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# 基于 FLOW3D 的梅溪洪濑段桥梁雍水三维数值模拟

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摘要:为探究桥梁雍水与桥洞堵塞对洪泛区淹没情况的贡献,以山区河道梅溪洪濑段上的8座桥梁为例,借助FLOW3D模型构建精细化三维河道与桥梁模型。模型经过验证,模拟值的绝对误差平均值小于0.05 m,Nash系数大于0.77,表明模拟结果良好。分别计算各桥不同重现期下的雍水值,模拟桥洞堵塞程度的影响。结果表明:从整体来看,上游桥梁雍水值大部分大于下游桥梁点位;七号桥的雍水影响最大,在20 a、50 a 和100 a 重现期,对桥前洪泛区最大淹没水深的贡献比分别达到15.1%、18.5%与22.7%;桥孔堵塞程度增加的比例与桥前水位增量基本呈线性关系;相对于50 a 无堵塞的情况,七号桥堵塞20%对桥前洪泛区最大淹没水深的贡献比又增加了21%,桥前平均水位甚至大于100 a 无堵塞的洪水水位。本研究可以为梅溪洪濑段实际桥梁安全防护与河道沿岸洪泛区防洪减灾提供参考。

关键词:桥梁壅水;FLOW3D;山区河道;桥洞堵塞;区域防洪

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研究[1-3]表明,桥梁雍水效应会对河道行洪产生不利影响,因而桥梁雍水计算对河道两岸堤防有重要作用。桥梁雍水的计算方法包括经验公式法、模型试验法和数值模拟法[2-3]。由于经验公式的局限性,数值模拟法的应用更加日益广泛[4-7]。近年来,已有大量研究利用经验公式[8]、一维模型[9]与二维模型[10-11]对于桥梁雍水量开展研究[1]。例如,桥梁前后流场的变化[9]、复杂地形的河道的防洪评价[5]等。其中 MIKE21 二维模型,可利用拖拽理论计算桥墩的影响[3],但该模型难以模拟无桥墩的拱形桥或其他特异形状桥梁的雍水效应,而三维模型的优势则是实现了水工建筑与流体的三维仿真。也有研究[3]比较不同频率的洪潮边界条件,不同给定水深、流量和桥墩阻水比[2]等场景下的雍水差异。

学者们<sup>[12]</sup>也开展了不同近距离并行桥墩、不同桥墩概化方式<sup>[4]</sup>等关于桥墩水力特性的研究。由此可以看出,在桥梁雍水的计算与模拟中,已有研究往往针对于河道内桥梁的雍水计算与不同水力特性,但桥梁雍水对洪泛区淹没的贡献量的计算却相对较少。大量研究<sup>[2-4]</sup>表明,桥梁雍水作用不可忽视。但在涉及河道漫堤造成洪泛区淹没的模拟与计算中<sup>[13-16]</sup>,河道建模却往往没有考虑桥梁的影响。此外,桥洞堵塞是山区较窄河道容易发生的情况,因此对于桥洞堵塞的影响研究也十分必要。

基于此,本研究借助 FLOW3D 三维水动力模型,选取洪梅溪洪濑段河道 3.5 km 范围内的共 8 座桥梁,计算各重现期下各桥梁的雍水量及其对洪泛区淹没的贡献量,并分析桥洞堵塞的影响,为实际

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桥梁工程检修防护与防洪减灾提供依据。

#### 1 研究区概况

梅溪流域位于福建省泉州市南安市,为我国东南沿海台风区的山区小流域,见图 1。梅溪全长20 km,流域面积 101 km²。梅溪从山区进入洪濑镇城建区后,河宽 10 m至 30 m。四都溪为梅溪支流,汇入梅溪后再一起汇入东溪。洪濑镇地势低洼,三面环山,西面为东溪。因此在高重现期降雨下,三面山洪来水对城建区威胁较大,西面东溪高水位也可能托顶梅溪,导致梅溪排水能力下降[17]。2016 年"莫兰蒂"台风(16 场景)登陆福建,南安市6 h降雨达 157 mm,导致梅溪流域下游洪濑镇发生特大洪灾。台风期间,山洪冲刷山区竹林与树木并

堵塞于下游桥洞,加大了梅溪漫堤水量,附近的洪泛 区淹没水深达 1.7 m<sup>[18]</sup>。虽然有研究<sup>[18-19]</sup>已经模 拟计算了梅溪流域洪水演进与淹没过程,但没有考虑桥梁雍水对洪泛区淹没的影响。除去渡槽与行人 桥,梅溪洪濑段河道内一共有 8 座相对较大的桥梁,从梅溪下游出口至上游共 3.5 km,依次命名为 1 号桥至 8 号桥(M<sub>1</sub> ~ M<sub>8</sub>),各桥位置及其相关参数见图 1 与表 1。在 16 场景中,梅溪两岸洪泛区淹没严重,最深接近 3 m,其中 M<sub>4</sub>、M<sub>6</sub>、M<sub>7</sub> 与 M<sub>8</sub> 上游附近淹没严重,见图 2。可见梅溪具有河道易漫堤及桥洞易堵塞的特征,其中桥梁的影响可能发挥了重要作用。因此本文选取洪濑镇城建区梅溪河道上 8 座桥梁,对其雍水效应与洪泛区淹没贡献量进行计算分析。

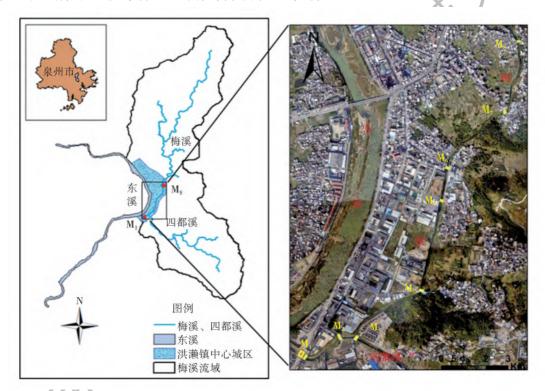


图 1 梅溪流域与洪濑镇城区概况及各桥梁位置

Fig. 1 The sketch map of Meixi River catchment and location of each bridge of urban area in Honglai Town

#### 表 1 桥梁相关参数

Tab. 1 Parameters of bridges

| 名称    | 距离注入东溪汇合口/m | 桥长/m | 桥宽/m | 桥墩数 | 桥墩形状 | 墩高/m | 墩宽/墩径 | 桥梁与水流夹角(顺时针方向) |
|-------|-------------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|----------------|
| $M_1$ | 90          | 30   | 8    | 1   | 矩形   | 10.0 | 2.0   | 90°            |
| $M_2$ | 400         | 33   | 9    | 2   | 圆形   | 7.0  | 1.3   | 60°            |
| $M_3$ | 540         | 25   | 12   | 2   | 圆形   | 7.6  | 1.3   | 75°            |
| $M_4$ | 1 100       | 20   | 9    | 1   | 矩形   | 6.0  | 1.5   | 65°            |
| $M_5$ | 1 780       | 20   | 8    |     | 拱形   |      |       | 90°            |
| $M_6$ | 2 025       | 22   | 9    | 2   | 圆形   | 4.7  | 1.5   | 90°            |
| $M_7$ | 2 650       | 17   | 10   | 1   | 梯形   | 4.1  |       | 75°            |
| $M_8$ | 3 240       | 19   | 6    |     | 拱形   |      |       | 90°            |

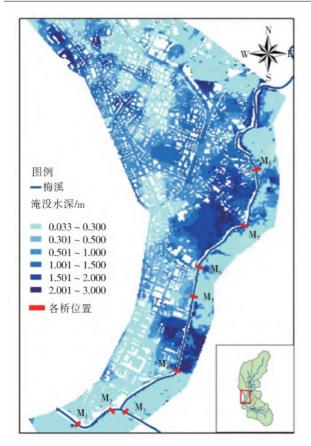


图 2 2016"莫兰蒂"台风场景洪濑镇城区最大淹没水深(图改编自文献[19])

Fig. 2 Map of maximum inundation depth in Honglai Town during Typhoon "Meranti" during 2016 (The map is adapt from reference [19])

由于梅溪流域属于无资料地区,梅溪沿程没有下设水文站,故未收集到流量与水位数据。为了获取模拟驱动数据,于 2017 至 2018 年末在梅溪布设了数个水位计。但由于其间并没有发生大于两年一遇的降水,河道内整年的流量数据都较小,故没有收集到可用的流量与水位数据。因此,本研究采用了《福建省南安市洪濑镇区排涝规划报告》(下称《报告》)中的水位与流量边界条件作为驱动数据,并利用《报告》中的沿程水位资料值进行验证。

# 2 数值模拟

#### 2.1 FLOW3D 模型简介

研究区内的  $M_5$  与  $M_8$  均为无墩拱形桥梁(表 1),为了真实地反映桥梁和河道断面形态结构,实现更加精细化模拟,借助 FLOW3D 三维水动力模型。FLOW3D 模型是由 Flow Science 开发的三维流体力学软件。不同于其他的计算流体动力学软件,FLOW3D 软件有其独特的自由流体表面跟踪算法(VOF),能够追踪液-液或液-固交界面并结合有限差分法求解三维 N-S 方程,可采用多网格体的方法进行建模。FLOW3D 也可实现水工设施的等比例

三维仿真。该模型在理论上能较为全面和精细地反映河道三维流场,运行结果更接近于实际,因而广泛应用于水利、水工建筑、水环境领域等的流体三维仿真<sup>[20-23]</sup>。

#### 2.2 控制方程

FLOW3D模拟采用笛卡尔坐标系,其主要控制方程包括连续性方程、动量方程、K方程和 $\varepsilon$ 方程,流体计算边界通过流体体积函数来确定,具体如下。

连续性方程为

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \tag{1}$$

动量方程为

$$\frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left[ (\mu + \mu_t) \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] \tag{2}$$

紊动能 K 方程为

$$\frac{\partial(\rho k)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u_i k)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \alpha_k \mu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right) + G_k - \rho \epsilon$$
(3)

紊动能耗散率ε方程为

$$\frac{\partial(\rho\varepsilon)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u_{i}\varepsilon)}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left( (\alpha_{\varepsilon} \mu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x_{j}}) + C_{1\varepsilon}^{*} G_{k} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} - C_{2\varepsilon} \rho \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{k} \right)$$
(4)

式(1)~(4)中:t 为时间,s;u, 为速度分量,m/s;x, 为坐标分量,m; $\rho$  为密度黏性系数; $\mu$  为分子黏性系数; $\mu$ 的有效黏性系数; $\rho$  为压力, $\mu$  人所, $\mu$  为紊流黏性系数,它的数值由紊动动能  $\mu$  与紊动耗散率决定; $\mu$  和  $\mu$  和  $\mu$  分别为  $\mu$  和  $\mu$  所对应的紊流普朗特数; $\mu$  为紊动动能产生项, $\mu$ 

$$\mu_{t}\left(\frac{\mu_{i}}{x_{i}}+\frac{\mu_{j}}{x_{j}}\right)\frac{\mu_{i}}{x_{j}}; C_{1\varepsilon}^{*}=C_{1\varepsilon}-\frac{\eta(1-\eta/\eta_{0})}{(1+\beta\eta^{3})}; \eta_{0}=4.377, \beta=0.012, C_{1\varepsilon}=1.42, C_{2\varepsilon}=1.68_{\circ}$$

流体自由表面计算方程

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{\mathbf{w}}}{\partial t} + u_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{\mathbf{w}}}{\partial r} = 0 \tag{5}$$

式中: $\alpha_w$  为液体的体积分数。若  $\alpha_w$  等于 0,则说明 网格内为气体。若  $\alpha_w$  等于 1,网格内全为液体。其 他情况则同时包括液体和气体。

#### 2.3 模型构建

#### 2.3.1 三维建模

FLOW3D 建模的三维模型分为两部分。首先,根据研究区无人机航飞结果获得了1 m DEM 分辨率数据。DEM 数据经过预处理后,转换为 FLOW3D 模型可识别的 STL 格式,生成下垫面的三维模型

(包括河道与洪泛区)。其次,根据各桥梁现场调研的结果(表 1),等比例刻画了各桥梁的三维模型,见

图 3。最后,将其导入 FLOW3D,再精确放置在河道各自实际的位置即可。



图 3 桥梁及河道照片与等比例三维模型(仅显示 3座不同类型桥梁为例)

Fig. 3 3D model of bridges and river channel by equal proportion (only three different bridges are shown as examples)

# 2.3.2 模拟范围与网格剖分

模型模拟范围为 M<sub>8</sub> 上游 200 m 到 M<sub>1</sub> 下游 100 m,全长 3.5 km,见图 4(a)。在网格剖分上,为了减少洪泛区模拟范围,进而减少三维网格的总数量,降低计算时间,模型中只向洪泛区延伸了 200 m,见图 4(a)。根据 FLOW3D 模型独特的 VOF 法,

网格剖分可以采用多个计算网格体。本研究共 19 个网格体,包含洪泛区与河道。每个网格体,又由若干个 1.0 m的正方形网格构成,见图 4,总网格数共 1 923 416 个。计算过程中涉及的模块包括重力物理模块、掺气物理模块、黏性流及湍流物理模块。

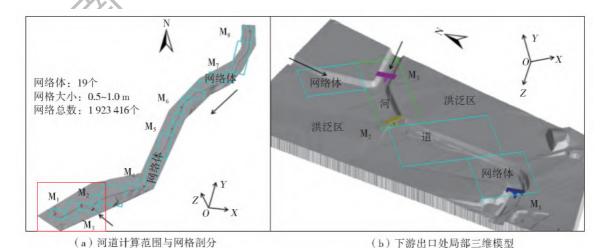


图 4 FLOW3D 河道计算范围与网格剖分与下游出口处局部三维模型

Fig. 4 Computational scale and mesh generation in FLOW3D and local 3D model at downstream outlet

#### 2.3.3 边界条件与参数设置

梅溪与四都溪上游流量边界数据与下游水位数据均来自于《报告》,见表 2。 网格体间为连续性边界,保证网格体间水动力过程的连续性。毗邻洪泛区的 X 或 Y 方向设为开边界,保证河道漫堤后水流向洪泛区演进,Z 方向设为闭合边界。模拟总时长为 2 h,初始水深设为 0.5 m,初始时间步长为  $1\times10^{-7}$  s。根据文献[24-25]中河床糙率的推荐值: 两岸杂草丛生、河中有植被,河床糙率取 0.035。经过反复多次试错,最终率定的黏度系数为 1 100 Pa·s。

#### 2.4 模型验证

模型分别计算 5 种重现期下的河道水位变化及各桥梁桥前雍水,并采用《报告》中 10 a、20 a 和 50 a 重现期下梅溪沿程 9 个点位的水位资料值进行验证。表 3 为 3 种重现期场景下模拟水位值与《报告》

中的资料值的对比。从单个点位来看,模拟值与资料值的绝对误差最大为 0.19 m,模拟值采用了断面的平均水位可能是误差较大的原因之一。从整体来看,大部分点位的模拟值大于资料值。此外,3 种重现期下的平均绝对误差都在 0.1 m 以下。10 a、20 a和 50 a的绝对误差平均值分别为 0.02 m、0.05 m和 0.04 m,Nash 系数分别为 0.83、0.77 和 0.81,表明模拟值与资料值拟合程度较好。

表 2 各重现期流量与水位边界条件

Tab. 2 Boundary conditions of upstream discharge and downstream water level in each return period

| 重现期/a                               | 5      | 10    | 20    | 50    | 100   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 上游梅溪流量/<br>(m³ • s <sup>-1</sup> )  | 189    | 271   | 326   | 379   | 445   |
| 上游四都溪流量/<br>(m³ • s <sup>-1</sup> ) | 140    | 213   | 264   | 314   | 380   |
| 下游水位/m                              | 28. 39 | 28.76 | 29.06 | 29.32 | 29.77 |

表 3 3 种重现期场景下模拟水位值验证

Tab. 3 Results of simulated water level verification using three return period scenarios

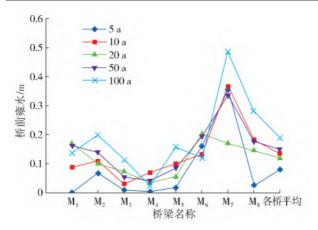
|                         | 距下边界<br>距离/m | 重现期/a       |             |               |             |             |            |             |             |            |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 占冶冶果                    |              | 10          |             |               | 20          |             |            | 50          |             |            |
| 点位位置                    |              | 水位<br>模拟值/m | 水位<br>资料值/m | 绝对<br>误差/m    | 水位<br>模拟值/m | 水位<br>资料值/m | 绝对<br>误差/m | 水位<br>模拟值/m | 水位<br>资料值/m | 绝对<br>误差/m |
| M <sub>1</sub> 下游 10 m  | 80           | 28. 820     | 28. 78      | 0.04          | 29. 24      | 29.08       | 0.16       | 29.39       | 29.34       | 0.05       |
| M <sub>1</sub> 上游 130 m | 220          | 28.820      | 29.00       | <b>-0.</b> 18 | 29.34       | 29.30       | 0.04       | 29.70       | 29.56       | 0.14       |
| M <sub>2</sub> 下游 30 m  | 370          | 28. 940     | 29. 03      | -0,09         | 29.34       | 29.44       | -0.10      | 29.67       | 29.70       | -0.03      |
| M <sub>3</sub> 下游 20 m  | 520          | 29.080      | 29. 14      | -0.06         | 29.63       | 29.53       | 0.10       | 29.84       | 29.79       | 0.05       |
| M <sub>4</sub> 下游 15 m  | 1 180        | 29. 350     | 29.31       | 0.05          | 29.64       | 29.61       | 0.03       | 29.92       | 29.87       | 0.05       |
| M <sub>5</sub> 下游 120 m | 1 660        | 29. 650     | 29. 49      | 0.16          | 29.80       | 29.79       | 0.01       | 30.21       | 30.05       | 0.17       |
| M <sub>6</sub> 下游 40 m  | 2 065        | 29.810      | 29. 62      | 0.19          | 30.13       | 29.92       | 0.11       | 30.28       | 30.18       | 0.10       |
| M <sub>7</sub> 上游 30 m  | 2 680        | 29, 580     | 29.60       | 0.02          | 29.76       | 29.92       | -0.16      | 30.25       | 30.18       | 0.07       |
| M <sub>8</sub> 上游 100 m | 3 340        | 29. 718     | 29.87       | <b>-0.</b> 15 | 30.29       | 30.26       | 0.04       | 30.45       | 30.52       | -0.07      |
| 绝对误差平均值                 | /m           | >           |             | 0.02          |             |             | 0.05       |             |             | 0.04       |
| Nash 系数                 | <b>(</b> /X) |             |             | 0.83          |             |             | 0.77       |             |             | 0.81       |

## 3 模型应用与分析

#### 3.1 不同重现期下的桥梁雍水

分别用 FLOW3D 模拟 5 种不同重现期场景下有无桥梁时的桥前雍水情况,见图 5。从不同场景看,5 年场景下各桥桥前雍水最小。但其他场景下,各桥之间差异很大,但并不一定是重现期越大,桥前雍水值一定越大。从整体来看,除 M<sub>2</sub> 外,上游桥梁的桥前雍水值大部分大于下游桥梁。有研究<sup>[3]</sup> 指出,桥前雍水效应会从下游到上游逐渐累积。此外,不同场景下各桥平均雍水差值分别为 0.08、0.15、0.14、0.16 和 0.20 m。从单一桥梁来看,有无 M<sub>2</sub>、

 $M_7$ 、 $M_8$  等桥梁的影响较大,尤其  $M_7$  桥前雍水值最大。在 10 a 重现期场景以上, $M_7$  桥前就会漫堤。对于 50 a 重现期, $M_7$  对河道断面过水面积的阻挡甚至能达到 47 %。在 5 种重现期场景下  $M_7$  的桥前雍水值分别为 0.35、0.37、0.17、0.34 和 0.49 m,可以发现该桥对河道与洪泛区的雍水效应不可忽视。 16 场景中洪泛区的淹没情况  $M_4$ 、 $M_6$ 、 $M_7$  及  $M_8$  上游附近洪泛区的淹没情况严重,见图 2。但由图 5 可知, $M_4$  与  $M_6$  对洪泛区的淹没情况的贡献较小,而  $M_7$ 、 $M_8$  对其附近洪泛区的淹没情况有较大的贡献。



#### 图 5 不同重现期下各桥桥前雍水情况

Fig. 5 Backwater of each bridge in different return periods

对于高重现期(20 a 及以上)场景,在模拟范围内,提取各桥桥前附近洪泛区处的最大淹没水深,分析影响较大的 3 座桥梁( $M_2$ 、 $M_7$  与  $M_8$ )对洪泛区淹没水深的贡献量。桥梁雍水贡献量为有无此桥梁时的水位差,桥梁壅水贡献比即为桥梁雍水贡献量与无桥时水位之比。由图 6 可以看出: $M_8$  各重现期的贡献比在 10%以下。虽然  $M_2$  的贡献比在 15% 左右,但洪泛区淹没水深相对较小。 $M_7$  桥前附近洪泛区的风险较大,在 20 a、50 a、100 a 场景下最大淹没水深都很大,分别为 1.2、1.8、2.2 m。同时各重现期下  $M_7$  对洪泛区淹没水深的贡献量也很大,分别达到了 15.1%、18.5%、22.7%。因此,鉴于此桥的高风险性,为保证两岸安全,建议对  $M_7$  采取一定的工程措施。

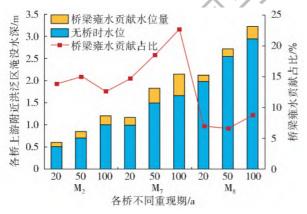


图 6 不同重现期下桥梁雍水量对洪泛区 最大淹没水深的贡献

Fig. 6 Contribution of bridge backwater to maximum inundation water depth in floodplain in different return periods

#### 3.2 桥梁流态分析

河流渠道设计时,一般河道流速在不冲刷不淤 积时最佳。山区河道由于坡度较大,应主要考虑桥 梁可能造成流态的变化而引起冲刷。采用临界不冲 流速,即考虑最高流速对河床稳定性的影响。临界 不冲流速采用列维公式进行计算

$$V_{\text{cal}} = A \sqrt{gd_{\text{bed}}} \ln \frac{R}{7d_{\text{bed}}}$$
 (6)

式中: $V_{cal}$ 为临界不冲流速;A为经验参数;R为水力半径,m;g为重力加速度, $m/s^2$ ; $d_{bed}$ 为河床平均粒径,m。在不同重现期的场景下,可对比各桥桥下断面平均流速的模拟值( $V_{sim}$ )与列维公式计算值( $V_{cal}$ )判断冲淤,见表 4。模拟与计算的结果表明:首先,在较大重现期(50 a 及以上)下,除  $M_1$  和  $M_3$  外,其余 6 座桥梁的 $V_{sim}$ 均大于 $V_{cal}$ ,说明在此流速下可能会对河床与堤防产生冲刷。此外,在较小重现期(20 a 及以下)的情况, $M_6$  与  $M_7$  仍会产生冲刷。M6 处发生冲刷可能的原因是该桥梁处河道坡度变化较大。 $M_7$  的 $V_{sim}$ 在所有桥梁中最大(7.69 m/s),其 $V_{sim}$ 与 $V_{cal}$ 的差值也最大(3.4 m/s),差距能达到44%。这是因为桥梁  $M_7$  大量地减少了断面过水面积(图 3),导致桥下断面流速变大很多。因此,加固  $M_6$ 与  $M_7$  断面下游附近的两岸堤防是有必要的。

表 4 不同重现期桥下模拟平均流速与计算流速对比 Tab. 4 Comparison of simulation average velocity and calculation velocity in different return periods

| 桥梁             | 临界不冲流速<br>V <sub>cal</sub> 和模拟平均      | 重现期/a          |                |                |                |                |  |  |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| 编号             | 流速 $V_{\text{sim}}/(\text{m/s}^{-1})$ | 5              | 10             | 20             | 50             | 100            |  |  |
| $M_1$          | $V_{ m cal} \ V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 86<br>1. 93 | 4.08<br>3.11   | 4. 29<br>3. 52 | 4. 38<br>3. 62 | 4. 46<br>3. 59 |  |  |
| $M_2$          | $V_{ m cal} \ V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 89<br>2. 76 | 4. 17<br>3. 92 | 4.31<br>4.32   | 4.39<br>4.94   | 4. 44<br>5. 16 |  |  |
| $M_3$          | $V_{ m cal} \ V_{ m sim}$             | 3.50<br>1.71   | 3.68<br>1.96   | 3.82<br>2.13   | 3. 97<br>2. 58 | 4. 12<br>2. 82 |  |  |
| $M_4$          | $V_{ m cal} \ V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 95<br>3. 20 | 4. 18<br>3. 80 | 4.20<br>4.00   | 4. 24<br>4. 30 | 4. 27<br>4. 80 |  |  |
| $M_5$          | $V_{ m cal} \ V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 81<br>3. 13 | 4.03<br>4.05   | 4. 24<br>4. 15 | 4. 32<br>4. 89 | 4. 34<br>5. 73 |  |  |
| $M_6$          | $V_{ m cal}$ $V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 94<br>3. 87 | 4. 11<br>4. 28 | 4.20<br>4.60   | 4. 26<br>5. 01 | 4. 35<br>5. 54 |  |  |
| $M_7$          | $V_{ m cal}$ $V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 59<br>3. 54 | 3.70<br>5.07   | 3.80<br>5.33   | 4. 07<br>6. 35 | 4. 23<br>7. 69 |  |  |
| M <sub>8</sub> | $V_{ m cal}$ $V_{ m sim}$             | 3. 84<br>3. 32 | 4. 11<br>3. 85 | 4. 18<br>4. 16 | 4. 24<br>4. 55 | 4. 35<br>5. 54 |  |  |

#### 3.3 桥洞堵塞

2016 年"莫兰蒂"台风期间,因为 M<sub>7</sub> 断面过流面积很小,发生了堵塞桥洞的情况,加剧了 M<sub>7</sub> 上游的桥前水位与漫堤水量。由于 M<sub>2</sub>、M<sub>4</sub> 与 M<sub>7</sub> 均为单墩桥梁,相对于无桥墩的拱形桥梁可能更容易引起树木横向堵塞,因此以这 3 座桥梁为例进行模拟

分析。高重现期更容易形成山洪堵塞桥梁,因此只对 50 a 场景进行情景分析。具体为这 3 座桥梁桥洞分别堵塞 5%、10%、15%、20%过流面积对桥前50 m 平均水位的影响。

结果表明,桥孔堵引起的桥前雍水增量不可忽视。堵塞 20%后, $M_2$ 的桥前平均水位比无堵塞增加了 0.65 m。 $M_4$  堵塞的影响相对较小。总体来看,桥孔堵塞增加的比例与桥前水位增量基本呈线性关系,见图 7。由于  $M_7$  在正常情况下的过流面积本身很小且现实中发生过堵塞的情况,因此对  $M_7$  堵塞情况进行进一步的分析。在 50 a 场景下,堵塞 10%、15%与 20%的桥前平均水位分别增加了 0.27、0.38、0.49 m。对比无堵塞的情况,堵塞 10%、15%与 20%后桥前洪泛区最大淹没水深的贡献比增大 13%、17%和 21%。特别地, $M_7$  堵塞 20%的桥前平均水位甚至大于 100 a 不堵塞的桥前平均水位,见图 8。

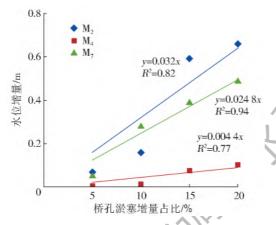


图 7 桥孔堵塞后桥前水位增量

Fig. 7 Bridge water level increment with bridge hole clogging

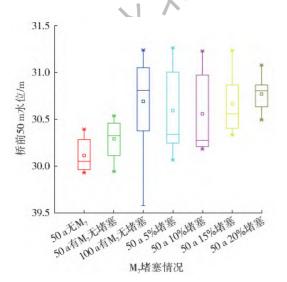


图 8 各情景下  $M_7$  桥孔堵塞对应的桥前 50 m 水位分布

Fig. 8 The water level distribution about 50 m in front of the bridge corresponding to the clogging M<sub>7</sub> for each scenario

上文已经分析了各重现期下 M<sub>7</sub> 风险较大,该桥对洪泛区最大淹没水深贡献比大于 15%,而且桥下平均流速大于临界不冲流速,可能会引起冲刷,加之 M<sub>7</sub> 堵塞后对桥前平均水位抬升影响很大,因此在工程上建议:改良的桥梁形式,将伸入河道内的挡水部分移除(图 3);或者将桥墩改为单墩式或无墩,进而减少其对过水断面的阻挡。若不能采取相应措施,也应在此桥处安装监控设备,严防桥洞堵塞。

## 4 结 论

(1)采用 FLOW3D 模型,选择山区小流域梅溪 洪濑段河道 3.5 km 范围内的  $8 \text{ 座桥梁}(M_1 \sim M_8)$ ,精细化地构建了桥梁与河道三维模型。经验证,模型绝对误差平均值小于 0.05 m,Nash 系数均大于 0.77,表明模拟结果较好。

(2)除  $M_2$  外,上游桥梁的桥前雍水值基本大于下游桥梁。对比不同重现期下有无桥梁时的水位差异,桥梁  $M_2$ 、 $M_7$  与  $M_8$  的雍水效应对洪泛区最大淹没水深的抬升不可忽视。其中  $M_7$  影响最大,在 20 a、50 a、100 a 场景下该桥对洪泛区淹没水深的贡献量分别达到了 15.1%、18.5%、22.7%。

(3)桥洞堵塞程度增加的比例与桥前水位增量基本呈线性关系。对比无堵塞情况, $M_7$ 堵塞 10%、15%与 20%后,桥前洪泛区最大淹没水深的贡献比会增大 13%、17%和 21%。 50 a 场景  $M_7$  堵塞 20%后,桥前平均水位甚至与 100 a 无堵塞的洪水一致。

由于三维模型模拟范围增大后网格数过多,计算时间太长,本研究仅涉及河道两岸200 m 范围洪泛区的洪水演进与淹没模拟。今后的研究应结合其他二维水动力模型,开展更大范围的河道桥梁雍水对洪泛区淹没水深及淹没历时的影响研究。

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# Numerical simulation of Meixi River bridge backwater based on 3D hydrodynamic model FLOW3D in Honglai Town

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**Abstract:** The calculation of bridge backwater of piers played an important role in both the riverbanks and the floodplain. Previous studies showed that the bridge backwater of piers could not be ignored. However, in the simulation of floodplain inundation caused by river overbank, the influence of bridge was not considered in river flood simulation. Bridge hole clogging is a common phenomenon in narrow rivers of mountainous areas, it is, therefore, necessary to study the influence of bridge hole clogging. For this reason, the contribution of bridge backwater of piers and bridge clogging to flooding is explored, which provides the foundation for the actual bridge maintenance and protection and floodplain disaster reduction.

A catastrophic flood took place in the Honglai Town of the downriver reaches of the Meixi River catchment during the typhoon "Meranti" in 2016. As a result, the inundation depth of the floodplain around the Meixi River was nearly 3 m. The typhoon "Meranti" caused a total of 6.881 billion direct losses according to statistics from the government. The bridge backwater of piers may play an important role in the flooding during the typhoon "Meranti". Therefore, eight bridges along the Meixi River in Honglai Town were selected. To relatively veritably reflect the different shapes and structures of bridges and riverbeds, a refined three-dimensional model was built by three-dimensional hydrodynamic software (FLOW3D). According to the meas-

urement result by unmanned aerial vehicle oblique photography, the surface data was obtained with 1 meter DEM resolution in the Honglai Town. After that, the river channel and adjacent floodplain three-dimension models were generated. In addition, associated with field investigation of each bridge, the refined three-dimensional model of each bridge was also depicted in equal proportion by FLOW3D.

The model calculated the river water level changes and the backwater of piers of each bridge in five return periods. The observed water level data of different locations along the Meixi River was used to validate the FLOW3D model in 10-year, 20year, and 50-year return periods. The maximum relative error between the simulated value and the data value is 0.19 meters in a single point. The simulated value using the average water level of each cross-section might be one of the reasons for explaining the error. As a whole, most of the simulated water level values were larger than the observed data values. In addition, it was verified that the absolute errors of the abovementioned three return periods are less than 0.1 meters. The average absolute errors of the 10-year, 20-year, and 50-year return period were 0.02 meter, 0.05 meter and 0.04 meter, respectively. The Nash coefficients were 0.83,0.77, and 0.81 respectively, which indicated that the simulated values fit the observed data well. Based on the verified FLOW3D model, the backwater of piers for each bridge in different return periods were calculated. The influence of bridge hole clogging degree was also simulated. The results show that most of the upstream bridge's backwater values were greater than the downstream bridges. Among them, the backwater of bridge number seven had the greatest impact. The river water will overflow to the floodplain near the bridge when the return periods larger than 10 year since its obstruction effect can even reach to 47% in channel cross-section. When the return period was more than 20-year, its contribution to the floodplain's maximum inundation depth was more than 15% in front of the bridge number seven. In almost all return periods, the average velocity under bridge number seven was greater than the calculated critical velocity, which may cause scouring of the riverbank. The increasing proportion of the bridge hole clogging degree was linear with the increase of water level in front of the bridge. Compared with the situation without clogging, the contribution ratio with 20% clogging to the floodplain maximum inundation depth in front of the bridge will increase 21%. The average water level in front of bridge number seven with 20% clogging in 50-year was larger than that in 100-year without clogging.

The variations of backwater of piers in front of each bridge along the Meixi River were calculated and the inundation contribution of each bridge to its adjacent floodplain was revealed. The flow simulated velocity and calculated velocity under each bridge were compared for all five return periods and all bridges can be used to simply estimate flood scouring to the riverbank. The effect of bridge hole clogging on upstream water level rising was determined. It is implied that reducing the obstruction in channel cross-section will have a relatively significant effect on decreasing adjacent floodplain inundation extent. It is suggested that removing the retaining part of piers extending into the river channel of bridge number seven. If no corresponding measures can be taken, monitoring equipment should be installed at bridge number seven to prevent the bridge from clogging. The abovementioned findings can provide important references for flood control, disaster reduction, and bridge safety.

Key words; bridge backwater; FLOW3D model; mountainous river; bridge clogging; regional flood control