

地球斜压大气纬圈平均运动特征的振动*

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提 要

本文为自各向异性半涡旋观点研究大气纬圈平均运动特征的中期振动奠定基础。

一、引 言

本文是斜压大气纬圈平均运动特征的振动文^[1]的继续,以同样的观点和方法,用简单的两层模式处理大气的斜压性,并考虑简单的辐射过程,只是改用了球坐标系。结果,在纬圈平均水平动能分布承各向同性的假定下,得出了纬圈平均运动特征和纬圈平均经圈环流的中期振动。

纬圈平均运动特征的振动是全球环流问题。文[1]中用的是一般的直角坐标系,虽然得出了一些结果,但似应改为球坐标系,以检查其对地球大气运动的适用性和限度。

二、支配方程组的建立

本节由球坐标系的动力学和热力学基本方程出发,建立斜压大气中纬圈平均运动特征的支配方程组。

1. 纬圈平均运动特征的动力学方程

采用准水平和静力平衡近似,略去运动方程中垂直方向的速度和加速度,只在连续方程中保留垂直速度,则球坐标系 (λ, φ, p) 中的水平运动方程和连续方程为:

$$r \cos \varphi \ddot{\lambda} - 2(\dot{\lambda} + \Omega) r \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{r \cos \varphi \partial \lambda} \quad (1)$$

$$r \ddot{\varphi} + r \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \dot{\lambda} (\dot{\lambda} + 2\Omega) = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{r \partial \varphi} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} = 0 \quad (3)$$

这里, Ω 是地球自转角速, r 是地球半径, Φ 是等压面位势。

相对涡度和绝对涡度的表达式为

$$\xi = \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \dot{\lambda} \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \quad (4)$$

$$\eta = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi + \xi \quad (5)$$

由方程(1)、(2),得

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$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dot{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} + \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \right) \left(2 \Omega \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \dot{\lambda} \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right) \\ & + \left(2 \Omega \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \dot{\lambda} \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \dot{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right) \\ & + \tan \varphi \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \lambda} \left(\frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

(6)式是球坐标系中的准水平涡度方程。利用连续方程,并按惯例在涡度与散度相乘的项中略去相对涡度部分,得

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \dot{\lambda} \eta}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi} \eta \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \omega \eta}{\partial p} = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} - \tan \varphi \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \lambda} \left(\frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} \right) \quad (6a)$$

取纬圈平均得

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\eta}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi} \eta \cos \varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \bar{\omega} \eta}{\partial p} = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}}{\partial p} \quad (7)$$

(7)式是纬圈平均的准水平绝对涡度方程。下面将建立一个包含 $\frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi} \eta \cos \varphi}}{\partial t}$ 的另一个方程。

以 $\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$ 乘方程(6a)。(2)式取地转近似,再乘以 $\eta \cos \varphi$ 。两者相加,得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \eta \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \eta \dot{\lambda} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \eta \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \eta \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial p} + \eta (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi \\ & = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} - \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \lambda} \left(\frac{\dot{\varphi}^3}{3} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

(8)式可以称为跨纬圈绝对涡度通量方程。取纬圈平均,得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \overline{\eta \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{\eta \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \overline{\eta \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial p} + \overline{\eta (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi} \\ & = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \overline{\dot{\varphi} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p}} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

应用准涡旋近似^[2],上式可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \overline{\eta \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{\eta \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \overline{\eta \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial p} + \overline{\eta (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi} \\ & = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \overline{\dot{\varphi} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p}} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

方程(10)还需要进一步简化,以便最后能求得解析解。以 $\cos \varphi$ 乘取了地转近似后的(2)式,利用连续方程,得

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \dot{\lambda} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial p} + (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi = 0 \quad (11)$$

(11)式可以称为跨纬圈经向动量的通量方程。取纬圈平均,得

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \overline{\omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial p} + \overline{(\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi} = 0 \quad (11a)$$

再取定常近似,得

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \overline{\omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial p} + \overline{(\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi)} \sin \varphi = 0 \quad (12)$$

利用(12)式, 可将(10)式改写成

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\eta \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial t} + \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial \overline{\eta}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \overline{\omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial \overline{\eta}}{\partial p} = 2 \Omega \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \overline{\dot{\varphi}} \frac{\partial \overline{\omega}}{\partial p} \quad (13)$$

(13)式就是所需要建立的包含 $\frac{\partial \overline{\eta \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial t}$ 的方程。

(7)式前两项反映绝对涡度的局地变化与跨纬圈绝对涡度输送的关系, 而(13)式的前两项反映跨纬圈绝对涡度通量的局地变化与绝对涡度随纬度分布的关系。由(7)、(13)两式, 考虑大尺度运动是准水平的, 略去垂直输送项, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{\eta}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \left[\overline{\dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial \overline{\eta}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right] = f \frac{\partial^2 \overline{\omega}}{\partial p \partial t} \quad (14)$$

由省略垂直输送项的(12)式, 可得

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2}}{\partial \varphi} - (\overline{\dot{\varphi}^2} - \overline{\dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}) \tan \varphi = 0 \quad (15)$$

作为第一步, 先设水平动能纬圈平均值是各向同性的, 即

$$\overline{\dot{\varphi}^2} = \overline{\dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}, \text{ 或 } \overline{u^2} = \overline{v^2} \quad (16)$$

在赤道, $\tan \varphi = 0$; 在极点, 可设速率为零, 即 $\overline{\dot{\varphi}^2} = \overline{\dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi} = 0$, (15)式简化为 $\frac{\partial \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2}}{\partial \varphi} = 0$, 而

(14)式简化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{\eta}}{\partial t^2} - \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2} \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \left[\cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \overline{\eta}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right] = f \frac{\partial^2 \overline{\omega}}{\partial p \partial t} \quad (17)$$

(17)式是以 $\overline{\dot{\varphi}^2}$ 为参数的 $\overline{\eta}$ 振动方程, 等式右方是强迫项。

各向同性的假定在文[1]中是不需要的。这反映了用一般直角坐标系研究全球环流的局限性。各向同性与大气中的实际情况有相当大的偏差, 但不失为研究各向异性工作的基础。

与文[1]一样, 采用两层模式, 取

$$\overline{\dot{\varphi}_2^2} = a^2, \quad \overline{\dot{\varphi}_1^2} = a^2 + \Delta a_1^2, \quad \overline{\dot{\varphi}_3^2} = a^2 - \Delta a_3^2, \quad \sin \varphi = y$$

$$2 \overline{\dot{\lambda}_2} = \overline{\dot{\lambda}_1} + \overline{\dot{\lambda}_3}, \quad 2 \overline{\eta_2} = \overline{\eta_1} + \overline{\eta_3}$$

将(17)式分别用于1, 2, 3层, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{\eta_1}}{\partial t^2} - (a^2 + \Delta a_1^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \overline{\eta_1}}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{f}{p_2} \frac{\partial \overline{\omega_2}}{\partial t} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{\eta_2}}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \overline{\eta_2}}{\partial y} \right] = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{\eta_3}}{\partial t^2} - (a^2 - \Delta a_3^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \overline{\eta_3}}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{f}{p_2} \frac{\partial \overline{\omega_2}}{\partial t} \quad (20)$$

及

$$\frac{\partial^2 (\bar{\eta}_1 - \bar{\eta}_2)}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial (\bar{\eta}_1 - \bar{\eta}_2)}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{2f}{p_0} \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_2}{\partial t} + \frac{4 \Delta a_1^2 \Delta a_3^2}{\Delta a_1^2 + \Delta a_3^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_2}{\partial y} \right] \quad (21)$$

另由静力和地转平衡近似, 气体状态方程, 以及 $\bar{\eta}$ 的定义, 得

$$\bar{\eta}_1 - \bar{\eta}_2 = \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \left\{ \cos^2 \varphi \left[\frac{1}{f r^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{\Phi}_1 - \bar{\Phi}_2)}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right] \right\} = \frac{R}{f r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \bar{T}_2}{\partial y} \right] \quad (22)$$

这里 r 是地球半径。由(21)、(22)式得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \bar{T}_2}{\partial y} \right] - a^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \right\}^2 \bar{T}_2 = \frac{2 f^2 r^2}{R p_2} \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_2}{\partial y} + s^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_2}{\partial y} \right] \quad (23)$$

$$s^2 = \frac{4 f r^2 \Delta a_1^2 \Delta a_3^2}{R (\Delta a_1^2 + \Delta a_3^2)}$$

s^2 在文[1]中曾被命名为惯性斜压参数, a^2 曾被命名为平流参数。

(23) 式与文[1]中(22)式是一样的, 只是把经圈方向的二次偏微商改为勒尚德算子。

2. 纬圈平均的热力学方程

球坐标系的热力学方程可写作,

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \dot{\lambda} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \lambda} + \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \frac{\partial T}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \omega \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} - \alpha \frac{\omega}{c_p} = \frac{Q}{c_p} \quad (24)$$

利用连续方程改写上式, 再取纬圈平均, 得

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{T \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} - \sigma \bar{\omega} + \overline{T \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p}} = \frac{\bar{Q}}{c_p} \quad (25)$$

这里, 层结稳定度参数

$$\sigma = - \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p} - \frac{\alpha}{c_p} \right) = - \frac{T}{\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p} = \text{常数}$$

另以 T 乘(11)式, 以 $\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$ 乘(24)式, 相加, 得

$$\frac{\partial T \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial T \dot{\lambda} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial T \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial T \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{\partial p} - \frac{\alpha \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}{c_p} + T (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi = \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \frac{Q}{c_p} \quad (26)$$

(26) 式可称为跨纬圈热通量方程。取纬圈平均, 采用准涡旋近似, 利用(12), 得

$$\frac{\partial \overline{T \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi}}{\partial t} + \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} = \overline{\sigma \omega \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi} + \overline{\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi} \frac{\bar{Q}}{c_p} \quad (27)$$

(27) 式可称为纬圈平均的跨纬圈热通量方程。由(25)、(27)式, 在各向同性的假定下, 并注意两层模式中 $\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} \right)_2 = 0$, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}_2}{\partial t^2} - \overline{\dot{\varphi}^2} \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \left(\cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \bar{T}_2}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right)$$

$$= \sigma \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_2}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_2 \bar{\phi}_2 \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{c_p} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{Q}_2}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_2 \cos \varphi \bar{Q}_2}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right) \quad (28)$$

按文[1]的处理方法,取准静力平衡近似 $\frac{d\bar{\omega}_2}{dt}=0$,和准非绝热近似 $\frac{d\bar{Q}_2}{dt}=0$,和查尼的辐射不平衡加热的处理方法,(28)式可写作

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}_2}{\partial t^2} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \bar{T}_2 = 2\sigma \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_2}{\partial t} - 2\delta^2 \frac{\partial \bar{T}_2}{\partial t} \quad (29)$$

这里,

$$\delta^2 = \frac{2g\nu(2-\nu)\sigma_s T_m^3}{c_p p_2}, \quad y = \sin \varphi, \quad \alpha^2 = \bar{\phi}_2^2$$

T_m 是大气的平均温度。

方程(29)是由热力学方程出发,采用了一系列的近似假定后,建立的球坐标系两层模式中垂直和纬圈平均温度的振动方程。 δ^2 曾被命名为辐射参数。

3. 垂直和纬圈平均温度的支配方程

由(23)和(29)式,消去 $\frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_2}{\partial t}$ 项,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \bar{T}_2 - \alpha^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \right\}^2 \bar{T}_2 - b^2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}_2}{\partial t^2} \\ + \alpha^2 b^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \bar{T}_2 - 2b^2 \delta^2 \frac{\partial \bar{T}_2}{\partial t} = s^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \bar{\eta}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$b^2 = f^2 r^2 / \sigma R p_2$$

b^2 仍命名为惯性层结参数。 $\bar{\eta}_2$ 可由方程(19)解出,在这里可以看成是给定函数。因此,(30)式是一个四阶偏微分方程,只含一个依变量 \bar{T}_2 。

三、 \bar{T}_2 和其他纬圈平均特征值的解

方程(30)可按文[1]中类似方法,先求左边齐次部分适合给定的有限边值和初值条件下的通解 \bar{T}_{2H} ,再求非齐次方程零边值和零初值条件下的一个特解 \bar{T}_{2N} ,两者相加就得到全解。

1. 方程(30)齐次部分的通解 \bar{T}_{2H}

方程(30)的齐次部分为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \bar{T}_{2H} - \alpha^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \right\}^2 \bar{T}_{2H} - b^2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}_{2H}}{\partial t^2} \\ + \alpha^2 b^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \bar{T}_{2H} - 2b^2 \delta^2 \frac{\partial \bar{T}_{2H}}{\partial t} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

边值和初值条件为

$$y = \pm 1, \bar{T}_{2H} \text{ 有限}, t=0, \bar{T}_{2H} = \varphi_1(y), \frac{\partial \bar{T}_{2H}}{\partial t} = 0. \quad (32)$$

令

$$\bar{T}_{2H} = e^{-\mu t} \Gamma Y \quad (33)$$

Γ 是 t 的函数, Y 是 y 的函数。 μ 是待定的。在

$$\mu < \delta^2 \quad (34)$$

条件下, 可以求得第一类轴对称球函数解。

(34)式是由纯数学求解的考虑得出的。其物理含义可作如下的说明。 μ 是纬圈平均温度振动的实际时间阻尼率。纬圈平均温度振动是大气跨纬圈运动所导致的跨纬圈热量输送的结果。纬圈平均温度的振动导致各纬圈大气的纬圈实际平均温度与纬圈平均辐射平衡温度的差别, 这又导致各纬圈的纬圈平均辐射收支不平衡。结果导致各纬圈平均温度的变化, 其变化趋势是恢复辐射平衡温度, 其变率是 δ^2 。 δ^2 是辐射收支不平衡对温度振动的时间阻尼率。 $\mu < \delta^2$ 意味着实际的时间阻尼率小于辐射不平衡的时间阻尼率, 即温度的振动不被辐射不平衡所完全消除, 温度场才能呈现振动。如 $\mu = \delta^2$, 温度场将恢复辐射平衡温度场, 即没有振动。大气中不存在 $\mu > \delta^2$ 状态的运动过程。

取

$$\frac{b^2(\delta^2 - \mu)}{\mu} = \frac{a^2 b^2 (\delta^2 - \mu) - \mu^3}{\mu a^2} = k^2 \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{b^2(\delta^2 - \mu_n)}{\mu_n} = b^2 \left(1 - \frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2} \right) / \frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2} = k_n^2 = n(n+1)$$

则方程(31)的通解是

$$\bar{T}_{2H} = \sum_0^n e^{-\mu_n t} (A_{1n} \cos a k_n t + A_{2n} \sin a k_n t) P_n(y) \quad (36)$$

$$A_{1n} = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_1(z) P_n(z) dz$$

$$A_{2n} = \frac{\mu A_{1n}}{a k_n} + \frac{1}{2 a k_n} \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_2(z) P_n(z) dz$$

$P_n(y)$ 是轴对称球函数或勒尚德多项式。 $\frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2}$ 曾被命名为环流结构参数。

注意, 在文[1]中, 取 $a^2 = \bar{V}_2^2 = r^2 \bar{\varphi}_2^2$, $b^2 = f^2 / \sigma R p_2$ 。本文中, 取 $a^2 = \bar{\varphi}_2^2$, $b^2 = f^2 r^2 / \sigma R p_2$ 。两文中的 $a^2 b^2$ 和 $a^2 k^2$ 是一样的。

2. 方程(30)的特解 \bar{T}_{2H} 和全解 \bar{T}_2

求方程(30)的特解前, 先求方程(19)的通解, 即 $\bar{\eta}_2$ 的表达式。取下述边值和初值条件:

$$y = \pm 1, \bar{\eta}_2 \text{ 有限}, t=0, \bar{\eta}_2 = \psi_1(y), \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_2}{\partial t} = \psi_2(y) \quad (37)$$

则得

$$\bar{\eta}_2 = \sum_0^{\infty} (B_{1n} \cos ak_n t + B_{2n} \sin ak_n t) P_n(y) \quad (38)$$

$$B_{1n} = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \psi_1(z) P_n(z) dz$$

$$B_{2n} = \frac{2n+1}{2ak_n} \int_{-1}^1 \psi_2(z) P_n(z) dz$$

将(38)式代入(30)式, 简写

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = \mathcal{L}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathcal{L}(\bar{T}_{2N}) - a^2 \mathcal{L}^2(\bar{T}_{2N}) - b^2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}_{2N}}{\partial t^2} + a^2 b^2 \mathcal{L}(\bar{T}_{2N}) - 2b^2 \delta^2 \frac{\partial \bar{T}_{2N}}{\partial t} \\ & = - \sum_0^{\infty} (C_{1n} \cos ak_n t + C_{2n} \sin ak_n t) P_n(y) \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$C_{1n} = n(n+1)s^2 B_{1n}, \quad C_{2n} = n(n+1)s^2 B_{2n}$$

令

$$\bar{T}_{2N} = \sum_0^{\infty} e^{-\mu_n t} \Gamma_{Nn} Y_{Nn} \quad (40)$$

这里 Γ_{Nn} 和 Y_{Nn} 分别是 t 和 y 的函数。在下述边值条件和初值条件下:

$$y = \pm 1, \quad \bar{T}_{2N} = 0; \quad t = 0, \quad \bar{T}_{2N} = \frac{\partial \bar{T}_{2N}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (41)$$

方程(39)的解是

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T}_{2N} &= \sum_0^{\infty} e^{-\mu_n t} \Gamma_{Nn} Y_{Nn} \\ &= \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{b^2 \delta^2 (\mu_n^2 + 4a^2 k_n^2)} [C_{1n} \mu_n (1 - e^{-\mu_n t}) - C_{2n} 2ak_n (1 - e^{-\mu_n t})] \cos ak_n t P_n(y) \\ &+ \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{b^2 \delta^2 (\mu_n^2 + 4a^2 k_n^2)} \left[C_{1n} \frac{2a^2 k_n^2 (1 - e^{-\mu_n t}) - \mu_n^2 e^{-\mu_n t}}{ak_n} + \right. \\ &\left. + C_{2n} \mu_n (1 + e^{-\mu_n t}) \right] \sin ak_n t P_n(y) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

(42)式与文[1]中(72)式不同处, 只是以勒尚德多项式代替了富氏级数。 \bar{T}_2 的全解是

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T}_2 &= \bar{T}_{2H} + \bar{T}_{2N} \\ &= \sum_0^{\infty} (G_n e^{-\mu_n t} \cos ak_n t + I_n e^{-\mu_n t} \sin ak_n t + F_n \cos ak_n t + H_n \sin ak_n t) P_n(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$G_n = A_{1n} + \frac{2ak_n C_{2n} - \mu_n C_{1n}}{b^2 \delta^2 (\mu_n^2 + 4a^2 k_n^2)}, \quad I_n = A_{2n} + \frac{\mu_n ak_n C_{2n} - (\mu_n^2 + 2a^2 k_n^2) C_{1n}}{ak_n b^2 \delta^2 (\mu_n^2 + 4a^2 k_n^2)}$$

$$F_n = \frac{\mu_n C_{1n} - 2ak_n C_{2n}}{b^2 \delta^2 (\mu_n^2 + 4a^2 k_n^2)}, \quad H_n = \frac{2ak_n C_{1n} + \mu_n C_{2n}}{b^2 \delta^2 (\mu_n^2 + 4a^2 k_n^2)} \quad (43)$$

其他纬圈平均特征值的振动也可以类似文[1]的方法求得,例如,由方程(29),得

$$2\sigma\bar{\omega}_2 = \sum_0^{\infty} 2(\delta^2 - \mu_n) e^{-\mu_n t} (G_n \cos ak_n t + I_n \sin ak_n t) P_n(y)$$

$$+ \sum_0^{\infty} 2\delta^2 (F_n \cos ak_n t + H_n \sin ak_n t) P_n(y) \quad (44)$$

因为 $\mu_n < \delta^2$, 对比(43)和(44)式, $\bar{\omega}_2$ 的每一谐波随时间和纬度的变化都是与相应的 \bar{T}_2 的谐波变化同号的。

四、讨论

本文采用球坐标系,将斜压大气纬圈平均运动特征的振动文^[1]的观点和方法,试用于地球大气圈。在水平运动动能各向同性的假设下,得到类似的结论。如取 f 在 35° 处的值, $T_m = 247^\circ A$, $\delta^2 = 3.27 \times 10^{-7} s$, $a^2 = 61.04 \times 10^{-14} s^{-2}$, 则

$$f^2 r^2 / \sigma R p_2 = 42 = b^2$$

$$n(n+1) = b^2 \left(\frac{\delta^2 - \mu_n}{\mu_n} \right) = 42 \left(1 - \frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2} \right) / \frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2} = k_n^2$$

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2} = 42 / [42 + n(n+1)]$$

不同 n 的 μ_n, k_n , 周期和衰期的值如下表:

n	0	2	4	6	8	10
$\frac{\mu_n}{\delta^2}$	1	0.8750	0.6774	0.5000	0.3684	0.2763
$\mu_n (10^{-7} \text{sec}^{-1})$	3.27	2.86	2.22	1.64	1.21	0.90
k_n^2	0	6	20	42	72	110
$a^2 k_n^2 (10^{-14} \text{sec}^{-2})$	0	366.2	1221	2564	4395	6714
ak_n	0	19.14	34.94	50.63	66.29	81.94
周期(10^6sec)	∞	3.28	1.80	1.24	0.95	0.77
周期(日)	∞	38	21	14	11	9
e 衰期(10^6sec)	3.06	3.50	4.53	6.12	8.30	11.07
e 衰期(日)	35	40	52	71	97	128

当 $n=6$ 时, $\mu_n = \delta^2/2$, 即 μ_n 处于其存在区间 $0-1$ 的中点时, 呈现三圈环流。这与采用一般的直角坐标系一致。其他结论也类似。

各向同性的假定使这些结论仅具有理论价值, 因为其研究对象与实际大气相距较远。如去掉这个假定, 把(14)式写成

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\eta}}{\partial t^2} - \bar{\phi}^2 \frac{\partial}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \left[\cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \right] - \cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}^2}{\cos \varphi \partial \varphi} = f \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\omega}}{\partial t^2} \quad (45)$$

利用(15)式,采用两层模式,将(45)式用于第2层,并注意 $y = \sin \varphi$, $\bar{\phi}^2 = a^2$,则得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\eta}_2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(1-y^2) \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_2}{\partial y} \right] - \left[a^2 - \lambda_2^2 (1-y^2) \right] y \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_2}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (46)$$

方程(45)或(46)左边第三项反映各向异性对振动的影响。这一项的出现,使求解析解遇到困难。但如取 a^2 和 $\lambda_2^2(1-y^2)$ 成简单比例关系,则仍然可以求得多项式解。

各向同性半涡旋理论虽有其局限性,但却为各向异性半涡旋理论开辟了道路。以比较简单的各向异性半涡旋观点来逼近大气的实际运动,也许是可能的。

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THE OSCILLATION OF CERTAIN ZONAL MEAN CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTION ON A SPHERIC EARTH

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Abstract

It is an extension of the author's paper [1] to the spherical earth. It is found that the similar results are obtained under the assumption of isotropic distribution of zonal and meridional kinetic energy. It points out the limitation of the results already obtained, and opens the way of approach of anisotropic semi-eddy motion of the atmosphere.