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山东省汶泗河冲洪积平原孔隙含水层层间水力联系研究

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摘要:山东省汶泗河冲洪积平原轴部第四系厚度较大, 孔隙地下水分层分布, 由于补给径流条件不同导致其水质差别较大, 研究含水层间的水力联系对于水资源管理及优质地下水可持续开发利用等具有十分重要的意义。采用群孔抽水试验方法研究苑庄水源地浅层和深层孔隙水之间的水力联系。群孔抽水后 6 眼抽水井水质指标整体高于抽水前, 附近有串层水井的抽水井增加最大, 4 项指标平均升高 1.07 倍。抽水试验期间深层观测孔水位变化与抽水井相一致; 浅层观测孔水位除有串层的孔稍有下降趋势外, 其它孔均呈现自然波动状态。附近有串层水井的抽水井抽水量中浅层孔隙水的补给量比例比其它抽水井要高 4 倍。抽水前后水质、抽水期间水位动态变化规律、抽水井抽水量中浅层孔隙水补给量占比均表明深层孔隙水在开发利用过程中会受浅层孔隙水影响, 但是可通过合理止水减弱含水层之间的水力联系。

关键词:群孔抽水试验; 孔隙含水层; 止水; 水力联系

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河流冲洪积平原的腹地往往形成巨厚的松散堆积物, 含水砂层分层分布, 含水层之间水质常有差异, 如华北平原、山东省西北及西南的黄泛平原区通常上部为咸水或微咸水, 下部为淡水。针对多层含水层的水文地质特征、咸淡水界面、上部咸水对下部淡水影响、不同含水层间的串层污染等, 前人做了大量的科学研究。Kim 等^[1]结合水文地质条件采用水力测试、示踪试验及地球物理测井等方法大大加强了对韩国某河岸冲积型多层含水层的水文特性认识; Contoux 等^[2]采用模型方法对巴黎盆地阿尔比安多层含水层的抽水响应进行了研究; 费宇红等^[3-4]采用地下水水质动态监测、地面物探现场试验和成井物探等大量的实测资料验证华北平原咸淡水界面从 20 世纪 70 年代以来下移 10~20m, 年均下移约 0.4m, 开采地下水造成上下层压力变化, 加大上部浅层水向下越流是其主要原因之一; 张素娥等^[5]分析了河北省中东部地下咸水入侵影响地下淡水的现状及机制, 认为第四系地下淡水水质呈不断变差趋势, 主要原因是地下淡水资源的超量开采和成井工艺不严格; 万力^[6]等认为天津市平原区下部淡水含水

岩组水质咸化的根本原因是集中超采深层地下水引发的浅层咸水向深层淡水的越流; 成建梅等^[7]通过构建考虑钻孔串层污染的溶质运移模型, 对止水不良孔作为优势通道引导咸水下移的机制进行了研究, 认为止水不良孔造成的串层污染不容小觑, 应及时发现及早治理; 周建伟等^[8]应用水动力学并结合地下水环境同位素技术解析了淄博煤矿区奥灰水污染源及途径, 发现煤矿闭坑后, 停止抽排地下水, 造成矿坑水水位上升, 通过水力联系通道, 矿坑水串层污染奥灰水; 高业新、明木和、吴爱民等^[9-10]对华北平原不同含水层间的水力联系、深层淡水咸化、地下水可持续开发利用等进行了深入分析。

一方面前人关注的重点在咸淡水区, 而对像汶泗河冲洪积扇这种上下含水层均为淡水, 但水质也有差异的区域关注较少; 另一方面前人主要定性研究含水层间的水力联系或研究咸淡水影响的机理机制, 直观性不足。本研究通过开采深层孔隙水的群孔抽水试验, 实测抽水前后上下含水层水位、水质的变化, 直观反映浅层孔隙水对深层孔隙水的影响。

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曲线,从图上可以看出抽水主井水位动态变化呈现一致的趋势,即抽水两天后,水位趋于稳定至抽水试验结束,再缓慢回升至静水位。各井水位标高除 PW2 外,均与抽水量呈负相关关系,即抽水量大水位标高低。PW2 与 PW3 相比,抽水量更大而水位并不比 PW3 低,可能是由于 PW3 号井成井情况不好导致的。

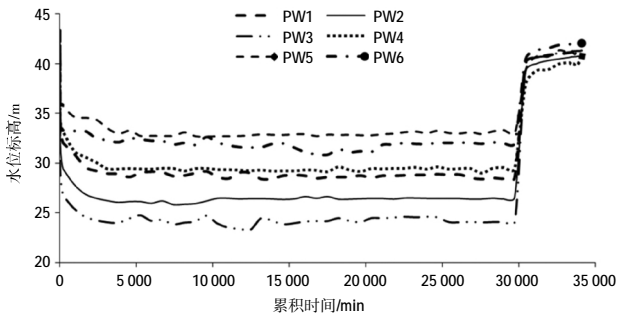


图3 群孔抽水试验期间抽水主井水位历时曲线

Fig.3 The water stage duration curve of the pumping wells during the group hole pumping trail

图4为群孔抽水试验期间水源地周边深层孔隙水的水位动态曲线,从图上可以看出观测井水位降深(4~8m)小于抽水主井(9~18m),其水位动态变化趋势与抽水主井相一致。

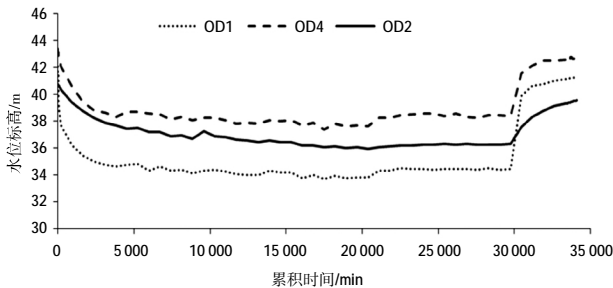


图4 群孔抽水试验期间深层观测孔水位历时曲线

Fig.4 The water stage duration curve of the deep observation wells during the group hole pumping trail

图5为群孔抽水试验期间水源地上游约2.5km处OD7号深层观测孔水位动态曲线,可以看出水位降深约0.5m,水位变化也呈现出与抽水井相同的趋势,表明苑庄水源地群孔抽水试验对深层水的影响半径要大于2.5km。

综上分析,群孔抽水试验期间深层观测孔水位变化趋势与抽水井水位变化趋势相一致,群孔抽水试验影响半径要大于2.5km。

3.2 浅层孔隙水水位变化规律

图6为群孔抽水试验期间浅层孔隙水水位变化曲

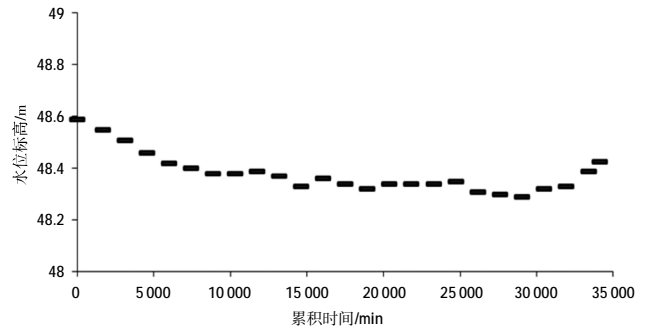


图5 群孔抽水试验期间OD7#号水位历时曲线

Fig.5 The water stage duration curve of OD7# during the group hole pumping trail

线图,OS1、OS2、OS3位于苑庄水源地内部,分别距PW1、PW4、PW5号抽水井150m、100m、150m,OS4号井距水源地约2000m。

由图6可以看出,在群孔抽水试验期间,OS1号观测井整体呈下降趋势,整个抽水试验期间总降深近1m,停抽后水位上升,其变化趋势与深层水相一致,但是变化幅度较小,主要是因为OS1号井深度60m通过IV含水层相通;OS2、OS3号观测井水位先抬升后稍有下降,基本呈正常波动状态,变化趋势与深层水明显不同,其水位最终下降可能受枯水季节区域浅层地下水整体下降影响;OS4号观测井除自然波动外未表现出下降趋势。上述现象表明,只要止水良好,避免上下含水层间的直接连通,开采深层孔隙水对浅层农灌井水位影响较弱。

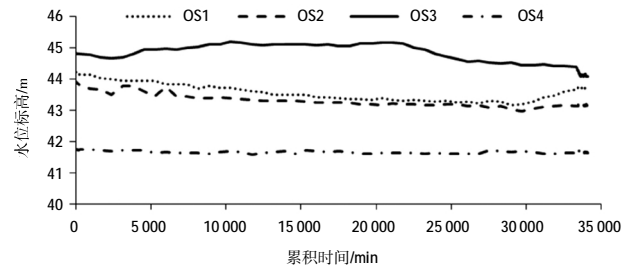


图6 群孔抽水试验期间浅层观测孔水位历时曲线

Fig.6 The water stage duration curve of the shallow observation wells during the group hole pumping trail

3.3 抽水试验前后抽水井水质比较分析

为了解抽水对深层孔隙水水质的影响,抽水试验前后分别进行取样化验,选取硫酸根、氯离子、总硬度及TDS四项指标进行对比分析,水质结果及分析结果见表3。由表3可以看出群孔抽水试验后除PW4号孔

氯离子、TDS 出现小幅度下降外,其它各井各指标均呈现不同程度的升高。群孔抽水试验前后水质变化最大的抽水井为 PW1 号井,水质变化最小的抽水井为 PW4 号;群孔抽水试验前后指标变化最大的为硫酸根,指标变化最小的为 TDS;群孔抽水试验前后 PW3 号井硫酸根指标变化最大。PW1 号井止水至 40m,与 PW1 号井最近的 OS1 号浅层水井深 60m,并未止水,直接贯串了浅层和深层含水层,群孔抽水试验时两井通过 IV 含水层连通,浅层水直接影响深层水,因此 PW1 号井水质抽水前后变化最大。

整体上看,抽水试验后水质指标呈上升趋势,由于浅层孔隙水水质指标(见表 4)高于深层孔隙水,因此抽水后深层水水质变差跟浅层孔隙水越流补给深层水有关。

表3 群孔抽水前后水质对比(mg·L⁻¹)

Table3 The water quality comparison before and after the group hole pumping trail

| 井号 | | 硫酸根 | 氯离子 | 总硬度 | TDS | 各井变化 平均值 |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|
| PW1 | 群抽前 | 14.78 | 25.91 | 236.17 | 329.46 | 2.07 |
| | 群抽后 | 36.89 | 66.26 | 389.49 | 513.15 | |
| | 后/前 | 2.50 | 2.56 | 1.65 | 1.56 | |
| PW2 | 群抽前 | 9.86 | 20.28 | 217.69 | 320.99 | 1.59 |
| | 群抽后 | 23.93 | 32.50 | 264.85 | 353.73 | |
| | 后/前 | 2.43 | 1.60 | 1.22 | 1.10 | |
| PW3 | 群抽前 | 7.88 | 10.99 | 184.83 | 248.59 | 1.72 |
| | 群抽后 | 24.92 | 16.04 | 207.73 | 284.52 | |
| | 后/前 | 3.16 | 1.46 | 1.12 | 1.14 | |
| PW4 | 群抽前 | 26.61 | 17.75 | 213.58 | 310.18 | 1.05 |
| | 群抽后 | 32.90 | 17.30 | 212.92 | 302.37 | |
| | 后/前 | 1.24 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.97 | |
| PW5 | 群抽前 | 9.86 | 9.09 | 164.29 | 238.07 | 1.61 |
| | 群抽后 | 27.91 | 12.24 | 190.07 | 259.33 | |
| | 后/前 | 2.83 | 1.35 | 1.16 | 1.09 | |
| PW6 | 群抽前 | 15.77 | 11.83 | 202.28 | 259.40 | 1.35 |
| | 群抽后 | 26.92 | 16.88 | 223.31 | 304.35 | |
| | 后/前 | 1.71 | 1.43 | 1.10 | 1.17 | |
| 各井变化 平均值 | | 2.31 | 1.56 | 1.21 | 1.17 | |

表4 浅层孔隙水(OS3#)水质指标表(mg·L⁻¹)

Table4 The water quality indicators of shallow pore water (OS3#)

| 井号 | 硫酸根 | 氯离子 | 总硬度 | TDS |
|-----|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| OS3 | 138.97 | 38.46 | 431.26 | 645.18 |

3.4 浅层水对深层水补给量分析

抽水井的抽水量由深层水和浅层水组成:

$$Q_{抽} = Q_{深} + Q_{浅} \quad (1)$$

再根据质量守恒定律:

$$Q_{抽} \times c_{总} = Q_{深} \times c_{深} + Q_{浅} \times c_{浅} \quad (2)$$

式中:Q_抽为抽水量;Q_深为深层水含量;Q_浅为浅层水补给量;c_总为群孔抽水后的离子浓度;c_浅为抽水前浅层水的离子浓度,采用 OS3 号井的数据;c_深为抽水前深层水的离子浓度。

采用上述各井抽水量、抽水前后水质数据及浅层水水质数据,由式(1)-(2)计算各井抽水量中浅层水的量及所占比例见表 5。群孔抽水后,水质指标降低,认为无浅层水补给;群孔抽水后,水质指标大于浅层水水质指标,则认为抽水量全部为浅层水补给。

从表 5 可以看出,各离子计算的 PW1 抽水井浅层水补给量占比并不一样,介于 17.8%~100%之间,其它抽水井(PW4 除外)计算的浅层水补给量占比为 10%左右,四种离子计算结果均为 PW1 抽水井中浅层水所占比例最大,表明第 IV 含水层沟通了 OS1 井与 PW1 井之间的联系,使得 PW1 附近的浅层水更容易补给深层水。由四项指标计算的 PW1 抽水井的平均浅层水补给量占比为 63.6%,其它 5 眼抽水井的平均浅层水补给量占比为 12.7%,即 PW1 抽水井浅层水补给量比例比其它井高 4 倍,通过合理的止水可减少 80%的浅层水补给量。

3.5 水资源管理探讨

群孔抽水试验前后抽水井水质的变化说明浅层孔隙水会越流补给深层孔隙水;PW1 号井抽水前后

表5 各井抽水量中浅层水补给量及占比

Table5 The shallow water recharge and proportion of pumping water in each well

| 井号 | 抽水量 /m ³ ·d ⁻¹ | 浅层水含量(m ³ /d)及占比% | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | 硫酸盐 | | 氯离子 | | 总硬度 | | TDS | |
| PW1 | 3 024 | 538.37 | 17.80 | 3 024.00 | 100.00 | 2 376.54 | 78.59 | 1 759.40 | 58.18 |
| PW2 | 3 756 | 409.32 | 10.90 | 2 524.66 | 67.22 | 829.39 | 22.08 | 379.32 | 10.10 |
| PW3 | 3 420 | 444.56 | 13.00 | 628.72 | 18.38 | 317.81 | 9.29 | 309.84 | 9.06 |
| PW4 | 2 688 | 150.48 | 5.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PW5 | 1 920 | 268.42 | 13.98 | 205.92 | 10.73 | 185.41 | 9.66 | 100.27 | 5.22 |
| PW6 | 2 280 | 206.35 | 9.05 | 432.37 | 18.96 | 209.40 | 9.18 | 265.66 | 11.65 |

水质变化最大,抽水量中浅层水补给量占比最大,而且 OS1 号观测井水位动态曲线有下降趋势表明抽水井周边止水不良的钻孔时会加剧浅层孔隙水对深层孔隙水的影响。开发汶泗河冲洪积平原深层孔隙地下水时,可采取如下措施避免或减弱上层水对其影响。

(1)规范供水井施工。PW1 号深层供水井止水深度小于其附近 OS1 号农灌井的深度,其它深层供水井止水深度均大于或等于其附近农灌井的深度,而计算结果表明 PW1 抽水井浅层水补给量比例比其它井高约 4 倍,即采用合理止水措施的地段可有效减少浅层水对深层水的补给,大约可减少 80%的浅层水补给量。因此可采取如下措施规范供水井施工。一方面,水资源管理部门对已有供水井现状进行调查,掌握已有供水井情况,对止水不良和深度不合适的供水井进行封堵、关停处理;另一方面,水资源管理部门应加强对供水井施工的监管,以后所有供水井施工必须提前报备,根据其取水用途设计井深,农灌井不深于 40m;城镇或乡村生活用水井止水深度不低于 40m。

(2)浅层和深层孔隙水联合供水。在没有串层的情况下,浅层水对深层水的越流补给量和浅层水与深层水的水位差、越流补给系数及越流补给区面积有关,越流补给量和浅层水与深层水的水位差呈正相关关系。现状条件下,深层孔隙水水位低于浅层孔隙水,在深层孔隙水大规模开发的条件下进一步加大浅层和深层孔隙水的水位差,将增大浅层孔隙水对深层孔隙水的影响。汶泗河冲洪积平原浅层孔隙水水质虽劣于深层孔隙水,但其基本能满足《地下水质量标准》(GB14848-2017)Ⅲ类水要求,因此如开采深层孔隙水的同时开采浅层孔隙水,减少两者之间的水位差,将会避免或减弱浅层水对深层水的影响,当两者之间无水位差时,则没有越流补给。

4 结论

通过苑庄水源地群孔抽水试验前后供水井水质变化分析、群孔抽水试验期间浅层观测井和深层观测井水位变化规律以及浅层水对深层水补给量计算,得出如下结论:

(1)抽水后深层孔隙水离子浓度增高,水质变差,表明浅层孔隙水会通过越流影响深层孔隙水,当抽水井周边存在止水不良或深度不适井孔时影响更大。

(2)群孔抽水试验期间,浅层与深层孔隙水水位变化规律表明通过采取将深层供水井的止水深度不低于浅层供水井深度的止水措施,可避免或减弱浅层孔隙

水补给深层孔隙水。

(3)深层供水井止水不合理会导致浅层地下水与深层地下水之间互相串通,浅层地下水补给深层地下水;深层供水井止水深度大于或等于附近浅层井深度时,大约可减少 80%的浅层水补给量。

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Study on Inter-layers Hydraulic Connection of Porous Aquifers in the Wensihe River Alluvial Flood Plain in Shandong Province

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Abstract: The Quaternary thickness of the axis part in alluvial flood plain is relatively large in the Wensihe River, and its pore groundwater is stratification-distributed. The water quality of each layer is various due to different recharge and runoff conditions. It is of great significance to study the hydraulic relationship between aquifers on water resources management and sustainable development and utilization of high-quality groundwater. This paper conducted a group hole pumping test to study the hydraulic relationship between shallow and deep pore water in the Yuanzhuang water source. The water quality indexes of the 6 pumping wells after pumping was higher than that before. The highest one was cross-strata well nearby with 4 indicators averagely increased by 1.07 times. During the pumping test, the water stage in the deep observation hole was consistent with the pumping well while that in the shallow observation hole showed a natural fluctuation except the slight decrease in the cross-strata well. The recharge of shallow pore water near the cross-strata well was four times higher than other pumping wells. The quality before and after pumping, dynamic variation rule of water level and the recharge proportion of shallow pore water in the pumping well indicates that deep pore water is affected by shallow pore water in the process of development and utilization. However, the hydraulic relations between the aquifers could be weakened by reasonable impervious method.

Key words: group hole pumping test; porous aquifer; impervious; hydraulic connection

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Study on Grey Model of Summer Maize Evapotranspiration Based on Hydrometeorological Elements in Huaibei Plain

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Abstract: Accurate prediction of crop evapotranspiration is critical to developing irrigation schedules and increasing water use efficiency. In order to reflect the dynamic change of the daily evapotranspiration of crops and consider the impact of meteorological elements on crop growth, grey correlation method was used to analyze the correlation between corn evapotranspiration and 14 various Hydrometeorological elements. 12 GM (1,n) models were established to predict daily evapotranspiration based on the data of large-scale weighing lysimeter and weather monitoring station in Wudaogou hydrological experimental station. The results show that the gray correlation degree between summer corn evapotranspiration and various influencing factors in Huaibei Plain arranged in order is: water vapor pressure difference > daily maximum temperature > ground temperature 100cm > ground temperature 30cm > ground temperature 10cm > ground temperature 50cm > daily average temperature > relative humidity > absolute humidity > leaf area index > saturation difference > daily minimum temperature > sunshine hours > wind speed. The modeling results under different combinations of influencing factors indicate that when the input elements are range from 4 to 8, the model prediction is qualified, the posterior difference ratio C is less than 0.45, and the small error probability P is greater than 0.8. When using the GM (1,7) model, C is about 0.327 and P is about 0.984. And the model has the highest prediction accuracy. It can be used for evapotranspiration prediction. The model has the highest prediction accuracy and can be used for evapotranspiration prediction.

Key words: evapotranspiration; grey correlation analysis; GM(1,n) model; summer corn; Huaibei Plain