Earth Rotation, Gravity, and all that

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Earth's Rotation, 3-D

- Earth rotates in space once every 24 hours (wrong!)
- Earth rotates in space once every 23 hr 56 m 04.09074 s (sidereal day)
- Earth rotates w.r.t. Sun every 24 hours (mean solar day)
- Earth rotation varies -- small (< 10⁻⁹), slow
- It is stable because:
 - Angular momentum (~ large)
 - Equatorial bulge (~1/300)





Satellites Laser Ranging





VLBI: very-long-baseline interferometry



International GNSS Service network sites

INTERNATIONAL GF3 SERVICE (IGS) NETWORK



24 Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes 4 Satellites in each Plane 20,200 km Altitudes, 55 Degree Inclination

Earth's Rotation Variations, 3-D

- Astronomical (external torques → angular momentum change)
 - Precession (進動), Nutations (章動), Librations (晃動)
 - Milankovitz cycles
 - Tidal braking (潮汐摩擦)
- Geophysical (internal forces → no angular momentum change)
 - Length-of-day change (日長變化)
 - secular, long-term
 - decadal
 - interannual, seasonal, sub-seasonal, tidal
 - Polar motion (極移)
 - secular, long-term, seasonal, sub-seasonal, tidal
 - Chandler wobble (擺動), annual wobble
 - core nutations/wobbles



Figure 11.6. Middle Devonian coral epitheca from Michigan, U.S.A., illustrating 13 well-developed bands, each with an average of 30.8 ridges (supplied by C. T. Scrutton).



Secular Braking of Earth's Rotation

Determination of dΩ/dt from Ancient Eclipses



Eclipse path from Fred Espenak, GSFC



Babylonian diary from the year 87 BC (@The British Museum).

$\Delta T = 11680 \pm 460$ seconds (3.2 hrs)

(Uncertainties are strict upper/lower bounds) (Assumes modern $dn/dt = -26^{\circ}/cy^2$)

Implies $d\Lambda/dt = 1.71 \pm 0.07$ ms/century A Babylonian day was ~37 ms shorter than ours.

A very precise estimate from one single eclipse!



7: <u>A</u>1 values during the pre-telescopic period, as derived from timings of luxar and solar eclipses. Also shown are the tidal parabola and the oubic spline fit to the data, as constrained by untimed observations (see figure 8).



8: A1 limits during the pre-telescopic period, as derived from untimed observations of total and near-total solar eclipses. Also shown are the tidal parabola and the cubic spline fit (see also figure 7). From F. Richard Stephenson's Jeffreys Lecture, Astronomy & Geophysics, April 2003.

Stephenson & Morrison (1995):

Observed $d\Delta/dt = \pm 1.7 \text{ ms/century}$ Adopted tidal $d\Delta/dt = \pm 2.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ ms/century}^*$

The discrepancy between these two curves is an important datum for interpretation of past sea levels and GIA, especially Late Holocene melting.

For example, see: Munk, *PNAS 99*, 6550-5, 2002. Mitrovica, Wahr, Matsuyama, Paulson, Tamisiea, *EPSL 243*, 390-9, 2006.

* A more recent estimate: 2.28 ± 0.04 ms/cy

Secular Acceleration of the Moon: Recent





Apollo-11 retroflector Lunar Laser Ranging

Chapront et al. (2002): $\dot{a} = 3.8194 \pm .0004 \text{ cm/yr} < \rightarrow \dot{n} = -25.858 \pm .003^{"/cy^2}$

(formal error)

J. Williams: Contribution from dissipation in Earth ≈ -26.0"/cy² Contribution from dissipation in Moon ≈ + 0.3"/cy² (model dependent)

Other LLR applications: Lunar geophysics (Williams et al., JGR, 2001) Gravitational physics (Williams et al., Phys. Rev., 2004)

Conservation of angular momentum

angular momentum of entire Earth system = constant

Δ(solid Earth rotation angular momentum) = -Δ(AAM + OAM + HAM + other AMs) = global integral (velocity, pressure)



Excess Length-of-Day (LOD): Observed vs. Modeled Core Angular Momentum

(Chao, 2003)









El Niño (11/1997)

La Niña (10/1998)





AAM and Length of Day



(courtesy D. Salstein)

"The Earth precesses/nutates like a top."



"歲差"現象 (astronomical precession)





Maximum tilt Todays tilt Minimum tilt

Plane of Earth's orbit





哥倫布遇見北美原住民

嘉義北回歸線標









"The Earth precesses/nutates like a top."

"The Earth librates like a tortional pendulum."

"The Earth wobbles like a frisbee."









Since the peak of last great ice age, 20K years ago...







today

Potential sea level rise (slr)





Arctic sea ice = 0 slrGreenland ice = $\sim 7 \text{ m slr}$

Antacrtica ice = ~ 70 m slr

First, the **STATIC** gravity field.....

(which is 99.9999..% of the gravity field)

Earth's Geoid (Static)



Gravitational Potential Field (Geoid)

Multi-pole expansion of Newton's formula:

$$U(\mathbf{r}) = G \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^{n} \frac{1}{(2n+1)r^{n+1}} \left[\iiint_{V_0} \rho(\mathbf{r}_0) r_0^n Y_{nm}(\Omega_0) dV_0 \right] Y_{nm}^{*}(\Omega)$$

Conventional expression (satisfying Laplace Eq. in terms of Stokes Coeff.):

$$U(r,\theta,\lambda) = \frac{GM}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{n+1} P_{nm}(\cos\theta) \left(C_{nm}\cos m\lambda + S_{nm}\sin m\lambda\right)$$

$$\square O = \sum_{nm} -iS_{nm} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)Ma^n} \iiint_{V_0} \rho(\mathbf{r}) r^n Y_{nm}(\Omega) dV$$

Measuring Gravity

<u>Surface</u>

- centrifugal (pseudo-)force correction
- free-air anomaly
- Bouguer anomaly
- Air-borne, Ship-borne
 - centrifugal (pseudo-)force correction
 - Coriolis (pseudo-)force correction (Eötvös effect)
 - platform acceleration ("noise")
- Space-born
 - gravity canceled by centrifugal force (free fall)

need orbit perturbations, hence "tracking"

"Measuring" Gravity from Space : Milestones

- 1957 Sputnik II J_2 (Earth oblateness)
- Kaula's (1966) theory (spherical harmonics)
- Early 1970s, Satellite-laser-ranging
- Spherical harmonic solutions
 - ~1970s, 10 x 10
 - ~1980s, 36 x 36, 70 x 70
 - ~1990s, 180 x 180, 360 x 360
 - "EGM 2008", degree/order 2159 (!)
- time-variable: " J_2 dot" (1980s)
- time-variable: J_2 and low-degree variations (1990s)
- CHAMP (2000), GRACE (2002), GOCE (2009)

Now, **TIME-VARIABLE** gravity field...

(which is 0.0...1% of the gravity field)

new observable!

new data type!

J₂ (Earth's oblateness)

- by far the largest gravity "anomaly"
- ~100% due to rotational equilibrium
- = 0.0010826265...
- corresponds to a geoid "flattening" ~1/300
 - ~ centrifugal force / gravity
 - ~ equatorial bulge / Earth radius
- varies at and beyond the last digit, due to geophysical and climatic mass redistributions.







El Niño (11/1997)

La Niña (10/1998)







M₂ Lunar Tide in the Ocean



(GOT99, courtesy R. Ray)

QuickTime?and a decompressor are needed to see this picture



(courtesy S. Nerem)

The Three-Gorges Dam Project



History:

Dr. Sun Yatsen, 1917

Savage Report, 1940s

Debates in 1950-60s

GeZhouBa Project, 1981

Three-Gorges Dam decided in 1992.

Phase 1 (1993-1997): Block the river and divert the flow.

Phase 2 (1998-2003): First power generation units in operation and permanent boat locks. Also, the reservoir will begin to fill to a level of 135 meters.

Phase 3 (2004-2009): Put all generation units into operation. The height of the water will reach 175 meters high.

Potential sea level rise (slr)





Arctic sea ice = 0 slrGreenland ice = $\sim 7 \text{ m slr}$

Antacrtica ice = ~ 70 m slr





Since the peak of last great ice age, 20K years ago...









today

Fluid Core Motions and Geomagnetic Field



(Kuang & Chao, 2003)



Alaska Earthquake March 27, 1964. Hanning Bay fault scarp on Montague Island, looking northwest. Vertical displacement in the foreground, in rock, is about 12 feet. The maximum measured displacement of 14 feet is at the beach ridge near the trees in the background. (U.S. Geological Survey)

GRACE (Gravity Recovery And Climate Experiment)





Static Gravity Anomaly

4 Decades of tracking to geodetic satellites

111 days of GRACE data



13 months of GRACE data



Time-Variable Gravity



Isotropic Gaussion filter 300km(only)



Isotropic Gaussion filter 300km + P5M11

Fan-shape Gaussion filter 300km(only)



Fan-shape Gaussion filter 300km + P5M11

300

350





Trend of global gravity anomaly changes from GRACE (by fan filter 300km)

