



中国海洋大学

海洋工程波浪力学

中国海洋大学工程学院海洋工程系
王树青



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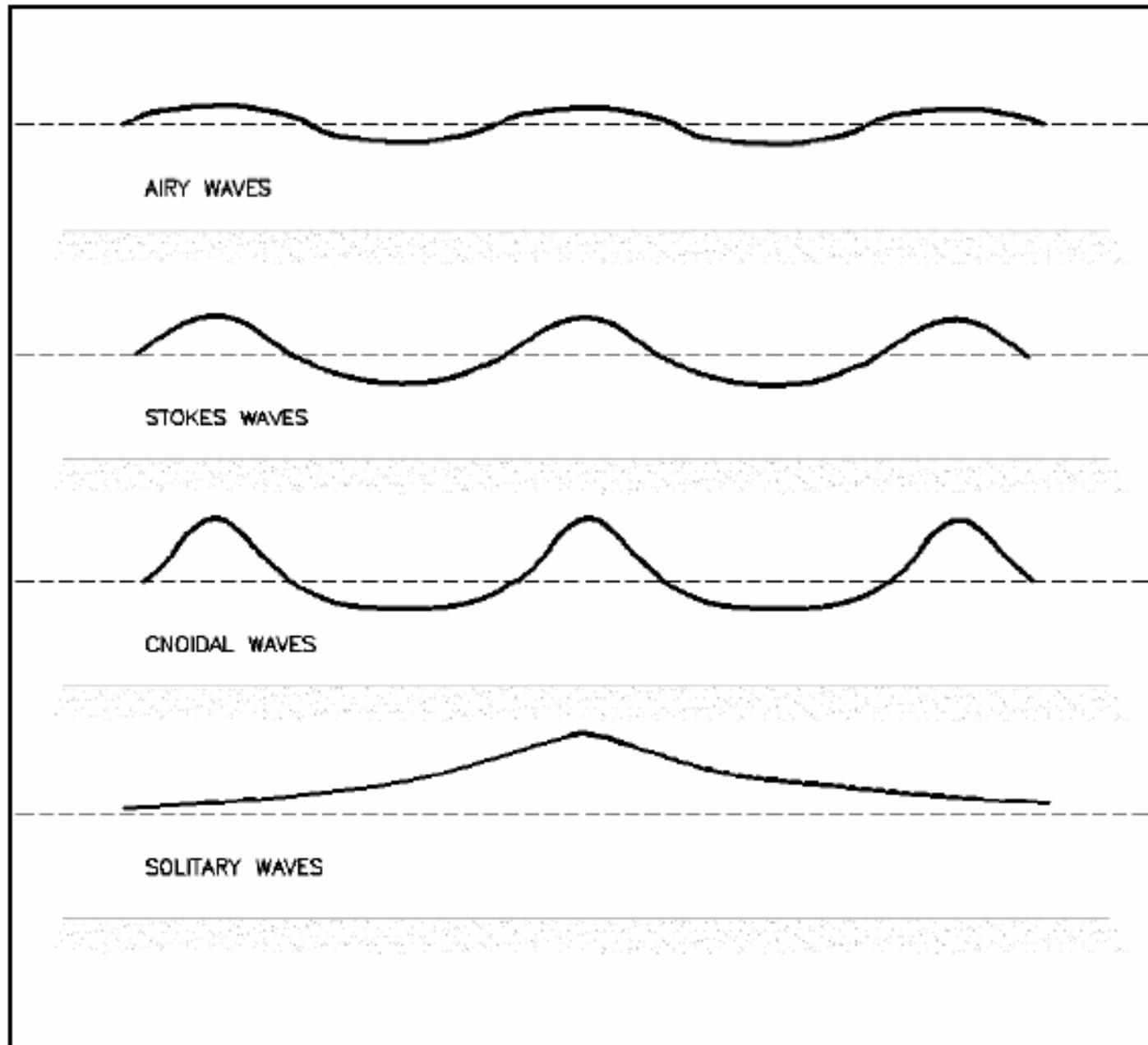
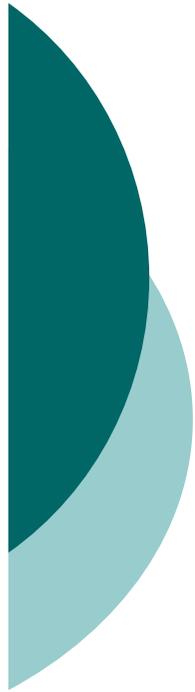
简介

❖ 线性波理论:

- 波陡 $H/L \rightarrow$ 无限小; $H/d \rightarrow$ 无限小;
- 非线性的自由表面边界条件可以线性化;
- 适用于波高较小的波浪运动;

❖ 非线性波理论（有限振幅波）:

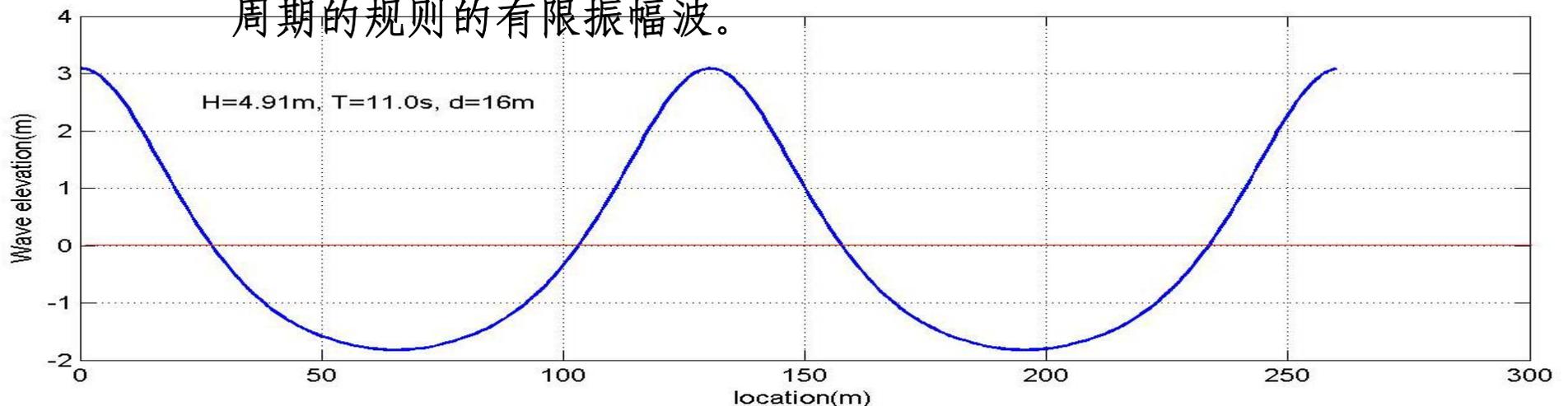
- 波陡 $H/L \rightarrow$ 有限;
- 必须考虑自由表面的非线性影响;
- 常用的非线性波: **STOKES**波、椭圆余弦波、孤立波等



3.1 STOKES波理论

❖ Stokes波:

- 无旋、水面为周期性的波动;
- 考虑了波陡 (H/L 为有限) 的影响;
- 波面呈波峰较窄而波谷较宽的接近于摆线的形状;
- 水质点不是简单地沿着封闭的轨道运动, 而是沿着在波浪传播方向上有一微小的纯位移的近似于圆或椭圆的轨道上运动; 波浪运动中伴随有“质量的迁移”;
- Stokes波是用有限个简单的频率成比例的余弦波来逼近具有单一周期的规则的有限振幅波。



○ 3.1.1 STOKES波理论的分析方法

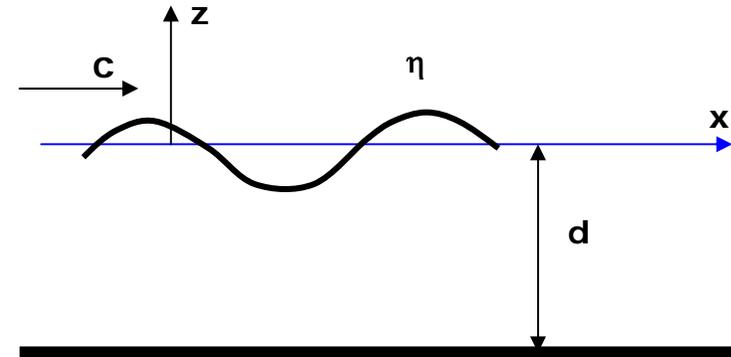
❖ 基本方程和边界条件:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right|_{z=\eta} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|_{z=\eta}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right|_{z=\eta} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \varphi) \Big|_{z=\eta} + g\eta = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right|_{z=-d} = 0$$



○ 3.1.1 STOKES波理论的分析方法

为解决自由表面边界条件的非线性问题，假定速度势和波面可按某一小参量摄动展开：

$$\Phi = \varepsilon \Phi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \Phi_2 + \dots$$

$$\eta = \varepsilon \eta_1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta_2 + \dots$$

由于小参数 ε 的作用，上式中的后一项都小于前一项，且式中每一项 Φ_n 都满足Laplace方程及边界条件：

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_n}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_n}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad n=1,2,3 \dots$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = 0, \quad n=1,2,3 \dots$$

○ 3.1.1 STOKES波理论的分析方法

尽管假定每一个 Φ_n 都满足自由表面条件，但处理其平方及乘积非线性项仍是一个困难问题。自由表面总是在静水面附近。将 Φ 在自由表面 $z=\eta$ 处用Taylor级数展开为

$$\Phi = \Phi|_{z=0} + \eta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} + \frac{\eta^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} \Big|_{z=0} + \dots$$

将上式代入自由表面边界条件，可得

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=\eta} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{z=\eta} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\Phi + \eta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + \dots \right) = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi + \eta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{z=\eta} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi) \Big|_{z=\eta} + g\eta = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\Phi + \eta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi + \eta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + \dots \right) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\Phi + \eta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + \dots \right) \right]^2 + g\eta = 0$$

$$\Phi = \varepsilon \Phi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \Phi_2 + \dots$$

$$\eta = \varepsilon \eta_1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta_2 + \dots$$

○ 3.1.1 STOKES波理论的分析方法

将小参数摄动展开的 Φ , η 表达式代入上两式, 并按小参数 ε 的幂次整理合并, 得

$$\varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial t} \right) + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial t} + \eta_1 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial x} \right) + \dots = 0$$

$$\varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial t} + g \eta_1 \right) + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial t} + g \eta_2 + \eta_1 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial t \partial z} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right) + \dots = 0$$

$$\text{一阶: } \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + g \eta_1 = 0$$

$$\text{二阶: } \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial t} + \eta_1 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial t} + g \eta_2 + \eta_1 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial t \partial z} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial z} \right)^2 = 0$$

○ 3.1.1 STOKES波理论的分析方法

♣ 1945年, Miche导出了二阶近似的Stokes波;

$$\Phi = \varepsilon\Phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\Phi_2 \quad \eta = \varepsilon\eta_1 + \varepsilon^2\eta_2$$

♣ 1959年, Skjelbreia导出了三阶近似的Stokes波;

$$\Phi = \varepsilon\Phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\Phi_2 + \varepsilon^3\Phi_3$$

$$\eta = \varepsilon\eta_1 + \varepsilon^2\eta_2 + \varepsilon^3\eta_3$$

♣ 1961年, Skjelbreia导出了五阶近似的Stokes波;

$$\Phi = \varepsilon\Phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\Phi_2 + \varepsilon^3\Phi_3 + \varepsilon^4\Phi_4 + \varepsilon^5\Phi_5$$

$$\eta = \varepsilon\eta_1 + \varepsilon^2\eta_2 + \varepsilon^3\eta_3 + \varepsilon^4\eta_4 + \varepsilon^5\eta_5$$

○ 3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

一、波面方程、速度势和波速

$$\Phi = \frac{HL \cosh k(z+d)}{2T \sinh kd} \sin(kx - \omega t) + \frac{3\pi H^2 \cosh 2k(z+d)}{16T \sinh^4 kd} \sin 2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\eta = \boxed{\frac{H}{2}} \cos(kx - \omega t) + \boxed{\frac{\pi H^2}{4L} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2 \sinh^2 kd}\right) \text{cth} kd} \cos 2(kx - \omega t)$$

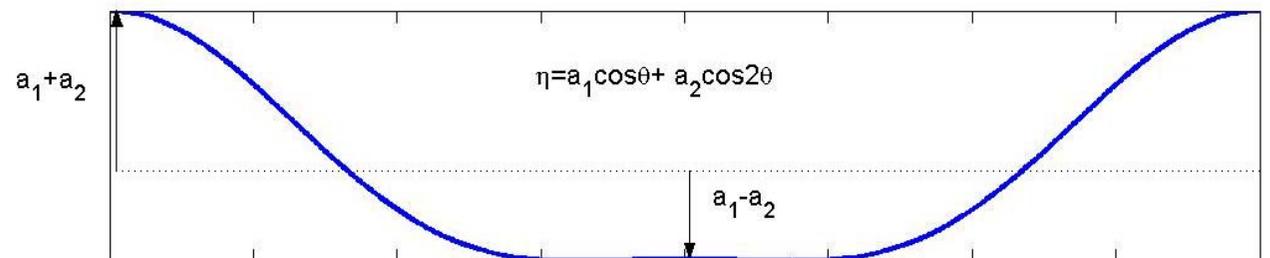
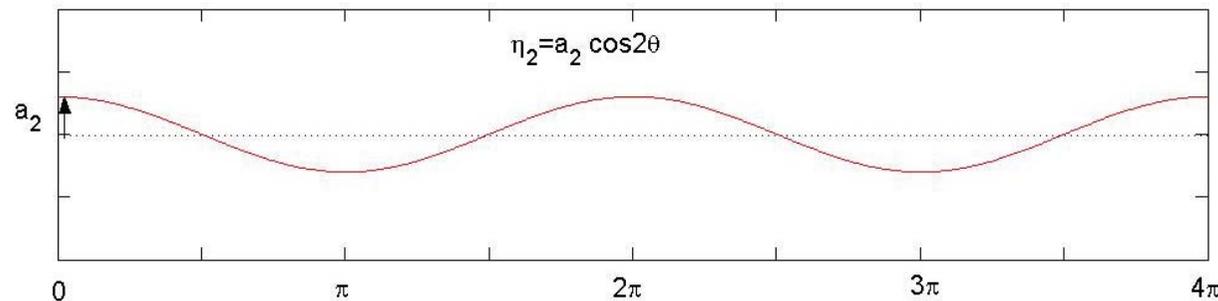
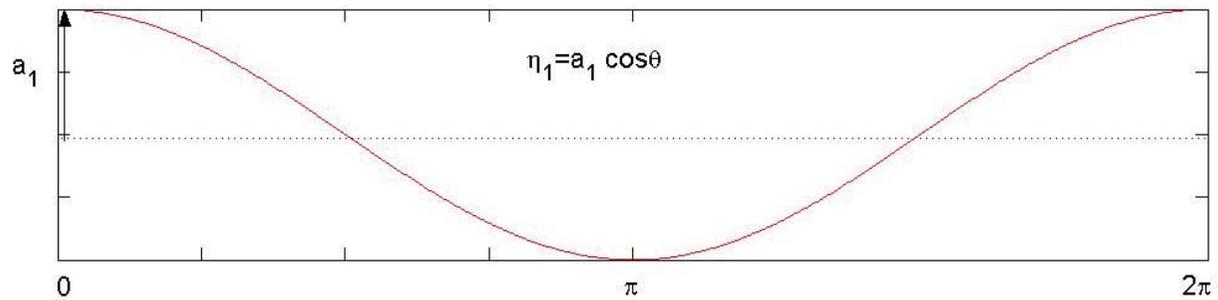
$$\eta = a_1 \cos(kx - \omega t) + a_2 \cos 2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$L = \frac{gT^2}{2\pi} \tanh kd$$

○ 3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

一、波面方程、速度势和波速

$$\eta = a_1 \cos(kx - \omega t) + a_2 \cos 2(kx - \omega t)$$



○ 3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

二、水质点的运动速度和加速度

$$\Phi = \frac{HL}{2T} \frac{\cosh k(z+d)}{\sinh kd} \sin(kx - \omega t) + \frac{3\pi H^2}{16T} \frac{\cosh 2k(z+d)}{\sinh^4 kd} \sin 2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$u_x = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\pi H}{T} \frac{\cosh k(z+d)}{\sinh kd} \cos(kx - \omega t) + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\pi H}{T} \frac{\pi H}{L} \frac{\cosh 2k(z+d)}{\sinh^4 kd} \cos 2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$u_z = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \frac{\pi H}{T} \frac{\sinh k(z+d)}{\sinh kd} \sin(kx - \omega t) + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\pi H}{T} \frac{\pi H}{L} \frac{\sinh 2k(z+d)}{\sinh^4 kd} \sin 2(kx - \omega t)$$

○ 3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

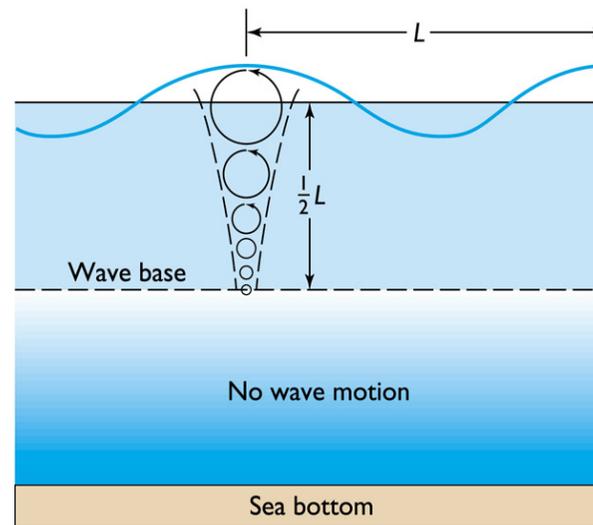
三、水质点的运动轨迹

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = x_0 & - \frac{H \cosh k(z_0 + d)}{2 \sinh kd} \sin(kx_0 - \omega t) \\
 & - \frac{H \pi H}{2 \cdot 2 L} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 kd} \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3 \cosh 2k(z_0 + d)}{4 \sinh^2 kd} \right] \sin 2(kx_0 - \omega t) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \left(\frac{H}{L} \right)^2 c \frac{\cosh 2k(z_0 + d)}{\sinh^2 kd} t \\
 z = z_0 & + \frac{H \sinh k(z_0 + d)}{2 \sinh kd} \cos(kx_0 - \omega t) \\
 & - \frac{H \cdot 3\pi H}{2 \cdot 8 L} \frac{\sinh 2k(z_0 + d)}{\sinh^4 kd} \cos 2(kx_0 - \omega t)
 \end{aligned}$$

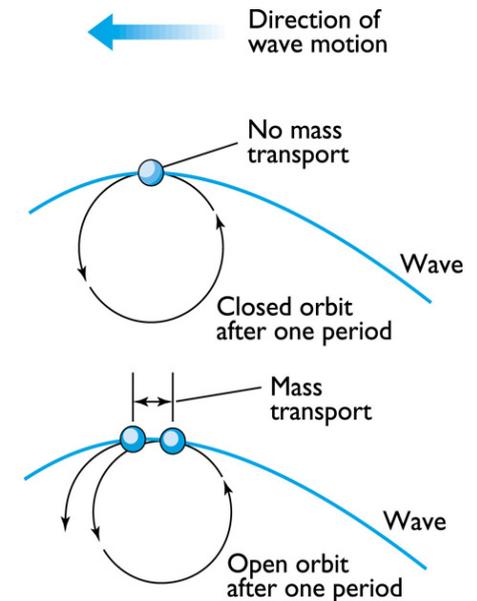
3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

三、水质点的运动轨迹

- ❖ 净位移
- ❖ 波生流

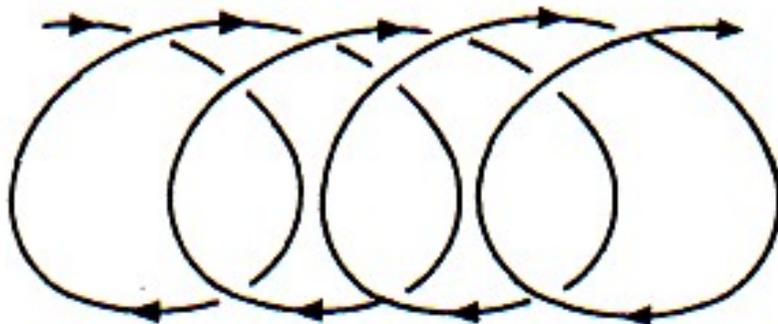


TRAJECTORIES OF WATER PARTICLES



(c) STOKES DRIFT

波の進行方向



$$\begin{aligned}
 U &= \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \left(\frac{H}{L} \right)^2 c \frac{\cosh 2k(z_0 + d)}{\sinh^2 kd} \\
 &= \frac{H^2}{8} k^2 c \frac{\cosh 2k(z_0 + d)}{\sinh^2 kd}
 \end{aligned}$$

○ 3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

四、波压强

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p}{\gamma} = & -z - \frac{H \cosh k(z+d)}{2 \cosh kd} \cos(kx - \omega t) \\ & + \frac{3\pi H}{8} \frac{H \tanh kd}{L \sinh^2 kd} \left[\frac{\cosh 2k(z+d)}{\sinh^2 kd} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \cos 2(kx - \omega t) \\ & - \frac{\pi H}{8} \frac{H \tanh kd}{L \sinh^2 kd} [\cosh 2k(z+d) - 1] \end{aligned}$$

○ 3.1.2 STOKES二阶波

五、极限波陡

- ❖ 波高和波长的比值增大到某一数值时，波浪破碎；
- ❖ **STOKES**得到极限波陡：

$$\left(\frac{H}{L}\right)_{\max} = \left(\frac{H_0}{L_0}\right)_{\max} \tanh kd = 0.142 \tanh kd$$

○ 3.1.3 STOKES三阶波

一、波面方程

$$\eta = a \cos(kx - \omega t) + \frac{\pi a^2}{L} f_2\left(\frac{d}{L}\right) \cos 2(kx - \omega t) + \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{L^2} f_3\left(\frac{d}{L}\right) \cos 3(kx - \omega t)$$

$$f_2\left(\frac{d}{L}\right) = \frac{[2 + \operatorname{ch}(2kd)] \operatorname{ch}(kd)}{2 \operatorname{sh}^3(kd)} \quad f_3\left(\frac{d}{L}\right) = \frac{3}{16} \left[\frac{1 + 8 \operatorname{ch}^6(kd)}{\operatorname{sh}^6(kd)} \right]$$

其中a由波高H与kd确定:

$$H = 2a + 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 a^3 \cdot f_3\left(\frac{d}{L}\right)$$

○ 3.1.3 STOKES三阶波

二、速度势

$$\Phi = \frac{cL}{2\pi} \left[F_1 chk(z+d) \sin(kx - \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} F_2 ch2k(z+d) \sin 2(kx - \omega t) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{3} F_3 ch3k(z+d) \sin 3(kx - \omega t) \right]$$

$$F_1 = \frac{2\pi a}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{sh(kd)} - \left(\frac{2\pi a}{L} \right)^2 \frac{[1 + 5ch^2(kd)] ch^2(kd)}{8sh^5(kd)}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{2\pi a}{L} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{sh^4(kd)}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{3}{64} \left(\frac{2\pi a}{L} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{11 - 2ch(2kd)}{sh^7(kd)}$$

○ 3.1.3 STOKES三阶波

三、色散关系

$$c^2 = \frac{gL}{2\pi} \operatorname{th} \left[kd \left(1 + \left(\frac{\pi a}{L} \right)^2 \frac{14 + 4ch^2(2kd)}{16sh^4(kd)} \right) \right]$$

$$L = \frac{gT^2}{2\pi} \operatorname{th} \left[kd \left(1 + \left(\frac{2\pi a}{L} \right)^2 \frac{14 + 4ch^2(2kd)}{16sh^4(kd)} \right) \right]$$

○ 3.1.3 STOKES三阶波

四、水质点运动的速度和加速度

$$\frac{v_x}{c} = F_1 chk(z+d) \cos(kx - \omega t) + F_2 ch2k(z+d) \cos 2(kx - \omega t) + F_3 ch3k(z+d) \cos 3(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{v_z}{c} = F_1 shk(z+d) \sin(kx - \omega t) + F_2 sh2k(z+d) \sin 2(kx - \omega t) + F_3 sh3k(z+d) \sin 3(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} = \frac{2\pi c}{T} F_1 chk(z+d) \sin(kx - \omega t) + \frac{4\pi c}{T} F_2 ch2k(z+d) \sin 2(kx - \omega t) + \frac{6\pi c}{T} F_3 ch3k(z+d) \sin 3(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} = -\frac{2\pi c}{T} F_1 shk(z+d) \cos(kx - \omega t) - \frac{4\pi c}{T} F_2 sh2k(z+d) \cos 2(kx - \omega t) - \frac{6\pi c}{T} F_3 sh3k(z+d) \cos 3(kx - \omega t)$$

○ 3.1.4 STOKES五阶波

一、速度势

$$\frac{k\Phi}{c} = \sum_{n=1}^5 \lambda_n \operatorname{ch}nk(z+d) \operatorname{sinn}(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda A_{11} + \lambda^3 A_{13} + \lambda^5 A_{15}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda^2 A_{22} + \lambda^4 A_{24}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \lambda^3 A_{33} + \lambda^5 A_{35}$$

$$\lambda_4 = \lambda^4 A_{44}$$

$$\lambda_5 = \lambda^5 A_{55}$$

○ 3.1.4 STOKES五阶波

二、波面

$$k\eta = \sum_{n=1}^5 \lambda_n \cos n(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda^2 B_{22} + \lambda^4 B_{24}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \lambda^3 B_{33} + \lambda^5 B_{35}$$

$$\lambda_4 = \lambda^4 B_{44}$$

$$\lambda_5 = \lambda^5 B_{55}$$

○ 3.1.4 STOKES五阶波

三、波速

$$kc^2 = C_0^2(1 + \lambda^2 C_1 + \lambda^4 C_2)$$

○ 3.1.4 STOKES五阶波

四、速度和加速度

$$u_x = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = c \sum_{n=1}^5 \lambda_n \cosh nk(z+d) \cos n(kx - \omega t)$$

$$u_z = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = c \sum_{n=1}^5 \lambda_n \sinh nk(z+d) \sin n(kx - \omega t)$$

$$a_x = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} = \omega c \sum_{n=1}^5 \lambda_n \cosh nk(z+d) \sin n(kx - \omega t)$$

$$a_z = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} = -\omega c \sum_{n=1}^5 \lambda_n \sinh nk(z+d) \cos n(kx - \omega t)$$

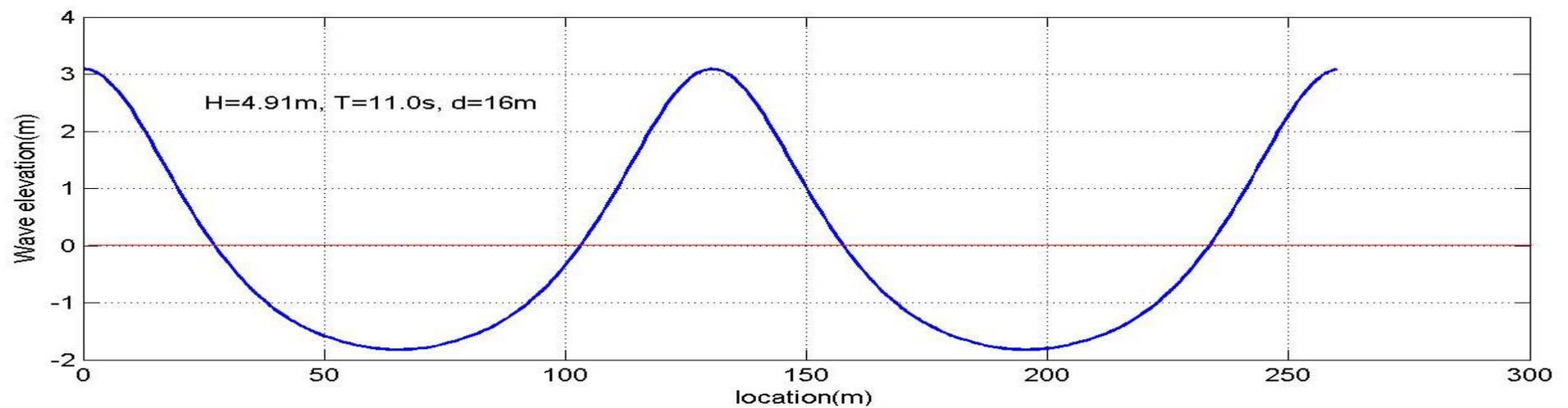
○ 3.1.4 STOKES五阶波

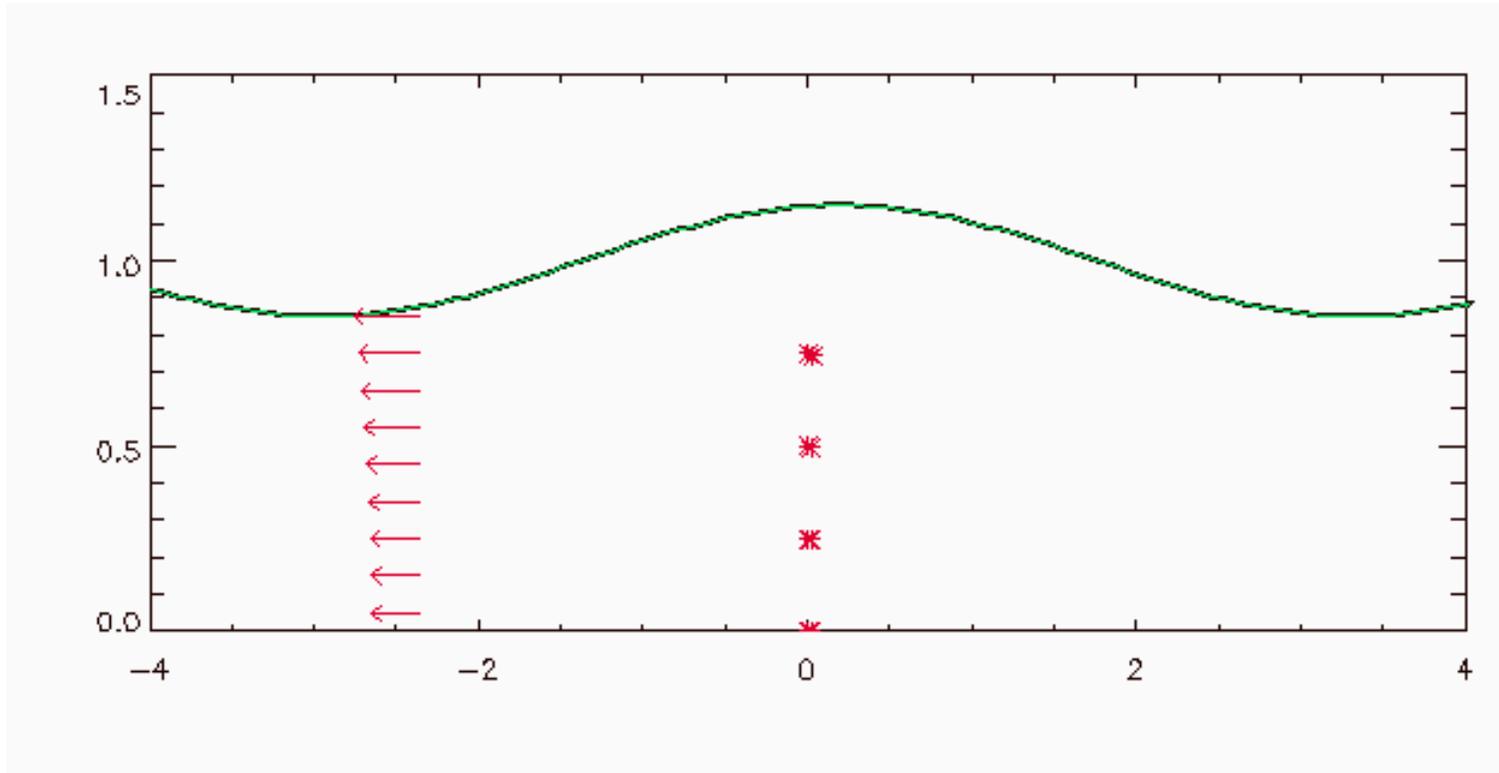
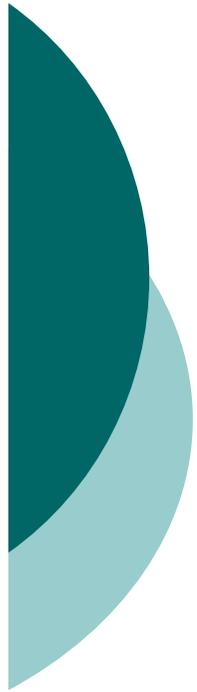
关键： 确定系数 λ 和波长 L

$$\frac{\pi H}{d} = \frac{1}{d/L} \left[\lambda + \lambda^3 B_{33} + \lambda^5 (B_{35} + B_{55}) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{L_0} = \frac{d}{L} \tanh kd \left[1 + \lambda^2 C_1 + \lambda^4 C_2 \right]$$

○ 3.1.5 算例





3.2 椭圆余弦波理论

- ❖ 波浪传入近海浅水区 ($0.05 < d/L < 0.1$) 后，海底边界的摩擦阻力影响迅速增加，波高和波形将不断变化；
- ❖ 波面在波峰附近变得很陡，而两波峰之间去相隔一段很长但又较平坦的水面；
- ❖ 两波峰处的水质点运动特性与波陡 H/L 的关系减弱，而与相对波高 H/d 的关系增强，即 H/L 和 H/d 都成为决定波动性质的主要因素；

3.2 椭圆余弦波理论

- ❖ 采用能反映决定波动性质的主要因素 H/L 和 H/d 的椭圆余弦波理论描述波浪运动，可以取得较满意的结果；
- ❖ 所谓椭圆余弦波理论是指水深较浅条件下的有限振幅、长周期波。之所以被称为椭圆余弦波，是由于波面高度是用Jacobian椭圆余弦函数 cn 来表示的；
- ❖ Korteweg/Devries (1895) 提出；

一、波长和波速

波长：公式 (3.91b)

波速：公式 (3.92) 或 (3.94)

周期：公式 (3.93) 或 (3.95)

$$L = \sqrt{\frac{16d^3}{3H}} k K(k) \quad c = (gd)^{1/2} \left[1 + \frac{H}{d} \frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{E(k)}{K(k)} \right) \right]$$

$$K(k) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}} d\theta \quad \dots\dots \text{第一类完全椭圆积分}$$

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \dots\dots \text{第二类完全椭圆积分}$$

二、波剖面

波峰到海底的距离：公式（3.96）

波谷到海底的距离：公式（3.97）

波剖面：公式（3.98）

$$z_s = z_l + Hcn^2 \left[2K(k) \left(\frac{x}{L} - \frac{t}{T} \right), k \right]$$

$$z_l = \frac{16d^3}{3L^2} \{ K(k)[K(k) - E(k)] \} + d - H$$

三、速度和加速度

$$\frac{u}{\sqrt{gd}} = -\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3z_r}{2d} - \frac{z_r^2}{4d^2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{H}{d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{z_r}{d}\right) cn^2 - \frac{H^2}{4d^2} cn^4$$

$$- \frac{1}{2k^2} \cdot \left(\frac{H}{d}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{z_r^2}{d^2}\right) (-k^2 sn^2 cn^2 + cn^2 dn^2 - sn^2 dn^2)$$

$$cn = cn \left[2K \left(\frac{x}{L} - \frac{t}{T} \right), k \right]$$

$$sn = sn \left[2K \left(\frac{x}{L} - \frac{t}{T} \right), k \right]$$

$$sn^2 + cn^2 = 1$$

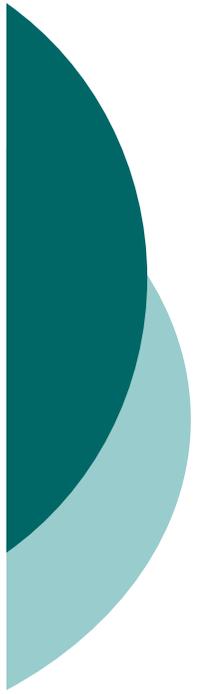
$$dn^2 - k^2 cn^2 = 1 - k^2$$

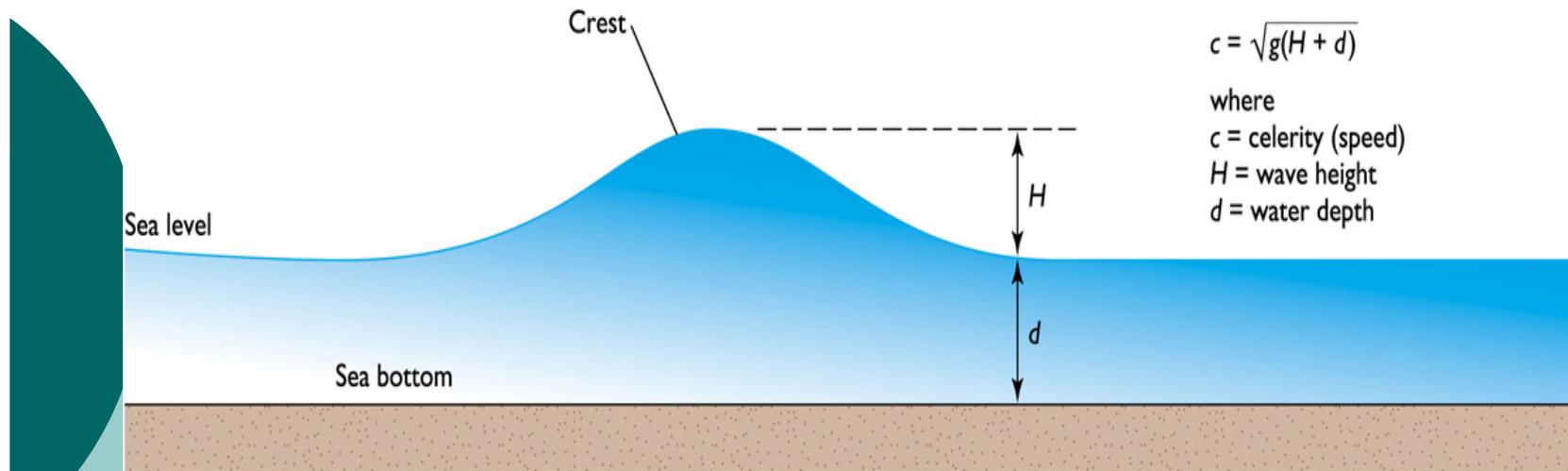


四、极限情况

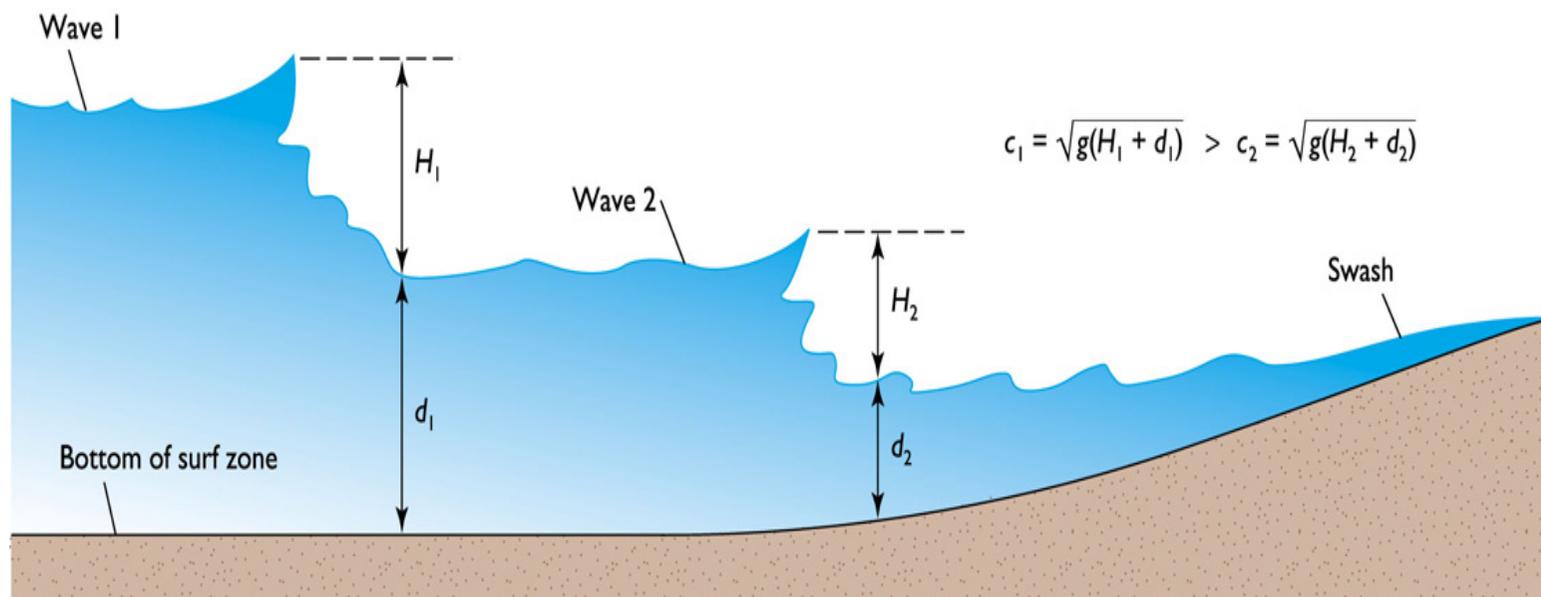
(1) $k=0$, Airy线性波

(2) $k=1$, 孤立波理论



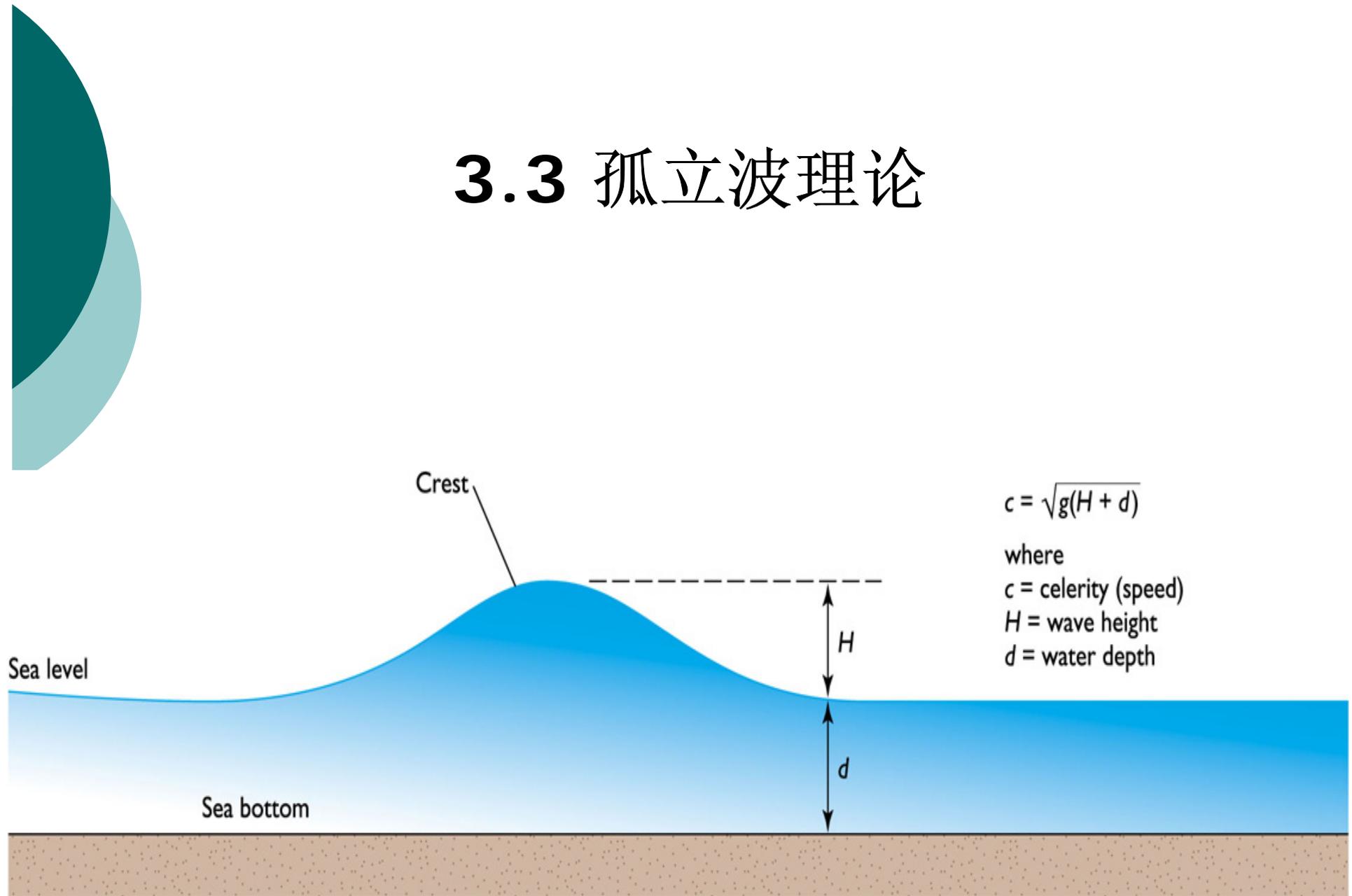


(a) SOLITARY WAVE



(b) TWO WAVES OF TRANSLATION

3.3 孤立波理论



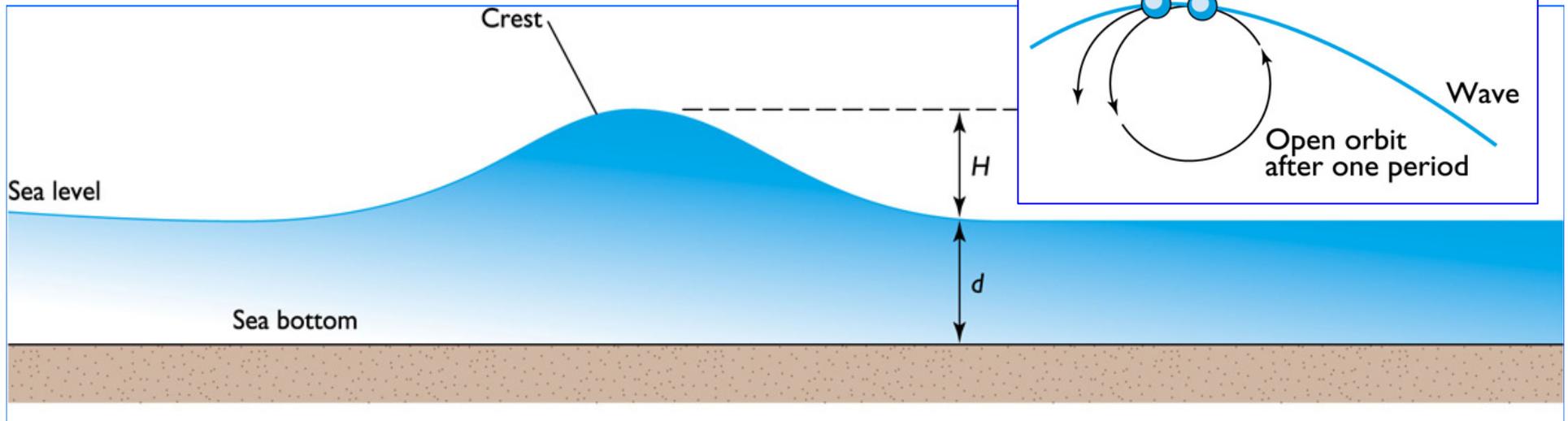
3.3 孤立波理论

❖ Airy波、Stokes波、Cnoidal波运动都是周期或近似周期的运动。

❖ 孤立波

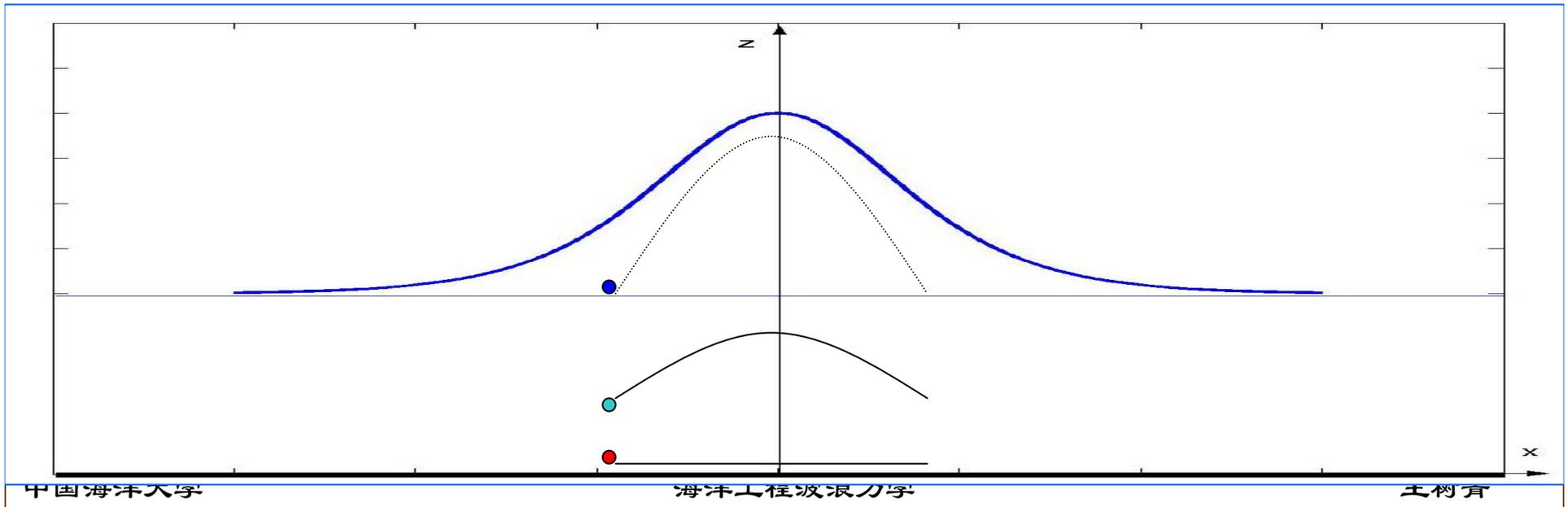
❑ 水质点仅在波浪传播方向上运动（非圆周运动）

❑ 全部波剖面位于静水面以上，波长无限。



3.3 孤立波理论

- ❖ Airy波、Stokes波、Cnoidal波运动都是周期或近似周期的运动。
- ❖ 孤立波
 - ❑ 水质点仅在波浪传播方向上运动（非圆周运动）
 - ❑ 全部波剖面位于静水面以上，波长无限。

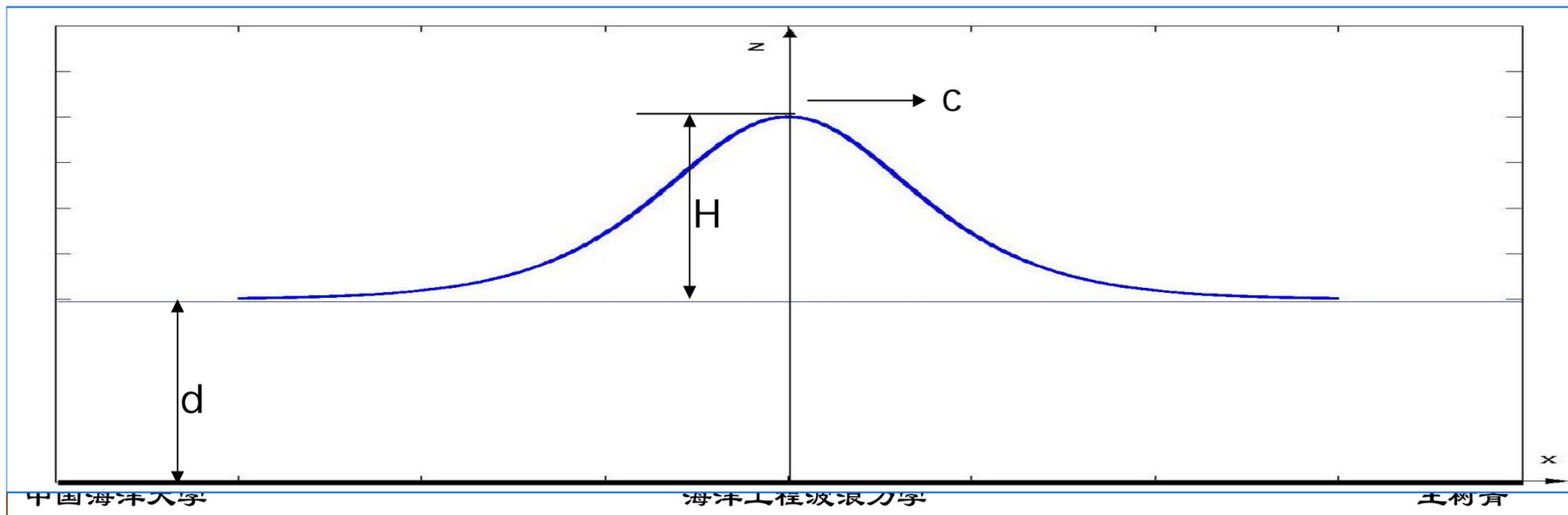


3.3 孤立波理论

❖ 波面方程、波速

$$\eta = H \operatorname{sech}^2 \left[\sqrt{\frac{3H}{4d^3}} (x-ct) \right]$$

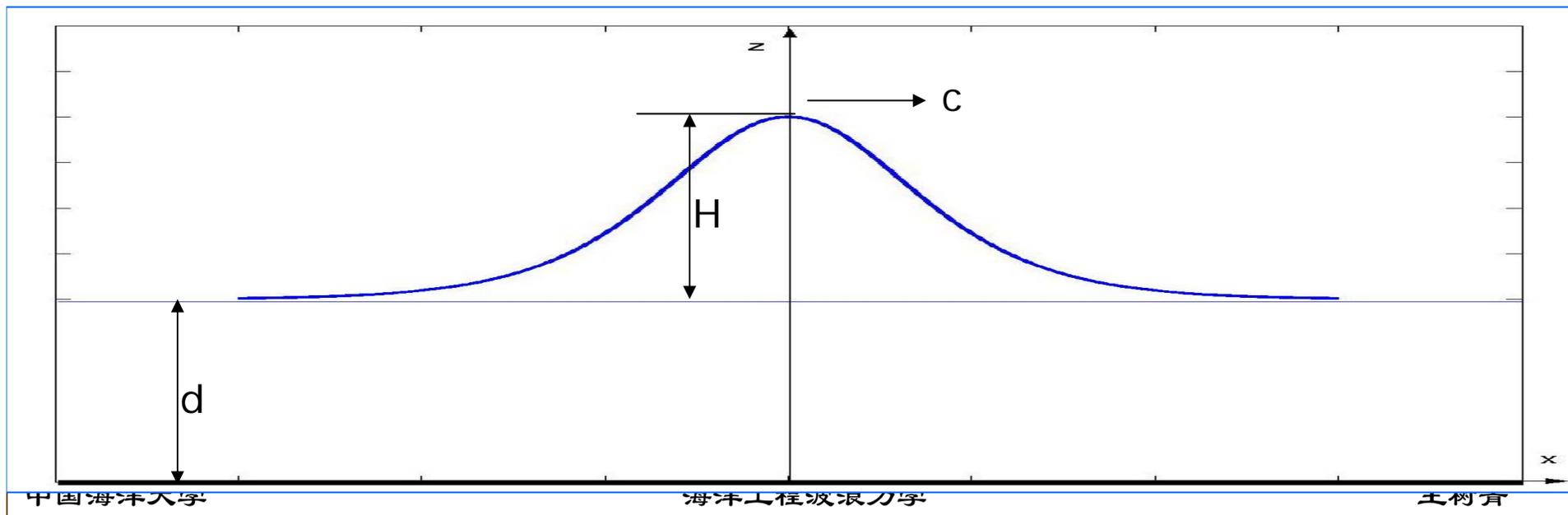
$$c = \sqrt{g(d+H)}$$

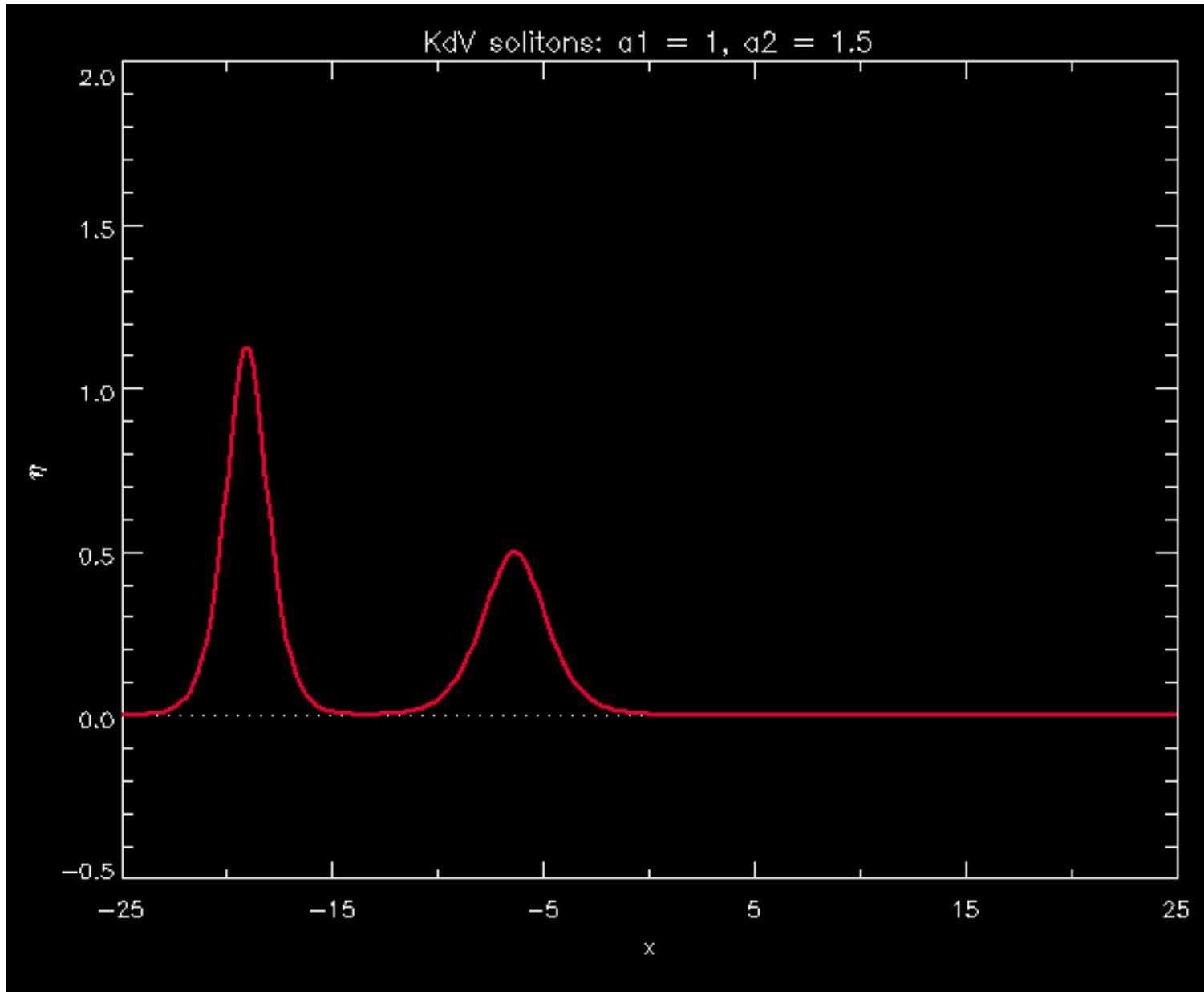


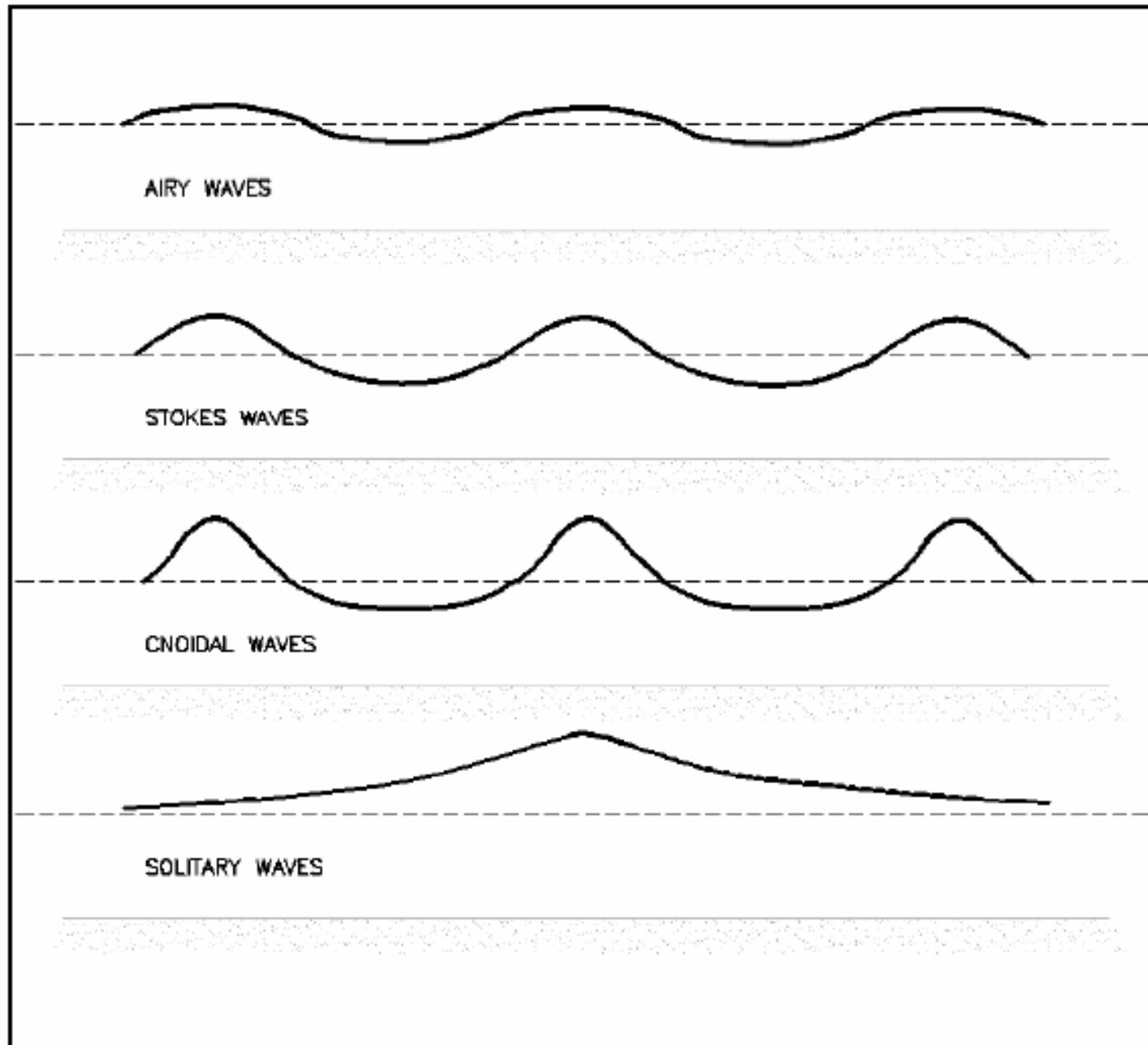
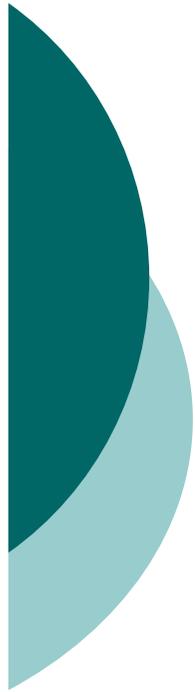
3.3 孤立波理论

❖ 极浅水波浪破碎

$$\left(\frac{H}{d}\right)_{\max} = 0.78$$







3.4 几种波浪理论的适用范围

- ❖ 四种波浪理论
- ❖ Dean R. G. (1970)
- ❖ Le Mehaute (1976) ---图 3.17
- ❖ 竺艳蓉 (1983)

Linear waves in circular channel
Cnoidal waves in circular channel

- ❖ 纵、横坐标
- ❖ 破碎界限
- ❖ 深水、极浅水界限
- ❖ 椭圆余弦波、Stokes波界限

