

**OPTIMUM WIDTH
OF
LONGWALL FACES
IN
HIGHLY GASSY COAL MINES
PART 2**

PRAMOD THAKUR



EXTENDED LONGWALLS

ADVANTAGES:

1. IMPROVED SAFETY; LOWER INJURY RATE

1. IMPROVED RECOVERY OF COAL

**1. IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY – REDUCED
COST PER TON**

EXTENDED LONGWALLS

DISADVANTAGES:

- 1. VENTILATION & METHANE CONTROL**
- 2. GROUND CONTROL**
- 3. RESPIRABLE DUST CONTROL**
- 4. GEOLOGIC ANOMALIES**
- 5. EMERGENCY ESCAPE**

LONGWALL WIDTH

DEPENDS ON:

(i) LONGWALL FACE DEPENDENT VARIABLES

(ii) LONGWALL GOB DEPENDENT VARIABLES

LONGWALL FACE DEPENDENT VARIABLES

**(a) METHANE EMISSION RATE – DEGREE
OF DEGASIFICATION**

(b) VENTILATION AIR AT TAIL GATE

(c) GAS LAYERING INDEX ≥ 5.00

LONGWALL GOB DEPENDENT VARIABLES

- (a) RATE OF FACE ADVANCE**
- (b) SPECIFIC METHANE EMISSIONS OF GOB**
- (c) EFFICIENCY (& COST) OF GOB GAS
CAPTURE**
- (d) BLEEDER AIR QUANTITY**

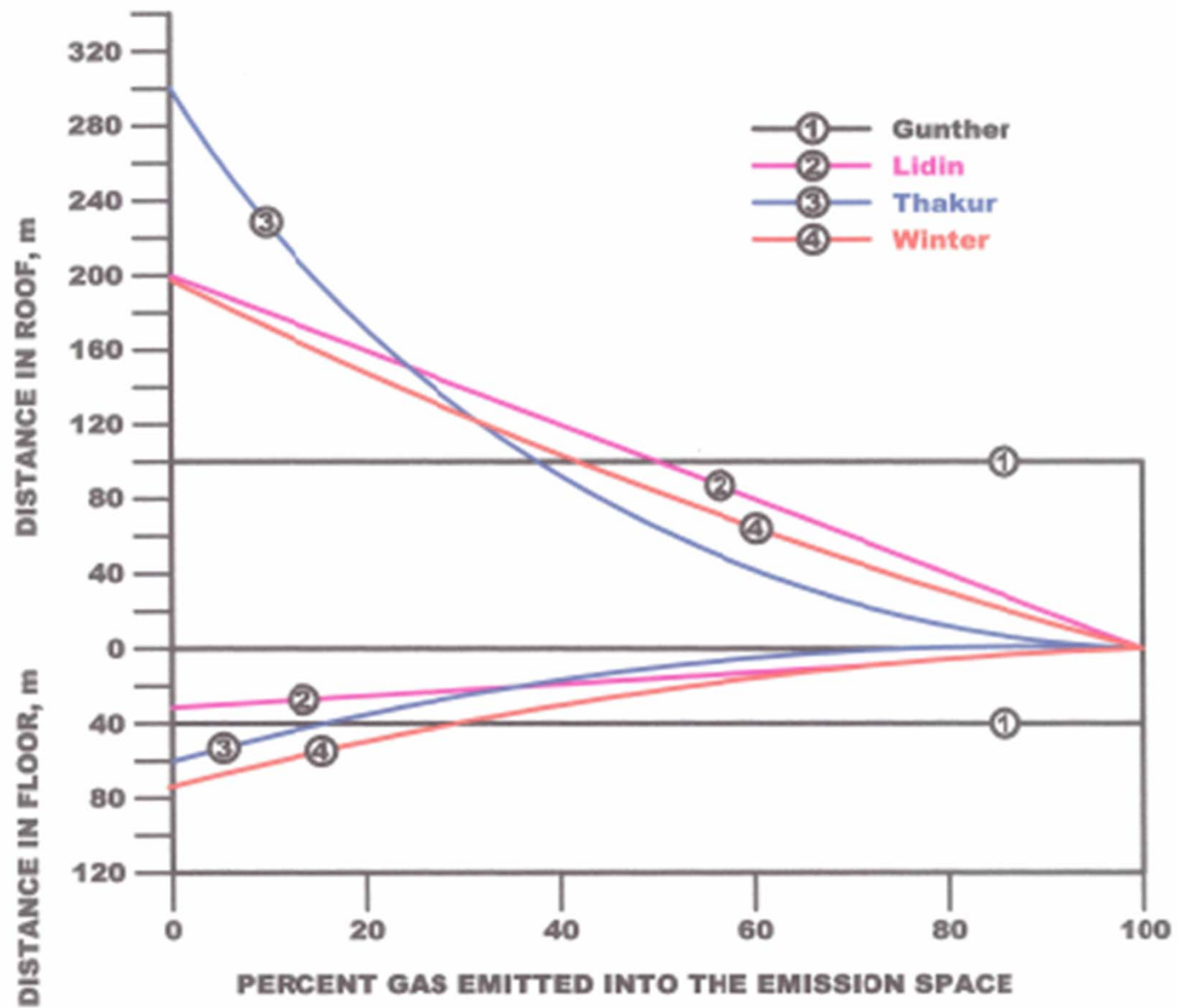


Figure 1. Vertical Limits of the Gas Emission Space

SPECIFIC METHANE EMISSIONS OF GOB

- ❖ **TOTAL THICKNESS, GAS CONTENT & PROXIMITY
OF COAL SEAMS IN THE GAS EMISSION SPACE**
- ❖ **WIDTH OF LONGWALL PANEL**
- ❖ **GEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCES**
- ❖ **THICKNESS & LOCATION OF NON-COAL STRATA IN
THE GAS EMISSION SPACE**

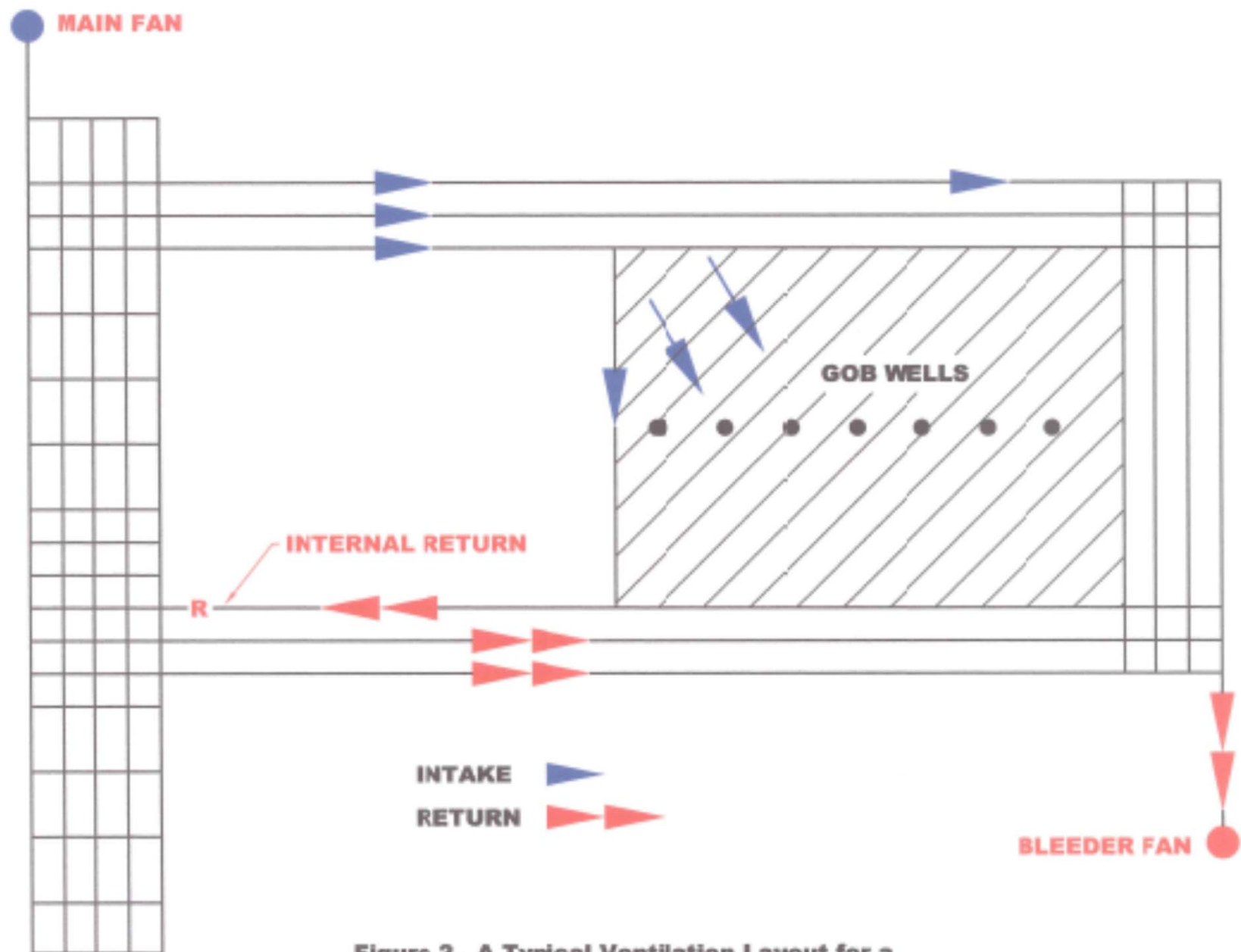


Figure 2. A Typical Ventilation Layout for a Longwall Face with Vertical Gob Wells

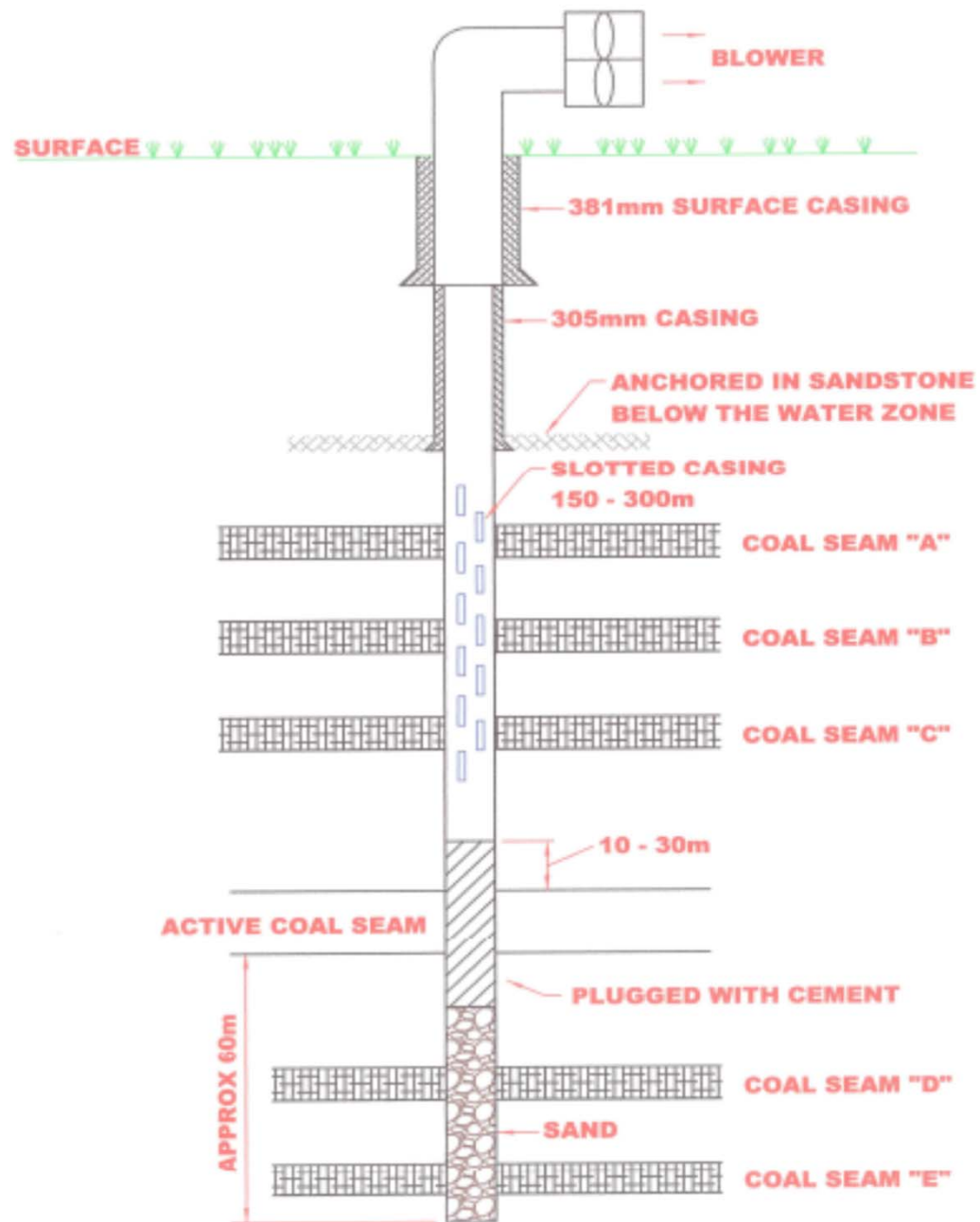


Figure 3. Vertical Cross-Section of a Typical Gob Well

OPTIMAL DESIGN OF GOB GAS DRAINAGE

- ❖ **SIZE OF GOB WELL & SIZE OF VACUUM PUMPS**
- ❖ **DISTANCE OF GOB WELLS FROM TAIL GATE**
- ❖ **SPACING OF GOB WELLS ON THE PANEL
(SPECIFIC GOB EMISSION & RATE OF MINING)**
- ❖ **COST OF INSTALLING A GOB WELL**

SIZE OF GOB WELLS AND PRODUCTION

CASING DIAMETER (I.D.)

229 mm

305 mm

381 mm

GAS PRODUCTION

0.07 – 0.09 Mm³/day

0.13 – 0.14 Mm³/day

0.21 – 0.23 Mm³/day

**PRODUCTION ASSISTED WITH MATCHED BLOWERS
WORKING AT 24 kpa (approximate)**

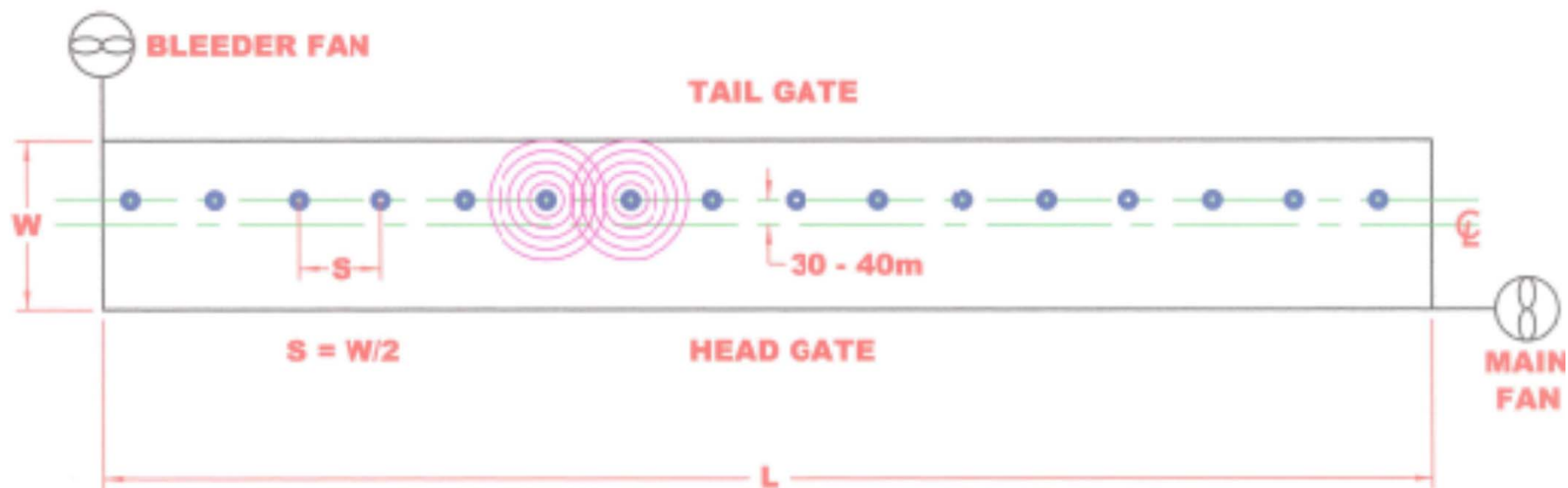
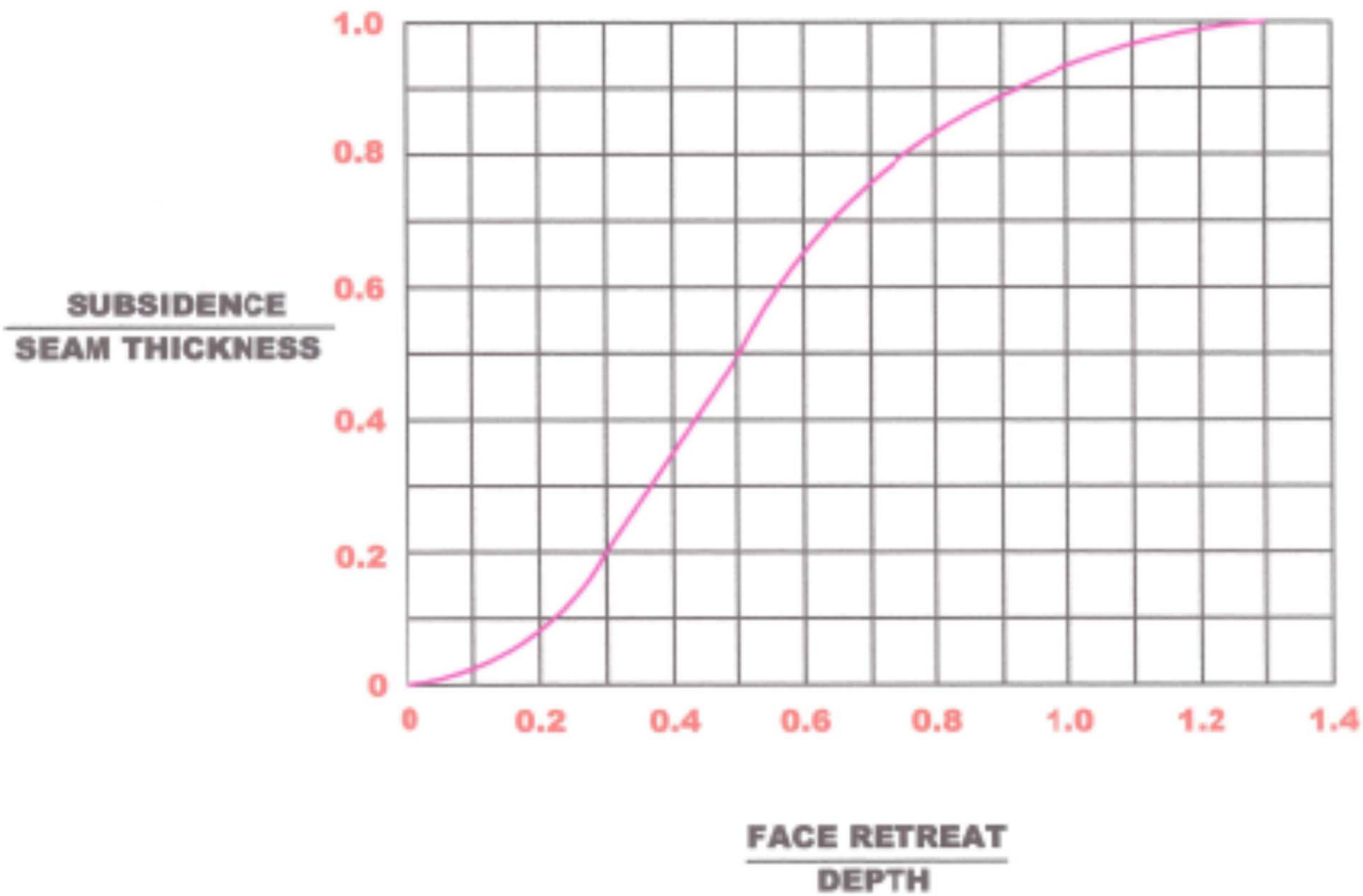


Figure 4. Optimum Layout of Gob Well on a Longwall Face

LOCATION

- **BEST LOCATION: 30m FROM CENTERLINE TOWARDS TAIL GATE**
- **GOB WELLS ON THE HEAD GATE SIDE VERY INEFFICIENT**



**Figure 5. Subsidence Over the Gob
as a Function of $\frac{\text{Length of Gob}}{\text{Depth}}$**

Table 1. Specific Emissions for Longwalls

WIDTH OF LONGWALL FACE (m)	SPECIFIC GAS EMISSION (Mm³/hectare)
135	1.77
180	2.12
225	2.34
270	2.55
315	2.83

OPTIMUM WIDTH OF LONGWALL IS REACHED WHEN

- (a) GOB WELL GAS CAPTURE IS MOST EFFICIENT**
- (b) NUMBER OF GOB WELLS/PANEL IS THE MINIMUM**

ASSUMPTIONS FOR OPTIMIZATION

- (a) RATE OF EXTRACTION = 0.4 hectare/day**
- (b) LONGWALL PANEL IS 3000m LONG & HAS 2 GOB WELLS NEAR THE SET-UP ENTRY**
- (c) A TYPICAL GOB WELL PRODUCES 0.13 Mm³/day**
- (d) 70 – 80% OF GOB GAS IS CAPTURED**

Table 2. Number of Gob Wells Versus Longwall Width

WIDTH OF FACE (m)	NUMBER OF GOB WELLS	SPACING/WIDTH (s/w)
135	24 + 2	0.93
180	26 + 2	0.64
225	28 + 2*	0.48
270	32 + 2*	0.35
315	36 + 2*	0.26

***Total number of gob wells could be slightly higher
because of declining capture efficiency.**

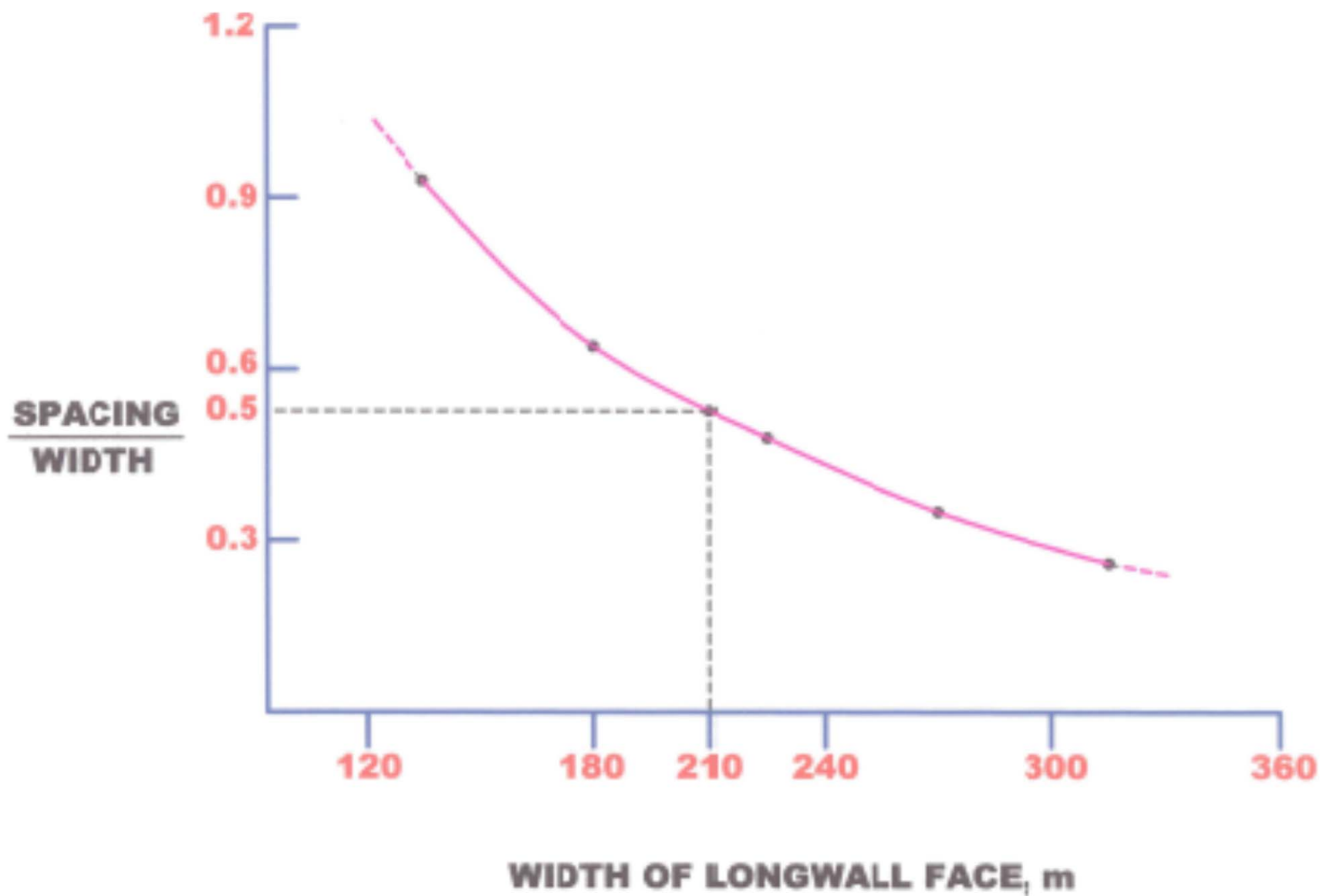


Figure 6. Optimal Spacing of Gob Wells on a Longwall Face

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1. OPTIMUM WIDTHS OF LONGWALL FACES
MUST BE CALCULATED USING LOCAL DATA**
- 2. OPTIMUM WIDTH OF LONGWALL IS REACHED
WHEN GOB WELL SPACING EQUALS HALF-
WIDTH OF PANEL**
- 3. OPTIMUM WIDTH OF LONGWALL IN HIGHLY
GASSY MINES IS LIMITED TO 210-240M
FOR A MINING RATE OF 0.4 hectare/day
FACE EMISSIONS $\geq 15\text{m}^3/\text{min}$
SPECIFIC GOB EMISSIONS $\geq 2\text{Mm}^3/\text{ha}$**