

様式 A-1  
(FY2024)

令和7年7月23日

## サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名・実施責任者氏名: 学校法人池田学園 池田高等学校 小田 紘史
2. 講師氏名: Dr. Xiurong YANG (Ms.)
3. 講義補助者氏名: オノ木 敦士 先生
4. 実施日時: 令和7年7月18日 (金) 10:40~12:20
5. 参加生徒: 高校2年生 28 人、 高校1年生 9 人、 中学3年生 9 人 (合計 46 人)  
備考: 高校2年生は理系クラスの生徒、高1・中3は希望者
6. 講義題目: CO2 鉱物化法を用いた大深度岩盤改良技術の開発
7. 講義概要: 出身国の紹介、自身の研究内容に関する講義等
8. 講義形式:  
☒ 対面 ・ ☐ オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)
  - 1) 講義時間 80 分 質疑応答時間 20 分
  - 2) 講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)  
プロジェクター使用による講義
  - 3) 事前学習  
☒ 有 ・ 無 (どちらかに○をしてください。)  
使用教材 講師が事前に作成したアブストラクト・資料の配布
9. その他特筆すべき事項:

Form B-2  
(FY2025)  
Must be typed

Date (日付)  
23/07/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

**Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-**  
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Xiurong YANG (ID No. P24059)
- Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)  
Atsushi Sainoki, Associate Professor
- Participating school (学校名): Ikeda Junior & Senior High School
- Date (実施日時): 18/07/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)
- Lecture title (講義題目):  
From Earth to Atoms: My Journey in Science and CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization Research
- Lecture format (講義形式):  
◆☒ Onsite ・ ☐ Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))  
◆Lecture time (講義時間) 60 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 20 min (分)  
◆Lecture style(ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)  
(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))  
Used projector

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

On July 18, 2025, I delivered a lecture at Ikeda Junior and Senior High School in Kagoshima as part of the JSPS Science Dialogue Program. The lecture was titled 'From Earth to Atoms: My Journey in Science and CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization Research', introducing students to the challenges of climate change and the scientific efforts toward CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration.

The first part of the lecture began with an introduction to myself, background of my research, research journey from China to Japan, and current work as a JSPS postdoctoral researcher at Kumamoto University. I emphasized how international collaboration and scientific curiosity can lead to meaningful contributions to global issues.

The core of the lecture focused on how CO<sub>2</sub> can be stored underground in stable forms through a process called mineral carbonation, where CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with rocks and water to form solid carbonate minerals such as CaCO<sub>3</sub> and MgCO<sub>3</sub>. I explained the types of rocks involved, such as serpentinite, peridotite, and basalt, and introduced key analytical methods used in our research: X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray fluorescence

(XRF), thermal analysis, and ATR-FTIR. I also highlighted the role of bacteria like *Bacillus subtilis* in accelerating carbonate precipitation.

The students learned how interdisciplinary science, including geology, chemistry, microbiology, and environmental engineering, can come together to address global warming. I also shared some real experimental photos and graphs to make the data more relatable.

Finally, I encouraged students to value curiosity, international exchange, and environmental responsibility. The session concluded with a Q&A, where students asked thoughtful questions about CO<sub>2</sub>, bacteria, and even my experience as a foreign researcher in Japan.

It was an honor to share my research and inspire the next generation of scientists.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

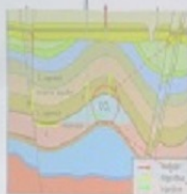
- Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

先国齋



## My research

### CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage (CCS)



CO<sub>2</sub> storage stability  
(CO<sub>2</sub>貯留の安定性)



CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization  
(CO<sub>2</sub>の鉱物化)



Carbonate mineralization  
(炭酸塩鉱物化)

(Source: Milla-Kays, May 2005, et al. (2005), State-of-the-art monitoring methods to evaluate storage site performance)