

Characteristics of Flow and Sediment Diversion at Open Channel Junction

(開水路分流部における流れと流砂の分岐特性)

学位論文内容の要旨

Junction flow diversion has much of the application in field of engineering. In past, junction flow had been studied to understand the flow characteristics at intake for withdrawal of clear water. In this research, diversion characteristics of flow and sediment had been analyzed to understand their diversion mechanism prevailing at the junction. One of the main objectives of this study was to understand this phenomenon and apply it in the study of sediment bypassing technique for the reservoir sediment management. In order to limit the loss of considerable amount of flow during the bypassing of the sediment, diversion channel was considered to have the small width, allowing flow quantity just sufficient to transport the diverted sediment. The most important feature of the junction flow is the development of the separation zones at the branch channel, which is most critical for the interest of flow and sediment diversion. It causes decrease of effective width of channel flow and also deposition of sediment at this zone. Size and strength of separation zone was found to be depending on dynamic condition of the incoming flow and back water effect at the channels. It is fact that when control flow condition prevails at the branch channel, size of the separation zone will be increased and flow velocity will be decreased. So in this research junction flow study was carried out with free flow condition at the branch channel to minimize the effect of separation zone to some extent.

Chapter 1- In this chapter, need for the study of the junction flow was emphasized and applications of it on sediment bypassing technique for accomplishing the various purposes were discussed.

Chapter 2- In this chapter, past literatures about the junction flow were discussed and their guiding outcomes/results were tried to be employed in our research. Most of the researches in the past were conducted for the equal width or small width ratio of the main to the branch channel having the regulated flow condition at the branch channel. 30° junction intersection was reported to have receiving much of the sediment inflow at the branch channel, when compared with other junction intersection angle for the similar flow condition. Hence in this research 30° junction was studied with much of the elaboration.

Chapter 3- In this chapter, considering the main channel having the plain bed form, theoretical analysis was pursued through 1 dimensional model to understand the variation of flow division ratio for different flow condition at the junction. Although the flow pattern around the junction is highly 3-dimensional, it was perceived that 1 dimensional analysis could also give the result up to the practical extent if represented properly. Different flow characteristics prevailing at the junction e.g. flow separation zone, flow contraction, vortex

formation etc. was described for the various flow condition. As the theoretical analysis could not be perused exclusively due to its complexity, in order to confirm the some of the coefficients appearing in the analysis, experiments were conducted for establishing their value. Importance of junction flow study having Froude number of incoming flow from small to moderate value was discussed. Froude model was taken for the analysis of the junction flow. Theoretical relationship for the calculation of discharge division was developed for the 30° and 60° junction.

For the calculation of the sediment diversion at the branch channel having the plain bed form at the main channel, conceptual method was thought i.e. through measuring the bottom dividing streamlines, which will delineate the incoming sediment entering to the branch channel to those moving forward at the main channel extension. This concept is applicable if the incoming sediment dominates as the bed load. Through the series of experiments, bottom dividing streamline were measured for the various flow condition and subsequently sediment discharge diversion at the branch channel was calculated presuming that specific sediment discharge of the incoming sediment is not varying along the channel and the cross section.

Chapter 4- In this chapter, bed form of the main channel was considered to be deformed as of the alternate bar, which usually occurs at the straight reach of the river in nature. The effect of the deformed bed form was tried to be studied through experimental analysis with the deformed fixed bed model. Dimension of the deformed bed was taken from the previously conducted movable bed experiments and similar shape was molded at the experimental channel with the sand and bonding material. Experiments were carried out to understand the flow characteristics and bottom dividing streamline for the various flow conditions with the assumption that bed form developed during the high flood period didn't differ much during the low flow period in the nature. As the specific sediment discharge is not constant along the reach and at cross sections too, numerical results were used for the estimation of these value. Theoretical relation developed for the flow discharge division calculation of the plain bed form was also checked for the deformed bed case and found that discharge division didn't differ much with the presence of the bed form for the same averaged value of F_1 . Different location of the pool zone of the bar was placed at front of the intake and its effect on the flow and the sediment diversion was studied. Much of the sediment will be diverting when the pool zone is just immediate in front of the intake.

Chapter 5- In this chapter, application of junction flow study for the different purposes such as diversion of the clear water with the minimum of the sediment entering into the branch channel or vice versa maximum of the sediment diversion with the minimum of the useful water was discussed and design procedure was described consequently.

Chapter 6- In this chapter, final conclusion of the present study was discussed.

学位論文審査の要旨

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学 位 論 文 題 名

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近年、水資源の有効利用や自然保護の観点から河川横断施設の効率的な計画・運用が求められている。河川は水とともに土砂も輸送されているため、施設の計画・設計に当たっては、両者に対する配慮を欠かすことができない。取水施設では水のみを効率良く取り入れ土砂はできる限り入ってこないことが望まれる。一方、堰やダムでは土砂をできるだけ下流に流すことが求められ、できるだけ少ない水量で多量の土砂を流し得る施設設計が必要になっている。開水路における分岐流れについてはこれまでも多くの研究が行われてきた。しかしながら、実河川での応用を考えた場合にはその適合性に問題が残されていた。本研究は、大きな水路幅比の場合について、平坦床および実河川で最も一般的に見られる単列砂州河床を対象に、水と流砂の分岐特性について検討を行ったものであり、主な結果は以下のとおりである。

本論文は6章で構成されている。

第1章は、序論であり、研究の背景および目的を述べている。

第2章では、これまでに行われた開水路分岐流れの研究のレビューを行うと共に、問題点の抽出、研究の方向について検討を行っている。研究の成果を実河川に適用するためには、大きな水路幅比での検討が必要なこと、水路床の形状による影響を評価する必要があることを指摘している。

第3章では、まず平坦床開水路分岐流路の流れの理論解析を行っている。解析は水深方向に積分した2次元平面流れとして扱い、流量の分岐比を理論的に求めている。流れの3次元性や水面形状の空間分布などに起因する未定定数は別途水路実験を実施して決定している。この理論解析では、流量分岐比が分岐前の主流のフルード数と水路幅比のみで表されるという、簡便で実用的な結論を提案している。

つづいて、流砂量の分岐比について検討している。平坦床の場合は流砂量の空間分布はほぼ一様であるから、流砂量分岐比は水路床面における分岐流線を測定することにより求められ、流砂量分岐比は上述の水量分岐比の場合の 2 つのパラメータの他に、主流と分岐流の水深比を加えた 3 パラメータで表らわされることを示している。

分岐角度については、主として流砂分岐比が最大になる 30 度の場合を扱っているが、60 度の場合についても補助的に検討し、一部の定数は変わるものの基本的には同様な方法により評価可能であることを示している。

第 4 章では、流量あるいは流砂量の分岐比に対する水路床形状の影響について検討している。実河川で最も一般的に見られる河床形状である単列砂州河床を模擬した水路床形状を実験水路中に固定し、それぞれの分岐流線を測定し検討している。砂州上の流量・流砂量分布は空間的に大きく変化する。また、砂州は出水時には流れ方向にほぼ形状を保ったまま移動するため、分岐水路の入口位置と砂州との相対関係も経時的に変化する。分岐流量は直接測定できるが、固定床上のトレーサー実験での分岐流砂量の直接測定はできない。このため、数値シミュレーションを併用して流砂量空間分布を推定し、実験で得られた流砂量分岐流線と流砂量との関係を補正する手法を採用している。また、砂州と分岐流路入口の位相関係は、シミュレーション結果を参照して、流砂分岐比が最大・最小になる組み合わせで実験が行われている。

河床形状の凹凸のため、主流の河床高と分岐水路の河床高には差異が生じるが、この部分の圧力の補正を行うことで、水路床形状の違いにも関わらず平坦床の場合とほぼ同様な評価が可能であることを明らかにしている。

第 5 章では、研究成果を実河川に適用する方法について述べている。取水堰のように土砂の流入を最小にして効率良く水のみを取水する施設を設計する場合、ダム等の土砂バイパスのように最小の水量で最大の流砂量を流せる効率的な排砂水路を設計する場合のそれぞれについて、適用方法を提案している。

第 6 章では、本論文で得られた結果をまとめている。

これを要するに、著者は実河川を対象にした幾何スケールでの、開水路分岐流路における水と流砂の分岐特性について、簡便で実用的な評価方法を提案しており、水工学および河川工学の発展に貢献すること大なるものがある。

よって著者は、北海道大学博士(工学)の学位を授与される資格あるものと認める。