

冻融循环条件下岩石核磁共振特性的试验研究

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF NMR CHARACTERISTICS IN ROCK UNDER FREEZING AND THAWING CYCLES

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摘要 为研究岩石在冻融循环作用下微观结构的变化特征, 选取寒区花岗岩为试样, 在冻结温度为-40 ℃, 融解温度为20 ℃条件下分别进行0, 10, 20, 30和40次冻融循环试验, 并对冻融循环后的岩样进行核磁共振(NMR)测量, 得到不同冻融循环次数后岩样的横向弛豫时间T2分布及核磁共振成像图像。结果表明: 花岗岩的T2分布主要为3个峰, 第一个峰和第二个峰的面积之和占全部峰总面积的98%以上, 表明微孔隙占绝大多数; 在经历10, 20, 30和40不同冻融循环次数后, 岩石的T2谱面积发生了明显变化, 孔隙率分别增大了14.0%, 0.9%, 16.2%和1.6%。核磁共振图像显示冻融循环后岩样的孔隙空间分布情况。冻融循环条件下岩石核磁共振特征的变化规律, 为岩石冻融损伤机制研究提供可靠的试验数据。

关键词: 岩石力学 冻融循环 核磁共振 花岗岩 孔隙度 弛豫时间

Abstract: For knowing the variation characteristic of rock microstructure under freezing and thawing cycles, the experimental study on granite sample is conducted under different freezing and thawing cycles of 0 time, 10, 20, 30 and 40 times with the freezing temperature of -40 ℃ and thawing temperature of 20 ℃. The nuclear magnetic resonance(NMR) is used to test the samples after freezing and thawing cycles; and the crosswise relaxation time T2 distribution and NMR imaging are obtained. The results show that: T2 distribution of granite exhibits three peaks and the subtotal spectrum area between the first peak and second peak occupies more than 98% of the total area, which means the micro pores are in the majority. After different freezing-thawing cycles of 10, 20, 30 and 40 times, the T2 spectrum area has changed obviously; and the porosity has increased by 14%, 0.9%, 16.2% and 1.6% respectively. Also, the space distributions of pores have been visually shown by the NMR imaging. The variation law of NMR characteristics in rock under freezing-thawing cycles has provided the reliable experimental results for the research works of rock damage mechanism under freezing and thawing cycles.

Keywords: rock mechanics freezing and thawing cycles nuclear magnetic resonance(NMR) granite porosity relaxation time

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