

双暴露面的阶段充填体孤柱需求强度模型及影响因素

杨磊^{1,2}, 邱景平¹, 孙晓刚¹, 邢军¹

(1. 东北大学资源与土木工程学院, 辽宁沈阳 110819; 2. 皇家墨尔本理工大学工程学院, 墨尔本 3000)

摘 要: 阶段充填体孤柱侧壁均暴露、处于双轴受力状态, 易发生剪切破坏。为合理确定其所需强度值, 根据 Terzaghi 松散地压理论和滑楔体极限平衡理论, 建立了孤柱需求强度数学计算模型, 分析了需求强度的影响因素。结果表明: 阶段充填体孤柱需求强度值与采场埋深和结构参数呈正相关, 与充填体内摩擦角、充填体-围岩接触面摩擦系数和摩擦角呈负相关。该研究成果对指导矿山充填配比设计、防止地表塌陷和环境保护等具有现实意义。

关 键 词: 阶段空场嗣后充填采矿法; 充填体矿柱; 需求强度; 数学模型; 滑楔体模型

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Required Strength Model and Influence Factors of Stage Backfill-Pillar with Double Exposed Faces

YANG Lei^{1,2}, QIU Jing-ping¹, SUN Xiao-gang¹, XING Jun¹

(1. School of Resources & Civil Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110819, China; 2. School of Engineering, RMIT University, Melbourne 3000, Australia. Corresponding author: QIU Jing-ping, E-mail: qiujingping@mail.neu.edu.cn)

Abstract: Stage backfill-pillar with double exposed faces subjected to biaxial loads is prone to shear failure. In order to determine the required strength of backfill reasonably, Terzaghi theory on loosening earth pressure and limit equilibrium theory of sliding wedge were used to build a required strength model of stage backfill-pillar. Influencing factors for the required strength of stage backfill-pillar were analysed. The results show that stope depth and structure parameters have a positive effect on the required strength of stage backfill-pillar, while internal friction angle of backfill, and the coefficient of friction and angle between backfill and surrounding rock have a negative effect on it. The results are of great practical significance in guiding backfilling ratio, preventing ground subsidence and protecting the environment.

Key words: stage subsequent filling mining; backfill-pillar; required strength; mathematical model; wedge model

随着浅部资源的逐渐枯竭, 大多数矿山面临着深部开采的岩爆、高温、大变形等技术难题。胶结充填采矿法在控制岩爆、保证采场人员设备安全、减缓地表沉降和缓解生态环境压力等方面具有显著作用, 正逐渐成为深部开采矿山的首选采矿方法^[1-3]。阶段空场嗣后充填采矿法作为充填采矿技术中重要组成部分, 具有采充效率高、资源回采强度大等优点, 被广泛应用于倾斜或急倾斜

厚大矿体的开采^[4]。该方法盘区内矿房回采顺序主要为隔一采一, 多个采场同时作业。二步采矿房回采结束后, 盘区中央处的阶段胶结充填体矿柱易出现侧壁均暴露情况, 上下表面分别于顶底板接触, 两帮与上下盘围岩交接, 处于双轴受力状态, 形成阶段充填体孤柱。与只具有单个暴露面的阶段充填体矿柱相比, 孤柱更容易发生剪切破坏, 所需强度值也更高。因此, 研究阶段充填体孤柱所

式中: c_s 为充填体与岩壁之间的黏结力; σ_h 为岩壁与充填体间的侧向水平应力; δ 为充填体与岩壁摩擦角, $\delta \leq \phi$, ϕ 为充填体内摩擦角.

$$c_s = r_s c. \quad (4)$$

式中: r_s 为比例系数, $r_s = 0 \sim 1$; c 为充填体内聚力.

岩壁与充填体间的侧向水平应力 σ_h 可表示为^[17]

$$\sigma_h = \frac{\gamma L}{2 \tan \delta} \left[1 - \exp \left(\frac{-2K \tan \delta}{L} \right) \right] + K q \times \exp \left(\frac{-2K \tan \delta}{L} \right). \quad (5)$$

式中: γ_c 为充填体容重; L 为采场长度; q 为作用在孤柱上表面的顶板围岩垂直压力; K 为朗肯主动侧压力系数, $K = \tan^2(45^\circ - \frac{\phi}{2})$.

充填体与岩壁之间的的剪切力为

$$S_s = \int_0^{H_1} \tau_s B dh + \int_{H_1}^H \tau_s \frac{H-h}{\tan \alpha} dh = B(r_s c + \frac{\gamma L}{2})(H - \frac{B \tan \alpha}{2}) - \frac{BL}{2}(\frac{\gamma L}{2K \tan \delta} - q) + \frac{L^2}{4K \tan \delta \tan \alpha}(\frac{\gamma L}{2K \tan \delta} - q) \left[\exp(-\frac{2K \tan \delta}{L} H_1) - \exp(-\frac{2K \tan \delta}{L} H) \right]. \quad (6)$$

$$UCS = \frac{L}{K \tan \delta} \times \left\{ \gamma - \frac{1}{B \tan \alpha} \left[\frac{\gamma L}{2K \tan \delta} - \frac{\gamma' B_2}{k \tan \phi} (1 - e^{-\frac{k \tan \phi}{B_2} D_2}) - \gamma' D_1 e^{-\frac{k \tan \phi}{B_2} D_2} \right] \times \left[\exp(-\frac{2K \tan \delta}{L} H_1) - \exp(-\frac{2K \tan \delta}{L} H) \right] \right\} \times \left[\frac{2}{(FS - \tan \phi / \tan \alpha) \sin 2\alpha} + 2r_s \frac{H - \frac{B \tan \alpha}{2}}{L} \right] \times \tan(45^\circ + \phi/2). \quad (11)$$

式中,当充填体埋深小于3倍移动带宽时, $D_1 = 0, D_2 = Z$.

2 阶段充填体孤柱需求强度影响因素研究

由式(11)可知,影响阶段充填体孤柱所需强度值的因素较多,如埋深、采场尺寸、充填体内摩擦角、充填体-围岩接触面特性等.由图3a可知,所需充填体强度值随采场宽度的增加而增加.对于埋深100 m的采场,其宽度由10 m增加至30 m时,所需充填体强度值的增长率为36%.当埋深600 m的采场宽度由10 m拓宽至30 m时,所需充填体强度值由1.84 MPa增加至2.5 MPa.采场埋深小于200 m时,采场在不同埋深下所需充填体强度差值随采场宽度的增加而逐渐增加,埋深

式中: $H_1 = H - B \tan \alpha$; α 为滑移角, $\alpha = 45^\circ + \phi/2$.

根据滑楔体极限平衡理论,在平行滑移面和垂直滑移面方向上充填体处于受力平衡状态.此时,安全系数FS表达式为

$$FS = \frac{\tan \phi}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{2}{\sin 2\alpha} \left(\frac{p'}{c} - 2r_s \frac{H - \frac{B \tan \alpha}{2}}{L} \right)^{-1}. \quad (7)$$

所需充填体的内聚力为

$$c = p' \left[\frac{2}{(FS - \tan \phi / \tan \alpha) \sin 2\alpha} + 2r_s \frac{H - \frac{B \tan \alpha}{2}}{L} \right]. \quad (8)$$

式(7)和式(8)中的 p' 为

$$p' = \frac{L}{2K \tan \delta} \left\{ \gamma - \frac{1}{B \tan \alpha} \left(\frac{\gamma L}{2K \tan \delta} - q \right) \times \left[\exp(-\frac{2K \tan \delta}{L} H_1) - \exp(-\frac{2K \tan \delta}{L} H) \right] \right\}. \quad (9)$$

此时,所需充填体的抗压强度值 UCS 为

$$UCS = 2c \tan(45^\circ + \phi/2). \quad (10)$$

将式(1)和式(2)的顶板覆岩垂直压力 q 代入式(10),可得阶段充填体孤柱所需抗压强度值的计算式为

大于300 m时,差值较为固定.

图3b为在不同埋深时所需充填体强度值随采场高度变化的曲线.由图可知,所需充填体强度值并非随采场高度的增加而增加.对于埋深为100~600 m的采场,其高度由50 m增加至90 m时,所需充填体强度值先由1.57 MPa增加至2.20 MPa,然后再下降至2.18 MPa.这是因为随着埋深的增加,作用在充填体与岩壁间的水平应力值增加,导致与岩壁间单位面积上的摩擦力增加.同时,充填体高度的增加使得其与矿壁和岩壁间的接触面积增加,也促进了摩擦阻力的增加.因此,当采场埋深和高度达到一定值后,会导致所需充填体强度值减小.

由图3c可知:所需充填体强度值随采场长度的增加而逐渐增加,但增长趋势逐渐变缓.采场长度由70 m增加至80 m时,不同埋深下所需充填

体强度的增长范围在 0.015 ~ 0.021 MPa. 埋深 100 m 的采场长度由 30 m 增加至 80 m 时,所需充填体强度值由 1.47 MPa 增加至 1.86 MPa. 对于埋深为 600 m 的采场,其长度由 30 m 增加至 80 m 时,所需充填体强度值由 1.92 MPa 增加至 2.45 MPa.

图 3d 说明了充填体与岩壁间摩擦角(δ)对所需充填体强度值的影响,所需充填体强度值随

δ 的增加而减小. 这是因为 δ 越大,作用在充填体与岩壁接触面之间的剪切力越大,作用滑移面上的正应力和滑移力均减小. 对于埋深为 100 ~ 600 m 的采场, δ 由 5° 起按每次 5° 增加至 30° 时,所需充填体强度值分别减少了 14.9%,15.1%,15.4%,15.7%,15.9% 和 16.2%. 说明埋深越大,对 δ 的 δ 变化越敏感.

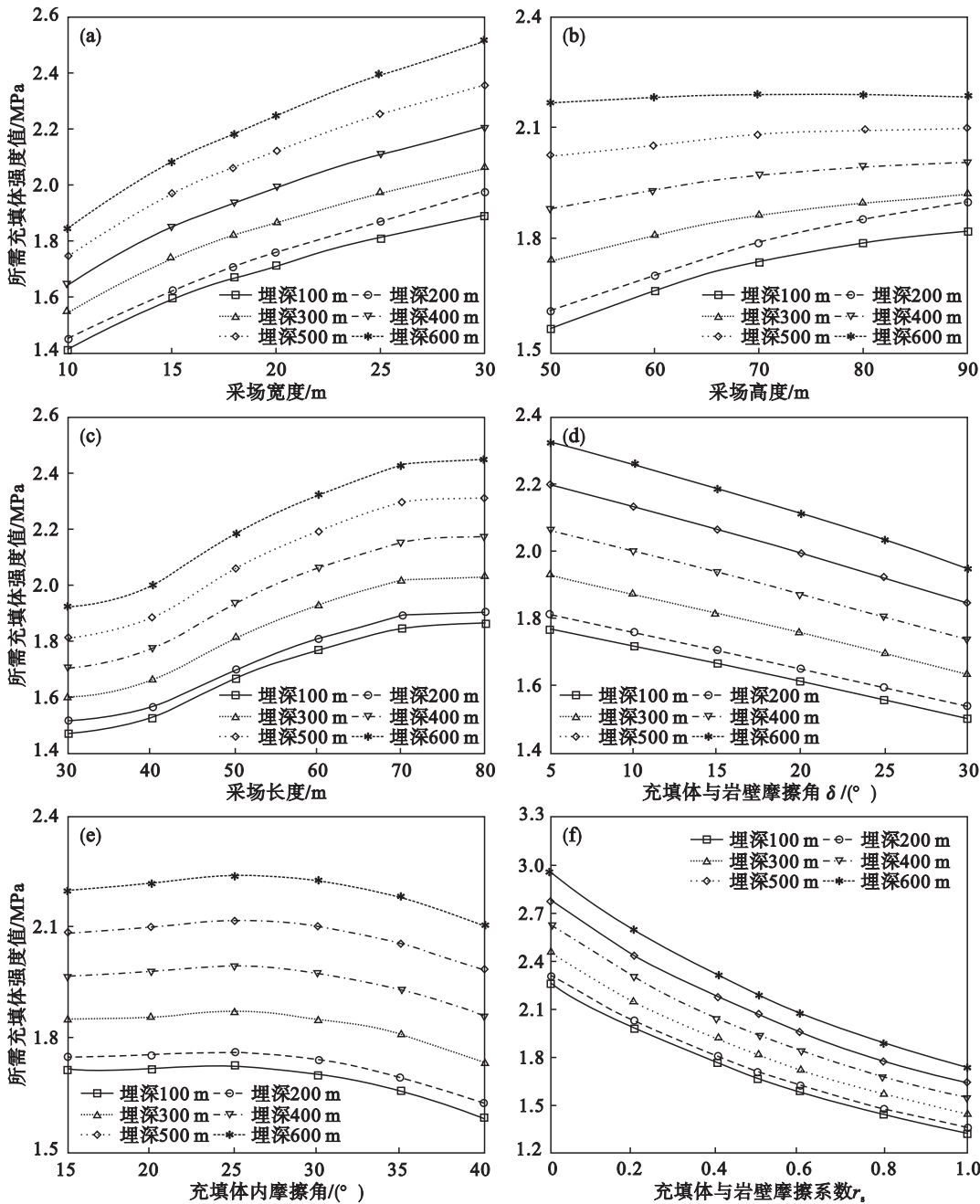


图 3 不同采场参数和自身特性下所需充填体强度值
Fig. 3 Required strengths of backfill with different structure parameters and properties
(a)—采场宽度变化; (b)—采场高度变化; (c)—采场长度变化;
(d)—充填体与岩壁接触面摩擦角变化; (e)—充填体内摩擦角变化; (f)—充填体与岩壁摩擦系数变化.

图 3e 表明,充填体内摩擦角 ϕ 小于 25° 时,对所需充填体强度值影响不大. 当 ϕ 大于 25° 时, ϕ 越大,所需充填体强度值越小. 埋深为 100 ~ 600 m 的采场, ϕ 由 25° 增加至 40° 时,所需充填体

强度值降低率分别为 8.0% , 7.7% , 7.2% , 6.7% , 6.2% 和 5.8% . 说明埋深越小, 对 ϕ 的变化越敏感. 图 3f 为所需充填体强度值随充填体与岩壁摩擦系数 r_s 变化的曲线. 由图可知, 所需充填体强度值与 r_s 呈负相关. 埋深 600 m 的采场, r_s 由 0 增加至 1 时, 所需充填体强度值由 2.95 MPa, 减少至 1.73 MPa, 降低率达 41.4% .

3 结 论

1) 阶段充填体孤柱是指在阶段空场嗣后充填采矿法中侧壁均暴露的胶结充填体矿柱. 基于 Terzaghi 松散地压理论和滑楔体极限平衡理论, 建立了阶段充填体孤柱失稳模型, 提出了考虑埋深、采场结构参数、充填材料自身特性和与岩壁接触特性的需求强度数学计算模型.

2) 需求强度影响因素分析表明: 阶段充填体孤柱需求强度与采场埋深、采场尺寸呈正相关, 但当采场埋深和高度达到一定值后, 会因与岩壁间的摩擦阻力增加而导致需求强度值减小; 与充填体内摩擦角呈负相关, 且埋深越小, 对内摩擦角的变化越敏感; 与充填体 - 围岩接触面摩擦系数和摩擦角呈负相关, 埋深越大, 对接触面特性的变化越敏感.

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