

# 一个全球变网格多层原始方程差分模式的设计\*

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## 提 要

文章设计了一个以均匀网格差分模式为基础的全球变网格多层原始方程差分模式. 还证明了如果前者满足一定条件, 从而具有质量与能量守恒性质以及与连续情况一致的动能、位能和表面位能之间的转换关系, 则变网格模式也同样具有. 而且, 把前者改变为后者增加的运算量很小, 也非常方便.

关键词: 球坐标; 变网格; 多层原始方程差分模式.

## 引 言

为了克服嵌套网格模式中出现的内边界引起的问题, 近年来用变网格模式作预报或试验日益增多. 但是, 其中只有 Staniforth 等<sup>[1]</sup>用有限元方法建立的模式和 Courtier 等<sup>[2, 3]</sup>用谱方法建立的模式分别在加拿大和法国投入了业务应用. 而如何建立差分模式并投入业务还有待努力. 另一方面, 由于近年来对天气过程和大气环流的研究不断深入, 不同时空尺度的非线性相互作用越来越受到重视, 用变网格模式进行这方面的数值试验或模拟是一个可供选择的经济方法. 在这些意义上, 设计变网格差分模式仍然是需要的.

## 1 计算域和垂直边界条件

变网格差分模式的计算域为全球. 如用在有限区域, 还须给定合适的水平侧边界条件. 其垂直坐标是  $\sigma$ , 定义为

$$\sigma = \frac{p}{p_s} \quad (1)$$

其中  $p$  是气压,  $p_s$  是地面气压.

垂直边界条件采用: 在  $\sigma=0, 1$  处

$$\dot{\sigma} = 0 \quad (2)$$

\* 国家自然科学基金 49575268 课题资助.

1995-11-15 收到, 1996-03-19 收到修改稿.

## 2 坐标变换和某些物理量的表达式

### 2.1 坐标变换

在坐标  $\lambda, \varphi, \sigma, t$  中采用如下变换

$$\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}(\lambda), \bar{\varphi} = \bar{\varphi}(\varphi), \bar{\sigma} = \sigma, \bar{t} = t$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\lambda}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\varphi}}$$

而

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial \bar{\mu}}{\partial \mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\mu}}$$

其中  $\mu = \sin \varphi, \bar{\mu} = \sin \bar{\varphi}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\mu}}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\cos \bar{\varphi}}{\cos \varphi} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} = 1 / \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \bar{\mu}} \quad (3)$$

且

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} = 1 \quad (4)$$

这时

$$d\lambda = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} d\bar{\lambda}, d\varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} d\bar{\varphi}$$

而

$$d\mu = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \bar{\mu}} d\bar{\mu} = \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} d\bar{\varphi}$$

于是, 面积元  $dA$  可以表示为

$$dA = a^2 d\lambda d\mu = a^2 |J| d\bar{\lambda} d\bar{\mu} \quad (5)$$

其中  $J = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \bar{\mu}}$

如取  $d\lambda, d\bar{\lambda}, d\varphi, d\bar{\varphi}, d\mu, d\bar{\mu}$  均为正, 则  $J > 0$ , 式(5)中  $J$  的绝对值符号可以取消. 于是

$$dA = a^2 \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} d\bar{\lambda} d\bar{\varphi} \quad (6)$$

### 2.2 个别变化

对于任一气象要素  $F$ , 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF}{dt} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{d\bar{\lambda}}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dt} \\ &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{u}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{v}{a} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

### 2.3 散度和涡度

记散度和涡度分别为  $D$  和  $\zeta$ ，则

$$D = \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (v \cos \varphi) \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right] \quad (8)$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (u \cos \varphi) \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right] \quad (9)$$

### 2.4 变网格和计算网格

为了方便，以下约定：

(1) 在  $\bar{\lambda} - \bar{\varphi}$ -球面上构造均匀网格 ( $\Delta \bar{\lambda} = \Delta \bar{\varphi} = \text{常数}$ )，而与之相对应的  $\lambda - \varphi$ -网格为变网格，如图 1 所示。两种网格总点数相同，且各沿  $\lambda$  和  $\bar{\lambda}$  方向，以及  $\varphi$  和  $\bar{\varphi}$  方向的点数也相同。还用相同的网格点标号  $(i, j)$  来表示这两种网格中的对应点。

(2) 所有计算均在  $\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\varphi}, \sigma, t$ -坐标中进行。

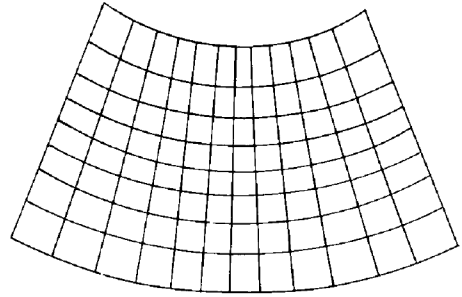


图 1 变网格示意图

Fig. 1 Qualitative representation of a variable grid

## 3 动力和热力学方程

### 3.1 $\lambda, \varphi, \sigma, t$ -坐标中的方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \eta v + \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\phi + E) + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} = - \frac{RT}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial \ln p_s}{\partial \lambda} + F_u + D_u \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \eta u + \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (\phi + E) + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \sigma} = - \frac{RT}{a} \frac{\partial \ln p_s}{\partial \varphi} + F_v + D_v \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{u}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{v}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\omega \alpha}{c_p} + \frac{Q}{c_p} + F_T + D_T \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (p_s u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (p_s v \cos \varphi) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} p_s \dot{\sigma} = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{u}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{v}{a} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \varphi} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \sigma} = S + F_q + D_q \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \sigma} = - \frac{RT}{\sigma} \quad (15)$$

$$p \alpha = RT \quad (16)$$

其中  $\eta = \zeta + f$ ,  $E = (u^2 + v^2)/2$ .

### 3.2 $\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\varphi}, \sigma, t$ -坐标中的方程

在  $\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\varphi}, \alpha, t$ -坐标中，方程(10~14)成为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \eta v + \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} (\phi + E) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} = - \frac{RT}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial \ln p_s}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + F_u + D_u \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \eta u + \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} (\phi + E) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \sigma} = - \frac{RT}{a} \frac{\partial \ln p_s}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + F_v + D_v \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{u}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{v}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\omega \alpha}{c_p} + \frac{Q}{c_p} + F_T + D_T \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} (p_s u) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} (p_s v \cos \varphi) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} p_s \dot{\sigma} = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{u}{a \cos \varphi} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{v}{a} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \sigma} = S + F_q + D_q \quad (21)$$

但方程(15)和(16)的形式未变。

## 4 模式大气的整体性质

### 4.1 连续的情形

众所周知,在绝热无耗散且气象要素连续的情况下,在 $\lambda, \varphi, \sigma, t$ -坐标中,从方程(10~13)、(15)、(16),以及条件(2),可以证明模式大气的总质量和总能量都是守恒的,而且动能、位能、表面位能之间可以转化。

现在来证明:在同样条件下,从 $\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\varphi}, \sigma, t$ -坐标的描写模式大气的方程(17~20)以及方程(15)、(16)等,仍然可以推出:模式大气具有总质量、总能量的守恒性,以及动能、位能、表面位能可以转化。

#### (1) 质量守恒

对连续方程(20)作 $\sigma$ 从0到1和全球(G)积分,并注意关系式(4),结果是

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_G p_s \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} d\bar{\lambda} d\bar{\varphi} = 0 \quad (22)$$

#### (2) 能量守恒

用从运算 $p_s u \cdot (17) + p_s v \cdot (18)$ 得到的方程和 $E \cdot (20)$ 相加,经过一系列运算可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (p_s E) + \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} (p_s u (E + \phi)) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} (p_s v \cos \varphi (E + \phi)) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right] + \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} p_s \dot{\sigma} (E + \phi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \sigma \phi \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + p_s \omega \alpha = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

运算 $c_p p_s \cdot (19) + c_p T \cdot (20)$ 得到:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (p_s c_p T) + \frac{1}{a \cos \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\lambda}} (p_s u c_p T) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\varphi}} (p_s v \cos \varphi \cdot c_p T) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right] +$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} p_s \dot{\sigma} c_p T = p_s \omega \alpha \quad (24)$$

故

$$\frac{\partial \bar{K}}{\partial t} = - \int_G \int_0^1 p_s \omega \alpha \, d\sigma dA - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_G \phi_s p_s \, dA \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial t} = \int_G \int_0^1 p_s \omega \alpha \cdot d\sigma \, dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_G \phi_s p_s \, dA \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\bar{P} + \bar{K}) = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\bar{K} = \int_G \int_0^1 p_s E \, d\sigma \, dA \quad (28)$$

$$\bar{P} = \int_G \int_0^1 p_s c_p T \, d\sigma \, dA + \int_G \phi_s p_s \, dA \quad (29)$$

## 4.2 离散的情形

为了使讨论范围比较广泛，先选一个写在均匀网格上的差分模式，并把其在绝热无耗散情况下和方程(10)~(13)，以及方程(15)相对应的差分形式分别写成

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = G_\lambda(\phi) + G_\lambda(E) + L_\sigma(u) + G_\lambda(p_s) + \eta v \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = G_\varphi(\phi) + G_\varphi(E) + L_\sigma(v) + G_\varphi(p_s) - \eta u \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = L_\lambda(T) + L_\varphi(T) + L_\sigma(T) + \frac{\omega \alpha}{c_p} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} = F_\lambda(u) + F_\varphi(v) + F_\sigma(\dot{\sigma}) \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \sigma} = H(T) \quad (34)$$

其中  $G_\lambda(\phi)$ 、 $G_\lambda(E)$ 、 $G_\varphi(\phi)$ 、 $G_\varphi(E)$ 、 $G_\lambda(p_s)$ 、 $G_\varphi(p_s)$ 、 $L_\lambda(T)$ 、 $L_\varphi(T)$ 、 $L_\sigma(F)$ 、 $F_\lambda(u)$ 、 $F_\varphi(v)$ 、 $F_\sigma(\dot{\sigma})$ 、 $H(T)$  分别为  $-\partial \phi / a \cos \varphi \partial \lambda$ 、 $-\partial E / a \cos \varphi \partial \lambda$ 、 $-\partial \phi / a \partial \varphi$ 、 $-\partial E / a \partial \varphi$ 、 $-RT \partial \ln p_s / a \cos \varphi \partial \lambda$ 、 $-RT \partial \ln p_s / a \partial \varphi$ 、 $-u \partial T / a \cos \varphi \partial \lambda$ 、 $-v \partial T / a \partial \varphi$ 、 $-\dot{\sigma} \partial F / \partial \sigma$ 、 $-\partial(p_s u) / a \cos \varphi \partial \lambda$ 、 $-\partial(p_s v \cos \varphi) / a \cos \varphi \partial \varphi$ 、 $-\partial(p_s \dot{\sigma}) / \partial \sigma$  的差分形式； $H(T)$  是静力方程右端的差分形式。F 表示  $u$ 、 $v$ 、 $E$  或  $T$ 。如果满足下列条件：

$$\sum_i F_\lambda(u) \cos \varphi_j \Delta \lambda = \sum_j F_\varphi(v) \cos \varphi_j \Delta \varphi = \sum_k F_\sigma(\dot{\sigma}) \Delta \sigma = 0 \quad (35)$$

$$\sum_i [p_s u G_\lambda(E) + E F_\lambda(u)] \cos \varphi_j \Delta \lambda = \sum_j [p_s v G_\varphi(E) + E F_\varphi(v)] \cos \varphi_j \Delta \varphi$$

$$= \sum_k [p_s \dot{\sigma} L_\sigma(E) + E F_\sigma(\dot{\sigma})] \Delta\sigma = 0 \quad (36)$$

$$\sum_i [p_s u G_\lambda(\phi) \cos\varphi_j \Delta\lambda] = - \sum_i \phi F_\lambda(u) \cos\varphi_j \Delta\lambda \quad (37)$$

$$\sum_j p_s v G_\varphi(\phi) \cos\varphi_j \Delta\varphi = - \sum_j \phi F_\varphi(v) \cos\varphi_j \Delta\varphi \quad (38)$$

$$- \sum_k \phi [F_\lambda(u) + F_\varphi(v)] \Delta\sigma \approx \phi_s \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + \sum_k p_s \alpha(\sigma) \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + p_s \dot{\sigma} \Delta\sigma \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_p \sum_i [p_s L_\lambda(T) + T F_\lambda(u)] \cos\varphi_j \Delta\lambda &= c_p \sum_j [p_s L_\varphi(T) + T F_\varphi(v)] \cos\varphi_j \Delta\varphi \\ &= c_p \sum_k [p_s L_\sigma(T) + T F_\sigma(\dot{\sigma})] \Delta\sigma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

则用从运算  $p_s u \cdot (30) + p_s v \cdot (31)$  得到的方程和  $E \cdot (33)$  相加, 即有

$$\frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t} = - \sum_{ijk} p_s \omega \alpha \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \Delta\sigma - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} \phi_s p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial t} = \sum_{ijk} p_s \omega \alpha \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \Delta\sigma + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} \phi_s p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (P_1 + K_1) = 0 \quad (43)$$

其中

$$P_1 = \sum_{ijk} c_p T p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \Delta\sigma + \sum_{ij} \phi_s p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \quad (44)$$

$$K_1 = \sum_{ijk} p_s E \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda \Delta\varphi \Delta\sigma \quad (45)$$

还可以从方程(33)证明:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\varphi \Delta\lambda = 0 \quad (46)$$

下面将证明: 在绝热无耗散且满足式(36)的情况下, 变网格模式大气质量和能量仍然是守恒的.

首先, 设方程(17)~(20)的差分形式是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = G_\lambda(\phi) \frac{\delta \bar{\lambda}}{\delta \lambda} + G_\lambda(E) \frac{\delta \bar{\lambda}}{\delta \lambda} + L_\sigma(u) + G_\lambda(p_s) \frac{\delta \bar{\lambda}}{\delta \lambda} + \eta v \quad (47)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = G_\varphi(\phi) \frac{\delta \bar{\varphi}}{\delta \varphi} + G_\varphi(E) \frac{\delta \bar{\varphi}}{\delta \varphi} + L_\sigma(v) + G_\varphi(p_s) \frac{\delta \bar{\varphi}}{\delta \varphi} - \eta u \quad (48)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = L_\lambda(T) \frac{\delta \bar{\lambda}}{\delta \lambda} + L_\varphi(T) \frac{\delta \bar{\varphi}}{\delta \varphi} + L_\sigma(T) + \frac{\omega \alpha}{c_p} \quad (49)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} = F_\lambda(u) \frac{\delta \bar{\lambda}}{\delta \lambda} + F_\varphi(v) \frac{\delta \bar{\varphi}}{\delta \varphi} + F_\sigma(\dot{\sigma}) \quad (50)$$

$$\frac{\delta \phi}{\delta \sigma} = H(T) \quad (51)$$

其中  $G_\lambda(\phi)$ 、 $G_\lambda(E)$ 、 $G_\lambda(p_s)$ 、 $L_\lambda(T)$ 、 $F_\lambda(u)$  等是在  $\bar{\lambda} \bar{\varphi}$  球面的均匀网格上，用和  $G_\lambda(\phi)$ 、 $G_\lambda(E)$ 、 $G_\lambda(p_s)$ 、 $L_\lambda(T)$ 、 $F_\lambda(u)$  等同样形式构造的差分格式， $\delta\bar{\lambda}/\delta\lambda$ 、 $\delta\bar{\varphi}/\delta\varphi$  是  $\partial\bar{\lambda}/\partial\lambda$ 、 $\partial\bar{\varphi}/\partial\varphi$  的不等距差商：

$$\frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} = a_1\bar{\lambda}_{i+1,j} + b_1\bar{\lambda}_{i-1,j} + (a_1 + b_1)\bar{\lambda}_i \quad (52)$$

$$\frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi} = a_2\bar{\varphi}_{i,j+1} + b_2\bar{\varphi}_{i,j-1} + (a_2 + b_2)\bar{\varphi}_i \quad (53)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}{(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_{i-1})}, \quad b_1 = -\frac{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_{i-1})}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\varphi_j - \varphi_{j-1}}{(\varphi_{j+1} - \varphi_j)(\varphi_{j+1} - \varphi_{j-1})}, \quad b_2 = -\frac{\varphi_{j+1} - \varphi_j}{(\varphi_j - \varphi_{j-1})(\varphi_{j+1} - \varphi_{j-1})}$$

于是，用方程(50)对  $\sigma$  从 0 到 1 并对全球求和，则有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \cdot \Delta\lambda_i \Delta\varphi_j = \sum_{ijk} [F_\lambda(u) \frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} + F_{\bar{\varphi}}(v) \frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi}] a^2 \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda_i \Delta\varphi_j \Delta\sigma \quad (54)$$

在有限差分情况下，有关系式：

$$\Delta\lambda_i = \left(\frac{\delta\lambda}{\delta\lambda}\right)_i \Delta\bar{\lambda}, \quad \Delta\varphi_j = \left(\frac{\delta\varphi}{\delta\varphi}\right)_j \Delta\bar{\varphi}$$

而从式(4)，如取

$$\left(\frac{\delta\lambda}{\delta\lambda}\right)_i = 1/\left(\frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda}\right)_i, \quad \left(\frac{\delta\varphi}{\delta\varphi}\right)_j = 1/\left(\frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi}\right)_j$$

并注意  $F_\lambda(u)$ 、 $F_{\bar{\varphi}}(v)$  和  $F_\lambda(u)$ 、 $F_\varphi(v)$  在形式上的一致，则式(54)成为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} p_s \cdot a^2 \cos\varphi \cdot \Delta\lambda_i \Delta\varphi_j = \sum_{ijk} a^2 [F_\lambda(u) \Delta\bar{\lambda} \Delta\varphi_j + F_{\bar{\varphi}}(v) \Delta\lambda_i \Delta\bar{\varphi}] \cos\varphi \Delta\sigma = 0 \quad (55)$$

即大气总质量守恒。

类似地可以证明：

$$\sum_i [p_s u G_\lambda(E) + E F_\lambda(u)] \frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda_i = \sum_i [p_s u G_\lambda(E) + E F_\lambda(u)] \cos\varphi \Delta\bar{\lambda} = 0 \quad (56)$$

$$\sum_j [p_s v G_{\bar{\varphi}}(E) + E F_{\bar{\varphi}}(v)] \frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi} \cos\varphi \Delta\varphi_j = 0 \quad (57)$$

$$\sum_i p_s u G_\lambda(\phi) \frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} \cdot \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda_i = - \sum_i \phi F_\lambda(u) \cos\varphi \frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} \Delta\lambda_i \quad (58)$$

$$\sum_j p_s v G_{\bar{\varphi}}(\phi) \frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi} \cos\varphi \Delta\varphi_j = - \sum_j \phi F_{\bar{\varphi}}(v) \frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi} \cos\varphi \Delta\varphi_j \quad (59)$$

$$- \sum_k \phi [F_\lambda(u) \frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} + F_{\bar{\varphi}}(v) \frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi}] \Delta\sigma \approx \phi_s \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + \sum_k p_s a (\sigma \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} + p_s \dot{\sigma}) \Delta\sigma \quad (60)$$

$$\sum_i [p_s L_\lambda(T) + T F_\lambda(T)] \frac{\delta\bar{\lambda}}{\delta\lambda} \cos\varphi \Delta\lambda_i = \sum_j [p_s L_{\bar{\varphi}}(T) + T F_{\bar{\varphi}}(T)] \frac{\delta\bar{\varphi}}{\delta\varphi} \cos\varphi \Delta\varphi_j \quad (61)$$

于是,用和均匀网格差分方程中同样方法,得到

$$\frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t} = - \sum_{ijk} p_s \omega \alpha \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j \Delta \sigma - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} \phi_s p_s \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j \quad (62)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial t} = \sum_{ijk} p_s \omega \alpha \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j \Delta \sigma + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{ij} \phi_s p_s \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j \quad (63)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (P_2 + K_2) = 0 \quad (64)$$

其中

$$K_2 = \sum_{ijk} p_s E \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j \Delta \sigma$$

$$P_2 = \sum_{ijk} p_s c_p T \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j \Delta \sigma + \sum_{ij} \phi_s p_s \cdot a^2 \cos \varphi \Delta \lambda_i \Delta \varphi_j$$

## 5 数值试验

为了解上面设计的变网格模式的预报效果,用文献[4,5]中10层LAFS模式的动力框架和差分格式,用变网格模式和两个差分模式,利用实际资料作的比较试验的结果.试验是在绝热条件下进行的,计算范围为 $70^\circ \sim 140^\circ \text{E}$ 和 $15.1^\circ \sim 63.9^\circ \text{N}$ ,取固定边界条件.两个差分模式各用 $\Delta \lambda = \Delta \varphi = 0.5^\circ$ 和 $1^\circ$ 的均匀网格;变网格的中心区是 $\Delta \lambda = \Delta \varphi = 0.5^\circ$ 的均匀网格,从该区向外, $\Delta \lambda$ 、 $\Delta \varphi$ 均以 $0.05^\circ$ 逐点增大,直到 $\Delta \lambda$ 和 $\Delta \varphi = 1.1^\circ$ .取1993年5月5日0000 UTC的资料作初值,制作了24 h预报.其统计检验结果如表1所示.从表中可以看出,平均而论,变网格模式预报并不比均匀细网格模式预报差,尽管它的平均分辨率比后者为低.而且,在中心地区,这两个模式的预报结果非常相似(图略).但是,表中850 hPa和 $p_s$ 的 $RMSE$ , $M_c$ 的却比 $M_f$ 的小,这可能和LAFS西边附近地形处理还不够完善有关,以致 $M_f$ 因地形引起的‘噪音’比 $M_c$ 引起的严重.

表1 不同等压面24 h预报统计检验

Table 1 Verification statistics of 24 h forecasts for 500, 850 hPa

p(hPa)	标准差相关系数			SI			RMSE(dagpm)			E (dagpm)		
	$M_f$	$M_c$	$M_v$	$M_f$	$M_c$	$M_v$	$M_f$	$M_c$	$M_v$	$M_f$	$M_c$	$M_v$
500	0.9884	0.9841	0.9825	33.11	36.14	34.51	2.31	2.97	3.10	2.27	2.74	2.87
850	0.8568	0.8795	0.8857	61.60	64.08	58.83	3.68	3.09	3.01	3.12	2.86	2.75
$p_s$	0.7988	0.8031	0.8188	77.45	81.28	75.69	7.86*	7.48*	6.79*	6.53*	6.53*	5.90*
平均	0.8847	0.8889	0.8957	57.39	60.50	56.34						

注:  $M_f$ 、 $M_c$ 、 $M_v$  分别表示均匀细网格模式、均匀粗网格模式和变网格模式. \* (单位为 hPa)



## 6 讨 论

本文设计了一个全球的,以具有质量、能量守恒性质的均匀网格差分模式为基础的变网格差分模式.还证明了如果后者满足一定条件,它也具有同样的整体性质.而且,把前者改为后者十分方便,只要对一些项乘以  $\delta\bar{\lambda}/\delta\lambda$  或  $\delta\bar{\varphi}/\delta\varphi$  即可.从而,有可能从现有的全球差分模式中选择一些来设计变网格模式.

但是,在本文所设计的模式中还存在如下问题:

(1) 截断误差各向异性 从图 1 可以看出,除计算域中心部分外,一般都是近似矩形网格,有的  $\Delta\lambda_i$  和  $\Delta\varphi_j$  之比远大于或小于 1,导致了截断误差的各向异性,使系统传播方向受到歪曲.不过,这主要出现在距中心区较远的地方,对该区影响不大.

(2) 物理过程参数化 物理过程参数化是为次网格物理过程而设计的,对于网格过程,用不着参数化.而且,随着分辨率的变化,参数化也受到影响.在变网格情况下,在某些地区可以考虑网格过程,在某些地区则应考虑次网格过程,问题变得很复杂.因此,在变网格基础上,设计适当的参数化物理过程,或在现有基础上进行修正,仍是有待解决的问题.

(3) 运算量 根据 CFL 判据,时间步长  $\Delta t$  的选取和网格距成反比,要使计算域稳定, $\Delta t$  须按最小的  $\Delta\lambda_i$  或  $\Delta\varphi_j$  来取,从而使  $\Delta t$  很小,使运算量大增;而对于某些地区, $\Delta t$  本来是用不着取得那样小的.看来,改变这种状况,把运算量降低是变网格预报能否有效地应用到业务中去的一个关键.为此可采用半拉格朗日方法,使  $\Delta t$  增大等.也可以采用分区的方法,使分辨率接近的分在一区;虽然各区所取  $\Delta t$  不同,但在区际边界或其附近,在同一时刻通过插值进行信息交换,仍然可以使计算不断进行下去,从而可达到显著减少运算时间的目的.

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# DESIGN OF A GLOBAL GRIDPOINT MULTILEVEL PRIMITIVE EQUATION DIFFERENCE MODEL WITH VARIABLE RESOLUTION

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## Abstract

Based upon an even gridpoint difference model, a global gridpoint multilevel primitive equation difference model with variable resolution has been designed. It is shown that in the adiabatic and inviscid case, if the former model satisfies certain conditions, and can be proved to be mass-and energy-conserving, and has consistent conversions between kinetic energy, potential energy and surface potential energy in the continuous case, the latter model also has similar properties. Furthermore, it is quite convenient to transform the former model into the latter one, and the amount of extra work is small.

**Key words:** Spherical coordinate; Gridpoint with variable resolution; Multilevel primitive equation difference-model.

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- 瓦里关山大气 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度变化及地表排放影响的研究
- 全球不同纬度带平均有效位能的季节急变
- 一种新的 TOVS 大气湿度反演方法及试验
- 解释台风暴雨落区判据的探讨
- 东亚季风对吉林省气候变化影响趋势分析