

分布型流出モデルと統合化可能な内・外水氾濫マクロモデルの開発 Development of Macro-Scaled Overland Flow Model Applicable to Incorporation with Distributed Runoff Model

○ 浜口 俊雄・小尻 利治

○ Toshio HAMAGUCHI, Toshiharu KOJIRI

This study aims to develop the lumped model of overland flow in macro scale. This model ensures numerical compatibility with a basin-widely distributed runoff one in modeling accuracy and simplification. An entire domain covered with overland flow is divided into many infinitesimal elements in micro scale. The infinitesimal elements are supposed to have one straight and short channel for each. Based on the Navier Stokes equations, the mass conservation and motion equations of overland flow in this channel are successfully simplified. The resulting motion equation is in conformity with the Fourier's law, the Darcy's Law and so on. It is lumped in macro scale with the other element channels. The conservation equation is also lumped in macro scale through the Divergence Theorem. It can be shown that the basic and final equation of overland flow in macro scale is categorized in the group conformable to heat transfer phenomenon via the parabolic partial differential one.

1. 序論

周知の内・外水による氾濫現象モデルは多数存在する。式(1)の保存式と式(2),(3)の運動式で表される平面不定流モデルが最も代表的であり、氾濫時の道路や家屋周辺の高精度で詳細な浸水状況が解析できるように非構造格子メッシュに対応したものや、排水施設・地下施設への流入挙動も組み込んだ都市域氾濫モデルも開発されてきた。近年は、氾濫域と溢水付近の河川部分を取り出し、河道両端の流入流出量を既知の境界条件として同一の詳細サイズ(0.05m程度)で河道流と氾濫流を一体化させた解析モデルも提案¹⁾されている。しかし流出解析の最小単位が氾濫モデルと桁違いに大きい(50m~20km程度)ため、既往の氾濫モデルに精度面でも計算スケール面でも通常の流出解析結果を適用させるのは容易ではない。

そこで、本研究では、氾濫も起こり得る流域の全域の水収支が合うシミュレーションを流出解析中心で実現することを第一目的にし、氾濫が生じても氾濫溢水量による河道の流量再現精度が落ちず、氾濫域への溢水量・湛水量・それらの時間変化が流出解析のメッシュスケールで適切に同時評価しうるモデルの開発を目指す。

2. 微小モデルとその積分集約化

一辺が50m~20km程度の格子メッシュ内で起きる氾濫流を表す最小の微小要素は、溢水直下の場所を除けば、短い矩形流路(以降、最小流路と呼ぶ)で近似され、それが寄せ集まって氾濫流になり、流動可能な方向へ平面不定流で流れていくと仮定する。そのとき、最小流路内では微小のため、進行方向 ξ に垂直方向 η の流速 ψ は進行方向の流速 χ に比べて十分小さく無視できると仮定すると、Navier-Stokesの式から ξ 方向と鉛直方向 ζ に式(4),(5)が成り立つ。その他の微小項や高次微分項も無視すると簡便に式(6),(7)まで近似できる。さらに、氾濫流が穏やかに流れて等流近似状態の場合、左辺もゼロ近似できる。 η 方向の座標原点を流路中央にとってその流路幅を B とし、 η 方向に流路幅で2回積分すると式(8),(9)になって、各方向の平均流速 χ_m, ω_m は式(10),(11)になる。ここで、 $h = \zeta + p/\rho g$ でまとめると、式(12)の様に書ける。これより伝熱のFourier則・浸透のDarcy則と相似な運動則が成り立つことが分かる。こうした流路が1つ入った微小の単位

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uh)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vh)}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial(uh)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u^2h)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(uvh)}{\partial y} + gh \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = -\frac{gnuh\sqrt{u^2+v^2}}{h^{1/3}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial(vh)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uvh)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(v^2h)}{\partial y} + gh \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = -\frac{gnv\sqrt{u^2+v^2}}{h^{1/3}} \quad (3)$$

$$[u, v : x, y \text{ 方向の実流速成分 (m/s), } h : \text{水深 (m)}]$$

$$\frac{D\chi}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \chi \quad [p : \text{水圧}] \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{D\omega}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} - g + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \omega \quad (5)$$

$$[D/Dt = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \chi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}, \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta^2}]$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial \eta^2} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} - g + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2} \quad (7)$$

$$\chi = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{B^2}{4} - \eta^2 \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\omega = -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \zeta} + \rho g \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{B^2}{4} - \eta^2 \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\chi_m = \frac{1}{B} \int_{-B/2}^{B/2} \chi d\eta = -\frac{B^2}{12\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} \quad (10)$$

$$\omega_m = \frac{1}{B} \int_{-B/2}^{B/2} \omega d\eta = -\frac{B^2}{12\mu} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \zeta} + \rho g \right) \quad (11)$$

$$\chi_m = -\frac{\rho g B^2}{12\mu} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \xi}, \quad \omega_m = -\frac{\rho g B^2}{12\mu} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \zeta} \quad (12)$$

$$u = -\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial \xi}, \quad v = -\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial \eta} \quad [\kappa_x, \kappa_y : x, y \text{ 方向の氾濫伝導係数}]$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + r_e = -\frac{\partial(uh)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(vh)}{\partial y} + r_e \quad (14)$$

$$[r_e : \text{有効降雨などの流入強度, } u, v : x, y \text{ 方向の見かけ流速成分}]$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$[r_e : \text{有効降雨などの流入強度, } u, v : x, y \text{ 方向の見かけ流速成分}]$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\kappa_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\kappa_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + r_e \quad (15)$$

3. 結論

平面氾濫流をマクロスケールで簡便化すると、熱伝導

に類した挙動を示しながら拡大縮小、することがモデル

式から分かった。今後は、平面不定流解析と比較しながら、

本近似の有効性を調べていきたい。

参考文献

1) 秋山壽一郎・重枝未玲ら：破堤氾濫流の横越流特性と河道・氾濫

域包括解析の適用性の検討，水工学論文集第54巻，土木学会水理委

員会，pp.853-858，2010。2) 浜口俊雄・小尻利治ら：均質化理論

に基づくアップスケールリングの水文学的適用法，京都大学防災研究所

年報，第50号B，pp.759-764，2007。