

煤炭开采地质体复合损害与减损保障

王双明^{1,2,3}, 孙 强^{1,2,3}, 胡 鑫^{1,2,3}, 耿济世^{1,2,3}, 侯恩科^{1,2,3}, 王生全^{1,2,3}, 周书涛^{1,2,3}, 师庆民^{1,2,3},
袁士豪^{1,2,3}, 陈 凯⁴, 宋世杰^{2,3}

(1. 陕西省煤炭绿色开发地质保障重点实验室, 陕西 西安 710054; 2. 西安科技大学 煤炭绿色开采地质研究院, 陕西 西安 710054;

3. 西安科技大学 地质与环境学院, 陕西 西安 710054; 4. 新疆大学 地质与矿业工程学院, 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830046)

摘要:【目的和背景】煤炭长期处于我国主体能源地位。随着近年开采规模和强度的增大,煤炭开采区岩石、土壤、水圈、生态环境的关联程度得到强化,急需从地球系统科学的理念出发,理解煤炭安全开采和绿色开采中围岩移动变形、冲击地压、煤与瓦斯突出、涌突水、地面沉陷、水土流失、生态环境损害等之间的耦合关系和链生特征。**【方法和结果】**提出基于地质结构控制和岩体结构采动响应的地质体复合损害科学研究内容、关键问题与减损地质保障思路,包括:(1)开展煤矿区煤-岩-水-土-生态圈层组合关系与动态响应特征研究,剖析复合损害形成的地质基础条件,厘清开发背景下各圈层采前、采中、采后地质条件动态演化特征,建立煤-岩-水-土-生态环境动态耦合演化模型;(2)建立复合损害协同驱动模型,精准识别量化各要素的关键状态参量,查明损害类型及其主控因素,揭示采动多场耦合响应规律与复合损害演化过程;(3)基于煤炭开采下多圈层损害之间的关联性,关注复合损害动态演化过程与对应关键状态参量变化,建立煤矿区复合损害协同预测监测与防控体系;(4)构建“五体系一平台”(精准勘探体系、智能感知体系、快速解译体系、风险评估体系、工程减损体系和采动复合损害综合分析平台),科学分析煤炭埋藏条件、岩体结构条件、水文地质条件、生态环境条件等自然因素及岩-水-土-生态环境多圈层响应规律等地质信息,实现地质结构条件透明化、评价模型及方法有效化、煤炭开发模式优选化、风险动态预测超前化、地质保障策略科学化。煤矿围岩复合损害地质保障研究能够为煤炭减损开采提供科学指导,服务煤炭绿色安全开采与生态环境保护。

关键词: 岩体形变; 多圈层响应; 复合损害; 时空演化; 地质减损

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Coal mining-induced composite damage to geological bodies and geological guarantee against damage reduction

WANG Shuangming^{1,2,3}, SUN Qiang^{1,2,3}, HU Xin^{1,2,3}, GENG Jishi^{1,2,3}, HOU Enke^{1,2,3}, WANG Shengquan^{1,2,3},
ZHOU Shutao^{1,2,3}, SHI Qingmin^{1,2,3}, YUAN Shihao^{1,2,3}, CHEN Kai⁴, SONG Shijie^{2,3}

(1. Shaanxi Provincial Key Laboratory of Geological Support for Coal Green Exploitation, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710054, China; 2. Geological Research Institute for Coal Green Mining, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710054, China; 3. College of Geology and Environment, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710054, China; 4. School of Geology and Mining Engineering, Xinjiang University, Urumqi 830046, China)

Abstract: [Objective and Background] Coals have long served as a predominant energy source in China. With an increase in mining scale and intensity in recent years, the correlations between rocks, soils, hydrosphere, and ecological environment in coal mining areas have been strengthened. Given this, there is an urgent need to, from the perspective of Earth system science, understand the coupling relationships and chain characteristics among factors including the movement and deformations of surrounding rocks, rock bursts, coal and gas outbursts, water inrushes, ground subsidence, water and soil erosion, and damage to ecological environments, aiming to achieve safe, green coal mining. **[Methods and Results]** Based on geological structure control and mining-induced responses of rock mass structure, this study proposes scientific research on composite damage to geological bodies, including content, key issues, and geological guarantee philosophies for damage reduction. Specifically, it is necessary to research the combination relationships of coals, rock water, soils, and ecosphere in coal mining areas, as well as their dynamic response characteristics. This will help analyze the basic geological conditions for the formation of composite damage, ascertain the dynamic evolution characteristics of the geological conditions of various spheres before, during, and after mining under the background of coal development, and establish a dynamic coupling and evolution model of coals, rocks, water, soils, and ecosystems. There is a need to establish a collaborative driving model of the composite damage. This will assist in accurately identifying and quantifying key state parameters of various elements, identifying damage types and their primary controlling factors, and revealing the multi-field coupling response laws to coal mining and the evolution process of composite damage. It is supposed to, based on the correlations between multi-sphere damage under coal mining, pay much attention to the dynamic evolution process of composite damage and corresponding changes in key state parameters and, accordingly, establish a collaborative prediction, monitoring, and prevention system against composite damage in coal mining areas. Furthermore, it is necessary to build five systems and one platform, i.e., a precise exploration system, an intelligent perception system, a rapid interpretation system, a risk assessment system, an engineering loss reduction system, and a comprehensive analysis platform for

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第一作者: 王双明, 1955年生,男,陕西岐山人,中国工程院院士。E-mail: sxmtwsm@163.com

煤炭是我国主体能源，发挥着“压舱石”“顶梁柱”和“稳定器”的作用^[1-2]。随着国家生态文明建设理念的推进，煤炭行业的高质量发展急需破解安全、绿色、低碳开发与冲击地压、煤火、地面沉陷和水土灾害等问题的矛盾^[3-6]。近年煤炭开发重心逐步西移，新疆、内蒙古、陕西、宁夏等省份已经成为我国煤炭开采的主战场。然而，西部产煤区生态脆弱，开采中覆岩弯曲形变强烈，存在覆岩损害、地面开裂、水土流失等突出问题^[7-12]，亟待解决煤炭资源安全绿色开采与水土资源及生态环境等协调开发保护的科学难题。

基于新时代煤炭工业高质量发展的重大需求,建立科学的采前精准勘察、采中地质减损、采后生态修复的地质保障体系,是破解资源开发和生态环境损害之间矛盾的有效对策,能够为煤炭高质量开发提供理论指导^[29-38]。笔者从地球系统的思维出发,围绕煤炭开采的全过程,探讨煤-岩-水-土壤-生态环境之间的组合关系以及各圈层采动响应特征,提出复合损害减损理论体系与实施路径,以期为国家能源保障与生态文明建设提供理论与技术支撑。

随着地下煤层大规模、高强度的采出和大范围的采空区形成,煤层及围岩原有的应力场平衡被打破,采场围岩(特别是煤层上部覆岩)产生移动和变形,原有的地层结构和岩层组合特征发生改变,引起地质结构和生态地质条

Figure 1 is a circular conceptual model of rock body evolution. The central core is "岩体演化" (Rock Body Evolution). Surrounding it are "影响因素" (Influencing Factors) and "状态参量" (State Parameters). The model is divided into "链生损害" (Chain Damage) and "次生损害" (Secondary Damage). The outer ring lists various geological and environmental impacts: "地面沉降开裂" (Ground Subsidence and Cracking), "煤层自燃-煤火" (Coal Spontaneous Combustion), "水-岩-气环境污染" (Water-Rock-Gas Environment Pollution), "地表生态损害" (Surface Ecological Damage), "浅层水土流失" (Shallow Layer Water Loss), "围岩变形失稳" (Surrounding Rock Deformation Failure), "煤与瓦斯突出" (Coal and Gas Outburst), and "冲击地压冒顶失稳" (Impact of Ground Pressure on Roof Stability). Arrows indicate the flow of information and processes between these components.

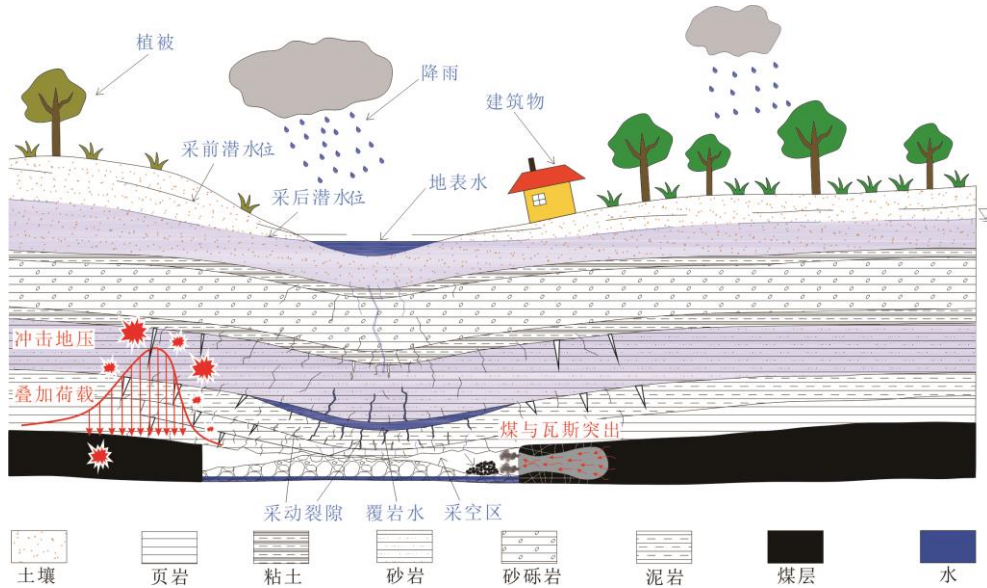
Fig.1 Mining-induced composite damage

综上,岩体结构采动响应下的煤矿围岩复合损害与减损地质保障的研究内容可以体现在以下4个方面(图3):

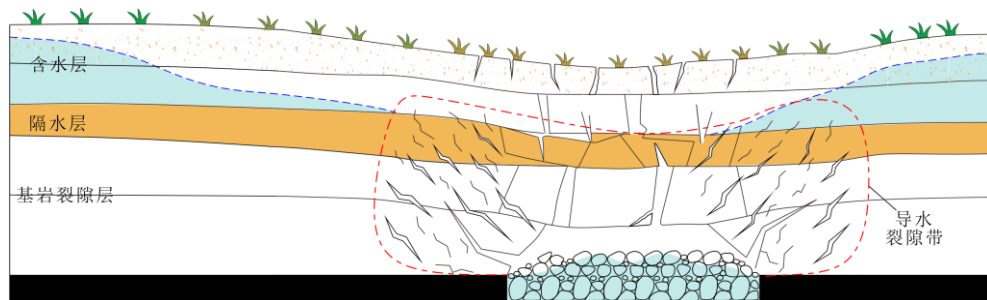
(1) 从地球系统科学的思维出发, 查明煤矿区煤、水、岩(土)、环境和生态的空间关系, 阐明岩层组合特征、

地质构造和水文地质的耦合联系,研判煤炭开采效应下的地质损害风险及复合损害类型;(2)应用地质学理论和地质工程手段,结合采矿工艺与开采模式,进行开采过程中地质条件、岩体结构和生态环境等的多方位、全时空监控和评价,实现煤炭减损开采;(3)厘清复合损害之间的关联性和耦合性,实现从静态地质结构识别到开采影响

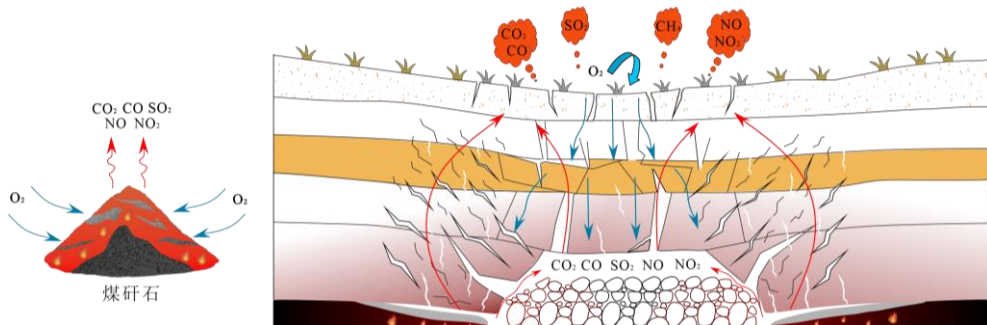
动态地质结构响应的损害因素、损害模式、损害机理和减损技术的全过程研究;(4)立足资源环境保护和可持续发展,考虑时间效应下的采后地质体和岩体结构演化及其灾害和环境效应,提出采空区围岩体保护和空间资源再利用途径和方法。



(a) 深部煤炭开采复合损害模式



(b) 浅层煤炭开采岩层-土壤-潜水-生态复合损害



(c) 浅层煤炭开采岩层-土壤-煤火-生态复合损害

图2 采动地质体结构变化与复合损害

Fig.2 Mining-induced structural changes and composite damage of geological bodies

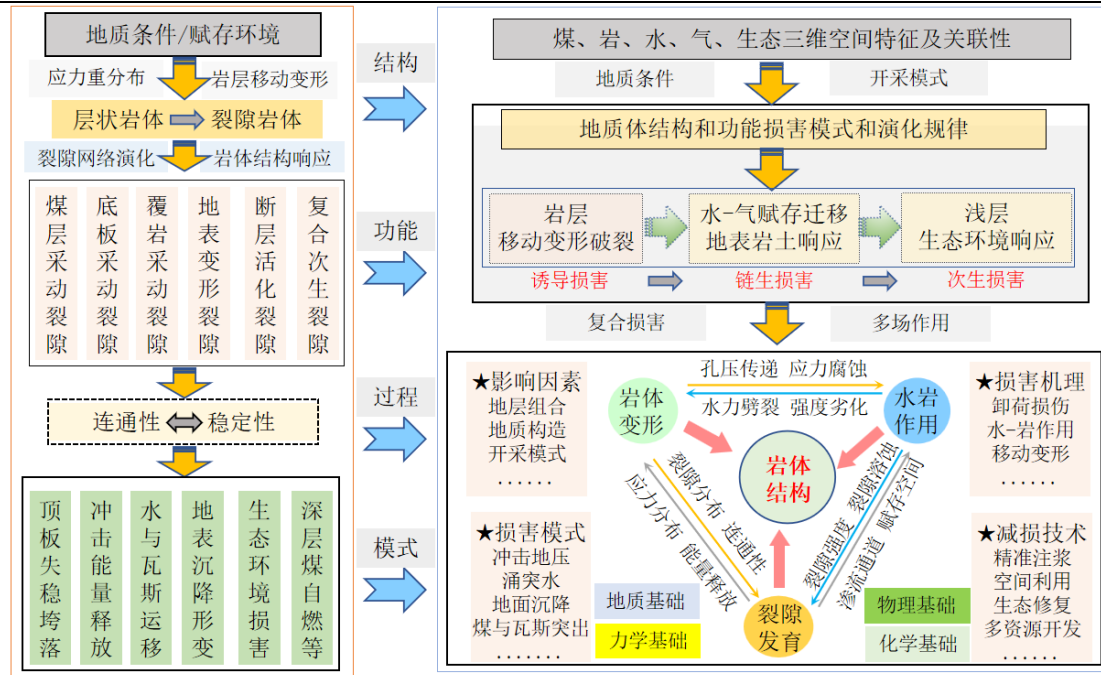


图3 复合损害研究内容

Fig.3 Content of research on composite damage

2 采动地质体复合损害研究的科学难题

煤矿岩体采动复合损害研究的前提是理解煤-岩结构关系以及煤炭开发前、开发过程中、开采结束后的岩体动态演化过程。如图4所示，煤矿围岩复合损害与减损地质保障需要关注：（1）煤、水、岩（土）、环境和生态的全面透明化探查以及潜在风险的综合研判，利用

精准探查手段，掌握矿区详细的煤层产状、岩层结构、水体赋存等信息进行全方位多角度的研究与评价；（2）基于开采过程中岩体结构变形、裂隙发育演化、水资源渗流迁移等动态响应问题，形成开采过程中地质风险模式及判别方法，保障煤矿安全、绿色开采；（3）采后矿区沉降应对策略及地貌、生态、环境恢复问题，兼顾资源高效开发与环境保护，实现未来可持续发展。

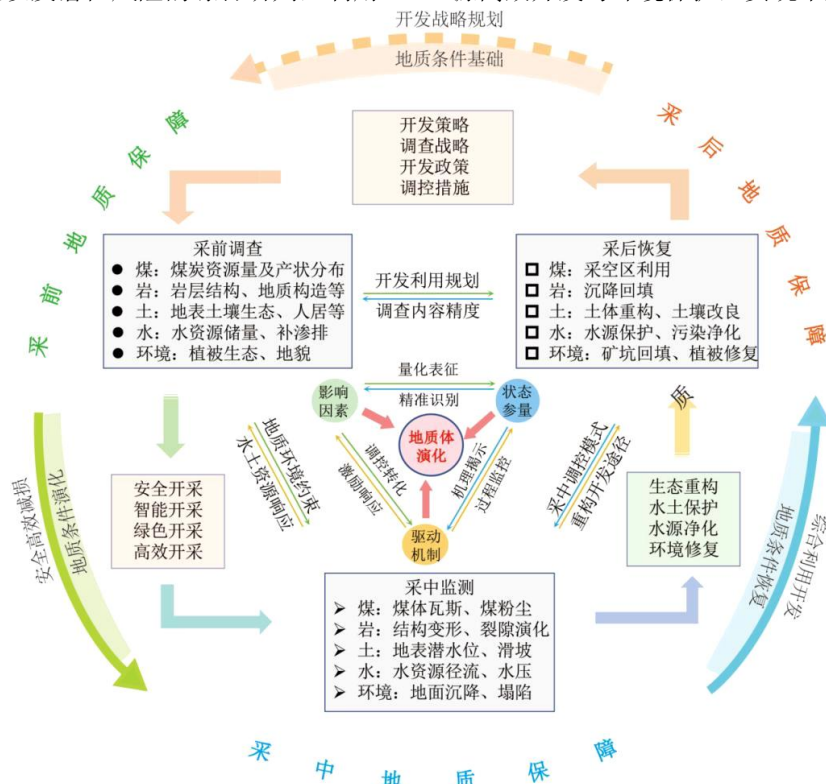


图4 采前-采中-采后减损地质保障逻辑

Fig.4 Geological guarantee logic for loss reduction before mining, during mining, and after mining

1) 煤-岩-土-水-生态环境组合结构及关联性

煤矿区三维空间上煤层、岩层、水层、土层、生态环境层为一相互联系的整体，其中，煤层作为主要采矿目标层，通常赋存在深部岩层之间（图5）。岩层为煤炭形成重要的赋存边界条件，并决定了其所处的地质条件的复杂程度。与紧邻煤层的直接顶、直接底、基本顶、基本底的关键岩层结构、岩性、厚度制约了采矿工作面、采宽、采高布置。水作为主要地下流体，充填于岩体与煤层的孔隙与空隙之间，断层、节理和裂隙等是地下水的渗流和循环的重要通道和边界条件，致密泥岩、页岩或泥质砂岩等作为隔水界面存在，限制了水的迁移运移。土壤层位于煤-岩-土-水-生态环境组合结构的上部，是地表植被、河水径流的主要场所，与人类生存的生态环境息息相关。矿区煤-岩-土-水-生态环境组合之间相互联系，且局部具有分布的复杂性，因此，综合探查煤矿区的岩层结构、水源分布、生态格局等信息，并掌握各要素之间相互关系是岩体结构采动响应下的煤矿围岩复合损害与地质保障的重要切入点，包括煤-岩关系、煤-水关系、土-岩关系、岩-水关系、土-水关系等。

2) 煤炭开采的岩-水-土-气-生态多圈层复合过程响应

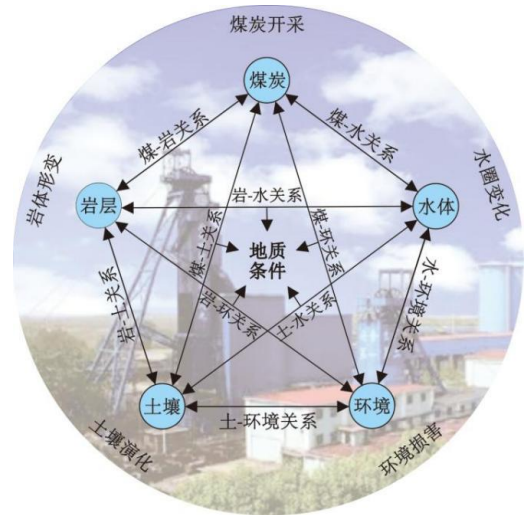


图5 地质体组合结构及其相互关系

Fig.5 Structure and interrelationships of geological body combination

煤炭开采过程中，势必会穿过上部岩层、水层、土层、生态环境层并造成扰动，打破其原有状态。引起岩体应力场重新分布，形成变形、断裂、垮落，可能引发冲击地压、顶板垮落、煤与瓦斯突出等灾害（图6）。

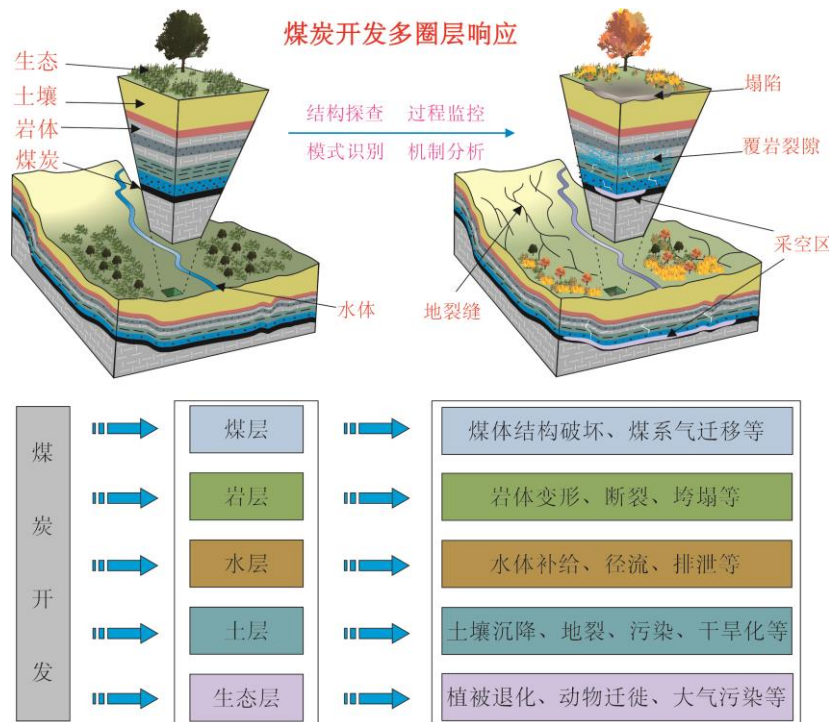


图6 煤炭开采与地质体多圈层响应

Fig.6 Coal mining and induced multi-sphere responses of geological bodies

地下水场的径流路径也会受到影响，存在矿井突水风险。随着岩层结构破坏与应力场重分布，扰动效应向上传递，土壤层与浅层生态环境层受到影响，导致饱水带层位下降，生态系统退化。在岩体变形与水位下降的同时作用下，会诱发地面开裂、地面沉降、地面塌陷等地质灾害，进而影响生态环境。因此，煤炭开采引起的

地质体空间结构变化会影响岩、水、土、生态的空间分布特征，引发矿井安全风险、地质灾害、水土失衡、环境污染等问题。因此，厘清开采过程中岩体结构变形、裂隙发育演化、水资源渗流迁移等动态响应问题，形成开采过程中地质风险模式及判识方法，建立煤-岩-水-土-生态环境动态耦合演化模型，是保障煤矿安全、绿色开

采的关键。

3) 采动效应下地质结构演化模式与复合损害机理

煤炭开采会强化矿区地质、水文、物理、化学、生物等多过程耦合作用,对岩-土-水-生态环境组合各要素均持续造成影响,直至开采结束,岩体移动变形、渗流场变化、生态环境恶化仍持续进行,导致地表塌陷、植被退化、地裂缝等矿区复合损害持续加剧,特别是在局部空间尺度上的影响更为显著(图7)。因此,煤矿采空区和废弃井巷的巨大地下空间的回填或改造利用,可降低岩体变形损伤,从而减少采后矿区沉降引起的复合损害。通过建立地下储能库,可实现对回采空间和废弃矿井资源的充分利用,促进煤炭资源开采和可再生能源开发的协同发展,实现煤炭开发地下空间的规模化利用与采后矿区复合损害减损。另一方面,利用地貌重塑、土壤重构、植被恢复等手段对矿区采后土地挖损、压占、塌陷等以及大量废气、废水、废渣等有害物质的排放污染治理,能够修复煤矿开发引发的土层-水层-生态环境层的复合损害。建立透明化、精准化、综合化的地下地上全面监测体系,能够有效应对采后矿区复合损害发生,并及时作出防控以及修复,降低采矿对区域生态环境的破坏。厘清开采活动下岩-土-水-生态环境各圈层复合损害形成的机理与演化规律,是形成地质减损策略的重要基础。

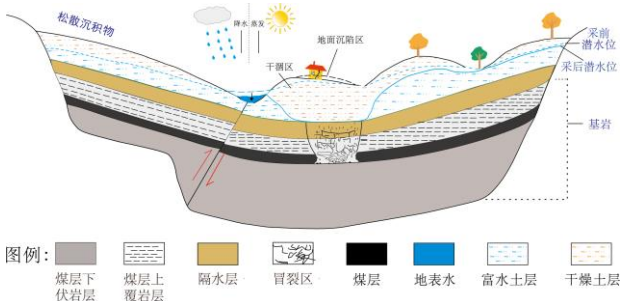


图7 煤炭开采作用下复合损害的形成演化

Fig.7 Formation and evolution of composite damage under coal mining

4) 复合损害协同驱动模型与关键状态参量识别

煤炭开发对岩体-水圈-土层-生态环境造成的影响,既存在快速释放也存在缓慢蠕变,其演化模式与矿区开采工艺与采区布局、开发强度等密切相关,也与岩层结构(厚度、岩性、裂隙等)、水圈结构(储量、分布、成分等)、土层结构(层厚、组分、肥力等)、生态环境层(植被、大气、生物等)的组成与性质相关(图8)。明确煤-岩-土-水-生态环境多要素之间的相互作用关系,并精准量化各要素的关键状态参量,基于围岩移动变形、冲击地压、煤与瓦斯突出、涌突水、地面沉陷、水土流

失、生态环境损害等之间的耦合关系和链生特征以及形成演化的关键参量,构建复合损害协同驱动模型,实现多圈层复合损害预估预判。多圈层性质关键参量与采动效应下裂隙-应力-渗流-温度等多场下的演化规律,是决定复合损害形成与演化的关键因素,建立煤-岩-土-水-生态环境多要素的综合关键参量识别系统,实时监测采动多场耦合响应规律与复合损害演化过程,量化煤炭开采下煤-岩-土-水-生态环境相互作用,可为矿区复合损害防控提供指导。

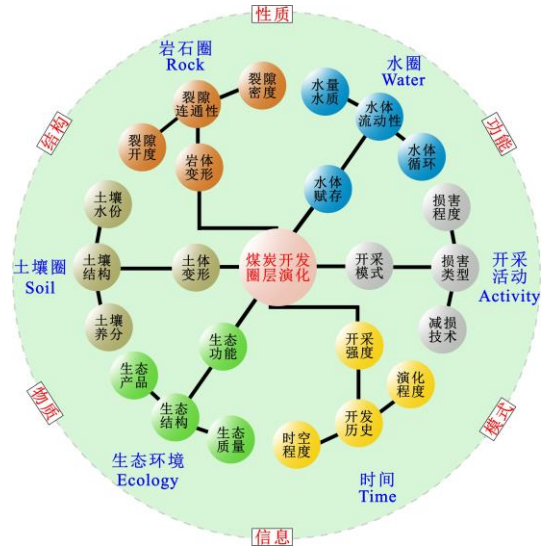


图8 多圈层响应与复合损害驱动关系

Fig.8 Multi-sphere responses vs. factors driving composite damage

5) 基于多圈层作用的复合损害协同预测监测与防控机理

基于煤炭开采引起的多个圈层损害之间的关联性,以地球系统科学思维为指导,针对各圈层损害形成动态演化过程与对应关键状态参量,建立多维预测监测体系(图9)。利用微震监测、应力-形变监测、超声波CT、地电监测等多种手段,建立冲击地压、冒顶、片帮等损害的融合监测预警系统;采用钻探、瞬变电磁探测、地质雷达等感知和探查手段,实现基于地质条件赋存和演化过程的水圈损害监测预测;建立以“空-天-地-孔(钻)”一体化的生态损害感知和监测体系,为矿区的生态环境保护与综合治理提供基础支撑。通过地质体多圈层赋存条件与状态参量变化,调控矿区煤层开拓方式、采掘布局、开采顺序、煤柱留设、采煤方法、采煤工艺,降低复合损害风险和损害程度,形成“地质条件基础探查-地质体多圈层采动响应-复合损害多场感知与监测-全过程多目标协同减损”的地质保障体系,构建多圈层、多维度、多目标的煤矿区复合损害协同预测监测与防控智能决策平台。

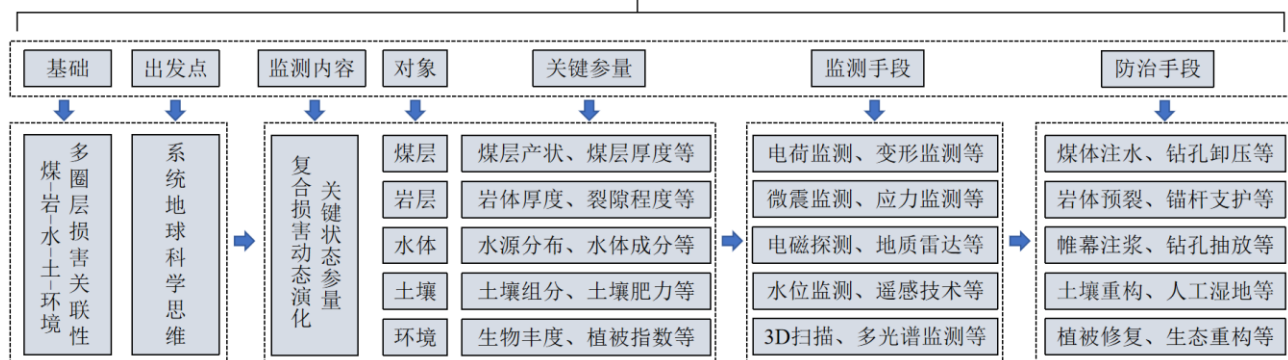


Fig.9 Collaborative monitoring and prevention system for composite damage

coal development

Figure 1 is a complex flowchart titled "Coal Development and Geological Environment Response Mechanism Diagram". It illustrates the relationships between various factors in coal development and the resulting geological environment response.

- Top Level (Inputs/Context):**
 - 自然因素 (Natural Factors):** Points to **煤层赋存条件 (Coal Storage Conditions)**.
 - 开发工艺 (Development Technology):** Points to **地质环境条件 (Geological Environment Conditions)**.
- Second Level (Conditions/Parameters):** A dashed box contains:
 - 煤层赋存条件 (Coal Storage Conditions)**
 - 岩体结构条件 (Rock Structure Conditions)**
 - 水文地质条件 (Hydrogeological Conditions)**
 - 生态环境条件 (Ecological Environment Conditions)**
 - 开发技术条件 (Development Technology Conditions)**
 - 减损保障条件 (Damage Prevention Conditions)**
- Third Level (Core Development & Basis):**
 - 煤炭开发 (Coal Development):** The central node, influenced by **地质条件 (Geological Conditions)** and **开发模式 (Development Mode)**.
 - 物理基础 (Physical Basis), 化学基础 (Chemical Basis), 力学基础 (Mechanical Basis), 地质基础 (Geological Basis):** Surround **煤炭开发** with bidirectional arrows.
- Fourth Level (Impacts & Problems):**
 - 煤炭开采复合损害 (Coal Development Composite Damage):** Points to a row of five boxes: **岩体形变 (Rock Shape Change), 水圈变化 (Water Circle Change), 土壤演化 (Soil Evolution), 生态退化 (Ecological Degradation), 环境损害 (Environmental Damage)**.
 - 减损保障科学问题 (Damage Prevention Scientific Problem):** Points to the same row of five boxes.
- Fifth Level (Mechanisms & Goals):**
 - 采动围岩地质条件及扰动规律 (Mining Surrounding Rock Geological Conditions and Disturbance Law):** Points to **煤-岩-水-土-生态环境响应机制 (Coal-Rock-Water-Sediment-Ecological Environment Response Mechanism)**.
 - 煤-岩-水-土-生态环境响应机制 (Coal-Rock-Water-Sediment-Ecological Environment Response Mechanism):** A central box at the bottom, influenced by the row of five boxes from the level above.
- Sixth Level (Outcomes/Goals):** A row of five boxes at the very bottom:
 - 地质结构条件透明化 (Geological Structure Conditions Transparency)**
 - 评价模型方法有效化 (Evaluation Model Method Effectiveness)**
 - 煤炭开发模式优选化 (Coal Development Mode Optimization)**
 - 损害风险预测超前化 (Damage Risk Prediction Advancement)**
 - 减损保障策略科学化 (Damage Prevention Strategy Scientificization)**

图 11 煤炭开发复合损害减损综合分析平台

Fig.11 Comprehensive analysis platform for composite damage reduction in coal development

2) 智能感知体系

3) 快速解译体系

4) 风险评估体系

复合损害识别、评估、预警于一体的综合风险评估体系,依据采前精准探查以及采中、采后的智能感知与快速解译结果,对矿区潜在复合损害发生的种类、位置等进行损害风险超前识别、预测和评价,判别复合损害

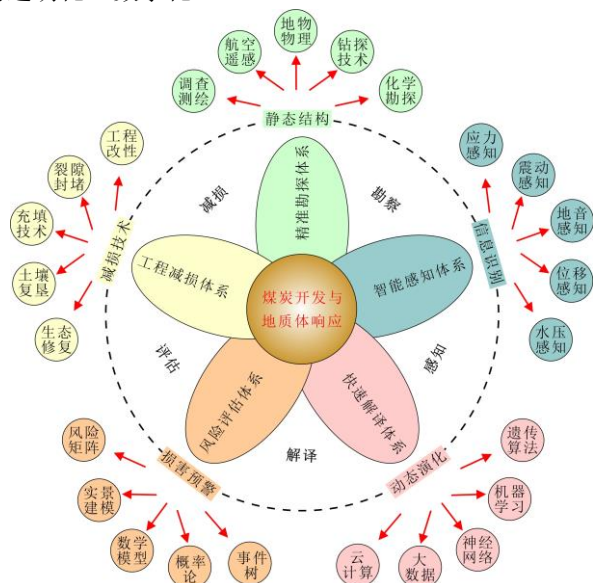


Fig.10 Technological system for composite damage reduction in

的主控因素、临界条件与损害程度。

5) 工程减损体系

基于矿区综合地质条件与多场分布状态,并依据采动过程中围岩变形与复合损害演化的动态参量,形成针对性和系统性的减损技术体系,如导水裂隙通道注浆修复、采空区充填、承压区疏水降压等工程技术手段,降低复合损害形成风险和损害程度,为煤矿安全高效开采和防灾减损提供保障。

6) 采动复合损害综合分析平台

对煤炭埋藏条件、岩体结构条件、水文地质条件、生态环境条件等自然因素及开发技术条件、减损保障条件等开发工艺条件进行全面分析,融合物理学、化学、地质学、力学等基础学科,剖析采动效应下存在的地质风险及岩-水-土-生态环境多圈层响应规律,实现对地质结构条件透明化、评价模型及方法有效化、煤炭开发模式优选化、风险动态预测超前化、地质保障策略科学化。

4 结论

(1) 煤炭开采打破了煤层及围岩原有状态,改变了原有的地层结构和岩层组合特征,引起地质结构和生态地质条件在短时间内快速变化,诱发影响煤矿安全生产、绿色低碳开采和生态环境保护的岩层沉陷、冲击地压、涌突水、水土流失等地质损害问题。在煤炭开采过程中,往往呈现为与地质结构响应密切相关的多种损害共生或者链生形式。

(2) 煤矿区采动地质体复合损害研究的科学问题是厘清煤-岩-土-水-生态环境组合结构特征及关联性,掌握开发背景下各圈层采前、采中、采后地质条件动态演化特征,建立煤-岩-水-土-生态环境动态耦合演化模型,精准识别量化复合损害的关键状态参量,监测采动多场耦合响应规律与复合损害演化过程,形成科学合理的减损控灾技术。

(3) 复合损害减损地质保障需要建立采动复合损害综合分析平台,结合精准勘探体系、智能感知体系、快速解译体系、风险评估体系、工程减损体系,对煤炭赋存条件、岩体结构条件、水文地质条件、生态环境条件等自然因素及岩-水-土-生态环境多圈层响应规律等地质信息进行全面分析,优化开采工艺设计,构建减损保障技术,实现对地质结构条件透明化、评价模型及方法有效化、煤炭开发模式优选化、风险动态预测超前化、地质保障策略科学化。

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