

均匀水底上二维随机波面的二阶谱*

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提要 本文用摄动方法导出了均匀水底上精确至二阶的二维随机波动解。依据此解并将二阶谱定义为三阶矩函数的 Fourier 变换, 首次给出了精确至二阶的二维随机波面二阶谱的理论表达式并简略地考虑了它的各个组成部分的物理意义。

关键词 随机海浪 非线性 二阶谱

在海浪非线性特征的早期研究工作中, 人们将波面视为时间的确定函数, 因而这些研究可以归属于非线性水波的研究范畴。直到本世纪 50 年代末期, Tick (1959) 才将波面视为非线性随机过程, 提出了二阶功率谱的概念并导出了二维随机波面二阶功率谱的解析表达式, 开创了随机海浪非线性性质研究的先例。随后 Hasselmann 等人(1963) 将二阶谱应用于海浪研究, 获得了用水底压强表述的二阶谱的理论形式。尽管海浪的波面与其水底压强之间存在着确定的动力学关系, 但用波面表述二阶谱的工作一直未能引起人们的注意。以后的工作大都集中在二阶谱的应用上 (Elgar et al., 1985; Houmb, 1974; Imazato, 1977), 只有 Masuda 等人(1981) 从理论上导出过一种无限深水三维波动的二阶谱, 但其工作重点放在二阶谱的虚部。事实上, 至今尚未见到有限水深随机波面二阶谱的完整理论表达式。本文在严密导出均匀水底精确至二阶的二维随机波动解的基础上, 利用随机波面的三阶矩函数, 给出二维随机波面二阶谱的解析表达式。

1 二阶谱的定义

二阶谱也叫做三阶累积 (Cumulant) 谱, 用累积函数的傅氏变换来定义谱要比用矩函数来定义更合理。为此, 对于平稳随机过程 $x(t)$, Brillinger (1965) 把 n 阶累积谱定义为:

$$S(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n-1}} \int \dots \int C_n(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{n-1}) e^{-i(\omega_1\tau_1 + \dots + \omega_{n-1}\tau_{n-1})} d\tau_1 \dots d\tau_{n-1} \quad (1)$$

其中 n 阶累积函数 $C_n(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{n-1})$ 可用过程 $x(t)$ 的特征函数 $\varphi_n(\omega, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{n-1})$

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表示成:

$$C_n(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{n-1}) = (-i)^n \frac{\partial \text{Ln} \varphi_n(\omega, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{n-1})}{\partial \omega \partial \omega_1 \dots \partial \omega_{n-1}} \Big|_{\omega=\omega_1=\dots=\omega_{n-1}=0} \quad (2)$$

据(1)式,可方便地定义过程 $x(t)$ 的二阶谱为:

$$S(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_2(\tau_1, \tau_2) e^{-i(\omega_1 \tau_1 + \omega_2 \tau_2)} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \quad (3)$$

若 $x(t)$ 是均值为零的随机过程,则易证明它的三阶累积函数与三阶矩函数恒等。于是,人们也普遍地把二阶谱定义为过程三阶矩函数的傅氏变换:

$$B(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(\tau_1, \tau_2) e^{-i(\omega_1 \tau_1 + \omega_2 \tau_2)} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \quad (4)$$

式中, $R(\tau_1, \tau_2) = E[x(t)x(t+\tau_1)x(t+\tau_2)]$; $E[\]$ 表示取数学期望。

2 均匀水底上二维波动的二阶解

考虑均匀水底上的二维随机波动。假定水体为均质、无粘的不可压流体,运动是无旋的,且表面压强为常值。取直角坐标系,原点位于原静止水面, z 轴铅直向上, x 轴沿波的传播方向。则波动的势函数 $\varphi(x, z, t)$ 应满足的方程为:

$$\Delta \varphi = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad z = \zeta(x, t) \quad (6)$$

$$g\zeta + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi)^2 = C_2 \quad z = \zeta(x, t) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad z = -h \quad (8)$$

式中, g 为重力加速度; C_2 为伯努利方程中的积分常数; Δ , ∇ 分别是二维拉普拉斯算子与梯度算子。将(6)、(7)式在 $z=0$ 展成关于 ζ 的 Taylor 级数,精确至二阶,可分别得到关于 $\varphi(x, z, t)$ 与 $\zeta(x, t)$ 在边界所满足的条件为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{g} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$- \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t \partial z} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) = 0 \quad z = 0$$

$$\zeta = - \frac{1}{g} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z \partial t} \right] + \frac{C_2}{g} \quad z = 0 \quad (10)$$

对 $\varphi(x, z, t)$ 及 $\zeta(x, t)$ 进行摄动展开,即取: $\varphi(x, z, t) = \varphi_1(x, z, t) + \varphi_2(x, z, t) + \dots$; $\zeta(x, t) = \zeta_1(x, t) + \zeta_2(x, t) + \dots$, 然后将其代入(5)、(8)~(10), 可分别得到确定 $\varphi_1(x, z, t)$, $\zeta_2(x, t)$, $\varphi_2(x, z, t)$ 的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial z} = 0 \quad z = -h \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \zeta_1 = -\frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial t} & z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial z} = 0 & z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial z} = 0 & z = -h \\ \zeta_2 = -\frac{1}{g} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial t} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi_1)^2 \right] + \frac{C_2}{g} & z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \varphi_1)^2 - \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial z} \right) = 0 & z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

若假定随机波面 $\zeta(x, t)$ 在空间是均匀的, 对时间是平稳的, 可将一阶随机波面 $\zeta_1(x, t)$ 表示成:

$$\zeta_1(x, t) = \int_{\omega} dB_1(\omega) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \quad (13)$$

其中, $E[dB_1(\omega)dB_1^*(\omega)] = S_1(\omega)d\omega$, $S_1(\omega)$ 为一阶频谱。此时, 可从(11), (12) 式中解出 $\varphi_1(x, z, t)$, $\varphi_2(x, z, t)$ 与 $\zeta_2(x, t)$ 分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x, z, t) = -i \int_{\omega} \frac{g}{\omega} dB_1(\omega) \frac{\text{ch}|k|(z+h)}{\text{ch}|k|h} e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \\ \omega^2 = g|k|\text{th}|k|h \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(x, z, t) = & -i \int_{\omega_1} \int_{\omega_2} F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) dB_1(\omega_1) dB_1(\omega_2) \\ & \cdot \frac{\text{ch}|k_1 + k_2|(z+h)}{\text{ch}|k_1 + k_2|h} \exp[i((k_1 + k_2)x - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)t)] \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_2(x, t) = & \int_{\omega_1} \int_{\omega_2} G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) dB_1(\omega_1) dB_1(\omega_2) \\ & \cdot \exp[i((k_1 + k_2)x - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)t)] + \frac{C_2}{g} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

通过使随机波面均值为零, 可确定常数 C_2 为:

$$C_2 = -g \int_{\omega} G(k, \omega; -k, -\omega) S_1(\omega) d\omega$$

于是, 随机波面的二阶解 $\zeta_2(x, t)$ 可表示成:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_2(x, t) = & \int_{\omega_1} \int_{\omega_2} G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) dB_1(\omega_1) dB_1(\omega_2) \\ & \cdot \exp[i((k_1 + k_2)x - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)t)] - \int_{\omega} G(k, \omega; -k, -\omega) S_1(\omega) d\omega \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

(14), (15) 式中的核函数 $F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2)$, $G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2)$ 分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} & F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) \\ & = \frac{2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)(g^2 k_1 k_2 - \omega_1^2 \omega_2^2) - \omega_1 \omega_2 (\omega_1^3 + \omega_2^3) + g^2 (k_1^2 \omega_2 + k_2^2 \omega_1)}{2\omega_1 \omega_2 [(\omega_1 + \omega_2)^2 - g|k_1 + k_2|\text{th}|k_1 + k_2|h]} \end{aligned}$$

$$G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{2g} [2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) - \frac{g^2 k_1 k_2}{\omega_1 \omega_2} + \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2].$$

可证明, $F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2), G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2)$ 具有如下特性:

$$\text{对称性: } F(k_2, \omega_2; k_1, \omega_1) = F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2); G(k_2, \omega_2; k_1, \omega_1) = G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2).$$

$$\text{奇偶性: } F(-k_1, -\omega_1; -k_2, -\omega_2) = -F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2); G(-k_1, -\omega_1; -k_2, -\omega_2) = G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2).$$

3 均匀水底上二维随机波面二阶谱的解析形式

如上所述, 对于均值为零的平稳随机过程, 其三阶累积函数与三阶矩函数相同, 故我们可定义任意一点上随机波面过程的三阶累积函数或三阶矩函数为:

$$R(\tau_1, \tau_2) = E[\zeta(x, t)\zeta(x, t + \tau_1)\zeta(x, t + \tau_2)] \quad (18)$$

将 $\zeta(x, t) = \zeta_1(x, t) + \zeta_2(x, t)$ 代入(18)式, 并利用正态特性及略去高阶项, 可有:

$$R(\tau_1, \tau_2) = R_{211}(\tau_1, \tau_2) + R_{121}(\tau_1, \tau_2) + R_{112}(\tau_1, \tau_2) \quad (19)$$

其中: $R_{211}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = E[\zeta_2(x, t)\zeta_1(x, t + \tau_1)\zeta_1(x, t + \tau_2)]; R_{121}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = E[\zeta_1(x, t)\zeta_2(x, t + \tau_1)\zeta_1(x, t + \tau_2)]; R_{112}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = E[\zeta_1(x, t)\zeta_1(x, t + \tau_1)\zeta_2(x, t + \tau_2)].$

据二阶谱的定义(4)式及利用(19)式, 可将波面二阶谱表示成:

$$B(\omega_1, \omega_2) = B_{211}(\omega_1, \omega_2) + B_{121}(\omega_1, \omega_2) + B_{112}(\omega_1, \omega_2) \quad (20)$$

式中, $B_{211}, B_{121}, B_{112}$ 分别是 $R_{211}, R_{121}, R_{112}$ 的二维傅氏变换。利用上节中导出的波面解, 可分别导出(20)式中各项的解析表达式。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为: } R_{211}(\tau_1, \tau_2) &= \int_{\omega_1} \int_{\omega_2} \int_{\omega_3} \int_{\omega_4} E[dB_1(\omega_1)dB_1(\omega_2)dB_1(\omega_3)dB_1(\omega_4)] \\ &\quad \cdot G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) \cdot \exp[i((k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4)x \\ &\quad - (\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)t - \omega_3\tau_1 - \omega_4\tau_2)] \\ &\quad - \int_{\omega} \int_{\omega_3} \int_{\omega_4} E[dB_1(\omega_3)dB_1(\omega_4)]G(k, \omega; -k, -\omega) \\ &\quad \cdot \exp[i((k_3 + k_4)x - (\omega_3 + \omega_4)t - \omega_3\tau_1 - \omega_4\tau_2)]S_1(\omega) d\omega \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

对于服从正态分布的复随机振幅 $dB_1(\omega)$, 其四重乘积的数学期望可分解为:

$$\begin{aligned} &E[dB_1(\omega_1)dB_1(\omega_2)dB_1(\omega_3)dB_1(\omega_4)] \\ &= S_1(\omega_1)S_1(\omega_3)d\omega_1d\omega_3\delta(\omega_1 + \omega_2)\delta(\omega_3 + \omega_4) \\ &\quad + S_1(\omega_1)S_1(\omega_2)d\omega_1d\omega_2\delta(\omega_1 + \omega_3)\delta(\omega_2 + \omega_4) \\ &\quad + S_1(\omega_1)S_1(\omega_2)d\omega_1d\omega_2\delta(\omega_1 + \omega_4)\delta(\omega_2 + \omega_3) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将上式各项分别代入(21)式, 并因:

$$\begin{aligned} &E[dB_1(\omega_3)dB_1(\omega_4)] \exp[i((k_3 + k_4)x - (\omega_3 + \omega_4)t - \omega_3\tau_1 - \omega_4\tau_2)] \\ &= S_1(\omega') \exp[i(-\omega'\tau_1 + \omega'\tau_2)]d\omega' \end{aligned}$$

经一系列演算, 最后可得

$$R_{211}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \int_{\omega_1} \int_{\omega_2} 2G(k, \omega; k', \omega') e^{i(\omega\tau_1 + \omega'\tau_2)} S_1(\omega) S_1(\omega') d\omega d\omega' \quad (23)$$

$$= \int_{\omega_1} \int_{\omega_2} e^{i(\omega\tau_1 + \omega'\tau_2)} [2G(k, \omega; k', \omega') S_1(\omega) S_1(\omega')] d\omega d\omega'$$

所以, 可得 $B_{211}(\omega, \omega')$ 为:

$$B_{211}(\omega, \omega') = 2G(k, \omega; k', \omega') S_1(\omega) S_1(\omega') \quad (24)$$

同理, 可导出:

$$B_{121}(\omega, \omega') = 2G(k + k', \omega + \omega'; -k', -\omega') S_1(\omega + \omega') S_1(\omega') \quad (25)$$

$$B_{112}(\omega, \omega') = 2G(k + k', \omega + \omega'; -k, -\omega) S_1(\omega + \omega') S_1(\omega) \quad (26)$$

将(24)~(26)式代入(20)式, 便得到均匀水底上二维随机波面二阶谱的解析表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} B(\omega, \omega') = & 2[G(k, \omega; k', \omega') S_1(\omega) S_1(\omega') \\ & + G(k + k', \omega + \omega'; -k', -\omega') S_1(\omega + \omega') S_1(\omega') \\ & + G(k + k', \omega + \omega'; -k, -\omega) S_1(\omega + \omega') S_1(\omega)] \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

现在讨论(27)式的物理意义, 可以看出, 波面二阶谱由三部分组成, 第一部分描述了两列组成波之间的相互作用; 第二部分描述由两列组成波相互作用产生的第三列波与其中一列组成波的相互作用; 第三部分则描述了第三列波与另一列组成波的相互作用。

4 结语

本文利用 Stokes 摄动展开方法, 严密地导出均匀水底二维随机波动精确至二阶的解, 依据二阶谱的定义, 严格地导出了均匀水底上二维随机波面二阶谱的解析形式。关于均匀水底上三维随机波面二阶谱的解析形式, 以及用实验资料对理论结果的验证将在另文给出。

最后还应指出, 本文给出的是波面精确至二阶时的波面二阶谱, 如果考虑波面更高阶近似, 将能给出更精确的波面二阶谱形式, 但就目前的理论与应用需要而言, 本文给出的结果已足够准确。

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BISPECTRA OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL RANDOM WAVES IN WATER OF UNIFORM DEPTH

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ABSTRACT

By means of perturbation method, solutions exact to the second order are strictly deduced for two-dimensional random waves in water of arbitrary uniform depth. Based on the solutions, the theoretical expression of bispectra is given for the first time, which is written as follows:

$$B(\omega, \omega') = 2[G(k, \omega; k', \omega')S_1(\omega)S_1(\omega') \\ + G(k + k', \omega + \omega'; -k', -\omega')S_1(\omega + \omega')S_1(\omega') \\ + G(k + k', \omega + \omega'; -k, -\omega)S_1(\omega + \omega')S_1(\omega)]$$

$$\text{where: } G(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{2g} [2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2) - \frac{g^2 k_1 k_2}{\omega_1 \omega_2} \\ + \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2]$$

and $F(k_1, \omega_1; k_2, \omega_2)$

$$= \frac{2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)(g^2 k_1 k_2 - \omega_1^2 \omega_2^2) - \omega_1 \omega_2 (\omega_1^3 + \omega_2^3) + g^2 (k_1^3 \omega_2 + k_2^3 \omega_1)}{2\omega_1 \omega_2 [(\omega_1 + \omega_2)^2 - g|k_1 + k_2| \text{th} |k_1 + k_2| h]}$$

It may be seen from the above that the bispectra of surface elevation are composed of three parts, which respectively describe the interaction between two free waves of the frequencies ω and ω' , and between one secondary forced wave of the frequency $\omega + \omega'$ and the two free waves.

The results presented in this paper might be an essential development for applying bispectral analysis to the study of the nonlinearity of the sea waves.

Key words Random waves Nonlinearity Bispectra