

REGULAR WAVES

FOR PRACTICAL USE

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CONTENTS

3

		page
	Acknowledgment	2
	Contents	3
	List of figures	6
	List of formula reviews and graphs	10
	Abstracts	11
	Dansk resumé	15
	Introduction	17
Ch I	PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON REGULAR WAVES	19
Ch II	PROGRESSIVE FIRST ORDER DEEP WATER WAVE	31
Ap I	First order deep water wave formulas	43
Ap II	Numerical example	46
Ch III	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	50
Ch IV	PROGRESSIVE FIRST ORDER WAVE ON ARBITRARY DEPTH	62
Ap I	Formulas of first order progressive wave	68
Ap II	Deep water and shallow water limit	69
Ap III	Condition on wave height	72
Ap IV	Airy expressions	73
Ap V	Numerical example	76
Ap VI	Pressure	80
Ch V	STANDING FIRST ORDER WAVE AND WAVE PRESSURE	81
Ap I	Formulas of the first order standing wave	88
Ap II	Deep water standing wave	90
Ap III	Shallow water standing wave	92
Ap IV	Wave pressure	93

		page
Ch VI	PROGRESSIVE CNOIDAL DEEP WATER WAVES	100
Ap I	Solution of a second order wave with first order rotation	111
Ap II	Third order sinusoidal wave	113
Ap III	Examples of rotational waves	115
Ap IV	Pressure	117
Ap V	Order of magnitude of terms in the wave equation	122
Ap VI	Second order substitutions in the wave equation	125
Ap VII	Second order sinusoidal solution	127
Ap VIII	Stokes' theory	130
Ap IX	Practical approach to the cnoidal solution	132
Ap X	Formulas for the progressive deep water wave	136
Ap XI	Numerical example for the cnoidal theory	140
Ch VII	PROGRESSIVE AND STANDING SECOND ORDER SINUSOIDAL WAVES	143
Ap I	Final formulas for progressive and standing second order sinusoidal waves	157
Ap II	Numerical example	159
Ap III	Stokes' theory	160
Ch VIII	PROGRESSIVE CNOIDAL SHALLOW WATER WAVES	162
	The solitary wave	190
	Notation (for chapter VIII only)	206
Ap I	Simplified expression for the transported energy?	210
Ap II	Numerical example	214

	page	
Ch IX	PROGRESSIVE CNOIDAL WAVES ON ARBITRARY DEPTH	216
Ap I	Deep water and shallow water limits	228
Ap II	Rotation	230
Ap III	Vertical distribution of horizontal velocity	231
Ap IV	Celerity	235
Ap V	Energy	239
Ap VI	Comparison of cnoidal terms for the vertical velocity	242
Ap VII	Pressure	244
Ap VIII	Different cnoidal surface profile	246
Ch X	FORMULAS AND TABLES FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WAVE ON ARBITRARY DEPTH	248
	Notation for chapter X and the other chapters	250
	Formulas for the cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth	252
	Deep water limit	254
	Solitary wave limit	255
	Sinusoidal wave limit	256
	Table formulas	257
	Tables	259
Ap I	Numerical example	273
Ap II	Practical use of energy flux	280
Ap III	Theoretical test of the deep water cnoidal wave	282
Ch XI	PROGRESSIVE THIRD ORDER SINUSOIDAL WAVE	289
	Solutions	304
Ch XII	STANDING CNOIDAL DEEP WATER WAVES	308
Ap I	Differentiation of Jacobian elliptic function with variable parameter	315
Ap II	Review of cnoidal formulas	317
	Closing remarks	319
	Proposals for further research	320
	References	321

Abstracts

Fig.1	c and η_t in different wave theories	14
Ch I: PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON REGULAR WAVES		
Fig.1	Theoretical wave vs. wanted wave	19
Fig.2	Acceleration and velocity of surface particle at the vertical wall	20
Fig.3	Pressure at the surface and velocity at the bottom	23
Fig.4	Water discharge in a progressive wave	24
Fig.5	Horizontal velocity and water discharge	26
Fig.6	Equation of continuity	27
Fig.7	Equations of momentum	28
Fig.8	Wanted wave profile	29
Ch II: PROGRESSIVE FIRST ORDER DEEP WATER WAVE		
Fig.1	Integrated equation of continuity	31
Fig.2	Progressive wave of constant form	32
Fig.3	Definition sketch	33
Fig.4	Local equation of continuity	34
Fig.5	Kinematic surface condition	36
Fig.6	Vertical dynamic equation	38
Fig.7	Horizontal dynamic equation	39
Fig.8	Wave solution	41
Fig.9	Pressure at MWL of 1' order and Airy pressure	42
Fig.10	Maximum and minimum pressure compared to Airy	44
Fig.11	Horizontal velocity compared to Airy	45
Fig.12	Basic physical principle	49
Ch III: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND		
Fig.1	Rotational condition	51
Fig.2	Potential theory	53
Fig.3	Sainflou formula for pressure	56
Fig.4	Miche formula for pressure	57
Fig.5	Semi-empirical second order pressure formula	58
Fig.6	Modified Airy theory compared to experiments	60
Fig.7	Proposals for second order pressure at MWL	61

Ch IV: PROGRESSIVE FIRST ORDER WAVE ON ARBITRARY DEPTH

Fig.1	Definition sketch	62
Fig.2	Unknown distribution of horizontal velocity	64
Fig.3	Approximate pressure calculations in solitary wave	71
Fig.4	Magnitude of second order term	72
Fig.5	First order pressure at MWL compared to Airy	74
Fig.6	Horizontal velocity below crest and trough	75
Fig.7	First order wave pressure compared to Airy	78

Ch V: STANDING FIRST ORDER WAVE AND WAVE PRESSURE

Fig.1	Definition sketch for non-stationary hydraulic problem	82
Fig.2	Definition sketch for standing wave	86
Fig.3	First order pressure at MWL compared to Airy	89
Fig.4	Maximum and minimum pressure compared to Airy	91
Fig.5	Forces of interest on a vertical wall	93
Fig.6	Total forces on the vertical wall compared to experiments	98
Fig.7		99

Ch VI: PROGRESSIVE CNOIDAL DEEP WATER WAVES

Fig.1	Definition sketch	101
Fig.2	Cnoidal deep water wave compared to first order waves	110
Fig.3	Second order rotational wave	112
Fig.4	Third order wave	114
Fig.5	Second order wave on a shear stream	116
Fig.6	Asymmetrical wave	117
Fig.7	Boundary condition for pressure at the bottom	118
Fig.8	Pressure in cnoidal wave compared to 1' order pressure	120
Fig.9	Graph of pressure in cnoidal wave	121
Fig.10	Argument wave, Stokes' wave, and Airy wave	124
Fig.11	Second order difference between the cnoidal wave and the first order wave	125
Fig.12	Evaluation of second order substitutions	126
Fig.13	Cnoidal wave compared to other waves	129
Fig.14	Second order velocity compared to Stokes'	131
Fig.15	Second order perturbation wave	132
Fig.16	Second order argument wave	133

	page
Fig.17 } Stretching of coordinate system to get the	134
Fig.18 } argument wave and the cnoidal wave	134
Fig.19 }	134
Fig.20 Changing the argument wave to the cnoidal wave	135
Fig.21 'Most cnoidal' deep water wave	139
Fig.22 Cnoidal velocity compared to Stokes'	142
Ch VII: PROGRESSIVE AND STANDING SECOND ORDER SINUSOIDAL WAVES	
Fig.1 Definition sketch	144
Fig.2 Horizontal velocity profile in a second order sinusoidal wave	152
Fig.3 Maximum possibilities of argument wave	153
Fig.4 Standing argument wave and pressure	156
Fig.5 Second order and first order waves (or Stokes' and Airy)	159
Ch VIII: PROGRESSIVE CNOIDAL SHALLOW WATER WAVES	
Fig.1 Definition sketch for shallow water cnoidal waves	169
Fig.2 Definition sketch for solitary wave	190
Fig.3 Comparison of cnoidal velocities with experiments	196
Graph 1 Cnoidal wave profile	198
Graph 2 } Cnoidal celerity and modulus	199
Graph 3 }	200
Graph 4 Cnoidal $L, \eta_c, \lambda_o, \lambda_v, E_{pot}, A, K$	201
Graph 5 Cnoidal kinetic energy	202
Graph 6 Cnoidal energy transport	203
Graph 7 Solitary $C, \lambda_v, E_{kin}, E_{pot}, A$	204
Graph 8 Solitary $G_{top}, U_{top}, U_b, W_{max}, \lambda_w, P_b$	205
Fig.A1 Energy transport	213
Fig.A2 Determination of wave height	214
Ch IX: PROGRESSIVE CNOIDAL WAVES ON ARBITRARY DEPTH	
Fig.1 Definition sketch	217
Fig.2 Velocity distribution	219
Fig.3 Horizontal acceleration	221
Fig.4 } Comparison with experiments of cnoidal surface	226
Fig.5 } profile	226
Fig.6 Comparison with experiments of solitary surface profile	229

	page
Fig.7 Cnoidal horizontal velocity compared to Stokes	233
Fig.8 } Cnoidal maximum horizontal and vertical velocities	234
Fig.9 } compared to other theories and to experiments	234
Fig.10 }	234
Fig.11 Celerity compared to experiments	238
Fig.12 Comparison of c and η_t in Stokes', traditional cnoidal, and new cnoidal theories	241
Fig.13 Numerical consideration of neglected term	243
Fig.14 As fig.12	243
Fig.15 Horizontal velocity at the surface and at the bottom of the solitary wave	244
Fig.16 Pressure at the bottom of the solitary wave	245
Fig.17 Different surface profiles of second order	247
Ch X: FORMULAS AND TABLES FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WAVE ON ARBITRARY DEPTH	
Fig.1 Definition sketch	249
Fig.2 Wave profile at 3 different depths	258
Fig.3 Shoaling of deep water wave	277
Fig.4 Simplified cnoidal expressions	278
Fig.5 Simplified expression for pressure in solitary wave	279
Ch XI: PROGRESSIVE THIRD ORDER SINUSOIDAL WAVE	
Fig.1 The third order wave result	290
Ch XII: STANDING CNOIDAL DEEP WATER WAVES	
Fig.1 Surface profile of the standing cnoidal wave	313
Fig.2 Pressure of cnoidal wave compared to 1' order theory	314
Fig.3 Pressure as function of time	316
Fig.4 Graph of pressure in standing cnoidal wave	318

LIST OF FORMULA REVIEWS AND GRAPHS

10

	page	
Ch II	First order deep water progressive wave	43
Ch IV	First order progressive wave	68
	First order shallow water progressive wave	70
Ch V	First order standing wave	88
	First order deep water standing wave	90
	Integrated pressure, eqs. 65 - 71	94
Ch VI	Third order deep water wave, eqs. 45 - 53	113
	Second order sinusoidal wave	136
	Rotational second order waves	136
	Cnoidal deep water wave	138
	Graph of pressure in progressive cnoidal deep water wave	121
Ch VII	Progressive and standing second order sinusoidal waves	157
Ch VIII	u, w, and p in eqs. (29'), (30'), and (40')	172
	Graph 1 Cnoidal wave profile	198
	Graph 2 } Cnoidal celerity and modulus	199
	Graph 3 }	200
	Graph 4 Cnoidal L, η_c , λ_o , λ_v , E_{pot} , A, K	201
	Graph 5 Cnoidal kinetic energy	202
	Graph 6 Cnoidal energy transport	203
	Graph 7 Solitary C, λ_v , E_{kin} , E_{pot} , A	204
	Graph 8 Solitary G_{top} , U_{top} , U_b , W_{max} , λ_w , P_b	205
Ch X	Cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth	252
	Deep water limit of cnoidal wave	254
	Solitary wave limit of cnoidal wave	255
	Sinusoidal wave limit of cnoidal wave	256
	Table formulas (or non-dimensional formulas)	257
	<u>TABLES</u> for the cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth	259
	Simplified cnoidal expressions in fig. 4	278
Ch XII	Standing cnoidal wave	317
	Graph of pressure in standing cnoidal deep water wave	318

This thesis considers two dimensional regular waves of finite amplitude.

The waves are developed directly from the equations of momentum and the continuity equation.

This makes it possible to find progressive and standing sinusoidal waves of first, second and higher orders. But it also makes it possible to find the cnoidal wave on infinite deep water or any arbitrary depth, a wave of interest for the engineer.

It is found essential for practical application of the final expressions that usual approximations are avoided in some of the boundary conditions for all types of waves here.

In chapter I the physical conditions for the motion of water in waves is considered from a practical point of view. It is concluded that usual hydrodynamic approximations may be accepted down in the fluid, but the boundary conditions should be fulfilled as close as possible in the final expressions ; like having no fluid pressure at the surface ; the surface particle at the wall in the standing wave should follow the surface ; etc.

In chapter II the most simple situation is considered : the progressive first order deep water wave. It is here tried to make a different wave theory that is in accordance with the considerations of chapter I. The development of the waves is found to be more simple and practical than usual for the engineer.

In chapter III a short historical background is given. The wave theories of this thesis have of course been made on the background of the good knowledge of waves obtained from the classical wave theories; despite that, the waves here are developed from the beginning so that they could have been given before the days of Airy.

In chapter IV the progressive first order wave on arbitrary depth is developed after the same basic principles so thoroughly discussed in chapter II. The surface profile will be the same as given by Airy, but velocities and pressure will be different.

In chapter V the standing first order wave on arbitrary depth is developed after the same basic principles. For the pressure on the vertical wall the difference in practical results between this theory and the classical theory is important.

In chapter VI the progressive deep water wave is considered again. Different types of second order and third order sinusoidal waves are developed. Arbitrary rotation of up to first order magnitude is also included. For irrotational motion the waves will be the well known Stokes' waves, except that those here fulfil boundary conditions better. The most important is the development of the deep water cnoidal wave.

In chapter VII sinusoidal second order waves on arbitrary depth is developed. The same basic theory gives both the progressive and the standing waves. The results may not always be of so much use for the engineer, but they are important for the considerations necessary to give the cnoidal wave in chapter IX.

In chapter VIII the shallow water cnoidal wave is developed employing the specific classical shallow water conditions. The wave profile is the same as the classical, but velocities and pressure are different. The results of this theory is of importance for the cnoidal wave of chapter IX.

In chapter IX the progressive finite amplitude wave of second order is considered again. This time the result is the cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth. This means that the expressions for the final formulas are the same for the wave on infinite deep water at one limit and for the solitary wave at another limit. After the study of wave theories in the preceding chapters, specially the deep water cnoidal wave of chapter VI, it should not be difficult to follow the theory here.

In chapter X the final expressions for the cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth are given. Further a wave table is given. This chapter is written with the intension that the engineer who only wants to do practical calculations with the new formulas only need to use this chapter for most purposes.

In chapter XI it is shown how the wave theory can be continued to give the third order progressive sinusoidal wave on arbitrary depth. This shows the third order celerity to depend on the wave height, a situation of interest for the cnoidal wave.

In chapter XII it is shown how the cnoidal theory also can be used on standing waves, by giving the standing deep water cnoidal waves. This means that the word 'cnoidal', which for 80 years was closely connected with the words progressive wave and shallow water has drifted all the way out to standing waves on infinite deep water.

Each chapter is made with the intension that it can be read independent of the other chapters. This means that a few lines are more or less repeated from chapter to chapter and that it is very seldom there is referred to equations in other chapters (chapters XI and XII are exceptions). So even chapter IX with the important cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth can in principle be read without reading the previous chapters. The first time it is though important to read the chapters from the beginning because many considerations on how to

find the waves here are given together with the development of the more simple theories in the first chapters.

Each chapter gives the hydrodynamic development of the wave in the main part while all further considerations are given in appendices (with the exception of chapter X)

Just like the classical theories, the theories of this thesis are approximative, but at some important points the approximations are less, or even avoided.

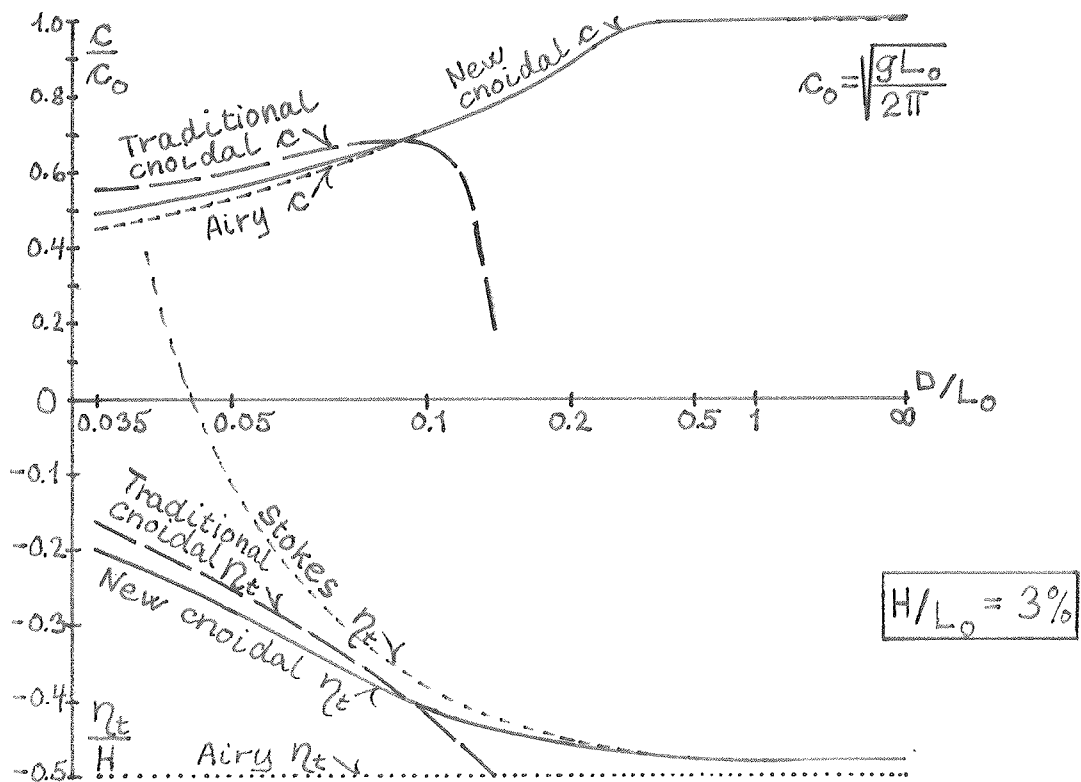


Fig.1. The celerity and the trough depth. The traditional wave theories can only be used in specified regions, as shown, while the new cnoidal theory of chapter IX can be used on any water depth.

I et land som Danmark, der er omgivet af hav på alle sider, er der helt naturligt en stærk interesse for at kende de fysiske love i det vand, der slår ind imod vore kyster. Danskerne har da også fra før vikingerne haft mod til at forcere bølgerne for at nå over de store oceanografiske vidder.

Lige som interessen for bølger i forbindelse med anlæggelsen af Danmarks sidste store fiskerihavn på en stærkt udsat kyst var ved at lægge sig, kom de vældige (op til 25 m høje) nordøbølger igen i søgelyset, på grund af den ivrige efterforskning efter olie i havbunden. Den fundne olie og gas skal så lagres og bringes i land og i alle tilfælde er der brug for kendskab til bølger.

Denne afhandling beskæftiger sig med regelmæssige bølger, samt hastigheder og tryk i bølger. Det er søgt at give de endelige formler en form, så de kan anvendes også på høje bølger. Derved opnås der f.eks. en mere præcis beregning af det maksimale bølgetryk, hvilket kan give resultater, der er betydelig mindre end efter de beregningsmetoder, der hidtil er foreslået fra Danmarks Tekniske Højskole.

Desuden er der udviklet en ny hensigtsmæssig beskrivelse af høje bølger, med teorien for de såkaldte 'cnoidale' bølger på vilkårlig vanddybde. Hidtil har det været muligt at give en god beskrivelse af bølgeformen på dybt vand og på ret fladt vand, medens der har været vanskeligheder med vanddybden ind imellem, en dybde som ofte er foretrukket til havne. Den nye bølgebeskrivelse kan benyttes overalt med de samme formeludtryk.

I kapitel I betragtes bølgen ud fra et ingeniørmæssigt synspunkt, hvilket afslører nogle pudefigheder i de traditionelle formler, samt stiller nogle krav, der ønskes opfyldt.

I kapitel II findes den regelmæssige fremadskridende dybvandsbølge af første orden på en måde så de vanskeligheder, der blev konstateret i kapitel I bliver løst.

I kapitel III gives der en kort historisk baggrund.

I kapitel IV udvides bølgeteorien fra kapitel II til at gælde vilkårlig vanddybde.

I kapitel V findes den regelmæssige stående bølge af første orden, med speciel opmærksomhed rettet mod bølgetrykket på den lodrette væg.

I kapitel VI findes anden og højere ordens dybvandsbølgen, hvilket også fører til den cnoidale dybvandsbølge.

I kapitel VII udvides teorien fra kapitel V til at inkludere anden ordens fremadskridende og stående bølger.

I kapitel VIII udledes den cnoidale fladvandsbølge, hvis overfladeform har været kendt længe.

I kapitel IX findes så den længe savnede cnoidale bølge på vilkårlig vanddybde.

I kapitel X gives en oversigt over de fleste af de formler, som har interesse for praktikerne, samt en bølgetabel over den nye cnoidale bølge.

I kapitel XI udvides teorien fra kapitel VII til at give tredie ordens fremadskridende bølger.

I kapitel XII afsluttes med den stående cnoidale dybvandsbølge.

De fundne overfladeformer for sinusbølgerne og den cnoidale fladvandsbølge er de allerede velkendte, medens udtrykkene for partikelhastigheder og tryk er nye. I teorien for den cnoidale bølge på vilkårlig vanddybde, som almindeligvis bør anvendes for anden ordens bølger, er alt nyt. Det samme er tilfældet for den cnoidale dybvandsbølge.

In a highly developed technical and specialized world the need for transportation is as big as ever. Any small industrial product (e.g. a ball point pen) is usually composed of materials that originate from very different places in the world. During the fabrication process the different parts of the final product may be sent back and forth around the world, to find the place where each part can be made at as low costs as possible.

Transportation over land, and specially by air is getting increasing attention, because it is fast and it is convenient. But the most important form of transportation is by ship, across the oceans. In transportation of heavy goods over a longer distance the ocean fares are unchallenged. The low shipping rates are important for the growing material wealth of the world as a whole, (but may also cause parts of the world to be retarded in the industrial development, because of superior competition from far away). The shipping rates could though in many cases be much lower. This is felt by many engineers that have been involved in engineering projects far away (like for the author the design and administration of the construction of a modern school in the middle of Africa from a Copenhagen office, and in which case much of the material needed, best could be shipped down from Europe). It is not the thousands of kilometres on the ocean that cost. The problems are on the land side.

There is a big need all over the world for better harbours in better contact with the land transportation system. The natural harbours in sheltered areas are in many cases not sufficient any more, and on the land side they are often overcrowded with streets and buildings that are irrelevant for the business of the harbour. So new harbours are needed outside the big cities. This means that it can be necessary to build harbours on coasts that are more exposed to wave action.

With the high developed technology and with the increasing demand for raw materials the attention has been turned to the floor of the oceans. Oil and gas explorations are taking place in the North Sea with 25 m high waves, among the icebergs around Greenland, and all over the world. And after the oil and the minerals have been brought up from below the sea bottom they have to be brought to land. So there is a big need for a good knowledge of the action of the ocean.

When an ingeneer is designing harbours and other constructions at the coast, or off shore, there are a number of factors involved. Besides the problems, known from designing constructions on land, and from hydraulic constructions in e.g. rivers, the design of coastal and off shore structures must first of all take into consideration the wave action. What is of interest is then to find the action from the natural waves. These waves are however rather complicated to describe in detail. A necessary background is then first of all to study the regular waves, to get practical reasonable results from these more simple waves, and to get a good understanding of the physical processes in the wave.

So this thesis is confined to the study of two-dimensional, regular gravity waves, and their interaction with the vertical wall.

The author feels that the 'cnoidal' functions are unchallenged in describing regular gravity surface waves. In this thesis they are used with the shown advantage to describe the second order wave, resulting in just one expression, $\eta = H \operatorname{cn}^2 \theta$, for any water depth.

The same short expression can be used also for higher order waves. The higher order improvements will then result in a better determination of the parameter m , maybe to the extent of letting m be a variable, in the same way as we found for m for the standing cnoidal wave of chapter XII. Considering e.g. the long expressions of the third order sinusoidal theory of chapter XI it will be nice to get the above short expression.

But even when not going so far as to make higher order theories, there are many possibilities to improve the theories, we already have, as shown in chapters I - V for the first order theory, and later for the cnoidal theory. If an expression is found not to fulfil a boundary condition as good as wanted, the necessary correction in the expression can be made with the right higher order terms. This can be kept in mind if an expression from the new cnoidal theory for some specific purpose should show not to be so good.

We could also use this procedure to make more radical changes in the whole cnoidal theory. In our theory here we have actually mathematically used mK^2 or m as a governing expression, so that higher order terms in m were negligible. This means that in principle higher order terms in m can be included or dropped as wanted. Then it could be of interest also to include considerations from the mathematical 'other end' using the complementary modulus, or $m_c = 1 - m$, which physically means that during the development of the wave theory higher order terms are not only substituted by first order sinusoidal expressions, but also by solitary wave expressions (as partly done in chapter IX for R).

So there are many possibilities with this cnoidal theory.

It is felt that the wave theories of this thesis can be used for further research along several lines :

The scientist in wave hydrodynamics with an interest in the cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth of chapter IX might like to have the third order cnoidal wave. This is of interest not 'just to get an order more' but to have the shallow water limit and the celerity better determined.

With an interest in waves on currents it may be of interest to expand the considerations of rotational waves.

Although the results of chapter V can be used to an approximate calculation of the wave pressure on a vertical wall from cnoidal waves, it will be of interest to continue the theory of chapters VII and XII to find the standing cnoidal wave on arbitrary depth (which may not be a 'normal' standing wave).

It should also be possible to extend the theory here to find the waves of three dimensions, when the three dimensional situation of interest is specified.

Further it can be of interest to investigate waves on water with an inclined bottom, eventually combined with the above mentioned situations.

There are of course many more problems in wave hydraulics, but they have not been considered by the author.

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