

# 吉林市二水厂取水头的设计与施工

陈树勤 王宝国

[提要] 本文总结了吉林市二水厂取水头部的设计与施工, 由于在设计过程中采取较为合理的技术措施, 不但方便施工, 同时保证了设计精度。

[关键词] 给水厂 取水头 设计 施工

吉林市二水厂位于吉林市江北区, 是江北区唯一的一座净水厂, 于 1964 年底竣工投产。由于受诸多因素的影响, 建厂三十年来一直没有形成完整独立的给水系统。原水由吉化公司原水管接入, 原有处理规模为  $4 \text{ 万 m}^3/\text{d}$ 。随着经济的发展和人民生活水平的提高, 城区的用水量逐年增加, 因此急需对二水厂进行扩建, 扩建净水规模为: 设计水量按  $10 \text{ 万 m}^3/\text{d}$ , 校核水量按  $12 \text{ 万 m}^3/\text{d}$ , 并将二水厂原供水规模一并考虑在内, 为将来水厂挖潜和发展留有余地。因此, 决定将吉林市二水厂取水规模定为: 设计水量  $16 \text{ 万 m}^3/\text{d}$ , 校核水量  $20 \text{ 万 m}^3/\text{d}$ , 原水取自松花江。

该工程于 1992 年上半年开始施工, 年底投入使用, 至今一直运行良好。

## 一、取水头位置选择

由于取水构筑物位置关系到供水安全、维护管理、造价高低、施工进度等, 而且直接影响着后续水处理构筑物的水质、水量以及使用的寿命, 因此我们在进行取水头部设计之前, 对取水头部所在位置的松化江水文特征、影响取水条件的河水泥沙、漂浮物、冬季冰絮及上游水污染等情况进行了详细的调查与研究论证。

根据二水厂所处的地理位置, 要尽量缩短取水输水距离, 同时又照顾到取水泵站、输水管线的平面布置等因素, 将取水头设在吉林市龙潭大桥下游约 300m 处, 位于松花江江心处, 此处水流急, 江水水位较深, 在冬季枯水期, 水深也能保证约 1.4m。避开了龙潭川沟排水的污染, 水质较好, 而且该江段常年不结冰, 冬季只在江水中会有冰絮产生。水温约为  $0 \sim 0.5$ , 历年的江水浊度: 最高为  $1100 \text{ mg/L}$ , 最低为  $2 \text{ mg/L}$ , 取水部位最低水位为 181.79m, 常水

位为 186.30m, 最高水位为 189.493m (百年一遇)。

## 二、取水头设计

根据松花江吉林市江段水位变化特点以及自来水公司现有的各水厂取水工程的运行情况, 本次设计所采用的取水头形式为河床式箱式取水头, 钢筋混凝土结构, 见图 1。箱体双面进水, 进水格栅流速为  $0.15 \text{ m/s}$ , 由于设计水量较大, 所以取水箱体较长, 为方便施工, 将取水头设计成两个独立的箱体, 每个箱体的平面尺寸为  $12.7 \text{ m} \times 5.5 \text{ m}$ , 高 3.9m, 箱体的两侧对称设置  $2.0 \text{ m} \times 0.65 \text{ m}$  矩形取水窗口共八个, 每个取水箱接 DN1200mm 导水管一根。

取水头设计特点如下。

1. 加设充、排水管, 方便施工, 确保施工精度

取水头部设计虽然比较简单, 但如果考虑不周会给施工、维护管理带来许多不便, 特别是

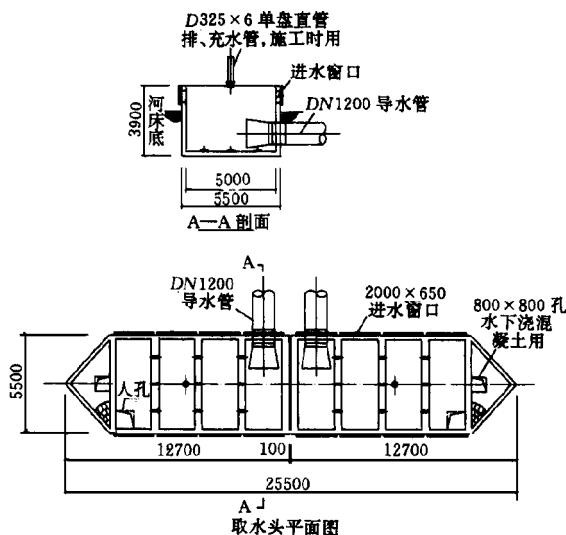


图 1

该构筑物置于水下,在施工就位中,很难达到设计要求的标高及坐标。如二水厂取水工程上游的某取水头也是从松花江取水,取水头型式与二水厂取水头基本相同,于80年代初设计,1985年正式投产使用。当时设计时推算出江水最低水位标高为188.31m,取水窗口上缘标高定为188.10m,可投产后,通过实测,其取水窗口上缘标高为188.314m,比原设计高出了0.214m,致使枯水位时进水窗口上缘露出水面现象时常发生。这说明了取水箱体预制完成后注水一次下沉没有达到设计要求。

本次设计针对这个问题采取了一个简单的措施,即在箱体顶部设一根D325×6单盘直管(如图1),供施工时充排水用。根据计算使该管的管顶标高高出取水箱体下沉就位后江水水位标高。取水箱体下沉前由此管注水,当下沉就位出现偏差时,可通过此管将箱体内水抽出,使取水箱体浮起,再重新就位,直至达到设计标高及坐标为止,然后将此管拆下,且用盲板将箱顶的管口封死,从而保证了施工精度。

#### 2. 化整为零,方便施工,便于管理

本取水头为预制、浮运、沉箱就位的钢筋混凝土结构,如果设计成一个整体,该构筑物的平面尺寸为:25m×5.5m,箱体自重超过300t,整个施工过程比较困难。经过方案比较后,将取水箱体设计成两个完全独立的箱体,每个取水箱体接一根导水管,不但方便了箱体的制作、浮运、安装,而且还便于管理,当一个检修时,另一个照常工作。

#### 3. 采取措施,防冰絮

本取水头位于松花江吉林市江段的下游,冬季水中挟带着潜冰,流速较大时水中会出现细小的冰絮,附着在取水口格栅上,缩小了进水窗口面积,影响正常进水。为避免该现象发生,在进水格栅栅条表面加套了导热性能较差的橡胶管,经过四年来的运行实践,效果良好。

#### 4. 注意取水头方向设置,避免洪水冲刷

本取水头的总长度为25.5m,是其宽度的约4.62倍,如果不注意其在水下的设置方向,会带来许多弊病。所以本设计特别注意了使取

水头的长度方向平行于水流方向布置,不但水力条件好,而且还可以避免洪水冲刷、以及推移质泥沙进入取水口等等。

### 三、取水头施工

取水头的施工工序主要是:预制、浮运、沉箱、就位。

#### 1. 取水头的预制

取水头的预制选定在松花江西岸露天制作,当时由于通往施工现场没有道路,因此在施工前修建了一条长500m、宽8m的道路,以满足施工交通需要。施工分以下几个步骤进行:

##### (1) 开挖基坑坑槽、设围堰

首先确定制作取水头部箱体处的坑槽开挖尺寸,根据箱体的自重与水的浮力计算,将坑槽挖至按当时松花江水进入坑槽时箱体可以浮起为止,据此确定坑槽开挖尺寸为:15.47m×39.37m×4.4m。基坑坑槽挖好以后,在坑槽的周围用两层砂石草袋进行围堰,并在两层草袋子中间用0.5m厚的粘土层夯实,保证不透水。

##### (2) 制作加工平台

围堰施工完毕后,还要修建用于浇筑取水头部的加工平台。首先,利用机泵控制坑槽内的水位,利用水表面找平加工平台的地板,使其保持水平,在水位很浅时,用碎石找平平台地板,然后横向铺设110×220×2200mm的防腐枕木,间距500mm,使上部取水头部的荷载均布于地基,同时为了进一步找平,再在枕木上纵向铺设了18a<sup>#</sup>I型钢,间距500mm,并用钢钉与枕木紧密地固定在一起,在钢轨与枕木中间用碎石填充紧密,在I型钢的上面铺设厚10mm的钢板,为便于取水头的牵引浮起,在钢板上又涂一层润滑油,铺油毡纸两层,然后在其上面进行取水头箱体的加工预制。本箱体按一般水工建筑物加工制作。箱体在设计时,考虑了箱体牵引时的锚固点位置设定,在施工时将锚固点直接固定。

#### 2. 取水头浮运、沉箱、就位

由于取水头箱体分为两部分,因此可将两箱体(、号)分别牵引就位。牵引前,要根据

# 二级城市污水处理厂出水直接过滤回用的研究与实践

邹利安 刘 灿

**[提要]** 作者采用直接过滤技术处理深圳市滨河水质净化厂二级出水,用作生活杂用水和生产冷却水。研究中进行了模型试验和生产性试验。结果表明:滤料以纤维球为佳,在聚合氯化铝投药量为 $8 \sim 12\text{mg/L}$ ,滤速可达 $20\text{m/h}$ ,过滤周期可达 $10 \sim 12\text{h}$ 。经过五年多运行,处理效果稳定。本研究结果表明了二级城市污水厂出水经直接过滤处理后进行回用是可行的,经济效益明显。

**[关键词]** 城市污水 二级生物处理出水 深度处理 过滤 回用

直接过滤是指水不经过沉淀装置而直接进入过滤系统,该技术应用于给水处理已有近五十年的历史,特别是近二十年,由于高分子絮凝剂、新型滤料的研制开发,双层及多层过滤工艺的不断完善,促进了直接过滤技术的发展。在国内外已有多家大型自来水厂采用直接过滤技术,而应用于污水处理在技术上还需要我们认真研究。

本试验研究了采用直接过滤技术,对深圳市滨河水质净化厂二级出水进行深度处理以作

为本厂生活杂用水的可行性,并在生产性应用中取得了良好效果。

## 一、二级出水直接过滤的模型试验

### 1. 原水

以深圳市滨河水质净化厂二级出水为原水。水质指标:SS: $5 \sim 20\text{mg/L}$ ;浊度 $< 35$ 度;色度 $< 40$ 度; $\text{BOD}_5$ : $8 \sim 20\text{mg/L}$ ;COD: $20 \sim 40\text{mg/L}$ ;氨氮: $20 \sim 10\text{mg/L}$ 。

### 2. 试验流程(见图1)

### 3. 工艺参数

实际完成的钢筋混凝土箱体结构,准确测量取水头部箱体的各部分尺寸,精确计算出取水头部的实际吃水深度。然后,当取水头箱体的混凝土强度达到100%时,封闭所有的进水窗口,人孔、导水管等,再进行注水试验,检查无任何渗漏后,再拆除围堰,使江水进入取水头部基坑,箱体自动浮起,然后在江对岸卷扬机的牵引下,首先使1号取水头箱体浮运至设计位置,认真进行平面坐标复测,待符合要求后,注水下沉就位。2号取水头部箱体的浮运方法与1号取水头的就位方法相同。为防止与1号取水头相互碰撞并能准确就位,预先在1号箱体尾部顶面埋设 $\phi 16$ 钢筋高出水平面2m,上面挂红旗为指示标志。箱体就位后,如果发现取水头的坐标、标高发生偏差,没有满足设计要求时,可通

过预先装好的D325 $\times$ 6管,抽出箱体内的部分水,使箱体自动浮起,调整好位置后再按以上程序重新注水,下沉就位。

### 3. 取水头箱体的稳定措施

取水头箱体就位后,为加强取水头部的稳定性,采用载重5t的拖船,将搅拌好的混凝土运至取水头部,由设在取水头尖端的 $800 \times 800\text{mm}$ 孔,在水下浇筑C10毛石混凝土,待尖端部位的混凝土灌至与顶板平齐时,再将封口板取消,充排水管拆下,最后还要在取水头部的周围抛大块的毛石加固。

作者通讯处:130021 中国市政工程东北设计研究院

电话:(0431) 5653412

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