

MAREES TERRESTRES

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B. P. PERTZEV - (Moscou)

On the calculation of the drift curve in observations of
bodily tides.

As it was shown by Reford /1/, the method of exclusion of smooth drift curves, given by Doodson and Warburg /2/ can be successfully applied in the treatment of observations of bodily tides. There is no doubt that this method can exclude the main waves of the luni-solar tide better than the method of taking the mean value of successive hourly ordinates and that it has a better foundation than the method of excluding the drift curve graphically. As for the method of excluding the drift curve by means of assuming to equal to zero the values of ordinates which fall on the moments when the theoretical tide changes sign /3/, this method presumes the absence of phase lags and besides involves the computation of the theoretical curve for the whole period of observations. The method of Doodson and Warburg is free of this presumption and does not demand additional calculations of the theoretical curve.

As there are no significant 4-hourly waves in the bodily tide, the Doodson and Warburg method can be simplified without any loss in the accuracy. That is, the amount of work involved can be halved by using only 15 hourly readings instead of 30.

Let t_0 be the hour for which it is proposed to evaluate the magnitude of the drift. And let us take the ordinates Y_t for the following 15 hours, which do not coincide with the hours t taken by Doodson and Warburg :

$t_0, t_0 \pm 2^h, t_0 \pm 3^h, t_0 \pm 5^h, t_0 \pm 8^h, t_0 \pm 10^h, t_0 \pm 13^h, t_0 \pm 18^h.$

Assuming that the ordinates are given as

$$Y_t = \sum_n A_n \cos (\sigma_n t - \delta_n) + \mathfrak{I}(t)$$

where $\mathfrak{I}(t)$ is the term due to the drift.

Then, if we add up the ordinates for the 15 hours mentioned above and divide the sum by 15 we come to

$$\frac{1}{15} \sum_t Y_t = \frac{1}{15} \sum_n \frac{\sin 12\sigma_n \cdot \sin 12,5\sigma_n}{\sin 4\sigma_n \cdot \sin 2,5\sigma_n} A_n \cos (\sigma_n t_0 - \delta_n) + \frac{1}{15} \sum_t \mathfrak{I}(t) \quad (1)$$

If we expand $\mathfrak{I}(t)$ in a Taylor series, that is

$$\mathfrak{I}(t_0 + h) = \mathfrak{I}(t_0) + h \mathfrak{I}'(t_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} \mathfrak{I}''(t_0) + \dots$$

where h is expressed in days.

$$\text{then } \frac{1}{15} \sum_t \mathfrak{I}(t) = \mathfrak{I}(t_0) + 0,0804 \mathfrak{I}''(t_0) + \dots$$

The first sum in the right part of (1) differs from the same in the Doodson and Warburg method only by the absence of a multiplier $\cos \sigma_n$, which was introduced only for the exclusion of the wave S_6 . This sum is exceedingly small for all the main waves of the luni-solar tide.

In fact, the values of $\frac{1}{15} \frac{\sin 12\sigma \cdot \sin 12,5\sigma}{\sin 4\sigma \cdot \sin 2,5\sigma}$ for the main waves are

M_2	S_2	K_2	N_2	K_1	P_1	O_1
.00066	.00000	.00038	.00194	.00015	.00013	.00308

Computations made by both methods for a number of hours (a real series of tilt-variation observations was taken) gave practically the same results.

In those cases, when the drift curve has a big curvature the second derivative $\ddot{x}$ should be taken into account. As its coefficient is small, the second derivative can be evaluated very roughly by assuming it as equal to the second difference, as was proposed by Reford /1/, or by approximating the drift curve by a parabola. If the second derivative is small we can simply put

$$\ddot{x}(t_0) = \frac{1}{15} \sum_t y_t$$

References

- /1/ Reford. Tidal Variations of gravity. Trans. Am. Geophys. Union. v. 32, N 2, 1951.
- /2/ Doodson and Warburg. Admiralty Manual of Tides. Admiralty 1941.
- /3/ Lassovszky K. Geofizikai Közlemények. V, N°1, 1956 pp 18-26

WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE.

Extraits des Rapports Nationaux.

INDIA

Report on the changes made in the Indian National IGY programme after the CSAGI Meeting at Barcelona.-----

XIII. Gravity Measurement

Par. 4 Hourly observations of gravity using Worden Gravimeter. If Askania gravimeter which is a more precise instrument is loaned by the Geological Survey of India it will be used instead. The likely stations at which 31 day's hourly observations will be taken are :

BOMBAY MADRAS DEHRA DUN CALCUTTA BANGALORE

Par. 5 Simultaneous observations using available gravimeter at Bombay when USA are working there with the LaCoste-Romberg gravimeter.

USA

Proposed Pacific Programme.

Par. 4 Earth Tide Studies.

The gravitational luni-solar tide will be observed with two special LaCoste-Romberg gravimeters which provide a sensitivity about 10 fold greater than that previously available. The gravimeters will be modified to be relatively insensitive to the high level of microseisms encountered at island stations in mid-ocean. Measurements under the direction of the Institute of Geophysics, University of California at Los Angeles, will be made at WAKE or MARCUS Island, and at a point to be determined, in the Marianas Islands. Pre-IGY tests have been conducted in Hawaii and it also is hoped that arrangements can be made to make measurements in Japan.

JAPAN

Plan of Gravity Measurement in Japan during IGY

1. Instruments.

The following instruments will be used in Japan in the observations for the International Geophysical Year :

- 1) Double bifilar gravity variometer of ICHINOHE type (usual type).

Number of instruments	10 sets.
Sensitivity	0.01 mgal/mm in 4 meter optical lever
Recording	Photographic continuous recording by a rotating drum, with a recording speed of 4 mm/hour and a continuous recording capacity of one week.

- Drift Less than 0.1 mgal/day.
- 2) Ditto (precision type, of which the inside pressure is kept at 1 mmHg.)
- Number of instruments 2 sets
- Sensitivity 0.003 mgal/mm in 5 meter optical lever.
- Recording Photographic continuous recording by a rotating drum, with a recording speed of 25 mm/hour and a capacity of one day.
- Drift Not yet determined.
- 3) ASKANIA GS-11 type Gravimeter.
- Number of instruments 2 sets
- Sensitivity 0.01 mgal.
- Recording Ink-writing continuous recording by a rotating drum, with a recording speed of 4.5 mm/hour and a capacity of three days.
- Drift Less than 0.1 mgal/day in continuous recording at one station.

2. STATIONS.

Our instruments will be set up as follows :

- 1) ICHINOHE Type Gravity Variometer (usual type) 10 sets.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| Names of Stations | NEMURO (not fixed) | 43°21'N | 145°30'E |
| | KAMAISHI (not fixed) | 39 16 | 141 53 |
| | KAMIOKA (not fixed) | 36 21 | 137 19 |
| | TOTTORI | 35 30 | 134 14 |
| | KANŌZAN | 35 15 | 139 58 |
| | KAMIGAMO | 35 04 | 135 46 |
| | SHIONOMISAKI | 33 27 | 135 46 |
| | ASO | 32 53 | 131 00 |
| | MAKIMINE (2 sets) | 32 27 | 131 27 |
- 2) Ditto (precision type) 2 sets.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| Names of Stations | IKUNO (not fixed) | 35°10'N | 134°50'E |
| | ŌSAKAYAMA (not fixed) | 35 00 | 135 50 |
- 3) ASKANIA Gravimeter 2 sets.

One instrument will be fixed at KANŌZAN during the entire IGY, and another one will be used for observations of one month each at the following stations :

WAKKANAI	45°25'N	141°41'E
AOMORI	40 49	140 45
AKITA	39 42	140 07
MIZUSAWA	39 08	141 07
SADOGASHIMA	38 01	138 15
MATSUSHIRO	36 32	138 13
TSUBUKA	36 13	140 07
OKINOSHIMA	36 10	133 20
CHIKUBUSHIMA	35 25	136 10
(BIWA Lake)		

NAGOYA	35°10'N	136°53'E
IKUNO	35 10	134 50
KYOTO	35 02	135 47
SHIZUOKA	34 58	138 23
OSHIMA	34 46	139 23
OKAYAMA	34 39	133 56
HIROSHIMA	34 23	132 27
MATSUYAMA	33 50	132 45
MUROTO-MISAKI	33 15	134 10
BEPPU	33 15	131 30
SAKURAZIMA	31 35	130 40

3. STANDARDIZATION.

- 1) Place of Standardization KANŌZAN (35°15'N, 139°58'E)
- 2) Method of Standardization Instruments will be standardized by comparison between fictitious tidal factors in each instrument obtained from simultaneous observations of one month.

4. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

The communication center in Japan is :

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY INSTITUTE, MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, JAPAN
241 Kurosuna-cho, Chiba, Japan
(Dr. Toyozo OKUDA, Chief of Geodetic Division.)

WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS - XIII GRAVITY MEASUREMENTS.

The CSAGI Western Pacific Regional Conference :-

1. considering that measurements of the variations in gravitational acceleration will be made during the International Geophysical Year in the Western Pacific region, and the great importance of making detailed studies of Earth Tides, and that no station has been established in the continental area in this regions,

RECOMMENDS strongly that, if possible, stations for the measurements of gravity variations be established by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Republic.

2. considering the necessary conditions for selecting stations for the measurements of gravity variations,

RECOMMENDS strongly that :

- (a) stations be selected in areas of positive center, negative center and zero line of BOUGUER gravity anomaly,
- (b) stations be established at various distances from sea-coast.

Station BRÉZOVÉ HORY
Příbram

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Adresse Postale

Latitude	49° 41' N	Geofysikální ústav ČSAV
Longitude	14° 0' E	Gravimetrické oddělení
Altitude	537 m	Kladenská 60
Profondeur caves	1000m, 1300m, 1450m.	Praha 6 - Vokovice
		ČSR - Tchécoslovaquie

Directeur : Ph. A Mr. Jaroslav ŠUBRT

Personnel } Dr. Jan PICHA, chef de la
Scientifique } section gravimétrique.

Station permanente

période des observations : à 1000m, en activité depuis le 20-V-1954
à 1300m }
à 1450m } projetée à partir du 1-VII-1957

ces caves sont situées dans une mine à une distance horizontale d'environ 500m.

Nature du sol et du sous-sol : La mine de Příbram se trouve dans un synclinal cambrien- Les stations de marées sont établies dans un complexe de grès schisteux du cambrien moyen.

A leur proximité se trouvent des filons de minerai avec apparition de Diabase

Equipement : pendules horizontaux

2 supports à 2 pendules horizontaux Zöllner chacun
2 supports à 1 pendule horizontal Zöllner chacun

période : de 30s à 60s
sensibilité : 0''008/m (distance enregistreur: 2,5-5m)
vitesse de déroulement de l'enregistrement : 13 - 15mm
par heure.

1 gravimètre Askania GS 11 enregistreur livrable en
juin 1958

méthode de réduction projetée : analyse harmonique de Darwin

Historique de la station : cf Bibliographie (55) à (64)

(s) Dr. J. Picha (7-IV-57)

Station TIHANY

HONGRIE

Observatoire Géophysique
Lac Balaton

Latitude 46° 54' N
Longitude 17° 52' E
Altitude

Adresse Postale

M. All. Eötvös Lorand
Geofizikai Intézet

Vorosilov - ut 99
Budapest XIV Hongrie

Directeur : Tibor DOMBAI

Personnel Scientifique : Szilárd OSZLACZKY

Période des observations : à partir du 1-VII-1957, un ou deux
gravimètres pendant 31 jours chaque 3
mois; plus tard enregistrement permanent.

L'observatoire se trouve sur la rive nord du Lac Balaton.

Equipement :

2 gravimètres Heiland 3-40 et 3-66
enregistreurs en construction
sensibilité 0,01 mgal environ

Publication György BARTA : The Geophysical Observatory of Tihany
(Geofizikai Közlemények V, 2, pp 50-59, 1956)

(s) Sz. Oszlaczky (2-IV-57)

Station WINSFORD

ANGLETERRE

Adresse Postale

Latitude 53° 12' N
Longitude 2° 30' W
Altitude 27 m
Profondeur cave 143 m

Department of Geodesy and Geophysics
Madingley Rise
Madingley Road
Cambridge England

Directeur : Mr. B.C. BROWNE

Station temporaire

Période d'observations : du 1-VII-1957 au 31-XII-1958

sous-sol : mine de sel

Equipement :

2 pendules horizontaux type Tomashek - Schaffernicht
(composantes NS et EW)
caractéristiques : voir publications

1 gravimètre LaCoste - Romberg pour 1 ou 2 périodes

Publications : R. Tomashek (MNGS 6 pp 372 - 382, 1952)

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Bibliographie relative à la station de Brezové Hory.

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- (57) O. HECKER - 'Deformationsbeobachtungen' in Příbram in Böhmen, Gerl. Beitr. z. Geoph., XIII/1914/, 5-6, Mitteilungen des Zentralbureaus der Internat. Seismolog. Assoz. Nr. 5, 107-111.
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- (59) F. ČECHURA - Předběžná zpráva o pozorování pohybu vrstev zemských v dolech Brezohorských, dtto, 16-18
- (60) W.D. LAMBERT - Report on Earth Tides, Travaux de l'Assoc. de Géod. Edinburgh, 14-25, Sept. 1936
- (61) A. ZÁTOPEK - K registraci pohybů svislice Zöllnerovými kyvadly, Čas. pro pěst. mat. a fys., 79/1950/, 4 D400-D419
- (62) V. PETR - Beobachtungen der Gezeiten der Erdkruste in Brezové Hory, BAC, 6/1955/, 2, 27-32
- (63) J. PÍCHA - Ergebnisse der Gezeitenbeobachtungen der festen Erdkruste in Brezové Hory in den Jahren 1936-1939, Travaux de l'Institut Géophys. de l'Acad. Tchécosl. Sc. N° 42, Geofysikální sborník 1956, NČSAV, Praha 1957, 95-312.
- (64) J. KAŠPAR - K stanovení konstant periodického pohybu tížnice vyrovnáním / Die Bestimmung der Komponenten periodischer Lotschwankungen mittels Ausgleichsrechnung / Travaux de l'Inst. Géophys. de l'Acad. Tchécosl. Sc. N° 43, Geofysikální sborník 1956, NČSAV, Praha 1957 / im Druck /

Ergebnisse der Gezeitenbeobachtungen der festen
Erdkruste in Brezové Hory in den Jahren 1936-1939.

-80-

/ Zusammenfassung der unter (1) zitierten Arbeit/

Dr. Jan PICHA

Geophysikalisches Institut der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

Die Arbeit (1) enthält die Ergebnisse der harmonischen Analyse des Beobachtungsmaterials von Prof. Dr. Ing. F. Cechura / ord. Mitglied der Tschechosl. Akad. d. Wiss.: aus der Horizontalpendelstation in den Gruben von Brezové Hory / bei Píbram /. Diese Gezeitenstation hat folgende Koordinaten:

Geogr. Breite	=	49°40'42" N.
Geogr. Länge	=	13°59'54" E.
Meereshöhe	=	- 463 m. AN
Tiefe unter der Erdoberflächer	=	1009 m.

Das ganze Beobachtungsmaterial wurde in 3 Etappen / 11.VII.1936 16.VIII.1937, 16.IX. 1937 - 21.IX. 1938, 12.XII.1938 - 17.XII.1939 / zu je 371 Tagen eingeteilt und die einzelnen Glieder M_2 , S_2 , K_2 , N , K_1 , O , P , S_1 nach der Methoden der harmonischen Analyse von Börgen und von Darwin berechnet. Die vorläufigen Ergebnisse der Bearbeitung der ersten Etappe sind in (2) veröffentlicht.

In der Ergebnissen führe ich bei der Börgenschen Methode einerseits die, auf den Einfluss der übrigen Gezeitenglieder unkorrigierten Werte, andererseits die bereits korrigierten Werte an. Die Berechnung nach Darwinschen Methode wurde vervollkommen indem der lineare Teil der Reste des Nullpunktsganges des Pendels bei der Verwendung des von uns entworfenen Verfahrens eliminiert wurde (1) (/ 3). Die Mittelwerte aus allen 3 Etappen für die Beobachtungssazimute sind in der Tafel 1a, b zusammengestellt. Ähnliche Zusammenstellung nach der Transformation ergibt sich für die Azimute NS und EW aus der Tafel 2a, b.

Beachtenswert ist die Auffindung einer jährlichen Periodizität in dem Nullpunktsgange beider Pendel. Die Ergebnisse der annähernden Analyse dieses Ganges werden vom Verfasser baldigst veröffentlicht.

Schriftum.

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Tafel 1 a.

	M ₂	S ₂	K ₂	N
Pendel I =	H : x + A : γ : x : H : x + A : γ : x : H : x + A : γ : x : H : x + A : γ : x			
Azimuth 145° 00' 06"	:	:	:	:
Börgensche Methode ohne Korrekturen	6,84:144,600,784:	7,16:2,84:139,180,670:	1,74:0,93:169,790,83832,35:	1,44:146,060852:8,62
Börgensche Methode mit Korrekturen	6,56:138,530,751:	1,09:2,84:139,180,670:	1,74:0,94:170,250,84732,81:	1,51:149,290,893:11,85
Darwinsche Methode	6,13:136,620,702:-0,82:2,86:	14044:0,704:	3,00:0,79:177,460,72:	40,021,35:148,99:0,799:11,55
Theorie	8,73:13744:	4,06:13744:	1,11:13744:	1,69:13744:
	K ₁	S ₁	O	P
H : x + A : γ : x : H : x + A : γ : x : H : x + A : γ : x				
Börgensche Methode ohne Korrekturen	3,24:109,69:0,762:	2,75:0,82:320,07:	1,84:120,580,609:	13,64:0,48:164,760,340:57,82
Börgensche Methode mit Korrekturen	3,26:109,51:0,767:	2,57:0,82:320,07:	1,82:123,27:0,603:	16,33:0,52:163,960,369:57,02
Darwinsche Methode	3,42:110,02:0,805:	3,08:0,76:320,48:	2,28:116,83:0,755:	9,89:0,59:189,480,418:82,54
Theorie	4,25:106,94:		3,02:106,94:	1,41:106,94:

	M ₂	S ₂	K ₂	N
Pendel II	:	:	:	:
Azimuth II	H : x + A :	x : H :	x : K :	x : N :
= 54° 57' 06"	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :
Börgensche Methode:	:	:	:	:
ohne Korrekturen:	6,84 : 66,33:0,715 :	4,47:2,66 : 59,76:0,598:-2,10:0,67 :	62,30:0,554: 0,44:1,15 :	63,32:0,622:1,46 :
Börgensche Methode:	:	:	:	:
mit Korrekturen:	6,57 : 67,43:0,687 :	5,57:2,66 : 59,76:0,598:-2,10:0,67 :	63,01:0,554: 1,15:1,20 :	69,26:0,649:7,40 :
Darwinsche Methode:	7,03 : 69,02:0,735 :	7,16:2,62 : 62,43:0,589: 0,57:0,84 :	57,49:0,694:-4,37:1,49 :	78,32:0,805:1,46 :
Theorie	9,56 : 61,86 :	4,45 : 61,86 :	1,21 : 61,86 :	1,85 : 61,86 :

	K_1	S_1	0	P
H : x + A :	γ	x	H	x + A : γ : x
Börgensche Methode:	4,14	59,68	0,706	-21,81
ohne Korrekturen:	4,14	59,68	0,706	-21,81
Börgensche Methode:	4,15	59,58	0,708	-21,91
mit Korrekturen:	4,15	59,58	0,708	-21,91
Darwinsche Methode:	4,08	60,77	0,696	-20,72
Theorie	5,86	81,49	4,17	81,49

Tafel 2 b

die EW-Komponente	M_2		S_2		K_2		N	
	H	$x + A$	χ	x	H	$x + A$	χ	x
Bürgersche Methode ohne Korrekturen	7,45	97,33:0,723:7,33	2,95	92,52:0,614:2,52	0,64	116,160,452:26,16:1,32	10889:0,663:10,89	0
Bürgersche Methode mit Korrekturen	7,50	95,73:0,728:5,73	2,95	92,52:0,614:2,52	0,64	115,77:0,492:25,77:1,42	106,78:9714:16,78	0
erwinsche Methode	7,79	93,68:0,756:3,68	2,95	95,25:0,614:5,25	0,61	97,59:0,469:7,59:1,65	104,37:0,829:14,37	0
Theorie	10,30:90,00		4,80:90,00		1,30:90,00		1,99:90,00	
K_1								
0								
P								
Bürgersche Methode ohne Korrekturen	4,79	76,98	0,676	-13,02	3,59	80,22:0,714	-9,78	1,55
Bürgersche Methode mit Korrekturen	4,81	76,91	0,679	-13,09	3,55	81,57:0,706	-8,43	1,59
Derwinsche Methode	4,84	78,57	0,684	-11,43	3,40	67,73:0,676	-22,27	1,45
Theorie	7,08	90,00		5,03	90,00		2,35	90,00