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超高压水力割缝技术在中等硬度低透气性煤层的应用

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摘要: 为提高高瓦斯低透气性中硬煤层瓦斯预抽效率, 探讨了水力冲孔、水力压裂、水力割缝增透技术适用条件和优缺点。基于超高压水力割缝技术原理, 研制了一种穿层钻孔超高压水力割缝装置, 主要由金刚石水力割缝钻头、水力割缝浅螺旋钻杆、超高压旋转接头、超高压清水泵、高低压转换器、超高压橡胶管等组成, 水压达到 60~100 MPa, 可实现钻进、切割一体化, 使用简单方便。采用该装置在丁集煤矿 1361(1) 运输巷底板抽采巷 11-2 煤层穿层预抽钻孔中开展现场试验, 煤层瓦斯压力 1.43 MPa, 瓦斯含量为 8.05 m³/t, 透气性系数为 0.013 m²/(MPa²·d), 煤层坚固性系数为 0.79; 1361(1) 运输巷底板抽采巷 11 号~15 号钻场区域单元长度 227 m, 采用高压水力割缝增透措施, 1361(1) 运输巷底板抽采巷 6 号~10 号钻场区域单元长度 213 m, 采用矿井低压水冲孔增透措施。结果表明: 超高压水力割缝钻孔平均单刀割缝时间为 10.7 min, 单刀出煤量为 0.31 t, 等效割缝半径达 1.38 m, 煤孔段割缝密度为 1 刀/m, 平均每孔割缝 2.6 个; 超高压水力割缝钻孔平均瓦斯抽采浓度 56.97%, 是低压冲孔的 2.37 倍; 单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量 0.012 m³/min, 是低压冲孔的 2.99 倍; 瓦斯抽采达标时间约 23 d, 分别比普通钻孔和水力冲孔技术抽采达标时间缩短了 74.4% 和 54.9%。相较于普通钻孔和水力冲孔技术, 超高压水力割缝技术在低透气性中硬煤层中瓦斯增透抽采效果更为理想。

关键词: 低透气性煤层; 中硬煤层; 超高压水力割缝; 水力冲孔; 抽采效果

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Application of ultra-high pressure hydraulic slotting technology in medium hardness and low permeability coal seam

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Abstract: In order to improve the gas pre-drainage efficiency of medium hard coal seam with high gas and low permeability, the applicable conditions, advantages and disadvantages of hydraulic piercing, hydraulic fracturing and hydraulic cutting seam anti-permeability technology were discussed. Based on the principle of ultra-high pressure hydraulic slotting technology, a kind of ultra-high pressure hydraulic slotting device for through-layer drilling is developed, it is mainly composed of diamond hydraulic slotting bit, shallow spiral drill pipe, ultra-high pressure rotary joint, ultra-high pressure clean water pump, high-low pressure converter, ultra-high pressure rubber pipe, etc. The water pressure reaches 60–100 MPa, which can realize the integration of drilling and cutting, and is simple and convenient to use. The device was used to carry out field tests in the pre-drainage boreholes of 11-2 coal seam through the floor roadway of 1361(1) haulage gateway in Dingji coal mine. The coal seam gas pressure was 1.43 MPa, the gas content was 8.05 m³/t, and the gas permeability coefficient was 0.013 m²/(MPa²·d), the coal seam firmness coefficient is 0.79; 1361(1) transportation roadway floor No.11–No.15 drilling area unit length 227 meters, using high-pressure hydraulic slotting anti-permeability measures, 1361(1) transportation roadway floor No.6–No.10 drilling area unit length 213 meters, anti-permeability measures of low-pressure water punching in coal mine. The results

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show that the average single-knife slitting time of ultra-high pressure hydraulic slitting drilling is 10.7 min, the single-knife coal output is 0.31 t, the equivalent slitting radius is 1.38 m, the slitting density of the coal hole section is 1 knife/m, and the average cutting rate per hole is The average gas drainage concentration of ultra-high pressure hydraulic slotted holes is 56.97%, which is 2.37 times that of low-pressure punching; The time to reach the standard is about 23 days, which is 74.4% and 54.9% shorter than that of ordinary drilling and hydraulic punching technology respectively. Compared with ordinary drilling and hydraulic punching technology, ultra-high pressure hydraulic slotting technology is more ideal for gas drainage in low permeability medium-hard coal seams.

Key words: low permeability coal seam; medium hard coal seam; ultra high pressure hydraulic slotting; hydraulic punching; extraction effect

0 引言

钻孔预抽煤层瓦斯一直是我国煤矿瓦斯灾害治理的最普适手段之一^[1-3]。随着煤炭开采资源逐步向深部转移,煤层瓦斯压力、瓦斯含量逐渐增加,而煤层透气性逐渐降低,煤层瓦斯的抽采难度随之增大,表现为预抽浓度偏低、预抽瓦斯量衰减快。众所周知,透气性低是影响煤层瓦斯抽采效果、制约煤矿安全生产主要因素^[4-6],因此,如何提高煤层的透气性是破解瓦斯治理难题的关键。近年来,随着煤矿瓦斯治理技术的不断发展,各种瓦斯增透措施被广泛地应用于瓦斯灾害的治理,主要包括水力冲孔、水力割缝、水力压裂等。其中,水力冲孔主要是利用高压水射流冲刷钻孔内壁,增加抽采钻孔的半径、增加原始煤体的暴露空间面积^[7-9];水力割缝技术则是利用高压射流水作为介质对钻孔内的煤体进行切割,从而在钻孔内形成新的缝槽,实现增加煤层透气性、降低原岩煤层应力的目的^[10-12];水力压裂技术是通过向地层中挤入高压压裂液使裂缝产生并向远端扩张,从而建立新的流通通道,实现煤层增透的目的^[13-15]。以上3种煤层增透措施均有各自的优势,但也存在一定的不足。其中,水力冲孔压力通常在5~20 MPa,适用坚固性系数较小的软煤,形成的孔洞具有不可控性,容易造成垮孔、堵孔、瓦斯积聚等现象;水力压裂压力可达到50~80 MPa,适用于坚固性系数较大的坚硬煤层,但压裂后裂缝将有不同程度的闭合;水力割缝压力一般为30~60 MPa,适用于中等坚硬煤层,但割缝的深度一般不超过1 m,施工过程中频繁退钻严重影响施工效率^[16-17]。

淮南矿业集团丁集煤矿11-2煤层开采深度达到900 m以深,瓦斯压力超过1.4 MPa,瓦斯含量超过8 m³/t,普通的煤巷条带穿层钻孔预抽达标时间需要90 d,造成矿井采掘接替紧张。11-2煤层坚固性系数为0.7左右,透气性系数为0.013 m²/MPa²·d,属于中等硬度低透气性煤层,鉴于此,研究了1套水射压力可达100 MPa的超高压钻-割一体化技术工艺,

以期能够增大煤层透气性,缩短抽采达标时间,实现松软突出煤层快速卸压消突的目的。

1 超高压水力割缝技术原理与工艺

1.1 超高压水力割缝增透原理

超高压水力割缝是通过超高压水(60~100 MPa)将煤壁进行快速切割形缝槽并排除煤屑的方法^[18-19]。水力割缝形成的缝槽等于在钻孔周围小范围内形成了一层薄的保护层,使缝槽上下的煤体得到有效卸压,大幅提升了煤层的渗透能力;同时,缝槽四周的煤体向着切割槽内产生一定的位移和膨胀变形,新生裂隙与原有孔裂隙之间相互贯通形成缝网,将进一步增加卸压增透范围,提高抽采效果和降低抽采达标时间^[20-22]。

1.2 超高压水力割缝装备

GF-100型超高压水力割缝装置主要由金刚石水力割缝钻头、水力割缝浅螺旋钻杆、超高压旋转接头、超高压清水泵、高低压转换器、超高压橡胶管等组成^[23],性能良好、结构简单、操作方便、使用效果好,可实现钻进、切割一体化。设备及配件如图1所示。

1.3 超高压水力割缝技术工艺

图2为超高压水力割缝工艺示意图,具体施工程序为:

1)用 $\phi 113$ mm金刚石复合片钻头,按钻孔设计参数施工至设计深度。根据煤孔段长度,按1 m割1刀计算该钻孔需割缝刀数。

2)关闭静压水,撤出一根钻杆,连接高压水管路,开启高压水泵,由低到高调节增大,最后从高低压转换器上的喷嘴射出,钻机旋转,通过高压水流对周边煤体进行切割,每刀割缝时间不小于10 min。

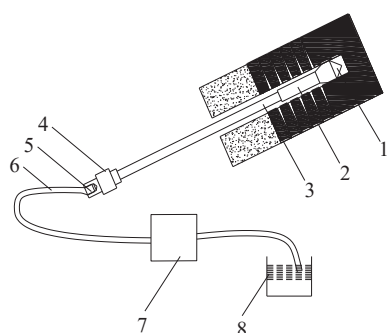
3)割缝期间根据孔口返水返渣情况,确定关闭高压清水泵时间,待管路卸压后撤卸1根钻杆,重新接上高压管路。

4)重复上述步骤,完成预计割缝刀数。割缝完成后,及时关闭超高压清水泵,待充分卸压后,撤卸钻杆、封孔完成割缝作业。



图 1 超高压水力割缝设备及配件

Fig.1 Equipment and accessories of ultra-high pressure hydraulic slotting



1—金刚石水力割缝钻头；2—高低压转换器；3—水力割缝浅螺旋钻杆；4—超高压旋转接头；5—螺纹接头；6—超高压橡胶管；7—超高压清水泵；8—水箱

图 2 超高压水力割缝工艺示意

Fig.2 Schematic of ultra-high pressure hydraulic schack process

2 超高压水力割缝应用情况

2.1 试验区概况

试验地点为丁集煤矿 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷, 预抽煤层为 11-2 煤, 煤层瓦斯压力 1.43 MPa, 瓦斯含量 $8.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$, 透气性系数 $0.013 \text{ m}^2/(\text{MPa}^2 \cdot \text{d})$, 煤

层坚固性系数 0.79; 普通钻孔抽采效率低, 抽采达标时间长, 以往工作面巷道抽采达标时间长达 90 d, 严重制约了矿井采掘接替。

2.2 试验方案设计

丁集煤矿 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷长 2 556.3 m, 设计标高: $-950.5 \sim -837.5 \text{ m}$, 巷道宽 4.6 m, 高 3.6 m, 锚网索支护, 距 11-2 煤底板法距 23.1 ~ 25.6 m, 与被掩护煤巷中对中平距 30 m。每间隔 40 m 设计施工一个帮部钻场, 钻场尺寸为 $5.5 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$ (长 $\times$ 宽 $\times$ 高), 钻场内施工注浆锚索并进行喷注浆, 每个钻场设计 6 ~ 7 组钻孔, 每组钻孔 11 个孔, 终孔间距走向为 7.5 m, 倾向为 5 m。1361(1)工作面平面布置如图 3 所示。

1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷 11 号 ~ 15 号钻场为第三预抽评价单元, 长度 227 m, 采用高压水力割缝增透措施。1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷第二预抽评价单元, 钻场号为 6 ~ 10 号钻场, 单元长度 213 m, 采用矿井低压水冲孔增透措施。水力冲孔压力控制在 5 ~ 20 MPa 之间, 超高压水力割缝压力控制在 60 MPa 以上。为了确保考察对比客观, 2 个预抽评

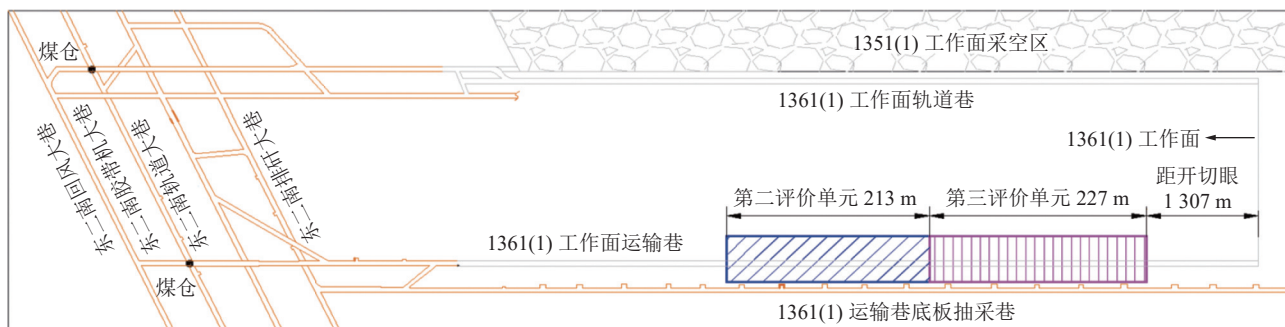


图 3 1361(1)工作面平面布置

Fig.3 Layout plan of 1361 (1) working face

价单元钻孔封孔方式均采用“两堵一注”带压注浆,抽采负压基本一致。

2.3 超高压水力割缝施工概况

1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷 2020-08-01 开始在 11 号钻场进行高压水力割缝作业,第三预抽单元完成割缝钻孔共计 240 个。其中对 11 号钻场割缝情况进行统计考察,平均每刀割缝煤量 10 袋,因见煤段长度及割缝刀数差异,每孔割缝煤量不一样,具体割出煤量见表 1。

表 1 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷 11 号钻场割缝情况统计
Table 1 Statistical of seam cutting in No.11 drilling yard of 1361 (1) transportation channel floor roadway

孔号	煤段长度/m	割缝刀数	割缝煤量/t	割缝时间/min	施工时间
66-1	4.9	4	1.3	41	2020-08-01夜
66-3	4.6	4	1.2	45	2020-08-01早
66-5	3.6	3	0.9	33	2020-08-02中
66-7	3.3	3	0.8	31	2020-08-01中
66-9	2.7	2	0.5	25	2020-08-01中
66-11	2.7	2	0.6	23	2020-08-02夜
67-1	5.1	4	1.4	40	2020-08-05夜
67-3	3.2	2	0.7	22	2020-08-05早
67-5	3.8	3	0.9	33	2020-08-05早
67-7	2.9	2	0.6	23	2020-08-05中
67-9	2.6	2	0.7	20	2020-08-05中
67-11	2.3	2	0.6	21	2020-08-06夜
68-1	3.8	3	1.0	35	2020-08-08中
68-3	3.1	2	0.6	22	2020-08-07中
68-5	3.6	3	0.9	24	2020-08-08夜
68-7	2.5	2	0.7	22	2020-08-08早
68-9	2.5	2	0.6	21	2020-08-08早
68-11	2.2	2	0.5	23	2020-08-08中

根据统计分析,高压水力割缝每孔割 2~4 刀,割缝时间 20~40 min,平均每刀割缝时间 10.7 min,单孔割出煤量约 0.8 t,单刀出煤量 0.31 t。割缝高度按照平均 4 cm 计算,等效割缝半径约 1.38 m。

2.4 钻孔瓦斯流量监测方法

按照设计方案要求钻孔施工完毕以后,将所有设计钻孔接入瓦斯抽采系统进行瓦斯流量参数测定,利用多功能瓦斯参数测定仪对瓦斯流量进行测定,同时,对 2 种方案中的监测结果进行对比分析,监测内容包括抽采瓦斯体积分数、抽采流量等。

3 抽采效果分析

3.1 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷预抽单元抽采情况

对 2 个预抽评价单元抽采负压、浓度、混量及纯量进行考察记录,见表 2、表 3。

表 2 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷第二评价单元抽采数据
Table 2 Extraction data of the second evaluation unit of 1361 (1) transportation channel floor roadway

日期(月-日)	抽放负压/ kPa	抽采浓度/ %	混合流量/ (m ³ ·min ⁻¹)	纯量/ (m ³ ·min ⁻¹)
07-20	21.2	30.2	5.17	1.56
07-21	21.0	30.0	5.17	1.55
07-22	21.3	28.0	5.43	1.52
07-23	21.2	29.0	5.28	1.53
07-24	21.1	28.2	5.53	1.56
07-25	21.0	28.0	5.39	1.51
07-26	21.0	28.4	5.42	1.54
07-27	20.8	27.0	5.74	1.55
07-28	21.2	27.2	5.63	1.53
07-29	20.6	26.6	5.86	1.56
07-30	20.7	26.2	5.92	1.55
07-31	21.2	26.0	5.92	1.54
08-01	21.1	25.0	6.12	1.53
08-02	21.0	25.5	5.96	1.52
08-03	20.2	25.8	5.93	1.53
08-04	20.8	25.6	6.09	1.56
08-05	21.2	25.2	6.19	1.56
08-06	21.1	25.0	6.08	1.52
08-07	20.7	24.2	6.28	1.52
08-08	21.2	24.6	6.18	1.52
08-09	21.1	24.4	6.27	1.53
08-10	21.0	23.8	6.55	1.56
08-11	20.7	23.6	6.61	1.56
08-12	21.2	23.2	6.72	1.56
08-13	21.1	22.6	6.86	1.55
08-14	21.0	23.0	6.70	1.54
08-15	20.7	23.0	6.65	1.53
08-16	21.2	22.6	6.73	1.52
08-17	21.1	22.2	6.89	1.53
08-18	21.0	22.0	7.09	1.56
08-19	20.2	22.4	6.96	1.56
08-20	20.8	21.0	7.43	1.56
08-21	20.7	21.0	7.43	1.56
08-22	21.2	21.2	7.17	1.52
08-23	21.1	21.6	7.04	1.52
08-24	20.7	21.0	7.24	1.52
08-25	21.2	20.0	7.65	1.53
08-26	21.1	19.8	7.88	1.56
08-27	21.0	19.6	7.96	1.56
08-28	20.2	19.1	8.17	1.56
08-29	20.8	19.2	8.07	1.55
08-30	21.2	19.0	7.95	1.51

表 3 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷第三评价单元抽采数据
Table 3 Extraction data of the third evaluation unit of 1361
(1) transportation channel floor roadway

日期(月-日)	抽采负压/ kPa	抽采浓度/ %	混合流量/ ($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$)	纯量/ ($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$)
08-20	21.0	71.0	3.70	2.63
08-21	21.0	70.0	3.80	2.66
08-22	20.2	68.2	3.87	2.64
08-23	20.8	68.0	3.90	2.65
08-24	20.7	66.0	4.14	2.73
08-25	21.2	66.2	3.87	2.56
08-26	21.1	65.0	3.94	2.56
08-27	20.7	63.0	4.05	2.55
08-28	21.2	60.2	4.53	2.73
08-29	20.6	60.2	4.58	2.76
08-30	20.7	58.2	4.79	2.79
08-31	21.2	58.8	4.86	2.86
09-01	21.1	59.0	4.81	2.84
09-02	21.0	60.0	4.77	2.86
09-03	20.2	58.6	4.95	2.90
09-04	20.8	56.8	5.16	2.93
09-05	21.1	56.0	5.00	2.80
09-06	21.0	55.0	5.15	2.83
09-07	21.0	56.2	5.09	2.86
09-08	20.8	55.1	5.14	2.83
09-09	21.2	52.2	5.54	2.89
09-10	20.6	52.0	5.46	2.84
09-11	21.2	54.2	5.28	2.86
09-12	21.1	52.4	5.53	2.90
09-13	21.0	53.0	5.53	2.93
09-14	20.7	53.2	5.66	3.01
09-15	21.2	52.6	5.51	2.90
09-16	21.2	52.2	5.61	2.93
09-17	21.1	53.0	5.28	2.80
09-18	21.0	52.6	5.38	2.83
09-19	21.2	53.4	5.36	2.86
09-20	21.1	53.0	5.53	2.93
09-21	21.0	53.0	5.45	2.89
09-22	21.1	53.2	5.51	2.93
09-23	20.8	53.0	5.64	2.99
09-24	21.2	52.0	5.65	2.94
09-25	21.1	52.0	5.69	2.96
09-26	20.6	53.0	5.47	2.90
09-27	20.7	53.2	5.51	2.93
09-28	21.2	53.0	5.47	2.90
09-29	21.0	53.0	5.51	2.92
09-30	21.2	52.0	5.67	2.95

3.2 抽采浓度对比分析

2 种不同抽采方法的单元平均瓦斯浓度统计结果如图 4 所示。从图 4 中可知,在 41 d 抽采时间内,单元平均瓦斯抽采浓度均为逐渐减小的变化趋势,高压水力割缝试验钻孔浓度在 23 d 时趋于稳定,水力冲孔试验钻孔浓度始终降低。其中,超高压水力割缝单元瓦斯浓度在 52%~71%,平均为 56.97%;水力冲孔试验单元平均瓦斯浓度分布在 19.0%~30.2%,平均为 24.07%。

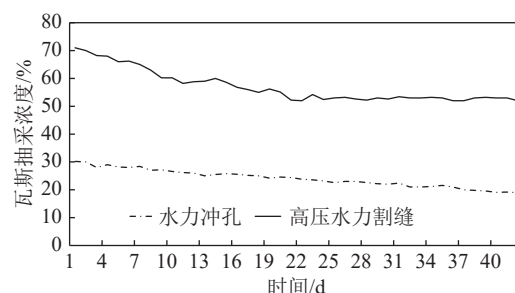


图 4 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷预抽单元浓度对比

Fig.4 Comparison of concentrations of pre-pumping units of 1361 (1) transportation channel floor roadway

经对比分析可得,高压水力割缝试验钻孔浓度是水力冲孔试验钻孔浓度的 2.37 倍,高浓稳定抽采持续时间长,衰减慢。分析其原因主要为:超高压水力割缝相当于首先开采一到多层薄的保护层,使煤层多次膨胀变形,可极大地增加原始煤层的暴露表面积和瓦斯流动微通道连通性,从而使瓦斯压力达到充分的卸压,有效降低瓦斯压力梯度,提高煤层透气性。

3.3 抽采纯量对比分析

2 种不同抽采方法的单孔平均纯量统计结果如图 5 所示。从图 5 中可知,在 41 d 抽采时间内,高压水力割缝单元单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量呈逐渐增大趋势,水力冲孔单元单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量基本保持不变。其中,高压水力割缝单元单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量在 10.67~12.46 L/min,平均为 11.8 L/min;水力冲孔试验单元单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量分布在 3.87~4 L/min,平均为 3.95 L/min。经对比分析可得,超高压水力割缝单元单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量是水力冲孔的 2.99 倍,这进一步说明超高压水力割缝增透抽采效果较好。

3.4 抽采达标时间对比

依据试验区域单元瓦斯抽采达标条件的要求,按照 2 个预抽单元抽采纯量核算,所得结果显示,1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷预第二预抽评价单元抽采达标时间约 51 d,而 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷预

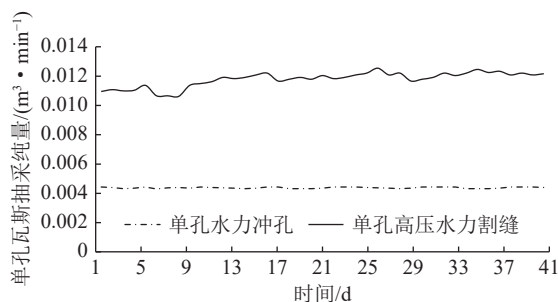


图5 1361(1)运输巷底板抽采巷预抽单元单孔抽采纯度对比

Fig.5 Comparison of single-hole extraction purity of the pre-pumping unit 1361 (1) transportation channel floor roadway

第二预抽评价单元抽采达标时间约23 d,采用超高压水力割缝增透技术比普通钻孔和水力冲孔技术抽采达标时间分别缩短了74.4%和54.9%。

4 结 论

1)超高压水力割缝相当于首先开采一到多层薄的保护层,使煤层多次膨胀变形,可极大地增加原始煤层的暴露表面积和瓦斯流动微通道连通性,从而使瓦斯压力达到充分卸压,有效提高瓦斯抽采效果。

2)超高压水力割缝单元平均瓦斯浓度为56.97%,单孔平均瓦斯抽采纯量为11.8 L/min,分别是水力冲孔的2.37倍和2.99倍。超高压水力割缝单元抽采达标时间约23 d,分别比普通钻孔和水力冲孔技术抽采达标时间缩短了74.4%和54.9%。

3)超高压水力割缝增透技术在同等抽采效果情况下可极大地减少钻孔施工数量,有效缩短钻孔施工时间,显著减少瓦斯达标抽采时间,在瓦斯灾害治理应用效果显著,有效解决了瓦斯抽采难和达标时间漫长的问题。

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