

洛東江 下流水의 水質組成에 對하여

元 鍾 勳 · 李 培 靜

釜山水産大學 環境工學科

The Chemical Composition of the Nagdong River Downstream Water

Jong Hun WON and Bae Jung LEE

Department of Environmental Science and Technology, National Fisheries University of Busan,
Namgu, Busan, 601-01 Korea

Relationships between the electrical conductivity and the contents of the chloride, sulfate, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and total major inorganic ions, and between each chemical conservative constituents were calculated with the data which sampled at the regions of Mulgeum and between Namji and Wondong from March 1974 to April 1980.

Semilogarithmic relations were found between the electrical conductivity and the contents of monovalent ions, and logarithmic relations were found between the electrical conductivity and the contents of divalent ions at the both regions.

The relational equations between the electrical conductivity (λ_{25}) and the contents of the major inorganic ions at Mulgeum are as follows: $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 2.37 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.733 \pm 0.141$, $\log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = 1.12 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 2.14 \pm 0.18$, $\log \text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.615 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.67 \pm 0.12$, $\log \text{Mg (ppm)} = 0.756 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.27 \pm 0.11$, $\log \text{Na (ppm)} = 2.82 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.551 \pm 0.133$, $\log \text{K (ppm)} = 1.33 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.136 \pm 0.095$, and total inorganic ions $\text{C (ppm)} = 399 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) - 0.9 \pm 14.6$.

The relational equations between the electrical conductivity (λ_{25}) and the contents of the major inorganic ions at the region between Namji and Wondong are as follows: $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 4.27 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.380 \pm 0.138$, $\log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = 0.915 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.95 \pm 0.18$, $\log \text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.756 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.74 \pm 0.12$, $\log \text{Mg (ppm)} = 1.00 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.41 \pm 0.10$, $\log \text{Na (ppm)} = 2.47 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.614 \pm 0.065$, $\log \text{K (ppm)} = 1.62 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.030 \pm 0.060$, and total inorganic ions $\text{C (ppm)} = 323 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 11.7 \pm 9.3$.

Logarithmic relations were found between each chemical conservative constituents at Mulgeum and the equations are as follows: $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.711 \cdot \log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) + 0.488 \pm 0.206$, $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.337 \cdot \log \text{Ca (ppm)} + 0.822 \pm 0.130$, $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.605 \cdot \log \text{Mg (ppm)} - 0.017 \pm 0.154$, $\text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.676 \cdot \text{Na (ppm)} + 2.31 \pm 4.67$, $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.406 \cdot \log \text{K (ppm)} - 0.092 \pm 0.112$, $\log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = 0.378 \cdot \log \text{Ca (ppm)} + 0.721 \pm 0.125$, $\log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = 0.462 \cdot \log \text{Mg (ppm)} + 0.107 \pm 0.118$, $\log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = 0.592 \cdot \log \text{Na (ppm)} + 0.313 \pm 0.191$, $\log \text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = 0.308 \cdot \log \text{K (ppm)} - 0.019 \pm 0.120$, $\text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.262 \cdot \text{Mg (ppm)} + 0.74 \pm 1.71$, $\log \text{Ca (ppm)} = 1.10 \cdot \log \text{Na (ppm)} - 0.243 \pm 0.239$, $\text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.0737 \cdot \text{K (ppm)} + 1.26 \pm 0.73$, $\log \text{Mg (ppm)} = 0.0950 \cdot \text{Na (ppm)} + 0.587 \pm 0.159$, $\log \text{Mg (ppm)} = 0.0518 \cdot \text{K (ppm)} + 0.111 \pm 0.102$, and $\text{Na (ppm)} = 0.0771 \cdot \text{K (ppm)} + 1.49 \pm 0.59$.

Logarithmic relations were found between each chemical conservative constituents except a relationship between the chloride and calcium contents at the region between Namji and Wondong, and the equations are as follows: $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.312 \cdot \log \text{SO}_4 \text{ (ppm)} + 0.907 \pm 0.210$, $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.458 \cdot \log \text{Mg (ppm)} + 0.135 \pm 0.130$, $\log \text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.484 \cdot \log \text{Na (ppm)} + 0.507 \pm 0.081$, $\text{Cl (ppm)} = 0.0476 \cdot \text{K (ppm)} + 1.41 \pm 0.34$, $\log \text{SO}_4 \text{ (ppm)} = 0.886 \cdot \log \text{Ca (ppm)} + 0.046 \pm 0.050$, $\log \text{SO}_4 \text{ (ppm)} = 0.422 \cdot \log \text{Mg (ppm)} + 0.139 \pm 0.161$, $\log \text{SO}_4 \text{ (ppm)} = 0.374 \cdot \log \text{Na (ppm)} + 0.603 \pm 0.140$, $\log \text{SO}_4 \text{ (ppm)} = 0.245 \cdot \log \text{K (ppm)} + 0.023 \pm 0.102$, $\log \text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.587 \cdot \log \text{Mg (ppm)} + 0.003 \pm 0.088$, $\log \text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.892 \cdot \log \text{Na (ppm)} + 0.028 \pm 0.109$, $\log \text{Ca (ppm)} = 0.294 \cdot \log \text{K (ppm)} - 0.001 \pm 0.085$, $\log \text{Mg (ppm)} = 0.600 \cdot \log \text{Na (ppm)} + 0.674 \pm 0.120$, $\log \text{Mg (ppm)} = 0.440 \cdot \log \text{K (ppm)} + 0.038 \pm 0.081$, and $\log \text{Na (ppm)} = 0.552 \cdot \log \text{K (ppm)} - 0.260 \pm 0.072$.

緒 論

河川水の化學的組成을 把握한다는 것은 地球化學的面에서나 利水面에서나 매우 重要な 일이다. 河川水の化學的組成은 各各成分을 하나 하나 化學分析함으로써 알 수는 있지만 이런 操作은 그리 簡單한 것이 아니다. 그런데, 利水面에서 實地로 어떤 成分量을 直刻的으로 또는 繼續的으로 測定해야 할 경우가 있다. 例로서, 上水道 取水場에서 源水의 水質을 繼續的으로 追跡해야 할 때 혹은 高度의 分析技術과 分析操作에 長時間이 所要되는 어떤 成分量을 多數 試料에 對해 測定해야 할 때가 있다. 이런 경우에는 다른 어떤 測定하기 쉬운 成分量이 그때 目的成分量과 서로 어떤 相關關係를 가지고 있다면 그 成分量을 測定함으로써 目的成分量을 簡單하게 計算할 수가 있다. 現在 이러한 關係의 가장 有用한 利用은 電氣傳導度測定에 依한 上水道源水의 鹽素量의 繼續的인 測定과 海水의 簡單한 鹽分檢定 일 것이다. 따라서, 이러한 水質檢査面의 開發에 있어서의 첫째로 어떤 測定되는 成分量과 目的成分量과의 相關關係를 밝혀야 하는 것이다.

天然水는 그 種類에 따라 化學的 組成이 各各 다른 것은 勿論이지만, 一般의 海水를 除外하고는 같은 種類의 天然水일지라도 그 組成의 變動이 甚해 어떤 相關關係를 찾는다는 것도 힘든 일이지만, 그것의 正確度나 精密度의 信賴區間을 求한다는 것은 더욱 힘이 든다. 特히 河川水는 各各 水質特性을 달리하는 많은 支流의 流入과 地域的으로 樣狀이 다른 汚濁水의 流入, 河川水 自體內에서의 化學的, 生化學的인 甚한 變化 등으로 그 水質은 地域에 따라 時間에 따라 變動한다. 그래서, 河川水의 위와 같은 相關關係 究明은 몇개 試料의 精密한 化學分析만으로

되는 것은 아니다. 地域的, 季節的, 時間的 要因을 모두 考慮하여 長期間에 걸쳐 廣範하게 調査하지 않으면 안된다.

洛東江은 嶺南地方의 發源로서 流域에는 많은 都市와 工場들이 上水道用水 및 工業用水源으로서 洛東江물을 利用하고 있지만 그 水質의 體系의인 把握이 되어있지 않다. 特히, 洛東江의 最下流에 位置하고 있는 300萬 釜山市로서는 洛東江水質은 重大한 關心點이 아닐 수 없다. 그래서, 利水面에서 가장 基礎가 되는 洛東江 固有의 水質特性에 對해 우리들이 1974년부터 1980년까지 測定한 資料를 가지고 主要保存成分量間의 相關關係를 찾아보았다.

汚染成分量은 그때 그때 달라지므로 一定한 相關關係를 찾아볼 수는 없지만 電氣傳導度, 鹽化이온, 黃酸이온, 칼슘, 마그네슘, 나트륨, 칼륨 등의 主要保存成分에 있어서는 分明한 相關關係를 나타내었으므로 그 關係를 報告하는 바이다.

資料 및 方法

勿禁 地域과 南營에서 院洞사이의 두 地域으로 나누어 電氣傳導度에 對한 鹽化이온, 黃酸이온, 칼슘, 마그네슘, 나트륨, 칼륨 및 主要無機이온總量과의 相關關係와 鹽化이온, 黃酸이온, 칼슘, 마그네슘, 나트륨, 칼륨의 各成分量間의 相關關係를 보았다.

이 때 使用한 資料는 勿禁에서는 1974年 3月에서 1975年 3月까지, 1977年 5月에서 1978年 4月까지, 1979年 1月에서 1980年 4月까지 調査한 것을 합한 것으로 各成分의 測定個數는 各各 2,374個씩이다. 또한 南營에서 院洞사이의 1977年 5月에서 1978年 4月까지 調査한 것 중에서 南營, 水山, 洛東, 三浪津, 院洞에서의 測定值를 합한 483個씩의 資料를 使用하였다. 調査地點의 位置는 Fig. 1과 같다.

Table 1. Correlation coefficients between the electrical conductivity and the contents of the chemical conservative constituents in Nagdong River water

Constituents	Mulgeum			The region between Namji and Wondong		
	$Y = a + b \cdot \lambda_{25}$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot \lambda_{25}$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot \log \lambda_{25}$	$Y = a + b \cdot \lambda_{25}$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot \lambda_{25}$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot \log \lambda_{25}$
Cl	0.732	0.773	0.755	0.887	0.884	0.880
SO ₄	0.682	0.689	0.723	0.559	0.627	0.625
Ca	0.628	0.645	0.652	0.489	0.538	0.587
Mg	0.764	0.757	0.757	0.773	0.816	0.837
Na	0.815	0.838	0.821	0.889	0.918	0.897
K	0.686	0.689	0.654	0.856	0.853	0.851
Total inorganic ions	0.878	0.856	0.858	0.903	0.899	0.879

λ_{25} : electrical conductivity at 25°C. a, b : constants.

結果 및 考察

1. 電氣傳導도와 各 成分量間的 相關關係

勿禁地域 및 南旨와 院洞사이 地域에서의 電氣傳導도와 各 成分量間的 相關性이 어느 程度로 密接한 가를 알기위하여 電氣傳導도에 對한 各 成分量을 直線關係, 半對數關係, 兩面對數關係로 보았을 때의 相關係數를 Table 1에 나타내었다. Table 1에서 보면 勿禁地域에서는 各 成分量의 電氣傳導도에 對한 關係는 全般的으로 相關係數가 0.652~0.878로 뚜렷한 相關性이 있었으며, 1價이온인 鹽化이온, 나트륨, 칼륨은 半對數關係가 좋았고, 2價이온은 마그네슘을 除外하고는 兩面對數關係가 좋았으며 主要無機이온 總量은 直線關係가 좋았다. 南旨에서 院洞사이 地域에서는 칼슘과 黃酸이온을 除外하고는 相關係數 0.8 以上の 뚜렷한 相關關係가 있었으며 勿禁地域에서와 마찬가지로 1價이온인 나트륨은 半對數關係가 좋았고 2價이온인 마그네슘과 칼슘은 兩面對數關係가 좋았으며 主要無機이온總量은 直線關係가 좋았다. 여기서 勿禁地域에서 마그네슘의 電氣傳導도에 對한 相關係數는 直線關係일 때가 兩面對數關係일 때보다 0.007 컸고, 南旨와 院洞사이 地域에서는 鹽化이온 및 칼륨의 相關係數가 半對數關係보다 直線關係가 各各 0.003씩 컸으며 黃酸이온은 半對數關係가 兩面對數關係보다 相關係數 0.002 컸으나 그 差가 極히 적으므로 1價이온인 鹽化이온, 나트륨, 칼륨은 半對數關係로 2價이온인 黃酸이온, 칼슘, 마그네슘은 兩面對數關係로 간주하여 統一하였으며 Fig. 2-1에서 Fig. 3-4까지에 그 關係를 나타내어 보았다. 또한 이 때 最小自乘法로 處理한 關係式 및 90% 信賴區間에서의 誤差範圍는 Table 2와 같다.

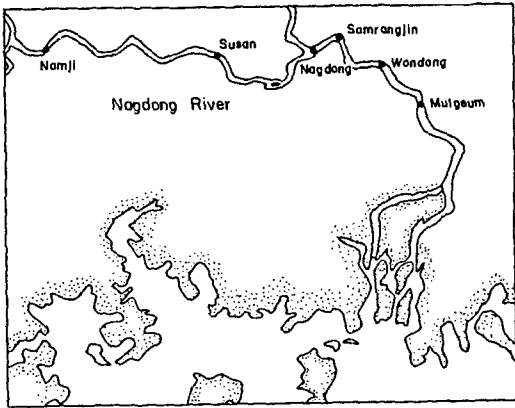


Fig. 1. Sampling stations of the Nagdong River.

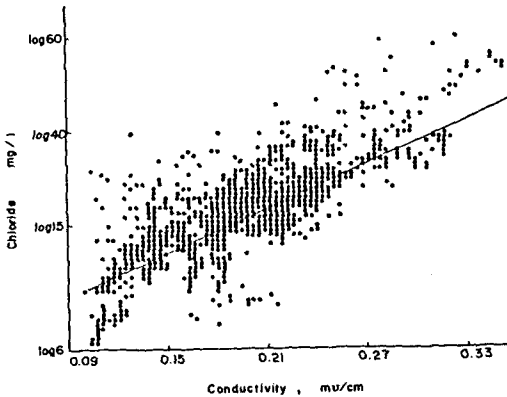


Fig. 2-1. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and chloride ion concentration at Mulgeum.

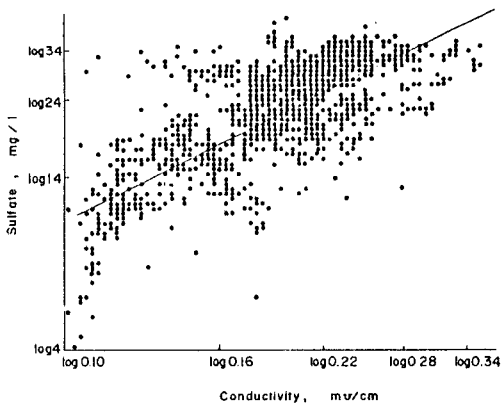


Fig. 2-2. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and sulfate content at Mulgeum.

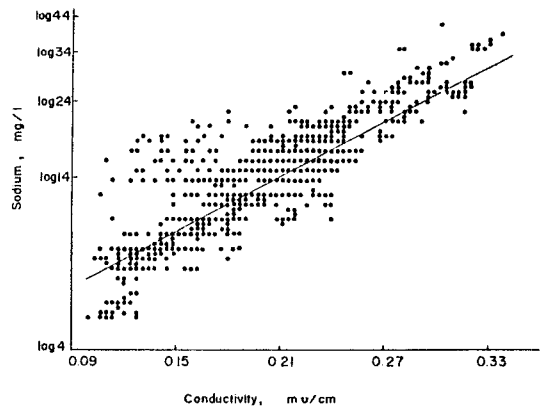


Fig. 2-5. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and sodium content at Mulgeum.

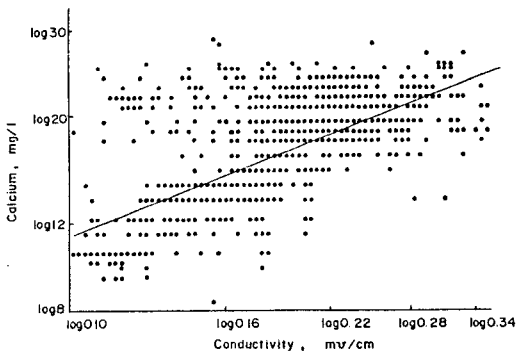


Fig. 2-3. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and calcium content at Mulgeum.

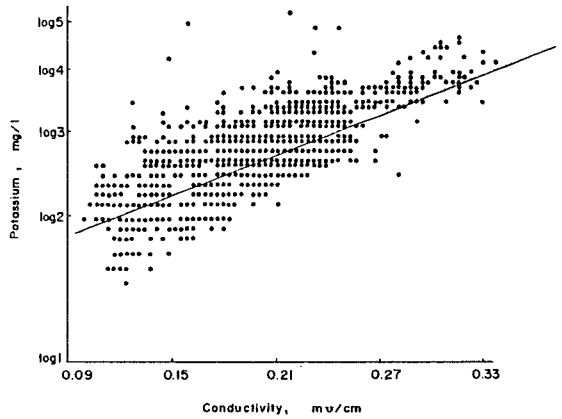


Fig. 2-6. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and potassium content at Mulgeum.

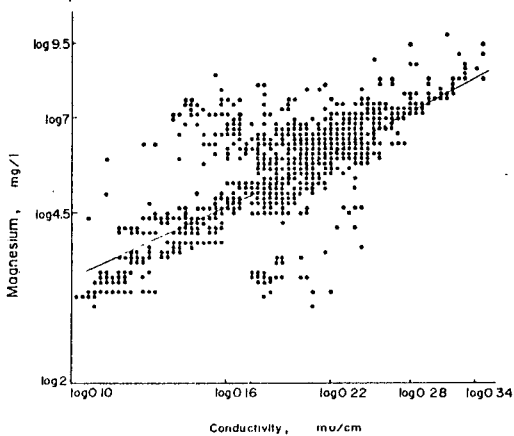


Fig. 2-4. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and magnesium content at Mulgeum.

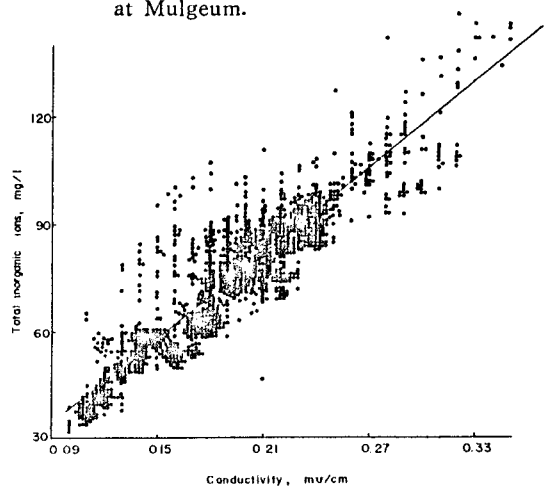


Fig. 2-7. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and total major inorganic ion concentrations at Mulgeum.

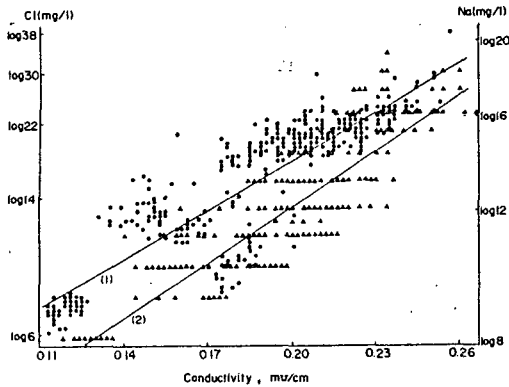


Fig. 3-1. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and the contents of chloride ion and sodium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ●: Chloride ion (2), ▲: Sodium

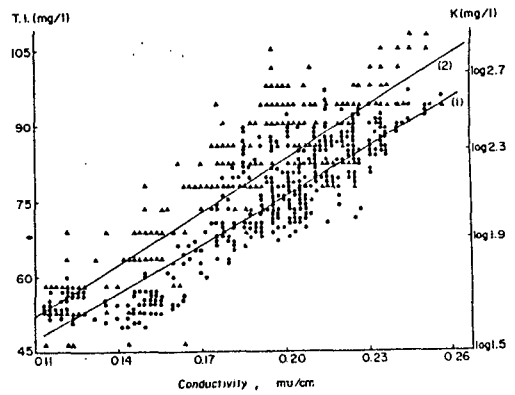


Fig. 3-3. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and the contents of total inorganic ions and potassium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ●: Total inorganic ions (2), ▲: Potassium

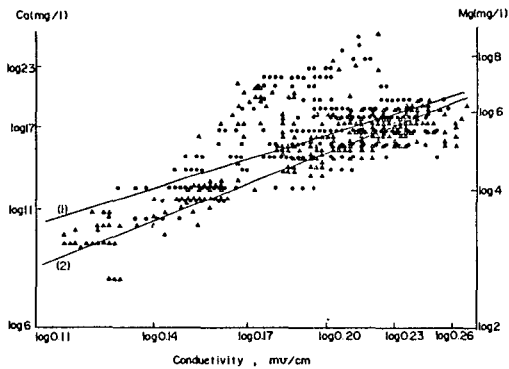


Fig. 3-2. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and the contents of calcium and magnesium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ●: Calcium (2), ▲: Magnesium

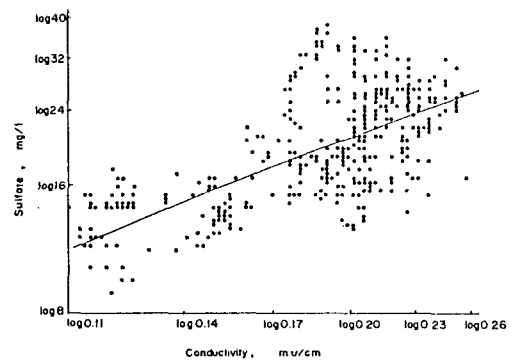


Fig. 3-4. Relationship between the electrical conductivity and sulfate content in the region between Namji and Wondong.

Table 2. Relational equations between the electrical conductivity and the contents of the chemical conservative constituents in Nagdong River water

Constituents (ppm)	Equation for 90% confidence interval	
	Mulgeum	The region between Namji and Wondong
Cl	$\log C = 2.37 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 0.733 \pm 0.141$	$\log C = 4.27 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 0.380 \pm 0.138$
SO ₄	$\log C = 1.12 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} + 2.14 \pm 0.18$	$\log C = 0.915 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} + 1.95 \pm 0.18$
Ca	$\log C = 0.615 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} + 1.67 \pm 0.12$	$\log C = 0.756 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} + 1.74 \pm 0.12$
Mg	$\log C = 0.756 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} + 1.27 \pm 0.11$	$\log C = 1.00 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} + 1.41 \pm 0.10$
Na	$\log C = 2.82 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 0.551 \pm 0.133$	$\log C = 2.47 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 0.614 \pm 0.065$
K	$\log C = 1.33 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 0.136 \pm 0.095$	$\log C = 1.62 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 0.030 \pm 0.060$
Total inorganic ions	$C = 399 \cdot \lambda_{25} - 0.9 \pm 14.6$	$C = 323 \cdot \lambda_{25} + 11.7 \pm 9.3$

λ_{25} : conductivity at 25°C (mS/cm).

2. 各 無機保存成分量間의 相關關係

洛東江 下流水의 各 無機保存成分量間의 相關關係를 勿禁地域 및 南岾에서 院洞사이 地域의 兩 地域으로 나누어 살펴보았다. 各 成分量間의 直線關係, 半對數關係, 兩面對數關係로 했을 때의 相關係數는 Table 3과 같다. Table 3에서 勿禁地域에서는 全般的으로 相關係數가 0.502~0.803으로 各 成分量間에 뚜렷한 相關關係가 있음을 알 수 있으며, 直線關係보다는 兩面對數關係가 좋았다. 그러나 南岾와 院洞사이 地域에서는 相關係數값이 가장 적은 鹽化이온과 칼슘과의 關係가 0.189, 相關係數값이 가장 큰

鹽化이온과 나트륨間의 相關係數가 0.868로 各 成分量間의 相關係數 變動範圍가 넓었으며, 勿禁地域에서와 마찬가지로 大體로 直線關係보다는 兩面對數關係가 좋았다.

以上の 兩 地域에서 各 成分量間의 相關關係를 直線關係, 半對數關係, 兩面對數關係 中에서 相關係數가 가장 큰 쪽을 택하여 最小自乘法으로 處理한 關係式 및 90% 信賴區間을 갖는 各 成分量의 豫測值는 Table 4와 같다. 그리고 勿禁地域 및 南岾와 院洞사이 地域에서의 各 成分量間의 關係는 Fig. 4-1에서 Fig. 5-8과 같다.

Table 3. Correlation coefficients between each chemical conservative constituents in Nagdong River water

Constituents		Mulgeum			The region between Namji and Wondong		
X	Y	$Y = a + b \cdot X$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot X$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot \log X$	$Y = a + b \cdot X$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot X$	$\log Y = a + b \cdot \log X$
Cl	SO ₄	0.462	0.480	0.610	0.324	0.389	0.400
Cl	Ca	0.461	0.467	0.562	0.116	0.189	0.184
Cl	Mg	0.667	0.623	0.719	0.633	0.672	0.719
Cl	Na	0.803	0.755	0.794	0.843	0.866	0.868
Cl	K	0.587	0.582	0.627	0.796	0.789	0.785
SO ₄	Ca	0.574	0.594	0.617	0.454	0.473	0.652
SO ₄	Mg	0.664	0.684	0.712	0.433	0.460	0.516
SO ₄	Na	0.520	0.609	0.627	0.421	0.446	0.523
SO ₄	K	0.499	0.540	0.555	0.396	0.410	0.485
Ca	Mg	0.653	0.618	0.625	0.557	0.598	0.645
Ca	Na	0.618	0.698	0.713	0.218	0.250	0.330
Ca	K	0.502	0.499	0.502	0.436	0.436	0.488
Mg	Na	0.723	0.760	0.751	0.588	0.635	0.686
Mg	K	0.679	0.705	0.693	0.671	0.679	0.712
Na	K	0.717	0.696	0.704	0.750	0.745	0.781

a, b: constants.

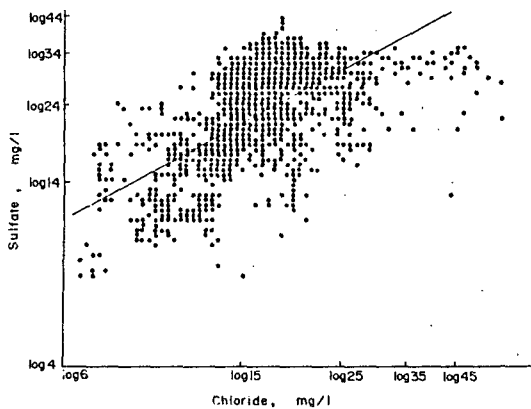


Fig. 4-1. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and sulfate content at Mulgeum.

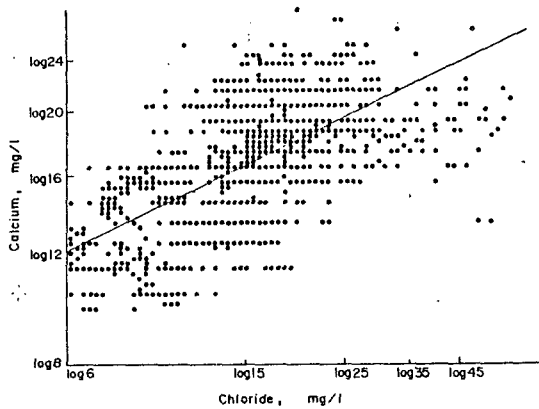


Fig. 4-2. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and calcium content at Mulgeum.

洛東江 下流水の 水質組成

Table 4. Relational equations between each chemical conservative constituents in Nagdong River water

Constituents (ppm)		Equation for 90% confidence interval	
X	Y	Mulgeum	The region between Namji and Wondong
Cl	SO ₄	$\log Y = 0.711 \cdot \log X + 0.488 \pm 0.206$	$\log Y = 0.312 \cdot \log X + 0.907 \pm 0.210$
Cl	Ca	$\log Y = 0.337 \cdot \log X + 0.822 \pm 0.130$	—
Cl	Mg	$\log Y = 0.605 \cdot \log X - 0.017 \pm 0.154$	$\log Y = 0.458 \cdot \log X + 0.135 \pm 0.130$
Cl	Na	$Y = 0.676 \cdot X + 2.31 \pm 4.67$	$\log Y = 0.484 \cdot \log X + 0.507 \pm 0.081$
Cl	K	$\log Y = 0.406 \cdot \log X - 0.092 \pm 0.112$	$Y = 0.0476 \cdot X + 1.41 \pm 0.34$
SO ₄	Ca	$\log Y = 0.378 \cdot \log X + 0.721 \pm 0.125$	$\log Y = 0.886 \cdot \log X + 0.046 \pm 0.050$
SO ₄	Mg	$\log Y = 0.462 \cdot \log X + 0.107 \pm 0.118$	$\log Y = 0.422 \cdot \log X + 0.139 \pm 0.161$
SO ₄	Na	$\log Y = 0.592 \cdot \log X + 0.313 \pm 0.191$	$\log Y = 0.374 \cdot \log X + 0.603 \pm 0.140$
SO ₄	K	$\log Y = 0.308 \cdot \log X - 0.019 \pm 0.120$	$\log Y = 0.245 \cdot \log X + 0.023 \pm 0.102$
Ca	Mg	$Y = 0.262 \cdot X + 0.74 \pm 1.71$	$\log Y = 0.587 \cdot \log X + 0.003 \pm 0.088$
Ca	Na	$\log Y = 1.10 \cdot \log X - 0.243 \pm 0.239$	$\log Y = 0.892 \cdot \log X + 0.028 \pm 0.109$
Ca	K	$Y = 0.0737 \cdot X + 1.26 \pm 0.73$	$\log Y = 0.294 \cdot \log X - 0.001 \pm 0.085$
Mg	Na	$\log Y = 0.0950 \cdot X + 0.587 \pm 0.159$	$\log Y = 0.600 \cdot \log X + 0.674 \pm 0.120$
Mg	K	$\log Y = 0.0518 \cdot X + 0.111 \pm 0.102$	$\log Y = 0.440 \cdot \log X + 0.038 \pm 0.081$
Na	K	$Y = 0.0771 \cdot X + 1.49 \pm 0.59$	$\log Y = 0.552 \cdot \log X - 0.260 \pm 0.072$

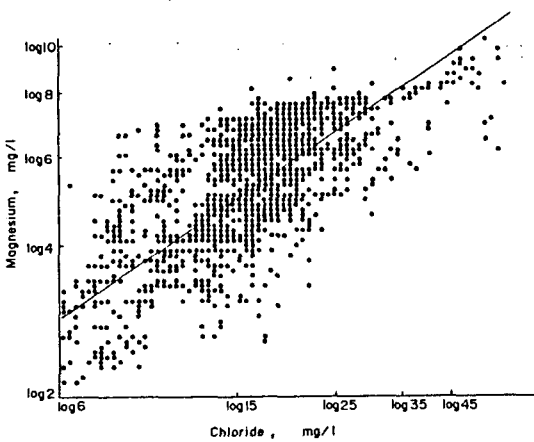


Fig. 4-3. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and magnesium content at Mulgeum.

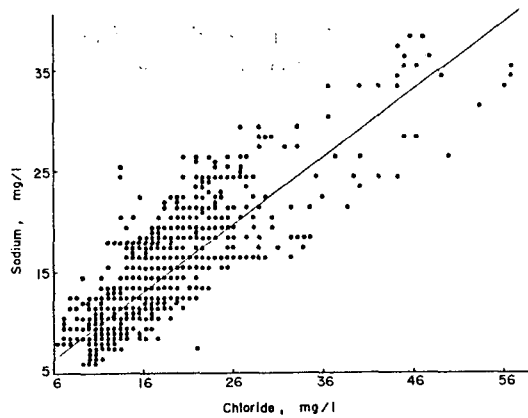


Fig. 4-4. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and sodium content at Mulgeum.

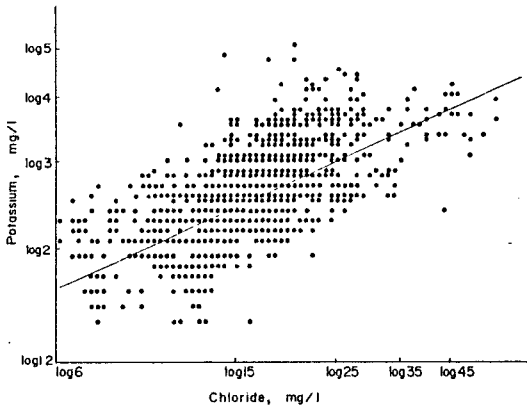


Fig. 4-5. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and potassium content at Mulgeum.

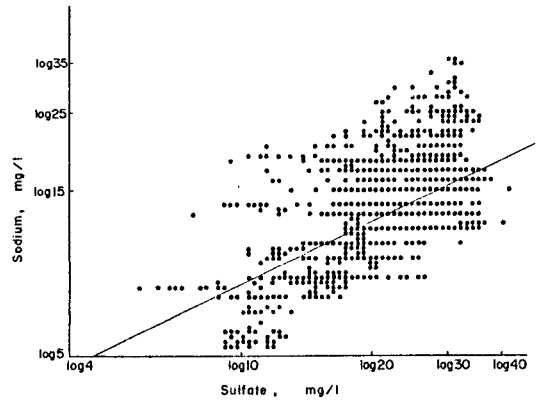


Fig. 4-8. Relationship between the sulfate and sodium contents at Mulgeum.

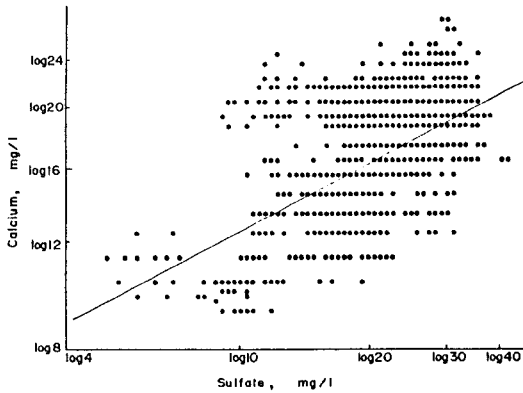


Fig. 4-6. Relationship between the sulfate and calcium contents at Mulgeum.

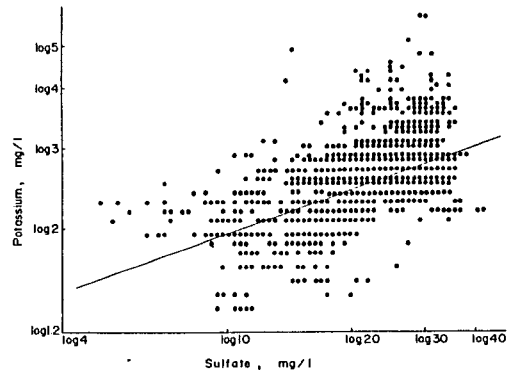


Fig. 4-9. Relationship between the sulfate and potassium contents at Mulgeum.

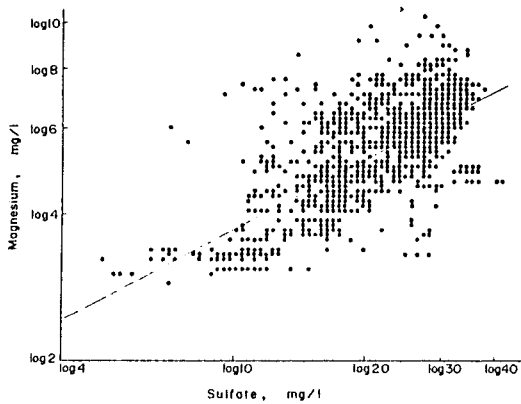


Fig. 4-7. Relationship between the sulfate and magnesium contents at Mulgeum.

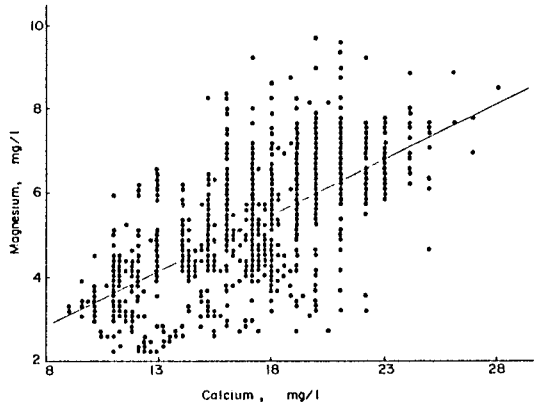


Fig. 4-10. Relationship between the calcium and magnesium contents at Mulgeum.

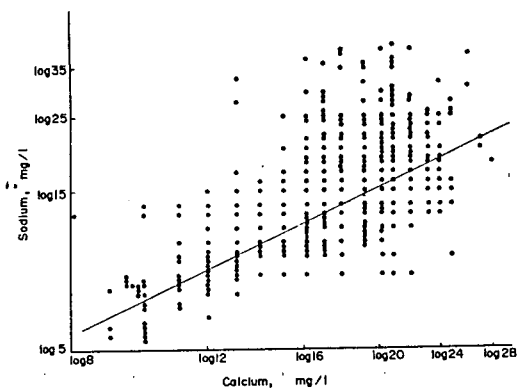


Fig. 4-11. Relationship between the calcium and sodium contents at Mulgeum.

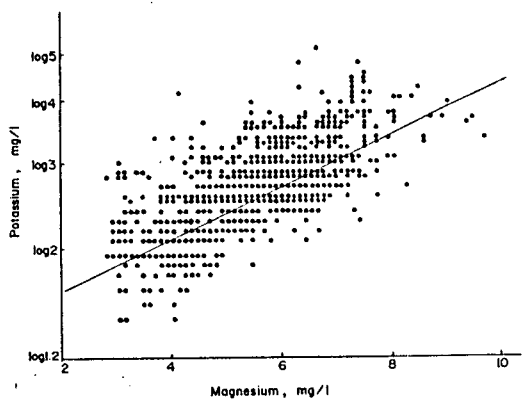


Fig. 4-14. Relationship between the magnesium and potassium contents at Mulgeum.

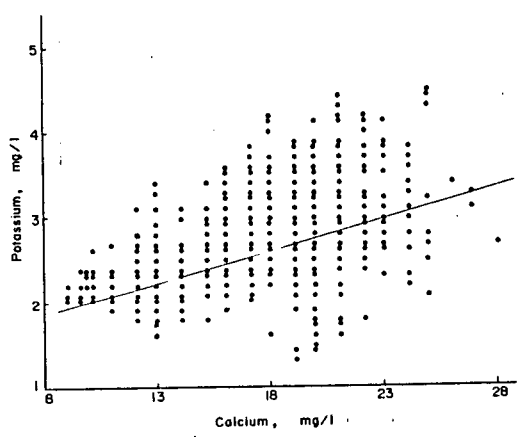


Fig. 4-12. Relationship between the calcium and potassium contents at Mulgeum.

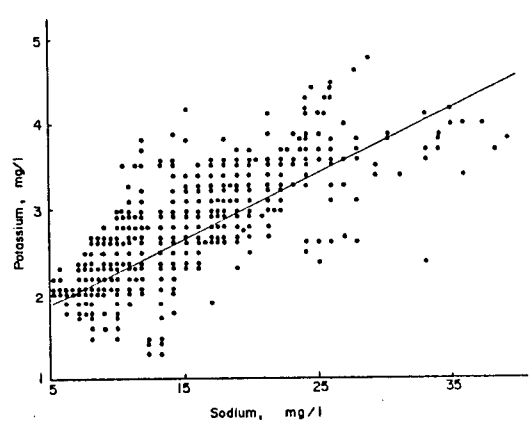


Fig. 4-15. Relationship between the sodium and potassium contents at Mulgeum.

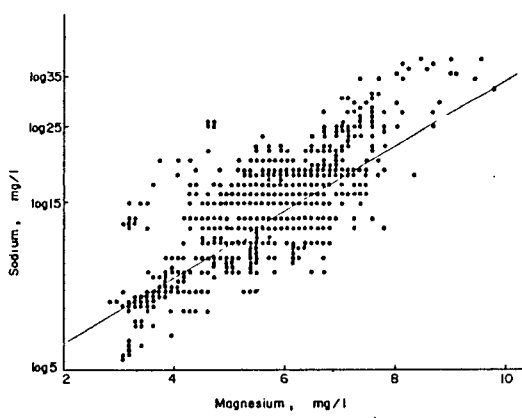


Fig. 4-13. Relationship between the magnesium and sodium contents at Mulgeum.

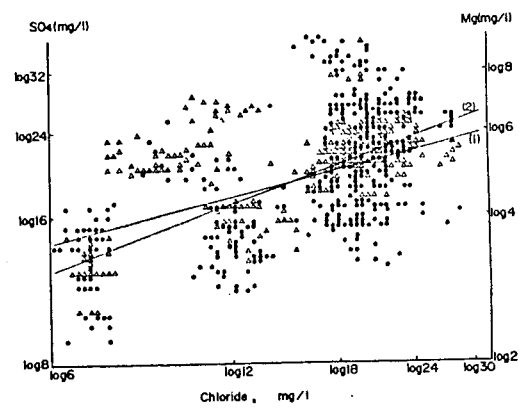


Fig. 5-1. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and the contents of sulfate and magnesium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ●: Sulfate (2), △: Magnesium

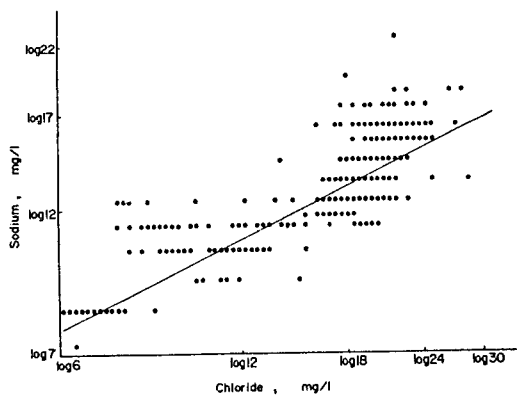


Fig. 5-2. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and sodium contents in the region between Namji and Wondong.

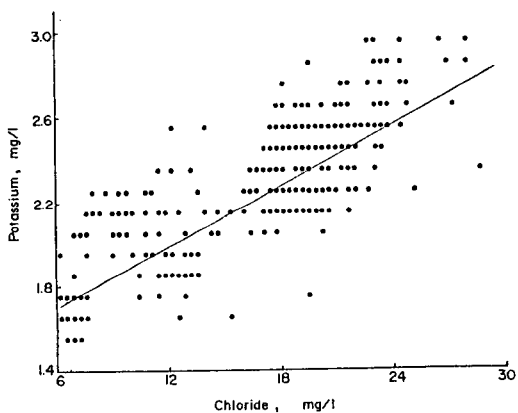


Fig. 5-3. Relationship between the chloride ion concentration and potassium content in the region between Namji and Wondong.

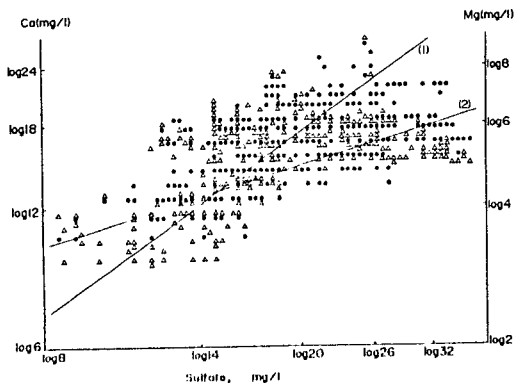


Fig. 5-4. Relationship between the sulfate content and the contents of calcium and magnesium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ⊙: Calcium (2), △: Magnesium

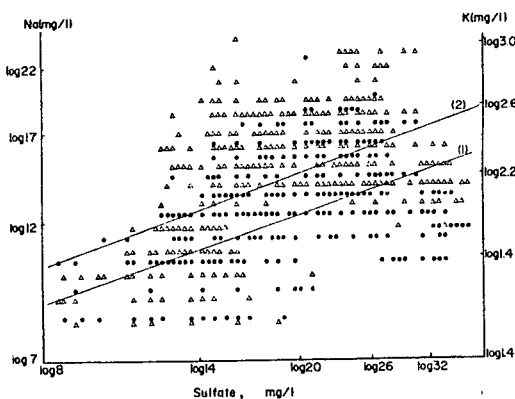


Fig. 5-5. Relationship between the sulfate content and the contents of sodium and potassium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ⊙: Sodium (2), △: Potassium

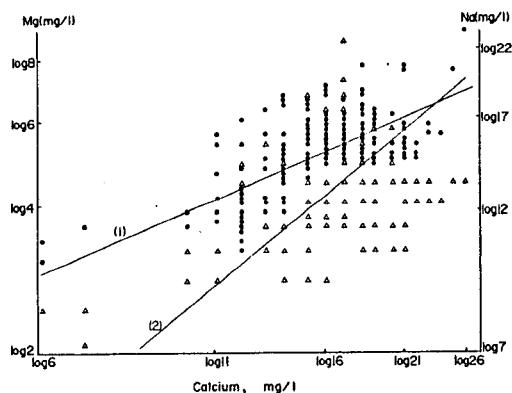


Fig. 5-6. Relationship between the calcium content and the contents of magnesium and sodium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ⊙: Magnesium (2), △: Sodium

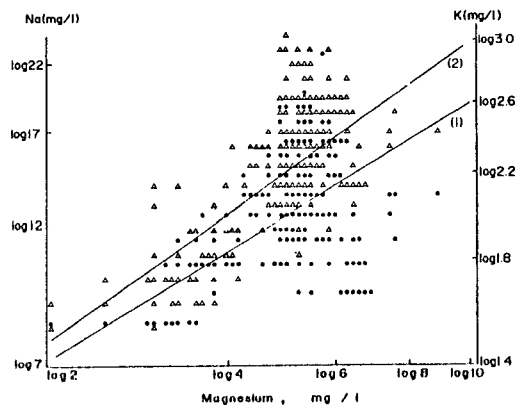


Fig. 5-7. Relationship between the magnesium content and the contents of sodium and potassium in the region between Namji and Wondong.
(1), ⊙: Sodium (2), △: Potassium

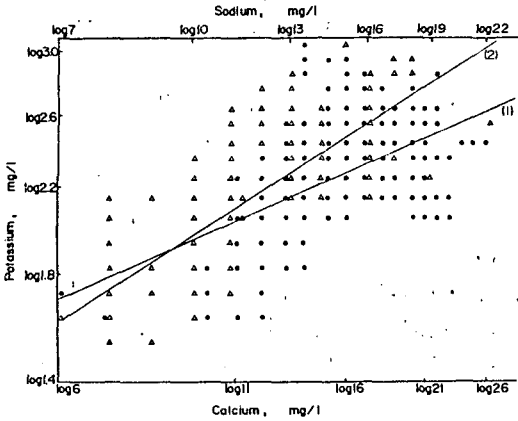


Fig. 5-3. Relationship between the calcium and potassium contents and between the sodium and potassium contents in the region between Namji and Wondong. (1), ●: Calcium (2), ▲: Sodium

要 約

1. 洛東江 下流水의 水質組成을 把握하기 위하여 1974年 3月에서 1980年 4月까지 勿禁地域의 測定值 2,374個 및 南旨에서 院洞사이 地域 測定值 483個로부터 電氣傳導度에 對한 鹽化이온, 黃酸이온, 칼슘, 마그네슘, 나트륨, 칼륨, 主要無機이온 總量과의 相關關係 및 鹽化이온, 黃酸이온, 칼슘, 마그네슘, 나트륨, 칼륨의 各 成分量間의 相關關係를 計算했다.

2. 勿禁地域에서의 各 成分量의 電氣傳導度에 對한 關係는 大體로 1價이온은 半對數關係가 좋았고 2價이온은 兩面對數關係가 좋았다. 이 때 最小自乘法으로 處理한 電氣傳導度(λ_{25})에 對한 各 成分量(C)의 關係式은 다음과 같다. 鹽化이온 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 2.37 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.733 \pm 0.141$, 黃酸이온 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 1.12 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 2.14 \pm 0.18$, 칼슘 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 0.615 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.67 \pm 0.12$, 마그네슘 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 0.756 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.27 \pm 0.11$, 나트륨 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 2.82 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.551 \pm 0.133$, 칼륨 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 1.33 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.136 \pm 0.095$, 主要無機이온總量 $C(\text{ppm}) = 399 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) - 0.9 \pm 14.6$.

3. 南旨와 院洞사이 地域에서도 各 成分量(C)의 電氣傳導度(λ_{25})에 對한 關係는 大體로 1價이온은 半對數關係가 좋았고 2價이온은 兩面對數關係가 좋았으며, 이 때의 最小自乘法 處理에 依한 關係式은

다음과 같다.

鹽化이온 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 4.27 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.380 \pm 0.138$, 黃酸이온 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 0.915 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.95 \pm 0.18$, 칼슘 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 0.756 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.74 \pm 0.12$, 마그네슘 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 1.00 \cdot \log \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 1.41 \pm 0.10$, 나트륨 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 2.47 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.614 \pm 0.065$, 칼륨 $\log C(\text{ppm}) = 1.62 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 0.030 \pm 0.060$, 主要無機이온 總量 $C(\text{ppm}) = 323 \cdot \lambda_{25} (\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}) + 11.7 \pm 9.3$.

4. 勿禁地域에서 各 成分量間에는 相關係數 0.502 ~ 0.803의 뚜렷한 關係가 있었으며 大體로 直線關係보다는 兩面對數關係가 좋았다. 이 때의 最小自乘法에 依한 各 成分量間의 關係式은 다음과 같다.

$\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.711 \cdot \log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) + 0.488 \pm 0.206$, $\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.337 \cdot \log \text{Ca}(\text{ppm}) + 0.822 \pm 0.130$, $\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.605 \cdot \log \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) - 0.017 \pm 0.154$, $\text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.676 \cdot \text{Na}(\text{ppm}) + 2.31 \pm 4.67$, $\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.406 \cdot \log \text{K}(\text{ppm}) - 0.092 \pm 0.112$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.378 \cdot \log \text{Ca}(\text{ppm}) + 0.721 \pm 0.125$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.462 \cdot \log \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) + 0.107 \pm 0.118$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.592 \cdot \log \text{Na}(\text{ppm}) + 0.313 \pm 0.191$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.308 \cdot \log \text{K}(\text{ppm}) - 0.019 \pm 0.120$, $\text{Ca}(\text{ppm}) = 0.262 \cdot \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) + 0.74 \pm 1.71$, $\log \text{Ca}(\text{ppm}) = 1.10 \cdot \log \text{Na}(\text{ppm}) - 0.243 \pm 0.239$, $\text{Ca}(\text{ppm}) = 0.0737 \cdot \text{K}(\text{ppm}) + 1.26 \pm 0.73$, $\log \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) = 0.0950 \cdot \text{Na}(\text{ppm}) + 0.587 \pm 0.159$, $\log \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) = 0.0518 \cdot \text{K}(\text{ppm}) + 0.111 \pm 0.102$, $\text{Na}(\text{ppm}) = 0.0771 \cdot \text{K}(\text{ppm}) + 1.49 \pm 0.59$.

5. 南旨에서 院洞사이 地域의 各 成分量間에는 칼슘의 鹽化이온에 對한 關係가 相關係數 0.189로 거의 關係가 없었으며 그 외는 大體로 相關係數 0.330 ~ 0.868의 兩面對數關係가 있었다. 이 때의 最小自乘法으로 處理한 關係式은 다음과 같다.

$\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.312 \cdot \log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) + 0.907 \pm 0.210$, $\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.458 \cdot \log \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) + 0.135 \pm 0.130$, $\log \text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.484 \cdot \log \text{Na}(\text{ppm}) + 0.507 \pm 0.081$, $\text{Cl}(\text{ppm}) = 0.0476 \cdot \text{K}(\text{ppm}) + 1.41 \pm 0.34$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.886 \cdot \log \text{Ca}(\text{ppm}) + 0.046 \pm 0.050$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.422 \cdot \log \text{Mg}(\text{ppm}) + 0.139 \pm 0.161$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) = 0.374 \cdot \log \text{Na}(\text{ppm}) + 0.603 \pm 0.140$, $\log \text{SO}_4(\text{ppm}) =$

$0.245 \cdot \log K (\text{ppm}) + 0.023 \pm 0.102$, $\log Ca (\text{ppm})$
 $= 0.587 \cdot \log Mg (\text{ppm}) + 0.003 \pm 0.088$, $\log Ca$
 $(\text{ppm}) = 0.892 \cdot \log Na (\text{ppm}) + 0.028 \pm 0.109$,
 $\log Ca (\text{ppm}) = 0.294 \cdot \log K (\text{ppm}) - 0.001 \pm$
 0.085 , $\log Mg (\text{ppm}) = 0.600 \cdot \log Na (\text{ppm}) +$
 0.674 ± 0.120 , $\log Mg (\text{ppm}) = 0.440 \cdot \log K$
 $(\text{ppm}) + 0.038 \pm 0.081$, $\log Na (\text{ppm}) = 0.552 \cdot$
 $\log K (\text{ppm}) - 0.260 \pm 0.072$.

文 献

1) 元鍾勳·梁漢燮. 1978. 洛東江 勿禁舊取水場上水

道源水의 鹽化이온 칼슘 마그네슘濃度의 年間
變動에 對하여 (1974~1975年). 韓水誌 11(2),
103.

2) 元鍾勳·梁漢燮. 1978. 飲料水 및 工業用水로서
의 洛東江 下流水質에 對하여. 1. 南旨以南 洛
東江 下流水의 無機保存成分量의 年間變動에
對하여 (1977年 5月~1978年 4月). 韓水誌 11
(3), 129.

3) 李培靜·元鍾勳. 1980. 洛東江 勿禁取水場 上水
導 源水의 無機保存成分量의 年間變動에 對하
여 (1979年 1月~1980年 4月). 韓水誌 13(3), 103.