第五章 擾動力與參數之間的偏微方程

在第四章中已經概略敘述各項擾動力方程其相對應的變數方程,現將針對變 數方程中每項偏微的相關矩陣,進行詳細求解。

5-1 非球體擾動力

在(4-7)式中,要解得慣性座標下非球體擾動加速度對衛星位置的偏微,必 須先解得地固座標下非球體擾動加速度對衛星位置的偏微,再行座標轉換得之。 將地固座標下非球體擾動加速度對衛星位置的偏微表示為(GSFC,1989),

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{NS}^{b}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}}\right)^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}}\right)^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}}\right)^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda}\right) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{2}}\right) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{2}}\right) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{2}}\right) \qquad (5-1)$$

其中,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{\mathrm{T}}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r \partial \phi} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r \partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi \partial r} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi \partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial r} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial \phi} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda^{2}} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{\mathrm{T}}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-2)

將(5-2)式代入(5-1)式,重新整理可得:

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{NS}^{b}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r \partial \phi} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r \partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi \partial r} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi \partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial r} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial \phi} & \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda^{2}} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}^{T}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-3)

其中,非球體擾動位對地固座標系的 (r,ϕ,λ) 一次偏微分:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\mu}{r} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n (n+1) \sum_{m=0}^n \left(C_n^m \cos m\lambda + S_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \cdot P_n^m(\sin \phi)$$
(5-4)

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\mu}{r} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n \left(C_n^m \cos m\lambda + S_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \times \left\{P_n^{m+1}(\sin \phi) - m \tan \phi \cdot P_n^m(\sin \phi)\right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\mu}{r} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n m \left(S_n^m \cos m\lambda - C_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \cdot P_n^m(\sin \phi)$$
(5-6)

非球體擾動位對地固座標系的 (r, ϕ, λ) 二次偏微分:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\mu}{r^3} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n (n+2)(n+1) \sum_{m=0}^n \left(C_n^m \cos m\lambda + S_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi)$$
(5-7)
$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial \phi} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi \partial r}$$
$$= -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n (n+2) \sum_{m=0}^n \left(C_n^m \cos m\lambda + S_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \times \left[P_n^{m+1} (\sin \phi) - m \tan \phi \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi)\right]$$

(5-8)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial r} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n (n+1) \sum_{m=0}^n m \left(S_n^m \sin m\lambda - C_n^m \cos m\lambda\right) P_n^m (\sin \phi)$$
(5-9)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi^2} = \frac{\mu}{r} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n \left(C_n^m \cos m\lambda + S_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \times \left\{\tan \phi \cdot P_n^{m+1}(\sin \phi) + \left[m^2 \sec^2 \phi - m \tan^2 \phi - n(n+1)\right] \cdot P_n^m(\sin \phi)\right\}$$
(5-10)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi \partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial \phi} = -\frac{\mu}{r} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n m \left(S_n^m \sin m\lambda - C_n^m \cos m\lambda\right) \left(P_n^{m+1}(\sin \phi) - m \tan \phi \cdot P_n^m(\sin \phi)\right)$$
(5-11)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \lambda^2} = -\frac{\mu}{r} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n m^2 \left(C_n^m \cos m\lambda + S_n^m \sin m\lambda\right) \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi)$$

在 (5-1) 式 中 的
$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^2}, \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^2}, \frac{\partial^2 \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^2}$$
 可分別表示為:

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^2} = \frac{1}{r} \left[\mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_b \mathbf{r}_b^T}{r^2} \right]$$
(5-13)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^2} = -\frac{1}{(x_b^2 + y_b^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^T} \right)^T - \frac{z_b \mathbf{r}_b}{r^2} \right] \left[x_b \left(\frac{\partial x_b}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^T} \right) + y_b \left(\frac{\partial y_b}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^T} \right) \right]$$
(5-14)

$$-\frac{1}{r^2 \sqrt{x_b^2 + y_b^2}} \left[\mathbf{r}_b \left(\frac{\partial z_b}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^T} \right) + z_b \mathbf{I} - \frac{2z_b}{r^2} \mathbf{r}_b \mathbf{r}_b^T \right]$$
(5-14)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^2} = -\frac{2}{(x_b^2 + y_b^2)^2} \left[-\frac{y_b}{x_b} \right] \left[\mathbf{x}_b \left(\frac{\partial x_b}{\partial \mathbf{t}_b^T} \right) + y_b \left(\frac{\partial y_b}{\partial \mathbf{r}_b^T} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{(x_b^2 + y_b^2)} \left[0 - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \right]$$
(5-15)

同樣地,要解得在(4-9)式中慣性座標下非球體擾動加速度對球諧係數的偏微,必須先解得地固座標下非球體擾動加速度對球諧係數的偏微,再行座標轉換得之。將地固座標下非球體擾動加速度對球諧係數的偏微表示為(GSFC,1989),

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{NS}^{b}}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}}\right)^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}}\right)^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{b}}\right)^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda}\right)$$

(5-16)

其中
$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}$$
為含球諧係數 C_{nm}, S_{nm} 之向量。而 $\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}\right), \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}\right), \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda}\right)$ 對球諧係數的偏微為:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial C_n^m} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\mu}{r} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{r} (n+1) \cdot \cos m\lambda \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi) \\ \cos m\lambda (P_n^{m+1} (\sin \phi) - m \tan \phi \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi)) \\ -m \cdot \sin m\lambda \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial C_2^0} & \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial C_2^1} & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi \partial C_2^0} & \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi \partial C_2^1} & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial C_2^0} & \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial C_2^1} & \cdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial C_n^m} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi \partial C_n^m} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial C_n^m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5-17)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial S_n^m} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\mu}{r} \left(\frac{R_e}{r}\right)^n \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{r} (n+1) \cdot \sin m\lambda \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi) \\ \sin m\lambda (P_n^{m+1} (\sin \phi) - m \tan \phi \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi)) \\ m \cdot \cos m\lambda \cdot P_n^m (\sin \phi) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial S_2^1} & \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial S_2^2} & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial S_2^1} & \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial S_2^2} & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial S_n^m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5-18)$$

將 (5-18)、(5-17) 式代入 (5-16) 式, 重新整理可得:

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{NS}^{b}}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_{b}} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_{b}} & \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y_{b}} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_{b}} & \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial z_{b}} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z_{b}} & \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial z_{b}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial r \partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \phi \partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \lambda \partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} \partial x_{b}} \\ \Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} \partial y_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial C_{\mathbf{X}} \partial x_{b}} \end{pmatrix} \\ \Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} \partial z_{b}} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-19)

在衛星擾動理論中,引力位的展開所使用的是球諧係數 C_{nm} , S_{nm} 以及締和勒證德函

數 P_{nm} ,如公式 4-1。但在目前公布的球諧係數通常是為『正規化球諧係數 ($\overline{C}_{nm}, \overline{S}_{nm}$)』,配合完全正規化締和勒證德函數 \overline{P}_{nm} ,則引力位的展開可以另外表 示為(NASA, 2004):

$$V(r,\phi,\lambda) = \frac{GM_e}{r} + \frac{GM_e}{r} \left[\sum_{n=2}^{N_{\text{max}}} \left(\frac{R_e}{r} \right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\overline{C}_{nm} \cos m\lambda + \overline{S}_{nm} \sin m\lambda \right) \cdot \overline{P}_{nm} (\sin \phi) \right]$$
(5-20)

$$\pm \Psi (r,\phi,\lambda) \cdot M_e \cdot R_e \cdot G \cdot N_{\text{max}} \approx \tilde{\xi} = 2 \text{ for } \lambda + 1 \text{ for } \lambda = 0$$

而正規化函數 $\overline{C}_{nm}, \overline{S}_{nm}, \overline{P}_{nm}$ 與非正規化函數 C_{nm}, S_{nm}, P_{nm} 的關係為:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{P}_{nm} &= H_{nm} P_{nm} \\ C_{nm} &= H_{nm} \overline{C}_{nm} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \overline{C}_{nm} \overline{P}_{nm} = C_{nm} P_{nm} \end{aligned}$$
(5-21)
$$\not \pm \ \varphi \ , \ H_{nm} = \left[\frac{(2 - \delta(m))(2n + 1)(n - m)!}{(n + m)!} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(5-22)
$$\delta(m) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{if } m = 0 \\ 0, \text{if } m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
(5-23)

由於程式中使用的是正規化球諧係數,所以必須進行函數間的轉換。已由公式 (5-22)中得知 $\overline{C}_{nm}\overline{P}_{nm} = C_{nm}P_{nm}$,所以在公式(5-4)~公式(5-19)中,可利用 $\overline{C}_{nm}, \overline{S}_{nm}, \overline{P}_{nm}$ 取代替換 C_{nm}, S_{nm}, P_{nm} 。另由於 $\overline{C}_{n}^{m}\overline{P}_{n}^{m+1} \neq C_{n}^{m}P_{n}^{m+1}$,所以公式(5-5)、 (5-8)、(5-10)、(5-11)、(5-17)、(5-18)中出現之 P_{n}^{m+1} ,則可以經由下式進行替換:

$$C_n^m P_n^{m+1} = \overline{C}_n^m \overline{P}_n^{m+1} \left(\frac{H_n^m}{H_n^{m+1}} \right)$$
(5-23)

其中,
$$\frac{H_n^m}{H_n^{m+1}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{ if } m = 0\\ \sqrt{(n-m)(n+m+1)} \Rightarrow \text{ if } m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

利用公式(5-21)~公式(5-23)便可以求得以正規化球諧係數($\overline{C}_{nn}, \overline{S}_{nm}$)以及 完全正規化締和勒證德函數 \overline{P}_{nn} 表達之 \mathbf{A}_{NS} 、 \mathbf{B}_{NS} 、 \mathbf{C}_{NS} 。

5-2 大氣阻力

衛星高度越低,所受到的空氣阻力就越大。現將因為空氣阻力造成的擾動加速度 R_n表示為(李慶海,1989):



V_{rel}:衛星對大氣的相對速度

r,r_a:分別為衛星及空氣的速度向量

有效衛星橫截面積 A,為衛星垂直於衛星對大氣相對速度 V_{rel} 方向上的面積。由於 大氣速度遠小於衛星速度故大部分的衛星橫截面積可以考慮為為衛星行進時面向 軌道面的面積 A_{sat},用數學式表示為 A = A_{sat} × cos α。其中 α 為衛星速度與相對速 度間的夾角 (圖 5-1),用三角形中的邊與角關係計算可得:

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\dot{r}^2 + v_{rel}^2 - \dot{r}_d^2}{2 \cdot \dot{r} \cdot v_{rel}^2} \right)$$
(5-25)



圖 5-1 有效衛星橫截面積與速度向量表示圖

5-2-1 大氣擾動加速度與衛星位置、衛星速度間的關係

 A_{AD} 矩陣為計算大氣擾動加速度對衛星位置的偏微所產生的矩陣, B_{AD} 矩陣為 大氣擾動加速度對衛星速度的偏微所產生的矩陣。首先必須考慮的是,在大氣擾 動加速度中,與衛星位置及衛星速度有函數相關的參數究竟為何?這些參數分別 是:大氣組成密度 ρ 、衛星速度與相對速度間的夾角 α 、衛星對大氣的相對速度度 向量 V_{rel} 其速度大小 v_{rel} 。利用微分鍊式法則可以將 A_{AD} 、 B_{AD} 矩陣可以分別表示為:

$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}} = \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}} \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}} \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}} \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{r$$

$$(5-26)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}} = \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}} \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} C_{D} \rho \frac{A_{sat}}{m} \left[v_{rel} \mathbf{v}_{rel} (-\sin \alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \cos \alpha v_{rel} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \cos \alpha \mathbf{v}_{rel} \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \right]$$
(5-27)

以下分別來討論各參數與衛星位置、衛星速度間的關係。

一、大氣組成密度

大氣組成密度僅與衛星所在位置有關係,與衛星速度則無關。大氣組成密度ρ

可表示為 $\rho(Z) = \rho_s(Z) \Delta \rho_c \circ \rho_s(Z)$ 是高度為 Z 時的標準大氣密度, $\Delta \rho_c$ 則是其他 密度變化量。簡單敘述如下:

(一)標準大氣密度:為衛星高度 Z、全球平均大氣層溫度 T_∞的函數。

 $\rho_s(Z)$ 是在衛星高度 Z 處的標準大氣密度 (Montenbruck and Gill, 2001):

$$\log \rho_s(Z, T_{\infty}) = \sum_{i=0}^{5} \sum_{j=0}^{4} c_{ij} \left(\frac{Z}{1000 km}\right)^i \left(\frac{T_{\infty}}{1000 K}\right)^j$$
(5-28)

由上式可以得到標準大氣密度

$$\rho_{s}(Z, T_{\infty}) = 10^{\sum_{i=0}^{5} \sum_{j=0}^{4} c_{ij} \left(\frac{Z}{1000 \, km}\right)^{i} \left(\frac{T_{\infty}}{1000 \, K}\right)^{j}}$$
(5-29)

其中,Z為衛星高度(km),T_∞為全球平均大氣層溫度。透過太陽活動資料、地磁活動資料及每日大氣變化可以求算出T_∞。

- (二)全球平均大氣層溫度 (1)當日 10.7 公分波長的平均太陽通量 $F_{10.7}$,及計算日前後 27 天的平均太陽通 量 $\overline{F}_{10.7}$,二者所造成之求平均大氣層溫度每日變化值: $T_c = 379.0^\circ + 3.24^\circ \overline{F}_{10.7} + 1.3^\circ (F_{10.7} - \overline{F}_{10.7})$ (5-30)
- (2)公式(5-30)求得之大氣溫度是在假設地磁活動為零的情況下,故必須再加 上地磁活動資料,此時全球平均大氣層溫度為:

$$T_{1} = T_{c} \left\{ 1 + 0.3 \left[\sin^{2.2} \theta + \left(\cos^{2.2} \eta - \sin^{2.2} \theta \right) \cos^{3.0} \frac{\tau}{2} \right] \right\}$$
(5-31)

$$\vec{x} \neq \cdot \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left| \phi + \delta_s \right| \tag{5-32}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \left| \phi - \delta_s \right| \tag{5-33}$$

$$\tau = H - 37.0^{\circ} + 6.0^{\circ} \sin(H + 43.0^{\circ}) \tag{5-34}$$

其中, Ø: 衛星大地緯度

 δ_s :太陽赤緯

H:太陽地方時角。為衛星赤經減太陽赤經所得之夾角。

$$H = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y_s}{x_s}\right)$$
(5-35)

(3) 大氣層溫度改正量 ΔT_{∞}

$$\Delta T_{\infty} = 28.0^{\circ} K_{P} + 0.03^{\circ} e^{K_{P}} \qquad (Z \ge 200 \text{ KM})$$

$$\Delta T_{\infty} = 14.0^{\circ} K_{P} + 0.02^{\circ} e^{K_{P}} \qquad (Z < 200 \text{ KM})$$

(5-36)

其中, K_p為計算當天第 6.7 時到 9.7 時,此 3 小時內的地磁指數值。 (三)標準密度多項式係數 c_{ij}

c_{ij}為 Jacchia 在 1971 年提出,針對在不同溫度、不同衛星高度下的標準密度
 多項式係數,可適用於高度 90~2500 公里、大氣溫度 500~1900 絕對溫度,
 見表 5-1 及表 5-2。

表 5-1 500 公里以下之標準溫度多項式係數(Montenbruck and Gill, 2001)

90 公里 < Z < 180 公里								
i/j	0	1	2	3	4			
0	-0.3520856×10 ²	$+0.3912622 \times 10^{1}$	-0.8649259×10 ²	$+0.1504119 \times 10^{3}$	-0.7109428×10 ²			
1	$+0.1129210{\times}10^4$	$+0.1198158{ imes}10^4$	$+0.8633794 \times 10^{3}$	-0.3577091×10 ⁴	$+0.1970558{\times}10^4$			
2	-0.1527475×10 ⁵	-0.3558481×10 ⁵	+0.1899243×10 ⁵	$+0.2508241 \times 10^{5}$	-0.1968253×10 ⁵			
3	$+0.9302042 \times 10^{5}$	$+0.3646554 \times 10^{6}$	-0.3290364×10 ⁶	-0.1209631×10 ⁵	$+0.8438137 \times 10^{5}$			
4	-0.2734394×10 ⁶	-0.1576097×10 ⁷	$+0.1685831 \times 10^{7}$	-0.4282943×10 ⁶	-0.1345593×10 ⁶			
5	$+0.3149696 \times 10^{6}$	$+0.2487723 \times 10^{7}$	-0.2899124×10 ⁷	+0.1111904×10 ⁷	$+0.3294095 \times 10^{2}$			
	90 公里 < Z < 180 公里 850K < T _∞ < 1900K							
i/j	0	1	2	3	4			
0	-0.5335412×10 ²	$+0.2900557 \times 10^{2}$	-0.2046439×10 ²	$+0.7977149 \times 10^{2}$	-0.13335853×10			
1	$+0.1977533{\times}10^{4}$	-0.7091478×10 ³	$+0.4398538 \times 10^{3}$	-0.1568720×10 ³	$+0.2615466 \times 10^{2}$			
2	-0.2993620×10 ⁵	$+0.5187286{\times}10^4$	-0.1989795×10 ⁴	$+0.3643166 \times 10^{3}$	-0.5700669×10^{2}			
3	$+0.2112068 \times 10^{6}$	-0.4483209×10 ⁴	-0.1349971×10 ⁵	$+0.9510012 \times 10^{4}$	-0.1653725×10^4			
4	-0.7209722×10 ⁶	-0.7684101×10 ⁵	$+0.1256236 \times 10^{6}$	-0.6805699×10 ⁶	$+0.1181257 \times 10^{5}$			
5	$+0.9625966 \times 10^{6}$	$+0.2123127\times10^{6}$	-0.2622793×10 ⁶	$+0.1337130\times10^{6}$	-0.2329995×10^{5}			
180 公里 < Z < 500 公里 500K < T _∞ < 850K								
	180 公	里 < Z < 500 公	里 50	0 K < <i>T</i> _∞ < 850K				
i/j	180 公 0	里 < Z < 500 公 1	里 50 ¹⁸ 2 ⁶	0K < <i>T</i> _∞ < 850K 3	4			
i/j 0	180 公 0 +0.2311910×10 ²	里 < Z < 500 公 1 +0.1355298×10 ³	里 50 ¹⁸ 2 ⁶ -0.8424310×10 ³	0K < T_{∞} < 850K 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴	4 -0.6181209×10 ³			
i/j 0 1	180 公 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴	里 < Z < 500 公 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³	里 50 ¹⁸ 2 ⁶ -0.8424310×10 ³ +0.8690566×10 ⁴	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \textbf{-0.6181209}{\times10^{3}} \\ \textbf{+0.9052671}{\times10^{4}} \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2	180 公 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴ +0.1177230×10 ⁵	里 < Z < 500 公 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵	E 50 1826 103 103 103 108690566×104 -0.1076323×104	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3} \\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4} \\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5} \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3	180 ☆ 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴ +0.1177230×10 ⁵ -0.5827663×10 ⁵	里 < Z < 500 公 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵ +0.2188167×10 ⁶	E 50 1926 1926 103 103 103 103 10690566×104 -0.1076323×104 -0.2422912×106 10 10	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ -0.6181209{\times}10^{3}\\ +0.9052671{\times}10^{4}\\ -0.4312459{\times}10^{5}\\ +0.6044096{\times}10^{5} \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4	180 ☆ 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴ +0.1177230×10 ⁵ -0.5827663×10 ⁵ +0.1254589×10 ⁶	𝖳 < 𝓿 < 500 𝔅 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵ +0.2188167×10 ⁶ -0.5434710×10 ⁶ -0.5434710×10 ⁶	E 50 1826 103 103 103 108690566×104 -0.1076323×104 -0.2422912×106 +0.8123016×106 +0.8123016×106	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{c} 180 & {} \\ \hline 0 \\ +0.2311910 \times 10^2 \\ -0.1057776 \times 10^4 \\ +0.1177230 \times 10^5 \\ -0.5827663 \times 10^5 \\ +0.1254589 \times 10^6 \\ -0.9452922 \times 10^5 \end{array}$	𝖳 < 𝓿 < 500 𝔅 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵ +0.2188167×10 ⁶ -0.5434710×10 ⁶ +0.4408026×10 ⁶ +0.4408	E 50 1926 1926 103 103 103 103 108690566×104 -0.1076323×104 -0.2422912×106 +0.8123016×106 -0.7379410×106	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6} \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5	180 公 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴ +0.1177230×10 ⁵ -0.5827663×10 ⁵ +0.1254589×10 ⁶ -0.9452922×10 ⁵ 180 公	里 < Z < 500 公 1 + 0.1355298×10^{3} + 0.6087979×10^{3} - 0.3164132×10^{5} + 0.2188167×10^{6} - 0.5434710×10^{6} + 0.4408026×10^{6} 里 < Z < 500 公	 里 50 -0.8424310×10³ +0.8690566×10⁴ -0.1076323×10⁴ -0.2422912×10⁶ +0.8123016×10⁶ -0.7379410×10⁶ 里 85 	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < T_{∞} < 1900K	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ -0.6181209{\times}10^3\\ +0.9052671{\times}10^4\\ -0.4312459{\times}10^5\\ +0.6044096{\times}10^5\\ +0.5007458{\times}10^5\\ -0.1154192{\times}10^6\end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j	180 公 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴ +0.1177230×10 ⁵ -0.5827663×10 ⁵ +0.1254589×10 ⁶ -0.9452922×10 ⁵ 180 公 0	里 < Z < 500 公 1 + 0.1355298×10^{3} + 0.6087979×10^{3} - 0.3164132×10^{5} + 0.2188167×10^{6} - 0.5434710×10^{6} + 0.4408026×10^{6} 里 < Z < 500 公 1	 ₹ 50 1826 -0.8424310×10³ +0.8690566×10⁴ -0.1076323×10⁴ -0.2422912×10⁶ +0.8123016×10⁶ +0.8123016×10⁶ -0.7379410×10⁶ ₹ 85 	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < T_{∞} < 1900K	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6}\\ \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0	180 ☆ 0 +0.2311910×10 ² -0.1057776×10 ⁴ +0.1177230×10 ⁵ -0.5827663×10 ⁵ +0.1254589×10 ⁶ -0.9452922×10 ⁵ 180 ☆ 0 +0.4041761×10 ²	里 < Z < 500 ☆ 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵ +0.2188167×10 ⁶ -0.5434710×10 ⁶ +0.4408026×10 ⁶ 里 < Z < 500 ☆ 1 -0.1305719×10 ³		$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < T_{\infty} < 1900K 3 -0.7120196×10 ²	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3} \\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4} \\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5} \\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5} \\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5} \\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6} \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1	180 公 0 $+0.2311910\times10^{2}$ -0.1057776×10^{4} $+0.1177230\times10^{5}$ -0.5827663×10^{5} $+0.1254589\times10^{6}$ -0.9452922×10^{5} 180 公 0 $+0.4041761\times10^{2}$ -0.8127720×10^{3}	里 < Z < 500 公 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵ +0.2188167×10 ⁶ -0.5434710×10 ⁶ +0.4408026×10 ⁶ 里 < Z < 500 公 1 -0.1305719×10 ³ +0.2273565×10 ⁴	182^{6} -0.8424310×10^{3} $+0.8690566 \times 10^{4}$ -0.1076323×10^{4} -0.2422912×10^{6} $+0.8123016 \times 10^{6}$ -0.7379410×10^{6}	$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < $T_{\infty} < 1900K$ 3 -0.7120196×10 ² +0.1259045×10 ⁴	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6}\\ \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 180 &\textcircled{\times}\\ \hline 0\\ +0.2311910 \times 10^2\\ -0.1057776 \times 10^4\\ +0.1177230 \times 10^5\\ -0.5827663 \times 10^5\\ +0.1254589 \times 10^6\\ -0.9452922 \times 10^5\\ \hline 180 &\textcircled{\times}\\ \hline 0\\ +0.4041761 \times 10^2\\ -0.8127720 \times 10^3\\ +0.5130043 \times 10^4\\ \end{array}$			$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < $T_{\infty} < 1900K$ 3 -0.7120196×10 ² +0.1259045×10 ⁴ -0.8441698×10 ⁴	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6}\\ \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1 2 3	$\begin{array}{c} 180 &\textcircled{\times}\\ \hline 0 \\ +0.2311910 \times 10^2 \\ -0.1057776 \times 10^4 \\ +0.1177230 \times 10^5 \\ -0.5827663 \times 10^5 \\ +0.1254589 \times 10^6 \\ -0.9452922 \times 10^5 \end{array}$	里 < Z < 500 ☆ 1 +0.1355298×10 ³ +0.6087979×10 ³ -0.3164132×10 ⁵ +0.2188167×10 ⁶ -0.5434710×10 ⁶ +0.4408026×10 ⁶ 里 < Z < 500 ☆ 1 -0.1305719×10 ³ +0.2273565×10 ⁴ -0.1501308×10 ⁵ -0.7199064×10 ⁵		$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < $T_{\infty} < 1900K$ 3 -0.7120196×10 ² +0.1259045×10 ⁴ -0.8441698×10 ⁴ -0.4098358×10 ⁵	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6}\\ \end{array}$			
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1 2 3 4	$\begin{array}{c} 180 &\textcircled{\times}\\ \hline 0\\ +0.2311910\times10^2\\ -0.1057776\times10^4\\ +0.1177230\times10^5\\ -0.5827663\times10^5\\ +0.1254589\times10^6\\ -0.9452922\times10^5\\ \hline 180 &\textcircled{\times}\\ \hline 0\\ +0.4041761\times10^2\\ -0.8127720\times10^3\\ +0.5130043\times10^4\\ -0.1600170\times10^5\\ +0.2384718\times10^5\\ \end{array}$			$0K < T_{\infty} < 850K$ 3 +0.1287331×10 ⁴ -0.1715922×10 ⁵ +0.6302629×10 ⁵ +0.2461286×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ +0.5095273×10 ⁶ 0K < $T_{\infty} < 1900K$ 3 -0.7120196×10 ² +0.1259045×10 ⁴ -0.8441698×10 ⁴ -0.4098358×10 ⁵ -0.4098	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ -0.6181209 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.9052671 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.4312459 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.6044096 \times 10^{5}\\ +0.5007458 \times 10^{5}\\ -0.1154192 \times 10^{6}\\ \end{array}$			

表 5-2 500 公里以上之標準溫度多項式係數(Montenbruck and Gill, 2001)

500 公里 < Z < 1000 公里									
i/j	0	1	2	3	4				
0	-0.1815722×10 ⁴	$+0.9792972 \times 10^{4}$	-0.1831374×10 ⁵	+0.1385255×10 ⁵	-0.3451234×10 ⁴				
1	$+0.9851221 \times 10^{4}$	-0.5397525×10 ⁵	+0.9993169×10 ⁵	-0.7259456×10 ⁵	+0.1622553×10 ⁵				
2	-0.1822932×10 ⁵	+0.1002430×10 ⁶	-0.1784481×10^{6}	$+0.1145178 \times 10^{6}$	-0.1641934×10 ⁵				
3	+0.1298113×10 ⁵	-0.7113430×10 ⁵	$+0.1106375 \times 10^{6}$	-0.3825777×10 ⁵	-0.1666915×10 ⁵				
4	-0.1533510×10 ⁴	$+0.7815537{\times}10^4$	$+0.7037562{\times}10^4$	-0.4674636×10 ⁵	+0.3516949×10 ⁵				
5	-0.1263680×10 ⁴	$+0.7265792{\times}10^4$	-0.2092909×10 ⁵	$+0.2936094{\times}10^{5}$	-0.1491676×10 ⁵				
	500 公里 < Z < 1000 公里 850K < T _∞ < 1900K								
i/j	0	1	2	3	4				
0	-0.4021335×10^{2}	-0.1326983×10 ³	$+0.3778864 \times 10^{3}$	-0.2808660×10 ³	$+0.6513531 \times 10^{2}$				
1	$+0.4255789 \times 10^{3}$	$+0.3528126 \times 10^{3}$	-0.2077888×10^4	$+0.1726543 \times 10^{4}$	-0.4191477×10 ³				
2	-0.1821662×10^4	$+0.7905357 \times 10^{3}$	$+0.3934271 \times 10^{4}$	-0.3969334×10 ⁴	$+0.1027991 \times 10^{4}$				
3	$+0.3070231 \times 10^{4}$	-0.2941540×10 ⁴	-0.3276639×10 ⁴	$+0.4420217 \times 10^{4}$	-0.1230778×10 ⁴				
4	-0.2196848×10 ⁴	$+0.2585118 \times 10^{4}$	$+0.1382776 \times 10^{4}$	-0.2533006×10 ⁴	$+0.7451387 \times 10^{3}$				
5	$+0.5494959 \times 10^{3}$	-0.6604225×10^{3}	-0.3328077×10^{3}	$+0.6335703 \times 10^{3}$	-0.1879812×10^{3}				
1000 公里 < Z < 2500 公里 500K < T _∞ < 850K									
i/j	0	1	1826	3	4				
i/j 0	0 +0.3548698×10 ³	1 -0.2508685×10 ⁴	+0.6252742×10 ⁴	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴	4 +0.2675763×10 ⁴				
i/j 0 1	0 +0.3548698×10 ³ -0.5370852×10 ³	1 -0.2508685×10 ⁴ +0.4182586×10 ⁴	+0.6252742×10 ⁴ -0.1151114×10 ⁵	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴ +0.1338915×10 ⁵	4 +0.2675763×10 ⁴ -0.5610580×10 ⁴				
i/j 0 1 2	0 +0.3548698×10 ³ -0.5370852×10 ³ -0.2349586×10 ²	1 -0.2508685×10 ⁴ +0.4182586×10 ⁴ -0.8941841×10 ³	+0.6252742×10 ⁴ -0.1151114×10 ⁵ +0.4417927×10 ⁴	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴ +0.1338915×10 ⁵ -0.6732817×10 ⁴	4 +0.2675763×10 ⁴ -0.5610580×10 ⁴ +0.3312608×10 ⁴				
i/j 0 1 2 3	0 +0.3548698×10 ³ -0.5370852×10 ³ -0.2349586×10 ² +0.3407073×10 ³	1 -0.2508685×10 ⁴ +0.4182586×10 ⁴ -0.8941841×10 ³ -0.1531588×10 ⁴	+0.6252742×10 ⁴ -0.1151114×10 ⁵ +0.4417927×10 ⁴ +0.2179045×10 ⁴	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴ +0.1338915×10 ⁵ -0.6732817×10 ⁴ -0.8841341×10 ³	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ +0.2675763 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.5610580 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.3312608 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.1369769 \times 10^{3}\end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ +0.3548698 \times 10^{3} \\ -0.5370852 \times 10^{3} \\ -0.2349586 \times 10^{2} \\ +0.3407073 \times 10^{3} \\ -0.1698471 \times 10^{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -0.2508685 \times 10^{4} \\ +0.4182586 \times 10^{4} \\ -0.8941841 \times 10^{3} \\ -0.1531588 \times 10^{4} \\ +0.8985697 \times 10^{3} \end{array}$	+0.6252742×10 ⁴ -0.1151114×10 ⁵ +0.4417927×10 ⁴ +0.2179045×10 ⁴ -0.1704797×10 ⁵	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴ +0.1338915×10 ⁵ -0.6732817×10 ⁴ -0.8841341×10 ³ +0.1363098×10 ⁴	4 +0.2675763×10 ⁴ -0.5610580×10 ⁴ +0.3312608×10 ⁴ -0.1369769×10 ³ -0.3812417×10 ³				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ +0.3548698{\times}10^3 \\ -0.5370852{\times}10^3 \\ -0.2349586{\times}10^2 \\ +0.3407073{\times}10^3 \\ -0.1698471{\times}10^3 \\ +0.2497973{\times}10^2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ -0.2508685 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.4182586 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.8941841 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.1531588 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.8985697 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.1389618 \times 10^{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ +0.6252742 \times 10^{4} \\ & & & \\ -0.1151114 \times 10^{5} \\ & & +0.4417927 \times 10^{4} \\ & & +0.2179045 \times 10^{4} \\ & & +0.2179045 \times 10^{5} \\ & & +0.2820058 \times 10^{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ -0.6755376{\times}10^4\\ +0.1338915{\times}10^5\\ -0.6732817{\times}10^4\\ -0.8841341{\times}10^3\\ +0.1363098{\times}10^4\\ -0.2472862{\times}10^3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ +0.2675763{\times}10^4\\ -0.5610580{\times}10^4\\ +0.3312608{\times}10^4\\ -0.1369769{\times}10^3\\ -0.3812417{\times}10^3\\ +0.7896439{\times}10^2\\ \end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5	0 +0.3548698×10 ³ -0.5370852×10 ³ -0.2349586×10 ² +0.3407073×10 ³ -0.1698471×10 ³ +0.2497973×10 ² 1000 公 5	1 -0.2508685×10 ⁴ +0.4182586×10 ⁴ -0.8941841×10 ³ -0.1531588×10 ⁴ +0.8985697×10 ³ -0.1389618×10 ³ $E < Z < 2500$ 公	+0.6252742×10 ⁴ -0.1151114×10 ⁵ +0.4417927×10 ⁴ +0.2179045×10 ⁴ -0.1704797×10 ⁵ +0.2820058×10 ³ 里 850	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴ +0.1338915×10 ⁵ -0.6732817×10 ⁴ -0.8841341×10 ³ +0.1363098×10 ⁴ -0.2472862×10 ³ K < T_{∞} < 1900K	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ +0.2675763{\times}10^4\\ -0.5610580{\times}10^4\\ +0.3312608{\times}10^4\\ -0.1369769{\times}10^3\\ -0.3812417{\times}10^3\\ +0.7896439{\times}10^2\\ \end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j	0 + 0.3548698×10^{3} - 0.5370852×10^{3} - 0.2349586×10^{2} + 0.3407073×10^{3} - 0.1698471×10^{3} + 0.2497973×10^{2} 1000 公 0	1 -0.2508685×10 ⁴ +0.4182586×10 ⁴ -0.8941841×10 ³ -0.1531588×10 ⁴ +0.8985697×10 ³ -0.1389618×10 ³ 里 < Z < 2500 公 1	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & +0.6252742 \times 10^{4} \\ & -0.1151114 \times 10^{5} \\ & +0.4417927 \times 10^{4} \\ & +0.2179045 \times 10^{4} \\ & -0.1704797 \times 10^{5} \\ & +0.2820058 \times 10^{3} \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{+0.6755376\times10^{4}} + 0.1338915\times10^{5} - 0.6732817\times10^{4} - 0.8841341\times10^{3} + 0.1363098\times10^{4} - 0.2472862\times10^{3}$ K < T_{∞} < 1900K	4 +0.2675763×10 ⁴ -0.5610580×10 ⁴ +0.3312608×10 ⁴ -0.1369769×10 ³ -0.3812417×10 ³ +0.7896439×10 ² 4				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0	0 + 0.3548698×10^{3} - 0.5370852×10^{3} - 0.2349586×10^{2} + 0.3407073×10^{3} - 0.1698471×10^{3} + 0.2497973×10^{2} 1000 公 0 + 0.1281061×10^{2}	$\frac{1}{^{+0.2508685 \times 10^{4}}}$ +0.4182586 × 10 ⁴ -0.8941841 × 10 ³ -0.1531588 × 10 ⁴ +0.8985697 × 10 ³ -0.1389618 × 10 ³ } E < Z < 2500 \bigstar 1 -0.3389179 × 10 ³	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & +0.6252742 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1151114 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.4417927 \times 10^4 \\ & +0.2179045 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1704797 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.2820058 \times 10^3 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{+0.6755376\times10^{4}} + 0.1338915\times10^{5} \\ -0.6732817\times10^{4} \\ -0.8841341\times10^{3} \\ +0.1363098\times10^{4} \\ -0.2472862\times10^{3} \\ \mathbf{K} < T_{\infty} < \mathbf{1900K} \\ \frac{3}{+0.4667627\times10^{3}} \\ \mathbf{K} < \mathbf{K} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ +0.2675763 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.5610580 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.3312608 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.1369769 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.3812417 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.7896439 \times 10^{2}\\ \end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1	0 + 0.3548698×10^{3} - 0.5370852×10^{3} - 0.2349586×10^{2} + 0.3407073×10^{3} - 0.1698471×10^{3} + 0.2497973×10^{2} 1000 公 0 + 0.1281061×10^{2} + 0.2024251×10^{3}	$ \frac{1}{-0.2508685 \times 10^{4}} + 0.4182586 \times 10^{4} - 0.8941841 \times 10^{3} - 0.1531588 \times 10^{4} + 0.8985697 \times 10^{3} - 0.1389618 \times 10^{3} $ $ \mathbf{E} < \mathbf{Z} < 2500 \mathbf{\&} $ $1 - 0.3389179 \times 10^{3} + 0.1668302 \times 10^{3} $	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & +0.6252742 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1151114 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.4417927 \times 10^4 \\ & +0.2179045 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1704797 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.2820058 \times 10^3 \end{array}$	3 -0.6755376×10 ⁴ +0.1338915×10 ⁵ -0.6732817×10 ⁴ -0.8841341×10 ³ +0.1363098×10 ⁴ -0.2472862×10 ³ K < <i>T</i> _∞ < 1900K 3 -0.4667627×10 ³ +0.9918940×10 ³	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ +0.2675763 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.5610580 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.3312608 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.1369769 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.3812417 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.7896439 \times 10^{2}\\ \end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1 2	0 + 0.3548698×10^{3} - 0.5370852×10^{3} - 0.2349586×10^{2} + 0.3407073×10^{3} - 0.1698471×10^{3} + 0.2497973×10^{2} 1000 公 0 + 0.1281061×10^{2} + 0.2024251×10^{3} - 0.5750743×10^{3}	$\frac{1}{^{+0.2508685 \times 10^{4}}}$ +0.4182586 × 10 ⁴ -0.8941841 × 10 ³ -0.1531588 × 10 ⁴ +0.8985697 × 10 ³ -0.1389618 × 10 ³ } E < Z < 2500 \bigstar 1 -0.3389179 × 10 ³ +0.1668302 × 10 ³ +0.8259823 × 10 ³	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & +0.6252742 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1151114 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.4417927 \times 10^4 \\ & +0.2179045 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1704797 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.2820058 \times 10^3 \\ \hline \textcircled{2} \\ & & & & \\ \hline \hline \begin{matrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & $	$\frac{3}{+0.6755376\times10^{4}} + 0.1338915\times10^{5} \\ -0.6732817\times10^{4} \\ -0.8841341\times10^{3} \\ +0.1363098\times10^{4} \\ -0.2472862\times10^{3} \\ \mathbf{K} < T_{\infty} < \mathbf{1900K} \\ \frac{3}{+0.9918940\times10^{3}} \\ +0.9918940\times10^{3} \\ -0.6503359\times10^{3} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ +0.2675763 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.5610580 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.3312608 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.1369769 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.3812417 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.7896439 \times 10^{2}\\ \end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1 2 3	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ +0.3548698 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.5370852 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.2349586 \times 10^{2}\\ +0.3407073 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.1698471 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.2497973 \times 10^{2}\\ \hline 1000 \fbox 9\\ \hline 0\\ +0.1281061 \times 10^{2}\\ +0.2024251 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.5750743 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.5106207 \times 10^{3}\\ \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{^{-0.2508685 \times 10^{4}}}$ $+0.4182586 \times 10^{4}}$ $-0.8941841 \times 10^{3}}$ -0.1531588×10^{4} $+0.8985697 \times 10^{3}}$ -0.1389618×10^{3} $\mathbf{E} < \mathbf{Z} < 2500 \And$ $\frac{1}{^{-0.3389179 \times 10^{3}}}$ $+0.1668302 \times 10^{3}}$ $+0.8259823 \times 10^{3}}$ $-0.1032012 \times 10^{4}}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & +0.6252742 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1151114 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.4417927 \times 10^4 \\ & +0.2179045 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1704797 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.2820058 \times 10^3 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{+0.6755376\times10^{4}} + 0.1338915\times10^{5} \\ -0.6732817\times10^{4} \\ -0.8841341\times10^{3} \\ +0.1363098\times10^{4} \\ -0.2472862\times10^{3} \\ \mathbf{K} < T_{\infty} < \mathbf{1900K} \\ \frac{3}{+0.9918940\times10^{3}} \\ -0.6503359\times10^{3} \\ +0.8214097\times10^{2} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ +0.2675763 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.5610580 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.3312608 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.1369769 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.3812417 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.7896439 \times 10^{2}\\ \end{array}$				
i/j 0 1 2 3 4 5 i/j 0 1 2 3 4	0 $+0.3548698 \times 10^3$ -0.5370852×10^3 -0.2349586×10^2 $+0.3407073 \times 10^3$ -0.1698471×10^3 $+0.2497973 \times 10^2$ 1000 公 5 0 $+0.1281061 \times 10^2$ $+0.2024251 \times 10^3$ -0.5750743×10^3 $+0.5106207 \times 10^3$ -0.1898953×10^3	$\frac{1}{^{+0.2508685 \times 10^{4}}}$ $^{+0.4182586 \times 10^{4}}$ $^{-0.8941841 \times 10^{3}}$ $^{-0.1531588 \times 10^{4}}$ $^{+0.8985697 \times 10^{3}}$ $^{-0.1389618 \times 10^{3}}$ $\mathbf{E} < \mathbf{Z} < 2500 \textcircled{\mathbf{X}}$ $\frac{1}{^{-0.3389179 \times 10^{3}}}$ $^{+0.1668302 \times 10^{3}}$ $^{+0.8259823 \times 10^{3}}$ $^{-0.1032012 \times 10^{4}}$ $^{+0.4347501 \times 10^{3}}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & +0.6252742 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1151114 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.4417927 \times 10^4 \\ & +0.2179045 \times 10^4 \\ & -0.1704797 \times 10^5 \\ & +0.2820058 \times 10^3 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{+0.6755376\times10^{4}} + 0.1338915\times10^{5} - 0.6732817\times10^{4} - 0.8841341\times10^{3} + 0.1363098\times10^{4} - 0.2472862\times10^{3}$ $\mathbf{K} < T_{\infty} < \mathbf{1900K}$ $\frac{3}{+0.9918940\times10^{3}} + 0.9918940\times10^{3} + 0.8214097\times10^{2} + 0.5423180\times10^{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ +0.2675763 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.5610580 \times 10^{4}\\ +0.3312608 \times 10^{4}\\ -0.1369769 \times 10^{3}\\ -0.3812417 \times 10^{3}\\ +0.7896439 \times 10^{2}\\ \end{array}$				

(四) 其他密度變化量

空氣密度會隨高度變化,其基本元素N₂、O、O₂、H、He、Ar等在大氣層中 分佈情況也會隨地理位置而變。密度變化量主要的影響因素有四:(1)地磁活動變 化(geomagnetic activity);(2)半年變化(semi-annual);(3)低大氣層之季節緯度變 化;(4)氦氣之季節緯度變化。(張莉雪,2003)

(1) 地磁活動密度變化量:

$$\left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{G} = 0.012K_{P} + 1.2 \times 10^{-5} e^{K_{P}}$$
(5-37)

(2) 半年變化密度變化量

$$\left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{SA} = f(Z)g(t) \tag{5-38}$$

式中,f(Z):計算高度Z時的密度變化幅度,g(t):時間變化。

$$f(Z) = (5.876 \times 10^{-7} \times Z^{2.331} + 0.06328) \exp(-0.002868Z)$$
(5-39)

$$g(t) = 0.02835 + [0.3817 + 0.17829\sin(2\pi\tau_{SA} + 4.137)] \times \sin(4\pi\tau_{SA} + 4.259)$$

$$\tau_{SA} = \Phi + 0.09544 \left\{ \left[0.5 + 0.5 \sin(2\pi\Phi + 6.035) \right]^{1.65} - 0.5 \right\}$$
(5-41)

其中,
$$\Phi = \frac{t - 36204}{365.2422}$$
 t 為 Modified Julian Days (5-42)

(3) 低大氣層之季節緯度變化

$$(\Delta \log \rho)_{LT} = 0.014 (Z - 90) \exp(-0.0013 (Z - 90)^2) \times \sin(2\pi \Phi + 1.72) \sin \phi |\sin \phi|$$
(5-43)

其中, φ為大地緯度

(4) 氦氣之季節緯度變化

$$\left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{He} = 0.65 \left| \frac{\delta_s}{\varepsilon} \right| \left[\sin^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi \delta_s}{2|\delta_s|} \right) - 0.35355 \right]$$
(5-44)

其中, ϕ 為衛星大地緯度, δ_s 為太陽赤緯, ε 為黃道傾角 綜合以上 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4) 所述,可以得到密度變化量為

$$\left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{corr} = \left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{G} + \left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{SA} + \left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{LT} + \left(\Delta \log \rho\right)_{He}$$
(5-45)

$$\Delta \rho_c = 10^{(\Delta \log \rho)_{corr}} \tag{5-46}$$

要得知大氣組成密度與衛星位置間的關係,則必須進行大氣組成密度對衛星 位置的偏微分。現利用微分積法則對大氣組成密度展開偏微:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \rho_s \frac{\partial (\Delta \rho_c)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + \Delta \rho_c \frac{\partial \rho_s}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-47)

式中其他密度變化量 $\Delta
ho_c$ 與衛星位置的關係,可利用指數函數的導數公式展開為,

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta\rho_{c})}{\partial\mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \Delta\rho_{c} \cdot \ln 10 \cdot \left\{ g(t)f'(Z)\frac{\partial Z}{\partial\mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + 0.014\sin(2\pi\Phi + 1.72)e^{-0.0013(Z-90)^{2}} \\
\times \left(\left[1 - 0.0026(Z - 90)^{2} \right] \sin\phi |\sin\phi| \frac{\partial Z}{\partial\mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} + 2(Z - 90) |\sin\phi| \cos\phi \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} \right) \\
+ 0.65 \cdot 3 \left| \frac{\delta_{s}}{\varepsilon} \right| \sin^{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi\delta_{s}}{2|\delta_{s}|} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi\delta_{s}}{2|\delta_{s}|} \right) \left(-\frac{\delta_{s}}{2|\delta_{s}|} \right) \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} \right\}$$

$$(5-48)$$

$$Z \, \& \, \& \, B \, \&$$

其中,Z為衛星高度 (km)、
$$\phi$$
為衛星大地緯度
 $\Delta \rho_c 見 (5-46) 式 \cdot g(t) 見 (5-40) 式 \cdot \Phi l (5-42) 式$
 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : 衛星大地緯度為衛星位置的偏微, 見 (5-49) 式$
 $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : 衛星高度 Z 對衛星位置的偏微, 見 (5-50)$
 $f'(Z) : (5-39) 式對高度 Z 的偏微, l (5-51) 式$
 $\begin{bmatrix} \partial \phi \\ \partial x_b \end{bmatrix}$ (...)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\partial x_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z_{b}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{(1-e^{2})}{\sqrt{x_{b}^{2}+y_{b}^{2}} \left[(1-e^{2}) (x_{b}^{2}+y_{b}^{2}) + z_{b}^{2} \right] \left[\begin{pmatrix} -x_{b}z_{b} \\ -y_{b}z_{b} \\ (x_{b}^{2}+y_{b}^{2}) \end{pmatrix} \right]$$
(5-49)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z_{b}} \end{bmatrix} = -\left(\frac{e^{2}R_{e}(1-e^{2})\sin\phi\cos\phi}{(1-e^{2}\sin^{2}\phi)^{3/2}} + \frac{z_{b}\cos\phi}{\sin^{2}\phi}\right)\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y_{b}} \\ \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z_{b}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f^{'}(Z) = -0.002868f(Z) + 2.331(5.876 \times 10^{-7})Z^{1.331}e^{-0.002868Z}$$
(5-51)

其中, R_e :地球赤道半徑,e:地球離心率, (x_b, y_b, z_b) :衛星地固座標。

利用指數函數的導數公式對標準大氣密度展開為:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \rho_{s}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} &= 10^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{2} c_{ij} \left(\frac{Z}{1000 km}\right)^{i} \left(\frac{T_{\infty}}{1000 K}\right)^{j} \times \ln 10 \times \\ & \left[\frac{\partial \left(\sum_{i=0}^{5} \sum_{j=0}^{4} c_{ij} \left(\frac{Z}{1000 km}\right)^{i} \left(\frac{T_{\infty}}{1000 K}\right)^{j}\right) \right]_{i} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} &: \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{i}{1000} \sum_{i=0}^{5} \sum_{j=0}^{4} c_{ij} \left(\frac{Z}{1000 km}\right)^{i} \left(\frac{T_{\infty}}{1000 K}\right)^{j}\right) \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} : \frac{\partial Z}{$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial T_{\infty}}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial T_{\infty}}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial T_{\infty}}{\partial \tau} \end{bmatrix} = 0.3T_{c} \begin{bmatrix} 2.2\sin^{1.2}\theta\cos\theta \left(1-\cos^{3.0}\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \\ -2.2\cos^{1.2}\eta\sin\eta\cos^{3.0}\frac{\tau}{2} \\ -1.5\cos^{2.0}\frac{\tau}{2}\sin\frac{\tau}{2}\left(\cos^{2.2}\eta-\sin^{2.2}\theta\right) \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-56)

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\phi + \delta_{s}}{\left|\phi + \delta_{s}\right|} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-57)

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\phi - \delta_{s}}{|\phi - \delta_{s}|} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-58)

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial H} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-59)

其中,
$$\theta,\eta,\tau$$
:見(5-32)、(5-33)、(5-34)式
 ϕ :衛星大地緯度, δ_s :太陽赤緯
 H :太陽地方時角,見(5-35)式
 $\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial H} = 1 + 6.0^{\circ}\cos(H + 43.0^{\circ})$
(5-60)
 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, (x, y, z) 為衛星慣性座標 (5-61)

二、衛星對大氣的相對速度度向量 V_{rel}

相對速度 **v**_{rel}的計算,請參見(4-11)式。對於相對速度 **v**_{rel}與衛星位置、衛星速度間的關係我們可以用下列矩陣表示之:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dot{\theta}_{h} & 0 \\ -\dot{\theta}_{h} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} , \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{rel}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-62)

三、衛星對大氣的相對速度大小V_{rel}

將相對速度 \mathbf{v}_{rel} 表示為 $(\dot{x}_r, \dot{y}_r, \dot{z}_r)$,故 v_{rel} 可得為 $(\dot{x}_r^2 + \dot{y}_r^2 + \dot{z}_r^2)^{1/2}$ 。對於相對 速度大小 v_{rel} 與衛星位置、衛星速度間的關係我們可以用下列矩陣表示之:

$$\frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\dot{\theta}_{h}}{v_{rel}} \begin{bmatrix} -\dot{y}_{r} \\ \dot{x}_{r} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} , \qquad \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{r} \\ \dot{y}_{r} \\ \dot{z}_{r} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-63)

四、衛星速度與相對速度間的夾角α與衛星位置間的關係

要得知夾角α與衛星位置、衛星速度間的關係,則必須進行夾角α對衛星位 置、衛星速度的偏微,利用三角函數的導數公式可以得到:

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\dot{r}^{2} + v_{rel}^{2} - \dot{r}_{d}^{2}}{2 \cdot \dot{r} \cdot v_{rel}^{2}}\right)^{2}}} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\ddot{r}^{2} + v_{rel}^{2} - \dot{r}_{d}^{2}}{2 \cdot \dot{r} \cdot v_{rel}^{2}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-64)
$$\vec{x} \neq , \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\dot{r}^{2} + v_{rel}^{2} - \dot{r}_{d}^{2}}{2 \cdot \dot{r} \cdot v_{rel}^{2}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{v_{rel}}{2\dot{r}} + \frac{\dot{r}}{2v_{rel}} - \frac{\dot{r}_{d}^{2}}{2\dot{r}v_{rel}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-65)

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{v_{rel}}{2\dot{r}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\dot{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} - v_{rel} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}}{2\dot{r}^{2}}$$
(5-66)

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{\dot{r}}{2v_{rel}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{v_{rel} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} - \dot{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v_{rel}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}}{2\dot{r}^{2}}$$
(5-67)

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{\dot{r}_{d}^{2}}{2\dot{r}v_{rel}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\dot{r}v_{rel} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{r}_{d}^{2}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} - \dot{r}_{d}^{2} \cdot \frac{\partial (\dot{r}v_{rel})}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-68)

其中衛星速度大小、大氣速度大小分別對衛星位置、衛星速度向量的偏微 $\frac{\partial \dot{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} \frac{\partial \dot{r}_{d}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \frac{\partial \dot{r}_{d}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \beta N 表示如下:$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad , \quad \frac{\partial \dot{r}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{1}{\dot{r}} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}\\\dot{y}\\\dot{z} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-69)

$$\frac{\partial \dot{r}_{d}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\dot{\theta}_{h}^{2}}{\dot{r}_{d}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \dot{r}_{d}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-70)

5-2-2 大氣擾動加速度與空氣阻力係數間的關係

C_{AD}矩陣為計算大氣擾動加速度對空氣阻力係數C_D的偏微所產生的矩陣。今 採用簡單模式,將衛星各部空氣阻力係數綜合視為C_D。因為空氣阻力係數C_D與大 氣擾動加速度為明顯相關函數關係,直接微分可得:

$$\mathbf{C}_{AD} = \frac{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial C_{D}} = -\frac{1}{2} \rho \frac{A_{sat} \cos \alpha}{m} v_{rel} \mathbf{v}_{rel}$$
(5-71)

5-3 經驗公式

經驗加速度,是衛星位置、速度、經驗係數的函數,A_{EC}、B_{EC}、C_{EC}分別 是經驗加速度對衛星位置、速度、經驗係數的偏微矩陣。要解得(4-49)、(4-50)、 (4-51)式中慣性座標下經驗加速度對衛星位置、速度、經驗係數的偏微,必須先 解得衛星旋轉座標下經驗加速度對衛星位置、速度、經驗係數的偏微,再行座標 轉換得之。將衛星旋轉座標下經驗加速度對衛星位置、速度的偏微表示為:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_{ec}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial S_{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \frac{\partial S_{a}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \frac{\partial S_{c}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \end{bmatrix}_{3\times3}$$
(5-72)

式中,

$$\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = -a_1 \sin u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + a_2 \cos u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
$$= (-a_1 \sin u + a_2 \cos u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-73)

其中,
$$u = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{a^3}} = \omega + f = \tan^{-1}(\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})$$
 (5-74)

$$h_{1} = y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z$$

$$h_{2} = z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x$$

$$h_{3} = \dot{y}x - \dot{x}y$$

$$h = (h_{1}^{2} + h_{2}^{2} + h_{3}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\partial N$$
(5-75)

由於要解得
$$\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
,必須先進行 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$ 的求解,利用 \tan^{-1} 函數的導數公式可得:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{hz}{yh_{1} - xh_{2}}\right)^{2}} \bullet \frac{\partial \left(\frac{hz}{yh_{1} - xh_{2}}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-76)

其中,

$$\frac{\partial(\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\frac{\partial(hz)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \cdot (yh_1 - xh_2) - \frac{\partial(yh_1 - xh_2)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \cdot (hz)}{(yh_1 - xh_2)^2}$$
(5-77)

$$\frac{\partial(hz)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial[(h_{1}^{2} + h_{2}^{2} + h_{3}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot z]}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial[(y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z)^{2} + (z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x)^{2} + (\dot{y}x - \dot{x}y)^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot z}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-78)

$$\frac{\partial(hz)}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial[(h_{1}^{2} + h_{2}^{2} + h_{3}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot z]}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\
= \frac{\partial\left[(y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z)^{2} + (z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x)^{2} + (\dot{y}x - \dot{x}y)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot z}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \tag{5-79} \\
= \left[\frac{\frac{1}{h} \cdot z[(\dot{x}z^{2} - \dot{z}zx) + (\dot{x}y^{2} - \dot{y}xy)]}{\frac{1}{h} \cdot z[(\dot{y}z^{2} - \dot{z}yz) + (\dot{y}x^{2} - \dot{x}xy)]} \\
\frac{1}{h} \cdot z[(\dot{z}y^{2} - \dot{y}yz) + (\dot{z}x^{2} - \dot{x}xz)]\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial(yh_1 - xh_2)}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial[y(y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z) - x(z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x)]}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\dot{z}x - \dot{x}z\\ 2y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z\\ -y\dot{y} - x\dot{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot z [(-2z\dot{x}\dot{z} + 2x\dot{z}^{2}) + (2x\dot{y}^{2} - 2y\dot{x}\dot{y})] + 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot z [(-2y\dot{z}^{2} + 2z\dot{y}\dot{z}) + (-2x\dot{x}\dot{y} + 2y\dot{x}^{2})] + 0 \\ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot z [(-2y\dot{y}\dot{z} + 2z\dot{y}^{2}) + (2z\dot{x}^{2} - 2x\dot{x}\dot{z})] \right\} + [(y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z)^{2} + (z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x)^{2} + (\dot{y}x - \dot{x}y)^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{h} \cdot z [(-z\dot{x}\dot{z} + x\dot{z}^{2}) + (x\dot{y}^{2} - y\dot{x}\dot{y})] \\ \frac{1}{h} \cdot z [(-y\dot{z}^{2} + z\dot{y}\dot{z}) + (y\dot{x}^{2} - x\dot{x}\dot{y})] \\ \frac{1}{h} \cdot z [(-y\dot{y}\dot{z} + z\dot{y}^{2}) + (z\dot{x}^{2} - x\dot{x}\dot{z})] + [(y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z)^{2} + (z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x)^{2} + (\dot{y}x - \dot{x}y)^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-80)

$$\frac{\partial(yh_1 - xh_2)}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \frac{\partial \left[y(y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z) - x(z\dot{x} - \dot{z}x) \right]}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -xz \\ -yz \\ y^2 + x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-81)

綜合 (5-76)、(5-77)、(5-78)、(5-80) 式,可解得
$$\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
為:

$$\frac{\partial S_{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}} = (-a_{1}\sin u + a_{2}\cos u) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_{1} - xh_{2}})^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial (\frac{hz}{yh_{1} - xh_{2}})}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$

$$= \frac{(-a_{1}\sin u + a_{2}\cos u)}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_{1} - xh_{2}})^{2}} \cdot \left\{ \frac{(yh_{1} - xh_{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} z [(x\dot{z}^{2} - z\dot{x}\dot{z}) + (x\dot{y}^{2} - y\dot{x}\dot{y})] \\ z [(y\dot{z}^{2} - z\dot{y}\dot{z}) + (y\dot{x}^{2} - x\dot{x}\dot{y})] \\ z [(z\dot{y}^{2} - y\dot{y}\dot{z}) + (z\dot{x}^{2} - x\dot{x}\dot{z})] + h \\ (yh_{1} - xh_{2})^{2} \end{array} - \frac{hz \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} 2x\dot{z} - z\dot{x} \\ 2y\dot{z} - \dot{y}z \\ -y\dot{y} - x\dot{x}\dot{x} \\ (yh_{1} - xh_{2})^{2} \end{array} \right]}{(yh_{1} - xh_{2})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$(5-82)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\otimes} (5-76) \cdot (5-77) \cdot (5-79) \cdot (5-81) \overrightarrow{x} \cdot \overrightarrow{\eta} \hat{\mu} \hat{\eta} \frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \hat{\mathfrak{B}} : \\ \frac{\partial S_r}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} &= (-a_1 \sin u + a_2 \cos u) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})^2 - \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ &= \frac{(-a_1 \sin u + a_2 \cos u)}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})^2} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (yh_1 - xh_2) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z [(\dot{x}z^2 - \dot{z}zx) + (\dot{x}y^2 - \dot{y}xy)] \\ z [(\dot{y}z^2 - \dot{z}yz) + (\dot{y}x^2 - \dot{x}xy)] \\ z [(\dot{z}y^2 - \dot{y}yz) + (\dot{z}x^2 - \dot{x}xz)] \end{array} \right\} - \frac{hz \cdot \left[-xz \\ -yz \\ y^2 + x^2 \\ (yh_1 - xh_2)^2 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{(-a_1 \sin u + a_2 \cos u)}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})^2} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (yh_1 - xh_2) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z [(\dot{y}z^2 - \dot{z}yz) + (\dot{y}x^2 - \dot{x}xy)] \\ z [(\dot{z}y^2 - \dot{y}yz) + (\dot{z}x^2 - \dot{x}xz)] \\ (yh_1 - xh_2)^2 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{(-a_1 \sin u + a_2 \cos u)}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})^2} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (yh_1 - xh_2) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z [(\dot{y}z^2 - \dot{z}yz) + (\dot{y}z^2 - \dot{x}xy)] \\ (yh_1 - xh_2)^2 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{(-a_1 \sin u + a_2 \cos u)}{1 + (\frac{hz}{yh_1 - xh_2})^2} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (yh_1 - xh_2) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z (yh_1 - xh_2 \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z (yh_1 - xh_2 \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z (yh_1 - xh_2 \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z (yh_1 - xh_2 \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z (yh_1 - xh_2 \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \left[z (yh_1 - xh_2 \cdot \frac{1}{h} \right$$

(5-83)

同 (5-73) ~ (5-83) 式推導程序,計算可得: $\frac{\partial S_a}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = -b_1 \sin u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + b_2 \cos u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$ $= (-b_1 \sin u + b_2 \cos u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$ (5-84)

$$\frac{\partial S_c}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} = -c_1 \sin u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}} + c_2 \cos u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$

$$= (-c_1 \sin u + c_2 \cos u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$
(5-85)

公式(4-51)為慣性座標下經驗加速度對經驗係數的偏微,其中 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_{ec}}{\partial \mathbf{P}_{e}^{T}}$ 為衛星旋轉座標下經驗加速度對經驗係數的偏微,矩陣內各元素表示如下:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_{ec}}{\partial \mathbf{P}_{e}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos u & \sin u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cos u & \sin u & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \sin u & \cos u \end{bmatrix}_{3\times9}$$
(5-86)

其中,
$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{e}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & c_0 & c_1 & c_2 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$