



Forced Nutation for Rigid Earth Model with Different Theories

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Abstract: Where Earth is not strictly rigid body but can responds to any effects that tend to its rotation and shape, we will explain, in the present paper, the goal which is to define the forced nutation for a rigid Earth model using two different theories. We will formulate a first order Hamiltonian of a deformable Earth for its rotational motion around the Sun through the contribution of triaxial symmetry of the Earth. The formulation of the theory will be formed twice times. Firstly, deduce the tidal affect's forces by Luni - Solar attraction coupling with the Earth's geopotential force. Secondly, through the formulation, we will neglect the coupling between the different effects (the geopotential Earth force effect and the Luni - Solar attraction force), so, we will find the transform of the Hamiltonian for each force separately. The analytical solution for the formulated Hamiltonian will be derived for the two cases by using perturbation technique of Lie - Hori series. Once can get the analytical solution by getting the generation function, we will derive the nutation series analytically and numerically for each case and conclude over the results.

Keywords: Rotation of the Earth, Forced Nutation, Celestial Mechanics

1. Introduction

Because of Earth is responds to any effect to be as a deformable body and not as a strictly rigid, it is possesses some sort of elastic properties [1]. Many papers concerned with the study of a rotation for a deformable Earth through different theories of Earth's model as the series of papers [2-6] and another series [7-13]. So, its shape changes through the rotational motion about its axis, this change affects on the periodic rotation and its uniformity, which intern affects on its shape, also, the same done due to the tidal effects of Sun and Moon.

The present work is concerned with these affects which have been studied twice times, firstly as a coupling effects of rotational Earth including its geopotential and the tidal effects produced with its motion around the Sun through its orbit including the Moon's gravitational effects, secondly, we will concern with neglecting the coupling between the

different effects. Short periodic nutation terms will be treated in Hamiltonian form through the contributions of triaxial symmetry of the Earth in each theory and the comparison of results will be done.

2. Canonical Transformation

Andoyer and Euler system's variables will be obtained through a canonical transformation [2].

In the case of the body assuming rigid, by taking into account its elasticity such as responds to effects produced by its rotation and by other external tidal effects, we taking into account the Andoyer and Euler angles variables.

As shown in figure 1, the angles λ , μ and ν are correspond to Andoyer's variables while $\ell_{m,s}$, $g_{m,s}$ and $h_{m,s}$ corresponding Delaunay's variables for Moon and Sun respectively.

The conjugate momenta are given by:

$$\Lambda = M \cos \varepsilon = P_\phi, \quad N = M \cos \sigma = P_\psi \quad (1)$$

$$M = -\frac{P_\theta}{\sin \sigma \sin(\psi - \nu)}$$

Λ is the component of angular momentum of rotation of the deformed body, while N is the component on the body axis OZ [9].

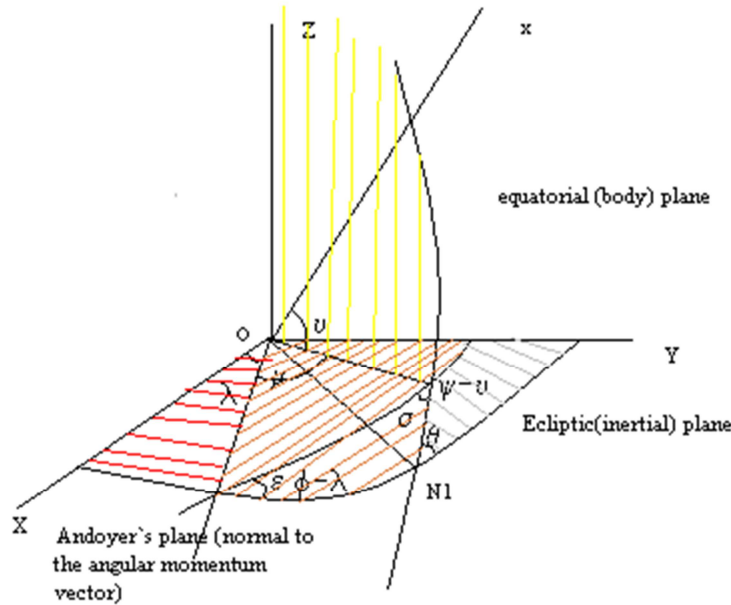


Figure 1. Euler and Andoyer Angles.

3. The Hamiltonian

The Hamiltonian H describing deformable Earth under tidal effects written as [2-4]

$$H = T_o + T_r + T_t + R_E + E_r + V_2 + V_r \quad (2)$$

Where

T_o : is the K. E. for the torque free rigid Earth rotation.

T_r : is the increase in the K. E. due to the rotational deformation.

T_t : The increase in the K. E due to the tidal deformation.

R_E : The contribution from the motion of the ecliptic of

date.

E_r : The elastic strain energy stored by the rotational deformation.

V_2 : The potential energy due to motion of the disturbing bodies, with assumed triaxial solid.

V_r : The increase of potential energy due to the effect of these quantities.

Which defined as:

$$T_o = \frac{M^2 - N^2}{2} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \nu}{A} - \frac{\cos^2 \nu}{B} \right) + \frac{N^2}{2c} \quad (3)$$

$$T_r = 3D_r \sin \sigma_r \frac{M^2}{2c} \sin 2\sigma \left[\frac{1}{A} + \left(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \cos \nu_r \cos \nu \right] + \frac{3}{4} \frac{M^2 - N^2}{AB} D_r \sin^2 \sigma_r \sin 2\nu_r \sin 2\nu \quad (4)$$

$$T_t = D_t \left\{ \left[-\frac{1}{2} (M - N) \left(\frac{1}{A^2} + \frac{1}{B^2} \right) + \frac{2N^2}{c^2} \right] P_2(\sin \delta^*) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{4} (M^2 - N^2) \left(\frac{1}{A^2} - \frac{1}{B^2} \right) \left(2P_2(\sin \delta^*) \cos 2\nu + P_2^2(\sin \delta^*) \cos 2\alpha^* \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{4} (M^2 - N^2) \left[\left(\frac{1}{A^2} + \frac{1}{B^2} \right) P_2^2(\sin \delta^*) \cos 2\alpha^* \cos 2\nu - \frac{2}{AB} P_2^2(\sin \delta^*) \sin 2\alpha^* \sin 2\nu \right] \right.$$

$$+ \frac{M^2}{C} \sin 2\sigma \left[\frac{1}{A} P_2^1(\sin \delta^*) \cos \alpha^* \sin \nu + \frac{1}{B} P_2^1(\sin \alpha) \sin \alpha^* \cos \nu \right] \} \quad (5)$$

$$R_{E_1} = M' \sin \varepsilon' R_{E_1} + \Lambda' R_{E_2}$$

Where

$$R_{E_1} = \sin \pi \cos(\lambda' - \Pi) \frac{d\Pi}{dt} - \sin(\lambda' - \pi) \frac{d\pi}{dt};$$

$$R_{E_2} = (1 - \cos \pi) \frac{d\Pi}{dt} \quad (6)$$

The ecliptic of date is defined by longitude of its node and its inclination (Π , π) with respect to the ecliptic of epoch, (These two angles being functions of time). The primed variables rotate the ecliptic frame of date to that of the principal axis.

$$E_r = \left(\frac{\Omega}{3} \right)^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} (I_2^\lambda + I_2^\mu) \quad (7)$$

Where: $I_2^\lambda + I_2^\mu = 5.813114 \times 10^{49} \text{ g.c.s}$

$$V_2 = \frac{Gm^*}{r^{*3}} \left[\frac{2c - A - B}{2} P_2(\sin \delta^*) + \frac{A - B}{4} P_2^2(\sin \delta^*) \cos 2\alpha^* \right] \quad (8)$$

$$V_r = -\frac{1}{3} k_2 \frac{\Omega^2 m^* R_\oplus^5}{r^{*3}} \left\{ P_2(\sin \delta^*) + 3 \sin \sigma_r \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \sigma_r P_2(\sin \delta^*) + \frac{1}{3} \cos \sigma_r P_2^1(\sin \delta) \sin(\alpha^* + \nu_r) - \frac{1}{12} \sin \sigma_r P_2^2(\sin \delta^*) \cos(2\alpha^* + 2\nu_r) \right) \right\} \quad (9)$$

Where:

k_2 is the love number, α^* , δ^* and α , δ are spherical coordinates of the perturbing and perturbed body respectively, the spherical functions can be simplified after neglecting the second order terms to

$$B_i = -\frac{1}{6} (3 \cos^2 I - 1) A_i^0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2I A_i^1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 I A_i^2 \quad (16)$$

$$C_i(\tau) = -\frac{1}{4} \sin 2I A_i^0 + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tau \cos I) (-1 + 2\tau \cos I) A_i^1 + \frac{\tau}{4} \sin I (1 + \tau \cos I) A_i^2 \quad (17)$$

$$D_i(\tau) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 I A_i^0 + \tau \sin I (1 + \tau \cos I) A_i^1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 + \tau \cos I)^2 A_i^2 \quad (18)$$

We taking the orders of magnitude with respect to main terms T_o into consideration [6]

$$\left(\frac{a^*}{r^*} \right)^3 P_2(\sin \delta) \cong 3 \sum_i B_i \cos \theta_i$$

$$-3 \sin \sigma \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_i C_i(\tau) \cos(\mu - \tau \theta_i) \quad (10)$$

$$\left(\frac{a^*}{r^*} \right)^3 P_2^1(\sin \delta) \cos \alpha \cong 3 \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_i C_i(\tau) \sin(\mu + \nu - \tau \theta_i) \quad (11)$$

$$\left(\frac{a^*}{r^*} \right)^3 P_2^2(\sin \delta) \sin \alpha \cong 3 \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_i C_i(\tau) \cos(\mu + \nu - \tau \theta_i) \quad (12)$$

After some modification, we write θ_i as below

$$\theta_i = (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \ell_m + (m_2 + m_4) \ell_s + (m_3 + m_4) g_m + m_4 h_m + m_4 (g_s + h_s) + m_5 \Omega \quad (13)$$

where

$$\Omega = h_m - \lambda,$$

$$F = \ell_m + g_m,$$

$$i = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5),$$

$$D = \ell_s + g_m + h_m + g_s + h_s \quad (14)$$

So,

$$\theta_i = m_1 \ell_m + m_2 (\ell_m + \ell_s) + m_3 F + m_4 D + m_5 \Omega \quad (15)$$

ℓ_s, g_s, h_s are the Delaunay variables for Sun,

ℓ_m, g_m, h_m are the Delaunay variables for Moon,

Ω is the mean longitude of the node of Moon.

And $\tau = \pm 1$, the functions of B_i, C_i, D_i are:

$$\frac{V_2}{T_0} \cong 6 \times 10^{-8}, \quad \frac{V_r}{T_0} \cong 3 \times 10^{-9}$$

The perturbation technique used base on the line series method [14].

The Hamiltonian (1) shows that $\nu, \mu, \ell_m, g_m, h_m$ and ℓ_s are fast variables, while the remaining variables are slow ones.

In this we shall deal with the fast variables with a first transformation to obtain the generating function for first order terms.

4.1. Zero Order

Since

$$H_0 = \frac{M^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} \right) + \frac{N^2}{4} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) + n_{\ell_s} P_{\ell_s} + n_{\ell_m} P_{\ell_m} + n_{g_m} P_{g_m} + n_{h_m} P_{h_m} \quad (21)$$

Transformation of zero order:

$$H_0 = H_0^* \quad (22)$$

For simplicity, we will dropping the primes so,

$$H_0^* = \frac{M^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} \right) + \frac{N^2}{4} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) + n_{\ell_s} P_{\ell_s} + n_{\ell_m} P_{\ell_m} + n_{g_m} P_{g_m} + n_{h_m} P_{h_m} \quad (23)$$

4.2. First Order

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} & \left\{ R_E + E_r + 3D_r \frac{M^2 \sin 2\sigma}{2Ac} \sin \sigma_r \cos \sigma_r + \frac{M^2 - N^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) \cos 2\nu \right. \\ & + U_0 \left[\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 (3 \cos^2 \sigma - 1) + 3 \chi_2 \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{3}{2} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \\ & + U_1 \left[-\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \sin 2\sigma + \chi_2 \sin 2\sigma - \chi_3 \sin 2\sigma (1 - \cos^2 \sigma) \right] \\ & \left. + U_2 \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 (1 + \cos^2 \sigma) - \frac{1}{4} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \right\} \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned} D_r = & -\frac{\Omega^2}{3} \frac{4\pi}{15} \int_r [2\rho_0 r^4 (5F_2(r) + r^2 G_2(r)) \\ & - r^5 \frac{d\rho_0}{dr} (2F_2(r) + r^2 G_2(r))] dr \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

Which for the Earth model used and taking $\Omega \cong \omega_3$, D_r has a value of $D_r = -2.845379 \times 10^{41} \text{ g.c.s}$

4. Tidal Effects of Rotational Earth

Canonical transformation as based as the perturbation's technique Lie series method [14]

$$H = H(u', U')$$

$$H = H_0 + \frac{\varepsilon^n}{n!} \sum_{n=1}^2 H_n \quad (19)$$

Where H written by ordering as

$$H = H_0 + H_1 + H_2 \quad (20)$$

$$D_t = \frac{Gm^*}{r^{*3}} \frac{2\pi}{15} \int_r [2\rho_0 r^4 (5F_2(r) + r^2 G_2(r)) - r^5 \frac{d\rho_0}{dr} (2F_2(r) + r^2 G_2(r))] dr \quad (26)$$

The function ρ_0 , F_2 and G_2 depend on the model used.

$$D_t = \begin{cases} 6.95339 \times 10^{36} \text{ g.c.s} & \text{for Moon} \\ 3.185508 \times 10^{36} \text{ g.c.s} & \text{for Sun} \end{cases}$$

we rewrite eqns. (5) in a simplest form as

$$H_1 = \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_i \xi_{np\tau i} \cos(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \quad (27)$$

Where

$$\xi_{0000} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \{ R_E + E_r + 3D_r (M^2 \sin 2\sigma / 2Ac) \sin \sigma_r \cos \sigma_r \} \quad (28)$$

$$\xi_{1000} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{M^2 - N^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) \cos 2v \right\} \quad (29)$$

$$\xi_{01i0} = \frac{B_i}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 (3 \cos^2 \sigma - 1) + 3 \chi_2 \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{3}{2} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right\} \quad (30)$$

$$\xi_{00,-li} = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$\xi_{01,-li} = \frac{c_i(-1)}{\varepsilon} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \sin 2\sigma + \chi_2 \sin 2\sigma - \chi_3 \sin 2\sigma (1 - 2 \cos^2 2\sigma) = \frac{C_i(1)}{C_i(-1)} \xi_{011i} \right\} \quad (32)$$

$$\xi_{02,-li} = \frac{D_i(-1)}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \chi_1 \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 (1 + \cos^2 \sigma) - \frac{1}{4} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right\} = \frac{D_i(1)}{D_i(-1)} \xi_{021i} \quad (33)$$

$$C_i(0) = D_i(0) = 0 \quad (34)$$

$$H_{1p} = \tilde{H}_1 - H_1^*$$

Transformation of first order:

We have

$$H^* = \tilde{H}_1 + (H_o, W_1) \quad (35)$$

From (27)

$$\tilde{H}_1 = \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_i \xi_{np\tau i} \cos(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \quad (36)$$

We choose

$$H_1^* = \langle \tilde{H}_1 \rangle_{\mu, \nu, \ell_1, g_1, h_1, \ell_2} \quad (37)$$

Then

$$H_1^* = \xi_{0000} + \xi_{0010}$$

Since

Then from eqns. (36) and (37)

$$H_{1p} = \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0} \xi'_{np\tau i} \cos(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \quad (38)$$

$$\xi'_{0000} = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$\xi'_{001i} = \xi_{100i} \quad (40)$$

$$\xi'_{01,-li} = \xi_{01,-li} \quad (41)$$

$$\xi'_{02,-li} = \xi_{02,-li} \quad (42)$$

Since

$$H_{1p} = (W_1, H_o)$$

$$= \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial \mu} \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial M} + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial N} + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial \ell_m} \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial P_{\ell_m}} + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial g_m} \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial p_{g_m}} + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial p_{h_m}} + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial \ell_s} \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial p_{\ell_2}} \tag{43}$$

from eqns. (38) and (43)

$$W_1 = \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i=0}^1 \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i}}{Q} \sin(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \tag{44}$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 2n_v + p_\mu + \tau n_i, \\ n_\mu &= \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial N} = \frac{N}{2} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right), \\ n_v &= \frac{\partial H_o}{\partial M} = \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} \right), \\ n_i &= \frac{\partial \theta_i}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

Since the angle σ between the angular momentum vector and the figure axis of Earth is about 10^{-6} rad, we could take the approximation $\cos \sigma \cong 1$ [5].

4.3. Forced Nutation

Once the generating function has been developed, the periodic perturbation of the fundamental plane, which includes the Andoyer plane (the plane perpendicular to the angular momentum vector) and the equatorial plane (the

plane perpendicular to figure axis of Earth) can be obtained.

4.3.1. Nutation of the Andoyer Plane

The longitude of the node and the inclination of this plane are given respectively by λ and I , $I = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{M} \right)$. The nutation corresponding to the variables, known as poisson terms, are obtained through the equation [15-16].

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \lambda &= -\frac{1}{M \sin I} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I}, \\ \Delta I &= \frac{1}{M \sin I} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \lambda} - \cos I \frac{\partial W}{\partial \mu} \right) \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

From eqns. (44) and (46) we have

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{1}{M \sin I} \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0}^1 \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i, I}}{Q} \cos(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \tag{47}$$

$$\Delta I = \frac{1}{M \sin I} \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0}^1 \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i}}{Q} (m_5 - p \cos I) \cos(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \tag{48}$$

4.3.2. Nutation of Equatorial Plane

The longitude of the node, $\psi_f = -\lambda$ and the inclination $\varepsilon_f = -I_f$ (in-phase) are given up to the first order by [15]

$\lambda_f = \lambda + \frac{\sigma}{\sin I} \sin \mu$ and $I_f = I + \sigma \cos \mu$ following Kinoshita, the periodic perturbation of the increment $\lambda_f - \lambda$ and $I_f - I$ called oppolzer terms, are given up to the first order by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\lambda_f - \lambda) &= \frac{1}{M \sin \sigma \sin I} \left[\left(\sin \mu \frac{\partial W}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial \mu} \right) + \sigma \cos \mu \frac{\partial W}{\partial \sigma} \right], \\ \Delta(I_f - I) &= \frac{1}{M \sin \sigma \sin I} \left[\left(\cos \mu \frac{\partial W}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial \mu} \right) - \sigma \sin \mu \frac{\partial W}{\partial \sigma} \right] \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

From eqns. (44) and (49)

$$\Delta(\lambda_f - \lambda) = \frac{1}{M \sin \sigma \sin I} \left[\sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0}^1 \left\{ \sin \mu (2n - p) \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i}}{Q} \cos(2nv + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \sigma \cos \mu \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i, \sigma}}{Q} \sin(2n\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \right\} \quad (50)$$

$$\Delta(I_f - I) = \frac{1}{M \sin \sigma \sin I} \left[\sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0} \left\{ \cos \mu (2n-p) \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i}}{Q} \cos(2n\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sigma \sin \mu \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i, \sigma}}{Q} \sin(2n\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \right\} \right] \quad (51)$$

4.4. Final Expressions

Bu using eqns. (47), (48), (50) and (51) we can find

$$\Delta\psi_f = -\frac{1}{MQ \sin I} \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0} \left\{ \sin \mu (p-2n) \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i}}{\sin \sigma} \cos(2n\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \right. \\ \left. - \sigma \cos \mu \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i, \sigma}}{\sin \sigma} \sin(2\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) + \xi'_{np\tau i, I} \sin(n\nu + 2p\nu + \tau\theta) \right\} \quad (52)$$

$$\Delta I_f = -\frac{1}{MQ} \sum_{n=0}^1 \sum_{p=0}^2 \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0} \left\{ \cos \mu (2n-p) \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i}}{\sin \sigma} \cos(2n\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) \right. \\ \left. + \sigma \cos \mu \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i, \sigma}}{\sin \sigma} \sin(2n\nu + p\mu + \tau\theta_i) + (m_5 - p \cos I) \frac{\xi'_{np\tau i, I}}{\sin I} \cos(2n\nu + 2p\nu + \tau\theta) \right\} \quad (53)$$

5. Forced Nutation and the Free Earth Rotation

In the following, we shall focus on two affects on the rigid Earth, the centrifugal perturbation and the tidal perturbation forces by neglect the coupling between them.

5.1. Free Rigid Earth

Let the Hamiltonian forced as

$$H_{fr} = H_{\circ fr} + H_{1fr} + H_{2fr} \quad (54)$$

Where

$$H_{\circ fr} = T_o^0 \quad (55)$$

$$H_{1fr} = T_o^1 + V_2^1 + R_E \quad (56)$$

$$H_{2fr} = V_2^2 \quad (57)$$

Where;

$$T_{\circ r} = T_o^0 + T_o^1, \quad (58)$$

$$T_o^0 = \frac{M^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} \right) + \frac{N^2}{4} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right),$$

$$T_o^1 = \frac{M^2 - N^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \cos 2\nu.$$

$$V_2^1 = \frac{Gm^*}{r^{*3}} \frac{2c = A = B}{2} P_2(\sin \delta^*) \quad (59)$$

Zero order transformation:

$$H_{\circ fr} = \frac{M^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} \right) + \frac{N^2}{4} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) \quad (60)$$

$$H_{\circ fr}^* = \frac{M^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} \right) + \frac{N^2}{4} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) \quad (61)$$

The primes are dropped for simplicity of writing.
First order transformation:

$$H_{1fr} = R_E + \frac{M^2 - N^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \cos 2\nu \\ + \frac{1}{2} k'_o \left(3 \cos^2 \sigma - 1 \right) \sum_i B_i \cos \theta_i \quad (62)$$

Where

$$k'_o = \frac{3Gm^*}{a^{*3}} \frac{2c - A - B}{2} \quad (63)$$

G is the gravitational constant, m^*, a^* are the mass and the semi-major axis of the perturbing body (Moon, Sun) and A, B, c are the moments of inertia in the absence of deformation (we will use triaxial symmetry case A \approx B).

So

$$k'_o = \frac{3Gm^*}{r^{*3}}(c - A) \tag{64}$$

$$H_{1fr}^* = R_E + \frac{1}{2}k'_o(3\cos^2\sigma - 1)B_o^* \tag{65}$$

$$H_{1fr,periodic} = \frac{M^2 - N^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \cos 2\nu$$

$$w_{1fr} = \frac{M^2 - N^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{\sin 2\nu}{2n_\nu} + \frac{1}{2}k'_o(3\cos^2\sigma - 1) \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_i}{n_i} \sin \theta_i \tag{68}$$

5.2. Tidal Perturbation Force

We will study the effects of tidal forces, rotational and deformation so, let the Hamiltonian formed as

$$H_t = H_{ot} + H_{lt} + H_{2t} \tag{69}$$

$$H_{ot} = 0 \tag{70}$$

$$H_{lt} = E_r + T_r^1 + T_t^1 + V_r^1 \tag{71}$$

$$H_{lt} = E_r + 3D_r \frac{M^2 \sin 2\sigma}{2Ac} \sin \sigma_r \cos \sigma_r$$

$$+ U_o \left[\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 (3\cos^2\sigma - 1) + 3\chi_2 \sin^2\sigma + \frac{3}{2} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right]$$

$$+ U_1 \left[-\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \sin 2\sigma + \chi_2 \sin 2\sigma - \chi_3 \sin 2\sigma (1 - 2\cos^2\sigma) \right]$$

$$+ U_2 \left[\frac{1}{4} \chi_1 \sin^2\sigma + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos^2\sigma) - \frac{1}{4} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \tag{72}$$

We do not need to H_{2t} , since we calculate the first order transformation

First order transformation:

$$H_{lt}^* = E_r + \frac{3D_r M^2 \sin 2\sigma}{2Ac} \sin \sigma_r \cos \sigma_r$$

$$+ B_o \left[\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 (3\cos^2\sigma - 1) + 3\chi_2 \sin^2\sigma + \frac{3}{2} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \tag{73}$$

and the periodic terms are:

$$H_{1t,per} = B_{i \neq 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 (3\cos^2\sigma - 1) - \frac{1}{2} k'_o (3\cos^2\sigma - 1) + 3\chi_2 \sin^2\sigma + \frac{3}{2} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \cos \theta_i$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} k'_o (3\cos^2\sigma - 1) \sum_{i \neq 0} B_i \cos \theta_i \tag{66}$$

In which

$$H_{periodic} = \tilde{H} - H^*$$

$$= (W_1, H_o) \tag{67}$$

The generating function of this transformation will be

$$w_{1fr} = \int H_{1fr,periodic} dt$$

We take the approximation $\cos \sigma \approx 1$ [5]

$$\begin{aligned}
& +C_i(\tau) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \sin 2\sigma + \chi_2 \sin 2\sigma - \chi_3 \sin 2\sigma (1 - 2 \cos^2 \sigma) \right] \cos(\mu - \tau\theta_i) \\
& +D_i(\tau) \left[\frac{1}{4} \chi_1 \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 (1 + \cos^2 \sigma) - \frac{1}{4} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \cos(2\mu - \tau\theta_i)
\end{aligned} \tag{74}$$

where

$$H_{periodic} = \tilde{H} - H^*$$

And

$$H_{periodic} = (W_1, H_o)$$

after transformation eqn. (74), we can get the generating function as follows for simplification

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{1t} &= \int H_{1t,periodic} dt \\
&= W_{10t} + W_{11t} + W_{12t}
\end{aligned} \tag{75}$$

Where

$$W_{10t} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 (3 \cos^2 \sigma - 1) - \frac{1}{2} (3 \cos^2 \sigma - 1) k'_o + 3 \chi_2 \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{3}{2} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_i}{n_i} \sin \theta_i \tag{76}$$

$$W_{11t} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \sin 2\sigma + \chi_2 \sin 2\sigma - \chi_3 (1 - 2 \cos^2 \sigma) \sin 2\sigma \right] \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_{\mu - \tau n_i}} \sin(\mu - \tau\theta_i) \tag{77}$$

$$W_{12t} = \left[\frac{1}{4} \chi_1 \sin^2 \sigma + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 (1 + \cos^2 \sigma) - \frac{1}{4} \chi_3 \sin^2 2\sigma \right] \sum_{\tau=-1}^1 \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_i(\tau)}{2n_{\mu - \tau n_i}} \sin(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \tag{78}$$

5.3. Forced Nutation

5.3.1. Nutation of Andoyer Plane

By using eqns. (68) and (75) in eqn. (46) respectively, where we can take the approximation by neglecting terms in σ^2 , can get

$$\Delta \lambda_{fr} = -\frac{1}{M \sin I} k'_o \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_{i,I}}{n_i} \sin \theta_i,$$

$$\Delta \lambda_t = -\frac{1}{M \sin I} \left\{ (k'_o - \chi_1) \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_{i,I}}{n_i} \sin \theta_i + \chi_2 \sum_{i=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_i(\tau)}{2n_{\mu - \tau n_i}} \sin(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \right\} \tag{79}$$

$$\Delta I_{fr} = -\frac{k'_o}{M \sin I} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_i}{n_i} m_5 \cos \theta_i,$$

$$\Delta I_t = \frac{1}{M \sin I} \left\{ (k'_o - \chi_1) \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{m_5 B_i}{n_i} \cos \theta_i - (m_5 - 2 \cos I) \chi_2 \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \sin(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \right\} \tag{80}$$

Where

$$B_{i,I} = \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial I}, \quad D_{i,I} = \frac{\partial D_i(\tau)}{\partial I} \tag{81}$$

5.3.2. Nutation of Equatorial Plane

By using eqns. (49) throughout (68) and (75) respectively we can get

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\lambda_f - \lambda)_{fr} &\cong 0, \\ \Delta(I_f - I)_{fr} &\cong 0 \end{aligned} \tag{82}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\lambda_f - \lambda)_i &= \frac{1}{M \sin I} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\chi_2 - \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \sin(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 - \chi_2 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \sin(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} (\chi_1 + 4\chi_2 - \chi_3) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_i \frac{D_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} (\sin(3\mu - \tau\theta_i) + \sin(\mu - \tau\theta_i)) \right], \\ \Delta(I_f - I)_i &= \frac{1}{M} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\chi_2 - \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \cos(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 - \chi_2 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \cos \tau\theta_i \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} (\chi_1 + 4\chi_2 - \chi_3) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_i(\tau)}{2n_\mu - \tau n_i} (\cos(3\mu - \tau\theta_i) + \cos(\mu - \tau\theta_i)) \right] \end{aligned} \tag{83}$$

5.3.3. Final Expression

By using eqns. (79), (80), (82) and (83), we can calculate the nutation series in longitude $\Delta\psi_f$ and obliquity ΔI_f of the figure plane:

$$\Delta\psi_{f_{fr}} = -\frac{1}{M \sin I} k'_o \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_{i,I}}{n_i} \sin \theta_i \tag{84}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\psi_{f_i} &= -\frac{1}{M \sin I} \left\{ \left[(\chi_1 - k'_o) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_{i,I}}{n_i} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 - \chi_2 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \right] \sin \tau\theta_i \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[\chi_2 \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_{i,I}(\tau)}{2n_\mu - \tau n_i} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\chi_2 - \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \right] \sin(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} (\chi_1 + 4\chi_2 - \chi_3) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_i(\tau)}{2n_\mu - \tau n_i} (\sin(3\mu - \tau\theta_i) + \sin(\mu - \tau\theta_i)) \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{85}$$

$$\Delta I_{f_{fr}} = -\frac{k'_o}{M \sin I} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{B_i}{n_i} m_5 \cos \theta_i \tag{86}$$

$$\Delta I_{f_i} = \frac{1}{M} \left\{ \left[(k'_o - \chi_1) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{m_5 B_i}{\sin I n_i} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 - \chi_2 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau n_i} \right] \cos \tau\theta_i \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left[\frac{(m_5 + 2 \cos I)}{\sin I} \chi_2 \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_i(\tau)}{2n_\mu - \tau\theta_i} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \chi_1 - \chi_2 \right) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{C_i(\tau)}{n_\mu - \tau m_i} \right] \cos(2\mu - \tau\theta_i) \\
 & - \frac{1}{4} (\phi_1 + 4\chi_2 - \chi_3) \sum_{\tau=\pm 1} \sum_{i \neq 0} \frac{D_i(\tau)}{2n_\mu - \tau n_i} (\cos(3\mu - \tau\theta_i) + \cos(\mu - \tau\theta_i)) \Big\} \tag{87}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Numerical Representation of Nutation Series

The numerical computations of the forced nutation for angular momentum axis eqns. (47), (48), (50), (51), (52), (53), (79), (80), (82), (83), (84), (85), (86) and (87) will be carried out by using the numerical coefficient in table 1 [10, 17].

Table 1. Numerical coefficients.

Parameter	Values	Source
Ω	15 ^{''} .0410667 arcsec	Allen (2000)
I	84381".412	Allen (2000)
A	0.80101×10 ⁴⁵ gr.cm ²	Allen (2000)
C	0.80365×10 ⁴⁵ gr.cm ²	Allen (2000)
a_s	0.1495979×10 ⁴⁵ cm	Allen (2000)
a_m	0.384401×10 ¹¹ cm	Allen (2000)
$k'_{o,m}$	7568".01772/Jcy	Selim (2007)
$k'_{o,s}$	3475".18832/Jcy	Selim (2007)

Table 2. Coupling between affecting forces (Nutation in Longitude and Obliquity); Unit=0.001 mas.

Period (days)	Nutation of Andoyer plane Longitude			Nutation of equatorial plane Obliquity		
	andoyer	oppolzer	figlon	andoyer	Oppolzer	figobli
-6798.36	0.00095	0.00029	0.00123	-0.00020	-0.00028	-0.00048
-3399.18	0.00000	0.00002	0.00003	0.00002	-0.00002	-0.00000
1305.47	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
409.23	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000
365.26	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
212.32	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
182.62	-0.00003	-0.00014	-0.00016	-0.00014	0.00014	-0.00000
121.75	-0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00001	0.00001	-0.00000
117.54	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
-32.61	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000
29.53	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
-27.33	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000

Table 3. Affecting forces separately (Nutation in Longitude and Obliquity); Unit=0.001 mas.

Period (days)	Free Rigid			
	Nutation of Andoyer plane longitude		Nutation of equatorial plane Obliquity	
	andoyerlonr	figlonr	andoyeroblir	figoblir
-6798.36	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
-3399.18	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
1305.47	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
409.23	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
365.26	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
212.32	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
182.62	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
121.75	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
117.54	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
-32.61	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
29.53	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
-27.33	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000

Table 3. Continued.

Period (days)	Tidal Forces					
	Nutation of Andoyer plane longitude			Nutation of equatorial plane Obliquity		
	andoyerlont	oplont	figlont	andoyeroblit	opoblit	figoblit
-6798.36	0.00096	0.00000	0.00096	0.00000	0.00028	0.00028
-3399.18	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00002	0.00002
1305.47	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
409.23	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
365.26	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
212.32	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000
182.62	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00043	-0.00027	0.00016
121.75	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00002	-0.00001	0.00001
117.54	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
-32.61	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
29.53	-0.00000	0.00000	-0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
-27.33	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

7. Conclusion

Numerical of nutation series for the plane perpendicular to angular momentum vector and the plane perpendicular to figure axis of Earth will be carried out for the two cases of the present theories, tidal effect's forces coupling with the geopotential and the other by neglect the coupling between affecting forces. As mention before, we taking the approximation triaxial symmetry of Earth and using the other numerical coefficient listed in table 1 (Numerical coefficients) [10, 17].

As we saw in Part 1 and 2

Tides are generated by the same forces, which cause nutation, but with the basic difference that the tidal effects depend on the elastic responses of the Earth, and in turn on the Earth's internal structure.

In part 1, tidal disturbances cause vertical deformation not exceeding $0''.009$. The tidal distortion of the Earth's figure appears as a displacement of the plane by a few centimeters. These changes are reflected as variations in the astronomical latitude (defined as the complement of the angle between the rotation axis and the local vertical). The geocentric latitude is also affected but to a lesser extent not exceeding $0''.003$.

In part 2, we notes that tidal disturbance nearly neglected in case of free rotation of Earth, but the effected forces are that forces caused by gravitation of Moon and Sun which clear at the same periods as part 1 (periods -6798.36 and 182, 62) although the precession and nutation are less than in the case of coupling effects but they are clear.

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