适当窄谱非线性海波场波面、 速度和加速度场的统计^{*}

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提要 本文以随机斯托克斯波(Stokes wave) 串为非线性海波的统计模型,利用摄动法和最快下降法技术,导出了非线性波动场诸要素(波面、速度场和加速度场)的分布函数。所得 结果定量地阐明了波剖面的非线性上下不对称性对波动场统计特征的影响。

基于线性波动理论的波动场统计特征的研究, Rice, Pierson 和 Longuet-Higgins 等 人^[3-5]已经取得一些较好的结果。他们所采用的海浪统计模型系无数不同振幅、频率且具 有相互独立、均匀分布随机相位的正弦波线性叠加。显然,这样的样本,在统计上是上下、 左右对称的。但是,由于传播过程中的非线性影响,表面风场的作用和海底地形非均匀性 的影响,实际海波都较大地偏离这两种对称性。

本文主要讨论了在一般窄谱(不限于极端窄谱)情况下,海波的非线性对波动场统计 特征上下不对称性的影响。实际上,海波往往具有平缓的波谷和较陡峭的波峰,即典型的 斯托克斯波剖面。一个海波的时间或空间序列样本,常可看作是一串具有不同波高、频率 或波数的斯托克斯波所构成的波列,其中每一个斯托克斯波都是由相应的一阶(线性)波 发展起来的,即基于斯托克斯波型的非线性海波统计模型。这在确定海波波谱形式的研 究中,已经取得了值得注意的成果。我们基于上述统计模型的双参数 Wallops 谱形式的 广泛被采用,证明了这一模型的正确性和实用性⁶¹。

本文采用易家训(1969)的方法引入斯托克斯波。 在一个以波速 *c* 移动的相对坐标 系中,描述波动场的方程组应是:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z}, \quad w = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \left\{ -\infty < Z < \zeta(x) \right\}$$
(2)

$$\psi = 0 \qquad \qquad Z = \zeta(x) \tag{3}$$

$$|\nabla \psi|^2 \to 0 \qquad \qquad Z \to -\infty \tag{4}$$

其解易导得为

$$\psi = c(Z - a \exp\{k_0 Z\} \cos k_0 x) \tag{5}$$

$$u-c=-ack_0\exp\{k_0Z\}\cos k_0x \tag{6}$$

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$$w = -ack_0 \exp\{k_0 Z\} \sin k_0 x \tag{7}$$

式中 ϕ 为流函数; u, w 为水平和垂直流速; c 为波速; k 和 a 分别为线性波的波数和振幅。色散关系精确到三阶也易导得为 [10]

$$\sigma = \omega(k_0) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 k_0^2 \right), \ \omega(k_0) = \sqrt{g^{k_0}}$$
(8)

这样,波面方程为:

$$\zeta = \zeta_0 \exp\{k_0\zeta\} \tag{9}$$

其中记 $\zeta_0 \equiv a \cos k_0 x$,为非线性波(斯托克斯波)的线性波基底。因此

$$k_0^2 = -\zeta_0''/\zeta_0 \tag{10}$$

在小波陡情况下,由于

$$k_0 \zeta \ll 1, \tag{11}$$

$$\zeta \doteq \zeta_0 \left(1 + k_0 \zeta_0 + \frac{3}{2} k_0^2 \zeta_0^2 \right)$$
(12)

显然,如用 $a\left(1+\frac{9}{8}a^{2}k_{0}^{2}\right)$ 代替 a,即很容易得到通常的斯托克斯波剖面表达式

$$\zeta_0 = a \cos \chi + a^2 k_0 \cos^2 \chi + \frac{3}{8} a^3 k_0^2 \cos 3\chi$$
(13)

Tayfun 和 Huang 等还进一步假定,波列中各个斯托克斯波的波数 k_0 为确定的常数,并假定 a 是瑞利分布的, $\chi = k_0 x - \sigma t + \phi$ 中随机相位 ϕ 是均匀分布的。所以,线性 波基底 $X = \zeta_0 = a \cos \chi$ 及其辅助函数 $Y = a \sin \chi$ 应当是正态而相互独立的。

上述 & 为常值的假定,实际上意味着在非线性波统计模型中的斯托克斯波串只有一种波长,被统计的海波是极端窄谱的。波谱只能是 Delta 函数的形式。这种过强的限制,即使对于一般具有较窄谱的海波也是不适合的。在本文中,我们放弃这种限制,认为斯托克斯波串中各个波胞的 & 值可以是随机的,仅假定线性基底波场 & 是联合正态的。

显然,上述 Tayfun 和 Huang 等的假定是本文模型在极端窄谱情况下的推论。事实上,由于线性波基底 ζ₀ 是联合正态的,所以

$$\frac{\partial(\zeta_0, \zeta_0', \zeta_0'')}{\partial(a, k_0, \chi)} = 2a^2 k_0^2 \cos \chi \neq 0$$
(14)

$$p(a, k_0, \lambda) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \mu_2^{1/2} \Delta_1^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\mu_2} \sin \lambda\right\}$$

$$\times \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2}{2\Delta_1} \left(\mu_4 - 2\mu_2 k_0^2 + \mu_0 k_0^4\right) \cos^2 \lambda\right\}$$
(15)

其中 $\mu_{2i} = E\{\zeta_0^{(i)}\zeta_0^{(i)}\}, \ \Delta_i = \mu_0\mu_4 - \mu_2^2$ 在极端窄谱情况下 $p(a, k_0, \chi) dadk_0 d\chi = \lim_{\Delta_1 \to 0} \frac{ak_0}{2\pi\mu_0^{1/2}(\mu_2/\mu_0)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2}{2\mu_0}\left(\frac{k_0^2}{\mu_2/\mu_0}\sin^2\chi + \cos^2\chi\right)\right\}$ $\times \left[\frac{1}{\pi^{1/2}} \int_{a\mu_0^{1/2}}^{a\mu_0^{1/2}} \left(\frac{k_0^2}{\mu_0} - \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_0}\right) |\cos\chi| / 2^{1/2} \Delta_1^{1/2}}{\exp\{-\lambda^2\} d\lambda}\right]_{k_0}' d\frac{a}{\mu_0^{1/2}} dk_0 d\chi$

$$= \frac{a}{\mu_0^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2}{2\mu_0}\right\} d \frac{a}{\mu_0^{1/2}} \cdot \delta(k_0 - k_0) dk_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\chi$$
(16)

这表明,在极端窄谱情况下, $a/\mu_0^{1/2}$ 满足瑞利分布; k_0 满足 δ 函数分布,其确定波数值为 $\epsilon_0 = (\mu_2/\mu_0)^{1/2}$ (17)

相位 X 满足均匀分布

$$p(\chi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \qquad 0 < \chi < 2\pi$$
 (18)

在以下各节中,我们将计算准确到三阶的非线性波动场;包括波面场、速度场和加速 度场等运动学和动力学参量的概率分布。在计算速度和加速度场时,我们也考虑了海面 起伏对流场的影响。

1. 波面场的分布

由于线性波基底 ζ_0 与其各阶导数是联合正态的,考虑到关系式 (10) 和 (12),海波波 面的分布 $p(\zeta)$ 应当是 $p(\zeta, \zeta'_0, \zeta_0)$ 的边缘分布。为了计算由空间($\zeta_0, \zeta'_0, \zeta''_0$) 到 (ζ, ζ'_0, ζ_0) 的变换,我们注意到

$$\zeta_0'' = -k_0^2 \zeta_0 \tag{19}$$

$$\zeta_0 = \zeta - k_0 \zeta^2 - \frac{1}{2} k_0^2 \zeta^3$$
 (20)

因此

$$\frac{\partial(\zeta_0, \zeta_0', \zeta_0')}{\partial(\zeta_0, \zeta_0', k_0)} = 2|k_0||\zeta_0|$$
(21)

$$\frac{\partial(\zeta_0, \zeta_0', k_0)}{\partial(\zeta, \zeta_0', k_0)} = \left| 1 - 2k_0\zeta_0 + \frac{3}{2}k_0^2\zeta_0^2 \right|$$
(22)

易算得如下诸联合分布

$$p(\zeta_{0}, \zeta_{0}', k_{0}) = \frac{2|k_{0}||\zeta_{0}|}{(2\pi)^{3/2}\mu_{2}^{1/2}\Delta_{1}^{1/2}}\exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_{0}'^{2}}{2\mu_{2}}\right\}$$
$$\times \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_{0}^{2}}{2\mu_{0}}\right\}\exp\left\{-\frac{\mu_{0}}{2\Delta_{1}}\zeta_{0}^{2}(k_{0}^{2}-\varkappa_{0}^{2})^{2}\right\}$$
(23)

$$p(\zeta, \zeta_{0}', k_{0}) = \frac{2|k_{0}||\zeta| \left|1 - k_{0}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right| \left|1 - 2k_{0}\zeta + \frac{3}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right|}{(2\pi)^{3/2}\mu_{2}^{1/2}\Delta_{1}^{1/2}}$$

$$\times \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_{0}'}{2\mu_{2}}\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta^{2}}{2\mu_{0}}\left(1 - k_{0}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right)^{2}\right\}$$

$$\times \exp\left\{-\frac{\mu_{0}}{2\Delta_{1}}\zeta^{2}\left(1 - k_{0}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right)^{2}(k_{0}^{2} - \varkappa_{0}^{2})^{2}\right\}$$
(24)

这样,作为 p(ζ,ζώ, k) 边缘分布的 p(ζ) 可计算如下:

$$p(\zeta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\zeta_0' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_0 \ p(\zeta, \zeta_0', k_0)$$

=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left|1 - 2k_0\zeta + \frac{3}{2}k_0^2\zeta^2\right|}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\mu_0^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta^2}{2\mu_0}\left(1 - k_0\zeta + \frac{1}{2}k_0^2\zeta^2\right)^2\right\}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_{2}^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_{0}^{\prime^{2}}}{2\mu_{2}}\right\} d\zeta_{0}^{\prime} \\ \times \exp\left\{-\frac{\mu_{0}}{2\Delta_{1}}\zeta^{2}\left(1-k_{0}\zeta+\frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right)^{2}\left(k_{0}^{2}-\varkappa_{0}^{2}\right)^{2}\right\} \\ \times \frac{\mu_{0}^{1/2}|\zeta|\left|1-k_{0}\zeta+\frac{\prime}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right|}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\Delta_{1}^{1/2}} 2k_{0}dk_{0}$$
(25)

为了既避免冗长的计算,又能估计主要的统计特征,在这里,我们用最速下降法来估 计这个积分值,由于被积函数

$$\frac{\mu_{0}^{1/2}|\zeta|\left|1-k_{0}\zeta+\frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right|}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\Delta_{1}^{1/2}} \times \exp\left\{-\frac{\mu_{0}}{2\Delta_{1}}\zeta^{2}\right|1-k_{0}\zeta+\frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right|^{2}(k_{0}^{2}-\varkappa_{0}^{2})^{2}\right\}$$
(26)

的速变部分的指数值,在 $\ell_0 = \ell_0$ 处有一极值,而其系数在 $\Delta_1 \rightarrow 0$ 时趋于 $-\infty$,整个函数具有显著的 Delta 函数的性质。这样即易算得

$$p(\zeta) = \frac{\left| 1 - 2\varkappa_{0}\zeta + \frac{3}{2}\varkappa_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2} \right|}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\mu_{0}^{1/2}} \times \exp\left\{ -\frac{\zeta^{2}}{2\mu_{0}} \left(1 - \varkappa_{0}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\varkappa_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2} \right)^{2} \right\}$$
(27)

或

$$p(\zeta^{*}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \left| 1 - 2\mu_{2}^{1/2}\zeta^{*} + \frac{3}{2}\mu_{2}\zeta^{*2} \right| \\ \times \exp\left\{ -\frac{\zeta^{*2}}{2} \left(1 - \mu_{2}^{1/2}\zeta^{*} + \frac{1}{2}\mu_{2}\zeta^{*2} \right)^{2} \right\}$$
(28)

其中 $\zeta^* = \zeta/\mu_0^{1/2}$

据上述诸式可知,由于非线性的影响,波面分布函数歪斜,可用分布(28)峰值的位置 来表征其歪斜的程度,即易算得

$$\zeta_{peak}^{*} = -2\mu_{2}^{1/2} \tag{29}$$

与高斯分布

$$p_N(\zeta^*) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta^{*2}}{2}\right\}$$
(30)

相比较,即有

$$\Delta p(\zeta^*) = p(\zeta^*) - p_N(\zeta^*)$$

= $-(2\pi)^{-1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta^*}{2}\right\} \zeta^* \left(2 - \frac{\zeta^{*^2}}{2}\right) \mu_2^{1/2}$ (31)

该式表明,两个分布函数有三个交点,它们是

$$\zeta^* = 0, \quad \pm 2 \tag{32}$$

其分布的变异具有 o(µ½2) 的量级。

值得注意的是 μ^{1/2} 实际上等价于波陡参数 §,这里我们定义波陡参数 § 为:

$$\S = H/(\lambda/2) = \frac{2(2\pi\mu_0)^{1/2}}{2\pi(\mu_0/\mu_2)^{1/2}} = \frac{2}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \mu_2^{1/2}$$
(33)

这样波面的统计分布也与波谱一样,仅依赖于一对参数 μ₀ 和 §,即或依赖于平均波高和 波陡,或依赖于平均波长(频率)和波陡。波陡是衡量分布函数非线性歪斜程度的唯一参数。

2. 速度场的分布

由(6)-(8)式可知

$$u' = u - c = -\omega(k_0) \exp\{k_0 z\} \zeta_0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k_0^2 \zeta_0^2 + \zeta_0'^2 \right) \right\}$$
(34)

$$w' = -\frac{\omega(k_0)}{k_0} \exp\{k_0 z\} \zeta_0' \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k_0^2 \zeta_0^2 + {\zeta_0'}^2\right) \right\}$$
(35)

由于波面的存在,波动场只存在于波面以下的水体中,这样实际波动场应写成

$$\bar{u} = -\omega(k_0) \exp\{k_0 z\} \zeta_0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k_0^2 \zeta_0^2 + \zeta_0'^2\right) \right\} H(\zeta - z)$$
(36)

$$\overline{w} = -\frac{\omega(k_0)}{k_0} \exp\{k_0 z\} \zeta_0' \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k_0^2 \zeta_0^2 + \zeta_0'^2\right) \right\} H(\zeta - z)$$
(37)

这里 H(x) 是 Heaviside 函数

$$H(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \mathbf{x} < 0\\ 1 & \mathbf{x} \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
(38)

考虑到计算上的方便,我们可将总概率 $P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_i)$ 写成

$$P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_1) = P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_1 | \zeta < z) P(\zeta < z)$$

+ $P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_1 | \zeta \ge z) P(\zeta \ge z)$ (39)

其中 \vec{u} 是被统计速度场; ς 是非线性随机波面; \vec{u}_1 表示某一速度值; z 表示被统计点的深度。

在
$$\zeta < z$$
的情况下,由 \bar{u} 的表达式(36)可知, \bar{u} 总等于0,所以
 $P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_1 | \zeta < z) = P(0 \leq \bar{u}_1 | \zeta < z)$ (40)

它表示 $\bar{u}_1 \ge 0$ 的事件,因此

$$P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_1 | \zeta < z) = H(\bar{u}_1)$$
(41)

同时,由(27)式可知

$$P(\zeta < \mathbf{z}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\mathbf{z}} \frac{\left|1 - 2\mathscr{L}_{0}\zeta + \frac{3}{2}\mathscr{L}_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\right|}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\mu_{0}^{1/2}}$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\times} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta^{2}}{2\mu_{0}}\right|1 - \mathscr{L}_{0}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\mathscr{L}_{0}^{2}\zeta^{2}\Big|^{2}\right\}d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{\mu_{0}^{1/2}}(1-k_{0}z + \frac{1}{2}k_{0}^{2}z^{2})} \exp\left\{-\frac{\mathscr{F}^{2}}{2}\right\}d\mathcal{F}$$
(42)

.

当
$$\zeta > z$$
 时, $\bar{u} = u'$ 其表达式如 (34) 所示,这时
 $P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_1 | \zeta \geq z) P(\zeta \geq z)$
 $= P(u' \leq \bar{u}_1, \zeta \geq z)$ (43)
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint_{s(u' \leq \bar{u}_1, \zeta > z)} \frac{\mu_0^{1/2} |\zeta_0|}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \Delta_1^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\mu_0}{2\Delta_1} \zeta_0^2 (k_0^2 - k_0^2)^2\right\} 2 \mathscr{L}_0 d\mathscr{L}_0$
 $\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_0^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\zeta_0^2}{\mu_0}\right\} d\zeta_0 \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_2^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\zeta_0''}{\mu_0}\right\} d\zeta_0$

在小波陡情况下,由

$$\beta \equiv -\frac{\bar{u}_1}{\omega(k_0) \exp\{k_0 z\}} = \zeta_0 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(k_0^2 \zeta_0^2 + {\zeta_0'}^2 \right) \right\}$$

可近似计算得

$$\zeta_0 = \beta \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(k_0^2 \beta^2 + \zeta_0'^2 \right) \right]$$

和

$$\zeta_0 = \zeta \left(1 - k_0 \zeta + \frac{1}{2} k_0^2 \zeta^2 \right)$$

考虑到这两个关系式及其在 $\Delta_1 \rightarrow 0$ 的情况下,被积函数对 δ_0 满足最速下降法的条件,在 $\delta_0 = 4_0$ 附近有极值,所以上述积分可近似为:

$$P(\bar{u} \leq \bar{u}_{1})|(\zeta \geq z)P(\zeta \geq z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_{2}^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_{0}^{\prime 2}}{2\mu_{2}}\right\} d\zeta_{0}^{\prime} \times \int_{\tau}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_{0}^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_{0}^{2}}{2\mu_{0}}\right\} d\zeta_{0}^{\prime}$$

其中

$$r = \alpha H \left\{ \alpha - \beta \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{L}_{0}^{2} \beta^{2} + \zeta_{0}^{\prime 2} \right) \right] \right\} + \beta \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{L}_{0}^{2} \beta^{2} + \zeta_{0}^{\prime 2} \right) \right]$$
$$H \left\{ \beta \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{L}_{0}^{2} \beta^{2} + \zeta_{0}^{\prime 2} \right) \right] - \alpha \right\}$$

其中

$$\alpha \equiv z - \varkappa_0 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varkappa_0^2 z^3$$

同样,因为 $\mu_{c}^{\prime\prime}$ 具有波陡的意义,对于实际海波,它是一个小量,因此,上式的被积函数对于 ζ_{0} 也满足最速下降法的条件,并且在 ζ_{0} = 0 处有一极值,这样上式可近似为

$$P(\overline{u} \leqslant \overline{u}_1 | \zeta \gg z) P(\zeta \gg z)$$

$$= \int_{\tau_1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_0^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\zeta_0^2}{2\mu_0}\right\} d\zeta_0$$
(44)

其中

$$r_{1} = \alpha H \left\{ \alpha - \beta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \varkappa_{0}^{2} \beta^{2} \right) \right\} + \beta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \varkappa_{0}^{2} \beta^{2} \right)$$
$$H \left\{ \beta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \varkappa_{0}^{2} \beta^{2} \right) - \alpha \right\}$$

将(41),(42)和(44)代人(39),并对 ū,求导数,则得 ū,的分布如下

$$p(\bar{u}_{1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{\mu_{0}^{1/2}}(1-\mathscr{A}_{0}x+\frac{1}{2}\mathscr{A}_{0}^{2}x^{2})} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right\} dy \,\delta(\bar{u}_{1}) \\ + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\mu_{0}^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\mu_{0}}\beta^{2}(1-\mathscr{A}_{0}^{2}\beta^{2})\right\} \left(1-\frac{3}{2}k_{0}^{2}\beta^{2}\right) \\ H\left\{\beta\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\mathscr{A}_{0}^{2}\beta^{2}\right)-\alpha\right\}\frac{\partial\beta}{\partial\bar{u}_{1}}$$
(45)

Tung 和 Huang^[8]的研究即是上述结果在准确到二阶情况下的特例。显然,平均波高和波陡是确定速度分布的主要的一对参数值。所得的结果还取决于无量纲深度的参数 $z/\mu_{b}^{1/2}$ 并且适用于 $(z/\mu_{b}^{1/2}) \cdot \mu_{z}^{1/2} \ll 1$ 的深度上。

3. 加速度场的分布

考虑到

$$\frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial t} \equiv \zeta'_0 = -\frac{\sigma}{k_0} \zeta'_0 \quad \forall n \quad \zeta''_0 = -k_0^2 \zeta_0 \tag{46}$$

和海面起伏对流场的影响,加速度场可以改写为

$$\overline{A}_{x} = g \exp\{k_{0}z\}\zeta_{0}'\{1 + k_{0}^{2}\zeta_{0}^{2} + \zeta_{0}''\}H(\zeta - z)$$

$$= A_{x}H(\zeta - 2)$$

$$\overline{A}_{z} = -gk_{0}\exp\{k_{0}z\}\zeta_{0}\{1 + k_{0}^{2}\zeta_{0}^{2} + \zeta_{0}''\}H(\zeta - z)$$

$$= A_{z}H(\zeta - z)$$
(47)
(47)
(47)
(48)

与前面所用的方法一样,我们将总概率 $P(\overline{A}_{s} < \overline{A}_{1})$ 写成:

$$P(\overline{A}_{x} \leq A_{1}) = P(\overline{A}_{x} \leq \overline{A}_{1} | \zeta < z) P(\zeta < z) + P(\overline{A}_{x} \leq \overline{A}_{1} | \zeta \geq z) P(\zeta \geq z)$$
(49)

在 $\zeta < z$ 的情形下,由表达式 (47) 可知 \overline{A}_x 总为 0,这样

$$P(\overline{A}_{x} \leq \overline{A}_{1} | \zeta < z) = P(0 \leq \overline{A}_{1} | \zeta < z)$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \overline{A}_{1} \geq 0\\ 0 & A_{1} < 0 \end{cases}$$
(50)

第一项可写成

$$P(\bar{A}_{x} \leq \bar{A}_{1} | \zeta < z) P(\zeta < z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{z}{\mu_{0}^{1/2}} (1 - \mathscr{L}_{0}^{z} + \frac{1}{2} \mathscr{L}_{0}^{2z})} \exp\left\{-\frac{\mathscr{P}^{2}}{2}\right\} d\mathscr{P}H(\bar{A}_{1})$$
(51)

当
$$\zeta \ge z$$
 时, $\overline{A}_x = A_x$, 这样,

$$P(\overline{A}_x \le \overline{A}_x | \zeta \ge z) P(\zeta \ge z)$$

$$= P(A_x \le \overline{A}_1, \zeta \ge z)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint_{S(A_x \le \overline{A}_1, \zeta \ge z)} \frac{\mu_0^{1/2} |\zeta_0|}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \Delta_1^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\mu_0}{2\Delta_1} \zeta_0^2 (k_0^2 - \varkappa_0^2)^2\right\} 2k_0 d\varkappa_0$$

$$\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_0^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{|\zeta_0^2|}{\mu_0}\right\} d\zeta_0$$

$$\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \mu_2^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\zeta_0^{\prime 2}}{\mu_2}\right\} d\zeta_0^{\prime}$$
(52)

同样,考虑到在窄谱情况下, $\Delta_i \rightarrow 0$, 上式被积函数的第一个指数函数对 ℓ_0 满足最 速下降法的条件,并在 ℓ_0 处有极值,积分(52)可近似为:

$$P(A_x \leqslant \overline{A}_1 | \zeta \geqslant z) P(\zeta \geqslant z)$$

$$= \iint \frac{1}{2\pi \mu_0^{1/2} \mu_2^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\zeta_0^2}{\mu_0} + \frac{\zeta_0'}{\mu_2}\right)\right\} d\zeta_0 d\zeta_0'$$

$$S(A_x \leqslant A_1, \zeta \geqslant z | k_0 = k_0)$$

考虑到(20)式和

$$\beta_{1} \equiv \frac{\overline{A}_{1}}{g \exp\{\mathscr{L}_{0}z\}} = \zeta_{0}^{\prime}\{1 + \mathscr{L}_{0}^{2}\zeta_{0}^{2} + {\zeta_{0}^{\prime}}^{2}\}$$

的近似解

$$\zeta_0' = \beta_1 (1 - \beta_1^2 - \varkappa_0^2 \zeta_0^2)$$

以上积分区可具体写成

$$P(A_{x} < \overline{A}_{1} | \zeta \ge z) P(\zeta \ge z)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} d\zeta_{0} \int_{-\infty}^{\beta_{1}(1-\beta_{1}^{2}-\varkappa_{0}^{2}\zeta_{0}^{2})} \frac{1}{2\pi\mu_{0}^{1/2}\mu_{2}^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\zeta_{0}^{2}}{\mu_{0}}+\frac{\zeta_{0}^{\prime^{2}}}{\mu_{2}}\right)\right\} d\zeta_{0}^{\prime}$$
(53)

将(51)和(53)式代人(49)式,并对 Ā₁求导数,则可得水平加速度的分布密度函数 如下:

$$p(\overline{A}_{1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{\mu_{0}^{1/2}} (1 - \mathscr{L}_{0} z + \frac{1}{2} \mathscr{L}_{0}^{2} z^{2})} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right\} dy \delta(\overline{A}_{1}) + \int_{\frac{z}{\mu_{0}^{1/2}} (1 - \mathscr{L}_{0} z + \frac{1}{2} \mathscr{L}_{0}^{2} z^{2})}^{\infty} \frac{1 - 3\beta_{1}^{2} - \mathscr{L}_{0}^{2} y^{2}}{2\pi \mu_{2}^{1/2}} \frac{\alpha \beta_{1}}{\partial \overline{A}_{1}} \times \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left[y^{2} + \frac{\beta_{1}^{2}}{\mu_{2}} (1 - \beta_{1}^{2} - \mathscr{L}_{0}^{2} y^{2})^{2}\right]\right\} dy$$
(54)

同样 Tung 和 Huang^[8] 的结果可由上式截断至二阶而得到, 所获结果包含三个参量: (1) 波高参量 $\mu_{3}^{1/2}$; (2) 波陡参量 $\mu_{2}^{1/2}$; (3) 无量纲深度参量 $z/\mu_{0}^{1/2}$. 其适用的条件 是

$$(z/\mu_0^{1/2})\mu_2^{1/2} \ll 1.$$
 (55)

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STATISTICS OF THE ELEVATION, VELOCITY AND ACCELERATION OF NONLINEAR WAVES WITH **CERTAIN NARROW-BAND SPECTRUM***

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we established a statistical model of the nonlinear sea waves with a train of Stokes' waves whose first order component obeys Gaussian distribution with different amplitude and random wave length and wave phase.

Using perturbation method and fast descend technique we derived various distribution of wave field such as elevation, velocity and acceleration.

These results quantitatively expound the effect of the nonlinear up-down asymmetry of wave profile on the statistical properties of the wave field.

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