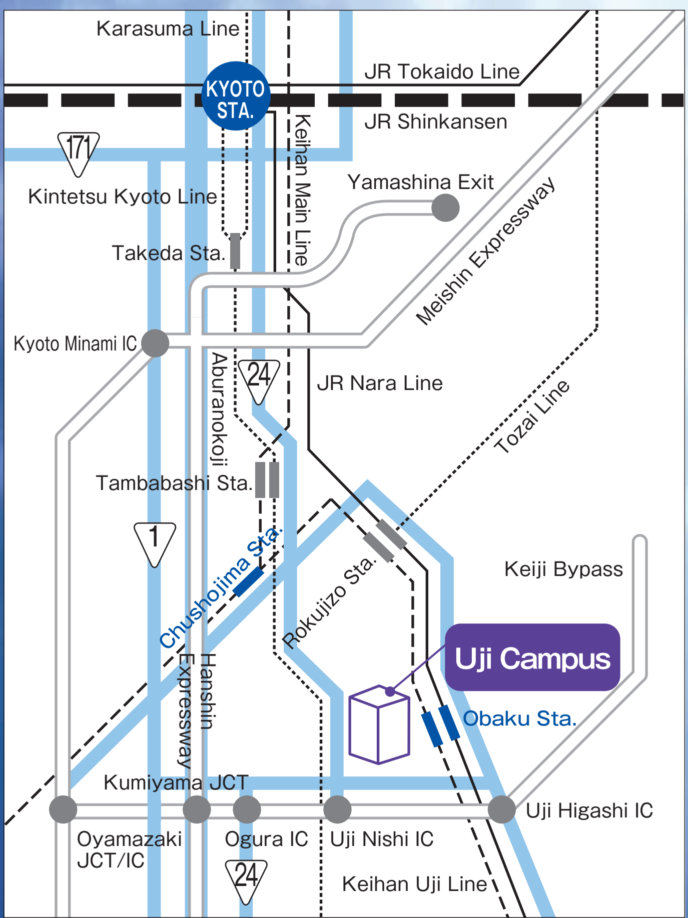
Location in Japan





Location of three campuses in Kyoto





▶ACCESS

❶ By JR Line

JR Kyoto Station → JR Obaku Station → Uji Campus

22min JR Nara Line Local / 7min Walk

❷ By Keihan Line

Keihan Chushojima Station → Keihan Obaku Station → Uji Campus

9min Uji Line Local / 10min Walk

▶INFORMATION

Institute of Advanced Energy Kyoto University

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