

層變流域中孤立波間之交互作用研究

The interaction effects of solitary waves in a stratified fluid

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一、中文摘要

關鍵詞：孤立波，新布氏方程式，非線性效應，分散效應

欲探討層變流域中孤立波(internal solitary wave)間之交互作用，必須對於長波現象進行分析，特別是長波方程式之推演與選擇，更是對於孤立波交互作用的分析有決定性的影響。本研究將針對精度至四階之新布氏方程式進行推導，並從其中選擇最佳化之長波方程式，以達到最精確預估波浪機制的目的。

二、英文摘要

Keywords: *solitary wave, new-Boussinesq type equations, nonlinear effects, dispersive effects*

In present study, considering the equity of nonlinear effects and dispersive effects, we'll derive a fourth-order Boussinesq-type equations in terms of a velocity potential at an arbitrary water depth for further investigation of solitary waves passing over a sloping beach. The classical $O(\mu^2)$ Boussinesq equations are derived based on the average horizontal velocities that are hard to apply into practical cases. On the contrary, our

$O(\mu^4)$ equations are largely convenient in practical uses than the classical $O(\mu^2)$ one.

三、研究方法及內容

3.1 控制方程式與邊界條件

首先將各重要變數無因次化如下

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= k_0 x', & y &= k_0 y', & z &= h_0^{-1} z' \\ t &= k_0 (gh_0)^{1/2} t', & \eta &= a_0^{-1} \eta', & h &= h_0^{-1} h' \end{aligned} \right\} (1)$$

控制方程式與邊界條件可表示如下

$$\mu^2 \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad -h \leq z \leq \varepsilon \eta \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \mu^2 \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla \eta \right) \quad \text{at} \quad z = \varepsilon \eta \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = -\mu^2 (\nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla h) \quad \text{at} \quad z = -h \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \eta + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left[(\nabla \Phi)^2 + \frac{1}{\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad z = \varepsilon \eta \quad (5)$$

此處 $\varepsilon = h_0 a_0^{-1}$ 和 $\mu = k_0 h_0$ 為代表非線性及分散性之兩個參數。對於弱非線性條件而言，必須滿足 $\varepsilon = \mu^2 < 1$ 此關係。將式(2)由 $z = -h$ 積分至 $z = \varepsilon \eta$ ，並考慮式(3)及式(4)之邊界條件，我們可得

$$\nabla \cdot \int_{-h}^{\varepsilon \eta} \nabla \Phi dz + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (6)$$

以上即為控制方程式與邊界條件。

3.2 理論解析

令速度勢 Φ 為

$$\Phi(x, y, z, t) = \sum_n \mu^{2n} \Phi_n(x, y, z, t) \quad (7)$$

將式(7)代入式(2)及式(4)，則 Φ_0 、 Φ_1 、 Φ_2 可表示為

$$\Phi_0 = \Phi_{00}(x, y, t) \quad (8.a)$$

$$\Phi_1 = \Phi_{10}(x, y, t) - z \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) - \frac{z^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \quad (8.b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_2 = & \Phi_{20}(x, y, t) + z \\ & \left[-\nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{10}) - \frac{h^2}{2} \nabla^2 \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{h^3}{6} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} - h \nabla \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) \cdot \nabla h \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{h^2}{2} \nabla \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \cdot \nabla h \right] \\ & - \frac{z^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_{10} + \frac{z^3}{6} \nabla^2 \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) \\ & + \frac{z^4}{24} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \end{aligned} \quad (8.c)$$

令 Φ_m 為任意水深處 $z = \varepsilon_m(x, y)$ 之勢函數，並將式(8)代入式(7)，並令 $z = \varepsilon_m$ ，可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_m = & \Phi_{00} + \mu^2 \left[\Phi_{10} - \varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_m^2 \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \right] \\ & + \mu^4 \left[\Phi_{20} + z \cdot \left[-\nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{10}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{h^2}{2} \nabla^2 \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) - \frac{h^3}{6} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - h \nabla \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) \cdot \nabla h + \frac{h^2}{2} \nabla \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \cdot \nabla h \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_{10} + \frac{\varepsilon_m^3}{6} \nabla^2 \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_{00}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. + \frac{\varepsilon_m^4}{24} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi_{00} \right\} + O(\mu^6) \quad (9)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{00} = & \Phi_m + \mu^2 \left[\varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot (h \nabla \Phi_m) + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_m \right] \\ & + O(\mu^4) \\ \Phi_{10} = & O(\mu^2) \\ \Phi_{20} = & O(\mu^4) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

因此長波方程式可表為

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot [(h + \varepsilon \eta) \lambda \Phi_m] \\ & + \mu^2 \nabla \cdot \left\{ h \nabla \left[\varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot (h \lambda \Phi_m) + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_m \right] \right\} \\ & + \mu^2 \nabla \cdot \left\{ + \frac{h^2}{2} \nabla \lambda \cdot (h \lambda \Phi_m) - \frac{h^3}{6} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi_m \right\} \\ & + \varepsilon \mu^2 \nabla \cdot \left\{ \eta \nabla \left[\varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot (h \lambda \Phi_m) + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_m \right] \right\} \\ & + \mu^4 \nabla \cdot \left\{ -\frac{h^3}{6} \nabla \lambda^2 \left[\varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot (h \lambda \Phi_m) + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Phi_m \right] \right. \\ & \left. h \nabla G_1 + \frac{h^2}{2} \nabla G_2 - \frac{h^4}{24} \nabla \lambda^2 \lambda \cdot (h \lambda \Phi_m) + \frac{h^4}{120} \nabla \lambda^2 \lambda^2 \Phi_m \right\} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} & \eta + \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \\ & + \mu^2 \left[\varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot \left(h \nabla \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right) \right] + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (\nabla \Phi_m)^2 \\ & + \mu^4 \left\{ \varepsilon_m G_3 + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \left[\varepsilon_m \nabla \cdot \left(h \lambda \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon_m^2}{2} \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\varepsilon_m^3}{6} \nabla^2 \nabla \cdot \left(h \lambda^2 \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\varepsilon_m^4}{24} \nabla \lambda^2 \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \varepsilon \mu^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [\nabla \cdot (h \Phi_m)] \right\} \cdot \eta \nabla \cdot \left[h \lambda \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} \right] \right\} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中 G_1 、 G_2 及 G_3 為與深度 z 有關的變數。(11)式及(12)式即為以任意水深處

之速度勢為變數之長波方程式。現在考慮定水深且流場為二維流場，並令

水深參數 $m = \frac{z_0}{h}$ ($-1 \leq m \leq 0$)，則上二式

可改寫為

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(h+z\eta) \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial x} \right] + \mu^2 h^2 H_1 \frac{\partial^4 \Phi_m}{\partial x^4} \\ + \mu^4 h^4 H_2 \frac{\partial^6 \Phi_m}{\partial x^6} + \epsilon \mu^2 h^2 H_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\eta \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_m}{\partial x^3} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} + \eta + \mu^2 h^2 H_1 \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_m}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + \epsilon \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ + \mu^4 h^4 H_3 \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_m}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + \epsilon \mu^2 \left[h \eta \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_m}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_m}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2} m^2 + m + \frac{1}{3} \quad (15.a)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{5}{24} m^4 + \frac{5}{6} m^3 + \frac{7}{6} m^2 + \frac{2}{3} m + \frac{2}{15} \quad (15.b)$$

$$H_3 = \frac{1}{2} m^2 + m \quad (15.c)$$

$$H_4 = \frac{5}{24} m^4 + \frac{5}{6} m^3 + m^2 + \frac{1}{3} m \quad (15.d)$$

(11)、(12)式及(13)、(14)式即為以任意水深之速度勢為變數之弱非線性長波方程式，在此吾人稱其為「新布氏方程式」。

四、新布氏方程式之線性探討

為求得最佳化長波方程式組，在此節吾人將探討新布氏方程式之五項線性因子，並由此決定出最佳化方程式。將前述之新布氏方程式略去非線性項之後，可得

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_m}{\partial x^2} + \mu^2 H_1 \frac{\partial^4 \Phi_m}{\partial x^4} + \mu^4 H_2 \frac{\partial^6 \Phi_m}{\partial x^6} = 0$$

(16)

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} + \eta + \mu^2 H_3 \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_m}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + \mu^4 H_4 \frac{\partial^5 \Phi_m}{\partial x^5 \partial t} = 0$$

(17)

故分散關係式及群波速度可表為

$$C(m, \mu) = \left[\frac{1 - H_1 \mu^2 + H_2 \mu^4}{1 - H_3 \mu^2 + H_4 \mu^4} \right]^{0.5} \quad (18)$$

$$C_g(m, \mu) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - H_1 \mu^2 + H_2 \mu^4}{1 - H_3 \mu^2 + H_4 \mu^4}}$$

$$\left[\frac{1 - 2H_1 \mu^2 + (3H_2 - H_4 + H_1 H_3) \mu^4 - 2H_3 H_4 \mu^6 + H_2 H_4 \mu^8}{(1 - H_3 \mu^2 + H_4 \mu^4)(1 - H_1 \mu^2 + H_2 \mu^4)} \right] \quad (19)$$

且水粒子水平速度與垂直速度分別為

$$F_H(m, z, \mu) \equiv \frac{\Phi_x(m, z, \mu)}{\Phi_x(m, 0, \mu)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(H_3 - \frac{z^2}{2} - z \right) \mu^2 + \left(H_4 + \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^3}{6} - \frac{H_3 z^2}{2} - H_1 z \right) \mu^4}{1 - H_3 \mu^2 + H_4 \mu^4}$$

(20)

$$F_V(m, z, \mu) \equiv \frac{\Phi_z(m, z, \mu)}{\Phi_z(m, 0, \mu)}$$

$$= \frac{(z+1)\mu^2 + \left(\frac{z^3}{6} + \frac{z^2}{2} - H_3 z - H_1 \right) \mu^4}{\mu^2 - H_1 \mu^4}$$

(21)

且自由液面之水粒子軌跡為

$$F_T(m, \mu) \equiv \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\Phi_z(m, 0, \mu)}{\Phi_x(m, 0, \mu)} = \frac{\mu - H_1 \mu^3}{1 - H_3 \mu^2 + H_4 \mu^4}$$

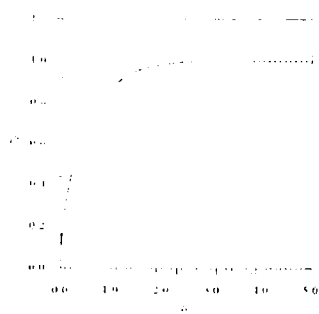
(22)

將以上五種線性因子綜合考量，並與線性史托克波(linear Stokes theory)進

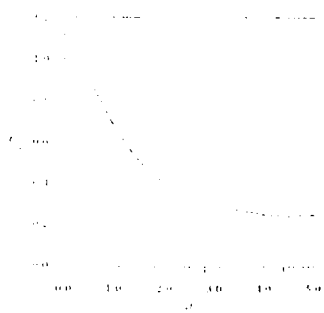
行比較，即可求得最佳化之長波方程式組。

五、結論與討論

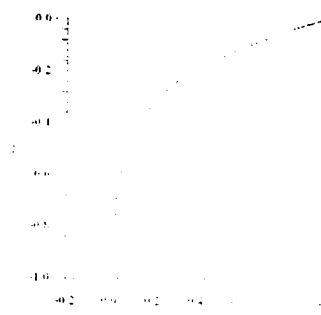
首先將五種線性因子之圖形描繪如下



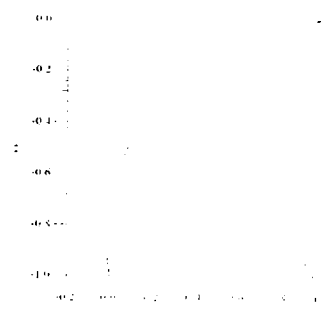
圖一、相位速度比較圖



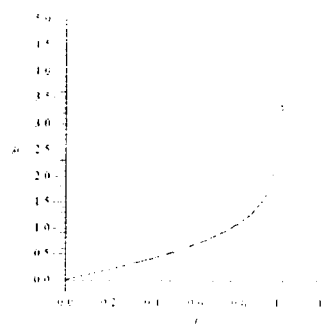
圖二、群波速度比較圖



圖三、水粒子水平速度比較圖



圖四、水粒子垂直速度比較圖



圖五、水粒子軌跡比較圖

由前節之分析可知可得當 $m = 0.617$ 時，可得最佳化之長波方程式組