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遥感技术和FEFLOW在北京市平原区地下水合理开发利用中的应用

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中文摘要:在分析水文地质条件的基础上,采用遥感技术准确确定了北京市平原区地下水系统边界,并建立了地下水系统概念模型。采用基于有限元原理的FEFLOW软件建立了相应的地下水数值模拟模型,以2000年到2003年连续4个枯水年的地下水位动态资料对模型进行了验证和识别。运用识别后的模型进行了现状地下水水均衡、各典型水文年的补给量和开采潜力分析,并提出了地下水合理开发利用对策。研究表明识别后的模型置信程度较高,反映了实际的水文地质条件;2000年至2003年地下水系统均衡分别为-7.73亿m3、-6.02亿m3、-5.95亿m3和-4.38亿m3,补给总量分别为16.98亿m3、18.68亿m3、18.75亿m3和20.32亿m3;多年平均地下水补给资源量为22.98亿m3。平谷和昌平地区地下水还有开采潜力,密怀顺平原和城近郊区地下水已过量开采。地下水的合理开发利用应致力于开源节流、地表水地下水联合调蓄和中水回用。

中文关键词:水文地质条件 遥感技术 开采潜力 合理开发利用

The Application of Remote Sensing Technique and FEFLOW to the Reasonable Exploitation of Groundwater in Beijing Plain

Abstract:Based on an analysis of the hydrogeological conditions of the plain area in Beijing, the authors, using the remote sensing technique, have exactly determined the boundaries of the groundwater system and constructed a conceptual model for the groundwater system. A corresponding numerical simulation model is built with FEFLOW software that is based on the finite-element theory. The model is calibrated with continuous dynamic data of the groundwater table from 2000 to 2003, which are all dry years. An analysis of present groundwater balance and recharge capacities in each representative water year and the potential exploitation capacity is carried out, and the countermeasures for reasonable exploitation of groundwater are put forward. According to the results obtained, the calibrated model has relatively high confidence and accords with the local hydrogeological conditions; the balances of the groundwater system from 2000 to 2003 are-7.73×108 m3,-6.02×108 m3,-5.95×108 m3 and-4.38×108 m3, respectively, and the corresponding total recharge capacities are 16.98×108 m3, 18.68×108 m3, 18.75×108 m3 and 20.32×108 m3, respectively; the annual average recharge capacity of groundwater is 22.98×108 m3; there still exists groundwater exploitation potential in the area of Pinggu and Changping; the groundwater has already been overexploited in Mihuaishun plain, the city zone and the suburbs; and the emphasis of countermeasures for reasonable exploitation of groundwater should be mainly placed on three aspects: broadening water sources and reducing consumption, combined utilization of surface water and groundwater, and middle-water recycling.

keywords:hydrogeological condition remote sensing technique potential exploitation capacity reasonable exploitation

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