物理海洋学笔记

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https://github.com/Cuiyingzhe/Physical-Oceanography-Notes/

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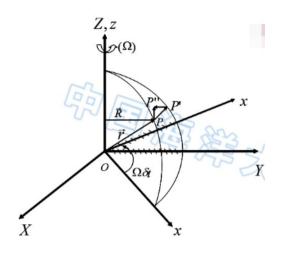
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1 基本方程

1.1 旋转坐标系的速度和加速度

惯性坐标系: 静止的或是匀速直线运动的坐标系,固定在恒星上的坐标系可以被看成惯性坐标系.固定在地球上的坐标系:地球对恒星的加速度主要是由地球自转引起的,于是可以把地球当作一个对惯性坐标系作纯粹地转运动的物体.

1.1.1 旋转坐标系和惯性坐标系中的速度



惯性坐标系 (XYZ) 绝对位移: $p\vec{p}'' = \vec{V}_a \delta t, \vec{V}_a$ 为绝对速度 旋转坐标系 (xyz) 相对位移: $p'\vec{p}'' = \vec{V} \delta t, \vec{V}$ 为相对速度

$$\therefore \vec{pp''} = \vec{p'p''} + \vec{pp'}$$

 $\vec{V}_a \delta t = \vec{V} \delta t + \vec{V}_e \delta t \Rightarrow \vec{V}_a = \vec{V} + \vec{V}_e$ (绝对速度等于相对速度与牵连速度的向量和)

其中,
$$\vec{V}_e = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{V}_a = \vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d_a \vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}$$
$$\frac{d_a \vec{A}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{A}$$

1.1.2 旋转坐标系和惯性坐标系中的加速度

$$\diamondsuit \vec{A} = \vec{V}_a = \vec{V}_e + \vec{V} = \vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{d\vec{V}_a}{dt} &= \frac{d_a}{dt} \left(\vec{V} + \vec{V}_e \right) = \frac{d_a}{dt} (\vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) + \vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) \\ &= \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} + \vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) \\ &= \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} + 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} - \Omega^2 \vec{R} \end{split}$$

1.2 作用在海水微团上的外力运动方程的向量形式

压强梯度力: $\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p$ 分子粘性力 (摩擦力):

$$\begin{cases} F_x = \frac{1}{\rho}\mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta u \\ F_y = \frac{1}{\rho}\mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta v \quad \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta \vec{V} = \gamma \Delta \vec{v} \\ F_2 = \frac{1}{\rho}\mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta w \end{cases}$$

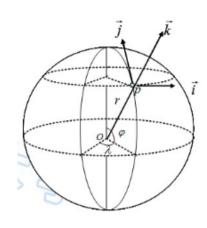
重力 (地球引力与地球自转产生的惯性离心力的合力): $\vec{g} = -G\frac{M_g}{r^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r}\right)$ 科氏力: $-2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V}$

天体引潮力 (受其他天体万有引力与惯性力离心力的合力): $\vec{F_M} = -G \frac{M_M}{L^2} + G \frac{M_M}{D^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{D}}{D} \right)$ 由牛顿第二定律和坐标系转换关系:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d_a \vec{V}_a}{dt} = \sum_i \vec{F}_t \\ \frac{d_a \vec{A}_a}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} + 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} - \Omega^2 \vec{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla P - 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} + \vec{g} + \nu\Delta\vec{V} + \vec{F}_T}$$

1.3 运动方程在球坐标系的标量形式



速度:

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = r\cos\varphi\frac{d\lambda}{dt} \\ v = r\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \\ w = \frac{dr}{dt} \end{cases}$$

加速度:

$$\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}dt + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \lambda}d\lambda + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \varphi}d\varphi + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial r}dr}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \lambda}\frac{d\lambda}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \varphi}\frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial r}\frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{u}{r\cos\varphi}\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{v}{r}\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \varphi} + w\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial}{r\cos\varphi\partial\lambda} + v\frac{\partial}{r\partial\varphi} + w\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\vec{V} \cdot \nabla)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla = \frac{\partial}{r\cos\varphi\partial\lambda}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{r\partial\varphi}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\frac{d\vec{i}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{i}}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial \vec{i}}{r\cos\varphi\partial\lambda} + v\frac{\partial \vec{i}}{r\partial\varphi} + w\frac{\partial \vec{i}}{\partial r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial \vec{j}}{r\cos\varphi\partial\lambda} + v\frac{\partial \vec{j}}{r\partial\varphi} + w\frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{k}}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial \vec{k}}{r\cos\varphi\partial\lambda} + v\frac{\partial \vec{k}}{r\partial\varphi} + w\frac{\partial \vec{k}}{\partial r}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} &= \frac{du}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dv}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dv}{dt}\vec{k} + u\frac{d\vec{i}}{dt} + v\frac{d\vec{j}}{dt} + w\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \left(\frac{du}{dt} - \frac{uvtg\varphi}{r} + \frac{uw}{r}\right)\vec{i} + \left(\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{u^2\lg\varphi}{r} + \frac{vw}{r}\right)\vec{j} + \left(\frac{dw}{dt} - \frac{u^2 + v^2}{r}\right) \end{split}$$

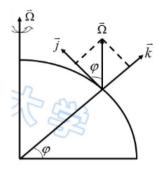
压强梯度力:

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p = -\frac{1}{\rho}\left(\frac{1}{r\cos\varphi}\frac{\partial p}{\partial\lambda}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial p}{\partial\varphi}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}\vec{k}\right)$$

重力:

$$\vec{a} = -a\vec{k}$$

科氏力:



$$\vec{\Omega} = \Omega \sin \varphi \vec{k} + \Omega \cos \varphi \vec{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} &= -2 \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & \Omega \cos \varphi & \Omega \sin \varphi \\ u & v & w \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -2[(w\Omega \cos \varphi - v\Omega \sin \varphi)\vec{i} + (u\Omega \sin \varphi)\vec{j} + (-u\Omega \cos \varphi)\vec{k} \\ &\Rightarrow -2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} = (fv - \tilde{f}w)\vec{i} - (fu)\vec{j} + (\tilde{f}u)\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

其中,
$$\begin{cases} f = 2\Omega \sin \varphi \\ \tilde{f} = 2\Omega \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{r \cos \varphi \partial \lambda} + fv - \tilde{f}w + \frac{uv \tan \varphi}{r} - \frac{uw}{r} + \gamma(\Delta \vec{v})_{\lambda} - \frac{1}{r \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial \phi_T}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 7\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{r \partial \varphi} - fu - \frac{u^2 \tan \varphi}{r} - \frac{vw}{r} + \gamma(\Delta \bar{v})_{\varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi_T}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{dw}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \tilde{f}u = g + \frac{u^2 + v^2}{r} + \gamma(\Delta \vec{v})_r - \frac{\partial \phi_T}{\partial r} \end{cases}$$

1.4 直角坐标系的运动方程

略去地球曲率的影响

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + fv + \tilde{f}w + F_{N\lambda} + F_{T\lambda} \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - fu + F_{Ny} + F_{Ty} \\ \frac{dw}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \tilde{f}u - g + F_{Nz} + F_{Tz} \end{cases}$$

1.5 海水层流运动的基本方程组

1.5.1 连续方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

特别地,对于不可压缩流体:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

1.5.2 盐量扩散方程

盐量増加量 平流作用 分子扩散作用
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\tau} \rho s d\tau = - \iint_{\sigma} \rho s V_n d\sigma + - \iint_{\sigma} S_n d\sigma$$

$$\iiint_{\tau} \frac{\partial(\rho s)}{\partial t} d\tau = \iiint_{\tau} \nabla \cdot (\rho s \vec{V}) d\tau - \iiint_{\tau} \nabla \cdot \vec{S} d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(\rho s)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho s \vec{V}) + \nabla \cdot \vec{S} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} + s \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + s \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) + \rho \vec{V} \cdot \nabla s + \nabla \cdot \vec{S} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot \nabla s\right) + \frac{s}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V})\right] = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot \nabla s = \frac{k}{\rho} \Delta s = k_D \Delta s$$

其中,
$$k_D = \frac{k}{\rho} \sim 1.1 \times 10^{-9} \, (\text{m}^2/\text{s})$$

1.5.3 热传导方程

与上面类似:

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot \nabla \theta = \frac{\kappa}{\rho c_p} \Delta \theta = k_\theta \Delta \theta$$

其中,
$$k_{\theta} = \frac{\kappa}{\rho c_p} \sim 1.4 \times 10^{-7} \, (\text{m}^2/\text{s})$$

1.5.4 热膨胀方程-状态方程

热膨胀方程:

$$\rho = {0 \circ \mathbb{C}}$$
 时的海水密度 海水的热膨胀系数 ρ_0 $(1 - k \circ \theta)$

EOS80 国际海水状态方程:

$$\rho(s,t,p) = \rho(s,t,0) \left[1 - \frac{np}{k(s,t,p)} \right]^{-1}$$

1.6 基本方程的矢量形式和标量形式

矢量形式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p - 2\Omega \times \vec{V} + \vec{g} + \gamma \Delta \vec{V} - \nabla \phi_T \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot \nabla s = k_D \Delta s \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot \nabla \theta = k_\theta \Delta \theta \\ \rho = \rho(\theta, s, p) \end{cases}$$

标量形式 (直角坐标系):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - fu + \gamma \Delta v - \frac{\partial \phi_T}{\partial y} \\ \frac{dw}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \tilde{f}u - g + \gamma \Delta w - \frac{\partial \phi_T}{\partial z} \\ \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial s}{\partial z} = k_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = k_\theta \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho = \rho(\theta, s, p) \end{cases}$$

边界条件

无质量交换的运动学边界条件:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \vec{c} \cdot \nabla F = 0$$

(1) 海面
$$(z = \zeta(x, y, t))$$
: $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H \zeta - w = 0$
(2) 海底 $(z = -h(x, y))$: $\vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H h + w = 0$

(2) 海底
$$(z = -h(x, y))$$
: $\vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H h + w = 0$

动力学边界条件:

由牛顿第三定律,在界面法线方向有:

$$(\vec{p_n})_1 = (\vec{p_n})_2$$

* 时间平均的基本方程和边界条件 (直角坐标系) 1.8

连续方程:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} = 0$$

运动方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} + \bar{w} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + f \bar{v} - \tilde{f} w + \gamma \Delta \bar{u} - \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(A_{x\alpha} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(A_{xy} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_{xz} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} + \bar{w} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial y} - f \bar{u} + \gamma \Delta \bar{v} - \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_T}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(A_{yx} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(A_{yy} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_{yz} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial y} + \bar{w} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial z} + \tilde{f} \bar{u} - g + \gamma \Delta \bar{w} - \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_T}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(A_{2x} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(A_{zy} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_{zz} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} \right) \end{cases}$$

盐量扩散方程:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{s}}{\partial t} + \bar{u}\frac{\partial \bar{s}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial \bar{s}}{\partial y} + \bar{w}\frac{\partial \bar{s}}{\partial z}$$

热传导方程:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial x} + \vec{v} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial y} + \vec{w} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial z} = k_{\theta} \Delta \bar{\theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_{\theta_x} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(K_{\theta_y} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(K_{\theta_z} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial z} \right)$$

状态方程:

$$\bar{\rho} = \bar{\rho}(\bar{s}, \bar{\theta}, \bar{p})$$

铅直向平均的基本方程 1.9

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[(h+\zeta)\langle u\rangle] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[(h+\zeta)\langle v\rangle] - \left[u|_{\zeta}\frac{\partial\zeta}{\partial x} + v|_{\zeta}\frac{\partial\zeta}{\partial y} - w|_{\zeta}\right] - \left[u|_{-h}\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + v|_{-h}\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} + w|_{-h}\right] = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\frac{\partial\zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial[(h+\zeta)\langle u\rangle]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial[(h+\zeta)\langle v\rangle]}{\partial y} = 0$$

1.10 尺度分析

Rossby 数 Ro=
$$\frac{U}{FL}$$
 $= 1$: 平流非线性项比 Coriolis 力重要, 大尺度运动 $= 1$: 平流非线性项与 Coriolis 力同等重要 $\ll 1$: 平流非线性项可以忽略, 小尺度运动

水平 Ekman 数 $\mathbf{E_l} = \frac{A_l}{FL^2}$ 水平湍流摩擦项与 Coriolis 力比值

垂直 Ekman 数 $E_z = \frac{A_z}{FD^2}$ 垂直湍流摩擦项与 Coriolis 力比值

准静力近似 f 平面近似 β 平面近似 Boussinesq 近似

2 海流

2.1 地转流

地转流:不考虑海面风的作用,远离沿岸的大洋中部大尺度、准水平、定常的海水流动. 产生原因:海水受热力和动力因素导致压力(和密度)在水平方向分布不均匀.

$$p = p_a + \rho gh$$
 $\rho \begin{cases} \neq \rho_0 \Rightarrow$ 梯度流 $= \rho_0 \Rightarrow$ 倾斜流

2.1.1 梯度流

假定和方程

- (1) 在相当长一段时间里海面温度变化和降水蒸发变化都不大,于是可以认为已形成的海水密度场、温度场和盐度场近似于定常,从而相应的海水运动也近似于定常: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$.
- (2) 海洋深而宽广,在远离海岸及海底的大洋中部海区,大尺度运动: $Ro \ll 1$.
- (3) 不考虑海底摩擦及边界摩擦的影响,且海面无风力作用,则流动属一种无摩擦流动: $E_1, E_2 \ll 1$.
- (4) β 平面近似准静力近似
- x 方向基本方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + fv + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(A_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(A_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_{xz} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

假定
$$(1)$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$

假定
$$(2)$$
 $\Rightarrow u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$

假定 (3)
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(A_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(A_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_{xz} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

可得梯度流的控制方程:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + fv \\ 0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - fu \\ 0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - g \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \\ u \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = 0 \\ u \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial s}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \rho = \rho(s, \theta) \end{cases}$$

特征

水平速度:

$$\begin{cases}
0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + fv \\
0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - fu
\end{cases}$$
(1)

$$\implies \begin{cases} v = \frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ u = -\frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 水平速度和压强梯度成正比;
- (2) 与密度和科氏参数成反比;
- (3) 地转关系在赤道不成立 (f = 0).

垂向速度:

$$\frac{\partial(1) \times \rho}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(2) \times \rho}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial(\rho f v)}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(\rho f u)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) + f\left(u\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + w\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}\right) - f\rho\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - fw\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} + \beta\rho v = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f\rho \left[\nabla \vec{V}\right] + f\vec{V} \cdot \nabla\rho - f\rho\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - fw\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} + \beta\rho v = 0$$

$$\vec{V} \cdot \nabla\rho = \vec{V} \cdot \nabla\rho(s,\theta) = \vec{V} \cdot \left(\nabla s\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial s} + \nabla\theta\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta}\right) = 0$$

$$(3) \Leftrightarrow f\left(\rho\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + w\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}\right) = \beta\rho v \stackrel{\textstyle \nearrow E}{\Rightarrow} ff \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \beta v \stackrel{\textstyle \nearrow E}{\Rightarrow} ff W = \frac{\beta D}{F}U \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}U$$

垂向流速比水平流速小得多,地转流为准水平运动.

运动特性

$$(1) \times u + (2) \times v \Leftrightarrow u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H p = 0$$

- (1) 梯度流平行于等压线;
- (2) 北半球,流向右侧为高压,南半球相反;

密度特性

$$\frac{\partial(1) \times \rho}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(2) \times \rho}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow f\rho\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + f\left(u\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}\right) + \rho u\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \rho v\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H \rho = 0$$

- (1) 梯度流近似平行于等密线;
- (2) 在北半球,流向右侧密度小;
- (3) 等压面倾斜与等密面倾斜方向相反.

温盐特性

忽略垂向运动:

$$\vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H \theta = 0$$
$$\vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla_H s = 0$$

- (1) 梯度流平行于等温线和等盐线;
- (2) 在北半球,流向右侧温度高,盐度低.

2.1.2 倾斜流

假定和方程 (1) 海水密度为常数;

(2) 水平方向的压强梯度是由海面倾斜引起的.

$$\Rightarrow p = p_a + \int_z^{\zeta} \rho g dz = p_a + \rho g(\zeta - z)$$

倾斜流的控制方程:

$$\begin{cases} fv = g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \\ fu = -g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$
 (4)

性质:

$$(4) \times u - (5) \times v \Leftrightarrow u \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{V}_H \cdot \nabla \zeta = 0$$

- (1) 倾斜流平行于等水位线;
- (2) 在北半球,流向右侧水位高;
- (3) 倾斜流从表至底流速流向相同,压强梯度相同.

2.2 Ekman 漂流

由恒速定常的风长时间驱动大尺度、均匀密度的海洋, 所产生的处于稳定状态的海流.

2.2.1 无限深海漂流

物理背景

Ekman 的老师 Nansen 在海洋调查时发现,冰山不是顺风漂移,而是沿着风向右方 20°~ 40°的方向移动.Ekman 在 1905 年研究了这种现象并提出风海流理论 [Ekman, 1905].

假定

无限深海 Ekman 漂流中用到了以下假定:

1) 海洋无限广阔,海洋无限深.

即无侧边界效应,仅有垂直湍流所生水平湍流摩擦力,并假定垂直湍流粘滞系数 A_z 为常量. 由于海洋无限深, $z \to 0$ $\infty, \vec{V} = 0$

2) 定常均匀风场长时间作用.

即运动的基本参量与时间和水平坐标无关且海面无升降、无水平压强梯度

- 3) 密度分布均匀, ρ 为常数,不考虑热盐性质.
- 4) 采用 f 平面近似.

方程推导

控制方程和边界条件

首先给出一般的控制方程:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + fv + A_l \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - fu + A_l \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(6)

由假定 1),
$$A_l \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$
, $A_l \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$;
由假定 2), $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0$;
由假定 3), $-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0$, $-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$

则 (6) 化为:

$$\begin{cases}
0 = fv + A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\
0 = -fu + A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(7a)
$$(7b)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -fu + A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \end{cases} \tag{7b}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \tag{7c}$$

不失一般性地,假定风力仅沿 y 方向作用,即 $\tau_x = 0, \tau_y = const.$ 再结合假定 1),控制方程的边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} z = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0 \\ z = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\tau_y \\ z = \infty, y = v = 0 \end{cases}$$
(8a)

$$z = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\tau_y \tag{8b}$$

$$z = \infty, u = v = 0 \tag{8c}$$

方程求解

$$(7a) + (7b) \times i \Leftrightarrow A_z \frac{\partial^2(u+iv)}{\partial z^2} = if(u+iv)$$

令 W = u + iv,得:

$$A_z \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = i f W \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = \frac{(1+i)^2 \Omega \sin \varphi}{A_z} W$$

 $\Leftrightarrow a = \sqrt{\Omega \sin \varphi / A_z}$, $j^2 = (1+i)^2 a^2$, 得:

$$\frac{d^2W}{dz^2} - j^2W = 0 (9)$$

(9) 式通解为: $W = Ae^{jz} + Be^{-jz}$

结合边界条件: $(8a) + (8b) \times i \Rightarrow z = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} = -\tau_y, z \to \infty, W = 0$

$$z \to \infty \Rightarrow A = 0, W = Be^{-jz}; z = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial W}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0} = \rho A_z \frac{\partial (Be^{-jz})}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0} = -\tau_y, \Rightarrow B = \tau_y/(j\rho A_z)$$

因此,方程的解为:

$$W = \frac{\tau_y}{j\rho A_z} e^{-jz} = \frac{i\tau_y}{(1+i)a\rho A_z} e^{-(1+i)az} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}a\rho A_z} e^{-(1+i)az}$$

令 $D_0 = \pi/a$, 得到最终解的形式为:

$$W = \frac{\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z} e^{-\frac{\pi}{D_0}z + i(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{D_0}z)}$$
 (10)

物理性质

运动速度

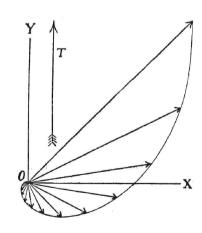
在海面 (z=0) 处, $W_0=\frac{\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$. 大小为 $|W_0|=\frac{\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z}$,方向与 x 轴成 45°,即与风向向右偏 45°. 在任意深度处, $|W_z|=\frac{\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z}e^{-\frac{\pi}{D_0}z}$,方向为 $\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{\pi}{D_0}z$,即流速随深度增加呈指数形式减小,流向随深度的增加而逐

渐向右偏.

在摩擦深度 $z = D_0$ 处, $|W_{D_0}| = \frac{\tau_y e^{-\pi}}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z} = e^{-\pi}|W_0| = 0.043|W_0|$,方向 $-\frac{3}{4}\pi$,即与x轴成-135°,与表面流向正好相 反.

Ekman 螺旋和 Ekman 螺线

根据速度的垂向分布,表层流速最大,流向偏向风向的右方 45°; 随深度增加,流速逐渐减小,流向逐渐右偏; 到摩擦 深度,流速是表面流速的 4.3%,流向与表面流向相反,运动可以忽略. 连连接各层流速的矢量端点,构成 Ekman 螺旋; Ekman 螺旋在平面上的投影,称为 Ekman 螺线 [Ekman, 1905].



水平体积输运

体积输运:

$$\begin{split} S &= \int_0^\infty W dz \\ &= \frac{\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{\pi}{D_0}(1+i)z} dz \\ &= \frac{\tau_y}{\sqrt{2}a\rho A_z} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[-\frac{D_0}{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+i)} \right] e^{-\frac{\pi}{D_0}(1+i)z} \Big|_0^\infty \\ &= \frac{\tau_y}{2\Omega \sin \varphi \rho} = \frac{\tau_y}{f \rho} \end{split}$$

可以发现,得到的输运结果只有实部,没有虚部,说明体积输运方向为x轴正向,即在北半球水体向风向右侧 90° 输运.

2.2.2 有限深海漂流

假定

有限深海 Ekman 漂流中用到了以下假定:

1) 海区无限广阔、有限深,远离海岸.

即无侧边界效应,仅有垂直湍流所生水平湍流摩擦力,并假定垂直湍流粘滞系数 A_z 为常量. 由于海洋有限深, $z\to h, \vec{V}=0$

2) 定常均匀风场长时间作用.

即运动的基本参量与时间和水平坐标无关且海面无升降、无水平压强梯度.

- 3) 密度分布均匀, ρ 为常数, 不考虑热盐性质.
- 4) 采用 f 平面近似.

控制方程和边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = fv + A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ 0 = -fu + A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \\ z = 0 : \rho A_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\tau_y \\ z \to h : u = v = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程求解 $\Leftrightarrow \xi = h - z$,定解问题化为:

$$\begin{cases}
-fv = A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \\
fu = A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} \\
\xi = h : \rho A_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = \tau_y \\
\xi \to 0 : u = v = 0
\end{cases}$$
(11)

令 $W = u + iv, \tau = \tau_x + i\tau_y$, 控制方程:

$$(11) + (12) \times i \Leftrightarrow \frac{d^2W}{d\xi^2} - j^2W = 0$$

边界条件:

$$\xi = h : \rho A_z \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} = \tau$$
$$\xi = 0 : W = 0$$

与无限深海漂流解法类似,解得:

$$W = \frac{(1+i)\tau_y}{2a\rho A_z} \frac{sh(1+i)a\xi}{ch(1+i)ah}$$

物理性质

与水深的关系

 $(1) h 2D_0$ 时,有限深海漂流流速流向与无限深海相同; (2) 水深越浅,流向随深度增加右偏 (1) 地缓慢; (3) 从上层到下层的流速矢量越是趋近风矢量的方向.

体积输运

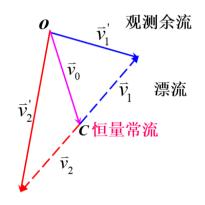
- (1) 在 x, y 方向 (平行和垂直风向) 都有输送;
- (2) 运输方向为风向右端, ±90°之间:

$$S_x > 0; 0 < h < D_0, ah < \pi, S_y > 0; D_0 < h < 2D_0, \pi < ah < 2\pi, S_y < 0; h > 2D_0, S_y = 0$$

2.2.3 漂流分离

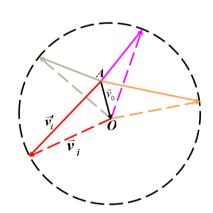
利用风速大小相等、方向相反的两次观测余流分离漂流

* 余流=漂流+恒量常流



利用一组风速大小相等、方向不同的实测余流分离漂流

* 漂流速度矢量端点落在同一圆周上

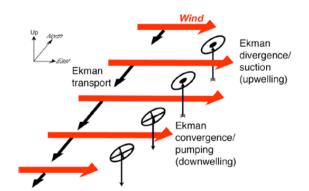


2.2.4 升降流

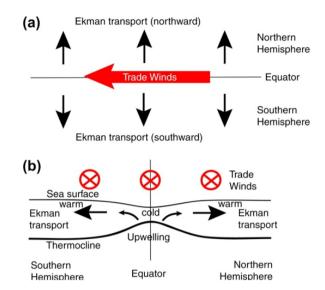
由不均匀风场或风场和地形配合产生的"较强烈"的铅直向流动。

物理背景

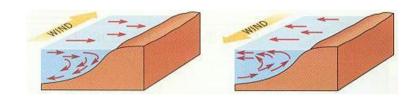
非均匀风场 ⇒ 非均匀 Ekman 漂流 ⇒ 非均匀体积输运 ⇒ 辐聚辐散 ⇒ 升降流



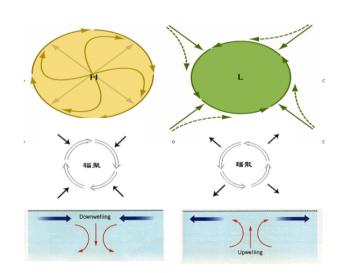
赤道附近的升降流



顺 (沿) 岸风产生的升降流



气旋和反气旋产生的海洋升降流



假定

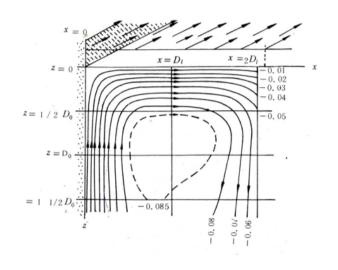
- $(1) \rho$ 为常数;
- (2) 直线风系,风仅沿x 方向有变化;风区内为恒定的均匀风场;风区外无风; $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0$
- (3) 定常风场; $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$ (4) 大尺度; $Ro \ll 1$
- (5) 有限深度 $.h \ge 2D_0$

控制方程及边界条件

$$\begin{cases} A_{l} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + A_{z} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} + fv + g \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = 0 \\ A_{l} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + A_{z} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}} - fu = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

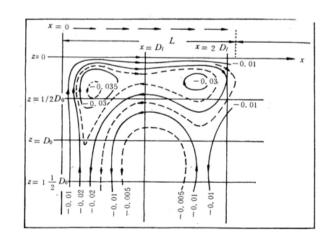
$$\begin{cases} z = \zeta : \rho A_{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, & \rho A_{z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\tau_{y} \quad (0 \le x \le L) \\ z = h : u = v = 0 \\ x = 0 : u = v = 0 \\ x \to \infty : u = v = 0, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

结果讨论



- (1) 近岸产生上升流 $x \leq 0.5D_l$;
- (2) 风区外延附近下降流 $x = 2D_l$;
- (3) 上升流来自 $z = 1.5D_0$ 或更深;
- (4) 最大 w 出现在 $z = D_0$;
- (5) 上层离岸流,下层向岸流,构成一个循环.

若风向与海岸成 θ 角:



- (1) 三个升降流系统:两个顺时针,一个逆时针;
- (2) 大顺时针循环;
- (3) $\theta = 21.5$ ° 时,升降流达最大强度;
- (4) 纬度越低,升降流越强.

非定常运动

2.3.1 漂流的发展

假定

- (1) 远离海岸和海底的开阔大洋;
- (2) 风场均匀恒定;
- $(3) \rho$ 为常数;
- (4) 海面无倾斜;
- (5) 运动非定常.

控制方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - fv = A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + fu = A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \end{cases}$$

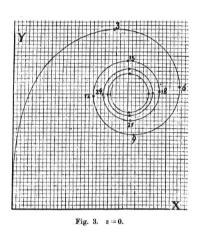
初边值条件

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 : A_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \rho A_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\tau_y (t > 0) \\ z \to \infty : u = v = 0 \\ t = 0 : u = v = 0/u = C_1, v = C_2 \end{cases}$$

解的讨论

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{2\pi\tau_y}{\rho f D_0} \int_0^{t'} \frac{\sin(2\pi\eta)}{\sqrt{\eta}} e^{\frac{\pi z^2}{4D_0^2}} d\eta \\ v = \frac{2\pi\tau_y}{\rho f D_0} \int_0^{t'} \frac{\cos(2\pi\eta)}{\sqrt{\eta}} e^{\frac{\pi z^2}{4D_0^2}} d\eta \end{cases}$$

根据下图 [Ekman, 1905]:









随时间增加,空间某点流苏端点顺时针旋转(北半球),逐渐趋向一个极限值(即漂流).

2.3.2 惯性流

假定和方程

- (1) 风场消失或者流动离开风区;
- (2) 外部驱动小时, 湍摩擦失去作用;
- (3) 流动转为由惯性项维持平衡;

(4) 强制流动转变为自由流动.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} - fv = 0 \\ \frac{dv}{dt} + fu = 0 \end{cases}$$
(13)

求解

$$(13) \times u + (14 \times v) \Leftrightarrow u \frac{du}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{du^2}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv^2}{dt} = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (u^2 + v^2) = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow u^2 + v^2 = c = V_0^2$$

$$(13), (14) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{f} \frac{du}{dt} \\ u = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{f} \frac{dv}{dt} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y - y' = \frac{1}{f} (u - u') \\ x - x' = -\frac{1}{f} (v - v') \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y - \left(y' - \frac{u'}{f}\right) = \frac{u}{f} \\ x - \left(x' + \frac{v'}{f}\right) = -\frac{v}{f} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[(y - y_0)^2 + (x - x_0)^2 = \frac{1}{f^2} (u^2 + v^2) = \frac{v^2}{f^2} = r^2 \right]$$

流体质点沿半径为r的圆周作匀速运动,这个圆称之为惯性圆,对应的流动为惯性流.

惯性圆半径

预饪圆干证 科氏力充当向心力: $\frac{V_0^2}{r} = fV_0 \Rightarrow V_0 = fr \Rightarrow r = \frac{V_0}{f} = \frac{V_0}{2\omega\sin\varphi}$ 随纬度增加而减小;赤道 $r \to \infty$,水质点作直线运动

周期

$$T_i = \frac{2\pi r}{V_0} = \frac{2\pi r}{fr} = \frac{2\pi}{f} = \frac{\pi}{\omega \sin \varphi}$$

运动方向

北半球, 顺时针; 南半球, 逆时针.

背景流

- (1) 当无其他外加流动时,所有惯性圆的圆心位于同一条铅直线上,因而海水就像以角速度 $2\omega\sin\varphi$ 旋转的刚体一样;
- (2) 当有其他外加流动时,除了在同一水平面上所有海水质点皆在同一时刻由同一流速速率外,还依外加流动速度方向 移动.

参考文献

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