

一种计算海流速度的大气-海洋三层模式*

景振华 奚盘根

(山东海洋学院)

为了在考虑到(1)产生海流的大气作用;(2)湍流粘滞系数值是计算的而不是假设的;(3)海洋具有实际可变的而非常量的深度等情况下,较易地计算出特别是铅直坐标函数的海流速度,本文提出一种大气-海洋三层模式。近似中性层结状态的大气被考虑是两个层的组合,第一层是紧贴海面的湍流边界层,第二层是位于第一层之上的 Ekman 层。仅考虑铅直湍流的海洋,被看成是从海面到海底的一整层。海面风应力分布和海洋中海水密度的分布均为已知。首先我们从两种不同海面上,即空气动力学粗糙海面和空气动力学光滑海面上表示风速廓线的公式,和地转风速近似为无散度的观点,求得海面粗糙度和大气湍流层高度的表达式,由此我们即可求得在湍流边界层顶部的风速,和表征大气铅直湍流强度的参量值。根据湍流边界层顶部与 Ekman 层底部交界面上风速耦合相等的观点,引进 Ekman 层中风速随铅直坐标变化的表达式中去,我们就可获得一个关于海面大气压强与海面升高两者水平梯度和的重要公式。可是,考虑到具较大深度海洋中海底流速几近于零,致使水平湍流应力在那里将为最大的观点,我们也可得到另一个表示上述这个和的公式。将这两个公式和经简化的海面流速,代入引进所谓海面刚盖近似的观点的海面状态方程,可求得表征海洋中铅直湍流强度的参量值,然后我们即可利用这些已知的参量值,通过求解定常运动方程以获得计算水平海流速度的公式,而铅直流速即可在引进已计算出的水平流速后,从连续方程中计算出。我们曾用上述方法计算过东海黑潮的流速,它给出了较满意的结果。

为了既考虑到大气对形成海流所起的作用,又不人为地预先给定湍流粘滞系数,且对具实际可变深度的较深海洋,能较易地计算出各个层次的海流速度,本文提出一种计算海流速度的大气-海洋三层模式。理论是在“邻近海面的大气,几经常被观察到相当接近于中性层结状态”(Monin and Yaglom, 1971)^[6]的事实基础上,仅重视铅直湍流,在给定作用于海面风应力及海洋中海水密度两者分布的情况下提出的。本文所提出的三层模式是将大气分为两层,海洋作为一层考虑的。大气的两层是指紧贴海面之上的大气湍流层和在此层之上的大气 Ekman 层,而海洋作为一层是指从海面到海底的整个水体。工作是在流速为定常恒速,以4级风为临界风速,将海面区分为空气动力学粗糙海面和光滑海面两种情况下,引进:(1)大气 Ekman 层顶部地转风速近似无散,(2)大气湍流层顶部与大气 Ekman 层底部风速耦合相等,(3)具较大深度海洋中海底流速几为零,致使水平湍流

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应力几为最大等观点下进行的。先依据一定事实,将海水的铅直湍流粘滞系数作为风应力、海洋深度等的函数给出,而后借解析求得计算作为铅直坐标函数的海流水平流速公式,至于海流的铅直流速则可从连续方程求得。曾以此理论所获得的方法,对东海黑潮流系二月份水平流速进行计算,并将此计算结果与海面实测值及海洋内部各层次的动力计算值进行比较,而获得颇为满意的结论。

这种三层模式采用左手直角坐标系,原点 $Z = 0$ 设置在平均海平面上, x 轴指向正东, y 轴指向正北, z 轴指向下。为方便计另设原点 $Z' = 0$ 位于大气湍流层顶部 $Z = -h$ 处。所有物理量以足符“1”表示的属于大气,以足符“2”表示的属于海洋。在大气及海洋中共用的符号是: ρ 为密度, p 为压强, $W = u + iv$ 表示水平复速度, u 和 v 分别表示其向东和向北的速度分量, $A_z = \rho N_z$ 表示铅直湍流动力粘滞系数, N_z 表示铅直湍流运动粘滞系数。另以 p_a 表示在海面的大气压强, $-\zeta$ 表示海面的升高, $T = T_x + iT_y$ 表示作用在海面上的风应力, T_x 和 T_y 分别为其向东和向北的分量, $f = 2\Omega \sin \varphi$ 表示柯氏参量, Ω 为地转角速度, φ 为地理纬度, $a = \sqrt{\frac{\rho \Omega \sin \varphi}{A_z}}$ 表示表征 A_z 的参量, g 表示重力加速度。对所有物理量均采用 C. G. S. 制单位。

首先分别计算出相应于两种不同风级(即 ≥ 4 级风和 < 4 级风两种风级)的风应力作用下,两种实质不同海面(即空气动力学粗糙海面和空气动力学光滑海面两种海面)的粗糙度 Z_0 ,然后在大气 Ekman 层顶部地转风速几为无散的观点下,求得在这两种海面上大气湍流边界层的高度 $-h$,因而求得在此高度的水平风速 $W_{1,-h}$ 及表征大气 A_z 的参量 a_1 。在引进大气湍流层顶部与大气 Ekman 层底部风速耦合相等的观点下,根据在大气 Ekman 层中求得的风速随铅直坐标变化的风速表达式,导出一个根据 $W_{1,-h}$ 和 T 计算 p_a 和 $-\zeta$ 两者水平梯度之和的公式。另在所求得的定常恒速水平流速解 W_2 的基础上,借助于在较深海洋中海底水平流速几为零,因而水平湍流应力几为最大的观点,求得另一个 p_a 和 $-\zeta$ 两者水平梯度之和的公式,但是以海水密度水平梯度的深度积分来表示的。借此两公式和海面刚盖近似的观点下所获得的海面状态方程,我们即可求得表征海洋 A_{z2} 的参量 a_2 。最后,将此 a_2 值代入解 W_2 中,即可计算出我们需要的,在任意深处的海流水平流速,再根据连续方程,即可求得海流铅直流速 w_2 。

一、关于海面粗糙度 Z_0 的确定

令水平风速绝对值 $|W_1| = |u_1 + iv_1|$, 按照知名的 Prandtl (1932)^[8] 风速对数廓线公式,可求得在空气动力学粗糙海面上大气湍流边界层中的水平风速随高度变化的公式为

$$|W_1| = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}} \ln \left(\frac{Z - Z_0}{-Z_0} \right), \quad (1)$$

式中 k 为 Kármán 常数,取值 4.0×10^{-1} , Z_0 为粗糙度, $|T| = |(T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}|$ 。按照知名的另一风速对数廓线, Von Kármán (1934)^[4] 公式,另可求得在空气动力学光滑海面上大气湍流边界层中风速随高度变化公式为

$$|W_1| = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}} \ln \left[k_1 \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}} Z/\nu \right], \quad (2)$$

式中 k_1 为另一常数,在早期的工作(例如 Nikuradse, 1932^[4])中,取值 9.0,而在后期的 Clauser (1956)^[2]的工作中,则取为 7.5(在 $k = 4.1 \times 10^{-1}$ 的情况下)。最近在 Baruch (1973) 翻译 Китагродский 所著《大气-海洋相互作用物理学》^[5]一书中,曾采用 $k_1^{-1} = 0.11$,与早期 Nikuradse 所确定的相同。 ν 为空气分子运动粘滞系数。通过与(1)式对比,(2)式相当于有粗糙度

$$Z_0 = \frac{\nu}{k_1 \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}}} \quad (3)$$

于是在 Z 有较大值的情况下,我们便可将(1)及(2)式以共同形式表示为

$$|W_1| = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}} \ln \left(\frac{Z}{Z_0} \right). \quad (4)$$

又按照表达风应力 T 与离海平面 10 米高处的水平风速 $W_{1,10}$ 之间关系的 Taylor 公式(1916),知

$$|T| = \rho_1 \gamma^2 |W_{1,10}|^2, \quad (5)$$

式中 ρ_1 为空气密度,取平均值 $1.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{g/cm}^3$, γ^2 称为曳力系数,根据计算海面风应力的 Hidaka 公式(1958)^[3],知对于空气动力学粗糙面来说, $\gamma^2 = 26 \times 10^{-4}$,而对于空气动力学光滑面来说, $\gamma^2 = 8 \times 10^{-4}$ 。将(5)式代入(4)式,即可求得确定海面粗糙度 Z_0 的公式为

$$Z_0 = 10^3 e^{-\frac{k}{\gamma}}. \quad (6)$$

如再将相应于两种不同海面的曳力系数 γ 值代入,便可分别获得对于这两种不同海面的粗糙度为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_{0,r} &= 3.918 \times 10^{-1}, & (\text{空气动力学粗糙海面}) \\ Z_{0,s} &= 7.214 \times 10^{-4}, & (\text{空气动力学光滑海面}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

二、一个联系海面大气压力与海面升高两者水平梯度和公式

令大气压力随高度的变化,在 $Z = 0$ 位于平均海平面上和 $Z' = 0$ 位于大气湍流层顶部 $Z = -h$ 处的两种坐标系情况下,简单地表示为

$$p_1 = p_0 + \rho_1 g(Z + h + \zeta) = p_0 + \rho_1 g(Z' + \zeta), \quad (8)$$

于是我们便可将位于大气湍流边界层顶部 ($Z = -h$ 或 $Z' = 0$) 之上的大气 Ekman 层中的水平运动方程写成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_1 f v_1' + A_{z_1} \frac{\partial^2 u_1'}{\partial z'^2} &= \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial x} \\ -\rho_1 f u_1' + A_{z_1} \frac{\partial^2 v_1'}{\partial z'^2} &= \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

式中 u_1' 和 v_1' 分别表示为在大气 Ekman 层中的风速东和北分量。或

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_1 f v'_1 + A_{z_1} \frac{\partial^2 u'_1}{\partial z'^2} &= \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \\ -\rho_1 f u'_1 + A_z \frac{\partial^2 v'_1}{\partial z'^2} &= \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

令水平风速 $W'_1 = u'_1 + i v'_1$, 将(10)式改写为复数形式

$$\frac{\partial^2 W'_1}{\partial z'^2} - [(1+i)a_1]^2 W'_1 = \frac{1}{A_{z_1}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} \right) + \rho_1 g \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) \right], \quad (11)$$

式中 a_1 为表征 A_{z_1} 的参量,

$$a_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1 \Omega \sin \varphi}{A_{z_1}}}. \quad (12)$$

求解(11)式的边界条件为在 $z' = 0$ 处,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W'_1|_{z'=0} &= W'_{1,0} = W_{1,-h} \\ A_{z_1} \frac{\partial W'_1}{\partial z'} \Big|_{z'=0} &= -(T_x + iT_y) \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (13)$$

式中 $W_{1,-h}$ 表示在大气湍流层顶部的水平风速。因而求得在大气 Ekman 层中的水平风速解为

$$\begin{aligned} W'_1 &= W_{1,-h} \operatorname{ch}(1+i)a_1 z' - \frac{i}{\rho_1 f} \left[\left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\ &\times [\operatorname{ch}(1+i)a_1 z' - 1] - \frac{a_1}{\rho_1 f} [(T_x + T_y) + i(T_y - T_x)] \operatorname{sh}(1+i)a_1 z'. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

鉴于在很高处 ($z' \rightarrow -\infty$), 水平湍流应力趋于零, 即

$$\frac{\partial W'_1}{\partial z'} \Big|_{z' \rightarrow -\infty} \rightarrow 0,$$

大气风速趋于地转风速 $W'_{1,-\infty}$, 即从(14)知为

$$W'_{1,-\infty} = -\frac{1}{\rho_1 f} \left[\left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) - i \left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right) \right] \quad (15)$$

的事实, 我们可因此从(14)式求得如下的一个联系海面大气压力与海面升高两者水平梯度和的重要关系式为

$$\begin{aligned} W_{1,-h} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 f} \left[\left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) - i \left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\ + \frac{a_1}{\rho_1 f} [(T_x + T_y) + i(T_y - T_x)] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

或写成分量式为

$$\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} = (T_y - T_x) a_1 + \rho_1 f v_{1,-h} - \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} = -(T_x + T_y) a_1 - \rho_1 f u_{1,-h} - \rho_1 g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}. \quad (18)$$

Саркиян (1966)^[9]在计算海流流速时曾引用过的 Akerblom 公式^[1]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} &= (T_y - T_x)a_1 \\ \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} &= -(T_x + T_y)a_1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

便是(16)式的粗略近似，是在未曾考虑到海面上存在大气湍流边界层时所求得的粗糙结果。

三、大气湍流边界层高度 h 的表达式

如在大气湍流边界层顶部的水平风速 $W_{1,-h}$ 与 x 轴的交角为 α ，则可将大气湍流边界层中风速对数廓线公式(4)改写为

$$W_1 = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}} e^{i\alpha} \ln \left(\frac{z}{-z_0} \right), \quad (4)'$$

或

$$W_1 = u_1 + iv_1 = \frac{T_x + iT_y}{k \sqrt{\rho_1 (T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{1/4}}} \ln \left(\frac{z}{-z_0} \right), \quad (19)$$

于是可求得在大气湍流边界层顶部 $z = -h$ 处的风速分量 $u_{1,-h}$ 和 $v_{1,-h}$ 分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{1,-h} &= \frac{T_x}{k \sqrt{\rho_1 (T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{1/4}}} \ln \left(\frac{h}{z_0} \right) \\ v_{1,-h} &= \frac{T_y}{k \sqrt{\rho_1 (T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{1/4}}} \ln \left(\frac{h}{z_0} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

引进在大气 Ekman 层顶部地转风速在小范围内近似无散的观点，即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_{1,-\infty}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (v_{1,-\infty}) = 0, \quad (21)$$

我们便可在将(20)式代入(17)式后，按照(21)式，求得大气湍流边界层高度 h 的表达式如下：

$$\sqrt{h} \ln \frac{h}{z_0} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{f \sqrt{\rho_1}}} \times \frac{(T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{3/8} (\text{div } T + \text{rot } T)}{2(T_x^2 + T_y^2) \text{div } T - \left[\left(T_x^2 \frac{\partial T_x}{\partial x} + T_y^2 \frac{\partial T_y}{\partial y} \right) + T_x T_y \left(\frac{\partial T_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_x}{\partial y} \right) \right]}. \quad (22)$$

为计算简便计，可令

$$h = 10^3 D, \quad (23)$$

于是可将(22)式改写为

$$\sqrt{D} \left(\ln D + \frac{7.845}{1.415 \times 10^1} \right) = \frac{1.504 \times 10^{-1}}{\sqrt{f}} \times \frac{(T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{3/8} (\text{div } T + \text{rot } T)}{2(T_x^2 + T_y^2) \text{div } T - \left[\left(T_x^2 \frac{\partial T_x}{\partial x} + T_y^2 \frac{\partial T_y}{\partial y} \right) + T_x T_y \left(\frac{\partial T_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_x}{\partial y} \right) \right]}. \quad (24)$$

四、表征 A_{z_1} 之参量 a_1 的求得

按照 Prandtl (1932)^[8] 的混合长度理论, 可知在大气湍流层顶部 $z = -h$ 处, 大气的铅直湍流运动粘滞系数 N_{z_1} 可表示为

$$N_{z_1} = k \sqrt{\frac{|T|}{\rho_1}} h, \quad (25)$$

于是按照(13)式, 知表征 A_{z_1} 的参量 a_1 将为

$$a_1 = \sqrt{\frac{f \sqrt{\rho_1}}{2kh} \frac{1}{(T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{1/8}}}, \quad (26)$$

而在将由(22)求得的 h 值代入(26)式后, 便可求得

$$a_1 = 2.102 \sqrt{\frac{f}{h} \frac{10^{-1}}{(T_x^2 + T_y^2)^{1/8}}}. \quad (27)$$

五、海流定常恒速水平流速解

令海流的水平及铅直运动方程分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_2 f v_2 + A_{z_2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} \\ -\rho_2 f u_2 + A_{z_2} \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (28)$$

及

$$\rho_2 g = \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial z}. \quad (29)$$

在(28)式中考虑到 Boussinesq 近似。将(28)式改写为复数形式, 令 $W_2 = u_2 + i v_2$, u_2 和 v_2 分别表示水平流速的东、北分量, 则

$$\frac{\partial^2 W_2}{\partial z^2} - [(1+i)a_2]^2 W_2 = \frac{1}{A_{z_2}} \left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right), \quad (30)$$

式中表征 A_{z_2} 的参量 a_2 为

$$a_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2 \Omega \sin \varphi}{A_{z_2}}}. \quad (31)$$

求解(30)的边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{在海面 } z = -\zeta \text{ 处, } A_{z_2} \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=-\zeta} &= -(T_x + iT_y) \\ \text{在海底 } z = H \text{ 处, } W_2 \Big|_{z=H} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (32)$$

因而可求得海流水平流速解为

$$\begin{aligned} W_2 &= \frac{(T_x + iT_y) \operatorname{sh}(1+i)a_2(H-z)}{(1+i)a_2 A_{z_2} \operatorname{ch}(1+i)a_2 H} \\ &+ \frac{1}{(1+i)a_2 A_{z_2}} \int_{-\zeta}^z \left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \operatorname{sh}[(1+i)a_2(z-z')] dz' \end{aligned}$$

$$- \frac{\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{(1+i)a_2A_{x_2}\text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{sh}[(1+i)a_2(H-z')] dz' \quad (33)$$

在考虑到(29)式后, 可将(33)式改写为

$$\begin{aligned} W_2 = & \frac{(T_x + iT_y)\text{sh}(1+i)a_2(H-z)}{(1+i)a_2A_{x_2}\text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} + \frac{1}{\rho_2 f} \left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right)_z \\ & - \frac{ig\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{\rho_2 f \text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right)_H \\ & - \frac{ig}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-\zeta}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{ch}(1+i)a_2(z-z') dz' \\ & + \frac{ig\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{\rho_2 f \text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{ch}(1+i)a_2(H-z') dz' \quad (34) \end{aligned}$$

由于按照(29)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right)_z = & \left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} \right) + g\rho_{2,-\zeta} \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + g \int_{-\zeta}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$

所以在将(35)式代入(34)式后便得

$$\begin{aligned} W_2 = & \frac{(T_x + iT_y)\text{sh}(1+i)a_2(H-z)}{(1+i)a_2A_{x_2}\text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} + \frac{i}{\rho_2 f} \left[1 - \frac{\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{\text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \right] \\ & \times \left[\left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} \right) + g\rho_{2,-\zeta} \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{ig}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-\zeta}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \\ & - \frac{ig}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-\zeta}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{ch}(1+i)a_2(z-z') dz' \\ & - \frac{ig\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{\rho_2 f \text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' + \frac{ig\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{\rho_2 f \text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \\ & \times \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{ch}(1+i)a_2(H-z') dz' \quad (36) \end{aligned}$$

考虑到在较深海洋海底或斜压层底部 $z = H$ 处, 水平流速为零, 或即令存在, 亦几为零的事实, 引进底水平湍流应力在那里为最大或几为最大的观点, 即

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) \right]_{z=H} = 0 \quad (37)$$

我们即可从(30)式求得

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \right)_H = 0 \quad (38)$$

因而按照(35)式, 便可求得联系海面大气压力与海面升高两者水平梯度和的另一重要关系式

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} \right) + g\rho_{2,-\zeta} \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right) = -g \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \quad (39)$$

的结论。将此结论代回(36)式, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}
W_2 = & \frac{(T_x + iT_y)\text{sh}(1+i)a_2(H-z)}{(1+i)a_2A_z\text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} - \frac{ig}{\rho_2 f} \int_x^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \\
& - \frac{ig}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-z}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{ch}(1+i)a_2(z-z') dz' \\
& + \frac{ig\text{ch}(1+i)a_2z}{\rho_2 f \text{ch}(1+i)a_2H} \int_{-z}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \text{ch}(1+i)a_2(H-z') dz'. \quad (40)
\end{aligned}$$

经过适当处理,可将(40)式写成分量式为

$$\begin{aligned}
u_2 = & \frac{(T_x + T_y)}{(T_y - T_x)} \{ [e^{-a_2 z} - e^{-a_2(4H-z)}] \cos a_2 z - [e^{-a_2(2H-z)} - e^{-a_2(2H+z)}] \cos a_2(2H-z) \} a_2 \\
v_2 = & \frac{(T_y - T_x)}{(T_x + T_y)} \{ [e^{-a_2 z} + e^{-a_2(4H-z)}] \sin a_2 z - [e^{-a_2(2H-z)} + e^{-a_2(2H+z)}] \sin a_2(2H-z) \} a_2 \\
& + \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f} \left[\int_x^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' - \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \right. \\
& \cdot \left. \int_x^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{a_2(z-z')} + e^{-a_2[4H+(z-z')]} \} \cos a_2(z-z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z-z')]} \right. \\
& + e^{-a_2[2H+(z-z')]} \} \cdot \cos a_2[2H + (z-z')] \rangle dz' \\
& - \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \left. \int_x^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z-z')} - e^{-a_2[4H+(z-z')]} \} \sin a_2(z-z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z-z')]} - e^{-a_2[2H+(z-z')]} \} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin a_2[2H + (z-z')] \rangle dz' + \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \left. \int_{-z}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z-z')} + e^{-a_2[4H-(z-z')]} \} \cos a_2(z-z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z-z')]} \right. \\
& + e^{-a_2[2H+(z-z')]} \} \cos a_2[2H - (z-z')] \rangle dz' - \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \left. \int_{-z}^z \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z-z')} - e^{-a_2[4H-(z-z')]} \} \sin a_2(z-z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z-z')]} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + e^{-a_2[2H+(z-z')]} \sin a_2[2H-(z-z')] \rangle dz' - \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z+z')} + e^{-a_2[4H-(z+z')]} \} \cos a_2(z+z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z+z')]} \\
& - \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z+z')} + e^{-a_2[4H-(z+z')]} \} \sin a_2(z+z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z+z')]} \\
& + e^{-a_2[2H+(z+z')]} \} \cdot \cos a_2[2H-(z+z')] \rangle dz' + \frac{g}{2\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z+z')} + e^{-a_2[4H-(z+z')]} \} \sin a_2(z+z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z+z')]} \\
& - \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} \cdot \langle \{ e^{-a_2(z+z')} + e^{-a_2[4H-(z+z')]} \} \cos a_2(z+z') + \{ e^{-a_2[2H-(z+z')]} \\
& - e^{-a_2[2H+(z+z')]} \} \cdot \sin a_2[2H-(z+z')] \rangle dz' \circ \tag{41} \\
& \tag{42}
\end{aligned}$$

由此可求得在海面的水平流速为

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{2,-\zeta} &= \frac{(T_x + T_y)}{(T_y - T_x)} (1 - e^{-4a_2 H}) a_2 - \frac{(T_y - T_x)}{-(T_x + T_y)} [2e^{-2a_2 H} \sin 2a_2 H] a_2 \\
v_{2,-\zeta} &= \frac{\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]}{\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& + \frac{g}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' - \frac{g}{\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \{ [e^{-a_2 z'} + e^{-a_2(4H-z')}] \cos a_2 z' + [e^{-a_2(2H+z')} + e^{-a_2(2H-z')}] \\
& \times \cos a_2(2H - z') \} dz' + \frac{g}{\rho_2 f [(1 + e^{-4a_2 H}) + 2e^{-2a_2 H} \cos 2a_2 H]} \\
& \cdot \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} \cdot \{ [e^{-a_2 z'} - e^{-a_2(4H-z')}] \sin a_2 z' - [e^{-a_2(2H+z')} - e^{-a_2(2H-z')}] \\
& \times \sin a_2(2H - z') \} dz' \circ \tag{43} \\
& \tag{44}
\end{aligned}$$

六、表征 A_{x_2} 之参量 a_2 的确定

在海洋有足够深度时,由(43)及(44),可近似地求得在海面的水平流速为

$$u_{2,-\zeta} = \frac{T_x + T_y}{\rho_2 f} a_2 + \frac{g}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz', \tag{45}$$

$$v_{2,-\zeta} = \frac{T_y - T_x}{\rho_2 f} a_2 - \frac{g}{\rho_2 f} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz', \tag{46}$$

即海面水平流速近似地系由深海风生海流及深海地转流两者合成。

另从(39)式可求得

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{g\rho_{2,-\zeta}} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho_{2,-\zeta}} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz', \quad (47)$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{g\rho_{2,-\zeta}} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{\rho_{2,-\zeta}} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz'. \quad (48)$$

于是将(45)及(46)所示的 $u_{2,-\zeta}$ 及 $v_{2,-\zeta}$, 和由(47)及(48)所示的 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}$, 代入引进刚盖近似的海面状态方程

$$u_{2,-\zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + v_{2,-\zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (49)$$

便可求得表征 A_{x_2} 的参量 a_2 为

$$a_2 = \frac{\rho_{2,-\zeta} g \left[\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz' - \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \right]}{(T_x + T_y) \left[\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + g \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz' \right] + (T_y - T_x) \left[\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} + g \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \right]}, \quad (50)$$

式中 $\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y}$ 可按下述方法进行计算, 即将由(47)及(48)所示 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}$ 代入(17)及(18)式中, 即可求得

$$\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} = (T_y - T_x) a_1 + \rho_1 f v_{1,-h} + \frac{g}{\rho_{2,-\zeta}} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz', \quad (51)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} = -(T_x + T_y) a_1 - \rho_1 f u_{1,-h} + \frac{g}{\rho_{2,-\zeta}} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz'. \quad (52)$$

如欲进一步求得更为近似的 a_2 值, 可先将由(43)及(44)所示 $u_{2,-\zeta}$ 及 $v_{2,-\zeta}$ 进行近似的积分运算求得为

$$u_{2,-\zeta} = \frac{T_x + T_y}{\rho_1 f} a_2 + \frac{g}{2\rho_1 f a_2 H} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left[\left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right) - (1 - 2a_2 H) \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right) \right]_{z'} dz', \quad (53)$$

$$v_{2,-\zeta} = \frac{T_y - T_x}{\rho_1 f} a_2 + \frac{g}{2\rho_1 f a_2 H} \int_{-\zeta}^H \left[\left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right) + (1 - 2a_2 H) \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right) \right]_{z'} dz', \quad (54)$$

然后将由(47)及(48)所示的 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}$, 和由(53)及(54)所示的 $u_{2,-\zeta}$ 及 $v_{2,-\zeta}$ 代入海面状态方程(49), 即可求得更为近似的 a_2 值 a_2 为

$$a_2 = \frac{g \left[B \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz' - A \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \right]}{2[(T_x + T_y)A + (T_y - T_x)B]} \pm \frac{\sqrt{g^2 \left[A \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' - B \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz' \right]^2 - \frac{2g}{H} [(T_x + T_y)A + (T_y - T_x)B]}}{2[(T_x + T_y)A]}$$

$$\frac{\left[B \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' - A \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz' \right]}{+ (T_y - T_x) B} \quad (55)$$

式中

$$A = \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} + g \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial x} \right)_{z'} dz' \quad (56)$$

$$B = \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y} + g \int_{-\zeta}^H \left(\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \quad (57)$$

至于 $\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial y}$ 则从(51)及(52)求得。

七、海流流速的计算

将由(50)或(55)所示的 a_2 值代入由(41)及(42)所示的水平流速解中,可求得在任意深度处,因而特别是铅直坐标函数的水平流速 u_2 及 v_2 ;如再将 a_2 值代入(43)及(44)式中,即可特别地求得在海面的水平流速 $u_{2,-\zeta}$ 及 $v_{2,-\zeta}$ 。

将因此求得的 u_2 及 v_2 值代入连续方程

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (58)$$

中,并令在海底或斜压层底部 $z = H$ 处的铅直流速 w_2 等于零或几等于零,即

$$w_2|_{z=H} = 0, \quad (59)$$

则可求得在任意深度处,因而也特别是铅直坐标函数的铅直流速 w_2 为

$$w_2 = \int_x^H \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} \right)_{z'} dz' \quad (60)$$

计算过程中所利用的海面风应力 T_x 及 T_y ,可按照(5)式的分量式

$$T_x = \rho_1 \gamma^2 u_{1,-10} (u_{1,-10}^2 + v_{1,-10}^2)^{1/2}, \quad (61)$$

$$T_y = \rho_1 \gamma^2 v_{1,-10} (u_{1,-10}^2 + v_{1,-10}^2)^{1/2}. \quad (62)$$

从离海面10米高度处的风速求得。

我们曾运用上述理论及方法,进行过东海黑潮流系二月份各个深层的水平流速计算,获得较好的计算结果,因而验证了这种理论及方法的有效性及可用性。

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ONE KIND OF ATMOSPHERE-OCEAN THREE LAYERS MODEL FOR CALCULATING THE VELOCITY OF OCEAN CURRENT

Jing Zhenhua and Xi Pangen

(Shandong College of Oceanology)

ABSTRACT

For the purpose of calculating the velocity of ocean current feasible in the case of the function of the vertical coordinate pertaining to (1) the atmospheric effect on the generation of ocean current, (2) a calculated coefficient of eddy viscosity instead of an assumed one and (3) the sea with actual variable depth under consideration. The atmosphere and ocean constituting a model of three layers is in this paper. The atmosphere of nearly neutral stratification state is to be considered as a combination of two layers, one is the turbulent layer just over the sea surface, while the other is the Ekman layer laid above the former. Below the water surface only the vertical turbulence is under consideration from surface to bottom. The distribution of wind stresses over the sea surface and the distribution of the densities of sea water in the sea are known. Firstly we may find out the expressions of roughness of sea surface and height of atmospheric turbulent layer from the formulae showing the profiles of wind velocity over the aerodynamically rough surface and the aerodynamically smooth surface, besides, the idea that the geostrophic wind velocities being nearly nondivergent, thence the wind velocity at the top of atmospheric turbulent layer and the values of parameter characterizing the strength of vertical turbulence in the atmosphere may be obtained. Introducing the idea that the wind velocities at the boundary surface between the top of turbulent layer and the bottom of Ekman layer being coupled and equalized, we get an important formula about the sum of the horizontal gradients of atmospheric pressure at sea surface and the elevation of sea surface. However, as the current velocity at sea bottom with greater depth being nearly equal to zero so that the value of horizontal turbulent stress would be maximum there, an another form of formula showing the same sum may be obtained. Substituting these two formulae and the simplified surface velocity of ocean current into the equation of state of sea surface by introducing into the so-called rigid lid approximation of sea surface, it gives the values of parameter characterizing the strength of vertical turbulence in the sea. Then we may obtain the formula for calculating the horizontal current velocities by solving the steady equation of motion with the known value of above mentioned parameters, while the vertical velocities may be calculated from the equation of continuity by the aid of the calculated horizontal current velocities. We have calculated the current velocities of Kuroshio in East China Sea by applying the above described method, it gives more satisfactory results.