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基于 FLOW3D 的梅溪洪濑段桥梁雍水三维数值模拟

蒋卫威1,鱼京善1,陈寅生2,刘艳民1,姜淇1

(1.北京师范大学水科学研究院城市水循环与海绵城市技术北京市重点实验室,北京 100875;

2. 泉州市晋江河道堤防管理处,福建 泉州 362000)

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0.05m,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20a、50a和100a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50a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100a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^[12]也开展了不同近距离并行桥墩、不同桥墩 概化方式^[4]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^[24]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^[13-16], 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

作者简介::蒋卫威(1991—),男,贵州遵义人,博士研究生,主要从事水文学、河流动力学研究。E-mail:jiangweiwei@mail.bnu.edu.cn 通信作者:鱼京善(1965—),男,吉林延边人,教授,博士生导师,主要从事水文学与水资源、河流动力学研究。E-mail:jingshan@bnu.edu.cn

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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^[18]。虽然有研究^[18-19]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(M₁~M₈),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 M₄、M₆、M₇ 与 M₈ 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

ab. 1 ranneters 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°		

表1 桥梁相关参数



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 M₅ 与 M₈ 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^[20-23]。

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 ε 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

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$
(1)
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right) + G_k - \rho \varepsilon$$
(3)
$$\hat{g} = \frac{\partial (\rho u_j u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \right) + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \varepsilon)}{\partial t} \left(\alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$C_{1\epsilon}^* G_k \frac{\varepsilon}{k} - C_{2\epsilon} \rho \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k}$$
(4)

式(1)~(4)中:t为时间, $s;u_i$ 为速度分量,m/s; x_j 为坐标分量, $m;\rho$ 为密度黏性系数; μ 为分子黏性 系数; μ_{eff} 为有效黏性系数;p为压力,kg/($m \cdot s^2$); μ_t 为紊流黏性系数,它的数值由紊动动能 k与 紊动耗散率决定; α_k 和 α_{ε} 分别为 k和 ε 所对应 的紊流普朗特数; G_k 为紊动动能产生项, G_k =

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

流体自由表面计算方程

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{\rm w}}{\partial t} + u_i \frac{\partial \alpha_{\rm w}}{\partial x_i} = 0 \tag{5}$$

式中: α_w 为液体的体积分数。若 α_w 等于 0,则说明 网格内为气体。若 α_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1mDEM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 M₈ 上游-200 m 到 M₁ 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1.0m的正方形网格构成,见图4,总网格 数共1923416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。



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 1×10⁻⁷ 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/ (m ³ •s ⁻¹)	189	271	326	379	445
上游四都溪流量/ (m ³ •s ⁻¹)	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

m 1 0	D 1 (' 1)	1 1		1		
1 ab. 3	Results of simulated	water level	verification	using three	return period	scenarios

占估合署	距下边界	10			20			50		
常证证重	距离/m	水位 模拟值/m	水位 资料值/m	绝对 误差/m	水位 模拟值/m	水位 资料值/m	绝对 误差/m	水位 模拟值/m	水位 资料值/m	绝对 误差/m
M ₁ 下游 10 m	80	28.820	28.78	0.04	29.24	29.08	0.16	29.39	29.34	0.05
M1上游 130 m	220	28.820	29.00	-0.18	29.34	29.30	0.04	29.70	29.56	0.14
M2下游 30 m	370	28.940	29.03	-0.09	29.34	29.44	-0.10	29.67	29.70	-0.03
M ₃ 下游 20 m	520	29.080	29.14	-0.06	29.63	29.53	0.10	29.84	29.79	0.05
M ₄ 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 ₅ 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 ₆ 下游 40 m	2 065	29.810	29.62	0.19	30.13	29.92	0.11	30.28	30.18	0.10
M7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 ₈ 上游 100 m	3 340	29.718	29.87	-0.15	30.29	30.26	0.04	30.45	30.52	-0.07
绝对误差平均值/m		2		0.02			0.05			0.04
Nash 系数	$\langle X \rangle$			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 M₂ 外,上游桥梁 的桥前雍水值大部分大于下游桥梁。有研究^[3]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 M₂、 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。



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



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

$$V_{\rm cal} = A \sqrt{gd_{\rm bed}} \ln \frac{R}{7d_{\rm bed}} \tag{6}$$

式中:V_{cl}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/s²;d_{hed}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(Vsm)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 M₁和 M₃ 外,其余6座桥梁的Vsm均大于Vcal,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。与 M7 仍会产生冲刷。 M。 处发生冲刷可能的原因是该桥梁处河道坡度变 化较大。M7 的 Vsm 在所有桥梁中最大(7.69 m/s), 其 V_{sm} 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 M7 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。与 M、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 V:和模拟亚均	重现期/a							
编号	v_{cal} 种侯奴干玛 流速 $V_{sim}/(m/s^{-1})$	5	10	20	50	100			
M_1	${V}_{ m cal}$	3.86	4.08	4.29	4.38	4.46			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	1.93	3.11	3.52	3.62	3.59			
M_2	$V_{ m cal}$	3.89	4.17	4.31	4.39	4.44			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	2.76	3.92	4.32	4.94	5.16			
M_3	$V_{ m cal}$	3.50	3.68	3.82	3.97	4.12			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	1.71	1.96	2.13	2.58	2.82			
M_4	$V_{ m cal}$	3.95	4.18	4.20	4.24	4.27			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	3.20	3.80	4.00	4.30	4.80			
M_5	$V_{ m cal}$	3.81	4.03	4.24	4.32	4.34			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	3.13	4.05	4.15	4.89	5.73			
M_6	$V_{ m cal}$	3.94	4.11	4.20	4.26	4.35			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	3.87	4.28	4.60	5.01	5.54			
M_7	$V_{ m cal}$	3.59	3.70	3.80	4.07	4.23			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	3.54	5.07	5.33	6.35	7.69			
M_8	$V_{ m cal}$	3.84	4.11	4.18	4.24	4.35			
	${V}_{ m sim}$	3.32	3.85	4.16	4.55	5.54			

3.3 桥洞堵塞

2016年"莫兰蒂"台风期间,因为 M₇ 断面过流 面积很小,发生了堵塞桥洞的情况,加剧了 M₇ 上游 的桥前水位与漫堤水量。由于 M₂、M₄ 与 M₇ 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。



Fig. 7 Bridge water level increment with bridge hole clogging



图 8 各情景下 M₇ 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 M₇ for each scenario

上文已经分析了各重现期下 M₇ 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 M₇ 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 座桥梁(M₁~M₈), 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,M₇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 M₇ 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

JIANG Weiwei¹, YU Jingshan¹, CHEN Yinsheng², LIU Yanmin¹, JIANG Qi¹

(1. Beijing Key Laboratory of Urban Water Circulation and Sponge City Technology, College of Water Sciences, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; 2. Quanzhou Channel Levee Management Bureau of

Jinjiang River, Quanzhou 362000, China)

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-

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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