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## 椭球谐和球谐系数之间一个简单的转换关系

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## A simple transformation between ellipsoidal harmonic coefficients and spherical harmonic coefficients

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**Abstract:** In this paper, the core idea of the conversion relationship between the ellipsoidal harmonic coefficients and the spherical harmonic coefficients is derived from the orthogonality of the Legendre function and using another coordinate variable replace the former coordinate variable in the integral expression of spherical harmonic coefficients or ellipsoidal harmonic coefficients. Then the conversion relationship between the spherical harmonic coefficient and the ellipsoidal harmonic coefficient is obtained. In addition, all the derivation of this paper is based on the squared magnitude of the ellipsoid flattening. From the conversion relationship between the ellipsoidal harmonic coefficient and the spherical harmonic coefficient, we can see that: ①Using Laurent series to calculate the second type of Legendre function, it is more easier to calculate the second type of Legendre function; ②With the  $\epsilon^2$  magnitude preserved, the derived conversion relationship is simpler than the form of literature[2] and satisfies the requirements of linearization of the physical geodetic boundary value problem; ③The difference between colatitude and reduced latitude is considered and the result is more reasonable.

**Key words:** spherical harmonic coefficients; ellipsoidal harmonic coefficients; second Legendre function; ellipsoidal correction; Laplace equation

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**摘 要:** 本文推导的椭球谐系数和球谐系数相互之间转换关系的核心思想是在  $\epsilon^2$  量级下利用 Legendre 函数的正交性, 从球谐系数求解的积分表示出发, 将积分中的椭球坐标变量与球坐标变量相互转换, 从而得出椭球谐系数与球谐系数之间的转换关系。本文导出的转换关系有以下优点: ①对于第二类 Legendre 函数的计算采用 Laurent 级数表示, 使计算第二类 Legendre 函数更为简单; ②保留了  $\epsilon^2$  量级下, 导出的转换关系相比文献[2]的形式更简单, 满足物理大地测量边值问题线性化的要求; ③顾及了余纬和归化余纬的区别。

**关键词:** 球谐系数; 椭球谐系数; 第二类 Legendre 函数; 椭球改正; Laplace 方程

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地球重力场是地球的基本物理场之一,在确定大地水准面上起着决定性作用。通常,重力场是用球谐级数来表示,即通过给出球谐级数的位系数来构建重力场模型。由于大地水准面更接近于某个旋转椭球面(参考椭球面),因此文献[1—2]建议以参考椭球面为边界来解算重力场。特别是文献[2]研究了以参考椭球面作为边界时重力边值问题的求解方法,同时严格推导了重力场椭球谐系数与球谐系数之间的转换公式,这就使得椭球谐函数在重力场研究中成了与球谐函数同样重要的数学工具。由于椭球谐函数的表达式是由第二类 Legendre 函数来表示的,因此出现了诸多关于第二类 Legendre 函数计算的研究工作<sup>[3-10]</sup>。尽管上述列举的研究工作出发点不同,但结论都是使用迭代方法来计算第二类 Legendre 函数。这里值得提及的是文献[11]的工作,他们使用解析函数 Laurent 展开式给出了第二类 Legendre 函数的表达式,因而无须进行迭代就可以直接使用第二类 Legendre 函数。

借助于旋转椭球面在大地测量学中的应用思路,也有学者引入了三轴椭球面作为大地边值问题的边界。但由于此时需要计算 Lamé 函数,其计算公式较为复杂,加上大地坐标系是以参考椭球面作为基准的原因,故三轴椭球面在研究地球重力场中没有被详细研究。

总体而言,研究椭球谐函数的主要目标体现在以下两个方面:①如何在保证所需的精度下给出第二类 Legendre 函数的计算;②在满足精度要求下寻求椭球谐系数与球谐系数之间便于计算的转换关系。本文的主要任务是:在保留椭球扁率量级的前提下实现上述两个目标。之所以仅保留扁率量级,是因为大地边值问题都来自于扰动位的线性化,即:舍去的量级是  $O(T^2)$ ,这里  $T$  是扰动位;而保留扁率量级意味着舍去的量级是  $O(T \cdot \epsilon^4)$ ,这里  $\epsilon^2 \approx 0.006$ 。这意味着保留扁率量级基本能够保证大地边值问题的线性化精度。

## 1 第二类 Legendre 函数与 Laurent 展开式

在物理大地测量中,常用的边界是大地水准面或参考椭球面,如果忽略掉  $O(T^2)$  量级,大地水准面可以用参考椭球面来替代。记  $\Sigma: (x^2 + y^2)/a^2 + z^2/b^2 = 1$  是参考椭球面在直角坐标系下的表达式,这里  $a$  是赤道半径, $b$  是半短轴。再引入记号:  $E^2 = a^2 - b^2$  以及  $\epsilon^2 = E^2/b^2$ ,这里  $\epsilon^2$

就是参考椭球面的第二偏心率。扰动位  $T$  作为  $\Sigma$  外的调和函数,根据 Laplace 方程的性质,扰动位有下列椭球谐级数展开式

$$T(u, \vartheta, \lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^n \frac{Q_{nm} \left( i \frac{u}{E} \right)}{Q_{nm} \left( i \frac{b}{E} \right)} \bar{C}_{nm}^e \bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) = \sum_{n,m} \frac{Q_{nm} \left( i \frac{u}{E} \right)}{Q_{nm} \left( i \frac{b}{E} \right)} \bar{C}_{nm}^e \bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) \quad (1)$$

式中,  $Q_{nm}$  是第二类 Legendre 函数;  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ;  $\bar{C}_{nm}^e$  是椭球谐系数;  $(u, \vartheta, \lambda)$  是等焦椭球坐标系,其含义分别表示椭球的短半轴、归化余纬、经度;  $\bar{Y}_{nm}$  是球谐基函数,其表达式为

$$\bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) = \bar{P}_{nm}(\cos \vartheta) \begin{cases} \cos(m\lambda) \\ \sin(m\lambda) \end{cases} = \bar{P}_{n, |m|}(\cos \vartheta) \begin{cases} \cos(m\lambda), & m \leq 0 \\ \sin(m\lambda), & m > 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $\bar{P}_{nm}$  为归一化连带 Legendre 函数。

从式(1)可知,第二类 Legendre 函数  $Q_{nm}$  的计算是椭球谐级数的核心问题,为此令

$$f_{nm}(\rho) = \frac{Q_{nm} \left( i \frac{u}{E} \right)}{Q_{nm} \left( i \frac{b}{E} \right)} \quad (3)$$

式中,  $\rho = \frac{u}{b}$ 。根据第二类 Legendre 函数的性质:当  $\rho \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $f_{nm}(\rho) = O(\rho^{-n-1})$ ,可将  $f_{nm}(\rho)$  写成

$$f_{nm}(\rho) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{nm}^{(k)}}{\rho^{n+k}}, \quad \rho \geq 1 \quad (4)$$

事实上,式(4)就是解析函数的 Laurent 展开式。

由于  $Q_{nm}$  满足 Legendre 微分方程,所以可导出式(4)中的系数  $c_{nm}^{(k)}$  满足:  $c_{nm}^{(2k)} = 0$  以及

$$c_{nm}^{(2k+1)} = -\frac{(n+2k-1)(n+2k)}{2k(2k+2n+1)} \epsilon^2 c_{nm}^{(2k-1)} - \frac{m^2}{2k(2k+2n+1)} \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} \epsilon^{2j} c_{nm}^{(2k-2j+1)} \quad (5)$$

特别舍去  $\epsilon^4$  以上量级时,式(5)简化为

$$c_{nm}^{(2k+1)} = -\frac{(n+2k-1)(n+2k) + m^2}{2k(2k+2n+1)} \epsilon^2 c_{nm}^{(2k-1)} \quad (6)$$

以及  $f_{nm}(\rho)$  可写成

$$f_{nm}(\rho) = \frac{c_{nm}^{(1)}}{\rho^{n+1}} + \frac{c_{nm}^{(3)}}{\rho^{n+3}} = c_{nm}^{(1)} \left[ \frac{b^{n+1}}{u^{n+1}} - \epsilon^2 \frac{(n+1)(n+2) + m^2}{2(2n+3)} \frac{b^{n+3}}{u^{n+3}} \right] \quad (7)$$

将式(7)代入式(1),并调整系数  $c_{nm}^{(1)}\bar{C}_{nm}^e$  仍为  $\bar{C}_{nm}^e$ , 则  $\Sigma$  外扰动位的椭圆谐级数表达式是

$$T(u, \vartheta, \lambda) = \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^e \left[ \frac{b^{n+1}}{u^{n+1}} - \epsilon^2 \frac{(n+1)(n+2) + m^2}{2(2n+3)} \frac{b^{n+3}}{u^{n+3}} \right] \bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) \quad (8)$$

事实上,式(8)便是在保留  $\epsilon^2$  的精度下参考椭圆面  $\Sigma$  外扰动位的椭圆谐级数表达式。至此,得到了便于计算的扰动位椭圆谐级数表达式。需要说明的是,在将扰动位的表达式(8)用于求解大地边值问题时,其边值问题的求解精度是  $O(T \cdot \epsilon^4)$ , 该精度与线性化精度  $O(T^2)$  基本上是一致的。

### 2 椭圆谐系数与球谐系数之间的转换关系

根据 Runge 延拓定理<sup>[17]</sup>, 扰动位  $T$  也可展开为球谐级数

$$T(r, \theta, \lambda) = \sum_{n,m} \left( \frac{R}{r} \right)^{n+1} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \bar{Y}_{nm}(\theta, \lambda) \quad (9)$$

式中,  $\bar{C}_{nm}^s$  是球谐系数;  $R$  是地球平均半径;  $(r, \theta, \lambda)$  是球坐标系,  $r$  是原点距、 $\theta$  是余纬,  $\lambda$  仍是经度。事实上,形如式(9)的球谐级数是重力场最重要的表示形式之一,目前主要的重力场模型都是以该形式给出的。

如何建立椭圆谐系数  $\bar{C}_{nm}^e$  与球谐系数  $\bar{C}_{nm}^s$  之间的关系呢? 事实上,文献[2]曾导出它们之间的转换公式,但该公式中涉及无穷级数的求和,因而不便于应用。本节的目标是在保留  $\epsilon^2$  的精度下给出  $\bar{C}_{nm}^e$  与  $\bar{C}_{nm}^s$  之间的转换关系。根据 Legendre 函数正交性,有如下公式存在

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{nm} &= \frac{1}{(2n+3)} \sqrt{\frac{(n-m+1)(n-m+2)(n+m+1)(n+m+2)}{(2n+5)(2n+1)}} \\ \beta_{nm} &= \frac{2n^2 - 2m^2 + 2n - 1}{(2n+3)(2n-1)} \\ \gamma_{nm} &= \frac{1}{(2n-1)} \sqrt{\frac{(n+m)(n+m-1)(n-m-1)(n-m)}{(2n-3)(2n+1)}} \\ \xi_{nm} &= \frac{-n}{(2n+3)} \sqrt{\frac{(n-m+2)(n+m+1)(n+m+2)(n-m+1)}{(2n+1)(2n+5)}} \\ \psi_{nm} &= \frac{n(m-n-1)(n+m+1)}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \\ \tau_{nm} &= \frac{(n+1)(n+m)(n-m)}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \\ \eta_{nm} &= \frac{(n+1)}{(2n-1)} \sqrt{\frac{(n-m-1)(n-m)(n+m)(n+m-1)}{(2n+1)(2n-3)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{C}_{nm}^s = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\sigma} T(R, \theta, \lambda) \bar{Y}_{nm}(\theta, \lambda) d\sigma \quad (10)$$

和

$$\bar{C}_{nm}^e = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\hat{\sigma}} T(b, \vartheta, \lambda) \bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} \quad (11)$$

式中,  $\sigma, \hat{\sigma}$  均表示单位球面;  $d\sigma = \sin \theta d\theta d\lambda$ ;  $d\hat{\sigma} = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\lambda$ 。

在推导转换关系之前,先写出直角坐标系、球坐标系、椭圆坐标系之间的转换关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{u^2 + E^2} \sin \vartheta \cos \lambda = r \sin \theta \cos \lambda \\ y &= \sqrt{u^2 + E^2} \sin \vartheta \sin \lambda = r \sin \theta \sin \lambda \\ z &= u \cos \vartheta = r \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

在保留至  $\epsilon^2$  量级下,根据式(12)的前两式,可以得出

$$r = u \sqrt{1 + \frac{E^2}{u^2} \sin^2 \vartheta} = u \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{E^2}{u^2} \sin^2 \vartheta \right) \quad (13)$$

$$u = \sqrt{r^2 - E^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} = r \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{E^2}{r^2} \sin^2 \vartheta \right) \quad (14)$$

当  $r=R$  时,  $u=b$ , 根据式(12)的第 3 式,有

$$\cos \theta = \cos \vartheta \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \sin^2 \vartheta \right) \quad (15)$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \cos \theta \left( 1 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right) \quad (16)$$

此外根据 Legendre 函数性质,存在如下递推关系<sup>[11-17]</sup>

$$\sin^2 \theta \bar{P}'_{nm}(\cos \theta) = -\alpha_{nm} \bar{P}_{n+2,m}(\cos \theta) + (1 - \beta_{nm}) \bar{P}_{nm} - \gamma_{nm} \bar{P}_{n-2,m} \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{P}'_{nm}(\cos \theta)}{d\cos \theta} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta = \xi_{nm} \bar{P}_{n+2,m}(\cos \theta) + (\psi_{nm} + \tau_{nm}) \bar{P}_{nm}(\cos \theta) + \eta_{nm} \bar{P}_{n-2,m}(\cos \theta) \quad (18)$$

式中

首先推导球谐系数转换到椭球谐系数,根据式(11),将扰动位  $T$  用球谐展开式代入,便有

$$\bar{C}_{kl}^e = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \iint_{\sigma} \frac{R^{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} \bar{Y}_{nm}(\theta, \lambda) \Big|_{u=b} \cdot \bar{Y}_{kl}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} \quad (19)$$

将式(13)和式(15)代入式(19),可得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}_{kl}^e &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \frac{R^{n+1}}{b^{n+1}} \iint_{\sigma} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \vartheta\right)^{-(n+1)} \bar{P}_{nm}(\cos \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\lambda \\ \sin m\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}_{kl}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \frac{R^{n+1}}{b^{n+1}} \iint_{\sigma} \left(1 - \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \vartheta\right) \bar{P}_{nm} \left(\cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \cos \vartheta \sin^2 \vartheta\right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\lambda \\ \sin m\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}_{kl}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \frac{R^{n+1}}{b^{n+1}} \iint_{\sigma} \left(1 - \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \vartheta\right) [\bar{P}_{nm}(\cos \vartheta) - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \cos \vartheta \sin^2 \vartheta \bar{P}'_{nm}(\cos \vartheta)] \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\lambda \\ \sin m\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}_{kl}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \frac{R^{n+1}}{b^{n+1}} \iint_{\sigma} \left[\bar{P}_{nm}(\cos \vartheta) - \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \bar{P}'_{nm}(\cos \vartheta) - \right. \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \cos \vartheta \sin^2 \vartheta \bar{P}'_{nm}(\cos \vartheta)\right] \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\lambda \\ \sin m\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}_{kl}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

式(17)和式(18)代入式(20),便有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}_{kl}^e &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^s \frac{R^{n+1}}{b^{n+1}} \iint_{\sigma} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (1 - \beta_{nm}) - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (\psi_{nm} + \tau_{nm})\right) \bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) + \right. \\ &= \left. \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \alpha_{nm} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \xi_{nm}\right) \bar{Y}_{n+2m}(\vartheta, \lambda) + \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \gamma_{nm} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \eta_{nm}\right) \bar{Y}_{n-2m}(\vartheta, \lambda) \right] \bar{Y}_{kl}(\vartheta, \lambda) d\hat{\sigma} = \\ &= \frac{R^{k+1}}{b^{k+1}} \left(1 - \frac{k+1}{2} \frac{k+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (1 - \beta_{k,l}) - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (\psi_{k,l} + \tau_{k,l})\right) \bar{C}_{k,l}^s + \\ &= \frac{R^{k-1}}{b^{k-1}} \left(\frac{k-1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \alpha_{k-2,l} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \xi_{k-2,l}\right) \bar{C}_{k-2,l}^s + \frac{R^{k+3}}{b^{k+3}} \left(\frac{k+3}{2} \varepsilon^2 \gamma_{k+2,l} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \eta_{k+2,l}\right) \bar{C}_{k+2,l}^s \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

可得球谐系数到椭球谐系数的转换公式。

$$\bar{C}_{kl}^s = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\sigma} T|_{r=R} \cdot \bar{Y}_{kl}(\theta, \lambda) d\sigma \quad (22)$$

同理可以导出椭球谐系数到球谐系数的转

换,根据式(10)则有

利用式(8)与式(16),保留至  $\varepsilon^2$  量级,则有

$$T|_{r=R} = \sum_{n,m} \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^{n+1} \bar{C}_{nm}^e \left[1 + \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \theta - \varepsilon^2 \frac{(n+1)(n+2) + m^2}{2(2n+3)} \frac{b^2}{R^2}\right] \bar{Y}_{nm}(\vartheta, \lambda) \quad (23)$$

再将式(14)、式(23)代入式(22)中,便有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}_{kl}^s &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^e \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^{n+1} \iint_{\sigma} \left[1 + \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \theta - \varepsilon^2 \frac{(n+1)(n+2) + m^2}{2(2n+3)} \frac{b^2}{R^2}\right] \cdot \\ &= \bar{P}_{nm} \left(\cos \theta + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta\right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\lambda \\ \sin m\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}_{nm}(\theta, \lambda) d\sigma = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n,m} \bar{C}_{nm}^e \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^{n+1} \iint_{\sigma} \left[1 + \frac{n+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \theta - \varepsilon^2 \frac{(n+1)(n+2) + m^2}{2(2n+3)} \frac{b^2}{R^2}\right] \cdot \\ &= \left[\bar{P}_{nm}(\cos \theta) + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \bar{P}'_{nm}(\cos \theta)\right] \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\lambda \\ \sin m\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}_{nm}(\theta, \lambda) d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

再次运用式(17)和式(18),便得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}_{kl}^s &= \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^{k+1} \left[1 - \varepsilon^2 \frac{(k+1)(k+2) + l^2}{2(2k+3)} \frac{b^2}{R^2} + \frac{k+1}{2} \varepsilon^2 (1 - \beta_{kl}) + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\psi_{kl} + \tau_{kl})\right] \bar{C}_{k,l}^e + \\ &= \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^{k+3} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} [\eta_{k+2,l} - (k+3)\gamma_{k+2,l}] \bar{C}_{k+2,l}^e + \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^{k-1} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} [\xi_{k-2,l} - (k-1)\alpha_{k-2,l}] \bar{C}_{k-2,l}^e \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

总之,在顾及  $\epsilon^2$  量级下,球谐系数转换到椭圆谐系数可按照式(21)得到,椭圆谐系数转换到球谐系数可按照式(25)计算。

### 3 算例

为了验证本文推导的椭圆谐系数与球谐系数转换公式的精度,本文采用 EGM2008 超高阶次重力场模型进行模拟计算。选取的阶数为 2160 阶,模拟计算的设计如下:①从 EGM2008 模型计算出大地水准面  $S$ ,并给出  $S$  上相应的重力值  $g$ ;②利用严格的 Stokes 边值问题的建立过程,在参考椭圆面上得到边值问题;③使用球近似方法变换 Stokes 边值问题来还原 EGM2008 模型的位系数;④直接在椭圆面上利用式(8)求解 Stokes 边值问题,然后再利用文中给出的系数转换式(25)来还原 EGM2008 的位系数;最后绘制了还原位系数的误差阶方差图(见图 1)。

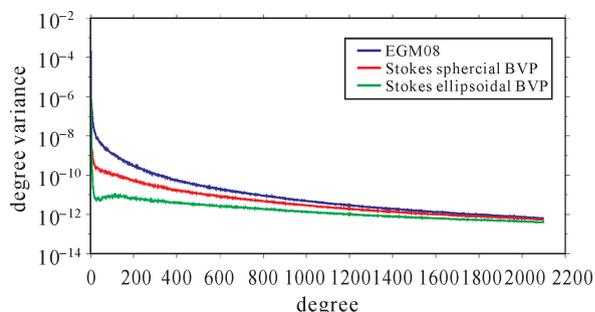


图 1 阶方差比较

Fig.1 Degree variances comparison

从图 1 可见,直接在椭圆面上求解 Stokes 边值问题具有更高的精度,特别是这里使用了从椭圆谐系数到球谐系数的转换式(25),这意味着,本文导出的转换公式具有较好的精度,可以用于超高阶次的重力场模型的计算。

### 4 总结与分析

本文研究的目的是利用 Legendre 函数的正交性,在保留  $\epsilon^2$  量级下导出椭圆谐系数与球谐系数相互之间简单转换关系,具有下列优点:①对于第二类 Legendre 函数的计算,采用 Laurent 级数的形式,使得对第二类 Legendre 函数的计算更为简单;②由于物理大地测量中的边值问题都是基于扰动位的线性化问题,即精度为  $O(T^2)$ ,因此实际解算这些边值问题时顾及精度  $O(T \cdot \epsilon^2)$  就基本能够满足线性化问题的精度要求,本文推

导的系数转换式(21)和式(25)保留了  $\epsilon^2$  量级,相对于文献[2]的结果要简单得多;③通过处理 EGM2008 超高阶次重力场模型可知,文中给出的转换公式能用于求解物理大地测量中的边值问题。

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