

期中考试 地球流体动力学 I, 2022 春

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摘 **要**: (正压) "不稳定的必要条件是: $\beta_0 - d^2\bar{u}/dy^2$ 在某个区域内至少消失一次,并且 $(\bar{u} - \bar{u}_0)(\beta_0 - d^2\bar{u}/dy^2)$, 其中 \bar{u}_0 是第一个表达式消失的 $\bar{u}(y)$ 的值, 至少在区域的某些有限部分是正的. 尽管这个更强的标准仍然没有提供不稳定的充分条件,但它通常是相当有用的 " (Cushman-Roisin & Beckers, 2011, p. 321). 本文使用的程序和文档发布于https://grwei.github.io/SJTU 2021-2022-2-MS8402/.

关键词: 词1,词2

Mid-term Exam

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics I, Spring 2022

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Abstract: "Necessary conditions for instability are that $\beta_0 - d^2 \bar{u}/dy^2$ vanish at least once within the domain and that $(\bar{u} - \bar{u}_0)(\beta_0 - d^2 \bar{u}/dy^2)$, where \bar{u}_0 is the value of $\bar{u}(y)$ at which the first expression vanishes, be positive in at least some finite portion of the domain. Although this stronger criterion still offers no sufficient condition for instability, it is generally quite useful" (Cushman-Roisin & Beckers, 2011, p. 321). The programs and documents used in this article are published at https://grwei.github.io/SJTU_2021-2022-2-MS8402/.

Keywords: keyword 1, keyword 2



目 录

摘要
1 Problem 1
1.1 Solution
2 Problem 2
2.1 Solution
3 Problem 3
3.1 Solution
References
附录 A 本文使用的 MATLAB 程序源代码
A.1 主程序
A.2 子程序



1 Problem 1

Problem 1 (40 pts)

As shown in Figure 1, a vertically uniform but laterally sheared coastal current must climb a bottom escarpment. Assuming that the jet velocity still vanishes offshore, determine the velocity profile and the width of the jet downstream of the escarpment using h₁ =200m, h₂ =160m, $U_1 = 0.5 \text{m/s}$ (maximum velocity in the area with depth h_1), $L_1 = 10 \text{km}$ and $f = 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$. (that is, you should obtain U_2 and L_2 , and plot the velocity profile). What would happen if the downstream depth were only 100m?

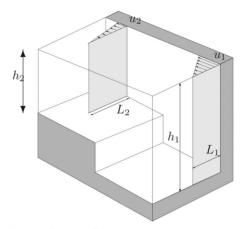


Figure 1: A sheared coastal jet negotiating a bottom escarpment.

1.1 Solution

假定这流动成立位涡守恒(例如,对正压理想 Newtonian 流体)

$$\frac{f + U_1/L_1}{h_1} = \frac{f + U_2/L_2}{h_2} \tag{1.1}$$

和质量(体积)守恒

$$\frac{U_1}{2}L_1h_1 = \frac{U_2}{2}L_2h_2. (1.2)$$

关于 U_2 , L_2 的方程组(1.1)(1.2) 有实数解,当且仅当

$$h_2 \ge h_c := \frac{L_1 h_1 f}{U_1 + L_1 f}.$$
 (1.3)

有实数解时,解为

$$U_2 = U_1 \sqrt{1 - L_1(h_1/h_2 - 1)f/U_1},$$

$$L_2 = L_1 \sqrt{U_1 h_1/(U_1 h_2 - (h_1 - h_2)L_1 f)}.$$
(1.4)

$$L_2 = L_1 \sqrt{U_1 h_1 / (U_1 h_2 - (h_1 - h_2) L_1 f)}. \tag{1.5}$$

可见, U_2 对 h_2 在 $[h_c, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, L_2 对 h_2 在 $[h_c, +\infty)$ 上单调递减,且有

$$\lim_{h_2 \to h_c^+} U_2 = 0, \qquad \lim_{h_2 \to h_c^+} L_2 = +\infty, \tag{1.6}$$

$$\lim_{h_2 \to +\infty} U_2 = U_1 \sqrt{1 + L_1 f / U_1}, \qquad \lim_{h_2 \to +\infty} L_2 = 0.$$
 (1.7)

代入 $h_2 = 160$ (m) 和其他数据得

$$U_2 = 0.35 \,(\text{m/s}), \qquad L_2 = 1.58 \times 10^4 \,(\text{m}).$$



若取 $h_2 = 100$ (m),则(1.3)不成立,意味着水流不能流过台阶形成如题图所示的下游 速度剖面.

2022 Spring MS8402 Mid-term Exam Pblm 1 $_{\rm Guorui~Wei~120034910021}$

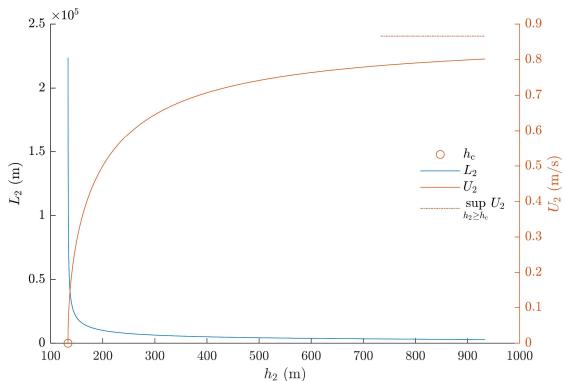


图 1.1 关于 U_2, L_2 的方程组(1.1)(1.2)的实数解关于 h_2 的图像. 这方程组有实数解, 当且仅 当 $h_2 \geq h_c \coloneqq L_1 h_1 f/(U_1 + L_1 f) = 133.3$ (m). U_2 对 h_2 在 $[h_c, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, L_2 对 h_2 在 $[h_c, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. 当 $h_2 \to h_c^+$ 时,有 $U_2 \to 0^+, L_2 \to +\infty$. 当 $h_2 \to +\infty$ 时,有 $U_2 \to \sup_{h_2 \ge h_c} U_2 = \lim_{h_2 \ge h_c} U_2$ $U_1\sqrt{1+L_1f/U_1} = 0.87 \text{ (m/s)}, L_2 \to 0^+.$



2 Problem 2

Problem 2 (30 pts)

The atmospheric jet stream is a wandering zonal flow of the upper troposphere, which plays a central role in mid-latitude weather. If we ignore the variations in air density, we can model the average jet stream as a purely zonal flow, independent of height and varying meridionally according to

$$\bar{u}(y) = Ue^{\frac{-y^2}{2L^2}}$$

in which the constants U and L, characteristics of the speed and width, are taken as 40 m/s and 570 km, respectively. The jet center (y = 0) is at 45°N where $\beta_0 = 1.61 \times 10^{-11}$ m⁻¹s⁻¹. Is the jet stream unstable to zonally propagating waves?

2.1 Solution

用特征量 U,L 对各物理量作无量纲化:

$$u_{+} \coloneqq \frac{\overline{u}}{U}, \qquad y_{+} \coloneqq \frac{y}{L}, \qquad \beta_{0+} \coloneqq \frac{\beta_{0}}{U/L^{2}},$$
 (2.1)

则正压不稳定的 Rayleigh 条件成为:

$$\beta_{0+} - \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_+}{\mathrm{d} y_+^2}$$

在某区域内变号至少一次. 正压不稳定的 Rayleigh 条件只可能成立在 β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 的 零点附近.

正压不稳定的 Fjortoft 条件成为:

$$(u_+ - u_{0+}) \left(\beta_{0+} - \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_+}{\mathrm{d} y_+^2} \right)$$

在某区域内恒为正,其中 u_{0+} 是 β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 的零点 y_{0+} 处的无量纲流速.

更多关于正压不稳定的基本内容,包括正压不稳定的必要条件的推导,参见 <u>Cushman-Roisin and Beckers (2011)</u>.

题给平均流速度场为

$$u_{+} = e^{-y_{+}^{2}/2}, (2.2)$$

故

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_+}{\mathrm{d}y_+^2} = -(1 - y_+^2) \mathrm{e}^{-y_+^2/2}.$$
 (2.3)

从而 $\beta_{0+} - d^2 u_+/dy_+^2$ 在 $y_+ = 0$ 附近有四个零点,为

$$y_{+} = y_{1,2}^{A} = \pm 1.115, \qquad y_{+} = y_{1,2}^{B} = \pm 2.819.$$
 (2.4)

绘出 u_+ 和 β_{0+} - d² u_+ / d y_+ ² 关于 y_+ 在 y_+ = 0 附近的图像(图 2.1). 由图 2.1 可见,在上述四个零点附近, β_{0+} - d² u_+ / d y_+ ² 都发生符号改变,故正压不稳定的 Rayleigh 条件在上述四个零点的任意邻域中都成立. 下面考察正压不稳定的 Fjortoft 条件在上述四个零点的近的成立情况.

由图 2.1 易见,在 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^{\rm A}$ 的一个邻域中, $\beta_{0+} - {\rm d}^2 u_+/{\rm d} y_+^2$ 和 u_+ 对 y_+ 的单调性相同(二者对 y_+ 同增或同减),故 $(u_+ - u_{0+})(\beta_{0+} - {\rm d}^2 u_+/{\rm d} y_+^2)$ 在这邻域中恒为正,正压不稳定的 Fjortoft 条件成立;而在 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^{\rm B}$ 的任何充分小的邻域中, $\beta_{0+} - {\rm d}^2 u_+/{\rm d} y_+^2$ 和 u_+ 对



 y_{+} 的单调性相反 (二者对 y_{+} 一增一减),故 $(u_{+} - u_{0+})(\beta_{0+} - d^{2}u_{+}/dy_{+}^{2})$ 在这邻域中恒为负,正压不稳定的 Fjortoft 条件不成立.

于是,存在一个 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^A$ 的邻域,使得正压不稳定的 Rayleigh 条件和 Fjortoft 条件同时成立,故在 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^A$ 附近可能(但不必)发生正压不稳定,纬向传播的扰动可能(但不必)从平均流场中获取能量而获得不稳定的发展;对任意给定的 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^B$ 的邻域,只成立 Rayleigh 条件而不成立 Fjortoft 条件,故在 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^B$ 附近不能发生正压不稳定,纬向传播的扰动不能从平均流场中获得维持不稳定发展所需的能量.

2022 Spring MS8402 Mid-term Exam Pblm 2

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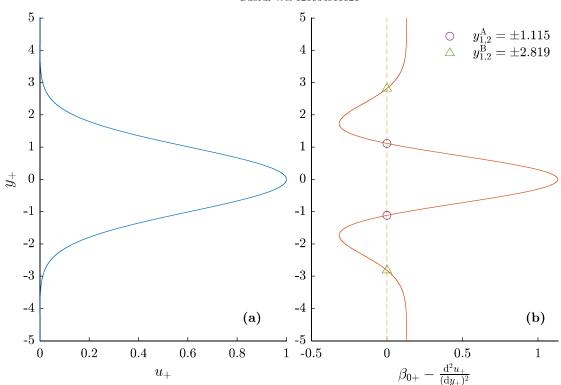


图 2.1 u_+ 和 β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 关于 y_+ 在 y_+ = 0 附近的图像. 易见,在 β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 的零点 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^A = \pm 1.115$ (以空心圆符号标注)的一个邻域中, β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 和 u_+ 对 y_+ 的单调性相同(二者对 y_+ 同增或同减),故 $(u_+ - u_{0+})(\beta_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2)$ 在这邻域中恒为正,即成立正压不稳定的 Fjortoft 条件;而在 β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 的零点 $y_+ = y_{1,2}^B = \pm 2.819$ (以空心三角形符号标注)的任何充分小的邻域中, β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 和 u_+ 对 y_+ 的单调性相反(二者对 y_+ 一增一减),故 $(u_+ - u_{0+})(\beta_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2)$ 在这邻域中恒为负,不成立正压不稳定的 Fjortoft 条件,由于在上述四个零点附近, β_{0+} - d^2u_+/dy_+^2 都发生符号改变,故正压不稳定的 Rayleigh 条件在上述四个零点的任意邻域中都成立.



3 Problem 3

Problem 3 (30 pts)

Read the following literature for barotropic Rossby waves, 1) summarize the wave properties obtained in this study, 2) explain why these waves can be considered as Rossby waves, and 3) discuss the similarities and differences between these waves and the Rossby waves mentioned in our class.

J. Thomas Farrar, 2020. Barotropic Rossby Waves Radiating from Tropical Instability Waves in the Pacific Ocean. Journal of Physical Oceanography, 41(6), 1160–1181.

3.1 Solution

(Farrar, 2011)

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References

Cushman-Roisin, B., & Beckers, J.-M. (2011). Chapter 10 - Barotropic Instability. In B. Cushman-Roisin & J.-M. Beckers (Eds.), *International Geophysics* (Vol. 101, pp. 317-344). Academic Press. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-088759-0.00010-9

Farrar, J. T. (2011). Barotropic Rossby Waves Radiating from Tropical Instability Waves in the Pacific Ocean. *Journal of Physical Oceanography*, 41(6), 1160-1181. https://doi.org/10.1175/2011jpo4547.1



附录A 本文使用的 MATLAB 程序源代码

A. 1 主程序

A. 2 子程序

发布于 https://github.com/grwei/SJTU_2021-2022-2-MS8402.