

DOI:10.7522/j.issn.1000-0240.2020.0026

HE Pengfei, MA Wei. Study of canals in cold regions of China: achievements and prospects[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 2020, 42(1):182-194. [何鹏飞, 马巍. 我国寒区输水工程研究进展与展望[J]. 冰川冻土, 2020, 42(1):182-194.]

我国寒区输水工程研究进展与展望

何鹏飞^{1,2,3}, 马巍^{1,3}

(1. 中国科学院西北生态环境资源研究院 冻土工程国家重点实验室, 甘肃 兰州 730000; 2. 兰州理工大学 理学院, 甘肃 兰州 730050; 3. 中国科学院大学, 北京 100049)

摘 要: 由于极端寒冷和其他复杂环境条件, 寒区输水工程容易发生冻害, 威胁其供水能力和安全保障。通过综述寒区输水工程研究的文献和进展, 概括冻害现象、冻害原因、研究方法以及防治措施, 提出未来需要研究和应对的问题。寒区输水工程冻害现象主要表现为衬砌破坏, 防渗保温层破坏, 接缝止水材料脱落, 渠道基土流失、滑塌、冰塞和漫堤等; 引起冻害的原因主要为冻胀、冻融循环、不良地质条件、不合理施工和管理等; 研究方法方面通常从衬砌优化设计和基土水热力分析展开; 防治措施主要有基土换填, 铺设防渗保温层和排水等。目前研究中的不足主要表现在衬砌受力分析模型过于简化, 对不同防渗保温措施缺乏定量研究, 水热力分析时未考虑输水渠道特殊条件以及缺乏冬季延长输水时间管理的科学方法等问题。

关键词: 高寒区; 渠道; 衬砌; 冻害; 防渗保温

中图分类号: S275; TU111.3 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-0240(2020)01-0182-13

0 引言

我国是灌溉型农业生产大国, 农业用水量占全国总用水量的63.2%, 其中农田灌溉用水占全国总用水量的58.1%, 同时, 我国50%以上区域在干旱和半干旱地区, 由于气候条件等因素影响, 甘肃、宁夏、新疆、内蒙古等地区农业用水量占当地总用水量的75%以上^[1]。由于水资源时空分布不均匀, 建设了大量的输水渠道, 目前全国已建成干支渠道约80万公里, 但由于渠道渗漏等原因, 渠系水利用系数平均只有0.5左右, 造成大量水资源浪费^[2]。同时, 渠道渗漏使沿线土地盐碱化^[3]。为此全国已建成大量渠道防渗工程, 可使渗漏损失减小70%~90%。

渠道防渗工程在很大程度上提高了水的利用效率, 促进了节水工程的发展。但是由于我国幅员辽阔, 冻土分布很广, 多年冻土区和季节冻土区分布面积分别占全国陆地面积的21.5%和53.5%, 这

些地区纬度跨度较大, 气候复杂多样, 使得各地的渠道工程使用寿命差别巨大。特别是在东北、西北、华北等广大北方寒冷地区, 冬季气候寒冷且低温持续时间长, 例如, 新疆冬季气温一般在-10~-40℃, 年累计日平均负气温在-1 000~-1 500℃, 年负气温持续时间约为130天^[4-5]。同时, 这些地区自然冻深较大, 加之周而复始的昼夜温差作用, 致使渠道工程普遍存在严重的冻害问题。例如, 黄河上中游大型灌区干支渠道及建筑物老化损坏率约为30%~40%, 其中, 冻胀破坏占30%~50%^[6]; 黑龙江查哈阳大型灌区有90多座的大中小型灌渠受到各种程度冻胀破坏, 冻害率高达83%^[7]; 新疆维吾尔自治区的北疆渠道工程有半数以上的混凝土干、支渠均因冻胀受到不同程度的破坏^[2]; 据陕西省几个灌区混凝土防渗工程的调查, 由于冻害渠道阴坡混凝土防渗板的裂缝率为75.5%, 阳坡为27%, 可见渠道工程冻害问题在寒冷地区普遍存

收稿日期: 2018-07-12; 修订日期: 2019-06-18

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2017YFC0405101); 国家自然科学基金项目(51778275)资助

作者简介: 何鹏飞(1989-), 男, 甘肃靖远人, 2013年在兰州大学获硕士学位, 现为中国科学院西北生态环境资源研究院在读博士研究生, 从事寒区环境与工程研究. E-mail: hepf17@163.com

通信作者: 马巍, 研究员, 从事冻土力学及冻土工程研究. E-mail: mawei@lzb.ac.cn.

在^[8]。渠道冻融灾害不但直接影响渠道的正常使用,浪费了宝贵的水资源,使渠道沿线土地次生盐碱化,而且增加了工程维修次数和运行费用,严重制约了工程效益的发挥。因而,如何防治寒区渠道工程的冻融破坏已成为一个困扰灌区国民经济农业生产健康发展的关键问题。

为了防治渠道的冻融病害,延长输水工程的使用寿命,国内外相关科技人员从不同层面开展了大量研究。通过对不同地区输水渠道冻害调查发现,冻害类型主要表现为衬砌破坏、渠坡垮塌及冬季输水渠道的漫堤和冰塞等。渠道衬砌破坏主要由于基土不均匀冻胀使得护板弯矩增大,加之冻融作用造成混凝土和接缝材料劣化,使得护板出现断裂破坏。渠水渗漏和冻融循环作用使得基土流失和原有土体稳定结构破坏,长期以往引起渠坡垮塌。高寒区渠道冬季输水需要在初冬形成稳定的冰盖,但由于气温波动及管理失误很容易造成冰盖破坏,从而引起冰塞等事故。针对以上问题,通过基土换填、衬砌材料和结构优化等措施可有效提高衬砌稳定性。通过在衬砌与基土间铺设防水和保温材料可有效降低渗漏和基土的冻融劣化过程,从而减轻渠坡垮塌风险。通过对冬季输水渠道沿线气温监测并优化输水过程管理可以预防冰塞等事故。目前,虽然已经取得一些成果,但仍然有许多关键问题没有解决,例如复杂条件下衬砌劣化过程,基土物理力学性质变化过程,隔水保温材料效能评价及输水管理方法等。

随着寒区经济建设的高速发展,基础建设日新月异,各种新、旧输水工程仍然病害问题频发。本文基于上述问题,从现象、原因、措施及管理等方面对近年来寒区输水工程的研究进行了梳理和总结,并提出下一步需要研究和应对的问题,希望对寒区输水工程的建设提供科学建议。

1 寒区输水工程冻害类型和特征

由于自然和工程条件等因素的不同,不同地区、不同结构的输水渠道发生了不同形式的破坏现象,可分为冻胀破坏、融沉破坏和冰冻破坏。主要表现在衬砌变形、裂缝、隆起和剥落,渠道基土流失、滑坡,冬季输水冰塞、漫堤,防渗保温层破坏,接缝止水材料脱落等现象。

冬季停水渠道的破坏主要表现在衬砌破坏和基土失稳,具体为:混凝土衬砌渠道由于不均匀冻

胀使衬砌产生裂缝,现浇混凝土衬砌通常会在距渠底 1/3 处出现纵向裂缝,底部较宽渠道渠底也会出现裂缝,由于长期水流泥沙磨损和冻融作用,衬砌会出现侵蚀、隆起、错位等破坏^[9];土体冻胀使翼墙倾斜开裂;隔墙冻拔抬升;基土经历冻融循环后,由于抗剪强度减小,以及土体物理力学性质、含水率、渗透性等性质发生变化,边坡失去稳定性而滑塌,混凝土板受力不均匀便随之下滑或折断^[9]。例如,新疆某地修建的干支渠,仅一个冻融循环,由于基土滑塌渠深就减小超过 50%,两三年后失去输水功能^[10]。在地下水位较高地区,冬季冻胀使坝体产生裂缝,春季解冻时裂缝充水,使土体黏聚力减小,同时由于土壤中易溶盐的存在,使土体结构松散^[11-13]。此外,地下水和渠水对坡脚处土体的侵蚀和冲刷,导致土体流失,长期作用会引发滑坡^[14-16]。在暖季输水过程中,由于渗漏水力作用,衬砌下方沙土和黄土很容易流失,造成衬砌下部失去支撑,加之长期冻融作用,导致衬砌断裂等破坏^[17]。对于铺设混凝土预制板衬砌的渠道,由于预制板间勾缝材料与预制板力学性能差异和施工质量问题,冻结期间变形不同步导致勾缝开裂,再加之基土不均匀冻胀和渠基土流失,使预制板出现架空、错位和相互穿插、渠道上沿向渠内侧移动等破坏现象^[18-21]。在渠道纵向上,由于沿线土壤水分条件迥异,也造成了冻胀变形在纵向分布的不均匀性^[18]。

冬季引水渠道,由于基土冻胀、静水压力、衬砌板的自重、冰盖支撑力和水流的振动综合作用,使边坡板在冰盖上部附近被拉断或折断^[22-24]。冬季输水时如果对输水量管理不善,很容易引起冰凌阻塞渠道,冰水漫堤,威胁渠道运行安全^[4]。由于冻融作用,混凝土自身强度和刚度会下降,表面出现剥蚀和裂缝,有严重者出现 10 cm 剥蚀,严重影响构筑物寿命^[25-30]。由此可见,在不同条件下,渠道破坏形式是不同的,在规划设计时要有针对性的处置措施,在研究过程中也要充分考虑各种情况,不能一概而论,导致避重就轻。

2 寒区输水工程冻害原因和影响因素

2.1 冻胀、冻胀力和冻结力

寒区输水工程遭受冻融灾害的内在原因是渠道基土的冻胀和融沉^[31]。土体处于负温条件时,孔隙中部分水分冻结成冰将导致土体原有热学平衡

被打破,在温度梯度影响下未冻结区内水分向冻结锋面迁移并遇冷成冰,随着冻结锋面推进以及水分进一步迁移和集聚,土体体积逐渐增大,发生冻胀现象。土体冻结过程中水分迁移和成冰作用是产生土体冻胀的主要原因^[31]。影响土体冻胀的主要因素有土的粒度组成、矿物成分、水分、密度、温度、载荷以及盐分。

具体表现为土颗粒大小和级配反映土水相互作用的能量和土的渗透性,粒径在0.05~0.005 mm的粉粒土类冻胀性最强^[32]。并非所有情况下土体都会产生冻胀,土体中温度变化过程中,冻胀产生于起始冻胀含水率和起始冻胀温度,而终止于停止温度^[31]。土体密度和含水率综合影响土体中孔隙空间,对相同水分条件的土体,土体密度越大冻胀性越强,当土体达到某个密度时,其冻胀性减小。土体外部载荷对土体冻胀有一定的抑制作用,主要表现在两个方面:土的冻结点随着外部压力的增加而降低;外部压力引起土体内水分重分布。土体的盐分影响着土体的渗透性、液塑限、冻结温度以及冻土中未冻水含量,从而影响土体的冻胀性,易溶盐离子浓度增加,降低土颗粒的表面能和毛细作用,同时使冻结温度降低,导致土体冻胀性减少,不同盐类对冻胀的影响不同^[33]。工程中常用易溶盐作为抗冻剂来降低冻胀,如氯化钠和硫酸钠。

当土层表面受到衬砌等结构约束,甚至不允许土体冻结时出现冻胀位移,则结构基础与基土接触面将受到冻胀力的作用,基土受到的束缚越多,冻胀力越大。通常为计算方便,按照作用于基础表面的方向,将冻胀力分为:法向冻胀力、水平冻胀力和切向冻胀力^[34-40]。切向冻胀力可使埋入冻土中的结构物顺着冻胀方向拔起,即冻拔现象。三种不同的冻胀力都会受到土体物理性质、土的温度和含水率、土的约束性以及冻土层厚度的影响^[41]。

构筑物埋入冻土中,在冻结过程中冰晶将土颗粒同构筑物胶结在一起,这种胶结力称为土与构筑物的冻结强度,简称冻结力,它包括冰与构筑物的胶结力和土颗粒与构筑物的摩擦力^[42-48]。冻结力是一种只有在外载荷作用下才能表现出来的力,其作用总是与外载荷作用方向相反。冻结强度不但受到与冻土强度相关的因素影响,如温度、含水率、土体物理性质以及外载荷作用时间和加载速度,还受到构筑物物理性质的影响,如粗糙度、自由能、冰膜厚度与形态^[49]。

此外,在一些特殊土体区域修筑输水渠道要对土体特殊物理力学性质加以考虑。如湿陷性黄土在浸水或增湿后发生强度骤降变形大幅增加现象。膨胀土随含水率增加,体积显著增加,若变形受到衬砌等物体束缚,则会产生膨胀力。

2.2 融沉

实际工程中,冻土内部存在多种形式的冰,如胶结冰和分凝冰^[31,34]。在土体升温时,冻土逐渐融化,土体内部形成较大孔隙,在外部荷载和自重作用下土体内发生土体骨架快速压缩和排水固结过程。融沉可造成渠道衬砌架空,基土垮塌等破坏。初始含水率和密实度是影响冻土融沉的最直接因素^[31,34]。

2.3 冻融循环作用

由于气温周期性波动,寒区地表土体会受到反复的冻结和融化作用,从而改变土体内部结构,引起土壤物理和力学性质的变化^[31]。土壤物理性质的变化主要表现在孔隙比、渗透性和界限含水率的变化。其力学性质的改变表现为土体强度和弹性模量降低,并且土的强度参数和应力应变曲线也会发生变化^[31]。

冻融作用也会劣化衬砌材料。对于最常用的衬砌材料混凝土和沥青混凝土,在多次冻融循环后,密实度降低,各强度指标大幅下降,并且会出现大量裂纹,造成结构安全隐患^[50-54]。通常使用的防渗材料聚苯乙烯、PVC等塑料材料在冻融循环作用下也会出现不同程度劣化、刚度降低等现象^[55-57]。此外,在季节冻土区,夏季气温较高,高温可使塑料材料加速老化,从而影响防渗性能。衬砌之间通常会留有伸缩缝来释放变形,为减小伸缩缝渗漏,通常会使用刚度较小的材料填充,例如沥青、橡胶等材料,这些材料在夏季高温作用、冻融作用和外部载荷作用下会出现劣化,连接处破裂等现象,影响防渗性能^[58-61]。冻融循环作用是导致寒区输水工程破坏的重要因素。

2.4 地下水位

地下水主要影响冻结过程中的水分补给和融化时排水过程。渠基土壤含水率一般都超过起始冻胀含水率,由渠基上部向下增大。由于土壤毛细水迁移作用,冻结期水分向冻结锋面迁移,作为补给水源,地下水位埋深直接影响冻胀时水分补给及冻胀量。地下水位相同时,由于土质不同,其冻胀量差异极大。土质相同时,地下水埋深越浅,冻胀

量越大,反之亦然^[9]。地下水符合防冻胀要求的安全深度为: $H > h_1 + h_2$,其中 h_1 为冻结深度, h_2 为土壤毛细水上升高度, H 为地下水埋藏深度^[9]。根据以上要求,可得到不同土壤地下水对冻胀无显著影响的临界深度为:黏土、重粉质黏土 2 m,重壤土、中壤土 1.5 m,轻砂壤土 1.0 m,砂土 0.5 m^[62]。地下水埋深和冻胀率关系可表示为 $\eta = a \cdot e^{-bD}$,其中 D 为地下水埋深, a 、 b 为与土壤性质有关的参数^[63]。由于渠道两岸一般经过灌区,灌溉水和渠道渗漏水流入渠基土使局部地下水位升高,据统计,可使地下水埋深比最低时上升约 1.8 m,增加渠基土的冻胀量^[8,18]。地下水中的易溶盐在冻融作用下使土体松散,盐离子影响土体液塑限,使土体在较小含水率时出现稀化状态,地下水渗蚀破坏使浸润线下部土体塌入渠中,破坏基土稳定性,使其滑塌^[14]。基于已有研究,在设计和建设输水渠道过程中,务必调查地下水埋深情况,合理选择渠线和施工方案。

2.5 渠道走向

渠道衬砌破坏的一个重要原因是不对称变形,其原因是基土由于温度、水分等条件不同而导致的不对称冻胀和融沉。渠道走向、表面倾角和所在地域不同,阴阳坡和渠底受到太阳辐射明显不同,使得基土温度场分布不对称,冻深相差很大。南北走向的渠道,温度场和冻深基本对称分布。东西走向渠道,最大冻深发生在阴坡上部,最小冻深在阳坡下部,渠底冻深与阴坡下部相当^[2]。阳坡冻胀深度比阴坡冻胀深度小 55%,北偏西 15°走向渠道,阳坡冻结深度比阴坡冻结深度小 20%^[63]。有研究表明阴阳坡温度最大相差 4℃左右,阳坡温度值与日间温度增加速率均大于阴坡^[64]。阴阳坡温度不同,冻深不同,使得冻胀变形不对称不同步,是渠道衬砌破坏的重要原因^[65-68]。

2.6 衬砌材料和结构

衬砌可以减少渠水渗漏,抵御一定冻融变形,但不同材料和结构的衬砌适应、抵御冻融变形和防渗能力不同。混凝土衬砌是最常用的衬砌材料,通常有现浇混凝土衬砌和预制板混凝土衬砌。但是混凝土衬砌为薄壳结构,强度和刚度有限,很容易破坏,因此工程人员还采用其他加强形式的混凝土衬砌,如钢筋混凝土、聚丙烯纤维混凝土、沥青混凝土等^[69]。合理的断面形式可使受力更加均匀,增强衬砌抵抗变形能力,常用断面形式有梯形、弧底梯形、弧形坡脚梯形和 U 型等,但不同断面形式的

允许变形和适用条件不同^[8]。此外,为增强防渗保温效果,常在衬砌下方铺设保温防渗薄膜来减小冻融破坏,常用的有玻璃丝布油毡、土工布、聚苯乙烯保温板、PVC 膜、PE 膜等^[70-71]。不同衬砌材料和结构形式造价、施工难度、适用条件和抵御冻融灾害能力不同,在工程中需结合各种因素合理选择。

3 寒区输水工程冻害防治方法和措施

3.1 衬砌破坏研究

寒区输水渠道输水效率降低和渗漏增加的一个重要原因是衬砌破坏,衬砌破坏的主要原因是非均匀受力和衬砌材料劣化导致危险点破坏。衬砌受力复杂多变,受多种因素影响,常用理论分析和试验结合开展研究。

3.1.1 冬季停水渠道衬砌受力分析

在冻结期,因土壤成分、含水率、水分补给状况等因素的不同,衬砌板和基土之间作用力非常复杂,衬砌受到分布不均匀的冻胀力、冻结力及其他约束力,综合作用导致衬砌开裂、隆起,融化时发生垮塌,冻害十分严重。深入研究衬砌板受力状态对合理设计衬砌结构至关重要。渠床沿断面高度含水率分布不均匀致使冻胀量不均匀,在衬砌板的约束下使得冻胀力也出现不均匀分布,其大小可根据土体特性和地下水埋深等资料计算得到^[72-73]。同时衬砌板在变形过程中还会受到板-土界面的冻结力作用^[74-75]。在梯形渠道衬砌板受力分析中,通常将衬砌坡板简化为简支梁,法向冻胀力和切向冻结力在上部为 0 下部最大的分布力,底板作用均匀分布冻胀力和坡板的约束力并假设冻结力均匀作用于坡板背面^[75]。通过结构力学或断裂力学方法进行受力分析发现,板面为一细长偏压构件,坡板最大弯矩在距坡脚 1/3 处,由于失稳易造成隆起架空;底板受到坡板作用力和冻结力易弯曲破坏,同时坡长、板厚度、坡度和接缝材料等因素都会影响衬砌安全^[76-77]。不同断面形式的衬砌受力特征不同,因此适用条件也不同。通过试验和原型观测,对比冻胀变形,发现梯形衬砌易产生冻胀破坏;弧底梯形衬砌不易产生冻胀破坏,一般适用于中型渠道;弧形坡脚梯形衬砌适用于宽浅式的大、中型渠道;U 形渠衬砌用于小型渠道是最佳的抗冻胀衬砌形式,大 U 形渠衬砌由于渠深较大时,水平方向承载力降低,易产生冻胀破坏^[78-91]。

3.1.2 冬季输水渠道衬砌受力分析

冬季输水渠道运行模式和安全性能与冬季停水渠道明显不同,冰屑对渠道安全运行和衬砌结构完整影响很大^[4]。相比冬季停水渠道,出现三个变化:一是高寒地区昼夜气温波动大,使得冰盖周期性出现拉应力和压应力,伴随裂纹逐渐产生和积累,极端条件下冰盖断裂后出现冰塞事故。二是在水位线以下靠近衬砌部分的土体不会冻结,从而使衬砌的受力条件和应力状态出现变化。三是冬季输水过程中水温、水位和输水速度等管理问题面临重大挑战。考虑冰盖对衬砌的作用力后,假设水位线以下渠基土无冻胀无变形而水位线以上的渠基土冻胀变形,采用类似于冬季停水渠道衬砌受力分析的方法进行计算,表明衬砌在冰盖附近容易被拉断或折断,且水分补给充分导致冻胀变形较不输水渠道更大^[22-24]。暗渠输水过程中水温的控制是安全运行关键所在,其受到渠道埋深、环境温度、入口温度和水流速度等多种因素影响,在设计时要进行充分论证^[92-95]。

3.1.3 衬砌与基土之间作用力

由于水分、温度、土质时空分布不均匀,衬砌与基土间相互作用非常复杂^[96]。在衬砌和基土之间发生相对位移时,界面产生剪切应力,它受到衬砌接触面粗糙度、土质、水分、含盐量和温度等多种因素影响。由于基土物理性质沿渠深表现出非线性变化,因此导致界面剪切应力沿着渠深方向也表现出非线性变化^[97]。在冻结过程中,不同的界面温度、含水率使冻结强度及界面特性不同,在冻胀变形的不同阶段,冻结力大小也不同。但以往的衬砌受力分析中都假设为均匀分布力或线性分布力,在数值模拟中假设界面关系为库伦摩擦模型,这与实际情况有较大出入,在计算和设计时容易产生较大误差^[98-99]。

3.1.4 衬砌冻害试验研究

除了进行理论分析,许多学者对衬砌板的受力状态开展了试验研究^[76]。室内模型试验主要对不同土体物理性质、衬砌材料类型、接缝材料类型及衬砌断面形式的影响进行了分析^[100]。不同的土体物理性质会影响水分迁移过程及迁移量,从而使得不同渠深位置发生冻胀的时间和冻胀量出现变化,已有试验结果与理论分析吻合较好^[101-102]。不同材料使得衬砌强度和刚度不同,刚度较大材料可以抵御较强的冻胀力,适用于大型渠道;刚度较小的轻

骨料混凝土衬砌由于应力释放较多,产生的冻胀力较小,但这种材料只适用于小型渠道^[103]。此外,随着试验技术的发展,离心机模拟试验在研究渠道土体场变量演化过程中逐渐应用,并且取得了良好的效果^[104]。

在高地下水位区,由于渗积水难以外排,造成边坡冻胀滑塌,排水问题较防渗问题更为严重。在渠道底部设置连续的纵向排水通道,间隔设置横向排水管和盲井,使用滤透式衬砌结构等方法均能有效解决排水问题,缓解高地下水位渠道滑塌和冻胀破坏问题^[14]。但是,目前这些方法多为经验方法,缺少理论分析和定量化的研究。

目前对衬砌板受力状态的理论和试验研究已经很多,但大多数基于较多假设,模型过于简化,无法真实反映衬砌板受力状态,尤其对衬砌板与基土间相互作用的分析过于简单。此外,冻融作用对混凝土强度刚度的弱化非常明显,是衬砌板破坏的重要因素,目前鲜有研究。

3.2 冻害防治措施

控制土壤冻胀和温度是防治冻胀灾害的主要措施,常用方法有基土换填和铺设防渗保温层等,在不同地质和施工条件下,合理使用可有效降低冻胀。

3.2.1 基土换填

土体冻胀必要条件是水、温、土同时达到一定条件,因此在防治渠道冻胀时可以从这三个方面开展。如将基土中冻胀敏感性土换为冻胀不敏感的粗颗粒土,可有效减小冻胀,常用沙和沙砾作为换填材料。对于低冻胀性土,衬砌可以抵抗冻胀变形,对于强冻胀性土,衬砌无法抵抗冻胀变形,需采取基土换填等其他措施^[105]。因此需要科学的划分渠基土体冻胀敏感性,同时还需考虑土体含水率、地下水位及颗粒级配等影响因素。由于渠道衬砌具备一定的变形抵抗能力,因此通常首先确定残留冻胀率与换填比例关系,再对应不同的工程地质条件确定换填深度^[106]。通过对渠道进行水热力耦合模拟,能够较全面的考虑衬砌材料、保温材料、地质条件等因素对冻胀的影响,从而确定残留冻胀率与换填比例关系^[107-109]。许多学者对风积沙在渠道基土换填中的防冻胀效果进行了试验和理论研究,风积沙换填可有效减小基土冻胀变形,但在换填时要控制沙中细颗粒土含量,为防止细颗粒土进入换填沙中,可在换填界面处铺设无纺布或反

滤料^[110-113]。

3.2.2 铺设防渗保温层

将衬砌和防渗保温层结合构成复合衬砌来减小冻胀已广泛应用。由于防渗保温薄膜强度较低,通常铺设于衬砌下方,常用的防渗保温薄膜有PE、PVC及其改性膜,PVC复合土工布,沥青玻璃丝布油毡,聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料板,憎水珍珠岩板等,根据他们不同特征,选择使用在不同形式渠道中,合理使用起到良好防渗保温效果^[18]。各种新型材料不断研制,提高了防冻胀效果,降低成本,如使用植物碎屑填充的复合型聚氨酯泡沫保温塑料板^[114-120],复合土工膨润土垫^[121]。同时,防渗保温效果的定量化研究,施工技术和材料铺设方式也在不断改进^[122-127]。

无论现浇衬砌还是预制板衬砌都设有伸缩缝,伸缩缝往往是最容易破坏的地方,因此,合格的伸缩缝填充材料非常重要。最初大多使用沥青砂浆,但在冻融作用下很容易开裂,后来采用弹性较好的聚氯乙烯塑料胶泥、焦油塑料胶泥,橡胶止水带,石油沥青聚氨脂接缝材料等^[116]。目前对衬砌接缝材料在冻融作用下的破坏特征研究很少。

3.3 基土水热力分析

不均匀冻胀导致衬砌破坏,冻胀是水-热-力-盐等多物理场耦合作用产生的,综合考虑多场作用才能更准确模拟冻胀过程,找出不同条件下冻胀原因,确定合理的治理措施。有关冻土水热力耦合的研究已经大量的用于路基等工程的优化设计中,但渠道基土有其特殊的因素存在。由于渗漏总是无法完全避免,渠道基土含水率通常较大,这在冻结过程中会提供充足的迁移水分致使冻胀较为严重。此外,渠道衬砌为薄壳结构,在冻胀力作用下容易破坏,在水热力耦合计算时必须考虑。最后,渠道边坡在冻融循环作用及水力作用下由于结构损伤及土壤流失容易造成滑坡^[128]。通常,通过耦合热质迁移模型与基土和衬砌的力学本构模型分析渠道冻结或融化过程中的稳定性问题。Harlan模型是最常用的热质迁移模型,已经被许多学者证明^[129-132]。基土本构模型常采用弹性模型、弹塑性模型、损伤模型及蠕变模型^[133-137]。衬砌本构模型考虑较为简单,常用弹性模型或断裂模型^[138-140]。此外,复合衬砌的保温效果及伸缩缝的变形特征也会有显著影响^[141-142]。目前对冬季停水渠道的水热力耦合分析已经开展了很多工作,但对冬季输水渠

道的研究相对较少。此外,基土-衬砌-水-冰盖等要素作为一个整体系统,在研究分析时需要同时考虑。

3.4 运行管理

渠道建设和运行过程中,科学合理的设计标准和管理方法非常重要。目前已经制定了《灌溉与排水渠系建筑物设计规范》《渠系工程抗冻胀设计规范》《渠道防渗工程技术规范》《水工建筑物抗冰冻设计规范》^[143-146],这些规范在寒区渠道建设中起到重要作用。渠道建设过程中除了安全性,往往受到资金限制,在不同条件下选择不同建设方法^[147]。渠道运行过程中的管理和维护对渠道使用寿命影响很大,合理选择冬季停水日期和春季开灌日期对渠道冻胀破坏的控制影响巨大^[148]。冬季输水渠道的水温控制,冰盖形成控制,冰屑预防等都会影响到渠道安全运行^[149]。在运行过程中,由于各种原因肯定会出现破坏现象,此时,要采取合理的方法及时维护,防止破坏进一步恶化,才能保证输水安全^[150-153]。

4 结论与展望

在占有我国一半土地的季节冻土区和多年冻土区修建有大量输水渠道,这些渠道对工业、农业生产和人民生活用水提供保障,但是由于反复冻融作用以及设计建设过程中缺乏科学依据,渠道建成后破坏严重,严重影响社会生产和人民生活,并且每年修复花费大量人力物力。因此,许多科技人员开展了大量研究,包括对基土冻胀性分类,基土水热力分析和试验,衬砌受力分析,防渗保温措施研究等,这些工作对寒区渠道建设提供了巨大帮助。但是,目前的研究中尚有一些值得深入探讨和研究的问题,主要有:

(1)已有研究在衬砌受力分析时大多将基土与衬砌间冻结作用力简化为分布力,在基土沿深度方向上复杂的水分、温度条件下,这种简化很难正确描述基土与衬砌间的作用力。因此,对基土与衬砌间在不同水分、温度条件下冻结力冻胀力的变化规律的研究至关重要。

(2)衬砌破坏主要原因是由不均匀冻胀和融沉引起。已有研究表明在冻融作用和水力作用下,普通混凝土的性能劣化非常严重,因此在研究衬砌破坏特征时,应将混凝土的劣化过程相结合,提出更合理的衬砌破坏准则。此外,目前对冬季输水渠道衬

砌破坏规律的研究较少,需进一步研究。

(3)高寒地区输水渠道不但受到冻融循环作用,还会受到干湿交替作用,而寒区渠道基土在干湿交替作用时的性能变化研究目前很少,在未来研究中,需要考虑这一因素的影响。

(4)已有研究大多数关注渠道衬砌横向变形和破坏,而对纵向变形破坏研究很少,但渠道作为线性工程,纵向变形破坏在所难免,因此有必要开展渠道纵向变形和破坏特征的研究。

(5)对于各种各样的防渗保温材料,他们性能效果也不尽相同,在设计施工时大多根据经验来选择材料和铺设方式及厚度,因此,建立科学合理的防渗保温材料分类和适用条件可以得到更好的效果和经济效益。

(6)伸缩缝对释放衬砌变形至关重要,但同时也会造成渗漏,从而影响下部基土稳定性,因此开发抗冻耐盐止水材料和施工工艺可提高防渗效果。

(7)渠基土水热力分析方面主要采用路基等其他工程中相似的方法,对渠道基土独有特征的考虑较少。以后研究中应考虑渠道基土水分分布等特征,并结合衬砌对基土的约束作用来开展工作。

(8)以往渠道在陆面冻结前期就要停止输水,以排干基土多余水分,防止冻害,这样使渠道利用率很低。为提高渠道利用率,延长输水时间,应根据渠道区域温度变化规律、渠道性能,开发渠道低温输水和冰盖下安全输水控制技术。

参考文献(References):

- [1] The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. China water resources bulletin[M]. Beijing: China Water Power Press, 2017. [中华人民共和国水利部. 中国水资源公报[M]. 北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2017.]
- [2] Li Jialin. Mechanics models of frost-heaving and the research of anti-frost heave structure for lining canal [D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2008. [李甲林. 渠道衬砌冻胀破坏力学模型及防冻胀结构研究[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2008.]
- [3] Chen Xiaobai. Freezing damage and its control measures in cold regions of China[J]. Advances in Earth Science, 1990, 5(3): 46 - 50. [陈肖柏. 我国寒区工程冻害及其防治对策[J]. 地球科学进展, 1990, 5(3): 46 - 50.]
- [4] Li Anguo. Anti-seepage engineering techniques for irrigation canals[J]. Water Saving Irrigation, 1998(4): 6 - 8. [李安国. 渠道防渗工程技术[J]. 节水灌溉, 1998(4): 6 - 8.]
- [5] A Dalaidi, Hou Jie, Yu Shangsheng. Study and prospect of ice damage prevention and control in Xinjiang's water conveyance projects[J]. Journal of Water Resource and Architectural Engineering, 2010, 8(3): 46 - 49. [阿达来提, 候杰, 喻尚生. 新疆输水工程冰害防治研究与展望[J]. 水利与建筑工程学报, 2010, 8(3): 46 - 49.]
- [6] He Wuquan, Liu Qunchang. The present development status and trends of canal lining and seepage control techniques in China[J]. China Rural Water and Hydropower, 2009(6): 3 - 6. [何武全, 刘群昌. 我国渠道衬砌与防渗技术发展现状与趋势[J]. 中国农村水利水电, 2009(6): 3 - 6.]
- [7] Yang Ge. Frost heaving characteristics and frost resistance measures of buildings in seasonal frozen soil area[D]. Dalian: Dalian University of Technology, 2005. [杨革. 季节冻土区灌区建筑物的冻胀特性及抗冻措施[D]. 大连: 大连理工大学, 2005.]
- [8] Jian Gong. Effects of water on frost damage of canal linings and ways for damage control in north chine[J]. Technique of Seepage Control, 1996, 2(1): 6 - 11. [建功. 水在渠道防渗工程冻害中的作用及防治冻害对策[J]. 防渗技术, 1996, 2(1): 6 - 11.]
- [9] Lu Bin, Yang Jianxin. Prevention and treatment of water diversion canal frost heaving [J]. Journal of Tarim University, 2004, 16(2): 25 - 26. [陆斌, 杨建新. 浅谈引水渠冻胀的预防及治理[J]. 塔里木农垦大学学报, 2004, 16(2): 25 - 26.]
- [10] Zhang Baping, Mou Guobin, Liu Haijun. Study on the frost heaving of canal lining blocks[J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2005, 24(1): 5130 - 5135. [张伯平, 牟过斌, 刘海军. 渠道衬砌抗冻胀问题研究[J]. 岩石力学与工程学报, 2005, 24(1): 5130 - 5135.]
- [11] Jiang Haoyuan, Wang Zhengzhong, Wang Yi, et al. Study on anti-frost heave mechanism and application of reasonable joints for large-size trapezoidal canal are-bottom[J]. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2019, 50(8): 947 - 959. [江浩源, 王正中, 王羿, 等. 大型弧底梯形渠道“适缝”防冻胀机理及应用研究[J]. 水利学报, 2019, 50(8): 947 - 959]
- [12] Gatto L W. Soil freeze-thaw-induced changes to a simulated rill potential impacts on soil erosion [J]. Geomorphology, 2000(32): 147 - 160.
- [13] Wu Ying, Yu Haibo, Jiang Junli. The observation of freeze bloated destroying of prevention seepage canal in the irrigated area concrete of Yerqiang River[J]. Journal of Tarin University, 2005, 17(3): 70 - 73. [吴英, 于海波, 蒋俊丽. 叶尔羌河灌区混凝土防渗渠冻胀破坏的观测研究[J]. 塔里木大学学报, 2005, 17(3): 70 - 73.]
- [14] Li Jialin, Wang Zhengzhong, Du Chengyi. Experimentation and study on infiltrating structure for lining of irrigation channel system by integrated adopting rigidity materials with pliable stuff in high water table area [J]. Journal of Irrigation and Drainage, 2005, 24(5): 63 - 66. [李甲林, 王正中, 杜成义. 高地下水水位区灌溉渠道滤透式刚柔耦合衬砌结构试验研究[J]. 灌溉排水学报, 2005, 24(5): 63 - 66.]
- [15] Tong Tao, Tong Yu, Li Dahai. Analysis and prevention of landslide in diversion channel in alpine area[J]. Water Conservancy Science and Technology and Economy, 2003, 9(4): 270 - 271. [佟涛, 佟宇, 李大海. 高寒地区引水渠道滑坡的分析与防治[J]. 水利科技与经济, 2003, 9(4): 270 - 271.]
- [16] Jones C W. Closed-system freezing of soil in earth dams and canals[J]. Canada Geotechnology Journal, 1986(23): 1 - 8.
- [17] Rahimi H, Abbasi N, Shantia H. Application of geomembrane to control piping of sandy soil under concrete canal lining case study: Moghan irrigation project [J]. Irrigation & Drainage, 2011, 60(3): 330 - 337.
- [18] Zhu Saiyuan, Lu Ligu, Gu Jingchao. Reason analysis and prevention measurement for canal lining destroying in Ningxia irrigation area[J]. Water Saving Irrigation, 2011(4): 44 - 47. [朱思远, 陆立国, 顾靖超. 宁夏引黄灌区渠道衬砌破坏原因

- 分析与防治措施研究[J]. 节水灌溉, 2011(4): 44 - 47.]
- [19] Guo Defa. Measures against frost-damage of hydraulic structure in Xinjiang [J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 1996, 18(1): 88 - 91. [郭德发. 新疆地区水工建筑物冻害防治概述[J]. 冰川冻土, 1996, 18(1): 88 - 91.]
- [20] Liu Xuejun, Lu Liguang, Hong Weiguo. Lining technology on prevention of canal seepage for irrigation area from Yellow River in Ningxia [J]. Northwest Water Resources and Water Engineering, 2003, 14(4): 17 - 20. [刘学军, 陆立国, 洪卫国. 宁夏引黄灌区渠道防渗漏衬砌技术研究[J]. 西北水资源与水工程, 2003, 14(4): 17 - 20.]
- [21] Zhou Zhenmin, Xu Surong, Liu Yue. Control measures for frost heaving failure of concrete lined canal in Yinhuang irrigation area of downstream of Yellow River [J]. Journal of Water Resources Architectural Engineering, 2005, 3(1): 5 - 9. [周振民, 徐苏容, 刘月. 黄河下游引黄灌区衬砌渠道工程防冻胀破坏措施研究[J]. 水利与建筑工程学报, 2005, 3(1): 5 - 9.]
- [22] Cao Xingshan, Chen Zhimeng. Prevention and cure of breaking of the water canal in the winter of frigid areas [J]. Journal of Geological Hazards and Environment Preservation, 2005, 16(4): 405 - 409. [曹兴山, 陈志孟. 寒区冬季输水渠道冻胀破坏机制与防治——以新疆乌什水库引水渠为例[J]. 地质灾害与环境保护, 2005, 16(4): 405 - 409.]
- [23] Yan Zengcai, Li Zhenqing. Design techniques for anti-freezing expansion of the concrete lining in the main canal [J]. South-to-North Water Transfers and Water Science & Technology, 2008, 6(1): 176 - 181. [严增才, 李振卿. 南水北调中线工程总干渠(河北段)混凝土衬砌防冻胀设计技术[J]. 南水北调与水利科技, 2008, 6(1): 176 - 181.]
- [24] Song Ling, Yu Shuchao. Study on frost heaving damage and control measures of water conveyance tunnel lining in cold area in winter [J]. China Rural Water and Hydropower, 2009(6): 96 - 98. [宋玲, 余书超. 寒区冬季输水渠衬砌的冻胀破坏及防治措施研究[J]. 中国农村水利水电, 2009(6): 96 - 98.]
- [25] Wardeh G, Mohamed M A, Ghorbel E. Analysis of concrete internal deterioration due to frost action [J]. Journal of Building Physics, 2011, 35(1): 54 - 82.
- [26] Penttala V. Surface and internal deterioration of concrete due to saline and non-saline freeze-thaw loads [J]. Cement and Concrete Research, 2006, 36(5): 921 - 928.
- [27] Li Jinyu, Cao Jianguo, Xu Wenyu, et al. Study on the mechanism of concrete destruction under frost action [J]. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 1999, 34(1): 41 - 49. [李金玉, 曹建国, 徐文雨, 等. 混凝土冻融破坏机理的研究[J]. 水利学报, 1999, 34(1): 41 - 49.]
- [28] Suto M, Ogata H, Hattori K, et al. Internal deterioration in concrete lined open channels due to frost damage [C]// The Twentieth International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference. Beijing, China, 2010: 20 - 25.
- [29] Rosenqvist M, Oxfall M, Katja F, et al. A test method to assess the frost resistance of concrete at the waterline of hydraulic structures [J]. Materials and Structures, 2015(48): 2403 - 2415.
- [30] Pilehvar S, Szczotok A M, Rodríguez J F, et al. Effect of freeze-thaw cycles on the mechanical behavior of geopolymer concrete and Portland cement concrete containing micro-encapsulated phase change materials [J]. Construction and Building Materials, 2019, 200: 94 - 103.
- [31] Ma Wei, Wang Dayan. Mechanics of frozen ground [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2014. [马巍, 王大雁. 冻土力学[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2014.]
- [32] Li Anyuan, Niu Yonghong, Niu Fujun, et al. Research status of frost heaving properties and controlling measures of coarse grained soil [J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 2015, 37(1): 202 - 210. [李安原, 牛永红, 牛富俊, 等. 粗颗粒土冻胀特性和防治措施研究现状[J]. 冰川冻土, 2015, 37(1): 202 - 210.]
- [33] Cai Zhengyin, Wu Zhijiang, Huang Yinghao, et al. Salt-frost heave properties of channel bed soil in the Northern Xinjiang [J]. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2016, 47(7): 900 - 906. [蔡正银, 吴志强, 黄英豪, 等. 北疆渠道基土盐-冻胀特性的试验研究[J]. 水利学报, 2016, 47(7): 900 - 906.]
- [34] Sun Xiaobai, Liu Jiankun, Liu Xuhong. Frost action of soil and foundation engineering [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2006. [孙肖柏, 刘建坤, 刘鸿绪. 土的冻结作用与地基[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2006.]
- [35] Penner E. Frost heaving forces in Leda Clay [J]. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 1970, 7(1): 8 - 16.
- [36] Zhou Changqing. A discussion on the calculation methods of normal frost heaving force [J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 1981, 3(2): 18 - 23. [周长庆. 关于法向冻胀力计算方法的讨论[J]. 冰川冻土, 1981, 3(2): 18 - 23.]
- [37] Domaschuk L. Frost heave forces on embedded structural units [J]. Proc fourth Canada Permafrost, 1982(11): 487 - 496.
- [38] Zhou Youcai. Analysis of relationship of normal frost heave force with respect to foundation base area [J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 1985, 7(3): 205 - 212. [周有才. 法向冻胀力与基础底面积关系的分析[J]. 冰川冻土, 1985, 7(3): 205 - 212.]
- [39] Edelman L, Edelman P, Revirion J, et al. Transfer of heaving forces by adfreezing to columns and foundation walls in frost-susceptible soils [J]. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 2011, 8(4): 177 - 181.
- [40] Yu H L, Zhang Y, Wang W, et al. Experimental study on influence of seasonally frozen ground on horizontal frost-heave force of frozen wall [J]. Applied Mechanics and Materials, 2013(47): 477 - 478.
- [41] Ge Jianrui, Zheng Xing, Liu Shaodong, et al. Analysis of impacting factors of frost heaving force of soil under canal in reasonable frost region in Northeast China [J]. Yellow River, 2015, 37(8): 145 - 148. [葛建锐, 郑鑫, 刘少东, 等. 东北季冻区灌渠渠底土冻胀力影响因素分析[J]. 人民黄河, 2015, 37(8): 145 - 148.]
- [42] Parameswaran V R. Adfreeze strength of model piles in ice [J]. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 1981, 18(1): 8 - 16.
- [43] Penner E, Irwin W W. Adfreezing of Leda Clay to anchored footing columns [J]. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 1969, 6(3): 327 - 337.
- [44] Parameswaran V R. Adfreeze strength of frozen sand to model piles [J]. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 1978, 15(4): 494 - 500.
- [45] Ladanyi B. Frozen soil-structure interfaces [J]. Studies in Applied Mechanics, 1995, 42(6): 3 - 33.
- [46] Terashima T. Comparative experiments on various adfreeze bond strength tests between ice and materials [J]. Computational Methods in Contact Mechanics, 1997(14): 207 - 216.
- [47] Xun Chunhua, Xu Xueyan, Qiu Mingguo, et al. Numerical analysis of adfreezing force of engineering pile in permafrost [J]. Journal of Harbin Institute of Technology, 2007, 39(4): 542 - 545. [徐春华, 徐学燕, 邱明国, 等. 多年冻土地区工程桩侧冻胀力数值分析[J]. 哈尔滨工业大学学报, 2007,

- 39(4): 542 – 545.]
- [48] Volokhov S S. Effect of freezing conditions on the shear strength of soils frozen together with materials [J]. *Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering*, 2003, 40(6): 233 – 238.
- [49] Wen Z, Yu Q, Ma W, et al. Experimental investigation on the effect of fiberglass reinforced plastic cover on adfreeze bond strength [J]. *Cold Regions Science and Technology*, 2016, 131: 108 – 115.
- [50] Liu H, Wang S, Huang Y, et al. Effect of SCMs on the freeze-thaw performance of iron-rich phosphoaluminate cement [J]. *Construction and Building Materials*, 2020, 230: 117012.
- [51] Zhang Shiping, Deng Min, Tang Mingshu. Advance in research on damagement of concrete due to freeze thaw cycles [J]. *Journal of Materials Science and Engineering*, 2008(6): 990-994. [张士萍, 邓敏, 唐明述. 混凝土冻融循环破坏研究进展[J]. *材料科学与工程学报*, 2008(6): 990 – 994.]
- [52] Khalilpour S, BaniAsad E, Dehestani M. A review on concrete fracture energy and effective parameters [J]. *Cement and Concrete Research*, 2019, 120: 294 – 321.
- [53] Sun W, Zhang Y M, Yan H D, et al. Damage and damage resistance of high strength concrete under the action of load and freeze-thaw cycles [J]. *Cement and Concrete Research*, 1999, 29(9): 1519 – 1523.
- [54] Penttala V, Al-Neshawy F. Stress and strain state of concrete during freezing and thawing cycles [J]. *Cement and Concrete Research*, 2002, 32(9): 1407 – 1420.
- [55] Ye Qiang, Zhang Lin. Study on the durability of high content fly ash-plastic composite [J]. *New Building Materials*, 2016, 43(7): 11 – 13. [叶强, 张林. 高掺量粉煤灰/塑料复合材料耐久性研究[J]. *新型建筑材料*, 2016, 43(7): 11 – 13.]
- [56] Wang E L, Zhang B, Chang J D. Freeze-thaw cycle under the conditions of creep tests of plastics geogrid [J]. *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, 2012, 170(1): 317 – 321.
- [57] Aniskevich K, Korkhov V, Faitelson J, et al. Mechanical properties of pultruded glass fiber reinforced plastic after freeze-thaw cycling [J]. *Composite Structures*, 2012, 94(9): 2914 – 2919.
- [58] Sun Kunjun, Zhang Huili, Wang Youke. Antifreeze characteristic of new joint sealing material in concrete canal [J]. *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage*, 2007, 26(2): 33 – 36. [孙坤君, 张慧莉, 汪有科. 新型混凝土渠道接缝材料抗冻性能研究[J]. *灌溉排水学报*, 2007, 26(2): 33 – 36.]
- [59] Li Jingwei, Hao Jutao, Han Benlong. Study on elastic polyurethane sealing material [J]. *Water Resources and Hydropower Engineering*, 2005, 36(11): 93 – 95. [李敬玮, 郝巨涛, 韩本正. 弹性聚氨酯填缝止水密封材料的研究[J]. *水利水电技术*, 2005, 36(11): 93 – 95.]
- [60] Al-Qadi I L, Abo-Qudais S A. Joint width and freeze-thaw effects on joint sealant performance [J]. *Journal of Transportation Engineering*, 1995, 121(3): 262 – 266.
- [61] Wu Jinrong, Ma Qinyong, Wang Wenjuan. Influence of temperature and corrosion on freezing-thawing fatigue life of asphalt concrete [J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 2015, 37(2): 422 – 427. [吴金荣, 马芹永, 王文娟. 温度与侵蚀对沥青混凝土冻融疲劳寿命的影响[J]. *冰川冻土*, 2015, 37(2): 422 – 427.]
- [62] Zhu Jiang, Fu Saining, Wu Fuxue. Subsoil replacement using sand-gravel for preventing frost heave damage of canal lining [J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 1988, 10(4): 400 – 408. [朱强, 付思宁, 武福学. 砂-砂砾换基防治渠道冻胀的研究[J]. *冰川冻土*, 1988, 10(4): 400 – 408.]
- [63] Zhu Qiang. Experiments on some basic relationships of the freezing and heaving process of the canal subsoil [J]. *Engineering Geocryology*, 1990(29): 10 – 19.
- [64] An Yuan, Wang Zhengzhong, Yang Xiaosong. Temperature field of lining canal in freezing period under solar radiation [J]. *Journal of Northwest A & F University*, 2013, 41(3): 228 – 234. [安元, 王正中, 杨晓松. 太阳辐射作用下冻结期衬砌渠道温度场分析[J]. *西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2013, 41(3): 228 – 234.]
- [65] Wang Zhengzhong, Lu Qin, Guo Lixia, et al. Finite element analysis of the concrete lining channel frost heaving based on the changing temperature of the whole day [J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 2009, 25(7): 1 – 7. [王正中, 芦琴, 郭利霞, 等. 基于昼夜温度变化的混凝土衬砌渠道冻胀有限元分析[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2009, 25(7): 1 – 7.]
- [66] Wang Zhengzhong, Lu Qin, Guo Lixia. Numerical simulation of frost heave of concrete lining channel by taking consider action of radiation [J]. *Journal of Drainage and Irrigation Machinery Engineering*, 2010, 28(5): 455 – 460. [王正中, 芦琴, 郭利霞, 考虑太阳热辐射的混凝土衬砌渠道冻胀数值模拟[J]. *排灌机械工程学报*, 2010, 28(5): 455 – 460.]
- [67] Guo Dianxiang, Wei Zhenfeng, Ma Yijun. The freezing and frost heaving regularities of base soil for arbitrary slope direction and gradient [J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 1993, 15(2): 346 – 353. [郭殿祥, 魏振峰, 马移军. 试论任意坡向坡度的衬砌渠道基土冻结和冻胀规律[J]. *冰川冻土*, 1993, 15(2): 346 – 353.]
- [68] Guo Dianxiang, Wei Zhenfeng, Ma Yijun. Effect of slope direction and degree on the freezing of canal bedsoil [J]. *Technique of Seepage Control*, 1997(1): 7 – 20. [郭殿祥, 魏振峰, 马移军. 坡向-坡度对渠床基土冻结的影响[J]. *防渗技术*, 1997(1): 7 – 20.]
- [69] He Wuquan, Xing Yichuan, Cai Mingke, et al. New material and new technology for canal seepage control and anti-freeze [J]. *Water Saving Irrigation*, 2003(1): 4 – 5. [何武全, 邢义川, 蔡明科, 等. 渠道防渗抗冻新材料与新技术[J]. *节水灌溉*, 2003(1): 4 – 5.]
- [70] Morgado F, Lopes G J, Brito J D, et al. Portuguese irrigation canals lining solutions, anomalies, and rehabilitation [J]. *Journal of Performance of Constructed Facilities*, 2012, 26(4): 507 – 515.
- [71] Comer A, Kube M, Sayer K. Remediation of existing canal linings [J]. *Geotextiles and Geomembranes*, 1996(14): 313 – 325.
- [72] Xiao Min, Li Shouning, He Xinghong. An approach to the mechanics analysis of frost heaving damage of concrete lining trapezoidal open canal [J]. *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage*, 2011, 30(1): 89 – 93. [肖旻, 李寿宁, 贺兴宏. 梯形渠道砼衬砌冻胀破坏力学分析[J]. *灌溉排水学报*, 2011, 30(1): 89 – 93.]
- [73] Xiao Min, Wang Zhengzhong, Liu Quanhong, et al. Mechanical model and validation of frost heave damage of precast concrete slab lining trapezoidal canal in open system [J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 2016, 32(19): 100 – 105. [肖旻, 王正中, 刘铨鸿, 等. 开放系统预制混凝土梯形渠道冻胀破坏力学模型及验证[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2016, 32(19): 100 – 105.]
- [74] Yu Shuchao. Calculation of internal force of rigid lining in canal [J]. *China Rural Water and Hydropower*, 1999(10): 21 – 23. [余书超. 渠道刚性衬砌受冻胀时的内力计算[J]. *中国农村水利水电*, 1999(10): 21 – 23.]

- [75] Wang Zhengzhong. Establishment and application of mechanics models of frost heaving damage of concrete lining trapezoidal open canal[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2004, 20(3): 24–29. [王正中. 梯形渠道砼衬砌冻胀破坏的力学模型研究[J]. 农业工程学报, 2004, 20(3): 24–29.]
- [76] Yu Shuchao, Song Ling, Ouyang Hui, et al. Experimental study on the lining stress of rigid lining canal during frost heaving[J]. China Rural Water and Hydropower, 2001(9): 32–33. [余书超, 宋玲, 欧阳辉, 等. 刚性衬砌渠道受冻胀时衬砌层受力的试验研究[J]. 中国农村水利水电, 2001(9): 32–33.]
- [77] Yu Shuchao, Song Ling, Ouyang Hui, et al. Experimental Study on frost heaving of lining slate of rigid lined canals[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 2002, 24(5): 639–641. [余书超, 宋玲, 欧阳辉, 等. 渠道刚性衬砌层-板冻胀受力试验与防冻胀破坏研究[J]. 冰川冻土, 2002, 24(5): 639–641.]
- [78] Sun Gaochen, Wang Zhengzhong, Wang Wenjie, et al. Frost heave fracture mechanical model for concrete lining trapezoidal canal and its application[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2015, 43(1): 213–219. [孙杲辰, 王正中, 王文杰, 等. 梯形渠道砼衬砌体冻胀破坏断裂力学模型及应用[J]. 农业工程学报, 2013, 29(8): 108–114.]
- [79] Wang Yi, Wang Zhengzhong, Liu Quanhong, et al. Experimental investigation on frost damage of canals caused by interaction between frozen soils and linings in cold regions[J]. Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, 2018, 40(10): 1799–1808. [王羿, 王正中, 刘铨鸿, 等. 寒区输水渠道衬砌与冻土相互作用的冻胀破坏试验研究[J]. 岩土工程学报, 2018, 40(10): 1799–1808.]
- [80] Wang Zhengzhong, Liu Xudong, Chen Lijie, et al. Computer simulation of frost heave for concrete lining canal with different longitudinal joints[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2009, 25(11): 1–7. [王正中, 刘旭东, 陈立杰, 等. 刚性衬砌渠道不同纵缝削减冻胀效果的数值模拟[J]. 农业工程学报, 2009, 25(11): 1–7.]
- [81] Li Anguo, Chen Ruijie, Du Yingji, et al. Simulation test of channel frost heaving and stress analysis of lining structure[J]. Technique of Seepage Control, 2000, 6(1): 5–16. [李安国, 陈瑞杰, 杜应吉, 等. 渠道冻胀模拟试验及衬砌结构受力分析[J]. 防渗技术, 2000, 6(1): 5–16.]
- [82] Wang Yi, Liu Jincheng, Liu Quanhong, et al. Shape optimization of a trapezoidal canal structure for coupled temperature water soil conditions in cold regions[J]. Journal of Tsinghua University: Science and Technology, 2019, 59(8): 645–654. [王羿, 刘瑾程, 刘铨鸿, 等. 温-水-土-结构耦合作用下寒区梯形衬砌渠道结构形体优化[J]. 清华大学学报(自然科学版), 2019, 59(8): 645–654.]
- [83] Zhang Ru. Establishment of mechanics models and numerical stimulation of frost heaving damage of U shape canal with concrete lining[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2007. [张茹. 大U形混凝土衬砌渠道冻胀破坏力学模型及数值模拟[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2007.]
- [84] Guo Lixia. Establishment of mechanics models and finite element analysis of frost heaving canal[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2007. [郭利霞. 渠道冻胀力学模型及有限元分析[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2007.]
- [85] Li Xuesheng. Study on mechanical calculation of frost heaving force in U-shaped channels[J]. Shaanxi Water Resources, 2019(6): 37–39. [李学生. “U”型渠道冻胀力力学计算研究[J]. 陕西水利, 2019(6): 37–39.]
- [86] Zhang Ruyi, Jiang Haibo, Wang Zhengcheng. Frost heaving damage of water channel in cold regions: chain analysis and disaster mitigation research[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 2016, 38(6): 1607–1614. [张如意, 姜海波, 王正成. 寒冷地区输水渠道冻胀破坏链式分析及减灾研究[J]. 冰川冻土, 2016, 38(6): 1607–1614.]
- [87] Shen Xiangdong, Zhang Yupei, Wang Liping. Stress analysis of frost heave for precast concrete panel lining trapezoidal cross-section channel[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2012, 28(16): 80–85. [申向东, 张玉佩, 王丽萍. 混凝土预制板衬砌梯形断面渠道的冻胀破坏受力分析[J]. 农业工程学报, 2012, 28(16): 80–85.]
- [88] Sun Gaochen, Wang Zhengzhong, Lou Zongke, et al. Dynamic model for frost heaving damage of concrete lining trapezoidal canal with arc bottom at high groundwater level[J]. Journal of Northwest A & F University, 2012, 40(12): 201–213. [孙杲辰, 王正中, 娄宗科, 等. 高地下水位弧底梯形渠道混凝土衬砌冻胀破坏力学模型探讨[J]. 西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学版), 2012, 40(12): 201–213.]
- [89] Li Cuiling. Research on mechanics model of frost heaving damage of concrete lining to small U shaped canal[D]. Yinchuan: Ningxia University, 2014. [李翠玲. 小型U形渠道混凝土衬砌冻胀破坏力学模型的研究[D]. 银川: 宁夏大学, 2014.]
- [90] Ettema R, Kirkil G, Daly S. Frazil ice concerns for channels pump-lines penstocks siphons and tunnels in mountainous regions[J]. Cold Regions Science and Technology, 2009, 55: 202–211.
- [91] Song Ling, Ouyang Hui, Yu Shuchao. Frozen heaving and capacity of frozen heaving resistance of trapezoidal concrete lining canal with water in winter[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2015, 31(18): 114–120. [宋玲, 欧阳辉, 余书超. 混凝土防渗渠道冬季输水运行中冻胀与抗冻胀力验算[J]. 农业工程学报, 2015, 31(18): 114–120.]
- [92] Chen Wu, Dong Yuanhong, Li Shuangyang, et al. Numerical analysis of the critical buried depth of the culvert in seasonally frozen ground regions[J]. Hydrogen Science and Engineering, 2011(3): 65–69. [陈武, 董元宏, 李双洋, 等. 季节性冻土区引水暗渠的临界埋深数值分析[J]. 水利水运工程学报, 2011(3): 65–69.]
- [93] Liu Deren, Lai Yuanming, Zhang Dong, et al. Model study of operation of non-pressure water delivery culvert in cold regions[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 2011, 33(6): 1323–1329. [刘德仁, 赖远明, 张东, 等. 寒冷地区无压输水暗渠运行模型试验研究[J]. 冰川冻土, 2011, 33(6): 1323–1329.]
- [94] Chen Wu, Liu Deren, Dong Yuanhong, et al. Prediction analysis on water temperature in closed aqueduct in cold regions[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2012, 28(4): 69–75. [陈武, 刘德仁, 董元宏, 等. 寒区封闭引水渡槽中水温变化预测分析[J]. 农业工程学报, 2012, 28(4): 69–75.]
- [95] Chen Wu, Zhang Dong, Li Shuangyang, et al. Coupled thermo mechanical analysis of a closed aqueduct of the Gansu-Tao Diversion Project during operation[J]. Hydro Science and Engineering, 2012(3): 20–25. [陈武, 张东, 李双洋, 等. 引洮工程封闭渡槽输水期间热力耦合分析[J]. 水利水运工程学报, 2012(3): 20–25.]
- [96] Ahmadi H, Rahimi H, Abdollahi J. Optimizing the location of

- contraction - expansion joints in concrete canal lining[J]. Irrigation and Drainage, 2009(58): 116 - 125.
- [97] Li Shuang, Wang Zhengzhong, Gao Lanlan, et al. Numerical simulation of canal frost heaving considering nonlinear contact between concrete lining board and soil[J]. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2014, 45(4): 497 - 503. [李爽, 王正中, 高兰兰, 等. 考虑混凝土衬砌板与冻土接触非线性的渠道冻胀数值模拟[J]. 水利学报, 2014, 45(4): 497 - 503.]
- [98] Sun Hongbao, Lou Zongke, An Yajiang. Finite element simulation for frost heaving on trapezoidal canal consider Goodman contact[J]. Agriculture Research in the Arid Areas, 2015, 33(5): 135 - 139. [孙洪宝, 娄宗科, 安亚强. 考虑古德曼接触的梯形渠道冻胀有限元模拟[J]. 干旱地区农业研究, 2015, 33(5): 135 - 139.]
- [99] Wang Jiangwei, Wang Hongyu. Frost heaving mechanics model of composite lining U shaped canals considering interface friction from soil, geomembrane and splicing double are plates [J]. China Rural Water and Hydropower, 2016(5): 145 - 149. [王江伟, 王红雨. 考虑土与板间摩擦力的两排式U形复合衬砌渠道冻胀破坏力学模型[J]. 中国农村水利水电, 2016(5): 145 - 149.]
- [100] Chen Tao, Wang Zhengzhong, Zhang Aijun. The test for frost heaving damage mechanism in U shape channel[J]. Journal of Irrigation and Drainage, 2006, 25(2): 8 - 11. [陈涛, 王正中, 张爱军. 大U形渠道冻胀机理试验研究[J]. 灌溉排水学报, 2006, 25(2): 8 - 11.]
- [101] Jiang Haibo, Tian Yan. Test for frost heaving damage mechanism of rigid-soften composite trapezoidal canal in seasonally frozen ground region[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2015, 31(16): 145 - 151. [姜海波, 田艳. 季节冻土区刚柔混合衬砌梯形渠道冻胀机理试验[J]. 农业工程学报, 2015, 31(16): 145 - 151.]
- [102] Zhang Hongliang. Experimental study on the variation of horizontal frozen expansion force of U channel in an irrigation area of Xinjiang[J]. Water Sciences and Engineering Technology, 2019(6): 37 - 40. [张红良. 新疆某灌区U型渠水平冻胀力变化试验研究[J]. 水科学与工程学报, 2019(6): 37 - 40.]
- [103] Yu Tingting. Lightweight aggregate concrete lining canal frost heave research and numerical simulation[D]. Hohhot: Inner Mongolia Agriculture University, 2015. [俞婷婷. 轻骨料混凝土衬砌渠道冻胀研究及数值模拟[D]. 呼和浩特: 内蒙古农业大学, 2015.]
- [104] Zhang Chen, Cai Zhengyin, Huang Yinghao, et al. Centrifuge modeling of frost-heave of canals[J]. Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, 2016, 38(1): 109 - 117. [张晨, 蔡正银, 黄英豪, 等. 输水渠道冻胀离心模拟试验[J]. 岩土工程学报, 2016, 38(1): 109 - 117.]
- [105] Zhou Chixu. A discussion on the classification index of the frost heave of the canal base soil[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 1987, 9(4): 363 - 367. [周池绪. 关于渠道基土的冻胀性分类指标问题探讨[J]. 冰川冻土, 1987, 9(4): 363 - 367.]
- [106] Zhu Qiang. Frost heave prevention design for the rigid canal linings[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 1993, 15(2): 339 - 345. [朱强. 刚性衬砌渠道冻胀防治设计[J]. 冰川冻土, 1993, 15(2): 339 - 345.]
- [107] Wang Wenjie, Wang Zhengzhong, Li Shuang, et al. Numerical simulation of anti-frozen heave by replace filling measures for lined canal in seasonal frozen soil region[J]. Agriculture Research in the Arid Areas, 2013(6): 83 - 89. [王文杰, 王正中, 李爽, 等. 季节冻土区衬砌渠道换填措施防冻胀数值模拟[J]. 干旱地区农业研究, 2013(6): 83 - 89.]
- [108] Li Gen, He Wuquan, Song Qinglin, et al. Standardization mode of replacement frost heave prevention for concrete lined canal[J]. Water Saving Irrigation, 2015(4): 79 - 83. [李根, 何武全, 宋清林, 等. 混凝土衬砌渠道置换防冻胀标准化技术模式[J]. 节水灌溉, 2015(4): 79 - 83.]
- [109] An Peng, Xing Yichuan, Zhang Aijun, et al. Study of design method and numerical simulation for anti-frost heave cushion of canal[J]. Rock and Soil Mechanics, 2013, 34(Suppl 2): 257 - 264. [安鹏, 邢义川, 张爱军, 等. 渠道抗冻胀垫层设计方法研究与数值模拟[J]. 岩土力学, 2013, 34(增刊2): 257 - 264.]
- [110] Zhao Bixun, Cheng Manjin. Control of channel frost heaving by aeolian sand filling soil[J]. Yellow River, 1986(3): 38 - 39. [赵碧雄, 程满金. 风积砂换填基土防治渠道冻胀[J]. 人民黄河, 1986(3): 38 - 39.]
- [111] Zhu Dafu, Lin Suxing. A discussion on anti-heave effect of wind-blown sands in irrigation canal with concrete lining[J]. Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology, 1986, 8(3): 239 - 244. [朱达夫, 林素馨. 混凝土衬砌渠道用风积砂作防冻胀垫层的探讨[J]. 冰川冻土, 1986, 8(3): 239 - 244.]
- [112] Shen Ligang, Zhang Haisheng. Experimental study on frost heaving of lining channel for wind sand[J]. Inner Mongolia Water Resources, 2001(2): 29 - 30. [申利刚, 张海生. 衬砌渠道换填风积砂防冻胀试验研究[J]. 内蒙古水利, 2001(2): 29 - 30.]
- [113] Xu Feng. The research of replacement depth of canal foundation in the cold regions[D]. Shihezi: Shihezi University, 2011. [徐峰. 寒冷地区衬砌渠道基土换填深度研究[D]. 石河子: 石河子大学, 2011.]
- [114] Zhang Ru. Discussion on the prevention treatments of the frost heaving of lining canals in seasonal frozen soil areas[J]. Shanxi Hydrotechnics, 2006(2): 34 - 36. [张茹. 季节性冻土地区衬砌渠道冻胀及防治措施[J]. 山西水利科技, 2006(2): 34 - 36.]
- [115] Zhang Ru, Wang Zhengzhong. The progress of the research on the prevention and cure of the irrigation channel frozen injury in the seasonal frozen soil[J]. Agriculture Research in the Arid Areas, 2007, 25(3): 236 - 240. [张茹, 王正中. 季节性冻土地区衬砌渠道冻胀防治技术研究进展[J]. 干旱地区农业研究, 2007, 25(3): 236 - 240.]
- [116] Lu Xiangyu, Liu Yangyu, Bian Hanbing, et al. The application of extruded polystyrene boards in frost heaving prevention of concrete lining channel[J]. Journal of Shandong Agricultural University: Natural Science Edition, 2019, 50(3): 460 - 467. [鹿翔宇, 刘仰玉, 卞汉兵, 等. 挤塑聚苯板在混凝土衬砌渠道冻胀防治中的应用[J]. 山东农业大学学报(自然科学版), 2019, 50(3): 460 - 467.]
- [117] Liu Xuejun, Zhang Yuming. Research and application of technology guard against frost and heave for the canal lining works in Ningxia irrigation area[J]. Journal of Water Resources and Water Engineering, 2009, 20(6): 98 - 102. [刘学军, 张煜明. 宁夏灌区渠道防渗衬砌工程防冻胀技术研究与应[J]. 水资源与水工程学报, 2009, 20(6): 98 - 102.]
- [118] Yin Yingzi, Shen Xiangdong, Bu Fenghu, et al. Comparative study on channel frost heave and insulation measures for permafrost region[J]. Journal of Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, 2010, 31(4): 209 - 213. [银英姿, 申向东, 步丰湖, 等. 冻土区渠道保温防冻措施对比研究[J]. 内蒙古农业大学学报, 2010, 31(4): 209 - 213.]
- [119] Wang Lansheng, Ma Cen. A study on the environmental geolo-

- gy of the middle route project of the south-north water transfer [J]. *Engineering Geology*, 1999(51): 153 – 165.
- [120] He Wuquan, Zheng Shuirong, Shen Changyue. Experimental study on composite insulating plastic board of preventing channel seepage and frost heave[J]. *Journal of Drainage and Irrigation Machinery Engineering*, 2012, 30(5): 553 – 557. [何武全, 郑水蓉, 沈长越. 渠道防渗防冻胀复合型保温塑料板的试验研究[J]. *排灌机械工程学报*, 2012, 30(5): 553 – 557.]
- [121] Zhou Chunsheng, Shi Haibin, Yu Jian, et al. Experimental study on application of GCL in channel seepage in cold and arid area[J]. *Water Saving Irrigation*, 2011(3): 47 – 53. [周春生, 史海滨, 于健, 等. 复合土工膨润土垫用于寒旱区渠道衬砌的实验研究[J]. *节水灌溉*, 2011(3): 47 – 53.]
- [122] Chen Xiaobai, An Weidong, Sun Xinbai, et al. Application of low density soil drainage consolidation and leaching in the channel in the project[J]. *Science China*, 1987(7): 779 – 784. [陈肖柏, 安维东, 孙兴柏, 等. 低密度填土浸-排水固结及其在渠道工程中的应用[J]. *中国科学*, 1987(7): 779 – 784.]
- [123] Morgado F, Lopes G J, de Brito J, et al. Portuguese irrigation canals: lining solutions, anomalies, and rehabilitation [J]. *Journal of performance of constructed facilities*, 2011, 26(4): 507 – 515.
- [124] Song Ling, Yu Shuchao. Researches on the special scheme for canal liners with rolled waterproof pad in seasonal frozen regions[J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 2009, 31(1): 124 – 129. [宋玲, 余书超. 季节冻土区防水卷材防渗渠道的特种衬砌方案研究[J]. *冰川冻土*, 2009, 31(1): 124 – 129.]
- [125] Liu Xudong, Wang Zhengzhong, Yan Changcheng, et al. Exploration on anti-frost heave mechanism of lining canal with double films based on computer simulation[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 2011, 27(1): 29 – 35. [刘旭东, 王正中, 闫长城, 等. 基于数值模拟的双层薄膜防渗衬砌渠道抗冻胀机理探讨[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2011, 27(1): 29 – 35.]
- [126] Guo Rui, Wang Zhengzhong, Niu Yonghong, et al. Anti-frost heave effect of lining channel with concrete composite insulation based on TCR principle[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agriculture Engineering*, 2015, 31(20): 101 – 106. [郭瑞, 王正中, 牛永红, 等. 基于TCR传热原理的混凝土复合保温衬砌渠道防冻胀效果研究[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2015, 31(20): 101 – 106.]
- [127] Xi Zhanming, Li Anguo. Development trend of canal seepage control technology in China[J]. *Water Resource & Engineering*, 1997(4): 52 – 56. [席跟战, 李安国. 我国渠道防渗工程技术的发展趋势[J]. *水资源与水工程学报*, 1997(4): 52 – 56.]
- [128] Cai Zhengyin, Cheng Hao, Huang Yinghao, et al. Failure mechanism of canal slopes of expansive soils considering action of wetting drying cycles[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering*, 2019, 41(11): 1977 – 1982. [蔡正银, 陈皓, 黄英豪, 张晨. 考虑干湿循环作用的膨胀土渠道边坡破坏机理研究[J]. *岩土工程学报*, 2019, 41(11): 1977 – 1982.]
- [129] An Weidong, Chen Xiaobai, Wu Ziwang. Numerical simulation analysis of heat and mass transfer under a canal in freezing [J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 1987, 9(1): 35 – 46. [安维东, 陈肖柏, 吴紫汪. 渠道冻结时热质迁移的数值模拟[J]. *冰川冻土*, 1987, 9(1): 35 – 46.]
- [130] Li Nasheng, Sun Huanchun, Chai Shan. On the numerical solutions of nonlinear temperature and moisture field in the base of irrigation ditch under frozen condition[J]. *Journal of Hydraulic Engineering*, 1997(3): 43 – 48. [李南生, 孙焕纯, 柴山. 渠系基础冻结过程水热耦合问题数值分析[J]. *水利学报*, 1997(3): 43 – 48.]
- [131] Li Hongsheng, Liu Zengli, Liang Chengji. Mathematical model for coupled moisture, heat and stress field and numerical simulation of frozen soil [J]. *Acta Mechanica Sinica*, 2001, 33(5): 621 – 627. [李洪升, 刘增利, 梁承姬. 冻土水热力耦合作用的数学模型及数值模拟[J]. *力学学报*, 2001, 33(5): 621 – 629.]
- [132] Xu Qiang, Peng Gongsheng, Li Nansheng, et al. Numerical method of phase change field of temperature coupled with moisture, stress in frozen soil [J]. *Journal of Tongji University: Natural Science*, 2005, 33(10): 1281 – 1285. [许强, 彭功生, 李南生, 等. 土冻结过程中的水热力三场耦合数值分析[J]. *同济大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2005, 33(10): 1281 – 1285.]
- [133] Li Shuangyang, Lai Yuanming, Pei Wansheng, et al. Moisture temperature changes and freeze thaw hazards on a canal in seasonally frozen regions [J]. *Natural Hazards*, 2014(72): 287 – 308.
- [134] Li Shuangyang, Zhang Mingyi, Tian Yibin, et al. Experimental and numerical investigations on frost damage mechanism of a canal in cold regions[J]. *Cold Regions Science and Technology*, 2015(116): 1 – 11.
- [135] Zhang Zhao, Wu Ziwang. Numerical analysis of temperature and stress on the canal subsoil during freezing [J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 1993, 15(2): 331 – 338. [张钊, 吴紫汪. 渠道基土冻结时温度场和应力场的数值模拟[J]. *冰川冻土*, 1993, 15(2): 331 – 338.]
- [136] Zhang Z X, Kushwaha R L. Modeling soil freeze thaw and ice effect on canal bank [J]. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal*, 1998, 35(4): 655 – 665.
- [137] Liu Xiong, Ning Jianguo, Ma Wei. Numerical analyses of the temperature and stress fields of channel in frozen soil regions [J]. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 2005, 27(6): 932 – 938. [刘雄, 宁建国, 马巍. 冻土地区水渠的温度场和应力场数值分析[J]. *冰川冻土*, 2005, 27(6): 932 – 938.]
- [138] Zhong H, Wang X F, Zhang B. Research on hydraulic soil slope frost heaving damage model test [J]. *Applied Mechanics & Materials*, 2012, 256: 422 – 426.
- [139] Li Xuejun, Fei Liangjun, Ren Zhizhong. Soil moisture transfer in the base of U shape canal with concrete lining in the process of seasonal freezing and thawing [J]. *Journal of Hydraulic Engineering*, 2007, 38(11): 1383 – 1387. [李学军, 费良军, 任之忠. 大型U型渠道渠基季节性冻融水分运移特性研究[J]. *水利学报*, 2007, 38(11): 1383 – 1387.]
- [140] Zhou Li, Liu Sihong, Feng Youting, et al. Numerical study on the effect of frost heave prevention with different canal lining structures in seasonally frozen ground regions [J]. *Cold Regions Science and Technology*, 2013, 85: 242 – 249.
- [141] Xiao Yicheng. Study on frost resistance numerical simulation of the U shaped concrete lining and transverse joint [D]. Yinchuan: Ningxia University, 2017. [肖意成. U型混凝土渠道衬砌板及横缝冻胀破坏数值模拟研究[D]. 银川: 宁夏大学, 2017.]
- [142] Liu Xudong, Wang Zhengzhong, Yan Changcheng, et al. Exploration on anti-frost heave mechanism of self-adjusting lining canal based on computer simulation [J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 2010, 26(12): 6 – 12. [刘旭东, 王正中, 闫长城, 等. 基于数值模拟的自适应断面衬砌渠道抗冻胀机理探讨[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2010, 26

- (12): 6 – 12.]
- [143] Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Code for design of irrigation and drainage canal system structures, SL 482-2011[S]. Beijing: China Water and Power Press, 2011. [中华人民共和国水利部. 灌溉与排水渠系建筑物设计规范, SL 482-2011[S]. 北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2011.]
- [144] Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Technical code for seepage control engineering on canal, GB/T 50600-2010[S]. Beijing: China Planning Press, 2010. [中华人民共和国水利部. 渠道防渗工程技术规范, GB/T 50600-2010[S]. 北京: 中国计划出版社, 2010.]
- [145] Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Design code for anti-frost-heave of canal and its structure, SL 23-2006[S]. Beijing: China Water and Power Press, 2006. [中华人民共和国水利部. 渠系工程抗冻胀设计规范, SL 23-2006[S]. 北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2006.]
- [146] Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Code for design of hydraulic structures against ice and freezing action, GB/T 50662-2011[S]. Beijing: China Planning Press, 2011. [中华人民共和国水利部. 水工建筑物抗冰冻设计规范, GB/T 50662-2011[S]. 北京: 中国计划出版社, 2011.]
- [147] Schaack J M. USBR canal lining experience[J]. Irrigation and Drainage Systems, 1986, 1(1): 93 – 99.
- [148] Liu Zhaoyu, Xu Qianqing. Encyclopedia of Chinese water resources, irrigation and drainage[M]. Beijing: China Water Power Press, 2004. [刘肇于, 徐乾清. 中国水利百科全书, 灌溉与排水分册[M]. 北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2004.]
- [149] Zhao Xin. Research on water delivery capacity and ice hazard control of large scale water conveyance project in ice period[D]. Tianjin: Tianjin University, 2011. [赵新. 大型输水工程冰期输水能力与冰害防治控制研究[D]. 天津: 天津大学, 2011.]
- [150] Guo Weiwei. The simulation of ice cover in long distance water transfer project[D]. Tianjin: Tianjin University, 2012. [郭维维. 长距离输水工程的冰期冰盖模拟[D]. 天津: 天津大学, 2012.]
- [151] Liu Guoqiang. Research on transition mode of water delivery before freezing in winter and automatic control method of long distance[D]. Wuhan: Wuhan University, 2013. [刘国强. 长距离输水渠系冬季输水过渡过程及控制研究[D]. 武汉: 武汉大学, 2013.]
- [152] Li S, Li J, Zhang Q. Water quality assessment in the rivers along the water conveyance system of the Middle Route of the South to North Water Transfer Project (China) using multivariate statistical techniques and receptor modeling[J]. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2011, 195: 306 – 317.
- [153] Frederiksen H D. Operation and maintenance experience with various canal linings[J]. Irrigation and Drainage Systems, 1989(3): 63 – 82.

Study of canals in cold regions of China: achievements and prospects

HE Pengfei^{1,2,3}, MA Wei^{1,3}

(1. State Key Laboratory of Frozen Soil Engineering, Northwest Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China; 2. School of Science, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China; 3. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China)

Abstract: Due to the extreme cold weather and complex environment conditions, cold damage on canals is a serious problem in cold regions, which has become a threat to water supply ability and safety. In this paper, a general overview about the relevant researches are summarized, and the future research topics are proposed, including phenomena, research methods, prevention and treatment of frozen injury. Here, the frozen phenomena mainly include the destruction of lining and insulating layer, falling off of joint sealing materials, foundation soil loss and slump and canal ice jamming and overtopping, etc. The main reasons that cause frozen injury include frost heave, freeze-thaw cycles, geologic conditions and constructive conditions, etc. Investigation is developed generally on optimal design of the lining and the coupled heat-moisture-stress analysis, etc. The prevention and treatment mainly include the replacement of foundation soil, use of insulation layer and build of drainage system, etc. However, at present, the shortcomings of the research are mainly reflected in the oversimplification of the lining stress analysis model, the lack of quantitative research on different anti-seepage and thermal insulation measures, the failure to consider the special conditions of water conveyance channels and the lack of scientific methods to extend the water conveyance time management in winter.

Key words: cold regions; canal; lining; frost damage; anti-seepage and insulation

(责任编辑: 周成林; 编辑: 周成林)