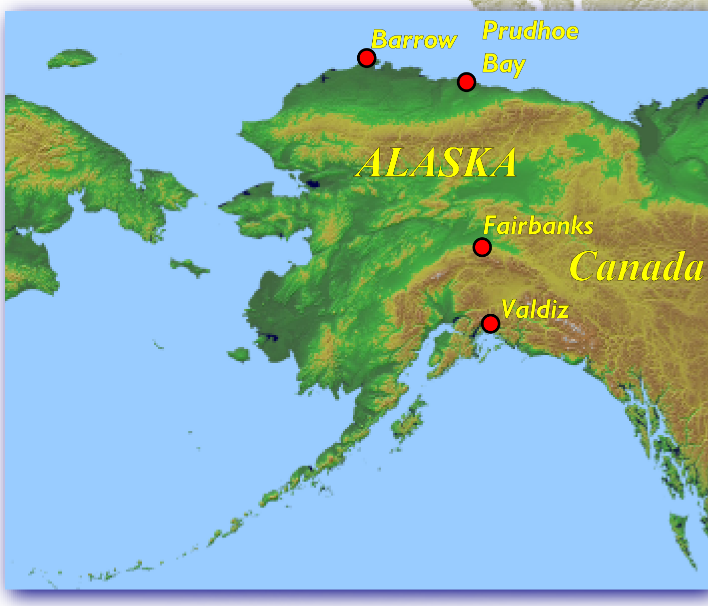
BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Jim Carrigan Observatory Prudhoe Bay

Monthly Magnetic Bulletin

February 2008

08/02/JC



British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

1. JIM CARRIGAN OBSERVATORY MAGNETIC DATA

1. Introduction

Jim Carrigan Observatory is the fourth overseas geomagnetic observatory established by the British Geological Survey (BGS). The installation is a joint project between BGS and Sperry Drilling Services (SDS) in support of directional drilling programmes. SDS has operated a prototype station since 1997 which was upgraded by the BGS to a standard high-quality observatory in October 2003.

This bulletin is published to meet the needs of users of geomagnetic data. Magnetic observatory data is presented as a series of plots of one-minute, hourly and daily values, followed by a tabulation of monthly values. The operation of the observatory and presentation of data are described in the rest of this section.

Enquiries about the data should be addressed to:

National Geomagnetic Service
British Geological Survey
Murchison House, West Mains Road
Edinburgh EH9 3LA
Scotland, UK

Tel:	+44 (0) 131 667 1000
Fax:	+44 (0) 131 668 0265
E-mail:	orba@bgs.ac.uk
Internet:	*www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk*

2. Position

Jim Carrigan Observatory is situated at T-Pad, a man-made gravel bed close to the drilling sites at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, USA.
The observatory co-ordinates are:-

Geographic*:*	***70° 21.4′N***	***211°12.1′E***
Geomagnetic*:*	*70° 04.5′N*	*254° 01.7′E*
Height above mean sea level:		***10m (approx)***

The geomagnetic co-ordinates are calculated using the 10th generation International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) at epoch 2008.5

3. The Observatory Operation

3.1 GDAS

The observatory operates under the control of the Geomagnetic Data Acquisition System (GDAS), which was developed by BGS and became fully operational from 27th October 2003. The system operates under the control of data acquisition software running on QNX computers, which controls the data logging and communications.

There are two sets of sensors used for making magnetic measurements. A triaxial linear-core fluxgate magnetometer, manufactured by the Danish Meteorological Institute, is used to measure the variations in the horizontal (*H*) and vertical (*Z*) components of the field. The third sensor is oriented perpendicular to these, and measures variations, which are proportional to the changes in declination (*D*). Measurements are made at a rate of 1 Hz.

In addition to the fluxgate sensors there is a proton precession magnetometer making measurements of the absolute total field intensity (*F*) at a rate of 0.1Hz.

The raw unfiltered data are retrieved automatically via internet connections to the BGS office in Edinburgh in near real-time. The fluxgate data are filtered to produce one-minute values using a 61-point cosine filter whilst the total field intensity samples are filtered using a 7-point cosine filter.

3.2 Absolute Observations

The GDAS fluxgate magnetometers accurately measure variations in the components of the geomagnetic field, but not the absolute magnitudes. Regular manual absolute measurements of the field are made throughout the year. A fluxgate sensor mounted on a theodolite is used to determine *D* and inclination (*I*); the GDAS PPM measurements, with a site difference correction applied, are used for *F*. The absolute observations are used in conjunction with the GDAS variometer measurements to produce a continuous record of the absolute values of the geomagnetic field elements as if they had been measured at the observatory reference pillar.

4. Data Presentation

The data presented in the bulletin are in the form of plots and tabulations described in the following sections.

4.1 Absolute Observations

The absolute observation measurements made during the month are tabulated. Also included are the corresponding baseline values, which are the differences between the absolute measurements and the variometer measurements of *D*, *H* and *Z* (in the sense absolute–variometer). These are also plotted (markers) along with the derived preliminary daily baseline values (line) throughout the year. Daily mean differences between the measured absolute *F* and the *F* computed from the baseline corrected *H* and *Z* values are plotted in the fourth panel (in the sense measured–derived). The bottom panel shows the daily mean temperature in the fluxgate chamber.

4.2 Summary magnetograms

Small-scale magnetograms are plotted which allow the month's data to be viewed at a glance. They are plotted 16 days a page and show the variations in *D*, *H* and Z. The scales are shown on the right-hand side of the page. On disturbed days the scales are multiplied by a factor, which is indicated above the panel for that day. The variations are centred on the monthly mean value, shown on the left side of the page.

4.3 Magnetograms

The daily magnetograms are plotted using one-minute values of *D*, *H* and *Z* from the fluxgate sensors, with any gaps filled using back-up data. The magnetograms are plotted to a variable scale; scale bars are shown to the right of each plot. The absolute level (the monthly mean value) is indicated on the left side of the plots.

4.4 Hourly Mean Value Plots

Hourly mean values of *D*, *H* and *Z* for the past 12 months are plotted in 27-day segments corresponding to the Bartels solar rotation number. Magnetic disturbances associated with active regions on the surface of the Sun may recur after 27 days: the same is true for geomagnetically quiet intervals. Plotting the data in this way highlights this recurrence, and also illustrates seasonal and diurnal variations throughout the year.

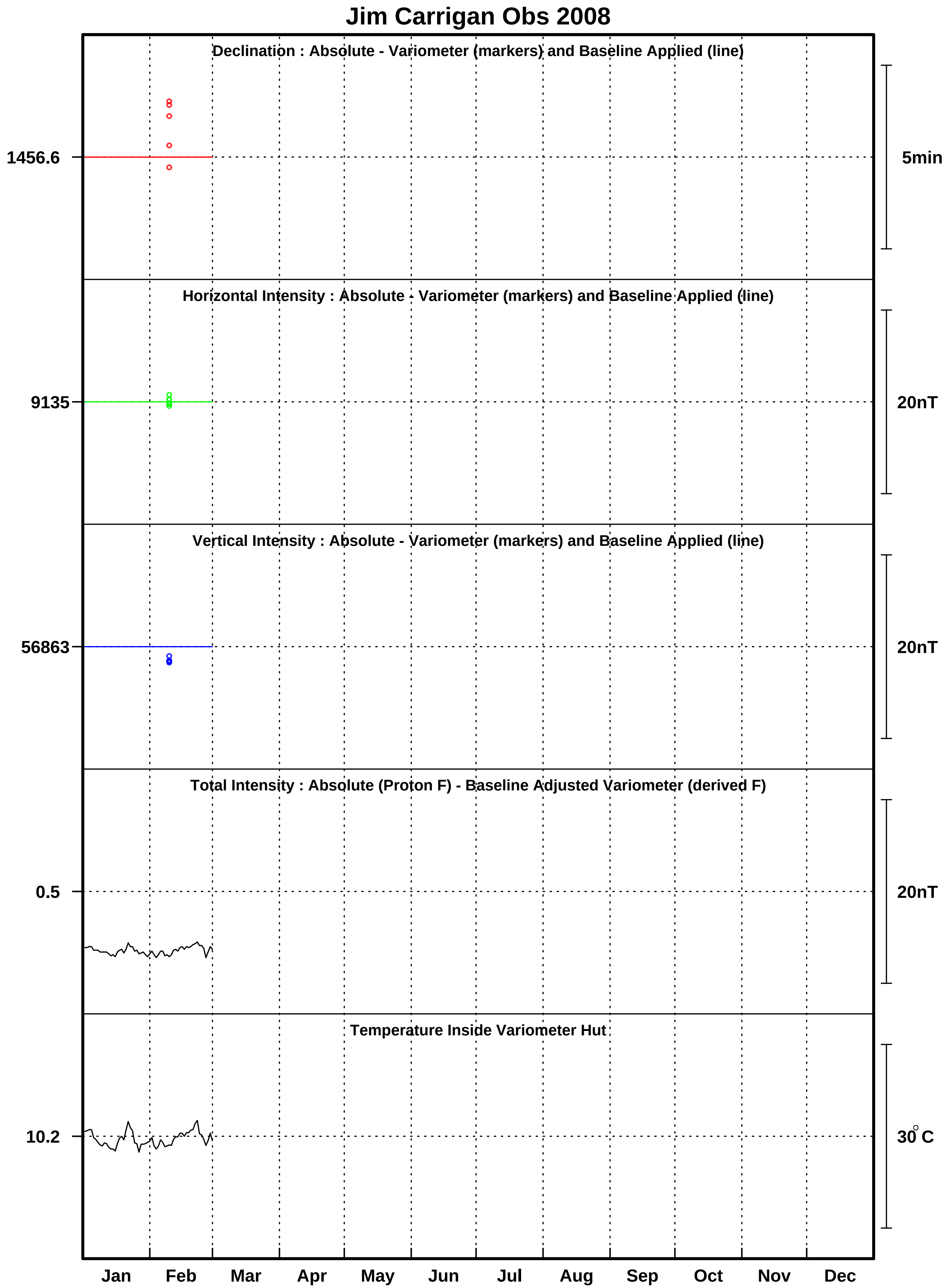
4.5 Daily and Monthly Mean Values

Daily mean values of *D*, *H*, *Z* and *F* are plotted throughout the year. In addition, a table of monthly mean values of all the geomagnetic elements is provided. These values depend on accurate specification of the fluxgate sensor baselines.

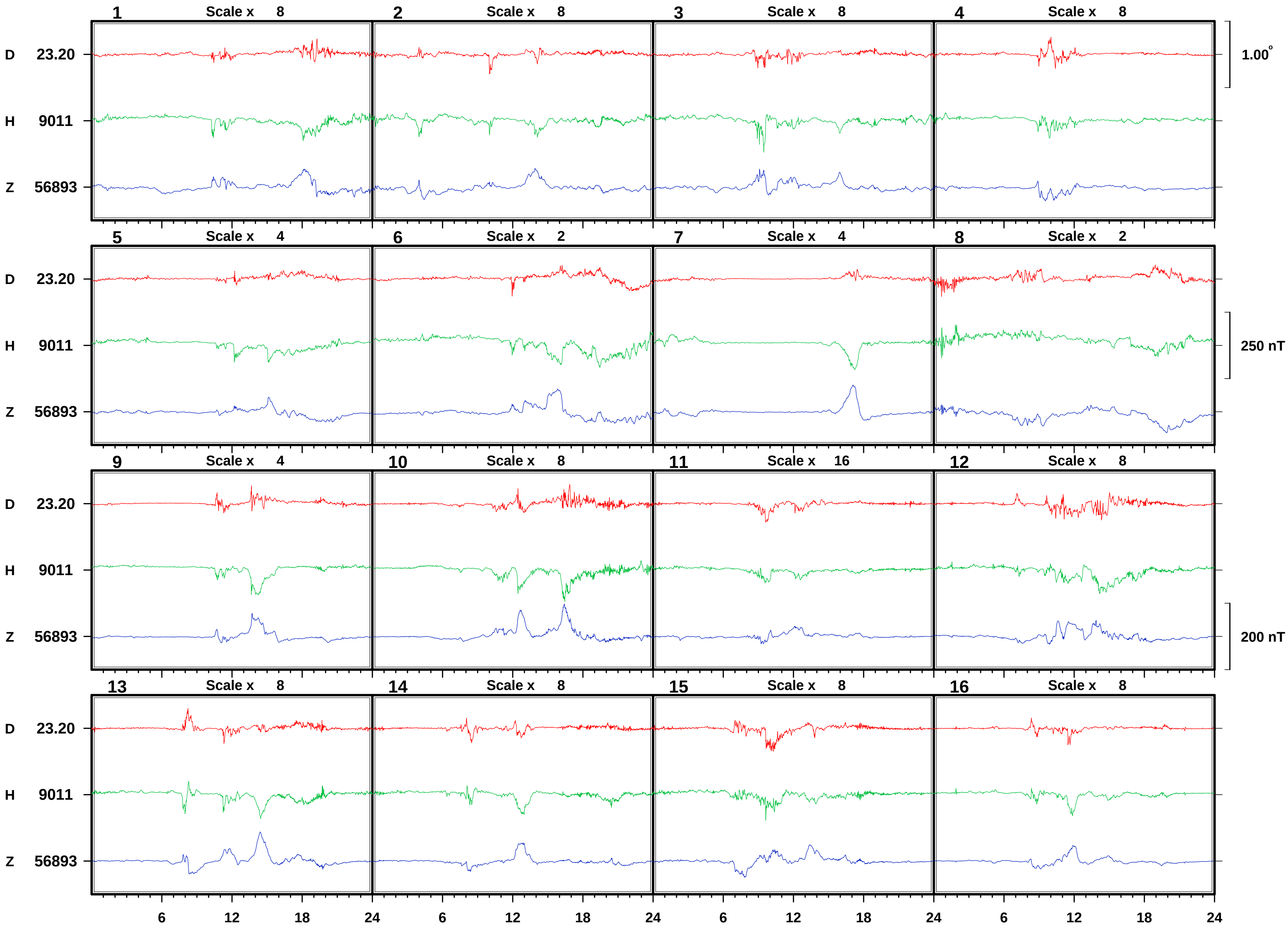
JIM CARRIGAN OBSERVATORY

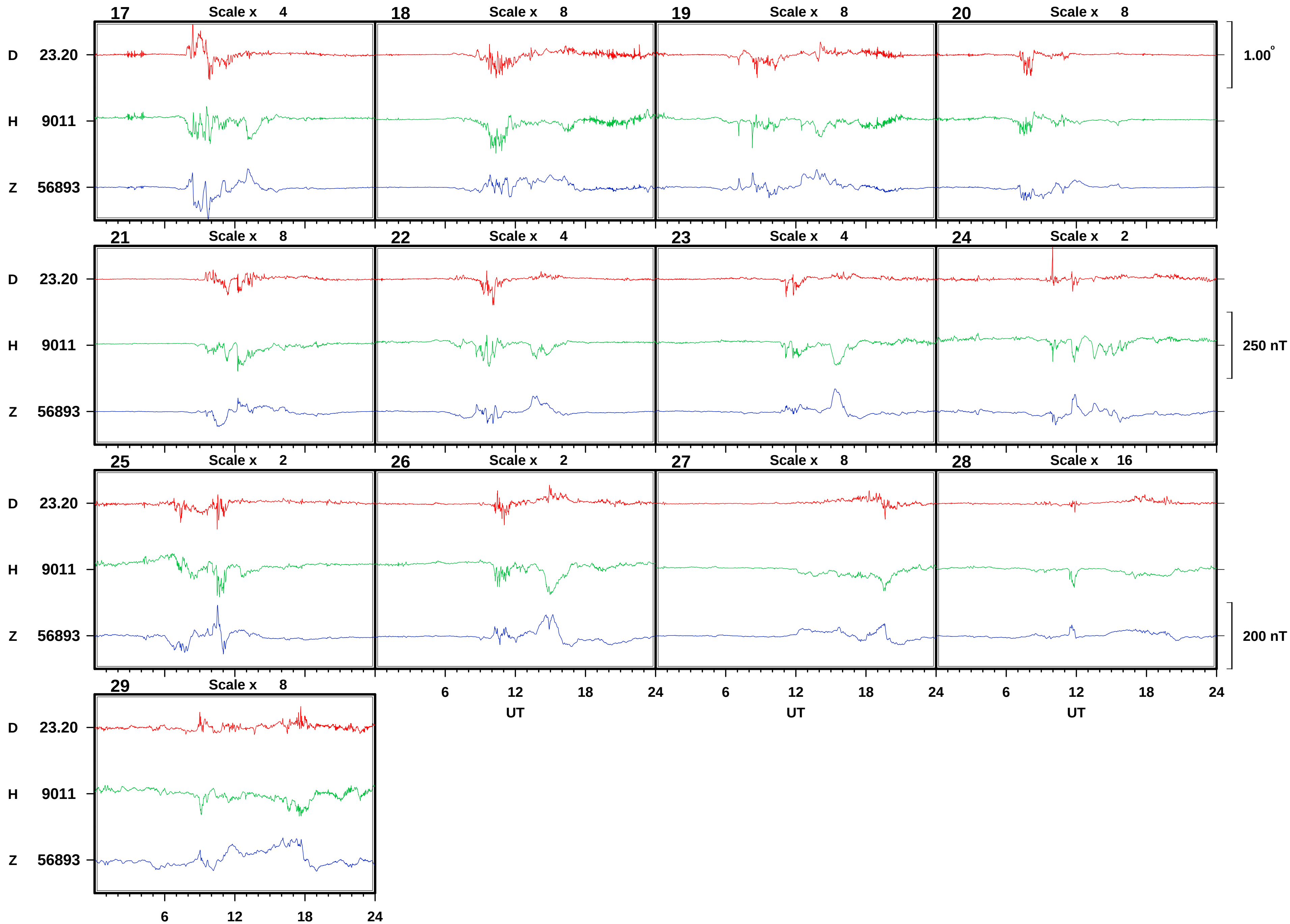
ABSOLUTE OBSERVATIONS

		DECLINATION			INCLINATION							
Date	**Day Number**	**Time (UT)**	**Absolute (º)**	**Baseline (º)**	**Time (UT)**	**Inclination (º)**	**Total Field Intensity (nT)**	**H Absolute (nT)**	**H Baseline (nT)**	**Z Absolute (nT)**	**Z Baseline (nT)**	**Observer**
09-Feb-08	40	00:00	99999.9	99999.9	00:08	80.9536	57591.9	9055.5	9134.4	56875.5	56862.1	PS,KL
09-Feb-08	40	17:56	23.1370	24.2817	07:30	80.9527	57583.9	9055.2	9134.7	56867.5	56861.6	PS,KL
09-Feb-08	40	21:50	23.0986	24.2717	22:03	80.9542	57590.0	9054.6	9135.6	56873.8	56861.5	PS,KL
09-Feb-08	40	22:19	23.1925	24.2950	22:33	80.9246	57591.6	9084.2	9135.1	56870.6	56861.4	PS,KL
09-Feb-08	40	23:04	23.1468	24.3017	23:11	80.9383	57598.4	9071.7	9134.6	56879.5	56861.6	PS,KL
09-Feb-08	40	23:21	23.1632	24.3000	23:30	80.9659	57605.5	9045.4	9135.1	56890.9	56861.6	PS,KL


Jim Carrigan Obs 2008
Declination : Absolute - Variometer (markers) and Baseline Applied (line)
1456.6
5min
Horizontal Intensity : Absolute - Variometer (markers) and Baseline Applied (line)
9135
20nT
Vertical Intensity : Absolute - Variometer (markers) and Baseline Applied (line)
56863
20nT
Total Intensity : Absolute (Proton F) - Baseline Adjusted Variometer (derived F)
0.5
20nT
Temperature Inside Variometer Hut
10.2
30°C
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

Jim Carrigan February 2008

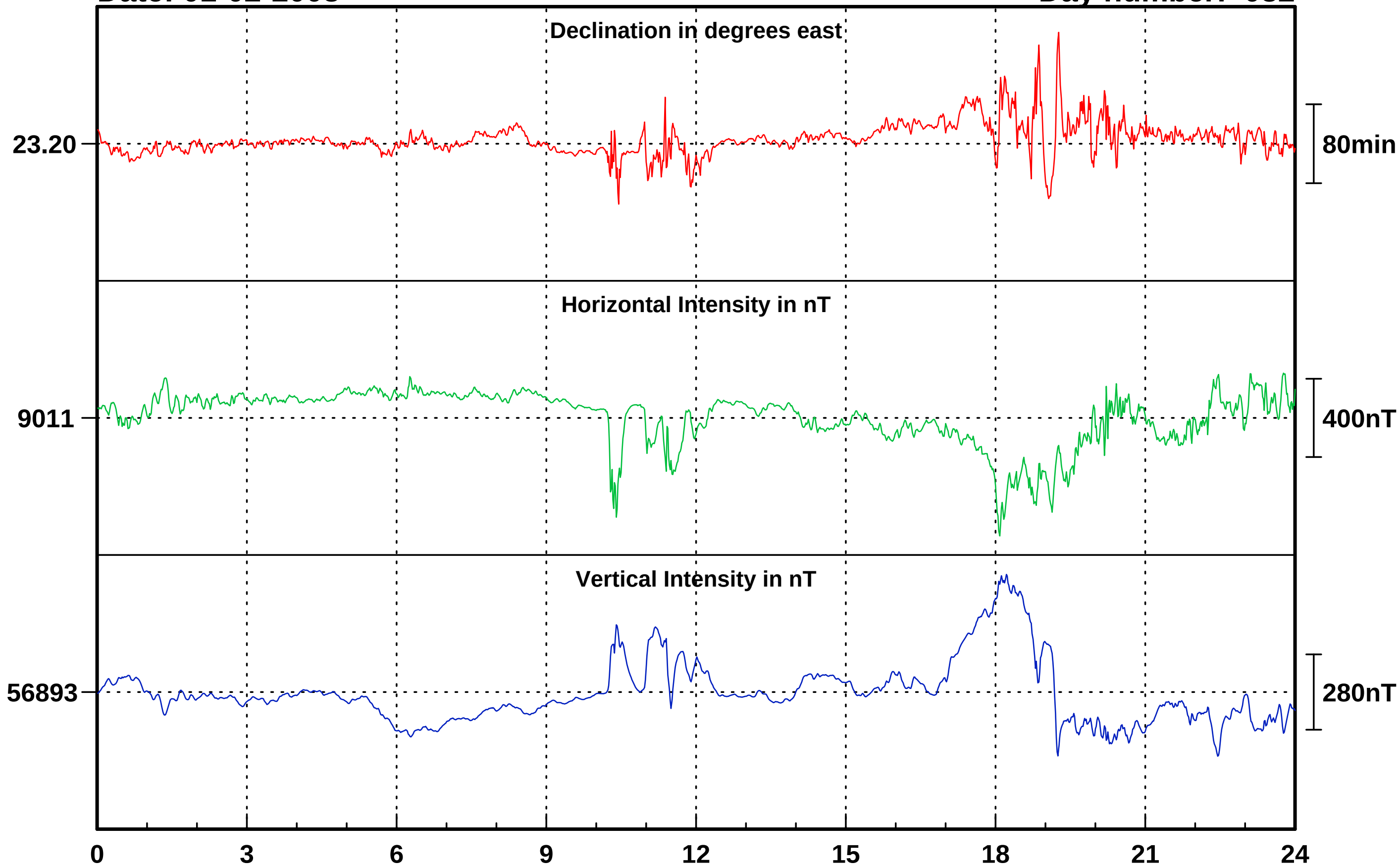




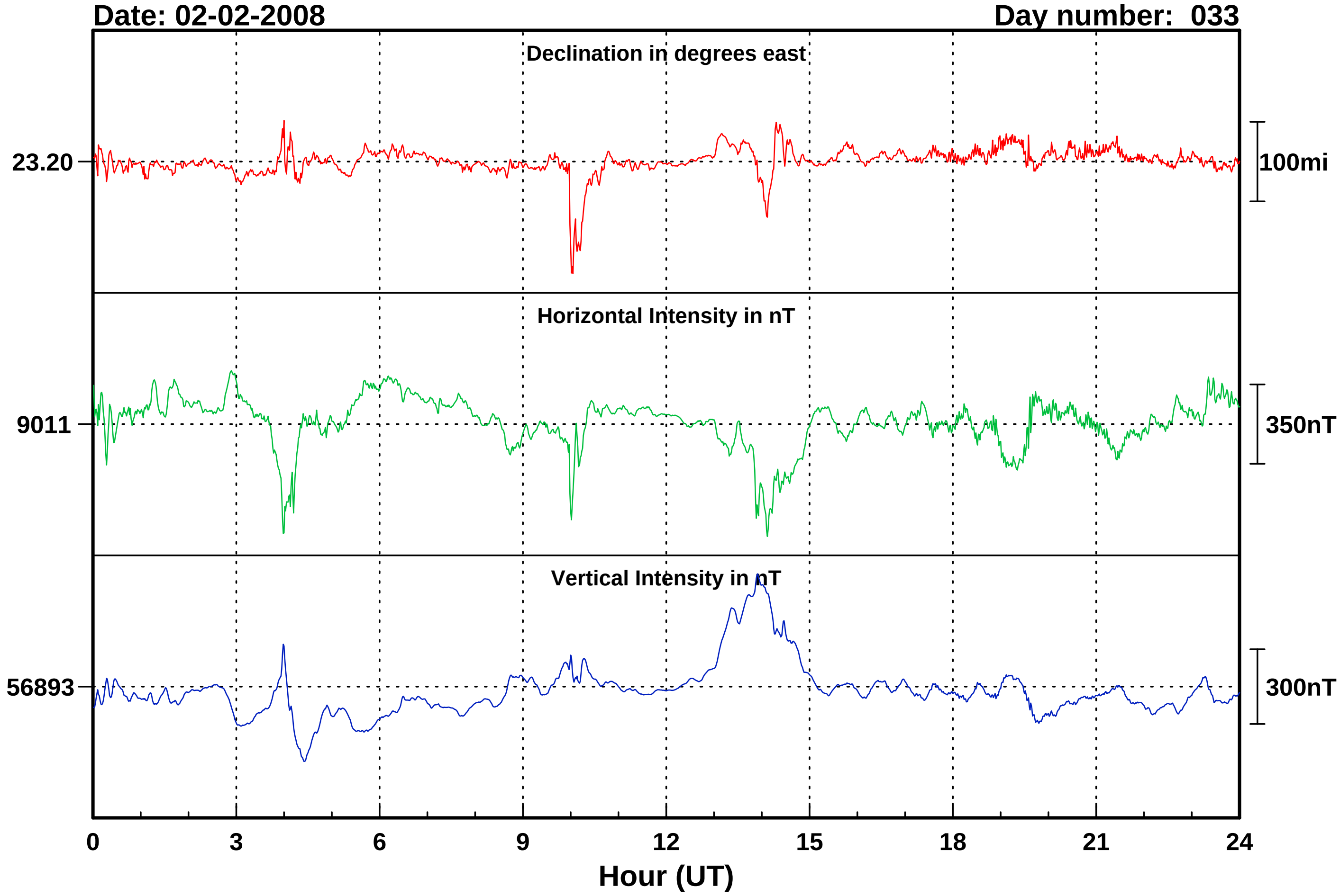
Jim Carrigan **February** **2008**

Jim Carrigan

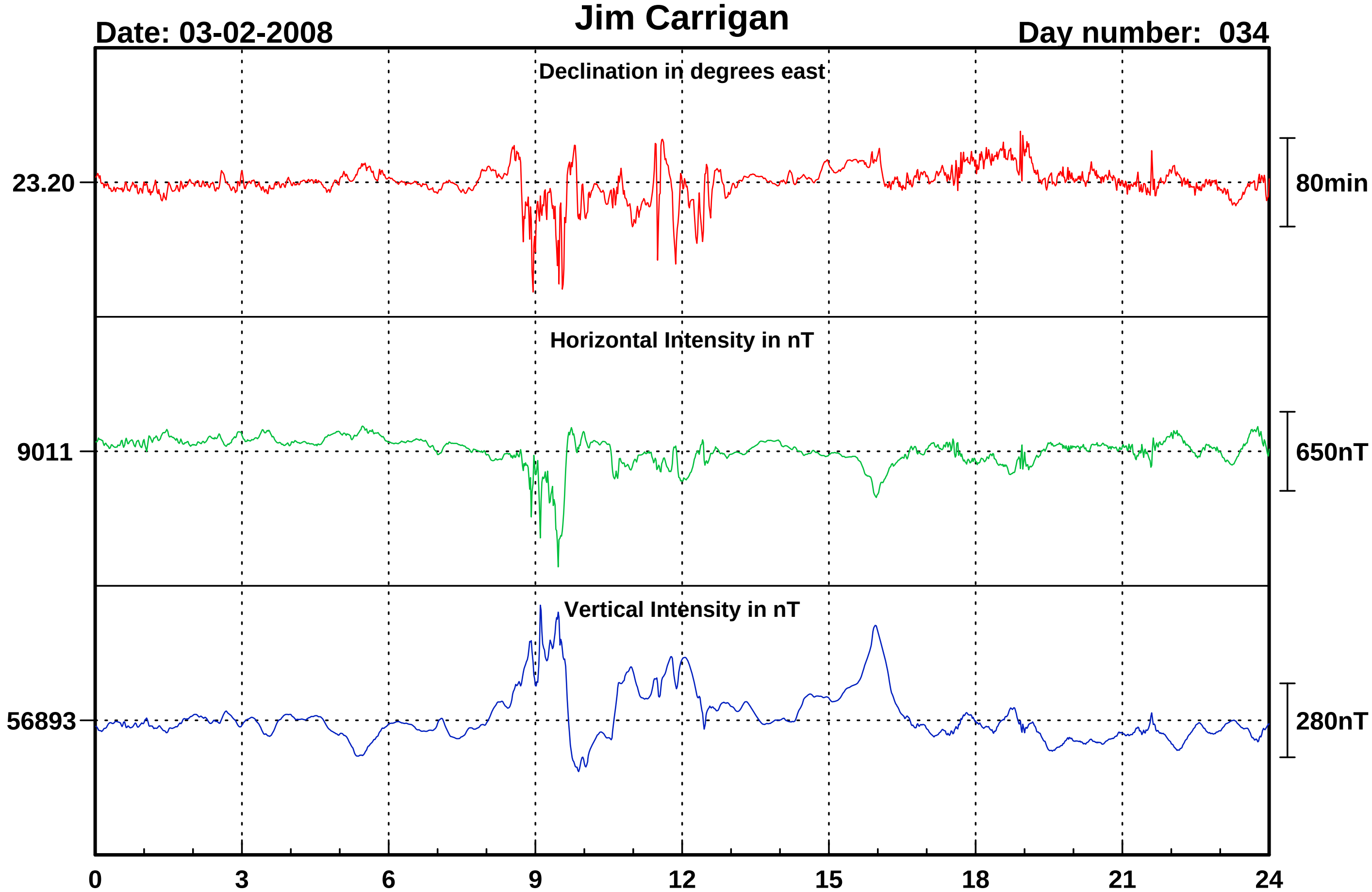
Date: 01-02-2008 Day number: 032

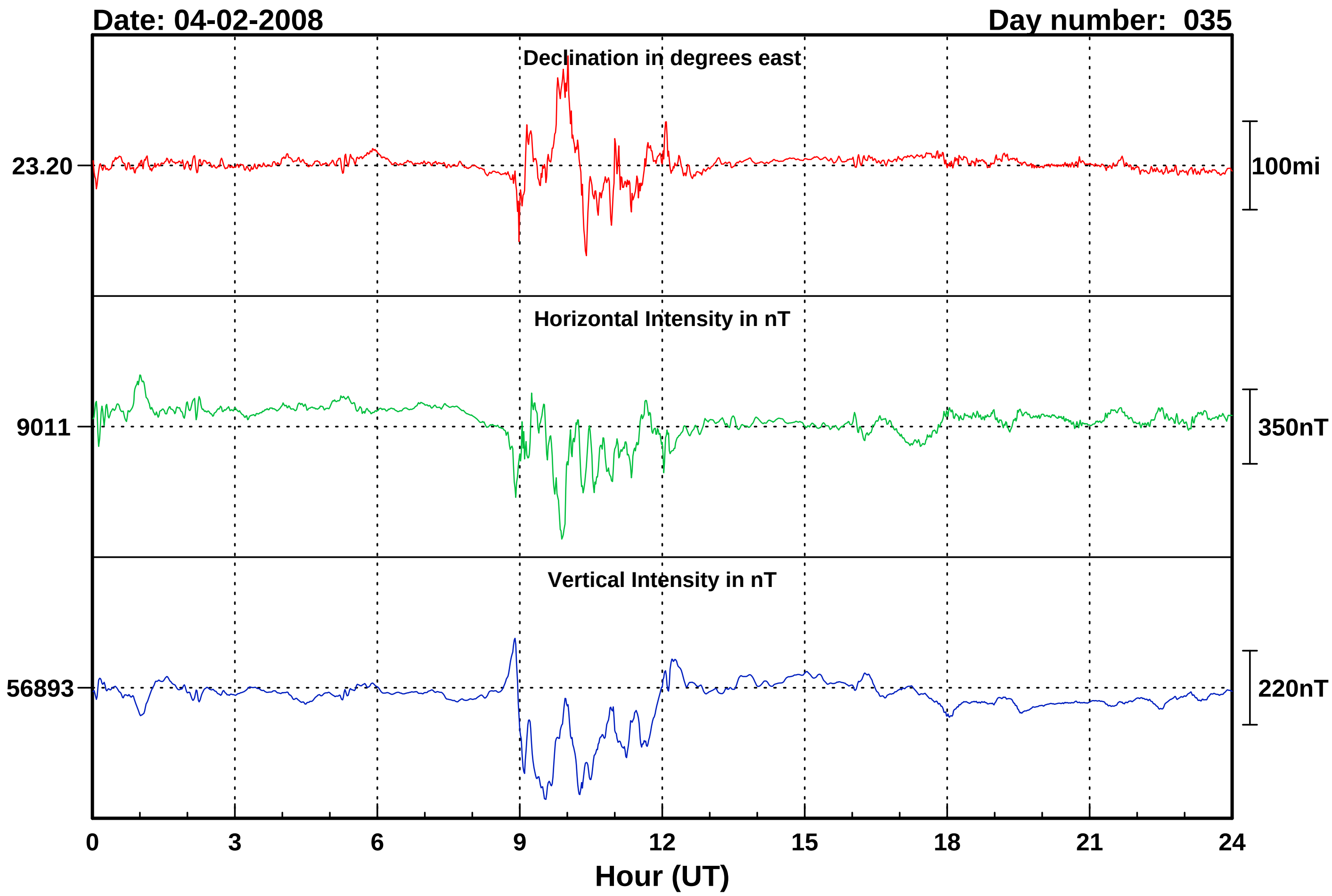


Date: 02-02-2008 Day number: 033



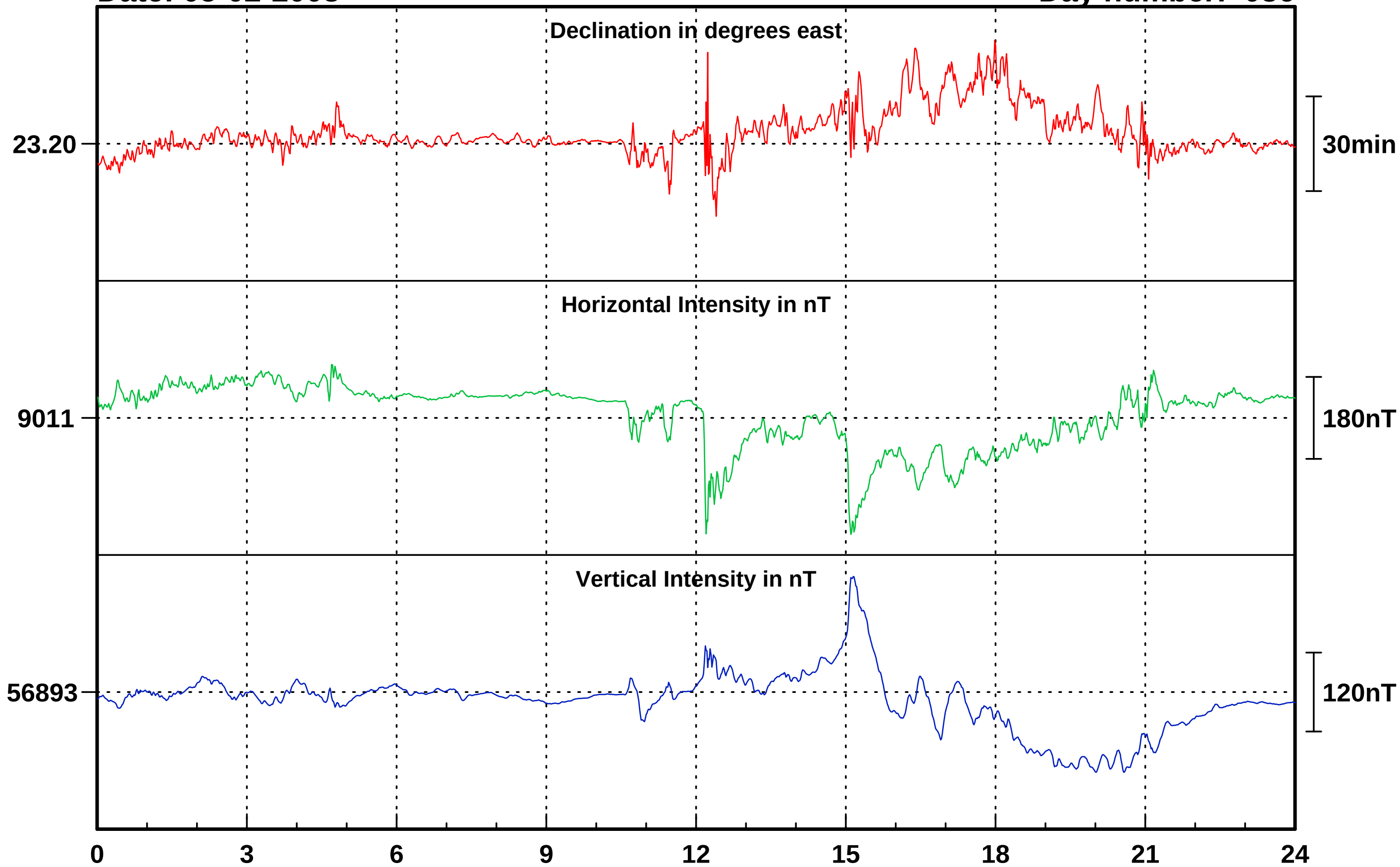
Jim Carrigan



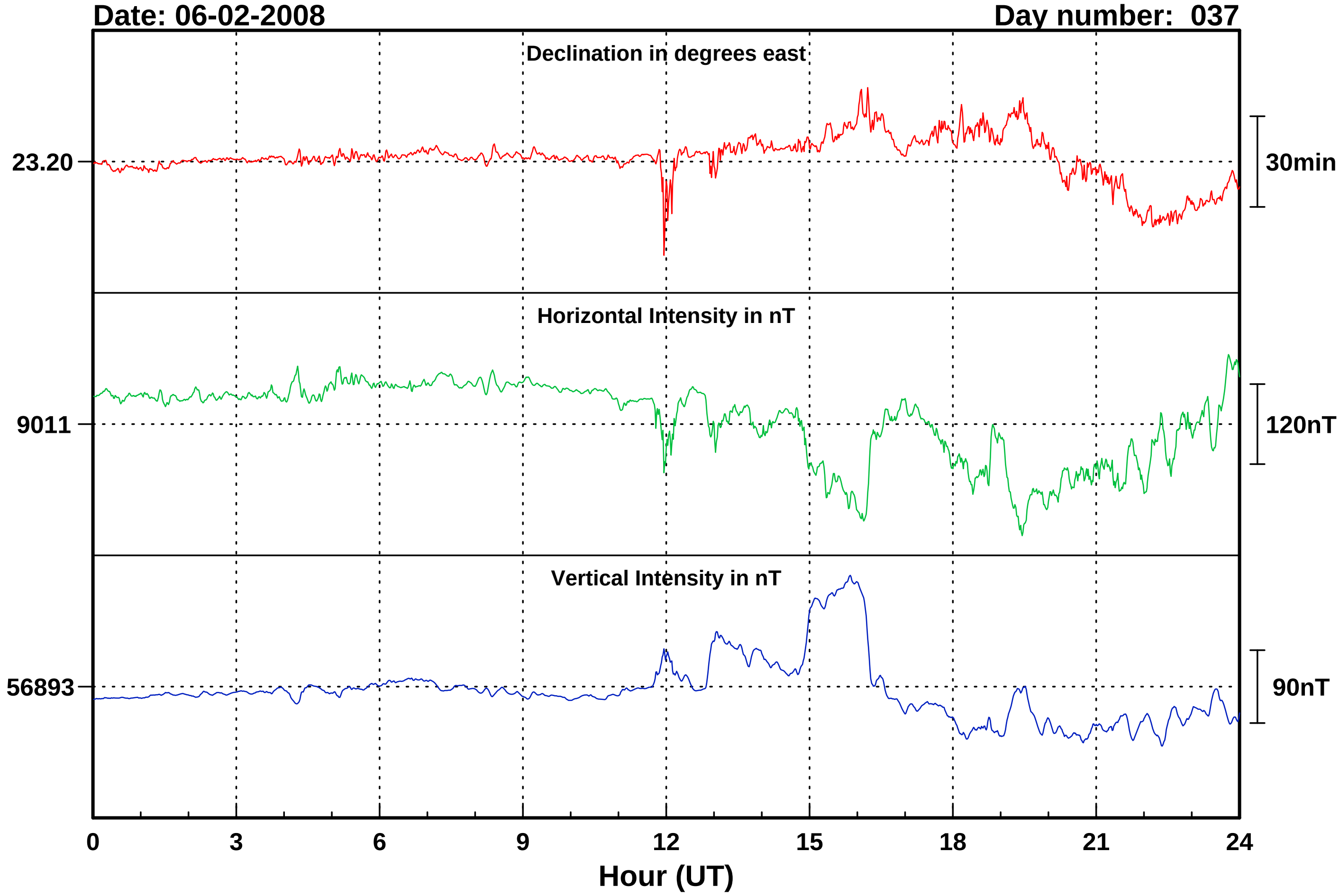


Jim Carrigan

Date: 05-02-2008 Day number: 036

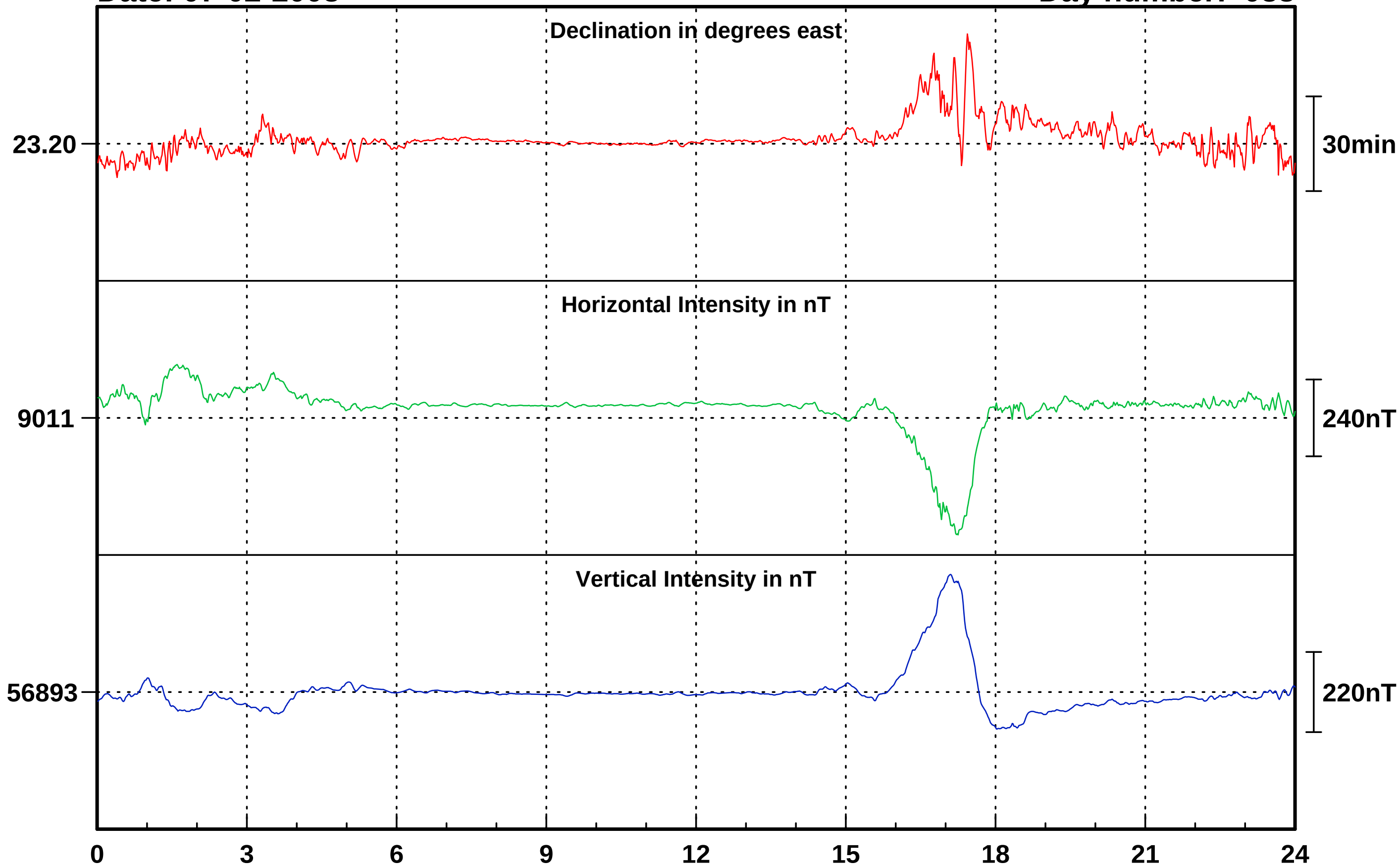


Date: 06-02-2008 Day number: 037

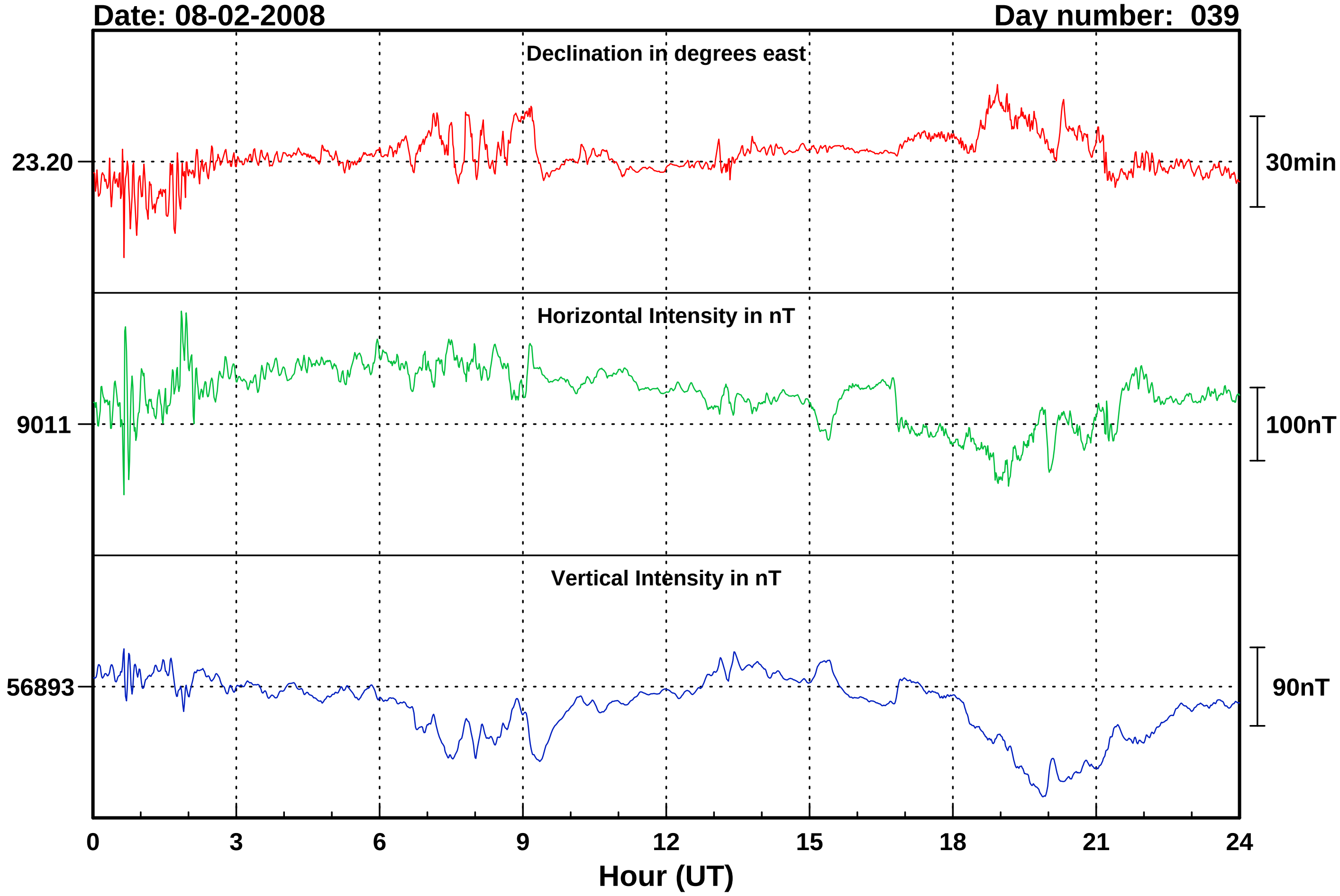


Jim Carrigan

Date: 07-02-2008 Day number: 038

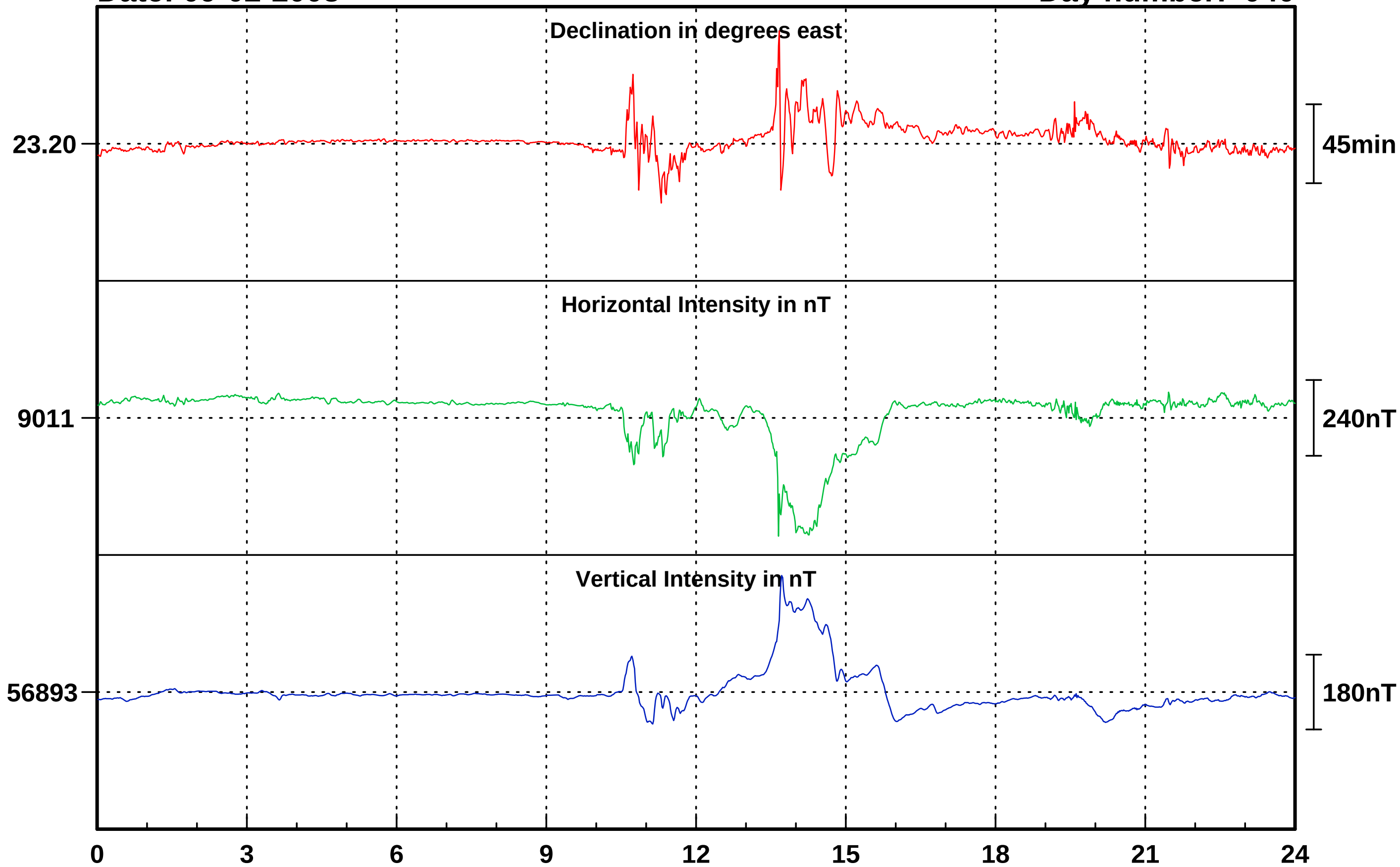


Date: 08-02-2008 Day number: 039

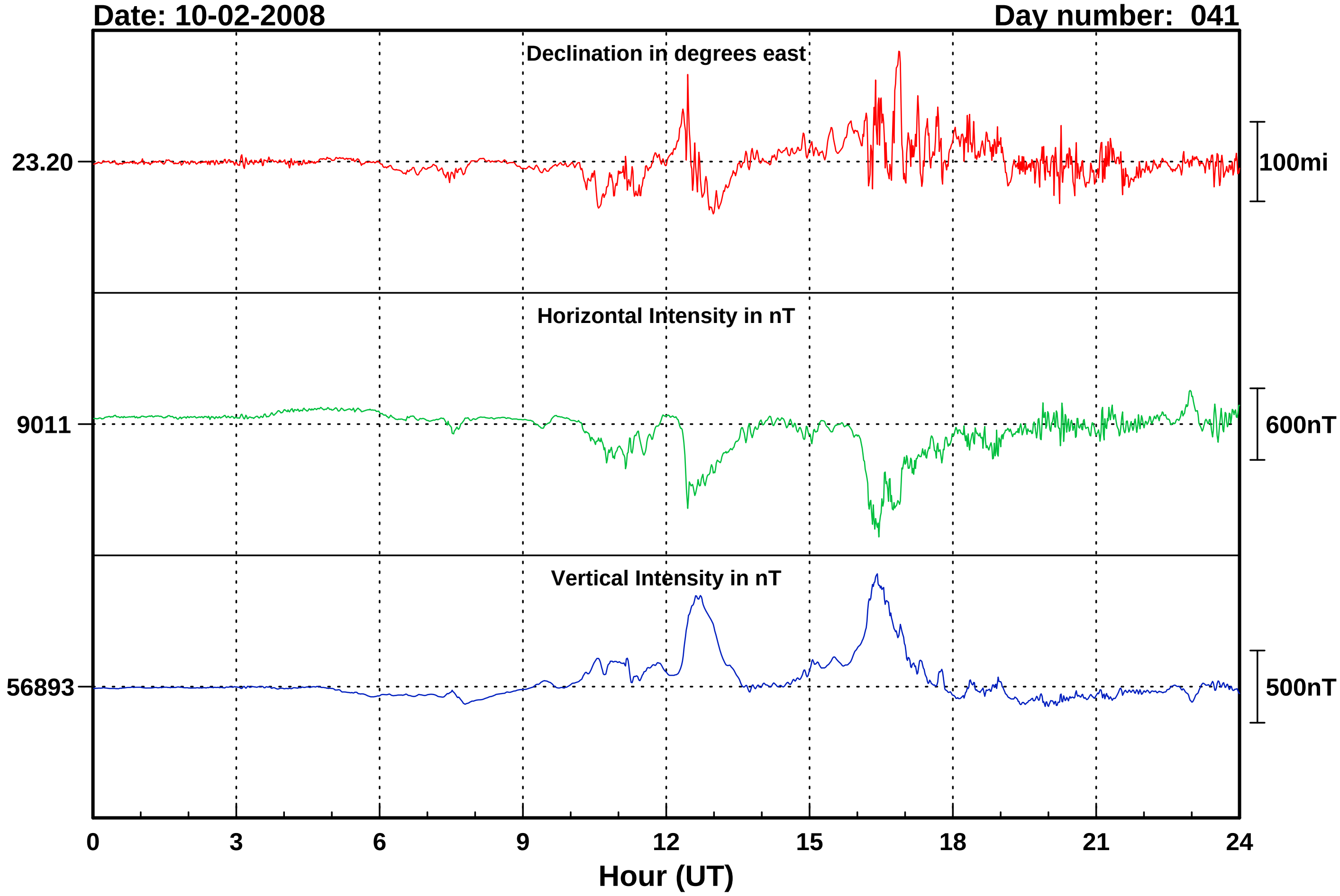


Jim Carrigan

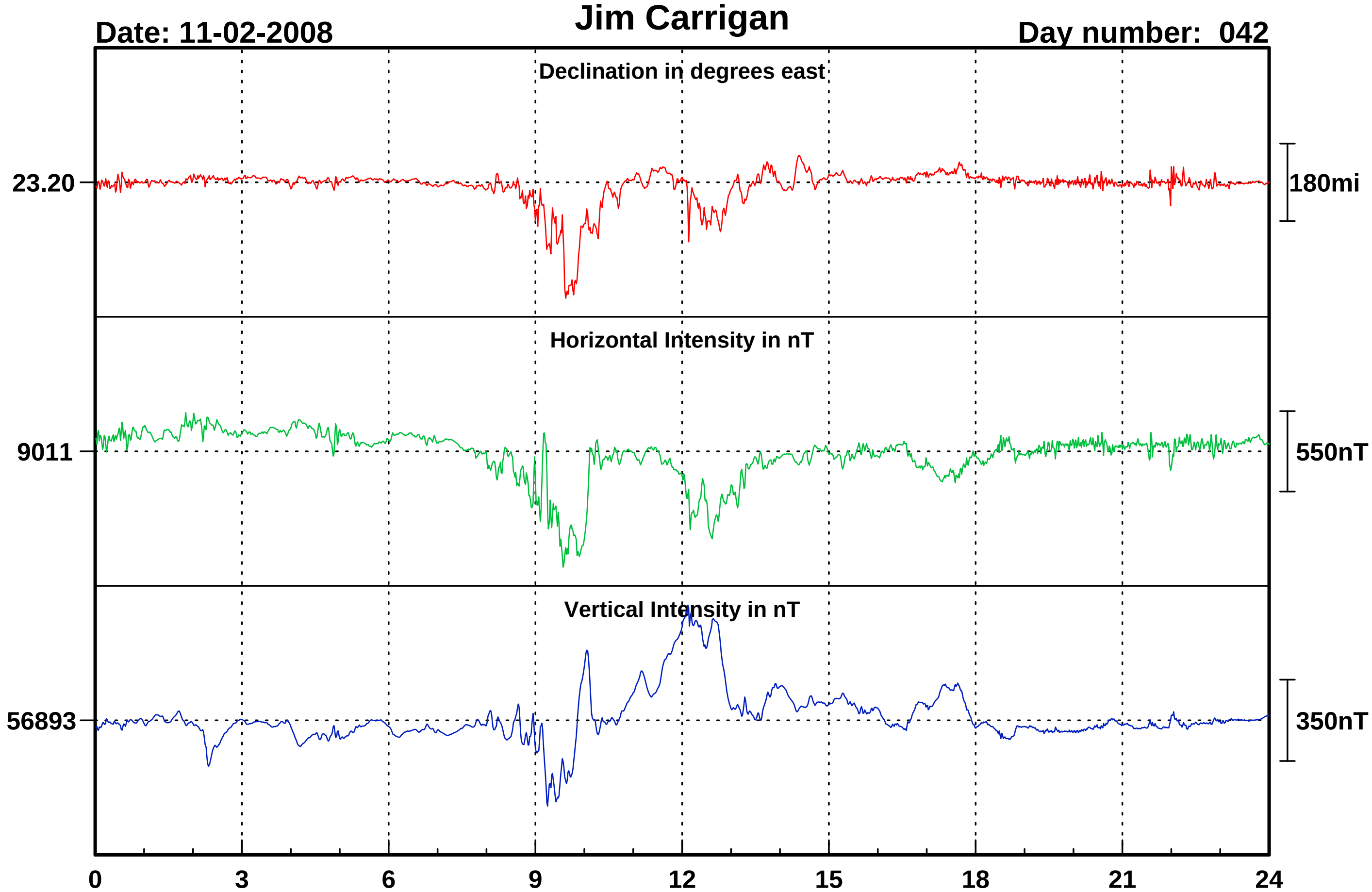
Date: 09-02-2008 Day number: 040

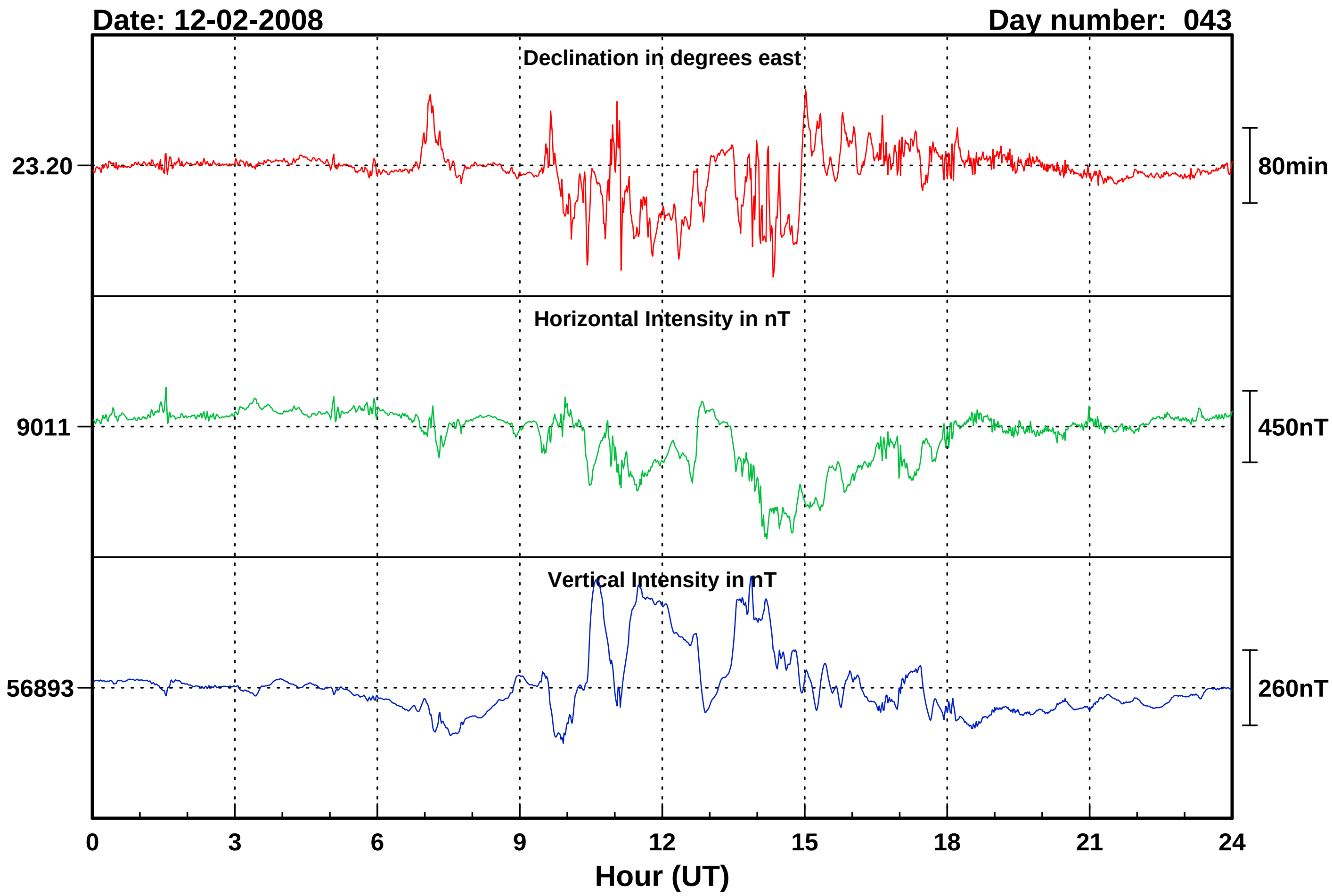


Date: 10-02-2008 Day number: 041



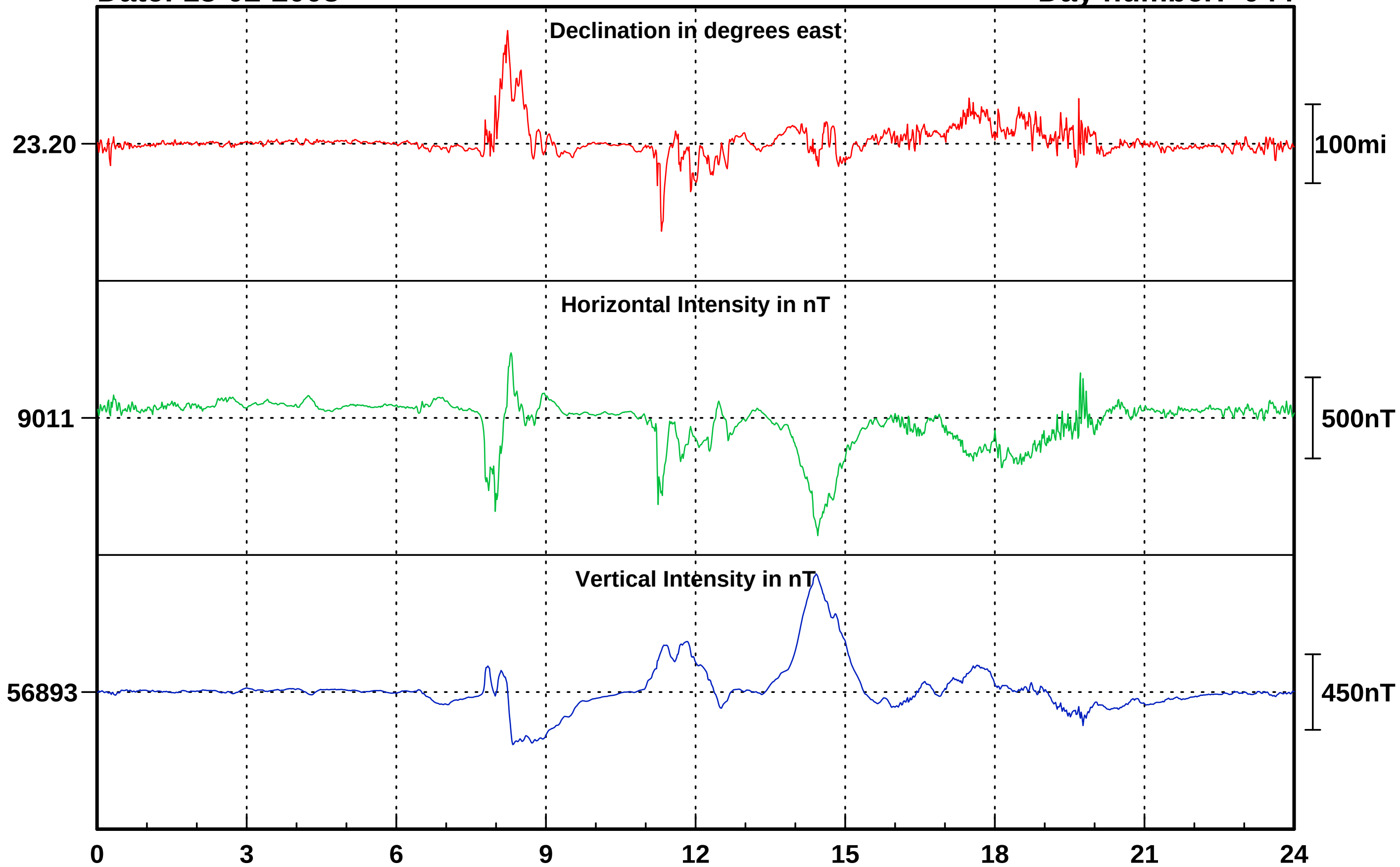
Jim Carrigan



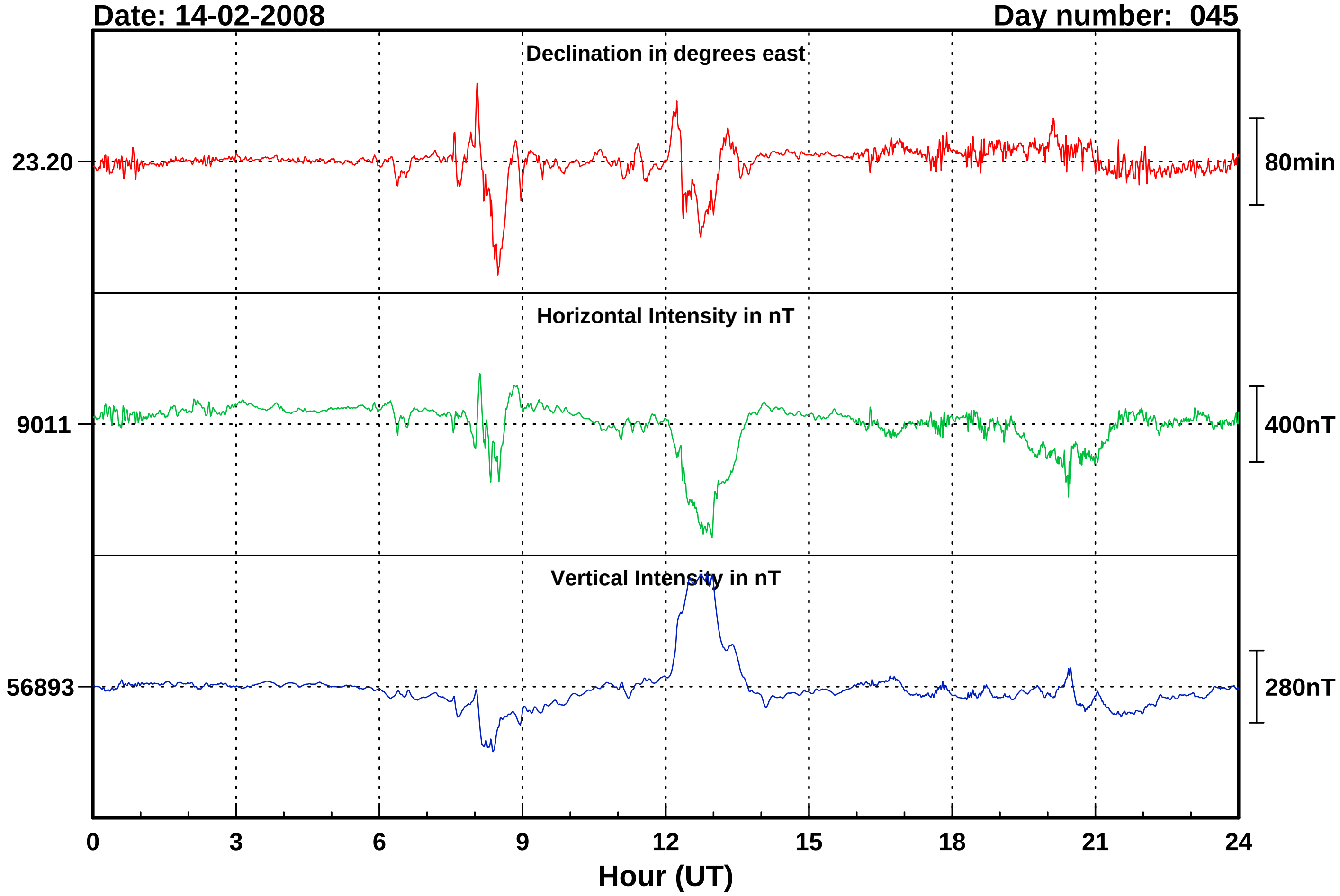


Jim Carrigan

Date: 13-02-2008 Day number: 044

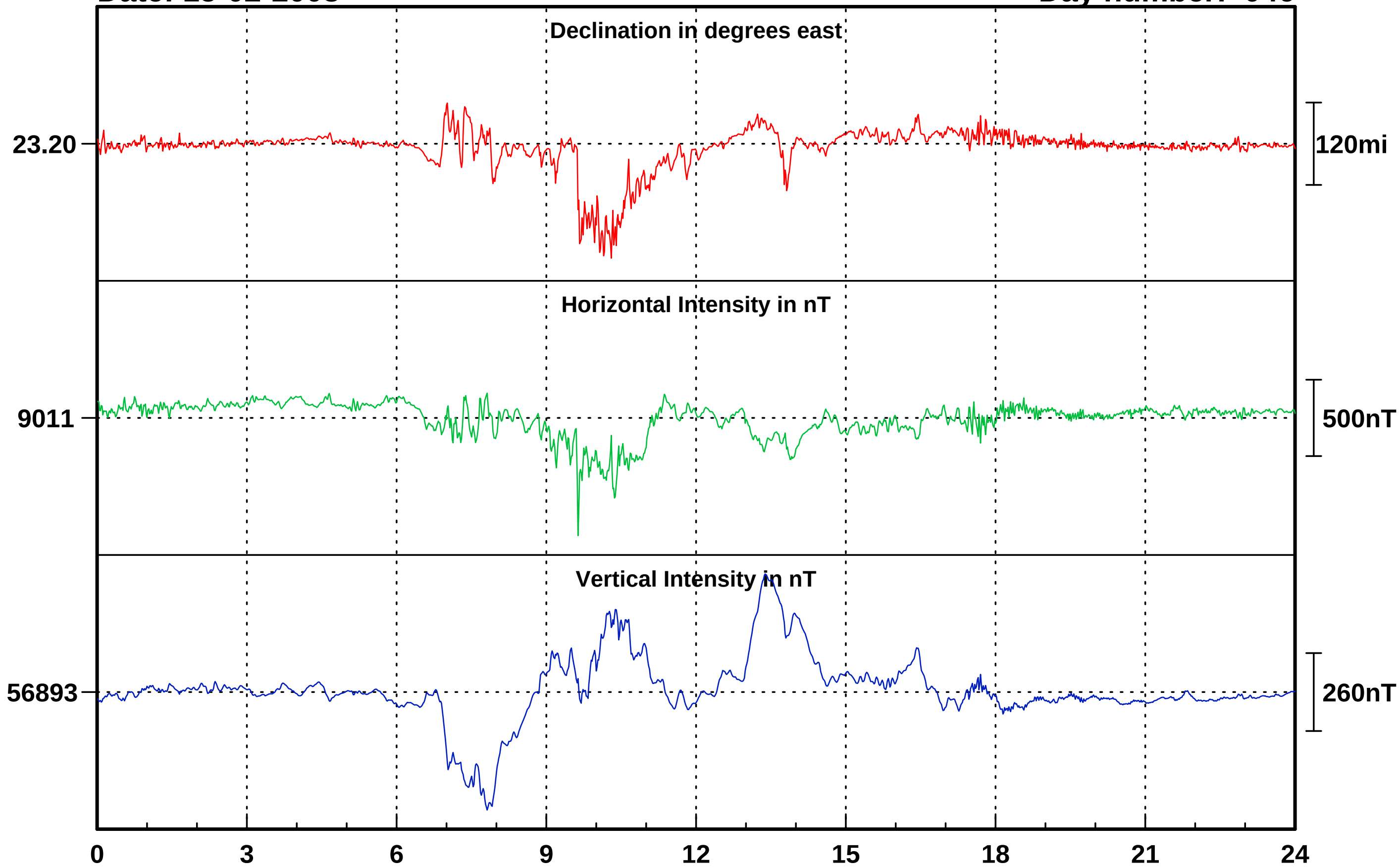


Date: 14-02-2008 Day number: 045

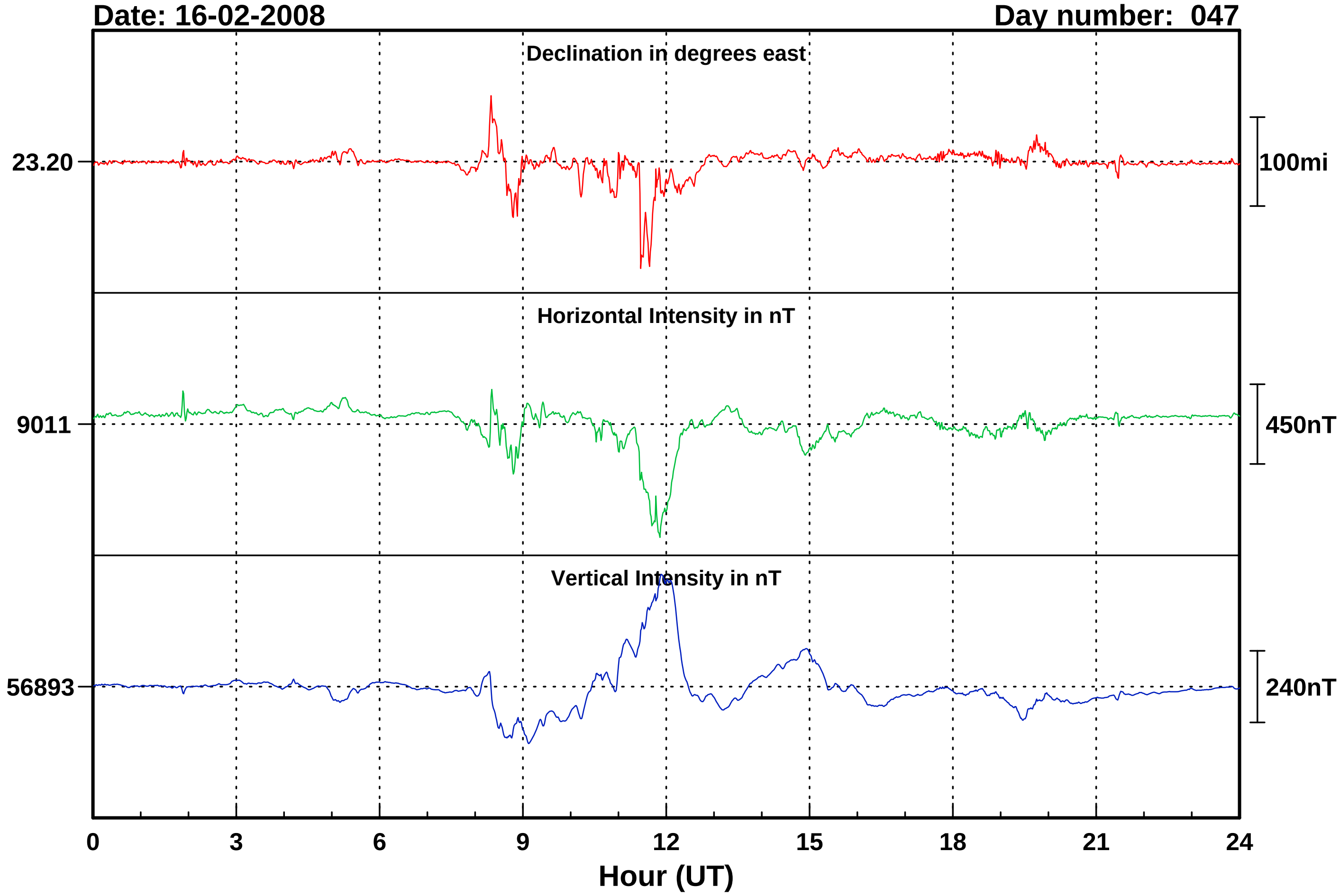


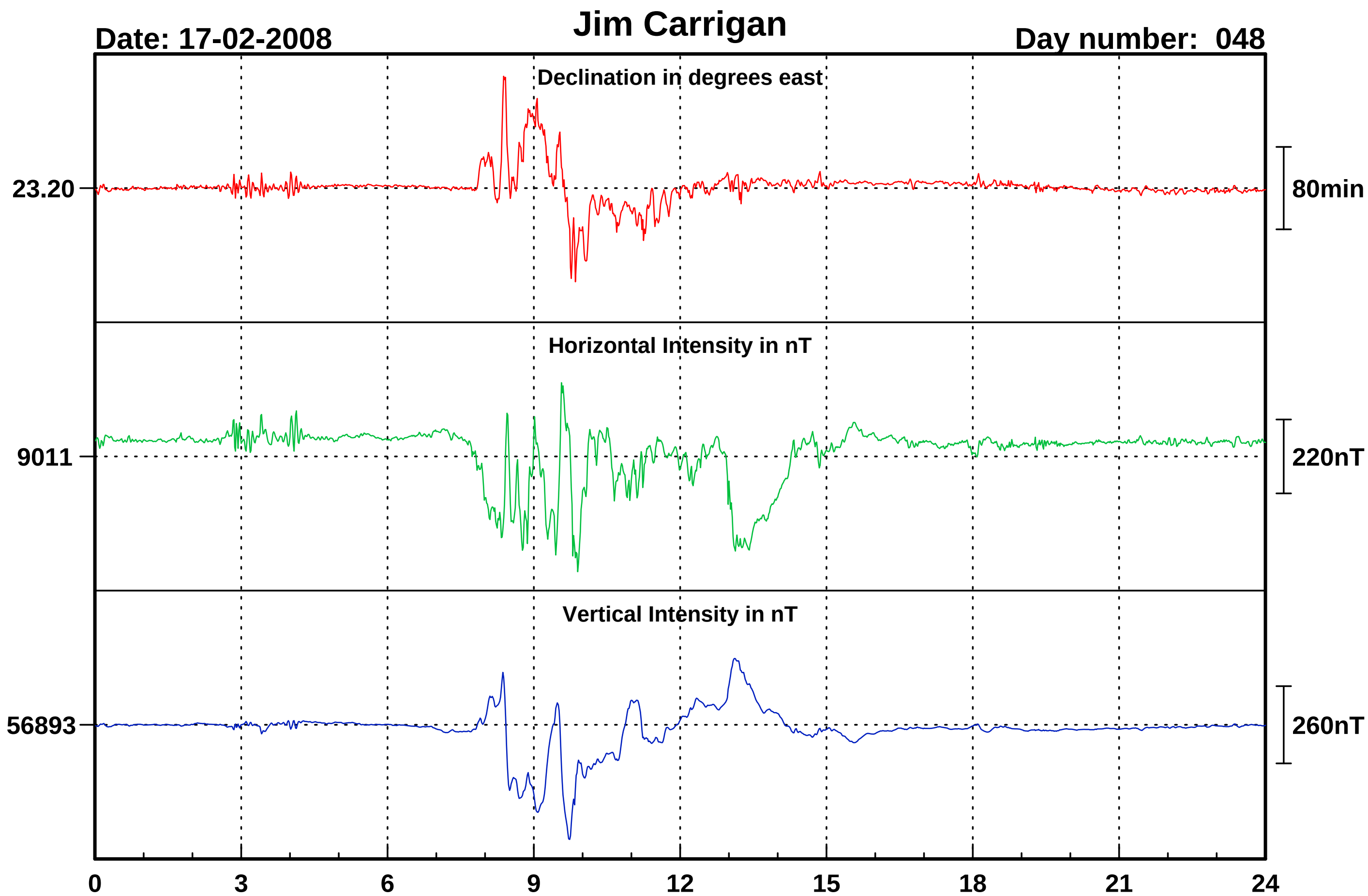
Jim Carrigan

Date: 15-02-2008 **Day number: 046**

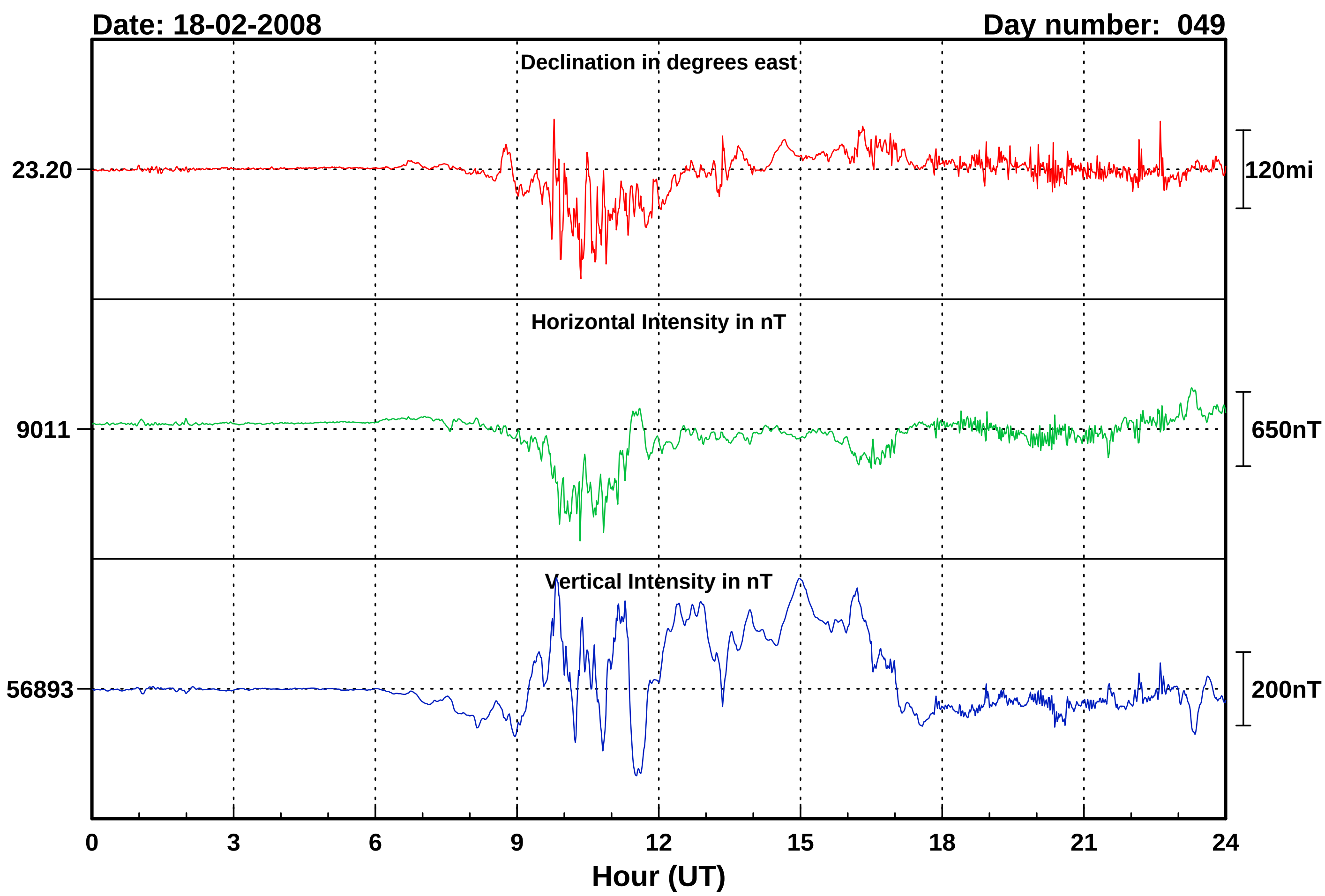


Date: 16-02-2008 **Day number: 047**





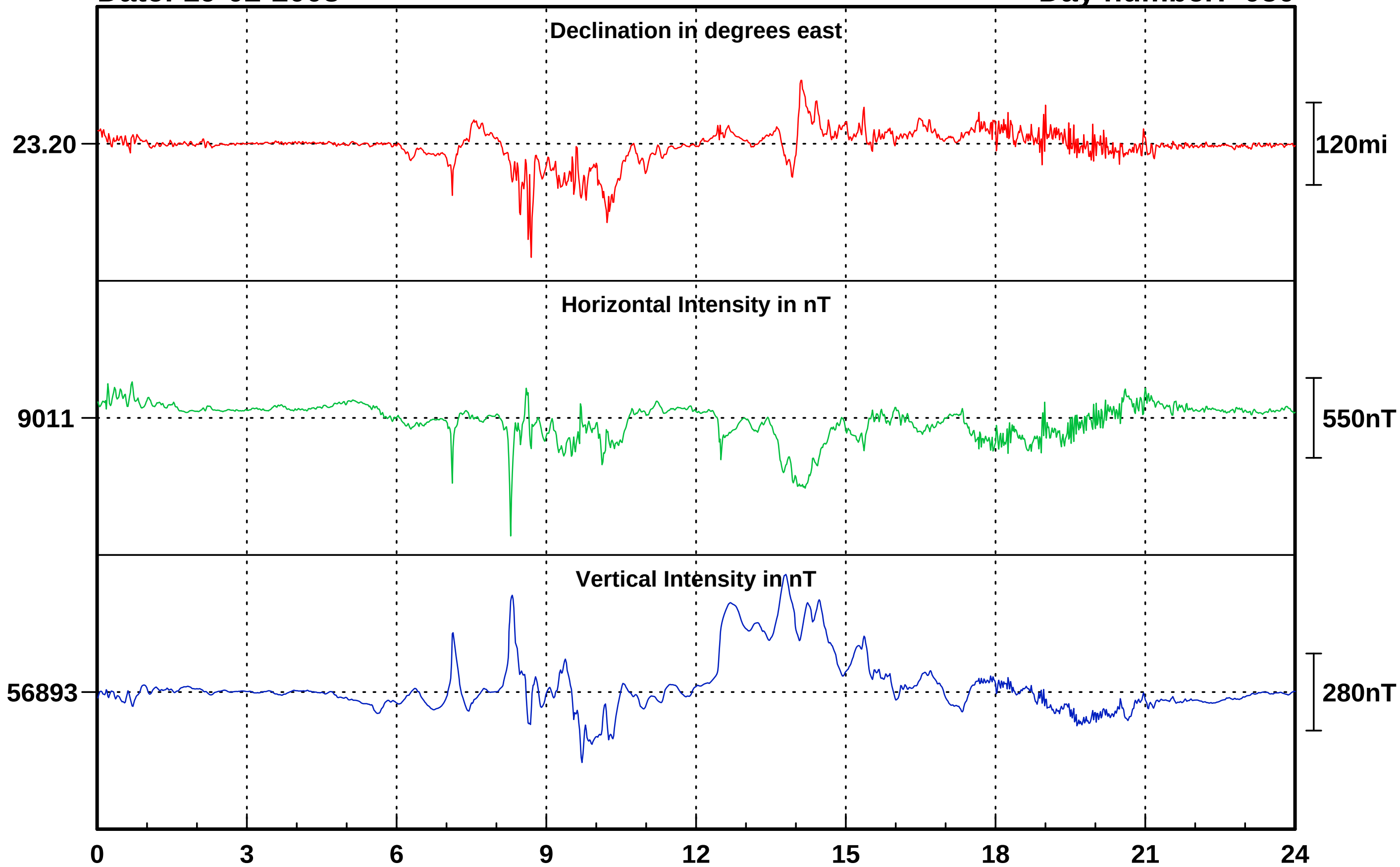
Jim Carrigan
Date: 17-02-2008
Day number: 048
Declination in degrees east
23.20
80min
Horizontal Intensity in nT
9011
220nT
Vertical Intensity in nT
56893
260nT
0
3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24



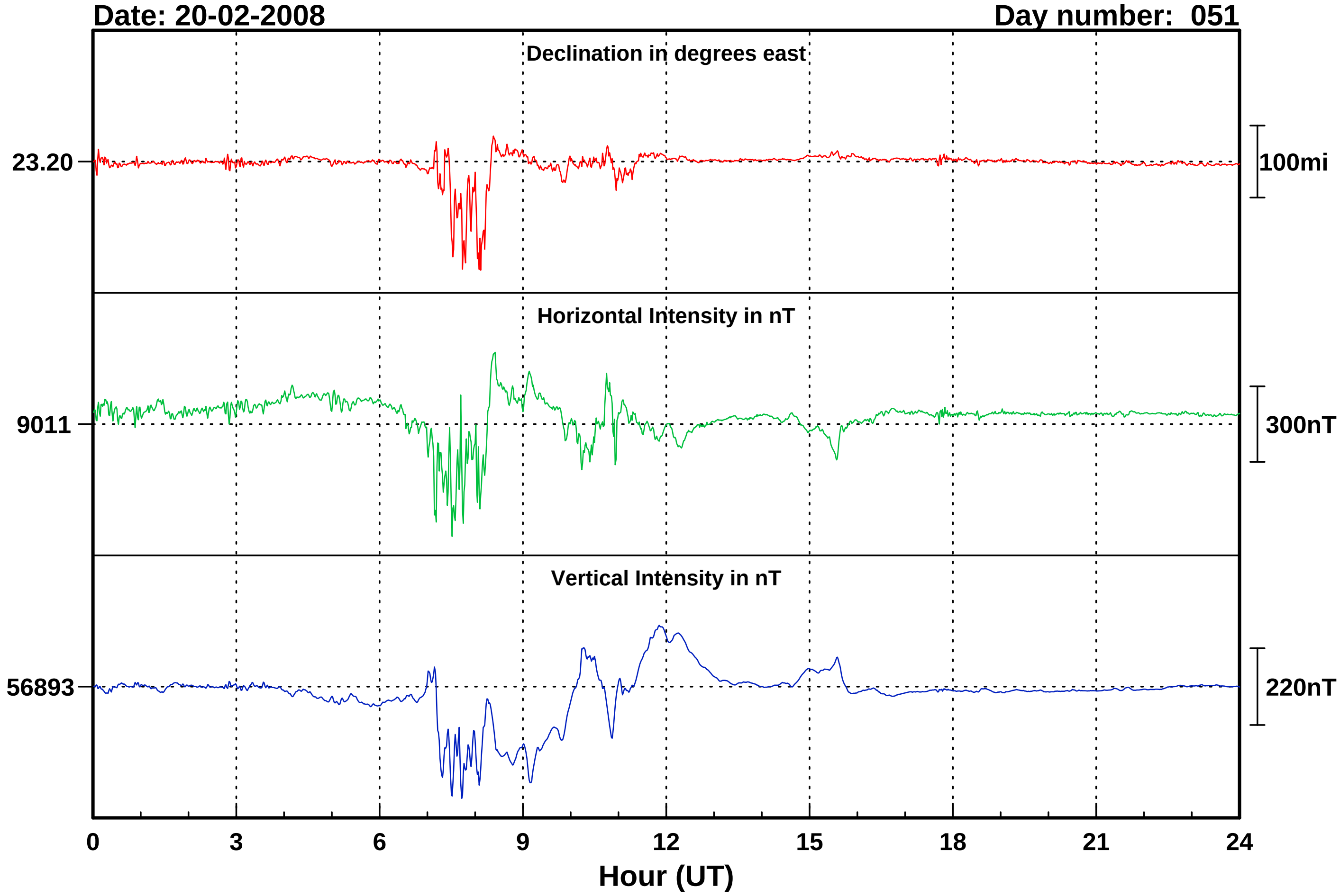
Date: 18-02-2008
Day number: 049
Declination in degrees east
23.20
120mi
Horizontal Intensity in nT
9011
650nT
Vertical Intensity in nT
56893
200nT
0
3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24
Hour (UT)

Jim Carrigan

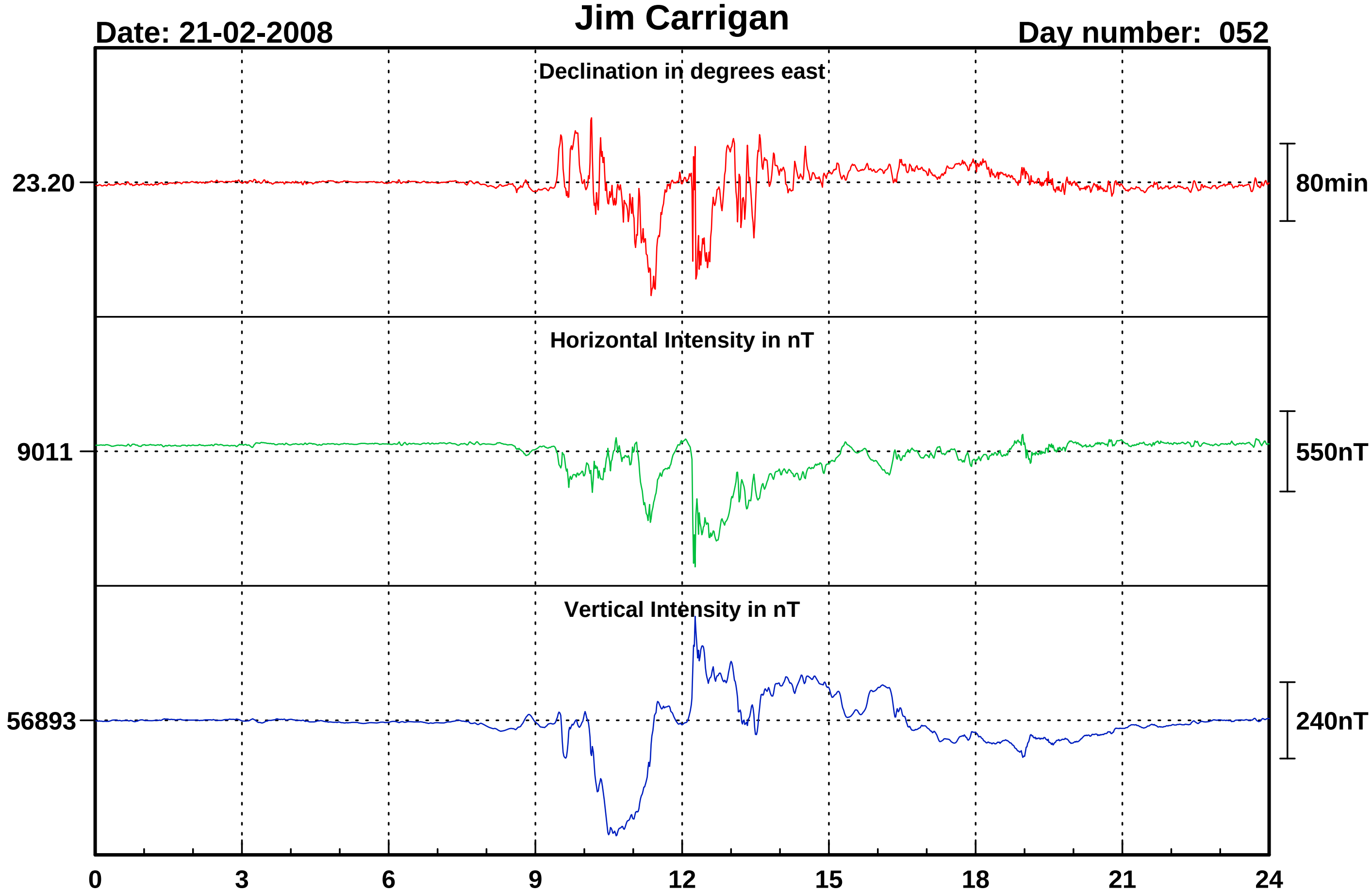
Date: 19-02-2008 Day number: 050

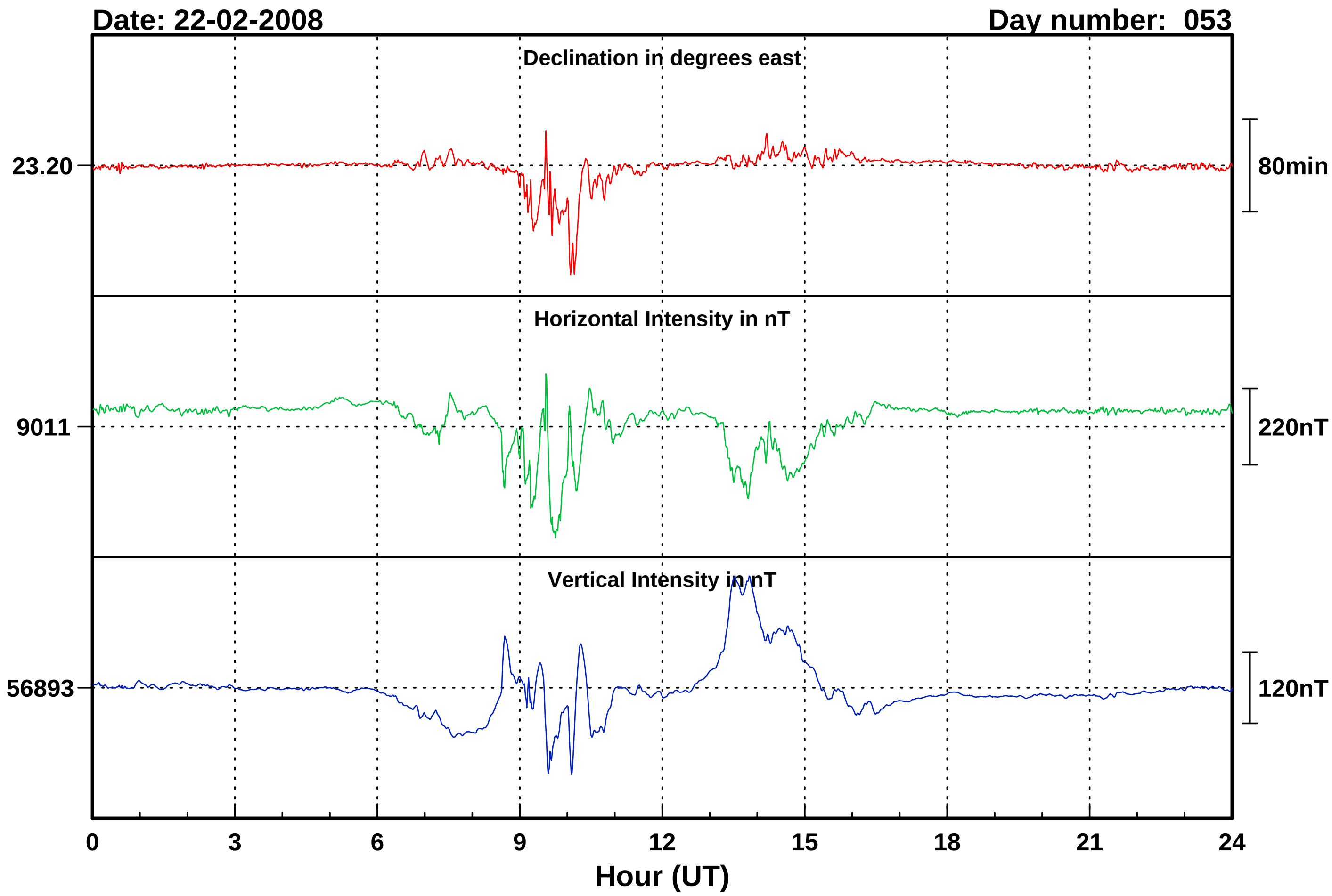


Date: 20-02-2008 Day number: 051



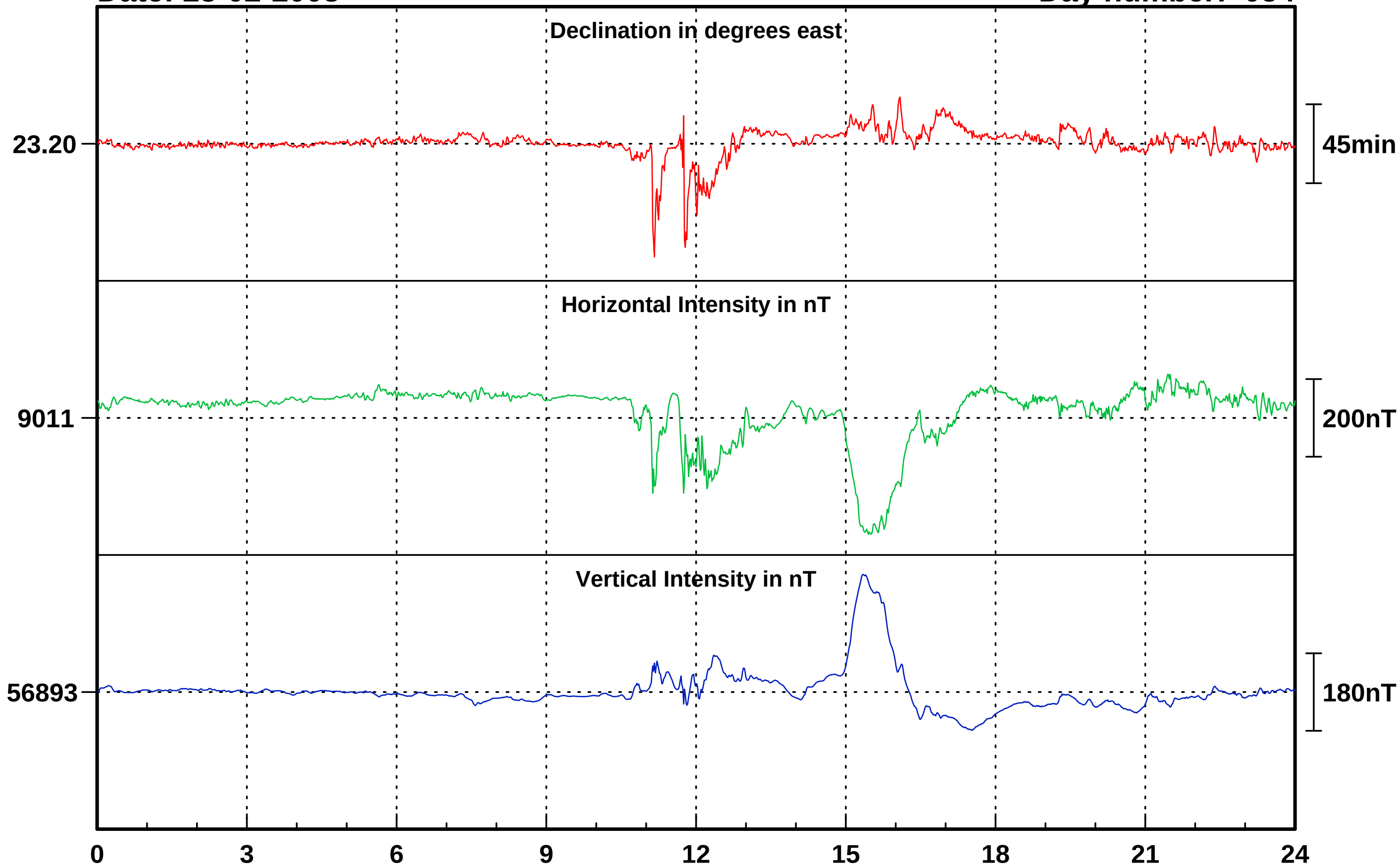
Jim Carrigan



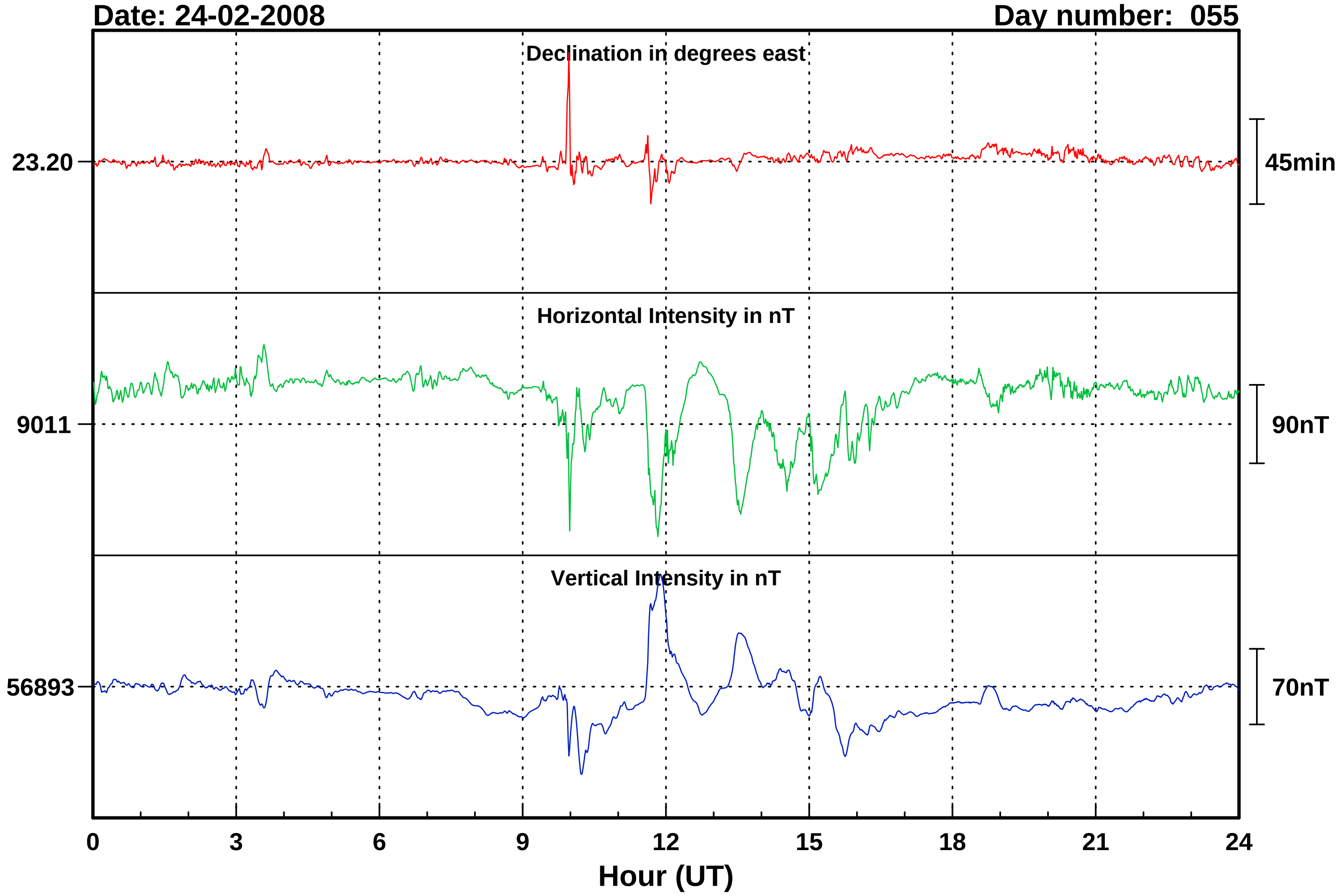


Jim Carrigan

Date: 23-02-2008 **Day number: 054**

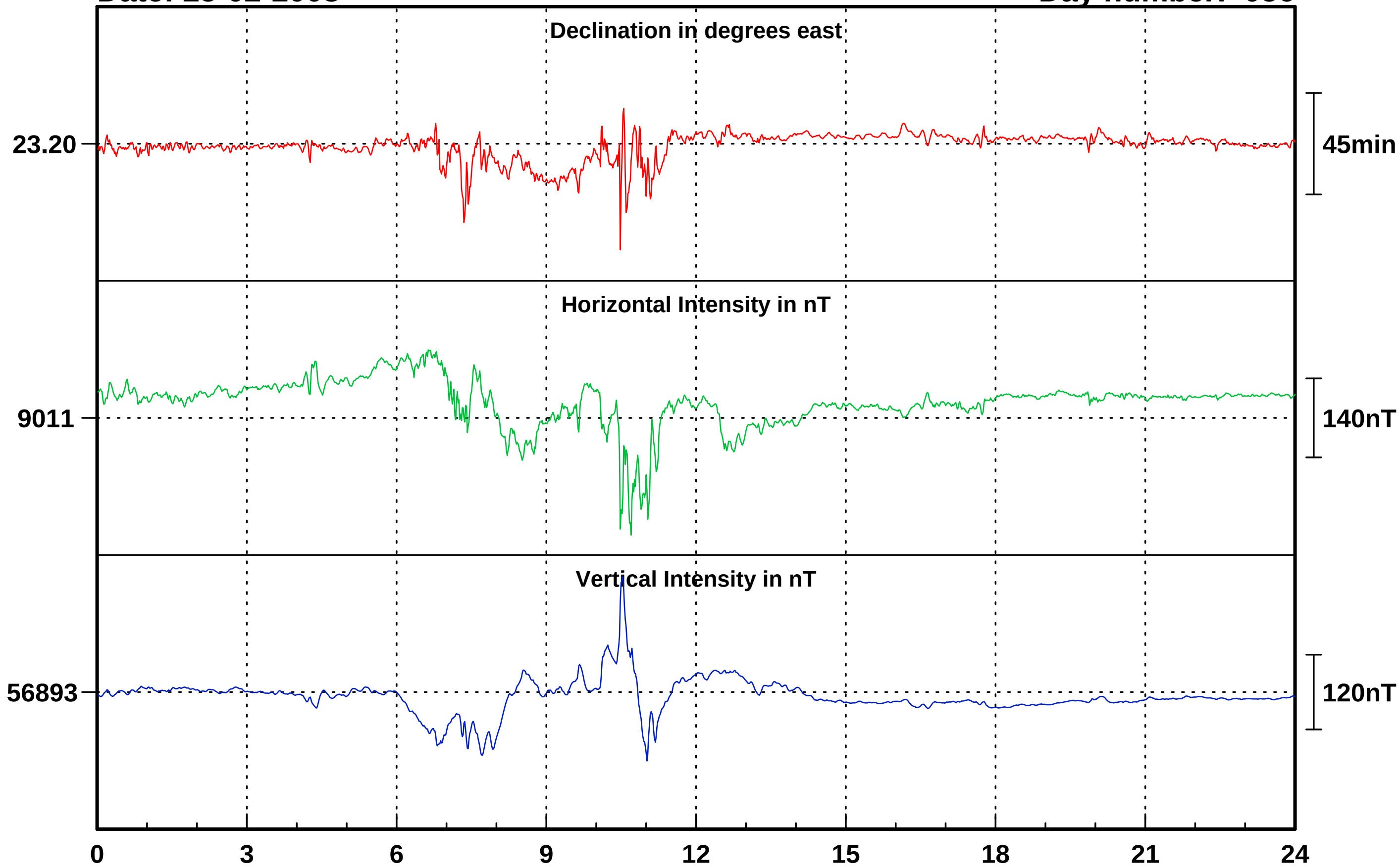


Date: 24-02-2008 **Day number: 055**

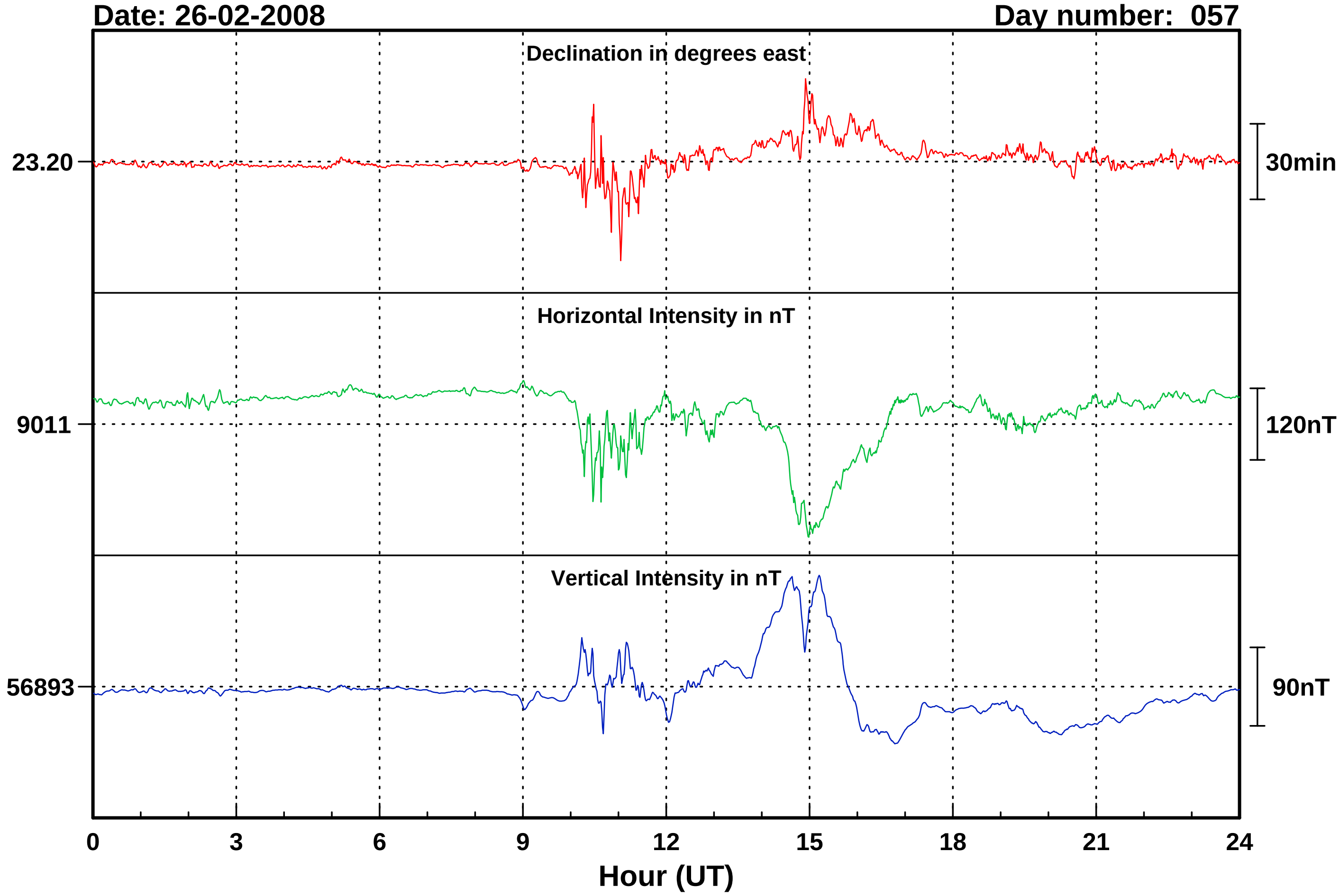


Jim Carrigan

Date: 25-02-2008 Day number: 056

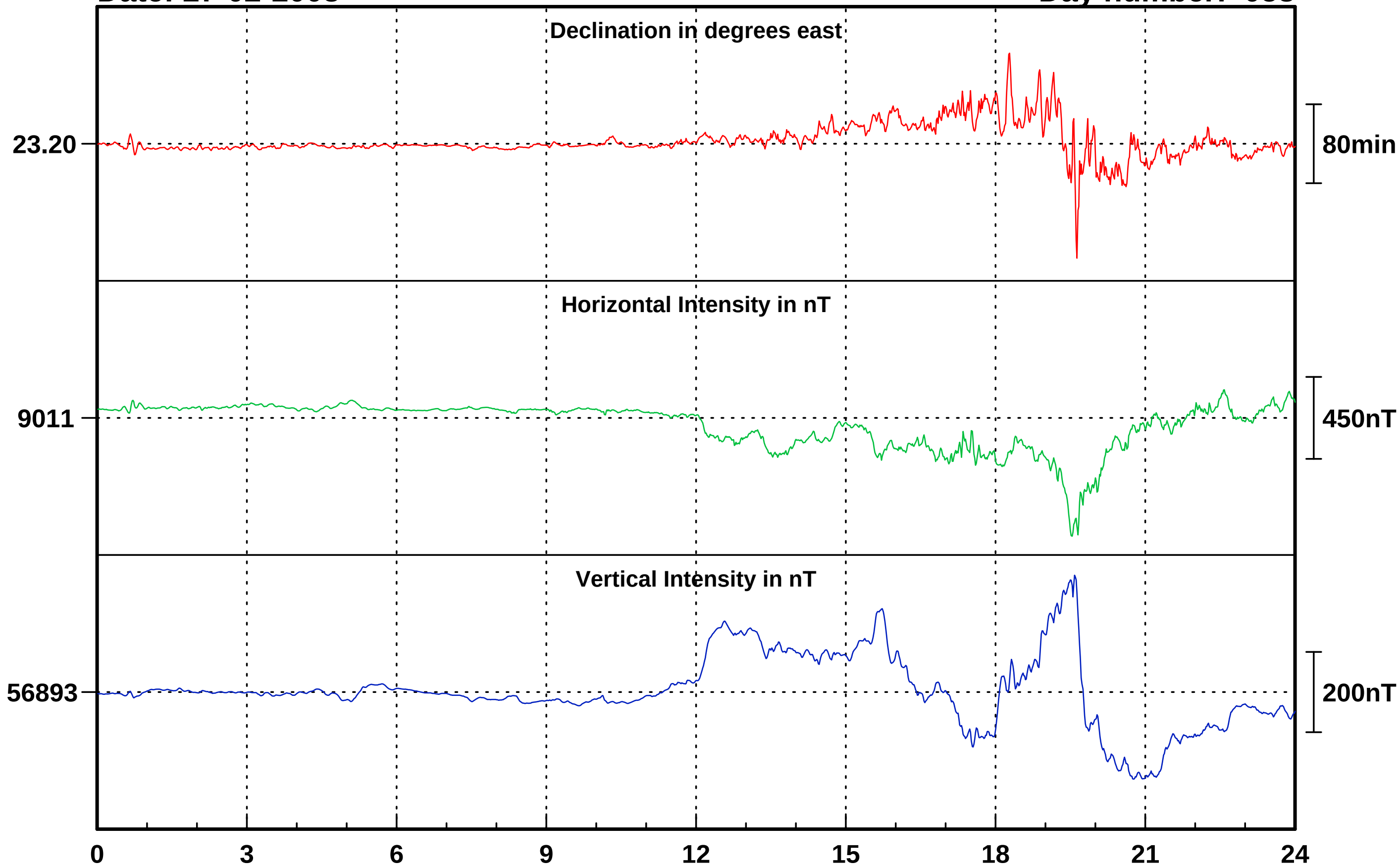


Date: 26-02-2008 Day number: 057

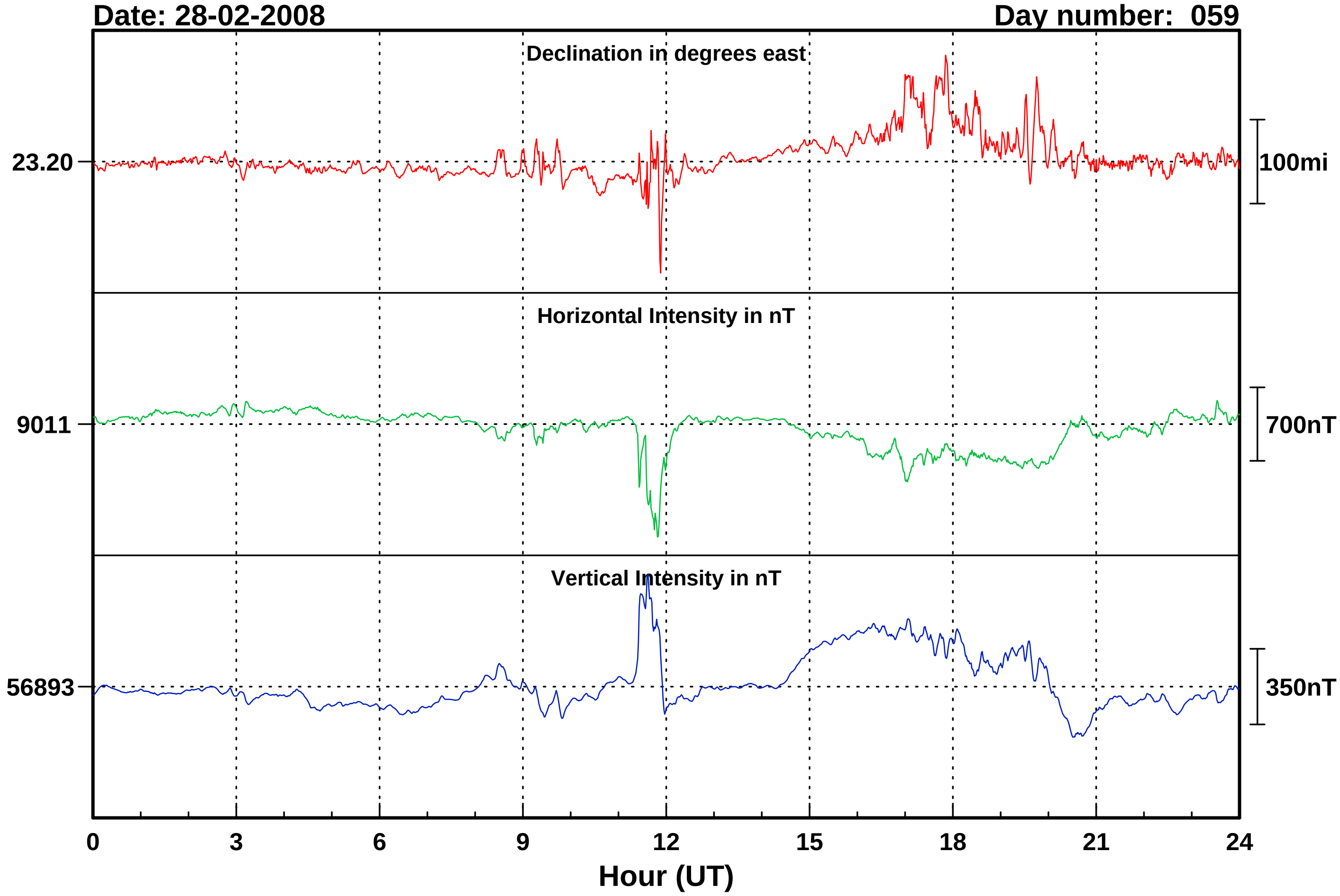


Jim Carrigan

Date: 27-02-2008 Day number: 058

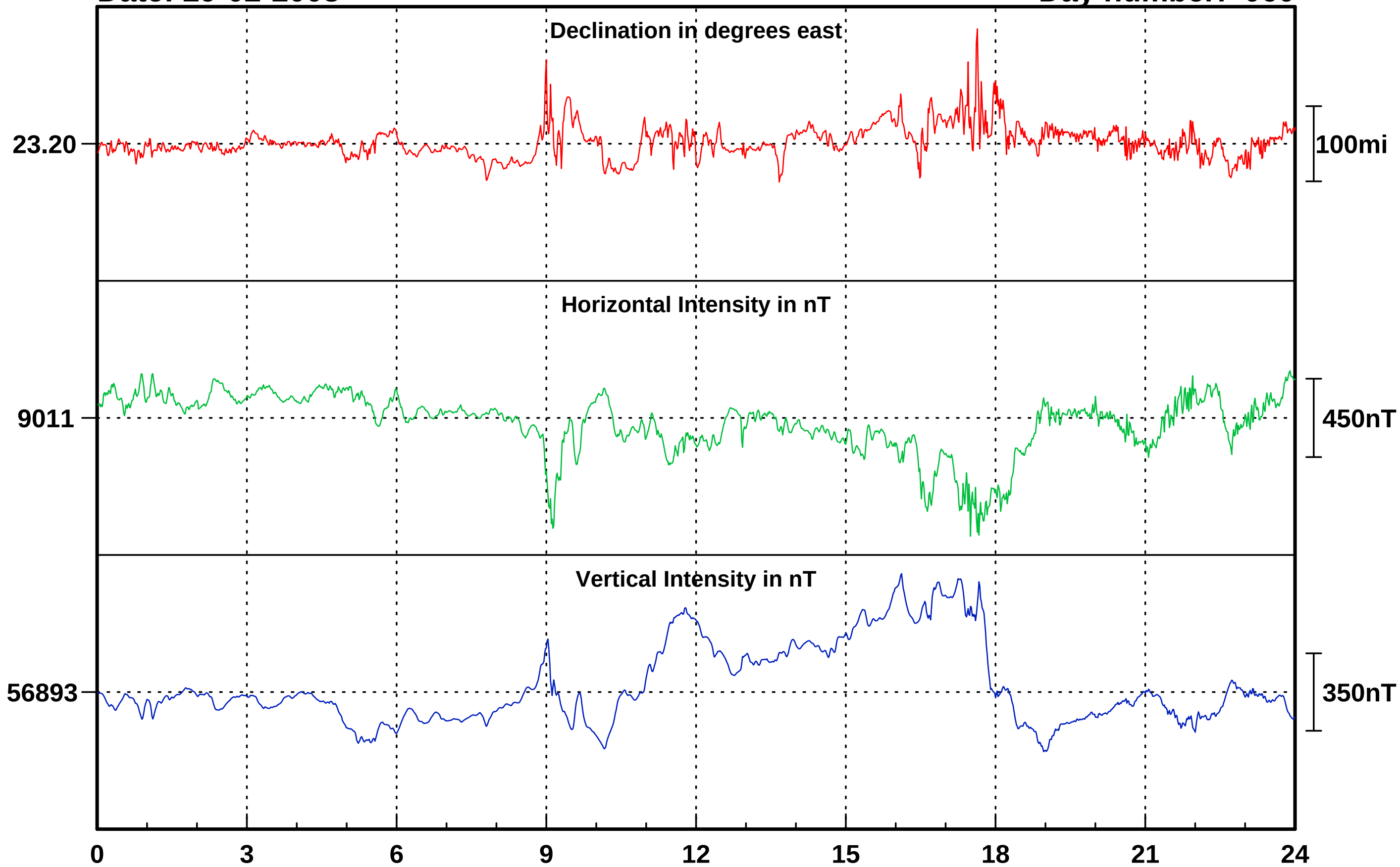


Date: 28-02-2008 Day number: 059

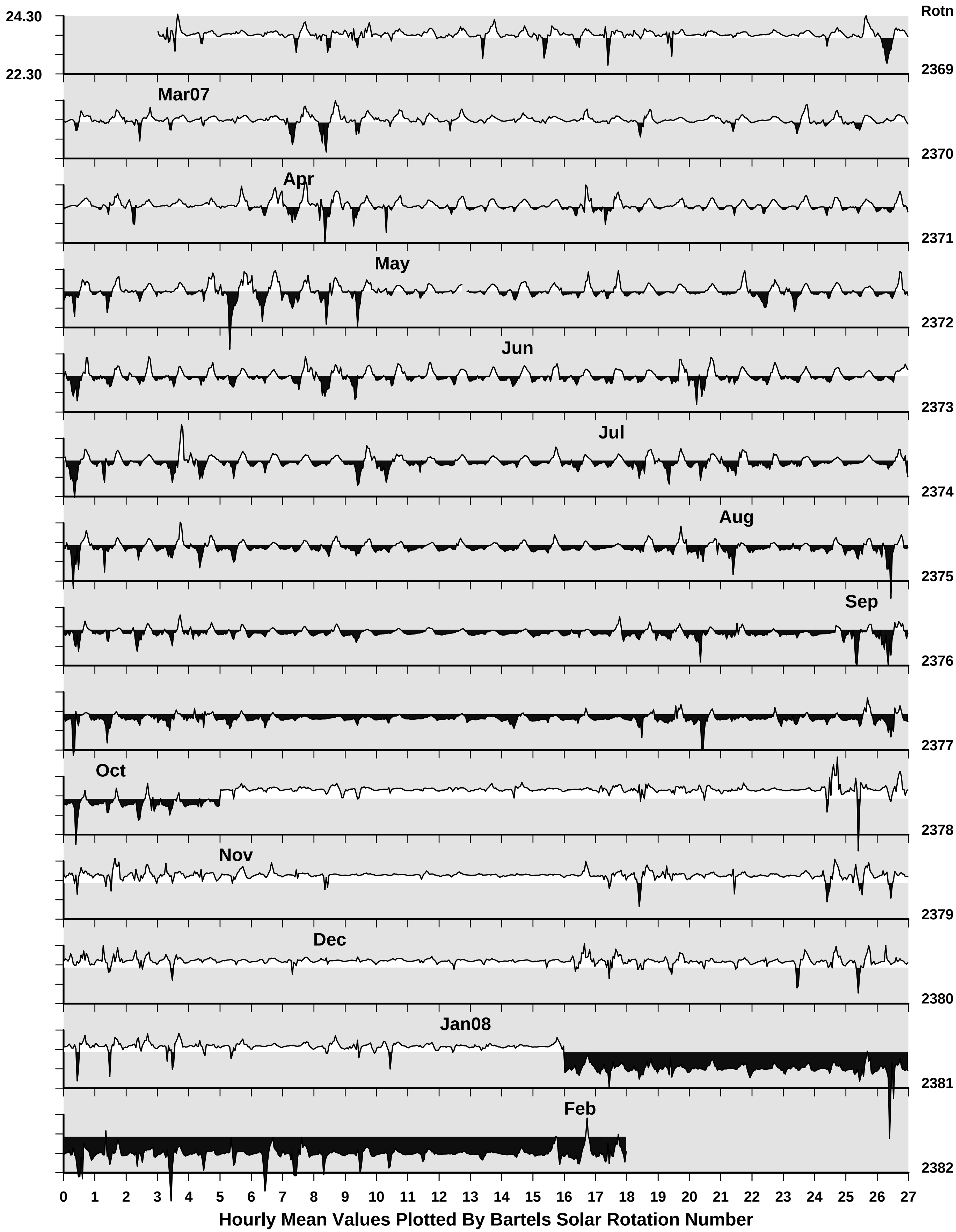


Jim Carrigan

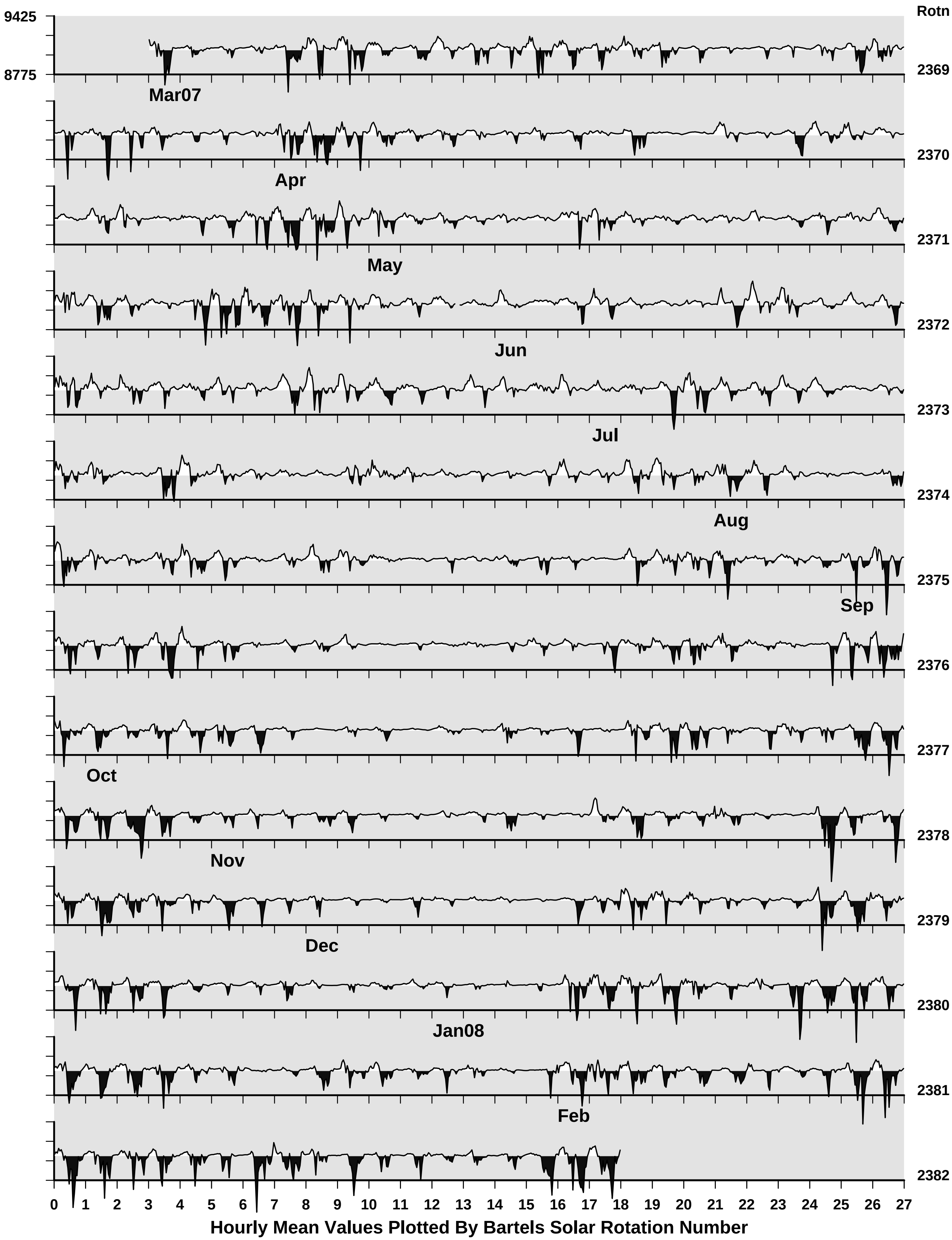
Date: 29-02-2008 Day number: 060



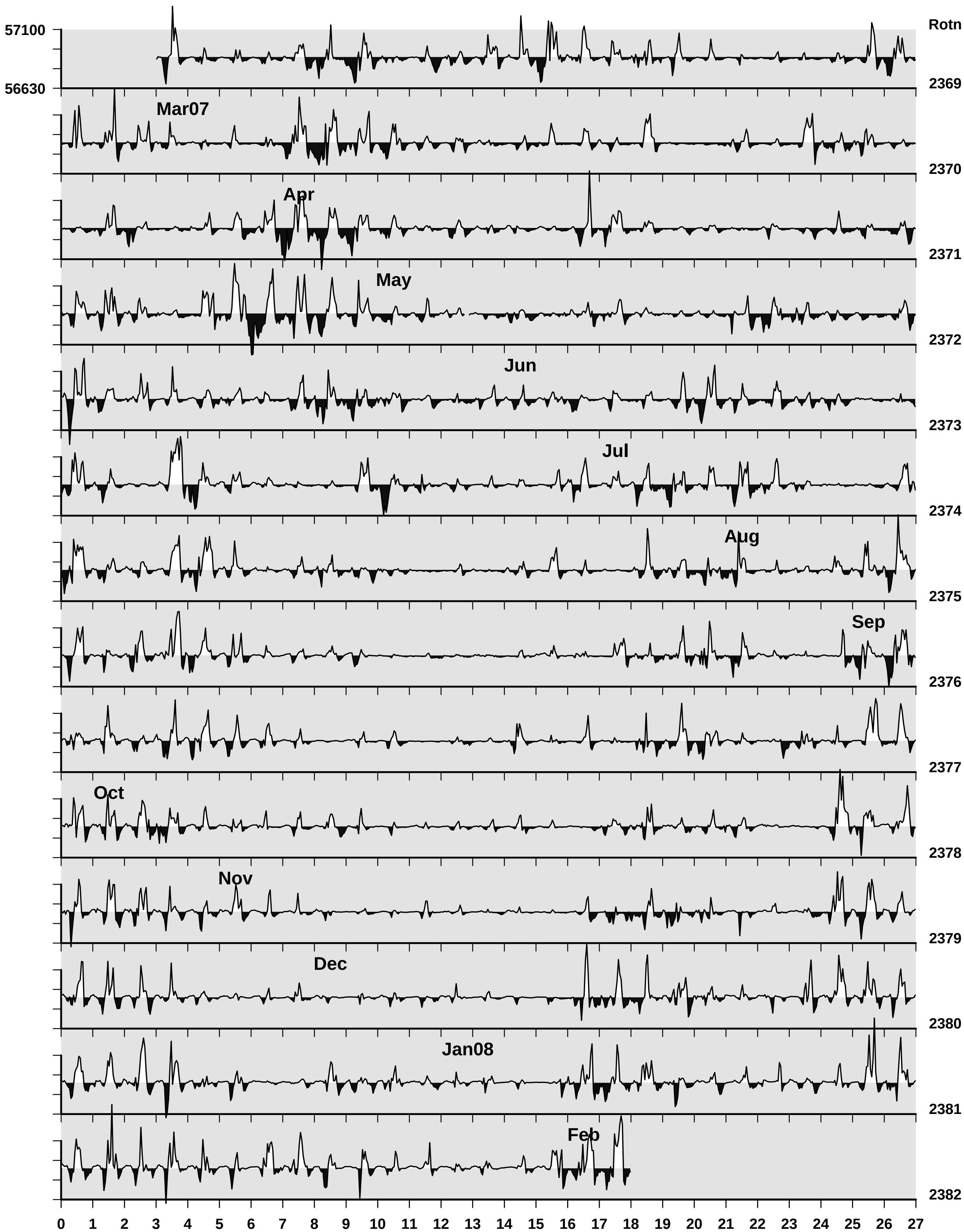
Jim Carrigan Observatory: Declination (degrees)



Jim Carrigan Observatory: Horizontal Intensity (nT)

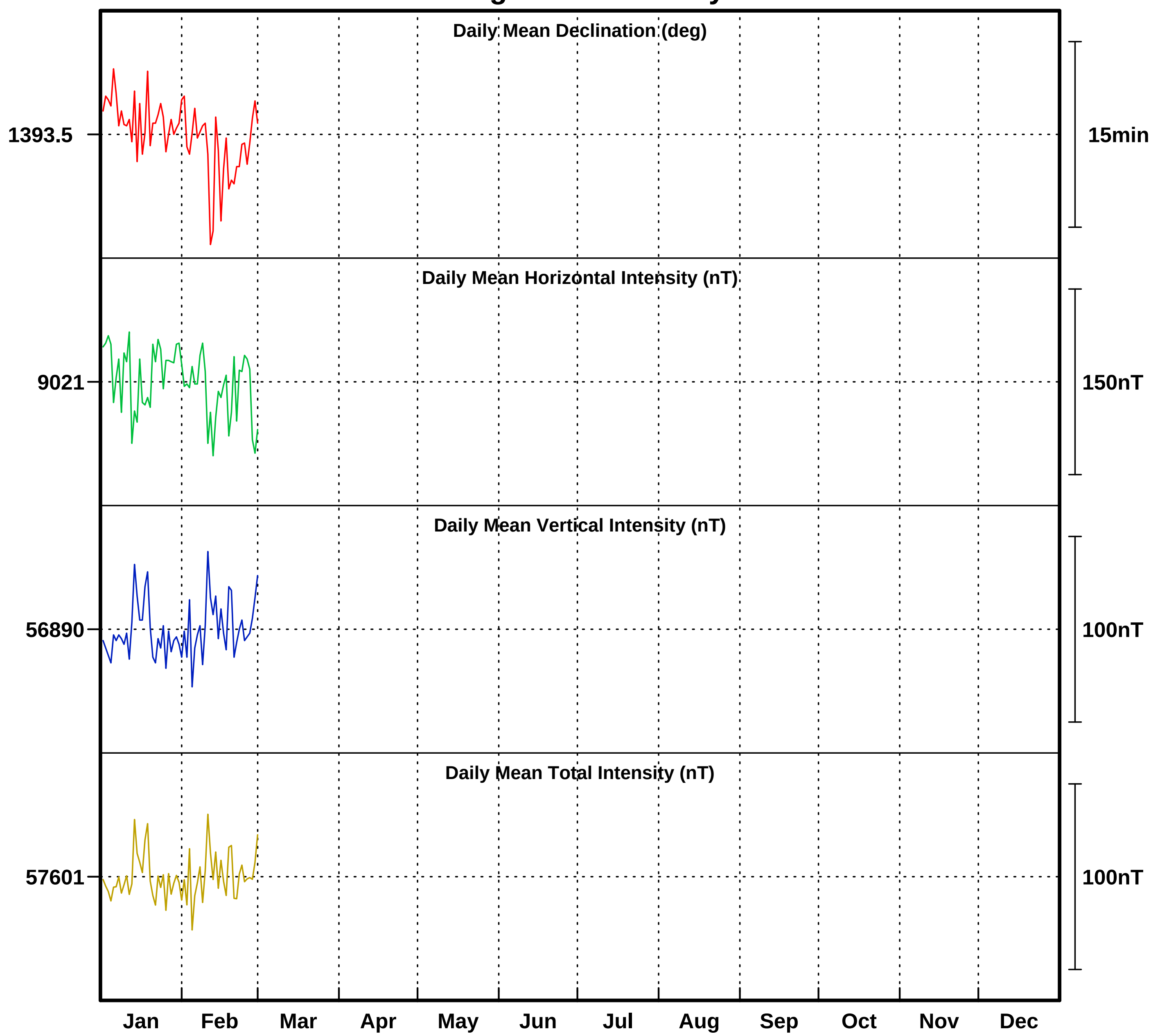


Jim Carrigan Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



Hourly Mean Values Plotted By Bartels Solar Rotation Number

Jim Carrigan Observatory 2008



Monthly Mean Values for Jim Carrigan Observatory 2008

Month	*D*	*H*	*I*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*F*
January	23° 14.8´	9030 nT	80° 58.8´	8297 nT	3564 nT	56887 nT	57599 nT
February	23° 12.1´	9011 nT	80° 60.0´	8282 nT	3550 nT	56893 nT	57602 nT

<u>Note</u>

i. The values shown here are provisional.