

Experimental Mine 'BARBARA' in Mikołów (Poland)

GIG National
Research
Institute

VAM - MRV related activities and possibilities

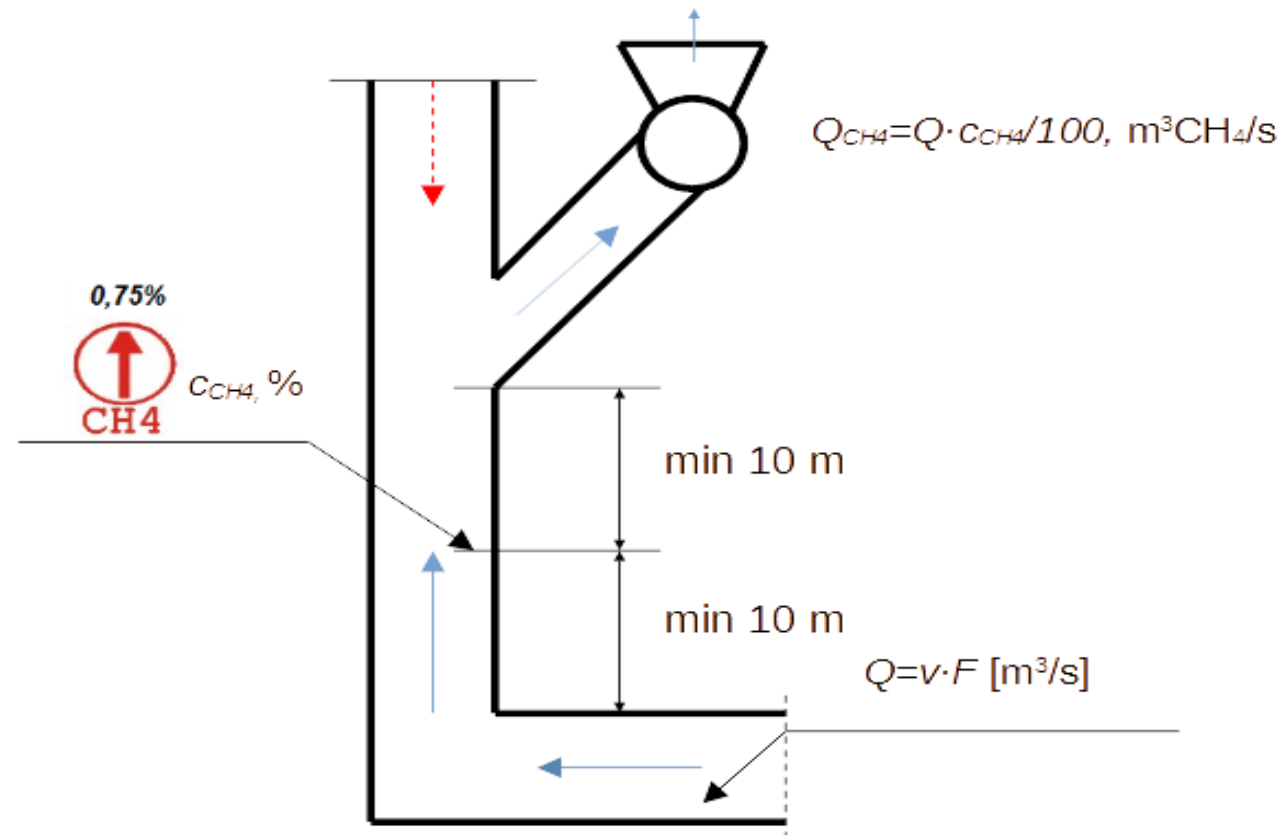


POSSIBLE VAM TESTS TO BE PERFORMED- AREAS OF COOPERATION

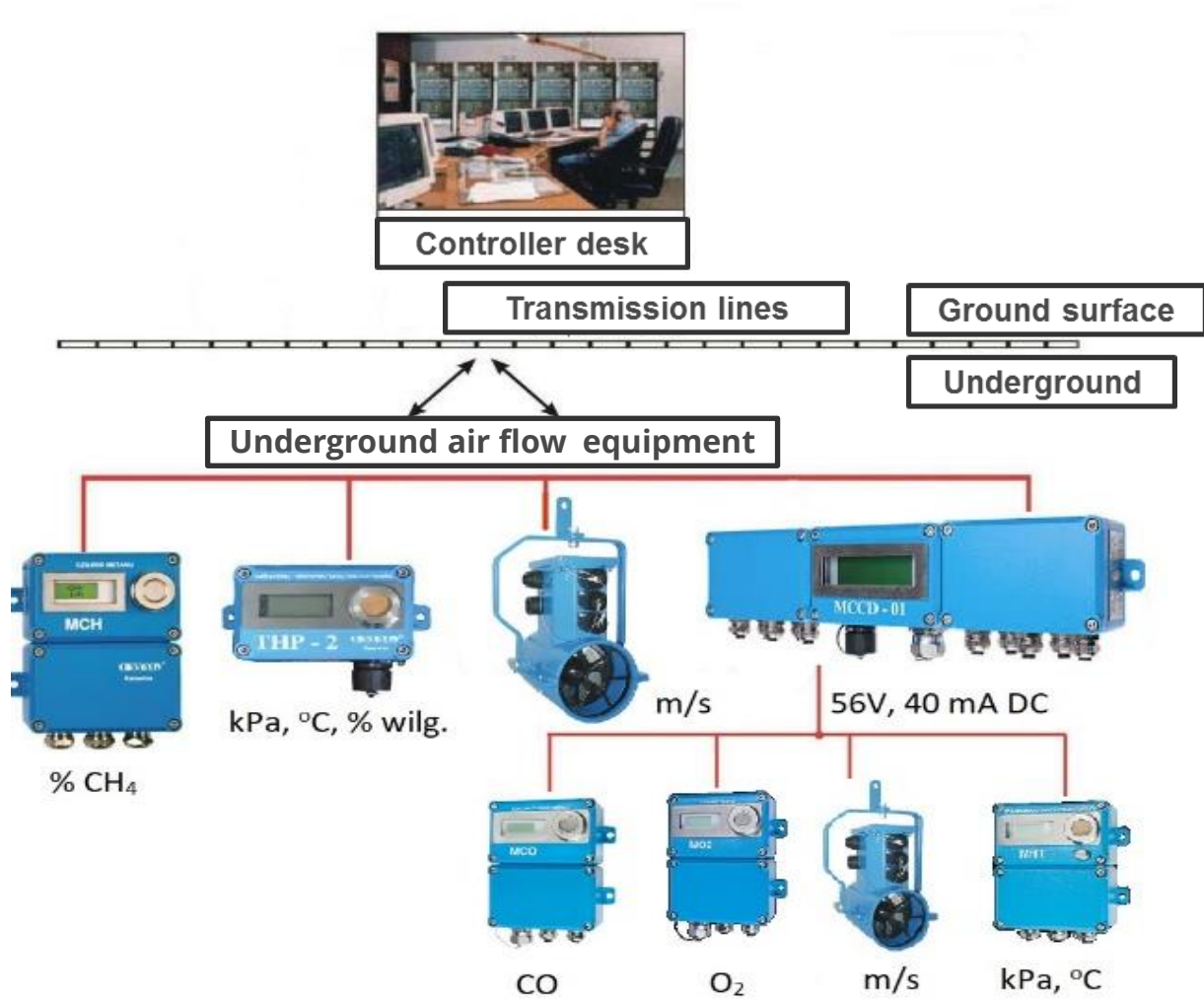
- Assessment of so far VAM emissions measurements accuracy with the use of:
 - drones
 - planes
 - satellites
- Verification of VAM emissions' measurements in mine ventilation shafts (exhaust) - by installing extra methane sensors in additional locations of the exhaust shaft cross-section

Methodology for measuring exhaust shaft's air outflow and methane (VAM) concentration in it

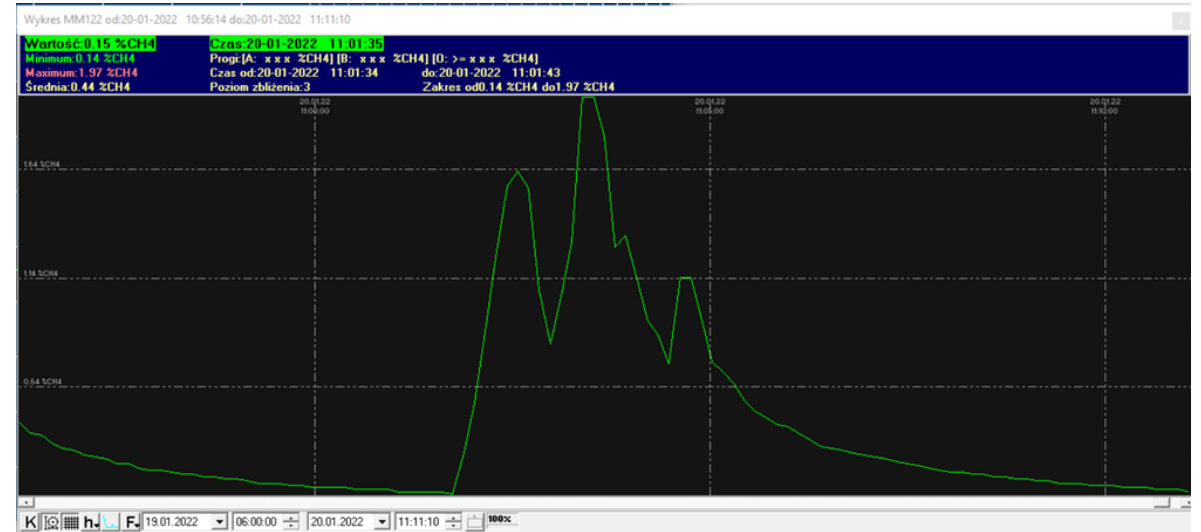
Schematic diagram for measuring methane emissions from a ventilation shaft



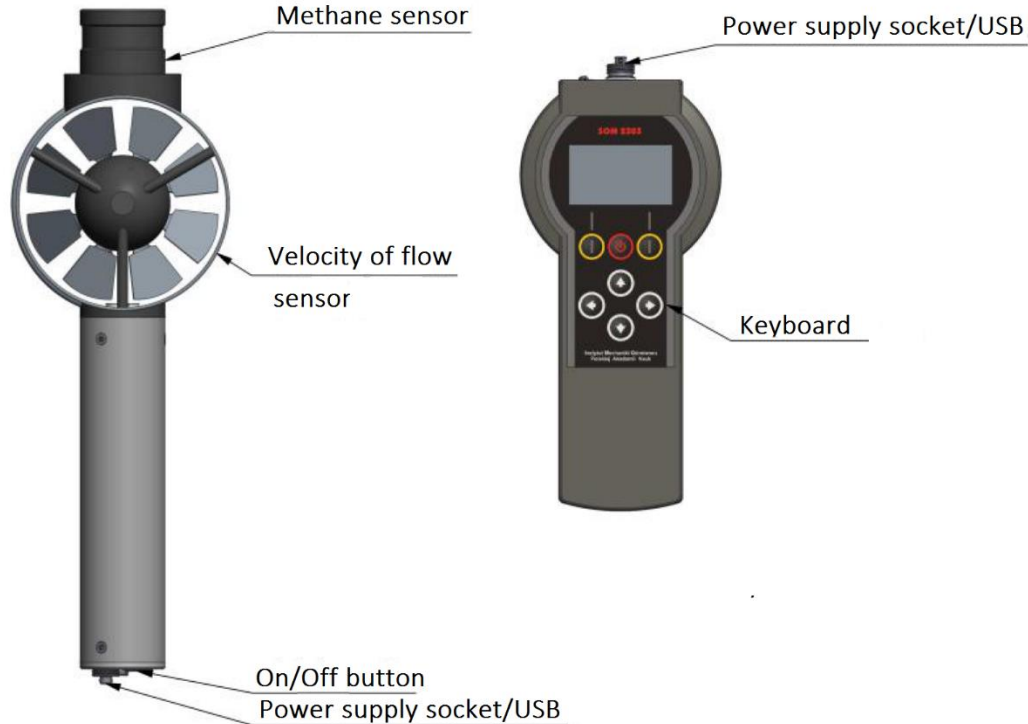
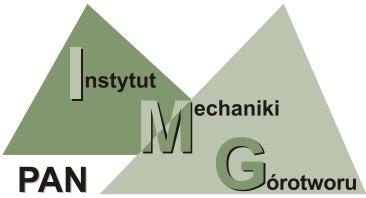
Gas and air monitoring system



Typical methanometer installed at EM „Barbara” mine and widely used in Polish mines



METHANEAMOMETER SOM 2303 A COMBINED METER OF VELOCITY AND METHANE



Velocity sensor:

Range of velocity: $\pm (0,16 \div 10,0 \text{ m/s})$

Velocity measurement error: $\pm (0,5\% \text{ rdg}^* + 0,02 \text{ m/s})$

Resolution for velocity measurement : 0,01 m/s

Sensor type: rotating vane

Methane concentration sensor:

Range of methane concentration: $0 \div 100\% \text{ V/V}^{**}$

Sub-Ranges : $0 \div 100\% \text{ LEL}^{***}$; $5 \div 100\% \text{ V/V}^{**}$

Methane concentration measurement error::

0,1% for range $0 \div 2\% \text{ V/V}^{}$**

5% for range $2 \div 5\% \text{ V/V}^{}$**

3% for range $5 \div 60\% \text{ V/V}^{}$**

5% for range $60 \div 100\% \text{ V/V}^{}$**

Low concentration sensor type: catalytic

High concentration sensor type: conductometric

Response time **T90: < 3 s**

Resolution of measurement: **0,1%**

for range $0 \div 100\% \text{ V/V}^{**}$

Abbreviations: * rdg – reading, ** V/V – volume fraction in percent (volume/volume) *** LEL- Lower Explosive Limit.

1.3 Measurement frequency: **1 Hz**

1.4 Wireless connection: Radio module 868 MHz, SRD, 14 dBm

1.5 Cable connection: USB 2

1.6 Power supply: Ni-MH 4,8 V/ 1,5 Ah rechargeable battery

1.7 **Duration of continuous operation: 10 h**

1.8 Operational temperature range: $-20\text{oC} < T_a < 40\text{oC}$

1.9 Operational relative humidity : $< 95\% \text{ rH}$ (no condensation)

1.10 Ingress protection: IP 54

1.11 Dimensions of Bi-sensor unit: 313 x 40 / 102 x 60 mm

1.12 Carrying case dimensions: 330 x 110 x 90 mm

1.13 Bi-sensor unit mass: 0,75 kg

1.14 Mass with carrying case: 1,51 kg

1.15 Additional functions:

Real time clock.

Calibration of the methane sensor via a computer.

Autonomous operation mode (standalone recorder).

1.16 Memory of measured data:

74 measurement sessions, exclusively in the autonomous mode.

Session duration limit: 138 hours.

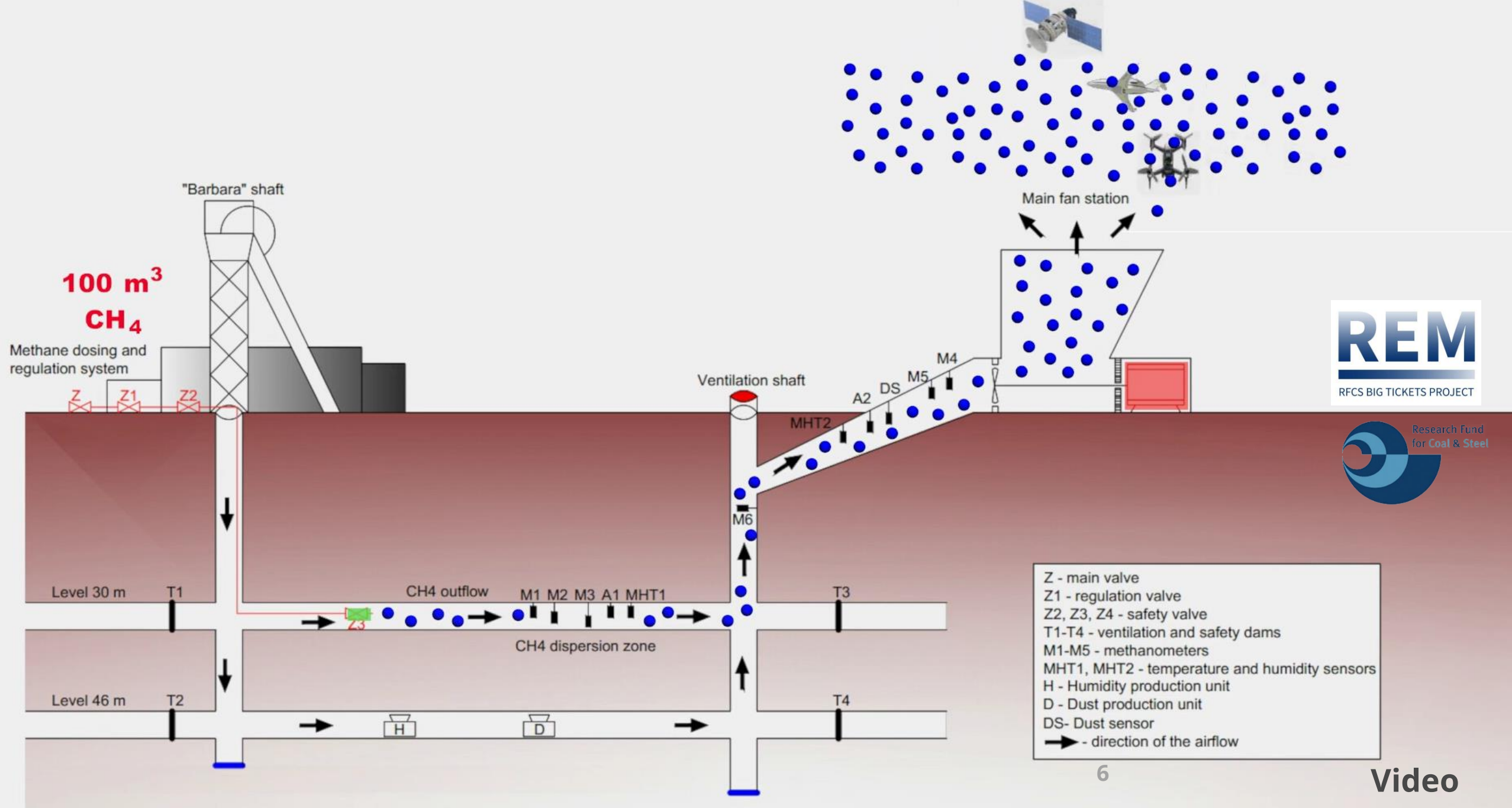
Cyclic buffer overwriting the oldest data.

Automatic session numbering (incremental).

1.17 **Intrinsic safety category: I M1 Ex ia I Ma**

1.18 Mechanical damage prevention: Protect from shocks and vibrations

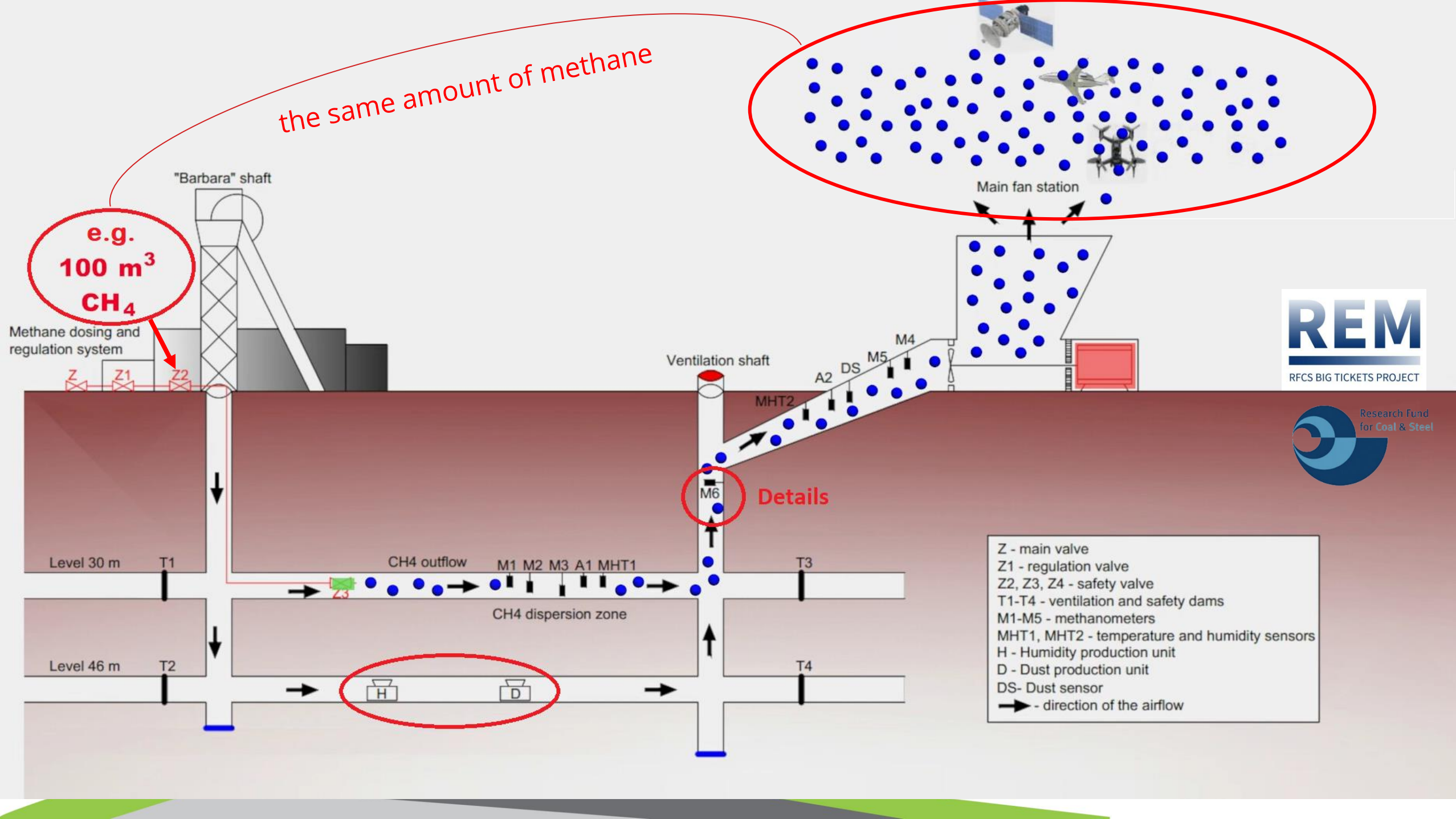
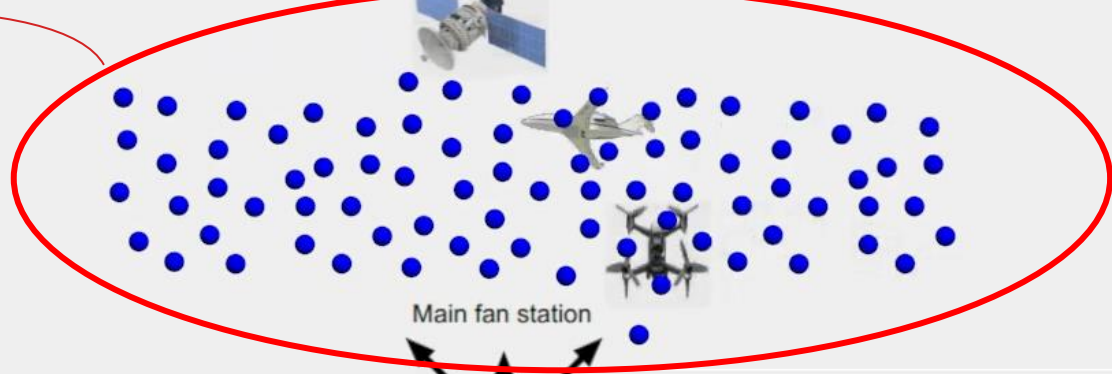
1.19 Dust concentration limit: 1000 mg/m³



- Z - main valve
- Z1 - regulation valve
- Z2, Z3, Z4 - safety valve
- T1-T4 - ventilation and safety dams
- M1-M5 - methanometers
- MHT1, MHT2 - temperature and humidity sensors
- H - Humidity production unit
- D - Dust production unit
- DS- Dust sensor
- ➔ - direction of the airflow

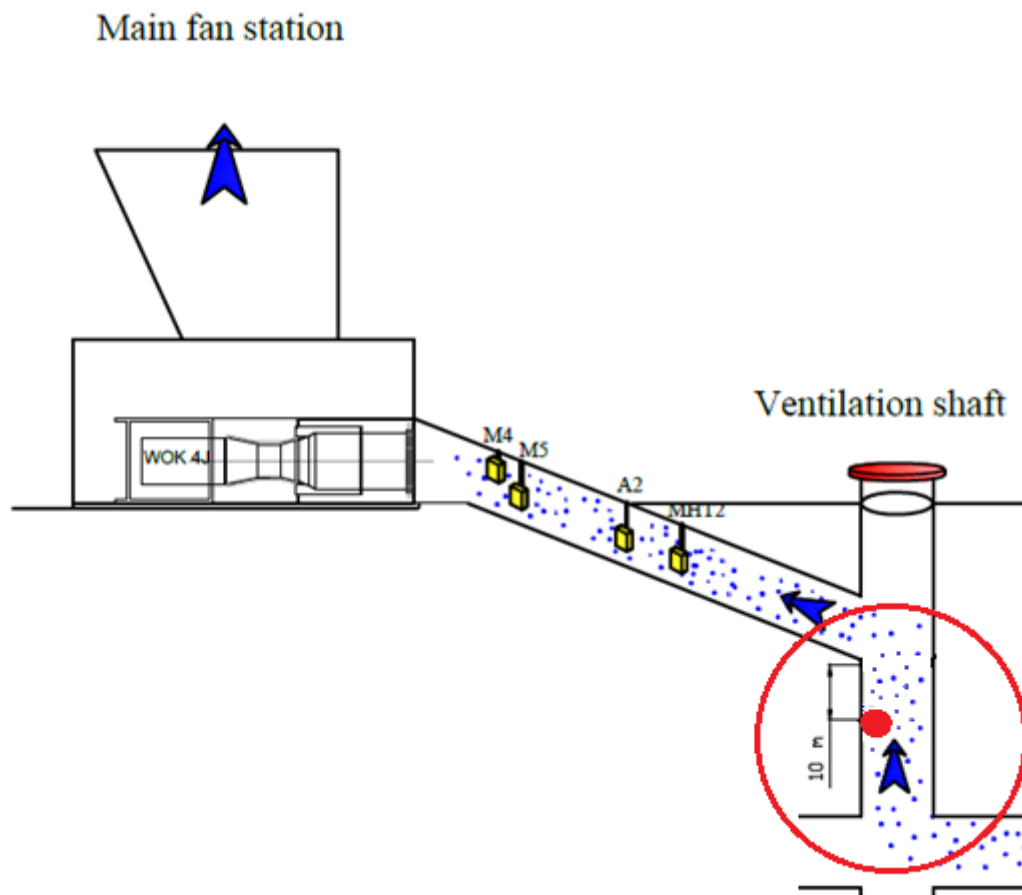
the same amount of methane

e.g.
100 m³
CH₄

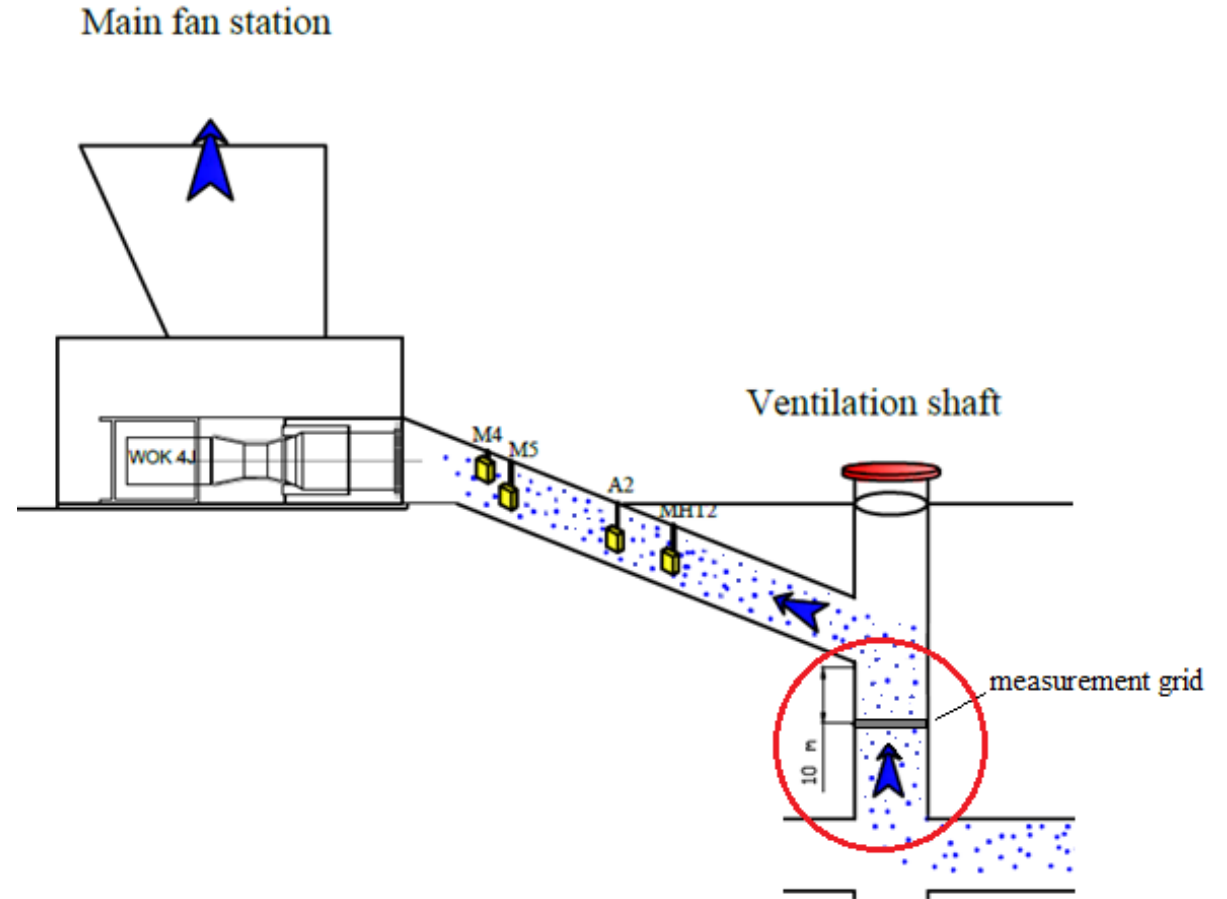


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VAM EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM IN VENTILATION SHAFTS

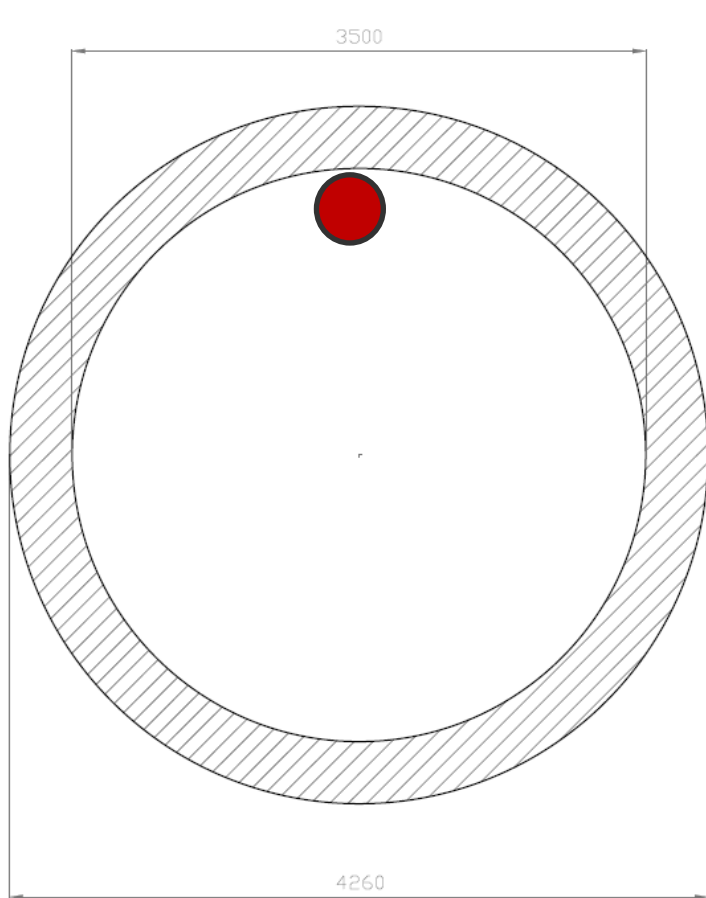


Current methane measurement system

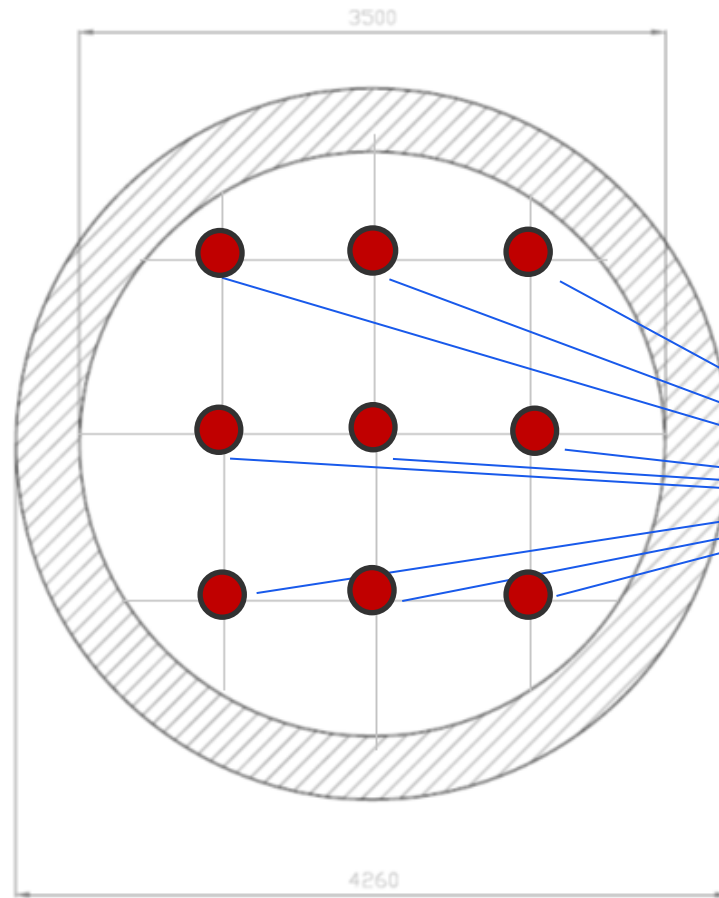


Proposed methane measurement system for the research

CROSS-SECTION OF THE VENTILATION SHAFT



Current methane measurement system
(are the measurements correct?)



Proposed methane measurement system for the research

gas sampling bag



chromatograph

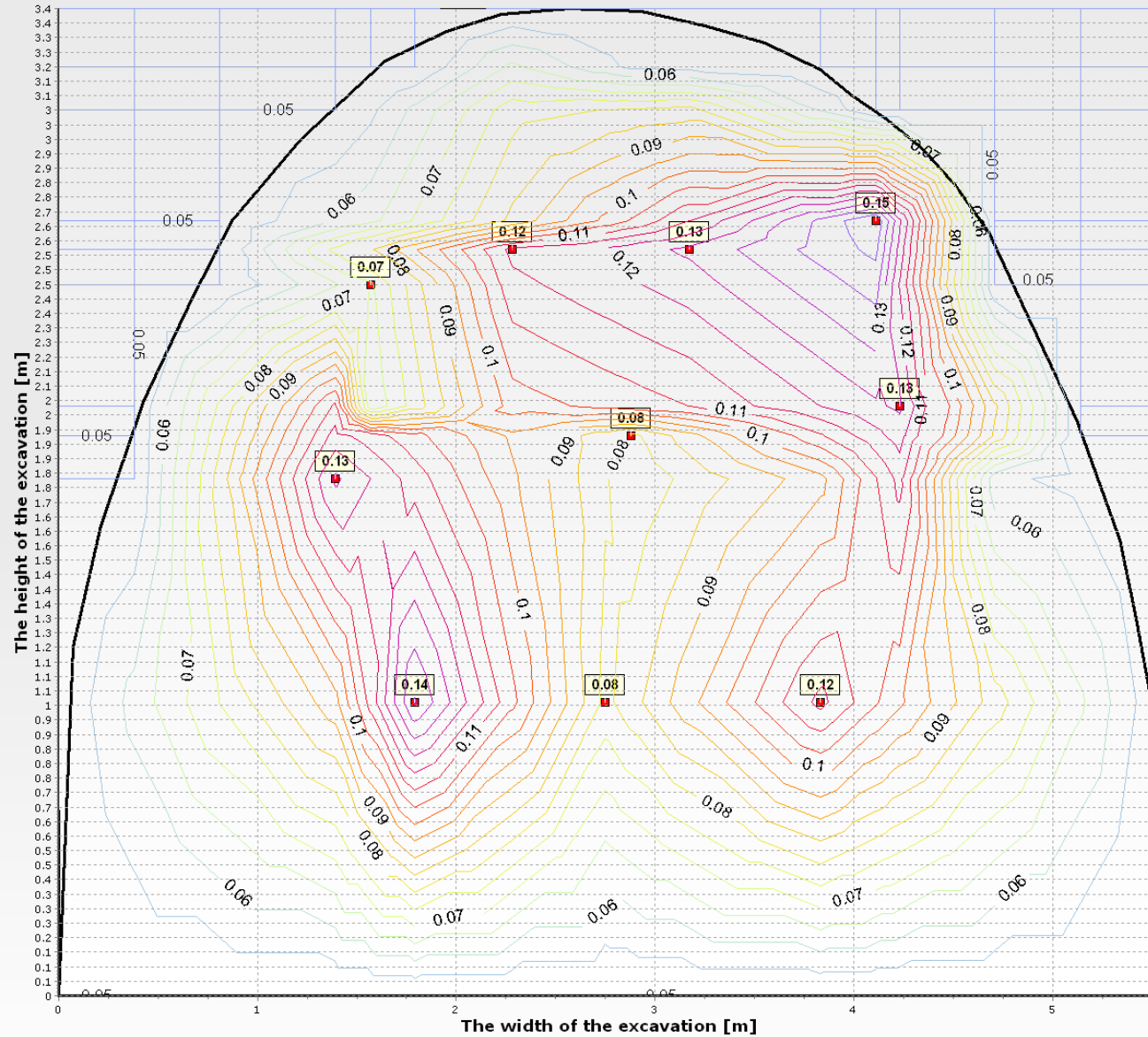


methane sensor

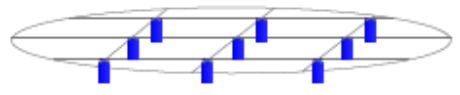
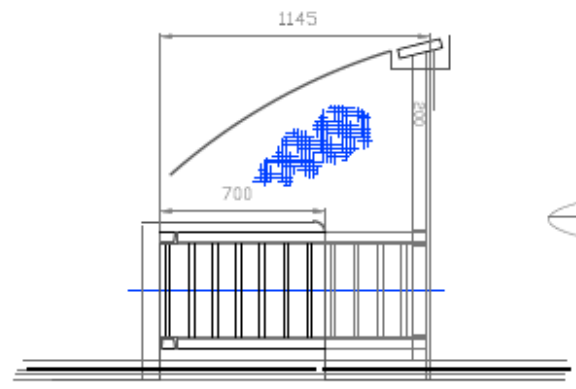
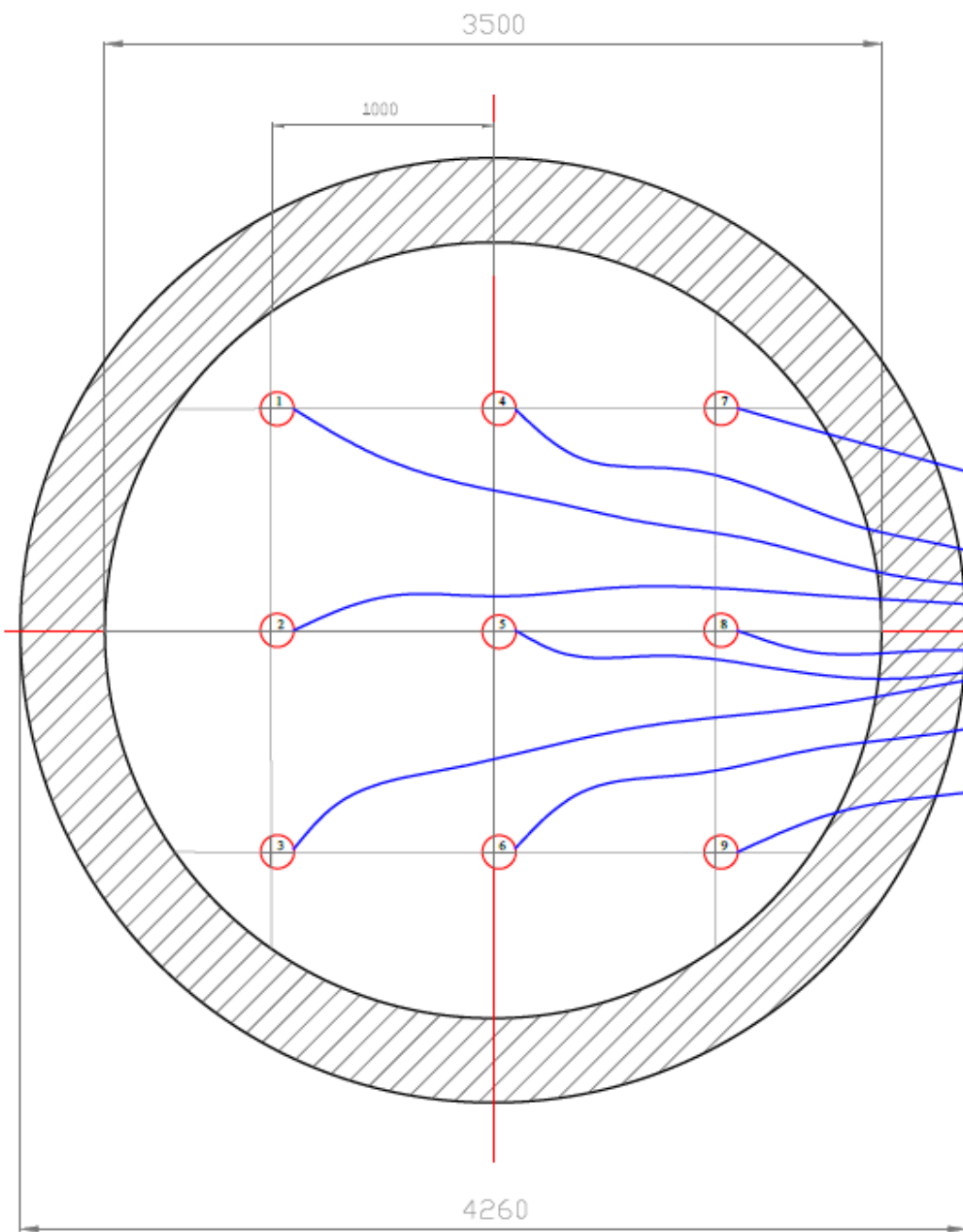


gas sampling hosepipes

Distribution of methane concentration in the excavation



0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05									

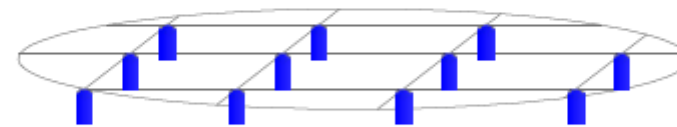
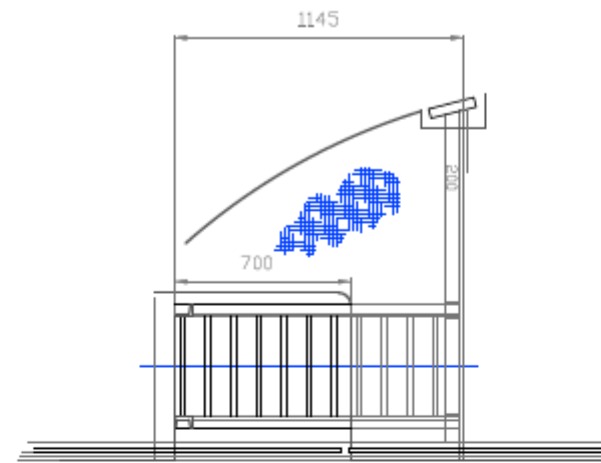
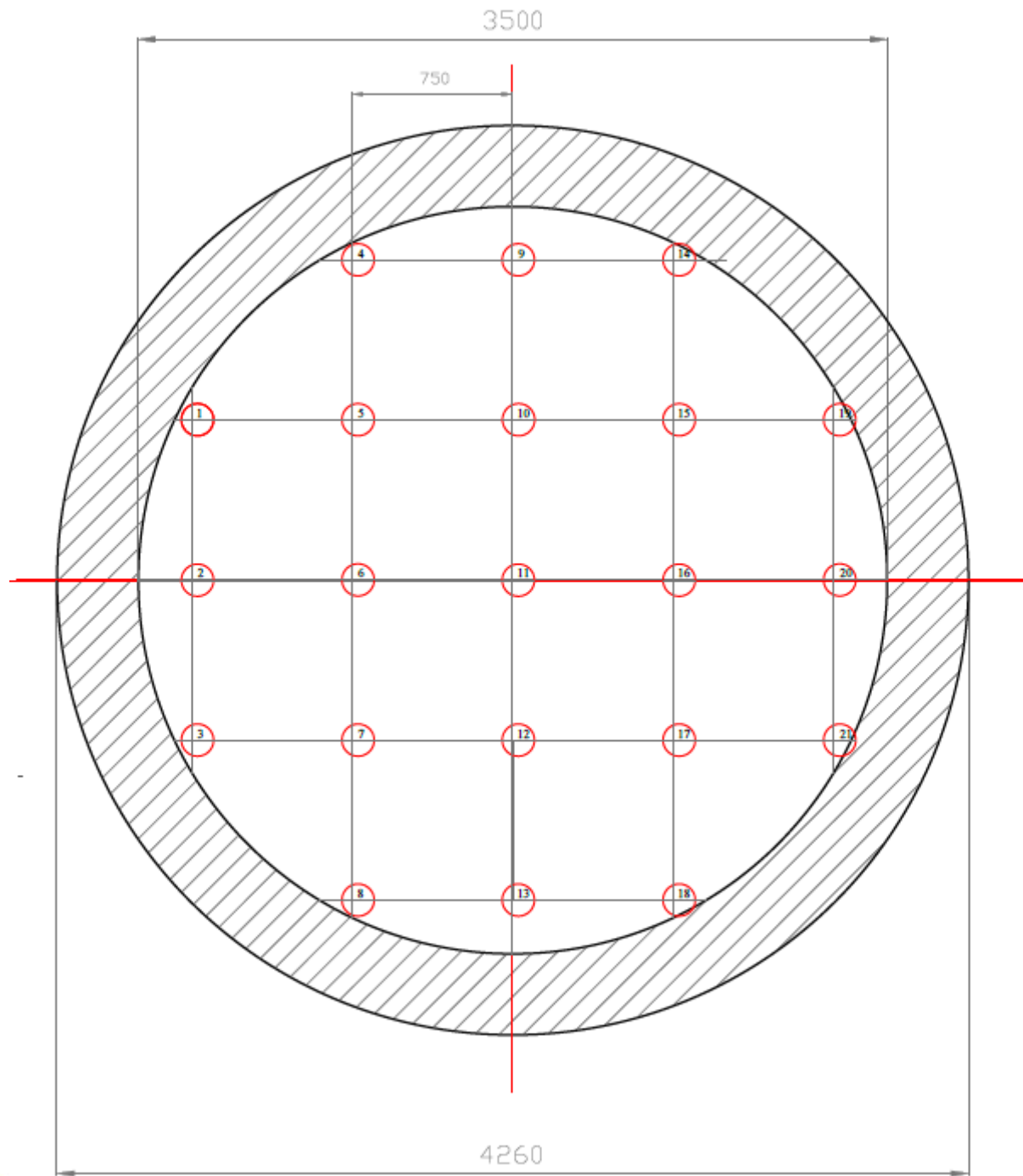


set of valves



Gas chromatograph

POZ.	NAZWA CZĘŚCI	SZT	NR RYS. LUB NORMY	MATERIAŁ	UWAGI
Kreślił				Główny Instytut Górnictwa KD "Barbara" w Mikołowie	
Sprawdził					
Zatwierdził					
<i>Cross-section of the ventilation shaft with the location of the sensors</i>					<i>nr rys.</i>



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Sprawdził					
Zatwierdził					
<i>Cross-section of the ventilation shaft with the location of the sensors</i>					nr rys.

Stop



Kopalnia Doświadczalna "Barbara" - Stacja wentylatorów głównych



09:46:50

GIG

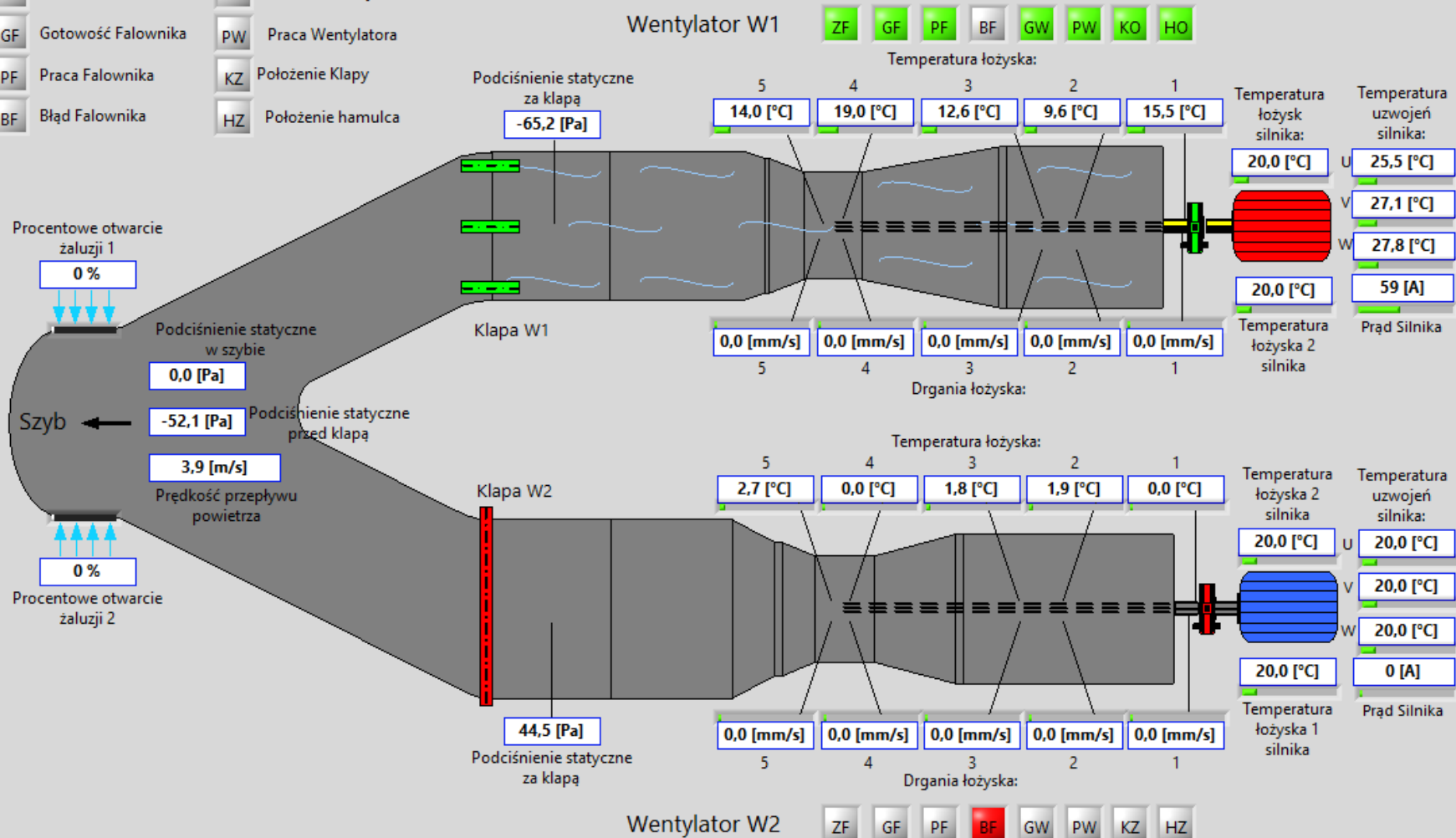
Gotowość wentylatora W1
 Gotowość wentylatora W2
 Zasilanie falownika 1G
 Zasilanie falownika 2G
 Ostrzeżenie
 Awaria

Schemat technologiczny

- ZF Zasilanie Falownika
- GF Gotowość Falownika
- PF Praca Falownika
- BF Błąd Falownika
- GW Gotowość Wentylatora
- PW Praca Wentylatora
- KZ Położenie Kłapy
- HZ Położenie hamulca

Wentylator W1

Wentylator W2



Ekran Główny

Wykresy

Raporty

Alarmy

Zdarzenia

Archiwum



Nazwa Zdarzenia	Aktywny	Potw.	Data Czas
Wentylator nr 2: Przycisk Wyłącz Wentylator	JEST	---	2022-01-19 14:02:48
Wentylator nr 1: Kłapa Otwarta	JEST	---	2022-01-20 06:02:25

POSSIBILITIES OF RESEARCH AT EM „BARBARA“

The underground and surface infrastructure of EM "Barbara" allows the establishment of in-situ conditions identical to those in operating mines and therefore enables:

Verification of methane measurements in mine ventilation shafts

It can be achieved by:

- comparing the readings of the sensors currently used in the shaft (1 sensor on the sidewall opposed to averaged value from the grid)
- installing a measuring grid with several methane and air velocity sensors and later confirming the readings of these sensors by chromatography
- based on the indication of the grid measurements results, a comparison of the calculated value of a total amount of methane released from the ventilation shaft with the total amount of methane input

Assessment of methane emission measurements precision

It can be achieved by:

- emitting a specific quantity of methane over a specified time interval (e.g. 1 tonne of CH₄ in 24h) to verify the accuracy of indications from 3 types of measuring devices (satellite, plane, drone),
- the possibility of obtaining a certain concentration of methane 0 – 2% (even 4%),
- adjustable airflow (0 – 4000m³/min),
- possibility to simulate dust conditions,
- possibility to simulate humidity conditions,

Potential advantages of the planned research:

- certainty of the emitted methane amount,
- possibility to study the influence of seasons and weather conditions (wind, fog)
- the possibility of developing an accurate measurement system (e.g. laser methane sensors at the outlet of the diffusers)

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

Jacek Skiba *Ph.D.Eng,MBA*

Robert Hildebrandt *Ph.D.Eng*

Central Mining Institute-National Research Institute
Department of Mining Aerology

Plac Gwarków 1
40-166 Katowice
Poland
t: +48 32 259 23 00
m: +48 512 293 839
jskiba@gig.eu
www.gig.eu

GIG National
Research
Institute