

An attempt on understanding of chemical characteristics of groundwater beneath the Tokyo bay

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The Tokyo bay is a shallow inner bay that is situated in the south of the Kanto plain. This bay has been formed by relative sea level change in Holocene. Thickness of Alluvium is approximately from tens to 70m in the inner part of the bay. Some previous hydrological studies suggested that there is a fresh groundwater along the coastal zone and beneath this bay. Assuming that the groundwater flow beneath this bay is not active in the present climate condition, the fresh groundwater is considered to be recharged before the last glacial stage. To grasp the chemical characteristics and residence time of the fresh groundwater will contribute to understand the mechanism and process of transport of groundwater and solutes from inland to sea. In this study, an all-core boring and groundwater sampling is been carrying out on an artificially reclaimed land in the inner part of this bay to grasp the chemical characteristics of groundwater beneath this bay. In this presentation, water quality and stable isotope of oxygen and hydrogen will be reported.