

Presentation problem 5

Problem 5 *Bores.*

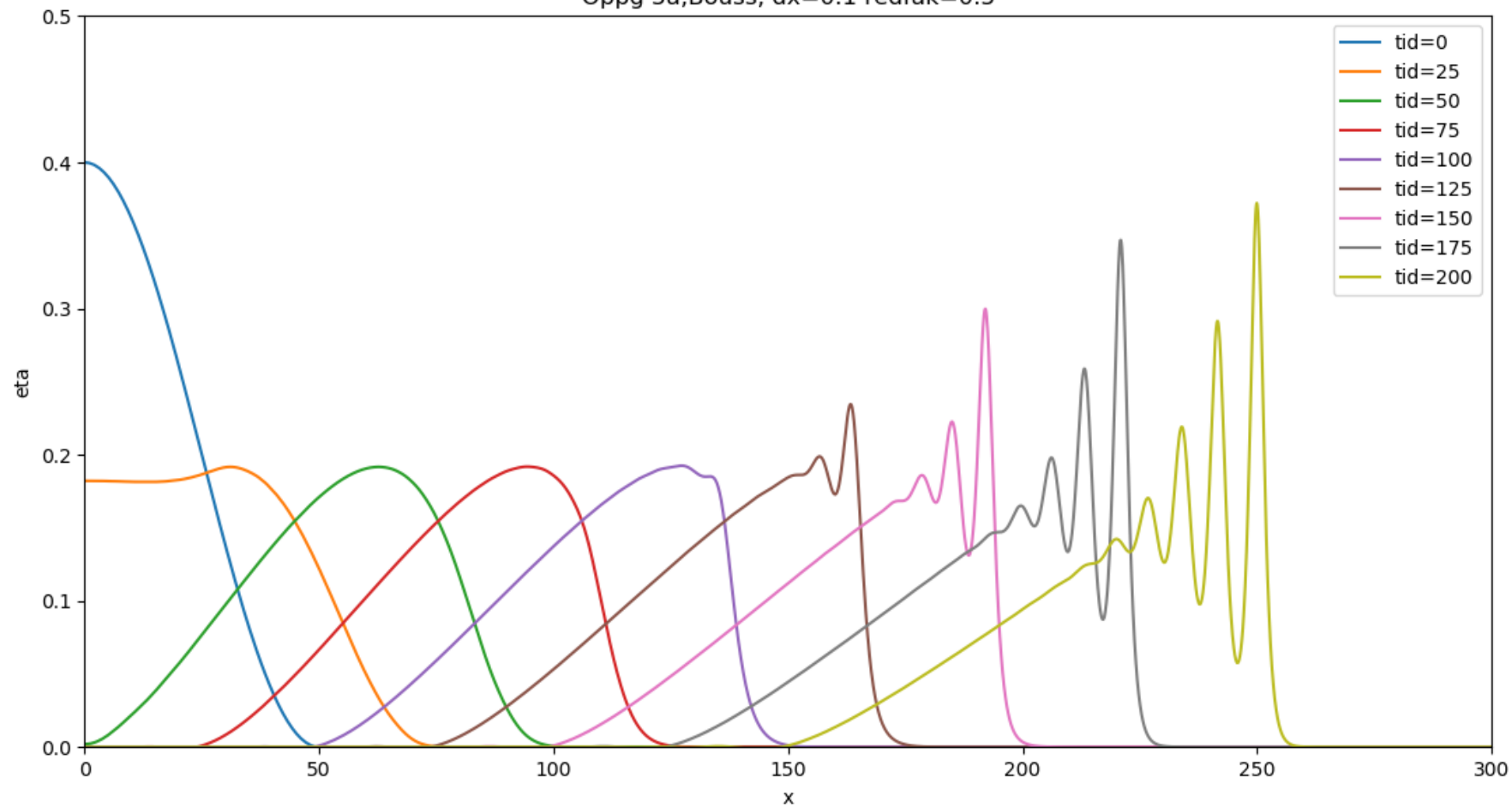
Again we start from rest and use (8) as initial elevation with $x_0 = 0$. However, this time we employ a long initial condition and a long wave tank according to $L = 1000$ and $\lambda = 100$. In the two first subproblems we have constant depth $h = 1$.

- a) We focus on $t < 200$. Do simulations with NLSW and Boussinesq equations. How long are the results similar ? Illustrate with graphs.
- b) Do the Boussinesq simulation until $t = 800$. What happens? Use Matlab to compare the second crest from the front to the solitary wave solution in the syllabus (slides or in: Lecture Notes Mek 4320: Hydrodynamic Wave theory.) Can you expect perfect agreement ? How can the sbouss program be used to make a more accurate comparison ?
- c) A sequence of crests like the ones in the previous sub-problem is called an undular bore. It may also be generated due to shoaling. Make a depth file to sbouss which corresponds to $h = 1$ for $x < 40$, $h = 0.2$ for $150 > x > 50$ and a linear slope in between. Run a solitary wave with amplitude $A = 0.05$ from the deep to the shallow region (you need a fine grid due to the shallow shelf). Show that an undular bore is generated. Explain the relation to the previous sub problem.

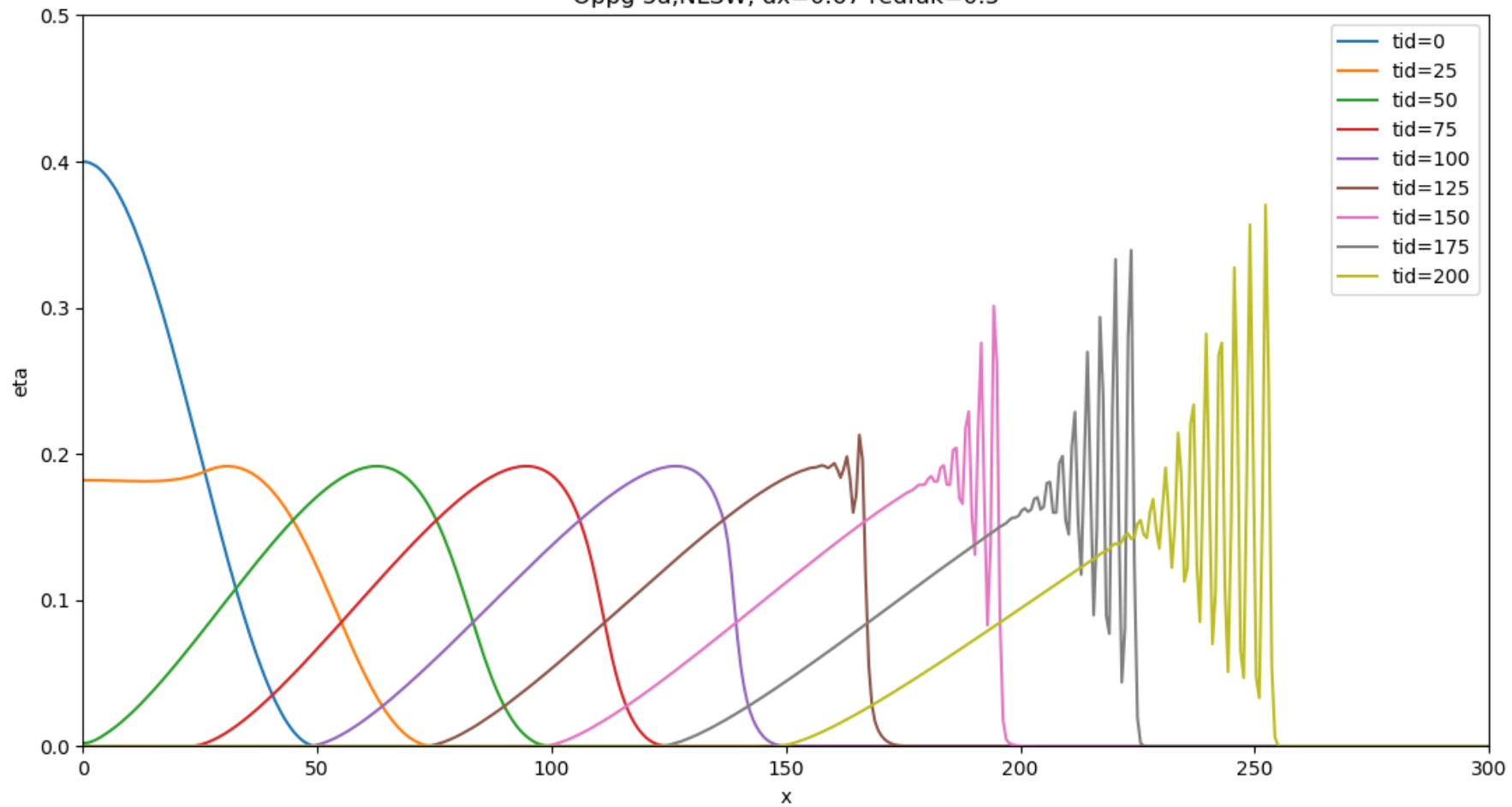
Problem 5a

a) We focus on $t < 200$. Do simulations with NLSW and Boussinesq equations. How long are the results similar ? Illustrate with graphs.

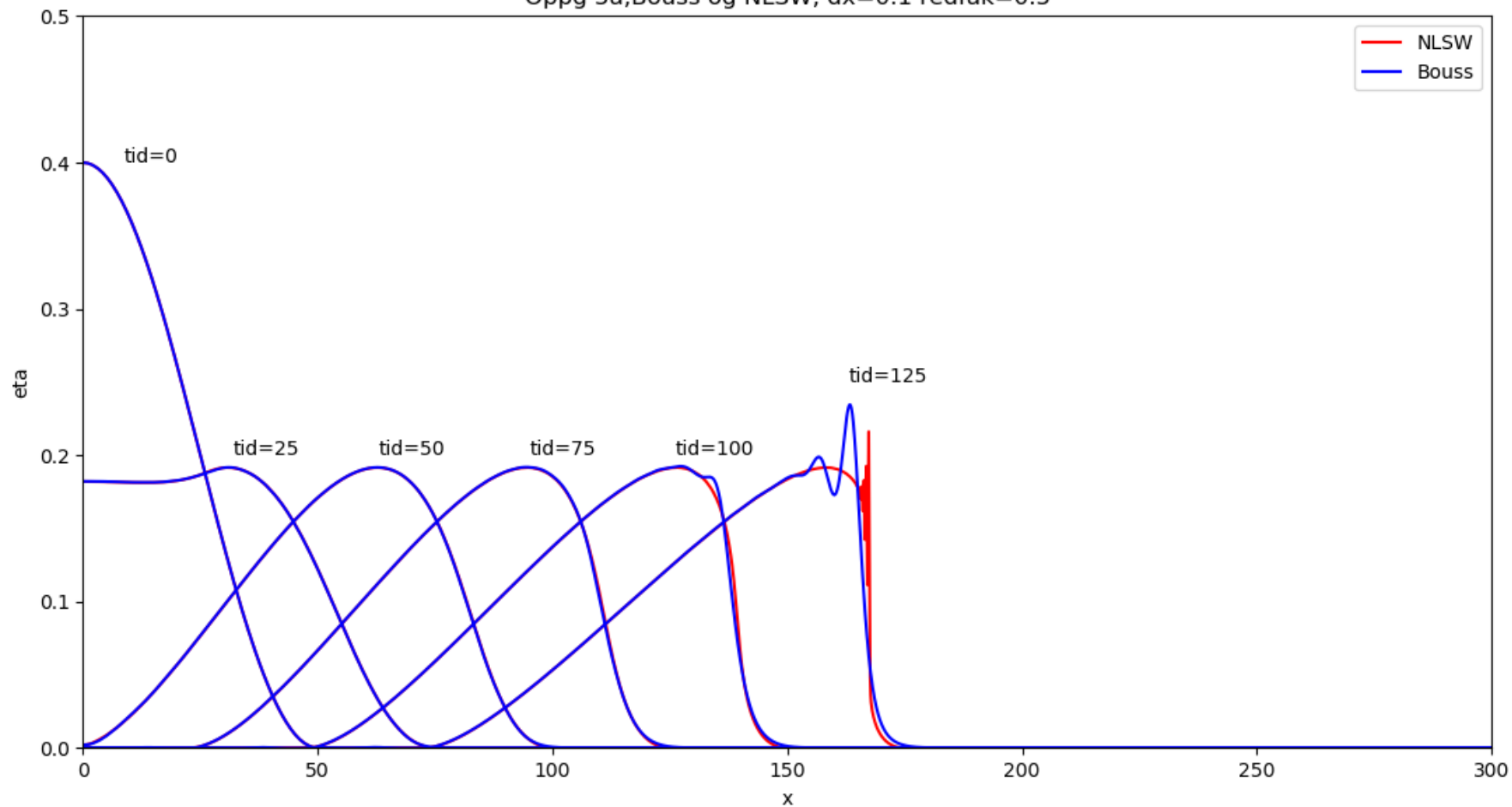
Opppg 5a, Bouss, $dx=0.1$ redfak=0.5



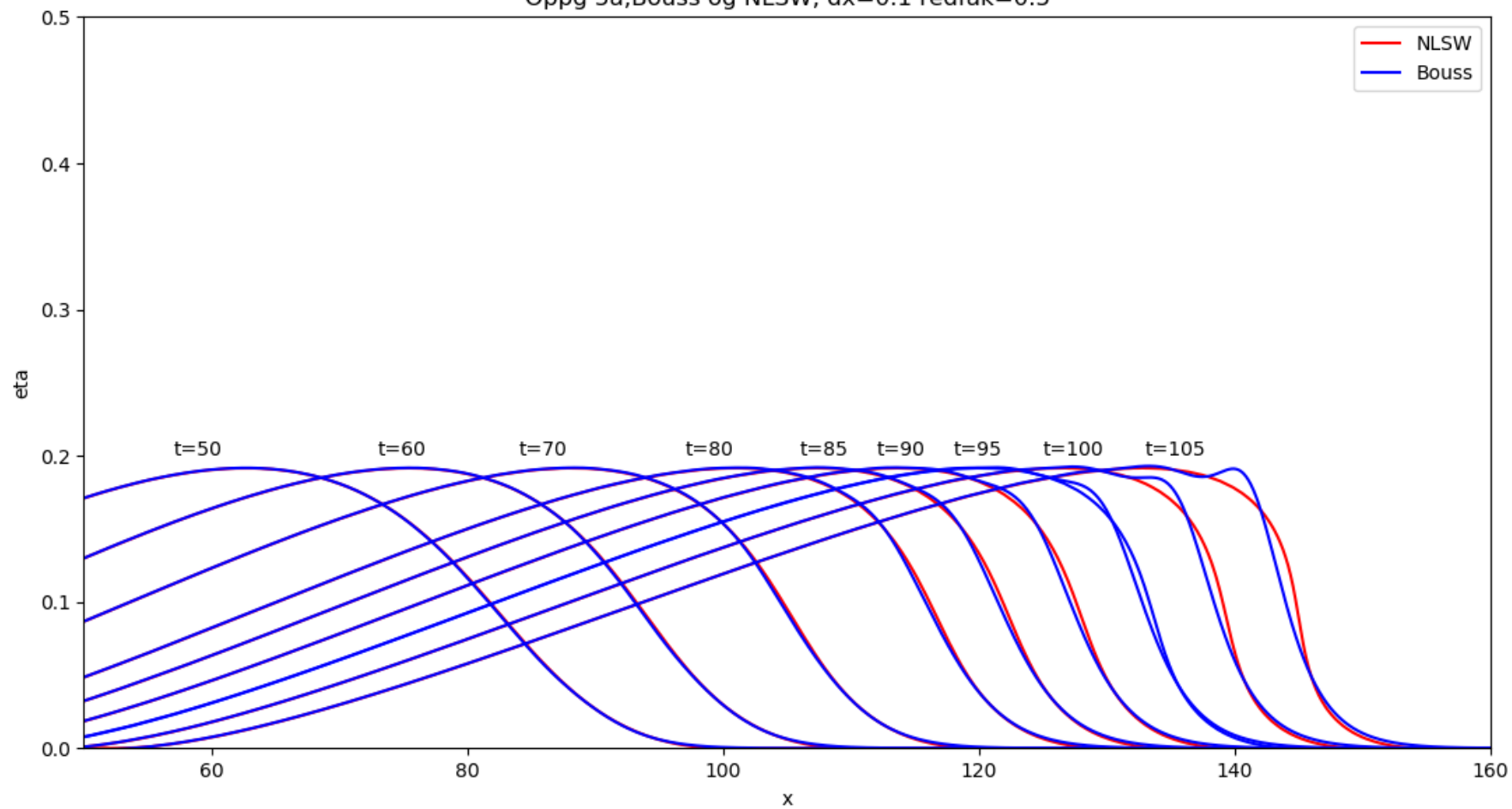
Opppg 5a, NLSW, $dx=0.67$ redfak=0.5



Opppg 5a, Bouss og NLSW, $dx=0.1$ redfak=0.5



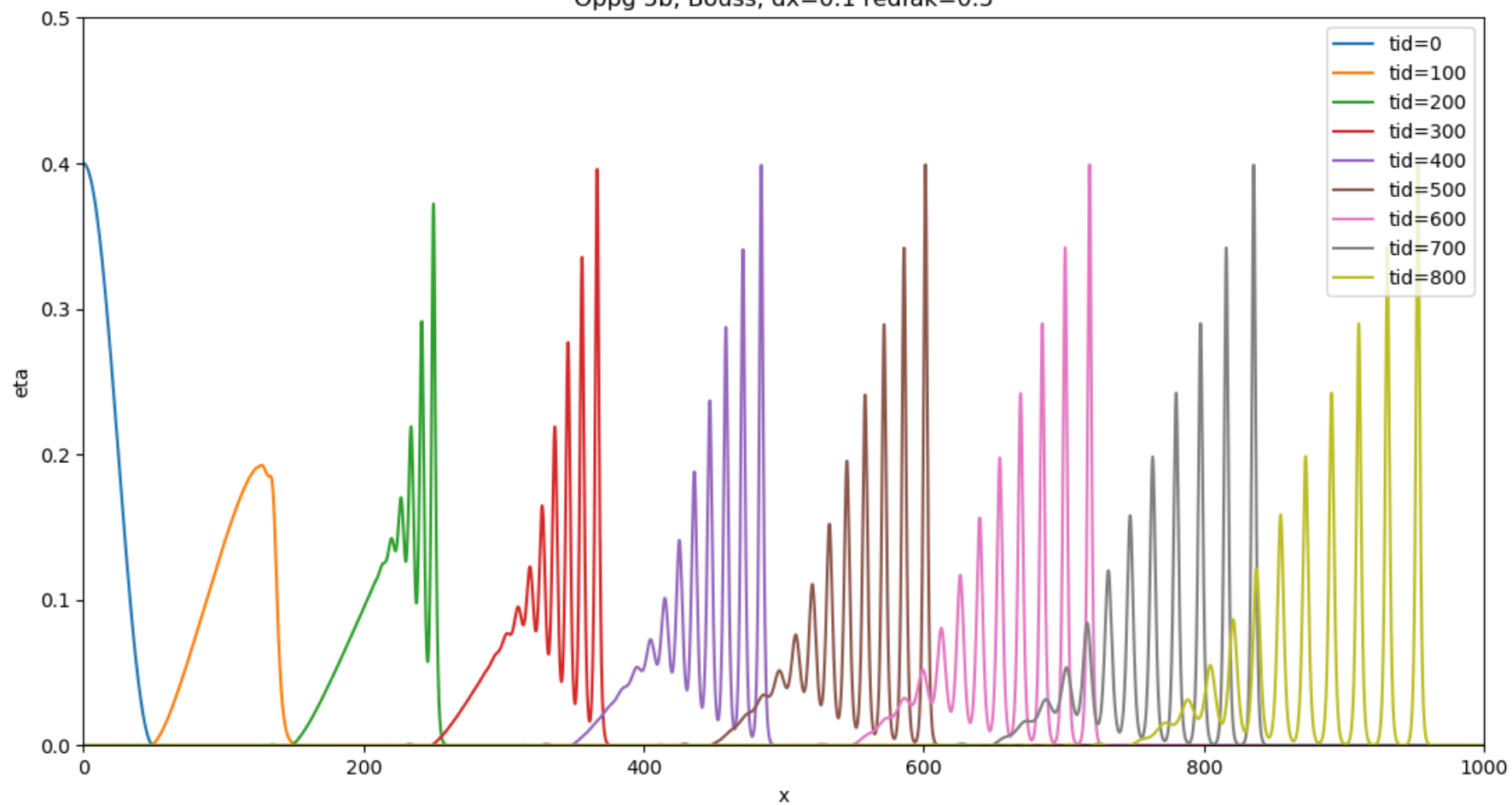
Opppg 5a, Bouss og NLSW, $dx=0.1$ redfak=0.5



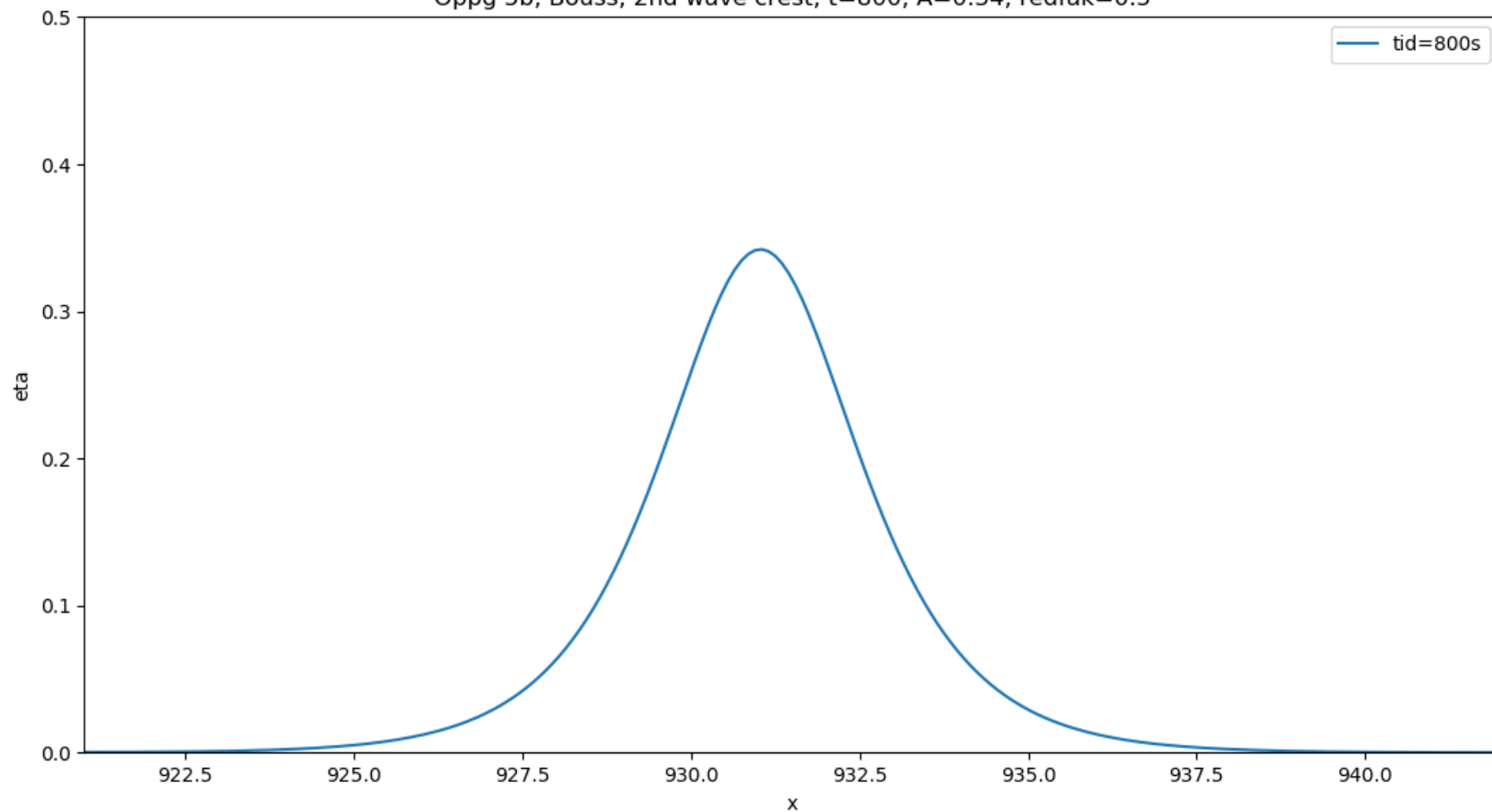
Problem 5b

b) Do the Boussinesq simulation until $t = 800$. What happens? Use Matlab to compare the second crest from the front to the solitary wave solution in the syllabus (slides or in: Lecture Notes Mek 4320: Hydrodynamic Wave theory.) Can you expect perfect agreement ? How can the sbouss program be used to make a more accurate comparison ?

Oppg 5b, Bouss, dx=0.1 redfak=0.5



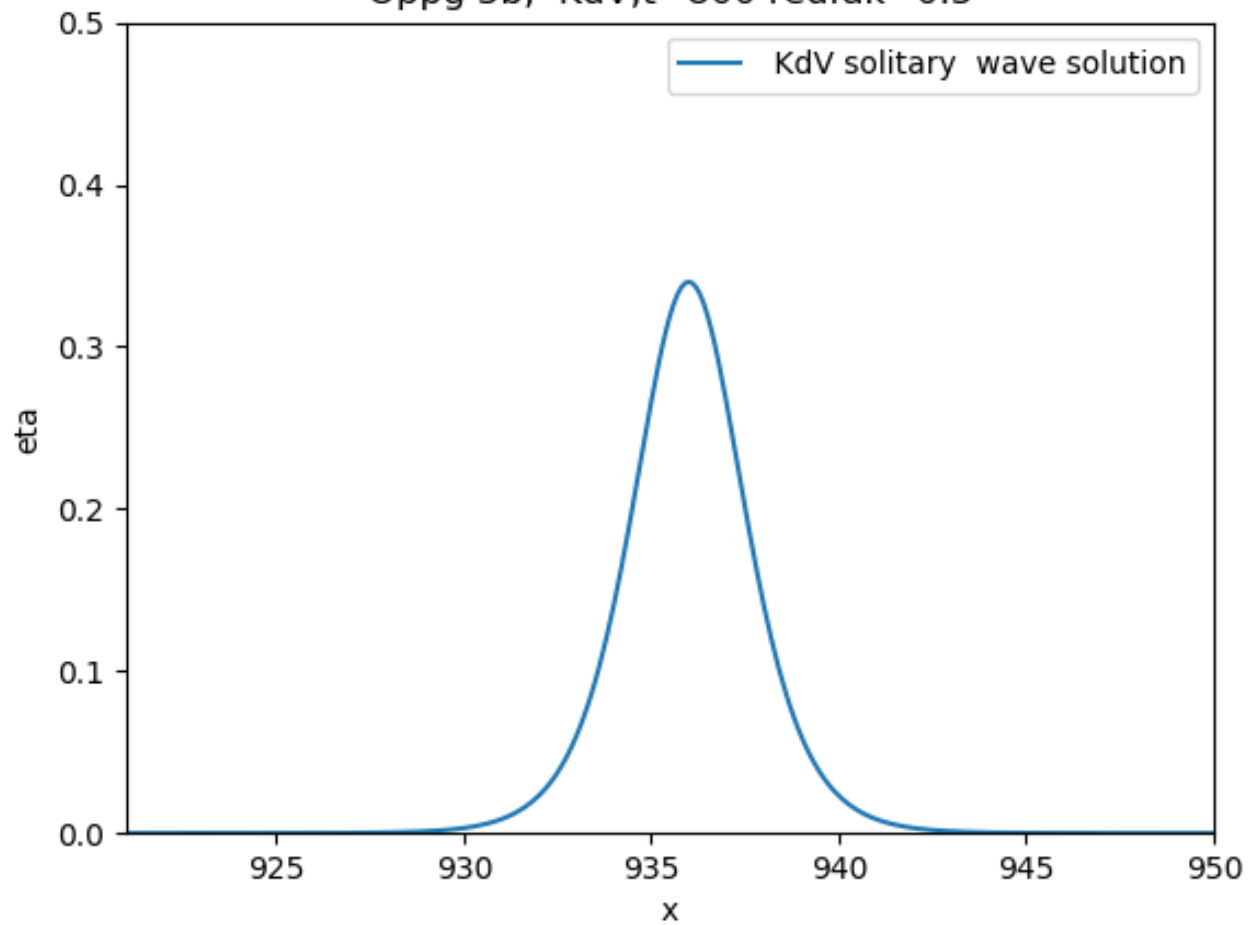
Opppg 5b, Bouss, 2nd wave crest, $t=800$, $A=0.34$, $\text{redfak}=0.5$



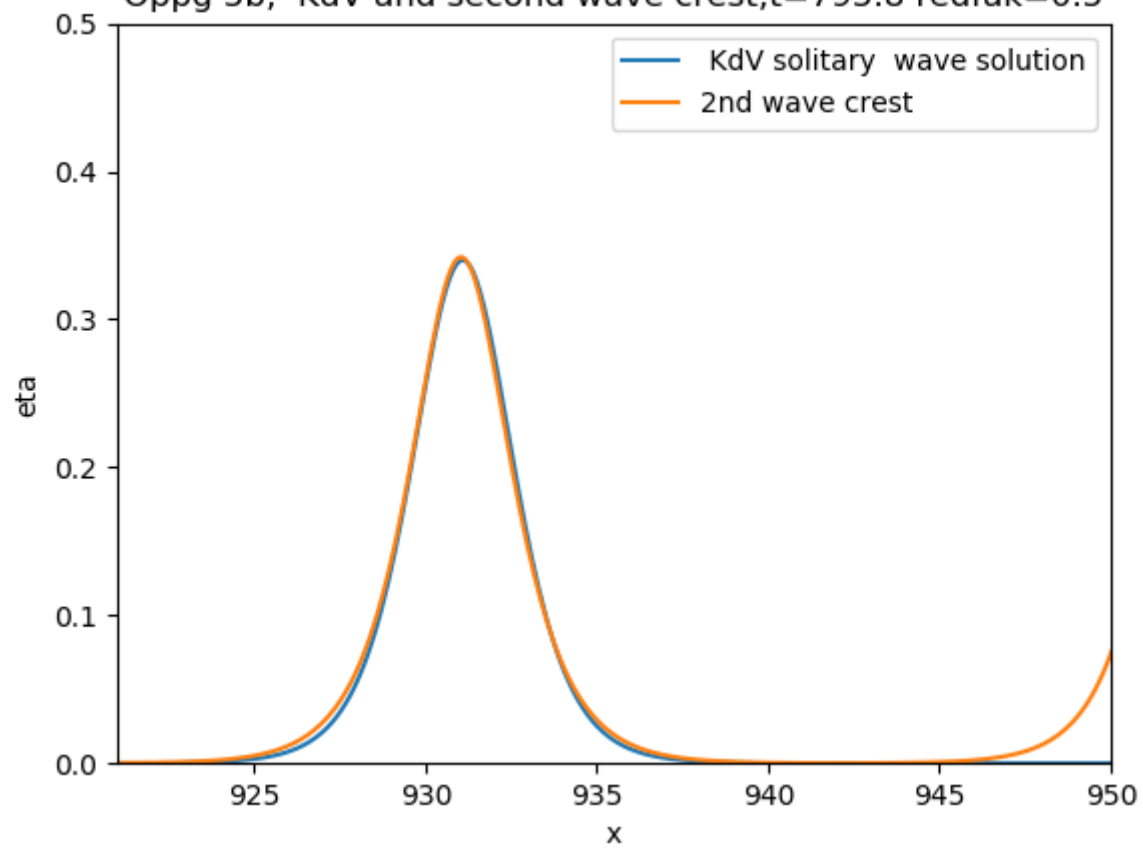
The KdV solitary wave solution

$$\eta = \alpha \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3\alpha} (x - ct) \right), \quad c = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \right). \quad (2)$$

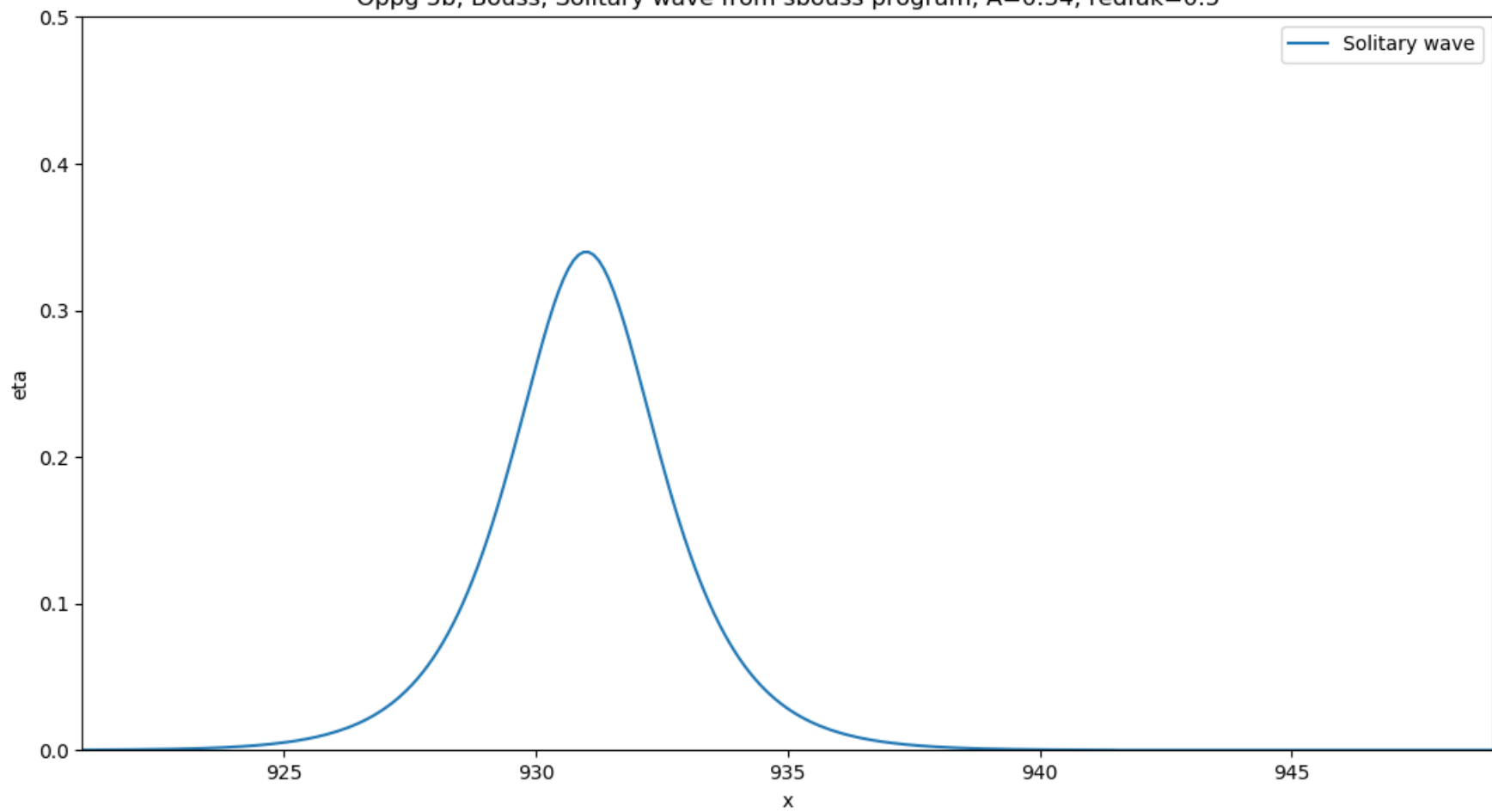
Opppg 5b, KdV, $t=800$ redfak=0.5



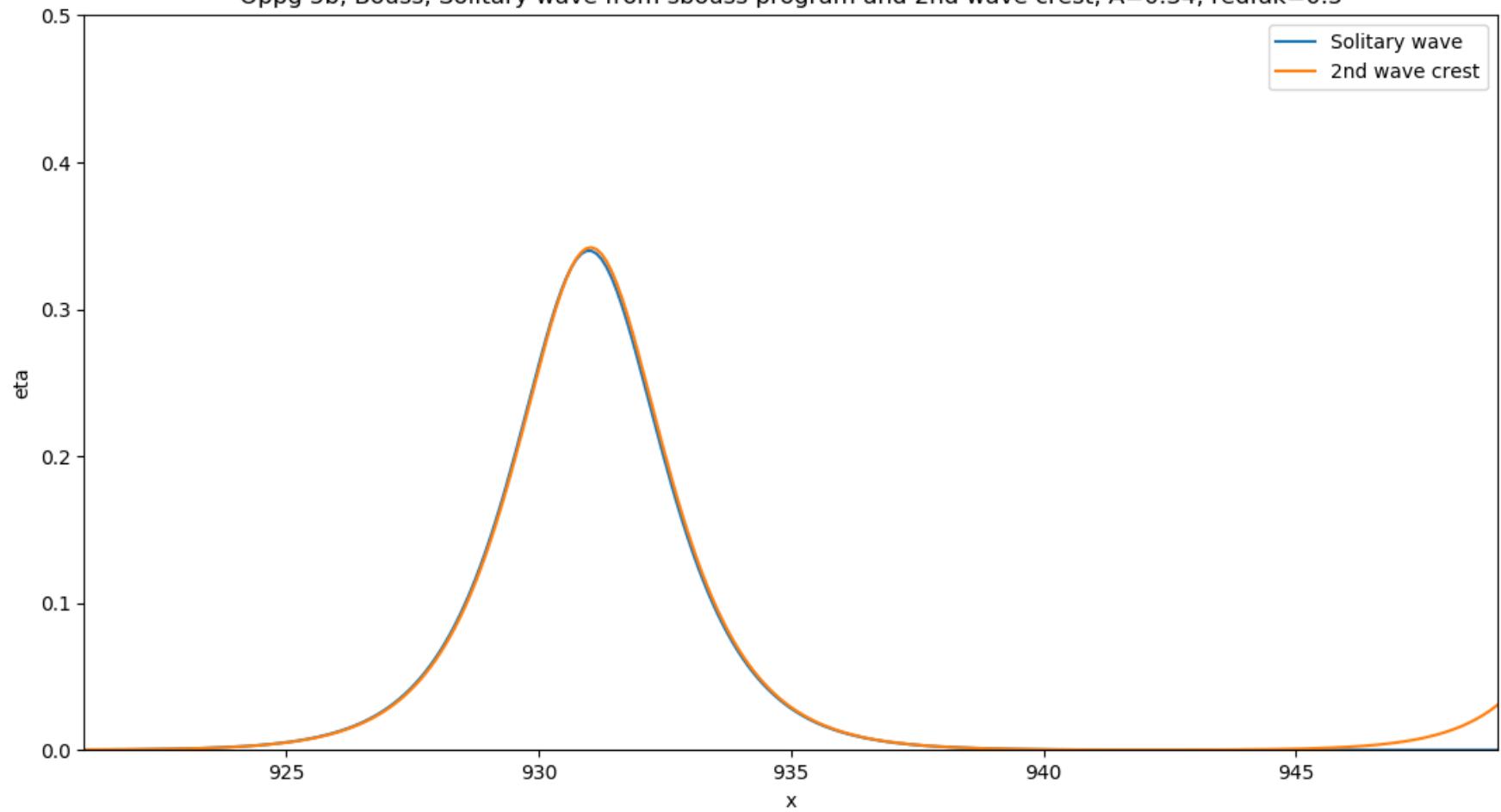
Opppg 5b, KdV and second wave crest, $t=795.8$ redfak=0.5



Opppg 5b, Bouss, Solitary wave from sbouss program, $A=0.34$, $\text{redfak}=0.5$



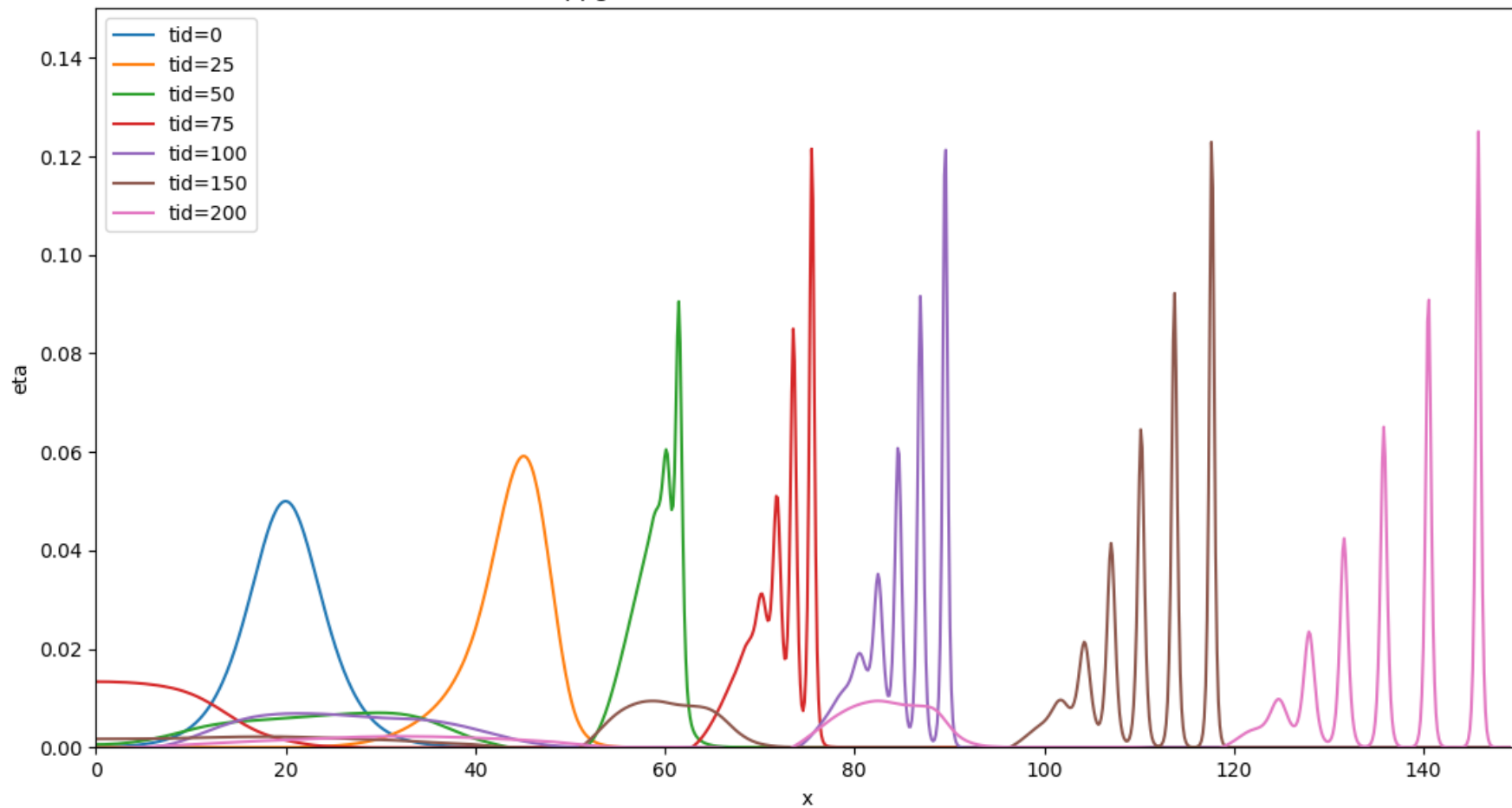
Oppg 5b, Bouss, Solitary wave from sbouss program and 2nd wave crest, $A=0.34$, $\text{redfak}=0.5$



Problem 5c

c) A sequence of crests like the ones in the previous sub-problem is called an undular bore. It may also be generated due to shoaling. Make a depth file to sbouss which corresponds to $h = 1$ for $x < 40$, $h = 0.2$ for $150 > x > 50$ and a linear slope in between. Run a solitary wave with amplitude $A = 0.05$ from the deep to the shallow region (you need a fine grid due to the shallow shelf). Show that an undular bore is generated. Explain the relation to the previous sub problem.

Opppg 5c, Undular bore, $dx=0.15$ redfak=0.5



Opppg 5c, Undular bore, $dx=0.015$ redfak=0.5

