# The research about spring quality of *Dokuzawa* 's mineral

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- 1. Motive of a study and the purpose

Drainage in the hot spring in the Suwa area. I have thought whether this can be used for something and have begun a study. An ingredient in a hot spring was checked first. Then a different thing knew the hot-spring quality only Dokuzawa spa in Shimo-suwa hot spring. I heard that it was dark yellow when "giraffe lemon" was put in Dokuzawa spa. It was done in a destination to know so what decided the hot-spring quality of the Dokuzawa spa by this study.

2 About a reaction with a soft drink and Dokuzawa spa.

Way of 2.1.1 experimental 1

I'd like to know which ingredients are giraffe lemon and the one to which mineral water reacts. So Dokuzawa mineral water 10mL was put in 10 kinds of seiryou drinking water 10mL (natural water, lemon carbonated water and a grapefruit from giraffe lemon Iga, stay here, lotus, grape, Wilkinson carbonated water, Sprite, Mitsuya cider and Wahran Gina French sparkling tap water carbonic acid).

2.1.2 Considered as a result of experimental 1.

5 kinds of that changed into dark yellow in 10 kinds of soft drink. (Giraffe lemon, stay here, lotus grape, Sprite Mitsuya cider, Wahran Gina French and sparkling)

The included ingredient was common to the soft drink which reacted to dark yellow, and glucose, ascorbic acid and citric acid.

Way of 2.1.3 experimental 2

Citric acid 1g, ascorbic acid 1g and glucose 1g were put in mineral water 10mL respectively.

As a result of 2.1.4 experimental 2.

Only citric acid changed into dark yellow.

Way of 2.1.5 experimental 3

I ascertain citric acid to be reacting to the iron included in a spa. It was put in solution with the citric acid which used EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) for experimental 2 for it.

2.1.6 Considered as a result of experimental 3.

It changed clearly. I thought so a reaction of experimental 2 had been caused by citric acid for a reaction of experimental 2.

Way of 2.1.7 experimental 4

Iron is included in no other Shimo-suwa hot springs. Shimo-suwa hot spring "cotton hot water" put citric acid 1g in 10ml to make sure of this thing.

2.1.8 Considered as a result of experimental 4.

The color of the cotton hot water water didn't change. I can think a reaction of giraffe lemon is a reaction only in Dokuzawa spa in the Shimo-suwa area from this thing. So what makes the difference between the Dokuzawa spa and the other Shimo-suwa hot springs? A fieldwork was performed to settle this question.

Fieldwork around the Dokuzawa spa

#### 3. The purpose

Why does Dokuzawa spa include iron much relatively?

Way of 3.1.1 experimental 6

A pack test of the river water extracted at various spots (iron I and iron II) was performed to make sure which spot included iron much.

As a result of 3.1.2 experimental 6 5 packs of consideration top half is test reaction.

It's considered that the Dokuzawa spa side includes much iron compared with the Suwa Taisha Shrine Shimosh side on reaching Togawa-river.

Way of 3.1.3 experimental 7

pH of the river water extracted at each spot was measured.

3.1.4 Considered as a result of experimental 7.

Ferromagnetic ion was included much at the spot with the low price of pH. I can think the river water with the low price of pH includes much iron.

5. Hypothesis

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There are many faults on which granophyre ran aground (the nature magazine 2017 geological feature volume of Suwa) on the Dokuzawa side at underground around Dokuzawa. And there were shuttered zone and altered aureole along the fault.

There was a red Shibusawa layer in the southwest in Dokuzawa, and groundwater was saved. (Shinwada tunnel toll road construction magazine) a hot spring left the underground in other Shimo-suwa hot springs by quartz-bearing diorite 283m (Sakai of Shimo-suwa and Kami-suwa).

(Next to Inagaki profit) I thought Shimo-suwa hot spring and Dokuzawa spa were springing from groundwater of the different depth from this thing. I can think so the hot-spring quality is different.

#### 5. Problem

I told the water quality-like difference between Dokuzawa spa and other Shimo-suwa hot springs by this research. But it wasn't possible to make sure of the geological feature-like difference in the underground where I'm thinking it'll be its cause. A fieldwork is performed and underground close data is collected to know the location with the groundwater more from now on. The location of the groundwater to which other Shimo-suwa hot springs belong is checked.

#### 6. Address of gratitude

When this research was performed, Mr. Dokuzawa spa Kaminoyu Tomiaki Oguchi had a person in Shimo-suwa public office and a person of Nagano-ken road public corporation cooperate. I tell here of thanks.

Keywords: Spring quality, Iron

# 毒沢鉱泉の泉質についての研究



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# 研究の動機及び目的

#### 実験1

結果1	(表1)
試料	反応結果
キリンレモン	濃い黄色
伊賀の天然水・レモン	変化なし
炭酸水・グレープフルーツ	変化なし
いろはす・ぶどう	濃い黄色
ウィルキンソン炭酸水	変化なし
スプライト	濃い黄色
三ツ矢サイダー	濃い黄色
オランジーナ・フレンチ・スパークリ ング	濃い黄色
水道水炭酸	変化なし

表1より黄色に変化した炭酸水の共通 点として、クエン酸・アスコルビン酸・グ ルコースが含まれていた。

#### 実験2

この3点が黄色反応に関わっていると考えられる。鉱泉水10mlに成分(クエン酸1g・アスコルビン酸(ビタミンC)1g・グルコース1g)をそれぞれ添加した。

結果2	(表2)
試料	反応結果
クエン酸	黄色に変化
アスコルビン酸(ビタミン	変化なし
C)	
グルコース	変化なし

このことからクエン酸に反応していることが考えられた。

#### 検証1

鉱泉水にクエン酸を反応させて、クエン酸鉄ができたかど うかを検証するために、EDTAを用いて実験を行った。

## 結果3

無色透明になったためクエン酸と鉄イオンがキレートを形成したことが分かった。

# 全体の実験から判明したこと

以上のことからキリンレモンの黄色反応はクエン酸が鉄 と反応してクエン酸鉄になった反応によるものだと判明 した。このことから他の下諏訪温泉と毒沢鉱泉の違いが どこで生じるのか疑問に思いフィールドワークをした。



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調査地点·探水地点

付加コンプレックス・三波川変成帯・主に砂質~泥質・結晶片岩 の源岩・固結(堆積岩類主体の基質と異地性岩体)

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# フィールドワークして判明したこと

鉱泉側の二か所の調査地点では表面が赤色の岩石があった。(右上の写真)また近くを流れる砥川のpHを計測した結果、鉱泉を挟んでpHの値が西側の支流は、pHの値が小さく、東側の支流は、pHの値が大きいことが分かった以上のことから砥川を挟んで地質が異なっているため鉄の含み具合が異なると考えられる。

# 仮説

毒沢付近の地下は毒沢側に文象斑岩乗り上げ(諏訪の自然誌2017)断層がいくつもあり断層に沿って破砕帯・変質帯があった。また毒沢の南西には赤渋沢層があり地下水が貯まっていた。(新和田トンネル有料道路工事誌)次に他の下諏訪温泉の地下は石英閃緑岩283m(下諏訪と上諏訪の境)で温泉がでてきた。(稲垣益次)このことから、下諏訪温泉と毒沢鉱泉は異なる深さの地下水から湧き出ているから泉質が異なると考えられる。

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