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**Technical code of practice for dynamic monitoring of coal
mining subsidence area by satellite remote sensing**

采煤沉陷区卫星遥感动态监测技术规程

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents.

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Technical regulations for satellite remote sensing dynamic monitoring of coal mining subsidence areas

1 Scope

This document specifies the mathematical basis, workflow, preliminary preparation, and geophysical methods for dynamic monitoring of coal mining subsidence areas using satellite remote sensing technology.

Table subsidence remote sensing monitoring, land use remote sensing monitoring, quality assurance, and monitoring results requirements.

This document is applicable to monitoring surface subsidence and land use changes in coal mining subsidence areas using satellite remote sensing technology.

2 Normative references

GB/T 14950

GB/T 21010-2017

GB/T 21740-2008

GB/T 33178-2016

GB/T 33179-2016

GB/T 41280-2022

GB/T 41282-2022

GB/T 41536-2022

GB/T 42251-2022

GB/T 43934-2024

GB/T 43935-2024

GB/T 44146-2024

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 14950, GB/T 42251-2022, GB/T 44146-2024 and the following apply to this document.

3.1 [Source. GB/T 42251-2022, modified]

An area where ground subsidence, movement, and deformation occur due to underground mining activities of coal resources.

Note. The range is generally defined by the point where it sinks 10.0 mm.

3.2 [Source. TD/T 1010-2015, 3.6, modified]

The process of using remote sensing technology to continuously monitor the same target or area to obtain information on its dynamic changes.