

相同模式内孤立波的强斜相互作用*

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摘 要

本文讨论分层流体中相同模式内孤立波的强斜相互作用, 包括浅流体情形和深流体情形. 采用Lagrange描述方法, 发现在浅流体情形相互作用由KP方程描述; 在深流体情形相互作用由二维的中等长波方程描述; 在无限深情形相互作用由二维的BO方程描述.

关键词 孤立波 强相互作用 分层流体 三维问题

一、引 言

1965年Zabusky和Kruskal^[1]发现两个相同模式的KdV型孤立波强相互作用后保持它们原来的形状和速度不变, 他们将具这种粒子性质的孤立波命名为“孤立子”. 然而, 在有些情况, 孤立波的运动不是一维的, 而是二维的. Miles^{[2],[3]}研究了单层流体表面孤立波的斜相互作用, 包括两孤立波传播方向相差很大时的弱相互作用, 以及很小时的强相互作用, 对后一种情形其控制方程不再是KdV方程, 而是Kadomtsev-Petviashvili(KP)方程. 最近Grimshaw和Zhu^[4]研究了不同模式内孤立波的强、弱斜相互作用, 发现在强相互作用情形, 相互作用由一组耦合的KP方程所描述. 本文研究相同模式内孤立波的强相互作用问题, 它包括浅流体情形和深流体情形, 这种强相互作用发生在两个波的传播方向很接近的时候, 在海洋和大气中已观察到这类强相互作用现象. 本文采用Lagrange描述方法, 分别导出了描述浅、深流体中孤立波相互作用的控制方程; 对于浅流体情形由KP方程描述; 对于深流体情形由二维的中等长波方程描述; 对于无限深流体情形由二维的BO方程描述.

二、基本方程

采用拉格朗日坐标系以及基于长度尺度为 h_1 (典型垂向尺度), 时间尺度为 N^{-1} (N_1 为典型的Brant-Väisälä频率) 压力尺度为 $\rho_1 g h_1$ (ρ_1 为典型的密度) 的无量纲变量.

记 (x^*, y^*, z^*) 为流体质点目前所在的位置, (ξ, η, ζ) 为流体质点的排挤量, (x, y, z) 为流体质点未扰动时的位置, 则有

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$$x^* = x + \xi, \quad y^* = y + \eta, \quad z^* = z + \zeta \quad (2.1)$$

引进小参数 ε , 它代表垂向和水平方向尺度之比, 且引入新变量

$$X = \varepsilon x, \quad Y = \varepsilon y, \quad T = \varepsilon t \quad (2.2)$$

则有如下基本方程组描述理想不可压有旋流体的运动:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial Y} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} + I &= 0 && \text{(连续性方程)} \\ \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial T^2} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial X} + G_1 &= 0 \\ \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial T^2} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial Y} + G_2 &= 0 && \text{(运动方程)} \\ \varepsilon^2 \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial T^2} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \rho_0 N^2 \zeta + G_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

其中 ξ, η 已由 $\varepsilon^{-1}\xi$ 和 $\varepsilon^{-1}\eta$ 所代替.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I &= \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial X} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial X} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial Y} \right) + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} \end{array} \right| \\ G_1 &= \rho_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial X} \right) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial X} \right] \\ G_2 &= \rho_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial Y} + \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial Y} \right) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial Y} \right] \\ G_3 &= \rho_0 \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} \right) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial T^2} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

边界条件为,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_0 \zeta &= \beta q, && \text{当 } z=0 \\ \zeta &= 0, && \text{当 } z=-h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

上面各式中 q 为压力扰动, 它定义为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta q &= \dot{p} - p_0 - \rho_0 \zeta \\ \beta &= N_1^2 h_1 g^{-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

三、强斜相互作用: 浅流体情形

将 ζ 依 ε 展开为

$$\zeta = \varepsilon^2 A(\tau, \sigma, \theta) \phi_n(z) + \varepsilon^4 \zeta_1 + \dots \quad (3.1)$$

ξ, η 和 q 取相似的展开式. 式中

$$\tau = \varepsilon^2 T, \quad \sigma = \varepsilon Y, \quad \theta = X - c_n T \tag{3.2}$$

ϕ_n 为对应于波速 c_n 的模函数, 满足

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\rho_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) + \rho_0 \frac{N^2}{c^2} \phi = 0, \quad \text{当 } -h < z < 0$$

这里

$$\phi = 0, \quad \text{当 } z = -h$$

$$\phi = \beta c^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \quad \text{当 } z = 0$$

σ 的引入是为了考虑沿 Y 方向的缓慢调制.

将上面各式代入(2.3)中, 可以得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T^2} (\xi_1'(z)) + \frac{\partial^2 q_1}{\partial X^2} + J_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial z} + \rho_0 N^2 \xi_1 + M_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.3}$$

这里

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_1 &= \frac{\partial G_1^{(0)}}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial G_2^{(0)}}{\partial Y} - \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 I^{(0)}}{\partial T^2} + 2c_n \rho_0 \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \theta \partial \tau} + \rho_0 c_n^2 \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \sigma^2} \\ M_1 &= G_3^{(0)} + \rho_0 \phi c_n^2 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \theta^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.4}$$

$G_1^{(0)}, G_2^{(0)}, G_3^{(0)}$ 和 $I^{(0)}$ 代表(2.4)中非线性项的首项.

我们寻求(3.3)式如下形式的解

$$\xi_1 = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} F_s \phi_s(z), \quad q_1 = \rho_0 \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} G_s c_s^2 \frac{\partial \phi_s(z)}{\partial z} \tag{3.5}$$

代入(3.3)可得

$$\frac{1}{c_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_s}{\partial T^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_s}{\partial X^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_s}{\partial Y^2} = U_s \tag{3.6}$$

上式也可写成

$$\left(\frac{c_n^2}{c_s^2} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_s}{\partial \theta^2} = U_s \tag{3.7}$$

其中

$$I_s U_s = \int_{-h}^0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 M_1}{\partial X^2} \phi_s + J_1 \frac{\partial \phi_s}{\partial z} \right) dz, \quad I_s = c_s^2 \int_{-h}^0 \rho_0 \frac{\partial \phi_s}{c z} dz \tag{3.8}$$

从上式知, 当 $s \neq n$ 时, F_s 解可求得, 但当 $s = n$ 时, U_n 必须满足约束条件为零.

这样我们可得如下的演化方程.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{c_n} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} + \lambda_n \frac{\partial^3 A}{\partial \theta^3} + \nu_n A \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \tag{3.9}$$

这里 $\lambda_n = \frac{c_n^2}{2I_n} \int_{-h}^0 \rho_0 \phi_n^2 dz, \quad \nu_n = \frac{3c_n^2}{2I_n} \int_{-h}^0 \rho_0 \left(\frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial z} \right)^3 dz \tag{3.10}$

(3.9)式即为KP方程, 它的双波解早已发现^[6], 可表示成

$$A = \frac{12\nu_n}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} (1 + \exp[\phi_1] + \exp[\phi_2] + \exp[\phi_1 + \phi_2 + r_{12}])$$

其中

$$\phi_n = -2k_n[\theta + p_n\sigma' - (4k_n^2 + 3p_n^2)\tau'] + \text{const}$$

$$r_{12} = -\ln \left[\frac{4(k_1 + k_2)^2 - (p_1 - p_2)^2}{4(k_1 - k_2)^2 - (p_1 + p_2)^2} \right]$$

$$\tau' = \beta c_n \tau, \quad \sigma' = \sqrt{\lambda_n / 36 \nu_n} \sigma$$

$p_{1,2}$ 是波沿着 θ 方向的斜率, $k_{1,2}$ 为波数.

四、强斜相互作用：深流体情形

现在我们假定上层流体深度为 h , 其密度分布为 $\rho_0(z)$, 深流体区流体密度为 $\rho_0(z \rightarrow \infty)$, 是一常数, 它的未扰深度为 $\varepsilon^{-1}H$. 这种情况可分两部分来分析. 一个是内展开式, 它适合于上层流体; 另一个是外展开式, 它适合于深流体区, 两个展开式应在其界面上合适地匹配.

我们将内展开式表示成,

$$\xi = \varepsilon A \phi_n(z) + \varepsilon^2 \xi_1 + O(\varepsilon^3) \quad (4.1)$$

ξ , η 和 q 有相似的表达式. 这里 $A = A(\tau, \sigma, \theta)$, 其中

$$\tau = \varepsilon T, \quad \sigma = \varepsilon^{1/2} Y, \quad \theta = X - c_n T \quad (4.2)$$

将各式代入(2.3)式, 可以得到与(3.3)相似的方程, 但此时:

$$J'_1 = J_1, \quad M'_1 = G_1^{(0)} \quad (4.3)$$

类似上节的分析, 可得到与(3.7)相似的方程, 但此时

$$I_s U_s = \int_{-\infty}^0 \left\{ \phi_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 M'_1}{\partial X^2} \right) + \frac{\partial \phi_s}{\partial z} J'_1 \right\} dz - \frac{\partial^2 q_1(z \rightarrow -\infty)}{\partial X^2} \phi_s(-\infty) \quad (4.4)$$

由消除长期项的条件可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{c_n} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} + \delta_n \frac{\partial q_1(-\infty)}{\partial \theta} + \nu_n A \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

而 $q_1(-\infty)$ 由内外展开式的匹配条件来确定, δ_n 由下式给定,

$$I_n \delta_n = (\rho_0 c_n^2 \phi_n^2)_{z \rightarrow -\infty} \quad (4.6)$$

现求外展开式. 在外区我们令

$$Z = \varepsilon z \quad (4.7)$$

且找如下形式的解

$$\xi = \varepsilon \hat{\xi}_0 + \varepsilon^2 \hat{\xi}_1 + \dots \quad (4.8a)$$

q , ξ , η 取相似的展开式:

$$q = \varepsilon^2 \hat{q}_0 + \varepsilon^3 \hat{q}_1 + \dots, \quad \xi = \hat{\xi}_0 + \varepsilon \hat{\xi}_1 + \dots, \quad \eta = \hat{\eta}_0 + \varepsilon \hat{\eta}_1 + \dots \quad (4.8b \sim d)$$

将(4.7)、(4.8)代入(2.3), 在首阶有以下方程.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_{(-\infty)} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\xi}_0}{\partial T^2} + \frac{\partial \hat{q}_0}{\partial Z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_0}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_0}{\partial Y^2} - \rho_{(-\infty)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T^2} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{\xi}_0}{\partial Z} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

其边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{\xi}_0 &= 0, & \text{当 } Z = -H \text{ 时} \\ \hat{\xi}_0 &= A_1 \phi_n(-\infty), & \text{当 } Z = 0 \text{ 时} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.10)$$

内外解的匹配条件是

$$\hat{q}_0(z \rightarrow 0) = q_1(z \rightarrow -\infty) \quad (4.11)$$

从(4.9)我们可求得 $\hat{q}_0(z \rightarrow 0)$ 为

$$\hat{q}_0(z \rightarrow 0) = -\rho_{(-\infty)} \frac{c_n \phi_n(-\infty)}{2\pi} \mathcal{L}(A) \quad (4.12)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{L}(A) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k \coth k H e^{ik\theta} F(A) dk \quad (4.13)$$

以及

$$F(A) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-ik\theta} d\theta \quad (4.14)$$

利用(4.5)、(4.11)、(4.12),最后可得控制方程.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{c_n} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} + \nu_n A \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} + \delta_n \mathcal{L}(A_\theta) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \quad (4.15)$$

这便是二维的中等长度波动方程(2D-ILW方程).

如果在上述方程中令 $H \rightarrow \infty$,则可得到如下的二维的 Benjamin-Ono 方程(BO方程)^[6]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{c_n} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} + \nu_n A \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\delta_n}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A(\theta')}{\theta' - \theta} d\theta' \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \quad (4.16)$$

方程(4.15)和方程(4.16)的双波解至今未见到,虽然它们的一维形式都已找到了双波解^[5],这是有待解决的一个问题.

如果在(4.15)中令 $H \rightarrow 0$ 则可得KP方程,因此二维的中等长波方程(2D-ILW方程)是一个比KP方程和二维的BO方程更一般的方程.

最后要指出的是:KP方程(3.9)和二维的 Benjamin-Ono 方程(4.16)与在 Euler 坐标下导出的经典结果相一致.二维的中等长波方程可用来研究波的斜强相互作用以及在横向扰动下的稳定性.

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Strongly Oblique Interactions between Internal Solitary Waves with the Same Mode

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Abstract

In this paper, by using the Lagrangian coordinates, the strongly oblique interactions between solitary waves with the same mode in a stratified fluid are discussed, which includes the shallow fluid case and deep fluid case. It is found that the interactions are described by the KP equation for the shallow fluid case, the two-dimensional intermediate long wave equation (2D-LW equation) for the deep fluid case and the two-dimensional BO equation (2D-BO equation) for the infinite deep fluid case.

Key words solitary waves, strong interaction, stratified fluids, 3D problem