The Dissipation of Gravity Waves on Titan's Upper Atmosphere

--- Group Meeting of the Planetary Space Physics WANG, XING

State Key Laboratory of Lunar and Planetary Sciences, Space Science Institute

Macau University of Science and Technology

June 19, 2020 Huizhou, Guangdong, China

大纲

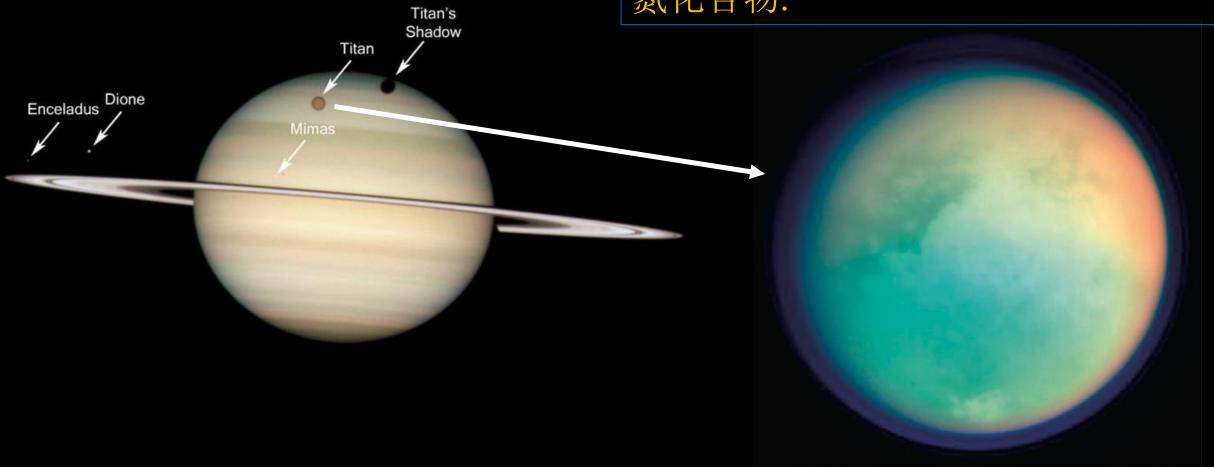
➤研究背景简介

▶线性重力波模型

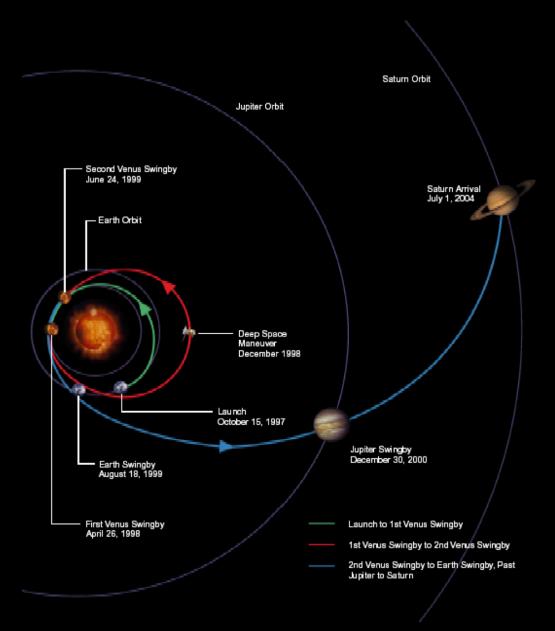
>在高层大气的波动耗散

土星系统与土卫六

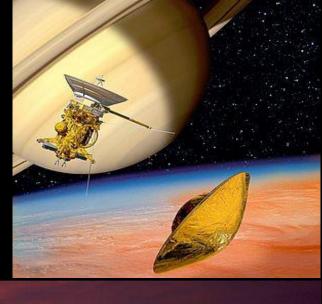
土星最大的卫星,有着浓厚的大气,大气主要成分为N₂, CH₄, H₂ 以及碳氮化合物.



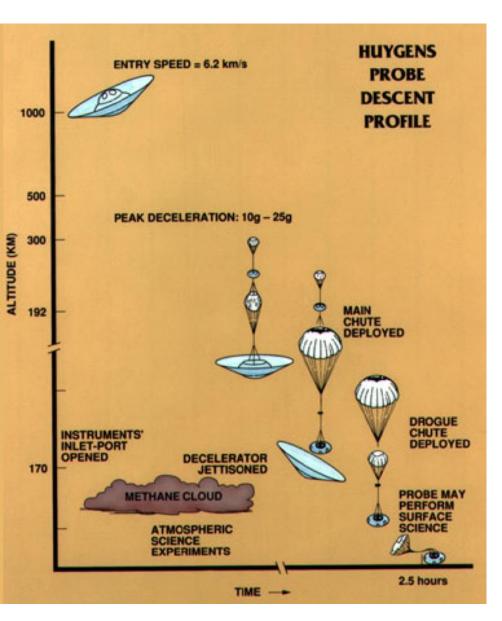
卡西尼-惠更斯号探测器



2005年1月,惠更斯号降落在土卫六表面上.

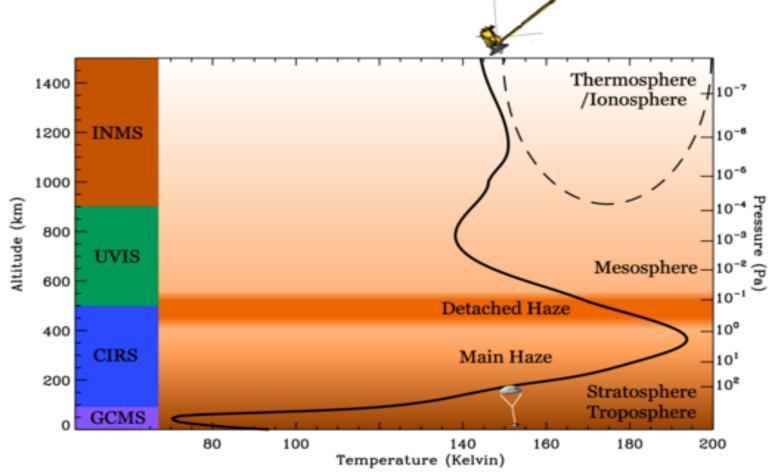




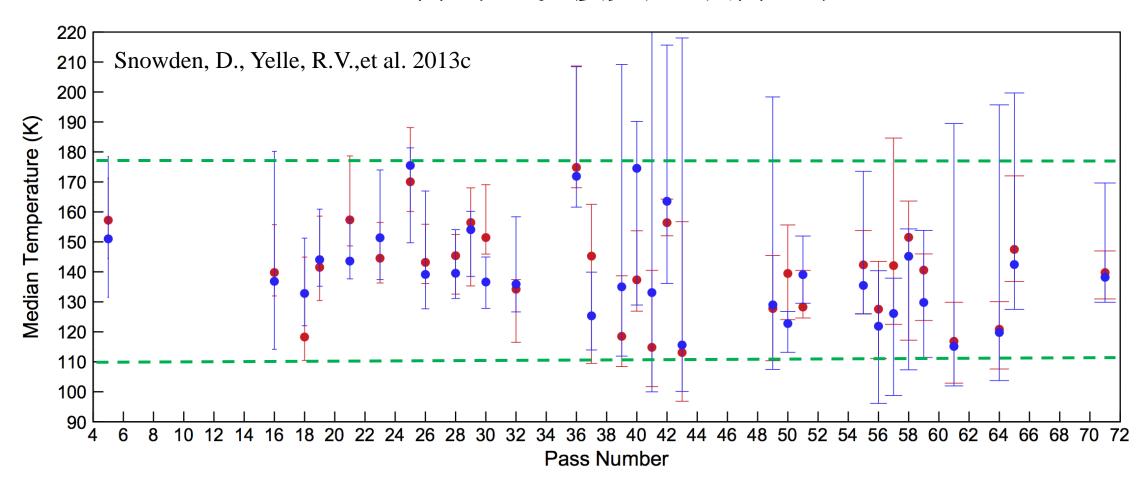


卡西尼: >1000km

惠更斯: 0-1000km



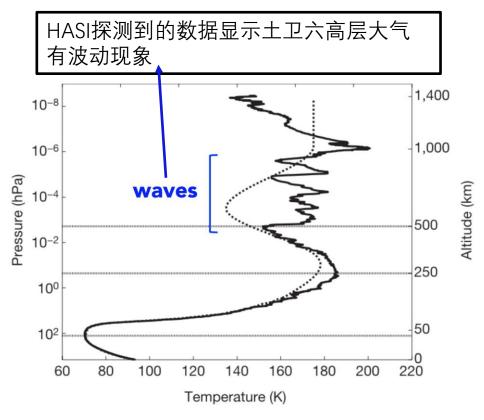
土卫六高层大气温度变化范围高达约60K.



▶为了解释该现象,理论分析表明其驱动机制可能有:

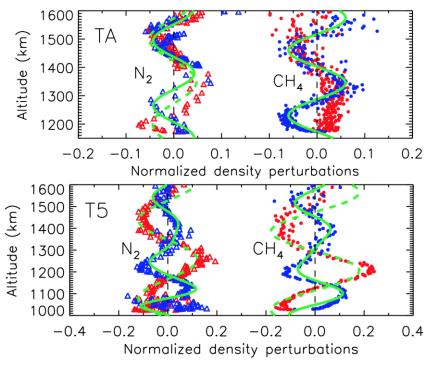
太阳辐射加热(de La Haye 2007), 土星磁层带电粒子体沉降(~7K)、焦耳加热(Snowden and Yelle 2014), HCN旋转线导致的辐射热(Cui, 2016), **重力波耗散效应**;

波动现象



Fulchignoni et al. 2005

INMS探测N₂,CH₄ 成分的数据显示土卫六高 层大气有10%的波扰



Muller-Wodarg et al. 2006

- ➤ Muller-Wodarg et al.2006 粗略估计波的最大能流为1.2×10⁹ eV cm⁻² s⁻¹;
- ➤ Cui et al. 2013 分析发现其为垂直向上传播的重力波;
- ➤ Snowden & Yelle et al. 2014 粗略估计了波的最大加热率为30 eV cm⁻³ s⁻¹,最大的制冷率为9 eV cm⁻³ s⁻¹;
- ➤ 上述结果表明重力波对土卫六高层大气的影响不可忽略.

线性重力波模型

模型假设条件:

- ▶ 背景大气为平面的(局部)以及是流体静力学平衡的,忽略科里奥利效应;
- ➤ 忽略大气背景风;
- ➤ 采用非弹性近似(排除声波).

模型方程组:

扰动方法:
$$X=X_0+X'$$
 $X'=\delta X(z)e^{i(k_xx+k_yy-\omega_0t)}$ $X=u,w,T,p,\rho$ $\nabla\cdot\overrightarrow{V}'-\frac{w'}{H_\rho}=0$

$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} = -\rho \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + g + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \left[\nabla^2 \vec{V} + \frac{1}{3} \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{V}) \right]$$

$$\frac{|D\theta|}{|Dt|} = \frac{\theta}{T} \frac{\nu}{Pr} \nabla^2 T'$$

$$\theta = T \left(\frac{p_s}{p} \right)^{R/c_p}$$

$$\frac{|D\theta|}{|Dt|} = \frac{\rho}{T} \frac{|D\theta|}{|Dt|} = \frac{\rho}{T} \frac{|D\theta|}{|Dt|}$$

 $\vec{V} = (u, v, w), \ v = \frac{\mu}{\varrho}, \ \theta$ 为位温, Pr 为普朗特数

数忽略 数忽略 此项
$$c_s = \sqrt{\gamma R T_0} \to +\infty$$
, $\frac{1}{T_0} \frac{dT_0}{dz} \to 0$

$$\frac{d^{2}w^{'}}{dz^{2}} - \frac{1}{H_{\rho}} \frac{dw^{'}}{dz} + \left[\frac{1}{H_{\rho}^{2}} \frac{dH_{\rho}}{dz} - k_{h}^{2} + \frac{k_{h}^{2}N^{2}}{\hat{\omega}\left(\hat{\omega} + i\beta\right)} \right]w^{'} + \left[\frac{1}{T_{0}} \frac{dT_{0}}{dz} + \frac{(\gamma - I)g\tilde{\omega}_{0}}{c_{s}^{2}(\hat{\omega} + i\beta)} \right] \left(\frac{w^{'}}{H_{\rho}} - \frac{dw^{'}}{dz} \right) = 0$$

➤ 做变换:
$$w' = exp\left[i(k_x x + k_y y - \omega_0 t) + \int_{z_0}^z \frac{1}{2H_\rho} dz\right]\widetilde{w}$$
 得到: $\frac{d^2\widetilde{w}}{dz^2} + k_z^2\widetilde{w} = 0$ 其WKB解为:

$$\widetilde{w}(z) = \Delta W(z_0) \sqrt{\frac{k_z(z_0)}{k_z(z)}} e^{i \int_{z_0}^z k_z dz}$$

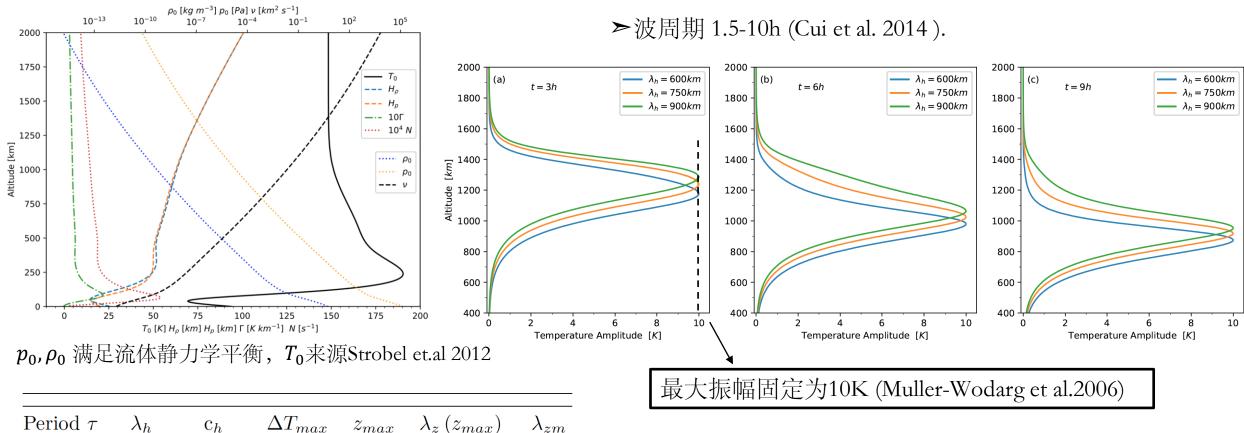
其中:
$$k_z^2 = \frac{k_h^2 N^2}{\hat{\omega} \left(\hat{\omega} + i\beta \right)} - \frac{1}{4H_\rho^2} \left(1 - 2\frac{dH_\rho}{dz} \right) - k_h^2$$
 为色散关系.
$$\hat{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}_0 - i\nu\alpha, \ \beta = \left(1 - \frac{1}{Pr} \right) \nu\alpha, \quad \alpha = -k_h^2 - \left(k_z + \frac{1}{2H_\rho} \right)^2$$

这是一个关于 k_z 的六阶多形式方程,有三对解,分别对应于浮力波、由分子黏度导致的重力波 和由热传导导致的波.

➤ 极化关系:

$$u' = -\frac{ik_x}{k_h^2} \left(-ik_z + \frac{1}{2H_\rho} \right) w', \qquad p' = -\frac{i\rho_0 \hat{\omega}}{k_h^2} \left(-ik_z + \frac{1}{2H_\rho} \right) w'$$

$$T' = -\frac{i}{\hat{\omega} + i\beta} \left[\Gamma + \frac{\tilde{\omega}_0 \hat{\omega}}{c_p k_h^2} \left(-ik_z + \frac{1}{2H_\rho} \right) \right] w', \qquad \frac{\rho'}{\rho_0} = i \left\{ \frac{\Gamma}{T_0(\hat{\omega} + i\beta)} - \frac{\hat{\omega}}{k_h^2} \left[\frac{1}{RT_0} - \frac{\tilde{\omega}_0}{T_0 c_p(\hat{\omega} + i\beta)} \right] \left(-ik_z + \frac{1}{2H_\rho} \right) \right\} w'$$



$ \frac{\overline{\text{Period } \tau}}{[h]} $	λ_h [km]	$\begin{bmatrix} c_h \\ [ms^{-1}] \end{bmatrix}$	ΔT_{max} [K]	z_{max} [km]	$\lambda_z \left(z_{max} \right) \\ [\text{km}]$	$\frac{\lambda_{zm}}{[\mathrm{km}]}$	
3	600	55.6	10.0	1176	323.5	450.9	
3	750	69.4	10.0	1241	468.9	522.2	
3	900	83.3	10.0	1290	628.3	590.3	
6	600	27.8	10.0	979	124.4	314.6	
6	750	34.7	10.0	1025	161.1	345.7	
6	900	41.7	10.0	1067	202.0	373.9	
9	600	18.5	10.0	876	77.5	286.1	
9	750	23.1	10.0	917	99.1	308.9	
9	900	27.8	10.0	952	121.5	328.6	

Muller-Wodarg et al.2006 分析波的 垂直波长范围在1000-1600km 高度 为170km-360km;

为了与Muller-Wodarg et al.2006估计的结果做对比,选取这三个代表的重力波分析其能流和加热率;

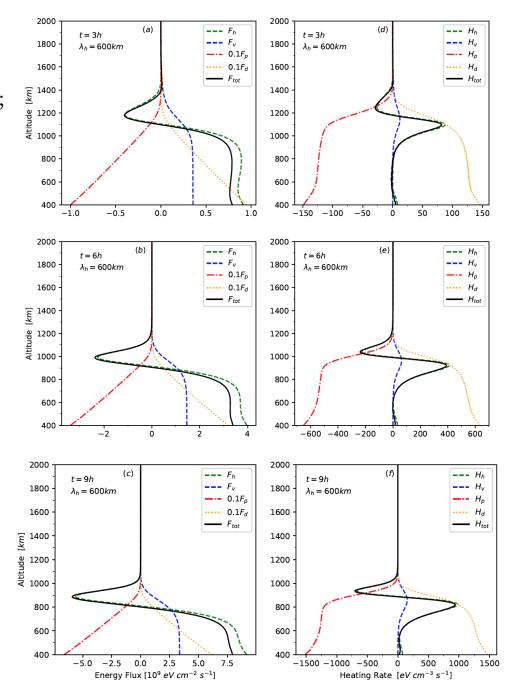
➤加热率:
$$H_{tot} = -\frac{\partial F_{tot}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (F_h + F_v + F_p + F_d)$$

>加热率: $H_{tot} = -\frac{\partial F_{tot}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (F_h + F_v + F_p + F_d)$ $F_h = \rho_0 c_p \langle w' T' \rangle$ 为感热通量; $F_v = -\int_z^{\infty} \langle \sigma' : \nabla \overrightarrow{V} \rangle dz$ 为粘滞耗散导致的能流;

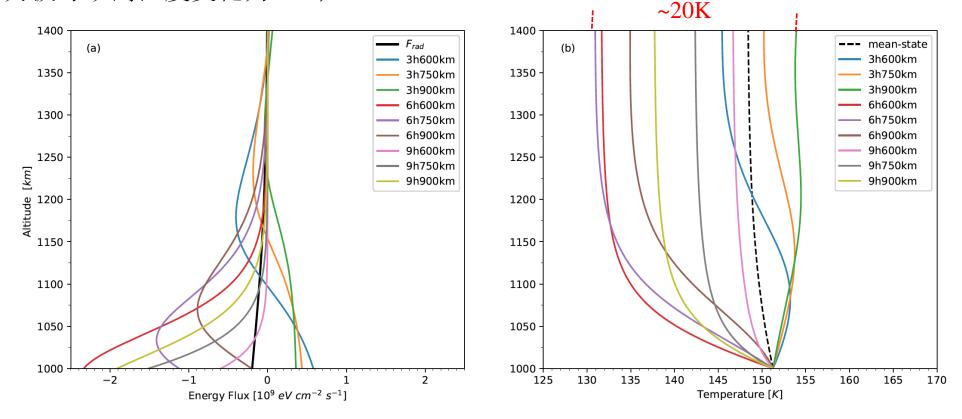
$$F_p = -\int_z^{\infty} \langle \overrightarrow{V} \cdot \nabla p' \rangle dz$$
 为波导压力梯度做的功;

$$F_d = -\int_z^{\infty} \langle w' \rho' \rangle dz$$
 为波导欧拉转移做的功.

- ➤ Muller-Wodarg et al.2006 粗略估计波的最大能流为1.2×10° eV $cm^{-2} s^{-1}$:
- ➤ Snowden & Yelle et al. 2014 粗略估计了波的最大加热率为30 eV cm⁻³ s⁻¹,最大的制冷率为 9 eV cm⁻³ s⁻¹;且太阳EUV辐射在1100km高 度的加热率为 65 eV cm⁻³ s⁻¹.



- ➤ 探讨波的加热率导致的温度变化:
- ➤ 能量平衡方程: $F_w^i + F_{rad} = k_m \frac{\partial T_m^i}{\partial z}$ 其中 $k_m = 27.21 \times 10^{-5} T_0^{0.8} \ J(mKs)^{-1}$
- ➤ 重力波导致的温度变化为20K;



- ➤ 重力波导致的温度变化大于之前研究的驱制;但仍小于实际观测到的60K的温度变化;
- ➤ 未来展望在于需要考虑其他重要的波的过程现象:波破与复合波.

谢 谢!