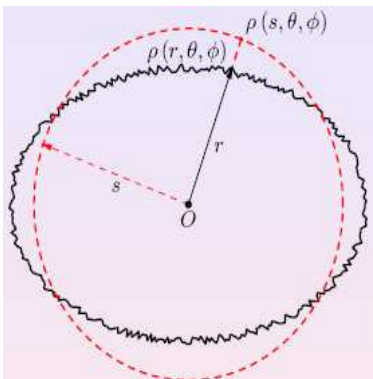




# A generalized theory of the figure of the Earth: application to the moment of inertia and global dynamical flattening

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# Outline

- **Motivations**
- **new theory of the figure of the earth:  
a generalization**
- **Applications:**
  - the interior equilibrium figures- Geoid / CMB;
  - Mol (A/B/C) & H

# Motivations



- **The difference of the global dynamical flattening ( $H$ ) between the theoretical values & observations**
- Need the non-symmetric figures of equi-density layers (esp. geoid, CMB) throughout the earth for global geophysical study, e.g., nutation / FCN - pressure torque@CMB (V.D)
- the problems in the traditional theory of the figure of the earth

# Status & problems (1): problems in the global dynamic flattening (H)

$$H = \frac{C - \frac{A+B}{2}}{C}$$

$$C = \int_V (x^2 + y^2) \rho \, dV$$

H is related to the precession,  
main nutation, tilt-over-mode, ...

The traditional theory of the  
figure of the earth + PREM

→  $H \approx 1/308.8$

precise precession obs.

→  $H \approx 1/305.5$

~1.1% difference

The report of IAU WG "nutation", 2000;  
«The solved & unsolved problems in Earth rotation»  
Refs.: Defraigne, Dehant, Capitaine, ...

# Motivations



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# Motivations



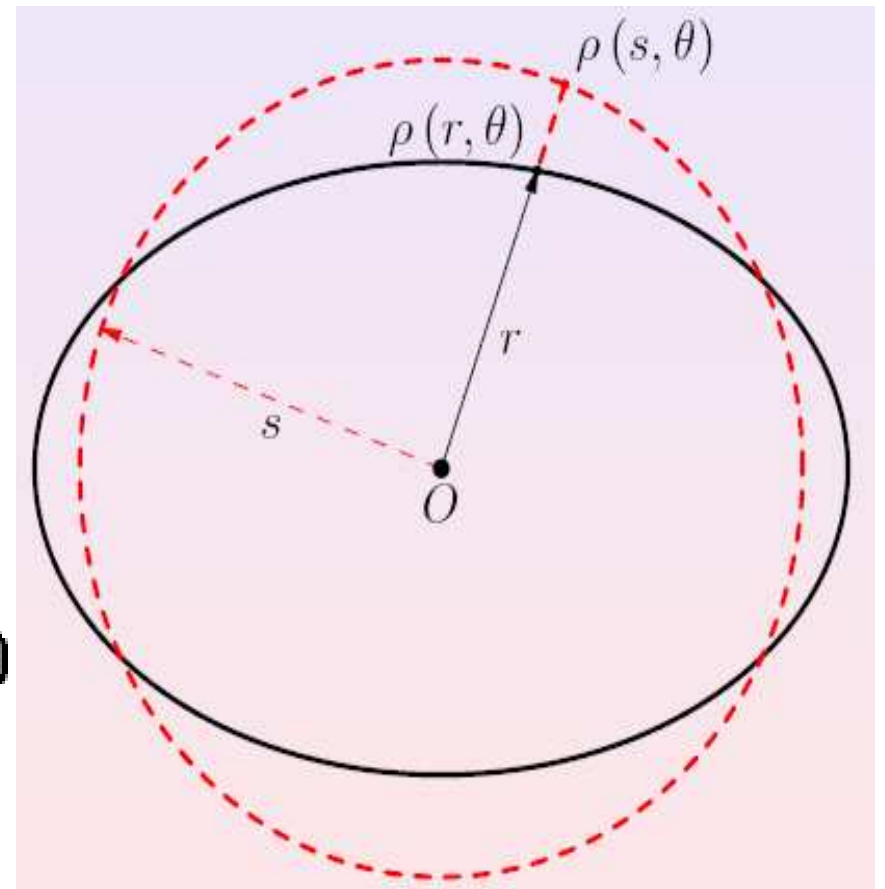
- The difference of the global dynamical flattening ( $H$ ) between the theoretical values & observations
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- **the problems in the traditional theory of the figure of the earth**

## Status & problems (2): problems in the traditional theory of the figure of the earth

### Clairaut (1743) theory (1st order theory)

$$r(s, \theta, \phi) = s[1 - \frac{2}{3} f P_2(\cos \theta)]$$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dq^2} + \frac{6}{q} \frac{\rho}{D} \frac{df}{dq} - \frac{6}{q^2} \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{D}\right) f = 0$$



## Status & problems (2)

- **Darwin(1899) - de Sitter(1924) theory (2<sup>nd</sup> Order )**

$$r = s \left[ 1 - f \cos \theta - \left( \frac{3}{8} f^2 + k \right) \sin^2 2\theta \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta^2 \ddot{\kappa} + 6 \frac{\delta}{D} \beta \dot{\kappa} + \left( -20 + 6 \frac{\delta}{D} \right) \kappa = 3 \left( 1 - \frac{\delta}{D} \right) e^2 + \\ + \left( 1 - \frac{9}{2} \frac{\delta}{D} \right) \beta e \dot{e} - \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + 9 \frac{\delta}{D} \right) \beta^2 \dot{e}^2 . \end{aligned}$$

Ref: Moritz H., 《The figure of the Earth》



## Status & problems (2)



- **Denis (1989) theory (3rd order theory)**

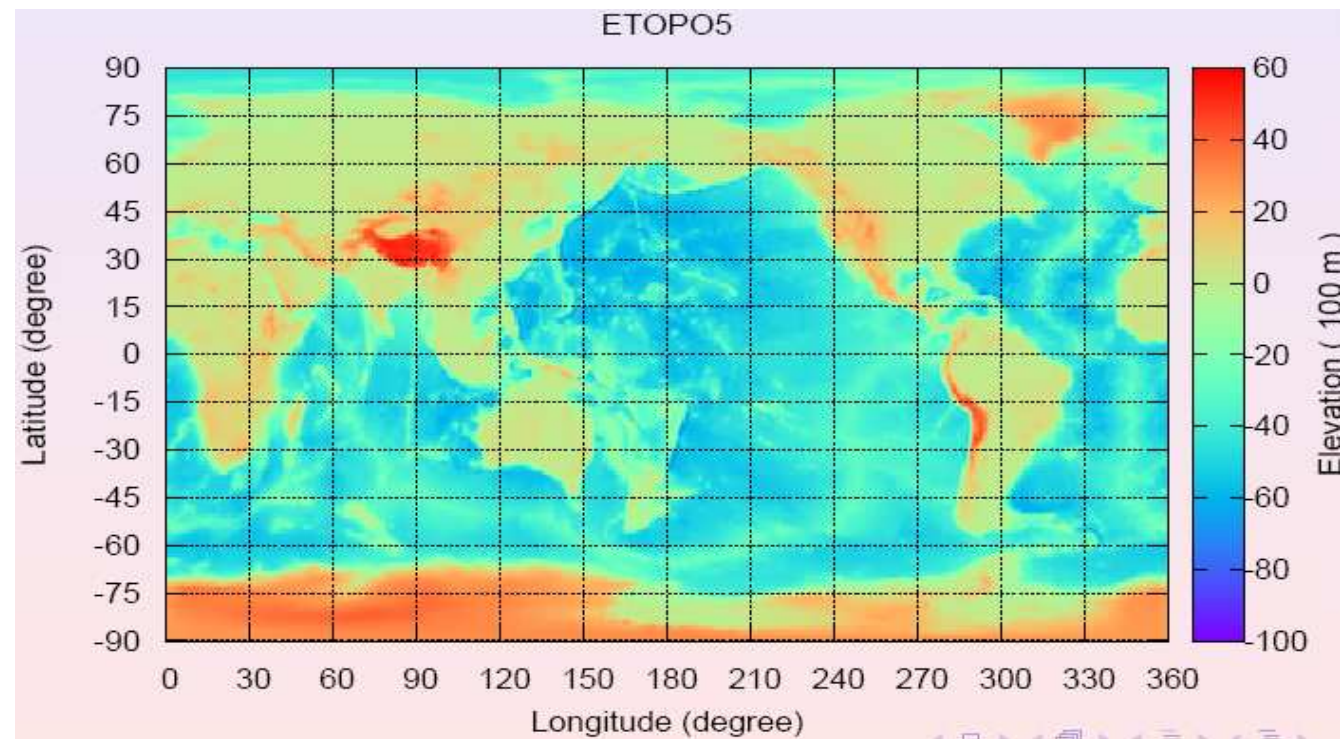
$$r = s [1 + s_2 P_2 + s_4 P_4 + s_6 P_6]$$

## Status & problems (2)

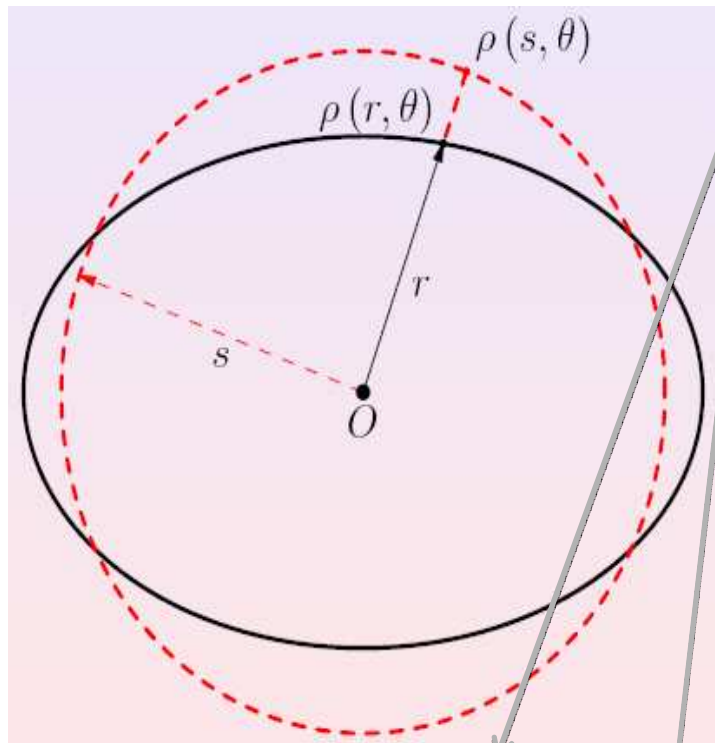


All assume that the earth is of rotating symmetric ( $m=0$ ) & equatorial symmetric ( $n=\text{even}$ ).

But our real earth is obviously NOT! but of topography



# A generalized theory of figure of the earth

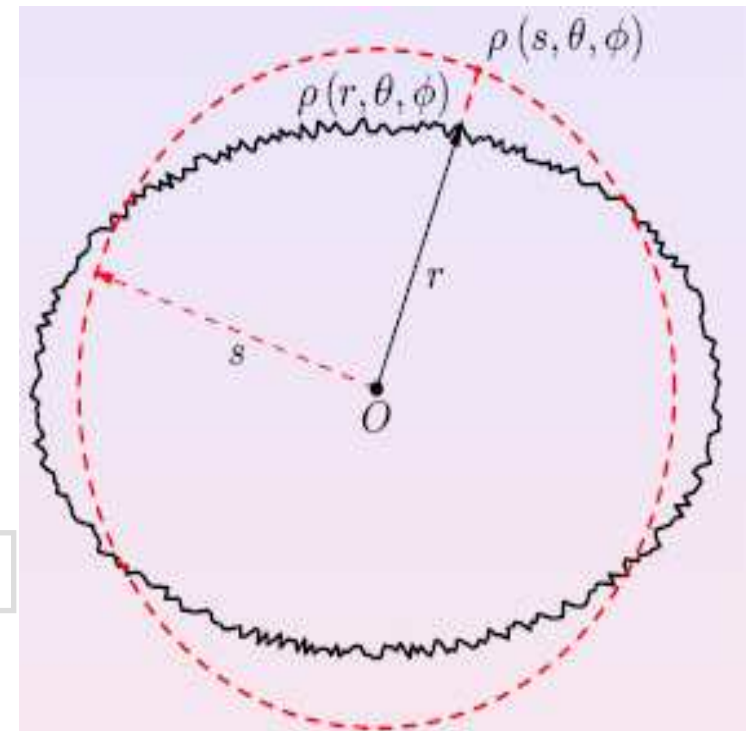


Clairaut, 1743

Darwin, 1899;  
De Sitter, 1924

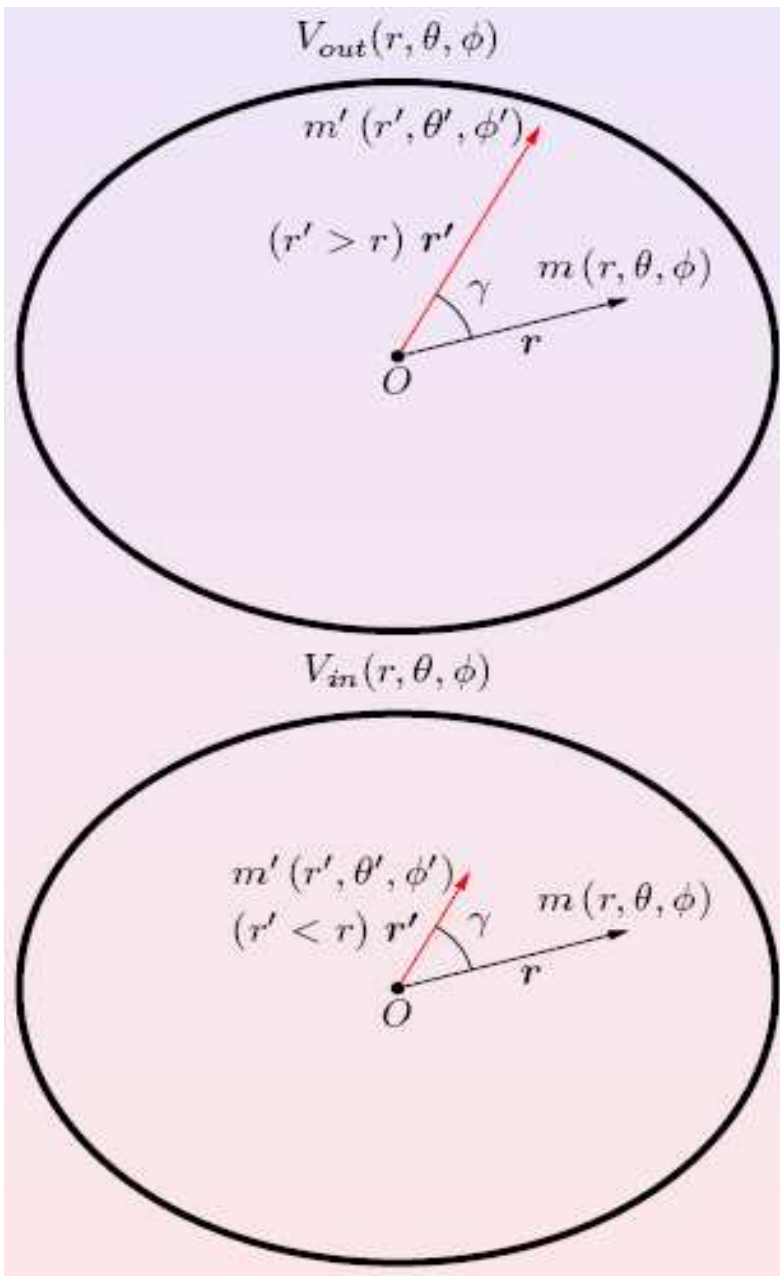
Denis, 1985-2006

$$r = s [1 + s_2 P_2 + s_4 P_4 + s_6 P_6]$$



$$r(s, \theta, \phi) = s \left[ 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^n H_n^m(s) Y_n^m(\theta, \phi) \right]$$

# Calculation of gravity potential

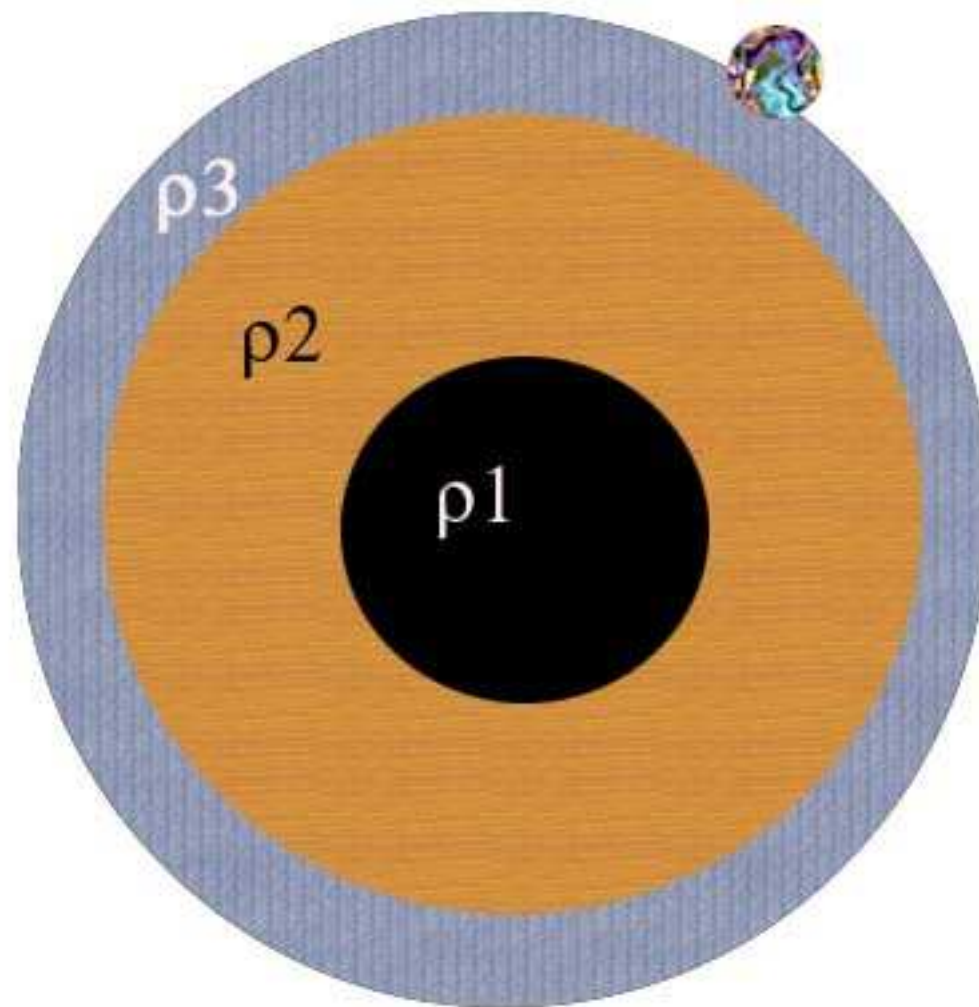


$$W(r, \theta, \phi) = V_{in}(r, \theta, \phi) + V_{out}(r, \theta, \phi) + Z(r, \theta, \phi)$$

**$V_{in} / V_{out}$  : gravitational potential by the mass inside / outside the target equipotential surface**

**$Z$  : centrifugal potential**

# Direct + indirect effects

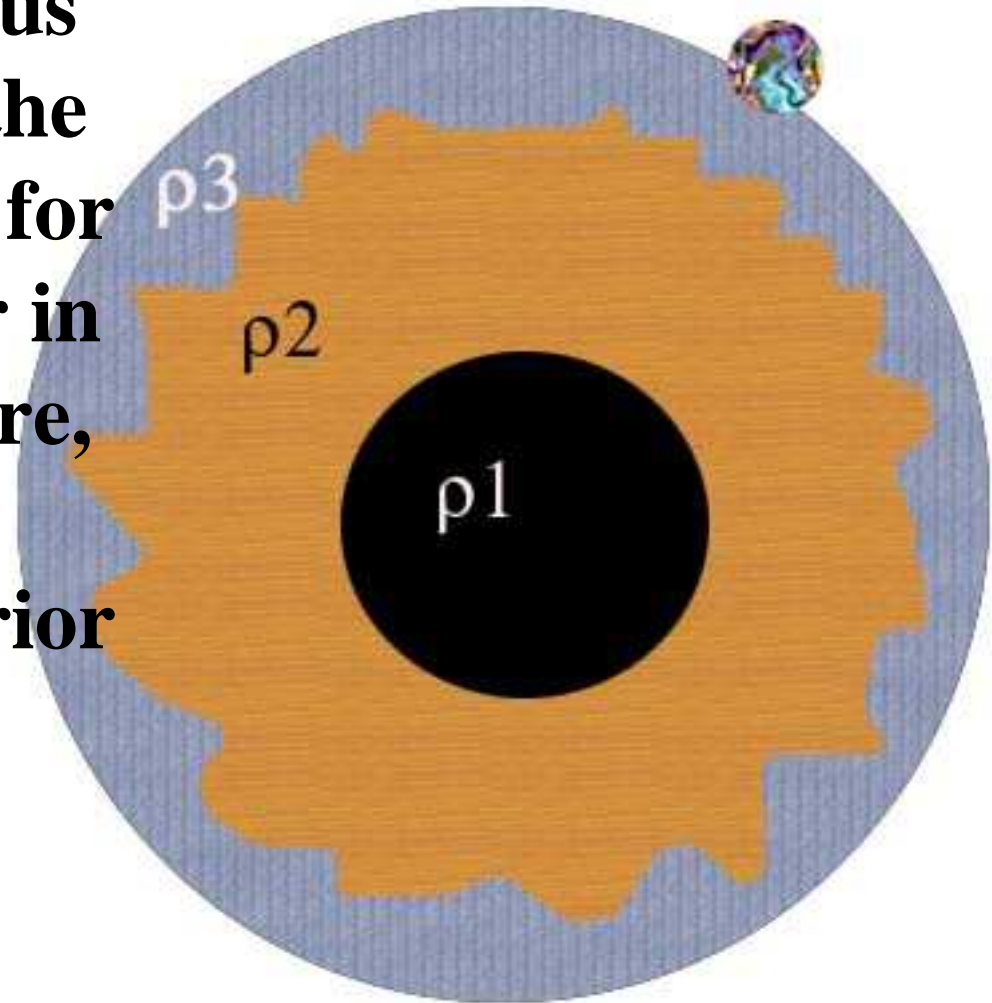




# Direct effect



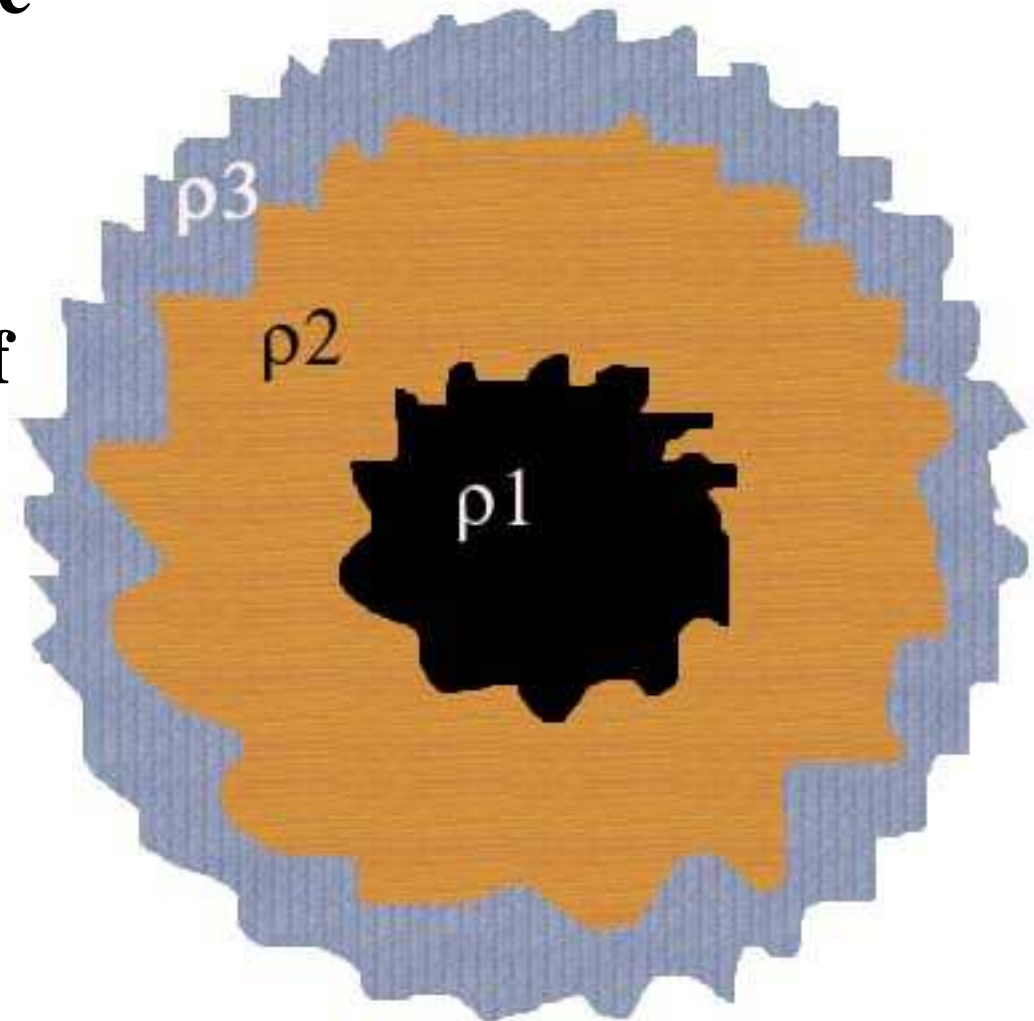
the crust inhomogeneous mass change directly the gravitational potential for all mass points interior in different ways, therefore, the figure of equipotential surfaces interior are changed without symmetries.



# Indirect effect



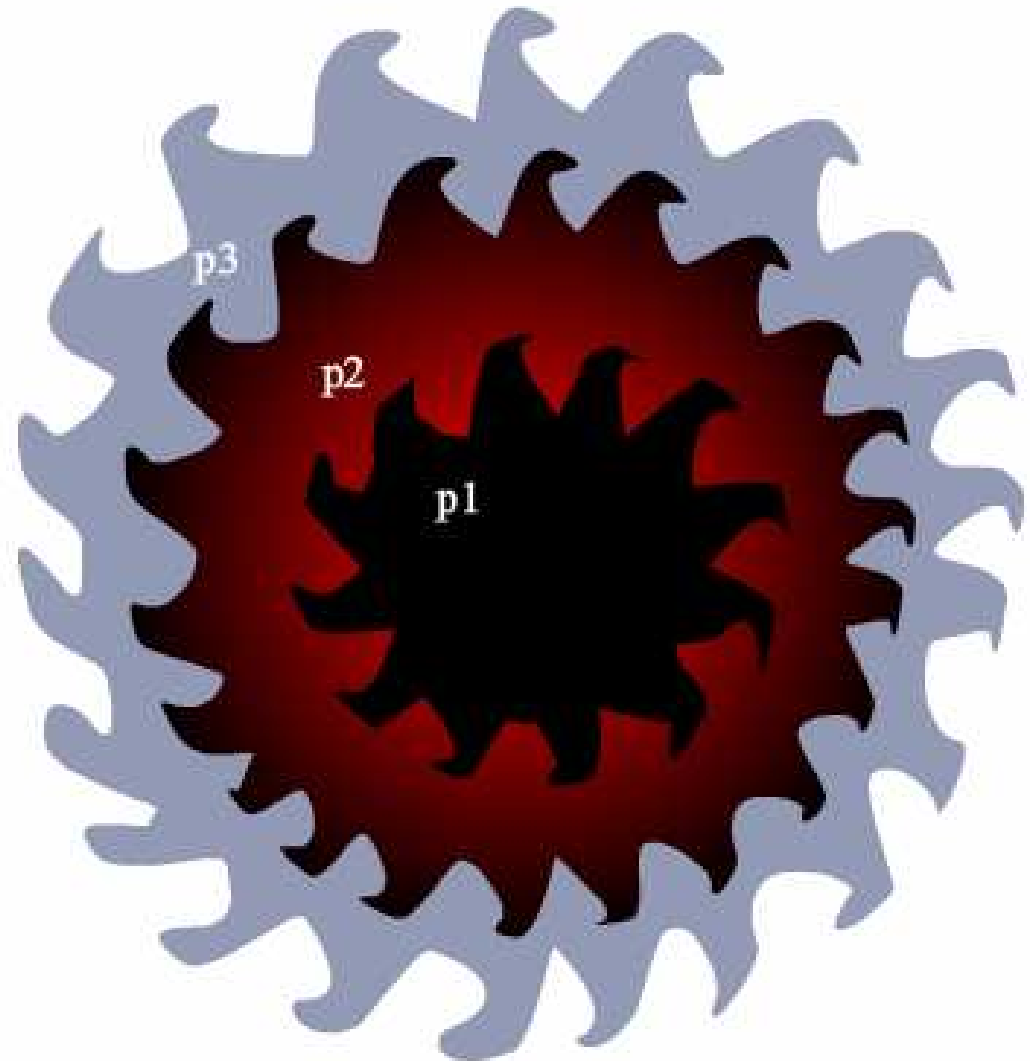
**As the figures of equi-density surfaces (then the density distribution) interior are changed by the direct effect, the gravitational potential of other locations (outside/inside this surface) are changed, and the figures of equi-potential surfaces all through the earth are then changed again.**



# Indirect effect



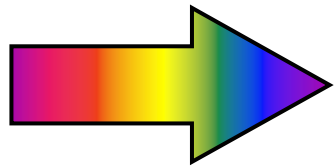
**This process is reciprocal and needs iteration, and will finally reach equilibrium.**





## The final eqs. of the figure of the equi-potential surfaces

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= V_{in} + V_{out} + Z \\
 &= GE_0(s) + G\bar{\rho}s^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^n Y_n^m \left[ m_h p_{n,m} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^{l-2}}{\bar{\rho}} u_{l,n,m} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} g_{l,n,m} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f_{l,n,m} \right] \\
 &= GE_0(s) + G\bar{\rho}s^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^n Y_n^m(\theta, \phi) \Xi_n^m(s) \\
 \Xi_n^m &= m_h p_{n,m} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^{l-2}}{\bar{\rho}} u_{l,n,m} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} g_{l,n,m} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f_{l,n,m}
 \end{aligned}$$



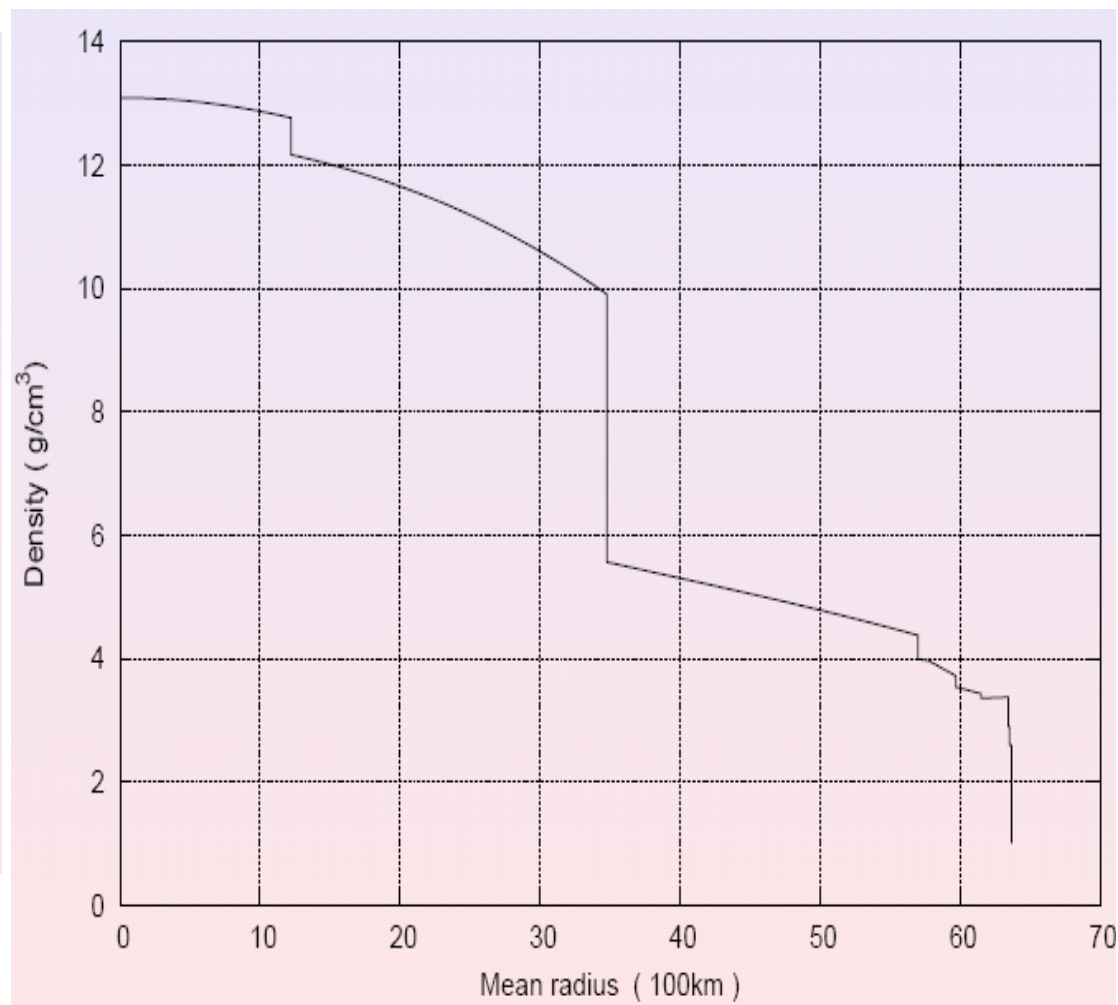
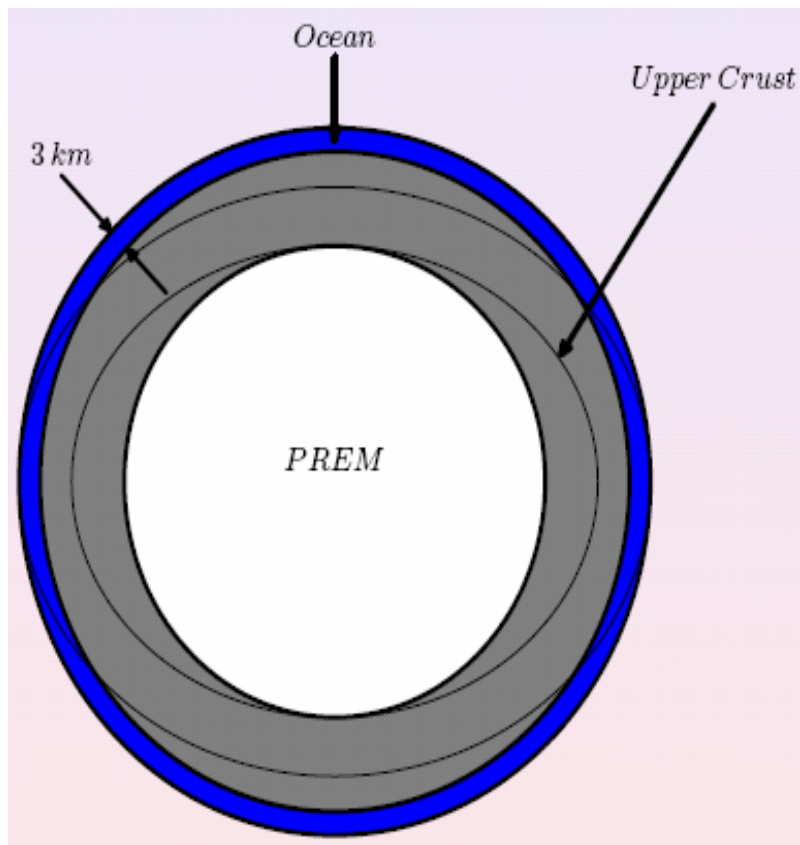
$$\begin{cases} \Xi_n^m + (-1)^m \Xi_n^{-m*} = 0 \\ n = 1, \dots, \infty \\ m = 0, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

**Eqs./parameters:**  
 **$(n+1)^2 \times$**   
**No.\_layers**

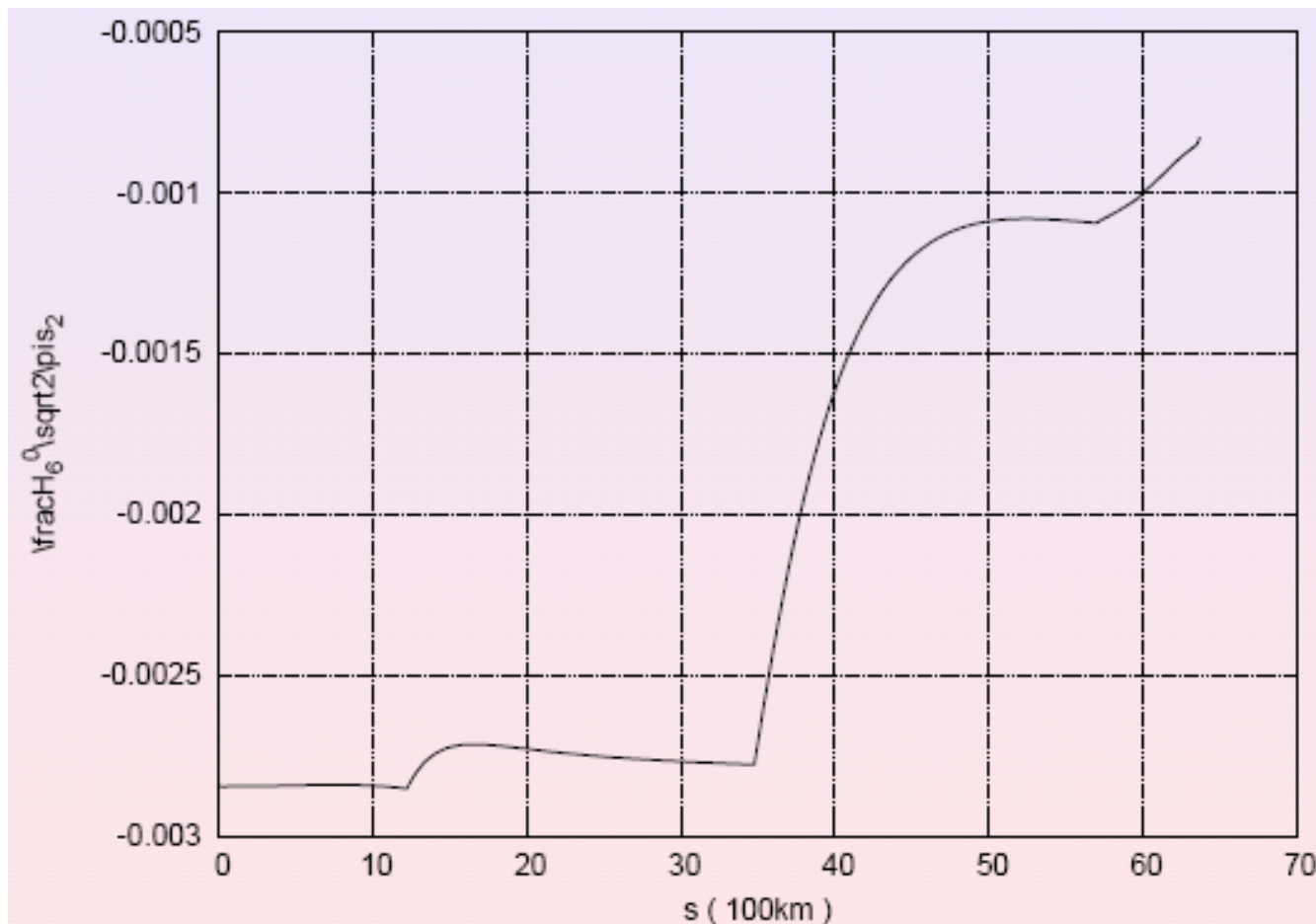
## Strategy to solve the eqs.

- **Truncated to  $n$  &  $m=6$ : 3-rd order precision**  
**truncated to 8: no obvious change at 3<sup>rd</sup>. order precision?**
- **Detail derivation for the formulas of the hundreds parameters are done by symbol processing software “Mathmatica”**
- **the parameters for real earth are then computed from the center to the outer surface in the self-consistent formulas by *iterations*.**

# Earth model: PREM (Dziewonski & Anderson, 1981)



# Validation of this new theory: degenerate to symmetric earth (PREM)



Agree with  
Denis(1989)  
very well.

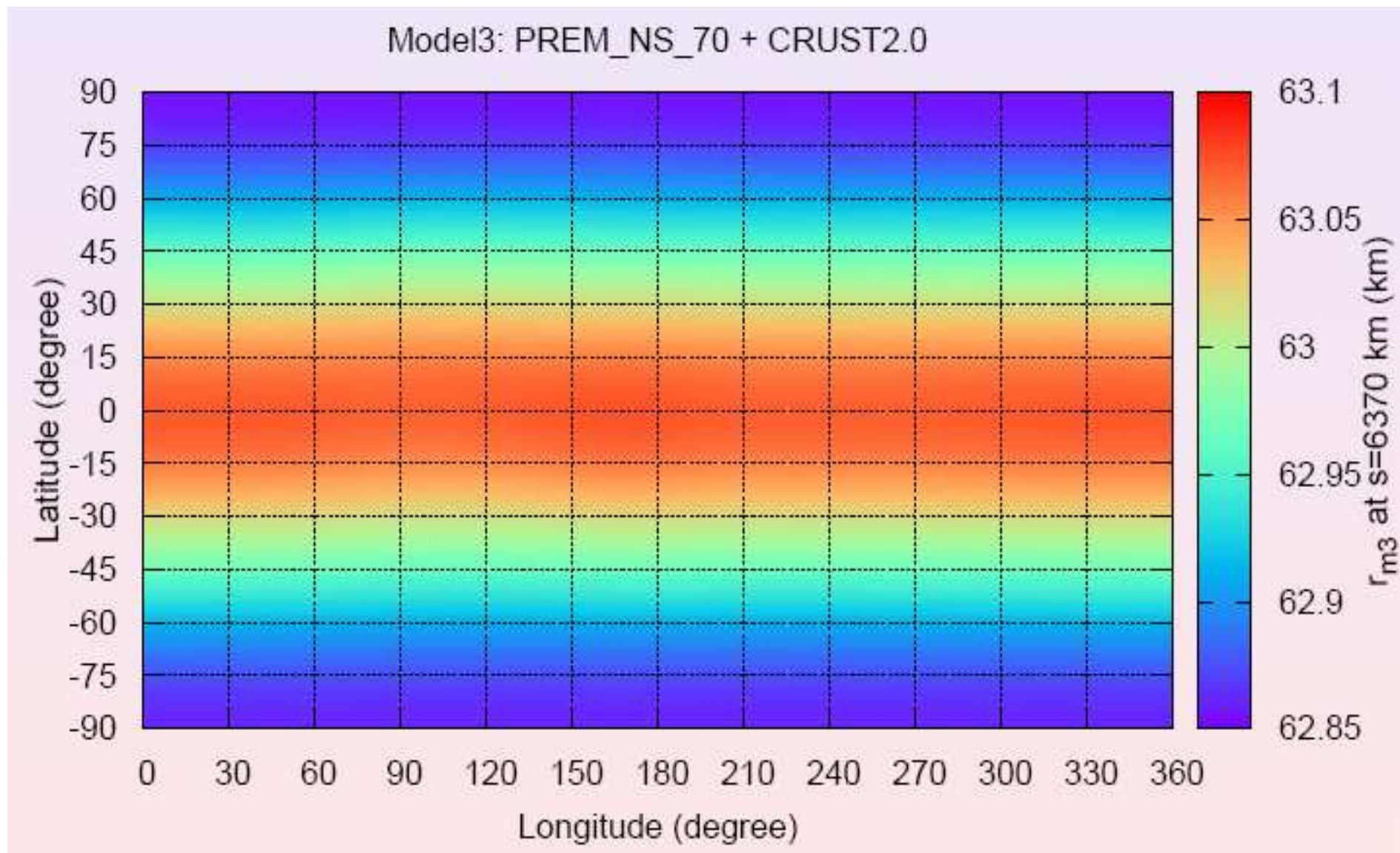
The relative diff. between  $H_6^0$  &  $S_6$   $\left( \frac{H_6^0(s) \sqrt{\frac{13}{4\pi} - s_6(s)}}{s_6(s)} \right)$

# Models for the more real Earth

the ocean/topography models used here

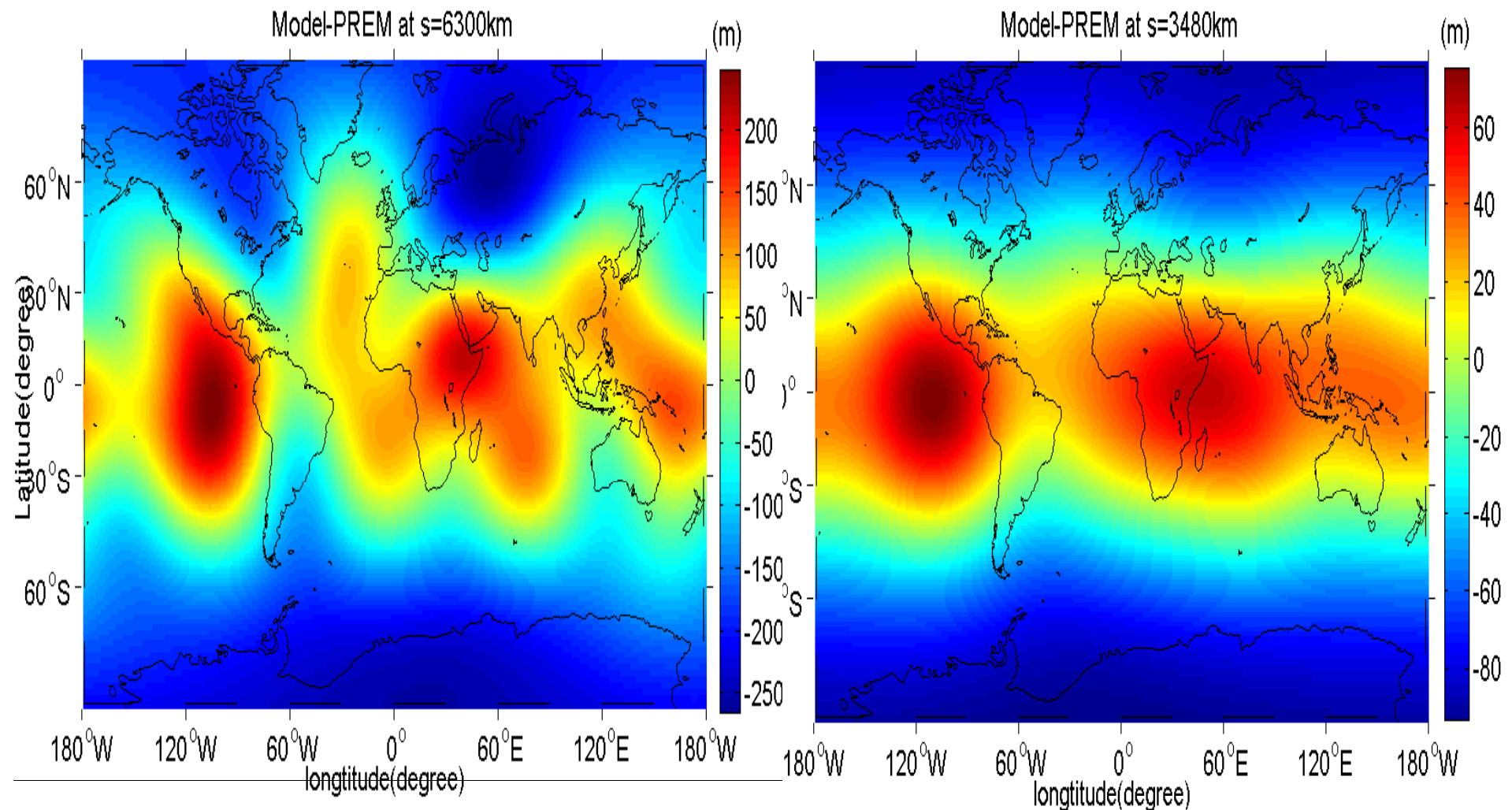
	ECCO	GTOPO30	ETOPO5	CRUST2.0
Source	NOPP	USGS	NOAA	Chulick etc.
Layers no.	46	—	—	8
Depth(km)	5.615	0	10.376	70.137
Grid res.	不均匀	30'' × 30''	5' × 5'	2° × 2°

# Results: the profiles of the interior ‘geoid’

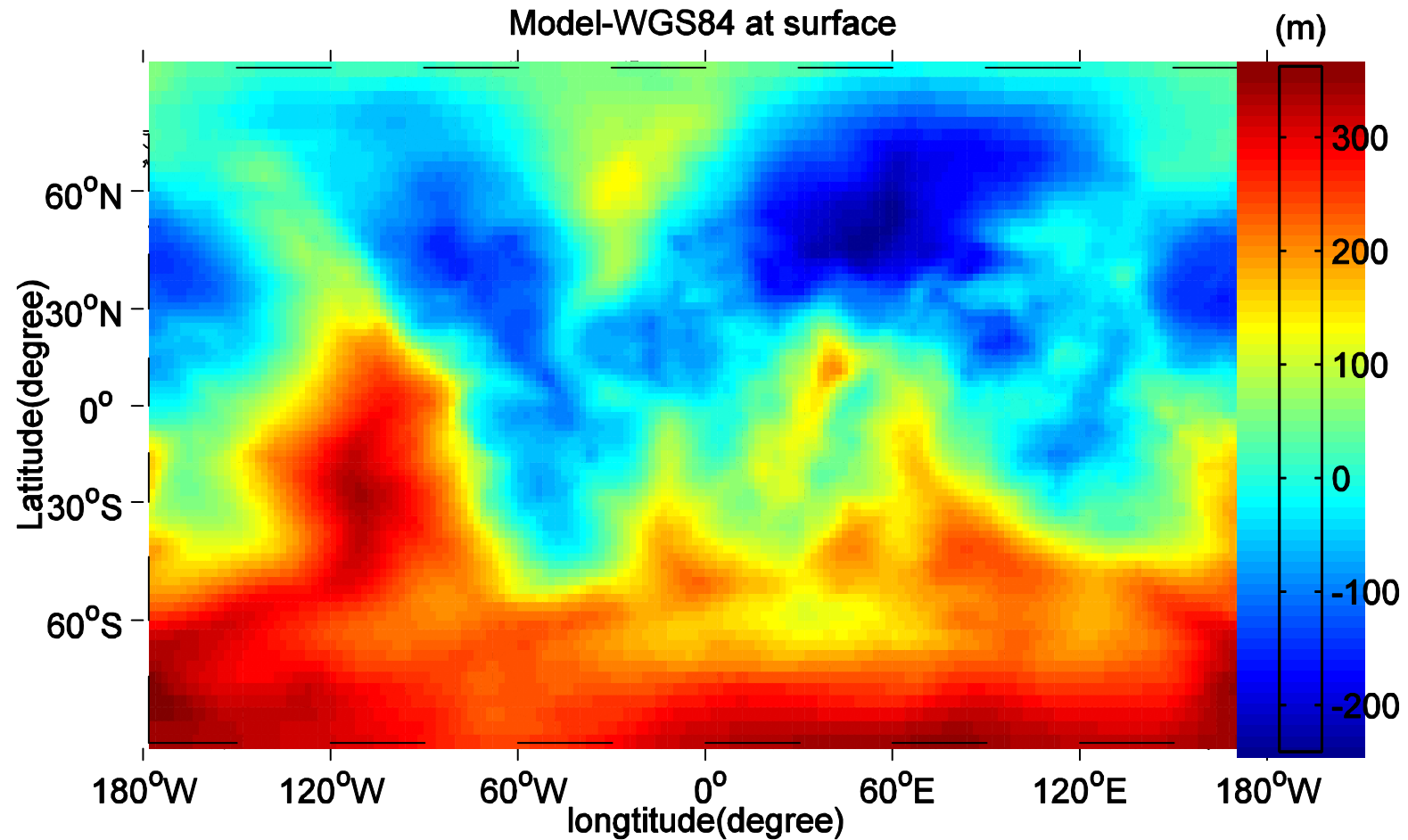




# Results: the profiles of the interior ‘geoid’

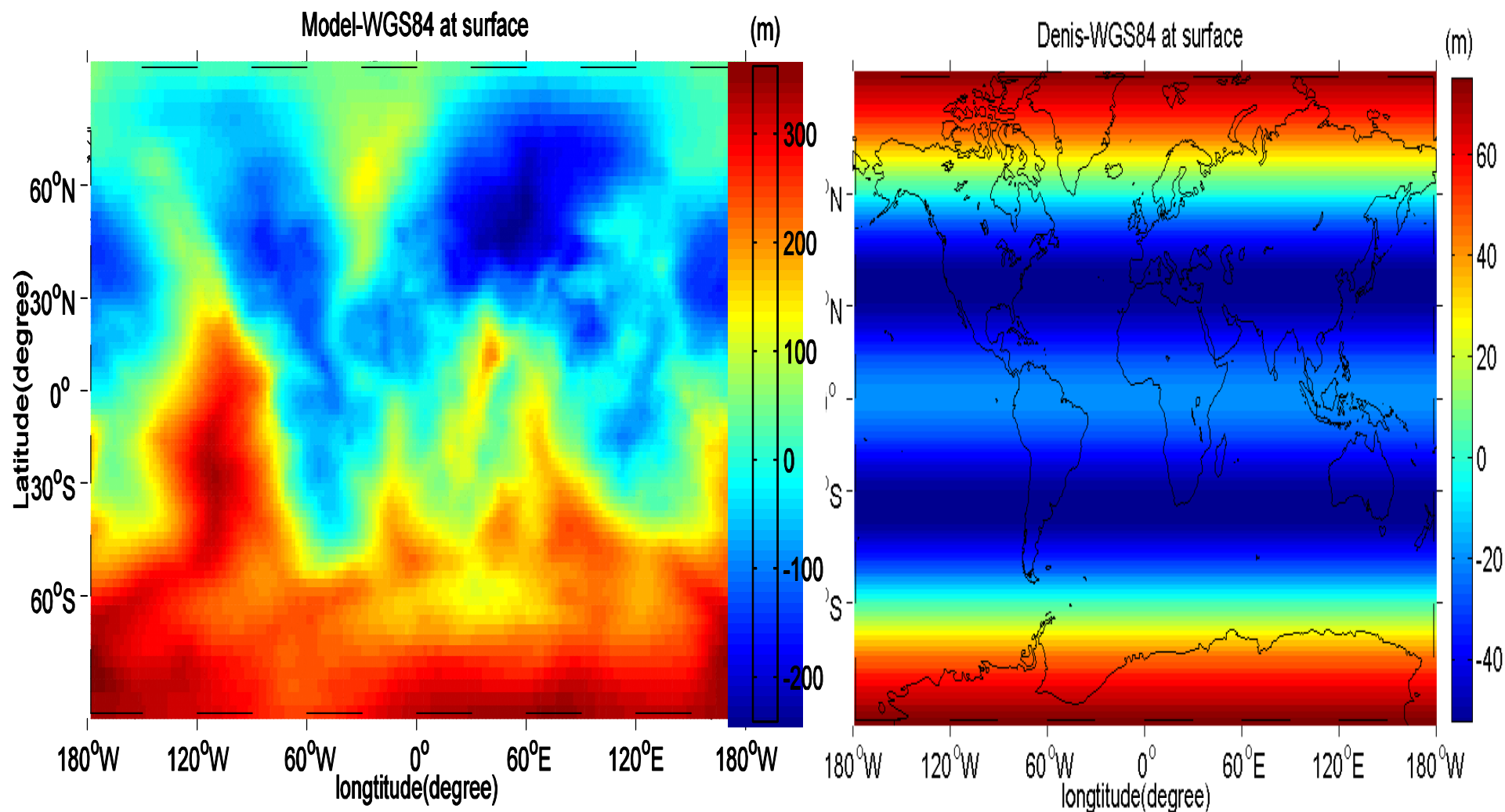


# Results: the profiles of the interior ‘geoid’






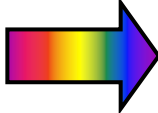
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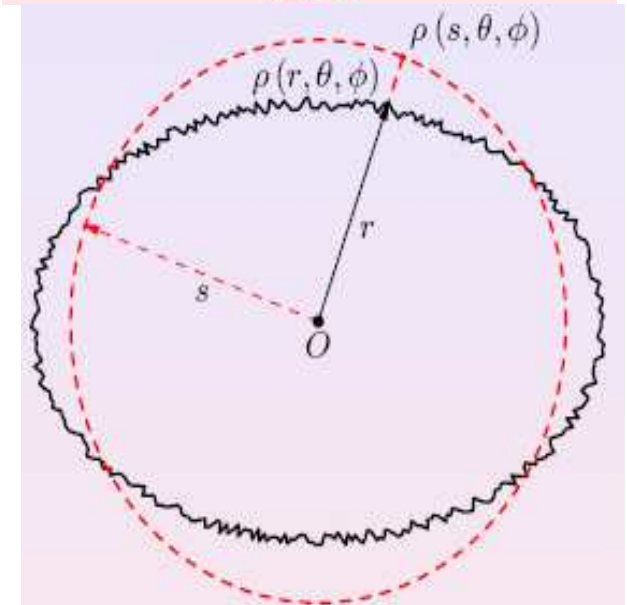
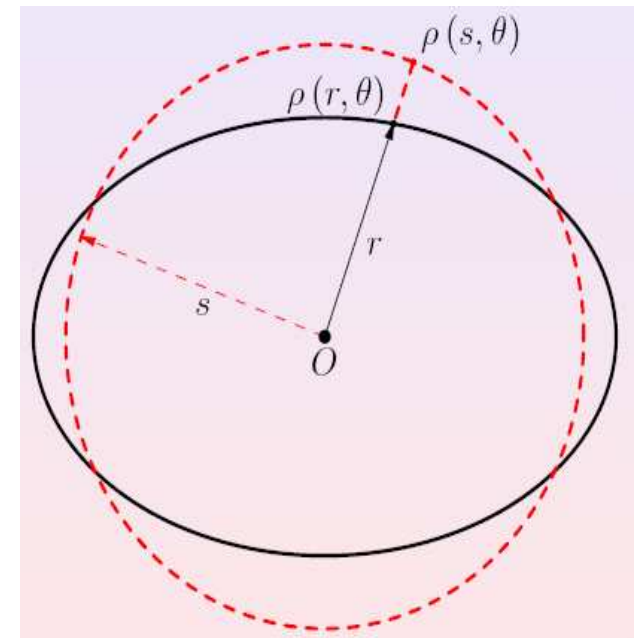


# Results: H

$$H = \frac{C - \frac{A+B}{2}}{C}$$

$$C = \int_v (x^2 + y^2) \rho \, dV$$

- Direct contribution of the topo. to H:   
change the mass distribution in the integral  
(in the top layers only)
- Indirect contribution of the topo. to H:   
change the figures of equi-density surfaces  
interior, then change the density distribution  
(all through the earth!)



# Results: MoI & H



Obs.: 305.5

- Direct effect considered only

	A $10^{37} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	B $10^{37} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	C $10^{37} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	1/H
PREM(-71km)	7.7087284	7.7087284	7.7336553	
CRUST2.0	0.2949340	0.2947971	0.2956929	
TOTAL	8.0036624	8.0035255	8.0293482	311.7674842

- Both direct & indirect effects

	A( $10^{37} \text{ kg m}^2$ )	B( $10^{37} \text{ kg m}^2$ )	C( $10^{37} \text{ kg m}^2$ )	1/H
<b>PREM</b>	<b>8.0115651</b>	<b>8.0115651</b>	<b>8.0376170</b>	<b>308.52</b>
<b>This work</b>	<b>8.0112300</b>	<b>8.0114003</b>	<b>8.0375719</b>	<b>306.12</b>
<b>EGM2008<sup>[17]</sup></b>	<b>8.0100829</b>	<b>8.0102594</b>	<b>8.0364807</b>	<b>305.46</b>

+1%

+0.2%

## Summary & remarks

- 1. A new generalized integrated formula to obtain the equilibrium figures to 3<sup>rd</sup>-order accuracy for real earth is developed. All the non-zero order and odd degree terms are included in the SH expression of the figures.**
- 2. In these formulas, both the direct & indir. contributions of the anti-symmetric crust layers are included.**
- 3. Profiles of the equilibrium figures, no longer symmetric, interior the real Earth are obtained; and comparison among them provides an indirect evidence & support for the theory of isostasy**

## Summary & remarks



- 4. The calculated geoid embodies stronger topographical signal than that calculated by traditional theory.**
- 5. The direct effect of the real ocean and topo. layers up to 71km depth changes  $H$  by  $\sim 0.7\%$  in opposite direction; while the indirect effect, based on this work, can draw back the difference of  $H_{\text{theory}} - H_{\text{obs.}}$  from  $1.1\%$  to  $0.2\%$ .**

**Excited? !**

**Thank You!**



**Tab. The MoI & H of different models**

	<b>A(<math>10^{37}\text{kg m}^2</math>)</b>	<b>B(<math>10^{37}\text{kg m}^2</math>)</b>	<b>C(<math>10^{37}\text{kg m}^2</math>)</b>	<b>1/H</b>
<b>PREM</b>	<b>8.0115651</b>	<b>8.0115651</b>	<b>8.0376170</b>	<b>308.52</b>
<b>PREM-71KM + CRUST2.0 (*)</b>	<b>8.0112300</b>	<b>8.0114003</b>	<b>8.0375719</b>	<b>306.12</b>
<b>PREM-80KM + CRUST2.0</b>	<b>8.0149750</b>	<b>8.0149978</b>	<b>8.0413399</b>	<b>305.13</b>
<b>EGM2008<sup>[17]</sup></b>	<b>8.0100829</b>	<b>8.0102594</b>	<b>8.0364807</b>	<b>305.46</b>



## Tab. The Mol of the Earth calculated by two grid integration methods

	$A(10^{37}\text{kg m}^2)$	$B(10^{37}\text{kg m}^2)$	$C(10^{37}\text{kg m}^2)$
<b>PREM-71</b>	<b>7.7164775</b>	<b>7.7164823</b>	<b>7.7418221</b>
<b>Method①</b>	<b>0.2948928</b>	<b>0.2947797</b>	<b>0.2957280</b>
<b>Mol</b>	<b>8.0113703</b>	<b>8.0112620</b>	<b>8.0375501</b>
<b>Method②</b>	<b>0.2948918</b>	<b>0.2947790</b>	<b>0.2957497</b>
<b>Mol</b>	<b>8.0113693</b>	<b>8.0112612</b>	<b>8.0375718</b>