

Введение в физику гидросферы

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Носов Михаил Александрович

кафедра физики моря и вод суши

отделение геофизики

физический факультет МГУ имени М.В.Ломоносова



**Математическое
описание волновых
движений**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \cancel{(\vec{v}, \vec{\nabla})} \vec{v} = -\frac{\vec{\nabla} p}{\rho} + \vec{g} + \cancel{2[\vec{v} \times \vec{\omega}]} \\
 \phantom{\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}} + \nu \Delta \vec{v} + \cancel{\left(\zeta + \frac{\nu}{3} \right) \vec{\nabla} \operatorname{div} \vec{v}} \\
 \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0
 \end{array} \right.$$

**Система уравнений для описания
линейных волн без учета вращения Земли
и сил вязкого трения**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\vec{\nabla} p}{\rho} + \vec{g} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

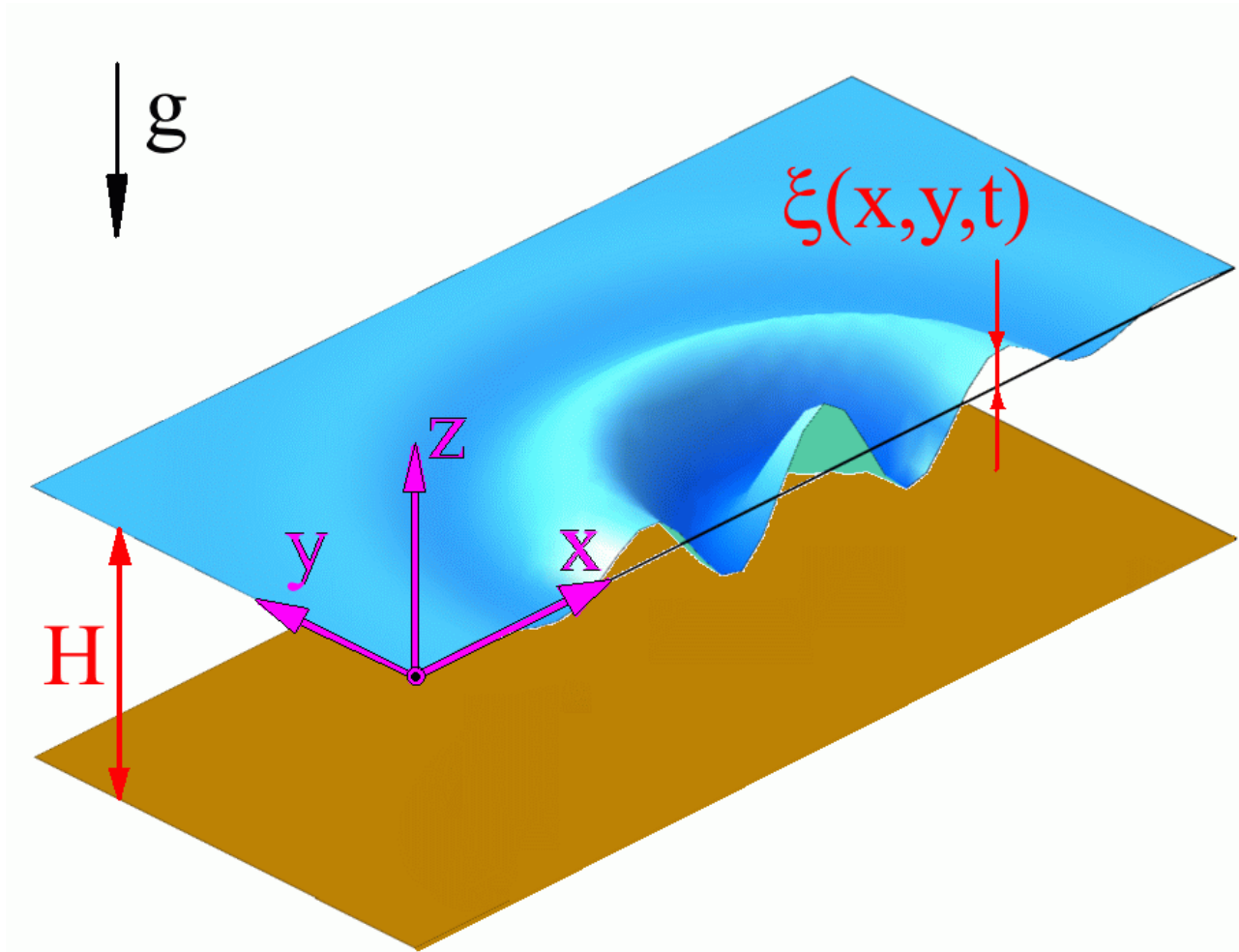
**Гравитационные
волны**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \\ \end{array} \right.$$

**Акустические
волны**

$$\vec{v} \equiv (u, v, w)$$

Постановка задачи о поверхностных гравитационных волнах



Граничные условия:

поверхность
“вода-воздух”

$$p = p_{\text{атм}}$$

$$\partial \xi / \partial t = w$$

поверхность
дна

$$w = 0$$

$$H = \text{const}$$

**Линейная теория длинных
гравитационных волн
ИЛИ
теория “мелкой воды”
($\lambda \gg H$)**

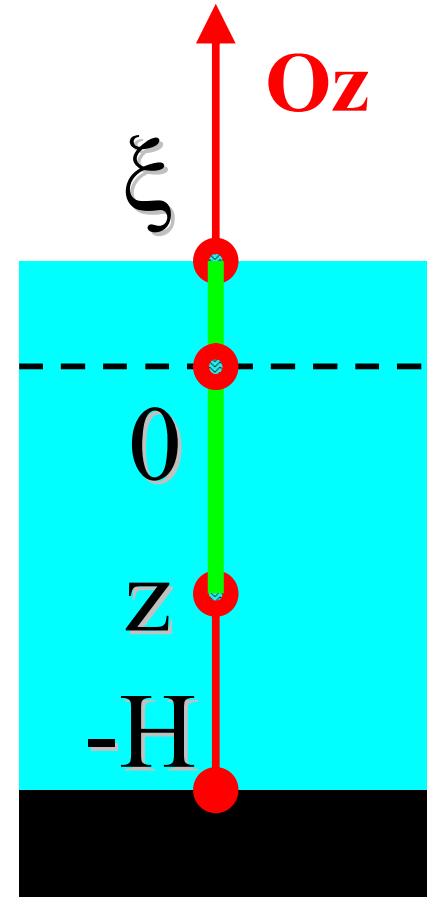
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |w| \sim \frac{H}{\lambda} |u_{\text{гориз.}}|$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - g$$

**приближение
гидростатики**

$$p(\xi) = p_{\text{atm}} = \text{const}$$

$$\int_z^\xi dz \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g \right.$$



$$p(\xi) - p(z) = -\rho g \xi + \rho g z$$

$$p(x, y, z, t) = p_{\text{atm}} + \rho g \xi(x, y, t) - \rho g z$$

$$p(x, y, z, t) = p_{\text{atm}} + \rho g \xi(x, y, t) - \rho g z$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

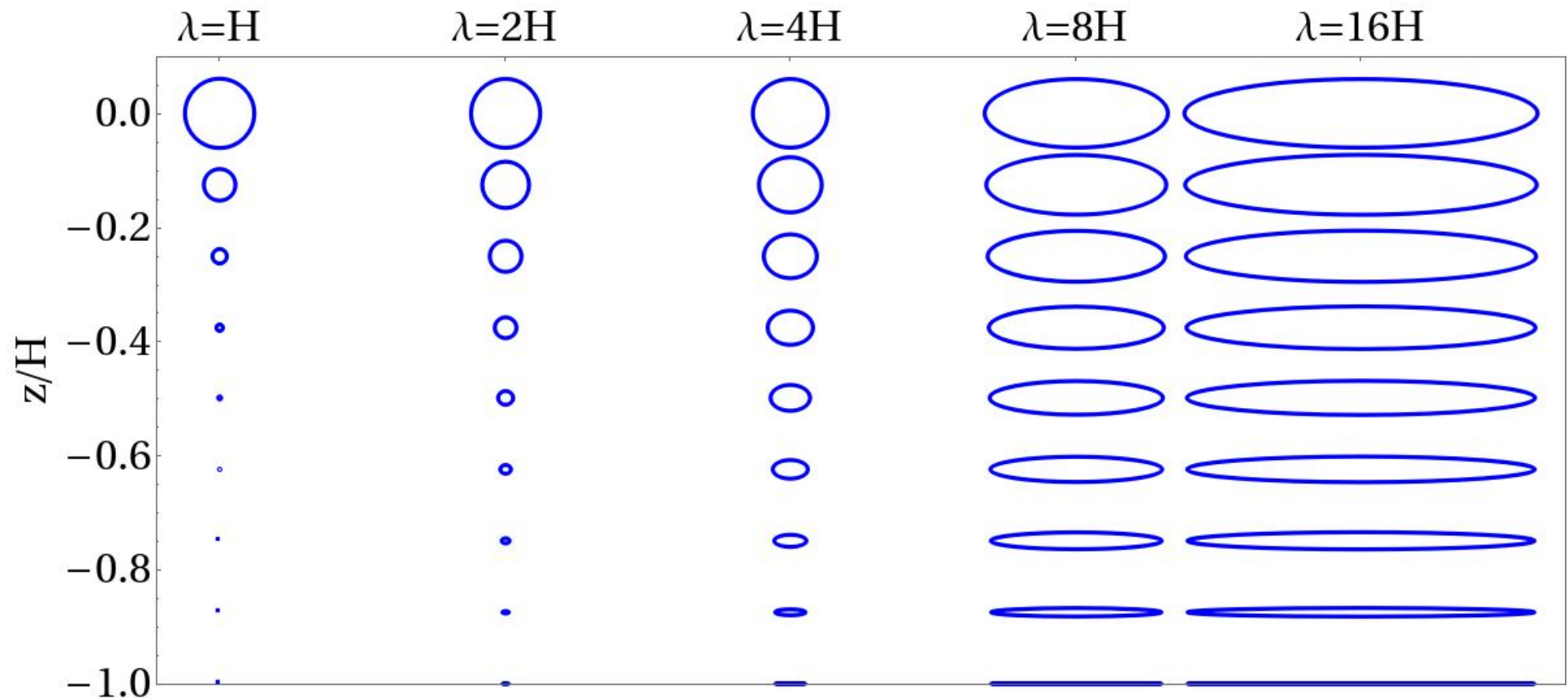
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}$$

$(u, v) \neq f(z)$

Траектории частиц в поверхностных волнах малой амплитуды



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\int_{-H}^{\xi} dz$$

$$|\xi| \ll H$$

$$(H + \cancel{\xi}) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + w(\xi) - w(-H) = 0$$

$$H \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}$$

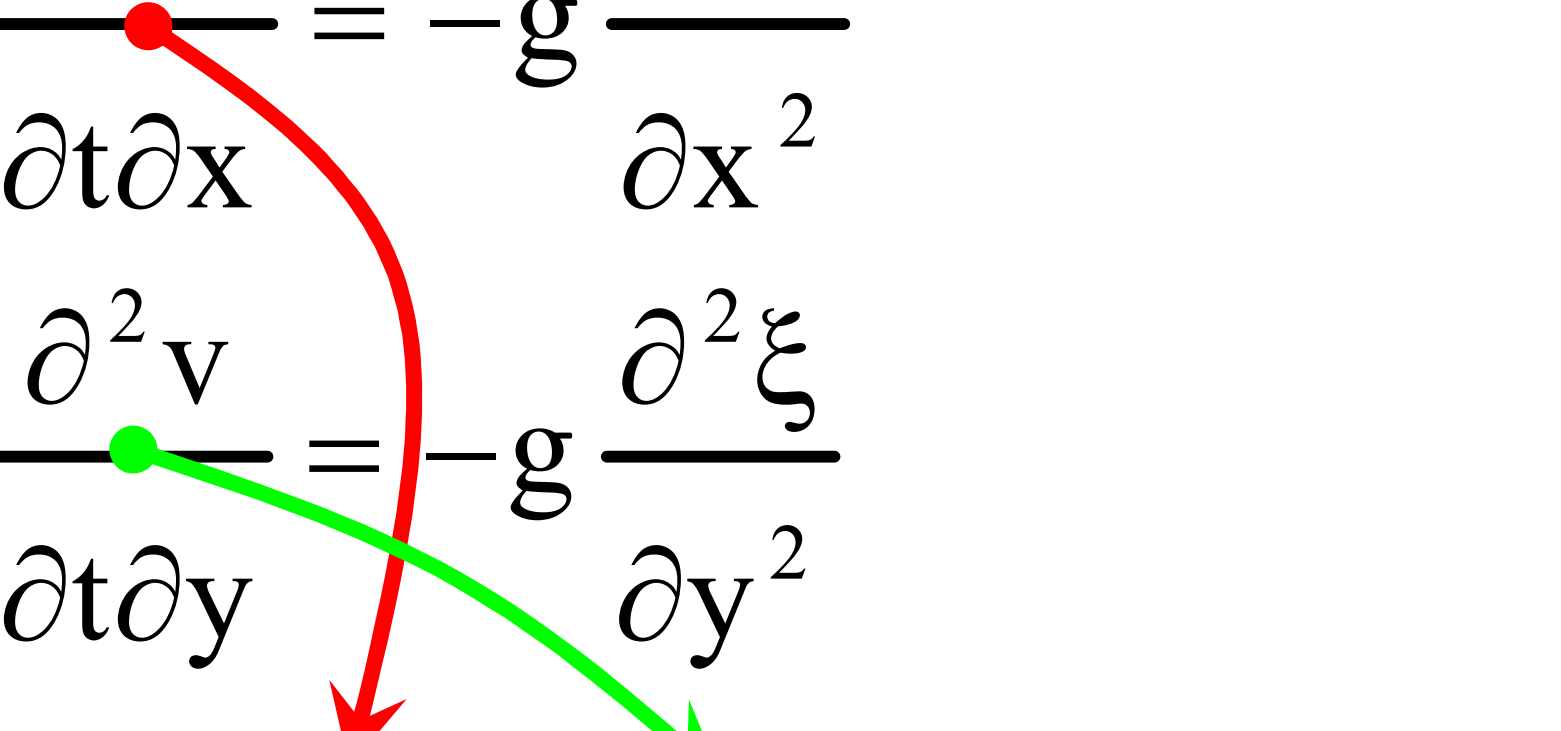
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$H \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial t \partial x} = -\mathfrak{g} \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial t \partial y} = -\mathfrak{g} \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2}$$



A red arrow points from the red dot in the first equation to the first term in the third equation. A green arrow points from the green dot in the second equation to the second term in the third equation.

$$\mathbf{H} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial y \partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Волновое уравнение для описания длинных гравитационных волн

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{gH}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

Смещение
поверхности
воды

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \Delta \xi$$

$$c = \sqrt{gH}$$

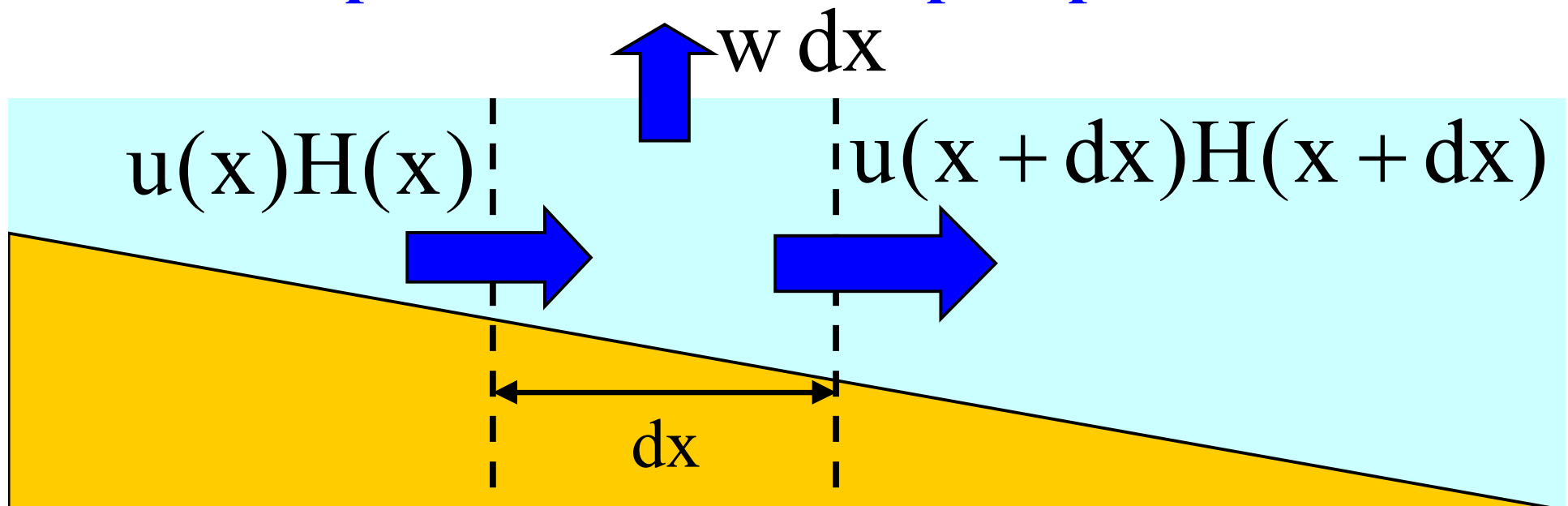
скорость
длинных волн

Случай переменной глубины: $H=f(x,y)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{V} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$\vec{V} \equiv (u, v)$ - вектор горизонтальной скорости

div - горизонтальный оператор



$$\operatorname{div} \vec{V} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \Bigg| \quad \int_{-H}^{\xi} dz$$

$$\operatorname{div}[\vec{V}(H + \cancel{\xi})] + w(\xi) - w(-H) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}$$

$$\operatorname{div}[H\vec{V}] + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \Bigg| \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} = -g \vec{\nabla} \xi \times \mathbf{H}, \operatorname{div}$$

**линейные уравнения
мелкой воды**

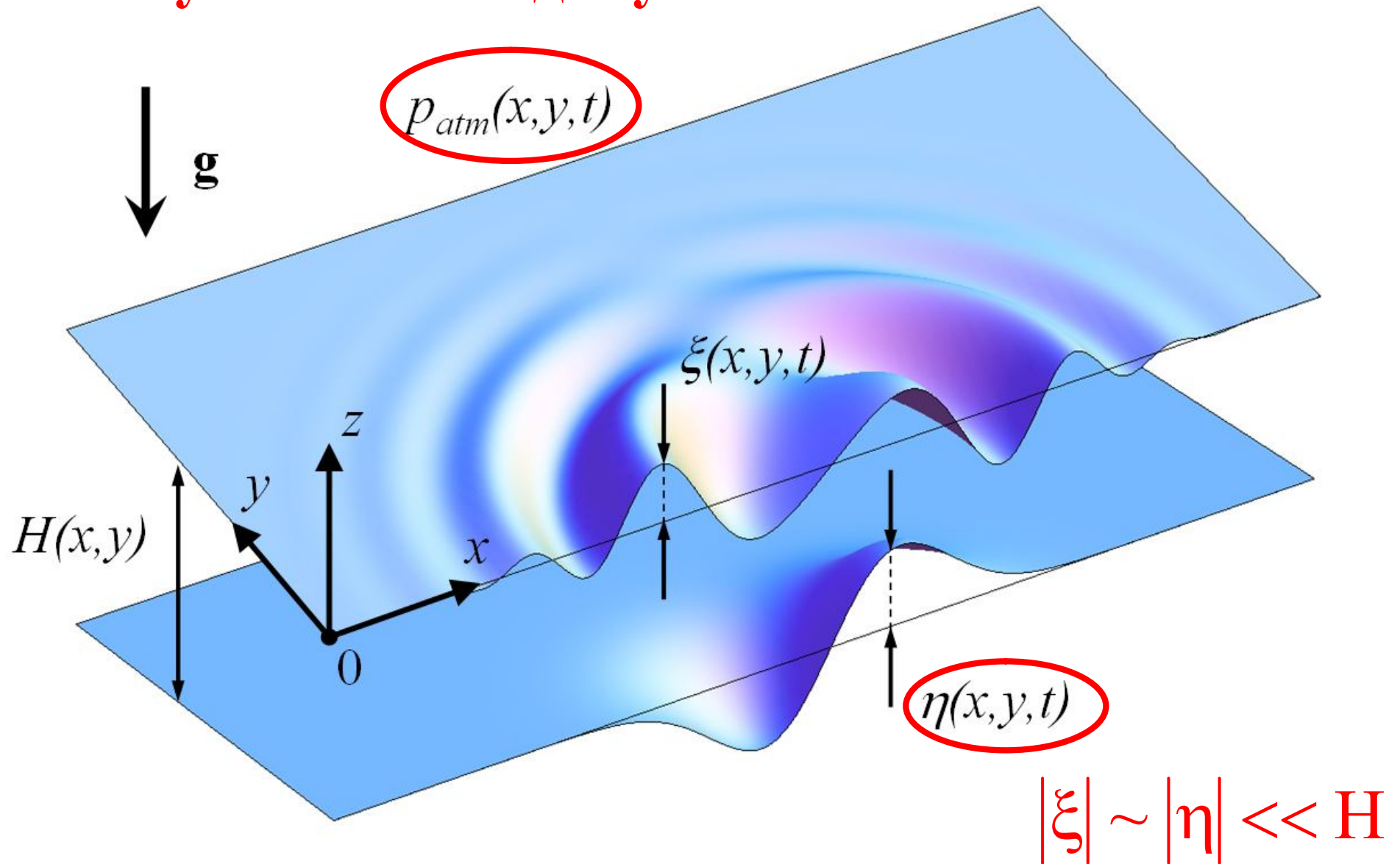
Волновое уравнение для описания длинных гравитационных волн в бассейне переменной глубины

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = \operatorname{div} \left(gH \vec{\nabla} \xi \right)$$

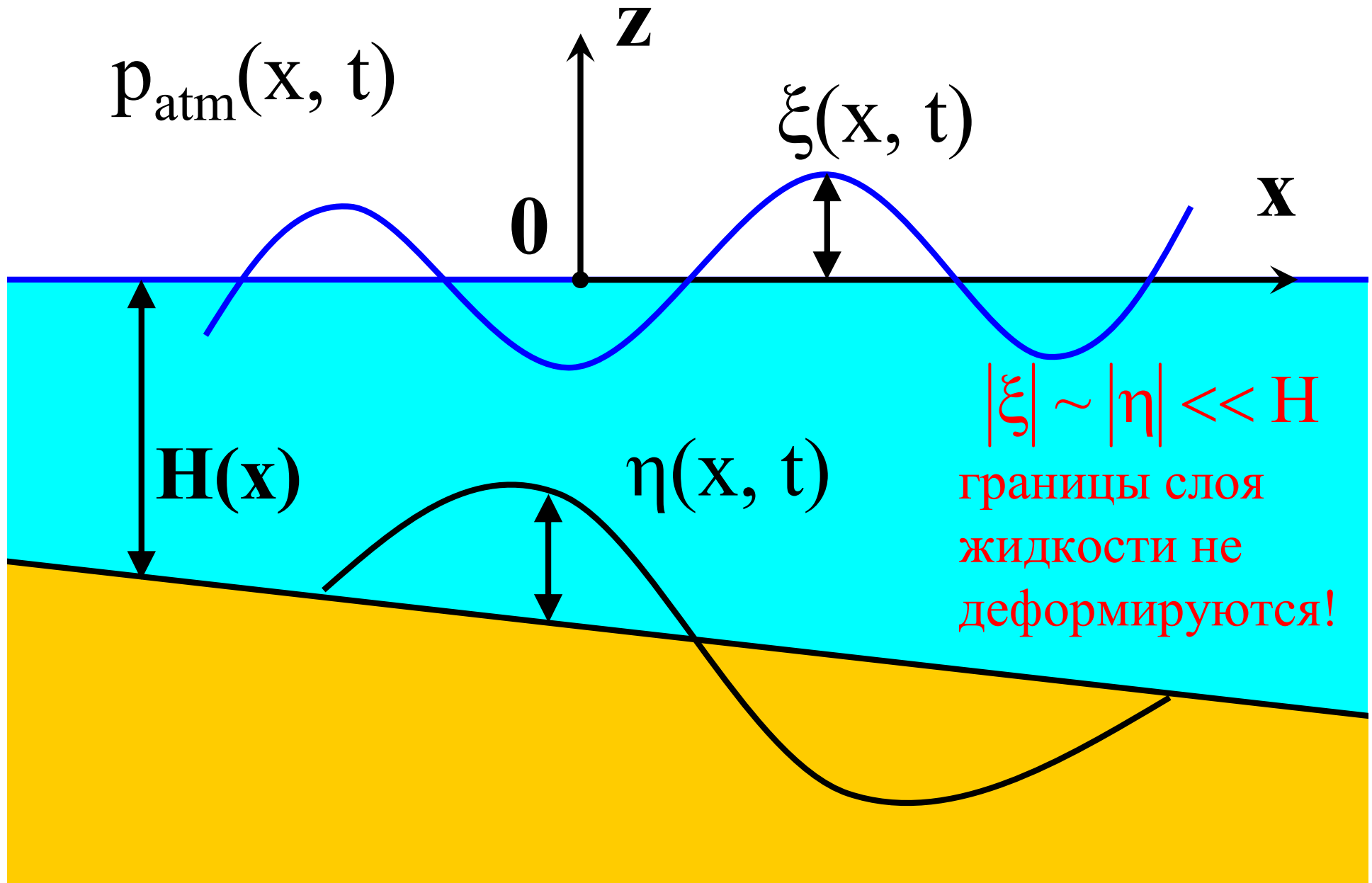
**квадрат
скорости
длинных
волн**

Математическая постановка 3D задачи

усложним задачу



Постановка 2D задачи

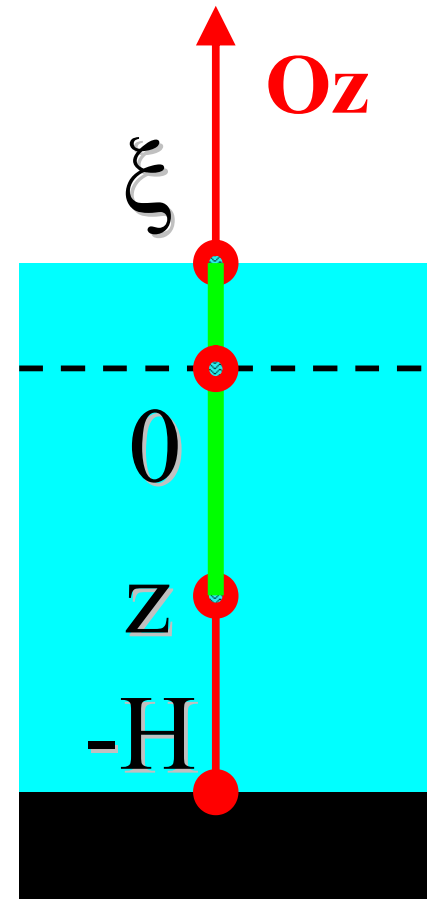


$$p(\xi) = p_{\text{atm}}(x, t)$$

$$\int_z^\xi dz \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g \right.$$

$$p(\xi) - p(z) = -\rho g(\xi - z)$$

$$p(x, z, t) = p_{\text{atm}}(x, t) + \rho g \xi(x, t) - \rho g z$$



$$p(x, z, t) = p_{\text{atm}}(x, t) + \rho g \xi(x, t) - \rho g z$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_{\text{atm}}}{\partial x} - g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

$u \neq f(z)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \Bigg| \quad \int_{-H+\eta}^{\xi} dz$$

$$\frac{\partial [u(H - \cancel{\eta} + \cancel{\xi})]}{\partial x} + w(\xi) - w(-H + \cancel{\eta}) = 0$$

$|\xi| \sim |\eta| \ll H$

$$\frac{\partial(uH)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = 0$$

Уравнения линейной **1D** теории мелкой ВОДЫ (длинных волн)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_{\text{atm}}}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (uH)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}$$

ВОЛНЫ
формируются
неоднородностями
атмосферного
давления и
движениями дна

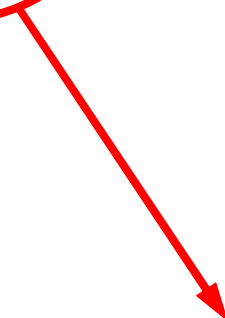
Переход к волновому уравнению

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + g \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_{\text{atm}}}{\partial x} \quad \times H \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (uH)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right.$$

Переход к волновому уравнению

$$\frac{\partial^2 (uH)}{\partial t \partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(gH \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right) = - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(H \frac{\partial p_{\text{atm}}}{\partial x} \right)$$


$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (uH)}{\partial t \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2}$$

Неоднородное волновое уравнение

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(gH \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(H \frac{\partial p_{\text{atm}}}{\partial x} \right)$$

ИСТОЧНИКИ ВОЛН

при $H = \text{const}$, $\eta = \text{const}$, $p_{\text{atm}} = \text{const}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad c = \sqrt{gH}$$

**скорость
длинных
волн**

Решение: $\xi(x, t) = f(x \pm c \cdot t)$

Неоднородное **1D** волновое уравнение

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} = \Phi(x, t)$$

Аналитическое решение:

при н.у. $t = 0$: $\xi = 0, \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\xi(x, t) = \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-\hat{t})}^{x+c(t-\hat{t})} \Phi(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) d\hat{x} d\hat{t}$$

Бегущая подвижка дна

$$\eta(x, t) = f(x - vt)$$

$$\xi(x, t) = C_b f(x - vt)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2}$$

Амплитуда и знак (!)
возмущения на
поверхности воды
определяются
соотношением
скоростей «v» и «c»

$$v^2 C_b f'' - c^2 C_b f'' = v^2 f''$$

$$C_b = \frac{v^2}{v^2 - c^2}$$

$$\xi(x, t) = \frac{v^2}{v^2 - c^2} f(x - vt)$$

$$c = \sqrt{gH}$$

Бегущее возмущение атмосферного давления

$$p_{\text{atm}}(x, t) = f(x - vt)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{H}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 p_{\text{atm}}}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\xi(x, t) = C_p f(x - vt)$$

$$v^2 C_p f'' - c^2 C_p f'' = \frac{H}{\rho} f''$$

$$\Rightarrow C_p = \frac{H/\rho}{v^2 - c^2}$$

$$\xi(x, t) = \frac{H/\rho}{v^2 - c^2} f(x - vt)$$

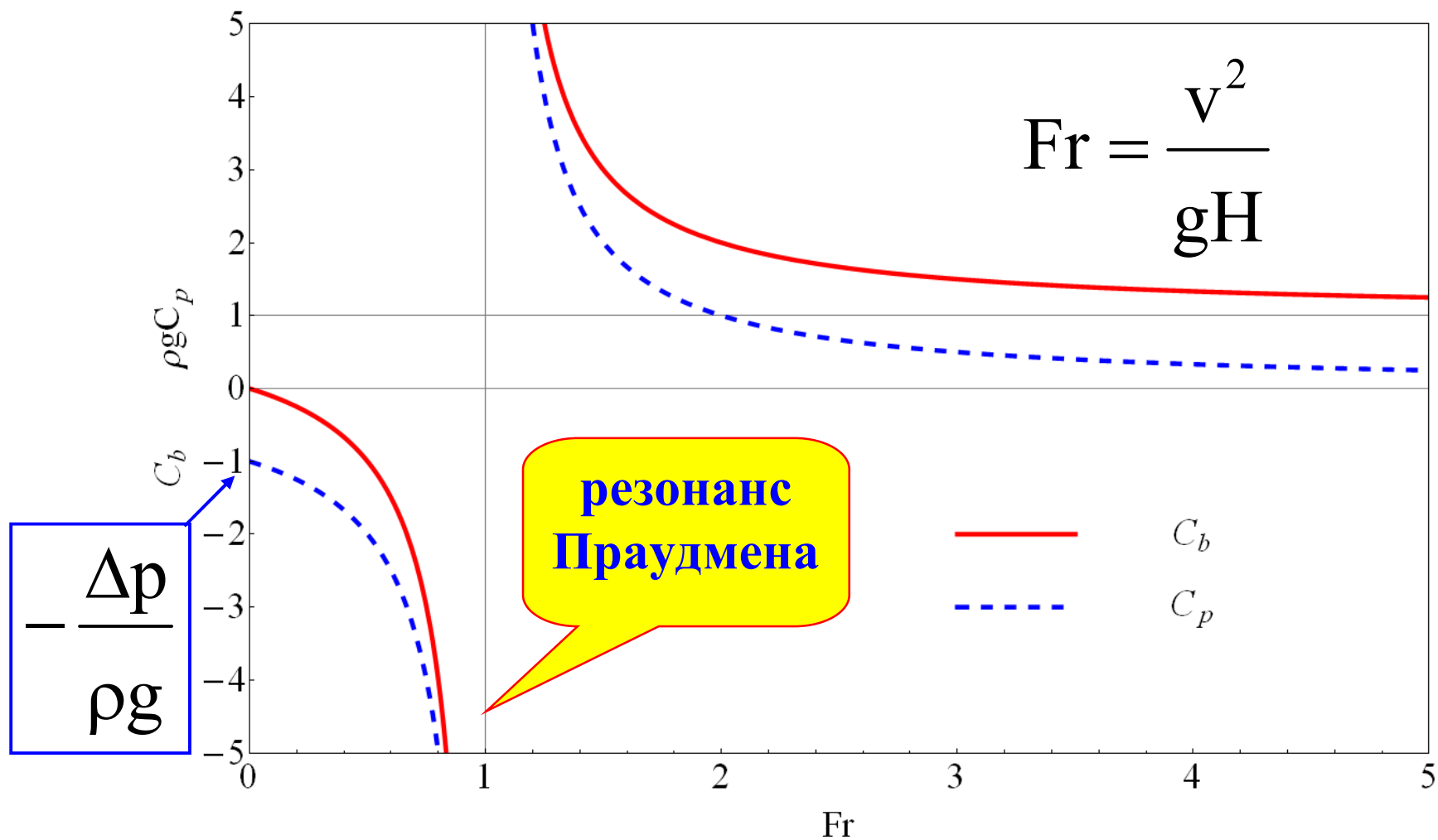
**Амплитуда и знак (!)
возмущения на
поверхности воды
определяются
соотношением
скоростей «v» и «c»**

дно

$$C_b = \frac{v^2}{v^2 - c^2} = \frac{Fr}{Fr - 1}$$

атмосфера

$$C_p = \frac{H/\rho}{v^2 - c^2} = \frac{1}{\rho g(Fr - 1)}$$



$$\frac{\Delta p}{\rho g}$$

**резонанс
Праудмена**

— C_b
- - - C_p