

非线性波-波相互作用对准 20 a 气候年代际振荡的影响

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摘要

从简单海气耦合相互作用的非线性方程组出发,导出描述大气和海洋运动的无量纲准地转涡度方程.对准地转涡度方程引入双时间尺度后,在准共振条件 $K_1 + K_2 + K_3 = 0$ 和 $\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = \Delta\omega$ 下,求得大气和海洋波-波非线性相互作用的 2 组耦合方程,其中大气耦合方程中含有海洋强迫作用项.由这 2 个耦合方程组求得大气和海洋波动能量变化周期的近似解.结果表明:在考虑非线性效应的情况下,由波动共振引起的大气和海洋波动能量变化在中纬地区具有准 20 a 的周期,说明非线性效应对海气耦合也具有调制作用,从而确定准 20 a 气候年代际振荡形成的新机理.

关键词

年代际振荡;海气耦合;非线性;波动共振

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0 引言

Introduction

20 世纪 90 年代以来,年代际气候变率问题逐渐引起科学家们的广泛关注.

年代际变率的时间尺度大体包括 2 个部分,即 15 ~ 35 a 的变率及 50 ~ 70 a 的变率^[1].特别地,对 20 a 左右的年代际振荡,近年来人们做了大量的研究.严中伟^[2]利用小波分析,发现华北近百年降水变化存在着明显的准 20 a 振荡,并与北美温度和降水气候的准 20 a 振荡近于反相.王绍武等^[3]利用自己建立的中国降水序列,研究了 1880—1999 年中国降水量的年代际变化,得到东部地区以 20 ~ 30 a 的年代际变化为主,而西部地区变化周期较长,全国有 30 ~ 40 a 的周期变化.于淑秋等^[4]指出:中国气温有 3 次全国性的跃变,分别发生在 1920、1955 和 1978 年,每个阶段持续期约为 30 a,与北半球气温跃变点基本一致.赵振国等^[5]研究了中国夏季雨型的年代际变化规律,指出我国东部季风区和西部区存在着 20 ~ 40 a 左右的年代际振荡趋势,东北区则表现为明显的 15 a 左右的年代际变化特点.

不少观测和模拟结果显示气候系统中存在的年代际低频变化可能源自海气系统中不同时空尺度物理过程的相互作用,是海气系统自振荡的反映.海气系统耦合作用也被认为是年代际气候变化的主要机制之一.

Trenberth 等^[6]通过对北太平洋海气系统的年代际变化观测与物理量的诊断分析,提出北太平洋的年代际变率与热带太平洋 SSTA 的强迫有关,还指出北太平洋年代际变率的源地在热带太平洋. Latif 等^[7]认为年代际振荡的强迫源在北太平洋中纬度海域,并提出了北太平洋中纬度不稳定海气相互作用产生低频振荡的机制.李崇银等^[8]利用有浅表海洋加热作用的一种理想化的简单海气耦合模式,研究了中纬度海气相互作用,认为可产生一种甚低频耦合波,它可能是海气系统准 10 a 振荡的重要机制之一. Xu 等^[9]则利用 HCM(混合耦合模式,海洋为环流模式,大气是统计模型)的模拟结果再次证实,北太平洋存在周期为 20 a 的自然振荡,它与中纬度地区不稳定的海气相互作用有关.敏感性试验的结果还表明,其振荡周期主要取决于风应力的大小,振幅则由表面热通量等调节.陆维松等^[10]研究了带有深海作用的海气耦合系统,分析得出最不稳定海气耦合波的周期为

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18 a,得到了海气系统年代际振荡的可能机制是海气不稳定相互作用和深海过程的影响.

中高纬度海气相互作用中非线性效应明显,海气耦合波激发出的自激振荡可以是不稳定的,扰动振幅将无限制地增长.为了得到有限振幅的自激振荡,在海气耦合系统中引进非线性机制是必要的. Wallace 等指出,波-波相互作用是中高纬低频变化成因的主要机制之一^[9].因此,在研究海气耦合作用的过程中引入非线性的波-波共振是有意义的.

1 基本方程

Basic equations

出发方程采用文献[10]中的带有深海作用的简单海气相互作用方程组的非线性形式.

大气方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + v_a \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial y} - f v_a = -\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial x} + v_a \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} + f u_a = -\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x} + v_a \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial y} + \\ C_a^2 \left(\frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \right) = \eta^2 \left(\frac{\partial u_o}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_o}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 u_a, v_a 分别是纬向和经向风速; u_o, v_o 分别是纬向和经向海流分量; $C_a = \sqrt{gH_a}$, H_a 是大气等效厚度; φ_a 是大气的厚度扰动. 式(1)中第3关系式右端为深层海洋对大气热力作用的参数化表示, η^2 是深层海洋对大气的加热系数, η^2 的单位是 $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$.

海洋方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_o}{\partial t} + u_o \frac{\partial u_o}{\partial x} + v_o \frac{\partial u_o}{\partial y} - f v_o = -\frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial x} + \alpha u_a, \\ \frac{\partial v_o}{\partial t} + u_o \frac{\partial v_o}{\partial x} + v_o \frac{\partial v_o}{\partial y} + f u_o = -\frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial y} + \alpha v_a, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial t} + u_o \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial x} + v_o \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial y} + \\ C_o^2 \left(\frac{\partial u_o}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_o}{\partial y} \right) = \mu^2 \left(\frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $C_o = \sqrt{gH_o}$, H_o 是海洋等效厚度; $\alpha u_a, \alpha v_a$ 表示大气风应力对海洋的动力作用; μ^2 是深层海洋对海洋混合层的影响系数. α 的单位是 s^{-1} , μ 的单位

是 $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$.

对于大尺度的海气相互作用,应用准地转条件

$$u = -\frac{1}{f} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, v = \frac{1}{f} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \quad (3)$$

并引入无量纲量

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) &= (x^*, y^*)L, \quad t = t^*T, \quad \beta = \beta^* \frac{f}{L}, \\ \varphi_a &= \varphi_a^* \Phi_a, \quad \varphi_o = \varphi_o^* \Phi_o. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

式中带星号的为无量纲量, L, T, Φ_a, Φ_o 为对应物理量的特征尺度. 可将上述大气和海洋的浅水方程组分别化为描述大气和海洋运动的无量纲准地转涡度方程(式中的无量纲量的星号为方便起见已略):

$$\begin{cases} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_a^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_a - \\ \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial t} = -J(\varphi_a, \nabla^2 \varphi_a), \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_\mu^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_o - \\ \frac{\alpha L}{U_o \delta} \nabla^2 \varphi_a = -J(\varphi_o, \nabla^2 \varphi_o). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中

$$\lambda_a^2 = \frac{f^2}{C_a^2}, \quad \lambda_\mu^2 = \frac{f^2}{C_o^2 - \mu^2}, \quad \delta = \frac{\Phi_o}{\Phi_a}, \quad R_o = \frac{U}{fL}. \quad (6)$$

取 $\varphi_a = \varepsilon \varphi_a, \varphi_o = \varepsilon \varphi_o, 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, 并引入双时间尺度 $T_o = t, T = \varepsilon t$, 代入涡度方程并略去撇号, 得

$$\begin{cases} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_o} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_a^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_a + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\nabla^2 - \\ L^2 \lambda_a^2) \varphi_a - \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial T_o} - \\ \varepsilon \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial T} = -\varepsilon J(\varphi_a, \nabla^2 \varphi_a), \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_o} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_\mu^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_a + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\nabla^2 - \\ L^2 \lambda_\mu^2) \varphi_o - \frac{\alpha L}{U_o \delta} \nabla^2 \varphi_a = -\varepsilon J(\varphi_o, \nabla^2 \varphi_o). \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_a = \varphi_{a0} + \varepsilon \varphi_{a1} + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_{a2} + \dots, \\ \varphi_o = \varphi_{o0} + \varepsilon \varphi_{o1} + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_{o2} + \dots. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

将(8)代入式(7),可以得到 ε 的各阶方程 $o(\varepsilon^0)$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_a^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_{a0} - \\ \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \frac{\partial \varphi_{a0}}{\partial T_0} = 0, \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_\mu^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_{\mu 0} - \\ \frac{\alpha L}{U_0 \delta} \nabla^2 \varphi_{\mu 0} = 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

$o(\varepsilon^1)$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_a^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_{a1} - \\ \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \frac{\partial \varphi_{a0}}{\partial T} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_a^2) \varphi_{a0} + \\ \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu 0}}{\partial T} - J(\varphi_{a0}, \nabla^2 \varphi_{a0}), \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_\mu^2) + \frac{\beta}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \varphi_{\mu 1} - \frac{\alpha L}{U_0 \delta} \nabla^2 \varphi_{\mu 1} = \\ - \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\nabla^2 - L^2 \lambda_\mu^2) \varphi_{\mu 0} - J(\varphi_{\mu 0}, \nabla^2 \varphi_{\mu 0}). \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

对于 $o(\varepsilon^0)$ 方程组,可将式(9)联立得到海气耦合方程,将海气耦合波的形式解代入可进一步得到线性条件下海气耦合波的频率公式,计算结果与文献[10]一致.

2 非线性波动相互作用演化方程

Nonlinear wave resonance equations

$o(\varepsilon^0)$ 阶方程组取 3 波截断,即:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_{a0} = \sum_{j=1}^3 [a_j(T) \exp(i\theta_j) + a_j^*(T) \exp(-i\theta_j)], \\ \varphi_{\mu 0} = \sum_{j=1}^3 [b_j(T) \exp(i\theta_j) + b_j^*(T) \exp(-i\theta_j)]. \end{array} \right. \quad (11)$$

式中

$$\theta_j = k_j x + l_j y - \omega_j t, \quad j=1,2,3. \quad (12)$$

将上式代入 $o(\varepsilon^1)$ 方程式的右端,消去久期项,求得可解性条件,即 3 波共振的耦合方程.

大气方程可解性条件:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (K_1^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2) \frac{da_1}{dT} = \\ q_1 (K_2^2 - K_3^2) a_2^* a_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t} - \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \cdot \frac{db_1}{dT}, \\ (K_2^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2) \frac{da_2}{dT} = \\ q_2 (K_3^2 - K_1^2) a_1^* a_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t} - \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \cdot \frac{db_2}{dT}, \\ (K_3^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2) \frac{da_3}{dT} = \\ q_3 (K_1^2 - K_2^2) a_1^* a_2^* e^{i\Delta\omega t} - \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta}{C_a^2} \cdot \frac{db_3}{dT}. \end{array} \right. \quad (13)$$

海洋方程可解性条件:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{db_1}{dT} = q_1 \sigma_{o1} b_2^* b_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}, \\ \frac{db_2}{dT} = q_2 \sigma_{o2} b_1^* b_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}, \\ \frac{db_3}{dT} = q_3 \sigma_{o3} b_1^* b_2^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}. \end{array} \right. \quad (14)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{o1} &= \frac{K_2^2 - K_3^2}{K_1^2 + L^2 \lambda_\mu^2}; & \sigma_{o2} &= \frac{K_3^2 - K_1^2}{K_2^2 + L^2 \lambda_\mu^2}; \\ \sigma_{o3} &= \frac{K_1^2 - K_2^2}{K_3^2 + L^2 \lambda_\mu^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

另有 6 个与式(13)、(14)呈复共轭的方程已略去,式中:

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= k_3 l_2 - k_2 l_3; & q_2 &= k_1 l_3 - k_3 l_1; \\ q_3 &= k_2 l_1 - k_1 l_2; & q_1 &= q_2 = q_3 = q. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式(13)、(14)的求解过程中应用了准共振条件 $K_1 + K_2 + K_3 = 0$, $\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = \Delta\omega$. (17)

3 波动能量变化周期求解

The periods of wave energy variations to be solved

对于非齐次的大气可解性方程式(13),可先求其对应的齐次方程的解

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{da_1}{dT} = q_1 \sigma_{a1} a_2^* a_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}, \\ \frac{da_2}{dT} = q_2 \sigma_{a2} a_1^* a_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}, \\ \frac{da_3}{dT} = q_3 \sigma_{a3} a_1^* a_2^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}. \end{array} \right. \quad (18)$$

式中:

$$\sigma_{a1} = \frac{K_2^2 - K_3^2}{K_1^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2}; \quad \sigma_{a2} = \frac{K_3^2 - K_1^2}{K_2^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2};$$

$$\sigma_{a3} = \frac{K_1^2 - K_2^2}{K_3^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2} \quad (19)$$

取

$$a_j = A_j e^{i\gamma_{aj}}, A_j = |a_j| \quad (20)$$

将式(20)代入式(18),并把虚、实部分开,得

$$\frac{dA_1}{dT} = q\sigma_{a1}A_2A_3 \cos \gamma_a, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{dA_2}{dT} = q\sigma_{a2}A_1A_3 \cos \gamma_a, \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{dA_3}{dT} = q\sigma_{a3}A_1A_2 \cos \gamma_a, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{d\gamma_a}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\varepsilon} - qA_1A_2A_3 \left(\frac{\sigma_{a1}}{A_1^2} + \frac{\sigma_{a2}}{A_2^2} + \frac{\sigma_{a3}}{A_3^2} \right) \sin \gamma_a \quad (24)$$

式中

$$\gamma_a = \gamma_{a1} + \gamma_{a2} + \gamma_{a3} - \Delta\omega t.$$

由式(21)~(23),可以得到 Manley-Rowe 关系式

$$\begin{aligned} W_a(T) &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{a1}} [A_1^2 - A_1^2(0)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{a2}} [A_2^2 - A_2^2(0)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{a3}} [A_3^2 - A_3^2(0)], \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中 $A_j(0)$ 为 A_j 在 $T=0$ 时的值, $j=1, 2, 3$.

将式(21)~(23)代入(24)得

$$\frac{d\gamma_a}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\varepsilon} - \tan \gamma_a \frac{d}{dT} (\ln A_1A_2A_3), \quad (26)$$

或者

$$\frac{d}{dT} (A_1A_2A_3 \sin \gamma_a) = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\varepsilon} A_1A_2A_3 \cos \gamma_a \quad (27)$$

将式(21)~(23)中任一式代入式(27),积分得

$$A_1A_2A_3 \sin \gamma_a + \frac{\Delta\omega}{2q\varepsilon\sigma_{aj}} A_j^2 = M, \quad (28)$$

式中 M 为对时间 T 的积分常数, M 为一运动不变量. 式(28)任取 $j=1, 2, 3$.

由式(22)可得,

$$\frac{dA_2^2}{dT} = 2q\sigma_{a1}A_1A_2A_3 \cos \gamma_a,$$

对式(25)两边求导,并将上式代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dW_a}{dT} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{a1}} \cdot 2q\sigma_{a1}A_1A_2A_3 \cos \gamma_a = \\ &= \pm 2qA_1A_2A_3 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \gamma_a}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

将式(25)、(28)代入式(29)右端,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dW_a}{dT} &= \pm 2q \sqrt{A_1^2A_2^2A_3^2 - (A_1A_2A_3 \sin \gamma_a)^2} = \\ &= \pm 2q \left\{ [\sigma_{a1}W_a + A_1^2(0)] [\sigma_{a2}W_a + A_2^2(0)] \cdot \right. \\ &= [\sigma_{a3}W_a + A_3^2(0)] - \\ &= \left. \left[M - \frac{\Delta\omega}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{aj}W_a + A_j^2(0)}{q\varepsilon\sigma_{aj}} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

或

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dW_a}{dT} \right)^2 + G(W_a) = 0. \quad (31)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} G(W_a) &= \\ &= -2q^2 \left\{ [\sigma_{a1}W_a + A_1^2(0)] \cdot \right. \\ &= [\sigma_{a2}W_a + A_2^2(0)] \cdot [\sigma_{a3}W_a + A_3^2(0)] - \\ &= \left. \left[M - \frac{\Delta\omega}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{aj}W_a + A_j^2(0)}{q\varepsilon\sigma_{aj}} \right]^2 \right\} = \\ &= -2q^2 m_a (W_a^3 + D_{a1}W_a^2 + D_{a2}W_a + D_{a3}). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} m_a = \sigma_{a1}\sigma_{a2}\sigma_{a3}, \\ D_{a1} = \frac{A_1^2(0)}{\sigma_{a1}} + \frac{A_2^2(0)}{\sigma_{a2}} + \frac{A_3^2(0)}{\sigma_{a3}} - \frac{1}{m_a} \cdot \frac{(\Delta\omega)^2}{4q^2\varepsilon^2}, \\ D_{a2} = \frac{A_1^2(0)A_2^2(0)}{\sigma_{a1}\sigma_{a2}} + \frac{A_1^2(0)A_3^2(0)}{\sigma_{a1}\sigma_{a3}} + \\ \frac{A_2^2(0)A_3^2(0)}{\sigma_{a2}\sigma_{a3}} - \frac{1}{m_a} \frac{(\Delta\omega)^2 A_j^2(0)}{2q^2\varepsilon^2\sigma_{aj}} + \frac{M\Delta\omega}{m_a q\varepsilon}, \\ D_{a3} = \frac{A_1^2(0)A_2^2(0)A_3^2(0)}{\sigma_{a1}\sigma_{a2}\sigma_{a3}} - \\ \frac{1}{m_a} \left[M^2 + \frac{(\Delta\omega)^2 A_j^4(0)}{4q^2\varepsilon^2\sigma_{aj}^2} - \frac{\Delta\omega M A_j^2(0)}{q\varepsilon\sigma_{aj}} \right]. \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

式(31)可化为椭圆积分

$$T = \pm \int_{W_1}^W \left\{ -2G(x) \right\}^{1/2} dx \quad (34)$$

若 $G=0$ 有 3 个不相等的实根,且 $W_{a1} < W_{a2} < W_{a3}$,则由式(34)得:

$$W_a = W_{a2} + (W_{a1} - W_{a2}) cn^2(N_a q \xi_a T), \quad (35)$$

式中

$$v_a^2 = \frac{W_{a2} - W_{a1}}{W_{a3} - W_{a1}},$$

$$N_a = \sqrt{W_{a3} - W_{a1}}, \xi_a = \sqrt{m_a}. \quad (36)$$

其中 v_a 为椭圆函数的模.

由椭圆函数的性质可知,式(35)中 W_a 的周期为

$$F_a = \frac{2\tau}{N_a q \xi_a} \approx \frac{\pi}{N_a q \xi_a} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} v_a^2 + \dots \right), \quad (37)$$

式中第 1 类完全椭圆积分 $\tau(v) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\mu}{\sqrt{1-v^2 \sin^2 \mu}}$.

设非齐次大气可解性方程的特解为 $a'_j = \frac{1}{\delta} b_j$,

代入方程式(13),得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da_1}{dT} = q_1 \sigma'_{a1} a_2^* a_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}, \\ \frac{da_2}{dT} = q_2 \sigma'_{a2} a_1^* a_3^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}, \\ \frac{da_3}{dT} = q_3 \sigma'_{a3} a_1^* a_2^* e^{i\Delta\omega t}. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'_{a1} &= \frac{K_2^2 - K_3^2}{K_1^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2 + \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2}}, \\ \sigma'_{a2} &= \frac{K_3^2 - K_1^2}{K_2^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2 + \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2}}, \\ \sigma'_{a3} &= \frac{K_1^2 - K_2^2}{K_3^2 + L^2 \lambda_a^2 + \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

方程式(38)与式(18)比较,仅有系数的不同. 可以利用与齐次方程相同的方法,得到

$$\begin{aligned} W'_a(T) &= \frac{1}{\sigma'_{a1}} [A_1^2 - A_1^2(0)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma'_{a2}} [A_2^2 - A_2^2(0)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma'_{a3}} [A_3^2 - A_3^2(0)], \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

式中 W'_{aj} 为方程

$G(W'_a) = W'^3_a + D'_{a1} W'^2_a + D'_{a2} W'_a + D'_{a3} = 0$ 的 3 个不相等的实根,且 $W'_{a1} < W'_{a2} < W'_{a3}$. 其中 D'_{aj} 与式(33)中的 D_{aj} 形式相同,仅将其中的 σ_{aj} 换为 σ'_{aj} 即得.

W'_a 的周期 F'_a 为

$$F'_a = \frac{2\tau}{N'_a q \xi'_a} \approx \frac{\pi}{N'_a q \xi'_a} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} v'^2_a + \dots \right), \quad (41)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} N'_a &= \sqrt{W'_{a3} - W'_{a1}}, \xi'_a = \sqrt{m'_a}, \\ m'_a &= \sigma'_{a1} \sigma'_{a2} \sigma'_{a3}. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

同理,对于海洋的耦合方程式(14)也可以得到

Manley-Rowe 关系式

$$\begin{aligned} W_b(T) &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{b1}} [B_1^2 - B_1^2(0)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{b2}} [B_2^2 - B_2^2(0)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{b3}} [B_3^2 - B_3^2(0)], \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

式中已取

$$b_j = B_j e^{i\gamma b_j}, B_j = |b_j|, \quad (44)$$

类似可得 W_b 的周期 F_b :

$$F_b = \frac{2\tau}{N_b q \xi_b} \approx \frac{\pi}{N_b q \xi_b} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} v_b^2 + \dots \right), \quad (45)$$

式中

$$N_b = \sqrt{W_{b3} - W_{b1}}, \xi_b = \sqrt{m_b}, m_b = \sigma_{o1} \sigma_{o2} \sigma_{o3}. \quad (46)$$

式中 W_{bj} 为方程

$G(W_b) = W_b^3 + D_{b1} W_b^2 + D_{b2} W_b + D_{b3} = 0$ 的 3 个不相等的实根,且 $W_{b1} < W_{b2} < W_{b3}$. 其中 D_{bj} 与式(33)中的 D_{aj} 形式相同,仅将其中的 σ_{aj}, A_j 分别换为 σ_{oj}, B_j 即得.

4 对能量变化的周期 F 做粗略估计

Rough estimation of F the periods of energy variations

对式(37)中的大气能量变化周期 F_a 做粗略估计,由式(36)、(25)、(16)对各个物理量的定义,可取

$$\begin{aligned} N_a &\sim \sqrt{W_{aj}} \sim A_j |\sigma_{aj}|^{-1/2}, \xi_a \sim |\sigma_{aj}|^{3/2}, \\ q &\sim k_j^2. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

将式(47)代入式(37),得

$$F_a \sim \frac{\pi}{N_a q \xi_a} \sim \frac{\pi}{A_j |\sigma_{aj}| k_j^2}. \quad (48)$$

由 A_j 的定义式(20)及式(11)的第 1 式、式(8),可知

$$A_j \sim a_j \sim \varphi_a \sim \Phi_a. \quad (49)$$

利用地转关系式(3)和 $\varphi_a = \varepsilon \varphi'_a$,有

$$\bar{u}_a^* = -\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial \varphi_a^*}{\partial y^*} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{f} \frac{\partial (\varphi'_a)^*}{\partial y^*}, \quad (50)$$

利用无量纲数定义式(4)得无量纲量 \bar{u}_a^* , $(\varphi'_a)^*$, y^* 分别为

$$\bar{u}_a^* = \frac{\bar{u}}{U_a}, (\varphi'_a)^* = \frac{\varphi'_a}{\Phi_a}, y^* = \frac{y}{L}, \quad (51)$$

其中 U_a 为 \bar{u}_a^* 对应的特征速度.

将式(51)代入式(50),且在地转近似下取 ε 为

Rossby 数,可以得到

$$\Phi_a = \varepsilon U_a L = \frac{U_a}{fL} \cdot U_a L = \frac{U_a^2}{f}. \quad (52)$$

式(52)求解过程中利用了地转关系式

$$\bar{u}_a = -\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial \Phi'_a}{\partial y}.$$

由式(49)、(52),得

$$A_j \sim \frac{U_a^2}{f}. \quad (53)$$

式(19)可化为

$$\sigma_{aj} \sim \frac{k_j^{*2}}{k_j^{*2} + L^2 \lambda_a^2} = \frac{k_j^{*2}/L^2}{k_j^{*2}/L^2 + \lambda_a^2} = \frac{k_j^2}{k_j^2 + \lambda_a^2}, \quad (54)$$

式中 k_j 为 k_j^* 对应的有量纲数.

又:在中纬度地区 $\lambda_a^2 > \frac{1}{L^2} \sim k_j^2$,

$$\therefore \sigma_{aj} \sim \frac{k_j^2}{\lambda_a^2} \sim \frac{C_a^2}{f^2 L^2}. \quad (55)$$

将式(53)、(55)代入式(48),即可得到 F_a 的简化形式

$$F_a \sim \frac{\pi f^3 L_a^4}{C_a^2 U_a^2}. \quad (56)$$

类似地,对式(41)、(45)也可简化为

$$F'_a \sim \frac{\pi}{N'_a q \xi'_a} \sim \frac{\pi}{A_j |\sigma'_{aj}| k_j^2},$$

$$F_b \sim \frac{\pi}{N_b q \xi_b} \sim \frac{\pi}{B_j |\sigma_{oj}| k_j^2}. \quad (57)$$

对式(57)可应用与式(48)相同的方法进行转换,不同的是

$$\sigma'_{aj} \sim \frac{k_j^{*2}}{k_j^{*2} + L^2 \lambda_\mu^2 + \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 L^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2}} = \frac{k_j^{*2}/L^2}{k_j^{*2}/L^2 + \lambda_\mu^2 + \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2}} = \frac{k_j^2}{k_j^2 + \lambda_\mu^2 + \frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2}} \sim \frac{k_j^2}{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 \delta^2} \sim \frac{C_a^2}{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 \delta^2 L^2}, \quad (58)$$

$$\sigma_{oj} \sim \frac{C_o^2}{f^2 L^2}, B_j \sim \frac{U_o^2}{f}. \quad (59)$$

其中式(58)化简的过程中应用了 $\frac{\lambda_\mu^2 \eta^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2} > \lambda_a^2 >$

$\frac{1}{L^2}$,估算过程中已取以下近似 $C_a = 15 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, U_a =$

$10 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, C_o = 1.5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \delta \approx 10^{-1}, \eta^2 = 10^3 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}, f = 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}, L = 10^6 \text{ m}$

将式(53)、(58)、(59)分别代入式(57)中各项,可以得到 F'_a, F_b 的简化形式分别为

$$F'_a \sim \frac{\pi f^3 L_a^4 \eta^2 \delta^2}{C_a^2 C_o^2 U_a^2}, \quad (60)$$

$$F_b \sim \frac{\pi f^3 L_o^4}{C_o^2 U_o^2}. \quad (61)$$

对能量变化周期做粗略估计,在中纬度(40°N)地区一般取 $L_a = 1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m}, L_o = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ m}, C_a = 15 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, U_a = 10 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, C_o = 1.5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, U_o = 1.5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \delta \approx 10^{-1}, \eta^2 = 3 \times 10^2 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}, f = 9.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

分别代入式(56)、(61)、(60),可以得到

$$F_a \approx 18.6 \text{ a}, F_b \approx 26.2 \text{ a}, F'_a \approx 24.8 \text{ a}.$$

可见,中纬度地区的大气和海洋能量变化存在约 18~27 a 的周期,其中海洋的能量变化周期最长,自由大气的最短,含有海洋强迫的大气能量变化周期居于二者之间.

5 结论

Conclusions

本文从一个理想化的简单海气相互作用方程组出发,引入非线性波-波共振的条件下,得出以下结论:

1) 得到了大气和海洋波-波相互作用的两组耦合方程.其中,在大气非线性耦合方程组中含有海洋的强迫作用项.

2) 对非线性波动共振条件下得到的大气和海洋的能量变化周期进行估算,发现在中纬地区波动能量存在 18~27 a 的周期变化.

3) 说明在海气相互作用中,大气、海洋内部的非线性波动共振作用可能是引起中纬度准 20 a 际际振荡的一种物理机制.

本文还需要运用诊断分析或数值试验的方法做进一步的研究和验证.

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Effect of nonlinear wave-wave interaction on quasi-bi-decadal climatic oscillations

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Abstract From a group of simple air-sea coupled nonlinear equations, the non-dimensional quasi-geostrophic vorticity equations describing the atmospheric and oceanic motions are derived. After introducing the double time scale, under the quasi-resonance conditions of $K_1 + K_2 + K_3 = 0$ and $\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = \Delta\omega$, we get two groups of air-sea coupled equations involving the nonlinear wave-wave interaction, among which the atmospheric coupled equations contain the forcing term from the ocean. Then the approximate solutions to the periods of the air and sea wave energy variations are obtained from the two groups of equations. The solutions show that, with regard to the nonlinear effect, the air and sea wave energy variations caused by the wave resonance exhibit about 20 years of oscillation in the mid-latitude area. This result indicates that the nonlinear wave-wave interaction has a modulatory effect on the Atmosphere-Ocean interaction, which has established the new mechanism for the formation of quasi-bi-decadal oscillations.

Key words decadal oscillation; air-sea coupling; nonlinear; wave resonance