行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫 成 果 報 告

擬似三維異重流及沉滓運移模式之發展與測試

Development and Examination of A Pseudo-3D Model for Density Current and Sediment Movement

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一、緣由與目的

文獻中之三維模式眾多,但以明渠流為主要對象進行發展者仍屬有限。Neary (1995,1999)發展完全三維分流模式,假設水面變化不大採固定水面網格,考慮紊流流場 特性,探討取水工構造物附近流場分布特性。在大型流場如河川、湖泊及海洋的模擬方 面,已經有諸多研究進行發展(Simons, 1974; Falconer and Lin, 1996; Muin and Spaulding, 1997; Ye and McCorquodale, 1998; Gross et al., 1999; Neary et al., 1999; Wu and Falconer, 2000; Fischer-Antze et al., 2001; Li and Gu, 2001; Li and Fleming, 2003; Nicholas and McLelland, 2004; Ge and Sotiropoulos, 2005; Fringer et al., 2006; Song and Hou, 2006; Queutey and Visonneau, 2007; Xia and Jin, 2007; Audusse et al., 2008; Zeng et al., 2008)。

Ye and McCorquodale (1998)、Zeng et al. (2008)發展出三維動壓模式應用在天然河 川的模擬,相較於二維模式,其能直接提供水深方向的資訊。然而三維模式仍需要花費 不少的時間來模擬,因此有許多擬似三維模式的研究提出(Lardner and Cekirge, 1988; Jin and Kranenburg, 1993; Wang, 1994; Blanckaert and de Vriend 2003; Hung et al., 2008; Lin and Huang, 2008; Herzfeld et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2011),除了能降低計算成本,在 一些假設條件下,亦能提供合理的三維流速分布資訊。

擬似三維模式中,Lardner and Cekirge (1988)提出的垂直水平分離演算法 Vertical Horizontal Splitting (VHS)受到許多學者引用(如 Wang, 1994;Lin and Huang, 2008 等), 其將水平與垂直流場分開求解,首先利用水深平均二維模式計算水位分佈與水深平均流 速分量,再透過垂直模式獲得流速在水深方向之分佈。VHS 的概念已經應用在海岸、河 口及湖泊等大型水體的流場分析(Jin and Kranenburg, 1993;Wang, 1994;Lin and Huang, 2008;Herzfeld et al., 2010)。應用 VHS 概念探討河川彎道流場的模式中,Blanckaert and de Vriend (2003)提出的擬似三維模式是在二維模式下,加入一非線性子模式來計算三維 效應,其為利用二次流強度因子與糙度因子計算垂向流速剖面,Blanckaert et al. (2003) 利用急彎案例驗證此非線性擬似三維模式,並與原二維模式及僅適用於緩彎之線性擬似 三維模式比較,證明在急彎這種二次流強度大的案例需考慮非線性項之三維模式能模擬 出合理的結果; Zhang et al. (2011)延用並擴展 Muneta and Shimizu (1994)發展之擬似三 維模式,將原模式之卡氏座標系統轉換為非正交曲線座標系統,並考慮原模式忽略的延 散項,然而此模式之水深方向流速剖面則由經驗公式求得,其實與許多二維模式植入流 速剖面經驗式的方法相同。曹(1995)採用水平與垂直動量方程式分離之概念,計算三維 流場與密度流之傳輸,主要是先以水深平均二維模式計算水深與平均流速,再以垂直動 量方程式求解流速與密度在垂直方向之分布。

沉滓運移方面,Gessler et al(1999)發展三維動床模式探討彎道流場特性與底床變動 現象,考慮紊流效應與懸浮載分布,並探討底床變動與河床沖蝕、懸浮載沉降、河床載 傳輸等機制。Ahsan and Blumberg(1999)發展三維水理模式探討湖泊內水質問題與溫度分 布,假設水庫內靜水壓分布,由水平方向動量方程式求解水平方向流場,代入連續方程 式得到垂直方向速度,並考慮紊流擴散之效應。Gross et al(1999)以三維水理模式TRIM3D (Casulli and Cattani, 1994)為基礎,加入污染質傳輸與狀態方程式發展一半隱式 (semi-implicit) 有限差分鹽度模式,模擬南舊金山灣鹽度之長期變化。Cesare et al(2001) 以二相流(two-phase flow)之商業計算流體力學(CFD)模式 CFX-4 植入輸砂連續方程式, 藉以模擬異重流(density current)在水庫內的運動行為與底床淤積狀況。另外,以積分平 均概念發展之擬似三維分層水理模式有 Choi(1998,1999)採消散 Galerkin 有限元素法發展 分層平均泥石流模式,採用移動與固定格網並行方式探討泥石流進入水庫之前進速度與 淤積現象。

本年度考量現地應用時,為能夠適切描述河川、水庫之側壁邊界,因此水平採正交 曲線座標,垂直方向採 sigma 座標,而為能夠簡化三維模式之理論複雜度,以水平垂直 分離之概念進行擬似三維模式之建構。目前水理模式已經建置完成,並且以彎道水理的 二次流現象進行模擬,並予實驗數據進行比對。

二、理論基礎

2.1.水理控制方程式

2.1.1 三維水理方程式

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連續方程式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(h_2\overline{u}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}(h_1\overline{v}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(h_1h_2\overline{w}) = 0$$
(1)

動量方程式

ζ方向:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho \overline{u}) + \frac{1}{h_{1}}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(\rho \overline{u}^{2}) + \frac{1}{h_{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}(\rho \overline{u}\overline{v}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho \overline{u}\overline{w}) + \frac{2(\rho \overline{u}\overline{v})}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{(\rho \overline{u}^{2})}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{(\rho \overline{v}^{2})}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{h_{1}}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(\rho \overline{u}'\overline{v}') + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho \overline{u}'\overline{w}') + \frac{2(\rho \overline{u}'\overline{v}')}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{(\rho \overline{u}'^{2})}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{(\rho \overline{v}'^{2})}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} = \rho f_{c}\overline{v} - \frac{1}{h_{1}}\frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{h_{1}h_{2}}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(h_{2}\tau_{11}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}(h_{1}\tau_{12}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(h_{1}h_{2}\tau_{13})\right] + \frac{\tau_{12}}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\tau_{22}}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi}$$

$$(2)$$

η方向:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho\overline{v}) + \frac{1}{h_2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}(\rho\overline{v}^2) + \frac{1}{h_1}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho\overline{u}\overline{v}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho\overline{v}\overline{w}) + \frac{2(\rho\overline{u}\overline{v})}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial\xi} + \frac{(\rho\overline{v}^2)}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial\eta} - \frac{(\rho\overline{u}^2)}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial\eta} + \frac{1}{h_2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}(\rho\overline{v}'^2) + \frac{1}{h_1}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho\overline{u}'\overline{v}') + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho\overline{v}'\overline{w}') + \frac{2(\rho\overline{u}'\overline{v}')}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial\xi} + \frac{(\rho\overline{v}'^2)}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial\eta} - \frac{(\rho\overline{u}'^2)}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial\eta} + \frac{1}{h_2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}(\rho\overline{v}') + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho\overline{v}'\overline{v}') + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(h_2\tau_{12}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(h_1h_2\tau_{23}) + \frac{1}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi} - \frac{\tau_{11}}{h_1h_2}\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial\eta}$$

$$(3)$$

z 方向:

在一般淺水的天然水道,垂直方向之動量方程式可用靜水壓分佈來簡化, $\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho g = 0$ (4)

而垂直方向之流速可透過連續方程式求得,以減少模式之計算量。

以上諸式中, ξ 、 η 、z為三維正交曲線座標方向,其中 ξ 、 η 為水平方向,z為水 深方向;下標 1、2、3 分別代表物理量在 ξ 、 η 、z方向代號; h_1 、 h_2 分別為 ξ 、 η 方向 之轉換係數;u、v、w分別為 ξ 、 η 、z方向流速;g為重力加速度;t為時間; τ 為層 流剪應力;(⁻)表時間平均;(['])表時間平均瞬時擾動量; f_c (=2 ω sin φ)為科氏力係數; ω 為地球自轉角速度; φ 為緯度; ρ 為密度;p為壓力。

2.1.2 水平二維水理方程式

將 2.1.1 節之三維水理控制方程式(1)、(2)、(3)利用萊布尼茲法則對深度方向積分,

加上運動邊界條件及動力邊界條件,並取深度平均值,可得水平二維水理控制方程式。

連續方程式

$$h_1 h_2 \frac{\partial d}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (h_2 \overline{\overline{u}} d) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_1 \overline{\overline{v}} d) = 0$$
(5)

動量方程式

ζ方向:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\overline{v}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\overline{u}\overline{v}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\overline{v}^{2}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} \right) = \rho f_{c} \overline{v} - \frac{1}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial p^{s}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\rho g}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial z^{s}}{\partial \xi}
+ \frac{1}{dh_{1}h_{2}} \left(T_{11} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} - T_{22} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{1}{dh_{2}} \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{dh_{1}} \frac{\partial T_{11}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{(\tau_{1}^{s} - \tau_{1}^{b})}{d}$$
(6)

η方向:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial t} + \frac{\overline{v}}{h_2} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\overline{u}}{h_1} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\overline{u}\overline{v}}{h_1h_2} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\overline{u}^2}{h_1h_2} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \eta} \right) = -\rho f_c \overline{u} - \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial p^s}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\rho g}{h_2} \frac{\partial z^s}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{dh_1} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{dh_1} \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{dh_2} \frac{\partial T_{22}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{(\tau_2^s - \tau_2^b)}{d} \right)$$
(7)

式中,

$$T_{11} = \int_{z^{b}}^{z^{*}} (\tau_{11} - \rho \tilde{u}^{2} - \rho \overline{u}^{\prime 2}) dz$$
(8)

$$T_{22} = \int_{z^{b}}^{z^{s}} (\tau_{22} - \rho \tilde{v}^{2} - \rho \overline{v}^{\prime 2}) dz$$
(9)

$$T_{12} = \int_{z^{b}}^{z^{s}} (\tau_{12} - \rho \tilde{u} \tilde{v} - \rho \overline{u'} \tilde{v'}) dz$$

$$\tag{10}$$

以上諸式中, d 為水深; z^{i} 為水面高程; z^{b} 為底床高程; τ_{i}^{s} 為 i 方向水面剪應力; τ_{i}^{b} 為 i 方向底床剪應力; (\bar{z}) 表水深平均; (\bar{z}) 表物理量之空間微變量(例: $\tilde{u} = \bar{u} - \bar{u}$); 上標 $s \cdot b$ 分別為水面及底床代號; T 為有效剪應力項(effective stress term), 其包含層流剪應 力、延散剪應力與紊流剪應力。

2.1.3 垂直部分

將 2.1.1 節之三維水理控制方程式(2)、(3)以靜水壓假設代入,並令 $\overline{u} = \widetilde{u} + \overline{u}$ 、 $\overline{v} = \widetilde{v} + \overline{v}$,得到之方程式減去 2.1.2 節之水平二維水理控制方程式(6)、(7),即可得到垂 直水理控制方程式。

ζ方向:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\tilde{u}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\tilde{u}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{v}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{v}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{v}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \eta} + \omega \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \sigma} + \frac{\tilde{v}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{u}\tilde{v}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{2\overline{v}\tilde{v}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\tilde{v}^{2}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} = f_{c}\tilde{v} + \frac{1}{\rho d} \frac{\partial \tau_{13}}{\partial \sigma} - \frac{(\tau_{1}^{s} - \tau_{1}^{b})}{\rho d} + (\text{Horizontal Diffusion in } \xi \text{)}$$

$$(11)$$

η方向:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} + \frac{\bar{v}}{h_2} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{v}}{h_2} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{v}}{h_2} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\tilde{u}}{h_1} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\bar{u}}{h_1} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\tilde{u}}{h_1} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\omega}{h_1} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\omega}{h_1} \frac$$

$$\omega = \frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial t} + \frac{\bar{u}}{h_1}\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial\xi} + \frac{\tilde{u}}{h_1}\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial\xi} + \frac{\bar{v}}{h_2}\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial\eta} + \frac{\bar{v}}{h_2}\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial\eta} + \bar{w}\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial z}$$
(13)

$$\sigma = \frac{z - z^b}{d} \tag{14}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = -\frac{\sigma}{d} \frac{\partial d}{\partial t} \tag{15}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{1}{d} \frac{\partial z^b}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\sigma}{d} \frac{\partial d}{\partial \xi}$$
(16)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{1}{d} \frac{\partial z^b}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\sigma}{d} \frac{\partial d}{\partial \eta}$$
(17)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{d} \tag{18}$$

$$(\text{Horizontal Diffusion in } \xi) = -\frac{1}{\rho dh_{1}h_{2}} \left(T_{11} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} - T_{22} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho dh_{2}} \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{1}{\rho dh_{1}} \frac{\partial T_{11}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \xi} \left[\frac{2v_{H}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{1}{h_{1}} \right) + \frac{2v_{H}}{h_{1}^{2}h_{2}} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} \right] + \frac{2v_{H}}{h_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{u}}{\partial \xi^{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{2v_{H}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\overline{v}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \right) \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{v_{H}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{h_{2}}{h_{1}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\overline{v}}{h_{2}} \right) + \frac{v_{H}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{h_{1}}{h_{2}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{v_{H}h_{1}}{h_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \eta^{2}} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \right) + 2v_{H} \left[\frac{1}{h_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\overline{v}}{h_{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{h_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \right) \right] \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{2v_{H}}{h_{1}h_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi}$$

$$(19)$$

$$(\text{Horizontal Diffusion in } \eta) = -\frac{1}{\rho dh_{1}h_{2}} \left(T_{22} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} - T_{11} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho dh_{2}} \frac{\partial T_{22}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{1}{\rho dh_{1}} \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \overline{\nu}}{\partial \eta} \left[\frac{2\nu_{H}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{1}{h_{2}} \right) + \frac{2\nu_{H}}{h_{1}h_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} \right] + \frac{2\nu_{H}}{h_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}\overline{\nu}}{\partial \eta^{2}} \\ + \frac{2\nu_{H}}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}h_{2}} \right) \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\nu_{H}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{h_{2}}{h_{2}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\overline{\nu}}{h_{2}} \right) + \frac{\nu_{H}}{h_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{h_{1}}{h_{2}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \right) \\ + \frac{\nu_{H}h_{2}}{h_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \xi^{2}} \left(\frac{\overline{\nu}}{h_{2}} \right) + 2\nu_{H} \left[\frac{1}{h_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\overline{\nu}}{h_{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{h_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_{1}} \right) \right] \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{2\nu_{H}}{h_{1}^{2}h_{2}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta}$$
(20)

 v_H 為水平黏滯係數= $v_1 + v_1$; v_1 為層流黏滯係數; v_1 為紊流黏滯係數= $\kappa u * d/6$ (Falconer 1980); u *為剪力速度; κ 為 von Karman's 係數(在清水中約為常數 0.41); d為水深。

2.1.4 輔助關係式

採用 Boussinesq 之渦流黏性理論,層流與紊流剪應力可合併表示為

$$\frac{\tau_{11}}{\rho} - \overline{u}'^2 = 2\nu_H \left(\frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\overline{\nu}}{h_1 h_2} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \eta} \right)$$
(21)

$$\frac{\tau_{22}}{\rho} - \overline{v}'^2 = 2\nu_H \left(\frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\overline{u}}{h_1 h_2} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \xi} \right)$$
(22)

$$\frac{\tau_{12}}{\rho} - \overline{u}'\overline{v}' = 2\nu_H \left[\frac{h_2}{h_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi} \left(\frac{\overline{v}}{h_2} \right) + \frac{h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta} \left(\frac{\overline{u}}{h_1} \right) \right]$$
(23)

底床剪應力採用 French (1986)之經驗式

$$\frac{\tau_1^b}{\rho} = \overline{u}^b \left| \overline{u}^b \right| \left[2.5 \ln \left(\frac{30z_l}{2.72k_s} \right) \right]^{-2}$$
(24)

$$\frac{\tau_2^b}{\rho} = \overline{v}^b \left| \overline{v}^b \right| \left[2.5 \ln \left(\frac{30 z_l}{2.72 k_s} \right) \right]^{-2}$$
(25)

式中, \bar{u}^{b} 、 \bar{v}^{b} 分別為 ξ 、 η 方向之近底床流速; z_{l} 為近底床流速之格網與底床間垂 直距離; k_{c} 為粗糙高度。

2.1.5 邊界條件

水平二維水理模式考量三種邊界條件設定,分別為渠道入流、渠道出流與固體邊界。 一般而言,渠道入流邊界條件設定為單位寬度入流量,渠道出流邊界條件則採用水位高 程設定。在固體邊界處,沿固體邊界法線方向採不透水邊界條件;而沿固體邊界切線方 向可分為滑移與非滑移邊界條件。

垂直水理模式考量渠道入流、渠道出流、自由液面及底床邊界條件。在渠道入流及

渠道出流處假設均勻流邊界條件。自由液面採風剪力邊界條件 $\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{d}{v_v} \frac{\tau^s}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{d}{v_v} \frac{\tau^s}{\rho};$ 而底床則採用底床剪力邊界條件 $\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{d}{v_v} \frac{\tau^b}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{d}{v_v} \frac{\tau^b}{\rho}$ 。

2.2.濃度傳輸與動床模式

本研究中採用狀態函數來反映體積濃度(C_v)對含砂水流密度(ρ_m)之影響: $\rho_m = \rho_s C_v + \rho_w (1-C_v)$,式中 $\rho_s = 乾砂密度$, $\rho_w = 清水密度$

2.2.1 控制方程式

輸砂控制方程式為某一粒徑之懸浮載質量守恆方程式、某一粒徑於作用層(active layer)之質量守恆方程式及整體河床沉滓運移之質量守恆方程等三個方程式。分別表示如下

對某一粒徑懸浮載之質量守恆方程式:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{U}{h_1} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} + \frac{V}{h_2} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \eta} + \frac{w}{h_1 h_2} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \frac{W}{h_1 h_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\varepsilon_1 \frac{h_2}{h_1} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi}) + \frac{1}{h_1 h_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (\varepsilon_2 \frac{h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \eta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\varepsilon_z \frac{\partial C}{\partial z}) + S_s$$
(26)

對某一粒徑於作用層之質量守恆方程式:

$$\rho_s(1-p)h_1h_2\frac{\partial(\beta E_m)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(h_2q_{b_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}(h_1q_{b_2}) + S_s - S_E = 0$$
(27)

整體河床輸砂之質量守恆方程式:

$$\rho_s(1-p)h_1h_2\frac{\partial z_b}{\partial t} + \sum \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(h_2q_{b_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}(h_1q_{b_2}) + S_s\right] = 0$$
(28)

C= 深度平均懸浮質濃度; Z_b =底床高程; ρ_m = 渾水密度; ρ_s = 泥砂密度; β =粒徑 百分比;p= 孔隙率; E_m = 作用層厚度,模式中假設為 0.2~0.5(m); S_E =作用層源(source of active layer); q_{bi} =i 方向(水流方向或垂直水流方向)某一粒徑之河床載通量; S_s 為懸 浮載源(source of suspending load), $\epsilon_1 \cdot \epsilon_2 = \xi \cdot \eta$ 方向之亂流傳輸係數; e_2 = 環流傳 輸係數。

此輸砂控制方程式求解深度平均濃度 C、床質比例 β、底床高程 Z_b 等三個變數,其 餘未知數須以經驗公式求解。

2.2.2 輔助方程式

(i)河床載通量 q_b

凝聚性沉滓之河床載可假定為零。非凝聚性沉滓的河床載通量則採用 Spasojevic and Holly(1990)之經驗式:

$$q_{b} = q_{b}(D)_{k} = 0.053\rho_{s}\sqrt{(s-1)gD_{k}}D_{k}\frac{T_{k}^{2.1}}{D_{*_{k}}^{0.3}}$$
(29)
上式中 ,

$$D_{*_{k}} = D_{k}\left[\frac{(s-1)g}{v^{2}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \oplus B { (x 顆粒粒徑 ;)}$$

$$T_{k} = \frac{u_{*}^{2} - (u_{*_{c}})_{k}^{2}}{(u_{*_{c}})_{k}^{2}} = 輸送參數 ;$$

$$u_{*_{c}} = 臨 界 剪 力 速 度 \circ$$

$$c = 18\log(\frac{12d}{3D_{90}}) = 顆粒 蔡 司 係 數 ;$$

$$s = \frac{\rho_{s}}{\rho} = = \psi \text{ Lh } \pm \circ$$

假設河床載運移僅發生在作用層內,並考慮較小粒徑在水體中會形成懸浮載及較細 顆粒可能被隱藏在較粗顆粒之間較不易被水流帶動之機制,則某一粒徑之河床載通量可 進一步修正為:

$$q_{b} = (1 - \gamma)\zeta_{k}\beta_{k}q_{b}(D)_{k}$$

$$(30)$$

式中, $\gamma = 懸浮載與河床質載之比值(Van Rijn 1984); <math>\zeta = 隱藏因子(hiding factor)$ (Karim el al. 1987)。

(ii)懸浮載源 (S_s)

非凝聚性沉滓

懸浮載源是由懸浮質向下之通量與底床亂流剪力作用產生河床質向上之通量交互 作用之結果。使懸浮質下移到河床表面,主要是受到重力的影響。對某一粒徑 k 之懸 浮質而言,其向下之通量可表為:

$$q_{d_k} = -\rho w_{fk} C_{d_k} \tag{31}$$

式中, $C_{d_k} = [3.25 + 0.55 \ln(\frac{w_{j_k}}{\kappa u_*})]C_k$ (Lin 1984); C_k : 顆粒 k 之深度平均濃度; $w_{j_k} =$ 顆粒 k 之沉降速度。

另一方面,床面沈滓成為懸浮質,主要受到底床之亂流作用所造成。對某一粒徑 k 而言,河床質向上之通量可表為:

$$q_{e_{k}} = \rho w_{lk} \beta_{k} C_{e_{k}}$$
(32)
式中, $C_{e_{k}} = 0.015 \frac{D_{k}}{a} \frac{T_{k}^{1.5}}{D_{*_{k}}^{0.3}}$ (Van Rijn 1984); a: 砂丘高度之一半。
故由(31)及(32)式知, 對某一粒徑 k 之懸浮載源可表為:
 $S_{k} = \rho(w_{lk} \beta_{k} C_{e_{k}} - w_{f_{k}} C_{d_{k}})$ (33)

凝聚性沉滓

對某一顆粒 k,向下沉淤之通量 (S_d) 採用 Teisson (1991)之經驗式

$$S_d = Pw_{fk}C_k \tag{34}$$

式中, $P=1-\tau_b/\tau_{crd}$ = 沉降機率; τ_{crd} = 臨界沉降剪應力(critical shear stresses for deposition)。

對某一顆粒 k 河床質向上之通量 S_e ,採用 Partheniades (1965)之沖刷經驗式

$$S_{e} = \beta_{k} M' \left(\frac{\tau_{b}}{\tau_{cre}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{for} \quad \tau_{b} > \tau_{cre}$$
(35)

式中, M'=沖刷係數; τ_{cre} =臨界沖刷剪應力(critical shear stresses for erosion)。 (iii)作用層源 (S_{f})

作用層源係由於母層(active stratum)頂面之升降而產生,當其下降時,

如母層之厚度增加,及其頂面上升時,(36)式中之 $(\beta_s)_k$ 則改為 β_k 。

(iv)作用層厚度 (E_m)

沖刷現象發生時,根據 Bennet and Nordin (1977)之研究, E_m 可以下式表示:

$$E_m = -C(z_b^{n+1} - z_b^n)$$
(37)

式中,C為數值參數(本模式暫取為 20)。

當河床表面接近護甲條件時(armored condition),作用層厚度接近零,在這種情況下, 可用 Borah et al. (1982) 所提出護甲層之厚度(armored-layer thickness),予以修正:

$$E_{m} = -C(z_{b}^{n+1} - z_{b}^{n}) + \frac{1}{\sum_{k=m}^{K} \beta_{k}} \frac{D_{m}}{1 - p}$$
(38)

式中, D_m:不產生移動的最小顆粒粒徑。

另外,作用層在淤積期間可定義為:

$$E_m^{n+1} = E_m^n + (z_b^{n+1} - z_b^n)$$
(39)

(v)懸浮載之擴散及延散通量(Q、Q,)

在懸浮載之擴散及延散通量之處理上,一般均假定其可以梯度定理(gradient theorem)化簡為:

$$Q_{1} = \varepsilon_{1} \frac{\partial \overline{\overline{C}}}{\partial \xi}$$

$$(40)$$

$$\partial \overline{\overline{C}}$$

$$Q_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \eta} \tag{41}$$

式中, $\epsilon_i = i$ 方向之擴散及延散係數,以下式計算

 $\varepsilon_1 = 5.93u_*d$ (Elder 1959)

$$\varepsilon_2 =$$
0.23 u_*d 直線道 Elder 1959

 $\varepsilon_2 =$
25 $(\frac{\overline{u}d}{2})^2 u_*d$ 營道 Ficher et al. 1979

$$25(\frac{ud}{u_*r})^2 u_*d$$
 營道 Ficher et al. 197

2.2.3 邊界條件

濃度於自由液面與底床邊界假設為零,且不考慮底床與水體間之泥砂交換(淤積與 再懸浮),上游入流濃度邊界可採用流量-濃度率定曲線,下游邊界假設濃度梯度為零。

5. 數值方法

水理方面,以Hsieh and Yang(2003)所提及之二階分割操作求解水平二維模式之流 速與水深,在此不多作敘述,垂直方向以多時階法求解,將垂直動量方程式改寫為下式

$$\frac{\partial u'}{\partial t} - \frac{\mu}{d^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial \sigma} \right) + \frac{u'}{h_1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{v'}{h_2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} + \omega \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \sigma} = M_1 \qquad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial v'}{\partial t} - \frac{\mu}{\rho d^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\frac{\partial v'}{\partial \sigma} \right) + \frac{u'}{h_1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} + \frac{v'}{h_2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta} + \omega \frac{\partial v'}{\partial \sigma} = M_2 \qquad (13)$$

$$M_1 = f_c v' + \frac{\tau_{h_1}}{\rho d} + P_1' - \frac{U}{h_1} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \xi} - \frac{u'}{h_1} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \xi} - \frac{V}{h_2} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \eta} - \frac{v'}{h_2} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \eta} - \frac{u'v'}{h_1 h_2} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \eta} - \frac{v'}{h_2} \frac{u'}{h_2} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial \eta} - \frac{v'}{h_2} \frac{u'}{h_2} \frac{u'}{h_$$

$$\begin{split} M_{2} &= -f_{c}u' + \frac{\tau_{b_{2}}}{\rho d} + P_{2}' - \frac{U}{h_{1}}\frac{\partial v'}{\partial \xi} - \frac{u'}{h_{1}}\frac{\partial v'}{\partial \xi} - \frac{V}{h_{2}}\frac{\partial v'}{\partial \eta} - \frac{v'}{h_{2}}\frac{\partial v'}{\partial \eta} \\ &- \frac{(u'V + Uv' + u'v')}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{(2Uu' + u'^{2})}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{h_{1}}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}\frac{1}{d}\int_{z_{b}}^{z_{b}}u'v'dz + \frac{1}{h_{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}\frac{1}{d}\int_{z_{b}}^{z_{b}}v'v'dz \\ &+ \int_{z_{b}}^{z_{b}}u'v'dz\frac{2}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{1}{d}\frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial \xi} + (\int_{z_{b}}^{z_{b}}v'^{2}dz - \int_{z_{b}}^{z_{b}}u'^{2}dz)\frac{1}{h_{1}h_{2}}\frac{1}{d}\frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial \eta} \end{split}$$

本研究以隱式Adam-Mouton處理式(12)以及式(13)等號左項,以顯示Adam-Bashforth 處理M₁ 及M₂等項,並以中央差分法離散空間項,如下列各式。

$$12 \frac{u^{n^{n+1}} - u^{n^{n}}}{\Delta t}$$

$$-5 \frac{\mu}{\rho d^{2}} \left(\frac{u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{k+1} - u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{k}}{(\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k})(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})} - \frac{u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{k} - u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{k-1}}{(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})^{2}} \right)$$

$$+5 \frac{u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{p}}{2h_{1p}} \left(U^{(n+1)}_{i+1} - U^{(n+1)}_{i-1} \right) + 5 \frac{v^{n^{(n+1)}}_{p}}{2h_{2p}} \left(U^{(n+1)}_{j+1} - U^{(n+1)}_{j-1} \right) + 5\omega_{p}^{(n+1)} \left(\frac{u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{k+1} - u^{n^{(n+1)}}_{k-1}}{\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$-8F_{u}^{n} + F_{u}^{n-1} = 23M_{1}^{n} - 16M_{1}^{n-1} + 5M_{1}^{n-2}$$
(14)

$$12 \frac{v^{n+1} - v^{n}}{\Delta t} - 5 \frac{\mu}{\rho d^{2}} \left(\frac{v^{n+1}_{k+1} - v^{n(n+1)}_{k}}{(\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k})(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})} - \frac{v^{n(n+1)}_{k} - v^{n(n+1)}_{k-1}}{(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})^{2}} \right)$$

$$+ 5 \frac{u^{n(n+1)}_{p}}{2h_{1p}} \left(V^{(n+1)}_{i+1} - V^{(n+1)}_{i-1} \right) + 5 \frac{v^{n(n+1)}_{p}}{2h_{2p}} \left(V^{(n+1)}_{j+1} - V^{(n+1)}_{j-1} \right) + 5\omega_{p}^{(n+1)} \left(\frac{v^{n(n+1)}_{k+1} - v^{n(n+1)}_{k-1}}{\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$- 8F_{v}^{n} + F_{v}^{n-1} = 23M_{2}^{n} - 16M_{2}^{n-1} + 5M_{2}^{n-2}$$

$$(15)$$

$$F_{u}^{n} = \frac{\mu}{\rho d^{2}} \left(\frac{u_{k+1}^{(n)} - u_{k}^{(n)}}{(\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k})(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})} - \frac{u_{k}^{(n)} - u_{k-1}^{(n)}}{(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})^{2}} \right)$$
$$- \frac{u_{p}^{(n)}}{2h_{1p}} \left(U_{i+1}^{(n)} - U_{i-1}^{(n)} \right) - \frac{v_{p}^{(n)}}{2h_{2p}} \left(U_{j+1}^{(n)} - U_{j-1}^{(n)} \right) - \omega_{p}^{(n+1)} \left(\frac{u_{k+1}^{(n)} - u_{k-1}^{(n)}}{\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$F_{v} = \frac{\mu}{\rho d^{2}} \left(\frac{v_{k+1}^{(n+1)} - v_{k}^{(n+1)}}{(\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k})(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})} - \frac{v_{k}^{(n+1)} - v_{k-1}^{(n+1)}}{(\sigma_{k} - \sigma_{k-1})^{2}} \right) - \frac{u_{p}^{(n)}}{2h_{1p}} \left(V_{i+1}^{(n+1)} - V_{i-1}^{(n+1)} \right) - \frac{v_{p}^{(n)}}{2h_{2p}} \left(V_{j+1}^{(n)} - V_{j-1}^{(n)} \right) - \omega_{p}^{(n)} \left(\frac{v_{k+1}^{(n)} - v_{k-1}^{(n)}}{\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_{k-1}} \right)$$

四、結果與討論

4.1. 水理部分

4.1.1 緩彎案例

緩彎案例採用 de Vriend and Koch (1977)之實驗案例,其實驗水槽佈置如圖1所示, 從斷面A0至斷面B0為39 m之直線道, 斷面B0為彎道之起點,沿著渠道一直到斷面E0為

一蜿蜒90度固定曲率半徑R之矩形渠道,渠道寬度B為6 m,中心線曲率半徑R為50 m, 渠寬與曲率半徑比值B/R為0.12,底床在直線道為平床,在彎道之縱向坡度為0.0003。模 擬之側壁採用非滑移邊界條件,上游邊界條件為固定入流量,下游邊界條件為實測水位 資料。此案例之實驗結果分為兩種流量,0.305 cms與0.61 cms。流量Q = 0.305 cms的案 例Chezy係數為50 m^{0.5}/s,平均流速為0.2 m/s,平均水深為0.25 m,福祿數為0.13,二次 流強度因子*SI*(relative strength of secondary current) $SI = d/(R\sqrt{g/c^2}) = 0.08$;流量Q = 0.61 cms的案例,Chezy係數為70 m^{0.5}/s,平均流速為0.4 m/s,平均水深為0.25 m,福祿數為 0.26,二次流強度因子SI為0.11。

圖2及圖 3分別為Q = 0.305 cms及Q = 0.61 cms之無因次水深平均流速模擬結果與 實驗值比較圖,圖中縱軸無因次參數為比較點之水深平均流速ā除以該斷面的平均流速 \overline{u}_{m} ,橫軸之無因次參數為比較點曲率半徑R減去渠道內岸之曲率半徑RI後再除以渠道寬 度B。圖 4及圖 5分別為Q = 0.305 cms及Q = 0.61 cms之無因次水位模擬結果與實驗值比 較圖,圖中縱軸為比較點水位高程Zs減去該斷面平均水位高程 z_{m}^{s} 除以水深d後,再乘上一 百倍之放大尺度無因次參數,橫軸之定義如同流速比較圖。

由圖2及圖 3可看出,流場受到二次流效應的影響,水流動量由內岸向外岸傳遞, 使彎道中下游段受此效應的影響,外岸縱向流速會明顯大於內岸的縱向流速。如圖 4及 圖 5所示,受彎道效應的影響,斷面水面高程會呈現水面超高(super-elevation water surface)的分布,即外岸水面高程會大於內岸的水面高程。此水面超高的現象甚至從彎道 入口處(斷面B0)即已發生,至斷面B1時,此斷面水面高程的側向坡度即已約達穩定的狀 態。

圖6及圖7分別為Q = 0.305 cms彎道各斷面中間水柱之無因次水深方向流速分量 \overline{u} 及 \overline{v} 的模擬結果與實驗值比較圖,圖中縱軸為無因次水深 (z-zb)/d,橫軸之無因次參數 分別為比較點流速 \overline{u} 及 \overline{v} 除以該水柱水深平均流速之合向量 $\overline{v}_{total} = (\overline{u}^2 + \overline{v}^2)^{0.5}$;圖8及圖 9分別為Q = 0.61 cms彎道各斷面中間水柱之無因次水深方向流速分量 \overline{u} 及 \overline{v} 的模擬結果 與實驗值比較圖。水深方向的流速分佈,只有在B0、C0、D0及E0斷面中間提供量測數 據,因此只列出這四個斷面的流速比較圖。

4.1.2 急彎案例

急彎案例採用 Rozovskii (1961)之實驗案例,資料為 Rozovskii (1961)的彎道實驗案例1,其實驗水槽佈置,在上游為長6 m之直線道,下游為長3 m之直線道,彎道為一蜿

蜒180°固定曲率半徑渠道。渠道斷面為寬度0.8 m之矩形斷面,中心線曲率半徑為0.8 m, 渠寬與曲率半徑比值為1,水槽為平床,Chezy係數為60 m^{0.5}/s,平均流速為0.265 m/s, 平均水深為0.058 m,福祿數為0.35,二次流強度因子SI為1.39。上游邊界條件為固定入 流量0.0123 m³/s,下游邊界條件給定水位資料。側壁為滑移邊界條件,此邊界條件的設 定在連和政(1999) "二維水深平均模式應用於彎道水流與泥砂運移模擬之研究"中指出, 如果側壁邊界條件設為非滑移,其影響會使得內岸的模擬流速結果與實驗值比起來相對 過小,而在外岸則過大,顯然是因為在側壁的邊界處理仍無法適用於急彎的案例。圖10 為 Rozovskii (1961)彎道實驗水槽示意圖,實驗分別在θ=0°、65°、100°、143°及186° 斷面量測數據。

圖11為實驗量測流速分佈圖。圖 12為此急彎案例流速分佈模擬結果。圖 13為無因 次水深平均流速模擬結果與實驗值之比較圖,圖中縱軸與橫軸之無因次參數如圖2之定 義。圖 14為側壁水深比較圖,圖中縱軸為側壁水深,單位為公分,橫軸之無因次渠長為 渠道中心線長度S除以渠道寬度B。無因次渠長0.625為彎道入口處,3.767為彎道出口處。

由圖11及圖 12可看出,水流在進入彎道時,內岸的流速會變大,而外岸的流速則 會變小,整個彎道的流速分佈可看出皆為內岸大於外岸,此現象是因為此渠道之渠寬與 曲率半徑比值很大,內岸之路徑又相對較短,自由渦流的效應則較為明顯。水流在出彎 道進入直線道後,內岸的流速變小而外岸的流速則變大,此現象應為出彎道後,水面不 會有超高分佈的情況,且仍有水流動量往外岸傳遞的影響。由圖 13可清楚看出流速在彎 道的分佈,模擬結果與實驗值趨勢相同。由圖 14可很清楚地看出受彎道效應造成水位超 高的現象。

圖 15及圖16分別為彎道各斷面中點之無因次水深方向流速分量 ū 及 ⊽ 的模擬結果 與實驗值比較圖,圖中縱軸為無因次水深 (z-zb)/d,橫軸為無因次流速如圖6之定義。圖 17為彎道內65°、100°及143°三個斷面側向流速分佈之模擬結果與實驗值比較圖,圖中 縱軸為無因次水深 (z-zb)/d,橫軸為流速 ⊽(m/s)。由圖 15及圖16可看出,模擬急彎時流 速分量 ū 之模擬結果與實驗值吻合;而流速分量 ⊽之模擬結果則略微低估了水面及底床 的流速大小。由圖17可看出模擬結果的流速梯度在內岸較大、外岸較小,與實驗值相符。

4.1.3 連續彎案例

連續彎案例採用Almquist and Holley (1985)之實驗渠道,此水槽為一蜿蜒之定床矩形渠道,渠寬1.652 m,由一長2.475 m之直線渠道連接兩個125°固定曲率半徑之彎道,

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渠道中心線曲率為4.953 m,渠寬與曲率半徑比值為0.33,渠道坡度0.001, Chezy係數為 60 m^{0.5}/s,平均流速為0.48 m/s,福祿數為0.45,二次流強度因子SI為0.36。上游邊界條 件為固定入流量0.0991 m³/s,下游邊界條件給定水位資料,側壁為滑移邊界條件。圖18 為Almquist and Holley (1985)實驗案例示意圖,實驗分別在1~15號斷面量測數據,2號及 8號斷面分別為第一個彎道之入口及出口,10號斷面為第二個彎道入口。

圖 19為無因次水深平均流速模擬結果與實驗值之比較圖,圖中縱軸為比較點之水 深平均流速 ā 除以渠道平均流速 ā total, 橫軸為比較點之座標 Y減去斷面中點座標 YM後再 除以渠道寬度B(視角皆面向下游)。圖 20~圖22分別為5號、10號和13號斷面水柱無因次 主流流速 ā / ā total 的模擬結果與實驗值比較圖,圖23~圖25分別為5號、10號和13號斷面水 柱無因次側向流速 \[v] / ā total 的模擬結果與實驗值比較圖,每個斷面從左岸至右岸取五個水 柱比較,分別為(Y-YM)/B=-0.375、-0.125、0、0.125及0.375,圖中縱軸為無因次水深, 橫軸為無因次流速。

由圖 19可看出在進入第一個彎道時(2號斷面),斷面最大流速發生在左岸(內岸), 而在第一個彎道出口處(8號斷面),斷面最大流速值發生在近右岸(外岸)處,接著進入第 二個彎道,在入口處(10號斷面)斷面最大流速在右岸(內岸),而在15號斷面處流速趨近 平均分佈。

由圖 20~圖22可看出斷面主流流速在垂向的分佈,大致上與實驗值吻合,而在接近 岸壁處的模擬結果誤差較大,對照圖 19的斷面流速分佈模擬結果可看出一致性。由圖23~ 圖25可看出斷面側向流速在垂向的分佈,從5號斷面到13號斷面因彎道反曲,反應在二 次流方向的改變,模擬結果與實驗值趨勢相同。

由以上三種案例之模擬結果驗證了本模式在緩彎、急彎及連續彎模擬的可靠性,且 同一緩彎渠道在不同的流量下依然能模擬出合理的結果;急彎的模擬能合理的反應流速 在入彎道及出彎道明顯不同的流速分佈;連續彎的案例能正確模擬彎道反曲的水理現 象。

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圖1 de Vriend and Koch (1977)實驗案例示意圖



圖2 de Vriend and Koch (1977)無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{u}_m$ 在側方向之比較圖(Q = 0.305 cms)。實驗 $\hat{u}(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(---); 圖中縱軸<math>U=\overline{u} \land UM=\overline{u}_m$



圖 3 de Vriend and Koch (1977) 無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{u}_m$ 在側方向之比較圖(Q = 0.61 cms)。實驗 值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(—);圖中縱軸 $U=\overline{u} \cdot UM=\overline{u}_m$



圖 4 de Vriend and Koch (1977) 無因次參數 $100(z^s - z_m^s)/d$ 在側方向之比較圖(Q = 0.305 cms)。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)



圖 5 de Vriend and Koch (1977) 無因次參數 $100(z^{s}-z_{m}^{s})/d$ 在側方向之比較圖(Q = 0.61 cms)。 實驗值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(—)



圖6 de Vriend and Koch (1977)斷面中間水柱無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{V}_{total}$ 之比較圖(Q = 0.305 cms)。 實驗值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(—)



圖7 de Vriend and Koch (1977)斷面中間水柱無因次參數 $\overline{v}/\overline{V}_{total}$ 之比較圖(Q = 0.305 cms)。 實驗值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(—)



圖8 de Vriend and Koch (1977)斷面中間水柱無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{V}_{total}$ 之比較圖(Q = 0.61 cms)。 實驗值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(—)



圖9 de Vriend and Koch (1977)斷面中間水柱無因次參數 $\overline{v}/\overline{V}_{total}$ 之比較圖(Q = 0.61 cms)。 實驗值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(—)



圖11 Rozovskii (1961)彎道案例實驗量測流速分佈圖(重繪自 Rozovskii, 1961)







圖 13 Rozovskii (1961) 無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{u}_m$ 在側方向之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—); 圖 中縱軸 $U=\overline{u}$ 、 $UM=\overline{u}_m$



圖 14 Rozovskii (1961)側壁水深比較圖。外岸側壁水深實驗值(●);內岸側壁水深實驗值
 (○);模擬結果(---)



圖 15 Rozovskii (1961)斷面中間水柱無因次參數 \bar{u}/\bar{V}_{total} 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc);

模擬結果(----)



圖16 Rozovskii (1961)斷面中間水柱無因次參數 $⊽/\overline{v}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc);模擬結果(-)





143°



圖17 Rozovskii (1961)案例65°、100°及143°斷面側向流速⊽分佈之比較圖。實驗值(○); 模擬結果(—)









圖 19 Almquist and Holley (1985) 無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{u}_{total}$ 在側方向之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc);擬似 三維模式模擬結果(—);二維模式模擬結果(—);圖中縱軸 $U=\overline{u} \cdot U_{total}=\overline{u}_{total}$



圖 20 Almquist and Holley (1985) 5號斷面水柱無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{\overline{u}}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)



圖 21 Almquist and Holley (1985) 10號斷面水柱無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{u}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)



圖22 Almquist and Holley (1985) 13號斷面水柱無因次參數 $\overline{u}/\overline{u}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)



圖23 Almquist and Holley (1985) 5號斷面水柱無因次參數 $\overline{v}/\overline{u}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)



圖24 Almquist and Holley (1985) 10號斷面水柱無因次參數 $\overline{v}/\overline{u}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)



圖25 Almquist and Holley (1985) 13號斷面水柱無因次參數 $\overline{v}/\overline{u}_{total}$ 之比較圖。實驗值(\bigcirc); 模擬結果(—)

4.2 動床部分-彎道沖淤

Yeh and Kennedy(1993)提到, 彎道動床一般會有四項特徵:(1)徑向沉滓運移;(2) 傾斜之底床形狀;(3)主流偏斜於外岸;(4) 流場具二次流。因此彎道動床模式應具有二 次流功能,並採具上述特徵之實驗進行比較。

測試案例係採用 Struiksma(1983)於荷蘭臺夫特科技大學水利實驗室(Delft Hydraulic Laboratory) 所作之室內水槽試驗(組別 T2),此後簡稱 DHL-T2 實驗。

DHL-T2 實驗之水槽佈置如圖 26 所示,從斷面 AD 至斷面 BD 及斷面 CD 至斷面 DD 為直線道,長度均為 15m,斷面 BD 為彎道起點,從此處沿著渠道至斷面 CD 處為一蜿蜒 140°之固定曲率半徑之動床矩形渠道,渠道寬度為 1.5m,渠道中心線之曲率半徑為 12m, 彎道全長 29.32m,全渠道之縱向底床坡降為 0.00203, Chezy 係數為 28.8 m^{1/2}/s,底床 作用層採用粒徑為 0.45mm 之均匀砂。上游邊界條件為固定入流量 0.062 m³/s,下游邊 界條件則為實測水位 0.1m。

由圖 27 為二次流效應影響之比較圖,圖中虛線、實線段分別為不考慮與考慮彎道 底床載效應時,內外岸水深沿程之分布圖。由圖可明顯看出當考慮彎道底床載之效應時, 外岸水位與底床距離(衝淤後水深)較大,且內外岸差異較未考慮彎道底床載效應之模擬 結果明顯。圖 28 為模式考量彎道底床載效應的底床衝淤量與水深無因次化後(RESED2D 數據點),與實驗值比較圖。由圖可知模擬結果可以達到一個尚稱合理並趨近實驗之結 果,並能反應出彎道入口段之過度沖淤(overshoot)之現象。



圖26 Struiksma(1983) DHL-T2實驗水槽幾何形狀圖



圖 27 考慮底床載彎道效應與否之縱向水深比較圖



圖28 底床載彎道效應影響之縱向無因次衝淤量比較圖

五、結論

本研究目前主要已經建構完成三維水理模式,並且以緩彎、急彎、連續彎等三種實 驗數據比較三維水理流場,比較結果顯示本研究模式可以合理且正確的符合彎道情況下 的二次流現象,尤其是主要二次流在彎道的變化趨勢。顯示模式已經具備正確性,穩定 性也符合實際應用所需。

由於所採用之動床輸砂公式係以水深平均流速計算底床載通量,所以動床部分為二 維成果,但是實際上仍須以近底床流速計算底床載通量。整體而言模式仍須持續發展建 構,目前已發展三維沉滓濃度傳輸子模式,未來將結合動床模式進行異重流現象之沉滓 運移模擬。

模式部分成果已經發表於研討會「11th International Conference on Fluid Control, Measurements and Visualization FLUCOME 2011」,題目為「Study of a semi-3D model for bend flow in open-channel」;後續將持續整理成果並發表至學術期刊當中。

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