



# HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

|                  |                                                                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title            | Mineral Resources Deveropment Engineering. Summary International Report, July 1995-June 1996 |
| Citation         | Memoirs of the Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido University, 19(3), 440-440                   |
| Issue Date       | 1996                                                                                         |
| Doc URL          | <a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2115/38072">https://hdl.handle.net/2115/38072</a>            |
| Type             | other                                                                                        |
| File Information | 19(3)_440.pdf                                                                                |



---

The Second International  
Conference on Engineering  
Blasting Technique Nov. 7-  
10, 1995, Kuming, China.

---

### **Assessment of RWS of Explosive Tested by Ballistic Mortar**

H. HONMA

Department of Mineral Development Engineering,  
Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

Relative weight strength tested by the ballistic mortar is used as a standard strength of explosive. But experiments show something to modify our reliance to the ballistic mortar, which has a defect in principle. All the better for the defect, specific heat ratio of exploded gas could be tested by the apparatus.

---

International Association for  
Mathematical Geology 1995  
Annual Conference, Oct. 29-  
Nov. 2, 1995, Osaka, Japan

---

### **Application of Geologic Information to Isothermal Mapping**

Masaji KATO, Yuusaku TOMINAGA, Takeshi TANAKA, and Kotaro OHGA  
Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, 060 Japan

Contour maps are available to cease overall features of physical quantity, such as elevation, temperature and so on, distributing in a specified area and based on measurement at finite points. If data for contour mapping are obtained from an area interrupted geologically by deformation, e. g. faulting and/or fracturing, it is desirable that such geological heterogeneity is taken into account when the contour map is made. Therefore, in order to make contour maps under the consideration of such geological heterogeneity, we developed a method for contour mapping by using algebraical expressions for lines of formation boundaries and complex functions for contour lines.

When estimating potential of geothermal resources, it is necessary to know distribution of initial temperature, namely rock mass temperature in a natural state just before development of geothermal resources. For this reason, we applied the method to contour mapping of the distribution of the initial temperature in the Matsukawa geothermal field and consequently obtained a reasonable result reflecting the geologic information of this field.