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泥沙反应扩散广义初边值问题的解析解^{*}

熊岳山¹, 韦永康²

(1. 国防科技大学 计算机系, 长沙 410073; 2. 香港理工大学 土木工程系, 香港 九龙)

(戴世强推荐)

摘要: 对泥沙反应扩散广义初边值问题, 采用 Laplace 变换和复变函数中的 Jordan 引理, 导出了一种解析解, 它可作为 Kwokming James Cheng 的解析解形式的推广(对应于本文中 $r = 0$ 的解析解形式), 并分析了利用解析解求解过程中的若干问题

关键词: 泥沙; 反应; 扩散; 解析解

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1 泥沙广义初边值问题

在非平衡态泥沙运动的研究过程中, 需要考虑下面的泥沙反应扩散方程:

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = w \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} + k \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial z^2} + rc \quad (1)$$

和初值、广义边界条件(见[1]):

$$\begin{aligned} c(t, z) |_{t=0} &= c_0, \\ k \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} + wc &= 0, \quad z = h, \\ \left[k \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} + wc \right]_{z=0} &= \beta(c - c^*) |_{z=0}, \end{aligned}$$

这里

w 为泥沙的下降速度(向下为正), ms^{-1} ;

z 为垂直方向坐标(向上为正), m ;

t 为时间变量, s ;

h 为河床的深度, m ;

c 为泥沙集中量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;

k 为泥沙扩散系数, $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;

r 为泥沙反应系数, s^{-1} ;

β 为泥沙在底表面的淤积速度, $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;

c^* 为平衡态下泥沙底表面的集中量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$.

引进无量纲变量

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{c}{c_0}, \quad C^* = \frac{c^*}{c_0}, \quad Z = \frac{z}{h}, \\ K &= \frac{k}{wh}, \quad T = \frac{tw}{h}, \quad B = \frac{\beta}{w}, \quad R = \frac{hr}{w}. \end{aligned}$$

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作者简介: 熊岳山(1963—), 男, 湖南人, 教授, 博士.

我们得到下面的方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial T} &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial Z} + K \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial Z^2} + RC, \\ \left[K \frac{\partial C}{\partial Z} + C \right]_{Z=1} &= 0, \\ \left[K \frac{\partial C}{\partial Z} + C \right]_{Z=0} &= B(C - C^*), \\ C(Z, 0) &= 1. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

2 解析解推导

文[1]~[2]中, Cheng 和 Mei 研究了不带反应项的泥沙传输问题在不同边界下的解析解, 有关带反应项的非平衡态下广义初边值问题的解析解, 作者至今还未曾见到有关的报道, 本文作者应用经典复变函数论的有关技术, 求得了(1)的解析解. 易知, 本文得到的解析解包含了文[1]的解析解形式($r = 0$ 即为[1]的解析解).

对第一个方程应用 Laplace 变换得 ($\tilde{C}(Z, q)$ 为 $C(Z, T)$ 的 Laplace 变换)

$$q\tilde{C}(Z, q) - 1 - \tilde{C}_Z(Z, q) - K\tilde{C}_{ZZ}(Z, q) - R\tilde{C}(Z, q) = 0,$$

即

$$K\tilde{C}_{ZZ}(Z, q) + \tilde{C}_Z(Z, q) - (q - R)\tilde{C}(Z, q) = -1.$$

此方程的通解为

$$\tilde{C}(Z, q) = c_1 e^{\Theta Z} + c_2 e^{\Phi Z} + \frac{1}{q - R},$$

这里 c_1, c_2 为待定常数且

$$\Theta = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4K(q - R)}}{2K}, \quad \Phi = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 + 4K(q - R)}}{2K}.$$

由边界条件得

$$\begin{aligned} \left[K \frac{\partial \tilde{C}}{\partial Z} + \tilde{C} \right]_{Z=1} &= 0, \\ \left[K \frac{\partial \tilde{C}}{\partial Z} + \tilde{C} \right]_{Z=0} &= B \left(\tilde{C} |_{Z=0} - \frac{C^*}{q} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} K(c_1 \Theta e^{\Theta} + c_2 \Phi e^{\Phi}) + c_1 e^{\Theta} + c_2 e^{\Phi} &= -\frac{1}{q - R}, \\ K(c_1 \Theta + c_2 \Phi) + c_1 + c_2 + \frac{1}{q - R} &= B \left(c_1 + c_2 + \frac{1}{q - R} \right) - \frac{BC^*}{q} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + K\Theta)e^{\Theta} c_1 + (1 + K\Phi)e^{\Phi} c_2 &= -\frac{1}{q - R}, \\ (1 + K\Theta - B)c_1 + (1 + K\Phi - B)c_2 &= \frac{Bq(1 - C^*) - q + BC^*R}{q(q - R)}. \end{aligned}$$

由此得

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= \frac{Bq - (1 + K\Phi)(q + e^{\Phi}(Bq(1 - C^*) - q + BC^*R))}{q(q - R)[(1 + K\Theta)(1 + K\Phi - B)e^{\Theta} - (1 + K\Phi)(1 + K\Theta - B)e^{\Phi}]}, \\ c_2 &= \frac{(1 + K\Theta)(q + e^{\Theta}(Bq(1 - C^*) - q + BC^*R)) - Bq}{q(q - R)[(1 + K\Theta)(1 + K\Phi - B)e^{\Theta} - (1 + K\Phi)(1 + K\Theta - B)e^{\Phi}]} \end{aligned}$$

由 Laplace 逆变换得

$$C(Z, T) = e^{RT} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\alpha-i\infty}^{\alpha+i\infty} e^{qT} \frac{L\Phi e^{\ominus Z} + M\Theta e^{\Phi Z}}{N(q)} dq, \quad (3)$$

这里

$$L\Phi = Bq - (1 + K\Phi)(q + e^{\Phi}(Bq(1 - C^*) - q + BC^*R)),$$

$$M\Theta = (1 + K\Theta)(q + e^{\Theta}(Bq(1 - C^*) - q + BC^*R)) - Bq,$$

$$N(q) = q(q - R)[(1 + K\Theta)(1 + K\Phi - B)e^{\ominus} - (1 + K\Phi)(1 + K\Theta - B)e^{\Phi}].$$

用 $q - R - 1/4K$ 代替 $q - R$ 得

$$\Theta = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4K(q - R)}}{2K}, \quad \Phi = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4K(q - R)}}{2K}.$$

(3) 式变为

$$C(Z, T) = e^{RT} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\alpha-i\infty}^{\alpha+i\infty} e^{(q-1/4K)T} \frac{L\Phi e^{\ominus Z} + M\Theta e^{\Phi Z}}{N(q)} dq, \quad (4)$$

这里

$$L\Phi = B \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right] - (1 + K\Phi) \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} + e^{\Phi} \left[B \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right] (1 - C^*) - \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right] + BC^*R \right] \right],$$

$$M\Theta = (1 + K\Theta) \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} + e^{\Theta} \left[B \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right] (1 - C^*) - \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right] + BC^*R \right] \right] - B \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right],$$

$$N(q) = e^{-1/2K} \left[q - \frac{1}{4K} \right] \left[q - R - \frac{1}{4K} \right] \left[-2 \left[K(q - R) - \frac{1}{4} \right] \sinh \sqrt{\frac{q - R}{K}} - B \sinh \sqrt{\frac{q - R}{K}} - 2BK \sqrt{\frac{q - R}{K}} \cosh \sqrt{\frac{q - R}{K}} \right].$$

(4) 的被积函数是 q 的奇异函数, $q = 1/4K$ 以及下述方程的根都是单重极点 ($q = R + 1/4K$ 为可去奇点),

$$\tanh \sqrt{\frac{q - R}{K}} = \frac{2BK \sqrt{(q - R)/K}}{0.5 - 2K(q - R) - B}, \quad \text{当 } q \geq R, \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \sqrt{\frac{-(q - R)}{K}} = \frac{2BK \sqrt{-(q - R)/K}}{0.5 - 2K(q - R) - B}, \quad \text{当 } q < R. \quad (6)$$

由 Jordan 引理和残数定理得

$$C(Z, T) = e^{RT} + \frac{BC^*R}{a_1(\Theta_1, \Phi_1)} \left((1 + K\Phi_1) e^{\ominus_1 Z} - (1 + K\Theta_1) e^{\Phi_1 Z} \right) + \sum \frac{e^{(q-1/4K)T} (L\Phi e^{\ominus Z} + M\Theta e^{\Phi Z})}{\partial N(q)/\partial q}, \quad (7)$$

这里

$$\Theta_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 - 4KR}}{2K}, \quad \Phi_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 - 4KR}}{2K},$$

$$a_1(\Theta_1, \Phi_1) = (1 + K\Theta_1)(1 + K\Phi_1 - B)e^{\ominus_1} - (1 + K\Phi_1)(1 + K\Theta_1 - B)e^{\Phi_1}.$$

式中的求和是对除 $q = 1/4K$, $q = R + 1/4K$ 外的所有极点, 这些极点为超越方程(5)、(6)的解。

3 解析解求解

在(5)、(6)的求解过程中,一方面由于超越方程的求解本身就很复杂,另一方面(5)、(6)两个方程都有一些不连续点,给方程的求解带来困难。因此,在求解(5)、(6)之前,先研究方程(5)、(6)根的分布规律,简化求解过程中根的搜索区域,这对于方程(5)、(6)的求解是有帮助的。易见,当 $0 < B \leq 0.5$, (5)的解集为空,此时只需求解(6)的根。事实上,对任意 B , 当 $q - R > \max\{(0.5 - B)/2K, 0\}$, (5)没有根,因此,我们可以修改方程(5)为

$$\tanh \sqrt{\frac{q-R}{K}} = \frac{2BK \sqrt{(q-R)/K}}{0.5 - 2K(q-R) - B}, \quad \text{当 } 0 \leq q - R < \max\left\{\frac{0.5-B}{2K}, 0\right\}. \quad (8)$$

进一步分析(6)的解性质,我们发现尽管(6)存在无穷多个根,但由于求和式中当 $q \rightarrow -\infty, e^{qt} \rightarrow 0$ 。实际求解过程中,我们把(6)的求解转化为对下述方程(9)的求解,

$$\tan \sqrt{\frac{-(q-R)}{K}} = \frac{2BK \sqrt{-(q-R)/K}}{0.5 - 2K(q-R) - B}, \quad \text{当 } -15 < q - R < 0. \quad (9)$$

采用上述求根策略,应用(7)、(8)、(9)可求得广义初边值问题的解析解(见图1~图4,取 $R = 0.1$)。

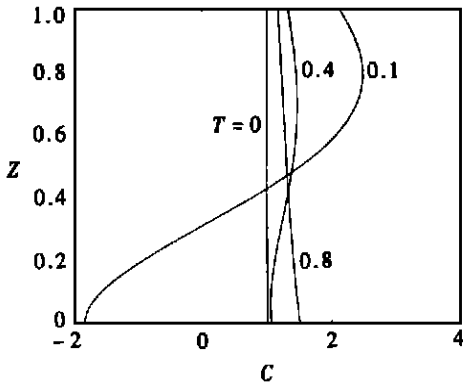


图1 $B = 1.0, K = 0.35, C^* = 2.0$

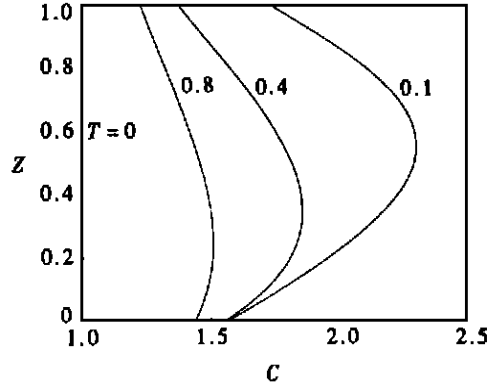


图2 $B = 4.0, K = 0.35, C^* = 2.0$

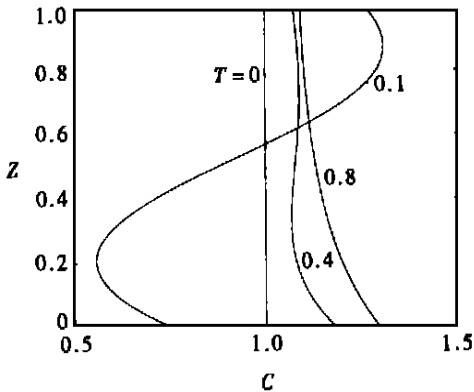


图3 $B = 2.0, K = 0.35, C^* = 2.0$

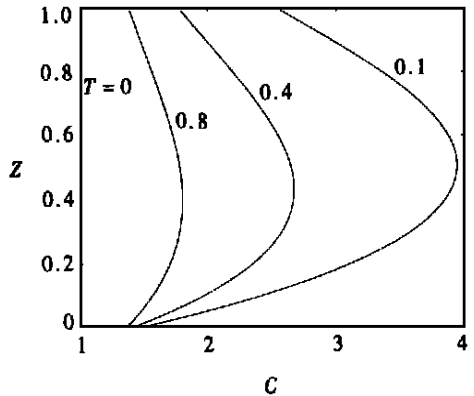


图4 $B = 20.0, K = 0.35, C^* = 2.0$

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The Analytical Solution for Sediment Reaction and Diffusion Equation With Generalized Initial Boundary Conditions

XIONG Yue_shan¹, Onyx Wai Wing hong²

(1. Department of Computer Science, National University of Science and Technology, Changsha 410073, P R China;

2. Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, P R China)

Abstract: The sediment reaction and diffusion equation with generalized initial and boundary condition is studied. By using Laplace transform and Jordan lemma, an analytical solution is got, which is an extension of analytical solution provided by Cheng Kwokming James (only diffusion was considered in analytical solution of Cheng). Some problems arisen in the computation of analytical solution formula are also analysed.

Key words: sediment; reaction; diffusion; analytical solution