

# living planet symposium | BONN

23–27 May  
2022

TAKING THE PULSE  
OF OUR PLANET FROM SPACE

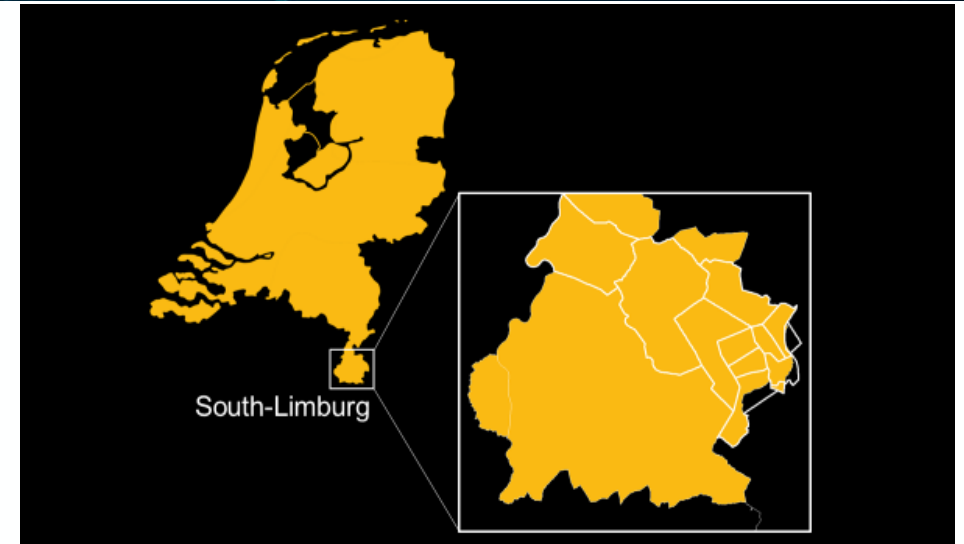
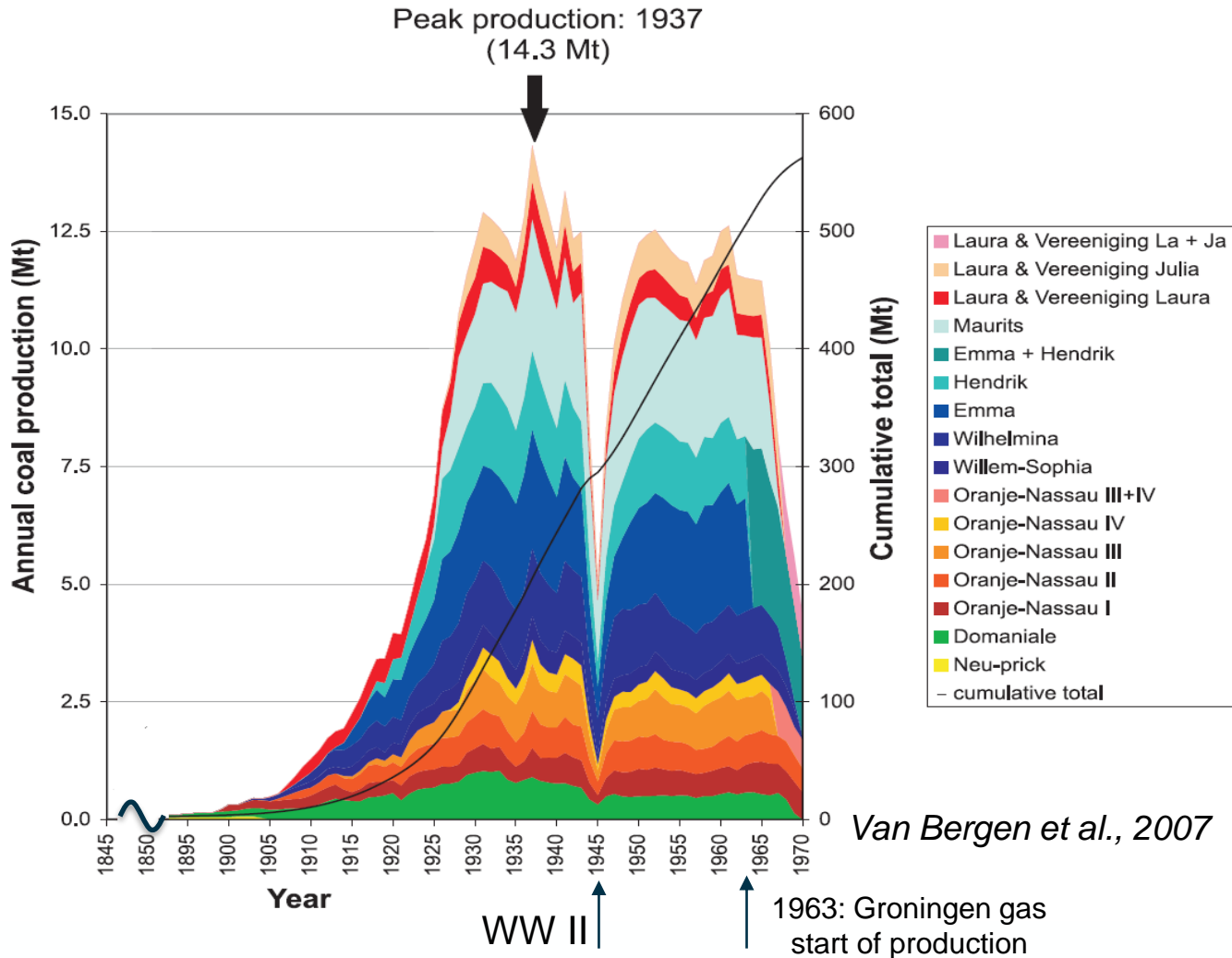


## Effects of former coalmining in south-Limburg, the Netherlands: decreasing the InSAR search space of sinkhole formation with geological constraints

Joana E. Martins, Erik van Linden, Willem Jan Zaadnoordijk, Ronald Vernes, Gulnazira Kunakbayeva, Gijs Remmelts

TNO (Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research)

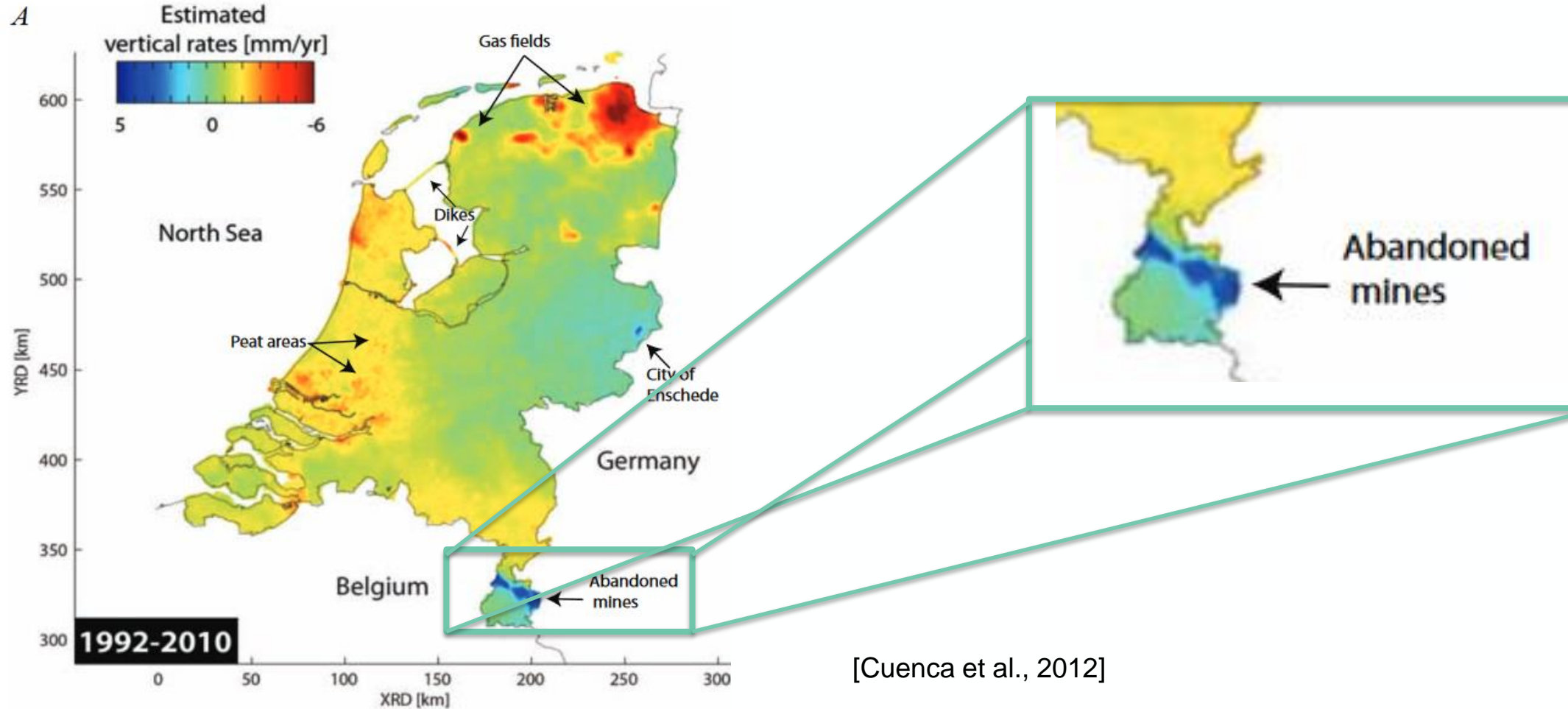
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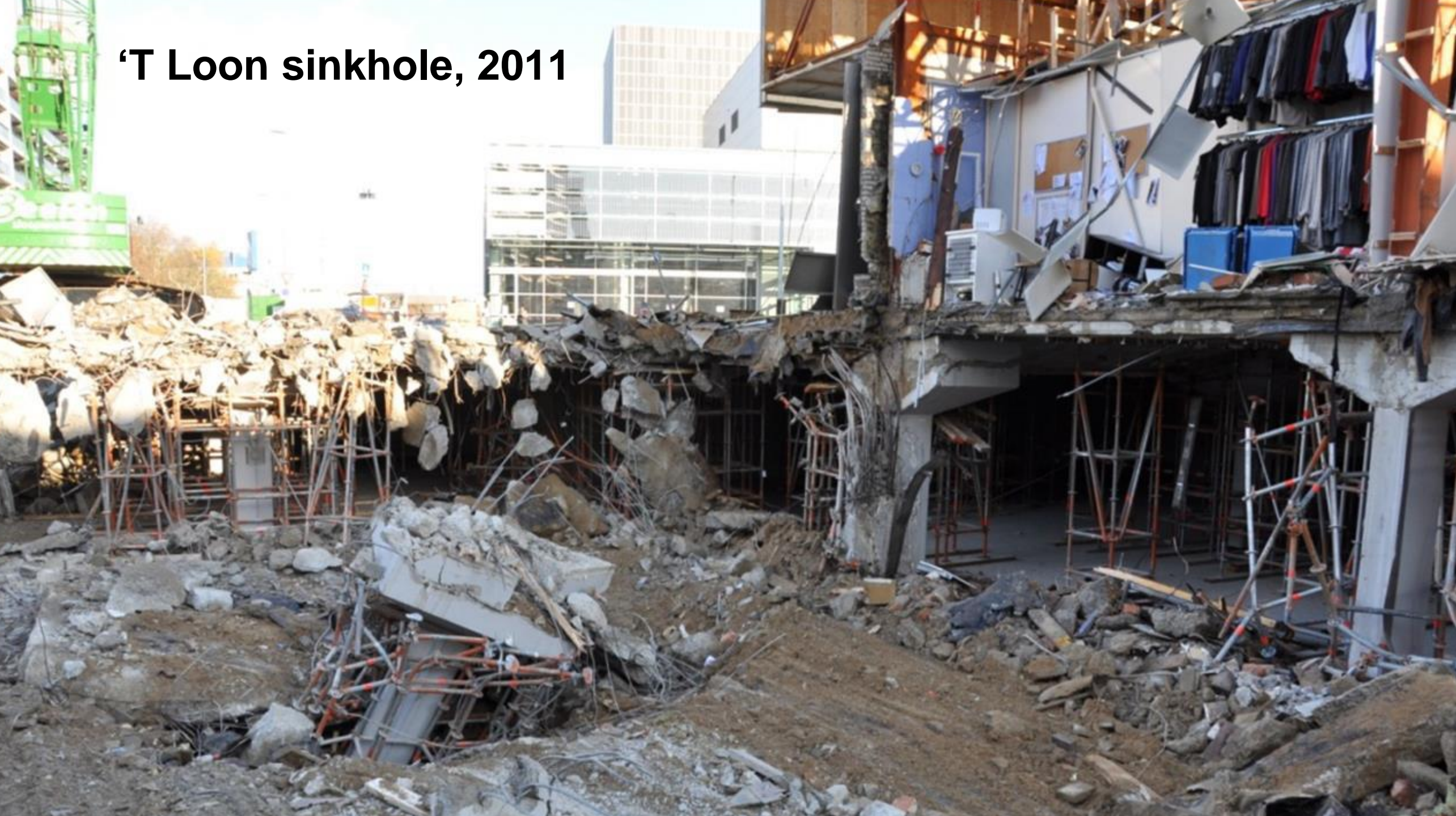
## Surface displacements during the Coal-mining period:

- ✓ Surface subsidence as result of coal extraction (order of meters)
- ✓ Collapse of mining cavities and formation of hundreds of sinkholes
- ✓ Surface subsidence due to pumping of mines (probably order of cm)
- ✓ Tectonic movement along reactivated faults; karstic features.

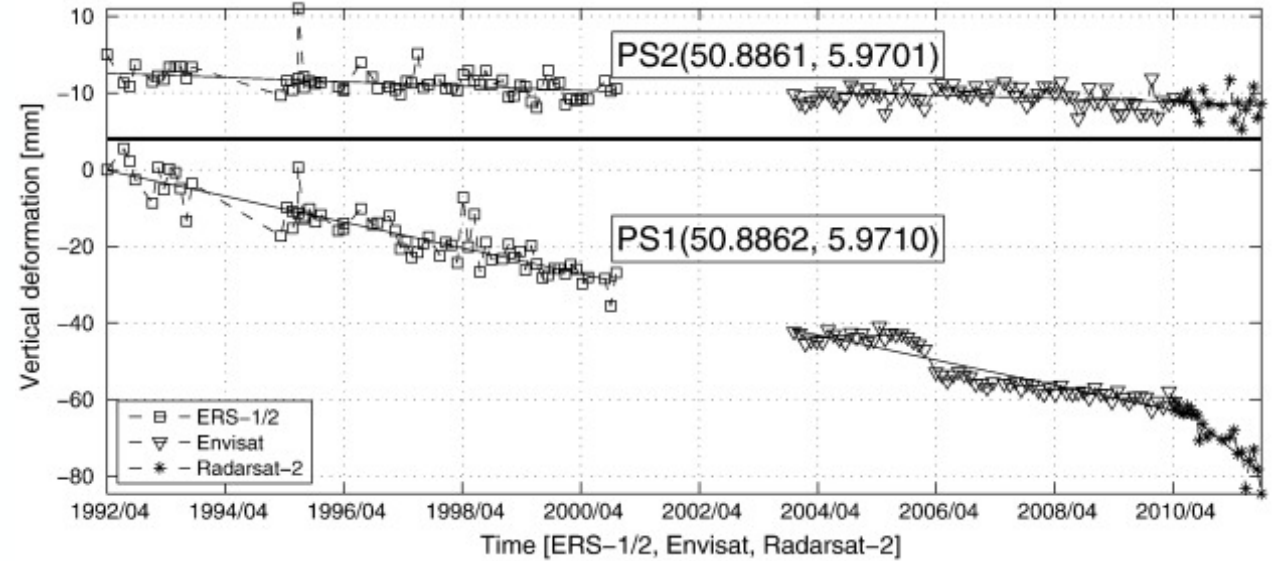
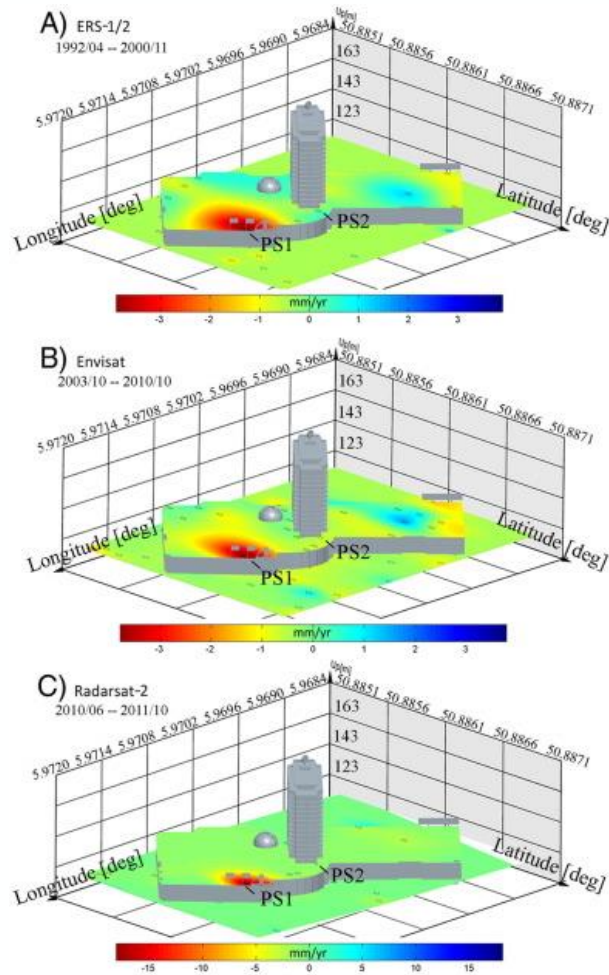
## ERS + ENVISAT



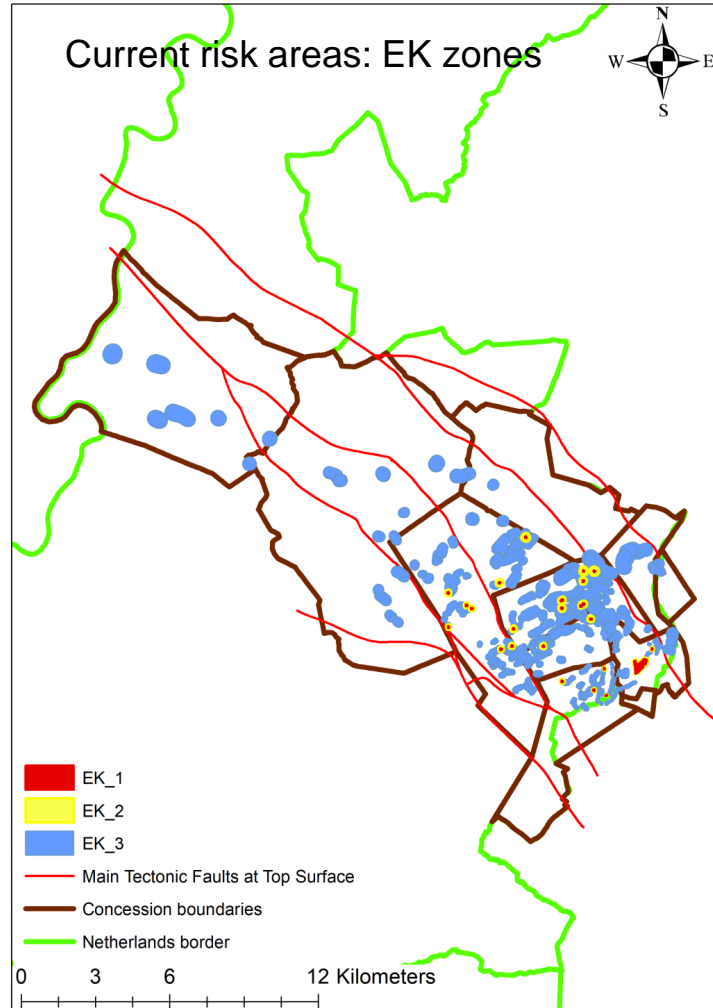
# 'T Loon sinkhole, 2011



## ERS + ENVISAT + Radarsat

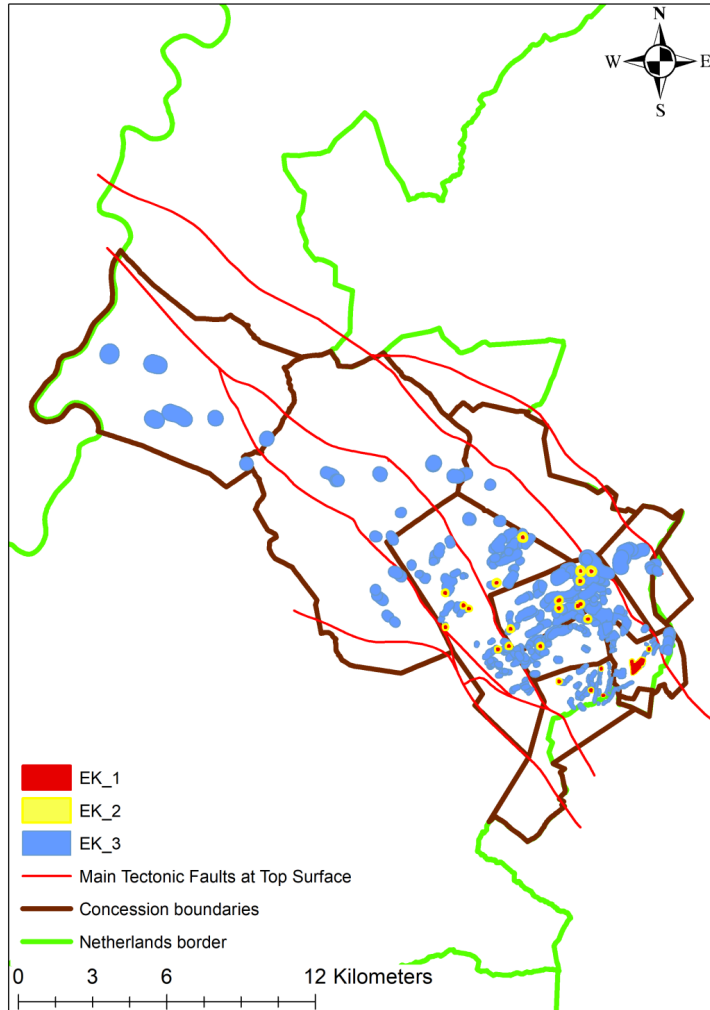


[Chang and Hanssen, 2014]



- There are millions of PS/DS InSAR points
- Sinkhole mechanisms are not well known
- Superimposition of different surface deformation mechanisms

['Na-ijlende gevolgen steenkolenwinning Zuid-Limburg', 2015]



How to reduce the InSAR search space while pointing out possible areas for sinkholes?

Which other information is relevant?

How to combine it with InSAR in an optimal way?

Should these risk areas as previously defined in 2015 be re-evaluated?

[‘Na-ijlende gevolgen steenkolenwinning Zuid-Limburg’, 2015]

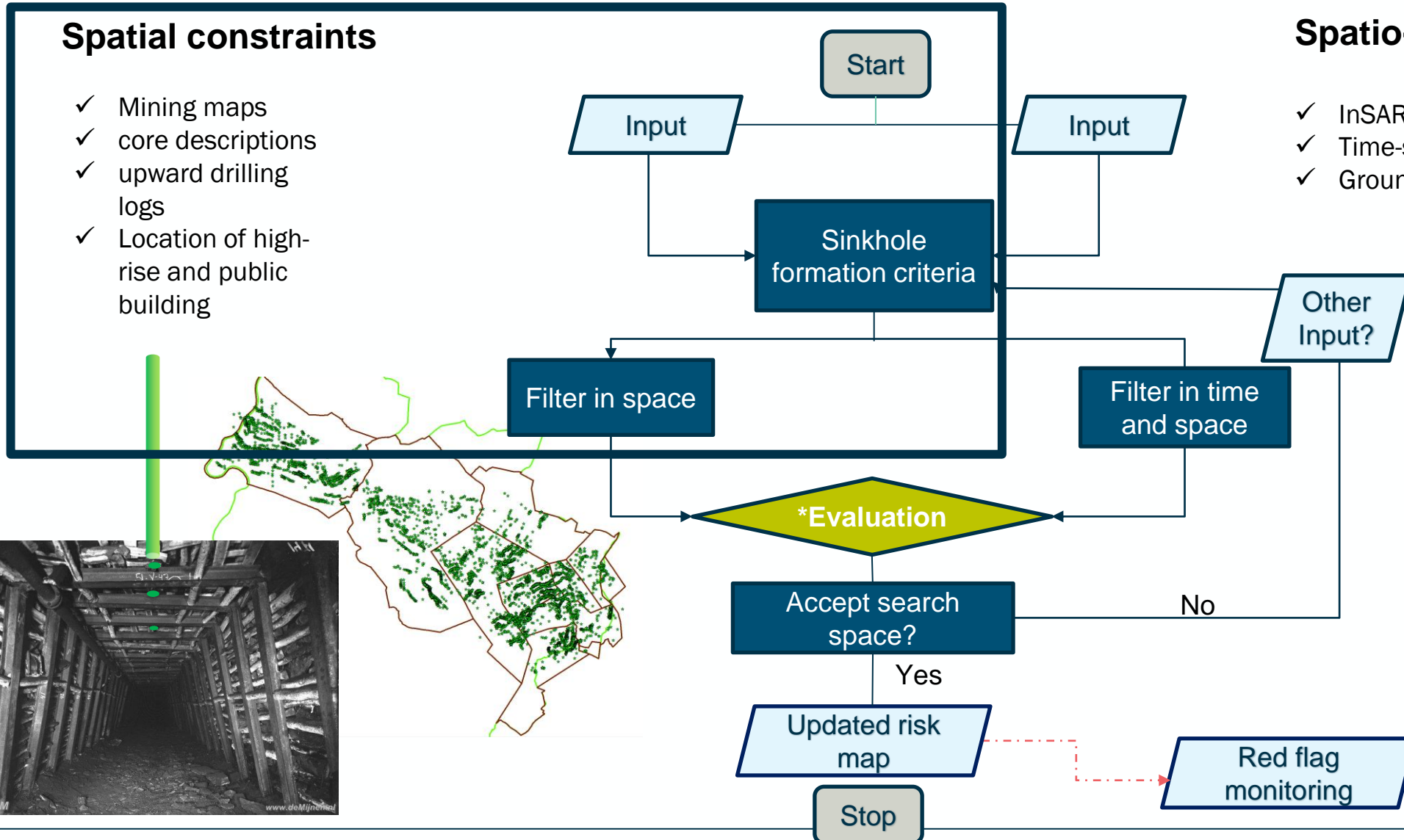
# Approach to decrease InSAR search space

## Spatial constraints

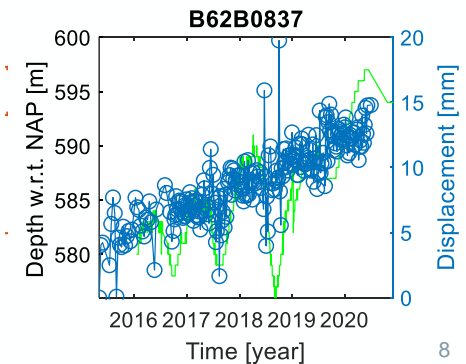
- ✓ Mining maps
- ✓ core descriptions
- ✓ upward drilling logs
- ✓ Location of high-rise and public building

## Spatio-temporal constraints

- ✓ InSAR derived surface deformation
- ✓ Time-series classification (ML clustering)
- ✓ Groundwater pressures from piezometers



satellite	Processed period
ERS-1/2	1992-2000
ENVISAT	2003-2010
RADARSAT-2 (I)	2010-2014
TERRASAR-X	2013-2017
SENTINEL	2015-2020
RADARSAT-2 (II)	2017-2020
<b>TOTAL &gt; 500 acquisitions</b>	Datasets processed by TUDelft and SkyGeo

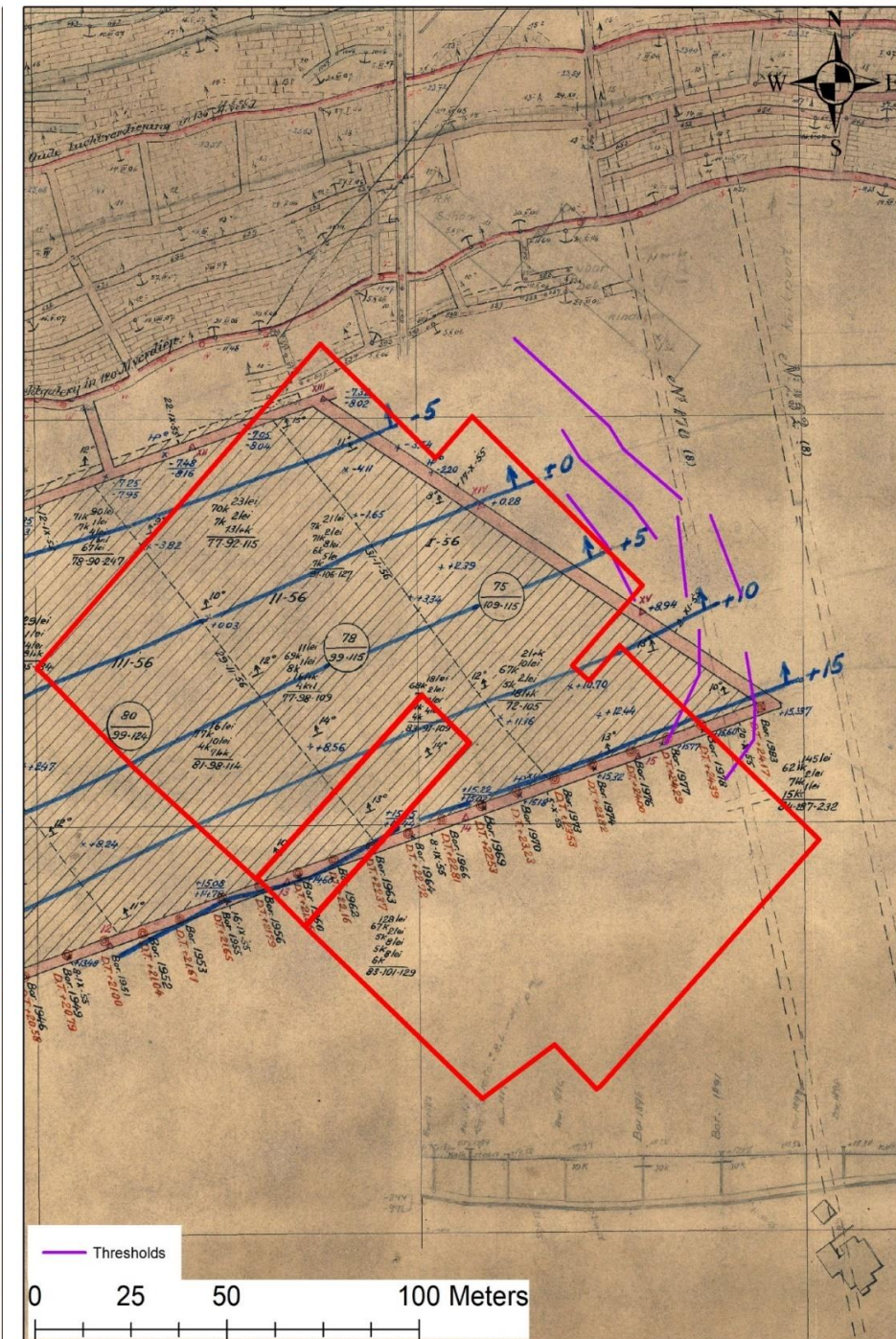




# Learning from 'T Loon sinkhole

## Sinkhole formation criteria

- › 1. The presence of a mining gallery vertex below the building.
- › 2. The presence of a mining panel directly below the building.
- › 3. The building is located directly above the highest point of the mining panel.
- › 4. The thickness of the consolidated rock above the mining panel is less than 20 meters (safety roof thickness).
- › 5. The presence of upward drillings under the building.
- › 6. The presence of 'steps' ('thresholds') within tens of meters of the building.



Available auxiliary information e.g.:

- High-rise and public buildings (higher risk)
- Upward drilling lines (mining configuration)

**Upward drillings indicate;**

Mining panel is present

Thin carboniferous roof

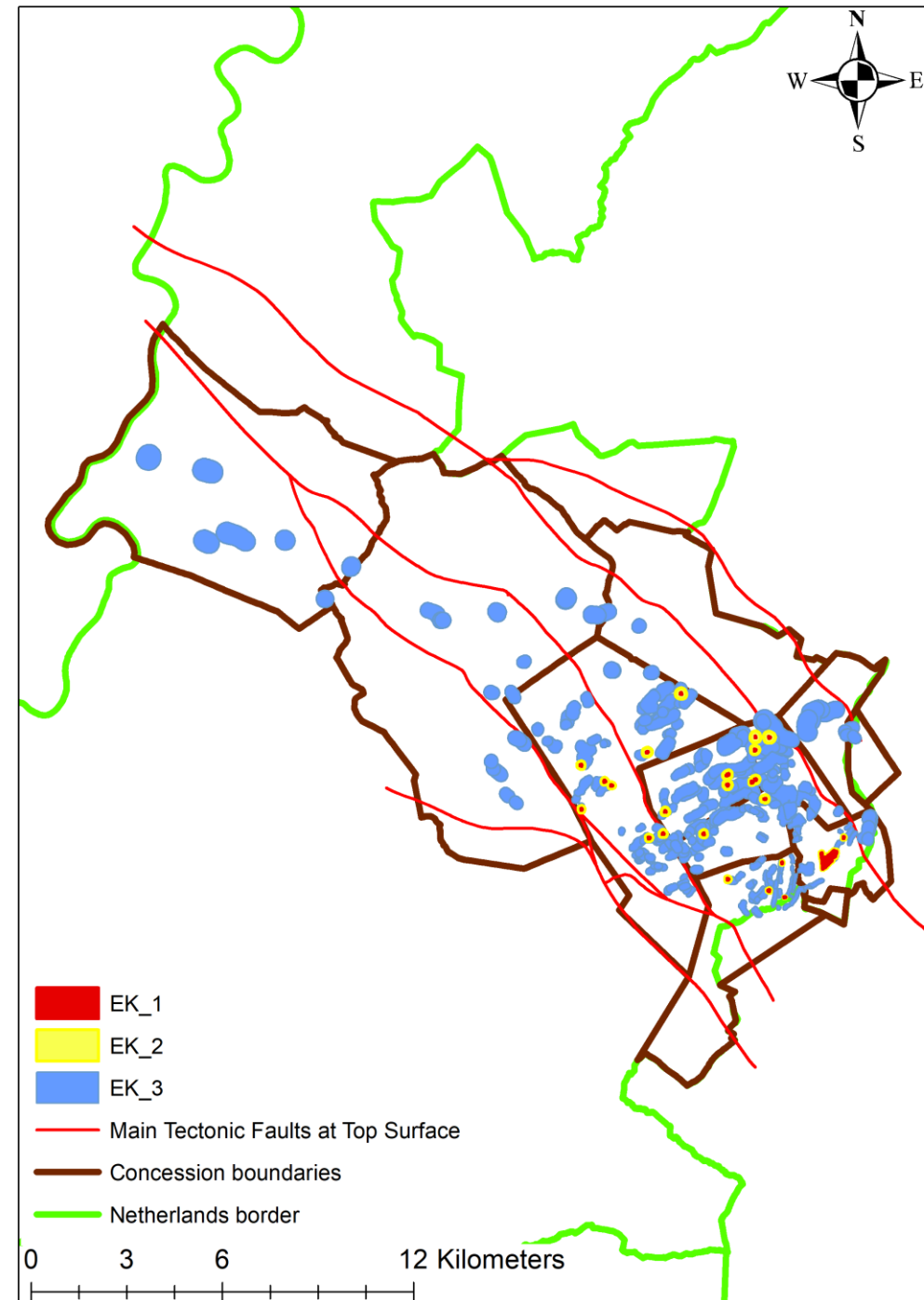
End of a series of upward drillings might be  
an acute angle of galleries



# Concept: decreasing in space

✓ Previously defined risk areas

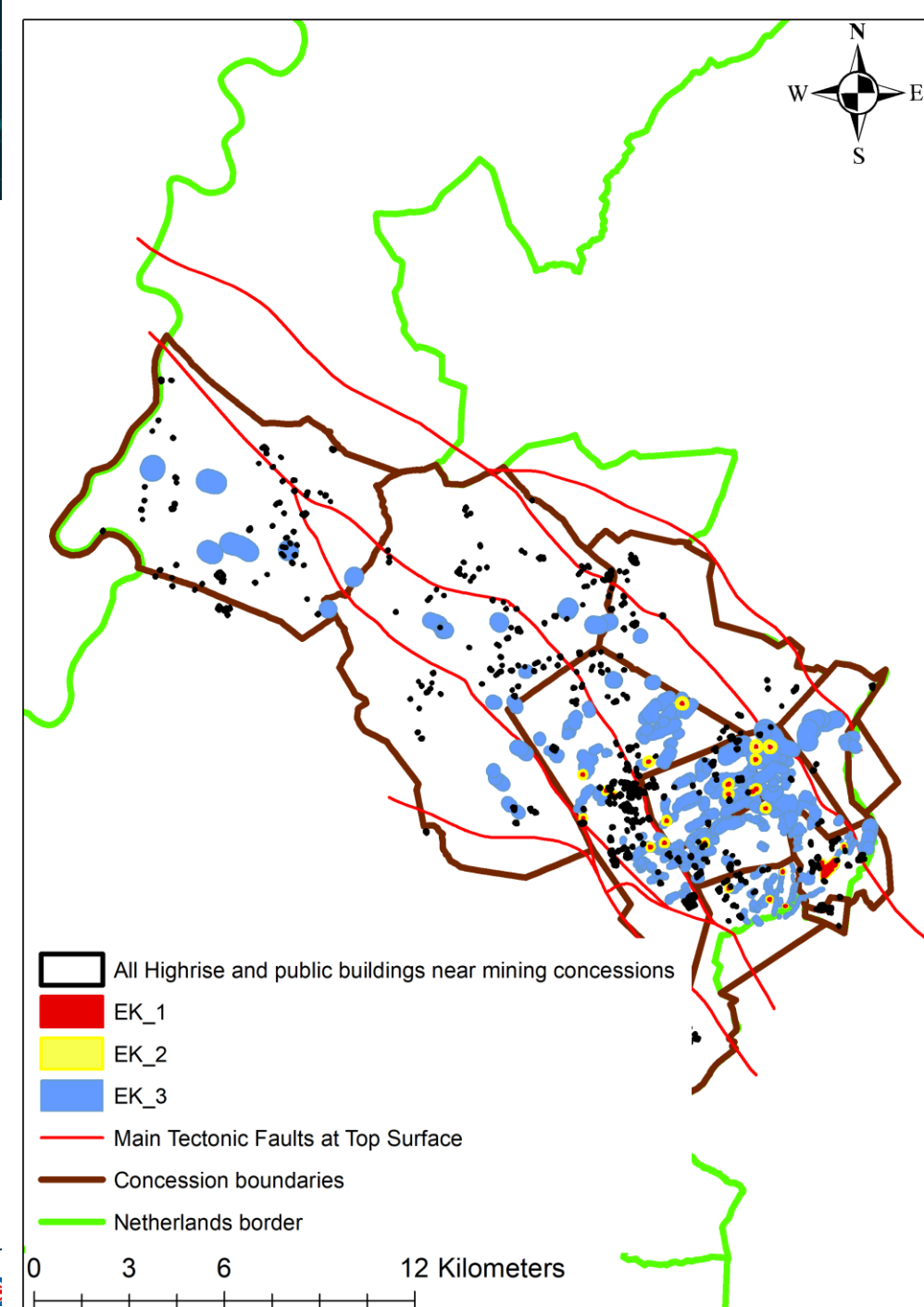
EK1, EK2 and EK3 from 'Na-ijlende gevolgen steenkolenwinning Zuid-Limburg', 2015



# Concept: decreasing in space

- ✓ Previously defined risk areas
- ✓ High-rise and public buildings

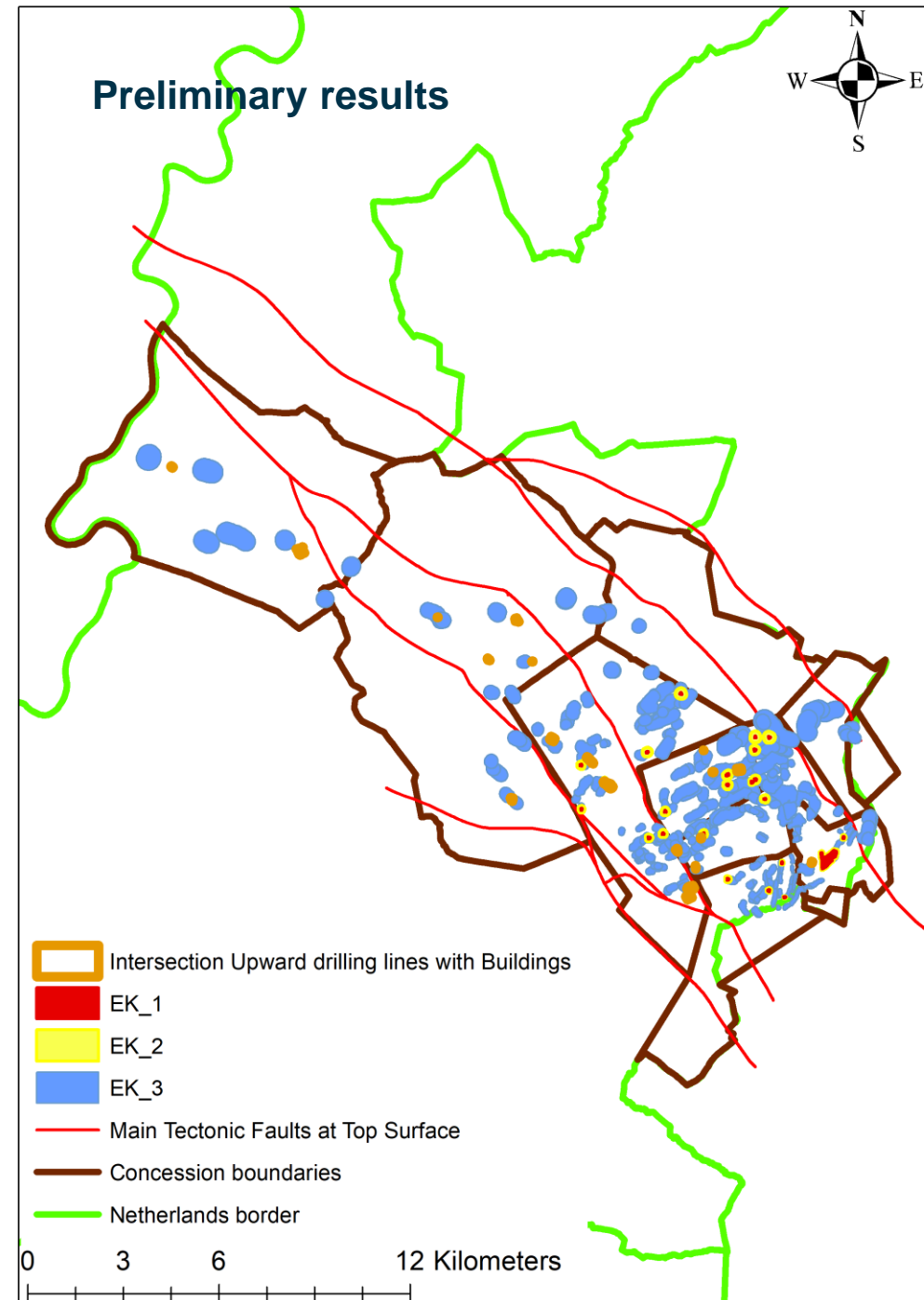
EK1, EK2 and EK3 from 'Na-ijlende gevolgen steenkolenwinning Zuid-Limburg', 2015



# Concept: decreasing in space

- ✓ Previously defined risk areas
- ✓ High-rise and public buildings
- ✓ Decreased search space: Intersection of upward drillings with special buildings (reduced to 22 buildings)

EK1, EK2 and EK3 from 'Na-ijlende gevolgen steenkolenwinning Zuid-Limburg', 2015

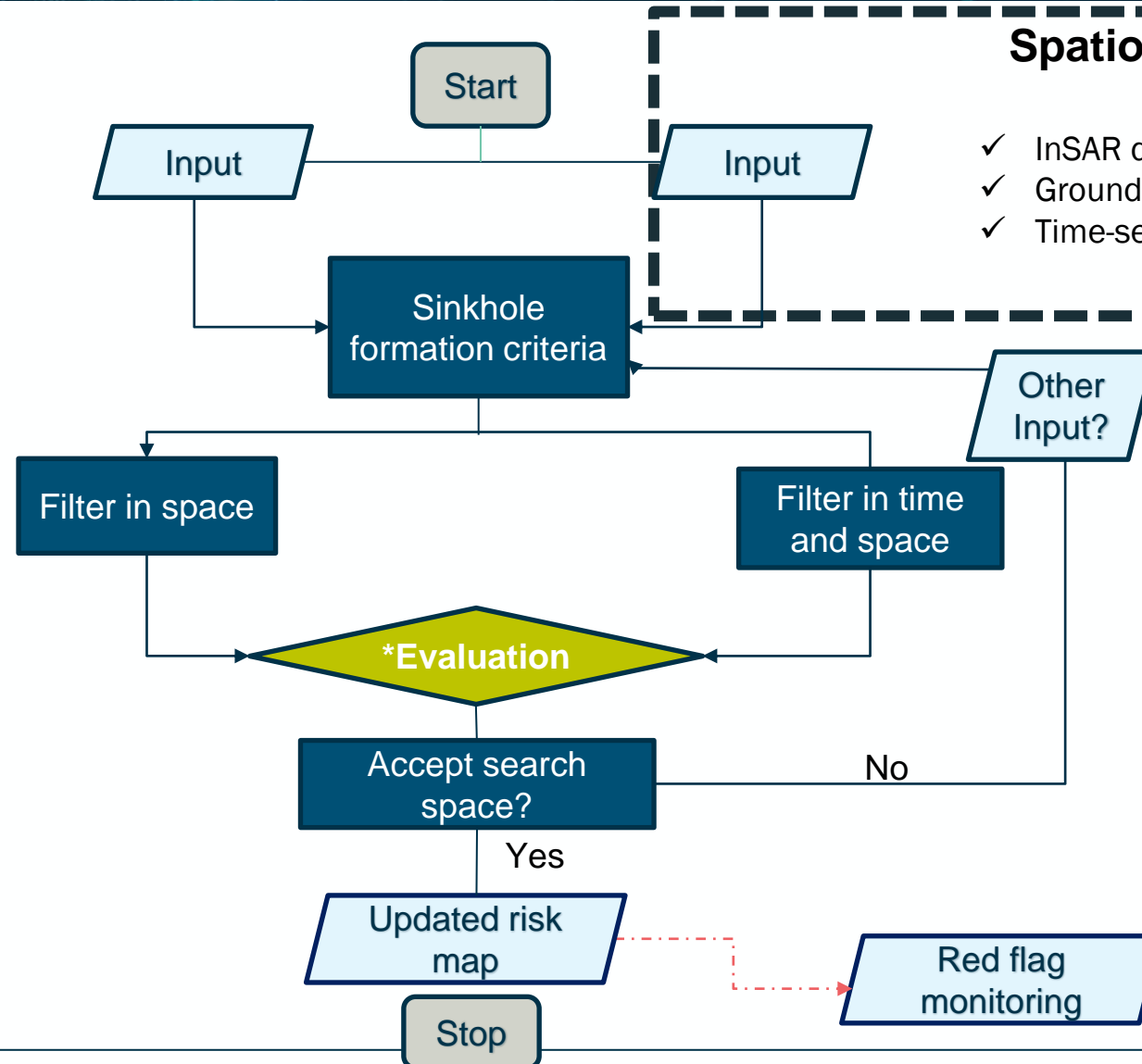


## Spatial constraints

- ✓ Mining maps
- ✓ core descriptions
- ✓ upward drilling logs
- ✓ Location of high-rise and public building

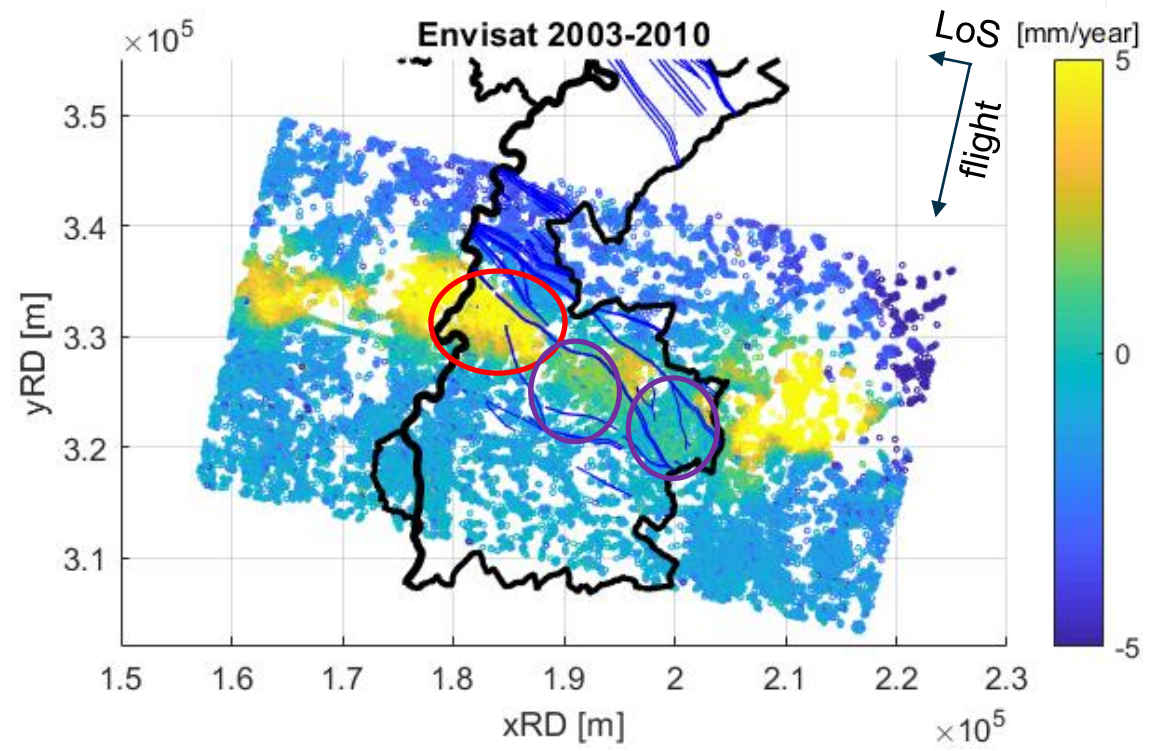
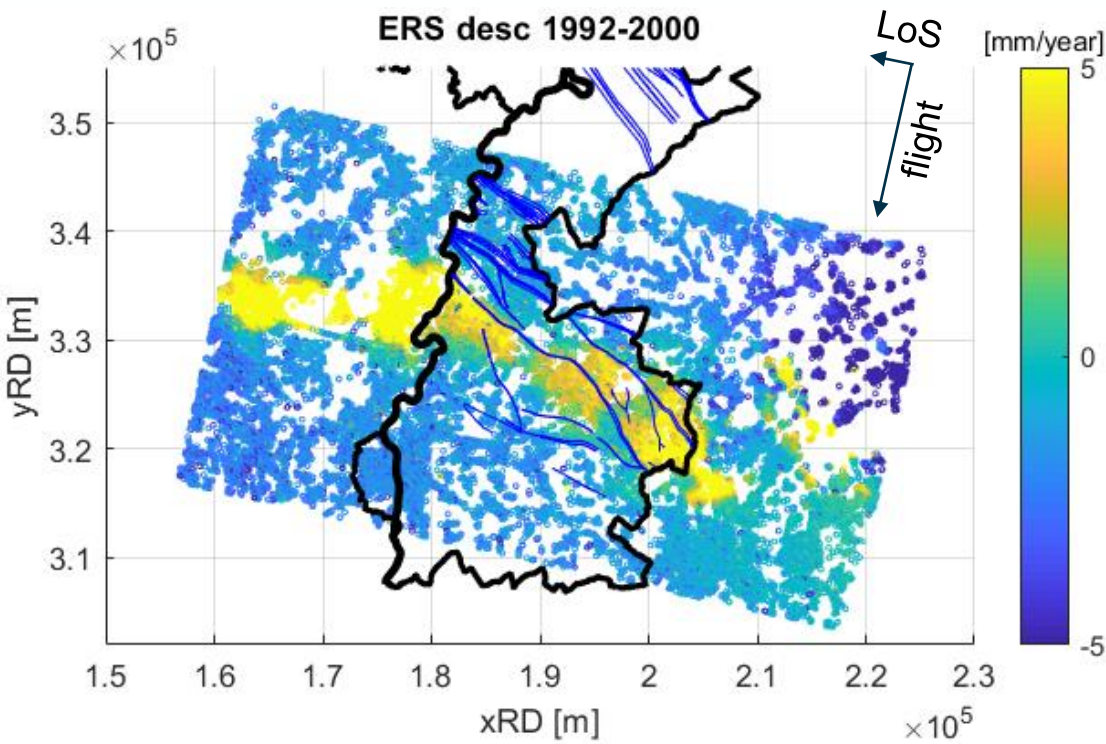
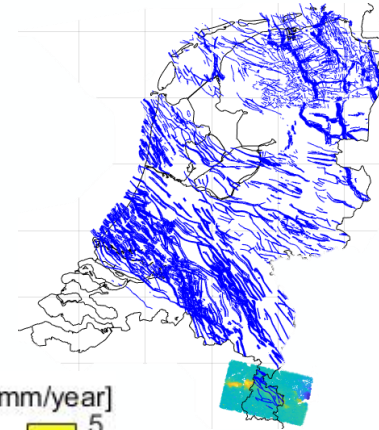
## Spatio-temporal constraints

- ✓ InSAR derived surface deformation
- ✓ Groundwater pressures from piezometers
- ✓ Time-series classification (ML clustering)



## 1992-2000 vs 2003-2010

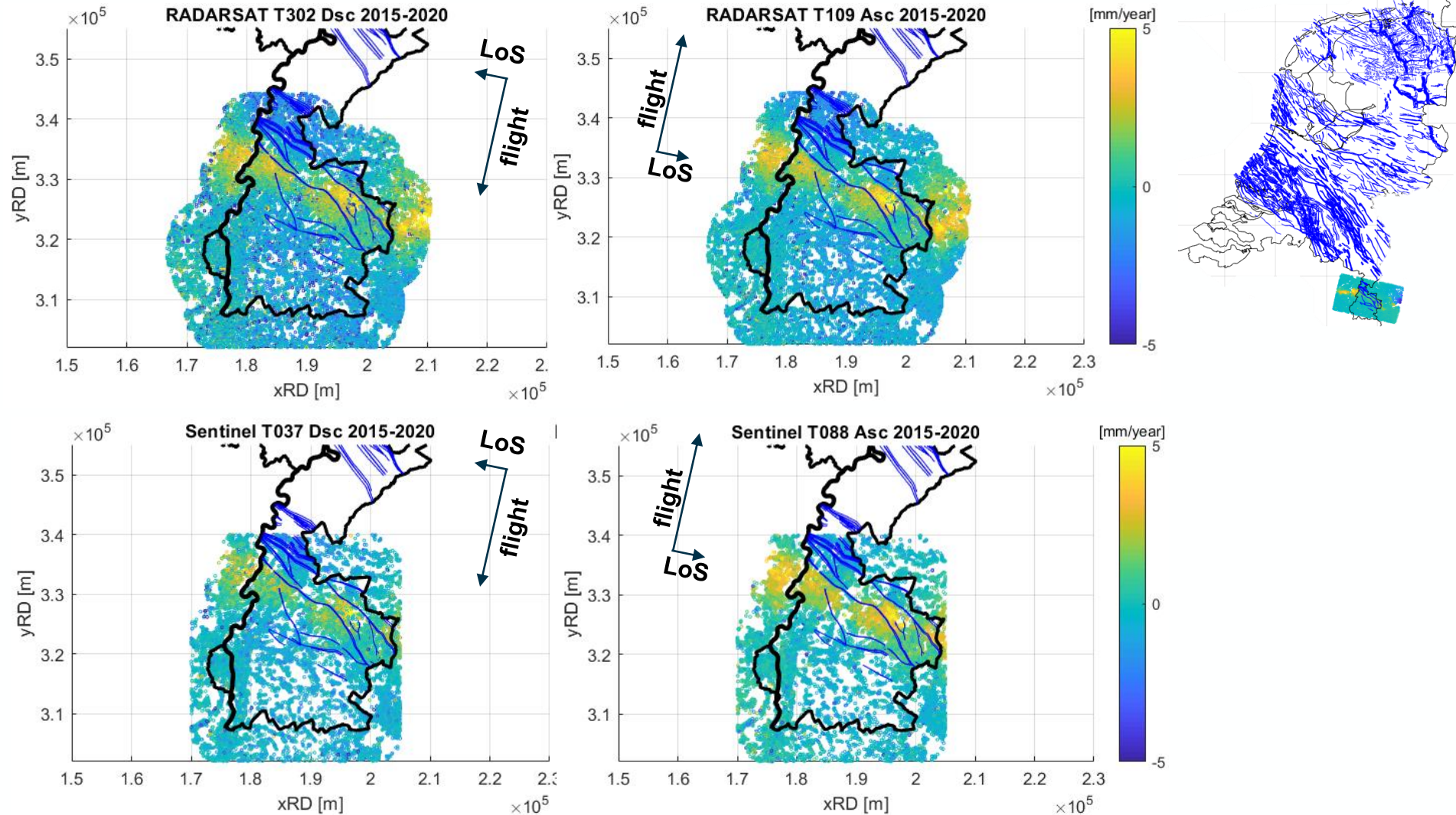
- Increase of uplift over some areas (red ellipse)
- Decrease on others (purple ellipse)



# Recent InSAR regional surface deformation

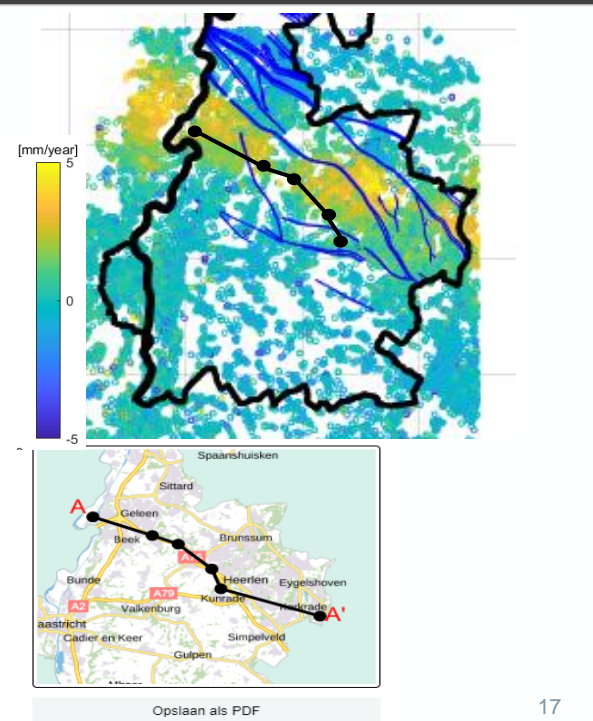
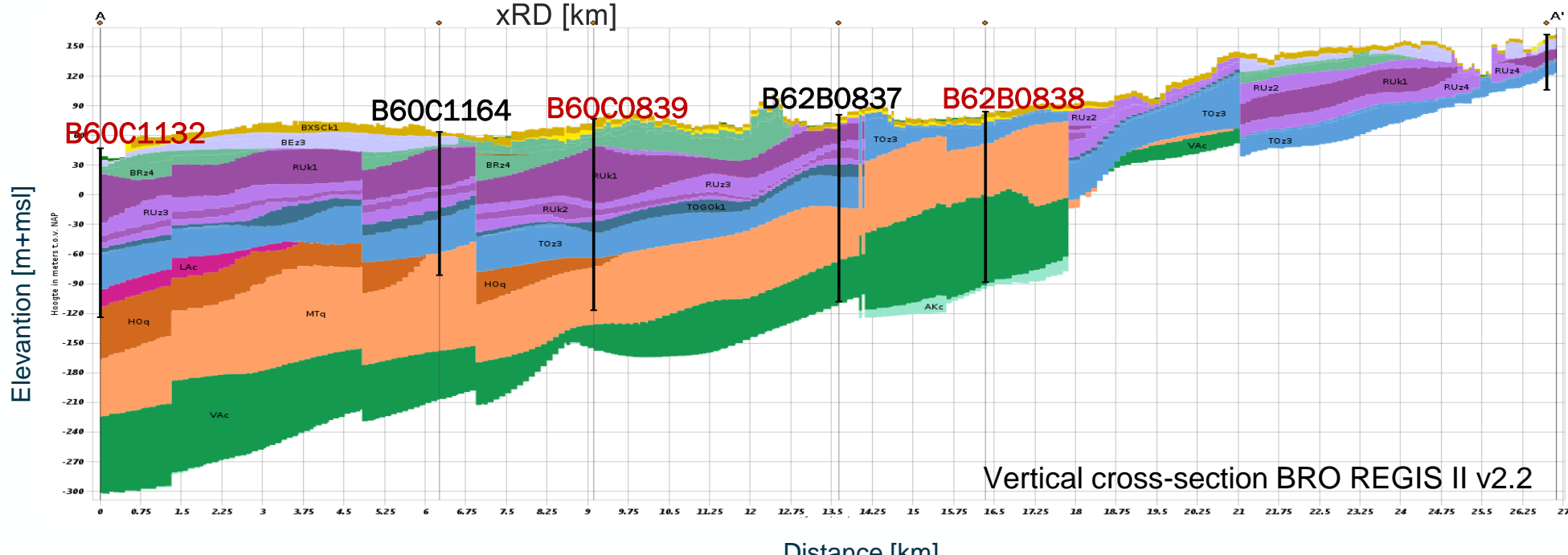
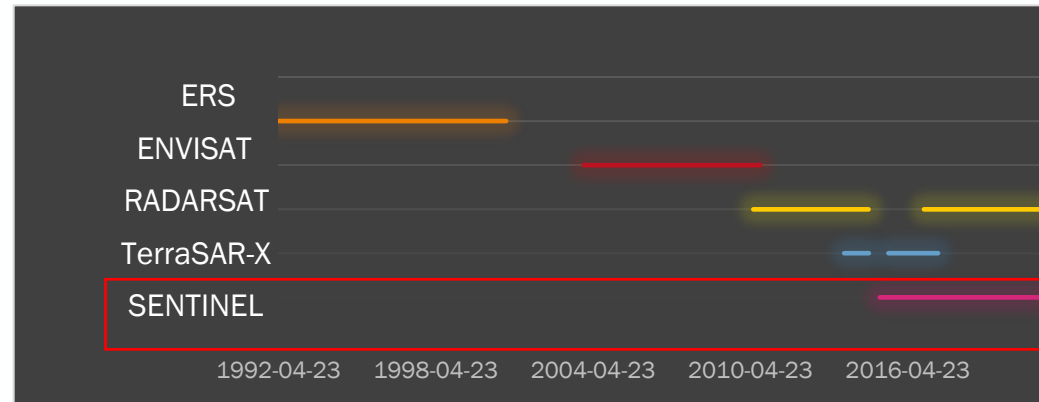
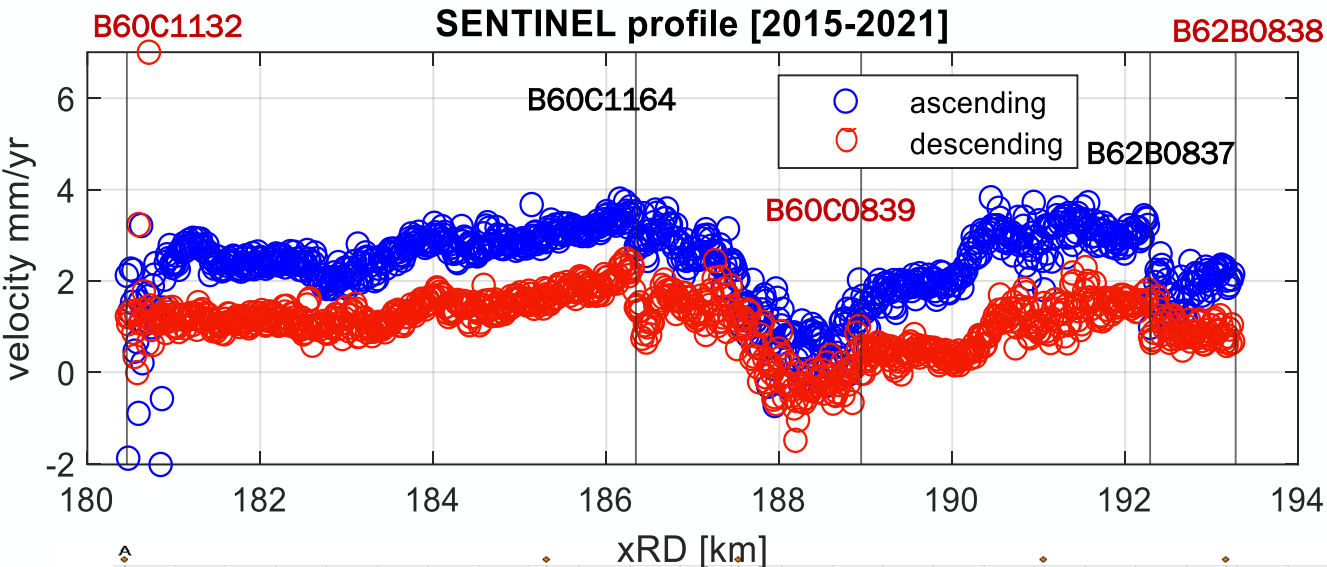
## 2015 - 2020

- Regional uplift still up to 5 mm/year
- Ascending orbit geometry seems to detect higher uplift rates



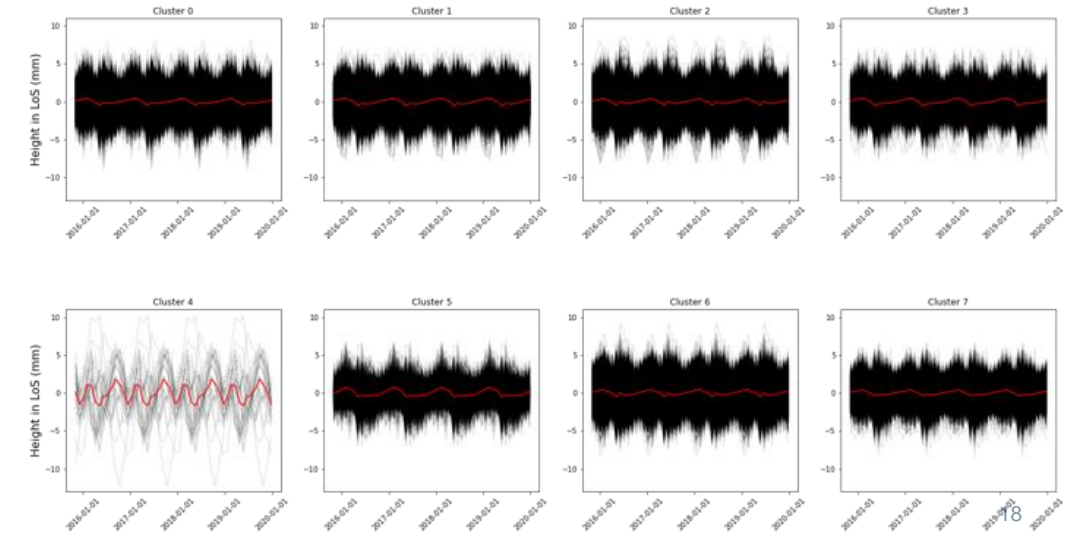
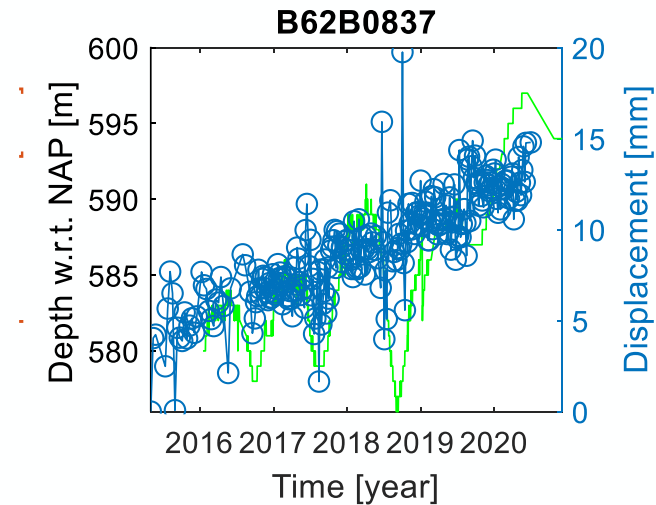
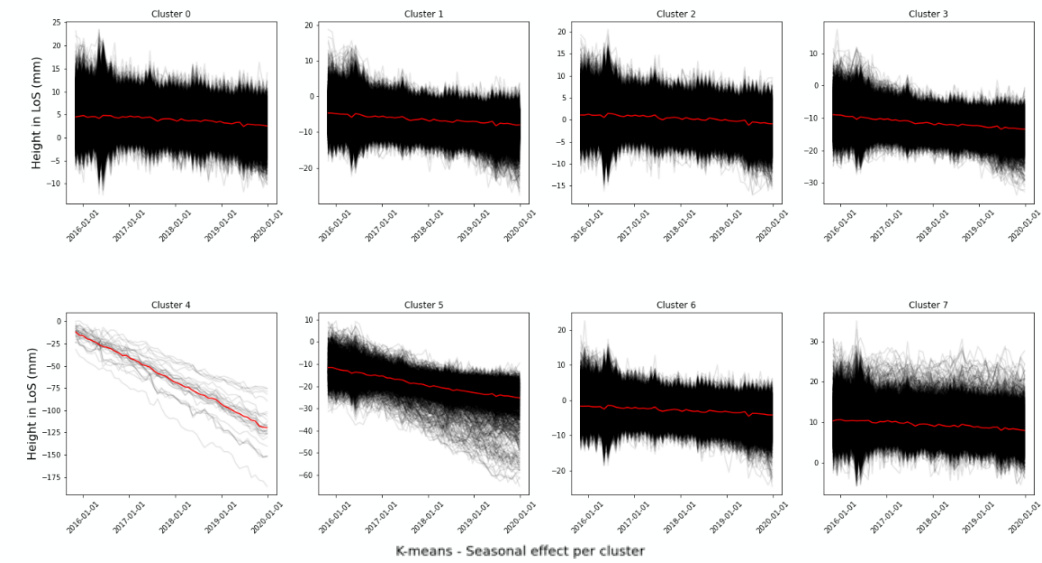
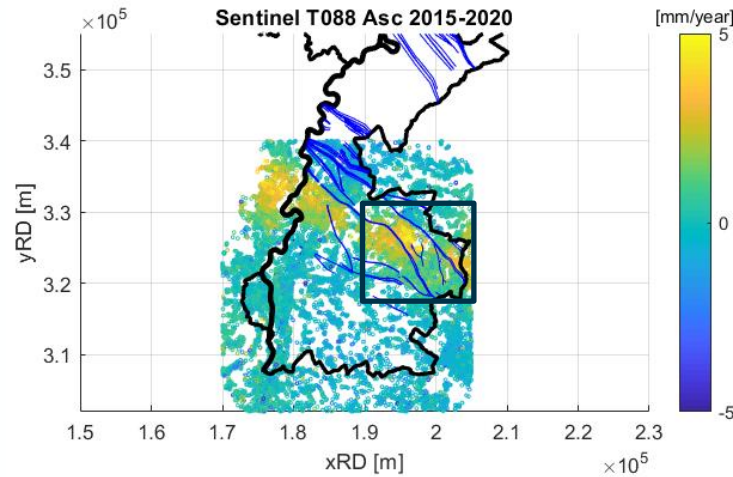


# Hydrogeology cover layers & Rate of displacement



# Time series clustering: seasonal + trend

- Classification, regression and *clustering* using statistical models to include seasonality effects detection and reduction.
- Does the seasonality estimated from InSAR fit the seasonality of the piezometers?



- ✓ Combining measurements and historical mining information is crucial
- ✓ Multiple characteristics in the subsurface are identified which play an important role in sinkhole formation.
- ✓ Previous risk areas should be updated
  
- ✓ InSAR → **to get early warning of surface deformation preceding sinkhole;**
  - **understand underlying mechanisms concerning the uplift**
  - **Validate geomechanical models**
- ✓ Mining maps:
  - Acute corner of mining galleries → **indication of where to start looking**
  - Thin or unstable mining gallery roof: Upward drillings nearby → **indication of where to start looking**
  - Mining induced fractures reach top of the consolidated rock → **can be calculated from mining maps**
  - Piezometers → **detect (anomalies in) surface response to increasing groundwater pressures**
  - Surface information (buildings, water/gas pipes) → **risk estimation**

# Thank you!

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Picture: <https://vantilt.nl/>

“Het Nederlandse mijnverleden in word en beeld”  
(The Dutch mining history in words and images)