

特別セミナー

# 粘土表面の放射性セシウムの吸着特性とその挙動

*The sorption and transport behaviors of radioactive Cs ion on clay minerals*



2011年5月30日(月)  
15:00-16:30

東京大学大学院農学生命科学研究科  
フードサイエンス棟 中島董一郎記念ホール  
(東京都文京区弥生1-1-1) <http://www.a.u-tokyo.ac.jp/nakashima/>

参加無料:  
事前申込不要  
講演言語:  
英語(通訳なし)

趣旨：東日本大震災に伴う福島原発事故では放射性セシウムで汚染された土壤の修復が急務の解決課題です。この課題を考える上で重要なのは、 $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  以下と定義される粘土粒子とセシウムの吸着・脱着特性、およびセシウムを吸着した粘土の移動です。本セミナーは、粘土表面科学の権威である Cliff Johnston 教授(アメリカパデュー大学；元アメリカ粘土学会長) の来日にあわせて開催する特別セミナーです。この問題に関心のある方の参加を歓迎します。(呼びかけ責任者：溝口勝@農学国際専攻)



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Society of America / Soil Science Society of America

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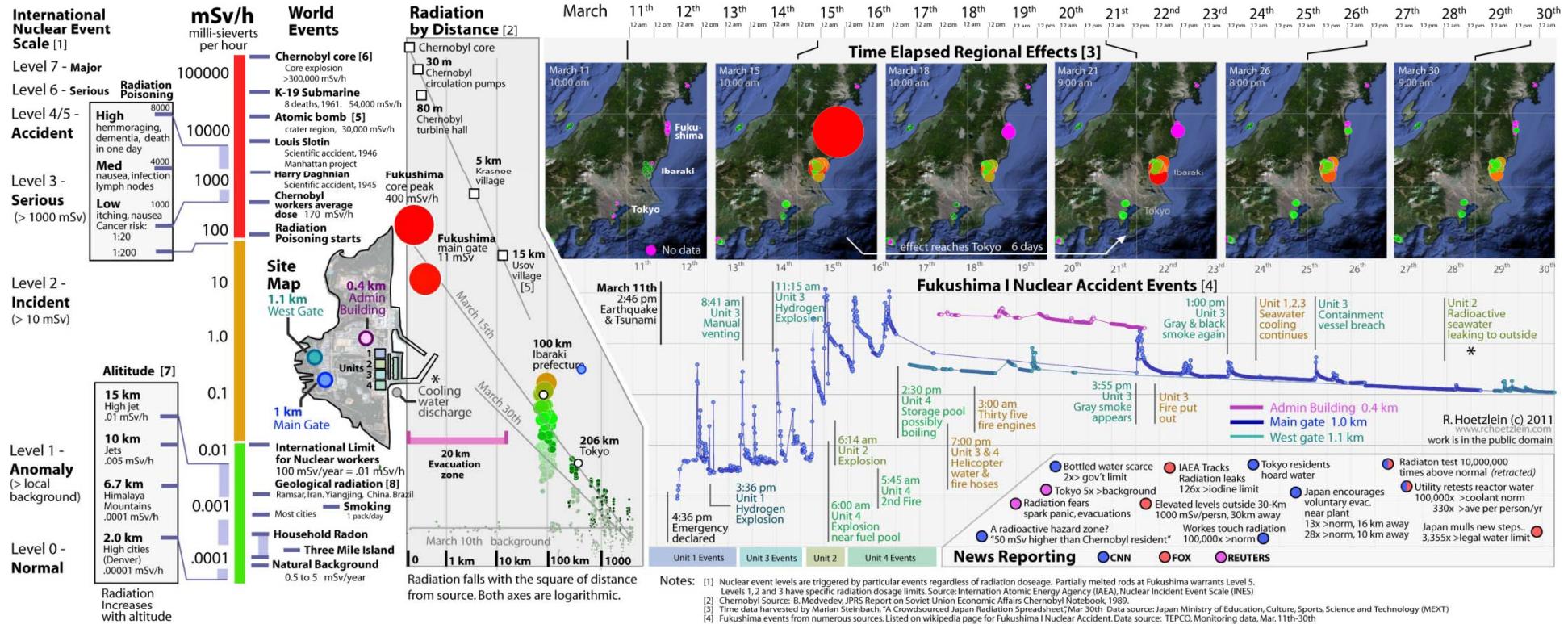
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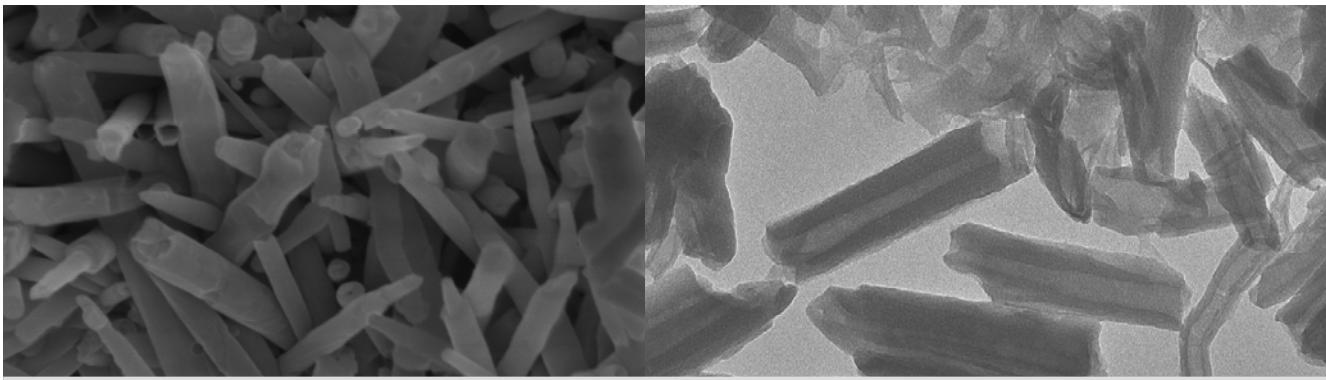
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## Fukushima Nuclear Accident - Radiation Comparison



<http://www.rchoetzlein.com/theory/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/fukushima7.jpg>



# Role of clay minerals in controlling the fate and transport of radioactive Cs in soils

30 May 2011

University of Tokyo

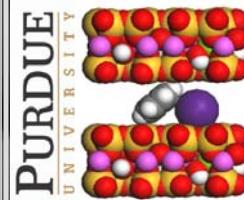
Cliff T. Johnston<sup>1</sup> & Stephen F. Agnew<sup>2</sup>

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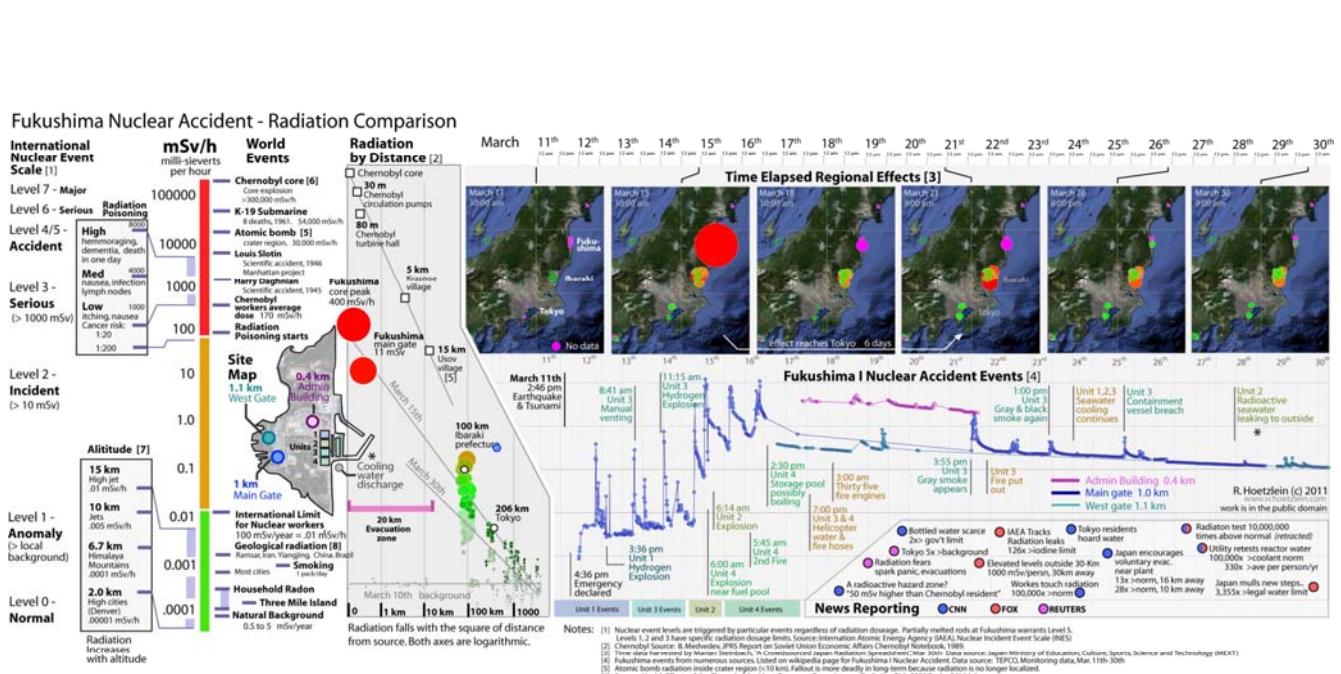
## Overview



- Fukushima accident
- Movement of Cs-137 in soils
- Behavior of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  in soils
- Molecular Interactions of Cs with clay minerals

# Fukushima Accident

- Largest recorded earthquake in Japanese history (force of 9.0 Richters).
- Largest Tsunami in Japan's recorded history, 30 ft high, struck that same northeastern shore.
- That cooling failure resulted in the release of a large amount of radiation into the air, ocean, and groundwater.
- Huge cleanup and reconstruction effort now underway



<http://www.rchoetzlein.com/theory/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/fukushima7.jpg>

### International Nuclear Event Scale [1]

Level 7 - Major

Level 6 - Serious

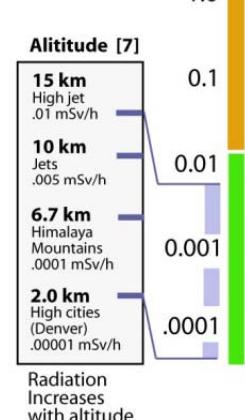
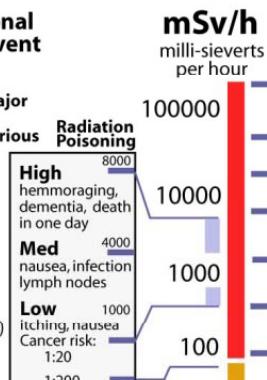
Level 4/5 - Accident

Level 3 - Serious  
(> 1000 mSv)

Level 2 - Incident  
(> 10 mSv)

Level 1 - Anomaly

Level 0 - Normal



### World Events

**Chernobyl core [6]**

Core explosion >300,000 mSv/h

**K-19 Submarine**

8 deaths, 1961. 54,000 mSv/h

**Atomic bomb [5]**

crater region, 30,000 mSv/h

**Louis Slotin**

Scientific accident, 1946

Manhattan project

**Harry Daghlian**

Scientific accident, 1945

**Chernobyl**

core peak 400 mSv/h

**Radiation workers average dose**

170 mSv/h

**Radiation Poisoning starts**

Fukushima

core peak 400 mSv/h

**Site Map**

1.1 km West Gate

0.4 km Admin Building

1 km Main Gate

Units 1, 2, 3, 4

\* Cooling water discharge

20 km Evacuation zone

March 10th background

0 1 km 10 km 100 km 1000 km

### Radiation by Distance [2]

Chernobyl core

Core explosion >300,000 mSv/h

30 m Chernobyl circulation pumps

80 m Chernobyl turbine hall

5 km Krasnoe village

15 km Usov village [5]

100 km Ibaraki prefecture

206 km Tokyo

March 11th 10:00 am

March 11th 2:46 pm Earthquake & Tsunami

March 15th

March 30th

March 10th background

0 1 km 10 km 100 km 1000 km

Radiation falls with the square of distance from source. Both axes are logarithmic.

### Characterization of Vadose Zone

Sediment: Borehole 41-09-39

in the S-SX Waste Management Area

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G. V. Last  
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C. W. Lindenmeier

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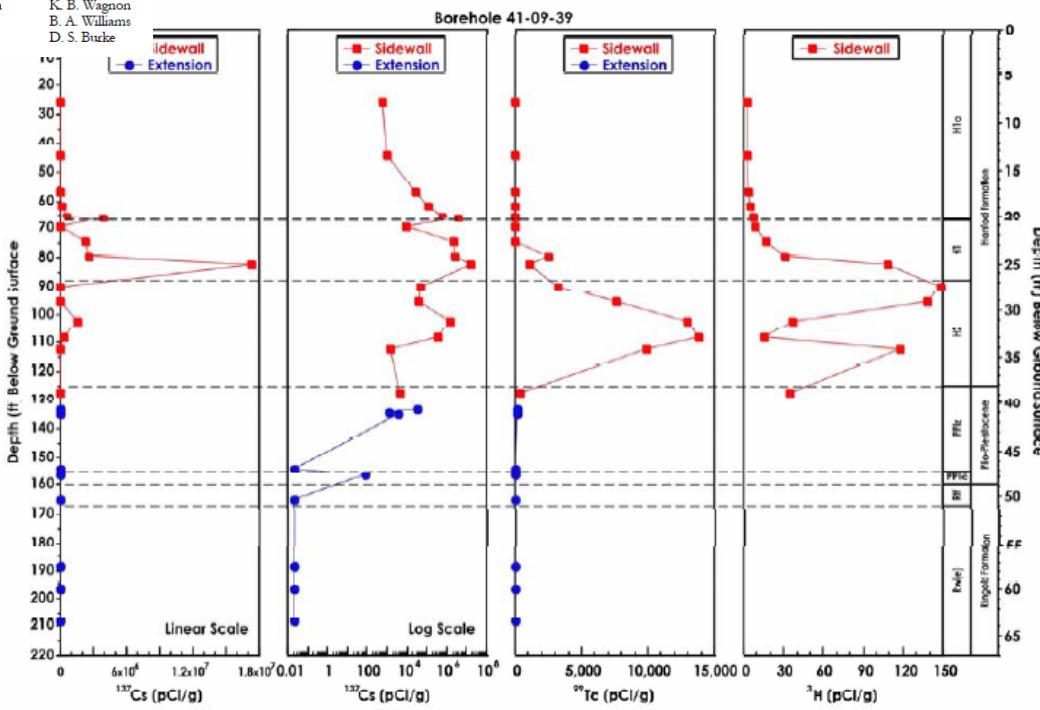
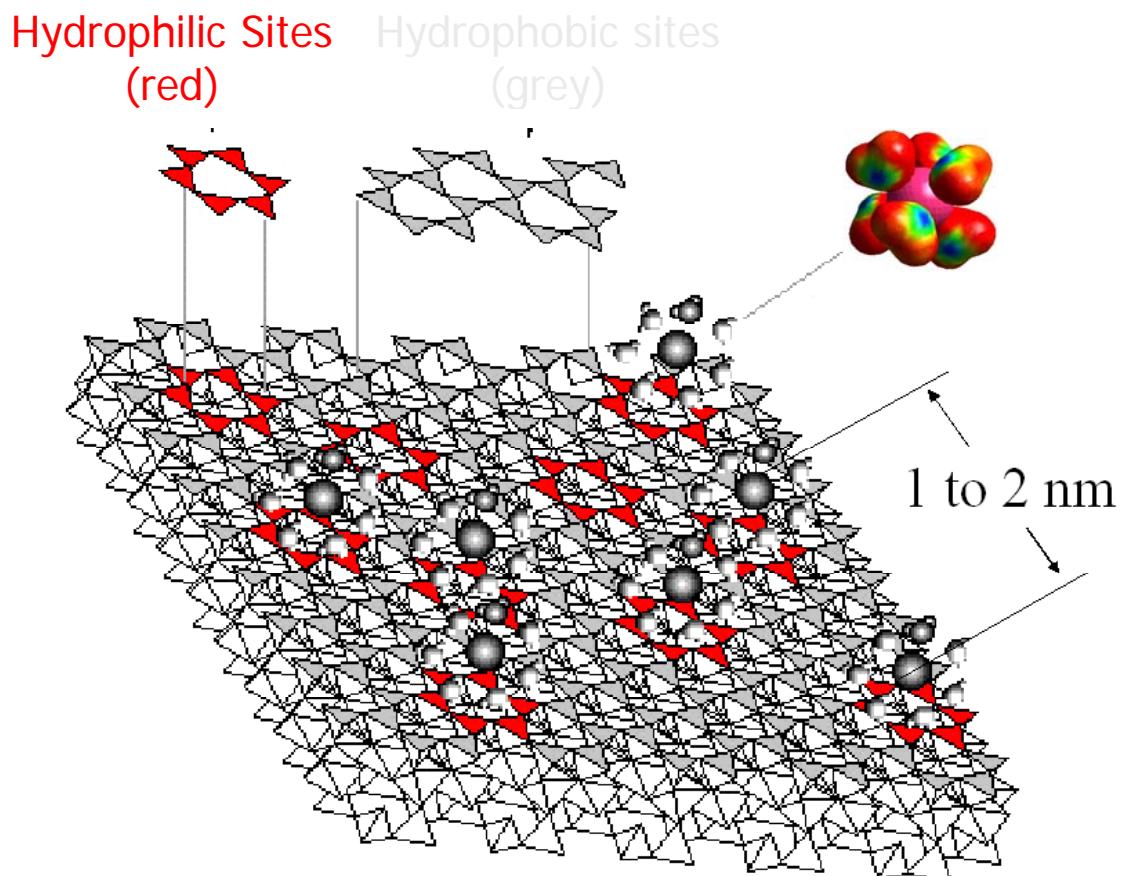
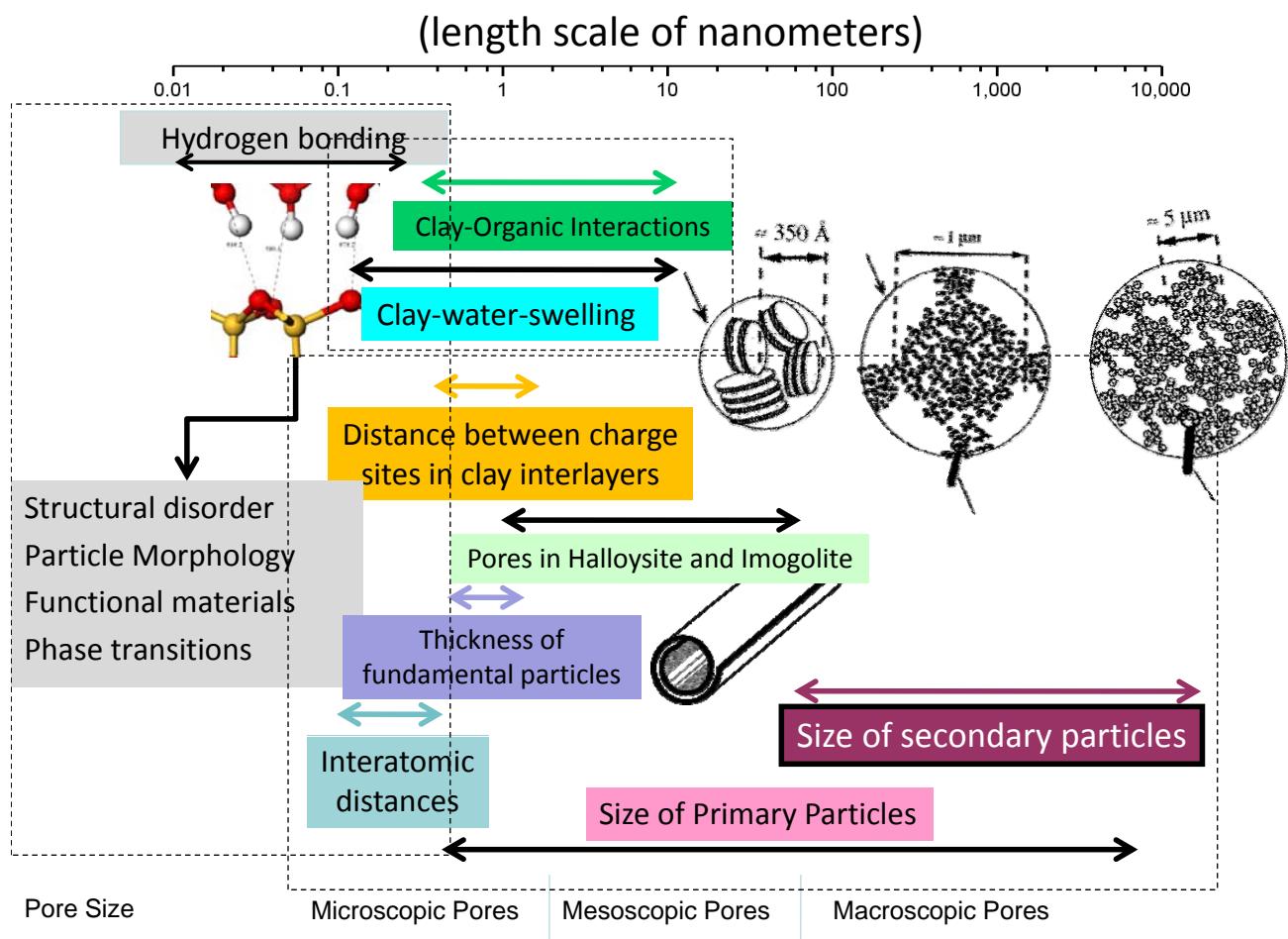
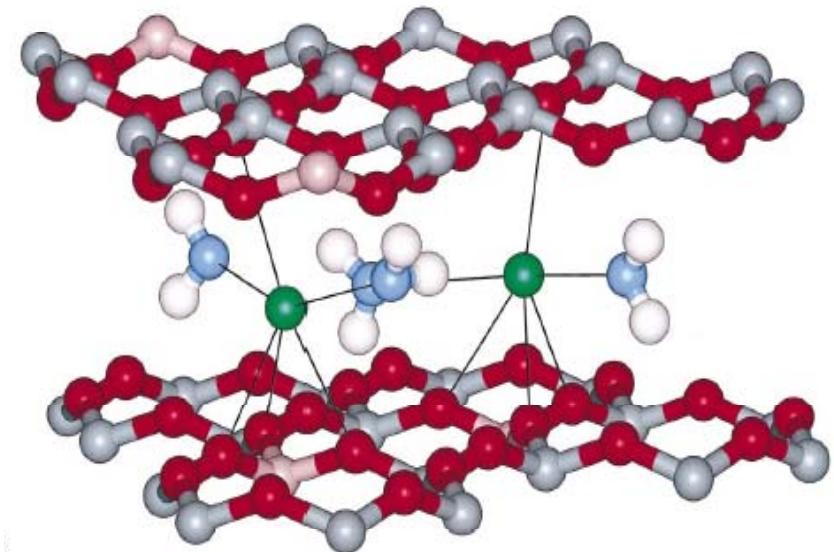
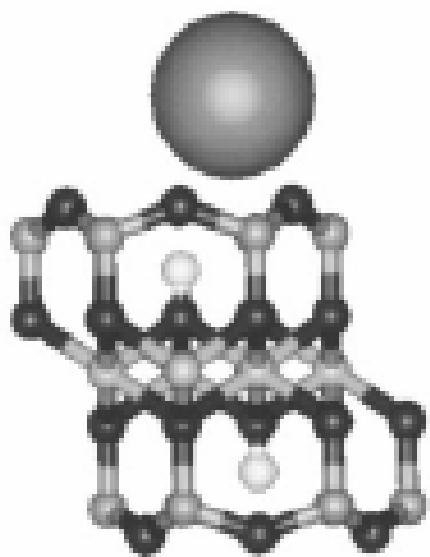
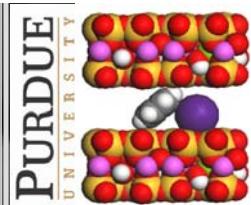


Figure 5.3. Cesium-137, Technetium-99, Strontium-90, and Tritium in Sediments from Table 5.11 Versus Depth with Geology Breaks





## Acknowledgements



- Prof. Masaru Mizoguchi for the invitation to come to Japan.
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