

Chapter 4: Vector Spherical Harmonics

Kylee Ford, Sarah Kroeker, Alain Plattner

July 22, 2018

1 Representation 2 of Vector Fields

The second representation of vector fields include E_{lm} , F_{lm} , and C_{lm} .

E_{lm} : vector components from the gradient of a potential field from a planet.

F_{lm} : vector components from the gradient of a potential field from outside the satellite radius (space).

C_{lm} : same as in representation 1.

1.1 Building Vector Spherical Harmonics:

Let's calculate the spherical harmonic functions first for E_{lm} . We will need to set some parameters:

```
L = 2;  
theta = 0:0.01:pi;  
phi = 0:0.01:2*pi;
```

We can now calculate the spherical harmonic functions by running:

```
[E,theta,phi] = elm(L,theta,phi+pi);
```

This provides E , which contains the three components of the E_{lm} vector spherical harmonics for degrees $l = 0$ to $l = L$. $E\{1\}$ contains $(L + 1)^2$ pixel maps for the radial component. Each row of $E\{1\}$ is a pixel map represented as a vector of numbers. $E\{2\}$ contains $(L + 1)^2$ pixel maps for the colatitudinal components and $E\{3\}$ contains $(L + 1)^2$ pixel maps for the longitudinal components. From the `help` function, we can see that `elm` function provides the pixel map values in the *addmout* format.

Let's plot the radial component of E_{lm} with $l=2$ and $m=-1$. With the *addmout* format, this is the sixth row, which is denoted as $E\{1\}(6,:)$. Our first step would be to label the radial, colatitudinal, and longitudinal components. The best way to do this would be to also create an index such that we can change it easily:

```
index = 6;
E2m1_rad = E{1}(index,:);
E2m1_theta = E{2}(index,:);
E2m1_phi = E{3}(index,:);
```

Now we can reshape this into a pixel matrix of size `length(theta)` by `length(phi)` by running:

```
E2m1_rad_matrix = reshape(E2m1_rad,length(theta),length(phi));
```

Now we can plot `E2m1_rad` on the Mallweide projection:

```
plotplm(E2m1_rad_matrix,phi,pi/2-theta,1)
kelicols(1)
```

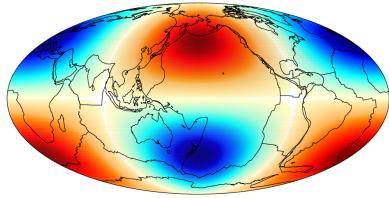
We can also plot the colatitudinal component with the same (l,m) . We will need to reshape this as above and plot:

```
E2m1_theta_matrix = reshape(E2m1_theta,length(theta),length(phi));
plotplm(E2m1_theta_matrix,phi,pi/2-theta,1)
```

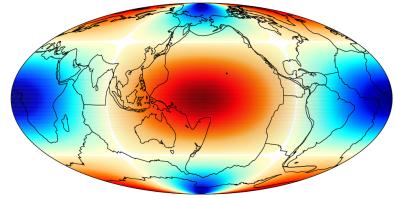
Plot the longitudinal component by running:

```
E2m1_phi_matrix = reshape(E2m1_phi,length(theta),length(phi));
plotplm(E2m1_phi_matrix,phi,pi/2-theta,1)
```

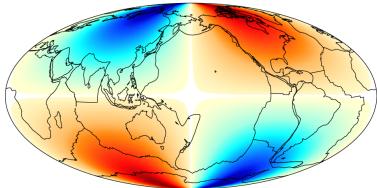
Compare your plots to figure 1.



(a) Radial component



(b) Colatitudinal component



(c) Longitudinal component

Figure 1: Vector spherical harmonic with E_{2-1} plot of the radial component in (a), colatitudinal component in (b), and the longitudinal component in (c).

We can also plot each component on one figure. To do this, we will need to use a function called `quiver`, which can be used as the `help` function describes. We will need a lower resolution to start with, so change theta and phi to:

```
theta = 0:0.1:pi;
phi = 0:0.1:2*pi;
```

You will need to recalculate E_{lm} as well. After this, open a new figure and run the following:

```
plotplm(E2m1_rad_matrix,phi,pi/2-theta,4)
kelicol(1)
caxis([-1,1]*max(abs(caxis)))
hold on
quiver(phi*180/pi,90-theta*180/pi,E2m1_phi_matrix,E2m1_theta_matrix,'k','LineWidth',1)
hold off
```

Compare your result to figure 2.

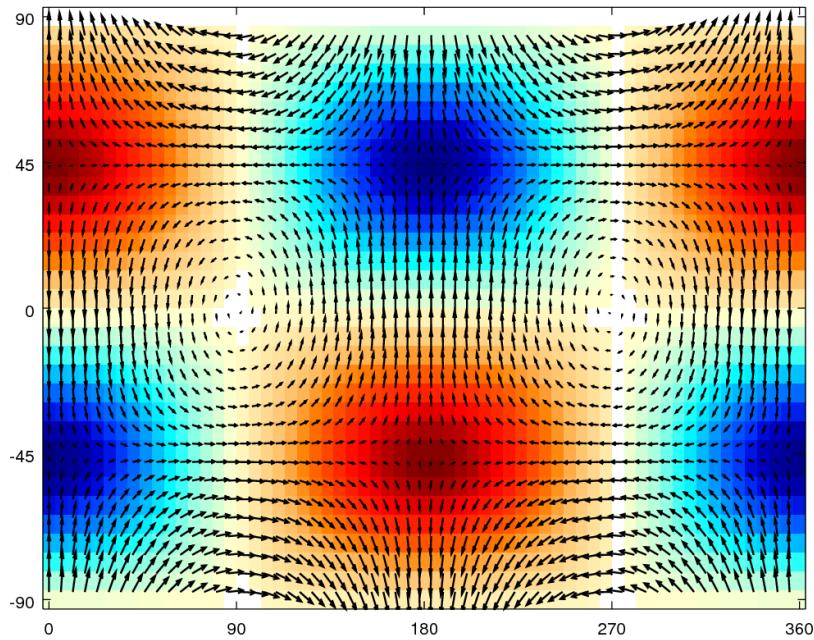


Figure 2: Vector spherical harmonic with E_{2-1} .

Exercise: We can plot another (l,m) , say E_{20} , which would be the the seventh row in E_{lm} .

```
index = 7;
E20_rad = reshape(E{1}(index,:),length(theta),length(phi));
E20_theta = reshape(E{2}(index,:),length(theta),length(phi));
E20_phi = reshape(E{3}(index,:),length(theta),length(phi));
```

Let's plot with the quiver function again:

```
plotplm(E20_rad,phi,pi/2-theta,4)
kelicol(1)
caxis([-1,1]*max(abs(caxis)))
hold on
quiver(phi*180/pi,90-theta*180/pi,E20_phi,E20_theta,'k','LineWidth',1)
hold off
```

Compare your plot to figure 3.

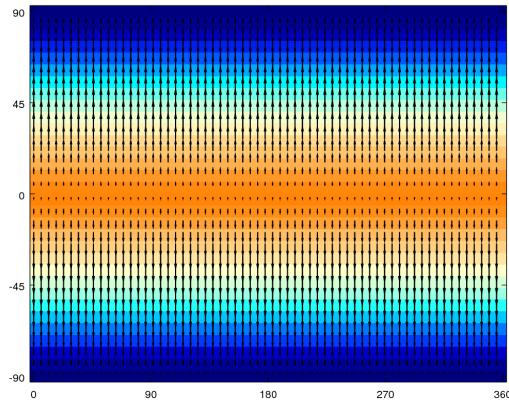


Figure 3: Vector spherical harmonic E_{20} .

Exercise: Try some of your own E_{lm} functions with different l and m values.

1.2 Linear Combinations of Vector Spherical Harmonics

Let's try a linear combination of vector spherical harmonics, choose: $2E_{00} - 1.5E_{10} + 3E_{11}$. We can plot this in a couple different ways, either by first reshaping each of the E_{lm} values then make the linear combination or make the linear combination first then reshape it. Try both and compare the results. For the sake of computation, let's try the second way. We will need to choose our parameters then calculate the linear combination:

```
L = 2;
theta = 0:0.1:pi;
phi = 0:0.1:2*pi;
[E,theta,phi] = elm(L,theta,phi+pi);
lincomb_rad = 2*E{1}(1,:)-1.5*E{1}(3,:)+3*E{1}(4,:);
linr_rad = reshape(lincomb_rad,length(theta),length(phi));
lincomb_theta = 2*E{2}(1,:)-1.5*E{2}(3,:)+3*E{2}(4,:);
linr_theta = reshape(lincomb_theta,length(theta),length(phi));
lincomb_phi = 2*E{3}(1,:)-1.5*E{3}(3,:)+3*E{3}(4,:);
linr_phi = reshape(lincomb_phi,length(theta),length(phi));
```

Now we can plot:

```
plotplm(linr_rad,phi,pi/2-theta,4);
kelicol(1)
caxis([-1,1]*max(abs(caxis)))
```

```

hold on
quiver(phi*180/pi-180,90-theta*180/pi,linr_phi,linr_theta,'k','LineWidth',1)
hold off

```

Compare your plot to figure 4.

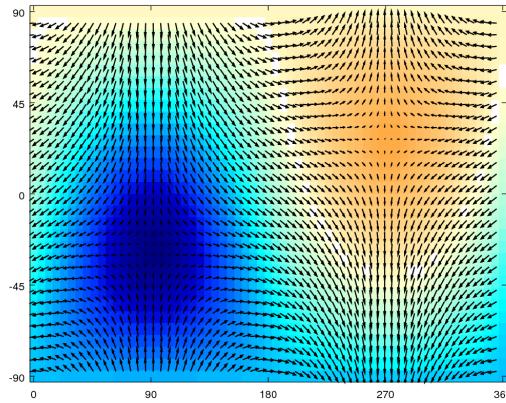


Figure 4: Linear combination of the vector spherical harmonics $2E_{00} - 1.5E_{10} + 3E_{11}$.

1.2.1 Building Spherical Harmonics with known Coefficients:

If we know the spherical harmonic coefficients (aka the coefficients in the linear combination as above), we can build spherical harmonics in a different way. We first will need to put the coefficients in the following format:

```
Elmcosi = [l,m,cosine expansion coefficient,sine expansion coefficient]
```

The cosine and sine expansion coefficients are determined by whether m is positive, negative, or zero. As described in Plattner and Simons (2017) in equation (2), we know that if m is negative or zero, the coefficient is the cosine portion and if m is positive, the coefficient is the sine portion. So for our linear combination $2E_{00} - 1.5E_{10} + 3E_{11}$, we can create the matrix:

```
Elmcosi = [0,0,2,0 ; 1,0,-1.5,0 ; 1,1,0,3]
```

From these coefficients, we can build the spherical harmonic functions through the `elm2xyz` function. This will give us a cell array with the radial, colatitudinal, and longitudinal components. Run:

```
[Elm,phi,theta] = elm2xyz(Elmcosi,5);
```

Now we can plot these, as we did above:

```

plotplm(Elm{1},phi,pi/2-theta,4);
kelicol(1)
caxis([-1,1]*max(abs(caxis)))
hold on
quiver(phi,theta,Elm{3},Elm{2},'k','LineWidth',1)
hold off

```

Compare your plot to figure 5.

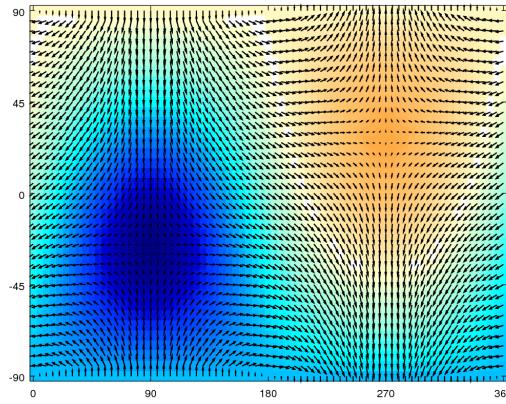


Figure 5: Linear combination of the vector spherical harmonics $2E_{00} - 1.5E_{10} + 3E_{11}$, with known coefficients to calculate the spherical harmonic functions.

1.3 Linear Combinations with E_{lm} , F_{lm} , and C_{lm} :

If the vector field is represented as a linear combination of E_{lm} , F_{lm} , and C_{lm} , then we will need to evaluate each of the spherical harmonics separately then sum them. We can calculate F_{lm} by running:

```

L = 2;
theta = 0:0.01:pi;
phi = 0:0.01:2*pi;
[F,theta,phi] = f lm(L,theta,phi);

```

Say we have a linear combination $E_{10} + F_{11}$ and we want to just look at the radial component. We can evaluate the spherical harmonics at the (l, m) combination. Run:

```

lincomb = E{1}(3,:)+F{1}(4,:);
lincombr = reshape(lincomb,length(theta),length(phi));

```

Plot this on the Mallweide projection:

```
plotplm(lincombr,phi+pi,pi/2-theta,1)
kelicol(1)
```

Compare your plot to figure 6.

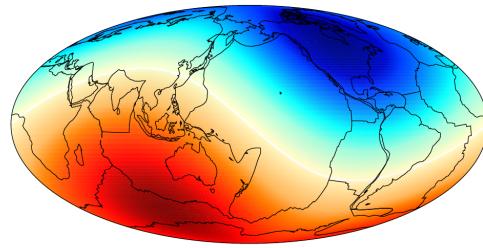


Figure 6: Radial linear combination of the vector spherical harmonics $E_{10} + F_{11}$.

We can also create the linear combinations with the colatitudinal and longitudinal components. Lower the resolution and recalculate E_{lm} , F_{lm} , and the linear combinations for each component:

```
theta = 0:0.1:pi;
phi = 0:0.1:2*pi;
lincomb_theta = E{2}(3,:)+F{2}(4,:);
lincombr_theta = reshape(lincomb_theta,length(theta),length(phi));
lincomb_phi = E{3}(3,:)+F{3}(4,:);
lincombr_phi = reshape(lincomb_phi,length(theta),length(phi));
```

Now let's plot these components using the `quiver` function, as before:

```
plotplm(lincombr,phi,pi/2-theta,4)
kelicol(1)
hold on
quiver(phi*180/pi-180,90-theta*180/pi,lincombr_phi,lincombr_theta,'k','LineWidth',1)
hold off
```

Compare your plot to 7 of the linear combination.

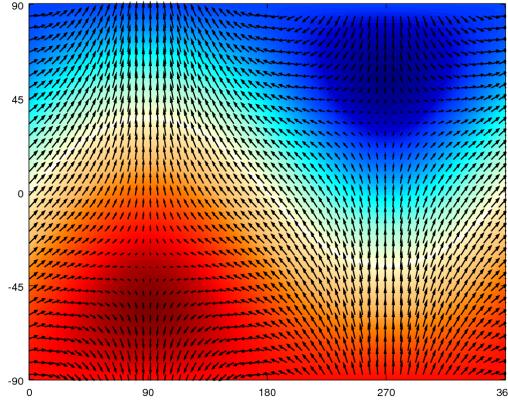


Figure 7: Linear combination of the vector spherical harmonics $E_{10} + F_{11}$.

We can also create linear combinations with C_{lm} . Since C_{lm} is calculated by taking one (l, m) combination, let's choose and run:

```
theta = 0:0.1:pi;
phi = 0:0.1:2*pi;
l = 1;
m = -1;
[B,C,theta,phi] = blmclm(l,m,theta,phi);
```

We will need to create a linear combination first for the radial component, which C_{lm} does not contain, so run:

```
lincomb_rad = E{2}(2,:)+F{2}(2,:);
lincombr_rad = reshape(lincomb_rad,length(theta),length(phi));
```

Let's create a linear combination with all three E_{lm} , F_{lm} , and C_{lm} . We must reshape the components first since E_{lm} and F_{lm} contain pixel map information in a vector, while C_{lm} contains the information in a matrix.

```
E1m1_theta=reshape(E{2}(2,:),length(theta),length(phi));
E1m1_phi=reshape(E{3}(2,:),length(theta),length(phi));
F1m1_theta=reshape(F{2}(2,:),length(theta),length(phi));
F1m1_phi=reshape(F{3}(2,:),length(theta),length(phi));
```

Now we can create the linear combinations:

```
lincomb_theta = E1m1_theta+F1m1_theta+C{1};
lincomb_phi = E1m1_phi+F1m1_phi+C{2};
```

Now we can plot this:

```
plotplm(lincombr_rad,phi,pi/2-theta,4)
kelicol(1)
hold on
quiver(phi*180/pi,90-theta*180/pi,lincomb_phi,lincomb_theta,'k','LineWidth',1)
hold off
```

Figure 8 shows the plot of this linear combination.

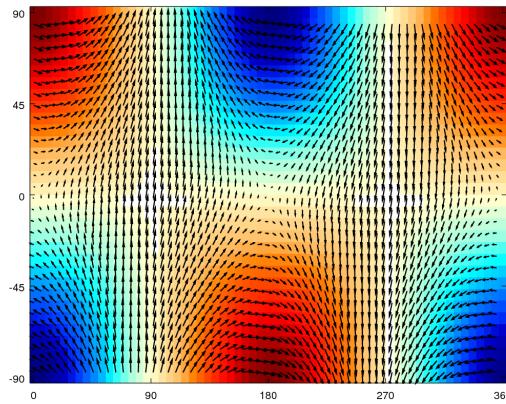


Figure 8: Linear combination of the vector spherical harmonics $E_{1-1} + F_{1-1} + C_{1-1}$ with $l=1$ and $m=-1$.

Currently working on this part.

This tutorial is currently under construction. Please check back later for more by keeping your software updated.