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深部含瓦斯煤体渗透率演化及卸荷增透理论模型

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摘要:利用渗透率理论模型对深部煤层渗透率的变化进行了探讨,认为深部煤层地应力主导有效应力的变化,直接或间接的控制着渗透率。要有效增加煤层的渗透率,只能降低地应力。据此开展了煤体卸荷渗透率试验研究,获得煤体卸荷过程中既存在原始裂隙的扩展,也有新生裂隙的产生,两者的综合作用是导致卸荷煤体渗透率骤增的原因。在实验和理论分析的基础上提出了煤体卸荷渗透率演化概念模型,建立了考虑有效应力和瓦斯吸附/解吸变形等因素的、以应变为变量的煤体卸荷损伤增透理论模型。该模型搭建了煤体卸荷与增透的桥梁,可采用岩石力学软件获得的采场围岩应力场和应变场计算得到卸荷后煤岩的渗透率演化规律。最后在窑街煤田海石湾煤矿进行了应用,理论模型的应用使瓦斯抽采设计更科学和有效。

关键词:深部煤层;渗透率;主控因素;增透;理论模型

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A theoretical model and evolution characteristic of mining-enhanced permeability in deeper gassy coal seam

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Abstract: The paper discussed the dominant factor of controlling permeability, then presented the way of mining-enhanced permeability for deeper coal seam, based on the theoretical permeability model and occurrence law of crustal stress and gas pressure. From the coal unloading experiment and CT scanning in the unloading process, either the extension of original fissures occurred, or new fractures appeared, which is just the reason that the heavy decreasing of crustal stress and gas pressure makes the permeability increased hundreds or thousands times. A conceptual permeability model of unloading coal was put forward based on current theoretical models. Finally, a new theoretical model of coal permeability was built for unloading fractured coal, which brings a bridge between unloading with permeability increment. By the theoretical model, the permeability for adjacent seams could be obtained from the stress field and strain field. And the application in Haishiwan Coal Mine of Yaojie coalfield found that the theoretical model can make the gas pumping engineering scientifically and exactly in deeper coal seam.

Key words: coal seams in deep area; permeability; controlling factor; enhanced permeability; theoretical model

自1856年达西(H. Darcy)提出达西定律以来,岩土的渗透率就一直是国内外流体力学、岩土力学、土木工程、石油工程和采矿工程等领域的研究热点^[1],煤层渗透率的关注则始于对原位煤层瓦斯涌出的研究^[2]。煤体渗透性是矿井瓦斯防治和煤层气开采的重要参数,其大小决定了抽采的难易程度。随着埋深的增加,地应力、瓦斯压力不断增大,部分矿区现开采深度为800~1 000 m,垂向应力达22~27 MPa,煤层瓦斯压力达6~8 MPa,瓦斯含量达20~30 m³/t,渗透率仅为10⁻¹⁸~10⁻¹⁹ m²,瓦斯抽采困难,煤与瓦斯突出灾害严重。

煤体渗透性与裂隙大小、间距、连通性、宽度、裂隙矿物填充、展布特征等煤体的裂隙特征密切相关^[3~4]。除此之外,地应力、孔隙压力和煤基质收缩/膨胀等因素也对渗透性起决定作用^[5],因此,煤体渗透率的变化取决于上述因素的综合作用^[6]。为此国内外学者开展了大量实验以及理论研究,提出了众多理论模型解释渗透性的变化规律。Gray首次分析了应力和吸附变形对煤体孔隙的综合影响,并建立了相关渗透率模型^[7];McKee等获得了应力与煤体孔隙率和渗透率间的关系^[8];Sawyer等基于煤体孔隙裂隙与瓦斯压力和浓度呈正比关系提出了渗透率模型;Seidle和Huitt将煤体基质的变形全部归结为瓦斯的解吸,提出了能解释瓦斯解吸引起渗透率增加的理论模型^[9];Palmer和Mansoori首次综合考虑了煤的弹性变形和吸附变形建立了煤体孔隙率-渗透率模型^[10];Shi和Durucan分析了单应变条件下有效水平应力的变化,并建立了应力-渗透率模型^[11];李祥春等建立了考虑煤骨架吸附变形特性的渗透率与膨胀变形的关系^[12];Cui and Bustin在此分析单应变条件下煤体有效水平应力变化基础上,建立了煤体裂隙渗透率和应力的指数关系式^[13];Robertson and Christiansen综合考虑了有效应力对裂隙的闭合作用、孔隙压力压缩基质对裂隙的扩张及吸附变形对裂隙的闭合作用,建立了裂隙弹性条件下煤的应力-渗透性模型^[14];Zhang等在文献[14]基础上建立了新的应力-渗透率模型^[15],并讨论了有效应力系数变化对渗透率的影响^[15]。Liu等认为煤基质吸附变形只有部分作用于裂隙,引入修正因子建立了考虑了有效应力和煤基质吸附变形的渗透性模型^[16];Pan和Connell^[17]及Hol和Spies^[18]发现煤基质除因吸附瓦斯产生变形外,受孔隙压力的作用也会出现压缩变形;随后Connell等引入煤基质变形修正因子建立了三轴应力应变条件下的渗透性理论模型^[6]。国内林柏泉^[19]、赵阳升^[20~21]和尹光志^[22~25]等分别在应力、温

度、瓦斯压力等因素对渗透率的影响研究方面有促进作用。上述模型根据理论依据则可分为两类:孔隙率-渗透率模型和应力-渗透率模型,前者以Palmer-Mansoori模型(简称P-M模型)为代表^[10,26],后者以Gray模型为代表^[7,11,27]。

现有渗透率模型多以煤层气开采为工程背景,并假定煤体应力应变环境为单轴应变状态,相关实验研究则以加载为条件。而煤矿的实践证明采动卸荷增加煤体渗透性是经济、可靠的工程手段^[28~30],对低渗透性煤层的瓦斯抽采取得了良好的效果,但上述模型从力学路径等角度尚无法描述此卸荷过程^[31]。目前对于采动煤岩体在卸荷状态下的渗透率演化尚缺乏系统研究,仅有个别文献研究了加载过程中的微观损伤变量与渗透率的关系^[32~33],如谢和平等给出了渗透率定义,在综合考虑了支承压力、孔隙压力和瓦斯吸附膨胀耦合作用的基础上推导了渗透率表达式^[34]。因此,笔者以含瓦斯煤体为研究对象,以渗透率模型为依据,探讨深部煤层渗透率的主控因素和深部低渗透性煤层的增透途径,并开展煤体卸荷渗透率试验研究,以期建立卸荷煤体渗透率理论模型。

1 深部煤层渗透性关键控制因素

1.1 渗透率模型的建立

煤是由煤基质和裂隙组成的双孔介质^[35],其结构可用立方体模型进行描述(图1)。

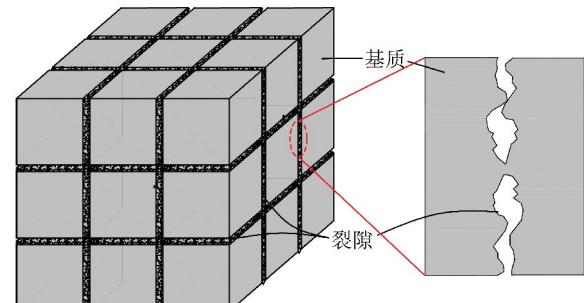


图1 煤体结构立方体模型

Fig. 1 Idealised coal cleat system geometries

煤的渗透率主要取决于宏观裂隙,与孔隙率有关,可由Kozeny-Carman公式描述^[36~37],即

$$k = \frac{\varphi^3}{CS^2(1-\varphi)^2} \quad (1)$$

式中, φ 为孔隙率,%; C 为系数,与煤体物性特征有关,对于同一种煤层,可视为常数; S 为单位体积煤体的表面积,m⁻¹。

当煤体的受力发生变化,出现弹性小变形时,煤基质完好,仅有裂隙开度的变化, S 可视为常数,则渗透率由式(1)得到

$$\frac{k}{k_0} = \left(\frac{\varphi}{\varphi_0} \right)^3 \left(\frac{1 - \varphi_0}{1 - \varphi} \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

其中, φ_0 、 k_0 分别为煤层初始孔隙率和渗透率, % 和 m^2 ; φ 、 k 分别为煤层变化后的孔隙率和渗透率, % 和 m^2 。对于煤层而言, $\varphi \ll 1$, 则式(2)可简化为

$$\frac{k}{k_0} = \left(\frac{\varphi}{\varphi_0} \right)^3 \quad (3)$$

式(3)正是目前大多数孔隙率-渗透率模型的基础^[10,13]。根据孔隙率的定义 $\varphi = V_p/V$ 和介质连续理论, 孔隙率变化率为

$$\frac{d\varphi}{\varphi} = \left(\frac{dV_p}{V_p} - \frac{dV}{V} \right) \quad (4)$$

式中, V_p 为裂隙体积; V 为煤体体积。

煤基质体积的变化主要由有效应力产生的应变和基质变形两部分组成^[38]。相关研究发现煤基质吸附气体膨胀时, 煤体内部各部分均产生相应的变形, 并进行自我调整, 只有一部分基质变形对裂隙产生影响^[39], 本文引入一个系数 f_m 表述煤体基质变形对煤体裂隙变形的影响。煤体体积和裂隙体积变化率为

$$\frac{dV}{V} = -\frac{1}{K} (d\bar{\sigma} - \alpha dp) + (1 - f_m) (1 - \varphi) d\epsilon_s \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dV_p}{V_p} = -\frac{1}{K_p} (d\bar{\sigma} - \beta dp) - \frac{1 - \varphi}{\varphi} f_m d\epsilon_s \quad (6)$$

式中, $\bar{\sigma}$ 为平均应力, $\bar{\sigma} = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33})$, MPa; α 为

煤体的有效应力系数, 即 Biot's 系数, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{K}{K_m}$; K 为煤体体

积模量, $K = \frac{E}{3(1 - 2\nu)}$, MPa; E 为煤的弹性模量, MPa; ν 为泊松比; K_m 为煤基质体积模量, MPa; K_p 为煤体裂隙的体积模量, MPa; p 为瓦斯压力, MPa; ϵ_s

为煤基质的吸附变形, $\epsilon_s = \epsilon_{max} \frac{p}{p + p_L}$, ϵ_{max} 为最大吸附变形量(瓦斯压力为无穷大时), p_L 为膨胀变形量达到最大变形量一半时的压力, MPa; f_m 为煤基质对裂隙变形影响系数, 取值范围为 0~1。

将式(5)和式(6)代入式(4), 得

$$\frac{d\varphi}{\varphi} = -\frac{1}{K_p} (\bar{\sigma} - \beta p) + \frac{1}{K} (\bar{\sigma} - \alpha p) - \left[\frac{1 - \varphi}{\varphi} f_m + (1 - f_m) (1 - \varphi) \right] d\epsilon_s \quad (7)$$

而 $K_p = \frac{\varphi}{\alpha} K$, $\varphi \ll 1$ ($\varphi < 10\%$), 式(7)整理可得

$$d\varphi = -\frac{\alpha}{K} (d\bar{\sigma} - dp) - f_m d\epsilon_s \quad (8)$$

求解式(8)得

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 - \frac{\alpha}{K} [(\bar{\sigma} - \bar{\sigma}_0) - (p - p_0)] - f_m \left(\frac{\epsilon_{max} p}{p + p_L} - \frac{\epsilon_{max} p_0}{p_0 + p_L} \right) \quad (9)$$

将式(9)代入式(3), 得到三轴应力条件下基于有效基质变形的煤体渗透率模型^[40], 即

$$\frac{k}{k_0} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\alpha}{\varphi_0 K} [(\bar{\sigma} - \bar{\sigma}_0) - (p - p_0)] - \frac{f_m \left(\frac{\epsilon_{max} p}{p + p_L} - \frac{\epsilon_{max} p_0}{p_0 + p_L} \right)}{\varphi_0 (p + p_L - p_0 + p_L)} \right\}^3 \quad (10)$$

此式由有效应力项和煤基质变形项组成, 以应力为变量描述了地应力、孔隙压力和吸附膨胀变形对煤层渗透率的影响机制。

1.2 深部煤层渗透率的主控因素

由式(10)知, 煤层的渗透率主要受地应力和瓦斯压力控制。而煤层地应力和瓦斯压力均随深度的增加呈线性增大的规律, 在国内众多矿区的统计分析发现煤层瓦斯压力与埋深的关系^[41~43]为

$$p_0 = (0.010 \pm 0.005)H + C_0 \quad (11)$$

式中, p_0 为煤层瓦斯压力, MPa; H 为煤层的埋藏深度, m; C_0 为常数。

由瓦斯地质学的资料知, 地层浅部煤层存在瓦斯风化带, 其下限深度一般为 200~500 m, 瓦斯压力较低(仅为 0.15~0.25 MPa), 而垂向地应力则是从地表开始计算的, 可按 E. T. Brown 和 Hock 给出的关系估算^[44], 即

$$\sigma_v = 0.027H \quad (12)$$

式中, σ_v 为垂向应力, MPa。

由 Biot 有效应力原理可得地应力、瓦斯压力与平均有效应力的关系

$$\bar{\sigma}_e = \frac{1 + 2k_c}{3} \sigma_v - \alpha p \quad (13)$$

式中, $\bar{\sigma}_e$ 为平均有效应力, MPa; k_c 为侧压系数, 一般为 0.5~1.0, 构造应力集中区为 2~3。

取淮北矿区桃园煤层 8₂ 煤层的瓦斯压力曲线 $p_0 = 0.0118H - 3.9220$ ^[41] 和式(12)代入式(13), 并取 $\alpha = 1$, 则

$$\bar{\sigma}_e = (0.018k_c - 0.0028)H + 3.9220 \quad (14)$$

侧压系数为 1 条件下地应力、瓦斯压力和平均有效应力随埋深的变化关系, 如图 2 所示。

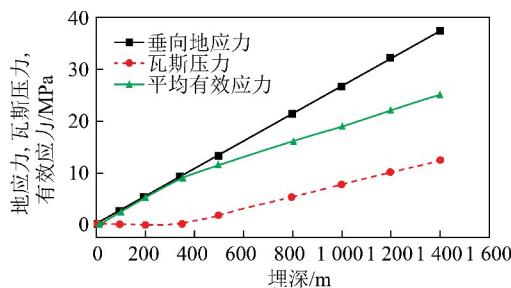


图2 垂向地应力、瓦斯压力和有效应力随埋深的变化
Fig. 2 Relationship of vertical ground stress, gas pressure and effective stress with depth

由图2可知,瓦斯压力梯度小于垂向地应力的梯度,且瓦斯压力变化曲线的截距为负,使同一埋深条件下煤层瓦斯压力始终远小于平均地应力。当煤层埋深达到1000 m时,煤层瓦斯压力为7.88 MPa,这一数值远小于此深度的垂向地应力27.0 MPa。结合前期对沁水煤田渗透率的研究(图3)和现场考察的数据^[46]发现,当煤层埋深超过700 m时,地应力成为控制煤体渗透率的主导因素。

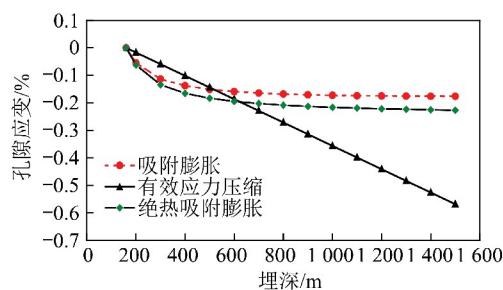


图3 各控制因素对渗透率的贡献随埋深的变化^[45]
Fig. 3 Changes of all controlling factors to permeability with burial depth^[45]

1.3 低渗透性煤层的增透途径

由前面的分析发现,随着埋深的增加,煤层渗透率随地应力和瓦斯压力的变化表现出如下特点:

(1) 地应力的增加引起煤体有效应力的增加,进而压缩煤体裂隙,使渗透率降低。

(2) 瓦斯压力的增加引起有效应力的降低,较高的孔隙压力将压缩基质、扩张裂隙,使渗透率增加;与此同时,较高的瓦斯压力将使煤基质吸附更多的瓦斯而膨胀,挤压裂隙使渗透率降低。

(3) 较高的瓦斯压力需要更严密的封闭环境,通常情况下,仅有地应力较高的区域才能维持较高的瓦斯压力。因此,地应力控制着煤层的瓦斯压力^[47]。进入深部区域后,地应力成为控制渗透率的主导因素。地应力、瓦斯压力与渗透率的相互作用关系如图4所示。

由前面的分析可知,深部煤层地应力主导有效应

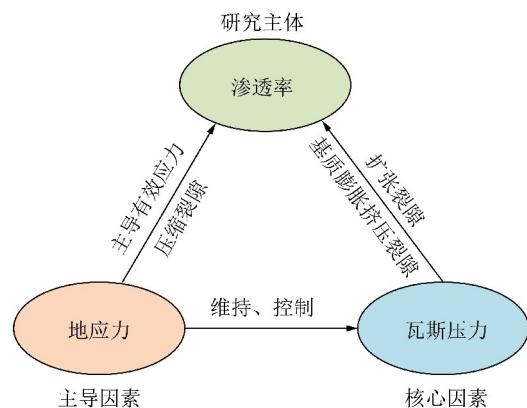


图4 地应力、瓦斯压力与渗透率的相互作用关系

Fig. 4 Relations among ground stress, gas pressure and coal permeability

力的变化,直接或间接的控制着渗透率,因此,要有效增加煤体的渗透率,只能改变渗透率的主导因素——降低地应力。外载荷下降后,煤体膨胀又引起煤层孔隙压力的下降,使煤层渗透率进一步增加。多年的实践证明^[30],目前我国众多矿区正在试验或实施的保护层开采、水利化措施(诸如水力割缝和水力冲孔等等)及密集瓦斯抽采钻孔都是利用了这一原理,区域或局部降低煤体的载荷、释放围岩的应力而提高煤体的渗透率。

因此,深部低渗透性煤层只有通过相关技术措施降低煤层应力,并使其维持一定时间,才能实现煤层的有效增透和瓦斯的高效抽采。

2 卸荷煤体渗透率演化及理论模型

2.1 煤体卸荷渗透实验

煤矿开采或瓦斯抽采过程中,地应力和瓦斯压力出现大幅下降使煤体裂隙发生显著改变,进而增大煤层渗透率。为了研究此过程中渗透率的增透机制,在煤岩吸附-渗流-力学耦合特性测定仪上开展了加卸载条件下原煤的渗透演化特性研究^[48-49]。整个加卸载过程中渗透率的演化规律,如图5所示。

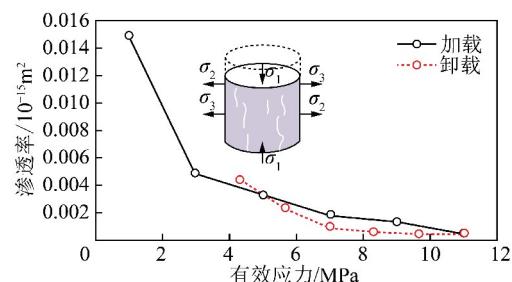


图5 卸荷煤体渗透率演化实验曲线

Fig. 5 Permeability-effective stress relationship during confining pressure unloading

在卸载过程中,试样渗透率随着有效应力的减小而增大,卸载初期渗透率有所增大,但幅度较小,这说明卸载过程并非加载的逆过程,煤体内部裂隙在加载过程中出现了永久性损伤,在卸载过程中裂隙的形变并不能完全恢复。随着有效应力的持续下降,渗透率出现急剧增长现象,这是煤体在拉张应力作用下,煤体发生卸荷损伤形成新的裂隙,降低了瓦斯的流动阻力所致。同一路径下利用CT扫描和渗透特性仪相结合开展的卸载煤体细观损伤与渗透性演化耦合实验解释了这一现象^[50]。卸荷过程中煤体裂隙损伤演变的CT图像,如图6所示。当围压卸至4 MPa时,试件内部出现大的损伤区域,并出现了明显的环状损伤裂纹,且环状损伤裂纹不断向周围扩展和贯通,最终导致试件破裂。

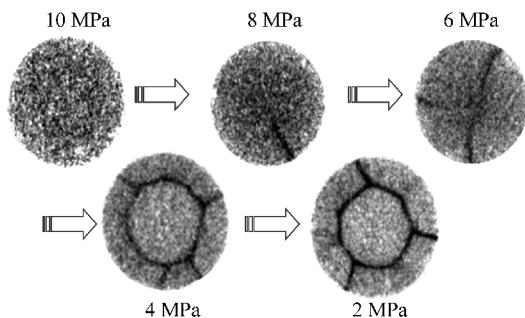


图6 固定轴压卸除围压过程中煤体损伤演变CT图像

Fig. 6 Fracture evolution in CT images during pressure unloading

2.2 卸荷煤体瓦斯渗透率演化理论模型

根据卸荷渗透实验结果和渗透率演化趋势,结合现有渗透率研究成果,将煤体卸荷损伤与渗透性演化关系总结为煤体卸荷渗透率演化概念模型,如图7所示。

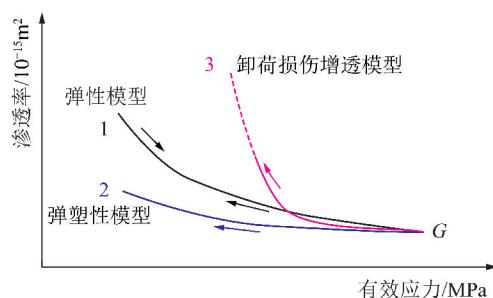


图7 煤体卸荷渗透率演化概念模型

Fig. 7 Conceptual permeability model of unloading fractured coal

煤体卸荷渗透率演化概念模型将煤体卸荷过程中渗透率的突增现象抽象为图7中曲线3。该曲线描述为:初期渗透率随有效应力的降低而缓慢增加,这一阶段煤体裂隙部分恢复,渗透率始终小于同等条

件下的弹性模型;当有效应力继续下降至某一水平后,煤体发生卸荷损伤形成新的裂隙,而新生裂隙分布具有自相似性^[51]对渗透率的贡献均等,导致渗透率快速增加,甚至超过原始渗透率。在此基础上,论文建立了煤体卸荷损伤增透理论模型。该模型建立在传统孔隙率-渗透率模型基础上,其基本假设如下:

(1) 煤体是连续的各向同性的弹塑性介质。虽然煤体由煤基质和裂隙构成,但可以抽象成双连续各向同性弹塑性介质^[52]。

(2) 卸荷过程中,煤体的渗透率与体应变的变化具有较好一致性。依据煤的全应力-应变曲线^[53],本模型描述煤体从非线性变形后的过程(图8中B点后段),B点对应体积应变曲线上由减小到增大的G点。试样的体积应变全部归咎于裂隙开度的增加和新生裂隙的生成而引起的孔隙率增加,如图9所示。

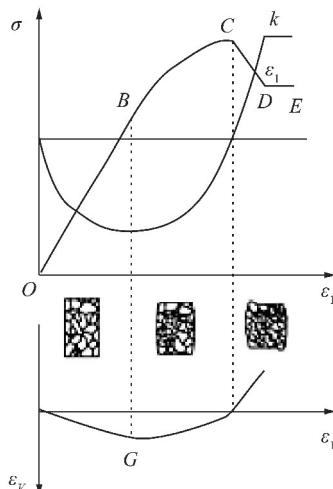


图8 全应力应变过程中渗透率变化与体应变的对应关系

Fig. 8 Volumetric strain-permeability relationship in full stress-strain process

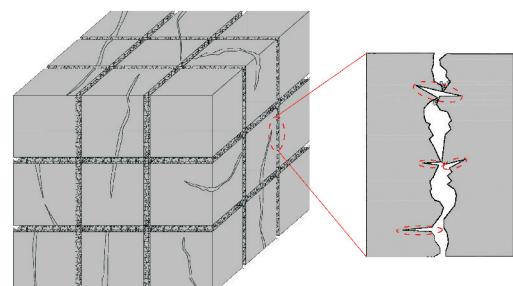


图9 卸荷损伤后煤体裂隙结构示意

Fig. 9 Idealised coal cleat system geometries after unloading damage

(3) 煤基质的变形仅有部分对煤体的裂隙产生影响^[6,39,54-56],并假定此影响在卸荷过程中保持不变。

(4)不考虑煤基质内孔隙对渗透率的影响,瓦斯的解吸、扩散、渗透过程中煤层温度保持不变。

本文3.1节的实验发现,卸荷损伤将导致煤体裂隙的扩展和新裂隙的产生,孔隙率显著增加,Kozeny-Carman公式(式(2))中的平方项不能再忽略。孔隙率的变化由体应变和吸附/解吸应变构成

$$d\varphi = -d\varepsilon_V - f_m d\varepsilon_m \quad (15)$$

求解式(15),并以图8中G点为初始条件得

$$\varphi = \varphi_G + \varepsilon_{VG} - \varepsilon_V + f_m (\varepsilon_{mG} - \varepsilon_m) \quad (16)$$

将式(16)代入式(2)得到煤体卸荷损伤增透理论模型

$$\frac{k}{k_G} = \left[1 + \frac{(\varepsilon_{VG} - \varepsilon_V) + f_m (\varepsilon_{mG} - \varepsilon_m)}{\varphi_G} \right]^3 \times \left[\frac{1 - \varphi_G}{1 - \varphi_C - (\varepsilon_{VG} - \varepsilon_V) - f_m (\varepsilon_{mG} - \varepsilon_m)} \right]^2 \quad (17)$$

式中, φ, ε 分别为孔隙率和应变;下标中G表示初始点,m表示煤基质,V表示体积; f_m 为煤基质解吸收缩对裂隙应变的影响因子,0~1。

本模型描述了采动煤体卸荷损伤引起的渗透率变化特性,搭建了煤体卸荷与增透的桥梁,为深部煤储层改造和瓦斯抽采提供了理论基础,可采用现有岩石力学计算软件获得的采场围岩应力场和应变场得到卸荷后煤岩的渗透率演化规律。

2.3 被保护层渗透率演化规律

甘肃窑街海石湾煤矿煤一层厚度为4.57 m,煤层倾角平均12°,煤一层煤层瓦斯含量为2.18 m³/t,煤层无突出危险,直接顶板岩性多为泥灰岩,底板多为薄层油页岩,局部为炭质泥岩,工作面开采高度为3 m。煤二层厚度为平均45 m,实测原始瓦斯压力7.3 MPa,为二氧化碳与瓦斯突出煤层。直接顶多为粉砂岩、细砂岩,老顶为煤一层及其顶板泥灰岩,底板为含砾粉砂岩或粉砂岩、细砂岩。下被保护层煤二层位于保护层煤一层下方50 m处。

本文以海石湾煤矿地层条件为原形,采用FLAC^{3D}软件建立模型选取均布孔隙压力作用方式建立模型,开展了开采煤一层后不同的初始孔隙压力下煤二层的底板破坏、移动变形、应力等变化规律研究。保护层煤一层工作面回采200 m时,不同孔隙压力作用下下保护层煤二层的相对变形量,如图10所示。将计算得到的采场围压应力场和应变场代入煤体卸荷损伤增透理论模型,得到了煤二层渗透率的变化规律,如图11所示,渗透率仅增加约500倍。

根据上述理论计算结果,并结合瓦斯抽采工程实践,确定煤二层瓦斯钻孔的间距为5~10 m。现场试验验证发现,当保护层煤一层采高为3.0 m时,距其

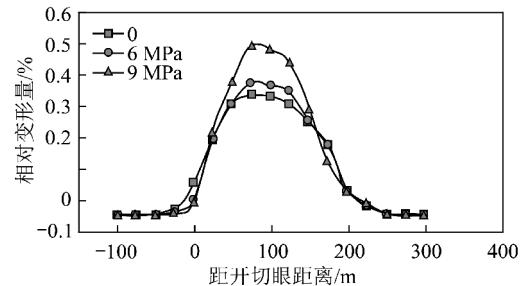


图10 不同孔隙压力下煤二层的相对膨胀变形量

Fig. 10 Relative swelling deformation of 2nd coal seam under different pore pressure

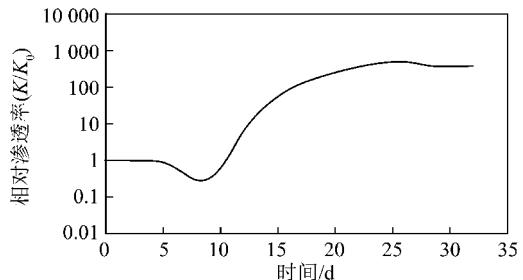


图11 保护层开采后煤二层渗透率的变化

Fig. 11 Permeability changes of 2nd coal seam after the protective coal seam mined

50 m处的下被保护层最大膨胀变形量为0.5%,透性系数由0.097 6 m²/(MPa²·d)增至85.76 m²/(MPa²·d),增大878倍(图12),平均抽采瓦斯浓度42.84%,平均瓦斯抽采量为6.99万m³/d,实测最大单孔流量为2.0 m³/min。经过19个月的抽采,煤二层共抽出瓦斯4 050万m³(CO₂为3 000万m³,CH₄为1 050万m³),瓦斯抽采率达到了77.3%,消除了二氧化碳与瓦斯突出危险性。

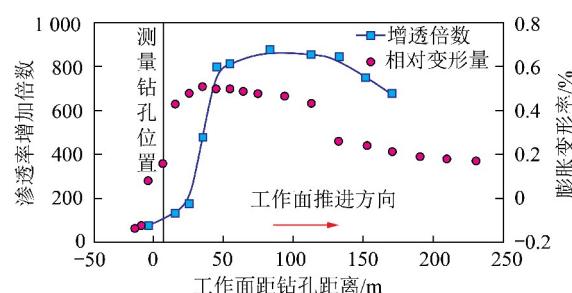


图12 下邻近煤层卸荷变形与渗透性变化

Fig. 12 Deformation and permeability changes of under adjacent seam from field test

3 结论

(1)利用渗透率理论模型对深部煤层渗透率变化的分析认为,深部煤层地应力主导有效应力的变化,直接或间接的控制着渗透率,因此,要有效增加煤体的渗透率,只能改变渗透率的主导因素——降低地

应力。地应力降低又引起瓦斯压力的下降,使煤层渗透率增加。

(2)煤体卸荷过程中既存在原始裂隙的扩展,也有新生裂隙的产生,两者的综合作用是导致卸荷煤体渗透率骤增的原因。在实验和理论分析的基础上提出了煤体卸荷渗透率演化概念模型,建立了考虑有效应力和瓦斯吸附/解吸变形等因素的、以应变为变量的煤体卸荷损伤增透理论模型。

(3)论文建立的煤体卸荷损伤增透理论模型搭建了煤体卸荷与增透的桥梁,可采用岩石力学软件获得的采场围岩应力场和应变场计算得到卸荷后煤岩的渗透率演化规律。在窑街煤田海石湾煤矿进行了应用,理论模型的应用使瓦斯抽采设计更科学和有效。

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