

f Plane-Atmosphere Blocking the Rossby Solitary Wave

Yue Chen, Jian Song

Inner Mongolia University of Technology, Hohhot Neimenggu
Email: 823435753@qq.com, songjian@imut.edu.cn

Received: May 6th, 2017; accepted: May 24th, 2017; published: May 27th, 2017

Abstract

In this paper, the multiple-scale method is adopted to study the basic flow which has a weak non-linear barotropic Rossby wave, and a theory and its influence on the formation of dipole blocking are obtained. Under the f plane, its obtained wave packet satisfies the nonlinear Schrödinger equation. It pointed out: when the wave number of Rossby wave meets $\frac{k^2}{3} - F < m^2 < 4k^2 + \frac{4}{3}F$ (k for zonal wave number, m for meridional wave number), the period Rossby wave in the atmosphere can produce modulation instability and form enveloping Rossby solitary wave.

Keywords

Atmospheric Obstruction, Rossby Solitary Wave, Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation

f平面-大气阻塞中的Rossby孤立波

陈悦, 宋健

内蒙古工业大学, 内蒙古 呼和浩特
Email: 823435753@qq.com, songjian@imut.edu.cn

收稿日期: 2017年5月6日; 录用日期: 2017年5月24日; 发布日期: 2017年5月27日

摘要

本文采用多重尺度法研究了基本气流具有弱切变的非线性正压Rossby波, 得到了偶极子阻塞形成的一个理论及其影响。在f平面下求得它的波包满足非线性Schrödinger方程。指出: 当Rossby波的波数满足 $\frac{k^2}{3} - F < m^2 < 4k^2 + \frac{4}{3}F$ (k 为纬向波数, m 为经向波数)时, 大气中周期Rossby波可以产生调制不稳定,

形成包络Rossby孤立波。

关键词

大气阻塞, Rossby孤立波, 非线性 Schrödinger方程

Copyright © 2017 by authors and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

大气中的阻塞可以分为两类：一类是单个非偶极子阻塞，另一类是偶极子阻塞。有关它的研究已有30年了，最早进行研究的是叶笃正[1]等人。80年代初期，人们对阻塞形成理论已经做出很大贡献。Egger [2]认为缓慢移动自由波与地形强迫之间的非线性作用可以产生阻塞。Charney 和 Devore [3]提出了阻塞形成的理论，Tung 和 Lindzen [4]认为阻塞高压是自由波和地形强迫波发生共振形成。McWilliams [5]提出了Equivalent Modon 理论解释偶极子阻塞，之后 Malguzzi 和 Malanotte-Rizzoli [6] [7] (1984, 1985)提出了用 Rossby 孤立波来解释大气中偶极子在阻塞中的形成过程。罗德海和纪立人[8] [9]用 Algebraic Rossby 理论解释大气中定常偶极子阻塞，论证了旋转正压大气中的非线性 Schrödinger 方程和大气阻塞理论。并且，Federiskn [10]和 Schillings [11]发现了大气中通过斜压不稳定，可以形成偶极子阻塞。本文在 f 平面下探讨偶极子阻塞，运用多重尺度法，得出了非线性 Schrödinger 型的包络 Rossby 孤立波理论，大致反映出偶极子阻塞的孤立波特点，体现偶极子阻塞的衰减机制。

2. f 平面近似下正压模式与非线性 Schrödinger 方程

在不考虑地形作用的情况下，正压无辐散的正压自由大气涡度方程为：

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)(\nabla^2 \varphi - F\varphi) + J(\varphi, \nabla^2 \varphi) = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 φ 为流函数， U 是简单的纬向基本流， f 是科氏参数， ∇^2 为二维的 Laplace 算子， $J(a, b)$ 为 Jacobian 行列式，参数 F 为内旋转 Foude 数，是水平尺度与罗斯贝变形半径 $R_0 (= \sqrt{gD}/f)$ 之比的平方，关系式分别为：

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \\ J(a, b) &= \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \frac{\partial a}{\partial y}, \\ f &= f_0. \end{aligned}$$

在 $f = f_0$ 处，与罗德海[8]相比较，没有考虑 β 作用，只考虑了 f 平面，在地球大气中，行星大气的运动的时间和空间尺度是多种多样的，为此可引入缓变坐标：

$$T_1 = \varepsilon t, \quad T_2 = \varepsilon^2 t, \quad X_1 = \varepsilon x, \quad X_2 = \varepsilon^2 x, \quad (2)$$

其中 T_1, T_2, X_1, X_2 为缓变量，且 $\varepsilon \ll 1$ 。于是可作如下变换：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T_2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

因此可以把方程(1)改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T_2} \right) + U \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial X_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial X_2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} \right) \right] \left[\nabla^2 \varphi + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial X_1} + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X_1^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial X_2} \right) + 2\varepsilon^3 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X_1 \partial X_2} \right. \\ & \left. + \varepsilon^4 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X_2^2} \right] - \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T_2} \right) + U \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} \right) \right] F \varphi = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

将 φ 按 WKB 方法展开,

$$\varphi = \varphi_0(y) + \varepsilon \varphi_1(x, y, t, X_1, X_2, T_1, T_2) + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_2 + \varepsilon^3 \varphi_3 + \dots, \quad (5)$$

其中 φ_0 为基本流函数, 且满足 $\bar{u} = -\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial y}$ 。再将(5)式带入方程(4), 有

$$o(\varepsilon^1): L(\varphi_1) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) + (F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'') \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} o(\varepsilon^2): L(\varphi_2) = & - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_1} + 2U \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_1}{\partial x^2 \partial X_1} + 2\bar{u} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_1}{\partial x^2 \partial X_1} \right. \\ & + U \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 + (F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'') \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial X_1} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} o(\varepsilon^3): L(\varphi_3) = & - \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial T_1} \left(\nabla^2 \varphi_2 - F \varphi_2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial X_1^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x \partial X_1} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_2} \right) \right. \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial T_2} (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial X_1} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\nabla^2 \varphi_2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_1} \right) \\ & - \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\nabla^2 \varphi_2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 \right] + \bar{u} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial X_1^2} \right. \\ & + 2 \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_2}{\partial x^2 \partial X_1} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_1}{\partial x^2 \partial X_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} \left(\nabla^2 \varphi_2 - F \varphi_2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) \left. \right] \\ & + U \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial X_1^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_2}{\partial x^2 \partial X_1} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_1}{\partial x^2 \partial X_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial X_1} \left(\nabla^2 \varphi_2 - F \varphi_2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x \partial X_1} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2} (\nabla^2 \varphi_1 - F \varphi_1) \right] + (F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'') \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial X_1} + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial X_2} \right) \left. \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其边界条件为:

$$y = y_1, y_2 \text{ 时, } \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \dots = 0 \quad (9)$$

在方程(6)中, 设其谐波解为:

$$\phi_1 = A(X_1, X_2, T_1, T_2)\phi_1(y)e^{ik(x-ct)} + c.c., \quad (10)$$

其中 $c.c.$ 表示它前项的共轭, A 为复振幅, k 为纬向波数, 将(10)式代入方程(6), 并结合边界条件, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} + \left(\frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u} - c} - k^2 - F \right) \phi_2 = 0 \\ \phi_1(y) = \phi_2(y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

在这方程中, 郭晓岚[12]曾指出, 当基本气流满足条件

$$(F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'')|_{y=y_s} = 0, \quad (12)$$

其中 $y_s \in (y_1, y_2)$ 时, 大气中的扰动是不稳定的, 这时 c 为复数。在本文中, 假定在区域 (y_1, y_2) 内条件(12)不成立, 这时 c 为实数。对于 c 为复数的情况, 将在以后进一步讨论。在大气中, 大尺度 Rossby 波一般有 $U + \bar{u} - c > 0$, 对阻塞系统有 $U + \bar{u} - c > 0$, 因而有 $U + \bar{u} - c \neq 0$ 。将(10)式带入方程(7), 这时有

$$\begin{aligned} L(\phi_2) = & - \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial A}{\partial T_1} \left(\frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2\phi_1 - F\phi_1 \right) + 2k^2c\phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} - 2Uk^2\phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} - 2\bar{u}k^2\phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} \right. \right. \\ & + U \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} \left(\frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2\phi_1 - F\phi_1 \right) + \bar{u} \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} \left(\frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2\phi_1 - F\phi_1 \right) \\ & + (F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'')\phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} \left. \right] e^{ik(x-ct)} + \left[ik\phi_1 \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2\phi_1 \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left. - ik \frac{d\phi_1}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2\phi_1 \right) \right] A^2 e^{2ik(x-ct)} + c.c. \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

对以上方程消除长期项, 并利用方程(11)有

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial T_1} + c_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_1} = 0, \quad (14)$$

其中

$$c_1 = \frac{2k^2(U + \bar{u} - c)^2}{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''} + c.$$

这时方程(13)可变为:

$$L(\phi_2) = ikG(y)e^{2ik(x-ct)} + c.c., \quad (15)$$

其中

$$G(y) = \phi_1^2 \left(\frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u} - c} \right)', \quad \text{且 } U + \bar{u} - c \neq 0$$

设方程(15)的解为:

$$\phi_2 = B(X_1, X_2, T_1, T_2)\phi_2(y)e^{2ik(x-ct)} + c.c., \quad (16)$$

将上式代入方程(15)式, 则有

$$BL_{2k}(\phi_2) = ikA^2G(y). \quad (17)$$

其中

$$L_k(\phi) = ik(U + \bar{u} - c) \left(\frac{d^2}{dy^2} - k^2 - F \right) + i(F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'')k,$$

其边界条件为:

$$\phi_2(y_1) = \phi_2(y_2) = 0. \tag{18}$$

在方程(17)中, 由于 A, B 均为 X_1, X_2, T_1, T_2 的函数, 并且 B 与 A^2 成比例, 显然可将 B 取成如下形式

$$B = A^2. \tag{19}$$

于是可得方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \phi_2}{dy^2} + \left[\frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u} - c} - (2k)^2 - F \right] \phi_2 = \frac{G(y)}{2(U + \bar{u} - c)}, \\ \phi_2(y_1) = \phi_2(y_2) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{20}$$

将(10)和(16)式带入方程(8), 有

$$\begin{aligned} L(\phi_3) = & - \left\{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial T_2} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2 \phi_1 - F \phi_1 \right) + 2k^2 c \phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} - 2Uk^2 \phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} - 2\bar{u}k^2 \phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} \right. \\ & + U \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2 \phi_1 - F \phi_1 \right) + \bar{u} \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2 \phi_1 - F \phi_1 \right) \\ & + (F\bar{u} - \bar{u}'') \phi_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} + 2ik \phi_1 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial T_1 \partial X_1} - ikc \phi_1 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X_1^2} + 3Uik \phi_1 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X_1^2} \\ & + 3\bar{u}ik \phi_1 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X_1^2} + A^* B \left[2ik \phi_2 \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2 \phi_1 \right) - ik \phi_1 \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_2}{dy^2} - 4k^2 \phi_2 \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left. + ik \frac{d\phi_2}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dy^2} - k^2 \phi_1 \right) - 2ik \frac{d\phi_1}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_2}{dy^2} - 4k^2 \phi_2 \right) \right] \right\} e^{ik(x-ct)} + c.c. + \text{其他项}. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

以上方程消除长期项, 并利用(14)和(19)式, 可得方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial A}{\partial T_2} + c_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} - ik \frac{U + \bar{u} - c}{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''} \left[3(U + \bar{u}) - (c + 2c_1) \right] \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X_1^2} - ik \frac{U + \bar{u} - c}{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''} \\ & \times \left\{ \phi_2 \frac{d}{dy} \left(F - \frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u} - c} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{G}{U + \bar{u} - c} \right) - \frac{G}{\phi_1 (U + \bar{u} - c)} \frac{d\phi_1}{dy} \right\} |A|^2 A = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

将方程两边同时乘 ϕ_1^2 , 并在区间 $[y_1, y_2]$ 上进行积分, 可得

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial T_2} + c_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} - i\lambda \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X_1^2} - i\eta |A|^2 A = 0 \tag{23}$$

其中

$$c_g = \frac{I_1}{I}, \quad \lambda = \frac{I_2}{I}, \quad \eta = \frac{I_3}{I},$$

$$I = \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \phi_1^2 dy, \quad I_1 = \int_{y_1}^{y_2} c_2 \phi_1^2 dy,$$

$$I_2 = k \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U + \bar{u} - c}{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''} [3(U + \bar{u}) - (c + 2c_1)] \phi_1^2 dy,$$

$$I_3 = k \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U + \bar{u} - c}{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''} \left\{ \phi_1^2 \phi_2 \left(F - \frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u} - c} \right)' - \frac{\phi_1^2}{2} \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{G}{U + \bar{u} - c} \right) - \frac{G\phi_1}{U + \bar{u} - c} \frac{d\phi_1}{dy} \right\} dy$$

再把方程(23)改写为:

$$i \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial T_2} + c_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_2} \right) + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X_1^2} + \eta |A|^2 A = 0, \quad (24)$$

上式就是著名的非线性 Schrödinger 方程, 它反映了行星大气中 Rossby 波的非线性特点。从方程(24)式的系数表达式可以看出, 当基本气流不存在切变时, $\bar{u} = \text{常数}$,

$$\phi_1^2 \left(F - \frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u} - c} \right)' = G = 0, \quad (24')$$

这时 $\eta = 0$, 非线性 Schrödinger 方程就不存在, 在实际大气中基本西风的分布是多种多样的。只要大气中基本气流的切变存在, 这时的大尺度扰动均可以由非线性 Schrödinger 方程来描述。

3. 本征值问题

在大气中, 为了不致于使(12)式满足, 这里假定大气中的西风存在弱切变, 这时可设其中

$$\bar{u} = \bar{u}_0 + \nu Q(y), \quad (25)$$

其中 $\bar{u}_0 \gg \nu \gg \varepsilon$, 并且 Q 仅为 y 的函数, 在方程(11)中, 取 $y_1 = 0, y_2 = L$, 将(25)式代入方程(11), 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dy^2} + \left(\frac{F\bar{u} - \bar{u}''}{U + \bar{u}_0 - c + \nu Q} - k^2 - F \right) \phi_1 = 0, \\ \phi_1(y_1) = \phi_2(y_2) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

将 ϕ_1, c 按下级数展开, 即

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = \phi_{10} + \nu \phi_{11} + \dots, \\ c = c_0 + \nu c_1 + \dots. \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

把上式代入方程(26), 可得方程的本征值和本征函数的近似值为:

$$\begin{cases} c = c_0 + o(\nu) = U + \bar{u}_0 - \frac{F\bar{u}}{k^2 + m^2 + F} + o(\nu), \\ \phi_1 = \phi_{10} + o(\nu) = D_1 \sin my + D_2 \cos my + o(\nu). \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

其中

$$m^2 = \frac{F\bar{u}}{U + \bar{u}_0 - c_0} - k^2 - F.$$

利用边界条件

$$\phi_1 = D_1 \sin my + o(\nu), \quad (29)$$

其中

$$m = \frac{n\pi}{L}, n = \pm 1, \pm 2.$$

对上式的平方模进行归一化,

$$\phi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin my + o(\nu). \quad (30)$$

于是可近似的求得 c_g, λ 的值为

$$\begin{cases} c_g = U + \bar{u}_0 - \frac{F\bar{u}(m^2 - k^2 + F)}{k^2 + m^2 + F}, \\ \lambda = \frac{kF\bar{u}(3m^2 - k^2 + 3F)}{(k^2 + m^2 + F)^3}. \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

将(30)式和 $Q = \cos \frac{m}{2} y$ 代入方程(20), 近似地有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \phi_2}{dy^2} + \left[\frac{F\bar{u}}{U + \bar{u}_0 - c_0} - (2k)^2 - F \right] \phi_2 = \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\sin \frac{m}{2} y + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{3m}{2} y - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{5m}{2} y \right), \\ \phi_2(0) = \phi_2(L) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

其中

$$\theta = \frac{\bar{u}_0 \nu m (m^2 + k^2 + F)^2 (3m^2 + 4k^2 + F)}{8F^2 \bar{u}^3 L}.$$

在方程(32)的左端, 系数的微小变化已被省略, 从而可求得方程(32)的解。显然, 可设解为:

$$\phi_2(y) = A_1 \sin \frac{m}{2} y + A_2 \sin \frac{3m}{2} y + A_3 \sin \frac{5m}{2} y. \quad (33)$$

再将(33)式代入方程(32), 可得方程(32)的解为:

$$\phi_2(y) = \theta \left[-\frac{2}{3(4k^2 - m^2) + 4F} \sin \frac{m}{2} y - \frac{1}{5m^2 + 12k^2 + 4F} \sin \frac{3m}{2} y + \frac{1}{3(7m^2 + 4k^2) + 4F} \sin \frac{5m}{2} y \right]. \quad (34)$$

把 ϕ_2, G, ϕ_1 代入方程(23)中的系数, 便可确定 η 的值:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = & \frac{\bar{u}_0 \nu^2 k m^2 (m^2 + k^2 + F)^2 (3m^2 + 4k^2 + F)^2}{128F^3 \bar{u}^5 L} \left[\frac{2}{3(4k^2 - m^2) + 4F} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2(5m^2 + 12k^2) + 8F} + \frac{1}{6(7m^2 + 4k^2) + 8F} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

从上式可以看出, 当大气中基本西风气流的切变不存在时, 即 $\nu = 0$, 这时 $\eta = 0$, 结论与罗德海[9]基本一致, 描述大尺度 Rossby 波的非线性 Schrödinger 方程不存在。当 $\nu \neq 0$ 时, 大尺度 Rossby 波的非线性 Schrödinger 方程存在, 此时 η 既受内旋转 Foude 数的影响, 又受 ν 的影响。本文考虑了 f 平面 Rossby 波与基本气流切变的相互作用, 用多重尺度法也得到了非线性 Schrödinger 方程。在方程(24)中, 为了获得方程的系数, 采用了一种近似方法, 用来处理基本气流有弱切变的情况是有效的。

4. 非线性 Schrödinger 方程的稳定解及计算结果

方程(24)是描述行星大气中非线性 Rossby 波包的演变过程, 这种方程反映了非线性作用对 Rossby 波

包的影响。利用(2)式将方程(24)变为:

$$i\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + c_g \frac{\partial A}{\partial x}\right) + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} + \eta \varepsilon^2 |A|^2 A = 0, \quad (36)$$

其中 $A = A(t, x)$ 。再令 $X_0 = x - c_g t$, 并设 $M = \varepsilon A$, 于是方程(37)可变为:

$$i \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial X_0^2} + \eta |M|^2 M = 0, \quad (37)$$

当 $X_0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $M \rightarrow 0$, 这时在 $\lambda \eta > 0$ 的情况下方程(37)有包络孤立解, 于是方程(37)的包络孤立解为:

$$M = (-2\nu_0/\eta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\cosh\left[\left(-\frac{\nu_0}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} X_0\right]} \exp(-i\nu_0 t). \quad (38)$$

设 M 在 $(x, t) = (0, 0)$ 处的值为 M_0 , 这时(38)式可变为:

$$M = M_0 \frac{1}{\cosh\left[M_0 \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{2\lambda}} (x - c_g t)\right]} \exp\left(i \frac{M_0^2 \eta t}{2}\right). \quad (39)$$

将(39)式带入(5)式, 可得 Rossby 调制波的扰动流函数解为:

$$\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} M_0 \frac{1}{\cosh\left[M_0 \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{2\lambda}} (x - c_g t)\right]} \sin my \exp[ik(x - c_A t)] + c.c., \quad (40)$$

其中 $c_A = c - \frac{M_0^2 \eta}{2k}$, $c.c.$ 表示它前项的共轭。显然, 从上式可得 Rossby 调制波的相速为:

$$c_A = U + \bar{u}_0 - \frac{F\bar{u}}{k^2 + m^2 + F} - \frac{M_0^2 \eta}{2k}. \quad (41)$$

从上式可以看出, f 平面下 Rossby 波的振幅和基本气流的切变影响着 Rossby 调制波的传播速度, 当不考虑基本气流的水平切变时, Rossby 调制波的针副作用消失。从(31)和(35)式可以看出, 当 $\frac{k^2}{3} - F < m^2 < 4k^2 + \frac{4}{3}F$ 时, $\lambda > 0, \eta > 0$, 因而大气中包络 Rossby 孤立波才存在。这是非线性和基本气流的水平切变作用可使 Rossby 波的传播速度减慢, 基本气流的水平切变越强, Rossby 调制波的传播速度越慢, 当 Rossby 调制波的振幅满足

$$M_0^2 = 2k \left(U + \bar{u}_0 - \frac{F\bar{u}}{k^2 + m^2 + F} \right) / \eta \quad (42)$$

时, Rossby 调制波趋于定常。

5. Rossby 波的调制不稳定

对于方程(38), 作变换

$$M = \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[i \int \sigma / 2\lambda dX_0\right]. \quad (43)$$

将上述方程代入(38)式有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho\sigma)}{\partial X_0} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} + \sigma \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial X_0} = 2\lambda\eta \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial X_0} + \lambda \frac{\partial \left(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial \left(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial X_0} \right)}{\partial X_0} \right)}{\partial X_0}. \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

在大气中, 设叠加在定常振幅和位相上的扰动为周期波, 这时可令

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \rho_0 + \Delta\rho \exp i(\hat{k}X_0 - Qt), \\ \sigma = \sigma_0 + \Delta\sigma \exp i(\hat{k}X_0 - Qt). \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

其中 $\rho_0, \eta_0, \Delta\rho, \Delta\sigma$ 均为常数。将上式方程代入(44)式可得

$$Q = -\sigma_0 k' \pm (-2\lambda\eta\rho_0)^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{k}. \quad (46)$$

从上式可以看出, 当 $\lambda\eta < 0$ 时, Rossby 调制波是稳定的, 当 $\lambda\eta > 0$ 时, Rossby 调制波的周期扰动是不稳定的, 这种不稳定称为调制不稳定。从方程(38)的系数可知, 当

$$\frac{k^2}{3} - F < m^2 < 4k^2 + \frac{4}{3}F,$$

时, $\lambda\eta > 0$, 这时, 在大气中周期 Rossby 波会产生调制不稳定, 也就是说在

$$\frac{k^2}{3} - F < m^2 < 4k^2 + \frac{4}{3}F,$$

即波长 L_x 和 $L \left(k = \frac{2\pi}{L_x}, m = \frac{2\pi}{L} \right)$ 满足 $\frac{L_x}{2} < L < \sqrt{3}L_x$ 的情况下, 大气中的总周期扰动不能维持, 它要产生不稳定, 并形成包络 Rossby 孤立波。

6. 结论

从上述分析中, 可以得到结论:

1) 在 f 平面上, 基本气流具有弱切变的情况下, 得到了非线性 Rossby 波的波包满足非线性 Schrödinger 方程。

2) 当 Rossby 波的波数满足 $\frac{k^2}{3} - F < m^2 < 4k^2 + \frac{4}{3}F$ 时, 即波数受内旋转 Foude 数的影响, 大气中的周期 Rossby 波会产生调制不稳定, 最终形成包络 Rossby 孤立波。

3) 本文所得到的偶极子阻塞是通过 Rossby 调制不稳定发展而形成的, 使 f 平面的大气观测理论更加准确。

基金项目

国家自然科学基金(11362012, 11562014, 41465002), 全球变化研究国家重大科学研究计划(2012CB955902)。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] Yeh, T.C. (1949) On Energy Dispersion in the Atmosphere. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **6**, 1-16
[https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(1949\)006<0001:OEDITA>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(1949)006<0001:OEDITA>2.0.CO;2)
- [2] Egger, J.J. (1978) Dynamics of Blocking Highs. *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, **35**, 1788-1801.
[https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(1978\)035<1788:DOBH>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(1978)035<1788:DOBH>2.0.CO;2)
- [3] Chaney, J.G. and Devore, J.G. (1979) Multiple Flow Equilibria in the Atmosphere and Blocking. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **36**, 1205-1216.
- [4] Tung, K.K. and Lindzen, R.S. (1979) A Theory of Stationary Long Waves. Part I: A Simple Theory of Blocking. *Monthly Weather Review*, **107**, 714-734. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493\(1979\)107<0714:ATOSLW>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493(1979)107<0714:ATOSLW>2.0.CO;2)
- [5] McWilliams, T.C. (1980) An Application of Equivalent Modons to Atmospheric Blocking. *Dynamics Atmosphere Sciences*, **5**, 43-66.
- [6] Malanotte-Rizzoli, P. (1984) Nonlinear Stationary Rossby Waves on Nonuniform Zonal Winds and Atmospheric Blocking. Part I: The Analytical Theory. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **41**, 2620-2628.
- [7] Malanotte-Rizzoli, P. (1985) Coherent Structures in a Baroclinic Atmosphere. Part II: A Truncated Model Approach. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **42**, 2463-2477.
- [8] 罗德海, 纪立人. 大气中阻塞形成的一个理论[J]. 中国科学: 化学, 1989(1), 103-112.
- [9] 罗德海. 旋转正压大气中的非线性 Schrödinger 方程和大气阻塞[J]. 气象学报, 1990, 48(3): 265-274.
- [10] Frederiksen, T.S. (1982) A Unified Three-Dimensional Instability Theory of the Onset of Blocking and Cyclogenesis. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **39**, 1009-1025.
- [11] Schilling, H.D. (1982) A Numerical Investigation of the Dynamics of Blocking Waves in a Simple Two-Level Model. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **39**, 998-1017.
- [12] Kou, H.L. (1949) Dynamic Instability of Two-Dimensional Nondivergent Flow in a Barotropic Atmosphere. *Journal of the Atmosphere Sciences*, **6**, 105-122.

期刊投稿者将享受如下服务:

1. 投稿前咨询服务 (QQ、微信、邮箱皆可)
2. 为您匹配最合适的期刊
3. 24 小时以内解答您的所有疑问
4. 友好的在线投稿界面
5. 专业的同行评审
6. 知网检索
7. 全网络覆盖式推广您的研究

投稿请点击: <http://www.hanspub.org/Submission.aspx>

期刊邮箱: aam@hanspub.org