湖南涟邵煤田

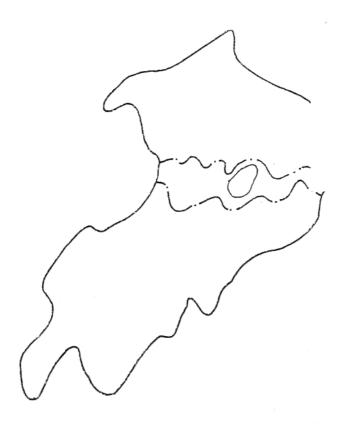
# 测水组沉积特征

王钟秀 王文祥 著 周新平 郑杏一



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王钟秀 王文祥 周新平 郑杏一



云南省科技业版社

### 内容简介

早石炭世纪测水组是湘中的主要含煤地层,以产优质无烟煤。名。作者对金竹山矿区进行全面、系统地研究,提交了科研报告,并选编出版。从沉积学、成图地层学、地球化学及煤田地质学等学科对矿区进行研究与探讨,划分了成因地层单位,以生长层序编制了大量图件,确定了沉积环境及成煤模式。应用因子分析及聚类分析研究地球化学特征,识别伴生元素成因类型、古盐度,结合孢粉分析推测聚煤的古环境。从成因理论解决了矿区长期存在的煤层对比问题,运用模糊综合评价方法,评述了煤层的稳定性及可采性,煤层赋存的预测已经兑现,得到生产单位的好评。作者将本书推荐给地质工作者和地质院校师生,以求共同研讨与交流。

#### 湖南涟邵煤田测水组沉积特征

王钟秀 王文祥 著 周新平 郑杏一

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## DEPOSITIONAL FEATURES OF CESHUI FORMATION IN THE COAL FIELD OF LIANSHAO, HUNAN

Wang Zhongxiu Wang Wenxing Zhou Xinping Zheng Xinyi

#### SYNOPSIS

It is well known that ceshui formation of early carboniferous period is a main coal-bearing strata in central hunan and that the formation in anthracite. Geologic and depositional features of coal-bearing formation in Jinzhushan coal mine area have been atudied by auors compehensively and systematically, and this publication was quoted from a scientific research report relating to the reearch project. studies on sedimentology, graphic stratigraphy, and achievements in the scientific research focus on the division of stratigrphic unit, completion of a large number of maps based on growth rhythm and the determination of sedimentary environment and the model of coal accumulation. According to factor analysis and cluster analysis, geochemical characteristics such as genetic types of elements and ancient salinity were ascertained. Palaeoenvironment of coal accumulation is inferred from sporo-pollen analysis. On the basis of genesis theory, the long-term unsolved problem for coal seam correlation in the mine area has been solved, the stability and extracibility of coal seam have been evaluated, and the estimation of coal seam richness has been completed and generally acknowledged by coal production enterprises. Authors recommend geologists, teachers and students this book in order to discuss and exchange the scientific research result.



早石炭世测水组是我国南方,也是湘中地区重要含煤地层,以产优质无烟煤著称。湘中测水组早在本世纪 3 O年代即已开始了地质工作。解放后,许多教学、科研和生产单位陆续开展了多学科研究探讨,地质报告和学术论文相继问世。但是随着煤炭生产的不断发展,遇到了不少新问题,如煤层对比、矿井深部开拓等。本专著的出版为解决这些急迫的生产问题提供了充分的科学依据,而且有的已在实践中得到验证。

本专著凝结了作者长期以来辛勤劳动和积极探索的心血,也是我国煤田地质学进一步发展的具体反映,它的出版发行,将使广大煤田地质工作者感到欣慰和鼓舞。

本书编著的指导思想明确,即针对生产中的实际地质问题——煤层赋存规律开展工作。系统收集井下和野外露头资料,充分利用 3 O 多年来矿井地质资料和数据,室内进行多项分析测试,并利用计算做了资料处理,开展沉积学、成因地层分析、煤地球化学等多学科综合研究,取得了重要研究成果和巨大经济效益。

本专著采用沉积学和地层学相结合的新思路、新方法,对湘中测水组首次开展了成因地层研究,划分和对比了成因地层单位,以生长层序编制了大量图件,归纳出四种层序类型,建立了三种成煤模式,即海湾泻湖充填型、多级障壁海退型、近滨潮汐平原型。在含煤岩系研究方法上进行了有益探索,并有所创新。

通过煤层和围岩的微量元素分析,提出了本区成煤沼泽古盐度判别指标应以全硫及Sr/Ba比值为主,总体上看,具有特低——低S、低Sr/Ba比值和低B特征,说明成煤环境为受海水轻度干扰的淡水——微咸水沼泽相。论据充分、推论可信。工作中应用因子分析及聚类分析,识别伴生元素的成因类型,结合孢粉分析推测聚煤古环境。这是煤系研究的新成果,具有独到见解。在详细研究了金竹山矿区的硫在煤层剖面上的分布规律、赋存形式及其成因的基础上,指出海湾泻湖中海水淡化是本区煤中低硫的一个重要原因。这对我国晚古生代煤中低硫提出了新解释。这些足以说明,作者对湘中测水组元素地球化学研究取得了重大进展,并有创新见解,补充和丰富了煤田地质学和煤地球化学的有关内容,这也是本专著的一大特色。

在探索解决具体生产问题上也进行了大量深入扎实的工作。通过综合研究,解决了长期存在的煤层对比问题,对全区煤层进行了统一编号命名,为矿井深部开拓提供了充分依据,因而工业储量增加,节约了勘探经费,经济效益显著。对煤层的稳定性和可采性进行了综合评价,为矿井地质预测和预报提供科学依据,促进了矿区开发,保证了矿井正常生产。

总之,本专著是我国含煤岩系研究中理论服务于生产的一个成功范例,有一定深度 和广度,具有较高的学术价值和重要的生产实用价值。特作此序。

中国矿业大学北京研究生部 张鹏飞教授 1993年12月30日于北京

SKARs and low Brations. The argument in the book is a clear and the

Ceshui Formation of Early Carboniferous Period is a main coal—bearing stratum in Southern China, and it is celebrated that Ceshui Formation is rich in high-quality anthracite. A lot of geological works relating to Ceshui Formation in central Hunan have been carried out since 1930s. After liberation, some scientific researches of different subjects dealing with Ceshui Formation have been conducting in colleges, institutes and coal mine enterprises, a number of geological reports and academic papers have been published in succession. However, some new problems such as coal seam correlation, deep pit developing and so on have occurred in the field of coal geology with the uninterrupted development of coal production, the monograph publication aims at providing fully scientific basis in order to solve these productive problems, and some research results in this book have been defined as correct conclusions in parctice.

The monograph reflects that these scientific research achievements in the book result from the author's hard work and positive exploration spirit, and it indicates that the research is an excellent example in the unceasing development of academical level on coal geology in China, and geologists in the field of coal geology are encouraged and gratified at the research result.

The guiding ideology in the publication is definite for the purpose of solving practical geology problem-coal seam abundanc regularity. Research achievements state clearly that some valuable data were collected in the pit and the field systematically, previous data of mine geology are fully ised and a variety of chemical analysis for coal samples were tested, and data processing works based on computerization were carried out. Some comprehensive researches such as sedimentology, genetic stratigraphy and coal geochemistry and so on have been developed and some important research achievements and great econemical benefits are obtained.

A new scientific study method or a new thinking is accepted in the monograph, the research results involve that first study of genetic stratigraphy for Ceshui Formation in central Hunan is developed. genetic stratigrapy unit has been divided and correlated, a large number of maps involving in growth bedding sequence have been completed, four bedding sequence types have been summed up and three models of coal accumulation that rae defined as the filling type of bay-lagoon phase, the multi-barrier regressive type and the nearshore tide plain type have been built up.

According to chemical analysis of trace elements in coal seams and adjoining rocks, the authors put forward some new views that S and Sr/Ba ration is a primarily distinguisable index in ancient salinity of coal accumulation swamp, on the whole, it is shown that the coal accumulation environment in the area is the swamp phase of fresh water-brackish water slightly affected by seawater in the light of especially low-low S, low

Sr/Ba and low B rations. The argument in the book is a relent and the inference is reliable. According to factor analysis and the ter analysis, genetic types of associated elements are identified and the palaecenvironment of coal accumulation is inferred from sporo-pollen analysis, this result for the study become a new achievement which has a orignal view in coal series research. After the distributive regularity, form and origin of sulfur in coal seam sectin in Jinzhushan coal mine area ane studied, it is pointed out that low sulfur originates from the desalination of seawater in bay-lagoon environment in this area, this new viewpoit explains the mystery why low sulfur exists in coal seam of Later Paleozoic Era in China. To sum up the above examples, these facts are enough to porve that the research of elemental geochemistry in Ceshui Formation in central Hunan has made an important progress and bring forth new ideas, and it supplements or enriches some new contents in the fields of coal geology and coal geochemistry. This in an obvious characteristic with regard to this monograhp.

These achievements in the book reflect that a lot of thorough, solid jobs were carried out by authors in order in solve productive poblems competely. In accordance with the comprehensive study, long-term problems dealing with coal seam correlation are solved, coal seams in the area have been given numbers and names unitedly, a number of fully basis for deep pit developing is provided with result that coal reserves for industry are enlarged, some of exploration funds is saved and economic benefits have been increased remarkably. In addition, the stability and extractibility of coal seam have been evaluated comprehensively, important scientific basis is provided for the sake of mine geology estimation or forecast, and these research results promote the development of coal extractin in the coal mine area and the normal production in the pit is guaranteed.

In brief, the monogrph is a successful example in the study of coal -bearing rock series because of integratin of theory with practice, contents have a certain range and quality and this publication is of obvious academic significance and important practical value for production. In view of this, the book review is written for the special purpose.

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Zhang Pengfei
Professor in
Beijing Graduate School,
China University of Mining and Technology

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金竹山矿区位于湖南省连郡煤田北段之桥头河向斜西南端,地理座标为东径111°36′~111°40′,北纬27°30′~27°45′,行政区划跨越冷水江市和连源市。湘黔铁路从矿区西南通过,公路四通八达,交通方便(表1、图1)。

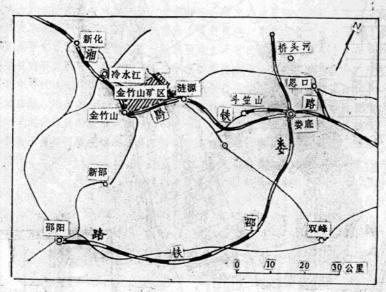


图 1

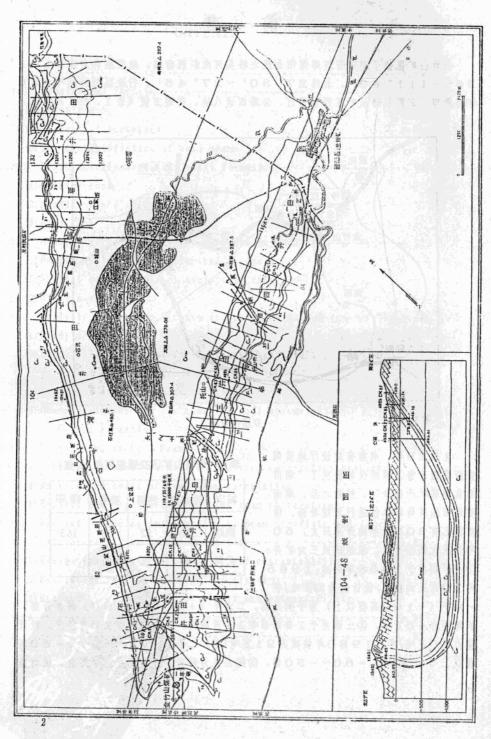
交通位置图

1929年,湖南省建设厅地质调查所的田奇隽、郭绍仪等提交了"湖南新化地质矿产报告"。解放之后,湖南省煤田地质局等单位进行正规勘探。该矿区已有300余年的开采历史,50年代末大规模开发,相继建成三对矿井:①一平硐井于1958年兴建,1965年10月正式投产,设计能力30万吨/年。

表 1 金竹山矿区交通里程表(公里)

城市	冷水江	涟源	娄底	邵阳	
铁路	18	22	65	163	
公路	18	23	60	96	

一水平(+100高程以上)为平硐开拓,二水平(+100~-190)斜井开拓,扩建能力45万吨。②土诛井于1966年11月兴建,1978年10月投产,设计能力40万吨/年,1980年核减为21万吨/年。二个水平开发:一水平为-50高程以上,二水平为-50~-300。③托山井为斜井开拓,两个水平开发,设计能



力为21万吨/年,核定为12万吨/年,见图2。三对矿井均为多煤层生产,煤层对比及可采性是影响矿区正常生产的主要地质因素。

在前人工作的基础上,我们对该矿区进行了全面的分析,测试了多种参数,编制了综合图件。通过多学科的研究,比较客观地认识了金竹山矿区的地质规律、沉积特征、聚煤作用和煤层赋存状态。其研究成果被金竹山煤矿采用,并初见成效。

"湖南省连邵煤田测水组沉积特征研究"于1993年10月通过省级鉴定,专家们认为:本研究报告内容丰富,资料判实,研究方法正确,手段先进,分析测试数据准确;文字论述严谨,立论有据;理论上有新突破,丰富、补充了煤田地质学、煤地球化学等地学化学等地学理论,是一份科研与生产紧密结合,又服务于生产并能创造好的经济效益的研究报告。已达国内同类研究的领先水平,其中在地化理论的运用,"近海相"煤田中寻找低碗煤,成因地层学理论用于生产实际等方面已达到国际水平。为此,我们经过选编、完善之后,编著成本书。做为连邵煤田系列丛书推荐给地质界。

"湖南省连邵煤田测水组沉积特征"的选编与定稿始终是在卓越教授领导下进行的。全书由王绅秀副教授统稿。参加研究和写作的有:前言——王文祥、卓越;第一章——王钟秀、王文祥、周新平;第二章——王钟秀、卓越、周新平;第三章——周新平、王文祥、谢攸松、莫时旭、刘国清;第四章——周新平、卓越、郑杏一、王钟秀;第五章——周新平、王文祥、谢攸松、杨命青。图稿由周新平、莫时旭讲师和谢攸松工程师完成。

王文祥 1993.10

## 第一章 矿区地质

测水组含煤岩系在湘中广泛发育,尤以金竹山矿区为最好。经过普查、详查和井田精查之后已有三对矿井被开发生产。矿区地质研究程度较高,地质条件比较清楚,但在矿井生产过程中又发现煤层对比等新的问题,急待研究解决。

## 第一节 矿区地层

链邵煤田地层已在总论中叙述,研究区地层有下石炭统的石磴子组、测水组、梓门组、中上石炭统壶天群、下二叠统栖霞组和第四系组成,如图1-1。

## 一、矿区地层概述

下石炭统由三组地层组成:

- 1. 石磴子组(C1s)。位于底部,以灰岩、泥页岩、生物碎屑页岩夹钙质泥岩为特征的陆棚泻湖沉积,局部夹风暴潮砂岩。灰岩中生物化石丰富,以腕足和珊瑚为主,另有海百合茎、苔藓、介形虫等。厚度100-200米,与上覆地层整合接触。
- 2. 测水组(C1c)。为砂岩、粉砂岩、砂质泥岩、泥岩、煤及少量灰岩组成的一套以碎屑岩为主的海陆交互相沉积。全组分上下两段,下段含可采煤层,上段不含煤、全段厚210米左右,与上下地层呈整合接触。
- 3. 梓门桥组(C12)。底部为钙质泥岩夹粉砂岩,中部为泥质灰岩,含泥灰岩,夹数层石膏。生物化石丰富。上部为浅灰色中厚层状灰岩、泥灰岩,夹薄层钙质泥岩和少量燧石条带。含腕足海百合茎、珊瑚、介形虫、瓣鳃化石。厚度176米左右,与上覆地层呈过渡关系。

中上石炭统壶天群(C2+3):出露于向斜中部,上部为浅灰至灰白色灰岩,中厚至厚层状;下部为浅灰至灰白色或显微质灰岩;底部为角砾状灰岩,总厚830米左右。

下二叠统栖霞组(P1g):出露于向斜核部,分上下两段。下段称黔阳段(P1g<sup>1</sup>),其上为灰黑色薄层状钙质泥岩及硅质泥岩,下部为黑色泥岩,偶夹煤线,一般厚25米,与壶天群呈假整合接触;上段为灰岩段(P1g<sup>2</sup>),其上为灰黑色硅质灰岩,中部为硅质泥岩,下部为黑色泥灰岩与钙质泥岩互层,夹有硅质灰岩,总厚265米。

第四系(Q): 为粘土,厚度为O~25米,一般5米左右。

湘中测水期在城步、洞口、新化以西、安化,至望城一线以北为雪峰古陆,东南方为万洋古陆,在二者之间有一系列北东方向展布的小岛。近沉积盆地有韶山岛和龙山岛,构成沙坝。海水从南西侵入。湘中为局限浅海至陆棚泻湖,形成海陆交互相含煤碎屑沉

#	源	房 统		方性	统位		柱状	3% 19%	里(米) 理 孩子一番大	岩性描述		
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生界	系			-	-	Q		5	0-32	碎石、鲜色粘土、亚矿土。		
	=	F		14	灰							
					71			K		上部: 漢灰色硅质灰岩夹硅质泥岩及现石条带, 下部: 灰黑色钙屑泥岩与泥灰岩页屏及中厚层状硅青灰岩产		
	迭			71	FQ		7 6) 7		245-270	有石及碳是 對化石。		
	系	统	ŧ	m	77	P142		270	265	黑色泥岩和钙质泥岩。 夫羅豆状灰岩、硅膏泥岩及煤料。1		
Ŀ				:10	限	Pie		295	20-50	新有引为失黄色相较智、底部为转售砂岩。		
	Ų.	rl)	常				量		The state of	上部、淺灰色及灰白色中厚层状及厚层状纯灰岩;		
Ä		J:	天		7					下部:逐灰色、灰白色放流紅色厚原性灰岩。 底部:素为角砾状灰岩。頂部和底部常含有煤石条带,产頭		
1. 4	ly,	统	lir	9.5	Ē.	C21341	4 4	1125	700-1000 830	湖及無料化石 · 如 · 希瓦格概 . 珠陶喇唧等。		
				11		ľ				上部:淺灰色中厚层状灰岩,含少量的採石結核或条带, 下級:滚灰色至灰色中厚层状泥精灰岩;		
				析组		Cı,	707	1301	125-235	底部,智感泥岩。木层产大长身具 食氏珊瑚等化石,		
+	石	÷	j.				15			Lar Assert The Assert Control of the Assert		
古					d.		I SI			上師:紫紅色,灰緋色枯土低泥岩夹透鏡状灰岩; 中部:灰色中厚层状灰岩,产动物化石; 下版:梁灰色薄层状物砂岩,黑色泥岩夹砂岩,水平层墁,含a		
		F		<b>P</b>	f2		<u> </u>			15.9 杨枝,广动物化石,紫夹煤鞋, 底部,厚层状成瓦厚层状,石英硅炭或石英硅岩 研络2至2		
			4	P*1	ā.	Cir	1	1389	98	寒寒, 蛙 貫收枯, 为区域对比标志展。		
a da Ada	d e						- Land	1410.6	1-94	黑灰色处料泥岩及泥岩为主。石英砂岩为次,水平层理发育。 产品物化石、填都泥岩中央有 課稅單 0.07米(1採層)。應期为海 灣區 秋野岩与泥岩 互属。为 2 煤 顶 场所 转 有。		
	炭	Н			_		- o- /	-	0, 0.1-5, 59	2提:细条带状块线、聚杂结构,局部可采。		
生	4		Ϊđ		9	15	CAZE STORE		( ) B	上部,黑灰色砂槽泥岩,产植物碎片化石; 中部,灰色薄层状石美砂岩;		
		-	4	*		13	8 0	1421-6	0.3-48	下翻: 黑色泥岩、水平层理·层面光清,含胃状菱铁矿结核,产 植物化石,为3煤对比标志。		
4 1		ð.					William Willia	1422.7	0.01-7.26	3 課据:寬桑縣式快提, 转物更杂, 常具有一层較穩定的泥岩 共和。为可果提展。		
系							g ingining	1433.7	1-50	族白色中厚层状及海层状石英硅岩。中間夹有4群层、平均用 0.4米、局部可尖。		
	v	统	统					4	0	1439.7	4-20	温灰色薄屋状砂桶泥岩。含菱铁矿桔枝。产产木及鳞木化石。填料发育5上煤屑,一种厚2米、局部可用。
	ポ			11	<b>\$11</b>	10	,	0	1441.9	2, 21	5.规层:均未状, 粒状结构, 主状断口。一般结构隅单,而北部部分区段,结构极为篡卒。 星旗相出现。是未区主莫可杂珠层。	
	0	12			4		000			上部·燕灰色砂質泥岩、柏砂岩夹石英砂岩。含B层菱铁矿结核,其下为6,线层、焊 0,14 米;		
			븨			Cı		472.9	0,5-112	下部: 馬灰色粉砂岩、矿屑泥岩、泥岩夹砂岩、含 A 展數铁矿层 其中央 7 程 [17 0,04 米。A. B 屏 菱铁矿为区域对比标志层。		
				Ti				112.9				
			N	HI.			210			上部:灰黑色伴眉状钙質泥岩, 下部:浮灰色中厚层状灰岩,产苗繁珊瑚 中华贵州珊瑚等化石。		
				子组		Ct.	3-1	702.9	230			

图 1-1 金竹山矿区地层综合柱状图

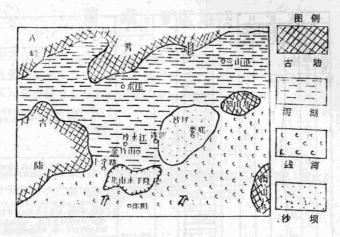


图 1-2 测水旱期古地理略图

积,见图1-2。陆源碎屑来自古陆。此时湘中构造发展进入和缓期,地壳运动相对较弱,以升降运动为主,且受基底构造格架的严格控制,主要是北西向和北东向两组构造。

### 二.矿区测水组含煤地层

### (一) 测水组地层简介

测水组是矿区含煤地层,以中下部的一层砂砾岩为界将其分为上下两段,全组共划分九个岩性带,自下而上论述如下:

1. 测水组底一7煤层及灰黑色薄层状砂质泥岩夹中厚状缓疲状层理一水平层理, 含少量菱铁矿结核。化石主要有:

Rhodeopteridiur sp.

须羊齿 (未定种)

Sublepidopendron sp.

亚鳞木 (未定种)

Fenestepora sp. Rhembopra sp. 窗格苔藓虫 (未定种) 菱菅苔藓虫 (未定种)

另外,还有少量瓣鳃类、介形虫等。

2. 7煤层—5煤顶:主要为灰黑色砂质泥岩,次为—中厚层状细砂岩—石英细砂岩、粉砂岩、A、B两层菱铁矿及煤层。6、7煤层局部发育,5煤层全区发育。产化石:

Sublepidoendron sp.

亚鳞木 (未定种)

Stigmaria sp.

根 (未定种)

archaeoealamites sp.

古芦木 (未定种)

planilites

漫移迹

3. 5煤顶一3煤底: 薄一中厚一厚层状石英砂岩、细砂岩, 砂质泥岩及沙泥岩互层组成, 砂岩剖面上多呈透镜状。具大型一小型板状交错层理, 低角度交错层理, 双向交错层理, 脉状一透镜状层理, 相变较快, 其间局部发育4煤层, 与3煤层在本区西北

翼合并。产化石:

Lepidodendron sp.

Lepidostrobphyllum sp. Sublepedodeadron sp.

Archacocalanictes cf. prolixus

Cordaites schenkii stigmaria ficoides 鳞木 (未定种)

鳞孢叶 (未定种)

亚鳞木 (未定种)

远伸古芦木 (未定种)

疏脉科达

脐根座

4. 3煤层-2煤层顶。灰黑色砂质泥岩为主,次为砂泥岩互层,具水平层理,缓 波状层理,透镜状层理和脉状层理。局部菱铁矿结核,产化石:

Archaeocalamites cf prolixus

Lepcdodeadron shanyangense

Lepcdkdendron sp. stignciria ficoides

Cordaites sp. Rhodeopteris sp. Sphenopteris sp.

Skolithos

远伸古芦木

山阳鱗木

鳞木 脐枢座

科达 (未定种) 须羊齿 (未定种)

楔羊齿 (未定种)

石针迹 (未定种)

5. 2煤层顶一分段砂砾岩底。砂泥岩薄互层为主,次为薄一中厚层状石英砂岩和 细砂岩,砂质泥岩,碳质泥岩,其间局部发育1煤层。产化石:

Mesocalamites sp.

中芦木 (未定种)

Lepidodendron sp.

鳞 木 (未定种)

Lepidodendropsis sp.

拟鳞木 (未定种) 科 达 (未定种)

Cordiates sp. Rhodeeopteridium sp.

楔羊齿 (未定种)

Didymaulichnus

二分沟迹 (未定种)

- 6. 分段砂砾岩。由细一粗粒石英砂岩,含砾砂岩,细砾岩组成,厚层状一透镜状, 横向分布稳定,为上下段分段标志层,自下而上粒度变化有粗→细,细→粗→细两种类 型,底部常见冲刷面,发育大型一中型层理交错层理、冲刷交错层理、波痕等,植物化 石少见,局部见硅化木。
- 7. 砂泥岩互层亚段。泥岩与濑层砂质泥岩互层为主,中间夹薄层煤线(俗称反龙 炭),向上夹中厚一薄层状石英砂岩,层面具波痕,常见削顶及干涉波痕,产化石:

Cardiopteridium spetslergense

多形铲羊齿

Rhodeopteridum cf. gigantea

大须羊齿

Lepidostrobphyllum sp.

鳞孢叶 (未定种)

Mesocalauites sp.

中芦木 (未定种) 后直蛤(未定种)

Orthonata sp. Heteropecta cf semicostatus (portlock) 半脊异海扇 (比较种)

Pnestia cf atlennatg(fleming) 新细短嘴蛤(比较种)