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安徽淮南矿区岩溶塌陷分布特征及成因模式

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摘要: 安徽淮南矿区岩溶塌陷给闭坑矿区生态环境修复和城市建设带来潜在风险, 也严重影响城镇居民生活。文章以该区岩溶塌陷为研究对象, 采用岩溶野外地质调查、统计分析和多因素分析等方法, 系统研究了凤台、孔集、土坝孜、李郢孜和舜耕山一带岩溶塌陷分布特征, 剖析了不同类型岩溶塌陷形成过程。结果表明: 岩溶塌陷受地层产状、岩性、构造及水动力条件等因素影响, 主要沿地层走向、断层带以及煤矿开采地带分布, 发育在奥陶系马家沟组、寒武系下统和石炭系等地层; 岩溶塌陷是多期构造地质和岩溶地下水水流共同作用结果; 在碳酸盐岩松散层浅埋覆盖区, 通过大气降水垂向入渗、地表径流以及露头区地下水侧向侵蚀, 并受地层产状控制及疏干排水等共同影响下, 形成了急倾斜地层、缓倾斜地层和倒转地层条件下三种形态的浅埋型岩溶塌陷模式以及因城市建设导致荷载增加所形成的重力荷载致塌模式。

关键词: 寒武系与奥陶系; 岩溶塌陷; 控制因素; 塌陷模式; 淮南地区

创新点: 分析淮南地区岩溶塌陷形成条件系统, 获得岩溶塌陷分布规律, 剖析控制因素, 并从形成条件和诱发因素出发, 提出了华北煤田地区的四种岩溶塌陷模式。

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0 引言

岩溶塌陷一直是国内外岩溶地质灾害关注的主题, 主要围绕塌陷形成的物质条件、几何形态、影响因素、诱发机制等方面, 即岩溶地层、岩性、地质构造、地貌与水文、地下水作用, 以及人类工程活动等方面开展系统的调查研究, 尤其在岩溶发育特征、岩溶塌陷孕育、发生及发展等形成过程, 先后提出了真空吸蚀论、气爆论、地下水潜蚀论、液化论以及水力劈裂论等成因理论^[1-14]。20世纪50年代以来, 不少学者先后对淮南地区的舜耕山、李郢孜、土坝孜和孔集等地段岩溶塌陷也开展过调查, 并从地层结构、岩性、构

造、诱发因素等方面探讨岩溶塌陷形成条件与机理, 其中采矿活动、大气降水与地下水位变化是岩溶塌陷主要诱发因素^[15-19]。以往的调查、分析和研究为淮南地区岩溶塌陷灾害防治提供一定参考依据^[20-21]。

近年来, 通过对我国华北煤田岩溶地区调查发现, 覆盖区塌陷具有一定的隐伏性、不确定性和难预测性, 已成为影响岩溶矿区城市发展与人类生活安全的主要因素, 并引起了广泛关注^[22-30]。安徽淮南作为矿业城市, 位于华北板块南缘, 具有典型的华北型岩溶特征, 在多期地质构造运动、长期地表水和地下水水流作用下, 形成独特北方岩溶。在自然因素、矿山开采和城市建设共同作用下, 岩溶塌陷也一直对矿

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山城市建设与矿山生态环境修复构成一定威胁。

目前,随着淮南地区舜耕山—八公山一带煤矿的相继关闭,在一定程度上改变了该地区的岩溶水文地质条件,有必要在以往研究基础上,进一步系统分析岩溶塌陷形成条件、分布特征及影响因素,提出岩溶区岩溶塌陷模式,以期为闭坑矿山生态环境修复及城市建设中岩溶地质灾害的防范提供参考依据。

1 研究区概况

研究区位于华北煤田南缘,北至阜凤逆断层,南接阜李正断层,东临长丰断层,西抵凤台县城,为一推覆体逆冲夹片。舜耕山、八公山分别沿近EW向和NNW向分布,受加里东抬升、印支挤压和燕山拉张等多期构造地质作用,发育不同期次的断裂,其中主要为阜凤逆冲断层、舜耕山挤压逆冲断层、阜李正断层等较大尺度推覆体边界断层,并在推覆体内部发育SN向和NNW向小断层(图1)。

舜耕山可分为九龙岗—泉山、罗山两段,由南至北出露太古界、元古界、中生代寒武系、奥陶系地层,山北为石炭系和二叠系煤系地层;受推覆体构造作用影响,地层发生一定倒转,自东向西,沿走向岩层倾角从85°逐减至20°,仅在金家岭—泉山一带出露

石炭系、二叠系煤系夹片地层。罗山段为太古界霍邱群、上元古界青白口系和震旦系及中生界三叠系地层组成逆冲推覆块体,罗山推覆块体对八公山东侧块体产生挤压推覆作用,在李郢孜地段的奥陶系、石炭系和二叠系地层发生一定的倒转。

在八公山段,分布有太古界霍邱群、青白口系刘老碑组、震旦系、寒武系、奥陶系、石炭系与二叠系等地层,地层走向为近NNW向,倾向西北。以山王集断层为界,分为李郢孜—新庄仔和山王集断层—凤台县城两个不同地质块段,前者地层为正常单斜地层,倾角为20°左右,后者地层近乎直立。该区内断裂构造发育,主要发育NNE、NW向断层组^[3]。山前岩溶地层被第四系粉质黏土和黏土覆盖,松散层厚度为10~15 m,也是岩溶塌陷易发地段(图2)。

本区地处亚热带和暖温带过渡地带,年均降水量969 mm。在裸露区的碳酸盐岩地层,接受大气降水直接补给,沿地表径流和地下垂直入渗至碳酸盐岩裂隙带,形成地下径流带,补给被浅部松散层覆盖的裂隙、溶隙含水层。在浅埋区,大气降水入渗后,经断层、裂隙、溶隙等径流通道不断潜蚀浅部碳酸盐岩地层,形成岩溶含水层,尤其在被第四系浅覆盖的奥陶系岩溶含水层,并沿断层破碎带形成强径流带。因此,大气降水与浅部岩溶含水层地下水水位

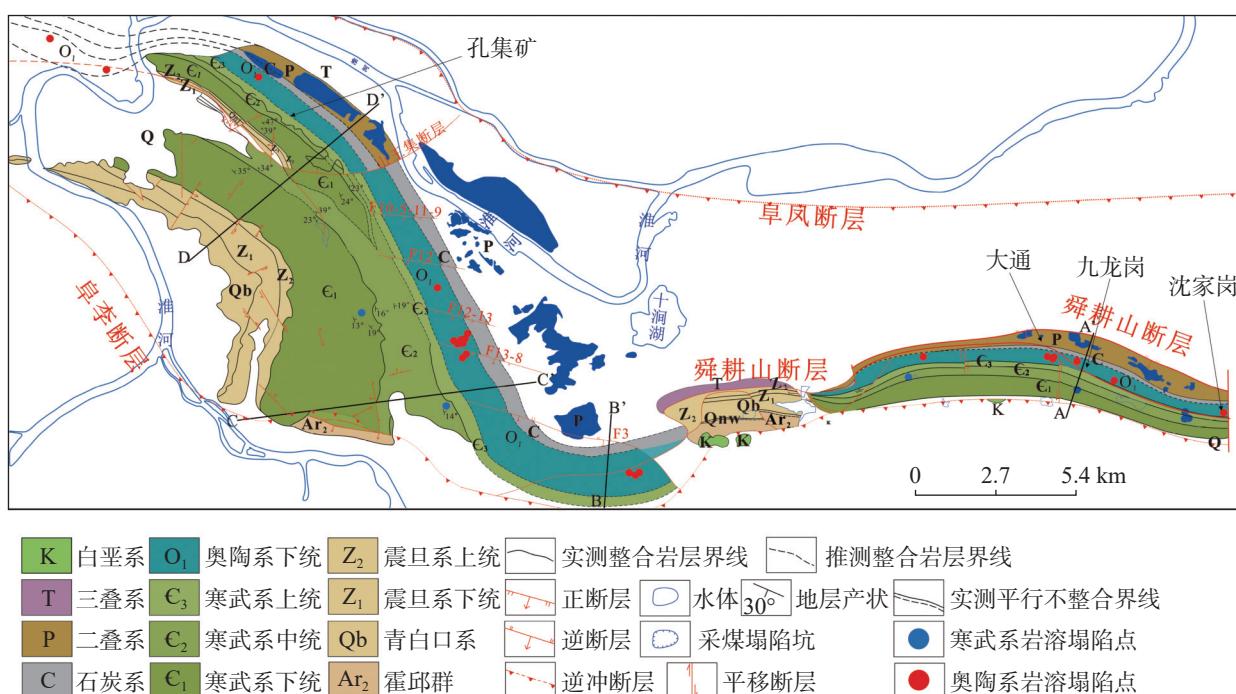


图1 淮南地区基岩水文地质图

Fig. 1 Hydrogeological map of bedrock in the Huainan area

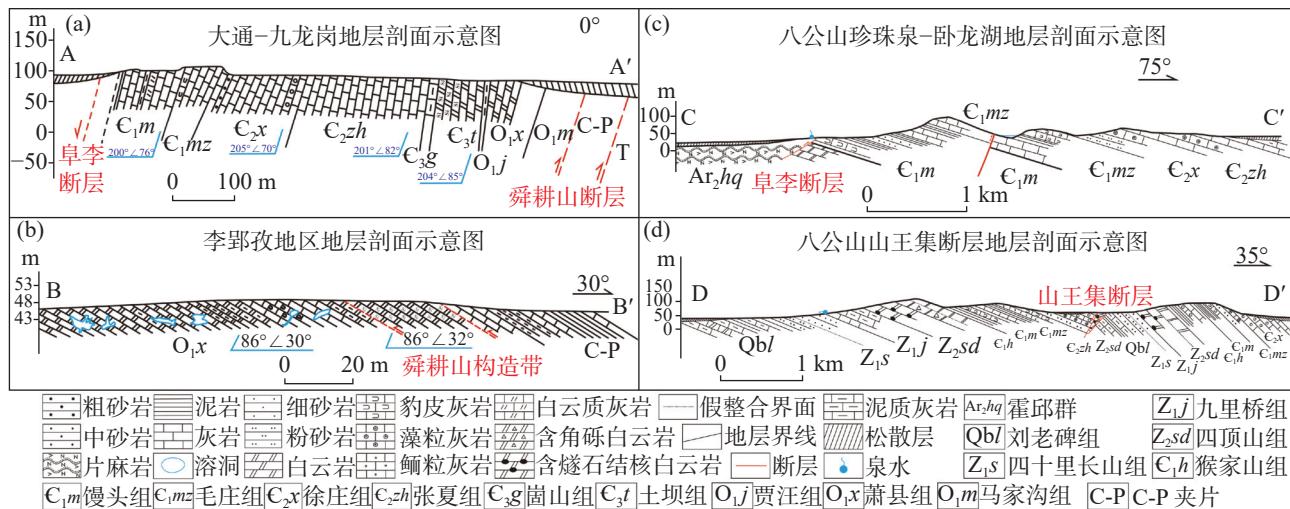


图 2 淮南地区典型区段地质剖面图

Fig. 2 Geological profile of typical section in the Huainan area

变化有较好同步相应关系^[16]。

区内溶隙和裂隙在空间上发育不均匀性, 导致其富水性、渗透性也存在较大差异, 尤其在构造岩溶破碎地发育地段, 其含水性、富水性和导水性较强, 如山王集断层带、舜耕山断层带。此外, 受煤层开采疏干排水和居民生活用水影响, 浅部岩溶地区的地下水位呈现大幅度下降, 形成不同形态的地下水位降落漏斗, 加速浅部的岩溶潜蚀作用, 并时有岩溶塌陷发生^[32~35]。

2 岩溶塌陷分布特征

自 1952 年淮南大通煤矿开采疏水诱发岩溶塌

陷发生以来, 至今共发生岩溶塌陷 131 处, 并有成群出现特点, 主要集中分布于凤台县城、孔集、土坝孜、李郢孜和舜耕山的九龙岗和大通一带, 塌陷点下伏岩溶地层为寒武系与奥陶系地层^[24](图 1), 岩溶塌陷具体情况如表 1。统计表明: 淮南地区岩溶塌陷形态各异, 规模上存在差异性, 这主要与大气降水、地层岩性、构造及上覆松散层厚度等因素有关, 其分布特征如下。

2.1 岩溶塌陷沿地层走向分布

在舜耕山东侧, 地层走向近 EW, 沿奥陶系碳酸盐岩地层走向, 在长约 2.6 km、宽 20~40 m 范围内, 岩溶塌陷坑成群分布。其中, 在大通区沈家岗东大

表 1 淮南地区岩溶塌陷调查统计表

Table 1 Statistics of investigations into karst collapses in the Huainan area

塌陷群名称	地点	数量/个	地层	几何形状	几何尺寸/m			发育深度/m
					长/m	宽/m	半径/m	
凤台县城塌陷群	凤台县城	4	马家沟组	近椭圆形或圆形	/	/	0~6.5	0~5.5
孔集塌陷群	孔集	6	石炭系	长条形	/	/	14.0~16.0	0.5~3.9
土坝孜塌陷群	八公山肥皂厂 大瓜地	30	马家沟组 马家沟组	圆形、椭圆形和长条形 串珠状、圆形	3~95 5~20	3~15 3~9	10.0 3.0~10.0	3.0~7.5 1.0~12.0
李郢孜塌陷群	春申君陵园 骑山集梨园 大通水泥厂	3 66	马家沟组 张夏组 马家沟组	圆形、椭圆形和长条形 不规则椭圆形 圆形或其他形状	8~10 0~60	2~5 0~40	1.5 /	0~1.6 0~6.0 0~10.0
舜耕山塌陷群	五层山—洞山 沈家岗	13 9	毛庄组 张夏组 崮山组 马家沟组 马家沟组	椭圆形 圆柱形 圆柱形 长条形 圆形			中等 大 大 较大 1.5~13.0	1.0~2.0

井以东约400 m范围内, 沿地层走向形成9个间距30~50 m的岩溶塌陷群(图3a); 在孔集地段受煤矿

开采疏干排水影响, 沿NW地层走向, 在地表形成岩溶塌陷坑群(图3b)。

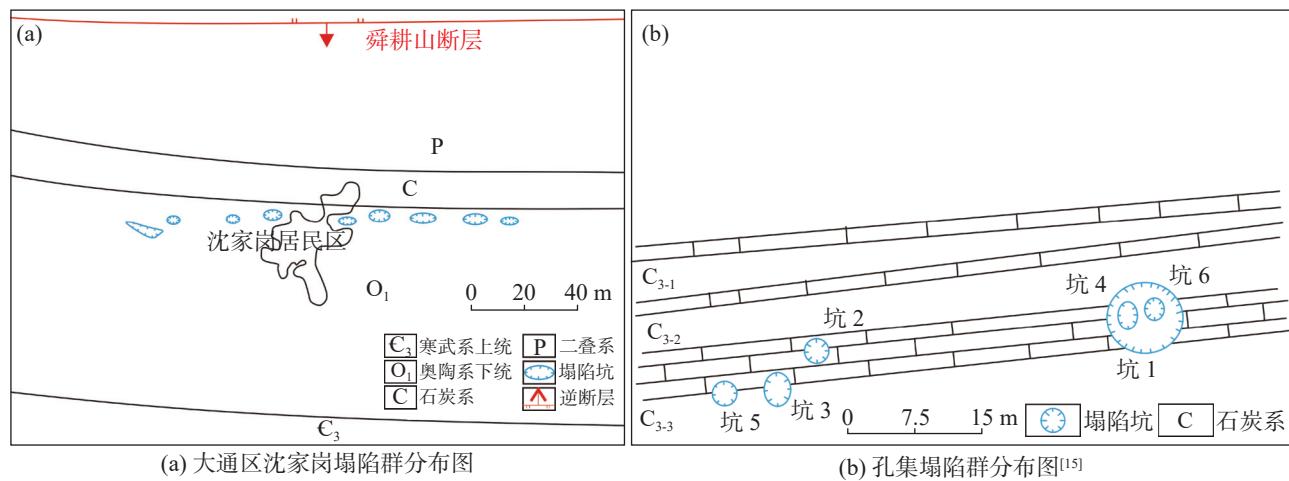


图3 岩溶塌陷群分布与地层走向关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between distribution of karst collapse group and stratum trend

2.2 岩溶塌陷沿断层带分布

在大通、李郢孜、土坝孜、凤台县城等地段, 岩溶塌陷坑分布除与上述的地层走向有关外, 还与断层带密切相关, 主要集中在四个地段:

(1) 土坝孜地段: 除发育NNW向正断层外, 还发育了NW及NE向正断层^[25]。其中, NE向断层被两条NW向断层控制切割, 在其附近岩溶发育。调查中发现沿着NE-SW方向发育岩溶塌陷带, 范围长约95 m、宽约15 m(图4a)。

(2) 大通地段: 该段发生的11处岩溶塌陷坑^[26], 主要受北侧EW向舜耕山断层影响, 其中水泥厂6处岩溶塌陷沿EW向拉张断裂分布, 最大一处塌陷区体积为2 000 m³; 铁合金家属区与半山村附近的岩溶塌陷坑, 主要受NE-SW向的F6正断层控制, 沿断层走向两侧分布(图4b)。

(3) 凤台县城: 该段受山王集断层影响, 地层直立, 在城区内形成多个近椭圆形和圆形突发性岩溶塌陷坑(图4c)。

(4) 李郢孜地段: 该段因受舜耕山逆断层推覆挤压影响, 沿NE方向形成三个圆形—椭圆形的岩溶塌陷坑, 长4~10 m, 宽4~5 m, 深4~6 m。此外, 也发育有长8 m、宽2 m、深5 m的长条形塌陷坑(图4d)。

3 影响岩溶塌陷因素

研究区岩溶塌陷形成主要与地层、岩性、地质构

造、水动力条件以及覆盖土层厚度等因素有关^[31]。

3.1 地层与岩性

研究区内寒武系张夏组主要为灰质白云岩、生物碎屑灰岩, 奥陶系马家沟组主要为灰质白云岩、白云岩, 根据钻孔资料揭露发现, 奥陶系马家沟组灰岩钻孔岩溶率为10.3%~17.2%, 寒武系张夏组以9.3%~13.3%次之^[17,36~37]。调查统计的131处岩溶塌陷坑中, 寒武系张夏组占比16.03%, 奥陶系马家沟组占比74.81%, 主要分布在灰岩和白云质灰岩地层中。

3.2 地质构造

3.2.1 断层

研究区受推覆体构造影响, 地层发生倾斜、倒转, 发育不同类型的大尺度断层, 并产生高角度拉张裂隙, 以及断裂破碎带等, 这为岩溶发育提供了径流通道, 也是岩溶塌陷形成的重要控制条件^[31,33,38~40], 主要断层为:

(1) 舜耕山逆断层

舜耕山断裂带东起九龙岗西至李郢孜, 为一近EW向逆冲推覆断层, 形成于印支—燕山运动早期, 在其附近还发育了近SN、NE和NW向次级断层。因受逆冲推覆作用, 上盘岩层在构造应力作用下发生挤压变形, 后期产生拉张作用, 形成拉张裂隙带, 为寒武系和奥陶系岩溶发育提供了径流通道(图5a)。

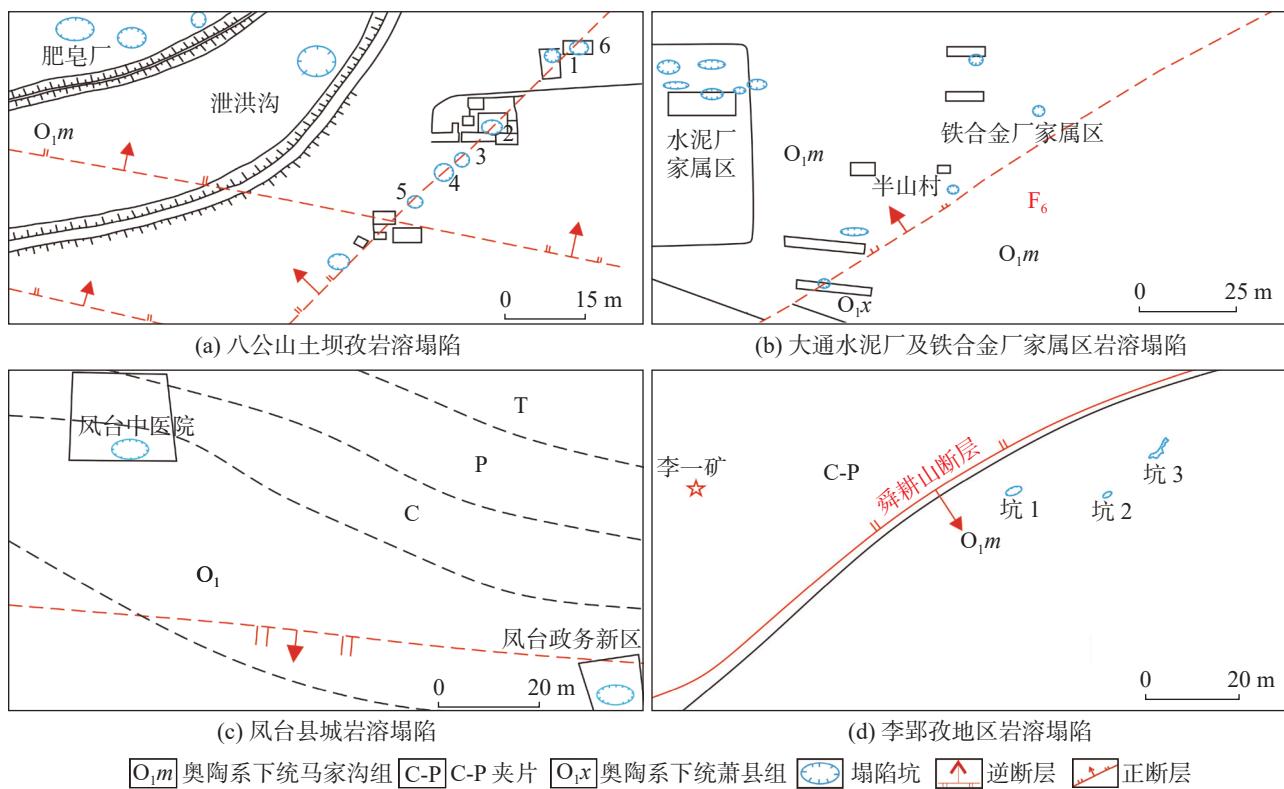


图 4 岩溶塌陷分布与断层走向关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between karst collapse distribution and fault direction

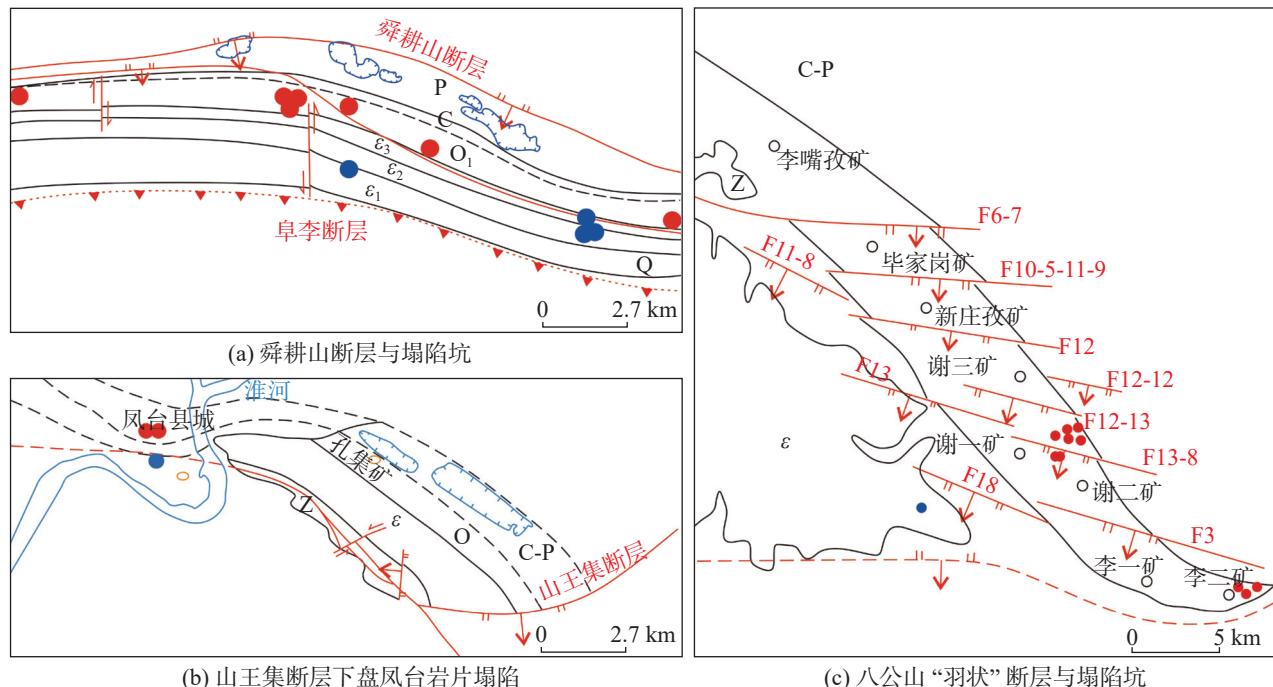


图 5 岩溶塌陷坑分布与断层关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between distribution of karst collapse pit and fault

(2) 山王集断层带

作为正断层带, 其上盘为八公山岩片, 下盘为凤台岩片, 走向在东段近 EW, 中段 NNW, 西段近

EW 向, 断层南倾且倾角为 $50^{\circ}\sim 55^{\circ}$ 。因受多期地质构造作用, 该断层切割深度较大, 沟通了隐伏区不同含水层, 使其发生水力联系。因煤矿开采疏干排水,

导致沿着山王集断层带方向,发生强径流的岩溶水补给,导致周边各含水层地下水位大幅度下降,土壤孔隙水压力降低,增大土壤有效应力最终形成地面岩溶塌陷(图 5b)。

(3) 其他小断层组

八公山地区发育有倾向为 EW 向、倾角为 45°~60°、走向为 E20°~S40°的正断层组,阶梯状平行展布,间距为 300~500 m(图 5c)。此外,受舜耕山逆掩断层和阜凤断层的挤压影响,在李一矿至李嘴孜矿一带,奥陶系和石炭系地层发生挤压拉张破坏,岩溶也沿断层带附近发育。沿着地层走向,因煤矿长期开采疏水降压,增强了岩溶的溶蚀和潜蚀作用,常在松散层覆盖的奥陶系岩溶地段发生岩溶塌陷。

3.2.2 裂隙、溶隙

通过统计区内 695 条裂隙,绘制不同调查点裂隙等密度图、走向玫瑰花图及裂隙角度占比饼状图(图 6),结果发现八公山地段节理裂隙以 NW 和 NNE 向为主,而舜耕山地区裂隙以 NE 和 NNW 向为主,且为高角度裂隙,其中舜耕山占比 78%,八公山

为 74%。通过对新庄孜煤矿井下出水水连通试验分析^[33],在山王集断层带,寒武系碳酸盐岩内部裂隙十分发育,形成裂隙网络,溶隙和小型溶洞也十分发育^[32],为地下水强径流带,在大瓜地附近的岩溶塌陷也与之相关。

3.3 水动力条件

研究区 6~8 月为强降水阶段,在区段水流集中部位岩溶地下水流动较快,对周围岩土体及溶洞充填物发生溶蚀和搬运作用,并在破碎位置形成地下水强径流带^[17]。此外,为确保矿山安全开采,对碳酸盐岩含水层实施的疏干排水导致浅部岩溶水水位下降,而岩土体孔隙水压力减小,土体压力增大,短时间内水位变化起伏剧烈,导致应力平衡被破坏,土颗粒骨架因有效应力增加而收缩,最终形成塌陷。

3.4 上覆盖层岩性与厚度

岩溶区地面塌陷除受上述因素控制外,与其上覆松散层性质有着密切联系。在相同水文地质条件下,上覆土层厚度越小,黏土含量越低,越有利于地下水对岩土体溶蚀搬运,缩短土洞延展至地表进程,

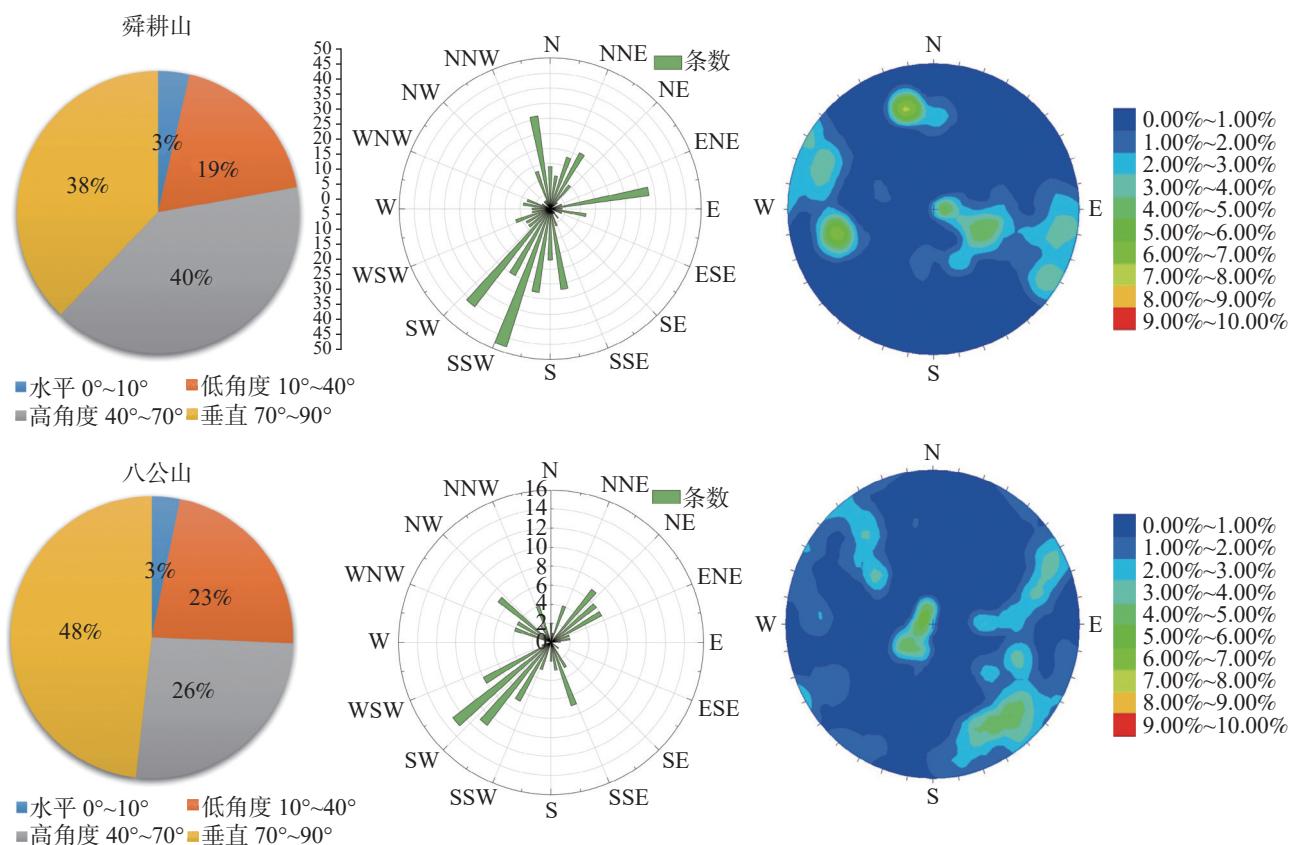


图 6 调查点节理走向玫瑰花图、等密度图及裂隙角度占比图

Fig. 6 Rose diagram, isopycnic diagram and ratio diagram of fissure angle of joint direction at the survey site

越容易形成塌陷。据统计,研究区岩溶塌陷多发生在上覆厚度2.0~10.0 m、主要由砂质黏土和亚黏土组成的松散层。

此外,通过测定黏土成分发现,石英含量15%~25%,高岭石含量30%~50%,蒙脱石和伊利石含量为15%~20%;黏土层的渗透系数为 $1.2 \times 10^{-4} \sim 4.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,具有较好隔水性^[30]。大通区岩溶松散层主要为黏土和粉质黏土,膨胀率为35%~54%,具有弱膨胀性,当大气降水和地表水入渗时,土层易被侵蚀、崩解和冲刷等。八公山土坝孜地区松散层厚度为6.0~12.0 m,土层结构致密,但河岸及低洼地段结构松散,具有弱膨胀性,饱水状态易液化破坏^[16-17]。

因此,研究区上覆松散层中高岭石、蒙脱石和伊利石含量较高,受大气降水入渗与地表水径流影响,黏土易膨胀变形,且隔水性好,为潜蚀、真空吸蚀作用诱发塌陷提供了物质基础。

4 岩溶塌陷成因模式

淮南地区岩溶属于典型北方岩溶,从露头区到隐伏区,岩溶塌陷形成条件存在很多共同点,但诱发机理存在区别,依据形成条件和诱发因素,提出以下四种岩溶塌陷成因模式。

4.1 浅埋型岩溶塌陷模式

研究区地层受推覆体构造影响,不同构造块段内岩层产状发生改变,根据产状可划分为急倾斜、缓倾斜和倒转地层。岩层倾角变化不仅改变区域地下水径流方式,还对灰岩地层岩溶发育起到重要的控制作用,地下水径流方式由水平—垂向的转变,致使其岩溶发育形态也由水平长条形转为垂向圆柱形,进而在平面岩溶塌陷形态上也由椭圆形—圆形转变。后期在矿井开采集中疏放石炭系灰岩水过程中,在矿井周围的断层发育位置形成地下水强径流带,导致塌陷岩土体与地下水之间静力失衡,从而引发岩溶塌陷,依据岩层倾角的不同,可分为以下三种模式。

(1)急倾斜地层岩溶塌陷模式

该塌陷模式主要分布在大通地段和孔集地段,受舜耕山逆冲推覆挤压构造和山王集断层影响,地层倾角为80°~90°,沿地层走向发育奥陶系岩溶塌陷坑。同时与地层走向垂直或斜交的高角度裂隙、溶

隙交汇处是岩溶发育的场所,为大气降水入渗补给提供运移通道和储存空间,形成浅层岩溶地下水。为确保煤层安全开采,需要对下伏石炭系太原组灰岩含水层疏水降压,造成疏放点附近地下水位下降,减小了岩土体孔隙水压力,增大周边水力坡度,扰动岩溶填充松散砂土体,原有应力平衡被破坏,最终形成塌陷(图7a,图7b)。

(2)缓倾斜地层岩溶塌陷模式

该塌陷模式主要位于土坝孜地区,为正常单斜地层,倾角为15°~45°,发育的奥陶系岩溶潜蚀带,沿地层走向分布。受构造作用影响,岩层面发育垂向或斜向裂隙,为第四系松散物充填。在露头区大气降水入渗补给下,地下岩溶水与上部石炭系灰岩含水层建立水力联系。当煤矿开采疏放地下水时,矿井附近地下水位下降,增大地下水对松散岩土体的搬运能力,形成的土洞不断扩大,造成周围松散岩土体失衡,土颗粒骨架承载有效应力与孔隙水压力减小,在上覆荷载作用下形成岩溶塌陷(图7c,图7d)。该塌陷平面上呈串珠状,塌陷范围相对较大(图4a)。

(3)倒转地层岩溶塌陷模式

该塌陷模式主要源于李郢孜地区,受舜耕山逆冲推覆挤压作用影响,致使地层在转折端发生倒转,同时沿层面发育大量垂向或斜向拉张裂隙,在裂隙交汇处岩体破碎,是岩溶发育的场所,且被第四系松散物充填。由于地势低洼,大气降水通过拉张裂隙入渗补给奥陶系和石炭系灰岩含水层,并产生水力联系,形成统一岩溶地下水系统。当煤层开采需要对石炭系灰岩含水层进行疏水降压时,导致奥陶系水位持续下降,地下水冲蚀搬运溶洞中的松散土体,上覆松散土颗粒骨架承载有效应力与孔隙水压应力减小,致使松散土体力学失衡,形成塌陷(图7e,图7f),该塌陷呈平面上长条形,宽度范围窄(图4d)。

4.2 重力荷载岩溶塌陷模式

该塌陷多发生在凤台县城第四系覆盖下的寒武系和奥陶系地层,且地层倾角为70°~80°。受山王集正断层影响,发育裂隙、溶隙和岩溶垮落,且在碳酸盐岩地层沿层面发育岩溶。随城市建设扩大,上覆荷载增加,使下覆盖松散层和溶洞土体的孔隙水压应力和岩土体有效应力发生改变,含水溶洞中的岩土体因承载有效应力增加而发生压缩作用,导致隐伏塌陷坑岩—土—水体失衡,导致岩溶塌陷发生。

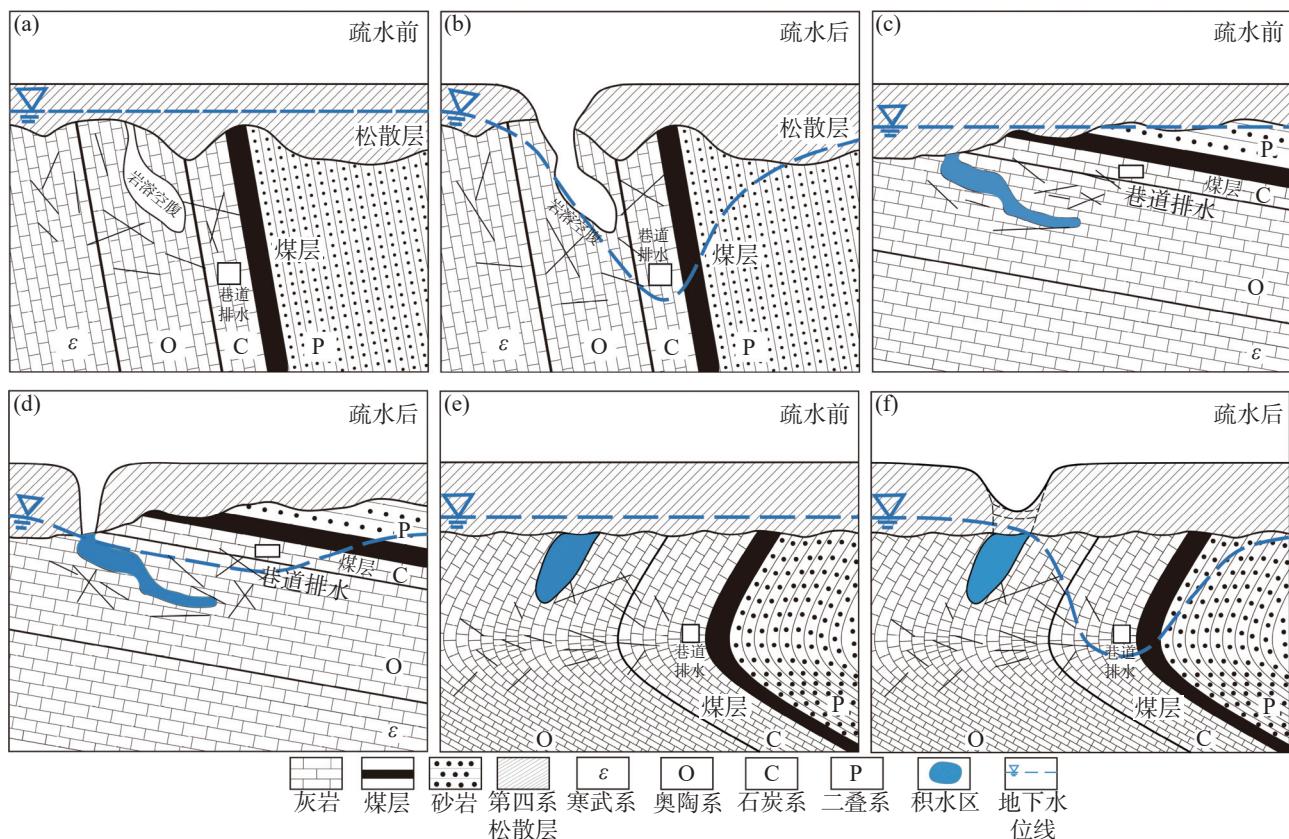


图7 不同地层倾角岩溶塌陷模式图

Fig. 7 Karst collapse modes under the different inclination angles

5 结论与建议

(1)淮南煤田南部矿区受推覆体构造、地层岩性、大气降水和松散层厚度覆盖影响,岩溶塌陷主要沿地层走向、断层构造带、浅覆盖松散层以及城市建筑区密集分布;从裸露区至浅埋区,岩溶塌陷分布于寒武系张夏组、奥陶系马家沟组地层中;塌陷平面形状多为圆形、椭圆形和长条形。

(2)研究区岩溶塌陷形成于可溶性岩石地层、断层破碎带和被松散层覆盖的碳酸盐地层。按照成因和诱发因素分类,该区域岩溶塌陷可分为急倾斜地层、缓倾斜地层和倒转地层三种不同的浅埋型岩溶塌陷模式和重力荷载岩溶塌陷模式。

(3)在矿山开采疏水引起地下水位下降和上覆荷载增加过程中,研究区岩溶塌陷内部结构位移、有效应力变化过程存在较大差异性,在不同水文地质条件和诱发因素下的岩溶塌陷过程表现形式不同。

(4)凤台县城、八公山、舜耕山一带仍是将来岩溶塌陷多发地段,需进一步加强塌陷监测,密切关注矿山关闭后地下水恢复地带及城市建设地段

隐伏区的岩溶塌陷,并进行积极有效预防。

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Distribution characteristics and genesis model of karst collapse in the Huainan area of Anhui Province

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Abstract Karst collapse is one of the geological disasters in shallow karst regions during coal mining in North China. This phenomenon is influenced by factors such as stratum occurrence, lithology composition, geological structures, and hydrodynamic conditions. It is primarily induced by mine drainage, pressure reduction and urban construction in the mining area. Karst collapse is mainly developed in Cambrian and Ordovician carbonate strata. The mining area in Huainan is located in the southern margin of the North China Coalfield. Since the 1950s, more than 131 karst collapses have occurred in the southern coalfield as a result of drainage and depressurization caused by coal mining and urban construction. These collapses exhibit a clustered occurrence pattern, mainly concentrated in areas such as in Fengtai county, Kongji, Tubazi, Liyingzi and Shungengshan. These collapses have severely affected residents' lives in the mining area and hindered urban development. Therefore, conducting further systematic study on the formation conditions, distribution, and influencing factors of karst collapse in the mining area is of great practical significance. This study is essential for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the karst hydrogeological conditions, the mechanisms of karst collapse disasters, and the effective prevention and control of such phenomena.

This study employs methods including karst field geological surveys, statistical analysis and multi-factor analysis to systematically investigate the distribution development characteristics, and genesis of karst collapse in the Huainan area. The results show that karst collapses are mainly formed in the Ordovician and Cambrian strata, which are distributed along the Quaternary overburden area in the piedmont. This phenomenon is the result of multi-stage tectonic processes and prolonged groundwater dissolution. According to the controlling conditions, such as collapse-inducing factors, groundwater dissolution, and stratum occurrence, three types of karst collapse modes induced by vacuum suction erosion have been proposed: (steep inclination, gentle inclination, and inversion). Additionally, a collapse mode resulting from gravity load due to the overburden of urban construction has also been identified. The main results are as follows.

(1) Karst collapses in the study area are mainly distributed in the carbonate strata of Cambrian Zhangxian formation and the Ordovician Majiagou formation, spanning Fengtai county, Kongji, Tubazi, Liyingzi and Jiulonggang of Shungengshan to Datong.

(2) Karst collapses of steeply inclined strata are distributed in the Datong and Kongji areas of Huainan. Influenced by the Shungengshan thrust-nappe structure and the Shanwangji tensional fault, high-angle strata have developed. Karst formations are concentrated at the intersections of structural fissures and karst fissures that are either perpendicular or oblique to the stratigraphic direction. The water drainage and depressurization from the surrounding coal mining operations results in a decrease in pore water pressure within the rock and soil mass decreases, increasing the hydraulic gradient and disturbing the loose sand and water-soil mass filling in the karst. Such disturbances disrupt the original stress equilibrium, ultimately leading to collapses.

(3) Karst collapses of gently inclined strata are mainly distributed in the Tubazi area of Huainan. Influenced by

tectonic activities, vertical or oblique fissures have developed along the rock surface, which are filled with Quaternary loose materials. As a result of water drainage from the mining operations, the capacity of groundwater to transport loose rock and soil mass increases, leading to the continuous expansion of soil caves and an imbalance in the surrounding loose rock and soil mass. Specifically, the effective stress of soil particle framework and pore water pressure decrease, resulting in karst collapses under the overburden load.

(4) Karst collapses of the inverted strata are mainly distributed in the Liyingzi area. Influenced by the thrust nappe of Shungengshan mountain, the strata are overturned at the turning point of the fault, leading to the development of multiple vertical and oblique tensile fissures along the ground level. These fissures are filled with Quaternary loose materials at their intersections. Due to infiltration from atmospheric precipitation and groundwater, a unified karst groundwater system has formed in the Ordovician and Carboniferous strata. Subsequently, water drainage from mining operations reduces pore water pressure, causing an imbalance in the loose water and soil mass, which ultimately results in collapses.

(5) Karst collapses, resulted from gravity load, mainly occur in Fengtai county, which are underlain by Quaternary Cambrian and Ordovician karst strata. Influenced by the Shanwangji normal fault, as well as weathering and denudation processes, karst has been developed in carbonate rock sections. Urban construction increases the overburden load, which alters the pore water pressure and effective stress of the filling in the caves. This alteration disrupts the equilibrium between the rock, soil, and water, leading to karst collapses.

The main conclusions of the study are as follows.

(1) The study area is influenced by the nappe structure, with karst collapses densely distributed along the stratigraphic direction, fault zones or their intersections. Karst collapses occur from the outcrop area to the shallow-buried area, specifically within the Cambrian Zhangxia formation and the Ordovician Majiagou formation. The distribution pattern of karst collapses is related to the stratigraphic occurrence. The planar shapes of these collapses are mostly circular, elliptical and elongated, and they are primarily filled with loose sandy soil.

(2) Karst collapses occur in soluble rock strata, faulted tectonic fractured zones, areas with strong hydrodynamic conditions, and locations with a thin overburden of loose layers. Based on the genesis and triggering factors, karst collapses in the study area can be categorized into three different modes, steeply inclined, gently inclined and inverted, and a mode resulted from gravity load.

(3) The future risk of karst collapses in the Huainan area will continue to be concentrated in the areas of Datong–Jiulonggang, Bagongshan, and Fengtai county. These areas remain susceptible to karst collapses and require enhanced monitoring and preventive measures.

Key words the Cambrian and Ordovician periods, karst collapse, controlling factors, collapse mode, the Huainan area

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