

Destabilization of the hard coal microstructure by a weak electric field

*Oleksandr Molchanov*¹, *Dmytro Rudakov*^{2*}, *Valerii Soboliev*³, and *Oleksii Kamchatnyi*¹

¹Institute for Physics of Mining Processes National Academy of Science of Ukraine, 2a Simferopolska St., 49005 Dnipro

²National Mining University, Department of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, 19 Yavornytskoho Ave., 49005 Dnipro, Ukraine

³National Mining University, Department of Construction, Geotechnics, and Geomechanics, 19 Yavornytskoho Ave., 49005 Dnipro, Ukraine

Abstract. This study aims to analyse physical and chemical changes in hard coal samples under the influence of low-intensity electric fields in comparison to the fragments of ejected coal, as well as the coal samples selected from the zones of high and low outburst hazard. We used physical methods including X-raying, electron paramagnetic resonance, thermogravimetric analysis, differential scanning calorimetry, laser diffraction analysis of particle sizes, IR-spectrometry, nuclear magnetic resonance, and Raman spectroscopy. It has been shown that destruction of coal organic matter (COM) can be caused not only by mechanical impacts or thermal influences but also weak electric fields. Scientific novelty consists in the fact that for the first time we established the identity of the COM destruction mechanism of mechanical-chemical activation and weak electric fields influencing on the previously destabilized coal microstructure. The destruction mechanism is based on thermal field regularities in both cases. The results obtained are of practical significance for the technologies of coal conversion to other products. The research results can be useful in the development of methods for reducing outburst hazard in coal mines.

1 Introduction

Physical and chemical properties of coal formed naturally under the simultaneous influence of electric and magnetic fields, temperature, pressure, and mechanical impacts on a coal seam in different geological conditions [1 – 3]. Each of the aforementioned physical factors could play the leading role at different stages of coal formation with a certain probability in accordance with Le Chatelier-Brown’s principle. The features of evolutionary development of the coal seam including the degree of its coalification depend on changing these factors governing the thermodynamic and chemical equilibrium in the “coal – gas” system. The results of studying some physical properties of coal and the causes of appearance and retention of its unstable microstructure as an active state potentially capable of triggering

* Corresponding author: rudakovdv21@gmail.com

and developing physical and chemical processes cannot be unambiguously interpreted within the framework of classical thermodynamics under the complex influence of multiple factors.

The system consisting of nano-sized particles [4] was previously studied mainly using the methodology of analysing micro-sized objects [5, 6] without proper attention to the mechanisms of carbon nano-phase appearance. Such nano-sized phases as carbon, hydrocarbon chains, graphene [7] etc. that acquire new properties in case of physical-chemical transformations [8] and, therefore, may have a critical influence on forming physical properties of coal [9], as a rule, were not taken into account.

Chemical reactions that occur in coal result, particularly, in phase and structural transformations and, generally, in destruction independently on physical parameters responsible for keeping the system equilibrium. In some cases, such reactions eventually generate a coal of high outburst hazard with the microstructure that store a big amount of internal energy potentially capable to initiate COM transition to a gas [10]. The restored history of forming new properties of coal is in a good agreement with the evolutionary character of this process. This is very important conclusion for studying gas-dynamic phenomena in coal mines, which refer to the most important scientific problems still without a physically justified solution [11].

In this aspect, studying the influences of weak electric and magnetic fields on phase transitions in mechanically pre-activated coal is of growing scientific interest because natural tectonic activation manifests itself as the complex of mechanical effects accompanied by the amplification of electric and magnetic fields, increasing local temperatures, i. e. physical factors capable of initiating active chemical processes.

The majority of previous experiments did not evaluate the inflows of weak intensity fields because of their seemingly obvious low-energy effect. However, some recent experimental studies refuted the ideas about the insignificant contribution of weak electric field energy to the initiation of any physical and chemical process. For example, the efficiency of weak electric [12] and magnetic [13] field influences was demonstrated on the examples of transformation in coal, initiation of phase transitions and structural transformations in minerals of the carbonate group (siderite, calcite) [14], and the fractional composition of diamond particles synthesized in high-pressure chambers [15] etc.

The relevance of these studies is contingent on the need for creation of a unified physical concept about the nature of coal formation and transition of coal solid components to the gas without high-temperature activation of chemical reactions. In addition, the issues of formation of various carbon phases from free atomic carbon remain topical [16]. This may be of practical interest in production of new materials with specific physical, chemical, and technical properties.

The objective of this study is to conduct an analysis of physical-chemical changes in hard coal by comparing the samples taken from different seams and samples exposed to weak-intensity electric fields. This will allow demonstrating that COM destruction may be caused not only by mechanical impacts but also weak electric fields.

Analysing the experiments we took into account the results of T.M. Khrenkova and her colleagues in the field of coal mechanical chemistry [17]. The results of a comparative analysis of coal physical-chemical characteristics were used to justify the hypothesis of forming new coal properties under microstructural and phase instability [12].

2 Materials and methods of research

We used in experiments two sorts of hard coal that are gassy coal (I) (carbon content 86.6%, hydrogen 5.7%, vitrinite reflection index $R_0 \geq 0.83\%$, $Y = 14$ mm, $V^{daf} = 36.2\%$) and fat coal (II) (carbon content 88.2%, hydrogen 3.9%, vitrinite reflection index $R_0 \geq 1.09\%$,

$Y = 17$ mm, $V^{daf} = 31.3\%$). The samples were taken from the seams both of high and low hazard of coal and gas outburst. The samples of the average mass 1.28 g were prepared from coal crushed to the fractions of 100/200 μm ; according to laser diffraction analysis the size of intact coal particles ranged from 111.7 to 214.5 μm . Before conducting the tests, the samples were dried at a temperature of 308 K for 48 hours, with the maximum temperature of heating during electrical-physical treatments not exceeding 320 K.

The experiments were conducted following the procedure described in [12]. The difference of the potential and the magnitude of the current were 1 – 300 V and 0.3 A respectively, each sample was processed about 4 hours. For X-ray phase analysis we used a DRON-3 unit. Numerous physical and chemical studies were carried out using the equipment for thermo-gravimetric analysis and differential scanning calorimetry TGA/DSC Mettler Toledo, the optical microscope LEICA DM ILM, the Shimadzu laser diffraction particle size analyser SALD-301V, and the calorimeter C-2000 IKA. Coal infrared spectra were recorded on a spectrometer ФCM-1201 with a transmission in the spectral range of 500 – 5500 cm^{-1} . Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) studies were carried out following the method of the Institute for Physics of Mining Processes of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IPMP of NASU) [18, 19].

The NMR spectra of coal were recorded using a broad-line NMR spectrometer designed at the IPMP of NASU. The field strength of permanent magnet was 4600 E, the uniformity $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ E/cm, the resonant frequency 19.6 MHz.

3 Experiment results and discussion

The NMR ^1H spectra (Table 1) showed a significant increase in the characteristic time of methane desorption (Table 2) [19]. Gas saturation of the coal samples treated with an electric field decreased by only a few per cents compared to intact coal. Simultaneously, the rate of methane emission increased for gassy coal (I) by three times and for fat coal (II) by 1.7 times [20]. The decrease in gas saturation of treated coal samples is due to the additional gas release by COM treated with an electric field.

Table 1. Characteristics of coal samples treated by an electric field.

Material	I_1	ΔH_1	I_2	ΔH_2	S_1	S_2	S_1/S_2	I_2/I_1	θ
Gassy coal (I) treated	1.53	6.617	0.725	0.370	0.822	12.658	0.065	0.474	2.14
Gassy coal (I) intact	1.5877	6.347	0.731	0.472	1.054	12.635	0.083419	0.460618	2.27
Fat coal (II) treated	1.597	6.363	0.425	0.391	0.507	12.694	0.03994	0.266124	0.86
Fat coal (II) intact	1.532	6.11	0.318	0.668	0.641	11.377	0.056342	0.207572	1.09

Table 2. Change of methane desorption time T_{des} from the coal samples intact and treated by an electric field.

Coal	Gassy coal (I)		Fat coal (II)	
	Intact	Treated	Intact	Treated
T_{des} , min	25.9	79.5	39.1	68.0

In Table 1 we used the nomenclature applicable to the ^1H NMR spectrum and namely: I_1 , I_2 are the amplitudes of the wide and narrow spectral lines, respectively; ΔH_1 , ΔH_2 are their widths; S_1 , S_2 are their areas; θ is the humidity before measurements, %.

The studies of gas-saturated samples losing the mass due to methane desorption were conducted at a temperature of 363 K using the gravimetric method. It has been shown that intact coal loses its mass at the rate higher than the samples treated with an electric field;

the gas saturation of treated samples decreases. This is due to the additional gas release by COM that is undergone to destructive processes as a result of electric field influence.

Similar results of studying the coal samples taken from the seams of high outburst hazard, i.e. coal with a disturbed microstructure are given in [18]. An increase in the coal temperature from 293 to 323 K with simultaneous treatment by the electric field stimulated COM destruction significantly. The methane desorption rate evaluated using the methodology [20] was practically the same for all samples taken from low and high outburst hazard zones.

Coal sampled from the zones of low outburst hazard increased its chemical activity after grinding. According to the EPR results, the concentration of paramagnetic centres (PMC) increased from $(0.5 - 0.7) \cdot 10^{19}$ PMC/g to $(0.9 - 3) \cdot 10^{19}$ PMC/g; additional treatment with an electric field increased the concentration to $(3.4 - 5) \cdot 10^{19}$ PMC/g. EPR line expansion for coal from high outburst hazard zones [12] is caused by free radicals and can be described by Lorentz's equation. EPR line expansion occurs in cases of mechanical, thermal and electrical destruction of coal, i.e., due mainly to the thermal mechanism of chemical bond rupture. The stability of bonds can be influenced by the high content of impurities in coal composition.

After mechanical-electric processing coal samples acquired the electret potential difference U_p evaluated by the compensation method. The electrochemical activity A_B for ejected fat coal (II) (the mine named after O.F. Zasiadko, Ukraine) was $4.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$; in contrast $A_B = 0.7 \cdot 10^{-2}$ for the non-hazardous zone.

The obtained correlation of changing the electret potential U_p in time (Fig. 1) indicates an ultra-slow relaxation of the electret state triggered by a weak field. The results of studying the untreated and treated coal samples taken from the zones of low and high outburst hazard as well as ejected coal (Table 3) showed that the relaxation time of the electret state increases with the concentration of structural defects in the crystallites and the polymer matrix of coal and electric charges, which is in good agreement with the results presented in [21]. The energy stored in defects of the coal nanostructure increases accordingly.

Table 3. Characteristics of the electret state of coal treated with a weak electric field.

Fat coal (II)	Initial electret potential U_p , mV	Electrochemical activity A_B	$n \cdot 10^{-18}$, PMC/g	Residual potential, $U_{p,res}$, mV
Low outburst hazard zones	2100	$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	60.0	0.88
High outburst hazard zones	2750	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	83.0	0.78
Ejected	13	$4.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	6 – 14	0.63

The relaxation time of the electret state varies from $8 \cdot 10^4$ to $2 \cdot 10^6$ s for various samples, which exceeds the Maxwellian relaxation time (~ 30 s) several orders [22]. The concentration of defects increases as a result of mechanical grinding of coal and additional processing by an electric field. A comparative analysis of the electret state of coal from various zones and coal samples treated with an electric field reveals similar regularities of changing properties, especially for coal from the zones of high outburst hazard.

X-ray diffraction analysis allowed identifying two highly diffuse maxima on all diffractograms of studied coal samples, which corresponds to the angles 2θ of 24 and 43° [12]. In the vicinity of the first maximum, there are the lines with the values of 0.338, 0.371, 0.403 (weak line), 0.424 and 0.455 nm. In the vicinity of the second maximum in the diffractograms of all initial samples we identified the lines that can be attributed to the crystalline phase with an inter-planar distance $d = 0.198 - 0.200$ nm, which is close to the

graphite line at $d = 0.202$ nm second by intensity.

Destructive processes in coal lead to an increase in the content of finer fractions, and correspondingly to an increase in the specific surface area. At the same time, the average particle size and content decrease by 3 – 8%, the share of the finest fraction increases, and the share of the coarsest fraction decreases accordingly (Fig. 2).

Diffraction patterns point at the increase of “amorphousness” of the coal microstructure, which is confirmed by features of particle size distributions and the results of EPR studies that indicate the increase in the PMC concentration. Coal from the outburst zone is known to have a much larger sorption surface than coal from the same seam but not ejected. An increase in the internal specific surface area of coal may be an after-effect of shear deformations, chemical reactions, and the effect of weak electric fields.

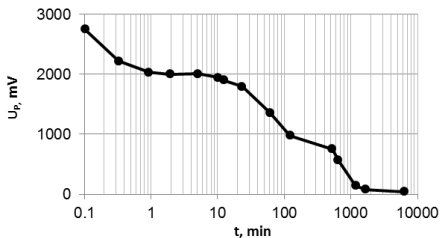


Fig. 1. Relaxation of the electret potential U_p in time in a sample of fat coal (II) taken from the zone of high outburst hazard ($\Delta U_p = 5\%$).

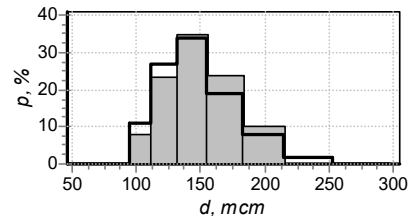


Fig. 2. Density of coal particle distribution p over particle size d : grey colour – untreated coal; bold line – coal treated with an electric field.

The IR-spectra of coal treated with an electric field are similar to the IR-spectra of coal taken from the seams of high outburst hazard. Destruction of bridge-type aliphatic chains correlates with a decrease in the optical density of bands $2860 - 2920$ cm^{-1} (Fig. 3), which is in agreement with the valence and deformation vibrations of C-H bonds. These bonds relate to the structures that contain CH_2 and CH_3 groups and may be caused by reducing the band of $3000 - 3100$ cm^{-1} in aromatic hydrocarbons.

A detailed analysis of IR-spectroscopy of fat and gassy coal presented in [12, 13] also indicates the destructive nature of processes induced by the treatment using weak electric fields.

The coal samples selected from the zones of high outburst hazard contain an excess of CH_3 -groups with respect to the samples taken from low hazard zones. The studies [23, 24] established the correlation between the coal outburst hazard and the total content of CH_2 and CH_3 groups, as well as the ratio of carbon atoms with different hybridization of valent electrons (sp^2/sp^3). The spectra of coal of high outburst hazard show an increase in the carbon content for the state of sp^2 -hybridization, which is possible with an increase of chain fragments containing CH-groups. Using the NMR methods, cross-polarization, and Raman spectroscopy we have established the physical effects of increasing the content of CH_3 groups in the zones of high outburst hazard and COM destruction that continues after the ejection. These effects are likely caused by the loss of stability of carbon and hydrocarbon chains with an increase in the electret potential and its further relaxation.

Numerical simulations showed that the influence of external electric charges leads to (1) bond breakage and (2) a random chain rupture after the decrease in the number of atoms in the chain to a certain critical value [25, 26]. These results indirectly confirm the hypothesis of mechanical-electric stimulation of COM transition to the gas.

Intensive methane formation is preconditioned by the achievement of a critical level of $-\text{CH}_3$ groups and a ratio of hydrogen atoms in the composition of the $=\text{CH}$ and $-\text{CH}_3$ groups of 4:1. As suggested by Ye. Ulianova this maintains an active process in the outburst zone.

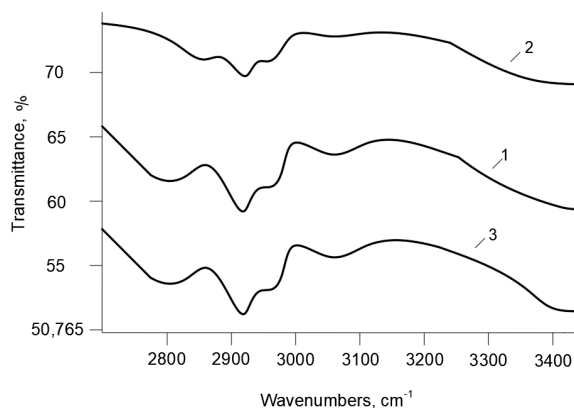


Fig. 3. A fragment of the IR spectrum of aliphatic saturated C_{al} -H groups: 1 – intact coal, 2 – coal treated with an electric field, 3 – coal treated with a magnetic field.

The additional bands with a frequency shift of 1190 cm^{-1} and 1430 cm^{-1} appear in the Raman spectra of coal samples from the zones of high outburst hazard (Fig. 4a) in comparison to the samples from low hazard zones in the D-band range. The band of the Raman spectrum of coal from high outburst hazard zones in the frequency shift range $1160 - 1190\text{ cm}^{-1}$ is associated with the vibrations of C-C bonds in $=C-C=$ groups. A band with a frequency shift of 1436 cm^{-1} is caused by the appearance of polyin chains with $\equiv C-C\equiv$ bonds [24, 27].

The Raman spectra of coal from the zones of high outburst hazard are decomposed into 6 components (Fig. 4a), the Raman spectra of coal from low outburst hazard zones in the coalification series up to the anthracite are maximally decomposed into 5 components, the Raman spectra of ejected coal contain two components only (Fig. 4b). Similar regularities are observed for thermally treated coal, which may be the evidence of the same mechanism of physical-chemical transformations in coal.

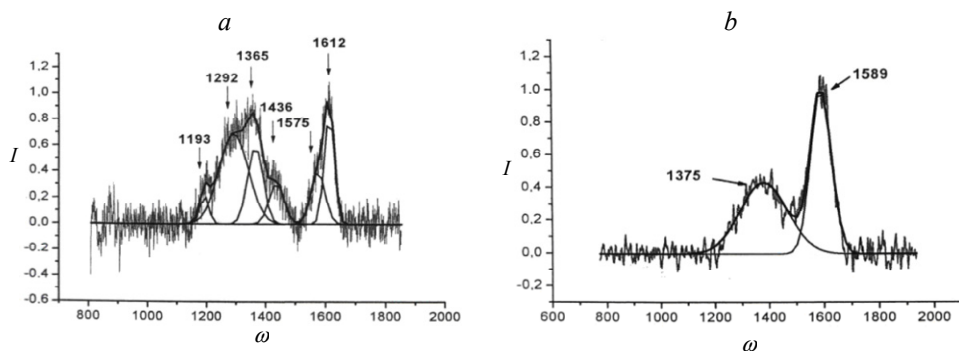


Fig. 4. Raman spectra of fat coal (II) taken from the seam h'_6 of the mine named after O.O. Skochynskyi: a – in the zone of high outburst hazard; b – after the ejection. I is the intensity of Raman scattering, dimensionless, ω is the frequency shift, cm^{-1} .

The G-band maximum moves from the frequency shift of 1612 to 1589 cm^{-1} , which is associated with the destruction of the chain fragments containing CH-groups. The frequency shift of the G-band equals 1602 cm^{-1} for the Raman spectrum of a sample from a low outburst hazard zone. Changing features of the Raman spectra for coal from high outburst hazard zones and ejected coal confirms the conclusion made on the growth of the -

CH₃ group content in the zones of high outburst hazard and further COM destruction after the ejection due to reduction of the =CH-CH= and -CH₃ group contents.

Data generalization allows suggesting that methane forms during ejection mainly owing to the participation of hydrogen included in =CH groups (sp²-hybridization) and -CH₃ groups (sp³-hybridization).

4 Conclusions

As a result of studies of hard coal samples selected from the seams of high and low outburst hazard, and coal treated with a weak electric field, the following has been established.

Gas formation in coal treated with an electric field is a low-temperature process. Similar results can be achieved by heating coal to the temperatures exceeding 460 K.

Gas generation in coal stimulated by an electrical field can be caused by the following reasons:

- breakage of the weakest chemical bonds in carbon and hydrocarbon chains;
- complete destruction of chains if they contain less than a critical minimum number of atoms critical to chain stability;
- hydrocarbon moleculization with unpaired electrons with subsequent formation of stable gas molecules;
- desorption of chemisorbed molecules as a result of excitation of their connections to internal surfaces by passing electric current;
- breakage of graphene bonds by forming an unstable chain that breaks down to form atomic carbon followed by forming the bonds with oxygen and hydrogen.

The high rate of chemical reactions can be due to the involvement of surface active centres as catalysts.

The obtained results show that destructive processes in COM can be initiated both by mechanical and electrical influences. Moreover, destabilization and destruction of chemical bonds under electrical influences may have even greatest effect on methane formation. Such a factor as an electric field may have a strong influence on generation of an additional amount of methane, for example, in underground coal gasification [28], and the formation of volatile coal.

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