2013 臺灣國際科學展覽會 優勝作品專輯

作品編號 150023

參展科別 地球科學

作品名稱 宜蘭外海條狀兩帶成因探討

得獎獎項 一等獎

美國 ISEF 團隊正選代表:美國第 64 屆國際

科技展覽會

就讀學校 臺北市立建國高級中學

指導教師 葉昭松、周仲島

作者姓名 陳奕慈、林昱曦

關 鍵 字 條狀雨帶、幅合量、熱通量

作者簡介



我是陳奕慈,目前就讀建國中學數理資優班三年級。自從三年前加入建中數資開始,一方面是為了專題,一方面也是為了自己的興趣,我一頭栽進這已經伴我快兩年的專題。在做專題的過程中,我培養了不只是解決問題的能力,同時也培養了發現問題的能力,老實說,因為要學著「在不疑處懷疑」,所以發現問題的能力遠比解決問題的能力難養成,我認為這是我的最大收穫。最後,當然還是要謝謝教授、老師、夥伴、所有幫助過我的人,助我度過了一頭忙專題、一頭拼學測的高三日子。

我是林昱曦,目前就讀建國中學數理資優班三年級。以前就很喜歡分析數據, 再加上對地科的興趣,使我在專題研究課程中能在趣味中學習。在過程中我學到 許多事情,例如做科學的方法、態度,以及合作的重要性。感謝所有幫助過我們 的人:教授、老師、同學、家人,以及朋友,在專題和科展的路上給予我們這麼 多的幫助,我們會更努力的讓這份研究更完整、更好。。

摘要

觀察逐時雷達迴波圖之後,我們發現冬末春初時節,從傍晚到凌晨這段時間, 在宜蘭外海是一條狀雨帶的「好發期」,這條狀雨帶並非由鋒面或其他已知的天氣 系統引起,故我們想研究這條狀雨帶強度與其氣候環境間的關係。前人的研究中, 並沒有研究宜蘭外海的條狀雨帶,不過,從其他研究類似的條狀雨帶的參考資料 中,我們發現大部分的研究認定條狀雨帶的成因,都是由風場輻合所引起,因此, 我們想研究是否還有其他促使條狀雨帶形成的原因。先定義出條狀雨帶常出現的 範圍,挑出有出現條狀雨帶的時數,並利用軟體 Extract Color 擷取每一張圖片 中條狀雨帶的像素,藉此將範圍中的回波訊號量化。整理向中央氣象局收集來的 氣象資料(風向、風速、氣溫、海溫),與回波訊號的量化數據做對照。結果我們 發現,以風的輻合輻散來看,當風的輻合量愈大時,此雨帶也愈明顯;以溫差來 看,海溫與氣溫的溫差愈大,此雨帶愈明顯。

Abstract

After viewing hourly radar echo images from July 2010 to July 2012, we found that a rain belt which was off the coast of Yilan often appears from late winter to early spring in a year and from evening to daybreak in a day. Since the rain belt was not caused by any known meteorological phenomena, such as cold front and typhoon, we want to discover the connection between this rain belt and the convergence of winds, the temperature difference (sea surface temperature minus air temperature) and the wind speed. Previous studies have not discussed the rain belt off the coast of Yilan. studies which researched the similar rain belt only showed that the convergence of the wind caused this phenomenon, so we hope to find out if there are other causes of this rain belt. First, we define the area where the rain belt appears. Then, choose the radar echo images that this phenomenon arises. With a program called "Extract Color", we pick out pixels in different color in order to quantify the intensity of the rain belt. Compared these qualified data with the meteorological data from Central Weather The result shows that the correlation coefficient between wind convergence and the rain belt intensity is 0.44. The correlation coefficient between temperature difference and the rain belt intensity is 0.58. The correlation coefficient between wind speed and the rain belt intensity is 0.19.

壹、研究動機

影響台灣的降雨以及成雲,最主要是夏秋之際的颱風以及春夏之交的梅雨, 而北部冬天(10月下旬到4月上旬)有東北季風吹拂,東北季風吸收東海水氣,使台 灣北部略微濕潤,南部冬天則幾乎是乾季,總括來說,台灣夏天雨日多,冬天雨 日較少。經過幾個禮拜,逐日觀察並收集許多張氣象局雷達回波圖後,發現在冬 季(一到四月),從傍晚至凌晨這段時間,宜蘭外海通常有較強的「條狀回波」,代 表那裡似乎常常盤踞著雨帶,這個事件相較於台灣其他地區是個蠻特別的現象, 和老師討論後,才了解到那裡似乎時常出現雲雨帶,自此,激發了我們的興趣, 想以研究雲雨帶的成因為目標來做研究。

貳、研究目的

- 1. 找出條狀雨帶在哪個季節較容易現。
- 2. 找出條狀雨帶在哪個季節較容易現強回波
- 3. 探討條狀雨帶在一天中較容易出現的時段
- 4. 歸納條狀雨帶出現的原因。
- 5. 討論條狀雨帶出現次數的年變化

参、研究設備及器材

氣象資料(中央氣象局)、電腦軟體(Excel, PowerPoint, Extract Color)

肆、研究過程或方法

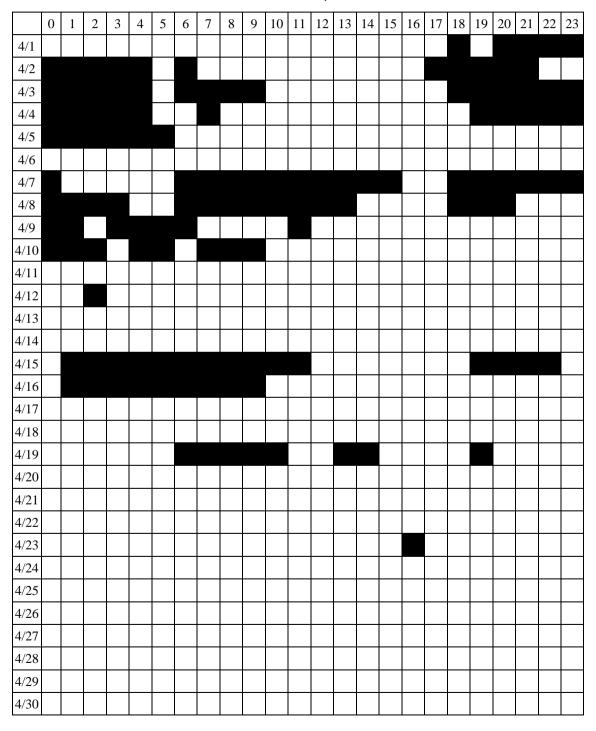
- 一、首先定義「條狀雨帶」的內涵(以下是根據雷達回波圖來定義)
 - 1. 條狀雨帶不得是由鋒面、颱風等已知天氣系統所引起。
 - 條狀雨帶必須是條狀,並且不得呈現東西向並且向外延伸(因為如果 是東西向且向外延伸,極有可能是鋒面系統影響)。
 - 3. 條狀雨帶必須出現在定義範圍內(見研究過程二)。
 - 4. 條狀雨帶的回波訊號,其等級必須在「綠色」以上,也就是在 10dbz 以上,其他更微弱的回波訊號(低於 10dbz、藍色或灰色),因為有可 能是雷達打到東北季風吹起的浪花,視為雷達雜訊,故不記。
- 二、接著定義出「宜蘭外海」的範圍:北至三貂角(約為 25°N),南至 24°N,西至蘭陽平原海岸線最西點(約為 121.818°E),東至大約 122.5°E(約為龜山島往東五倍的龜山島至宜蘭海岸的距離)。



三、探討條狀雨帶的形成

- 1. 向中央氣象局蒐集自2010年7月至2012年7月的逐時雷達回波圖。
- 2. 根據對條狀雨帶的定義,取出有出現條狀雨帶的時間點。
- □以2011年4月為例(塗黑表示有條狀雨帶):

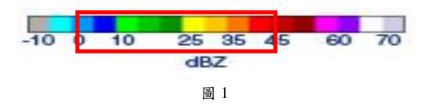
表 1



- 3. 觀察地面天氣圖,將受到已知天氣系統(ex.鋒面、颱風)影響的時間點 去掉。
- 以月份做區分,看看條狀雨帶出現較頻繁的月份是落在哪些月、哪些時段、甚至是哪些季節。
- 將每個出現條狀雨帶的資料點對應的風向和風速輸入並計算輻合和 輻散量。
- 將每個出現條狀雨帶的資料點對應的海溫與氣溫值輸入並計算溫差 (海溫一氣溫)。

四、探討條狀雨帶強度與天氣因子的關係

- 使用 Extract Color 分析雷達回波圖。這套程式可以揀選出圖片中某一個區域的像素,同時將特定顏色的像素分開,故我們將區域設定在雨帶常出現的「定義範圍」上,計算範圍內有多少像素,即可得到回波訊號(雨帶)的範圍。
- 因為雨帶的強度,可以由雨帶範圍的大小,和回波訊號的強度來共 同決定,故在計算範圍之外,還要將雨帶強度加權。
- 3. 首先分出預定強度範圍 10~55 dBz 中的九個等級(如圖 1)。由於低於 10dBZ 之訊號在此區域此季節可能是東北季風揚起浪所造成,故視 為誤差不計,又幾乎不會出現大於 55dBZ 的訊號,因此只取 10 到 55dBZ 的範圍,分成九個強度等級。



4. 接著將雨帶加權。10 到 15dBZ 之數值乘以 1,15 到 20dBZ 之數值乘 以 2,以此類推至 50 到 55dBZ(數值乘以 9)。將以上數值加總即為此 雨帶強度。事實上,以 dBZ 倒推強度應該以指數計算,但由於指數數量級過於龐大,且經計算發現指數和線性得到的實驗結果接近,因此以我們以此種加權方法計算兩帶之強度。

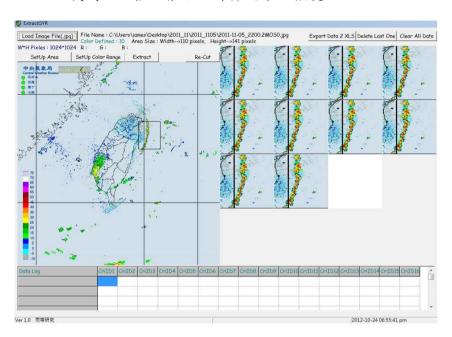


圖 2 分析前的程式。可以看到範圍內的雨帶樣貌。

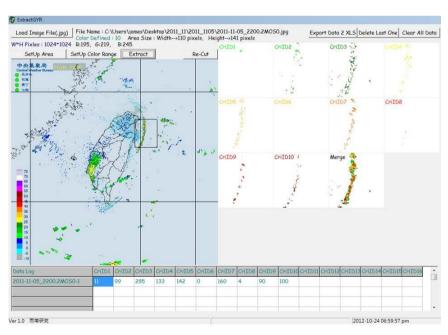


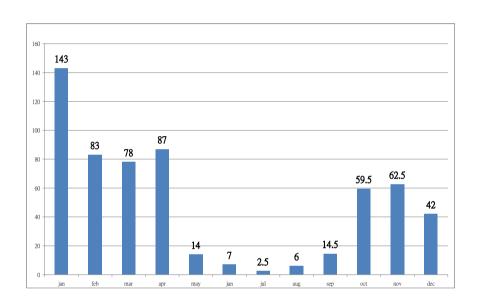
圖 3 分析後的程式。可以看到不同強度等級範圍的分佈。

5. 粗略將計算出的強度數值分為三等份:小於3000為弱回波(代表色為 綠色),3000至7000為中回波(代表色為黃色),大於7000為強回波(代 表色為紅色)。

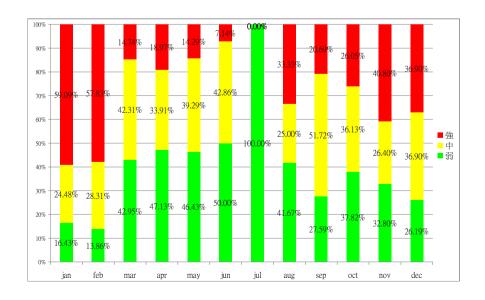
6. 以不同等級之強度探討雨帶與海氣溫差、風速、風向、輻合強度等 天氣因子之關聯,並製成散佈圖與長條圖。

伍、研究結果

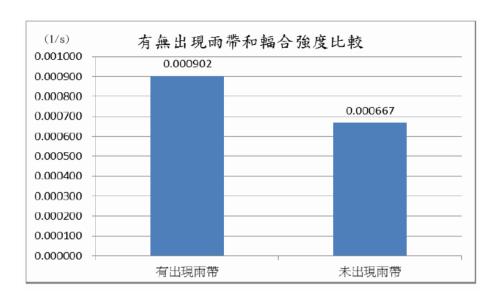
一、2010年7月~2012年7月逐月條狀雨帶平均出現次數



二、2010年7月~2012年7月逐月條狀雨帶各強度占該月總出現次 數之比例

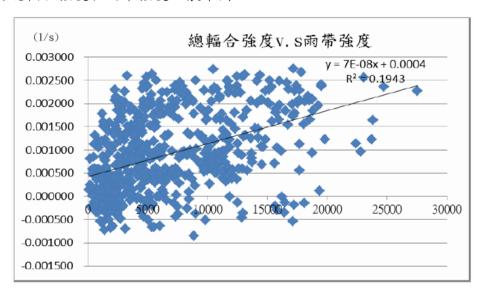


三、有無出現雨帶和輻合強度之比較

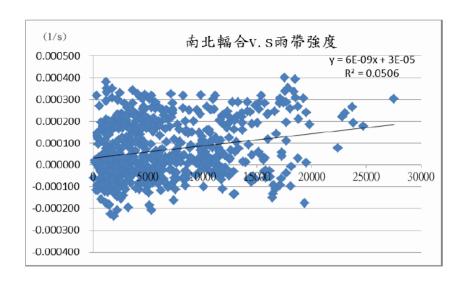


四、散布圖

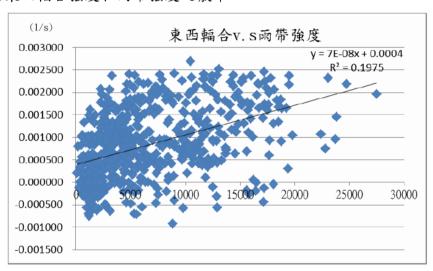
(一)總輻合強度和雨帶強度之散布圖



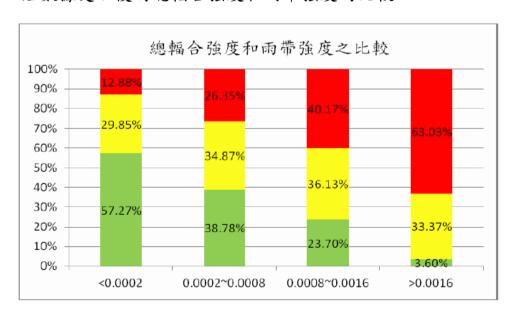
(二)南北輻合強度和雨帶強度之散布圖



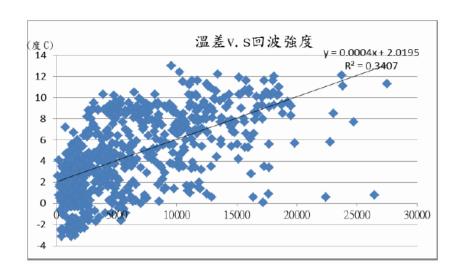
(三)東西輻合強度和雨帶強度之散布



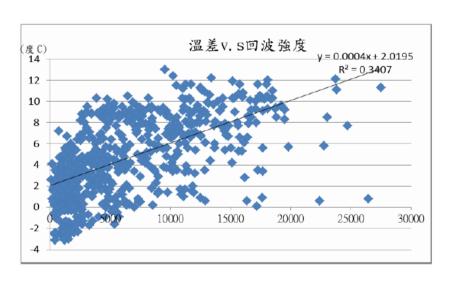
五、經數據處理後的總輻合強度和雨帶強度的比較



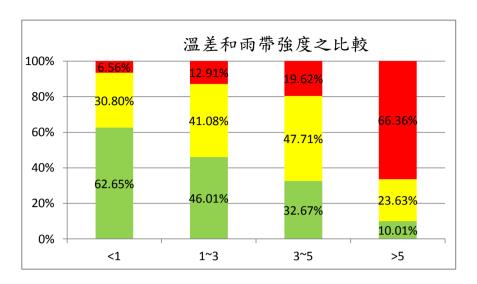
六、有無出現雨帶之溫差的比較(蘇澳測站)



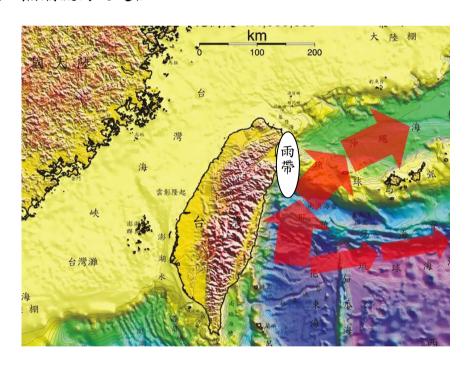
七、溫差和雨帶強度之散布圖(蘇澳測站)



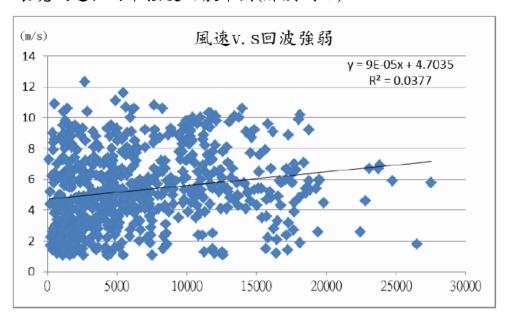
八、經數據處理後的溫差和雨帶強度之關係(蘇澳測站)



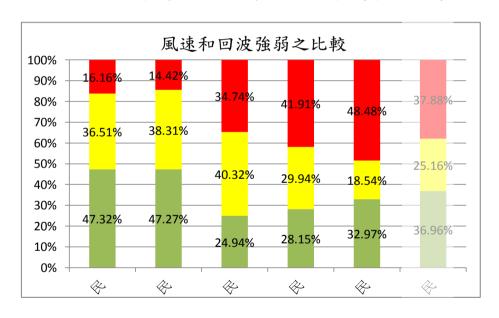
九、黑潮流向之定位



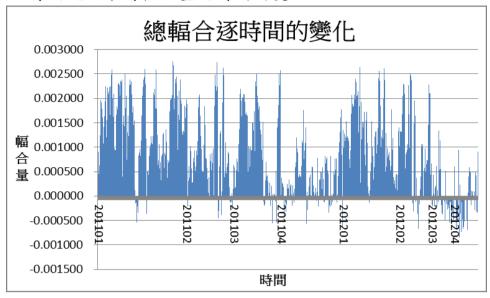
十、環境風速和雨帶強度之散布圖(蘇澳測站)



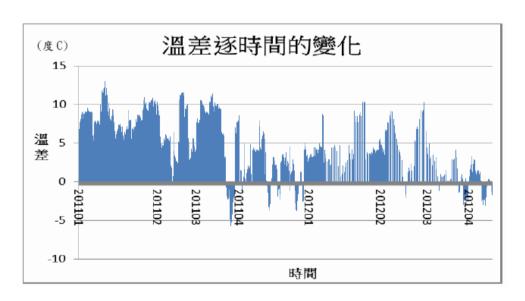
十一、 整理後的環境風速和雨帶強度之關係(蘇澳測站)



十二、有出現雨帶時輻合量逐時間的變化

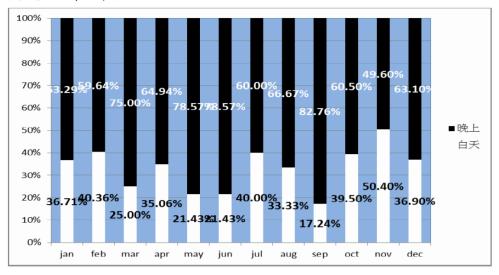


十三、有出現雨帶時溫差逐時間的變化



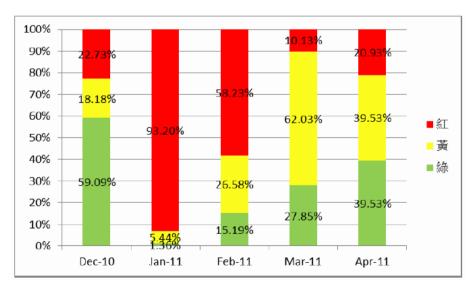
十四、條狀雨帶在白天(6點~17點)和黑夜(18點~隔天 6點)逐月的

出現比例比較

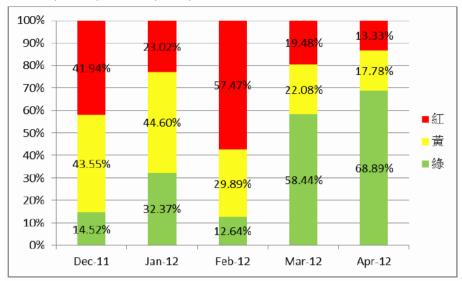


十五、2010年12月~2011年4月和2011年12月~2012年4月條 狀雨帶出現強度之比較

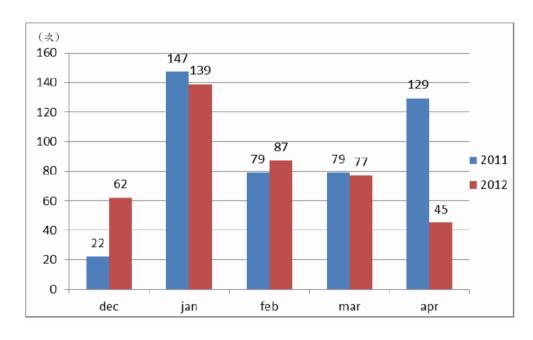
(一)2010年12月~2011年4月



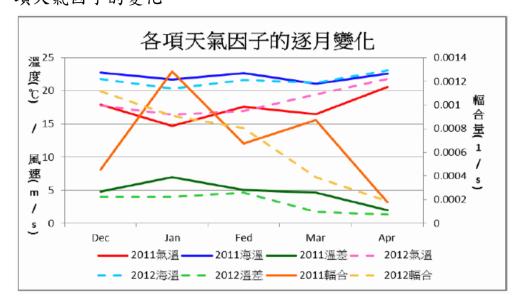
(二) 2011年12月~2012年4月



十六、2010年12月~2011年4月和2011年12月~2012年4月條 狀雨帶出現次數之比較



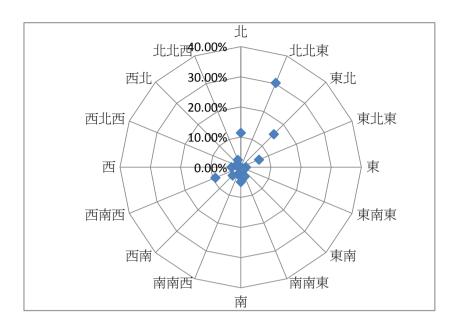
十七、 2010 年 12 月~2011 年 4 月和 2011 年 12 月~2012 年 4 月各項天氣因子的變化



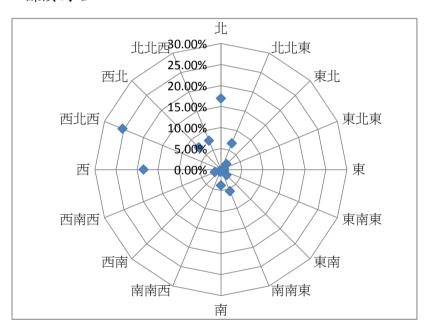
陸、討論

- 根據實驗結果一和二,我們可以得知,條狀雨帶出現次數較多的月份, 為2011~2012年的1~4月,而其中又以1月和2月,條狀雨帶出現強回 波的比例較高,故我們認為1~4月是此條狀雨帶出現的顯著月份,因此, 接下來的討論與數據呈現,將著重在1~4月的探討。
- 2. 二、為了找出可能的條狀雨帶成因,我們將蒐集來的蘇澳和龜山島測站 資料進行統整,首先,統計兩個測站在1~4月逐時的風向,製作成如下 的圓餅圖:

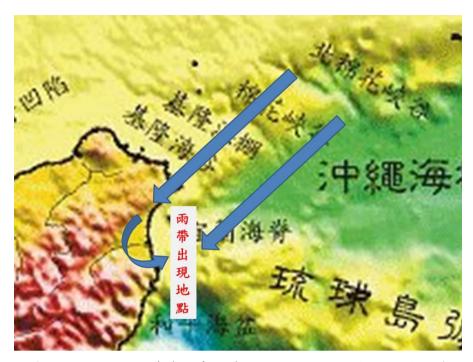
□龜山島測站



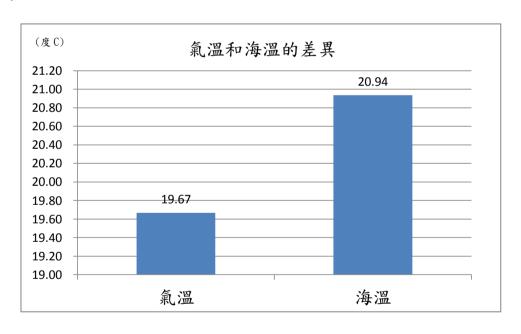
□蘇澳測站



我們發現,龜山島在 1~4 月傾向吹東北偏北北東風,這和大環境風場一東北季風的風向相當接近,然而,蘇澳測站測得的風向,卻較常是偏西風,這和大環境風場不合,我們認為這是受到蘭陽平原的地形影響,導至東北季風發生轉向而成,此時,兩股風向不同的風,在宜蘭外海形成一輻合帶,我們推論這是條狀兩帶形成的第一個可能原因:



另外,我們也統計了蘇澳和龜山島測站在1~4月的氣溫和海溫資料, 如下:



我們發現,在冬季的這個區域中,海溫和氣溫會有差異,主因可能 是黑潮暖流導致的暖洋面以及東北季風造成的寒冷空氣,如此一來,在 暖洋面將產生一層較為暖濕的空氣,當它和乾冷的空氣交會,便有可能 形成雨帶,我們推論這是條狀雨帶形成的第二個可能原因。

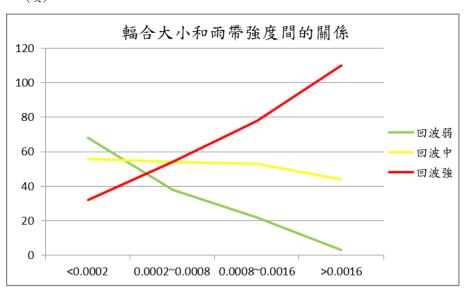
3. 我們先討論風場輻合對條狀雨帶的影響,假設龜山島風的東西分量為 $ec{V}_{1X}$,

南北分量為 \vec{V}_{1Y} ,垂直方向分量為 \vec{V}_{1Z} ,蘇澳風的東西分量為 \vec{V}_{2X} ,南北分量為 \vec{V}_{2Y} ,垂直方向分量為 \vec{V}_{2Z} ,空氣密度為 ρ ,因為空氣密度在海面上的各處幾乎相同,故輻合輻散量的算法為:

 $\rho(\nabla \bullet V) = -\rho(\frac{\partial V_X}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial V_Y}{\partial Y} + \frac{\partial V_Z}{\partial Z}), 值為正時,代表輻合,值為負時,代表輻散。另外,由於我們探討的是水平風的輻合,故風的垂直分量可先忽略,同時我們的研究著重在各輻合量大小之間的比較,並不是要計算確切得輻合量值,因此公式中的密度亦可先將其去掉。由此,我們可將公式進一步簡化為:<math>\nabla \bullet V = -(\frac{\partial V_X}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial V_Y}{\partial Y})$ 。

- 4. 根據實驗結果四,我們進一步觀察輻合強度和雨帶強度間的關係,結果發現總輻合強度和雨帶強度的相關係數約為 0.44,屬中度相關,同時,我們分別觀察東西向輻合以及南北向輻合和雨帶強度間的關係,結果發現,東西輻合量和雨帶強度的相關性明顯優於南北輻合量和雨帶的相關性,而且東西輻合量與雨帶的相關係數和總輻合量與雨帶的相關係數較為接近,我們推測這是由於東西向的輻合量較南北向的輻合量強(約略多10倍),使得輻合的效應在東西向較明顯所致,而在東西輻合量強於南北輻合量的狀況下,也造成雨帶的形狀呈現南北細長縱走的現象。
- 由於散布圖的資料點數多,導致數據呈現有些凌亂,為了強化輻合強度和雨帶強度間的趨勢,我們首先做了以下的折線圖:

(次)



這張圖的做法是,先將輻合量的強度大致上區分成四塊,再分別統計各個輻合量區間中雨帶強中弱出現的點數,由這張圖大概可以看出,當輻合量越大時,回波強度強出現的次數較多,當輻合量越小時,回波強度弱出現的次數較多,但這樣的統計還有一個小瑕疵,因為回波強的總出現點數最多,故就算其出現在某個輻合量區間的點數占總點數的比例較回波弱的少,其點數可能仍會比回波弱多,將會產生誤會,為了避免這樣的誤差,我們做了如下的修正:

	綠(回波弱)		黄(回波中)		紅(回波強)	
<0.0002	68	51.91%	56	27.05%	32	11.68%
0.0002 < < 0.0008	38	29.01%	54	26.09%	54	19.71%
0.0008 < < 0.0016	22	16.79%	53	25.60%	78	21.26%
>0.0016	3	2.29%	44	21.26%	110	40.15%
總數	131	100%	207	100%	274	100%

接著,將每一個輻合量區間(一列)為一組,比較三種回波強度在這組中所占的比例,便可得到實驗結果五,因為已將點數都換成百分比,故不會再受到總數多寡的影響。

此時,明顯可見輻合量越大時,回波強出現的比例較高,輻合量越小時,回波弱出現的比例較高,我們的推論是當輻合越強時,會加強

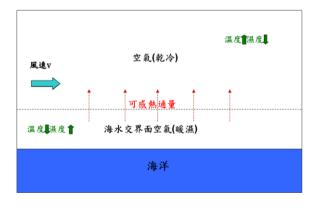
水氣的抬升效應,產生較強的雲雨,而輻合的強度較弱,或甚至是輻散 的時候,水氣的抬升效應將不會那麼劇烈,產生的雨帶強度也會較弱。

根據實驗結果六、七、八,我們要探討另一項天氣因子—海氣溫差和雨帶強度間的關係,由實驗結果六我們可以發現,有出現條狀雨帶的時候,海氣溫差較沒有出現雨帶時高;由實驗結果七所示,海氣溫差大小和雨帶強度的相關係數約為 0.58,接近高度相關;而經過前面介紹過的方法整理數據後(實驗結果八),更可以很明顯發現,當海氣溫差越大時,雨帶強度往往較強,海氣溫差越小時,雨帶強度越弱,我們認為此現象是由可感熱通量(H_e)和潛熱通量(H_e)的機制所導致。

$\Box H_s = \rho_a c_{pa} C_h V (T_S - T_a)$

6.

假定 ρ_a (空氣密度)、 c_{pa} (空氣的定壓比熱系數)、 C_h (可感熱得傳輸系數) 為定值,則當 T_s (海水表面溫度)和 T_a (空氣的位溫)的溫差越大時, H_s 會越 大,當可感熱通量越大時,熱量會由溫度較高的海氣交界面的空氣傳到 空氣中,使得海氣交界面空氣由於可感熱的流失導致溫度下降,濕度提



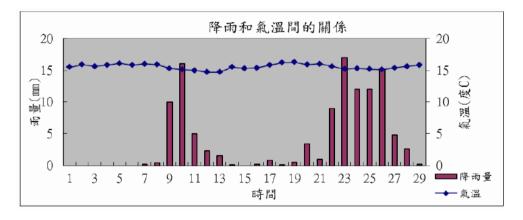
高,空氣接收到可感熱,導致 溫度上升,濕度降低,如此一 來,兩者間的相對濕度差會進 一步提高(原本海氣交界面空 氣的濕度就比空氣中高):

 $\Box H_e = \rho_a L_e C_e V(Q_s - Q_a)$

假定 ρ_a(空氣密度)、L_e(水氣的潛熱係數)、C_e(潛熱的傳輸係數)為定值, 則當 Q_s(海水介面處水氣的混合比)和 Q_a(空氣中水氣的混合比)差異大,也 就是海水介面處濕度越高、空氣中濕度越低時,H_e會越大。由於前面的 可感熱通量機制,導致海氣交界面空氣和空氣的濕度差加大,使得此時 的潛熱通量也很大,造成水氣得以不斷地相變為水滴。 綜合以上的兩種機制,我們可以得到一個結論,那就是當溫差越大時,可感熱通量和潛熱通量會越大,使得越容易產生雨帶,而雨帶強度 也會越強。

7. 研究海氣溫差是否能夠造成雨帶生成,仍有一個重要因素要考慮,因為降雨會造成氣溫下降(海溫幾乎不變),導致溫差上升,如果我們只觀測雨帶出現當下的溫差,此溫差便極有可能是因降雨所產生的結果,而非溫差促成雨帶,因此,我們要研究宜蘭外海在冬季降雨時,對於氣溫下降的影響會有多大。

我們取了最靠近宜蘭外海的蘇澳陸上測站,由於離海岸相當近,故 其觀測結果可約略視為海上的實際狀況。我們的做法是挑出一段連續降 雨的時間,以及開始降雨前的六個小時,將降雨和氣溫畫成折線—長條圖, 如下:



取降雨前六個小時的氣溫平均,減去降雨時的氣溫平均,即可換算出氣溫的下降量值,但是由於此區在冬天經常有冷鋒南下,故降雨後的氣溫下降有可能是鋒後的冷空氣所造成,因此我們要計算出另一個數值:把降雨前的最高溫減去降雨後的最低溫,得到一個最大溫差,如果此最大溫差的數值超過4度C,根據氣象局的定義,可能為是冷空氣南下造成的降溫,我們會將之剔除。而其他未被剔除的事件,我們將它們的氣溫下降量值平均,得到降雨導致的氣溫下降量,約為0.61度,這還是陸上

測站的資料,海面上的狀況,估計會再比這個值低一點點。

我們推測氣溫會沒有什麼變化,原因在於宜蘭外海在冬季受到暖濕 黑潮的影響,同時,東海吹來的東北風也有些潮濕,導致這裡的環境場 水氣充足,因此即使下雨,水氣的蒸發量也不會太多,產生的氣溫下降 量自然不會太高,故可以摒除是由降雨造成溫差加大的可能。

- 8. 宜蘭外海的海氣溫差高,使得雨帶容易在此區域形成,我們認為產生海氣溫差的來源應該是東北季風,以及南方來的黑潮暖流,故如果溫差真的能影響雨帶生成,應該會生成在海氣溫差最大,也就是黑潮中軸上,因此,我們取得海洋學門資料庫的資料,透過海溫以及流速的定位,定出黑潮的中軸線,再以一般認定的黑潮寬度 100km,繪出如實驗結果九之圖,結果發現,條狀雨帶常出現的區域,是位在黑潮以西,較接近岸邊的地區,也就是沒有處在黑潮中軸上,我們推測這是因為在近岸處,仍會有一些黑潮的熱湧升,使得這裡的海溫不至於太低,維持一定的海氣溫差,另外,風場在近岸處才會因為蘭陽平原的地形,而產生輻合的現象,這也是造成雨帶生成在靠近岸邊地區的原因。
- 9. 前面的熱通量機制,還有一個變數沒有討論到:

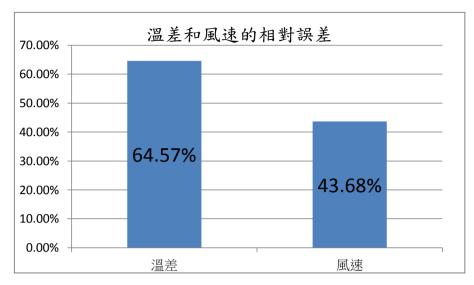
$$\Box H_s = \rho_a c_{pa} C_h V (T_S - T_a)$$

$$\Box H_e = \rho_a L_e C_e V(Q_s - Q_a)$$

兩個公式中的V值,都代表環境風場,因此若環境風場越大時,熱 通量的機制也會越明顯,故我們做了實驗結果十和十一,透過實驗結果 十(散布圖),雨帶強度和風速得相關係數只有 0.19,表示雨帶強度和風速 的相關性不高,我們推測是在這個區域中,風速的變化量不如溫差的變 化量明顯,因此風速對雨帶強度的影響,也遠不如溫差對雨帶強度的影 響。

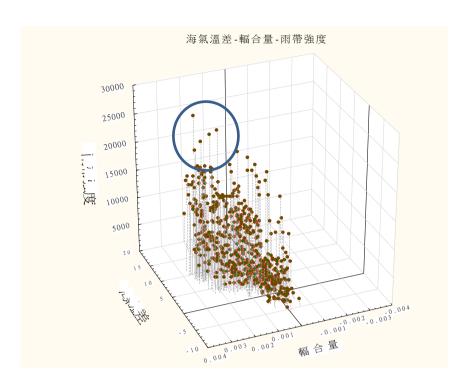
□下圖是用風速和溫差的相對誤差來表示風速和溫差的變化量,由圖

中可以看出,溫差的相對誤差比風速大,表示其變化量也比風速大:



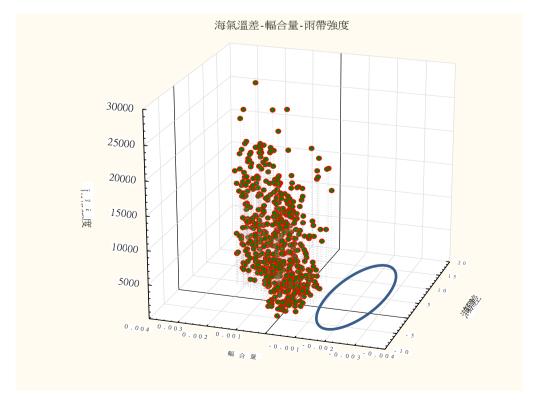
即使風速和雨帶強度的相關性不高,不過在實驗結果十一中,還是可以看出一些兩者間的相關性。我們利用前面提過的數據處理方法,以每一個蒲福風級為一組,統計各組各強度出現的比例,由於6級風出現的數量點較少(僅有4個資料點),故我們做淡化處理,不納入統計。從圖表中,雖然不明顯,卻仍然能看出風速越大時,雨帶強度往往偏強,而風速越小時,雨帶強度往往偏弱的趨勢,顯見風速仍對雨帶有一定的影響,只是影響力不若風場輻合量和溫差大。

10. 由前面的研究,我們得知影響條狀雨帶的最主要因子是輻合量和溫差大小,故我們將三者畫到一張 3D 圖上,觀察它們彼此之間的關係,首先,我們觀察的是強度較強的資料點:



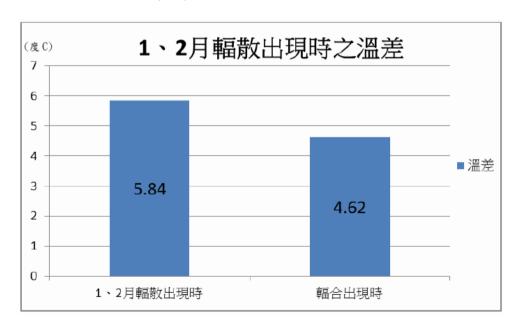
結果發現,當兩帶強度較強時,溫差和輻合量的大小同時都是較大 的,這符合我們先前的討論。

另外,我們從輻合量是負的和溫差是負的卦限中,也可以觀察到 一些資料點,這些資料點所呈現出來的意義,表示在輻散和逆溫的環境 中,仍有雨帶生成:



這和我們前面的討論是不符的,因此,在下一點的討論中,我們要 對這種現象進行說明。

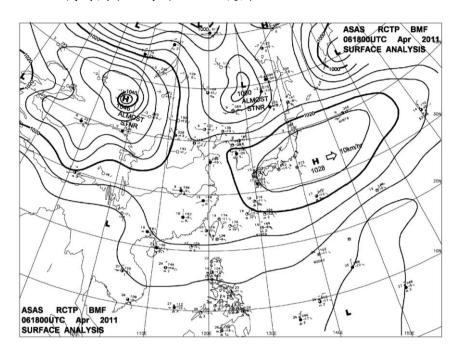
11. 我們在觀察輻合量和海氣溫差對雨帶的影響時,發現並非所有資料點所 呈現出的輻合量和海氣溫差都是正值,偶爾也會有出現負值情況,也就 是發生了輻散和逆溫的現象,卻仍有雨帶產生。根據實驗結果十二,我 們把出現雨帶時的總輻合量和時間作圖,結果發現,在兩年的1~4月中, 都有出現風場是輻散的情況,卻還出現雨帶,不過,經過我們的研究發 現,這些風場是輻散的時間點,大概可以分成兩類,第一類大多是分布 在1、2月,此時同時間的溫差都是正值,而且其中的一些資料點溫差數 值還很大,因此,我們認為這時候的熱通量機制足以彌補風場上的輻散 作用,因而仍能形成雨帶:



而第二類則大多分布在 3、4 月,這類資料點的風場出現輻散,同時,海氣的溫差並沒有很高,代表空氣的溫度不低(因為黑潮的海溫變化不大,影響海氣溫差的主要因素為氣溫),根據我們的參考資料,我們推測此時的雨帶生成,主因是單純的空氣熱力作用所造成的抬升,跟輻合或者是溫差並沒有太大的關聯性。

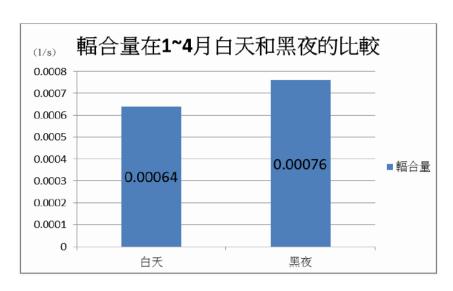
另一方面,當雨帶產生時,偶爾也會有海氣溫差為負值的時候,根

據實驗結果十三,可以發現這些雨帶有月份上的分布,它們大多分布在 三到四月,由此,我們推測此時的雨帶生成機制應當不是仰賴熱通量機 制,而是單純由暖濕東風或東南風,在此地區因地形促成輻合而生成, 因此,我們找了此時的地面天氣圖:

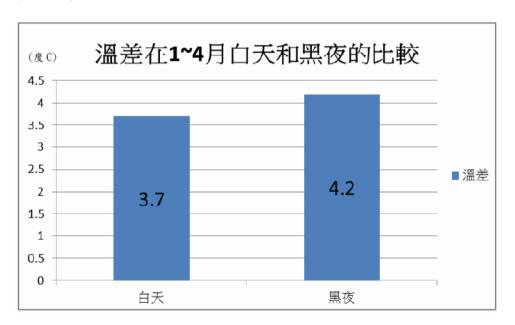


由圖中可以清楚看到,宜蘭外海在這個時間點吹的是東南東風,符 合我們的推測,也就是在3、4月中,的確有可能是由暖濕東南風在此地 輻合生成雨帶,而非由熱通量機制所促成。

12. 根據實驗結果十四,我們研究條狀雨帶在一天的黑夜或白天較容易出現, 我們定義早上6點到晚上5點為白天,晚上5點到隔天早上6點是黑夜, 統計結果如圖所示,在雨帶出現的顯著月份1到4月,雨帶出現在黑夜 的機率都高於白天,我們認為這是因為黑夜時,除了大環境風場因為蘭 陽平原地形產生輻合效應之外,小尺度的環境風場,也會因為海陸性質 的差異,而略為吹出陸風,加成輻合的效應,使得雨帶較容易出現:



另外,在黑夜的時候,由於空氣的比熱比水小,故空氣在黑夜的降溫幅度會比水大,造成海氣溫差加大,加強熱通量的機制,促使條狀雨帶更容易出現:



不過,從上面兩張圖,也可以明顯的了解,雖然在黑夜,輻合量和 溫差都略優於白天,但多出的量值都不是太多,可見小尺度的環境變化 即使稍稍影響了宜蘭外海,但這個區域實際上主要還是受到大環境的東 北風和黑潮暖流在控制。

13. 在研究條狀雨帶的過程中,我們也有觀察到條狀雨帶的次數與強度在兩年中的消長。首先研究強度的變化,根據實驗結果十五,觀察條狀雨帶

的出現強度,結果發現,兩年的 1、3、4 月,2011 年的強度明顯比 2012 年的強度強,從實驗結果十七,我們推論這是因為此三個月的輻合量和 溫差都是前一年大於後一年,因而造成強度上前一年強於後一年。然而, 在兩年的 12 月,輻合量和溫差的走向卻完全相反,反而是後一年大於前 一年,而這也反映在強度上,2010 年 12 月的強度明顯較 2011 年的強度 弱。

14. 接著,研究雨年間雨帶出現次數的變化,根據實驗結果十六,兩年中的 1、2、3 月,條狀雨帶的出現次數沒有明顯變化,然而,在 12 月和 4 月,次數卻有明顯變化,2011 年 12 月出現條狀雨帶的次數多於 2010 年 12 月,然而 2012 年 4 月出現條狀雨帶的次數較 2011 年 4 月減少許多,我們可根據實驗結果十六的各項天氣因子的變化來做解釋。首先是兩年的 12 月比較,我們可清楚觀察到 2011 年 12 月的風場輻合量大過 2010 年 12 月的風場輻合量相當多,由此可知,2011 年 12 月已經有較強的東北季風南下,造成比 2010 年 12 月更多的輻合量,促使雨帶的生成數量大幅攀升;接著,我們觀察 2011 年 4 月和 2012 年 4 月的差異,結果發現兩年的風場輻合量並沒有太大差異,同時海溫和溫差的差異也不大,唯一比較有差別的是氣溫,在 2012 年氣溫回升的比 2011 年快,我們認為這不僅導致熱通量機制的消失,還表示季節的提前轉換,使得接下來的梅雨季提前來臨:

2011年4月 (黑色表示受到鋒面影響的時間點) 2012年4月



- 一旦梅雨季提前來臨,鋒面系統籠罩宜蘭外海的時數將在4月大增, 使得條狀雨帶更不容易被觀測到,數量將大幅減少。
- 15. 由前一點的討論,我們可以了解到條狀雨帶和大環境季節變化間的關係, 一旦時序提早,條狀雨帶的好發季節也會提前,故我們可以藉由偵測條 狀雨帶的出現次數,來了解當年季節變化的快慢。同時,希望藉由對宜 蘭外海條狀雨帶成因的分析,為在這些海域工作的船隻,提供準確的氣 象預報,以避免人員財產的損失。

柒、結論

- 宜蘭外海之條狀雨帶多在每年的一到四月出現,而且在一二月呈現強回 波的比例較在其他月份時高。
- 2. 雨帶生成的第一種原因是:盛行東北風碰到蘭陽平原地形影響折向形成 離岸風,離岸風再與盛行東北風輻合而形成雨帶,由於東西的輻合量大 於南北的輻合量,故雨帶呈現南北狹長縱走。
- 探討宜蘭外海的條狀雨帶,發現溫差和風速的確和雨帶強度有關係,當溫差大風速大時,雨帶強度偏強,當溫差小風速小時,雨帶強度偏弱,

這是由潛熱通量和可感熱通量機制所導致。

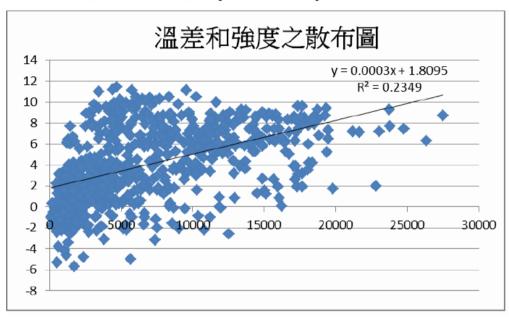
- 4. 降雨造成的氣溫下降有限,對海氣溫差的影響不會太大。
- 部份輻散或逆溫的情況下,仍有雨帶產生,我們認為這是因為有其他的 天氣因子,補足了雨帶的生成條件所致。
- 6. 宜蘭外海之條狀雨帶在夜晚出現的比例較在白天出現的比例高。
- 係狀雨帶會因為每年的大氣環境不同,而有次數上、強度上的年變化產生。

捌、參考資料及其他

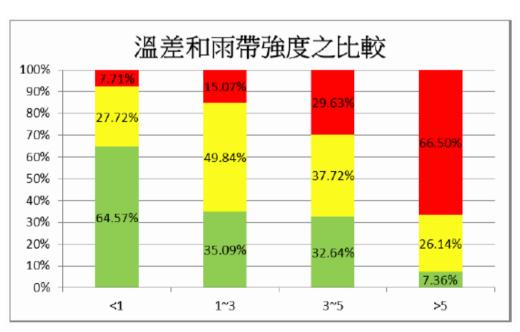
- Yu and Jou(2005). Radar Observations of the Diurnally Forced Offshore Convective Lines along the Southeastern Coast of Taiwan.
 Mon. Wea. Rev., 133, 1613-1636
- 2. 游政谷(民 84)。海上移動緩慢線狀對流兩帶結構與其伴隨之中尺度渦旋環流。國立台灣大學大氣科學研究所博士論文,台北市。
- 3. 林哲佑(民 96)。台灣東南沿海對流線雷達觀測之氣候特徵分析。私立中國文化大學地學研究所大氣科學組碩士論文,台北市。
- 4. 陳智偉(民 94)。西太平洋地區海洋混合層熱收支之初步分析。國立中央 大學水文科學研究所碩士論文,桃園縣。
- 5. 周仲島。氣象雷達。台灣大百科全書 Encyclopedia of Taiwan。取自
 <a href="http://taiwanpedia.culture.tw/web/content?ID=1020&Keyword=%E9%9B%B7%E9%81%94%E5%9B%9E%E6%B3%A2http://taiwanpedia.culture.tw/web/content?ID=1020&Keyword=%E9%9B%B7%E9%81%94%E5%9B%9E%E6%B3%A2
- 6. **Latent heat-Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent heat
- 7. **Sensible heat-Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensible_heat

玖、附錄

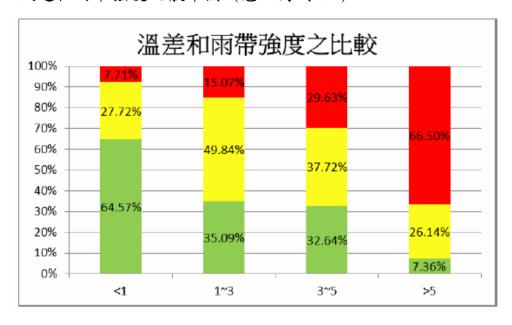
一、溫差和雨帶強度之散布圖(龜山島測站)



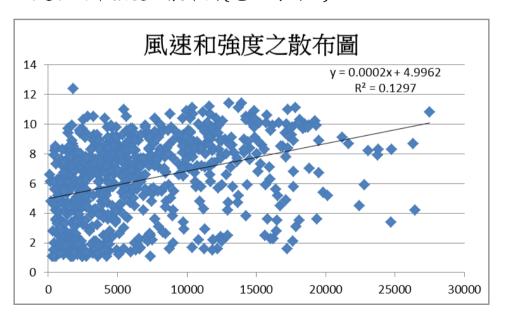
二、 經數據處理後的溫差和雨帶強度之關係(龜山島測站)



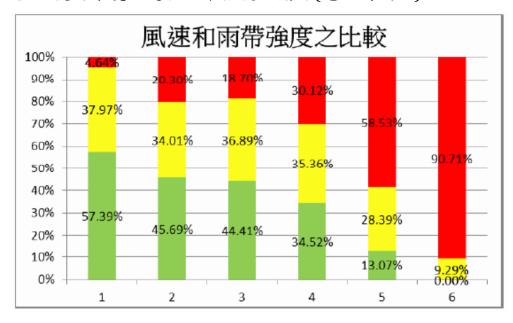
三、風速和雨帶強度之散布圖 (龜山島測站)



四、風速和雨帶強度之散布圖(龜山島測站)



五、整理後的環境風速和雨帶強度之關係(龜山島測站)



評語

對海氣交互作用在宜蘭外海條狀雨帶形成與發展過程所扮演之角色有創新的 研究。輻合作用應區分雨帶所在的位置,如在蘇澳與龜山島之間或之外進行細部 特性之討論海氣溫差與降雨關係,建議可以多收集資料進行綜合之分析討論。

Causes of Offshore Rain Band along the Northeastern Coast of Taiwan

I-Tzu Chen and Yu-Sy Lin

Abstract

Better understanding of weather systems occurring off the northeastern coast of Taiwan is crucial to the safety of domestic flights from Hualien County to Taipei City because this region comes across the flight path. It is not uncommon to observe the occurrence of offshore rain bands in this region, and however, their formation and characteristics have been poorly understood. The objective of this study is to identify the possible meteorological factors conducive to the formation of rain bands and to understand the characteristics of the rain bands. Based on the preliminary analysis of the radar images and other data sources provided from Central Weather Bureau of Taiwan, rain bands tended to be formed more frequently at night and in winter, approximately 20 to 50 kilometers offshore. The result shows that the formation of rain bands was related to topographically induced wind convergence at low levels and temperature differences between sea water and relatively cool atmospheric air. In addition, a detailed case study was also conducted to illustrate how rain bands are formed offshore. These analyses further support the importance of air-sea temperature difference and the interactions between the environmental flow and coastal topography on the formation and subsequent development of the rain bands.

Table of contents

Abstract	i
Table of contents	1
Introduction.	2
Data and Methodology	3
Results and Discussion.	5
Conclusions.	13
Acknowledgements	14
References.	15

Introduction

After the cargo ship "Jui Tai No.8" sank off the coast of northeastern Taiwan on 10 Feb, 2005, the traffic safety of that oceanic area has been highly noticed. One day, when we watched the weather forecast on TV, we found that there were the rain bands near the northeastern coast of Taiwan. The severe weather condition could affect traffic safety in this area. Because the northeastern coast of Taiwan is the main traffic path between Hualien and Taipei, we think that understanding physical processes associated with these offshore rain bands is crucial for improving coastal weather forecasting.

In this research, we used a program called "ExtractColor" to quantify the strength and intensity of these offshore rain bands, and compared them with some weather factors. We wish to find out the characteristics and formative mechanisms of these offshore rain bands.

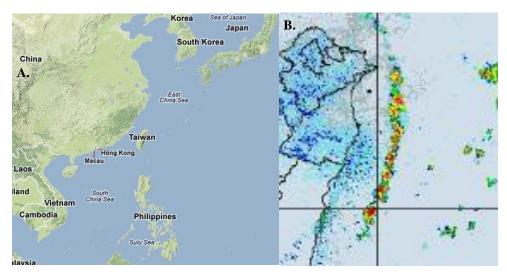


Fig. 1 (A) Location of Taiwan (B) Location of rain band

Data and Methodology

First, we define the "rain band":

1. Radar reflectivity must be greater than 10 dBZ

2. Area: 24°N-25°N, 121.8°E-122.5°E

3. Orientation: North-south

4. Large scale environment: weakly synoptically forced weather condition

Next, we quantify the strength and intensity of rain band (based on dBZ). With the program "ExtractColor", we pick out different range of radar reflectivity and calculate the numbers of pixels on the radar images (Fig. 2), and weight these numbers by the definition of dBZ.

The difference between strength and intensity is that strength depends on radar reflectivity and area, but intensity only depends on radar reflectivity.

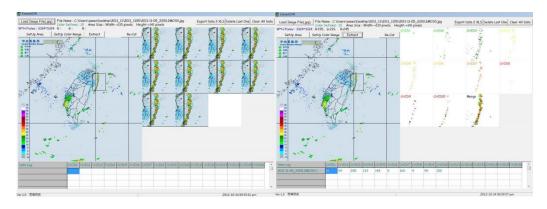


Fig.2 Process of quantify the strength of rain bands

Then, we quantify the weather factors from Central Weather Bureau of Taiwan. These are the factors we choose:

- 1. Air-sea temperature difference, which is sea surface temperature air temperature.
- 2. Convergence of winds, we define it as the opposite number of divergence (divergence = $\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}$, convergence = $\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}$).
- 3. Wind speed
- 4. Convective available potential energy, also known as CAPE, which is the amount of energy a parcel of air would have if lifted a certain distance vertically through the atmosphere.

$$CAPE = g \int_{LFC}^{EL} \frac{\theta z - \overline{\theta} z}{\overline{\theta} z}$$
 (1)

In formula (1), $\mathbf{g} = \text{gravitational constant}$

EL = heights of the levels of equilibrium

LFC = heights of the levels of free convection

 θ_z = virtual temperature of the specific parcel

 $\overline{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_z$ = virtual temperature of the environment



Fig. 3 Locations of the weather stations

Results and Discussion

Temporal distribution

The distribution of the formative month for all identified rain bands is shown in Fig. 4 A. It's clear that the rain bands tended to form more frequently from winter to spring, with a formative peak in January. In Fig. 4 B, the strongest rain bands often appeared in January and February, which means the weather condition from winter to spring could not only make the rain band appear more frequently but also stronger.

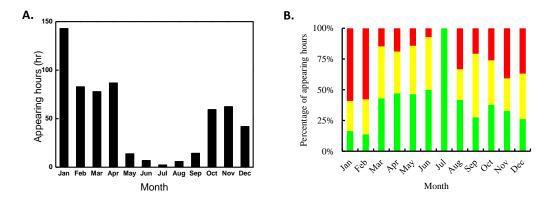


Fig. 4 (A) Average monthly appearing hours of the rain bands (B) Monthly variation of different strength levels of rain bands

The distribution of the formative hour for rain bands is shown in Fig. 5. Rain bands frequently occurred during nighttime hours than during daytime hours, but there were still a considerable number of cases during daytime hours. The formation of these rain bands cannot be simply explained by the convergence of land breeze and northeastern monsoon. Instead, the topography or other physical process might be responsible for the formation of rain bands.

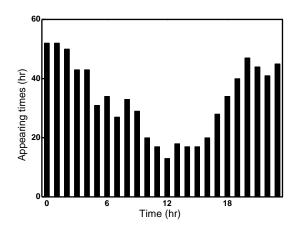


Fig. 5 Diurnal variation of appearing hours of the rain bands

Spatial distribution

To investigate the spatial distribution of rain bands, we cut the defined area into 247 (19*13) blocks. The result is shown in Fig. 6. The rain bands tended to be parallel to the coastline and located ~30 km offshore.

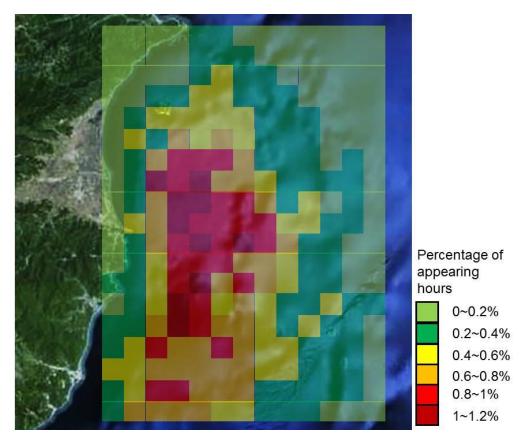


Fig.6 Spatial distribution of the formative frequency of rain bands during Jul 2010 to Jul 2012

Relation between heat flux and strength of rain band

According to the formula of sensible heat flux, ρ_a , c_{pa} and C_h are constants, the factors which could affect sensible heat flux are air-sea temperature difference and wind speed. In the scatter plots, the air-sea temperature difference is related to the strength of rain band (Fig. 7 A), while wind speed is less related to the strength of rain band (Fig. 7 B). Sensible heat flux transfers heat into the atmosphere, makes the air parcel ascend, and forms clouds.

$$H_s = \rho_a c_{pa} C_h V(T_{S} - T_a) \tag{2}$$

In formula (2), ρ_a = density of air

 c_{pa} = specific heat of dry air at constant pressure

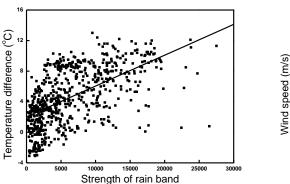
 C_h = turbulent exchange coefficients for sensible heat fluxes

V = wind speed

 T_s = sea surface temperature

 T_{a} = air temperature

 \mathbf{H}_{s} = sensible heat flux



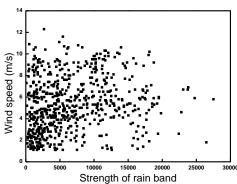


Fig. 7 (A) Relation between air-sea temperature difference and strength of rain band (B) Relation between wind speed and strength of rain band

Latent heat flux may affect the formation of the rain band. According to the formula of latent heat flux, wind speed and difference of vapor mixing ratio between air-sea interface and atmosphere could affect the amount of latent heat. However, there are no data about the vapor mixing ratio on the buoys. We could only suspect the mechanism of latent heat. First, sensible heat flux brings heat into the atmosphere and makes the air parcel ascend. Then, the air parcel reaches the critical saturation stage and the vapor condenses. When the vapor turns into liquid, latent heat passes into the atmosphere and strengthen this mechanism.

$$H_e = \rho_a L_e C_e V(Q_s - Q_a) \tag{3}$$

In formula (3), ρ_a = density of air

 L_e = latent heat of vaporization of water

 C_e = turbulent exchange coefficients for latent heat fluxes

V =wind speed

 Q_s = vapor mixing ratio in the air-sea interface

 Q_a = vapor mixing ratio in the atmosphere

 \mathbf{H}_{e} = latent heat flux

Relation between convergence of winds and strength of rain band

Convergence of winds is highly related to the strength of rain band. This result is also shown in early studies (Fig. 8). However, the mechanisms which form these convergences are what we are really looking for. Thus, we will figure out these

mechanisms in the case study.

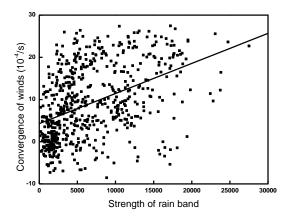


Fig. 8 Relation between convergence of winds and strength of rain band

Relation between CAPE and intensity of rain band

When an air parcel is warmer than its surrounding environment, part of the potential energy would be released and transformed into the kinetic energy of the vertical movement. This part of potential energy is called convective available potential energy (CAPE). CAPE is related to the intensity of rain band (Fig. 9). The larger the amount of CAPE is, the higher the air parcel ascends, and the stronger the rain band is. The reason why we don't compare CAPE with strength of rain band is that the CAPE only affects the vertical movement, so area should not be included.

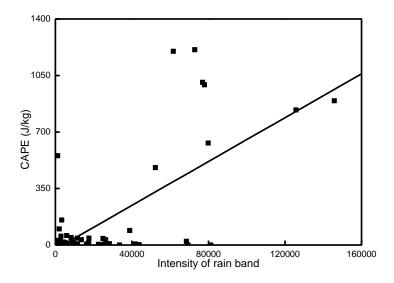


Fig. 9 Relation between CAPE and intensity of rain band $\,$

Case study

A 43-hour case from 01/31/2012 to 02/02/2012 was chosen. In this case, two rain bands occurred. The first rain band existed from 0900 of 02/01/2012 to 1800 of 02/01/2012, and the second rain band existed from 1800 of 02/01/2012 to 0400 of 02/02/2012. As for spatial distribution, the first rain band was 50 kilometers offshore, and the second rain band was 20 kilometers offshore (Fig. 10).

In this season, the prevailing wind in lower layer of atmosphere is northeasterly, while the prevailing wind in higher layer of atmosphere is westerly (Fig. 11). Besides, because of the northeastern monsoon and Kuroshio Current, the temperature difference between sea and air is high in this area.

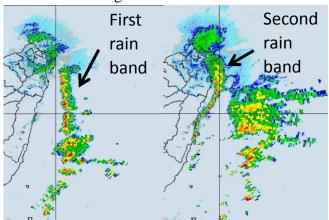


Fig. 10 Location of two rain bands in the case study

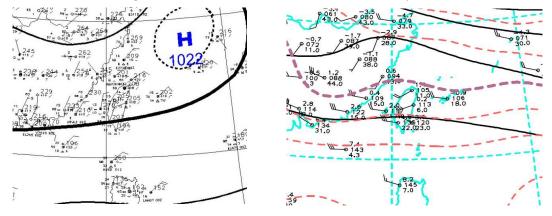


Fig. 11 00UTC 02/01/2012 (A) surface analysis (B) 700 hPa analysis

The strength of the rain band was compared to convergence of winds. In early study, it is known that convergence of winds can boost the rain band to happen. In this case, when convergence of winds increased, the strength of the rain band increased at the same time, which meant that convergence of winds does make the rain band occur and stronger. However, what matters is that how convergence of winds are formed.

This part will be discussed later.

The strength of the rain band was compared to air-sea temperature difference. In winter, high air-sea temperature difference tends to happen in this area because Kuroshio Current brings warm ocean water, while northeastern monsoon brings cold air. Air-sea temperature difference lead to heat flux, which means that heat can be transferred from ocean to atmosphere. The heat will warmer the air and make it unstable. Then, the rain band can be developed. In this case, a few hours after the air-sea temperature difference multiplied, the rain band multiplied, too. From the result, it is discovered that it takes a little time to transfer the heat. That is, heat have to be transferred into air for a while, making the atmosphere unstable and accumulating enough vapor. Then, when winds begin to converge, the rain band occurs (Fig. 12).

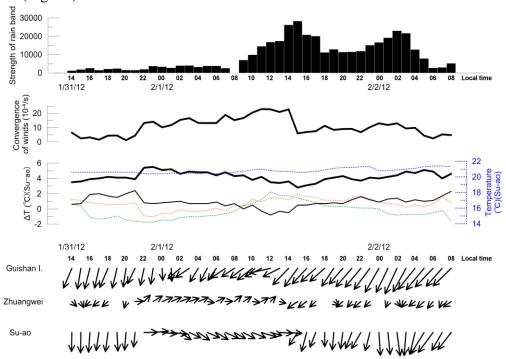
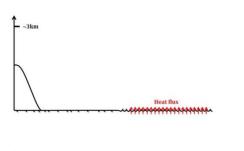


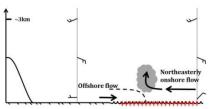
Fig.12 Time series of strength, convergence of winds, ΔT and wind vector during the formation period of the first rain band and the second rain band

The wind vectors are studied to further understand how formative mechanism works. The first rain band was investigated first. When the first rain band took place, direction of winds in GI was northeastern, equal to prevailing winds. However, direction of winds in Su-au was west, different from prevailing winds. How this offshore flow happened have to be solved. Therefore, the direction of winds from 01/31/2012 to 02/02/2012 was analyzed. From the data, the winds in Su-au turned into west winds at night, which meant that the land breeze was related to it. Another evidence that proved the offshore flow was related to the land breeze was that the

westerly appeared at 10 p.m., while the convective cells occurred at 6 a.m. Then we could roughly calculate the formative location: 2 m/s (wind speed)*8 hr*60 min* 60 sec = 57.6 km, which was approximately the same as the location of the first rain band. Thus, it is deduced that the west winds caused by land breeze converged with prevailing winds. With this information, an formative mechanism was built. First, air-sea temperature difference made the atmosphere unstable. Second, west winds caused by land breeze converged with prevailing winds and the rain band was formed. Last, after the rain band developed into certain height, we suspect that there were some probable causes which are responsible for the movement of the rain bands. One is the prevailing wind in higher layer of atmosphere (upper westerly) pushed it to the east (Fig. 13). Another is that new convective cells formed on the east of the rain band, and the old convective line faded. Therefore, the rain band on the radar images moved to the east.

Next, the formative mechanism of the second rain band was studied. When the second rain band took place, the winds in Su-au was not west winds but north winds. In early studies, northeastern winds in southeastern Taiwan would turn into north winds because of the topography in eastern Taiwan. The north winds would form a blocked zone and converge with other prevailing winds. The condition in northeastern Taiwan is thought to be similar to that in southeastern Taiwan. With this data, the formative mechanism of the second rain band is made. First, after the first rain band, the atmosphere remained unstable. Second, topographically induced north winds organized a blocked zone and converged with the prevailing winds. Then, the second rain band occurred. Last, it moved to the east just like the first rain band(Fig. 14).





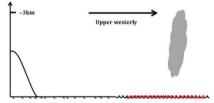
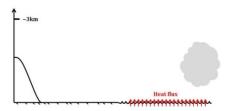
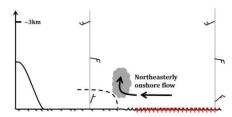


Fig. 13 Schematic vertical cross section formative mechanism of the first rain band





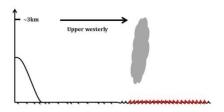


Fig. 14 Schematic vertical cross section formative mechanism of the second rain band

Conclusions

- 1. Air-sea temperature difference brings more heat to the atmosphere, while convergence of winds enables the ascending air parcel to reach the critical saturation stage favorable for the formation of the rain band.
- 2. Two formative mechanisms may exist:
 - (1) The coastal offshore flow associated with the land breeze converges with the prevailing onshore flow to initiate formations of the offshore rain bands.
 - (2) The prevailing northeasterly onshore flow encounters with the coastally orographically blocked northerly flow and results to formation of rain bands.

Acknowledgements

Department of Atmospheric Sciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei,

Taiwan

Professor: Ben Jong-Dao Jou

Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Chinese Culture University, Taipei, Taiwan

Professor: Cheng-Ku Yu

Senior: Che-Yu Lin

Department of Atmospheric Sciences, National Central University, Taoyuan,

Taiwan

Professor: Pay-Liam Lin

Taipei Municipal Jianguo Senior High School, Taipei, Taiwan

Earth science teacher: Jhao-Song Ye

Many thanks to all other professors, teachers, seniors, and friends who have generously helped us in many ways.

References

Alpers et al., 2007: Atmospheric Fronts along the East Coast of Taiwan Studied by ERS Synthetic Aperture Radar Images. J. Atmos. Sci., 64, 922–937.

Alpers et al., 2010: On the Origin of Atmospheric Frontal Lines off the East Coast of Taiwan Observed on Spaceborne Synthetic Aperture Radar Images. Mon. Wea. Rev., 138, 475–496.

Leu, Y.-S., and P.-L. Lin, 2004: Characteristics of local circulation and boundary layer over southeastern Taiwan. *Proc. Eighth Conf. of Atmospheric Sciences*, Taoyuan, Taiwan, National Science Council of Taiwan and Central weather Bureau of Taiwan

Jordi Mazón, David Pino, 2013: The role of sea-land air thermal difference, shape of the coastline and sea surface temperature in the nocturnal offshore convection. Tellus A 65:0

Wang, J.-J., and Chen, Y.-L., 1998: A Case Study of Trade-Wind Rainbands and Their Interaction with the Island-Induced Airflow. Mon. Wea. Rev., 126, 409–423.

Yu, C.- K., and B. J.-D. Jou, 2005: Radar Observations of Diurnally Forced, Offshore Convective Lines along the Southeastern Coast of Taiwan. Mon. Wea. Rev., 133, 1613-1636.

Yu, C.- K., and C.- Y. Lin, 2008: Statistical Location and Timing of the Convective Lines off the Mountainous Coast of Southeastern Taiwan from Long-term Radar Observations. Mon. Wea. Rev., 136, 5077-5094.

Yu, C.- K., and Y.- H. Hsieh, 2009: Formation of the Convective Lines off the Mountainous Coast of Southeastern Taiwan: A Case Study of 3 January 2004. Mon. Wea. Rev., 137, 3072-3091