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# 突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强特性

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**摘要:**基于模型试验结果,研究突扩式跌坎消力池底板脉动压强特性,分析突扩式跌坎消力池及非突扩跌坎消力池底板脉动压强的幅值特性、相关特性和频谱特性。分析结果表明:突扩式和非突扩跌坎消力池底板脉动压强最大值均出现在池首位置,且呈沿程衰减趋势;突扩式跌坎消力池能显著降低底板的脉动压强水平,突扩比1.3时最大值降低了63%,突扩比1.6时最大值降低了42%;突扩式和非突扩跌坎消力池底板脉动压强概率密度基本符合正态分布;在冲击区,突扩式跌坎消力池底板脉动压强空间积分尺度较非突扩式有显著降低,即其消力池内涡旋保持性有所降低;与非突扩式相比,突扩式跌坎消力池底板冲击区脉动压强优势频率向高频移动。

**关键词:**突扩式跌坎消力池;脉动压强;概率密度;积分尺度;主频

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传统底流消能工多应用于中小型工程,在高坝泄流消能中应用很少。近几年,随着人们对生态环境要求的提高,在高水头、大单宽流量工程中,对环境友好的突扩式跌坎消力池在很多工程中得到了很好的应用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。消力池底板上的脉动水压力破坏力极大,国内外已建工程中不少消力池底板在运行中发生了破坏,如墨西哥马尔帕索坝消力池<sup>[3]</sup>、苏联萨彦舒申斯克水电站消力池<sup>[4]</sup>、国内安康水电站消力池<sup>[5]</sup>以及五强溪水电站等<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,国内外学者围绕消力池底板脉动压强特性做了很多研究工作。

对于脉动压强相关特性研究较多:张声鸣<sup>[7]</sup>、欧文等<sup>[8]</sup>、哈焕文<sup>[9]</sup>基于模型试验研究得到了不同 $Fr$ 水跃区底部脉动压强概率分布特性和频谱特性沿程变化规律;王继敏<sup>[10]</sup>、杨敏等<sup>[11]</sup>、李会平等<sup>[12]</sup>、辜晋德等<sup>[13]</sup>通过模型试验研究了传统消力池透水底板脉动压强特性,得出底板开孔可以降低脉动荷载;秦翠翠等<sup>[14]</sup>、李树宁等<sup>[15]</sup>、杨敏等<sup>[16]</sup>基于模型试验得到了非突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强的分布特性及最大

脉动压强的预测公式;罗永钦等<sup>[17]</sup>对于“陡坡+跌坎”式消力池底板脉动压强进行试验研究,得出跃首部位是最易失稳区域。对于突扩突跌体型脉动压强也有涉及;聂孟喜等<sup>[18]</sup>使用侧向折流器体型,以三峡泄洪深孔为原型进行模型试验,研究了突扩突跌体型侧墙及底板的压强分布特性,并对其概率密度分布特性、积分尺度、频谱特性等进行了分析;王宏霄等<sup>[19]</sup>对于突扩突跌掺气减蚀设施后泄槽底板上不同流动区域的脉动压强进行了对比,得出各区域脉动压强分布特性及相互关系;张慧<sup>[20]</sup>探究了突扩及跌坎对于消力池底板脉动压强特性的影响,得出了突扩式跌坎式消力池最大脉动压强系数经验计算公式;张文静<sup>[21]</sup>对突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强进行了研究,得到突扩的存在能够降低消力池内脉动压强的脉动能量。此外,国外学者 Rajanatnam 等<sup>[22]</sup>、Hager<sup>[23]</sup>、Iwao 等<sup>[24]</sup>研究了有突扩突跌的消力池的水跃特性。

前人对于消力池脉动压强特性研究结果众多,但对于突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强特性研究较少,

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尤其对于相关特性及频谱特性等并未涉及。基于此,本文通过模型试验研究不同水力条件下的突扩式跌消力池底板脉动压强幅值特性、相关特性及频谱特性,研究成果可为工程设计提供参考和指导。

### 1 试验装置与测点布置

试验在山东农业大学水工实验室进行。整个试验系统采用循环供水,主要包括高位水箱、模型试验区、尾水池、回水渠和地下水库等组成部分。图 1 为试验模型,主要包括钢板水箱、泄槽段、消力池段及出水段。其中:泄槽段水平长 416 cm,高 105 cm,宽 50 cm,底坡 14°;消力池段长 120 cm,采用 3 个不同宽度,分别为 50、65、80 cm,垂直跌坎 6 cm,尾坎高 18 cm;下游出水渠段长 200 cm,底坡 1/100。图 2 为测点布置,以消力池跌坎桩号为原点,沿消力池底板中线顺水流方向每间隔 10 cm 布置 1 个脉动压力传感器,共布置 10 个。分别测量非突扩式跌坎消力池( $\beta=1.0$ )及突扩式跌坎消力( $\beta=1.3、1.6$ )底板的脉动压强,其中  $\beta$  为突扩比,即消力池底板宽度与泄槽宽度的比值。

试验是在 3 个不同来流条件下进行的。根据实际的试验条件,以反映水力条件的无量纲数——流能比  $k(k=q/g^{0.5}\Delta H^{1.5}$ ,其中  $q$  为单宽流量, $\Delta H$  为上下游水位差)为准数进行了 3 个工况的测量,其中  $k$  分别为 0.014、0.018 和 0.021。脉动压强采用中国水利水电科学研究院提供的 DJ 800 型多功能监测系统进行数据采集和处理,采样频率取 100 Hz,

样本容量  $N=8192$ ,历时 82 s。图 3 为典型脉动压力测点时程线,可见消力池内水流脉动过程属于平稳随机过程,可以使用频谱分析法对其进行分析。



图 1 试验模型

Fig. 1 Test model diagram

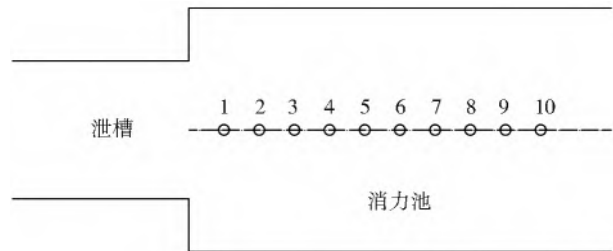


图 2 脉动压强测点布置

Fig. 2 Layout of fluctuating pressure measuring points

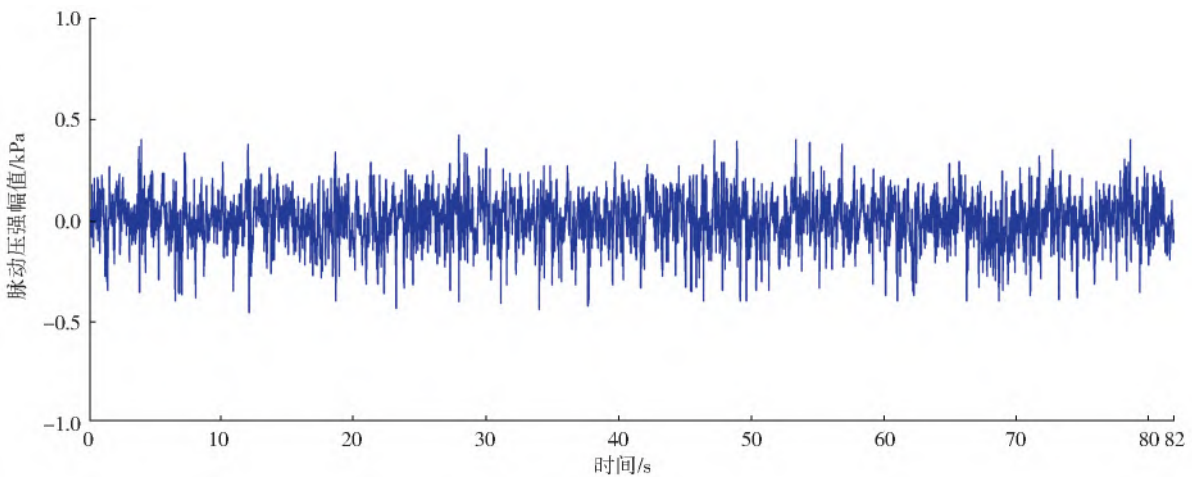


图 3 某测点脉动压强时程线

Fig. 3 Time-history line of fluctuating pressure at a measuring point

### 2 试验结果分析

#### 2.1 压强幅值特性

均方差  $\sigma$  代表脉动压强的强度,定义无量纲化的脉动压强系数  $\xi=\sigma/\Delta H$  来表征其幅值特性,其中

$\Delta H$  为上下游水位差。以测点相对位置  $x/l$  为横坐标( $x$  为测点与消力池首端的距离, $l$  为消力池长度),以脉动压强系数  $\xi$  为纵坐标,得出突扩式跌坎消力池底板脉动压强系数在不同流能比和不同突扩比下的沿程分布,见图 4。

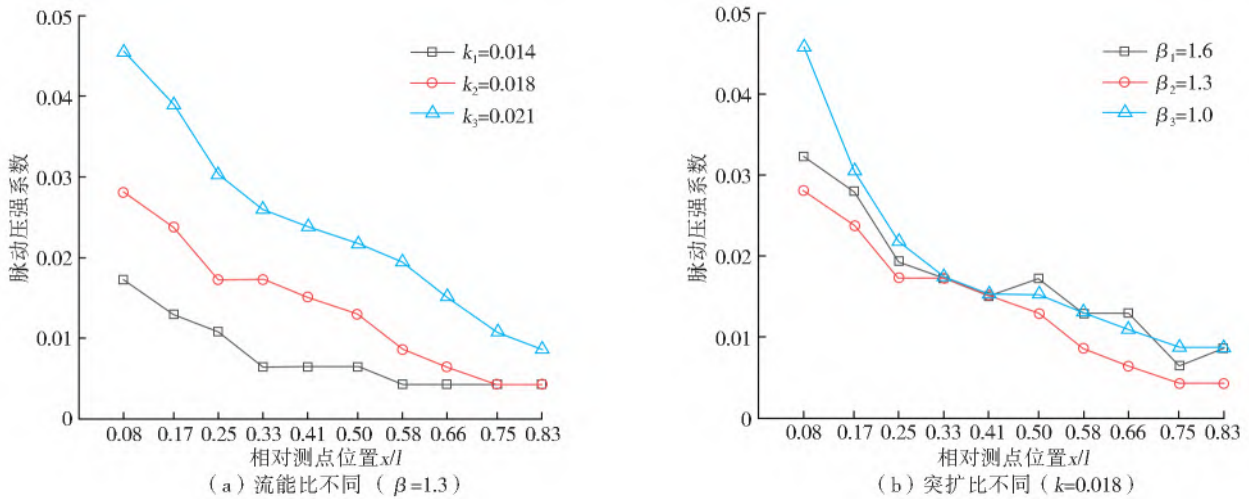


图4 消力池底板脉动压强系数  
Fig.4 Fluctuating pressure coefficient of the bottom of the stilling basin

由图4(a)可以看出,在不同水力条件下,突扩式跌坎消力池底板中线脉动压强系数呈沿程衰减趋势,峰值出现在消力池池首,且脉动压强系数随流能比的增大而增大。由图4(b)可知,在相同水力条件下,突扩式跌坎消力池底板中线脉动压强系数和非突扩式分布规律基本一致,脉动压强系数最大值均出现在池首位置,沿程逐渐衰减,且突扩式跌坎消力池衰减更迅速。与非突扩跌坎消力池相比,突扩式跌坎消力池能显著降低底板的脉动压强水平,突扩比1.3时最大值降低了63%,突扩比1.6时最大值降低了42%。分析其原因:水流从泄槽进入消力池,边界条件发生突变,在跌坎、突扩的共同作用下,水流发生剧烈的混掺,扩散、紊动,水流能量沿程耗散,因此脉动压强系数最大值出现在消力池首部并沿程减少。突扩式跌坎消力池由于突扩的存在,水流进入消力池后失去边墙的约束发生横向扩散,在主流两侧形成了立轴旋涡,水流在混掺、紊动作用下

能量发生剧烈耗散,作用在底板上的能量相应减少,因此突扩式消力池首脉动压强系数较非突扩消力池有显著降低。但随着突扩比增大,消力池内水垫深度相对减小,射流冲击底板作用增强,因此突扩比1.6的脉动压强系数较突扩比1.3时有所增大。

概率密度函数是脉动压强幅值的一个重要特性,其分布的正态性是人们比较关注的问题。图5给出了典型测点脉动压强概率密度分布,其中,测点 $x/l=0.08$ 位于冲击区,测点 $x/l=0.5$ 位于壁射流区。从图5可以看出,在相同水力条件下,冲击区和壁射流区的脉动压强概率密度基本符合正态分布。在冲击区,非突扩跌坎消力池脉动压强概率密度曲线更加高瘦,幅值分布更加集中,突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强概率密度与标准正态曲线基本重合,符合正态分布。在壁射流区,突扩式与非突扩跌坎消力池脉动压强概率密度曲线较标准正态曲线更加高瘦,幅值分布更加集中。

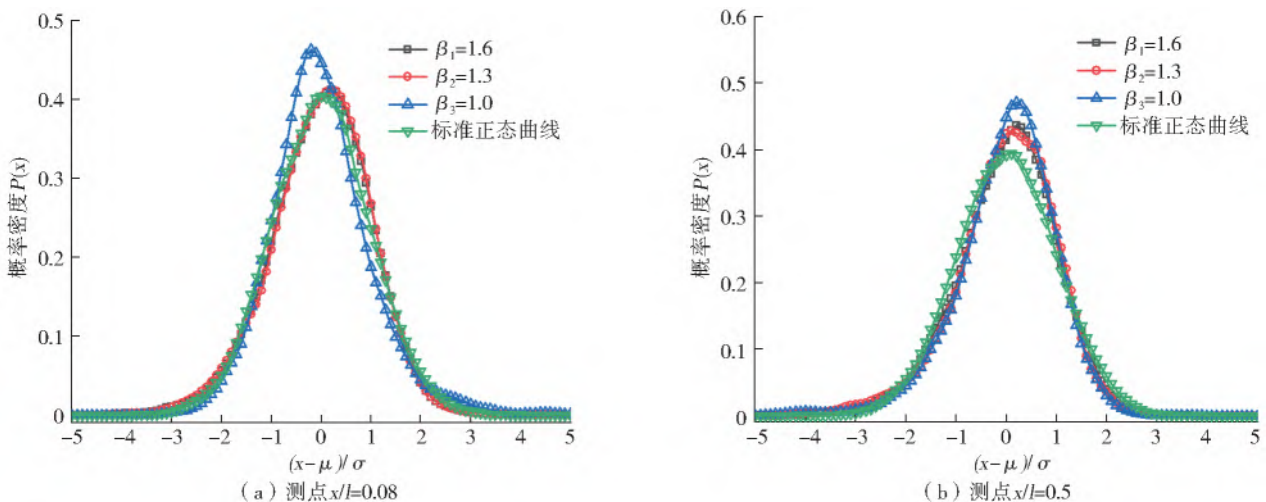


图5 典型测点概率密度分布  
Fig.5 Probability density distribution diagram of typical measuring points

## 2.2 脉动压强空间相关性

紊流压力脉动的空间相关,是脉动压强研究中的一个重要参数。空间相关可以通过时间-空间相关系数来表示。对于顺水流向相距  $l$  的两点之间的时间-空间相关系数可表示为

$$R(x, l, \tau) = \frac{\overline{p'(x, t)p'(x+l, t+\tau)}}{[\overline{p'^2(x, t)}\overline{p'^2(x+l, t+\tau)}]^{1/2}} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $\tau$  为时间延迟,当  $\tau=0$  时,  $R(x, l)$  为瞬时空间相关系数,可反映涡旋特征尺度的大小;  $p'(x, t)$  为顺流向点  $x$  处  $t$  时刻的脉动压力;  $p'(x+l, t+\tau)$  为与  $x$  点相距  $l$  的点  $(x+l)$  处  $(t+\tau)$  时刻的脉动压力;  $\overline{p'(x, t)p'(x+l, t+\tau)}$  为  $x$  和  $(x+l)$  两点处脉动压力的时均值。

图 6 给出了在不同水力条件下突扩式跌坎消力池( $\beta=1.3$ )底板中线各测点与脉动压强系数最大测点( $x/l=0.08$ )的空间相关系数。从图 6 可以看出,在不同流能比条件下,空间相关系数规律基本一致,都是先迅速衰减至零点以下形成一段稳定的负值区间后逼近于零,且随着流能比的增大,空间相关系数衰减越快,最先出现负值。这表明随着流能比的增大,突扩式跌坎消力池首部水流混掺、紊动越剧烈,伴随有大量涡旋产生和破碎。

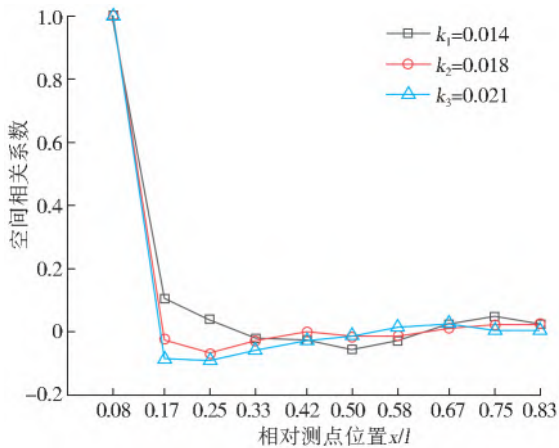


图 6 各测点与脉动压强最大测点的空间相关系数

Fig. 6 The spatial correlation coefficient between each measuring point and the maximum measuring point of fluctuating pressure

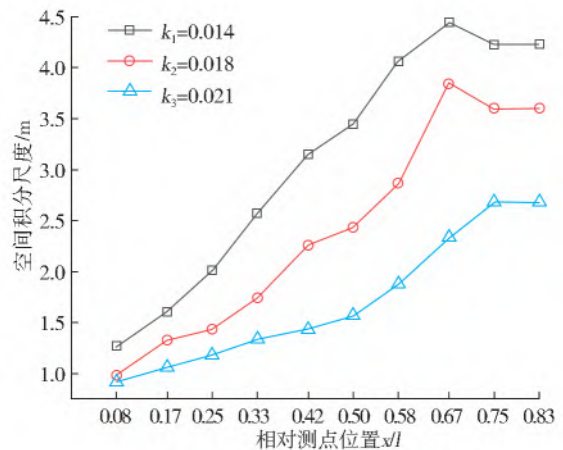
紊流由各种不同尺度的涡体运动组成,涡体尺度可用空间积分尺度来反映。空间积分尺度可表示为

$$L_x = \int_0^{l_0} \rho(x, l) dl \quad (2)$$

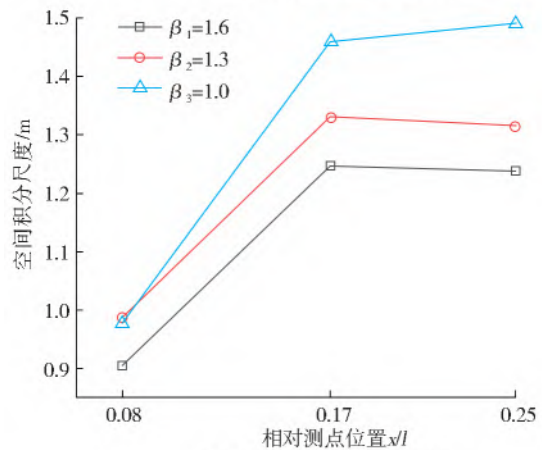
式中:  $\rho(x, l)$  为瞬时空间相关系数;  $l_0$  为第一个使瞬时空间相关系数  $\rho(x, l)$  为 0 的  $l$  值。

图 7(a) 给出了在不同水力条件下突扩式跌坎消力池( $\beta=1.3$ )底板中线脉动压强沿程空间积分尺度。由图 7(a) 可知,在不同流能比条件下,突扩式

跌坎消力池底板脉动压强的空间积分尺度分布规律基本一致,均顺水流方向沿程增加,在消力池尾部趋于平缓,壁射流区的空间积分尺度显著大于冲击区的积分尺度。分析其原因:冲击区水流混掺、紊动剧烈,大量涡体在此产生、破碎,因此其空间积分尺度小,脉动压强系数大;而壁射流区是大尺度涡体活动区域,因而其空间积分尺度较大,脉动压强系数小。图 7(b) 给出了在相同水力条件下不同突扩比的跌坎消力池底板脉动压强在冲击区的空间积分尺度。从图 7(b) 可以看出,在冲击区,底板脉动压强积分尺度整体呈沿程增大趋势,并且突扩式跌坎消力池空间积分尺度较非突扩式有显著降低。分析其原因:由于跌坎和突扩的双重作用,水流从泄槽进入消力池,边界条件发生突变,水流混掺、紊动更加剧烈,同时伴随着涡体的不断产生和破裂,因而积分尺度有所降低;突扩比为 1.3 的跌坎消力池较突扩比为 1.6 时水垫深度大,水垫对涡体尺度变化的阻滞及吸收射流能量的作用增强,因此其空间积分尺度较突扩比为 1.6 大。



(a) 消力池底板沿程空间积分尺度



(b) 冲击区空间积分尺度

图 7 空间积分尺度

Fig. 7 Spatial integration scale

## 2.3 脉动压强频谱特性

功率谱密度全程积分代表该点的水流能量<sup>[25]</sup>。

图 8 给出了冲击区测点 ( $x/l=0.08$ ) 和壁射流区 ( $x/l=0.5$ ) 测点的脉动压强功率谱密度。从图 8 可以看出:在冲击区,突扩式跌坎消力池及非突扩式跌坎消力池底板脉动压强的能量主要集中在  $0\sim 30$  Hz,非突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强优势频率在  $2.5$  Hz 左右,突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强优势频率向高频有所转移,在  $4\sim 8$  Hz,压强脉动导致底板发生共振的可能性很小,但是对于跌坎、突扩部位存在

共振可能性,应引起高度重视,突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强能量较非突扩式有显著降低,这与脉动压强系数沿程分布规律一致,从脉动能量方面进一步揭示了突扩式跌坎消力池能显著降低脉动压强水平;在壁射流区(冲击区下游)突扩式及非突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强能量具有明显的低频特征,能量主要集中在  $0\sim 15$  Hz,优势频率在  $1$  Hz 以内,与消力池底板自振频率相差较大,一般不会发生共振问题。

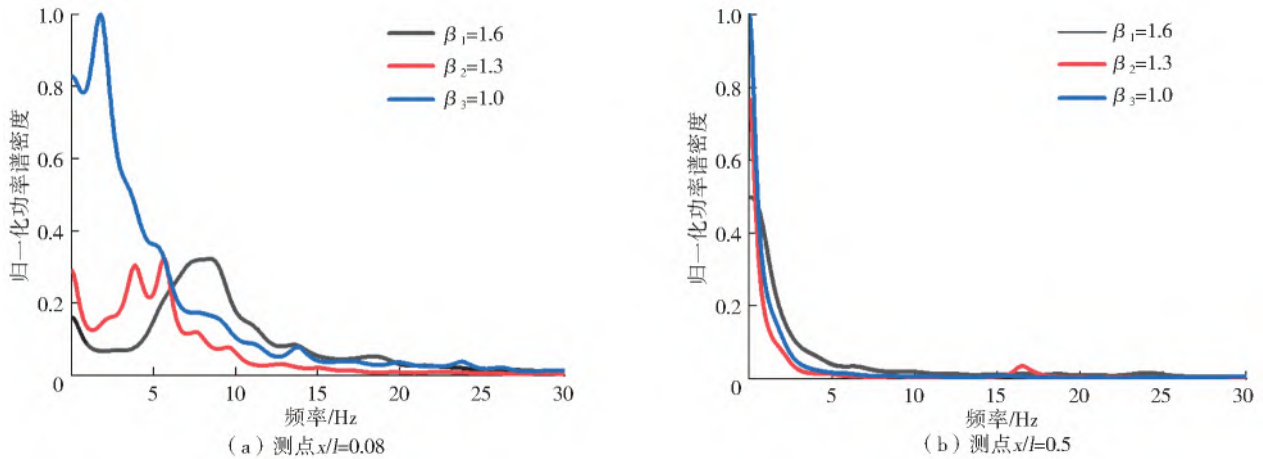


图 8 典型测点脉动压强功率谱密度

Fig. 8 Typical measuring point fluctuating pressure power spectral density

### 3 结论

基于模型试验,系统研究了突扩式跌坎消力池底板中线脉动压强分布特性,主要得出以下结论:

(1)在相同水力条件下,突扩式跌坎消力池底板中线脉动压强系数与非突扩式分布规律基本一致,脉动压强系数最大值均出现在池首位置,沿程逐渐衰减,且突扩式跌坎消力池衰减更迅速。与非突扩跌坎消力池相比,突扩式跌坎消力池可以显著降低底板的脉动压强水平,在突扩比  $1.3$  时最大值降低了  $63\%$ ,在突扩比  $1.6$  时最大值降低了  $42\%$ 。

(2)突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强概率密度基本符合正态分布。

(3)在冲击区,突扩式跌坎消力池空间积分尺度较非突扩式有显著降低,即其涡旋保持性低,伴随着涡旋的不断产生、破碎。

(4)突扩式跌坎消力池脉动压强优势频率向高频转移,为  $4\sim 8$  Hz,压强脉动导致底板发生共振的可能性很小,但是对于跌坎、突扩部位存在共振可能性,应引起高度重视。

(5)在工程设计中,要综合考虑脉动压强大小和优势频率的关系,在不会发生共振的前提下,适当降低脉动压强对工程是有利的。

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### Fluctuating pressure characteristics of stilling basin with drop sill and sudden expansion

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**Abstract:** Traditional underflow energy dissipators were mostly used in small and medium-sized projects, and they were rarely used in high dam discharge energy dissipation. In recent years, as people's requirements for the ecological environment have increased, environmentally-friendly stilling basins with drop sill and sudden expansion had been well used in many projects in high-head and large-unit-wide flow projects. The fluctuating water pressure on the bottom of the stilling pool is extremely destructive. Many of the bottoms of the stilling pool had been damaged during operation in the domestic and foreign-built projects. There were many results of previous studies on the fluctuating pressure characteristics of the stilling pool, but there are few studies on the fluctuating pressure characteristics of the stilling pool with drop sill and sudden expansion, especially the related characteristics and spectral characteristics are not involved.

Based on the results of physical model tests, the fluctuating pressure characteristics of the bottom plate of the stilling pool were studied with drop sill and sudden expansion and the stilling pool were analyzed with drop sill and sudden expansion ( $\beta=1.3, 1.6$ ) and the non-sudden expansion stilling pool ( $\beta=1.0$ ). The research results of the amplitude characteristics, correlation characteristics, and frequency characteristics of the fluctuating pressure of the bottom plate of the stilling pool can provide a reference and guidance for engineering design.

It was found that under different hydraulic conditions, the fluctuating pressure coefficient of the midline of the bottom of the suddenly and non-suddenly expanded stilling pools showed a trend of attenuation along the way, the peak appeared at the head of the stilling pool, and the fluctuating pressure coefficient increased with the increase of the flow energy ratio. Compared with the non-sudden expansion stilling pool, the stilling pool with drop sill and sudden expansion can significantly reduce the fluctuating pressure level of the bottom plate. The probability density of fluctuating pressure in the impingement zone and the wall jet zone conforms to the normal distribution. Under the conditions of different flow energy ratios, the spatial integration scale distribution law of the fluctuating pressure of the bottom of the sudden expansion stilling pool was the same, and all increased along the flow direction, and the spatial integration scale and the fluctuating pressure energy of the sudden expansion stilling pool were significantly lower than that of the non-sudden expansion stilling pool.

Under the same hydraulic conditions, the central line fluctuating pressure coefficient of the stilling pool with drop sill and sudden expansion was the same as the non-sudden expansion-type distribution law, and the maximum value of the fluctuating pressure coefficient appeared at the head of the pool. It decayed gradually along the way, and the stilling pool with drop sill and sudden expansion decayed more rapidly. Compared with the non-sudden expansion stilling pool, the sudden

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total discharge.

Evaluation of river infiltration capacity: Initial stage of infiltration under unstable moving water conditions, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.06 m/d; Infiltration stage under still water condition I, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.11 m/d; Infiltration stage under stable moving water conditions, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.13 m/d; Infiltration stage under still water condition II, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.08 m/d. Lag mechanism of groundwater level's response time: Initial stage of infiltration under unstable moving water conditions, the response time of the water level is two days behind; Infiltration stage under still water condition I, the response time of the water level is one day behind; Infiltration stage under stable moving water condition, the response time of the water level is one day behind; Infiltration stage under still water condition II, the response time of the water level is one day behind; Response mechanism of groundwater level: Initial stage of infiltration under unstable moving water conditions, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.06 m/d, the average daily variation of groundwater level is 0.41 m; Infiltration stage under still water condition I, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.11 m/d; the average daily variation of groundwater level is 0.19 m; Infiltration stage under stable moving water conditions, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.13 m/d, the average daily variation of groundwater level is 0.09 m; Infiltration stage under still water condition II, the stable infiltration capacity is 0.08 m/d, the average daily variation of groundwater level is 0.02 m. With the extension of infiltration time, the response lag time of groundwater level is shortened, and the increased speed of groundwater level is slowed down.

A series of important hydrogeological parameters for the preliminary construction of underground water reservoir are obtained in Suoluhe River. Enriching the research theory of underground reservoirs, and promoting the construction of underground reservoirs in ancient river areas, it has important reference significance for other similar ancient river areas to regulate, store and utilize external water transfer. The deficiency of this study is that the study on the dispersion and diffusion of the groundwater mound is not enough.

**Key words:** infiltration test; infiltration capacity; water retention; diversion flow; response mechanism

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expansion stilling pool can significantly reduce the fluctuating pressure level of the bottom plate. The maximum value of the sudden expansion ratio of 1.3 is reduced by 63%, and the maximum value of the sudden expansion ratio of 1.6 is reduced by 42%. The probability density of the fluctuating pressure of the sudden expansion stilling pool conforms to the normal distribution. In the impact area, the spatial integral scale of the sudden expansion type stilling pool was significantly lower than that of the non-sudden expansion type. Its vortex retention was low, accompanied by the continuous generation and fragmentation of the vortex. The predominant frequency of the fluctuating pressure of the sudden expansion stilling pool shifted to high frequency, from 4 Hz to 8 Hz, the possibility of pressure pulsation causing the bottom plate to resonate was very small. However, there was the possibility of resonance in the drop and sudden expansion parts, which should be paid attention. In the engineering design, the relationship between the strength of the fluctuating pressure and the dominant frequency should be comprehensively considered. Under the premise of no resonance, it was beneficial to the project to appropriately reduce the fluctuating pressure.

**Key words:** stilling basin with drop sill and sudden expansion; fluctuating pressure; probability density; integral scale; dominant frequency