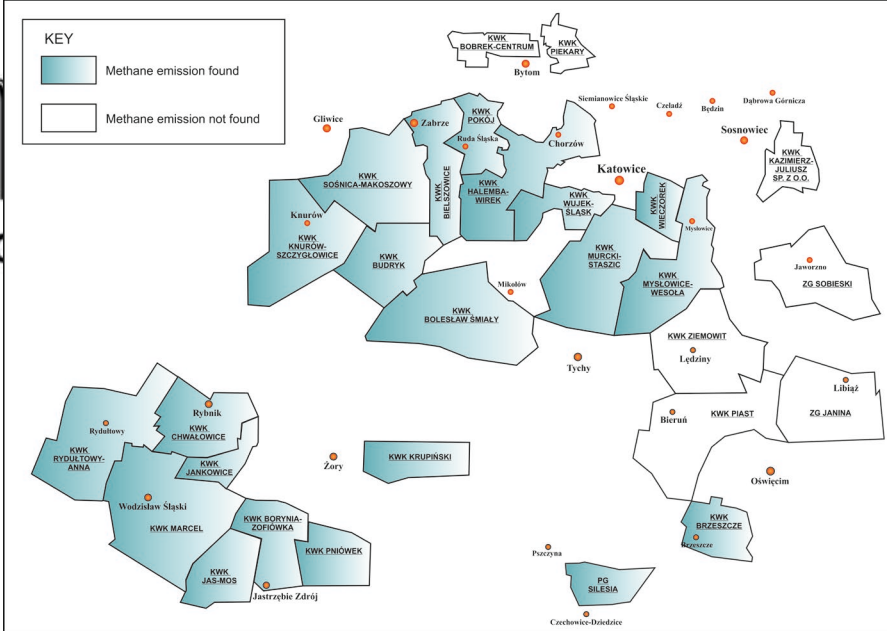




***Methane to Go Poland recap:  
TDLAS device usage to measure methane concentration  
in ventilation shafts***

**Justyna SWOLKIEŃ<sup>1</sup>, Jarosław NĘCKI<sup>1</sup>,  
Nikodem Szlązak<sup>1</sup>, Robert Field<sup>2</sup>,  
Marek Korzec<sup>1</sup>, Paweł Jagoda<sup>1</sup>, Jakub Bartyzel<sup>1</sup>**



The Polish global underground mining sector in the period from 2015 to 2022 emitted 0.49 Mt of methane per year on the average.

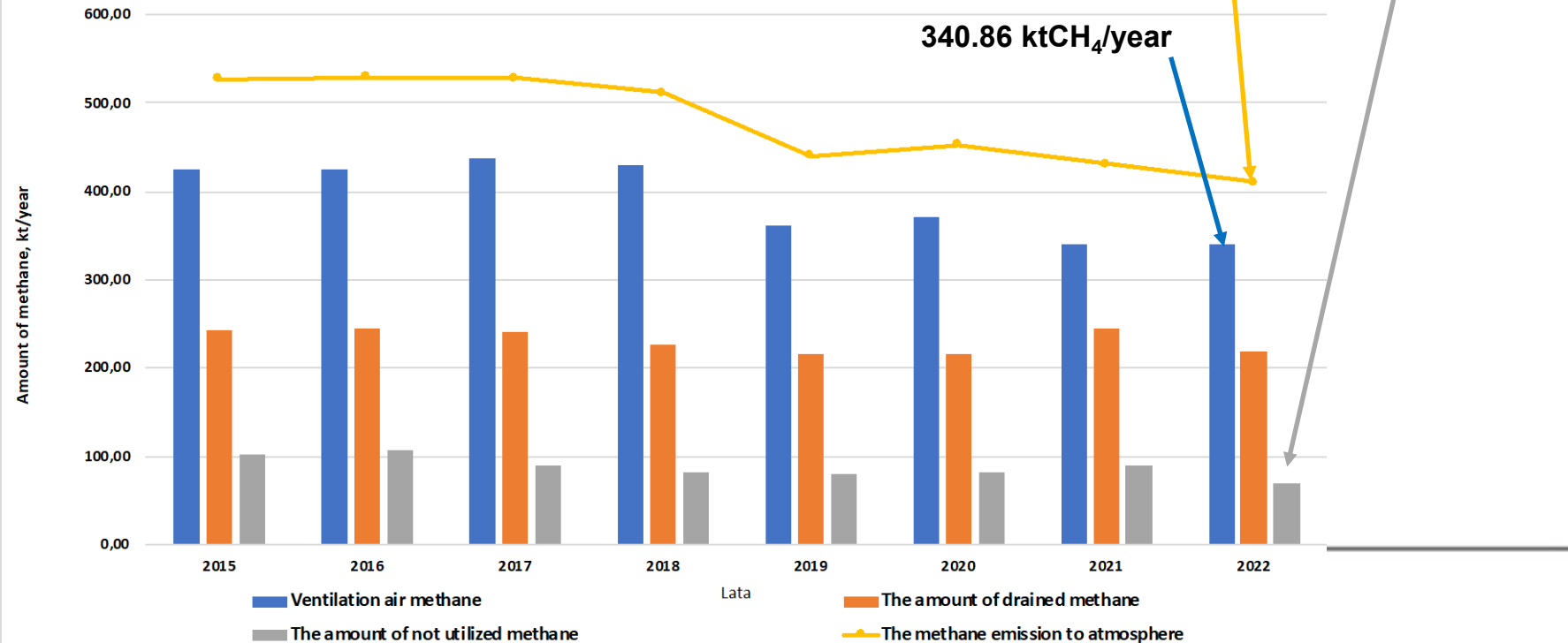


410.70 ktCH<sub>4</sub>/year



69.84 ktCH<sub>4</sub>/year

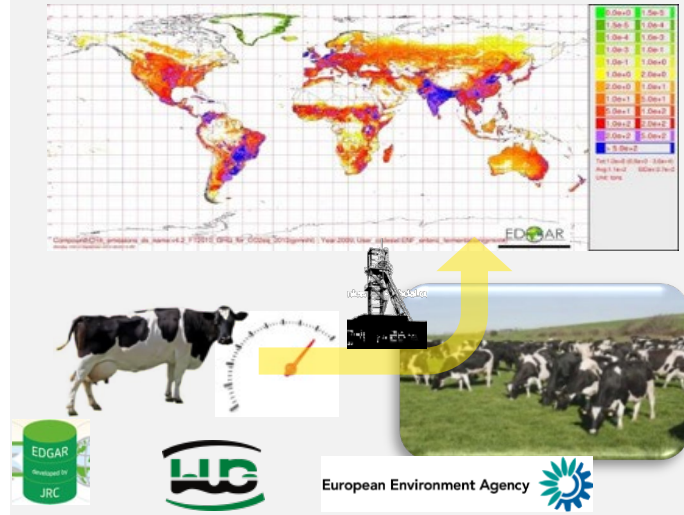
Upper Silesian Coal Basin as the biggest hard coal mine region in EU



# Two ways to estimate greenhouse gas emissions



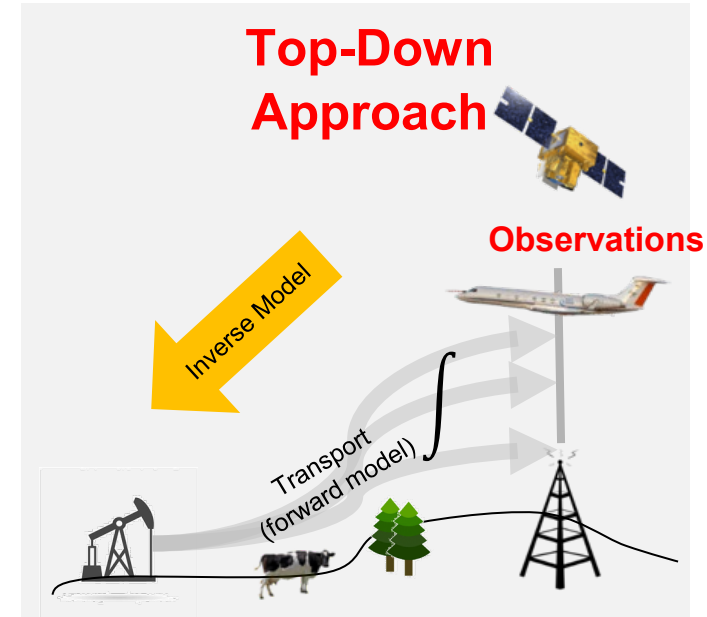
## Bottom-Up Approach



In-situ measurements in coal mines and information form available databases.

Establishing a protocol for comparing CMM emissions estimated by TD and BU methods.

## Top-Down Approach



Results of ground base, aerial and satellite observations

# Methane to Go Poland

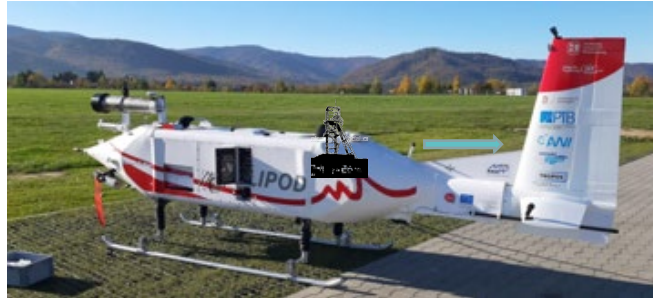


The project is conducted in the context of UNEP's **International Methane Emission Observatory's** Methane Science Studies, which aim to improve the understanding of methane emissions globally.

The goal of the studies is to address the critical lack of methane emissions measurement data and **establish a protocol for comparing coal mine methane (CMM) emissions estimated by top-down (TD) and BU approaches .**

Obtaining data for results' validation was possible thanks to the cooperation **with JSW S.A. and PGG S.A.**

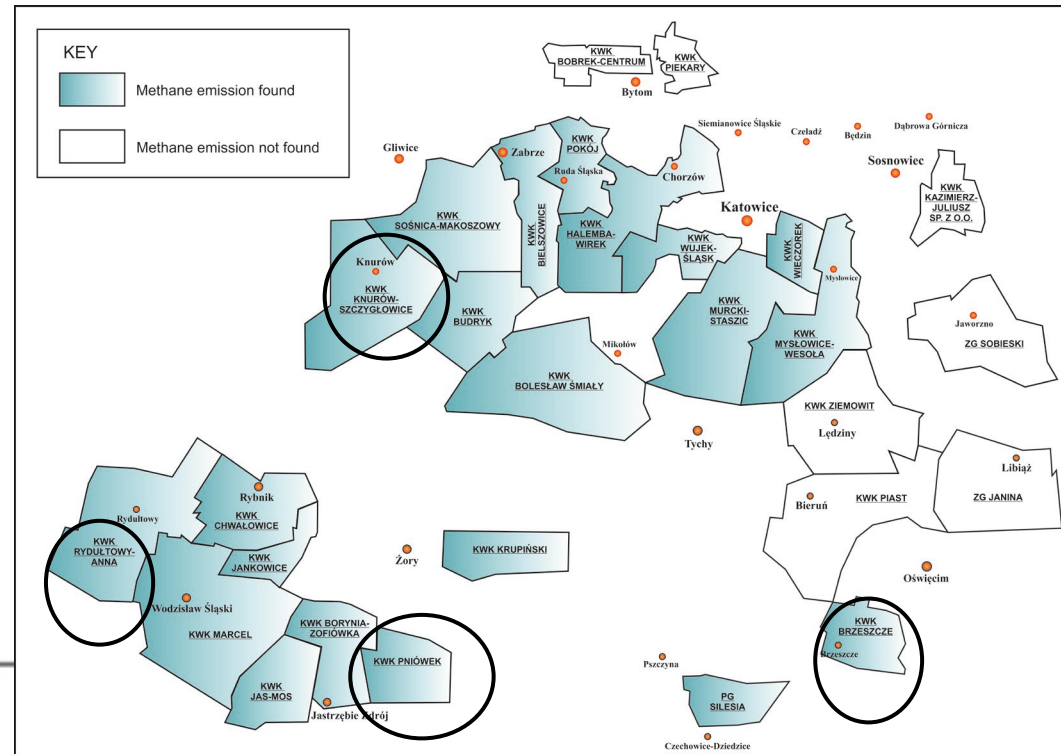
# Methane to Go Poland HELiPOD (DRL)



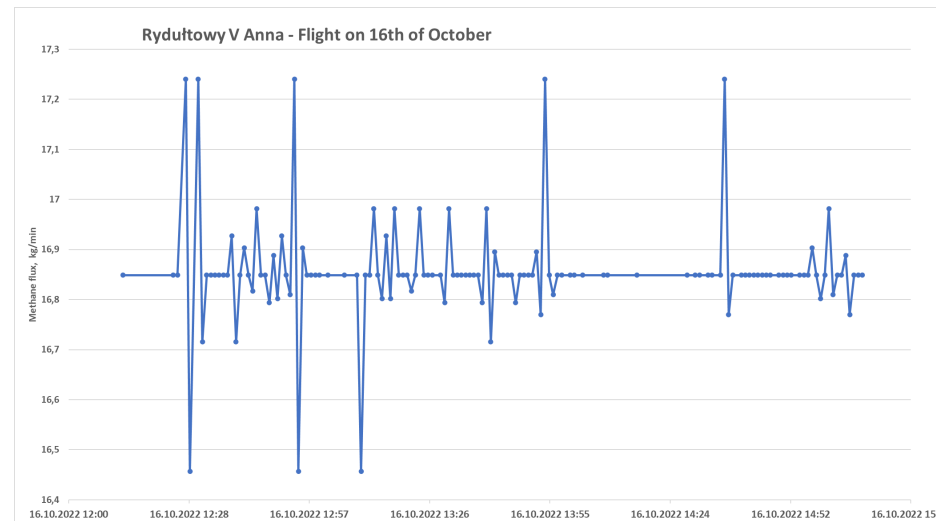
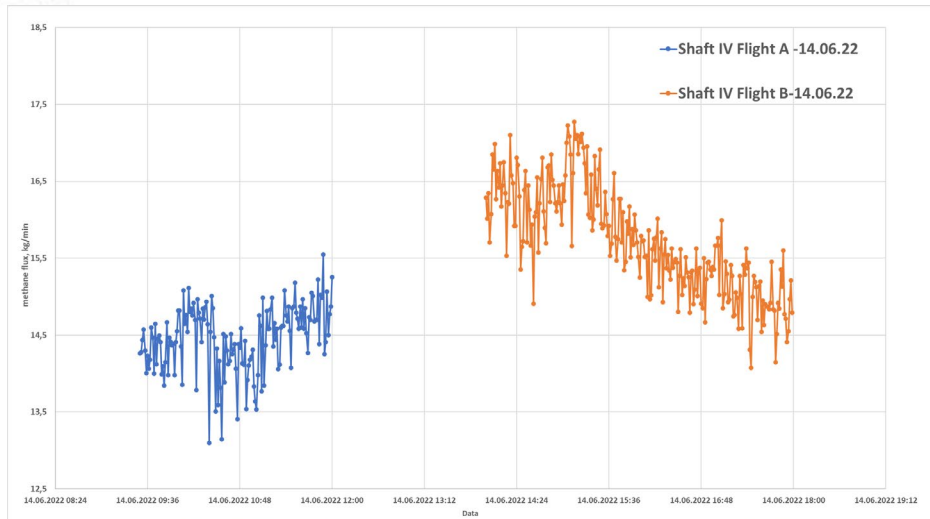
June 2022  
October 2022



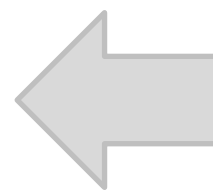
Targets:  
4 shafts in



# Methane to Go Poland HELiPOD (DRL)



flight	HELiPOD				Industry*	
	mean flux [kg/h]	RMSE <sub>H</sub> [%]	wind conditions	vertical coverage	mean flux [kg/h]	RMSE <sub>I</sub> [%]
F03	1180	18	good	good	865	3
F04	745	5	good	good	937	3
F06	968	19	good	not optimal	1005	5
F07	1926	58	poor	not optimal	982	5
F08	2528	43	poor	not optimal	-	-
F10	1027	8	good	good	-	-
F12	1172	68	poor	not optimal	-	-
F04	1610	45	poor	not optimal	-	-
F09	2713	26	poor	not optimal	1335	13
F13	987	73	poor	not optimal	941	-
F03	3062	23	poor	not optimal	2019	1
F05	2993	5	poor	not optimal	2393	6
F06	997	29	good	not optimal	1012	1
F07	856	51	poor	not optimal	1012	1





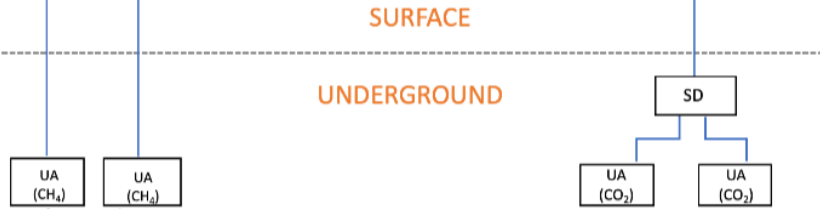
**Methane to Go Poland  
June 2023 campaign**





SMP-NT/A  
Methane Fire Teletransmission System.

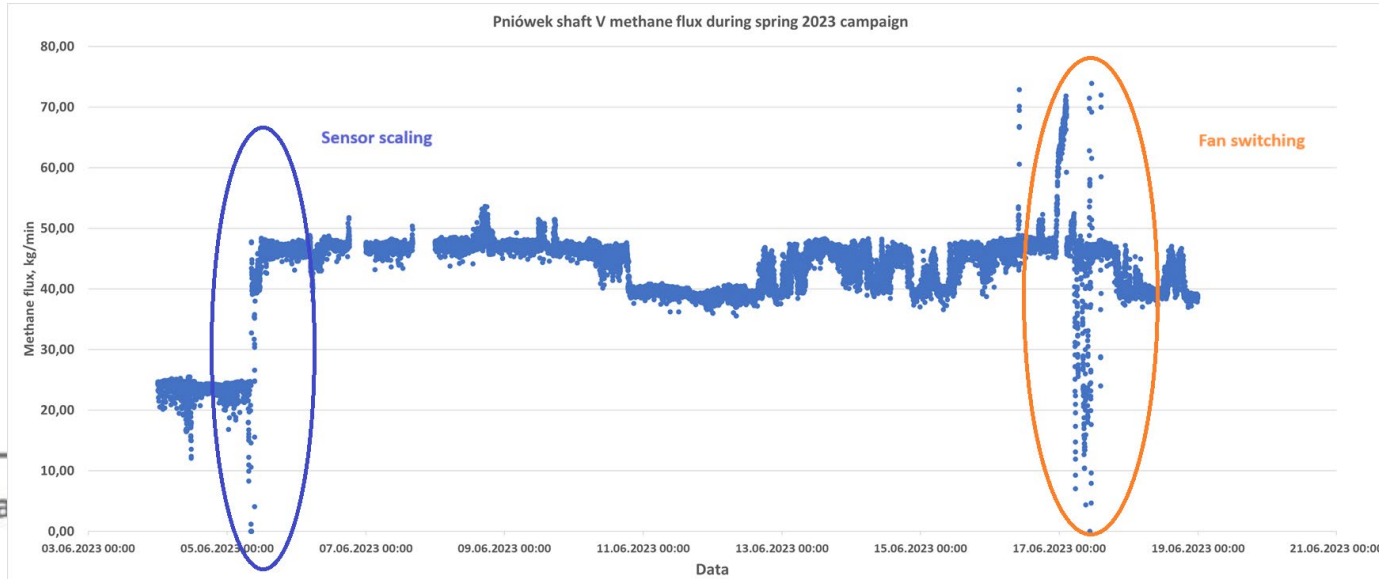
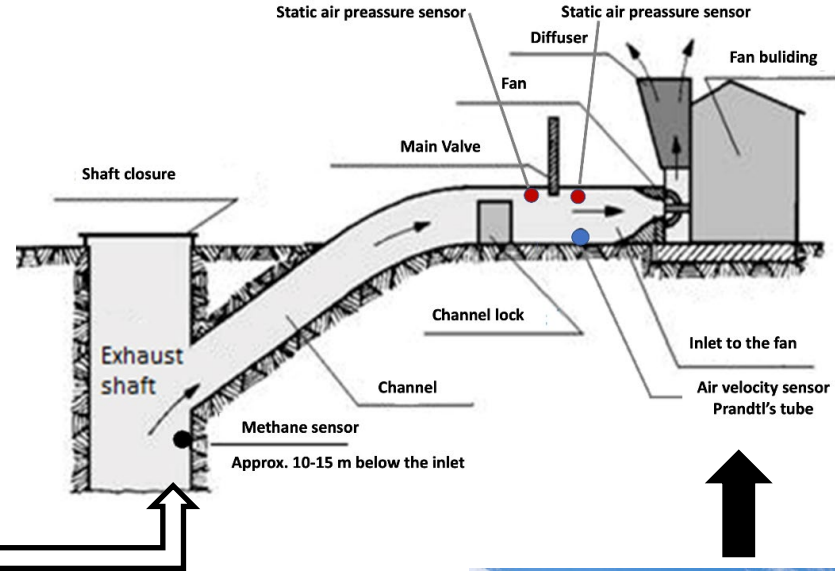
CTM  
Telemetry Panel  
(CMC-3MS TYPE)



**Legend**  
CTM – telemetry panel  
SD – pits station (hub)  
UA – subscriber device (gas sensor)  
UT – Transmission subscriber unit and a team of intrinsically safe separation  
DCH – methane sensor type MM-4



# Coal mine methane measurements





# Short uncertainty calculation



$$CH_4(t_i) = C(t_i)Flow\_rate(t_i)$$

» If,  $C(t_i)=0.3\%$ ,  $F\_r(t_i)=10000m^3/min$

and  $u(C)=0.1\%$  and  $u(F\_r)=100m^3/min$

then:

$CH_4(t_i)=30m^3/min$  ,  $u(CH_4(t_i))=10m^3/min$

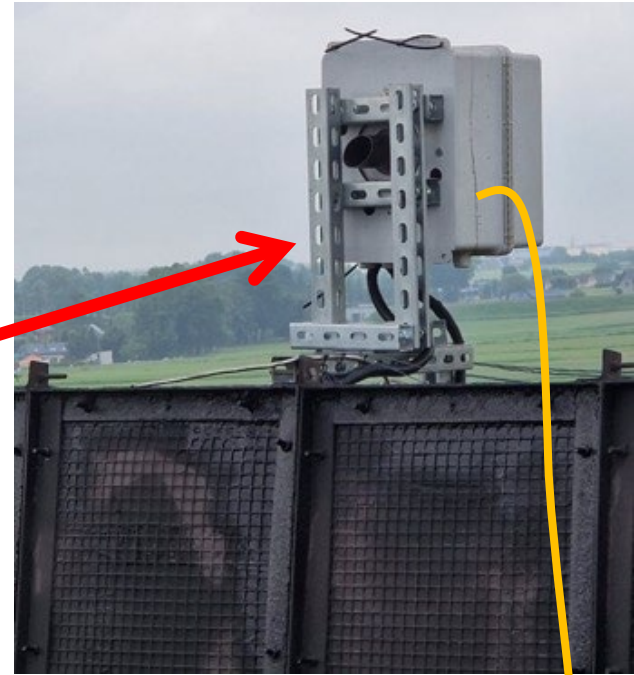
when aggregated to yearly

$$CH_4(year)=11\pm 8kt$$

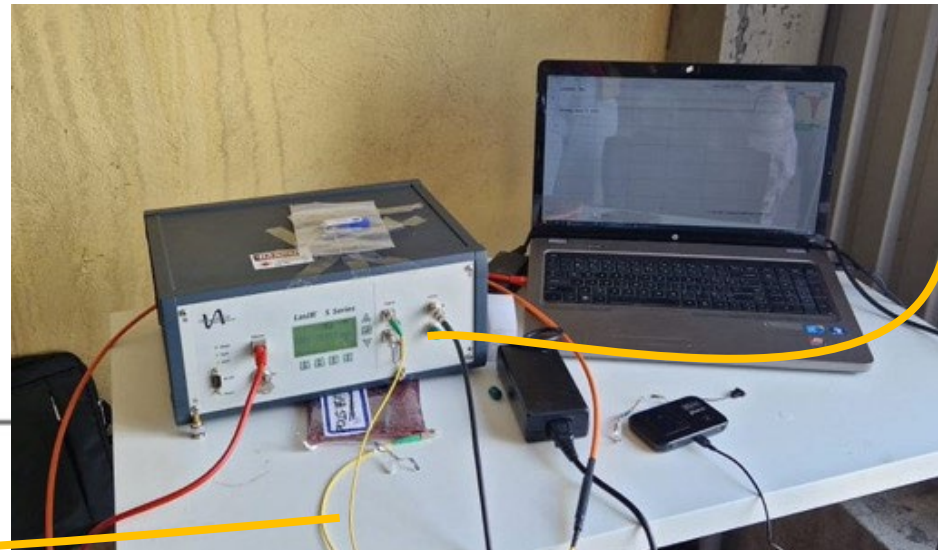




# TDLAS



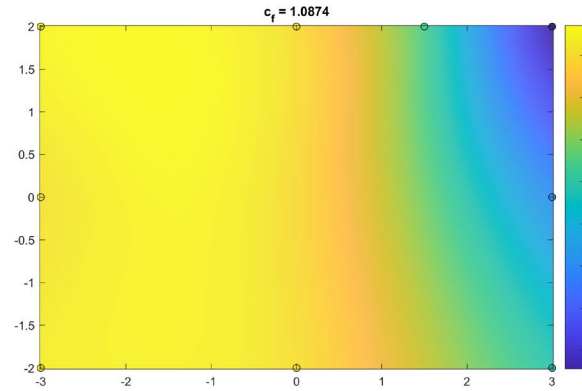
6,45m



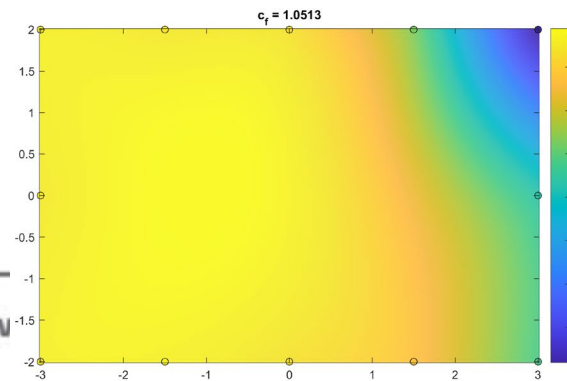
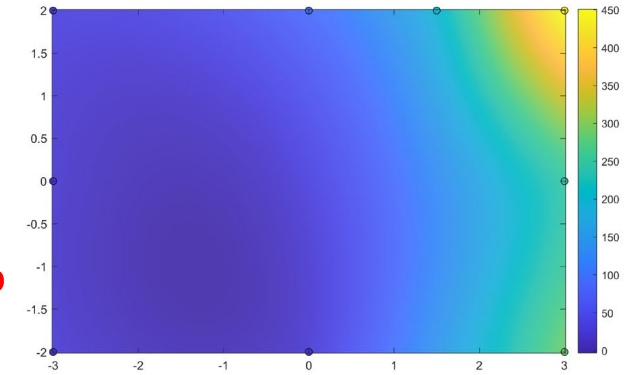
# Distribution of methane at the diffuser



26.06

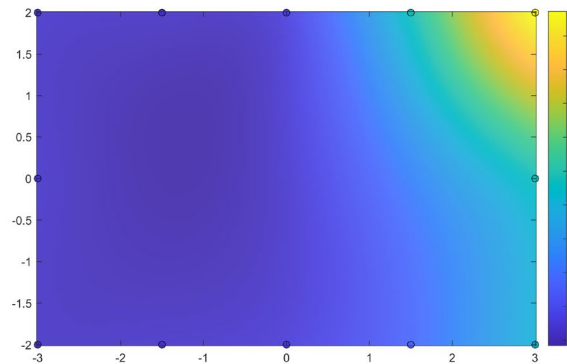


+8%



29.06

+5%



WW



# TDLAS versus pellistor



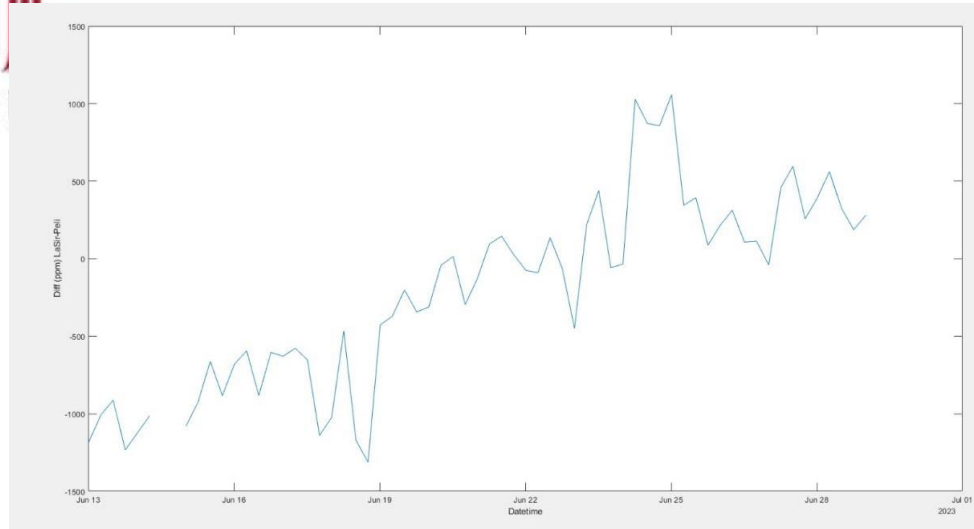
pellistor  $Q=2728\text{kg/h}$

$u(C)=0.1\%$

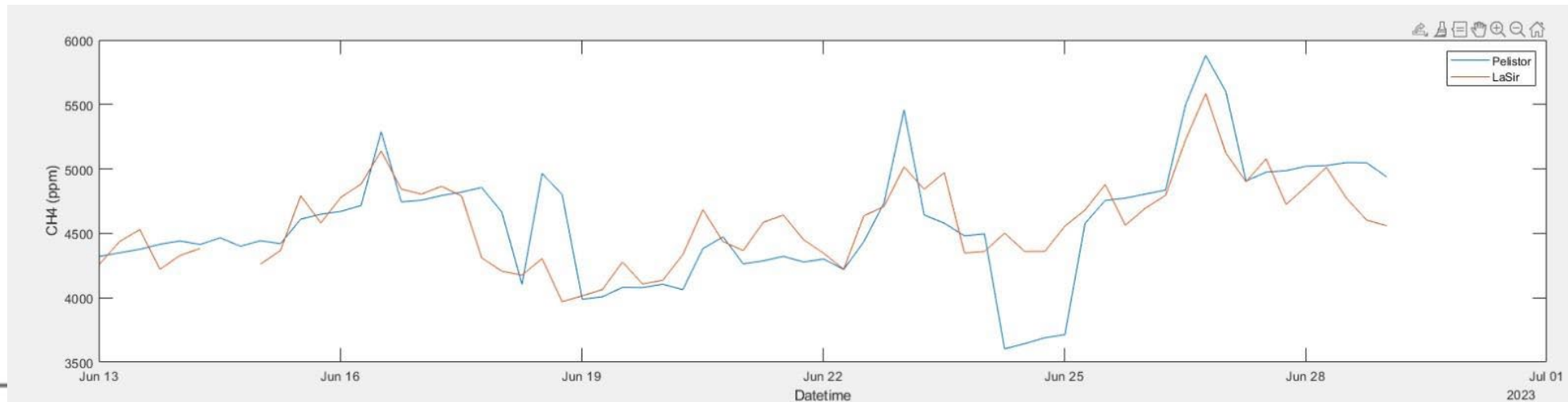


TDLAS  $Q=2766\text{kg/h}$

$u(C)=0.002\%$

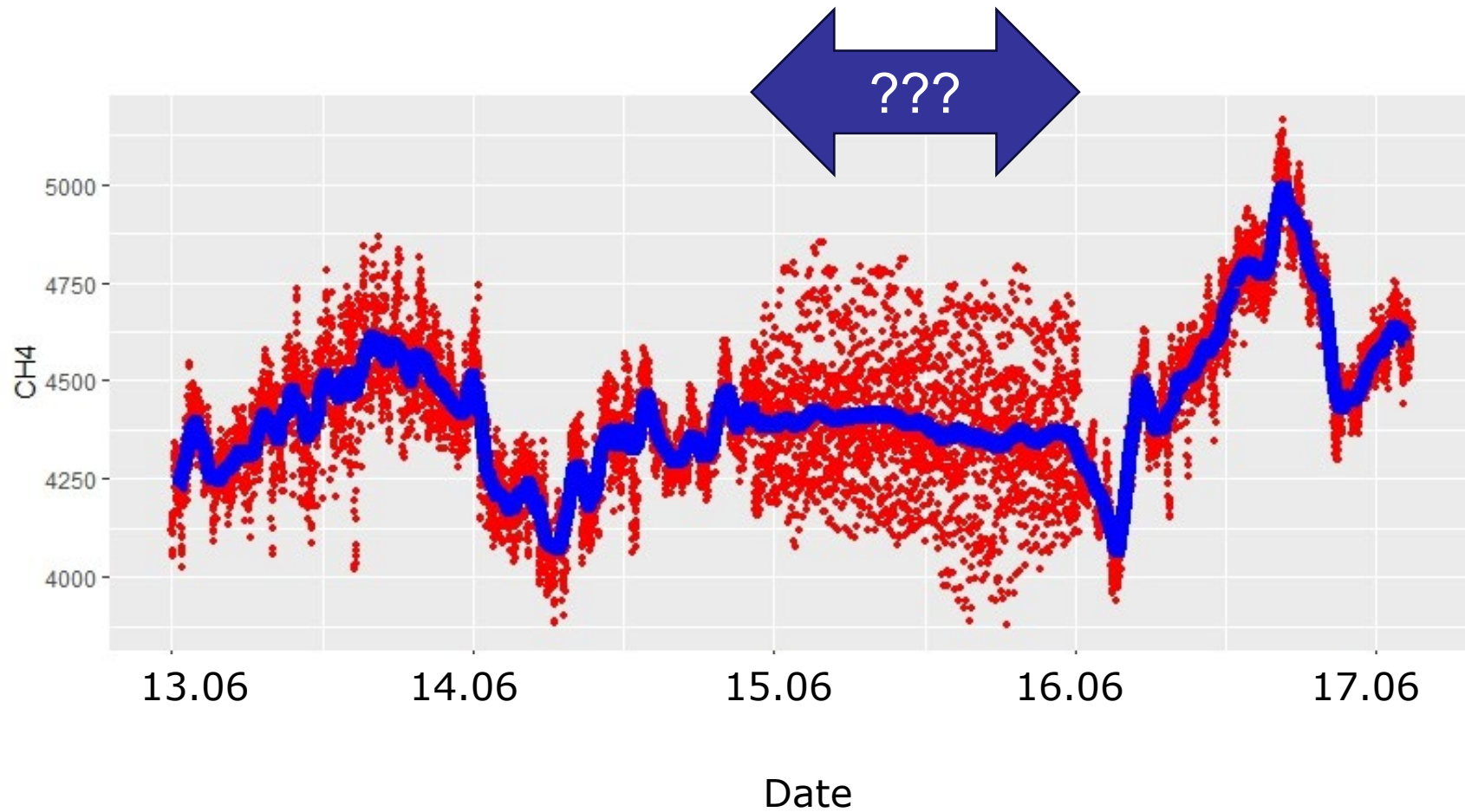


Difference between TDLAS and pellistor records (vertical axis is expressed in ppm) in time. From June 13 till June 30.



Parallel records of methane concentration variability (in ppm) in ventilation air at Pniowek V shaft – hourly means for both instruments are plotted.

# TDLAS mid-term variability (days)



# The new uncertainty approach



$$CH_4(t_i) = C(t_i)Flow\_rate(t_i)$$

- If,  $C(t_i)=0.3\%$ ,  $F\_r(t_i)=10000m^3/min$   
and  $u(C)=0.002\%$  and  $u(F\_r)=100m^3/min$   
then:  
 $CH_4(t_i)=30m^3/min$  ,  $u(CH_4(t_i))=0.3m^3/min$   
when aggregated to yearly

$$CH_4(year)=11.3\pm 0.5kt$$



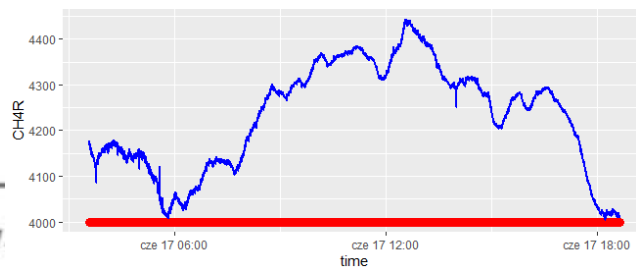
# Methane to Go Poland June 2023 campaign



OA-ICOS (best moment)

» pellistor  $Q=2451\text{kg/h}$

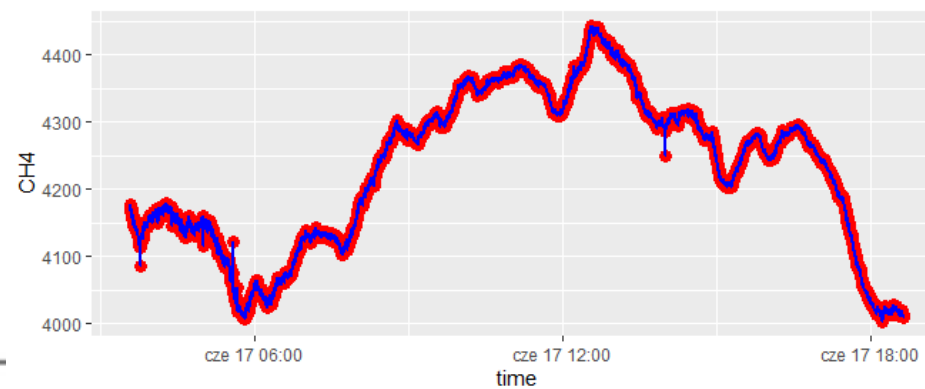
» OA-ICOS  $Q=2574\text{kg/h}$



Dilution system 1:10

pellistor

OA-ICOS



## Can we measure the flux reliably?



- » Current measurements (pellistors) give a good number of average emission

**Uncertainty < 70%**

- » We can use HQ open path TDLAS (Atex required)  
Uncertainty < 5%

- » We could use enhanced cavity spectrophotometers (eg. LGR)  
– problems with dilution and spatial representativeness

Uncertainty < 2%



# Next Step!!!



TDLAS installation in the ventilation shaft channel of the RYDUŁTOWY Coal Mine belonging to the PGG S.A. and its work for a minimum of 6 months





# Thank you for your attention