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环形河网排涝泵站规模规划设计研究

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摘要:近年来围填海区域的开发利用明显增高, 为避免该地区遭受洪涝灾害, 排涝泵站规模规划设计研究至关重要。现根据围填海区域河网信息, 首先通过概化该区域排涝系统, 建立排涝数值计算模型; 其次利用河网涌容进行调蓄, 分析排涝系统的排涝能力、河道初始水位和排涝泵站位置对系统行洪排涝的影响, 得到排水过程与排涝泵站规模之间的关系; 最后将影响排涝系统排涝能力的相关参数无量纲化, 以衡量环形河网的排涝能力。研究结果提供的分析方法与思路可为环形河网地区排涝泵站排涝能力规划设计提供参考。

关键词: 环形河网; 排涝能力; 泵站规模; 围填海区域

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Planning and Design of Scale of Drainage Pump Station in River Networks

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Abstract: In recent years, the utilization rate of reclamation area has increased significantly. In order to prevent the flood disaster in this area, the planning and design of scale of drainage pump station are crucial. First, according to the information of river network in the reclamation area, a numerical simulation model was established through the generalization of drainage system in the area. Secondly, the storage capacity was used to analyze the impacts of drainage capability of the drainage system, initial water level, and location of drainage pumping station on flood drainage, and therefore the relationship between the scale of drainage pump station and drainage process was obtained. Finally, the parameters affecting the drainage capability of drainage system were non-dimensionalized to measure the drainage capacity of ring shaped river network. The results can provide reference for the planning and design of drainage pump station in the ring shaped river network area.

Key words: ring shaped river network; drainage capability; scale of pump station; reclamation area

随着经济的迅速发展, 我国土地资源日益趋于紧张, 围填海区域的开发利用明显增高。全球气候变暖及下垫面的大规模改造在不同程度上改变了水文的循环状况, 甚至改变了降雨的强度和持续时间。为确保该区域的安全使用, 需要科学合理地规划水系, 对其进行排涝能力分析, 确定区域排涝所需泵站的规模并预测不同泵站规模下, 该区域发生洪涝灾害的可能性。

有关学者^[1-9]利用 Hec ras 建立数值计算模型, 对许多天然河道的输水与排涝能力做了相关研究, 以排涝期间河水是否超过堤顶作为最终评定标准, 指出发生洪涝灾害的原因并针对具体工程提出相应的解决办法。本文选择某区域四横四纵环形河网, 河网总长约 50 km, 河网除了保证景观需求,

最重要的是保证汛期雨水排涝。区内降雨由 16 座雨水泵站提升后排入环形河网, 再通过环布河网四周的 8 座排涝本站外排至外海。本文将影响排涝系统排涝能力的相关参数无量纲化, 以衡量环形河网的排涝能力, 为今后类似区域的排涝工程建设提供参考。

1 模型构建

1.1 排涝系统概化

区域排涝系统多由河道、湿地、雨水泵站和排海泵站等组成, 排涝泵站与雨水泵站的位置见图 1。河网多为人工新开挖的河道, 河道断面几何形态见图 2。河道糙率是表征河

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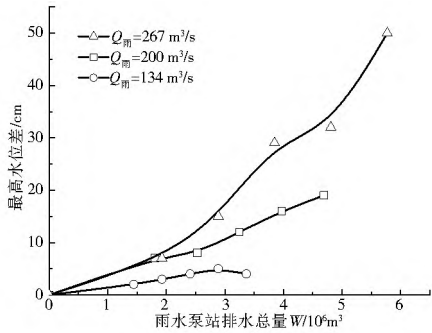


图 5 河网水系各断面最高水位差异

Fig. 5 Differences in maximum water levels of each cross section in the river network

的关系,本文定义超高概念,超高指河网在排涝期间所能达到的最高水位与设计暴雨水位的差值,并以该区域的降雨量、降雨强度、泵站的排水流量为变量,将雨水泵站的排水总量 W 以河网的调节库容 V 无量纲化,排涝泵站抽排流量以雨水泵站最大抽排流量无量纲化,分析它们之间的相互关系。将计算结果绘于图 6、图 7、图 8 和图 9。

当河网水位恰巧达到设计暴雨水位时、且雨水泵站和排涝泵站均以最大抽排流量抽排时,只 $Q_{雨} = Q_{排}$ 才能保证河网水位不超过设计暴雨水位。由图 6、图 7 和图 8 可以看出排涝泵站的总的抽排流量小于雨水泵站的排水总量,即 $Q_{排}/Q_{雨} < 1$,说明在排涝期间,河网的调蓄作用始终都在发挥。

由图 6、图 7 和图 8 可以得到不同条件下、不同允许超高中排涝泵站的规模。相反,确定了排涝泵站的规模后,也可以查找相应图表分析系统排涝能力及相应风险。

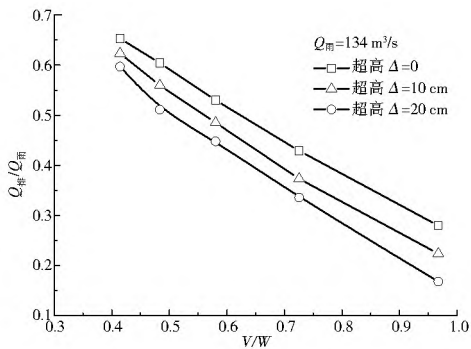


图 6 排水总量与泵站规模的相对关系 ($Q_{雨} = 134$)

Fig. 6 Relationship between the total drainage and scale of drainage pump station ($Q_r = 134$)

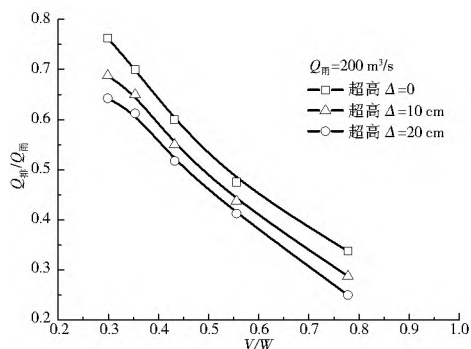


图 7 排水总量与泵站规模的相对关系 ($Q_{雨} = 200$)

Fig. 7 Relationship between the total drainage and scale of drainage pump station ($Q_r = 200$)

图 9 为当河网最大超高恰好为 0 时, V/W 与 $Q_{排}/Q_{雨}$ 的关系,从图中可以看出,当 V/W 一定时,随着 $Q_{雨}$ 变大,即降雨强度变大时, $Q_{排}/Q_{雨}$ 反而减小,说明在排涝初期河网的调蓄能力发挥了很大的作用,降雨强度是影响河网排涝能力的主要原因。

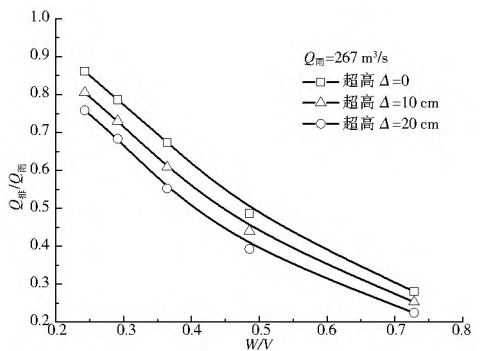


图 8 排水总量与泵站规模的相对关系 ($Q_{雨} = 267$)

Fig. 8 Relationship between the total drainage and scale of drainage pump station ($Q_r = 267$)

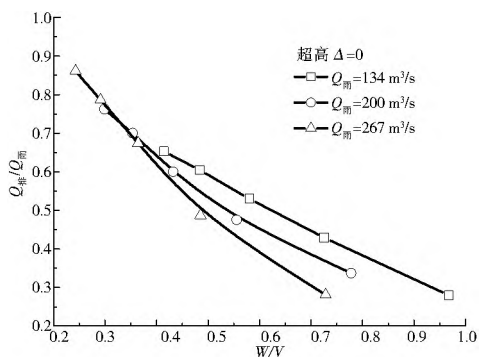


图 9 调节库容与泵站规模的关系 ($\Delta = 0$)

Fig. 9 Relationship between the regulating storage and scale of drainage pump station ($\Delta = 0$)

4 结语

本文通过构建排涝计算模型,分析环形河网的排涝能力,以该区域的降雨量、降雨强度、泵站的排水流量为变量,将雨水泵站的排水总量 W 以河网的调节库容 V 无量纲化,排涝泵站抽排流量 $Q_{排}$ 以雨水泵站最大抽排流量 $Q_{雨}$ 无量纲化,分析它们之间的相互关系,评价系统排涝特性,从而确定不同降雨条件下,泵站的相对规模。本文研究思路可以为其他类似工程的规划设计提供参考。

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