# Ch 12. Frontogenesis and related circulation

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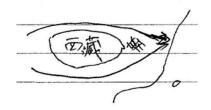
Textbook: Ch 6 of: Plamen and Newton, 1969, "Atmospheric Circulation systems" Shapiro, M.A., 1981: Frontogenesis and geostrophically forced secondary circulations in the vicinity of jet stream---frontal zonal systems. JAS, 38, 954-973.

江火明,1982:中範圍氣象理論模式之評介之一:鋒面問題。中央氣象局中範圍天氣系統研討會,台北,May,1982,328-344.

Horrold, TW, 1973: Mechanisms influencing the distribution of precipitation within baroclinic disturbance. QJRMS, 99, 232-251.

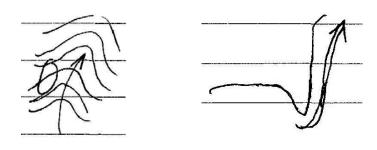
## 12.1 Frontogenesis through horizontal motions

- 1. 鋒帶:兩個不同性質氣團之交界帶(包含變性和未變性之氣團)
- 2. 鋒帶之通性:
  - a. 温度之水平梯度很大
  - b. 濕度很大(梯度也很大)
  - c. 鋒而在低壓槽的位置
  - d. 雲量多,多降水現象
  - e. 氣流在鋒面帶輻合(風向不連續)
  - f. 水平及垂直風切均很大,…等特性 (很強之氣旋式風切)
- 3. 在鋒帶上,並非密度(溫度)之零階不連續,而是密度梯度很大。在等壓面上,為溫度梯度甚大的區域。所以可以用溫度梯度 做為鋒面度量之參數。
- 4. 鋒生最有利之地理條件:
  - a. 海陸交界處,thermal effect:如亞洲及北美洲東南沿海
  - b. 山後(背風)之輻合區:地形作用。如青藏高原東麓



- 5. 主要的鋒生區(冬季):
  - a. Southeast coast of Asia
  - b. Southeast coast of North America
  - c. Northern shore of Mediterranean Sea
  - d. local region of max. SST gradient

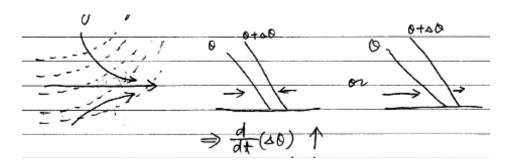
如:台灣東北部,受黑潮之影響,在三四月有 SST 梯度之集中與合流。及 美國東岸之墨西哥灣流之影響。



6. Frontogenesis processes: deformation, translation, and rotation

### Kinematics of frontogenesis

- a. deformation ===→ 造成
  - 1) confluence: concentration of properties
  - 2) rotating isopleth toward dilatation axis



風場有合流,使溫度梯度  $(d(\Delta \theta)/dt)$  增大,可能有鋒生。

定義:  $I = \frac{d}{dt} |\nabla \theta|$  : intensity of frontogenesis

在絕熱過程中, 
$$I = \frac{d}{dt}(\nabla \theta) = \nabla (\frac{d\theta}{dt}) - \nabla \theta \cdot \nabla \vec{V} \cong -\nabla \theta \cdot \nabla \vec{V}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{-(\nabla \theta \cdot \nabla \vec{V}) \cdot \nabla \theta}{|\nabla \theta|} = \frac{-1}{2} |\nabla \theta| [D + F(a^2 - b^2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \theta| [F \cos 2\beta - D] \tag{1}$$

Where

$$\nabla \theta = |\nabla \theta| (a\hat{i} + b\hat{j})$$

$$\nabla \theta \bullet \nabla \vec{V} = |\nabla \theta| (a\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y})$$

$$D = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} : divergence$$

$$F = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} : deformation$$

$$\vec{V} = u \hat{i} + v \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{D} : \theta > 0, P: V$$

Divergence, D>0; convergence, D<0 °

And

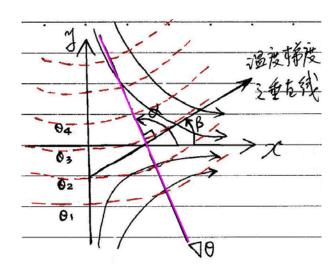
$$U = U_0 + \frac{1}{2}(D+F)x + \frac{1}{2}(r-q)y + \cdots$$

$$V = U_0 + \frac{1}{2}(r+q)x + \frac{1}{2}(D-F)y + \cdots$$

$$r = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} : rotation, \quad q = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} : vorticity.$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{-1}{2} |\nabla \theta| [F \cos 2\beta - D] \dots (1)$$

所以 I 與 deformation (F), divergence (D) 及主軸與 x 軸之夾角  $\beta$  均有關。當然與原來之溫度梯度  $\nabla \theta$  亦有關。事實上, $\nabla \theta$  原本就很大的地區,才容易有鋒生。



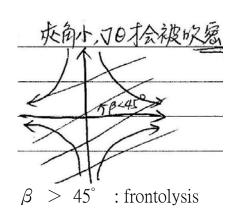
$$\therefore a = \cos \alpha = -\sin \beta$$
$$b = \sin \alpha = +\cos \beta$$

X : dilatation axis of deformation  $I = \frac{-1}{2} |\nabla \theta| [F \cos 2\beta - D]$ 

∴ 欲使 I>0,則 cos 2β > D/F
 一般大氣中, D/F~1/10
 得 2β ~ 80°-90°
 故 β 應該小於 45°



 $\beta$  < 45° : frontogensis



由式 1,deformation (F)必須存在,且有 convergence (D<0)最好,D=0 次之。

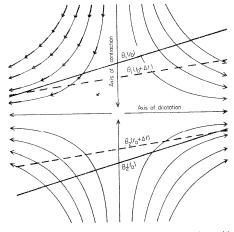


Fig. 9.1 Streamlines of a pure deformation field, with successive positions of two potential-temperature isopleths. (After Bergeron, 1928.)

圖 9.1 pure deformation.

The rate of concentration:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n}) = -\frac{\partial V_n}{\partial n}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n} \quad (2) \text{ (for } \widehat{\otimes} \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R})$$

Where  $V_n$  is the wind compinent normal to the isopleths.

$$y, z$$
 分量: $-\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$ , $-\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}$ 

$$-\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial S}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \quad \left\{ +\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\frac{\partial S}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{dS}{dt}) \right\}$$

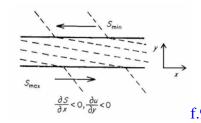
等號右邊四項分別為:水平風切變形場,水平壓縮變形場(eq. 2), tilting term, and diabatic heating (設 S 為溫度).

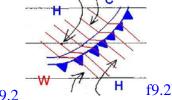
- (1) 冷鋒鋒帶附近之風切,如 f.9.2 圖,且  $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} < 0$ 。
  - ::溫度南高北低, $-\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} > 0$ ,風切  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} < 0$ ,且 $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} < 0$

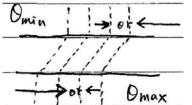
$$\frac{d}{dt}(-\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} > 0$$
,為鋒生。 (f9.2, 9.2b)

(2) 當
$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} > 0$$
時,。 因為  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} < 0$ ,且 $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} > 0$ 

$$\frac{d}{dt}(-\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} < 0$$
,  $\Delta \beta \beta \beta \beta$  (f9.2c)







f9.2c

- :有氣旋式之風切  $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} < 0)$ ,且位溫南高北低  $(-\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} > 0)$  時,
- 若(1) 東邊冷西邊暖 ( $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$ <0),則有利於鋒生,使  $\theta$  更密集;
  - (2) 東邊暖西邊冷  $(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} > 0)$ ,則不利於鋒生或鋒消,使 $\theta$ 疏散。

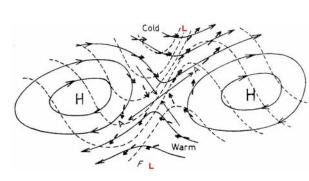


圖 9.3 為一常見之鞍型場。虛線:溫度。實線: 氣壓,及地轉氣流線。粗箭號:受摩擦偏轉 之地轉風

若考慮地面摩擦,則會使地轉風偏向低壓區,使得地轉風場之膨脹軸(axis of dilatation)逆時針方向偏轉,而使溫度場更加集中。

所以地面摩擦使集中作用增強,亦即維持 deformation.

此時之 concentration of isotherms 是由:

- 1. southward movement of cold air and northward movement of warm air,
- 2. confluence of wind (deformation and convergence), and
- 3. surface friction 所共同造成,

## surface friction 之作用:

- (1) deformation;
- (2) Ekman layer pumping → vertical motion→ sfc convergence

### \* Maintenance and modification of front

- a) maintenance (由於摩擦會消耗能量)
  - 1) continuous confluence
  - 2) continuous convergence → vertical velocity → precipitation → latent heat release → confluence
- b) factors of modification
  - 1) cold air over warm surface (sensible heat transport),使溫度梯度減弱
  - 2) southward movement of cold air becoming shallow → 易於變性
  - 3) cold air subsidence (warming) and warm air rising (cooling)



- 鋒面在海上比在陸上較不易維持,因為海面有較多的能量供應,冷氣團易變性。所以鋒而出海鋒帶變弱,但氣旋變強。
- 而鋒面在低緯也比在高緯難維持,因為低緯之地面較溫暖且冷空氣南移會下 沈增溫並變薄,容易變性。
- 另外,鋒帶是渦度最大之區域,由於摩擦的消散作用,所以實際上需要水平的輻合(vorticity source)來維持此渦度。所以鋒面之生成,雖然可以僅由變形場來完成,但其維持則須靠輻合及形變之共同作用來完成。如式 1 :

$$I = \frac{-1}{2} |\nabla \theta| [F \cos 2\beta - D]$$
  $D < 0$ ,  $\Box \theta$ 

以上之討論為地面附近的鋒生過程,下一節將討論鋒生之三維過程。

### 12.2 Circulation associated with confluence and release of latent heat

### A. Confluence effect (Sawyer, 1956)

由上一節,雖然無輻合之變形場可以集中等溫線,但要在地面鋒面處製造出 渦度(vortrcity)來,則必須再加上水平的輻合及其伴隨的垂直運動。

$$\frac{d\xi}{dt} = -(\zeta + f)\nabla \bullet \vec{V}$$

圖 9.4 (Sawyer, 1956) 首先將合流應用到噴流之增強。如圖示之過程。

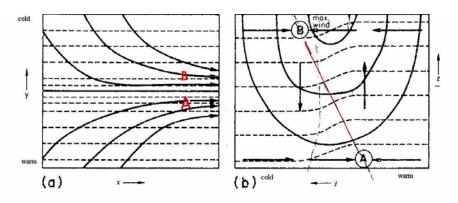


Fig. 9.4 (a) Horizontal streamlines and isotherms in a frontogenetic confluence; (b) vertical section across the confluence, showing isotachs (solid), isotherms (dashed), and vertical and transverse motions (arrows). (After Sawyer, 1956.)

圖 b,在 B 之右側有 max wind,水平之風向量表示 ageostrophic lateral motions

- 1. 在原來的溫度梯度已大,及原來已經存在的變形場,再加上合流作用,使等溫線更集中,則更易鋒生。
- 2. 由於水平 ▽ T 增加,所以熱力風亦隨之增強,亦即垂直風切也增強。
- 3. 由質量守恆及斜壓場,所以水平環流要靠垂直運動來維持,即 transverse circulation。.
- 4. 如此之垂直環流造成點 A(暖側)及上層冷側點 B 之側面(水平)contraction(收縮)。
- 5. 所以引發出(次級)環流,鋒生最可能發生在A到B間之傾斜層(slopping layer),而不是在垂直向之斜壓帶裏。
- 6. 同時,由於水平之輻合,在 A D B 處造成垂直運動,並在傾斜層中產生出渦度來。
- 7. 而如此之 transverse circulation (熱力直接環流),其上層北上之分支在 max wind 處,經由科氏力之作用(fv),會直接增強噴流。

圖 9.5 描述 Sawyer(1956)之次環流理論,加上潛熱釋放。

由於上升區容易有降水 ===> release of latent heat ===> 加強環流

圖 9.5a 為純粹動力(dynamic)作用之結果(w),因為無潛熱釋放,垂直運動及 Ageostrophic lateral motion 均很小。

圖 9.5b 由於 warm side 之降水,使其氣塊更不穩定(潛熱釋放),增強了鋒面帶之橫向環流

以上為 Sawyer(1956)之次環流理論。由合流作用 or 水平壓縮變形場引發,再加上潛熱釋放。為均勻之垂直風切。

問題:用「水平壓縮變形場」理論來解釋「鋒生」雖然很直接,但其必須存在 3-4 天才能累積到一段所觀測到之鋒面強度(用模式模擬來證明),與實際大氣往往在一天左右就已完成,明顯不足。所以 Sawyer 再加上潛熱釋放之作用!但事實上,潛熱釋放在鋒生的初始階段,一般都很小,所以「鋒生」勢必還有其他之動力作用!

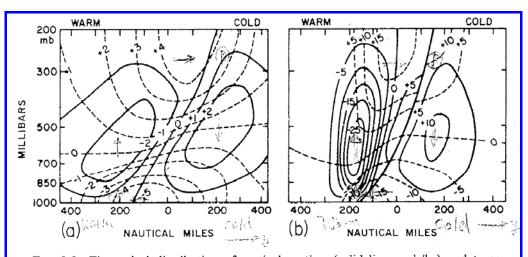


Fig. 9.5 Theoretical distribution of vertical motion (solid lines, mb/hr) and transverse horizontal velocity (dashed lines, kt), resulting from confluence. In (a) the air is dry; in (b) the rising air is assumed to be saturated. In both examples, the magnitude of the basic confluence was assumed to be the same; however, the stabilities and horizontal temperature gradients differed. (After Sawyer, 1956.)

圖 9.5 粗實線為垂直速度,虛線為橫向速度。

B. 由於水平壓縮變形場,  $\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \Rightarrow -\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial p}$  ( 熱力風),會引發熱力直接橫向環流。但由許多研究(Miller, 1948, Gubin, 1960, Jiang, 1980)指出,垂直運動對鋒牛過程的作用,只有熱力間接次環流才有利於鋒生。

亦即,雖然壓縮變形場的主環流有利於鋒面的生成(集中等溫線),但其所引發的次環流(熱力直接環流)之垂直運動,卻不利於鋒面的生成(會疏散  $\nabla \theta$ )。因此許多數值模式都無法在短時間內生成一強烈之鋒面帶!

後來的觀測(如 Shapiro, 1970 等)發現,鋒面帶的暖緣有強烈的下降運動,亦即有利於鋒生之熱力間接環流。

所以,後來 Eliassen (1962)使用一變形場之通式,包括水平地轉壓縮變形場、及水平地轉風切變場,亦即次環流是由地轉變形場所引發的。 其形式為

$$Q = 2\left(\frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial p} \frac{\partial v_{g}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v_{g}}{\partial p}\right)$$

$$Q = 2\gamma \left(-\frac{\partial v_{g}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$(3.3)$$

$$Q = 2\gamma \left(-\frac{\partial v_{g}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$Q1 \qquad Q2$$

其中 Q1 為水平地轉**壓縮**變形場,為直接環流,在下層,Div.  $\partial v/\partial y$ 。 Q2 為水平地轉**風切**變形場,為間接環流,在上層.  $\partial u/\partial y$ 。

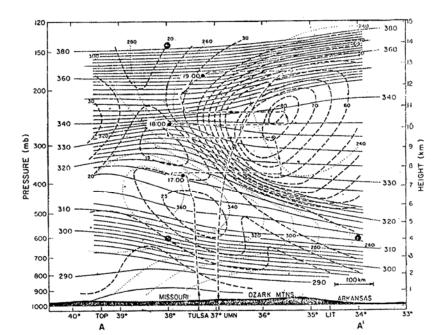
## (江之 paper):

\* Shapiro (1981)分析 1978.04.00 1200GMT 之鋒生個案,其鋒面之垂直剖面見江之圖 16,

===> 得鋒面帶上層為風切變形場之作用,即間接環流 Q2 下層為壓縮變形場之作用,即直接環流 Q1

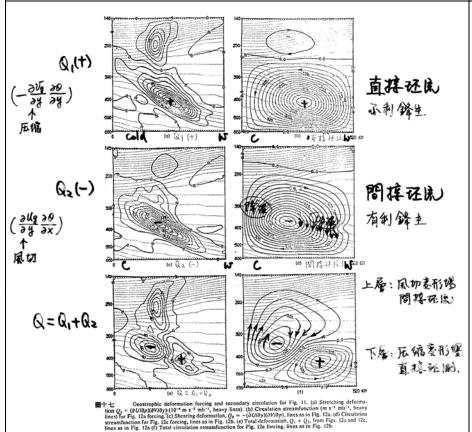
所以在原已存在之較大溫度梯度區 ( $|\nabla \theta|$ ),配合中高層之合流及水平風切,加上地面之變形場及摩擦內流作用,再加上潛熱釋放,則可使鋒面迅速成長,且一發不可收拾(不可逆)!

\* 所以,在上層若有下降氣流(in warm sector),空氣塊沿乾絕熱線下降,為絕熱增溫,增強中低層之溫度梯度 ===> 加強鋒生。若為上升運動則反之。



圖十六 Cross section of potential temperature (K, solid-lines), wind speed (m s<sup>-1</sup>, dashed lines) and wind direction (degrees, dotted lines) for 11 April 1978. Flight track indicated with arrowed dashed line. Solid circles indicate hours GMT, open circles half-hours. NWS balloon soundings from Topeka (TOP), Kansas, Monett, Missouri (UMN), and Little Rock; Arkansas (LIT) aided in this analysis. Corner points for Figs. 11 computational domain, large black dots. (After Shapiro, 1981)

(江):



Q1:壓縮變形場,為直接環流,不利鋒生。

Q2: 風切變形場,為間

Q=Q1 + Q2:上層為風切變形場(間接環流),下層為壓縮變形場(直接環流)

$$Q = 2\left(\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial p} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial p}\right) \tag{9.3}$$

(After Shapiro, 1981)

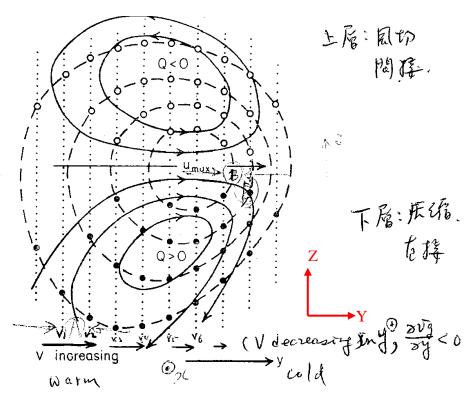


Fig. 9.6 Transverse circulation in the vicinity of an idealized jet core, with uniform confluence in the geostrophic wind field at all heights. Dotted lines are isotachs of  $\nu_{g}$ , the y-component of the geostrophic wind, and solid lines are streamlines of the transverse (nongeostrophic) circulation. (After Eliassen, 1962.)

y-z cross-section. 垂直虛線為  $v_g$ ,向北遞減, $:\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} < 0$ . U 指出紙面。

### 12-3 General processes in the redistribution of properties

三維之鋒生函數 I3

$$I_{3} = \frac{d}{dx} (\nabla_{3}S)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla_{3}S) + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla_{3}P) + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla_{3}S) + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\nabla_{3}S)$$

$$= \nabla_{3} (\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial S}{\partial z}) - [\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \nabla_{3}u + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \nabla_{3}v + \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \nabla_{3}u + \frac{\partial$$

\* 一般,雖然在鋒面內S之垂直梯度很大,但大部份之情形,我們對水平或等壓面上之梯度有興趣。在此假設X-軸平行鋒帶,

$$F_{z} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{dS}{dt} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) - ...6a$$

$$F_{y} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{dS}{dt} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right) - ...6b.$$

$$E \qquad F \qquad G \qquad H$$

1. 項 D, G,與 式-1( $-\frac{\partial v_n}{\partial n}\frac{\partial S}{\partial n}$ )同,為 concentration of gradient by vertical and lateral confluence fields。即 pure deformation = Q1 (Fig 9.1)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$
 or  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$  為水平或垂直之壓縮或 抽拉作用

2. 項 A, E 為 non-adiabatic term (heating or cooling)

若要 A 項 >0,則上層要加溫,下層要降溫(例如地面之蒸發,上層之凝結,潛熱釋放)

若要 E 項 <0 , :  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} < 0$  位溫南高北低,則北邊要冷卻,南邊要加熱

3. 項 B, F 為水平及垂直風切作用, 見 Fig. 9.1 (eq.2)=Q2, 為 shear effect

4. 項 C, H 為 tilting term。 設  $S=\theta$ ,一般位溫隨高度遞增,  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial z}>0$  ,且在北半球,位溫南高北低,  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial y}<0$  。所以

項 C (fig. 9.7b):若横向氣流之垂直風切>0,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$ >0 ,則  $-\frac{\partial S}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$ >0 ,故  $|I_z|$  增大,增加垂直向之位溫梯度,  $\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial S}{\partial z})$ >0

項 H (fig. 9.7a): 若垂直速度之南北風切>0,  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} > 0$  ,則  $-\frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} > 0$  ,故  $|I_z|$  增大,增加橫向之位溫梯度,  $\frac{d}{dt} (\frac{\partial S}{\partial y}) > 0$ 

故項 C+H (tilting) (圖 9.7a+b) 會集中 S (圖 9.7c),

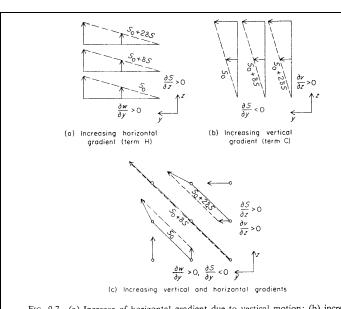
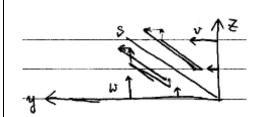
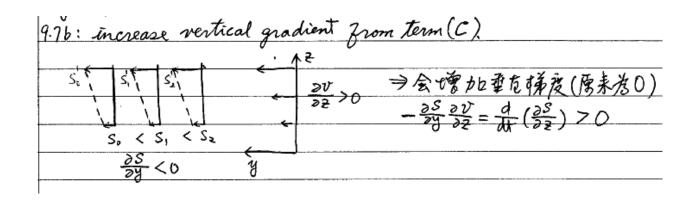
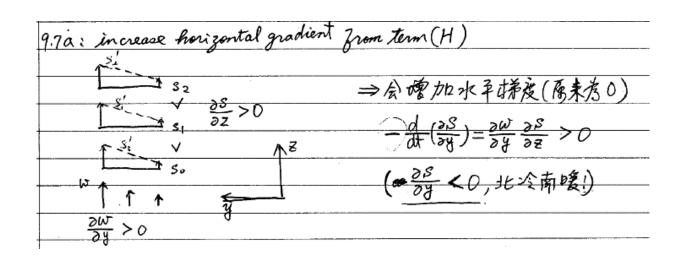


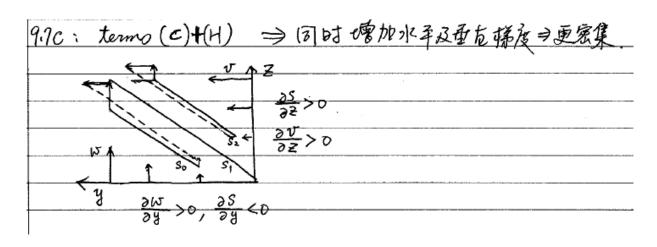
Fig. 9.7 (a) Increase of horizontal gradient due to vertical motion; (b) increase of vertical gradient due to transverse component of vertical shear; (c) the two influences combined. The S lines may, for example, correspond to isentropes in a cross section normal to the principal component of the wind velocity. (From Newton and Carson, 1953; essentially after Miller, 1948.)



但若 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ <0 ,即熱力直接環流,則會破壞水平梯度,雖然在圖  $\mathbf{a}$  中仍有正之效應。





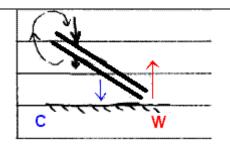


另外, Eq.9.6 亦可使用在等壓面上, 只要將 Z -- > P 及 w -- > ω 即可。

### 12.4 An example of 3-D frontogensis and frontolysis

- 鋒面雖然經常是由地面延伸到對流層頂,但也經常只出現在上或下對流層中,而他們的形成過程也不相同。
- 申上對流層鋒面的一個重要特徵是他們附近之空氣相當乾燥。雖然地面鋒帶 之上方會有大量之雲層,但整個鋒面的上半部在暖區內,卻相當乾燥。
- 研究指出,上對流層之鋒生是伴隨著垂直的運動。即空氣在暖區之下沉(或熱力間接環流)所致。也就是 12.2 節中, Q2 之作用。

249



9.4 Example of Frontogenesis and Frontolysis

這種下降運動會造成絕熱 加溫,使溫度梯度增加,並 且向下傳遞動量,使渦度亦 增大。

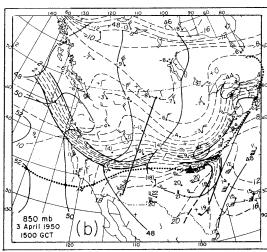


Fig. 9.8 (a) 500-mb and (b) 850-mb charts at 15 GCT April 3, 1950. Contours at intervals of 200 ft; isotherms 2°C intervals. Heavy lines are frontal boundaries. In (a), the precipitation area is stippled; in (b) dotted line marks surface front, and heavy triangle gives the location of surface cyclone. (From Newton, 1954).

圖9.8 和9.9 為一鋒生加鋒 消之個案

In fig. 9.9a, the distinguishing characteristics of the frontal layer are (1) great horizontal temperature gradients, (2) strong cyclonic shear (high vorticity), (3) pronounced vertical stability, and (4) strong vertical shear, all of which diminish downstream in the upper troposphere (Fig. 9.9b).

Fig. 9.8(a) 在美國西部有一個上層的槽在形成。

(b)在 850mb 消散中的氣 旋原來從太平洋移進來,已 經走到五大湖區(右上 籩)。在這個氣旋之冷鋒尾 端▲處(OK, Kansas 交 界),另有一個新氣旋正在 形成。

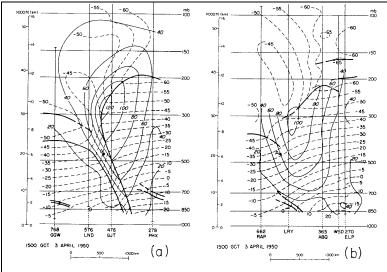
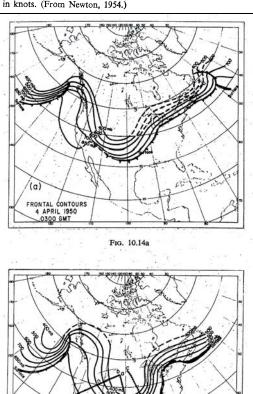
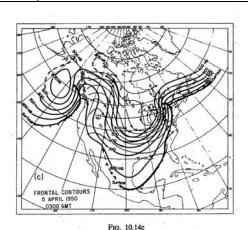


Fig. 9.9 Vertical sections along (a) line C and (b) line D in Fig. 9.8a. Wind speeds in knots. (From Newton, 1954.)

圖 9.9 另外,在上空槽(c)之左 邊(西),一鋒面明顯的自地面 延伸到整個對流層。但在其東 側之中上層卻看不見鋒面。只 有近地面層有鋒面,700mb以 下,目有明顯之變形場(如f.9.1, 9.2 →加強鋒牛)。



4 APRIL 1950 1500 GMT Fig. 10.14b



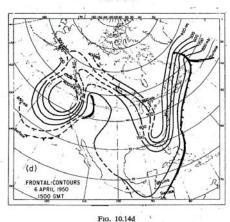


Fig. 10.14 Frontal contours (warm side of polar-front layer) at (a) 03 GCT April 4; (b) 15 GCT April 4; (c) 03 GCT April 5; and (d) 15 GCT April 6, 1950. Contours are dashed where front was indistinct. In (c), thin lines correspond to isobaric contours (200-ft interval) at 500 mb. Note that the time interval between the last two charts is 36 hr. (From Palmén and Newton, 1951.)

圖 10.14 :上層鋒面繼續向東走,一天後(1950/4/4,Fig. 9.8 為 1950/4/3)已經 環繞整個槽,並且也已經跟低層之鋒面連接起來,而且界面也更 sharp 了。 這個過程中,鋒面之移速約為 30kts,但在 500mb 上,在冷區之風速約為 40kt, 而在暖區為80kt, 表示中高對流層之空氣是從鋒帶內流出來(向東)。 表示上層正在進行鋒消,縱使下層還在鋒生。

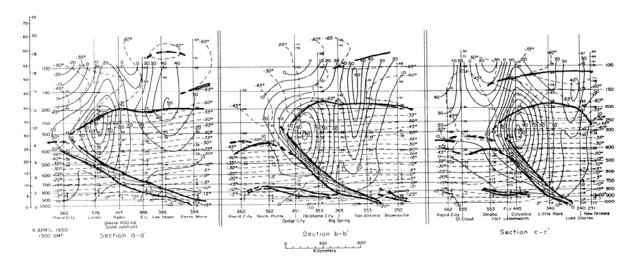


Fig. 10.13 Vertical sections along dotted lines in Fig. 10.14b. Heavy lines are tropopauses and frontal boundaries; dashed lines, isotherms at 5°C intervals; solid thin lines, isotachs of geostrophic wind component normal to sections, at 10 m/sec intervals. (From Palmén and Newton, 1951.)

圖 10.13 為圖 10.14b 上沿線 aa', bb', and cc'之剖面。粗黑線為鋒面及對流層頂。 虛線為等溫線。細黑線為等風速線。上層鋒面繼續向東走,線 aa'的位置明顯 的在鋒消。

這個鋒消之過程,可由下列鋒面特性參數之改變表現出來:

- 1. great horizontal temperature gradient  $\theta_{v}$ ,  $\partial \theta / \partial y$
- 2. strong cyclonic shear (hegh vorticity)  $\xi_a$
- 3. pronounced vertical stability  $\theta_z$ ,  $\partial \theta / \partial z$
- 4. strong vertical shear  $\sigma = \partial u / \partial z$

這些參數很明顯的在下游地區減小,如上面圖 9.9b

- Fig. 9.9 由線 C 上之 A 點,移到線 D 上之 A 點的特性改變,可用 Eq. 9.7 之計算 得知。
- (9.7d) vorticity eq. 可由下面之式子導出: (由 9.6 式)

$$\xi_{a} = f + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{d\xi_{a}}{dt} = \frac{df}{dt} + \frac{d}{dt} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) - \frac{d}{dt} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = v\beta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{du}{dt}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \left(v - v_g\right)\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}\left(v - v_g\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + \left(v - v_g\right)\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$A - A' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{dv}{dx} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = - \int \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \left( \frac{\partial ug}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial vg}{\partial y} \right) - (v - vg) \beta \right]$$

$$= - \int D_{xy} - (v - vg) \beta$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{R} + C - B' - C' = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial y} \right) = -\left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial y} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial y} \right) \\ = -D_{xy} \mathcal{R} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow A+B+c-A'-B'-c' = -D_{xy}(g+f)-(v-v_g)\beta = -D_{xy}S_a-(v-v_g)\beta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(S_a) = -D_{xy}S_a-(v-v_g)\beta + v\beta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{-1\cdot 41}{2} = -D_{xy}S_a + v_g\beta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{-1\cdot 41}{2} = -D_{xy}S_a + v_g\beta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -D_{xy}S_a + v_g\beta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -D_{xy}S_a + v_g\beta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

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$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -D_{xy}S_a + v_g\beta - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -D_{xy}S_a + v_g\beta -$$

rhs 之第一項為 vorticity source (divergence),第三和四項為 tilting term。 由觀測數值得  $\frac{d\xi_a}{dt}$  < 0 ,即 A 點從線 C 到線 D 間之 vorticity 減少。

# 其主要之作用為:在鋒帶上:

- 1. 因為 $\xi_a$ 為+,所以 Dxy (即水平 div)變大 (or 垂直收縮),造成 $\xi_a$ 減小;及
- 2. 因為  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} > 0$ ,及 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} < 0$  (為垂直速度之側向梯度),造成 $\xi_a$  減小,及 9.7b 式之水平溫度梯度  $\theta$  y 減小,其過程見圖 9.7a,或式 9.6b 之 H 項 $-\frac{\partial S}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} < 0$ 。

$$\frac{d}{dt}\theta_{z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\theta_{x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\theta_{y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\theta_{z} \qquad (9.7a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\theta_{y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\theta_{x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\theta_{y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\theta_{z} \qquad (9.7b)$$

$$+1.39 \approx \dots \qquad +0.41 \qquad +0.60 \qquad +0.54 \quad (10^{-9} \text{ deg m}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-1})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\sigma = -\sigma D_{xz} + f \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - f \frac{\partial v_{g}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \qquad (9.7c)$$

$$-3.19 \approx +1.55 \qquad -1.89 \qquad -1.35 \qquad -1.97 \quad (10^{-7} \text{ sec}^{-2})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\zeta_{a} = -\zeta_{a}D_{xy} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \qquad (9.7d)$$

$$-1.91 \approx -0.67 \qquad \dots \qquad -1.07 \quad (10^{-6} \text{ sec}^{-2})$$

# Eq. (9.7c) : $\sigma = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ (垂直風切,或斜壓性)

一般  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} > 0$ ,所以 Dxz < 0 (即 convergence),會使得垂直風切加強,為正的效應。 但此正值會被更強的非地轉風效應( $f \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - f \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial z} = f \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z}$ )及動量梯度( $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ )之 横向平移( $\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$ )(如圖 9.7b 之項 C)所蓋過!

## Eq. (9.7a):垂直穩定度

垂直不穩定度之破壞,主要來自 rhs 中間兩項。若將其風速改為地轉風,即

$$-\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z}\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z}\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} = 0$$

地轉風對鋒生不會有作用。所以這二項實際上是非地轉運動的作用 (ageostrophic motion),即非地轉運動是鋒生的主要原因之一。

(回去複習一下造成非地轉風的因素有那些…)

Hence, (a) ageostrophic motion is important to the concentration of properties, (b) vertical and transversal circulation are coherent pattern.

Eq. 9.7 之過程,可用實際觀測的個案來說明。圖 9.10 為上層在鋒消,而下層在鋒生之過程。圖之位置在剖面 C 與 D 間。(a)為垂直速度,(b)為橫向運動。圖中 C 為輻合,D 為輻散,T 代表垂直運動所造成之傾斜(tilting)作用,如  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ ,其對 vorticity 之改變影響很大。

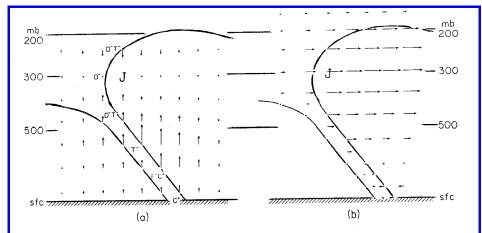


Fig. 9.10 Schematic distribution of (a) vertical motions and (b) lateral motions, in cross section through upper frontal delta such as between lines C and D in Fig. 9.8a. Regions are indicated where horizontal convergence (C), divergence (D), and "tilting" by field of vertical motion (T) are important in changing vorticity, superscripts indicating sign of contribution to vorticity change. The lateral motions have no absolute reference and are intended only to show the vertical and horizontal gradients. (After Newton, 1954.)

圖 9.10a: 下層輻合(C+),使 vorticity 增大,為鋒生。中上層之 tilting (T-, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ <0) and divergence (D-),使得 vorticity 減小,造成鋒消。(中上層還有合流(分流)及輻散(輻合)之作用,只是比 tilting 效應小)

∴在低層之鋒生是以合流(變形場)及輻合(C)之作用為主。而在中上層(500-300) 之 vorticity 及溫度梯度之改變,則主要來自 tilting(T)之作用,即 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ 。雖然在北區合(分)流及輻合(散)之作用仍相當明顯。

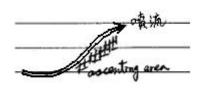
到更上層(300以上), tilting 之作用隨高度遞減,使得輻散及合流之作用變為主要。在最大風速區(J),水平溫度梯度幾乎為零。所以合流所集中的特性是動量。在此層,主要區分鋒面之參數是風切 (or vorticity)而非水平溫度梯度。

圖 9.10b:由式 9.7a 和 9.7c 得知,垂直風切 $\sigma = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  及垂直穩定度之改變,主

要來自橫向風(va)隨高度變化( $\frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z}$ )之作用,即非地轉運動(ageostrophic motion)

之作用。:.上層之鋒生伴隨的是水平的熱力直接環流(力管場),而垂直向則為間接環流。所以在鋒生階段,其動能及可用位能均增加。而整個系統並非封閉,因為有能量自外面輸送進來。(比較圖 9.10 與圖 9.5 9.6)

圖 9.10 及其他研究顯示,上昇運動最強是在噴流之右側(暖側),即主要之鋒面 降水區是在此位置。若噴流左側有降水,則非鋒面之作用,而是其他作用所致。



### 12.5 The potential vorticity viewpoint

前面之鋒生場是在 xyz 或 xyp 座標上討論,本節則以等位溫( $\theta$ )面做垂直座標。(因為在絕熱狀況下,空氣塊是沿等 $\theta$ 面走;且**鋒面幾乎平行等** $\theta$ 面。) 所以在無摩擦之假設下,絕對位渦(potential absolute vorticity,  $P_{\theta}$ , Rossby, 1940)

$$P_{\theta} = -\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p} \xi_{\theta a} = const., \quad where \ \xi_{\theta a} = f + \xi_{\theta}$$
 (9.8)

 $\xi_{\theta}$ 為在 $\theta$ 面上所量得之相對渦度。

由 (9.8),當垂直穩定度  $\left(-\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial\theta}{\partial z}\right)$  減少時,絕對渦度要增加,

在圖 9.11,氣塊 A 由剖面 C 移至剖面 D 之鋒帶出口時,因為其穩定度下降(鋒面內為穩定之鋒面逆溫層),....  $\xi_{\alpha}$  勢必要增加,因為 f 及曲率在此段位移之變化極小。因此,所以相對渦度(or 氣旋式風切)在同一位溫面上量到之值,在鋒帶內勢必小於鋒帶外。

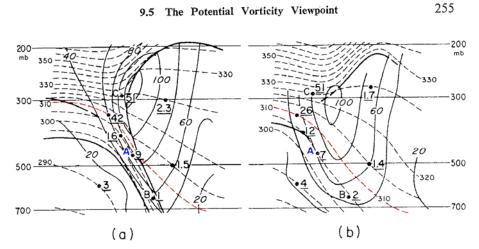


Fig. 9.11 Isotachs and isentropes in sections of Fig. 9.9. Potential absolute vorticity values are plotted at selected points, in  $10^{-9}$  c.g.s. units (equivalent to units of  $10^{-6}$  deg mb<sup>-1</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup>). Only at points A and C do these represent the same air parcel.

在完全發展之鋒面中,在中上對流層處,等位溫面上之風切基本上很小,尤其是在噴流之下或偏冷區的部份。事實上,在鋒面帶附近,等 $\theta$ 面上(如圖 9.11a 上之紅色虛線)度量之風切基本上是反氣旋式的(如圖 9.11a 上 A 點右邊),除了在鋒帶最上層近平流層處(冷側)(圖 9.11 a 上 A 點左邊)

所以在對流層內,等 $\theta$ 面上之鋒面特性是強的穩定度,伴隨弱的絕對渦度。 而在鋒帶外(弱斜壓區),等 $\theta$ 面上之氣旋式風切,主要出現在噴流左側,一直 延續到低對流層。

由前一節知,鋒帶內穩定度之改變,是經由非地轉運動(因為地轉分量會互相抵消),即(9.7a)式右邊之中間兩項。此種過程可經由(在 xyz or xyp 座標上之)水平輻合達成。但在 xy  $\theta$  座標上,卻必須藉由**輻散**的過程。因為  $\xi_{\theta}$  在鋒內< 鋒外,即  $\xi_{\theta}$  變小。 另外,在圖 9.11 之 C 點附近有很大之  $P_{\theta}(51)$ ,表示此區之空氣是由低平流層向下流進來。因為在相同高度上,只有鋒帶內有很大之  $P_{\theta}$ ,且這個值介於平流層之大值與對流層之小值之間。並且由飛機之觀測,也得到輻射物質、O3 及乾空氣由低平流層流進鋒帶之上部。Reed (1955)的主要貢獻在他首先提出這種平流層與對流層之交換機制---在鋒帶進行交換。(火山爆發及核彈爆炸也會有平流層與對流層之交換!)

圖 9.12a 為等  $\theta$  面之傾斜(tilting)及垂直之抽拉(stretching)( $\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} > 0$ )使得穩定度增加。這種垂直抽拉的過程在 x-y 面上會有水平之輻合( $\nabla \bullet \vec{v} = -\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p}$ ),但在  $\theta$ -面上卻會有輻散。這個差異主要來自  $\theta$ -面本身之傾斜所致。若  $\theta$ -面原來就有極大之傾斜度,則 streching 作用就顯得很小。

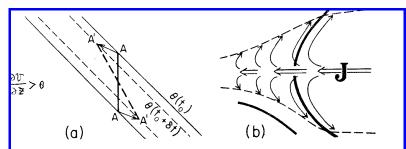


Fig. 9.12 (a) shows tilting and vertical stretching of an air column while the stability increases. (b) is a schematic illustration of cross-stream circulations near jet-stream level during frontogenesis (compare Fig. 9.6).

下式為輻散場在兩個不同座標間之關係式 (9.9)  $\Psi_{\theta}$ 為某 $\theta$  面與水平面之夾角,取 x 軸著沿此等位溫線。

$$\nabla_{\theta} \bullet \vec{V} = \nabla_{h} \bullet \vec{V} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \tan \Psi_{\theta}$$

$$-1.3 \times 10^{-5} \qquad 0.3 \times 10^{-5} \quad -2 \times 10^{-3} \quad 0.8 \times 10^{-2}$$
(9.9)

(9.9)下面之數值為由圖 9.9a 之 A 點處之計算結果。∴由實際個案得,在某一座標系為輻合,在另一座標系中可能變為輻散。

### 12.6 Frontogenesis processes in lower levels

- \* 本節的重點:
- (1) 鋒帶之強度由地面最強,向上遞減(圖9.14)。
- (2) 空氣塊沿等位溫面向上爬升 → 鋒生
- (3) 鋒面在下層不是一物質面 (substantial sfc), ∵會自冷暖區流入物質 (entrainment)。

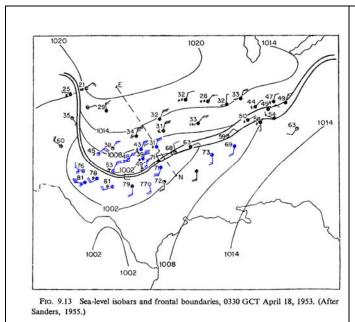


圖 9.13:鋒面帶附近在近地面處有明顯且強烈的合流(收縮),會使水平溫度梯度集中。但其強度隨高度之增加到遞減(圖 9.14)。

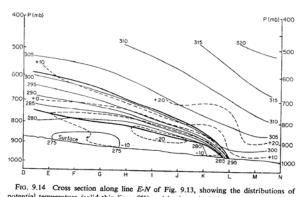


Fig. 9.14 Cross section along line E-N of Fig. 9.13, showing the distributions of potential temperature (solid thin lines, °K) and horizontal wind component normal to section (dashed lines, m/sec, positive for wind into page). (After Sanders, 1955.)

- 圖 9.15b 為合流之強度。對應於 9.15b 之合流,9.15a 在近地面亦有強烈的水平 輻合(實線)及最大之垂直速度(虛線),特別是在暖側下層靠近鋒面處, 但在冷側則迅速減小。 $\mathbf{w}$  的這種分佈,使得  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\theta_z$  之作用在中層以上比輻 合更重要。
- 圖 9.15c 為整體鋒生作用之總合(但無非絕熱作用)。在近地面處之薄層中,鋒 生之強度為旁邊自由大氣之百倍。

同樣的,對 vorticity eq 之分析,亦得到在地面附近強烈之輻合及強的  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 項,對鋒生均有極大之作用;但在 900 mb 以上,則發現他們有破壞渦度之作用,因為  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} < 0$  及 div.。 ...地面鋒生是由強烈之各鋒生參數之增強,並有空氣塊在鋒帶內由地面附近向上爬升,如圖 9.15c 之 A→B→C→D),並在上層漸漸失去其鋒生之特性,即鋒消之狀況。故鋒帶之鋒生參數,隨高度而遞減。

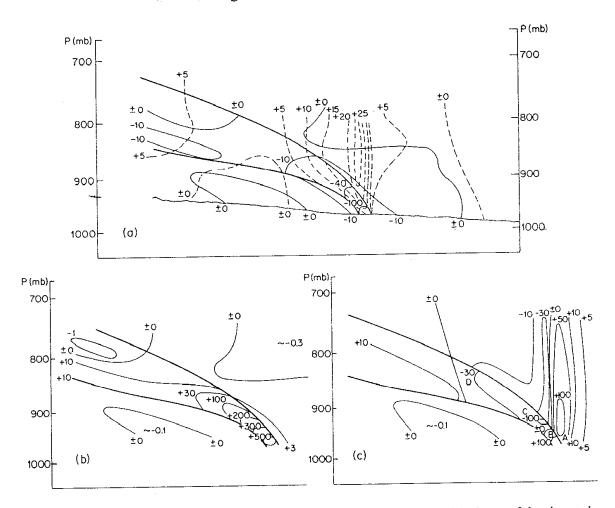


Fig. 9.15 For part of the section in Fig. 9.14: (a) the distributions of horizontal divergence (solid thin lines,  $10^{-5}$  sec<sup>-1</sup>) and vertical motion (dashed lines, cm/sec); (b) the frontogenetical effect of horizontal confluence; and (c) the frontogenetical effect combined with the influence of the horizontal gradient of vertical motion. Diabatic influences are not included. (After Sanders, 1955.)

空氣塊在鋒帶內之爬升,可由以下之方式來說明(Bjerknes, 1951):由低層之合流及弱的動力穩定度( $f-\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}<0$ )  $\Rightarrow$  增強鋒生。

在第一節中提過,雖然變形場可以集中等溫線,但為了抗拒摩擦消耗及產生 渦度,還得靠低層之輻合。所以任何能將鍵帶內之空氣塊自低層移走(到高層) 的過程,均有利於鋒生。此種過程稱為「isentropic upgliding」。

### **Isentropic upgliding:**

設 x 軸為在等  $\theta$  面上沿鋒帶之方向,而  $\eta$  軸為沿等  $\theta$  面上指向冷區(北方,左側)。由運動方程式(x-分量), $v_{\eta}$ 在 x 方向上可寫為:

由 
$$\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} + v_\eta \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial \eta} - f v_\eta = 0$$
 ,得

$$v_{\eta} = \frac{\frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial x}}{f - \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial \eta}}$$

$$(9.10),$$

$$u \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial x} > 0$$

分子:為合流之作用,即空氣塊經由非地轉運動(u)向下游移到地轉風較強的地區,此種過程最容易在一完全發展之氣旋後方發生,如圖 5.2a,極鋒理論之氣旋生命史。

分母:為**動力穩定度**(dynamic stability= $f-\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial \eta}$ ),分母越小,則 $v_\eta$ 越大。由前一節知,在等位溫座標上,鋒帶之中下層及噴流之反氣旋側(右南側)為反氣旋式風切,即 $-\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial \eta}$ <0,所以  $f-\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial \eta}$ 很小,故 $v_\eta$ 增加。

.: 合流及低的動力穩定度會加強 isentropic upgliding,將空氣塊自低層移向高層,加強鋒生。

附註:鋒面在低層(尤其 500mb 以下),不能視為一 substantial surface,而有極強的 entrainment 來自冷暖兩側。所以在此層之二次環流 (solenoidal circulation) 是跟摩擦力平衡,而不像在上層是由科氏力來平衡。

### 12.7 Large-scale processed

產生鋒面一定要在有 confluence 的地區,若在特性本來不集中的地區,要達到足夠強度而形成鋒面的時間要非常的長。所以通常還未達鋒生前, confluence 之作用就已經消失。因此並非每一個有 confluence 的地區都會有鋒生。如四川盆地,上層有明顯之合流,但僅有 L 存在,而不易產生鋒面,因為此區之溫度梯度小。

在  $S_J$  附近,baroclinic 很大之地區,及 polar front 地區,原來已有等溫度線之集中,若再加上 confluence,則容易有鋒生。所以在大氣平均環流中,兩個主要之鋒帶:polar front 及 subtropical front,兩者均伴隨著強烈之噴流及斜壓場。

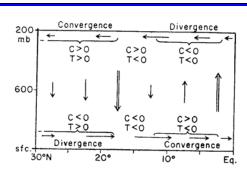


Fig. 9.16 Schematic representation of frontogenetical effects due to convergence (C) and to "tilting" (T), in mean Hadley-cell circulation.

圖 9.16 在 Eq~5°N 間有 w ↑之極值,15°N~20°N 則為 w ↓ max,且在 200mb 為南風 (v>0),地面為北風(V<0), 此即 Hadley circulation。

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\theta_y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{d\theta}{dt}) - (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\theta_x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\theta_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\theta_z)$$

因為位溫南高北低,所以取 $-\theta$ ,為參數,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(-\theta_y) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(-\theta_x) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\theta_z$$

convergence tilting

200 mb 在 25°N 處,C>0 且 T>0,為最大之鋒生區,而  $S_J$ 在 27°N,所以鋒生在  $S_J$ 下面之南邊。但在地面,15°N 處,C<0 且 T<0,有鋒消作用。所以副熱帶之鋒面只出現在  $S_J$ 下面之南邊幾個緯度的上對流層,在地面附近則因鋒消作用,故沒有鋒面存在。

對 polar front 而言,(1).在 polar front 附近,因為 KE 與 APE 均增大,其上 升氣流把能量往上帶,使冷暖氣團之溫差變小,導致鋒消。所以欲維持鋒面之 存在,則須在暖區有熱源(如下沉運動)及在冷區有冷源(如上升降溫)。(2). 近地面可感熱的傳導為低層鋒消之主因。(3). release of latent heat 為在鋒生後,維持鋒面之主要動力來源。

所以若無降水發生,則鋒面之維持要靠地面摩擦之 inflow 使其 confluence,這在鋒生初期非常重要。另外,潛熱釋放及摩擦內流之機制,對颱風亦是相同之作用。當颱風進入陸地馬上減弱,是因其水氣供應減少所致,而地面所增加之摩擦,在此時反而成為其消散之重要因素。

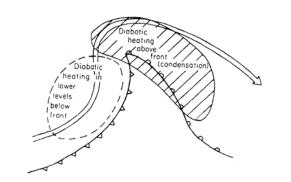


Fig. 9.17 Principal regions of strong diabatic heating in neighborhood of a cyclone, relative to surface front and jet stream.

鋒面系統附近之強烈<mark>潛熱釋</mark> 放區示意圖。詳細之分佈會在 下一節做進一步討論。

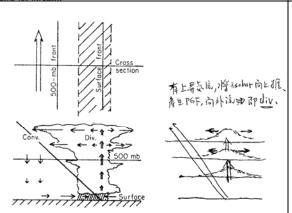


Fig. 9.18 General scheme of vertical and transverse motions associated with a precipitating cloud system, the double-shafted arrows indicating the upward motions resulting from release of latent heat; the other arrows, induced motions (see text).

垂直及橫向運動伴隨降水雲 系之示意圖。

上升氣流將等壓面往上推,產 生水平之 PGF,空氣被向外 推,即 divergence.

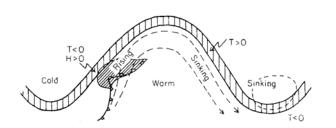
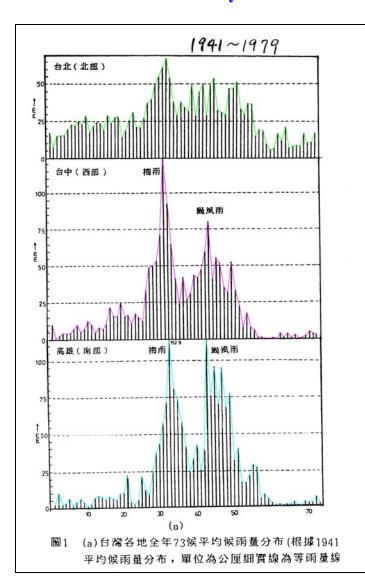


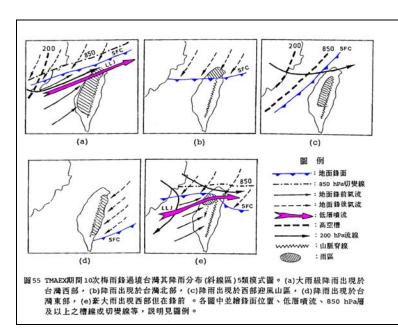
Fig. 9.19 Simplified scheme of a major wave in the polar front, showing where the influences of diabatic heating (H) and "tilting" (T) contribute to frontogenesis or frontolysis.

斜壓波附近,heating (H) and tilting (T)分佈及對鋒生或鋒 消影響之示意圖。

# 12.8 Mechanisms influencing the distribution of precipitation within baroclinic disturbances--- conveyor-belt



台灣之北、中、南部,候降水量分佈。在梅雨季有明顯的極值。



五類梅雨鋒面型式,及容易下 大雨的區域與低層噴流 (Conveyor belt)的位置示意 圖。.

#### PRECIPITATION MECHANISMS

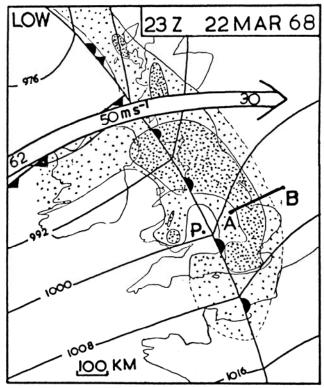


Figure 1. Synoptic situation at 23Z, 22 March 1968.

50 50 P AB

Position and speed of jet stream

> 0.5 mm h<sup>-1</sup> Surface rate of rainfall, < 0.5 mm h<sup>-1</sup> averaged over 10 minutes

Pershore Relative position of Fig. 2.

Sea-level isobars

Harrold, T.W., 1973: Mechanisms influencing the distribution of precipitation within baroclinic disturbances. Quart. J. Roy. Meteor. Soc., 92, 232-251.

Harrold 首先提出水氣輸送帶 (conveyor-belt)的概念。

Fig.1 Summarizes the synoptic situation at 23Z, 22 March 1968, when a frontal system was moving steadily across UK.

雷達回波顯示的是可以下雨的大水滴,而不是雲中之小水滴。

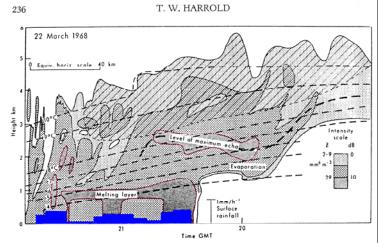


Figure 2. Time-height section showing echo intensity (dB) at a fixed location 087°/30 km from the radar on 22 March 1968. 0dB corresponds to a radar reflectivity factor of 2·9 mm² m²-3. Surface rate of rainfall splotted as a histogram along the time axis. Wet bulb potential temperature (θ<sub>n</sub>) is shown as dashed lines. Diagonal hatching denotes the probable extent of layer cloud. The equivalent horizontal distance scale assumes that the features moved at the system velocity.

註:雷達回波的強度每差 5(6) dB, 則降雨(雪) 量差一倍 Fig. 2. 相當於沿線 AB 之雷達回波剖面。圖中之虛線為等  $\theta_w$ 線,傾斜的分佈,表示溼空氣向暖鋒爬升。回波的上限約在  $\theta_w$ 

=10.5℃。一開始(19-20 日,圖 右側),回波在水平方向的分佈相 當均勻(在暖鋒前方),且雨滴沒 有掉落到地面,表示在半空中就 蒸發掉。隨著系統的靠近,回波 越來越不均勻,表示有越多的小 尺度對流發生。

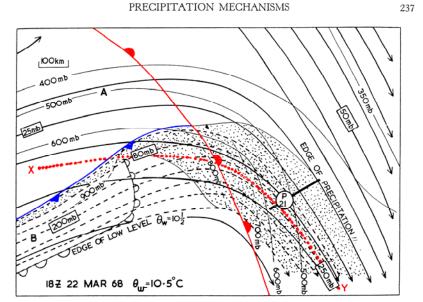


Figure 3. Relative flow of air with  $\theta_{se}=10\cdot5~(\pm0\cdot5)^{\circ}C$ , 18Z, 22 March 1968. Spacing between streamlines delineates a constant flux of 6  $\times$  10 s m³ s  $^{-1}$ .

mid-tropospheric flow low-tropospheric flow level of centre of flow depth of flow

large-scale ascent of moist air Relative position of Pershore at 21Z Relative position of Fig. 2.

The relative positions of the sonde releases used in this analysis are shown in Fig. 4. Fronts with solid symbols denote the positions of surface fronts, revealed primarily by a discontinuity of surface pressure gradient. The warm front with the open symbols delineates the position of the high  $\theta_{\rm re}$  air at the surface.

Fig. 3 為 θ w=10.5°C 面之 氣流。有兩支,一支在中 對流層(實線),從系統 的後方冷鋒上方以約 20m/s 的速度進入,到達 暖鋒時之上升速度約 2-3cm/s。另一支(虛線) 之速度約 10m/s,從冷鋒 前緣之暖區下對流層流 入,其上升速度可達 20-30cm/s。兩支在中對流 層會合。

注意:第二支之暖濕空氣 只限制在冷鋒前小小的 一個帶狀區(conveyor belt),而不是如極鋒理論 所認為的,整個暖區皆可 提供暖溼空氣。

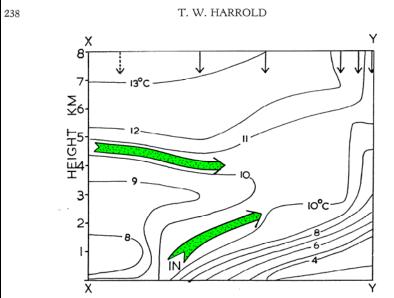


Figure 4. Cross-section of  $\theta_w$  along the dotted line XY in Fig. 3. Arrows along the top of the diagram show the positions of the sonde data used in drawing the section. (See also Fig. 5.) The broad stippled arrows represent the flows portrayed in Fig. 3. These are approximately parallel to the section except that there is a significant component in to the plane of the paper in the position marked IN.

Fig. 4 為沿著 XY 剖面之  $\theta_{w}$ 分佈。兩股  $\theta_{w}$ = 10.5°C 的空氣中間有較 低位溫( $\theta_{w}$ < 10°C)的空氣(約 3 km),表示在冷鋒 前入口區(IN)有強的潛在 不穩定度。

在暖鋒上有最強之垂直 對流。爬升之溼空氣之 $\theta$  $_{\rm w}$  在 4~10.5°C 間(fig.2)。



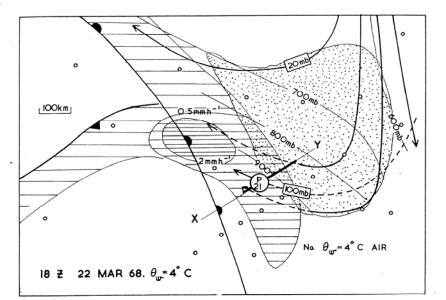


Figure 5. Relative flow of air with  $\theta_w = 4(\pm 0.5)^{\circ}$ C, 18Z, 22 March 1968. Spacing between streamlines delineates a constant flux of 6  $\times$  10<sup>8</sup> m³ s<sup>-1</sup>. The streamlines are terminated near the warm front because non-adiabatic effects modify the value of  $\theta_w$ .

mid-tropospheric flow low-tropospheric flow low-tropospheric flow level of centre of flow depth of flow large-scale descent

2 mm h<sup>-1</sup>
0.5
Surface rate of rainfall averaged, relative to the system, over about 6 hr as the system crossed England and Wales
Relative position of radiosondes released within 6 hours of chart time
P21 Relative position of Pershore at 21Z.

Fig. 5 為暖鋒前方 θ w =4°C 之氣流線(在冷氣團內)。顯示冷空氣從中對流層以反氣旋式之方向,向下吹到暖鋒前之下對流層。點紋區為大尺度下降氣流區。

240

#### T. W. HARROLD

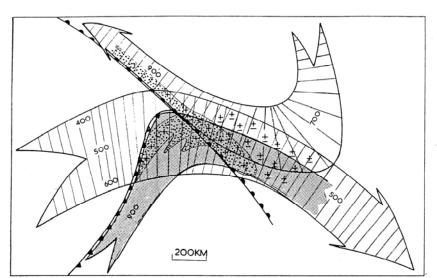


Figure 6. Schematic representation of the features of the large-scale flow which determine the distribution of precipitation at the surface. Most of the precipitation is produced within the stippled flow ascending from in advance of the surface cold front, but the leading portion of this precipitation is evaporated before it reaches the ground. The mid-tropospheric flow of potentially cold air from behind the cold front can lead to instability, and hence small-scale convective overturning, within the large-scale ascent.

Fig. 6 為整合圖 3~圖 5 之 3-D 氣流示意圖,顯示三道主要氣流。1. 冷鋒前陰影區為 conveyor belt,暖溼空氣一路向上爬升。2. 左邊冷鋒後上方之乾流層。3.暖鋒前之冷空氣,自中對流層向之之對空氣,自中對流層向對流層向對流層的對流層的對流層的對流層的對流層的對流層。圖中共號表示蒸發。

TABLE 2. THE PRODUCTION OF PRECIPITATION WITHIN THE CONVEYOR-BELT

	Inflow parameters				01.1.1	Actual
	Width of inflow km	Depth of inflow km	Total flux of air through conveyor-belt kg s-1	Influx of water vapour g s <sup>-1</sup>	Calculated mean rate of rainfall at base of conveyor-belt mm h <sup>-1</sup>	mean rate of rainfall at the ground beneath the conveyor-belt mm h-1
22 Mar. 1968	170	2	4 × 10 <sup>9</sup>	2·4.× 10 <sup>10</sup>	1·0 ± 0·25	0·9 ± 0·2
18 Feb. 1970	160	2.4	6 × 10 <sup>9</sup>	2.6 × 10 <sup>10</sup>	0.8 ± 0.2	0·5 ± 0·2
16 Oct. 1967	650	2.2	25 × 10 <sup>9</sup>	20 × 10 <sup>10</sup>	1·5 ± 0·3	1·1 ± 0·2

表 2 為以 conveyor belt 帶進來的水氣,來估計降水 ( 右 2 欄 ),與最右欄觀測之降水量比較。顯示鋒帶之降水,主要是由 conveyor belt 供應。

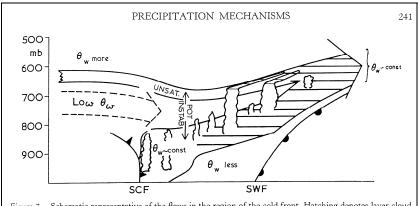


Figure 7. Schematic representative of the flows in the region of the cold front. Hatching denotes layer cloud and convective overturning is depicted by the cumuli form shapes. Two initially separate flows, with lower  $\theta_{lr}$  between, mix to produce a lapse of near constant  $\theta_{lv}$  above the warm frontal zone.

Fig. 7 潛在不穩定示意圖。
700mb 有低 θ w , 在 conveyor
belt 區有強的潛在不穩定,且
因為鋒面之抬升,造成接二
連三的對流胞,釋放潛熱。

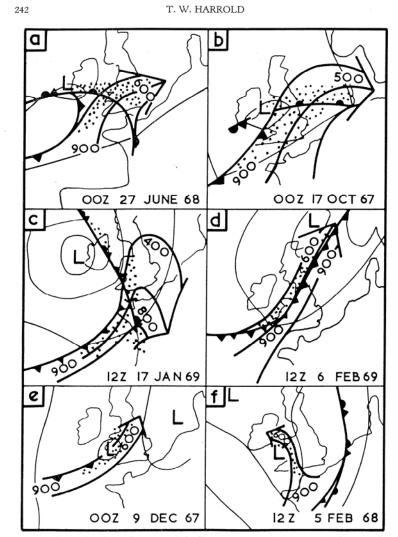


Fig. 8 英國附近 6 種 conveyor belt 形態之示意 圖。跟前面台灣附近梅雨鋒 面之低層噴流比較。

Figure 8. Six examples of ascending conveyor belts. The broad arrows depict the ascending air; the numbers within each arrow show the height (in mb) of the centre of the flow. Coarse stippling shows the extent of widespread precipitation at the surface and thin lines depict sea-level isobars at 16 mb intervals.

of systems, which apart from the instability were very similar. It would be more satisfactory to investigate the effects of the instability using a computer model. For example, the  $\theta_w$  of the air constituting the mid-level flow could be changed from a higher to a lower value, thereby increasing the small-scale overturning, without changing any of the other parameters of the flows.

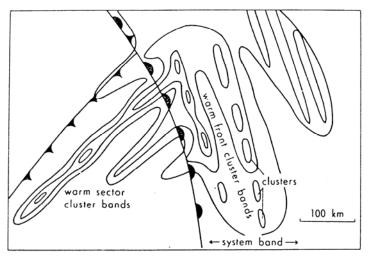


Fig. 10-11.。 Conveyor belt 影響區域內,不同尺度降水及垂直速度系統分佈示意圖。

Figure 10. Mesoscale structure of the precipitation associated with a partically occluded system.

#### PRECIPITATION MECHANISMS

247

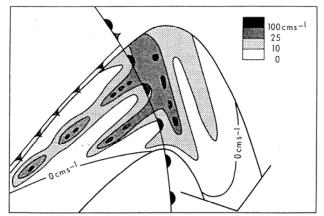


Figure 13. Mesoscale structure of the vertical velocity within the ascending conveyor-belt.

TABLE 3. Classification of precipitation areas

Flow in which the organization is generated Type of organization Typical dimensions Typical Cause spacing Movement Static Cell 4 × 4 km 10 km instability With the wind at the main level of Organization Ascending of the small Cluster conveyorscale precipitation belt instability generation Convergence Cluster band 100 km lines within the flow? Large-scale perturbation System band 300 km With the system 500 × 100 km

Table 3. 極鋒內,不同 尺度系統特徵。

# TW HARROLD, 1973, Mechanisms influencing the distribution of precipitation within baroclinic disturbances QJRMS, 99(420), 232-251

**Abstract:** An analysis of the flow within baroclinic disturbances over and near the British Isles is made assuming that the wet bulb potential temperature ( $\theta_w$ ) is a conserved property of the flow. Conservation of mass and, when the flow is dry, of mixing ratio, are also used as constraints in the analysis. A model of the flows significant for the production and distribution of precipitation is derived. It is shown that most of the precipitation reach- ing the surface initially forms within a single well-defined flow, labelled the 'conveyor-belt' which is typically a few hundred km wide and a few km deep and which flows parallel to and immediately ahead of the surface cold front. The speed of ascent above the warm frontal zone is of the order of  $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ . Ascent often begins within the warm sector so that there is no well-marked discontinuity between the precipitation within the warm sector and that in advance of the surface warm front. This flow has been identified as the most significant flow producing widespread precipitation in a variety of synoptic situations, including some which would be analysed conventionally as non-frontal.

Potential instability is continually generated by differential advection in advance of the cold front as a result of over-running of the low level flow by mid-tropospheric air of lower  $\Theta_w$ . The instability is gradually released as the low-level flow ascends. The leading edge of the warm-frontal precipitation at the surface is eroded by the evaporation within a descending flow beneath the warm-frontal zone. When the melting level is low, or the air entering the system on its forward side is dry, the evaporation causes the width of the area of precipitation at the surface to be several hundred km less than that aloft. Some of the moisture which is evaporated is eventually re-precipitated farther north as the air ascends close to the surface warm front. The mesoscale variability of the airflow within the large-scale flow modifies the distribution of precipita- tion. Various structures which have been identified in many studies are summarized and a model of the mesoscale airflow within the conveyor belt is deduced.

本學期天氣學到此為止。 祝 新年快樂 心想事成!

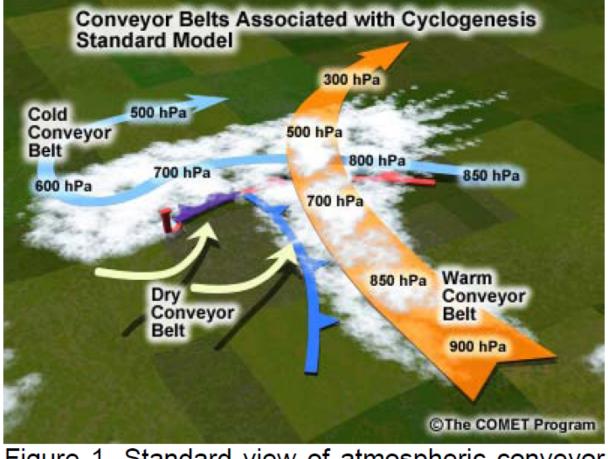


Figure 1. Standard view of atmospheric conveyor belts accompanying cyclogenesis (courtesy of the COMET program).

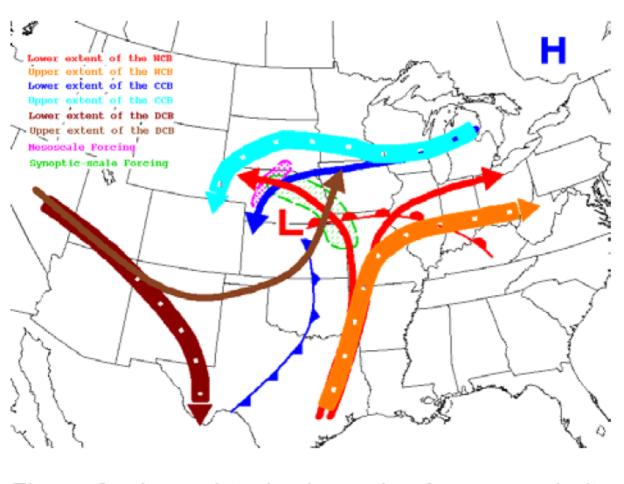


Figure 2. An updated schematic of conveyor belts illustrating their three-dimensional deformation characteristics (Ng 2005).