

# 赤道两层海洋模式中基本流的切变不稳定性<sup>\* 1</sup>

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## 摘 要

设计了一个热带赤道  $\beta$  平面的两层海洋模式,在准长波近似下,应用最大截断模分析赤道波的基本形态,指出无论是正压模或斜压模 Kelvin 波、Rossby 波及基本流所对应的“地形 Rossby 波”是最基本的波系,在基本流的一定切变条件下,它们之间可以耦合出一类不稳定波。在浅混合层近似和“快波近似”下,正压模和斜压模是可以分离的,因此可以分别分析它们的色散特征,由于它们的特征量不同,在同样波长(扰动的纬向尺度)下,扰动的增长率也不同,通过分析得出在一定参数下,斜压模扰动增长率为正压模的 2 倍。近似分析表明,混合层中流场的增长要快于温跃层,但温跃层的温度增长要比混合层明显。

**关键词:** 两层海洋模式, Kelvin 波, Rossby 波, 地形 Rossby 波, 耦合不稳定。

## 1 引 言

巢纪平等<sup>[1]</sup>在分析 ENSO 循环中海温距平的传播、发展特征时指出,沿温跃层曲面在赤道附近向东传播的海温距平其强度要比海表温度距平强很多,在文献[2-3]中用两层海洋模式分析了混合层和温跃层海温对风应力的响应特征,表明温跃层海温距平的响应要强于混合层,这在一定程度上支持了文献[1]的资料分析。注意到在前面两个两层海洋模式的计算中,除研究的是海洋对风应力的强迫响应外,在模式中背景场是静止的,不存在像赤道潜流那样具有切变的基本流。但我们知道,当存在像赤道潜流那样的切变流时,将改变 Matsuno<sup>[4]</sup>的赤道内波的特征,如 Philander<sup>[5]</sup>指出,改变了特征的赤道内波可以使潜流不稳定。如果把海洋和大气统一

地看,则 Boyd<sup>[6]</sup>、Zhang 和 Webster<sup>[7]</sup>、Wang 和 Xie<sup>[8]</sup>等都研究过切变流对赤道内波的影响。另一方面,参照文献[9]提出的 Kelvin 波-Rossby 波耦合的概念,巢纪平、刘琳等<sup>[10]</sup>研究了等值正压赤道模式在有基本切变流存在时波的耦合不稳定。本文将发展这一工作,应用两层赤道  $\beta$  平面模式来研究波的耦合不稳定。

## 2 模 式

模式基本上同文献[2-3],如图 1 所示,参考坐标在垂直方向向上为正,静止海洋在垂直方向取海表的坐标为  $z_1 = H_1$ ,上层海洋底部的坐标为  $z_2 = H_2$ ,静止海洋的总厚度为  $\bar{D} = H_1 - H_2$ ,即将海洋分为上、下两层,厚度、密度和温度各不相同。设  $z_1 - z_\eta = \eta$  为上层混合层的厚度,  $z_\eta - z_2 = h$  为温跃层

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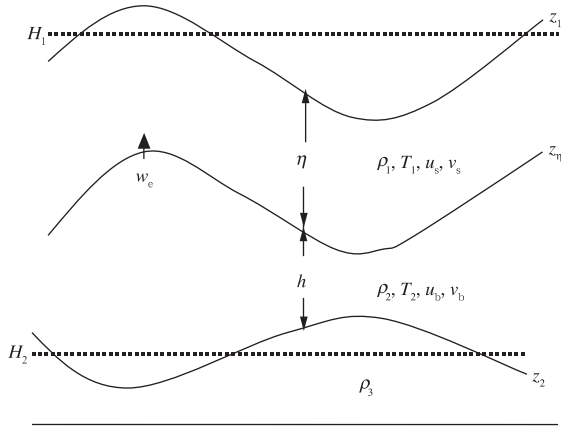


图1 两层斜压海洋模式结构

Fig. 1 The sketch structure of the two-layer baroclinic ocean model

的厚度,总厚度为  $\eta + h = D(x, y, t)$ , 其中  $z_1$  为海-气界面,  $z_\eta$  为混合层-温跃层界面,  $z_2$  为温跃层与准静止层(或称下均匀层)的界面。气候状态为  $\bar{\eta} + \bar{h} = \bar{D}(y)$ , 如设  $\bar{\eta} = \gamma \bar{D}$ , 则有  $\bar{h} = (1 - \gamma) \bar{D}$ , 由  $\gamma$  的大小来控制两层的相对厚度。

基本场为纬向地转流

$$\beta y U_s = -g' \frac{dH_2}{dy} - g \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_3} \frac{dH_1}{dy} + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha \eta \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial t} + U_s \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial x} - \beta y v_s + \frac{dU_s}{dy} v_s = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha \eta \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial x} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial t} + U_s \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial x} + \beta y u_s = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta + h) + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha \eta \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial y} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_b}{\partial t} + U_b \frac{\partial u_b}{\partial x} - \beta y v_b + \frac{dU_b}{dy} v_b = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha h \frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial x} + g \alpha \eta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial x} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_b}{\partial t} + U_b \frac{\partial v_b}{\partial x} + \beta y u_b = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta + h) + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha h \frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial y} + g \alpha \eta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial y} \quad (6)$$

定义垂直平均

$$q_s = \eta^{-1} \int_{z_\eta}^{z_1} q dz, \quad q_b = h^{-1} \int_{z_2}^{z_\eta} q dz \quad (7)$$

引进正压模和斜压模, 分别为

$$\hat{u} = \frac{\eta u_s + h u_b}{\eta + h}, \quad \bar{u} = u_b - u_s \quad (8)$$

于是有

$$u_s = \hat{u} - \frac{h}{\eta + h} \bar{u}, \quad u_b = \hat{u} + \frac{\eta}{\eta + h} \bar{u} \quad (9)$$

变量  $v$  类似。

新的方程分别为

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\bar{u}}{(\eta + h)^2} (h \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} - \eta \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}) + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} - \beta y \hat{v} + \left( \bar{U}_s \frac{\eta}{\eta + h} + \bar{U}_b \frac{h}{\eta + h} \right) \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\hat{U} \bar{u}}{(\eta + h)^2} (h \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} -$$

式中  $g' = (\rho_3 - \rho_2) / \rho_3$  为约化重力,  $\alpha$  为海水的膨胀系数。这个背景流可以简化, 设海平面在大尺度上是比较均匀的, 但温跃层底有明显的均匀, 有

$$\beta y U_s = -g' \frac{dH_2}{dy} + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha \eta \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y} = \beta y \hat{U} + \beta y \tilde{U}_s \quad (1)$$

在类似简化条件下, 有

$$\beta y U_b = -g' \frac{dH_2}{dy} + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha h \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} + g \alpha \eta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y}$$

考虑到混合层的深度不大, 温度分布水平比较均匀, 因此其近似式为

$$\beta y U_b \approx -g' \frac{dH_2}{dy} + \frac{1}{2} g \alpha h \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} = \beta y \hat{U} + \beta y \tilde{U}_b \quad (2)$$

由此可见, 基本流在上、下层的共同部分, 由所研究的模式海洋厚度的不均匀性引起, 可称为正压分量, 标以  $\hat{A}$ , 由温度场引起的部分可称斜压分量, 标以  $\tilde{A}$ 。下标  $s$  为混合层,  $b$  为温跃层。

## 2.1 运动方程

除背景流外, 参照文献[2]和[3]将各物理量分成扰动量和平均量两部分, 然后略去非线性项, 得到线性化运动方程为

$$\eta \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \tilde{U}_b \frac{h}{\eta+h} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} u \right) - \tilde{U}_s \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{h}{\eta+h} u \right) + \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} \hat{v} + \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} \frac{d\tilde{U}_s}{dy} + \frac{h}{\eta+h} \frac{d\tilde{U}_b}{dy} \right) \hat{v} + \frac{\eta}{(\eta+h)^2} \left( \frac{d(\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \right) \bar{v} = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta+h) + g\alpha \frac{1}{\eta+h} \left( \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} + \eta h \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \eta^2 \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_b) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \hat{u} + \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} u \right) - (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \hat{u} - \frac{h}{\eta+h} u \right) - \beta y \bar{v} + \frac{d(\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_b)}{dy} \left( \hat{v} + \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} \bar{v} \right) - \frac{d(\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \left( \hat{v} - \frac{h}{\eta+h} \bar{v} \right) = g\alpha \left( \frac{1}{2} h \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} \right) \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \frac{\bar{v}}{(\eta+h)^2} \left( h \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} - \eta \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \right) + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \beta y \hat{u} + \left( \tilde{U}_s \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} + \tilde{U}_b \frac{h}{\eta+h} \right) \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{\hat{U} \bar{v}}{(\eta+h)^2} \left( h \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} - \eta \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \tilde{U}_b \frac{h}{\eta+h} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} \bar{v} \right) - \tilde{U}_s \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{h}{\eta+h} \bar{v} \right) = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta+h) + g\alpha \frac{1}{\eta+h} \left( \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} + \eta h \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \eta^2 \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} \right) \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_b) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \hat{v} + \frac{\eta}{\eta+h} \bar{v} \right) - (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \hat{v} - \frac{h}{\eta+h} \bar{v} \right) + \beta y \bar{u} = g\alpha \left( \frac{1}{2} h \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} + \eta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} \right) \quad (13)$$

注意到在以上方程中仍然存在非线性项,进一步的简化约定为,将除了压力梯度外各项中的厚度近似地取成:  $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \bar{D}$ ,  $h \rightarrow (1-\gamma) \bar{D}$ ,  $(\eta+h) \rightarrow \bar{D}$ , 并设是纬度的平均值。在这些条件下,以上方程进一步简化成

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \gamma \tilde{U}_s + (1-\gamma) \tilde{U}_b) \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} - \left( \beta y - \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} - \gamma \frac{d\tilde{U}_s}{dy} - (1-\gamma) \frac{d\tilde{U}_b}{dy} \right) \hat{v} \right\} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \left\{ (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{d(\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \bar{v} \right\} = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta+h) + g\alpha \bar{D} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-\gamma)^2 \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^2 \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} \right] \quad (14)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \gamma \tilde{U}_s + (1-\gamma) \tilde{U}_b) \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \beta y \hat{u} \right\} + \gamma(1-\gamma) (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} = -g' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta+h) + g\alpha \bar{D} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-\gamma)^2 \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^2 \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} \right] \quad (15)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} + [\hat{U} + \gamma \tilde{U}_b + (1-\gamma) \tilde{U}_s] \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{d[\hat{U} + \gamma \tilde{U}_b + (1-\gamma) \tilde{U}_s]}{dy} - \beta y \right) \bar{v} \right\} + (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{d(\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \hat{v} = g\alpha \bar{D} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} + \gamma \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} \right] \quad (16)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t} + [\hat{U} + \gamma \tilde{U}_b + (1-\gamma) \tilde{U}_s] \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} + \beta y \bar{u} \right\} + (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} = g\alpha \bar{D} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} \right] \quad (17)$$

可见如果上下层气候温度场的分布不一样,斜压模分量和正压模分量将会彼此影响对方的变化。

## 2.2 线性化连续性方程

参照文献[2-3]关于垂直速度的定义,连续性方程的线性化形式给出为

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + U_s \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \gamma \bar{D} \left( \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\beta \gamma}{g'} \hat{U}_y v_s = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + U_b \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + (1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \left( \frac{\partial u_b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_b}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\beta(1 - \gamma)}{g'} \hat{U}_y v_b = 0 \quad (19)$$

将速度的正、斜压模代入,分别得到

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \gamma \bar{D} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\beta \gamma}{g'} \hat{U}_y \hat{v} \right\} - \left\{ \gamma(1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\beta \gamma(1 - \gamma)}{g'} \hat{U}_y \tilde{v} \right\} = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_b) \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + (1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\beta(1 - \gamma)}{g'} \hat{U}_y \hat{v} \right\} + \left\{ \gamma(1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\beta \gamma(1 - \gamma)}{g'} \hat{U}_y \tilde{v} \right\} = 0 \quad (21)$$

## 2.3 线性化温度方程

在不考虑水平平流项及非线性垂直输送项后,按约定的简化方案,分别给出

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} - \gamma \bar{D} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y} \hat{v} \right\} + \left\{ \gamma(1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} \right) - (1 - \gamma) \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y} \tilde{v} \right\} = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial t} + (\hat{U} + \tilde{U}_b) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} - (1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} \hat{v} \right\} - \left\{ \gamma(1 - \gamma) \bar{D} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} \right) - \gamma \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} \tilde{v} \right\} = 0 \quad (23)$$

## 3 无量纲方程

### 3.1 特征量

引进正压模的重力波波速,为

$$C = \sqrt{g' \bar{D}} \quad (24)$$

对正压模的物理量的特征值取成:时间  $t \sim (2\beta C)^{-1/2}$ , 长度  $(x, y) \sim \left(\frac{C}{2\beta}\right)^{1/2}$ , 速度  $(\hat{u}, \hat{v}) \sim C$ ,  $(\eta, h) \sim \bar{D}$ ,  $(H_1, H_2) \sim \bar{D}$ ,  $z \sim \bar{D}$ 。

在另一方面,取温度变化的特征值为  $\Delta T_s, \Delta T_b$ , 可看成是混合层上、下的温度差和温跃层上、下的温度差。引进斜压模的重力波波速

$$C_s = \sqrt{g\alpha \Delta T_s \bar{D}}, C_b = \sqrt{g\alpha \Delta T_b \bar{D}}, \tilde{C} = \sqrt{g\alpha \Delta T \bar{D}}, C_s \sim C_b \sim \tilde{C} \quad (25)$$

相关物理量的特征值取成:  $(T_s', T_b') \sim (\Delta T_s, \Delta T_b)$ ,  $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \sim \tilde{C}$ ,  $(U_s, U_b, \hat{U}) \sim C$ ,  $(\tilde{U}_s, \tilde{U}_b) \sim (C_s^2, C_b^2) / C \sim \tilde{C}^2 / C$ 。

### 3.2 基本场

由上面约定的特征量,基本场(1)、(2)的无量纲形式分别为

$$\frac{1}{2} y U_s = -\frac{dH_2}{dy} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C_s}{C}\right)^2 \eta \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} y \hat{U} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C_s}{C}\right)^2 y \tilde{U}_s \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}yU_b = -\frac{dH_2}{dy} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{C_b}{C}\right)^2 h \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}y\hat{U} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{C_b}{C}\right)^2 y\tilde{U}_b \quad (27)$$

### 3.3 运动方程

为了使方程简洁,舍去不重要的差异,设  $C_s, C_b$  均取  $\tilde{C}$ , 运动方程右端温度梯度项中的  $H_1, H_2$  均取成  $\bar{D}$ , 这些近似不会使问题有实质性改变。

正压模方程(14)和(15)的无量纲形式为

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \left[ \hat{U} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 (\gamma\tilde{U}_s + (1-\gamma)\tilde{U}_b) \right] \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} - \left[ \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} - \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 \frac{d}{dy} (\gamma\tilde{U}_s + (1-\gamma)\tilde{U}_b) \right] \hat{v} \right\} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^3 \left\{ (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{d(\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \cdot \hat{v} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma)^2 \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} \right] \quad (28)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \left[ \hat{U} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 (\gamma\tilde{U}_s + (1-\gamma)\tilde{U}_b) \right] \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}y\hat{u} \right\} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^3 (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta + h) + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma)^2 \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} + \gamma(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} \right] \quad (29)$$

斜压模方程,由方程(16)和(17)给出

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \left[ \hat{U} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 (\gamma\tilde{U}_b + (1-\gamma)\tilde{U}_s) \right] \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \left[ \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 \frac{d}{dy} (\gamma\tilde{U}_b + (1-\gamma)\tilde{U}_s) - \frac{1}{2}y \right] \hat{v} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) \left[ (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{d(\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \hat{v} \right] = \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} + \gamma \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial x} \right] \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \left[ \hat{U} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right)^2 (\gamma\tilde{U}_b + (1-\gamma)\tilde{U}_s) \right] \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}y\hat{u} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial y} \right] \quad (31)$$

### 3.4 浅混合层近似和快波近似

考虑到混合层厚度相对温跃层厚度来讲很浅,即  $\gamma \ll 1$ , 称为“浅混合层近似”, 另外, 正压模的重力波速相对斜压模来讲要快很多, 即  $(\tilde{C}/C)^2 \ll 1$ , 称为“快波近似”。

在浅混合层近似和快波近似下正压模和斜压模方程分别为

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} - \left( \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} \right) \hat{v} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}y\hat{u} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta + h) \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} - \frac{1}{2}y \right) \hat{v} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) \left[ (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{d(\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s)}{dy} \hat{v} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial x} \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}y\hat{u} + \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) (\tilde{U}_b - \tilde{U}_s) \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\tilde{C}}{C}\right) \frac{\partial T_b'}{\partial y} \quad (35)$$

可以看到正压模分量的运动分量是独立的,但在  $(\tilde{C}/C)$  保留的近似下,正压模对斜压模的运动分量有作用。

连续性方程(20)与(21)相加后为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\eta + h) + \hat{U} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) + \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{U}_y \hat{v} = 0 \quad (36)$$

温度变化方程为

$$\frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial y} (\hat{v} - \frac{\tilde{C}}{C} \hat{v}) = 0 \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial z} (\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} \hat{v} = 0 \quad (38)$$

### 3.5 正压模控制方程

重新写出,为

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} - \left( \frac{1}{2} y - \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} \right) \hat{v} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) \quad (32')$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} y \hat{u} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\eta + h) \quad (33')$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\eta + h) + \hat{U} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) + \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{U}_y \hat{v} = 0 \quad (36')$$

可见在浅混合层和快波近似下,正压模方程相等于等值浅水模式的方程,混合层温度变化即方程(37)不参与运动。

### 3.6 斜压模方程

注意到式(34)、(35)和(38)中斜压分量并不独立,正压分量将参与进来,但是考虑到在同一个方程中各物理量应用同样的标尺来衡量,在式(34)、(35)中的 $(\hat{u}, \hat{v})$ 若不用 $C$ 而用 $\tilde{C}$ 作为特征量,并记以 $(\hat{u}', \hat{v}')$ ,则有 $(\hat{u}, \hat{v}) = (\tilde{C}/C)(\hat{u}', \hat{v}')$ ,因此式(34)、(35)中与正压模相联系的项正比于 $(\tilde{C}/C)^2$ ,相对于斜压分量来是小项可以略去,而简化成

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} - \frac{1}{2} y \right) \hat{v} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tilde{C}}{C} \right) \frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial x} \quad (39)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} y \hat{u} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tilde{C}}{C} \right) \frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial y} \quad (40)$$

同时式(38)左边最后一项为 $\frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\tilde{C}}{C} \right) \hat{v}'$ ,在热带温跃层气候温度的经向变化较均匀,因此这一项的作用不大,如略去则为

$$\frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial t} + \hat{U} \frac{\partial T'_b}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \bar{T}_b}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \quad (41)$$

这样由式(39)、(40)和(41)构成斜压模的闭合方程组。

由正压模和斜压模的运动分量都算得后,可由式(37)算出混合层的温度距平。

## 4 正压模方程的色散性

现在来分析正压模方程(32')、(33')和(36')的色散关系。

设 $H_2(y) = H_0(1 + h_c(y))$ ,这里 $H_2(y)$ 是温跃层底部的深度,是温跃层深浅的一个量度; $h_c(y)$ 为基于平均温跃层深度上的起伏结构。由无量纲的基本地转流公式(26)或(27)

$$\frac{1}{2} y \hat{U} = - \frac{dH_2(y)}{dy}$$

有

$$\frac{1}{2} y \hat{U} = - \frac{dh_c}{dy}, \quad \hat{U} = - \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy}, \quad \frac{d\hat{U}}{dy} = - \frac{2}{y} \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} + \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{dh_c}{dy}$$

代入式(32')、(33')和(36'),有

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} y \hat{v} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\eta + h) = \left( \frac{2}{y} \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \right) \hat{v} \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} y \hat{u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\eta + h) = 0 \quad (43)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\eta + h) - \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\eta + h) + \left( \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{dh_c}{dy} \hat{v} \quad (44)$$

引进变量 $\hat{q}, \hat{r}$ , 定义成

$$\hat{q} = (\eta + h) + \hat{u}, \quad \hat{r} = (\eta + h) - \hat{u}.$$

于是有

$$\eta + h = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{q} + \hat{r}), \quad \hat{u} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{q} - \hat{r}).$$

这样, 方程(42)–(44)变成

$$\frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} y \hat{v} = \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{2}{y} \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{dh_c}{dy} + \frac{dh_c}{dy} \right) \hat{v} \quad (45)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{r}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \hat{r}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} y \hat{v} = \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \frac{\partial \hat{r}}{\partial x} - \left( \frac{2}{y} \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{dh_c}{dy} - \frac{dh_c}{dy} \right) \hat{v} \quad (46)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} y \hat{q} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial \hat{r}}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} y \hat{r} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} \quad (47)$$

将变量 $\hat{q}, \hat{r}, \hat{v}$ 展成抛物圆柱函数(Weber 函数), 即

$$(\hat{q}, \hat{r}, \hat{v}) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\hat{q}_m(x, t), \hat{r}_m(x, t), \hat{v}_m(x, t)) D_m(y) \quad (48)$$

同时, 考虑 Weber 函数的递推公式(这里  $m \geq 1$ )

$$\frac{dD_m}{dy} + \frac{1}{2} y D_m = m D_{m-1}, \quad \frac{dD_{m-1}}{dy} - \frac{1}{2} y D_{m-1} = -D_m$$

并利用 Weber 函数的正交性质

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D_m(y) \cdot D_n(y) dy = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ n! \sqrt{2\pi} & m = n \end{cases} = n! \sqrt{2\pi} \delta_{mn}$$

方程(45)–(47)给出

$$\frac{\partial \hat{q}_n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \hat{q}_n}{\partial x} - \hat{v}_{n-1} = \hat{A}_n \quad (49)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{r}_n}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \hat{r}_n}{\partial x} + (n+1) \hat{v}_{n+1} = \hat{B}_n \quad (50)$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial \hat{v}_{n+1}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} [(n+2) \hat{q}_{n+2} - \hat{r}_n] = \delta \hat{C}_{n+1} \quad (51)$$

式中

$$\hat{A}_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left( I_{m,n} \frac{\partial \hat{q}_m}{\partial x} + J_{m,n}^{(1)} \hat{v}_m \right) \quad (52)$$

$$\hat{B}_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left( I_{m,n} \frac{\partial \hat{r}_m}{\partial x} - J_{m,n}^{(2)} \hat{v}_m \right) \quad (53)$$

$$\hat{C}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} I_{m,n+1} \frac{\partial \hat{v}_m}{\partial x} \quad (54)$$

其中

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} D_m D_n dy \quad (55a)$$

$$J_{m,n}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{y} \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \pm \frac{dh_c}{dy} \right) D_m D_n dy = K_{m,n}^{(1)} \pm K_{m,n}^{(2)} \quad (55b)$$

方程(51)中  $\epsilon$  和  $\delta$  为标识号,其值取 0 或 1,当  $\epsilon = \delta = 0$  时,称长波近似(纬向半地转近似),当  $\epsilon = 0$  而  $\delta = 1$  时称准长波近似,在准长波近似中考虑了基本流对经向扰动运动的平流作用。

取温跃层的起伏结构为  $h_c = \hbar(e^{-\alpha y^2} - 1) + h_0$ 。式中  $h_0$  为赤道值, $\hbar$  是一个参量,在此  $\alpha$  是表征温跃层经向不均匀的参量(不是前面海水的膨胀系数),因此温跃层的总深度为

$$H_2 = 1 + \hbar(e^{-\alpha y^2} - 1) + h_0$$

于是

$$\frac{dh_c}{dy} = -2\alpha \hbar y e^{-\alpha y^2}, \quad \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} = -2\alpha \hbar (1 - 2\alpha y^2) e^{-\alpha y^2}$$

这一温跃层的不均匀结构同文献[10]。注意到,温跃层极小值所在的纬度为  $y_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\alpha}}$ ,当  $\alpha$  取值愈大时它愈靠近赤道,如与  $H_2$  对应的地转流为赤道潜流,则当  $\alpha$  愈大时赤道潜流愈窄。当  $h_c$  取现在的形式时,式(55)的积分结果见附录 1。

为过滤掉高频的重力惯性波,现在分析准长波近似下最大截断模  $\hat{q}_0, \hat{q}_2, \hat{r}_0, \hat{v}_1$  时运动的色散关系,方程为

$$\frac{\partial \hat{q}_0}{\partial t} + (1 - I_{0,0}) \frac{\partial \hat{q}_0}{\partial x} = I_{2,0} \frac{\partial \hat{q}_2}{\partial x} + J_{1,0}^{(1)} \hat{v}_1 \quad (56)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{q}_2}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} I_{2,2}\right) \frac{\partial \hat{q}_2}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{6} I_{0,2} \frac{\partial \hat{q}_0}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{3} I_{0,0} \frac{\partial \hat{r}_0}{\partial x} + \frac{2}{3} \delta I_{1,1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial \hat{v}_1}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{3} (J_{1,0}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} J_{1,2}^{(1)}) \hat{v}_1 \quad (57)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{q}_2}{\partial t} - (3 + 2I_{0,0} - \frac{1}{2} I_{2,2}) \frac{\partial \hat{q}_2}{\partial x} = & -\frac{1}{2} I_{0,2} \frac{\partial \hat{q}_0}{\partial x} + 2\delta I_{1,1} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{v}_1}{\partial t \partial x} - 2\delta I_{1,1} (1 + I_{0,0}) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{v}_1}{\partial x^2} - \\ & (2 + J_{1,0}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} J_{1,2}^{(1)}) \hat{v}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\delta I_{1,1} \frac{\partial \hat{v}_1}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} (2\hat{q}_2 - \hat{r}_0) \quad (59)$$

由这 4 个方程构成对变量  $\hat{q}_0, \hat{q}_2, \hat{r}_0, \hat{v}_1$  的闭合方程组。

或者消去  $\hat{v}_1$  得到

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_0}{\partial t \partial x} + (1 - I_{0,0}) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_0}{\partial x^2} - I_{2,0} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{J_{1,0}^{(1)}}{\delta I_{1,1}} \hat{q}_2 + \frac{J_{1,0}^{(1)}}{2\delta I_{1,1}} \hat{r}_0 = 0 \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_2}{\partial t \partial x} + (1 - \frac{1}{2} I_{2,2}) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{J_{1,0}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} J_{1,2}^{(1)}}{\delta I_{1,1}} \hat{q}_2 + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{r}_0}{\partial t \partial x} - (1 + I_{0,0}) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{r}_0}{\partial x^2} - \\ \frac{J_{1,0}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} J_{1,2}^{(1)}}{2\delta I_{1,1}} \hat{r}_0 - \frac{1}{2} I_{0,2} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_0}{\partial x^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_2}{\partial t \partial x} + (1 - \frac{1}{2} I_{2,2}) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{2 + J_{1,0}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} J_{1,2}^{(1)}}{\delta I_{1,1}} \hat{q}_2 - \frac{\partial^2 \hat{r}_0}{\partial t \partial x} + (1 + I_{0,0}) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{r}_0}{\partial x^2} + \\ \frac{2 + J_{1,0}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} J_{1,2}^{(1)}}{2\delta I_{1,1}} \hat{r}_0 - \frac{1}{2} I_{0,2} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{q}_0}{\partial x^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

构成对变量  $\hat{q}_0, \hat{q}_2, \hat{r}_0$  的准长波近似下的基本方程组。

注意到,一般来讲,在无背景流时  $\hat{q}_0$  代表的是 Kelvin 波的模态,而  $\hat{q}_2, \hat{r}_0$  代表的是最大尺度的 Rossby 波模态,它们是相互独立的,而现在有了背景流,这两种波的模态相互耦合起来了。



由式(60), (61), (62)消去  $\hat{q}_0, \hat{q}_2$  写出关于  $\hat{r}_0$  的控制方程为

$$\left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} + a_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} + b_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + b_2 \right) - \frac{a_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (a_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + a_3) \right] \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} - 2b_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{b_2 + c_1}{2} \right) - (b_2 + c_1) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} + a_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} - b_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{b_2}{2} \right) + \frac{a_2 a_3}{4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \right\} \hat{r}_0 = 0 \quad (63)$$

或者写成

$$L \hat{r}_0 = 0 \quad (64)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{\partial^6}{\partial t^3 \partial x^3} + C_1 \frac{\partial^6}{\partial t^2 \partial x^4} + C_2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} + C_3 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t \partial x^3} + C_4 \frac{\partial^6}{\partial t \partial x^5} + C_5 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + C_6 \frac{\partial^6}{\partial x^6} \\ C_1 &= a_1 + b_1 - b_3, \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{4}(b_2 - 3c_1) \\ C_3 &= \frac{1}{4}[a_1(b_2 - 3c_1) - 2a_2 a_3 - b_1(b_2 + c_1) - 2b_3(b_2 - c_1)], \quad C_4 = a_1 b_1 - \frac{1}{2}a_2^2 - a_1 b_3 - b_1 b_3 \\ C_5 &= \frac{1}{2}[b_3(a_1 c_1 - a_1 b_2 + a_2 a_3) + \frac{1}{2}(b_2 + c_1)(\frac{1}{2}a_2^2 - a_1 b_1)], \quad C_6 = b_3(\frac{1}{2}a_2^2 - a_1 b_1) \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 1 - I_{0,0}, \quad a_2 = I_{2,0}, \quad a_3 = J_{1,0}^{(1)}/\delta I_{1,1}, \quad b_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}I_{2,2}, \\ b_2 &= (J_{1,0}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2}J_{1,2}^{(1)})/\delta I_{1,1}, \quad b_3 = 1 + I_{0,0}, \quad c_1 = (2 + J_{1,0}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2}J_{1,2}^{(1)})/\delta I_{1,1} \end{aligned}$$

由于准长波近似基本上是对波长长的波合适,因此可略去含有  $\frac{\partial^6}{\partial x^6} \hat{r}_0$  的高阶项,并将式(64)改写成

$$L \hat{r}_0 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L' \hat{r}_0 \quad (65)$$

这样方程对  $t, x$  的导数都是三阶的,即得

$$L' \hat{r}_0 = 0 \quad (66)$$

其中

$$L' = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^3 \partial x} + C_1 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} + C_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + C_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} + C_4 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t \partial x^3} + C_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

算子方程中各系数的表达式仍同前。

设变量  $\hat{r}_0$  的标准解为

$$\hat{r}_0 = |\hat{r}_0| \exp\{i(kx - \omega t)\}$$

代入式(66),得到该方程的频散关系为

$$\omega^3 + a\omega^2 + b\omega + c = 0 \quad (67)$$

其中

$$a = C_2 \frac{1}{k} - C_1 k, \quad b = C_4 k^2 - C_3, \quad c = C_5 k$$

温跃层经向不均匀分布当  $\bar{h}$  为正值时,表示基本流是向东的(图 2)。由图可见,随着参数  $\alpha$  的增大, Kelvin 波的频率逐渐增加,而本质上为 Rossby 波的那一支波频率逐渐减小,并转向东传(图 2b),

这时又出现主要由“地形”激发出的新波——地形 Rossby 波,它是向西传播的,而且在长波波段频率很大。当  $\alpha$  超过某一临界值以后,本质上为 Kelvin 波的那一支波和本质上为 Rossby 波的那一支波在波数

大于临界波数后相重合,即变成不稳定的共轭波(Kelvin波-Rossby波耦合不稳定),共轭波段是向东传播的,不稳定增长率随波数也改变。随着参数 $\bar{h}$ 的增加,正压模在准长波近似下的频散关系特征与参数 $\alpha$ 的增大类似(图略)。当参数 $\alpha = 0.75$ ,  $\bar{h} = 0.7$ 时,发生不稳定现象的临界波数为3.97(图2c),取定波数区间为 $[3.97, 8]$ ,平均增长率为1.24。其中当波数 $k = 4$ 时,不稳定增长率为 $\omega_i = 0.15$ ,因此波振幅增长到 $e$ 倍所需要的时间约为8.6 d。

注意到只有在经圈速度控制方程中,保留基本流的平流项即准长波近似时,才能激发出独立于传

统的 Kelvin 波和 Rossby 波的地形 Rossby 波,而长波近似在同样的情况下只有 Kelvin 波和 Rossby 波,这两支波不会产生耦合不稳定,这是准长波近似和长波近似的一个重要差别。

Kelvin 波和 Rossby 波虽然在物理性质上存在很大差异,即前者本质上是属于一类重力波,后者则主要由于参数 $\beta$ 引起,而且传播方向也相反,但考虑到在长波部分两者的频率都很低,因此基本流将改变它们的传播方向而相互耦合是可能的<sup>[11]</sup>。注意到这种不稳定是由波与波的相互作用而产生的,可称为波的耦合不稳定<sup>[10]</sup>。

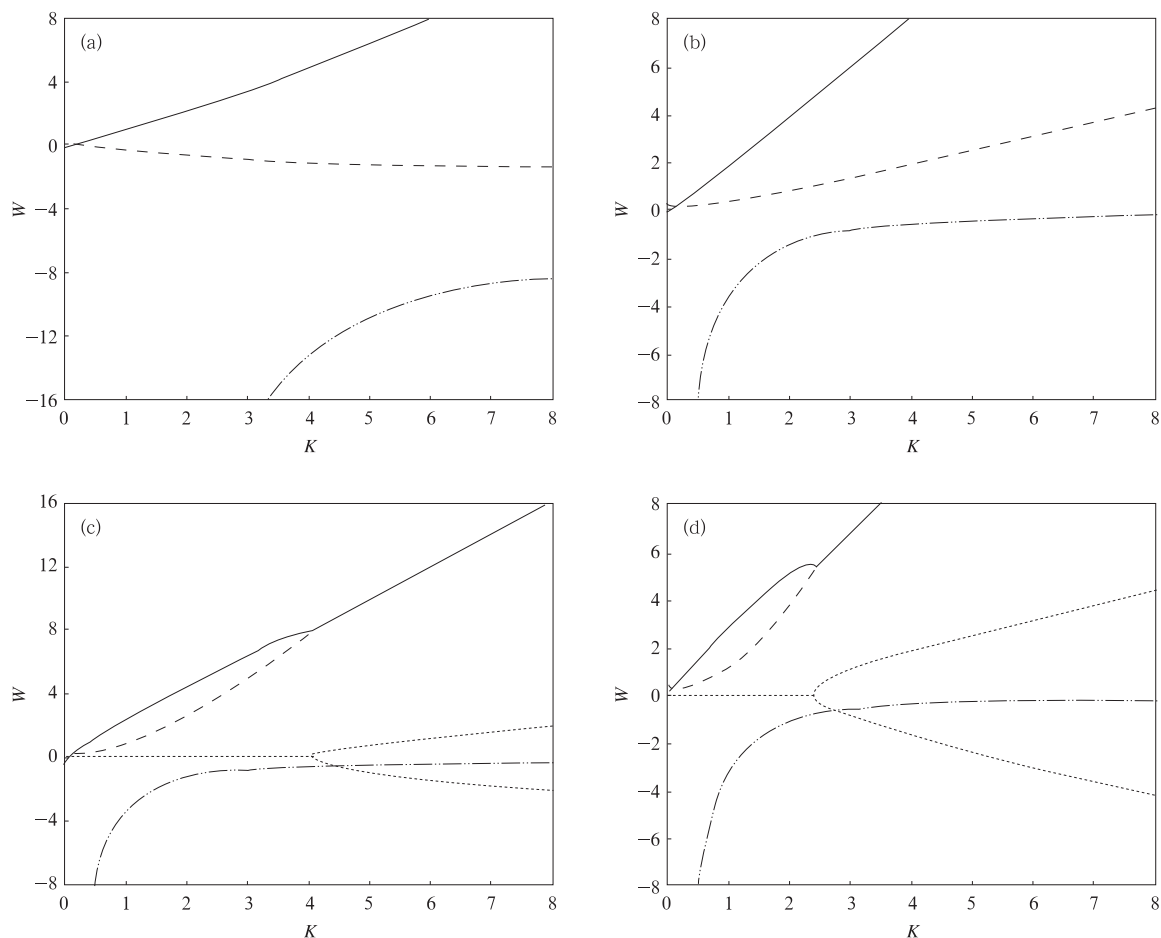


图2 正压模准长波近似下东向基本流波的色散关系( $\bar{h}=0.7$ )

(a.  $\alpha=0.01$ , b.  $\alpha=0.3$ , c.  $\alpha=0.75$ , d.  $\alpha=1.0$ ; 实线代表 Kelvin 波, 虚线代表原来的那支 Rossby 波, 点划线代表新产生的地形 Rossby 波, 点线表示不稳定增长率)

Fig. 2 Dispersion relations of easterly basic flow for barotropic mode under the quasi-long-wave approximation ( $\bar{h}=0.7$ )

(a.  $\alpha=0.01$ , b.  $\alpha=0.3$ , c.  $\alpha=0.75$ , d.  $\alpha=1.0$ ; Solid line represents the Kelvin wave, dashed line the original Rossby wave, dot-dash line the new-born topography-induced Rossby wave, and dot line the growth rate of instability)

比较上图可以看到,要出现耦合不稳定, $\alpha$ 需超过某一临界值,即赤道潜流不能太宽,但当潜流变窄时,不稳定区虽向低波数移动,但高波数(短波)的增加率将变得很大。由于分析是在准长波近似下进行的,短波波段出现的行为只能作为近似的参考,它将由模式中未考虑的物理过程(例如湍流过程)来减弱它们的不稳定增长。

注意到,如基本流是向西的则不出现共轭不稳定(图略)。

## 5 斜压模方程的色散性

方程(39)、(40)、(41)在形式上和正压模相似,直接对  $\bar{v}_1$  给出最后的控制方程为

$$L_{qlw} \bar{v}_1 = 0 \quad (68)$$

其中

$$L_{qlw} = C_{02} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^3 \partial x} + C_{03} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} + C_{04} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t \partial x^3} + C_{05} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + C_{08} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + C_{09} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} + C_{10} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

进一步简化可略去含有  $\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} \bar{v}_1$  的高波数项,即将式(68)改写成

$$L'_{qlw} \bar{v}_1 = 0 \quad (69)$$

这样方程对  $t, x$  的导数都是三阶的,其中

$$L'_{qlw} = C_{02} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^3} + C_{03} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^2 \partial x} + C_{04} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t \partial x^2} + C_{08} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + C_{09} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} + C_{10} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

算子方程中各系数见附录 2。

对向东的基本流,算得的色散关系见图 3。由于图的结构同正压模的色散关系,分析从略。对于

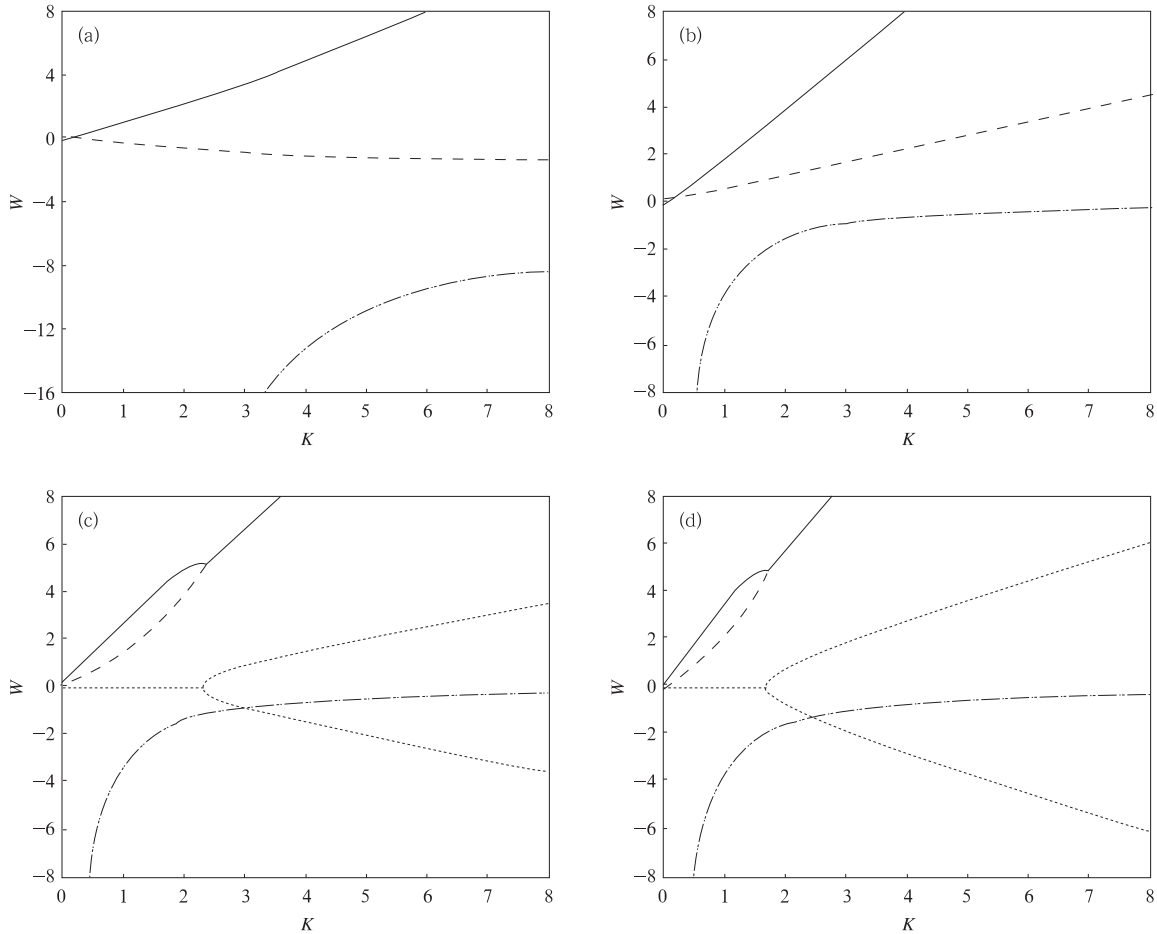


图 3 斜压模准长波近似下东向基本流波的色散关系 ( $h=0.7$ )

(a.  $\alpha=0.01$ , b.  $\alpha=0.3$ , c.  $\alpha=0.9$ , d.  $\alpha=1.5$ ; 其中实线代表 Kelvin 波,虚线代表原来的那支 Rossby 波,点划线代表新产生的地形 Rossby 波;点线表示不稳定增长率)

Fig. 3 Dispersion relations of easterly basic flow for baroclinic mode under the quasi-long-wave approximation ( $h=0.7$ )

(a.  $\alpha=0.01$ , b.  $\alpha=0.3$ , c.  $\alpha=0.9$ , d.  $\alpha=1.5$ ; Plotting conventions are the same as Fig. 2)

参数  $\alpha=0.9, \bar{h}=0.7$  (图 3c), 发生不稳定现象的临界波数为 2.36, 取定波数区间为  $[2.36, 8]$ , 平均增长率为 2.06。其中当波数  $k=3$  时, 不稳定增长率为  $\omega_i=0.82$ 。

如果基本流是向西的则同样不出现共轭不稳定 (图略)。

## 6 正压不稳定和斜压不稳定的比较

注意到, 虽然在上述有关近似下, 正压模和斜压模在色散关系的性质或图的结构上是相似的, 但由于两个模态的特征量不同, 即使对同样的波长两个模态的相速度和增长率也是不同的。考虑到

$$\frac{\hat{k}}{\bar{k}} \sim \left[ \frac{\rho_3 \alpha \Delta \bar{T}}{\rho_3 - \rho_2} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}, \quad \frac{\hat{\omega}}{\bar{\omega}} \sim \left[ \frac{\rho_3 - \rho_2}{\rho_3 \alpha \Delta \bar{T}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

式中符号  $\hat{a}, \bar{a}$  分别表示正压模和斜压模, 可见两个模态的差别依赖于温跃层的强度  $\Delta \bar{T}$ 。当取  $(\rho_3 - \rho_2)/\rho_3 = 2.04 \times 10^{-3}$ , 海水的膨胀系数取  $\alpha = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ ,  $\Delta \bar{T} = 5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  时,  $\hat{k}/\bar{k} \approx 0.7$ ,  $\hat{\omega}/\bar{\omega} \approx 1.4$ 。可以将图 3 用正压模的波数和频率为坐标重新画出 (图 4)。

在相同的  $\alpha, \bar{h}$  取值下, 图 4 和 3 的结果大体相似。下面对两者进行详细的比较, 图 4a 与 3a 相比在同样的波数下图 4a 中 Kelvin 波的频率大致为图 3a 中频率的 2 倍; 图 4a 中 Rossby 波的频率绝对值也大于图 3a; 图 4a 中地形 Rossby 波频率在所给波数范围内出现先增大后减小的变化趋势有别于图 3a 中一致增大的变化趋势。由图 3b 和 4b 可见, 相同的波数下图 4b 中 Kelvin 波和 Rossby 波的频率大

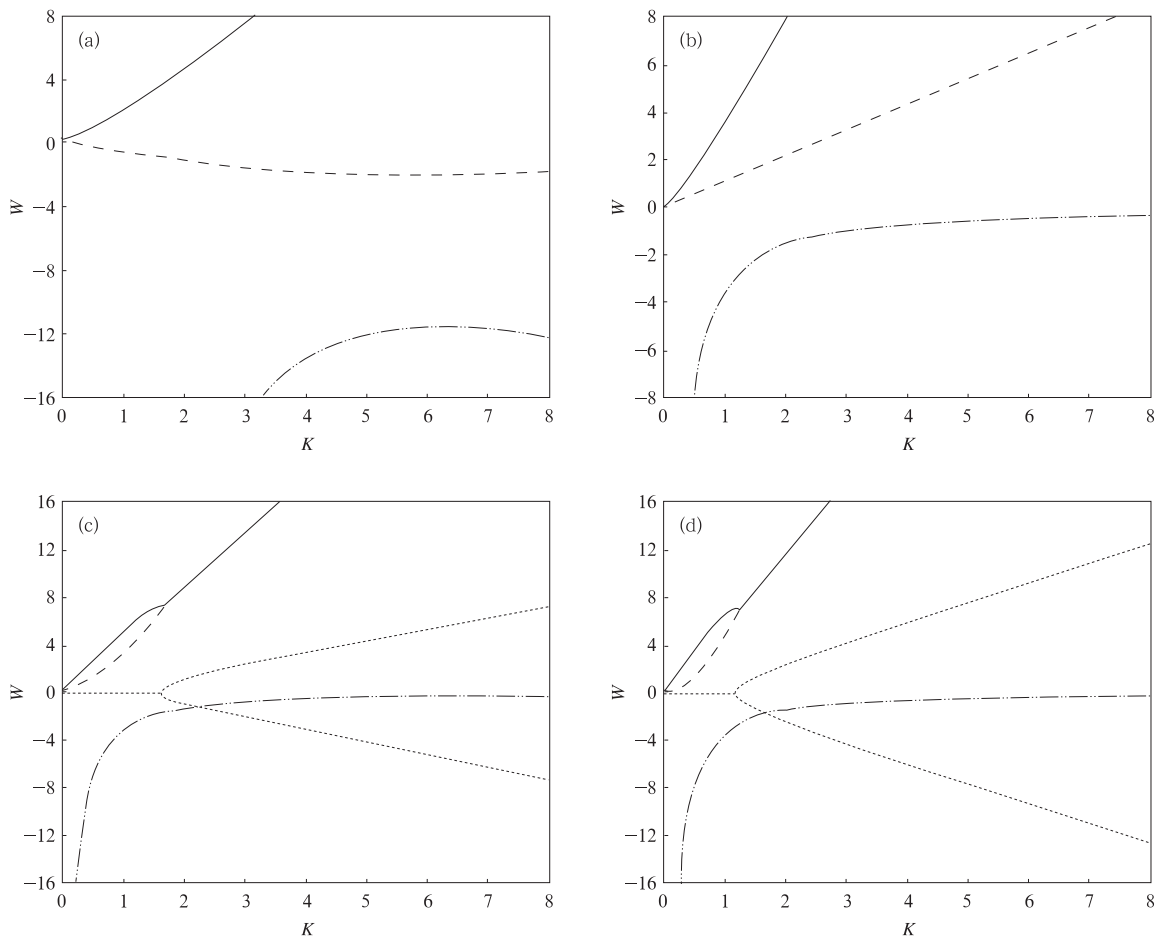


图 4 用正压模波数和频率来表示的图 3 的色散关系 ( $\bar{h}=0.7$ )

(a.  $\alpha=0.01$ , b.  $\alpha=0.3$ , c.  $\alpha=0.9$ , d.  $\alpha=1.5$ ; 其中实线代表 Kelvin 波, 虚线代表原来的那支 Rossby 波, 点划线代表新产生的地形 Rossby 波; 点线表示不稳定增长率)

Fig. 4 Dispersion relations for barotropic mode presented in Fig. 3 redrawn in the wave number-frequency domain ( $\bar{h}=0.7$ )

(a.  $\alpha=0.01$ , b.  $\alpha=0.3$ , c.  $\alpha=0.9$ , d.  $\alpha=1.5$ ; Plotting conventions are the same as Fig. 2)

致为图 3b 中频率的 2 倍,而地形 Rossby 波的差异则不明显。类似地,图 4c 中 Kelvin 波与 Rossby 波的频率近似为同样波数下图 3c 中频率的 2 倍。图 4c 中 Kelvin 波与 Rossby 波出现耦合不稳定的临界波数要小于图 3c,即向长波方向移动,且其不稳定增长率大致为图 3c 的 2 倍。而地形 Rossby 波的变化不大。图 4d 与 3d 的差异与图 4c 和图 3c 的差异类似。

## 7 讨 论

本文设计了一个热带赤道  $\beta$  平面的两层海洋模式,研究了正压模和斜压模下 Kelvin 波、Rossby 波及“地形 Rossby 波”的色散关系特征。指出在准长波近似下并当基本流为东向流时, Kelvin 波和 Rossby 波可以耦合出一类不稳定波,这类不稳定波可以用来解释 ENSO 发展中的某些现象。在浅混合层近似和“快波近似”下,正压模和斜压模是可以分离的,因此可以分别分析它们的色散特征,由于它们的特征量不同,在同样的波长(扰动的纬向尺度)下,扰动的增长率也不同。这里用正压模的波数和频率为坐标(图 4)重画了斜压模的色散关系(图 3),从而能够在相同的特征尺度下比较两者的相对大小,结果表明在一定的参数条件下,斜压模的不稳定增长率大约为正压模的 2 倍。

注意到,在浅混合层近似下,式(9)可近似地写成

$$u_s \approx \hat{u} - \tilde{u}, \quad u_b \approx \hat{u}$$

由于斜压模的增长快于正压模,当时间充分长后,  $u_s \sim \tilde{u}$ , 这表明混合层中的流场要比温跃层中的流场强。在另一方面,由混合层温度距平变化方程(37)可以看到,斜压流的前面多了一个小量因子 ( $\tilde{C}/C$ ),因此混合层中的温度距平的变化基本上由

正压模决定,相比由斜压过程决定的温跃层温度距平的变化来要弱,这些特点与文献[3-4]强迫运动的分析是一致的。本文的结果连同对强迫运动的分析,为近年来为什么我们要用次表层温度距平的变化来分析 ENSO 事件中海洋物理场的变化(参见文献[1])提供了进一步的理论根据。

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## SHEAR INSTABILITY OF BASIC FLOW IN A TWO-LAYER EQUATORIAL OCEAN MODEL

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### Abstract

A two-layer equatorial ocean model on the beta-plane is first derived, which consists of a mixed layer and a thermocline with different temperatures and densities, and then with the quasi-long-wave approximation, via low-order symmetrical truncation method, the basic mode of equatorial waves is studied. Research indicates that no matter for barotropic or baroclinic mode, the basic low-frequency waves in the tropics include Kelvin wave, Rossby wave, and topographic Rossby wave which depends on the basic flow; and under certain shear conditions there exists one kind of instability wave-coupled Kelvin-Rossby wave. With the approximation of the shallow mixed layer and the approximation of "fast wave", barotropic and baroclinic modes can be easily separated, and therefore their dispersion characteristics analyzed, respectively. Because of different values of characteristic parameter, the growth rates of the perturbations with the same wavelength (namely latitudinal scale of the perturbation) differ for barotropic and baroclinic modes, and under certain parameter value, the growth rate of perturbation for baroclinic mode is twice that for barotropic mode. Further research indicates that the growth of the flow field in the mixed layer is faster than that in the thermocline while the growth of temperature in the thermocline is more remarkable than that in the mixed layer, which provides theoretical basis for analyzing evolution of ENSO using subsurface temperature anomalies as done in recent years by many authors.

**Key words:** Two-layer ocean model, Kelvin wave, Rossby wave, Topography-induced Rossby wave, Coupled instability.

## 附录 1

基本积分:

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{\beta}}, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\beta}} \quad (\beta > 0)$$

因此对于积分公式  $E_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^n e^{-\alpha y^2} dy$ , 可知

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = 2^{-1/2} \alpha^{-1/2}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = -\frac{dE_0}{d\alpha} = 2^{-3/2} \alpha^{-3/2}$$

$$E_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^4 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = -\frac{dE_2}{d\alpha} = 3 \times 2^{-5/2} \alpha^{-5/2}$$

$$E_6 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^6 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = -\frac{dE_4}{d\alpha} = 15 \times 2^{-7/2} \alpha^{-7/2}$$

$$E_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^8 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = -\frac{dE_6}{d\alpha} = 105 \times 2^{-9/2} \alpha^{-9/2}$$

上述积分可统一写成下面的形式, 即

$$E_0 = 2^{-1/2} \alpha^{-1/2}$$

$$E_{2n} = (2n-1)!! \times 2^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}} \alpha^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3 \dots)$$

$$E_{2n+1} = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots)$$

这里

$$0! = 1$$

$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \dots 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$0!! = 0$$

$$(2n+1)!! = \frac{(2n+1)!}{2^n n!} = 1 \times 3 \times 5 \dots (2n+1)$$

$$(2n)!! = 2^n n! = 2 \times 4 \times 6 \dots (2n)$$

由此

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{y} \frac{dh_c}{dy} D_m D_n dy = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_m D_n dy$$

根据 Weber 函数  $D_n(y)$  的前  $n$  个 ( $n=0, 1, 2, 3$ ) 具体表达式算得

$$I_{0,0} = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_0 D_0 dy = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = -4\alpha \hbar 2^{-1/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$I_{1,0} = I_{0,1} = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_1 D_0 dy = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0$$

$$I_{1,1} = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_1 D_1 dy = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = -4\alpha \hbar 2^{-3/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3/2}$$

$$I_{2,0} = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_2 D_0 dy = -4\alpha \hbar \left[ 2^{-3/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3/2} - 2^{-1/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1/2} \right] = I_{0,2}$$

$$I_{2,1} = I_{1,2} = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_2 D_1 dy = -\frac{4\alpha \hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y^3 - y) e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{2,2} &= -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_2 D_2 dy = -4\alpha\hbar \left[ 3 \times 2^{-5/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-5/2} - 2 \times 2^{-3/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3/2} + 2^{-1/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1/2} \right] \\
I_{3,0} &= I_{0,3} = -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_0 dy = -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y^3 - 3y) e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0 \\
I_{3,1} &= -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_1 dy = -12\alpha\hbar \left[ 2^{-5/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-5/2} - 2^{-3/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3/2} \right] = I_{1,3} \\
I_{3,2} &= I_{2,3} = -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_2 dy = -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y^5 - 4y^3 + 3y) e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0 \\
I_{3,3} &= -\frac{4\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_3 dy = -12\alpha\hbar \left[ 5 \times 2^{-7/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-7/2} - 6 \times 2^{-5/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-5/2} + 3 \times 2^{-3/2} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3/2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

另一积分式

$$J_{m,n}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{y} \frac{d^2 h_c}{dy^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{dh_c}{dy} \pm \frac{dh_c}{dy} \right) D_m D_n dy = K_{m,n}^{(1)} \pm K_{m,n}^{(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_m D_n dy$$

算得

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{0,0}^{(1),(2)} &= \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_0 D_0 dy = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0 \\
J_{1,0}^{(1),(2)} &= J_{0,1}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_1 D_0 dy = (8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar \cdot 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
J_{1,1}^{(1),(2)} &= \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_1 D_1 dy = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^3 e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0 \\
J_{2,0}^{(1),(2)} &= J_{0,2}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_2 D_0 dy = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y^3 - y) e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0 \\
J_{2,1}^{(1),(2)} &= J_{1,2}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_2 D_1 dy = (8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar \left[ 3 \times 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} - 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
J_{2,2}^{(1),(2)} &= \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_2 D_2 dy = 0 \\
J_{3,0}^{(1),(2)} &= J_{0,3}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_0 dy = 3(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar \left[ 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} - 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
J_{3,1}^{(1),(2)} &= J_{1,3}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_1 dy = 0 \\
J_{3,2}^{(1),(2)} &= J_{2,3}^{(1),(2)} = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_2 dy = 3(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar \left[ 5 \times 2^{-\frac{7}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{7}{2}} - \right. \\
&\quad \left. 4 \times 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
J_{3,3}^{(1),(2)} &= \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} D_3 D_3 dy = \frac{(8\alpha \mp 2)\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^3 (y^2 - 3)^2 e^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})y^2} dy = 0
\end{aligned}$$



## 附录 2

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{02} &= \varepsilon a_2 a_3 (a_1 d_1 - b_1 d_1 + d_2) + \delta a_2 a_3 c_1 d_1 \\
&= a_2 a_3 [\varepsilon (a_1 d_1 - b_1 d_1 + d_2) + \delta c_1 d_1] \\
C_{03} &= \varepsilon a_2 a_3 (a_1 b_1 d_1 - a_1 d_2 + a_2 d_3 - a_3^2 d_1 + b_1 d_2) - \delta a_2 a_3 c_1 (a_1 d_1 - b_1 d_1 + d_2) \\
&= a_2 a_3 [\varepsilon (a_1 b_1 d_1 - a_1 d_2 + a_2 d_3 - a_3^2 d_1 + b_1 d_2) - \delta c_1 (a_1 d_1 - b_1 d_1 + d_2)] \\
C_{04} &= -\varepsilon a_2 a_3 (a_1 b_1 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_4 - a_2 b_1 d_3 - a_3^2 d_2) - \delta a_2 a_3 c_1 (a_1 b_1 d_1 - a_1 d_2 + a_2 d_3 - a_3^2 d_1 + b_1 d_2) \\
&= -a_2 a_3 [\varepsilon (a_1 b_1 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_4 - a_2 b_1 d_3 - a_3^2 d_2) + \delta c_1 (a_1 b_1 d_1 - a_1 d_2 + a_2 d_3 - a_3^2 d_1 + b_1 d_2)] \\
C_{05} &= \delta a_2 a_3 c_1 (a_1 b_1 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_4 - a_2 b_1 d_3 - a_3^2 d_2) \\
C_{08} &= -2b_2 c_3 (a_1 b_1 d_1 - a_1 d_2 + a_2 d_3 - a_3^2 d_1 + b_1 d_2) + (a_1 d_1 - b_1 d_1 + d_2) (2a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_2 c_2 + \\
&\quad 2a_3 a_4 c_3) - 2c_3 (a_1 b_2 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_5 - a_2 b_2 d_3 + a_3 a_4 d_2) - (2a_1 c_3 + a_2 c_2 - 2b_1 c_3) (a_1 b_2 d_1 + \\
&\quad a_3 a_4 d_1 + b_2 d_2) + b_2 d_1 (2a_1 b_1 c_3 - a_2 a_3 c_3 + a_2 b_1 c_2 - 2a_3^2 c_3) \\
&= -a_2 a_3 a_4 c_2 d_1 - a_2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_1 + 2a_2 a_3 c_3 d_5 \\
&= -a_2 a_3 (a_4 c_2 d_1 + b_2 c_3 d_1 - 2c_3 d_5) \\
C_{09} &= 2b_3 c_3 (a_1 b_1 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_4 - a_2 b_1 d_3 - a_3^2 d_2) + (2a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_2 c_2 + 2a_3 a_4 c_3) (a_1 b_1 d_1 - a_1 d_2 + \\
&\quad a_2 d_3 - a_3^2 d_1 + b_1 d_2) + (2a_1 c_3 + a_2 c_2 - 2b_1 c_3) (a_1 b_2 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_5 - a_2 b_2 d_3 + a_3 a_4 d_2) - \\
&\quad (a_1 b_2 d_1 + a_3 a_4 d_1 + b_2 d_2) (2a_1 b_1 c_3 - a_2 a_3 c_3 + a_2 b_1 c_2 - 2a_3^2 c_3) \\
&= a_1 a_2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_1 - 2a_1 a_2 a_3 c_3 d_5 - a_2^2 a_3 c_2 d_5 + a_2 a_3^2 a_4 c_3 d_1 - a_2 a_3^2 b_2 c_2 d_1 - a_2 a_3 a_4 b_1 c_2 d_1 + \\
&\quad a_2 a_3 a_4 c_2 d_2 + 2a_2 a_3 a_4 c_3 d_3 + 2a_2 a_3 b_1 c_3 d_5 + a_2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_2 - 2a_2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_4 \\
&= a_2 a_3 (a_1 b_2 c_3 d_1 - 2a_1 c_3 d_5 - a_2 c_2 d_5 + a_3 a_4 c_3 d_1 - a_3 b_2 c_2 d_1 - a_4 b_1 c_2 d_1 + a_4 c_2 d_2 + \\
&\quad 2a_4 c_3 d_3 + 2b_1 c_3 d_5 + b_2 c_3 d_2 - 2b_2 c_3 d_4) \\
C_{10} &= -(2a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_2 c_2 + 2a_3 a_4 c_3) (a_1 b_1 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_4 - a_2 b_1 d_3 - a_3^2 d_2) + (2a_1 b_1 c_3 - \\
&\quad a_2 a_3 c_3 + a_2 b_1 c_2 - 2a_3^2 c_3) (a_1 b_2 d_2 - a_2 a_3 d_5 - a_2 b_2 d_3 + a_3 a_4 d_2) \\
&= -2a_1 a_2 a_3 b_1 c_3 d_5 - a_1 a_2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_2 + 2a_1 a_2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_4 + a_2^2 a_3^2 c_3 d_5 - a_2^2 a_3 b_1 c_2 d_5 + \\
&\quad a_2^2 a_3 b_2 c_2 d_4 + a_2^2 a_3 b_2 c_3 d_3 + 2a_2 a_3^3 c_3 d_5 - a_2 a_3^2 a_4 c_3 d_2 + 2a_2 a_3^2 a_4 c_3 d_4 + \\
&\quad a_2 a_3^2 b_2 c_2 d_2 + 2a_2 a_3^2 b_2 c_3 d_3 + a_2 a_3 a_4 b_1 c_2 d_2 + 2a_2 a_3 a_4 b_1 c_3 d_3) \\
&= a_2 a_3 (-2a_1 b_1 c_3 d_5 - a_1 b_2 c_3 d_2 + 2a_1 b_2 c_3 d_4 + a_2 a_3 c_3 d_5 - a_2 b_1 c_2 d_5 + a_2 b_2 c_2 d_4 + a_2 b_2 c_3 d_3 + \\
&\quad 2a_3^2 c_3 d_5 - a_3 a_4 c_3 d_2 + 2a_3 a_4 c_3 d_4 + a_3 b_2 c_2 d_2 + 2a_3 b_2 c_3 d_3 + a_4 b_1 c_2 d_2 + 2a_4 b_1 c_3 d_3)
\end{aligned}$$