
 [JJ] Evening Poster | H (Human Geosciences) | H-CG Complex & General

[H-CG27]Nuclear Energy and Geoscience

convener:Eiji Sasao(Tono Geoscience Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency), Tsutomu Sato(Faculty of Engineering Hokkaido University), Ryuta Hataya(一般財団法人 電力中央研究所)

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Handling of geological hazard assessments represent a major environmental concern in the modern society due to constructing nuclear facilities and their radioactive wastes, and also related to the management of contaminated biosphere after nuclear disasters. The session rational is to provide a forum to deal with various aspects of scientific and engineering aspects of nuclear power. The session in this year focuses on radioactive waste disposal and covers not only scientific aspect such as characterization of geological environment but also engineering aspects such as microbe-nuclide, mineral-water, and cement-water interactions. In addition to this, themes on seismic hazards at nuclear facilities, environmental behavior of radionuclides emitted from disabled nuclear plants, and volume reduction and reuse of cesium contaminated soils are welcomed.

[HCG27-P02]Study on distribution of micropore in granitic rock in Japan

Masayuki Ishibashi¹, *Eiji Sasao¹, Takashi Yuguchi², Keita Morikawa³, Hiroaki Murakami¹ (1.Tono Geoscience Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, 2.Faculty of Science, Yamagata University, 3.DIA CONSULTANTS COMPANY LIMITED)

Keywords:matrix diffusion, granitic rock, micropore

<Introduction>

Understanding of matrix diffusion is quite important for performance assessment of geological disposal of high-level radioactive waste, because retardation such as matrix diffusion and sorption could be occurred around pathway of mass transport in deep underground. Micropore is known to act as pathway of matrix diffusion based on the relationship between effective diffusion coefficient and porosity.

The authors found that micropore in plagioclase, which was formed by the magma cooling process, acts as the important pathway for matrix diffusion by the study of the Toki Granite, central Japan (Ishibashi et al., 2016a). Micropore in plagioclase is ubiquitous in the Toki Granite(Ishibashi et al., 2016b, 2017), while there is not much information in the other granitic rocks in Japan. We investigated distribution of micropore in granitic rocks in Japan, and in Switzerland for comparison.

<Method>

We used 16 granitic rock samples; 15 were from Japan, one from the Grimsel Test Site, Switzerland. The granitic rock samples from Japan are rock specimens on the market.

Two thin sections were prepared from one rock sample with a glue containing fluorescent dye followed by the method of Ishibashi et al. (2016b). Micropore was observed by stereoscopic fluorescence microscope observation and porosity was calculated based on the area with fluorescence to total area.

Though this abstract is summarized based on four samples among 15 Japanese samples, we will continue observation and will present the whole result at the meeting.

<Result>

Porosity of four samples from the granitic rock in Japan ranges from 1 to 4 %, and is heterogeneous in the different rock bodies and between two thin sections of one rock sample. Micropore was observed in plagioclase and along microcrack.

The granitic rock sample from Switzerland doesn't contain micropore in plagioclase so much. Instead, mica clay minerals were observed inside plagioclase. It may suggest that clay mineral secondary filled micropore in plagioclase.

<Future plan>

We continue the observation of thin sections to confirm the distribution of micropore. We will also perform through-diffusion experiment to understand relationship between micropore and matrix diffusion, and petrological study to clarify the mechanism of plagioclase alteration in granitic rock in Japan.

<Reference>

Ishibashi et al. (2016a) JpGU 2016, HCG25-09.

Ishibashi et al. (2016b) Journal of Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Environment, vol.23, 121-129.

Ishibashi et al. (2017) 124th annual meeting of geological society of Japan, R24-O-2.