

應用橢圓-理想曲面法與簡易土石流模式於大規模崩塌之快速評估-以大規模崩塌潛勢區(新北市-汐止區-D003)為例

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摘 要

降雨引致之大規模崩塌發生後，除直接造成邊坡破壞掩埋坡腳外，其產出之巨量土石運移過程亦可能形成土石流，或阻塞河道形成堰塞湖等二次災害。現行大規模崩塌潛勢區之判識，多仰賴地表地形特徵進行圈繪，對於實際可能的崩塌深度與量體，以及崩塌後土砂運移之情形，仍亟待進一步研究。

2022 年東北季風及尼莎颱風之共伴效應造成連日豪雨，位於新北市汐止區鵠鵠崙的大規模崩塌潛勢區(新北市-汐止區-D003)之邊坡土壤因含水量增加而產生崩塌，崩塌土砂堆積於下方土石流潛勢溪流(新北 DF197)河道，造成溪流通洪斷面縮小，上游有蓄水現象。為發展大規模崩塌之土砂量體與其運移影響範圍的快速評估方式，本研究以此案例為例，使用橢圓-理想曲面法(ICS)，藉由選定數個地表特徵點，快速評估出可能的崩塌滑動面及土砂量體。再將此土砂量體提供予 BigGIS 內建之簡易土石流模式(SDF model)進行土砂運移模擬，並與災後之 UAV 空拍及遙測影像成果進行驗證探討。

結果顯示，對大規模崩塌潛勢區(新北市-汐止區-D003)可利用橢圓-理想曲面法(ICS)獲得與實際情形相近的崩塌範圍、深度及崩塌量體；同時，簡易土石流模式(SDF model)進行土砂運移模擬之成果亦與實際情況相近。未來可嘗試以本研究提出之方式，快速評估各大規模崩塌潛勢區可能發生之情境，並提供疏散避難規劃等防救災相關參考依據。

關鍵字:大規模崩塌、土石流、橢圓-理想曲面法、簡易土石流模式

**Application of the Ellipse Reference Surface
Method and a Simple Debris Flow Model for Rapid Assessment of
Large-Scale Landslides - A Case Study of a Large-Scale Landslide
Potential Area (D-003) in Xizhi District, New Taipei City**

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Abstract

After a large-scale landslide triggered by rainfall, in addition to directly causing slope failure and burying the foot slope, the huge amount of sediment produced during the process of transportation may also lead to debris flow, or block rivers to cause secondary disasters such as the landslide dam. The current recognition of large-scale potential landslide areas relies heavily on surface topographical features for delineation. Further research is urgently needed on the actual possible depth and volume of landslides, as well as the situation of sediment transportation after landslides.

In 2022, the combined effect of the Northeast monsoon and Typhoon Nisha caused continuous heavy rain. The slope in the large-scale potential landslide area (D-003) in Guhulin, Xizhi District, New Taipei City collapsed due to an increase in moisture content, and the collapsed sediment accumulated in the downstream potential debris flow stream (New Taipei City-DF197), causing the river channel to narrow and the upstream to experience water storage. In order to develop a rapid assessment method for the volume of large-scale landslides and their impact range, this study used the Ellipse-reference-ICS method (ICS) based on several selected surface features to quickly evaluate the possible landslide slip surface and sediment volume using this case as an example. This sediment volume was then provided to the simple debris flow model (SDF model) built into BigGIS for simulation of sediment transportation. Additionally, It was verified and explored with the UAV aerial photography and remote-sensing image results after the disaster.

The results showed that the Ellipse- reference-ICS method (ICS) can obtain landslide ranges, depths, and volume similar to the actual situation for the large-scale potential landslide area (D-003). At the same time, the results of the simple debris flow model (SDF model) for sediment transportation simulation are also similar to the actual situation. In the future, it is possible to try to use the method proposed in this study to rapidly assess the scenarios of possible occurrences in various large-scale potential landslide areas, and provide reference for evacuation and disaster prevention.

Keyword: Large-scale Landslide, Debris Flow, Ellipse-reference-ICS Method, Simple Debris Flow Model

