

# 1. 半地转框架下 Hoskins 形式 Omega 方程推导

SG 半地转+非地转局地变化框架:

$$\frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} = f v_a + D_V(u) + D_H(u) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} = -f u_a + D_V(v) + D_H(v) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = D_V(b) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (4)$$

热风平衡:

$$f \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}$$

$$f \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial b}{\partial y}$$

地转流没有散度:

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

$\partial(1)/\partial z$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} \\ & = f \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(u)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_H(u)) \end{aligned}$$

$\partial(3)/\partial y$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (D_V(b))$$

代入热风平衡:

$$-f \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} - f u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} - f v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} - f w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (D_V(b))$$

相加整理:

$$\begin{aligned} & -f^2 \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} = \\ & -f \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \right) - 2 \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(u)) + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_H(u)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (D_V(b)) - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$\partial(2)/\partial z$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} \\ & = -f \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(v)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_H(v)) \end{aligned}$$

$\partial(3)/\partial x$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_V(b))$$

相减整理:

$$\begin{aligned} & -f^2 \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} = \\ & -2 \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \right) + f \left( \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) \\ & -f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(v)) - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_H(v)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_V(b)) + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

(5)与(6)整理: 利用连续方程消去  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$  这一项以保证 Omega 方程形式:

$$\begin{aligned} & -f^2 \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = \\ & -2 \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \right) - f \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(u)) + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_H(u)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (D_V(b)) - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} \\ & -f^2 \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = \\ & -2 \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \right) + f \left( \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) \\ & -f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(v)) - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_H(v)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_V(b)) + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{tg} \begin{cases} Q_{tgx} = -2 \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \right) \\ Q_{tgy} = -2 \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{tag} \begin{cases} Q_{tagx} = - \left( \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) \\ Q_{tagy} = - \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{dag} \begin{cases} Q_{dagx} = f \left( \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \right) \\ Q_{dagy} = -f \left( \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{th} \begin{cases} Q_{thx} = -f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(v) + D_H(v)) \\ Q_{thy} = f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_V(u) + D_H(u)) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{dm} \begin{cases} Q_{dmx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_V(b)) \\ Q_{dmy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (D_V(b)) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{tr} \begin{cases} Q_{trx} = f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} \\ Q_{try} = -f \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

整理成广义 omega 方程 Q vector 的形式:

$$-f^2 \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = Q_{tgx} + Q_{dagx} + Q_{tagx} + Q_{dmx} + Q_{thx} + Q_{trx} \quad (7)$$

$$-f^2 \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = Q_{tgy} + Q_{dagy} + Q_{tagy} + Q_{dmy} + Q_{thy} + Q_{try} \quad (8)$$

$\partial(7)/\partial x + \partial(8)/\partial y$ :

$$f^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + \nabla_h (N^2 \cdot \nabla_h w) = \nabla_h \cdot \mathbf{Q} \quad (9)$$

混合项处理:

$$D_V(u) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})$$

$$D_V(v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial z})$$

$$D_H(u) = A_h (\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2})$$

$$D_H(v) = A_h (\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2})$$

## 2. 离散化数值求解及超松弛迭代法求解

(9) 式左端项为经典的斯特姆刘维尔问题，迭代法求解需要保证偏微分方程 (PDE) 为椭圆型，即需要保证  $N^2 > 0$ 。此外，在其他求解方法中，例如在谱空间中展开求解，也需要满足方程为椭圆型。因此在代码中存在工程上的小手段，即将  $N^2 < 0$  的点均赋值为 0。

由于海洋网格常采用均匀的经纬网格，这种网格转化为单位为 m 的网格并不是均匀的，因此对于方程的离散需要采用非均匀网格的离散格式。离散的网格如图 1:

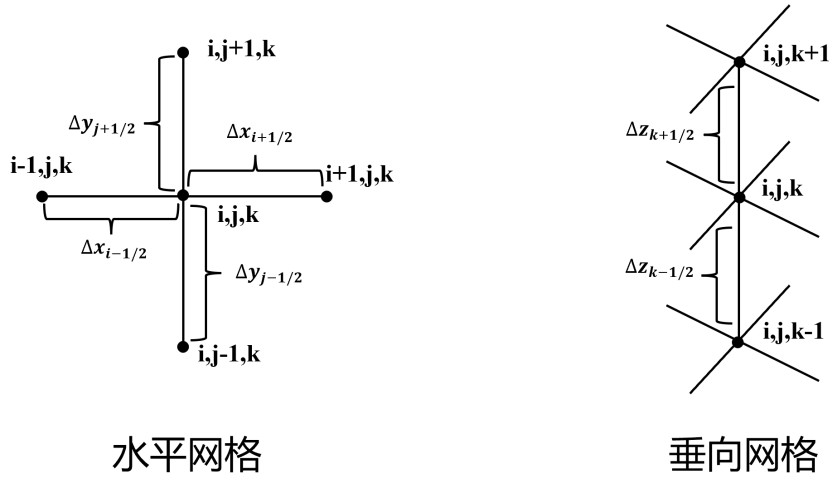


图 1 离散网格点

下面进行离散，网格间距的表示亦如图 1 所示：

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{2f_{i,j,k}^2}{\Delta z_{k+1/2} + \Delta z_{k-1/2}} \left( \frac{w_{i,j,k+1} - w_{i,j,k}}{\Delta z_{k+1/2}} - \frac{w_{i,j,k} - w_{i,j,k-1}}{\Delta z_{k-1/2}} \right) \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( N^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) &= \frac{2}{\Delta x_{i+1/2} + \Delta x_{i-1/2}} \left[ \frac{N_{i+1,j,k}^2 + N_{i,j,k}^2}{2} \left( \frac{w_{i+1,j,k} - w_{i,j,k}}{\Delta x_{i+1/2}} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{N_{i,j,k}^2 + N_{i-1,j,k}^2}{2} \left( \frac{w_{i,j,k} - w_{i-1,j,k}}{\Delta x_{i-1/2}} \right) \right] \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( N^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) &= \frac{2}{\Delta y_{j+1/2} + \Delta y_{j-1/2}} \left[ \frac{N_{i,j+1,k}^2 + N_{i,j,k}^2}{2} \left( \frac{w_{i,j+1,k} - w_{i,j,k}}{\Delta y_{j+1/2}} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{N_{i,j,k}^2 + N_{i,j-1,k}^2}{2} \left( \frac{w_{i,j,k} - w_{i,j-1,k}}{\Delta y_{j-1/2}} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

利用迭代法求解，需要将其整理为如下形式：

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{center} w_{i,j,k} &= C_{left} w_{i-1,j,k} + C_{right} w_{i+1,j,k} + C_{up} w_{i,j+1,k} + C_{down} w_{i,j-1,k} + C_{top} w_{i,j,k+1} \\
 &\quad + C_{bottom} w_{i,j,k-1} - \nabla_h \cdot \mathbf{Q}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中各项系数表达式如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{right} &= \frac{N_{i+1,j,k}^2 + N_{i,j,k}^2}{(\Delta x_{i+1/2} + \Delta x_{i-1/2}) \Delta x_{i+1/2}} \\
 C_{left} &= \frac{N_{i,j,k}^2 + N_{i-1,j,k}^2}{(\Delta x_{i+1/2} + \Delta x_{i-1/2}) \Delta x_{i-1/2}} \\
 C_{top} &= \frac{2f_{i,j,k}^2}{(\Delta z_{k+1/2} + \Delta z_{k-1/2}) \Delta z_{k+1/2}} \\
 C_{bottom} &= \frac{2f_{i,j,k}^2}{(\Delta z_{k+1/2} + \Delta z_{k-1/2}) \Delta z_{k-1/2}} \\
 C_{up} &= \frac{N_{i,j+1,k}^2 + N_{i,j,k}^2}{(\Delta y_{j+1/2} + \Delta y_{j-1/2}) \Delta y_{j+1/2}} \\
 C_{down} &= \frac{N_{i,j,k}^2 + N_{i,j-1,k}^2}{(\Delta y_{j+1/2} + \Delta y_{j-1/2}) \Delta y_{j-1/2}} \\
 C_{center} &= C_{right} + C_{left} + C_{top} + C_{bottom} + C_{up} + C_{down}
 \end{aligned}$$

超松弛迭代法：

$$w_{i,j,k}^{new} = (1 - \alpha)w_{i,j,k}^{old} + \frac{\alpha}{C_{center}}(C_{left}w_{i-1,j,k}^{old} + C_{right}w_{i+1,j,k}^{old} + C_{up}w_{i,j+1,k}^{old} + C_{down}w_{i,j-1,k}^{old} + C_{top}w_{i,j,k+1} + C_{bottom}w_{i,j,k-1}^{old} - \nabla_h \cdot \mathbf{Q})$$

$\alpha$ 为超松弛因子，一般取 1.5-1.8，若取 1 则变为高斯迭代法。迭代至这一步与上一步残差极小即可，代码中使用的为 L2 范数表示残差。

另外，边界条件侧边界只有无滑移边界条件，海表缸盖近似，最底层设置为 0。更高级边界条件如，Neumann 边界条件（ $dw/dn = 0$ ），辐射边界条件等随缘更新，已有边界条件结果本就不差。