

无越流补给承压含水层不完整井非稳定流单井排放诱发地壳形变的定量计算*

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摘要 研究了无越流补给承压含水层不完整井非稳定流单井排放诱发地壳形变的解析表达,讨论了表达式的计算方案,以 20 个结点的 Hermite 求积公式编制了相应的数值积分计算程序,并给出了模拟计算算例,表明了计算方案的可行性

关键词 地下水;无越流补给;含水层;不完整井;非稳定流;地表位移

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地下水排放诱发地壳形变的计算,其解对于高精度动态大地测量、构造形变及在以 mm 级精度建立新的地球坐标系 (CTS)^[1]中顾及台站变化的研究具有重大意义。我们曾在 Segall^[2]工作的基础上,导出了通过地下水水位降深 s 表达的地下水径向辐射渗流诱发垂直位移和水平位移的积分解析表达式^[3],然后将这些解析表达式具体用于研究几种典型地层情况下的地下水稳定流和非稳定流单井排放诱发的地表位移的定量计算问题^[4,5]。然而上述研究所讨论的排水井全部是完整井,对不完整井未能涉及。本文在文献 [3] 的基础上,进一步讨论无越流补给承压含水层不完整井非稳定流单井排放诱发地壳形变的定量计算问题。

1 地下径向辐射流单井排放诱发的地表位移的一般解析表达

在地下水辐射流径向平面内,设置直角坐标系,原点取在井口中心, x 轴沿铅垂线向下为正, y 轴向东为正, z 轴与 x 轴和 y 轴构成右手坐标系,则由于地下径向辐射流单井排放而诱发的地表位移,有如下的一般公式^[3]:

$$U_x(x=0, y, t) = \frac{2B(1+\nu_0)D}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{D^2 + (y-r)^2} \frac{s}{H} dr \quad (1)$$

$$U_y(x=0, y, t) = - \frac{2B(1+\nu_0)D}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(y-r)}{D^2 + (y-r)^2} \frac{s}{H} dr \quad (2)$$

$$U_z(x=0, y, t) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$U(x=0, y, t) = \{U_x^2(x=0, y, t) + U_y^2(x=0, y, t)\}^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

$$\theta = \arctan(U_x/U_y) \quad (5)$$

式中,

$$H = D - b_0 \quad (6)$$

(1)~(6) 式中, U 表示地下水径向辐射流单井排放在 $x=0, y$ 处在 t 时刻诱发的地表位移; U_x, U_y, U_z 是 U 在 x, y, z 方向上的位移分量; θ 是位移 U 与地面的倾角。(1)、(2) 式中的 r 即文献 [3] 中的 Z 由 (3) 式可见,位移 U 总发生在地下水径向流平面内。上列各式中, B 是 Skempton 孔隙压系数; ν_0 为孔隙流体未排放情况下多孔介质固体的 Poisson 比; D 为含水层底部深度; r 是积分变量 (表示地下水质量所在体元离井轴的距离,它等于相应地面点离井轴的距离); H 是含水层底部与潜水面之间的间距,即自含水层底板起算的承压水头高度或初始水头高度; b_0 是初始水头深度; s 为离井轴 r 处的地下水水位降深。

2 水位降深的表达式

2.1 一般表达式

承压不完整井的渗流特征与承压完整井不同,前者是三维流,后者一般是二维流,在不完整井附近,渗流速度有垂直方向的分速度。假定: 1) 含水层上部、下部均覆盖以隔水层,无越流补给; 2) 过滤器安装在含水层下部 (在 m_d 和底板之间, m_d 表示含水层顶部到过滤器顶部的距离), 观测

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孔的过滤器安装在同一部位,它离井轴的距离 $r < 1.5b$ (b 为含水层厚度); 3) 含水层是均质、各向同性、无限延伸的,厚度保持不变; 4) 水头降落时,立即有水从贮存中释放出来; 5) 抽水前承压水面是水平的,定流量抽水,井径无限小。对于无越流补给承压含水层中的不完整井,地下水水位降深表达式为^[6]:

$$s = \frac{Q}{4T} \left\{ \int_u^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy + \frac{2b^2}{\pi^2 l^2} \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{k^2} \sin^2 \left[\frac{k\pi m_d}{b} \right] \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{y} \exp \left[-y - \frac{(k\pi r/lb)^2}{4y} \right] dy \right\} \quad (7)$$

$$u = Sr^2/4Tt \quad (8)$$

$$l = b - mb \quad (9)$$

式中, Q 为流量; t 为抽水开始后的时间; T 为导水系数; S 为贮水系数; b 为含水层厚度; m_d 为含水层顶部到过滤器顶部的距离; l 为过滤器长度, (7) 式中的方括号部分通常记为 $W(u, r/lb, l/lb)$, 即

$$W(u, r/lb, l/lb) = \int_u^\infty (e^{-y}/y) dy + (2b^2/\pi^2 l^2) \sum_{k=1}^\infty (1/k^2) \sin^2(k\pi m_d/lb) I \quad (10)$$

式中,

$$I = \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{y} \exp \left[-y - \frac{(k\pi r/lb)^2}{4y} \right] dy \quad (11)$$

在地下水水文学中, $W(u, r/lb, l/lb)$ 称为无越流补给的均质各向同性承压含水层中不完整井的井函数

2.2 实用表达式

(7) 式中的第一个无穷积分,即地下水水文学中所谓的无越流含水层的水井函数,它是一个“ $-u$ ”的“负指数积分”:

$$W(u) = -Ei(-u) = \int_u^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy = - \left[V + \ln u + \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^k}{k! k} u^k \right], \quad (0 < u < \infty) \quad (12)$$

式中, V 为 Euler 常数, $V = 0.57721566490$, (7) 式中方括号中的第二个积分仍是一个无穷积分。如记

$$B = bt \quad (13)$$

则为实用起见,可将其中的指数函数用如下的绝对均匀收敛级数代替:

$$\exp \left[-\frac{(r/B)^2}{4y} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left[\frac{(r/B)^2}{4y} \right]^n \quad (14)$$

再变换积分和级数的阶次,分项积分,则可得:

$$I = -\exp(-r^2/4B^2u)$$

$$\cdot \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-m} (n-m)! (r^2/4B^2)^m u^{n-m+1}}{[(n+1)!]^2} + [-Ei(-r^2/4B^2u)] I_0(r/B) \quad (15)$$

而 $I_0(r/B)$ 为第一类零阶修正的 Bessel 函数,其展开式为:

$$I_0(r/B) = \sum_{p=0}^\infty (r/2B)^{2p} / (p!)^2 \quad (16)$$

整理后,可得:

$$s = (Q/4T) \{ [-Ei(-u)] + (2b^2/\pi^2 l^2) \sum_{k=1}^\infty (1/k^2) \sin^2(m_d/lb) I \} \quad (17)$$

3 单井排放诱发地表位移的解析表达与计算

3.1 计算公式

根据前面的论述,无越流补给承压含水层不完整井非稳定流单井排放诱发地表位移及其倾角由 (1)~ (6) 式,以及 (17) 式和 (8)、(9)、(12)、(14)、(15)、(16) 式共同组成的公式组表达

3.2 计算方案

由 (1)~ (6) 式和 (7)~ (9) 式可见,无越流补给承压含水层不完整井非稳定流单井排放诱发地表位移分量 U_x 、 U_y 是由无穷积分表达的,而无穷积分的被积函数中所含的 s 又由另一个无穷积分所表达,因而试图通过常规的严格解析方法进行积分求解是不可能的,定量计算只能按数值积分法进行。在具体计算时,(1)、(2) 式所含的积分区间为 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 的无穷积分按 20 个节点的 Hermite 求积公式^[7]计算。为实用起见,编制了相应的计算程序。

3.3 算例

为检验计算的可行性,给出如下模拟算例。计算时需已知 9 个参数,除地面点坐标 x 、 y 和抽水时间 t 外,另 6 个参数取为: $d = 108$ m, $B = 0.6$, $b_0 = 4.02$ m, $Q = 0.0167$ m³/s, $\nu_0 = 0.33$, $T = 0.00180417$ m²/s, $S = 0.00062$ m⁻¹, $l = 40$ m

表 1 列出了当 $t = 600$ s 时,对离井轴 110 m 处 U_x 、 U_y 、 θ 的计算结果

r/m	U_x/m	U_y/m	$\theta / (^\circ)$
1	0.00073	0.00001	+89.23
10	0.00072	-0.00005	-85.50
100	0.00004	-0.00036	-47.49
1000	0.00001	-0.00008	-6.10
10000	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.37
100000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00

100 1000 10000 100000 m 等 6 种情况下的 U_x 、 U_y 和 θ 的计算结果。

算例表明,无越流补给承压含水层不完整井单井排放诱发地表位移与完整井有所不同。在完整井情况下, θ 均为负;而在不完整井情况下,由于过滤器未达含水层低部,在距井很近的地方,可导致 θ 为正值,似乎井壁附近水的渗流存在着一种推力。

另外,从计算工作量来说,由于计算中循环次数较多,计算过程复杂,因而较费机时,如表1的计算用PC-1500实施时,费机时竟达48h。

4 结 论

由于承压不完整井的渗流特性与承压完整井不同,前者是三维流,而后者一般是二维流,由于三维流的存在,使不完整井单井排放诱发地壳形变的计算更为复杂。本文在一定的假定条件下研究了承压不完整井径向非稳定流单井排放诱发地壳形变的定量计算问题,给出了有关的计算公式,讨论了计算方案,并编制了相应的计算程序。实例验算表明,本文提出的方法在计算上是可行的。

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Quantitative Calculation of Crustal Deformation Induced by Incomplete Penetrating Well Drainage in Confined Aquifers Without Leakage Water Complement

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Abstract The crustal deformation induced by groundwater drainage is a sort of important a-tectonic deformation, by which there is significance in studying dynamic geodetic surveying in high precision, tectonic deformation and variation of station coordinates in the Conventional Terrestrial Reference System with millimeter precision. It is very hard, however, to calculate accurately the deformation due to groundwater drainage. Based on Segall's work the authors have derived the integral analytic expressions with groundwater drawdown, for surface vertical and horizontal displacement due to a well withdrawal of groundwater permeable flow in radial direction. And the authors make use of these expressions to compute quantitative displacement caused by a single well drainage in steady and non-steady groundwater flow in several canonical strata. According to the researches mentioned above, drainage wells are all complete penetrating ones, and incomplete wells are not discussed. As we all know, permeable features of confined unfull penetrating wells are different from those of confined full wells. The confined unfull well is about three-dimensional flow, but the latter is about two-dimensional flow. It is the three-dimensional flow that makes us meet more complex problems when computing crustal deformation caused by the drainage of (下转第 141 页)

Study on Automatic Chinese-Label Placement

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Abstract Labels are an important ingredient in map. Whether labels are in place or not it plays an important role on the readability and usefulness of a map. However, in computer cartography, it is common knowledge that the labeling effect and speed are not ideal yet. Today, even though some other areas of computer cartography have been greatly improved, the automatic label placement is still a great problem. So more researches should be put into label placement. But recent mathematical analysis of cartographic label placement task has shown that finding optimal labeling is prohibitive due to the inherent computational complexity of the problem. This result implies that seeking an efficient algorithm for optimal label placement is a hopeless task. What we can do is to find near-optimal labelings in a reasonable time. This paper provides an optimal labeling algorithm based on backtracking, the algorithm has been put into practice and gotten better effect than some other optimal labeling algorithms.

Key words automatic label placement; NP-hard problem; objective function; backtracking

(上接第 124 页) groundwater for an unfull well. With some hypothese, the authors have made quantitative calculation of crustal deformation induced by the drainage of an incomplete penetrating well in confined aquifers without complement of leakage water. The corresponding formula has been given and the concrete schemes have been also discussed. At last the numerical integration programs have been made in line with Hermite integral formula with 20 nodal points. The examples, of course, in this paper show that the way explained here is effective.

Key words groundwater; without leakage water complement; aquifer; incomplete penetrating well; non-steady flow; surface displacement