

## CHEMICAL OXIDANT STIMULATION OF COAL SEAMS TO INCREASE COAL SEAM PERMEABILITY

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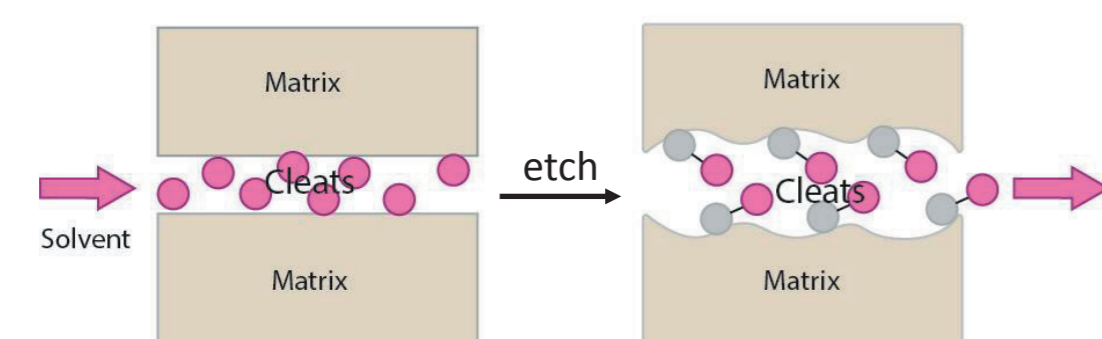
### Research Question:

Can the permeability of a coal seam be enhanced by using an in-situ oxidant treatment?

### Objectives:

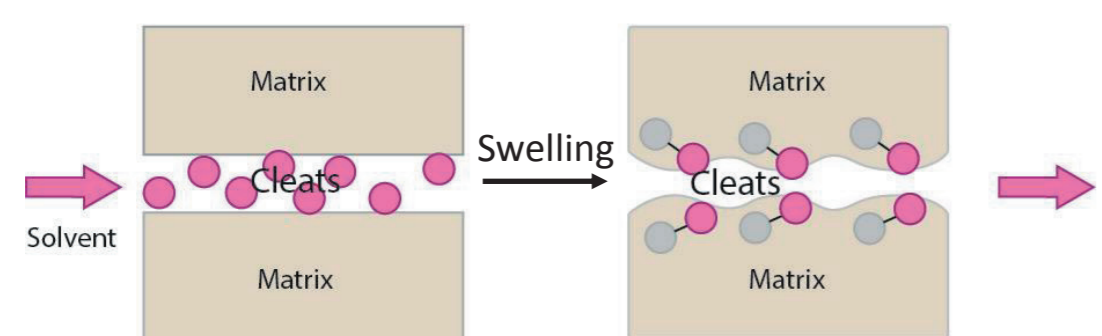
- Investigate effects of various oxidizing chemicals on the coal permeability;
- Develop a fundamental understanding of the oxidizing mechanisms;
- Rank the different chemical treatments and identify those offering the most promise for particular coals.

### Possible effects of oxidants:



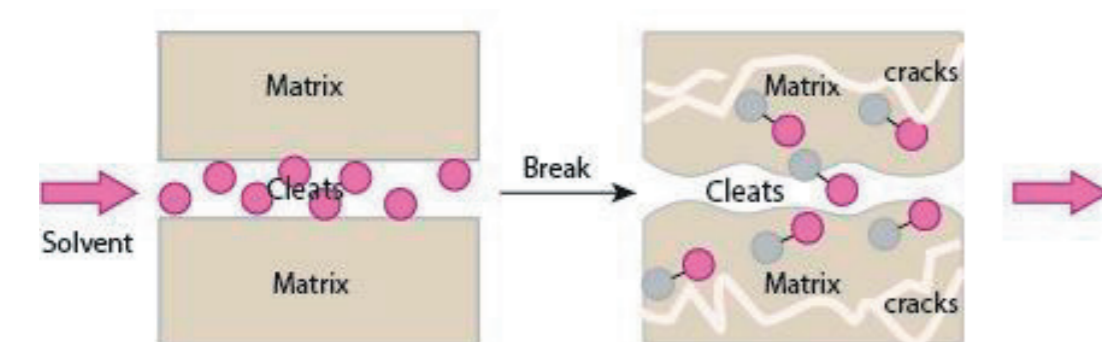
(1) Schematic for coal etching

Coal cleat surface could be etched, leading to an increase in cleat aperture. Expectation: Increase in permeability.



(2) Schematic for coal swelling

The oxidant molecules could penetrate into the coal structure and swell the coal internally, leading to a decrease in cleat aperture. Expectation: Decrease in permeability

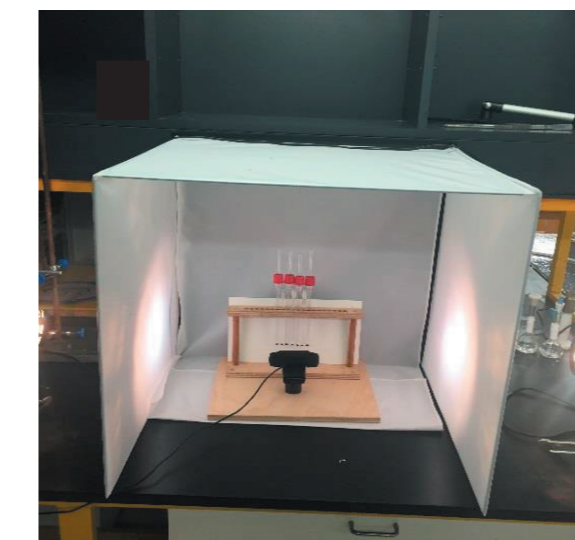


(3) Schematic for coal breakage

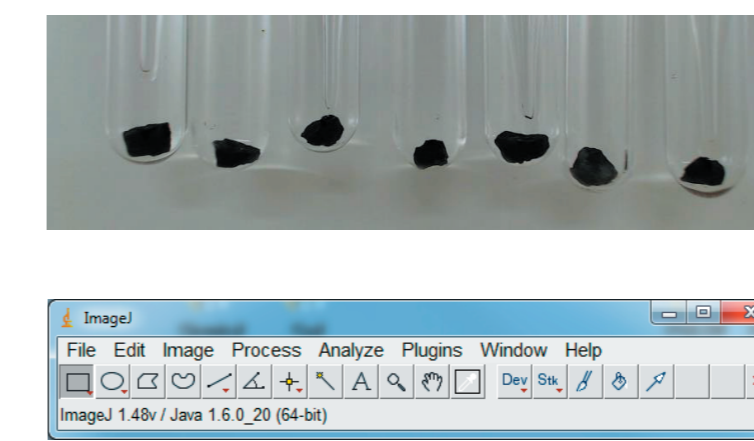
Coal breakage could occur, possibly preceded by coal swelling. Expectation: Increase or decrease in permeability.

### Methodology: Swell/shrink test

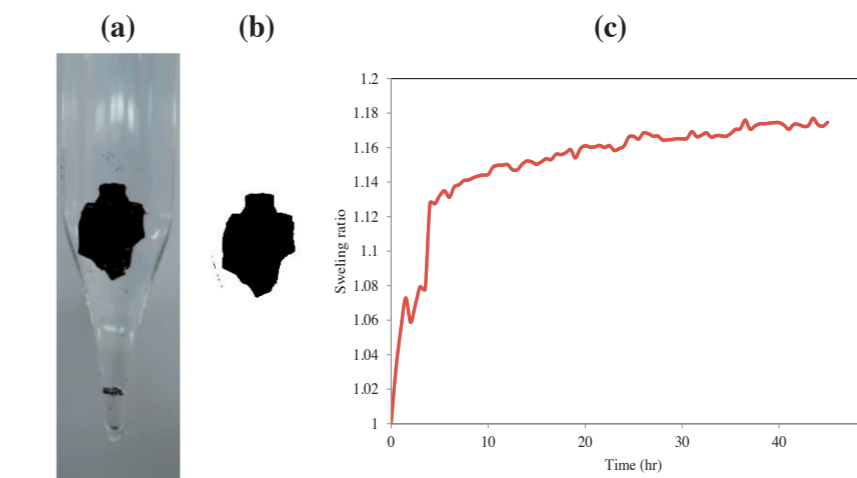
- Identify coal particle size change
- Visualize coal oxidation process



1. Camera Observation



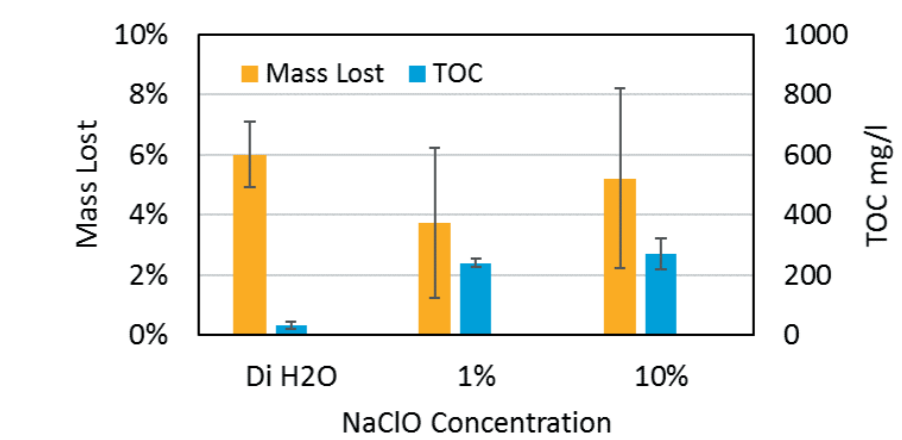
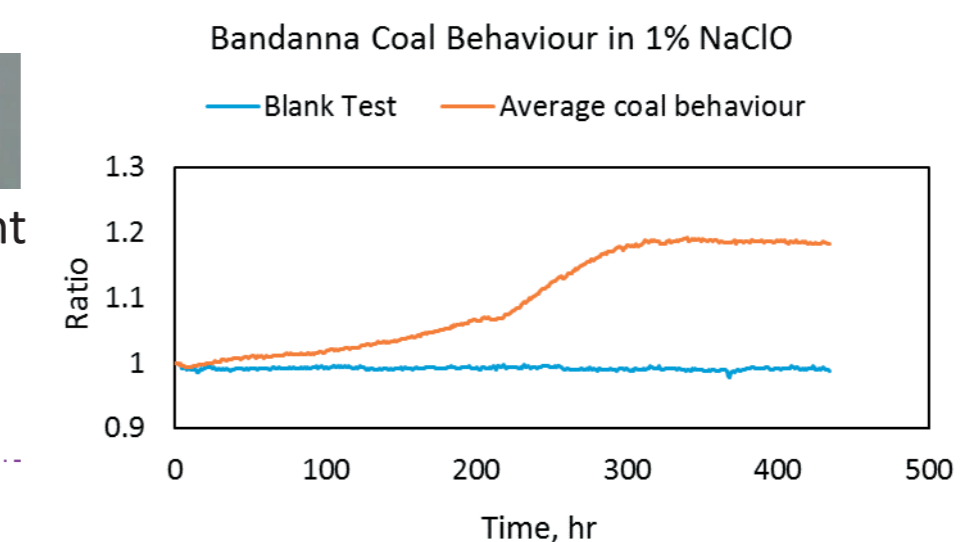
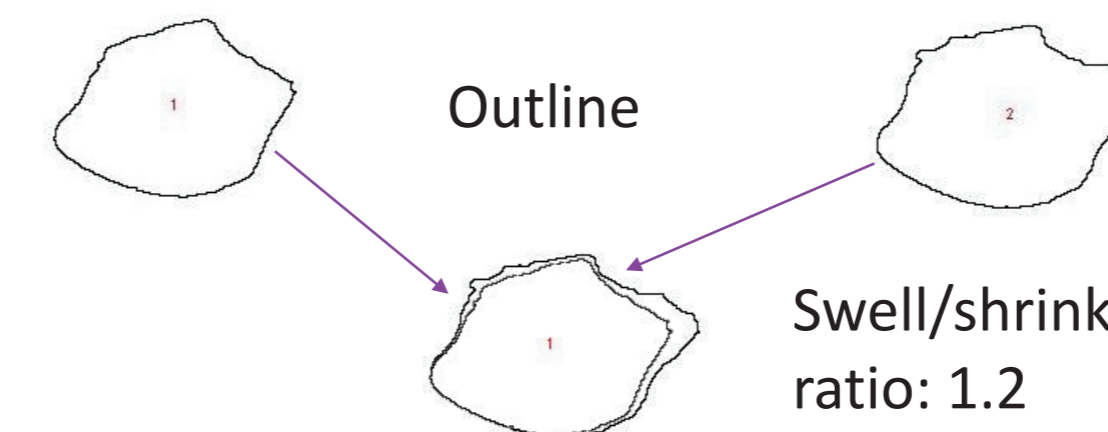
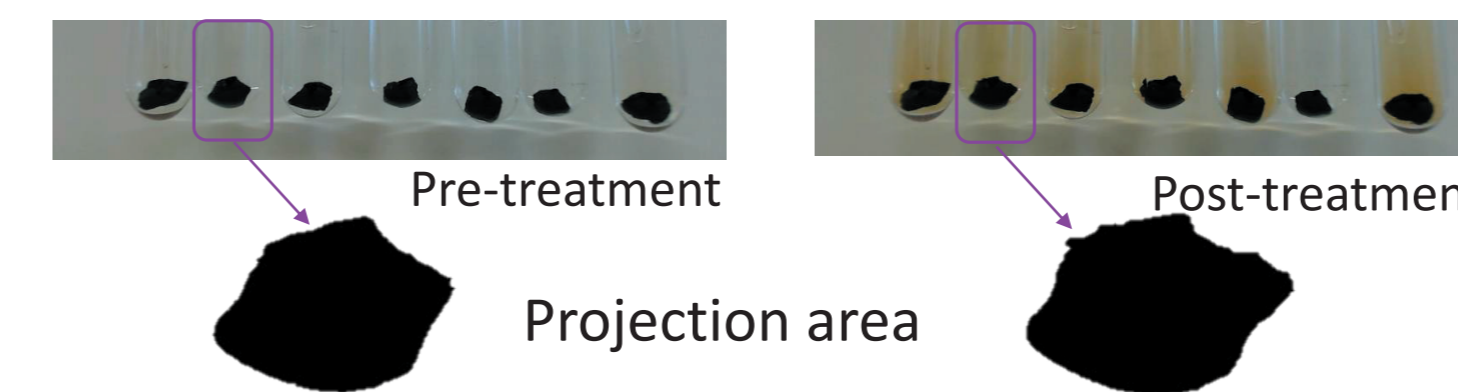
2. Image Analysis



3. Results Generation

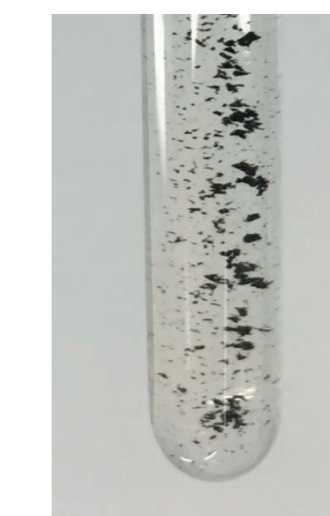
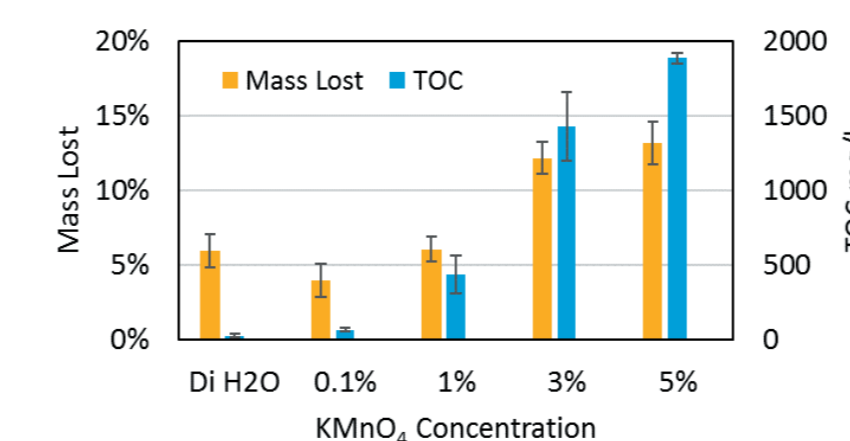
### Results:

#### NaClO



#### KMnO<sub>4</sub>

Coal Sample		Rank	KMnO <sub>4</sub> Concentration					
Source	Name	R <sub>o</sub> (%)	0.015%	0.03%	0.1%	1%	3%	5%
Bowen Basin	NC2	0.85	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.08	Breaking	Breaking



- Increasing KMnO<sub>4</sub> concentration causes increased swelling until a threshold of breakage
- Particle breakage means new pathways may be generated under confining condition.

### Conclusion:

- NaClO and KMnO<sub>4</sub> react with the Bandanna coal, causing swelling and breakage.
- Increasing oxidant concentration causes increased swelling.

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