

第2章 波动传播理论

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2.1 波动方程

- 三大方程

- a. 质量守恒方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \text{假设密度与空间无关}$$

- b. 欧拉方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p$$

- c. 绝热状态方程

$$p = p_0 + \rho' \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right]_s \quad \text{线性近似, 保留一阶项}$$

- 速度的定义

$$c^2 \triangleq \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right]_s = \frac{p'}{\rho'}$$

$$p = p_0 + p' \quad \rho = \rho_0 + \rho'$$

2.1 波动方程

- 三大方程

- a. 质量守恒方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \text{假设密度与空间无关} \quad \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

- b. 欧拉方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \quad \text{线性近似, 保留一阶项} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p'$$

- c. 绝热状态方程

$$p = p_0 + \rho \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right]_s + \dots \quad \text{线性近似, 保留一阶项} \quad p' = \rho' c^2$$

- 速度的定义

$$c^2 \triangleq \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right]_s = \frac{p'}{\rho'}$$

$$p = p_0 + p' \quad \rho = \rho_0 + \rho'$$

2.1 线性波动方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p' \quad p' = \rho' c^2$$

- 关于声压的波动方程（第一式对时间求导，结合第二式） $\nabla^2 p' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 p'}{\partial t^2} = 0$

- 关于质点速度的波动方程（利用3式消掉 ρ' ）

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

- 关于速度势 (ϕ) 的波动方程

- $\mathbf{v} = \nabla \phi \quad \nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = 0$

- 关于位移势 (ψ) 的波动方程

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{\mathbf{u}} \quad \mathbf{u} = \nabla \psi \quad \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

2.1 线性波动方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p'$$

$$p' = \rho' c^2$$

- 声压和速度的关系 (证明见)
- 位势和声压的关系 (证明见)

2.1 线性波动方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p' \quad p' = \rho' c^2$$

- 声源表达式 ($f(\mathbf{r}, t)$ 是体积注入函数)

$$\nabla^2 \psi - c^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = f(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

- 一般边界条件是声压和位移 (或速度) 连续, 位移势和速度势不连续

2.2亥姆霍兹方程

$$\nabla^2 \psi - c^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = f(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

- 对上式进行傅里叶变换

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$f(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

- 亥姆霍兹方程 (其中 $k(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\omega}{c(\mathbf{r})}$)

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = f(\mathbf{r}, \omega),$$

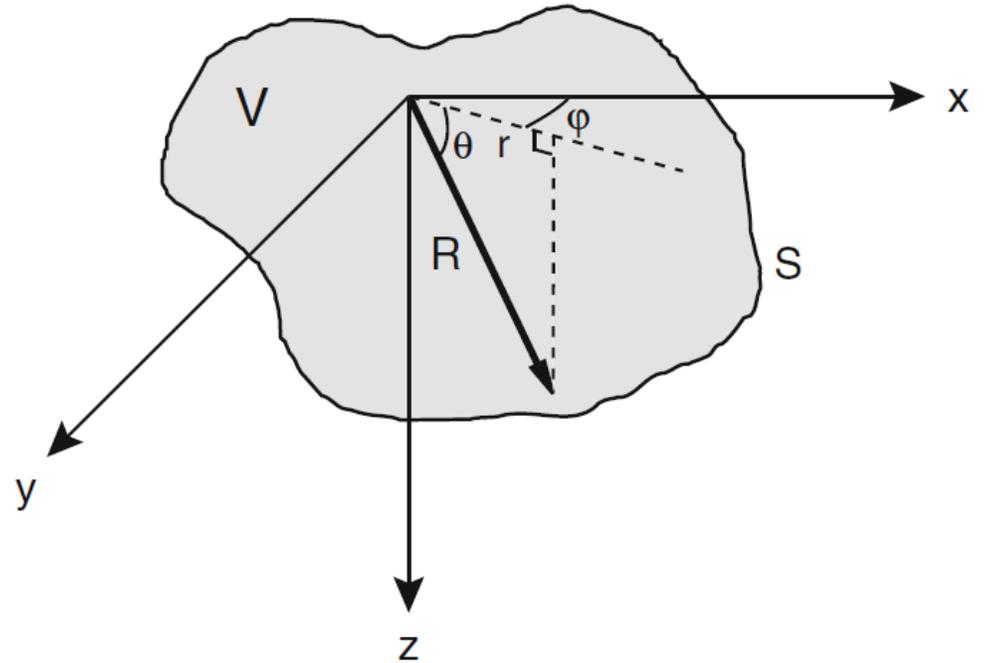
2.2 无声源的亥姆霍兹方程

- 影响求解的因素
 - a. 问题的维数
 - b. 介质的波数变化
 - c. 边界条件
 - d. 声源-接收器分布
 - e. 频率和带宽

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

2.3 均匀介质

- 均匀介质，波数为常数 k ，求解方程 $[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$
- 建立坐标系（显然，根据源的形状进行选择）求解



2.3.1 坐标系 (平面)

- 平面波, 直角坐标系

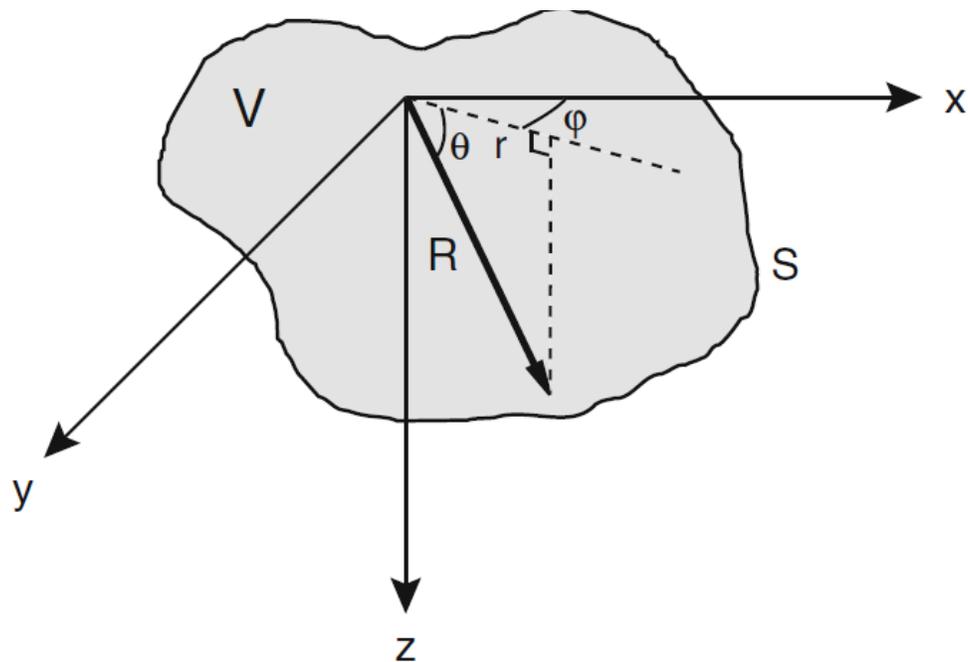
$$\psi(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} A e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \\ B e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \end{cases}$$

- 无限、均匀线状声源产生的声场
- (其中源与z轴重合)

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

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



2.3.1 坐标系 (柱面)

- 无限、均匀线状声源产生的声场
- (其中源与z轴重合)

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

- 解为

$$\psi(r) = \begin{cases} A J_0(kr) \\ B Y_0(kr) \end{cases}$$

- 汉克尔函数表示

$$\psi(r) = \begin{cases} CH_0^{(1)}(kr) = C [J_0(kr) + iY_0(kr)] \\ DH_0^{(2)}(kr) = D [J_0(kr) - iY_0(kr)] \end{cases}$$

渐近形式

$$H_0^{(1)}(kr) \simeq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi kr}} e^{i(kr - \pi/4)},$$

发散的柱面波

$$H_0^{(2)}(kr) \simeq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi kr}} e^{-i(kr - \pi/4)}.$$

汇聚的柱面波

2.3.1 坐标系 (球面)

- 全向点源产生的声场

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + k^2 \right] \psi(r) = 0.$$

- 解为

$$\psi(r) = \begin{cases} (A/r) e^{ikr} \\ (B/r) e^{-ikr} \end{cases}$$

发散的球面波

汇聚的球面波

2.3.2 无界介质中的声源

- 点源为半径为 a 的小球

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

- 条件：球面位移为 $u_r(t, a) = U(t)$ ，变换到频域为 $u_r(a) = U(\omega)$

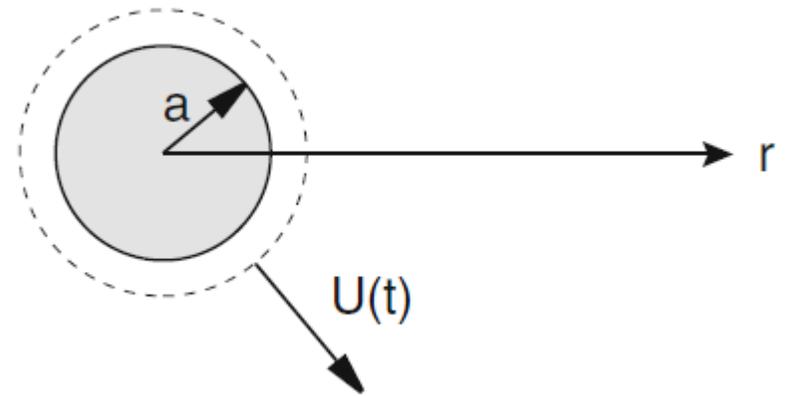
- 求解位移势方程，要求 $\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = U(\omega)$

- 只有发散的球面波，则解为 $\psi(r) = A \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$

- 位移场为

$$u_r(r) = A e^{ikr} \left(\frac{ik}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

$$u_r(\omega, a) = A e^{ika} \frac{ika - 1}{a^2} \simeq -\frac{A}{a^2} \longrightarrow A = -a^2 U(\omega).$$



2.3.2 无界介质中的声源

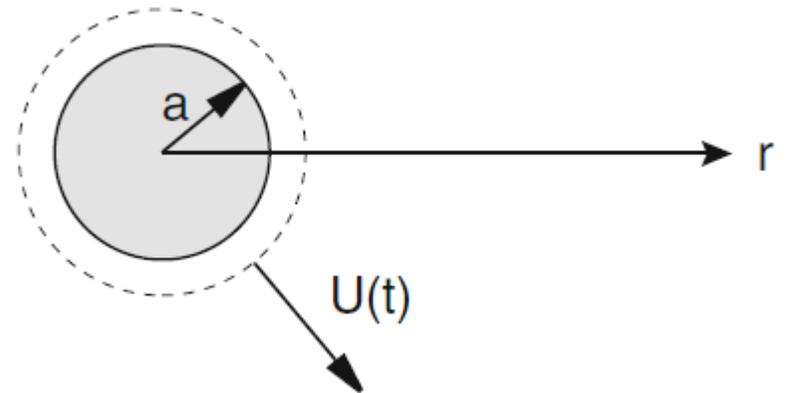
- 只有发散的球面波，则解为

- 位移场为 $\psi(r) = A \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$

$$u_r(r) = A e^{ikr} \left(\frac{ik}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

$$u_r(\omega, a) = A e^{ika} \frac{ika - 1}{a^2} \simeq -\frac{A}{a^2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad A = -a^2 U(\omega).$$

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$



- 定义声源强度（声源在频率 ω 下产生的体积注入幅度）：

$$S_\omega \triangleq 4\pi a^2 U(\omega) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \psi(r) = -S_\omega \frac{e^{ikr}}{4\pi r}$$

2.3.2 无界介质中的声源 (格林函数的引入)

- 非齐次亥姆霍兹方程

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] g_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = -\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0).$$

- 其解称之为格林函数

$$g_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi R}, \quad R = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|.$$

- 因此, 上述点源解 ($\psi(r) = -S_\omega \frac{e^{ikr}}{4\pi r}$) 可以看作是如下方程的解:

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] \psi(\omega, \mathbf{r}) = S_\omega \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0).$$

2.3.2 格林函数的性质

- 互易原理

$$g_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = g_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{r})$$

- 数学解释？

2.3.3 有界介质中的声源

- 介质体积为 V ，界面为 S ，边界条件 $\psi(s_0)$ 指定。声场由分布在 V 体积内的体积力产生，位移势满足的方程为

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = f(\mathbf{r})$$

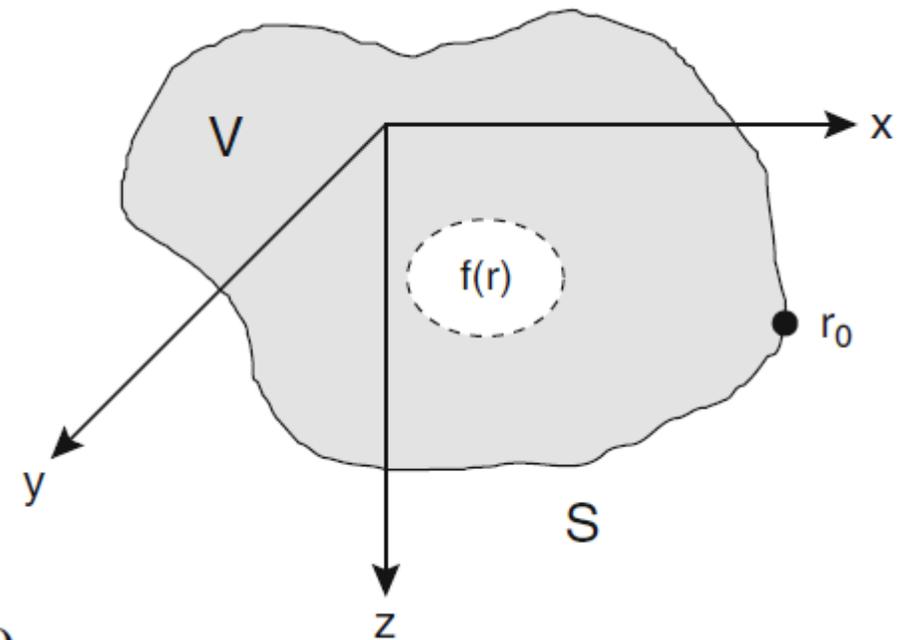
- 非齐次方程的解为齐次解和非齐次解叠加

$$G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = g_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) + H_\omega(\mathbf{r})$$

非齐次解 (特解) 齐次解

- 齐次解对应的方程

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] H_\omega(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$



2.3.3 有界介质中的声源

- 非齐次方程的解为齐次解和非齐次解叠加 $[\nabla^2 + k^2] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = f(\mathbf{r})$.
- 总的格林函数为 $G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = g_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) + H_\omega(\mathbf{r})$ $[\nabla^2 + k^2] H_\omega(\mathbf{r}) = 0$
非齐次解 (特解) 齐次解

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = f(\mathbf{r}) \quad [\nabla^2 + k^2] G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = -\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0)$$

$$G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{r}) - \psi(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = \psi(\mathbf{r}) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) + G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) f(\mathbf{r}).$$

- 交换 \mathbf{r} 和 \mathbf{r}_0 , 并积分得

2.3.3 有界介质中的声源

$$G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{r}) - \psi(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = \psi(\mathbf{r}) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) + G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) f(\mathbf{r}).$$

$$\int_V [G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \nabla_0^2 \psi(\mathbf{r}_0) - \psi(\mathbf{r}_0) \nabla_0^2 G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0)] dV_0$$

$$\int \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot (u\mathbf{v}) = \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{v} + u \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$= \int_V \psi(\mathbf{r}_0) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) dV_0 + \int_V f(\mathbf{r}_0) G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) dV_0$$

• 格林定理：

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \int_S \left[G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{r}_0)}{\partial \mathbf{n}_0} - \psi(\mathbf{r}_0) \frac{\partial G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0)}{\partial \mathbf{n}_0} \right] dS_0 - \int_V f(\mathbf{r}_0) G_{\omega}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) dV_0,$$

此处的格林函数是广义格林函数，含有齐次解

2.3.4 液体半空间中的点源

- 齐次解和特解分别计算（方法1）
- 运用格林定理：
 - a. 位势与声压的关系： $p(\mathbf{r}) = \rho\omega^2\psi(\mathbf{r})$ 边界压强为零意味着位势为零，格林函数可以简化为

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \int_S G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{r}_0)}{\partial \mathbf{n}_0} dS_0 - \int_V f(\mathbf{r}_0) G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) dV_0$$

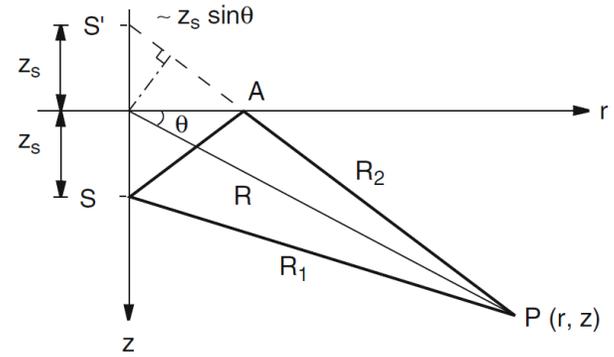
- b. 对于单个点源，取 $f(\mathbf{r}_0) = S_\omega \delta(\mathbf{r}_0 - \mathbf{r}_s)$ ，若广义格林函数满足

$$G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv 0 \quad \psi(\mathbf{r}) = -S_\omega G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_s)$$

- c. 显然，下面的广义格林函数满足

2.3.4 液体半空间中的点源

- 齐次解和特解分别计算（方法1）
- 运用格林定理：



a. 对于单个点源，取 $f(\mathbf{r}_0) = S_\omega \delta(\mathbf{r}_0 - \mathbf{r}_s)$ ，若广义格林函数满足

$$G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv 0 \quad \psi(\mathbf{r}) = -S_\omega G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_s)$$

b. 显然，下面的广义格林函数满足

$$\begin{aligned} G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) &= g_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) + H_\omega(\mathbf{r}) \\ &= \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} - \frac{e^{ikR'}}{4\pi R'} \end{aligned}$$

与镜像法计算结果一致！

with

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sqrt{(x - x_s)^2 + (y - y_s)^2 + (z - z_s)^2}, \\ R' &= \sqrt{(x - x_s)^2 + (y - y_s)^2 + (z + z_s)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

2.4 分层介质和波导 (积分变换法)

- 海洋环境
 - a. 突变, 海底处和海底内部不同地质层的界面处
 - b. 海水中声速连续变化
- 简单的海洋环境离散模型

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(z)] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = f(\mathbf{r})$$

$$B[\psi(\mathbf{r})] |_{z=z_n} = 0, \quad n = 1 \dots N$$



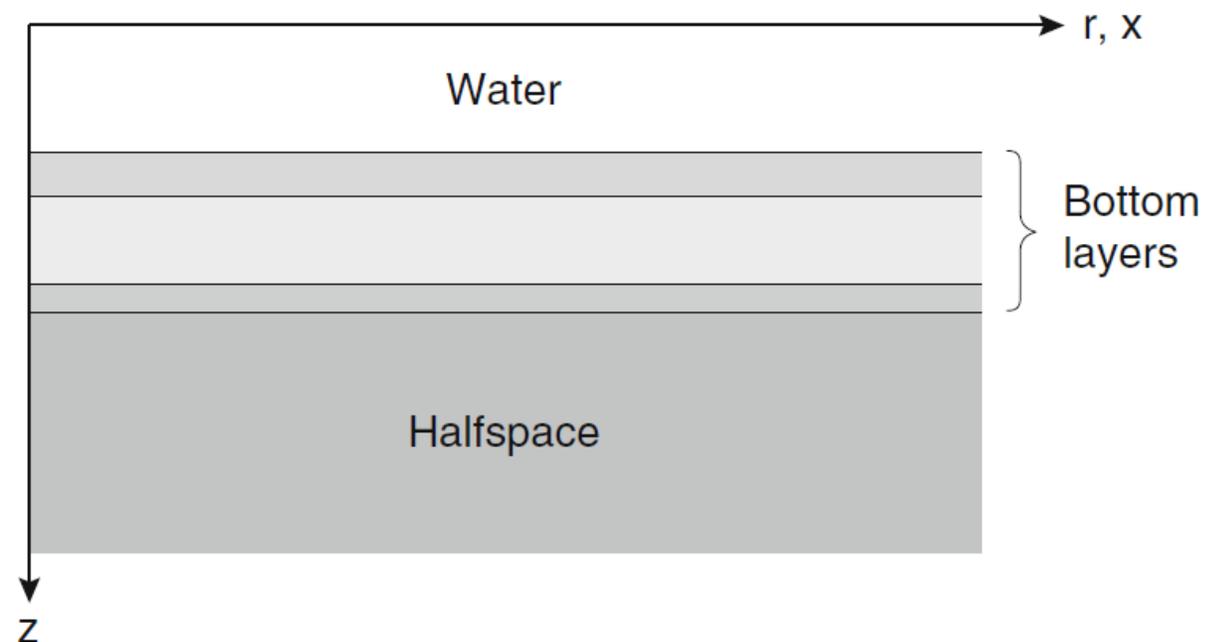
2.4 分层介质和波导（平面传播问题）

- 无线长线状声源，与叠层平行
 - a. 直角坐标系
 - b. z轴与叠层垂直
 - c. y轴与线源平行
 - d. 声场与y无关
- 线源处于 $(x, z) = (0, z)$ 位置

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + k^2(z) \right] \psi(x, z) = S_\omega \delta(x) \delta(z - z_s)$$

此处表明波数与深度有关（环境参数不同）

水平分层的波导，即与距离无关的波导



2.4 分层介质和波导（平面传播问题）

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + k^2(z) \right] \psi(x, z) = S_\omega \delta(x) \delta(z - z_s)$$

水平分层的波导，即与距离无关的波导

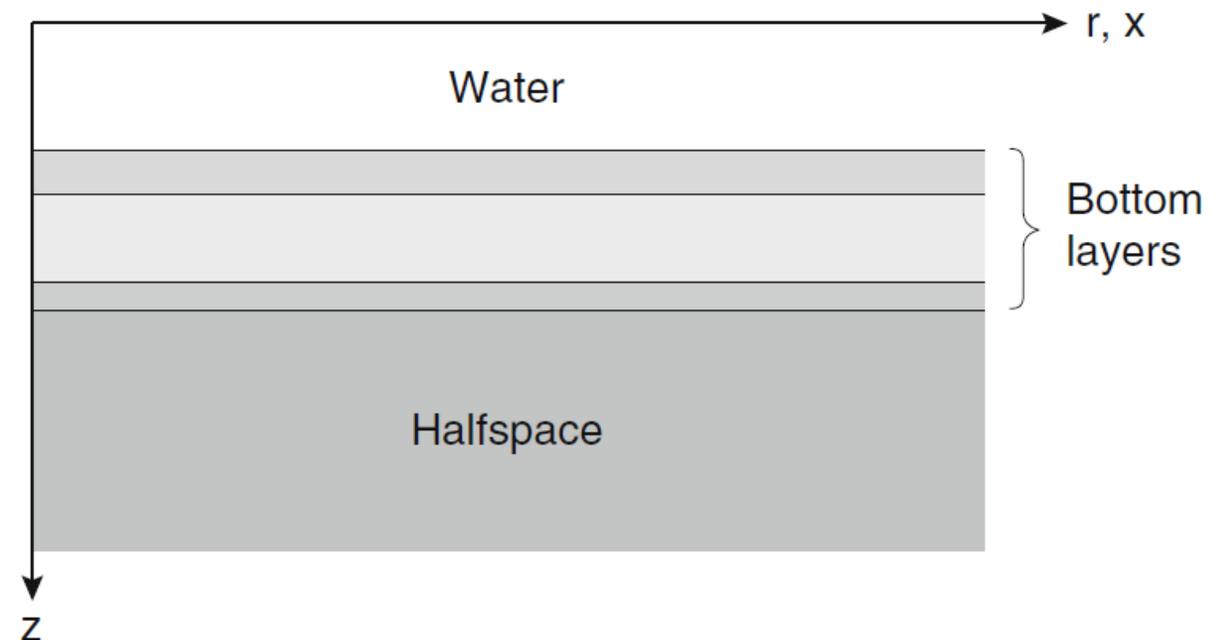
- 应用傅里叶变换

$$f(x, z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(k_x, z) e^{ik_x x} dk_x,$$

$$f(k_x, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z) e^{-ik_x x} dx$$

- 得到

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (k^2 - k_x^2) \right] \psi(k_x, z) = S_\omega \frac{\delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi}$$



2.4 分层介质和波导 (平面传播问题)

- 深度分离的波动方程

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (k^2 - k_x^2) \right] \psi(k_x, z) = S_\omega \frac{\delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi}$$

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] \psi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = -\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0)$$

- 解为

左边与右边有什么不同点？

$$\psi(k_x, z) = -S_\omega G_\omega(k_x, z, z_s),$$

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0) = S_\omega G_\omega(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0)$$

- 边界条件

$$B[\psi(k_x, z_n)] = 0.$$

2.4 分层介质和波导（轴对称传播问题）

- 单个点源
 - a. 柱坐标系
 - b. z轴通过声源
 - c. r轴与界面平行
- 汉克尔变换对

$$f(r, z) = \int_0^{\infty} f(k_r, z) J_0(k_r r) k_r dk_r,$$

$$f(k_r, z) = \int_0^{\infty} f(r, z) J_0(k_r r) r dr$$

- 柱坐标系下的深度分离的波动方程

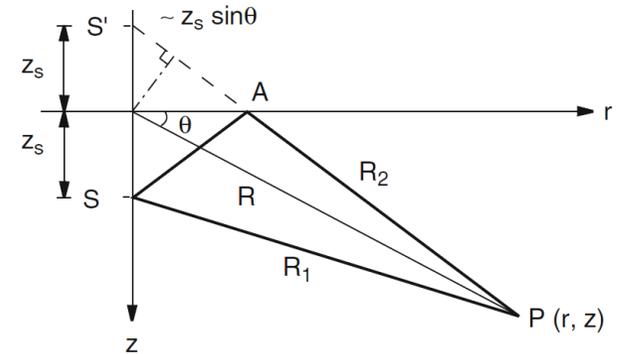
$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (k^2 - k_r^2) \right] \psi(k_r, z) = S_\omega \frac{\delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi}$$

与直角坐标结果类似！

2.4例子 (液体半空间中的点源, 平静海面)

- 单个点源
 - a. 柱坐标系
 - b. z轴通过声源
 - c. r轴与界面平行

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (k^2 - k_r^2) \right] \psi(k_r, z) = S_\omega \frac{\delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi}$$



- 汉克尔变换对

$$f(r, z) = \int_0^\infty f(k_r, z) J_0(k_r r) k_r dk_r,$$

$$f(k_r, z) = \int_0^\infty f(r, z) J_0(k_r r) r dr$$

- 齐次解为

$$k_z = \begin{cases} \sqrt{k^2 - k_r^2}, & k_r \leq k \\ i\sqrt{k_r^2 - k^2}, & k_r > k \end{cases}$$

$$H_\omega(k_r, z) = A^+(k_r) e^{ik_z z} + A^-(k_r) e^{-ik_z z}$$

2.4例子 (液体半空间中的点源)

- 辐射条件

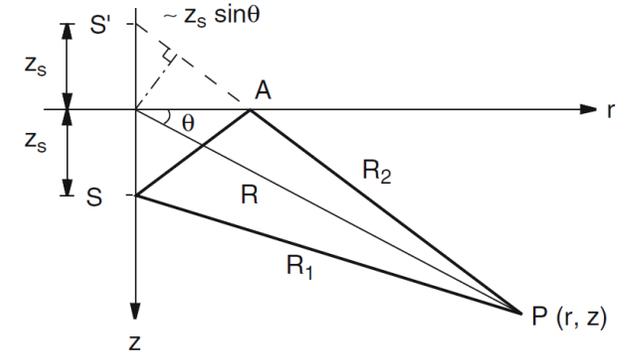
$$H_\omega(k_r, z) = \begin{cases} A^+(k_r) e^{ik_z z}, & z \rightarrow +\infty \\ A^-(k_r) e^{-ik_z z}, & z \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

- 特解为

$$\begin{aligned} g_\omega(k_r, z, z_s) &= A(k_r) \begin{cases} e^{ik_z(z-z_s)}, & z \geq z_s \\ e^{-ik_z(z-z_s)}, & z \leq z_s \end{cases} \\ &= A(k_r) e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}. \end{aligned}$$

- 根据如下的波动方程求得特解系数 $A(k_r)$

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (k^2 - k_x^2) \right] g_\omega(k_x, z, z_s) = -\frac{\delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi} \quad \left[\frac{dg_\omega(k_r, z)}{dz} \right]_{z_s-\epsilon}^{z_s+\epsilon} + O(\epsilon) = -\frac{1}{2\pi}$$



$$g_\omega(k_r, z, z_s) = -\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_z}$$

$$g_\omega(r, z, z_s) = \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{k_z} J_0(k_r r) k_r dk_r$$

$$A(k_r) = -\frac{1}{4\pi ik_z}$$

2.4例子（液体半空间中的点源）

- 索末菲-威尔积分

$$g_{\omega}(r, z, z_s) = \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{k_z} J_0(k_r r) k_r dk_r$$

$$H_0^{(1)}(kr) \simeq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi kr}} e^{i(kr-\pi/4)},$$

- 点源声场分解

$$H_0^{(2)}(kr) \simeq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi kr}} e^{-i(kr-\pi/4)}.$$

a. 水平方向 (r) : 柱面波

b. 垂直方向 (z) : $k_r < k$ 平面波, $k_r > k$ 指数规律衰减

2.4例子 (液体半空间中的点源)

- 与深度有关的点源格林函数

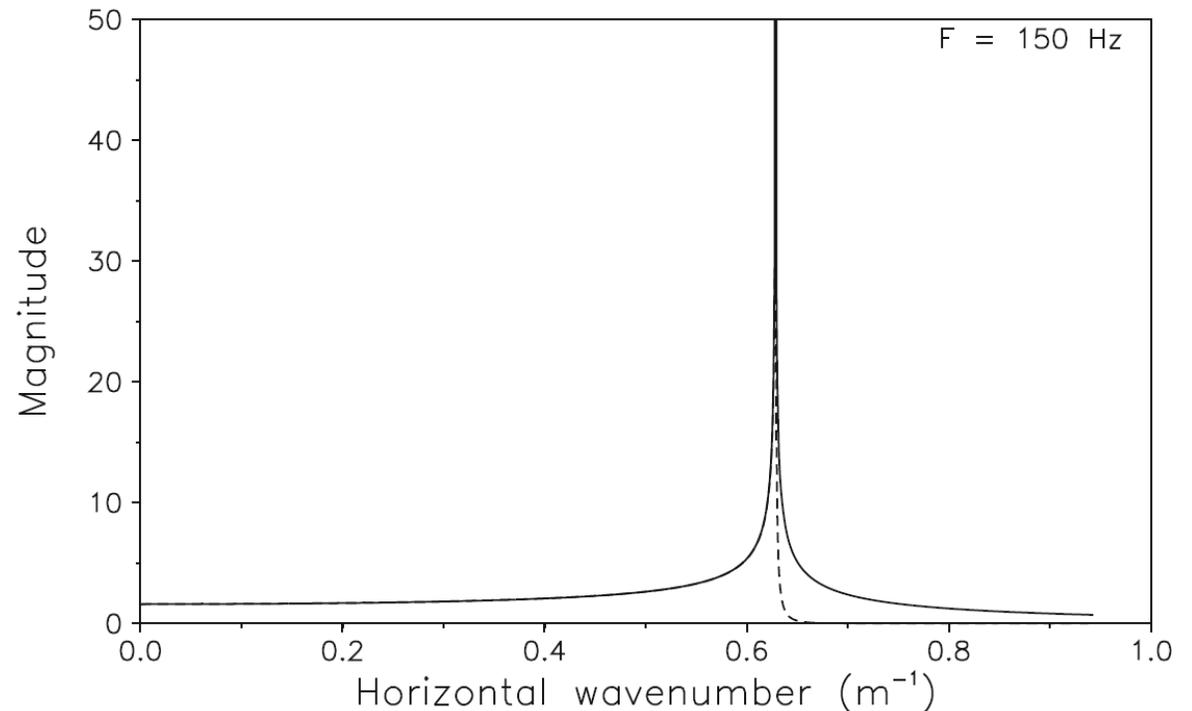
$$g_{\omega}(k_r, z, z_s) = -\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_z}$$

自由空间的格林函数

- 特点

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{c} = 0.628$$

- 辐射谱和渐消谱



2.4例子 (液体半空间中的点源)

- 波动方程求解

- 边界条件

$$\psi(k_r, 0) \equiv 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(k_r, 0) &= -S_\omega [g_\omega(k_r, 0, z_s) + H_\omega(k_r, 0)] \\ &= S_\omega \left[\frac{e^{ik_z z_s}}{4\pi i k_z} - A^+(k_r) \right] = 0,\end{aligned}$$

- 解为

$$\psi(k_r, z) = S_\omega \left[\frac{e^{ik_z |z - z_s|}}{4\pi i k_z} - \frac{e^{ik_z (z + z_s)}}{4\pi i k_z} \right]$$

- 极小极大值

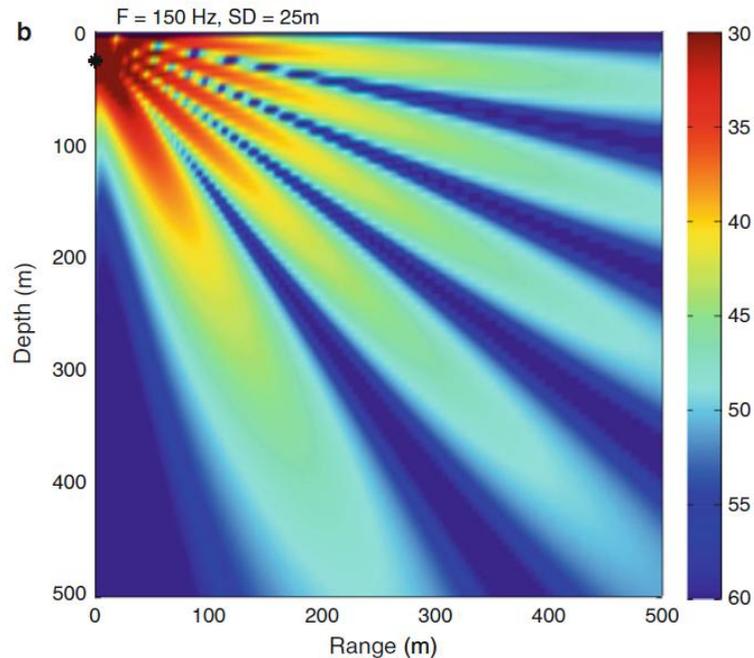
$$k_z = \frac{(m-1)\pi}{z_s}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$k_z = \frac{(2m-1)\pi}{2z_s}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

2.4例子 (液体半空间中的点源)

- 波动方程解

$$\psi(k_r, z) = S_\omega \left[\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_z} - \frac{e^{ik_z(z+z_s)}}{4\pi ik_z} \right]$$



此方法与第一章的方法产生的结果是否相同？

2.4.3 反射与透射

- 声场单独与海底的相互作用
- 上半空间（有点源）齐次解

$$H_{\omega,1}(k_r, z) = A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z}$$

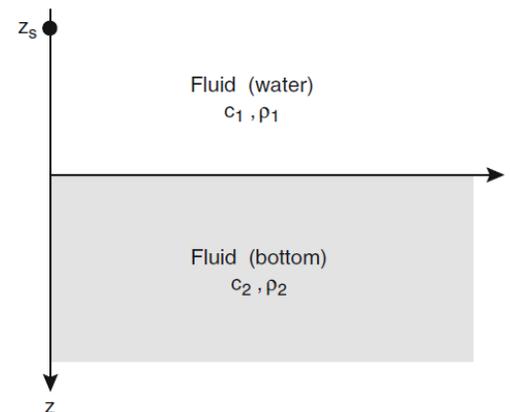
- 下半空间齐次解

$$H_{\omega,2}(k_r, z) = A_2^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,2}z},$$

- 上半空间的场由齐次解和特解构成
- 垂直位移的连续性和声压的连续性

$$\frac{\partial \psi_1(k_r, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \psi_2(k_r, z)}{\partial z}, \quad z = 0.$$

$$\rho_1 \psi_1(k_r, z) = \rho_2 \psi_2(k_r, z), \quad z = 0.$$



2.4.3 反射与透射

- 声场单独与海底的相互作用
- 上半空间（有点源）齐次解

$$H_{\omega,1}(k_r, z) = A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z}$$

- 下半空间齐次解

$$H_{\omega,2}(k_r, z) = A_2^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,2}z},$$

- 上半空间的场由齐次解和特解构成
- 垂直位移的连续性和声压的连续性

$$\frac{\partial \psi_1(k_r, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \psi_2(k_r, z)}{\partial z}, \quad z = 0.$$

$$\rho_1 \psi_1(k_r, z) = \rho_2 \psi_2(k_r, z), \quad z = 0.$$

$$A_1^- = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s),$$

$$A_2^+ = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s).$$

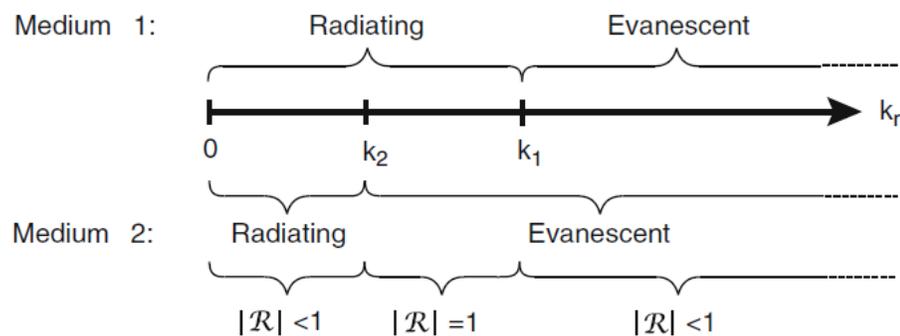
并不是真正意义上的平面波，
只是分解成平面波

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}},$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}}.$$

2.4.3 反射与透射 (硬海底)

- 声场单独与海底的相互作用



$$A_1^- = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s),$$

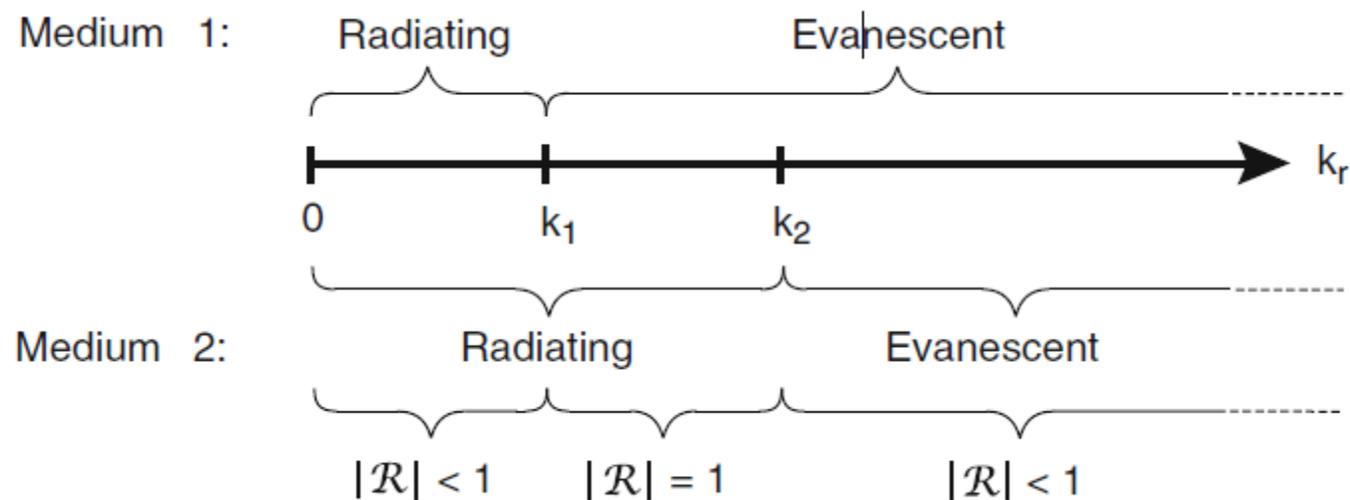
$$A_2^+ = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s).$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}},$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}}.$$

2.4.3 反射与透射 (软海底)

- 声场单独与海底的相互作用



$$A_1^- = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s),$$

$$A_2^+ = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s).$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}},$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}}.$$

2.4.3 点源声场

- 波数域解

$$\psi(k_r, z) = \begin{cases} -S_\omega [g_{\omega,1}(k_r, z, z_s) + H_{\omega,1}(k_r, z)], & z < 0 \\ -S_\omega H_{\omega,2}(k_r, z), & z > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$H_{\omega,1}(k_r, z) = A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z} \quad H_{\omega,2}(k_r, z) = A_2^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,2}z}, \quad g_\omega(k_r, z, z_s) = -\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{4\pi i k_z}.$$

$$A_1^- = \frac{\rho_2 k_{z,1} - \rho_1 k_{z,2}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s),$$

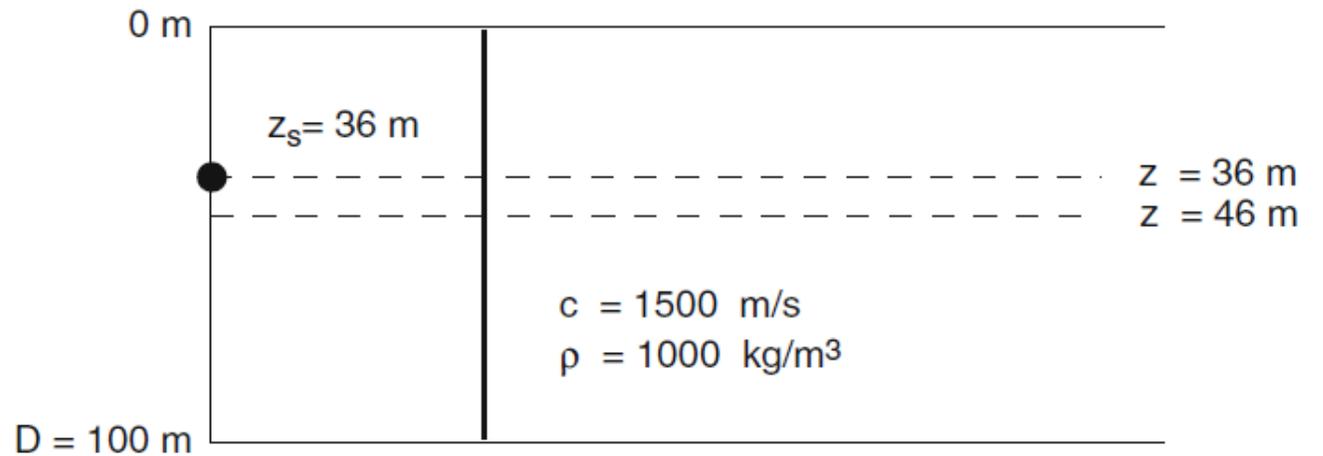
$$A_2^+ = \frac{2\rho_1 k_{z,1}}{\rho_2 k_{z,1} + \rho_1 k_{z,2}} g_{\omega,1}(k_r, 0, z_s).$$

- 波数积分

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(r, z) &= \int_0^\infty A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z} J_0(k_r r) k_r dk_r \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z} H_0^{(1)}(k_r r) k_r dk_r. \end{aligned}$$

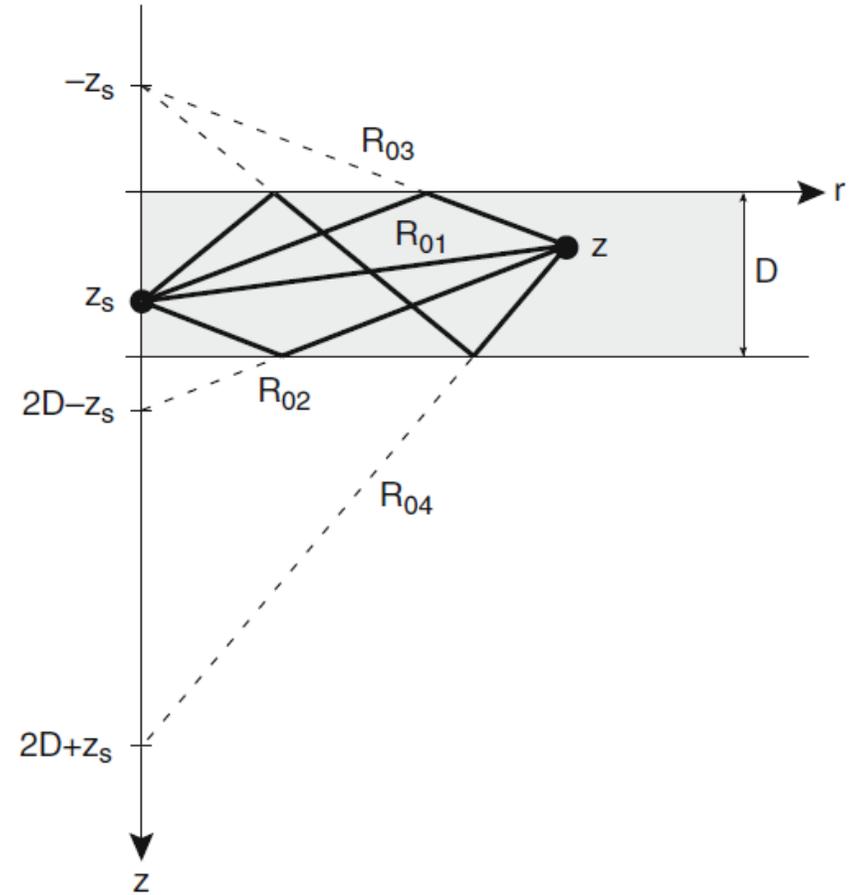
2.4.4理想液体波导

- 模型（压力释放海面 and 海底）
- 镜像法
- 积分变换法



2.4.4理想液体波导

- 镜像法



2.4.4理想液体波导

- 积分变换法

$$\psi(r, z) = \int_0^\infty \psi(k_r, z) J_0(k_r r) k_r dk_r$$

$$\psi(k_r, z) = -S_\omega \left[g_\omega(k_r, z, z_s) + H_\omega(k_r, z) \right].$$

$$g_\omega(k_r, z, z_s) = -\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_z},$$

$$H_\omega(k_r, z) = A^+(k_r) e^{ik_z z} + A^-(k_r) e^{-ik_z z}.$$

$$g_\omega(k_r, z, z_s) = -\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_z},$$

$$H_\omega(k_r, z) = A^+(k_r) e^{ik_z z} + A^-(k_r) e^{-ik_z z}.$$

- 边界条件（上底和下底压力为0）

$$A^+(k_r) + A^-(k_r) = \frac{e^{ik_z z_s}}{4\pi ik_z},$$

$$A^+(k_r) e^{ik_z D} + A^-(k_r) e^{-ik_z D} = \frac{e^{ik_z(D-z_s)}}{4\pi ik_z}.$$

2.4.4理想液体波导

- 积分变换法
- 边界条件（上底和下底压力为0）

$$A^+(k_r) + A^-(k_r) = \frac{e^{ik_z z_s}}{4\pi i k_z},$$

$$A^+(k_r) e^{ik_z D} + A^-(k_r) e^{-ik_z D} = \frac{e^{ik_z(D-z_s)}}{4\pi i k_z}.$$

$$\psi(k_r, z) = -\frac{S_\omega}{4\pi} \begin{cases} \frac{\sin k_z z \sin k_z(D - z_s)}{k_z \sin k_z D}, & z < z_s \\ \frac{\sin k_z z_s \sin k_z(D - z)}{k_z \sin k_z D}, & z > z_s. \end{cases}$$

2.4.4理想液体波导

- 积分变换法

$$\psi(k_r, z) = -\frac{S_\omega}{2\pi} \begin{cases} \frac{\sin k_z z \sin k_z (D - z_s)}{k_z \sin k_z D}, & z < z_s \\ \frac{\sin k_z z_s \sin k_z (D - z)}{k_z \sin k_z D}, & z > z_s \end{cases}$$

- 奇点

$$k_z D = m\pi, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$k_r = \sqrt{k^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{D}\right)^2}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

- 积分变换

$$\psi(r, z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(k_r, z) H_0^{(1)}(k_r r) k_r dk_r.$$

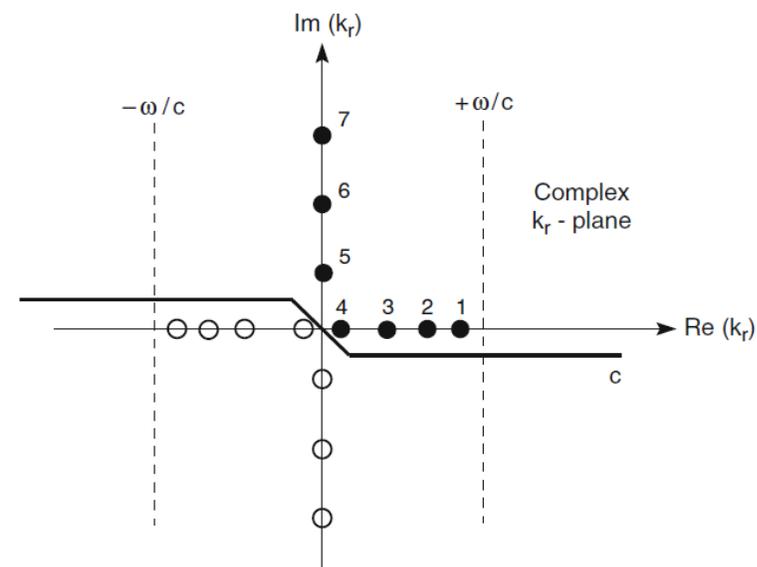


Fig. 2.18 Singularities of the depth-dependent Green's function for an ideal waveguide

2.4.4理想液体波导

- 积分变换法

$$\psi(k_r, z) = -\frac{S_\omega}{2\pi} \begin{cases} \frac{\sin k_z z \sin k_z (D - z_s)}{k_z \sin k_z D}, & z < z_s \\ \frac{\sin k_z z_s \sin k_z (D - z)}{k_z \sin k_z D}, & z > z_s \end{cases}$$

- 奇点

$$k_z D = m\pi, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$k_r = \sqrt{k^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{D}\right)^2}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

留数定理

- 积分变换

$$\psi(r, z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(k_r, z) H_0^{(1)}(k_r r) k_r dk_r.$$

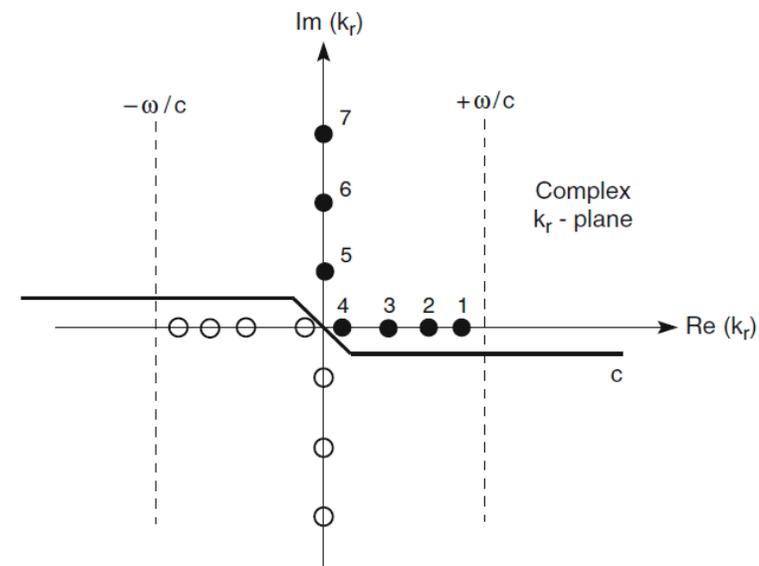


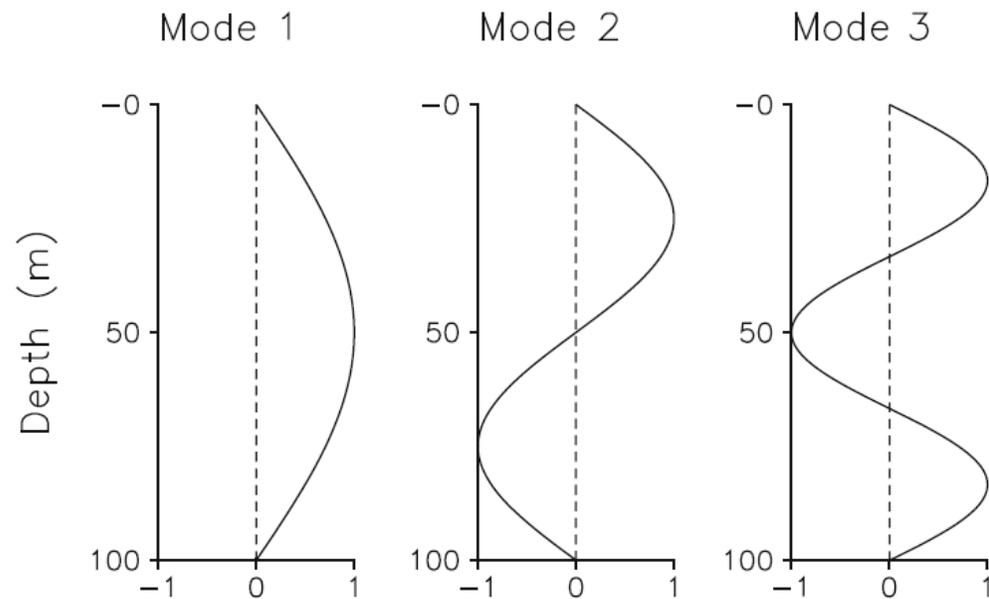
Fig. 2.18 Singularities of the depth-dependent Green's function for an ideal waveguide

$$\psi(r, z) = -\frac{iS_\omega}{2D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin(k_{zm} z) \sin(k_{zm} z_s) H_0^{(1)}(k_{rm} r)$$

2.4.4理想液体波导

- 简正波

$$\psi(r, z) = -\frac{iS_\omega}{2D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin(k_{zm}z) \sin(k_{zm}z_s) H_0^{(1)}(k_{rm}r)$$



Propagating modes: k_{rm} real $m < \frac{kD}{\pi}$,
Evanescent modes: k_{rm} imaginary $m > \frac{kD}{\pi}$.

Fig. 2.19 Depth dependence of the first 3 normal modes in ideal waveguide at 20 Hz

2.4.4理想液体波导

- 波导中的声场

$$\psi(r, z) = -\frac{iS\omega}{2D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin(k_{zm}z) \sin(k_{zm}z_s) H_0^{(1)}(k_{rm}r)$$

- 模式干涉

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(r, z)| &\simeq r^{-1/2} \left| A_m e^{ik_{rm}r} + A_n e^{ik_{rn}r} \right| \\ &= r^{-1/2} \sqrt{A_m^2 + A_n^2 + 2A_m A_n \cos [r (k_{rm} - k_{rn})]}. \end{aligned}$$

- 振荡周期

$$L = \frac{2\pi}{k_{rm} - k_{rn}},$$

2.4.5 匹克利斯 (Pekeris) 波导

- 问题求解

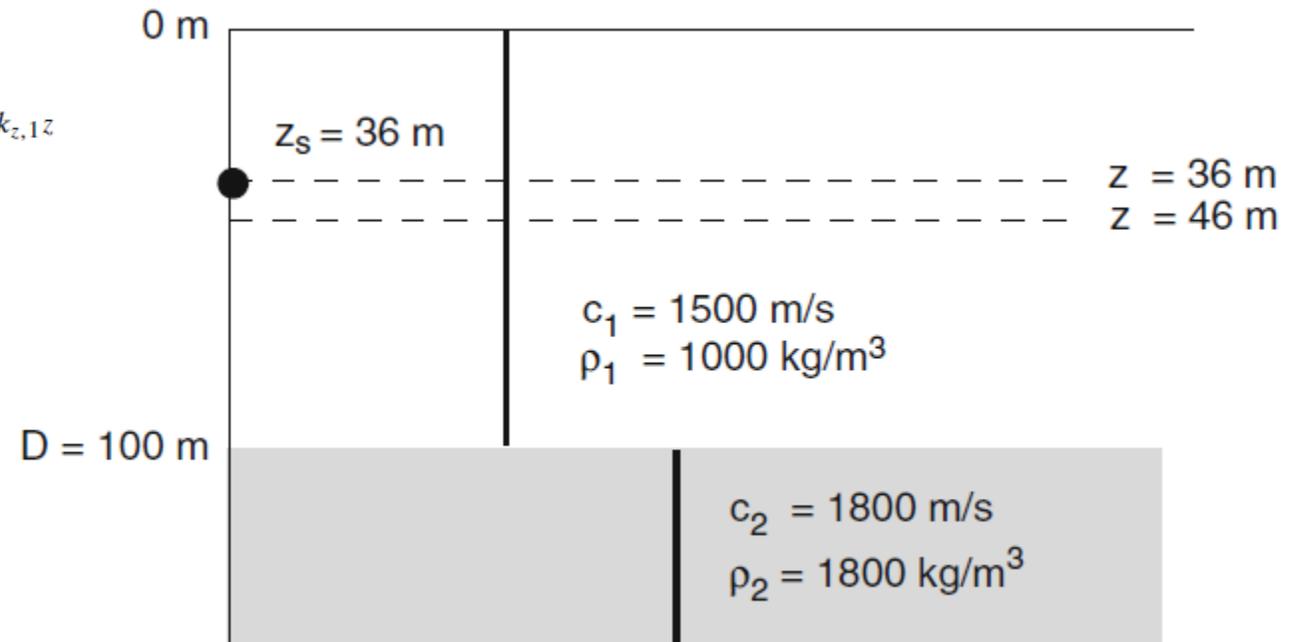
- a. 海水中

$$\psi_1(k_r, z) = S_\omega \frac{e^{ik_{z,1}|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_{z,1}} + A_1^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,1}z} + A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z}$$

- b. 海底中辐射条件

$$\psi_2(k_r, z) = A_2^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,2}(z-D)}$$

- 边界条件



2.4.5 匹克利斯 (Pekeris) 波导

- 问题求解

- a. 海水中

$$\psi_1(k_r, z) = S_\omega \frac{e^{ik_{z,1}|z-z_s|}}{4\pi ik_{z,1}} + A_1^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,1}z} + A_1^-(k_r) e^{-ik_{z,1}z}$$

- b. 海底中辐射条件

$$\psi_2(k_r, z) = A_2^+(k_r) e^{ik_{z,2}(z-D)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ k_{z,1} e^{ik_{z,1}D} & -k_{z,1} e^{-ik_{z,1}D} & -k_{z,2} \\ \rho_1 e^{ik_{z,1}D} & \rho_1 e^{-ik_{z,1}D} & -\rho_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1^+ \\ A_1^- \\ A_2^+ \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{iS_\omega}{4\pi k_{z,1}} \begin{Bmatrix} e^{ik_{z,1}z_s} \\ k_{z,1} e^{ik_{z,1}(D-z_s)} \\ \rho_1 e^{ik_{z,1}(D-z_s)} \end{Bmatrix}.$$

- 边界条件

- 极点 (poles) : 右式行列式为零的点

$$\tan(k_{z,1}D) = -\frac{i\rho_2 k_{z,1}}{\rho_1 k_{z,2}}.$$

2.4.5 匹克利斯 (Pekeris) 波导

- 极点 (poles) : 右式行列式为零的点

$$\tan(k_{z,1}D) = -\frac{i\rho_2k_{z,1}}{\rho_1k_{z,2}}.$$

- 上式存在实数解的条件

$$|k_2| < |k_r| < |k_1|.$$

- 近似模式解

$$\psi(r, z) \simeq -\frac{iS_\omega}{2D} \sum_{m=1}^M a_m(k_{rm}) \sin(k_{zm}z) \sin(k_{zm}z_s) H_0^{(1)}(k_{rm}r)$$

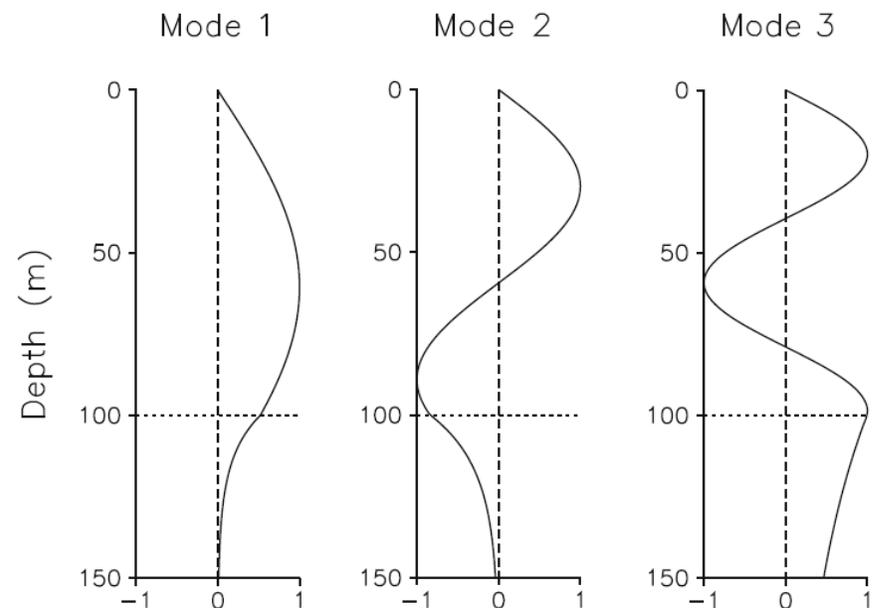


Fig. 2.27 Depth dependence of acoustic pressure for the 3 normal modes in the Pekeris waveguide at 35 Hz

2.4.5 衰減

- 衰減形式

$$\psi(x, t) = A e^{-i(\omega t - kx) - \alpha x}, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

$$\psi(x, t) = A e^{-i[\omega t - k(1+i\delta)x]}$$

$$\alpha = -20 \log \left| \frac{\psi(x + \lambda, t)}{\psi(x, t)} \right| = -20 \log \left[e^{-\delta k \lambda} \right] = 40 \pi \delta \log e \simeq 54.58 \delta.$$

作业

- 2.2,2.4,2.6,2.7,2.8,2.9,2.10,2.11