

Materials Science and Engineering  
Conference Series

1173

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## Preface

It has been a tremendous experience to organize the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Science, Technology, and Interdisciplinary Research (IC-STAR 2020). The annual international conference is held in conjunction with other conferences throughout series of event spanning from October to December 2020. The scope of IC-STAR 2020 includes chemical and biotechnology, civil and environmental, computer science and information technology, electrical and communications, materials sciences, industrial engineering, mechanical and aerospace, geodetic and geophysics, applied mathematics and physics sciences, and also the interdisciplinary research. IC-STAR conference series intend to integrate engineering and life sciences fields in order to provide a cross section roadmap from basic research, technological and developments, processes development, and their applications and integrity in the real-world usage.

The event's series started with a virtual event which is hosted at Universitas Lampung, in Bandar Lampung, Indonesia, on 20 – 21 October 2020. The conference featured Keynote Speakers list of Prof. Ahmad Saudi Samosir (Universitas Lampung, Indonesia), Prof. Rizalman Mamat (Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia), Prof. Sunny J. Kalayathankal (K. E. College, India), Prof. Naoya Kasai (Yokohama National University, Japan) and Prof. Gavin Brown (Auckland University, New Zealand). During the event, there are about 50 authors presenting their papers in oral presentation.

The series proceeded with another virtual event hosted at Institut Teknologi Bandung, in Bandung, Indonesia, on 25-26 November 2021 by ICASA-MATRIX. Keynote Speakers for the conference were Prof. Koji Shimoyama (Tohoku University, Japan), Prof. Erry YT Adesta (International Islamic University of Malaysia, Malaysia), Prof. Tatacipta Dirgantara (Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia) and Prof. Bambang Kismono Hadi (Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia). There were about 40 oral presentations during the event.

The series concluded with a virtual event jointly hosted and supported by Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Curtin University Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Brunei, and Universitas Lampung, on 8 – 9 December 2021. The Keynote Speakers were Prof. Hadi Nur (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia), Prof. Ramesh Singh (Universiti Teknologi Brunei, Brunei Darussalam), Dr. Rino Rakhmata Mukti (Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia), Prof. Mohammed Rafiq Abdul Kadir (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia), Prof. M. Akbar Rhamdhani (Swinburne University, Australia) and Prof. Ahad Ali (Lawrence Technological University, USA). There were about 80 oral presentations in the event.

We appreciate all distinguished speakers and all authors who presented during the conference series. We also acknowledge the effort of all committees, including all reviewers, for their contribution to the conference series and in making this proceeding. Thank you and hope to see you in future events of the conference series.

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# Table of contents

## [Volume 1173](#)

**2021**

[Previous issue](#)[Next issue](#)

**The 6th International Conference of Science, Technology, and Interdisciplinary Research 2020 (IC-STAR 2020) 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> October 2020, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia**

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### **Papers**

012001

OPEN ACCESS

Characteristics of medium-low rank coal blending on performance and efficiency steam power plant

Hendri, R Nurhasanah and A F Lubis

012002

OPEN ACCESS

Comparison of the winglet aerodynamic performance in unmanned aerial vehicle at low Reynolds number

S H S Putro, B J Pitoyo, N Pambudiyatno, Sutardi and W A Widodo

OPEN ACCESS

Structure from Motion (SfM) method to characterize fluvial sedimentology in Way Semaka river in Lampung province, Indonesia

R C Wibowo, B S Mulyatno, O Dewanto and M Sarkowi

012004

OPEN ACCESS

Optimization, modelling and simulation to scale-up the production of rice bran extract and defatted rice bran

G Fitriyano, N H Fithriyah, R A Nugrahani, A B Syamsudin and M Kosasih

012005

OPEN ACCESS

Optimization of shell and tube heat exchanger using the water cycle algorithm

M F I M Hanafi, A Bahreininejad and N Uddin

012006

OPEN ACCESS

Classification of *Civet* and *Canephora* coffee using Support-Vector Machines (SVM) algorithm based on order-1 feature extraction

R Z H Suyoto, M Komarudin, G F Nama and T Yulianti

012010

OPEN ACCESS

Coal velocity and proximate analysis relationship using Multiple Linear Regression

S Erfani, F M S Siregar, A Zaenudin, Rustadi, I B S Yogi and R C Wibowo

# Coal velocity and proximate analysis relationship using Multiple Linear Regression

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**Abstract.** Coal properties such a velocity ( $V_p$ ) are essential to building a lateral distribution of coal seam using seismic data. The experimental determination of velocity analysis is sophisticated, long time consumed, and expensive. On the contrary, statistical approaches such as linear regression can be run rapidly. The study's two main objectives were to develop models for coal velocity using well log data variables (density and natural Gamma-Ray) and found the relationship between velocity with proximate analysis results. Multiple linear regression (MLR) methods were applied to estimate  $V_p$ 's relationship between estimated and proximate analysis. By conducting cross-validation, the prediction analysis of the models has been tested by using  $R^2$ . The result showed that between  $V_p$  estimated versus  $V_p$  log have  $R^2$  0.80 and  $V_p$  estimated versus proximate analysis that reflected have  $R^2$  of 0.52. Correlations can estimate the relationship between  $V_p$  and proximate analysis, then applied that correlation to distributed in seismic volume to obtain coal seam characteristic.

**Keywords:** velocity, coal, multiple linear regression, proximate, prediction

## 1. Introduction

The use of geophysical parameters to explore coal basins and delineate coal seams and geological structures that affect coal deposits is now widely practiced. Since the oil crisis in 1973, geophysical methods have increasingly been used to identify coal deposits by estimating coal targets that have economic value [1]. Several techniques have been used in oil and gas exploration and adapted for coal exploration purposes. This study uses the geophysical method, namely geophysical logging, to determine the relationship between its characteristics and the coal seam's proximate value. Coal as a lithology responds well to the most geophysical method in that its physical properties contrast with those of other lithologies commonly found in coal-bearing sequences. In general, coal has a lower density, a lower seismic velocity, a lower magnetic susceptibility, a higher electrical resistivity, and low radioactivity compared with surrounding rocks in typical coal-bearing sequences [1]. Density measurements of rocks are not usually measured in-situ but in the laboratory on some small outcrop or drill core samples. Singh and Dubey conducted previous research (2000) [2] where the value of the P wave was used to determine the effect of minerals from sandstones where the higher the P-wave, the values of uniaxial compressive strength (UCS), Young's Modulus ( $E$ ), and density as well. However,



the value of P-wave velocity ( $V_p$ ) is inversely proportional [3]. In the research carried out, taking one of the equations is looking for the  $V_p$  value to be used in estimating the relationship with proximate analyses. This research aimed to approach to predict the quality of the distribution of coal seams in a coalfield.

Geophysical logging is the measurement of the variation with depth of particular physical properties of surrounding rocks with geophysical measuring tools (probes) located in boreholes. Measurement are made by lowering a probe attached to the end of a cable to the bottom of the borehole and then raising the probe back out of the borehole at a constant rate to record the geology. In coal exploration, density logs are useful in identifying coal because coal has a lower density value than other lithologies such as shale and sandstone [4].

## 2. Methods

One of the methods that can be applied in predicting the distribution of coal quality is statistical approaches. This approach has been carried out by many researchers, one of them is Singh and Dubey (2000) [2], where they conducted experiments by calculating the value of the P wave, which is used to determine the effect of minerals from sandstones where the higher the P-wave, the uniaxial strength values, Compressive (UCS), Young's modulus ( $E$ ). From some of the resulting equations, this study refers to the research that has been done by taking one of the equations, namely looking for the value of  $V_p$ . Where the empirical equation is given is:

$$V_p = 0.0009d^{1.0104} \quad (1)$$

The  $V_p$  value of the density log data is based on the well log measurement results to find the  $V_p$  value from the sonic log based on multiple regressions and will be correlated with the sonic log of the well log results.  $V_p$  values are correlated with proximate data to determine the relationship between these values and existing concepts. The empirical formula given can be used to determine the quality distribution of the wells measured (Table 1).

The regression calculations carried out sequentially is to find the correlation value between the Sonic logs calculated from the empirical formula with the velocity well log ( $V_p$  cal vs  $V_p$  log) to validate the  $V_p$  calculated ( $V_p$  cal), then correlating the Sonic logs calculated from the proximate data, namely  $V_p$  cal vs Ash,  $V_p$  cal vs Inherent Moisture,  $V_p$  cal vs Volatile Matter and  $V_p$  cal vs Fixed Carbon.

## 3. Results and Discussions

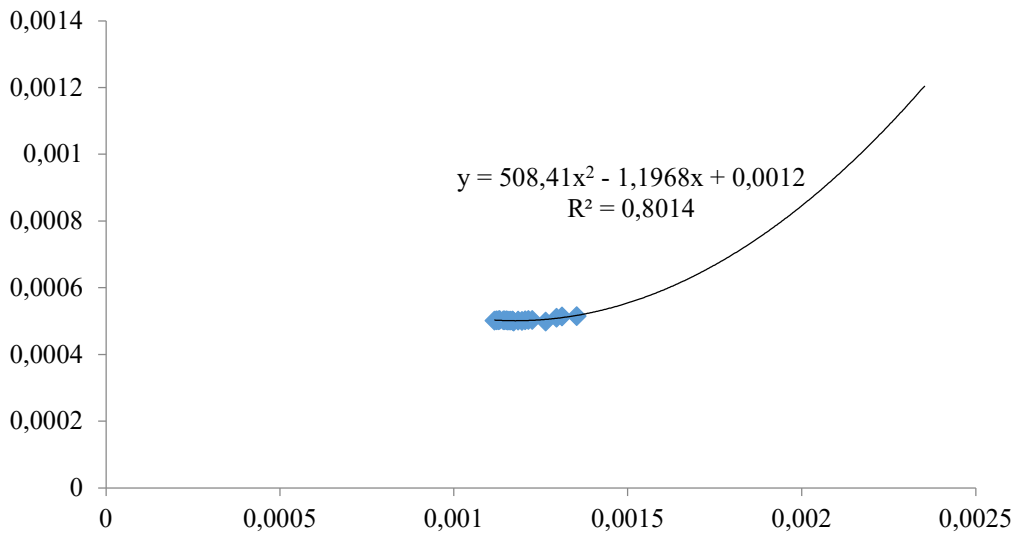
### 3.1. Calculated $V_p$ calculated vs. $V_p$ well log

The calculation and graph in Figure 1 obtained an excellent relationship between the two regressed variables, which indicates that the two variables have a directly proportional relationship. This means that the velocity calculation ( $V_p$  cal) results are as good as the well log results with a correlation of 80%.

### 3.2. Ash vs. $V_p$ calculated

Ash is a residual material that remains during the coal combustion process with specific conditions where the main elements are oxides and sulfates. Based on the calculation results (Figure 2), the relationship between Ash vs.  $V_p$  is inversely proportional, which means it explains that the higher the Ash content, the lower the velocity value and vice versa. This is not following the concept. The higher the value of ash content, the higher the  $V_p$  response. An example is lignite coal, which has a high ash content value tends to have a high sonic response compared to the  $V_p$  value of anthracite coal.

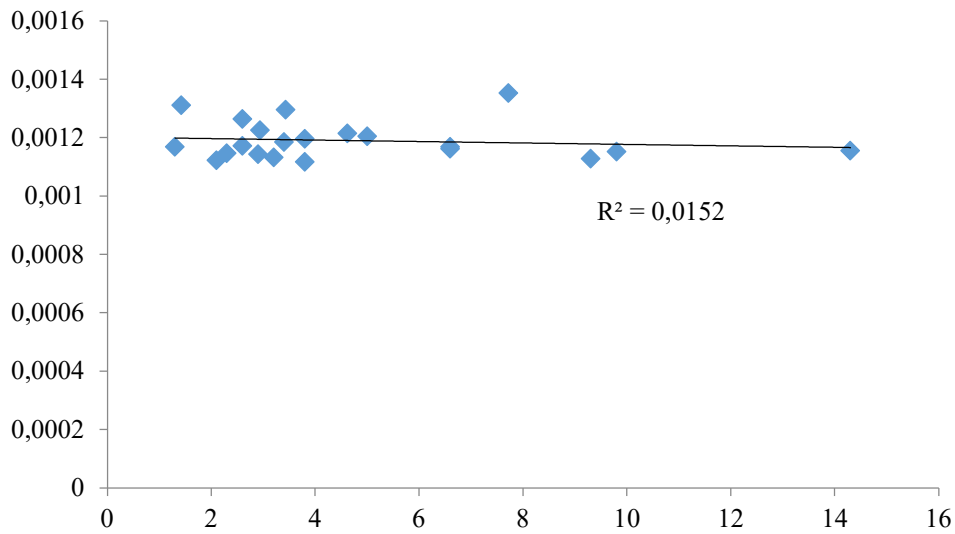




**Figure 1.** Relation of  $V_p$  calculated vs.  $V_p$  well log.

**Table 1.** Coal data (velocity, density, and proximate analysis) were used in this study

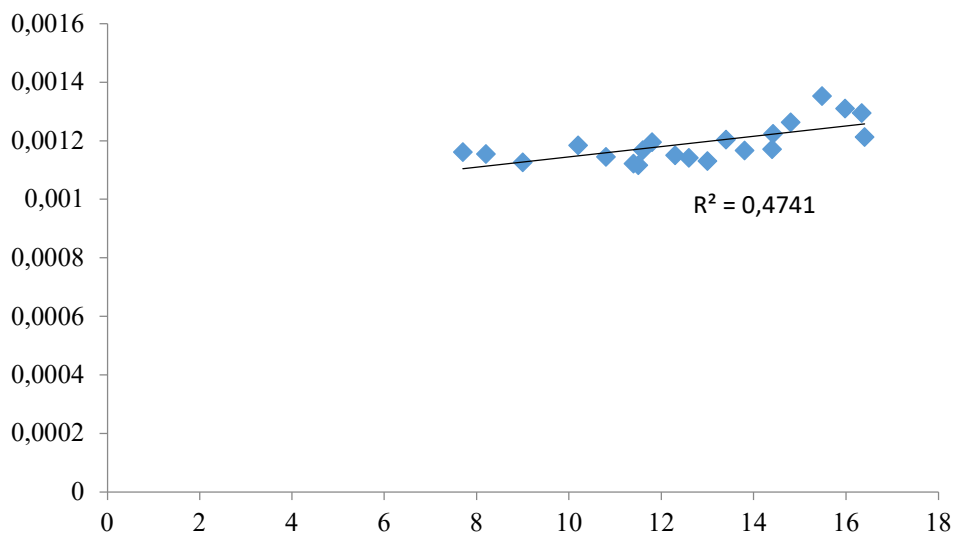
Sample Number	Density core (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	$V_p$ (m/s)	$V_p$ (m/s)	Ash (%)	IM (%)	VM (%)	FC (%)
1	1.2	1.30	0.00050	0.0012	2.6	14.4	39.4	45.0
2	1.2	1.40	0.00050	0.0013	2.6	14.8	39.8	46.6
3	1.17	1.29	0.00050	0.0012	1.3	13.8	39.4	42.4
4	1.23	1.33	0.00050	0.0012	5.0	13.4	41.9	43.8
5	1.25	1.28	0.00050	0.0012	9.8	12.3	40.6	36.9
6	1.18	1.27	0.00050	0.0011	2.9	12.6	40	46.9
7	1.18	1.25	0.00050	0.0011	3.2	13.0	42.6	43.9
8	1.21	1.33	0.00050	0.0012	3.8	11.8	41.2	43.5
9	1.21	1.31	0.00050	0.0012	3.4	10.2	38.8	32.9
10	1.26	1.30	0.00050	0.0012	6.6	11.6	39.8	43.3
11	1.24	1.29	0.00050	0.0012	6.6	7.7	41.1	41.5
12	1.29	1.28	0.00050	0.0012	14.3	8.2	43.6	41.3
13	1.21	1.27	0.00050	0.0011	2.3	10.8	43.6	38.0
14	1.27	1.24	0.00050	0.0011	2.1	11.4	40.7	37.1
15	1.24	1.24	0.00050	0.0011	3.8	11.5	41.6	42.8
16	1.3	1.25	0.00050	0.0011	9.3	9.0	42	41.8
17	1.28	1.50	0.00052	0.0014	7.7	15.48	39.2	33.93
18	1.32	1.36	0.00050	0.0012	2.9	14.42	28.36	39.8
19	1.46	1.45	0.00051	0.0013	1.4	15.98	39.04	37.26
20	1.28	1.43	0.00051	0.0013	3.4	16.34	39.18	39.0
21	1.3	1.35	0.00050	0.0012	4.6	16.4	38.74	41.43



**Figure 2.** Relation of Ash vs.  $V_p$  calculated.

**3.3. Inherent Moisture vs.  $V_p$  calculated**

Inherent Moisture (IM) is the amount of water contained in coal microspores. In other words, the value of IM is not affected by the amount of external water, such as formation water. IM values generally get lower as coal ranks rise. The IM value should directly proportional to the velocity value, namely, the higher the IM value, the higher the velocity value. This correlation is shown in Figure 3.

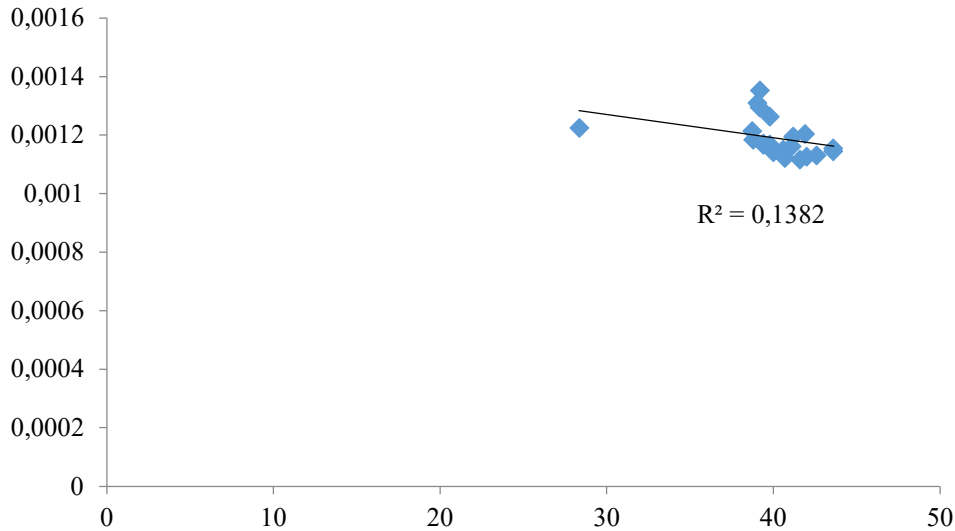


**Figure 3.** Relation of Inherent Moisture vs.  $V_p$  calculated.

**3.4 Volatile Matter vs.  $V_p$  calculated**

As determined by standard test methods (i.e., ASTM D-3175; ISO 562), the volatile matter is the percentage of volatile product/material, i.e., water vapor that is released during the coal heating process from the graphic showed in Figure 4. The higher the Volatile value, the higher the product/material

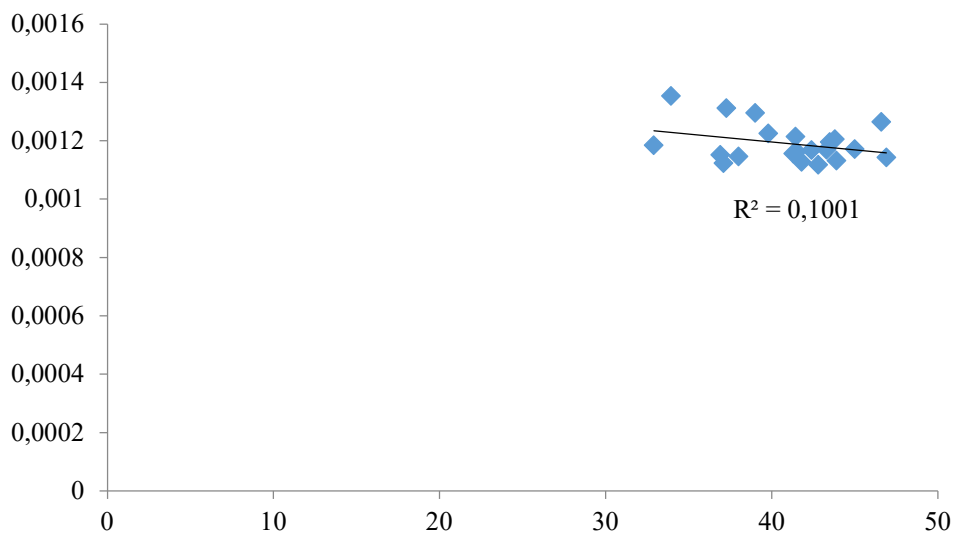
contained in a coal sample. Velocity is directly proportional to the Volatile Matter value. The higher the velocity response, the higher the VM value should be.



**Figure 4.** Relation of Volatile Matter vs.  $Vp$  calculated.

### 3.5 Fixed Carbon vs. $Vp$ calculated

Fixed carbon is the remaining material after determining the test results of moisture, volatile matter, and ash [4]. From the graph in Figure 5, we got the higher the coal rank, the higher the Fixed Carbon value, and the lower velocity log response. The results of the calculations show conformity to the concept where the correlation is inversely proportional.



**Figure 5.** Relation of Fixed Carbon vs.  $Vp$  calculated.

The multiple regression analysis results with the sonic value input data as the dependent variable ( $y$ ) with proximate values such as ash, inherent moisture, volatile matter, and fixed carbon as the independent variable ( $x$ ) as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Multiple linear regression analysis results between velocity ( $V_p$  calculated) and proximate analysis.

	Coefficients ( $10^{-5}$ )	Standard Error ( $10^{-5}$ )	P-value	$R^2$
Intercept	112.590	27.507	0.001	
X 1	1.049	0.498	0.051	
X 2	2.307	0.668	0.003	0.520
X 3	-0.126	0.518	0.811	
X 4	-0.541	0.373	0.166	

The correlation degree  $R^2$  is 0.523 or 52.3%, where it could be said that the relationship between sonic responses to proximate values has a strong enough relationship and influences each other. The standard error of 0.00000062 indicates that the average data observed is excellent. It is close to the regression line. The P-value obtained from the analysis shows that the sonic variable (intercept = 0.00) and ( $x_2 = 0.00$ ) shows a statistically significant variable. This variable is the content of Inherent Moisture (IM) statistically has a significant relationship with sonic value. Meanwhile, the proximate variables ash content, volatile matter and fixed carbon have a p-value of  $x_1 = 0.005$ ,  $x_3 = 0.81$  and  $x_4 = 0.17$  indicates these variables are not statistically significant.

#### 4. Conclusions

Based on calculation results and multiple regression analysis, the empirical formula is sufficiently feasible to apply to coal seams. There are two correlation calculations following the concept of coal, namely the correlation between the  $V_p$  calculated from the empirical formula with the  $V_p$  log with a correlation degree of 0.80 indicates that  $V_p$  log computation with  $V_p$  log has almost no difference if applied especially if there is no log  $V_p$  data available, we can approach to calculate  $V_p$  by ourselves. The multiple linear regression analysis correlations are 0.52 (50%) that multiple regression analysis can be used as an alternative to log density in interpreting coal quality. It is hoped that the relationship between this approach's results can be applied to other cases with many data to estimate the distribution of coal quality. So it can be concluded that the log velocity value can be used to distribute quality properties in the coal seam.

#### Acknowledgements

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