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## POTREBA PRIMENE NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA U PODZEMNOJ EKSPLOATACIJI LEŽIŠTA UGLJA U SRBIJI

### *Izvod*

*U referatu se razmatraju potrebe aktiviranja novih ležišta uglja koje su predisponirane sistemu podzemne eksploatacije. Sadašnja proizvodnja, u JP PEU Resavica ostvaruje se u 8 rudnika od oko 700.000 tku godišnje, a ukupne verifikovane bilansne rezerve A+B+C<sub>1</sub> kategorije iznose 270 mil t uglja.*

*Pojedini rudnici iscrpljuju svoje rezerve, te je potrebno u narednom periodu naći zamenu i povećati proizvodnju, otvaranjem novih rudnika na potencijalno perspektivnim ležištima, a sada neaktiviranih kao što su: Aleksinačko područje, Melenice, Poljana, Zabela Kosa, Zapadno-Moravski basen, Dragačevski basen, Ćirikovac (dublji delovi) i dr. u kojima je sadržano oko 417 mil t rezervi uglja, kategorije A+B+C<sub>1</sub>. Takođe na Aleksinačkom području evidentirano je nešto iznad 2 milijarde tona ugljenih škriljaca.*

*Za ostvarenje ovih ogromnih zadataka nužno je sačiniti novu strategiju, studije i projekte i uvesti nove tehnologije eksploatacije sa primenom mehanizovanih i automatizovanih sistema i novih alternativnih tehnologija.*

*Na ovome treba koordinirano da rade svi stučnjaci iz rudnika, naučnih i stručnih Institucija, Akademija nauka i državnih organa.*

***ključne reči:*** *Strategija razvoja, otvaranje novih ležišta uglja, nove tehnologije.*

### 1. UVOD

Mnogo puta je ukazano na stanje u podzemnoj eksploataciji uglja Srbije, na stručnim i naučnim skupovima, poslovnim sastancima i na druge načine. Već dve decenije rudnici su u stagnaciji, a tehnološki procesi u retrogradnom procesu. Rudarska mapa stanja u rudarstvu uglja

mного se izmenila u poslednje vreme kako u svetu, Evropi, tako i u našem okruženju. Svi traže nova održiva rešenja. Sadašnja aktuelna tema je aktiviranje novih ležišta uglja predisponiranih za podzemnu eksploataciju i veoma je značajna, jer pored sada aktivnih ležišta, iz kojih se iscrpljuju

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sve rezerve, postoje i brojna ležišta u Srbiji, koja se uz doistraživanja mogu aktivirati, odnosno otvoriti, posebno ležišta sa većim rezervama i povoljnim prirodno geološkim uslovima. Perspektiva razvoja rudnika je u velikoj potrebi izgradnje termoenergetskih kapaciteta što zahteva potrebu osavremenjivanja rudnika i povećanje proizvodnje, kao i otvaranje neaktivnih ležišta i izgradnju novih rudnika za podzemnu eksploataciju.

Može se koncentrisati na nekoliko glavnih pravaca i to:

1. Doistraživanja i aktiviranje novih ležišta u Srbiji
2. Rešavanje eksploatacije dubljih ležišta osvajanjem novih tehničko-tehnoloških rešenja
3. Uvođenje novih visokomehanizovanih i automatizovanih procesa za otkopavanje uglja
4. Povećanje baze bilansnih rezervi uglja i eksploatacije slojeva uglja mogućnosti ispod 1,5 m u povoljnim uslovima
5. Priprema i uvođenje novih alternativnih tehnologija (PGU, PSU, hidroobijanje i dr.)

## **2. POTREBE DEFINISANJA STANJA U OBLASTI NAUČNOISTRAŽIVAČKOG RADA I NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA**

Da bi se prevazišlo sadašnje stanje u oblasti rudarstva potrebno je preispitati i inovirati strateške i programske ciljeve u ovoj oblasti na svim nivoima stručnih, naučnih, društvenih, ekonomskih i društvenih institucija.

U domenu naučno-istraživačkog rada u oblasti rudarstva i geologije koji je sada većinom dezintegriran, potrebno je definisati i odrediti strateške ciljeve koji su u skladu sa potrebama razvoja rudarstva u svim njegovim segmentima, razvijajući već dostignuti nivo rada u zemlji uz transfer svetskih dostignuća.

a) U tom smislu potrebno je detaljno sagledavati potrebu za reorganizacijom Institucija (Instituta i Projektnih organizacija) koje bi bile prilagođene novim ciljevima uz daleko veću opremljenost institucija i osposobljenost kadrova.

b) Da bi se rudarstvo dalje razvijalo primorano je da brže primenjuje nova tehnička dostignuća i nove tehnologije. U tom razvojnom procesu, računarske integracije tehnologije će imati značajnu ulogu jer integrišu niz inženjerskih znanja od računarstva, informatike, primenjene robotike, automatizacije i upravljanja procesima menadžmenta, edukacije i dr. Ovakav pristup vodi ka razvoju informaciono-upravljačkih sistema višestepene logike sa ugrađenim funkcijama veštačke inteligencije i visokom nadzorno-upravljačkom efikasnošću. Rezultat ovog koncepta je i ideja o razvoju "inteligentnih" rudarskih mašina "robota". U viziji bliske budućnosti rudarski inženjer moći će da iz komandnog centra kompjuterski dostavlja tehničke naloge i uputstva do operativno-izvršnih mesta na radilištima u rudniku, za izvođenje radnih operacija, npr. bušenja, miniranja, utovara, transporta, odlaganja, za izvođenje pomoćnih operacija i dr.

U sklopu takvih trendova, sve je značajnije uvođenje satelitskog sistema za globalno pozicioniranje. Uvođenjem ovog sistema u rudarstvu omogućeno je lociranje, u realnom vremenu, pozicija i mašina i opreme na površinskim kopovima, praćenje dinamike izvođenja rudarskih radova, precizne navigacije mašinama i dr.

Vodeći svetski proizvođači rudarske opreme i mašina daju značaj istraživanjima i ulažu značajna sredstva u razvoj "inteligencije" svojih mašina. Primer su "inteligentni kamioni-damperi" i druge mašine.

Najnovija istraživanja i intenzivna saradnja između rudnika i proizvođača rudarskih mašina omogućili su izradu nove koncepcije u primeni automatizovanih informatičko-upravljačkih procesa u cilju podizanja produktivnosti i sigurnosti rada u

rudnicima, kao što je istraživački projekat "inteligentni rudnik" koji je istraživan 8 godina, a čiji su rezultati primenjeni u više rudnika u Finskoj.

c) Sadašnje tradicionalne tehnologije podzemne eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina više ne mogu značajnije uticati na povećanje produktivnosti i ekonomske opravdanosti proizvodnje zbog istrošenosti tehnoloških šema i modela, zbog veoma duge mreže rudarskih prostorija i mnogo operativnih procesa dobijanja.

d) Nužno je pristupiti razvoju nove doktrine eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina posebno za ležišta na velikim dubinama (preko 500 m). Zato poseban značaj u strategiji buduće eksploatacije ima istraživanje i primena novih alternativnih tehnologija (bušotinska eksploatacija, podzemnog luženja metala, podzemna gasifikacija uglja, PSU specifične metode biotehnologije i dr.

U uslovima eksploatacije ležišta mineralnih sirovina u zemljama tranzicije, ove strateške ciljeve navedene pod a, b, c i d nužno je izvoditi postepeno i fazno, polazeći od uvođenja mehanizacije većeg kapaciteta u tehnološke procese eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina, zatim njihova automatizacija i robotizacija i u budućnosti stvaranje uslova za primenu modela tzv. "inteligentnih rudnika" kao i većih razvoja i primenu "alternativnih" tehnologija.

### **3. ISKUSTVA U REŠAVANJU PRIMENE NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA EKSPLOATACIJE UGLJA U NEKIM ZEMLJAMA SA RAZVIJENIM RUDARSTVOM**

U poslednje vreme, mnoge zemlje su se suočile sa velikim problemima, koji se javljaju u njihovom rudarstvu. Navodimo neke primere iz Poljske, Ukrajine, Rusije i Finske čija rešenja su hrabra i na visokom nivou tehničke inteligencije, koji mogu poslužiti i nama kao ideje, koje bi prilagođavanjem u našim uslovima, mogle

biti od velike koristi, uvodeći ih kroz transfer znanja i međusobne saradnje.

#### **3.1. Iskustva poljskog rudarstva**

Poljsko rudarstvo, a najviše podzemna eksploatacija uglja, prolazi kroz intenzivnu primenu koja se ogleda u sledećem:

- Smanjenje proizvodnje (kod uglja), ali uz povećanje produktivnosti u rudnicima, koji su ostali da egzistiraju,
- Racionalizuje se model rudnika na racionalni nivo smanjenja broja pripremnih jamskih prostorija,
- Vršiti se intenzivno mehanizovanje i automatizacija rudnika,
- Ostvaruju se nova tehničko-tehnološka rešenja kao:

- a. Izrada kapitalnih prostorija kroz naslage gline.
- b. Složena kombinovana rešenja otkopavanja dubljih delova ležišta (do 1000 m) sa kaptiranjem i degazacijom metala na dubljim nivoima eksploatacije.
- c. Pretvaranje likvidiranih rudnika i površina u spomen muzeje sa poslovnim i rekreacionim sadržajima.
- d. Veći nivo podgrađivanja jamskih prostorija sa metodom ankerisanja i na dubinama od preko 1000 m.
- e. Mnoga druga rešenja, od kojih je sada najznačajnije uvođenje automatizacije strugova nove generacije za otkopavanje tankih slojeva uglja ispod 1,5 m moćnosti sloja.

Prema strategiji koju je izradio Glavni institut rudarstva Poljske – Katowice, o razvoju i eksploataciji uglja, dokazuje se, da bi rudarstvo moglo funkcionisati moraju se povećati eksploatacione rezerve i investicije. Ukoliko do toga ne bi došlo, do 2020. godine bi se smanjila proizvodnja na 2/3 sadašnjeg stanja. Strategijska šansa poboljšanja efekata u rudarstvu jeste u primeni

tehnologije sa strugovima nove konstrukcije i upravljanja. Od pre nekoliko godina koncentracija otkopavanja u poljskim rudnicima na širokočelnim otkopima primenom kombajna smanjuje se ispod 3000 t/dan.

Razvoj tehnike otkopavanja sa strugovima je na najboljem putu da se realizuje operacija dobijanja na otkopu bez prisustva ljudi. Dalji razvoj ove tehnike je sasvim moguć iz sledećih razloga: zbog brzog razvoja elektronike, povećanja kapaciteta sistema strugova, razvoj elektromotora sa mogućnošću neprekidnog regulisanja brzine radne glave i uticaja na kapacitet uređaja.

Ovo je omogućilo ukupnu modernizaciju strugova starog tipa koji se generalno odnosi na:

- Povećanje pogonskog kapaciteta struga od 2400 kW do 2800 kW,
- Povećanje preseka pogonskog lanca struga do 42 m/m,
- Povećanje maksimalne brzine glave struga do 3,6 m/sec,
- Uvođenje automatizovanog sistema struganja definisana je dubina zahvata uglja pri otkopavanju od 5 do 25 cm
- Tehnikom struganja omogućeno je dobijanje tankih slojeva.

Moćnost ugljenog sloja je jedan od glavnih parametara koji odlučuje o izboru tehnologije otkopavanja, a takođe i za izbor uređaja za dobijanje. Sa ekonomskog stanovišta može biti limit ispod 1,5 m za primenu kombajna za otkopavanje. Dodatna teškoća često postoji zbog otkopavanja i dela krovine (jalovina) što čini eksploataciju manje isplativom zbog stvaranja velike količine otpadnih materijala.

U rudnicima kamenog uglja u Poljskoj proizvodi se oko 30 mil t otpada, kojeg treba uskladiti prema novim propisima EU i svesti na najmanju meru.

Postignuti rezultati otkopavanja uglja sa strugovima su impozantni i iznose u rudniku "Bogdanka" prosečno 8200 t/dan (maksimalno 16.984 t/dan sa jedno otkopa), u

rudniku "Zafiwka" oko 3400 t/dan (maksimalno 4600 t/dan) i rudniku Jas-Mos oko 3000 t/dan (maksimalno 5050 t/dan).

Može se potvrditi da dosadašnja istraživanja i primena vezana za uvođenje tehnike sa strugovima nove generacije, stvara stratezijsku šansu za poboljšanje efekta rada u rudarstvu.

### 3.2. Iskustva iz rudarstva Ukrajine

U Ukrajini se eksploatacija našla u vrlo složenim uslovima, posebno posle raspada SSSR-a, a ogleda u sledećem:

1. Potrebe u energetici iz uglja podmiruju sa samo 30%, a ostalo zavisi od uvoza iz Rusije.
2. Uglavnom je završena eksploatacija do 500 m dubine, a u Donbaskom basenu do 1800 m dubine, ima još 220 milijardi gona uglja, što je 2/3 ukupnih.
3. Rudarsko-geološke karakteristike uglja su nedovoljne, uglavnom su to tanki slojevi uglja do 1 m debljine i strmog pada.
4. Zato su u Ukrajini pristupili novoj doktrini otkopavanja tankih slojeva i konstrukciji takvih mašina za izradu prostorija i otkopavanja, koji odgovaraju ovim uslovima. To je novi pravac u razvoju tehnologija u podzemnoj eksploataciji ležišta, sa mehanizacijom i robotizacijom.

### 3.3. Iskustva iz rudarstva Rusije

Primena i mogućnost uvođenja tehnologije podzemnog sagorevanja uglja (PSU)

Tehnologija PSU je namenjena za sagorevanje rezervi uglja koje se ne mogu dobiti tradicionalnim tehnologijama, ili zbog tehničko-tehnoloških poteškoća, ili zbog ekonomskih nepovoljnosti. Predstavlja najjednostavniju alternativnu tehnologiju.

Glavni produkti podzemnog sagorevanja uglja su:

- Vrela voda, koja se može koristiti za potrebe toplotnih agregata za lokalne potrošače (toplifikacija), zatim staklenike voća i povrća, a posle rashlađivanja voda se može koristiti, za zalivanjem sa dopunskim efektom kao biološki aktivan produkt.
- Generatorski (goreći) gas, kao gorivo za industrijske i stambeno-komunalne potrebe, a takođe i kao sirovina za dobijanje gasa za motore sa unutrašnjim sagorevanjem.
- Električna energija, za potrebe lokalnog elektrosnabdevanja.

Sporadni produkti PSU mogu biti visokomolekularna organska jedinjenja, koja se mogu koristiti za dalju preradu pomoću poznatih hemijskih metoda.

Oblast moguće primene tehnologije PSU je:

- Rezerve uglja ostavljene u ležištu, kao tehnološki stubovi različite namene, veličine i konfiguracije u već zatvorenim rudnicima, takođe i na eksploatacionim horizontima i otkopanim delovima aktivnih rudnika.
- Rezerve uglja u delovima ležišta povoljne moćnosti i kvalitetu uglja, ali neotkopani zbog veoma složenih rudarsko-geoloških uslova (delova ležišta koji su veoma skloni požarima, kao i zone opasne zbog gorskih udara i izbojnih gasova na eksploatisanim slojevima, itd.).
- Vanbilansne rezerve uglja nekondicionalne po moćnosti, kvalitetu ili geološkim uslovima sloja, a takođe i pojedni nekondicionalni delovi na eksploatisanim slojevima.
- Rezerve uglja malih ležišta nerenabilne za eksploataciju tradicionalnim metodama, kao i ugljonosne površine koje gravitiraju velikim tektonskim rasedima i strukturi.

Pojedini stubovi koji mogu sagorevati treba da sadrže ne manje od 10000 t uglja.

Više manjih stubova može se dobijati samo grupisanjem ka jamskoj prostoriji, koja može da se koristi kao gasovodna magistrala pri sagorevanju, a koji su joj blisko grupisani.

### 3.4. Iskustva iz rudarstva Finske

I u drugim zemljama, pored navedenih i analiziranih, radi se na razvoju i unapređenju novih tehnologija.

Ovom prilikom navedimo jedan, ali veoma značajan istraživački program za primenu tzv. "inteligentnih rudnika", koji je razrađen i primenjen u Finskoj u intenzivnoj saradnji Univerziteta za tehnologiju u Helsinkiju i rudarske industrije proizvođača rudarskih mašina.

## 4. ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

- Navedeni primeri u rešavanju razvoja rudarstva u drugim zemljama ukazuju na činjenicu, da je došao period pristupa i snažnih zaokreta za novu strategiju. Iznese ideje i iskustva mogu poslužiti za potencijalna sagledavanja i određenih rešavanja koja se mogu prihvatiti i primeniti u našim rudnicima sa složenim rudarsko-geološkim uslovima.
- Istraživanja sistema podzemne eksploatacije u ugljenim ležištima Srbije treba usmeriti ka primeni automatizovane kompleksne opreme kod konvencionalnih sistema i mogućnostima osvajanja savremenih sistema, hidrodobivanja, podzemne gasifikacije, podzemnog sagorevanja uglja i dr.
- Sva rešenja sadašnje i buduće eksploatacije, moraju se zasnivati na principima i kriterijumima održivog razvoja. Ovo znači da se njima, na odgovarajući način obuhvata zaštita životne sredine, kao problematika od posebnog nacionalnog značaja i šire.

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## **A NEED OF USE THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE UNDERGROUND MINING OF COAL DEPOSITS IN SERBIA**

### **Abstract**

*This paper deals with a need to activate the new coal deposits, predetermined for the underground exploitation system. In order to realize this is needed to work out a new development strategy. The current production in JP PEU Resavica is achieved in 8 mines (with 11 production systems-pit) around 700.000 t/year, and total verified balance reserves of A+B+C<sub>1</sub> category are 270mil t of coal.*

*Some mines exhaust their own reserves, so a replacement is to be found in the future period as well as increasing of production by opening the new mines on the potential deposits, and now inactive like: the Aleksinac region, Melenica, Poljana, Zabela Kosa, Zapadno-Moravski Basin, Dragacevo Basin, Ćirikovac (deeper parts) and other in which around 417 mil t of coal reserves, of A+B+C<sub>1</sub> category. Also, in the Aleksinac region, there are more than 2 bil t of oil schist.*

*For the achievement of these great tasks it is necessary to make a new strategy, studies and projects and to introduce new technologies with the application of new mechanized and automated systems and new alternative technologies.*

*All experts from mines, scientific and expert institutions, Academies of science and state authorities should work on this coordinately.*

**Keywords:** *development strategy, opening of new coal deposits, new technologies.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Many times it points out the condition of underground coal exploitation of Serbia, at professional conferences, business meetings and in other ways. For two decades of stagnation in the mining and process technologies in the retrograde process. Mining site in the state of coal mining much has changed in recent years throughout the world, Europe, and in our environment.

Everyone is looking for new sustainable solutions. The current hot topic is the activation of new coal susceptible to ground-water exploitation and it is very important, because now in addition to the active deposit, from which exhaust all reserves, there are numerous deposits in Serbia, which can be activated by additional research, or open, especially with the large

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reserves of deposits and low natural geological conditions. Prospects of development of the mine is in great need of building the capacity of thermal power, which requires the need to modernize the mine and increase production, as well as opening not active reservoirs and construction of new mines for underground exploitation.

Can concentrate on a few main directions, namely:

1. Additional research and activation of new deposits in Serbia.
2. Solving the exploitation of deeper reservoirs winning new technical and technological solutions
3. The introduction of new highly mechanized and automated processes for coal mining
4. Increasing the base of balance reserves of coal and coal exploitation possibilities layers below 1.5 m favorable
5. Preparation and introduction of new alternative technologies (PGU, PSU, etc.).

## **2. THE NEEDS OF DEFINING THE SITUATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES**

To address the current situation in the mining industry should review and update the strategic and programmatic objectives in this area at all levels of professional, scientific, social, economic and social institutions.

In the domain of scientific research in the field of mining and geology, which is now largely disintegrated, it is necessary to define and determine the strategic objectives that are consistent with the needs of development of mining in all its segments, developing the work already achieved level in the country with the transfer of world achievements.

a) In this sense, it is necessary to thoroughly perceive the need to reorganize the

institution (the Institute and Project organization) that would be adapted to new targets with far greater equipment capacity of institutions and personnel.

b) To further develop the mining industry was forced to quickly apply new technical developments and new technologies. In this development process, integration of computer technology will play an important role because they integrate a number of engineering knowledge of computer science, computer science, applied robotics, automation and process control management, education and others. This approach leads to the development of information-management system with integrated multi-level logic functions of artificial intelligence and high supervision and control efficiency. The result of this concept is the idea of developing "intelligent" mining machine "robot". The vision of the near future mining engineer will be able to command the computer center delivers technical orders and instructions to the operational and executive of the workings in the mine, to perform the operations, for example, drilling, blasting, loading, transporting, storing, to perform auxiliary operations and others.

Within these trends, the introduction of the satellite Global Positioning System is more and more important. The introduction of this system has enabled the mining location, in real time, and place machines and equipment for surface mining, monitoring the schedule performance of mining operations, precision navigation and other machines.

The world's leading manufacturers of mining equipment and machinery give importance to research and invest heavily in the development of "intelligence" of their machines. The "intelligent-tipper trucks" and other machines are an example.

The latest research and intensive cooperation between the mine and mining machinery manufacturers have enabled development of new concepts in the implementa



tion of automated information-management processes to enhance the productivity and work safety in mines, such as the research project "intelligent mine", studied for eight years, and whose results are applied in several mines in Finland.

c) Present the traditional technology of underground mineral extraction can no longer significant impact on increasing productivity and economic feasibility of production due to exhaustion of technological schemes and models, for very long network of mining facilities and many operational processes to obtain.

d) It is necessary to approach the development of new doctrine of exploitation of mineral resources particularly for deposits at great depths (over 500 m). Therefore, special importance in the strategy of future research is the exploitation and application of alternative technologies (drilling exploitation, underground leaching of metals, underground coal gasification, PSU specific methods of biotechnology and others.

In the exploitation conditions of mineral deposits in the transition countries, the strategic objectives, set out in a, b, c and d, are necessary to be carried out gradually and in phases, starting with the introduction of larger capacity machinery in technological processes of mineral extraction, then their automation and robotization in the future to create conditions for application the so-called model "Smart mines" as well as the major development and use of "alternatives" technology.

### **3. EXPERIENCE IN SOLVING THE APPLICATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY COAL MINING IN SOME COUNTRIES WITH DEVELOPED MINING**

In recent years, many countries have faced major problems, which occur in their mining operations. Here are some examples from Poland, Ukraine, Russia

and Finland, whose solutions are the brave and the high level of technical intelligence, which can serve us as an idea, adjusted in our conditions, could be of great benefit, introducing them to the transfer of knowledge and mutual cooperation.

#### **3.1. Polish mining experience**

Polish mining industry, mostly underground coal mining, going through the intense usage that is reflected in the following:

- Reduction of production (for coal), but with the increase in productivity in the mines, which remain to exist,
- Rationalize the model of the mine on a rational level reductions of preparatory parts of the mine,
- Conducts intensive mechanization and automation of mining,
- Achieve new technical and technological solutions as:

- a. Production of capital facilities through the layers of clay.
- b. Complex combination solution mining of deeper parts of the deposit (up to 1000 m) to capture and degassing of metal on the deeper levels of exploitation.
- c. Conversion of land mines and settled into a memorial museum with business and recreational facilities.
- d. Higher levels of supporting parts of the mine with the method of anchorage and at depths of over 1000 m.
- e. Many other solutions, one of which is now the most significant introduction of a new generation of automated lathes for mining of thin coal layers below 1.5 m thick layer.

According to the strategy prepared by the Chief Mining Institute of Poland - Katowice, on the development and exploitation coal, it is argued, that the mining might have to work to increase the exploitation reserves and investments. If it would not come until 2020, in order to

reduce the production of 2/3 of the current situation. The strategic opportunity to improve the effects of mining is the application of technology, lathe with new construction and management. Since a few years ago the concentration of mining in the field of mines dug using long walls combines reduced below 3000 t/day.

Development of mining technology with the lathe is on track to realize the operation of obtaining the spoil without the presence of people. Further development of this technique is quite possible for the following reasons: due to the rapid development of electronics, increasing system capacity lathes, motor development with the possibility of regulating the speed of continuous working of the head and impact on device capacity.

This allowed the overall modernization of the old type lathes that generally refers to:

- Increase the capacity of the drive lathe from 2400 kW to 2800 kW,
- Increasing the drive chain section lathes up to 42 m / m,
- Increase the maximum speed of the head lathe to 3.6 m / sec,
- Introduction of an automated scraping system is defined by the depth of the coal mining operation from 5 to 25cm
- Scraping technique allows obtaining thin layers.

Thick of coal seam is one of the main parameters that determines the choice of technology, mining, and also to select the devices to obtain. From the economic point of view may be 1.5 m below the limit for the application combines the excavation. An additional difficulty is often due to the excavation of top soil and (tailings), which makes exploitation less profitable due to formation of large quantities of waste materials.

In coal mines in Poland produced about 30 million tons of waste that must be matched by new EU legislation and minimized.

The results achieved with coal mining lathes are impressive and the amounts in the mine "Bogdanka" approximately 8200 t / day (maximum of 16 984 t / day with a stope) in the mine "Zafiwka" about 3400 t / day (maximum of 4600 t / day) and mine Jas-Mos about 3000 t/day (maximum of 5050 t / day).

One can confirm that current research and applications related to the introduction of techniques with a new generation of lathes, creates a strategic opportunity to enhance the effects of mining.

### **3.2. Experience of the mining in Ukraine**

In Ukraine, the operation itself in very difficult conditions, especially after the collapse of the USSR, and reflected in the following:

- The needs of the energy from coal settled with only 30% and remained dependent on imports from Russia.
- It is mostly completed harvesting up to 500 m depth, and Donbasks basin to 1800 m depth, there are 220 billion t of coal, which is 2/3 of the total.
- Mining and geological characteristics of coal are scarce, mainly to thin coal seams up to 1 m thick and steep decline.
- Therefore, in the Ukraine access to the new doctrine of thin layers of the excavation and construction of such machines for the premises and excavation, which correspond to these conditions. This is a new direction in the development of technology in underground mining deposits, with the mechanization and robotization.

### **3.3. Experience of the mining in Russia**

The application of technology and the possibility of introducing an underground coal combustion (PSU).

Technology PSU is designed for combustion of coal reserves which are not obtainable with traditional technologies, due to technical or technological difficulties, or because of economic disadvantages. It is the simplest alternative technology.

The main products of underground coal combustion are:

- Hot water, which can be used for heat generators for local consumers (district heating), followed by fruit and vegetable greenhouses, and after the cooling water can be used for watering the additional effect as a biologically active product.
- Generator (burning) gas as fuel for industrial and housing and communal needs, and also as a raw material for obtaining gas for internal combustion engines.
- Electric power, for the local electricity supply. PSU secondary products can be high molecular organic compounds, which can be used for further processing by known chemical methods.

Area of possible applications of the technology PSU:

- Coal reserves left in the cradle, as technological poles for various purposes, sizes and configurations for the closed mines, and also the exploitation horizons and mined out areas of active mines.
- Coal reserves in parts of the bearing and thick good quality coal, but because not digged very complex mining-geological conditions (bearing parts that are very prone to fires and hazardous because of the mountainous zone and discharge gas attack on the exploited classes, etc..).
- Off-balance reserves of coal non-conventional by thick, quality or geological conditions, seams, and also simplifies non-conventional parts of the exploited classes.

- Small deposits of coal reserves unprofitable for mining using the traditional methods, and coal-bearing areas to gravitate to major faults and tectonic structure.

Some columns that can burn should contain not less than 10,000 t of coal. Several smaller pillars can only be obtained by grouping to shafts room, which can be used as the main combustion gas pipeline, and that it closely grouped.

### **3.4. Experience of the mining in Finland**

In other countries, in addition to the above and analyzed, it is development and improvement of new technologies.

On this occasion, let us mention one, but a very important, research program for the implementation of the so-called "Smart mines", which was developed and implemented in Finland in the intensive cooperation of the University of Technology in Helsinki and mining industries manufacturers of mining machinery.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

- The above examples in addressing the development of mining in other countries indicate that access period has come and the strong shift to a new strategy. Presented ideas and experiences can be used for certain contingent consideration and resolution that can be accepted and applied in our mines with complex mining-geological conditions.
- Research systems in underground mining coal deposits of Serbia should be directed towards the application of complex automated equipment and systems for conventional capabilities conquests of modern systems, underground gasification of underground coal combustion and others.

- All decisions of the present and future exploitation must be based on the principles and criteria of sustainable development. This means that they are, appropriately includes environmental protection, as well as issues of particular importance and beyond.

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