

地面及地球外部大地测量极移影响算法公式

极移参数(m_1, m_2)可利用空间大地测量方法精密测定。在现代大地测量中, 极移参数用移去固体潮和负荷潮影响后的 2 阶田谐位系数非潮汐变化($nm = 21$)来表示。

1、地球外部重力位的极移影响

极移对外部重力场的影响是由极移的离心效应引起的, 这种效应也称为极潮。极移影响是非潮汐的, “极潮”称谓不严密。

极移直接引起地球外部重力位的变化, 即极移对重力位的直接影响, 可表示为:

$$\Delta V = -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2} \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] \quad (1)$$

极移引起的附加位, 即极移对重力位的间接影响, 由 2 阶位勒夫数 k_2 表征:

$$V^a = k_2 \Delta V = -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2} \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[k_2(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] \quad (2)$$

极移对地球外部重力位的总影响, 等于其直接影响与间接影响之和:

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= (1 + k_2) \Delta V = -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2} \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(1 + k_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] \\ &= -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2} \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}\{(1 + k_2)[(m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda) + i(m_1 \sin\lambda - m_2 \cos\lambda)]\} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

2、各种大地测量参数的极移影响

给定 2 阶勒夫数 $k_2 = 0.3077 + 0.0036i$, $h_2 = 0.6207$, $l_2 = 0.0836$, 可计算地面及固体地球外部各种物理和几何大地测量参数的极移影响。

(1) 高程异常 (大地水准面) 的极移影响

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_t &= \frac{1+k_2}{\gamma} \Delta V = -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2\gamma} \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(1 + k_2)(m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda) + i(m_1 \sin\lambda - m_2 \cos\lambda)] \\ &= -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2\gamma} \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}\{(1.3077 + 0.0036i)[(m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda) + i(m_1 \sin\lambda - m_2 \cos\lambda)]\} \\ &= -\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2\gamma} \sin 2\theta [(1.3077m_1 + 0.0036m_2) \cos\lambda + (1.3077m_2 - 0.0036m_1) \sin\lambda] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

(2) 地面重力的极移影响 \odot

$$\begin{aligned} g_t &= -\frac{(1+h_2-\frac{3}{2}k_2)\partial\Delta V}{\partial r} = \omega^2 r \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(1 + h_2 - \frac{3}{2}k_2\right) (m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda) \right] \\ &= \omega^2 r \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}\{(1.15915 - 0.0054i)[(m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda) + i(m_1 \sin\lambda - m_2 \cos\lambda)]\} \\ &= \omega^2 r \sin 2\theta [(1.15915m_1 - 0.0054m_2) \cos\lambda + (1.15915m_2 + 0.0054m_1) \sin\lambda] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(3) 扰动重力的极移影响

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g_t &= -(1 + k_2) \frac{\partial \Delta V}{\partial r} = \omega^2 r \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(1 + k_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] = -\frac{2\gamma}{r} \zeta_t \\ &= \omega^2 r \sin 2\theta [(1.3077m_1 + 0.0036m_2) \cos\lambda + (1.3077m_2 - 0.0036m_1) \sin\lambda] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

(4) 地倾斜南方向的极移影响 \odot

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_t^S &= (1 + k_2 - h_2) \frac{\partial \Delta V}{\gamma r \partial \theta} = -\frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(1 + k_2 - h_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] \\ &= -\frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos 2\theta [(0.687m_1 + 0.0036m_2) \cos\lambda + (0.687m_2 - 0.0036m_1) \sin\lambda] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

(5) 地倾斜西方向的极移影响 \odot

$$\eta_t^S = (1 + k_2 - h_2) \frac{\partial \Delta V}{\gamma r \sin \theta \partial \lambda} = \frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos \theta \operatorname{Re}[(1 + k_2 - h_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\sin\lambda - icos\lambda)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos\theta \operatorname{Re}\{(0.687 + 0.0036i)[(m_1 \sin\lambda + m_2 \cos\lambda) - i(m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda)]\} \\
&= \frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos\theta [(0.687m_1 + 0.0036m_2)\sin\lambda + (0.0036m_1 + 0.687m_2)\cos\lambda]
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

(6)垂线偏差南方向的极移影响

$$\xi_t = \frac{(1+k_2)\partial\Delta V}{\gamma r \partial\theta} = \frac{-\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos 2\theta [(1+k_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] = \frac{2\zeta_t}{r} \operatorname{ctg} 2\theta \tag{9}$$

(7)垂线偏差西方向的极移影响

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_t &= (1+k_2) \frac{\partial\Delta V}{\gamma r \sin\theta \partial\lambda} = \frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos\theta \operatorname{Re}[(1+k_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\sin\lambda - icos\lambda)] \\
&= \frac{\omega^2 r}{\gamma} \cos\theta [(1.3077m_1 + 0.0036m_2)\sin\lambda + (0.0036m_1 + 1.3077m_2)\cos\lambda]
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

(8)地面水平东方向的极移影响⊙

$$\begin{aligned}
e &= \frac{l_2 \partial\Delta V}{\gamma \sin\theta \partial\lambda} = l_2 \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{\gamma} \cos\theta \operatorname{Re}[(m_1 - im_2)(\sin\lambda - icos\lambda)] \\
&= 0.0836 \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{\gamma} \cos\theta (m_1 \sin\lambda - m_2 \cos\lambda)
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

(9)地面水平北方向的极移影响⊙

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= -\frac{l_2 \partial\Delta V}{\gamma \partial\theta} = -l_2 \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{\gamma} \cos 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] \\
&= -0.0836 \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{\gamma} \cos 2\theta (m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda)
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

(10)地面径向位移的极移影响⊙

$$r = \frac{h_2 \Delta V}{\gamma} = -0.6207 \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2\gamma} \sin 2\theta (m_1 \cos\lambda + m_2 \sin\lambda) \tag{13}$$

(11)扰动重力梯度的极移影响

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{nn} &= -\frac{(1+k_2)\partial^2\Delta V}{\partial r^2} = \omega^2 \sin 2\theta \operatorname{Re}[(1+k_2)(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] = \frac{\delta g_t}{r} \\
&= \omega^2 \sin 2\theta [(1.3077m_1 + 0.0036m_2)\cos\lambda + (1.3077m_2 - 0.0036m_1)\sin\lambda]
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

(12)水平重力梯度北方向的极移影响

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{\varphi\varphi} &= -T_{\theta\theta} = -(1+k_2)\omega^2 \sin 2\theta [(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] = -T_{nn} \\
&= -\omega^2 \sin 2\theta [(1.3077m_1 + 0.0036m_2)\cos\lambda + (1.3077m_2 - 0.0036m_1)\sin\lambda]
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

(13)水平重力梯度东方向的极移影响

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{\lambda\lambda} &= \frac{(1+k_2)\partial^2\Delta V}{r^2 \sin^2\theta \partial\lambda^2} = (1+k_2)\omega^2 \operatorname{ctg}\theta [(m_1 - im_2)(\cos\lambda + isin\lambda)] \\
&= 2T_{nn} \cos^2\theta = -2T_{\varphi\varphi} \cos^2\theta = 2 \frac{\delta g_t}{r} \cos^2\theta
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

上述标注⊙的大地测量观测量或参数，只有其点位与地球固连情况下有效，其余观测量或参数适合地面及固体地球外部空间。

注：IERS2010 协议给出的地球定向参数产品 EOPC04，未移去大气负荷的年周期、半年周期分潮影响，因此，由此产品计算所得到的极移参数(m_1, m_2)，明显包含年周期和半年周期成分。