
International Session (Oral) | Symbol A (Atmospheric, Ocean, and Environmental Sciences) | A-GE Geological & Soil Environment

[A-GE03_30AM2]Subsurface Mass Transport and Environmental Assessment

Convener:*Yasushi Mori(Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science, Okayama University), Hirotaka Saito(Department of Ecoregion Science, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology), Ken Kawamoto(Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Saitama University), Shoichiro Hamamoto(Department of Biological and Environmental Engineering, The University of Tokyo), Ming Zhang(Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology), Chair:Yasushi Mori(Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science, Okayama University), Ming Zhang(Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology)

Wed. Apr 30, 2014 11:00 AM - 12:44 PM 213 (2F)

This session covers the topics on mass transport, water and energy cycles in geoenvironment. Subjects related to laboratory and field measurements, theoretical analysis, and numerical modeling will be discussed. Presentations on geo-pollution, remediation, geological disposal of hazardous wastes, ground source heat utilization, mass transport in vadose zone, soil-water monitoring, and environmental assessment are encouraged.

12:20 PM - 12:35 PM

[AGE03-P04_PG]A result of Cs redistribution in a forest soil after FNP-I accident.

3-min talk in an oral session

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Keywords:Cs, forest, soil organic matter, colloids

Cesium is a large atom which does not likely to hydrate. Similar to potassium and ammonium cation it prefers to site at siloxane ditrigonal cavity of silica sheet of phyllosilicates. Cesium is strongly, almost irreversibly, captured at frayed edge site of layered clay particles. These facts may make partition coefficient of cesium to be very large. The large partition coefficient may produce larger retardation of cesium transport with percolating water. At the same time large partition coefficient may cause enhance in migration of Cs with moving colloids. A comparison of Cs content distribution of near surface soil of between cleared forestry and a forestry with 5cm litter layer in Iitate village, Fukushima suggested organic colloids could be a transporter of Cs at litter covered forest. Soil total carbon content as well as C/N ratio had relation with soil Cs content. A depth where soil had higher organic carbon and lower C/N ratio tended to show high Cs content.