

地转涡双时间尺度内解及其运动*

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摘 要

本文在文献[1]基础上运用多重时间尺度 ($S/\sqrt{gh_0}$ 及 $\alpha S/\sqrt{gh_0}$) 和空间尺度的渐近分析理论, 给出了地转涡的内解结构和运动规律. 证明了双时间尺度中, 地转涡的首项涡核内解是与单时间尺度中的首项内解相等. 一级解对短时间尺度变量的平均与单时间尺度分析所得的一级解相等. 地转涡除了跟随背景流场一起运动外还作摆动运动. 摆动的周期、振幅和偏移依赖于涡核结构及初始条件. 涡心运动速度呈周期变化. 首项运动速度对短时间尺度变量的平均与当地背景流场速度相等.

一、引 言

在文献[1]中作者用单时间尺度及内外层匹配渐近展开方法给出了地转涡的首项内解, 即粘性涡核结构. 其中速度和大气自由面高度均为有限值分布且随时间变化. 消除了无粘地转涡在涡心处的奇性. 证明了以 $S/\sqrt{gh_0}$ 或 $S/\alpha\sqrt{gh_0}$ 为特征时间这两种模式情况下地转涡具有相同的内解涡核结构. 地转涡的运动在这些通常大小的时间尺度来看, 在精确到 $O(\alpha)$ 范围, 涡心的运动速度与它所在位置的背景流场速度相等. 如果旋涡中心的初始运动速度与当地背景流场速度不同, 或者在某个时刻背景流场中有一突然变化, 此时地转涡在随着背景流场一起运动的同时还可能存在着一种短周期的摆动. 因此对地转涡运动的描述除了用 $S/\sqrt{gh_0}$ 或 $S/\alpha\sqrt{gh_0}$ 这些长时间尺度(相应于文献[1]中的模式 1 或 2)外, 还需引进一个短时间尺度. 现设该尺度为 $\alpha S/\sqrt{gh_0}$, 相应的无量纲时间变量为:

$$\tau = \alpha^{-1} t \sqrt{gh_0}/S, \quad (1a)$$

而长时间尺度中的无量纲时间变量可分别为

$$\bar{t} = t / \frac{S}{\sqrt{gh_0}} \quad (1b)$$

或

$$t^* = t / \frac{S}{\alpha\sqrt{gh_0}}, \quad (1c)$$

因此 $\tau = \alpha^{-1}\bar{t}$ 或 $\alpha^{-2}t^*$. 流场中任一无量纲物理量 φ 将是两个时间变量 \bar{t} (或 t^*) 及 τ 的函数,

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现记为 $\bar{\varphi}$, 则有转换关系

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(\bar{r}, \bar{t}, \theta, \alpha)}{\partial \bar{t}} = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}(\bar{r}, \bar{t}, \tau, \theta, \alpha)}{\partial \bar{t}} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \bar{t}} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}(\bar{r}, \bar{t}, \tau, \theta, \alpha)}{\partial \tau}, \quad (2)$$

其中, \bar{r}, θ 为内区的无量纲变量.

本文运用双时间尺度 (\bar{t}, τ) 及内外层匹配渐近理论, 进一步研究地转涡的结构及其运动规律. 将文献 [2] 所提出的方法推广到包括有重力、科氏力情况的地转涡问题.

二、双时间尺度内解基本方程及初边值条件

与文献 [1] 所论类似, 为了研究地转涡涡心附近的结构, 考虑粘性项的作用, 需将流动分为内外两层, 并以 $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ 因子放大内层坐标. α 是所论问题的小参数, 是外层流动的特征速度 U 与特征速度 $\sqrt{gh_{00}}$ 之比^[1]. h_{00} 为自由面高度的特征值. 外层流动的特征长度为 S . 内层流动的特征长度为 αS , 而特征速度为 $\sqrt{gh_{00}}$. 为了要在首项内解方程中保留粘性项, 当长时间尺度变量取为 (1b) 式时, 应假设有 $R_c = \sqrt{gh_{00}}\alpha^2/\nu = O(1)$. 利用上述关系及公式 (1a)(2), 从地转涡流动的基本方程 (文献 [1] 方程 (5)), 可得双时间尺度中内解的基本方程, 其无量纲形式为:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \tau} + \alpha^{-1} \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial r} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\tilde{v}}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \theta} + \alpha^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial r \tilde{u}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \theta} \right) \frac{\bar{h}}{r} = 0, \quad (3a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tau} + \alpha^{-1} \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial r} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\tilde{v}}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \theta} - \alpha^{-1} \frac{\tilde{v}^2}{r} \\ & + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial r} - \frac{fS}{\sqrt{gh_{00}}} (\tilde{v} + \tilde{X}_r) + \tilde{X}_r \\ & = \frac{1}{R_c} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\tilde{u}}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \theta} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tau} + \alpha^{-1} \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial r} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\tilde{v}}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \theta} + \alpha^{-1} \frac{\tilde{u}\tilde{v}}{r} \\ & + \frac{\alpha^{-1}}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{fS}{\sqrt{gh_{00}}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{X}_r) + \tilde{X}_\theta \\ & = \frac{1}{R_c} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\tilde{v}}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \theta} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3c)$$

其中 $\tilde{u} = u/\sqrt{gh_{00}}$, $\tilde{v} = v/\sqrt{gh_{00}}$, $\bar{h} = h/h_{00}$, $r = r'/\alpha S$, r' 为实际径向距离.

无量纲地转涡运动速度 $\dot{X}/\sqrt{gh_{00}}$ 在直角坐标系中可表示为:

$$\dot{X}(\bar{t}, \tau) \dot{i} + \dot{Y}(\bar{t}, \tau) \dot{j} = (\tilde{X}_{\bar{t}} + \alpha^{-1} \tilde{X}_{\tau}) \dot{i} + (\tilde{Y}_{\bar{t}} + \alpha^{-1} \tilde{Y}_{\tau}) \dot{j} \sim O(\alpha). \quad (4)$$

设地转涡运动轨迹的展开形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}(\bar{t}, \tau, \alpha) &= \tilde{X}_0(\bar{t}, \tau) + \alpha \tilde{X}_1(\bar{t}, \tau) + \alpha^2 \tilde{X}_2(\bar{t}, \tau) + \dots, \\ \tilde{Y}(\bar{t}, \tau, \alpha) &= \tilde{Y}_0(\bar{t}, \tau) + \alpha \tilde{Y}_1(\bar{t}, \tau) + \alpha^2 \tilde{Y}_2(\bar{t}, \tau) + \dots. \end{aligned}$$

因地转涡运动速度的量级为 $O(\alpha)$, 故应有 $\tilde{X}_0 = \tilde{Y}_0 = 0$, $\tilde{Y}_{0r} = \tilde{X}_{0\bar{t}} = \tilde{Y}_{0\bar{t}} = \tilde{X}_{1r} = \tilde{Y}_{1r} = 0$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}(\bar{z}, \tau, \alpha) &= \alpha \tilde{X}_1(\bar{z}) + \alpha^2 \tilde{X}_2(\bar{z}, \tau) + \dots, \\ \tilde{Y}(\bar{z}, \tau, \alpha) &= \alpha \tilde{Y}_1(\bar{z}) + \alpha^2 \tilde{Y}_2(\bar{z}, \tau) + \dots.\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

旋涡运动速度应是

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}(\bar{z}, \tau, \alpha) &= \alpha \tilde{X}_1(\bar{z}, \tau) + \alpha^2 \tilde{X}_2(\bar{z}, \tau) + \dots, \\ \tilde{Y}(\bar{z}, \tau, \alpha) &= \alpha \tilde{Y}_1(\bar{z}, \tau) + \alpha^2 \tilde{Y}_2(\bar{z}, \tau) + \dots,\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

其中 $\tilde{X}_1 = \tilde{X}_{1r} + \tilde{X}_{1\tau}$, $\tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}_{1r} = \tilde{Y}_{1\tau}$.

方程 (3) 的定解条件为:

$$\text{边界条件 } r = 0, \tilde{v} = \tilde{u} = 0; \quad (7a)$$

匹配条件可根据上述分析写出:

$$\begin{aligned}r \rightarrow \infty, \\ \tilde{v} &= \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r} + \alpha[-\bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) + \tilde{X}_1(\bar{z}, \tau)] \sin \theta - \alpha[\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) \\ &\quad + \tilde{Y}_1(\bar{z}, \tau)] \cos \theta + O(\alpha^2), \\ \tilde{u} &= \alpha[\bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) - \tilde{X}_1(\bar{z}, \tau)] \cos \theta - \alpha[\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) \\ &\quad + \tilde{Y}_1(\bar{z}, \tau)] \sin \theta + O(\alpha^2), \\ \tilde{h} &= 1,\end{aligned}\quad (7b)$$

其中 $\Gamma = \Gamma/S\sqrt{gh_{00}}$.

初始条件

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} = 0, \nu(r, \theta, 0) \text{ 给定,} \\ \tau = 0, \tilde{X}(\bar{z}_1, 0), \tilde{Y}(\bar{z}_1, 0) \text{ 给定.}\end{aligned}$$

1. 各阶内解的控制方程

双时间尺度内解物理量的渐近展开应与单时间尺度内解情况相同, 即有^[1]

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{u}(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta, \alpha) &= \alpha \tilde{u}_1(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta) + \alpha^2 \tilde{u}_2(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta) + \dots, \\ \tilde{v}(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta, \alpha) &= \tilde{v}_0(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta) + \alpha \tilde{v}_1(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta) + \dots, \\ \tilde{h}(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta, \alpha) &= \tilde{h}_0(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta) + \alpha \tilde{h}_1(\bar{z}, \tau, r, \theta) + \dots.\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

利用上述展开和量级估计 $|\dot{X}|/\sqrt{gh_{00}} = O(\alpha)$, $S|\ddot{X}|/gh_{00} = O(\alpha)$, $tS/\sqrt{gh_{00}} = O(1)$ ^[1], 从方程 (3) 可得各阶内解的控制方程. 由 α^{-1} 系数得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\tilde{h}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \theta} &= 0, \\ \frac{\tilde{v}_0^2}{r} - \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial r} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \theta} &= 0.\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

从定解条件式 (7a, b), 得

$$\begin{aligned}r = 0, \tilde{v}_0 = 0, \\ r \rightarrow \infty, \tilde{v}_0 = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}, \tilde{h}_0 \rightarrow 1.\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

由上述定解条件可以看出, 首项内解应与 θ 无关, 即 $\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \theta} = 0$. 故由方程 (9) 知,

$\frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \tau} = 0$ 及 $\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \tau} = 0$. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v}_0(\bar{i}, \tau, r, \theta) &= \tilde{v}_0(\bar{i}, r), \\ \tilde{h}_0(\bar{i}, \tau, r, \theta) &= \tilde{h}_0(\bar{i}, r). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

上式表明双时间尺度的首项内解只依赖于一个通常的时间尺度变量 \bar{i} , 且对于 θ 对称.

由 α^0 系数, 得:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \bar{i}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial \tau} + \tilde{u}_1 \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial r} + \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\tilde{h}_0}{r} \frac{\partial (r \tilde{u}_1)}{\partial r} + \frac{\tilde{h}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial \theta} = 0, \tag{12a}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2}{r} \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{v}_1 + \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial r} - \frac{fS}{\sqrt{gh_{00}}} \tilde{v}_0 = 0, \tag{12b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \bar{i}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial \tau} + \tilde{u}_1 \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial r} + \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\tilde{u}_1 \tilde{v}_0}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial \theta} \\ = \frac{1}{R_c} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}_0}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r^2} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{12c}$$

相应的匹配条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} r = 0, & \quad \tilde{u}_1 = \tilde{v}_1 = 0, \\ r \rightarrow \infty, & \end{aligned} \tag{12d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v}_1 &= -(\bar{\varphi}_y^* + \bar{X}_1) \sin \theta - (\bar{\varphi}_x^* + \bar{Y}_1) \cos \theta, \\ \tilde{u}_1 &= (\bar{\varphi}_y^* - \bar{X}_1) \cos \theta - (\bar{\varphi}_x^* + \bar{Y}_1) \sin \theta, \\ \tilde{h}_1 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{12e}$$

三、首项内解及一级均匀化解

现具体研究上述双时间尺度首项内解及经过 τ 的一个长时间后的一级解的平均性态, 即均匀化解. 定义任一物理量 $\tilde{\varphi}$ 对 τ 的一段时间的平均为:

$$M_\tau \tilde{\varphi}(\bar{i}, \tau, r, \theta) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau \tilde{\varphi}(\bar{i}, \tau', r, \theta) d\tau'. \tag{13}$$

1. 首项内解

双时间尺度首项内解的控制方程可用与单时间尺度分析中相同的方法得到. 从 α^0 的系数方程 (12a), (12c) 中消去 \tilde{u}_1 , 并取各项的周向积分 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \bar{i}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial \tau} + \frac{1}{\xi_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_c} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \bar{i}} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial r} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \tilde{h}_0 \left[\frac{1}{R_c} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_0} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_0} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \bar{i}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_0} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial \tau} \right) \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\tilde{h}_0}{r} \left[\frac{1}{R_c} \frac{1}{\xi_0} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{\xi_0} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \bar{i}} - \frac{1}{\xi_0} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial \tau} \right] \right] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_0 = \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial r} + \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r}$. 将均匀化算符 M_τ ((13) 式) 作用上式, 考虑到 \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{v}_1 等物理量应是连续、

单值和有界函数, 因此 $M_r \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial r} \right) = 0$ 及 $M_r \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}_1}{\partial r} \right) = 0$, 故有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ \frac{r \tilde{h}_0}{\xi_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_e} \frac{\partial \xi_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_0}{\partial \bar{t}} \right) \right\} = - \frac{\partial r \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \bar{t}}. \quad (14a)$$

从 (9) 式得:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial r} = \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{r}, \quad (14b)$$

方程 (14) 即是首项内解控制方程。边界和匹配条件即为 (10) 式, 由比较可知, 上述方程组及求解的边界和匹配条件与单时间尺度中的首项内解方程及定解条件, 与文献 [1] 中的方程 (18) 完全相同。因此只要给定相同的初始条件, 两组解必对应相等。即双时间尺度分析所得的首项内解与单时间尺度的首项内解应该完全相同:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v}_0(\bar{t}, r) &\equiv v_0(\bar{t}, r), \\ \tilde{h}_0(\bar{t}, r) &\equiv h_0(\bar{t}, r). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

2. 一级均匀化解

将均匀化算符 (13) 式作用于 α^0 的系数方程 (12), 并利用上述结果得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h_0}{\partial \bar{t}} + (M_r \tilde{u}_1) \frac{\partial h_0}{\partial r} + \frac{v_0}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (M_r \tilde{h}_1) + \frac{h_0}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r M_r \tilde{u}_1) + \frac{\dot{h}_0}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (M_r \tilde{v}_1) &= 0, \\ \frac{v_0}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (M_r \tilde{u}_1) - \frac{2v_0}{r} (M_r \tilde{v}_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (M_r \tilde{h}_1) - \frac{fS}{\sqrt{gh_{00}}} v_0 &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \bar{t}} + (M_r \tilde{u}_1) \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial r} + \frac{v_0}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (M_r \tilde{v}_1) + \frac{v_0}{r} (M_r \tilde{u}_1) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (M_r \tilde{h}_1) &= \frac{1}{R_e} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial r} - \frac{v_0}{r^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (16a)$$

边界条件和匹配条件经均匀化后, 可得:

$$r = 0, \quad M_r \tilde{v}_1 = M_r \tilde{u}_1 = 0, \quad (16b)$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$M_r \tilde{v}_1 = [-\phi_1^* + M_r \dot{X}_1] \sin \theta - [\phi_1^* + M_r \dot{Y}_1] \cos \theta, \quad (16c)$$

$$M_r \tilde{u}_1 = [\bar{\phi}_1^* - M_r \dot{X}_1] \cos \theta - [\bar{\phi}_1^* - M_r \dot{Y}_1] \sin \theta,$$

而

$$M_r \dot{X}_1 = M_r (\tilde{X}_{1f} + \tilde{X}_{2r}) = X_{1f} = \dot{X}_1,$$

$$M_r \dot{Y}_1 = \dot{Y}_1.$$

由上述可知, 双时间尺度一级均匀化解所满足的控制方程与边界条件与单时间尺度一级解的方程和边界条件又完全相同, 因此可有:

$$\begin{aligned} M_r \tilde{v}_1 &\equiv v_1(\bar{t}, r, \theta), \\ M_r \tilde{u}_1 &\equiv u_1(\bar{t}, r, \theta), \\ M_r \tilde{h}_1 &\equiv h_1(\bar{t}, r, \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

即, 一级解对 r 的长时间平均结果相等于单时间尺度中的一级解。由于后者不依赖于 θ , 因此从 (16c) 式可推得:

$$\begin{aligned} M_r \dot{X}_1 - \phi_1^* &= O(\alpha^1), \\ M_r \dot{Y}_1 + \bar{\phi}_1^* &= O(\alpha^1). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

即,在精确到 $O(\alpha)$ 范围内,地转涡首项运动速度对 τ 的长时间平均结果与该涡位置上的背景流场速度相等,两者之差为 $O(\alpha^2)$.

由(5)及(6)式还可得到:

$$\tilde{X} - M_r \tilde{X} = O(\alpha^2), \quad \tilde{Y} - M_r \tilde{Y} = O(\alpha^2), \quad (19)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{X}} - M_r \dot{\tilde{X}} = O(\alpha), \quad \dot{\tilde{Y}} - M_r \dot{\tilde{Y}} = O(\alpha). \quad (20)$$

即,双时间尺度中所得到的旋涡运动相对于平均轨迹的摆动幅度为 $O(\alpha^2)$,而涡的运动速度与速度的平均值之差为 $O(\alpha)$.

四、在 $\bar{t}=\bar{t}_1$ 邻近,一级解 $\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{v}_1, \tilde{h}_1$ 的性态及旋涡运动特征

现在研究某一时刻 $\bar{t}=\bar{t}_1$ 邻近地转涡的摆动运动,即研究一级解的具体性态.此时 \bar{t}_1 视为常数,地转涡运动的自变量为时间 τ 及空间变量 r, θ .

一级解的控制方程是线性偏微分方程组(12).为求解,令

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r, \theta) &= \langle \tilde{u}_1 \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [u_{j1}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) \cos j\theta + u_{j2}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) \sin j\theta], \\ \tilde{v}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r, \theta) &= \langle \tilde{v}_1 \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [v_{j1}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) \cos j\theta + v_{j2}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) \sin j\theta], \\ \tilde{h}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r, \theta) &= \langle \tilde{h}_1 \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [h_{j1}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) \cos j\theta + h_{j2}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) \sin j\theta]. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

上述 Fourier 系数满足下述联立方程式:

$$\frac{\partial u_{j1}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{v_0}{r} j u_{j2} - \frac{2v_0}{r} v_{j1} + \frac{\partial h_{j1}}{\partial r} = 0, \quad (22a)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{j2}}{\partial \tau} - \frac{v_0}{r} j u_{j1} - \frac{2v_0}{r} v_{j2} + \frac{\partial h_{j2}}{\partial r} = 0, \quad (22b)$$

$$r \frac{\partial v_{j1}}{\partial \tau} + r \zeta_0 u_{j1} + v_0 j v_{j2} + j h_{j2} = 0, \quad (22c)$$

$$r \frac{\partial v_{j2}}{\partial \tau} + r \zeta_0 u_{j2} - v_0 j v_{j1} - j h_{j1} = 0, \quad (22d)$$

$$\frac{\partial h_{j1}}{\partial \tau} + \left(\frac{\partial h_0}{\partial r} + \frac{h_0}{r} \right) u_{j1} + \frac{v_0}{r} j h_{j2} + h_0 \frac{\partial u_{j1}}{\partial r} + \frac{h_0}{r} j v_{j2} = 0, \quad (22e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h_{j2}}{\partial \tau} + \left(\frac{\partial h_0}{\partial r} + \frac{h_0}{r} \right) u_{j2} - \frac{v_0}{r} j h_{j1} + h_0 \frac{\partial u_{j2}}{\partial r} - \frac{h_0}{r} j v_{j1} = 0, \\ j = 1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (22f)$$

对称部分 $\langle \tilde{u}_1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{v}_1 \rangle$ 及 $\langle \tilde{h}_1 \rangle$, 则满足

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \langle \tilde{u}_1 \rangle}{\partial \tau} - \frac{2v_0}{r} \langle \tilde{v}_1 \rangle + \frac{\partial \langle \tilde{h}_1 \rangle}{\partial r} - \frac{fS}{\sqrt{gh_{00}}} v_0 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \bar{t}} + \frac{\partial \langle \tilde{v}_1 \rangle}{\partial \tau} + \langle \tilde{u}_1 \rangle \zeta_0 = \frac{1}{R_c} \frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial r}, \\ \frac{\partial h_0}{\partial \bar{t}} + \frac{\partial \langle \tilde{h}_1 \rangle}{\partial \tau} + \left(\frac{\partial h_0}{\partial r} + \frac{h_0}{r} \right) \langle \tilde{u}_1 \rangle + h_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \langle \tilde{u}_1 \rangle = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

从方程中消去 $h_{jk}(k=1,2)$, 得到求解 u_{jk}, v_{jk} 的下述方程:

$$B \frac{\partial^2 v_{j1}}{\partial \tau \partial r} + Cj \frac{\partial v_{j2}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_{j1}}{\partial \tau} - j \frac{\partial u_{j2}}{\partial \tau} + D \frac{\partial u_{j1}}{\partial r} + (Aj^2 + F)u_{j1} + E j v_{j2} = 0, \quad (24a)$$

$$B \frac{\partial^2 v_{j2}}{\partial \tau \partial r} - Cj \frac{\partial v_{j1}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_{j2}}{\partial \tau} + j \frac{\partial u_{j1}}{\partial \tau} + D \frac{\partial u_{j2}}{\partial r} + (Aj^2 + F)u_{j2} - E j v_{j1} = 0, \quad (24b)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_{j1}}{\partial \tau^2} - G \frac{\partial^2 u_{j1}}{\partial r^2} + C \frac{\partial^2 v_{j1}}{\partial \tau \partial r} + Aj \frac{\partial u_{j2}}{\partial \tau} - L \frac{\partial u_{j1}}{\partial r} - Ij \frac{\partial v_{j2}}{\partial r} - N \frac{\partial v_{j1}}{\partial \tau} - M j v_{j2} - P u_{j1} = 0, \quad (24c)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_{j2}}{\partial \tau^2} - G \frac{\partial^2 u_{j2}}{\partial r^2} + C \frac{\partial^2 v_{j2}}{\partial \tau \partial r} - Aj \frac{\partial u_{j1}}{\partial \tau} - L \frac{\partial u_{j2}}{\partial r} + Ij \frac{\partial v_{j1}}{\partial r} - N \frac{\partial v_{j2}}{\partial \tau} + M j v_{j1} - P u_{j2} = 0, \quad (24d)$$

$j = 1, 2, \dots$

其中系数: $A = \frac{v_0}{r}, \quad E = \frac{v_0}{r} + \zeta_0, \quad L = 2 \frac{\partial h_0}{\partial r} + \frac{h_0}{r} - v_0 \zeta_0,$
 $B = r, \quad F = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r \zeta_0), \quad M = \frac{v_0^2}{r^2} - \frac{2v_0}{r} \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{h_0}{r} \right),$
 $C = v_0, \quad G = h_0, \quad N = 2 \frac{v_0}{r} - \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial r},$
 $D = r \zeta_0, \quad I = \frac{h_0}{r} - \frac{v_0^2}{r}, \quad P = \frac{\partial^2 h_0}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial h_0}{\partial r} - \frac{h_0}{r^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(v_0 \zeta_0). \quad (25)$

求解方程 (22) 的边界条件和匹配条件, 可从 (12d), (12e) 式得出:

$$r = 0, \quad u_{jk} = 0, \quad v_{jk} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad k = 1, 2, \quad (26a)$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_{11} &= \bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) - \bar{X}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \\ \tilde{u}_{12} &= -\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) - \bar{Y}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \\ \tilde{v}_{11} &= -\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) - \bar{Y}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \\ \tilde{v}_{12} &= -\bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) + \bar{X}_1(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \end{aligned} \quad (26b)$$

$$\tilde{u}_{jk} = 0, \quad \tilde{v}_{jk} = 0, \quad j \geq 1, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (26c)$$

现讨论 $j=1$ 情况. 用分离变量法求解 $v_{1k}, u_{1k}(k=1,2)$, 令

$$\begin{aligned} v_{11}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) &= R_{v_{11}}(\bar{t}_1, r) T_{v_{11}}(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \\ v_{12}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) &= R_{v_{12}}(\bar{t}_1, r) T_{v_{12}}(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \\ u_{11}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) &= R_{u_{11}}(\bar{t}_1, r) T_{u_{11}}(\bar{t}_1, \tau), \\ u_{12}(\bar{t}_1, \tau, r) &= R_{u_{12}}(\bar{t}_1, r) T_{u_{12}}(\bar{t}_1, \tau). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

根据匹配条件 (26b) 式的结构, 对上述分离函数可假设 $R_{v_{11}} = R_{v_{12}}$, 并记为 R_v , $R_{u_{11}} = R_{u_{12}}$, 并记为 R_u , 而 $T_{v_{11}} = T_{u_{12}}, T_{v_{12}} = -T_{u_{11}}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} v_{11} &= R_v T_{v_{11}}, \quad v_{12} = R_v T_{v_{12}}, \\ u_{11} &= -R_u T_{v_{12}}, \quad u_{12} = R_u T_{v_{11}}. \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

将上式代入方程组 (24a), (24b), 并令 $j = 1$, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} RT_{v_{12}} + W \frac{dT_{v_{11}}}{d\tau} &= 0, \\ RT_{v_{11}} - W \frac{dT_{v_{12}}}{d\tau} &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} R(\bar{i}_1, r) &= (A + F)R_u - CR'_v + DR'_u - ER_v, \\ W(\bar{i}_1, r) &= R_u - BR'_v - R_v. \end{aligned}$$

从 (29) 式可知,

$$\frac{R(\bar{i}_1, r)}{W(\bar{i}_1, r)} = \frac{1}{T_{v_{11}}} \frac{dT_{v_{12}}}{d\tau} = -\frac{1}{T_{v_{12}}} \frac{dT_{v_{11}}}{d\tau} = k(\bar{i}_1), \tag{30}$$

故解应是:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{v_{11}}(\bar{i}_1, r) &= T_{u_{12}} = Q_1 \cos(k\tau) - Q_2 \sin(k\tau), \\ T_{v_{12}}(\bar{i}_1, r) &= -T_{u_{11}} = Q_1 \sin(k\tau) + Q_2 \cos(k\tau). \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

Q_1, Q_2 为积分“常数”, 由 $\tau = 0$ 时旋涡运动的初值条件决定. 上式表明 $T_{v_{11}}, T_{v_{12}}, T_{u_{12}}, T_{u_{11}}$ 均为周期函数, 以 τ 尺度计其周期为 $2\pi/k(\bar{i}_1)$. 下面将会证明周期大小依赖于旋涡的涡核结构. 利用 (28) 式, 从方程 (24c), (24d) 得到两个相同的关于 R_u 和 R_v 的关系式:

$$GR''_u + LR'_u + (k^2 - Ak + P)R_u - (I + Ck)R'_v - (M - Nk)R_v = 0. \tag{32}$$

上式与方程 (30) 联立构成一个求解函数 R_u

及 R_v 的常微分方程组. 边界条件为 $r = 0, R_u = R_v = 0, r \rightarrow \infty, R_u \rightarrow 1$ 或 $R_v \rightarrow 1$. 其数值解结果如图 1 所示¹⁾. 我们通过研究 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, R_u, R_v 的函数性态得到 $k(\bar{i}_1)$. 为此, 需将方程 (30), (32) 中的各项系数在 $r = 0$ 点展开为 r 的幂级数. 然后用级数展开法求 R_u 及 R_v . 即令

$$\begin{aligned} R_u &= r^{\lambda_1} \sum_0^{\infty} A_n r^n, \\ R_v &= r^{\lambda_2} \sum_0^{\infty} B_n r^n, \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

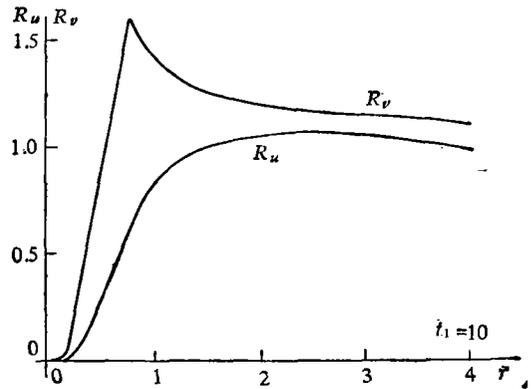


图 1

得出 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$. 从 A_0, B_0 为非零解的条件及 $r = 0$ 时, R_u, R_v 为零的条件可证明有:

$$k(\bar{i}_1) = \left. \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial r} \right|_{\bar{i}=\bar{i}_1, r=0} \tag{34}$$

即 $k(\bar{i}_1)$ 是周向速度首项内解在涡心处的速度梯度. 它反映了涡核结构. 系数 A_n, B_n 可由

1) 该数值计算由力学研究所张文同志完成, 在此致谢.

递推公式从 A_{n-1}, B_{n-1} 的值给出. A_0, B_0 由 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时的匹配条件定出. 因此, 当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, Fourier 系数 $v_{11}, v_{12}, u_{11}, u_{12}$ 可由 (31) 及 (33) 式两部分的乘积表示, 当 r 取一般值时, 它们将是 $T_{v_{11}}, T_{v_{12}}$ 的解式 (31) 和 R_u 及 R_v 的数值解两部分的乘积. 由于本文篇幅所限, 上述分析的详细过程从略.

现研究旋涡的运动特征, 为此, 要给定一个旋涡运动的初始条件来确定 Q_1, Q_2 . 设地转涡在 $\bar{z} = 0$ 时生成, 当 $\bar{z} = \bar{z}_1 > 0$ 时开始自由运动. 并设 $\tau = 0$ 时地转涡的瞬时速度为零, 即

$$\bar{X}_1(\bar{z}_1, 0) = 0, \bar{Y}_1(\bar{z}_1, 0) = 0. \quad (35)$$

从解 (28) 式, 匹配条件 (26b) 式可知, 当 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} u_{11}(\bar{z}_1, \tau, \infty) &= -R_u T_{v_{11}} = -(Q_1 \sin k\tau + Q_2 \cos k\tau) = \bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) - \bar{X}_1(\bar{z}_1, \tau), \\ u_{12}(\bar{z}_1, \tau, \infty) &= R_u T_{v_{11}} = Q_1 \cos k\tau - Q_2 \sin k\tau = -\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) - \bar{Y}_1(\bar{z}_1, \tau). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

利用初值条件 (35) 式, 从上式可得

$$Q_1 = -\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1), Q_2 = -\bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1), \quad (37)$$

故旋涡的运动速度从 (36) 式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{X}}_1(\bar{z}_1, \tau) &= \bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1)[1 - \cos k\tau] - \bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) \sin k\tau, \\ \dot{\bar{Y}}_1(\bar{z}_1, \tau) &= -\bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1)[1 - \cos k\tau] - \bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) \sin k\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

由此可知, 地转涡的运动速度呈周期变化, 以 τ 的时间尺度计, 周期为 $2\pi/k(\bar{z}_1)$. 以通常的时间尺度 $S/\sqrt{gh_{00}}$ 计, 周期为 $\alpha \cdot 2\pi/k(\bar{z}_1)$. 若用 v_{11}, v_{12} 在 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 的条件进行分析, 同样可以导出 (38) 式的结论.

地转涡中心运动速度与背景流场速度之差为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{X}}_1(\bar{z}_1, \tau) - \bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) &= v_{12} = -\bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) \cos k\tau - \bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) \sin k\tau, \\ \dot{\bar{Y}}_1(\bar{z}_1, \tau) + \bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) &= -v_{11} = \bar{\phi}_x^*(X_1, Y_1) \cos k\tau - \bar{\phi}_y^*(X_1, Y_1) \sin k\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

设 δ_x, δ_y 为从 $\bar{z} = \bar{z}_1, \tau = 0$ 开始经过一段时间后, 地转涡中心偏离平均轨迹位置的无量纲分量, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_x &= \int_{\bar{z}_1}^{\bar{z}_1 + \Delta \bar{z}} (\dot{\bar{X}}_1 - \bar{\phi}_y^*) d\bar{z} = \alpha \int_0^\tau (\dot{\bar{X}}_1 - \bar{\phi}_y^*) d\tau \\ &= -\frac{\alpha}{k} [\bar{\phi}_y^* \sin k\tau - \bar{\phi}_x^*(\cos k\tau - 1)], \\ \delta_y &= \int_{\bar{z}_1}^{\bar{z}_1 + \Delta \bar{z}} (\dot{\bar{Y}}_1 + \bar{\phi}_x^*) d\bar{z} = \alpha \int_0^\tau (\dot{\bar{Y}}_1 + \bar{\phi}_x^*) d\tau \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{k} [\bar{\phi}_x^* \sin k\tau + \bar{\phi}_y^*(\cos k\tau - 1)]. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

由此可知, 地转涡相对于平均轨迹作周期性的摆动运动, 经过一个周期后的偏移分量分别为 $\frac{\alpha}{k} \bar{\phi}_x^*, \frac{\alpha}{k} \bar{\phi}_y^*$. 运动的周期与振幅均依赖于 $\bar{z} = \bar{z}_1$ 时的旋涡运动条件和涡核结构.

上述双时间尺度内解及地转涡运动的全部分析是基于模式 1 的假设, 即长时间尺度为 $S/\sqrt{gh_{00}}$, 而 $Re = \sqrt{gh_{00}} S \alpha^2 / \nu = O(1)$. 对于模式 2 情况 (长时间尺度取为 $S/\alpha\sqrt{gh_{00}}$, $Re = \sqrt{gh_{00}} S \alpha^3 / \nu = O(1)$) 完全可以依照类似方法进行系统的分析.

五、结 论

本文运用多重时间尺度和空间尺度的渐近分析理论,考虑地转涡中粘性力影响得到了地转涡的各阶内层结构和旋涡运动规律. 首项内解描述了近涡心处的粘性涡核,其涡核结构与文献[1]中用单时间尺度分析所得结果完全相同. 其中的速度和相应的大气自由面高度均为随时间变化的有限值分布. 一级解 $\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{v}_1, \tilde{h}_1$ 对短时间尺度变量 τ 的平均与单时间尺度分析所得的一级解相等. 地转涡除了跟随背景流场一起运动外还作摆动运动,涡心运动对平均轨迹的偏移和振幅为 $O(\alpha)$. 摆动的周期、振幅和偏移量依赖于涡核结构和初始条件. 涡心运动速度呈周期变化,以短时间尺度计周期为 $2\pi/k(\tilde{r}_1)$. 首项运动速度对 τ 的平均与当地背景流场速度相等,与无粘地转涡理论文献[3]中的假设一致. 可以预计,不论取哪种长时间尺度 ($S/\sqrt{gh_{00}}$ 或 $S/\alpha\sqrt{gh_{00}}$),当用双时间尺度分析时,旋涡运动速度对 τ 的平均结果都会与无粘地转涡理论中的假设一致. 摆动运动的无量纲振幅相对于一个时间尺度的解来说都是 αS ,而摆动运动的具体解将与时间尺度的选择有关.

工作中曾与同济大学数学系凌镛镛教授进行过有益的讨论,特此致谢.

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