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广 义 缓 坡 方 程^{*}

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摘要: 运用表面波 Hamilton 方法和缓坡逼近假定, 分析缓变三维流场和非平整海底对波浪传播的影响, 推导出广义缓坡方程. 海底地形由两个分量组成: 慢变分量, 其水平长度尺度大于表面波的波长; 快变分量, 其振幅与表面波的波长相比为一小量, 但是其频率与表面波频率相当. 该广义缓坡方程具有广泛的适用范围, 以下著名的缓坡方程成为它的特例: 经典的 Bekhoff 缓坡方程; 包含环境流效应的 Kirby 缓坡方程; 描述波状海底特征的 Dingemans 缓坡方程. 另外, 同时也得到了描述环境流场和快变海底效应的广义浅水方程.

关键词: 缓坡方程; 缓变三维流; 快变海底; 表面波的 Hamilton 方法
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引 言

在海岸区域构造精确的表面波动力学模型成为最近以来研究的一个目标, Dingemans (1997)^[1] 和 Kirby(1997)^[2] 分别对此进行了评述. 强烈的环境流作用和变化幅度大的水深范围使得海岸波浪动力学的研究内容丰富多样. 在这里, 人们通常采用缓坡逼近和环境流场仅在水平方向上发生变化的假定来研究波浪的折射、绕射现象与波流相互作用. 这样建立的模型在下列条件下有效: 平衡水深在表面波的一个波长上的相对变化为一个小量; 环境流在水平方向上的空间变化尺度远大于表面波的波长^[3~5]. 然而, 这种模型却不能反映变化剧烈的地形特征^[6~9] (例如, 离岸礁和沙坝) 和环境流速度场的垂向变化^[10].

考虑到波、海底相互作用的复杂多变性, 本文运用表面波的 Hamilton 方法, 直接分析和处理波浪、缓变三维流和快变海底的相互作用问题.

1 Hamilton 方法和海底地形

假定在非平整海底上存在不可压缩的运动流体, 其水深为 $h(x)$, $x = (x, y)$ 表示 Cartesian 水平坐标, z 表面垂向坐标, 且垂直向上为正, $z = 0$ 位于无扰动的自由表面上, 自由表面高度由 $z = \zeta(x, t)$ 给定. 引入速度势函数 $\Phi(x, z, t)$, 其梯度即代表速度向量. Zakharov(1968)^[11],

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Broer(1974)^[12] 和 Miles(1977)^[13] 曾先后独立地证明: Hamilton, 即总能量(动能和势能)可以由自由表面高度 ζ 和自由表面上的速度势值 $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \zeta(\mathbf{x}, t), t)$ 表征而构成变分原理. 流体总能量为:

$$H_E = \iint dx H = \iint dx (T + V), \quad (1)$$

其中势能密度 V 和动能密度 T 由下面式子给出

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \rho_g \zeta^2, \quad (2)$$

和

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \rho \int_{-h(\mathbf{x})}^{\zeta(\mathbf{x}, t)} dz \left[(\nabla \cdot \Phi)^2 + \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \right]^2 \right], \quad (3)$$

在这里, ρ 表示流体质量密度, g 表示重力加速度, $\nabla \cdot = (\partial/\partial x, \partial/\partial y) \equiv \partial/\partial \mathbf{x}$ 表示二维梯度向量.

采用 Φ 和 ζ 的通常假定, 即: 针对无界横向区域, 当 $|\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, Φ 和 ζ 及其导数足够快地趋向于零, 以保证 H_E 的有限值性质. 关于自由表面高度 $\zeta(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 和自由表面速度势 $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 的演化方程由 Hamilton 正则方程给出:

$$\rho \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = \frac{\delta H_E}{\delta \Phi}, \quad \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\delta H_E}{\delta \zeta}, \quad (4)$$

其中 δ 表示变分导数.

本文假设水深变化由两个分量构成:

$$h = h_0(\mathbf{x}) + h_1(\mathbf{x}), \quad (5)$$

其中 $h_0(\mathbf{x})$ 的水平长度尺度 Λ 远大于表面波的典型波长. 以 β 和 γ 分别表示同一量级的两个调制小参数, 假设 h_0 在一个波长上的变化为一个小量, 即

$$O(\beta) = O\left[\frac{\nabla \cdot h_0}{k h_0}\right] = O\left[\frac{\lambda}{\Lambda}\right] \ll 1, \quad (6)$$

其中 $\lambda = 2\pi/k$ 为表面波的典型波长. 在(5)中, $h_1(\mathbf{x})$ 表示水深的快变部分, 它的水平长度尺度与表面波的波长为同一量级, 但 h_1 的振幅为一个小量, 即

$$O(k h_1) \approx O(\gamma), \quad O\left[\frac{h_1}{\Lambda}\right] = O(\gamma^2), \quad (7)$$

因此, 水深可重新写为:

$$h = h_0(\beta \mathbf{x}) + \gamma h_1(\mathbf{x}). \quad (8)$$

2 推导广义缓坡方程

由波浪在非平整海底非均匀缓变流场中传播所构成的线性逼近边界值问题, 可将势函数 Φ 和自由表面高度 ζ 分别写为:

$$\zeta(\mathbf{x}, t) = \zeta_0(\mathbf{x}, t) + \varepsilon \xi_1(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \Phi(\mathbf{x}, z, t) = \phi_0(\mathbf{x}, z, t) + \varepsilon \mathcal{F}(z, h) \phi_1(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (9)$$

其中 $f(z, h) = \text{ch}k(z+h)/\text{ch}k(h+\zeta_0)$, ε 表示波陡. 在这里, ζ_0 和 ϕ_0 分别是环境流场 ($\nabla \cdot \phi_0, \partial \phi_0/\partial z$) 引起的表面高度和环境流速度势, $U = \nabla \cdot \phi_0$. 色散关系为:

$$\omega^2 = gk \text{th}k(h_0 + \zeta_0). \quad (10)$$

将 $f(z, h)$ 在 $h = h_0$ 处进行泰勒级数展开, 可得:

$$f(z, h) = f_0(z, h_0) + \gamma h_1 f_1(z, h_0), \quad (11)$$

其中

$$f_0(z, h_0) = \frac{chk(h_0 + z)}{chk(h_0 + \zeta_0)}, f_1(z, h_0) = \frac{kshk(z - \zeta_0)}{ch^2k(h_0 + \zeta_0)} \quad (12)$$

将(9)代入(2)和(3)并忽略有关 $(\dots f)^2$ 的项, 则有:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \rho g (\zeta_0^2 + 2\varepsilon \zeta_0 \zeta_1 + \varepsilon^2 \zeta_1^2), \quad (13)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \rho \int_{-h}^{\zeta} dz \left\{ (\dots \phi_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 + 2\varepsilon \left[\dots \phi_0 \cdot (\phi_1 \dots f + f \dots \phi_1) + \phi_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right] + \varepsilon^2 f^2 (\dots \phi_1)^2 + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)^2 \phi_1^2 + 2\varepsilon^2 f \phi_1 \dots f \cdot \dots \phi_1 \right\} \quad (14)$$

根据(1), Hamilton 密度 H 及其相应的总能量 H_E 可写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H &= H_0 + \varepsilon H_1 + \varepsilon^2 H_2 \\ H_E &= H_{E0} + \varepsilon H_{E1} + \varepsilon^2 H_{E2} \equiv \int H_0 dx + \varepsilon \int H_1 dx + \varepsilon^2 \int H_2 dx, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

其中

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left\{ g \zeta_0^2 + \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} \left[(\dots \phi_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dz + \gamma h_1 \left[(\dots \phi_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]_{z=-h_0} \right\}, \quad (16)$$

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left\{ 2g \zeta_0 \zeta_1 + \zeta_1 \left[(\dots \phi_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]_{z=\zeta_0} + 2\phi_1 \left[(\dots \phi_0)_{z=-h_0} (-\gamma h_1) \times \frac{k \dots h_0 + (\zeta_0 + h_0) \dots k}{ch^2k(\zeta_0 + h_0)} shk(\zeta_0 + h_0) + \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} \left[\dots \phi_0 \cdot \dots f + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right] dz \right] + 2 \dots \phi_1 \cdot \left[\frac{\gamma h_1}{chk(\zeta_0 + h_0)} (\dots \phi_0)_{z=-h_0} + \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} (f \dots \phi_0) dz \right] \right\}, \quad (17)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left\{ g \zeta_1^2 + 2\zeta_1 \dots \phi_1 \cdot (\dots \phi_0)_{z=\zeta_0} + (\dots \phi_1)^2 \left[\gamma h_1 f_0^2(-h_0, h_0) + \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} (f_0^2(z, h_0) + 2\gamma h_1 f_0(z, h_0) f_1(z, h_0)) dz \right] + 2\phi_1 \dots \phi_1 \cdot \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} (f_0 \dots f_0 + \gamma f_1 \dots h_1) dz + \phi_1^2 \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 + 2\gamma h_1 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \right] dz + 2\phi_1 \zeta_1 \left[\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right]_{z=\zeta_0} k thk(h_0 + \zeta_0) \right\} \quad (18)$$

由正则定理(4), 可得到:

$$\frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta H_0}{\delta \phi_0}, \quad \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t} = - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta H_0}{\delta \zeta_0}, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta H_2}{\delta \phi_1}, \quad \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} = - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta H_2}{\delta \zeta_1}, \quad (20)$$

由(19)得到下列演化方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial t} + \dots \cdot \left[\int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} \dots \phi_0 dz + (\gamma h_1 \dots \phi_0)_{z=-h_0} \right] &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \cdot \dots U + g \dots \zeta_0 + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

可以认为方程(21)是关于环境流场 $(\dots \phi_0, \partial \phi_0 / \partial z)$ 和非平整海底的广义浅水方程。由(20)则得关于 ζ_1 和 ϕ_1 的演化方程(引进全导数 $D/Dt = \partial / \partial t + \dots \phi_0 \cdot \dots$):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{D\phi_1}{Dt} &= -g\zeta_1 - \phi_1 \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} k \operatorname{th} k (h_0 + \zeta_0) \quad z = \zeta_0, \\ \frac{D\zeta_1}{Dt} &= \phi_1 [G_0 + \forall G_1 - \dots \cdot (B_0 + \forall B_1 \dots h_1)] - \dots \cdot [\dots \phi_1 (F_0 + \forall h_1 F_1)] - \\ &\quad \zeta_1 \dots \cdot U + \zeta_1 \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} k \operatorname{th} k (h_0 + \zeta_0) \quad z = \zeta_0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= \int_{-h_0}^{\zeta_0} f_0 \dots f_0 dz = \\ &\quad \frac{k \dots h_0 + h_0 \dots k}{\operatorname{ch}^3 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)} \left[-\frac{h_0 + \zeta_0}{2} \operatorname{sh} k (h_0 + \zeta_0) \right] + \frac{\dots k}{\operatorname{ch}^3 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)} \left[\frac{h_0 + \zeta_0}{4k} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} \zeta_0 (h_0 + \zeta_0) \operatorname{th} k (h_0 + \zeta_0) - \frac{1}{8k^2} \operatorname{sh} 2k (h_0 + \zeta_0) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$B_1 = -\frac{\omega^2}{2g} \frac{h_0 + \zeta_0}{\operatorname{ch}^2 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)}, \quad (24)$$

$$G_0 + \forall G_1 = \frac{1}{g} (\omega^2 - k^2 C C_g) + \forall \frac{\omega^2 k^2 (h_0 + \zeta_0) h_1}{g \operatorname{ch}^2 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)}, \quad (25)$$

$$F_0 + \forall h_1 F_1 = \frac{1}{g} C C_g + \forall h_1 \left[\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)} - \frac{\omega^2}{g} \frac{h_0 + \zeta_0}{\operatorname{ch}^2 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)} \right]. \quad (26)$$

从(22)中消去 ζ_1 ,并忽略所产生的高阶项 $O(\beta \forall, \beta^2)$,则得到关于三维非均匀流场和快变海底的依赖于时间的一般缓坡方程:

$$\frac{D^2 \phi_1}{Dt^2} - \dots \cdot [C C_g \dots \phi_1] + (\dots \cdot U) \frac{D\phi_1}{Dt} + [\omega^2 - k^2 C C_g] \phi_1 + \forall R + \phi_1 W = 0, \quad (27)$$

其中 $C = \omega/k$, $C_g = \partial \omega / \partial k$,并且 W 和 R 分别代表沿水深方向变化的环境流效应和快变海底效应:

$$W = \left\{ \left[\frac{D}{Dt} + \dots \cdot U - k \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \operatorname{th} k (h_0 + \zeta_0) \right] k \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \operatorname{th} k (h_0 + \zeta_0) \right\}_{z = \zeta_0}, \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 k (h_0 + \zeta_0)} \left\{ \phi_1 \omega^2 (h_0 + \zeta_0) (2k^2 h_1 + \dots^2 h_1) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \dots \cdot (h_1 \dots \phi_1) [\omega^2 (h_0 + \zeta_0) - g] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

方程(27)包含了以下特定型的缓坡方程($W = 0$):

1) 当 $U = 0$ 和 $R = 0$ 时,(27)即可简化为依赖于时间的Berkhoff缓坡方程(1972)^[14]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial t^2} - \dots \cdot [C C_g \dots \phi_1] + [\omega^2 - k^2 C C_g] \phi_1 = 0; \quad (30)$$

2) 当 $R = 0$ 时,(27)则变成由Kirby(1984)^[3]推导的包含环境流效应的缓坡方程:

$$\frac{D^2 \phi_1}{Dt^2} - \dots \cdot [C C_g \dots \phi_1] + (\dots \cdot U) \frac{D\phi_1}{Dt} + [\omega^2 - k^2 C C_g] \phi_1 = 0; \quad (31)$$

3) 当 $U = 0$ 时,(27)可对Dingemans(1997)^[1]包含波状海底效应的缓坡方程进行修正

因为该方程存在一个涉及 $\dots^2 h_1$ 项系数的印刷错误。修正后即得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial t^2} - \dots \cdot [C C_g \dots \phi_1] + [\omega^2 - k^2 C C_g] \phi_1 + \frac{\forall}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 k h_0} [\phi_1 \omega^2 (2k^2 h_0 h_1 +$$

$$h_0 \frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial t^2} + 2 \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} (\omega^2 h_0 - g) = 0 \quad (32)$$

3 结果与讨论

在三维慢变流和水深由慢变与快变分量构成的假定条件下,我们运用无旋运动的Hamilton方法,推导出调制波列的波包在强烈的环境流场中和非平整海底上传播的一般缓坡方程(27),并且证明这种一般缓坡方程包含了目前某些广泛运用的特定型缓坡方程。

本文的工作可进一步推广到能够包含粘滞效应和湍流效应,这对于建立海岸泥沙输运模型极为重要。

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Extended Mild Slope Equation

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Abstract: The Hamiltonian formalism for surface waves and the mild_slope approximation were employed in handling the case of slowly varying three_dimensional currents and an uneven bottom, thus leading to an extended mild_slope equation. The bottom topography consists of two components: the slowly varying component whose horizontal length scale is longer than the surface wave length, and the fast varying component with the amplitude being smaller than that of the surface wave. The frequency of the fast varying depth component is, however, comparable to that of the surface waves. The extended mild_slope equation is more widely applicable and contains as special cases famous mild_slope equations below: the classical mild_slope equation of Berkhoff, Kirby' s mild_slope equation with current, and Dingemans' s mild_slope equation for rippled bed. The extended shallow water equations for ambient currents and rapidly varying topography are also obtained.

Key words: mild_slope equation; slowly varying three_dimensional currents; rapidly varying topography; Hamiltonian formalism for surface waves