

论文

DI nSAR动态下沉监测特征点错失问题研究

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摘要:

本文以开采沉陷基本理论为依据,建立了DI nSAR和GPS联合加密观测工作面推进距离模型,得出了工作面推进过程中的两次加密时间,即地表变形点下沉速度的剧增点和剧减点监测时刻,从而提高了DI nSAR技术监测地表动态变形的有效性.最后以澳大利亚West Cliff煤矿长壁工作面32开采期间获取的DI nSAR和GPS数据进行了实例分析.

关键词: DI nSAR; GPS; 地表沉陷; 特征点; 缺失; 模型

Problem of dynamic of monitoring subsidence feature points missed by DI nSAR technology

Abstract:

The advanced working face model of DI nSAR and GPS joint encryption observation was established based on the basic theory of mining subsidence.The two encryption times that are surge point and dramatic reduction point of surface subsidence velocity were obtained from this model.Therefore the effectiveness of surface dynamic deformation monitoring of DI nSAR technology was improved.At last DI nSAR and GPS data monitored during mining Long wall 32 in West Cliff colliery in Australia were analyzed.

Keywords: DI nSAR; GPS; surface subsidence; feature point; missed; model

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