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黄河内蒙古段开河流量预测

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摘要:封冻河段开河时,冰、水情变化剧烈,预报难度大、精度低。马斯京根法及其衍生方法在推算明流条件下的流量演进方面取得了很大成功,但如何反映凌汛期流量演进特点还需进一步研究。以黄河内蒙古河段为例,类比有支流的河道洪水进行演算,并考虑流量传播时间,将区间的槽蓄水增量加入计算,采用改进的马斯京根法,推求完全开河时的凌峰流量。采用均方根误差、平均绝对百分比误差作为预测结果的评价指标,与往年实测流量相比较,演算流量的平均绝对百分比误差在 10.29% 以内。结果表明,此方法应用于凌汛期开河流量演进具有较好的预测效果,通过冰凌洪水的特点判别洪水类型,揭示了凌汛期开河流量的突变主要是由冰坝洪水造成的。研究结果可为河流开河的流量预报和防凌减灾提供参考思路。

关键词:开河期;马斯京根法;冰凌洪水;槽蓄水增量;凌峰流量

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黄河内蒙古河段凌汛期经常发生洪水倒灌、溃堤等灾害险情,往往给沿岸居民的生命和财产造成威胁,公共设施遭受破坏^[1]。黄河内蒙古段开河时,上游气温回升较快,比下游提前开河,槽蓄水增量迅速释放,传递至下游造成凌峰流量急剧上升,同时冰凌极易在狭窄弯道或窄口河段卡冰结坝,使上游水位壅高,形成凌汛^[2-4]。

文献^[5]提到 McCarthy 于 1938 年首次提出马斯京根法,并应用该方法分析了马斯京根河的洪水过程演进,其假定的马斯京根线性槽蓄方程是河段蓄量 W 与示储流量 Q' 成线性关系,比例为 K ,利用 x 权衡入流和出流对示储流量的比重。该方程已经被广泛应用于推算明流条件下的河道流量演进。但天然河道中的流量与河道蓄水量不一定呈明显的线性关系,例如河段内坡降变化较大时,槽蓄曲线 $Q'-W$ 呈现非线性的情况,对此 Gill^[6] 提出了非线性马斯京根法。在非线性马斯京根法发展

的同时,另一种计算非线性的方法也被提出,Ponce 等^[7]的研究推动了变参数马斯京根法的发展,并认为同一条河段的不同场次洪水马斯京根法参数不是唯一的,而且呈现动态变化,需按照洪峰流量分级归类对应不同的参数^[8-10]。针对河道中槽蓄增量增加的情况,比如当上游断面有较大旁侧入流时,O'Donnell^[11]假定区间入流与上游入流量成一定比例 α ,提出了考虑区间入流的三参数马斯京根法,解决了当河道水量增加时传统马斯京根法的不适用性等问题。关于马斯京根法中的模型参数率定方法,也由最初的根据上下游实测流量资料试算发展成了现在的多种智能算法进行优化^[12-16]。针对河道中槽蓄量损失的情况,祝许珂等^[17]对嫩江江桥一大赉河段洪水演进建立了基于分段马斯京根方法的江桥一大赉河段的洪水演算模型,引入河道洪水演进损失系数,用来解决洪水过程中水量减少的问题。

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明流期的洪水峰值由于坦化作用,由上游断面传播到下游断面时流量变小。冰期河流洪水受河冰运动的影响大,王恺祯等^[18]通过在水量平衡方程中考虑冰量,尝试将马斯京根法运用于黄河内蒙古河段的冰期洪水计算中,分析了马斯京根法参数 x 与糙率的关系以及冰盖冻结增厚和融冰过程对洪水波变形的影响。Yang 等^[19]将考虑区间入流的三参数马斯京根法应用于开河期凌峰流量的研究中,发现冰期开河后由于槽蓄水增量的释放,下游洪峰远大于上游,过流曲线形状没有呈现类似明流那样的明显坦化。但冰凌洪水预报由于受到气温、冰厚等因素的影响,每年开河期河段的槽蓄水增量会有所不同,难以确定区间入流与上游入流量之比参数 a 的取值。

开河期凌峰流量较明流条件下洪峰流量大得多,预报难度大、精度低^[20-21]。迄今为止,有关冰凌洪水的预报方法研究相对较少,且已有研究方法大多针对明流条件下洪水过程,受冰期实测资料的限制,冰期洪水研究的方面还远远不足。开河期,上游至下游沿程不断增加的凌峰流量极易给沿岸造成凌洪灾害,对其洪水过程的准确和实时预报是需要考虑的重要问题。

1 黄河内蒙古段冰期冰水转化和冰凌洪水类型

1.1 冰水转换过程

黄河内蒙古段河流自宁蒙交界处进入,沿程经过石嘴山、巴彦高勒水文站,方向自南向北,然后途经三湖河口、包头和头道拐站,由西北流向东南,头道拐站直至出境大致由北向南,整个内蒙古河段走向呈“几”字形,见图 1。每年 11 月中下旬巴彦淖尔市乌拉特前旗至呼和浩特市托克托县河段首先形成流凌,冰凌在水流的作用下向下游移动,由于气候、水流动力、河道边界和流冰的共同作用,12 月上旬会在下游某一位置形成初封。原型观测表明,近年来的初封位置多发生在三湖河口—头道拐段内,初封后,冰盖自下游向上游发展,进入宁夏境内。一般开河发生在第二年的 3 月,通常是上游低纬度地区的冰体先融化,下游聚集上游的来冰、来水以及河段内的槽蓄水增量,形成明显的冰凌洪水,在其向下游运动的过程中,极易在狭窄弯道或窄口河段卡冰结坝,水位迅速上升。水位的上涨和沿程流量的持续增大严重威胁到堤防的安全,形成冰凌洪水灾害。



图 1 黄河内蒙古段河道位置及走向

Fig. 1 The Location and river trend of the Inner Mongolia reach of the Yellow River

图 2 是 2017—2018 年巴彦高勒、头道拐日均流量变化曲线,可以看出,头道拐在 12 月上旬左右开始封冻(12 月 8 日 8 时平封)时日均流量迅速下降,较长时间都处于低流量状态,1 月上旬左右巴彦高勒也开始封冻(1 月 3 日 15 时立封),巴彦高勒日均流量下降,与头道拐流量基本趋于一致。开河时,由于上游河段较下游河段气温早回升,巴彦高

勒首先开始解冻(3 月 3 日 18 时文开),来水量迅速向下游聚集,头道拐在这段时间内日均流量迅速上升,而同头道拐相比,处于融冰期的巴彦高勒流量却呈现下降的趋势,此现象一直延续到头道拐完全开河(3 月 16 日 18 时文开)。这些流量上的变化说明了在封冻期内,巴彦高勒—头道拐段因为水冰转化,使得河段的槽蓄量滞蓄,开河期后,槽蓄水增量释

放,处在下游的头道拐日均流量变大(日均流量从稳封期的 400 m³/s 左右,增大到开河期最大日均流量 2 050 m³/s),甚至在一两天内流量突变达到原来的 2~5 倍。



图2 2017—2018年巴彦高勒、头道拐日均流量变化曲线
Fig. 2 Average daily discharge change curve in Bayangaole and Toudaoguai from 2017 to 2018

1.2 冰凌洪水类型判别

凌汛是热力、动力、河道形态等因素综合作用的结果,按冰期洪水成因,可分为冰塞洪水、冰坝洪水和融冰洪水^[22]。

开河期冰凌洪水主要由融冰洪水与冰坝洪水组成。开河期,大量流冰在河道中受阻时,冰块下潜堵

塞过水断面,堆积形成坝状冰体,若冰坝突然破坏,槽蓄水增量迅速下泄,形成向下游不断发展的凌峰,流量沿程递增,这种现象被称作冰坝洪水。而融冰洪水几乎同时存在,上游气温回升较快,在热力作用下封冻冰面开始融解,岸边、河心出现堰水,上下游逐渐贯通,槽蓄水增量缓慢释放,此时上下游水势较为平稳且凌峰流量较小,称为融冰洪水。

开河期的头道拐流量是否发生突变,取决于冰凌洪水的性质,如果属于冰坝洪水,则凌峰流量沿程递增,下游峰值大、涨幅大、涨率快。若为融冰洪水,则水势平稳,上下游的流量差较小。以 2017—2019 年头道拐日均流量为例,见图 3,头道拐没有完全开河之前,日均流量在 3 月中旬出现 1 次上涨的过程,此时流量突然上升是由于处于上游的巴彦高勒完全开河,槽蓄水增量沿程释放,但由于气温的因素,头道拐仍在封冻,凌峰流量沿程递增,上涨速率快,判定此时的洪水状态属于冰坝洪水。头道拐完全开河后,3 月下旬日均流量第 2 次有所上涨,但此时的上下游流量差较小,水势相对平稳,判定此时处于融冰洪水状态。至于 2 次上涨的流量预报,因为每年的气候状况会有所不同,无法根据上游流量过程线推断下游的流量突变情况,这正是本文将要探讨的问题。

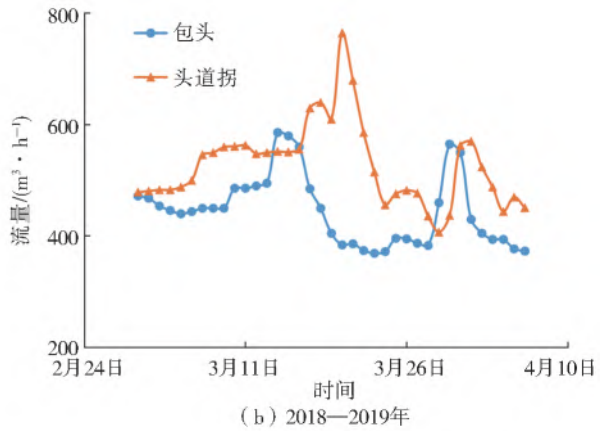
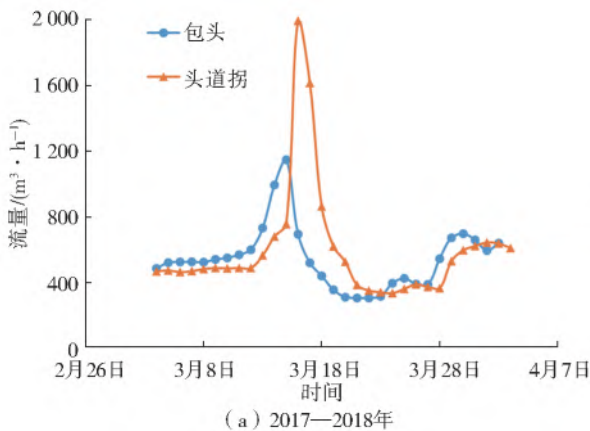


图3 2017—2019年包头、头道拐日均流量变化曲线
Fig. 3 Average daily discharge change curve in Baotou and Toudaoguai from 2017 to 2019

2 改进的马斯京根法原理

基本马斯京根法的连续方程和蓄量方程^[23]表示为

$$\begin{cases} I - O = \frac{dW}{dt} \\ \Delta W = K[xI + (1-x)O] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: I 为河段上断面入流, m³/s; O 为河段下断面出流, m³/s; ΔW 为河段槽蓄量, m³; K 为蓄量常数;

x 为流量比重因数。

基本马斯京根法假定水量是平衡的,但开河期河段短时间内加入了槽蓄水增量,如果假定区间入流沿演算河段均匀分布,可将(1)式变化为

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} - \frac{O_1 + O_2}{2} \right) \Delta t + \frac{\Delta W'}{K_1 t} \Delta t = \Delta W \\ \Delta W = K_2 Q' \\ Q' = x \left(I + \frac{\Delta W'}{K_1 t} \right) + (1-x)O \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: $\Delta W'$ 为整个冰期稳定封冻河段储存的槽蓄水增量, m^3 ; I 为入流量, m^3/s ; O 为出流量, m^3/s ; ΔW 为河段槽蓄量, m^3 ; Q' 为示储流量 m^3/s ; x 为流量比重系数; K_1 为开河期槽蓄增加的水量与 $\Delta W'$ 的转换系数; K_2 为蓄量常数; Δt 为计算时段长, s ; t 为槽蓄水增量沿河段释放所需的时间(此处为简化计算取一定值), s 。

由式(2)得到流量演算公式为

$$O_{i+1} = C_1 \left(I_i + \frac{\Delta W'}{K_1 t} \right) + C_2 \left(I_{i+1} + \frac{\Delta W'}{K_1 t} \right) + C_3 O_i \quad (3)$$

其中 $C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 1$, C_1, C_2, C_3 是 $K_2, \Delta t, x$ 的函数^[24]:

$$C_1 = \frac{\Delta t + 2K_2 x}{\Delta t + 2K_2(1-x)}, C_2 = \frac{\Delta t - 2K_2 x}{\Delta t + 2K_2(1-x)}, C_3 = \frac{\Delta t + 2K_2(1-x)}{\Delta t + 2K_2(1-x)} \quad (4)$$

表 1 不同冰期河段槽蓄水增量

Tab. 1 Channel-storage increment in the river during different ice periods

冰期	巴彦高勒—包头槽蓄水 增量/亿 m^3	包头—头道拐槽蓄水 增量/亿 m^3	巴彦高勒—头道拐槽蓄水 增量总计 $\Delta W'/$ 亿 m^3	开河期包头—头道拐槽蓄 增加的水量($\Delta W'/K_1$)/亿 m^3	($\Delta W'/K_1 t$)/ ($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)
2015—2016	6.108	2.414	8.522	2.131	493.287
2016—2017	4.294	2.466	6.760	1.690	391.204
2017—2018	6.622	7.074	13.696	3.424	792.593
2018—2019	1.625	2.870	4.495	1.124	260.185

采用相同流量法,分析黄河内蒙古河段各断面不同流量的传播时间,以推求准确的流量演进过程^[25]。根据相关实测资料,计算明流条件下黄河干

3 黄河内蒙古段开河流量过程分析

3.1 模型实例应用

以黄河内蒙古包头(东经 $109^\circ 55'$, 北纬 $40^\circ 32'$)至头道拐(东经 $111^\circ 04'$, 北纬 $40^\circ 16'$)河段作为应用对象,对该河段开河期的流量过程进行演算,推求开河时的凌峰流量,探究冰期的槽蓄水增量对开河洪水过程产生的影响,以下各年份的冰期研究时间大致为当年的 12 月上旬至来年的 3 月下旬,开河期研究时间为当年的 3 月前后。

由于上游融冰释放的槽蓄水增量使包头—头道拐段水量增加,导致了凌峰流量的产生,为研究包头—头道拐段洪水过程,需对黄河内蒙古段整个冰期稳定封冻河段的槽蓄水增量进行研究分析,结果见表 1。

流上中游河段不同流量级的流量传播历时,结果见表 2,表明洪峰流量越大,传播时间越短。

表 2 黄河内蒙古河段不同流量的传播历时

Tab. 2 The propagation duration of different discharge in the Inner Mongolia reach of the Yellow River

流量/($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)	传播历时/h			
	石嘴山—巴彦高勒	巴彦高勒—三湖河口	三湖河口—包头	包头—头道拐
700	29	59	29	54
1 000	26	49	21	48
1 500	23	43	18	36
2 000	18	38	15	24

预报开河期凌峰流量的洪水传播时间 Δt 取往年凌峰流量较大,传播历时较短的情况。近几年头道拐的实测流量资料显示,最大流量在 $2\ 000\ \text{m}^3/\text{s}$ 左右,此时上下游传播历时大致为 24 h。在包头至头道拐河段,以包头实测日均过程作为进口条件,考虑实测年度内槽蓄水增量,利用改进的马斯京根法进行开河期头道拐流量过程演算,因此 2016—2019 年开河期头道拐凌峰流量过程演算结果见图 4。

由图 4 可知,2016—2019 年开河期第 1 次流量

上涨的过程下游头道拐流量明显比上游包头流量大得多,说明流量沿程递增、发生突变,而假设的模型演算过程与实际趋势相一致。误差分析见表 3,与往年实测凌峰流量相比较,演算凌峰流量的均方根误差和平均绝对百分比误差均达到了比较理想的精度,平均绝对百分比误差在 10.29% 以内表明利用改进的马斯京根法,也即式(2)和式(3),此时各参数的取值分别为 $K_1 = 4, t = 5\ \text{d}, K_2 = \Delta t = 24\ \text{h}, x = 0.4 \sim 0.5$,可以给开河期流量的预报带来较好的预测结果。

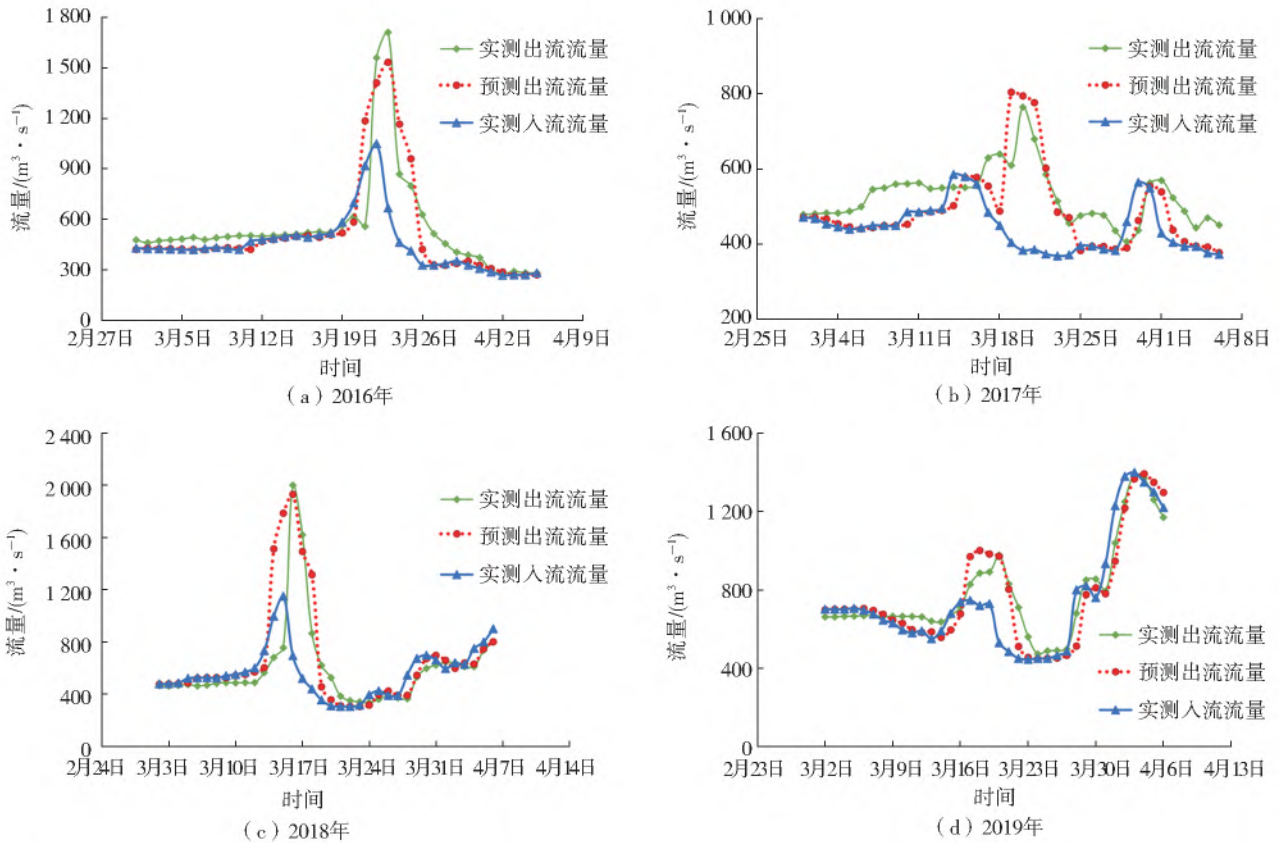


图 4 2016—2019 年开河期头道拐凌峰流量过程线

Fig. 4 The ice peak discharge hydrograph during the break-up period in Toudaoguai from 2016 to 2019

表 3 2016—2019 年开河期头道拐实测流量与演算流量的比较

Tab. 3 Comparison of measured and calculated discharge in Toudaoguai during the break-up period from 2016 to 2019

年份	实测凌峰流量/ ($m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$)	演算凌峰流量/ ($m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$)	均方根 误差	平均绝对百分比 误差/%
2016	1 710	1 534	176	10.29
2017	765	833	68	8.88
2018	2 050	1 930	120	5.85
2019	977	1 006	29	2.97

3.2 开河期流量突变的成因分析

当开河期中槽蓄水增量不在短时间内集中释放,而是以融冰洪水的方式缓慢释放时,则第 1 次流

量上涨的过程中上下游的流量差较小,见图 5。水温是反映冰情最直接的因素,通过开河期上下游流量突变不明显年份 2015、2020 年与上下游流量突变典型年份 2016 年的水温对比,见图 6,发现 2015、2020 年巴彦高勒在开河期内水温都较早地转为正值,较 2016 年分别提前了 10 d、22 d,而 2016 年巴彦高勒虽延迟开河,但水温增长较快,3 年的最高水温基本都趋于一致,说明 2016 年气温等热力因素短期改变较大,而头道拐 3 年的开河日期差距较小,且水温在相同时间内增幅相差不大,因此 2016 年巴彦高勒—头道拐段短时间内融冰发展较快,槽蓄水增量较大,流量沿程递增,上下游流量差较大,下游流量发生突变。

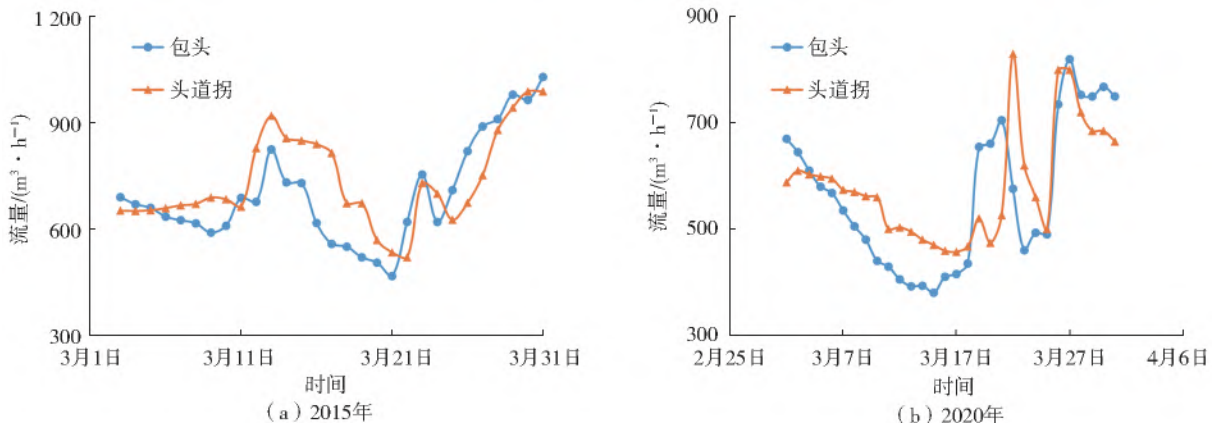


图 5 开河期包头、头道拐日均流量变化曲线

Fig. 5 Average daily discharge change curve in Baotou and Toudaoguai during the break-up period

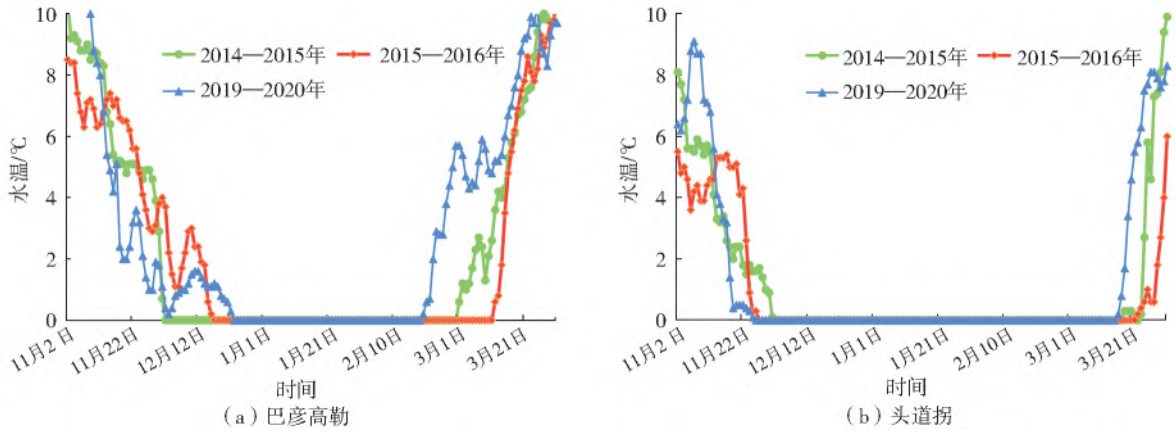


图 6 冰期巴彦高勒、头道拐日均水温变化曲线

Fig. 6 Average daily water temperature change curve in Bayangaole and Toudaoguai during ice period

4 结 语

通过分析黄河内蒙古段冰期冰水转化过程, 判断其冰凌洪水类型, 发现开河期冰凌洪水与汛期洪水相比, 传播至下游的洪峰非但没有发生坦化, 还会产生短期内的突变, 且突变主要是由冰坝洪水造成的。当开河期气温变化剧烈, 河道槽蓄水增量在短时间内集中释放时, 利用改进的马斯京根法, 通过将封冻期储存的槽蓄水增量加入考虑, 可解决开河流量预报中河段槽蓄水量增加的问题, 给开河流量预报带来了较好的预测结果。

在预报冰凌洪水过程中, 应用改进的马斯京根法可提前预知河段下游流量突变的情况, 大大降低了冰情等不确定因素对预报的影响, 研究结果可为开河流量预报和防凌减灾工作提供参考思路。今后可考虑加入气温等因素对凌汛期流量演进的影响, 进一步研究气温、槽蓄水增量与流量之间的关系, 为开河流量研究提供合理依据。

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Discharge in break-up period in the Inner Mongolia reach of the Yellow River

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Abstract: Ice and water regime changed drastically due to frozen thaws in the break-up period in Inner Mongolia reach of the Yellow River, so it is difficult to forecast the flood and the accuracy is low. There are relatively few researches on ice flood forecasting methods, and most of the existing research methods focus on the flooding process under open flow condition. Due to the limitation of the measured data during the ice period, the research on ice floods is far from enough. The Muskingum method and its derivation method are suitable for the discharge routing under open flow conditions, but how to reflect the characteristics of discharge routing in ice flood season needs to be studied. Given the characteristics of the channel with unbalanced storage in the upstream and downstream channels, there is still no better solution in the derivative method of the Muskingum method.

Based on the prototype observation of Inner Mongolia reach of the Yellow River and the measured discharge data during the ice period, the transformation process of ice and water during the freezing and thawing periods is analyzed, and the ice flood type is identified by the ice flood characteristics to predict the downstream discharge in advance. The discharge process of Inner Mongolia reach during the break-up period is calculated. The modified Muskingum method is used to calculate the flood routing by analogy with the river channel with tributaries. Considering the propagation time of discharge, channel-storage increment during the freezing period is added into the calculation to calculate the ice peak discharge during the break-up period.

Compared with the flood in flood season, the ice flood occurred during the break-up period, the flood peak spread to the downstream not only did not flatten but also had a sudden change in the short term. When the temperature changes violently during the break-up period, the channel-storage increment is released in a short time. Channel-storage increment during the freezing period is considered, which can solve the problem of the increase of the channel storage in the prediction of discharge during the break-up period. Root mean square error, average absolute percentage error is used as the evaluation indexes of the prediction results. Compared with the measured discharge, root mean square error and average absolute percentage error of the calculated discharge reach the ideal accuracy, and the average absolute percentage error is less than 10.29%. The ice flood during the break-up period is mainly composed of ice dam flood and ice melting flood. According to the transformation process of ice and water and the characteristics of ice flood, it is found that the sudden change of discharge in ice flood season is mainly caused by ice dam flood. When ice dam flood occurs, the ice peak discharge increases along the way, with fast-rising rate, large amplitude, and large peak value. When ice melting flood occurs, the water potential is stable, and the discharge difference between upstream and downstream is small, and the ice peak discharge is small.

During the break-up period, the increasing ice peak discharge from the upstream to the downstream can easily cause flood disasters along the river. The application of the modified Muskingum method can predict the sudden change of the downstream discharge, which has a good prediction effect on the discharge routing in ice flood season during the break-up period and greatly reduces the influence of ice regime and other uncertain factors on the prediction of ice flood process. The research results can provide a reference for the discharge forecast during the break-up period and the work of preventing and reducing disasters. In future, the influence of temperature and other factors on the discharge routing in ice flood season can be considered, and the relationship between temperature, channel-storage increment, and discharge can be further studied.

Key words: break-up period; Muskingum method; ice flood; channel-storage increment; ice peak discharge