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# 考虑湖泊调蓄的引江济淮工程旬水量调度方案

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**摘要:** 为挖掘引江济淮工程沿线湖泊调蓄能力在保障供水、降低泵站输水能耗方面的潜力, 开展考虑湖泊调蓄的跨流域调水工程旬水量调度研究, 构建考虑湖泊调蓄的泵站-湖泊多目标旬水量优化调度模型, 并采用遗传算法进行求解, 以制定满足用水单元缺水最少、泵站能耗最小和湖泊不平衡量最小的泵站-湖泊联合调度方案。分析引江济淮工程调度运行的不同典型运行工况, 以自流引江工况为例讨论考虑湖泊调蓄的旬水量调度方案的优势。结果表明, 考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案能有效提高供水保证率、降低泵站总输水能耗, 可为引江济淮工程运行调度提供决策支撑。

**关键词:** 引江济淮工程; 湖泊调蓄; 泵站输水能耗; 跨流域调水工程; 旬水量调度

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引江济淮工程是梯级泵闸工程与具有调蓄能力的湖泊混联的大型跨流域调水工程<sup>[1]</sup>。水量调度是指导工程调度运行的重要工作, 根据调度期和时间尺度不同, 又可分为年水量调度、月水量调度和旬水量调度<sup>[2-3]</sup>。旬水量调度决策调水工程在未来一句内的逐日输水、供水过程, 在满足供水需求的同时, 降低调水工程的运行成本。旬水量调度受月水量调度确定的旬调水总量约束指导, 同时对泵站工程实时运行提供日水量调度的运行约束, 是连接调水工程水量调度与实时调度的关键环节。近年来, 国内外专家学者对跨流域调水工程优化调度进行了大量研究。张焱炜等<sup>[4]</sup>基于分解协调法构建能耗优化模型和日运行电费优化模型来提高梯级泵站的运行效率; 李娜等<sup>[5]</sup>利用泵相似特性理论, 对梯级泵站变速调节时的各种开机台数匹配工况进行理论计算分析, 以梯级泵站供水系统效率最高为目标,

对梯级泵站流量进行平衡匹配; 申林等<sup>[6]</sup>以南水北调东线工程为例, 建立并求解了梯级泵站联合调度模型; Abdelsalam 等<sup>[7]</sup>采用一种优化算法控制水泵的开/关运行, 使水网的能耗成本和水泵开关次数最小化; Turci 等<sup>[8]</sup>提出了两种自适应和一种基于自然启发的改进种群优化算法的泵站调度模型, 以获得每组泵浪费最少的能量的最优运行调度方式; Zhang 等<sup>[9]</sup>提出了一种基于跳站的优化调度方法, 以北京市密云水库调蓄工程为例建立了一维水动力模型和复杂优化模型, 减少明渠输水系统中的梯级泵站中一个或多个泵站的使用, 并优化总水头分配到其他泵站; 陶东等<sup>[10]</sup>在满足供水需求和保证供水系统的压力等硬性要求的情况下, 采用粒子群算法针对多级提水泵站进行级间水位的优化调度, 实现泵站整体运行经济最大化; 韩典乘等<sup>[11]</sup>为了降低含变频泵的梯级泵站日运行费用、减少优化算法运

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行时间,将含变频泵的梯级泵站优化调度这一复杂得多目标决策问题,拆分为能耗优化和电费降低 2 个问题。已有研究主要聚焦在调水工程优化调度模型的求解方法,且主要针对梯级泵站系统,对调水工程与调蓄湖泊混联的输水系统的联合调度研究,特别是考虑湖泊调蓄能力的优化调度研究较少。面向引江济淮工程的实际工程需求,亟待在已有研究的基础上,进一步研究湖泊调蓄能力对梯级泵站优化运行方式的影响。

针对大型跨流域调水工程旬水量调度对沿线湖泊调蓄能力利用不充分的问题,构建考虑湖泊调蓄的泵站-湖泊多目标优化调度模型,利用引江济淮工程沿线主要湖泊的调蓄空间,在保障供水的同时优化泵站输水过程以降低输水能耗,制定科学合理的旬水量调度方案,为引江济淮工程调度运行提供支撑。

## 1 工程概况

引江济淮工程<sup>[12-13]</sup>是一项跨流域、跨区域重大水资源配置和综合利用工程,连接长江、淮河两大水系,由引江济巢、江淮沟通、江水北送 3 部分构成。受水区涉及安徽、河南两省,具体包括安徽省安庆、铜陵、芜湖、马鞍山、合肥、六安、滁州、淮南、蚌埠、淮北、宿州、阜阳、亳州以及河南省周口、商丘 15 个市 55 个县(市、区)<sup>[14]</sup>,受水区总面积 7.06 万 km<sup>2</sup>。工程建设的任务主要是城乡供水和发展江淮航运,兼顾灌溉补水和改善巢湖及淮河水生态环境,是国务院确定的全国 172 项节水供水重大水利工程中的标志性工程。

工程可分段为引江济巢输水线路、江淮沟通线路和江水北送线路。引江济淮工程旬水量调度工程概化图见图 1。

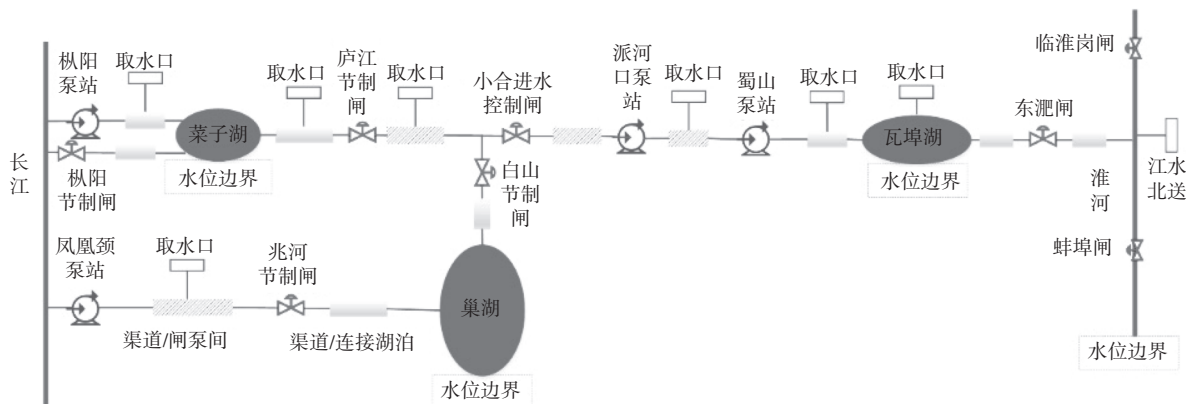


图 1 引江济淮工程旬水量调度工程概化图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the ten-day water regulation scheme of water transfer project from the Yangtze River to Huaihe River

在引江济巢段,菜子湖枞阳泵站和西河凤凰颈站作为引江口门,分别是菜子湖引江输水线路和西兆河引江输水线路起点。其中:枞阳泵站引江水经长河入菜子湖,穿过与巢湖流域的分水岭后,入巢湖支流罗埠河;凤凰颈引江水沿西河主干向西上溯至缺口入兆河,再沿兆河主干向北经兆河闸入巢湖。庐江节制闸和白山节制闸可分别控制菜子湖和巢湖向江淮沟通段的输水量。在江淮沟通段,菜子湖线输水和巢湖输水在小合分线进水控制闸汇合后经派河口泵站和蜀山泵站两级提水,进入瓦埠湖调蓄。东淝河节制闸可控制瓦埠湖向淮河输水流量,引江水经过淮干进入江水北送段以满足安徽、山东等地农业需水和集中需水。

## 2 旬水量优化调度模型

构建的考虑湖泊调蓄的泵站-湖泊多目标旬水

量优化调度模型,以考虑泵站的输水能耗以及湖泊的调蓄量为主,将闸门处理为平进平出模式,不考虑闸门对河渠水量的调节作用,因此将枞阳泵站引水流量、凤凰颈泵站引水流量、菜子湖调出流量、巢湖调出流量、瓦埠湖调出流量的逐日过程作为决策变量。根据典型旬来水及需水情景设置边界条件和初始条件。采用遗传算法(genetic algorithm, GA)进行求解。以用水单元缺水量最少、泵站能耗最小和湖泊不平衡量最小为调度目标。

### 2.1 目标函数

以旬缺水量最小、旬能耗最小、湖泊不平衡水量最小为目标。以满足供水需求为前提,降低调度期内的缺水量;在部分时段、部分区间采用泵站提水时,考虑降低水泵机组能耗<sup>[10,15]</sup>;同时,在考虑湖泊调蓄时减小湖泊不平衡水量。

旬缺水量最少的表达式为

$$\min T_1 = \min \left[ \sum_{t=1}^T (Q_{s,t} - Q_{d,t}) \times \Delta t \right] \quad (1)$$

式中:  $Q_{s,t}$ 表示  $t$ 时段系统供水流量,  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ;  $Q_{d,t}$ 表示  $t$ 时段系统需水流量,  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ;  $\Delta t$ 为水量计算时间间隔,  $\text{h}$ ;  $T$ 为旬内水量计量的总时段数;  $\Delta t \times T = 240 \text{ h}$ (旬调度的调度期为 10 d)。在本研究中,供水流量  $Q_{s,t}$ 和需水流量  $Q_{d,t}$ 均指入淮口断面流量,沿线其他口门均按需求满供。

旬能耗最小的表达式为

$$\min T_2 = \min \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^T \left[ \frac{\rho g Q_{i,t} H_{i,t}}{\eta_{i,t}} \right] \Delta t \quad (2)$$

式中:  $\rho$ 为水的密度,  $1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$ ;  $g$ 为重力加速度,  $\text{m}/\text{s}^2$ ;  $n$ 为泵站总数;  $Q_{i,t}$ 表示第  $i$ 个泵站  $t$ 时段的提水流量,  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ;  $H_{i,t}$ 表示第  $i$ 个泵站  $t$ 时段的提水扬程,  $\text{m}$ 。其中,  $H_{i,t} = Z_{i,t, \text{down}} - Z_{i,t, \text{up}}$ ,  $Z_{i,t, \text{down}}$ 为  $t$ 时段第  $i$ 座枢纽工程站后平均水位,  $Z_{i,t, \text{up}}$ 为  $t$ 时段第  $i$ 座枢纽工程站前平均水位,  $\text{m}$ 。当  $H_{i,t} > 0$ 且达到水泵最低运行扬程时,上述枢纽为泵站提水运行状态。  $\eta_{i,t}$ 为  $t$ 时段各泵站枢纽的运行效率。

湖泊不平衡水量最小的表达式为

$$\min T_3 = \min \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^T |Q_{i, \text{out}, t} - Q_{i, \text{in}, t}| \times \Delta t \quad (3)$$

式中:  $m$ 为调蓄湖泊个数;  $Q_{i, \text{out}, t}$ 表示第  $i$ 个湖泊  $t$ 时段的调出流量(包括取水口的取水流量),  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ;  $Q_{i, \text{in}, t}$ 表示第  $i$ 个湖泊  $t$ 时段的调入流量,  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ 。

## 2.2 约束条件

考虑的约束条件主要有湖泊约束、河道约束、泵站约束、闸门约束以及其他约束。其中:湖泊约束条件包括水量平衡约束、出湖流量约束、引江水供水流量约束、水位约束、水位库容曲线、生态水位约束、防洪限制约束、航运流量约束等;连接闸门、泵站及湖泊的各级河道约束条件包括水量平衡约束、引水量约束、引江水供水流量约束、生态水位约束、防洪限制约束、航运流量约束;泵站约束条件有水量平衡约束、流量约束;闸门约束条件有水量平衡约束、流量约束。

其他约束如下:

受候鸟影响,枞阳泵站的引水最大流量在 11 月份至次年 3 月份最大引水流量为  $90 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ ,其余时段最大引水流量为  $150 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 。

菜子湖汛期水位控制为平水年和丰水年 6 月份水位在  $8.6 \sim 9.1 \text{ m}$ , 7、8 月份水位在  $9.1 \sim 9.6 \text{ m}$ ;

枯水年湖泊蓄水位控制在  $10.6 \text{ m}$  以内。菜子湖在候鸟越冬期的水位控制为 2030 年、2040 年菜子湖水位分别不超过  $7.5 \text{ m}$ 、 $8.1 \text{ m}$ 。

巢湖汛期水位在  $6.1 \sim 6.6 \text{ m}$ ,非汛期水位控制在  $6.6 \sim 7.1 \text{ m}$ 。此外,为充分发挥巢湖的调蓄作用,在 6—8 月当巢湖水位低于  $6.1 \text{ m}$ ,其他月份水位低于  $6.6 \text{ m}$ 时,凤凰颈泵站均开机抽取长江水,以维持巢湖水位不低于下限。

为使蚌埠闸上及沿淮洼地可存蓄引入水量,以备引水或当地水资源少时使用,保障蚌埠闸水位不低于  $17.4 \text{ m}$ 时,瓦埠湖水位不低于  $17.9 \text{ m}$ 。当这两者任何一处水位低于下限值时,无论受水区内是否缺水,均需抽取长江水。

## 2.3 求解算法

采用目标优先级法将多目标问题转换为单目标问题,多目标间有限次序为旬缺水量最少、湖泊不平衡水量最小、旬能耗最小,然后利用 GA<sup>[16-19]</sup>对旬水量调度模型进行求解。GA 是用于解决最优化问题的进化算法,算法的设计思路借鉴了自然界生物进的繁殖、基因交叉和突变、自然选择等过程,在每轮迭代中,多个解构成一个种群,利用适应度函数确定每个解的优劣,并在此基础上将群体中的解进行交叉、变异、选择等操作,产生新一代种群,以此重复直至满足某一收敛条件结束。与传统的爬山算法相比,遗传算法可跳出局部最优而找到全局最优点,而且遗传算法允许使用非常复杂的适应度函数(目标函数),并可约束变量的变化范围。

## 3 考虑供水需求的典型旬调度工况分析

在考虑工程的供水<sup>[20-21]</sup>、防洪<sup>[22]</sup>、生态<sup>[23-24]</sup>等多目标需求的基础上,分析在不同时期与不同的来水和工程条件的工况组合,建立引江济淮综合调度正常运行和特殊运行的典型调度情景集合。引江济淮典型旬调度工况可分为以下 5 种情景。

常规双线调水工况:当巢湖水位 6—8 月低于  $6.1 \text{ m}$ ,其他月份低于  $6.6 \text{ m}$ ,且枞阳和凤凰颈站上水位高于长江侧水位,白山节制枢纽以下输水段有供水需求时,启动泵站进行引江济淮,同时相机向巢湖补水,维持巢湖在 6—8 月份水位不低于  $6.1 \text{ m}$ ,其他月份水位不低于  $6.6 \text{ m}$ 。

引巢济淮工况:当巢湖水位 6—8 月高于  $6.6 \text{ m}$ ,其他月份高于  $7.1 \text{ m}$ ,且白山节制枢纽以下输水段有



供水需求时,为了降低巢湖防洪风险,停止引江,巢湖最大调出流量调整为 300 m<sup>3</sup>/s。

引江切换引巢工况:调度期内受巢湖水位波动影响,适时切换引江济淮与引巢济淮工况。

长江枯水工况<sup>[25]</sup>:当长江大通站流量降至 10 000 m<sup>3</sup>/s 时,按照长江防总调度,此为长江大通站流量小于生态流量工况,需优先保障长江干流生态用水。

自流引江工况:考虑引江条件,当长江侧上引水口门(枞阳闸)长江水位高于 9.6 m、菜子湖湖内水位低于 9.6 m,下引水口门(凤凰颈站)长江水位高于 8.1 m 时,具有自流引江条件,利用节制闸引水,并充蓄菜子湖、巢湖,此时枞阳和凤凰颈枢纽按最大能力引水。

#### 4 自流引江工况下旬水量调度方案

由于篇幅受限,以自流引江工况为例进行分析。在调水过程中能否实现自流引江,与长江侧的引水

口、排水口处的水位有关,也与菜子湖、巢湖的控制运用水位有关。综合考虑湖泊及支流防洪排涝限制和巢湖自排条件,适合引江的有利时段大多分布在主汛前的 4—5 月和主汛后的 9—11 月。在自流引江工况中,在保证输水沿线和淮北片需水的前提下,通过枞阳和凤凰颈泵站尽可能多地向菜子湖和巢湖补水,调度目标为用水单元缺水率最小,瓦埠湖、淮河不平衡水量最小,梯级泵站能耗最小。

将 2019 年 5 月 16 日—2019 年 5 月 26 日的长江大通站流量、枞阳闸下水位、凤凰颈闸下水位、菜子湖水位、巢湖水位、瓦埠湖水位、淮河水位作为模型的边界条件(表 1),以典型平水年 5 月中下旬各口门需水量作为需水边界。为分析引江济淮旬水量调度中考虑菜子湖、巢湖、瓦埠湖和淮河干流的调蓄对提高工程供水保证率、降低泵站输水能耗、减少弃水方面的作用,制定考虑湖泊调蓄的优化调度方案和不考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案。

表 1 自流引江工况泵站、湖泊、长江大通站水位和流量边界条件

Tab. 1 Boundaries of water level and flow of pumping station, lakes and Datong station of Yangtze River under the artesian water transfer condition

时间	巢湖水位/m	菜子湖水位/m	枞阳闸下水位/m	凤凰颈闸下/m	瓦埠湖水位/m	淮河水位/m	大通站流量/(万m <sup>3</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )
2019-05-16	6.40	8.02	8.28	6.50	18.15	17.65	3.18
2019-05-17	6.40	8.05	8.39	6.59	18.16	17.50	3.21
2019-05-18	6.42	8.07	8.52	6.71	18.15	17.63	3.26
2019-05-19	6.40	8.10	8.66	6.83	18.15	17.76	3.32
2019-05-20	6.40	8.11	8.84	7.00	18.14	17.78	3.37
2019-05-21	6.38	8.12	9.05	7.18	18.15	17.77	3.49
2019-05-22	6.42	8.13	9.3	7.32	18.15	17.72	3.66
2019-05-23	6.37	8.13	9.56	7.53	18.16	17.66	3.79
2019-05-24	6.38	8.14	9.77	7.73	18.16	17.91	3.90
2019-05-25	6.38	8.15	9.92	7.89	18.16	18.09	3.99
2019-05-26	6.42	8.42	10.43	8.31	18.15	17.94	4.15

结果表明,考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案缺水率为 0,能耗为 15 414 kW·h,而不考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案缺水率为 1.2%,能耗为 16 056 kW·h,两种方案下湖泊均无弃水。考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案结果,见图 2,枞阳引水 129.60×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,凤凰颈引水 129.60×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,菜子湖供水 5.79×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,巢湖供水 21.65×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>。不考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案见图 3,枞阳和凤凰颈的引水量与考虑湖泊调蓄时的引水量相同,菜子湖供水增加到 9.06×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,巢湖供水降低到 7.98×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>。从总供水量方面来看,与不考虑湖泊调蓄的供水方案相比,考虑湖泊调蓄时的总

供水量增加了 3.00×10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,缺水率降低 1.2%,能耗减少 642 kW·h。

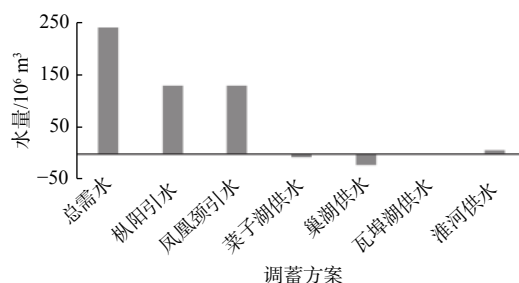


图 2 自流引江工况湖泊调蓄调度方案结果分析  
Fig. 2 Result analysis of scheme considering lake regulation under free flow transfer condition

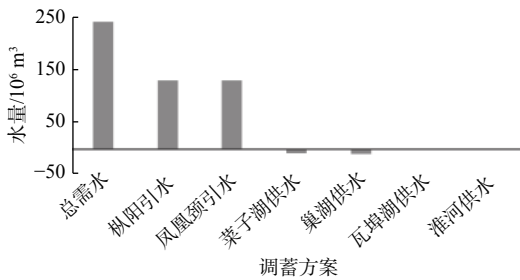


图3 自流引江工况湖泊不调蓄调度方案结果分析  
Fig. 3 Result analysis of scheme neglecting lake regulation under free flow transfer condition

以自流引江工况下引江济淮路线的蜀山泵站为例分析调度过程中考虑湖泊调蓄能力对泵站总能耗的影响,计算结果见图4和图5。从计算结果可以看出:在调度过程中考虑湖泊调蓄能力,一方面可以降低调度时段泵站的总扬程和总能耗,另一方面在湖泊的水量调蓄作用下可以使泵站的抽水流量尽可能多地出现在高效率区内,以降低泵站的整体运行能耗。

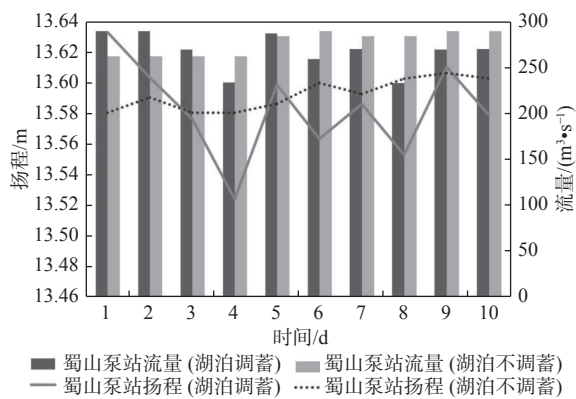


图4 自流引江工况下蜀山泵站的流量和扬程变化

Fig. 4 Flow rate and head of Shushan pump station under the artesian water transfer condition

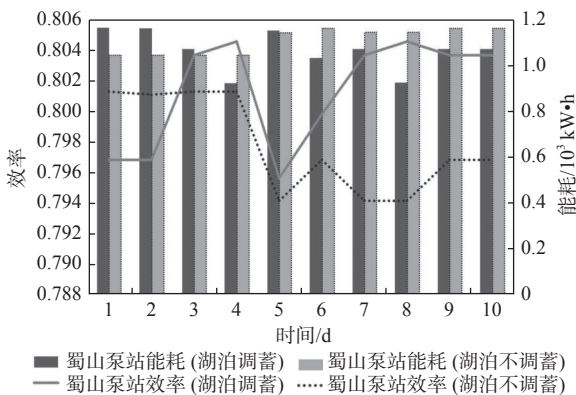


图5 自流引江工况下蜀山泵站的能耗和效率变化

Fig. 5 Energy consumption and efficiency of Shushan pump station under the artesian water transfer condition

## 5 结论

通过构建考虑湖泊调蓄的引江济淮工程旬水量

优化调度模型,计算自流引江工况下引江济淮工程旬最优水量调度方案,分析对比考虑湖泊调蓄和不考虑湖泊调蓄两种情景下的供水保证率和泵站运行能耗,得到主要结论如下:与不考虑湖泊调蓄的调度方案相比,考虑湖泊调蓄可使调度期的总缺水率降低1.2%、总能耗减少642 kW·h,表明跨流域调水工程考虑湖泊的调蓄作用可以有效提高工程的供水保证率、降低调度期的总输水能耗。湖泊调蓄能力主要作用在于通过利用湖泊的调蓄水量跟踪用水需求的变化,保障梯级泵站尽可能处在高效运行区间不受用水需求变化影响。由此可见,在跨流域调水工程的调度运行中充分利用湖泊调蓄能力是必要的。但由于湖泊的调蓄过程一般由流域管理机构统一调度,且湖泊调蓄过程还需满足湖泊所在流域水资源综合利用需求,在实际调度执行过程中需要加强调水工程与湖泊所在流域的水资源联合调度。

采用的模拟模型主要为水量平衡计算模型,对梯级泵站沿程的水力安全控制约束考虑不充分,为进一步提高水量调度的精准度,需要在后续研究中开展水量-水力协同的调水工程旬水量调度研究。

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## Ten-day water regulation scheme considering lakes with storage capacity of Yangtze-to-Huaihe River Water Transfer Project

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**Abstract:** The Yangtze-to-Huaihe River Water Transfer Project is a large-scale inter-basin water transfer project which combines a series of gate pump engineering entities and lakes with storage capacity. Water regulation is an important work to guide the operation of project scheduling, which can be divided into annual water regulation, monthly water regulation, and ten-day scale water regulation, according to the scheduling period and time scale. Ten-day scale water regulation determines the daily water transmission and supply process of the water transfer project in the next ten-day period and reduces the operation cost of the water transfer project while meeting the water supply demand. The ten-day scale water regulation is guided by the total ten-day water transfer determined by monthly water regulation, and at the same time provides total daily water transfer for the real-time operation of the pumping station project, which is the key link between water operation scheduling and real-time scheduling of water transfer project. In recent years, a large number of studies have reported the optimal scheduling calculation method of the cascade pumping station system in the water transfer project, but there are few studies on the joint scheduling of the water transfer project and the complex water conveyance system of gate pump lake mixing, especially the optimal scheduling considering the lake regulation-control process. Facing the actual engineering requirements of the Yangtze-to-Huaihe River Water Transfer Project, it is urgent to further study the influence of the lake regulation-control process on the optimal operation mode of cascade pumping stations based on existing research.

A study on ten-day scale water volume regulation of inter-basin water transfer project considering the lake storage regulation process was carried out to exploit the potentialities of ensuring water supply and reducing the energy consumption of pumping stations through the regulation and control capacity of the lakes in the project. A multi-objective ten-day scale water volume optimal scheduling model of gate pump series considering lake regulation-control process was constructed, and the genetic algorithm was used to solve the model, to formulate a pumping station-lake joint scheduling scheme that meets the minimum water shortage of water-using units, the minimum energy consumption of pumping stations and the minimum imbalance of lakes in and out. The different typical operating conditions of the dispatching operation of the Yangtze-to-Huaihe River Transfer Project are analyzed, and the advantages of the ten-day scale water volume regulation scheme considering the lake regulation-control process are discussed by taking the free flow transfer condition.

The results showed that compared with the scheduling scheme without considering the lake regulation-control process and by considering the lake regulation-control process can reduce the total water shortage rate by 1.2 % and the total energy consumption by 642 kW·h during the scheduling period. The inter-basin water transfer project considering the lake regulation-control process can effectively improve the water supply guarantee rate of the project and reduce the total water transmission energy consumption. The main function of the lake storage capacity is to track the change in water demand by the water storage capacity of the lake, to ensure that the cascade pumping stations are within the efficient operating range as far as possible from the change of water demand. The decision support can be provided for the operation scheduling of the Yangtze-to-Huaihe River Water Transfer Project.

**Key words:** water transfer project from the Yangtze River to Huaihe River; lake participating in regulation and storage; energy consumption of pump station; inter-basin water transfer project; ten-day water regulation scheme