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1.

2.

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1.

2. , X-

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1.

2.

3.

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국문 요약

7 , 4 , 4 , 3 ) 18 (

20NE N30-40W 10

가 가

MD(moderate damage) SD(severe damage)

X 가

가

Subalkaline, Peraluminous

SiO <sub>2</sub> (wt.%)	70.08	73.69,	70.26	78.42
		(CIA)		(WPI)
CIA	55.05	60.75,	52.10	58.70,
49.49 51.06	53.25	67.14		

0 . WPI 0 가  
 CIA , 가  
 . (SEM)  
 , 가 .  
 가 가 가 ,  
 가 가 가 .  
 가 , , , 가  
 . 1 , 2  
 , , .  
 : , , , , ,

서론

(雲住寺) 126°52'58"  
34°55'26"

(寺域) 1984  
1991

가 (11  
) 12 1495  
1600

796 , 797 , 798 91 ,  
21 가

가

(地衣類) (藻類)  
(chelate) 가 가



< 1. A, B, C, E>  
< 1. B, C>  
(perlitic crack)

< 1. F>

< 1. D, E>

가

< 1. E>

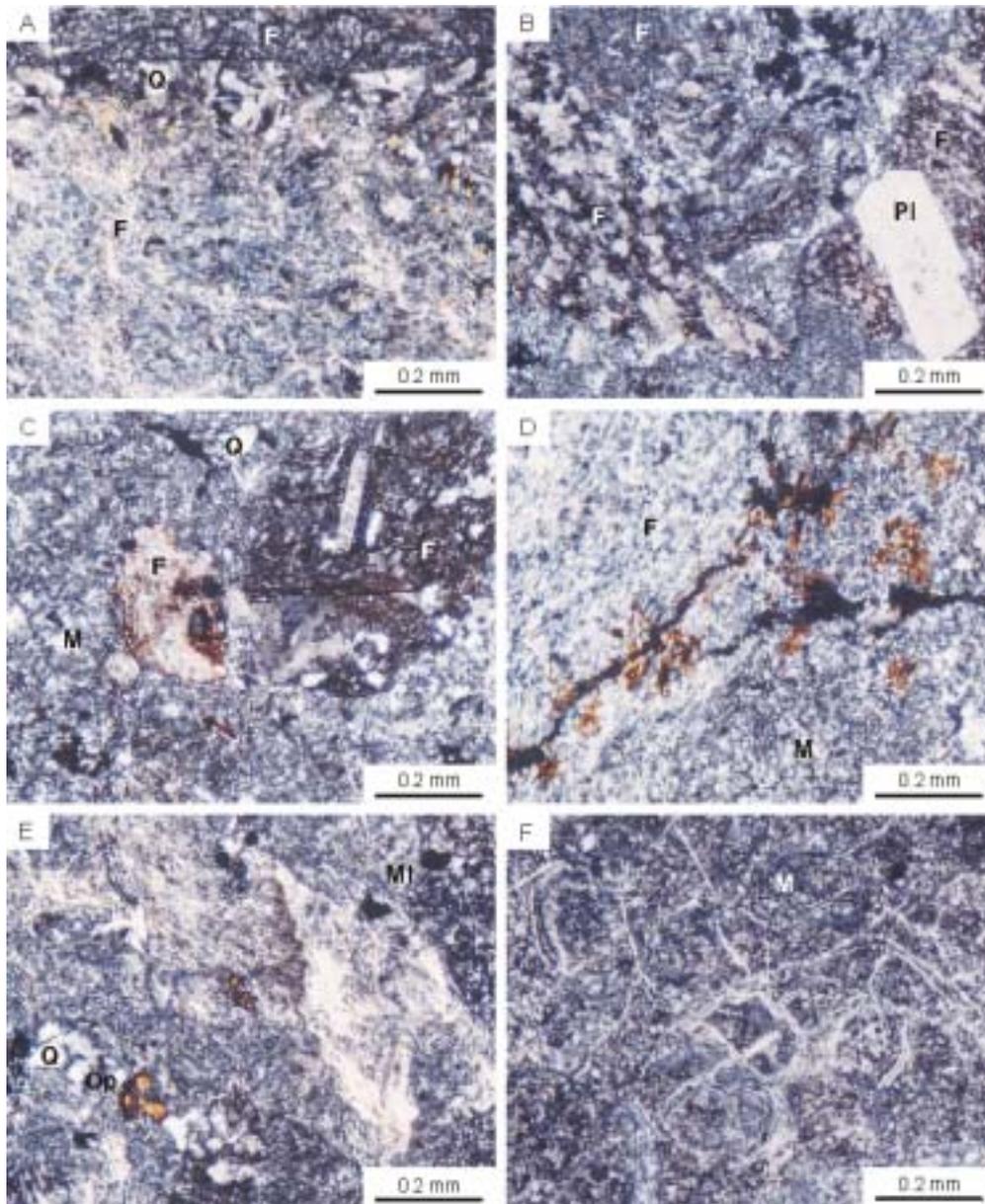
X-

< 2>

2.

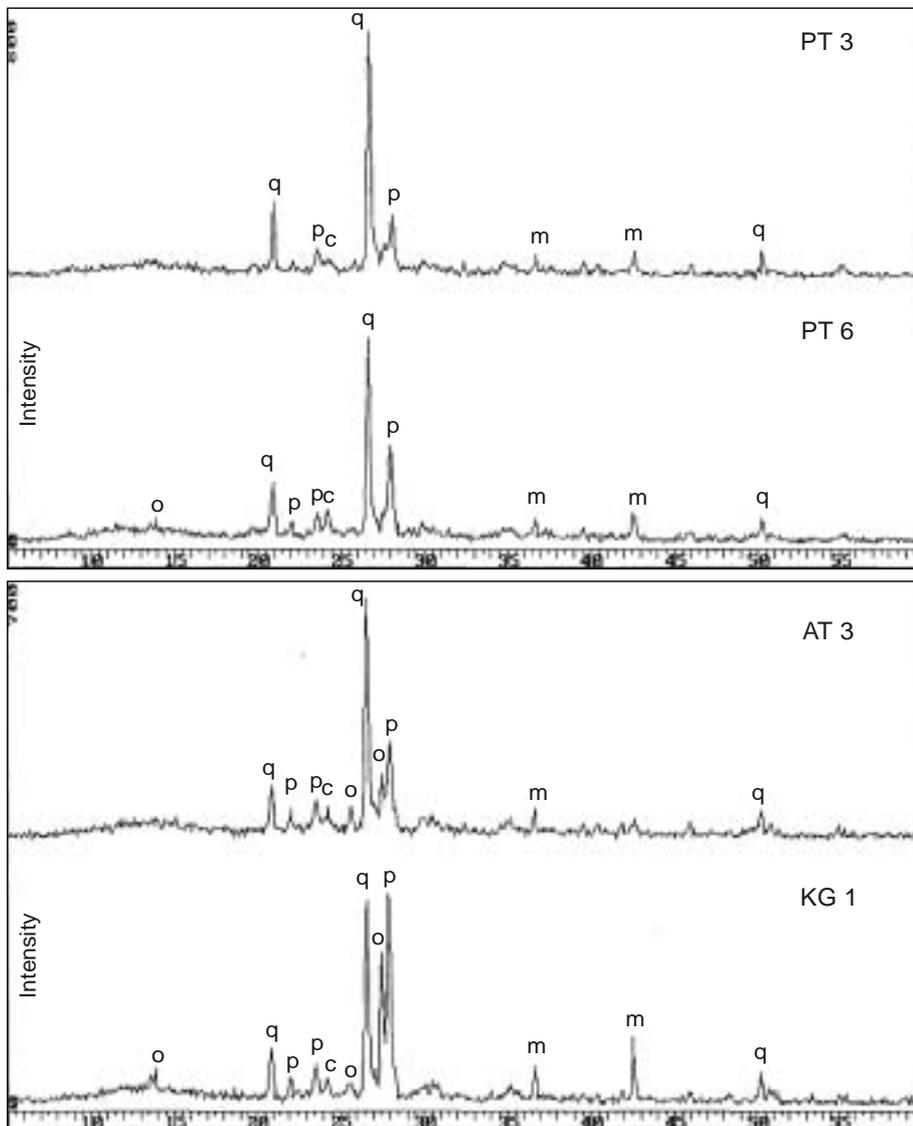
18

18 (PT), (AT), (KG, BG)  
(GG), (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, MnO, CaO, K<sub>2</sub>O,  
MgO, Na<sub>2</sub>O, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) 21 (Ba, Sr, Y, Zr, Be, V, As, Co, Cr, Cs,  
Hf, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, S, Rb, Sb, Sc, Th, U) < 1>  
< 2>



< 1 >

Q=quartz( ), F=rock fragments( ), Pl=plagioclase( ),  
 Mt=magnetite( ),  
 Op=opaque mineral( ), M=matrix( ).



2 CuKa

< 2> X-  
 q=quartz( ), p=plagioclase( ), c=calcite( ), o=orthoclase( ),  
 m=magnetite( ).

< 1>

(wt.%)

	PT1	PT2	PT3	PT4	PT5	PT6	PT7	AT1	AT2	AT3	AT4	BG1	BG2	KG1	KG2	GG1	GG2	GG3
SiO <sub>2</sub>	71.09	70.03	70.02	70.04	71.26	70.81	71.09	70.45	72.32	70.26	71.24	69.90	67.09	71.00	71.09	72.07	69.85	64.61
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13.64	15.23	13.80	16.34	15.80	15.79	16.05	10.79	14.27	14.85	14.04	16.45	16.26	13.71	13.87	14.84	17.03	18.96
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.44	1.60	1.72	1.36	1.48	1.60	1.34	0.82	2.25	2.02	1.35	3.50	2.30	2.12	1.39	1.89	2.67	3.15
MnO	0.040	0.036	0.039	0.047	0.039	0.039	0.124	0.040	0.064	0.050	0.047	0.028	0.025	0.047	0.034	0.032	0.028	0.030
MgO	0.41	0.51	0.46	0.54	0.55	0.58	0.44	0.09	0.11	0.18	0.46	1.18	0.47	0.15	0.15	0.57	0.70	1.12
CaO	0.50	0.25	0.27	0.59	0.55	0.27	0.29	0.09	0.30	0.23	0.67	2.92	2.60	0.70	0.64	2.30	0.58	0.68
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.71	3.49	2.09	3.34	2.50	3.15	3.15	0.63	5.25	3.39	1.96	3.63	3.62	4.00	4.04	3.88	1.68	2.09
K <sub>2</sub> O	3.62	4.78	5.10	4.48	4.87	4.22	4.32	0.00	2.90	5.37	5.02	5.10	4.91	5.23	5.15	2.22	7.09	4.66
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.215	0.212	0.210	0.190	0.200	0.212	0.164	0.116	0.355	0.322	0.174	0.460	0.454	0.164	0.102	0.328	0.379	0.426
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.17	0.15
LOI	1.70	1.99	2.44	2.67	2.79	3.24	2.70	1.09	1.01	1.35	2.66	0.51	0.31	0.22	0.44	1.00	2.10	2.67
Total	99.22	99.76	99.74	99.40	100.26	99.79	100.33	100.18	99.95	99.99	99.64	99.95	99.61	100.24	99.63	100.04	99.50	99.67
Cl <sup>-</sup>	50.05	50.90	59.34	59.06	60.10	60.64	60.75	52.10	53.26	50.72	59.70	49.49	49.74	50.14	50.06	53.25	59.70	67.14
WPI <sup>+</sup>	1.68	1.07	-2.14	-1.90	-2.00	-4.03	-2.75	2.57	4.68	3.10	-2.68	11.24	10.96	8.29	7.27	5.43	0.71	-2.57

\*; Total Fe as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, \*\*; loss-on-ignition, \*\*\*; chemical index of alteration, \*\*\*\*; weathering potential index

< 2>

(ppm)

	PT1	PT2	PT3	PT4	PT5	PT6	PT7	AT1	AT2	AT3	AT4	BG1	BG2	KG1	KG2	GG1	GG2	GG3
Ba	711	651	1017	680	664	804	570	1702	1026	1565	64	849	1781	220	125	810	1771	831
Sr	189	211	190	212	202	168	203	99	329	231	166	376	677	38	31	224	154	127
Y	22	17	13	12	17	11	8	12	18	17	14	19	9	32	67	40	41	36
Zr	131	125	144	95	138	140	104	108	283	273	130	266	355	224	196	95	442	287
Be	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	2	2
V	9	16	18	9	26	9	9	13	10	11	11	36	30	<5	12	26	26	80
As	2	<2	17	<2	<2	2	11	3	3	10	2	<2	<2	<2	2	<2	10	<2
Co	3	9	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	3	7	6	3	3	4	4	11
Cr	93	69	32	15	34	47	21	120	106	51	9	23	123	122	60	35	53	114
Cs	12.9	6.4	9.8	11.1	10.2	6.1	5.1	2.9	3.9	5.2	11.5	7.5	2.8	2.7	6.2	2.2	4.2	5.9
Hf	4	3.3	4.1	2.6	4.3	4.2	3.2	3	6.9	6.5	3.8	5.5	9.6	7.2	8.6	2.7	11.5	8.6
Cu	8	10	9	6	8	7	6	8	18	8	6	80	12	17	8	11	7	26
Ni	46	34	22	10	20	22	13	65	59	30	3	11	67	67	33	14	29	72
Pb	32	41	56	26	20	19	31	36	55	33	24	38	30	32	33	29	41	35
Zn	46	56	64	48	62	47	46	27	42	60	51	104	70	39	38	32	34	56
S %	0.005	0.005	0.009	0.006	0.009	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.067	0.008	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.027
Rb	101	178	122	161	162	131	128	160	96	112	176	209	130	162	282	50	145	195
Sb	0.4	0.4	0.9	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.3	<0.2	0.6	0.2
Sc	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.2	3	2.8	2	2.8	3	3	6	2.1	5.8	5.5	7.2	8.4	12.9
Th	14.4	14.5	14	12.1	16.5	17	15.6	11.7	10.3	108	17.1	32.1	25.6	22.8	46.7	4	28.2	19.8
U	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	8.1	4	1.6	2.8	3	2.3	4.5	10.4	4.9	3	10.2	1	3.2	6.7
rare earth elements(ppm)																		
La	71.6	44.3	17.3	23.8	28.1	24.4	5.9	15.2	82	57.1	33.9	51.8	96.9	51.7	54.1	33	66.5	71.4
Ce	88	59	35	37	45	42	29	26	72	76	54	89	163	90	104	56	114	112
Nd	39	29	9	13	22	10	<5	9	36	31	18	35	59	35	52	19	52	53
Sm	7.5	4.2	1.1	1.6	3.4	2	0.9	1.4	5.2	5	2.9	5.5	8.7	6.6	10	3.3	8.4	8.5
Eu	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	2	1.4
Yb	2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.2	3	8.2	6.1	4.4	2.8
Lu	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.29	0.26	0.2	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.22	-0.05	0.45	1.23	0.91	0.68	0.42

(1)

$SiO_2$  가  
 $Al_2O_3, Na_2O$  ,  $K_2O$   
 가  $Al_2O_3, Na_2O, TiO_2, Fe_2O_3$   
 $TiO_2, Fe_2O_3$  .  $Al_2O_3, K_2O, Na_2O,$   
 $MnO, MgO$   
 가  
 $SiO_2(wt.%)$  70.26 78.42  
 , 70.08  
 73.69, 70.26 78.42, 65.90 67.09,  
 73.69 73.80, 64.61 72.67 .

가

$SiO_2$  Subalkaline  
 ,  $SiO_2$  7.19 8.27(wt.),  
 6.98 8.76 (wt.) ,  $SiO_2$

Paraluminous  $Al_2O_3/(CaO+Na_2O+K_2O)$   
 $Al_2O_3/(Na_2O+K_2O)$

가

(2)

가 PT Pb, Cs, Ni 가 Sr, Rb, Ce, Sm La  $SiO_2$ 가  
 , AT Sr, Zr, Ba, Zn, Cs, Ce, La, Sm, Lu, Y Eu

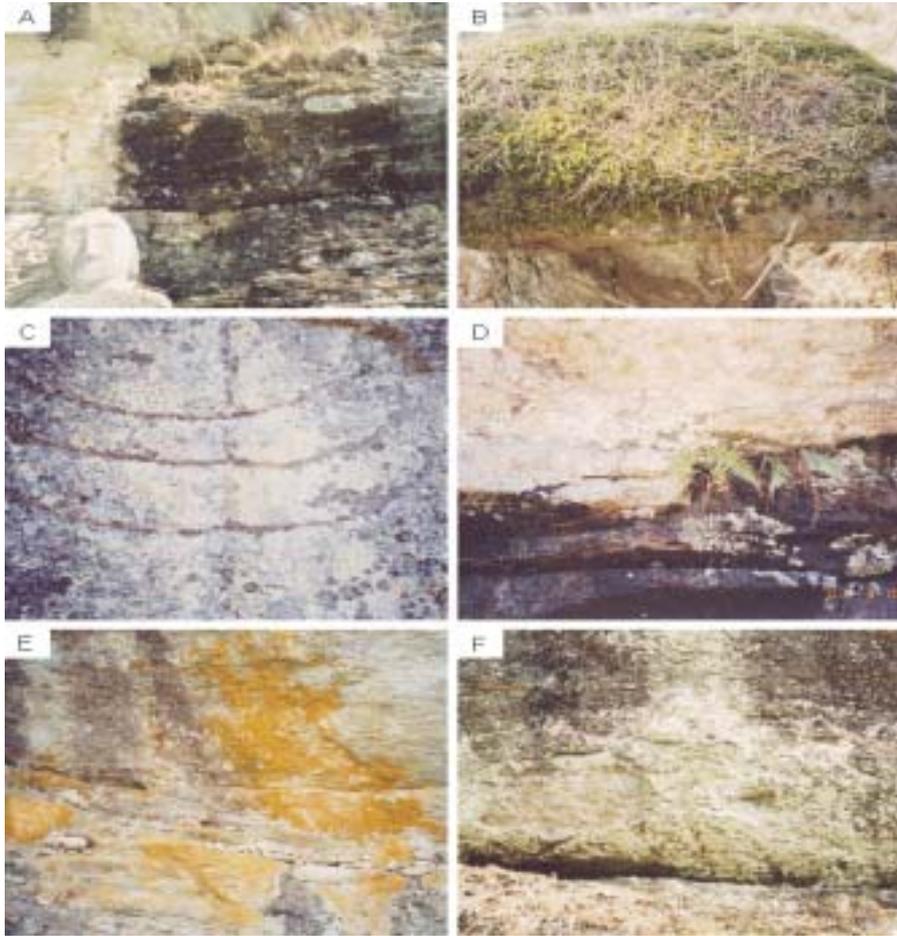
가  
 SiO<sub>2</sub> 가  
 Be, Co, Cu, Sc, Yb  
 가

암석의 훼손 및 풍화 특성

1.

가 , ,  
 ,  
 (biological coverage)  
 50% < 1. A> 100%  
 < 1. B>  
 , , 가 < 1. A, C, D, E, F>  
 1.5 2cm  
 가 가  
 < 1. D, F>

가



< 1 >

2. , X-

- , , 가 , , ,  
 , ,  
 가

, X- (SEM) .

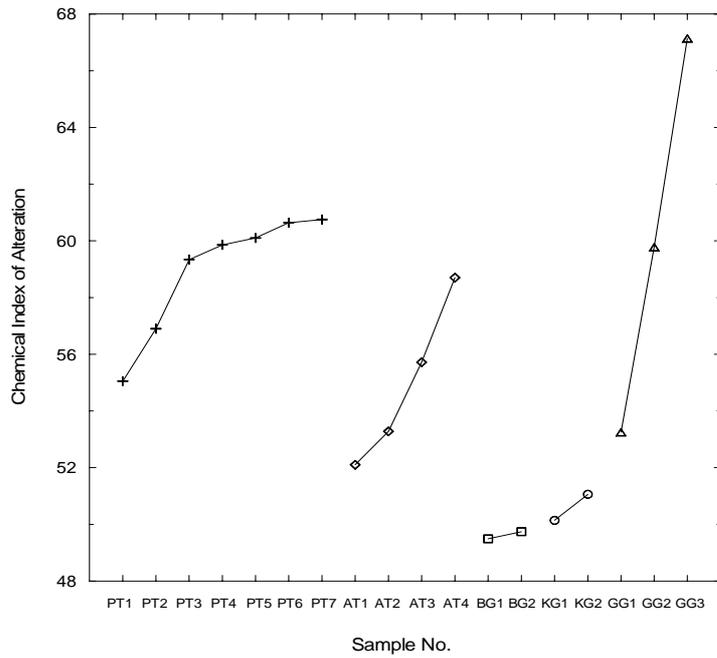


Figure 3. Chemical Index of Alteration (CIA) vs. Sample No. for various samples. The y-axis represents CIA (48-68) and the x-axis represents Sample No. (PT1-PT7, AT1-AT4, BG1-BG2, KG1-KG2, GG1-GG3). The data points are connected by lines, showing an overall increasing trend in CIA from left to right across the sample sequence.

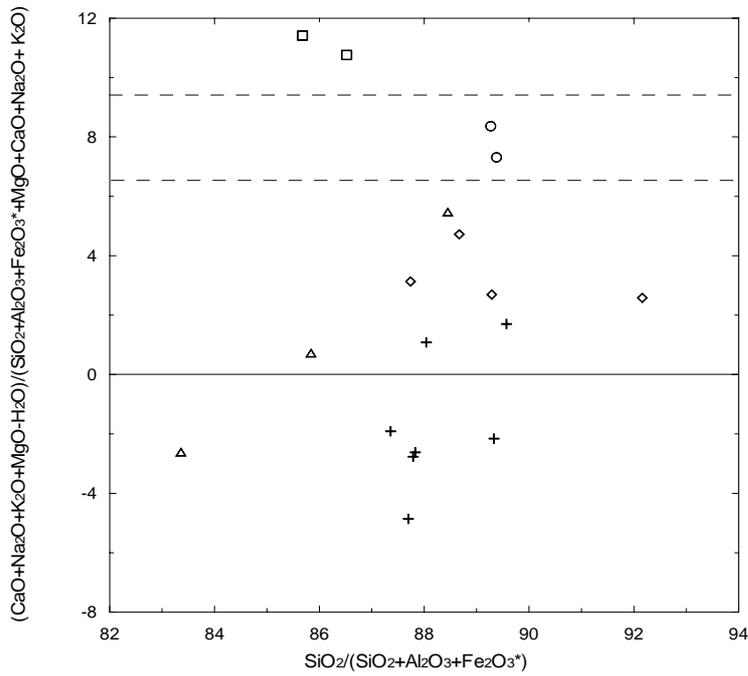


Figure 4. WPI vs. SiO2/(SiO2+Al2O3+Fe2O3\*) for various samples. The y-axis represents WPI (-8 to 12) and the x-axis represents SiO2/(SiO2+Al2O3+Fe2O3\*) (82-94). The data points are scattered around a horizontal line at WPI = 0, with two additional dashed lines at WPI ≈ 6.5 and 7.5.



100.00

CIA

4

$$CIA = [ Al_2O_3 / (Al_2O_3 + CaO + Na_2O + K_2O) ] \times 100$$

	4	PT, AT, BG, KG, GG	(CIA)
CIA	PT	55.05 60.75, AT	52.10 58.70, BG KG 49.49 51.06,
GG	53.25 67.14		

가

가



가

>

>

>K-

>

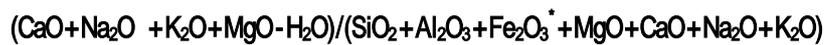
가

가

가

가

(WPI)



5

WPI

0

0

0

PT	-4.83 1.69, AT	2.57 4.68, BG	11.24 10.66, KG
7.27 8.29, GG	-2.57 5.43		PT

0

가 0 가

가

가

KG

Ca, K Na



가

6  
CW(completely weathered)

보존방안 제언

1.

가

가

가  
가

가

(

)

가



가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가

2.

가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가



3.

, 가 가

(1)

가 가

L-30, L-40

DWR, SS-101

Wacker 290L, Wacker OH, Wacker OH100,

(2)



가

2

K-201, ACC 322

(3)

가 가 가

가 가 가

가



**결론**

1. 20NE N30-40W 10
2. 가 , 가
- 3.
4. 6 MD(moderate damage)  
SD(severe damage)
5. X- , , , ,
6. (CIA) 52.10-58.70, 53.25-67.14 55.05-60.75, (49.49-51.06)

7. 가 (WPI) , 0
8. 가 , 가
9. 1 , 2

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## A Study on the Conservation State and Plans for Stone Cultural Properties in the Unjusa Temple, Korea

Kim, Sa-Duk / Lee, Chan-Hee / Choi, Seok-Won / Shin, Eun-Jeong

Synthesize and examine petrological characteristic and geochemical characteristic by weathering formation of rock and progress of weathering laying stress on stone cultural properties of Unjusa temple of Chonnam Hwasun county site in this research. Examine closely weathering element that influence mechanical, chemical, mineralogical and physical weathering of rocks that accomplish stone cultural properties and these do quantification, wish to utilize by a basic knowledge for conservation scientific research of stone cultural properties by these result. Enforced component analysis of rock and mineralogical survey about 18 samples (pyroclastic tuff; 7, ash tuff; 4, granite ; 4, granitic gneiss; 3) all to search petrological characteristic and geochemical characteristic by weathering of Unjusa temple precinct stone cultural properties and recorded deterioration degree about each stone cultural properties observing naked eye.

Major rock that constitution Unjusa temple one great geological features has strike of N30-40W and dip of 10-20NE being pyroclastic tuff. This pyroclastic tuff is ranging very extensively laying center on Unjusa temple and stone cultural properties of precinct is modeled by this pyroclastic tuff. Stone cultural properties of present Unjusa temple precinct are accomplishing structural imbalance with serious crack, and because weathering of rock with serious biological pollution is gone fairly, rubble break away and weathering and deterioration phenomenon such as fall off of a particle of mineral are appearing extremely. Also, a piece of iron and cement mortar of stone cultural properties everywhere are forming precipitate of reddish brown and light gray being oxidized. About these stone cultural properties, most stone cultural properties show SD(severe damage) to MD(moderate damage) as result that record Deterioration degree.

X-ray diffraction analysis result samples of each rock are consisted of mineral of

quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, calcite, magnetite etc. Quartz and feldspar altered extremely in a microscopic analysis, and biotite that show crystalline form of anhedral shows state that become chloritization that is secondary weathering mineral being weathered. Also, see that show iron precipitate of reddish brown to crack zone of tuff everywhere preview rock that weathering is gone deep.

Tuffs that accomplish stone cultural properties of study area is illustrated to field of Subalkaline and Peraluminous,  $\text{SiO}_2$ (wt.%) extent of samples pyroclastic tuff 70.08-73.69, ash tuff extent of 70.26-78.42 show.

In calculate Chemical Index of Alteration(CIA) and Weathering Potential Index(WPI) about major elements extent of CIA pyroclastic tuff 55.05-60.75, ash tuff 52.10-58.70, granite 49.49-51.06 granitic gneiss shows value of 53.25-67.14 and these have high value gneiss and tuffs. WPI previews that is see as thing which is illustrated being approximated in 0 lines and 0 lines low samples of tuffs and gneiss is receiving easily weathering process as appear in CIA. As clay mineral of smectite, zeolite that is secondary weathering produce of rock as result that pick powdering of rock and clothing material of stone cultural properties observed by scanning electron micrographs (SEM). And roots of lichen and spore of hyphae that is weathering element are observed together. This rock deep organism being coating to add mechanical weathering process of stone cultural properties do, and is assumed that change the clay mineral is gone fairly in stone cultural properties with these. As the weathering of rocks is under a serious condition, the damage by the natural environment such as rain, wind, trees and the ground is accelerated. As a counter-measure, the first necessary thing is to build the ground environment about protecting water invasion by making the drainage and checking the surrounding environment. The second thing are building hardening and extirpation process that strengthens the rock, dealing biologically by reducing lichens, and sticking crevice part restoration using synthetic resin. Moreover, it is assumed to be desirable to build the protection facility that can block wind, sunlight, and rain which are the cause of the weathering, and that goes well with the surrounding environment.

Keyword : Unjusa temple, pyroclastic tuff, Deterioration degree, weathering process, surrounding environment, protection facility