

**Title** Climate change and carbon management

**Speaker** Prof. Robert Socolow  
 Professor Emeritus,  
 Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering,  
 Princeton University  
 USA



**Date & Time** Monday, June 10, 2019 4:00 p.m.

**Place** I<sup>2</sup>CNER hall, I<sup>2</sup>CNER Bldg.1, Ito Campus, Kyushu University

### Abstract

As initially conceived, the technological strategy called CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage (CCS) was intended to enable power generation from coal and natural gas power plants with minimal CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to the atmosphere. We can call this strategy “Fo-CCS,” meaning “fossil-CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage,” so as to distinguish from a more recent second strategy, “A-CCS,” meaning “air-CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage,” where the CO<sub>2</sub> is captured from the atmosphere. A-CCS has two principal variants: BECCS and DACCS. In BECCS (biological energy CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage) the CO<sub>2</sub> has been generated from biological carbon as a byproduct of the production of energy. In DACCS (direct air CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage) the CO<sub>2</sub> has been removed directly from the air with chemicals without the help of photosynthesis. It is interesting to consider how the interactions between Fo-CCS and of A-CCS as they are commercialized. Can one of them prosper while the other is ignored? Can one pave the way for the other, technologically and politically?

### About the Speaker

Robert Socolow is professor emeritus and a full-time member of the senior research staff in the Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at Princeton University. In his research he seeks new conceptual decade-scale frameworks that are useful for climate change policy. With colleagues he introduced “stabilization wedges,” “one billion high emitters,” “committed emissions,” and “destiny studies.” He is engaged with multi-disciplinary efforts to anticipate key issues associated low-carbon futures, including analyses of energy efficiency in buildings, wind and solar power, nuclear fission and fusion power, CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage from fossil fuels and the air, impacts on the land when biocarbon is priced, and technological “leapfrogging” by developing countries. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an associate of the National Research Council of the National Academies, a fellow of the American Physical Society, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the recipient of the Leo Szilard Lecture-ship Award by the American Physical Society. He earned his Ph.D. from Harvard University in theoretical high energy physics in 1964 and joined the Princeton University faculty in 1971.

**Host:** Professor Takeshi Tsuji

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Contact: Administrative Office Research Support and Public Relations  
 International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research  
 Tel:092-802-6934 Email:wpikenkyu@jimu.kyushu-u.ac.jp

