Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2012

(May 20-25 2012 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

©2012. Japan Geoscience Union. All Rights Reserved.



MAG34-P02

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月24日17:15-18:15

西部北太平洋の沈降粒子中に含まれる福島起源放射性セシウムに関する研究 Radiocesium released from Fukushima was contained in the sinking particles in the western North Pacific.

川上 創 ^{1*}, 本多 牧生 ¹, 渡邉 修一 ¹, 才野 敏郎 ¹ KAWAKAMI, Hajime^{1*}, HONDA, Makio¹, WATANABE, Shuichi¹, SAINO, Toshiro¹

We carried out the sediment trap experiments in the western North Pacific during autumn 2010 and summer 2011. The sinking particles were collected in the area before and after the accident of Fukusihma Dai-ichi nuclear power plant (FNPP). Cs-137 and Cs-134 were detected in the sinking particles at 500 and 4810 m depth after 25 March and 6 April forward, respectively. Because Cs-134/Cs-137 ratios were approximately 1.0, we assumed that these radioisotopes were released from FNPP. Using the time lag of the initial detection of radiocesium between 500 and 4810 m depth, the particle sinking rate was estimated as >180 m/day.

キーワード: 福島原発, 放射性セシウム, 沈降粒子

Keywords: Fukusihma nuclear power plant, radiocesium, sinking particle

¹ 海洋研究開発機構

¹Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology