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南水北调中线总干渠藻类的生态调度

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摘要:南水北调中线总干渠无在线调蓄水库,对藻类生态调度过程中出现的问题开展生态调度实现策略和实施方式研究。主要实现策略包括:划定自身的调蓄区,隔离生态调度对下游的影响;采用高效的渠池运行方式,减少生态调度时蓄量的反复调整;综合考虑安全、快速、平稳等需求,设定生态调度实施进程和方式。具体实施方式包括:将总干渠划分为流速调控区、调蓄区和正常运行区,分别实施等体积、控制蓄量和闸前常水位方式运行;将生态调度过程划分为充水阶段和泄水阶段,基于流速调控目标值、持续时长和水位降幅约束条件,确定各阶段时长和各分区的闸门群调控方案等。基于 2018 年 3 月输水工况,采用明渠—维非恒定流模型,仿真总干渠上游 15 个渠池的藻类生态调度过程。结果表明,生态调度可在 3.5 d 内完成,各渠池的平均流速由 0.48 m/s 增至 0.93 m/s,持续时间超过 2 h。在整个生态调度过程中,水位变化平稳,水位变幅符合安全阈值要求,下游渠道的正常运行未受生态调度明显影响。

关键词:南水北调中线工程;藻类生态调度;调蓄区;流速调控区;闸门群控制方法

中图分类号:TV133.2;TV68

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南水北调中线总干渠长 1 432 km,水力停留时间约为 20 d,在部分缓流区域,藻类能在合适的条件下快速生长^[1-2]。由于总干渠为饮用水,应对藻类异常增殖的手段应以物理方法为主。生态调度^[3-5]是一种利用水体水位、流量、流速、流态的改变抑制藻类快速增殖与水华形成的手段,在国内外水库、河流的水华治理中取得了良好效果。总干渠节制闸众多,为生态调度提供了有利条件,生态调度应作为总干渠藻类调控的首选手段^[6]。按照藻密度、叶绿素 a 浓度、影响范围、持续时间及严重程度等因素,中线工程将藻类增殖风险分为 4 级^[7]: I 级为重大风险,其处置实行应急监测、生态调度及物理清除,必要时经会商讨论同意后实行渠道退水,建议渠道平均流速大于 0.7 m/s; II 级为较大风险,处置实行应急监测、生态调度,必要时进行物理清除,建议渠道平均流速大于 0.5 m/s; III 级为一般风

险,其处置实行加密监测及生态调度,建议渠道平均流速大于 0.5 m/s; IV 级为风险预警,其处置实行预警监测,同时加强现场水质巡查,及时掌握藻类变化趋势。

在总干渠生态调度如何实现方面,文献[8]提出了多种途径,包括人工造峰、降低水位、利用渠道槽蓄大流量冲渠、大流量充渠并启用退水闸排水等。由于总干渠缺少在线调蓄水库,生态调度过程中易出现两方面问题:一是引发的大幅水位流量变化直接向下游传导,影响下游渠道的正常运行;二是生态调度涉及大范围渠道的充水与泄水,水力过渡时间较长。仿真^[9]表明,如不采取有针对性的措施,总干渠节制闸引发的水力过渡过程可长达 1 000 h 以上。提出改善的生态调度策略,充分利用总干渠自身的调蓄能力,减少调度的影响范围和水力过渡时间,对于保障工程安全高

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效运行具有重要意义。在总干渠生态调度如何实施方面,当前未见相关报道。现有研究主要面向正常输水调度^[10-11]、冰期输水调度^[12-14]和应急调度^[14-16],调控目标包括水位平稳、供需平衡、降低影响等。生态调度除了需要满足以上目标外,还需实现流速调控目标。因此,有必要开展生态调度闸门群调控方案研究,贯彻所提出的生态调度策略,实现综合的调控目标。

1 生态调度实现策略

策略一:划定自身的调蓄区,隔离生态调度对下游的影响。如图 1(图中 G 为节制闸,P 为渠池,Q 为过闸流量,q 为分水口流量,V 为水体体积),将整个渠道以节制闸划分为流速调控区(G_L 至 G_M)、调蓄区(G_M 至 G_L)和正常运行区(G_L 至 G_N)。流速调控区是出于藻类防控需求,需要增大流速并持续一定时长的渠段。调蓄区是设定于流速调控区下游的若干渠池,作用是利用渠道自身的调蓄能力,吸纳和释放上游生态调度过程中的水量变化。调蓄区物理上可起到隔离扰动传播的作用,减少对下游的影响。总干渠目前仍处于运行初期,运行水位和流量通常低于设计值,具有较大的富余空间可供调蓄使用。此外,总干渠还预留了加大流量超高,也可供调蓄使用^[15]。

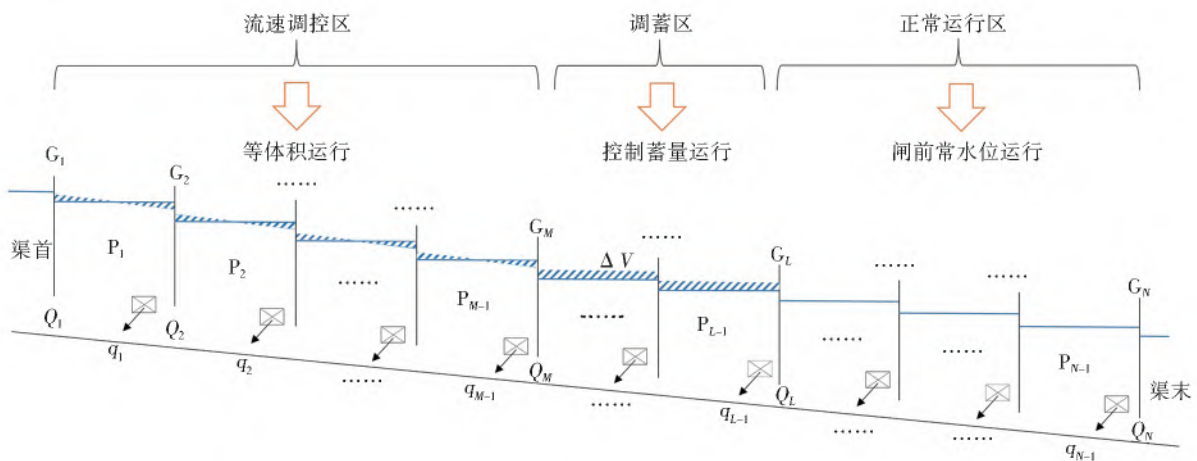


图 1 总干渠生态调度分区示意图

Fig. 1 Diagram of partition of main canal for ecological regulation

策略二:采用高效的渠池运行方式,减少生态调度时蓄量的反复调整。在生态调度过程中,流速调控区经历流速增大、流速不变和流速减小 3 个过程。总干渠正常运行时渠池采用闸前常水位方式(图 2),当流量变化时,水面线绕闸前支枢点旋转。为维持闸前水位的稳定,渠池蓄量变化须与其自然趋势相反^[17]。因此,生态调度过程涉及蓄量的反复调整,费时费力,效率低下。等体积(图 3)是一种维持渠池水体体积近似不变的运行方式,当流量变化时,水面线绕中部支枢点旋转。用于生态调度时,不需要从邻近区域调配蓄量,因而流量可快速调整,省时省力。相较于闸前常水位,等体积运行需要更大的超高。研究^[15]表明,总干渠黄河以南各渠池均符合上述要求,黄河以北各渠池可在中高流量区间实施等体积运行。

策略三:综合考虑安全、快速、平稳等需求,设定生态调度实施进程和方式。总干渠对水位降速限定严格,须小于 0.30 m/d 和 0.15 m/h,对水位升速无严格限定。因此,需根据各分区水面线的升降幅度,限定充水和泄水过程的最短历时。为限定生

态调度时水位的瞬时变化^[17],以小幅步进的方式调整过闸流量。为便于协调各分区的调控进程,统一采用闸门同步操作方式(图 1)。对于流速调控区,等幅调整渠池入流和出流流量,实现等体积运行;对于调蓄区,差额调整渠池入流和出流流量,实现控制蓄量运行。

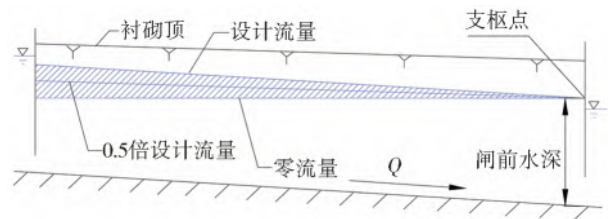


图 2 闸前常水位运行方式

Fig. 2 Constant downstream depth operation method

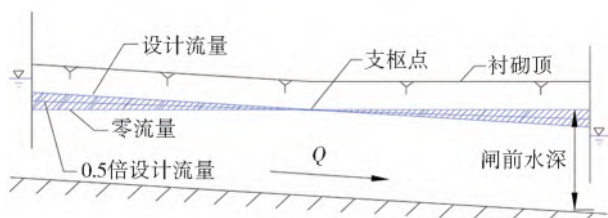


图 3 等体积运行方式

Fig. 3 Constant volume operation method

2 生态调度实施方式

将生态调度过程划分为充水阶段和泄水阶段。在充水阶段,增大来流流量,使流速调控区流速增至目标流速,并持续设定的时长。该阶段流速调控区等体积运行,蓄量保持不变;调蓄区控制蓄量方式运行,持续充水。在泄水阶段,减小来流流量,使流速调控区流速恢复至初始值。该阶段流速调控区等体积运行,蓄量保持不变;调蓄区控制蓄量方式运行,持续泄水。整个过程可分解为9个步骤,见图4。不同分区渠池入流和出流闸门的流量调控过程见图5。

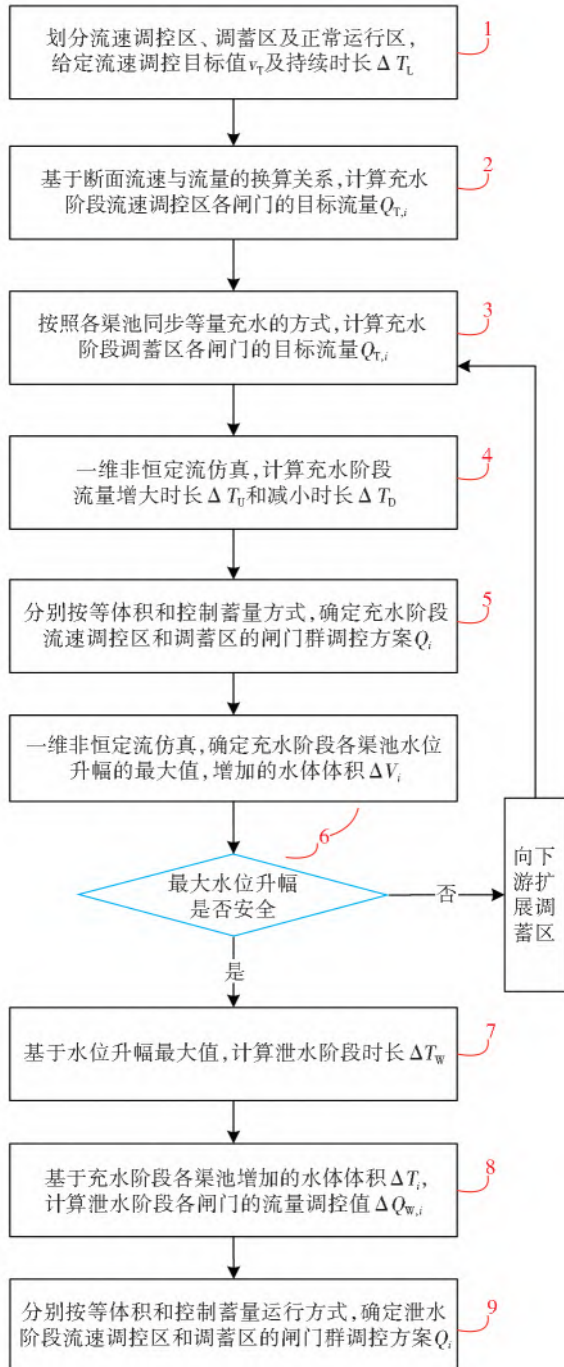


图4 基于分阶段分区的生态调度实现步骤

Fig. 4 Steps for ecological regulation based on stage and partition

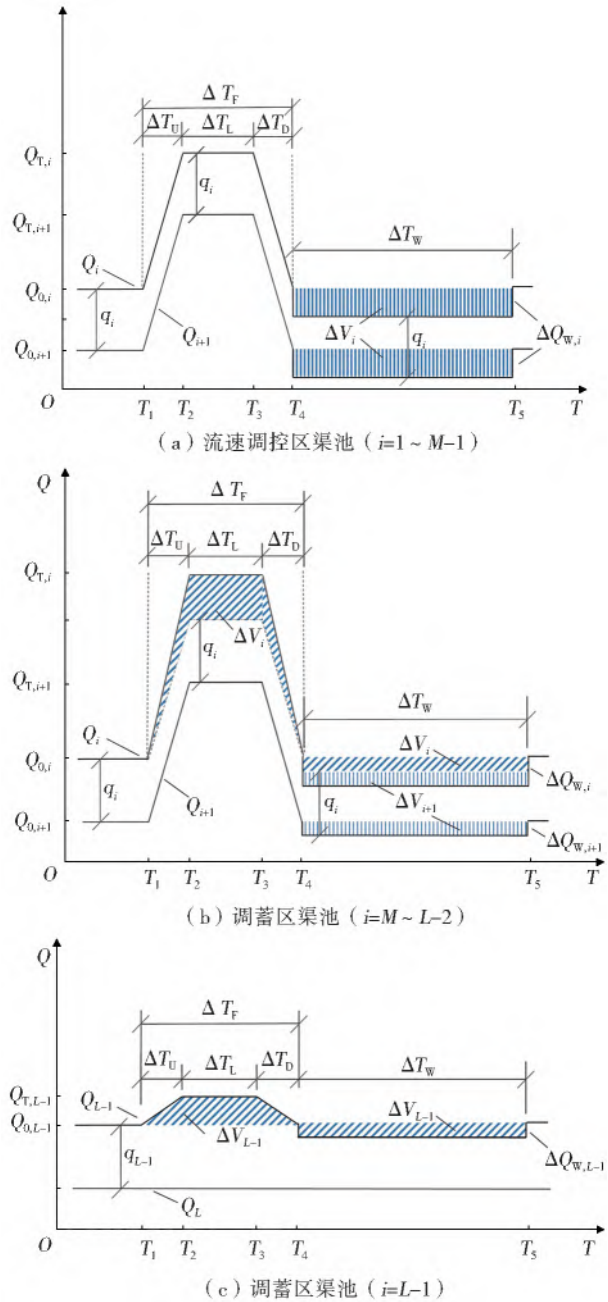


图5 渠池入流和出流调控过程

Fig. 5 Regulation process of inflow and outflow of canal pools

步骤1,将渠道划分为流速调控区、调蓄区和正常运行区。调蓄区的渠池数量可预设为流速调控区的1/4~1/3。给定流速调控的目标值为 $v_T, m/s$; 需要持续的时长为 $\Delta T_L, s$ 。

步骤2,基于渠道断面特征,确定流速与流量的换算关系,计算充水阶段流速调控区末端闸门的目标流量 $Q_{T,M}$,结合沿程分水口流量 q_i ,计算流速调控区其他闸门的目标流量

$$Q_{T,i} = Q_{T,i+1} + q_i \quad (i=1 \sim M-1) \quad (1)$$

式中: $Q_{T,i}$ 为第 i 个闸门的目标流量, m^3/s ; M 为流速调控区的闸门总数,个; q_i 为第 i 个分水口的流量, m^3/s 。

步骤3,按照调蓄区各渠池同步等量充水的方

式,根据上一级闸门的目标流量、初始流量和分水口流量,计算充水阶段调蓄区各闸门的目标流量,公式为

$$Q_{T,i} = Q_{0,i-1} - q_{i-1} - (Q_{T,i-1} - Q_{0,i-1})(i-M)/(L-M) \quad (i=M+1 \sim L-1) \quad (2)$$

式中: $Q_{0,i-1}$ 为第 $i-1$ 个闸门的初始流量, m^3/s ; L 为流速调控区与调蓄区闸门数量之和,个。

步骤 4,根据闸门的初始流量和目标流量,按照一维非恒定流仿真计算各渠池的水面线,计算充水阶段流量增大过程的时长 ΔT_U 和流量减小过程的时长 ΔT_D 为

$$\Delta T_U \geq \max(\Delta H_1/0.15, \Delta H_1/0.3) \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta T_D \geq \max(\Delta H_2/0.15, \Delta H_2/0.3) \quad (4)$$

式中: ΔH_1 为所有渠池下游端水面线降幅的最大值, m ,保障 ΔT_U 时段该处的水位缓慢下降; ΔH_2 为所有渠池上游端水面线升幅的最大值, m ,保障 ΔT_D 时段该处的水位缓慢下降。 ΔT_U 、 ΔT_L 和 ΔT_D 相连,构成总的充水阶段时长 $\Delta T_F, s$ 。

步骤 5,基于等体积(流速调控区)和控制蓄量方式(调蓄区),确定充水阶段流速调控区和调蓄区的闸门群流量调控方案,对应图 5 中 T_1 至 T_4 的 Q_i 和 Q_{i+1} 变化过程。流速调控区各渠池上游端闸门与下游端闸门的流量同步等幅变化,调蓄区为同步异幅变化;由流量 $Q_{0,i}$ 线性增至 $Q_{T,i}$,持续 ΔT_L 后,线性降至 $Q_{0,i}$ 。

步骤 6,对充水调控方案进行一维非恒定流仿真,确定各渠池的水位升幅最大值 ΔH_3 ,水体体积增量 ΔV_i 。如果 ΔH_3 在安全限值以内,进入步骤 7,否则调蓄区向下游扩展一个渠池,返回步骤 3。

步骤 7,基于水位升幅最大值 ΔH_3 ,确定泄水阶段时长 ΔT_w ,保障各渠池峰值水位缓慢下降

$$\Delta T_w \geq \max(\Delta H_3/0.15, \Delta H_3/0.3) \quad (5)$$

步骤 8,基于充水阶段各渠池增加的水体体积 ΔV_i ,计算泄水阶段流速调控区和调蓄区各闸门的流量调控值

$$\Delta Q_{w,i} = \Delta V_M / \Delta T_w \quad (i=1 \sim M) \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta Q_{w,i} = \Delta Q_{w,i-1} - \Delta Q_{w,M} / (L-M) \quad (i=M+1 \sim L-1) \quad (7)$$

步骤 9,分别按等体积(流速调控区)和控制蓄量运行方式(调蓄区),确定泄水阶段流速调控区和调蓄区的闸门群流量调控方案,对应图 5 中 T_4 至 T_5 的 Q_i 和 Q_{i+1} 变化过程。流速调控区各渠池上下游端闸门的流量同步等幅变化,调蓄区为同步异幅变化; $Q_i (i > L)$ 在 T_4 时刻降低 $\Delta Q_{w,i}$,持续 ΔT_w 后,恢复至 $Q_{0,i}$ 。

将步骤 5 中满足条件的充水调控方案和步骤 9 中的泄水调控方案联合,组成生态调度的实施方案。

3 生态调度案例仿真

总干渠由 61 个节制闸($G_1 \sim G_{61}$)分隔为 60 个渠池($P_1 \sim P_{60}$),平均长约 20 km。2018 年 3 月,渠首节制闸(G_1)与兰河渡槽进口节制闸(G_{16})之间出现严重的藻类异常增殖,附着藻类以桥弯藻、舟形藻、针杆藻等硅藻为主,主要分布在弯度较大的渠段,渠首输水流量 $135 m^3/s$,流速 $0.48 m/s$ 左右^[18]。部分节制闸的运行水位见表 1,均低于设计水位,距离加大水位 $0.8 \sim 1.2 m$,调蓄空间充足。

表 1 节制闸的闸前水位状况
Tab. 1 States of water levels upstream of check gates

节制闸名称	节制闸编号	运行水位/m	设计水位/m	加大水位/m	(加大水位-运行水位)/m
刁河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₂	146.78	146.80	147.56	0.78
湍河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₃	145.56	145.65	146.37	0.81
严陵河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₄	144.63	144.74	145.47	0.84
淇河倒虹吸出口节制闸	G ₅	143.01	143.07	143.78	0.77
十二里河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₆	141.64	141.83	142.58	0.94
白河倒虹吸出口节制闸	G ₇	139.87	139.92	140.66	0.79
东赵河倒虹吸出口节制闸	G ₈	138.51	138.73	139.47	0.96
黄金河倒虹吸出口节制闸	G ₉	137.05	137.27	138.03	0.98
草墩河倒虹吸进口节制闸	G ₁₀	135.85	136.04	136.80	0.95
澧河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₁₁	134.31	134.60	135.36	1.05
澎河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₁₂	132.90	133.06	133.84	0.94
沙河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₁₃	131.94	132.26	133.11	1.17
玉带河倒虹吸出口节制闸	G ₁₄	129.32	129.56	130.20	0.88
北汝河倒虹吸出口节制闸	G ₁₅	127.95	128.26	128.89	0.94
兰河渡槽进口节制闸	G ₁₆	126.94	127.27	127.90	0.96

3.1 生态调度实施方式

步骤 1, 设定渠池 $P_1 \sim P_{15}$ 为流速调控区, 目标流速为 0.70 m/s 以上^[17], 持续时间不低于 2 h ^[19-20]。设定渠池 $P_{16} \sim P_{19}$ 为调蓄区, 渠池 $P_{20} \sim P_{60}$ 为正常运行区。

步骤 2, 基于渠池 P_{15} 末端的运行水位和过流面积, 乘以目标流速, 得到流速调控区目标流量 $Q_{T,16}$ 。由式(1)计算得到 $Q_{T,1} \sim Q_{T,15}$ 。

步骤 3, 以调蓄区各渠池同步等量充水为准则, 由式(2)计算得到 $Q_{T,17} \sim Q_{T,19}$ 。

步骤 4, 建立渠道的一维非恒定流仿真模型^[10,21], 计算初始流量和目标流量对应的各渠池水面线, 由式(3)、(4)计算得到 $\Delta T_U = 4 \text{ h}$, $\Delta T_D = 4 \text{ h}$ 。

步骤 5, 设定充水阶段闸门群的流量调控方案。如图 6 所示, 在 $1 \sim 5 \text{ h}$, $Q_1 \sim Q_5$ 同步等幅变化, $Q_{16} \sim Q_{18}$ 同步异幅操作, 以 1 h 为操作间隔, 线性地增至 $Q_{T,1} \sim Q_{T,18}$, 持续 2 h 后, 在 $7 \sim 11 \text{ h}$ 线性地减至初始值。对于渠池 P_{19} , 仅渠池入流 Q_{19} 随时间变化。

步骤 6, 对充水调控方案一维非恒定流仿真, 确定各渠池的水位上涨均小于 1.0 m , 符合水位限定要求, 表明调蓄区的空间充足, 拟定的充水阶段调控方案合理。

步骤 7, 基于初始状态和充水阶段结束时各渠池的水面线, 统计水面线升幅的最大值。根据水位降幅安全阈值, 由式(5)计算得到 $\Delta T_W = 70 \text{ h}$ 。

步骤 8, 计算充水阶段调蓄区各渠池增加的水体体积 $\Delta V_i = \int_1^{11} (Q_i - Q_{i+1} - q_i) dt = 60.5 (\text{万 m}^3)$, $i = 16 \sim 19$ 。计算泄水阶段各闸的流量调控值 $\Delta Q_{W,i}$ 。流速调控区采用等体积运行, 由式(6)计算 $\Delta Q_{W,i} = \Delta V_{16} / \Delta T_W$, $i = 1 \sim 16$; 调蓄区采用控制蓄量运行, 各渠池同步等幅泄水, 由式(7)计算 $\Delta Q_{W,i} = \Delta Q_{W,i-1} - \Delta Q_{W,16} / (20 - 16)$, $i = 17 \sim 19$ 。

步骤 9, 设定泄水阶段闸门群的流量调控方案。如图 6 中 $11 \sim 81 \text{ h}$ 所示, $Q_1 \sim Q_{15}$ 同步等幅变化, 在 11 h 均降低 $\Delta Q_{W,16}$; $Q_{16} \sim Q_{18}$ 同步异幅变化, 在 11 h 降低 $\Delta Q_{W,i}$, $i = 16 \sim 18$; Q_{19} 在 11 h 降低 $\Delta Q_{W,19}$ 。各节制闸均在 81 h 恢复至初始流量。

3.2 生态调度仿真结果

绘制典型渠池的仿真结果, 见图 6 至图 9, 分别为过闸流量、渠池出流端水位偏差、渠池水体体积和渠池平均流速的变化过程。生态调控前后各渠池平均流速变化见表 2。由图 7 可看出: 整个调度过程中各渠池水位变化平稳, 符合安全限制要求。由图 8 可看出: 渠池 $P_1 \sim P_{15}$ 的水体体积保持不变, 实现了等体积运行; 渠池 $P_{16} \sim P_{19}$ 先充水后泄水, 实现了控制蓄量运行。

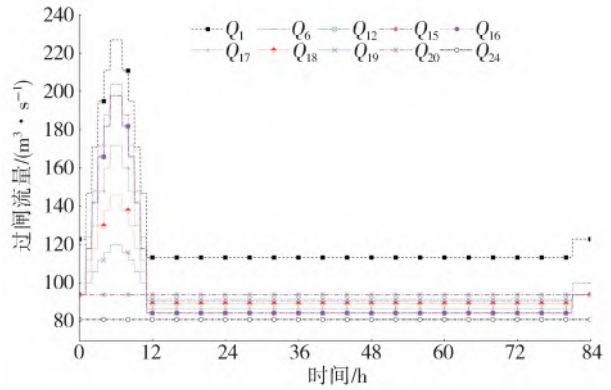


图 6 各节制闸过闸流量变化过程

Fig. 6 Flow rate of gates

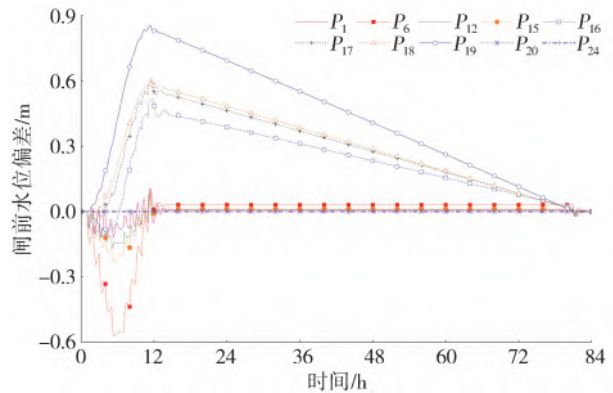


图 7 各渠池出流端水位偏差变化过程

Fig. 7 Water level deviation at outflow end of pools

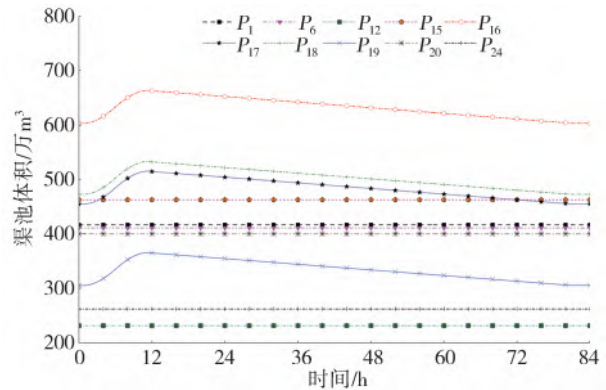


图 8 各渠池水体体积变化过程

Fig. 8 Volume of canal pools

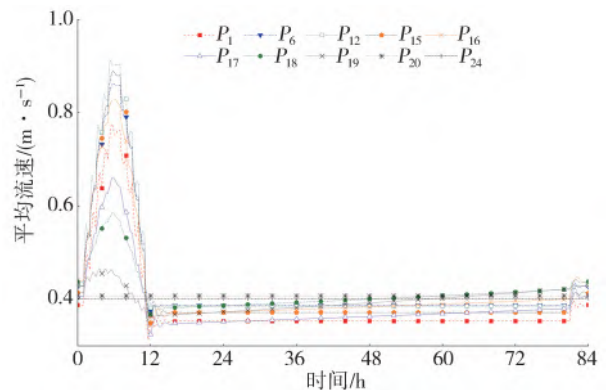


图 9 各渠池平均流速变化过程

Fig. 9 Average flow velocity of canal pools

由图6和图7可看出,正常运行区的水位、流量保持不变,输水未受到干扰。如果采用传统的闸前常水位方式,渠池 $P_1 \sim P_{60}$ 的水位、流量均会呈现先升后降的变化,受影响的渠池数量增至4倍;在水力过渡时间方面,如采用传统的闸前常水位方式,全线所有渠池均经历先充水后泄水的过程,仅依照渠池数量估算,蓄量变化至少增至4倍,水力过渡时间至

少增至4倍。

由图9和表2可看出:生态调度开始前,渠池 $P_1 \sim P_{15}$ 的平均流速为 $0.41 \sim 0.57$ m/s,平均为 0.48 m/s;生态调度期间的 $5 \sim 7$ h,渠池 $P_1 \sim P_{15}$ 的平均流速为 $0.82 \sim 1.08$ m/s,平均为 0.93 m/s,持续时间超过 2 h,实现了生态调度流速调控目标。统计流速增幅为 $0.39 \sim 0.51$ m/s,平均增幅为 0.45 m/s。

表2 各渠池生态调度前后平均流速比较

Tab.2 Average flow velocity of canal pools before and after ecological regulation

平均流速	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}	P_{15}	均值
调度前/($m \cdot s^{-1}$)	0.43	0.57	0.53	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.41	0.46	0.48
调度后/($m \cdot s^{-1}$)	0.82	1.08	1.02	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.96	1.05	0.95	0.85	0.83	0.92	0.93
增幅/($m \cdot s^{-1}$)	0.39	0.51	0.49	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.43	0.42	0.46	0.45

4 结论

改善性的生态调度策略包括:划定自身的调蓄区,隔离生态调度对下游的影响;采用高效的渠池运行方式,减少生态调度时蓄量的反复调整;综合考虑安全、快速、平稳等需求,设定生态调度实施进程和方式。基于上述策略,具体实施方式包括:将总干渠划分为流速调控区、调蓄区和正常运行区,分别采用等体积、控制蓄量和闸前常水位方式运行;将生态调度过程划分为充水阶段和泄水阶段,基于流速调控目标值、持续时长和水位降幅约束条件,确定各阶段时长和各分区的闸门群调控方案等。2018年3月案例仿真表明,总干渠上游15个渠池的生态调度可在 3.5 d内完成,平均流速由 0.48 m/s增至 0.93 m/s,水力过渡时间和影响范围不到传统方法的 $1/4$ 。所提出的生态调度策略和分区阶段的实施方式,不仅适用于总干渠藻类防控,还可用于应对泥沙沉积、水生物附着等其他流速调控场景。

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Ecological regulation of algae in Middle Route of South-to-North Water Diversion Project

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Abstract: Ecological regulation is one of the major prevention and control measures, and flow velocity is the key control variable. There is no online reservoir in the main canal, so it is prone to interfere with the normal water delivery downstream, and the hydraulic transition time is long in the process of ecological regulation. Currently, few implementation methods of ecological regulation are put forward.

Based on the engineering characteristics of the main canal, the implementation strategy of ecological regulation was proposed by setting up its storage region to isolate the impact of ecological regulation on the downstream. The efficient canal pool operation method was adopted to reduce the repeated adjustment of the storage during ecological regulation. Considering the requirements of safety, speed, and stability, the implementation process and method of ecological regulation were set. The main canal was divided into flow velocity control region, storage regulation region, and normal operation region. The ecological regulation process was divided into the water filling stage and the discharge stage. The implementation steps of ecological regulation were given, including delineating the canal region, calculating the target flow of each gate in the velocity control region and the storage regulation region. Based on a one-dimensional unsteady flow simulation model of the canal, the duration of the flow increase stage and the duration of the flow decrease stage in the water filling stage were calculated. Thereafter, the flow control scheme of the velocity control region in the water filling stage was determined. The flow control scheme was input into the one-dimensional unsteady flow simulation model to judge the water level peak of each canal pool, if the safety requirement canal pool in the regulation region would be extended to downstream. After the duration of the discharge stage and the change value of the flow control of each gate in the discharge stage were calculated, and the discharge flow control scheme of the discharge stage was determined. The water filling flow control scheme and discharge flow control scheme meeting the conditions were taken as the gate group control scheme.

Taking the operation of the main canal in March 2018 as a case study, a one-dimensional unsteady flow numerical simulation of algae ecological regulation was carried out. The results showed that the ecological regulation of 15 canal pools in the upper reaches of the main canal could be implemented within 3.5 days, and the flow velocity increased from about 0.4 m/s to about 0.7 m/s for more than 2 h. The water level changed smoothly and met the safety threshold requirements, and the flow in the normal operation region was not affected evidently.

The proposed ecological regulation strategy and implementation method can achieve the velocity control goal along with ensuring the operation safety of the interference propagation to the downstream and reducing the hydraulic transition process. It can be used for not only algae control but also sediment deposition removal, aquatic biological attachment removal, and other velocity control scenarios.

Key words: Middle Route of South-North Water Diversion Project; algae ecological regulation; storage region; velocity regulation region; gate group operation method