

Options for using low-quality methane from coal mines

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■ Firedamp mixtures have always been used

- to produce vapour and energy
- to generate electricity

- Sometimes the methane concentration was too high for direct utilisation
- Therefore an admixture of air was necessary

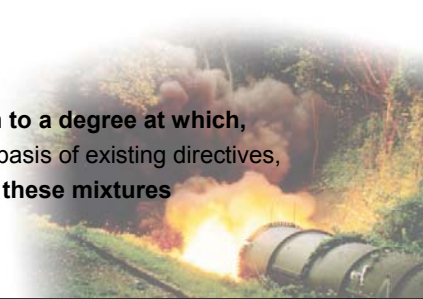


■ Today

- Reduction of active hard coal mining
- Reduction of methane accumulated and released in the mining process

Sometimes:

- **Methane concentrations have fallen to a degree at which, due to safety-relevant reasons on the basis of existing directives, it is no longer permissible to utilise these mixtures**



■ Firedamp extraction for prevention of hazards

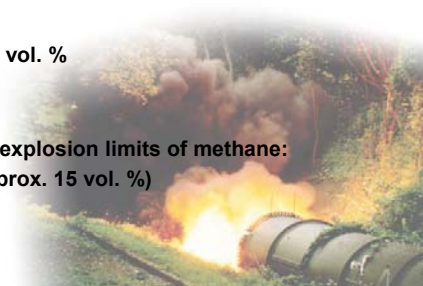
weak-gas extraction facilities

- methane concentration ≥ 22 vol. %

strong-gas extraction facilities

- methane concentration ≤ 3 vol. %

(both limit values are related to the explosion limits of methane:
approx. 5 vol. % to approx. 15 vol. %)



■ Firedamp utilisation facilities

- on the basis of existing directives (e.g. in Germany)
 - ➔ methane concentration ≥ 25 vol. %
- on practical conditions
 - ➔ methane concentration ≥ 30 vol. %



■ Question

Lately, the methane concentration has fallen to a degree of < 25 vol. %.



**Which solutions could be found
to utilise firedamp mixtures
with
lower concentrations than the
minimum concentration of 25 vol. %
so far permitted for utilisation ?**



Explosion protection concepts for firedamp utilisation facilities



Based on the so-called explosion triangle



Explosion protection concepts for firedamp utilisation facilities



all conditions and their simultaneousness are provided

↓

an explosion will occur

↓

constructive explosion protection measures



Explosion protection concepts for firedamp utilisation facilities



all conditions
or
their simultaneousness
are no longer provided



no explosion will occur



preventive
explosion protection
measures

Realised concepts of firedamp utilisation facilities

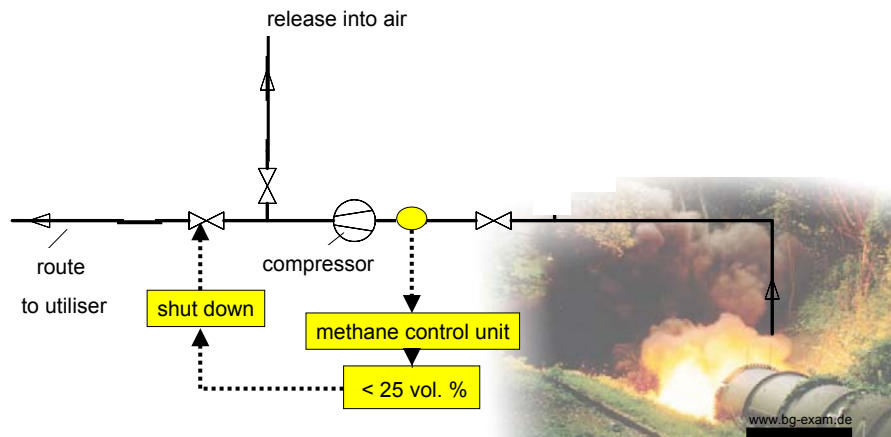
always

contain a combination

of

preventive and constructive
explosion protection measures

Control of methane concentration



Safety level

- Predominant part of firedamp mixtures comes from abandoned mining claims
- A slightly lower level of safety is regarded to be sufficient
- It is not obligatory to take measures both to prevent potentially explosive atmosphere **and** effective ignition sources
- It is sufficient to prevent either potential explosiv atmosphere **or** effective ignition sources
- It must be possible to utilize such firedamp mixtures with methane concentrations < 22 vol. %

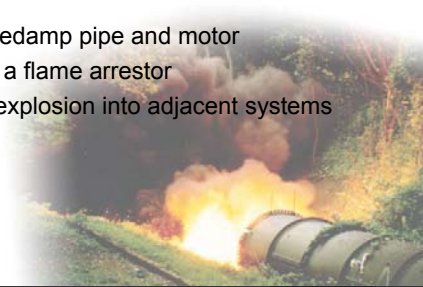


Interface of firedamp pipe and gas motor

For utilisation in a gas motor,
the firedamp mixture must always be a mixture with air within the explosion
range



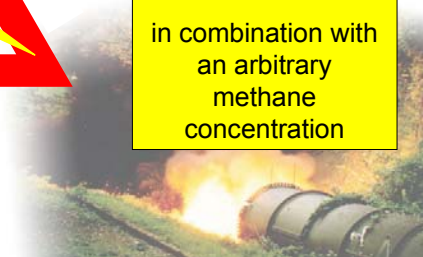
The immediate interface of firedamp pipe and motor
must be protected with a flame arrestor
against the propagation of a possible explosion into adjacent systems



Utilisation of firedamp mixtures that are low in oxygen



No safety-relevant
problem with an
oxygen content of
not more than
6 vol. %
in combination with
an arbitrary
methane
concentration



■ Utilisation of low-percentage firedamp mixtures through mix-up



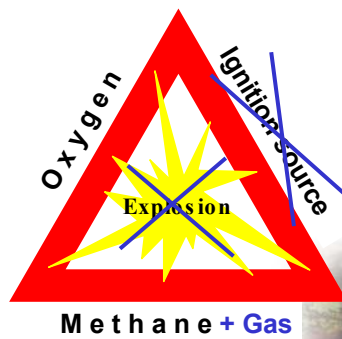
No safety-relevant
problem with an
methane content

< LEL

(LEL: lower explosion limit)

Can be used in boilers through mix-up

■ Utilisation of low-percentage firedamp mixtures through
gas admixture



Same safety
situation as with an
methane content

≥ 22 vol. %

Utilisation of low-percentage firedamp mixtures through gas admixture

Realized installations e. g.:

German "mine West", mine shaft "Rossenray"



natural gas admixed on the suction side of gas motor

Disposal ground near Hamburg



Natural gas admixed to an methane extraction flow rate in between
1 vol. % and 3 vol. %



Utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures



Safety problems with

→ Suction

→ Compression

→ Conveying

→ Utiliser

caused by effective
ignition sources



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures (1)

Preventive explosion protection

realised by the

prevention of effective ignition sources

in the presence of
potentially explosive atmosphere



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures (2)

Additional

Constructive explosion protection

at

the immediate interface of firedamp pipe and motor



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

Prevention of effective ignition sources

All devices installed for measuring and control reasons or needed for conveyance must be designed free of ignition sources and certified as cat. 1 G after the European Directive 94/9/EC



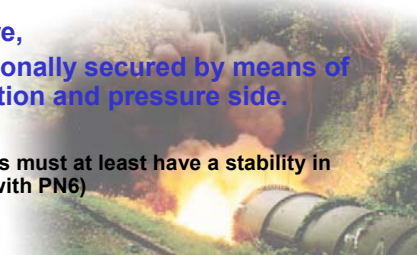
Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

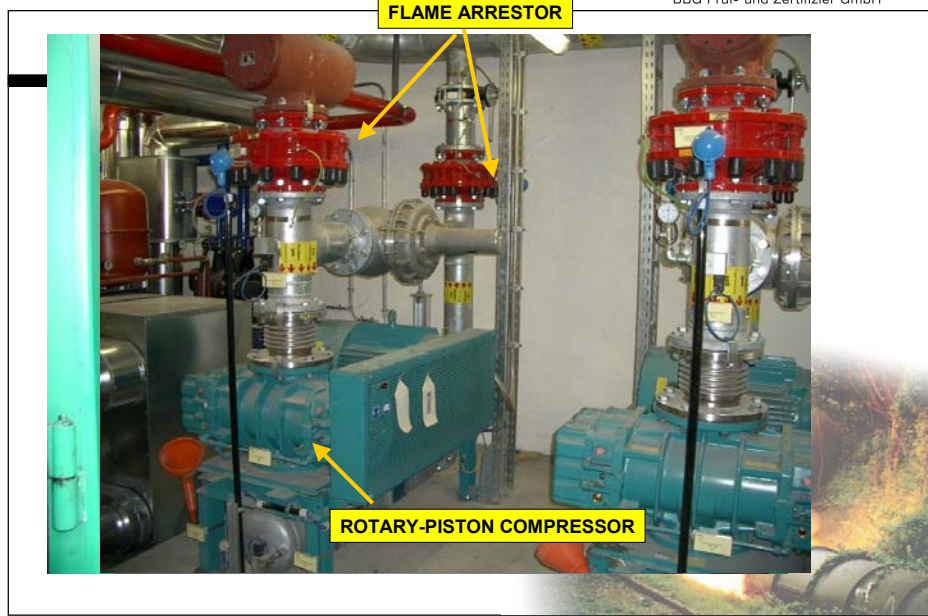
Prevention of effective ignition sources

Many compressing devices e. g. rotary-piston compressors cannot be obtained in a zone-0-suitable design.

Therefore, a zone-1-adequate design is additionally secured by means of flame arrestors on the suction and pressure side.

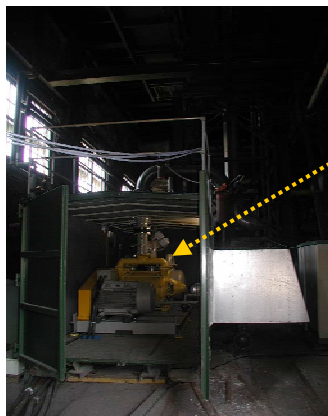
(The space in between the flame arrestors must at least have a stability in accordance with PN6)





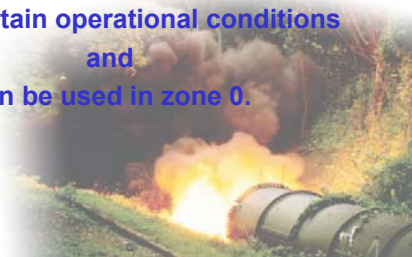
Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

Prevention of effective ignition sources



Liquid ring pumps

have been proven free of ignition sources under certain operational conditions and can be used in zone 0.



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

Prevention of effective ignition sources

Not possible
at the immediate interface of firedamp pipe and utiliser
because
a flame has to be expected at the interface.



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

At the immediate interface of firedamp pipe and utiliser,
the effect of a **dynamic flame arrestor**
can be used.

If the minimum flow speed is high enough,
a **re-ignition** from the utilisation into the connected pipe **is prevented.**

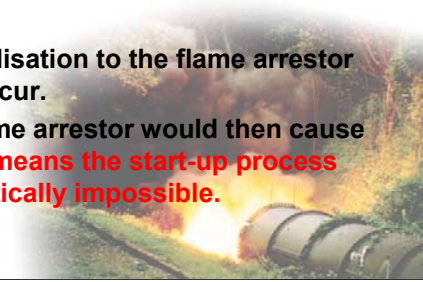


Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

The effect of a **dynamic flame arrestor** cannot be realised during start-up and shut-off processes.

Therefore a **re-ignition** from the utilisation to the flame arrestor will occur.

The temperature control of the flame arrestor would then cause the plant to be shut off. **This means the start-up process would become practically impossible.**



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

Start-up process:

It would be sensible **to conduct** the start-up process with the aid of a **high-percentage „support gas“**, which is supplied until the admixing of the potentially explosive firedamp mixture causes **the minimum flow speed** to be securely exceeded. Then the support gas can be reduced until the potentially explosive firedamp mixture alone is delivered to the utiliser



Explosion protection concept for utilisation of potentially explosive firedamp mixtures

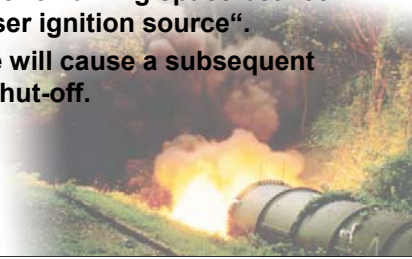
Shut-off process:

A similar approach as for the start-up process would be required.

OR

It would be possible to minimise the remaining space between flame arrester and „utiliser ignition source“.

The effect of a rebounding flame will cause a subsequent automatic shut-off.



Summary

Realistic, technical explosion protection concepts

to secure firedamp utilisation facilities

for their utilisation of potentially explosive mixtures

point out a possibility to utilise also those firedamp mixtures

the utilisation of which is currently denied due to procedural regulations and, in part, official directives.



