

成长过程中非线性水波的色散关系*

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摘要 本文讨论了成长过程中非线性水波的色散关系。得到了精确到波陡二次方的非线性色散关系,证明了在偶合机制控制下的非线性成长过程具有多重时间尺度(即振荡、演化和成长的时间尺度)。还证明了即使在成长过程中的水波色散关系中也不含有与波陡一次方成正比的非线性修正项。在极限情况下,我们又得到了非成长水波色散关系的一般表达式。用 Wallops 谱进行数值计算的结果表明,我们的理论适用于低频波和含能波段;与实验数据的比较表明,在含能波段的理论值和实测值很接近。

色散关系是水波理论中许多工作的关键点,如能量的传播速度、波陡谱到波面位移谱的变换,都是由色散关系所决定的。在雷达遥测中,色散关系也有着实用上的意义。近年来,在平稳海波的非线性色散关系方面人们作了些工作^[4-6,9,10,13],而对成长过程中的非线性水波的色散关系至今还无人问津。我们最近的工作首先提出成长过程中的非线性水波这一研究课题,并给出了一种广义 Schrödinger 方程的导出方法,成长的非线性单个波的成长全过程以及它的不稳定(即邻频成长)分析,提出水波的非线性成长过程是具有多重时间尺度性的,并且推测,即使在成长过程中,也不存在与波陡一次方成正比的时间尺度,演化时间尺度与波陡的二次方成比例。本文的目的是从理论上证明这些事实并导出成长过程中非线性水波的色散关系。

一、问题的提法以及各阶摄动方程

研究成长过程中的水波,涉及到风浪生成机制问题。到目前为止,有三种主要的风波偶合机制,即: Miles 的剪流不稳定理论, Jefferys 的遮拦理论和 Banner-Melville 的分离机制。虽然还没有得到这三种力学机制的精确数学表达式,但它们有一个共同的特点,就是大气压力场和波动场之间存在位相差。这个位相差导致了从大气到海波的偶合能量输入。

如果对不同的波数分量其位相差是不同的,则海浪表面的压力场可以写为:

$$p(\vec{r}, t) = p_a(\vec{r}, t) - \iint_{\vec{k}} \beta(\vec{k}) \frac{\partial \eta(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{k}$$

这里, p_a 是水面自由大气压力脉动部分,这一项表达为 Phillips 的共振机制^[14],由于

本文工作得到毛汉礼教授的热情鼓励和指导,余宙文、黄培基副教授审阅了全文,谨此表示衷心的感谢。

* 中国科学院海洋研究所调查研究报告第 1147 号。

收稿日期: 1985年2月3日。

Phillips 的共振机制实际上是一种强迫机制,在色散关系的研究中可以不予考虑; $\beta(\vec{k})$ 是个综合的偶合系数, $\beta \sim 0.4 \frac{g\rho}{\omega} \left(\frac{u_*}{c}\right)^2$ (其中 ω 是频率; u_* 为摩擦速度; c 为波速; ρ 为水密度)。

我们假设水波的色散关系是由如下理想、不可压缩流体的无旋运动方程和边界条件所控制的:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = 0 & (1) \\ \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi \right]_{z=\eta} = -g\eta + \iint_k \frac{\beta}{\rho} \frac{\partial \eta(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{k} & (2) \\ \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right]_{z=\eta} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \nabla \eta \cdot [\nabla \phi]_{z=\eta} & (3) \\ \phi \rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow -\infty) & (4) \end{cases}$$

这里, $\nabla \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i}^0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j}^0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k}^0$, $\vec{i}^0, \vec{j}^0, \vec{k}^0$ 分别是 x, y, z 轴向上的单位向量, 在无波的情况下, 水-气边界为 $z = 0$ 。

在本文中, 引入两个无量纲小参量: 一个是波陡 ε , 在风浪中, 一般认为 ε 是小量; 另一个为 $\gamma, \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta k}{\rho \sigma}$, 其中 $\sigma^2 = gk$, $\gamma \simeq 0.2 \left(\frac{u_*}{c}\right)^2 \ll 1$ 。

在下面的讨论中, 结果精确到 ε 的三次方和 γ 的一次方。

在我们所考虑的问题中, 风是在整个无限海面上均匀吹的, 因而在整个海面上波动也是均匀的和有限振幅的, 所涉及到的函数对于时空来说可以认为是以速降函数空间为基底的广义函数。

先将(2), (3)式在 $z = 0$ 处展开, 然后将 η, ϕ 按波陡 ε 进行摄动展开:

$$\begin{cases} \eta(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon \eta_1(\vec{r}, t) + \varepsilon^2 \eta_2(\vec{r}, t) + \varepsilon^3 \eta_3(\vec{r}, t) + \dots \\ \phi(\vec{r}, z, t) |_{z=0} = \varepsilon \phi_1(\vec{r}, t) + \varepsilon^2 \phi_2(\vec{r}, t) + \varepsilon^3 \phi_3(\vec{r}, t) + \dots \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

再对 \vec{r} 变量进行广义傅立叶变换, 然后引入多重时间尺度:

$$t_0 = t, \quad t_1 = \varepsilon t, \quad t_2 = \varepsilon^2 t, \quad \tau = \gamma \sigma t \quad (6)$$

τ 为无量纲量, 于是:

$$\begin{cases} \eta_i(\vec{k}, t) = \eta_i(\vec{k}, t_0, t_1, t_2, \tau) \\ \phi_i(\vec{k}, t) = \phi_i(\vec{k}, t_0, t_1, t_2, \tau) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

注意到 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + \sigma \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$, 并记

$$u(\vec{k}, t) = F[u] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\vec{r}, t) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{r}$$

于是便得到 $(\vec{k}, t_0, t_1, t_2, \tau)$ 空间中的各阶摄动方程:

$$\varepsilon^1 \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \gamma \sigma \frac{\partial \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial \tau} = -g \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) + \frac{2\gamma}{k} \sigma \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0}; \\ k \phi_1(\vec{k}, t) = \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \gamma \sigma \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial \tau} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon^2 \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial \phi_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \gamma \sigma \frac{\partial \phi_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_1} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} (k \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) \\
 & \quad + \left[\sigma \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (k \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) + \frac{1}{2} F[\nabla \phi_1 \cdot \nabla \phi_1]_{z=0} \\
 & = -g \eta_2(\vec{k}, t) + \frac{2\gamma}{k} \sigma \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \frac{2\gamma}{k} \sigma \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_1}; \\
 & k \phi_2(\vec{k}, t) + F \left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial z^2} \cdot \eta_1 \right]_{z=0} \\
 & = \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \sigma \gamma \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_1} + F[\nabla \eta_1 \cdot \nabla \phi_1]_{z=0}
 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon^3 \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial \phi_3(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \gamma \sigma \frac{\partial \phi_3(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \phi_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_1} + \frac{\partial \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} (k \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_2(\vec{k}, t) \\
 & \quad + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} (k \phi_2(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) + \left[\sigma \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (k \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_2(\vec{k}, t) \\
 & \quad + \left[\sigma \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (k \phi_2(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} (k \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} (k^2 \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (k^2 \phi_1(\vec{k}, t)) \right] * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) * \eta_1(\vec{k}, t) \\
 & \quad + F[\nabla \phi_1 \cdot \nabla \phi_2]_{z=0} + F \left[\nabla \phi_1 \cdot \nabla \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} \cdot \eta_1 \right]_{z=0} \\
 & = -g \eta_3(\vec{k}, t) + \frac{2\gamma \sigma}{k} \frac{\partial \eta_3(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \frac{2\gamma \sigma}{k} \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_1} + \frac{2\gamma \sigma}{k} \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_2}; \\
 & k \phi_3(\vec{k}, t) + F \left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi_1(\vec{r}, z, t)}{\partial z^2} \cdot \eta_2(\vec{r}, t) \right]_{z=0} + F \left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi_2}{\partial z^2} \cdot \eta_1 \right]_{z=0} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{2} F \left[\frac{\partial^3 \phi_1}{\partial z^3} \cdot \eta_1^2 \right]_{z=0} \\
 & = \frac{\partial \eta_3(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_0} + \sigma \gamma \frac{\partial \eta_3(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_1} + \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, t)}{\partial t_2} + F[\nabla \eta_1 \cdot \nabla \phi_2]_{z=0} \\
 & \quad + F[\nabla \eta_2 \cdot \nabla \phi_1]_{z=0} + F \left[\nabla \eta_1 \cdot \nabla \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} \cdot \eta_1 \right]_{z=0}
 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

由于所涉及到的函数都是速降函数空间上的广义函数, 可以定义广义傅立叶变换如下(对 t_0, t_1, t_2 进行):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta_i(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{t_0} \int_{t_1} \int_{t_2} \eta_i(\vec{k}, t_0, t_1, t_2, \tau) e^{i \sum_{n=0}^2 \omega_n t_n} dt_0 dt_1 dt_2 \\
 \phi_i(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{t_0} \int_{t_1} \int_{t_2} \phi_i(\vec{k}, t_0, t_1, t_2, \tau) e^{i \sum_{n=0}^2 \omega_n t_n} dt_0 dt_1 dt_2
 \end{aligned}$$

在以后的讨论中, 我们还记

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} u(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \equiv \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} u(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \right]_{\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2 \text{ 不变}}$$

二、非线性色散关系的导出

对(8)式中 t_0, t_1, t_2 变量进行傅立叶变换, 便得到:

$$\begin{cases} -i\omega_0 \phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) + \gamma \sigma \frac{\partial \phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \\ = -g\eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) - i\omega_0 \frac{2\gamma\sigma}{k} \eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau); \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{cases} k\phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = -i\omega_0 \eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\ + \gamma \sigma \frac{\partial \eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

(11) $\times k$, 然后用(12)式代入, 注意到在海波中 $\gamma^2 < \varepsilon^3$, 所以在下面的运算中略去所有高于 γ 的阶的量, 于是有:

$$(\omega_0^2 - gk)\eta_1 + 2i\gamma\omega_0\sigma \left(\frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial \tau} - \eta_1 \right) = 0$$

由于 γ 是小参数, 因而得到:

$$\begin{cases} (\omega_0^2 - gk)\eta_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial \tau} = \eta_1 \end{cases}$$

其解为:

$$\eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = \tilde{\eta}_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2) e^\tau \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\eta}_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2) = A_1(\vec{k}, \omega_1, \omega_2) \delta(\omega_0 - \sqrt{gk}) \\ + A_2(\vec{k}, \omega_1, \omega_2) \delta(\omega_0 + \sqrt{gk}) \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

可见一阶自由波都集中在曲面 $\omega_0^2 = gk$ 上, 此即称之为零阶色散关系。以后将 σ 用 ω_0 代之。

由(12)式即得 ϕ_1 和 η_1 之间的关系式:

$$k\phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = (\gamma - i)\omega_0 \eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \quad (15)$$

即:

$$\phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = \frac{1}{k} (\gamma - i)\omega_0 e^\tau [A_1 \delta(\omega_0 - \sqrt{gk}) + A_2 \delta(\omega_0 + \sqrt{gk})] \quad (16)$$

下面讨论色散关系的一阶修正项和二阶强迫波。

对(9)式进行傅立叶变换得:

$$\begin{aligned} & (-i\omega_0)\phi_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) + \gamma\omega_0 \frac{\partial \phi_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \\ & + (-i\omega_1)\phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\ & + \iiint \iiint \iiint \left\{ (\gamma' - i)^2 \omega_0'^2 + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2) (\gamma' - i) (\gamma'' - i) \omega_0' \omega_0'' \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \eta_1(\bar{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_1, \omega'_2, \tau') \eta_1(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_0, \omega''_1, \omega''_2, \tau'') \delta(\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2) \\
& \times \prod_{n=0}^2 \delta(\omega_0 - \omega'_0 - \omega''_0) d\bar{k}_1 d\bar{k}_2 d\omega'_n d\omega''_n \\
& = -g\eta_2(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) + \frac{2\gamma}{k} (-i\omega_0^2) \eta_2(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{k} (-i\omega_0\omega_1) \eta_1(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& k\phi_2(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = -(i\omega_0)\eta_2(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\
& + \gamma\omega_0 \frac{\partial \eta_2(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} + (-i\omega_1)\eta_1(\bar{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\
& + \iiint_{\bar{k}_1} \iiint_{\bar{k}_2} \iiint_{\omega'} \iiint_{\omega''} - \{(\bar{k}_1 + \bar{k}_2 \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2)(\tau' - i)\omega'_0\} \eta_1(\bar{k}, \omega'_0, \omega'_1, \omega'_2, \tau') \\
& \times \eta_1(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_0, \omega''_1, \omega''_2, \tau'') \delta(\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2) \prod_{n=0}^2 \delta(\omega_n - \omega'_n - \omega''_n) d\bar{k}_1 d\bar{k}_2 d\omega'_n d\omega''_n \tag{18}
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $\hat{k}_{1,2} = \bar{k}_{1,2}/k_{1,2}$ 。注意到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{\eta}_1(\bar{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_1, \omega'_2) \bar{\eta}_1(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_0, \omega''_1, \omega''_2) \\
& = A_1(\bar{k}_1, \omega'_1, \omega'_2) A_1(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_1, \omega''_2) \delta(\omega'_0 - \sqrt{gk_1}) \delta(\omega''_0 - \sqrt{gk_2}) \\
& + A_1(\bar{k}_1, \omega'_1, \omega'_2) A_2(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_1, \omega''_2) \delta(\omega'_0 - \sqrt{gk_1}) \delta(\omega''_0 + \sqrt{gk_2}) \\
& + A_2(\bar{k}_1, \omega'_1, \omega'_2) A_1(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_1, \omega''_2) \delta(\omega'_0 + \sqrt{gk_1}) \delta(\omega''_0 - \sqrt{gk_2}) \\
& + A_2(\bar{k}_1, \omega'_1, \omega'_2) A_2(\bar{k}_2, \omega''_1, \omega''_2) \delta(\omega'_0 + \sqrt{gk_1}) \delta(\omega''_0 + \sqrt{gk_2}) \tag{19}
\end{aligned}$$

现在考察零级色散关系满足时 (17), (18) 式的解。先考察各项积分。以 (18) 式右端积分为例。

当 $\bar{k} = \bar{0}$ 时, 这相当于一个无穷长波, 可以看作是海平面的升降, 从而可以重新定义海平面位置, 使得:

$$\eta_1(\bar{0}, \omega'_0, \omega'_1, \omega'_2, \tau') = 0 \tag{20}$$

将 (19) 式代入 (18) 式右端积分, 得到其被积函数为 ($\bar{k}_1 \neq \bar{0}, \bar{k}_2 \neq \bar{0}$):

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\dots) \delta(\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2) \delta(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k_1} - \sqrt{k_2}) \\
& + (\dots) \delta(\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2) \delta(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k_1} + \sqrt{k_2}) \\
& + (\dots) \delta(\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2) \delta(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k_1} - \sqrt{k_2}) \\
& + (\dots) \delta(\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2) \delta(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k_1} + \sqrt{k_2}) \tag{21}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\bar{k}_1 = \bar{0}$ 或 $\bar{k}_2 = \bar{0}$ 时, 由 (20) 式即知被积函数恒为零。

考察被积函数 (21) 式的各项值。

第一项, 被积函数若不等于零, 必须 $\bar{k} - \bar{k}_1 - \bar{k}_2 = \bar{0}, \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k_1} - \sqrt{k_2} = 0$ 。由第一式得 $k \leq k_1 + k_2$, 代入第二式得 $0 \geq 2\sqrt{k_1 k_2}$ 。由于 $k_1 k_2 \neq 0$, 所以这是不可能的, 从而第一项必为零。

同理可推知,第二、三、四项均为零。

于是当零级色散关系满足时,(17),(18)式可以化为:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (-i\omega_0)\phi_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) + \gamma\omega_0 \frac{\partial \phi_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \\ & \quad + (-i\omega_1)\phi_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\ & = -g\eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) + \frac{2\gamma}{k} (-i\omega_0^2)\eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\ & \quad + \frac{2\gamma}{k} \omega_0 (-i\omega_1)\eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau); \\ & k\phi_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = (-i\omega_0)\eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \\ & \quad + \gamma\omega_0 \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} + (-i\omega_1)\eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \end{aligned} \right.$$

准确到 r^1 , 可得如下方程:

$$2i\gamma\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial \tau} - \eta_2 \right) + 2\omega_0\omega_1\eta_1 = 0$$

由于 r 是小参数, 所以

$$2\omega_0\omega_1\eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau) = 0$$

由于一般 $\eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau) \neq 0$, 所以 $\omega_1 = 0$ 。于是得到, 当零阶色散关系满足时, 有:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \omega_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (22)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (\omega_0^2 - gk)\eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (23)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau)}{\partial \tau} = \eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2, \tau) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (24)$$

由(23),(24)式可知, 自由二阶波的形式和自由一阶波的形式完全一样, 因而它可以归并入一阶波之中, 因此可以认为自由二阶波

$$\eta_2(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau) = 0 \quad (25)$$

设零阶色散关系不满足, $\omega_0^2 \neq gk$, 这时记 (\vec{k}, ω) 为 (\vec{K}, Q) , 以与满足零阶色散关系的波数——频率相区别。于是从(17),(18)式出发, 假定初始状态为一无风平稳的非线性波动场, 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_2(\vec{K}, Q, \tau) = & \iiint_{\vec{k}_1} \iiint_{\vec{k}_2} \iiint_{\omega'} \iiint_{\omega''} A(\vec{K}, Q_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) \eta_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2, \tau') \\ & \times \eta_1(\vec{k}_2, \omega''_0, \omega''_2, \tau'') \delta(\vec{K} - \vec{k}_1 - \vec{k}_2) \prod_{n=0}^2 \delta(Q_n - \omega'_n - \omega''_n) d\vec{k}_1 d\vec{k}_2 d\omega'_n d\omega''_n \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_2(\vec{K}, Q, \tau) = & \iiint_{\vec{k}_1} \iiint_{\vec{k}_2} \iiint_{\omega'} \iiint_{\omega''} B(\vec{K}, Q_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) \eta_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2, \tau') \\ & \times \eta_1(\vec{k}_2, \omega''_0, \omega''_2, \tau'') \delta(\vec{K} - \vec{k}_1 - \vec{k}_2) \prod_{n=0}^2 \delta(Q_n - \omega'_n - \omega''_n) d\vec{k}_1 d\vec{k}_2 d\omega'_n d\omega''_n \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中,

$$\begin{cases}
 A(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \begin{cases} A_0 + i\gamma\omega_0 A_1 + i(\gamma'\omega'_0 + \gamma''\omega''_0)A_2 + i(\gamma' + \gamma'')\omega_0 A_3 \\ 0, \quad \text{当 } \vec{k}_1 = -\vec{k}_2, \omega'_n = -\omega''_n \end{cases} \\
 A_0(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 + \frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0}{g} (1 - \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2) \frac{gK + \Omega_0^2}{gK - \Omega_0^2} \right\} \\
 A_1(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = -\frac{2\Omega_0}{gK - \Omega_0^2} A_0(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) \\
 A_2(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \frac{\Omega_0}{gK - \Omega_0^2} [2A_0(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) + K - (k_1 + k_2)] \\
 A_3(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = -\frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0}{2g\omega_0} \left[1 + \frac{gK + \Omega_0^2}{gK - \Omega_0^2} \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2 \right] \\
 B(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \begin{cases} iB_0 + \gamma\omega_0 B_1 + (\gamma'\omega'_0 + \gamma''\omega''_0)B_2 + (\gamma' + \gamma'')\omega_0 B_3 \\ 0, \quad \text{当 } \vec{k}_1 = -\vec{k}_2, \omega'_n = -\omega''_n \end{cases} \\
 B_0(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = -\frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0 \Omega_0 (1 - \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2)}{gK - \Omega_0^2} \\
 B_1(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \frac{1}{gK - \Omega_0^2} \left[2\Omega_0 B_0 - \frac{\Omega_0^2}{K} (k_1 + k_2) + \frac{\Omega_0^2}{K} \frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0}{g} (1 - \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2) \right] \\
 B_2(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \frac{1}{gK - \Omega_0^2} [\Omega_0^2 - 2\Omega_0 B_0] \\
 B_3(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = -\frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0}{\omega_0} \Omega_0 \frac{\hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2}{gK - \Omega_0^2}
 \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 B_1(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \frac{1}{gK - \Omega_0^2} \left[2\Omega_0 B_0 - \frac{\Omega_0^2}{K} (k_1 + k_2) + \frac{\Omega_0^2}{K} \frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0}{g} (1 - \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2) \right] \\
 B_2(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = \frac{1}{gK - \Omega_0^2} [\Omega_0^2 - 2\Omega_0 B_0] \\
 B_3(\vec{K}, \Omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0) = -\frac{\omega'_0 \omega''_0}{\omega_0} \Omega_0 \frac{\hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2}{gK - \Omega_0^2}
 \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

与自由波相对应,我们称(28),(29)式所确定的波动为强迫波。只要有自由波出现,强迫波也就伴随出现,强迫波完全由自由波所确定,自由波成长时,强迫波也相应地成长。

对(10)式进行傅立叶变换,并将(15),(26),(27)式代入,整理得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\gamma\omega_0^2 i \left(\frac{\partial \eta_3(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau)}{\partial \tau} - \eta_3(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau) \right) + 2\omega_0 \omega_2 \eta_1(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau) \\
 &= \iiint \iiint \iiint \iiint \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & -[(\gamma'\omega'_0 + \gamma''\omega''_0 + \gamma'''\omega'''_0) - i\omega_0][\hat{k}_1(\gamma' - i)\omega'_0 \\
 & + \hat{k}_1 \cdot (\vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3)(\gamma' - i)\omega'_0] + (\gamma' - i)^2 \omega_0^2 k \} A(\vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3, \omega'_0 \\
 & + \omega''_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0; \vec{k}_3, \omega'''_0) + \{ -[(\gamma'\omega'_0 + \gamma''\omega''_0 + \gamma'''\omega'''_0) \\
 & - i\omega_0][(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3)(\vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3) + [(\gamma''\omega''_0 + \gamma'''\omega'''_0) - i(\omega'_0 \\
 & + \omega''_0)]k|\vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3| + (\gamma' - i)\omega_0[|\vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3| - \hat{k}_1 \cdot (\vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3)]k \} B(\vec{k}_2 \\
 & + \vec{k}_3, \omega'_0 + \omega''_0; \vec{k}_2, \omega''_0; \vec{k}_3, \omega'''_0) \\
 & + \left\{ -[(\gamma'\omega'_0 + \gamma''\omega''_0 + \gamma'''\omega'''_0) - i\omega_0] \left[\frac{1}{2} k_1^2 (\gamma' - i)\omega'_0 + \vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{k}_2 (\gamma' - i)\omega'_0 \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{2} (\gamma' - i)^2 \omega_0^2 k \hat{k}_1 + \hat{k}_1 k (\gamma' - i)(\gamma'' - i)\omega'_0 \omega''_0 (1 - \hat{k}_1 \cdot \hat{k}_2) \right\} \\
 & \times \eta_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2, \tau') \eta_1(\vec{k}_2, \omega''_0, \omega''_2, \tau'') \eta_1(\vec{k}_3, \omega'''_0, \omega'''_2, \tau''') \\
 & \times \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}_1 - \vec{k}_2 - \vec{k}_3) \prod_{n=0}^2 \delta(\omega_n - \omega'_n - \omega''_n - \omega'''_n) d\vec{k}_1 d\vec{k}_2 d\vec{k}_3 d\omega'_n d\omega''_n d\omega'''_n
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 r 是独立小参数, 从而

$$\frac{\partial \eta_3(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau)}{\partial \tau} - \eta_3(\vec{k}, \omega, \tau) = 0 \quad (31)$$

由此即知三阶自由波的形式和一阶自由波的形式完全一样。

利用 δ 函数的性质知, 对于(30)式右端的积分, 只有当:

- (i) $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_3 = -\vec{k}_2, \omega_n = \omega'_n, \omega''_n = -\omega'''_n;$
- (ii) $\vec{k}_2 = \vec{k}, \vec{k}_3 = -\vec{k}_1, \omega''_n = \omega_n, \omega'''_n = -\omega'_n;$
- (iii) $\vec{k}_3 = \vec{k}, \vec{k}_1 = -\vec{k}_2, \omega'''_n = \omega_n, \omega'_n = -\omega''_n$

时才不为零, 于是通过计算最后得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2 = & \omega_0 \iiint_{\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2} C(\vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) |\tilde{\eta}_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2) e^{\tau} d\vec{k}_1 d\omega'_0 d\omega'_2|^2 \\ & + i r \omega_0 \iiint_{\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2} C_1(\vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) |\tilde{\eta}_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2) e^{\tau} d\vec{k}_1 d\omega'_0 d\omega'_2|^2 \\ & + \iiint_{\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2} i r' \omega'_0 C_2(\vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) |\tilde{\eta}_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2) e^{\tau} d\vec{k}_1 d\omega'_0 d\omega'_2|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

这里, $r' = r(\vec{k}_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} C(\vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) = & \left[-k_1 + \frac{\omega'_0}{\omega_0} \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}_1}{k_1} \right] A_0(\vec{k} + \vec{k}_1, \omega_0 + \omega'_0; \vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) \\ & - \frac{B_0(\vec{k} + \vec{k}_1, \omega_0 + \omega'_0; \vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0)}{\omega_0} \left[\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{k} + \vec{k}_1) \right. \\ & \left. - k |\vec{k} + \vec{k}_1| + \frac{\omega'_0}{\omega_0} \frac{k}{k_1} \vec{k}_1 \cdot (\vec{k} + \vec{k}_1) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left[k_1^2 + \frac{\omega'_0}{\omega_0} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}_1 \left(2 + \frac{k}{k_1} \right) \right] - \tilde{C}_0(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\tilde{C}_0(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) = \begin{cases} k^2, & \text{当 } \vec{k}_1 = \pm \vec{k}, \omega'_0 = \pm \omega_0 \text{ 时} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

由此即知, 在成长过程中, 虽然色散关系的基本形式没有改变, 但是在公式中引入了成长谱, 而不再是平稳谱了。由此我们还知道, 另外还有 $(r\epsilon^2\omega_0)^{-1}$ 的成长时间尺度。由于 $r\epsilon^2 \ll r$, 所以不考虑与 $r\epsilon^2$ 成比例的项, 从而除去成长部分, 得到色散关系的非线性修正项为:

$$\omega_2 = \omega_0 \iiint_{\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2} C(\vec{k}, \omega_0; \vec{k}_1, \omega'_0) |\tilde{\eta}_1(\vec{k}_1, \omega'_0, \omega'_2) e^{\tau} d\vec{k}_1 d\omega'_0 d\omega'_2|^2 \quad (35)$$

很显然, 当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 并将积分离散为级数, 即是 Weber 的结果, 从而 Stokes 求得的单个波和 Longuet-Higgins 的一维波群的非线性色散关系都是我们结果的特例。

三、数值计算结果

在本节中, 我们对具有连续波谱的随机海浪的非线性色散关系进行了数值计算, 并分

析了其特点。

海波是一个随机波场,由 $\omega = \omega_0 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2$ 可得:

$$\langle \omega \rangle = \omega_0 \left(1 + \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C(\vec{k}, \sqrt{gk}; \vec{k}_1, \sqrt{gk_1}) \phi(\vec{k}_1) d\vec{k}_1 \right) \quad (36)$$

波数谱 $\phi(\vec{k})$ 可以用方向波数谱来表示:

$$\phi(\vec{k}) d\vec{k} = \phi_0(k, \theta) k dk d\theta \quad (37)$$

方向波数谱和方向频率谱之间的关系为:

$$\phi_0(k, \theta) k dk = \Phi_0(\omega, \theta) d\omega \quad (38)$$

我们所得到的绝大多数有关表面波特征的资料都是在一个固定点处测得的频率谱,方向频率谱和频率谱之间的关系由实验和物理背景所决定,一般假定:

$$\Phi_0(\omega, \theta) = \begin{cases} \tilde{K} \Phi(\omega) \cos^p \theta, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

我们取 $\tilde{K} = 1/2, P = 1$ 和 $\tilde{K} = 8/3\pi, P = 4$ 两种方向谱。前一形式波能在方向上分布比较分散,而后一种谱的波能在 $\theta = 0$ 处比前一方向谱更为集中。

同样假设方向波数谱可以表示为

$$\phi_0(k, \theta) = \tilde{K} s(k) \cos^p \theta \quad (40)$$

由(38)式即可得到:

$$\phi_0(k, \theta) = \Phi_0(\omega, \theta) \frac{\omega}{k} \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

在我们所要求的精度内,上式可以取 $\omega = \sqrt{gk}$,从而

$$s(k) = \frac{g}{2k\omega} \Phi_0(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=\sqrt{gk}} \quad (41)$$

于是只要给定了频率谱 $\Phi_0(\omega)$ 的形式,即可求得 $\langle \omega \rangle$ 的值。

在以下的计算中,我们采用 Huang 等^[2]在 1981 年提出的 Wallops 谱,它由波的两个内参数——特征波陡 ξ 和峰频 ω_0 即可完全确定:

$$\Phi_0(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{\beta} g^2}{\omega^m \omega_0^{5-m}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{m}{4} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^4 \right\} \quad (42)$$

其中:

$$\tilde{\beta} = \frac{(2\pi\xi)^2 m^{\frac{1}{4}(m-1)}}{4^{\frac{1}{4}(m-5)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}(m-1)\right)} \quad (43)$$

$$m = \left| \frac{\log(\sqrt{2\pi\xi})^2}{\log 2} \right| \quad (44)$$

$$\xi = \frac{(\xi^2)^{1/2}}{\lambda_0} \quad (45)$$

$\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为伽马函数。

与实验的比较表明, Wallops 谱比 JONSWAP 和 P-M 谱更好, 并且它适用于波的成长和衰减的任何阶段。

于是计算公式为:

$$\langle \omega \rangle = \omega_0 \left(1 + \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} C(k, \theta, \sqrt{gk}; k_1, \theta', \sqrt{gk_1}) \tilde{K} \cos^P \theta \right) \times \frac{\beta \omega_0^{m-5}}{2g^{(m-5)/2} \cdot k^{(m+1)/2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{m\omega_0^4}{4g^2 k^3} \right\} e^{T(k_1/k_0)^{3/2}} dk_1 d\theta' \quad (46)$$

其中, $T = 0.4 \frac{u_*^2 k_0^{3/2}}{\sqrt{g}}$; k_0 对应于峰频的波数; u_* 为摩擦速度。

取峰频值 $n_0 = 0.133\text{Hz}$, 特征波陡 $\xi = 0.01145$ 进行了计算。主波向沿极轴方向。图 1 给出了 θ 分别为 0° 和 45° 时波速、频率的值。图中, 方向谱取为

$$\tilde{K} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P = 1。$$

为了能清楚地看到由于非线性带来的特性, 图中非线性修正值由右边的坐标轴上线性与非线性理论曲线点所对应的数值之差给出, 也就是图中由非线性色散关系给出的曲线与线性色散关系给出的曲线之间的距离对波速来讲扩大了 25 倍, 对频率来讲扩大了 10 倍。从图 1—3 可以看出, 在耦合机制控制下的非线性成长过程中色散关系的非线性修正值有如下几个特点。

- (1) 色散关系的非线性修正值是正的, 随着时间的推移而增长, 并且其增长速度也随着时间的推移而增大。
- (2) 色散关系的非线性修正值随着所考察波 (k, θ) 与主波向的夹角的增大而减小。
- (3) 能量的分布(即方向谱的形式)对非线性修正值有很大影响, 所考察波 θ 附近的 θ' 的波能对非线性修正值的贡献要比远离 θ 的 θ' 的波能对修正值的贡献为大。
- (4) 色散关系的非线性修正值随着波数的增长而增长。我们的理论结果适用于低频

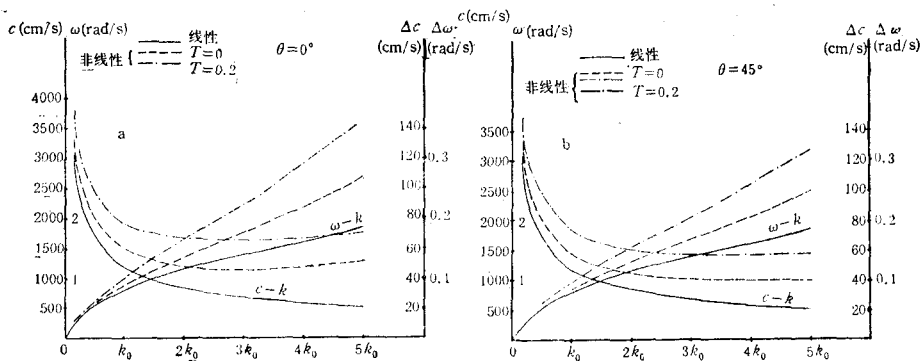


图 1 波速和频率的线性理论值和非线性理论值的比较
Fig. 1 The comparisons between linear and nonlinear theory

c 为波速; ω 为频率; $n_0 = 0.133\text{Hz}$;
 $\xi = 0.01145$; $\tilde{K} = \frac{1}{2}$; $P = 1$ 。(图 2 同)

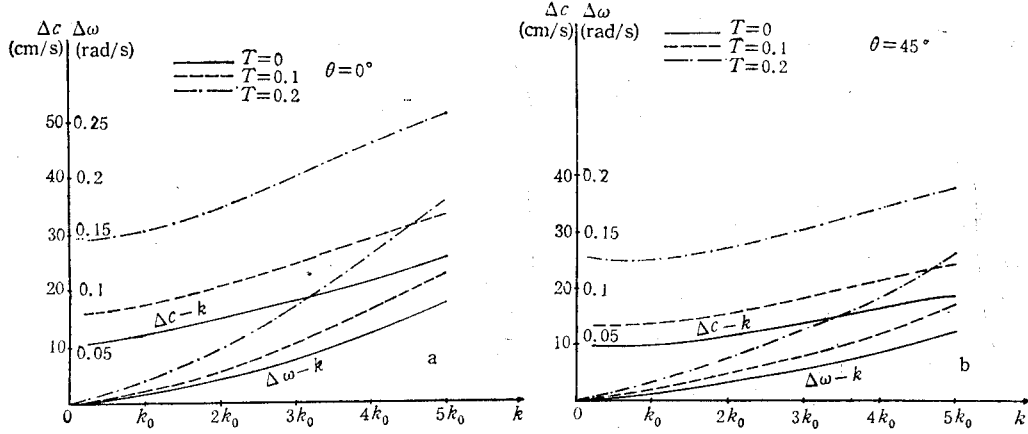


图 2 波速和频率的非线性修正值以及随时间的变化

Fig. 2 The value of the nonlinear correction of wave speed and frequency for each time T ($T = 0, 0.1, 0.2$)

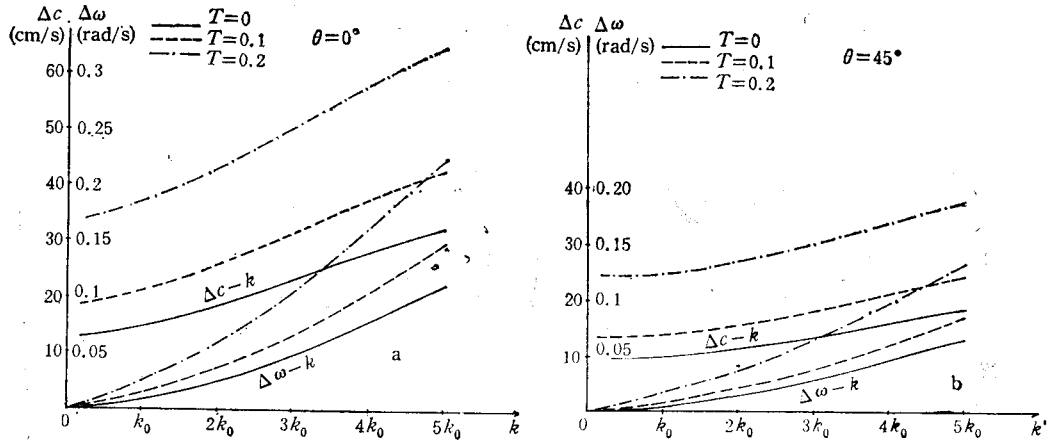


图 3 波速和频率的非线性修正值以及随时间的变化

Fig. 3 The value of the nonlinear correction of wave speed and frequency for each time T ($T = 0, 0.1, 0.2$)

$$\tilde{K} = \frac{8}{3\pi}; P = 4. \text{ (其他说明同图 1)}$$

波和含能波段,在高频波段修正值已经大于波陡的平方量级,故所采用的小参数摄动法已经失效,所以我们的理论结果不能应用于高频波段。

四、与观察值比较

理论结果与观察值的比较,对于验证理论来讲是很重要的。为了使得这样的比较有意义,必须同时测量方向谱和波速。遗憾的是,这样的数据是很难得到的。为了和前人的

工作进行比较,我们在这里采用 Ramamonjariisoa 和 Coantic (1976) 所得到的数据。这些数据是从风洞水槽中所得到的,没有给出方向分布函数,我们在计算中假定方向谱函数形式取为 $\tilde{K} = \frac{8}{3\pi}, P = 4$, 计算结果与实验的比较见图 4。

从图 4 中可以看到,在含能波段理论值和实测值很接近,而在高频波段符合得很差,这与我们由数值计算得到的修正项的量级上的估计是一致的,因为在高频处我们所采用的摄动法已经失效。

在绝大部分波段中,理论值均小于实测值。这是由于在风的持久作用下,风应力在水表面将产生表面流动。这将增大波速,从而波速的实测值必然会大于理论值,从而这也解释了为什么在含能波段理论值会小于实测值。

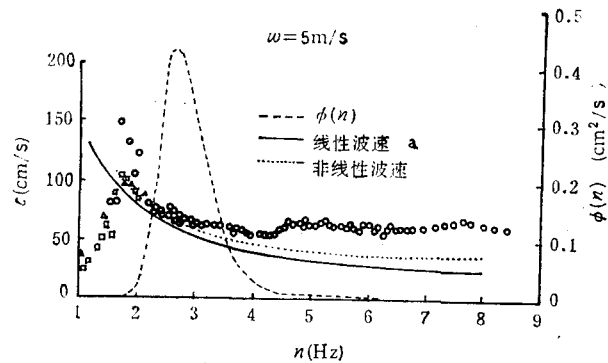


图 4 线性和非线性波速与 Ramamonjariisoa 和 Coantic (1976) 在风速 $W = 5\text{m/s}$ 下得到的观察数据的比较

Fig. 4 The comparisons of linear and nonlinear wave speed with the observed data by Ramamonjariisoa and Coantic (1976) under wind speed $W = 5\text{ m/s}$

五、结 论

在耦合机制控制下的非线性水波的成长过程,具有振荡、演化和成长三个时间尺度。色散关系的非线性修正项与波陡的平方成正比。它的值随着时间的推移而增长,且其增长速度随时间而增大,而随着所考察的波与主波向的夹角增大而减小。能量的分布对非线性修正值有很大影响。与实测值比较,在含能波段理论值略小于实测值,这是由于风应力引起的表面水流的影响的结果,它会增大实际波速。比较的结果在含能波段是令人满意的。实测值与理论值在高频波段相差很远。这是小参数法失效的原因。要解决高频波段的非线性色散关系,理论上和实验上还须进一步作出很大努力。

附录

本文所讨论的函数都是在无限平面上有界的函数 $u(\vec{r}, t)$ 。容易证明,这样的函数都属于以速降函数空间 $\varphi(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 为基底的广义函数空间 $\varphi'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 。对于 $\varphi'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的广义函数 u_1, u_2, u_3 的多重时间尺度傅立叶变换 F ,可以证明如下结果:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & F[u_1 + u_2] = F[u_1] + F[u_2] \\
 (2) \quad & F[u_1 \cdot u_2] = F[u_1] * F[u_2] \\
 & \text{及 } F[u_1 \cdot u_2 \cdot u_3] = \{F[u_1] * F[u_2]\} * F[u_3] \\
 (3) \quad & F\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau}\right] = \left(\frac{\partial u(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \dots, \omega_N, \tau)}{\partial \tau}\right)_{\omega_0, \dots, \omega_N \text{ 不变}} \\
 (4) \quad & F\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right] = [-i\omega_0 - i\varepsilon\omega_1 - i\varepsilon^2\omega_2 - \dots - i\varepsilon^N\omega_N]F[u] \\
 & + \gamma\left(\frac{\partial u(\vec{k}, \omega_0, \dots, \omega_N, \tau)}{\partial \tau}\right)_{\omega_0, \dots, \omega_N \text{ 不变}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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THE DISPERSION RELATION FOR A NONLINEAR WAVES IN A DEVELOPING PROCESS*

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ABSTRACT

Correct to the second order in wave slope, we derived the dispersion relation of nonlinear waves in a developing process, proved that there are mainly three time scales in a developing process of nonlinear waves governed by coupling mechanism. The three time scales were oscillation, evolution and developing time scales. We also proved that even in the developing process of nonlinear waves, there was no term in dispersion relation in proportion to the first order of wave slope. In a stationary case our results agreed to the discrete form obtained by Weber in 1977. With Wallops spectrum our computed results of wave speed were in good agreement with the measurements in laboratory, made by Ramamonjariisoa (1976) in energy-containing range.

* Contribution No. 1147 from the Institute of oceanology, Academia Sinica.