

Monitoring and Characterization of Surface Deformation after the Closure of Coal Mines Based on Small Baseline Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar



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ABSTRACT

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The surface deformation caused by coalmining generally consists of surface settlement in the mining period and the surface uplift after the closure of the coalmine. This paper attempts to disclose the features of surface deformation after the closure of coalmines in Zibo coalfield. The coalmines in the study area was observed and analyzed in two stages: the mining period and the post-closure period. The spatial distribution and rate of surface deformation were estimated based on the images taken by Envisat's advanced synthetic-aperture radar (ASAR) in the first stage, and based on Sentinel-1A/B images in the second stage. According to the results of small baseline interferometric synthetic aperture radar (SBAS-InSAR), most coalmines in the study area uplifted after closure, and the uplift areas in the second stage basically corresponded to the settlement areas in the first stage. But the uplifts in the settlement basins were more obvious. In the five settlement basins in the south, the uplifts are about 41%, 58%, 34%, 48%, and 35% of the peak settlements, respectively, with an average of 42%. In addition, the time series of surface uplift was not linear, but followed the Richards equation of biological growth. The maximum uplift rate was 170mm/year. The surface uplift is directly caused by the rise of groundwater level, and also affected by local geology. Finally, there is no direct correlation between underground mining location and surface uplift. The research shed new light on the complex surface deformation after the closure of coalmines.

1. INTRODUCTION

The surface deformation induced by coalmining is a long and complex process. There are two distinctive stages of this process, namely, surface settlement and surface uplift. Surface settlement occurs during coalmining, due to roof collapse, fracturing, and groundwater extraction [1-3]. This phenomenon usually takes place above the target coal seam, forming a settlement basin [4]. The surface uplift happens after the coalmine is closed and the pumping is halted, as the groundwater flows back to restore the hydrostatic equilibrium.

At the end of the 20th century, surface uplifts were observed in several coal basins in Belgium, France, Germany, and Poland, after the largescale closure of coalmines across Europe [5-7]. By 2018, a total uplift of about 0.5m had been recorded. Once a coalmine is closed, the surface deformation could last for over a decade [8, 9].

Targeting the longwall panels of closed coalmines, Vervoort and Declercq [10] reported that the maximum surface uplift occurred in different areas from the maximum residual settlement, but the magnitude of surface uplift and residual settlement was the same. In general, surface uplift is about 2-4% of surface settlement [5]. Pöttgens [11] suggested that the rise of groundwater in the coalmine pushes up the pore pressure, which in turn triggers the surface uplift. Whitworth [12] observed that the recovery of mine water followed an exponential curve, and the recharge rate decreased with time. Focusing on abandoned coalmines in Limburg, the

Netherlands, Cuenca [13] found that groundwater level is greatly correlated with surface displacement induced by water influx.

The above studies mainly deal with the basic mechanism of surface deformation after the closure of coalmines in Europe. Surface deformation will become common in China, due to the closure of more and more coalmines. Both surface settlement and uplift of closed coalmines will threaten the surface infrastructures and buildings. To further understand the surface deformation in closed coalmines, it is very meaningful to probe into new cases in different regions.

More recently, repeat-pass spaceborne interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) has established a strong position in the detection of surface deformation [14-20]. This technology supports all-weather 24/7 monitoring of slow surface deformation in a wide area with fine spatial resolution and millimeter accuracy [21]. Compared with traditional measuring methods (e.g. Global Positioning System (GPS) and level meter), the repeat-pass spaceborne InSAR obtains densely distributed observation points, and provides detailed information about surface deformation, facilitating the monitoring of slow surface deformation.

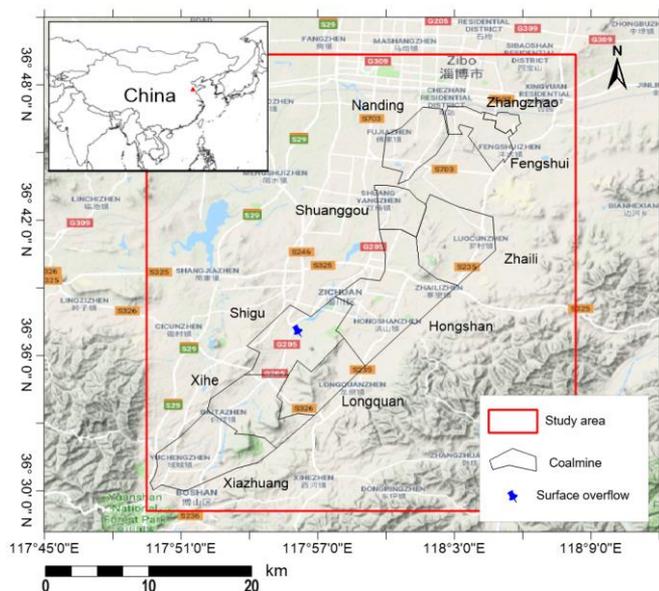
In this paper, the small baseline InSAR (SBAS-InSAR) is introduced to monitor the surface deformation of main coalmines in Zibo coalfield before and after the closure process [22, 23]. Based on the monitored data, the authors analyzed the relationship between surface settlement and surface uplift, and the spatiotemporal features of surface uplift.

The research results provide new insights to the surface deformation after the closure of coalmines.

2. STUDY AREA

Located in central Shangdong province, China, the study area (N: 36°29'20"-36°48'30"; E: 117°49'30"-118°5'15") cover an area of 800km² within Zibo coalfield. As part of the Zibo syncline basin, the study area is bounded by low and medium mountains on the south and east, and dotted with 9 main coalmines (e.g. Nanding mine) and multiple small coalmines.

The basic information of the study area is shown in Figure 1, where the locations of the main coalmines and the nearby Zhangzhao mine were superimposed on Google Maps, the blue pointer is the location of surface overflow in May 2016 after the closure of Shigu mine, and the photos were taken in May 2018.



(a) Mine locations



(b)

(c)

Figure 1. The study area

Zibo coalfield is a Paleozoic North China coal-bearing deposit. From old to new, the strata are Ordovician, Carboniferous, Permian, and Quaternary. Among them, the upper Carboniferous Taiyuan formation is the main coal-bearing stratum. This formation provides 10 thin coal thins with a dip angle of 5-14°. Five of them are minable or partially minable.

The groundwater in the coalfield mainly includes Quaternary loose rock pore water, Carboniferous and Permian sandstone-shale stone fissure water, and Ordovician limestone

fissure-karst water. Specifically, the Quaternary loose rock pore water is mainly supplied by atmospheric precipitation and surface water infiltration, and discharged through underground runoff, artificial exploitation, and phreatic water evaporation; Carboniferous and Permian sandstone-shale stone fissure water is mainly supplied by atmospheric precipitation and local Quaternary loose rock pore water, and discharged through artificial exploitation and water springs; Ordovician limestone fissure-karst water mainly comes from the infiltration of surface runoffs from southeastern mountains, which is replenished by precipitation in the mountains and blocked by the coal bearing strata, and discharged through lateral runoff, artificial mining, and water springs.

Originally, the three types of groundwater each has its own recharge and drainage system. However, the water systems are interconnected by cracks in the areas affected by coalmining. During the mining period, groundwater is mainly discharged through mine drainage.

Industrial mining in the study area can be traced back to 1904. Since then, underground mining has continued for over a century. By the end of the 20th century, the mineable coal reserves gradually depleted. As shown in Table 1, Zhaili mine was closed in 1987, Hongshan mine was shut down in 1994, Longquan mine ceased to operate in 2012, and the remaining mines were closed successively from 2014 to 2015.

Table 1. Closing time of coalmines in Zibo coalfield

Nanding	Fengshui	Shuanggou	Hongshan	Zhaili
July 2014	October 2015	December 2015	April 1994	January 1987
Longquan	Shigu	Xihe	Xiazhuang	Zhangzhao
January 2012	June 2015	July 2015	December 2014	October 2014

With the closure of coal mines, groundwater pumping also came to a halt, followed by a rebound of mine water level. For example, the mine water of Hongshan mine was below -200m during the mining period. After the coalmine was closed in April 1994, the mine water level increased rapidly, at an initial rate of 3.5m/d. The level rose to +45m in July 1996, and further grew to 73m in June 1997, flowing over along the north inclined shaft. Shigu mine was closed in June 2015. About 11 months later, overflow occurred in that mine. Overall, the study area has an abundance of groundwater, which is recharged at a fast rate.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Datasets

Table 2. List of ASAR images for InSAR analysis

Number	Observed date	Pass	Track	Orbit
1	20060829	Descending	404	23504
2	20070220	Descending	404	26009
3	20070710	Descending	404	28013
4	20090120	Descending	404	36029
5	20091201	Descending	404	40538
6	20100105	Descending	404	41039
7	20100316	Descending	404	42041
8	20100420	Descending	404	42542
9	20100525	Descending	404	43043
10	20100803	Descending	404	44045

The study area was observed in two stages. In the first stage, the spatial distribution and rate of surface deformation were estimated based on ten L0-level images (descending pass; C-band) of the study area taken by Envisat’s advanced synthetic-aperture radar (ASAR) from August 29, 2006 to August 3, 2010 (Table 2). The topographic phase contributions were removed by the digital elevation model (DEM) data (spatial resolution: 30m) of Shuttle Radar Topography Mission

(SRTM). The orbital accuracy of the ASAR images was improved based on the Doris orbit data released by the European Space Agency (ESA).

In the second stage, 134 Sentinel-1A/B images (descending pass; TOPS mode; C-band) captured on 99 days from March 2015 to December 2018 were analyzed (Table 3). The research area is located on the edge of these images. The ESA’s precise orbit ephemerides (POD) were adopted as the orbit data.

Table 3. List of Sentinel-A/B images for InSAR analysis

Data type	Observed date	Data type	Observed date
Sentinel-1A descending	20150308	20151221	20160928
	20150401	20160102	20170619
	20150519	20160114	20180226
	20150612	20160126	20161010
	20150624	20160207	20170701
	20150706	20160219	20180310
	20150718	20160302	20161022
	20150730	20160314	20170713
	20150811	20160326	20180322
	20150823	20160407	20161103
	20150916	20160419	20170725
	20150928	20160513	20180403
	20151010	20160525	20161115
	20151022	20160606	20170806
	20151103	20160630	20180415
	20151115	20160712	20161127
	20151127	20160817	20170818
	20151209	20160829	20180427
			20161209
			20170830
		20180509	
		20161221	
		20170911	
		20180521	
		20170102	
		20170923	
		20180602	
		20170114	
		20171005	
		20180614	
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		20171122	
		20180825	
		20170315	
		20171204	
		20181012	
		20170327	
		20171216	
		20181024	
		20170408	
		20171228	
		20181105	
		20170502	
		20180109	
		20181117	
		20170514	
		20180121	
		20181129	
		20170526	
		20180202	
		20181211	
		20170607	
		20180214	
		20181223	

3.2 Data processing

The surface settlement rate was extracted by SBAS-InSAR, a technology developed in 2002 to monitor the temporal evolution of surface deformation based on Small Baseline (SB) subset. The subset is defined by a pair of data with an SB, aiming to reduce spatial decorrelation. In other words, several SB subsets are combined to obtain all the available SB interferograms. The combination is processed by singular value decomposition (SVD), producing the time series of deformation. This technology overcomes the limitations of spatial decorrelation, temporal decorrelation, and atmospheric effect, demands fewer SAR data than permanent scatterer (PS)-InSAR [24, 25], and captures lots of reflectors in rural areas and vegetation covered areas [21].

The InSAR Scientific Computing Environment (ISCE) software was employed to process the InSAR data. The spatial and temporal decorrelations were minimized by Generic InSAR Analysis Toolbox (GIAN-T), a suite of Python libraries and scripts that implement various published time-series InSAR algorithms in a common framework [26].

Then, a baseline network (Figure 2) was constructed in two steps: first, 30 interference pairs were generated based on ASAR images, with the time baseline threshold of 950d and space baseline threshold of 800m; next, 489 interference pairs were generated based on Sentinel-1A/B images, with the time baseline threshold of 75d and space baseline threshold of 150m.

In addition, the study area, lying in a mountainous area, is greatly affected by the stratified atmosphere. To remove the effect of stratified atmosphere, a DEM-based empirical approach was adopted. This approach assumes that the

elevation is linearly correlated with interferometric phase. Hence, the atmospheric phase corresponding to an elevation can be estimated from the interferogram [27].

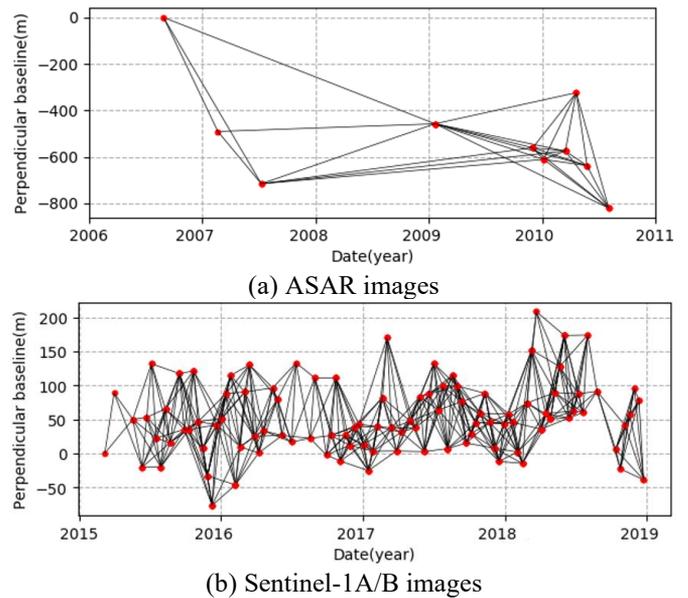


Figure 2. Spatial and temporal baselines of interferometric pairs

As shown in Figure 3, the procedure of SBAS data processing can be summarized as: Firstly, an interference network was generated based on the baseline parameters. Next, the interferograms were constructed, followed by filtering and phase unwrapping. After that, the stratified atmosphere was

corrected empirically based on the DEM. Then, the SVD was carried out to calculate the interference network. Finally, the results were obtained from the time series of surface deformation rate.

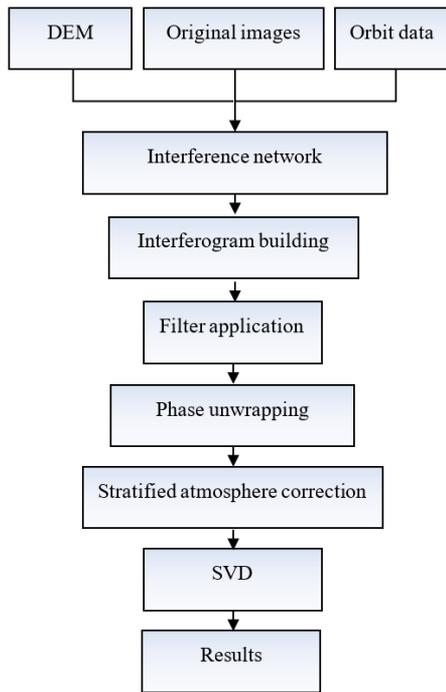


Figure 3. Workflow of SBAS data processing

4. INSAR RESULTS

Focusing on vertical deformation, the line-of-sight (LOS) displacement was purely back projected to the vertical direction, in the light of local incidence angle [28]. In this way, two surface deformation maps of Zibo coalfield were retrieved, respectively for the first stage (Figure 4) and the second stage (Figure 5). Note that the positive values (red) indicate uplift motion or uplift rate, while negative values (blue) indicate settlement motion or settlement rate.

As shown in Figure 4, the surface deformation in the first stage was generally a downward motion. The settlement mainly occurred in operating coalmines, including Xiazhuang, Xihe, Longquan, and Shihu in the south, and Nanding and Shuanggou in the north. In total, seven settlement basins (A-G) were observed. The location of maximum settlement in each basin is marked with a red cross. The profile line passing through the centers of basins A-E is denoted as a red dotted line.

As shown in Figure 5, the surface deformation of the study area in the second stage was generally an upward motion. There are two main uplifting areas (I-N): Xiazhuang, Xihe, Longquan and Shigu in the south, and Fengshui and Nanding in the north. The surface uplift was insignificant in Shuanggou mine, while an obvious step was formed in Nanding mine (M). The maximum uplift appeared in Xihe mine (111m; 30mm/year). The center of the second uplift is indicated by a black cross.

Table 4 lists the center and cumulative settlement of each basin. The largest settlement basin was found in Shigu mine, with a settlement of -172mm (-43mm/year). This settlement basin is clearly the result of underground mining. No obvious

deformation was observed in Fengshui mine, which is still in production, possibly due to the thickness of the coal seam. Similarly, no deformation was observed in Hongshan mine (closed in January 1987) and Zhaili mine (closed in April 1994). Notably, a 43km² area of surface deformation (maximum: -90mm) was observed to the west of Hongshan mine (H in Figure 4), although no coalmine lies in this area.

Table 5 lists the center and cumulative settlement of each uplifting location. At point O in Figure 5 (corresponding to settlement basin H in the first stage), surface uplift took place in the second stage. The maximum cumulative uplift was 40mm (10mm/year). In the second stage, no sign of surface deformation was observed in Zhaili and Hongshan, both of which were closed early).

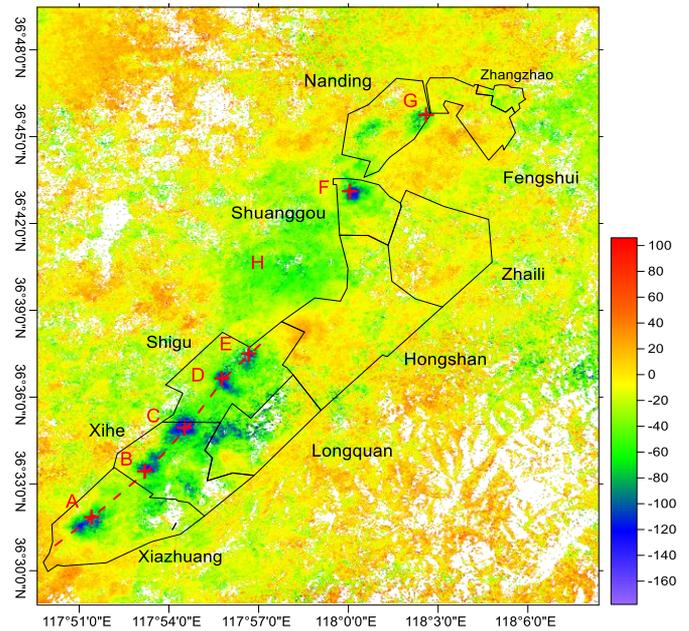


Figure 4. Cumulative settlement of the study area in the first stage (mm)

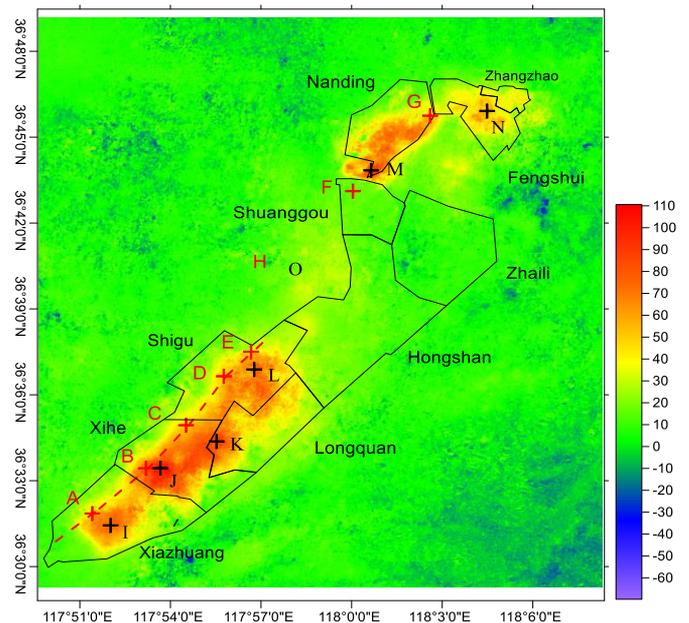


Figure 5. Cumulative uplift of the study area in the second stage (mm)

Table 4. Center and cumulative settlement of each settlement basin in the first stage

Location	Longitude	Latitude	Cumulative settlement mm	Settlement rate mm/year
A	117°51'31"	36°31'55"	-152	-38
B	117°53'17"	36°33'29"	-154	-39
C	117°54' 37"	36°34'58"	-169	-42
D	117°55'54"	36°36'41"	-126	-32
E	117°56'44"	36°37'32"	-172	-43
F	118°00'04"	36°43'05"	-148	-37
G	118°02'34"	36°45'43"	-122	-31
H	117°58'08"	36°40'43"	-99	-25

Table 5. Center and cumulative uplift of each uplifting location in second stage

Location	Longitude	Latitude	Cumulative uplift mm	Uplift rate mm/year
I	117°52'07"	36°31'31"	82	22
J	117°53'41"	36°33'30"	111	30
K	117°55'37"	36°34'25"	101	27
L	117°56'49"	36°36'55"	91	24
M	118°00'42"	36°43'50"	98	26
N	117°58'34"	36°39'47"	72	11

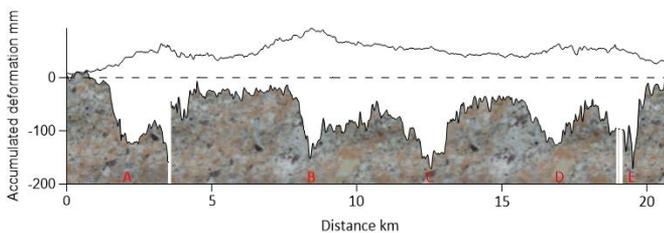
Because the observation period only lasts 4.5 years, the authors did not observe continuous spatiotemporal evolution of surface deformation. However, the two-stage analysis provides new insights to surface deformation of the coalfield after the closure of mines.

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Spatial correlation between settlement and uplift

The comparison between Figures 4 and 5 shows that, the settlement areas of the first stage basically correspond to the uplift areas of the second stage, although the settlement centers does not coincide with the uplift centers.

Figure 6 shows the profile of settlement centers A-E in the south (sandstone pattern) and that of the corresponding uplift areas (black curve). The profile line is about 20km from southwest to northeast. The data that are missing due to decorrelation in the first stage were neglected. It can be seen that the uplift curve was much gentler than the settlement curve, carrying no abrupt changes as the settlement curve. There is a bulge in the uplift curve of the second stage. The peak settlements of the five basins were 152, 154, 169, 126, and 172mm, and the corresponding uplifts were 63, 90, 58, 52, and 61mm, respectively. The uplifts are about 41%, 58%, 34%, 48%, and 35% of the peak settlements, respectively, with an average of 42%.

**Figure 6.** The profiles of settlement centers in the south and corresponding uplift areas

In the settlement profile, there is a -20 to -50mm (-5 to -12mm/year) settlement between the basins, in addition to the

bowl-shaped settlements in the basins. The uplifts at the corresponding positions exceeded the settlements. These results demonstrate that uplift and settlement are roughly correlated, rather than proportionate to each other.

Mining operations can only proceed in dry space. During coalmining groundwater is continuously pumped out from the roadways and surrounding rocks, resulting in a decline of groundwater level in and around the mine. As a result, a depression cone is formed in the regional distribution of groundwater. After the coalmine is closed, the pumping immediately comes to an end. Then, the groundwater in the mine is recharged. The rising groundwater level leads to a rising pore pressure and the expansion of underground clay, which in turn bring surface uplift. The uplift is often proportional to the increment of groundwater level. In the settlement basins, the groundwater level rise faster than the surroundings. That is why the surface above the basins exhibits uplift motion.

5.2 Nonlinear evolution of uplift

To quantify the surface uplift in the second stage, the time series of surface deformation at all uplift centers were plotted (Figure 7). In the left subgraphs, the red dots are the observed values of uplift, and the blue lines are fitted by the Richards equation. In the right subgraphs, the blue lines are the fitted curves of deformation rate.

As shown in Figure 7, the surface deformation was nonlinear in the second stage. The deformation at most uplift centers, except for I, could be divided into two phases: rapid uplift phase (the uplift rate increased to the peak before slowing down) and uplift mitigation phase (the uplift was slow and gradually dropped to zero, i.e. the deformation stabilized). Uplift center I was different from other uplift centers, due to the early closure of the mine (December 2014).

To fully understand the deformation features, the Richards equation [29] was employed to fit the deformation curve of each uplift center. This equation models the nonlinear biological growth: slow growth, fast growth, slow growth, and equilibrium. The data fitting helps to unveil the evolution law of deformation time series. The Richards equation can be expressed as:

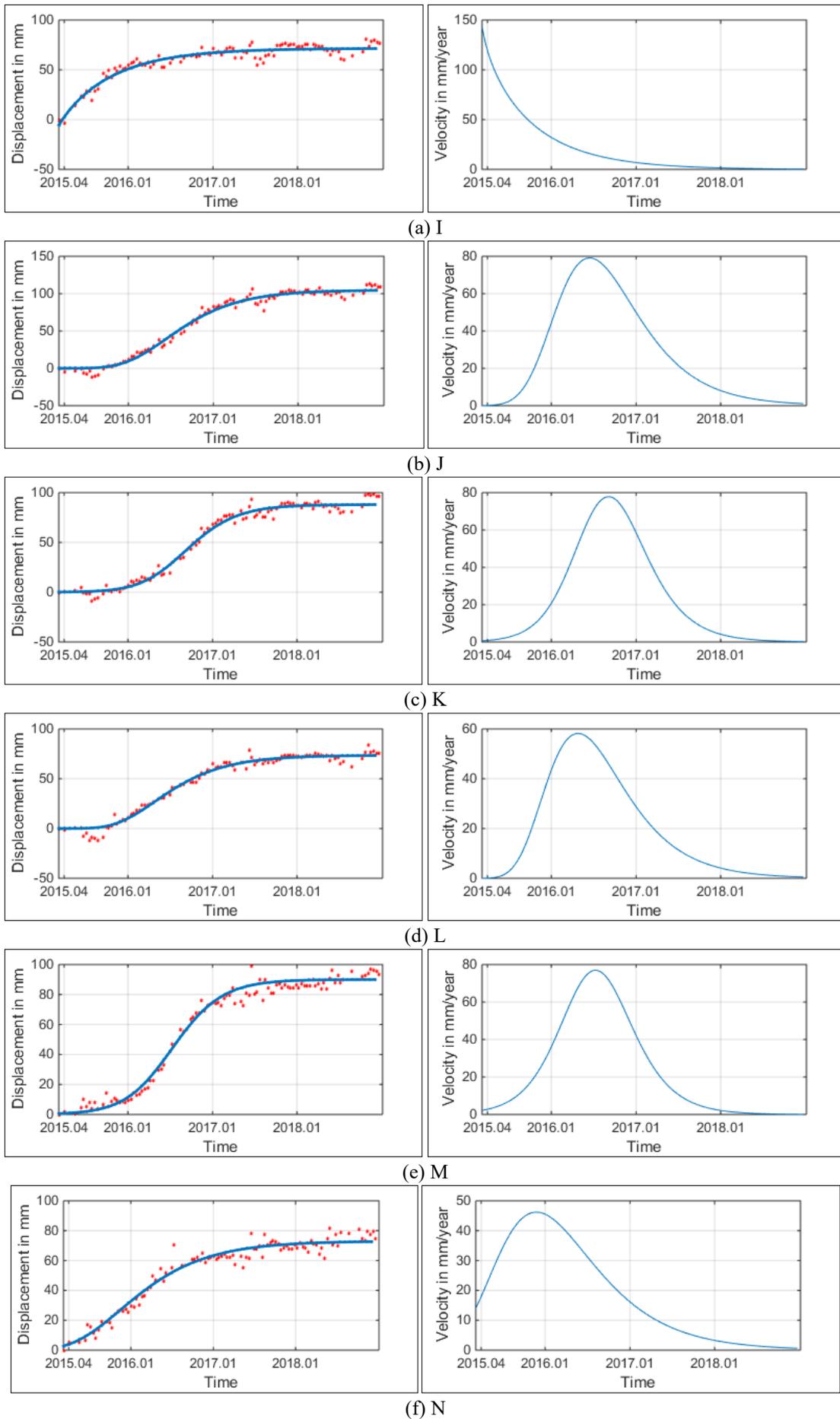


Figure 7. Time series of deformation at each uplift center and fitted curves of deformation rate

Table 6. Fitting results of each uplift center in the second stage

Location	Maximum deformation rate (mm/year)	Average deformation rate (mm/year)	Maximum-average ratio
I	170	22	7.7
J	79	30	2.6
K	78	27	2.9
L	58	24	2.4
M	77	26	3.0
N	46	11	4.2

$$y(t) = a(1 - be^{-kt})^{\frac{1}{1-m}} \quad (1)$$

where, $y(t)$ is the predicted deformation at time t ; a is the progressive limit of deformation, i.e. final deformation; b is the initial deformation coefficient; k is deformation rate coefficient; m is the shape parameter of the deformation curve. The deformation rate at time t can be obtained through first-order derivation:

$$v(t) = \frac{abk}{1-m} (1 - be^{-kt})^{\frac{m}{1-m}} e^{-kt} \quad (2)$$

The fitting results (Figure 7) show that the surface deformation clearly sped up and then slowed down in the second stage. Table 6 lists the maximum deformation rates fitted at I-N. It is clear that the deformation process cannot be described reasonably with only one average value (Vervoort, 2016).

The nonlinear surface deformation is mainly attributable to the change of groundwater level. Once the mine is closed, the groundwater continues to flow towards the mine pit. As the drainage is terminated, the recharge amount far outnumbers the outward penetration. Thus, the groundwater level will rise at a faster speed. However, the higher the water level, the more the diversion channels. The outflow volume will continue to increase, and the water level will grow at an increasingly slow rate. The relationship between groundwater and surface water will become more and more complex. The groundwater level will reach the highest level, when the amount of pit water equals the amount of infiltration. The resulting dynamic equilibrium is different from the natural state and the normal production stage.

5.3 Influence of geological conditions

The above analysis suggests that in the south of the coalfield, each settlement center basically corresponds to an uplift (of course, this is not applicable to all mines). Take Shuanggou mine and its surroundings for example. In the first stage, the peak settlement of -148mm occurred on the northern surface of the mine, while almost no deformation took place in the second stage.

As shown in Figure 8, there was also a 60-80mm uplift step along Mansihe fault, i.e. the northern boundary of Shuanggou mine. Mansihe is an east-west trending fault with a drop of 60-80m, rising in the north and falling in the south. The fault does not contain any water. Shuanggou mine is bordered in the east by Panlongshan fault (drop: 140m), which rises in the west and falls in the east, in the west by Wangmushan fault (drop: 350-550m), and in the south by Hongshan mine, where sufficient protective coal pillars are reserved.

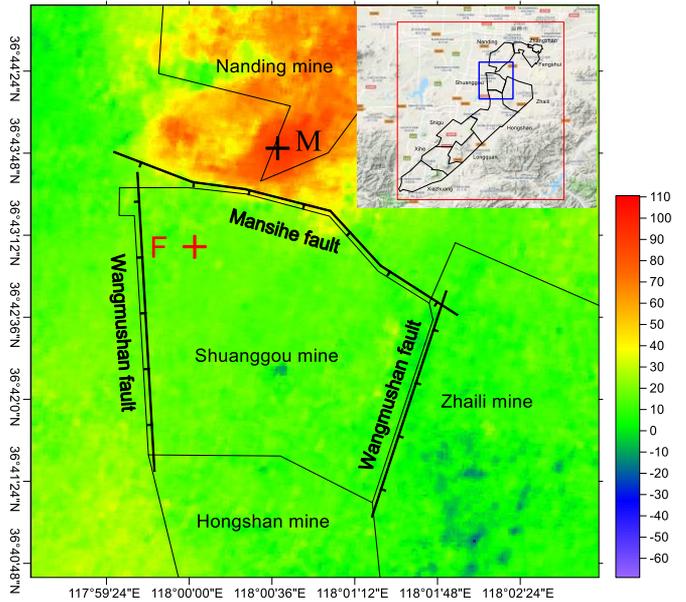


Figure 8. The uplift step in the north of Shuanggou mine

Shuanggou mine has simple hydrogeological conditions. There are four groups of aquifers in the mine: the aquifer group of Ordovician fissure limestone, the aquifer group of middle Carboniferous Xujiashuang fissure limestone, the aquifer group of sandstones on coal seam roof and floor and thin fissure limestone, and the aquifer group of fissure sandstone above coal-bearing stratum. The first two groups have high water resistance, thanks to the even distribution of clay shale, mudstone and other water resisting strata. Most of the latter two groups are covered by upper Quaternary yellow laterite, whose underdeveloped fissures and weak water bearing property limit the infiltration of atmospheric precipitation.

Due to the above geological conditions, the groundwater was recharged slowly after Shuanggou mine was closed. As a result, the groundwater level rose by a limited margin. This explains why the surface deformation was unobvious in the mine, and why uplift step appeared along the Mansihe fault in the north. Of course, the surface of this mine will be lifted with further recharge of groundwater. It would be interesting to investigate the surface deformation in this area.

5.4 Relationship between surface uplift and underground mining location

Zhangzhao mine and the area in the northwest of Fengshui mine were analyzed to clarify the possible relationship between surface uplift and underground mining location.

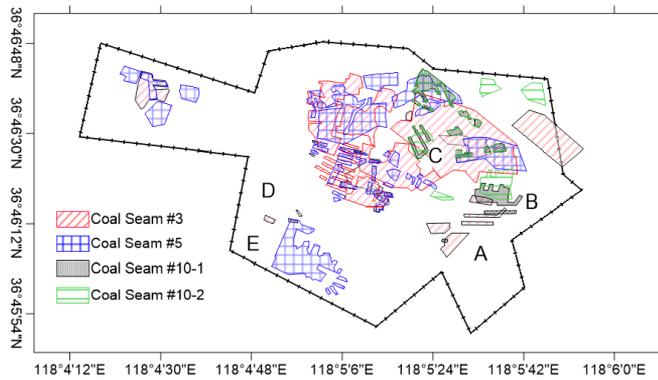
Zhangzhao mine started operation in 1987 and was closed at the end of 2014. There are four minable coal seams: 0.57m-thick coal seam #3, 0.67m-thick coal seam #5, 0.62m-thick coal seam #10-1, and 1.01m-thick coal seam #10-2.

The northwest of Fengshui mine was included into the mine in 2004. In the south part of this area stands a petrochemical plant. Thus, the coal under this part was not mined. The mining operations in the northwest of Fengshui mine lasted from 2006 to October 2015. There are two minable coal seams: the 0.6-1.0m-thick coal seam #3, and the 1.01m-thick coal seam #5.

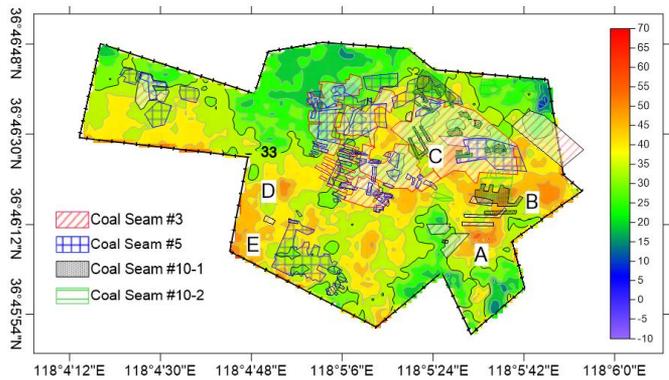
Figure 9 presents the distribution of mining locations in Zhangzhao mine and the northwest of Fengshui mine. In the first stage, no settlement was observed in either region. In the second stage, both regions were uplifted. The surface uplift of Zhanghao mine was between 10 and 57mm. The areas with greater-than-40mm uplift mainly concentrate in the south, center, and east of the mine. The largest uplift of 57mm appeared in area A. The other areas with greater-than-50mm uplift include areas B (50mm), C (51mm), D (51mm), and E (51mm). Among them, area C is the only area with mining operations.

The surface uplift in the northwest of Fengshui mine fell between 6 and 54mm. The areas with greater-than-40mm uplift concentrate in the southeast. The maximum uplift (54mm) appeared in the area of the petrochemical plant, though no mining operation was performed here. Among the areas with mining operations, the maximum settlement occurred in area B (44mm). Hence, mining location does not strictly correspond to surface uplift, and surface uplift might occur in non-mining areas.

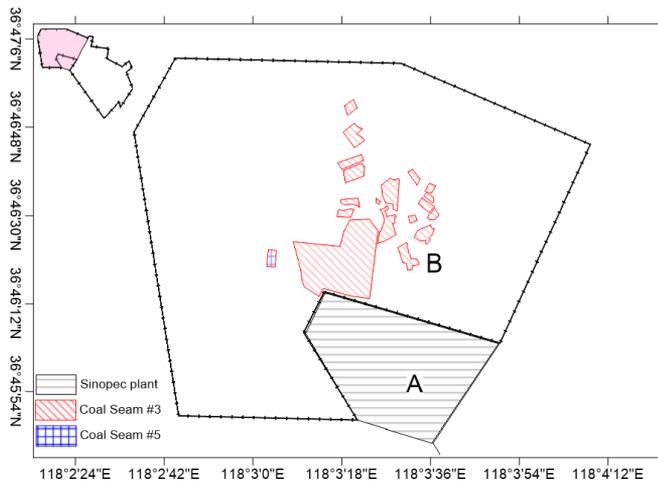
The above phenomena demonstrate that coalmining not only affects the groundwater level, but also alter the original form of groundwater dynamic field, due to fault structure, mining fissures on the floor, and various manmade well holes. The mining operations may even cause the groundwater to move across strata, resulting in abnormal change of groundwater level. This indirectly leads to the uplift of the surface.



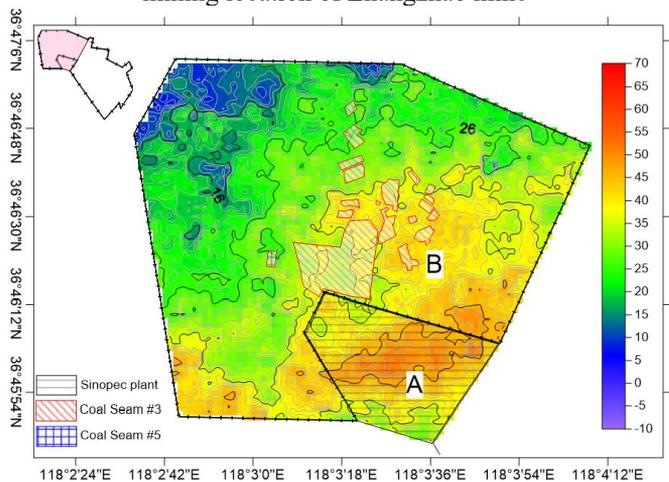
(a) Mining locations of Zhangzhao mine



(b) Correspondence between surface uplift and underground mining location of Zhangzhao mine



(c) Mining locations of Fengshui mine



(d) Correspondence between surface uplift and underground mining location of in the northwest of Fengshui mine

Figure 9. Relationship between surface uplift and underground mining location

6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the SAR images collected in two stages, this paper monitors and characterizes the surface deformation after the coalmines in Zibo coalfield were closed. From the perspective of satellite observations, the research strategy sheds new light on the features of surface deformation after the closure of coalmines. The InSAR results show that the surface deformation in the study area is a nonlinear process affected by multiple factors. This finding is of great significance to the

monitoring of surface environment, and the risk assessment of surface structures and buildings. Of course, there are some issues not fully explained in this research. For instance, a -90mm settlement and a 40mm uplift were observed to the west of Hongshan mine, where no coal mine is present. The deformations might be attributed to the falling groundwater level through excessive extraction, and the rebound of groundwater level after the government step up the management of water resources.

With the gradual depletion of coal resources, more and more coalmines will be closed. The closure will exert a long-lasting effect on the surface. The future research will discuss the relationship between surface deformation and even more factors, namely, groundwater level, mining conditions, coal seam depth, coal seam thickness, geological environment, geotechnical mechanics, and surface deformation. The future research will also assess the risks that surface deformation poses to surface infrastructures and buildings in the study area.

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http://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MODV6_Dal_D/SRTM/SRTM_GL1.003/2000.02.11/

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