

二维能量平衡模式中极冰对气候的影响 ——解的稳定性分析 (一)*

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提 要

本文从理论上分析了二维能量平衡气候模式解的稳定性。结果表明,解的上分支,即冰界随太阳常数增加而北移的解是稳定的;而解的下分支,即冰界随太阳常数增加而南移的解是不稳定的。由于现在地球上的气候是处在解的上分支,所以可以认为,现在气候状态是稳定的。

一、引 言

极冰-温度-反照率反馈对气候影响问题的研究,首先是由Budyko^[1]和Sellers^[2]开始的。他们设计了一个对纬圈平均、垂直积分的地-气系统的热量平衡模式。不同的作者^[3-13]用类似的能量平衡模式,得到了几点一致的结果:

- (1) 在现在的太阳常数下,可能有多个不同的气候状态,其中一个相应于现有的气候;
- (2) 只要太阳常数稍一减小(比现在的值小2%左右),就会出现小冰河期,即冰界将从现在的72°N南移到50°N左右。若太阳常数继续减小,则全球冰封;
- (3) 现在的气候解是稳定的。

巢纪平和作者^[14]考虑了辐射能的垂直传输和热量的垂直交换,设计了一个二维能量平衡气候模式。计算结果表明,在现有的太阳常数下,只有唯一的现在气候解。当太阳常数比现有值减小30%后,才能出现多解现象。计算也表明,要使极冰线从现在的72°N南移到50°N,太阳常数要比现在的值减小15%左右,而不是国外一些作者所指出的只要减小2%左右。我们也发现有多解现象,但解的分支点约在15°N左右,比Budyko算得的50°N左右、North算得的37°N左右都偏南。

在作者的前文^[15]中,我们用非定常方程趋近定常解的数值计算方法,除验证了文^[14]定常解的存在外,还讨论了解对参数的敏感性。本文将从理论上讨论我们所设计的二维能量平衡气候模式解的稳定性问题。

二、模 式

为方便起见,我们把文^[14]结果中冰界纬度与太阳常数的关系重绘在图1中。在低

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纬解出现分支现象,即对应于一个太阳常数,有两个冰界的平衡解。现在来讨论这两支解的稳定性,即在平衡态上加一小扰动后,看它是指数增长还是衰减到原来的平衡态?前者称平衡态是不稳定的,后者称平衡态是稳定的。

同前文[15],在文[14]的方程中加上了时间变化项后可写成

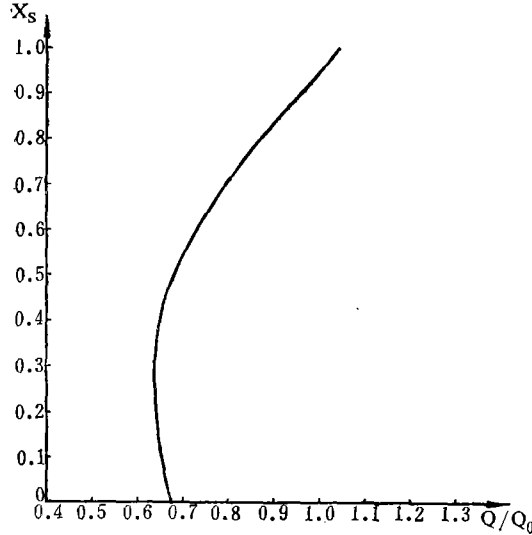


图 1 冰界纬度与太阳常数的依赖关系

$$C^* \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1-x^2) \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} k \frac{\partial E}{\partial \xi} - N^2 E + \tilde{S} \bar{Q}_0 \left[\xi_0 e^{-\xi_0 \xi} S(x) - \gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) + e^{-\xi_0} \int_0^1 \Gamma S(x) dx \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\xi=0, \int_0^1 E dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \bar{Q}_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\xi=1, k \frac{\partial E}{\partial \xi} - N^2 \int_0^1 E d\xi = -\frac{\alpha'' N^2}{\alpha_w \xi_0} E_0 + \tilde{S} \bar{Q}_0 \left[\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} + (1-\Gamma) e^{-\xi_0} \right] S(x) \quad (3)$$

$$x=0, (1-x^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (4)$$

其中 $C^* = \frac{\rho c_p \xi_0^2}{(\alpha'' \rho_c)^2}$, ρ 为空气密度; c_p 为空气的定压比热, 其它符号与文[14]同, 即

$$D = \frac{\xi_0^2 K}{(\alpha'' \rho_c)^2 a^2}, \quad k = k_i + k_r, \quad k_r = \frac{8 \gamma \sigma \bar{T}^3}{\alpha_s \rho_c},$$

$$\tilde{S} = \frac{4 \xi_0 \sigma \bar{T}^3}{\alpha'' \rho_c}, \quad N^2 = \frac{8(1-\gamma) \alpha_w \rho_c \xi_0^2 \sigma \bar{T}^3}{(\alpha'' \rho_c)^2},$$

$$Q_0(x) = \bar{Q}_0 S(x), \quad \int_0^1 S(x) dx = 1, \quad E = \sigma T^4,$$

这里 Q_0 为大气上界的太阳辐射通量; T 为空气温度; \bar{T} 是空气的平均温度; $x = \sin \theta$, θ 为纬度; K , k_i 分别为水平和垂直湍流交换系数; ρ_c 为吸收介质的密度; Γ 为反照率; γ 为在强吸收区中物质的辐射能量占总辐射能量的部分; α'' 为太阳辐射的平均吸收系

数； α_w 和 α_s 分别为弱和强吸收区的长波辐射吸收系数； σ 为 Stefan-Boltzmann 常数； a 为地球半径；光学厚度定义为

$$\xi = \frac{\alpha''}{\xi_0} \int_z^{\infty} \rho_c dz; \quad \xi_0 = \alpha'' \int_0^{\infty} \rho_c dz;$$

z 为垂直坐标。

把 E 按勒让德多项式展开

$$E(x, \xi, t) = \sum E^{(n)}(\xi, t) P_n(x),$$

取级数的头两项：

$$E(x, \xi, t) = E^{(0)}(\xi, t) + E^{(2)}(\xi, t) P_2(x) \quad (5)$$

其它函数也按勒让德多项式展开，有

$$\frac{C^*}{k} \frac{\partial E^{(0)}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 E^{(0)}}{\partial \xi^2} - q_0^2 E^{(0)} + \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \left[\xi_0 e^{-\xi_0 \xi} - \gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) + e^{-\xi_0} H^{(0)} \right] \quad (6)$$

$$\xi = 0, \quad E^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \bar{Q}_0 \quad (7)$$

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{\partial E^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} - q_0^2 \int_0^1 E^{(0)} d\xi = \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \left[\gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) + (e^{-\xi_0} - 1) \right] - \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 e^{-\xi_0} h^{(0)} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{C^*}{k} \frac{\partial E^{(2)}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 E^{(2)}}{\partial \xi^2} - q_2^2 E^{(2)} + \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0 \xi} S^{(2)}, \quad (9)$$

$$\xi = 0, \quad E^{(2)} = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{\partial E^{(2)}}{\partial \xi} - q_2^2 \int_0^1 E^{(2)} d\xi = \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \left[\left(\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} + e^{-\xi_0} \right) S^{(2)} - e^{-\xi_0} h^{(2)} \right] \quad (11)$$

其中

$$q_n^2 = \frac{N^2 + Dn(n+1)}{k}, \quad \tilde{S}^* = \frac{\tilde{S}}{k},$$

$$H^{(0)} = h^{(0)} = a + bx_s + cx_s^3, \quad H^{(2)} = 0,$$

$$a = \Gamma_1, \quad b = -(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_0) \left(1 - \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} \right), \quad c = -(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_0) \frac{S^{(2)}}{2},$$

$$\Gamma(x, x_s) = \begin{cases} \Gamma_1 & x \geq x_s, \\ \Gamma_0 & x < x_s, \end{cases}$$

$x_s = \sin \theta_s$ ， θ_s 为冰界纬度，冰界由温度 $T = -10^\circ\text{C}$ 确定。而

$$h^{(2)} = a_1 x_s^5 + a_2 x_s^3 + a_3 x_s + a_4,$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{9}{4} S^{(2)} (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_0), \quad a_2 = \frac{5}{2} (S^{(2)} - 1) (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_0),$$

$$a_3 = \frac{5}{2} \left(1 - \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} \right) (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_0), \quad a_4 = \Gamma_1 S^{(2)},$$

所取的解将自动满足侧向边界条件 (4)。

现在研究定常解的稳定性，设在平衡态上迭加一个小扰动，即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E^{(0)} &= E_0^{(0)} + E^{(0)'}, \quad E^{(2)} = E_0^{(2)} + E^{(2)'} \\ x_s &= x_s^0 + x_s' \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_0(x_s) &= \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) + \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} \cdot x_s' \\ P_2(x_s) &= P_2(x_s^0) + \left. \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} \cdot x_s' = P_2(x_s^0) + 3x_s^0 \cdot x_s' \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

平衡态满足下列方程

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 E_0^{(0)}}{\partial \xi^2} - q_0^2 E_0^{(0)} + \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) \left[\xi_0 e^{-\xi_0 \xi} - \gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) + e^{-\xi_0 \xi} H_0^{(0)} \right] \quad (14)$$

$$\xi = 0, E_0^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \bar{Q}_0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi = 1, \frac{\partial E_0^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} - q_0^2 \int_0^1 E_0^{(0)} d\xi &= \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) \left[\gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + (e^{-\xi_0} - 1) \right] - \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 e^{-\xi_0 h_0^{(0)}} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 E_0^{(2)}}{\partial \xi^2} - q_2^2 E_0^{(2)} + \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0 \xi} S^{(2)} \quad (17)$$

$$\xi = 0, E_0^{(2)} = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\xi = 1, \frac{\partial E_0^{(2)}}{\partial \xi} - q_2^2 \int_0^1 E_0^{(2)} d\xi = \tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) \left[\left(\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} + e^{-\xi_0} \right) S^{(2)} - e^{-\xi_0 h_0^{(2)}} \right] \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H_0^{(0)} &= h_0^{(0)} = a + b x_s^0 + c x_s^{0^2} \\ h_0^{(2)} &= a_1 x_s^{0^2} + a_2 x_s^{0^3} + a_3 x_s^0 + a_4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

把 (13) 代入 (6)–(11) 式, 考虑到 (14)–(19), 并略去二次扰动项后, 得扰动方程组如下

$$\frac{1}{k^*} \frac{\partial E^{(0)'}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 E^{(0)'}}{\partial \xi^2} - q_0^2 E^{(0)'} + (m_2 + m_3 e^{-\xi_0 \xi}) x_s' \quad (21)$$

$$\xi = 0, E^{(0)'} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} \cdot x_s' \quad (22)$$

$$\xi = 1, \frac{\partial E^{(0)'}}{\partial \xi} - q_0^2 \int_0^1 E^{(0)'} d\xi = m_1 x_s' \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{1}{k^*} \frac{\partial E^{(2)'}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 E^{(2)'}}{\partial \xi^2} - q_2^2 E^{(2)'} + m_3 S^{(2)} e^{-\xi_0 \xi} x_s' \quad (24)$$

$$\xi = 0, E^{(2)'} = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$\xi = 1, \frac{\partial E^{(2)'}}{\partial \xi} - q_2^2 \int_0^1 E^{(2)'} d\xi = m_4 x_s' \quad (26)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 k^* &= \frac{k}{C^*}, \quad m_1 = (e^{-\xi_0} - 1) \tilde{S}^* \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} - m_2 \\
 m_2 &= \tilde{S}^* e^{-\xi_0} (b + 3cx_s^{0^2}) \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) + \tilde{S}^* \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} \cdot \left[e^{-\xi_0} h_0^{(0)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \right] \\
 m_3 &= \tilde{S}^* \xi_0 \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0}, \\
 m_4 &= -\tilde{S}^* e^{-\xi_0} \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) (5a_1 x_s^{0^4} + 3a_2 x_s^{0^2} + a_3) \\
 &\quad + \tilde{S}^* \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} \cdot \left[S^{(2)} \left(\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} + e^{-\xi_0} \right) - e^{-\xi_0} h_0^{(2)} \right]
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (27)$$

考虑到冰界纬度的温度随时间的个别变化为零，即

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{dE}{dt} \Big|_{x_s} = 0,$$

即得：

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{\partial E^{(0)}}{\partial t} \Big|_{x_s} + \frac{\partial E^{(2)}}{\partial t} \cdot P_2(x_s) + E^{(2)} \frac{\partial P_2(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_s} \cdot \frac{dx_s}{dt} = 0$$

扰动方程为

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{\partial E^{(0)'}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) \frac{\partial E^{(2)'}}{\partial t} + 3x_s^0 E_0^{(2)} \frac{dx_s'}{dt} = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$\text{令} \quad x_s' = \tilde{x}_s' e^{\sigma t}, \quad E^{(0)'} = E_1 e^{\sigma t}, \quad E^{(2)'} = E_2 e^{\sigma t} \quad (29)$$

代入(21)–(26)及(28)，最后得到方程组

$$\frac{d^2 E_1}{d\xi^2} - \left(q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*} \right) E_1 + (m_2 + m_3 e^{-\xi_0 \xi}) \tilde{x}_s' = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$\xi = 0, \quad E_1(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} \tilde{x}_s' \quad (31)$$

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{dE_1}{d\xi} - q_0^2 \int_0^1 E_1 d\xi = m_1 \tilde{x}_s' \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_2}{d\xi^2} - \left(q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*} \right) E_2 + m_3 S^{(2)} e^{-\xi_0 \xi} \tilde{x}_s' = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$\xi = 0, \quad E_2(0) = 0 \quad (34)$$

$$\xi = 1, \quad \frac{dE_2}{d\xi} - q_0^2 \int_0^1 E_2 d\xi = m_4 \tilde{x}_s' \quad (35)$$

$$\xi = 1, \quad E_1 + \frac{1}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) E_2 + 3x_s^0 E_0^{(2)} \tilde{x}_s' = 0 \quad (36)$$

三、稳定性判据

先把 \tilde{x}_s' 看成常数，解常微分方程组 (30)–(32) 以及 (33)–(35)，求得 E_1 , E_2 后，再令 $\xi = 1$ ，代入 (36) 式中，得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ 2 \bar{C}_1 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right]_{x_s^0} + \frac{m_3}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \right] e^{-\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - \frac{m_3 e^{-\xi_0}}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \left. \right\} \cdot \tilde{x}'_s + \frac{1}{2} (3 x_s^{0^2} - 1) \times \\
& \times \left\{ 2 \bar{C}_5 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \frac{m_3 s^{(2)} \left(e^{-\sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - e^{-\xi_0} \right)}{\xi_0^2 - q_2^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \right\} \tilde{x}'_s + \\
& + 3 x_s^0 E_0^{(2)}(1) \tilde{x}'_s = 0 \tag{37}
\end{aligned}$$

要满足上式, 只有两种可能, 一是 $\tilde{x}'_s = 0$, 即为零解。在另一方面, 要使问题有非零解, 则只有取系数为零, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \bar{C}_1 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right]_{x_s^0} + \frac{m_3}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \left. \right] \times \\
& \times e^{-\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - \frac{m_3 e^{-\xi_0}}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \frac{1}{2} (3 x_s^{0^2} - 1) \times \\
& \times \left\{ 2 \bar{C}_5 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \frac{m_3 s^{(2)} \left(e^{-\sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - e^{-\xi_0} \right)}{\xi_0^2 - q_2^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \right\} \\
& + 3 x_s^0 E_0^{(2)}(1) = 0 \tag{38}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{C}_1 &= \left[2 \sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \operatorname{ch} \sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - \frac{2 q_0^2}{\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} \left(\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1} \times \\
& \times \left\{ m_1 - q_0^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right) \right]_{x_s^0} + \frac{m_3}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \right\} \frac{\left(e^{-\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - 1 \right)}{\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - \\
& - \frac{m_3 (e^{-\xi_0} - 1)}{\xi_0 \left(\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*} \right)} - \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \left. \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right]_{x_s^0} + \frac{m_3}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - \\
& - \frac{m_2}{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \left. \right] \times \sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} e^{-\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - \frac{m_3 \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0}}{\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \left. \right\} \tag{39} \\
\bar{C}_5 &= \left[2 \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} \operatorname{ch} \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - \frac{2 q_2^2}{\sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} \left(\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1} \times
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \left\{ m_4 - \frac{m_3 S^{(2)} \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0}}{\xi_0^2 - q_2^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \frac{m_3 S^{(2)} \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} e^{-\sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}}}{\xi_0^2 - q_2^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} + \right. \\ & \left. + q_0^2 \left[\frac{m_3 S^{(2)} (e^{-\xi_0} - 1)}{\xi_0 \left(\xi_0^2 - q_2^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*} \right)} - \frac{m_3 S^{(2)} \left(e^{-\sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} - 1 \right)}{\left(\xi_0^2 - q_2^2 - \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*} \right) \sqrt{q_2^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}}} \right] \right\} \quad (40) \end{aligned}$$

(38)式是最后求得的 σ^* 所满足的方程，即一般的频率方程。但(38)式是一个非常复杂的超越方程，要求出 σ^* 的值，必须作进一步的化简。

先对(38)式通分，并令

$$\sqrt{q_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^*}{k^*}} = \lambda,$$

由[14]文中参数可知： $q_0 \approx q_2 \sim 10^\circ$ ，(38)式可写成

$$\begin{aligned} & (e^\lambda - e^{-\lambda}) \left\{ m_1 \lambda^3 (\xi_0^2 - \lambda^2) - q_0^2 M (e^{-\lambda} - 1) + \frac{q_0^2}{\xi_0} m_3 (e^{-\xi_0} - 1) \lambda^3 + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + q_0^2 m_2 \lambda (\xi_0^2 - \lambda^2) + M \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} - \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0} m_3 \lambda^3 + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} (3 x_s^{02} - 1) \left[m_4 \lambda^3 (\xi_0^2 - \lambda^2) - S^{(2)} \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0} m_3 \lambda^3 + S^{(2)} m_3 \lambda^4 e^{-\lambda} + \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{q_0^2 S^{(2)}}{\xi_0} (e^{-\xi_0} - 1) m_3 \lambda^3 - q_0^2 S^{(2)} m_3 (e^{-\lambda} - 1) \lambda^2 \right] \right\} + \\ & \quad + \left[\lambda^2 (e^\lambda - e^{-\lambda}) - q_0^2 (e^\lambda + e^{-\lambda} - 2) \right] \times \left\{ M e^{-\lambda} - e^{-\xi_0} m_3 \lambda^2 + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + m_2 (\xi_0^2 - \lambda^2) + 3 x_s^0 E_6^{(2)}(1) \lambda^2 (\xi_0^2 - \lambda^2) + \frac{1}{2} (3 x_s^{02} - 1) \times \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \left[s^{(2)} m_3 e^{-\lambda} \lambda^2 - s^{(2)} e^{-\xi_0} m_3 \lambda^2 \right] \right\} = 0 \quad (41) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} \times (\xi_0^2 \lambda^2 - \lambda^4) + m_3 \lambda^2 - m_2 \xi_0^2 + m_2 \lambda^2 \quad (42)$$

考虑到气候变化都非常缓慢，若气候变化的时间尺度按年计，则 $\sigma^* = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ 的量级约 10^{-5} /分，则

$$\frac{\sigma^*}{k^*} \sim 10^{-1}, \quad \text{令 } \frac{\sigma^*}{k^* q_0^2} = y, \quad \text{则 } y < 1,$$

于是可作如下简化

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda & \doteq q_0 \left(1 + \frac{y}{2} \right), \quad e^{-\lambda} \doteq e^{-q_0} \left(1 - \frac{q_0}{2} y \right), \\ e^\lambda - e^{-\lambda} & \doteq 2 \left(\text{sh} q_0 + \frac{q_0}{2} y \cdot \text{ch} q_0 \right) \quad (43) \end{aligned}$$

根据这样的简化，可得到关于 y 的5次方程。但由于在现在的情况下 $y < 1$ ，所以可把高次项略去，而保留到对 y 的三次代数方程¹⁾

$$\eta y^3 + \gamma y^2 + \beta y + \alpha = 0 \quad (44)$$

¹⁾ 若保留到五次项，则除增加两个阻尼极快的根外，对现在三个根影响不大。

$$\text{其中} \quad \alpha = 2 \operatorname{sh} q_0 \times A_1 + 2 q_0^2 \times A_2 \quad (45)$$

$$\beta = 2 \operatorname{sh} q_0 \times B_1 + q_0 \operatorname{ch} q_0 \times A_1 + 2 q_0^2 \times B_2 + q_0^2 \operatorname{ch} q_0 \times A_2 \quad (46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma = 2 \operatorname{sh} q_0 \times C_1 + q_0 \operatorname{ch} q_0 \times B_1 + 2 q_0^2 \times C_2 + q_0^2 \operatorname{ch} q_0 \times B_2 + \\ + \frac{q_0^3}{2} \operatorname{sh} q_0 \times A_2 \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = 2 \operatorname{sh} q_0 \cdot D_1 + q_0 \operatorname{ch} q_0 \cdot C_1 + 2 q_0^2 D_2 + q_0^2 \operatorname{ch} q_0 \cdot C_2 + \\ + \frac{q_0^3}{2} \operatorname{sh} q_0 \cdot B_2 \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

方程(41)中的 $E_0^{(2)}(1)$ 可从方程组(17)–(19)解出

$$E_0^{(2)}(1) = a^{(2)} e^{-\xi_2} + b^{(2)} e^{\xi_2} + \frac{\tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \xi_0}{q_2^2 - \xi_0^2} e^{-\xi_0} S^{(2)} \quad (49)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} b^{(2)} = \frac{\tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0}{2} \left[\frac{q_2^2 - q_0^2}{q_2} \operatorname{ch} q_2 + \frac{q_0^2}{q_2} \right]^{-1} \times \left\{ \left[-\frac{\xi_0}{q_2^2 - \xi_0^2} \left(\frac{q_2^2 - q_0^2}{q_2} e^{-\xi_2} + \frac{q_0^2}{q_2} \right) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} + \frac{q_0^2}{q_2^2 - \xi_0^2} + e^{-\xi_0} \frac{q_2^2 - q_0^2}{q_2^2 - \xi_0^2} \right] \times S^{(2)} - e^{-\xi_0} h^{(2)} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

$$a^{(2)} = -\tilde{S}^* \bar{Q}_0 \frac{\xi_0 S^{(2)}}{(q_0^2 - \xi_0^2)} - b^{(2)} \quad (51)$$

把各参数值代入后, 各系数的表达式见附录。

若将不同的 x_s^0 值及所对应的 \bar{Q}_0 , $\left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0}$ 代入上述各式, 就能解出 y 。下面先对上、下两支解作一粗略的判断, 上分支可取 $x_s^0 \approx 1$, 下分支解取 $x_s^0 \approx 0$, 可以得到当 $x_s^0 \approx 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(-8.7 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} - 7.4 \bar{Q}_0 \right) y^3 + \left(-24.0 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} - 13.25 \bar{Q}_0 \right) y^2 + \\ + \left(-28.8 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} - 10.1 \bar{Q}_0 \right) y + \left(-11.8 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} - 3.1 \bar{Q}_0 \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

当 $x_s^0 \approx 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(-2.4 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} + 16.9 \bar{Q}_0 \right) y^3 + \left(-10.6 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} + 26.2 \bar{Q}_0 \right) y^2 + \\ + \left(-16.4 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} + 22.3 \bar{Q}_0 \right) y + \left(-8.4 \left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0} + 7.2 \bar{Q}_0 \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

表 1 给出不同的 x_s^0 时, 平衡状态下的 $\bar{Q}_0(x_s^0)$ 和 $\left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right|_{x_s^0}$ 的值

表 1

x_s^0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
$\bar{Q}_0(x_s^0)$	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.47	0.52
$\left. \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \right _{x_s^0}$	-0.12	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.32

把表 1 中的值代入(53)后可看出, 方程各系数均为正值, 因此不存在正根 (三个全是负

根), 可见, 上分支解是稳定的。但代入(52)式后得

$$-1.3 y^3 - 1.3 y^2 + 0.3 y + 0.5 = 0$$

容易算出这三个根分别为 $y_1 = +0.57$, $y_{2,3} = -0.77 \pm 0.18 i$ 。由此可见, 下分支解是不稳定的。因此, 我们同样得到一维 EBM 模式相同的结论, 即当 $\frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} > 0$ 时, 解是稳定的; 当 $\frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} < 0$ 时, 解是不稳定的。

表 2 列出图 1 曲线上不同纬度时各根的值, 由表可见, 上述结论是正确的。

表 2 不同纬度上的 y 值

x_s	$y_{1,2,3}$	
0	+0.57	-0.77 ± 0.18 i
0.1	+0.8	-0.7, -1.0
0.2	-0.55	-1.15 ± 0.27 i
0.3	-0.38	-0.43 ± 0.7 i
0.4	-0.18	-0.5 ± 0.5 i
0.5	-0.11	-0.54 ± 0.47 i
0.6	-0.13	-0.55 ± 0.46 i
0.7	-0.15	-0.56 ± 0.47 i
0.8	-0.13	-0.56 ± 0.47 i
0.9	-0.2	-0.54 ± 0.49 i
1.0	-0.25	-0.51 ± 0.52 i

四、结 论

本文对二维能量平衡模式解的稳定性作了分析, 结果表明, 解的上分支 (即冰界随太阳常数增加而北移的解) 是稳定的; 而解的下分支 (即冰界随太阳常数的增加而南移的解) 是不稳定的。由于现在地球上的气候是处在解的上分支, 因此可以认为现在的气候状态是处于稳定状态。而由于太阳常数要比现在值减小 30% 以上才到达解的下分支, 而这种情况是很难出现的 (即太阳常数减小 30%), 这在事实上表明了, 地球气候总的来讲, 对太阳常数的变化是稳定的, 即不会因太阳常数的微小变化而发生剧烈的变化。自然, 解的稳定性, 并不意味着气候不会变化, 而是说这种变化相对地讲是缓慢的、微弱的。

本文是在巢纪平教授的指导下完成的, 特致衷心感谢!

附 录

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 = & -q_0^3 (q_0^2 - \xi_0^2) m_1 + q_0^2 [q_0 \xi_0^2 - \xi_0^2 + q_0^2 - q_0^3] m_2 + m_4 \frac{q_0^3}{2} (3 x_s^{0^2} - 1) (\xi_0^2 - q_0^2) + \\
 & + q_0^3 \left[q_0 - \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0} + \frac{q_0^2 (e^{-\xi_0} - 1)}{\xi_0} \right] \left[1 + \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} (3 x_s^{0^2} - 1) \right] m_3 + \\
 & + \frac{q_0^4}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} (\xi_0^2 - q_0^2 + e^{-q_0} - e^{-q_0} q_0^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} (-3.0 - 1.1 x_s^0 + 0.87 x_s^{0^2} + 2.93 x_s^{0^3} - 2.67 x_s^{0^4} + 0.71 x_s^{0^5}) + \\
&\quad + \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) (-1.1 + 4.72 x_s^{0^2} - 8.49 x_s^{0^4} + 3.56 x_s^{0^5}), \\
B_1 &= -\frac{q_0^3}{2} (5q_0^2 - 3\xi_0^2) m_1 + m_2 q_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{q_0}{2} \xi_0^2 - \frac{3}{2} q_0^3 - e^{-q_0} \xi_0^2 \right) + \\
&\quad + m_3 q_0^2 \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} q_0^2 \frac{(e^{-\xi_0} - 1)}{\xi_0} - \frac{3}{2} q_0 \xi_0 e^{-\xi_0} \right] \left[1 + \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) \right] + \\
&\quad + \frac{q_0^2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} \left[\xi_0^2 - 2q_0^2 + q_0^2 e^{-q_0} \left(1 - \frac{q_0}{2} - 3q_0^2 + \frac{q_0^3}{2} \right) \right] + \\
&\quad + \frac{q_0^3}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) \left(\frac{3}{2} \xi_0^2 - \frac{5}{2} q_0^2 \right) m_4 \\
&= \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} (-5.48 - 2.58 x_s^0 + 2.58 x_s^{0^2} + 7.58 x_s^{0^3} - 6.96 x_s^{0^4} + 1.86 x_s^{0^5}) + \\
&\quad + \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) (-2.58 + 12.12 x_s^{0^2} - 22.11 x_s^{0^4} + 9.28 x_s^{0^5}), \\
C_1 &= -q_0^3 \left(2q_0^2 - \frac{\xi_0^2}{2} \right) m_1 + m_2 \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-q_0} \xi_0^2 + q_0 e^{-q_0} - \frac{q_0^2}{2} (1 + e^{-q_0}) \right] q_0^3 + \\
&\quad + q_0^3 \left[\frac{q_0^2 (e^{-\xi_0} - 1)}{2\xi_0} - \frac{\xi_0}{2} e^{-\xi_0} + \frac{1}{2} q_0^2 e^{-q_0} + q_0 (1 - q_0) e^{-q_0} \right] \left[1 + \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) \right] m_3 - \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) q_0^4 \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} \left[2q_0^2 (1 - q_0) e^{-q_0} + q_0^2 - \frac{e^{-q_0}}{2} \xi_0 q_0 - (1 - q_0) e^{-q_0} \xi_0^2 \right] + \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} q_0^3 (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) (\xi_0^2 - 2q_0^2) m_4 \\
&= \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} (-2.44 - 2.36 x_s^0 + 1.80 x_s^{0^2} + 6.18 x_s^{0^3} - 5.62 x_s^{0^4} + 1.5 x_s^{0^5}) + \\
&\quad + \bar{Q}_0(x_s^0) (-2.36 + 9.95 x_s^{0^2} - 17.87 x_s^{0^4} + 7.5 x_s^{0^5}), \\
D_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} m_1 q_0^5 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 q_0^5 e^{-q_0} - \frac{1}{2} m_3 q_0^5 e^{-q_0} \left[1 + \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) \right] - \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4} m_4 q_0^5 (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) q_0^5 e^{-q_0} \left(\frac{\xi_0^2}{2} + q_0 \right) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} \\
&= \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} (-0.89 - 0.59 x_s^0 + 0.49 x_s^{0^2} + 1.62 x_s^{0^3} - 1.48 x_s^{0^4} + 0.39 x_s^{0^5}) + \\
&\quad + \bar{Q}_0 (-0.59 + 2.6 x_s^{0^2} - 4.69 x_s^{0^4} + 1.97 x_s^{0^5}), \\
A_2 &= m_2 (e^{-q_0} - 1) (q_0^2 - \xi_0^2) + m_3 q_0^2 (e^{-q_0} e^{-\xi_0}) \left[1 + \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} (3x_s^{0^2} - 1) \right] - \\
&\quad - 3 x_s^0 E_0^{(2)}(1) q_0^2 (q_0^2 - \xi_0^2) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) q_0^2 e^{-q_0} (q_0^2 - \xi_0^2) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} \\
&= \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^i} (-0.5 + 0.18 x_s^0 + 0.13 x_s^{0^2} - 0.03 x_s^{0^3}) + \\
&\quad + \bar{Q}_0 (0.18 + 2.57 x_s^0 + 5.18 x_s^{0^2} - 6.31 x_s^{0^4} + 1.85 x_s^{0^5}), \\
B_2 &= m_2 q_0^2 \left[e^{-q_0} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-q_0} (\xi_0^2 - q_0^2) \right] + q_0^2 m_3 \left(e^{-q_0} - e^{-\xi_0} - \frac{q_0}{2} e^{-q_0} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 + \frac{S^{(2)}}{2} (3 x_s^{0^2} - 1) \right] - 3 x_s^0 E_0^{(2)}(1) q_0^2 (2 q_0^2 - \xi_0^2) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) q_0^3 e^{-q_0} \left(1 - \frac{q_0}{2} \right) (q_0^2 - \xi_0^2) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0}, \\
C_2 = & -\frac{1}{2} m_2 q_0^3 e^{-q_0} - \frac{1}{2} m_3 q_0^3 e^{-q_0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} (3 x_s^{0^2} - 1) S^{(2)} \right] - 3 x_s^0 E_0^{(2)}(1) q_0^4 \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) q_0^3 e^{-q_0} (\xi_0^2 + q_0 - q_0^2) \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} \\
= & \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} (0.02 + 0.05 x_s^0 + 0.06 x_s^{0^2} + 0.01 x_s^{0^3}) \\
& + \bar{Q}_0 (0.05 + 2.84 x_s^0 + 5.81 x_s^{0^2} - 6.97 x_s^{0^4} + 2.04 x_s^{0^5}), \\
D_2 = & \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha_w} \right) q_0^3 e^{-q_0} \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0} \\
= & 0.3 \frac{\partial \bar{Q}_0}{\partial x_s} \Big|_{x_s^0}.
\end{aligned}$$

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**THE EFFECTS OF ICE CAPS ON THE GLOBAL
CLIMATE IN TWO-DIMENSIONAL ENERGY
BALANCE MODEL, PART 1 ANALYSIS ON
THE STABILITY OF THE SOLUTION**

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Abstract

The stability of the climatic solution in two-dimensional energy balance model is theoretically analysed. It is shown that the upper bifurcation of the solution which represents northward shift of the ice edge with increase of solar radiation is stable; whereas the lower bifurcation of the solution which represents southward shift of the ice edge with increase of solar radiation is unstable. Since current climate of the earth lies in the upper bifurcation of the solution, so it may be considered as stable.
