降水的雷达反射率因子与大气相对湿度的 相关关系研究

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摘 要 从理论上分析了雷达反射率因子与相对湿度的关系,并利用 2003 年福建省三明地区大田、尤溪、建宁、宁 化、将乐、永安气象站的气象观测资料,首先根据天气现象和逐时降雨量算出雨强,再通过 Z-I 关系,把观测时的 雨强转换为回波强度,然后统计出不同气温下降水的雷达反射率因子与当时大气相对湿度的相关关系,从而为雷达回波强度资料通过转化为大气相对湿度值进入数值模式提供科学依据。

关键词 饱和水汽压 相对湿度 雷达反射率因子

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A Study of the Relationship Between Radar Reflectivity of Rain and Relative Humidity of Atmosphere

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Abstract Doppler weather observational data is not a forecasting model explicit variable, in order to add Doppler weather radar data into mesoscale numerical models, the radar observational data are transformed into model variables. The relationship between radar reflectivity of rain, also called radar echo intensity, and relative humidity of atmosphere is studied, so that radar echo intensity data can be used in numerical models by transforming it into relative humidity, and the accuracy of mesoscale forecast is enhanced.

Firstly, some features of relative humidity of atmosphere is analyzed. Saturation vapor pressure in the pure phase with respect to water or ice is a function of temperature, and both increase with temperature. And saturation vapor pressure with respect to water is higher than that with respect to ice at the same temperature, that is when the vapor of atmosphere is saturated with respect to ice, it is not saturated with respect to water. Difference of saturation vapour pressure between ice and water ΔE is also a function of temperature, and the supersaturation ΔS increases when temperature decreases. When the vapor of air is saturated with respect to ice, the relative humidity will drop from 100% to 60% as temperature decreases from 0% to -50%. In the warm cloud, the relative humidity is 100%. In the cold cloud, when the droplets are all solid water, the vapor of air is saturated with respect to ice, and the relative humidity is a function of temperature; when the droplets are all supercooled water, the vapor of air is saturated with respect to water, and the relative humidity is 100%; when solid droplets and liquid droplets coexist in the same place of the cloud, the relative humidity is lower than 100%. In the mixed cloud, the relative humidity

is 100% in the part with temperature above 0°C , and has the same situation as cold cloud in the part with temperature below 0°C .

The observational data at Datian, Youxi, Jianning, Ninghua, Jiangle, Yong'an meteorological stations in Fujian Province in 2003 are used. Rainfall information at the time of humidity observation is obtained from weather phenomenon data and rainfall record. First rain intensity is calculated by using hour-to-hour amount of precipitation data from automatic weather station. Next, rain intensity is converted into the radar reflectivity through Z-I relationship, and then a data array of radar reflectivity and relative humidity is got. Analyzing these data arrays it shows that: (1) the relative humidity observed by surface synoptic stations is not 100% when it is raining. (2) The relationship between radar reflectivity of rain and the simultaneous relative humidity of atmosphere can be fitted approximately by a line. By using univariate linear regression, the fitting linear equation of radar reflectivity and relative humidity is obtained. The linear relationship varies with temperature. The relationships classified by temperature are also got.

Based on the above discussion, some conclusions are obtained:

- (1) When induct radar echo intensity into numerical models by transforming it into relative humidity, the relationship of radar echo intensity and relative humidity can be taken as follow: determine whether there are any radar echoes at the grid points of each height of the model and decide the values of the echo intensity by using radar volume scanning data. Then decide height of cloud base, height of zero-temperature level and temperature of each level by radiosonde data. By using radar echo intensity data, relative humidity under the cloud base of each grid points can be decided according to the relationship established in this paper. Relative humidity at the grid points between cloud base and zero-temperature level can be taken as 100%. And those above the zero-temperature level can be decided by temperature at the corresponding grid points.
- (2) Under the most circumstances relative humidity is not 100% in the corresponding precipitation region when rainfall is observed by ground station.
- (3) Statistical analysis of observational data at Datian, Youxi, Jianning, Ninghua, Jiangle, Yong'an meteorological stations in Fujian Province in 2003 shows: (1) the relationship between radar reflectivity of rainfall and the simultaneous relative humidity of atmosphere can be fitted approximately by a line. The heavier rain is, the higher the value of relative humidity will be. (2) The corresponding relationship varies with temperature.

Key words saturation vapour pressure, relative humidity, radar reflectivity

1 引言

许多灾害性天气系统都有明显的中尺度特征,而目前中尺度数值模式对其进行预报时还存在许多问题。其中一个问题是缺乏中尺度资料。我国现今中尺度数值天气预报通常用常规探空资料制作初始场,但常规探空网资料常常捕捉不到中尺度系统,因而造成预报失败。因此,引入雷达资料优化数值预报的初始场是提高中尺度预报准确率的有效途径。

作为现代化的探测工具,新一代多普勒雷达资料的用途非常广泛,如定量测量降水^[1~3],反演三维风场,利用反演的风场对天气系统进行流场分析^[4]。许多学者曾尝试将雷达回波强度资料应用到模式当中,一改以往只用常规探空资料的缺陷,提高了暴雨强度和雨区范围的预报能力。例如,Wang等^[5]用牛顿松弛法和潜热强迫将雷达资料四

维同化到模式中。由于回波强度不是模式变量,许多气象工作者^[6~10]假定凡是有回波的地方水汽压都达到饱和,因而有回波的格点上的相对湿度作为100%输入模式。这一假定与实际观测有一定差异,为了加强变量转化的科学性,本文利用地面观测到的逐时降水量和天气现象,根据 Z-I 关系(它是表示雷达反射率因子与降水强度关系的一个数学的、经验的式子,Z为雷达反射率因子,I 为降水强度)将降水强度转化为降水的雷达反射率因子,然后再利用降水时观测到的温度和相对湿度,统计出不同温度下回波强度与相对湿度之间的对应关系,以提高回波强度转为模式变量的科学性。

2 饱和水汽压与相对湿度

2.1 饱和水汽压

当湿空气的总压力为p时,湿空气水汽压e定

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$$e = \frac{\gamma}{0.62198 + \gamma} p, \tag{1}$$

其中,γ称为混合比,是湿空气中水汽质量与干空气质量的比值。可见,若湿空气中水汽含量不变,即γ不变,则水汽压只随大气总压强 p 而变化,只要大气总压强不变,水汽压就能保持不变,大气压强的改变将引起水汽压的变化。

当 γ 为湿空气饱和混合比时,由(1)式得到的就是饱和水汽压。饱和水汽压分为水面饱和水汽压和冰面饱和水汽压。用 γ_w 、 E_w 表示相对于水平水面的湿空气饱和混合比、饱和水汽压,用 γ_i 、 E_i 表示相对于水平冰面的湿空气饱和混合比、饱和水汽压,则水平水面、水平冰面饱和水汽压分别表示[12]为

$$E_{\rm w} = \frac{\gamma_{\rm w}}{0.62198 + \gamma_{\rm w}} p,$$
 (2)

$$E_{i} = \frac{\gamma_{i}}{0.62198 + \gamma_{i}} p. \tag{3}$$

饱和水汽压与温度之间的关系可由克劳修斯-克拉珀龙(Clausius-Clapeyron)方程^[13]表示,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}T} = \frac{L}{AT(V_{\mathrm{V}} - V_{\mathrm{L}})},\tag{4}$$

式中,L 为水汽的汽化潜热;A 为热功当量,其值是 0.24 cal/J; $V_{\rm V}$ 、 $V_{\rm L}$ 分别为水汽与液体水的比容。考虑到 $V_{\rm V} \gg V_{\rm L}$,以及大气常温范围内饱和水汽近似为理想气体,对理想气体有 $V_{\rm V} = R_{\rm V} T/E$,常将(4)式近似地写成[13]

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}T} = \frac{LE}{AR_{\mathrm{V}}T^2}.$$
 (5)

世界气象组织建议采用戈夫-哥拉奇(Goff-Gratch)公式[11]。对于水平水面(-50 $\mathbb{C} \sim 100$ \mathbb{C}),

$$\lg E_{\rm w} = 10.79574 \left(1 - \frac{T_1}{T}\right) - 5.028 \lg \frac{T}{T_1} +$$

$$1.50475 \times 10^{-4} [1 - 10^{-8.2969(\frac{T}{T_1}-1)}] + 0.42873 \times$$

$$10^{-3} \left[10^{4.76955(1 - \frac{T_1}{T})} - 1 \right] + 0.78614.$$
 (6)

对于水平冰面(0~-100℃),

$$\lg E_{i} = -9.09685 \left(\frac{T_{1}}{T} - 1\right) - 3.56654 \lg \frac{T_{1}}{T} + 0.87682 \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_{1}}\right) + 0.78614, \tag{7}$$

其中, T_1 是水的三相点温度,为 273.16 K。

另外,还有比较简单的马格努斯(Magnus)经

验公式[12],

$$E = E_0 \ 10^{\frac{at}{b+t}},$$
 (8)

其中, E_0 =6.11 hPa,为 t=0℃时的饱和水汽压。对水面,从 $-49.9 \sim 100$ ℃,a=7.63,b=241.9;对冰面,从 $0 \sim -100$ ℃,a=9.5,b=265.5。(8)式中,饱和水汽压仅是温度的函数。利用式(8)可画出 $-49.9 \sim 49.9$ ℃温度内水面饱和水汽压变化(图 1),同样利用该式还可得到0 \sim -79.9 ℃温度内冰面饱和水汽压变化图(图 2)。

由图 1、2 可知,水面和冰面饱和水汽压都是随温度升高而增加的,在同一温度下,水面饱和水汽压高于冰面饱和水汽压。水面饱和时,对冰面是过饱和的。各种温度下水面饱和与冰面饱和水汽压差 ΔE 的分布见图 3。 $\Delta E = E_w - E_i$,是温度的函数。最大差值出现在一11.8℃时,其值为0.27 hPa。过饱和度 $\Delta S = (E_w - E_i)/E_i$ 随温度降低而增大,其变化见图 4。

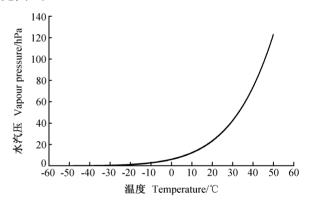


图 1 温度-水面饱和水汽压图

Fig. 1 Temperature – saturation vapour pressure in the pure phase with respect to water

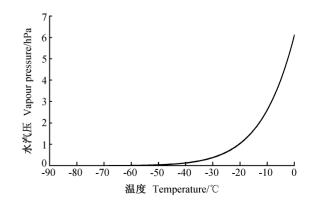


图 2 温度-冰面饱和水汽压图

Fig. 2 $\,$ Temperature – saturation vapour pressure in the pure phase with respect to ice

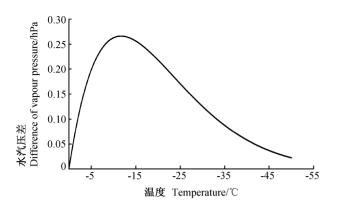


图 3 温度-冰面、水面饱和水汽压差图

Fig. 3 Temperature – difference of saturation vapour pressure between ice and water

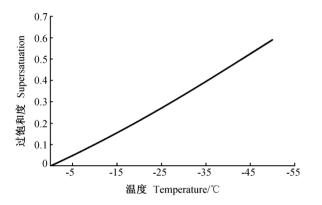


图 4 过饱和度随温度变化图

Fig. 4 Variation of supersaturation with temperature

2.2 相对湿度

相对湿度的定义[11]为

$$f = \frac{e}{F} \times 100\%, \tag{9}$$

其中,e为环境实际水汽压,E为同温度下饱和水汽压。在水汽压对水面饱和时,环境水汽压为水面饱和水汽压,相对湿度为 $f=E_{\rm w}/E_{\rm w} \times 100\%=100\%$;对冰面饱和时,环境水汽压取为冰面饱和水汽压,即 $f=(E_{\rm i}/E_{\rm w}) \times 100\%$ 。将马格努斯(Magnus)经验公式代入,得

$$f = 10^{\frac{t (2t+263.1)}{t^2+502.8t+6303.15}} \times 100\%. \tag{10}$$

它随温度的分布特征如图 5,由图可见,在冰面饱和情况下,空气相对湿度随温度的下降可以从100%下降到 60%。

3 云中相对湿度

实际大气中,水汽在过饱和度 ΔS 很小时(量

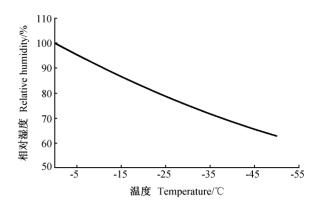


图 5 水汽压对冰面饱和时温度-相对湿度图

Fig. 5 Temperature – relative humidity when atmosphere is saturated with respect to ice

级约为 10⁻³)就开始发生凝结,因此可认为在云中 水汽处在饱和状态。

3.1 暖云中的相对湿度

所谓暖云是指冰相过程在云的热力学和降水过程中都不起重要作用的云。通常指的是云顶温度不低于0℃的云^[14]。暖云中全部为液态水,水汽压为水面饱和水汽压,相对湿度为100%。

3.2 冷云中的相对湿度

所谓冷云是指完全位于 0℃等温线以上的云。这种云既可以由冰晶组成,也可以由过冷却水组成,也可以由二者混合组成。为了讨论方便,人们把具有过冷却部分的云也归到冷云之列^[9]。对于云中所有凝结水分都是固态的全冰云,云中水汽压对冰面饱和,相对湿度是温度的函数,其对应关系如图 5 所示。当云中所有凝结水分都是过冷却水时,云中水汽压对水面饱和,云中相对湿度为 100%。冰水混合云中,水汽压介于水面饱和水汽压与冰面饱和水汽压之间,从而使液态水滴蒸发而凝华到冰晶上去,最终导致水滴的消失和冰晶的长大,相对湿度小于 100%。

3.3 混合云中的相对湿度及降水时地面的相对湿度

对于云底温度高于 0 °C、云顶温度低于 0 °C的混合性云,云底到 0 °C层之间的云内为液态水滴,相对湿度为 100 %,0 °C 到云顶的云体内相对湿度与冷云中相对湿度相同。

实际气象观测表明,地面出现降水时,空气的相对湿度并不总是 100%。仅在大雾天气下,地面空气的相对湿度才会达到饱和。根据福建省三明地

区大田、尤溪、建宁、宁化、将乐、永安站 2003 年自动站实际观测资料,在观测相对湿度的同时观测到降水共有 1673 次,降水的同时空气相对湿度为100%的只有 21 次,也就是只占总次数的 1.26%。

4 回波强度与相对湿度之间的统计关 系

4.1 资料来源

本文采用福建省三明地区大田(58923)、尤溪(58837)、建宁(58822)、宁化(58818)、将乐(58821)2003年5月至12月自动站的逐时相对湿度、降雨量、天气现象、温度资料,以及永安(58921)2003年2月至12月自动站的逐时降雨量、天气现象、温度资料。永安站的相对湿度资料采用人工观测资料。

4.2 处理方法

4.2.1 处理方法

从天气现象记录中获取湿度观测时刻的降水信息,同时用自动站逐时降水量资料计算出降水强度,再利用 Z-I 关系将降水强度换算成雷达反射率因子,这样得到一组雷达反射率因子与相对湿度的相关数据列,分别以雷达反射率因子为横坐标,以相对湿度为纵坐标,点绘在坐标图中,发现雷达反射率因子与相对湿度之间的关系可用一条直线表示,用一元线性回归方法,得到雷达反射率因子和相对湿度之间的线性方程。

4.2.2 降水强度

从天气现象资料中提取降水起止时间,结合对 应小时的每小时降水量,估算出降水强度。

4.2.3 Z-I关系

在瑞利散射条件下,雷达反射率因子 Z 定义为

$$Z = \sum D^6 = \sum_{D_i=0}^{D_{ ext{max}}} N(D_i) D_i^6 \Delta D /$$
 单位体积,(11)

降水强度I定义为

$$I = \sum_{D_i=0}^{D_{\max}} \frac{1}{6} \pi \rho D_i^3 N(D_i) v(D_i) \Delta D /$$
 单位面积,(12)

其中, D_i 为降水粒子的直径, $N(D_i)\Delta D$ 为单位体积中直径为 $D_i \sim D_i + \Delta D$ 间隔中的雨滴数, $v(D_i)$ 和 ρ 是直径为 D_i 的雨滴下落末速度和粒子密度。 Z-I 关系为:Z=A I^b ,其中 A、b 可通过统计得出,本文在计算中取 A=200,b=1. 6 的关系式。 4. 2. 4 结果

直接用直线拟合每个站雷达反射率因子与相对湿度之间的相关关系,得到各站雷达反射率因子与相对湿度之间的相关关系(见图 6)。结果在表 1 中列出,其中,f 表示相对湿度, Z_{dbZ} 表示以 dBZ 为单位的雷达反射率因子, $Z_{dbZ}=10 \log Z$,Z 表示以 mm^6/m^3 为单位的雷达反射率因子。由图 6 可见,有降水时,相对湿度可以从 80%变化到 100%。相对湿度和雷达反射率因子成正比例关系,相对湿度随反射率因子增大而增大。

表 1 各站雷达反射率因子-相对湿度拟合线性关系表

Table 1 Fitting linear relationships between radar reflectivity and relative humidity at six stations

	雷达反射率因子-相对湿度线性关系	均方差	雨强-相对湿度的相关系数	相关系数通过的显著性检验(t检验)	样本数
台站名	Linear relationships between radar	Standard	Correlation coefficient of rain	Significant test of correlation	Sample
Station	reflectivity and relative humidity	error	intensity and relative humidity	coefficient (t test)	number
大田	f =81.661+0.2843 Z_{dBZ}	6. 1	0. 1555365	通过 α=0.05 的显著性水平检验 pass the	212
Datian				test of significance at level of α =0.05	
建宁	f =81.587+0.3687 Z_{dBZ}	7.2	0.2412682	通过 α =0.01 的显著性水平检验 pass the	179
Jianning				test of significance at level of α =0.01	
尤溪	$f = 81.756 + 0.2763 Z_{\text{dBZ}}$	7.1	0.1588589	通过 α =0.05 的显著性水平检验 pass the	188
Youxi				test of significance at level of α =0.05	
永安	$f = 86 + 0.2588 Z_{dBZ}$	6.1	0.2325392	通过 α =0.01 的显著性水平检验 pass the	602
Yong'ar	ı			test of significance at level of α =0.01	
将乐	$f=81.26+0.2843 Z_{dBZ}$	5.9	0.2432372	通过 α =0.01 的显著性水平检验 pass the	168
Jiangle				test of significance at level of α =0.01	
宁化	f =83.066+0.3237 Z_{dBZ}	7.3	0. 1896226	通过 α =0.05 的显著性水平检验 pass the	153
Ninghua	1			test of significance at level of α =0.05	_

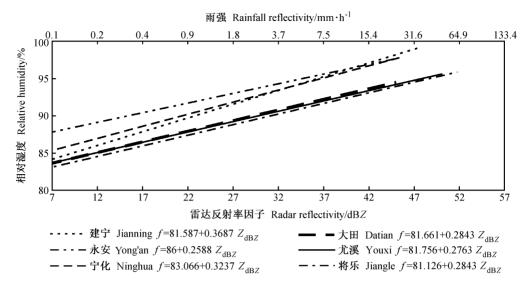


图 6 各站雷达反射率因子-相对湿度拟合线性关系图

Fig. 6 Fitting linear relationships between radar reflectivity and relative humidity at six stations

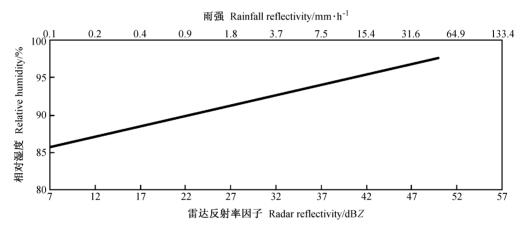


图 7 所有站雷达反射率因子-相对湿度拟合线性关系图

Fig. 7 Fitting linear relationship between radar reflectivity and relative humidity at all the stations

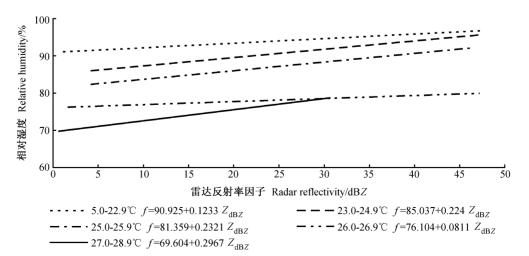


图 8 建宁站不同温度下雷达反射率因子-相对湿度关系图

Fig. 8 Linear relationships between radar reflectivity and relative humidity in different temperatures at Jianning station

No. 2

表 2 用温度分档后各档内雷达反射率因子-相对湿度拟合 线性关系

Table 2 Fitting linear relationships between radar reflectivity and relative humidity at the six stations classified by temperature

		雷达反射率因子-相对湿度线性关系	均方差
台站名	温度档	Linear relationship between radar	Standard
Station	Temperature	reflectivity and relative humidity	error
大田	17.3∼19.9°C	$f = 91.1647034 - 0.0028101 Z_{dBZ}$	1.9
Datian	20.0∼22.9°C	f =87.5042953+0.1525624 Z_{dBZ}	2.1
	23.0∼25.0℃	f =84.9056625+0.1652333 Z_{dBZ}	3.9
	25.1∼28.9°C	f =74.6378784+0.3106785 Z_{dBZ}	5.9
建宁	5.0∼22.9°C	f =90.9248581+0.1233362 Z_{dBZ}	2.5
Jianning	g 23. 0∼24. 9°C	f =85.03685+0.2240397 Z_{dBZ}	2.5
	25.0∼25.9℃	f =81.35882+0.23212 Z_{dBZ}	4.9
	26.0∼26.9°C	f =76.10373+0.081146 Z_{dBZ}	5.3
	27.0∼28.9°C	$f = 69.60432 + 0.296677 Z_{dBZ}$	5.1
尤溪	13.0∼17.9℃	f =83.4359436+0.4177613 Z_{dBZ}	4.3
Youxi	18.0∼22.9°C	f =88.0895691+0.1380486 Z_{dBZ}	2. 1
	23.0∼26.9℃	f =83.6097641+0.1650531 Z_{dBZ}	3.6
	27.0∼29.9°C	f =68.7514801+0.2963845 Z_{dBZ}	6.2
永安	6.0∼9.9℃	f =88.7010269+0.1348671 Z_{dBZ}	3.5
Yong'a	n10.0∼11.9°C	f =81. 1295395+0. 3529095 Z_{dBZ}	4.9
	12.0∼14.9°C	f =89.7601318+0.0723261 Z_{dBZ}	4.1
	15.0∼16.9℃	f =85.6997299+0.2436716 Z_{dBZ}	5.1
	17.0∼22.9°C	f =92.5306396+0.0851063 Z_{dBZ}	2.9
	23.0∼23.9℃	f =89.0977325+0.2141615 Z_{dBZ}	3.0
	24.0∼24.9°C	$f = 91.1161041 + 0.0888404 Z_{dBZ}$	2.2
	25.0∼25.9℃	f =88.5933838+0.0729904 Z_{dBZ}	4.8
	26.0~26.9℃	f =83.4621582+0.1255137 Z_{dBZ}	4.4
	27.0∼28.7°C	f =74.9849167+0.271148 Z_{dBZ}	6.0
宁化	7.6∼19.8℃	$f = 96.9192276 + 0.0998565 Z_{dBZ}$	2.4
Ninghua	a 19. 9∼20. 7°C	$f = 94.1431656 + 0.0040737 Z_{dBZ}$	2.3
	20.8∼21.4°C	f =90.6336136+0.0985872 Z_{dBZ}	2.0
	21.5~22.1°C	f =84.8096619+0.1576128 Z_{dBZ}	3.3
	22.1~22.9°C	f =86.0894394+0.2567343 Z_{dBZ}	1.8
	23.0∼23.9°C	f =82.6537323+0.3031956 Z_{dBZ}	2.6
	23.9∼25.0°C	f =85. 2386703+0. 098397 Z_{dBZ}	3. 1
	25. 1∼28. 1°C	f =76.6850662+0.2791869 Z_{dBZ}	4.9
	28. 2~32. 4°C	f =60.1153641+0.1556849 Z_{dBZ}	6.0
将乐	11.9∼13.9℃	$f = 92.6977921 + 0.0047503 Z_{\text{dBZ}}$	0.9
Jiangle	14. 1∼22. 2°C	f =88.6631699+0.109931 Z_{dBZ}	2.5
	22. 3∼23. 9°C	f =86.9443359+0.1265348 Z_{dBZ}	2.2
	24.0~28.2°C	f =84.150383+0.1325077 Z_{dBZ}	3.1
	28. 3∼31. 3°C	$f = 69.4300003 + 0.093069 Z_{\text{dBZ}}$	4.0

表 3 平均后的雷达反射率因子-相对湿度线性关系
Table 3 Fitting linear relationships between radar reflectivity
and relative humidity averaged over the six stations

and relative humidity averaged over the six stations					
	雷达反射率因子相对湿度线性关系				
温度档	Linear relationship between radar reflectivity				
Temperature	and relative humidity				
5.0∼6.0℃	$f = 90.9248581 + 0.1233362Z_{dBZ}$				
6.0∼7.5°C	f =89.8129425+0.1291017 Z_{dBZ}				
7.6∼9.9°C	$f = 92.1817042 + 0.1193533Z_{dBZ}$				
10.0∼10.9℃	$f = 93.9220429 + 0.1115964 Z_{dBZ}$				
11.0∼11.9℃	$f = 92.8459524 + 0.1303653Z_{dBZ}$				
12.0∼13.9℃	$f = 92.0744972 + 0.1158555Z_{dBZ}$				
14.0∼14.9℃	$f=91.3922318+0.1146706Z_{dBZ}$				
15.0∼15.9℃	f =91.8002568+0.1252567 Z_{dBZ}				
16.0∼16.9℃	$f=92.1690852+0.1110412Z_{dBZ}$				
17.0∼17.9℃	f =92.2594738+0.1045575 Z_{dBZ}				
18.0∼18.9℃	f =91.4254929+0.1112557 Z_{dBZ}				
19.0∼19.8℃	$f = 91.0887184 + 0.1189329 Z_{dBZ}$				
19.9∼20.7℃	f =89.519563+0.1277172 Z_{dBZ}				
20.8∼21.4℃	f =89.6787131+0.1235558 Z_{dBZ}				
21.5∼22.0°C	f =88.84672+0.131988 Z_{dBZ}				
22.1~22.2°C	f =89.0295454+0.1461482 Z_{dBZ}				
22.3∼22.9°C	f =88.7839977+0.1485202 Z_{dBZ}				
23.0∼23.9℃	f =85.918869+0.1790045 Z_{dBZ}				
24.0~24.9°C	f =85.676239+0.1456785 Z_{dBZ}				
25.0∼25.9°C	f =82.8794834+0.1763716 Z_{dBZ}				
26.0∼26.9°C	f =79.1646627+0.2244879 Z_{dBZ}				
27.0∼28.2°C	f =74.4652529+0.2743671 Z_{dBZ}				
28. 3∼28. 9°C	f =69.6187919+0.2661146 Z_{dBZ}				
29.0~29.9℃	f =68.7514801+0.2963845 Z_{dBZ}				

表 4 各温度档雷达反射率因子-相对湿度线性关系
Table 4 Linear relationships between radar reflectivity and relative humidity at all the stations classified by temperature

	雷达反射率因子-相对湿度线性关系
温度档	Linear relationship between radar reflectivity and
Temperature	relative humidity
5.0∼19.8°C	$f = 91.802069 + 0.1181334 Z_{dBZ}$
19.9∼22.9℃	f =89.1717078+0.1355859 Z_{dBZ}
23.0∼25.9°C	$f = 84.8248638 + 0.1670182 Z_{dBZ}$
26.0∼26.9°C	f =79. 1646627+0. 2244879 Z_{dBZ}
27.0∼28.2°C	f =74.4652529+0.2743671 Z_{dBZ}
28. 2∼29. 9℃	f =69.18536+0.28124955 Z_{dBZ}

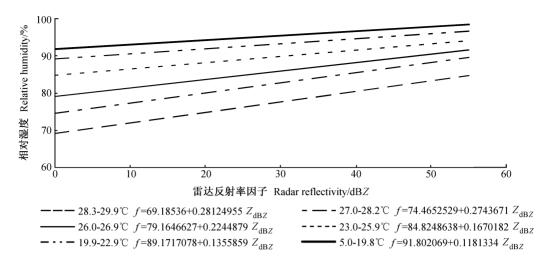


图 9 各温度档雷达反射率因子-相对湿度线性关系图

Fig. 9 Linear relationships between radar reflectivity and relative humidity in different temperatures at all the stations

将 6 个站所有的雷达反射率因子与相对湿度的相关数据用一条直线来拟合,得到的雷达反射率因子与相对湿度的线性关系为

 $f=83.7482681+0.2777882~Z_{\tiny dbZ}$,(13)均方差为 6.6,其样本数为 1613,雨强与相对湿度的相关系数通过 $\alpha=0.01$ 的显著性水平检验。图 7为这条拟合直线图。

不同温度下雷达反射率因子与相对湿度对应关系有差异,用温度对各站雷达反射率因子与相对湿度的关系加以分档(如表 2)。以建宁站为例,不同温度下的对应关系如图 8,由图可见随温度升高,拟合直线的截距减小,斜率增大。

在相同的温度档内将表 2 中各站拟合直线的 截距和斜率求算术平均值,结果见表 3。将表 3 中拟合直线按温度分为六档: 5.0~19.8℃、19.9 ~22.9℃、23.0~25.9℃、26.0~26.9℃、27.0 ~28.2℃、28.3~29.9℃,每档拟合直线的截距 和斜率取为档内各直线截距和斜率的平均值(表 4、图 9)。由表 4 和图 9 可见,相对湿度与雷达反 射率因子是正比变化关系,拟合直线截距随温度 升高逐渐减小,斜率随温度升高逐渐增大。

5 雷达反射率因子转换为相对湿度 的基本方法

根据以上论述,在将雷达回波强度资料转化 为相对湿度进入模式初始场时,可以对回波强度 资料与相对湿度的关系作如下处理: 根据雷达立体扫描数据,确定各高度的网格上是否有回波,并确定其回波强度。再根据探空资料,确定云底高度、0℃层高度和各层温度^[15]。云底以下,根据回波强度,利用图 7 中的对应关系确定各网格点的相对湿度。云底到零度层之间,相应点的相对湿度可取 100%。零度层以上,根据各点气温,利用图 5,确定相应的相对湿度值。

6 小结

- (1) 地面观测到降水时,在大多数情况下相应降水区内的相对湿度不是100%。
- (2)根据对福建三明地区大田、尤溪、建宁、宁化、将乐、永安6站2003年自动站数据的统计分析表明:①降水的雷达反射率因子与大气相对湿度可用线性关系拟合,降水越大,相对湿度越大。②温度不同时雷达反射率因子与相对湿度对应关系有差异。
- (3)由于本文选取的站有一定的局限性,故统 计出的雷达反射率因子与大气相对湿度的对应关系 是否具有普遍的适用性还有待进一步讨论。
- (4) 另外,由于本文所用的 Z-I 关系是层状 云降水的 Z-I 关系,进一步的工作可以把层状云 和对流性降水分开统计,然后再用实际雷达资料和 相对湿度观测资料进行验证。

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