

FFT BASED ALGORITHM FOR EFFICIENT GRAVITY FIELD CALCULATION: COMPARISON WITH EXACT RESULTS FOR POLYHEDRAL SHAPE MODELS

Manuel Pérez-Molina^{1,2}, Adriano Campo-Bagatin^{1,2}, Nair Trógolo¹

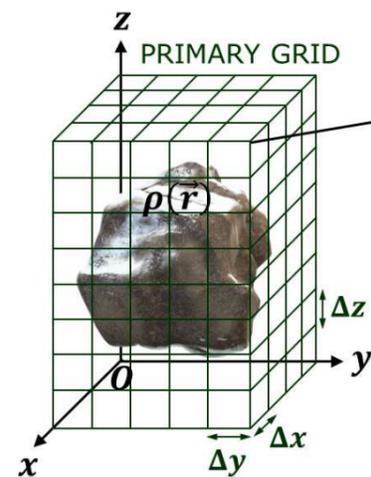
¹Instituto de Física Aplicada a las Ciencias y las Tecnologías, Universidad de Alicante, Spain. Contact e-mail: manuelpm@ua.es

²Departamento de Física, Ingeniería de Sistemas y Teoría de la Señal, Universidad de Alicante, Spain.

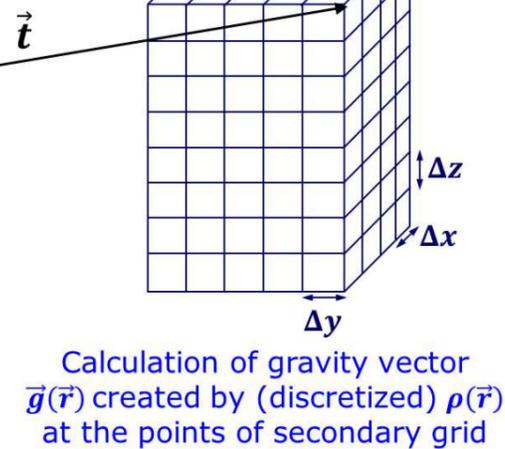
In the frame of the H2020 NEO-MAPP project [1,2], we propose a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) [3] based algorithm for efficient computation of the gravity field created by a body with any arbitrary mass distribution. Our algorithm first considers a primary three-dimensional cartesian grid that contains the considered mass distribution and has uniform point spacings $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$. The density $\rho(\vec{r})$ of the body is then discretized at each primary grid cell. Next, our algorithm considers a secondary three-dimensional cartesian grid that applies an arbitrary translation \vec{t} to the primary one and represents the space region where the gravity field will be computed. Finally, our algorithm computes efficiently the gravity vector $\vec{g}(\vec{r})$ created by the (discretized) body within the primary grid at all secondary grid points.

Outline of the proposed FFT based algorithm for efficient gravity field calculation

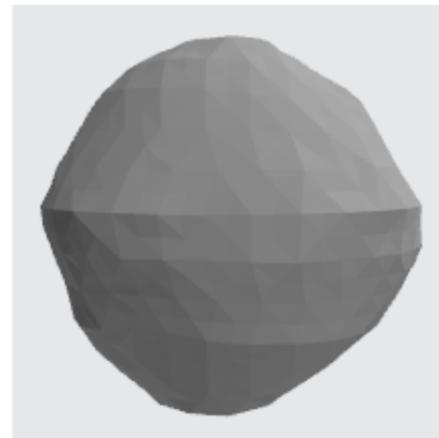
Discretization of $\rho(\vec{r})$ at the cells of primary grid



SECONDARY GRID

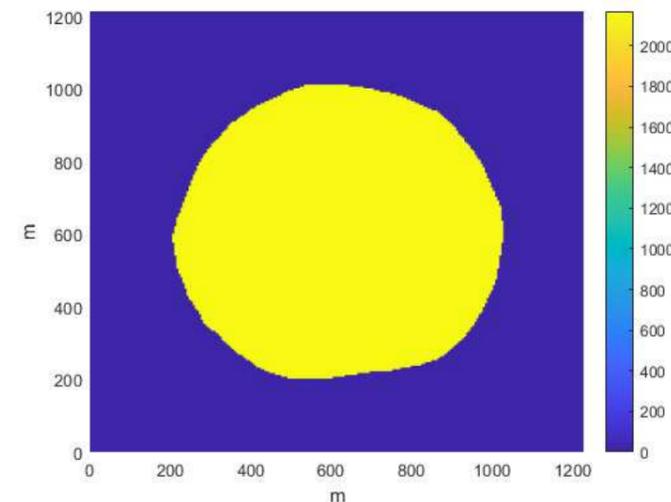


Didymos (65803) homogeneous polyhedral shape model



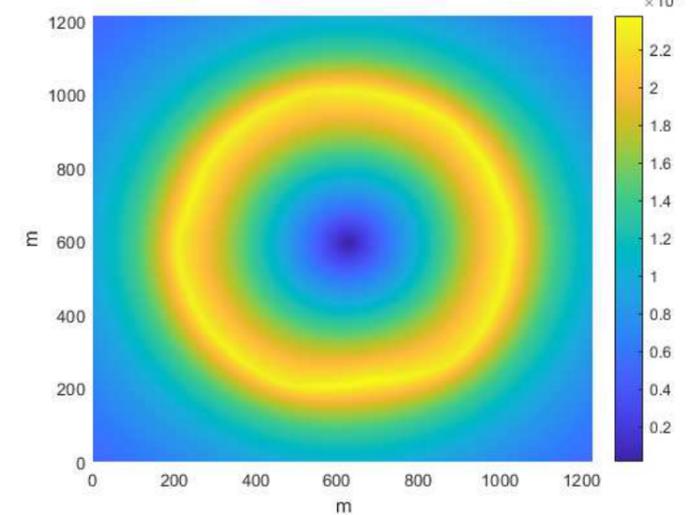
1996 triangular facets. Bulk density $\rho = 2170 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Discretized $\rho(\vec{r})$ (kg/m³) at equatorial plane



$(\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z) = (5.11, 5.06, 4.96) \text{ m}$

$\|\vec{g}(\vec{r})\|$ (m/s²) at equatorial plane



241 points/axis ($\sim 14 \cdot 10^6$ points), $\vec{t} = \vec{0}$
Calculation of $\vec{g}(\vec{r})$ in 60 s (16 GB RAM)

Discretization error \rightarrow Mass of discretized body with bulk density ρ is the actual body mass multiplied by a factor $f = 1.0264$

REFERENCES

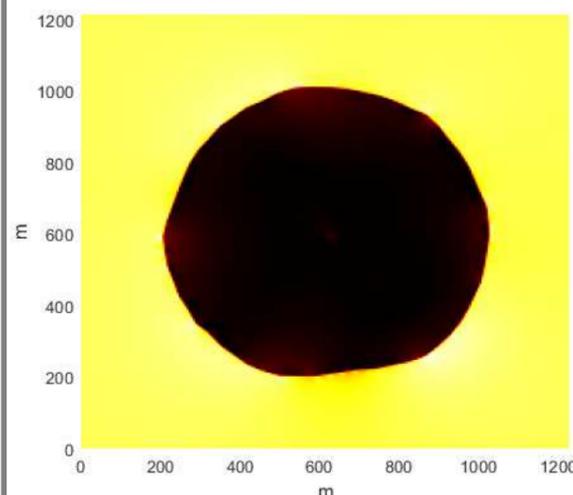
[1] Michel, P. et al. (2018) Adv. in Space Res. 62, 2261-2272.

[2] Goldberg, H., Karatekin, O. (2019) 21st EGU General Assembly, EGU2019. id.16735

[3] Cooley, J. W., Tukey, J. W. (1965) Math Comp. 19, 297-301.

[4] Werner, R. A. (1994) Celest. Mech. Dyn. Astron. 59, 253-278

Relative error (%) of $\|\vec{g}(\vec{r})\|$ respect to exact gravity field modulus [4]



maximum error of 3.2 % outside the body but *negligible error inside the body.*
ACCURATE GRAVITY FIELD INSIDE THE BODY

$\vec{g}(\vec{r})$ AND $f^{-1}\vec{g}(\vec{r})$ JOINTLY ALLOW TO DETERMINE ACCURATELY THE GRAVITY FIELD INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE BODY

maximum error of 2.9 % inside the body but *negligible error outside the body.*
ACCURATE GRAVITY FIELD OUTSIDE THE BODY

Relative error (%) of $\|f^{-1}\vec{g}(\vec{r})\|$ respect to exact gravity field modulus [4]

