

A Study on Benchmark of Wave Propagation Model

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1999年 12月 22日

A Study on Benchmark of Wave Propagation Model

by

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ABSTRACT

A sound wave in the water is playing an important part in the industrial and the military division. Particularly transmission loss which is used to estimate the detection range of the target is very important. Numerical models of transmission loss using numerical techniques were developed to interpret the sound wave passed by various forms in the ocean. Models ensured for benchmark are OASES of wave number integration method, KRAKENC of normal mode method and RAM of parabolic equation, and found out usable extent of frequency by the method of intermodel comparison in the range independent environment and used comparison method of benchmark ocean to evaluate KRAKENC model in the range dependence environment.

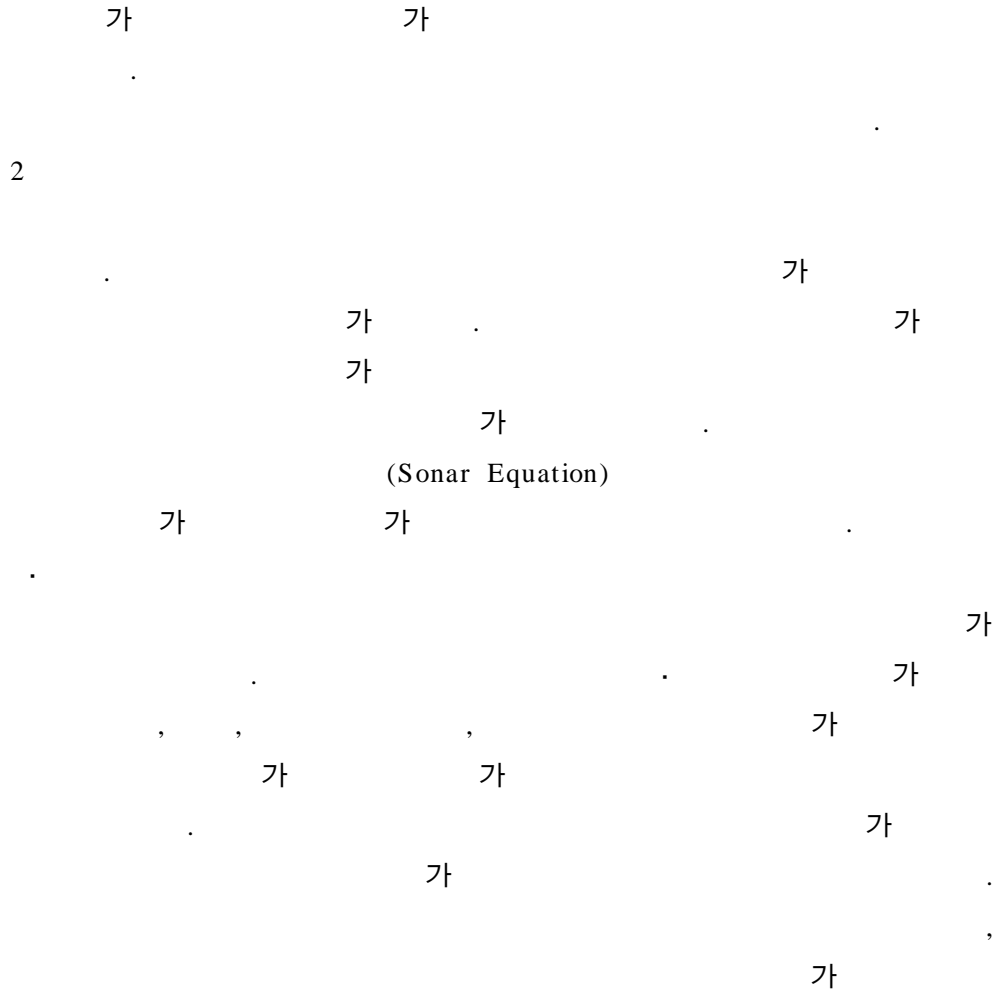
Abstract	.....
	
	.....	iii
	.....	iv
1.	.....	1
1.1	.....	2
1.2	.....	2
1.3	.....	3
2.	.....	4
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	8
2.3	.....	14
2.4	.....	20
3.	.....	28
3.1	.....	28
3.2	.....	28
3.2	.....	30
4.	.....	34
4.1	.....	34
4.2	.....	39

5.	.....	51
5.1	.....	51
5.2	.....	51
5.3	.....	52
	.....	53

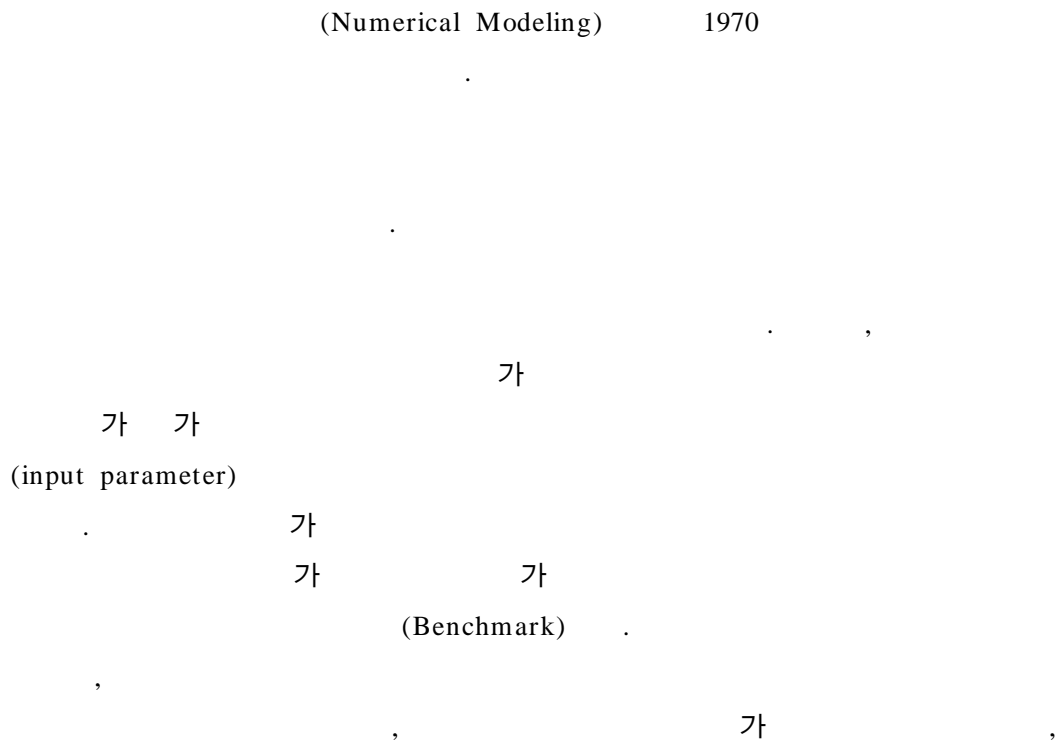
Fig. 2.1		.....	18
Fig. 4.1	Calibration	.....	38
Fig. 4.2		.....	39
Fig. 4.3	Calibration	.....	40
Fig. 4.4	20Hz, 50m, 20,60,80m	.....	41
Fig. 4.5	40Hz, 50m, 20,60,80m	.....	42
Fig. 4.6	80Hz, 50m, 20,60,80m	.....	43
Fig. 4.7	160Hz, 50m, 20,60,80m	.....	44
Fig. 4.8	320Hz, 50m, 20,60,80m	.....	45
Fig. 4.9	640Hz, 50m, 20,60,80m	.....	46
Fig. 4.10	Wedge	.....	48
Fig. 4.11	가 30m	.....	49
Fig. 4.12	가 150m	.....	50
Fig. 4.13	Wedge KRAKEN KRAKENC	.....	50

Table 2.1	.....	6
Table 2.2	.....	7
Table 2.3	.....	11
Table 2.4 OASES	.....	13
Table 2.5	.....	14
Table 2.6 KRAKEN	.....	20
Table 2.7	.....	25
Table 3.1	.....	27
Table 3.2	.....	28
Table 4.1	.....	35
Table 4.2	.....	38
Table 4.3	.....	40
Table 4.4	가	48
Table 4.5	가	48

1.



1. 1



1. 2



Public Domain
RAM IFD, KRAKENC, OASES(SAFARI),
FACT, RAYMOD MLTP) RAM, KRAKENC
OASES

가 가(Self Checking)
(The Principle of Reciprocity)
가

가 가

1. 3

1 , 2

(, ,)
(OASES, KRAKENC, RAM)

3

가 5

2.

2. 1

4

가

가

2

가

(Ray Theory),

(Normal Mode),

(Parabolic Equation),

(Wavenumber Integration),

(Multipath Expansion)

가

가

FDM(Finite Difference Method) FEM(Finite Element Method)

Fourier

FFT(Fast Fourier Transform)

(Range Dependent, RD)

(Range

Independent, RI)

2.1.1

(Linear Wave Equation)

$$\nabla^2 \Phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (2.1.1)$$

(2.1.1)

$$\nabla^2 \Phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = f(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (2.1.2)$$

(Radiation Condition) $\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$ (Boundary Condition)

Fourier Helmholtz

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2(\mathbf{r})] \Psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = f(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \quad (2.1.3)$$

, $k(r) = \frac{\omega}{c(\mathbf{r})}$ (Wave Number)

가

가. (Cartesian Coordinate System, $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$)

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (2.1.4)$$

(Cylindrical Coordinate System, $\mathbf{r} = (r, \phi, z)$)

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (2.1.5)$$

2.1.2

가

가

	RI	RD	RI	RD	RI	RD	RI	RD

: 500 Hz RI : Range Independent
 : 500 Hz RD : Range Dependent
 : 가 , : 가, : 가

Table 2.1

가 .

	RI	RD
(Rays)	FACT FLIRT PLRAY/VLA RANGER	FACTEX GRASS HARPO MEDUSA MPC MPP PEDERSON Continuous Gradient RAYWAVE RP- 70 SHALFACT TRIMAIN Gaussian Beam Model ADAM
(Normal Modes)	AP- 2/5 COMODE FNMSS NEMESIS/PLMODE NLNM NORMOD 3 NORM 2L PROTEUS STICKLER NORMAL MODE	ADIAB ASERT ASTRAL COUPLE CENTRO/ANTS KANABIS Shallow Water KRAKEN MOATL Nlayer PROLOS SNAP WKBZ 3- D OCEAN ACOUSTICS
(Wave number Integration)	FFP KUTSCHALE FFP MSPFFP OASES(SAFARI) PNSEB	RDOASES
(Parabolic Equation)		FOR3D HYPER IFD/WIDE ANGLE PAREQ PE, Corrected PE, PE- FRAME PESOGEN RAM ULETA UNIMOD 3D PE
(Multipath Expansion)	FAME MULE NEPBR RAYMODE	

Table 2.2

2. 2

(Wavenumber Integration, WI) (Stratified)

() . WI

(Exact Solution) ,

가 Hybrid

WI 'FFP'(Fast Field Program)

(Spectral Integration) FFT(Fast Field Transform)가

'WI' 가

WI Pekeris

Propagator Matrix

Schmidt가 Direct Global Matrix

가

2.2.1

Helmholz ((2.1.3)) z

가 Hankel

(Depth- Separated Wave Eq.)

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - (k^2 - k_m^2(z)) \right) \Psi(k, z) = \frac{f_s(z)}{2\pi} \quad (2.2.1)$$

(Particular Solution) $\widehat{\Psi}(k, z)$

$\Psi^{-1}(k, z), \Psi^{+1}(k, z)$

Green

$$\Psi(k, z) = \widehat{\Psi}(k, z) + A^-(k) \Psi^-(k, z) + A^+(k) \Psi^+(k, z) \quad (2.2.2)$$

, $A^-(k), A^+(k)$ (Arbitrary Coefficient)

(6)

Hankel, (Boundary Interface)
(Integrand) (Local Matrix)
(Global Matrix)
 A^\pm 가
(Homogeneous Medium) 가

가. **Hankel**

σ_{zz} : (Normal Stress)

σ_{rz} : (Tangential Stress)

1) (Homogeneous Fluid Medium)

$u(r, z)$	r	$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}$
$w(r, z)$	z	$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}$
$\Phi(r, z)$		$\int_0^\infty [A^- e^{-\alpha z} + A^+ e^{\alpha z}] J_0(kr) k dk$
$\widehat{\Phi}(r, z)$		$\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|}}{\alpha} J_0(kr) k dk$

$$(k_m(z) = h_m, \alpha(k) = \sqrt{k^2 - h_m^2})$$

가)

$$w(r, z) = \int_0^\infty [-\alpha A^- e^{-\alpha z} + A^+ e^{-\alpha z}] J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{z}z(r, z) &= \lambda \nabla^2 \Phi(r, z) = -\rho w^2 \Phi(r, z) \\ &= -w^2 \int_0^\infty [A^- e^{-\alpha z} + A^+ e^{-\alpha z}] J_0(kr) k dk \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.4)$$

)

: 가 , $f_s(z, w) = -S_w \delta(z - z_s)$

$$\hat{w}(r, z) = -\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \text{sign}(z - z_s) e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|} J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.5)$$

$$\hat{z}z(r, z) = -\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\beta |z - z_s|}}{\beta} J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.6)$$

$u(r, z)$	r	$-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Phi(r, z) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial z} \Psi(r, z)$
$w(r, z)$	z	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Phi(r, z) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Psi(r, z)$
$\Phi(r, z)$		$\int_0^\infty [A^- e^{-\alpha z} + A^+ e^{-\alpha z}] J_0(kr) k dk$
$\Psi(r, z)$		$\int_0^\infty [B^- e^{-\beta z} + B^+ e^{-\beta z}] J_0(kr) k dk$
$\hat{\Phi}(r, z)$		$\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \text{sign}(z - z_s) e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|} J_0(kr) k dk$
$\hat{\Psi}(r, z)$		$\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\beta |z - z_s|}}{\beta} J_0(kr) k dk$

$$(\alpha(k) = \sqrt{k^2 - h_m^2} \quad \beta(k) = \sqrt{k^2 - k_m^2})$$

2) (Homogeneous Solid Medium)

가)

$$u(r, z) = \int_0^\infty [-k A^- e^{-\alpha z} - k A^+ e^{-\alpha z} + B^- e^{-\beta z} + B^+ e^{-\beta z}] J_1(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.7)$$

$$w(r, z) = \int_0^\infty [A^- e^{-\alpha z} + A^+ e^{\alpha z} + k B^- e^{-\beta z} + k B^+ e^{\beta z}] J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.8)$$

$$\sigma_{zz}(r, z) = \mu \int_0^\infty [(2k^2 - k_m^2) [A^- e^{-\alpha z} + A^+ e^{\alpha z}] - 2k [B^- e^{-\beta z} + B^+ e^{\beta z}]] J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.9)$$

$$\sigma_{rz}(r, z) = \mu \int_0^\infty [2k [A^- e^{-\alpha z} - A^+ e^{\alpha z}] - (2k^2 - k_m^2) [B^- e^{-\beta z} + B^+ e^{\beta z}]] J_1(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.10)$$

)

$$\hat{u}(r, z) = -\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \text{sign}(z - z_s) k [e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|} - e^{-\beta |z - z_s|}] J_1(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.11)$$

$$\hat{w}(r, z) = -\frac{S_w}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty [a e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|} - k^2 \beta^{-1} e^{-\beta |z - z_s|}] J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.12)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{zz}(r, z) = \frac{S_w \mu}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \text{sign}(z - z_s) \times [(2k^2 - k_m^2) e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|} - 2k^2 e^{-\beta |z - z_s|}] J_0(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.13)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{rz}(r, z) = \frac{S_w \mu}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty [2k a e^{-\alpha |z - z_s|} - (k^3 \beta^{-1} + k\beta) e^{-\beta |z - z_s|}] J_1(kr) k dk \quad (2.2.14)$$

.

	w	u	σ_{zz}	σ_{rz}
fluid/vacuum	-	-	0	-
fluid/fluid	=	-	=	-
fluid/solid	=	-	=	0
solid/vacuum	-	-	0	0
solid/solid	=	=	=	=

Symbols used : =, continuous ; 0, vanishing ; -, not involved

Table 2.3

(2.2.2)

(Horizontal Wavenumber)

Hankel

$$G(r, z) = \int_0^{\infty} g(k, z) J_m(kr) k \, dk \quad (2.2.15)$$

, Bessel

Hankel

$$J_m(kr) = \frac{1}{2} (H_m^{(1)}(kr) + H_m^{(2)}(kr)) \quad (2.2.16)$$

$H_m^{(1)}(kr)$

(Standing Wave)

(Asymptotic Approximation)

FFP

가

$H_m^{(2)}(kr)$

Hankel

FFT

2.2.2

- OASES

가.

WI

FFP, OASES가

OASES

OASES

1987 Hanrik Schmidt

. SAFARI(Seismo- Acoustic Fast Field

Algorithm for RI env.)

1999 OASES(Ocean Acoustics and Seismic

Exploration Synthesis)

RI

RD

RDOASES

가

RI

OASES

PC

. OASES

가

OAST(OASes

Transmission loss module)

1) OASES

\$home/oases/		OASES
	src	OASES 2D
	src3d	OASES 3D
	bin	OASES
	lib	OASES
	tloss	OAST
	pulse	OASP
	coef	OASR
	plot	FIPLOT
	contour	CONTUR
	mindis	MINDIS
	pulsplot	
	doc	LaTeX

Table 2.4 OASES

2) OAST

: oast input

curve : mplot input

contour : cplot input

3) OAST

input.dat	
input.src	
input.plp	plot
input.plt	plot
input.trc	
input.cdr	contour plot
input.bdr	contour plot
input.rhs	
oast2	

Table 2.5

2. 3

(Normal Modes) 1948 Pekeris
Williams(1970)

가 가 (Coupled
Normal Model)

2.3.1

가.

가
Helmholtz

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right) + \rho(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2(z)} p = \frac{-\delta(z - z_s) \delta(r)}{2\pi r} \quad (2.3.1)$$

$$p(r, z) = \Phi(r) \Psi(z) \quad \text{가}$$

$$(2.3.1) \quad , \quad \Phi(r) \Psi(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} \left[\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\Psi} \left[\rho(z) \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{d\Psi}{dz} \right) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2(z)} \Psi \right] = 0 \quad (2.3.2)$$

$$(2.3.2) \quad \text{가} \quad ,$$

k_{rm}^2 Sturm-Liouville .

$$\rho(z) \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{d\Psi_m(z)}{dz} \right) + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2(z)} - k_{rm}^2 \right) \Psi_m(z) = 0 \quad (2.3.3)$$

$$\Psi_m(0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{d\Psi}{dz} \right|_{z=D} = 0 \quad , \quad z = 0 \quad r = D$$

(perfect rigid bottom) 가 .

1)

가) 가 .

) (mode shape function) $\Psi_m(z)$

k_{rm} .

) , 가 .

) $\Psi_m(z)$ (eigen function) , k_{rm} k_{rm}^2 (eigen value)

) m $[0, D]$ m '0' 가 ,

k_{rm}^2 가 $k_{r1}^2 > k_{r2}^2 > \dots$.

) ω/c_{\min} 가 . ($k_{rm} \leq \omega/c_{\min}$)

) Sturm-Liouville

(orthogonal) 가 .

$$\int_0^D \frac{\Psi_m(z) \cdot \Psi_n(z)}{\rho(z)} dz = 0, \quad m \neq n \quad (2.3.4)$$

(2.3.4)

(Normalized Mode)

가 .

$$\int_0^D \frac{\Psi_m^2(z)}{\rho(z)} dz = 1 \quad (2.3.5)$$

,

(arbitrary function)

가 ,

$$p(r, z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \Phi_m(r) \Psi_m(z) \quad (2.3.6)$$

(2.3.6)

(2.3.1)

.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d\Phi_m(r)}{dr} \right) \Psi_m(z) \right.$$

$$\left. + \Phi_m(r) \left[\rho(z) \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{d\Psi(z)}{dz} \right) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2(z)} \Psi_m(z) \right] \right\} = - \frac{\delta(r) \delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi r}$$

(2.3.7)

(2.3.7)

(2.3.3)

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d\Phi_m(r)}{dr} \right) \Psi_m(z) + k_m^2 \Phi_m(r) \Psi_m(z) \right] = - \frac{\delta(r) \delta(z - z_s)}{2\pi r} \quad (2.3.8)$$

$$\int_0^D (\cdot) \frac{\Psi_n(z)}{\rho(z)} dz$$

(Standard Equation)

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d\Phi_n(r)}{dr} \right) + k_{rn}^2 \Phi_n(r) = - \frac{\delta(r) \Psi_n(z_s)}{2\pi r \rho(z_s)} \quad (2.3.9)$$

(2.3.9) Hankel ,

$$\Phi_n(r) = \frac{i}{4\rho(z_s)} \Psi_n(z_s) H_0^{(1,2)}(k_{rn} r) \quad (2.3.10)$$

(Radiation Condition) (2.3.11) (asymptotic approximation) (2.3.12)

$$p(r, z) = \frac{i}{4\rho(z_s)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \Psi_m(z_s) \Psi_m(z) H_0^{(1)}(k_{rm} r) \quad (2.3.11)$$

$$p(r, z) \approx \frac{i}{\rho(z_s) \sqrt{8\pi r}} e^{-i\pi/4} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Z_m(z_s) Z_m(z) \frac{e^{ik_{rm} r}}{\sqrt{k_{rm}}} \quad (2.3.12)$$

$$TL(r, z) = -20 \log \left| \frac{p(r, z)}{p_0(r=1)} \right|, \quad p_0(r) = \frac{e^{ik_0 r}}{4\pi r} \quad (2.3.13)$$

$$, \quad TL(r, z) \simeq -20 \log \left| \frac{1}{\rho(z_s)} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{r}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \Psi_m(z_s) \Psi_m(z) \frac{e^{ik_{rm} r}}{\sqrt{k_{rm}}} \right| \quad (2.3.14)$$

Incoherent

$$TL_{INC}(r, z) \simeq -20 \log \frac{1}{\rho(z_s)} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{r}} \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| \Psi_m(z_s) \Psi_m(z) \frac{e^{ik_{rm} r}}{\sqrt{k_{rm}}} \right|^2} \quad (2.3.15)$$

가 (segment) ,
(interface condition)
(reference solution)

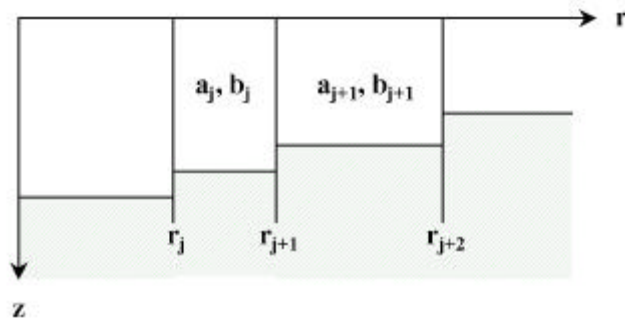


Fig. 2.1

1) (Two-way Coupled Normal Mode)

n

j

$$p^j(r, z) = \sum_{m=1}^M [a_m^j \hat{H}_1^j(r) + b_m^j \hat{H}_2^j(r)] \Psi_m^j(z) \quad (2.3.16)$$

$$, \quad \hat{H}_1^j(r) = \frac{H_0^{(1)}(k^j r_m r)}{H_0^{(1)}(k^j r_m r_{j-1})}, \quad \hat{H}_2^j(r) = \frac{H_0^{(2)}(k^j r_m r)}{H_0^{(2)}(k^j r_m r_{j-1})}$$

Hankel (leaky mode) (overflow problem) , (asymptotic)

(marching type)

2) (One-way Coupled Normal Mode)

가

Porter

single- scatter

KRAKENC

3) (Adiabatic Normal Mode)

가

가

가 Cross- Coupling

Weinberg

Pierce

Burridge

2.3.2 - KRAKENC

가.

1980 Porter KRAKEN scandinavia

가

Adiabatic

Mode Coupled Mode 가

가

KRAKENC

KRAKEN

KRAKENC

가

가

5 10 가

KRAKENC

FILED

PLOTTLR

	KRAKEN	
	KRAKENC	KRAKEN
PLOT	PLOTSSP	
	PLOTMODE	
	PLOTGRN	Green
	PLOTTLR	
	PLOTTLD	
	PLOTTRI	3D
	FIELD	
	FIELD3D	3D

Table 2.6 KRAKEN

2. 4

가

. 1940

1970

F. D. Tappert R. H. Hardin .

2.4.1

가.

PE Helmholtz ((2.1.3))

(r, ρ, z) , ,

(ρ = 0) 가 ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2} + k_0^2 n^2 p = 0 \quad (2.4.1)$$

, p(r, z) : , k₀ = $\frac{w}{w_0}$: , n(r, z) = $\frac{c_0}{c(r, z)}$:

가 가

Tappert

(Standard

Narrow Angle Equation) .

$$(9) \quad H^{(1)}$$

가

Adiabatic NM

outgoing cylindrical .

$$P(r, z) = \Psi(r, z) \cdot H_0^{(2)}(k_0 r) \quad (2.4.2)$$

, Ψ(r, z) 가 가 Bessel

Hankel 가 .

$$\frac{\partial^2 H_0^{(1)}(k_0 r)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_0^{(1)}(k_0 r)}{\partial r} + k_0^2 H_0^{(1)}(k_0 r) = 0 \quad (2.4.3)$$

, H₀⁽¹⁾(k₀r) ≈ $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k_0 r}} e^{i(k_0 r - \frac{\pi}{4})}$.

(2.1.3)

Helmholz

$$-\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial r^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} + k_0^2(n^2 - 1) \Psi = 0 \quad (2.4.4)$$

Tappert

PE가

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = \frac{ik_0}{2} \left((n^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{k_0^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \Psi \quad (2.4.5)$$

PE

10-20°

가

가 Pade

(90°)

PE

Split-step

Fourier Algorithm, IFD, OED

PE

가

가

PE가

(operator formalism)

$$P = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \quad Q = \sqrt{n^2 + \frac{1}{k_o^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}} \quad (2.4.6)$$

elliptic

$$[P^2 + 2ik_o P + k_o^2(Q^2 - 1)] \Psi = 0 \quad (2.4.7)$$

(outgoing)

(incoming)

$$(P + ik_o - ik_o Q)(P + ik_o + ik_o Q) \Psi - ik_o [P, Q] \Psi = 0 \quad (2.4.8)$$

$$[P, Q] \Psi = PQ\Psi - QP\Psi$$

- (가) 1) RI ($n = n(z)$) $[P, Q] \Psi = 0$
 RD ($n = n(r, z)$) $[P, Q] \Psi \neq 0$ 가
 (가) 2) ($n = n(r, z)$) $P + ik_o - ik_o Q = 0$

가

$$P \Psi = ik_o(Q - 1) \Psi$$

$$-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = ik_o \left(\sqrt{n^2 + \frac{1}{k_o^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - 1} \right) \Psi \quad (2.4.9)$$

RI RD
 PE Q

r' 1

Square-Root Operator

1) Square-Root Operator

$$\varepsilon = n^2 - 1, \quad \mu = \frac{1}{k_o^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (2.4.10)$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\varepsilon + \mu + 1} = \sqrt{q + 1} \quad (2.4.11)$$

$$Q = \sqrt{q + 1} \quad \text{Taylor} = 1 + \frac{q}{2} + \frac{q^2}{8} + \frac{q^3}{16} + \dots$$

($|q| < 1$:

)

(가 1) $\Psi = e^{i(k_r r \pm k_z z)}$

(가 2) (dispersion relation) $k^2 = k_r^2 + k_z^2$

(가 3) $\sin \theta = \pm \frac{k_z}{k}$

(가 1) $\mu = -\frac{k_z^2}{k_o^2}, \quad \mu = -n^2 \sin^2 \theta$ snell

$\left(\frac{\cos \theta_o}{\cos \theta} = n \right)$.

$q = (n^2 - 1) - n^2 \sin^2 \theta_o = -\sin^2 \theta_o$ (2.4.12)

c_o 가 q 가 $q = 0$ $\sqrt{1+q}$ 가

Taylor 2 square-root operator

$Q \simeq 1 + \frac{q}{2}$ (2.4.13)

$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon + \mu) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left((m^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{k_o^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right)$

(2.4.9) ,

$-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = \frac{ik_o}{2} \left((m^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{k_o^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \Psi$ (2.4.14)

PE PE

Square-root operator .

Taylor q 가

Square-root operator

(rational function approximation)

2)

PE가 가

가) taylor

) (Q)

$$\sqrt{1+q} \approx \frac{a_0 + a_1q}{b_0 + b_1q} \quad (2.4.15)$$

PE

가

		a_0	a_1	b_0	b_1	$\sqrt{1+q}$
	Tappert	1	0.5	1	0	$1 + 0.5q$
	Claerbout	1	0.25	1	0.25	$\frac{1 + 0.75q}{1 + 0.25q}$
	Greene	0.99987	0.79624	1	0.30102	$\frac{0.99987 + 0.79624q}{1 + 0.30102q}$

Table 2.7

(2.4.9) (2.4.15)

$$A_1 \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} + A_2 \frac{\partial^3 \Psi}{\partial z^2 \partial r} = A_3 \Psi + A_4 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} \quad (2.4.16)$$

PE

FD

FE

, $A_2 = 0$ Tappert Split-Step Fourier
 가 .
 , $\pm 40^\circ$ 가 PE
 , $\sqrt{1+q}$
 PE . , pade Halpern & Trefethen
 가 .

3) Pade PE
 Bamberger et al collins .

$$\sqrt{1+q} = 1 + \sum \frac{a_{j,m}q}{1+b_{j,m}q} + O(q^{2m+1}) \quad (2.4.17)$$

가) 1 : Claerbout . pade
 Claerbout 40° PE .
) 2 : 55° 가 .
 90° , Collins

5

(2.4.17) (2.4.9)

$$-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = ik_0 \left[\sum \frac{a_{j,m} (n^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{k_0^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2})}{1 + b_{j,m} (n^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{k_0^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2})} \right] \Psi \quad (2.4.18)$$

FDM FEM 가
 PE .

Split-Step Fourier PE
 Operator Splitting .

$$Q = \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon + \mu} \quad (2.4.19)$$

$$(가) \quad q = \varepsilon + \mu \ll 1$$

Tappert ε 가 μ 가
 , Feit and Fleck splitting , Thomson and Chapman

$$Q = \sqrt{1 + \mu} + \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon} - 1 \quad (2.4.20)$$

($\varepsilon = 0$) splitting

(2.4.20) (2.4.9) ,

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = ik_0 \left(n - 2 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_0^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}} \right) \Psi \quad (2.4.21)$$

LOGPE

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = ik_0 \left\{ \ln n + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\cos^2 \left(\frac{i}{k_0} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \right] \right\} \Psi \quad (2.4.22)$$

Berman et al Split-Step PE
 가 가 PE
 FD FE 가

2.3.2 - RAM

RAM(Range dependent Acoustic Model) 가 1996
 Michael D. Collins 가 RAMS
 가 . RAM Split-Step Pade Solution 가 PE

self- starter

RAM

가

2.3.1

RAM Split-Step Fourier Algorithm

Split-Step Fourier Algorithm :

,

zero

가

가

(

,

)

,

P

3.

3. 1

L. B. Felsen ‘ 가 ’ (An Option For
Quality Assessment)
가 ‘ (Honestly) ,
가
.
“ 가” . 가
가 가 “ 가
가 ” .
가 , 가
가 가 가
가 가 ,
가 1 가,
가 . 1 가
가 2 가
가
.

3. 2

1987 113 .
가 .
1990 , 가
가
가 가 (, self-starter
) 가 가
가
가 가
가 .

	RI 가 .
	가 가 .
	RD 가 .

Table 3.1

가 가 .

, / , , (,)
가 . ,

,
. ,
가가 가 .
, ,
.

3. 3

3.3.1

가. 1981 NORDA Parabolic Equation Workshop (MS)

가 1981 NORDA PE
(reference
solution)가 , 8
, 가 (ASA) 가
가 .

. 1986 IMACS Symposium (Yale Univ. New Haven, CT)

1986 IMACS L. B. Felsen .
가 .

. 1986 112th ASA meeting (Anaheim, CA)

가 , L. B. Felsen

가

session

가

. 1987 113th ASA meeting (Indianapolis, IN)

가 가

	1981	1986. 8.	1986. 11.	1987. 5.
	NORDA PE	IMACS	112 ASA	113 ASA
	PE	Computational Acoustics		
	PE	▶ ▶	▶ : Code : Benchmark	▶ ▶ RD

Table 3.2

3.3.2

1987 113 ASA

JASA , . (J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 87(4), April 1990)

[1] L. B. Felsen, "Benchmarks : An option for quality assesment,"

pp1497- 1498

L.B.Felsen

[2] Finn B. Jensen and Carlo M. Ferla, "Numerical solutions of range- dependent benchmark problems in ocean acoustics," pp 1499- 1510

1.

A. (Wedge- shaped wave guide)

(1) , 2- D () : 가

(2) 가 , 3- D ()

(3) 가 , 3- D ()

B. (Plane- parallel wave guide)

(4A) (25Hz), (500m)

(4B) (100Hz), (3Km)

2.

: Couple, IFDPE, PAREQ

3.

Couple

[3] Michael J. Buckingham and Alexandra Tolstoy, "An analytic solution for benchmark problem 1 : The ideal wedge", pp 1514- 1520

(1)

[4] David J. Tomson, "Wide- angle parabolic equation solutions to two range- dependent benchmark problem," pp 1514- 1520

(3), (4A), (4B)

Couple

(), SNAP .
 (1) IFDPE (implicit Crank-Nicolson solution)
 (2) PAREQ

[5] David J. Thomson, Gary H. Brooke, and John A. DeSanto, "Numerical implementation of a modal solution to a range-dependent benchmark problem," pp 1521-1526
 (4A), (4B) DeSanto Couple(
), SNAP

[6] Ralph A. Stephen, "Solution to range-dependent benchmark problems by the finite difference method," pp 1527-1534
 (1), (2), (3), (4A) explicit FDM
 Couple () .

[7] Michael D. Collins, "Benchmark calculations for higher-order parabolic equations," pp 1535-1538
 PE .

[8] Evan K. Westwood, "Ray model solutions to the benchmark wedge problems," pp 1539-1545
 (2), (3) Ray Couple() .

4.

· , / ,
· / , /
· OASES
· 가 가

· 가가 KRAKENC RAM JASA
· Web

4. 1

4.1.1.

· () () 가
· 가
· (radiation pattern)
·
·

4.1.2.

· 가 ·

$$(4.3) \quad (4.2)$$

Helmholz

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} + \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2}\phi(y) = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

	$-\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \left(-\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2} \right)$	$-\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \quad (4.2)$
	$p(x, y, z, t) = \phi(x, y, z) \cdot \cos 2\pi ft$	$p(y, t) = \phi(y) \cos 2\pi ft \quad (4.3)$

Table 4.1

(가 1) $y = 0, y = L$,

$$y = 0 \quad y = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$y = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$$

(가 2) $y = a$,

$$\frac{d^2\phi_a}{dy^2} + k^2(y)\phi_a = A(y) \quad (4.4)$$

$$\phi_a(y) : \quad y = a \quad (4.3)$$

$A(y) : y = a$ 가 가 zero 가

$$y = a \quad (4.5)$$

$$S_a = \int_0^L A(y) dy = \int_{a-\delta}^{a+\delta} A(y) dy \quad (4.5)$$

$$(7) \quad 3) \quad y = b \quad ,$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi_b}{dy^2} + k^2(y) \phi_b = B(y) \quad (4.4')$$

$$S_b = \int_{b-\delta}^{b+\delta} B(y) dy \quad (4.5')$$

$$(4.5) \quad (4.4'), \quad (4.5) \quad (4.5') \quad ,$$

$$\phi_a \frac{d^2 \phi_b}{dy^2} - \phi_b \frac{d^2 \phi_a}{dy^2} = \phi_a B - \phi_b A$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(\phi_a \frac{d\phi_b}{dy} - \phi_b \frac{d\phi_a}{dy} \right) = \phi_a B - \phi_b A \quad (4.6)$$

$$(4.6) \quad y = 0 \quad y = L \quad ,$$

$$\left(\phi_a \frac{d\phi_b}{dy} - \phi_b \frac{d\phi_a}{dy} \right)_0^L = \int_0^L (\phi_a B - \phi_b A) dy \quad (4.7)$$

$$, \quad y = 0 \quad y = L \quad \phi = 0 \quad d\phi/dy = 0 \quad , \quad (4.7)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^L (\phi_a B - \phi_b A) dy = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

$$(4.4') \quad y = b \quad B = 0 \quad ,$$

$$\int_0^L \phi_a B dy = \phi_a(b) \int_{b-\delta}^{b+\delta} B dy = \phi_a(b) S_b \quad (4.9)$$

$$\int_0^L \phi_b A dy = \phi_b(a) \int_{a-\delta}^{a+\delta} A dy = \phi_b(a) S_a \quad (4.10)$$

(4.7)

$$S_b \phi_a(b) - S_a \phi_b(a) = 0 \quad (4.11)$$

가 , $S_a = S_b$, $\phi_a(b) = \phi_b(a)$

4.1.3.

가.

Public Domain Calibration
 가 RI
 100m OASES,
 KRAKENC, RAM , 80Hz,
 10m 90m

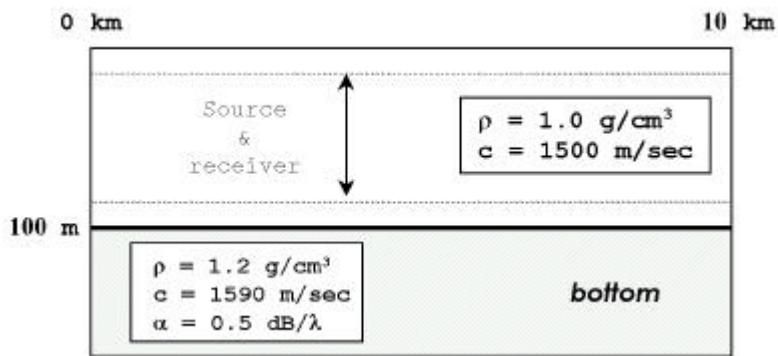


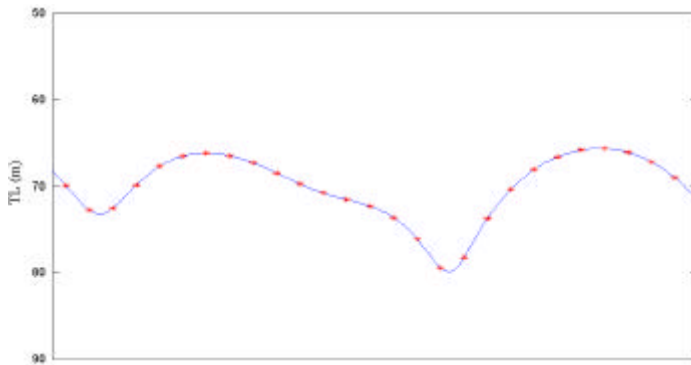
Fig. 4.1 Calibration

(Sound Speed)	1500 m/s	1590 m/s	
(Density)	1.0 g/cm ³	1.2 g/cm ³	
(Attenuation)	0.0 dB/λ	0.5 dB/λ	

Table 4.2

Fig. 4.2

가 가 10 km



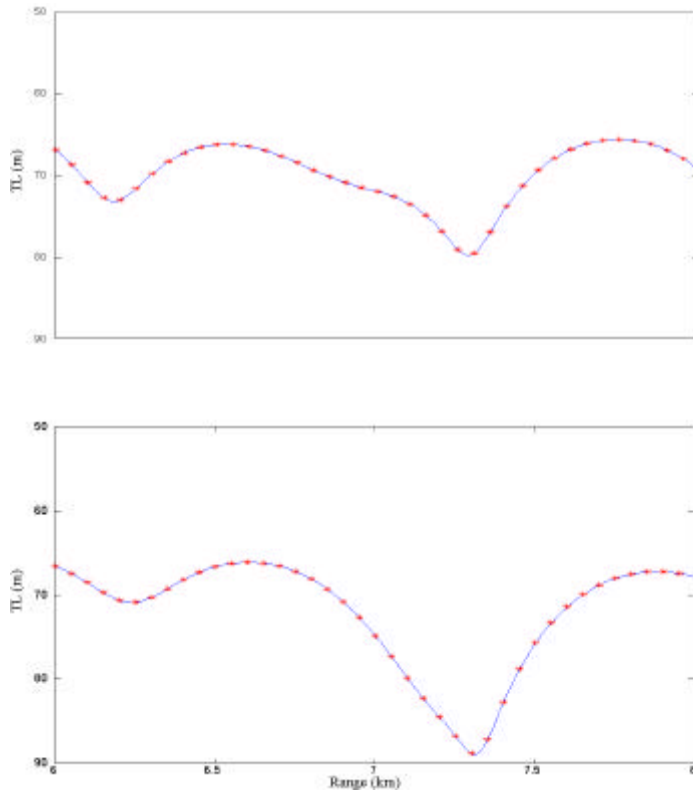


Fig.4.2

4. 2

4.2.1.

가

.

KRAKENC,

RAM

OASES,

가.

Calibration

Table

4.2

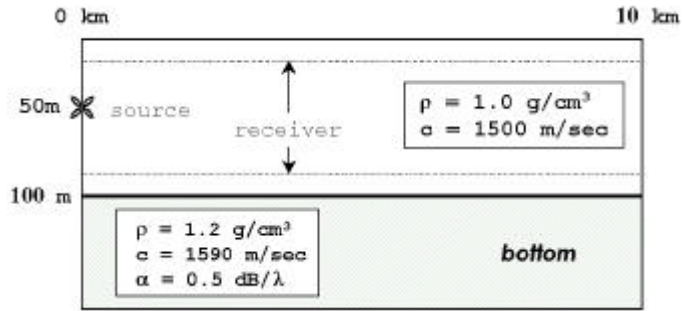


Fig. 4.3 Calibration

	20	1280 Hz
	50 m	
	20 m , 80 m	
	10 km	

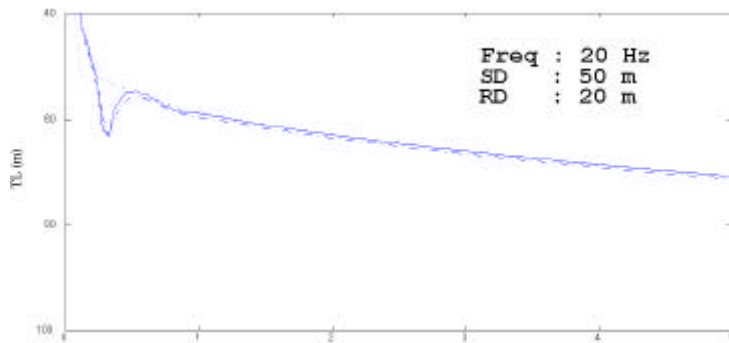
Table 4.3

20Hz

1280Hz

가 가

6



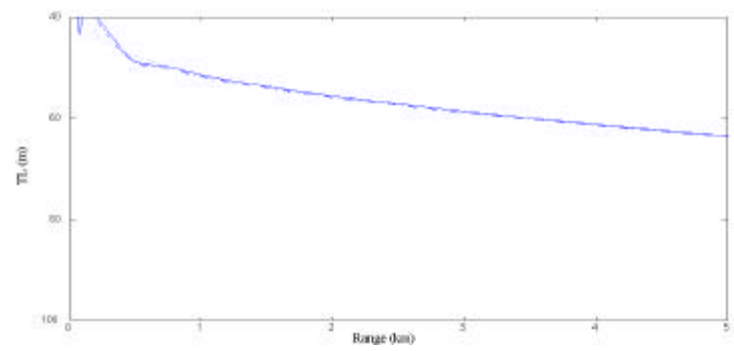
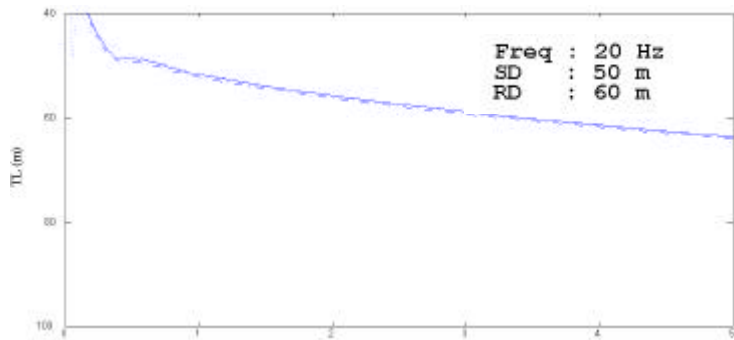
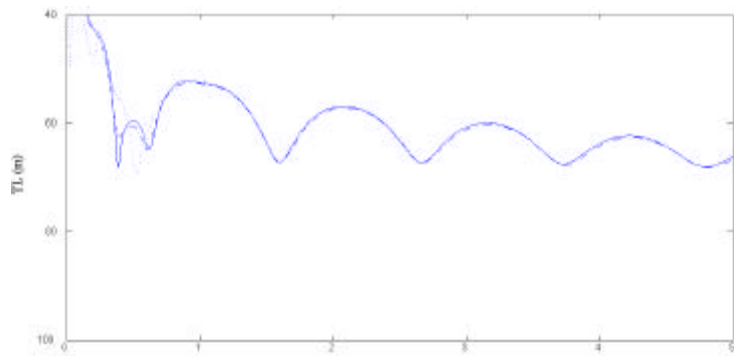


Fig. 4.4 OASES, KRAKENC, RAM 가 20Hz, 50m, 가 20, 60, 80m



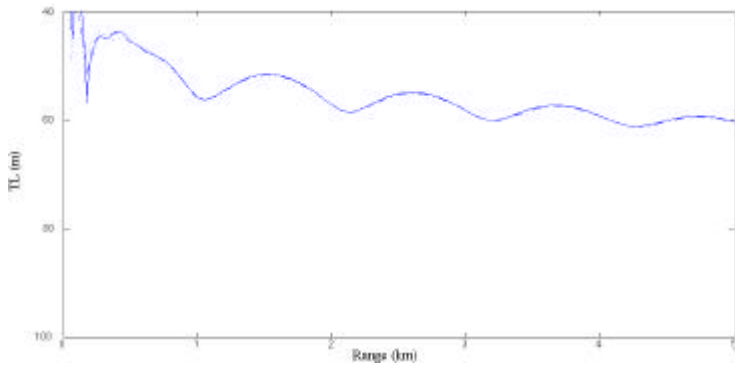
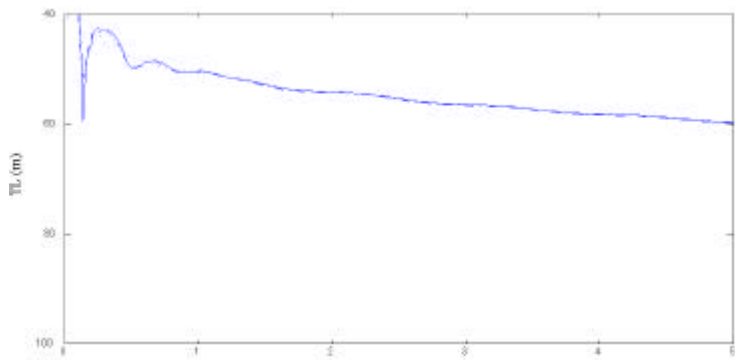
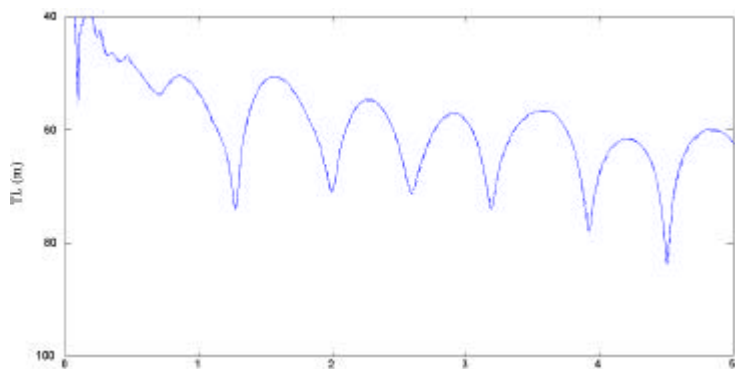


Fig. 4.5 OASES, KRAKENC, RAM 가 40Hz, 50m, 가 20, 60, 80m



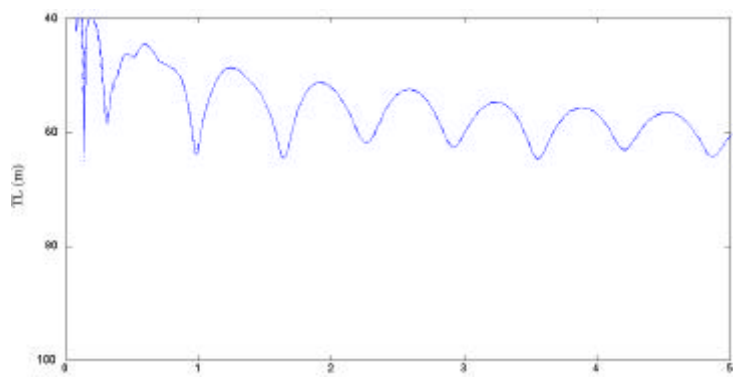
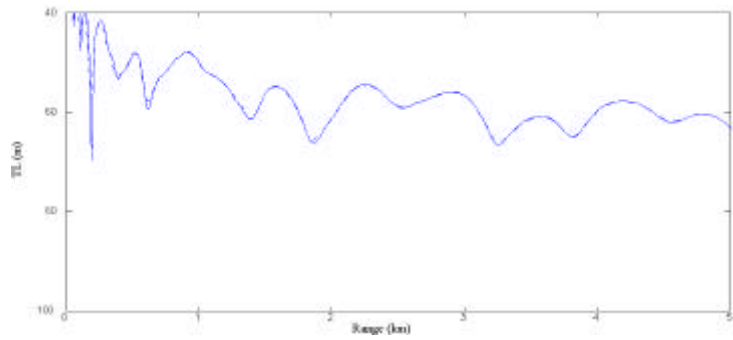
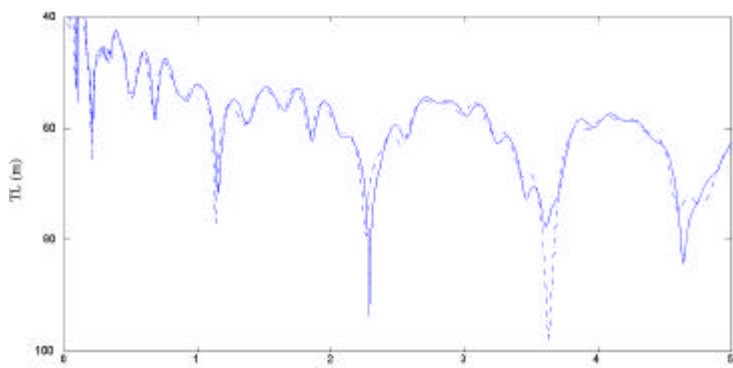


Fig. 4.6 OASES, KRAKENC, RAM 가 80Hz, 50m,
가 20, 60, 80m



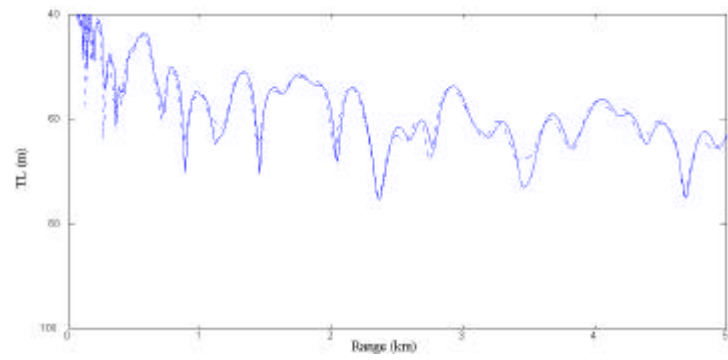
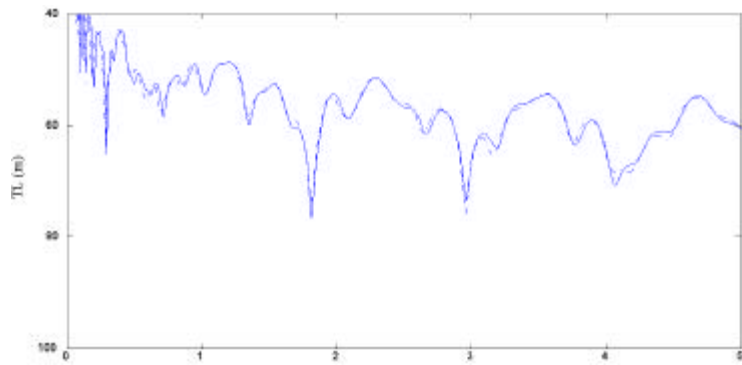
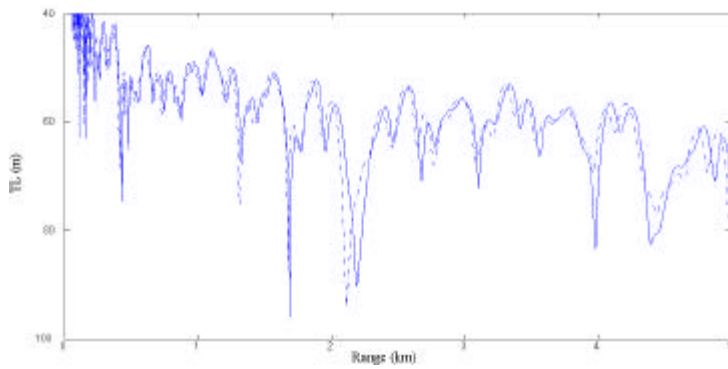


Fig. 4.7 OASES, KRAKENC, RAM 가 160Hz, 50m,
가 20, 60, 80m



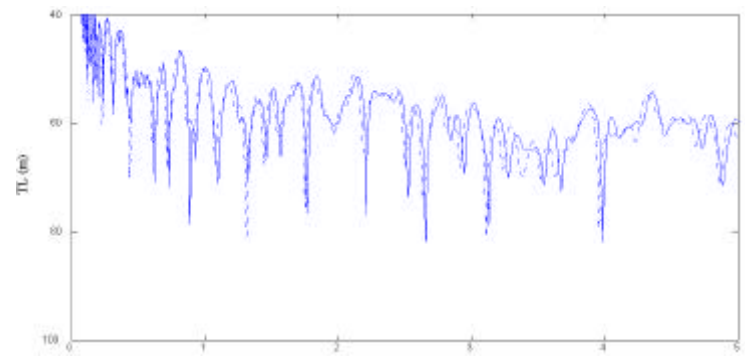
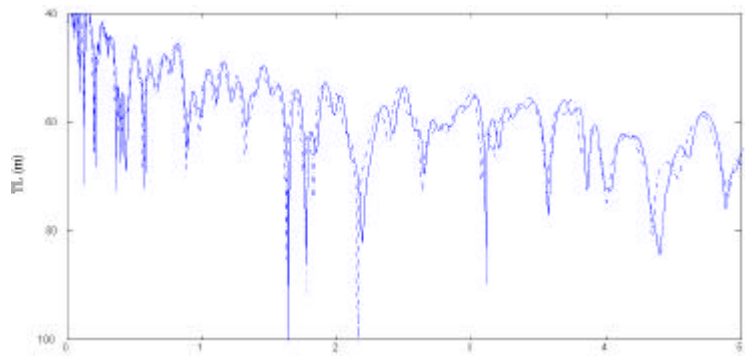
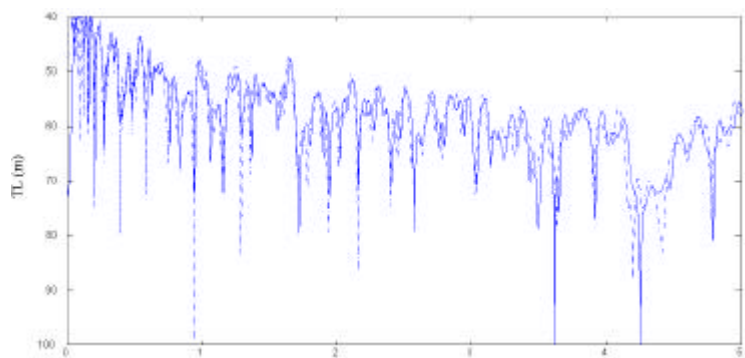


Fig. 4.8 OASES, KRAKENC, RAM 가 320Hz, 50m, 가 20, 60, 80m



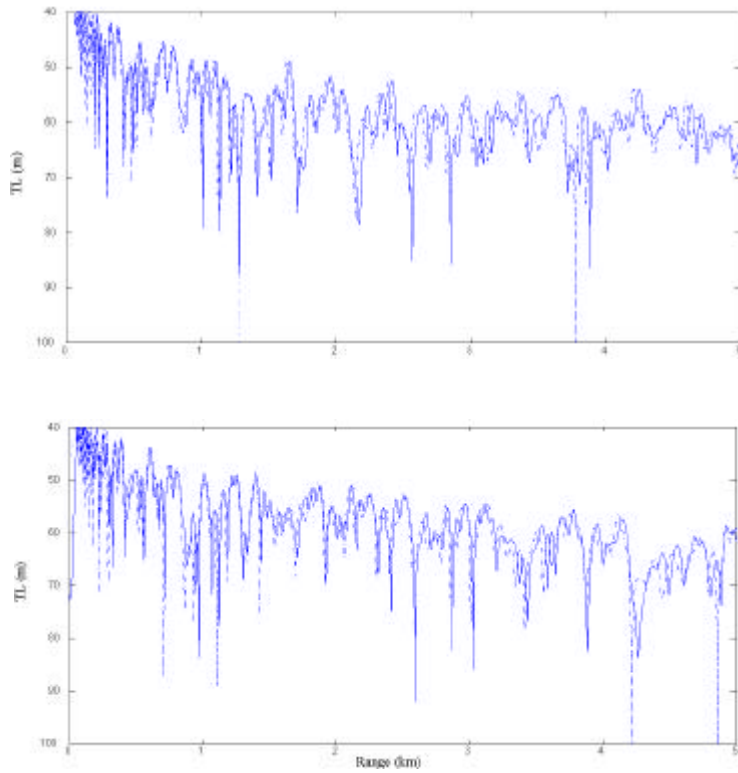


Fig. 4.9 OASES, KRAKENC, RAM 가 640Hz, 50m, 가 20, 60, 80m 20Hz 1280Hz 8 OASES KRAKENC 640Hz RAM 160Hz 가 가 . 가 가 , 640Hz 4 . 1280Hz 가 가 . Fig. 4.4 Fig. 4.9 가 20m, 60m, 80m 가 [km] ,

가 [dB]

OASES

가

4.2.2.

가

KRAKENC

PC

RD

RAM

가

가.

Wedge

가

RD

0km

200m

4km

0m

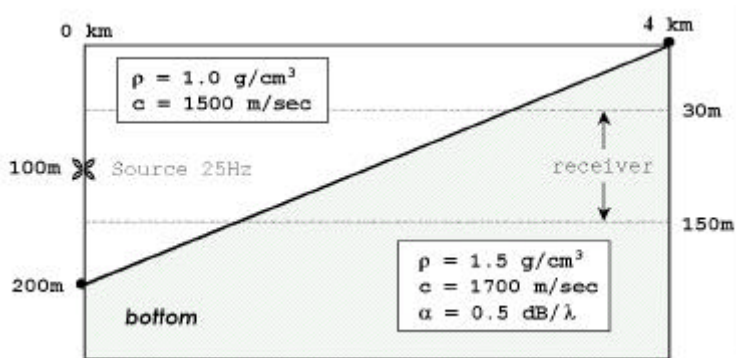


Fig. 4.10

Wedge

(Sound Speed)	1500 m/s	1700 m/s	
(Density)	1.0 g/cm ³	1.5 g/cm ³	
(Attenuation)	0.0 dB/λ	0.5 dB/λ	

Table 4.4

가

	25 Hz
	100 m
	30 m , 150 m
	4 km
	2.86 °

Table 4.5

가

.

KRAKENC RD

KRAKENC

RAM JASA

.

	Δr (m)	Δz (m)	z_{max} (m)	c_0 (m/s)	# profiles	# modes
KRAKENC	.	.	3000	.	50	89
RAM	5.0	0.65	1333	1500	.	.

Table 4.6

KRAKENC

Fig. 4.11 Fig. 4.12

가 , RAM

Fig. 4.10 Fig 4.11 JASA

KRAKENC RD

가

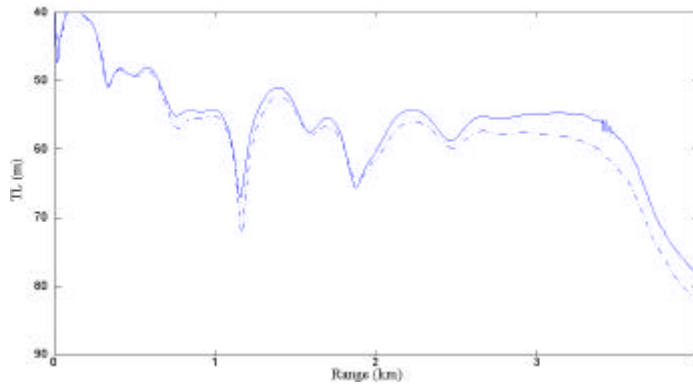


Fig. 4.11 가 30m

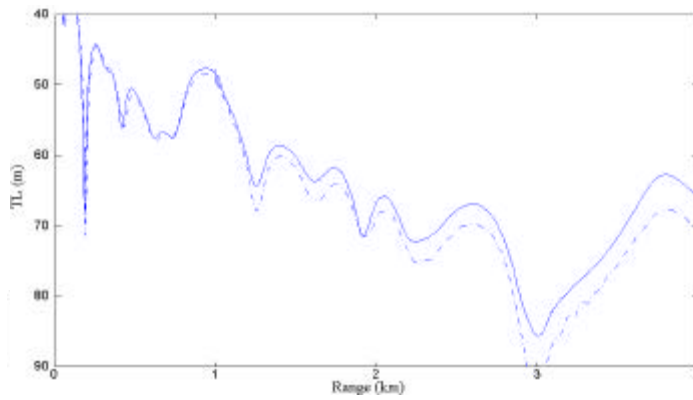


Fig. 4.12 가 150m

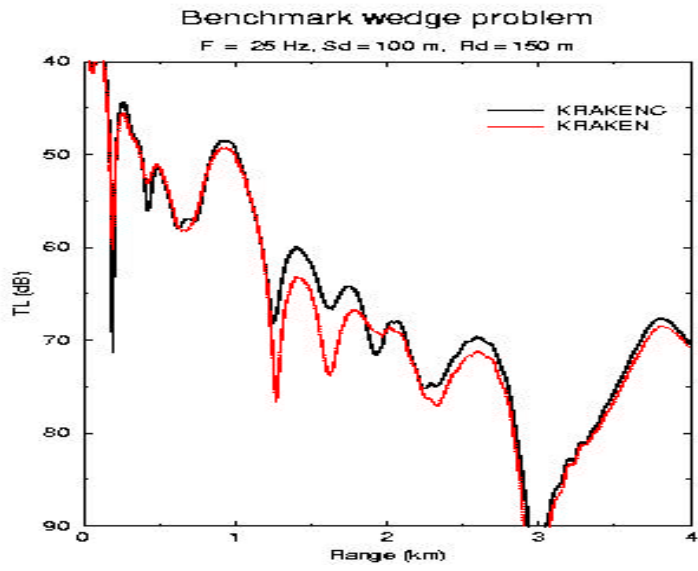


Fig 4.13 wedge KRKEN KRAKENC (RD : 150m)

5.

가
가 가
가
가 Calibration
가 Wedge

5.1

1990
가 가
가
가 OASES 가
가
KRAKENC 가 JASA
web

5.2

OASES , 가
KRAKENC RAM 가
KRAKENC
640Hz OASES 640Hz
가
RAM
KRAKENC OASES 640Hz 1280Hz 가 ,
RAM 320Hz 640Hz
, KRAKENC
(coupling) 가
가
가 가
RAM 가
KRAKENC
(convergence zone) 가 가
가 , KRAKENC
RAM 가
가

5.3

/ , 가
가 가

- [1] D. J. Thomson, "Wide-angle parabolic equation solutions to two range-dependent benchmark problem," J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 87, p1514- 1520, 1990
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- [4] F. B. Jensen and Carlo M. Ferla, "Numerical solutions of range-dependent benchmark problems in ocean acoustics," J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 87, p1499- 1510, 1990
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87(4), p1499- 1510, 1990

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Happy New Millennium

2000 1 9