

## 第六章 以 GRACE 衛星距離變化率求解地球重力場：

### 軌道解析理論之應用

本章係針對 GRACE 衛星上攜帶有 K 波段測距系統 (KBR)，其為 GRACE 之特殊設計，目的是測定兩顆衛星之間的距離及距離變化率，由於兩顆衛星在同一軌道上，其間相距保持約 200 km，因此二顆衛星之間的距離及相對速度必然係受到地球重力場之影響。1969 年 Wolff 是第一個提出利用 LL-SST 之距離變化率來探求地球重力場，其理論是利用兩顆衛星在同一軌道運動時之能量守恆定律。1983 年 Wagner 亦曾利用 NASA 提出之 GRAVSAT 衛星任務，模擬兩顆低軌衛星之距離變化率，利用軌道擾動探求地球重力場，但因計算複雜而提出很多近似假設，例如將衛星的偏近點角 (Eccentric Anomaly, E) 假設等於平近點角 (Mean Anomaly, M) 及忽略高次項之擾動 [Wagner, 1983]。本章主要是提出一個嚴密的軌道解析理論來探討 LL-SST 之觀測量與地位係數之關係，首先介紹基本原理，再利用線性擾動理論推導距離變化率與地位係數之線性關係，最終再以 EGM96 及 OSU91A 重力場模式模擬 GRACE 兩顆衛星 7 天的軌道及其距離變化率，探討本文所提出之理論。

#### 6.1 基本原理

本研究欲推求之參數為地位係數 (Geopotential Coefficients)，根據地球引力位理論 [Kaula, 1966][Heiskanen and Moritz, 1967]，地球引力位以 (4-2) 式球諧函數展開，(4-2) 式亦可表示如下：

$$V(r, \varphi, \lambda) = \frac{GM}{r} + R \quad (6-1)$$

$R$  為擾動位， $r, \varphi, \lambda$  為地心距、地心緯度、經度。

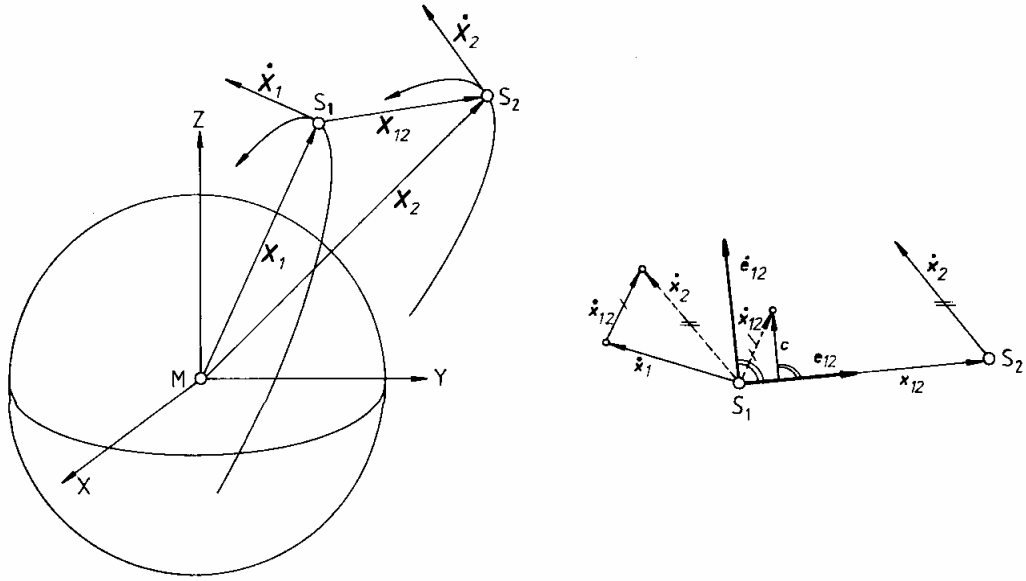


圖 6-1 衛星追蹤衛星之幾何關係

如圖 6-1 中，SST任務兩衛星 $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 同處一軌道面，相距數百公里，其間RR(Range Rate)為[Seeber, 1993]

$$\dot{\rho} = \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12} \quad (6-2)$$

$\dot{\bar{X}}_{12} = \dot{\bar{X}}_2 - \dot{\bar{X}}_1$  為  $S_1$ 、 $S_2$  兩衛星相對速度向量

$$\bar{e}_{12} = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1}{|\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1|} = \frac{\bar{X}_{12}}{\rho} \text{ 為 } S_1 \text{ 對 } S_2 \text{ 之單位向量} \quad (6-3)$$

對 (6-2) 式作時間微分，則得相對距離加速度，即相對速度的變化 (Range Rate Rate) 簡稱 RRR[Reigber, 1987]：

$$\ddot{\rho} = \ddot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12} + \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \dot{\bar{e}}_{12} \quad (6-4)$$

由於

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\bar{e}}_{12} &= \frac{d(\bar{X}_{12} \cdot \rho^{-1})}{dt} = -\rho^{-2} \cdot \frac{d\rho}{dt} \cdot \bar{X}_{12} + \rho^{-1} \frac{\dot{\bar{X}}_{12}}{\dot{\bar{X}}_{12}} = \left( \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} - \rho^{-1} \bar{X}_{12} \dot{\rho} \right) \rho^{-1} \\ &= \left( \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} - \dot{\rho} \cdot \bar{e}_{12} \right) \rho^{-1} = C \cdot \rho^{-1}\end{aligned}\quad (6-5)$$

其中

$$C = \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} - \dot{\rho} \cdot \bar{e}_{12}$$

將 (6-5) 式代入 (6-4) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{\rho} &= \ddot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12} + \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} (\dot{\bar{X}}_{12} - \dot{\rho} \bar{e}_{12}) \rho^{-1} = \ddot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12} + ((\dot{\bar{X}}_{12})^2 - \dot{\rho} \cdot \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12}) \rho^{-1} \\ &= \ddot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12} + ((\dot{\bar{X}}_{12})^2 - (\dot{\rho})^2) \cdot \rho^{-1}\end{aligned}\quad (6-6)$$

其中

$$\ddot{\bar{X}}_{12} = \ddot{\bar{X}}_2 - \ddot{\bar{X}}_1$$



為  $S_2$  對  $S_1$  之相對加速度向量， $\dot{\rho}_{12}$  則為  $S_1$  與  $S_2$  間之視線 (Line of Sight) 方向加速度分量。GRACE 的直接觀測量為  $\dot{\rho}$ ，精度達  $10^{-6}$  m/sec， $\ddot{\rho}$  則可由數值微分方法自  $\dot{\rho}$  求得。

SST 的基本原理是建立地球重力場參數與觀測量  $\dot{\rho}$  或  $\ddot{\rho}$  之間的關係，通常將展開的球諧係數  $\bar{C}_{nm}$ 、 $\bar{S}_{nm}$  視為參數  $\beta_n$ ，則依據兩衛星之初始向量推出近似值  $\bar{X}^0$ 、 $\dot{\bar{X}}^0$ 、 $\dot{\rho}^0$ 、 $\ddot{\rho}^0$ ，而重力場參數近似值  $\beta_n^0$ ，因此

$$\beta_n = \beta_n^0 + \Delta\beta_n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

將(6-2)式線性化得

$$\Delta\dot{\rho} = \dot{\rho} - \dot{\rho}^0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_n} (\dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12}) \cdot \Delta\beta_n = \left[ \bar{e}_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{X}}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} + \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{e}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} \right] \Delta\beta_n \quad (6-7)$$

(6-7)式中

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \bar{e}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_n} \left( \frac{\bar{X}_{12}}{\rho} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_n} (\rho^{-1} \bar{X}_{12}) = \bar{X}_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho^{-1}}{\partial \beta_n} + \rho^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} \\ &= \bar{X}_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho^{-1}}{\partial \beta_n} + \rho^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n}\end{aligned}\quad (6-8)$$

(6-8)式右邊中第一項

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{X}_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho^{-1}}{\partial \beta_n} &= \bar{X}_{12} \cdot (-1) \cdot \rho^{-2} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \beta_n} \right)^T = -\rho^{-2} \cdot \bar{X}_{12} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \beta_n} \right)^T \\ &= -\rho^{-2} \bar{X}_{12} \left[ \frac{\partial (\bar{X}_{12}^T \bar{X}_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial \beta_n} \right]^T = -\rho^{-2} \bar{X}_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\bar{X}_{12}^T \bar{X}_{12})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 \bar{X}_{12}^T \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} \\ &= -\rho^{-2} \cdot \bar{e}_{12} \cdot \bar{X}_{12}^T \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n}\end{aligned}\quad (6-9)$$

將 (6-9)式代入(6-8)得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \bar{e}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} &= (\rho^{-1} - \rho^{-2} \bar{e}_{12} \bar{X}_{12}^T) \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} = \left( \rho^{-1} - \frac{\bar{X}_{12}^T}{\rho} \cdot \bar{e}_{12} \cdot \rho^{-1} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} \\ &= (\rho^{-1} - \bar{e}_{12}^T \cdot \bar{e}_{12} \cdot \rho^{-1}) \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n}\end{aligned}\quad (6-10)$$

(6-10)代入(6-7)式之第二項，則

$$\dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \frac{\partial \bar{e}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} = \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} (\rho^{-1} - \bar{e}_{12}^T \bar{e}_{12} \rho^{-1}) \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} = \rho^{-1} (\dot{\bar{X}}_{12} - \dot{\rho} \bar{e}_{12}) \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} = \rho^{-1} C \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} \quad (6-11)$$

(6-11)式代入(6-7)式得

$$\Delta \dot{\rho} = \left[ \bar{e}_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{X}}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} + \rho^{-1} C \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta_n} \right] \Delta \beta_n \quad (6-12)$$

## 6.2 線性化建立觀測量與未知數關係

本研究係利用(6-12)式以 GRACE 觀測量 Range Rate 推求地球重力場

式中  $\Delta\dot{\rho} = \dot{\rho} - \dot{\rho}^0$

$$\beta_n = \beta_n^0 + \Delta\beta_n \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

本文模擬之 GRACE 資料是以 OSU91A 為近似值，而 EGM96 為觀測量，即

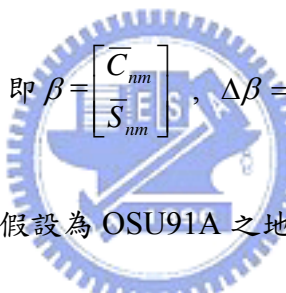
$$\Delta\dot{\rho}_{12} = \dot{\rho}_{12} - \dot{\rho}_{12}^0$$

式中

$\dot{\rho}_{12}$  係利用 EGM96 地位係數模擬兩顆 GRACE 衛星之 Range Rate 為觀測量。

$\dot{\rho}_{12}^0$  係利用 OSU91A 地位係數模擬兩顆 GRACE 衛星之 Range Rate 為近似值。

令


$$\beta : \text{為待求之地位係數，即 } \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{C}_{nm} \\ \bar{S}_{nm} \end{bmatrix}, \Delta\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\bar{C}_{nm} \\ \Delta\bar{S}_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\beta^0$  :  $\beta$  的近似值,本研究假設為 OSU91A 之地位係數

$\Delta\beta$  :  $\beta^0$  的改正數，即  $\beta = \beta^0 + \Delta\beta$

$$\bar{V}_{12} = \bar{V}_2 - \bar{V}_1 \quad \text{兩顆衛星的相對速度向量}$$

$$\bar{X}_{12} = \bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1 \quad \text{兩顆衛星的相對位置向量}$$

$$\rho = |\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1| \quad \text{兩顆衛星的距離}$$

$$\bar{e}_{12} = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1}{\rho} = \frac{\bar{X}_{12}}{\rho} \quad \text{兩顆衛星的相對位置單位向量}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = \bar{V}_{12}^T \bar{e}_{12} \quad \text{兩顆衛星的距離變化}$$

則 (6-12) 式以向量表示如下：

$$\Delta\dot{\rho} = \dot{\rho} - \dot{\rho}^0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta^T} (\bar{e}_{12}^T \bar{V}_{12}) \Delta\beta \quad (\text{Residual Range Rate})$$

$$= \left[ \bar{e}_{12}^T \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{V}_{12}}{\partial \beta^T} + \rho^{-1} \cdot (\bar{V}_{12} - \dot{\rho} \bar{e}_{12})^T \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta^T} \right] \cdot \Delta\beta \quad (6-13)$$

$$\beta^T = [\bar{C}_{20} \bar{C}_{21} \bar{C}_{22} \bar{C}_{30} \bar{C}_{31} \bar{C}_{32} \dots \bar{C}_{nm} \bar{S}_{21} \bar{S}_{22} \bar{S}_{31} \bar{S}_{32} \dots \bar{S}_{nm}]$$

$$\bar{X}_i = \begin{bmatrix} X_i \\ Y_i \\ Z_i \end{bmatrix}, \quad i=1,2 \quad \bar{V}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{X}_i \\ \dot{Y}_i \\ \dot{Z}_i \end{bmatrix}, \quad i=1,2 \text{ 表示 GRACE-A、GRACE-B 衛星}$$

將衛星位置、速度表達為克卜勒元素的函數，以向量表示為：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_i \\ \bar{V}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_i(s) \\ \bar{V}_i(s) \end{bmatrix} \quad S = S_k, \Delta S = \Delta S_k : \text{為克卜勒元素的擾動，} k=1, 2, \dots, 6。$$

$S_k$  順序為  $a, e, I, \Omega, \omega, M$ ， $\Delta S_k$  順序為  $\Delta a, \Delta e, \Delta I, \Delta \Omega, \Delta \omega, \Delta M$  其定義為：

長半徑： $a$

離心率： $e$

軌道傾角： $I$

近地點幅角： $\omega$

昇交點赤經： $\Omega$

平近點角： $M$

為建立衛星位置及速度與地位係數之線性化關係，將兩顆衛星相對位置及相對速度對地位係數之偏導數，分別為：

$$\frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{X}_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{X}_1}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{X}_2}{\partial S_2^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{X}_1}{\partial S_1^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial \beta^T} \quad (6-14)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{V}_{12}}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{V}_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{V}_1}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{V}_2}{\partial S_2^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{V}_1}{\partial S_1^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial \beta^T} \quad (6-15)$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial \bar{X}_i}{\partial S^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial e} & \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial I} & \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial \Omega} & \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial e} & \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial I} & \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial \Omega} & \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial e} & \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial I} & \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial \Omega} & \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} & A_{15} & A_{16} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} & A_{25} & A_{26} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} & A_{35} & A_{36} \end{bmatrix} = A_i \text{ 矩陣} \quad (6-16)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{V}_i}{\partial S^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial e} & \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial I} & \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial \Omega} & \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_i}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_i}{\partial e} & \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_i}{\partial I} & \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_i}{\partial \Omega} & \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_i}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_i}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_i}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_i}{\partial e} & \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_i}{\partial I} & \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_i}{\partial \Omega} & \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_i}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_i}{\partial M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{13} & B_{14} & B_{15} & B_{16} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{23} & B_{24} & B_{25} & B_{26} \\ B_{31} & B_{32} & B_{33} & B_{34} & B_{35} & B_{36} \end{bmatrix} = B_i \text{ 矩陣} \quad (6-17)$$

式中  $i=1,2$  表示 GRACE-A、GRACE-B 衛星。

(6-16) 及 (6-17) 式為衛星位置及速度對克卜勒元素之偏導數，其推導過程及表達式見 6.3 節。

又 (6-14) 及 (6-15) 式中， $\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \beta^T}$ ， $i=1,2$  為 GRACE-A、GRACE-B，係衛星在某一時刻之克卜勒元素對地位係數之偏導數，為了建立克卜勒元素擾動與地位係數之關係，首先考慮 GRACE 衛星高度及軌道離心率，吾人可將 (6-1) 式擾動位表示成克卜勒元素之函數[Kaula, 1966][Reigber, 1989]。

$$\text{即 } R = \sum_{n=2}^K \sum_{m=0}^n \sum_{p=0}^n \sum_{q=-Q}^Q R_{nmpq} \quad (6-18)$$

式中

$$R_{nmpq} = \frac{GMa_e^n}{a^{n+1}} \bar{F}_{nmp}(I) G_{npq}(e) S_{nmpq}(\omega, M, \Omega, \theta) \quad (6-19)$$

K 為球諧展開最高階，本研究 K=70；Q 值與軌道離心率有關，對近乎圓形軌道而言，可令 Q 值為 1 [Balmino, 1994]。

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta^T} \doteq \frac{\partial \Delta S}{\partial \beta^T}$$

將 (6-19) 式擾動位以克卜勒元素擾動表示如下：

$$\Delta S_j, j=1,2,3 \text{ for } \Delta a, \Delta e, \Delta I$$

$$\Delta S_j = \sum_{n=2}^K \sum_{m=0}^n \sum_{p=0}^n \sum_{q=-Q}^Q \alpha_{nmpq}^j S_{nmpq}(\omega, M, \Omega, \theta) = C_0^1 \Delta \beta \quad (6-20)$$

而

$$\Delta S_j, j=4,5,6 \text{ for } \Delta \Omega, \Delta \omega, \Delta M$$

$$\Delta S_j = \sum_{n=2}^K \sum_{m=0}^n \sum_{p=0}^n \sum_{q=-Q}^Q \alpha_{nmpq}^j S_{nmpq}^*(\omega, M, \Omega, \theta) = C_0^2 \Delta \beta \quad (6-21)$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial \Delta S_j}{\partial \beta^T} = \begin{bmatrix} C_0^1 \\ C_0^2 \end{bmatrix} = C \quad (6-22)$$



(6-20) (6-21) 式中

$$S_{nmpq}(\omega, M, \Omega, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{C}_{nm}^+ \\ -\bar{S}_{nm}^- \end{pmatrix} \cos[(n-2p)\omega + (n-2p+q)M + m(\Omega - \theta)] \\ + \begin{pmatrix} \bar{S}_{nm}^+ \\ \bar{C}_{nm}^- \end{pmatrix} \sin[(n-2p)\omega + (n-2p+q)M + m(\Omega - \theta)] \quad (6-23)$$

$$S_{nmpq}^*(\omega, M, \Omega, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{C}_{nm}^+ \\ -\bar{S}_{nm}^- \end{pmatrix} \sin[(n-2p)\omega + (n-2p+q)M + m(\Omega - \theta)] \\ - \begin{pmatrix} \bar{S}_{nm}^+ \\ \bar{C}_{nm}^- \end{pmatrix} \cos[(n-2p)\omega + (n-2p+q)M + m(\Omega - \theta)] \quad (6-24)$$

係數  $\alpha_{nmpq}^j$  以  $a, e, I, \Omega, \omega, M$  順序為[Hwang, 2001]：



$$\alpha_{nmpq}^1 = 2ab\bar{F}_{nmp}G_{npq}(n-2p+q)$$

$$\alpha_{nmpq}^2 = b\frac{(1-e^2)^{1/2}}{e}\bar{F}_{nmp}G_{npq}[(1-e^2)^{1/2}(n-2p+q)-n+2p]$$

$$\alpha_{nmpq}^3 = b\bar{F}_{nmp}G_{npq}\frac{[(n-2p)\cos I - m]}{\sin I(1-e^2)^{1/2}} \quad (6-25)$$

$$\alpha_{nmpq}^4 = b\frac{\bar{F}'_{nmp}G_{npq}}{\sin I(1-e^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\alpha_{nmpq}^5 = b\left[\frac{(1-e^2)^{1/2}}{e}\bar{F}_{nmp}G'_{npq} - \frac{\cos I}{\sin I(1-e^2)^{1/2}}\bar{F}'_{nmp}G_{npq}\right]$$

$$\alpha_{nmpq}^6 = b\bar{F}_{nmp}\left[2(n+1)G_{npq} - \frac{(1-e^2)}{e}G'_{npq} - 3G_{npq}(n-2p+q)\frac{\bar{n}}{\dot{\psi}_{nmpq}}\right]$$

其中



$\theta$  為格林威治視恒星時

$\bar{C}_{nm}^+$  and  $\bar{S}_{nm}^+$  為  $n-m$  是偶數的完全正規化球諧係數

$\bar{C}_{nm}^-$  and  $\bar{S}_{nm}^-$  為  $n-m$  是奇數的完全正規化球諧係數

$\bar{F}_{nmp}$  為完全正規化傾角函數

$G_{npq}(e)$  為離心率函數

且

$$F_{nmp}(i) = \sum_{t=0}^{t_{\max}} \frac{(2n-2t)! \sin^{n-m-2t} i}{2^{2n-2t} t!(n-t)!(n-m-2t)!} \sum_{s=0}^m \binom{m}{s} \cos^s i$$

$$\cdot \sum_c (-1)^{c-k} \binom{n-m-2t+s}{c} \binom{m-s}{p-t-c} \quad (6-26)$$

$$k = \text{int}\left(\frac{n-m}{2}\right)$$

$$t_{\max} = \min(p, k)$$

$$G_{npq}(e) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-e^2)^{n-0.5}} \sum_{d=0}^{p'-1} \binom{n-1}{2d+n-2p'} \binom{2d+n-2p'}{d} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^{2d+n-2p'}, & \text{when } q = \pm(2p-n) \\ (-\beta)^{|q|} (1+\beta^2)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{npqk} Q_{npqk} \beta^{2k}, & \text{when } q \neq \pm(2p-n) \end{cases}$$

$$p' = \begin{cases} p, & \text{if } p \leq n/2 \\ n-p, & \text{if } p \geq n/2 \end{cases} \quad (6-27)$$

$$\beta = \frac{e}{1 + \sqrt{1-e^2}} \quad (6-28)$$

$$P_{npqk} = \sum_{r=0}^h \binom{2p'-2n}{h-r} \frac{(-1)^r}{r!} \left[ \frac{e(n-2p'+q')}{2\beta} \right]^r \quad (6-29)$$

$$Q_{npqk} = \sum_{r=0}^{h'} \binom{-2p'}{h'-r} \frac{1}{r!} \left[ \frac{e(n-2p'+q')}{2\beta} \right]^r \quad (6-30)$$

$$q' = \begin{cases} q, & \text{if } p \leq n/2 \\ -q, & \text{if } p \geq n/2 \end{cases}$$

$$h = \begin{cases} k+q', & \text{if } q' > 0 \\ k, & \text{if } q' < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h' = \begin{cases} k, & \text{if } q' > 0 \\ k-q', & \text{if } q' < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$b = \frac{\bar{n}}{\dot{\psi}_{nmpq}} \left(\frac{a_e}{a}\right)^n \quad (6-31)$$

$$\bar{n} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{a^3}} \quad (6-32)$$

$$\dot{\psi}_{nmpq} = (n-2p)\dot{\omega} + (n-2p+q)\dot{M} + m(\dot{\Omega} - \dot{\theta}) \quad (6-33)$$

$$\bar{F}'_{nmp} = \frac{\partial \bar{F}_{nmp}}{\partial I}, \quad G'_{npq} = \frac{\partial G_{npq}}{\partial e} \quad (6-34)$$

(6-33)式中 $\dot{\theta}$ 為格林威治視恆星時約等於平均地球自轉速度 $7.292115 \times 10^{-5}$  rad

$s^{-1}$ ， $\dot{\omega}$ ， $\dot{M}$ ， $\dot{\Omega}$ 由下列式子計算：

$$\dot{\Omega} = \frac{3\bar{n}C_{20}a_e^2}{2(1-e^2)^2a^2} \cos^2 I$$

$$\dot{\omega} = \frac{3\bar{n}C_{20}a_e^2}{4(1-e^2)^2a^2} (1-5\cos^2 I) \quad (6-35)$$

$$\dot{M} = \bar{n} - \frac{3\bar{n}C_{20}a_e^2}{4(1-e^2)^{3/2}a^2} (3\cos^2 I - 1)$$

其中  $C_{20}$  為二階帶諧係數(約-0.00108263)。

最後，將 (6-17)、(6-18) 及 (6-22) 式之 A、B、C 矩陣代入 (6-14)、(6-15)

式中得

$$\frac{\partial \bar{V}_{12}}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{V}_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{V}_1}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{V}_2}{\partial S_2^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{V}_1}{\partial S_1^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial \beta^T} = B_2 C_2 - B_1 C_1 \quad (6-36)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{X}_{12}}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{X}_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{X}_1}{\partial \beta^T} = \frac{\partial \bar{X}_2}{\partial S_2^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial \beta^T} - \frac{\partial \bar{X}_1}{\partial S_1^T} \cdot \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial \beta^T} = A_2 C_2 - A_1 C_1 \quad (6-37)$$

再將 (6-36)、(6-37) 式代入 (6-13) 式，可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \dot{\rho} &= \left( \bar{e}_{12}^T (B_2 C_2 - B_1 C_1) + \rho^{-1} (V_{12}^T - \dot{\rho} \bar{e}_{12}^T) (A_2 C_2 - A_1 C_1) \right) \Delta \beta \\ &= \left( \bar{e}_{12}^T B_2 + \rho^{-1} (V_{12}^T - \dot{\rho} \bar{e}_{12}^T) A_2 \right) C_2 \Delta \beta - \left( \bar{e}_{12}^T B_1 + \rho^{-1} (V_{12}^T - \dot{\rho} \bar{e}_{12}^T) A_1 \right) C_1 \Delta \beta \\ &= H \Delta \beta \end{aligned} \quad (6-38)$$

### 6.3 軌道坐標與慣性坐標之轉換及其偏導數

在 6.2 節中公式 (6-16) 及 (6-17) 係衛星在慣性坐標系之位置及速度對克卜勒元素之偏導數，其推導過程如下：

首先說明克卜勒軌道坐標與慣性坐標之轉換，圖 6-2 及 (6-39) 式係表示衛星 m 在克卜勒坐標系坐標  $(x_p, y_p)$  與克卜勒元素之關係，(6-40) 式為衛星在克卜勒坐標系之速度  $(\dot{x}_p, \dot{y}_p)$ 。

克卜勒軌道坐標及速度以克卜勒元素表示如下

$$\bar{r}_p = \begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a(\cos E - e) \\ a\sqrt{1-e^2} \cdot \sin E \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6-39)$$

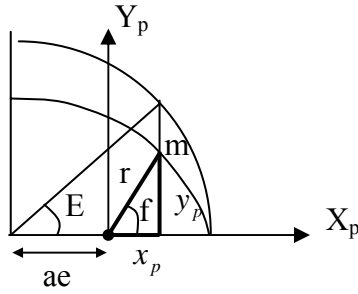


圖 6-2 克卜勒軌道面坐標系

$$\dot{\bar{r}}_p = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_p \\ \dot{y}_p \\ \dot{z}_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{1-e \cdot \cos E} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a} \cdot (-\sin E) \\ \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{1-e \cdot \cos E} \cdot \cos E \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6-40)$$

式中

$$r = a(1 - e \cdot \cos E) \quad , n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} \quad \text{Mean angular velocity}$$

$$\mu = GM$$

由圖 2-7 所示克卜勒軌道元素與慣性坐標系之關係，可將克卜勒軌道坐標及速度轉換至慣性坐標系，其轉換公式如 (6-41)、(6-42) 式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}_I = \bar{X} = P(\Omega, \omega, i) \cdot \bar{r}_p(a, e, M) \quad (6-41)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \\ \dot{Z} \end{bmatrix}_I = \bar{V} = P(\Omega, \omega, i) \cdot \dot{\bar{r}}_p(a, e, M) \quad (6-42)$$

因此，衛星慣性坐標及速度對克卜勒元素之偏導數如 (6-43) 至 (6-46) 式，即 6.2 節之公式 (6-16)、(6-17) 式。

$$\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial S_i} = P(\Omega, \omega, i) \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{r}_p}{\partial S_i} \quad S_i \text{ 為 } a, e, M \quad (6-43)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial S_i} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial S_i} \cdot \bar{r}_p \quad S_i \text{ 為 } \Omega, \omega, i \quad (6-44)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{V}}{\partial S_i} = P(\Omega, \omega, i) \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_p}{\partial S_i} \quad (6-45)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{V}}{\partial S_i} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial S_i} \cdot \dot{\bar{r}}_p \quad (6-46)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} P(\Omega, \omega, i) &= P = R_3(-\Omega)R_1(-i)R_3(-\omega) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\Omega) & \sin(-\Omega) & 0 \\ -\sin(-\Omega) & \cos(-\Omega) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(-i) & \sin(-i) \\ 0 & -\sin(-i) & \cos(-i) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\omega) & \sin(-\omega) & 0 \\ -\sin(-\omega) & \cos(-\omega) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega & -\sin \Omega & 0 \\ \sin \Omega & \cos \Omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos i & -\sin i \\ 0 & \sin i & \cos i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \omega & -\sin \omega & 0 \\ \sin \omega & \cos \omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega & -\sin \Omega \cos i & \sin \Omega \sin i \\ \sin \Omega & \cos \Omega \cos i & -\cos \Omega \sin i \\ 0 & \sin i & \cos i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \omega & -\sin \omega & 0 \\ \sin \omega & \cos \omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega \cos \omega - \sin \Omega \cos i \sin \omega & -\cos \Omega \sin \omega - \sin \Omega \cos i \cos \omega & \sin \Omega \sin i \\ \sin \Omega \cos \omega + \cos \Omega \cos i \sin \omega & -\sin \Omega \sin \omega + \cos \Omega \cos i \cos \omega & -\cos \Omega \sin i \\ \sin i \sin \omega & \sin i \cos \omega & \cos i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6-47) \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial S_i}$ ， $S_i$  為  $\Omega, \omega, i$ ，其偏導數推導如下

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \Omega} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \Omega \cdot \cos \omega - \cos \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \sin \omega & \sin \Omega \cdot \sin \omega - \cos \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \cos \omega & \cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \\ \cos \Omega \cdot \cos \omega - \sin \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \sin \omega & -\cos \Omega \cdot \sin \omega - \sin \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \cos \omega & \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -P_{21} & -P_{22} & -P_{23} \\ P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (6-48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \omega} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\cos \Omega \cdot \sin \omega - \sin \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \cos \omega & -\cos \Omega \cdot \cos \omega + \sin \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \sin \omega & 0 \\ -\sin \Omega \cdot \sin \omega + \cos \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \cos \omega & -\sin \Omega \cdot \cos \omega - \cos \Omega \cdot \cos i \cdot \sin \omega & 0 \\ \sin i \cdot \cos \omega & -\sin i \cdot \sin \omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} P_{12} & -P_{11} & 0 \\ P_{22} & -P_{21} & 0 \\ P_{32} & -P_{31} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (6-49)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial i} &= \begin{bmatrix} \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \sin \omega & \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \cos \omega & \sin \Omega \cdot \cos i \\ -\cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \sin \omega & -\cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \cos \omega & -\cos \Omega \cdot \cos i \\ \cos i \cdot \sin \omega & \cos i \cdot \cos \omega & \sin i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} P_{41} & P_{42} & P_{43} \\ P_{51} & P_{52} & P_{53} \\ P_{61} & P_{62} & P_{63} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (6-50)$$

而  $\frac{\partial \bar{r}_p}{\partial S_i}$ ,  $S_i$  為  $a, e, M$ , 其偏導數推導如下：

在克卜勒方程式  $E = M + e \sin E$  中 Eccentric Anomaly ( $E$ ) 是隱函數，所以先處理  $E$  對  $M, e$  之偏導數。

因為  $M = E - e \sin E$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial M}{\partial E} = 1 - e \cos E \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial M} = \frac{1}{1 - e \cos E} = \frac{a}{r} \quad (6-51)$$

令

$$M - E + e \sin E = 0 = f(e, E)$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial e} de + \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} dE = 0$$

$$\sin E \cdot de + (e \cos E - 1)dE = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - e \cos E)dE = \sin E de$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{de} = \frac{\sin E}{1 - e \cos E} = \frac{a \sin E}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial x_p}{\partial a} = \cos E - e = \frac{x_p}{a} \quad (6-52)$$

$$\frac{\partial y_p}{\partial a} = \sin E(1-e^2)^{1/2} = \frac{y_p}{a} \quad (6-53)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x_p}{\partial e} &= -a + \frac{\partial(a \cos E)}{\partial e} \\ &= -a - a \sin E \cdot \frac{dE}{de} \\ &= -a - a \sin E \cdot \frac{\sin E}{1 - e \cos E} \\ &= -a - \frac{a \cdot \sin^2 E}{1 - e \cos E} \end{aligned} \quad (6-54)$$

而由  $y_p = a \sin E(1-e^2)^{1/2}$

$$y_p^2 = a^2 \sin^2 E(1-e^2)$$

所以  $a \sin^2 E = \frac{y_p^2}{a(1-e^2)}$  代入上式

$$\text{得 } \frac{\partial x_p}{\partial e} = -a - \frac{y_p^2}{a \cdot (1-e \cos E)(1-e^2)} = -a - \frac{y_p^2}{r(1-e^2)} \quad (6-55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial y_p}{\partial e} &= a \sin E \frac{\partial(1-e^2)^{1/2}}{\partial e} + (1-e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial(a \sin E)}{\partial e} \\ &= a \sin E \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-e^2)^{-1/2} \cdot (-2e) + (1-e^2)^{1/2} a \cdot \cos E \frac{dE}{de} \\ &= -ae \sin E(1-e^2)^{-1/2} + (1-e^2)^{1/2} a \cos E \frac{\sin E}{1-e \cos E} \\ &= a \sin E(1-e^2)^{1/2} \left[ \frac{-e}{1-e^2} + \frac{\cos E}{1-e \cos E} \right] \\ &= y_p \left[ \frac{-e + e^2 \cos E + \cos E - e^2 \cos E}{(1-e^2)(1-e \cos E)} \right] \\ &= y_p \frac{\cos E - e}{(1-e^2)(1-e \cos E)} \\ &= y_p \frac{a(\cos E - e)}{a(1-e \cos E)(1-e^2)} \\ &= \frac{x_p \cdot y_p}{r(1-e^2)} \end{aligned} \quad (6-56)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial x_p}{\partial M} &= \frac{\partial x_p}{\partial E} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial M} \\
&= -a \sin E \frac{1}{1 - e \cos E} \\
&= \frac{-a \sin E \sqrt{1 - e^2}}{(1 - e \cos E) \sqrt{1 - e^2}} \\
&= \frac{-y_p}{(1 - e \cos E) \sqrt{1 - e^2}} \\
&= \frac{-ay_p}{r \sqrt{1 - e^2}} = \frac{\dot{x}_p}{n}
\end{aligned} \tag{6-57}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial y_p}{\partial M} &= \frac{\partial y_p}{\partial E} \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial M} \\
&= a \cos E (1 - e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial M} \\
&= \frac{a \cos E (1 - e^2)^{1/2}}{1 - e \cos E} \\
&= \frac{a^2 \cos E (1 - e^2)^{1/2}}{a(1 - e \cos E)} \\
&= \frac{a \cos E \cdot a \cdot (1 - e^2)^{1/2}}{r} \\
&= \frac{a(1 - e^2)^{1/2} \cdot (x_p + a \cdot e)}{r} \\
&= \frac{\dot{y}_p}{n}
\end{aligned} \tag{6-58}$$



公式 (6-52) 至 (6-58) 可整理成下式

$$\frac{\partial(x_p, y_p)^T}{\partial(a, e, M)^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_p}{a} & -a - \frac{y_p^2}{r(1 - e^2)} & \frac{\dot{x}_p}{n} \\ \frac{y_p}{a} & \frac{x_p y_p}{r(1 - e^2)} & \frac{\dot{y}_p}{n} \end{bmatrix} \tag{6-59}$$

衛星在克卜勒軌道面的速度對克卜勒元素的偏導數推導如下：



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \dot{x}_p}{\partial a} &= \frac{-\sin E \cdot \sqrt{\mu} \cdot a^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 - e \cos E} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} (-\sin E)}{2a(1 - e \cos E)} \\
&= \frac{-\dot{x}_p}{2a}
\end{aligned} \tag{6-60}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{y}_p}{\partial a} = -\frac{\dot{y}_p}{2a} \tag{6-61}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \dot{x}_p}{\partial e} &= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\partial}{\partial e} [\sin E (1 - e \cos E)^{-1}] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} [(1 - e \cos E)^{-1} \frac{\partial(\sin E)}{\partial e} + \sin E \frac{\partial(1 - e \cos E)^{-1}}{\partial e}] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} [(1 - e \cos E)^{-1} \cos E \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} - \sin E (1 - e \cos E)^{-2} \frac{\partial(1 - e \cos E)}{\partial e}] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left[ \frac{\cos E}{(1 - e \cos E)} \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} - \sin E (1 - e \cos E)^{-2} (-\cos E + e \sin E \frac{\partial E}{\partial e}) \right] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left[ \frac{\cos E}{(1 - e \cos E)} \frac{\sin E}{(1 - e \cos E)} + \frac{\sin E \cos E}{(1 - e \cos E)^2} - \frac{e \sin^2 E}{(1 - e \cos E)^2} \frac{\sin E}{(1 - e \cos E)} \right] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\sin E}{1 - e \cos E} \left[ \frac{2 \cos E}{1 - e \cos E} - \frac{e \sin^2 E}{(1 - e \cos E)^2} \right] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \left[ \frac{2a^2 \cos E (1 - e \cos E)}{a^2 (1 - e \cos E)^2} - \frac{ea^2 \sin^2 E}{a^2 (1 - e \cos E)^2} \right] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \frac{a^2}{r^2} [2 \cos E - 2e \cos^2 E - e \sin^2 E] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 [2 \cos E - e \cos^2 E - e(\sin^2 E + \cos^2 E)] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 [2 \cos E - e(1 - \sin^2 E) - e] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 [2(\cos E - e) + e \sin^2 E] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{2a(\cos E - e)}{a} + \frac{e}{1 - e^2} \frac{a^2 \sin^2 E \cdot (1 - e^2)}{a^2} \right] \\
&= \dot{x}_p \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 \left[ 2 \frac{x_p}{a} + \frac{e}{1 - e^2} \left(\frac{y_p}{a}\right)^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{6-62}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \dot{y}_p}{\partial e} &= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{1}{(1-e \cos E)^2} \left[ (1-e \cos E) \frac{\partial(\cos E \sqrt{1-e^2})}{\partial e} - \cos E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial(1-e \cos E)}{\partial e} \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{1}{(1-e \cos E)^2} \left[ (1-e \cos E) \left( \cos E \frac{1}{2} (1-e^2)^{-1/2} (-2e) - \sin E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \cos E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \left( -\cos E + e \sin E \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} \right) \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ (1-e \cos E) \left( \frac{-e \cos E}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \sin E \sqrt{1-e^2} \frac{\sin E}{1-e \cos E} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \cos^2 E \sqrt{1-e^2} - e \cos E \sin E \frac{\sin E}{1-e \cos E} \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ (1-e \cos E) \frac{-e \cos E}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \sin E \sqrt{1-e^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} + e \cos E \sin E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \cos^2 E \sqrt{1-e^2} - e \cos E \sin E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial e} \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{(1-e \cos E)(-e \cos E)}{(1-e^2)^{1/2}} - \sin E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \frac{\sin E}{1-e \cos E} + \cos^2 E (1-e^2)^{1/2} \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[ -e \cos E + e^2 \cos^2 E + \cos^2 E - e^2 \cos^2 E - \frac{\sin^2 E (1-e^2)}{1-e \cos E} \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[ \cos E (\cos E - e) - \frac{(1-e^2) \sin^2 E}{1-e \cos E} \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \frac{1}{a} \left[ \frac{a^2 (\cos E - e) \cos E}{a} - \frac{a^2 \sin^2 E (1-e^2)}{a(1-e \cos E)} \right] \\
&= n \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[ x_p (\cos E) - \frac{y_p^2}{r} \right] \\
&= n \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[ x_p \left( e + \frac{x_p}{a} \right) - \frac{y_p^2}{r} \right] \\
&= n \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left( \frac{x_p}{r} - \frac{y_p^2}{a(1-e^2)} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{6-63}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \dot{x}_p}{\partial M} &= \frac{\partial \dot{x}_p}{\partial E} \frac{\partial E}{\partial M} \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\partial(\frac{\sin E}{1-e \cos E})}{\partial E}}{1-e \cos E} \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}}}{1-e \cos E} \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (\sin E (1-e \cos E)^{-1}) \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}}}{1-e \cos E} \frac{\cos E (1-e \cos E) - \sin E \cdot e \cdot \sin E}{(1-e \cos E)^2} \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}}}{(1-e \cos E)^3} [\cos E - e \cos^2 E - e \sin^2 E] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{(\cos E - e)}{(1-e \cos E)^3} \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{1}{a} \frac{a^3 a (\cos E - e)}{a^3 (1-e \cos E)^3} \\
&= -n \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^3 x_p
\end{aligned} \tag{6-64}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \dot{y}_p}{\partial M} &= \frac{\partial \dot{y}_p}{\partial E} \frac{\partial E}{\partial M} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{1-e \cos E} \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (\cos E (1-e \cos E)^{-1}) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{1-e \cos E} \frac{-\sin E (1-e \cos E) - \cos E \cdot (+e \sin E)}{(1-e \cos E)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{1-e \cos E} \left[ \frac{-\sin E - e \cos E \sin E - e \cos E \sin E}{(1-e \cos E)^2} \right] \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{\sin E \sqrt{1-e^2}}{(1-e \cos E)^3} \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}} \frac{1}{a} \frac{a^3 a \sin E \sqrt{1-e^2}}{a^3 (1-e \cos E)^3} \\
&= -n \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^3 y_p
\end{aligned} \tag{6-65}$$

將 (6-47) 至 (6-58) 式代入 (6-43) 及 (6-44) 式，並將  $\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial S_i}$  按  $a, e, i, \Omega, \omega, M$  順序排列，則得 (6-16) 式 A 矩陣各元素之形式，即

$$A_{11} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = P_{11} \cdot \frac{x_p}{a} + P_{12} \cdot \frac{y_p}{a}$$

$$A_{12} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial e} = P_{11} \cdot \left( -a - \frac{y_p^2}{r(1-e^2)} \right) + P_{12} \cdot \frac{x_p y_p}{r(1-e^2)}$$

$$A_{13} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial i} = \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \sin \omega \cdot x_p + \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \cos \omega \cdot y_p = P_{41} \cdot x_p + P_{42} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{14} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial \Omega} = -P_{21} \cdot x_p - P_{22} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{15} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial \omega} = P_{12} \cdot x_p - P_{11} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{16} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial M} = P_{11} \cdot \left( -\frac{a y_p}{r \sqrt{(1-e^2)}} \right) + P_{12} \cdot \frac{a \sqrt{(1-e^2)} (x_p + a e)}{r}$$

$$A_{21} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial a} = P_{21} \cdot \frac{x_p}{a} + P_{22} \cdot \frac{y_p}{a}$$

$$A_{22} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial e} = P_{21} \cdot \left( -a - \frac{y_p^2}{r(1-e^2)} \right) + P_{22} \cdot \frac{x_p y_p}{r(1-e^2)}$$

$$A_{23} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial i} = -\cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \sin \omega \cdot x_p - \cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \cos \omega \cdot y_p = P_{51} \cdot x_p + P_{52} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{24} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Omega} = P_{11} \cdot x_p + P_{12} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{25} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \omega} = P_{22} \cdot x_p - P_{21} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{26} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial M} = P_{21} \cdot \left( -\frac{a y_p}{r \sqrt{(1-e^2)}} \right) + P_{22} \cdot \frac{a \sqrt{(1-e^2)} (x_p + a e)}{r}$$

$$A_{31} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial a} = P_{31} \cdot \frac{x_p}{a} + P_{32} \cdot \frac{y_p}{a}$$

$$A_{32} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial e} = P_{31} \cdot \left[ -a - \frac{y_p^2}{r(1-e^2)} \right] + P_{32} \cdot \frac{x_p y_p}{r(1-e^2)}$$

$$A_{33} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial i} = \cos i \cdot \sin \omega \cdot x_p + \cos i \cdot \cos \omega \cdot y_p = P_{61} \cdot x_p + P_{62} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{34} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Omega} = 0$$

$$A_{35} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \omega} = P_{32} \cdot x_p - P_{31} \cdot y_p$$

$$A_{36} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial M} = P_{31} \cdot \left[ \frac{-a \cdot y_p}{r\sqrt{1-e^2}} \right] + P_{32} \cdot \left[ \frac{a\sqrt{1-e^2}(x_p + ae)}{r} \right]$$

將公式 (6-47) 至 (6-50) 及 (6-60) 至 (6-65) 式代入 (6-45) 及 (6-46) 式，並將  $\frac{\partial \bar{V}}{\partial S_i}$  按  $a, e, i, \Omega, \omega, M$  順序排列，則得 6.2 節 (6-17) 式 B 矩陣各元素之形式，

即

$$B_{11} = \frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial a} = P_{11} \cdot \left( -\frac{\dot{x}_p}{2a} \right) + P_{12} \cdot \left( -\frac{\dot{y}_p}{2a} \right)$$

$$B_{12} = \frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial e} = P_{11} \cdot \dot{x}_p \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ 2 \left( \frac{x_p}{a} \right) + \frac{e}{1-e^2} \left( \frac{y_p}{a} \right)^2 \right] + P_{12} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{x_p^2}{r} - \frac{y_p^2}{a(1-e^2)} \right]$$

$$B_{13} = \frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial i} = \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \sin \omega \cdot \dot{x}_p + \sin \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \cos \omega \cdot \dot{y}_p = P_{41} \cdot \dot{x}_p + P_{42} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{14} = \frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial \Omega} = -P_{21} \cdot \dot{x}_p - P_{22} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{15} = \frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial \omega} = P_{12} \cdot \dot{x}_p - P_{11} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{16} = \frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial M} = P_{11} \cdot \left[ -n \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] \cdot \dot{x}_p + P_{12} \cdot \left[ -n \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{21} = \frac{\partial \dot{Y}}{\partial a} = P_{21} \cdot \left( -\frac{\dot{x}_p}{2a} \right) + P_{22} \cdot \left( -\frac{\dot{y}_p}{2a} \right)$$

$$B_{22} = \frac{\partial \dot{Y}}{\partial e} = P_{21} \cdot \dot{x}_p \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ 2 \left( \frac{x_p}{a} \right) + \frac{e}{1-e^2} \left( \frac{y_p}{a} \right)^2 \right] + P_{22} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{x_p^2}{r} - \frac{y_p^2}{a(1-e^2)} \right]$$

$$B_{23} = \frac{\partial \dot{Y}}{\partial i} = -\cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \sin \omega \cdot \dot{x}_p - \cos \Omega \cdot \sin i \cdot \cos \omega \cdot \dot{y}_p = P_{51} \cdot \dot{x}_p + P_{52} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{24} = \frac{\partial \dot{Y}}{\partial \Omega} = P_{11} \cdot \dot{x}_p + P_{12} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{25} = \frac{\partial \dot{Y}}{\partial \omega} = P_{22} \cdot \dot{x}_p - P_{21} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{26} = \frac{\partial \dot{Y}}{\partial M} = P_{21} \cdot \left[ -n \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] \cdot x_p + P_{22} \cdot \left[ -n \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] \cdot y_p$$

$$B_{31} = \frac{\partial \dot{Z}}{\partial a} = P_{31} \cdot \left( -\frac{\dot{x}_p}{2a} \right) + P_{32} \cdot \left( -\frac{\dot{y}_p}{2a} \right)$$

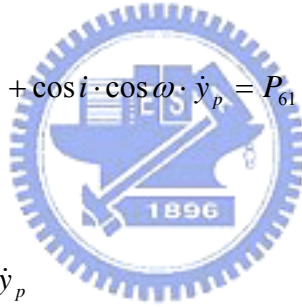
$$B_{32} = \frac{\partial \dot{Z}}{\partial e} = P_{31} \cdot \dot{x}_p \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ 2 \left( \frac{x_p}{a} \right) + \frac{e}{1-e^2} \left( \frac{y_p}{a} \right)^2 \right] + P_{32} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{x_p^2}{r} - \frac{y_p^2}{a(1-e^2)} \right]$$

$$B_{33} = \frac{\partial \dot{Z}}{\partial i} = \cos i \cdot \sin \omega \cdot \dot{x}_p + \cos i \cdot \cos \omega \cdot \dot{y}_p = P_{61} \cdot \dot{x}_p + P_{62} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{34} = \frac{\partial \dot{Z}}{\partial \Omega} = 0$$

$$B_{35} = \frac{\partial \dot{Z}}{\partial \omega} = P_{32} \cdot \dot{x}_p - P_{31} \cdot \dot{y}_p$$

$$B_{36} = \frac{\partial \dot{Z}}{\partial M} = P_{31} \cdot \left[ -n \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] \cdot x_p + P_{32} \cdot \left[ -n \cdot \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] \cdot y_p$$



#### 6.4 求解地位係數

在 6.2 節中公式 (6-38) 為觀測量與未知數之線性關係，若共有  $n$  個時刻之 RR 觀測量，則可得觀測方程式：

$$L + v = H \Delta \bar{\beta}, \Sigma_L = \sigma_o P^{-1} \quad (6-66)$$

其中  $P$  為權矩陣， $\Delta \bar{\beta}$  之最小二乘解則為：

$$\Delta \bar{\beta} = (H^T P H)^{-1} H^T P L \quad (6-67)$$

$\Delta\bar{\beta}$  之協變方矩陣為：

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{\Delta\bar{\beta}} = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 (H^T P H)^{-1} \quad (6-68)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \frac{v^T P v}{n - u} \quad (6-69)$$

$u$  為  $\Delta\bar{\beta}$  未知數個數。在軌道或大地參數(geodetic parameter)的求解過程中，由於資料無法分布全球(polar gap)及混疊(aliasing effect)問題，會造成法方程式奇異，因此常需要對未知參數加以約制條件 [Reigber, 1989]。吾人可以透過適當的權 (weight) 組成條件方程，再與原始觀測方程式一起平差求解未知參數。在最近許多求解重力的研究中，常使用修改過的 Kaula[1966]地位模式變方 (variances)，如 (5-32) 式，即假設  $L_X$  為某地位模式之觀測量，則權矩陣為：

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_\ell & 0 \\ 0 & P_X \end{bmatrix}$$

其中， $P_X = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}\right)$ ，是由  $1/\sigma_n^2$  組成的對角線矩陣。在此，吾人假設

$L$  與  $L_X$  為非相關的觀測量，因此其非對角元素為‘零’。

(6-40) 式即可寫成

$$\Delta\bar{\beta} = (H^T P H + P_x)^{-1} H^T P L \quad (6-70)$$

而其變方協變方則為

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{\Delta\bar{\beta}} = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 (H^T P H + P_x)^{-1} \quad (6-71)$$

其實 RR 並非只是地位之函數，亦含有其他引力如 N-body、日月引力、海潮、固體潮引力等。必須扣除這些擾動力，而使 (6-13) 式為一正確函數式。非引力部分將利用衛星上之加速度儀 (accelerometer) 量出而在資料處理時預扣此項。但在本研究中係利用模擬資料，並無此問題。

## 6.5 高階及共振效應

在本研究中僅處理 Keplerian 線性擾動理論，由於高階的擾動並非地位係數的線性函數，本研究並未直接計算高階的擾動，又當  $\dot{\psi}_{nmpq}$  接近 0 時，會產生共振情形，即  $\frac{|\dot{\psi}_{nmpq}|}{\dot{M}} < 0.01$  時(6-25)式的係數會變的相當大，因此在本研究中當  $\frac{|\dot{\psi}_{nmpq}|}{\dot{M}} < 0.01$  時，吾人令其係數  $\alpha_{nmpq}^i = 0$ ，因此對以上二種情形，吾人可以下列簡單的經驗公式[Colombo,1984]來處理高階擾動及共振效應：

$$\Delta \dot{\rho}_{12} = a_0^i + a_1^i \cos u + a_2^i \sin u + a_3^i \sin 2u + a_4^i t \cos u + \quad (6-72)$$

$$a_5^i t \sin u + a_6^i t^2 \cos u + a_7^i t^2 \sin u + a_8^i t + a_9^i t^2$$

式中 t 為自參考時刻起算之時間，當然這些參數也會吸收部分初始狀態向量及力模式誤差。至於選擇多少個參數，應視實際計算測試而定，本研究選擇 10 參數及 5 參數分析。

## 6.6 GRACE 資料及計算結果分析

本研究分析之資料為利用交大研發之軌道積分程式，模擬兩顆 GRACE 衛星 7 天軌道資料，自 2002 年 10 月 4 日至 2002 年 10 月 11 日，每分鐘一筆資料(如圖 6-3)，以 OSU91A 重力場資料為近似重力場作軌道積分，並求得兩顆衛星之距離變化率(range rate)為近似距離變化率，再以 EGM96 重力場作軌道積分，並求得兩顆衛星之距離變化率作為觀測量。模擬步驟及數據如下：

克卜勒元素	GRACE-A	GRACE-B
長半徑(km)	6855.225	6855.225
離心率	0.002602	0.002602
軌道傾角	89.009	89.009
昇交點赤經	328.097	328.097



近地點角	146.783	146.783
平近點角	141.064	143.064

(a) 利用 OSU91A 重力場係數積分得 GRACE-A、GRACE-B 之慣性坐標

$$(X^0, Y^0, Z^0, \dot{X}^0, \dot{Y}^0, \dot{Z}^0)$$

即得  $t, \bar{X}_1^0, \dot{\bar{X}}_1^0, \bar{X}_2^0, \dot{\bar{X}}_2^0$  並計算參考之 range rate

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\rho}_{12}^0 &= \dot{\bar{X}}_{12}^0 \cdot e_{12}^0 = (\dot{\bar{X}}_2^0 - \dot{\bar{X}}_1^0) \left( \frac{\bar{X}_2^0 - \bar{X}_1^0}{|\bar{X}_2^0 - \bar{X}_1^0|} \right) \\ &= [\dot{X}_2^0 - \dot{X}_1^0, \dot{Y}_2^0 - \dot{Y}_1^0, \dot{Z}_2^0 - \dot{Z}_1^0] \frac{[X_2^0 - X_1^0, Y_2^0 - Y_1^0, Z_2^0 - Z_1^0]}{\sqrt{(X_2^0 - X_1^0)^2 + (Y_2^0 - Y_1^0)^2 + (Z_2^0 - Z_1^0)^2}} \quad (6-73) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 利用 EGM96 地位係數積分得 GRACE-A、GRACE-B 之慣性坐標

$$(X, Y, Z, \dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z})$$

即得  $t, \bar{X}_1, \dot{\bar{X}}_1, \bar{X}_2, \dot{\bar{X}}_2$  並計算觀測之 range rate

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\rho}_{12} &= \dot{\bar{X}}_{12} \bar{e}_{12} = (\dot{\bar{X}}_2 - \dot{\bar{X}}_1) \left( \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1}{|\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_1|} \right) \\ &= (\dot{X}_2 - \dot{X}_1, \dot{Y}_2 - \dot{Y}_1, \dot{Z}_2 - \dot{Z}_1) \frac{(X_2 - X_1, Y_2 - Y_1, Z_2 - Z_1)}{\sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2 + (Z_2 - Z_1)^2}} \quad (6-74) \end{aligned}$$

(c) 計算殘餘 range rate (residual RR)

$$\Delta \dot{\rho}_{12} = \dot{\rho}_{12} - \dot{\rho}_{12}^0$$

(d) 組成觀測量

$$t, \Delta \dot{\rho}_{12}, \dot{\rho}_{12}, X_1, Y_1, Z_1, \dot{X}_1, \dot{Y}_1, \dot{Z}_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2, \dot{X}_2, \dot{Y}_2, \dot{Z}_2$$

模擬之 GRACE-B 在前 GRACE-A 在後，兩顆衛星在一天當中相距 240

km~300 km 如圖 6-4。由圖 6-5 可知兩顆衛星在一天當中，其距離變化率在 -1.5 m/s ~2.5 m/s 之間，且具有相當規律的變化，此乃是受到  $J_2$  的影響。利用 OSU91A 地位係數計算兩衛星之距離變化率  $\dot{\rho}_{12}^0$  當近似值，以 EGM96 地位係數計算兩衛星之距離變化率  $\dot{\rho}_{12}$  當觀測量，其二者之差異 ( $\Delta\dot{\rho}_{12}$ ) 如圖 6-6 之紅色曲線 (真值)，其差異仍有受  $J_2$  影響之規律趨勢，藍色部分是利用本文開發之理論預估之殘餘距離變化率 (Predict Residual Rate, 理論值)，一天當中約 8 小時在振幅與頻率方面有相當程度與真值較吻合，其它時段振幅與頻率較不吻合，由於衛星 Mean Anomaly 變化相當大，嘗試從 Mean Anomaly 著手解決頻率問題，振幅問題應從數值解決 ( $\psi_{nmpq}$  值太小)。

為解決高階擾動及共振效應，本文以經驗公式，利用 5 參數及 10 參數來修正殘餘之距離變化率，其修正後殘餘距離變化率之振幅與理論值吻合程度均較未修正前吻合程度為佳，且以 10 參數修正較 5 參數修正為佳，如圖 6-6、圖 6-7。

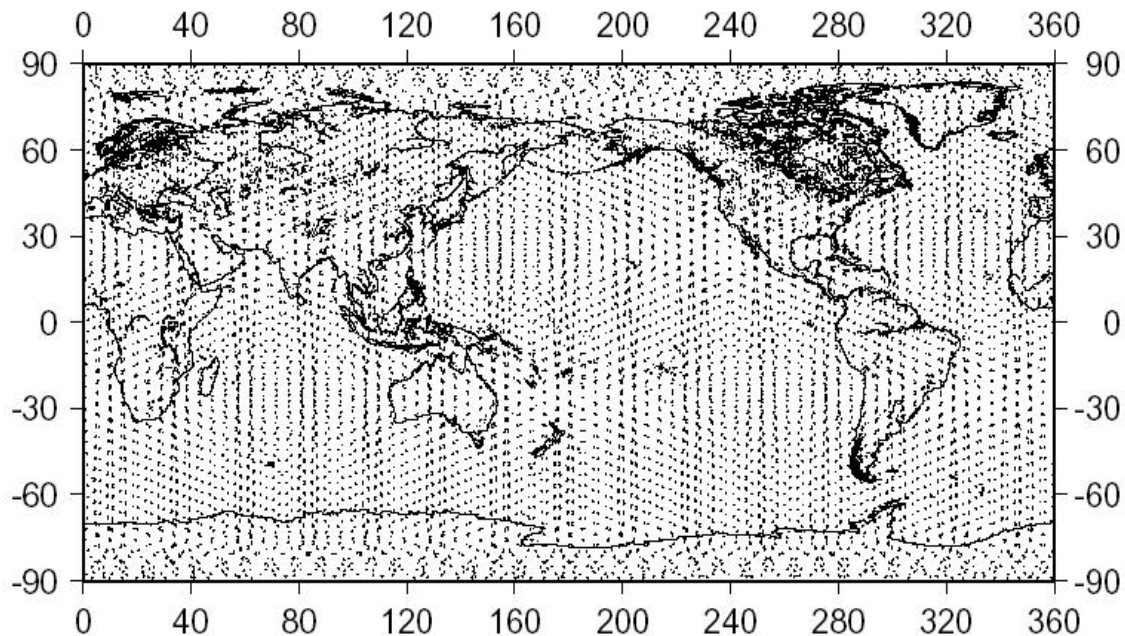


圖 6-3 模擬的 GRACE-A 衛星七天的軌跡

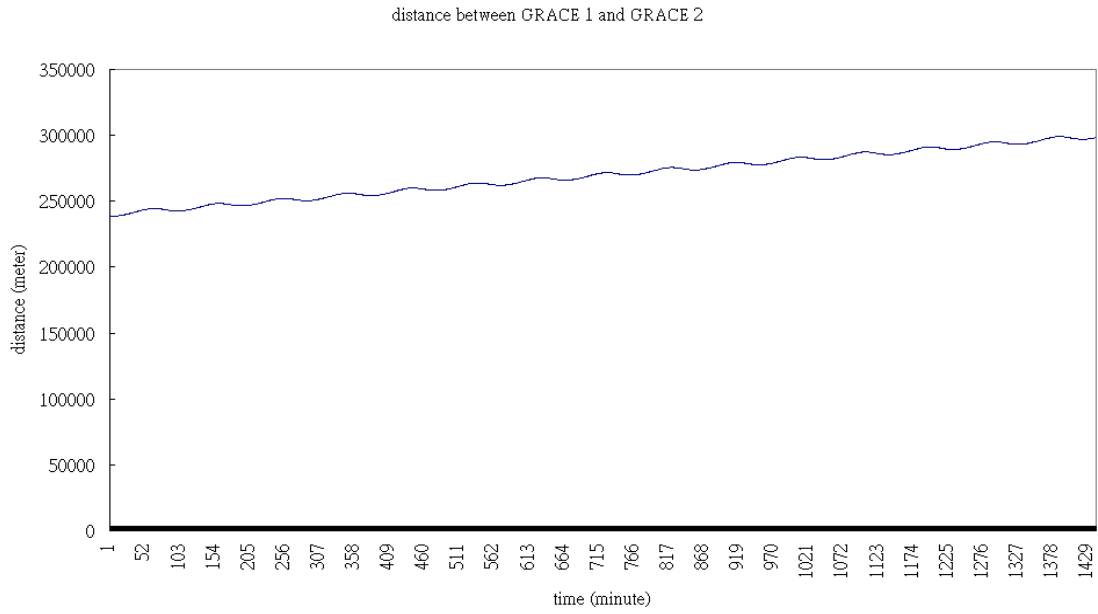


圖 6-4 模擬一天 GRACE-A 和 GRACE-B 兩衛星的距離

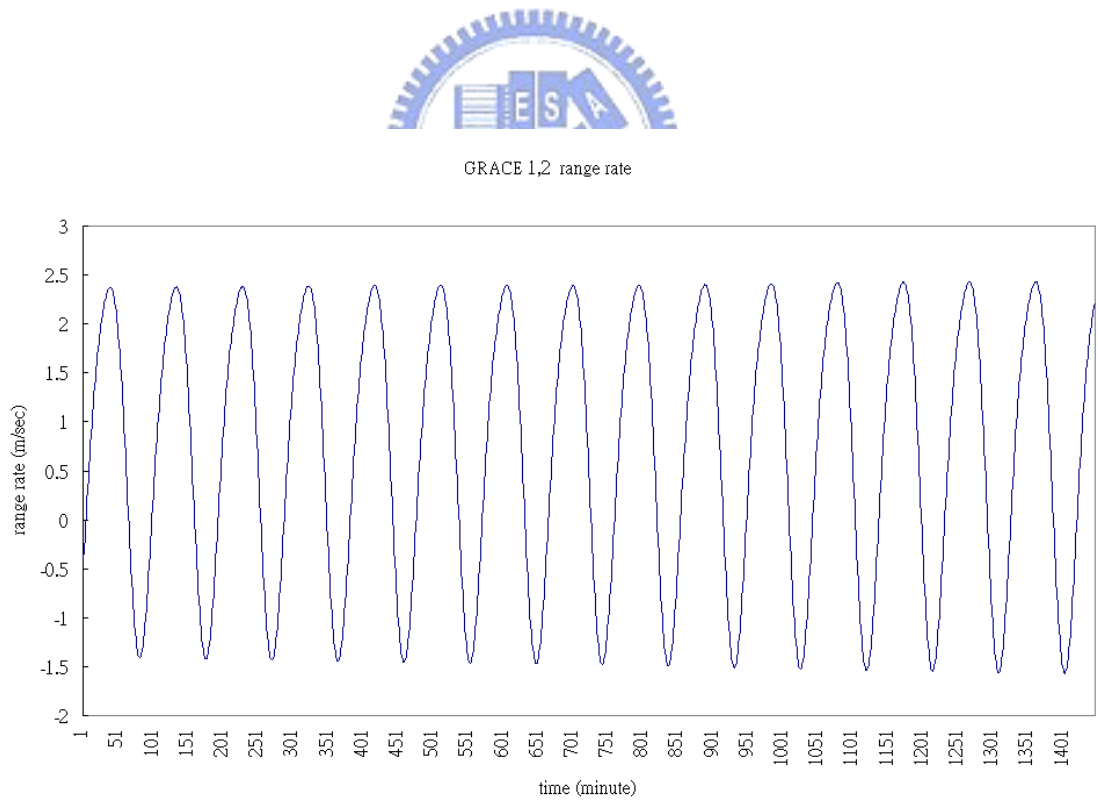


圖 6-5 利用 EGM96 地位係數模擬之 GRACE-A、GRACE-B 軌道之距離變化率 (range rate,  $\dot{\rho}_{12}$ )

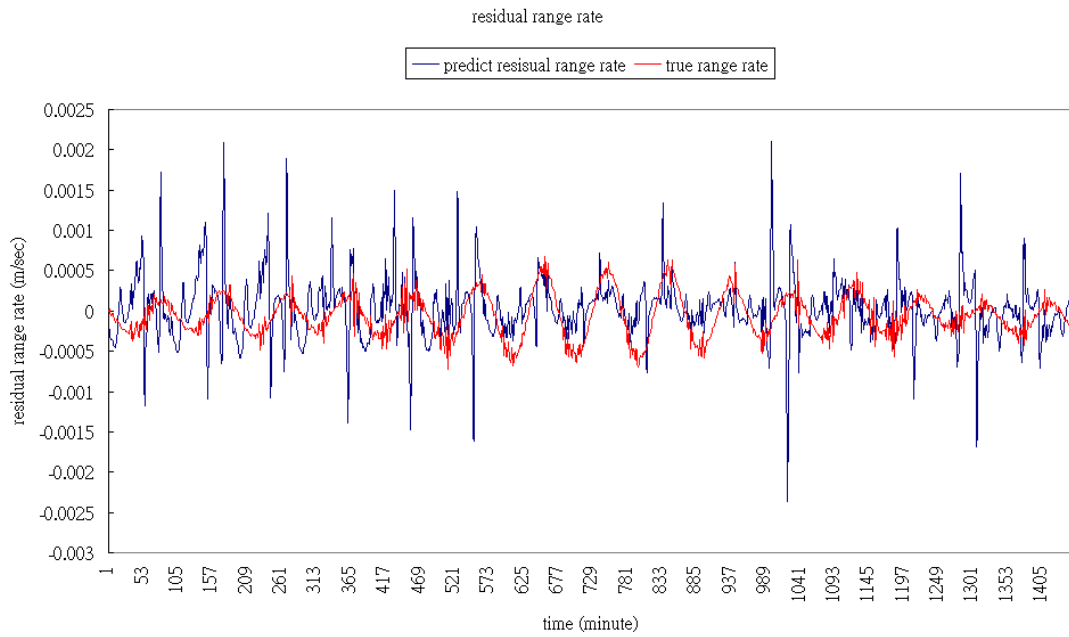


圖 6-6 利用 EGM96 和 OSU91A 地位係數模擬之 GRACE-A、GRACE-B 軌道之距離變化率差異 (residual range rate,  $\Delta\dot{\rho}_{12}$ ) 與本文理論預估之距離變化率差異的比較

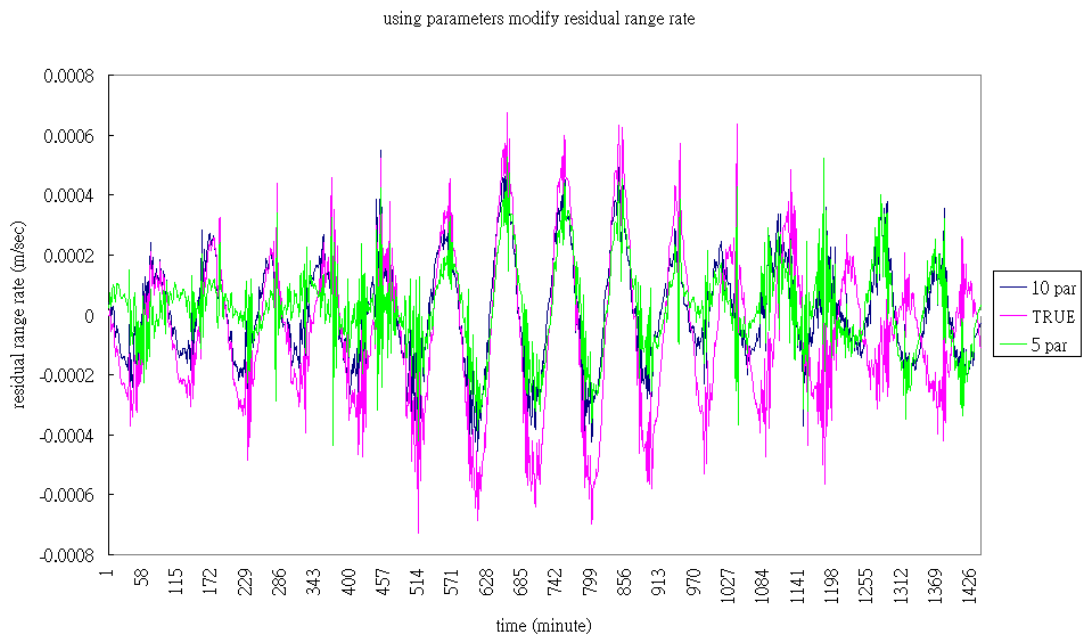


圖 6-7 利用經驗公式 10 參數、5 參數修正 residual range rate 與修正前之比較