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不同泄槽弯道对溢洪道侧槽螺旋流的影响分析

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摘要: 对于侧槽溢洪道而言, 尽管可通过在其下游侧设置调整段以平顺水流, 但难以完全避免其横轴螺旋流对泄槽水流流态的干扰。通过数值模拟, 研究泄槽转弯段的弯道环流对侧槽横轴螺旋流的影响。结果表明, 弯道环流和螺旋流方向一致(转弯角度 14.505°)时, 弯道内流线从凹岸向凸岸斜向翻卷, 流速叠加明显, 环流强度加剧, 弯道出口断面横向流速达 3.29 m/s 、出口水面高差已达 1.140 m (左低右高); 弯道环流和螺旋流方向相反(转弯角度 -5°)时, 弯道内水流基本表现为从两侧往轴线方向翻卷后向下游流动, 环流现象几乎消失, 弯道出口断面横向流速下降为 -0.19 m/s 、出口水面高差降低至 -0.467 m (左高右低)。由此可见, 可以在泄槽设置弯道改善上游侧槽螺旋流的紊动情况。

关键词: 横向流速; 垂向流速; 泄槽弯道环流; 侧槽螺旋流; 水流流态

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1 引言

侧槽溢洪道因其所需工程开挖量相对较小而被广泛应用于河岸地势严峻处。因其内部水流现象相当复杂, 一般考虑在泄槽与侧槽间设置调整段, 也可在侧槽内或侧槽出口增设辅助设施^[1-3], 以平顺水流。但遇到地形条件限制, 泄槽必须平面转弯时, 弯道环流可能加剧经过调整的侧槽溢洪道堰后螺旋流紊乱情况。白若男^[4]指出水流入弯后弯道环流明显提升, 从弯道顶点至出口处开始逐渐降低, 在弯道前 $2/3$ 部分, 凹、凸岸横比降差值逐渐增大; 于洋^[5]提出弯道角度的变化会影响水流内横向、垂向流速, 且在弯道转角 30° 内横向流速会随弯道转角增大。目前, 关于弯道环流或侧槽横轴螺旋流的单一研究较多, 而关于弯道环流对侧槽横轴螺旋流的影响研究较少。对此, 本文借鉴次级弯道对上级弯道水流流态的调整作用^[6-7], 通过改变泄槽弯道转弯方向和调整转弯角度, 分析弯道及下游泄槽流线, 横向、垂向流速变化等水力特性。结果表明, 侧槽横轴螺旋流遇同向弯道环流将加剧紊动; 反之, 将产生抵消作用, 有利于下游泄槽水流流态。亦即在合适的地形

条件下, 可通过泄槽弯道布置改善下游泄槽水流流态。

2 数值模拟

2.1 数学模型的建立

数学模型依托某水库无闸控制侧槽溢洪道建立, 包括控制段和底坡 $i=1/250$ 的侧槽、底坡 $i=0$ 的调整段($0+025.000\sim 0+045.000$)、底坡 $1/25$ 的第1泄槽段($0+045.000\sim 0+075.000$)和转弯段($0+075.000\sim 0+087.660$), 以及通过抛物线段连接的第2泄槽段和出口消能段。侧槽控制段采用WES实用堰(堰高 5.74 m), 设计下泄流量($P=3.33\%$) $73.79\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, 相应堰顶水头 3.66 m 。侧槽为梯形断面, 泄槽采用矩形断面(宽 $B=5\text{ m}$), 见图1。

数学模型(图2)坐标系以实用堰堰体长度方向为 x 轴, 溢流方向为 y 轴; 铅垂方向为 z 轴。网格按最优最省原则进行划分, 网格数量为 $1\ 300\times 10^4$ 个。WES实用堰来流方向设置长 25.26 m 、宽 20.20 m 、高 15.60 m 的模拟水库, 进出口边界均采用压力进口, 壁面为对称边界。水流模型采用RNG $\kappa\text{-}\epsilon$ 紊流模型, 气液自由表面追

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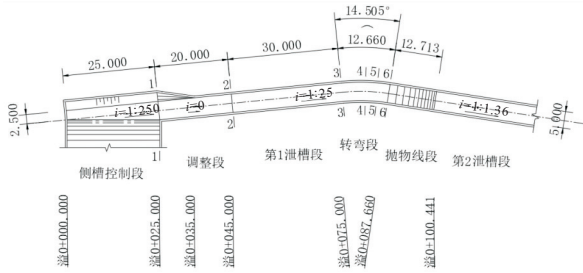


图 1 溢洪道平面布置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the spillway layout

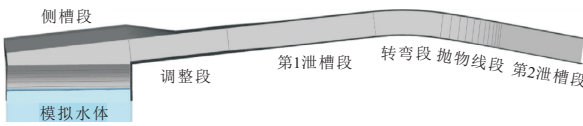


图 2 数学模型示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the mathematical model

踪采用 TruVOF 法。

2.2 模型合理性验证

将数值模拟得到的流速值和已有试验研究成果进行对比,见表 1。由表 1 可知,调整段进口附近(0+025.000~0+035.000),受侧槽螺旋流影响,紊动相对剧烈,试验流速的脉动变化更大,故模拟值与试验结果的相对误差接近 6%,但其余流段的相对误差均不超过 5%,表明数学模型合理。此外,数值模拟所得侧槽水流流态和试验研究基本一致(图 3)。

表 1 数值模拟值与试验研究成果对比表

Tab. 1 Comparison between numerical simulation values and experimental research results

里程 /(km+m)	流速试验值 /(m·s ⁻¹)	流速模拟值 /(m·s ⁻¹)	流速相对 误差/%	备注
0+012.500	3.47	3.64	4.60	侧槽堰顶
0+012.500	3.14	3.25	3.30	侧槽底部
0+025.000	4.96	4.66	6.00	调整段
0+035.000	5.27	5.56	5.20	调整段
0+045.360	5.52	5.65	2.30	调整段
0+075.000	7.96	8.32	4.30	泄槽弯道段
0+087.300	9.08	9.44	3.80	泄槽弯道段



图 3 侧槽水流流态图

Fig. 3 Flow pattern of the side trough water

3 模拟结果与分析

取设计洪水流量(73.79 m³/s)下所对应的堰顶水头 1.360 m 为初始水位^[8],弯道方向以逆时针方向为正(正向),选择 6 组不同转弯角度(表 2)进行数值模拟。

表 2 数值模拟方案

Tab. 2 Numerical simulation scenarios

方案	转弯角度 $\theta/(^\circ)$	备注	方案	转弯角度 $\theta/(^\circ)$	备注
1	14.505	正向弯道	4	-5	反向弯道
2	10	正向弯道	5	-10	反向弯道
3	5	正向弯道	6	-14.505	反向弯道

3.1 侧槽及调整段水力特性

3.1.1 流速及变化规律

(1)沿程流线变化。由于水流偏转 90°后往泄槽方向下泄,侧槽内形成的横轴螺旋流紊动强烈^[9-10],其流线沿程变化情况能够很好说明其对下游的影响。侧槽段至泄槽转弯段进口(里程 0+000.000~0+075.000)流线见图 4。由图 4 可知,侧槽进口流线较为稀疏,但水流翻转明显;侧槽中部至侧槽末端流线逐渐密集,表明螺旋流在侧槽出口下游侧强度最大;水流进入调整段后,流线逐渐平顺,水流翻转减轻,且相对集中于右侧,几呈束状;左侧仍然可见流线交错,直至弯道进口位置附近,表明调整段能够起到平顺水流的作用,但不能完全消除其紊动情况。

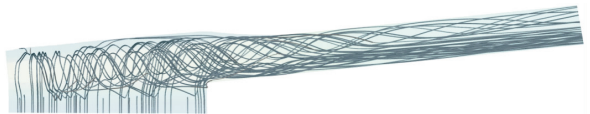


图 4 侧槽段至泄槽转弯段进口流线图

Fig. 4 Inlet streamline diagram of the side trough section to the spill slot turn

(2)横向、垂向和纵向流速。为更好地说明侧槽螺旋流沿程的变化情况,分别选取侧槽出口(0+025.000)、调整段出口(0+045.000)和弯道进口(0+075.000)截面,给出轴线右侧 1 m 位置水深方向的横向(指向左侧为正、指向右侧为负)、垂向(指向上侧为正、指向下侧为负)和纵向流速变化^[11-12],详见图 5。由图 5 可知,侧槽出口断面水深方向的横向流速范围为-2.02~4.28 m/s,经过调整段后流速差减小至 1.21 m/s,但水面附近仍有较大流速(1.45 m/s),至弯道进口流速差进一步减小至 0.61 m/s(表面水流流速仍然稍大);侧槽出口断面水深方向的垂向流速差也较大,达到 3.31 m/s,调整段出口的垂向流速差下

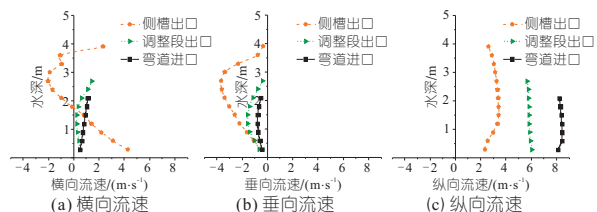


图 5 不同断面流速分布图

Fig. 5 Flow velocity distribution of different sections

降为 1.19 m/s,而弯道进口垂向流速差仅为 0.35 m/s;各特征断面纵向流速在水深方向的流速差并不明显,但沿水流方向呈加速趋势,流速由 2.33 m/s 增大至 8.44 m/s。

从侧槽下游沿程横向、垂向和纵向流速变化来看,调整段能够起到平顺水流的作用,但弯道进口位置依然存在强度不大的环流现象。

3.1.2 横向水面均匀度

水面均匀度可从水流流态角度反映侧槽螺旋流沿程变化情况,横向均匀度越接近 1,水面越均匀^[13]。根据数值模拟结果,计算得侧槽至弯道进口段不同断面横向水面均匀度(表 3)。由表 3 可知,侧槽出口水面均匀度不理想,仅为 0.791,经调整段后,水流均匀度上升至 0.952(+16.9%),调整段作用明显,但弯道进口断面的水面均匀度仍小于 1,说明环流影响仍然存在。

表 3 侧槽出口至弯道进口段不同截面水面均匀度

Tab.3 Uniformity of water surface in different sections from the outlet of the side groove to the inlet of the curve

断面位置	横向水面均匀度	里程/(km+m)
1-1	0.791	0+025.000
2-2	0.952	0+045.000
3-3	0.992	0+075.000

3.2 泄槽转弯段对侧槽螺旋流的影响

3.2.1 弯道水流流速分析

(1)弯道横向流速。图 6 为在包括转弯角度为 0°的直线泄槽段和不同泄槽弯道转角情况下,弯道顶点和弯道末端断面轴线右侧 1 m 位置水深方向的横向流速变化。

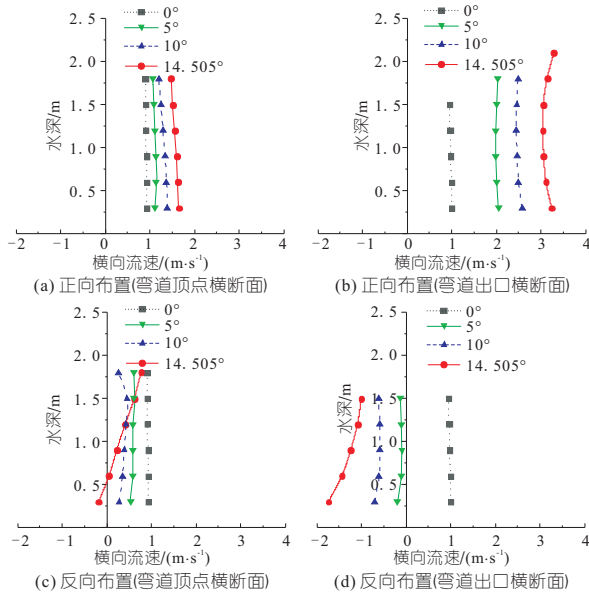


图 6 不同泄槽弯道布置竖向水深横向流速分布

Fig.6 Lateral flow rate distribution of vertical water depth arranged in different drainage channel bends

由图 6 可知,弯道正向布置情况下,弯道顶点横断面水深方向的横向流速差别不大;但随转弯角度增加,横向流速有增大趋势(指向左侧的临底横向流速由 0.93 m/s 增至 1.64 m/s)。弯道出口横断面水深方向的横向流速差有所增加,相对于弯道顶点横断面流速增大了近 1 倍(1.64 m/s→3.29 m/s);随转弯角度增加,其横向流速及流速差均加大。弯道反向布置情况下,弯道顶点横断面水深方向的横向流速差随转弯角度增加有明显变化(最大 0.95 m/s),且表面流速先降后升、临底流速则下降为负值(相反方向)。弯道出口横断面水深方向的横向流速差同样随转弯角度增加变化明显(最大 0.73 m/s),但和弯道顶点横断面流速相比存在明显差异:临底流速由 -0.18 m/s 下降为 -1.74 m/s,水流表面流速从正转负,数值为 -1.01 m/s。相比直线泄槽段,其横向流速反向变化明显(由 0.99 m/s 下降为 -1.74 m/s)。和正向布置弯道下横断面水深方向的横向流速呈明显增大趋势不同,反向布置弯道时,横断面水深方向的横向流速呈下降趋势,流速方向也逐渐由指向左侧反转为较明显的指向右侧,表明弯道环流对上游侧槽螺旋流起到了抵消作用。

(2)垂向流速。图 7 为包括转弯角度为 0°的直线泄槽段和不同弯道转角情况下泄槽垂向流速变化。由图 7 可知,弯道正向布置情况下,顶点横断面水深方向的垂向流速总体上近表层流更小(流速方向转弯角度增大由负到正),但在出口断面,水深方向的垂向流速近表层流更大,均为负值

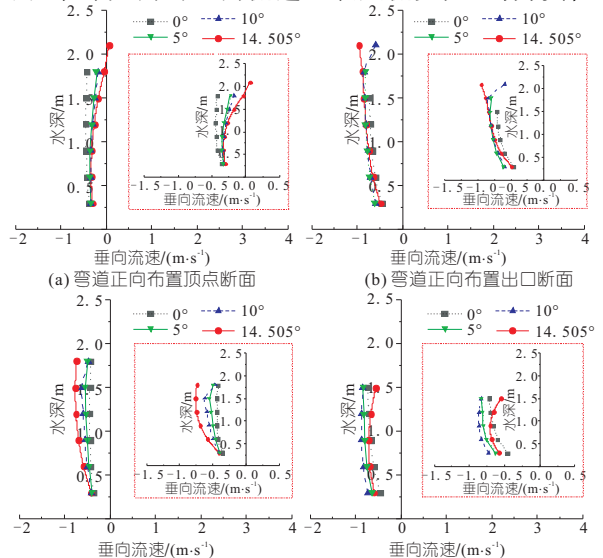


图 7 泄槽转弯段弯道布置对不同断面垂向流速变化对比图

Fig.7 Comparison of vertical flow rate changes of different sections of the bend arrangement of the chute turning section

(指向下方)。弯道反向布置时,出口断面水深方向的垂向流速较顶点断面数值上有增加,但变化不大(近表层水流垂向流速随转弯角度增加而减小)。泄槽弯道方向的不同,对纵向流速影响不大,与进口相比正向弯道出口断面流速提高 0.60 m/s,反向弯道出口流速提高 1.06 m/s。

3.2.2 横向水面高差

表 4 为在包括转弯角度为 0° 的直线泄槽段和泄槽弯道转角变化情况下,弯道不同里程断面的水面高差值。由表 4 可知,弯道正向布置情况下,顺水流方向横向水面高差左低右高,沿程差值增大;弯道反向布置时,顺水流方向横向水面高差左高右低,但差值小于弯道正向布置。

表 4 转弯段不同里程断面的水面高差

Tab. 4 The difference in water surface height between different mileage sections of the turning section

弯道转角 $\theta/(^\circ)$	横向水面高差 $\Delta z/m$			弯道布置
	4-4 断面	5-5 断面	6-6 断面	
14.505	0.870	1.070	1.140	正向弯道
10	0.527	0.749	0.784	正向弯道
5	0.448	0.551	0.574	正向弯道
0	0.121	0.095	0.056	直线泄槽
-5	-0.351	-0.452	-0.467	反向弯道
-10	-0.493	-0.687	-0.713	反向弯道
-14.505	-0.716	-1.020	-1.080	反向弯道
备注	弯道顶点		弯道出口	

与此同时,弯道内水流均匀度也服从传统规律,即弯道正向布置向反向布置过渡情况下,顺水流方向横向水面均匀度呈先增大再降低趋势(角度越大,断面横向均匀度差值越明显)。

从弯道流线来看,正向布置情况下,流线从凹岸向凸岸斜向翻卷,且从下层至上层流线在弯道凹岸翻卷加剧且密集;反向布置时弯道流线两侧往轴线方向翻卷,并随水深增加两侧流线开始在泄槽轴线交错,平面上渐趋均匀(图 8)。

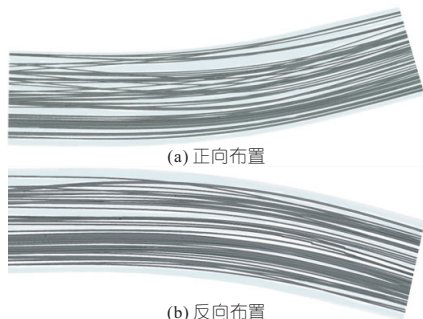


图 8 不同泄槽转弯段布置弯道流线图

Fig. 8 Curve streamline diagram of different chute turning sections

4 结论

a. 经过调整段后,侧槽产生的螺旋流程度上

明显改善。泄槽转弯段正向布置条件下,所产生的环流与侧槽螺旋流方向相同,导致弯道内环流强度再次加大、横向水面均匀度降低,水体紊动强度增加,转角由 5° 增加至 14.505° ,弯道出口截面横向平均流速比进口截面增加 36.6%、横向水面高差增加 49.6%。

b. 对于反向布置的泄槽转弯段,所产生的环流与调整后的侧槽螺旋流方向相反,在小角度 (5°) 时,基本上呈抵消情况,弯道出口横向流速相较进口截面最大降低 1.05 m/s,数值上接近 0,弯道横向水面均匀度进一步改善;弯道转角继续增大,弯道内出现和侧槽螺旋流方向相反的环流,弯道出口横向流速也出现反向增加 ($-0.19 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow -1.74 \text{ m/s}$),致使横向水面均匀度由好转差,对下游泄槽流态不利。

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Analysis of Influence of Different Spillway Bends on Spiral Flow of Spillway Side Troughs

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Abstract: For side channel spillways, although the adjustment section can be arranged on the downstream side to smooth the water flow, it is difficult to completely avoid the interference of the transverse axis spiral flow on the water flow pattern of the chute. Through numerical simulation, the impacts of the curved circulation in the turning section of the chute on the spiral flow on the lateral axis of the side trough were studied. The results show that when the direction of the circulation and the spiral flow are the same (the turning angle is 14.505°), the streamline in the bend rolls obliquely from the concave bank to the convex bank, the superposition of the flow velocity is obvious, and the circulation intensity intensifies. The lateral flow velocity of the outlet section of the curve reaches 3.29 m/s, and the height difference of the outlet water surface has reached 1.140 m (low left and high right); When the circulation flow of channel bend and spiral flow are in opposite directions (the turning angle is -5°); The water flow in the bend turns from both sides to the axis and then flows downstream, and the circulation phenomenon almost disappears; The lateral flow velocity at the outlet section of the bend decreases to -0.19 m/s, and the height difference of the outlet water surface decreases to -0.467 m (high left and low right). That is, the turbulence of the spiral flow in the upstream groove can be improved by providing a curved path in the chute.

Key words: transverse velocity; vertical velocity; chute circulation flow of channel bend; side groove spiral flow; water flow regime

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Runoff Simulation of Qingshui River Basin Under Future Climate Change and Land Use Scenarios

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Abstract: Simulation and prediction of runoff under climate change and land use scenarios are of great significance for the study of water balance and water resources planning and management. Taking the Qingshui River Basin in Zhangjiakou City as the research area, the global climate model GFDL-ESM2M and CA-Markov model were used to analyze and predict the meteorological data and land use in the Qingshui River basin, and the SWAT hydrological model was constructed to quantify the changes of water balance factors in the basin in 2025 under the joint influence of climate change and land use. The results show that under the three GHG emission scenarios, the rainfall in Qingshui River Basin increased significantly in 2025, the maximum temperature and average temperature under the RCP2.6 emission scenario decreased compared with 2015; The maximum temperature and average temperature under the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 emission scenario increased, and the minimum temperature under the three scenarios decreased. From 2015 to 2025, arable land, woodland, grassland, water area and construction land changed by -6.24% , -0.86% , 6.32% , 0.20% and 0.59% , respectively. Compared with 2014-2015, the water balance distribution of the watershed changed in 2025, and the peak monthly runoff occurred from July to September. The average annual runoff under the three discharge scenarios were 4.40 m³/s, 5.84 m³/s and 9.94 m³/s, respectively.

Key words: Qingshui River Basin; climate change; landuse; SWAT model; runoff

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Numerical Simulation of Hydrodynamic Characteristics in a Channel with Fish-nest Brisk

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Abstract: In order to investigate the impact of typical ecological revetment fish-nest brick on the hydrodynamic characteristics of straight water conveyance channels, a 3-D numerical model (LES) incorporating fish-nest brick was developed using large-eddy simulation technology. Periodic boundaries were employed in the longitudinal direction to allow for the repeated development of water flow within the computational domain. The reliability of the numerical model was extensively validated through experimental data from flume tests. Subsequently, the LES model was used to simulate the hydrodynamic characteristics of channels containing fish-nest brick. The results indicate that the fish-nest brick divide the channel into a high-speed main flow region and a low-speed fish-nest cavity. The time-averaged flow velocity in the main flow region is approximately 1.8 times the cross-sectional average flow velocity (U_0), and a continuous distribution of vortices exists throughout the entire water depth range. Conversely, the time-averaged flow velocity and turbulence within the fish-nest cavity are at relatively low levels, making it suitable for fish habitat and the hatching of adhesive eggs. The mixing layer at the mouth of the fish-nest cavity exhibits relatively strong vortex structures, which significantly enhances turbulence intensity and services as the primary driving force for momentum exchange between the interior and exterior of the fish-nest cavity.

Key words: fish-nest brisk; large-eddy simulation; vortex structures; fish swimming