

一个二流体系统中两对孤立波的相互作用

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摘 要

本文讨论一个二流体系统中孤立波的相互作用,该系统由水平固壁之上的两层常密度不可压无粘流体组成,上表面为自由面。文中在浅水波假定下,导出了适用于所考虑的模型的基本方程——推广的 Boussinesq 方程;接着,应用 PLK 方法和约化摄动法求得了两对表面-界面孤立波迎撞的二阶近似解,给出了碰撞时界面和表面的最大波幅以及碰撞后的非均匀相移,进而表明孤立波迎撞后将发生变形。

一、引 言

随着海洋科学和大气科学的发展,人们越来越重视内孤立波的研究^[1-8]。特别值得注意的是,在海洋工程实践中,内孤立波可能成为一个新的环境载荷因素;卫星观测表明,这种孤立波还可能发生相互作用,更增加了问题的复杂性(参看文献[4,5]),因此有必要对有关现象作深入研究,

迄今为止,对单层流体中孤立波的相互作用问题,已有人作了一些探讨(详见文献[2]中的评论)。这里仅指出, Miles^[9] 用多重尺度法考察了斜相互作用的孤立波,求得了二阶近似解;苏兆星和 Mirie^[10] 用坐标变形法处理了两孤立波的迎撞,得到了三阶近似解,并用数值模拟方法作了验证^[11]。而对内孤立波相互作用的分析还较少见到。作者用文献[7]中建立的基本方程,研究了在两水平固壁间的二流体系统中界面孤立波的迎撞,也得到了三阶近似解^[12]。当上层流体的上表面为自由面时,表面孤立波和界面孤立波就会成对地出现^[6],要研究它们的相互作用,必须建立合适的基本方程,相应的数学表述较为复杂,本文就此作一些初步讨论。

为了简单起见,这里仅考虑二维不可压无旋无粘流动。我们从 Euler 方程出发,采用浅水波假定,导出了适用于所考虑的二流体系统的基本方程组,它可以看作 Boussinesq 方程的一种推广形式。实测表明,海洋中的一些内孤立波可以用 Boussinesq 浅水波理论来描述^[5],因而,基于这一方程组得出的结果是有意义的;而且此方程组可望用于海洋、湖泊、渠道中的其它波动和流动的分析。然后,我们用 PLK 方法(坐标变形法)^[13]和约化摄动法^[14]结合的形式,求得了两对孤立波迎撞的二阶近似解,给出了迎撞时自由面和界面的最大波幅和迎撞后的非均匀相移,后者预示着波形的变化。验证表明,只要取上层流体厚度为零,就可推得单层流体的各种结果,换句话说,文献[9,10]中的相应结果可以作为本文的特例导出。

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二、基本方程

我们考虑两层不可溶混的常密度不可压无粘流体的二维无旋运动, 所考察的位形如图 1 所示. 设上下层流体的密度比为 $\sigma(=\rho_2/\rho_1)$ 、厚度比为 $r(=H_2/H_1)$, 假定流体是静稳定分层的 (即 $\sigma < 1$)、无穷远处静止的.

令 (u, w) , p, ρ 分别为流体的速度分量、压力、密度, g 为重力加速度. 我们以如下方程为出发点

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + g = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

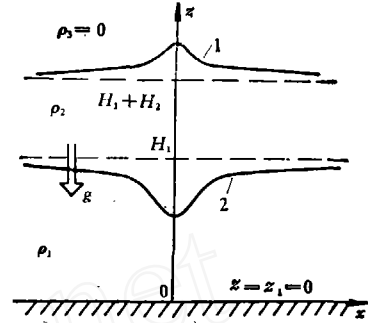


图 1

[1. $z = z_2(x, t) = h_1(x, t) + h_2(x, t)$,
2. $z = z_1(x, t) = h_1(x, t)$]

这些方程分别在两层流体中适用, 为简洁起见, 略去了各量的下标. 设在界面 $z = z_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 邻近的上下方流体速度分量分别为 (U_i^+, W_i^+) , (U_i^-, W_i^-) . 考察 (z_i, z_{i+1}) 层, 由 (2.1), (2.2) 式,

$$u = U_i^+ + \int_{z_i}^z \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dz', \quad (2.5)$$

$$W = w_i^+ - \int_{z_i}^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dz'. \quad (2.6)$$

令

$$h_i = z_{i+1} - z_i, \quad \bar{f}_i = \frac{1}{h_i} \int_{z_i}^{z_{i+1}} f(x, z', t) dz', \quad (2.7)$$

h_i 为扰动后的 i 层流体厚度, \bar{f}_i 为 f 在 i 层内沿铅垂方向的平均值. 利用 (2.6), (2.7) 式和界面上的运动学条件

$$W_{i+1}^- = \frac{\partial z_{i+1}}{\partial t} + U_{i+1}^- \frac{\partial z_{i+1}}{\partial x}, \quad W_i^+ = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} + U_i^+ \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial x}, \quad (2.8)$$

我们得到质量守恒方程

$$\frac{\partial h_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_i \bar{u}_i) = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2). \quad (2.9)$$

下面, 按 Boussinesq 浅水波假定推导动量守恒方程的新形式. 引进小参数 $\epsilon (0 < \epsilon \ll 1)$, 假定无量纲波幅为 $O(\epsilon)$, 无量纲波数为 $O(\epsilon^{1/2})$; 要求动量方程准确到 $O(\epsilon^{7/2})$.

利用 (2.5), (2.6) 式进行迭代、展开, 得到

$$u = U_i^+ + \frac{\partial W_i^+}{\partial x} (z - z_i) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U_i^+}{\partial x^2} (z - z_i)^2 + O(\epsilon^3), \quad (2.10)$$

$$w = W_i^+ - \frac{\partial U_i^+}{\partial x} (z - z_i) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 W_i^+}{\partial x^2} (z - z_i)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^3 U_i^+}{\partial x^3} (z - z_i)^3 + O(\varepsilon^{7/2}). \quad (2.11)$$

由 (2.10) 式得

$$\bar{u}_i = U_i^+ + \frac{1}{2} h_i \frac{\partial W_i^+}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{6} h_i^2 \frac{\partial^3 U_i^+}{\partial x^3} + O(\varepsilon^3). \quad (2.12)$$

容易证实, 准确到 $O(\varepsilon^4)$,

$$\bar{u}_i^2 = \bar{u}_i^2. \quad (2.13)$$

由 (2.1), (2.3), (2.13) 式可导得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (h_i \bar{u}_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_i \bar{u}_i^2) + \frac{1}{\rho_i} \int_{z_i}^{z_{i+1}} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dz' = 0. \quad (2.14)$$

现在利用方程 (2.4) 导出 (2.14) 式的末项的表达式, 为此先求出各层速度分量的具体形式. 在 (z_1, z_2) 层内利用 $z_1 = 0, W_1^+ = 0$, 由 (2.10)–(2.12) 式得

$$u_1 = U_1^+ - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U_1^+}{\partial x^2} z^2 + O(\varepsilon^3), \quad (2.15)$$

$$w_1 = -\frac{\partial U_1^+}{\partial x} z + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^3 U_1^+}{\partial x^3} z^3 + O(\varepsilon^{7/2}), \quad (2.16)$$

$$\bar{u}_1 = U_1^+ - \frac{1}{6} h_1^2 \frac{\partial^3 U_1^+}{\partial x^3} + O(\varepsilon^3). \quad (2.17)$$

从而有

$$U_1^+ = \bar{u}_1 + \frac{1}{6} h_1^2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^3} + O(\varepsilon^3). \quad (2.18)$$

由 (2.15), (2.16) 式导出

$$W_2^+ = W_2^- + (U_2^+ - U_2^-) \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 U_1^+) + U_2^+ \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{6} h_1^3 \frac{\partial^3 U_1^+}{\partial x^3} + O(\varepsilon^{7/2}). \quad (2.19)$$

因此, 在 (z_2, z_3) 层有

$$u_2 = U_2^+ - h_1 \frac{\partial^2 U_1^+}{\partial x^2} (z - h_1) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U_2^+}{\partial x^2} (z - h_1)^2 + O(\varepsilon^3), \quad (2.20)$$

$$w_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [h_1 (U_2^+ - U_1^+)] - z \frac{\partial U_2^+}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{6} h_1^3 \frac{\partial^3 U_1^+}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{2} h_1 \frac{\partial^3 U_1^+}{\partial x^3} (z - h_1)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^3 U_2^+}{\partial x^3} (z - h_1)^3 + O(\varepsilon^{7/2}), \quad (2.21)$$

$$U_2^+ = \bar{u}_2 + \frac{1}{6} h_2^2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{2} h_1 h_2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^3} + O(\varepsilon^3). \quad (2.22)$$

对方程 (2.4) 关于 z 积分, 得到

$$\frac{p(x, z, t)}{\rho} = \frac{p(x, z_i, t)}{\rho} - g(z - z_i) - \frac{1}{2} [w^2(x, z, t) - w^2(x, z_i, t)] - \int_{z_i}^z \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) dz'. \quad (2.23)$$

取 $i = 3$, 利用 (2.20), (2.21) 式以及自由面上的动力学条件 $p(x, z_3, t) = 0$, 在 (z_2, z_3) 层内有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\rho_2} p = & -g[z - (h_1 + h_2)] - h_1[z - (h_1 + h_2)] \left(\frac{\partial U_1^+}{\partial x} \frac{\partial U_1^+}{\partial x} - U_1^+ \frac{\partial^2 U_1^+}{\partial x^2} \right) \\
& - \frac{1}{2} [(z - h_1)^2 - h_2^2] \left[\left(\frac{\partial U_1^+}{\partial x} \right)^2 - U_1^+ \frac{\partial^2 U_1^+}{\partial x^2} \right] \\
& - [z - (h_1 + h_2)] \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} [h_1(U_1^+ - U_1^+)] + \frac{1}{2} [z^2 - (h_1 + h_2)^2] \frac{\partial^2 U_1^+}{\partial x \partial t} \\
& - \frac{1}{6} h_1^3 [z - (h_1 + h_2)] \frac{\partial^4 U_1^+}{\partial x^3 \partial t} - \frac{1}{6} h_1 [(z - h_1)^3 - h_2^3] \frac{\partial^4 U_1^+}{\partial x^3 \partial t} \\
& - \frac{1}{24} [(z - h_1)^4 - h_2^4] \frac{\partial^4 U_1^+}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + O(\varepsilon^4). \tag{2.24}
\end{aligned}$$

代入 (2.14) 式 (取 $i = 2$), 并利用 (2.18), (2.22) 式, 得到上层流体动量守恒方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (h_2 \bar{u}_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_2 \bar{u}_2^2) + gh_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 + h_2) + \frac{1}{2} h_2^3 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial t} [h_1(\bar{u}_2 - \bar{u}_1)] \\
- \left(\frac{1}{2} h_1 h_2^2 + \frac{1}{3} h_2^3 \right) \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - h_1 h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 + h_2) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x \partial t} - h_2^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 + h_2) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x \partial t} \\
+ \frac{1}{2} h_1 h_2^2 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^2} - \bar{u}_2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^3} \right) + \frac{1}{3} h_2^3 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^2} - \bar{u}_2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^3} \right) \\
- \frac{1}{24} h_1 h_2^4 \frac{\partial^5 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^4 \partial t} - \frac{1}{45} h_2^5 \frac{\partial^5 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^4 \partial t} = 0. \tag{2.25}
\end{aligned}$$

由 (2.24) 式可求得 $z = z_2 = h_1$ 上的压力, 取 (2.23) 式中的 $i = 2$, 利用 (2.15), (2.16), (2.18), (2.22) 式, 采用类似上述的步骤, 可导出下层流体的动量守恒方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (h_1 \bar{u}_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 \bar{u}_1^2) + gh_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 + \sigma h_2) + \sigma h_1 h_2 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial t} [h_1(\bar{u}_2 - \bar{u}_1)] \\
- \frac{1}{3} h_1^3 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - \sigma \left(h_1^2 h_2 + \frac{1}{2} h_1 h_2^2 \right) \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - h_1^2 \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x \partial t} - \sigma h_1^2 \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x \partial t} \\
+ \sigma h_1 h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_1 + h_2) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{1}{3} h_1^3 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^2} - \bar{u}_1 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^3} \right) \\
+ \sigma h_1^2 h_2 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^2} - \bar{u}_2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^3} \right) + \sigma h_1 h_2^2 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^2} - \bar{u}_2 \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^3} \right) \\
- \left(\frac{1}{12} \sigma h_1^2 h_2^3 + \frac{1}{45} h_1^5 \right) \frac{\partial^5 \bar{u}_1}{\partial x^4 \partial t} - \frac{1}{24} \sigma h_1 h_2^4 \frac{\partial^5 \bar{u}_2}{\partial x^4 \partial t} = 0. \tag{2.26}
\end{aligned}$$

采用如下的特征量进行无量纲化: 长度 H_1 , 速度 $\sqrt{gH_1}$, 时间 $\sqrt{H_1/g}$; 保留原来的记号, 只是去掉平均速度记号上的短划, 且令

$$h_1 = 1 + \zeta_1, \quad h_2 = r(1 + \zeta_2). \tag{2.27}$$

方程 (2.9), (2.26), (2.25) 可化成

$$\frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\zeta_1 u_1) = 0, \tag{2.28}$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\zeta_2 u_2) = 0, \tag{2.29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial x} + \sigma r \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_1^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \sigma r \right) \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma r^2 \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^2 \partial t} \\
& - \left(\frac{2}{3} \zeta_1 + \sigma r \zeta_2 \right) \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - \sigma r (\zeta_1 + r \zeta_2) \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^2 \partial t} + \sigma r \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial t} [\zeta_1 (u_2 - u_1)] \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\zeta_1 + \sigma r \zeta_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x \partial t} - \sigma r \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\zeta_1 + r \zeta_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} - u_1 \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^3} \right) \\
& + \sigma r \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - u_2 \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma r^2 \left[\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - u_2 \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^3} \right] \\
& - \left(\frac{1}{12} \sigma r^3 + \frac{1}{45} \right) \frac{\partial^5 u_1}{\partial x^4 \partial t} - \frac{1}{24} \sigma r^4 \frac{\partial^5 u_2}{\partial x^4 \partial t} = 0. \tag{2.30}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_2^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} r \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - \frac{1}{3} r^2 \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^2 \partial t} \\
& - \frac{1}{2} r \zeta_2 \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - r \left(\frac{1}{2} \zeta_1 + \frac{2}{3} r \zeta_2 \right) \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^2 \partial t} + \frac{1}{2} r \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial t} [\zeta_1 (u_2 - u_1)] \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\zeta_1 + r \zeta_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x \partial t} - r \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\zeta_1 + r \zeta_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{1}{2} r \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - u_2 \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^3} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{3} r^2 \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - u_2 \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^3} \right) - \frac{1}{24} r^3 \frac{\partial^5 u_1}{\partial x^4 \partial t} - \frac{1}{45} r^4 \frac{\partial^5 u_2}{\partial x^4 \partial t} = 0. \tag{2.31}
\end{aligned}$$

方程 (2.30), (2.31) 精确到 $O(\varepsilon^{7/2})$, 如果方程 (2.30) 只取到 $O(\varepsilon^{5/2})$ 并令 $r = 0$, 它与 (2.28) 式一起是熟知的单层流体的无量纲化 Boussinesq 方程^[14,15]. 这样, 我们得到了基本方程 (2.28)–(2.31), 可称之为推广的 Boussinesq 方程. 在线性化近似下, 它们变成

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial x} + \sigma r \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial \zeta_2}{\partial x} = 0. \end{cases} \tag{2.32}$$

对应的特征方程为:

$$(c^2 - 1)(c^2 - r) - \sigma r = 0. \tag{2.33}$$

它有解

$$c_{\pm}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(1 + r) \pm \sqrt{(1 - r)^2 + 4\sigma r}]. \tag{2.34}$$

c_+ 和 c_- 为线性重力波波速, 分别对应于快模式(表面模式)和慢模式(内模式).

三、摄动解

我们从方程 (2.28)–(2.31) 出发, 采用约化摄动法和 PLK 方法来求问题的解. 为简单起见, 仅考虑两种相同模式的波的迎撞(下面的步骤原则上适用于不同模式之间的相互作用, 不过数学运算上更加繁杂). 引进列向量

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.1)$$

作如下的变换和展开:

$$\begin{cases} \xi = \varepsilon^{1/2}k(x - c_R t) + \varepsilon k\theta(\xi, \eta), \\ \eta = \varepsilon^{1/2}l(x + c_L t) + \varepsilon l\varphi(\xi, \eta), \\ \theta = \theta_0(\eta) + \varepsilon\theta_1(\xi, \eta) + \dots, \\ \varphi = \varphi_0(\xi) + \varepsilon\varphi_1(\xi, \eta) + \dots, \\ c_R = c(1 + \varepsilon R_1 a + \varepsilon^2 R_2 a^2 + \dots), \\ c_L = c(1 + \varepsilon L_1 b + \varepsilon^2 L_2 b^2 + \dots), \\ Y = \varepsilon Y^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 Y^{(2)} + \dots, \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

其中 c_R, c_L 为右行波和左行波的波速, θ 和 φ 为待定的相移函数, 从数学上说, 是运用 PLK 方法时为消除长期项而引进的^[13,14], k, l, R_i, L_i 为待定常数, a, b 为波幅因子, c 取 (2.34) 式给出的 c_+ 或 c_- . 把 (3.2) 式代入 (2.28)–(2.31) 式, 采取约化摄动法的一般步骤, 可得各阶摄动解.

1. 一阶近似解

取到 $O(\varepsilon^{3/2})$, 得到一阶近似方程

$$(M - cI)k \frac{\partial Y^{(1)}}{\partial \xi} + (M + cI)l \frac{\partial Y^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad (3.3)$$

其中

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \sigma r & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & r & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

而 I 为单位矩阵. 这里我们只对准简单波感兴趣^[14], 因而 (3.3) 式有解

$$Y^{(1)} = af(\xi)R + bg(\eta)\tilde{R}, \quad (3.5)$$

其中 R 和 \tilde{R} 分别为 M 的对应于特征值 c 和 $-c$ 的右特征向量, 取为

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{c^2 - r} \\ c \\ \frac{c}{c^2 - r} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{c^2 - r} \\ -c \\ -\frac{c}{c^2 - r} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.6)$$

顺便给出相应的左特征向量 L 和 \tilde{L} :

$$L = \left(1, c^2 - 1, \frac{1}{c}, \frac{c^2 - 1}{c}\right), \quad \tilde{L} = \left(1, c^2 - 1, -\frac{1}{c}, -\frac{c^2 - 1}{c}\right). \quad (3.7)$$

于是有

$$\zeta_1^{(1)} = (c^2 - r)\zeta_2^{(1)} = af + bg, \quad u_1^{(1)} = (c^2 - r)u_2^{(1)} = c(af - bg). \quad (3.8)$$

待定函数 $f(\xi)$ 和 $g(\eta)$ 由下一阶近似确定.

2. 二阶近似解

由 $O(\epsilon^{5/2})$ 的方程得到

$$(M - cI)k \frac{\partial Y^{(2)}}{\partial \xi} + S_1 f' + S_2 f f' + S_3 f f f' + T_1 [\theta'_0, g] f' \\ + (M + cI)l \frac{\partial Y^{(2)}}{\partial \eta} + \tilde{S}_1 g' + \tilde{S}_2 g g' + \tilde{S}_3 g g g' + \tilde{T}_1 [\varphi'_0, f] g' = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

各量上的撇号表示关于相应的自变量的导数, 列向量 S_i, \tilde{S}_i 为常向量, T_i 依赖于 $\theta'_0, g, \tilde{T}_1$ 依赖于 φ'_0, f , 具体形式从略. 令

$$Y^{(2)} = F^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)R + G^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)\tilde{R}. \quad (3.10)$$

代入 (3.9) 式, 把所得方程左乘以 L , 给出

$$L(M + cI)Rl \frac{\partial F^{(2)}}{\partial \eta} + LS_1 f' + LS_2 f f' + LS_3 f f f' + LT_1 f' \\ + L\tilde{S}_1 g' + L\tilde{S}_2 g g' + L\tilde{S}_3 g g g' + L\tilde{T}_1 g' = 0, \quad (3.11)$$

其中

$$L(M + cI)R = 4c\alpha, \\ LS_1 = -2R_1 a^2 k c \alpha, \quad L\tilde{S}_1 = 0, \\ LS_2 = 3a^2 k c \beta, \quad L\tilde{S}_2 = -b^2 l c \beta, \\ LS_3 = \frac{1}{3} a k^3 c V, \quad L\tilde{S}_3 = \frac{1}{3} b l^3 c V, \\ LT_1 = 4a k l c \alpha \theta'_0(\eta) - a b k c \beta g, \quad L\tilde{T}_1 = -a b l c \beta f, \quad (3.12)$$

而

$$\alpha = 1 + \frac{c^2 - 1}{c^2 - r}, \quad \beta = 1 + \frac{c^2 - 1}{(c^2 - r)^2}, \quad V = 1 + r^2 \frac{c^2 - 1}{c^2 - r} + 3c^2(c^2 - 1). \quad (3.13)$$

对于 $G^{(2)}$ 可得类似的方程.

为避免在 $F^{(2)}$ 中出现长期项, 须令

$$LS_1 f' + LS_2 f f' + LS_3 f f f' = 0. \quad (3.14)$$

这里我们不讨论 $LS_2 = 0$ (即 $\beta = 0$) 的临界情形, 令

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \quad k^2 = \frac{3a\beta}{V}. \quad (3.15)$$

方程 (3.14) 化为:

$$f' - 3ff' - f f f' = 0. \quad (3.16)$$

它有 KdV 孤立波解

$$f = \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\xi}{2}, \quad (3.17)$$

类似地, 令

$$L_1 = R_1, \quad l^2 = \frac{3b\beta}{V}, \quad (3.18)$$

可得

$$g = \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\eta}{2}. \quad (3.19)$$

取 $r = 0, c = 1$, 上述结果与单层流体情形一致^[10], 把 (3.17), (3.19) 式代入 (3.8) 式, 并利用 (2.27) 式, 就得到二流体界面和自由面的一阶波形

$$\varepsilon \zeta_1^{(1)} = \varepsilon \left(a \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\xi}{2} + b \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\eta}{2} \right), \quad (3.20)$$

$$\varepsilon (\zeta_1^{(1)} + r \zeta_2^{(1)}) = \frac{\varepsilon c^2}{c^2 - r} \left(a \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\xi}{2} + b \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\eta}{2} \right). \quad (3.21)$$

方程 (3.11) 式中还有一个“间接长期项” $LT_1 f'$, 它不会使 $F^{(2)}$ 产生长期项, 却会使下一阶解出现长期项, 也应予以消除, 即令

$$LT_1 = 0, \quad (3.22)$$

从而得到

$$\theta'_0 = \frac{b}{2l} R_1 g, \quad \theta_0 = \frac{b}{2l} R_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} g d\eta. \quad (3.23)$$

类似地有

$$\varphi'_0 = \frac{a}{2k} R_1 f, \quad \varphi_0 = \frac{a}{2k} R_1 \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} f d\xi. \quad (3.24)$$

在条件 (3.14), (3.22) 之下, 可由方程 (3.11) 解得

$$F^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} R_1 [2b^2 g^2 - b^2 g + abfg] + a^2 f_2(\xi). \quad (3.25)$$

类似地

$$G^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} R_1 [2a^2 f^2 - a^2 f + abfg] + b^2 g_2(\eta), \quad (3.26)$$

其中 f_2, g_2 为待定函数.

3. 三阶近似

根据 $O(\varepsilon^{7/2})$ 的方程, 利用前面的结果得到 $Y^{(3)}$ 所满足的方程, 采用类似的步骤, 经过繁冗的运算, 由消除长期项的条件, 导出 f_2 应满足的方程

$$f_2' - (1 - 3f)f_2 = Bf + Df^2 + Ef^3, \quad (3.27)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} B &= -\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{3}{2} R_1 + \frac{1}{5} n, \\ D &= \frac{23}{4} R_1 - \frac{1}{3} m - \frac{1}{2} s - 2q + \frac{3}{2} n, \\ E &= -4R_1 + \frac{1}{2} m + \frac{1}{2} s - \frac{5}{2} q - \frac{3}{2} n, \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} m &= (1 + \beta r^2)/V, \quad s = c^2(1 + \beta r)/V, \quad q = [(c^2 - 1)^2 + \alpha r]/V, \\ n &= \frac{\beta}{V^2} \left[1 + \frac{15}{4} r^2 c^2 (c^2 - 1) + \alpha r^4 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

为了使 f_2 中避免出现长期项, 须令 $B = 0$, 导得

$$R_2 = \frac{3}{2} R_1^2 + \frac{1}{5} R_1 n. \quad (3.30)$$

从而由 (3.27) 式解得

$$f_2 = Pf + Qf^2, \quad (3.31)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} P &= -\frac{1}{6}R_1 + \frac{5}{6}m + \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{7}{2}q - \frac{1}{2}n \\ Q &= 2R_1 - \frac{3}{4}m - \frac{3}{4}s - \frac{15}{4}q + \frac{3}{4}n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

类似地有

$$L_2 = R_2, \quad g_2 = Pg + Qg^2. \quad (3.33)$$

把 (3.31), (3.33) 式代入 (3.25), (3.26) 式, 由 (3.10) 式得到

$$\zeta_1^{(2)} = F^{(2)} + G^{(2)} = (Q + R_1)(a^2f^2 + b^2g^2) + \left(P - \frac{1}{2}R_1\right)(a^2f + b^2g) + R_1abfg. \quad (3.34)$$

由消除间接长期项得到

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= \frac{bR_1}{2l} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} \left[\left(Q - \frac{7}{2}R_1 + 3e \right) bg^2 + (P + 2R_1 - 2e)bg \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{1}{2}R_1 + 3e \right) ag \right] d\eta + 9eaf(\xi) \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} g d\eta \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.35)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 &= \frac{aR_1}{2k} \left\{ \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} \left[\left(Q - \frac{7}{2}R_1 + 3e \right) af^2 + (P + 2R_1 - 2e)af \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{1}{2}R_1 + 3e \right) bf \right] d\xi + 9ebg(\eta) \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} f d\xi \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

其中

$$e = \frac{1}{V} (1 + 3ac^2 + \beta r^2). \quad (3.37)$$

至此, 我们已求得了二阶摄动解.

四、结果和讨论

我们把上节结果综合、分析如下:

1. 关于波高

界面升高为:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_1[f, g] &= \varepsilon af + (\varepsilon a)^2 \left[(Q + R_1)f^2 + \left(P - \frac{1}{2}R_1\right)f \right] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon bg + (\varepsilon b)^2 \left[(Q + R_1)g^2 + \left(P - \frac{1}{2}R_1\right)g \right] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2 abR_1fg + O(\varepsilon^3). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

自由面升高为:

$$\zeta' = \zeta_1 + r\zeta_2 = \frac{c^2}{c^2 - r} \zeta_1. \quad (4.2)$$

由 (3.15), (3.18) 式, 鉴于快模式有 $c_+^2 > r$, $\beta > 0$, $V > 0$, 因此 $a > 0$, $b > 0$, $c^2/(c^2 - r)$

> 0 , 由 (4.1), (4.2) 式可见, 界面和自由面都是向上凸的; 而对于慢模式来说, 当 $r < 1$ 时, $c^2 < r$, $\beta < 0$, $V > 0$, 因此, $a < 0$, $b < 0$, $c^2/(c^2 - r) < 0$, 自由面向上凸, 界面向下凹, 文献 [5] 中报道的孤立波正是这种模式. 从 ζ^2 的表达式 (2.34) 可以看到, 当 $\sigma \sim 1$ 时, $c^2 \ll 1$, 所以由 (4.2) 式得到

$$|\zeta'| \ll |\zeta_1|. \quad (4.3)$$

亦即自由面位移远小于界面位移, 由此可以解文献 [5] 中所描绘的现象: 平静的海面下存在着大振幅的内孤立波.

人们习惯用碰撞前的孤立波的最大波幅 ε_R 和 ε_L 来表示各物理量, 显然

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_R &= \zeta_1[1, 0] = \varepsilon a + (\varepsilon a)^2 \left(P + Q + \frac{1}{2} R_1 \right) + O(\varepsilon^3), \\ \varepsilon_L &= \zeta_1[0, 1] = \varepsilon b + (\varepsilon b)^2 \left(P + Q + \frac{1}{2} R_1 \right) + O(\varepsilon^3), \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon a &= \varepsilon_R - \varepsilon_R^2 \left(P + Q + \frac{1}{2} R_1 \right) + O(\varepsilon_R^3), \\ \varepsilon b &= \varepsilon_L - \varepsilon_L^2 \left(P + Q + \frac{1}{2} R_1 \right) + O(\varepsilon_L^3). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

界面升高可表示为:

$$\zeta_1 \doteq \varepsilon_R f + \varepsilon_L g + \varepsilon_R^2 (Q + R_1)(f^2 - f) + \varepsilon_L^2 (Q + R_1)(g^2 - g) + \varepsilon_R \varepsilon_L R_1 f g. \quad (4.6)$$

据此可得二阶近似下迎撞时界面的最大波幅

$$A_{\max} = |\zeta_1[1, 1]| = |\varepsilon_R + \varepsilon_L + R_1 \varepsilon_R \varepsilon_L|, \quad (4.7)$$

相应的自由面的最大波幅为

$$A'_{\max} = \left| \frac{c^2}{c^2 - r} \right| A_{\max}. \quad (4.8)$$

对于单层流体, $R_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, ε_R , ε_L 恒大于零, 由 (4.7) 式可导得文献 [9, 10] 中的二阶结果. 对于上面所述的两种情形, ε_R , ε_L , R_1 的符号相同, 因而同一模式的孤立波迎撞时, 最大波幅有增加的趋势, 而且大于两个来碰孤立波最大波幅的迭加, 在考虑海洋工程结构对相互作用的孤立波的动力响应时, 必须注意到这一点.

2. 关于波速

右行波和左行波的波速为:

$$\begin{aligned} c_R &= c \left[1 + R_1 \varepsilon_R + \left(R_2 - \frac{1}{2} R_1^2 - R_1 P - R_1 Q \right) \varepsilon_R^2 \right] + O(\varepsilon_R^3), \\ c_L &= c \left[1 + R_1 \varepsilon_L + \left(R_2 - \frac{1}{2} R_1^2 - R_1 P - R_1 Q \right) \varepsilon_L^2 \right] + O(\varepsilon_L^3). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

对单层流体情形, 取 $r = 0$, 有 $R_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $R_2 = \frac{19}{40}$, $P = \frac{3}{4}$, $Q = \frac{1}{4}$, (4.9) 式与文献 [10] 的二阶结果相符.

3. 关于相移

根据上节结果, 并利用 (4.5) 式可得

$$\frac{\xi}{2} = \left(\frac{3\beta\varepsilon_R}{4V}\right)^{1/2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} R_1 + P + Q\right) \varepsilon_R\right] \{x - c_{Rt} + \Theta\}, \quad (4.10)$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2} = \left(\frac{3\beta\varepsilon_L}{4V}\right)^{1/2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} R_1 + P + Q\right) \varepsilon_L\right] \{x + c_{Lt} + \Phi\}, \quad (4.11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta = & \frac{|R_1|}{2} \left(\frac{V\varepsilon_L}{3\beta}\right)^{1/2} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} \left[1 - \varepsilon_R \left(\frac{R_1}{2} + 3e\right) + \varepsilon_L \left(\frac{1}{2} P - \frac{1}{2} Q + \frac{7}{4} R_1 - 2e\right)\right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \varepsilon_L \left(Q - \frac{7}{2} R_1 + 3e\right) g\right] g d\eta + 9\varepsilon_R e f(\xi) \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} g d\eta \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi = & \frac{|R_1|}{2} \left(\frac{V\varepsilon_R}{3\beta}\right)^{1/2} \left\{ \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} \left[1 - \varepsilon_L \left(\frac{R_1}{2} + 3e\right) + \varepsilon_R \left(\frac{1}{2} P - \frac{1}{2} Q + \frac{7}{4} R_1 - 2e\right)\right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \varepsilon_R \left(Q - \frac{7}{2} R_1 + 3e\right) f\right] f d\xi + 9\varepsilon_L e g(\eta) \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} f d\xi \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

同样可以验证, 只要取 $r = 0$ 就可得单层流体的结果.

下面来考察一下右行波在碰撞前后的相移.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\Theta = \Theta \Big|_{\eta=-\infty}^{\eta=+\infty} = & 2|R_1| \left(\frac{V\varepsilon_L}{3\beta}\right)^{1/2} \left[1 - \varepsilon_R \left(\frac{R_1}{2} + 3e\right)\right. \\ & \left. + \varepsilon_L \left(\frac{1}{2} P + \frac{1}{6} Q - \frac{7}{12} R_1\right) + 9\varepsilon_R e f(\xi)\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

值得注意的是, 由于 (4.14) 式中最后一项的存在, 波内各点在碰撞之后具有各不相同的相移, 这种非均匀相移势必导致波的变形. 左行波的情形也是这样. 这种变形的波可望进一步演化成为原来的波形尾随着逐渐衰减的色散波群, 这里就不作详细讨论了.

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