

青藏高原热力效应对中国东部地区增暖的影响

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自 20 世纪 70 年代末以来, 全球近地面温度的上升变得更加剧烈(Trenberth 等, 2007; Meehl 等, 2007; Hansen 等, 2010)。作为亚洲夏季风区的主要区域, 中国东部(EC)地区在理解和适应近几十年来气候变化的影响面临着许多的挑战。例如, EC 地区的热浪事件频次明显增加(Wang 等, 2016; Deng 等, 2020), 高温事件呈现出长期增加的趋势(Wei 和 Chen, 2009; 2011; Hu 等 2013)。此外, 这些极端天气事件与近地面气温(SAT)有着密切的相关。因此, 深入了解 EC 地区 SAT 的变化是非常必要的。

许多研究表明了海气自然内部变率对 YRV 地区增暖的影响。例如, Hu 等(2012)指出, ENSO 可以通过西北太平洋(NWP)上空的异常反气旋环流影响中国的高温事件。Xie 等(2009)的研究结果表明, 在厄尔尼诺衰减阶段, 与厄尔尼诺相关的热带印度洋正海温度异常(SSTA)将诱发西北太平洋上空的异常反气旋环流, 从而导致了 EC 地区的极端高温天气。以前的研究已经证明了北极振荡(AO)在中国极端高温日的发生中的作用(Gong 等, 2011; Mao 等, 2011; He, 2015)。正如 Chen 等(2013)所提到的, AO 通过东亚冬季风对中国中部地区冬季极端高温日的频率有很大影响。众多研究也强调了西太平洋副热带高压(WPSH)对亚洲东部地区气候变暖的影响(Gong 等, 2004; Kosaka 等, 2013; Wang 等, 2016; Liu 等, 2019)。

作为地球的“第三极”, 青藏高原(TP)的地形和热力强迫对区域和全球气候有重大影响(Yanai 等, 1992; Duan 和 Wu, 2005; Yanai 和 Wu, 2006)。以往的研究大量探讨了 TP 热力强迫对东亚夏季风的影响。然而, 较少的研究讨论了 TP 对 EC 地区增暖的影响。Nan 等(2021)指出, EC 地区的 SAT 可能受到 TP 热基金资助: 国家自然科学基金重点项目(项目号: 42030602; 42030611), 国家高技术研究发展计划(项目号: 2018YFC1505705)
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力作用的影响。然而，其机制仍有争议，因此，需要进一步研究 TP 对 YRV 地区变暖的热效应的物理过程。

如图 1 所示，1980–2021 年期间，盛夏（7–8 月）EC 区域平均的 SAT（SATI；27–36°N，105–122°E）呈现出显著的增暖趋势，最大增暖趋势超过 0.4°C/10 年。为了探究导致华中地区增暖的原因，进一步绘制了与 SATI 相关的环流异常。

从图 2a–b 可以看到，具有相当正压结构的大尺度反气旋异常控制着华北地区的对流层中高层，导致了华中地区盛行下沉运动。Wang 等（2017）指出，下沉运动有利于云量的减少，使得更多的太阳短波辐射到达地表，进而有利于华中地区气候变暖。同时，如图 2c 所示，在 850 hPa 高度上，华中地区的东北侧被一个反气旋环流所控制，这个异常的反气旋有利于暖湿水汽向华中地区输送，进而有利于华中地区的持续增暖。此外，下沉运动不利于降水的产生，导致了水汽的聚集。前人研究指出，水汽有助于增强向下的长波辐射的释放，也有利于华中地区的增暖（Rangwala 等，2009；Wu 等 2020）。

上述结果表明，EC 地区的变暖与华北地区的反气旋异常有关。进一步的分析表明，TP 的热力强迫可以诱发华北地区的反气旋异常（图 3），导致 EC 地区的下降运动和西北太平洋向华中地区的水汽输送增强，从而有利于 EC 地区的增温。

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附图

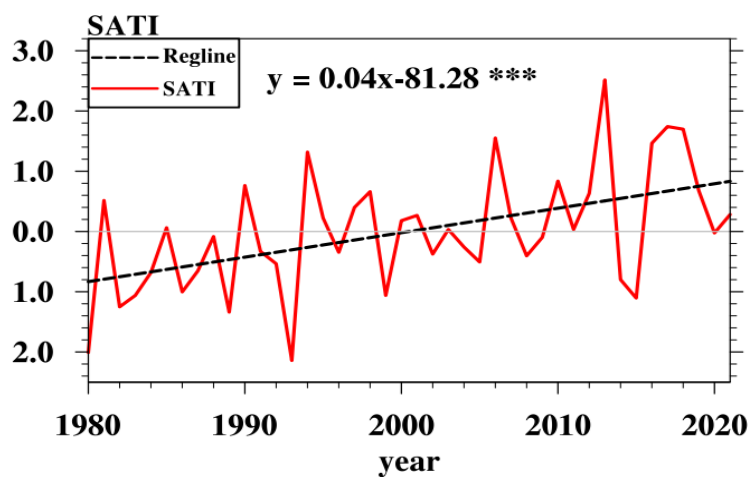


图 1. 华中地区区域平均 SAT 的归一化时间序列 (SATI; 红色实线; 27–36°N, 103–122°E), 黑色虚线代表回归线, ***代表通过 99%显著性检验

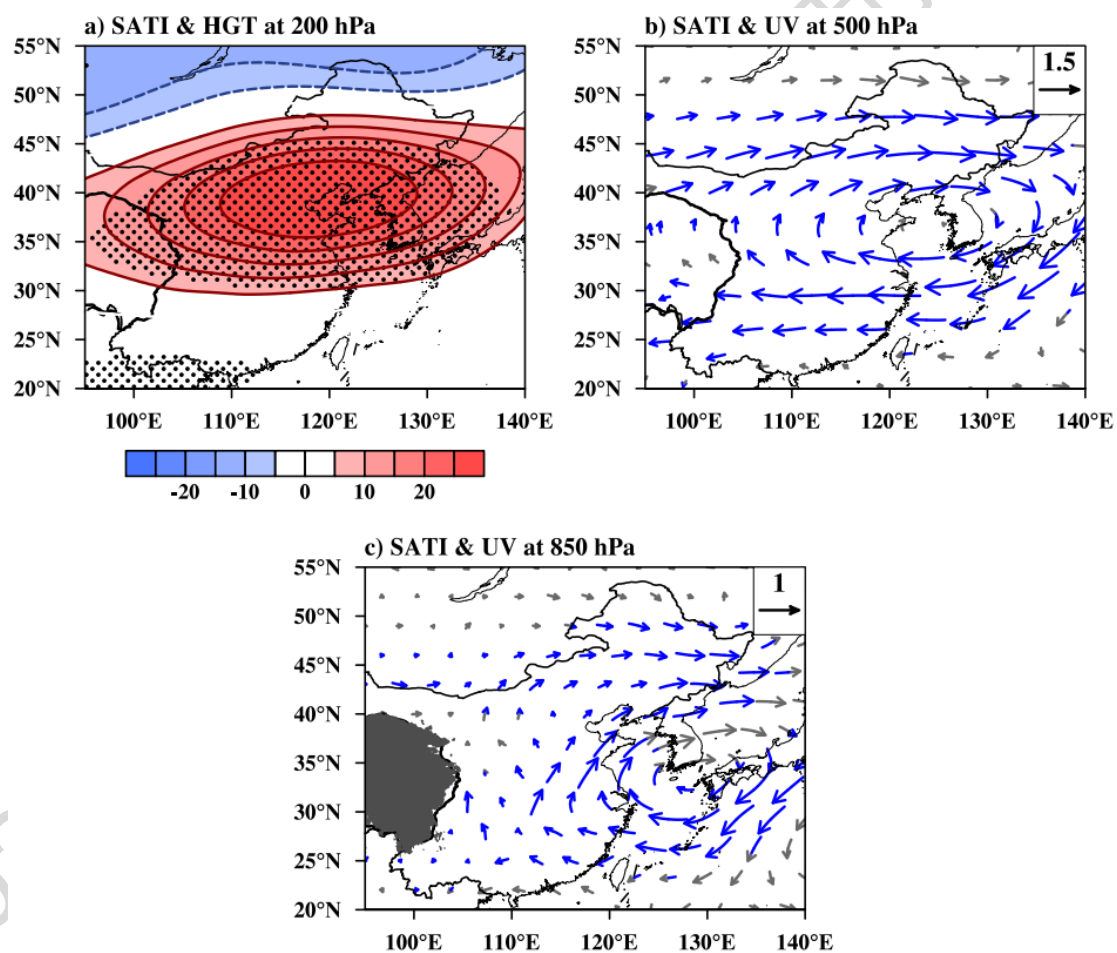


图 2. (a) 200 hPa 扰动位势高度场 (阴影, 单位: gpm), (b) 500 hPa 风场 (矢量, 单位: $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) 以及 (c) 850 hPa 风场 (矢量, 单位: $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) 和 SATI 的回归场, 打点区域和蓝色矢量表示通过 99%显著性检验

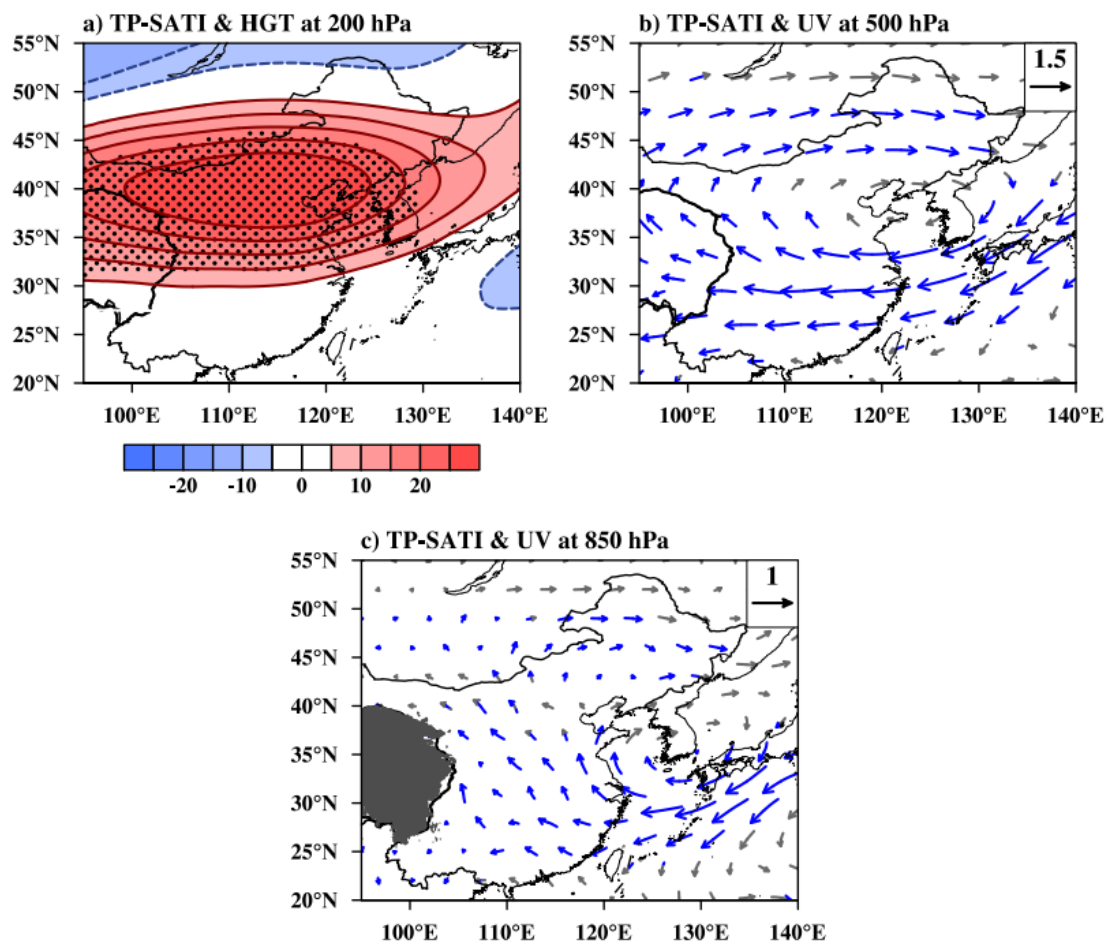


图 3. (a) 200 hPa 扰动位势高度场 (阴影, 单位: gpm), (b) 500 hPa 风场 (矢量, 单位: $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) 以及 (c) 850 hPa 风场 (矢量, 单位: $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) 和 TP-SATI 的回归场, 打点区域和蓝色矢量表示通过 99% 显著性检验