45	北京两次特大暴雨过程观测对比						
46 47	陆婷婷 1,4,5*, 崔晓鹏 1,2,3,4**						
48	1 中国科学院大气物理研究所云降水物理与强风暴重点实验室,北京 100029						
49 50	2 南京信息工程大学气象灾害预报预警与评估协同创新中心,南京 210044						
50 51	4 中国科学院大学,北京 100049						
52	5 宁波市气象台, 宁波 315012						
53							
54 55	<b>摘要</b> 本文针对 2012 年("7·21")和 2016 年("7·20")北京两次特大泰雨过程,利用多源观测和再分析数 据。结合多种分析方法。从多个角度。较为系统地对比据示了两次特大暴雨过程的差异。结果指出,两次						
56	过程降水总量相近,但降水历时和小时雨强不同,"7·21"历时更短、雨势更强;两次过程主导天气系统和演						
57	变、对流系统演变以及局地探空条件明显不同,"7·21"主降水时段对流有效位能显著,暖区对流性强降水						
58 59	王导,而"/·20"王降水时段对流有效位能小,以低涡系统性降水为王;两次过程小时雨强和短历时降水事件 统计差异显著,"7·20"中等强度小时雨量站占数占比显著,而"7·21"短时强降水站占数占比明显,两次						
60	过程短历时降水事件累积雨量、持续时间、5分钟和1小时最大雨量差异明显,"7·21"短历时强降水事件						
61	占比达一半以上(小时雨量 50 mm 以上的短历时极强降水事件占比明显),最大 5 分钟和 1 小时降水量分						
62 63	别局达 20.4 mm 和 105.6 mm, 倣端性显者, 而"/·20" 短历时中等强度降水事件占比最大, 最大 5 分钟和 1 小时隆水量仅为 10.7 和 59.3 mm, "7·21"隆水极端性更强、致灾性更大, 两次过程水汽来源和源区定量						
64	贡献差异明显,来自中国中东部及沿海地区的水汽贡献在两次过程中均最大,但"7·21"过程上述水汽源区						
65	的贡献最突出,而"7·20"过程中,印度半岛-孟加拉湾-中南半岛、中国南海和西北太平洋及日本海等区域的						
60 67	贝默也较为明显。上述结论有助于深入理解和认识网次特入泰雨过程致灭程度不问的原因。						
68	关键词: 特大暴雨 观测对比 短历时降水事件 水汽源区定量贡献 北京						
69 70	<b>文章编号:</b> doi:10.3878/i.issn.1006-9895.2104.21007						
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71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 22	Observational comparison of two torrential rainfall events in Beijing Lu Tingting <sup>1,4,5</sup> , CUI Xiaopeng <sup>1,2,3,4</sup> <sup>1</sup> Key Laboratory of Cloud-Precipitation Physics and Severe Storms, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China <sup>2</sup> Collaborative Innovation Center on Forecast and Evaluation of Meteorological Disasters, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing 210044, China <sup>3</sup> The Institute of Atmospheric Environment, China Meteorological Administration, Shenyang 110166, China <sup>4</sup> University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China <sup>5</sup> Ningbo Meteorological Observatory, Ningbo 315012, China <sup>Abstract</sup> In this paper, based on multi-source observation and reanalysis data and combined with a variety of analysis methods, the two torrential rain processes in Beijing on July 21, 2012 (hereinafter referred to as "721") and July 20, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as "720") are analyzed to compare and reveal the differences between them from multiple perspectives. The results show that the total amount of precipitation of the two processes is similar, but the precipitation duration and hourly rainfall intensity are quite different which represents that he duration of "7.21" is shorter and the rainfall intensity is stronger that is corresponding with the dominant weather system and evolution, convective system evolution and local sounding conditions of the two processes. The convective effective potential energy is significant in "7.21" main precipitation period resulting in the dominant convective heavy precipitation new and is ideaminet of the two processes. The convective effective potential energy is significant in "7.21" main precipitation period resulting in the dominant convective heavy precipitation new and is ideaminet on the subservent and the results for the two processes in the subservent and the results in the dominant convective heavy precipitation on warm area, while the convective effective potential energy is smal						
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<sup>\*</sup>作者简介 陆婷婷, 女, 1993 年出生, 博士研究生, 主要从事暴雨相关研究, E-mail: lutingting@mail.iap.ac.cn \*\*通讯作者 崔晓鹏, E-mail: xpcui@mail.iap.ac.cn

97 "7.21" is obvious. The differences in accumulated rainfall, duration, 5-minute and 1-hour maximum 98 rainfall between the two short duration precipitation events are really significant. The "7.21" short 99 duration heavy rainfall events (the short duration extremely heavy rainfall events with an hourly 100 rainfall of more than 50 mm accounted for a significant proportion) exceeds half, as well as the maximum 5-minute and 1-hour precipitation were 20.4 mm and 103.6 mm, respectively, which is 101 102 extremely notable. While the short duration medium intensity precipitation events of "7.20" 103 accounts for the largest proportion, and the maximum 5-minute and 1-hour precipitation of only 10.7 and 59.3 mm. Compared with "7.20", "7.21" is more disastrous. The contribution of water 104 105 vapor from central and eastern China and coastal areas is the largest in both processes, which is 106 more prominent in "7.21". However, the contributions of the Indian Peninsula - Bay of Bengal -107 Central South Peninsula, South China Sea, Northwest Pacific and sea of Japan are also obvious in 108 the "7.20". The above conclusions contribute to understanding the reasons of the different disaster 109 of the two torrential rain processes.

110 Key words Torrential rainfall, Observational comparison, Short-duration rainfall events,
 111 Quantitative contribution of moisture sources, Beijing
 112

113 1、引言

我国地域辽阔、地形复杂、城镇化程度高,且处于亚洲季风区,强降水(暴雨)多发, 114 灾害重(陶诗言,1980),暴雨研究一直受到国家高度重视,先后启动多项科技部973计划 115 116 和重点研发计划、国家自然科学基金重点项目等国家级科研项目,集中力量对暴雨机理展开 攻关(丁一汇,1993;翟国庆等,1995;陆汉城等,2002;倪允琪和周秀骥,2006;高守亭 117 等,2008; Gao et al., 2015; 高守亭等,2018),经过多年努力,已取得显著进展,但暴雨 118 研究和预报水平距离国家需求仍存在很大差距,暴雨仍是国家发展建设面临的巨大挑战,严 119 重威胁着京津冀协同发展、长江经济带发展、粤港澳大湾区建设、成渝双城经济圈建设等一 120 121 大批国家重大战略的顺利实施。观测统计研究和气候预估研究(Lenderink and Meijgaard, 2008; 122 Pendergrass and Knutti, 2018)均表明,全球变化背景下,降水在时、空双维度上的变化均呈 现显著非均匀性,小时降水极值的增长速度远超预期,气候预估显示,未来降水的时空分布 123 124 非均匀性和极端性将更为突出,致灾风险加剧。

近年来,随着我国城市化进程加速,城市区域强降水(暴雨)事件的影响日趋严重,"城 125 市看海"、"海景房"等新闻标题频频出现在各种媒体报道中;暴雨准确预报已成为全球变 126 化和高速城镇化背景下,我国实现"两个一百年"奋斗目标和中华民族伟大复兴中国梦所面 127 临的巨大挑战和重大战略需求。我国华北地区相对于旱,每年暴雨总次数相对较少,但往往 128 单次降水强度大,且主要集中于 7-8 月(丁一汇等, 1980; 陶诗言, 1980; 陶祖钰, 1980; 129 130 张文龙和崔晓鹏,2012);处于京津冀大城市群中的首都北京,位于华北平原北端,地形复 杂、人口高度聚集、政治和经济活动十分频繁,受暴雨影响极为严重;每年汛期,北京区域 131 的暴雨次数约10余次(张文龙和崔晓鹏,2012),其中,短时强降水事件降水量可达暖季 132 总降水量的 30%以上,在暴雨日总降水量中的占比则更大(Li et al., 2017a)。北京暴雨对 133 首都社会、经济和外交等活动的影响巨大,相关机理研究和预报备受关注(王迎春,2003;孙 134 135 继松, 2005; 郭虎等, 2006; 李建等, 2008; Yin et al., 2011; 陈双等, 2011; 王婷婷等, 2011; 张文龙等, 2011; 黄荣等, 2012; 张文龙等, 2012; 杨萍等, 2013; 张文龙等, 2013; 张文 136 龙等, 2014; 曹伟华等, 2016; Li et al., 2016, 2017b, 2017c)。 137

138 2012年,北京发生了"7·21"特大暴雨灾害,过程雨量大、雨势强、范围广、影响重, 139 部分站点一天的累积降雨量达到或超过年平均降雨量,导致严重城市内涝、山洪、泥石流和 山体滑坡, 共造成 79 人死亡, 直接经济损失高达 116.4 亿元。"7·21" 特大暴雨灾害发生之 140 后,气象学者迅速从环流特征、地形和中尺度系统影响等多个角度展开研究(孙建华等,2013; 141 岳甫璐等, 2014; 周玉淑等, 2014; 汤鹏字等, 2015; 刘璐等, 2015), 指出, "7·21"特 142 143 大暴雨是在有利的大尺度条件下,高、低空和中、低纬系统复杂相互作用的结果(孙建华等, 144 2013), 东移高空槽受副高阻挡较长时间稳定维持, 中尺度对流系统活跃, 造成持续强降水 (汤鹏字等,2015),地形对整体雨带影响不大,但对于局地暴雨落区和强度有较大影响(岳 145 甫璐等,2014);仅仅时隔4年,2016年,北京地区再次发生"7·20"特大暴雨过程(雷蕾 146 等,2017;杨默远等,2018)。值得注意的是,尽管"7·21"和"7·20"两次特大暴雨过程 147 降水总量相当,但灾害程度却显著不同,这可能与两次过程在持续时间、强降水落区、短历 148

149 时降水事件极端性特征等方面的差异,以及"7·21"暴雨灾害发生后,人们重视程度的提升 有关,其中,两次特大暴雨降水过程和短历时降水事件特征上的差异值得深入分析。暴雨的 150 发生离不开充足的水汽供应,以往针对降水水汽来源常用的分析方法主要包括:同位素法 151 (Weyhenmeyer et al., 2002; Bonne et al., 2014), 欧拉方法(Holman and Vavrus, 2012; 152 Sun and Wang, 2013)和拉格朗日方法(Gustafsson et al., 2010; Drumond et al., 2011a; Sun 153 and Wang, 2014; Huang and Cui, 2015a, 2015b)等; 近年来, 拉格朗日方法得到广泛应用 154 (Stohl et al., 1998; Stohl et al., 2002; Stohl et al., 2005; Sun and Wang, 2014; Huang and 155 Cui, 2015a, 2015b); 水汽源区输送来的水汽,由于沿途降水消耗等原因,不可能全部到达 156 暴雨发生区域,同时,输送到暴雨区的水汽也往往不会完全释放用于降水(Huang and Cui, 157 2015a, 2015b),因此,"7·21"和"7·20"两次特大暴雨过程水汽源区识别和定量贡献分析十 158 分必要。 159

160 本文将利用北京地区的雷达、加密自动站等多源精细化观测数据,结合再分析资料,对 "7·21"和"7·20"两次特大暴雨过程开展观测对比研究, 分析两次过程的环流形势、降水分 161 162 布与变化、对流系统等方面的差异,并借助区域自动站分钟级降水观测数据,提取和对比分 析两次过程短历时降水事件特征上的异同,最后,借助拉格朗日轨迹追踪模式 FLEXPART 163 (the Flexible Particle Model),以及相应的水汽源区识别和定量贡献分析方法(Huang and 164 Cui, 2015a, 2015b),对比分析两次过程水汽来源方面的差异。本文第二部分简要介绍论文 165 所用数据和分析方法, 第三部分给出两次过程在降水分布与变化、环流形势、对流系统演变 166 等方面的差异,第四部分为两次过程短历时降水事件特征对比,第五部分分析两次特大暴雨 167 168 过程水汽来源方面的差异,最后一部分为结论和讨论。

#### 170 2、数据和分析方法简介

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171 2.1 本文所使用的数据主要包括:



172 (1) 欧洲中期天气预报中心 ECMWF (the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather
173 Forecasts)的 ERA-interim 再分析数据,时间分辨率为 6 h,空间分辨率为 0.25°,垂直 26
174 层(<u>http://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/data/interim-full-daily/levtype=sfc/[2019-11-01]);</u>

175 (2) 美国环境预报中心 NCEP (National Centers for Environmental Prediction)的 FNL 再
176 分析数据,时间分辨率为 6 h,空间分辨率为 1°,垂直 26 层(http://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ ds083.2/
177 [2019-11-13]);

(3) 北京 S 波段多普勒雷达逐 6 分钟监测基数据;

(4) 北京南郊观象台探空观测数据;

(5) 北京区域自动站 5 分钟间隔降水观测数据。利用内部一致性检验、历史极值检验和
时间一致性检验等方法(王国荣和王令, 2013)进行质量控制,并参照 Wu et al. (2017)的
方法,提取 5 分钟累积降水量,其中,5 分钟累积降水量超过 30 mm 的数据被认为是可疑数
据而剔除;此外,要求所有大于 0.1 mm/5 分钟的累积降水量前、后一小时均具有有效观测
值,否则予以剔除。图 1 为 2012 年和 2016 年北京区域自动站站点分布。

图 1 (a) 2012 年和 (b) 2016 年北京区域自动站站点分布图。

Fig.1 The distribution of the automatic stations (solid dot) of Beijing in (a)2012, (b)2016.

(6) 2006~2016年暖季(5-9月)北京区域国家级自动站逐小时降水观测数据。该套数据已经过气候界限值检查,内部一致性检查和时间一致性检查等质量控制,具备较高的可靠性,基于这套数据,我们选择出北京区域2006~2016年5-9月有效降水记录不少于95%的站点;同时,为了阐明"7·21"和"7·20"两次特大暴雨过程中降水极端性方面的差异,本文借助这套数据,利用百分位法来定义极端小时降水阈值;将2006~2016年暖季(5-9月)每个站点的小时降水由小到大进行排序,选取第95百分位的小时降水强度作为北京区域极端小时降水的阈值,计算得到95百分位极端小时降水阈值为22 mm/h。

196 2.2 本文所使用的分析方法主要包括:

197 (1) 短历时降水事件提取和分档:

198 利用北京区域自动站 5 分钟累积降水量,依据如下步骤(王国荣和王令,2013; Wu et al., 2017)提取短历时降水事件并进行强度分档:

(a) 当自动站 5 分钟累积降水量≥ 0.1 mm, 且之后的 1 小时累积降水量≥ 5 mm 时, 200 一次短历时降水事件开始,该时刻记为此次事件的开始时刻(Tstart),随后,每隔5分钟计 201 算当前时刻开始之后一小时的累积降水量,若小时累积降水量< 5mm,此次短历时降水事 202 件结束,相应时刻为事件结束时刻(Tend);短历时降水事件持续时间为:Tsus=Tend-Tstart, 203 而 Tstart 和 Tend 之间的累积降水量作为此次短历时降水事件的过程降水量; 204

205 (b) 基于短历时降水事件中最大一小时累积降水量,将短历时降水事件按小时降水强 度分为3档:1小时累积降水量≥ 20 mm 的事件定义为短历时强降水事件,而1小时累积 206 降水量处于[5,10)和[10,20)区间的事件分别定义为短历时弱降水事件和短历时中等强度降 207 208 水事件。

(2) FLEXPART 轨迹追踪模式模拟方案设置和目标气块识别 210

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FLEXPART 轨迹追踪模式模拟方案设置: 使用 NCEP/FNL 再分析数据驱动 FLEXPART 211 模式,对"7·21"和"7·20"两次特大暴雨过程开展模拟,模拟区域设为(10°S~60°N, 40°~ 212 160°E),区域三维大气初始气块数目均为1.2×10<sup>6</sup>(120万)个,积分时间分别为2012年7 213 月12日06时至22日06时(北京时,下同),以及2016年7月11日09时至21日09时, 214 215 模式每 3 h 输出一次追踪数据,包括: 气块识别号、三维空间位置(经度、纬度和高度)、 位势涡度、温度、比湿、气块所在位置的大气边界层高度等。 216

目标气块识别:依据上述模拟输出数据,确定目标气块(对降水有重要贡献的气块), 217 并反向追踪目标气块,识别目标气块水汽含量增加的位置,确定水汽源区;其中,目标气块 218 219 的识别方法参考陈斌等(2011)和Huang and Cui(2015a)的方法,主要包括以下步骤:

(a)依据暴雨过程降水分布,选定目标区域(115.5°~117.5°E, 39.5°~41.1°N); 220 (b)根据暴雨发生时间,确定目标时段,分别为: 2012 年 7 月 21 日 06 时至 22 日 04 时

("7·21")和2016年7月19日01时至21日08时("7·20"); 222

223 (c)在上述目标时段和目标区域内的气块中,进一步选取气块所在网格降水量大于2mm 224 的气块:

(d)从第(c)步得到的气块中,最终选取气块在目标时段内的3h比湿变化(末状态-初状 225 226 态) Δq <-1g/kg 的气块,作为对目标区域降水有重要贡献的目标气块。

值得注意的是,遴选过程中,由于忽略了一些对降水影响较小的气块,所以,所选目标 227 气块对应的降水总量比实际降水量略小。 228

(3) 水汽源区识别和定量贡献分析

水汽从源区输送到目标区域过程中,目标气块内所含水汽的变化可表示为:

e - p = m \* dq / dt

(1)

其中,m代表气块质量,e和p分别为气块沿着轨迹运动时水汽的增加率和减少率。假设在表 233 面积为A的区域上空的空气柱中共有N个目标气块,由公式(1)进一步得到, 234

 $E - P \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N} (e - p) / A = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m \frac{dq}{dt} / A \quad (2)$ 

其中, E和P分别为单位面积的海面/地面蒸发率和降水率, 而E – P为海面/地面水通量。 236

对于一个固定位置,在较短时间内, E和P总有一个占主导地位,当E-P>0时,可近 237 似认为*E* ≈ *E* − *P*,即蒸发主导;反之,当*E* − *P* < 0时,认为−*P* ≈ *E* − *P*,此时,降水起到 238 主要消耗作用(Stohl and James, 2004, 2005; Sun and Wang, 2014, 2015; Huang and Cui, 239 240 2015a) 。

目标气块从源区摄取的水汽在沿着气块轨迹运动过程中会经历多次蒸发和降水过程,因 241 242 此,气块在源区摄取的水汽对目标区域降水的贡献可能相对较小,参考 Sun and Wang(2015), 将源区摄取的水汽(Uptake)分为三部分:到达目标区域之前输送途中损失的部分(Loss),到 243 244 达目标区域后形成降水的部分(Released),以及到达目标区域后未形成降水的部分 245 (Unreleased), 即,

Uptake = Loss + Released + Unreleased246 (3) 参照 Sun and Wang(2015)的"areal source-receptor attribution"方法,计算得到各水汽 247 源区的Uptake、Loss、Released,而Unreleased依据如下公式得到, 248

Unreleased = Uptake - Loss - Released249 (4)将目标区域内总水汽释放(Released<sub>total</sub>)近似看作目标区域内的降水量,可得各水汽源 250

251 区摄取的水汽对目标区域内降水的贡献率 C (Huang and Cui, 2015a),

 $C = Released/Released_{total} * 100\%$ 

253 同理可得公式(4)中其余三项占目标区域总水汽释放的百分比,即Uptake/Released<sub>total</sub> \*
 254 100%、Loss/Released<sub>total</sub> \* 100%和Unreleased/Released<sub>total</sub> \* 100%。

(5)

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### 3、降水分布、环流形势、雷达回波和局地探空对比

两次特大暴雨过程降水历时和小时雨强不同。 "7·21"特大暴雨过程从 2012 年 7 月 21 257 258 日 06 时开始,至 22 日 04 时结束,历时 22 小时,北京全市平均过程降水量约为 176.42 mm (孙继松等, 2012),其中,过程雨量超过 100 mm 的区域覆盖了除延庆、怀柔北部等北京 259 西北部山区之外的大部分区域,过程雨量超过 200 mm 的区域呈西南-东北带状分布,而 300 260 261 mm 以上的强降水主要分布于北京西南部的房山区及其与门头沟、石景山和丰台交界附近 (图 2a);过程累积降水量最大站为北京西南部的龙泉站(图 2a 中黑色圆点所示),过程 262 累积降水量达 408.2 mm。"7·20"特大暴雨过程从 2016 年 7 月 19 日 01 时开始,至 21 日 08 263 时结束,全市平均过程降水量达 214.67 mm(比"7·21"过程偏多近 40 mm),但其历时长达 264 55 小时(远超"7·21"的 22 小时),从过程雨量落区分布看(图 2d),过程雨量 100 mm 以 265 上区域几乎覆盖整个北京地区,200、250 和 300 mm 以上的区域也超过"7·21"过程,其中, 266 超过 200 mm 的强降水主要位于北京西南部山区和平原地区以及西北部山区,而 300 mm 以 267 上的强降水覆盖昌平西部、海淀西部、石景山、门头沟东部、丰台西部、房山西部等大范围 268 269 区域,过程累积降水量最大站为东山村站(图 2d 中黑色圆点所示),累积降水量高达 445.2 mm。"7·21"过程历时相对短, 超过 10 mm/h 以上的全市平均小时雨强主要发生在 2012 年 7 270 月 21 日 12-21 时的 9 小时内, "7·20" 过程历时虽长, 但超过 10 mm/h 以上的区域平均小 271 时雨强同样主要发生在 9 小时(2016 年 7 月 20 日 08-17 时)内,同时,"7.21"过程全市平 272 均雨强更强,最大超过 20 mm/h,并持续 2 小时,而"7·20"过程期间,均未超过 20 mm/h 273 (图 3a、b)。两次特大暴雨过程均可大致分为两个降水时段(孙继松等, 2012; 孙建华等, 274 2013), "7·21" 第一时段(2012 年 7 月 21 日 06-20 时)为主降水时段,累积降水量分布 275 (图 2b) 与 "7·21" 过程总雨量分布 (图 2a) 相似, 第二时段 (2012 年 7 月 21 日 21 时-22 276 日 04 时)整体雨带明显向东南移动,且降水量减弱(图 2c); "7·20"第一时段(2016 年 7 277 月 19 日 01 时-20 日 01 时,图 2e)降水强度明显弱于其主降水时段(2016 年 7 月 20 日 02 278 279 时-21 日 08 时,图 2f),主要位于北京西部山区附近(图 2e)。两次特大暴雨过程尽管过 程最大降水量相近(均超过了 400 mm),但降水历时和极端性显著不同,两次过程最大雨 280 量站小时雨量对比(图 3c、d)显示,龙泉站("7·21")降水主要集中在第一时段(图 3c), 281 282 其中,雨强超过 50 mm/h 的极端降水达 4 个小时,最大近 90 mm/h; 东山村站("7·20") 283 强降水主要集中在第二时段(图 3d),小时雨量均未超过 50 mm/h,但由于"7·20"过程东 山村站降水历时明显长于"7·21"过程的龙泉站,造成两个站点的过程累积降水量相当(龙 284 泉站 408.2 mm, 东山村站 445.2 mm),相比较而言,龙泉站("7·21")降水极端性更强, 285 潜在的致灾性也更大。本文后面将从短历时降水事件角度,对两次过程降水极端性特征开展 286 287 细致对比。

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290 图 2 累积降水量(彩色阴影,单位: mm)分布。(a)2012 年 7 月 21 日 06 时-22 日 04 时,
(b)2012 年 7 月 21 日 06-20 时, (c)2012 年 7 月 21 日 20 时-22 日 04 时, (d)2016 年 7 月 19
292 日 01 时-21 日 08 时, (e)2016 年 7 月 19 日 01 时-20 日 01 时, (f)2016 年 7 月 20 日 01 时293 21 日 08 时。其中,灰色线为 200 m 地形等高线; (a)、(d)图中黑色圆点分别代表两次过程中
294 过程累积雨量最大站点(龙泉站和东山村站)。

Fig.2 The distribution of the cumulated rainfall (shaded, unit: mm) (a) from 0600 LST 21 to 0400 LST 22 July 2012, (b) from 0600 UTC to 2000 UTC 21 July 2012, (c) from 2000 UTC 21 to 0400 UTC 22 July 2012, (d) from 0100 LST 19 to 0800 LST 21 July 2016, (e) from 0100 UTC 19 to 0100 UTC 20 July 2016, (f) from 0100 UTC 20 to 0800 UTC 21 July 2016. A thick gray line denotes the 200-m terrain elevation. The black dots represent the stations of (a) Longquan station, (b) 300 Dongshancun station with largest accumulated rainfall.

303 图 3 "7·21"(a)和"7·20"(b)暴雨过程全市平均小时降水量(单位:mm)演变;龙泉站(c)和东山 304 村站(d)逐小时雨量(单位:mm)演变。

Fig.3 The evolution of the average hourly precipitation in the whole city of (a) "7.21" and (b) "7.20"
rainstorm process, (unit: mm); as well as the hourly precipitation in (c) Longquan station and (d)
Dongshancun station (unit: mm).

主导两次特大暴雨过程的环流形势和天气系统明显不同。"7·21"过程强降水开始之前 309 (2012年7月21日08时), 500hPa高度场上(图4a), 东亚中高纬地区为"两脊一槽"环 310 流形势, 西风槽位于贝加尔湖附近, 槽底位于内蒙古南部, 北京处于槽前, 冷空气尚未到达 311 312 北京(图 4a),北京区域主要受偏南气流控制,副高主体(588 位势什米等值线所围区域) 位于我国东部沿海及东侧西北太平洋上,588 位势什米等值线北伸至朝鲜半岛南部(图 4a), 313 强大副高一方面减缓了中纬度西风槽东移速度,另一方面与此时段位于南海的热带气旋"文 314 森特"共同向华北地区输送水汽,另外一支水汽来源于阿拉伯海和孟加拉湾经中南半岛向华 315 北的水汽输送;随后(图4b),中高纬度系统整体略东移,与副高对峙略加强,受到中高纬 316 度系统和南侧略北上的热带气旋"文森特"共同影响,副高西脊点略东缩,但主体仍强盛维持, 317 318 暖湿气流在北京西南侧和西侧,借助局地地形强迫抬升,形成水汽辐合(图略),受暖湿输 送影响,我国中东部由南至北存在明显高温高湿区(尤其是经中南半岛向华北的暖湿输送带 319 320 附近),但此时,该暖湿区主体尚未到达北京(图略);21日20时(图4c),第一阶段强 降水结束,500 hPa上,中纬度西风槽进一步东移,推动北方冷空气到达北京附近地区,与 321 322 依然强大的副高和热带气旋"文森特"驱动的暖湿输送带以及西侧另一支暖湿输送带输送的 暖湿空气交汇加强,锋面系统特征逐渐明显,雨带逐步向东南移动(图 2b、c),我国中部 323 由南至北明显的高温高湿区依然存在,并有所加强且暖湿舌已抵达北京南侧,同时,由于东 324 侧副高和"文森特"驱动的暖湿输送与局地辐合影响,我国东部地区亦出现较明显高温高湿区, 325 326 与西侧暖湿舌汇合于北京南侧(图略); 22 日 02 时(图 4d), 500 hPa 西风槽进一步东移 南压,副高主体及其北侧中纬度高压脊减弱,南退东撤,锋面系统过境北京,偏北风逐步控 327 制北京区域,雨带逐步移出北京,我国中、东部的高温高湿区显著收缩至我国西南和华南区 328 域。可见,暖区降水主导了"7·21"暴雨过程第一时段,而锋面过境主导了第二时段降水,并 329 推动雨带移出北京。此外,南海区域热带气旋"文森特"的存在,有助于暖湿空气向北京附近 330 331 区域的持续输送(Wen et al, 2015)。值得注意的是, 850 hPa 大于 12 m/s 的强风区在"7·21" 暴雨过程中并不明显,仅在锋面过境阶段的北京东侧存在较明显强风中心(图 4d)。 332

图 4 2012 年 7 月 21 日 08 时(a)、14 时(b)、20 时(c)和 22 日 02 时(d),以及 2016 年 7 月 19
日 08 时(e)、20 时(f)、20 日 08 时(g)和 20 时(h)的 500 hPa 位势高度(蓝色实线,单位:位
势米,蓝色粗实线为 5880 位势米等高线)、850 hPa 风矢量和大于等于 12 m/s 的风速(彩
色阴影,单位:m/s)。

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Fig.4 500hPa geopotential height (blue contours, units: gpm, the thick lines indicate 5880 gpm), 850hPa wind field (vector) and wind speed (shaded,  $\geq 12$ m/s) at (a)0800 UTC, (b)1400 UTC, (c)2000 UTC 21 July, (d)2200 UTC 22 July 2012; (e)0800 UTC, (f)2000 UTC 19 July, (g)0800 UTC, (h)2000 UTC 20 July 2016.

"7·20"暴雨过程的环流形势场和天气系统与"7·21"暴雨过程存在显著差异。降水过程第 343 一阶段,19日 08 时 500 hPa 高度场上(图 4e),强大的高空槽控制我国北方大部分地区, 344 槽线呈西南-东北走向,槽底位于我国四川至内蒙古中部一带,北京依然位于槽前,但"7·20" 345 暴雨过程的高空槽与"7·21"暴雨过程相比明显更为深厚,此时,副高 588 位势什米等值线 346 所围的副高主体位于我国东南沿海至西太平洋洋面上;850hPa高度上(图 4e),高空槽底 347 部四川东部存在较明显涡旋系统, 其东南侧风速较强, 12 m/s 强风区面积明显大于"7·21"过 348 程(图 4a-d),北京区域的水汽输送主要来自于该涡旋系统东北侧外围气流的较弱向北输送; 349 19日20时(图4f),500hPa上高空槽较明显加强南压(500hPa上出现闭合低涡中心), 350 同时略东移,值得注意的是,此时,副高主体明显西进,588位势什米等值线控制我国广东、 351 352 福建和浙江等省,副高与高空槽(涡)对峙显著加强,850 hPa低涡系统较明显加强和向东 北方向移动,涡旋中心位于河南、河北交界附近,其南侧低空急流较明显加强,向华北南部 353 地区的水汽输送明显加强;降水过程第二时段,20日08时(图4g),500 hPa 切断低涡和 354

850 hPa 低空涡旋系统均明显加强和向东(东北)方向推进,而此时,副高依然强盛维持,
并向北经向发展,切断低涡和副高对峙显著加强,造成两者之间低空急流显著加强,850 hPa
低涡北部的强风(大于12 m/s)区已明显影响北京中南部地区,强盛的水汽输送带为北京地
区的"7·20"暴雨过程提供充足水汽,引发北京地区大范围的强降水(图 4g);之后(图 4h),
尽管副高依然强盛,且整体向西北方向略推进,但 500 hPa 切断低涡依然强大,且略东移,
将低空急流逐渐向东推移出北京,北京地区的强降水也逐渐结束。

在不同的环流形势和天气系统控制下,两次过程的对流系统演变特征和局地探空条件明 361 显不同。北京地区雷达组合反射率演变对比(图5)显示, "7·21"过程第一阶段(主降水 362 时段),锋面系统尚未到来,雷达回波活动以暖区强的对流性回波为主,北京西南部和南部 363 对流性回波活动更为集中和强盛(图 5a、b),造成该区域该时段显著的强降水(图 2b、3c), 364 随后,伴随锋面系统过境(图4),锋面回波(图5c)和锋面雨带(图2c)特征明显,降水 365 也逐渐移出北京。"7·20"暴雨过程第一阶段(图 5d),受北京西部地形和局地环流相互作用 366 影响, 散乱回波主要集中在北京西部山区附近, 造成这一区域的较强降水(图 2e), 而伴随 367 368 对流层低层涡旋系统逐渐移入北京(图 4),"7·20"暴雨强降水时段到来,大面积系统性回 波由南向北逐渐控制北京大部分地区(图 5e、f),伴随低层涡旋系统的缓慢移动,造成"7·20" 369 主降水时段,北京区域大范围的强降水(图 2f)。北京南郊观象台探空数据(图 6)显示, 370 "7·21" 过程第一阶段强降水前期(图 6a),存在较明显的对流有效位能(CAPE=1161 J), 371 对流层低层偏南风控制,存在暖平流,探空站附近低层潮湿,配合较明显的不稳定能量,有 372 利于局地对流系统的发生发展;而"7·20"过程强降水时段前期(图 6b),对流层中低层以 373 相对较为深厚的偏东风为主(张文龙等, 2013),同样存在较明显暖湿平流,造成暖湿空气 374 375 局地汇集,有利于强降水,但对流有效位能显著小,降水主要以低涡系统性降水为主。

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378 图 5 "7·21"和"7·20"特大暴雨过程雷达组合反射率演变(彩色阴影,单位: dBz)。2012
379 年 7 月 21 日 09 时(a)、13 时(b)和 21 时(c); 2016 年 7 月 19 日 09 时(d)、20 日 13 时(e)和 17
380 时(f)。其中,紫色细实线为 200 m 地形等高线。

Fig.5 Radar reflectivity composite (shaded, units: dBZ) observed by Beijing's radar site at (a) 0900
LST, (b)1300 LST, (c) 2100 LST 21 July 2012, (d) 0900 LST 19 July, (e) 1300 LST, (f) 1700 LST
20 July 2016. A thick purple line denotes the 200-m terrain elevation.

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图 6 (a) 2012 年 7 月 21 日 08 时和(b)2016 年 7 月 20 日 08 时北京南郊观象台探空
Fig.6 Soundings taken at the BMR's southern observatory at (a) 0800 LST 21 July 2012 and (b) 0800 LST 20 July 2016.

### 390 4、小时雨强和短历时降水事件对比

两次特大暴雨过程尽管降水总量相当,但环流形势、主导天气系统、对流活动和局地探 391 空条件明显不同,导致降水强度差异和灾害程度不同。不同强度等级([0.1,5)mm、[5,10)mm、 392 [10,20)mm 和[20,+∞)mm) 小时降水量站点数占全市总站点数比例的时间演变(图 7) 显示, 393 两次过程均出现了近乎全市范围的降水,且"7·20"过程全市 90%以上降水发生的小时数明 394 显多于"7·21"过程,而两次特大暴雨过程主降水时段,5mm/h以上小时雨强的站点数目占 395 比均明显增大,其中, "7·21" 过程最大占比约 80%(图 7a), "7·20" 过程更是接近 100% 396 397 (图 7b);但"7·20"过程主降水时段中,[10,20)mm 档小时降水站点数的占比明显大于 [5,10)mm 和[20,+∞)mm 两档(图 7b),而"7·21"过程主降水时段中, [20,+∞)mm 档短时强 398 降水站点数的占比却总体上略大于[5.10)mm 和[10.20)mm 两档(图 7a), 尤其是 2012 年 7 399 月 21 日 17-19 时全市平均降水强度最强(全市平均小时雨强超过 20 mm/h,图 3a)的两个 400 小时内, [20,+∞)mm 档小时降水站点数占全市总站点数的比例高达 40%左右(图 7a),而 401 402 "7·20"过程中全市平均降水强度最强的两个小时(2016年7月20日10-12时,全市平均 小时雨强约 17 mm/h,图 3b)内, [20,+∞)mm 档小时降水站点数占全市总站点数的比例约 403 30%左右(图7b)。"7·21"过程短时强降水占比更大,极端性更强,而"7·20"过程则是 404 中等强度小时降水占比更多,降水过程相对平缓。 405 406

408 图 7 不同强度等级小时降水量站点数占全市总站点数百分比(直方图,单位:%,左侧纵坐
409 标)的时间演变。其中,黑色虚线为全市平均小时降水量时间演变(单位:mm/h,右侧纵坐
410 标); (a) "7·21", (b) "7·20"。

Fig.7 Time evolution of the percentage of hourly precipitation stations of different intensity levels
in the total stations of the whole city (histogram, unit: %, left ordinate) of (a) "7.21" and (b) "7.20".
The black dotted line is the time evolution of the average hourly precipitation of the whole city (unit:
mm/h, right ordinate).

依据本文第二节所述方法,从北京区域自动站逐5分钟降水观测数据中分别提取两次特 416 大暴雨过程中的短历时降水事件,并进行强度分档,对比两次过程短历时降水事件的差异。 417 "7·21"过程(表1)共提取出515次短历时降水事件,其中,短历时弱降水、中等强度降 418 水和强降水事件分别为124、126和265次,短历时强降水事件占比达一半以上(51.46%), 419 而短历时强降水事件中,最大1小时累积降水量≥50mm的短历时极强降水事件高达137次, 420 占所有短历时降水事件的 26.60%,降水极端性极其显著;短历时降水事件平均累积降水量 421 和平均持续时间均随着降水事件强度增强而增大,其中,短历时强降水事件和极强降水事件 422 平均累积降水量分别达 124.06 和 169.56 mm, 远大于短历时弱降水 (9.23 mm) 和中等强度 423 降水(26.08 mm)事件,前两类与后两类平均累积降水量上的差异明显大于平均持续时间上 424 的差异; "7·21"过程中最大累积降水量的短历时降水事件发生在龙泉站(345.1 mm),其 425 最大 5 分钟降水量达 20.4 mm, 而"7·21"过程中最大小时雨强发生在坨里站, 达 103.6 mm/h, 426 极端性极强。"7·20"过程的统计结果(表 2)与"7·21"过程存在明显差异,"7·20"过程共提 427 取出 983 次短历时降水事件,其中,短历时弱降水、中等强度降水、强降水和极强降水事件 428 占比分别为 33.88%、43.84%、22.28%和 0.305%, 前两类相对较弱降水事件发生数目(约占 429 430 总数的78%)显著高于短历时强降水事件,与"7·21"过程(表1)形成鲜明对比,并且极 强降水事件发生数目和占比也显著低于"7·21"过程,两次特大暴雨过程降水的极端性差异 431 巨大;从短历时降水事件平均累积降水量上看,"7·20"过程中较强(短历时强和极强)降水 432 事件平均累积降水量也弱于"7·21"过程;"7·20"过程中最大累积降水量的短历时降水事件 433 发生在东山村站,累积雨量(354.2 mm)略大于"7·21"过程中的龙泉站(345.1 mm),但 434 "7·20"过程中最大小时雨强(云岗站, 59.3 mm/h)和最大 5 分钟雨强(灰峪村站, 10.7 mm/5 435 min)明显低于"7·21"过程的坨里站(103.6 mm/h)和龙泉站(20.4 mm/5 min)。两次特大 436 暴雨过程中北京区域内各站点不同强度等级短历时降水事件占比(图8)分布显示,"7·21" 437 过程中,除了北京西北部延庆和怀柔少部分区域站点之外,其他区域发生了短历时弱和中等 438 强度降水事件的站点数目和相对较弱降水事件占比均较少,而发生了短历时强降水事件的站 439 点分布广泛且站点中短历时强降水事件占比大: "7·20"过程则基本相反(图 8),短历时弱 440 和中等强度降水事件站点分布广泛且占比大(尤其是短历时中等强度降水事件),这与表1 441 和2的分析结果一致。可见,两次特大暴雨过程短历时降水事件特征差异显著,造成两次过 442 程极端性差异和灾害程度的不同。 443

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445 表1"7·21"特大暴雨过程不同强度等级短历时降水事件的平均降水量、平均持续时间、446 和事件数量。括号中数值为不同等级事件数量占所有事件数量的百分比(%)

Table 1 The average precipitation, average duration and number of short duration precipitation
events with different intensity levels in the "7·21" heavy rain process. The value in brackets is the
percentage of the number of events at different levels (%)

	5~10	10~20	20~	50~
平均降水量	9.23	26.08	124.06	169.56
(mm)				
平均持续时间	70.61	148.92	302.56	363.21
(min)				
事件数量	124(24.08%)	126(24.46%)	265(51.46%)	137(26.60%)
(次)				

452 表 2 "7·20" 特大暴雨过程不同强度等级短历时降水事件的平均降水量、平均持续时间、 和事件数量。括号中数值为不同等级事件数量占所有事件数量的百分比(%) 453

454 Table 2 The average precipitation, average duration and number of short duration precipitation events with different intensity levels in the "7.20" heavy rain process. The value in brackets is the 455 456 percentage of the number of events at different levels (%) 457

	5~10	10~20	20~	50~	
平均降水量	9.21	28.90	101.85	124.37	
( <b>mm</b> )					
平均持续时间	70.50	159.30	373.23	286.67	
(min)					
事件数量	333(33.88%)	431(43.84%)	219(22.28%)	3(0.305%)	
(次)					

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图 8 不同强度短历时降水事件次数占该站点所有短历时降水事件总次数的百分比(饼图)。 460 (a)和(b)为短历时弱降水事件;(c)和(d)为短历时中等强度降水事件;(e)和(f)为短历时强降水 461 事件; 其中, 左列为 "7·21" 过程, 右列为"7·20"过程。 462

Fig.8 Percentage of the number of the short duration (a)(b)weak, (c)(d)medium, (e)(f)heavy rainfall 463 464 events in the total number of short duration precipitation events at the station (pie chart) in "7.21" (the left column) and "7.20" (the right column) heavy rainfall process. 465

短历时降水事件累积雨量、持续时间、5分钟和1小时最大雨量盒须图的统计对比(图 467 9)显示,两次特大暴雨过程亦存在明显差异。"7·20"过程中的短时强降水事件累积雨量分布 468 469 区间与"7·21"过程相近("7·20"过程中的短时强降水事件最大累积雨量甚至略大于"7·21" 过程),但"7·21"过程中,25-75分位(50%的短历时强降水事件)区间分布明显高于"7·20" 470 过程(图 9a、b);从持续时间对比(图 9c、d)来看,"7·20"过程中各级别短历时降水事件 471 472 持续时间总体上均长于"7·21"过程,"7·20"过程雨势相对更平缓;从两次过程短历时降水 事件最大小时(图 9g、h)和5分钟(图 9e、f)雨强对比来看,"7·21"过程中每次短历时 473 强降水事件的最大5分钟雨强和最大小时雨强均明显高于"7.20"过程,清晰地显示出"7.21" 474 475 过程降水的强极端性特征。

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图 9 不同强度短历时降水事件统计盒须图。(a)和(b)为过程雨量;(c)和(d)为持续时间;(e)和 478 (f)为5分钟最大降水量;(g)和(h)为1小时最大降水量;其中,左列为"7·21"过程,右列为 479 "7·20"过程。 480

Fig.9 Box-and-whisker plot of the statistics of the short duration precipitation events with different 481 482 intensities for (a)(b) cumulated rainfall, (c)(d) duration, (e)(f) the maximum rainfall in 5 minutes, (g)(h) the maximum rainfall in 1 hour in "7.21" (the left column) and "7.20" (the right column) 483 heavy rainfall process. 484

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# 5、水汽源区及源区定量贡献对比

暴雨过程需要持续水汽供应,借助拉格朗日轨迹追踪、水汽源区识别和源区水汽定量贡 487 献分析方法(Stohl and James, 2004, 2005; Sun and Wang, 2014, 2015; 陈斌等, 2011; 488 Huang and Cui, 2015a),对比分析两次特大暴雨过程主要水汽来源和源区定量贡献的差异。 489 490 利用 FLEXPART 模式输出数据,将所选目标气块向前追踪 10 天(Numaguti, 1999; Trenberth, 1999),得到"7·21"和"7·20"两次特大暴雨过程目标气块的运动轨迹(图 10),结果显示, 491 "7·21"过程目标气块主要来自孟加拉湾、中南半岛、南海西北部、青藏高原东部、青海、 492 甘肃、内蒙古、蒙古、山西、河北等北京西南侧、西侧和西北侧地区(其中,源自西南方向 493 的目标气块初始高度相对较低,基本在 3000 米以下),以及俄罗斯东南部(初始高度相对 494 较高,约6000米以下)、我国东北部和鄂霍次克海南部至日本海(初始高度基本在3000米 495 以下)等北京东北部地区(图 10a);而"7·20"过程目标气块主要来自北京西南侧的阿拉 496 伯海-印度半岛-中南半岛-南海西部和西南部等地(初始高度基本在 3000 米以下)、北京东 497

498 南侧的南海东南部-菲律宾-西北太平洋洋面(初始高度相对较高),以及北京西北侧的我国499 西北、俄罗斯和蒙古等亚洲中高纬度地区(初始高度相对较高)。

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502 图 10 目标气块运动轨迹。(a)2012 年 7 月 12 日 06 时-22 日 06 时;(b)2016 年 7 月 11 日 09 503 时 -21 日 09 时。轨迹颜色代表气块距离地表的高度(AGL,单位:m),紫色"\*"表示气块轨迹 504 的初始位置。

Fig.10 Trajectories of the target particles (a) from 0600 LST 12 July to 0600 LST 22 July 2012, (b)
from 0900 LST 11 July to 0900 LST 21 July 2016. Trajectory segments are color to coded according
to the associated altitudes AGL (Above Ground Level, units: m). Purple star marks indicate the
beginning of the trajectories.

E-P 图(图 11)显示(冷色调区域表示目标气块经过该地区时水汽净释放,暖色区域表 510 511 示水汽净摄取》,两次过程中,目标气块在到达目标区域之前均经历了多次不同程度(色块 深浅程度)的蒸发和降水过程,初始源区摄取的水汽并不一定能够到达目标区域,而沿途摄 512 取的水汽也会对目标区域降水产生重要的贡献;基于目标气块轨迹(图 10)和沿途 E-P 分 513 布(图11),选取如下8个主要的水汽来源识别区域(两次特大暴雨过程选取一致的区域, 514 以便方便对比两者的水汽来源): 阿拉渤海(A)、印度半岛-孟加拉湾-中南半岛(B)、中 515 国南海(C)、青藏高原和中国西部及其以西地区(D)、中国中东部及沿海地区(E)、西 516 北太平洋及日本海地区(F)、亚洲大陆中高纬度和鄂霍次克海地区(G),以及目标区域 517 518 (T) 。

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图 11 E-P(彩色阴影,单位: mm)分布。其中,图中区域 A-G 分别为阿拉伯海(A),印度半岛-521 孟加拉湾-中南半岛(B),中国南海(C),青藏高原和中国西部及其以西地区(D),中国中东部 522 523 及沿海地区(E),西北太平洋及日本海地区(F),以及亚洲大陆中高纬度和鄂霍兹克海地区(G)。 Fig.11 Values of E-P diagnosed based on output from the FLEXPART model (color shading, units: 524 mm) for (a) "7.21" rainfall process, (b) "7.20" rainfall process. A, B, C, D, E, F, G indicate the 525 526 Arabian sea, the Indian subcontinent- Bay of Bengal- Indochina Peninsula, the South China Sea, the 527 Tibetan Plateau and western China, the central and eastern China and coastal areas, the Northwest Pacific and Sea of Japan, the Middle and high latitudes of Asian continent and the Okhotsk Sea. 528 529

利用"面源贡献定量估计"方法(Sun and Wang, 2014),从整层大气和边界层大气分别 530 531 定量估算上述各水汽源区的水汽对目标降水区总水汽释放(降水)的贡献(图 12)。总体上 532 看,上述 8 个区域摄取的水汽贡献了两次特大暴雨过程绝大多数的水汽总释放量("7·21" 过程: 90.15%; "7·20"过程: 87.97%),余下的少量水汽可能源于第二节选取的目标气块之 533 外的其他气块摄取的水汽、上述8个识别区域之外摄取的水汽或反向追踪10天之外摄取的 534 水汽。具体对比来看,两次特大暴雨过程中来自中国中东部及沿海地区(E)摄取水汽对目 535 536 标区域降水的贡献均最为显著,但"7·20"过程除了 E 区域 (贡献率 41.14%)之外,来自印度 半岛-孟加拉湾-中南半岛(B区域,贡献率15.55%)、中国南海(C区域,贡献率16.22%), 537 以及西北太平洋及日本海地区 (F 区域, 贡献率 12.95%) 等区域的水汽也对目标区域降水起 538 到了重要贡献(后三个区域整体贡献率达44.72%,与E区域贡献率相当),而"7·21"过程 539 则以 E 区域 (贡献率高达 74.21%)为主, 仅有极少量水汽来自印度半岛-孟加拉湾-中南半岛 540 (B区域, 贡献率 7.15%) 和其他 6 个区域。从 E-P 图 (图 11) 亦可以清楚地看到, "7·21" 541 过程 E 区域水汽摄取范围和摄取量均更大,而"7·20"过程 E 区域水汽释放更为显著。 542

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545 图 12 各水汽源区对目标降水区域的贡献率。(a) "7·21"过程;(b)"7·20"过程。橘色直方图
546 代表整层大气结果,绿色直方图为边界层内结果。

Fig.12 The contribution of each examined moisture source region marked with black rectangles
shown in Fig.10 to the total moisture released in the target region for (a) "7·21" rainfall process, (b)
"7·20" rainfall process. Orange histogram is the integrated result of the entire atmospheric layer,
while the green histogram is the integrated result of the boundary layer.

目标气块从考察的每个水汽源区摄取的水汽(Uptake),在沿着气块运动轨迹输送过程 552 中会分成三部分(图13):输送沿途损失部分(Loss)、目标降水区域释放部分(Released), 553 以及到达了目标区域但没有被释放部分(Unreleased),即,Uptake = Loss + Released + 554 *Unreleased*(Sun and Wang, 2014, 2015)。两次特大暴雨过程目标气块在 E 区域摄取的水 555 汽量均为最大,相对目标区域水汽释放量的比例分别达约 600%("7·21")和 350%("7·20"), 556 且均在输送途中被大量消耗(Loss部分占比分别达 75.1%和 58.3%), "7·21"过程中来自 557 E 区域的水汽在目标区域被释放部分(Released, 12.5%)占比和到达目标区域未被释放部 558 分(Unreleased, 12.4%)占比相当,而"7·20"过程则是到达目标区域未被释放部分 559 (Unreleased, 29.8%)占比更为明显;两次过程目标气块在 B 区域(印度半岛-孟加拉湾-560 中南半岛)的总水汽摄取量均排在第二位,但"7·20"过程摄取量更大(相对目标区域水汽释 561 放量的比例达约 200%),两次过程从 B 区域摄取的水汽同样在输送途中被大量消耗, 目由 562 于 B 区域距离目标区域相对于 E 区域更远,前者沿途损失(Loss)的占比也更大,尤其是 563 "7·21"过程;此外,"7·20"过程中,目标气块在C(中国南海)和F(西北太平洋及日本海 564 地区)区域也有较明显的水汽摄取,且均对目标区域降水起到了不可忽视的贡献(图 12b), 565 566 中国南海区域的贡献率甚至略大于 B 区域(印度半岛-孟加拉湾-中南半岛)(图 12b),而 F区域Unreleased部分的占比相对更大; "7·21" 过程中,目标气块从C、D和F区域也有 567 一定量值的水汽摄取,但绝大多数被沿途释放,对目标区域降水贡献微弱。由于两次过程目 568 569 标区域的强降水,目标降水区域(T)的水汽摄取(图13)和贡献(图12)均较弱。边界层 里面的上述过程与整层大气相似(图 12 和 13)。 570

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573 图 13 各水汽源区整层大气(a 和 b)和边界层(c 和 d)水汽总摄取量以及不同组成部分占目标
574 降水区域内水汽总释放量百分比的直方图。浅蓝色代表沿途损失部分,深蓝色代表目标降水
575 区域释放部分,绿色代表到达目标区域但未释放部分。左列为"7·21"过程,右列为"7·20"
576 过程。

Fig.13 Ratios of the moisture uptake from the examined moisture source regions (a) (b)across the entire atmospheric layer and (c)(d) in the boundary layer to the total moisture release within the target precipitation area for (a)(c) "7·21" rainfall process, (b)(d) "7·20" rainfall process. These consist of three parts: the part lost in transit (baby blue), the part released over the target precipitation area (dark blue), and the part that reached the target precipitation area but did not fall as precipitation (green).

上述对比分析可见,两次过程水汽来源和源区定量贡献存在明显差异。"7·21"过程目 584 标气块主要来自北京西南侧、西侧、西北侧和东北侧,而"7·20"过程目标气块主要来自北京 585 586 西南侧、西北侧和东南侧,目标气块主要轨迹(路径)不同;目标气块在向目标区域行进过 程中,在初始区域、沿途和目标区域均发生了不同程度的水汽摄取和释放,但不同区域的摄 587 取和释放程度不同:两次特大暴雨过程来自中国中东部及沿海地区(E区域)摄取的水汽总 588 589 量和对目标区域降水的贡献率在所有考察的区域中均为最大(这可能是与两次过程中副高、 中纬度槽、低涡、热带气旋等环流系统的影响下,目标气块轨迹集中于这一区域且高度较低 590 有关,同时,也可能与该区域距离目标降水区较近,造成沿途水汽损失相对较低有关。), 591 592 但 "7·21" 过程 E 区域的摄取量和贡献率极为突出,而"7·20"过程中,印度半岛-孟加拉湾-中南半岛(B区域)、中国南海(C区域)和西北太平洋及日本海地区(F区域)也有明显 593 的贡献。利用拉格朗日轨迹追踪和水汽源区定量贡献分析,可以更为准确地判识大气降水过 594 程主要水汽源地,帮助理解和认识暴雨过程的形成机理。 595

### 597 6、结论与讨论

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598 本文针对 2012 年("7·21") 和 2016 年("7·20")发生在北京的两次特大暴雨过程,利
599 用雷达监测、区域加密自动站分钟级降水观测、探空观测,以及再分析数据,结合短历时降
600 水事件提取和分类方法以及拉格朗日水汽来源和源区定量贡献分析方法,从降水分布与演变、
601 环流形势与主导天气系统、对流系统特征与演变、局地环境条件、短历时降水事件统计,以
602 及水汽来源等角度,较为系统地对比分析了两次特大暴雨过程的差异,主要结论如下:

603 (1)两次特大暴雨过程降水历时和小时雨强不同。"7·21"过程历时更短、雨势更强,全 604 市平均最大小时雨强明显大于"7·20"过程,致灾性更强。

605 (2)两次特大暴雨过程的环流形势、主导天气系统、对流系统演变特征和局地探空条
606 件不同。两次过程均发生在东亚中高纬"两脊一槽"环流形势和副热带高压控制下,但"7·20"
607 过程 500 hPa 中纬度槽更强、更深,南压明显,与副高相互作用显著,低空急流更强,而"7·21"
608 过程副高主体更偏北、偏西,同时其南侧有热带气旋活动;"7·21"过程主降水时段对流有效
609 位能较大,由暖区对流性强降水主导,而"7·20"过程对流有效位能偏小,强降水以低涡系统
610 性降水为主。

611 (3)两次特大暴雨过程小时雨强和短历时降水事件统计特征差异显著。两次过程主降
612 水时段,5mm 以上小时雨强的站点数目占比均明显增大,但"7·20"过程中等强度([10,20)mm)
613 小时雨量站点数占比明显高,而"7·21"过程,大于等于 20mm/h 的站点数占比更大;两次过
614 程短历时降水事件累积雨量、持续时间、5 分钟和 1 小时最大雨量差异明显,"7·21"过程短
615 历时强降水事件占比达一半以上(≥50 mm/h 的短历时极强降水事件占比高达 26.60%),极
616 端性显著,而"7·20"过程短历时中等强度降水事件占比最大,短历时强降水事件占比仅为
617 22.28%。这些差异造成两次过程致灾性不同。

618 (4)两次过程水汽来源和源区定量贡献存在明显差异。"7·21"过程目标气块主要来自
619 北京西南侧、西侧、西北和东北侧,而"7·20"过程主要来自北京西南、西北和东南侧;目标
620 气块行进过程中均发生了不同程度的水汽摄取和释放,但不同区域的摄取和释放程度不同;
621 两次过程来自中国中东部及沿海地区(E区域)水汽摄取总量和对目标区域降水的贡献率均
622 为最大,但"7·21"过程 E 区域的摄取量和贡献率极为突出,而"7·20"过程中,印度半岛-孟加
623 拉湾-中南半岛、中国南海和西北太平洋及日本海地区也有明显贡献。

以往相关研究(孙建华等, 2013; 岳甫璐等, 2014; 周玉淑等, 2014 刘璐等, 2015; 雷 624 蕾等,2017:杨默远等,2018)主要从环流特征、地形和中尺度系统等角度,分别探讨了"7·21" 625 和"7·20"两次暴雨过程的可能机理,但对两次过程的精细化观测对比研究较少;而本文利用 626 雷达监测、加密自动站分钟级观测、探空观测以及再分析数据,结合多种分析方法,从降水 627 分布与演变、环流形势与主导天气系统、对流系统特征与演变、局地环境条件、短历时降水 628 事件统计,以及水汽来源等角度较为系统地对比分析了两次特大暴雨过程的差异,得到了一 629 630 些新的认识,所得结论有助于深入理解和揭示两次特大暴雨过程致灾程度不同的原因。由于 观测数据时空分辨率等方面的不足,对于两次特大暴雨细致降水物理过程的深入认识以及环 631 流系统、城市下垫面、局地地形、微观云物理过程等影响因素的可能作用机理,还需要未来 632 借助高分辨率数值模拟和敏感性试验(Li et al., 2017b, 2017c)来开展深入研究和揭示,在 633 加深特大暴雨过程降水宏、微观物理过程理解的同时,为相关预报提供科学参考。 634

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 图 2 累积降水量(彩色阴影,单位: mm)分布。(a)2012年7月21日06时-22日04时,

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 (b)2012年7月21日06-20时, (c)2012年7月21日20时-22日04时, (d)2016年7月19

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 日 01 时-21日08时, (e)2016年7月19日01时-20日01时, (f)2016年7月20日01时-21日08时, (e)2016年7月19日01时-20日01时, (f)2016年7月20日01时-21日08时。其中, 灰色线为200m地形等高线; (a)、(d)图中黑色圆点分别代表两次过程

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 中过程累积雨量最大站点(龙泉站和东山村站)。

Fig.2 The distribution of the cumulated rainfall (shaded, unit: mm) (a) from 0600 LST 21 to 0400
LST 22 July 2012, (b) from 0600 UTC to 2000 UTC 21 July 2012, (c) from 2000 UTC 21 to 0400
UTC 22 July 2012, (d) from 0100 LST 19 to 0800 LST 21 July 2016, (e) from 0100 UTC 19 to
0100 UTC 20 July 2016, (f) from 0100 UTC 20 to 0800 UTC 21 July 2016. A thick gray line
denotes the 200-m terrain elevation. The black dots represent the stations of (a) Longquan station,
(b) Dongshancun station with largest accumulated rainfall.







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 Fig.4 500hPa geopotential height (blue contours, units: gpm, the thick lines indicate 5880 gpm),

951Fig.4 S00hPa geopotential height (blue contours, units: gpm, the thick lines indicate 5880 gpm),952850hPa wind field (vector) and wind speed (shaded,  $\ge 12m/s$ ) at (a)0800 UTC, (b)1400 UTC,953(c)2000 UTC 21 July, (d)2200 UTC 22 July 2012; (e)0800 UTC, (f)2000 UTC 19 July, (g)0800954UTC, (h)2000 UTC 20 July 2016.



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 图 5 "7·21"和"7·20"特大暴雨过程雷达组合反射率演变(彩色阴影,单位: dBz)。2012

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 年 7 月 21 日 09 时(a)、13 时(b)和 21 时(c); 2016 年 7 月 19 日 09 时(d)、20 日 13 时(e)和

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 17 时 (f)。其中,紫色细实线为 200 m 地形等高线。

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 Fig.5 Radar reflectivity composite (shaded, units: dBZ) observed by Beijing's radar site at (a)

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 0900 LST, (b)1300 LST, (c) 2100 LST 21 July 2012, (d) 0900 LST 19 July, (e) 1300 LST, (f) 1700

- LST 20 July 2016. A thick purple line denotes the 200-m terrain elevation.
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 图 9 不同强度短历时降水事件统计盒须图。(a)和(b)为过程雨量; (c)和(d)为持续时间; (e)

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 和(f)为 5 分钟最大降水量; (g)和(h)为 1 小时最大降水量; 其中, 左列为 "7·21" 过程, 右

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 列为"7·20"过程。

1010Fig.9 Box-and-whisker plot of the statistics of the short duration precipitation events with different1011intensities for (a)(b) cumulated rainfall, (c)(d) duration, (e)(f) the maximum rainfall in 5 minutes,1012(g)(h) the maximum rainfall in 1 hour in "7·21" (the left column) and "7·20" (the right column)1013heavy rainfall process.



1015 图 10 目标气块运动轨迹。(a)2012 年 7 月 12 日 06 时-22 日 06 时;(b)2016 年 7 月 11 日 09 1016 1017 时 -21 日 09 时。轨迹颜色代表气块距离地表的高度(AGL,单位:m),紫色"\*"表示气块轨 1018 迹的初始位置。 Fig.10 Trajectories of the target particles (a) from 0600 LST 12 July to 0600 LST 22 July 2012, 1019

1020 (b) from 0900 LST 11 July to 0900 LST 21 July 2016. Trajectory segments are color to coded according to the associated altitudes AGL (Above Ground Level, units: m). Purple star marks indicate the beginning of the trajectories.





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 图 11 E-P(彩色阴影,单位:mm)分布。其中,图中区域 A-G 分别为阿拉伯海(A),印度半岛 

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 孟加拉湾-中南半岛(B),中国南海(C),青藏高原和中国西部及其以西地区(D),中国中东部

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 及沿海地区(E),西北太平洋及日本海地区(F),以及亚洲大陆中高纬度和鄂霍兹克海地区

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 (G)。

Fig.11 Values of E-P diagnosed based on output from the FLEXPART model (color shading, units: mm) for (a) "7·21" rainfall process, (b) "7·20" rainfall process. A, B, C, D, E, F, G indicate the Arabian sea, the Indian subcontinent- Bay of Bengal- Indochina Peninsula, the South China Sea, the Tibetan Plateau and western China, the central and eastern China and coastal areas, the Northwest Pacific and Sea of Japan, the Middle and high latitudes of Asian continent and the Okhotsk Sea.



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 图 13 各水汽源区整层大气(a 和 b)和边界层(c 和 d)水汽总摄取量以及不同组成部分占目标

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 降水区域内水汽总释放量百分比的直方图。浅蓝色代表沿途损失部分,深蓝色代表目标降

 1103
 水区域释放部分,绿色代表到达目标区域但未释放部分。左列为 "7·21" 过程,右列为

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 "7·20"过程。

1105Fig.13 Ratios of the moisture uptake from the examined moisture source regions (a) (b)across the1106entire atmospheric layer and (c)(d) in the boundary layer to the total moisture release within the1107target precipitation area for (a)(c) "7·21" rainfall process, (b)(d) "7·20" rainfall process. These1108consist of three parts: the part lost in transit (baby blue), the part released over the target1109precipitation area (dark blue), and the part that reached the target precipitation area but did not fall1110as precipitation (green).

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