

SCG084-17

会場:展示ホール7別室1

時間: 5月25日14:45-15:00

カラチャイ湖周辺におけるコロイド状フェリハイドライトの存在と核種固溶状態についての長期予測

Long-term prediction on the presence of colloidal ferrihydrite and the radionuclide sorption

月村 勝宏^{1*}, 鈴木 正哉¹, 鈴木 庸平¹, 村上 隆²

Katsuhiro Tsukimura^{1*}, Masaya Suzuki¹, Yohey Suzuki¹, Takashi Murakami²

¹産業技術総合研究所, ²東京大学

¹AIST, ²University of Tokyo

Actinides such as Pu are transported in groundwater associated with colloidal ferrihydrite. We propose a geochemical reaction model to estimate how the concentration of ferrihydrite will change in a disposal site of trans-uranic (TRU) waste, which contains large amounts of radionuclides and nitrate ion. The model considers four processes, input of Fe(II) from rocks to groundwater, oxidation of Fe(II) to Fe(III) by nitrate ion and nitrite ion, formation of colloidal ferrihydrite, and transformation of ferrihydrite to goethite and hematite crystals. The model was applied to the groundwater of the Lake Karachai area, where TRU waste was disposed of. Here, we show that colloidal ferrihydrite persists for more than 60,000 years in the groundwater as long as Fe(II) is supplied from the surrounding rocks and the oxidizing agent, nitrate ion, exists in the groundwater. Thermodynamic consideration has revealed that Pu is kept sorbed to the colloidal ferrihydrite for long time. Our results suggest that actinides even with low solubility are transported downstream associated with colloidal ferrihydrite for long time in a TRU disposal site.

キーワード:フェリハイドライト,コロイド,プルトニウム,核種移行,放射性廃棄物,ロシアカラチャイ湖

Keywords: ferrihydrite, colloid, Pu, transport of radionuclides, radioactive wastes, Lake Karachai, Russia