



The influence of moisture content on coal deformation and coal permeability during coalbed methane (CBM) production in wet reservoirs

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Abstract

Moisture adsorption in the coal seams affects the gas adsorption capacity and can alter the coal deformation and permeability criteria of the coal seam. The effect of dynamic loss of moisture content, both on moisture and gas sorption-induced coal swelling/shrinkage strains, during the coalbed methane (CBM) production, is crucial. This study investigates the interactions among coal matrix, absorbed gas, and moisture content, based on the coal swelling/shrinkage strains and gas adsorption decay criteria. Consequently, a mathematical model of the coal deformation is developed for the proper evaluation of the moisture effect. For developing the model, this paper considers the standard gas flow and moisture loss equations to assess the volumetric content, equilibrium pressure, and density of the moisture. Finally, it comprehensively analyzes the sensitive factors and effects of elemental parameters of moisture content on coal deformation and coal permeability. The results show that moisture content at adsorbed state significantly changes the coal swelling/shrinkage strain and that distorted swelling and shrinkage characteristics can promote the permeability alternation in wet coal reservoirs. Moreover, the intermolecular attraction between the coal structure and the moisture content has a significant effect on methane adsorption/desorption-induced deformation in coal structure. This study also designs the coal deformation strains as a function of moisture content by the Langmuir type model and evaluates the hysteresis rate between the swelling and shrinkage characteristics. The findings of this paper can characterize a wet coal reserve for CBM production and anticipate future production under different operating conditions.

Keywords Coal deformation · Moisture adsorption/desorption · Gas adsorption/desorption · Coal permeability · Coal swelling/shrinkage

List of symbols

ε	Elements of strain tensor
σ	Elements of total positive strain tensor
u	Elements of displacement
f	Elements of body force along the one direction
G	Shear modulus = $E/2/(1 + \nu)$
K	Bulk modulus = $E/3/(1 - 2\nu)$
E	Young's modulus
ν	Poisson's ratio
δ	Kronecker delta
α	Biot's coefficient

K_s	Bulk modulus of coal particles (MPa)
ε_v	Volumetric strain of coal
ε_s	Gas sorption-induced volumetric coal strain
ε_θ	Moisture sorption-induced volumetric coal strain
P	Equilibrium pressure, MPa
σ_m	Mean compressive stress
α_{sg}	Sorption-induced volumetric strain coefficient
λ	Adsorption decay coefficient
θ	Volumetric content of moisture
V_1	Volume constant from Langmuir model
P_1	Pressure constant from Langmuir model
m	Gas mass content (kg/m^3)
ρ_g	Density of gas (kg/m^3)
v_g	Velocity vector from Darcy's law (m/s)
Q_s	Gas injection through the production well ($\text{kg/m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$)
ρ_{ga}	Density of gas (kg/m^3) (at standard conditions)
ρ_c	Density of coal (kg/m^3)

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φ	Coal porosity
T_a	Temperature (K) (at standard conditions)
ρ_v	Density of water vapor (kg/m ³)
T_a	Atmospheric temperature (K) (at standard conditions)
P_a	Atmospheric pressure (MPa) (at standard conditions)
μ	Viscosity of the gas at dynamic phase (Pa s)
k	Coal permeability (m ²)
w	Mass of moisture content kg/m ³)
ρ_m	Density of flowing moisture (kg/m ³ s ⁻¹)
q_g	Convective velocity factor (m/s)
Q_w	Source of moisture vapor (kg/m ³)
ρ_l	Density of water (at liquid phase) (kg/m ³)
ρ_{v0}	Preliminary density of saturate water vapor content (kg/m ³)
RH	Dimension of relative humidity
n	Special constant for material
k_θ	A factor defines water evaporation
ω	Hysteresis rate
ε_{sd}	Total coal swelling deformation
ε_a	Adsorption-induced coal deformation
ε_d	Desorption-induced coal deformation
ε_m	Deformation of coal strain by moisture sorption
ε_{Lm}	Maximum deformation of coal strain by moisture sorption
m_L	Constant of moisture sorption-induced strain from Langmuir model
m	Equilibrium moisture content in volumetric percentage
ε_s	Maximum value of gas sorption-induced coal deformation
ε_L	Maximum deformation of coal strain by gas sorption
P_e	Langmuir deformation constant
V_w	Adsorbed moisture content on wet seam
V_d	Adsorbed moisture content on dry seam
σ	Effective stress in horizontal direction
σ_0	Effective stress at initial reservoir pressure
c_f	Compressibility of cleat volumetric content
k_f	Cleat permeability

Introduction

Coalbed methane (CBM) has now made itself one of the most potential unconventional gas sources from the state being considered as a source of creating unexpected hazards in coalmine fields. Generally, the coal seams are fractured components, which have a dual-porosity media, consisting of a fracture network and coal matrix. Naturally, free water involves with CBM production in the fracture network, where moisture vapor adsorbs in the coal matrix (Mazzotti et al. 2009; Li and Fang 2014; Cui et al. 2007).

The dewatering process occurs preferentially for increasing the gas recovery from the coal gas reservoirs. Hence, the dewatering process is firstly involved with saturated water flow from the fracture, followed by two-phase flows at the time of coal seam gas recovery (Oudinot et al. 2011; Pan and Connell 2007). In wet gas reservoirs, a small amount of water content is possible to be the water–vapor phase during gas production. However, in situ dry gas reservoirs, it is not convenient to increase gas recovery without employing any external support. That is why, a hydro-fracturing technique is used to inject additional water to moisten the coal seams (Yamaguchi et al. 2006). So, it is necessary to investigate the effects of moisture content on the components of wet coal seams during gas production. Moisture content keeps a dominant role in the competition between methane and moisture to hold the adsorption site since the gas adsorption capacity depends on both of these contents. It is found that the adsorption capacity of methane can increase by 35–40% if it is stored in a humid environment for 1 year (Crosdale et al. 2008). Moisture content can affect the gas adsorption capacity within the range of critical content, and additional moisture would not be able to influence the gas adsorption beyond this content anymore (Shao et al. 2012; Masoudian et al. 2013; White et al. 2005). The influence of moisture content on the gas adsorption capacity significantly depends on the rank of the coal. Naturally, the low rank of coal is affected by moisture sorption greatly compared with the high rank of coal (Day et al. 2008). Based on the evaluation of these series of phenomena, different researchers suggested different principles to describe their experimental results. Jamison and Kroth (1958) designed a model to interpret the linear relationship between the moisture content and its effect on the gas adsorption capacity. Crosdale et al. (2008) have built a power-law connection to the gas adsorption capacity upon the characteristics of the low rank of coal found from Huntly coalfield in New Zealand. Besides, he has observed that the improvement of coal rank could linearly enhance the adsorption capacity of the methane. Moreover, the exponential decay coefficient can also describe the distinct effects of moisture content on methane adsorption both in low- and high-rank coals separately (Palmer and Mansoori 1998).

Whatever it is moisture adsorption or desorption, both can affect the coal swelling or shrinkage strain followed by the coal permeability and affect the suitability of CBM production from wet reservoirs. Coal swelling strain indeed depends on the coal ranks as different qualities of coal have different types of ability to swell; still, some types of coal are found there, which have no differences in their anisotropic swelling ability both in dry and wet conditions (Scott 2002; Bae and Bhatia 2006). Moisture adsorption/desorption-induced volumetric deformation is linearly correlated with the existence of moisture content on the related pore

spaces. Evans and Allardice (1978) have a prediction upon his experiment that the porosity and mass content of related coal are reduced and contracted, respectively, if moisture loss increases continuously from that coal. Chen et al. (2010) have interpreted the moisture content-induced coal swelling strain by applying a Langmuir isotherm model with two constants. Pan and Connell (2012) have designed a model to explain the coal swelling strain based on the loss of moisture content and stated that according to the assumptions of multilayer moisture adsorption, only the first layer of adsorbed particles was able to alter the surface energy. The model fundamentally has been designed for describing the feasibility study of CBM production on Mount Arthur coalfield and latterly got great validation by the experimental data. Table 1 shows a summary of the critical analyses on some of the models available in the existing literature.

Although multiple theories have been proposed to analyze the influence of moisture adsorption on coal gas interactions, still there is found a lack of studies in designing an approach that can help to build out a fully cross-coupled model of coal gas–moisture relationships in wet coal seams. In previous studies, moisture content was considered as a limiting factor when the reservoir was stimulated for gas production (Pini et al. 2009; Chen et al. 2010; Vishal et al. 2013). However, the dynamic moisture loss has a vital impact on methane gas production from wet reservoirs (Perera and Ranjith 2015). This study proposes a mathematical model of moisture content loss in a coal seam due to coal gas interactions, using the coal deformation criteria and gas flow equations. After that, it has discussed the evolution of that moisture effect on coal permeability and its application in gas transport through a porous

medium. Moisture sorption that initiates coal shrinkage and the gas adsorption-decay coefficient is used for explaining the chain reactions for physical interactions between coal gas and moisture. The study reveals the evolution of coal deformation strain, followed by describing the influence of moisture content on coal permeability through porous media in wet reservoirs. These models are made equally relevant for both circumstances under moisture sorption and gas sorption. As the models are considered with both mass transfer and mechanical equilibrium equations, these analyses are instrumental in working under dynamic conditions. This paper will help the researchers to understand the complex mechanism of coal gas–moisture interaction in wet coal reservoirs without creating any barrier in dynamic situations. It can expect that this study will contribute significantly to the field of CBM gas production under suitable environmental conditions.

The physical structure of coal and the occurrence of moisture

The flow processes and transport phenomena of methane gas in coal seams are considered very tangled, due to the great heterogeneous and complex variation of coal seams (Pini et al. 2011; Pan et al. 2017). Generally, the coal seam is considered as a solid formation with uniformly distributed fractures. Most of the time, methane adsorption takes place within the large internal micropores matrix area. From Fig. 1, it has been shown that connectivity in coal seam and distributions within the micropores are not literally uniform, but disconnected closed micropores and interconnected open

Table 1 Critical analysis of the previous models

References	Criteria	Contribution	Limitations
Jamison and Kroth (1958)	a. Single-phase flow b. Appropriate for laminar flow	Describe the linear relationship between the moisture content and its effect on gas adsorption capacity	No chemical reaction between fluid and coal is considered
Evans and Allardice (1978)	a. Linear, isotropic and homogeneous porous media b. One-dimensional fractional diffusive equation	Predict the reduction of porosity with the increase in moisture content	No correlation between coal deformation and moisture content is investigated
Bustin et al. (2008)	a. Effective pore space is the dominant parameter b. The electro-kinetic effect is considered	Investigate the effect of interconnected micropores on gas adsorption capacity	No flow condition at the right boundary
Crosdale et al. (2008)	a. Suitable to low rank of coal b. A homogeneous and linear porous medium	Build a power-law relationship between gas adsorption capacity and coal	Not appropriate for intermediate and high ranks of coal
Chen et al. (2010)	a. Constant fluid and rock properties b. Multiphase flow	Match the moisture sorption initiated coal deformation with the Langmuir model	Darcy effect is not included
Pan and Connell (2012)	a. Incompressible and viscous fluid b. Single-phase flow	Explain the coal deformation under multilayer moisture adsorption	The porosity of the medium is not considered

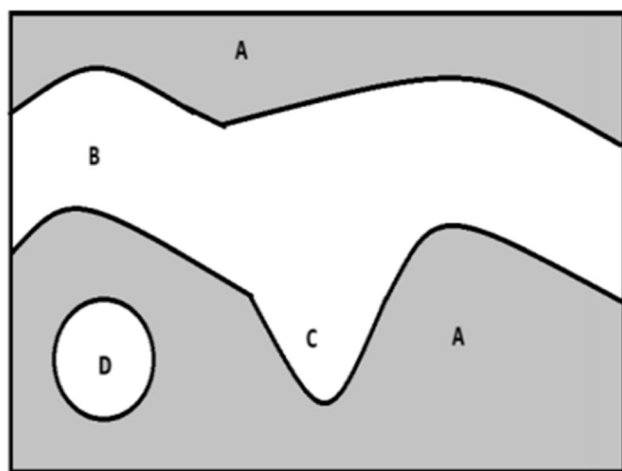


Fig. 1 Distribution of pore structure. (A → coal matrix, B → crack, C → open micropores, and D → closed micropores)

micropores are still existed. The spatial extension between the open interconnected micropores has been being named as effective pore space where liquid and gas can flow in and out, while the different scenarios occur in the closed micropores. Regular methods use only the effective pore space (interconnected micropores), where this property is the most dominant parameter for determining the adsorption capacity (Gray 1987; Bustin et al. 2008; Durucan and Shi 2009).

Depending on prevailing conditions or states, there are usually found two types of moisture in coal seams. One is called free moisture, and the other is known as combined moisture. Free type of moisture comprises inner and outer layers of moisture. The inner layer moisture distributes uniformly in the existing coal void spaces or capillary spaces being as an adsorbed state on the matrix of the coal particles and diameters lower than 10^{-7} m (Shi and Durucan 2004). This type of moisture generally does not free away at room temperature and assembles with coal both in chemically and physically. Outer moisture adheres to the outer surface of the coal seams, and the diameters of large pores are higher than 10^{-7} m. This part of moisture consisted depending on the outer conditions of the coal particles and their sizes. This moisture does not have any relationship directly with the quality of coal particles and combines mechanically with the coal matrix (Smith and Williams 1984).

However, the amount of moisture in the coal seam is proportional to the existence of small size capillaries and the inner coal surface area. Generally, the reason behind the increases of gas adsorption capacity is the increases of inner vapor pressure in the coal seam as the inherent moisture remained there in gaseous state.

Practically, the coal reservoir is less saturated with gas and moisture and is profoundly saturated by liquid moisture. In other words, it can say that inner and outer parts of moisture occur jointly in coal. For that reason, in this article,

it is considered greater realistic to evaluate the influences of free moisture on the coal deformation during methane adsorption/desorption.

Model development

The model development process uses the fundamental equation of solid coal deformation, the gas flow, and the dynamic moisture loss, which are following the basic principle of mass conservation and the mechanical equilibrium. The following assumptions are made to develop the model:

- Coal in solid form is elastic continuum medium, homogeneous, and isotropic.
- Modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio in coal are constants.
- Gas flow behavior must follow the Darcy's law along with the constant viscosity of gas remained in pores.
- In wet reservoirs, moisture losses mostly in the state of vapor flow.
- Though moisture usually distributes uniformly in the coal seams, the moisture content that finds from the pore spaces in the adsorbed state is considered.

Coal deformation equation

Gas sorption with moisture content and pore pressure act as additional bodies to define the coal deformation for a linear pro-elastic media. The relationship between the displacement and the linear strain is expressed as follows (Gilman and Beckie 2000):

$$\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}), \quad (1)$$

where the equilibrium is:

$$\sigma_{ij} + f_i = 0. \quad (2)$$

The fundamental relation of the coal deformation, equilibrium pressure, and volumetric strain is (Cui and Bustin 2005):

$$\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2G}\sigma_{ij} - \left(\frac{1}{2G} - \frac{1}{9K}\right)\sigma_{kk}\delta_{ij} + \frac{\alpha P}{3K}\delta_{ij} + \frac{\epsilon_s}{3}\delta_{ij} + \frac{\epsilon_\theta}{3}\delta_{ij}. \quad (3)$$

T volumetric strain can be defined as:

$$\epsilon_v = -\frac{1}{K}(\sigma_m - \alpha P) + \epsilon_s + \epsilon_\theta. \quad (4)$$

Therefore, the governing equation for defining the coal deformation becomes:

$$Gu_{i,kk} + \frac{G}{1-2\nu}u_{k,ki} - \alpha P_i - K\epsilon_{\theta,i} - K\epsilon_{s,i} + F_i = 0. \quad (5)$$

The gas sorption-induced volumetric coal strain is expressed by using Langmuir mel:

$$\varepsilon_s = \alpha_{sg} \frac{V_l P}{P_1 + P} \exp(-\lambda\theta), \quad (6)$$

where α_{sg} = sorption-induced volumetric strain coefficient. e volumetric content for moisture (θ) and gas pressure (P) can be determined from the gas flow and moisture loss equations.

Gas flow equation

The continuity equation for the gas flow in the coal seam is (Schepers et al. 2011):

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_g v_g) = Q_s. \quad (7)$$

The gas mass content is:

$$m = \phi \rho_g + \rho_{ga} \rho_c V_s = \phi \rho_g + \rho_{ga} \rho_c \frac{V_l P}{P_1 + P} \exp(-\lambda\theta). \quad (8)$$

After neglecting the partial water vapor pressure in ideal gas pressure, the gas density for ideal conditions can be described as follows (Wang et al. 2014):

$$\rho_g = \rho_v + \frac{T_a P}{T P_a} \rho_{ga} \approx \frac{T_a P}{T P_a} \rho_{ga}. \quad (9)$$

Dcy's law for the gas flow through fracture network in free phase is

$$v_g = -\frac{k}{\mu} \nabla P. \quad (10)$$

Therefore, the continuity equation [Eq. (7)] becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\alpha \rho_g}{K_s} + \frac{T_a \rho_g \phi}{T P_a} + \frac{V_l P_1 (\rho_g \rho_c - \alpha \alpha_{sg} \rho_g) \exp(-\lambda\theta)}{(P_1 + P)^2} \right] \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \\ & - \left[\rho_g + \frac{V_l \lambda P (\rho_g \rho_c - \alpha \alpha_{sg} \rho_g) \exp(-\lambda\theta)}{(P_1 + P)^2} \right] \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \\ & + \nabla \cdot \left[-\frac{P k}{\mu} \cdot \nabla P \right] + \alpha \rho_g \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} = Q_s. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \rho_1 + \phi \rho_0 (1 - RH) n k_\theta T \theta^{n-1} - \rho_v (\alpha - \phi) \left[-\alpha_{sg} V_l \frac{\lambda P}{P_1 + P} \exp(-\lambda\theta) + \frac{\varepsilon_{\theta l} \theta_1}{(\theta_1 + \theta)^2} \right] \right\} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \\ & + \nabla \cdot \left[-D_{atm} \cdot \beta \rho_0 (1 - RH) n k_\theta T \theta^{n-1} \nabla \theta \right] + \nabla \cdot \left[\rho_v \left(-\frac{k}{\mu} \nabla P \right) \right] \\ & + \rho_v (\alpha - \phi) \left[\frac{1}{K_s} - \alpha_{sg} V_l \frac{P_1}{(P_1 + P)^2} \exp(-\lambda\theta) \right] \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \rho_v (\alpha - \phi) \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} = Q_w. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Now, we get the form to define the gas flow through a coal seam as

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\alpha \rho_g (1 + \alpha K_s)}{K_s} + \frac{T_a \rho_g \phi}{T P_a} + V_l A \right] \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \\ & - [\rho_g + \lambda P A] \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left[-\frac{P k}{\mu} \nabla P \right] = Q_s. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Here, Langmuir's gas adsorption constant $A = \frac{V_l P_1 (\rho_g \rho_c - \alpha \alpha_{sg} \rho_g) \exp(-\lambda\theta)}{(P_1 + P)^2}$ his is the governing cross-coupled model for gas flow through a coal seam.

Dynamic moisture loss equation

The continuity equation for moisture transportation through the fracture network is (Pashin 2016)

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_m + \rho_v q_g) = Q_w. \quad (13)$$

The first part on the left-hand side expresses the varying rate of moisture quantity, and the second part on the left-hand side represents the vapor diffusivity and mechanism related to advection.

The quantity of moisture in porous media is:

$$w = \rho_l \theta + \rho_v \phi. \quad (14)$$

Here, the first part on the right-hand side refers to the remaining water content in porous matrixes, while the second part on the right-hand side expresses the water vapor content in the porous medium (He et al. 2013).

A natural balance between the water vapor and the liquid water exists with the inclusion of relative humidity. Thus, the density of water vapor is

$$\rho_v = \rho_{v0} RH = \rho_{v0} [1 - \exp(-k_\theta T \theta^n)]. \quad (15)$$

The flowing gas carries moisture vapor associated with convective velocity that ds not depend on ρ_{v0} . After incorporating the equations as mentioned earlier (Eqs. 13–15), the governing equation for determining moisture loss in wet coal reservoir is

After combining Eqs. (4), (6) and (15) into Eq. (16), we get the simple form as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \rho_l + \rho_v(2\varphi - \alpha) [-\alpha_{sg}\varepsilon_s + \varepsilon_\theta] \right\} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \\ & + \nabla \cdot \left[\varphi_0 \cdot \rho_v \cdot \nabla \theta - \frac{\rho k}{\mu} \nabla P \right] \\ & + \left\{ \rho_v(\alpha - \varphi) \left[\frac{1}{K_s} - \varepsilon_s + \alpha \right] \right\} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = Q_w. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left\{ \rho_l + \rho_v(2\varphi - \alpha) [-\alpha_{sg}\varepsilon_s + \varepsilon_\theta] \right\} \right. \\ & + \left. \left\{ \rho_v(\alpha - \varphi) \left[\frac{1}{K_s} - \varepsilon_s + \alpha \right] \right\} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial w} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \\ & + \nabla \cdot \left[\varphi_0 \cdot \rho_v \cdot \nabla \theta - \frac{\rho k}{\mu} \nabla P \right] = Q_w. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

If the equilibrium pressure is independent of moisture content and space, the one-dimensional flow the model becomes

$$\gamma \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} = Q_w, \quad (19)$$

where $\gamma = [\{\rho_l + \rho_v(2\varphi - \alpha) [-\alpha_{sg}\varepsilon_s + \varepsilon_\theta]\} + \{\rho_v(\alpha - \varphi) [\frac{1}{K_s} - \varepsilon_s + \alpha]\}]$ ($D\rho_l$), $\beta = \varphi_0 \cdot \rho_v \frac{\rho k C}{\mu}$, C and D are the equilibrium pressure constant for space and moisture content. This is the governing cross-coupled model for moisture loss in a dynamic state.

He, precisely, a set of nonlinear partial differential equations is provided for the gas flow equation and moisture loss equation with the first-order time and second-order space. For the coal deformation model, the internal boundaries for the reservoir are at free stress conditions, while the external boundaries are made confined in the

Table 2 Boundary and initial conditions

Conditions	Stress or displacement	Gas pressure	Moisture content
Initial condition	Zero	6 MPa	8%
Internal boundary	Free	0.1 MPa	Zero
External boundary	Restrained	Zero	Zero

Table 3 Parameters used in the governing models

Variable	Parameter	Value	Unit
E	Young's modulus of coal	2713	MPa
E_s	Young's modulus of cola grains	4070	MPa
V	Poisson's ration of coal	0.339	
θ_0	Initial value of moisture content	0.08	
θ_L	Langmuir strain constant for moisture sorption	0.035	
$\varepsilon_{\theta l}$	Volumetric strain constant for moisture sorption	0.022	
ρ_c	Density of coal	1250	kg m ⁻³
ρ_g	Density of methane at standard condition	0.717	kg m ⁻³
ρ_l	Density of liquid water	1000	kg m ⁻³
ρ_{v0}	Density of saturated water vapor	0.0396	kg m ⁻³
α_{sg}	Coefficient for sorption-induced volumetric strain	0.06	kg m ⁻³
φ_0	Initial porosity of coal	0.06	
k_0	Initial permeability of coal	10 ⁻¹⁵	m ²
k_θ	Water evaporation constant	2.71	
M	Methane dynamic viscosity	1.84 × 10 ⁻⁵	Pa s
Λ	Adsorption decay coefficient	14.4	
V_L	Langmuir volume constant for gas sorption	0.043	m ³ kg ⁻¹
P_L	Langmuir pressure constant for gas sorption	1.57	MPa
P_0	Initial value of gas pressure	6	MPa
P_a	Pressure at standard condition	0.103	MPa
Q_s	Gas source term	0	Kg m ⁻³ s ⁻¹
Q_w	Moisture source term	0	Kg m ⁻³ s ⁻¹
T	Temperature of coal seam	308	K
T_a	Temperature at standard condition	273	K
N	Material special factor	2.25	

normal direction as placed in Table 2. Also, the parameters and factors used for these governing models are listed out in Table 3.

Results and discussion

In this study, one thing should be supposed based on the previous investigations from the geological science that

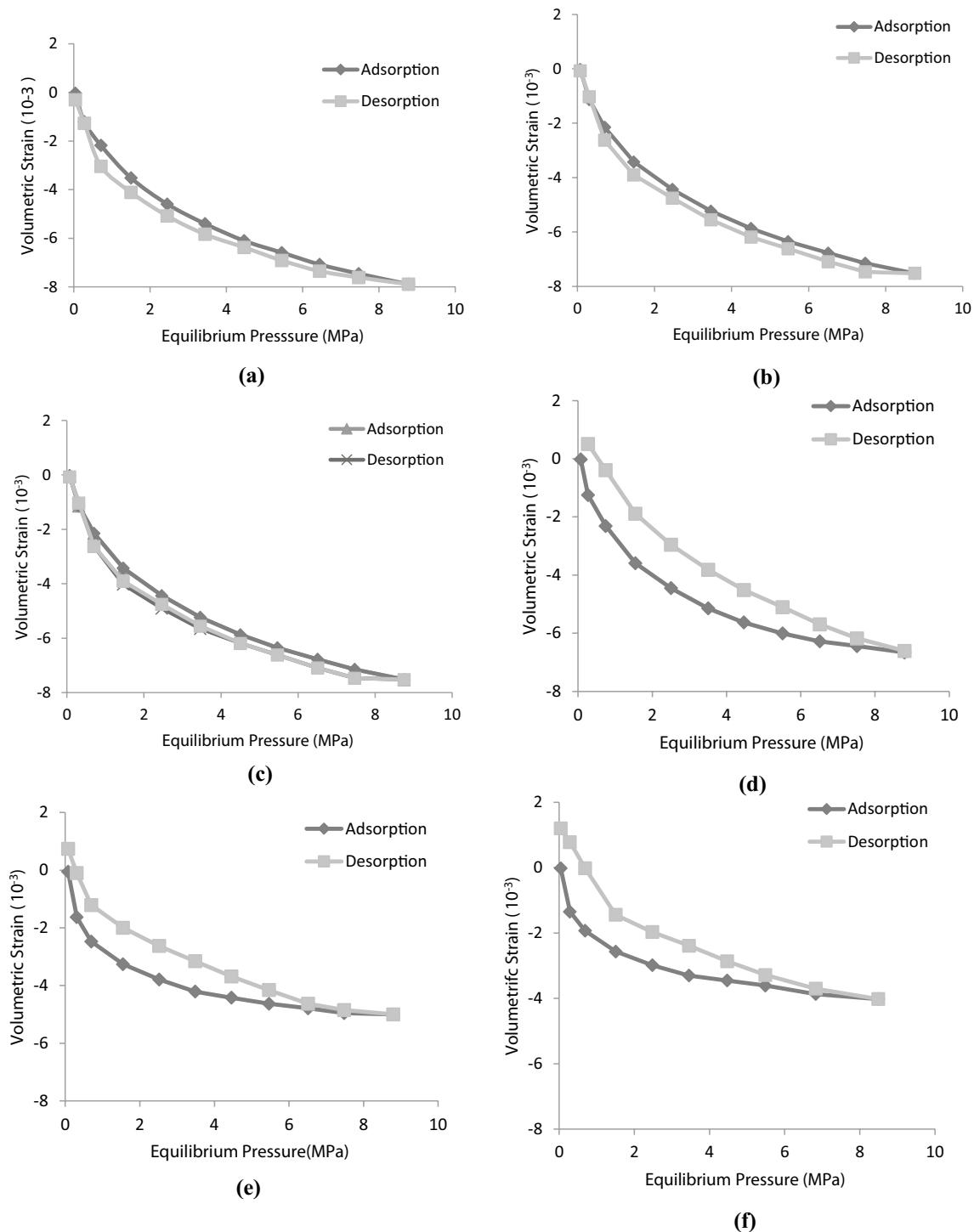


Fig. 2 Observed volumetric stains in different equilibrium pressures of coal particle based on various moisture contents at **a** 0.00%, **b** 0.38%, **c** 0.75%, **d** 1.42%, **e** 2.66%, **f** 3.13%

coal shrinkage and coal swelling deformations are positive strain and negative strain, respectively.

Below, the resultant analysis associated with the adsorption and desorption phenomena of volumetric strains at different equilibrium pressures is shown in Fig. 2. This analysis was done at various concentrations of moisture content. From this analysis, it has been forwarding to the decision that the volumetric strain reduces uniformly with the increasing equilibrium pressure at constant moisture content and temperature in the gas-induced adsorption and desorption processes (Fig. 2a–d). Though the decreasing rate of volumetric strain continuously decreases with the increasing equilibrium pressure, one time, it can reach a balance phase, where two variables will increase equally with each other. These trends of changing the adsorption curve under the influence of increasing moisture content are shown in Fig. 2e, f. Additionally, the deformation isotherms during methane adsorption and desorption processes are profoundly affected by the moisture content and pressure.

The fitting coefficients from the above curves shown in Fig. 2 are listed in Table 4, which are shown further in Fig. 3. It can be shown from Table 4 that the moisture content changes from 0 (zero) to 3.13%, where the shrinkage and swelling strains change nearly by 30% and 60%, respectively. This trend indicates that coal swelling strain is more significant in magnitude than coal shrinkage strain.

Influence of moisture content on coal deformation

In Fig. 3a, b, the swelling and shrinkage magnitudes of coal seams under different equilibrium pressures at various concentrations of moisture content are represented. These curves clearly show that moisture content keeps greater impacts on the methane-induced coal deformation retention of the coal matrix. For example, for a moisture concentration at 0.00, 0.38, 0.75, 1.42, 2.6 and 3.13%, the magnitudes of shrinkage strain are nearly -7.10 , -6.99 ,

-6.71 , -5.91 , -4.32 , and -3.53×10^{-3} and the magnitudes of swelling strain are nearly -7.23 , -6.98 , -6.89 , -6.30 , 4.77 , and -3.77×10^{-3} , respectively, at a constant pressure of 7 MPa. These results show that the shrinkage deformation decreases nearly by 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 7.2, and 7.5% when the pressure reduces from 8 to 7 MPa. Again, it can be shown that the swelling deformation rises by 3.8, 3.6, 6.2, 2.6, 1.4, and 1.4%, when the pressure rises from 7 to 8 MPa, for a moisture concentration at 0.00, 0.38, 0.75, 1.42, 2.66, and 3.13%.

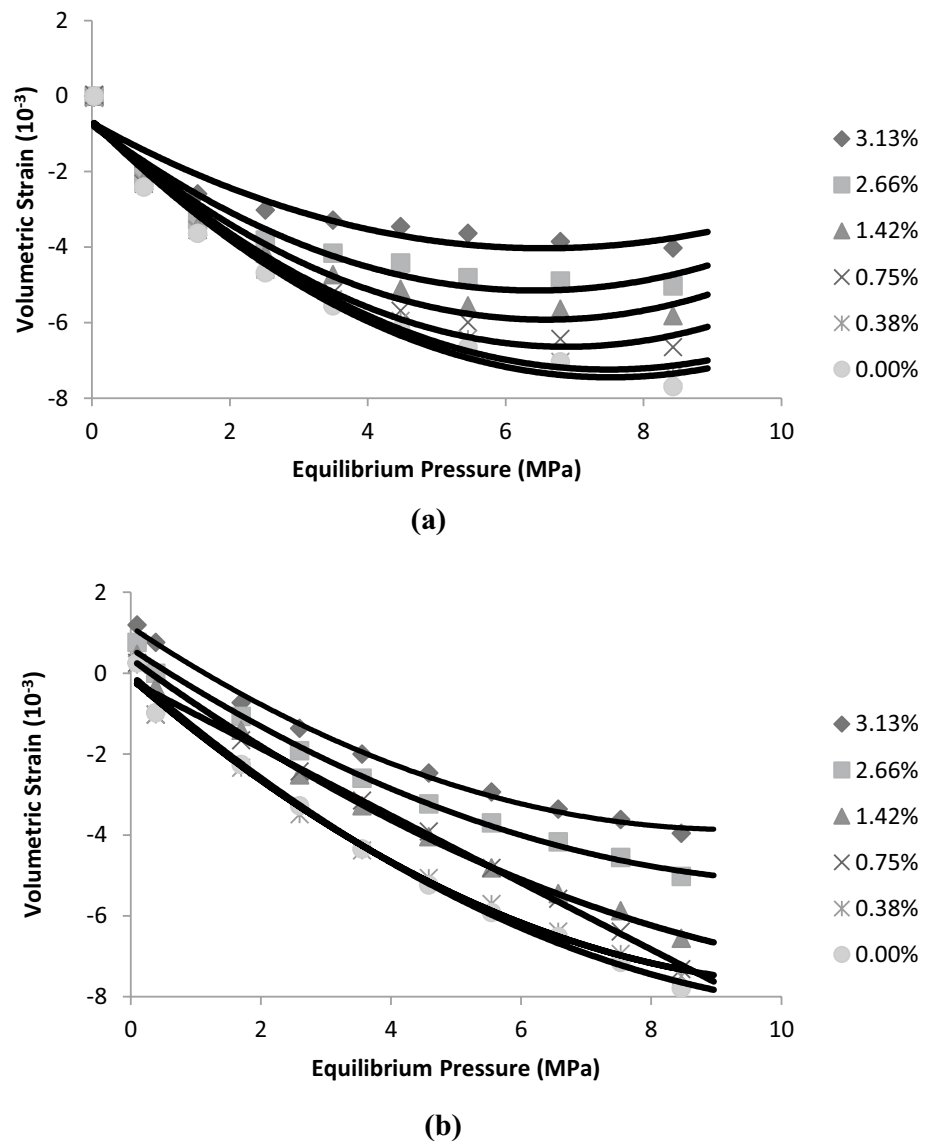
Model validation

Figure 4 shows the experimental results of Sander et al. (2014). The responses of the modified model (Fig. 3a, b) are compared with the data of Sander et al. (2014) to check out the reliability. From Fig. 4, at zero (0) equilibrium pressure, it can be shown that volumetric strain has a variation for different moisture contents. However, in Fig. 3, the volumetric strain is the same at zero equilibrium pressure for all moisture contents, which is considered more realistic. For intermediate equilibrium pressures, responses of both models are nearly identical for a fix moisture content. For example, for equilibrium pressure at 4 MPa, the volumetric strains for this study and Sander et al. are approximately 3.3 and 3.1 at a moisture content of 3.13%. On the contrary, at high equilibrium pressure (8 MPa), this study shows more swelling than the findings of Sander et al. (2014). As, in a real scenario, more swelling is expected at higher equilibrium pressure, the response of the modified model is more realistic than the previous experiment. So, the relationship between volumetric strain vs. equilibrium pressure under various moisture contents exhibits that the model figures out the effects of moisture content more accurately on coal deformation curves under several characteristics of adsorption–desorption phenomena in the coal matrix by considering the gas sorption volumetric strain coefficient.

Table 4 Fitting coefficients

Moisture content, w (%)	Swelling			Shrinkage			
	Ultimate swelling strain (10^{-3})	Relation parameter between swelling strain and equilibrium pressure (MPa^{-1})	Fitting variances (R^2)	Ultimate shrinkage strain (10^{-3})	Relation parameter between swelling strain and equilibrium pressure (MPa^{-1})	Residual strain (10^{-3})	Fitting variances (R^2)
0	−10.18	0.35	0.997	−12.24	0.22	0.32	0.999
0.38	−9.67	0.37	0.997	−12.22	0.22	0.51	0.999
0.75	−9.13	0.44	0.997	−12.05	0.21	0.46	0.999
1.42	−7.88	0.57	0.998	−12.2	0.18	0.89	0.997
2.66	−5.37	1.14	0.998	−10.08	0.16	1.01	0.996
3.13	−4.26	1.11	0.993	−8.69	0.17	1.19	0.994

Fig. 3 Representing modified curves of volumetric strain of coal particles under various moisture contents: **a** swelling and **b** shrinkage



Hysteresis of swelling and shrinkage deformations

Related to the adsorption and desorption isotherms exhibition, there exists a gap between the adsorption isotherms and desorption isotherms. This gap is called hysteresis. From Fig. 2, both the shrinkage deformation curves and swelling deformation curves show the isotherm hysteresis characteristics, though these hysteresis characteristics are slightly different in adsorption and desorption isotherms (Viète and Ranjith 2007). Therefore, the hysteresis characteristic is mainly focused in this study to differentiate the swelling deformation characteristics from the shrinkage deformation characteristics. To interpret this visual issue, a variable is employed to define the hysteresis rate as follows:

$$\omega = \frac{\epsilon_a - \epsilon_d}{\epsilon_a} \times 100\%. \quad (20)$$

For several moisture contents, the hysteresis rates to different equilibrium moisture contents are shown in Fig. 5. From this figure, two following incidents are observed: (1) High equilibrium pressures correspond to a small hysteresis magnitude. That means the higher the equilibrium pressure would be, the lower the magnitude of hysteresis rate at fix moisture content. Differently, it can say that at a large magnitude of pressure, the hysteresis deformation curves for adsorption/desorption phenomena would be less significant. (2) In the case of constant equilibrium pressure, the hysteresis rate decreases along with the decrease in moisture content. Finally, it is more convenient coming to this decision that whatever it is adsorption hysteresis

Fig. 4 The results of model validation. The line plots represent the model results: **a** swelling and **b** shrinkage

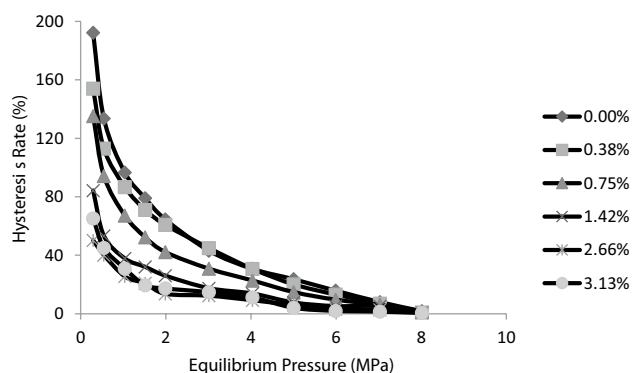
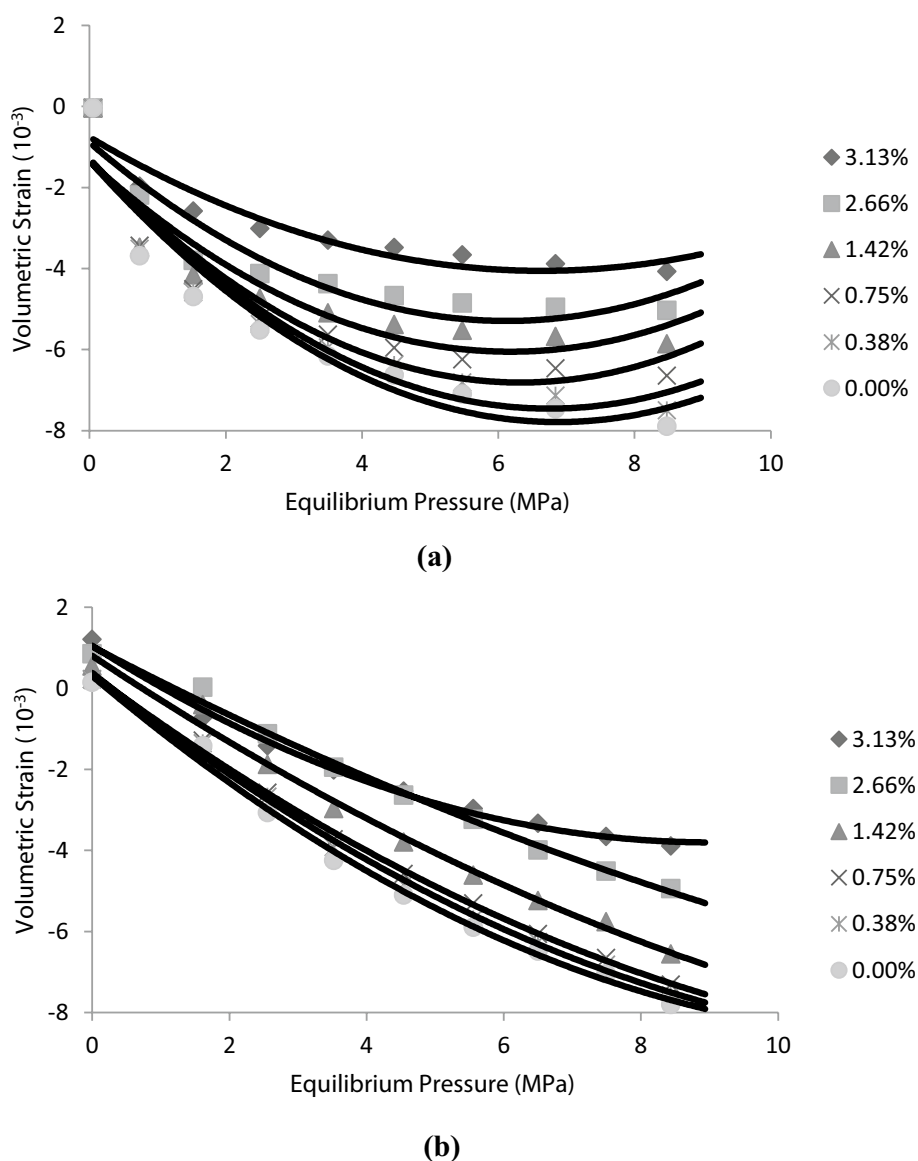


Fig. 5 Hysteresis rate under various moisture contents

curve or desorption hysteresis curve, it must be affected significantly by the moisture content at a fix equilibrium pressure.

Moisture effect on coal permeability

Gas and moisture sorption-induced coal deformations are accountable for the influence of moisture content on permeability through the coal matrixes (Viète and Ranjith 2007). Firstly, moisture sorption-induced coal deformation model and gas sorption-induced coal deformation are combined, and afterward, a coal permeability model is designed.

Fig. 6 Moisture sorption-induced coal swelling strain with the Langmuir type of model

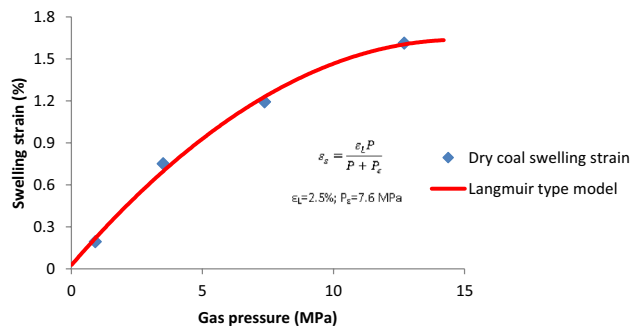
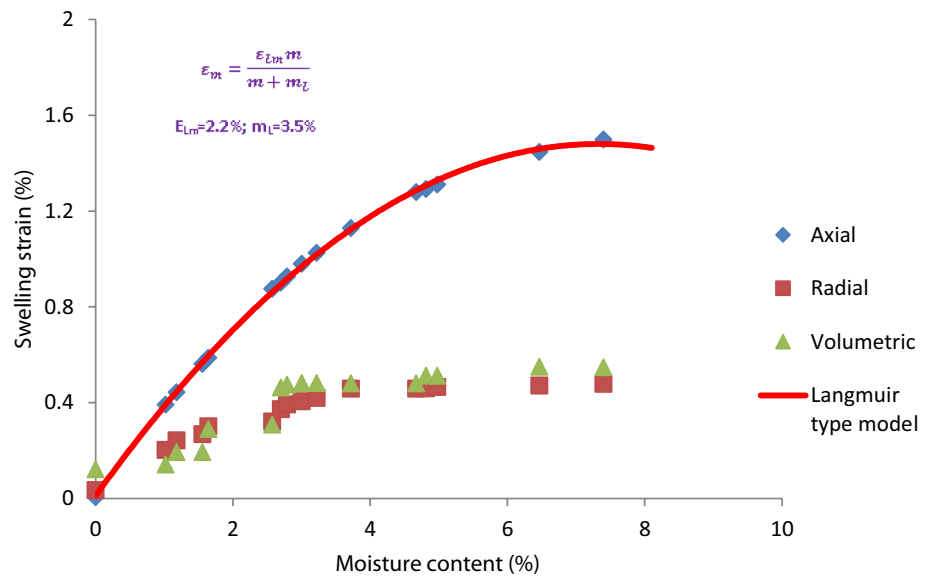


Fig. 7 Methane sorption-induced swelling strain of dry coal with the Langmuir type model

In Fig. 6, the Langmuir type model is matched with the moisture sorption initiated deformation model, which is expressed as follows:

$$\varepsilon_m = \frac{\varepsilon_{Lm} m}{m + m_L} \quad (0 \leq m \leq m_c). \quad (21)$$

It is assumed for a fix moisture sorption that deformation of coal strain is usually corresponding to the content of gas adsorbed. Langmuir type equation is used for modeling the gas sorption-induced coal deformation (ε_s) and can be defined as (Sukla et al. 2013):

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{\varepsilon_L P}{P + P_\varepsilon}. \quad (22)$$

Figure 7 represents a relationship between the methane sorption-induced coal swelling strain and the equilibrium

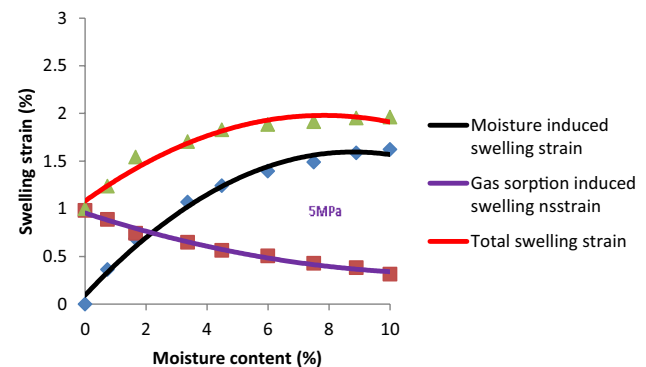


Fig. 8 Influence of moisture content on coal swelling strain at 5 MPa

gas pressure from matching with Eq. (22). Practically, moisture in the coal matrix influences the gas adsorption efficiency both in high- or low-rank coals as expressed

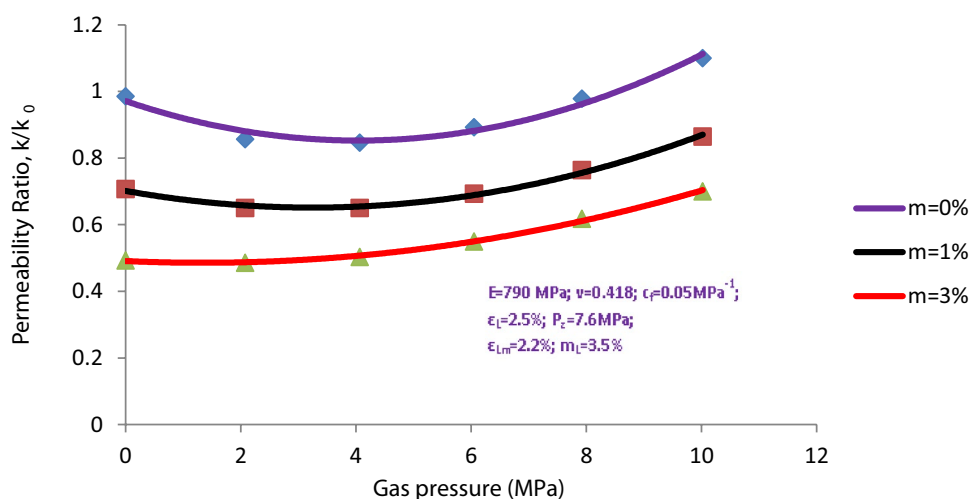
$$V_w = V_d \exp(-\lambda m) \quad (0 \leq m \leq m_c). \quad (23)$$

The condition of gas sorption-induced coal deformation by assuming the influence of moisture content can be defined as follows:

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{\varepsilon_L P}{P + P_\varepsilon} \exp(-\lambda m) \quad (0 \leq m \leq m_c). \quad (24)$$

Afterward, coal-swelling deformation incorporates both the moisture sorption-induced coal deformation and the gas sorption-induced coal deformation together, and hence, the equation for the total coal swelling deformation is derived as:

Fig. 9 Variation of coal permeability as a function of gas pressure under the effect of moisture content



$$\varepsilon_{sd} = \varepsilon_s + \varepsilon_m = \frac{\varepsilon_L P}{P + P_e} \exp(-\lambda m) + \frac{\varepsilon_{Lm} m}{m + m_L} \quad (0 \leq m \leq m_c). \quad (25)$$

After observing Figs. 6 and 7, and using Eq. (25), the parameters obtained from equilibrium gas pressure at 5 MPa and different moisture contents are outlined in Fig. 8. The result exhibits that increasing moisture content decreases the gas sorption-induced coal deformation strain, but helps to increase the moisture sorption-induced coal deformation strain. However, for 2% adsorbed moisture content (at 5 MPa), the contributions from both moisture and gas sorptions are nearly the same on coal swelling strain. Nevertheless, in the case of 5% adsorbed moisture content at the same equilibrium pressure, the ratio of contributions from both moisture and gas sorptions is nearly 2.6. (Each sorption contributes approximately 1.3 and 0.5, respectively.) That means total coal swelling strain improves significantly owing to the increasing moisture-induced swelling strain at the time of moisture sorption in coal (Masoudian 2016; Pan and Connell 2012). Nevertheless, when the amount of moisture adsorption is higher than 5%, then moisture sorption-induced coals swelling strain increases can be compared with the gas sorption-induced coal shrinkage decreases. The total coal deformation remains unchanged due to both moisture and gas sorption at that time. The modeling results indicate that moisture content at 5 MPa for methane adsorption increases the overall coal strain. Still, this does not suggest in any way that other coal samples and gases will follow the exact behavior. In this way, the measurement of swelling and shrinkage strains has been analyzed for the moisture and gas adsorption corresponding to the amount of moisture vapor. One mostly applied model for determining the effect of moisture on coal permeability phenomena

considered, known as the Shi and Durucan model as follows (Masoudian et al. 2013):

$$\sigma - \sigma_0 = -\frac{V}{1 - V} (P - P_0) + \frac{E \cdot \varepsilon_s}{3(1 - V)}. \quad (26)$$

This model has a relation with stress and can define the permeability as

$$k_f = k_{f0} \exp \{-3c_f(\sigma - \sigma_0)\}. \quad (27)$$

This yields:

$$k_f = k_{f0} \exp \left\{ -c_f \left[\frac{-3v(P - P_0) + E \cdot \varepsilon_s}{(1 - v)} \right] \right\}. \quad (28)$$

It is not necessary that the pressure term used in Eq. (25) to be an equilibrium pressure for the gas adsorption in the matrix, while the pressure term used in Eq. (26) defines the gas pressure in the coal cleats. However, these two different pressure terms can behave in the same way when gas pressure reaches an equilibrium state.

In this study, instead of employing two kinds of pressure, only one equilibrium pressure is accepted for the gas adsorption in coal cleats to understand the effect of moisture content on permeability change. The change of permeability concerning the different levels of moisture content at different equilibrium pressures is measured based on Eqs. (26) and (28) and then shown in Fig. 9. The data used in this calculation are collected from the experiments (Pan and Connell 2012; Masoudian et al. 2013). The obtained results indicate that the shape of the permeability curve is also changed by the moisture content levels, not only by the magnitude. When gas pressure is changed from zero (0) to around 4 MPa, at that time, the coal swelling strain dominates to cause the coal permeability

to decrease in dry coal. Nevertheless, permeability can bounce back with the gas pressure higher than 4 MPa and keep a great contribution to make effective stress decrease, accountable for permeability change. However, permeability variation at high moisture condition and in the low-pressure region is highly deviated owing to the less gas sorption-induced strain, as can be observed from Fig. 9.

Conclusion

The moisture content adsorbed on the coal matrix influences the gas storage and gas flow characteristics in wet coal reservoirs. This study shows that the capacity of gas adsorption is declined, while the coal seam starts gaining liquid moisture content. Where previous studies were not able enough to find out the limitations related to the variation of characteristics gaps between adsorption and desorption isotherms, this paper has tried to show that how the moisture content can affect the isotherm curves under various equilibrium pressures using hysteresis rates. Moreover, the coal swelling strain model is employed to represent the phenomena that the moisture content increases can decrease the gas sorption-induced coal swelling strain and increase the moisture-induced coal swelling strain. It can also be observed from this study that the swelling/shrinkage behaviors mostly rely on the coal gas–moisture interaction, to describe the overall behaviors of coal reservoirs. From the extending coal permeability model used in this study, we can reasonably come to this decision that to quantify the changes in moisture contents on coal seams is very significant in the evaluation of permeability change in wet reservoirs. This study will contribute significantly to the field of CBM production during gas recovery. These incorporating moisture effects on various directions of the reservoir properties will lead to more accurate gas recovery systems during gas production. At the same time, it will be evident that moisture content can change the above-mentioned distinctive parameters of the methane-adsorbed coal seams. However, the authors recommend the development of a model for moisture loss by considering the dynamic situation for the proper evaluation of a CBM production in wet conditions. Moreover, a dual fracture network in the coal matrix could be able to demonstrate the scenario more realistically. Finally, the production time must be taken for an extended period, as the water evaporation constant promotes the enhancement of permeability in wet coal seams.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors wish to confirm that there are no known conflicts of interest associated with this publication.

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