

煤田地质与勘探

本期文章简介

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P581

论湖南测水组分段砂砾岩成因——刘钦甫, 张鹏飞;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 6~11 页。

介绍了分段砂砾岩的岩性、构造、厚度分布、形态、相序及相组成, 并论述了形成机理。(作者)

Q911.5

贵州西部晚二叠世大羽羊齿类植物的生态——郭英廷;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 12~15 页。

根据大羽羊齿伴生植物群、叶相、生活型、钩状物、表皮、气孔、叶子解剖、分泌结构、保存环境等多方面的研究, 认为本区大羽羊齿类植物为热带—亚热带季雨林植物。但大羽羊齿类不是本区的主要成煤植物。(作者)

P628.1

用因子分析研究蒲白矿区控制含煤沉积的主要地质因素——刘连珂;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 16~19 页。

通过含煤地层 6 个变量的因子分析, 说明矿区控制含煤沉积的主要地质因素首先是奥灰表面古地形, 其次是聚煤期古构造作用。(作者)

P545

涟源陷阶煤反射率变化及其与深部断裂构造的关系——王文侠;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 20~25 页。

研究了区内近 30 个矿井中煤的反射率变化特征及分布规律, 结合地质、航磁资料, 确认了区内上古生界地层下有一条北西向压扭性基底隐伏断层。(作者)

P545

演马庄井田断裂带煤质变化特征——朱春笙;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 26~31 页。

研究了井田已知断层两盘煤的物理、化学性质, 试图为预测断层和突水与瓦斯突出地质条件提供量化途径。文末并列了实例。(作者)

P618.11

煤结构模式的初步研究——张代钧;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 32~35 页。

研究了不同级别煤的 X-射线散射, 对其强度的解析表明, 煤结构模式可设想为一系列不同尺寸的“类石墨”弯曲层的局部平行堆砌, 这样的三维结构单位又按一定规律组合定位。(作者)

P618.11

煤化作用期间的地质流变学——陈儒庆;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 36~39 页。

在预测岩浆隐伏体的过程中, 发现煤流变学标志是区别深成变质和岩浆变质的一种有效方法, 从而有利于煤变质成因等的研究。(吴能)

P641.134

华北地区深岩溶类型与发育强度初探——中国北方岩溶地下水水资源及大水矿区岩溶水的预测利用与管理的研究项目组(项远法执笔);《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 40~46 页。

深岩溶系指发育和存在距 ≤ 10 石灰岩岩溶大泉排泄基准面或区域稳定水位标高百米以下的岩溶。它的发育包括有岩性、构造、水动力等多种因素, 按其成因划分为 4 种类型, 即地下水深循环型(各亚型), 火成岩与碳酸盐岩接触带型、埋藏型(各亚类)、混合溶蚀型, 并浅析了深岩溶在各个地区的发育深度状况及矿井突水趋势。(丁传英)

P642.4

神府—东胜矿区工程地质特征初识——井彦林;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 46~48 页。

对神府—东胜新矿区的地质、水文地质、火烧岩及其相关的工程地质状况进行了分析, 提出了工程地质分区(亚区), 得出了矿区工程地质条件简单, 无威胁场地、地基的不良地质现象存在的结论, 同时指出需注重个别亚区承载力低、边坡失稳等问题的存在与处理。(丁传英)

P631.32

大回线法瞬变电磁测深正演计算——方文藻、李予国;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 49~53 页。

利用线性数字滤波法计算了大回线法瞬变电磁测深的视电阻率响应曲线。由于利用了三次样条插值函数法, 提高了计算速度, 并使其在微机上得以实现。(作者)

P631.322

电法对铁路路基病害勘察的探讨——郝广勤;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 54~55 页。

讨论了用常规直流电剖面法探测铁路路基病害的需要性、可行性及成功地试验效果(马纯华)

P634.56

双壁钻杆反循环潜孔锤钻进研究——李士民、郭克勤;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 56~58 页。

介绍了能适应煤田地质勘探的双壁钻杆和其他配套器具, 以及反循环潜孔锤钻进在煤田中的试验效果。(王福海)

P634.62

露天煤矿疏干降水井护壁与洗井方法的探讨——孙立华;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 59~62 页。

对砂砾层大口径疏干井用石灰泥浆护井, 及用联合工艺洗井的方法进行了探讨。(王福海)

P634.8

钻孔漏失防治技术与工艺的探讨——王文臣;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 62~65 页。

分析了充气钻井液的应用条件和方法, 探讨了金刚石钻进孔漏失的预防; 归纳和介绍了适用于细小裂隙和较大、陡立裂隙堵漏的各种方法和材料。(王福海)

P634.69

码头嵌岩桩综合钻探成孔方法——徐德亮;《煤田地质与勘探》, 1991, №2, 65~67 页。

介绍了在水上进行码头嵌岩桩孔施工时, 根据不同孔位的条件, 采用的不同综合钻探方法。(王福海)

COAL GEOLOGY & EXPLORATION



ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

THE ORIGIN OF THE MEMBER-DIVIDING SANDSTONE-CONGLOMERATE OF CESHUI FORMATION IN HUNAN PROVINCE—This paper describes the member-dividing sandstone-conglomerate in respects of lithology, structure, distribution of thickness, morphology, facies sequence and facies association, and also discusses its forming mechanism.

ECOLOGY OF UPPER PERMIAN GIGANTOPTERIDES IN WESTERN GUIZHOU—The upper permian gigantopterides in western Guizhou is considered as a mesophyte grown in tropical-subtropical rain forest, but not the main coal-forming plants in the light of the study of its associated floras, leaf facies, life form, cuticle, stomata, anatomical characters of leaves, gland and sedimentary environment.

THE STUDY OF THE MAJOR GEOLOGICAL FACTORS CONTROLLING COAL-BEARING DEPOSITION IN PUBAI MINE AREA BY THE FACTOR ANALYSIS—The major geological factors governing coal-bearing strata in the mine area are believed as firstly the paleotopography of the top of Ordovician limestone and secondly the paleotectonism during coal-forming period according to the factor analysis of six parameters from the coal-bearing strata.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VITRINITE REFLECTANCE OF ANTHRACITE IN LIANYUAN DEPRESSION AND THEIR RELATION TO THE DEEP-SEATED FAULT STRUCTURE—By means of measuring the vitrinite reflectance of the anthracite from nearly thirty mines in the Lianyuan depression, Hunan province, this paper researches their various characters and distribution regularity. Meanwhile, summing-up them and the material of geology, air magnetic survey and remote sensing, author considers further that there is a

basementblind fault of the pressure-shearing nature in northwest direction beneath the strata of the upper palaeozoic erathem.

A PRIMARY STUDY OF COAL STRUCTURAL MODEL—X-ray scattering from coals which are in different ranks is studied in this paper. Results from the interpreting of the scattering intensities from coals suggests that coal structure model is locally parallel stacking of different dimensional buckled sheets, these 3-dimensional structure units emerge with some law in space.

TENTATIVE STUDY OF DEEP KARST TYPES AND THEIR DEVELOPING INTENSITY IN NORTH CHINA—The deep karst is the definition of those which developed 100 meters below the karst spring discharge base level of limestone (± 0) or the regional stationary stage. The development of the deep karst is resulted from several factors, including lithology, structure, water kinetics and so on. In accordance with the origin, it is divided into four types, namely the deep circulation type of groundwater (with subtypes), the type of igneous-carbonate rock contact zone, the burial type (with subtypes), the mixed dissolution types. It is briefly analysed in the developing depth and the tend of mine water in rush in different areas.

THE FORWARD CALCULATION OF TRANSIENT ELECTROMAGNETIC SOUNDING FOR A CENTER LOOP SYSTEM—The paper calculated the transient electromagnetic sounding response for a large loop system using the linear digital filtering method. The computing speed is very fast with a cubic spline function and computation may be fulfilled on a micro-computer.

THE RESEARCH OF REVERSE CIRCULATION DOWNHOLE DRILLING WITH DOUBLE-TUBE ROD—In this paper, the authors described the self-designed double-tube rod and other necessary accessories available to coal geological exploration for the field working team, and showed the testing results of the reverse circulation downhole drilling in coalfields.

THE STUDY OF CONTROL TECHNOLOGY OF BOREHOLE LEAKAGE—The study analysed the applying conditions and method of aerated mud, and discussed the control of borehole leakage during diamond drilling. It generalized and introduced the proper methods and materials of sealing minute, larger and steep fissures in the drill-hole wall.