

by Dezso Nagy / par Dezso Nagy / INTRODUCTION / Le géoïde est la surface équipotentielle particulière qui enveloppe les océans en passant par le niveau moyen des mers. Sous les continents, il est le prolongement de la surface du niveau moyen des mers. Sous les continents, il est le prolongement de la surface du niveau moyen des mers. Sous les continents, il est le prolongement de la surface du niveau moyen des mers.

This geoid map is based on three sets of gravity data described below. The computed geoid refers to the Geoidetic Reference System 1980 (GRS 1980). Gravity anomalies are based on other reference systems transferred to GRS 1980. CANUS15: 15' X 15' block surface gravity averages for Canada and the continental United States. WORLD1: 1° X 1° block surface gravity averages outside of the CANUS15 data-set, obtained from Ohio State University (Despotakis, 1986). MISSING: 1° X 1° block satellite gravity model values calculated at the centre of each block from the GEM-T1 coefficients were used (Marsh et al., 1987) where surface gravity coverage is missing. The computations were carried out in several steps. First 1 656 points defined a basic 1° X 1° grid (equal area, i.e. Δλ = (cos φ)⁻¹). Then 966 more points were used to fill in the central region of Canada. Adding more computational points in selected areas resulted in the final number of 6 398 computational points. From which the geoid map, as shown, was prepared. Cartography by D. Nagy, J.F. Halpenny and L.A. Warren, Geological Survey of Canada. For further information about the gravity field of Canada, contact the Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1 Observatory Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y3

There are various methods for calculating the geoid. Only the method used to compute the accompanying geoid map is outlined here. It employs only gravity data. In a geocentric spherical coordinate system geoid height is usually calculated from the formula derived by Stokes (1849):

Equation for geoid height calculation: N = (R/4πγ) ∫ ∫ ∫ Δg S(ψ) dτ

where N is the geoidal height, R is the mean radius of the earth, γ is the mean gravity, Δg is the gravity anomaly, S(ψ) is the Stokes' function, and dτ is the surface element of the unit sphere. Stokes' function is defined as: S(ψ) = cosec 1/2 ψ + 1 - 6 sin 1/2 ψ - 5 cos ψ - 3 cos ψ ln (sin 1/4 ψ + sin 3/4 ψ)

Using this approach to calculate gravimetric geoidal height, the gravity anomaly Δg is multiplied by the Stokes function and the area of the selected surface element, and the products then summed up over the entire sphere. As the geoid computation is a surface integration, gravity data must, in theory, be available everywhere on the Earth to solve the problem. Because the Earth's surface still has large unsurveyed regions, the lack of gravity data over these regions affects the result of the computation. Since the function used in the numerical integration does not diminish linearly with spherical distance, but undulates between the two zeros of the function and reaches the same absolute value as it has near the origin, the effect of even the distant zones is important and must be taken into account. For this reason, since the earliest attempts at geoid computation, the gravity values for unsurveyed areas have had to be predicted. These predictions, however, are clearly much less reliable than data obtained from surface gravity measurements. Using more sophisticated analytical procedures, and including data other than gravity, the predictions have become more acceptable, particularly for global purposes. Although local geoids for small areas of special interest can be obtained with a relatively high accuracy, the incorporation of these local values into a homogeneous global geoid determination is still a problem, and the lack of gravity data over large unsurveyed regions prevents computation of a high precision global geoid.

COMPUTATION / The present computation used the following data-sets, assembled from various sources: CANUS15: Contains 65 539 blocks and comprises two data-sets, each containing representative values for the 15' X 15' unit elements. CANT15: representative values for 44 029 blocks were calculated from 602 577 point gravity values of the National Gravity Data Base, Ottawa. A colour map of the free air gravity anomalies derived from point values has been issued - Canadian Geophysical Atlas - Map 2, Goodacre et al. (1987 a). The reference system used is GRS 1967 (International Association of Geodesy, Geoidetic Reference System 1967, Special Publication No. 3, 1971, Paris).

J515: a file from the National Geodetic Survey, Rockville, Md., containing the mean values of 1 256 119 points of the Observed Gravity Data File and resulting in 44 029 blocks of which 21 510 were used (excluded were data covering parts of Canada, offshore data over Hawaii, etc.). The reference system used is GRS 1967. WORLD1: Contains 48 955 terrestrial mean free air gravity values in 1° X 1° blocks, obtained from Ohio State University, which, after screening of the data covered by CANUS15, resulted in 44 203 blocks. The reference system used is GRS 1967. MISSING: For the unsurveyed region of the earth, 15 608 values were calculated at the centres of 1° X 1° blocks from the Goddard Space Flight Center's GEM-T1 satellite model. The final data-set consisted of 126 393 blocks, which were used to calculate geoidal heights over Canada at 6 398 somewhat irregularly distributed locations. These served as a basis for producing the geoid map. The computations were carried out on a Cray T3E supercomputer. For further details see Nagy (1989). It should be noted that any geoid determination is the result of a compilation involving whatever gravity data are available and its accuracy depends on the accuracy of the input data. The irregularly distributed input is the result of measurements, reductions and requirements (e.g. gridding required for the computations) and each step contributes its error to the final result. As the gravity data set is inhomogeneous, the error in the computed geoid will differ at different locations.

DISCUSSION / The interpretation of the geoid in terms of geology is complex, because at any one point it involves the integrated effect of surface gravity values all over the Earth. However, large subterranean masses have dominant effects producing large signals in the geoid. Looking at the satellite solutions, one finds about six locations on the Earth with large positive or negative geoid values. One of these global features is the large geoid low over Hudson Bay as can be seen on this map. This geoid low corresponds to a pronounced free air gravity anomaly low (Goodacre et al., 1987 a) and outlines a deficiency of mass beneath Hudson Bay. This mass deficiency is thought to be due, in part, to depression of the Earth's crust by ice loading during the most recent glaciation (Goodacre et al., 1987 b).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT / The contribution of D. B. Hearty of the Geological Survey of Canada is very much appreciated.

REFERENCES - RÉFÉRENCES / Derényi, E.E., 1963: Deflections of the vertical in central New Brunswick; M.Sc.E. thesis, Department of Civil Engineering, Surveying Engineering Division, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Despotakis, V.K., 1986: The Development of the June 1986 1° X 1° and the August 1986 30' X 30' Terrestrial Mean Free-Air Anomaly Data Bases, Internal Report, Department of Geodetic Science and Surveying, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Fisher, I., 1967: Geoid contours in North America from astro-geoidetic deflections; 1927 North American datum, Sheet 2. Map. U.S. Army Map Service, Washington, D.C.

Goodacre, A.K., Grove, R.A.F., and Halpenny, J.F., 1987 a: Free air gravity anomaly map of Canada / Carte des anomalies gravimétriques à l'air libre du Canada; Geological Survey of Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Canadian Geophysical Atlas, Map 2, scale 1:10 000 000 / Atlas géophysique du Canada, Carte 2, échelle 1:10 000 000.

Goodacre, A.K., Grove, R.A.F., and Halpenny, J.F., 1987 b: Isostatic gravity anomaly map of Canada / Carte des anomalies gravimétriques isostatiques du Canada; Geological Survey of Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Canadian Geophysical Atlas, Map 1, scale 1:10 000 000 / Atlas géophysique du Canada, Carte 1, échelle 1:10 000 000.

Lachapelle, G., 1974: A study of the geoid in Canada; The Canadian Surveyor, v. 28, no. 3.

Marsh, J.G., Lerch, F.J., Putney, B.H., Christou, D.C., Felsenberger, T.L., Sanchez, B.V., Smith, D.E., Kosko, S.M., Martin, T.V., Pavis, E.C., Robbins, S.M., Williamson, R.G., Colombo, O.L., Chandler, N.L., Rachin, K.E., Patel, G.B., Bhat, S., and Chinn, D.S., 1987: An Improved Model of the Earth's Gravitational Field: 'GEM-T1', NASA, Technical Memorandum 4019.

Merry, C.L., 1975: Development and evaluation of a technique for deflection prediction and astro-geometric geoid determination; Ph.D. thesis, Department of Surveying Engineering, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Nagy, D., 1963: Gravimetric deflections of the vertical by digital computers; Publication of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, XXVII, no. 1.

Nagy, D., 1969: GEOID 38: A gravimetric geoid for Canada; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1977.

Nagy, D., and Paul, M.K., 1973: Gravimetric geoid of Canada. Presented at the Symposium on the Earth's Gravitational Field and Secular Variations in Position, Sydney, Australia, 20-30, November, Page 188.

Ney, C.H., 1963: Contour of the geoid in southeastern Canada; Bulletin Géodésique, no. 23.

Shimazu, Y., 1962: A study of the geophysical and geoidic implications of gravity data for Canada; Publication of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, XXVI, no. 7.

Stokes, G.G., 1849: On the variation of gravity on the surface of the earth; Cambridge Philosophical Society, Transactions, v. 8.

Vaniček, P., and Merry, C.L., 1975: Determination of the geoid from deflections of the vertical using a least-squares surface fitting technique; Bulletin Géodésique, no. 109.

Vaniček, P., Kleusberg, A., Chang, R.G., Fasir, H., Christou, N., Hofman, M., Kling, T., and Arsenault, T., 1986: The Canadian Geoid; Department of Surveying Engineering, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Vincent, S., Strange, W.E., and Marsh, J.G., 1972: A detailed gravimetric geoid of North America, North Atlantic, Eurasia and Australia. Presented to the International Symposium on Earth Gravity Models and Related Problems, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Recommended citation: D. Nagy / 1989: Gravimetric Geoid Map of Canada / Geological Survey of Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Canadian Geophysical Atlas, Map 7, scale 1:10 000 000

Notation bibliographique conseillée: D. Nagy / 1989: Carte du géoïde gravimétrique du Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Atlas géophysique du Canada, Carte 7, échelle 1:10 000 000

On peut obtenir des exemplaires de cette carte en s'adressant à la Commission géologique du Canada aux adresses suivantes: 601 rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8 / 300338ème rue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7 / Compilée par le Centre des données géophysiques, Commission géologique du Canada / Impprimée par le Centre d'information et de distribution cartographiques. Publiée en 1989

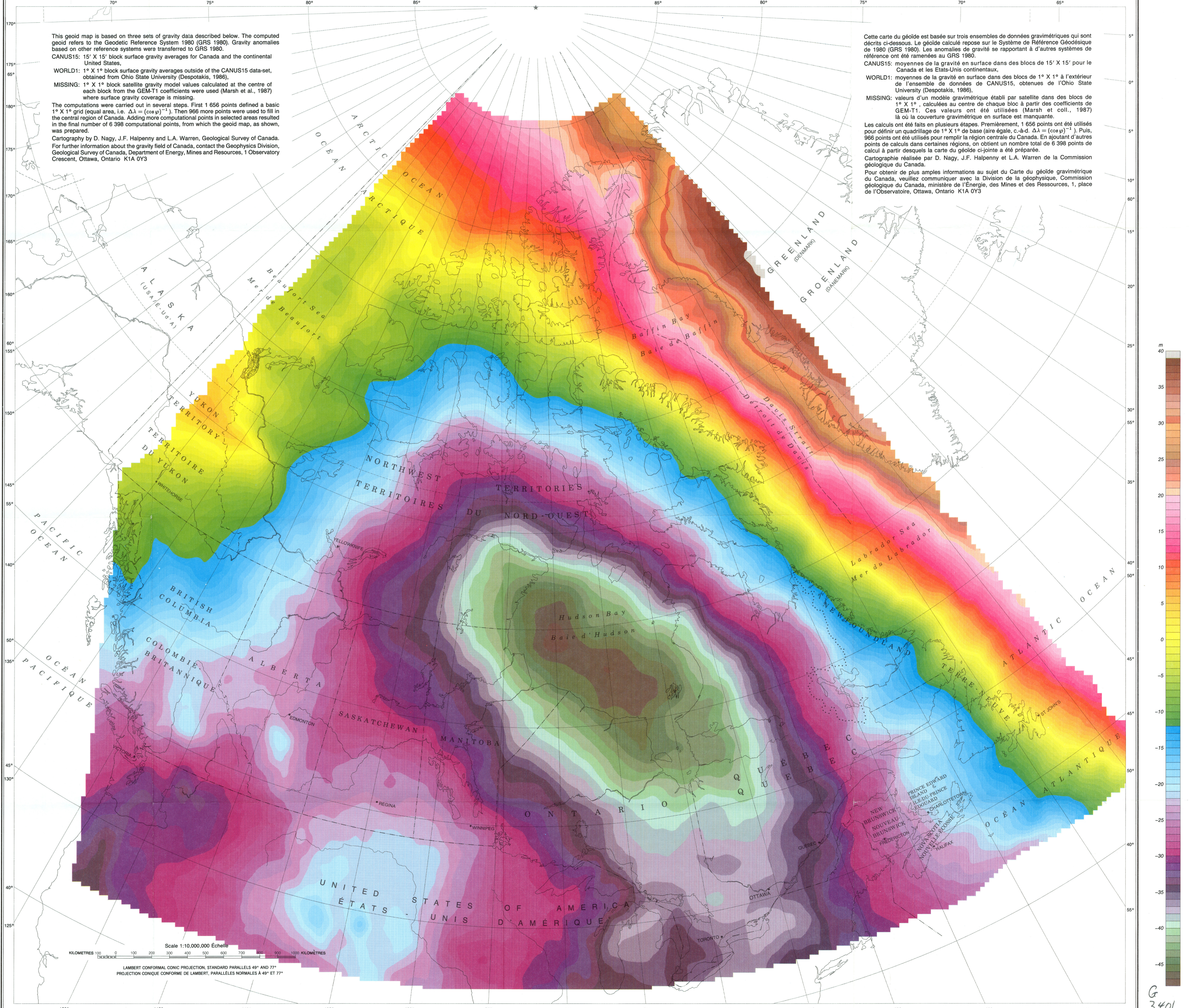
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada: 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8 / 300338th Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7 / Compiled by Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada / Published 1989. Printed by the Cartographic Information and Distribution Centre.

Recommanded citation: D. Nagy / 1989: Gravimetric Geoid Map of Canada / Geological Survey of Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Canadian Geophysical Atlas, Map 7, scale 1:10 000 000

Notation bibliographique conseillée: D. Nagy / 1989: Carte du géoïde gravimétrique du Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Atlas géophysique du Canada, Carte 7, échelle 1:10 000 000

On peut obtenir des exemplaires de cette carte en s'adressant à la Commission géologique du Canada aux adresses suivantes: 601 rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8 / 300338ème rue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7 / Compilée par le Centre des données géophysiques, Commission géologique du Canada / Impprimée par le Centre d'information et de distribution cartographiques. Publiée en 1989

CANADIAN GEOPHYSICAL ATLAS - MAP 7 / ATLAS GÉOPHYSIQUE DU CANADA - CARTE 7



Scale 1:10,000,000 Echelle 1:10 000 000 / LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION, STANDARD PARALLELS 49° 49' 77" / PROJECTION CONIQUE CONFORME DE LAMBERT, PARALLÈLES NORMALES 49° 49' 77"

Recommended citation: D. Nagy / 1989: Gravimetric Geoid Map of Canada / Geological Survey of Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Canadian Geophysical Atlas, Map 7, scale 1:10 000 000

Notation bibliographique conseillée: D. Nagy / 1989: Carte du géoïde gravimétrique du Canada / Commission géologique du Canada, Atlas géophysique du Canada, Carte 7, échelle 1:10 000 000

On peut obtenir des exemplaires de cette carte en s'adressant à la Commission géologique du Canada aux adresses suivantes: 601 rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8 / 300338ème rue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7 / Compilée par le Centre des données géophysiques, Commission géologique du Canada / Impprimée par le Centre d'information et de distribution cartographiques. Publiée en 1989



CGIC / CCIG

This document was produced by scanning the original publication. Ce document est le produit d'une numérisation par balayage de la publication originale.

CANADIAN GEOPHYSICAL ATLAS - MAP 7 / GRAVIMETRIC GEOID MAP OF CANADA / ATLAS GÉOPHYSIQUE DU CANADA - CARTE 7 / CARTE DU GÉOÏDE GRAVIMÉTRIQUE DU CANADA

G 3401 / s. 10000 / G + mm / Map 7