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Core polar motions and variations of the Earth figure

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Geodetic consequences of the forced relative displacements of the core and the mantle of the Earth under the influence of differential gravitational attraction of the Moon, the Sun and planets (Barkin, 2002) are studied. We show that the observed wide spectrum of geocenter oscillations (including trend) is firstly dictated by the secular displacements of the superfluous mass of the core relatively to the center of the mass of the deformable mantle (Barkin, 1995; Barkin, Vilke, 2004). On the basis of this assumption we have restored the style of core motion along polar axis of the Earth taking into account secular motion and annual and semiannual oscillations. It was shown, that clear displays should have the inversion changes of dynamic structure and figure of the Earth. At relative displacements of the core and the mantle there should be contrast changes in opposite hemispheres of the Earth, first of all contrast variations of the tension state of hemispheres of the mantle. The phenomena caused by relative displacement and deformations of the mantle and the core of the Earth along polar axis are discussed in details. The predicted and described phenomena have obtained highly confirmation on the basis of the modern observations. The basis of research is made with the solution of a problem in the theory of elasticity on deformations of an elastic mantle under gravitational influence of the liquid core displaced along polar axis and observational data about geocenter drift and annual and semi-annual oscillations along polar axis of the Earth on the law: $r=4.646t+(11.03\pm 0.47)\cos U-(3.31\pm 0.41)\cos V$ mm. Here U and V are reduced arguments of trigonometric functions: $U=360t-38$, $V=720t$ (Tatevian, Kaftan, Kuzin, 2004) and t in degrees, t is given in years ($t=0$ at 1 January).

1. Core drift and its annual and semiannual oscillations along polar axis of the Earth. In the last century the core drifts and oscillates with respect to deformable mantle by the law: $r=(42.7\pm 9.8)t+(100.0\pm 4.2)\cos U-(100.0\pm 4.2)\cos V$ mm. The main reason of periodic translational oscillations of the core-mantle system is a mechanism of differential gravitational action of the Moon, the Sun and planets on non-spherically shaped homogeneous shells of the Earth (core and mantle). The reason of the core drift (and geocenter drift) is not known. But we can assume that this motion is a reflection of the long-periodic perturbations caused by periodic secular orbital perturbations (period of the core long-periodic motion along polar axis of inertia can be about 100 000 years).

2. Height changes. Secular, annual and semi-annual variations of heights H at latitude \hat{O} , caused by the drift of displaced core are described by formula (t in years):

$$dH=[(-7.7014t-(18.29\pm 0.78)\cos U-(5.49\pm 0.68)\cos V)\sin \hat{O}] \text{ mm.}$$

Observations. The predicted variations of heights obtain confirmation in results of GPS of daily observations of the heights fulfilled in the period July 1996 - June 2000 in Medicine station (Zerbini et al., 2001). The observed marked negative linear trend is -7.0 ± 0.2 mm / yr that will be coordinated with predicted trend for the period -5.4 ± 1.2 mm / yr.

3. Lengthening and shortening of parallel circles. The length of parallel circle $L(\hat{O})$ for latitude \hat{O} is determined by the law:

$$dL(\hat{O})=[(-15.8t-(37\pm 2)\cos U+(11\pm 1)\cos V)\sin(2\hat{O})] \text{ mm.}$$

The maximal lengthening (shortening) has place in southern (northern) hemisphere for parallel circle 45° and is characterized by velocity of 15.8 mm / yr. **Observations.** Lengthening of parallel circles of mean latitude of the southern hemisphere, obtained on base of VLBI measurements makes $16-18$ mm / yr (Jin Shu, Zhu Wenya, 2003).

4. Variations of meridian arcs. The length $S(i, j)$ of arc between any two stations situated on one meridian of the Earth is changed by the law:

$$dS(i, j)=[(6.3t+(14.9\pm 0.6)\cos U-(4.5\pm 0.6)\cos V)[\cos \hat{O}(j)-\cos \hat{O}(i)]] \text{ mm.}$$

Here $\hat{O}(j)$ and $\hat{O}(i)$ are latitudes of stations.