

黑潮和风应力对东中国海环流的作用*

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我们曾基于底摩应力涡度、行星涡度和风应力涡度的平衡方程,在黑潮(边界(奚盘根等, 1980; 冯士筭等, 1981。))可变海底地形的作用下,研究了东中国海环流的可能成因(刘凤树等, 1984)。指出,东中国海环流的形成主要是黑潮作用的结果,风的效应仅起调节作用。本文再根据侧向应力涡度方程,分别研究风应力和黑潮对形成东中国海环流的作用。

一、模 式

假定考察的海域是等深的正压海,忽略非线性项和底摩项,在定常运动的情况下的全流方程组为:

$$A_1 \nabla^2 q_x + \frac{\tau_x}{\rho} + f q_y = g h \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

$$A_1 \nabla^2 q_y + \frac{\tau_y}{\rho} - f q_x = g h \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$q_x = \int_0^h u \, dz \quad q_y = \int_0^h v \, dz$$

这里, q_x 、 q_y 和 τ_x 、 τ_y 分别为 x 、 y 轴上全流分量和风应力分量; ξ 为水位; f 为科氏参量; g 为重力加速度; A_1 为水平粘滞系数; ρ 为海水密度; h 为水深; ∇^2 为拉普拉斯算子。

1. 风应力效应

对方程(1)和(2)交叉微分,并引入全流函数:

$$q_x = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \quad q_y = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

则得侧向涡度和风应力涡度平衡方程如下:

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{1}{A_1} \text{rot}_z \tau \quad (5)$$

假定东中国海类似扇形海域,在极坐标系中,取极角 θ 由北向南顺时针方向为正。进行坐标变换:

$$r = r_1 e^\xi \quad \theta = \theta \quad (6)$$

则方程式(5)又可化为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^2 \psi = -\frac{r_1^4 e^4}{A_1} \text{rot}_z \tau(\xi, \theta) \quad (7)$$

方程式(7)满足在岸界全流为零,在水界有水量交换的自由边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0; \\ \psi \Big|_{\xi=\beta=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=\beta=0} = 0; \\ (0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \right|_{\xi=\beta=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \xi^3} \right|_{\xi=\beta=0} = 0;$$

$$(\theta_2 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1)$$

$$\psi \Big|_{\theta=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} \right|_{\theta=0} = 0;$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right|_{\theta=\theta_1} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \theta^3} \right|_{\theta=\theta_1} = 0$$

(8)

采用有限Fourier变换求方程式(7)满足边界条件(8)的解:

$$\tilde{\psi} = \int_0^{\theta_1} \psi \sin \lambda_n \theta d\theta \quad (9)$$

$$\psi = \frac{2}{\theta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\psi} \sin \lambda_n \theta \quad (10)$$

$$\lambda_n = (n-1/2) \frac{\pi}{\theta_1}$$

代入方程式(7)得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^4 \tilde{\psi}}{d\xi^4} - 2\lambda_n^2 \frac{d^2 \tilde{\psi}}{d\xi^2} + \lambda_n^4 \tilde{\psi} \\ = -2 \frac{r_1^2 e^{4\xi}}{A_i \lambda_n} \tau_{m\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

这里 $rot_z \tau \approx 2\tau_{m\theta}$

命:

$$\left(\frac{d}{d\xi} - \lambda_n \right) \tilde{\psi} = \eta \quad (12)$$

(12)式满足边界条件:

$$\tilde{\psi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \xi} \right|_{\xi=0} = 0 \text{ 的解为}$$

$$\tilde{\psi} = \int_0^{\xi} \eta \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n (\xi - \xi_1) d\xi_1 \quad (13)$$

将(13)代入(11)式中得:

$$\eta = A e^{\lambda_n \xi} + B e^{-\lambda_n \xi} -$$

$$F \left\{ \lambda_n e^{4\xi} - \frac{1}{2} (4 + \lambda_n) e^{\lambda_n \xi} + \frac{1}{2} (4 - \lambda_n) e^{-\lambda_n \xi} \right\} \quad (14)$$

$$F = \frac{2\tau_{m\theta} r_1^2}{A_i \lambda_n^2 (16 - \lambda_n^2)}$$

将(14)式代入(13)式得解:

$$\tilde{\psi} = A \Phi_1(\xi) + B \Phi_2(\xi) - F_1(\xi) \quad (15)$$

$$\Phi_1(\xi) = \xi e^{\lambda_n \xi} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n \xi$$

$$\Phi_2(\xi) = \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n \xi - \xi e^{-\lambda_n \xi}$$

$$F_1(\xi) = F (\lambda_n e^{4\xi} - 4 \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n \xi - \lambda_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n \xi) \frac{1}{16 - \lambda_n^2}$$

根据边界条件(8)可求出系数A, B.

(1) 在 $0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$ 区间 ($\theta_2 = 35^\circ$)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \Phi_1(\beta) & \Phi_2(\beta) \\ \Phi_1'(\beta) & \Phi_2'(\beta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$AD = \begin{vmatrix} F_1 & \Phi_2(\beta) \\ F_1' & \Phi_2'(\beta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$BD = \begin{vmatrix} \Phi_1(\beta) & F_1 \\ \Phi_1'(\beta) & F_1' \end{vmatrix}$$

(2) 在 $\theta_2 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1$ 区间 ($\theta_1 = 70^\circ$)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \Phi_1'(\beta) & \Phi_2'(\beta) \\ \Phi_1''(\beta) & \Phi_2''(\beta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$AD = \begin{vmatrix} F_1' & \Phi_2'(\beta) \\ F_1'' & \Phi_2''(\beta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$BD = \begin{vmatrix} \Phi_1'(\beta) & F_1' \\ \Phi_1''(\beta) & F_1'' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(\Phi_{1,2}', \Phi_{1,2}'') = \left(\frac{d\Phi_{1,2}}{d\xi}, \frac{d^2\Phi_{1,2}}{d\xi^2} \right)_{\xi=\beta}$$

$$(F_1', F_1'') = \left(\frac{dF_1}{d\xi}, \frac{d^2F_1}{d\xi^2} \right)_{\xi=\beta}$$

将(15)式代入(10)中, 得出由风应力涡度引起模型海区的环流模式:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi = & \frac{2}{\theta_1} \sum_{n=1}^M \left\{ A\Phi_1(\xi) + B\Phi_2(\xi) - \right. \\ & \left. - F_1 \right\} \times \sin \lambda_n \theta \\ & + \frac{4}{\theta_1} \sum_{n=M+1}^{\infty} \frac{r_1 \tau_{m\theta}}{A_1 \lambda_n^3} e^{4\xi} \sin \lambda_n \theta \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

2. 黑潮的效应

在沒有风应力作用的情况下 ($\tau_r = \tau_\theta = 0$), 方程式 (11) 化为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \psi = 0 \quad (17)$$

这一运动仅在边界值 $|\Psi_r|$ 的作用下产生。它满足如下边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \Big|_{\xi=0} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0 \\ \psi \Big|_{\xi=\beta} &= \begin{cases} 0 & \theta < \theta_2 \\ |\psi_r| & \theta > \theta_2, \end{cases} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=\beta} &= 0; \\ \psi \Big|_{\theta=0} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} \Big|_{\theta=0} = 0; \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_1} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \theta^3} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

作一函数使边界条件齐次化, 令:

$$\psi = \psi_0 + \psi_b \quad (19)$$

$$\psi_b = \left(\frac{4}{\beta^3} - \frac{3\xi}{\beta^4} \right) \xi^3 \psi \Big|_{\xi=\beta} \quad (20)$$

将 (19) 式代入 (17) 得:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \psi_0 = \frac{72}{\beta^4} \psi \Big|_{\xi=\beta} \quad (21)$$

方程式 (21) 的解法同前, 得解:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0 = & A_0 \Phi_1(\xi) + B_0 \Phi_2(\xi) \\ & + \frac{\Gamma}{\lambda_n^3} (1 - ch \lambda_n \xi) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{72}{\beta^4} \left| \psi_r \right| \cos \lambda_n \theta_2$$

$\Phi_1(\xi)$, $\Phi_2(\xi)$ 的表示式与前同。系数 A_0 , B_0 由边界条件 (18) 给出:

$$\begin{aligned} D_0 = & \begin{vmatrix} \Phi_1(\beta) & \Phi_2(\beta) \\ \Phi_1'(\beta) & \Phi_2'(\beta) \end{vmatrix} \\ A_0 D_0 = & \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\Gamma}{\lambda_n^3} (ch \lambda_n \beta - 1) \Phi_2(\beta) \\ \frac{\Gamma}{\lambda_n^2} sh \lambda_n \beta & \Phi_2'(\beta) \end{vmatrix} \\ B_0 D_0 = & \begin{vmatrix} \Phi_1(\beta) & \frac{\Gamma}{\lambda_n^3} (ch \lambda_n \beta - 1) \\ \Phi_1'(\beta) & \frac{\Gamma}{\lambda_n^2} sh \lambda_n \beta \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

由此获得在边界 $|\psi_r|$ 作用下所导致的模型海区的环流模式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi = & \left(\frac{4}{\beta^3} - \frac{3\xi}{\beta^4} \right) \xi^3 \psi \Big|_{\xi=\beta} \\ & + \frac{2}{\theta_2} \sum_{n=1}^M \left\{ A_0 \Phi_1(\xi) + B_0 \Phi_2(\xi) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\Gamma}{\lambda_n^3} (1 - ch \lambda_n \xi) \right\} \sin \lambda_n \theta \\ & + \frac{2}{\theta_1} \sum_{n=M+1}^{\infty} \frac{72}{\beta^4 \lambda_n^3} \\ & \times \left| \psi_r \right| \cos \lambda_n \theta_2 \sin \lambda_n \theta \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

二、计算结果

取如下参数分别对风生环流模式 (16) 和边界值作用下所导致的环流 (23) 进行计算。

$r_1 = 8.5 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}$, $A_1 = 10^8 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$, $\theta_2 = 35^\circ$, $\theta_1 = 70^\circ$, $|\psi_r| = 30 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$, 冬季 $\tau_{m\theta} = 2.04 \text{ g/cm}^2$, 夏季 $\tau_{m\theta} = -0.4 \text{ g/cm}^2$, $\beta = 0.56$ 。

1. 风生环流

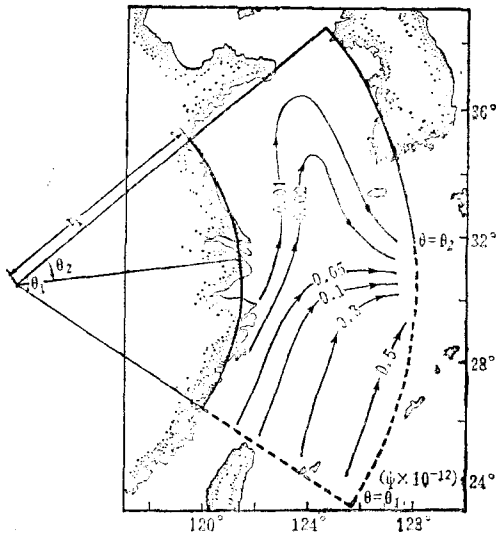


图1 冬季(1月)风生环流(计算值)
—为岸界; ...为水界。

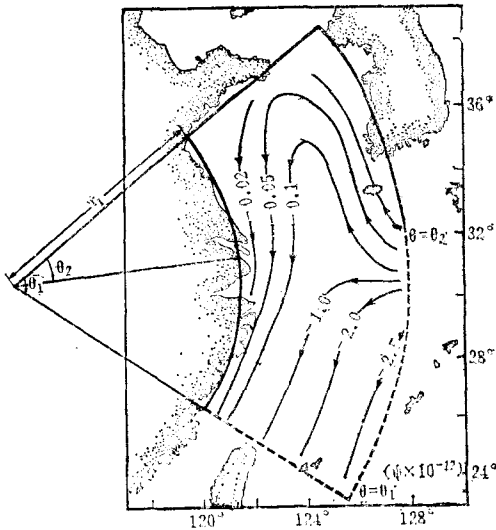


图2 夏季(7月)风生环流(计算值)
—为岸界; ...为水界。

由图1可见:一支海流沿海区东部边界经济州岛和朝鲜半岛西岸进入黄海,后沿海区西部边界南流,经台湾海峡进入南海;另一支则向西南流动,在杭州湾外海 124°E 汇合沿岸南流。这支流的强度较前者约大两个量级 ($\psi \sim 10^{12} \text{cm}^3/\text{S}$)。

THE ACTION OF WIND STRESS AND KUROSHIO SYSTEM ON THE CIRCULATION IN THE EAST CHINA SEA

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Abstract

The circulation in the East China Sea is described by using the balance equation of wind stress curl and lateral stress curl. Analysis shows that the Kuroshio system plays a determinant role and the wind stress only acts as an adjustment factor in generation of the circulation.

在夏季(7月),整个考察海区的流场分布趋势与冬季相反(见图2),但其量值较冬季小一个量级 ($\psi \sim 10^{12} \text{cm}^3/\text{S}$)。

如果将这一结果与 Byung Hochoi (1982) 基于二维非线性流体力学模式的数值研究结果相比较,可以看出,在冬季则与北风(N)场作用下的流场分布相吻合;在夏季则与西南风(SW)场作用下的流场分布相一致。

2. 黑潮所导致的环流

假定冬、夏两季黑潮的流量是不变的,则据公式(23)计算的结果表明,在30°N以北的黄海区有一逆时针环流区,其中心约在34°N, 124°E附近,中心最大值 $|\psi| \sim 2.5 \times 10^{12} \text{cm}^3/\text{S}$ 。在东海区则有一股由台湾海峡和以东海区(黑潮区)向东北流动,流速由海岸向外海递增,并在31°N附近辐聚,它恰与黑潮流轴相吻合(图3)。

风生环流的流函数比黑潮所引起的小1—2个量级,可见风对环流的影响仅起调节作用。

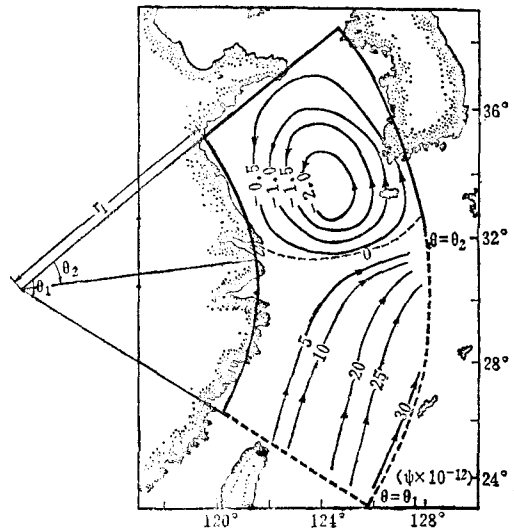


图3 黑潮所引起的环流(计算值)
—为岸界; ----为水界。