

基于数值模拟的采动影响下覆岩裂隙演化过程分析

陈 峰^{1,2}

(1. 长春建筑学院, 吉林 长春 130000; 2. 辽宁工程技术大学 力学与工程学院, 辽宁 阜新 123000)

摘要:以平顶山东部矿区为工程背景,利用岩石真实破裂过程分析软件(RFPA^{2D}),模拟了采动影响下覆岩介质损伤的动态发展过程。数值模拟结果表明,采动裂隙的形成过程是一个复杂的演化过程,在加载初期覆岩介质损伤小,声发射现象不明显,应力和位移基本上无变化,无明显裂隙产生。随着加载步的增加,覆岩内部介质出现破裂,声发射次数、应力值和位移值不断增加,此时裂隙场处于孕育、不断积累并扩大阶段。当声发射次数、应力值、位移值都达到最大值时,裂隙经过萌生、扩展之后形成宏观裂隙,进而导致煤岩体由弹性状态转变为塑性状态,使覆岩大面积垮落。该数值模拟结果对平顶山东部矿区的开采具有巨大指导意义。

关键词:采矿工程;覆岩;裂纹;数值模拟;声发射

文章编号:1003-8035(2014)02-0060-05

中图分类号:P642.3

文献标识码:A

覆岩变形破坏现象在煤矿开采过程中广泛存在,并已经影响煤矿的正常生产。煤岩介质是一种复杂的非均匀性材料,脆性煤岩石的破坏是介质中裂纹的萌生、扩展和贯通的结果^[1-2]。上覆岩层的变形、破裂,本质上是非均匀煤岩介质在地应力及自重等作用下渐进破坏诱致灾变的非线性过程^[3-6]。因此,模拟上覆岩层介质的损伤破坏规律对平顶山煤矿开采具有深远的指导意义。

RFPA 是一个以弹性力学为应力分析工具、以弹性损伤理论及其修正后的 Coulomb 破坏准则为介质变形和破坏分析模块的真实破裂过程分析系统,运用 RFPA^{2D} 软件能够模拟非均匀材料变形、损伤演化直至宏观破坏的全过程^[7-8],其计算方法基于有限元理论和统计损伤理论,该方法在细观统计力学的基础上考虑了材料性质的非均匀性、缺陷分布的随机性,并把这种材料性质的统计分布假设结合到数值计算方法(有限元法)中,对满足给定强度准则的单元进行破坏处理。采用 Weibull 分布描述微元体弹性模量、强度、泊松比等力学性质的非均匀性,通过考虑岩石非均匀性,将复杂的宏观非线性问题转化成简单的细观线性问题,引入数学连续物理不连续概念,将复杂的非连续介质力学问题转化成简单的连续介质力学问题(当 $E_{\text{空洞单元}} < E_{\text{实体单元}}/10000$ 后, $E_{\text{空洞单元}}$ 的降低对结果的影响可以忽略)^[9-12]。岩石声发射是岩石破坏过程中产生的微震脉冲,与岩石内部的微裂纹或缺陷有直接的关系,而单元的破坏是脆性的,因此将单元破坏释放的弹性能看成是声发射所释放的能量。损伤是岩石内部微裂纹或缺陷生长与扩展的结果,它

与岩石内部缺陷的演化和生长直接相关,即损伤与声发射之间有着必然的^[13]因果关系,可以通过统计破坏单元数和释放的能量来研究声发射的时空发展规律^[14],因此用 RFPA^{2D} 软件模拟本文的问题是适宜的。

1 数值计算模型的建立

本文根据平顶山东部矿区的水文地质条件沿回采工作面纵向方向取剖面,利用 RFPA^{2D} 软件建立平面应变数值计算模型。模型尺寸 50m × 200m,划分为 $100 \times 400 = 40000$ 个单元。由于实际岩层较复杂,为了计算方便,将模型简化为 8 层,其中煤层厚度为 2.0m。考虑到实际岩层中还存在一些层理弱面,故在煤层以上的每两层之间预设一些节理。为了反映出工作面回采对覆岩介质损伤影响和裂隙发育过程影响,参考实际的采矿过程,从模型左侧距边界 80m 处开挖,每步开挖 5m,共开挖 10 步,在煤层中共开挖了 50m,开挖一次完成,数值计算模型如图 1 所示。

由于本模型模拟的埋深较深,故将上覆 700m 表土及岩层用均布载荷代替,平均容重 25kN/m^3 ,本模拟中转化为用自重加载,初始值设为 10MPa,每步增

收稿日期:2013-05-07; **修订日期:**2013-06-14

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划(973)项目(2010CB226803)

作者简介:陈 峰(1986—),男,辽宁锦州人,助教,主要从事矿山灾害力学研究。

E-mail: cflucky@ sina. cn

量为 0.1,最终值 17.5MPa。加载方式采用下边界及左右边界面为固定约束。该数值模拟考虑自重效应,忽略地下水、温度及瓦斯的影响。各岩层的灰度代表岩层弹性模量的大小,灰度越亮,代表其值越大。煤岩层力学参数假定符合 Weibull 分布,破坏遵循 Mohr-Coulomb 强度准则,具体的煤岩层物理力学参数如表 1 所示。

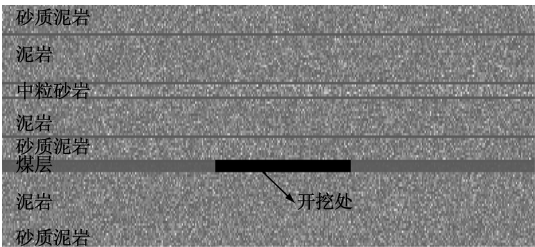


图 1 数值模拟的力学模型

Fig. 1 Mechanical model of numerical simulation

表 1 煤岩层力学参数

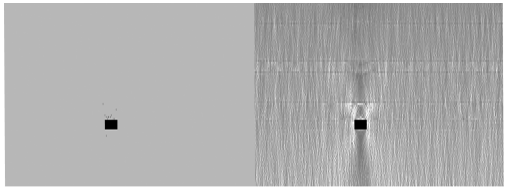
Table 1 Mechanical parameters of coal and strata roof

岩性	厚度 (m)	密度 (kg/m^{-3})	单轴抗 压强度 (MPa)	弹性 模量 (GPa)	泊松比	内摩 擦角 ($^{\circ}$)
砂质泥岩	6	2560	21.3	27.28	0.24	40.39
泥岩	10	2500	21.3	26.35	0.23	41.00
中粒砂岩	3	2560	70	32.65	0.19	42.64
泥岩	8	2500	21.3	26.35	0.23	41.00
砂质泥岩	5	2560	21.3	27.28	0.24	40.39
煤层	2	1380	8.66	3.67	0.25	41.74
泥岩	9	2500	21.3	26.35	0.23	41.00
砂质泥岩	7	2560	21.3	27.28	0.24	40.39

2 模拟结果及分析

2.1 声发射和应力计算结果分析

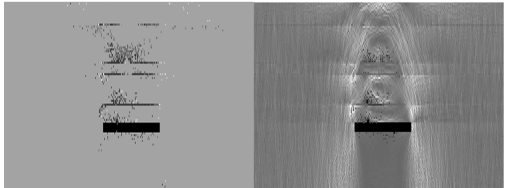
图 2 是数值模拟得到的采动裂隙场形成过程中煤岩体的声发射损伤演化及应力场分布图。声发射图中圆圈的大小代表相对能量或震级大小,它与单元的强度成正比,其中黑色圆圈是过去所有声发射的累积,白色圆圈代表当前步的声发射数,灰色圆圈代表拉伸破坏。应力图中单元的亮度代表应力的 大小,亮度越亮,表明应力越高。根据整个计算结果可知,随着不断地开采,裂隙场的分布状态明显不同,覆岩内部经历了裂纹的孕育、扩展直至宏观贯通的过程。当加载到 5 步时,如图 2 (a) 所示,模型处于计算初期,即煤层开挖初期,此时的上覆岩层处于原岩应力场,覆岩介质损伤比较小,应力变化不大,声发射现象不明显。



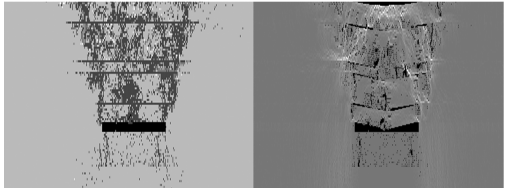
(a)第5步声发射图和应力图



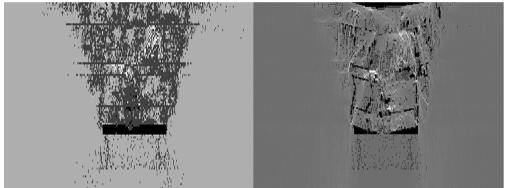
(b)第10步声发射图和应力图



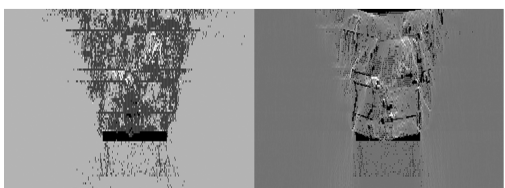
(c)第14步声发射图和应力图



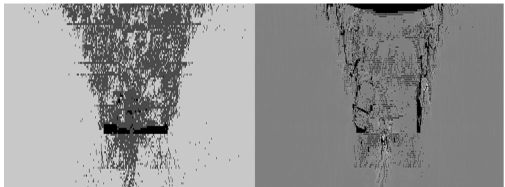
(d)第22步声发射图和应力图



(e)第27步声发射图和应力图



(f)第33步声发射图和应力图



(g)第41步声发射图和应力图

图 2 不同加载步的声发射图和应力图

Fig. 2 AE and stress map of different loading step

如图 2 (b) ~ (d) 所示,随着开挖步的不断增加,在自重和加载效应的影响下,破坏了原岩应力场,使得工作面周围的煤岩体应力重新分布,应力值增大为 39.43MPa,特别是在工作面两端的左右上方出现了明显的损伤演化,覆岩介质出现破碎现象,声发射现象明显,裂隙场形态开始孕育,但此时上覆岩层在支承压力的作用下没有大面积垮落,覆岩破断面以内岩层的宏观裂隙较少,采动裂隙场并没有完全贯通。

随着加载步的不断增加,上覆岩层出现不同程度的卸压,使得工作面上方一定范围内的岩层应力大于原始应力(即产生了应力集中),覆岩产生弹性变形,此时的应力值为 75.26MPa。由于弹性变形而产生的弹性能将对岩体做功,使岩体产生破坏和位移,从而导致覆岩内部裂纹进一步扩展,并最终贯通形成采动裂隙场。同时,由于工作面上方某些岩层破断对覆岩的垮落形态有较大的影响,覆岩介质出现明显损伤,使得采空区周边的离层量或离层率比中部大,以至直接顶和老顶依次发生断裂,如图 2 (e) ~ (g) 应力图所示,结合相应声发射图,看到工作面上方顶板能量密度比较大,能量积聚现象很明显。由此说明,工作面受到开挖引起的支持压力时能量释放非常大,煤岩体由弹性状态转变为塑性状态^[15-16],工作面应加强支护,确保工作面回采安全进行。

2.2 位移计算结果分析

从图 3 中可以看出,随着加载步的不断增加,模型在覆岩介质损伤过程中的位移曲线表现出了不同的分布特征。在初始加载阶段,曲线比较平缓,模型无明显位移,覆岩介质基本未破坏。当加载到第 10 步,曲线呈上升趋势,位移曲线表现出明显的线性特征,模型位移逐渐增大,但覆岩介质破坏程度较小,没有形成贯通的采动裂隙,此时裂隙场处于孕育、不断积累并扩大阶段。当加载步进行到第 22 步时,模型位移曲线开始表现出非线性行为并发生跳跃,由曲线

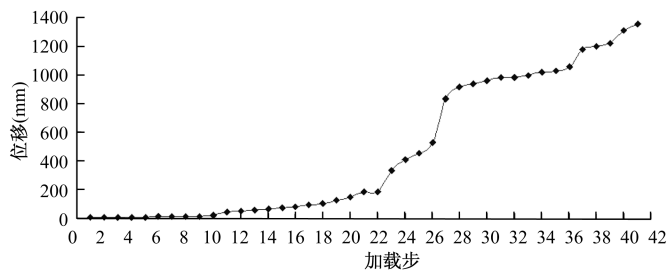


图 3 位移-加载步曲线

Fig. 3 Displacement-loading step curve

图可以看出位移变化速度加快,位移量开始大幅度增大,最大位移量为 1356mm,覆岩介质破坏现象十分明显,此时的裂纹扩展贯通形成宏观主裂纹,并逐渐形成大量新的诱导裂隙,进而产生覆岩大面积垮落现象。

3 结论

通过模拟可知回采工作面卸载后覆岩裂隙演化是一个复杂的力学过程。

(1) 在加载初期覆岩介质损伤小,模型声发射现象不明显,应力和位移基本上无变化,无明显裂隙产生。

(2) 在加载中期覆岩内部介质出现破裂,声发射次数、应力值和位移值不断增加,此时裂隙场处于孕育、不断积累并扩大阶段。

(3) 随着声发射次数、应力值、位移值都达到最大值,裂隙经过萌生、扩展之后形成宏观裂隙,进而导致煤岩体由弹性状态转变为塑性状态,使覆岩大面积垮落。

参考文献:

- [1] 黄明利,唐春安,朱万成. 非均质岩桥对裂纹扩展贯通机制影响的数值分析[J]. 辽宁工程技术大学学报, 2000, 19(1): 468-471.
HUANG Mingli, TANG Chun'an, ZHU Wancheng. Numerical simulation of the influence of heterogeneous rock bridge on the propagation and coalescence mechanism of cracks [J]. Journal of Liaoning Technical University, 2000, 19(1): 468-471.
- [2] 冯增朝,赵阳升. 岩体裂隙尺度对其变形与破坏的控制作用[J]. 岩石力学与工程学报, 2008, 27(1): 78-83.
FENG Zengchao, ZHAO Yangsheng. Control effect of fissure scale on deformation and failure of rock mass [J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2008, 27(1): 78-83.
- [3] 于海军,陈智强,姜春雨. 深埋长大隧道围岩破坏能量释放数值模拟[J]. 辽宁工程技术大学学报, 2011, 30(5): 657-661.
YU Haijun, CHEN Zhiqiang, JIANG Chunyu. Energy release numerical simulation during the surrounding rock of deep long and wide tunnel failure process [J]. Journal of Liaoning Technical University, 2011, 30(5): 657-661.

- [4] 来兴平, 栾小东, 伍永平, 等. 开采扰动区变尺度采空区覆岩介质动态损伤实验[J]. 煤炭学报, 2007, 32(9): 902-906.
LAI Xingping, LUAN Xiaodong, WU Yongping, et al. Experiment on dynamical damage of overburden-rock media at various scale mned-out area in excavation disturbed zone[J]. Journal of China Coal Society, 2007, 32(9): 902-906.
- [5] 张晓君, 靖洪文. 高应力巷道开挖围岩损伤分析[J]. 采矿与安全工程学报, 2009, 26(1): 45-49.
ZHANG Xiaojun, JING Hongwen. Analysis of excavation damage in highly stressed surrounding rocks of roadways [J]. Journal of Mining & Safety Engineering, 2009, 26(1): 45-49.
- [6] 王恩元, 何学秋, 刘贞堂. 煤岩破裂声发射实验研究及 R/S 统计分析[J]. 煤炭学报, 1999, 24(3): 270-273.
WANG Enyuan, HE Xueqiu, LIU Zhentang. Experimental research and R/S statistic analysis of AEduring the fracture of coal or rock [J]. Journal of China Coal Society, 1999, 24(3): 270-273.
- [7] 康勇, 李晓红, 杨春和. 深埋隧道围岩损伤破坏模式的数值试验研究[J]. 岩石力学与工程学报, 2007, 26(S): 3578-3583.
KANG Yong, LI Xiaohong, YANG Chunhe. Research on numerical tests on damage failure mode of surrounding rock in deep buried tunnel[J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2007, 26(S): 3578-3583.
- [8] 唐春安, 刘红元, 秦四清, 等. 非均匀性对岩石介质中裂纹扩展模式的影响[J]. 地球物理学报, 2000, 43(1): 116-121.
TANG Chun'an, LIU Hongyuan, QIN Siqing, et al. Influence of propagation heterogeneity on modes in brittle crack rock[J]. Chinese Journal of Geophysics, 2000, 43(1): 116-121.
- [9] 邹喜正. 矿山压力及岩层控制[M]. 徐州: 中国矿业大学出版社, 2005: 19-58.
ZOU Xizheng. Mining pressure and strata control[M]. Xuzhou: China University of Mining and Technology Press, 2005: 19-58.
- [10] 李通林, 谭学书, 刘传伟. 矿山岩石力学[M]. 重庆: 重庆大学出版社, 1991.
LI Tonglin, TAN Xueshu, LIU Chuanwei. Rockmechanics of mine [M]. Chongqing: Chongqing University Press, 1991.
- [11] 李向阳, 李俊平, 周创兵. 采空场覆岩变形数值模拟与相似模拟比较研究[J]. 岩土力学, 2005, 26(12): 1907-1912.
LI Xiangyang, LI Junping, ZHOU Chuangbing. Comparative study on numerical simulation and similarity simulation of overburden deformation in abandoned stope [J]. Rock and Soil Mechanics, 2005, 26(12): 1907-1912.
- [12] 麻凤海, 范学理, 王泳嘉. 岩层移动动态过程的离散单元法分析[J]. 煤炭学报, 1996, 21(4): 388-392.
MA Fenghai, FAN Xueli, WANG Yongjia. Discrete element method analysis for dynamic process of rock mobility[J]. Journal of China Coal Society, 1996, 21(4): 388-392.
- [13] 黄明利, 唐春安, 朱万成. 岩石破裂过程的数值模拟研究[J]. 岩石力学与工程学报, 2000, 19(4): 468-471.
HUANG Mingli, TANG Chunan, ZHU Wancheng. Numerical modeling research during rock cracking process [J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2000, 19(4): 468-471.
- [14] 王述红, 刘建新, 唐春安, 等. 煤岩开采过程冲击地压发生机制及数值模拟研究[J]. 岩石力学与工程学报, 2002, 21(S2): 2480-2483.
WANG Shuhong, LIU Jianxin, TANG Chunan, et al. Study on generation and numerical simulation of impact pressure in coal layer mining process[J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2002, 21(S2): 2480-2483.
- [15] Hamidreza R, Hossein S J. The bam (Iran) earthquake of December 26, 2003: From an engineering and seismological point of view [J]. Journal of Asian Earth Science, 2006, 27(5).
- [16] 王卫军, 冯涛, 侯朝炯, 等. 沿空掘巷实体煤帮应力分布与围岩损伤关系分析[J]. 岩石力学与工程学报, 2002, 21(11): 1590-1593.
WANG Weijun, FENG Tao, HOU Chaojiong, et al. Analysis On The Relationship Between Stress Distribution On Intergated Coal Beside Roadway Driving Along Next Goaf And Damage Of Surrounding Rocks [J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2002, 21(11): 1590-1593.

Numerical simulation study of overlying strata crack evolution process influence by mining

CHEN Feng^{1,2}

(1. Changchun Architectre College, Changchun 130000, China;

2. School of Mechanics and Engineering Liaoning Technical University, Fuxin 123000, China)

Abstract: Papers to the Pingdingshan eastern mine area for engineering background, by using Realistic Failure Process Analysis software (RFPA^{2D}), it simulates overlying strata media damage under the influence of mining process. The numerical simulation results show that formation process of mining crack is a complex process of evolution, overlying strata media have a small number of the damage at the beginning of the loading, acoustic emission phenomena is not obvious, stress and displacement are basically no change and the model has not obvious cracks. With the increase of loading step, internal media of overlying strata appear broken, acoustic emission frequency, stress value and displacement value are increasing, crack field is in the stage of inoculation, continuous accumulation and expansion at this time. When acoustic emission frequency, stress value and displacement value reach maximum value, crack forms macroscopic fracture after inoculation and expansion, and then resulting in the coal and rock by elastic state into plastic state, so that the large area of overlying strata collapse. The numerical simulation results have a great guiding significance on mining of the Pingdingshan eastern mine area in the future.

Key words: mining engineering; overlying strata; crack; numerical simulation; acoustic emission

(上接第 53 页)

[14] Martin Hernandez-Martin, Thomas J. Burbey. Fault-controlled deformation and stress from pumping-induced groundwater flow [J]. Journal of Hydrology, 2012, 428 – 429: 80 – 93.

Control on initiation and propagation of pumping-induced earth fissures: insights from numerical simulations [J]. Hydrogeology Journal, 2010, 18: 1773 – 1785.

[15] Martin Hernandez-Martin, Thomas J. Burbey.

Research based on the high-speed railway affect the dynamic quantitativelationship between groundwater and land subsidence

WANG Rong¹, LIU Ming-kun¹, JIA San-man¹, YANG Yan¹, TIAN Fang¹, LIU Huan-huan²

(1. Beijing Institute of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology; 2. Captical Normal University)

Abstract: The rapid development of Beijing plain area of land subsidence impacting on high-speed railway constitutes a threat to water and land subsidence caused by excessive exploitation of groundwater decline. Therefore, it is significant to study the settlement based on the correlation between groundwater and land subsidence impacting high-speed rail, especially for groundwater mining plan of high-speed railway line and mitigation measure of land subsidence. Based on their impact on the high-speed rail mode, land subsidence will be divided into two types: regional subsidence and local subsidence. For regional subsidence, the paper use Logistic equation to build the relationship between the different layers of groundwater level change and land subsidence by using the Tianzhu, Wang Jing and Wang camp ground subsidence and groundwater level hierarchical data. When the permeability coefficient $k = 2 \times \text{m/d}$, Shallow groundwater decline 10m will generating about 61 ~ 85mm settlement to the 6m high embankment and 15m CFG depth foundation piles is calculated by ABAQUS.

Key words: high speed rail; land subsidence; groundwater; correlation.