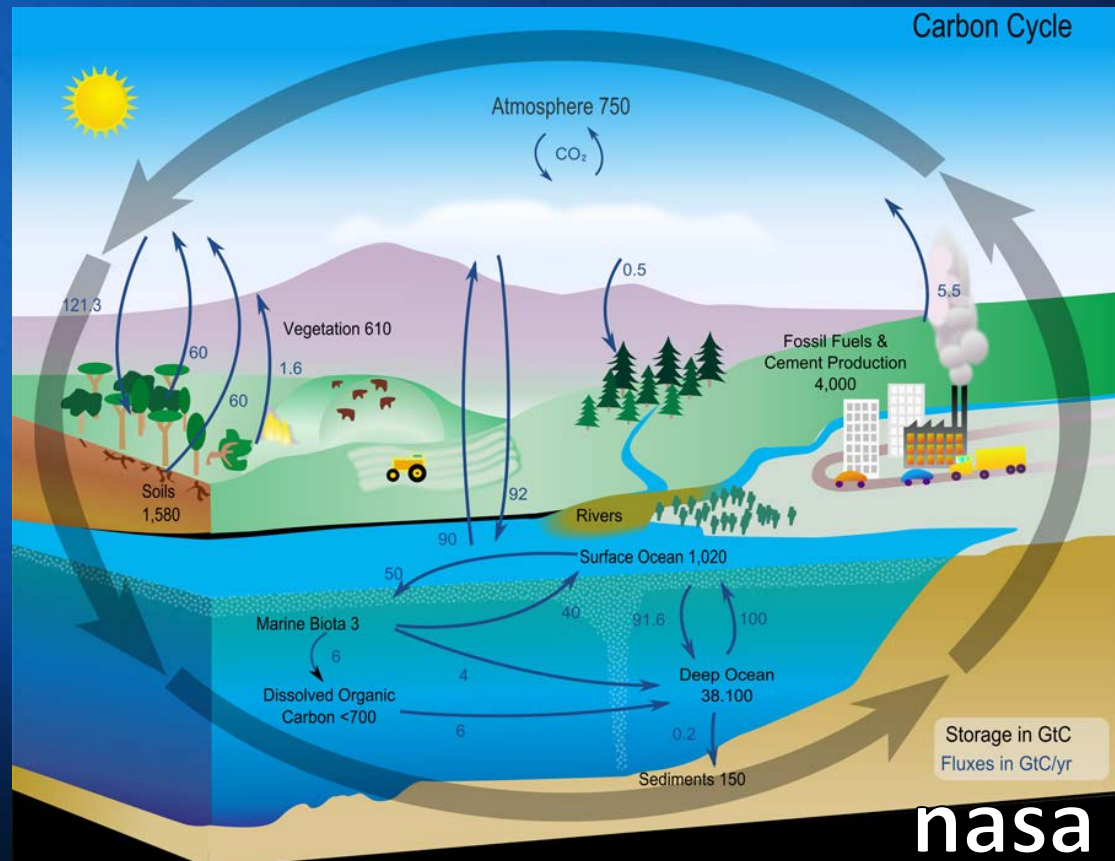


KARBONDİOKSİT VE KARBONAT MİNERALLERİ

GEOCHEMISTRY, GROUNDWATER AND POLLUTION
SECOND EDITION, C.A.J. APPELO & D. POSTMA



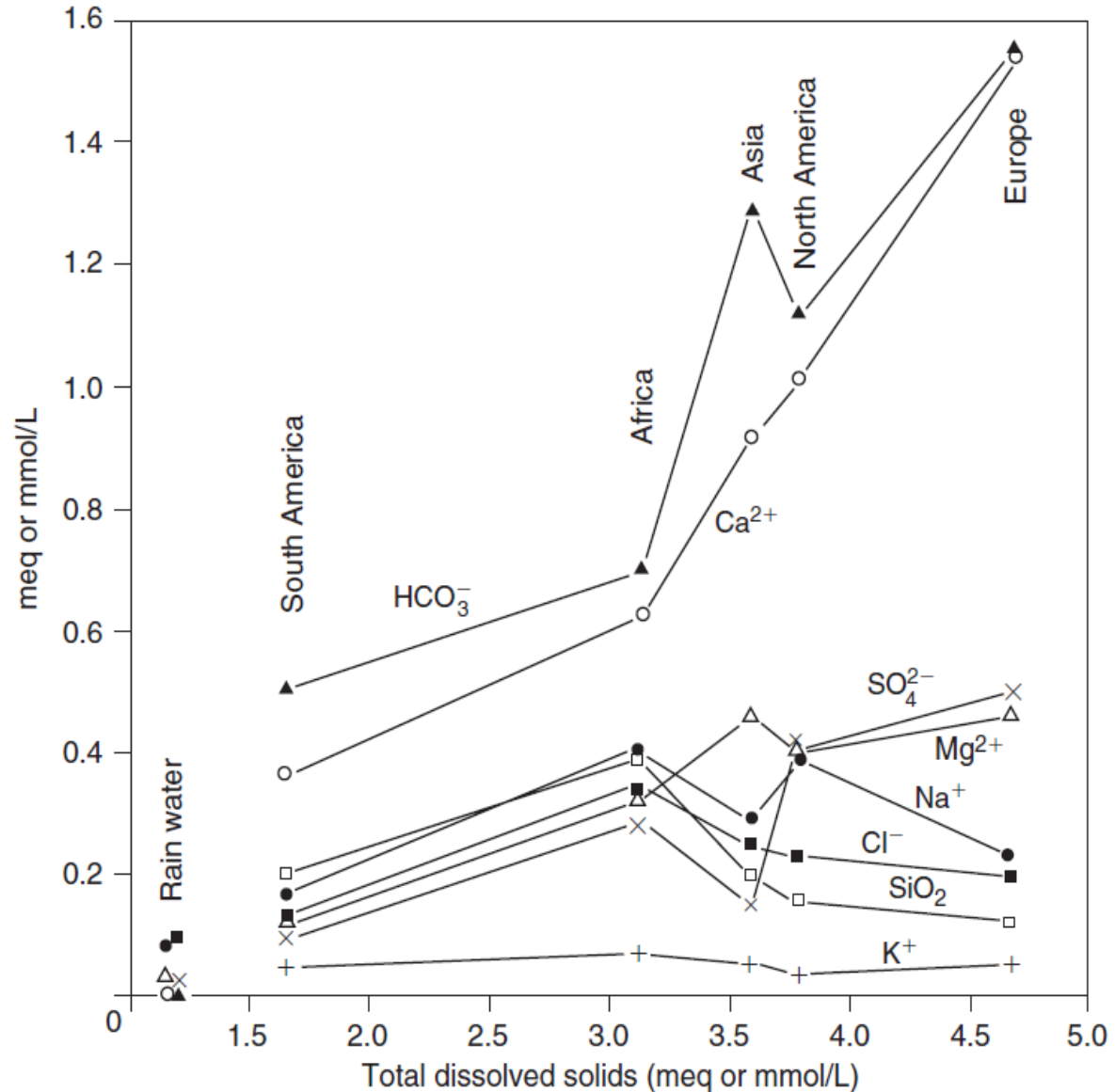
Akarsularda major iyonlar

CO₂ atmosferdeki
3üncü bol gazdır

Yerkabuğunun yüzeye
yakın bölümünde
Sedimater kayalar
egemendir.

Bunlar arasında
Karbonatlı kayalar
Önemli yere sahiptir.

Yerküredeki akarsuların
kimyasal bileşimi
Ca-HCO₃
fasiyesindedir.



Karbonat Mineralleri

Trigonal	Formula	$-\log K$	Cation radius (Å)	Orthorhombic	Formula	$-\log K$	Cation radius (Å)
Calcite	CaCO_3	8.48	1.12	Aragonite	CaCO_3	8.34	1.12
Magnesite	MgCO_3	8.24	0.72	Strontianite	SrCO_3	9.27	1.18
Rhodochrosite	MnCO_3	11.13	0.84	Witherite	BaCO_3	8.56	1.42
Siderite	FeCO_3	10.89	0.74	Cerussite	PbCO_3	13.1	1.18
Smithsonite	ZnCO_3	10.01	0.83				
Otavite	CdCO_3	13.74	0.99				
Dolomite	$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	17.09					

Kalsit çözünürlüğü !!!



$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ 25oC'deki denge sabiti dikkate alındığında ürünlerin iyon aktivitesi

$$K_{\text{calcite}} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = [\text{Ca}^{2+}]^2 = 10^{-8.48}$$

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 10^{-4.25} = 0.06 \text{ mmol/L.}$$

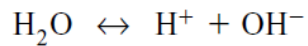
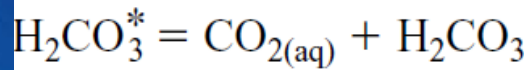
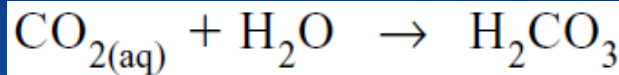
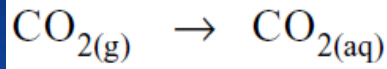
Kalsit çözünürlüğü tek başına doğal sularda karşılaşılan Ca ve HCO_3^- derişimlerini sağlayamaz

Karbonatlı bir akifere ait major iyon derişimleri >>

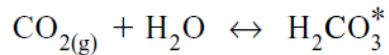
Table 5.2. Groundwater composition in the Triassic Alpujarras aquifer, southern Spain (Cardenal et al., 1994). Units are mg/L. Alkalinity is listed as HCO_3^- in mg/L.

Sample	Temp°C	pH	Na^+	Mg^{2+}	Ca^{2+}	Cl^-	Alkalinity	SO_4^{2-}
2	18.3	7.23	9	20	63	16	269	24
44	18.5	7.91	10	20	24	13	133	20

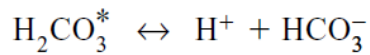
Karbonik Asit Sistemi



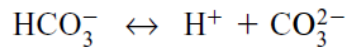
$$K_W = [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-14.0}$$



$$K_H = [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^*] / [P_{\text{CO}_2}] = 10^{-1.5}$$



$$K_1 = [\text{H}^+][\text{HCO}_3^-] / [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^*] = 10^{-6.3}$$



$$K_2 = [\text{H}^+][\text{CO}_3^{2-}] / [\text{HCO}_3^-] = 10^{-10.3}$$

Toplam İnorganik Karbon
Total Inorganiz Carbon, TIC

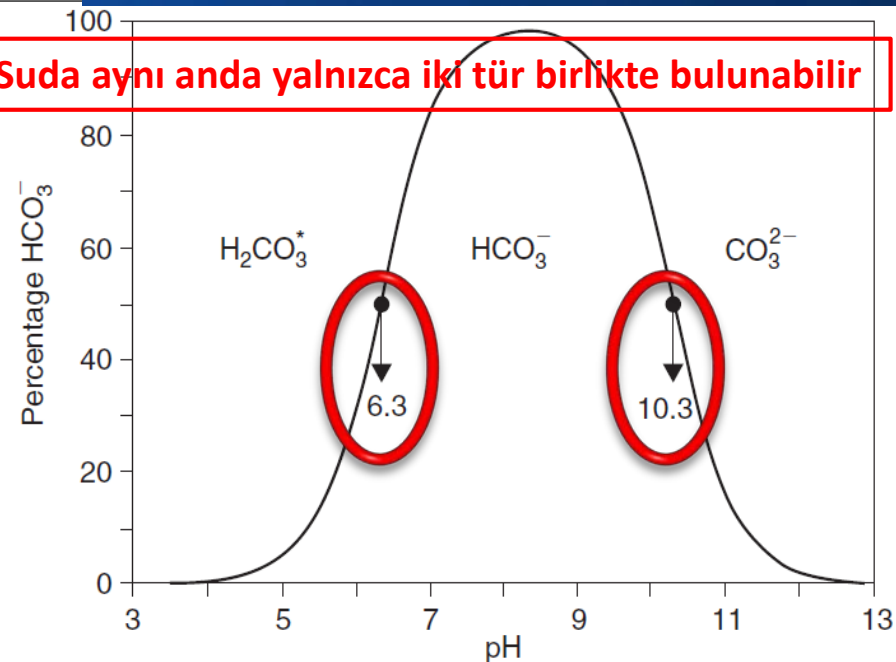
$$\text{TIC} = m_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^*} + m_{\text{HCO}_3^-} + m_{\text{CO}_3^{2-}}$$

Alkalinite

Suyun asitleri nötrleştirme kapasitesi

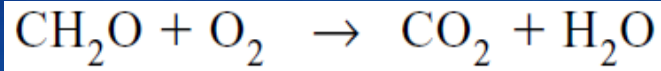
$$\text{Alk} = m_{\text{HCO}_3^-} + 2 m_{\text{CO}_3^{2-}}$$

Suda aynı anda yalnızca iki tür birlikte bulunabilir



Percentage of HCO_3^- of total dissolved carbonate as function of pH.

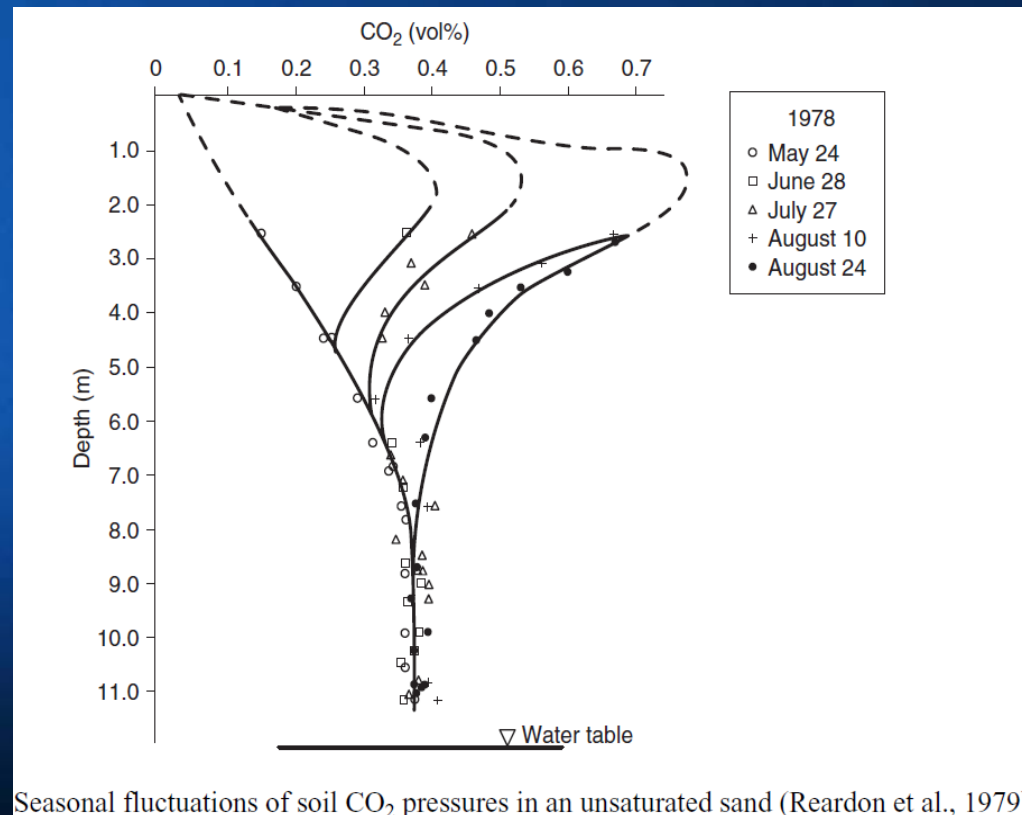
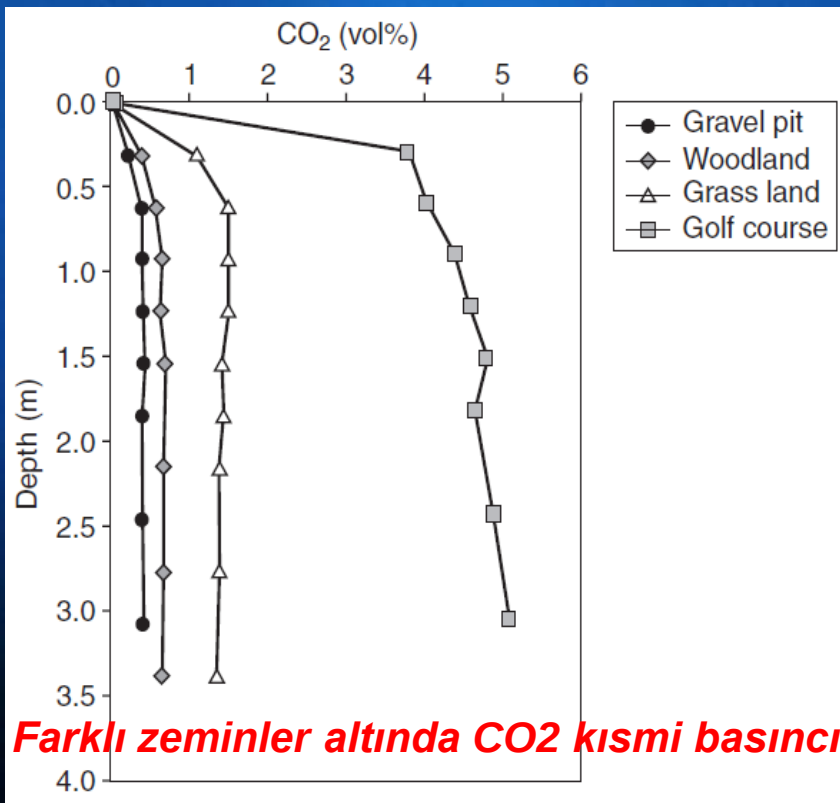
Toprak Karbondioksiti



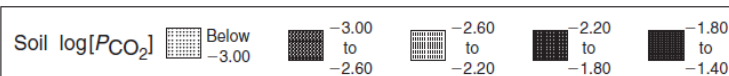
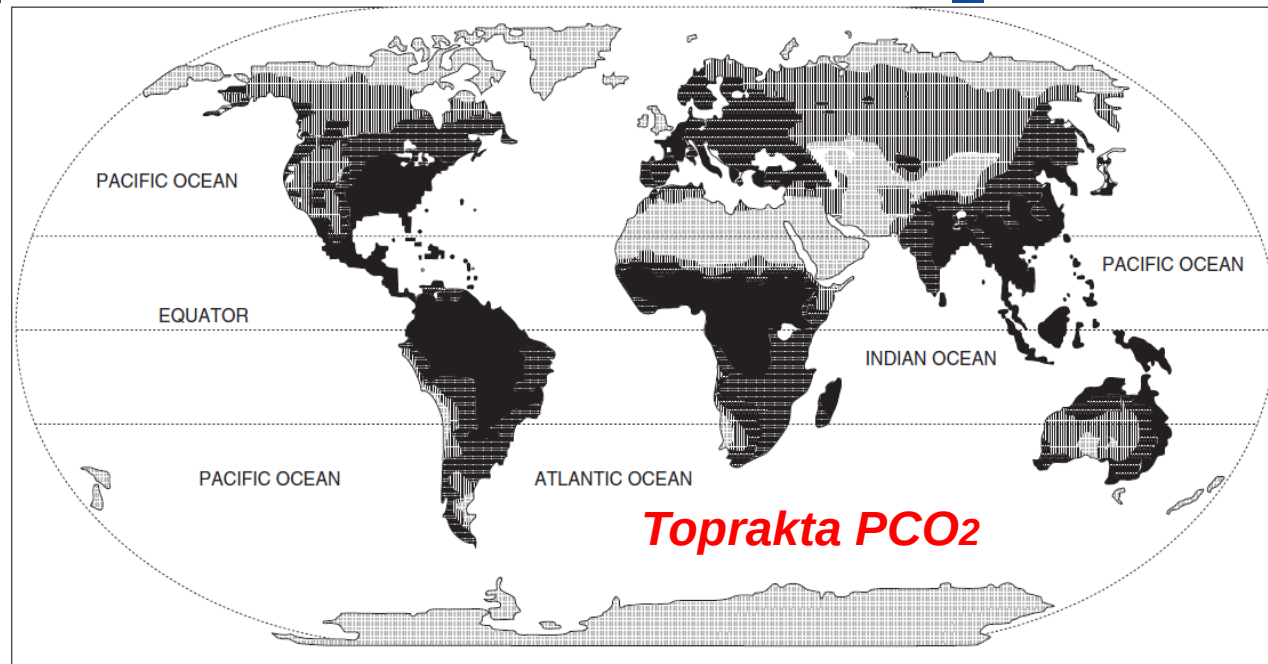
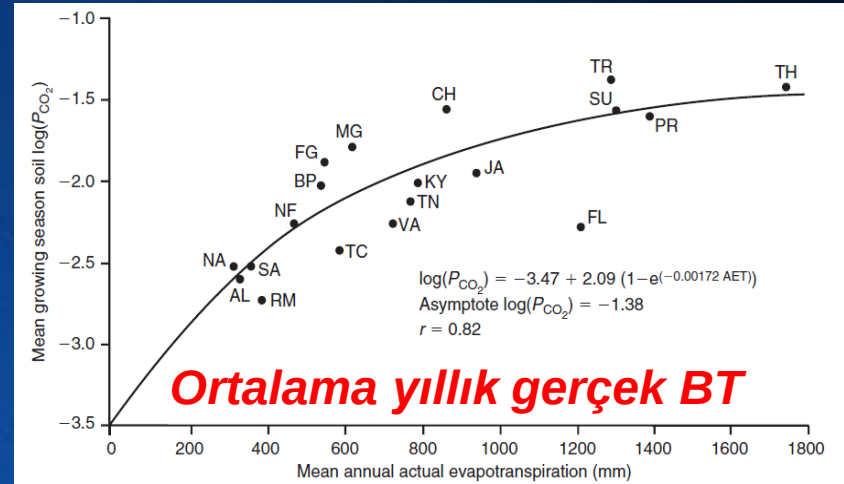
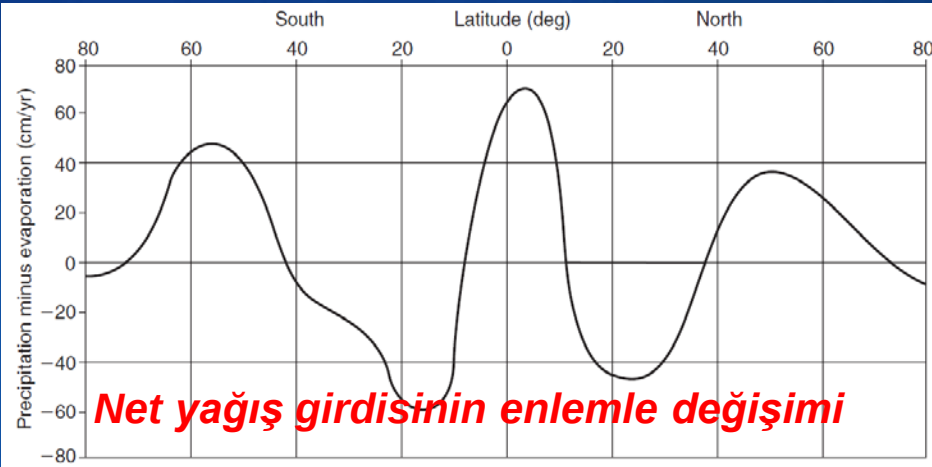
Atmosferik CO_2 kısmi basıncı

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ atm}$$

Zemindeki CO_2 kısmi basıncının derinlikle ve mevsime göre değişimi

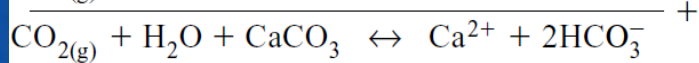
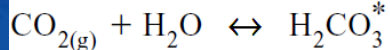
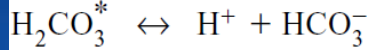
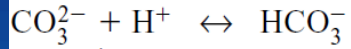
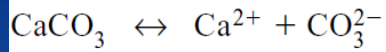


Toprak Karbondioksiti



soil log(PCO₂) and mean annual actual evapotranspiration predicted by
 skatchewan, Canada; RM = Rocky Mountains, Canada; NF = Newfoundland, Canada;
 ek, Ontario, Canada; AL = Alaska, USA; VA = Reston, Virginia, USA; TN = Sinking
 Kentucky, USA; FL = South Florida, USA; FG = Frankfurt-Main, W. Germany;
 TR = Trinidad; PR = Puerto Rico; CH = Yunan, China; SU = Sulawesi;

Kalsit Çözünürlüğü ve P_{CO_2}



$$K_{cc} = 10^{-8.5}$$

$$K_2^{-1} = 10^{10.3}$$

$$K_1 = 10^{-6.3}$$

$$K_H = 10^{-1.5}$$

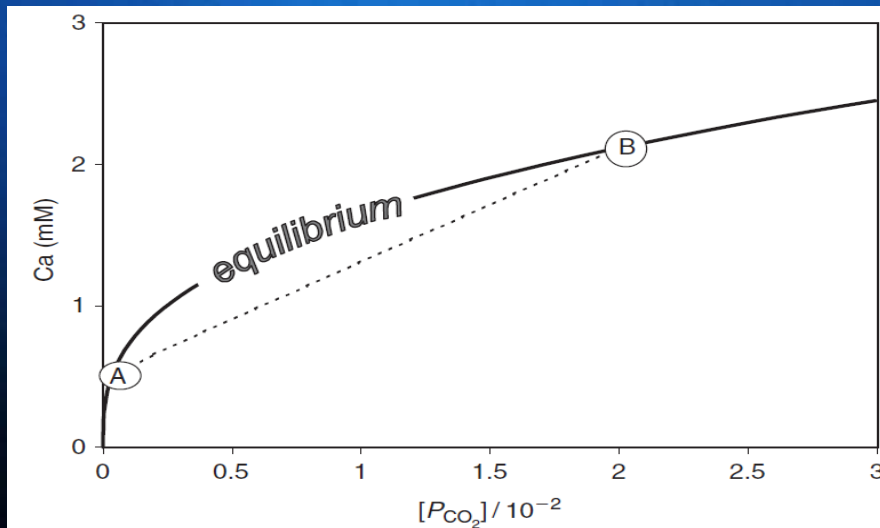
$$K = 10^{-6.0} \quad \Pi$$

$$\frac{[Ca^{2+}][HCO_3^-]^2}{[P_{CO_2}]} = 10^{-6.0}$$

Toprak

Atmosfer

$[P_{CO_2}]$	$10^{-1.5}$	$10^{-3.5}$
Ca^{2+}	2.0	0.44 mmol/L
CO_3^{2-}	1.64×10^{-3}	7.6×10^{-3} mmol/L
HCO_3^-	4.0	0.87 mmol/L
H^+	1.24×10^{-4}	5.7×10^{-6} mmol/L
pH	6.9	8.2



Karışım korozyonu

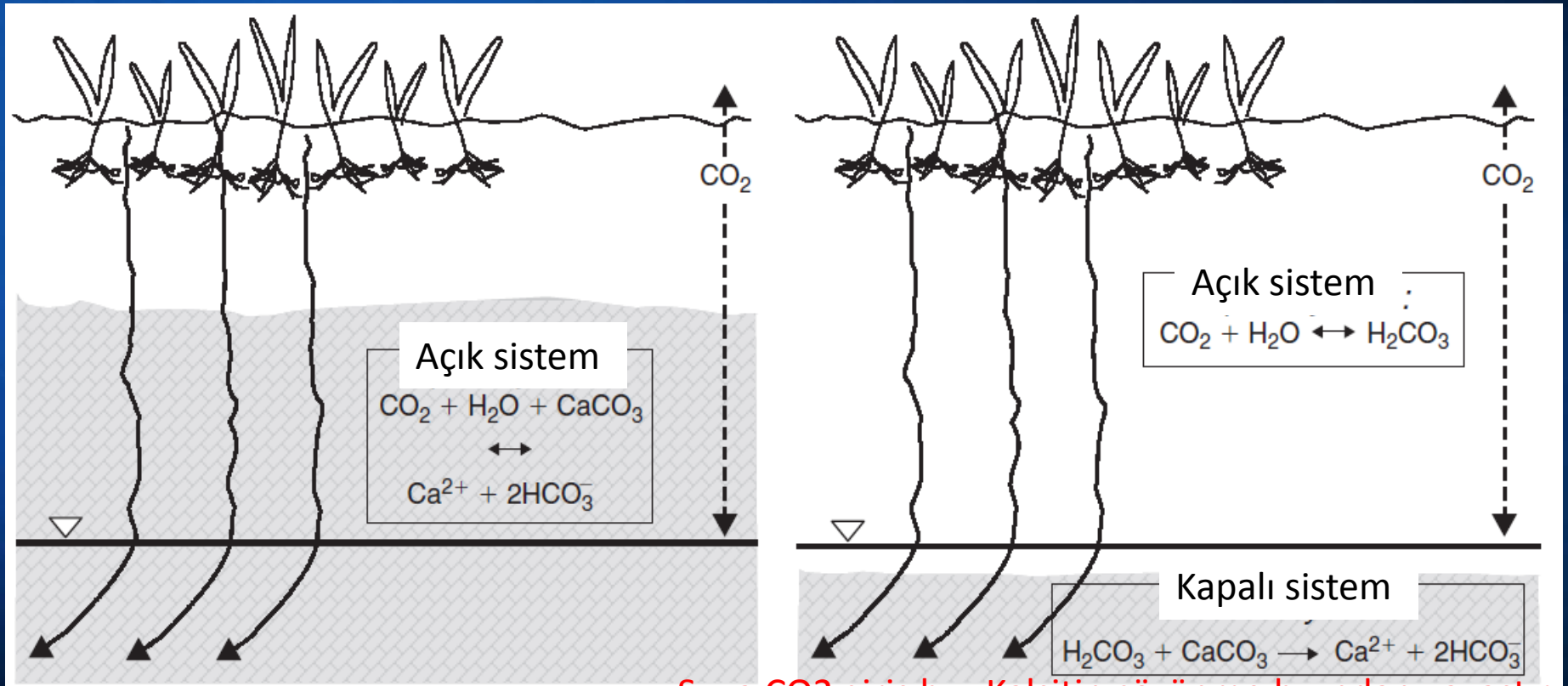
Her ikisi de aynı minerale doymun olan, farklı PCO_2 basınçları ile dengeye gelmiş sulardan oluşan karışım suyu aynı minerale karşı agresifleşebilir. Bu durum, yeniden mineral çözünmesine neden olur.

P_{CO_2}

Açık ve Kapalı Sistemler,

Açık sistem= sürekli CO_2 mevcut,

Kapalı sistem= başlangıçta belli düzeyde CO_2 var.



Suya CO_2 giriş hızı Kalsitin çözünme hızından yavaştır

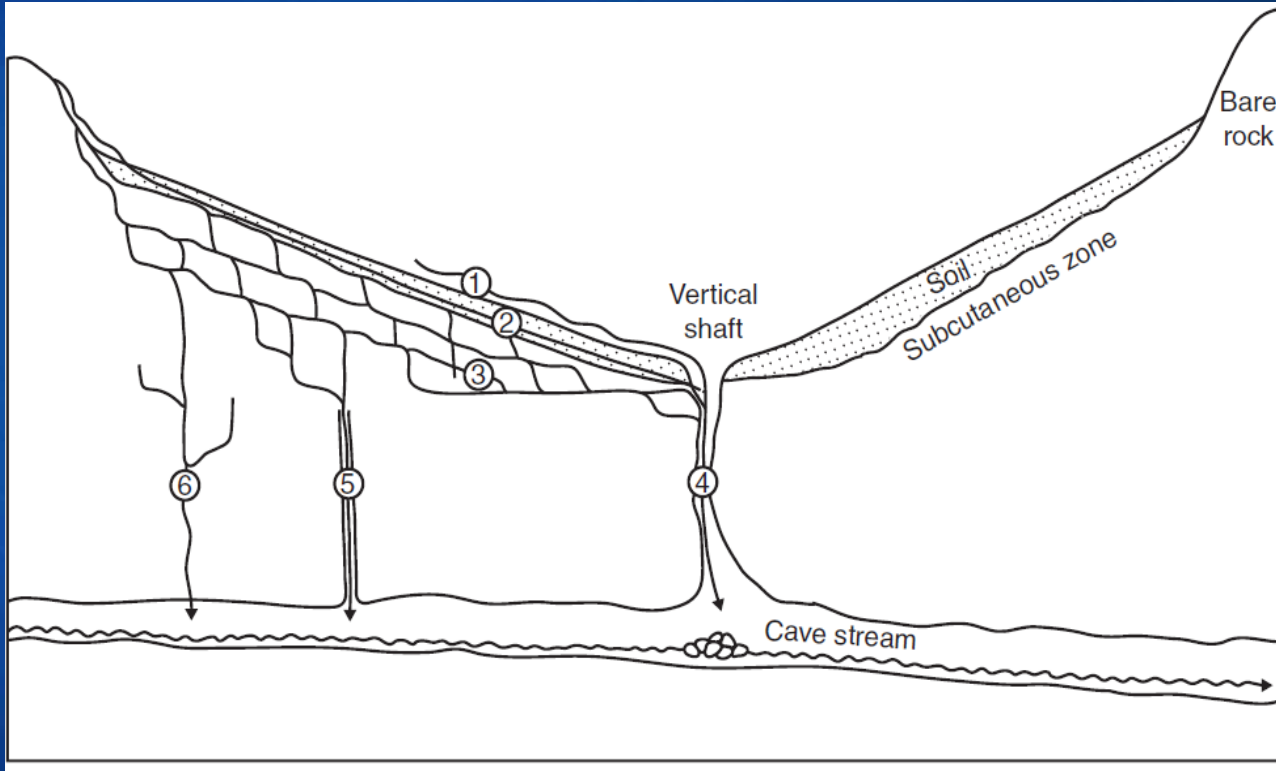
Figure 5.15. Calcite dissolution in systems open (left) and closed (right) with respect to CO_2 . In the open system calcite dissolution proceeds in contact with CO_2 production. During closed system dissolution CO_2 production and calcite dissolution are spatially separated.

Açık ve Kapalı Sistemlerde Çözünme

		Açık sistem		Kapalı sistem	
		constant [P_{CO_2}]		known initial [P_{CO_2}]	
$[P_{CO_2}]$	Initial	$10^{-1.5}$	$10^{-3.5}$	$10^{-1.5}$	$10^{-3.5}$
	Final	$10^{-1.5}$	$10^{-3.5}$	$10^{-2.5}$	$10^{-6.4}$
pH		6.98	8.29	7.62	10.06
Ca^{2+}		2.98	0.58	1.32	0.12 mmol/L
<i>Alk</i>		5.96	1.16	2.65	0.24 mmol/L
<i>EC</i>		600	120	265	25 $\mu S/cm$

Karstlaşma

(Karst= Kras = Kıraç = Susuz)



Flow component (key below)	Number of observations	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation (%)	Range
(a) Calcium ion concentrations (mg/L)					
1	6	7.5	2.49	33.2	4.2–10.4
2	162	18.7	5.04	26.9	8.0–31.7
3	154	46.5	6.75	14.5	34.8–61.4
4	61	46.8	6.66	14.2	30.0–56.4
5	186	30.6	17.86	58.3	10.4–61.4
6	1714	36.1	6.72	18.6	20.6–59.0

Karst akiferlerinde Difüz-akış ve Konduit-akışı

Gözenekler arasında gerçekleşen difüz akışta su—mineral temas süresi boşluklarda gerçekleşen akış ortamına göre daha fazladır. Bu durum, daha fazla mineral çözünmesine, SI ve karbonat sertliği gibi değerlerin yükselmesine neden olur. Difüz-akış sistemlerinde fiziksel ve kimyasal özelliklerin zaman içindeki salınımı conduit-akış sistemlerine göre daha zayıftır.

Aşağıdaki grafiklerde Spruce kaynağı Difüz-akış, Rock kaynağı conduit-akış etkisini göstermektedir.

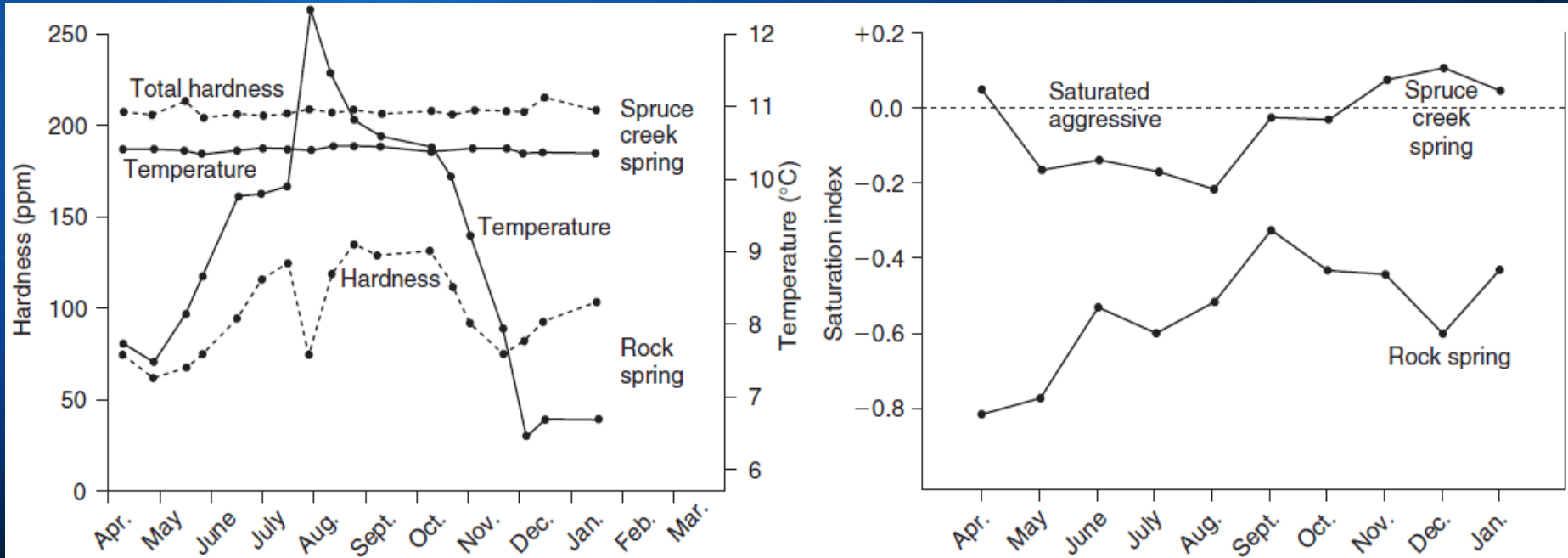


Figure 5.20. (Left) Comparison of seasonal variation of hardness and temperature for a typical diffuse-flow spring (Spruce Creek spring) and a typical conduit-flow spring (Rock spring). (Right) Seasonal variation in saturation index for the two types of springs (Shuster and White, 1972).

Kıyı akiferlerinde karstik korozyon tipleri

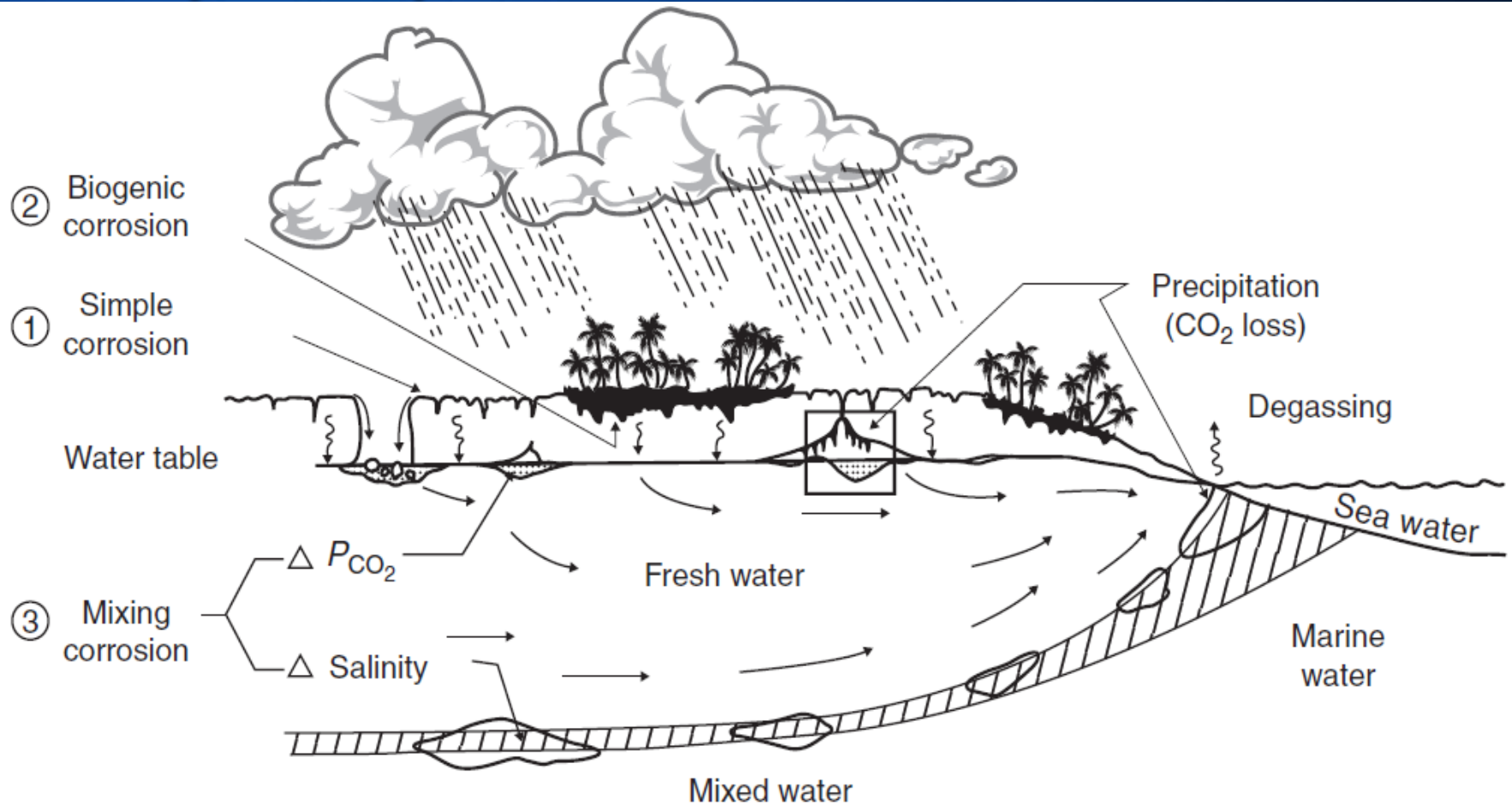


Figure 5.31. Dissolution features in a coastal carbonate aquifer (James and Choquette, 1984).

Güncel karbonat çökelişi ve mineral dönüşümleri

