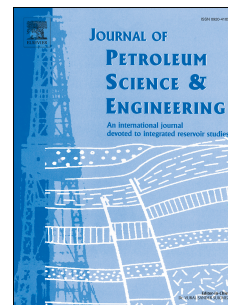


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Experiment and numerical modeling

Yu Liu, Yanming Zhu, Shimin Liu, Wu Li, Xin Tang



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1 Temperature Effect on Gas Adsorption Capacity in Different Sized Pores of Coal:

2 Experiment and Numerical Modeling

3 Yu Liu ^{a, b, c} Yanming Zhu ^{a, b, *} Shimin Liu ^{c, *} Wu Li ^{a, b}, Xin Tang ^{a, b}

4 ^aKey Laboratory of Coalbed Methane Resources & Reservoir Formation on Process, Ministry of
5 Education, China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou, China

6 ^bSchool of Resources and Geosciences, China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou, China

7 ^cDepartment of Energy and Mineral Engineering, G³ Center and Energy Institute, The Pennsylvania State
8 University, University Park, PA, USA

9 **Abstract:** Accurate methane gas adsorption capacity estimation is key for the coalbed methane (CBM)
10 reservoir gas-in-place assessment. As *in situ*, the reservoir pressure and temperature vary from one location
11 to another. The temperature induced gas sorption capacity evaluation is important for the CBM and mining
12 industry. In this study, grand canonical Monte Carlo (GCMC) simulation was used to investigate
13 temperature effect on methane adsorption capacity and adsorbed methane density for different sized pores.
14 Methane adsorption experiments were performed to show realistic temperature effect on methane
15 adsorption capacity and the experimental data were used directly to validate the numerical model. The pore
16 structure of coal was characterized by high-pressure mercury injection, low-pressure N₂ gas adsorption,
17 low-pressure CO₂ gas adsorption. The simulation results revealed that, first, temperature influence on
18 methane adsorption was more obvious in smaller pores than that in larger pores. Based on the
19 characteristics of the temperature influence on methane adsorption, pores can be divided into three
20 categories: 0.7-0.9 nm pores, 1.0-1.3 nm pores and pores larger than 1.4 nm. In the 0.7-0.9 nm group,
21 methane adsorption capacity decreased by approximately 19% at 3MPa from 20°C to 100°C. In contrast,
22 in the 1.0-1.3 nm pores and pores larger than 1.4 nm, methane adsorption capacity decreased by
23 approximately 32% and 45%. Second, in 0.7 nm and 1.0 nm pores, methane adsorption capacity decreased
24 linearly with an increase in temperature. In 4.0 nm pores methane adsorption capacity exhibited a negative
25 exponential decrease with increasing temperature at low pressure (< 3 MPa). Third, when the pore size was
26 the same, the temperature effect was more obvious at a lower pressure than that at a higher pressure. The
27 experimental results indicated that methane adsorption capacity in the coal sample decreased linearly with
28 temperature increasing, and temperature effect on reducing methane adsorption capacity was greater at low
29 pressure. These experimental results were consistent with the simulation results. Based on simulation and
30 experimental data, it was obvious that temperature-induced gas adsorption capacity variation was both
31 pore size dependent and pressure dependent.

32 **Key words:** Coalbed methane; temperature effect; methane adsorption; pore structure; GCMC;

* Corresponding author: Yanming Zhu, E-mail: ymzhucumt@126.com;
Shimin Liu, E-mail: szl3@psu.edu

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