

1. 說明雲滴數量與過飽和度 (supersaturation) 如何相互影響。(10%)
2. 說明碰撞效率 (collision efficiency) 的定義，並列出至少 3 個影響碰撞效率的因子(註：不可答兩個相碰粒子的大小)。(8%)
3. 列出 4 種雲內冰晶形成的核化 (nucleation) 機制，以及 2 種衍生性冰晶形成機制 (secondary ice formation)。(12%)
4. 說明微爆流 (microburst) 的形成原因，以及雲底高度對其強度的影響。(10%)
5. 近年來一些研究認為人類活動使氣膠含量增加，會使積雲的對流增強。若此屬實，請討論其可能牽涉到的雲物理機制。(10%)
6. 平行大氣基本紅外線傳遞方程：

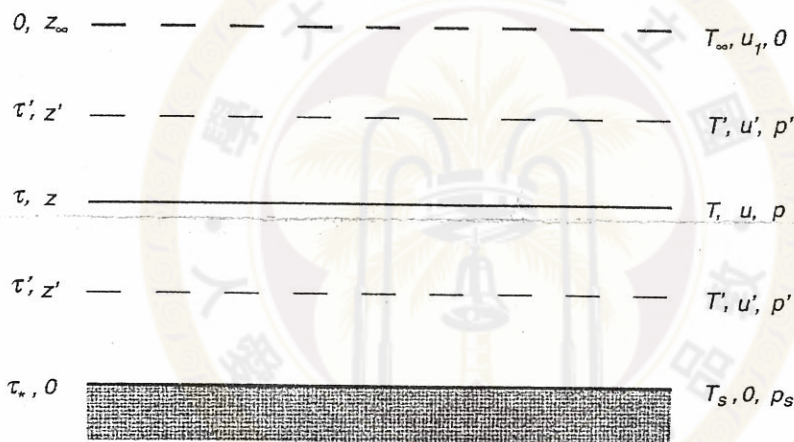


Figure: Coordinate systems in τ, z, u, T , and p for IR radiative transfer in plane-parallel atmospheres. u is the path length for absorbing gases defined from the surface upward. The total path length is denoted by u_1 . T_∞ and z_∞ are temperature and height, respectively, at TOA. The surface temperature $T_s = T(\tau_s)$. The surface pressure is denoted by p_s . [Liou02, Figure4.4]

$$I_v^\uparrow(\tau, \mu) = B_v(\tau_s) e^{-(\tau-\tau_s)/\mu} + \int_\tau^\infty B_v(\tau') e^{-(\tau'-\tau)/\mu} \frac{d\tau'}{\mu} \quad (\text{equation 1})$$

$$I_v^\downarrow(\tau, -\mu) = \int_0^\tau B_v(\tau') e^{-(\tau-\tau')/\mu} \frac{d\tau'}{\mu} \quad (\text{equation 2})$$

Question 6a: 請解釋 equation 1 的物理意義 (10%)

Question 6b: 請解釋 equation 2 的物理意義 (10%)

Question 6c: 為什麼 equation 1 是兩項, 但 equation 2 是一項? (10%)

7. 輻射的消弱現象包括了哪些過程? (10%)

8. 請解釋輻射的消弱傳遞方程式 $dI_\lambda = -k_\lambda \rho I_\lambda ds$ 的物理意義及每項 (10%)

試題隨卷繳回