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```
% SIO 229 Homework 1
clear all; close all; clc
```

## Problem 1.1a

Calculate the inertia of Earth using  $I = mr^2$  for four spherical layers

```
% Calculate the mass for the layers if the sphere is filled entire of
% that
% material
% Inner core mass
radiusIC = 1215; % radius of inner core km
densityIC = 13e12; % density of inner core kg/km^3
massIC = (4/3)*pi*(radiusIC)^3*densityIC;
% Outer core mass
radiusOC = 2255+radiusIC; % radius of outer core km
densityOC = 12.2e12; % density of outer core kg/km^3
massOC = (4/3)*pi*(radiusOC)^3*densityOC;
% Mantle mass
radiusMan = 2900 +radiusOC; % radius of mantle km
densityMan = 4.5e12; % density of mantle kg/km^3
massMan = (4/3)*pi*(radiusMan)^3*densityMan;
% Ocean mass
radiusOcean = 3 +radiusMan; % radius of ocean km
densityOcean = 1.03e12; % density of mantle kg/km^3
massOcean = (4/3)*pi*(radiusOcean)^3*densityOcean;

% Calculate the inertia for the layers
% Inertia inner core
inertiaIC = (2/5)*massIC*radiusIC^2;
% Inertia outer core
inertiaOC = (2/5)*massOC*radiusOC^2 - (2/5)*massOC*radiusIC^2;
% Inertia mantle
inertiaMan = (2/5)*massMan*radiusMan^2 - (2/5)*massMan*radiusOC^2;
% Inertia ocean
inertiaOcean = (2/5)*massOcean*radiusOcean^2 -
(2/5)*massOcean*radiusMan^2;

% Sum of all layers (kg)
inertiaEarth = inertiaIC + inertiaOC + inertiaMan + inertiaOcean
```

---

```
inertiaEarth =

    6.471030383777104e+31
```

## Problem 1.1b

```
% Earth's inertia tensor assuming spherical layers of inner core,
outer
% core, mantle, and a layer of ocean
```

```
% spherical inertia tensor
Mearth = inertiaEarth*eye(3)
```

```
Mearth =

    1.0e+31 *

    6.471030383777104         0         0
         0    6.471030383777104         0
         0         0    6.471030383777104
```

## Problem 1.1c

angular momentum of Earth's spin axis assuming spherical and rotation rate of 7.2921150e-5 rad/s

```
earthRot= 7.2921150e-5;           % Earth's rotation rate radian/sec
omega = [0; 0; earthRot];        % Angular velocity radians/ sec
tperiod = 2*pi/omega;            % Earth's period, length of a day in
sec
L = Mearth*omega                 % Angular momentum kg*km^2/sec
```

```
L =

    1.0e+27 *

         0
         0
    4.718749772699677
```

## Problem 2.1a

```
% Thin spherical shell of 400 Gt of ocean inertia
ocean400Gt = 4e14;               % 400 Gt of water to kg
M400Gt = (2/3)*ocean400Gt*radiusOC^2*eye(3) % inertia of water 400Gt

% Point mass location of Greenland approximate 70 degrees N of Equator
% x3 is the axial spin
```

---

```

s2 = radiusOcean*sind(20)           % km
s3 = radiusOcean*sind(70)           % km
s1 = 0;                             % km

% Inertia of Greenland as a pointmass
greenInertia = [s2^2+s3^2 -s1*s2 -s1*s3; -s2*s1 s1^2+s3^2 -s2*s3; -
s3*s1 -s3*s2 s1^2+s2^2];
Mgreen = ocean400Gt*greenInertia

% Inertia tensor of Earth with Greenland as a pointmass
Mearth2 = Mearth-M400Gt+Mgreen

M400Gt =

1.0e+21 *

3.2109066666666666           0           0
0 3.2109066666666666           0
0 0 3.2109066666666666

s2 =

2.179694373414487e+03

s3 =

5.988661072268595e+03

Mgreen =

1.0e+22 *

1.6246051600000000           0           0
0 1.434562457540209 -0.522138033740409
0 -0.522138033740409 0.190042702459791

Mearth2 =

1.0e+31 *

6.471030385080619           0           0
0 6.471030384890576 -0.000000000522138
0 -0.000000000522138 6.471030383646057

```

## Problem 2.1b

```
% Calculate new angular velocity assuming angular momentum vector is
```

---

```
% conserved.
omega2 = Mearth2\L

% Earth's period, length of a day in seconds
tperiod2 = 2*pi/omega2

tperiod-tperiod2

omega2 =

    1.0e-04 *

           0
    0.000000000058839
    0.729211500014767

tperiod2 =

    1.0e+04 *

           0           0    8.616410063544450

ans =

    1.0e-05 *

           0           0    0.174493470694870
```

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