廃棄物WG0807



地下環境とその働き

- バリア機能に関する理解(現状と課題) -

◆自然に学ぶ地下環境中での物質移動現象(ナチュラルアナログ)
◆地下環境のバリア機能(岩石マトリクス・割れ目・断層)
◆地下環境の緩衝機能と処分深度
◆バリア機能に関する今後の技術的課題

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自然界での地下環境中の物質移動現。自然に学ぶ物質移動プロセス

文献[1]



地下環境と地下環境中の水みち(岩石マトリクス・割れ目・断層)



1) 岩石マトリクス(堆積岩)と物質移動(事例:ウラン鉱床)

地層や岩石のどういった部分にウラン(天然の放射性核種)が移動し、濃集しているのか を、鉱物学的、地球化学的に調査研究を行ない、地下環境が持つ放射性元素の吸着や 保持能力を把握する目的で実施

天然の事例

東濃ウラン鉱床:今から約2000万年前に形成された、現在の日本で唯一のウラン鉱床 (岐阜県土岐市~瑞浪市に分布)を用いて研究(ナチュラルアナログ研究)



岩石マトリクス(堆積岩)のウランの移動・濃集ヶ頭[2][3]

ウラン鉱床を用いた研究結果







調查·分析結果

観察及び分析結果から、鉄を多く含む 鉱物(黒雲母や黄鉄鉱など)に濃集し、 ウランが濃集した後の移動は認められ ない

(地下坑道を掘ってもウランの溶出は確認されていない →約40年間の東濃ウラン鉱山での地下水のモニタリン グ結果から)



ウランを濃集する堆積岩に特別な違いはない (ウランが濃集するかどうかは、ウランが透過したか否かの 水みちの構造的問題)

岩石マトリクス(結晶質岩)と物質移動(事例:マトリクス拡散)

岩石マトリクス(結晶質岩)中の元素移動と濃集(ウラン)_{文献[5][6]}

岩石マトリクス(結晶質岩)の'素材'としての性質

文献[7][8]

岩石マトリクス(結晶質岩)の吸着性能(実験結果) x #[9]

<i>新鮮化岡石</i>	<i> </i>				
		1 0.1 [سع لاق-1] سع لاق-1]	粒子サイ <100un 0.135	デズ n 0.158	0.182
吸着試験に用いた溶液の成分・試験条件 [mol L ⁻¹]		전 오 0.01			
Cs	1.0 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.01			
NaHCO ₃	3.6 x 10 ⁻³	-			
$CaSO_4 + 5H_2O$	1.1 x 10 ⁻⁴				
KCI	6.2 x 10 ⁻⁵	-			
MgSO ₄	5 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.001			
試験溶液 pH	8.5		新鮮母岩	変質花崗岩1	変質花崗岩2
試験の固体/液体比	10 cm ³ g ⁻¹	セ	シウム(C	s)を用いた呀	後着試験結果
試験に用いた容器	30 mL of Poly(propyrene) bottle				
吸着試験期間(日)	109 days with shaking		<i>新鮮学石</i>	と変賞石石の 清け目にあた	<i>呶宿能に</i> (<i>) (女</i> 工
試験温度(K)	298 K		スピックは	ミュニッションは	い (石丁、)

バッチ式(岩石を粉砕したパウダー状の試料を用いた)吸着試験の諸条件

2)日本の花崗岩中の割れ目について(産状と特徴)

文献[10][11]

異なった時代の花崗岩に学ぶ割れ目形成史

文献[11][12]

A model of fracture system development

文献[13]

割れ目(充填鉱物)とバリア機能

空隙率

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文献[14]

シーリングされている割れ目の割合(花崗岩)

文献[15]

地下環境の緩衝作用と処分深度(地表からの影響深度) 文献[16]

堆積岩と花崗岩の緩衝深度の違いは、岩石を構成する鉱物素材の組み合わせによる

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Redox front penetration in the fractured Toki Granite, central Japan: An analogue for redox reactions and redox buffering in fractured crystalline host rocks for repositories of long-lived radioactive waste

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ABSTRACT

Article history: Received 7 May 2012 Accepted 19 March 2013 Available online 6 April 2013 Editorial handling by Adrian Bath Redox buffering is one important factor to be considered when as sessing the barrier function of potential host rocks for a deep geological repository for long-lived radioactive waste. If such a repository is to be sited in fractured crystalline host rock it must be demonstrated that waste will be emplaced deeper than the maximum depth to which oxidizing waters can penetrate from the earth's surface via fractures, during the assessment timeframe (typically 1 Ma). An analogue for penetration of such oxidizing water occurs in the Cretaceous Toki Granite of central Japan. Here, a deep redox front is developed along water-conducting fractures at a depth of 210 m below the ground surface. Detailed petrographical studies and geochemical analyses were carried out on drill core specimens of this redox front. The aim was to determine the buffering processes and behavior of major and minor elements, including rare earth elements (REEs), during redox front development. The results are compared with analytical data from an oxidized zone found along shallow fractures (up to 20 m from the surface) in the same granitic rock, in order to understand differences in elemental migration according to the depth below the ground surface of redox-front formation. Geochemical analyses by XRF and ICP-MS of the oxidized zone at 210 m depth reveal clear changes in Fe(III)/Fe(II) ratios and Ca depletion across the front, while Fe concentrations vary little. In contrast, the redox front identified along shallow fractures shows strong enrichments of Fe, Mn and trace elements in the oxidized zone compared with the fresh rock matrix. The difference can be ascribed to the changing Eh and pH of groundwater as it flows downwards in the granite, due to reactions with rock forming minerals, in particular feldspar dissolution. These observations give important insights into the processes that control the rates of redox front penetration in fractured crystalline rock. The findings of the study can be used to help build confidence among stakeholders that radioactive waste would be emplaced in such rocks at greater depth than that to which oxidizing water is likely to penetrate in future.

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1. Introduction

When siting a deep geological repository for long-lived radioactive wastes within fractured crystalline rock, it must be established that oxidizing surface waters will not in future penetrate to repository depth along fractures and compromise the natural and/or engineered barriers to radiomclide migration. Such water penetration would tend to promote the degradation of metal engineered barriers and favor the solubility of certain radiomclides, notably U, Pu, Tc and Np (e.g. Wanner, 2007). On the other band, oxidizing water could cause mineralogical redox fronts to form within the wallrocks of fractures (e.g. Hofman, 1999; Miller et al., 2000; Fig. 1). These fronts are typically characterized by Fe-oxythydrox-

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0883-2927/\$ - see front matter © 2013 Elsevier 1td. All rights reserved. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeochem.2013.03.013 ides that could sorb many radionuclides, thereby retarding radionuclide migration (e.g. Grisal: and Pickens, 1980; Nerethieks, 1980; Alexander et al., 1990). Furthermore, consumption of 0₂ by the redox reactions that form the mineralogical redox fronts would cause conditions to become reducing once more. Thus, the occurrence of oxidized fracture wallrocks, even at repository depth, does not necessarily imply that a crystalline rock is an unsuitable repository bost rock, provided it can be shown that: (1) oxidation of reduced Re-bearing minerals was ancient; (2) present groundwater conditions are reducing, and (3) there is no potential for oxidizing waters to penetrate along the fractures over the future timescale for which repository performance is assessed (typically ca. 1 Ma). In principle the present understanding of redox processes in

granitic rocks can support evaluations of whether these criteria are met at any potential repository site. However, this understanding is based on studies of redox fronts in fractured rocks at

地下環境の緩衝作用と処分深度 (暫定保管でも考慮すべき)

3) 断層…構造と水みちの特徴

文献[17][18]

地下300mの断層の水理的性質と水みちの構造(地下研究所) ^{文献[19]}

海底下200mの断層構造と水理的性質(LPGサイト)

断層の水みちの性状と透水性

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まとめと課題(地下環境とバリア機能)

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地下坑道周辺での状態変化の理解

文献[1][12]

