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大气短波辐射传输之辐射函数的改进

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摘要 改进了大气短波辐射传输之辐射函数的定义, 将大气散射相函数与大气单次散射反照率之积随高度的变化包括在内. 对改进型辐射函数(IRF)的性质进行了较深入的研究, 其中包括: 各次散射光强与IRF的关系, IRF的解析递推公式, 高价IRF与零阶IRF的解析关系, 以及IRF关于光学厚度的幂级数等.

关键词 辐射函数, 大气散射, 多次散射, 短波辐射, 辐射传输.

引言

大气辐射研究中, 以多次散射为特征的大气短波辐射传输是最为困难的问题. 其研究方法有从短波辐射传输方程出发和从短波辐射传输物理图象出发二种.

如果利用短波辐射传输方程, 那么需要求解关于光学厚度、方位角及天顶距的积分. 这三个积分通常由下述方法处理: (1) 将大气分成许多薄层, 忽略薄层中的多次散射, 即用数值方法计算对光学厚度的积分; (2) 将辐射强度及散射相函数等均展开成方位角的傅里叶级数, 从而, 对方位角的积分可用解析方法计算; (3) 对天顶距的积分用数值方法计算.

根据多次散射的物理图象研究短波辐射传输典型的是 Monte Carlo 法. 它将多次散射过程看成是光子与环境介质的随机碰撞过程, 对大量光子随机行为的结果进行统计分析.

按以上方法, 必须花费大量计算时间才能获得准确的结果. 为了节省时间, 在数值天气预报和气候模拟等研究中, 大气短波辐射传输的处理极其简单粗糙, 这在一定程度上限制了预报及模拟水平的提高.

在文献[1]中, 假定大气散射相函数与大气单次散射反照率之积与高度无关, 引入了一个广义函数, 称为辐射函数(RF). 用辐射函数的解析性质代替数值积分法处理各次散射光方程中均存在的对光学厚度积分, 可使计算既准确又快速.

本文将辐射函数定义加以推广, 使之适用于大气散射相函数及大气单次散射反照率随高度变化情形, 并研究了改进型辐射函数(IRF)的各种性质.

1 改进型辐射函数的定义

平面平行大气中的 n 次散射光强 I_n 为

$$I_n(\mu, \varphi, \tau) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\mu} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu}\right) \int_{\tau_n}^{\tau} P^*(\mu', \varphi, \mu, \varphi, \tau) I_{n-1}(\mu', \varphi, \tau)$$

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$$\cdot \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\mu}\right) d\tau d\mu d\phi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (1)$$

$$I_0(\mu', \phi, \tau) = \exp(-\tau/\mu_0) \cdot S_0 \cdot \delta(\mu' - \mu_0) \delta(\phi - \phi_0), \quad (2)$$

其中, μ, ϕ 分别是 I_n 的天顶距和方位角, τ 是光学厚度, τ_n 是 n 次散射光强恒为 0 的光学厚度, 即: $I_n(\mu, \phi, \tau_n) \equiv 0$, P^* 为大气散射相函数与大气单次散射反照率之积除以 4π , S_0 为入射辐射强度, μ_0, ϕ_0 分别是入射光的天顶距和方位角^[1].

取消文献[1]所作 P^* 与高度无关假定, 而将 P^* 表示成光学厚度的多项式:

$$P^* = \sum_{r \in R} a_r(\mu', \phi, \mu, \phi) \tau^r, \quad (3)$$

式(3)中, R 是一组非负整数. 于是, 式(1)可改写成:

$$I_n(\mu, \phi, \tau) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 d\mu' \sum_{r \in R} a_r(\mu', \phi, \mu, \phi) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu}\right) \int_{\tau_n}^{\tau} \tau' I_{n-1}(\mu', \phi, \tau') \exp\left(\frac{\tau'}{\mu}\right) d\tau' \right] \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (4)$$

由方程(4)可见, 求解大气多次散射的最关键问题是如何处理对光学厚度的积分. 改进型辐射函数定义如下:

$$\text{零阶 IRF} \quad Y(x_0, r_0, \tau) = \tau^0 \exp(-x_0 \tau), \quad (5)$$

$$n \text{ 阶 IRF} \quad Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) = x_n \exp(-x_n \tau)$$

$$\int_{\tau_n}^{\tau} \tau' Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, r_{n-1}, \tau') \exp(x_n \tau') d\tau' \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (6)$$

其中, r_k 是非负整数, $x_k = 1/\mu_k$ ($k=0, 1, \dots$). 由方程(5)、(6)可以证明: (1) RF 是 IRF 在 $r_k=0$ ($k=0, 1, \dots$) 时的特例; (2) IRF 为非负函数; (3) $Y(x, r, \tau) \times Y(x', r', \tau) = Y(x+x', r+r', \tau)$. 即, $Y(x, r, \tau)/Y(x', r', \tau) = Y(x-x', r-r', \tau)$.

根据 IRF 的定义, 各次散射光方程中对光学厚度的积分可归结为 IRF 形式. 散射光强与 IRF 的关系见定理 1.

$$\text{【定理 1】} \quad I_1(\mu_1, \phi_1, \tau) = \sum_{r_1 \in R} a_{r_1}(\mu_0, \phi_0, \mu_1, \phi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, r_1, \tau), \quad (7)$$

$$I_n(\mu_n, \phi_n, \tau) = \prod_{k=2}^n \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_{k-1} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_{k-1} \sum_{r_{k-1} \in R} a_{r_{k-1}}(\mu_{k-1}, \phi_{k-1}, \mu_k, \phi_k) \right) \cdot \sum_{r_1 \in R} a_{r_1}(\mu_0, \phi_0, \mu_1, \phi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, r_1, \dots, \mu_n^{-1}, r_n, \tau) \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots). \quad (8)$$

证明:

当 $n=1$,

$$I_1(\mu_1, \phi_1, \tau) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 d\mu' \sum_{r_1 \in R} a_{r_1}(\mu', \phi, \mu_1, \phi_1) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu_1} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu_1}\right) \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau' I_0(\mu', \phi, \tau') \exp\left(\frac{\tau'}{\mu_1}\right) d\tau' \right] \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 d\mu' \sum_{r_1 \in R} a_{r_1}(\mu', \phi, \mu_1, \phi_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu_1} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu_1}\right) \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau' Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \tau') \delta(\mu' - \mu_0) \delta(\phi - \varphi_0) \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\mu_1}\right) d\tau' \right] \\
 & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 d\mu' \sum_{\tau_1 \in R} a_{\tau_1}(\mu', \phi, \mu_1, \varphi_1) \cdot Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, \tau_1, \tau) \delta(\mu' - \mu_0) \delta(\phi - \varphi_0) \\
 & = \sum_{\tau_1 \in R} a_{\tau_1}(\mu_0, \varphi_0, \mu_1, \varphi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, \tau_1, \tau),
 \end{aligned}$$

即方程(7)成立.

当 $n=2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2(\mu_2, \varphi_2, \tau) & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_1 \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_1 \sum_{\tau_2 \in R} a_{\tau_2}(\mu_1, \varphi_1, \mu_2, \varphi_2) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu_2} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu_2}\right) \int_{\tau_2}^{\tau} \tau' r_1(\mu_1, \varphi_1, \tau') \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\mu_2}\right) d\tau' \right] \\
 & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_1 \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_1 \sum_{\tau_2 \in R} a_{\tau_2}(\mu_1, \varphi_1, \mu_2, \varphi_2) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu_2} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu_2}\right) \int_{\tau_2}^{\tau} \tau' \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \sum_{\tau_1 \in R} a_{\tau_1}(\mu_0, \varphi_0, \mu_1, \varphi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, \tau_1, \tau) \right] \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\mu_2}\right) d\tau' \\
 & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_1 \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_1 \sum_{\tau_2 \in R} a_{\tau_2}(\mu_1, \varphi_1, \mu_2, \varphi_2) \\
 & \quad \sum_{\tau_1 \in R} a_{\tau_1}(\mu_0, \varphi_0, \mu_1, \varphi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, \tau_1, \mu_2^{-1}, \tau_2, \tau),
 \end{aligned}$$

方程(8)成立.

若方程(8)对 $n=m-1$ 成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_m(\mu_m, \varphi_m, \tau) & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{m-1} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_{m-1} \sum_{\tau_m \in R} a_{\tau_m}(\mu_{m-1}, \varphi_{m-1}, \mu_m, \varphi_m) \\
 & \quad \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu_m} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu_m}\right) \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau' I_{m-1}(\mu_{m-1}, \varphi_{m-1}, \tau') \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\mu_m}\right) d\tau' \right] \\
 & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{m-1} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_{m-1} \sum_{\tau_m \in R} a_{\tau_m}(\mu_{m-1}, \varphi_{m-1}, \mu_m, \varphi_m) \\
 & \quad \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu_m} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{\mu_m}\right) \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau' \prod_{k=2}^{m-1} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{k-1} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_{k-1} \sum_{\tau_k \in R} a_{\tau_k}(\mu_{k-1}, \varphi_{k-1}, \mu_k, \varphi_k) \right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \sum_{\tau_1 \in R} a_{\tau_1}(\mu_0, \varphi_0, \mu_1, \varphi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, \tau_1, \dots, \mu_{m-1}^{-1}, \tau_{m-1}, \tau) \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\mu_m}\right) d\tau' \right] \\
 & = \prod_{k=2}^m \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{k-1} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu_{k-1} \sum_{\tau_k \in R} a_{\tau_k}(\mu_{k-1}, \varphi_{k-1}, \mu_k, \varphi_k) \right) \\
 & \quad \cdot \sum_{\tau_1 \in R} a_{\tau_1}(\mu_0, \varphi_0, \mu_1, \varphi_1) Y(\mu_0^{-1}, 0, \mu_1^{-1}, \tau_1, \dots, \mu_m^{-1}, \tau_m, \tau),
 \end{aligned}$$

方程(8)对 $n=m$ 也成立.

因此, 定理 1 对任意自然数 n 均成立.

2 改进型辐射函数的解析计算

2.1 递推公式

IRF 的解析递推公式见定理 2.

【定理 2】
$$Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) = x_1 \sum_{l=0}^{r_0+r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, l, r_0 + r_1)$$

$$\cdot \{Y(x_0, 1, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) - Y(x_0 - x_1, 1, r_1) \cdot Y(x_1, 0, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau)\} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (9)$$

其中, 函数 b 定义为
$$b(w, 1, r) = -W^{r-1} \frac{r!}{1!}. \quad (10)$$

证明:

首先, 容易证明下述积分公式成立, 即

$$\int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau^k \exp(-C\tau) = \sum_{j=0}^k b(c, 1, k) \{Y(C, 1, \tau) - Y(c, 1, \tau^*)\}. \quad (11)$$

当 $n=1$, 根据 IRF 定义, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, \tau) &= x_1 \exp(-x_1 \tau) \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau^i Y(x_0, r_0, \tau) \exp(x_1 \tau) d\tau \\ &= x_1 \exp(-x_1 \tau) \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau^{r_0+r_1} \exp[-(x_0 - x_1)\tau] d\tau \\ &= x_1 Y(x_1, 0, \tau) \sum_{i=0}^{r_0+r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, 1, r_0 + r_1) \{Y(x_0 - x_1, 1, \tau) - Y(x_0 - x_1, 1, \tau_1)\} \\ &= x_1 \sum_{i=0}^{r_0+r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, 1, r_0 + r_1) \{Y(x_0, 1, \tau) - Y(x_0 - x_1, 1, \tau_1) \cdot Y(x_1, 0, \tau)\}, \end{aligned}$$

即方程(9)对 $n=1$ 成立.

若方程(9)对 $n=m-1$ 成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau) &= x_m \exp(-x_m \tau) \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau^i Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_{m-1}, r_{m-1}, \tau) \exp(x_m \tau) d\tau \\ &= x_m \exp(-x_m \tau) \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau^{r_0+r_1} x_1 \sum_{l=0}^{r_0+r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, 1, r_0 + r_1) \{Y(x_0, 1, x_2, r_2, \dots, \\ &\quad r_{m-1}, r_{m-1}, \tau) - Y(x_0 - x_1, 1, \tau_1) \cdot \\ &\quad Y(x_1, 0, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_{m-1}, r_{m-1}, \tau)\} \exp(x_m \tau) d\tau \\ &= x_1 \sum_{l=0}^{r_0+r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, 1, r_0 + r_1) \{Y(x_0, 1, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau) - \\ &\quad Y(x_0 - x_1, 1, \tau_1) \cdot Y(x_1, 0, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau)\}, \end{aligned}$$

方程(9)对 $n=m$ 也成立.

因此, 定理 2 对任意自然数 n 均成立. 由定理 2 可见: 只要 $r_0 + r_1 = s_0 + s_1$, 便有 $Y(x_0, r_0, x_1, r_1, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) = Y(x_0, s_0, x_1, s_1, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau)$. 因此, 任何 n 阶 IRF 的计算形式总可归结为 $Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau)$.

2.2 高阶 IRF 与零阶 IRF 的关系

高阶 IRF 与零阶 IRF 的关系可直接用定理 3 表示.

【定理 3】
$$Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A(K)}{B(K)} \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^n \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right] Y(x_k, l_n E(n, k), \tau), \quad (12)$$

其中,
$$A(0) = 1, B(0) = 1, \quad (13)$$

$$A(m) = - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A(k)}{B(k)} \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right] Y(x_k, l_m E(m, k), \tau), \quad (14)$$

$$B(m) = Y(x_m, 0, \tau_m), E(j, k) = \begin{cases} 0 & (j = k) \\ 1 & (j > k) \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

证明:

当 $n=1$, 方程(14)和(15)分别简化为

$$A(1) = - \sum_{l_1=0}^{r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, l_1, r_1) Y(x_0, l_1, \tau_1), \quad B(1) = Y(x_1, 0, \tau_1),$$

故方程(12)可改写成

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \tau) &= x_1 \cdot \left\{ \sum_{l_1=0}^{r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, l_1, r_1) Y(x_0, l_1, \tau) - Y^{-1}(x_1, 0, \tau_1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{l_1=0}^{r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, l_1, r_1) Y(x_0, l_1, \tau_1) Y(x_1, 0, \tau) \right\} \\ &= x_1 \sum_{l_1=0}^{r_1} b(x_0 - x_1, l_1, r_1) \{ Y(x_0, l_1, \tau) - Y(x_0, l_1, \tau_1) \cdot Y(x_1, 0, \tau) \}. \end{aligned}$$

这便是定理 2 的结论. 即方程(12)对 $n=1$ 成立.

若方程(12)对 $n=m-1$ 成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau) &= x_m e^{-x_m \tau} \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau' Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_{m-1}, r_{m-1}, \tau') e^{x_m \tau'} d\tau' \\ &= e^{-x_m \tau} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m x_j \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A(k)}{B(k)} \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right] \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau' Y(x_k, l_{m-1}E(m-1, k), \tau') e^{x_m \tau'} d\tau'. \end{aligned}$$

利用积分公式(11), 上述方程可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau) &= e^{-x_m \tau} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m x_j \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A(k)}{B(k)} \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right] \{ Y(x_k - x_m, l_m, \tau) - Y(x_k - x_m, l_m, \tau_m) \} \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^m x_j \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A(k)}{B(k)} \prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right\} Y(x_k, l_m, \tau) \\ &\quad - Y^{-1}(x_m, 0, \tau_m) \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A(k)}{B(k)} \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right] Y(x_k, l_m, \tau_m) Y(x_m, 0, \tau). \end{aligned}$$

由 $A(m)$ 和 $B(m)$ 定义可知, 上式()中后一项等于 $Y(x_m, 0, \tau) \times A(m)/B(m)$. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau) &= \prod_{j=1}^m x_j \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A(k)}{B(k)} \prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{l_i=0}^{r_i+l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)} b(x_k - x_i, l_i, r_i + l_{i-1}E(i-1,k)) \right\} \\ &\quad Y(x_k, l_m E(m, k), \tau), \end{aligned}$$

即方程(12)对 $n=m$ 也成立.

总之,定理 3 对任意自然数 n 均成立.由方程(13)、(14)及(15)定义的参数 A 和 B 可合并为一个参数 C : $C(k)=A(k)/B(k)$ ($k=0,1,\dots$).

3 改进型辐射函数关于光学厚度的幂级数

$Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, x_2, r_2, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau)$ 关于光学厚度 τ 的幂级数见定理 4.

【定理 4】

$$Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) \cdot \exp(x_n \tau) = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j \cdot \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1}^n \sum_{j=i}^i (r_j + l_j + 1)} \tau_{r, -k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^n (r_j + l_j + 1)} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \quad (16)$$

其中, $D(0) = 1,$ (17)

$$D(m) = - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{j=i}^i (r_j + l_j + 1)} \tau_{r, m-k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + l_j + 1)} \quad (m=1, 2, \dots), \quad (18)$$

证明:

当 $n=1$, 根据方程(17)、(18), 我们有

$$D(0) = 1, \quad D(1) = - \frac{1}{r_1 + l_1 + 1} \tau_1^{r_1 + l_1 + 1},$$

故, 方程(16)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \tau) \cdot \exp(x_1 \tau) &= \\ x_1 \cdot \sum_{l_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^{l_1}}{l_1!} \left(\frac{1}{r_1 + l_1 + 1} \tau_1^{r_1 + l_1 + 1} - \frac{1}{r_1 + l_1 + 1} \tau_1^{r_1 + l_1 + 1} \right) &= \\ x_1 \sum_{l_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^{l_1}}{l_1!} \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau_1^{r_1 + l_1} d\tau = x_1 \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau_1 \left[\sum_{l_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^{l_1}}{l_1!} \tau_1^{l_1} \right] d\tau &= \\ x_1 \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau_1 \exp[(x_1 - x_0) \tau] d\tau = x_1 \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} \tau_1 Y(x_0, 0, \tau) \exp(x_1 \tau) d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

上式与 IRF 的定义式(6)一致. 因此, 方程(16)对 $n=1$ 成立.

若方程(17)对 $n=m-1$ 成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\prod_{j=1}^m x_j \right)^{-1} \cdot Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_m, r_m, \tau) \cdot \exp(x_m \tau) &= \\ \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau_m \left(\prod_{j=1}^{m-1} x_j \right)^{-1} \cdot Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_{m-1}, r_{m-1}, \tau) \cdot \exp(x_m \tau) d\tau &= \\ \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{m-1}=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i}^i (r_j + l_j + 1)} &= \\ \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau_m^{\sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} (r_j + l_j + 1)} \exp[(x_m - x_{m-1}) \tau] d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^m \sum (r_j + l_j + 1)} \\
&\quad \cdot \int_{\tau_m}^{\tau} \tau^{r_m + l_m + \sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + l_j + 1)} d\tau \\
&= \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^m \sum (r_j + l_j + 1)} \\
&\quad \cdot \left\{ \tau_{j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + l_j + 1)} - \tau_{m, j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + l_j + 1)} \right\} \\
&= \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^m \sum (r_j + l_j + 1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \tau_{j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + l_j + 1)} + D(m) \right\} \\
&= \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{D(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^m \sum (r_j + l_j + 1)} \tau_{j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + l_j + 1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

此即方程(16),故方程(16)对 $n=m$ 也成立.

因此,定理 4 对任意自然数 n 均成立.

由定理 4 可以证明以下性质:

(1) $D(k)$ 是 $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_k$ 的 $\sum_{j=1}^k (r_j + l_j + 1)$ 次多项式; $Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau) \times \exp(x_n \tau)$ 关于光学厚度 τ 之幂级数是光学厚度量的 $\sum_{j=1}^n (r_j + l_j + 1)$ 次多项式; $Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau)$ 关于光学厚度 τ 之幂级数的最低次幂不低于 $n + r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_n$.

(2) $Y(x_0, 0, x_1, r_1, \dots, x_n, r_n, \tau)$ 关于光学厚度 τ 之幂级数的最低次幂项 Y_n 为

$$Y_n = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{D^*(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^n \sum (r_j + 1)} \tau_{j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^n (r_j + 1)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (19)$$

其中,

$$D^*(0) = 1, \quad (20)$$

$$D^*(m) = - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D^*(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^m \sum (r_j + 1)} \tau_{m, j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^m (r_j + 1)} \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (21)$$

(3) 当大气散射相函数与大气单次散射反照率之积与高度无关时,辐射函数关于光学厚度之幂级数可简化为:

$$\begin{aligned}
&Y(x_0, 0, x_1, 0, \dots, x_n, 0, \tau) \cdot \exp(x_n \tau) \cdot \left(\prod_{j=1}^n x_j \right)^{-1} \\
&= \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(x_j - x_{j-1})^{l_j}}{l_j!} \right] \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{D^{**}(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1, j=k+1}^n \sum (l_j + 1)} \tau_{j=k+1}^{\sum_{j=k+1}^n (l_j + 1)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $D^{**}(0) = 1,$ (23)

$$D^{**}(m) = - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{D^{**}(k)}{\prod_{i=k+1}^m \sum_{j=i+1}^m (l_j + 1)} \tau_{m,-k+1}^{\sum_{j=i+1}^m (l_j + 1)} \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (24)$$

实际应用时,高于某一次数的散射光可忽略不计.本节结论可能有助于确定计算至哪次散射光时递推过程可结束.

4 结语

在文献[1]的辐射函数定义中,假定大气散射相函数与大气单次散射反照率之积($4\pi P^*$)与高度无关.本文将 P^* 表示为大气光学厚度的多项式,从而比 P^* 与高度无关假定更符合实际大气.相应地,辐射函数(RF)的定义推广为改进型辐射函数(IRF),IRF 是非负函数,RF 是 IRF 的特例.

由于散射光计算的大部分时间花费于对光学厚度的积分,而各次散射光方程中的对光学厚度积分均可归结为 IRF 形式.因此,利用本文给出的 IRF 解析性质,快速准确地计算 IRF,可大大提高大气多次散射的计算效率.至少,IRF 的引入指出了一种处理大气多次散射的新途径.

IRF 概念(包括 RF)可应用于各种涉及大气短波辐射传输的研究工作.例如,云、大气气溶胶及微量气体的卫星遥感.

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IMPROVEMENT OF RADIATIVE FUNCTION IN ATMOSPHERIC SHORT WAVE RADIATION TRANSFER

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Abstract The definition of radiative function in atmospheric short wave radiation transfer was improved to include the variation of the product of atmospheric scattering phase function and atmospheric single scattering albedo with height. The properties of the improved radiative function (IRF) were studied, which include the relationship between multiple scattering light and IRF, the analytical recurrence formula of IRF, the analytical relationship between high order IRF and zero order IRF and the power series of IRF about optical depth.

Key words radiative function, atmospheric scattering, multiple scattering, short wave radiation, radiation transfer.