## Analysis of Effect on Forced Dissipation about Nonlinear Ross by Wave Packets

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#### Abstract

The nonlinear Shrödinger equation with disturbance term is obtained, by simplifying the positive pressure quasi-geostrophic vorticity equation with dissipative effect through multi-scale trans-formation and perturbation method. On the base of this, topology of nonlinear Shrödinger soliton is analyzed. And effect of forced dissipation on the blocking structure is studied by using the direct perturbation theory of solitons. The results show that: 1) Without dissipation, there exit two forms for the stationary Shrödinger soliton: the flow field has a soliton-shaped solitary wave when the basic zonal velocity is small and the isolated wavelet amplitude is large enough, which represents a low-index circulation, as well as the flow field is a degenerate central structure when the basic zonal velocity is large and the isolated wavelet amplitude is small, which characterizes the low-index circulation. 2) The dissipative effect has an inhibitory effect on the development of obstruction, which inhibition changes with a negative exponential function of time.

#### **Keywords**

Nonlinear Shrödinger Equation, Soliton Direct Perturbation Theory, Blocking Situation, Dipole Structure, Bifurcation

# 强迫耗散对偶极型阻塞的影响分析

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## 摘要

本研究运用多尺度变换和摄动法简化具有耗散效应的正压准地转涡度方程,得到带有扰动项的非线性 Shrödinger方程,在此基础上,分析了非线性Shrödinger孤立子的拓扑结构,并采用孤立子直接微扰理 论研究强迫耗散对大气阻塞结构的作用。结果表明:1)在没有耗散的情况下,当基本纬向速度和孤立子 波幅满足不同的条件时,定常Shrödinger孤立子具有两种形态,当基本纬向速度较小而孤立子波幅较大 时,流场具有偶极子型的孤立波,表征低指数的经向环流;当基本纬向速度较大而孤立子波幅较小时, 流场是退化的中心结构,表征高指数的纬向环流。2)耗散效应对大气阻塞发展具有抑制作用,这种抑制 作用随时间的负指数函数变化。

## 关键词

非线性Shrödinger方程,孤立子直接微扰理论,阻塞形势,偶极子结构,分岔

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## 1. 引言

阻塞形势可视为一种生命史相对较长而结构持续稳定的大振幅孤立系统[1] [2],为此,Malguzzi和 Malamotte-Rizzoli [3] [4]采用KDV (孤立波)动力学方法来阐述阻塞高压的形成、维持及崩溃。然而,在大 气中观测到的阻塞高压和切断低压都不是波状流动,而是孤立涡动[5]。为此,Flierl [6]和Mc Willianms 等[7] [8]在正压流体中,利用强非线性作用,求出了孤立涡解。这种孤立涡解的流线分布,形成反对称的 一对偶极子,两个极子相互非线性作用,导致整个偶极子向东或向西移动。孤立涡具有非频散特征,能 较好地揭示阻塞的长时间维持。然而,只有当第一类Bessel函数的内解波数在很窄的范围内,才会有这类 偶极子型的孤立涡解。

罗德海[1]提出的非线性Shrödinger型包络Rossby孤立波理论,既能反映偶极子阻塞的孤立波特征,又 能体现偶极子阻塞的衰减机制,较好地揭示了大气中偶极子阻塞的形成过程和衰退机制。为此,本研究 通过对具有耗散效应的正压准地转涡度方程的简化,获得带有强迫耗散的非线性Shrödinger方程。由于本 研究在非线性Shrödinger方程中保留了非齐次的耗散强迫项,即扰动项,要严格求解一般是不可能的,而 将扰动项视为小量处理,采用Yan [9] [10] [11]所建立的基于分离变量法的直接微扰理论对非齐次的非线 性Shrödinger方程进行分析。Liu [12]等采用直接微扰法,讨论了北极变暖引起中高纬度阻塞加强、维持 时间变长的一种动力机制,解决了"北极变暖为何会容易使得偶极型阻塞维持和加强,从而导致冬季北 半球的极端冷事件[13]-[19]"这一困扰气象界多年的难题。本研究将采用类似的方法,结合孤立子的拓扑 结构,讨论强迫耗散对阻塞高压的作用。

本研究首先通过多尺度变换和摄动法将正压模式简化为带有扰动项的非线性Shrödinger方程;其次,分析不同基本纬向速度下的定常Shrödinger孤立子的形态;最后,通过孤立子直接微扰理论,研究耗散对阻塞形势的影响。

## 2. 具有强迫耗散准地转模式的 Shrödinger 方程

考虑具有地形效应的正压准地转涡度方程:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\nabla^2 \psi + J\left(\psi, \nabla^2 \psi + \beta y\right) = -K\nabla^2 \psi, \tag{1}$$

式中, $\psi$ 为地转流函数; $\beta$ 为科里奧利力变率;h(x,y)是地廓线; $J(f,g) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$ ,为二维 Jacobi 算子。

侧边界条件为刚壁条件的无量纲形式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0, & y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0, & y = 1. \end{cases}$$
(2)

取流函数为

$$\psi = -\int_0^y \left(\overline{U}(s) - c_0\right) \mathrm{d}s + \varepsilon \varphi.$$
(3)

其中, $c_0$ 是常数,它是切变气流中线性长波的相速度; $\varepsilon \ll 1$ 是无量纲 Rossby 数,表征非线性的强弱, $\varphi$ 为扰动函数。将(3)式带入方程(1),得到扰动流函数 $\varphi$ 的方程

$$\varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{U} - c_0\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \nabla^2 \varphi + \varepsilon \left(\beta - \overline{U}''\right)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \varepsilon^2 J\left(\varphi, \nabla^2 \varphi\right) = -\varepsilon K \nabla^2 \varphi.$$
(4)

同样,将(3)式带入边界条件(2)中,得到关于扰动φ的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0, & y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0, & y = 1. \end{cases}$$
(5)

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$$\left(\varphi, x, y, \overline{U}, \beta, f_0, K, t, T_0, T_1\right) = \left(\overline{LV}\varphi', \overline{L}x', \overline{L}y', \overline{VU}', \frac{\overline{V}}{\overline{L}^2}\beta', \frac{\overline{V}}{\overline{L}}f_0', \frac{\overline{V}}{\overline{L}}K', \frac{\overline{L}}{\overline{V}}t'\right). \tag{6}$$

将(6)式带入(4)式,略去撇号"'",得到

$$\varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{U} - c_0\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\nabla^2 \varphi + \varepsilon \left(\beta - \overline{U}''\right)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \varepsilon^2 J\left(\varphi, \nabla^2 \varphi\right) = -\varepsilon K \nabla^2 \varphi.$$
<sup>(7)</sup>

下面,我们将以无量纲的扰动方程(7),讨论强迫耗散对偶极子型阻塞的影响。

### 3. 具有强迫耗散准地转模式的 Shrödinger 方程

根据(7)式,要使耗散与非线性之间达到平衡,需满足以下条件:

$$K = \varepsilon^2 \kappa.$$

其中, κ~o(1)。而在大气运动中,耗散往往比非线性效应更弱,为此,我们设

$$K = \varepsilon^{2+\lambda} \kappa, \tag{8}$$

其中,  $0 < \lambda < 1$ 。

由于大气运动中,存在多种时空尺度的运动。根据多尺度变换方法[20] [21],引入缓变坐标:

$$\tau = \varepsilon t, \ T = \varepsilon^2 t, \ X = \varepsilon x, \ \xi = \varepsilon^2 x.$$

由于 $\varepsilon \ll 1$ ,则 $\tau, T, X, \xi$ 为缓变量。根据叶笃正和巢纪平[22]的研究结果, $\tau$ 为大尺度特征时间,T为慢变外源强迫特征时间,X为长波特征尺度, $\xi$ 为超长波特征尺度。于是,作如下变换(Pedlosky 1970):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \to \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \to \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial X} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}. \end{cases}$$
(9)

根据摄动法,将对扰动流函数 $\varphi$ ,按WKB (小参数)方法[23]展开:

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 \left( x, y, t, X, \xi, \tau, T \right) + \varepsilon \varphi_1 \left( x, y, t, X, \xi, \tau, T \right) + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_2 \left( x, y, t, X, \xi, \tau, T \right) + \cdots$$
(10)

考虑到扰动流的边界条件(5),有如下的扰动方程边界条件:

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0,1} = 0. \tag{11}$$

将(8)式、(9)式和(10)式带入到扰动方程(7)中,合并 $\varepsilon^i$ ( $i=0,1,2,\cdots$ )项,可以得到关于 $\varepsilon$ 的各阶问题。 对于 $o(\varepsilon^0)$ 问题,满足如下方程:

$$o(\varepsilon^0): \mathscr{T}(\varphi_0) = 0, \tag{12}$$

其中

$$\mathscr{T}(*) \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\bar{U} - c_0)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\nabla^2(*) + (\beta - \bar{U}'')\frac{\partial(*)}{\partial x}.$$

在边界条件(11)下,方程(12)有如下的解形式:

$$\varphi_0 = A(X,\xi,\tau,T)\phi_0(y)e^{ik(x-ct)} + cc.$$
(13)

其中, A 为复振幅, k 为纬向波数, r<sub>10</sub>为常数, cc 表示其前项的共轭。关于 ø 的特征问题如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\phi_0}{dy^2} + \left(\frac{\beta - \overline{U}''}{\overline{U} - c_0 - c} - k^2\right)\phi_0 = 0, \\ \phi_0(0) = \phi_0(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

对于o(ɛ)问题,满足如下方程:

$$o(\varepsilon): \mathscr{D}(\varphi_{1}) = -\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}\nabla^{2}\varphi_{0} + 2\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{0}}{\partial x\partial X} + 2\left(\overline{U} - c_{0}\right)\frac{\partial^{3}\varphi_{0}}{\partial x\partial X} + \left(\overline{U} - c_{0}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial X}\nabla^{2}\varphi_{0} + \frac{\partial\varphi_{1}}{\partial x}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\nabla^{2}\varphi_{0} - \frac{\partial\varphi_{1}}{\partial y}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\nabla^{2}\varphi_{0} + \left(\beta - \overline{U}''\right)\right\}.$$

$$(14)$$

方程(14)是关于 $\varphi_1$ 的,将(13)式带入到(14)式中,得到

$$\mathscr{S}(\varphi_{1}) = -\left\{ \left[ \frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} \left( \frac{d^{2} \phi_{0}}{d y^{2}} - k^{2} \phi_{0} \right) + 2k^{2} c \phi_{0} \frac{\partial A}{\partial X} - 2 \left( \overline{U} - c_{0} \right) \phi_{0} \frac{\partial A}{\partial X} + \left( \beta - \overline{U}'' \right) \frac{\partial A}{\partial X} \right. \\ \left. + \left( \overline{U} - c_{0} \right) \frac{\partial A}{\partial X} \left( \frac{d^{2} \phi_{0}}{d y^{2}} - k^{2} \phi_{0} \right) \right] e^{ik(x-ct)} + \left[ ik \phi_{0} \frac{d}{d y} \left( \frac{d^{2} \phi_{0}}{d y^{2}} - k^{2} \phi_{0} \right) \right] \\ \left. - \frac{d \phi_{0}}{d y} ik \left( \frac{d^{2} \phi_{0}}{d y^{2}} - k^{2} \phi_{0} \right) \right] A^{2} e^{2ik(x-ct)} + cc \right\}.$$

$$(15)$$

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由于算子 £ 具有一个形如 e<sup>ik(x-ct)</sup> 的解,而方程的(15)具有 e<sup>ik(x-ct)</sup> 的项,从而将导致共振。为此,要 消除共振项,即使

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} + c_l \frac{\partial A}{\partial X} = 0,$$
  
其中,  $c_l = 2(\overline{U} - c_0 - c)^2 k^2 / (\beta - \overline{U}'') + c$ 。这时方程(15)可以化为  
 $\mathscr{D}(\varphi_1) = ikA^2 G(y) e^{2ik(x-ct)}$  (16)

根据边界条件(11),可知方程(16)的解具有如下形式:

$$\varphi_{1} = B(X,\xi,\tau,T)\phi_{1}(y)e^{2ik(x-ct)} + cc.$$
(17)

比较(16)式和(17)式,有

$$B\mathscr{L}_k(\varphi_1) = ikA^2G(y), \tag{18}$$

其中,

成立,

$$\mathscr{G}_{k}(*) = ik\left(\overline{U} - c_{0} - c\right)\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}y^{2}} - k^{2}\right)(*) + ik\left(\beta - \overline{U}''\right)$$

为此, 根据(18)式, 可将 B 取为如下形式:

$$B = A^2. (19)$$

将(19)式带入到方程(18)中,得到关于ø的特征方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\phi_1}{dy^2} + \left(\frac{\beta - \overline{U}''}{\overline{U} - c_0 - c} - (2k)^2\right)\phi_1 = \frac{G(y)}{2(\overline{U} - c_0 - c)},\\ \phi_1(0) = \phi_1(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

对于 $o(\varepsilon^2)$ 问题,满足如下方程:

$$o(\varepsilon^{2}): L(\varphi_{2}) = -\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\nabla^{2} \varphi_{1} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial x \partial X}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial X^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{1}}{\partial x \partial X} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial x \partial \xi}\right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \nabla^{2} \varphi_{0} + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{0}}{\partial X}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^{2} \varphi_{0} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{0}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\nabla^{2} \varphi_{1} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial x \partial X}\right) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^{2} \varphi_{0} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{0}}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\nabla^{2} \varphi_{1} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial x \partial X}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \nabla^{2} \varphi_{0}\right] \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(\overline{U} - c_{0}\right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial X^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{3} \varphi_{1}}{\partial x^{2} \partial X} + 2 \frac{\partial^{3} \varphi_{0}}{\partial x^{2} \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left(\nabla^{2} \varphi_{1} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{0}}{\partial x \partial X}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \nabla^{2} \varphi_{0} - \varepsilon^{\lambda} \frac{\partial \hbar}{\partial x} \right] \\ \left. + \left(\beta - \overline{U}''\right) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{0}}{\partial \xi}\right) \right\}.$$

$$(20)$$

与 $o(\varepsilon)$ 问题一样,通过消除共振项,得到 $\varepsilon^3$ 问题(20)的消除久期项的条件,即关于振幅 A 方程

$$i\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial T} + c_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \xi}\right) + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial X^2} + \delta \left|A\right|^2 A = -i\gamma \kappa A,$$
(21)

其中

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$$\begin{split} &\left( \alpha = -\frac{I_2}{I}, \delta = -\frac{I_3}{I}, \gamma = \varepsilon^{\lambda} \frac{I_4}{I}, \\ &I = \int_0^1 \frac{\left(\beta - \overline{U''}\right) \phi_0^2}{\left(\overline{U} - c_0 - c\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y, I_2 = k \int_0^1 \frac{2c_s + c + 3c_0 - 3\overline{U}}{\overline{U} - c_0 - c} \phi_0^2 \, \mathrm{d}y, \\ &\{ I_3 = \int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{\phi_0 \mathcal{Q}(y)}{\left(\overline{U} - c_0 - c\right)^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi_0}{\mathrm{d}y} + \frac{\phi_0 \phi_1 \mathcal{Q}(y)}{\left(\overline{U} - c_0 - c\right)^2} + \frac{\phi_0^2}{2\left(\overline{U} - c_0 - c\right)^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} \left( \frac{\mathcal{Q}(y)}{\overline{U} - c_0 - c} \right) \right\} \mathrm{d}y, \\ &I_4 = \int_0^1 \frac{\phi_0^2 \left(\beta - \overline{U''}\right)}{\left(\overline{U} - c_0 - c\right)} \mathrm{d}y, \\ &\mathcal{Q}(y) = \phi_0^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} \left( \frac{\beta - \overline{U''}}{\overline{U} - c_0 - c} \right). \end{split}$$

下面,将以准地转流的扰动振幅方程(21)为基础,讨论阻塞流场的几何结构,以及强迫耗散对阻塞结构的影响。

## 4. 无强迫耗散的阻塞流场

在讨论地形强迫对阻塞流场的影响之前,需要对阻塞流场的拓扑结构作清晰的了解。为此,令 $\varsigma = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sqrt{\delta/2\alpha} \left( \xi - c_g T \right), 则(21)$ 式化为:

$$i\frac{\partial A}{\partial T} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \varsigma^2} + 2|A|^2 A = i\gamma \frac{\partial G(\varsigma)}{\partial \varsigma}.$$
(22)

对于没有地形强迫的情况,即 $\gamma = 0$ ,则(22)式为标准的非线性 Schrödinger 方程,此时,其有如下形式的单孤立子解:

$$A_{0}(\varsigma,t) = 2M_{0}\operatorname{sech}\left[2\chi_{0}(\varsigma-\varsigma_{0}+4\chi_{0}t)\right]\exp\left[-2i\chi_{0}\varsigma-4i(\chi_{0}^{2}-M_{0}^{2})t-i\theta_{0}\right],$$
(23)

其中,  $M_0$ ,  $\chi_0$ ,  $\zeta_0$  和 $\theta_0$  是四个实参数。 $M_0$  表征孤立子的高度(波幅),  $\chi_0$  表征孤立子的速度,  $\zeta_0$  和 $\theta_0$  表征孤立子的初始位置和初始位相。此时, 对应的流函数为:

$$\psi = -\left(\overline{U} - c_0\right) y + 2\varepsilon M_0 \operatorname{sech}\left\{2M_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{\delta}{2\alpha}}\left(x - x_0 - \frac{\delta c_g}{2}t\right) + 4\chi_0 t\right)\right\} \sin my$$

$$\times \exp\left\{-2i\chi_0\sqrt{\frac{\delta}{2\alpha}}\left(x - \frac{\delta c_g}{2}t\right) - 2\delta i\left(\chi_0^2 - \alpha_0^2\right)t - i\theta_0\right\} + cc.$$
(24)

由于初始位相和初始位置仅能改变孤立子的中心位置,而不改变其振幅和结构,因此,我们考虑初始位置  $x_0 = 0$ ,初始位相  $\theta_0 = 0$ 时的流场,利用欧拉公式,重写流函数。注意到 cc为共轭,为此,(24) 式化为

$$\psi = -\left(\overline{U} - c_0\right)y + 4\varepsilon M_0 \operatorname{sech}(2M_0') \sin my \cos(2\chi_0'), \qquad (25)$$

其中,  $M'_0 = M_0 \left( \sqrt{\delta/2\alpha} \left( x - \delta c_s t/2 \right) \right) + 2\chi_0 t$ ,  $\chi'_0 = \chi_0 \sqrt{\delta/2\alpha} \left( x - \delta c_s t/2 \right) - \delta \left( \chi_0^2 - M_0^2 \right) t$ 。利用准地转流 $\psi$  与纬向速度 u 和经向速度 v 的关系, (25)式可化为如下的向量方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} &= u = -\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} = 4\varepsilon M_0 m \mathrm{sech}(M_0') \cos(\chi_0') \sin my + (\overline{U} - c_0), \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} &= u = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} = -4\varepsilon M_0 \left( M_0' \mathrm{tanh}(M_0') \cos(\chi_0') + \chi_0 \sin(\chi_0') \right) \cos my. \end{aligned}$$
(26)

为了获得方程组(26)的平衡点,设(26)式右边为零,则可解得

$$4\varepsilon M_0 m\sin my + \left(\overline{U} - c_0\right) = 0. \tag{27}$$

在波数 m 和纬向平均速度  $\overline{U}$  和相速度  $c_0$  一定的情况下,方程(28)有两种情况:

(I) 
$$M_0 > \frac{U - c_0}{4\varepsilon m}$$

此时,方程(27)有解,向量方程(26)有平衡点 $(0,2k\pi - \pi \pm 9)$ ,其中, $0 < g \le \pi/2$ 。对固定的k而言, 其对应的 Jacobian 矩阵具有如下的形式:

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega \\ -\omega & 0 \end{bmatrix}, J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega \\ \omega & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据阻塞形势的尺度以及平均西风纬向风速(罗德海 1989), 取 $M_0 = \sqrt{v_0/2\delta} \approx 1$ , m = 2, 此时,  $\varepsilon = 0.5$ , 其对应的流场为如图 1 的偶极子型阻塞流场。



**Figure 1.** The blocking flow field of unheated single soliton solution 图 1. 无加热单孤立子解的阻塞型流场

(II) 
$$M_0 \leq \frac{\overline{U} - c_0}{2\varepsilon m}$$

此时,方程(27)无解,向量方程(26)没有平衡点,但(26)式的第二式右边在*x*=0条件下恒为零,其在 (0,2*k*π-π±9)处有退化的中心结构,对应的流场为如图 2 的近似纬向平均流场。





从方程(27)可以看出,在波数 *m* 和纬向平均速度*Ū*一定的情况下,孤立子的波幅大小α决定着流场 类型,而与孤立子的速度 χ没有关系。上面的分析可以看出,没有强迫耗散,仅在大气的非线性作用, 会形成阻塞流场。由于大气运动是耗散过程,其耗散效应相对于大尺度运动是小项,为此,下面将耗散 效应视为微扰项,分析微扰对孤立子波幅的影响,进而讨论非耗散效应对阻塞流场的影响。

#### 5. 强迫耗散下 Schrödinger 孤立子的变化情况

由于 $\gamma = \varepsilon^{\lambda} (\lambda > 0)$ ,故地形强迫在慢时空尺度 $(T, \varsigma)$ 中仍可视为小项。从而,本节将以地形强迫项为 微扰项,分析地形强迫对孤立子波幅的影响,为此,考虑 NLSE 的近似解:

$$A(\varsigma, T) = A_0(\varsigma, T) + \gamma S(\varsigma, T).$$
<sup>(28)</sup>

其初始条件为:

$$A(\zeta, 0) = A_0(\zeta, 0), S(\zeta, 0) = 0.$$
 (29)

为了消除久期项,引入慢时间变量变换

$$\Pi = \gamma T. \tag{30}$$

在此变换下,有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial T} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \Pi}$$

将(28)、(29)和(30)式带入(22)式,并线性化,得到如下具有初始扰动的线性方程:

$$\begin{cases} i\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} + \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \varsigma^2} + 4|A_0|^2 S + 2A_0^2 \overline{S} = i\frac{G(\varsigma)}{\varsigma} - i\frac{\partial A_0}{\partial \Pi} \equiv r(A_0), \\ S(\varsigma, 0) = 0, \end{cases}$$
(31)

其中, $\overline{S}$ 为S的共轭。零阶近似解 $A_0$ 满足标准 NLS 方程,即(23)式。 根据零阶近似解(23)式,设满足方程(22)的 $A_0$ 具有以下形式的解

$$A_0(\zeta, T) = 2M e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech} z.$$
(32)

由(31)可知,

$$\begin{cases} z = 2M(\varsigma - \zeta), \\ \theta = 2\chi(\varsigma - \zeta) + \delta = \chi z/M + \delta, \\ \zeta_t = -4\chi, \\ \iota_t = -4(M^2 + \chi^2), \end{cases}$$
(33)

 $M, \chi, \zeta, \iota$ 是关于慢时间变量 П 的函数, 而  $M, \chi$  与时间 t 无关。为此, 根据(33)式, 可知

$$\frac{\partial A_0}{\partial \Pi} = e^{-i\theta} \Big( 2iM \left( 2\chi\zeta_t - \delta_{\Pi} \right) \phi^{(1)}(z) - 2i\chi_{\Pi} \phi^{(2)}(z) + 2M_{\Pi} \phi^{(3)}(z) + 4M^2 \zeta_{\Pi} \phi^{(4)}(z) \Big), \tag{34}$$

其中

 $\begin{cases} \phi^{(1)}(z) = \operatorname{sech} z, \\ \phi^{(2)}(z) = z \operatorname{sech} z, \\ \phi^{(3)}(z) = (1 - z \tanh z) \operatorname{sech} z, \\ \phi^{(4)}(z) = \tanh z \operatorname{sech} z. \end{cases}$ 

由于方程(31)中含有 S 及其共轭  $\overline{S}$ ,为了更方便的运用变量 z,将考虑关于 S 及其共轭  $\overline{S}$ 的方程组。为此,将(34)式带入到方程(31),得到

$$\begin{cases} i\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} + 8iM\chi\frac{\partial S}{\partial z} + 4M^2\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial z^2} + 16\alpha^2\operatorname{sech}^2 zS + 8M^2\operatorname{sech}^2 ze^{-2i\theta}\overline{S} = ir, \quad S(z,0) = 0, \\ i\frac{\partial \overline{S}}{\partial T} + 8iM\chi\frac{\partial \overline{S}}{\partial z} - 4M^2\frac{\partial^2 \overline{S}}{\partial z^2} - 16M^2\operatorname{sech}^2 z\overline{S} - 8M^2\operatorname{sech}^2 ze^{2i\theta}S = i\overline{r}, \quad \overline{S}(z,0) = 0. \end{cases}$$
(35)

$$S = e^{-i\theta}w, \quad \overline{S} = e^{i\theta}\overline{w}.$$

则方程(35)可以写成矩阵形式:

今

$$i\frac{\partial W}{\partial T} + 4M^2 \hat{\mathscr{D}}W = ie^{i\sigma_3\theta}R, \quad W(z,0) = 0,$$
(36)

其中,  $\sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 称为第三 Pauli (泡利)矩阵。而  $W \ n \ \hat{L} \ 定义如下:$ 

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w \\ \overline{w} \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \overline{r} \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\hat{\mathscr{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + 4\operatorname{sech}^2 z - 1 & 2\operatorname{sech}^2 z \\ -2\operatorname{sech}^2 z & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - 4\operatorname{sech}^2 z + 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

为了求解方程(36),需要分析线性算子 *①* 及其伴随算子 *①* 的本征值问题,以构造正交完备化的本征函数集,即

$$\hat{\mathscr{L}}\Phi = \rho\Phi, \quad \hat{\mathscr{L}}\Psi = \rho^*\Psi, \tag{37}$$

其中

$$\hat{\mathscr{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + 4\operatorname{sech}^2 z - 1 & -2\operatorname{sech}^2 z \\ 2\operatorname{sech}^2 z & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - 4\operatorname{sech}^2 z + 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由于孤立子解 Ao 具有零边值条件

$$A_0 \rightarrow 0, \quad \exists |z| \rightarrow \infty \exists t$$
.

所以,可以用类似于反散射变换过程中求 Jost 解的方式来获得本征值问题(37)的本征值:(具体过程 见[24] [25])

$$\rho = \rho^* = \pm (k^2 + 1), -\infty < k < \infty$$

其中, k 为实数, 即算子方程(37)具有连续谱。对应的正交完备基 $\{\Phi\}$  和 $\{\Psi\}$  分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \{\Phi\} = \{\Phi^+(z,k), \Phi^-(z,k), \Phi^j(z); j = 1,2,3,4\}, \\ \{\Psi\} = \{\Psi^+(z,k), \Psi^-(z,k), \Psi^j(z); j = 1,2,3,4\}, \end{cases}$$

其中

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$$\begin{cases} \Phi^{+}(z,k) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{\sqrt{2\pi}(k^{2}+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -\operatorname{sech}^{2}z \\ (\tan z - ik)^{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi^{-}(z,k) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{\sqrt{2\pi}(k^{2}+1)} \begin{bmatrix} (\tan z - ik)^{2} \\ -\operatorname{sech}^{2}z \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi^{+}(z,k) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{\sqrt{2\pi}(k^{2}+1)} \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{sech}^{2}z \\ (\tan z - ik)^{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Psi^{-}(z,k) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{\sqrt{2\pi}(k^{2}+1)} \begin{bmatrix} (\tan z - ik)^{2} \\ \operatorname{sech}^{2}z \end{bmatrix}, \\ \begin{cases} \Phi^{1}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(1)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Phi^{2}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(2)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Phi^{3}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(3)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi^{4}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(4)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi^{1}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(3)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi^{2}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(4)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Psi^{3}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(1)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Psi^{4}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi^{(2)}(z) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

利用基函数{**Φ**}将W展开,得到方程:

$$W(z,T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ a^{+}(T,k) \Phi^{+} + a^{-}(T,k) \Phi^{-} \right\} dk + \sum_{j=1}^{4} a^{j}(T) \Phi^{j},$$
(38)

其中,  $a^+(T,k)$ ,  $a^-(T,k)$ 和 $a^j(T)(j=1,2,3,4)$ 为展开系数。

将展开式(38)带入到方程(37)中,由于积分后各展开系数只是时间 t 的函数,为此,得到关于展开系数  $a^+(T,k)$ ,  $a^-(T,k)$ 和 $a^j(T)(j=1,2,3,4)$ 的常微分方程。通过展开系数的解,并考虑到(32)和(33)式,可得关于孤立子波幅 M 及速度  $\chi$  随慢变时间  $\Pi$  变化的公式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dM}{d\Pi} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \overline{\Psi^{3}(z)}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{e}^{i\sigma_{3}\theta} F\left[A_{0}(z)\right] \right\} \mathrm{d}z, \\ \frac{d\chi}{d\Pi} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \overline{\Psi^{2}(z)}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{e}^{i\sigma_{3}\theta} F\left[A_{0}(z)\right] \right\} \mathrm{d}z, \end{cases}$$
(39)

其中

$$F\left[M_0(z)\right] = \left[\frac{\frac{\partial G(z)}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial G(z)}{\partial z}}\right].$$

在得到扰动对孤立子影响的关系式(39)后,下面将利用这一关系式来讨论地形强迫对偶极子型阻塞形势的影响。

## 6. 强迫耗散对阻塞形势的影响

为了进一步讨论强迫耗散对阻塞形势的影响,将耗散项项,即扰动表达式 f[M] = -M 带入到(39)式,利用留数定理所求的公式[26]:

$$\begin{cases} I_1(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikz} \operatorname{sech} z dz = \frac{\pi}{\cosh(\pi k/2)}, \\ I_2(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikz} \tanh(z) \operatorname{sech} z dz = \frac{ik\pi}{\cosh(\pi k/2)}, \end{cases}$$

并考虑到矩阵次幂公式:

$$e^{\sigma_3} = E + \sigma_3 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{\sigma_3^n}{n!} + \dots,$$

求(39)式,得到孤立子移动速度 χ 对于慢变时间 Π 的变化:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\chi}{\mathrm{d}\Pi} = 0.$$

设 $\chi$ 的初始值为 $\chi_0$ ,注意到 $\chi$ 关于慢变时间 $\Pi$ 是定常的,则可得到孤立子波幅M对于慢变时间 $\Pi$ 的变化:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M}{\mathrm{d}\Pi} = -2\gamma\alpha \;. \tag{40}$$

根据阻塞形势的尺度以及平均西风纬向风速的特征, 取 $M_0 = \sqrt{v_0/2\delta} \approx 1$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.5$ ,  $\gamma = 0.007$ ,  $\iota = -1$ ,  $\chi_0 = 0.31$  [1], 得到耗散作用下的孤立子波幅增长趋势图像(图 3):



**Figure 3.** Suppresive effect of forced disspation on soliton wave amplitude 图 3. 强迫耗散对孤立子型波幅的抑制效应

上面的分析表明:耗散作用对阻塞形势具有抑制作用,这种抑制作用随时间的负指数函数变化。

### 7. 结论与讨论

本研究运用多尺度变换和摄动法简化具有耗散效应的正压准地转涡度方程,得到带有扰动项的非线 性 Shrödinger 方程,分析了非线性 Shrödinger 孤立子的拓扑结构,并采用孤立子直接微扰理论研究强迫 耗散对阻塞结构的作用。结果表明:1)在没有耗散的情况下,当基本纬向速度和孤立子波幅满足不同的 条件时,定常 Shrödinger 孤立子具有两种形态:当基本纬向速度较小而孤立子波幅较大时,流场具有偶 极子型的孤立波,表征高指数的经向环流;当基本纬向速度较大而孤立子波幅较小时,流场是退化的中 心结构,表征低指数的纬向环流。2)耗散效应对阻塞发展具有抑制作用,这种抑制作用随时间的负指数 函数变化。

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