

北京西郊地区地下水恢复适宜水位分析

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摘要: 北京西郊地处永定河冲洪积扇顶部,地下水丰富,然而多年来的过量开采使得该区地下水位下降幅度较大。南水北调水进京后,地下水开采量将减少,因此需要开展恢复适宜水位研究,控制地下水位恢复。根据研究区水文地质条件,通过砂石坑、地下建筑、垃圾填埋场调查进行工程与环境限制水位的研究,对比历史流场后确定1983年枯水期流场为地下水位恢复的适宜水位。

关键词: 工程限制水位; 工程与环境限制水位; 适宜水位; 地下水流场

中图分类号: P641;TV213 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1672-1683(2013)05-0108-04

Analysis of Suitable Groundwater Recovery Level in Western Part of Beijing
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Abstract: The western part of Beijing is located in the top area of the Yongding River alluvial fan, where the storage of groundwater is abundant. Groundwater level declined rapidly in recent years due to over exploitation. The South to North Water Transfer Project into Beijing can decrease groundwater extraction, so it is necessary to study the suitable groundwater recovery level and to control its recovery rate. Based on the hydrogeological conditions of the study area, the engineering and environmental limited groundwater level was studied through the investigations of gravel pit, underground construction, and landfill site. Compared with the historical flow field, the suitable groundwater recovery level was determined to be the flow field of the dry season in 1983.

Key words: engineering limited water level; engineering and environmental limited groundwater level; suitable groundwater level; groundwater flow field

北京西郊地区是北京市重要的供水水源区和水厂集中地。从20世纪70年代开始,随着城市规模的扩大以及人口、经济的迅猛发展,地下水长期处于过量开采状态,部分含水层出现局部疏干现象,引发地面沉降、水质恶化等地质环境问题。南水北调工程将极大地缓解中国北方水资源严重短缺的局面,而与北京息息相关的南水北调中线工程将于2014年汛期后全线通水。届时在水源充足情况下,通过合理减采、回灌等方式回补地下水,地下水位将逐步回升,缓解由于地下水过量开采引起的各种环境地质问题。然而,地下水位回升不当同样会引发一系列地质环境问题^[1-3],如固体垃圾填埋场浸泡引起地下水污染;建筑物地基软化,承载力降低、建筑物开裂和变形、地下室渗漏等情况。因此,研究“地下水恢复适宜水位”具有重要的现实意义。

1 研究区概况

研究区西部以山区为边界,东部边界为自北向南由昆明

湖、紫竹院、陶然亭至西红门一线,南部则是西红门经狼垡至南岗洼一线(图1)。研究区地处永定河冲洪积扇形成的山前倾斜平原,除沿山麓一带形成宽度不等的坡积及洪积层外,广大平原区均以冲洪积相为主,地下水丰富。冲洪积层由西向东,岩性由粗变细,由单层逐渐变为多层,地下水类型由潜水变为承压水,渗透性能减弱;底部为第四系冰碛泥砾或第三系半胶结的砂砾岩、泥岩,为弱透水边界。因此,在研究区范围内形成一个水位容易回升的空间。

2 研究方法

地下水恢复适宜水位指在不产生新的工程地质和环境地质等问题前提下,地下水位能够回升的适宜高度。主要限制条件有两个:一是建筑物基础、地下空间利用的工程设防水位的限制;二是砂石坑、固体废弃物填埋场地质环境条件的限制。因此本次研究对研究区地下建筑、砂石坑、垃圾填埋场等限制性因素进行了深度调查,并将调查成果插值形成

4 结语

本研究过程综合考虑了工程限制因素、环境地质限制因素,以及历史地下水流场,确定了北京西郊地区地下水恢复的适宜水位为1983年枯水期流场,对指导有关部门恢复生态、地下水储存等有指导、借鉴意义。今后,北京西郊地区无论是因减采或者回灌方式恢复地下水位时,均应密切监测地下水位动态,确保水位恢复不能超出适宜水位。

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