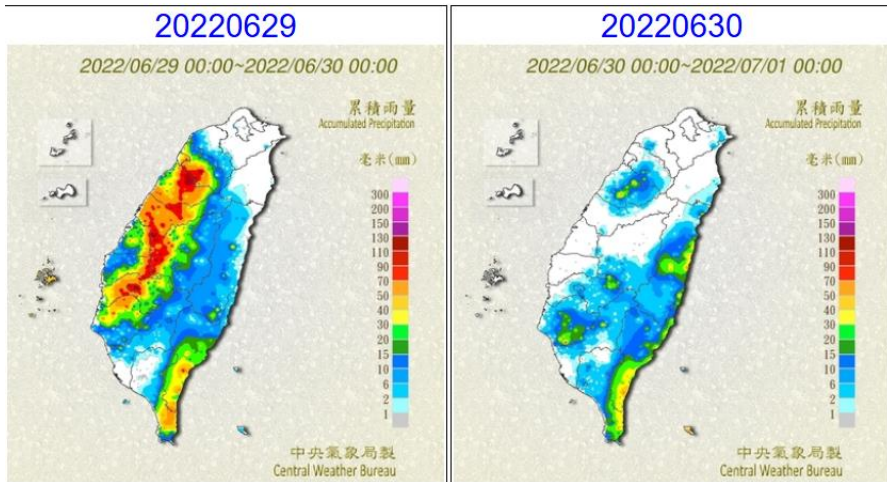
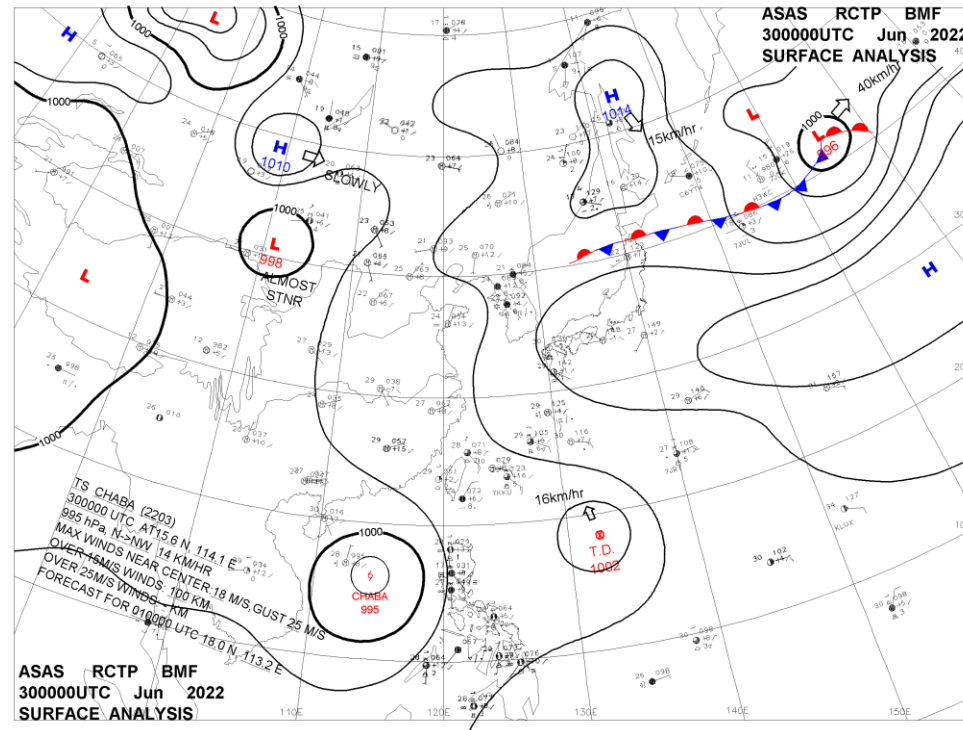
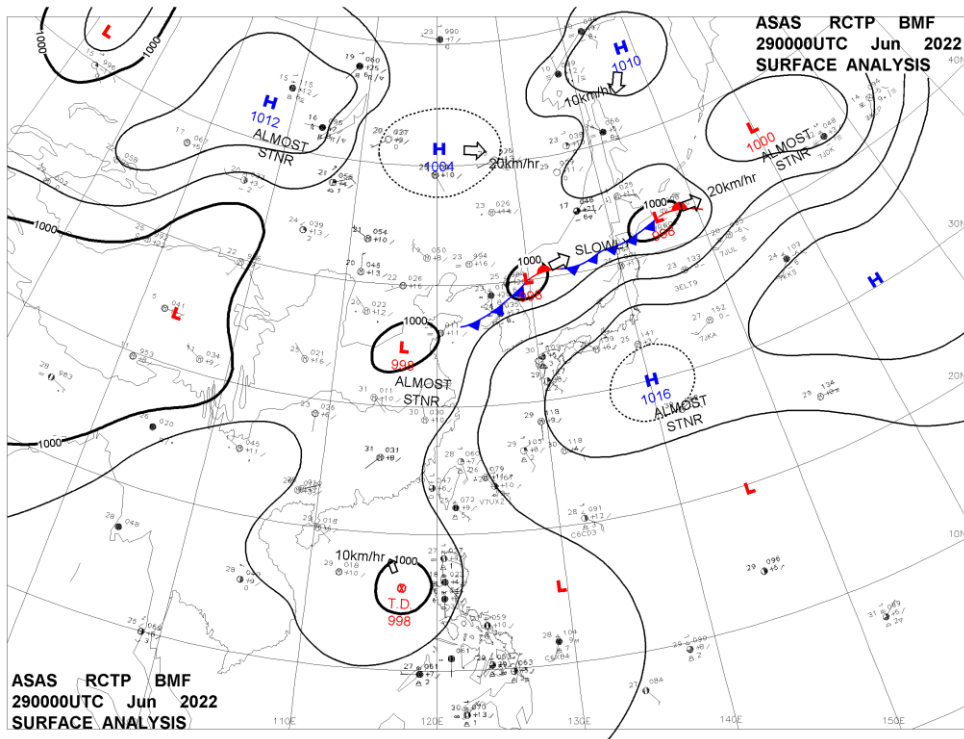


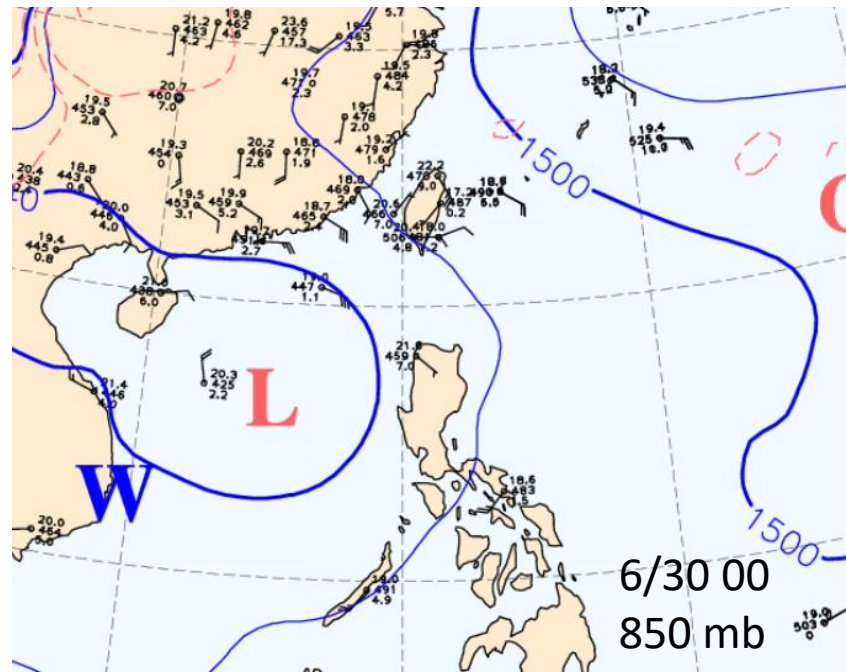
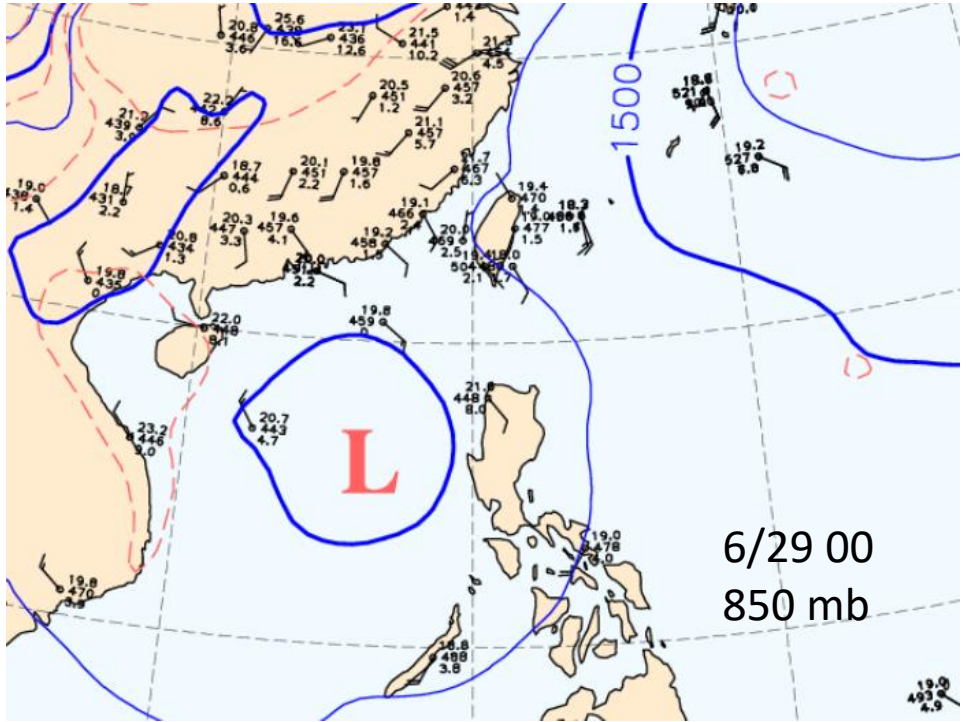
# TAHOPE期間台灣南部午後對 流系統發展之探討

宋偉國<sup>1</sup>、陳智羿<sup>2</sup>、朱宗良<sup>2</sup>

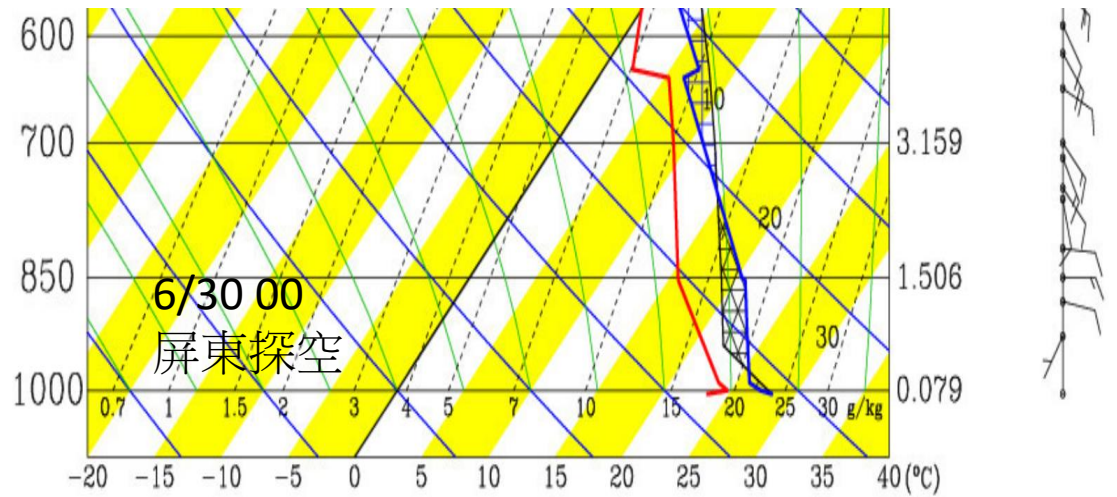
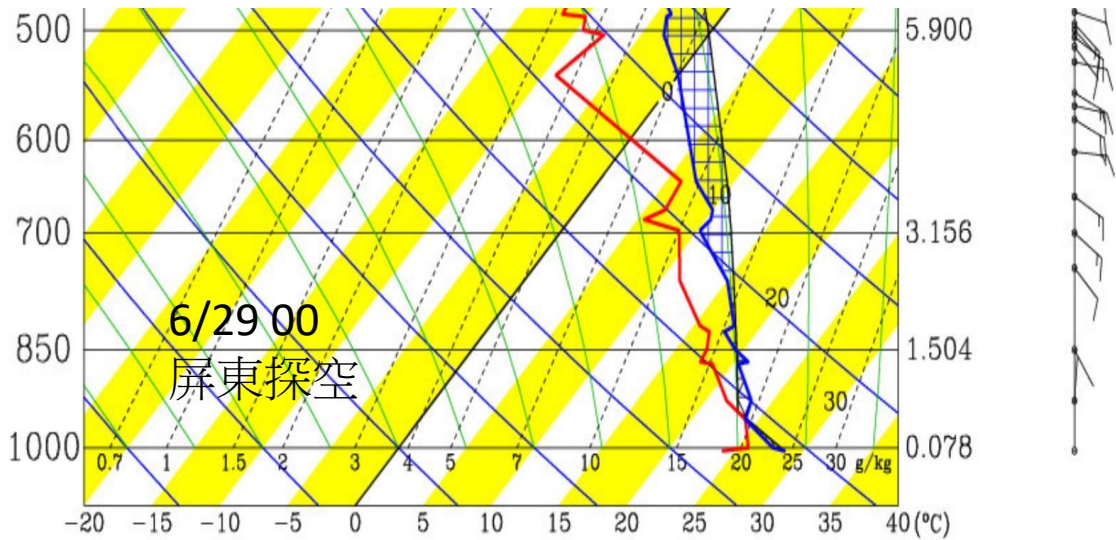
空軍航空技術學院軍事氣象系<sup>1</sup>、  
空軍航空技術學院戰航管氣象組<sup>2</sup>

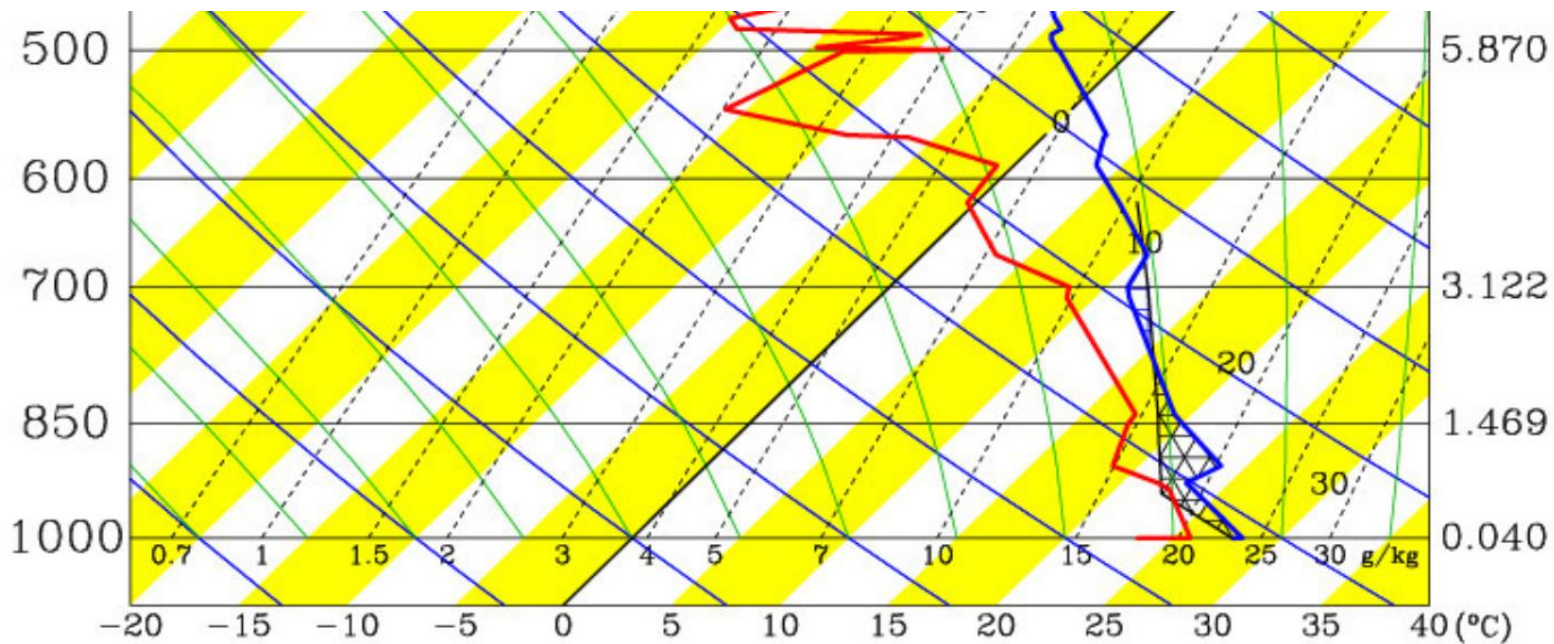


6月29-30日大尺度環境為熱帶低壓。  
6/29對流個案短時間發生顯著降雨，  
對流系統卻可以持續發展並北移。6月  
30日對流迅速減弱。  
二個個案均為午後海風與地形局部環  
流形成的輻合場。



6/29 6/30 高空環境為東南風

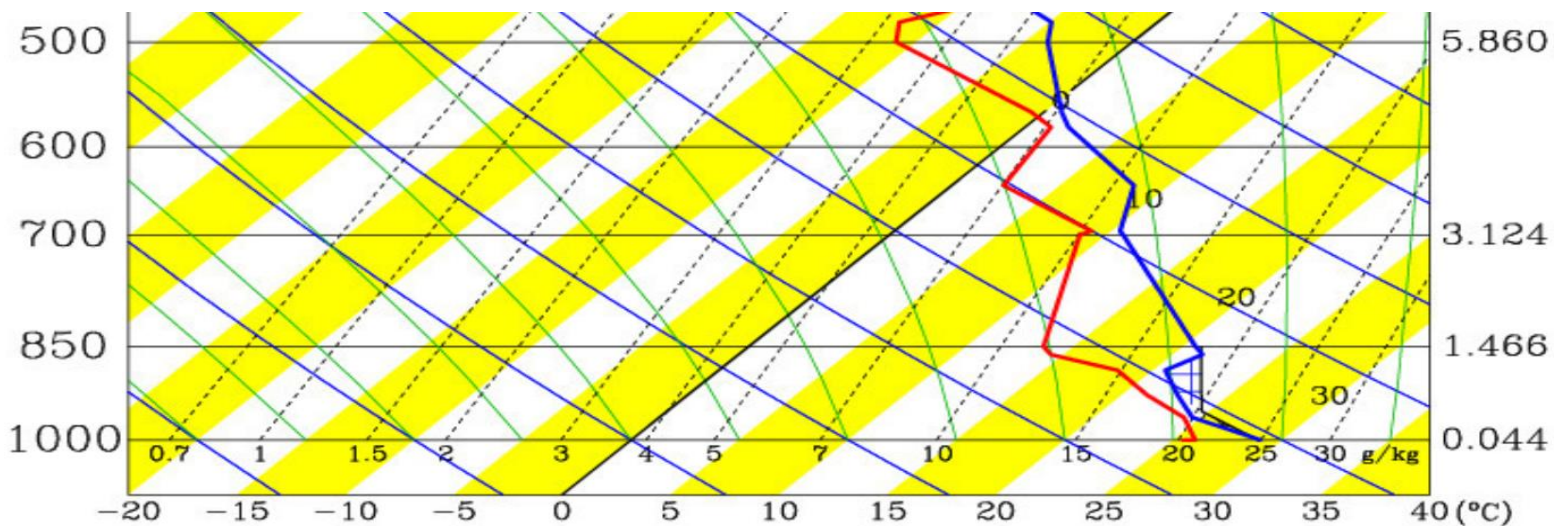




2022/6/29  
00 馬公探空

屏東CAPE=1309

$P_o=1005.0$   $T_o= 28.6$   $Td_o= 24.1$   
 L.C.L.= 941 hPa (0.610 km)  
 C.C.L.= 907 hPa (0.935 km)  
 L.F.C.= 852 hPa (1.482 km)  
 E.L.= 148 hPa (14.43 km)  
 $T_{LCL}= 23.0^{\circ}C$   $T_{CCL}= 22.4^{\circ}C$   
 $T_{LFC}= 19.6^{\circ}C$   $T_{EL}= -65.8^{\circ}C$   
 K. INDX= 38.6 TOTAL.= 43.7  
 Lifted INDX. = -9.8  
 Showalter INDX. = -0.9  
 SWEAT INDX. = 223.6  
 CAPE = 1306.9  $m^2s^{-2}$   
 CIN = 9.8  $m^2s^{-2}$   
 QPF= 65.3 mm

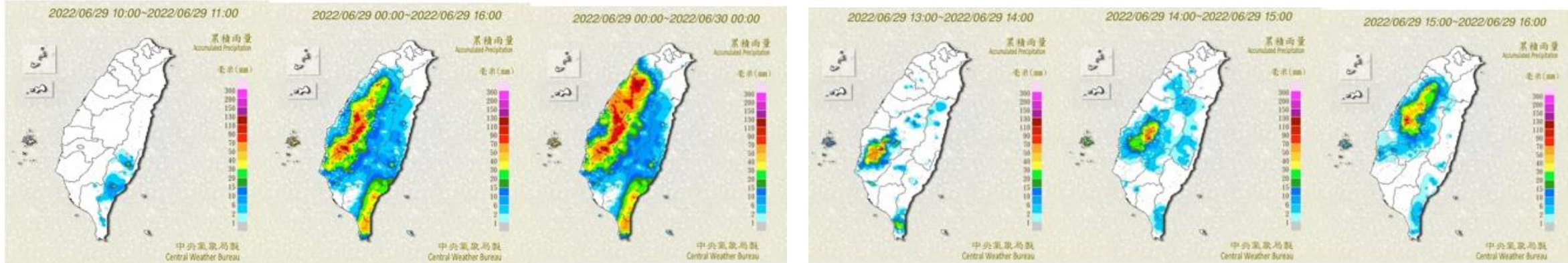
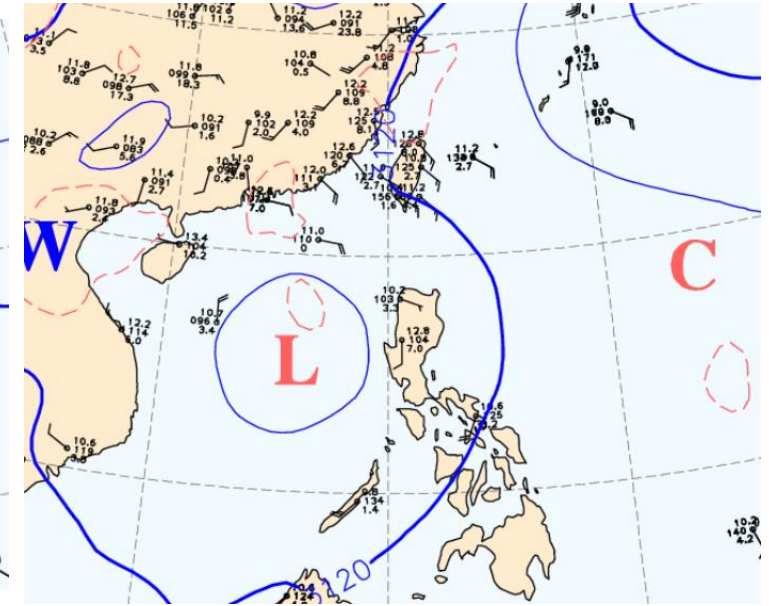
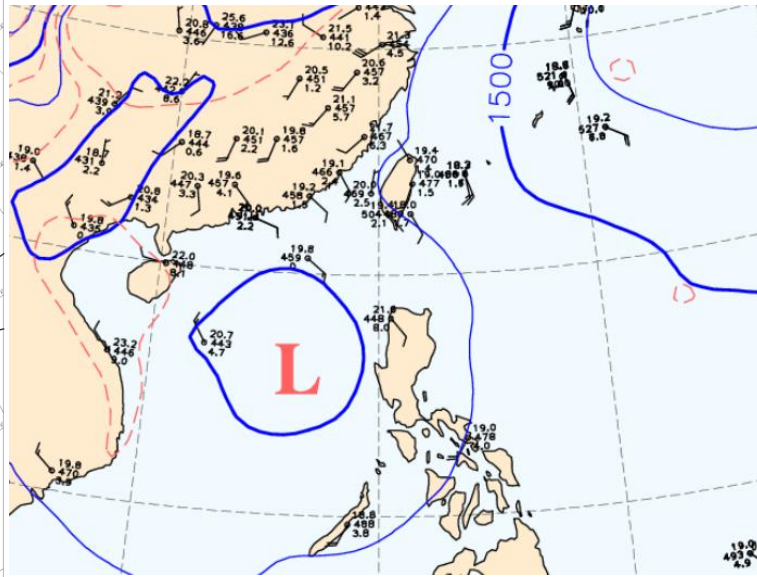
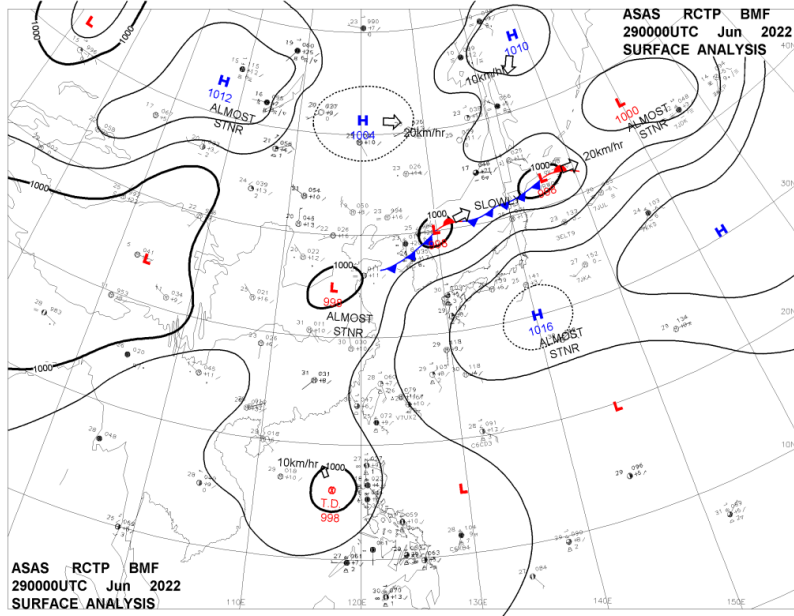


2022/6/30  
00馬公探空

屏東CAPE=616

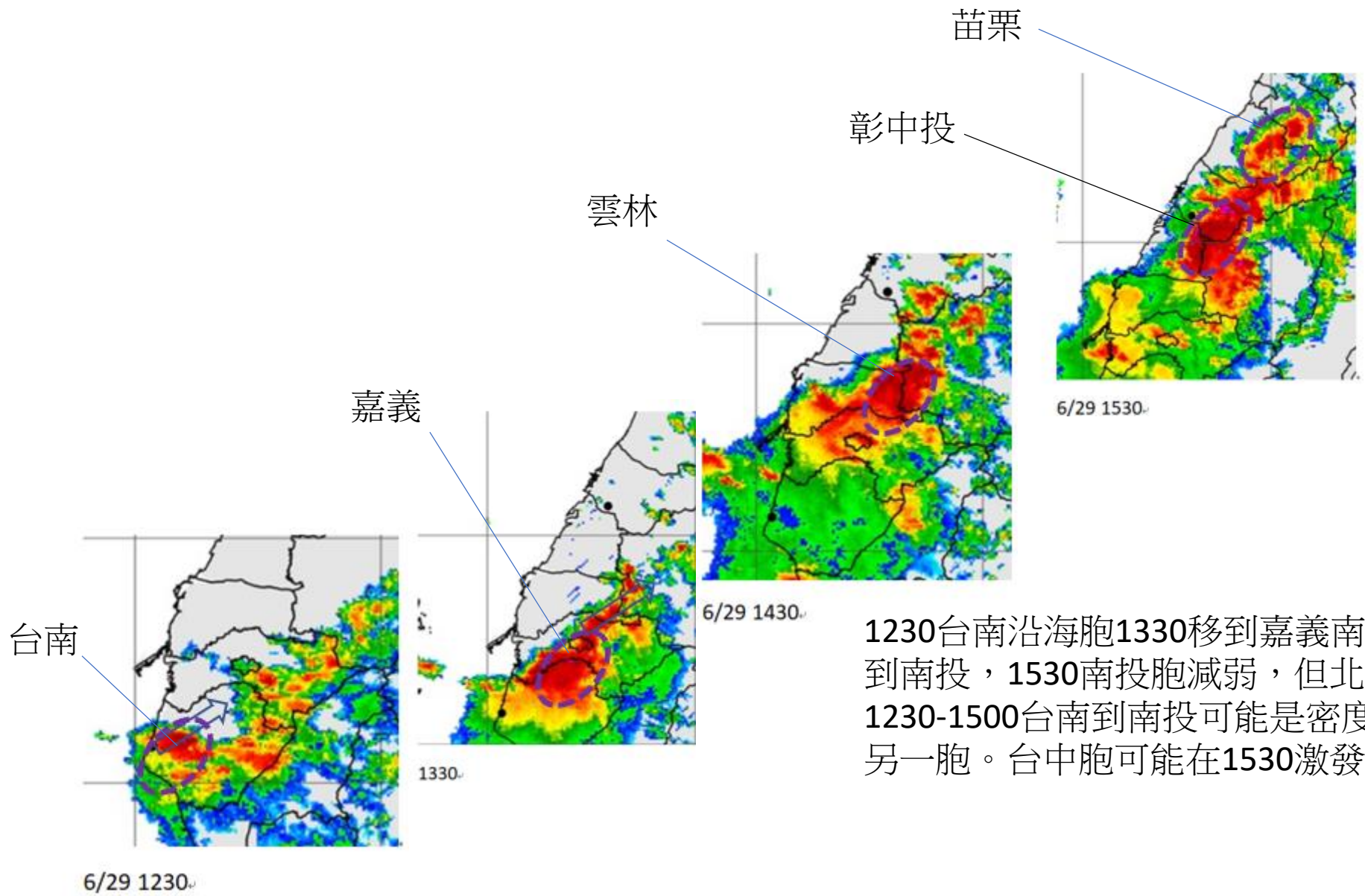
$P_o=1005.0$   $T_o= 28.2$   $Td_o= 23.4$   
 L.C.L.= 937 hPa (0.648 km)  
 C.C.L.= 854 hPa (1.458 km)  
 L.F.C.= 753 hPa (2.541 km)  
 E.L.= 181 hPa (13.17 km)  
 $T_{LCL}= 22.2^{\circ}C$   $T_{CCL}= 20.8^{\circ}C$   
 $T_{LFC}= 14.5^{\circ}C$   $T_{EL}= -55.5^{\circ}C$   
 K. INDX= 37.3 TOTAL.= 43.0  
 Lifted INDX. = -3.3  
 Showalter INDX. = 0.3  
 SWEAT INDX. = 221.2  
 CAPE = 616.1  $m^2s^{-2}$   
 CIN = 89.6  $m^2s^{-2}$   
 QPF= 61.5 mm

6/29 00 馬公西南風從何而來？



## 2022年6月29日個案

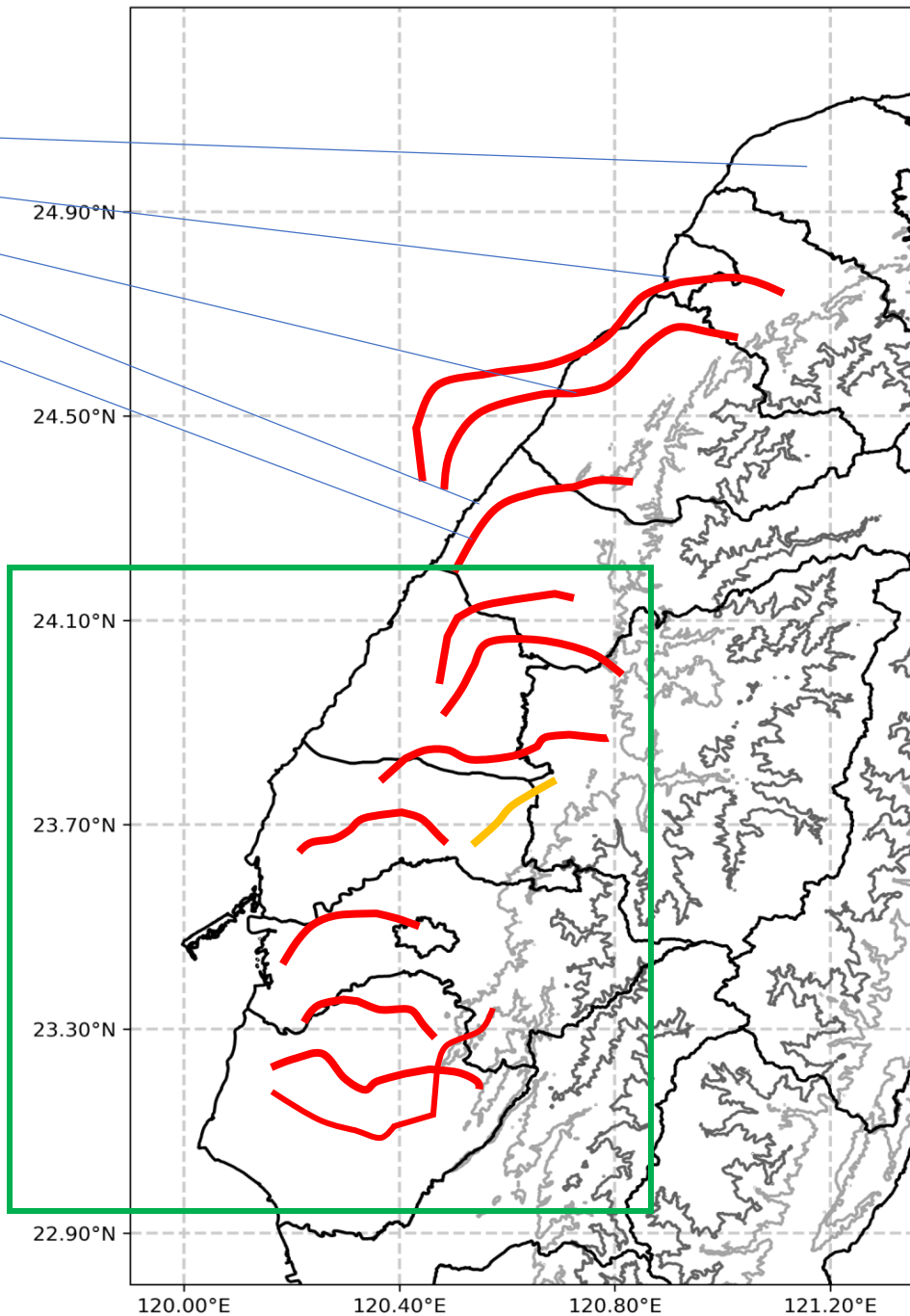
有熱帶低壓，但全省雖有衛星雲圖的對流，強對流卻只發生在局部縣市，從台南開始發生，之後北移到新竹



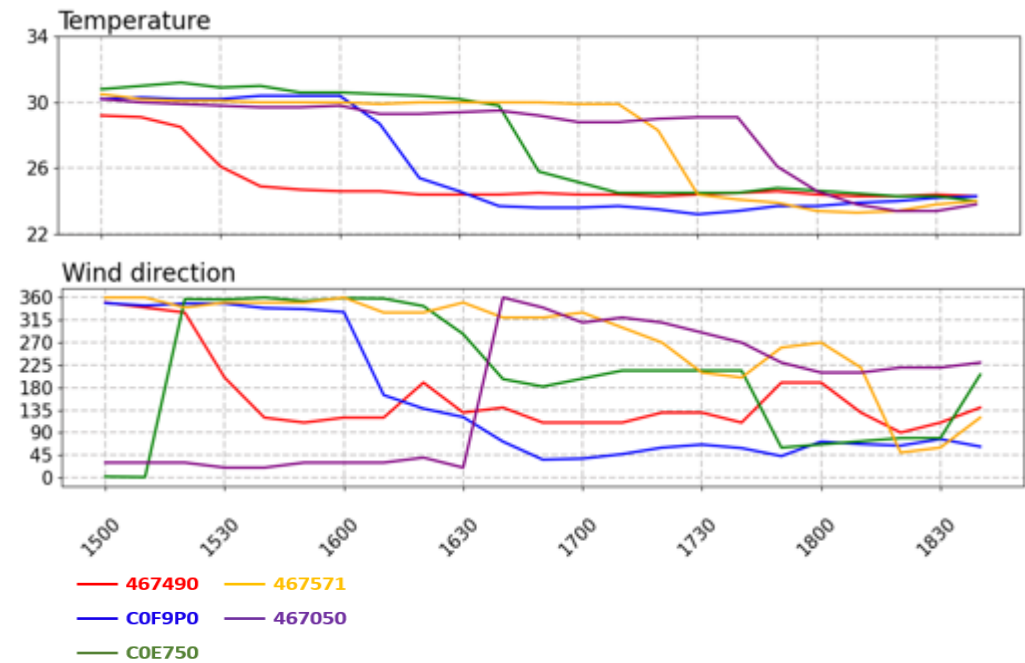
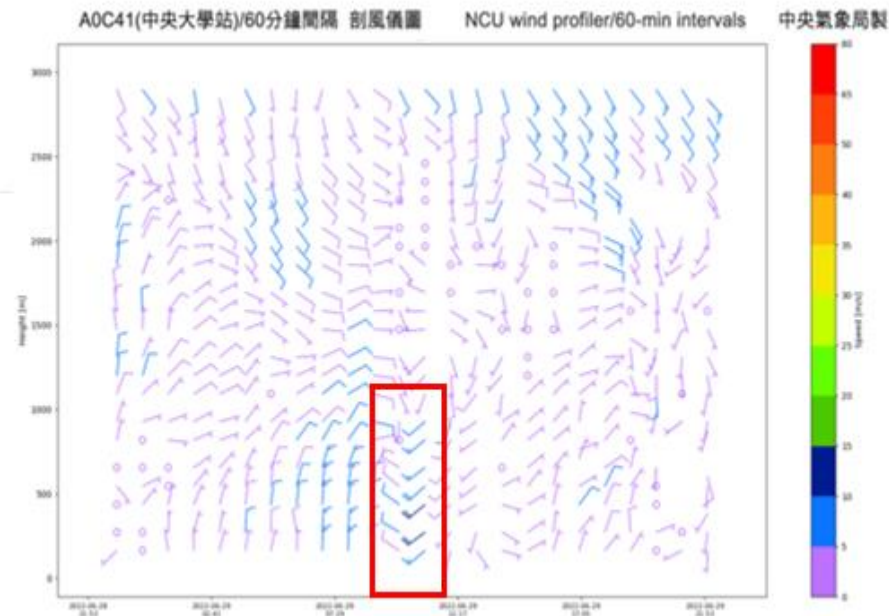
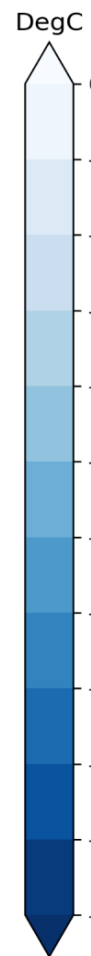
1230台南沿海胞1330移到嘉義南方，1400到嘉義，1500到南投，1530南投胞減弱，但北側台中出現強對流。  
 1230-1500台南到南投可能是密度流？1500-1530激發台中另一胞。台中胞可能在1530激發苗栗胞。

1120LST 06/29/2022

50-新屋  
70-新竹  
50-苗栗  
90-台中  
0-台中沿海  
自劉仔茗  
士論文  
(2025)

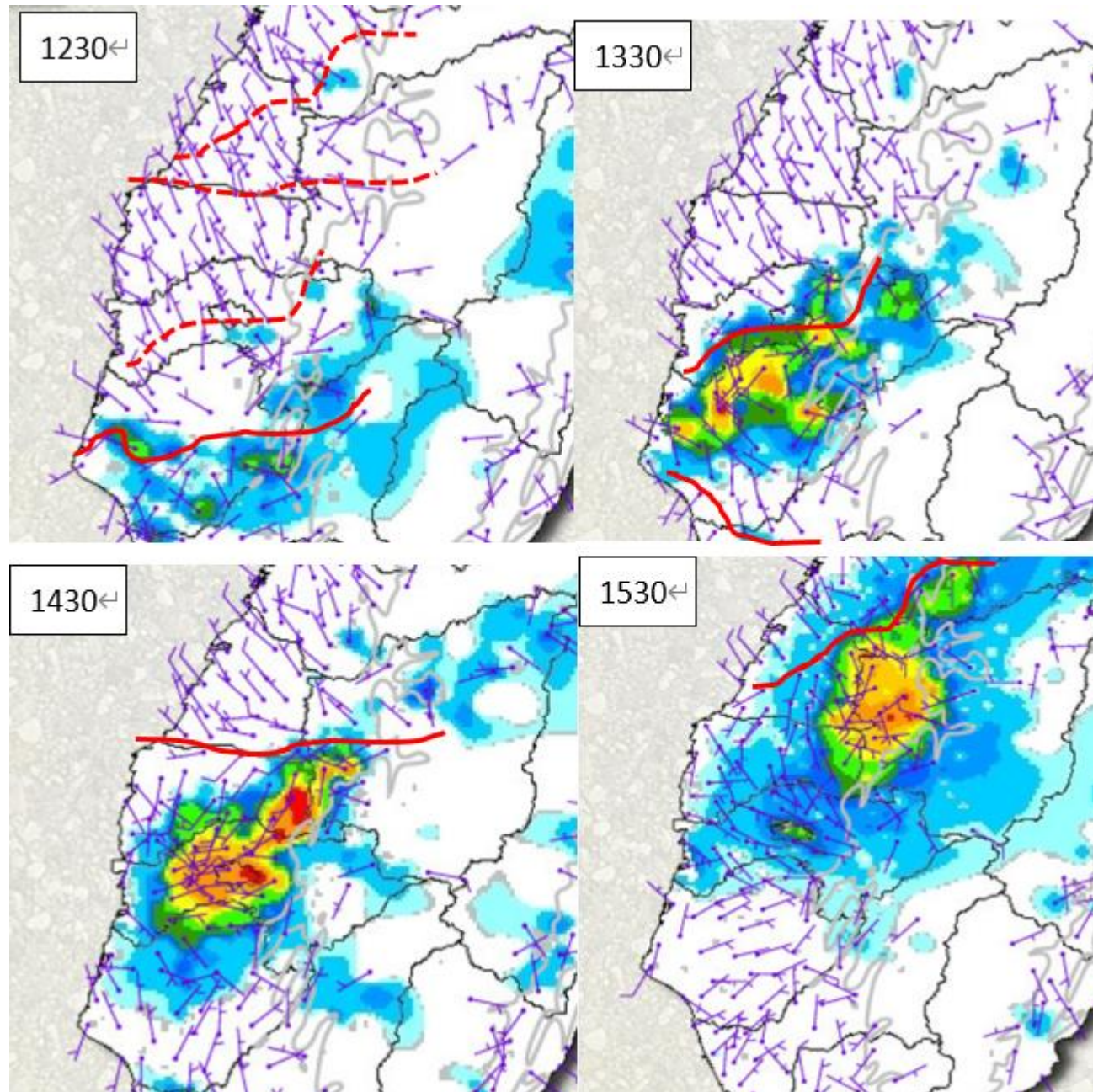
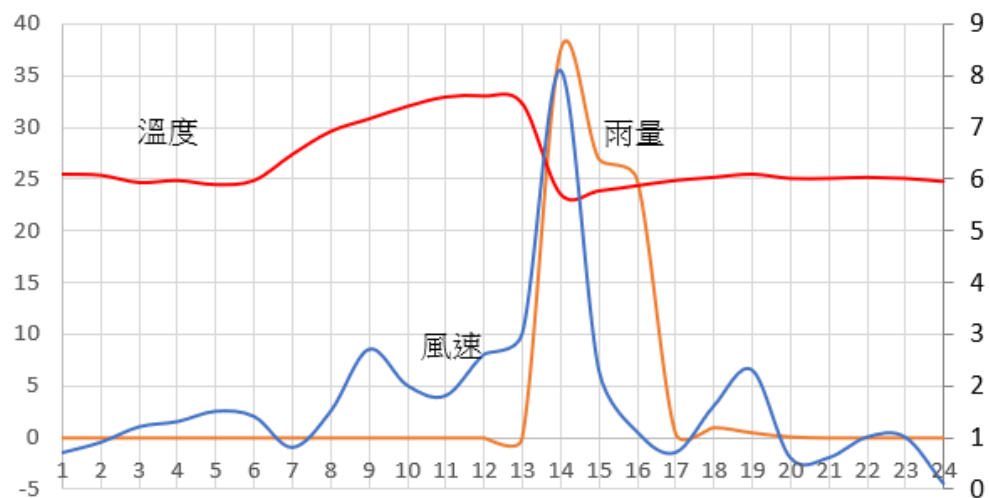


研究探討  
題：南部  
南、嘉義、  
林、彰化  
流系統生  
、移動機



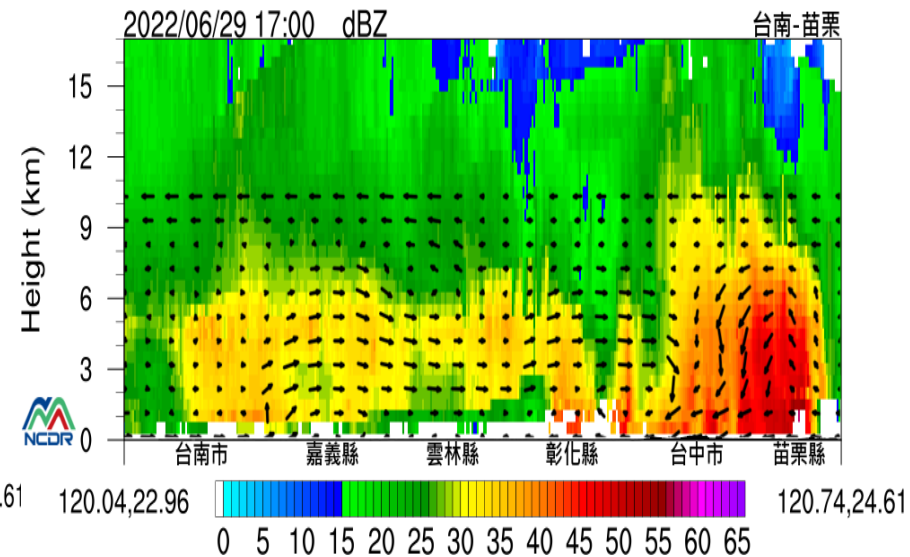
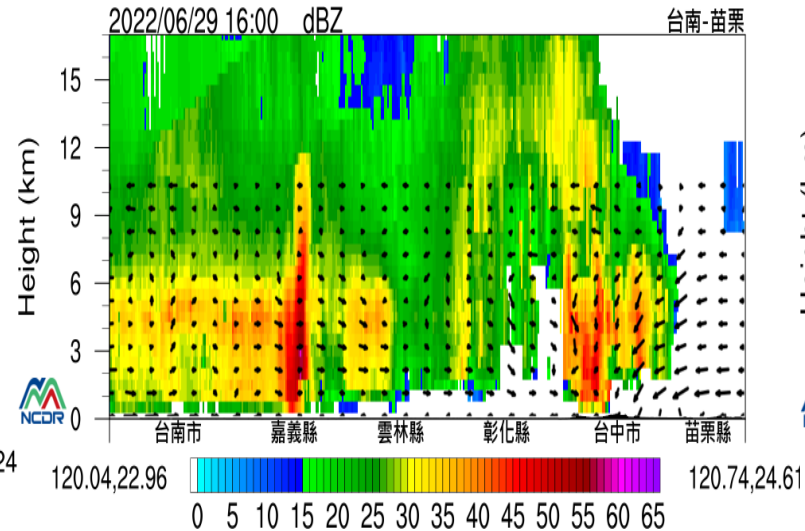
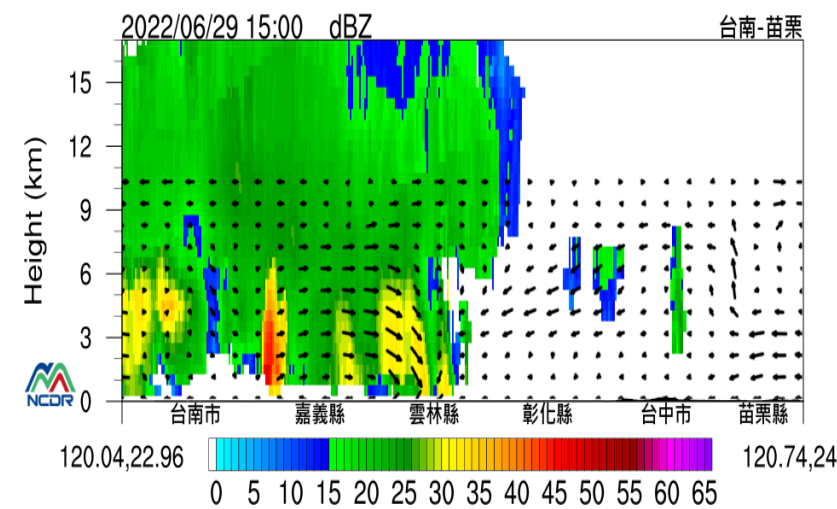
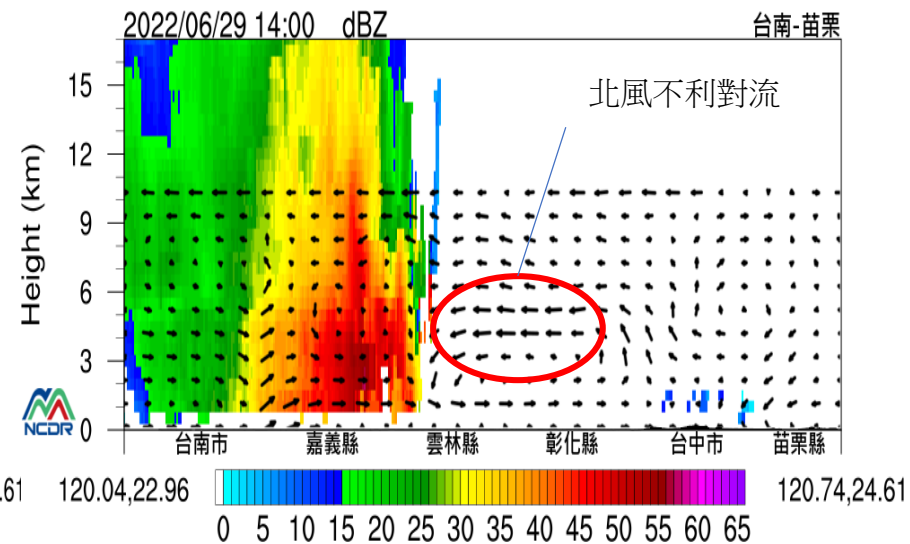
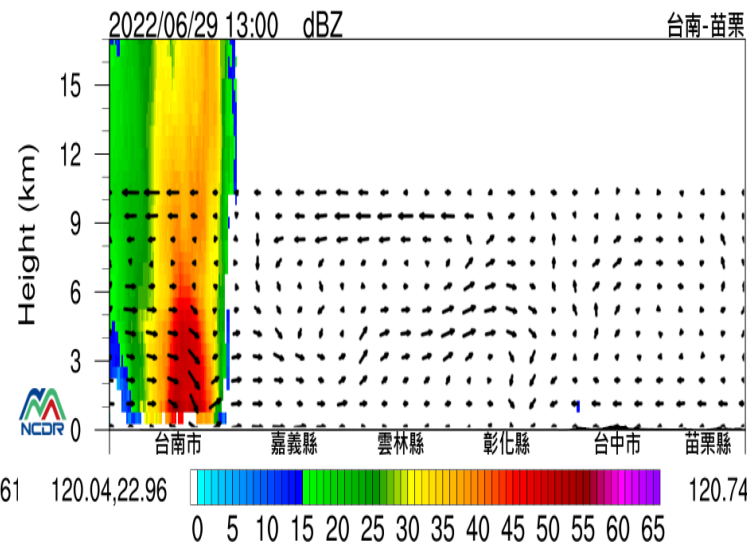
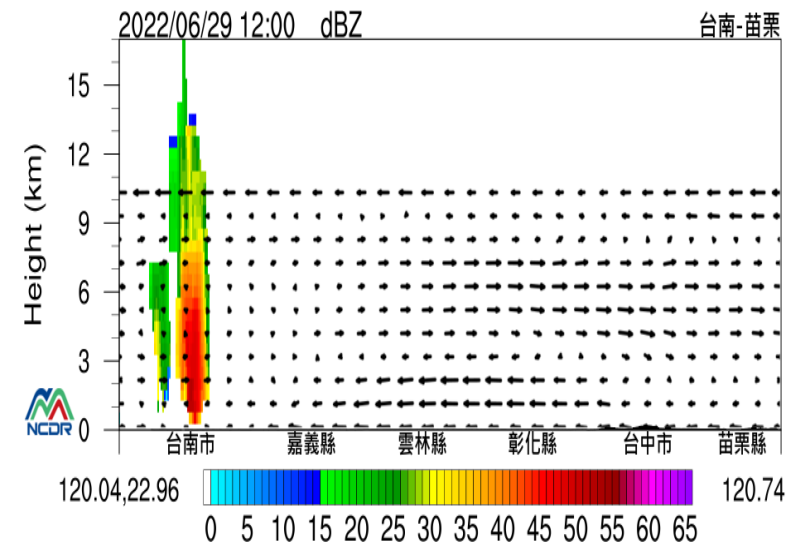
風切線移速：平均時速60km  
 $60000/3600=600/36=10/6=16\text{m/s}$   
嘉義14L最大平均風速8.1m/s  
風切線移速與最大陣風17.8m/s接近

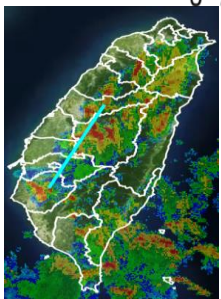
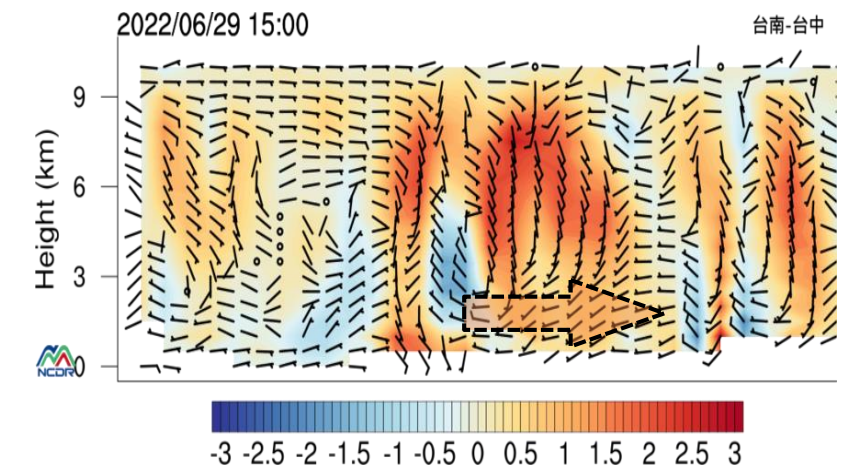
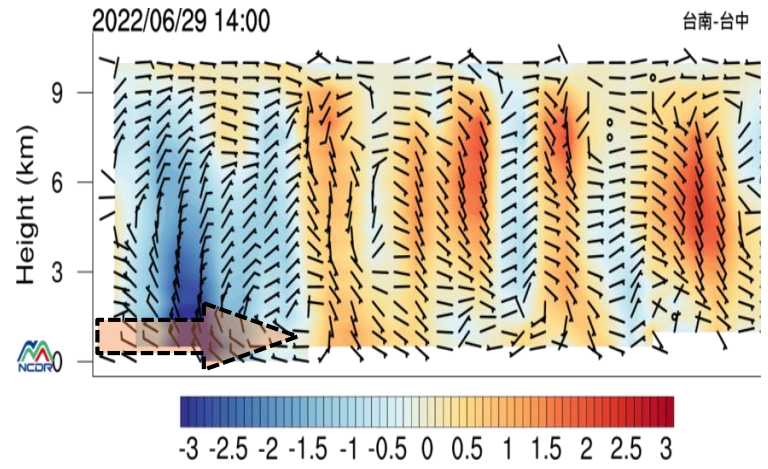
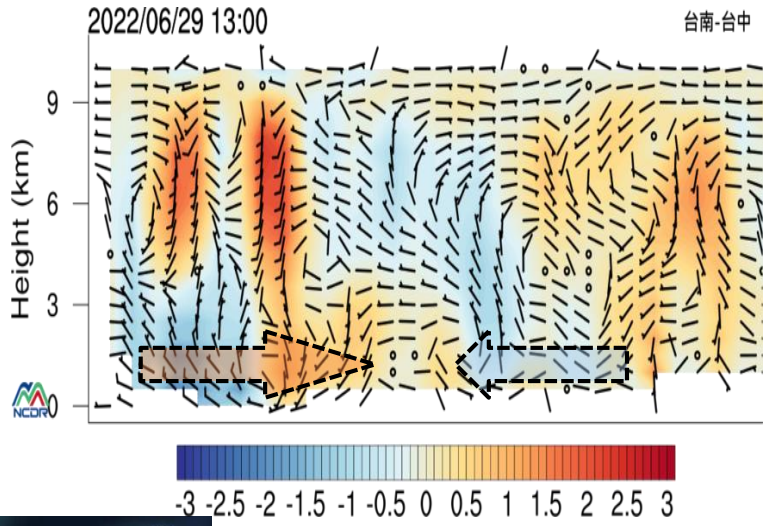
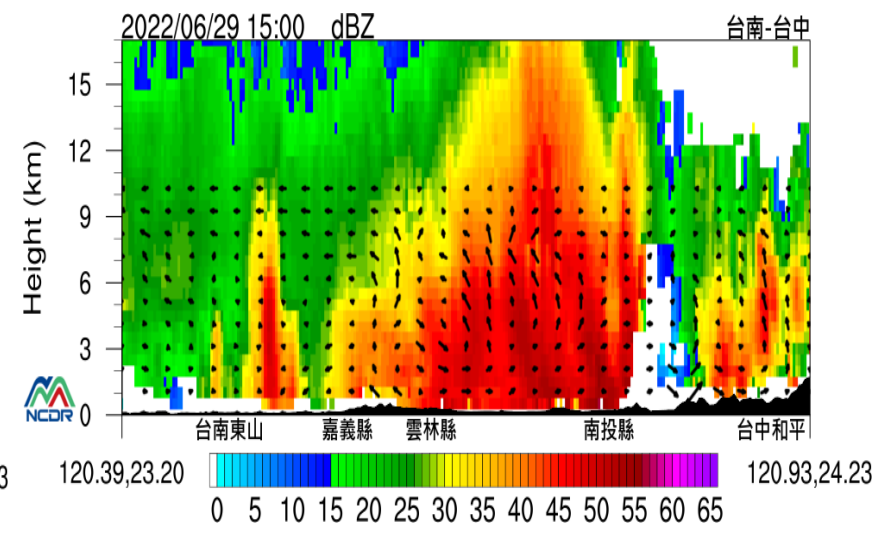
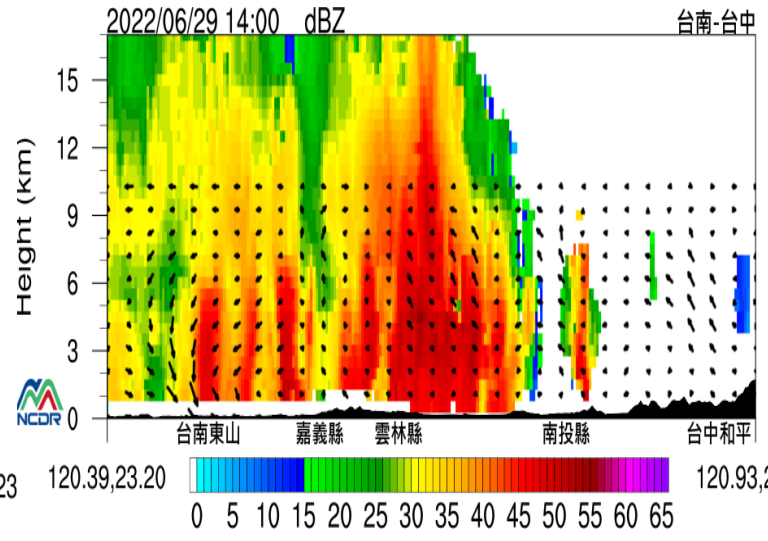
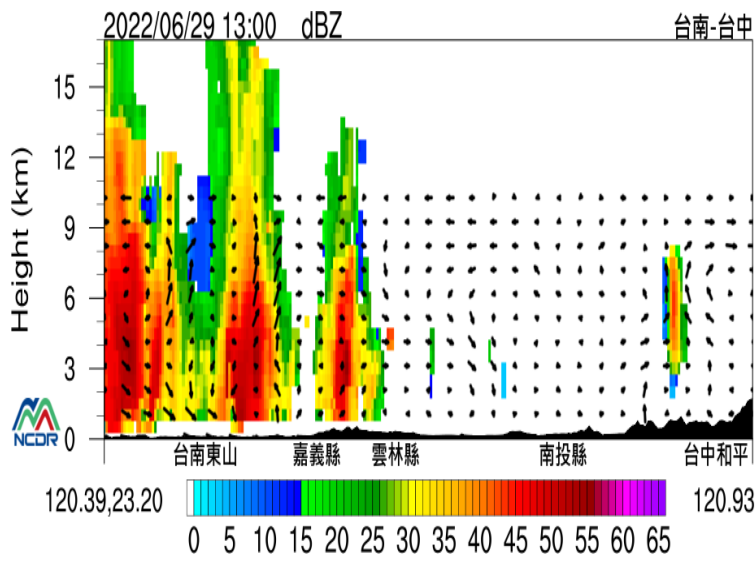
2022/6/29嘉義市

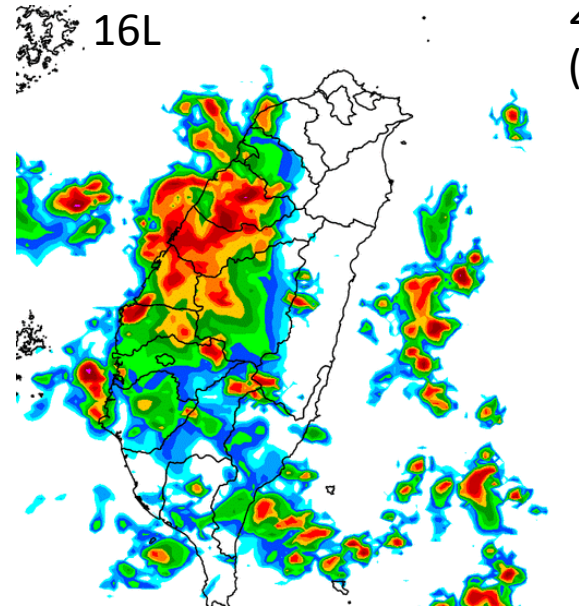
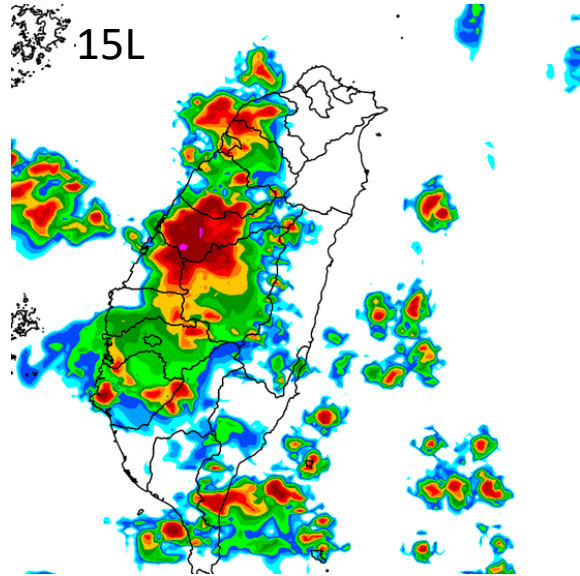
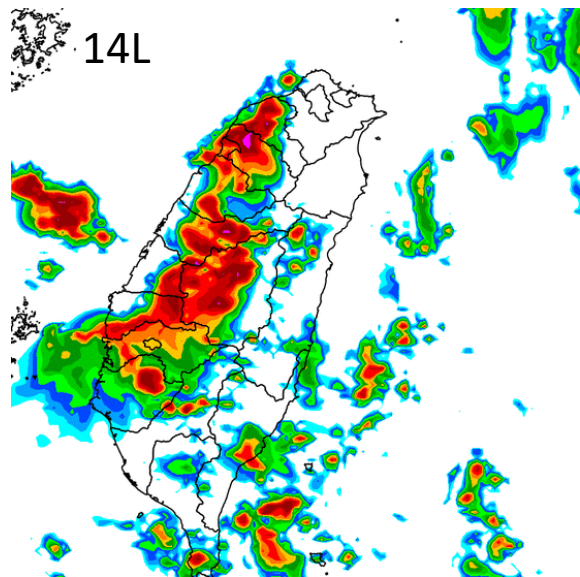
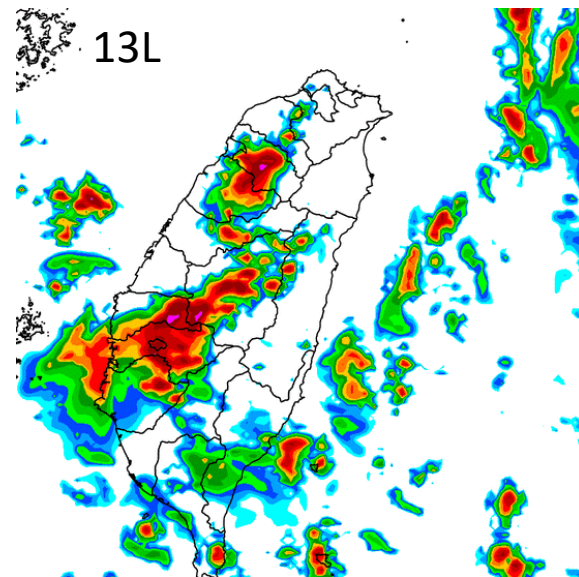
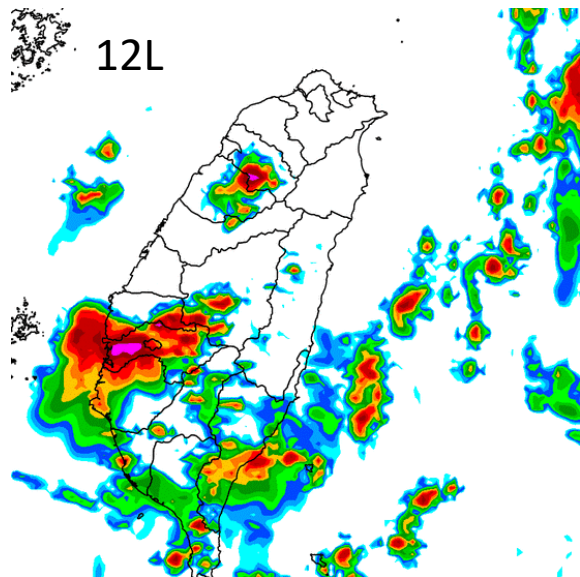
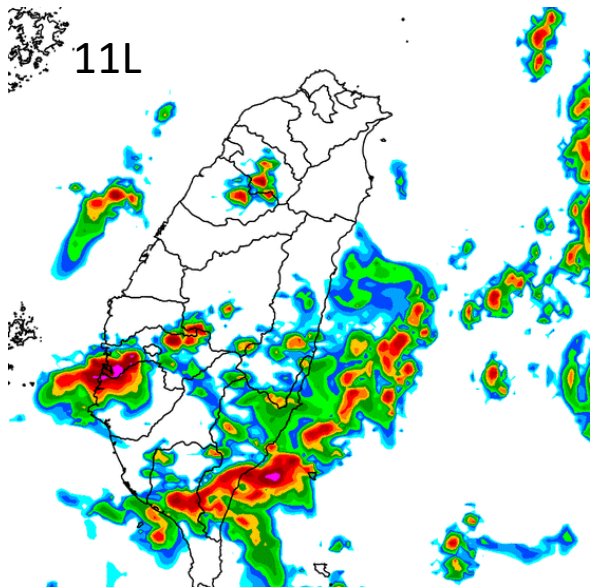


# 研究議題

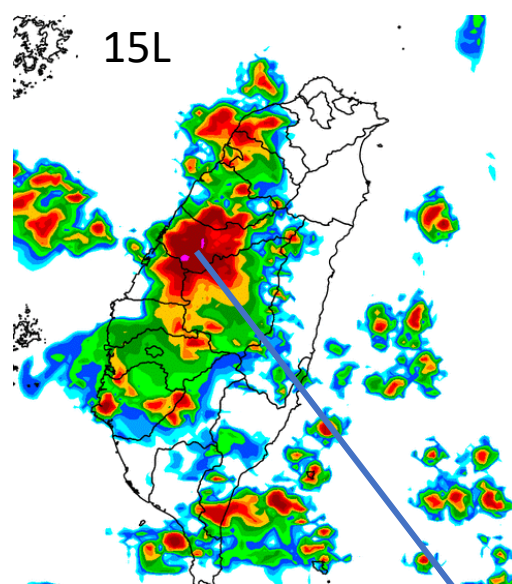
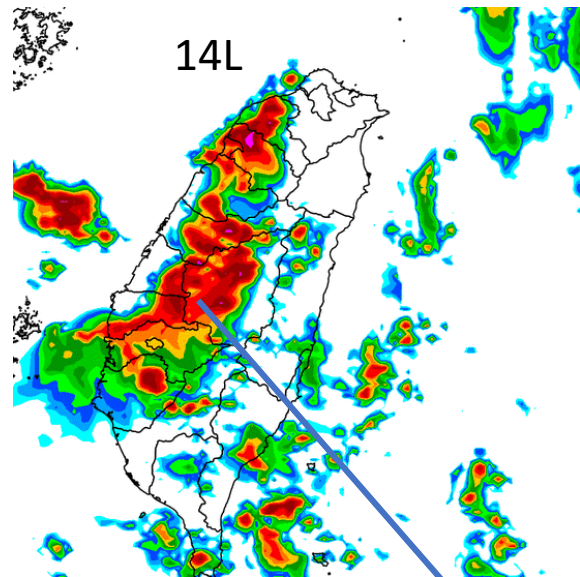
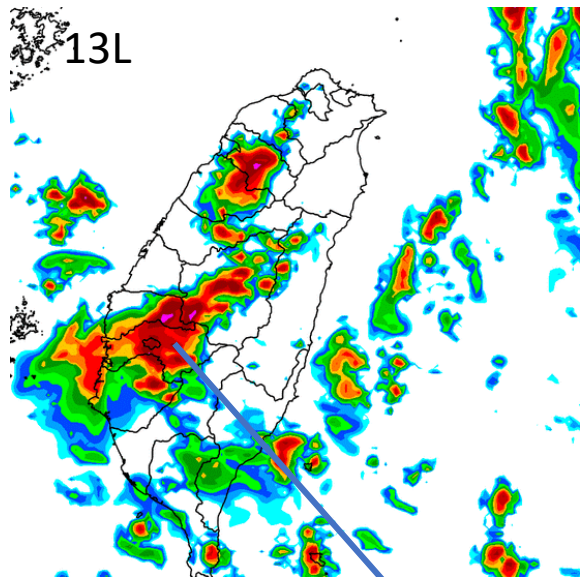
- 1. 馬公西南風對對流系統的角色、西南風產生機制(是否對流產生自我加強?)
- 2. 對流系統往北移動的機制-中尺度西南風、大尺度東南風平流機制或是冷池造成密度流機制?



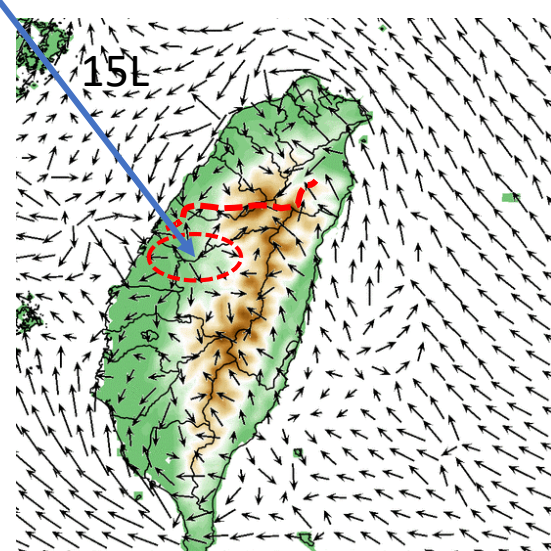
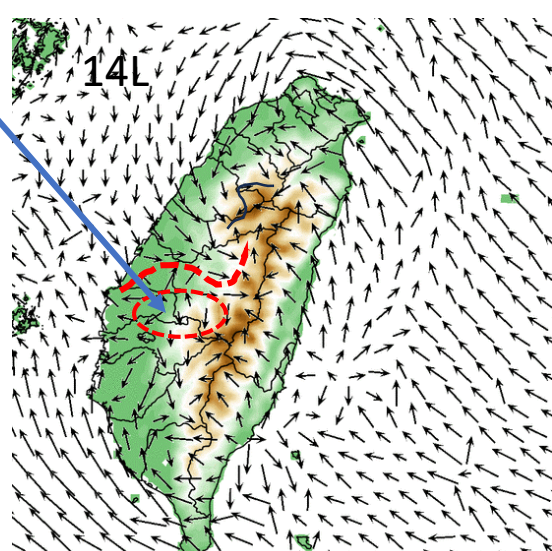
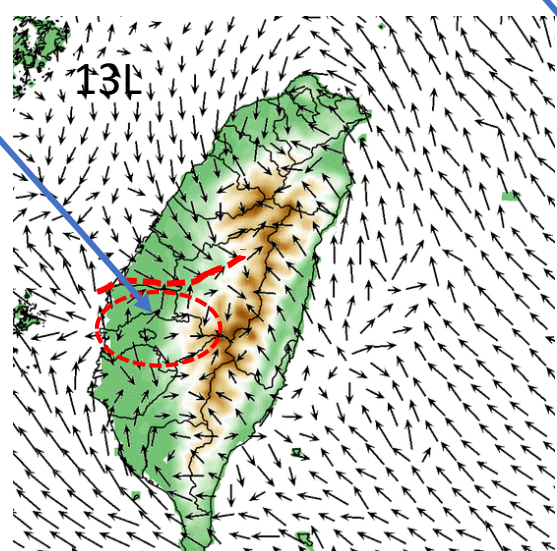
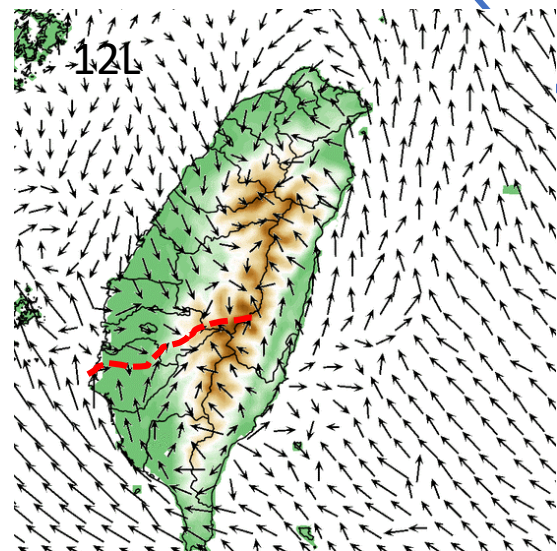


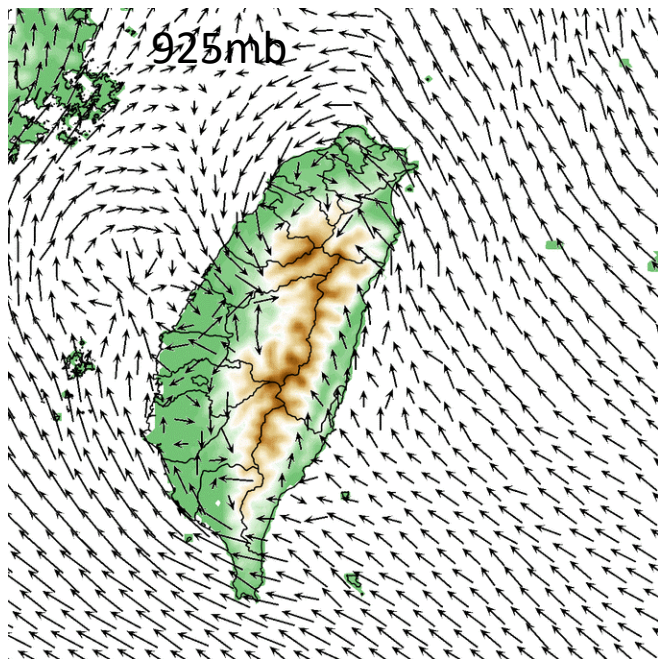
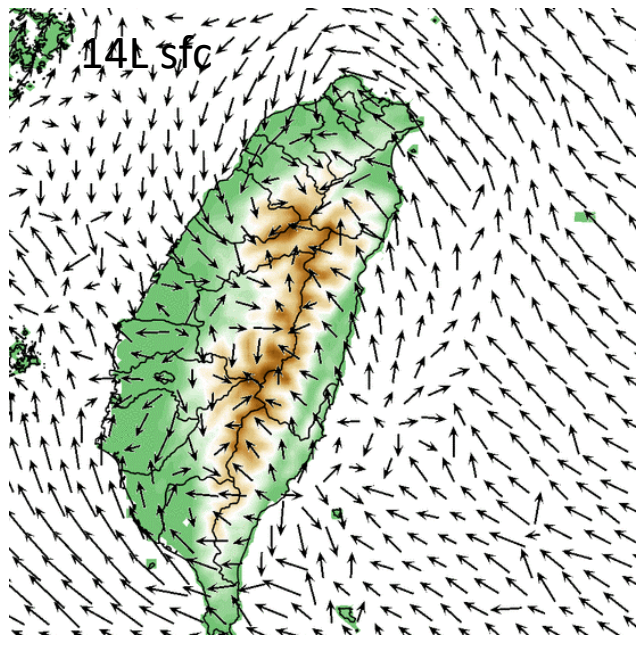
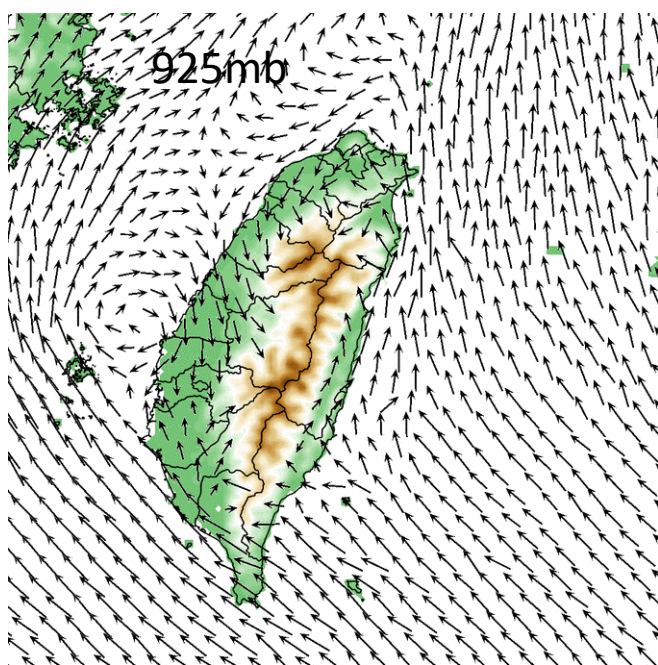
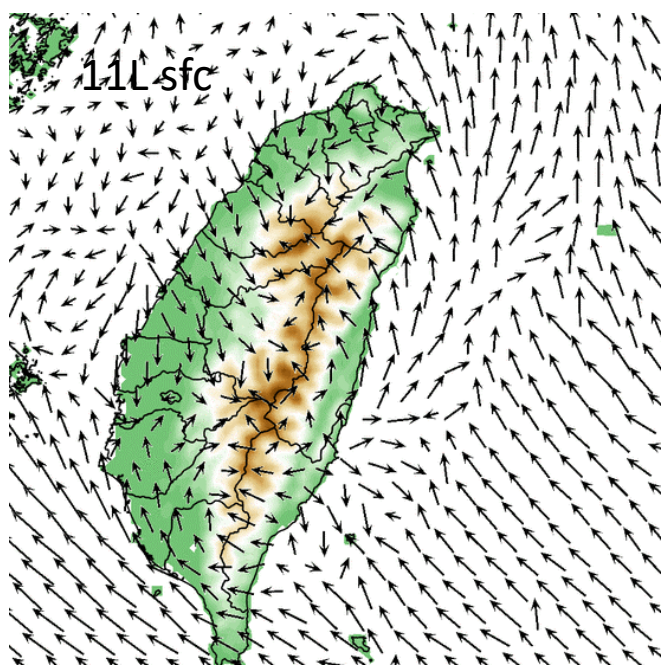


2022/06/22  
20L預報  
(楊明仁教授)



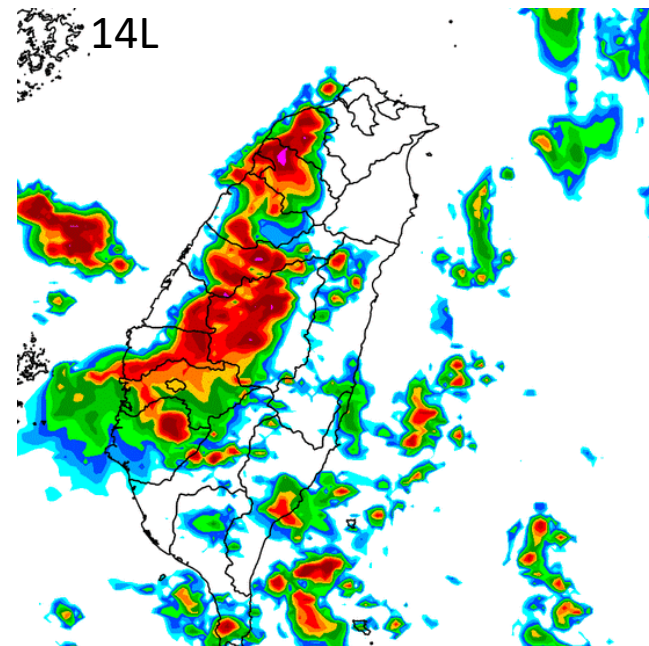
對流系統  
冷池效應





11L sfc海風+925mb渦流利於輻合

14L 對流發展，冷池效應產生擾動



## 結論：

- 海風、渦流與盛行東南風形成輻合，有利對流發展。
- 對流發展後，冷池效應影響對流移動。
- 垂直風切與冷池的平衡，有利於維持對流發展。
- 區分高空東南風與冷池對於對流移動影響，需再思考區別方式。
- 雷達資料雲物理過程分析配合模式雲物理敏感度測試，也許能提供環境風與冷池對於對流系統移動效應的區隔。