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“11·03”金沙江白格堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物粒度特征

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摘要 【目的】探究堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物粒度特征和理解金沙江溃决洪水泥沙沿程变化特征。【方法】分析了“11·03”金沙江白格堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物样品颗粒组成,计算了粒度参数,论述了泥沙特征从上到下的变化及其原因,并对比讨论了本次洪水泥沙粒度特征与其他流域洪水及古洪水沉积物泥沙粒度特征。【结果】堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物类型为粉砂、砂质粉砂、粉砂质砂;泥沙粒径中粉砂占55.18%,砂占32.86%,黏土占11.97%。泥沙中值粒径为41.34 μm,平均粒径为31.73 μm,两者随离白格堰塞湖距离的增加而逐渐变小;偏度值为0.27,属正偏;峰态值为0.94,属于中等尖锐;分选系数为0.57,分选性好;泥沙的粒度分布曲线双峰占52%,主峰高而窄,峰值为100 μm,次峰低而宽;单峰占48%,峰态较窄,峰值为50 μm。剖面泥沙粒径组成差别很小,以砂占优,粉砂含量略小于细砂,黏土含量大多在11.0%,中值粒径大于其平均粒径值,分选系数均小于0.6,偏度为极正偏,峰态为中等。“11·03”溃决洪水与其他洪水相比,泥沙粒度组分较细,以粉砂为主,中值粒径和平均粒径较小,峰态更宽,偏度为正偏,分选性更好。【结论】研究结果对进一步认识堰塞湖溃决洪水的泥沙特征具有重要参考价值。

关键词 溃决洪水;粒度;白格堰塞湖

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0 引言

近年来,堰塞湖溃决洪水事件及其灾害效应引起了学术界的广泛关注^[1-6],堰塞湖溃决洪水的研究主要集中在应急监测^[7-9]、应急工程防治^[10-13]、洪水过程反演^[14-16]、风险评估等方面。但有关堰塞湖洪水泥沙沉积物特征主要集中于研究古堰塞湖的沉积特征,如:张永双等^[17]、蒙丽等^[18]、陈剑等^[19]及马俊学等^[20]分别对金沙江奔子栏古堰塞湖、汉源大树摆鱼古堰塞湖、金沙江上游雪隆囊古堰塞湖和岷江上游叠溪古堰塞湖的沉积物进行了沉积学特征研究,并且分析了相关的沉积环境,但对现代堰塞湖洪水沉积物粒度特征的研究较少。洪水沉积物的粒度特征对研究溃决洪水水动力搬运过程^[21]、搬运机制、水利水电工程及流域生态文明建设都具有重要的应用价值^[22-24]。

2018年10月10日和11月3日,西藏昌都市江达县波罗乡白格村滑坡堰塞湖及其溃决洪水灾害事件

发生后,关于白格堰塞湖滑坡及其洪水灾害的应急处置和减灾等已开展了大量研究工作^[25-33],对堰塞湖泥沙运动、输移及沉积特征方面仅有零星研究^[1,34]。由于本次堰塞湖洪水发生在干季,其规模超万年一遇,洪水泥沙均来自干流,与雨季来自干支流的洪水泥沙有很大的不同,与其他堰塞湖洪水泥沙相比具有十分显著的特征。因此,系统研究溃决洪水泥沙粒度组成特征,对于认识和理解金沙江溃决洪水水动力、水文过程、场次洪水输沙量、泥沙沿程变化及正常年份河流输沙量等都具有十分重要的参考价值和科学意义。

1 堰塞湖洪水事件和研究区概况

2018年10月10日,西藏自治区昌都市达县波罗乡白格村发生山体滑坡,堵塞金沙江,形成“10·10”白格堰塞湖^[35]。12日17时15分开始自然过流,13日0时45分堰塞体上游水位达到最高值2 932.69 m,对

应蓄水量 $2.9 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。13日1时过流增加,6时过流流量达到最大值 $10000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$,此后开始消退,13日14时30分基本退至基流^[34]。2018年11月3日该处再次发生滑坡,约 $200 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ 失稳岩体堵塞了“10·10”堰塞湖形成的排泄流道,再次堵江形成“11·03”堰塞湖^[36](图1a),新形成的堰塞体体积为 $(260 \sim 300) \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ ^[37]。按照堰塞湖坝高估算,其蓄水量将达到 $7.9 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ ^[37]。如果自然溃决,最大洪峰流量将达 $5 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$,会对下游造成巨大的生命财产损失和风险。经过专家研判,采用人工开挖,降低湖水位。11月11日堰塞湖引流槽完工,12日堰塞湖底板开始过水,12日18时堰塞湖决口,至13日16时泄洪洪峰流量达最大 $3.1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$,实际库容下降至 $5790 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ ^[11]。堰塞湖溃决洪水洪峰流量和涨幅如图2a,溃决洪水于14日5时左右进入云南境内,于9时20分到达奔子栏水文站,13时出现 $1.57 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 洪峰流量,属超万年一遇

洪水,水位累积涨幅超过20 m。14日15时洪水到达塔城站,20时10分洪峰流量为 $1.22 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$,水位累积上涨12.7 m,规模减小为千年一遇洪水。14日21时洪水到达石鼓水文站,直到15日8时40分石鼓水文站才出现洪峰流量 $7.17 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$,水位累积涨幅8.3 m,已属常遇洪水。15日3时洪水到达梨园水库洪水过程结束。“11·03”洪水流量沿程变化很大(图2a)。将洪水区间实测洪峰流量和距离作相关分析,得到洪峰流量和距离呈线性相关,不到600 km距离洪峰流量减少了约70%,即洪水沿江运动100 km流量减少约 $4500 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 。不同河段有差别,巴塘站到奔子栏流量每百千米仅减少 $2700 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$;奔子栏至塔城流量每百千米减少 $3500 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$,塔城至石鼓流量每百千米减少约 $6000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 。堰塞湖溃决洪水平均流速如图2b,其中茂顶村—奔子栏段为 4.60 m/s ,奔子栏—马厂村段为 4.16 m/s ,马厂村—石鼓渡口段为 1.57 m/s 。

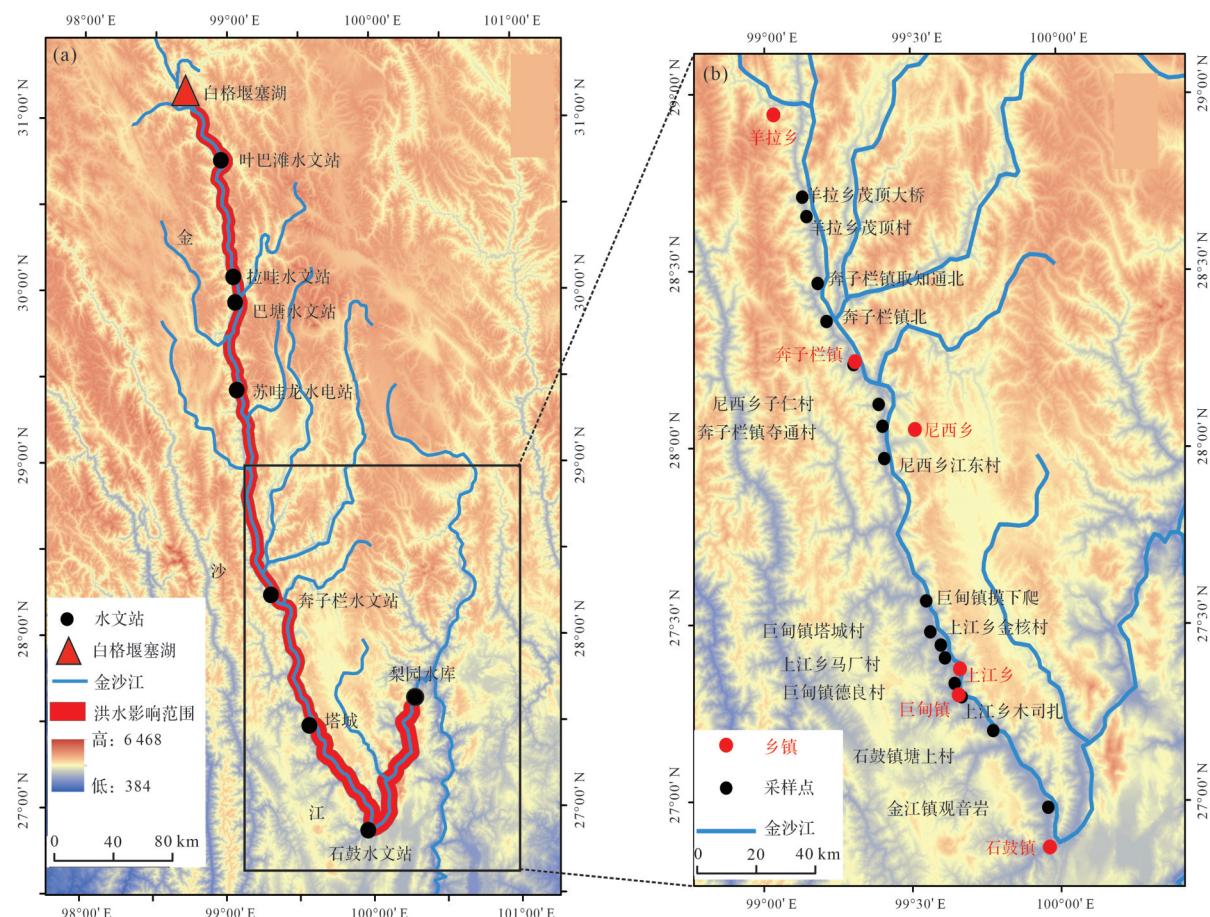


图1 研究区概况
(a)堰塞湖溃决洪水影响范围;(b)泥沙采样点
Fig.1 Overview of the study area
(a) barrier lake outburst flood affected area; (b) distribution of sample points

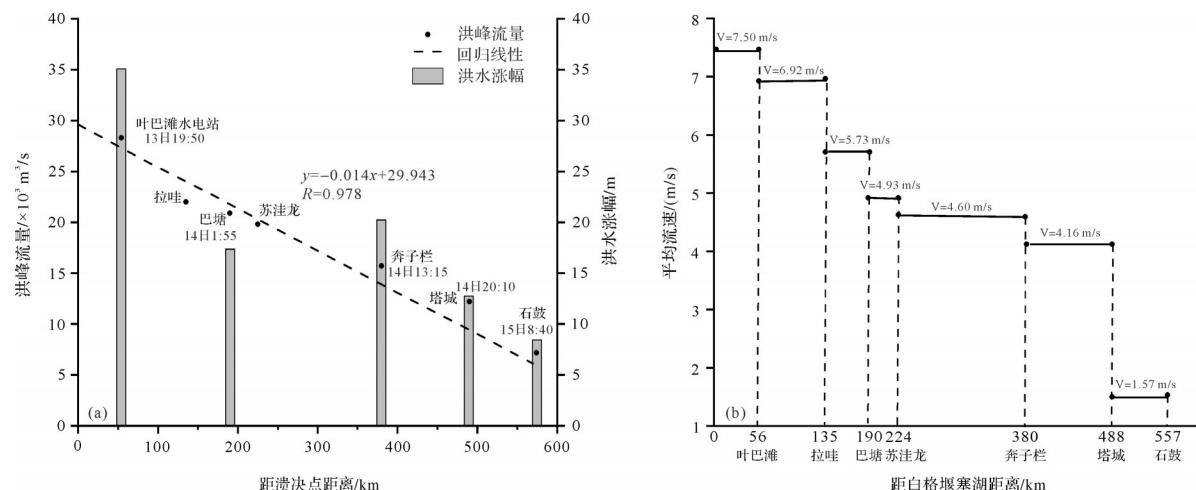


图2 溃决洪水洪峰流量水位和平均流速图

(a)堰塞湖下游各地洪峰流量水位;(b)溃决洪水平均流速

Fig.2 Chart of peak discharge water level and mean velocity of the outburst flood

(a) flood discharge and water level of the downstream regions in the barrier lake; (b) average velocity of the outburst flood

“11·03”堰塞湖洪水发生后,对云南境内的羊拉乡至石鼓段堰塞湖决洪水泥沙沉积物进行了详细调查和样品采集(图1b)。此段金沙江河谷根据地形特征以塔城为界分为明显两部分,塔城以上河段是以“V”型河谷为主的峡谷段,河流宽度大多不超过200 m;塔城以下为宽谷段,由串珠状盆地组成,以巨甸盆地最大,其面积达6 km²,河流宽400~600 m^[1]。洪水泥沙分布与地形密切相关,塔城以上泥沙零星分布在金沙江沿岸残存阶地和边滩上,为点状洪水泥沙沉积段。泥沙沉积厚度大多介于10~20 cm,仅在奔子栏水文站泥沙厚度达到近1.0 m,是本段最厚的泥沙沉积。塔城以下至石鼓段泥沙沉积在金沙江沿岸的低阶地上,呈连片分布,泥沙厚度大多介于20~40 cm,个别达到80 cm。

2 研究方法

2.1 样品采集

2019年1月和2月对金沙江云南段的羊拉乡茂顶村至石鼓镇段洪水沉积物进行了详细调查和系统采样(图1b),共采集洪水泥沙样品148个。塔城以上的金沙江沿岸点状洪水泥沙沉积段,每处采集5个不同位置表面的泥沙样品;塔城至石鼓段连片泥沙分布区,根据泥沙分布的厚度和道路通达情况,兼顾洪水断面测量,随机采集泥沙沉积表面样品;在奔子栏水文站观测楼(高于金沙江正常水位13.0 m)旁边对厚度近1.0 m的泥沙沉积剖面进行了系统采集。

泥沙沉积物样品粒量测使用英国 Malvern 公司

生产的Malvern Mastersizer 2000激光粒度仪,该粒度仪粒度测量范围为0.02~2 000 μm,粒度测试的具体流程参考文献[37]。

2.2 粒度参数计算

根据Folk *et al.*^[38]粒度参数计算方法,计算出泥沙的平均粒度、偏度、峰度和分选系数。计算公式如下:

$$M_z = \left(\frac{\Phi_{16} + \Phi_{50} + \Phi_{84}}{3} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$S_k = \frac{\Phi_{16} + \Phi_{84} - 2\Phi_{50}}{2(\Phi_{84} - \Phi_{16})} + \frac{\Phi_5 + \Phi_{95} - 2\Phi_{50}}{2(\Phi_{95} - \Phi_5)} \quad (2)$$

$$K_g = \frac{\Phi_{95} - \Phi_5}{2.44(\Phi_{75} - \Phi_{25})} \quad (3)$$

$$\delta = \frac{\Phi_{84} - \Phi_{16}}{4} + \frac{\Phi_{95} - \Phi_5}{6.6} \quad (4)$$

式中: M_z 、 S_k 、 K_g 、 δ 分别为粒度平均粒径、偏度、峰度及分选系数; Φ_a 为泥沙沉积物累计粒径组成所对应的粒径。

3 “11·03”溃决洪水泥沙粒度特征

3.1 总体特征

3.1.1 沉积物泥沙类型

为了分析洪水的沉积物粒度整体特征,使用Link^[39]制定的沉积物分类图对研究区采集的148个样品进行投点分析(图3)。由图3可知,溃决洪水沉积物是由粉砂质砂、粉砂和砂质粉砂组成,其中砂质粉砂含量最多,占64.19%;粉砂次之,占23.65%;粉砂质砂最少,占12.16%。

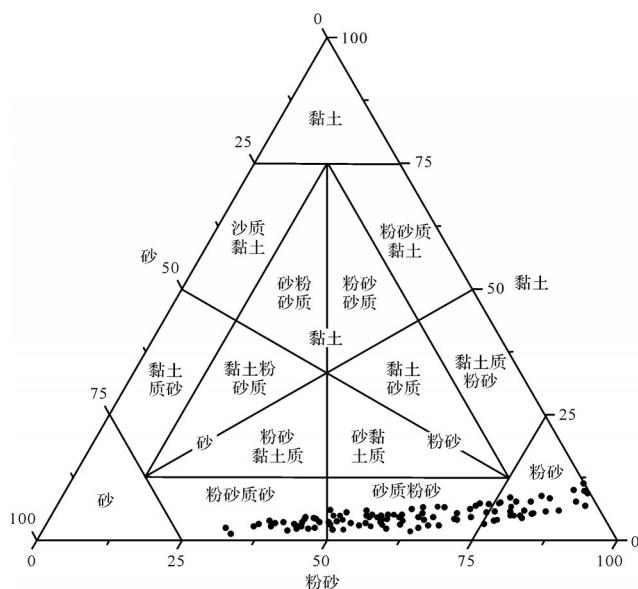


图3 “11·03”堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物林克分类

Fig.3 “11·03” barrier lake outburst flood sediment link classification

3.1.2 洪水沉积物颗粒组成及粒度参数

粒级划分使用尤登—温德华氏(Udden-Wentworth)标准^[30]进行:黏土(<0.004 mm)、粉砂(0.004~0.063 mm)、砂(0.063~2.000 mm)。采用Folk

et al.^[38]的方法进行粒度参数分析并采用相应的分级标准(表1)。

洪水沉积物组成及粒度参数结果见表2,图4为水泥沙粒度频率分布曲线和累积频率曲线。中值粒径(M_d)是泥沙含量累积50%所对应的粒径值,能够反映泥沙粗细的重要指标。平均粒径(M_z)反映了粒径分布的集中和总体趋势,也是衡量沉积物总体粗细的重要指标。总体来看,所有泥沙粒径均小于2.0 mm,0.5 mm以下粒径占95%以上,其中黏土含量在15%以下,粉砂含量最多为55.18%,砂含量小于35%。粒度频率分布曲线形态呈现双峰和单峰,正偏态,双峰在10 μm处出现一个小峰,在100 μm处出现主峰;单峰峰值为50 μm。泥沙中值粒径均值为

表1 粒度参数分级标准

Table 1 Grain size grade parameters

分选程度	δ	偏度等级	Sk	峰态等级	Kg
很好	<0.35	极负偏	-1.00~0.30	很平坦	<0.67
好	0.35~0.50	负偏	-0.30~0.10	平坦	0.67~0.90
较好	0.50~0.71	近对称	-0.10~0.10	中等尖锐	0.90~1.11
中等	0.71~1.00	正偏	0.10~0.30	尖锐	1.11~1.56
较差	1.00~2.00	极正偏	0.30~1.00	很尖锐	1.56~3.00
差	2.00~4.00			非常尖锐	>3.00
极差	>4.00				

表2 堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物组分及粒度参数

Table 2 Sediment composition and grain size parameters of barrier lake outburst flood

采样点	黏土	粉砂	砂	平均粒径	中值粒径	偏度	峰态	分选系数
	<0.004 mm	0.004~0.063 mm	0.0063~2.000 mm	$M_z/\mu\text{m}$	$M_d/\mu\text{m}$	Sk	Kg	δ
茂顶村	11.76	42.52	45.72	37.58	53.91	0.35	0.83	0.49
取知通北	10.77	46.04	43.19	37.79	49.92	0.28	0.96	0.53
奔子栏北	10.80	44.19	45.01	38.64	53.23	0.31	0.85	0.51
奔子栏	10.02	44.85	45.14	39.61	54.21	0.29	0.86	0.55
夺通村	12.96	47.57	39.47	31.98	41.00	0.25	0.83	0.50
江东村	13.09	52.39	34.52	35.32	52.47	0.43	0.88	0.59
巴东公路	8.32	57.96	33.72	34.60	41.30	0.26	0.98	0.61
模下爬村	12.77	54.04	33.19	35.30	48.27	0.29	0.91	0.55
金核村	15.01	55.81	29.17	33.34	43.97	0.24	0.89	0.54
德良大村	13.68	57.10	29.23	33.47	42.83	0.27	0.88	0.55
塔城	10.19	60.75	29.06	29.94	35.51	0.25	1.03	0.62
马厂村	11.95	59.20	28.85	28.87	34.04	0.23	1.02	0.58
马厂对面	14.12	56.86	29.02	25.64	30.92	0.22	0.88	0.58
巨甸江边	10.99	61.93	27.08	26.04	30.64	0.22	1.03	0.62
木司扎	10.25	65.68	24.07	24.80	29.59	0.25	1.10	0.62
塘上村	14.41	63.30	22.29	23.27	33.95	0.23	0.98	0.59
石鼓镇	12.37	67.80	19.83	23.19	27.05	0.22	1.03	0.65
平均值	11.97	55.18	32.86	31.73	41.34	0.27	0.94	0.57
最大值	15.01	67.80	45.72	39.61	54.21	0.43	1.10	0.65
最小值	8.32	42.52	19.83	23.19	27.05	0.22	0.83	0.49

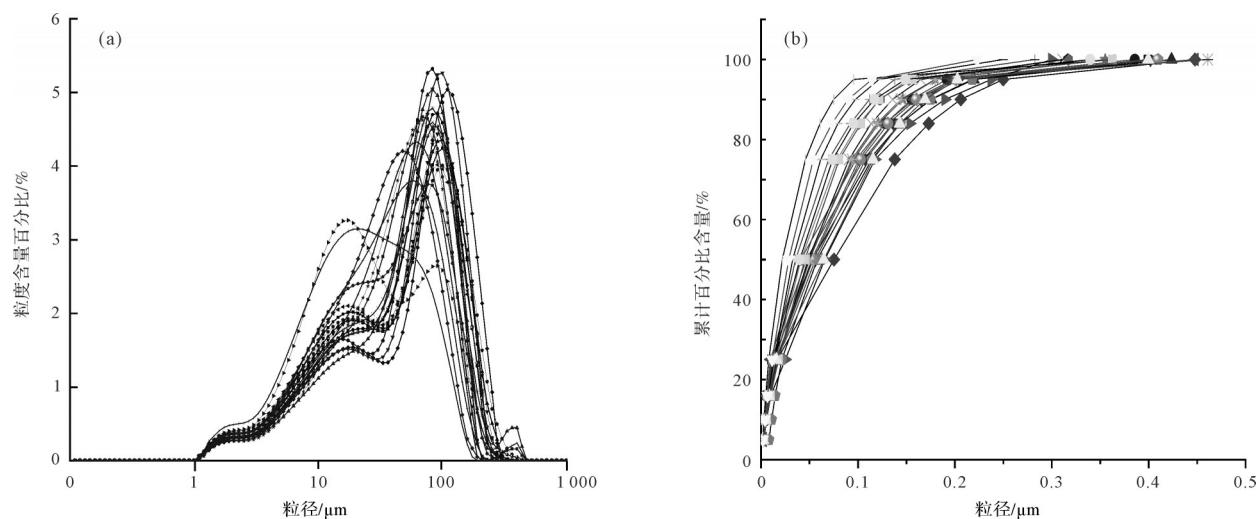


图4 “11·03”堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物粒度频率分布曲线(a)和累计频率曲线(b)
Fig.4 Grain size frequency distribution curve (a) and cumulative frequency curve (b) of the sediment in “11·03” barrier lake outburst flood

41.34 μm , 平均粒径为 31.73 μm ; 峰态均值为 0.94, 为中等尖锐; 分选系数均值为 0.57, 分选性较好。

3.2 洪水沉积物沿江特征

3.2.1 洪水泥沙颗粒组成沿江变化

由图5可知, 洪水沉积物颗粒主要由粉砂、砂组成。粉砂占比最大, 平均值为 55.18%, 最大值位于石鼓镇, 为 67.80%, 最小值位于茂顶村, 为 42.52%; 砂所占比例从上游至下游逐渐减少, 平均值为 28.58%, 最大值位于茂顶村, 为 45.72%, 最小值位于石鼓镇, 为 19.83%; 黏土含量最少, 平均值为 11.97%, 最大值

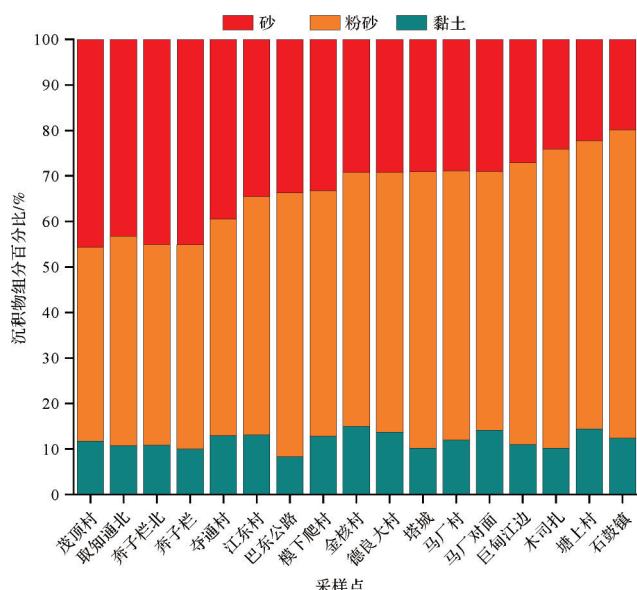


图5 “11·03”堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物沿江各组分占比
Fig.5 “11·03” barrier lake outburst flood sediment composition along the river

位于金核村, 为 15.01%, 最小值位于巴东公路, 为 8.32%。

白格堰塞湖从上游茂顶村至下游石鼓镇, 粉砂含量逐渐增多, 砂的含量逐渐变少, 而黏土含量在 12% 上下波动, 其主要原因是洪水的流速逐渐减小, 水动力搬运颗粒物的能力逐渐变弱; 而黏土由于颗粒细小, 且带有电荷, 受水动力条件影响较小, 因此在洪峰过程中保持相对稳定的比例。

3.2.2 沉积物粒度参数沿江变化

洪水泥沙粒度参数沿江变化如表2和图6所示。沿江沉积物的中值粒径介于 27.05~54.21 μm , 平均值为 41.34 μm (图 6a), 最高值在上游茂顶村, 最低点在石鼓镇。中值粒径从茂顶村沿江而下整体呈现逐渐变细的趋势。

本次洪水的平均粒径整体介于 23.19~39.61 μm , 平均值为 31.73 μm (图 6b), 其中最高值在上游茂顶村, 最低值在下游石鼓镇, 平均粒径与中值粒径的变化趋势一致。

如图 6c 所示, 偏度、峰度、分选系数处于波动变化。偏度(S_k)表示沉积物粒度频率分布的不对称性, 并表明中位数与平均值的相对位置, 用这一参数能够反映介质类型及搬运能力的强弱^[21]。样品的偏度介于 0.22~0.43, 平均值为 0.27, 属于正偏、极正偏。

峰态(K_g)用于测量泥沙频率分布曲线峰形的宽度和陡度^[21]。洪水泥沙峰度值介于 0.83~1.10, 平均值为 0.94, 峰度以中峰度为主。金沙江粒度频率分布曲线(图 4)双峰型, 占 52%, 主要分布在塔城以上

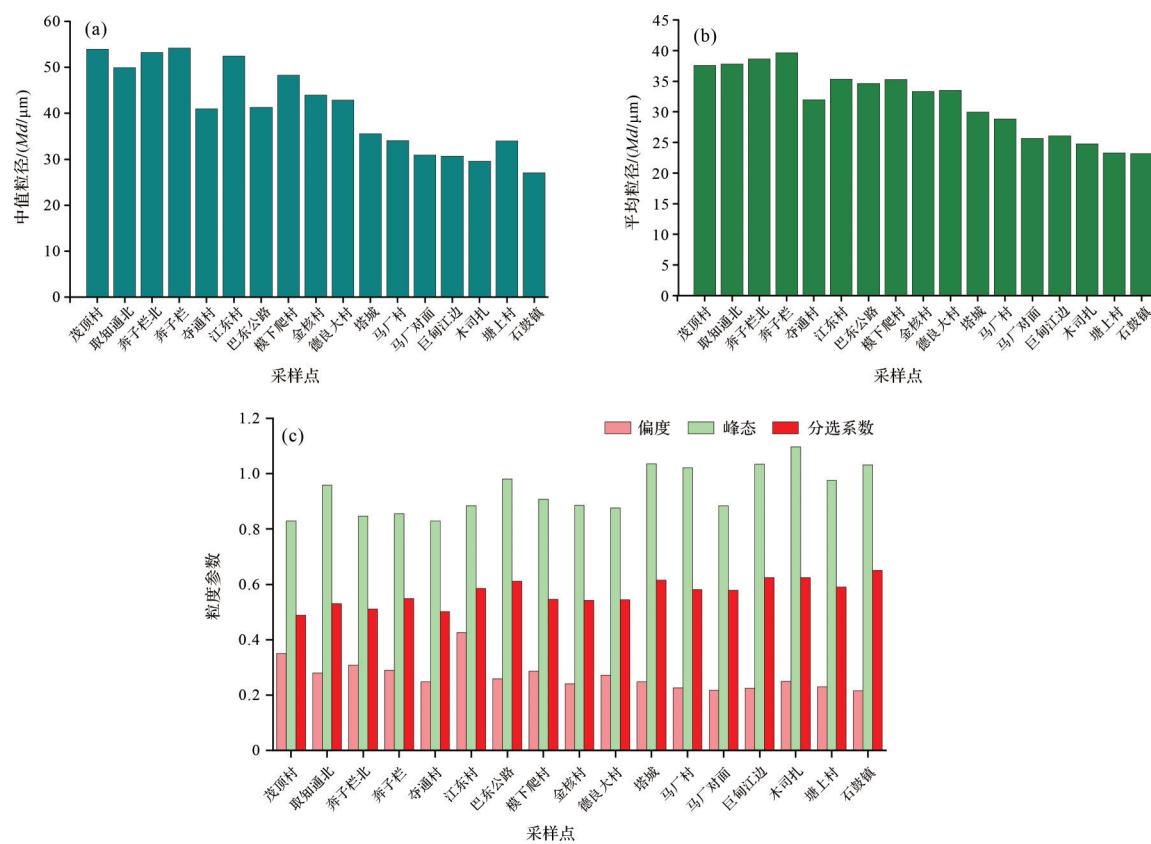


图6 “11·03”溃决洪水沉积物粒径参数沿江变化

Fig.6 Variation of sediment particle size parameters from "11·03" outburst flood along the river

的峡谷区，主峰较高，峰值约为 $100 \mu\text{m}$ ，次峰值约为 $10 \mu\text{m}$ ，属于典型的河流型洪水沉积模式^[34]。单峰出现在宽谷区，占48%，峰态较窄，峰值在 $50 \mu\text{m}$ 左右，说明宽谷区水动力相对较弱，并且经过较长距离的搬运沉积^[40]。

分选系数(δ)以标准偏差或二阶矩表示，用于区分沉积物粒度均匀性^[22]。洪水泥沙分选系数介于0.49~0.65，平均值为0.57，属分选好、较好级别。分选系数的计算结果与偏度反映的情况一致。

3.3 泥沙沉积剖面特征

以奔子栏水文站剖面为例，分析泥沙沉积物的剖面特征(表3)。泥沙沉积剖面的所有泥沙粒径均小于 2.0 mm ，颗粒大小从底到顶差别很小，以砂占优，粉砂含量略小于砂，黏土含量大多在 11.0% 左右，中值粒径和平均粒径由表层向底部有增大的趋势，中值粒径大于其平均粒径值，分选系数均小于0.6。以上剖面泥沙组成和粒度参数变化无规律性，说明沉积物泥沙是在较短时间内形成，且处于同一种水动力条件下。

表3 奔子栏水文站泥沙剖面组成和粒度参数

Table 3 Sediment profile composition and grain size parameters of the Benzilan hydrological station

剖面采样深度/cm	粒级			粒度参数				
	黏土 <0.004 mm	粉砂 0.004~0.063 mm	砂 0.063~2.000 mm	中值粒径 $Md/\mu\text{m}$	平均粒径 $Mz/\mu\text{m}$	偏度 Sk	峰度 Kg	分选系数 δ
0~10	10.13	47.32	42.55	75.32	53.22	0.42	0.97	0.52
10~20	9.55	38.21	52.24	58.71	41.72	0.33	0.86	0.49
20~30	12.66	43.10	44.24	72.05	48.66	0.42	0.90	0.50
30~40	10.73	38.73	50.54	63.23	44.14	0.38	0.91	0.52
40~50	11.14	43.03	45.84	73.49	48.28	0.42	0.85	0.47
50~60	11.95	36.97	51.08	25.87	25.83	0.30	0.82	0.53
60~70	16.68	55.62	27.70	31.91	29.04	0.13	0.78	0.60

4 “11·03”溃决洪水与近现代洪水及古洪水沉积物对比

“11·03”溃决洪水与近现代洪水及古洪水沉积物粒度参数特征对比显示(表4):黏土含量最大值在汉江上游涝季古洪水,为25.57%,最小值在汉江上游现代洪水,为6.60%;粉砂含量最大值在渭河咸阳段近代洪水,为82%,最小值在嘉陵江龙凤溪,为46%;砂含量最大值在嘉陵江龙凤溪,为42.98%,最小值在长江荆州—公安段,为10.49%;中值粒径最大值在长江荆州—公安段,为60.72 μm,最小值在渭河咸阳段近代洪水,为20.09 μm;平均粒径最大值在汉江上游现代洪水,为51.25 μm,最小值在“11·03”洪水宽谷段,为15.6 μm;偏度最大值在汉江上游现代洪水,为0.52,最小值在泾河近代洪水,为-0.22;峰态最大值在泾河近代洪水,为5.01,最小值在“11·03”洪水峡谷段,为0.89;分选系数最大值在甬江支流姚江现代洪水,为2.13,最小值在“11·03”洪水峡谷段,为0.54。以上分析表明,黏土含量最大值不是洪峰流量最小的洪水,最小值也不是洪峰流量最大的洪水,砂含量和平均粒径最大值不是洪峰流量最大的洪水,最小值也不是洪峰流量最小的洪水,中值粒径的最大值和最小值均是洪峰流量最大和最小的洪水,偏度值也不是都大于0,峰度值和分选系数也不与洪峰流量相对应。综上所述,洪峰流量与沉积物粒度组分及粒度参数并没有十分必然的联系。

“11·03”溃决洪水沉积物与近现代洪水及古洪

水沉积物^[41-47]特征差异不大,但也有其显著特点。“11·03”溃决洪水沉积物粒级主要由粉砂组成,含量大于50%,中值粒径和平均粒径较小,分选性较好,峰度值更小,峰态更宽,偏度为正偏和极正偏。而在其他洪水沉积物粒级也主要由粉砂组成,含量多大于60%,中值粒径和平均粒径较大,分选性基本大于1,分选性较差和差,峰度值更大,峰态更窄,偏度为正偏和负偏。

将两段堰塞湖洪水沉积物特征和其他洪水沉积特征对比,现代洪水粒度特征与峡谷段洪水相似,泥沙粒度组分砂含量更多,中值粒径和平均粒径较大,峰态较窄,偏度为正偏,分选性较好;古洪水粒度特征与宽谷段洪水相似,泥沙粒度组分粉砂含量更多,中值粒径和平均粒径较小,峰态较宽,偏度为正偏,分选性较差。

从粒径参数沿河道的变化来看,沉积物整体中值粒径和平均粒径呈逐渐减小的趋势;偏度系数逐渐由粗颗粒一端偏向细颗粒一端,说明此次白格堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物总体上以粗颗粒为主,洪水泥沙来源一致,且沿江而下颗粒物逐渐变细;峰度多为单峰和双峰,符合河流洪水沉积物特征;且分选系数均值为0.57。该现象与澜沧江源扎曲囊谦河段河床沉积物分布特征^[48]的研究结果一致,说明随着距洪水起始点距离的增加,泥沙粒度也会逐渐变小,颗粒越来越细。这是河流沉积物沉积过程中的“选择性沉积”现象,即在沉积物随着流水向下搬运的过程中,较粗的颗粒由于所需要的搬运动力大于细颗粒,因此粗颗粒物质先于细颗粒物质沉积^[38]。

表4 “11·03”堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物与近现代洪水及古洪水沉积物对比

Table 4 Comparison of sediment from “11·03”outburst lake with modern flood and palaeoflood sediment

洪水沉积物	洪峰流量/ (m ³ /s)	粒级			粒度参数				
		黏土	粉砂	砂	中值粒径 Md/μm	平均粒径 Mz/μm	偏度 Sk	峰度 Kg	分选系数 δ
“11·03”洪水峡谷段(超万年一遇)	15 700	11.92	50.25	37.84	48.11	37.56	0.30	0.89	0.54
“11·03”洪水宽谷段(千年一遇)	12 200	12.04	62.22	25.74	31.67	25.96	0.23	1.01	0.61
汉江上游现代洪水 ^[41]	21 000	6.60	60.10	33.30	38.50	51.20	0.52	1.07	1.15
长江荆州—公安段 ^[42]	50 000	9.27	80.24	10.49	60.72	45.07	0.33	1.47	0.64
甬江支流姚江现代洪水 ^[43]	—	23.27	58.72	18.01	35.25	29.19	0.13	1.02	2.13
嘉陵江龙凤溪 ^[44]	—	11.02	46.00	42.98	48.03	51.25	0.35	1.22	1.35
泾河近代洪水 ^[45]	19 600	9.30	65.20	25.50	43.00	—	-0.22	5.01	1.80
渭河咸阳段近代洪水 ^[46]	6 050	6.78	82.00	11.22	29.09	30.30	-0.17	2.45	1.47
汉江上游河流涝季古洪水 ^[47]	31 000	25.57	46.82	27.61	—	44.10	0.29	1.08	1.06
最大值	50 000	25.57	82.00	42.98	60.72	51.25	0.52	5.01	2.13
最小值	6 050	6.60	46.00	10.49	29.09	25.96	-0.22	0.89	0.54

5 结论

(1) 此次堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物粉砂含量逐渐增多,砂的含量、中值粒径和平均粒径由于洪水流速降低而逐渐变小,而黏土由于颗粒细小受水动力条件影响较小,含量在12%上下波动;粒度参数和频率分布曲线变化较小。

(2) 堰塞湖溃决洪水沉积物剖面泥沙粒径剖面粒级和粒度参数变化无规律性,说明剖面沉积物是在较短时间内形成,且处于同一种水动力条件下。

(3) “11·03”溃决洪水沉积物与近现代洪水及古洪水沉积物粒度特征相差不大,且洪峰流量与沉积物粒度组分及粒度参数并没有十分必然的联系,现代洪水沉积物粒度特征与峡谷段洪水相似,古洪水沉积物粒度特征与宽谷段洪水相似。

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Grain Size Characteristics of Flood Sediment from the “11·03” Jinsha River Baige Barrier Lake Outburst

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Abstract: [Objective] To study particle size characteristics of the burst flood sediment in barrier. [Methods] Composition of flood sediment particle samples from the “11·03” Baige dammed lake outburst flood on the Jinsha River were analyzed, and size parameters of sediment were calculated. Changes in sediment characteristics from upstream to downstream and its causes were analyzed. Then, the granularity characteristics of this flood sediment were compared with those of other primary river basins in China, while sand particle size characteristics of ancient flood sediment were discussed. [Results and Discussions] The sediment types of the Baige barrier lake outburst flood were silt, sandy silt, and silty sand, with 23.65%, 64.19% and 12.16%, respectively. All particle sizes of sediment in barrier lake were less than 2.0 mm. The proportion of silt was 55.18%, sand of 32.86%, and clay of 11.97%. The silt content gradually increased, while the sand content gradually decreased from the upstream Maoding village to the downstream Shigu town. Moreover, the clay content always fluctuated around 12%. As the flow rate of the flood was reduced gradually, the ability of hydrodynamic to carry particulate matter was weakened by degrees. The clay was less affected by the hydrodynamic conditions as a result of the small particles and the electric charge, that's why the clay had a relatively stable proportion during the flood peak process. The median particle size was 41.34 μm , and the average particle size was 31.73 μm . Both of the value decreased gradually in pace with the increasing distance from the White River barrier lake. The skewness value was 0.27, which is a positive deviation. The peak value was 0.94 and was moderately sharp. The sorting coefficient was 0.57, indicating good sorting performance. Bimodal distribution accounted for 52% of the grain size distribution curve of sediment. The main peak was high and narrow, located at 100 μm . And the secondary peak is low and wide, the peak value located at 10 μm . The single peak accounted for 48%, with a narrow peak at 50 μm . All sediment sizes in the profile were less than 2.0 mm. There were very small differences in composition. The predominant component was the sand. The silty content was slightly less than the fine sand, and the proportion of clay content was approximately 11.0%. The median value of particle size was larger than the average, both have a tendency to increase from the surface layer to the bottom. The sorting coefficient was less than 0.6, with the extremely positive deviation and the moderate peak state. Compared with other floods, the “11·03” outburst flood had a finer sediment particle size of mainly silt, followed by a smaller median and average value of particle size, with wider peak state and positive skewness, indicating better sorting performance by this flood. [Conclusions] The research results have important reference value for understanding the sediment characteristics in barrier lake outburst floods, burst flood hydrodynamic transport process and mechanism in the future. It will promote the development of water conservancy and hydropower projects and ecological civilization construction in river basins.

Key words: outburst flood; sediment grain size; Baige barrier lake