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井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯高效抽采技术

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摘要: 碎软煤层瓦斯治理常采用的底板穿层钻孔抽采瓦斯方式存在掘进工程量大、治理周期长、钻孔揭煤段短、抽采治理效果受限等问题, 顺层短孔抽采方式存在成孔性差、抽采钻孔短、抽采区域小等问题。通过统计淮北、淮南、焦作、晋城、阳泉 5 个典型碎软煤层矿区煤层及其顶底板围岩力学参数和地应力, 可得顶板岩层弹性模量为碎软煤层的 2.56~6.71 倍, 泊松比为煤层的 0.48~0.84 倍, 分析认为碎软煤层顶板岩层具有高弹性模量、低泊松比特征, 顶板较碎软煤层更易压裂改造。参考地面煤层气水平井顶板加砂分段压裂思路, 提出了井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯抽采思路, 即在煤层顶板稳定岩层中施工定向长钻孔(与煤层距离一般小于 10 m), 对钻孔由里向外逐段携砂压裂, 形成以定向长钻孔将岩层完全联通、煤岩层中压裂缝网将煤层充分沟通的多级缝网, 通过支撑剂保障缝网处于开启状态, 实现碎软煤层瓦斯顶板定向长钻孔大区域高效抽采。建立了山西新景矿煤业有限责任公司某工作面 3 号煤层顶板加砂压裂地质模型, 采用 FracproPT 软件对煤层及顶板水力加砂压裂进行数值模拟, 得出顶板压裂裂缝在垂直方向上主要向煤层延伸, 在水平方向上压裂缝长为煤层压裂缝长的 3.49 倍, 表明碎软煤层顶板间接压裂较煤层直接压裂效果更好。在该工作面 3 号煤层顶板施工 2 个 609 m 定向长钻孔进行水力加砂分段压裂瓦斯抽采工程应用试验, 2 个钻孔压裂影响半径为 20~38 m, 压裂钻孔瓦斯抽采纯量分别为 1 025.11, 2 810.60 m³/d, 百米瓦斯抽采纯量为同区域顺层未压裂钻孔的 5.6~15.4 倍, 实现了碎软煤层大区域瓦斯高效抽采。

关键词: 瓦斯抽采; 碎软煤层; 顶板定向钻进; 水力加砂分段压裂

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High-efficiency gas extraction technology of staged fracturing roof with sand of underground broken and soft coal seam

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Abstract: The gas extraction method of floor cross-layer drilling commonly used in gas control of broken and soft coal seam has problems such as large excavation quantity, long control period, short coal uncovering section of drilling, limited extraction control effect and so on. The gas extraction method of bedding short hole has problems such as poor drill-forming property, short extraction drilling hole, small extraction area and so on. This paper makes statistics on mechanical parameters and in-situ stress of coal seams and their roof and floor surrounding rocks in five typical broken and soft coal seam mining areas in Huaibei, Huainan, Jiaozuo, Jincheng

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and Yangquan. It is concluded that the elastic modulus of roof rock is 2.56-6.71 times of that of the broken and soft coal seam. The Poisson's ratio is 0.48-0.84 times of that of the coal seam. The analysis shows that roof rock of broken and soft coal seam is characterized by high elastic modulus and low Poisson's ratio. The roof is easier to be fractured than broken and soft coal seam. Referring to the idea of staged fracturing roof with sand of the horizontal borehole of surface coalbed methane, the idea of gas extraction by staged fracturing roof with sand of underground broken and soft coal seam is put forward. The directional long boreholes in stable strata of coal seam roof are constructed. The boreholes are generally less than 10 m away from the coal seam. The sand-carrying fracturing shall be carried out from the inside to the outside section by section in the boreholes. It will form a multi-stage fracture network in which the rock layer fully connects through directional long holes and the coal seam fully connects through fracture network in coal strata. The proppant is used to ensure that the fracturing network is in open state, so as to realize efficient gas extraction in a large area by the directional long hole in roof of broken and soft coal seam. The geological model of fracturing roof with sand in No.3 coal seam of a working face in Shanxi Xinjing Coal Industry Co., Ltd. is established. The numerical simulation of hydraulic fracturing coal seam and roof with sand is carried out by using FracproPT software. The result shows that the fracturing cracks in roof mainly extend to the coal seam in vertical direction. The length of fracturing cracks in roof in horizontal direction is 3.49 times of that of fracturing cracks in coal seam. This result shows that indirectly fracturing roof of broken and soft coal seam is better than directly fracturing the coal seam. Two 609 m directional long boreholes are drilled in roof of the No.3 coal seam in the working face to carry out gas extraction engineering application test of hydraulic staged fracturing with sand. The fracturing influence radius of the two boreholes is 20-38 m. The gas extraction pure amount of the fracturing holes is 1 025.11 m³/d and 2 810.60 m³/d respectively. The gas extraction pure amount of 100 m is 5.6-15.4 times of that of bedding un-fracturing boreholes in the same area. This study realizes high-efficiency gas extraction in a large area of broken and soft coal seam.

Key words: gas extraction; broken and soft coal seam; directional drilling in roof; hydraulic staged fracturing with sand

0 引言

碎软煤层具有煤体强度低、渗透性差、瓦斯含量高等特点,煤层开采过程中瓦斯灾害严重且治理难度大^[1]。我国碎软煤层较为发育,对于碎软煤与瓦斯突出(简称突出)煤层在开采过程中的瓦斯灾害治理多采用底板穿层钻孔、顺层短孔抽采方式,或辅以水力化增透措施^[2-7]。底板穿层钻孔抽采煤层瓦斯存在岩巷掘进工程量大、治理周期长、钻孔揭煤段短、抽采治理效果受限等问题,无法实现碎软突出煤层瓦斯大区域高效抽采治理。碎软突出煤层瓦斯顺层短孔抽采方式存在成孔性差、抽采钻孔短、抽采区域小等问题。针对该问题,文献[8-9]提出了梳状定向孔钻进抽采碎软煤层瓦斯技术,借助围岩解决碎软煤层区域抽采钻进难题。文献[10-15]研究了围岩梳状定向长钻孔分段压裂技术,并在阳泉、韩城等典型碎软突出煤层矿区进行了工程应用,实现了碎软突出煤层瓦斯大区域治理。但碎软煤层一般含有大量煤粉颗粒,梳状定向长钻孔钻进揭露煤层或分段压裂施工过程中,均会有大量煤粉颗粒涌出,影响施工安全;前期压裂液均为清水,卸压后裂缝存在不同

程度闭合,制约了压裂增透效果。在地面煤层气领域,文献[16-18]开发了水平井顶板加砂分段压裂技术,并在淮北、晋城等典型碎软突出煤层矿区取得了较好的工程应用效果,成为碎软煤层地面煤层气高效开发的关键技术。

基于煤矿井下碎软煤层围岩定向钻探、水力压裂增透技术已有成果,借鉴地面煤层气水平井顶板加砂分段压裂思路,本文提出煤矿井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯高效抽采技术。煤矿井下压裂泵组排量、压力、携砂能力等均比地面小,压裂能否取得预期效果,国内外没有可供借鉴的经验。从含煤地层煤岩力学和地应力特征差异分析、煤岩层水力加砂压裂数值模拟、典型矿区工程实践等方面对该技术进行探索研究,以期为我国煤矿井下碎软煤层瓦斯大区域高效抽采治理提供新思路。

1 井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯高效抽采思路提出

压裂裂缝的扩展、延伸与煤岩层脆性指数紧密相关,脆性指数高,则易形成长缝、复杂缝^[19]。煤岩层脆性指数由其弹性模量和泊松比共同决定,高弹

性模量、低泊松比煤岩层的脆性指数相对较高。典型碎软突出矿区煤层及其顶底板岩层力学参数及地应力见表 1。可看出顶板岩层弹性模量为 2.36~26.00 GPa, 碎软煤层弹性模量为 0.7~7.2 GPa, 顶板岩层弹性模量为煤层的 2.56~6.71 倍; 顶板岩层泊松比为 0.13~0.32, 碎软煤层泊松比为 0.27~0.40, 顶板

岩层泊松比为煤层的 0.48~0.84 倍。相对于碎软煤层, 顶板呈现高弹性模量、低泊松比特性, 表明岩层具有相对较高的脆性。另外, 各矿区煤岩层均以垂向应力为最大主应力, 煤层最小水平主应力比其顶板小 1.07~1.62 MPa。

表 1 典型碎软煤层矿区煤层与顶底板岩层力学参数及地应力

Table 1 Mechanics parameters and in-situ stress of coal, roof rock and floor rock in typical broken and soft coal seam mines

矿区及煤层	煤岩类型	埋深/m	厚度/m	弹性模量/GPa	泊松比	最小水平主应力/MPa	最大主应力(垂向应力)/MPa
淮北矿区8号煤	砂质泥岩(顶板)	724.90	4.30	26.00	0.27	8.97	16.95
	8号煤层	730.30	10.20	7.20	0.40	7.81	17.09
	砂质泥岩(底板)	740.50	0.80	19.50	0.30	10.23	17.17
淮南矿区13号煤	砂岩(顶板)	809.72	5.00	3.09	0.28	10.02	18.96
	13号煤层	815.40	2.80	0.70	0.37	8.75	19.05
	砂岩(底板)	820.45	4.25	4.68	0.25	11.30	19.18
焦作矿区2号煤	砂岩(顶板)	1 215.05	2.30	3.12	0.27	13.22	28.16
	2号煤层	1 217.35	6.80	1.22	0.36	11.60	28.22
	泥岩(底板)	1 224.15	2.50	2.02	0.28	13.37	28.37
晋城矿区3号煤	砂岩(顶板)	725.41	37.79	2.36	0.32	10.84	15.80
	3号煤层	763.20	4.69	0.85	0.38	9.70	15.90
	砂岩(底板)	770.40	7.20	2.52	0.29	10.54	15.80
阳泉矿区3号煤	砂岩(顶板)	508.45	7.40	14.10	0.13	6.57	12.81
	3号煤层	515.85	2.10	2.10	0.27	5.50	12.88
	泥岩(底板)	521.13	5.28	1.85	0.16	6.65	13.01

从煤岩层可压裂性角度看, 碎软煤层脆性指数较低, 若直接对其进行压裂, 煤体多发生塑性变形, 往往形成宽而短的压裂缝, 难以形成较理想的长压裂缝网。含煤地层垂向应力一般大于最小水平主应力, 在顶板岩层中压裂可形成垂直压裂缝; 煤层最小水平主应力较顶板岩层小, 顶板压裂缝在沿横向快速延伸的同时, 也沿地应力梯度降低方向延伸, 从而穿入煤层; 在连续泵注条件下, 顶板压裂缝不断横向扩展, 产生撕裂拉扯作用, 在碎软煤层中形成长压裂缝^[16, 20]。因此, 间接压裂碎软煤层顶板较直接压裂更能形成沟通范围广、泄流面积大的压裂缝。

基于上述分析, 提出井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯高效抽采思路, 如图 1 所示。借助煤层顶板岩层高弹性模量、低泊松比等特性, 以及钻探易成孔、压裂易成缝等优势, 应用定向钻进装备在煤层顶板稳定岩层中施工定向长钻孔, 钻孔与煤层距离一般小于 10 m。定向长钻孔施工完毕后, 采用井下压裂泵组和分段压裂工具对钻孔由里向外逐段携砂压裂, 压裂完毕后形成一个以定向长钻孔将岩层完全联通、煤岩层中压裂缝网将煤层充分沟通的多级

缝网。压裂过程中进入裂隙系统的支撑剂可有效保障缝网处于开启状态, 保持裂隙有效联通。钻孔连接抽采管路系统后, 在负压和浓度差的双重作用下, 煤层瓦斯沿压裂缝网迅速移动, 进入定向长钻孔被抽出煤层, 实现碎软煤层瓦斯顶板定向长钻孔大区域高效抽采。

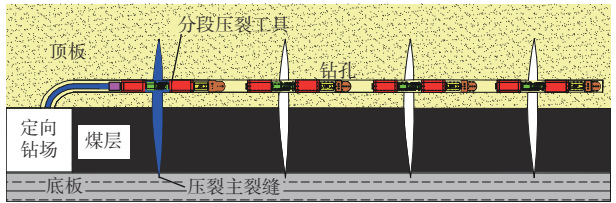


图 1 井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯高效抽采

Fig. 1 Efficient gas extraction by staged fracturing roof with sand of underground broken and soft coal seam

2 煤层及顶板水力加砂压裂数值模拟

2.1 压裂地质模型建立

根据井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯高效抽采思路, 以山西新景矿煤业有限责任公司(以下称新景煤矿)保安区某工作面 3 号煤层为例, 根据该工

作面煤层与顶底板岩层力学参数和地应力(表 1),建立了“顶板-煤层-底板”煤层及顶板水力加砂压裂地质模型,如图 2 所示。对模型作出以下假设:①煤层及其顶底板均为各向同性体,且煤层及其顶底板间胶结面完好。②模型地应力符合研究区地应力特征,以垂向应力为最大主应力。③煤层最小水平主应力梯度小于顶底板。④压裂钻孔布置在距煤层 2 m 的顶板岩层中,走向上平行于煤层最小水平主应力方向。⑤钻孔内垂直向下定向喷砂射孔。

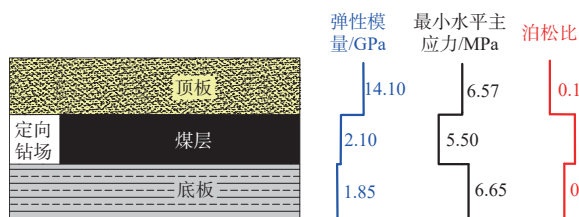


图 2 煤层及顶板水力加砂压裂地质模型

Fig. 2 Geological model for hydraulic fracturing coal seam and roof with sand

2.2 数值模拟结果及对比分析

采用 FracproPT 数值模拟软件对煤层和顶板水力加砂压裂进行数值模拟,参数设置见表 2,对煤层和顶板压裂裂缝延展形态和铺砂情况进行定量研究。

表 2 煤层和顶板水力加砂压裂数值模拟参数

Table 2 Numerical simulation parameters of hydraulic fracturing coal seam and roof with sand

钻孔裸眼/段长度/m	泵注排量/($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$)	前置液/体积/ m^3	携砂液/体积/ m^3	顶替液/体积/ m^3	加砂量/ m^3	砂比/%
10	1	35	105	35	2.1	2

碎软煤层和顶板水力加砂压裂数值模拟裂缝形态分别如图 3、图 4 所示。模拟结果表明:碎软煤层压裂缝在水平方向上的缝半长 8.1 m,平均缝宽 5.1 cm,支撑剂平均浓度为 5.2 kg/m^2 ;顶板压裂缝在水平方向上的缝半长 28.3 m,垂直方向上的缝长 10.4 m,平均缝宽 2.5 cm,支撑剂平均浓度为 2.3 kg/m^2 。顶板压裂缝在水平方向上的长度约为煤层压裂缝的 3.49 倍,垂向裂缝向下延伸长度大于钻孔与煤层间距,可实现煤层有效沟通;压裂支撑剂多分布于裂缝尖端部位,能够保持裂缝处于开启状态。

碎软煤层水力加砂压裂经历煤体塑性变形—压密—断裂等复杂过程,煤体塑性变形、压密过程迫使部分能量损耗,使得裂缝面尖端部位钝化,导致煤层压裂缝规模显著减小^[21]。相较于碎软煤层,可认为顶板水力加砂压裂达到破断压力后,岩层直接产生断裂作用;随着缝内净压力不断增大,裂缝在水平方向大范围扩展;同时,产生的撕裂拉扯作用带动裂缝向下延伸并进入煤层,大范围沟通碎软煤层^[18]。因

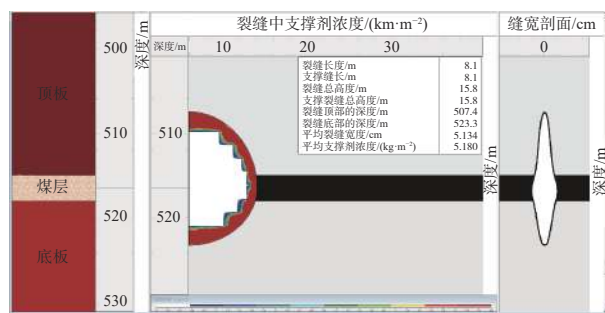


图 3 煤层水力加砂压裂模拟裂缝形态

Fig. 3 Simulated crack shape of hydraulic fracturing coal seam with sand

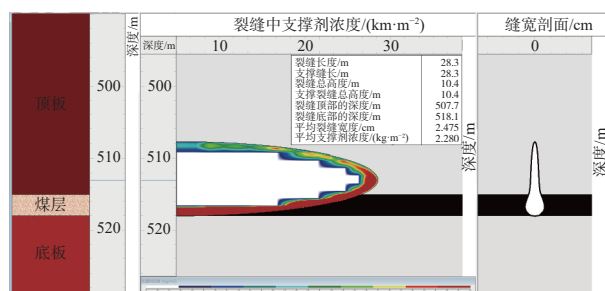


图 4 顶板水力加砂压裂模拟裂缝形态

Fig. 4 Simulated crack shape of hydraulic fracturing roof with sand
此,碎软煤层顶板水力加砂压裂较煤层压裂产生更好的效果。

3 工程试验

3.1 研究区地质概况

工程试验研究区位于新景煤矿某工作面,研究目标煤层为二叠系下统山西组 3 号煤。煤层埋深为 458.9~558.2 m,煤层厚度为 2.07~2.70 m,煤体结构类型以碎裂煤、碎粒煤和糜棱煤为主,煤的坚固性系数为 0.3~0.8。煤层瓦斯含量为 15.95 m^3/t ,瓦斯压力为 2.60 MPa,煤层透气性系数为 0.009 $7 \text{ m}^2/(\text{MPa}^2 \cdot \text{d})$,钻孔瓦斯流量衰减系数为 0.597 d^{-1} 。可见 3 号煤层是典型的碎软低渗高突煤层。3 号煤层直接顶为泥岩或砂质泥岩,厚度为 0.3~2.4 m;该层之上主要为中砂岩、粗砂岩和细砂岩,岩层厚度为 4.7~13.8 m,平面分布较稳定。测得顶板砂岩层弹性模量为 14.1 GPa,泊松比为 0.13。

3.2 压裂设计及施工

为便于定向长钻孔钻探施工和分段压裂封隔器膨胀座封,选择分布较稳定且脆性指数较高的 3 号煤层顶板砂岩层作为加砂分段压裂定向长钻孔布置层位,钻孔与煤层距离约为 5 m。设计 2 个顶板定向长钻孔,钻孔采用两级孔身结构,一开孔径为 $\phi 215 \text{ mm}$,下入 100 m $\phi 146 \text{ mm}$ 套管固孔,二开孔径为 120 mm,为裸眼钻孔,钻孔长度均为 609 m。2 个定向长钻孔布置及分段情况如图 5 所示。

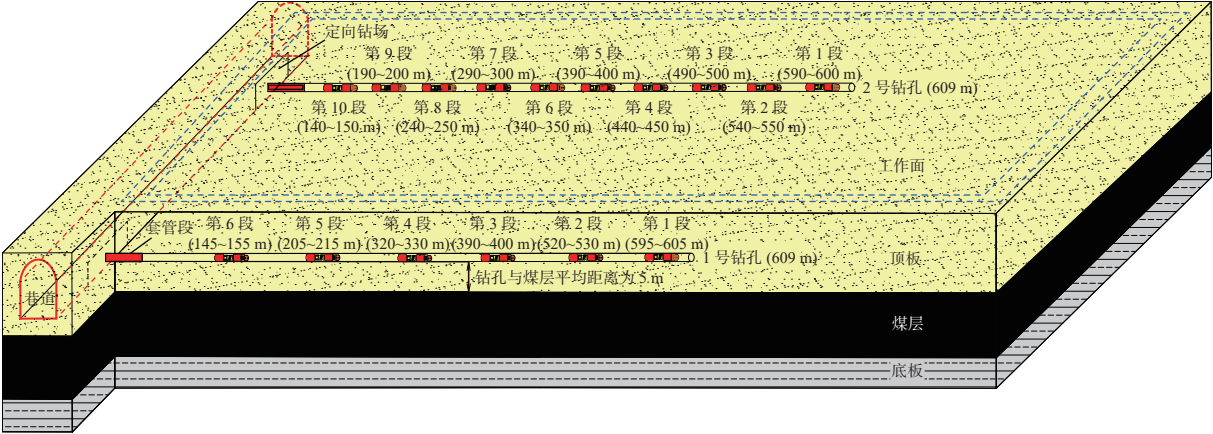


图 5 压裂钻孔布置及分段情况

Fig. 5 Arrangement and segmentation of fracturing boreholes

完成钻孔施工后,采用拖动式分段压裂工艺,对 1 号钻孔和 2 号钻孔分别按 6 段和 10 段进行加砂压裂。压裂液由清水、1%KCl 及 0.05% 杀菌剂混合而成,压裂支撑剂选择粒径为 0.4~0.6, 0.6~0.8 mm 的核桃壳砂。1 号钻孔和 2 号钻孔累计压入水量分别为 963.90, 1 844.6 m³,使用核桃壳砂量分别为 13.11, 23.36 t,砂比为 2.02%~2.56%。2 个钻孔分段压裂施工参数见表 3。

表 3 分段压裂施工参数

Table 3 Construction parameters of staged fracturing

钻孔	压裂段	压裂液体积/m ³	压力/MPa	核桃壳砂质量/t	KCl 质量/t	杀菌剂质量/t	砂比/%
1号钻孔	1	153.76	25.7~29.6	1.76	0.90	0.045	2.05
	2	157.99	27.2~29.4	1.85	0.97	0.085	2.02
	3	177.04	27.3~29.1	2.37	1.01	0.106	2.10
	4	159.70	21.3~25.3	2.41	1.23	0.112	2.22
	5	160.36	16.6~21.7	2.39	1.26	0.110	2.23
	6	155.07	18.2~22.6	2.33	1.33	0.132	2.23
小计		963.92	—	13.11	6.70	0.590	—
2号钻孔	1	170.14	22.4~28.1	2.22	1.76	0.117	2.21
	2	194.94	22.2~29.3	2.01	2.08	0.139	2.12
	3	189.38	25.2~27.9	2.34	1.56	0.104	2.36
	4	166.48	24.2~27.6	2.02	1.48	0.098	2.35
	5	181.05	22.2~27.4	2.78	1.76	0.117	2.33
	6	176.62	19.5~27.5	2.18	1.67	0.111	2.36
	7	179.71	22.1~25.9	1.79	1.44	0.096	2.22
	8	174.86	21.2~28.0	2.02	1.67	0.111	2.43
	9	176.31	21.2~27.8	2.50	1.65	0.110	2.36
	10	235.11	23.3~26.5	3.49	2.13	0.142	2.56
小计		1 844.60	—	23.36	17.20	1.146	—

2 个钻孔典型压裂段泵注压力与排量变化曲线

如图 6 所示。可看出在泵注排量稳定的情况下,泵注压力曲线呈现上升、下降及锯齿状波动,较好地反映了注水加砂压裂过程中煤岩层的破裂及裂缝延伸情况。

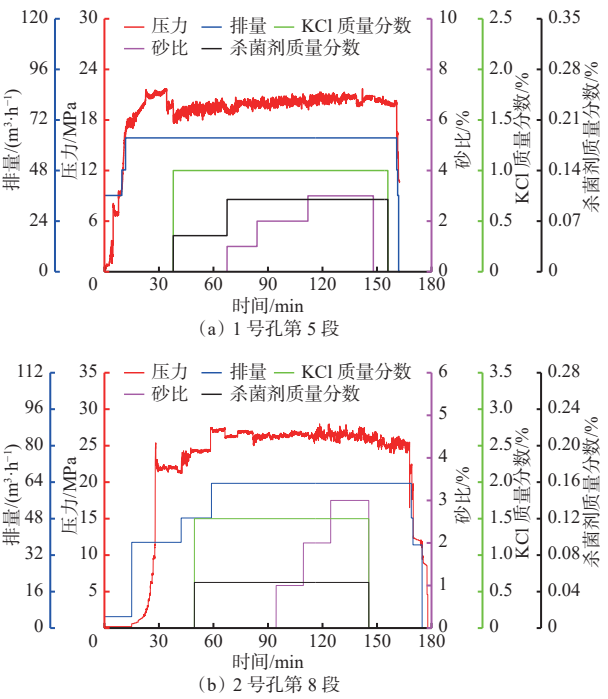


图 6 典型压裂段泵注压力与排量变化曲线

Fig. 6 Variation curves of pump injection pressure and displacement of typical fracturing sections

3.3 工程试验效果

压裂施工完成后,采用示踪剂、孔内瞬变电磁等方法对 2 个钻孔压裂影响范围进行考察,测得 2 个钻孔压裂影响半径为 20~38 m。压裂钻孔连接抽采管路后进行瓦斯抽采,统计 100 d 瓦斯抽采监测数据,得 1 号钻孔抽采瓦斯纯量为 1 025.11 m³/d, 2 号钻孔抽采瓦斯纯量为 2 810.60 m³/d。2 个压裂钻孔百米瓦斯抽采纯量为同区域顺层未压裂钻孔的 5.6~

15.4 倍,由此验证了顶板加砂分段压裂显著提升了碎软煤层瓦斯抽采效果。

4 结论

(1) 统计分析了典型碎软煤层矿区煤层与顶底板岩层力学参数和地应力特征,可知顶板岩层弹性模量为碎软煤层的 2.56~6.71 倍,泊松比为煤层的 0.48~0.84 倍,含煤地层以垂向应力为最大主应力,煤层最小水平主应力比顶板小 1~3 MPa。统计结果显示顶板岩层具有高弹性模量、低泊松比特征,较碎软煤层更易压裂改造,分析认为压裂碎软煤层顶板较压裂煤层效果更好。

(2) 建立了新景煤矿井下碎软煤层和顶板水力加砂压裂数值模拟地质模型,采用 FracproPT 数值模拟软件分别对煤层及顶板进行压裂模拟。模拟结果表明,顶板压裂裂缝在垂直方向上主要向煤层方向延伸,在水平方向上压裂缝长为煤层压裂缝长的 3.49 倍,碎软煤层间接压裂顶板较直接压裂煤层产生更好的压裂效果。

(3) 在新景煤矿某工作面 3 号煤层完成 2 个井下碎软煤层顶板加砂分段压裂瓦斯抽采钻孔工程应用试验。钻孔长度均为 609 m,分别按照 6 段和 10 段压裂,单孔压入水量分别为 963.90, 1 844.6 m³,加核桃壳砂量分别为 13.11, 23.36 t。测得 2 个钻孔的压裂影响半径为 20~38 m,钻孔瓦斯抽采纯量分别为 1 025.11, 2 810.60 m³/d,百米钻孔瓦斯抽采纯量为同区域顺层未压裂钻孔的 5.6~15.4 倍。

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