

大气中行星尺度孤立波的动力特征*

罗德海

(中国科学院大气物理研究所)

大气中的非线性波一直是气象学界所关心和重视的问题, Long^[1]和 Benney^[2] 等人最早把孤立波理论应用到大气中来,成功地解释了大气中的一些天气现象,后来我国学者巢纪平^[3]、刘式达、刘式适^[4]等又进行了这方面的研究工作,取得了一些有意义的结果。本文利用行星大气中的相当正压模式和 Burger 模式,在一定的条件下分别导出了它们所满足的 KdV 方程,其解是椭圆余弦波和孤立波,并讨论了孤立波的凸凹性,找到了孤立波西移的判据,指出了中高纬度大气中的阻高和切断低压等天气系统具有“孤立波”的性质。

1. 有限振幅的 Rossby 波

在不考虑摩擦和非绝热加热作用下的斜压模式为

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \nabla^2 \varphi + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f_0 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p} + \frac{c_a^2}{f_0 p^2} \omega = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $c_a^2 = \frac{R^2}{g} (\gamma_a - \gamma) \bar{T}$, 其他符号为气象上常用令 $u = \bar{u} + u', v = v', \omega = \omega', \varphi = \bar{\varphi}(y) + \varphi'$ 且 $\bar{u} = -\frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial y} = \text{常数}$, 于是方程(1)式变为

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + u' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \nabla^2 \varphi' + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial x} - f_0 \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial p} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + u' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial p} + \frac{c_a^2}{f_0 p^2} \omega' = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial p} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

设 $\varphi' = A(p)\varphi^*(x, y, t)$ 并且 $\frac{dA}{dp} > 0$, $\varphi^*(x, y, t)$ 为 $p = p_1$ 上的扰动函数, 因而可把上方程改写为

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + u' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \left(\nabla^2 \varphi^* + 2p \frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dp} \frac{f_0^2}{c_a^2} \varphi^*\right) + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi^*}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + u' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \left(p^2 \frac{f_0}{c_a^2} \frac{dA}{dp} \varphi^*\right) + \omega' = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial p} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中已略去了 $\frac{\partial u'}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial v'}{\partial p}$, 并且 $\frac{dA}{dp} = \text{常数}, A \neq 0$

* 本文于 1986 年 3 月 24 日收到, 1987 年 10 月 17 日收到最后修改稿。

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} u' \\ v' \\ \omega' \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \hat{u}(\xi) \\ \hat{v}(\xi) \\ \hat{\omega}(\xi) \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } \xi = kx + my + n p - \omega t \quad (4)$$

将上式代入方程(3)式可得

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(\nabla^2 \varphi^* + 2 p \frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dp} \frac{f_0^2}{c_a^2} \varphi^* \right) + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi^*}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(p^2 \frac{f_0^2}{c_a^2} \frac{dA}{dp} \varphi^* \right) + \hat{\omega} + 0 \\ k \frac{d\hat{u}}{d\xi} + m \frac{d\hat{v}}{d\xi} + n \frac{d\hat{\omega}}{d\xi} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中由于方程(5)是作为相当正压大气来处理的,因而上下边界条件影响较小,可以不考虑。对上方程的第三式积分,并取积分常数为零,然后消去方程中的 $\hat{\omega}$,再把方程(5)式写在等压面 $p=p_1$ 上,并令 $\varphi^* = \hat{\varphi}(\xi)$,其中 $\xi = kx + my - \omega t$, $\xi = \xi + n p_1 = \xi + \text{常数}$,这时方程(5)式可写为

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{u}k - v + \hat{u}k + m\hat{v}) \left[(k^2 + m^2) \frac{d^3 \hat{\varphi}}{d\xi^3} + \eta^2 \frac{d\hat{\varphi}}{d\xi} \right] + \beta k \frac{d\hat{\varphi}}{d\xi} = 0 \\ (\bar{u}k - v + \hat{u}k + m\hat{v}) \left(\lambda^2 \frac{d\hat{\varphi}}{d\xi} \right) - (\hat{u}k + m\hat{v}) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中 $\eta^2 = 2 p_1 \frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dp} \frac{f_0^2}{c_a^2}$, $\lambda^2 = n p_1 \frac{f_0}{c_a^2} \frac{dA}{dp}$

令 $\frac{d\hat{\varphi}}{d\xi} = \Theta$,则由方程(6)的第二式可得

$$k\hat{u} + m\hat{v} = \frac{(\bar{u}k - v)\lambda^2 \Theta}{1 - \lambda^2 \Theta} \approx (\bar{u}k - v)\lambda^2 \Theta \quad (7)$$

将上式代入方程(6)的第一式则有

$$(\bar{u}k - v)(1 + \lambda^2 \Theta) \left[(k^2 + m^2) \frac{d^2 \Theta}{d\xi^2} + \eta^2 \Theta \right] + \beta k \Theta = 0 \quad (8)$$

在 $1 + \lambda^2 \Theta \neq 0$ 的情况下,可把 $\frac{1}{1 + \lambda^2 \Theta}$ 在 $\Theta = 0$ 附近展成 Taylor 级数即

$$\frac{1}{1 + \lambda^2 \Theta} = 1 - \lambda^2 \Theta + \dots \quad (9)$$

在上式中取前面两项,然后代入方程(8)式可得

$$\frac{d^2 \Theta}{d\xi^2} + \frac{\beta k + \eta^2 (\bar{u}k - v)}{(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)} \Theta - \frac{\beta k \lambda^2}{(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)} \Theta^2 = 0 \quad (10)$$

对上式微分一次则有

$$\frac{d^3 \Theta}{d\xi^3} - \frac{2\beta k \lambda^2}{(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)} \Theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} + \frac{\beta k + \eta^2 (\bar{u}k - v)}{(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)} \frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} = 0 \quad (11)$$

上式就是著名的 KdV 方程

在方程(10)式的两边同乘 $2 \frac{d\Theta}{d\xi}$,然后积分可得

$$\frac{3(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)}{2\beta k \lambda^2} \left(\frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} \right)^2 = F(\Theta) \quad (12)$$

其中 $F(\Theta) = \Theta^3 - \frac{3[\beta k + \eta^2 (\bar{u}k - v)]}{2\beta k \lambda^2} \Theta^2 + Q$, Q 为积分常数,在以后讨论过程中均考虑 $c_a^2 > 0 (s > 0)$,

并且 $\bar{u}k - v > 0$,于是由(12)式可得 Rossby 椭圆余弦波解为

$$\Theta = \Theta_2 + (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) \text{cn}^2 \left[\sqrt{\frac{\beta k \lambda^2 (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1)}{6(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)}} \xi, m^* \right] \quad (13)$$

其中 $m^* = \frac{\Theta_2 - \Theta_1}{\Theta_3 - \Theta_1}$, $\Theta_1 < \Theta_2 < \Theta_3$, $\Theta_1 < 0$, $\Theta_3 > \Theta_2 > 0$, 并为 $F(\Theta) = 0$ 的三个根。

由 $F(\Theta) = 0$ 的根与系数的关系可得 Rossby 椭圆余弦波的波速为

$$c = \bar{u} + \frac{\beta}{\eta^2} \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \lambda^2 (\Theta_1 + \Theta_2 + \Theta_3) \right] \quad (14)$$

由于 $v' = \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial x} = kA(p_1) \frac{d\hat{\phi}}{d\xi} = kA(p_1)\Theta$, 因此 Θ 表征了南北风速的大小, $\Theta < 0$ 表示北风, $\Theta > 0$ 表示南风, 令 $\Theta_2 = 0$, 则 $\Theta_1 + \Theta_3 = \hat{\Theta}$, 相当于 Rossby 椭圆余弦波的振幅, 于是(14)式可改写为

$$c = \bar{u} + \frac{\beta}{\eta^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \lambda^2 \hat{\Theta} \right) \quad (15)$$

可见 Rossby 椭圆余弦波的波速与振幅有关。当 $m^* \rightarrow 1$ 时 $\text{cn}^2(\) \rightarrow \text{sech}^2(\)$, 这时 Rossby 孤立波解为

$$\Theta = \frac{\beta k + \eta^2(\bar{u}k - v)}{\beta k \lambda^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\beta k + \eta^2(\bar{u}k - v)}{\beta k \lambda^2} \text{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta k + \eta^2(\bar{u}k - v)}{4(k^2 + m^2)(\bar{u}k - v)}} \xi \quad (16)$$

设 Rossby 孤立波的振幅为 $\hat{\Theta}^*$, 则 Rossby 孤立波的波速为

$$c = \bar{u} + \frac{\beta}{\eta^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \lambda^2 \hat{\Theta}^* \right) \quad (17)$$

从(15)式与(17)式比较可以看出, 二者形式相同, 再由(16)式可得 Rossby 孤立波的波宽为

$$d = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{4(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)}{\beta k + \eta^2(\bar{u}k - v)}} \quad (18)$$

这时 Rossby 孤立波的波速可改写为

$$c = \bar{u} - \frac{\beta}{\frac{4(k^2 + m^2)}{d^2 k^2} - \eta^2} \quad (19)$$

可见 Rossby 孤立波的波速与波宽有关。由(12)式可求出 Rossby 孤立波的极值点为

$$\Theta = \Theta_1 = -\frac{\beta k + \eta^2(\bar{u}k - v)}{2\beta k \lambda^2} \quad (20)$$

将上式代入(10)式有

$$\frac{d^2 \Theta}{d\xi^2} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{[\beta k + \eta^2(\bar{u}k - v)]}{(\bar{u}k - v)(k^2 + m^2)\beta k \lambda^2} > 0 \quad (21)$$

由此可知 Rossby 孤立波的振幅在极值点 $\Theta = \Theta_1$ 上取值极小值, 即 Rossby 孤立波下凹, 这相当于人们在大气中所观测到的切断低压和孤立槽。

当 $\hat{\Theta}^* > \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ 时, 层结越稳定, Rossby 孤立波的波速越小, 而

当 $\hat{\Theta}^* < \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ 时, 则相反, 在 $\frac{4(k^2 + m^2)}{d^2 k^2} > \eta^2$ 的情况下, Rossby 孤立波的波宽越大, Rossby 孤立波的

波速就越小, 而在 $\frac{4(k^2 + m^2)}{d^2 k^2} < \eta^2$ 的情况下则相反, 当 Rossby 孤立波的波宽满足 $\frac{4(k^2 + m^2)}{k^2 \eta^2} > d^2 >$

$\frac{4(k^2 + m^2)}{(\frac{\beta}{\bar{u}} + \eta^2)k^2}$ 时, 才有可能出现 Rossby 孤立波西退现象。

2. 有限振幅的超长波

在不考虑摩擦和非绝热加热作用下的 Burger 方程为

$$\begin{cases} \beta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -f_0 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} \right) = f_0 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p} + \frac{s}{f_0} \omega = 0 \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

其中 $s = -\alpha \frac{\partial \ln \bar{\theta}}{\partial P}$ 为静力稳定度且为常数, 其他为气象上常用符号。令 $u = \bar{u} + u'$, $v = v'$, $\omega = \omega'$, $\varphi = \bar{\varphi}(y) + \varphi'$ 且 $\bar{u} = -\frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial y} = \text{常数}$, 于是上方程变为

$$\begin{cases} \beta \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial x} = -f_0 \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} \right) = f_0 \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial p} \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + u' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial p} + \frac{s}{f_0} \omega' = 0 \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

再令 $\begin{cases} u' \\ v' \\ \omega' \\ \varphi' \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \hat{u}(\xi) \\ \hat{v}(\xi) \\ \hat{\omega}(\xi) \\ \hat{\varphi}(\xi) \end{cases}$ 其中 $\xi = kx + my + np - vt$ (24)

将上式代入方程(23)式, 按上面的方法可得

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{\varphi}}{d\xi^2} + \frac{s\beta k}{f_0^2 n^2 (\bar{u}k - v)} \hat{\varphi} + \frac{s\beta^2 k^2}{f_0^2 n^2 (\bar{u}k - v)^2} \hat{\varphi}^2 = 0 \quad (25)$$

对上式微分一次有

$$\frac{d^3 \hat{\varphi}}{d\xi^3} + \frac{2s\beta^2 k^2}{f_0^2 n^2 (\bar{u}k - v)^2} \hat{\varphi} \frac{d\hat{\varphi}}{d\xi} + \frac{s\beta k}{f_0^2 n^2 (\bar{u}k - v)} \frac{d\hat{\varphi}}{d\xi} = 0 \quad (26)$$

上式就是非线性超长波所满足的 KdV 方程。

同样, 我们可得超长孤立波解为

$$\hat{\varphi} = -\frac{f_0(\bar{u}k - v)}{\beta k} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{f_0(\bar{u}k - v)}{\beta k} \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{s\beta k}{4f_0^2 n^2 (\bar{u}k - v)}} \xi \quad (27)$$

设超长孤立波的振幅为 R , 则超长孤立波的波速为

$$c = \bar{u} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\beta}{f_0} R \quad (28)$$

同时, 我们还可求得超长孤立波振幅的极值点为 $\varphi_m = \frac{f_0(\bar{u}k - v)}{2\beta k}$, 于是有

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{\varphi}}{d\xi^2} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{s}{f_0} < 0 \quad (29)$$

可见超长孤立波的振幅在极值点取得极大值即超长孤立波上凸, 这种说明了中高纬度大气中的超长孤立波具有凸孤立波的性质, 这种凸孤立波相当于中高纬度大气中所出现的阻塞高压。从(27)式可以看出, 只有当超长孤立波的振幅满足 $R > \frac{3}{2} \frac{\bar{u}}{\beta} f_0$ 时, 超长孤立波才会西移倒退, 在冬季高纬度地区, 由于 β 很小, 而且基本风速 \bar{u} 又很大, 因而只有当超长孤立波的振幅超过一定值时, 才会出现超长孤立波的西退现象。由(27)式可得超长孤立波的波宽为

$$D = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{4f_0^2 n^2 (\bar{u}k - v)}{s\beta k}} \quad (30)$$

由此可见超长孤立波的波速除了与基本风速、大气层结和纬度有关外, 而且还与波宽有关, 其超长孤立波的波速可改写为

$$c = \bar{u} - \frac{s\beta k^2 D^2}{4 f_0^2 n^2} \quad (31)$$

3. 结 论

通过以上分析我们可得到如下结果：纬度越高(β 越小), 大气的基本风速越大时, 超长孤立波的振幅和波宽就越大, 当超长孤立波的振幅和波宽越大时, 而且大气层结愈稳定, 这时超长孤立波的波速就减小, 以上的结论在一定程度上能解释在冬季中高纬度大气中所出现的移动缓慢甚至西退的大振幅的超长波(如阻高等), 同样 Rossby 孤立波也有类似的性质, 并且指出 Rossby 波在中高纬度大气中可出现凹孤立波, 而对于超长孤立波可出现凸孤立波。

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DYNAMICAL PROPERTIES TO THE SOLITARY WAVES OF PLANETARY SCALE IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Luo Dehai

(Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Academia sinica)

Abstract

The modified barotropic model and Burger model in the planetary atmosphere are used to obtain the KdV equations. Their solutions are conical wave and solitary wave. The convex-concave of the solitary waves is discussed, and the criticism which the solitary waves move toward west is found. The properties of the solitary waves are discussed and pointed out that blocking and cut-off lower pressure systems in the middle-high latitude atmosphere have properties of "solitary wave"