# 热带东风气流中低压形成的非线性过程

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**摘 要** 从有水平辐合辐散的赤道 β 平面浅水方程出发,采用变量替换和小参数展开 法,推导出了热带纬向气流作用下的非线性近似方程,给出了非线性方程孤立波解和一阶 近似方程 u<sub>1</sub>、v<sub>1</sub>、φ<sub>1</sub>的形式解。由此讨论了热带东风气流中的低压形成。结果表明:(1) 在热带东风气流或热带东风弱切变气流中,可以得到低压形势结构;东风气流弱切变不影 响低压纬向宽度,而对低压强度和低压中心位置有一定的影响。(2)当热带东风气流减弱 时,低压中心位置偏北,低压强度增强,低压纬向宽度变大;在东风气流中,低压中心位 于15~20°N之间,低压中心位置跟实际热带东风气流中低压形成位置比较一致。

关键词:低压形成;热带东风气流;非线性过程

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### 1 引言

Gray<sup>[1]</sup>估计约80%的热带气旋发生在热带辐合带(ITCZ)或季风槽之中或者其稍 偏极地方向的一侧,其他热带气旋多数来自偏东信风气流中的扰动,其中87%热带气 旋形成在赤道两侧20个纬度以内。

采用非线性动力学方法对热带气旋形成和发展过程的研究已经有所进展,例如, 杨大升和丁敏芳<sup>[2]</sup>用动力学分析方法进行了一些研究。赵平等<sup>[3]</sup>以及何建中<sup>[4]</sup>采用相 角函数方法研究纬向基流及其切变下的非线性波动,讨论纬向基本气流对非线性波的 影响。目前,对于热带低压形成和发展的动力学机制研究还很不完善。

本文采用赤道β平面近似水平有辐合辐散的浅水方程组,用变量替换和小参数展 开法,得到了纬向气流作用下的非线性近似方程,求得了非线性方程孤立波解,并给 出了一阶近似方程 u<sub>1</sub>、v<sub>1</sub>、φ<sub>1</sub>的形式解,由此讨论了热带东风气流中的低压形成。

#### 2 基本方程

采用赤道β-平面近似,水平有辐合辐散的浅水方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \beta yv - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\beta yu - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -(gH + \phi) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right). \end{cases}$$
(1)

设时间和空间特征尺度<sup>[5]</sup>为

$$t_0 = \frac{E^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2\Omega}, \qquad L_0 = \frac{a}{E^{\frac{1}{4}}}, \qquad \beta = \frac{2\Omega}{a},$$
 (2)

其中,  $E=4\Omega^2 a^2/(gH)$ , a 为地球半径, H 为大气标高,  $\Omega$  为地球自转角速度。

$$(u,v) = \frac{L_0}{t_0}(u',v'), \qquad (x,y) = L_0(x',y'), \qquad t = t_0t', \qquad \phi = gH\phi'.$$
(3)

利用(2)、(3)式,由(1)式可得无量纲方程组(这里略去上标"<sup>1</sup>",其他符号 有惯常的气象意义)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = yv - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -yu - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -\phi \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right). \end{cases}$$
(4)

类似文献[5],由方程组(4)的线性频散近似关系,对于长 Rossby 波,频散项与 非线性项平衡可以产生孤立波。

为了使得频散项与非线性项平衡,引入 Gardner-Morikawa 变换

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{c}_0 t \right), \qquad \boldsymbol{\tau} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\frac{3}{2}} t. \tag{5}$$

把气象要素分解为基本态和扰动态,即令

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y, t) = \bar{u}(y) + u'(x, y, t), \\ v(x, y, t) = v'(x, y, t), \\ \phi(x, y, t) = \bar{\phi}(y) + \phi'(x, y, t). \end{cases}$$
(6)

将 u'、v'、 $\phi'$ 按 WKB 方法渐近展开 ( $\epsilon \ll 1$ ),

$$\begin{cases} u' = \varepsilon u_1 + \varepsilon^2 u_2 + \varepsilon^3 u_3 + \cdots, \\ v' = \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} v_1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{5}{2}} v_2 + \varepsilon^{\frac{7}{2}} v_3 + \cdots, \\ \phi' = \varepsilon \phi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \phi_2 + \varepsilon^3 \phi_3 + \cdots. \end{cases}$$
(7)

将(5)~(7)式代入(4)式,得零阶近似方程

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -y \bar{u}, \qquad (8)$$

即纬向风满足地转关系,也就是所谓的纬圈地转平衡<sup>[6]</sup>。 将(5)~(7)式代入(4)式,可得一阶近似方程为

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{u} - c_0) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \xi} + \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} - y\right)v_1 + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial \xi} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y} + y u_1 = 0, \\ (\bar{u} - c_0) \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial \xi} + (\bar{\phi} + 1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \xi} + (\bar{\phi} + 1) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + \frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dy}v_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$
(9)

这里包含了纬圈方向上关于  $\phi_1$  和  $u_1$  的地转平衡,方程滤去了惯性重力波及 Yanai 波, 而保留了 Kelvin 波和长 Rossby 波。

同理,可得二阶近似方程为

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{u} - c_0) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \xi} + \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} - y\right)v_2 + \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \tau} - u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \xi} - v_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} + yu_2 = -(\bar{u} - c_0) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial \xi}, \\ (\bar{u} - c_0) \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial \xi} + (\bar{\phi} + 1) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \xi} + (\bar{\phi} + 1) \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dy}v_2 = -\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial (u_1\phi_1)}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial (v_1\phi_1)}{\partial y}. \end{cases}$$

$$(10)$$

#### 3 一阶近似方程的解

为了求得一阶近似方程组的解,根据(9)式可得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial y^2} + (a_1 + b_1 y) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + (c_1 + d_1 y + e_1 y^2) v_1 = 0, \qquad (11)$$

其中不考虑临界问题(即( $\bar{u}-c_0$ )  $\neq 0$ 、( $\bar{\phi}+1$ )  $\neq 0$ 及[ $\bar{\phi}+1-(\bar{u}-c_0)^2$ ]  $\neq 0$ ),则有(11)式系数如下:

$$\begin{cases} a_{1} = \frac{2(\bar{u} - c_{0}) \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}}, \\ b_{1} = \frac{\bar{u}}{\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}} - \frac{2\bar{u}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)}, \\ c_{1} = -\frac{2(\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2} \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}\right)^{2}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{\bar{u}(\bar{u} - c_{0}) + (\bar{\phi} + 1) \left(\frac{d^{2}\bar{u}}{dy^{2}} - 1\right) + 2(\bar{u} - c_{0}) \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}\right)^{2}}{(\bar{u} - c_{0})(\bar{\phi} + 1)}, \\ d_{1} = -\frac{(\bar{u} + 2c_{0})(\bar{u} - c_{0}) \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} + \frac{(\bar{u} - 2c_{0}) \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)(\bar{u} - c_{0})}, \\ e_{1} = \frac{c_{0}(\bar{\phi} + 1) - c_{0}(\bar{u} - c_{0})(2\bar{u} - c_{0})}{(\bar{u} - c_{0})(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}. \end{cases}$$

类似文献 [3,4],考虑 y 变化区间 [ $y_1$ , $y_2$ ] 不太大,这里取 $\frac{d^2 \bar{u}}{dy^2}$ =0,并且有 $\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}$ 取值很小,以保证基本状态参数  $\bar{u}$ 、 $c_0$ 、( $\bar{\phi}$ +1) 在该区间内是缓变的,求解时采用常数近似。

其边界条件为

$$v_1 \to 0, \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}v_1}{\mathrm{d}y} \to 0; \qquad \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} y \to \pm \infty \text{ fr}, \qquad (13)$$

为了求得(11)式的解,假设有

$$v_1(\boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) = \tilde{v}_1(\boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) f(\boldsymbol{y}). \tag{14}$$

这里取  $\tilde{f}(y) = e^{-\left(\frac{a_1}{2}y + \frac{b_1}{4}y^2\right)}$ .

由(11)式可得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{v}_{1}}{\partial y^{2}} + \left[ \left( c_{1} - \frac{b_{1}}{2} - \frac{a_{1}^{2}}{4} \right) + \left( d_{1} - \frac{a_{1}b_{1}}{2} \right) y + \left( e_{1} - \frac{b_{1}^{2}}{4} \right) y^{2} \right] \tilde{v}_{1} = 0.$$
(16)

若令

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = e_1 - \frac{b_1^2}{4}, \\ b_2 = d_1 - \frac{a_1 b_1}{2}, \\ c_2 = c_1 - \frac{b_1}{2} - \frac{a_1^2}{4}. \end{cases}$$
(17)

则(16)式变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}_1}{\partial y^2} + \left[ \left( c_2 - \frac{b_2^2}{4a_2} \right) + a_2 \left( y + \frac{b_2}{2a_2} \right)^2 \right] \tilde{v}_1 = 0.$$
(18)

当 $a_2 < 0$ 时,并利用边界条件(13)式,得到当 $b_1 > 0$ 时,(18)式有解。令

$$Y = \sqrt[4]{-a_2} (y + \frac{b_2}{2a_2}).$$
(19)

把(19)式代入(18)式,可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}_1}{\partial Y^2} + \left[ \left( \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{-a_2}} - \frac{b_2^2}{4\sqrt{-a_2}a_2} \right) - Y^2 \right] \tilde{v}_1 = 0.$$
 (20)

$$\diamondsuit \qquad \lambda = \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{-a_2}} - \frac{b_2^2}{4\sqrt{-a_2}a_2}, \quad \lambda = 2n+1, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$
 (21)

则(20)式有如下特征解:

$$\tilde{v}_{1} = A_{\xi}^{'}(\xi,\tau) e^{\frac{Y^{2}}{2}} H_{n}(Y).$$
(22)

这里  $H_n(Y)$ 为 Hermite 第 n 阶多项式。

因此,(9)式有如下形式的特征解:

$$\begin{cases} v_{1}(\xi,Y,\tau) = A_{\xi}^{'}(\xi,\tau) e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}} e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}H_{n}(Y), \\ u_{1}(\xi,Y,\tau) = A(\xi,\tau) e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}} e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}} [(a_{3}+b_{3}Y)H_{n}(Y) + c_{3}H_{n-1}(Y)], \\ \phi_{1}(\xi,Y,\tau) = A(\xi,\tau) e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}} e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}} [(d_{3}+e_{3}Y)H_{n}(Y) + f_{3}H_{n-1}(Y)], \\ (23)$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} a_{3} = \frac{(\bar{u} - c_{0}) \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}} \frac{c_{0}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{b_{1}b_{2} - 2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}} \frac{(\bar{\phi} + 1)}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}, \\ b_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}} \frac{c_{0}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} + \frac{b_{1} + 2\sqrt{-a_{2}}}{2\sqrt{-a_{2}}} \frac{(\bar{\phi} + 1) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}, \\ c_{3} = -\frac{2n(\bar{\phi} + 1) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}, \\ d_{3} = -\frac{(\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} + \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}} \frac{(\bar{u} - c_{0})c_{0}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} \\ + \frac{b_{1}b_{2} - 2a_{1}a_{2}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - (\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} + \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}}), \\ e_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}} - \frac{b_{1} + 2\sqrt{-a_{2}}}{2\sqrt{-a_{2}}} \frac{(\bar{u} - c_{0})(\bar{\phi} + 1) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}} \frac{(\bar{u} - c_{0})c_{0}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}, \\ f_{3} = \frac{2n(\bar{u} - c_{0})(\bar{\phi} + 1) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}}{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}. \end{cases}$$

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## 4 二阶近似方程及 KDV 方程的解

由方程(10)式,可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial y^2} + (a_1 + b_1 y) \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + (c_1 + d_1 y + e_1 y^2) v_2 = F_1.$$
(25)

这里 a1、b1、c1、d1、e1 与(12) 式相同,利用(19) 式,可得

$$F_{1} = (a_{4} + b_{4}Y) \left( -\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \tau} - u_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \xi} - v_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} \right) + (c_{4} + d_{4}Y) \left( -\frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial (u_{1}\phi_{1})}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial (v_{1}\phi_{1})}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} \right) + e_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} \left( -\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \tau} - u_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \xi} - v_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} \right) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}$$
(26)  
$$+ f_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} \left[ -\frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial (u_{1}\phi_{1})}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial (v_{1}\phi_{1})}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} \right] \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} + g_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ (\bar{u} - c_{0}) \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial \xi} \right].$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} a_{4} = -\frac{2}{\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}} - \frac{2(\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}} \frac{1}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)} \\ + \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}} \frac{\bar{u}(\bar{u} - c_{0})}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}, \\ b_{4} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{-a_{2}}}} \frac{1}{\bar{\phi} + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a_{2}}} \frac{\bar{u}(\bar{u} - c_{0})}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} + c_{0})^{2}]}, \\ c_{4} = \frac{\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)(\bar{u} - c_{0})} + \frac{2(\bar{u} - c_{0}) \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}} \frac{\bar{u}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}(27) \\ + \frac{b_{2}}{2a_{2}} \frac{1}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)(\bar{u} - c_{0})}, \\ d_{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a_{2}}} \frac{\bar{u}}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a_{2}}} \frac{1}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)(\bar{u} - c_{0})}, \\ e_{4} = -\frac{1}{\bar{u} - c_{0}}, \\ f_{4} = \frac{1}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)}, \\ g_{4} = -\frac{[\bar{\phi} + 1 - (\bar{u} - c_{0})^{2}]}{(\bar{\phi} + 1)(\bar{u} - c_{0})}. \\ j \Xi = a_{2}, b_{2}, c_{2} = j (17)$$
  $\vec{x}$   $\vec{H}$   $\vec{B}_{*}$ 

$$v_2 \to 0, \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}v_2}{\mathrm{d}y} \to 0; \qquad \stackrel{\text{u}}{=} y \to \pm \infty \text{ fr}$$
 (28)

假设 
$$v_2(\xi, Y, \tau) = \tilde{v}_2(\xi, Y, \tau) e^{-\frac{b_1}{4\sqrt{-a_2}}Y^2 + \frac{b_1b_2 - 2a_1a_2}{4a_2\sqrt[3]{-a_2}}Y + \frac{4a_1a_2b_2 - b_1b_2^2}{16a_2^2}},$$
 代人 (25) 式可得  
$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}_2}{\partial Y^2} + \left[ \left( \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{-a_2}} - \frac{b_2^2}{4\sqrt{-a_2}a_2} \right) - Y^2 \right] \tilde{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a_2}} F_1 e^{-(-\frac{b_1}{4\sqrt{-a_2}}Y^2 + \frac{b_1b_2 - 2a_1a_2}{4a_2\sqrt[3]{-a_2}}Y + \frac{4a_1a_2b_2 - b_1b_2^2}{16a_2^2})}.$$
(29)

这里 a<sub>2</sub>、b<sub>2</sub>、c<sub>2</sub> 与(17)式相同, a<sub>1</sub>、b<sub>1</sub> 与(12)式相同。

当 $a_2 < 0$ 时,利用边界条件(28)式得到当 $b_1 > 0$ 时,方程(25)有解。

这里仍考虑基本状态参数为常数,对(25)式两边同时乘以  $e^{\frac{-Y^2}{2}} H_n(Y)$ ,并从 $-\infty$  到 $+\infty$ 积分,则等式左边=0,故得到

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1 e^{-(-\frac{b_1}{4\sqrt{-a_2}}Y^2 + \frac{b_1b_2 - 2a_1a_2}{4a_2\sqrt[4]{-a_2}}Y + \frac{4a_1a_2b_2 - b_1b_2^2}{16a_2^2})} e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}} H_n(Y) dY = 0.$$
(30)

由此可得

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} + \alpha_n A \frac{\partial A}{\partial \xi} + \beta_n \frac{\partial^3 A}{\partial \xi^3} = 0, \qquad (31)$$

这就是 KdV 方程。

系数  $\alpha_n$ 、  $\beta_n$  是跟  $\overline{u}$ 、  $\frac{d\overline{u}}{dy}$ 、  $\frac{d^2\overline{u}}{dy^2}$ 、  $c_0$ 、  $\overline{\varphi}$  和模数 n 等有关的常数。这里  $\alpha_n = I_1/I$ ,  $\beta_n = I_2/I$ , 其中:

$$\begin{split} \left[I = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ (a_{4} + b_{4}Y)\hat{u}_{1} + (c_{4} + d_{4}Y)\hat{\phi}_{1} + e_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial} \frac{\hat{u}_{1}}{Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} + f_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial} \frac{\phi_{1}}{Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} \right] \\ e^{-\left(-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}})H_{n}(Y)e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}dY, \\ I_{1} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ (a_{4} + b_{4}Y)(\hat{u}_{1}\hat{u}_{1} + \hat{v}_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial} \frac{\hat{u}_{1}}{Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}) + (c_{4} + d_{4}Y)(2\hat{u}_{1}\hat{\phi}_{1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial} \frac{(\hat{v}_{1}\hat{\phi}_{1})}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}) \right] \\ + e_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial Y}(\hat{u}_{1}\hat{u}_{1} + \hat{v}_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} + f_{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial Y}(2\hat{u}_{1}\hat{\phi}_{1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial} \frac{(\hat{v}_{1}\hat{\phi}_{1})}{\partial Y} \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}}) \sqrt[4]{-a_{2}} \\ e^{-\left(-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}H_{n}(Y)e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}dY, \\ I_{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} g_{4}(\bar{u} - c_{0})\hat{v}_{1}e^{-\left(-\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}}e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}H_{n}(Y), \\ \hat{v}_{1}(Y) = e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}}e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}H_{n}(Y), \\ \hat{\phi}_{1}(Y) = e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}}e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}[(a_{3} + b_{3}Y)H_{n}(Y) + c_{3}H_{n-1}(Y)], \\ \hat{\phi}_{1}(Y) = e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}}}e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}[(d_{3} + e_{3}Y)H_{n}(Y) + f_{3}H_{n-1}(Y)], \\ \hat{\phi}_{1}(Y) = e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}}}e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}[(d_{3} + e_{3}Y)H_{n}(Y) + f_{3}H_{n-1}(Y)], \\ \hat{\phi}_{1}(Y) = e^{-\frac{b_{1}}{4\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y^{2} + \frac{b_{1}b_{2}-2a_{1}a_{2}}{4a_{2}\sqrt{-a_{2}}}Y + \frac{4a_{1}a_{2}b_{2}-b_{1}b_{2}^{2}}{16a_{2}^{2}}}}e^{-\frac{Y^{2}}{2}}[(d_{3} + e_{3}Y)H_{n}(Y) + f_{3$$

则(31)式具有如下形式的孤立波特解:

$$A(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\tau}) = \operatorname{sgn}(\alpha_n \beta_n) \operatorname{sech}^2 \left[ \left| \frac{\alpha_n}{12\beta_n} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}} (\boldsymbol{\xi} - \boldsymbol{s\tau}) \right],$$
(33)

其中,  $s = \frac{1}{3} |a_n| \operatorname{sgn}(\beta_n)$ 。

这里给出大气参数 (H=10 km、 $g=9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ 、 $\Omega=7.292 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ 、 $t_0=11810 \text{ s}$ 、 $L_0=3699 \text{ km}$ ,取 $\tau=0$ )来分析解的结构特征,并且只注意几个最低特征模的情况。

当 n=1 时,第一特征模对应在  $\phi=15^{\circ}$ N 北面出现反气旋性环流。当 n=2 时,第 二特征模对应的环流结构是不可接受的。当 n=3 时,第三特征模对应在  $\phi=15^{\circ}$ N 北侧 出现气旋性环流,这同实际大气中观测到的热带低压有较好的一致性。下面给出了在 第三特征模下一种东风气流中的 KdV 方程系数  $\alpha_n$ 、 $\beta_n$ (如表 1)。

	$\bar{u}/\mathrm{m~s^{-1}}$	$(d\bar{u}/dy)/s^{-1}$	$(d^2\bar{u}/dy^2) /m^{-1} s^{-1}$	αn	βn
Ι	-10	$0/L_0$	0/ <i>L</i> å	-2.9123	-0.015775

表 1 在第三特征模下对应一种热带东风气流中的 KdV 方程系数  $\alpha_n$ 、 $\beta_n$ 

图 1 给出了在第三特征模下对应一种东风气流 I 中的 $\phi_1$ 、 $u_1$ 、 $v_1$  结构形势。由图 1 可看出: 取  $\bar{u} = -10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ 、 $\tau = 0$  时,在热带纬向东风气流中可得到低压形势结构,低 压中心出现在 15°N 北侧,这跟实际大气中热带低压常发生在热带辐合带北侧东风气流 中比较一致,这可以解释在热带偏东信风气流扰动中的热带气旋发生。



图 1 n=3 时纬向东风气流下的低压结构

坐标 ( $\xi$ , Y) 为无量纲, Y=0 为赤道,  $u_1$ 、 $v_1$ 、 $\phi_1$  为无量纲,  $\phi_1$  等值线间隔为 0.3; 在 Y=0.50 时,  $\phi$ =15.3°N; 取  $\varepsilon$ =0.1,  $\xi$ =±1 对应  $L_x$ =±1170 km, Y=1 对应  $L_y$ =3935 km

图 2 给出了在基本气流 *a* 没有切变时,低压中心位置随基本气流 *a* 的变化,以及 低压纬向宽度和强度随基本气流 *a* 的变化。从图 2 可以看出:在没有基流切变时,纬 向东风气流减弱,低压中心位置偏北,低压纬向宽度增大,低压强度增强;在东风气 流中,低压中心位于 15°N 到 20°N 之间,低压中心位置跟实际热带东风气流中低压形 成位置比较一致。

图 3 给出了在基本气流  $\bar{u}$  = -10 m s<sup>-1</sup>时,低压中心位置随弱基流切变 d $\bar{u}$ /dy 的变化以及低压纬向宽度和强度随弱基流切变 d $\bar{u}$ /dy 的变化,从图中可以看出:在基本气流  $\bar{u}$  = -10 m s<sup>-1</sup>时,东风气流中弱气旋性切变减弱或弱反气旋性切变增强,低压中心 位置偏北,低压纬向宽度不变,低压强度有很不明显的减弱。



图 2 在基本气流 *ū* 没有切变时低压中心位置随基本气流 *ū* 的变化(a) 以及低压纬向宽度和强度随基本气流 *ū* 的变化(b)





这里采用浅水方程讨论了在弱经向气流和弱纬向气流切变情况下东风气流中的热 带低压形成,但不适合用来解释有较强经向气流或强纬向气流切变等情况下的热带低 压形成。

#### 5 结语

这里采用赤道β平面近似水平有辐合辐散的浅水方程组,用变量替换和小参数展 开法,得到纬向气流作用下的非线性近似方程,求得了非线性方程孤立波解,并给出 一阶近似方程 u<sub>1</sub>、v<sub>1</sub>、φ<sub>1</sub>的形式解,讨论了热带东风气流中的低压形成。得到以下结 论:

(1)热带东风气流和热带东风弱切变气流中可以得到低压形势结构。东风气流中 弱气旋性切变减弱或弱反气旋性切变增强,低压中心位置偏北,低压纬向宽度不变, 低压强度有很不明显的减弱。

(2)在没有基流切变时,纬向东风气流减弱,低压中心位置偏北,低压纬向宽度 增大,低压强度增强。在东风气流中,低压中心位于15°N到20°N之间,低压中心位 置跟实际热带东风气流中低压形成位置比较一致。

对于热带有较强经向气流或有强纬向气流切变等情况下的低压形成过程,作者正

在作进一步的研究。

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# The Nonlinear Process of the Depression Formation in the Tropical Easterly Flow

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**Abstract** Starting from the shallow water equations which include convergence and divergence in the equatorial beta-plane, the nonlinear approximate equations in the action of tropical zonal flow are obtained by using methods of variable substitution and small parameter expansion. The solution of solitary wave in the nonlinear equation and the form solutions of  $u_1$ ,  $v_1$  and  $\phi_1$  in the first-order approximate equations are given. Then the depression formation in tropical easterly flow is discussed. The following results are obtained. (1) The pattern structure of depression can be obtained in tropical easterly flow or in tropical easterly flow with weak shear. The weak shear of easterly flow has no influence on depression zonal width, however, it has a certain influence on strength and center position of depression. (2) When the tropical easterly flow decreases, the center position of depression moves northward, the strength of depression increases and the zonal width of depression widens. In the easterly flow, the center position of depression is relatively consistent with the position of depression formation in the observational tropical easterly flow.

Key words: depression formation; tropical easterly flow; nonlinear process