

DOI:10.3876/j.issn.1000-1980.2024.06.004

潮汐作用下分层非均质含水层海水入侵的 渗流试验和数值模拟

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摘要:为了更好地保护沿海地下淡水资源,探究复杂水文地质条件下滨海含水层海水入侵的水动力机制,结合室内渗流试验和数值模拟方法,研究了含水层非均质性和潮汐作用共同影响下的海水入侵问题。结果表明:静态和潮汐海洋边界下滨海非均质含水层咸淡水空间分布显著不同,潮汐作用会减小下咸水楔侵入距离约30.8%,导致下咸水楔咸淡水混合带宽度增大3倍;潮汐作用会在含水层上部潮间带区域形成上咸水楔,地下淡水排泄是潮间带咸水聚集的关键阻力,地下淡水排泄量越大,潮间带上咸水楔面积越小;在相同水力梯度作用下,静态和潮汐海洋边界下的均质、非均质含水层海水入侵距离均随着渗透系数增大而增大。

关键词:滨海含水层;海水入侵;地下水排泄;非均质;潮汐作用

中图分类号:TV138;P731.23 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1000-1980(2024)06-0023-07

Infiltration experiments and numerical simulations of seawater intrusion in stratified heterogeneous aquifers affected by tides

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Abstract: To better protect fresh groundwater resources, it is urgent to explore the hydrodynamic mechanism of seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers under complex hydrogeological conditions. In this study, a rigorous combination of laboratory experiments and numerical simulations was used to explore the mechanism of seawater intrusion under the combined influence of aquifer heterogeneity and tides. The results showed that spatial distribution of saltwater-freshwater in coastal heterogeneous aquifers was significantly different under the static and tidal sea boundaries. Tidal action reduced the intrusion distance of the saltwater wedge by 30.8%, resulting in a threefold increase in the width of the mixing zone around the saltwater wedge. Tidal action generated an upper saline plume (USP) in the intertidal zone, and fresh groundwater discharge was the key resistance to the accumulation of saltwater in the USP. When the flux of fresh groundwater discharge increased, the USP area would decrease. Under the same hydraulic gradient, the distance of seawater intrusion increased with the increasing permeability, regardless of static/tidal and homogeneous/heterogeneous conditions.

Key words: coastal aquifer; seawater intrusion; groundwater discharge; heterogeneity; tide

滨海含水层是连接陆地-海洋系统的地下过渡带,海水和地下水密度的差异导致海水沿含水层向内陆入侵,形成海水入侵现象^[1-4]。海水入侵会导致沿海地区地下淡水咸化,降低淡水水质,引起淡水资源短缺、土壤盐渍化以及湿地退化等一系列生态环境问题^[5-7]。而滨海地区人口稠密、人类活动剧烈、经济发达,水资源需求日益增长,这导致地下水被大量开采,地下水位降低,引起含水层中地下水与海水相互作用的失衡,海水

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(42302268);中国博士后科学基金项目(2022M720979);中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金资助项目(JZ2023HGQB0166)

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引用本文: 方运海,汤海松,郑天元,等.潮汐作用下分层非均质含水层海水入侵的渗流试验和数值模拟[J].河海大学学报(自然科学版),2024,52(6):23-29.

FANG Yunhai, TANG Haisong, ZHENG Tianyuan, et al. Infiltration experiments and numerical simulations of seawater intrusion in stratified heterogeneous aquifers affected by tides[J]. Journal of Hohai University(Natural Sciences), 2024, 52(6): 23-29.

地下淡水采用去离子水模拟,其溶质质量浓度为0 g/L,密度为1 000 g/L。海水由去离子水和分析纯氯化钠混合配制^[21]。为了直观观测海水入侵过程,配制的海水中加入食品红染色剂进行染色,以和淡水区分^[22]。在每升去离子水中,加入 34 g 氯化钠和 1 g 的食品红染料,配制的海水质量浓度为 35 g/L,密度为 1 025 g/L。

1.1.2 试验流程

将预先配置的着色海水置于 70 L 储水桶内,潜水泵置于其中并与海水室底部接口连接,打开潜水泵,开启变水头装置,海水入侵过程开始。试验过程中,高清相机(佳能 IXUS 285 HS)每隔 2 min 拍摄一次。试验持续运行直至达到稳定状态。当中央室内咸淡水分布变化(以咸水楔趾部坐标计)小于 0.1 cm 时,可认为达到了稳定状态,试验终止。

已有研究^[20]对均质含水层条件下的数值模型进行了校正,因此本文试验主要在非均质情形下进行。以中央室左侧海滩与海水室交点高度(16 cm)为界限,将实验室尺度含水层分为上下 2 层。试验开始前,下层填装粗砂,上层填装细砂。试验分别在静态海洋边界和潮汐海洋边界下进行,潮汐振幅为 2 cm,频率为 1 min。

1.2 数值模拟

滨海含水层变密度、变饱和的地下水流和溶质运移过程由理查德方程耦合对流-弥散公式控制^[23],数值模型采用成熟的商业软件 FEFLOW 进行搭建(图 2),其主体假设是均质各向同性的,不考虑含水层温度的影响,密度只与溶质质量浓度相关。数值模型尺寸与室内渗流试验(图 1)一致,顶部和底部边界设定为零通量边界;右侧淡水边界设定为定水头边界,溶质质量浓度为 0 g/L;左侧为海洋边界,不考虑潮汐活动时设定为定水头边界(图 2(a)),考虑海水位波动时,设定为潮汐边界(图 2(b)),当边界节点位于海水位之上且处于饱和状态时,设定为渗透面,允许淡水流出含水层,否则变成隔水边界^[24]。当边界节点位于海水位之下时,设定为随潮汐变化的给定水头边界。当海水进入含水层时,溶质质量浓度为 35 g/L,流出时则为 0 g/L^[25]。海水位随时间的波动:

$$h_t = Z_{\text{MSL}} + A\sin(\omega t)$$
(1)

式中: h_t 为 t 时刻的海水位; Z_{MSL} 为平均海水位; A 为潮汐振幅; ω 为潮汐角频率。

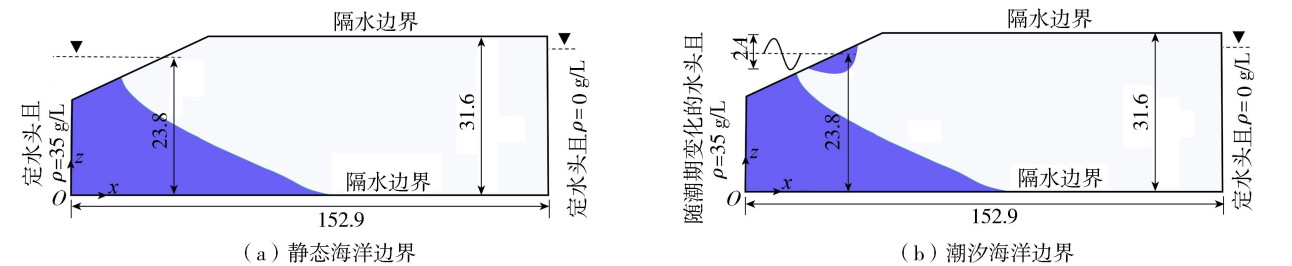


图 2 实验室尺度概念模型示意图(尺寸单位:cm)
Fig.2 Schematic diagram of the laboratory-scale conceptual model (dimension unit: cm)

数值模型主体采用三角形剖分格式,并对潮间带区域进行加密,共离散成 90 119 个三角元,最大三角元边长为 0.4 cm。网格最大 Péclet 数小于 4,满足数值稳定的剖分要求^[26]。数值模型所用的含水层参数与室内试验测定的一致。

基于渗流试验结果,对数值模型进行校正。采用校正后的模型,探究在静态海洋边界和潮汐海洋边界下,不同非均质含水层对海水入侵的影响,并与均质含水层进行对比。基于滨海含水层二元结构特点,以海滩与左侧海洋边界交点高度(16 cm)为基准,将含水层划分成上下 2 层,具体含水层非均质结构设定见表 1。

表 1 含水层结构和参数设定

Table 1 Aquifer structures and parameters			
含水层 编号	含水层 属性	含水层渗透系数/(m/d)	
		上层	下层
S1	均质	4.0	4.0
S2	均质	28.0	28.0
S3	非均质	4.0	28.0
S4	非均质	28.0	4.0

2 结果与分析

2.1 渗流试验示踪的咸淡水分布

由图 3 可知,静态海洋边界下海水入侵会在含水层下部形成一个咸水区,称为下咸水楔。下咸水楔趾部与含水层底板的交点位置一般用来衡量海水入侵的距离。静态海洋边界下试验的海水入侵距离约为 65 cm,潮汐海洋边界下咸水楔入侵距离明显减小(约为 45 cm),减小 30.8%,表明潮汐作用对非均质含水层海水入

侵具有抑制作用,Fang 等^[20,27-28]在均质含水层中得到了相似结论。此外,潮汐水位波动还会在含水层上部潮间带区域形成一个咸水区,称为上咸水楔,其形态近似 U 形。地下淡水通过上、下咸水楔之间区域排入大海。因此,静态和潮汐海洋边界下滨海非均质含水层咸淡水空间分布显著不同,忽略潮汐作用将会高估海水入侵程度。

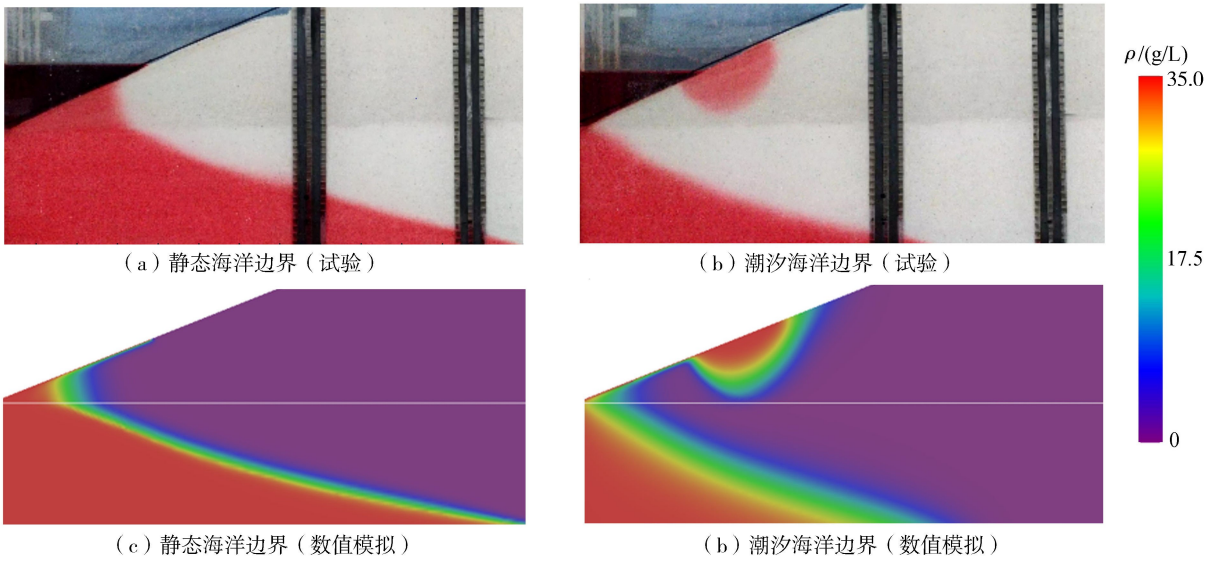


图3 非均质条件下渗流试验和数值模型的咸淡水分布

Fig.3 Comparison of experimental and simulation results of salinity distribution in stratified heterogeneous aquifer

静态和潮汐海洋边界条件下,数值模拟的非均质含水层咸淡水分布与渗流试验基本一致,表明本文构建的非均质数值模型是可靠的。因此,本文建立的实验室尺度数值模型可以用来模拟均质与非均质、静态与潮汐等复杂水文地质条件和海洋营力共同影响下的海水入侵问题。

2.2 静态海洋边界下含水层非均质性的影响

由图4可知,渗透系数高的含水层海水入侵距离明显大于渗透系数低的含水层,这与 Shi 等^[29-30]的研究结论一致。依据 Glover^[31]提出的潜水含水层海水入侵解析解,下咸水楔侵入界面与地下淡水排泄量和渗透系数之比(Q/k)成反比。低渗透均质含水层 S1 的 Q/k 为 $1.062\times10^{-2}\text{ m}^2/\text{m}$,高渗透均质含水层(S2)的 Q/k 为 $1.032\times10^{-2}\text{ m}^2/\text{m}$,导致高渗透含水层海水入侵距离更远。本文内陆淡水边界为定水头边界,因此低渗透和高渗透含水层的水力梯度不变。依据达西定律,引起二者 Q/k 不同的原因只能是地下淡水过水断面面积。对比 S1、S2 可知,高渗透含水层中海水入侵范围更大,下咸水楔之上的地下淡水过水断面小于低渗透含水层的,导致高渗透含水层中 Q/k 减小。因此,对于水力梯度不变的均质含水层, Q/k 、海水入侵范围以及地下淡水过水断面三者互为因果关系。 Q/k 减小,海水入侵范围增大,引起地下淡水过水断面减少,反过来导致 Q/k 减小,最终导致含水层海水入侵距离随着渗透系数增大而增大。

由 S3、S4 可知,非均质情形下的海水入侵距离介于低渗透均质和高渗透均质之间,且 S3 的海水入侵距离大于 S4。Etsias 等^[19]提出平均渗透系数来衡量层

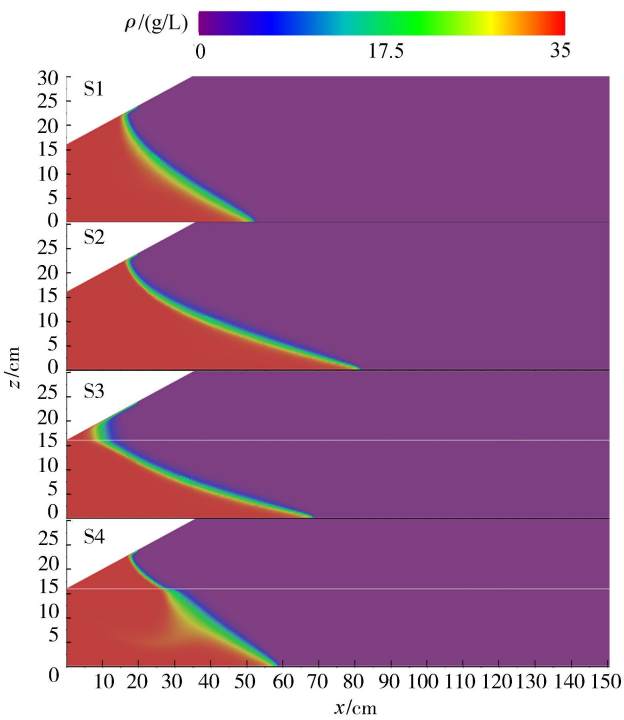


图4 静态海洋边界下含水层的咸淡水分布

Fig.4 Comparison of salinity distributions in homogeneous and heterogeneous aquifers under static sea boundary

状非均质含水层整体的渗透系数。S3、S4 的平均渗透系数分别为 16.2、15.8 m/d。4 种含水层渗透系数从大到小排序为:S2、S3、S4、S1,这与图 4 中 4 种含水层海水入侵距离大小顺序一致,说明在水力梯度不变的均质和非均质含水层,海水入侵距离随着渗透系数增大而增大。

2.3 潮汐海洋边界下含水层非均质性的影响

由图 5 可知,潮汐海洋边界的 4 种含水层咸水楔入侵距离从大到小排序与静态海洋边界下的结果一致:S2、S3、S4、S1,表明在水力梯度不变的潮滩含水层,海水入侵距离同样随着渗透系数增大而增大。此外,潮汐作用会在下咸水楔边缘形成更宽的混合带(增大 3 倍),反映了潮汐作用对咸淡水混合的增强作用。除了下咸水楔之外,潮汐作用会在含水层上部潮间带区域形成上咸水楔,50% 等盐度线包围的上咸水楔面积在 S1 ~ S4 含水层结构下分别为 101.25、46.77、60.6、61.22 cm²。在潮间带区域,涨潮时海水进入含水层,在中潮线到高潮线处入渗量最大;退潮时海水流出含水层,出流量在低潮线附近最大^[32]。潮间带不同位置的差异性流动引起部分咸水聚集,形成上咸水楔。上咸水楔聚集的咸水量除了与潮间带渗透系数相关之外,地下淡水排泄携带潮间带咸水排向海洋,是其聚集的关键阻力。图 5 中地下淡水通过含水层上层排泄进入海洋,S1 ~ S4 含水层结构下地下淡水排泄量分别为 0.0352、0.2386、0.1402、0.1382 m³/(d·m),其大小关系与上咸水楔面积大小顺序正好相反。地下淡水排泄量越大,潮间带咸水聚集的阻力越大,则上咸水楔面积越小。

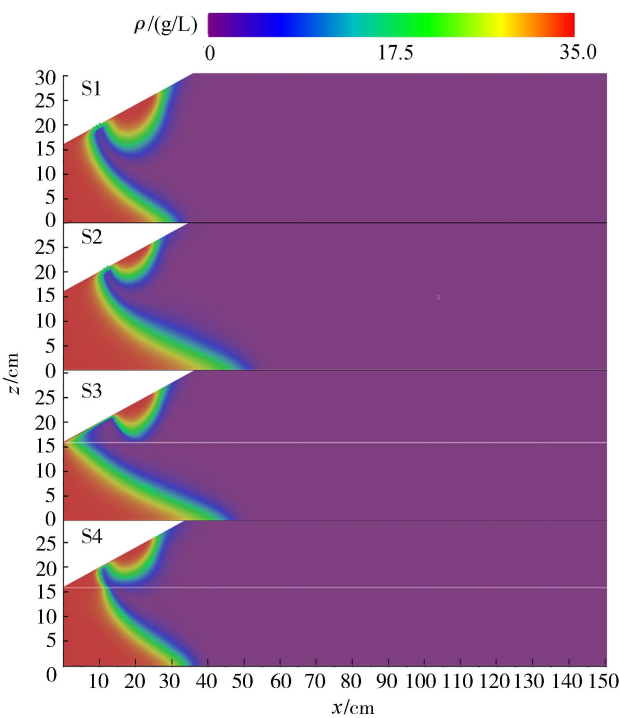


图 5 潮汐海洋边界下含水层的咸淡水分布

Fig.5 Comparison of salinity distributions in homogeneous and heterogeneous aquifers under tidal sea boundary

3 结 论

- a. 静态和潮汐海洋边界下滨海非均质含水层咸淡水空间分布显著不同,潮汐作用会减小下咸水楔侵入距离约 30.8%,导致下咸水楔咸淡水混合带宽度增大 3 倍。潮汐作用对非均质含水层海水入侵具有抑制作用,忽略潮汐影响将会高估海水入侵程度。
- b. 在水力梯度不变的滨海含水层,地下淡水排泄量与渗透系数之比减小,海水入侵范围增大,引起地下淡水过水断面减小,反过来导致地下淡水排泄量与渗透系数之比减小。因此,地下淡水排泄量与渗透系数之比、海水入侵范围以及地下淡水过水断面三者互为因果关系,导致静态海洋边界、潮汐海洋边界下的均质、非均质含水层海水入侵距离均随着渗透系数增大而增大。
- c. 潮汐作用会在含水层上部潮间带区域形成上咸水楔,地下淡水排泄是潮间带咸水聚集的关键阻力,地下淡水排泄量越大,潮间带上咸水楔面积越小。

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(收稿日期:2024-02-21 编辑:刘晓艳)

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(收稿日期:2023-10-11 编辑:熊水斌)