ADCIRC-2DDI 模型简介

引言

ADCIRC-2DDI,意思是 two-dimensional depth-integrated component of ADCIRC (Advanced Circulation Model)。ADCIRC 模型是基于连续有限单元法的水动力模型,其目标是:整合 state-of-the-art 算法、灵活、高精度和高效率。ADCIRC 模型的算法允许非常灵活的空间离散,最小化计算误差,具有较好的稳定性,不会产生数值振荡,无需施加人工阻尼,有效地将偏微分方程组离散为与时间有关的系数矩阵的代数方程组,并且采用高度矢量化(vectorized)形式的代码。因此,可应用于包含深海、大陆架、近海岸区域和小尺度的河口系统的模拟研究。另外,模型可以模拟从数月到数年的时间尺度模拟,给出潮汐作用的细节特征。

ADCIRC-2DDI 模型基于 Generalized Wave-Continuity Equation (通用波浪连续方程) (Lynch and Gray, 1979; Kinnmark, 1984; Luettich, Westerink and Scheffner, 1992)。ADCIRC-2DDI 模型求解完全非线性形式的浅水方程,包含非线性对流加速项、有限幅度项以及标准的二次参数化的底部摩擦项。另外,ADCIRC-2DDI 模型还包含空间变化的涡粘度项。

ADCIRC-2DDI 模型由水位边界条件驱动,零边界法向通量,时空变化的水面应力和大气压驱动函数,以及 Coriolis 力和潮汐势驱动项。具体原理参考文献 (Luettich, Westerink and Scheffner, 1992),在笛卡尔坐标和球坐标上实施方程离散。另外,动量方程中的涡粘性项做显式处理。

控制方程与数值离散

沿水深积分的质量守恒和动量守恒方程,服从不可压缩、Boussinesq 和静水压力假设。使用二次方参数化底部摩擦力公式。使用简化的涡粘系数模型计算紊动扩散和动量扩散效应。忽略斜压项(baroclinic terms),引出下列基于笛卡尔坐标系统下的非守恒形式的原始浅水方程:

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial UH}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial VH}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - fv = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + \frac{1}{H} M_x + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_0 H} - \tau_* U \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + fU = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s}{p_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + \frac{1}{H} M_y + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} - \tau_* v \tag{3}$$

式中, ζ 为相对大地水准面的自由水面高度;U,V 为沿水深平均的水平向流速; $H = \zeta + h$ 为总水深;h 为相对大地水准面的水深; $f = 2\Omega \sin \varphi$ 为 Coriolis 系数; Ω 为地球自转角速度(7.29212×10⁻⁵ rad/s); ϕ 为纬度; p_s 为自由水面处的大气压;g 为重力加速度; η 为牛顿平衡态的潮汐势;a 为有效地球弹性因子; ρ_0 为水体参考密度; τ_{sx} , τ_{sy} 为自由水面切应力; $\tau_* = C_f \frac{\left(U^2 + V^2\right)1/2}{H}$, C_f 为底部摩阻系数。

ADCIRC 模型中的水平向扩散系数计算如下(Kolar and Gray, 1990):

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{M}_{x} &= E_{h_{2}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right] \text{和} \ \boldsymbol{M}_{y} = E_{h_{2}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial y^{2}} \right] \text{为沿水深积分的水平} \\ & \text{向扩散系数;} \ E_{h_{2}} \text{为水平向涡扩散系数} \,. \end{split}$$

牛顿平衡态潮汐势计算如下(Reid, 1990):

$$\eta(\lambda, \phi, t) = \sum_{n,j} C_{jn} f_{jn}^{TP} \left(t_o \right) L_j(\phi) \cos \left[2\pi \left(t - t_0 \right) / T_{jn}^{TP} + v_{jn}^{TP} \left(t_0 \right) \right]$$
 (4)

式中, C_{jn} 为计算参数,表征第j类的第n个组分的潮汐振幅; f_{jn}^{TP} 为与时间相关的节点因子; v_{jn}^{TP} 为与时间相关的天文增量;j=0,1,2=潮汐类(j=0,declinational;j=1,全日潮;j=2,半日潮); L_0 = $3\sin^2\phi$ – 1, L_1 = $\sin(2\phi)$, L_2 = $\cos^2(\phi)$; λ , ϕ 分别为经度和纬度, t_0 为参考时间; T_{jn}^{TP} 为第j类的第n 个组分的周期。

ADCIRC-2DDI 模型也求解球坐标形式的控制方程。在**球坐标**上,原始浅水方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{R\cos\phi} \left(\frac{\partial UH}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial (VH\cos\phi)}{\partial \phi} \right) = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{R\cos\phi}U\frac{\partial U}{\partial\lambda} + \frac{1}{R}V\frac{\partial U}{\partial\phi} - \left(\frac{\tan\phi}{R}U + f\right) = \\
-\frac{1}{R\cos\phi}\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda}\left[\frac{P_s}{\rho_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha\eta)\right] + \frac{1}{H}(M_{\lambda}) + \frac{\tau_{s\lambda}}{\rho_0 H} - \tau_*U$$
(6)

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{R\cos\phi}U\frac{\partial V}{\partial\lambda} + \frac{1}{R}V\frac{\partial V}{\partial\phi} + \left(\frac{\tan\phi}{R}U + f\right)U = \\ &-\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}\left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha\eta)\right] + \frac{1}{H}M_{\phi} + \frac{\tau_{s\phi}}{\rho_0 H} - \tau_*V \end{split} \tag{7}$$

ADCIRC-2DDI 求解球坐标系下的方程组,首先是使用 Carte 平行四边形投影,将它们投影到矩形坐标系统下。投影后的球坐标方程组与笛卡尔坐标下的方程组形式非常类似,仅在各项中增加了空间相关因子。

ADCIRC-2DDI 并不求解浅水方程的原始形式,而是基于 generalized wave continuity equation (GWCE)形式的浅水方程。原始形式的浅水方程使用有限单元 法求解,存在严重的数值振荡问题,一般需要施加人为的非物理耗散因子。但是有限单元求解 GWCE 形式的浅水方程,精度高且稳定。基于大量的数值试验和实际应用,均证明:基于 GWCE 的有限单元模型表现出很高的计算精度和计算效率。

通过联立时间微分形式的原始连续方程和空间微分形式的原始动量守恒方程,将对流项重写为非守恒形式,对原始形式的连续方程乘以一个时间和空间常数因子 τ_0 ,重组涡粘性项,推导得到 GWCE 形式的浅水方程。笛卡尔坐标系下的 GWCE 方程为:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] - E_{h_{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - (\tau_{*} - \tau_{0})UH \right\}
+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - fUH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] - E_{h_{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial y \partial t} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - (\tau_{*} - \tau_{0})VH \right\} = 0$$
(8)

联合原始形式的动量方程式(2)和式(3)求解 GWCE。

数值离散 GWCE 和动量方程的方法见文献。离散过程分 3 个阶段实施: 首先,对称弱形式的加权剩余法表述 GWCE 和动量方程,导出的方程需要具有 C^0 泛函连续性; 然后,方程组做时间离散。使用变权 3 时间层隐格式离散 GWCE 方程的线性项,对非线性、Coriolis 力、大气压和潮汐势项做显式处理。在 GWCE

中的非守恒对流项中的时间导数项在 2 个已知时间层上求解。对动量方程中除了 τ_* 项、对流项和涡粘性项(这 3 项做显式处理)的其他所有项采用 Crank-Nicolson 双时间层隐格式离散。最后,实施有限单元法。这涉及除了最终加权剩余形式的 GWCE 和动量方程中的非空间微分部分的对流项外,应用 L2 插值函数,在 C^0 的 3 节点线性三角形单元上扩展变量,在每个单元上得到离散方程,组合方程的全局系统,对离散的 GWCE 施加水位边界条件和对离散的动量方程施加法向流速边界条件。需要注意的是,离散的 GWCE 与离散的动量方程是非耦合的,允许顺序执行求解。另外,GWCE 的系数矩阵是与时间相关的,如果使用直接求解法,仅需要执行一次矩阵组合与分解。对动量方程实施质量集中。因此,即使离散的动量方程的系数矩阵是与时间相关的,因为是对角化矩阵,容易求解。最后,ADCIRC-2DDI 高度矢量化编码。

参考文献

Luettich, R.A., Jr., J.J. Westerink, and N.W. Scheffner, 1992, ADCIRC: an advanced three-dimensional circulation model for shelves coasts and estuaries, report 1: theory and methodology of ADCIRC-2DDI and ADCIRC-3DL, Dredging Research Program Technical Report DRP-92-6, U.S. Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS, 137p.

ADCIRC 的原理

ADCIRC-3D 模型简介

引言

ADCIRC-3D 模型是三维水动力模型,耦合**外模式**(ADCIRC-2DDI)和一个 **局部 1D 的内模式**解。使用流速或者应力作为因变量数值求解内模式解。

ADCIRC 3D 模型包括 ADCIRC-3DL (3D local)以及 3DB (3D Baroclinic)模型。ADCIRC-2DDI 为外模式,ADCIRC-3D 可选择使用 3DL (局部 1D 垂向内模式)和 3DB (斜压内模式,用于模拟不分层和分层的 3D 问题)。

控制方程

基于 Boussinesq 和静水压力假设,不可压缩 3D 水流方程组如下,因为对垂向动量方程做了简化,因此该方程组仅对近似水平流动问题有效。在笛卡尔坐标系下方程组写为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - fv = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p}{\rho_0} - \Gamma \right] + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \left[\frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right]$$
(2)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + fu = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p}{\rho_o} - \Gamma \right] + \frac{1}{\rho_o} \left[\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right]$$
(3)

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g \tag{4}$$

式中, Γ 为潮汐势;z为垂向坐标;T为分离紊动与时间均值的时间积分尺度,粘性和紊动雷诺应力为:

$$\tau_{xx}(x, y, z, t) = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} u'u'dt$$

$$\tau_{yx}(x, y, z, t) = v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} u'v'dt$$

$$\tau_{zx}(x, y, z, t) = v \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} u'w'dt$$

$$\tau_{xy}(x, y, z, t) = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v'u'dt$$

$$\tau_{yy}(x, y, z, t) = v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v'v'dt$$

$$\tau_{zy}(x, y, z, t) = v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v'w'dt$$

式中其他符号意义与 ADCIRC-2DDI 的相同。

使用垂向动量方程,可由式(2)和式(3)中消去压力,可得:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - fv = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_0} + g\zeta - \Gamma \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\tau_{zx}}{\rho_o} \right) - b_x + m_x \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + fu = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_o} + g\zeta - \Gamma \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\tau_{zy}}{\rho_o} \right) - b_y + m_y \tag{6}$$

式中,
$$b_x = \frac{g}{\rho_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_z^{\zeta} (\rho - \rho_o) dz$$
, $b_y = \frac{g}{\rho_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_z^{\zeta} (\rho - \rho_o) dz$ 为 x 方向和 y 方向的

斜压力; $\zeta(x,y,t)$ 为相对大地水准面的自由水面高度; $m_x = \frac{1}{\rho_o} \left[\frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} \right]$,

$$m_{y} = \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \left[\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} \right]$$
为水平向动量扩散; $p_{s}(x, y, t)$ 为自由水面处的大气压。

求解式(1)、式(5)和式(6)需要以下边界条件:

(1) 在自由水面处:

$$w = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \tag{7}$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \tau_{sx}, \quad \tau_{zy} = \tau_{sy}$$
(8)

其中, τ_{sx} 和 τ_{sy} 是在水面处施加的风应力。

(2) 在底部:

$$w = -\left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right] \tag{9}$$

$$\tau_{zx} / \rho_o = \tau_{bx} / \rho_o = ku_b, \tau_{zy} / \rho_o = \tau_{by} / \rho_o = kv_b$$
 (10a)

或者

$$u = 0, v = 0$$
 $\text{ } \pm z = -h + z_0$ (10b)

其中, $\tau_{bx}(x,y,t)$ 和 $\tau_{by}(x,y,t)$ 为底部切应力, $u_b(x,y,t)$ 和 $v_b(x,y,t)$ 为近底部流速,k为滑移系数, z_0 为底部有效粗糙高度(例如, $z_0=k_s/30$, k_s 为物理粗糙度)。通常用滑移边界条件(式 10a)代替无滑移边界条件(式 10b),为避免数值计算近底部的较大垂向流速 uv 的梯度,可施加二次方滑移边界条件:

$$k = C_d \left(u_b^2 + v_b^2 \right)^{1/2} \tag{11}$$

如果在高度 $-h + z_b$ 和 $-h + z_0$ 之间流速分布对数服从, C_d 可严格地写为:

$$C_d = \left\{ \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln \left[\left(z_b - h \right) / \left(z_0 - h \right) \right] \right\}^{-2}$$
 (12)

式中, κ 为卡门常数。

通常将 k 设置为常数,这样就用线性滑移边界条件代替了二次滑移边界条件。

- (3)在陆地边界处指定法向通量。一般在固体边界处为零,在河流边界处 不为零。
- (4) 在开边界处(海洋或河流边界)指定自由水面高度 $\zeta(x,y,t)$,或者使用辐射边界条件定义传播进入和离开计算域的波动,或者指定流量边界条件。

σ 坐标下的 3D 方程

ADCIRC-2DDI 模型

控制方程见上文。

由于平面二维模型的计算效率高,被广泛应用于海岸、大陆架甚至是开阔海域的模拟(Leendertse, 1967)。如果正确地施加底部应力和动量扩散项,则原始 3D 控制方程中所有的物理过程都可包含在垂向积分方程中。底部应力通常参数化为水深积分流速的同线性函数,动量扩散要么忽略,要么表示为水深积分流速的扩散函数。

底部应力通常参数化为水深平均流速的二次方形式:

$$\frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{a}} = C_{f} \left(U^{2} + V^{2} \right)^{1/2} U \tag{28a}$$

$$\frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_0} = C_f \left(U^2 + V^2 \right)^{1/2} V \tag{28b}$$

式中, C_f 使用下列关系式中的一个来计算:

$$C_f = \frac{f_{DW}}{8}$$

$$C_f = \frac{g}{C^2}$$

$$C_f = \frac{n^2 g}{h^{1/3}}$$

式中, f_{DW} 为 Darcy-Weisbach 摩阻系数; C为谢才摩阻系数; n为曼宁摩阻系数。

沿水深积分的侧向动量扩散(diffusion)项通常连同动量扩散(dispersion)项集

中到一个标准的各项同性均质的 diffusion/dispersion 模型 (Blumberg and Mellor, 1987):

$$M_{x} + D_{x} = E_{h1}^{MD} \left[2 \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x \partial y} \right]$$
(30a)

$$M_{y} + D_{y} = E_{h1}^{MD} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x^{2}} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x\partial y} \right]$$
 (30b)

其中, E_{h1}^{MD} 为水平向涡 diffusion/dispersion 系数。式 30 是将分子扩散应用于水深积分水流。Kolar and Gray(1990)对式(30)做了进一步简化:

$$M_{x} + D_{x} = E_{h2}^{MD} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right]$$
 (31a)

$$M_y + D_y = E_{h2}^{MD} \left[\frac{\partial^2 VH}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 VH}{\partial y^2} \right]$$
 (31b)

式中, E_{h2}^{MD} 涡 diffusion/dispersion 系数,一般不等于 E_{h1}^{MD} 。

对于水平长度尺度远大于深度的水流,方程 25 和 26 中的 M_x 和 M_y 可忽略不计。 D_x 和 D_y 在垂向上当流速剖面趋于均匀时很小。 E_{h1}^{MD} 和 E_{h2}^{MD} 可设置为零,或者设定一个较小值可增加数值格式的稳定性(要小心对待,确保在动量方程中这些项的贡献保持很小。否者,将人为地改变了模拟结果)。相反地,当垂向上流速分布很不均匀时, D_x 和 D_y 可能对动量平衡有显著贡献。

对于相对较浅的潮汐水流、非分层水流,利用方程(28)-(31)参数化的水深积分计算是合理的(尽管潮汐动力学研究表明,由于存在底部摩阻项,2D模拟不能捕捉所有的流体物理过程(Westerink, Stolzenbach and Connor, 1989))。但是,在风生环流、分层流、Ekman 分层或者当在底部的波浪轨道流动或悬移质泥沙梯度明显时,对底部摩阻和动量扩散的上述简单参数化是不充分的。另外,因为输运方程(例如泥沙输移)中的沿水深平均的流速可能会造成预测输运模式的偏差。因此,在很多实际应用中,基于垂向积分平均控制方程的模拟是不充分的。

模式分裂

相对垂向积分方程,求解 3D 控制方程的计算量和存储量是很大的。为减少计算量,可采用模式分裂,即首先求解垂向平均的 2D"**外模式**",得到自由水面

的波动位移(有时是水深平均流速)。使用外模式的解驱动 3D"内模式"方程,考虑动量在垂向上的传输。求解 2D 外模式,得到流速垂向分布,结果用于计算 τ_{bx} , τ_{by} , D_x , D_y , 用于随后的外模式计算。外模式即 ADCIRC-2DDI 模型,外模式计算的允许时间步长受要求的计算精度或库郎稳定性条件的严格限制,而内模式计算不涉及表面重力波,相对自由水位计算的外模式,内模式可使用较大的计算时间步长,计算得到流速的垂向分布。

模式分裂代替底部应力的参数化,使用内模式方程计算得到的垂向流速分布,计算得到纯 2D 模型的动量扩散。因此,垂向积分的外模式计算不需要底部应力或以水深平均流速表述的动量扩散做参数化。在外模式方程中,唯一保留的参数化项就是水平动量扩散项。这些项在动量平衡中作用不大,尽管小尺度计算中水平动量扩散是一个重要的物理过程。通常情况下,保留水平动量扩散项仅是为了增加数值稳定性,其参数化表达式与式 30 和式 31 相同。因此,外模式方程的水平动量扩散计算如下:

$$M_{x} = E_{h1}^{M} \left[2 \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x \partial y} \right]$$
(32a)

$$M_{y} = E_{h1}^{M} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x \partial y} \right]$$
 (32b)

或者

$$M_{x} = E_{h2}^{M} \left[2 \frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right]$$
 (33a)

$$M_{y} = E_{h2}^{M} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial y^{2}} \right]$$
 (33b)

式中, $E_{h_1}^M$ 和 $E_{h_2}^M$ 为水平动量扩散的涡粘性系数。

垂向紊流封闭模型

内模式需要参数化垂向紊动动量输运项,即 τ_{zx} 和 τ_{zy} (也称为垂向剪切应力),这些项控制着计算域某些部分的动量平衡,因此采用充分的封闭模型是很关键的。可求解紊动应力的输运方程来模拟紊流,但这样导致很大的计算量,在地球流体力学中使用很少,对于剪切流并无优势。而是,使用涡粘性关系式参数化包含平

均流场的垂向剪切应力的形式:

$$\frac{\tau_{zx}}{\rho_o} = E_v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\tau_{zy}}{\rho_o} = E_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$
(34a)

式中,涡粘性系数 E_v ~速度尺度v*长度尺度l (两者表征紊动特征)。

对于边界层类型流动可使用普朗特混掺长度理论(Rodi, 1987),复杂流动可使用涡粘性模型($v\sim\sqrt{k}$, $\varepsilon\sim k^{3/2}/l$),但涡粘性模型不能模拟反向梯度流动和各向异性流动,可直接求解紊动应力模型(但计算量太大,地球流体力学中少用)。涡粘性模型广泛应用于近海岸流体的垂向动量输移的模拟,这些模型表现很好,因为垂向水柱一般为底部和表面的边界层流动。

外模式求解

需要考虑较好的求解精度、网格灵活性和计算效率。

(1)为保证较高的求解精度,离散格式的数值幅度和相位传播特性要近似等于相对低精度求解波长下的解析解特性(例如,在 λ /=20以下有较好的精度, λ 为波长, Δx 为网格间距)。另外,求解精度要求所有具有较高能量的波长(例如,变化快的流动、几何边界和地形的区域产生的能量)得到求解。较高的计算精度还要求最小化自由度数目和每个时间步上每个自由度的计算次数。最小化自由度数目受到一些条件限制,比如需要提供局部基函数上的分辨率,这与计算精度和数值格式的网格灵活性密切相关。

各自由度的算法精度是外模式求解算法考虑的重要问题。早期使用交错的 C 网格的 FD 格式取得了成功。而 FE 格式有严重的数值振荡问题,需要人为的施加非物理的数值耗散,导致计算精度很差(Gray, 1982)。直到引入 WCE 公式才有了高精度的 FE 格式(Lynch and Gray, 1979)。WCE FE 格式可以传播 $2\Delta x$ 的波动,这也是为什么 C 网格的 FD 格式取得成功的原因。

(2) 网格灵活性对计算精度和计算效率至关重要。采取的措施有: 嵌套网格方法(该方法不能准确计算不同网格间流动的相互作用); 伸展 FD 网格或贴体 FD 网格(对于复杂区域难以找到合适的转换函数; FEM 使用三角形非结构网

格,可局部加密,具有很好的灵活性。

(3) 计算效率: 在长波计算中,通常选择使用隐格式,特别是存在较小单元时,但隐格式导致与时间相关的系数矩阵,每个时间步内必须重组和重求解这些矩阵,这显著增大了计算量。FDM 使用 ADI 求解,但在 FEM 中不能使用 ADI 算法。基于 FEM 的 GWCE 分别求解水位和流速,这提高了计算效率(Kinmark, 1985)。

GWCE 公式是为了产生与时间相关的矩阵的离散方程组而专门设计的 WCE 公式。与时间相关的矩阵系统是最小化有限单元求解的计算量(由于矩阵组合和分解步的计算量)的关键。基于原始的水深积分连续方程式(22)和动量守恒方程式(23)和式(24)。原始连续方程对时间求导,可得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 UH}{\partial t \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 VH}{\partial t \partial y} = 0$$
 (35)

原始动量方程分别对x和y求导,可得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial t \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ -\frac{\partial UUH}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial UVH}{\partial y} + fVH - H\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{x} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{o}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} \right\}$$
(36)

$$\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial t\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ -\frac{\partial UVH}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial VVH}{\partial y} - fUH - H\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{y} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{0}} \right\}$$
(37)

将式 (36) 和式 (37) 代入式 (35), 有:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ -\frac{\partial UUH}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial UVH}{\partial y} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{x} \right.$$

$$+ D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ -\frac{\partial UVH}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial VVH}{\partial y} - fUH \right.$$

$$- H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{y} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{0}} \right\} = 0$$
(38)

最终,原始连续方程乘以一个常数 τ_0 ,加到式(38),可得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ -\frac{\partial UVH}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial VVH}{\partial y} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}
+ M_{x} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}UH \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ -\frac{\partial UVH}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial VVH}{\partial y} - fUH \right\}
- H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{y} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{o}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{o}} + \tau_{o}VH \right\} = 0$$
(39)

式(39)中的对流项为守恒形式。当对流项在全局和局部平衡力当中站主导作用,如果将对流项写作非守恒形式,将改善数值稳定性。通过展开导数项,代入原始连续方程(式22),将重组 GWCE 中的对流项:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{x} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}UH \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - fUH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + M_{y} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}VH \right\} = 0$$

$$(40)$$

将式 33 的简化的涡粘性封闭模型代入式 40, 可得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}
+ D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}UH \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - fUH \right\}
- H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}VH \right\}
+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[E_{h2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[E_{h2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} VH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} VH}{\partial y^{2}} \right) \right] = 0$$
(41)

式中, E_{h2} 为通用横向 diffusion/dispersion 系数。在 2DDI 模型中, E_{h2} 代表横向 diffusion/dispersion 的混合效应,因此, $E_{h2}=E_{h2}^{MD}$, D_x 和 D_y 都设置为零。在 3D 模型中, E_{h2} 仅代表横向 dispersion 效应,此时, $E_{h2}=E_{h2}^{MD}$, D_x 和 D_y 由内

模式计算得到。假设 E_{n2} 为时空恒定,在计算域边界上为零。

式 41 中的横向 diffusion/dispersion 项可重组,降低从 C^1 返回到 C^0 的对称弱形式加权剩余公式泛函的连续性要求,这类似于 GWCE 方程中不考虑横向封闭 涡粘度模型(Kolar and Gray, 1990)。重组式 41 中的横向 diffusion/dispersion 项的空间导数,可得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}
+ D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}UH \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - fUH \right\}
- H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0}VH \right\}
+ E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial UH}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial VH}{\partial y} \right) \right] + E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial UH}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial VH}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$$
(42)

可使用式 22 的原始连续方程代替式 42 中横向 diffusion/dispersion 项的通量 散度,可得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + fVH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}$$

$$-E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial x \partial t} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0} UH \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - fUH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}$$

$$-E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial y \partial t} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_{0}} + \tau_{0} VH \right\} = 0$$
(43)

联立守恒形式或非守恒形式的原始动量守恒方程,求解式 43。ADCIRC 模型使用非守恒形式的动量方程(式 25 和式 26)。在非守恒形式的动量方程中考虑上述简化的涡粘性模型,有:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - fV = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]
+ \frac{1}{H} E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 UH}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 UH}{\partial y^2} \right] + \frac{D_x}{H} + \frac{B_x}{H} + \frac{\tau_s x}{\rho_0 H} - \frac{\tau_b x}{\rho_0 H}$$
(44)

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + fU = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]
+ \frac{1}{H} E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 VH}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 VH}{\partial y^2} \right] + \frac{D_y}{H} + \frac{B_y}{H} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} - \frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho_0 H}$$
(45)

式 43~式 45 中的底部应力可使用拖拽力张量表示,类似于 Jenter and Madsen(1989)建议的公式:

$$\frac{1}{\rho_0} \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{bx} \\ \tau_{by} \end{bmatrix} = H \tau_* \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\gamma) & -\sin(\gamma) \\ \sin(\gamma) & \cos(\gamma) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \end{bmatrix}$$
 (46a)

其中,

$$\tau_* \equiv \frac{C_f \left(U^2 + V^2 \right)^{J/2}}{H} \tag{46b}$$

以及γ为从水深平均流速向量到底部应力向量的逆时针角度。

定义

$$f' \equiv f + \tau_* \sin(\gamma) \tag{47a}$$

$$\tau'_* \equiv \tau_* \cos(\gamma) \tag{47b}$$

将式 46 和式 47 代入式 43~式 45 得到如下形式的 GWCE 和动量方程:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}} + \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + f'VH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}
- E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial t} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{0} - \tau_{s}' \right) UH \right\}
+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - f'UH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] \right\}
- E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial y \partial t} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{0} - \tau_{s}' \right) VH \right\} = 0
\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - f'V = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]
+ \frac{1}{H} E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right] + \frac{D_{x}}{H} + \frac{B_{x}}{H} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}H} - \tau_{s}' U$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + f'U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{H} E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} VH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} VH}{\partial y^{2}} \right] + \frac{D_{y}}{H} + \frac{B_{y}}{H} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{o}H} - \tau_{s}' V$$
(50)

在 2DI 模型中,假设底部应力和水深平均流速为同线性($\gamma=0$)。 C_f 直接定义为一个参数或使用式 29 中的一个公式来计算。在 3D 模型中,使用由内模式计算的 τ_{bx} 和 τ_{by} 来计算 γ 和 C_f 。如上所述, γ 是从水深平均流速向量到底部应力向量的逆时针方向夹角, C_f 计算如下:

$$C_f = \frac{\left(\tau_{bx}^2 + \tau_{by}^2\right)^{1/2}}{\rho_0 \left(U^2 + V^2\right)} \tag{51}$$

容易看出:式46,47和51将内模式计算的底部应力直接引入到外模式方程。

加权剩余表达式

建立 GWCE 的 Galerkin 加权剩余表达式,通过插值基函数 ϕ_i 和在内部区域 Ω 上做空间积分方程(48),可得:

$$<\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}}, \phi_{i}>_{\Omega} + <\tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t}, \phi_{i}>_{\Omega} + <\frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial x}, \phi_{i}>_{\Omega} + <\frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial y}, \phi_{i}>_{\Omega} = 0 \quad i=1,\dots N \quad (52)$$

式中, $\langle a,b \rangle_{\Omega} \equiv \iint_{\Omega} ab d\Omega$; Ω 为全局域; N为空间离散节点数;

$$A_{x} = U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + f'VH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]$$

$$-E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial x \partial t} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{0} - \tau_{*}'\right) UH$$
(53a)

$$A_{y} \equiv V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - f'UH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]$$

$$- E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial y \partial t} + D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{0} - \tau_{*}' \right) VH$$
(53b)

对式 52 中包含空间导数的积分项应用高斯定理,可得:

$$\langle \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}}, \phi_{i} \rangle_{\Omega} + \langle \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t}, \phi_{i} \rangle_{\Omega} - \langle A_{x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} \rangle_{\Omega} - \langle A_{y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} \rangle_{\Omega}$$

$$= -\int_{\Gamma} \left[A_{x} \alpha_{nx} + A_{y} \alpha_{ny} \right] \phi_{i} d\Gamma \quad i = 1, \dots N$$
(54)

其中, Γ 为域 Ω 的边界。

方向余弦定义为:

$$\alpha_{nx} \equiv \cos(\theta_x) \tag{55a}$$

$$\alpha_{ny} \equiv \cos(\theta_y)$$
 (55b)

其中, θ_x 和 θ_y 分别为边界上任意点在正 x 和 y 轴的外法向方向量测的空间变化的夹角。

使用动量守恒方程式 23 和式 24,将式 53 中的对流项重写为守恒形式,并使用简化的横向扩散模型式 33, A_x 和 A_y 可写为:

$$A_{x} = \frac{\partial UH}{\partial t} - E_{h2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right) - E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2}\zeta}{\partial x \partial t} + \tau_{0}UH$$
 (56a)

$$A_{y} = \frac{\partial VH}{\partial t} - E_{h2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}VH}{\partial y^{2}} \right) - E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial t} + \tau_{0}VH$$
 (56b)

将式 56 代入式 54 中的线积分,假设在边界处 E_{lo} 为零,则式 54 变为:

$$< \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + < \tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} - < U \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + f'VH
- H \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] - E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial x \partial t} + D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{0} - \tau_{*}^{'} \right) UH, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} >_{\Omega}
- < V \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} - UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - f'UH - H \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] - E_{h2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y} \zeta$$

$$+ D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{0} - \tau_{*}^{'} \right) VH, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} = - \int_{\Gamma} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(UH \alpha_{nx} + VH \alpha_{ny} \right) \right] + \tau_{0} \left(UH \alpha_{nx} + VH \alpha_{ny} \right) \right] \phi_{i} d\Gamma \qquad i = 1, ... N$$
(57)

包含大气压强、水面高程和潮汐势平衡的项,可写为:

$$H\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_0} + g(\zeta - \alpha\eta)\right] = gh\frac{\partial\zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{g}{2}\frac{\partial\zeta^2}{\partial x} + gH\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{p_s}{\rho_o g} - \alpha\eta\right)$$
(58a)

$$H\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[\frac{p_s}{\rho_o} + g(\zeta - \alpha\eta)\right] = gh\frac{\partial\zeta}{\partial y} + \frac{g}{2}\frac{\partial\zeta^2}{\partial y} + gH\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{p_s}{\rho_o g} - \alpha\eta\right)$$
(58b)

穿过边界的法向通量定义为:

$$Q_n \equiv UH\alpha_{nx} + VH\alpha_{ny} \tag{59}$$

式 57 中的线积分仅在定义通量的边界 Γ_{o} 上非零。使用为 Q_{n} 定义的法向通量 Q_{n*} ,将式 58 和式 59 代入式 57,得到最终 GWCE 的对称弱形式加权剩余表达式:

$$<\frac{\partial^{2} \zeta}{\partial t^{2}}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + <\tau_{0} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + _{\Omega} + _{\Omega}$$

$$+ E_{h2} <\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial t}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + E_{h2} <\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial t}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega}$$

$$= _{\Omega} + _{\Omega} + _{\Omega}$$

$$+ _{\Omega} -\int_{\Gamma_{Q}} \left(\frac{\partial Q_{n^{*}}}{\partial t} + \tau_{0}Q_{n^{*}}\right) \phi_{i} d\Gamma \qquad \qquad i = 1, \dots N$$

式中,

$$W_{x} \equiv -UH \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + f'VH - \frac{g}{2} \frac{\partial \zeta^{2}}{\partial x} - gH \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}g} - \alpha \eta \right)$$

$$+ D_{x} + B_{x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{o}} + \left(\tau_{o} - \tau_{*}' \right) UH$$

$$(61a)$$

$$W_{y} = -UH \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - f'UH - \frac{g}{2} \frac{\partial \zeta^{2}}{\partial y} - gH \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}g} - \alpha \eta \right)$$

$$+ D_{y} + B_{y} + \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}} + \left(\tau_{o} - \tau_{*}^{'} \right) VH$$

$$(61b)$$

可用 ϕ_i 加权方程式 49 和式 50,在域 Ω 上做积分,得到动量守恒方程的加权剩余形式:

$$< \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - f'V + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]
- \frac{1}{H} E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} UH}{\partial y^{2}} \right] - \frac{D_{x}}{H} - \frac{B_{x}}{H} - \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0}H} + \tau_{*}U, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} = 0$$

$$< \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + f'U + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right]
- \frac{1}{H} E_{h2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} VH}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} VH}{\partial y^{2}} \right] - D_{y} - \frac{B_{y}}{H} - \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0}H} + \tau_{*}V, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} = 0$$
(63)

对方程式 62 和式 63 中的横向扩散项实施高斯定理,令 E_{h2} 在边界上等于 0,可得对称弱形式加权剩余形式的动量方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
&<\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} - \langle f'V, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + E_{h2} \langle \frac{\partial UH}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H} \right) >_{\Omega} \\
&+ E_{h2} \langle \frac{\partial UH}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H} \right) >_{\Omega} = -\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] - \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{o}H} + \tau_{*}'U, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} \\
&- \langle U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \langle \frac{D_{x}}{H} + \frac{B_{x}}{H}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} \\
&\langle \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \langle f'U, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + E_{h2} \langle \frac{\partial VH}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H} \right) >_{\Omega} \\
&+ E_{h2} \langle \frac{\partial VH}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H} \right) >_{\Omega} = -\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{0}} + g(\zeta - \alpha \eta) \right] - \frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{o}H} + \tau_{*}'V, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} \\
&- \langle U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \langle \frac{D_{y}}{H} + \frac{B_{y}}{H}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

时间离散

GWCE 方程的时间项离散,使用变权重、3 时间层的隐格式离散线性项(即式 60 左手边的项)。显格式处理 W_x 和 W_y 。式 60 右手边的时间导数项在 2 个已知时间层上计算。时间离散的 GWCE 为:

$$< \frac{\zeta^{k+1} - 2\zeta_{0}^{k} + \zeta^{k-1}}{\Delta t}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \tau_{0} < \frac{\zeta^{k+1} - \zeta^{k-1}}{2\Delta t}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}
+ \alpha_{1} \left[< gh \frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < gh \frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
+ \alpha_{2} \left[< gh \frac{\partial \zeta^{k}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < gh \frac{\partial \zeta^{k}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
+ \alpha_{3} \left[< gh \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} \rangle_{\Omega} + < gh \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} s \right]
+ \frac{E_{h2}}{2\Delta t} \left[< \left(\frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial x} \right), \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < \left(\frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial y} \right), \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
= < U^{k} \left(\frac{\zeta^{k} - \zeta^{k-1}}{\Delta t} \right), \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} \Omega + < V^{k} \left(\frac{\zeta^{k} - \zeta^{k-1}}{\Delta t} \right), \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega}
+ < W_{x}^{k}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < W_{y}^{k}, \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} - \int_{\Gamma_{\Omega}} \left(\frac{Q_{n^{*}}^{k+1} - Q_{n^{*}}^{k-1}}{2\Delta t} + \tau_{0} \alpha_{1} Q_{n^{*}}^{k+1} \right)
+ \tau_{0} \alpha_{2} Q_{n^{*}}^{k} + \tau_{0} \alpha_{3} Q_{n^{*}}^{k-1} \right) \phi_{i} d\Gamma \qquad i = 1, ... N$$
(66)

式中, Δt 为时间步长;k+1,k,k-1 为过去、现在和将来的时间层标记;

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为时间权重因子; $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1$, $\alpha_1 = \alpha_3$ 。

重组式 66 (连续方程), 可得:

$$\left(1 + \frac{\tau_0 \Delta t}{2}\right) < \zeta^{k+1}, \phi_i >_{\Omega}
+ \alpha_1 g \Delta t^2 \left[< h \frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < h \frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
+ \frac{E_{h2} \Delta t}{2} \left[< \frac{\partial \zeta^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \rangle_{\Omega} + < \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
= 2 < \zeta^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega} + \left(\frac{\tau_0 \Delta t}{2} - 1 \right) < \zeta^{k-1}, \phi_i >_{\Omega}
- \alpha_2 g \Delta t^2 \left[\langle h \frac{\partial \zeta^k}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < h \frac{\partial \zeta^k}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
- \alpha_3 g \Delta t^2 \left[< h \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < h \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
+ \frac{E_{h2} \Delta t}{2} \left[< \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + < \frac{\partial \zeta^{k-1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} \right]
+ \Delta t < U^k \left(\zeta^k - \zeta^{k-1} \right), \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + \Delta t < V^k \left(\zeta^k - \zeta^{k-1} \right), \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega}
+ \Delta t^2 < W_x^k, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega} + \Delta t^2 < W_y^k, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} >_{\Omega} - \Delta t^2 F_i \qquad i = 1, ... N$$

式中,

$$F_{i} \equiv \int_{C_{0}} \left(\frac{Q_{n^{*}}^{k+1} - Q_{n^{*}}^{k-1}}{2\Delta t} + \tau_{0} \alpha_{1} Q_{n^{*}}^{k+1} + \tau_{0} \alpha_{2} Q_{n^{*}}^{k} + \tau_{0} \alpha_{3} Q_{n^{*}}^{k-1} \right) \phi_{i} d\Gamma$$
(68)

对称弱形式的加权剩余形式的动量方程的时间项,除了 diffusive 项外的其他 所有项都采用 2 时层的隐格式 Crank-Nicolson 离散, CN 格式采用变权重的 2 时间层隐格式,显格式离散对流项、dispersive 项和斜压项如下:

$$< \frac{V^{k+1} - U^k}{\Delta t}, \phi_i >_{\Omega} + \frac{1}{2} < \tau_s^i k \left(U^{k+1} + U^k \right), \phi_i >_{\Omega} - < \frac{f^i k}{2} \left(V^{k+1} + V^k \right), \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$+ E_{h2} \left[\beta_1 < \frac{\partial (UH)^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_i}{H^{k+1}} \right) >_{\Omega} + \beta_2 < \frac{\partial (UH)^k}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_i}{H^k} \right) >_{\Omega}$$

$$+ \beta_1 < \frac{\partial (UH)^{k+1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_i}{H^{k+1}} \right) >_{\Omega} + \beta_2 < \frac{\partial (UH)^k}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_i}{H^k} \right) >_{\Omega} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_s^{k+1}}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^{k+1} - \alpha \eta^{k+1} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- < U^k \frac{\partial U^k}{\partial x} + V^k \frac{\partial U^k}{\partial y}, \phi_i >_{\Omega} + < \frac{D_x^k}{H^k} + \frac{B_x^k}{H^k}, \phi_i >_{\Omega} \quad i = 1, \dots N$$

$$< \frac{V^{k+1} - V^k}{\Delta t}, \phi_i >_{\Omega} + \frac{1}{2} < \tau_s^k \left(V^{k+1} + V^k \right), \phi_i >_{\Omega} + < \frac{f^i}{2} \left(U^{k+1} + U^k \right), \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$+ E_{h2} \left[\beta_1 < \frac{\partial (VH)^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_i}{H_{k+1}} \right) >_{\Omega} + \beta_2 < \frac{\partial (VH)^k}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_i}{H^k} \right) >_{\Omega} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^{k+1}}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^{k+1} - \alpha \eta^{k+1} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^{k+1}, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{p_s^k}{\rho_0} + g \left(\zeta^k - \alpha \eta^k \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_0 H} \right)^k, \phi_i >_{\Omega}$$

式中, β_1 和 β_2 为在未来和现在时间层的时间权重因子, $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$ 。

重组式69和式70(动量方程),有:

$$< \left(1 + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*}^{'k}\right) U^{k+1}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f'kV^{k+1}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$+ \beta_{i} E_{h2} \Delta t \left[< \frac{\partial (UH)^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k+1}}\right) >_{\Omega} + < \frac{\partial (UH)^{k+1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k+1}}\right) >_{\Omega} \right]$$

$$= < \left(1 - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*}^{'k}\right) U^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f'kV^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \beta_{2} E_{h2} \Delta t \left[< \frac{\partial (UH)^{k}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k}}\right) >_{\Omega} + < \frac{\partial (UH)^{k}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k}}\right) >_{\Omega} \right]$$

$$- \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{*}^{k+1}}{\rho_{0}} + g \left(\zeta^{k} - \alpha \eta^{k+1} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0} H} \right)^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{*}^{k}}{\rho_{0}} + g \left(\zeta^{k} - \alpha \eta^{k} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{0} H} \right)^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \Delta t < U^{k} \frac{\partial U^{k}}{\partial x} + V^{k} \frac{\partial U^{k}}{\partial y}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \Delta t < \frac{D_{*}^{k}}{H^{k}} + \frac{B_{*}^{k}}{H^{k}}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$< \left(1 + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*}^{'k}\right) V^{k+1}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f'kU^{k+1}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$+ \beta_{i} E_{h2} \Delta t \left[< \frac{\partial (VH)^{k+1}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k+1}}\right) >_{\Omega} + < \frac{\partial (VH)^{k+1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k+1}}\right) >_{\Omega} \right]$$

$$= < \left(1 - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*}^{'k}\right) V^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f'kU^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \beta_{2} E_{h2} \Delta t \left[< \frac{\partial (VH)^{k}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k}}\right) >_{\Omega} + < \frac{\partial (VH)^{k}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\phi_{i}}{H^{k}}\right) >_{\Omega} \right]$$

$$- \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{*}^{k+1}}{\rho_{0}} + g \left(\zeta^{k+1} - \alpha \eta^{k+1} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0} H} \right)^{k+1}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{p_{*}^{k}}{\rho_{0}} + g \left(\zeta^{k} - \alpha \eta^{k} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{0} H} \right)^{k}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega}$$

$$- \Delta t < U^{k} \frac{\partial V^{k}}{\partial x} + V^{k} \frac{\partial V^{k}}{\partial y}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} + \Delta t < \frac{D_{*}^{k}}{H^{k}} + \frac{B_{*}^{k}}{H^{k}}, \phi_{i} >_{\Omega} \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

求解 2 DDI 模型的式 2 67,式 2 71 和式 2 72 和 2 3D 模型有 2 2 个区别。在 2 2DDI 模型中,摩阻系数(式 2 29 中的 2 67)在参数输入时确定,dispersive 项包含在横向 diffusive 项中,消去式 2 67, 2 71 和 2 72 中的 2 80 中的 2 90 中的 2 90 模型

中,....

空间离散

为了完成将偏微分方程组转换为代数方程组,应用 FEM 离散时间离散形式的对称弱形式的加权剩余方程组。具体地,将变量的单元近似代入方程式 67,71 和 72,单元方程在全局域上求和,施加单元间的泛函连续性条件。需要至少 C⁰ 泛函连续性的插值基函数来离散大多数的因变量。

在所有的线性项中,包括:水面高程、流速和水深,在各单元上近似计算为:

$$\zeta^{k} \cong \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} \zeta_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}$$
 (73a)

$$U^k \cong \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} U_j^k \phi_j \tag{73b}$$

$$V^k \cong \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} V_j^k \phi_j \tag{73c}$$

$$h \cong \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} h_j \phi_j \tag{73d}$$

式中, n_{el} 等于每个单元的节点数。在非线性项和某些驱动力项,采用下式 在单元上插值整个项。

GWCE 中的非线性和驱动力项可近似如下:

(a) Coriolis 参数和 Coriolis 项中的通量近似为:

$$f^{'k}(UH)^k \cong \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} (f'UH)^k_j \phi_j$$
 (74a)

$$f^{'k}(VH)^k \cong \sum_{i=1}^{n_{el}} (f^i VH)^k_i \phi_j$$
 (74b)

(b) 有限振幅的自由水面梯度分量近似为:

$$(\zeta^2)^k \cong \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} \left(\zeta^2\right)_j^k \phi_j \tag{75}$$

(c) 大气压和潮汐势的联合项近似为:

(76)

(d) 水面的风应力项近似为:

(78a)

(78b)

- (e) 底部应力和 τ_0 项近似为:
- (f) 扩散(dispersive)项分解为 Duu, Duv 和 Dvv 分量, 离散为:

(81)

- (g) 2DDI和 3DL模型中均未考虑斜压力项。
- (h) 速度乘以非守恒的对流项的时间导数分量,使用 L2 插值:

$$U^{k} \cong U_{el}^{k} \equiv \frac{1}{n_{el}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} U_{j}^{k}$$
 (82a)

$$V^{k} \cong V_{el}^{k} \equiv \frac{1}{n_{el}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} V_{j}^{k}$$
 (82b)

这些项中出现的自由水面高程使用标准的 C^0 近似(式 73a)计算。非守恒对流项的空间微分分量近似计算为:

$$\left(UH\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)^{k} \cong (UH)^{k}_{el} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} U^{k}_{j} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial x}$$
 (83a)

$$\left(VH\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\right)^{k} \cong (VH)^{k}_{el} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{el}} U^{k}_{j} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y}$$
 (83b)

$$\left(UH\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\right)^{k} \cong (UH)_{el}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} V_{j}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial x}$$
 (83c)

$$\left(VH\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\right)^{k} \cong (VH)_{el}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{el}} V_{j}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y}$$
 (83d)

其中,

$$(UH)_{el}^{k} \equiv \frac{1}{n_{el}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} (UH)_{j}^{k}$$
 (84a)

$$(VH)_{e1}^{k} \equiv \frac{1}{n_{el}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} (VH)_{j}^{k}$$
 (84b)

将式 73~式 84 的近似计算代入式 67, 对所有单元求和, 可得:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{e \ 1 \ = 1}^{N} \left\{ \sum_{j = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\tau_0 \Delta t}{2} \right) < \zeta_j^{k+1} \phi_j, \ \phi_i >_{\Omega_{el}} \right. \right. \\ &+ \alpha_l g \Delta t^2 \left[< \sum_{m = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} h_m \phi_m \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < \sum_{m = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} h_m \phi_m \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \frac{E_{h \ 2} \Delta t}{2} \left[< \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &= 2 < \zeta_j^k \phi_j, \ \phi_i >_{\Omega_{el}} + \left(\frac{\tau_0 \Delta t}{2} - 1 \right) < \zeta_j^{k-1} \phi_j, \ \phi_i >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &- \alpha_2 g \Delta t^2 \left[< \sum_{m = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} h_m \phi_m \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < \sum_{m = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} h_m \phi_m \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &- \alpha_3 g \Delta t^2 \left[< \sum_{m = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} h_m \phi_m \zeta_j^{k-1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < \sum_{m = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} h_m \phi_m \zeta_j^{k+1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \frac{E_{h \ 2} \Delta t}{2} \left[< \zeta_j^{k-1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < \zeta_j^{k-1} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \Delta t \left[< U_{el}^k (\zeta_j^k - \zeta_j^{k-1}) \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (VH)_{el}^k U_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \Delta t^2 \left[< (UH)_{el}^k U_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (VH)_{el}^k U_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \Delta t^2 \left[< (YH)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (VH)_{el}^k V_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \Delta t^2 \left[< (\zeta^2)_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (\zeta^2)_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &- g \Delta t^2 H_{el}^k \left[< (\sum_{p \ e} - \alpha \eta)_j^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < ((\gamma_j \cdot Y_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &+ \Delta t^2 \left[< (\gamma_j \cdot X_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (\gamma_j \cdot X_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &- \Delta t^2 \left[< (\gamma_j \cdot X_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (\gamma_j \cdot X_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ &- \Delta t^2 \left[< (\gamma_j \cdot X_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (\gamma_j \cdot X_j)_j^k \phi_j, \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} >_{\Omega_{el}$$

其中,M 为总的单元数; Ω_{el} 为单元 el 的单元域。式 85 可重写为:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{e \, 1 \, = i}^{M} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum\limits_{j \, = \, i}^{n \, e \, 1} \left[(1 \, + \, \frac{\tau_{o} \Delta t}{2}) M_{j \, i}^{\left(1\right)} \, + \, \alpha_{i} g \Delta t^{2} M_{j \, i}^{\left(2\right)} \, + \, \frac{E_{h \, 2} \Delta t}{2} \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(3\right)} \right] \zeta_{j}^{k + 1} \\ &= \sum\limits_{j \, = \, i}^{n \, e \, 1} \left[2 M_{j \, i}^{\left(1\right)} \zeta_{j}^{k} \, + \, (\frac{\tau_{o} \Delta t}{2} \, - \, 1) M_{j \, i}^{\left(1\right)} \zeta_{j}^{k - 1} \, - \, \alpha_{2} g \Delta t^{2} M_{j \, i}^{\left(2\right)} \zeta_{j}^{k} \\ &- \alpha_{3} g \Delta t^{2} M_{j \, i}^{\left(2\right)} \zeta_{j}^{k - 1} \, + \, \frac{E_{h \, 2} \Delta t}{2} \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(3\right)} \zeta_{j}^{k - 1} \\ &+ \, \Delta t \, \left[M_{i \, j}^{\left(7\right)} U_{el}^{k} (\zeta_{j}^{k} \, - \, \zeta_{j}^{k - 1}) \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(8\right)} V_{el}^{k} (\zeta_{j}^{k} \, - \, \zeta_{j}^{k - 1}) \right] \\ &- \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(4\right)} (UH)_{el}^{k} U_{j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(5\right)} (VH)_{el}^{k} U_{j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(5\right)} (UH)_{el}^{k} V_{j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} (VH)_{el}^{k} V_{j}^{k} \right] \\ &+ \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{i \, j}^{\left(7\right)} (f' \, VH)_{j}^{k} \, - \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(8\right)} (f' \, UH)_{j}^{k} \right] \, - \, \frac{g \Delta t^{2}}{2} \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(3\right)} (\zeta^{2})_{j}^{k} \\ &- \, g \Delta t^{2} M_{j \, i}^{\left(3\right)} (\frac{p_{s}}{\rho_{o} g} \, - \, \alpha \eta)_{j}^{k} H_{el}^{k} \, + \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{i \, j}^{\left(7\right)} (\frac{\tau_{s \, x}}{\rho_{o}})_{j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(8\right)} (\tau_{s \, y}^{x})_{j}^{k} \right] \\ &- \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(7\right)} D_{u \, u \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{v \, v \, j}^{k} \right] \right] \right\} \, - \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(4\right)} D_{u \, u \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{v \, v \, j}^{k} \right] \right] \right\} \, - \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(4\right)} D_{u \, u \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{v \, v \, j}^{k} \right] \right] \, - \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(4\right)} D_{u \, u \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{v \, v \, j}^{k} \right] \right] \, - \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(4\right)} D_{u \, u \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{v \, v \, j}^{k} \right] \right] \, - \, \Delta t^{2} \left[M_{j \, i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{u \, v \, j}^{k} \, + \, M_{i \, j}^{$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(1)} &\equiv <\phi_{\mathbf{i}}, \; \phi_{\mathbf{j}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(2)} &\equiv <\sum_{\mathbf{m}=1}^{\mathbf{n}} \; \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{m}}\phi_{\mathbf{m}} \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{j}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} + <\sum_{\mathbf{m}=1}^{\mathbf{n}} \; \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{m}}\phi_{\mathbf{m}} \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(3)} &\equiv <\frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{j}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} + <\frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{j}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(4)} &\equiv <\frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(5)} &\equiv <\frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{j}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(6)} &\equiv <\frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{j}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{j}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(7)} &\equiv <\phi_{\mathbf{j}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(8)} &\equiv <\phi_{\mathbf{j}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{j}}^{(8)} &\equiv <\phi_{\mathbf{j}}, \; \frac{\partial\phi_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}>_{\Omega_{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{l}}} \\ \end{array} \tag{87}$$

注意到,单元矩阵 $M_{ij}^{(1)}, M_{ij}^{(2)}, M_{ij}^{(3)}, M_{ij}^{(4)} M_{ij}^{(6)}$ 是对称的, $M_{ij}^{(5)}, M_{ij}^{(7)}, M_{ij}^{(8)}$ 是非对称的。

完全离散的 GWCE 写成紧凑形式为:

$$\sum_{el=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{el}} \left[M_{ij}^{GWCE} \right] \left\{ \zeta_{j}^{k+1} \right\} = \sum_{el=1}^{M} \left\{ P_{i}^{GWCE} \right\} \qquad i=1,...,N$$
 (88)

式中,

$$\begin{split} M_{ij}^{\text{GWCE}} &\equiv \left(1 \,+\, \frac{\tau_0 \Delta t}{2}\right) M_{ji}^{\left(1\right)} \,+\, \alpha_1 g \Delta t^2 M_{ji}^{\left(2\right)} \,+\, \frac{E_{h\,2} \Delta t}{2} \,\, M_{ji}^{\left(3\right)} \\ P_i^{\text{GWCE}} &=\, \sum_{j=1}^{n_{\,e\,l\,}} \left[2 M_{j\,i}^{\left(1\right)} \zeta_j^k \,+\, (\frac{\tau_0 \Delta t}{2} - 1) M_{j\,i}^{\left(1\right)} \zeta_j^{k-1} \,-\, \alpha_2 g \Delta t^2 M_{j\,i}^{\left(2\right)} \zeta_j^k \right. \\ &-\, \alpha_3 g \Delta t^2 M_{j\,i}^{\left(2\right)} \zeta_j^{k-1} \,+\, \frac{E_{h\,2} \Delta t}{2} \,\, M_{j\,i}^{\left(3\right)} \zeta_j^{k-1} \\ &+\, \Delta t \,\, \left[M_{i\,j}^{\left(7\right)} U_{el}^k (\zeta_j^k \,-\, \zeta_j^{k-1}) \,+\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(8\right)} V_{el}^k (\zeta_j^k \,-\, \zeta_j^{k-1}) \right] \\ &-\, \Delta t^2 [M_{j\,i}^{\left(4\right)} (UH)_{el}^k U_j^k \,+\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(5\right)} (VH)_{el}^k U_j^k \,+\, M_{j\,i}^{\left(5\right)} (UH)_{el}^k V_j^k \,+\, M_{j\,i}^{\left(6\right)} (VH)_{el}^k V_j^k \right] \\ &+\, \Delta t^2 [M_{i\,j}^{\left(7\right)} (f'VH)_j^k \,-\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(8\right)} (f'UH)_j^k \right] \,-\, \frac{g \Delta t^2}{2} \,\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(3\right)} (\zeta^2)_j^k \\ &-\, g \Delta t^2 M_{i\,j}^{\left(3\right)} (\frac{P_s}{\rho_0 g} \,-\, \alpha \eta)_j^k H_{el}^k \,+\, \Delta t^2 [M_{i\,j}^{\left(7\right)} (\frac{\tau_{s\,x}}{\rho_0})_j^k \,+\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(8\right)} (\frac{\tau_{s\,y}}{\rho_0})_j^k \right] \\ &-\, \Delta t^2 \{M_{i\,j}^{\left(7\right)} [(\tau_j^\star \,-\, \tau_0) HU]_j^k \,+\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(8\right)} [(\tau_j^\star \,-\, \tau_0) HV]_j^k \} \\ &-\, \Delta t^2 [M_{j\,i}^{\left(4\right)} D_{u\,u}_j^k \,+\, M_{i\,j}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u\,v}_j^k \,+\, M_{j\,i}^{\left(5\right)} D_{u\,v}_j^k \,+\, M_{j\,i}^{\left(6\right)} D_{v\,v}_j^k \right] \right] \,-\, \Delta t^2 F_i \\ &= 1, \, \ldots N \end{aligned}$$

在 3D 模型中,。。。。

全局组合并施加 C^0 泛函连续性条件,导出如下的全局方程组:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[g M_{ij}^{GWCE} \right] \left\{ g \zeta_{j}^{k+1} \right\} = \left\{ g P_{i}^{GWCE} \right\} \qquad i = 1, ..., N$$
 (92)

式中, gM_{ij}^{GWCE} 为全局带状系统矩阵; $g\zeta_{j}^{k+1}$ 为全局荷载向量; gP_{i}^{GWCE} 为全局节点高程向量。

由时间离散的对称弱形式加权剩余形式的动量方程式 71 和 72, 获得完全离散形式的动量方程, 如下:

- (a) 使用式 73b 和式 73c 做局部加速度项的插值;
- (b) 摩阻项近似计算如下:

$$\tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{U}^{k+1} \overset{\mathbf{n}}{\cong} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j=1}}^{\mathbf{n}_{e1}} \tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k+1} \phi_{j}$$

$$\tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{V}^{k+1} \overset{\mathbf{n}}{\cong} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j=1}}^{\mathbf{n}_{e1}} \tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{V}_{j}^{k+1} \phi_{j}$$

$$\tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{U}^{k} \overset{\mathbf{n}}{\cong} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j=1}}^{\mathbf{n}_{e1}} \tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}$$

$$\tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{V}^{k} \overset{\mathbf{n}}{\cong} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j=1}}^{\mathbf{n}_{e1}} \tau_{*}^{\prime k} \mathbf{V}_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}$$

在 3D 模型中,如果计算的摩阻系数超过最大允许值,。。。。

(c) Coriolis 项近似计算如下:

$$f'^{k}U^{k+1} \overset{\cong}{=} \overset{n_{e1}}{\overset{\sum}{j=1}} f'^{k}U^{k+1}_{j} \phi_{j}$$

$$f'^{k}V^{k+1} \overset{\cong}{=} \overset{n_{e1}}{\overset{\sum}{j=1}} f'^{k}V^{k+1}_{j} \phi_{j}$$

$$f'^{k}U^{k} \overset{\cong}{=} \overset{n_{e1}}{\overset{\sum}{j=1}} f'^{k}U^{k}_{j} \phi_{j}$$

$$f'^{k}V^{k} \overset{\cong}{=} \overset{n_{e1}}{\overset{\sum}{j=1}} f'^{k}V^{k}_{j} \phi_{j}$$

$$(95)$$

将式93~式98的近似代入式71和72,在所有单元上求和,得到离散方程组:

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{e \ 1 = i}^{M} \sum_{j = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} \left[< (1 + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) \ U_{j}^{k+l} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f_{j}^{\prime k} V_{j}^{k+l} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right. \\ & + \beta_{l} E_{h2} \Delta t \ \left[< U_{j}^{k+l} H_{el}^{k+l} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k+l}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} + < U_{j}^{k+l} H_{el}^{k+l} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k+l}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ & = < (1 - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) \ U_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f_{j}^{\prime k} V_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \\ & - \beta_{2} E_{h2} \Delta t \ \left[< U_{j}^{k} H_{el}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} + < U_{j}^{k} H_{el}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ & - g \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \left[(\frac{p_{s,i}^{k+l}}{\rho_{og}} + \zeta_{j}^{k+l} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+l}) + (\frac{p_{s,i}^{k}}{\rho_{og}} + \zeta_{j}^{k} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k}) \right] \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \\ & + \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \left[(\frac{\tau_{s,x}}{\rho_{o}})_{j}^{k+l} + (\frac{\tau_{s,x}}{\rho_{o}})_{j}^{k} \right] \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \\ & - \Delta t \left[< U_{el}^{k} U_{j}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < V_{el}^{k} U_{j}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ & - \Delta t \left[< (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} D_{uu_{j}^{k}} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} D_{uv_{j}^{k}} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \right] \\ & = 1, \ \dots N \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{e \ 1 \ = i}^{M} \sum_{j \ = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} \left[< (1 + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) \ V_{j}^{k+l} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f_{j}^{\prime k} U_{j}^{k+l} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right. \\ & + \beta_{1} E_{h2} \Delta t \ \left[< V_{j}^{k+l} H_{el}^{k+l} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k+l}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} + < V_{j}^{k+l} H_{el}^{k+l} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k+l}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ & = < (1 - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) \ V_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} < f_{j}^{\prime k} U_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \\ & - \beta_{2} E_{h2} \Delta t \ \left[< V_{j}^{k} H_{el}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} + < V_{j}^{k} H_{el}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y} (\frac{\phi_{i}}{H_{el}^{k}}) >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ & - g \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \left[(\frac{p_{s}^{k+l}}{\rho_{og}})^{k} + \zeta_{j}^{k+l} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+l}) + (\frac{p_{s}^{k}}{\rho_{og}} + \zeta_{j}^{k} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k}) \right] \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \\ & + \frac{\Delta t}{2} < \left[(\frac{\tau_{s} y}{\rho_{o} H})_{j}^{k+l} + (\frac{\tau_{s} y}{\rho_{o} H})_{j}^{k} \right] \phi_{j}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \\ & - \Delta t \left[< U_{el}^{k} V_{j}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial x}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < V_{el}^{k} V_{j}^{k} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial y}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \\ & - \Delta t \left[< (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} D_{uv_{j}^{k}} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial x}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} + < (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} D_{vv_{j}^{k}} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial y}, \ \phi_{i} >_{\Omega_{el}} \right] \right] \\ & = 1, \dots N \end{aligned} \tag{100}$$

方程式 99 和式 100 重写为:

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{e \ 1 = i}^{\mathbf{M}} \sum_{j = 1}^{\mathbf{n} \ e \ 1} \left[(1 + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(1)} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k+1} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathbf{f}^{\prime k} \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(1)} \mathbf{V}_{j}^{k+1} + \beta_{i} \mathbf{E}_{h2} \Delta t \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(3)} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k+1} \right] \\ & = (1 - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(1)} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathbf{f}^{\prime k} \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(1)} \mathbf{V}_{j}^{k} - \beta_{2} \mathbf{E}_{h2} \Delta t \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(3)} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k} \\ & - g \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathbf{M}_{j}^{(7)} [(\frac{\mathbf{p}_{s}^{k+1}}{\rho_{o}g} + \zeta_{j}^{k+1} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+1}) + (\frac{\mathbf{p}_{s}^{k}}{\rho_{o}g} + \zeta_{j}^{k} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k})] \\ & + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathbf{M}_{ij}^{(1)} [(\frac{\mathbf{r}_{s} \mathbf{x}}{\rho_{o}H})_{j}^{k+1} + (\frac{\mathbf{r}_{s} \mathbf{x}}{\rho_{o}H})_{j}^{k}] - \Delta t (\mathbf{U}_{el}^{k} \mathbf{M}_{j}^{(7)} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k} + \mathbf{V}_{el}^{k} \mathbf{M}_{j}^{(8)} \mathbf{U}_{j}^{k}) \\ & - \Delta t (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} [\mathbf{M}_{j}^{(7)} \mathbf{D}_{uu}_{j}^{k} + \mathbf{M}_{j}^{(8)} \mathbf{D}_{uv}_{j}^{k}] \right] \qquad i = 1, \dots N \end{split} \tag{101}$$

式 101 和式 102 左手边的 $M_{ij}^{(1)}$ 矩阵以及这些方程右手边的前 2 项,都集中起来,因此所有单元都加到对角元素上。式 101 和式 102 左手边的 $M_{ij}^{(3)}$ 矩阵分解为对角和非对角矩阵。 $M_{ij}^{(3)}$ 的非对角部分移到方程式的右手边。这些操作可得:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{e \ 1 \ = 1}^{M} \sum_{j \ = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} \left[\left(1 \ + \ \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{\star j}^{k} \right) M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} U_{j}^{k+1} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{i}^{k} M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} V_{j}^{k+1} \ + \ \beta_{i} E_{h2} \Delta t M_{ij}^{\left(3D \right)} U_{j}^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \left(1 \ - \ \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{\star j}^{k} \right) M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} U_{j}^{k} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{i}^{k} M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} V_{j}^{k} - E_{h2} \Delta t \left(\beta_{i} M_{ij}^{\left(3ND \right)} U_{ij}^{k+1} \ + \ \beta_{2} M_{ij}^{\left(3 \right)} U_{j}^{k} \right) \\ &- g \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ij}^{\left(7 \right)} \left[\left(\frac{p_{sj}^{k+1}}{\rho_{o}g} \right) + \zeta_{j}^{k+1} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+1} \right) + \left(\frac{p_{sj}^{k}}{\rho_{o}g} + \zeta_{j}^{k} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ij}^{\left(1 \right)} \left[\left(\frac{\tau_{s} x}{\rho_{o} H} \right)_{j}^{k+1} + \left(\frac{\tau_{s} x}{\rho_{o} H} \right)_{j}^{k} \right] - \Delta t \left(U_{el}^{k} M_{j}^{\left(7 \right)} U_{j}^{k} + V_{el}^{k} M_{j}^{\left(8 \right)} U_{j}^{k} \right) \\ &- \Delta t \left(\frac{1}{H_{-}} \right)^{k} \left[M_{ji}^{\left(7 \right)} D_{uu_{j}^{k}} + M_{ji}^{\left(8 \right)} D_{uv_{j}^{k}} \right] \right] \qquad i = 1, \dots N \end{aligned} \qquad (103) \\ \sum_{e \ 1 \ = 1}^{M} \sum_{j \ = 1}^{n \ e \ 1} \left[\left(1 \ + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{k} \right) M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} V_{j}^{k+1} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{i}^{k} M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} U_{j}^{k+1} + \beta_{i} E_{h2} \Delta t M_{ij}^{\left(3D \right)} V_{j}^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \left(1 \ - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{k} \right) M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} V_{j}^{k} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{i}^{k} M_{ij}^{\left(1L \right)} U_{j}^{k} - E_{h2} \Delta t \left(\beta_{i} M_{ij}^{\left(3ND \right)} V_{j}^{k+1} + \beta_{2} M_{ij}^{\left(3 \right)} V_{j}^{k} \right) \\ &- g \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ij}^{\left(8 \right)} \left[\left(\frac{p_{sj}^{k+1}}{\rho_{o}g} + \zeta_{j}^{k+1} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+1} \right) + \left(\frac{p_{sj}^{k}}{\rho_{o}g} + \zeta_{j}^{k} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ij}^{\left(3 \right)} \left[\left(\frac{\tau_{s} y}{\rho_{o}g} \right)_{j}^{k+1} + \left(\frac{\tau_{s} y}{\rho_{o}H} \right)_{j}^{k} \right] - \Delta t \left(U_{el}^{k} M_{ji}^{\left(7 \right)} V_{j}^{k} + V_{el}^{k} M_{ji}^{\left(8 \right)} V_{j}^{k} \right) \\ &- \Delta t \left(\frac{1}{H_{el}} \right)^{k} \left[M_{ji}^{\left(7 \right)} D_{uv_{j}}^{k} + M_{ji}^{\left(8 \right)} D_{vv_{j}^{k}} \right] \right] \qquad i = 1, \dots N \end{aligned} \qquad (104)$$

其中,

完全离散的动量方程写为紧凑形式为:

$$\begin{split} M_{ij}^{1\text{ME}} &\equiv (1 \, + \, \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) M_{ij}^{(1\text{L})} \, + \, \beta_{1} E_{h2} \Delta t M_{ij}^{(3\text{D})} \\ M_{ij}^{2\text{ME}} &\equiv \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{ij}^{\prime k} M_{ij}^{(1\text{L})} \\ P_{i}^{\text{XME}} &\equiv \sum_{j=1}^{n_{el}} \left[(1 \, - \, \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) M_{ij}^{(1\text{L})} U_{j}^{k} \, + \, \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{ij}^{\prime k} M_{ij}^{(1\text{L})} V_{j}^{k} \right. \\ &- E_{h2} \Delta t (\beta_{1} M_{ij}^{(3\text{ND})} U_{ij}^{k+1} \, + \, \beta_{2} M_{ij}^{(3)} U_{j}^{k}) \\ &- g \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ji}^{(7)} [(\frac{p_{sj}^{k+1}}{\rho_{og}} \, + \, \zeta_{j}^{k+1} \, - \, \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+1}) \, + \, (\frac{p_{sj}^{k}}{\rho_{og}} \, + \, \zeta_{j}^{k} \, - \, \alpha \eta_{j}^{k})] \\ &+ \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ij}^{(1)} [(\frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{o}H})_{j}^{k+1} \, + \, (\frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho_{o}H})_{j}^{k}] \, - \, \Delta t (U_{el}^{k} \, M_{ji}^{(7)} U_{j}^{k} \, + \, V_{el}^{k} M_{ji}^{(8)} U_{j}^{k}) \\ &- \Delta t (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} [M_{ji}^{(7)} D_{uu_{j}^{k}} \, + \, M_{ji}^{(8)} D_{uv_{j}^{k}}] \right] \qquad i=1, \dots N \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} P_{i}^{\text{YME}} &\equiv \sum_{j=1}^{n_{e1}} \left[(1 - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \tau_{*j}^{\prime k}) M_{ij}^{(1L)} V_{j}^{k} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} f_{j}^{\prime k} M_{ij}^{(1L)} U_{j}^{k} \right. \\ &- E_{h2} \Delta t (\beta_{l} M_{ij}^{(3ND)} V_{j}^{k+1} + \beta_{2} M_{ij}^{(3)} V_{j}^{k}) \\ &- g \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ji}^{(8)} [(\frac{p_{sj}^{k+1}}{\rho_{og}} + \zeta_{j}^{k+1} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k+1}) + (\frac{p_{sj}^{k}}{\rho_{og}} + \zeta_{j}^{k} - \alpha \eta_{j}^{k})] \\ &+ \frac{\Delta t}{2} M_{ij}^{(1)} [(\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{o} H})_{j}^{k+1} + (\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho_{o} H})_{j}^{k}] - \Delta t \left[U_{el}^{k} M_{ji}^{(7)} V_{j}^{k} + V_{el}^{k} M_{ji}^{(8)} V_{j}^{k} \right] \\ &- \Delta t (\frac{1}{H_{el}})^{k} [M_{ji}^{(7)} D_{uv_{j}^{k}} + M_{ji}^{(8)} D_{vv_{j}^{k}}] \right] \qquad i=1, ...N \end{split}$$

在 3D 模型中,如果计算的摩阻系数超过最大允许值,。。。。

全局组合,并施加 C0 泛函连续性条件,可得以下方程系统:

其中, gM_{ij}^{1ME} , gM_{ij}^{2ME} 为全局对角系统矩阵; gp_i^{XME} , gP_i^{XME} 为全局右手边荷载向量; gU_j^{k+1} , gV_j^{k+1} 为x方向和y方向的全局速度向量。

方程组求解

在 3 节点的线性三角形和 4 节点的双线性四边形上,实施 ADCIRC 的水平向离散。三角形单元提供最大的灵活性,每个节点的基函数计算长波的效率很高。使用数值求积法则计算所有单元矩阵 $M_{ij}^{(1)} \sim M_{ij}^{(8)}$ 的积分。4 点高斯求积法则积分单元矩阵(式 87)。但是,对于大多的实际应用,3 点高斯求解法则计算效率更高。单元矩阵仅计算一次,然后存储用于时间步的计算。

首先求解 GWCE。

再求解动量方程,使用由 GWCE 计算得到的在时间层 k+1 的水位值。

式 109 和式 110 的右手边依赖于 ζ_j^{k+1} , ζ_j^k , U_j^k , V_j^k (都是已知量)和 U_j^{k+1} 和 V_j^{k+1} (因为涡粘性模型)。因此,必须对在新时间层 k+1 的流速做迭代求解。

当使用 3D 模式时,由于 D_{uu} , D_{uv} , D_{vv} , C_f , γ (或者如果拖拽力系数超过了 τ_{bx} 和 τ_{by} 的最大允许值),外模式求解依赖于内模式求解,在各内模式时间步上计算

这些量。

外模式求解的傅里叶特性

外模式求解的收敛特性

ADCIRC-2DDI 模型应用

3DL 模型应用

DSS 法(方案 1)

从 3D 方程组提取垂向积分方程,生成内模式方程。假设垂向上流体密度不变,忽略对流项和水平向动量扩散项,采用 3D 方程(式 19~21)和非守恒的垂向积分的动量方程(式 25,26),可得到内模式方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - f \hat{v} = \frac{1}{H \rho_o} \left[(a - b) \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial \sigma} - \tau_{sx} + \tau_{bx} \right]$$
 (114)

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + f u = \frac{1}{H \rho_0} \left[(a - b) \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial \sigma} - \tau_{sy} + \tau_{by} \right]$$
 (115)

DSS 法 (方案 2)

DSS 法的波流耦合模拟

总结

ADCIRC-2DDI、ADCIRC-3DL

GWCE

Galerkin-FEM

附录

diffusion与 dispersion 的区别

Dispersive mass flux is analogous to diffusion, and it can also be described using Fick's first law:

$$J = -E \frac{dc}{dx}$$

where c is mass concentration of the species being dispersed, E is the dispersion coefficient, and x is the position in the direction of the concentration gradient.

Dispersion can be differentiated from diffusion in that it is caused by non-ideal flow patterns (i.e. deviations from plug flow) and is a macroscopic phenomenon, whereas diffusion is caused by random molecular motions (i.e. Brownian motion) and is a microscopic phenomenon. Dispersion is often more significant than diffusion in convection-diffusion problems.

高斯定理

$$\iiint_{V} \nabla \bullet F dV = \oint_{\partial V} F \cdot ds , \quad \text{Theorem } \nabla \bullet (F) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$