

# Stokes波对垂直圆柱体的绕射问题

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## 摘 要

将Stokes波对垂直圆柱体的绕射分成四个边值问题,继而逐一求解,所求的解满足所有方程和边界条件,并给出算例。

**关键词** Stokes波,绕射,垂直圆柱体,边值问题,有限水深

## 1 引言

自垂直圆柱体线性绕射问题的文章〔1〕、〔2〕发表后,对绕射问题的非线性问题,不少人用各自不同的方法进行了研究〔3-8〕。但其中有些结果很明显是无效的,文〔4〕把五阶Stokes波中的每一调和项分别用文〔2〕的线性理论来求其散射势,其解不满足非线性自由面条件〔9〕;文〔5〕用摄动法把速度势、自由面波高和频率均作小参数展开后,用有限Fourier余弦变换方法来解二阶问题,其结果也不满足自由面非线性条件〔10〕;文〔3〕分析二阶自由面条件的渐近性质后,利用修正形式的Weber积分定理〔11〕,求得无限水深的二阶解,但在求二阶波力时,遇到必须用数值方法来计算的两重无穷积分,计算量很大;文〔7〕和〔8〕都应用了Green定理来解二阶问题,也给出了计算结果,但两者数值有出入。

本文把有限水深中垂直圆柱体的二阶Stokes波绕射问题分解成四个边值问题进行求解,得到的解满足所有方程和边界条件,计算结果也较令人满意。

## 2 基本方程

设流体理想、均质(密度为 $\rho$ ),运动无旋,静水深为 $h$ ,柱半径为 $a$ 。取直角坐标系的原点在柱轴心与静水面的交点上, $Z$ 轴向上, $X$ 轴方向与来波方向一致(见图

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1)。记  $z = \eta(x, y, t)$  为自由面升高, 依假设, 存在速度势  $\varphi(x, y, z, t)$  满足下列方程和无穷远辐射条件:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \quad (\text{在流动区域内}) \quad (1)$$

$$\varphi_t + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla\varphi)^2 + g\eta = 0 \quad (\text{在 } z = \eta \text{ 上}) \quad (2)$$

$$\eta_t + \varphi_x \eta_x + \varphi_y \eta_y = \varphi_z \quad (\text{在 } z = \eta \text{ 上}) \quad (3)$$

$$\varphi_z = 0 \quad (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \quad (4)$$

$$\varphi_r = 0 \quad (\text{在 } r = a \text{ 上}) \quad (5)$$

把  $\varphi$  和  $\eta$  展为

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots \quad (6)$$

$$\eta = \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \dots \quad (7)$$

其中  $\varphi_j$  和  $\eta_j (j=1, 2, \dots)$  是  $j$  阶小量。把 (6)、(7) 代入

(1)–(5) 式并整理可得各阶方程。对二阶, 有

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0 \quad (\text{在流动区域内}) \quad (8)$$

$$\varphi_{2tt} + g\varphi_{2z} = \frac{1}{g}\varphi_{1t}\varphi_{1ttz} + \varphi_{1t}\varphi_{1zz} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\nabla\varphi_1)^2 \quad (\text{在 } z = 0 \text{ 上}) \quad (9)$$

$$\varphi_{2z} = 0 \quad (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \quad (10)$$

$$\varphi_{2r} = 0 \quad (\text{在 } r = a \text{ 上}) \quad (11)$$

### 3 速度势的解

为方便起见, 把  $\varphi$  和  $\eta$  分解为入射部分  $\varphi^{(w)}$ 、 $\eta^{(w)}$  和散射部分  $\varphi^{(s)}$ 、 $\eta^{(s)}$ , 即

$$\varphi_j = \varphi_j^{(w)} + \varphi_j^{(s)} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\eta_j = \eta_j^{(w)} + \eta_j^{(s)} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots)$$

并设来波为振幅等于  $a_p$  的 Stokes 波, 则有

$$\varphi_1^{(w)} = A \cdot Q(k, z) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} + C. C. \quad (12)$$

$$\eta_1^{(w)} = \frac{i\omega}{g\sigma} A e^{i(kx - \omega t)} + C. C. \quad (13)$$

$$\varphi_2^{(w)} = -\frac{3i}{8\omega} gk(1 - \sigma^{-2}) a_p^2 Q(2k, z) e^{2i(kx - \omega t)} + C. C. \quad (14)$$

其中  $C. C.$  表示前一项的复共轭。圆频率  $\omega$  与波数  $k$  的关系为

$$\omega^2 = gk\sigma \left[ 1 - \frac{k^2 a_p^2}{16} \left( \frac{12}{\sigma^2} - \frac{9}{\sigma^4} - 13 + 2\sigma^2 \right) \right]^2$$

$A = g\sigma a_p / 2\omega$ ,  $\sigma = \tanh kh$ , 函数  $Q(k, z)$  定义为

$$Q(k, z) = \frac{\cosh k(z+h)}{\sinh kh}$$

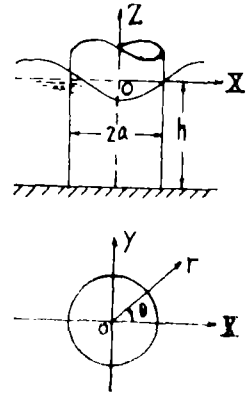


图 1

由基本方程知,求得一阶解后,便可求二阶方程的解。又因来波满足方程(8)——(10),故得二阶散射势  $\varphi_2^{(s)}$  的方程为

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_2^{(s)} = 0 \quad (\text{在流动区域内}) \quad (15)$$

$$\varphi_{2r}^{(s)} = -\varphi_{2r}^{(w)} \quad (\text{在 } r = a \text{ 上}) \quad (16)$$

$$\varphi_{2z}^{(s)} = 0 \quad (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \quad (17)$$

而把一阶解<sup>[2]</sup>代入二阶方程自由面条件得

$$\varphi_{2tt}^{(s)} + g \varphi_{2z}^{(s)} = \frac{\omega k^2}{\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} M_n(r, t) \cos n\theta \quad (\text{在 } z = 0 \text{ 上}) \quad (18)$$

其中

$$M_0(r, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_j^{-1} \left\{ N_{0j}^{(5)}(t) J_j^2 + N_{0j}^{(9)}(t) \left[ J_j^2 - Y_j^2 \right] \right. \\ \left. + 2 \left[ N_{0j}^{(7)}(t) + N_{0j}^{(8)}(t) \right] J_j Y_j \right\}$$

$$M_n(r, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^n \left\{ N_{nj}^{(1)}(t) J_j J_{n-j} + N_{nj}^{(2)}(t) Y_j J_{n-j} \right. \\ \left. + N_{nj}^{(3)}(t) \left[ J_j Y_{n-j} + Y_j J_{n-j} \right] + N_{nj}^{(4)}(t) \left[ J_j J_{n-j} - Y_j Y_{n-j} \right] \right\} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left\{ N_{nj}^{(5)}(t) J_j J_{n+j} + N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) Y_j J_{n+j} + N_{nj}^{(7)}(t) J_j Y_{n+j} \right. \\ \left. + N_{nj}^{(8)}(t) \left[ J_j Y_{n+j} + Y_j J_{n+j} \right] + N_{nj}^{(9)}(t) \left[ J_j J_{n+j} - Y_j Y_{n+j} \right] \right\}, \quad n \geq 1$$

$\epsilon_n$  为牛曼数,  $\epsilon_0 = 1, \epsilon_n = 2 (n \geq 1)$ ,  $J_n$  和  $Y_n$  分别为  $n$  阶第一类和第二类 Bessel 函数, 它们在上两式的自变量均为  $kr$ , 而  $N_{nj}^{(l)}(t)$  为

$$N_{nj}^{(l)}(t) = B_{nj}^{(l)} \sin 2\omega t - R_{nj}^{(l)} \cos 2\omega t, \quad (n, j \geq 0, l = 1, 2, \dots, 9),$$

$B_{nj}^{(l)}$  和  $R_{nj}^{(l)}$  的表达式见附录。

文〔3〕指出, 散射势的解取决于自由面条件的渐近性质。利用第一类 Hankel 函数的展开式:

$$H_n^{(1)}(kr) = \left( \frac{2}{\pi k r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i(kr - \frac{1}{2}n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})} + O(r^{-\frac{3}{2}}) \text{ 当 } r \rightarrow \infty$$

容易求得  $M_n(r, t)$  的渐近表达式:

$$M_n(r, t) = \Psi_n(r, t) + \Gamma_n(r, t) + O(r^{-2}) \quad (n \geq 0, r \rightarrow \infty) \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\Psi_0(r, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi k r} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \epsilon_j^{-1} \left\{ \left[ N_{0j}^{(5)}(t) + 2N_{0j}^{(9)}(t) \right] \sin 2kr \right.$$

$$- 2 \left[ N_{0j}^{(7)}(t) + N_{0j}^{(8)}(t) \right] \cos 2kr \left. \right\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_n(r, t) = & \frac{1}{2\pi kr} \sum_{j=0}^n \left\{ \left[ N_{nj}^{(1)}(t) + 2 N_{nj}^{(4)}(t) \right] \cos \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \left[ N_{nj}^{(2)}(t) + 2 N_{nj}^{(3)}(t) \right] \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) \right\} \\ & + \frac{1}{2\pi kr} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \left\{ \left[ N_{nj}^{(5)}(t) + 2 N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) \right] \cos \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \left[ N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) + N_{nj}^{(7)}(t) + 2 N_{nj}^{(8)}(t) \right] \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) \right\} (n \geq 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_0(r, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi kr} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_j^{-1} N_{0j}^{(5)}(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_n(r, t) = & \frac{1}{2\pi kr} \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \left[ N_{nj}^{(1)}(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + N_{nj}^{(2)}(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2\pi kr} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left\{ N_{nj}^{(5)}(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \left[ N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) - N_{nj}^{(7)}(t) \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right\} (n \geq 1). \end{aligned}$$

可以看出,  $\Gamma_n(r, t)$  不随  $r$  振荡, 而  $\Psi_n(r, t)$  是随  $r$  振荡的. 因此  $M_n(r, t)$  的渐近性质不同于文[3]的情形. 本文把  $\varphi_2^{(s)}$  分解成四个边值问题来解, 使求得的  $\varphi_2^{(s)}$  满足方程(15)–(18)和辐射条件.

令

$$\varphi_2^{(s)} = \sum_{l=1}^4 \varphi_2^{(s,l)}$$

其中  $\varphi_2^{(s,l)}$  ( $l = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) 分别满足下面各组方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \nabla^2 \varphi_2^{(s,1)} = 0 & (\text{在流动区域内}) \\ \varphi_{2r}^{(s,1)} = -\varphi_{2r}^{(w)} - \varphi_{2r}^{(s,4)} & (\text{在 } r = a \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2z}^{(s,1)} = 0 & (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2tt}^{(s,1)} + g \varphi_{2z}^{(s,1)} = 0 & (\text{在 } z = 0 \text{ 上}) \end{array} \right. \quad (20)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \nabla^2 \varphi_2^{(s,2)} = 0 & (\text{在流动区域内}) \\ \varphi_{2r}^{(s,2)} = 0 & (\text{在 } r = a \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2z}^{(s,2)} = 0 & (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2tt}^{(s,2)} + g \varphi_{2z}^{(s,2)} = \frac{\omega k^2}{\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ M_n(r, t) - \Psi_n(r, t) - \Gamma_n(r, t) \right] \cos n\theta & (\text{在 } z = 0 \text{ 上}) \end{array} \right. \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi_2^{(s,3)} = -\nabla^2 \varphi_2^{(s,4)} & (\text{在流动区域内}) \\ \varphi_{2r}^{(s,3)} = 0 & (\text{在 } r = a \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2z}^{(s,3)} = 0 & (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2tt}^{(s,3)} + g \varphi_{2z}^{(s,3)} = 0 & (\text{在 } z = 0 \text{ 上}) \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

和

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{2z}^{(s,4)} = 0 & (\text{在 } z = -h \text{ 上}) \\ \varphi_{2tt}^{(s,4)} + g \varphi_{2z}^{(s,4)} = \frac{\omega k^2}{\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \Psi_n(r, t) + \Gamma_n(r, t) \right] \cos n\theta & (\text{在 } z = 0 \text{ 上}) \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

取

$$\varphi_2^{(s,4)} = -\frac{k^2 A^2}{\omega 2\sigma^3} Q(2k, z) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Psi_n(r, t) \cos n\theta - \frac{k^2 A^2}{4\omega \sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Gamma_n(r, t) \cos n\theta \quad (24)$$

这样  $\varphi_2^{(s,4)}$  满足(23), 并在无穷远处有数量阶  $O(r^{-1})$ .

对于方程(20), 因  $\varphi_2^{(s,1)}$  在形式上满足线性化自由面条件, 可用特征函数把其解表为:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2^{(s,1)} = & \left\{ A^2 e^{-2i\omega t} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a_{0l} \cosh[K_D(z+h)] H_l^{(1)}(K_D r) \cos l\theta + C.C \right\} \\ & + \left\{ A^2 e^{-2i\omega t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a_{nl} \cos[\mu_n(z+h)] K_l(\mu_n r) \cos l\theta + C.C \right\} \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $K_n$  是  $n$  阶第二类修正 Bessel 函数,  $K_D$  和  $\mu_n$  分别是下两式的正根

$$K_D \tanh(K_D h) - 4\omega^2/g = 0$$

$$\mu_n \tan(\mu_n h) + 4\omega^2/g = 0$$

系数  $a_{nl}$  ( $n, l = 0, 1, \dots$ ) 由物面条件确定(表达式略).

对  $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$ , 采用文[3]的方法来解. 从(19)知,  $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$  的表面条件在无穷远的量阶是  $O(r^{-2})$ , 把  $M_n(r, t)$ ,  $\Psi_n(r, t)$  和  $\Gamma_n(r, t)$  的表达式代入(21)最后一式并整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{2tt}^{(s,2)} + g \varphi_{2z}^{(s,2)} = & -\frac{\omega k^2}{2\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_j^{-1} \left\{ N_{0j}^{(6)}(t) f_{0j}^{(6)}(r) \right. \\ & + N_{0j}^{(9)}(t) f_{0j}^{(9)}(r) + 2 \left[ N_{0j}^{(7)}(t) + N_{0j}^{(8)}(t) \right] f_{0j}^{(7)}(r) \left. \right\} \\ & + \frac{\omega k^2}{2\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{l=1}^4 N_{nj}^{(l)}(t) f_{nj}^{(l)}(r) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=5}^9 N_{nj}^{(l)}(t) f_{nj}^{(l)}(r) \} \cos n\theta \quad (26)$$

其中

$$f_{nj}^{(1)}(r) = J_j J_{n-j} - \frac{1}{\pi k r} \left[ \cos \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) + (-1)^j \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$f_{nj}^{(2)}(r) = Y_j J_{n-j} - \frac{1}{\pi k r} \left[ \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) + (-1)^j \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$f_{nj}^{(3)}(r) = J_j Y_{n-j} + Y_j J_{n-j} - \frac{2}{\pi k r} \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right)$$

$$f_{nj}^{(4)}(r) = J_j J_{n-j} - Y_j Y_{n-j} - \frac{2}{\pi k r} \cos \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right)$$

$$f_{nj}^{(5)}(r) = J_j J_{n+j} - \frac{1}{\pi k r} \left[ (-1)^j \cos \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$f_{nj}^{(6)}(r) = Y_j J_{n+j} - \frac{1}{\pi k r} \left[ (-1)^j \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) + \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$f_{nj}^{(7)}(r) = J_j Y_{n+j} - \frac{1}{\pi k r} \left[ (-1)^j \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right) - \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$f_{nj}^{(8)}(r) = J_j Y_{n+j} + Y_j J_{n+j} - \frac{2(-1)^j}{\pi k r} \sin \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right)$$

$$f_{nj}^{(9)}(r) = J_j J_{n+j} - Y_j Y_{n+j} - \frac{2(-1)^j}{\pi k r} \cos \left( 2kr - \frac{n+1}{2} \pi \right), \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

上面各式中Bessel函数的自变量均为 $kr$ 。引进记号

$$C_n(ur, ua) = J_n(ur) Y_n'(ua) - Y_n(ur) J_n'(ua), \quad (n \geq 0)$$

并把 $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$ 的形式解表为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2^{(s,2)} = & \frac{\omega k^2}{2\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_j^{-1} \int_0^{\infty} \left\{ N_{0j}^{(6)}(t) G_{0j}^{(6)}(u, k) + N_{0j}^{(9)}(t) G_{0j}^{(9)}(u, k) \right. \\ & + 2 \left[ N_{0j}^{(7)}(t) + N_{0j}^{(8)}(t) \right] G_{0j}^{(7)}(u, k) \left. \right\} Q(u, z) C_0(ur, ua) du \\ & + \frac{\omega k^2}{2\sigma^2} A^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{l=1}^4 N_{nj}^{(l)}(t) G_{nj}^{(l)}(u, k) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=5}^9 N_{nj}^{(l)}(t) G_{nj}^{(l)}(u, k) \right] Q(u, z) C_n(ur, ua) du \right\} \cos n\theta \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

容易验证, 按上式构造的 $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$ 满足(21)的前三个方程。现来求 $G_{nj}^{(l)}(u, k)$ , 使 $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$ 满足表面条件。把(27)代入(26), 得

$$\int_0^{\infty} G_{nj}^{(l)}(u, k) X(u) C_n(ur, ua) du = f_{nj}^{(l)}(r) \quad (28)$$

这里  $X(u) = g\left(u - \frac{4k\sigma}{\tanh uh}\right)$

根据修正形式的Weber积分定理<sup>[11,12]</sup>, 得

$$G_{nj}^{(l)}(u, k) = \frac{a^2 u \int_1^\infty \theta C_n(ua\theta, ua) f_{nj}^{(l)}(a\theta) d\theta}{\left[ J_n'^2(ua) + Y_n'^2(ua) \right] X(u)} \quad (29)$$

$\varphi_2^{(s,3)}$  与  $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$  的不同之处在于方程非齐次性所对应的区域: 前者为流动区域, 后者为自由表面, 但解题所用的方法一样, 故这里仅列  $\varphi_2^{(s,3)}$  的结果.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2^{(s,3)} = & \frac{kA^2}{4\pi\omega\sigma^3} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \epsilon_j^{-1} \int_0^\infty \left\{ \left[ N_{0j}^{(5)}(t) + 2N_{0j}^{(0)}(t) \right] P_0^{(2)}(u, k) \right. \\ & + 2 \left[ N_{0j}^{(7)}(t) + N_{0j}^{(8)}(t) \right] P_0^{(1)}(u, k) \left. \right\} \tau(u, k, z) C_0(ur, ua) du \\ & + \frac{kA^2}{4\pi\omega\sigma^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left\{ \int_0^\infty \sum_{j=0}^n \left[ \left( N_{nj}^{(1)}(t) + 2N_{nj}^{(4)}(t) \right) P_n^{(2)}(u, k) \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left. \left( N_{nj}^{(2)}(t) + 2N_{nj}^{(3)}(t) \right) P_n^{(1)}(u, k) \right] \tau(u, k, z) C_n(ur, ua) du \right. \\ & + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \int_0^\infty \left[ \left( N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) + 2N_{nj}^{(0)}(t) \right) P_n^{(2)}(u, k) \right. \\ & + \left. \left. \left( N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) + N_{nj}^{(7)}(t) + 2N_{nj}^{(8)}(t) \right) P_n^{(1)}(u, k) \right] \tau(u, k, z) C_n(ur, ua) du \left. \right\} \\ & + \frac{kA^2}{8\pi\omega\sigma^2} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_j^{-1} N_{0j}^{(6)}(t) \int_0^\infty \left[ \frac{X(u)}{4\omega^2} + Q(u, z) \right] P_0^{(3)}(u, k) C_0(ur, ua) du \\ & + \frac{kA^2}{8\pi\omega\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-n^2) \cos n\theta \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \left[ N_{nj}^{(1)}(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + N_{nj}^{(2)}(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \right. \\ & + \left. \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left[ N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \left( N_{nj}^{(6)}(t) - N_{nj}^{(7)}(t) \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \right\} \\ & \times \int_0^\infty \left[ \frac{X(u)}{4\omega^2} + Q(u, z) \right] P_n^{(3)}(u, k) C_n(ur, ua) du \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\tau(u, k, z) = \frac{X(u)}{2\omega^2\sigma} Q(2k, z) + Q(u, z)$

$$P_n^{(l)}(u, k) = \frac{2\omega^2 a^2 u \sigma \int_1^\infty C_n(ua\theta, ua) \theta S_n^{(l)}(a\theta) d\theta}{\left[ J_n'^2(ua) + Y_n'^2(ua) \right] X(u) (4k^2 - u^2)} \quad (l=1, 2, n \geq 0)$$

$$P_n^{(3)}(u, k) = \frac{-4\omega^2 \int_1^\infty C_n(ua\theta, ua) \theta^{-2} d\theta}{ua \left[ J_n'^2(ua) + Y_n'^2(ua) \right] X(u)}, \quad (n \geq 0)$$

函数  $S_n^{(1)}(r)$  和  $S_n^{(2)}(r)$  分别定义为

$$S_n^{(1)}(r) = (1-n^2)r^{-3} \sin\left(2kr - \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) - 2kr^{-2} \cos\left(2kr - \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right), \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$S_n^{(2)}(r) = (1-n^2)r^{-3} \cos\left(2kr - \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) + 2kr^{-2} \sin\left(2kr - \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right), \quad (n \geq 0)$$

可以证明(30)给出的  $\varphi_2^{(s,3)}$  满足方程(22)和辐射条件。

#### 4 作用在柱体上的波浪力

由Bernoulli积分方程, 求得作用在整个柱体上的波浪力在  $x$  方向上的投影为

$$F = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-h}^{\eta} \rho \left\{ gz + \varphi_t + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla\varphi)^2 \right\}_{r=a} a \cos\theta dz d\theta \quad (31)$$

把一、二阶速度势代入上式, 并整理得

$$F = F_{12} + \sum_{j=1}^4 F_2^{(s,j)} \quad (32)$$

$$\text{其中 } F_{12} = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-h}^{\eta_1} \left[ gz + \varphi_{1t} + \varphi_{2t}^{(w)} + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla\varphi_1)^2 \right]_{r=a} a \cos\theta dz d\theta \quad (33)$$

$$F_2^{(s,j)} = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-h}^0 \left[ \varphi_{2t}^{(s,j)} \right]_{r=a} a \cos\theta dz d\theta, \quad (j=1,2,3,4) \quad (34)$$

在总波力  $F$  的各分量中, 只有  $F_2^{(s,2)}$  和  $F_2^{(s,3)}$  须用数值积分法求, 下面将作简要推导。余下的各波力分量均可积分出来, 这里从略。

把  $\varphi_2^{(s,2)}$  的表达式代入(34)式, 并整理得

$$F_2^{(s,2)} = 2\rho k^3 a^3 \sigma^{-1} A^2 (R_c \cos 2\omega t + R_s \sin 2\omega t) \quad (35)$$

$$\text{其中 } R_c = \int_1^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{j=0}^1 \sum_{l=1}^4 B_{lj}^{(1)} f_{lj}^{(1)}(au) + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=5}^9 B_{lj}^{(1)} f_{lj}^{(1)}(au) \right] u E(u) du \quad (36)$$

$$R_s = \int_1^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{j=0}^1 \sum_{l=1}^4 R_{lj}^{(1)} f_{lj}^{(1)}(au) + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=5}^9 R_{lj}^{(1)} f_{lj}^{(1)}(au) \right] u E(u) du \quad (37)$$

$$E(u) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{C_1(u\theta, \theta) \left[ 1 - \frac{4ka\sigma}{\theta \tanh(a^{-1}h\theta)} \right]^{-1}}{\left[ J_1'^2(\theta) + Y_1'^2(\theta) \right] \theta^2} d\theta \quad (38)$$

文[3]在求二阶波力时, 也遇到类似(36)和(37)的两重无穷积分, 且两重积分均用数值方法来计算, 其计算量是相当大的。本文通过围道积分把其中一重积分  $E(u)$  用级数来表示:

$$E(u) = -\frac{\pi}{K_D a} \left[ 1 + \frac{2K_D h}{\sinh(2K_D h)} \right]^{-1} \frac{J_1(uK_D a)J_1'(K_D a) + Y_1(uK_D a)Y_1'(K_D a)}{J_1'^2(K_D a) + Y_1'^2(K_D a)} \\ + 2\pi \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (\mu_j a)^{-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{2\mu_j h}{\sin(2\mu_j h)} \right]^{-1} \frac{K_1(u\mu_j a)}{K_0(\mu_j a) + K_2(\mu_j a)}$$

因  $K_n(x) \doteq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} e^{-x} [1 + O(x^{-1})]$ , (当  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ) (39)

故当  $u > 1$  时, 级数(39)是指数收敛的, 使计算量大为减少。

同法可得

$$F_2^{(s,3)} = 4\rho k^3 a^3 \sigma^{-1} A^2 (Q_c \cos 2\omega t + Q_s \sin 2\omega t) \quad (40)$$

其中

$$Q_c = \sum_{j=0}^1 \left[ \left( B_{1j}^{(2)} + 2B_{1j}^{(3)} \right) I_1 - \left( B_{1j}^{(1)} + 2B_{1j}^{(4)} \right) I_2 \right] \\ + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \left[ \left( B_{1j}^{(6)} + B_{1j}^{(7)} + 2B_{1j}^{(8)} \right) I_1 - \left( B_{1j}^{(5)} + 2B_{1j}^{(9)} \right) I_2 \right] \quad (41)$$

$$Q_s = \sum_{j=0}^1 \left[ \left( R_{1j}^{(2)} + 2R_{1j}^{(3)} \right) I_1 - \left( R_{1j}^{(1)} + 2R_{1j}^{(4)} \right) I_2 \right] \\ + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \left[ \left( R_{1j}^{(6)} + R_{1j}^{(7)} + 2R_{1j}^{(8)} \right) I_1 - \left( R_{1j}^{(5)} + 2R_{1j}^{(9)} \right) I_2 \right] \quad (42)$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2kau)}{u} W(u) du \quad (43)$$

$$I_2 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2kau)}{u} W(u) du \quad (44)$$

$$W(u) = \frac{\left[ 1 + \frac{2K_D h}{\sinh(2K_D h)} \right]^{-1}}{K_D a \left( K_D^2 a^2 - 4k^2 a^2 \right)} \frac{J_1(uK_D a)J_1'(K_D a) + Y_1(uK_D a)Y_1'(K_D a)}{J_1'^2(K_D a) + Y_1'^2(K_D a)} \\ + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left[ 1 + \frac{2\mu_j h}{\sin(2\mu_j h)} \right]^{-1}}{\mu_j a_j \left[ 4k^2 a^2 + \mu_j^2 a^2 \right]} \frac{K_1(u\mu_j a)}{K_0(\mu_j a) + K_2(\mu_j a)} \quad (45)$$

## 5 计算结果与分析

求柱体受的波浪力时, 主要的计算量在  $F_2^{(s,2)}$  和  $F_2^{(s,3)}$  上。因其含有无穷级数和无穷积分, 具体计算时, 我们对级数作了截项, 如  $E(u)$  截至  $N_3$  项,  $R_c$  和  $R_s$  截至  $N_4$  项等;

对于无穷积分,因被积函数含振荡的Bessel函数,我们把积分区间分为两段:  $[1, D]$  和  $(D, \infty)$ 。在  $[1, D]$  上,用变步长 Simpson 方法求积,而在  $(D, \infty)$  上,先把被积函数中的Bessel函数用其渐近式代替,然后再用Filon方法求积。

因级数是指数收敛的,截取级数至前14项计算已能达到较好的精度。至于分点  $D$  的选取,则要依半径  $a$  的大小而定。图2和表1是本文的计算结果,与Molin<sup>[7]</sup>的结果相近。从表1可以看出,级数与积分的收敛性和稳定性都是较好的,证明本文方法是行之有效的。

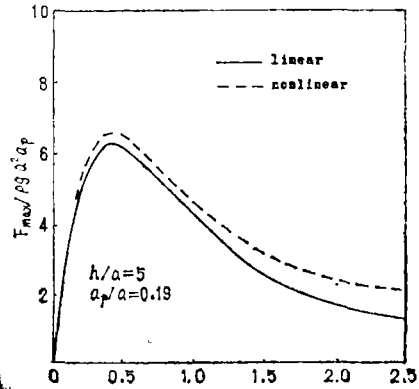


图2 作用在柱体上的波浪力  
Fig.2 The wave forces acting on the cylinder

表1 波浪力的变化  
Table 1. The variation of wave forces

$F_{1max}/\rho g a^2 a_p$	$F_{max}/\rho g a^2 a_p$	$N_3$	$N_4$	$D$
3.293	3.965	34	20	80
3.293	3.965	14	14	80
3.293	3.984	44	14	10

$ka = 0.5, h/a = 1.16, a_p/a = 0.19$

附录

$B_{nj}^{(1)}$  和  $R_{nj}^{(1)}$  的表达式

$$B_{nj}^{(1)} = 4\epsilon_{n-j} \left[ f_j \sin \frac{n-j}{2}\pi + q_j \cos \frac{n-j}{2}\pi - \epsilon_j(3\sigma^2 - 1) \left( b_j \cos \frac{n-j}{2}\pi - g_j \sin \frac{n-j}{2}\pi \right) \right], (n \geq j \geq 0)$$

$$R_{nj}^{(1)} = -4\epsilon_{n-j} \left[ f_j \cos \frac{n-j}{2}\pi - q_j \sin \frac{n-j}{2}\pi + \epsilon_j(3\sigma^2 - 1) \left( b_j \sin \frac{n-j}{2}\pi + g_j \cos \frac{n-j}{2}\pi \right) \right], (n \geq j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(2)} = -R_{nj}^{(1)}, \quad R_{nj}^{(2)} = B_{nj}^{(1)}, \quad (n \geq j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(3)} = 2(1 - 3\sigma^2)\epsilon_j \epsilon_{n-j} (g_{n-j} b_j + b_{n-j} g_j) + t_{n-j} s_j + s_{n-j} t_j - a_{n-j} f_j - f_{n-j} a_j, (n \geq j \geq 0)$$

$$R_{nj}^{(3)} = -2(1-3\sigma^2)\epsilon_j\epsilon_{n-j}(b_{n-j}b_j - g_{n-j}g_j) + f_{n-j}f_j \\ - q_{n-j}q_j - s_{n-j}s_j + t_{n-j}t_j, \quad (n \geq j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(4)} = R_{nj}^{(3)}, \quad R_{nj}^{(4)} = -B_{nj}^{(3)}, \quad (n \geq j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(5)} = R_{nj}^{(6)} + R_{nj}^{(7)}, \quad R_{nj}^{(5)} = -B_{nj}^{(6)} - B_{nj}^{(7)}, \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(6)} = 4\epsilon_{n+j} \left[ (3\sigma^2 - 1)\epsilon_j \left( b_j \sin \frac{n+j}{2}\pi + g_j \cos \frac{n+j}{2}\pi \right) \right. \\ \left. + f_j \cos \frac{n+j}{2}\pi - q_j \sin \frac{n+j}{2}\pi \right], \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$R_{nj}^{(6)} = -4\epsilon_{n+j} \left[ (3\sigma^2 - 1)\epsilon_j \left( b_j \cos \frac{n+j}{2}\pi - g_j \sin \frac{n+j}{2}\pi \right) \right. \\ \left. - f_j \sin \frac{n+j}{2}\pi - q_j \cos \frac{n+j}{2}\pi \right], \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(7)} = 4\epsilon_j \left[ (3\sigma^2 - 1)\epsilon_{n+j} \left( b_{n+j} \sin \frac{j\pi}{2} + g_{n+j} \cos \frac{j\pi}{2} \right) \right. \\ \left. + f_{n+j} \cos \frac{j\pi}{2} - q_{n+j} \sin \frac{j\pi}{2} \right], \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$R_{nj}^{(7)} = 4\epsilon_j \left[ (3\sigma^2 - 1)\epsilon_{n+j} \left( g_{n+j} \sin \frac{j\pi}{2} - b_{n+j} \cos \frac{j\pi}{2} \right) \right. \\ \left. + f_{n+j} \sin \frac{j\pi}{2} + q_{n+j} \cos \frac{j\pi}{2} \right], \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(8)} = 2 \left[ 2\epsilon_{n+j}\epsilon_j(1-3\sigma^2)(g_{n-j}b_j + b_{n+j}g_j) \right. \\ \left. - q_{n+j}f_j - f_{n+j}q_j - s_{n+j}t_j - t_{n+j}s_j \right], \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$R_{nj}^{(8)} = 2 \left[ -2\epsilon_{n+j}\epsilon_j(1-3\sigma^2)(b_{n+j}b_j - g_{n+j}g_j) \right. \\ \left. + f_{n+j}f_j - q_{n+j}q_j + s_{n+j}s_j - t_{n+j}t_j \right], \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

$$B_{nj}^{(9)} = R_{nj}^{(8)}, \quad R_{nj}^{(9)} = -B_{nj}^{(8)}, \quad (n, j \geq 0)$$

其中 
$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin \frac{n+1}{2}\pi - \sin \left( 2\gamma_n + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi \right) \right], \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$g_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\cos \frac{n+1}{2}\pi + \cos \left( 2\gamma_n + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi \right) \right], \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$f_0 = \sin 2\gamma_1$$

$$f_n = \sin \left( 2\gamma_{n+1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) + \sin \left( 2\gamma_{n-1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - 2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$q_0 = 1 - \cos 2\gamma_1$$

$$q_n = -\cos \left( 2\gamma_{n+1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - \cos \left( 2\gamma_{n-1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) + 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$s_0 = 0$$

$$s_n = \sin \left( 2\gamma_{n+1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - \sin \left( 2\gamma_{n-1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right), \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$t_n = -\cos \left( 2\gamma_{n+1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) + \cos \left( 2\gamma_{n-1} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right), \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\gamma_n = \tan^{-1} \frac{J'_n(ka)}{Y'_n(ka)}, \quad (n \geq 0).$$

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## The Second-order Diffraction Problem of Stokes Waves around a Vertical Circular Cylinder

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### Abstract

The second order diffraction problem of Stokes waves around a vertical circular cylinder in finite water depth is studied by dividing it into four boundary value problems. The solutions satisfying all boundary conditions have been obtained. Our results of the second-order wave forces show much improvement on the linear wave forces.

**Keywords** stokes waves, diffraction, vertical circular cylinder, boundary, finite water