

缓慢调制波在多孔海床上的演化*

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摘 要

本文采用多重尺度法分析了具有缓慢调制的波列在多孔海床上的演化问题。海床上部波浪采用了势流理论, 海床下部的渗流采用了 Darcy 定律。两者在海床面上进行衔接, 从而导出了上部波浪的波幅一阶和二阶的调制方程, 并求出了相应的解, 下部渗压场的解亦同时给出。

一、前 言

近年来, 随着海洋工程的发展, 如何对海床的处理成了一个比较感兴趣的问题。早先, 在研究波浪问题时, 多数作者把海床看作不能透水的固壁, 这显然不符合大部分的实际情况。因此一些学者, 如 P. L-F, Liu^[3], H. Macqheron^[4] 等, 开始注意这个问题, 作了一些研究, 得到一些很有意义的结果。目前, 一般的处理是假设海床为多孔介质结构, 其中存在着渗流运动, 且渗流满足 Darcy 定律。这样便自然将整个问题分为上部(波浪)问题及下部(渗流)问题。两者通过海床面上的边界条件即压力和法向速度连续条件得到衔接。由于上下部通过海床面发生了能量交换无疑会使波浪发生衰减, 新情况下的波浪演化特性是一个值得考察的问题。考虑到海床的渗透系数较小, 因此渗流速度与波浪质点速度相比较也较小, 这就启发我们采用多重尺度法来分析该问题, 从而成功地导出了波幅的一阶和二阶调制方程, 并求出了相应的解, 海床中的渗流中的压力项也同时求出了零阶和一阶压力解。

二、控制方程和边界条件

基本假设:

- (1) 上部海水流动为无粘、无旋、不可压缩势流;
- (2) 下部海床为刚性多孔介质;
- (3) 上部波浪的线性化近似适用;
- (4) 下部渗流满足 Darcy 定律, 且不可压缩。

建立如图1所示的坐标系统。

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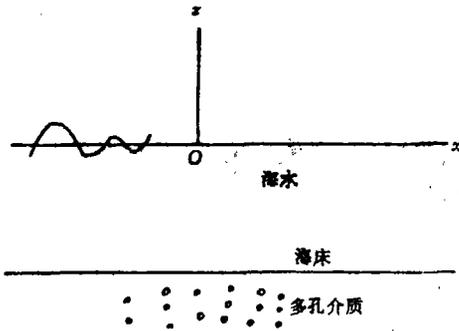


图 1

设上部波浪的速度势为 ϕ ，下部渗流运动的
 渗压函数为 ψ ，渗流速度为 u 。

由 Darcy 定律:

$$u = -\frac{k_s}{\mu} \nabla \psi$$

由不可压假设, 得

$$\nabla \cdot u = 0$$

所以, 我们有

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0 \quad (z < -h) \quad (2.1)$$

ϕ 满足 Laplace 方程。上部 ϕ 则由波浪理

论知, 也是 Laplace 方程

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \quad (-h < z < 0) \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1) 及 (2.2) 分别为下部及上部的控制方程。 k_s 为海床渗透系数, μ 为海水动力粘性系数。

边界条件分别为:

上部自由面条件:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{g} \phi_{tt} = 0 \quad (z=0) \quad (2.3)$$

下部底端条件:

$$\psi \rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow -\infty) \quad (2.4)$$

上下部的衔接条件

压力连续:

$$\psi = -\rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \quad (z = -h) \quad (2.5)$$

法向速度连续:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{k_s}{\mu} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \quad (z = -h) \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6) 也可改写为:

$$\rho \omega \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{k_s}{\mu} \rho \omega \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \quad (z = -h) \quad (2.7)$$

ρ 为海水密度, ω 为海域中特征波浪圆频率。

令 $\varepsilon = k_s \rho \omega / \mu$, 通常情况下, ρ 取 $O(10^3)$, ω 取 $O(0.5)$, μ 取 $O(10^{-4})$, k_s 取 $O(10^{-7})$ 到 $O(10^{-8})$, 则 ε 约为 $O(10^{-1})$ 的量级, 为一个小量, 可作为我们的摄动展开量。则 (2.7) 成为:

$$\rho \omega \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \quad (2.8)$$

三、多重尺度分析

引进多重尺度: $x, x_1 = \varepsilon x, x_2 = \varepsilon^2 x, \dots,$

$t, t_1 = \varepsilon t, t_2 = \varepsilon^2 t, \dots,$

并设来波为缓变正弦波, 则有

$$\phi = (\phi_0 + \varepsilon\phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\phi_2 + \dots) \exp(ikx - i\omega t) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\psi = (\psi_0 + \varepsilon\psi_1 + \varepsilon^2\psi_2 + \dots) \exp(ikx - i\omega t) \quad (3.2)$$

ϕ_i, ψ_i 为 $x_1, x_2, \dots, t_1, t_2, \dots, z$ 的函数.

将(3.1)代入(2.2)则有

$$O(\varepsilon^0): \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_0 = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$O(\varepsilon): \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_1 = -2ik \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x_1} \quad (3.4)$$

$$O(\varepsilon^2): \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_2 = - \left[2ik \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial x_1^2} + 2ik \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x_2} \right] \quad (3.5)$$

将(3.1)代入(2.3), 有

$$O(\varepsilon^0): \quad g \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} - \omega^2 \phi_0 = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

$$O(\varepsilon): \quad g \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} - \omega^2 \phi_1 = 2i\omega \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t_1} \quad (3.7)$$

$$O(\varepsilon^2): \quad g \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} - \omega^2 \phi_2 = 2i\omega \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t_1} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial t_1^2} - 2i\omega \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t_2} \right) \quad (3.8)$$

将(3.2)代入(2.1), 我们得到

$$O(\varepsilon^0): \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi_0}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \psi_0 = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

$$O(\varepsilon): \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \psi_1 = -2ik \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x_1} \quad (3.10)$$

$$O(\varepsilon^2): \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi_2}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \psi_2 = - \left[2ik \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi_0}{\partial x_1^2} + 2ik \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x_2} \right] \quad (3.11)$$

将(3.1)及(3.2)代入(2.5), 得

$$\psi_0 + \varepsilon\psi_1 + \varepsilon^2\psi_2 = i\rho\omega(\phi_0 + \varepsilon\phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\phi_2) \quad (3.12)$$

将(3.1)及(3.2)代入(2.6), 得

$$\rho\omega \left(\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} \right) = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial z} - \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial z} \quad (3.13)$$

由(3.12)和(3.13)得到

$$\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (z = -h) \quad (3.14)$$

$$\psi_0 = i\rho\omega\phi_0 \quad (z = -h) \quad (3.15)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho\omega} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial z} \quad (z = -h) \quad (3.16)$$

$$\psi_1 = i\rho\omega\phi_1 \quad (z = -h) \quad (3.17)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho\omega} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial z}, \quad (z = -h) \quad (3.18)$$

将(3.2)代入(2.4)得到

$$\psi_0 \rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow -\infty) \quad (3.19)$$

$$\psi_1 \rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow -\infty) \quad (3'20)$$

四、各阶问题的求解

1 ϕ_0 的求解

由(3.3), (3.6), (3.14)组成的定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_0 = 0 & (-h < z < 0) \\ g \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} - \omega^2 \phi_0 = 0 & (z = 0) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} = 0 & (z = -h) \end{cases}$$

这便是通常海底作为固壁的线波浪问题, 其解为

$$\phi_0 = -\frac{igA}{\omega} \frac{\operatorname{ch}k(z+h)}{\operatorname{ch}kh} \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $A = A(x_1, t_1, x_2, t_2, \dots)$, $\omega^2 = gk \operatorname{th}kh$

这个结果说明了以往将海底作为不透水固壁来处理的理论只是现在本文提出的零阶近似。

2 ψ_0 的求解

由(3.9), (3.15), (3.19)组成的定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_0}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \psi_0 = 0 & (z < -h) \\ \psi_0 = i\rho \omega \phi_0 = \frac{\rho g A}{\operatorname{ch}kh} & (z = -h) \\ \psi_0 \rightarrow 0 & (z \rightarrow -\infty) \end{cases}$$

很容易求出其解为:

$$\psi_0 = \frac{\rho g A}{\operatorname{ch}kh} \exp[k(z+h)] \quad (4.2)$$

3 ϕ_1 的求解

将(4.1)和(4.2)代入(3.4), (3.7), (3.16)得 ϕ_1 定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_1 = -\frac{2gk}{\omega} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} \frac{\operatorname{ch}k(z+h)}{\operatorname{ch}kh} & (-h < z < 0) \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\begin{cases} g \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} - \omega^2 \phi_1 = 2g \frac{\partial A}{\partial t_1} & (z = 0) \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} = -\frac{A\omega}{\operatorname{sh}kh} & (z = -h) \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

$$\text{令 } \phi_1 = D_2 \text{sh} k(z+h) + D_4 k(z+h) \text{sh} k(z+h) \quad (4.6)$$

代入(4.5)得

$$D_2 = -\frac{A\omega}{k \text{sh} kh} \quad (4.7)$$

(4.6)代入(4.3)得

$$D_4 = -\frac{\omega}{k^2 \text{sh} kh} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} \quad (4.8)$$

将(4.6), (4.7), (4.8)代入(4.4)有

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t_1} + C_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\omega}{\text{sh} 2kh} A = 0 \quad (4.9)$$

其中

$$C_g = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega}{k} \left(1 + \frac{2kh}{\text{sh} 2kh} \right)$$

(4.9)的通解为

$$A = A_0 \exp\left(-\frac{L}{2} x_1 - \frac{M}{2} t_1\right) \quad (4.10)$$

其中 $M = \frac{\omega}{\text{sh} 2kh}$, $L = \frac{M}{C_g}$, $A = A_0(x_2, t_2, \dots)$

式(4.9)即为波幅的一阶调制方程, 其解(4.10)表明波幅为指数型衰减(随着空间和时间的变化), 不过变化是缓慢的. 同固壁海底情况相比较, 波幅的调制方程为

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t_1} + C_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

表明波列以群速度 C_g 传播且不改变形状, 具有多孔海底情况就不能出这个结论, 波幅要发生衰减, 波列的形状也将改变. 同时, 衰减因素同 ε 有关, 也就是说同海床渗透系数密切相关.

4 ψ_1 的求解

将(4.2), (4.6)代入(3.10)及(3.17)得定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \psi_1 = -2ik \frac{\rho g}{\text{ch} kh} \exp[k(z+h)] \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} & (z < -h) \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 = i\rho\omega\phi_1 = 0 & (z = -h) \end{cases} \quad (4.12)$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 \rightarrow 0 & (z \rightarrow -\infty) \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

$$\text{令 } \psi_1 = E_1 \exp[k(z+h)] + E_2(z+h) \exp[k(z+h)] \quad (4.14)$$

代入(4.11)及(4.13)得到

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$E_2 = -\frac{i\rho g}{k \text{ch} kh} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1}$$

5 ϕ_2 的求解

ϕ_2 的定解问题由(3.5), (3.8), (3.18)组成

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_2 = -\left(2i k \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial x_1^2} + 2i k \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x_2}\right) & (-h < z < 0) \end{cases} \quad (4.15)$$

$$\begin{cases} g \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} - \omega^2 \phi_2 = 2i \omega \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t_1} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial t_1^2} - 2i \omega \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t_2}\right) & (z=0) \end{cases} \quad (4.16)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho \omega} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial z} = \frac{ig}{\omega \operatorname{ch} kh} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} & (z=-h) \end{cases} \quad (4.17)$$

将(4.1), (4.6)代入(4.16)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\omega^2}{g} \phi_2 &= 2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial t_2} + i \left(2h \operatorname{th} kh C_g + \frac{C_g^2}{\omega}\right) \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x_1^2} + 2i \left(\operatorname{th} kh C_g \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{h\omega \operatorname{th} kh}{\operatorname{sh} 2kh} + \frac{C_g}{\operatorname{sh} 2kh}\right) \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} + i \left(\frac{\omega}{\operatorname{sh}^2 2kh} + \frac{2\omega \operatorname{th} kh}{\operatorname{sh} 2kh}\right) A \quad (z=0) \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

由可解性条件得:

$$\int_{-h}^0 dz \left[\phi_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_2}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_2 \right) - \phi_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_0}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_0 \right) \right] = \left[\phi_0 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} - \phi_2 \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right]_{-h}^0$$

将(3.3)代入有

$$\int_{-h}^0 dz \phi_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_2}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \phi_2 \right) = \phi_0 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} \Big|_0 - \phi_2 \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \Big|_0 - \phi_0 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} \Big|_{-h} \quad (4.19)$$

将(4.1), (4.6), (4.15), (4.18)代入并整理得:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t_2} + C_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_2} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x_1^2} + \beta \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} + \gamma A = 0 \quad (4.20)$$

其中

$$\alpha = ihC_g \operatorname{th} kh + \frac{iC_g^2}{2\omega} - \frac{iC_g}{2k} - \frac{i\omega}{2k^2 \operatorname{sh} 2kh} (kh \operatorname{ch} 2kh - \operatorname{sh} kh \operatorname{ch} kh)$$

$$\beta = iC_g \operatorname{th} kh + \frac{i\omega \operatorname{th} kh}{\operatorname{sh} 2kh} + \frac{iC_g}{\operatorname{sh} 2kh} - \frac{i\omega \operatorname{th} kh}{2k} - \frac{i\omega}{2k \operatorname{sh} kh \operatorname{ch} kh}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{i\omega}{2 \operatorname{sh}^2 2kh} + \frac{i\omega \operatorname{th} kh}{\operatorname{sh} 2kh}$$

式(4.20)即为波幅的二阶调制方程。将式(4.10)代入则有:

$$\frac{\partial A_0}{\partial t_2} + C_g \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial x_2} = -\frac{i\sigma^2}{2\omega} A_0 - i\sigma A_0 (1-Rh) \operatorname{th} kh - \frac{iR\omega \operatorname{ch} kh}{2k \operatorname{sh} kh} (1-Rh) A_0 \quad (4.21)$$

其中 $\sigma = M/2$, $R = L/2$ 即

$$\frac{\partial A_0}{\partial t_2} + C_g \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial x_2} + iQA_0 = 0 \quad (4.22)$$

$$Q = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\omega} + \frac{\omega R}{2R} \operatorname{cth} kh (1-Rh) + (1-Rh) \sigma \operatorname{th} kh$$

其解为 $A_0 = \bar{A}(x_3, t_3, \dots) \exp\left(-i\frac{Q}{2}t_2 - i\frac{Q}{2C_g}x_2\right)$

故 $A = \bar{A} \exp\left(-\frac{L}{2}x_1 - \frac{M}{2}t_1\right) \exp\left(-i\frac{Q}{2C_g}x_2 - i\frac{Q}{2}t_2\right) \quad (4.23)$

式(4.23)即为波幅直至二阶调制的解,可以看出,一阶调制为指数衰减,二阶调制只是

使波幅发生缓慢振荡。

现在我们可令

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_2 = & F_1 \operatorname{sh} k(z+h) + F_3 k(z+h) \operatorname{sh} k(z+h) + F_4 k(z+h) \operatorname{ch} k(z+h) \\ & + F_6 k^2(z+h)^2 \operatorname{sh} k(z+h) + F_8 k^2(z+h)^2 \operatorname{ch} k(z+h) \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

代入(4.15)得

$$2F_3 k^2 + 2F_6 k^2 = \frac{igAR^2}{\omega \operatorname{ch} kh} - \frac{2gk}{\omega \operatorname{ch} kh} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_2}$$

$$2F_4 k^2 + 2F_8 k^2 = -\frac{2iAR\omega}{\operatorname{sh} kh}$$

$$F_6 = 0, \quad 4F_8 = \frac{2iAR^2\omega}{k^3 \operatorname{sh} kh}$$

则

$$F_6 = \frac{iAR^2\omega}{2k^3 \operatorname{sh} kh}, \quad F_4 = \frac{-iAR\omega}{k^2 \operatorname{sh} kh}$$

$$F_3 = -\frac{\omega}{k^2 \operatorname{sh} kh} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_2}$$

将(4.24)代入(4.17)得 $F_1=0$ ，所以

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_2 = & -\frac{\omega}{k^2 \operatorname{sh} kh} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_2} \operatorname{sh} k(z+h) - \frac{iAR\omega}{k^2 \operatorname{sh} kh} k(z+h) \operatorname{ch} k(z+h) \\ & + \frac{iAR^2\omega}{2k^3 \operatorname{sh} kh} k^2(z+h)^2 \operatorname{ch} k(z+h) \end{aligned}$$

至此，我们分别求出了 ϕ_0 、 ϕ_1 、 ϕ_2 、 ψ_0 、 ψ_1 的解以及波幅 A 的一阶与二阶调制方程的解。所以上下部问题的解分别为

$$\phi = (\phi_0 + \varepsilon\phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\phi_2) \exp(ikx - i\omega t)$$

$$\psi = (\psi_0 + \varepsilon\psi_1) \exp(ikx - i\omega t)$$

五、结 论

本文采用多重尺度法推导了缓变波在多孔海床上传播的一阶和二阶波幅的调制方程，并得出了相应的解。结果表明一阶调制为指数衰减型、二阶调制为振荡型。同时得出了上部波浪的零阶、一阶、二阶速度势解和下部渗压的零阶和一阶解。

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Evolution of Slowly Modulated Wave Train on Porous Sea Bed

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Abstract

In this paper, the problem of evolution of slowly modulated wave train on porous sea bed is investigated with the method of multiple scales. For the sea water in the upper region, the classical potential theory is used while the fluid motion in the porous sea bed is described by Darcy's law. The equations of the first and second order modulations of wave amplitude are derived by using matching conditions on the sea bed. The corresponding solutions are found and seepage pressures are also given at the same time.