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Monitoring and Evaluation of Simulated Underground Coal Gasification in an Ex-situ Experimental Artificial Coal Seam System

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Abstract:

In this study, to better simulate underground coal gasification (UCG), an artificial coal seam was constructed to use as a simulated underground gasifier, which comprised coal blocks excavated from the coal seam. This study reports the process and results of three independently designed experiments using coaxial-hole and linking-hole UCG models: a) a coaxial model using a coaxial pipeline as a gasification channel, b) a coaxial model using the coaxial pipeline combined with a bottom cross-hole, and c) a linking-hole model using a horizontal V-shaped cross-hole. In the present work, the fracturing activities and cavity growth inside the reactor were monitored with acoustic emission (AE) technologies. During the process, the temperature profiles, gas production rate, and gas content were measured successively. The results show that AE activities monitored during UCG process are significantly affected by operational variables such as feed gas rate, feed gas content, and linking-hole types. Moreover, the amount of coal consumed during UCG process were estimated using both of the stoichiometric approach and balance computation of carbon (C) based on the product gas contents. A maximum error of less than 10% was observed in these methods, in which the gas leakage was also considered. This demonstrates that the estimated results using the proposed stoichiometric approach could be useful for evaluating

energy recovery during UCG.

Keywords: Underground coal gasification (UCG); Acoustic emission; UCG model; Gasified coal; Gasification rate

1. Introduction

Coal is primarily used as a solid fuel to produce heat and electric power through its combustion, and it is widely expected to be the primary energy source for this century. At present, less than 20% of the world's coal is too low in quality and too deep underground to be mined economically [1]. Improving the production and usage of existing coal resources is an important issue, but the environmental problems must be confronted.

Underground coal gasification (UCG) is a gasification process applied to unmined coal seams or abandoned coal from traditional mining methods; UCG uses an injection well (to supply the reactant gas such as air, oxygen, or steam) and a production well drilled from surface, which involves igniting coal underground and then collecting and using the synthesis gas that results from its gasification [2]. Applying the developed UCG technology to gasify deep and low-quality coal seams could greatly increase the amount of exploitable coal reserves. The coal could be converted to combustible gas for a variety of uses including producing electricity, serving as chemical feedstock, or serving as liquid fuel. Moreover, the emissions of sulfur, nitrous oxides, and mercury could also be reduced if a proper purification system is equipped during UCG. UCG has potential reduction of greenhouse gas [3] and the potential for carbon capture and storage in the underground gasified cavity [4-6].

As a clean coal technology, UCG has been discussed and experimented with for over 100 years [2]. This process has been employed at many pilot sites, including the former USSR, Europe, Australia, and India. Some of the pilot sites have produced commercial quantities of gas for power generation or chemical processes [2, 7-16]. In the 1960s, many pilot projects were abandoned due to the falling price of oil and natural gas. The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in the USA has conducted over 30 pilot UCG projects, including the most recent two large-scale pilot projects in Washington and Wyoming [2, 17-19].

In recent years, much theoretical and experimental research has been performed to investigate the effect of various operational parameters of gasification [20-22] during the UCG process. Stańczyk reported the optimum air/oxygen ratio supplied in lignite gasification and hard coal gasification were respectively 2:4 and 3:2 [23]. Liu has performed the experiment to prove the hydrogen could release from coal seam at temperature between 350 °C and 825 °C under special experimental conditions [24]. Laciak examined the effect of the gasification agent on the quality of product gas and presented that the reaction parameters of temperature, reactor pressure and composition of gasification agents should be correctly controlled for an effective UCG [25]. Perkins created a one-dimensional model to investigate the effects of operating conditions and coal properties on cavity growth [26]. The techno-economic viability of hydrogen from UCG was examined in Western Canada [27]. Ali used a validated mathematical model to predict the product gas composition and temperature profile of UCG [28].

Gasification reaction in UCG process is promoted by enlargement of the oxidation surface around the gasification channel with crack initiation and development inside the coal seam. The most

important chemical reactions taking place in gasification zone were reported in the work [29], which presented the impact analysis of oxidant on the product gas composition and calorific value in a laboratory gasifier. Fracturing activities inside the coal seam are accelerated with an increase of thermal stress caused by exothermic reactions and heat transfer, as a result, gasification reaction and cavity growth is promoted. Cavity growth influences gasification efficiency because it is directly proportional to the coal consumption. Although lots of field UCG trials have been performed, it has been possible to collect only a limited data on cavity growth in a target coal seam as the high cost and difficult in controlling the operating parameters. Currently, several researches were carried out to evaluate the cavity growth and the velocity of gasification flame based on mathematical model [30–32]. These research are effective to estimate the volume and progress of cavity growth and create the design of UCG operation, however it is also needed to evaluate the cavity in real time during UCG operation because it is sometimes difficult to predict the cavity in coal seam precisely due to its heterogeneous characteristics. Daggupati [33] investigated the effect of various design and operational variables on the evolution of the gasification cavity. And their previous works [34] had given the various features of the UCG cavity shape and cavity growth rate through laboratory model experiments. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) reported the cavity growth rate in the vertical direction predicted is about 1.6–5 cm/h [35]. The similar values of cavity growth also be predicted in work [36] that developed a mathematical model. Available model experiment conducted at LLNL [37, 38] show the cavity growth under distinct operating parameters in a horizontal gasification channel of a coal block. Few researchers [39, 40] also attempted to perform the experiments to understand the growth of the sidewall in underground coal gasification.

However, UCG also involves several environmental risks: gas leakage, contamination of groundwater, and subsidence of overlying rock. These environmental risks are caused by the cavity growth associated with fracturing occurred during UCG process. Therefore, unless an evaluation method for monitoring fracturing activity and cavity growth is developed, it will be difficult for UCG to become an acceptable replacement for the traditional mining techniques.

This study presents a feasibility study of UCG by applying the Coaxial model and conventional Linking-hole model in an artificial coal seam. The Coaxial UCG is expected for use as a local energy source in small communities as the cost of constructing the drill holes and ground equipments are lower than those for traditional UCG with a linking hole. The acoustic emission (AE) technique was employed to monitor the fracturing and cavity growth that occurred during the experiments. The main objectives of this study are as follow: a) to determine the influence of linking-hole types on the gasification effect; b) to determine the effect of the feed gas rate and reactant gas on the product gas compositions; c) to determine the feasibility of acoustic emission monitored during the gasification process to evaluate fracturing activities and cavity growth; and d) to estimate the coal consumption using a proposed stoichiometric approach.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Experimental apparatus

Evaluation of the underground combustion area and the fracturing activity inside a coal seam are crucial for the development of UCG system with high efficiency and safety. With the development of

the UCG technology, many design approaches have arisen for underground reactor structures. Herein, the UCG system was prepared within an artificial coal seam for three independent tests: a coaxial model, a coaxial model with a bottom cross-hole, and a linking-hole model using an approximately horizontal V-shaped cross-hole as presented in Fig. 1. This experimental unit was equipped with a reactant gas supply system, a simple purification system (which cooled hot gas to filter the tar and water), and a gas chromatograph for analyzing the product gas. The artificial coal seam was designed to have a rectangular shape with dimensions of 2.74 (length) \times 0.60 (width) \times 0.55 m (height). The artificial coal seam was covered by the steel plates and the concrete structure to prevent the heat loss and gas leakage. The coaxial-holes in Tests 1, 2 and linking-hole in Test 3 were drilled in advance as gasification channels with 35-mm-diameter, as shown in Fig. 2. The coal block samples which were more than 0.5 m diameter were excavated from an open-cut coal mine (Sanbi Ming Co., Ltd of Japan), and joined together with concrete cemented in the gaps and surrounding parts to create a continuous coal seam. Table 1 shows the results of ultimate and proximate analyzes of coal sampled from coal seam.

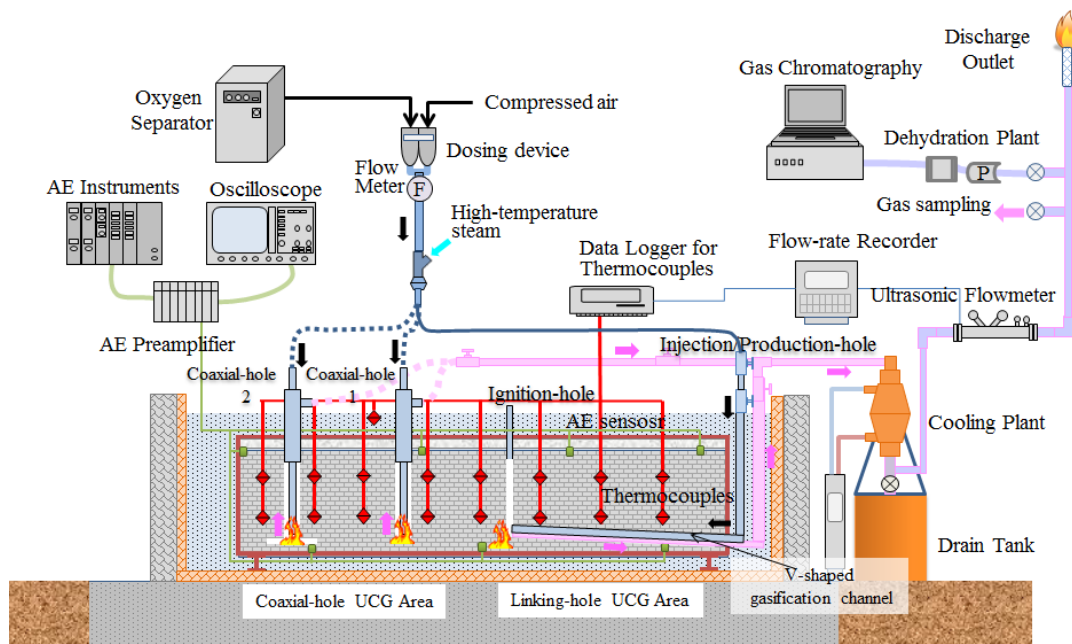


Fig. 1. Schematic of the simulated UCG System with two coaxial-hole models and one linking-hole model.



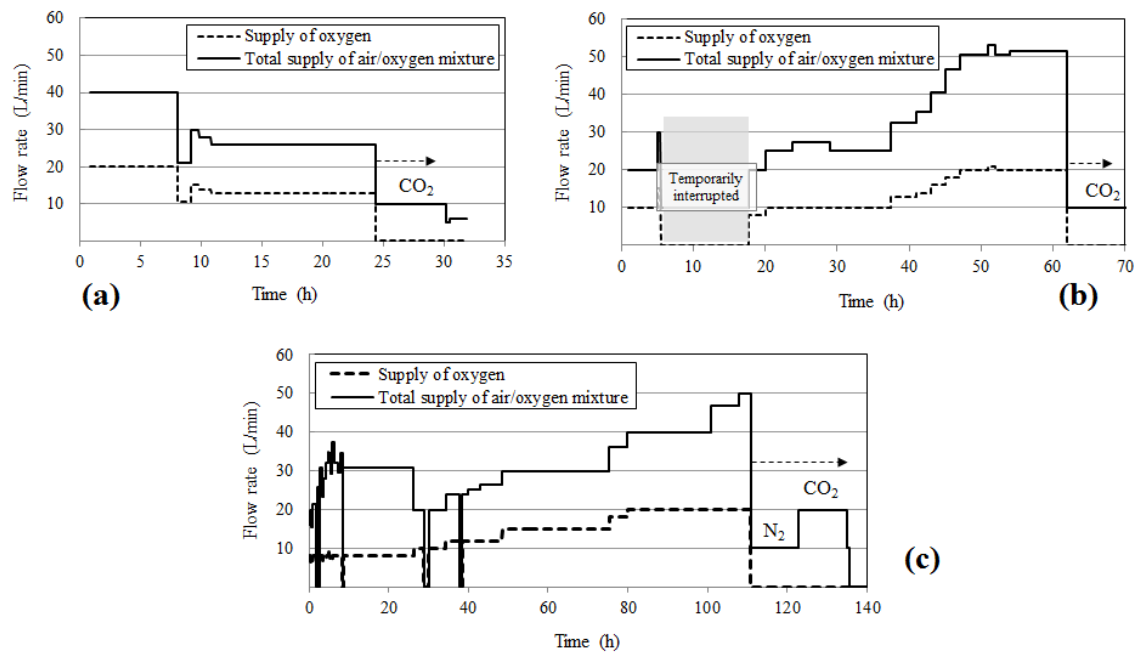
Fig. 2. Construction of UCG model.

Table. 1. Proximate and ultimate analyzes of coal samples.

No.	Parameter	Sanbi coal	Analytical method
Proximate analysis /[wt%]			
1	Moisture	2.10	JIS M8814
2	Ash content	4.30	JIS M8814
3	Volatile matter	43.10	JIS M8814
4	Fixed carbon	50.50	JIS M8814
5	Total sulfur	0.07	JIS M8814
Ultimate analysis /[wt%]			
6	Carbon	78.40	JIS M8814
7	Hydrogen	5.74	JIS M8814
8	Nitrogen	1.44	JIS M8814
9	Oxygen	9.94	JIS M8814
10	Ash (Dry)	4.4	JIS M8814
11	S	0.07	JIS M8814
12	Gross calorific value /[MJ/kg]	32.12	JIS M8814

2.2. Experimental procedure

Descriptions of the three independent experiments mentioned above are presented in Table 2. These three experiments of Tests 1, 2 and 3, were carried out in the artificial coal seam. Oxygen-enriched air is injected into the combustion reactor to sustain the gasification process. The feed gas flow rates in distinct time periods during each gasification experiment are shown in Fig. 3. Carbon dioxide and nitrogen were applied to extinguish the combustion in the last stage of the gasification process. In this *ex situ* UCG model, the actual underground conditions can be simulated. The locations of the AE sensors and thermocouples are depicted in Fig. 4.

**Fig. 3.** Feeding gas procedure: (a) Test 1, (b) Test 2, (c) Test 3.**Table. 2.** Operating parameters.

No.	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Models	Coaxial-hole model	Coaxial-hole model with a bottom cross-hole	Linking-hole model with a horizontal V-shaped linking-hole
Ignition location	Bottom of coaxial hole	Bottom of coaxial hole	Bottom of ignition hole
Operation time /[h]	31	63	110
Reactant gas	Oxygen-enriched air about 60%	Oxygen-enriched air about 50%	Oxygen-enriched air about 60%
Fire-extinguishing gas	CO ₂	CO ₂	CO ₂ /N ₂

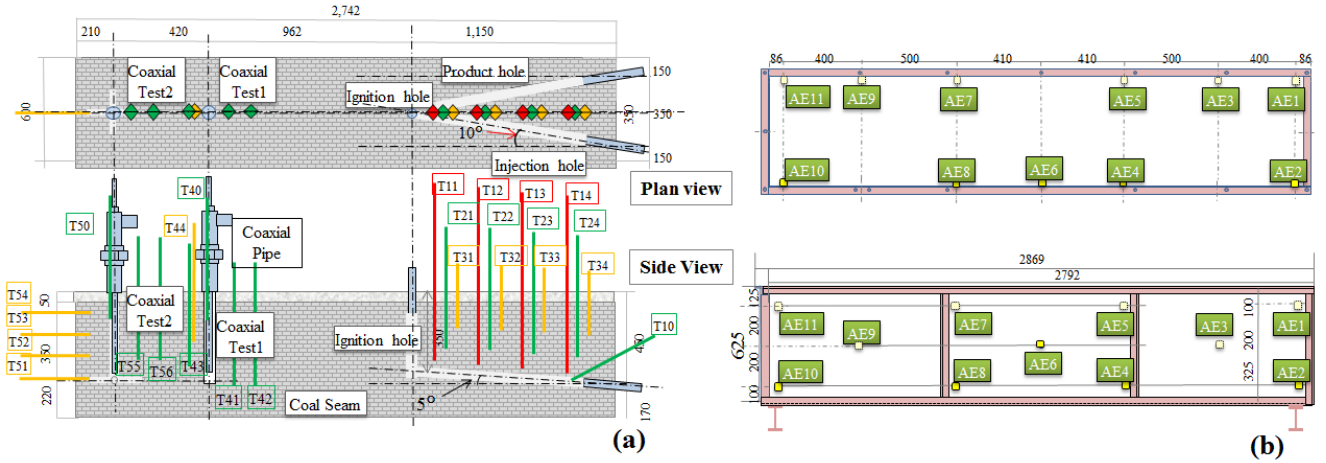


Fig. 4. Arrangement of the sensors in the ex-situ reactor: (a) Thermocouples, (b) AE sensors.

This study presents the results of analyzing the AE parameters from AE signals that comprise the count rate and events. The AE events and count rates obtained from the sensors were recorded using a data logger (GL900; Graphtec Corp., Yokohama, Japan), which depicts the number of cracks initiated inside the coal and reflects the strength of an event. All AE waveforms from the sensors were first recorded using a multi-recorder (GR-7000; Keyence Co., Osaka, Japan) with a sampling time of 10 μ s. They were then processed using a computer. These AEs occurred together with crack generation and development in the coal, which were caused by the energy released under thermal stress. The AE technology has a great potential for use in process monitoring. In particular, the location capability of the AE technique is often considered its most powerful attribute. It reveals damage positions during coal gasification that cannot be readily observed at the surface. The purpose of source location is to determine the true coordinates of the source and the onset time for an AE event, based on the sensor coordinates, times of arrival, and velocities of P-waves. The least-squares arrival-time-difference method (reported by [41, 42]) was employed for determining the AE clustered positions during the gasification operations in these experiments.

3. Results and Discussion

In this section, we first present the temperature profiles and observations of fracturing, *i.e.*, a flag parameter of crack initiation (an AE event), to preliminarily reveal the relationship between the temperature change and the AE activity. Furthermore, the AE source was located using the parameters obtained from recorded signals during the gasification process to discuss the correlation between the

clustered AE region and the temperature of coal seam. Next, the gas quality, gasification efficiency, and coal consumed in the tests were estimated to discuss the energy recovery using the stoichiometric approach proposed in our previous work [43]. For comparison, the method of balance computation (reported by Wiatowski et al. [44]) was also applied to investigate the coal consumption during the gasification process.

3.1. Fracturing activity and cavity growth

Fig. 5 (a) shows temperature profiles recorded over the gasification process of Test 1 at six positions (see Fig. 4): four of them around coaxial hole 1 at different depths, and two at horizontal distances of 22 cm and 32 cm from the ignition point. The temperatures of thermocouples T43 and T44 located in the upper part along the coaxial hole successively increased to over 800 °C and 1,000 °C, respectively. Subsequently, the peak value of the temperature in the gasifier was approximately 1,200 °C, as recorded by thermocouple T41, which was located nearest the bottom of the hole. After more than 10 h of operation, temperatures of thermocouples T55 and T56, which were situated at a distance, also started to rise and respectively reach over 600 °C and 400 °C. The results show that the gasification zone moved in a downward direction along the coaxial hole and continued to expand around it. The gasification was terminated by injecting carbon dioxide after about 24 h of continuous experiments. It can be seen that the local temperatures of the reactor decreased rapidly.

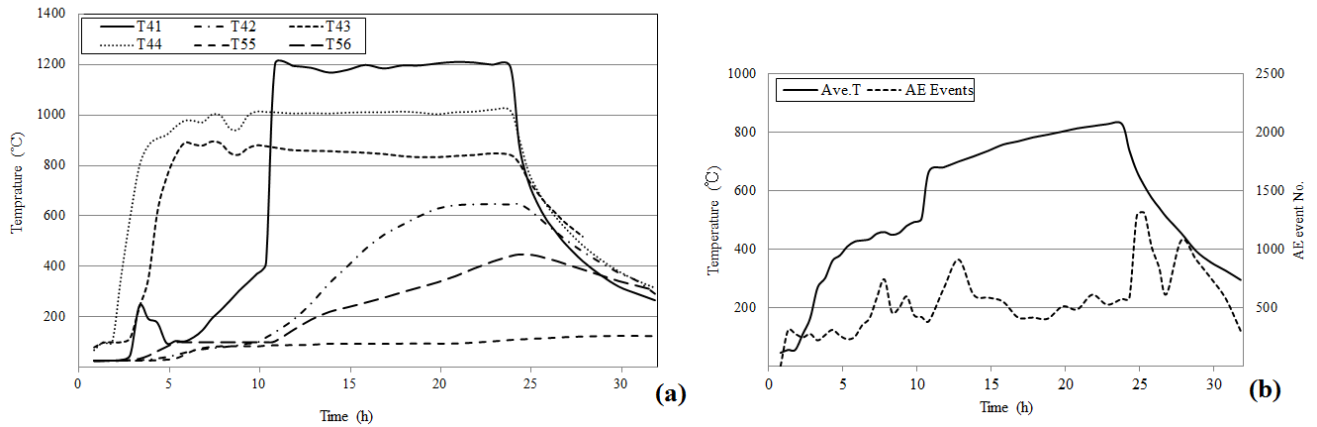


Fig. 5. (a) Temperature profiles; (b) average temperature vs AE event during gasification process of Test 1.

The temperature profiles and AE activity monitored in Test 2 are presented in Fig. 6. The temperatures of T55 and T56 first increased in the initial stage after the coal ignited. The thermocouples T51, T52, T53, and T54 increased thereafter, and maximum temperature peaks of 1,200 °C were recorded in the reactor. This fact means that the combustion front expanded from the bottom of coaxial hole 2 to an upward direction. The difference in the expanding directions and temperature fields in Tests 1 and 2 could be caused by the preset cross-hole prepared in the bottom of coaxial hole 2 in Test 2 and the distinct supply rates of the reactant gas.

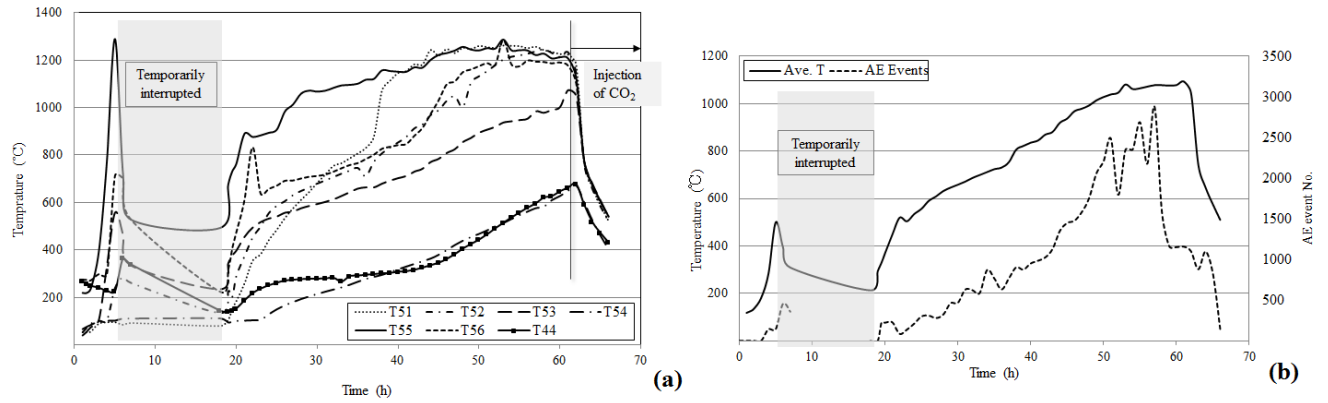


Fig. 6. (a) Temperature profiles; (b) average temperature vs AE event during gasification process of Test 2.

For the linking-hole model Test 3, the injection and production wells were drilled in a plane and inclined at 5° . The measured temperatures inside the coal seam at different slope-planes above the gasification channel of Test 3 are shown in Fig. 7. The temperatures recorded by T11 and T21 rise rapidly in the initial stage after igniting the coal. These temperatures, however, decreased rapidly after about 5 h of operation. T14 and T13 around the inlet of oxidant then showed a significant increase in temperature. This fact indicates that the gasification zone expanded at the beginning and not from the ignition area but from the oxidant inlet. Yong et al. [32] pointed out the difficulty of laboratory experiments on reverse combustion because of the coal characteristics and dimensions of the experiments. Test 3, therefore, switched from reverse to forward combustion because the gasification channel length was insufficient for the velocity moving a fire. Finally, the combustion zone expanded over a wide range because most of the thermocouples showed readings of more than 900 °C.

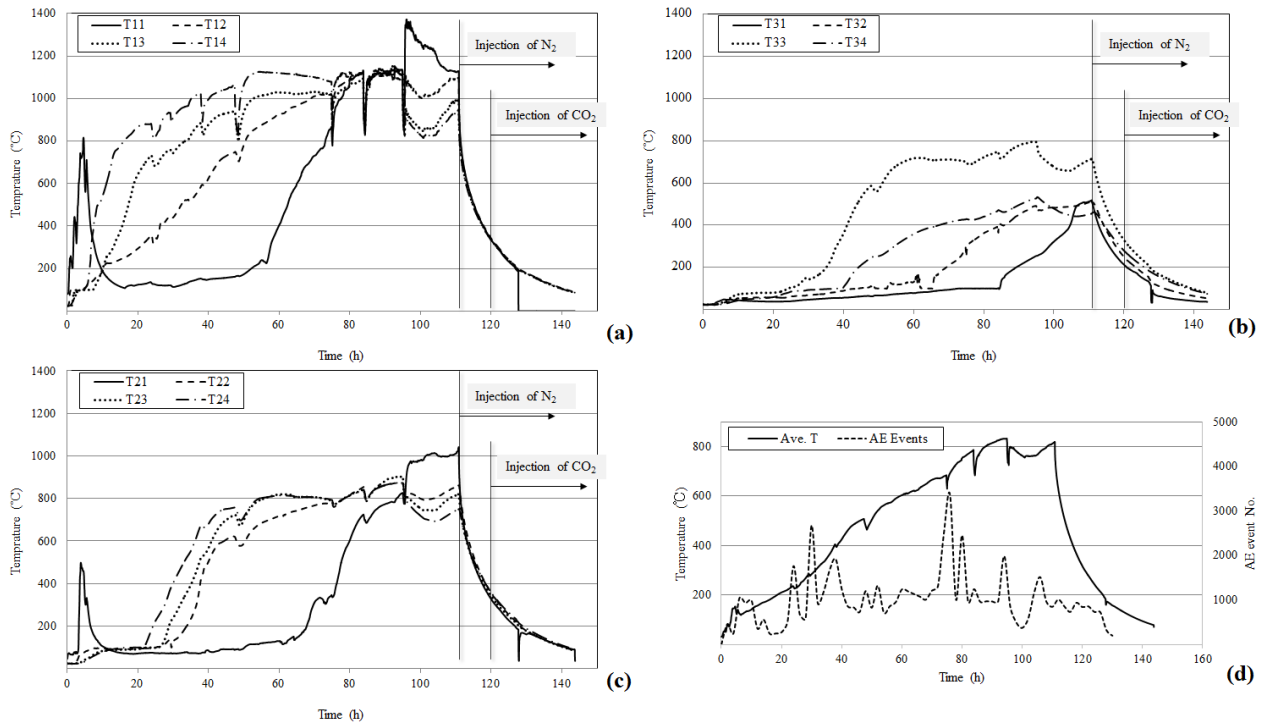


Fig. 7. Measured temperatures of coal near the gasification channel (10 cm) (a), distance from gasification channel at 20 cm (b) and 30 cm (c); and average temperature of reactor vs AE event (d) during gasification process of Test 3.

We found that the AE activities were closely related to changes in local temperature inside the gasification zone [42]. To better elucidate the AE generation during the gasification process, we tried to obtain the correlation between the number of AE occurrences and the rate of temperature change inside the gasifier. Fig. 8 shows the occurrence of AE events under the different change rate of temperature, wherein the values of temperature represent the temperature change of the reactor per hour during the gasification process. Similarly, the relevant monitoring data in the coal ignition phase is ignored because the ignition approach and intensity could affect the results. It was found that the number of AE generally rises along with the increment of the temperature change rate. It can be seen that the AE activity is relatively high during the temperature variation between 400 °C and 900 °C. Furthermore, the rate of AE increase gradually drops when the temperature rises to over 1,000 °C. At this experimental stage, the temperature field of the reactor might have larger temperature bases while no drastic combustion occurred. Another possible cause could be the cumulative events that showed a decreasing tendency when a certain amount of microcracks were generated inside a fixed area of coal during the UCG process.

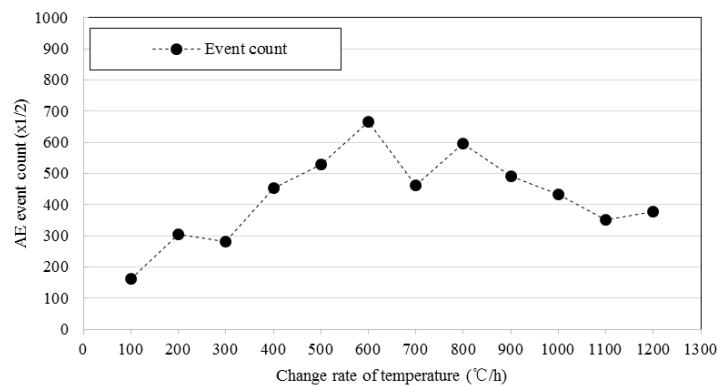


Fig. 8. AE event occurring vs change rate of temperature in reactor.

It is apparent that AE activity occurred while the local temperatures changed inside the coal. However, it should be noted that the use of AE events in combination with temperature profiles cannot indicate the damage extension and cavity growth in the UCG reactor. To further reveal the fracturing characteristics in the gasification zone at different operation stages, a real-time source locating method was used to locate the events that occurred during the gasification process. The processable AE event numbers are 2745 (Test 1), 4232 (Test 2), and 16195 (Test 3), respectively. The number of recorded waveforms in Tests 1 and 2, to which the position calculation is applicable, is limited due to high noise, excessive attenuation, or other unknown factors.

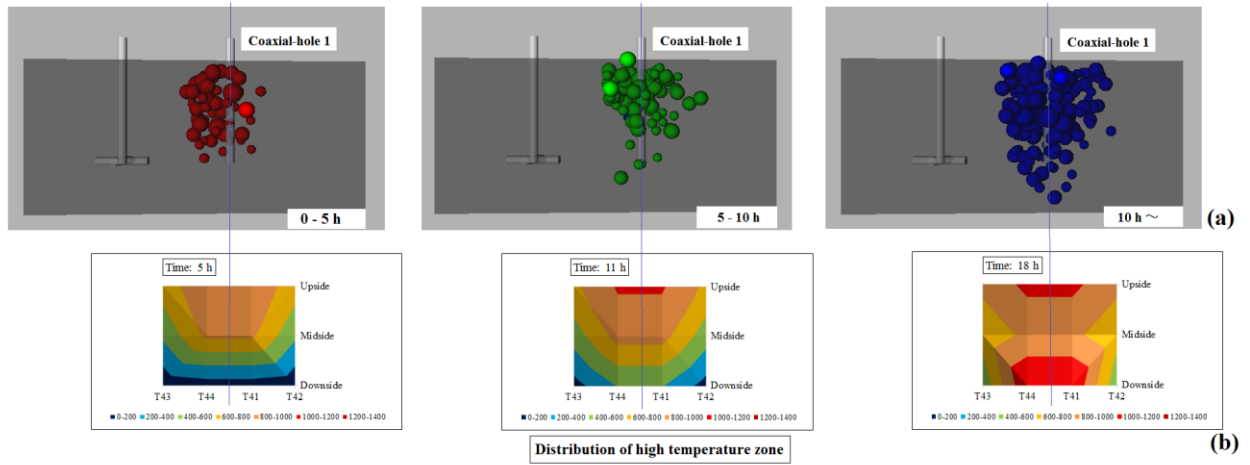


Fig. 9. Compared results between AE monitoring and temperature in Test 1: (a) AE source locations, (b) Temperature distribution.

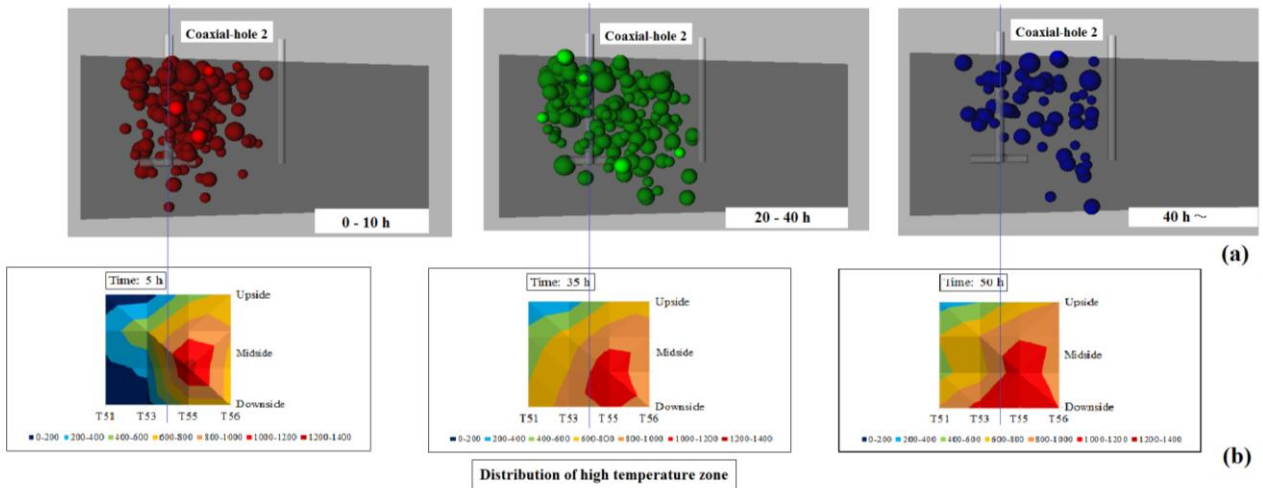


Fig. 10. Compared results between AE monitoring and temperature in Test 2: (a) AE source locations, (b) Temperature distribution.

The results of the spatial distribution of the AE sources and temperature in these three tests are shown in Figs. 9–11. The corresponding distributions of high-temperature fields along the longitudinal section were obtained using the measured temperature from thermocouples. The AE sources located in different experimental stages are distinguished using different colors of sphere. The size of the spheres represents the extent of damage, *i.e.*, the relative energy emitted from a damage event. The extent and movement of the combustion and gasification volume inside the coal seam can be estimated from the AE source locations. In Test 1, the AE sources were concentrated around the upper part of coaxial hole 1 between 0 and 10 h. The AE source clouds then expanded and moved downward along the coaxial hole. The AE sources obtained from Test 2 show that the gasification region is expanded widely not only in the upper part but also in the lower part of coaxial hole 2. The cavity propagated from the bottom of the coal seam to the upper side along the coaxial hole and continued to expand around it. These trends are comparable with the temperature increment. In Test 3 of the linking-hole model, numerous AE events occurred in the middle part of the injection well between 0 and 30 h. Subsequently, the AE sources expanded widely and moved in the upward direction. These results

mean that the gasification process was promoted around the inlet of the oxidant at the beginning of the experiment, and then the gasification zone expanded over a wide range. It is observed that the fracturing obtained from the AE source locations coincides with the results of the propagation of the combustion front and the gasification zone in the temperature profiles. Additionally, a mixture of white cement and gypsum was poured into the post-gasification cavity after the experiment to investigate the cross-section of the gasification zone. Fig. 12 shows a comparison of the actual cross-sectional photograph and the located AE sources in the corresponding vertical cross section. These results agree with those obtained from the temperature profiles and the AE source location. For Tests 1 and 2, a limited number of AE events were available in the dissected sections. Overall, the located AE source locations reflect the approximate extent of the gasification zone, and they appear as a red outline in the photograph of the gasification zone cross section in these experiments.

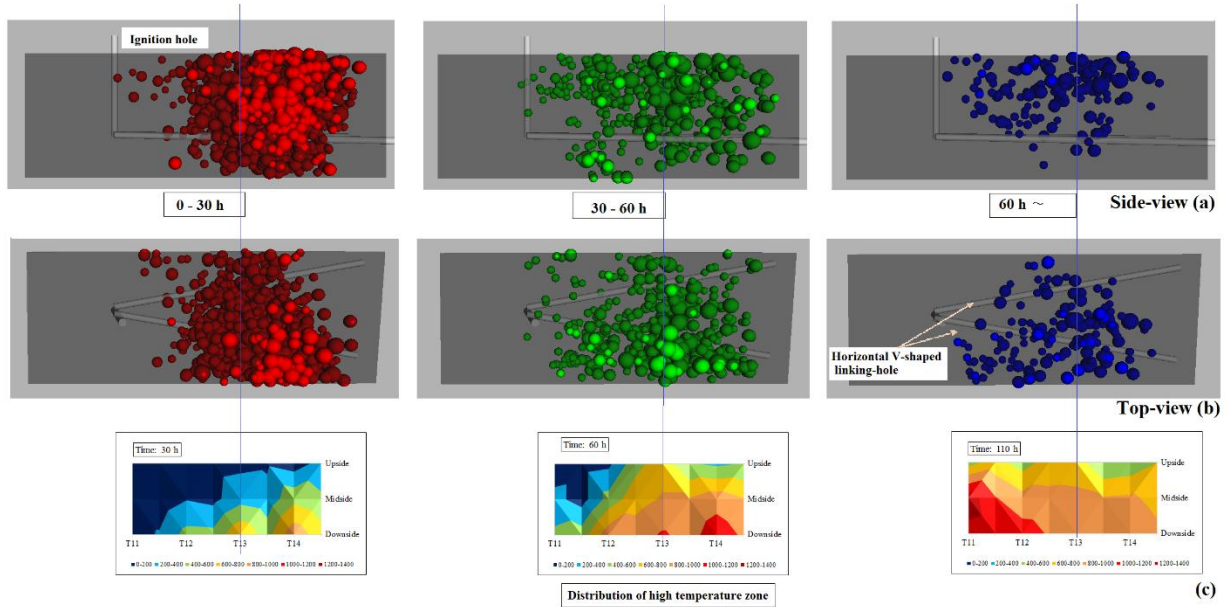


Fig. 11. Compared results between AE monitoring and temperature in Test 3: (a) AE source locations, (b) Temperature distribution. .

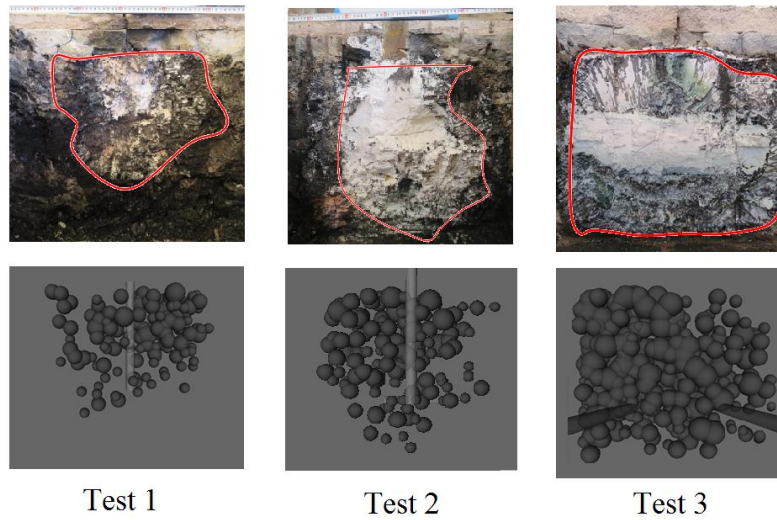


Fig. 12. AE source locations and actual cross-sectional photograph in the same positions during three tests.

The monitored AE events and source locations are two of the most important parameters of AE monitoring employed in the UCG process; one is important for excess fracturing warning and control in an underground reactor by adjusting the operational variables, and the other is for the prediction of the gasification zone such as its position, scope, and propagation, which could be used to visualize the underground gasifier and improve the safety performance and mitigate environmental risks. In the actual UCG process, the geophone could act as a kind of low frequency of micro-seismicity activity sensors, which could be used to monitor the fracturing activities occurring inside the underground gasifier. And the function of geophone is similar to that of AE accelerometer. That is, it is possible to obtain the parameters, such as, event, count rate, and relative energy parameters by processing the recorded voltage signal from the wave detector. AE monitoring is a useful technique to detect the fracturing during UCG process, but it is difficult to predict the amount of coal reacted directly. Other reliable methods to evaluate coal consumption during UCG are strongly needed to ensure the monitoring system. Therefore, we discuss the estimation of the amount of coal consumed during UCG process using the data of product gas volume and components.

3.2. Evaluation of coal consumption

In the UCG process, the complex phenomenon of combustion and the amount of gasified coal cannot be readily observed *in situ*. The consumption of coal causes an underground cavity creation and subsequent growth continuously during the gasification process. The amount of coal consumption is governed by the extent and rate of the reaction that takes place in the reactor, both of which have been regarded as important parameters of efficient gasification. It is apparent that actual coal gasification is difficult to simulate precisely by application of reliable scientific analysis of fundamental experiments. Coal gasification is extremely complicated from both experimental and theoretical points of view. Its chemical processes cannot be grasped comprehensively solely by the accumulation of kinetic data. However, as an important appraisal, a few data are available on the evaluation of the product gas energy from distinct underground gasification reactors. In this study, a useful method of balance computation [44] is applied to discuss the amount of coal gasified over the experiment. Additionally, the amount of coal consumption is compared with the results from a proposed stoichiometric method (reported in our previous work [43]) which can be calculated by the product gas composition and oxygen injection rate.

3.2.1 Product gas compositions

Fig. 13 presents the course of the measured syngas contents (combustible gas contents and O₂, N₂, and CO₂) throughout the whole experiment in Tests 1, 2, and 3. A similar varying tendency of product gas concentrations was observed in Tests 1 and 2. A considerable concentration of CO (40%–50%) was reached after ignition in the early stages of the two tests. During the initial part of these two tests, the temperatures around the ignition area (T43, T44, and T55, T56) increased rapidly and reached relatively high values (800–1000 °C). Later in the tests, the CO₂ contents increased, whereas CO contents and the calorific values decreased gradually. After about 10 h of operation, the temperatures achieved a highest value in the Test 1(T41 recorded 1200 °C). At this time, the calorific value estimated from these gas contents also arrived at a second peak value (8.4 MJ/Nm³). In fact, H₂ maintained a stable concentration (about 10%) during each test. Also, CH₄ was weakly detected

throughout the experiments. At the end of Test 1, the CO content and the calorific value decreased to 10% and 1.5 MJ/Nm³, respectively, and the CO₂ content was about 40%. Corresponding to the same time period around Fig. 5, the temperatures also show a decreasing trend. Nevertheless, stable values were maintained in Test 2 because of its gradually increased injection flow (see Fig. 3); the CO content was 25%–30%, the calorific value fluctuated near 5.0 MJ/Nm³, and the CO₂ content was about 20%. The each thermocouple gradually rose and respectively reached high levels. Temperature at T55 showed a higher growth rate, which located around the bottom of coaxial hole. After about 60 h of operation, the continuous increase of thermocouple T54 depicted that the reactor had expanded to the coal seam border inside model. The monitoring results obtained for Test 3 exhibit differences from those of Tests 1 and 2. The CO content remained at about 30% until about 70 h elapsed since the beginning of the test. The calorific value and CH₄ content showed similar tendencies; they showed higher values between 10 and 25 h, and decreased gradually after 60 h of operation. At about 95 h, the calorific value of product gas showed a sudden marked increase. As process proceeded, maximum temperatures also were being recorded by thermocouples T11, T12, T13, and T14 in the cavity space. Actually, H₂ maintained a stable concentration during the experiment. Additionally, the combustible contents and the calorific value increased after 95 h because the inlet of oxidants was changed from an injection to an ignition well to promote the gasification reaction on the production well side. These data are mainly attributable to the different thermal states of the gasifier achieved during the respective time periods. Changes in the local temperature of the reactor as the gasification process proceeded also affected the product gas concentrations.

According to the product gas results for each test given in Table 3, the average calorific values in the coaxial UCG system are similar: 5.11 MJ/Nm³ in Test 1 and 5.51 MJ/Nm³ in Test 2. Test 3 of the linking-hole model yielded a relatively high value of 8.43 MJ/Nm³. As can be seen from Table 3, the CO content significantly influences the calorific value of the product gas in these experiments. Results in Table 3 show that the average methane content ranged from about 1.3%/0.7% for gasification with Coaxial system to about 7.5% during gasification with an Linking-hole system. The broken coal was also employed for constructing the artificial coal seam in our previous ex-situ UCG experiments [45]. The average calorific values of product gas obtained in the Linking-hole model and Coaxial model were respectively 8.78 MJ/Nm³ and 4.37 MJ/Nm³, which is of the same order as results of this study conducted using the large size coal block.

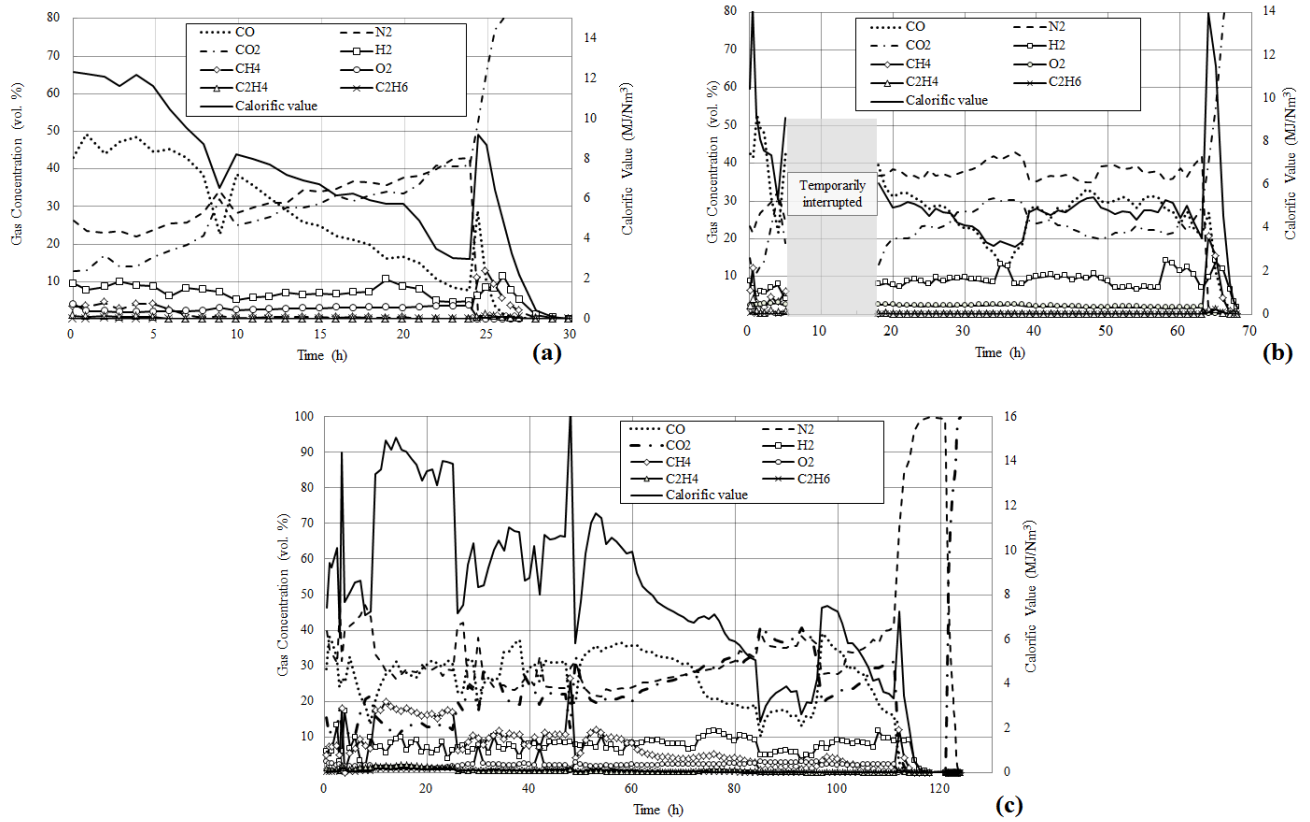


Fig. 13. Changes in product gas compositions and calorific values vs operation time in Test 1 (a), Test 2 (b), and Test 3 (c).

Table 3. Average gas compositions of product gases.

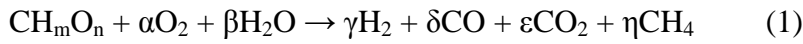
Average gas composition	O ₂	N ₂	CO ₂	CO	CH ₄	H ₂	C ₂ H ₆	Average calorific value
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	MJ/m ³
Coaxial model test 1	2.8	31.6	26.9	30.0	1.3	7.3	0.2	5.11
Coaxial model test 2	2.2	36.2	22.8	29.1	0.7	8.7	0.2	5.51
Linking-hole model test 3	2.2	30.6	23.4	27.0	7.5	7.8	0.2	8.43

3.2.2 Calculation of coal consumption

In the present work, the effect of gas leakage also has to be regarded when predicting the energy generation of gaseous products because a great amount of gas leakage occurred during the experiment. The amount of gas leakage can be inferred from the amount of nitrogen, which is an inert gas not related to the chemical reactions that occur in the UCG process. The total gas leakage is calculated 34.4% for Test 1, 22.01% for Test 2, and 51.6% for Test 3.

To better evaluate the coal consumption during the gasification process, a useful method of balance computation [44] is applied to discuss the amount of coal gasified over the experiment. The amount of gasified coal is calculable by the balance of carbon, as shown in Table 4. The amount of carbon content in a tar is not included in the balance sheet. The amounts of carbon in Tests 1, 2, and 3 are, respectively, 18.99 kg, 37.66 kg, and 87.92 kg, meaning that 24.23 kg, 48.04 kg, and 121.60 kg of coal

are expected to have been gasified. Considering that the gross calorific value of coal is 32.12 MJ/kg, the gasification efficiency, *i.e.*, the energy recovery rate from coal, could be obtained as presented in Table 5. The gasification rate of the unit coal in Tests 1 and 2, which simulate a coaxial-hole UCG system, were 49.12% and 43.01%, respectively. By contrast, that in Test 3 of the linking-hole model was rather high at 71.81%. Comparison of the results shows that the coaxial UCG system has a lower rate of energy recovery from coal than the linking-hole UCG system under the experimental conditions. Additionally, the results from a proposed stoichiometric method [43] were employed to predict coal consumption. This method is a simple assumption to calculate the coal consumption; the product gas is assumed only typical components, *i.e.*, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and methane as shown eq. (1). The amount of coal consumption is calculated by the amount of oxygen injected and the carbon content of coal as shown eq. (2).



$$A = (S \cdot M \cdot 1,200) / (22.4 \cdot C \cdot \alpha) \quad (2)$$

where A is coal consumption (kg/h), S is the amount of oxygen supply (m^3/h), M is mole fraction of O_2 (M=1 when pure oxygen is used as the gasification agent), C is the carbon content (%) taken by ultimate analysis.

As a comparison, the percentage error of the coal consumption bases the results obtained between the stoichiometric method and the balance computation are given in Table 6. It is observed that the maximum percentage error is less than 10% in the case of the linking-hole model, and for the coaxial-hole model, it is just less than 7%. Overall, the estimated results with the proposed stoichiometric method are useful for evaluating the coal consumption. This could be helpful for monitoring the cavity growth during the UCG process.

Table. 4. Balance computation of carbon (C).

Gas composition	Coaxial model test 1			Coaxial model test 2			Linking-hole model test 3		
	Total amount	Balance of	/[kg]	Total amount	Balance of	/[kg]	Total amount	Balance of	/[kg]
	of product gas	C element		of product gas	C element		of product gas	C element	
	/[mol]	/[mol]		/[mol]	/[mol]		/[mol]	/[mol]	
CH_4	43.45	43.45	0.52	17.58	17.58	0.21	883.20	883.20	10.60
CO	887.44	887.44	10.65	1704.13	1704.13	20.45	3194.00	3194.00	38.33
CO_2	638.96	638.96	7.67	1403.09	1403.09	16.84	2880.96	2880.96	34.57
C_2H_4	5.73	11.45	0.14	5.35	10.71	0.13	78.19	156.39	1.88
C_2H_6	0.34	0.68	0.01	0.73	1.46	0.02	56.99	113.97	1.37
C_3H_6	0.25	0.74	0.01	0.43	1.28	0.02	19.29	57.88	0.69
C_3H_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.17	0.00	13.31	39.94	0.48
Total	1576.17	1582.73	18.99	3131.37	3138.42	37.66	7125.95	7326.35	87.92

Table. 5. Energy recovery rate.

No.	Amount C element	Gasified coal	Gasification rate
	/[kg]	/[kg]	/[%]
Coaxial model test 1	18.99	24.23	49.12

Coaxial model test 2	37.66	48.04	43.01
Linking-hole model test 3	87.92	121.60	71.81

Table. 6. Comparison of coal consumption bases on stoichiometric method and balance computation.

No.	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Coal consumption by stoichiometric method /[kg]	26.02	46.04	134.71
Coal consumption by balance computation (Carbon) /[kg]	24.23	48.04	121.60
Error percentage [%]	6.88	4.16	9.73

4. Conclusions

In this study, the fracture and cavity growth inside a reactor in the simulated UCG-model experiments were evaluated using the results of AE and temperature profiles. The quantitative results of coal consumption were estimated using a proposed stoichiometric method. The following conclusions are drawn:

- 1) The experimental results indicate that there is a correlation between local temperature change and occurrence of AE activities in the gasifier. Generally, the magnitude of AE events increased gradually when the local temperature changed. Specifically, AE was active with sharp increases and decreases of temperature in the UCG reactor.
- 2) The located AE sources directly reflect the fracture distribution and the process of initiation and propagation of cracks, which provides reliable information for evaluating the failure and cavity growth of the gasification zone underground, and could form a database for visualizing the UCG process in a simulation.
- 3) The experiment conducted proved that more favorable thermodynamic conditions for increase oxygen supply rate were obtained using the oxygen-enriched air as gasification agent. The influence of linking-hole types in the system on the gasification effect is also considerable.
- 4) Estimated coal consumption based on the stoichiometric method using product gas compositions supports the results of the balance computation of carbon (the maximum error percentage was less than 10%, which might be caused by not accounting for the water filtered by the purification system and the created tar content) throughout the gasification process. Estimation of coal consumption from product gas compositions could be helpful for monitoring the cavity growth during the UCG process.
- 5) The experiment conducted demonstrated that the oxygen-enriched air as react gas for sustaining the gasification process is a feasible option. In the present study, about 50%–60% oxygen-enriched air was supplied to sustain the gasification. According to the experimental results, the average gas calorific value yielded in the linking-hole model was 12.41 MJ/Nm³, and values of 7.86 and 8.36 MJ/Nm³ were obtained in the two coaxial-hole models, which were improved by about 20%–30% compared with small-scale laboratory tests conducted using pure oxygen as the

reactant gas in our previous work [43]. It was also realized that improvements in the gasification efficiency and cavity expansion in the coaxial UCG system must be achieved in future work.

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