

强迫耗散正压大气中四波共振*

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提 要

本文首次研究了含 Ekman 摩擦和非绝热加热的四波共振动力学。使用新的双时间尺度和新的时间变换式, 由四波共振的广义 Landau 方程, 导得普遍的非线性低频周期解, Ekman 摩擦使得低频周期具有滞后和突变返回两个重要特征, 而非绝热加热作用与中高纬准双周振荡有关, 中高纬的 30—50 天振荡则与自由 Rossby 波准共振有关。本文还研究了四波共振产生的爆发性不稳定, 指出较大振幅波产生的爆发性不稳定可能是阻塞迅速形成的又一重要原因, 还首次得到在正压大气中 Ekman 摩擦能够激发爆发性不稳定。本文结果纠正了 Craik 于 1985 年提出的在流体力学中广泛应用的两个错误论断。

关键词: 四波共振; 耗散; 强迫。

一、引言

大气波动的波—波相互作用是大气动力学的基本问题之一, 对于研究中高纬低频振荡和大气环流的变化也有十分重要的意义。Fjortoft 首先研究了大气波动三波共振的能量变化规律^[1], Longuet-Higgins, Gill^[2], Loesch^[3] 和伍荣生^[4] 等又对三波共振作了详细研究, 取得了许多成果, 作者推广到三波准共振的情况^[5]。至今国内外气象学者均局限于三波组准共振或共振, 且为绝热无摩擦的情况。由大量观测事实表明^[6], 在实际大气中, 大尺度波—波相互作用并不仅仅限制为三个波, 而且对于较长时间的波—波相互作用还要受到外部源汇项的影响。本文首次将绝热无摩擦的三波共振组推广到含摩擦和非绝热加热的四波共振组, 研究强迫耗散四波共振的动力学。

二、四波共振的广义 Landau 方程

β 平面上包含 Ekman 摩擦和非绝热加热的无量纲准地转正压涡度方程为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla^2 \psi + J(\psi, \nabla^2 \psi) + \beta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -r \nabla^2 \psi + Q(x, y), \quad (1)$$

式中 Ekman 摩擦系数 $r = (E_v/2)^{1/2}$, E_v 为 Ekman 数, Q 为涡源项, 可视为非绝热加热项, 已取

$$t' = f_0^{-1} t, (x', y') = L(x, y), \psi' = L f_0 \psi, \beta' = \frac{L}{a} \beta, \quad (2)$$

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式中带星号量为有量纲量，而不带星号的为无量纲量， a 为地球半径。

取

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= -\bar{u}y + \varepsilon\varphi, & \bar{u} &= \text{常数} \\ Q &= \varepsilon Q_0, & 0 < \varepsilon < < 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \quad (3)$$

引入双时间尺度

$$T_0 = t, \quad T = \varepsilon^2 t. \quad (4)$$

将(3)、(4)两式代入(1)式，得

$$R(\varphi) = Q_0(x, y) - \varepsilon \left\{ J(\varphi, \nabla^2 \varphi) + \varepsilon \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \nabla^2 \varphi + \frac{r}{\varepsilon^2} \nabla^2 \varphi \right] \right\}. \quad (5)$$

式中

$$R = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T_0} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \nabla^2 + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x}. \quad (6)$$

令

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varepsilon\varphi_1 + \varepsilon^2\varphi_2 + \dots, \quad (7)$$

因 $r = 1/2f_0\tau_E$ ， τ_E 为 e 折耗散衰减时间，当 $\tau_E \sim (5 - 30)$ 天，对应 $r \sim (0.01 - 0.002)$ ，可取

$$r \sim O(\varepsilon^2). \quad (8)$$

(7)、(8)两式代入(5)式，得 ε 的各阶方程：

$$O(\varepsilon^0): R(\varphi_0) = Q_0(x, y), \quad (9)$$

$$O(\varepsilon^1): R(\varphi_1) = -J(\varphi_0, \nabla^2 \varphi_0), \quad (10)$$

$$O(-\varepsilon^2): R(\varphi_2) = - \left\{ J(\varphi_0, \nabla^2 \varphi_1) + J(\varphi_1, \nabla^2 \varphi_0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \nabla^2 \varphi_0 + \frac{r}{\varepsilon^2} \nabla^2 \varphi_0 \right\}, \quad (11)$$

\dots

取非绝热加热波为

$$Q_0(x, y) = \bar{Q} e^{i\theta_4} + \bar{Q}^* e^{-i\theta_4}, \quad (12)$$

将(12)式代入(9)式，不考虑线性共振，即取 $\bar{u} - c_0 = 0$ (1)， $c_0 = \beta/K_4^2$ ，得(9)式的解为

$$\varphi_0 = \sum_{j=1}^3 [a_j(T) e^{i\theta_j} + a_j^*(T) e^{-i\theta_j}] + [a_4 e^{i\theta_4} + a_4^* e^{-i\theta_4}], \quad (13)$$

式中 $\theta_j = k_j x + l_j y - \omega_j t$ ， $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ，且

$$\omega_j = k_j (\bar{u} - \beta/K_j^2) \quad (j = 1, 2, 3), \quad \omega_4 = 0 \quad (14)$$

和

$$a_4 = i \bar{Q} / [k_4 K_4^2 (\bar{u} - c_0)] = i A_4 e^{i\eta_0}, \quad (15)$$

式中 $\bar{Q} = |\bar{Q}| e^{i\eta_0}$ ， $A_4 = |\bar{Q}| / [k_4 K_4^2 (\bar{u} - c_0)]$ 。本文主要讨论三个自由 Rossby 波与一个加热强迫波所构成的四波共振或准共振，其准共振条件为

$$\overrightarrow{K}_1 + \overrightarrow{K}_2 = \overrightarrow{K}_3 + \overrightarrow{K}_4 \quad \text{和} \quad \omega_1 + \omega_2 = \omega_3 + \omega_4 + \Delta\omega, \quad (16)$$

式中 $\vec{K}_j = k_j \vec{i} + l_j \vec{j}$ ，将(13)式代入(10)式，得

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_{1a} + \varphi_{1b} + \dots \quad (17)$$

式中

$$\varphi_{1a} = \sum_{j=1}^3 [\tilde{a}_j(T) e^{i\theta_j} + \tilde{a}_j^*(T) e^{-i\theta_j}] \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{1b} = & -i \{ \beta_1 a_1 a_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} + \beta_2 a_1 a_3^* e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_3)} + \beta_3 a_2 a_3^* e^{i(\theta_2 - \theta_3)} \\ & + \beta_4 a_1 a_4^* e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_4)} + \beta_5 a_2 a_4^* e^{i(\theta_2 - \theta_4)} + \beta_6 a_3 a_4^* e^{i(\theta_3 - \theta_4)} \} \\ & + cc. + \text{非准共振项}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_1 = -\alpha_3 b_3 / \tilde{\omega}_{12}, \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 b_2 / \tilde{\omega}_{1-3}, \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_1 b_1 / \tilde{\omega}_{2-3}, \\ \beta_4 = \alpha_6 b_6 / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4}, \quad \beta_5 = \alpha_5 b_5 / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4}, \quad \beta_6 = -\alpha_4 b_4 / \tilde{\omega}_{34}, \end{array} \right. \quad (20)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 = k_3 l_2 - k_2 l_3, \quad b_2 = k_1 l_3 - k_3 l_1, \quad b_3 = k_2 l_1 - k_1 l_2, \\ b_4 = k_4 l_3 - k_3 l_4, \quad b_5 = k_4 l_2 - k_2 l_4, \quad b_6 = k_4 l_1 - k_1 l_4, \end{array} \right. \quad (21)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = K_2^2 - K_3^2, \quad \alpha_2 = K_3^2 - K_1^2, \quad \alpha_3 = K_1^2 - K_2^2, \\ \alpha_4 = K_3^2 - K_4^2, \quad \alpha_5 = K_2^2 - K_4^2, \quad \alpha_6 = K_1^2 - K_4^2, \end{array} \right. \quad (22)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\omega}_{mn} = K_{mn}^2 \omega_{mn} - k_{mn} (K_{mn}^2 \bar{u} - \beta), \quad K_{mn}^2 = k_{mn}^2 + l_{mn}^2, \\ f_{mn} = f_m + f_n, \quad f_{-j} = -f_j, \quad f = \omega, k, l; j = m, n. \end{array} \right. \quad (23)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\omega}_{mn} = K_{mn}^2 \omega_{mn} - k_{mn} (K_{mn}^2 \bar{u} - \beta), \quad K_{mn}^2 = k_{mn}^2 + l_{mn}^2, \\ f_{mn} = f_m + f_n, \quad f_{-j} = -f_j, \quad f = \omega, k, l; j = m, n. \end{array} \right. \quad (24)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\omega}_{mn} = K_{mn}^2 \omega_{mn} - k_{mn} (K_{mn}^2 \bar{u} - \beta), \quad K_{mn}^2 = k_{mn}^2 + l_{mn}^2, \\ f_{mn} = f_m + f_n, \quad f_{-j} = -f_j, \quad f = \omega, k, l; j = m, n. \end{array} \right. \quad (25)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\omega}_{mn} = K_{mn}^2 \omega_{mn} - k_{mn} (K_{mn}^2 \bar{u} - \beta), \quad K_{mn}^2 = k_{mn}^2 + l_{mn}^2, \\ f_{mn} = f_m + f_n, \quad f_{-j} = -f_j, \quad f = \omega, k, l; j = m, n. \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\omega}_{mn} = K_{mn}^2 \omega_{mn} - k_{mn} (K_{mn}^2 \bar{u} - \beta), \quad K_{mn}^2 = k_{mn}^2 + l_{mn}^2, \\ f_{mn} = f_m + f_n, \quad f_{-j} = -f_j, \quad f = \omega, k, l; j = m, n. \end{array} \right. \quad (27)$$

(19) 式中的 $cc.$ 表示等式右端其前项的复共轭，非准共振项表示在 $O(\varepsilon^2)$ 阶上不产生准共振的项。

将(17)、(13)两式代入(11)式右端，消去久期项，求得可解性条件，即四波准共振耦合方程，或广义 Landau 方程：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{da_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_1 + id_1 a_2^* a_3 a_4 e^{i\omega_0 t}, \\ \frac{da_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_2 + id_2 a_1^* a_3 a_4 e^{i\omega_0 t}, \\ \frac{da_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_3 + id_3 a_1 a_2 a_4^* e^{-i\omega_0 t}, \end{array} \right. \quad (28)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{da_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_1 + id_1 a_2^* a_3 a_4 e^{i\omega_0 t}, \\ \frac{da_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_2 + id_2 a_1^* a_3 a_4 e^{i\omega_0 t}, \\ \frac{da_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_3 + id_3 a_1 a_2 a_4^* e^{-i\omega_0 t}, \end{array} \right. \quad (29)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{da_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_1 + id_1 a_2^* a_3 a_4 e^{i\omega_0 t}, \\ \frac{da_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_2 + id_2 a_1^* a_3 a_4 e^{i\omega_0 t}, \\ \frac{da_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r} a_3 + id_3 a_1 a_2 a_4^* e^{-i\omega_0 t}, \end{array} \right. \quad (30)$$

式中

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = [b_1 b_6 \alpha_1 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,2-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4} + b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_1^2, \\ d_2 = [b_2 b_5 \alpha_2 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-3} + b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} - b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_2^2, \\ d_3 = [b_3 b_4 \alpha_3 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,12} / \tilde{\omega}_{12} - b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} + b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4}] / K_3^2, \\ \tilde{r} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad \tilde{\alpha}_{j,mn} = K_j^2 - K_{mn}^2. \end{array} \right. \quad (31)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = [b_1 b_6 \alpha_1 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,2-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4} + b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_1^2, \\ d_2 = [b_2 b_5 \alpha_2 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-3} + b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} - b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_2^2, \\ d_3 = [b_3 b_4 \alpha_3 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,12} / \tilde{\omega}_{12} - b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} + b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4}] / K_3^2, \\ \tilde{r} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad \tilde{\alpha}_{j,mn} = K_j^2 - K_{mn}^2. \end{array} \right. \quad (32)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = [b_1 b_6 \alpha_1 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,2-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4} + b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_1^2, \\ d_2 = [b_2 b_5 \alpha_2 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-3} + b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} - b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_2^2, \\ d_3 = [b_3 b_4 \alpha_3 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,12} / \tilde{\omega}_{12} - b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} + b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4}] / K_3^2, \\ \tilde{r} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad \tilde{\alpha}_{j,mn} = K_j^2 - K_{mn}^2. \end{array} \right. \quad (33)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = [b_1 b_6 \alpha_1 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,2-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4} + b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_1^2, \\ d_2 = [b_2 b_5 \alpha_2 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-3} + b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{3,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} - b_3 b_4 \alpha_4 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,34} / \tilde{\omega}_{34}] / K_2^2, \\ d_3 = [b_3 b_4 \alpha_3 \tilde{\alpha}_{4,12} / \tilde{\omega}_{12} - b_1 b_6 \alpha_6 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,1-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{1-4} + b_2 b_5 \alpha_5 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,2-4} / \tilde{\omega}_{2-4}] / K_3^2, \\ \tilde{r} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad \tilde{\alpha}_{j,mn} = K_j^2 - K_{mn}^2. \end{array} \right. \quad (34)$$

在(28)–(30)三式的推导中, 已应用了四波准共振条件(16)式。 (28)–(30)式实际上是普遍的四波准共振退化形式。它们与通常三波准共振耦合方程有明显不同, (28)–(30)式右端第二项与三个波幅乘积因子成比例, 增加 $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 因子, 且耦合系数 d_i 表达式很复杂, 特别在(28)–(30)式中包含了Ekman摩擦因子 \tilde{r} , 使方程求解变得相当困难。

在实际大气中, 大尺度非绝热加热所产生的定常强迫波波数往往与某一瞬变行星波波数相同, 可设

$$k_3 = k_4, \quad l_3 = l_4, \quad (35)$$

则(31)–(33)式对应化为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = -b^2 \alpha_1 [\tilde{\alpha}_{4,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - \tilde{\alpha}_{3,1-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{1-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2))] / K_1^2, \\ d_2 = -b^2 \alpha_2 [\tilde{\alpha}_{3,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - \Delta\omega K_{2-3}^2) - \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{1-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2)] / K_2^2, \\ d_3 = b^2 [\alpha_2 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - \Delta\omega K_{2-3}^2) - \alpha_1 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{1-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2)] / K_3^2 \end{array} \right. \quad (36)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = -b^2 \alpha_1 [\tilde{\alpha}_{4,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - \Delta\omega K_{2-3}^2) - \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{1-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2)] / K_1^2, \\ d_2 = -b^2 \alpha_2 [\tilde{\alpha}_{3,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2) - \tilde{\alpha}_{4,1-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{1-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2)] / K_2^2, \\ d_3 = b^2 [\alpha_2 \tilde{\alpha}_{2,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{2-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2) - \alpha_1 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,2-3}/(\tilde{\omega}_{1-3} - \Delta\omega K_{1-3}^2)] / K_3^2 \end{array} \right. \quad (37)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = b_1 = b_2 = -\frac{1}{2} b_3 = b, \quad b_4 = 0, \quad b_5 = b_1, \quad b_6 = -b_2, \\ \alpha_4 = 0, \quad \alpha_5 = \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_6 = -\alpha_2 \end{array} \right. \quad (38)$$

且当(35)式成立时, 有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 = b_2 = -\frac{1}{2} b_3 = b, \quad b_4 = 0, \quad b_5 = b_1, \quad b_6 = -b_2, \\ \alpha_4 = 0, \quad \alpha_5 = \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_6 = -\alpha_2 \end{array} \right. \quad (39)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 = b_2 = -\frac{1}{2} b_3 = b, \quad b_4 = 0, \quad b_5 = b_1, \quad b_6 = -b_2, \\ \alpha_4 = 0, \quad \alpha_5 = \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_6 = -\alpha_2 \end{array} \right. \quad (40)$$

三、守恒律和周期解

令

$$a_j = A_j e^{i\eta}, \quad A_j = |a_j|. \quad (41)$$

将其代入(28)–(30)式, 并将实、虚部分开, 得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dA_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_1 - d_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_2 - d_2 A_1 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_3 + d_3 A_1 A_2 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{d\eta}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\epsilon^2} + [d_1 \frac{A_2 A_3}{A_1} + d_2 \frac{A_1 A_3}{A_2} - d_3 \frac{A_1 A_2}{A_3}] A_4 \cos\eta, \end{array} \right. \quad (42)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dA_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_1 - d_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_2 - d_2 A_1 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_3 + d_3 A_1 A_2 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{d\eta}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\epsilon^2} + [d_1 \frac{A_2 A_3}{A_1} + d_2 \frac{A_1 A_3}{A_2} - d_3 \frac{A_1 A_2}{A_3}] A_4 \cos\eta, \end{array} \right. \quad (43)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dA_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_1 - d_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_2 - d_2 A_1 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_3 + d_3 A_1 A_2 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{d\eta}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\epsilon^2} + [d_1 \frac{A_2 A_3}{A_1} + d_2 \frac{A_1 A_3}{A_2} - d_3 \frac{A_1 A_2}{A_3}] A_4 \cos\eta, \end{array} \right. \quad (44)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dA_1}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_1 - d_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_2}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_2 - d_2 A_1 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{dA_3}{dT} = -\tilde{r}A_3 + d_3 A_1 A_2 A_4 \cos\eta, \\ \frac{d\eta}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\epsilon^2} + [d_1 \frac{A_2 A_3}{A_1} + d_2 \frac{A_1 A_3}{A_2} - d_3 \frac{A_1 A_2}{A_3}] A_4 \cos\eta, \end{array} \right. \quad (45)$$

式中

$$\eta = \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 - \eta_0 - \Delta\omega t. \quad (46)$$

用 A_1 、 A_2 、 A_3 分别乘(42)–(44)式, 得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dA_j^2}{dT} + 2\tilde{r}A_j^2 = -2d_j A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \quad (j=1, 2) \\ \frac{dA_3^2}{dT} + 2\tilde{r}A_3^2 = 2d_3 A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta. \end{array} \right. \quad (47)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dA_1^2}{dT} + 2\tilde{r}A_1^2 = -2d_1 A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 \cos\eta, \quad (48) \end{array} \right.$$

由(47)、(48)两式可得守恒关系式

$$\frac{1}{d_1} \frac{d}{dT} (e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_1^2) = \frac{1}{d_2} \frac{d}{dT} (e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_2^2) = -\frac{1}{d_3} \frac{d}{dT} (e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_3^2). \quad (49)$$

由(49)式可得 Monley - Rowe 关系式

$$\begin{aligned} W(T) &= \frac{1}{d_1} [e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_1^2 - A_1^2(0)] = \frac{1}{d_2} [e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_2^2 - A_2^2(0)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{d_3} [e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_3^2 - A_3^2(0)], \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

此处，仅考虑四波共振情况，即 $\Delta\omega = 0$ 。将(42)——(44)三式代入(45)式右端，得

$$\frac{d\eta}{dT} = -[3\tilde{r} + \frac{d}{dT} (\ln A_1 A_2 A_3)] \tan\eta, \quad (51)$$

或

$$\frac{d}{dT} (\ln A_1 A_2 A_3 \sin\eta) = -3\tilde{r}. \quad (52)$$

(52) 式对 T 积分，得一运动不变量 ξ_0 ，即

$$e^{+3\tilde{r}T} (A_1 A_2 A_3 \sin\eta) = \xi_0. \quad (53)$$

当 $T = 0$ 时， $\xi_0 = A_1(0)A_2(0)A_3(0)\sin\eta(0)$ ， ξ_0 不随时间变化。由(50)式；并注意到(47)式，得

$$\frac{dW}{dT} = \frac{1}{d_1} e^{2\tilde{r}T} \left[\frac{dA_1^2}{dT} + 2\tilde{r}A_1^2 \right] = \pm 2A_4 e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_1 A_2 A_3 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\eta}. \quad (54)$$

应用(50)、(53)两式，(54)式可化为

$$\frac{dW}{dT} = \pm e^{-\tilde{r}T} [2G]^{1/2}, \quad (55)$$

式中

$$G = 2A_4^2 \{ [d_1 W + A_1^2(0)] [d_2 W + A_2^2(0)] [-d_3 W + A_3^2(0)] - \xi_0^2 \}. \quad (56)$$

作新的变换

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} (n_0 - e^{-\tilde{r}T}), \quad n_0 = 1, 2, \dots \dots \quad (57)$$

或

$$T = -\frac{1}{r} \ln(n_0 - \tilde{r}\tau), \quad (58)$$

且

$$n_0 > \tilde{r}\tau > n_{0-1}, \quad (59)$$

则(55)式化为

$$\frac{dW}{d\tau} = \pm [2G]^{1/2}. \quad (60)$$

我们可取 $K_1 < K_3 = K_4 < K_2$, 当 $m = d_1 d_2 d_3 > 0$ 时, 且 $G(W) = 0$ 有三个不同的实根 $W_1 < W_2 < W_3$, 由(60)式可得

$$\tau = \pm \int_{W_1}^{W_3} [2G]^{-1/2} dW, \quad (61)$$

其解为

$$W = W_2 + (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{cn}^2(M\tau), \quad (62)$$

式中 $M = A_4 M_0 M_1$, $M_0 = \sqrt{m}$, $M_1 = \sqrt{W_3 - W_1}$.

注意(50)式, 由(62)式得

$$\left\{ A_1^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}\tau} \{A_1^2(0) + d_1 W_2 + d_1 (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{cn}^2(M\tau)\}, \quad (63) \right.$$

$$\left\{ A_2^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}\tau} \{A_2^2(0) + d_2 W_2 + d_2 (W_2 - W_3) \operatorname{sn}^2(M\tau)\}, \quad (64) \right.$$

$$\left. \left\{ A_3^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}\tau} \{A_3^2(0) - \frac{d_3}{v^2} (v^2 W_3 + W_2) - \frac{d_3}{v^2} (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{dn}^2(M\tau)\}, \quad (65) \right. \right.$$

式中模 $v^2 = (W_3 - W_2)/(W_3 - W_1)$, 补模 $v'^2 = 1 - v^2$.

按椭圆函数的性质, 可得(62)式中 W 或波能量变化周期为

$$P_\tau = \frac{2F}{M} \approx \frac{\pi}{M} (1 + \frac{1}{4} v^2 + \dots), \quad (66)$$

式中 $F = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\mu / \sqrt{1 - v^2 \sin^2 \mu}$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分. P_τ 是时间 τ 中的周期, 可用(58)

式将 P_τ 变换为时间 T 中的周期 P_T . 因 $\tau = n P_\tau$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), 则对于每个 n , 有

$$(P_T)_n = -\frac{1}{r} \ln(n_0 - n\tilde{r}P_\tau) \text{ 且 } n_0 > n\tilde{r}P_\tau > n_0 - 1, \quad (67)$$

下标 n 表示时间 T 中第 n 个周期, 相邻两周期 $(P_T)_{n+1}$ 与 $(P_T)_n$ 之差为

$$(\Delta P_T)_n = (P_T)_{n+1} - (P_T)_n = -\frac{1}{r} \ln \frac{n_0 - (n+1)\tilde{r}P_\tau}{n_0 - n\tilde{r}P_\tau}, \quad (68)$$

因 $[1 - (n+1)\tilde{r}P_\tau]/[1 - n\tilde{r}P_\tau] \leq 1$, 有 $\ln[\frac{n_0 - (n+1)\tilde{r}P_\tau}{n_0 - n\tilde{r}P_\tau}] \leq 0$, 因此, 总有

$$\Delta P_T > 0 \text{ 或 } (P_T)_{n+1} > (P_T)_n, \quad (69)$$

则由(69)式可知, 对时间 T , 由于 Ekman 摩擦作用, 能量变化周期 P_T 变得非均匀, 且

周期 $(P_T)_n$ 随着 n 即时间 T 增大而变得越来越长, 亦即周期 P_T 出现了明显的滞后现象。另一方面, 由(67)式可见, 当 n 增加时, $(n\tilde{r}P_t)$ 不断超越 $1, 2, \dots, n_0, \dots$ 产生不连续的周期突变, 每越过一个整数, 将产生一次突变, 且每突变一次后, 周期 $(P_T)_n$ 总是从最短周期开始随着时间增大而变得越来越长, 直至下一次突变。特别当 $n\tilde{r}P_t \rightarrow n_0$ 时, 总有 $(P_T)_n \rightarrow +\infty$ 。Craik^[7]断言对于非线性摩擦系统中振幅 $e^{2\tilde{r}t}A_t$ 只有有限数目的周期, 且周期解将限制于 $(n+1)\tilde{r}P_t < 1$ 。本文结果纠正了Craik的这一错误论断, 得到普遍成立的周期解(62)—(65)式。

对周期 P_t 和 $(P_T)_n$ 作一粗略估计, 取 $M_0 \sim \sqrt{m} \sim |d_j|^{3/2}$, $M_1 \sim |W|^{1/2} \sim A_j \sim |d_j|^{1/2}$, 有 $M \sim A_4 |A_j| \sim |d_j|$; 取 $A_4 \sim A_j$, $|d_j|^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim K^{\frac{1}{2}} \beta^{-1}$, 则 $M \sim A_j^2 K^{\frac{1}{2}} / \beta$ 。若 $A_j \sim 2.0$, $K_j \sim 1.0$, $\beta = L/a \sim 1.0$, 有 $M = 4.0$ 。将 M 代入(59)式, 得

$$P_t \approx \frac{\pi}{M} \approx \pi/4.0 \approx 0.7854, \quad (70)$$

又取 $\tau_E = 30$ 天, 对应 $r = 0.002$, 由 $\varepsilon = 0.1$, 有 $\tilde{r} = r/\varepsilon^2 = 0.2$ 。从而有量纲时间 $t' = f_0^{-1}t = f_0^{-1}\varepsilon^{-2}T$, (67)式的 $(P_T)_n$ 化为有量纲的形式为

$$(P_T^*)_n = f_0^{-1}\varepsilon^{-2}(P_T)_n = -f_0^{-1}\varepsilon^{-2}\tilde{r}^{-1}\ln(1 - n\tilde{r}P_t), \quad (71)$$

取 $f_0 \sim 10^{-4}/\text{s}$, 对应于不同的 n 和不同的区间 $[n_0 - 1, n_0]$, 各种 $(P_T^*)_n$ 列于表1。

表1 周期 $(P_T^*)_n$

单位: d

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$(P_T^*)_n$ $1 > n\tilde{r}P_t > 0$	0	10	22	37	57	89	165
n	7	8	9	10	11	12	
$(P_T^*)_n$ $2 > n\tilde{r}P_t > 1$	6	17	31	49	75	125	
n	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$(P_T^*)_n$ $3 > n\tilde{r}P_t > 2$	3	13	26	42	64	102	241

由表1可见, 当 $n > 6$ 、 $n > 12$ 和 $n > 19$ 时, 周期产生了不连续的突变。由于Ekman摩擦的作用, 低频周期在每一个区间 $n_0 > n\tilde{r}P_t > n_0 - 1$ 内都是随 n 增大而滞后天数不断增加。可见Ekman摩擦对低频周期的调制一方面表现为滞后或延迟效应, 另一方面表现为一组周期突变跃迁到另一组周期, 由较长周期突然返回到较短周期。因此, 实际大气中的低频周期由于Ekman摩擦的作用变得非均匀, 具有滞后和突变特征, 这与实际情况也有某些相似之处。

由(63)—(65)式可见, 振幅由于Ekman摩擦有衰减趋势。若考虑加热与摩擦的平衡, 可作变换 $\tilde{W} = A_4 W$, 则(62)式不变, 而(63)—(65)式右端 W_2 、 $(W_3 - W_2)$ 分别化为 $\tilde{W}_2 = A_4 W_2$, $(\tilde{W}_3 - \tilde{W}_2) = A_4 (W_3 - W_2)$, 则当 $u \rightarrow c_0$, 即非绝热加热产生近线性共振时, 或 $|Q|$ 很大时, 有 A_4 变得很大, $A_4 e^{-2\tilde{r}t}$ 将在很长时间内才衰减变得很小, 即

非绝热加热可以大大推迟Ekman摩擦的衰减时间。

当 $r \rightarrow 0$, 或 $\tilde{r} \rightarrow 0$ 时, 即不考虑 Ekman 摩擦, 则周期退化为 P_r , 由(66)式可见, 能量变化周期 P_r 与 M 成反比, 也即 P_r 与 A_4 或 $|Q|$ 成反比。因此, 加热强度 $|Q|$ 越大(或越小), 则周期越短(或越长)。若 $A_4 \sim A_r \sim 1.0$, 其余取值与(70)式相同, 仍采用(71)式的有量纲时间 $\tau = f_0^{-1} e^{-\tilde{r}} T$, $P_r^* = P_r \cdot f_0^{-1} e^{-\tilde{r}}$, 则有量纲的周期 P_r^* 为

$$P_r^* = f_0^{-1} e^{-\tilde{r}} P_r \approx 18 \text{ 天}, \quad (72)$$

而当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 且 $A_4 \rightarrow 0$ 时, 已由作者于文[5]中求得为

$$P_r^* \approx 36 \text{ 天}. \quad (73)$$

(73)式的各参数取值与(72)式一致。由(72)、(73)两式可见, 增加了非绝热加热项 Q , 使得低频周期由 36 天减小为 18 天, 由 30—50 天的低频振荡变为准双周振荡。这表明, 准双周振荡与非绝热加热项有关, 而 30—50 天振荡则与自由波准共振有关。注意到准双周振荡与阻塞有关, 而阻塞与非绝热加热有关, 此处结果与实际是一致的。

当 $W_2 = W_1$, 有 $v = 1$, 则(62)式化为

$$W = W_2 + (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{sech}^2(M\tau), \quad (74)$$

对应(63)—(65)式化为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_1^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}T} \{ A_1^2(0) + d_1 W_2 + d_1 (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{sech}^2(M\tau) \}, \\ A_2^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}T} \{ A_2^2(0) + d_2 W_3 + d_2 (W_2 - W_3) \operatorname{th}^2(M\tau) \}, \end{array} \right. \quad (75)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_3^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}T} \{ A_3^2(0) - d_3 W_3 - d_3 (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{sech}^2(M\tau) \}, \end{array} \right. \quad (76)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_j^2 = e^{-2\tilde{r}T} \{ A_j^2(0) + d_j W_2 + d_j (W_3 - W_2) \operatorname{sech}^2(M\tau) \}, \end{array} \right. \quad (77)$$

(75)—(77)式中出现了孤立波型解。当 $d_j > (<) 0$, $j = 1, 2$, $e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_j$ 随 τ 或 T 减小(增大)为 $A_j^2 + d_j W_2$, 而当 $d_j > (<) 0$, $e^{2\tilde{r}T} A_3$ 随 τ 或 T 增大(减小)为 $A_3^2(0) - d_3 W_2$ 。注意 $d_1 d_2 d_3 > 0$ 必须满足。

四、不稳定解及其渐近特征

当 $m = d_1 d_2 d_3 < 0$ 时, $G(W) = 0$ 的根分别为: (1) 有三个不同的实根 $W_1 < W_2 < W_3$, 由(60)式可得不稳定解为

$$W = W_1 + (W_3 - W_1) / \operatorname{sn}^2[M(\tau_\alpha - \tau)], \quad (78)$$

式中模 $v^2 = (W_2 - W_1) / (W_3 - W_1)$, 令 $\tau = 0$, 即 $T = 0$ 时, 有 $W = W(0)$, 而对应于 $W \rightarrow \infty$ 时的 τ_α 为

$$\tau_\alpha = \frac{1}{M} \operatorname{sn}^{-1} \{ (W_3 - W_1) / (W(0) - W_1) \}^{1/2}. \quad (79)$$

(2) 仅有-一实根 $W = W_1$ 和两个共轭复根, $W_2 = \bar{\alpha} + i\bar{\beta}$, $W_3 = \bar{\alpha} - i\bar{\beta}$, 则由(60)式可得不稳定解为

$$W = \frac{\bar{\beta}(1+\zeta^2)}{\lambda\{1+\operatorname{cn}[\tilde{M}(\tau_\infty-\tau)]\}} + (\bar{x} - \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda}), \quad (80)$$

式中模 $v^2 = 1/(1+\lambda^2)$, $\lambda = [|\overline{W}_1 - \overline{W}_2| - 3\mu]/\bar{\beta}$, $\overline{W}_1 = -2\mu$, $\overline{W}_2 = \mu + i\bar{\beta}$, $\mu = (\bar{\alpha} - W_0)/3$, $\tilde{M} = 2A_4|m|^{1/2}|\overline{W}_1 - \overline{W}_2|^{1/2}$, 而当 $W \rightarrow \infty$ 时的 τ_∞ 为

$$\tau_\infty = \frac{1}{M} \operatorname{cn}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\bar{\beta}\lambda - [W(0) - \bar{x}]}{\bar{\beta}\lambda + [W(0) - \bar{x}]} \right\}. \quad (81)$$

由(58)式可得, 产生爆发性不稳定($W \rightarrow \infty$)的时间 T_∞ 为

$$T_\infty = -\frac{1}{\tilde{r}} \ln(n_0 - \tilde{r}\tau_\infty), \quad \text{且} \quad n_0 > \tilde{r}\tau_\infty > n_0 - 1, \quad (82)$$

(82)式表明, Ekman 摩擦将使不稳定的爆发时间 T_∞ 变大, 有增稳效应。当 Ekman 摩擦越强, \tilde{r} 越大, T_∞ 越大, 越容易稳定; 特别当 \tilde{r} 满足

$$\tilde{r} = \frac{1}{\tau_\infty} \quad (83)$$

时, $T_\infty \rightarrow \infty$, 故总是稳定的。

注意到(42)–(45)式对下列变换

$$\overline{A}_j = NA_j, \quad \overline{T} = T/N, \quad \tilde{r} = Nr\tilde{r}, \quad \Delta\overline{\omega} = N\Delta\omega \quad (84)$$

具有不变性。因此, 不稳定爆发时间 T_∞ 与初始振幅 $A_j(0)$ 成反比, 即初始振幅越大(或越小), 不稳定爆发时间越短(或越长)。

对(79)式的不稳定爆发时间 T_∞ 作一粗略估计, 取 $W(0) \sim W_3$, 有 $\tau_\infty \sim F/M \sim \pi/2M$, 分别取 $A_j \sim 1.0, 2.0, 3.0$, 其他取值与(70)式相同, 对应 $\tau_\infty \sim 1.57, 0.39, 0.17$, 或 $\tau_\infty \sim 22, 5, 2$ 天。(81)式中取 $W(0) \sim \bar{\beta}\lambda$, 结果与(79)式相同。对于较大振幅在几天内产生的爆发性不稳定对阻塞的形成可能有较大的作用。当阻塞形成后, 则高阶非线性效应和摩擦效应将起增稳效应, 使其定常。

将(53)式代入(45)式, 得

$$\frac{d\eta}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{\varepsilon^2} - \left[\frac{d_1}{A_1^2} + \frac{d_2}{A_2^2} - \frac{d_3}{A_3^2} \right] A_4 \xi_0 e^{-3\tilde{r}T}, \quad (85)$$

当每一振幅均有爆发性不稳定, 即 $T \rightarrow T_\infty$ 时, $A_j \rightarrow \infty$, ($j=1, 2, 3$), 则当 $T \rightarrow T_\infty$ 时, (85)式的渐近表达式为

$$\frac{d\eta}{dT} = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{d}{dT}(\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3) = 0 \quad (86)$$

已取 $\Delta\omega = 0$, 由(86)式可得, 位相 $(\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3)$ 不随时间变化, 即所谓“锁相”。另一方面, 由(53)式可知, 当 $A_j \rightarrow \infty$ ($T \rightarrow T_\infty$) 时, 有 $\sin\eta \rightarrow 0$, 则得 $\eta = \eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3 = 0$ 。因此, 对于每个波均有爆发性不稳定, 当 $\Delta\omega = 0$ 时, 不论初始位相 $\eta(0)$ 如何取值, 当 $T \rightarrow T_\infty$ 时, 总有 $\eta(T_\infty) = 0$, 进一步验证了上述“锁相”现象。即

$$\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3 = 0 . \quad (87)$$

对于特殊初值, $A_1^2(0)/d_1 = A_2^2(0)/d_2 = A_3^2(0)/-d_3$, 由(50)式得

$$A_1^2(T)/d_1 = A_2^2(T)/d_2 = A_3^2(T)/-d_3, \quad (88)$$

将(87)、(88)两式代入(42)—(44)式中任一式, 得

$$\frac{dA_j}{dT} = -r\bar{A}_j + g_j A_j^2, \quad (j=1, 2, 3) \quad (89)$$

式中 $g_j = d_m d_n A_4/d_j$, 且 $j \neq m \neq n$ ($j, m, n = 1, 2, 3$). 由(89)式易得一不稳定的解析解为

$$A_j = \frac{\tilde{r}}{g_j - e^{\tilde{r}T}}, \quad (j=1, 2, 3) \quad (90)$$

于是可知:

(1) 当 $g_j > 1$ 时, 则当 T 增加时, A_j 迅速增大趋于无穷. 由(90)式易得, 不稳定的爆发时间 $T_x = \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} \ln g_j$.

(2) 当 $g_j < 1$ 时, 则 A_j 随 T 的增加而迅速减小趋于零, 即总是稳定的.

由此可见, $g_j > 1$ 为不稳定的充分必要条件. 由 g_j 的表达式可见, $m = d_1 d_2 d_3$ 与 A_4 的符号相同, 才能使 $g_j > 0$, 要使 $g_j > 1$, 则必须 A_4 或 m 较大, 因 $A_4 \propto |\bar{Q}|$, A_4 的符号取决于 $(\bar{u} - c_0)$ 的符号, 这表明, 当非绝热加热较强, 且 $\bar{u} \geq c_0$ 和 $m \geq 0$ 时, 容易发生爆发性不稳定.

值得注意的是, 由(90)式可见, $\tilde{r} \neq 0$ 为不稳定解存在的必要条件, 因此, 通过较小的 Ekman 摩擦能够激发爆发性不稳定. 这是一个在正压大气中还未有人指出过的很有意义的结果, 表明 Ekman 摩擦既有增稳效应也有减稳作用. 上述结果还纠正了 Craik^[3]作出的当 $\tilde{r} > 1/\tau_x$ 时将抑制爆发性不稳定的错误论断.

五、结语

本文首次研究了含 Ekman 摩擦和非绝热加热的四波共振组, 导得了正压大气四波共振的广义 Landau 方程, 引入了新的双时间尺度, 得到了低频周期解, 并首次提出了一个新的变换, 解决了时间趋于无穷时周期解的存在, 纠正了 Craik(1985)的错误结论, 得到由于 Ekman 摩擦的作用, 低频周期具有滞后特征, 且在有限数目周期后突变返回到较短周期. 这是在中高纬低频振荡的研究和预测中值得注意的. 本文还得到非绝热加热作用与中高纬准双周振荡有关, 实际上大地形强迫也是如此, 与中高纬准双周振荡有关, 而中高纬 30—50 天振荡则与自由 Rossby 波准共振有关.

本文还研究了上述四波共振产生的爆发性不稳定, 又纠正了 Craik (1985)提出的错误稳定性判据. 并首次得到 Ekman 摩擦在正压大气中能够激发爆发性不稳定这个重要的结论. 当每个波均有爆发性不稳定时, 出现了“锁相”. 较大振幅产生的爆发性不稳定可能是阻塞迅速形成的又一重要原因.

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Four-Wave Resonance in Driving and Dissipating Barotropic Atmosphere

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Abstract

Four-wave resonance dynamics including Ekman friction and diabatic heating is studied first time in this paper. By using two new time scales and new time transformation formula, the general nonlinear periodic solution of the low-frequency is obtained from the general Landau equations for resonance of four-wave. Ekman friction leads the low-frequency period to have two important characteristics i.e. hysteresis and catastrophic return, while effect of diabatic heating has relation to quasi-two week oscillation in the mid-high latitude; but 30—50 day oscillation in the mid-high latitude has relation to quasi-resonance of free Rossby waves. The explosive instability caused by the four-wave resonance is also studied, it is pointed out that the explosive instability formed by waves of larger amplitude may be another important reason why the blocking forms rapidly. It is found that in the barotropic atmosphere Ekman friction can excite the explosive instability. The results of this paper correct two error assertions used widely in the fluid dynamics proposed by Craik in 1985.

Key words: four-wave resonance; dissipation; driving.