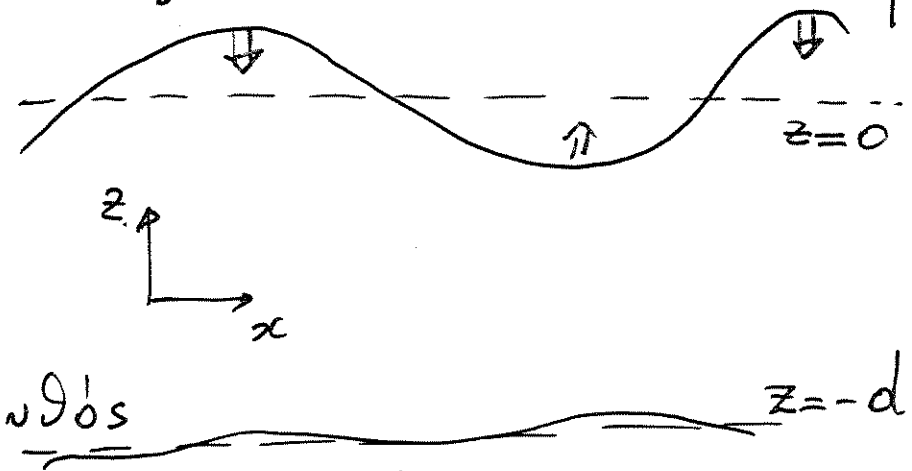


$F(x, z, t) = z - \eta(x, t) = 0$ Επιφανειακά κύματα
 $z = \eta(x, t) \leftarrow$ άγνωστη (9)



πανικό ρευστό/μα
 ασυμπίεστο (π.α.α)
 ασφύκτο $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$

$\vec{u} = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi$

$\Phi(x, z, t)$

$\vec{u} = (u_x, u_z)$

επίπεδος βυθός ($d \rightarrow \infty$)

Εξίσωση συνέχειας $\nabla^2 \Phi = 0, z < \eta(x, t)$

+ B.C. $\Rightarrow \Phi(x, z, t) \Rightarrow \vec{u}(x, z, t)$

Εξίσωση Bernoulli $-\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \Phi|^2 + \frac{p}{\rho} + gz = H(t)$

$\Phi(x, z, t) \Rightarrow P(x, z, t), z < \eta(x, t)$

μή μονιμη ροή
 $C = H(t)$ - σιποροφάει
 στο Φ

(1) $\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$ δέτ έχω μεταβολή
 χρονική (Laplace αρι κτανική)

Οριακές συνθήκες

(i) $z = -d, u_z(z = -d) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-d} = 0$

(ii) $z = \eta(x, t), \frac{D\eta}{Dt} = u_z$ - ταχύτητα
 σωματιδίου
 στην επιφάνεια
 στην $z = \text{καλώδιω}$

$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}$ (9)
 χρονική μεταβολή $(u_x = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x})$

(iii) Βερμουλλι στήν επιφάνεια

$$z = \eta(x, t) \quad P = P_0 \quad P - P_0 \rightarrow P$$

$$\left(-\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{\nabla} \Phi|^2 + g\eta = 0$$

Οριακές συνθήκες μή γραμμικές

Γραμμικοποίηση (κύματα μικρού πλάτους)

η - μικρό πλάτος

$$\vec{u}, \eta, \Phi \sim O(\epsilon)$$

\Rightarrow παραλείπουμε $u_x \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \sim O(\epsilon^2)$ στήν (ii)

$|\vec{\nabla} \Phi|^2 \sim O(\epsilon^2)$ στήν (iii)

Επιπλέον $\Phi(\eta, t) \simeq \Phi(0, t) + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} \eta + \dots$
ανάπτυγμα Taylor
γύρω από $z=0$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$

(i) $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-d} = 0 \quad z = -d$

(ii) $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \quad z = 0$

(iii) $-\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + g\eta = 0 \quad z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = 0$
 $\eta(x, t) = -\frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{z=0}$

Οδύοντα κύματα $\sim e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$
 στην x -κατεύθυνση

k, ω - πραγματικοί

$$\eta(x, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \zeta_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \right\}$$

$$\Phi(x, z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \phi(z) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \right\}$$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \phi}{dz^2} - k^2 \phi = 0 \quad -d < z \leq 0$$

$$(\partial_z^2 + \partial_x^2) \Phi$$

$$+ \text{B.C.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{d\phi}{dz} = 0 \quad z = -d \\ -\omega^2 \phi + g \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$- \omega^2 \phi + g \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad z = 0$$

$$\phi(z) \sim e^{\pm kz} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\phi(z) = A \cosh k(z+d)}$$

$$\phi = C_1 e^{kz} + C_2 e^{-kz}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-d} = 0$$

$$(ii) + (iii) \Rightarrow -\omega^2 \cosh kd + g k \sinh kd = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{gk \tanh kd}$$

$$\Phi = A \cosh k(z+d) \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\eta(x, t) = -\frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{z=0} \Rightarrow A \omega \cosh kd \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta_0 = i A \omega \cosh kd$$

Απειρο βάθος ($d \rightarrow \infty$ ή $kd \gg 1$)

$$\Phi(x, z, t) = B e^{+kz} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\eta(x, t) = -\frac{B\omega}{g} \sin(kx - \omega t) \quad |B_0| = \frac{B\omega}{g}$$

$$p - p_0 = +\rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} - \underbrace{\rho g z}_{\text{υδροστατική πίεση}} = B\omega e^{+kz} \sin(kx - \omega t) - \rho g z$$

$$= -\eta(x, t) e^{-kz} - \rho g z$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{gk}, \quad v_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}}, \quad v_g = \frac{1}{2} v_p$$

$\omega(k)$ - Διαφορικό από ακουστικά κύματα

Μικρό βάθος ($d \rightarrow 0$ ή $kd \ll 1$)

$$\omega = \sqrt{gd} k \quad v_p = v_g = \sqrt{gd} \quad \text{οχι διασπορά}$$

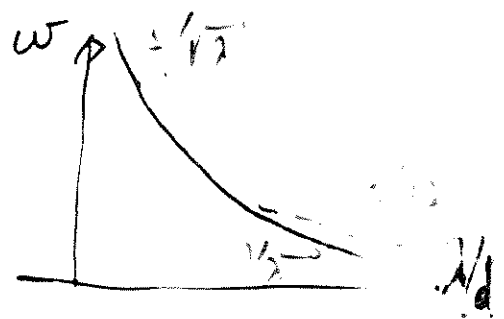
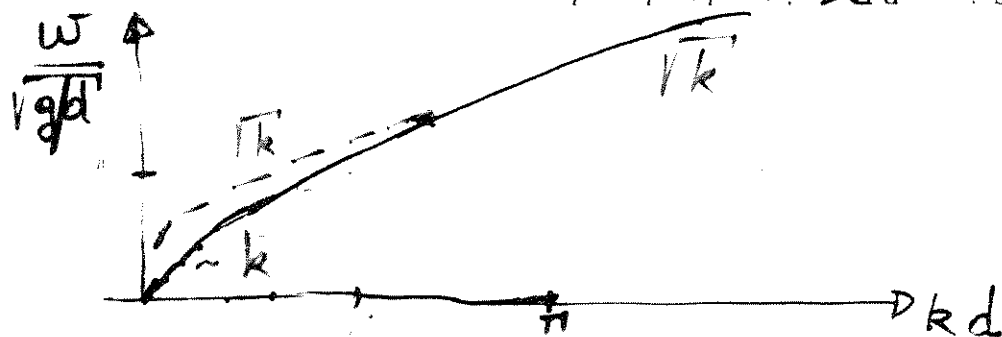
v_p αυξάνει με το d

$$kd \approx \pi \Rightarrow \lambda \approx 2d \Rightarrow \tanh kd \approx 0.9963$$

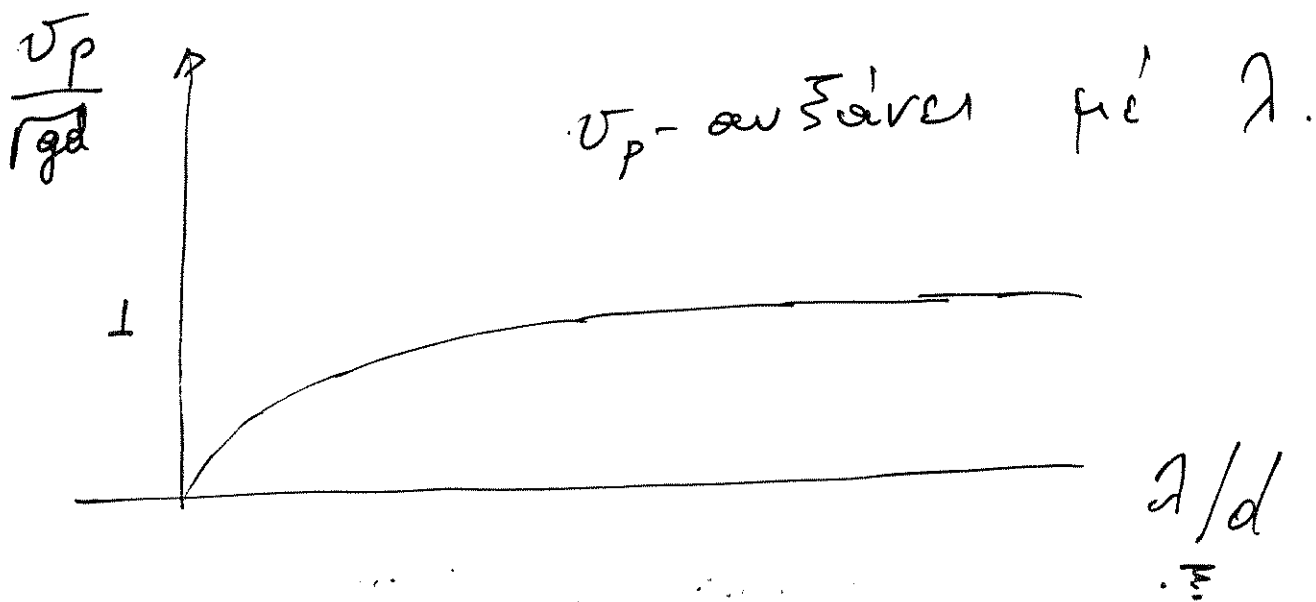
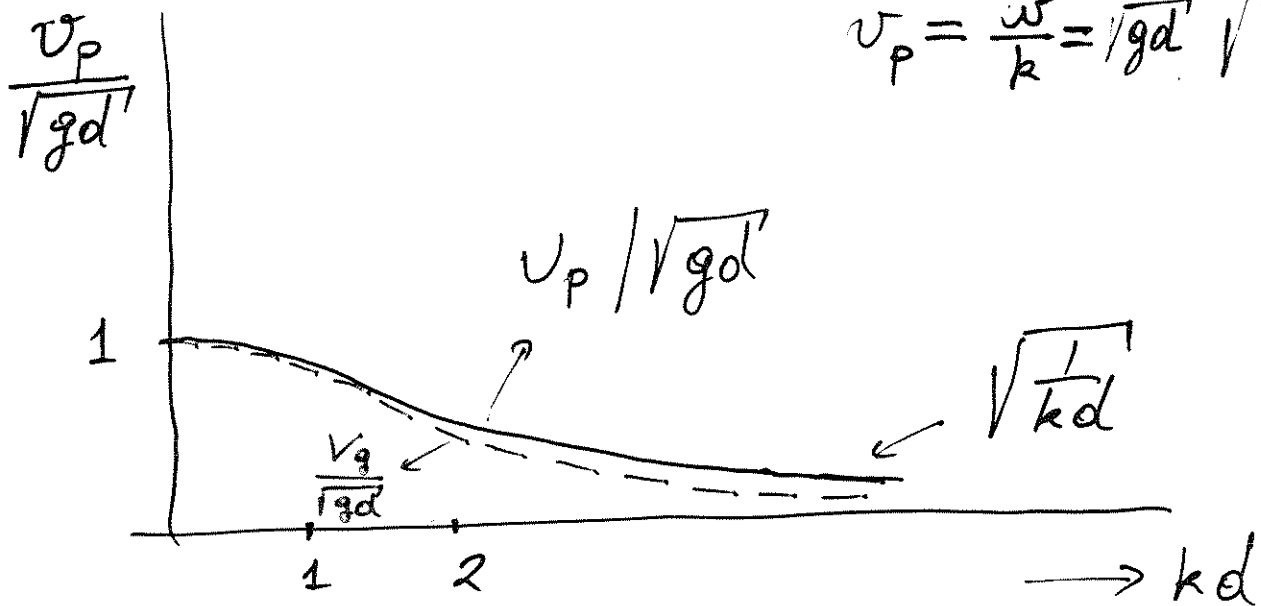
$$\omega^2 = gk \quad d > \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \text{απειρο βάθος}$$

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$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \sqrt{gd'} \sqrt{\frac{f \tanh kd}{kd}}$$



$$d = 5 \text{ km} \quad T = 15 \text{ sec} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \approx 0.4 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{g}{\omega^2} = 63 \text{ m} < 5 \text{ km} \quad \lambda \approx 400 \text{ m}$$

$$c_p = 25 \text{ m/sec} = 90 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Μέγιστη } \sqrt{gd'} \approx 800 \text{ km/hr}$$

Ενέργεια και ορμή

$$E(t), P(t) \xrightarrow[T=2\pi/\omega]{} \langle E(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt E(t)$$

Ενέργεια ανά μονάδα οριζόντιας επιφάνειας $\Rightarrow \frac{\langle K.E \rangle}{\text{επιφάνεια}} = \left\langle \int_{-\infty}^0 dz \frac{1}{2} \rho u^2 \right\rangle \sim \eta_0^2$

πυκνότητα κινητικής ενέργειας

Προσέγγιση πάνω όριο $\eta(x,t) \rightarrow 0$

$$u_x = -\omega \eta_0 e^{kz} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$u_z = -\omega \eta_0 e^{kz} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$u^2 = \omega^2 \eta_0^2 e^{2kz} \quad \text{ανεξάρτητο } t$$

$$\frac{\langle K.E \rangle}{\text{επιφάνεια}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 \eta_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^0 dz e^{2kz} = \frac{1}{4} \rho \frac{\omega^2}{k} \eta_0^2 \stackrel{\omega^2 \approx gk}{\sim} \frac{1}{4} \rho g \eta_0^2$$

ενέργεια σε λ $= \frac{1}{4} \rho \frac{\omega^2}{k} \eta_0^2 \lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} \rho \frac{\omega^2}{k^2} \eta_0^2 \xrightarrow{\omega^2 = gk} \frac{\pi}{2} \rho g \frac{1}{k} \eta_0^2$

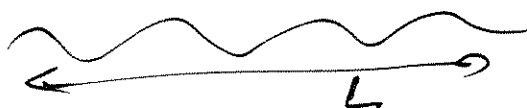
$$\frac{\langle U \rangle}{\text{επιφάνεια}} = \left\langle \int_0^{\psi(x,t)} dz \rho g z \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \langle \eta^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \rho g \eta_0^2$$

$$\frac{\langle E \rangle}{\text{επιφάνεια}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \eta_0^2 \sim \eta_0^2$$

$\langle E \rangle \sim$ έκταση κύματος

$$L \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\langle E \rangle \rightarrow \infty$$



Μέση οριζόντια ορμή ανά επιφάνεια $\langle P_x \rangle$

$$\frac{\langle P_x \rangle}{\text{επιφάνεια}} = \left\langle \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} \rho u_x dz \right\rangle = \left\langle -\rho \omega \eta \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\eta} e^{kz} dz}_{\frac{1}{k} e^{k\eta}} \right\rangle$$

$$u_x = -\eta \omega e^{kz}$$

$$= -\frac{\rho \omega}{k} \langle \eta e^{k\eta} \rangle = \frac{\rho \omega \eta_0^2}{2} \left\{ k\eta \ll 1, \frac{\eta_0}{\lambda} \ll 1 \right.$$

$$\langle \eta e^{k\eta} \rangle \approx \langle \eta (1 + k\eta) \rangle = k \langle \eta^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} k \eta_0^2$$

$$\frac{\langle E \rangle}{\langle P_x \rangle} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho g \eta_0^2}{\frac{1}{2} \rho \omega \eta_0^2} = \frac{g}{\omega} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} = v_p$$

$$\boxed{\langle E \rangle = v_p \langle P_x \rangle}$$

$$\langle P_z \rangle \sim \left\langle \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} \rho u_z dz \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\rho \omega \eta_0}{k} \cos(kx - \omega t) e^{k\eta} \right\rangle$$

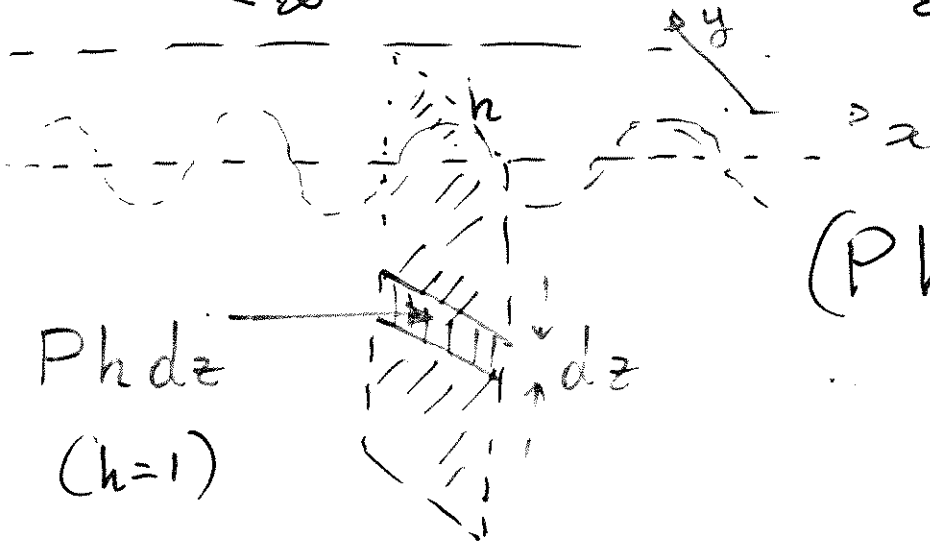
$$= \rho \omega \eta_0^2 \langle \cos(kx - \omega t) \sin(kx - \omega t) \rangle = 0$$

u_z ακολουθεί την $\eta(x, t)$ κατά $\pi/2$

Ρυθμός Ροής Ενέργειας

$$\left\langle h \int_{-\infty}^0 \rho(x, z, t) u_x dz \right\rangle$$

ρυθμός έργου
πίεσης μέσω κάθετης
επιφάνειας



$$(P h dz) u_x - \text{ισχύς}$$

$$P h dz$$

(h=1)

$$P - P_0 = -\rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} - \rho g z$$

$\sim \eta_0 \quad \quad \quad \sim \eta_0$

Bernoulli
στην όγκο.
 $\frac{1}{2} u^2 \sim \eta_0^2$

$$\left\langle \int_{-\infty}^0 (-\rho g z) u_x dz \right\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^0 dz (-\rho g z) \langle u_x \rangle = 0$$

επόμενος όρος $\sim \eta_0^3$

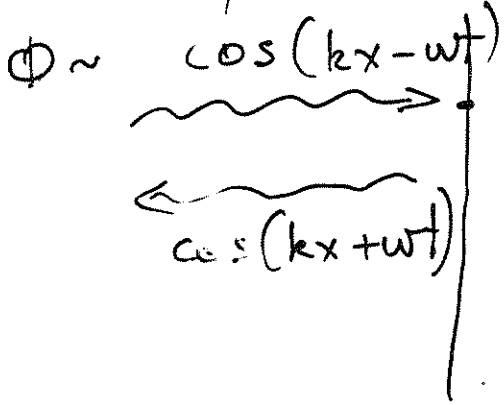
$$\Phi = A e^{kz} \cos(kx - \omega t) = \frac{\omega}{k} \zeta_0 e^{kz} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\left\langle \int_{-\infty}^0 \left(-\rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right) u_x dz \right\rangle = \rho \frac{\omega^2}{k} \zeta_0^2 \underbrace{\langle \sin^2(kx - \omega t) \rangle}_{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2kz} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \rho \frac{\omega^2}{k^2} \zeta_0^2$$

Ταχύτητα ροής ενέργειας = $\frac{\frac{1}{4} \rho \frac{\omega^2}{k^2} \zeta_0^2}{\frac{1}{2} \rho g \zeta_0^2} = \frac{\omega}{2k} \equiv v_g$ $\frac{\text{Έργο/χρόνος}}{\text{επίπεδο/μήκος}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{μήκος}}{\text{χρόνος}}$

Επιφανειακά κύματα με επιπόδια.



κύματα με επιπόδια.

$$u_x(x=0) = 0$$

$$\phi = A \cosh k(z+d) \cos(kx - \omega t) + A \cosh k(z+d) \cos(kx + \omega t)$$

$x=0$ $\phi_x(x=0) = 0$ $|u_z(x=0)|$ μέγιστο.
 $u_x(x=0) = 0$

$$\phi(x, z, t) = 2A \cosh k(z+d) \cos kx \cos \omega t$$

$$\eta(x, t) = - \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{z=0} = - \underbrace{2A \omega \cosh kd}_{\eta_0} \cos kx \sin \omega t$$

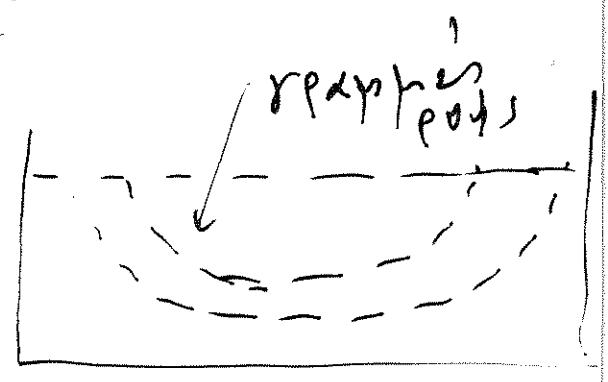
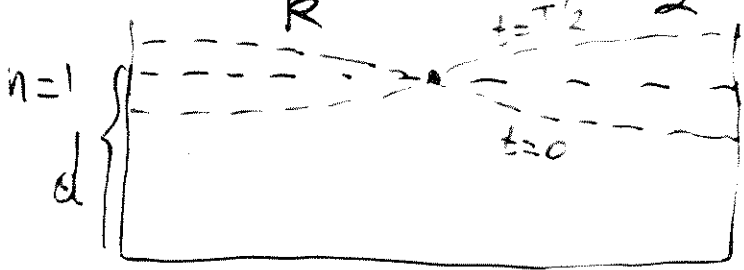
$$A = - \frac{\eta_0}{2\omega \cosh kd}$$

$$u_x = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \eta_0 \frac{k}{\omega \cosh kd} \cosh k(z+d) \sin kx \cos \omega t$$

$$u_z = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = - \eta_0 \frac{k}{\omega \cosh kd} \sinh k(z+d) \cos kx \sin \omega t$$

Στάσιμα κύματα με κόμβους. Ισχύει για μικρο.

$$L = \frac{n\pi}{k} \quad \eta \quad \frac{1}{2} \lambda = L$$



Ταλαντώσεις λιμαριού

$\omega = \sqrt{gk \tanh kd}$ - ίδια για δέοντα κύματα
αλλά τώρα μόνο ορισμένα k

$$\Phi(x, y, z) = \Phi_0(x, y) \frac{\cosh k(z+d)}{\cosh kd}$$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \Phi_0(x, y) + k^2 \Phi_0 = 0$$

+ οριακές συνθήκες

α) Τετραγωνικό λιμάνι

$$\Phi_0 = A \cos \frac{m\pi x}{L_x} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{L_y} \quad n, m - \text{ακέραιοι}$$

$$u_x|_{x=0, L_x} = 0, \quad u_y|_{y=0, L_y} = 0$$

$$k^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{L_x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{L_y} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \omega_{n,m}(k)$$

Αν έχουμε εξαναγκασμένη ταλάντωση $f_i \omega = \omega_{n,m}$
 \Rightarrow συντονισμό