

黄海冷水团环流

I. 冷水团中心部分的热结构和环流特征*

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冷水团环流是我国近海海况的重要现象之一,它几乎控制着整个黄海辽阔的海域,对国民经济有着重要影响。弄清我国近海的这一重要现象的生成和发展的机制,不论在实践上或理论上都是很有意义的。

通过近40年的调查研究,特别是建国以来我国海洋工作者的努力,对这一重要海洋现象已有了许多可贵的论述。在赫崇本等的论文中首先指出,黄海冷水团是冬季在黄海本地形成的;而后,在管秉贤的论文中又将这一结论推广到整个年度,认为冷水团,特别是冷水团中心部分,夏半年的主要水文特征是冷水团本地演化的反映,并指出,在分析水温的垂直分布时,必须同时考虑垂直涡动热传导和垂直热对流这两项过程的综合作用。现在,冷水团环流主要是热生的这一基本看法已为我国广大海洋工作者所接受¹⁾。本文试图建立一个较严格的浅海热生环流的流体动力学模型,以阐述其热结构和运动形式。

一、问题的提法

取柱面坐标如图1所示,坐标原点 O 置于冷水团中心的平均海平面上, orz 为横跨冷水团中心的一个水文断面; oz 轴垂直向上为正。作为一种理想化的模型,可以认为海盆(海底地形)和表面加热条件均以 oz 轴为对称轴,因此,热结构和它所决定的热生环流均与坐标 φ 无关,而仅是坐标 r, z 和时间 t 的函数。

实测资料分析表明:

1. 密度场特征 在冷水团的整个演化过程中,具有温度变差大,盐度变差小,密度场的变化主要决定于温度场的变化的特点。这时,海水的状态方程可近似写作:

$$\rho = \rho_0(1 - \alpha T) \quad (1.1)$$

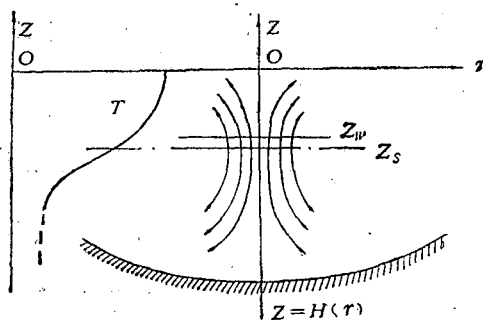


图1 坐标轴及冷水团中心区的热结构和环流特征示意图

(注: 图中 Z, O 均为 z, o 之误)

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1) 毛汉礼、赫崇本, 1959。十年来海洋水文调查与研究的进展。(未发表)

在我们所研究的海区中,最大温度变差(在时间和空间上)均不超过 30°C ,因此密度变差不超过 $10^{-2}\rho_0$ (其中取 $\alpha = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}/^{\circ}\text{C}$),它远小于平均密度,采用 Boussinesq 近似,在运动方程的水平分量中,可略去密度变化的影响。

图 2 给出了典型的夏半年冷水团多年平均的逐月温度场。它表明,主要的等温线呈台状分布,在一个随季节而变化的水层上,等温线垂直分布密集,这个跃层区将冷水团划分为上均匀层和下均匀层。在冷水团的中心部分,台形等温线的台面略微向下凹,而与地形相似,即在坐标系 $\{z' = z/H(r), r' = r\}$ 中,等温线是十分平坦的。具有这种温度分布特征的区域包括中心部分的上均匀层、跃层和下均匀层的大部,以后我们将称这一区域为冷水团中心部分的主要温度结构区。

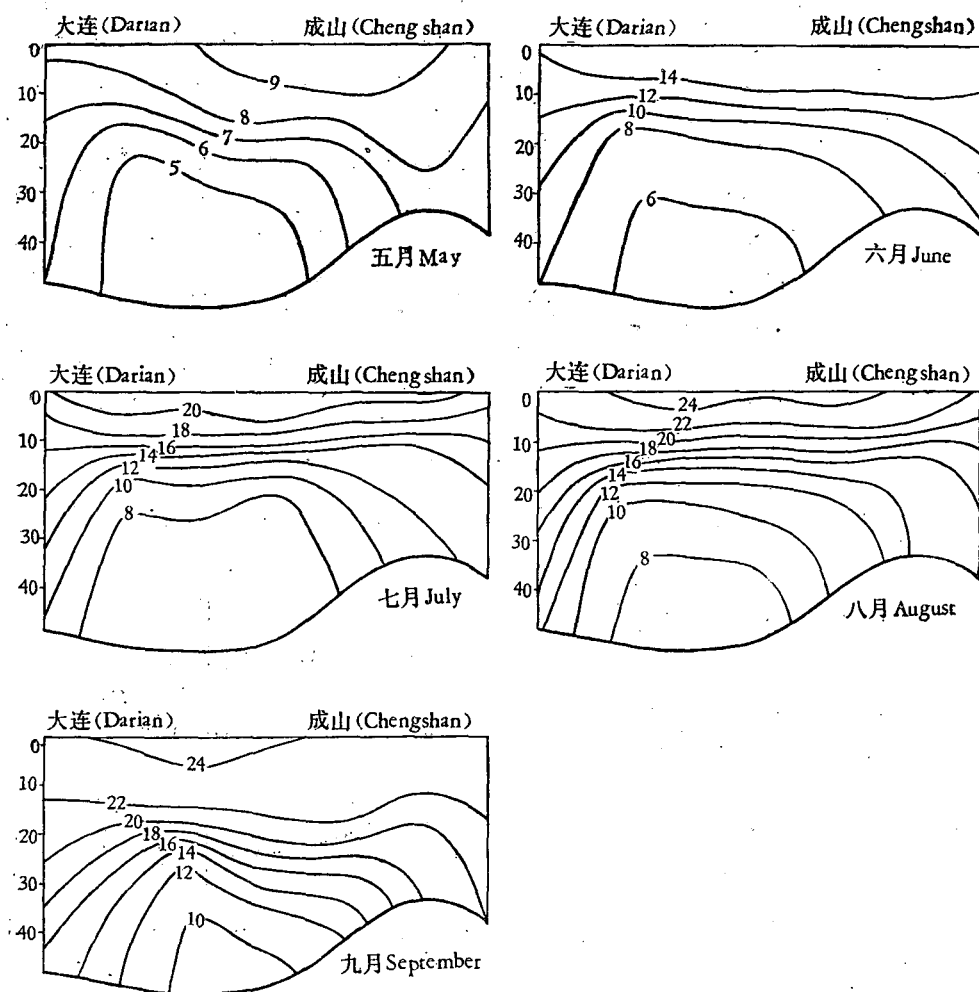


图 2 大连—成山断面多年平均逐月水温分布

2. 运动的尺度 运动是相当弱的,动力计算表明:环向速度的特征值 V 可取作 30cm/sec ,而径向速度的特征值 U 一般较环向速度的特征值低一个量级,即有:

$$V \sim 10U \quad (1.2)$$

3. 运动的空间尺度 运动速度达到极值处之间的距离定义为运动的空间尺度。这样, 运动的水平尺度 L 可取为 100km, 运动的垂直尺度取为最大深度 $H_0 = 55\text{m}$ 。因此, 有 $L \gg H_0$ 。由于运动的这种薄层性, 运动方程的垂直分量可简化为静态平衡方程。

4. 运动的时间尺度 热结构随时间的变化以及与此变化直接相联系的热生环流的变化都是缓慢的; 取达到极值的时间为特征时间尺度 $T_1 \sim 10^7\text{sec}$ (约 4 个月)。

5. 涡动混合热传导系数的确定 造成表层海水混合的主要原因大致有三种: (1) 由非稳定层化所造成的自由浮力对流; (2) 流动的剪切不稳定性; (3) 波浪的搅拌。在冷水团演化的夏半年里, 水层处在稳定的层化状态中, 特别是在冷水团中心部分, 一般流速较小, 上述 1, 2 两种涡动能量的输入方式被认为是次要的, 涡动混合主要是强制性波浪混合, 它具有垂直不均匀的涡动混合系数, 这种涡动混合系数随深度呈指数型变化。我们认为, 这种混合作用是形成冷水团热结构, 特别是形成上均匀层的主要原因之一。管秉贤的论文中关于涡动热传导系数的计算表明, 计算值在表层十分接近这种指数型分布, 从另一种角度支持了我们的看法。

运用 Prandtl-Kármán 的湍流半经验理论, 涡动热传导系数 k 可写成:

$$k = Pl^2 \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right| \quad (1.3)$$

其中 P 表示与 Richardson 数有关的无量纲系数; 混合长度 $l = k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} / \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$; k 为 Karman 常数, 对于大尺度海洋现象, 它常可取值 0.21—0.25; 波动的平均水平速度 $u = \frac{4h}{\pi T} e^{\frac{2\pi z}{\lambda}}$; T 为波动的周期; λ 为波长; h 为波高。因此, 有 $l = \frac{k\lambda}{2\pi}$ 。

将上述 u 值和 l 值代入 (1.3) 式, 则可得:

$$k = P \frac{2k^2\lambda}{\pi^2 T} \cdot h e^{\frac{2\pi z}{\lambda}} \quad (1.4)$$

考虑到重力波的如下简单关系

$$\lambda/T = c = \beta W; \quad \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{g} c^2 = \frac{2\pi}{g} \beta^2 W^2;$$

$$h = \delta \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{g} \delta \beta^2 W^2.$$

其中 $\beta = c/W$ 表示波令, $\delta = h/\lambda$ 表示波陡, W 表示风速。这样 (1.4) 式可改写为:

$$k = P \frac{4k^2}{\pi g} \delta \beta^3 W^3 e^{g z / \beta^2 W^2}.$$

虽然层化对涡动混合有一定影响, 但为了计算方便, 作为一种近似, 我们将不计这种影响, 即取 Richardson 数为 0, $P = 1/10$, 故有:

$$k = k_0 e^{B \frac{z}{H}} \quad (1.5)$$

其中 $k_0 = 2k^2 \delta \beta^3 W^3 / 5\pi g$, $B = -gH/\beta^2 W^2$; 在中等风速下, k_0 具有 10CGS 的量级。

应当指出, 这里所给出的是风浪型涡动混合的一种生成机理, 这种涡动混合的效应并不因风的停息而瞬即停息, 它将维持很长一段时间。

主要由深层水体的运动所决定的运动涡动粘滞系数 ν 将取为常数, 它具有 10^2CGS 的量级。

考虑到上述五点, 我们引入无量纲量:

$$\bar{r} = r/L, \quad \bar{z} = z/H_0, \quad \bar{t} = t/T_1, \quad \bar{v} = v/V,$$

$$\bar{u} = u/U, \quad \bar{w} = w \bigg/ \frac{H_0}{L} U, \quad \bar{T} = T/T_0,$$

$$\bar{p} = p/g\rho_0 H_0, \quad \bar{k} = k/k_0, \quad \bar{\nu} = \nu/\nu_0,$$

这样, 较完整的运动方程组的无量纲形式可写成:

$$\epsilon_1 \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \mu_1 (\bar{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla) \bar{u} - \bar{v} = -P_1 \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial \bar{r}} + R_1^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\bar{\nu} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{z}} \right), \quad (1.6)$$

$$\epsilon_2 \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \mu_2 (\bar{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla) \bar{v} + \bar{u} = R^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\bar{\nu} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{z}} \right), \quad (1.7)$$

$$0 = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial \bar{z}} - (1 - \bar{\alpha} \bar{T}), \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{r} \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0, \quad (1.9)$$

$$\epsilon \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \mu_3 (\bar{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla) \bar{T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\bar{k} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{z}} \right), \quad (1.10)$$

其中 $\epsilon_1 = U/fT_1V$, $\epsilon_2 = V/fT_1U$, $\epsilon = H_0^2/T_1k_0$, $\mu_1 = U^2/fLV$, $\mu_2 = UV/fLU$, $\mu = UH_0^2/Lk_0$, $R_1^{-1} = \nu_0 U/H_0^2 fV$, $R^{-1} = \nu_0 V/H_0^2 fU$, $P_1 = gH_0/fLV$, $\bar{\alpha} = \alpha T_0$, (1.11)

将资料分析中所得五点关于 $U, V, L, H, T_1, \nu_0, k_0$ 数值的考虑代入上式可知,

$$\epsilon_1 \sim 10^{-4}, \quad \epsilon_2 \sim 10^{-2}, \quad \epsilon \sim 10^{-1}, \quad \mu_1 \sim 10^{-4}, \quad \mu_2 \sim 10^{-2}, \quad \mu \sim 10^0, \quad (1.12)$$

$$R_1^{-1} \sim 10^{-2}, \quad R^{-1} \sim 10^0$$

它们标志着方程中各项的量级, 保留量级为 $10^0 - 10^{-1}$ 的诸项, 我们就得到描述冷水团环流的控制方程组和边界条件

$$fv = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}, \quad (1.13)$$

$$fu = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right), \quad (1.14)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -g\rho(1 - \alpha T), \quad (1.15)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial ru}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1.16)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \quad (1.17)$$

$$\rho_0 C_p k_0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=0} = q(r, t), \quad w|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (1.18)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=H(r)} = 0, \quad v|_{z=H(r)} = 0, \quad w|_{z=H(r)} = H'(r)u|_{z=H(r)}, \quad (1.19)$$

$$T|_{t=0} = T(r, z). \quad (1.20)$$

这个方程组和关于冷水团环流为一热生环流的论述一样,它表明,解题的关键在于首先确定其热结构,为此让我们来导出描述它的 T 方程。

由(1.13)、(1.14)、(1.15)式可得:

$$u = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right). \quad (1.21)$$

将此式代入(1.16)式,并从 z 到 0 积分,考虑到边界条件(1.18),则得:

$$w = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \Big|_z^0. \quad (1.22)$$

将(1.21)、(1.22)式代入(1.17)式,则得我们所要求的 T 方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \Big|_z^0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right). \quad (1.23)$$

它的初始条件和边界条件为:

$$T|_{t=0} = T(r, z), \quad (1.24)$$

$$\rho_0 C_p k_0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = q(r, t), \quad (1.25)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=H(r)} = 0. \quad (1.26)$$

其中 $q(r, t)$ 表示单位时间内,由外界输入单位海平面的热量。

显然这个方程是时含的、非线性的,要得到这样的边值问题的解析结果是十分困难的。建立在(1.23)、(1.24)、(1.25)、(1.26)基础上的数值试验和模型试验是确定冷水团环流的一些属性的有效方法。这个问题我们将另文讨论。以下我们将在进一步简化的基础上,作一些解析的讨论。

二、冷水团中心部分的热结构和环流特征

这里所作的解析讨论是针对冷水团中心部分的主要温度结构区给出的。

显然,对整个冷水团这样一个准闭合海域的加热过程来说,要用一个常定的模型来描述它是不可能的。但是,由(1.6)~(1.10)式所表示的量级比较可知,在初级的模式中,运动的时间局地变化项是可以忽略掉的,并且在热平衡方程中的时间局地变化项的量级较其他两项均小,这表明,温度的局地变化是在热传导和热对流两项作用基本平衡的情况下缓慢演化的。对冷水团中心部分的主要温度结构区来说,它的顶部是海面热源,而底部是由深层水构成的冷源,我们可以认为,在这里海水的运动接近这样一种准定常状态,即表层的涡动热输入完全由底层的热生环流的对流所平衡,描述这种状态的控制方程是:

$$u = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right), \quad (2.1)$$

$$w = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \Big|_z^0, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r v \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \Big|_z^0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right). \quad (2.3)$$

边界条件可取为:

$$\rho_0 C_p k_0 \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = q(r, t), \quad w|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right|_{z=-\infty} = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

作坐标变换 $\{z' = z/H(r), r' = r\}$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} - \frac{H'(r')}{H(r')} z' \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{H(r')} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \quad (2.6)$$

在新坐标系中, (以下省去标志新坐标的上撇号), 我们有

$$u = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\nu \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} - \frac{H'}{H} z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \right], \quad (2.7)$$

$$w = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{H'}{H} z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left[\nu r \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} - \frac{H'}{H} z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \right]_z. \quad (2.8)$$

在第一节资料分析之一中, 我们谈到, 在冷水团中心部分的主要温度结构区中, 在新坐标系里, 等温线是十分平坦的, 即常有:

$$[H'] \gg \frac{|H| \Delta z_T}{\Delta r_T}, \quad (2.9)$$

因此, (2.7)式和(2.8)式的主要部分是

$$u \doteq \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{H'}{H^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right), \quad (2.10)$$

$$w \doteq \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{H'}{H} z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left[\nu r \frac{H'}{H} z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right]. \quad (2.11)$$

考虑到运动在冷水团中心附近应具有如下展开形式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_1(z)r + u_2(z)r^2 + \dots, \\ w &= w_0(z) + w_1(z)r + \dots, \\ T &= T_0(z) + T_2(z)r^2 + \dots, \\ H &= H_0 + H_2 r^2 + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

由(2.10)式和(2.11)式可导得:

$$u_1(z) = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{2H_2}{H_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu z \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right), \quad (2.13)$$

$$w_0(z) = \frac{g\alpha\nu}{f^2} \frac{4H_2}{H_0} z \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z}. \quad (2.14)$$

而 $T_0(z)$ 应满足的方程可由(2.3)式导得为:

$$-\frac{4g\alpha\nu H_2}{f^2} z \left(\frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right). \quad (2.15)$$

其边界条件为

$$\rho_0 C_p k_0 \left. \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = q(0, t), \quad (2.16)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right|_{z=-\infty} = 0. \quad (2.17)$$

1. 冷水团中心部分的温度垂直分布, 温跃层深度和强度。

方程(2.15)虽仍是非线性的,但求解它是容易做到的,若记 $A = 4g\alpha\nu H_2/f^2 k_0$, 则方程(2.15)可改写成:

$$A e^{-2Bz} dz = d \left(e^{Bz} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right)^{-1}.$$

它的一次积分为:

$$\frac{A}{4B^2} [e^{-2Bz} (1 + 2Bz) - 1] = \frac{k_0}{Q} - \frac{1}{k_0 e^{Bz} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z}},$$

其中

$$Q = k_0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -Hq(r, t)/\rho_0 C_p. \quad (2.18)$$

故可得:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \frac{e^{-Bz}}{\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz}}, \quad (2.19)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \frac{-B e^{-Bz} \left[\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz} \right]}{\left[\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz} \right]^2}. \quad (2.20)$$

显然(2.19)式的分母恒大于0,事实上,若记

$$F(z) = \frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz}.$$

则

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = A z e^{-2Bz},$$

因此当 $z < 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} < 0$; 而当 $z = 0$ 时, $F(0) = \frac{k_0}{Q} > 0$, 所以当 $z < 0$ 时, $F(z) > 0$. 由(2.19)式则可知

$$\text{当 } z < 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} > 0,$$

这意味着温度随深度增加而减小,其垂直分布为:

$$T_0 = T_0^{(0)} - \int_z^0 \frac{e^{-Bz} dz}{\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz}}. \quad (2.21)$$

(2.20)式表明,这样的温度垂直分布在 z_s 处具有一个拐点

$$z_s = -\frac{1}{2B} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{4B^2 k_0}{AQ} \right) - \ln(1 - 2Bz_s) \right]. \quad (2.22)$$

在这个深度上,温度垂直变化最急骤,在理论分析中它被定义为温跃层深度;在这个深度上的温度的垂直梯度被定义为温跃层的强度

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z_s} = \frac{B e^{Bz_s}}{A(-z_s)}$$

$$= \frac{B \sqrt{1 - 2Bz_s}}{A(-z_s) \sqrt{\frac{4B^2 k_0}{AQ} + 1}} \quad (2.23)$$

2. 冷水团中心部分的环流形式: 径向速度和垂直速度的垂直分布, 最大垂直速度的深度和强度。

将(2.19)式代入(2.13)式可得径向流速的垂直分布为

$$u_1(z) = \frac{2g\alpha\nu H_2}{f^2 H_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(z \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right) \\ = \frac{2g\alpha\nu H_2}{f^2 H_0^2} \frac{\left[\left(\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} \right) (1 - Bz) - \frac{A}{4B^2} \left(1 + Bz + 2(Bz)^2 \right) e^{-2Bz} \right]}{e^{Bz} \left[\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz} \right]^2} \quad (2.24)$$

同样将(2.19)式代入(2.14)式, 即可得上升流速的垂直分布为:

$$w_0(z) = \frac{4g\alpha\nu H_2}{f^2 H_0} z \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \\ = \frac{A k_0}{H_0} \frac{z e^{-Bz}}{\left[\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz) e^{-2Bz} \right]} \quad (2.25)$$

由(2.24)、(2.25)式可知, 最大上升流速深度或无径向流速深度为:

$$z_w = -\frac{1}{2B} \ln \frac{\left(1 + \frac{4B^2 k_0}{AQ} \right) (1 - Bz_w)}{1 + Bz_w + 2(Bz_w)^2} \quad (2.26)$$

在这一深度上, 最大上升流速值为:

$$w_0|_{z_w} = \frac{A k_0}{H} \frac{z_w e^{-Bz_w}}{\left[\frac{k_0}{Q} + \frac{A}{4B^2} - \frac{A}{4B^2} (1 + 2Bz_w) e^{-2Bz_w} \right]} \\ = \frac{k_0}{H} \frac{\sqrt{(1 - Bz_w)(1 + Bz_w + 2(Bz_w)^2)}}{z_w \sqrt{1 + 4B^2 k_0 / AQ}} \quad (2.27)$$

显然, 当 $Bz_w \gg 1$ 和 $Bz_s \gg 1$ 时, (2.22)式和(2.26)式将取同样形式, 这时跃层深度即为最大上升流深度。

类似地我们可以证明, 在 $z > z_w$ 的表层, $u > 0$, 水体向四周辐散, 而在 $z < z_w$ 的下层, $u < 0$, 水体向中心辐聚。同时由(2.25)式可知, 在整个水层上, $w_0 > 0$, 即在整个水层上, 存在着自下而上的水体上升运动, 这样我们就得到了如图 1 所示的冷水团中心部分的环流形式。

三、讨论和比较

实际上, 对黄海冷水团来说, 常有 $4B^2 k_0 / AQ \gg 1$, 这样可将上节所列的热结构和环流特征与各参数之间的关系更明确地表示出来, 现分述如下:

1. 温跃层深度

$$-Hz_s \doteq -\frac{\beta^2 W^2}{2g} (-\ln 4qH_2 + f_s).$$

即跃层深度与风速的平方以及表面热输入和地形曲率之积的负对数值成比例, 其中 f_s 为一弱变化函数。

2. 温跃层强度

$$-\frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z_s} \doteq \frac{\sqrt{q}}{W^2 \sqrt{4H_2}} f_T.$$

即跃层强度与表面热输入的平方根成正比, 而与风速的平方和地形曲率的平方根成反比, 其中 f_T 为一弱变化函数。

3. 最大上升流速深度

$$-Hz_w \doteq -\frac{\beta^2 W^2}{2g} (-\ln 4qH_2 + f_z).$$

即最大上升流速深度与风速的平方以及表面热输入和地形曲率之积的负对数值成比例, 其中 f_z 为一弱变化函数。

4. 最大上升流速强度

$$w_m \doteq f_{w_1} \frac{\sqrt{4qH_2}}{H_0} \sqrt{2 \ln W + f_{w_2}}.$$

即最大上升流速强度与表面热输入, 地形曲率以及风速的对数之积的平方根成正比, 而与水深成反比, 其中 f_{w_1} 、 f_{w_2} 为两个弱变化函数。

为了检验我们所导出的理论结果, 我们作了理论计算结果与大连一成山头断面的多年逐月平均资料 (1928—1940) 的比较。

理论计算的外参数是这样选取的:

(1) 关于风速值的选取: 以《中国气候图》中大连、烟台平均风速的逐月变化为趋势, 并考虑了海上风速值较陆地风速值为大, 其数值见图 3。

(2) 关于表面热输入的选取: 我们综合考虑了 A. M. Ботолин 对黄海、东海和同纬度日本海所作的计算, 选取数值如图 4 所示。

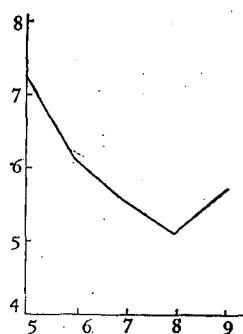


图 3 风速逐月变化

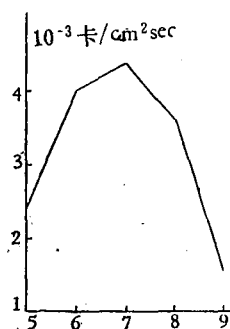


图 4 热输入逐月变化

(3) 关于地形数据的选取: 按大连一成山角, 海洋岛一成山角两个断面 (1928—1940) 的实测水深计算, 取 $H_0 = -55m$, $H_2 = 10^{-10}/cm$ 或 $2 \times 10^{-11}/cm$ 。

(4) 其他参数的选取: 它们是

$$\alpha = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}/^{\circ}\text{C}; f = 0.9 \times 10^{-4}/\text{sec}; g = 980\text{cm}/\text{sec}^2; C_p = 0.934 \text{ 卡/克} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C};$$

$$\rho_0 = 1.02 \text{ 克}/\text{cm}^3; \kappa = 0.21; \nu = 250\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}.$$

图 5、6、7、8 分别给出了跃层深度、跃层强度、最大上升流深度和最大上升流速度的逐月值。对于可观测到的前两个特征来说,在海洋学精度范围内,理论值与实测值是相当。

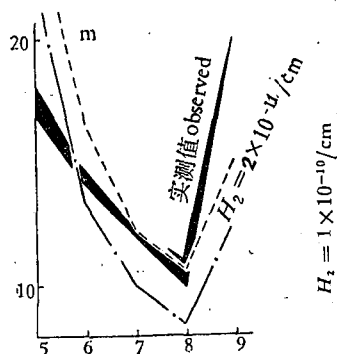


图 5 跃层深度逐月变化

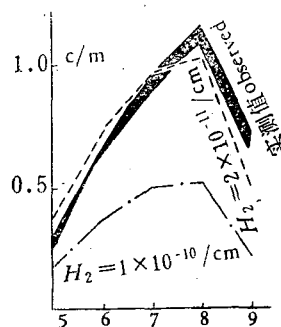


图 6 跃层强度逐月变化

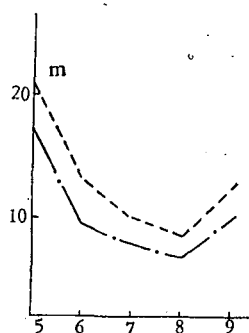


图 7 最大上升流深度逐月变化

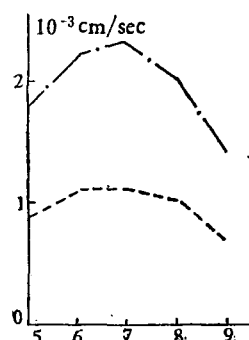


图 8 最大上升流速值逐月变化

符合的。而后两个特征因无实测资料可供比较,图 7、8 中给出了它们的理论计算值,它表明最大上升流强度与表面热输入关系密切,而最大上升流深度则与风速值关系密切。其最大上升流速在最强月份可达 $2-1 \times 10^{-3}\text{cm}/\text{sec}$, 这种量级一般是可以接受的。

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A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE CIRCULATION RELATED OF THE COLD WATER-MASS OF THE YELLOW SEA

I. THE THERMAL STRUCTURE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIRCULATION IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a preliminary study on the hydrodynamical model describing the thermal structure and the properties of circulation related to the Cold Water-mass of yellow Sea.

From analysis of observations we obtain following five characteristics: 1. The variation of temperature is larger than that of salt, the variation of density is, therefore, essentially dependent on the variation of temperature. The state equation of the sea water may be approximately written as $\rho = \rho_0(1 - \alpha T)$. There is a thermocline layer which varies with season, and divides the Cold Water-mass into upper and lower homogeneous layers. The contour of most isotherms takes the form of a "platform". In the central part, the form of isotherms appears concave downwards a little bit and analogous to the form of the bottom, i.e. in coordinates $\{z' = z / -H(r), r' = r\}$, the isotherms are very flat. The region with such characteristics occupies the upper layer, the thermocline layer and the most of the lower layer, it is referred to primary temperature-structure region. 2. The motion scale. The motion of water is quite weak, the characteristic scale V of the tangential (circular) component of velocity is about 30 cm/sec, which is much larger than the radial one U , i.e. $V \sim 10 U$. 3. The space scale of motion. The horizontal scale $L \sim 100$ km, the vertical scale $|H_0| \sim 55$ m. Therefore, $L \gg |H_0|$, the vertical component of the motion equation can be simplified as the statical balanced equation. 4. The time scale of motion. The time interval in which the temperature increases is taken as the time scale T_1 , $T_1 \sim 10^7$ sec. 5. Determination of the turbulent coefficient of heat conduction. We think that the main causes for the mixing in the upper sea are (1) the free convection caused by the buoyancy; (2) the shear nonstability of the velocity field; and (3) the wave stir, among which in the central part of the Cold water-mass the wave stir is the most important. According to Prandtl-Karman's mixing length theory, the turbulent coefficient of heat conduction can be written as $k = k_0 e^{Bz/\delta}$, where $k_0 = 2 k^2 \delta \beta^3 w^3 / 5 \pi g$, $B = -gH/\beta^2 w^2$ and $O(k_0) \sim 10$ cgs. The kinematic viscosity coefficient ν , which is mainly determined by the motion of lower layer water, is adopted as constant, $O(\nu) \sim 100$ cgs.

Starting from above five points through comparison of the order of magnitude for $N-S$ equations, we may obtain the governing equations of motion, equation of continuity,

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and T -equation as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 fv &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}, & fu &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} &= -g\rho_0(1 - \alpha T), & \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial ru}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} &= 0, \\
 \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \\
 \text{or } \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right\} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \\
 \rho_0 C_p k_0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} &= q(r, t), w|_{z=0} = 0, \\
 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-H(r)} = 0, & v|_{z=H} = 0, \quad w|_{z=H} = H(r)u|_{z=H(r)} \\
 T|_{t=0} &= T(r, z).
 \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the order of magnitude, we can see that in the first approximation of governing equations, the local terms in the equation of motion may be neglected and the local term in the heat balanced equation is smaller than the other two terms. This means that the temperature field change slowly under the condition that the effect of heat conduction is nearly balanced by that of heat convection, especially in the primary temperature-structure region, which exists in such a way that there is a heat source on the sea surface and a cold source (deep cold water) at the lower layer. Now we may think that in primary temperature-structure region the state of motion approach to a quasi-steady state, i.e. the input of heat on the sea surface is entirely balanced by the convection of the heat-driven circulation. The T -equation describing this state may be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right), & w &= \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\nu r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \Big|_z^0, \\
 \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\nu r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right\} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \\
 \rho_0 C_p k_0 \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} &= q(r, t), \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-\infty} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Considered that in new coordinates $\{z' = z/H(r), r' = r\}$, the motion possesses following expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= u_1(z)r + u_2(z)r^2 + \dots, & w &= w_0(z) + w_1(z)r + \dots, \\
 T &= T_0(z) + T_1(z)r^2 + \dots, & H &= H_0 + H_2 r^2 + \dots,
 \end{aligned}$$

and since the isotherms are very flat, i.e. $[H'] \gg |H| \Delta z_T / \Delta r_T$, we can get the relation between u_1 (or w_0) and T_0 and the equation satisfied by T_0 as follows

$$u_1(z) = \frac{g\alpha}{f^2} \frac{2H_2}{H_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu z \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right), \quad w_0(z) = \frac{g\alpha \nu 4H_2}{f^2 H_0} z \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z},$$

$$-\frac{4g\alpha\nu H_2}{f^2} z \left(\frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \right), \quad \rho C_p k_0 \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = q(0, t), \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-\infty} = 0.$$

This equation is nonlinear, but integrable.

The main results of this study may summarized as follows:

1. The depth of thermocline

$$-Hz_s = \frac{H}{2B} \ln \frac{1 + 4B^2 k_0/AQ}{1 - 2Bz_s} \doteq -\frac{\beta^2 w^2}{2g} (-\ln 4qH_2 + f_s).$$

it shows that the depth of thermocline is proportional to the square of wind velocity, and also proportional to the negative value of the logarithm of the product of the heat input and the curvature of the bottom topography, where the f_s is a slowly variable function.

2. The strength of the thermocline

$$-\frac{1}{H_0} \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial z} \Big|_{z_s} = \frac{B}{AH_0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - 2Bz_s}}{z_s \sqrt{1 + 4B^2 k_0/AQ}} \doteq \frac{\sqrt{q}}{w^2 \sqrt{4H_2}} f_r$$

It means that the strength of the thermocline is proportional to the square root of the heat input and inversely to the square of the wind velocity and to the square root of the curvature of the bottom topography, where f_r is a slowly variable function.

3. The depth of the maximum vertical velocity

$$-Hz_w = \frac{H}{2B} \ln \frac{(1 + 4B^2 k_0/AQ)(1 - Bz_w)}{1 + Bz_w + 2(Bz_w)^2} \doteq -\frac{\beta^2 w^2}{2g} (-\ln 4qH_2 + f_z)$$

It shows that the depth of the maximum vertical velocity is proportional to the square of the wind velocity and also to the negative value of the logarithm of the product of the heat input and the curvature of the bottom topography, where f_z is a slowly variable function.

4. The strength of the maximum vertical velocity

$$w|_{z_w} = \frac{k_0}{H_0} \frac{\sqrt{(1 - Bz_w)(1 + Bz_w + 2(Bz_w)^2)}}{z_w \sqrt{1 + 4B^2 k_0/AQ}} \doteq f_{w_1} \frac{\sqrt{4qH_2}}{H_0} \sqrt{2 \ln w + f_{w_2}}$$

It shows that the strength of the maximum vertical velocity is proportional to the square root of the product of the heat input, the curvature of the bottom topography and the logarithm of the wind velocity and inversely to the depth of the bottom, where t_{w_1} , t_{w_2} are two slowly variable functions.

5. The form of the circulation of the central part of the Cold Water-mass

In upper layer, where $z > z_w$, $u > 0$, water-mass is divergent from the centre; and in the lower layer, where $z < z_w$, $u < 0$, water-mass is convergent towards the centre, it is, therefore, that in whole water layer, $w > 0$, i.e. there is an upward vertical velocity from bottom to surface. This picture of circulation is shown in Figure 1.

The results of theoretical calculations and its comparison with actual observed data are shown in Figures 5—8. They indicate clearly that within oceanographic accuracy these results agree with each other satisfactorily.