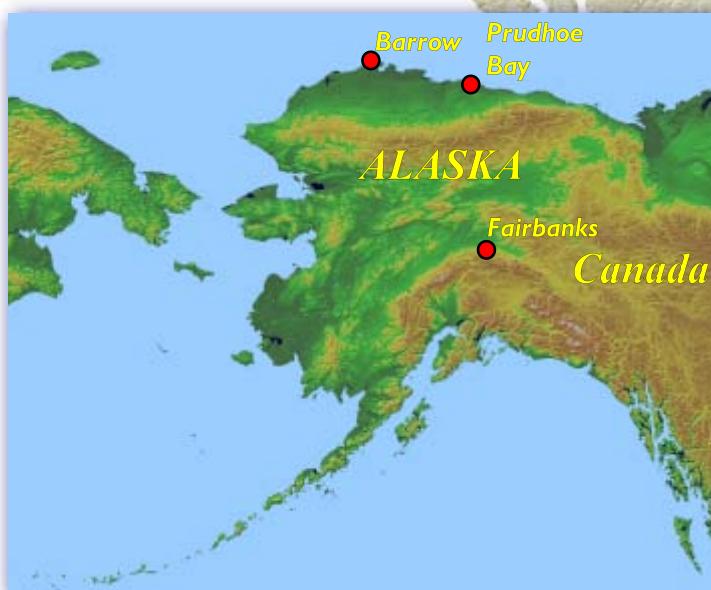


BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Jim Carrigan
Observatory
Prudhoe Bay
Monthly
Magnetic
Bulletin
November 2013
13/11/JC**



British Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

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 was a joint venture between BGS and Sperry Drilling Services (SDS), Halliburton in support of directional drilling programmes. SDS 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 provide rapid access to the provisional geomagnetic observatory results. The information is freely available for personal, academic, educational and non-commercial research or use. Magnetic observatory data are presented as a series of plots of one-minute, hourly and daily values, followed by tabulations 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:

Geomagnetism Team
Earth Hazards and Systems
British Geological Survey
Murchison House, West Mains Road
Edinburgh EH9 3LA
Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0) 131 667 1000

Fax: +44 (0) 131 650 0265

E-mail: enquiries@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' 22" N 211° 12' 04" E

Geomagnetic: 70° 19' 41" N 255° 58' 34" E

Height above mean sea level: 10m (approx)

The geomagnetic co-ordinates are approximations, calculated using the 11th generation International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) at epoch 2013.5. On-line access to models (including IGRF), charts and navigational data are available at http://www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/data_service/models_compass/home

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 staff, installed and became fully operational from October 2003. The data acquisition software, running on QNX operated computers, controls the data logging and the communications.

There are two sets of sensors used for making magnetic measurements. A tri-axial 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 (PPM) making measurements of the absolute total field intensity (*F*) at a rate of 0.05Hz.

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 and the total field intensity samples are filtered using a 13-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. Two sets of absolute measurements of the field are made manually once per month. 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. Observatory Results

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 to a page and show the one-minute 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 and/or coronal holes on the Sun may recur after 27 days: the same is true for geomagnetically

quiet intervals. Plotting the data in this way highlights this recurrence. Diurnal variations are also clear in these plots and the amplitude changes throughout the year highlight the seasonal changes. Longer term secular variation is also illustrated.

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. It is anticipated that these provisional values will not be altered by more than a few nT or tenths of arcminutes before being made definitive at the end of the year.

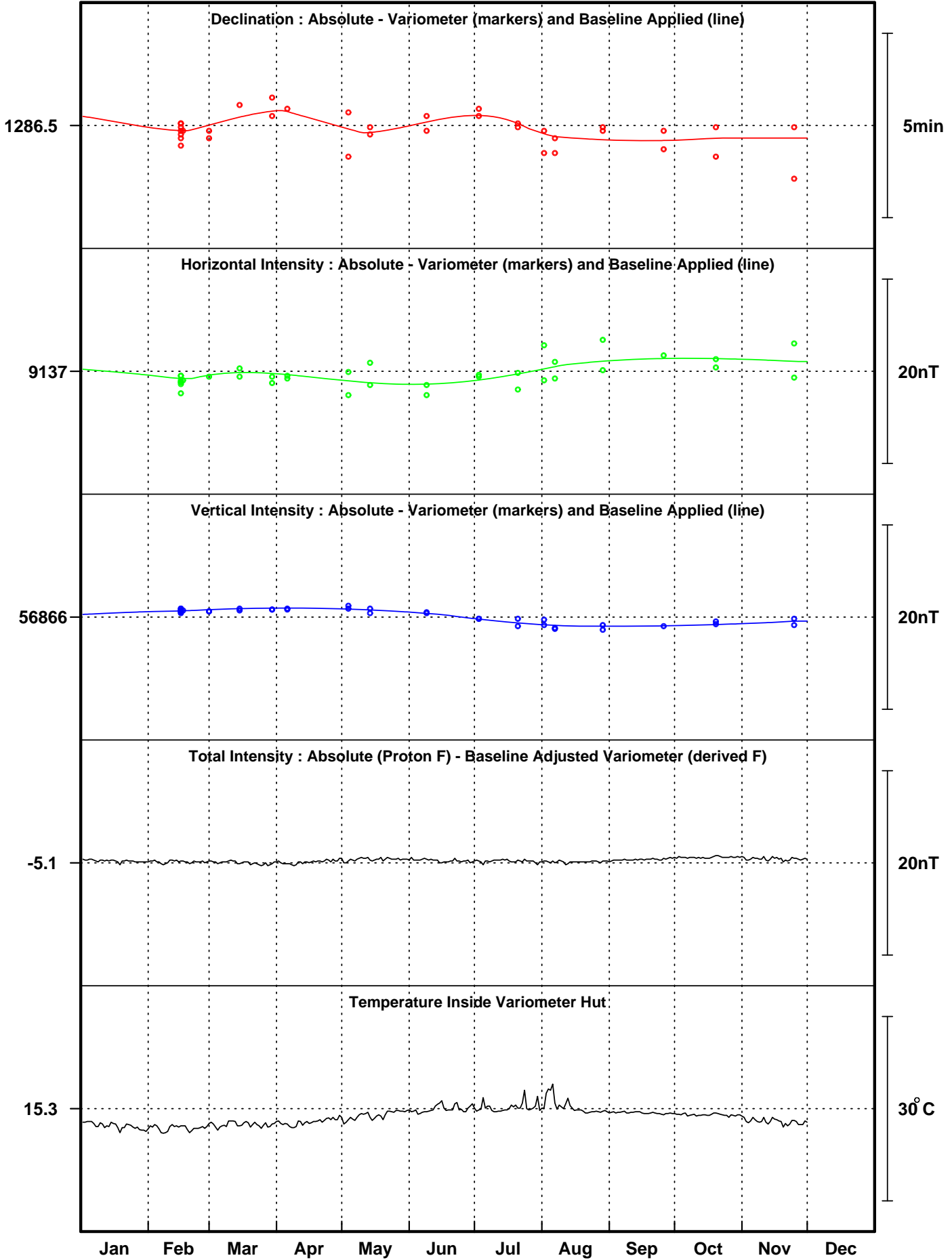
5. Conditions of Use

The data presented in this bulletin are provided for personal, academic, educational, non-commercial research or other non-commercial use and are not for sale or distribution to third parties without written permission from BGS.

Reproduction of any part of this bulletin should be accompanied by the statement: 'Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved'. Publications making use of the data should include an acknowledgment statement of the form: 'The results presented in this paper rely on the data collected at Jim Carrigan magnetic observatory, operated by Sperry Drilling Services, Halliburton and the British Geological Survey with support from BP.'

Commercial users can contact the geomagnetism team for information on the range of applications and services offered. Full contact details are available at www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/contactus/staff

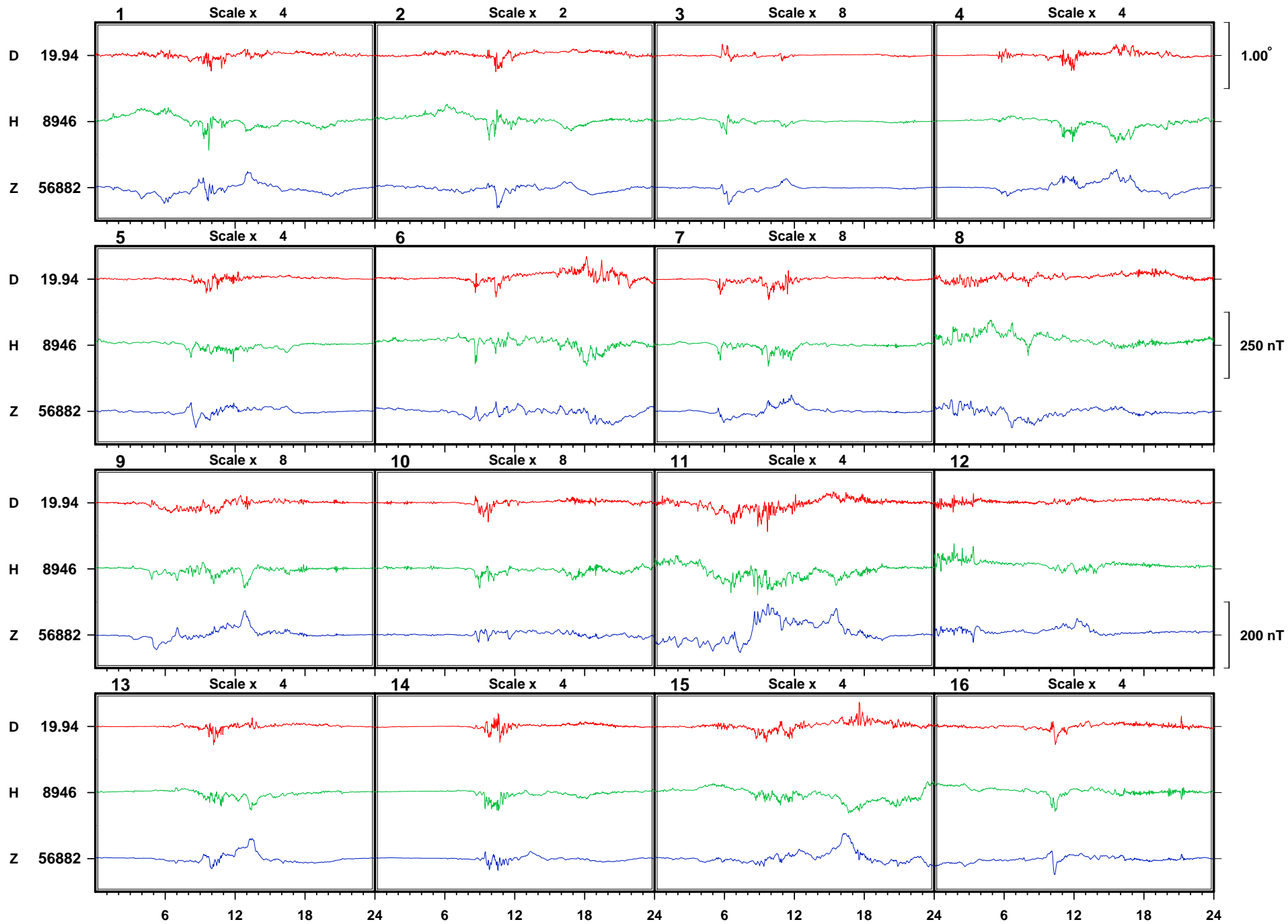
Jim Carrigan Obs 2013

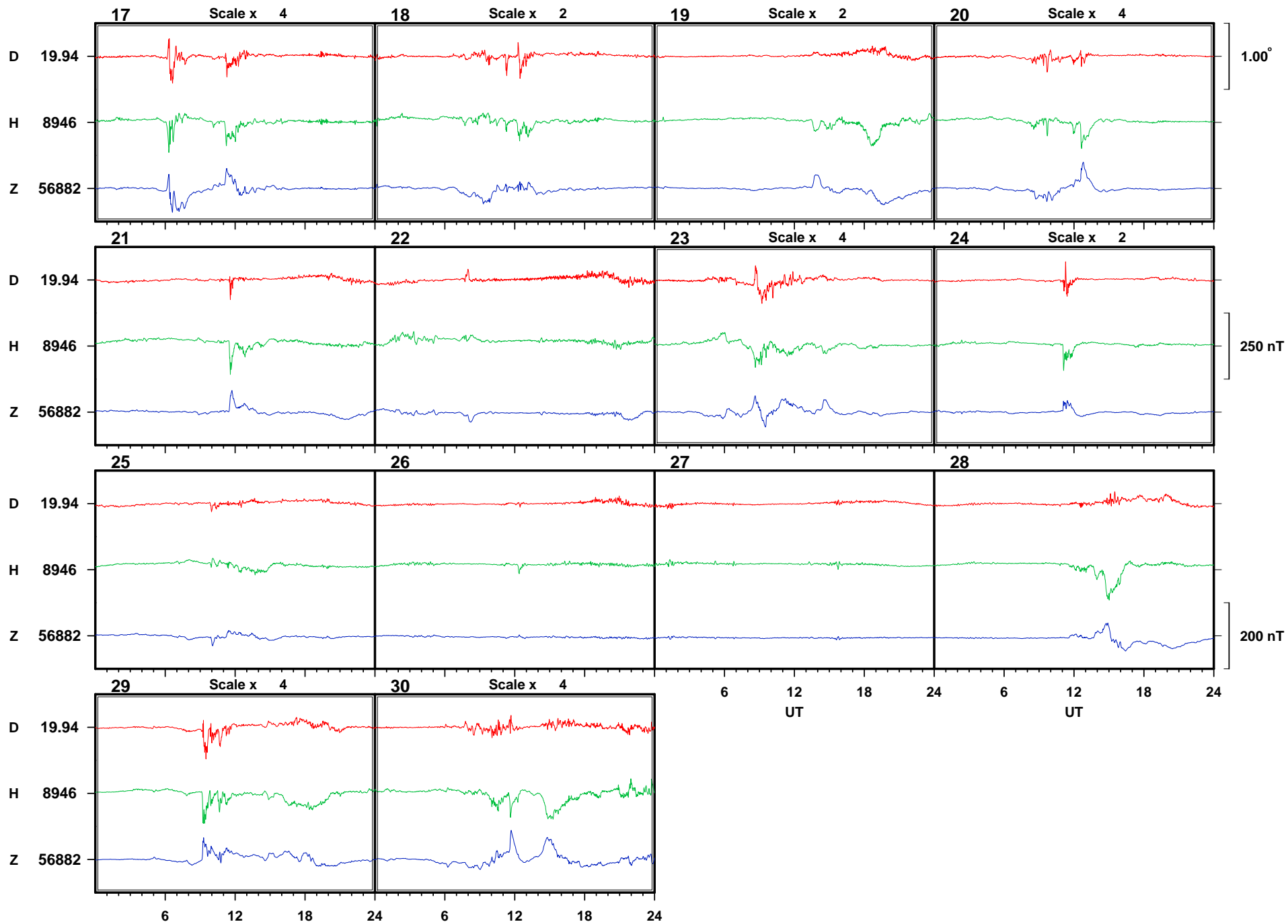


Jim Carrigan

November

2013





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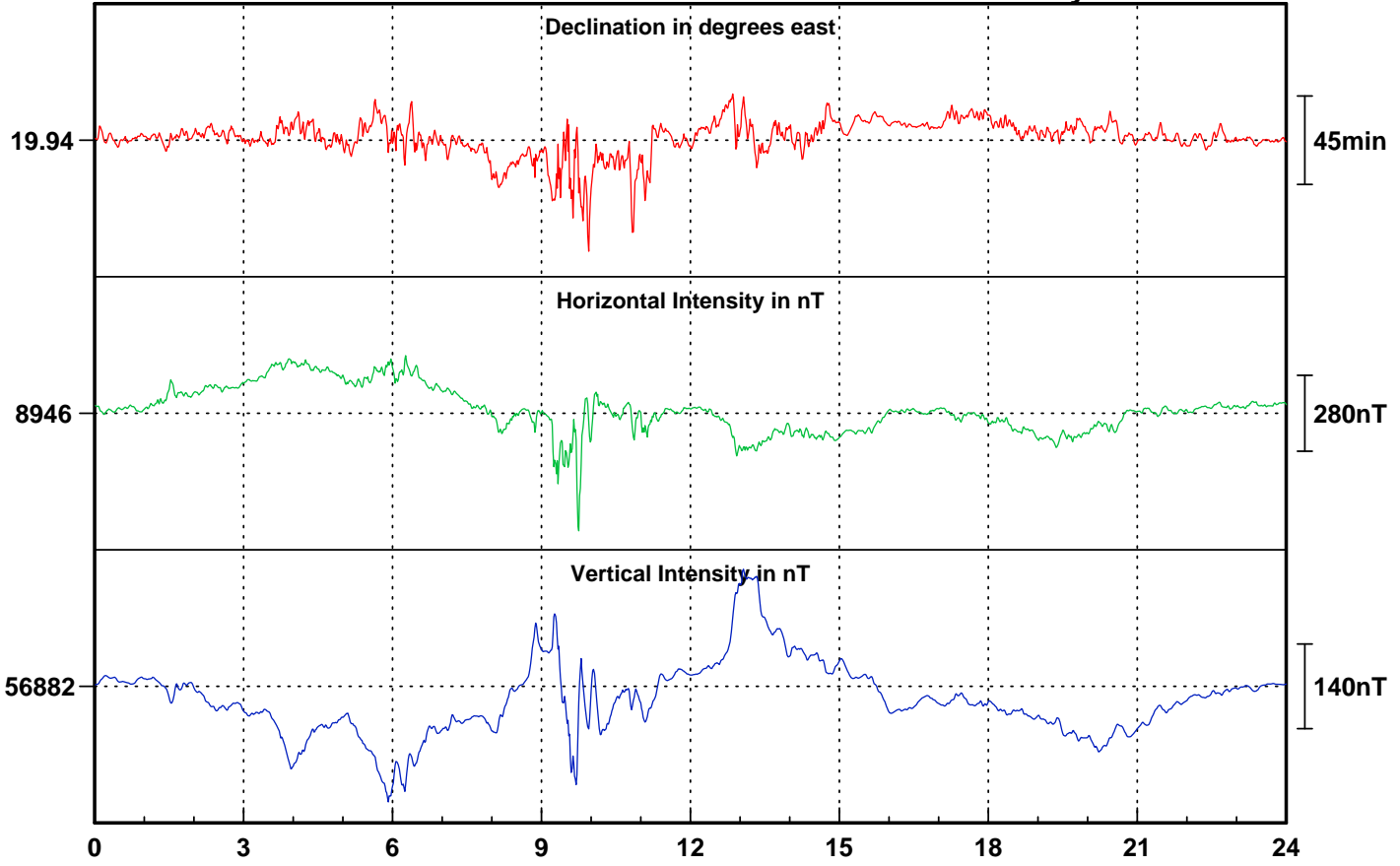
November

2013

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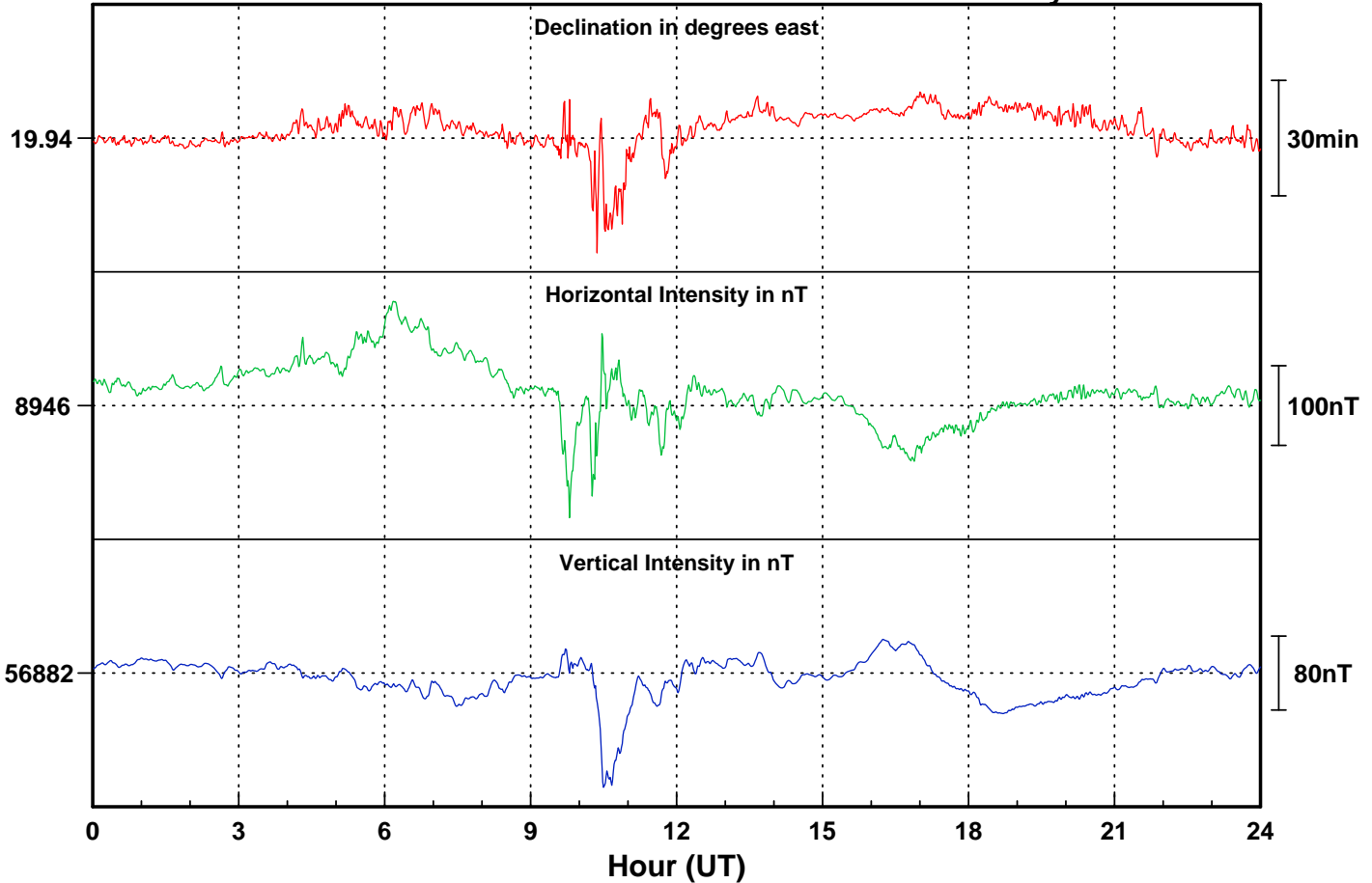
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 305



Date: 02-11-2013

Day number: 306

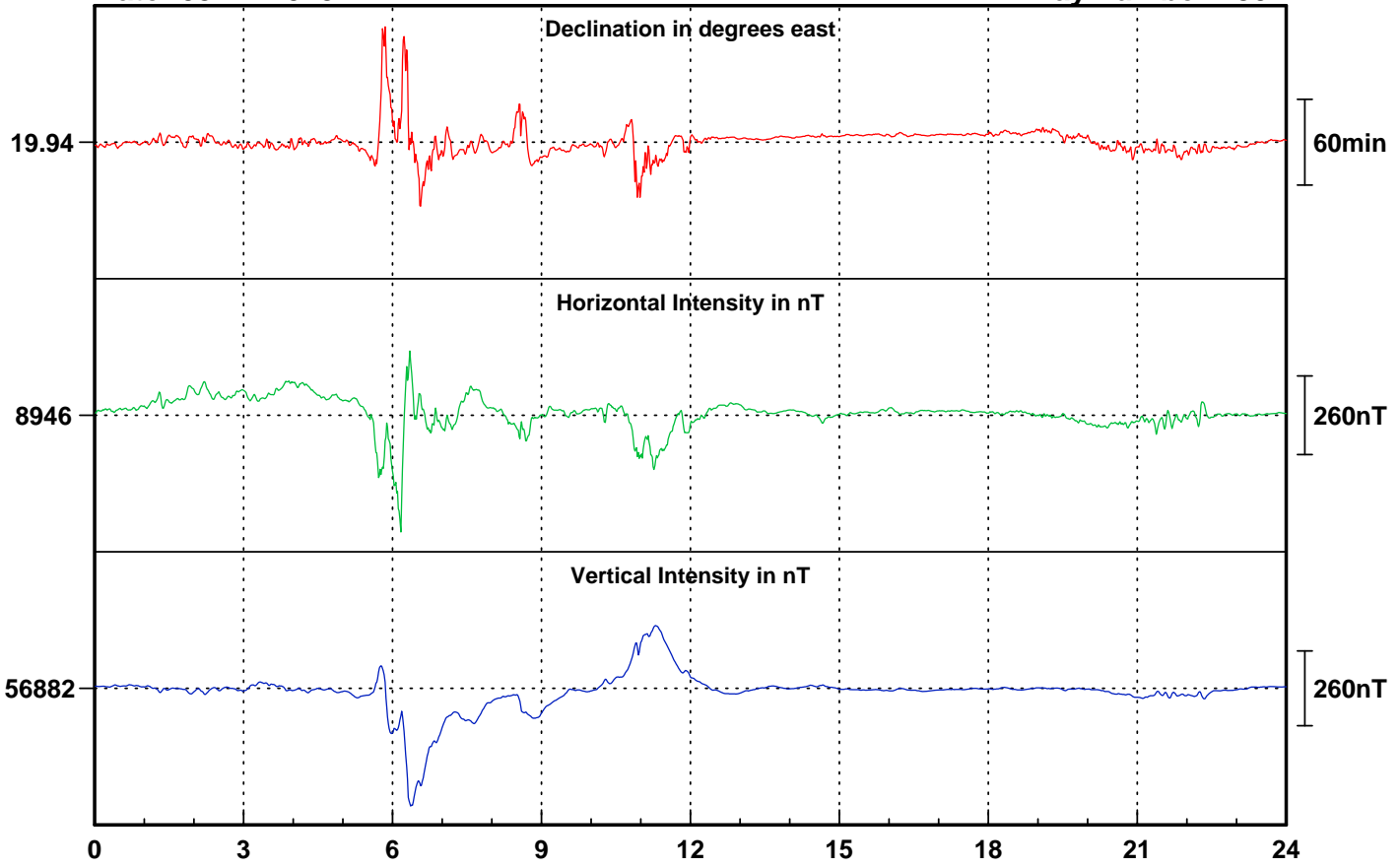


Hour (UT)

Date: 03-11-2013

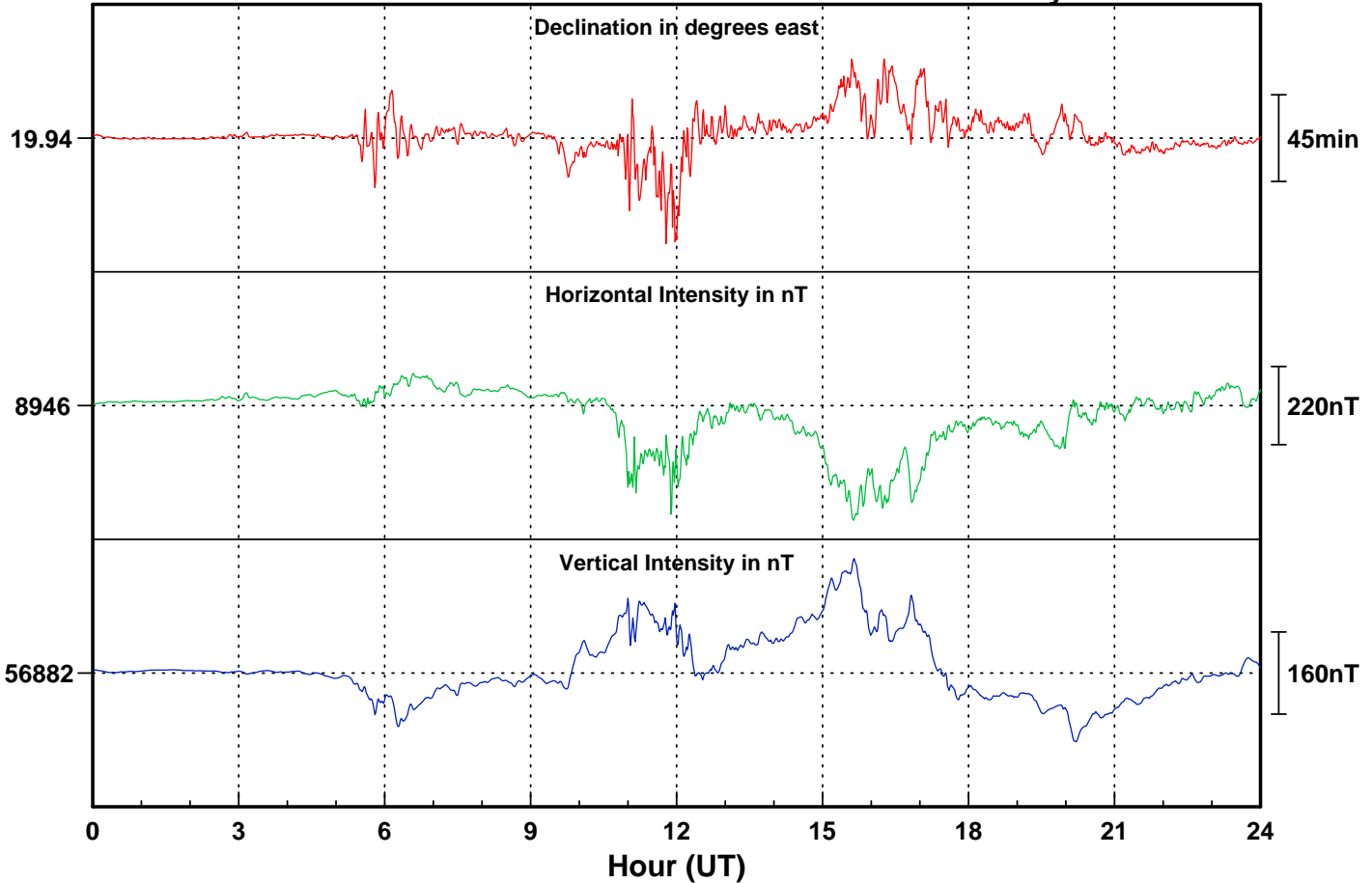
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 307



Date: 04-11-2013

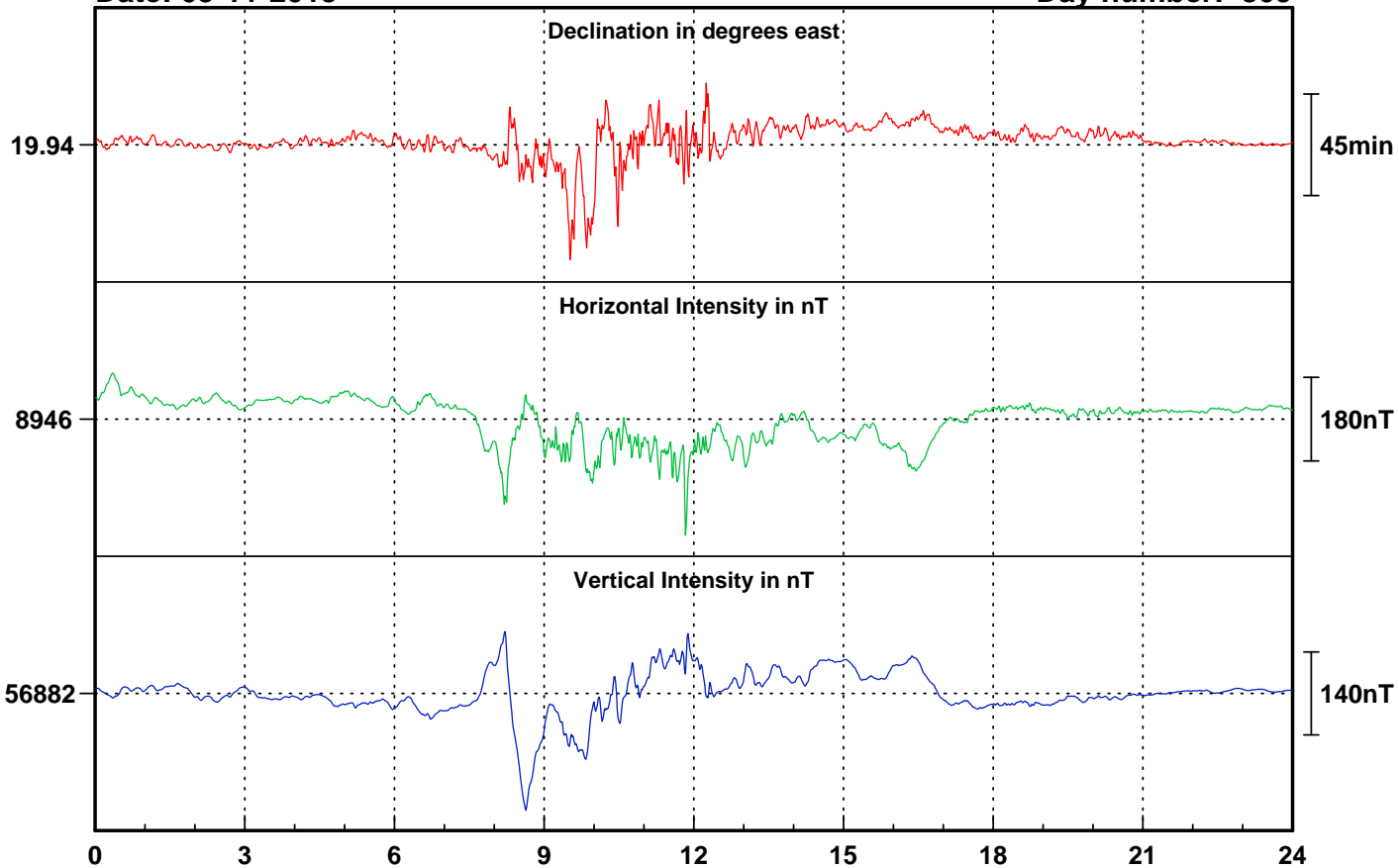
Day number: 308



Date: 05-11-2013

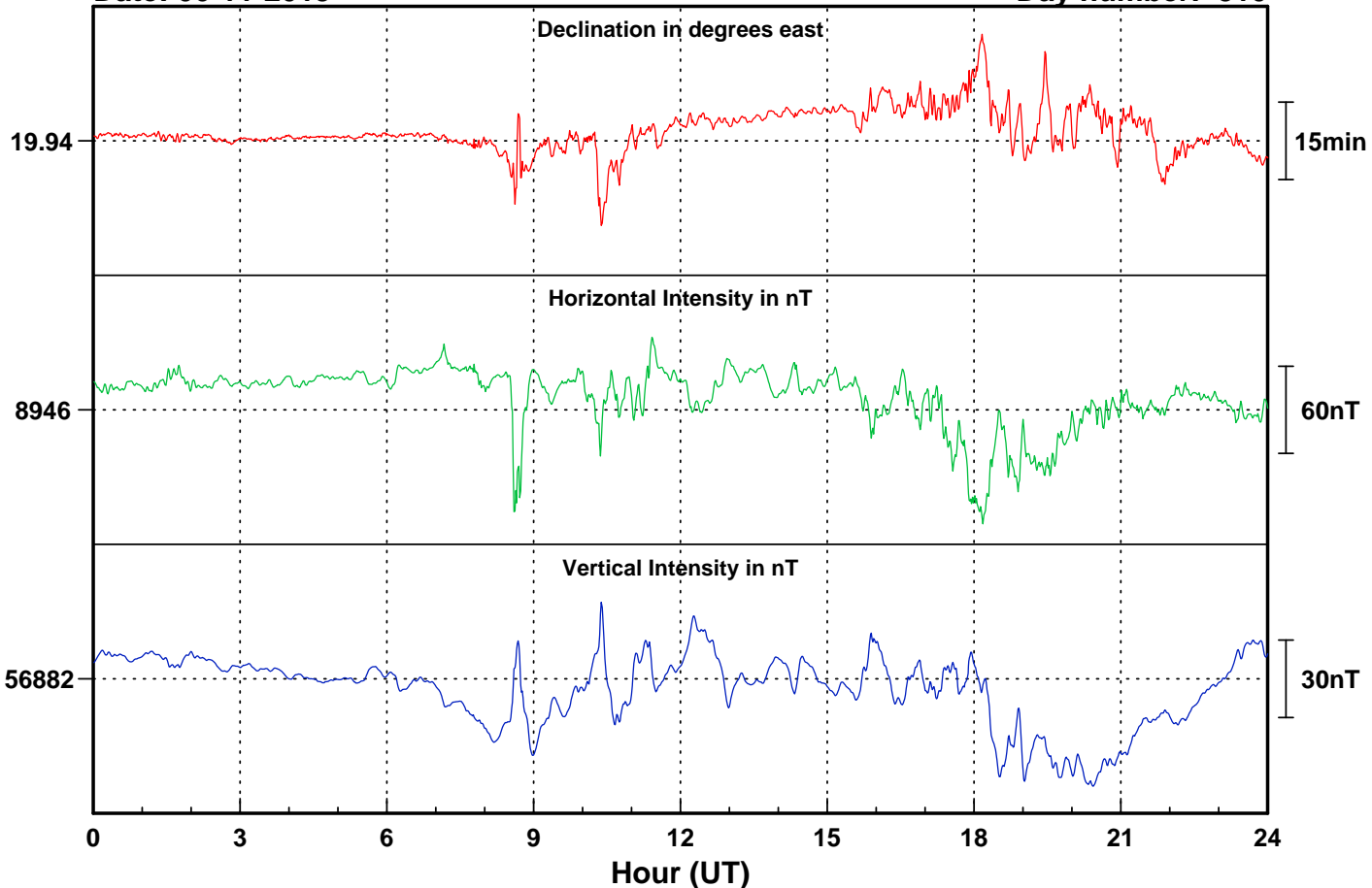
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 309



Date: 06-11-2013

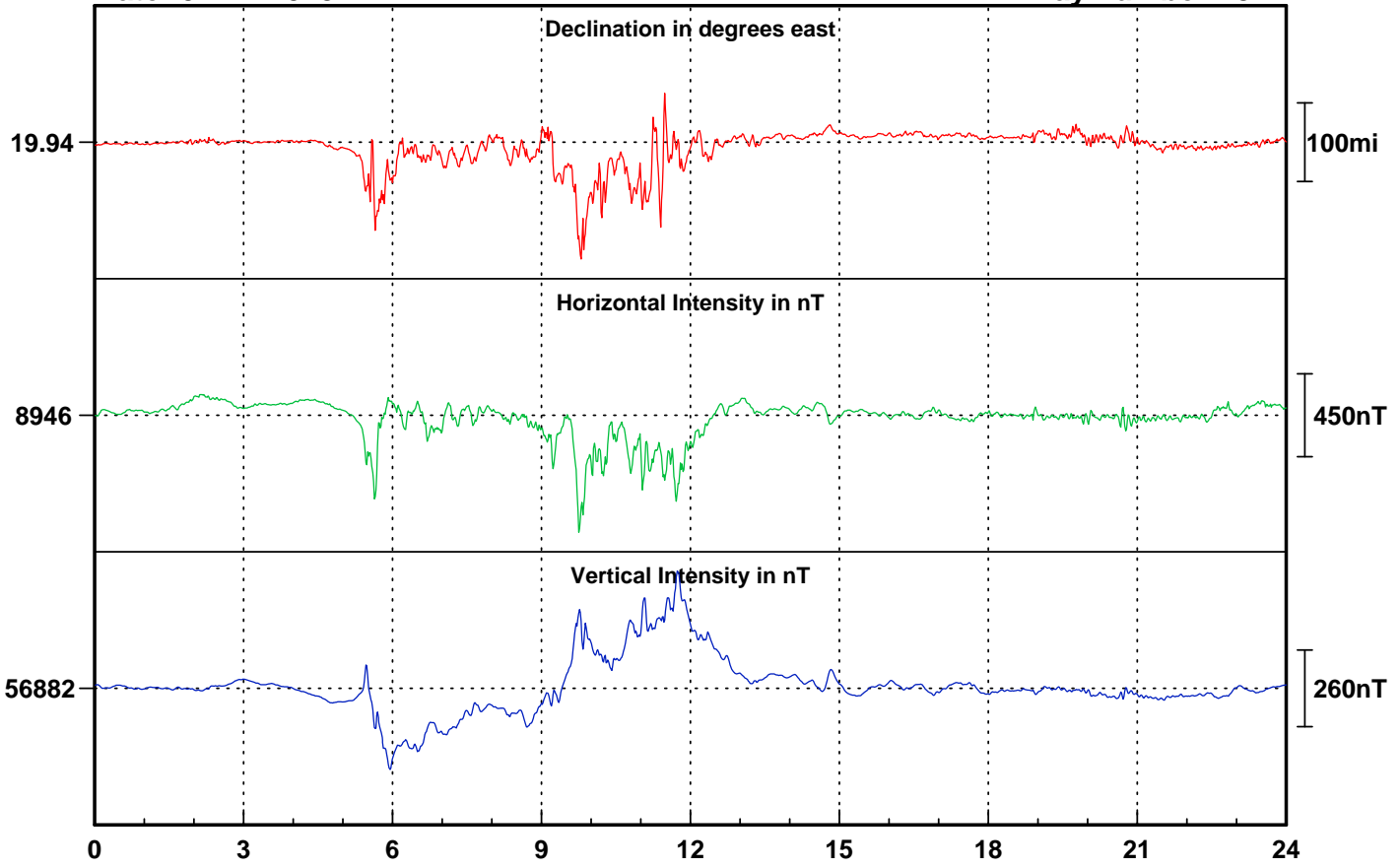
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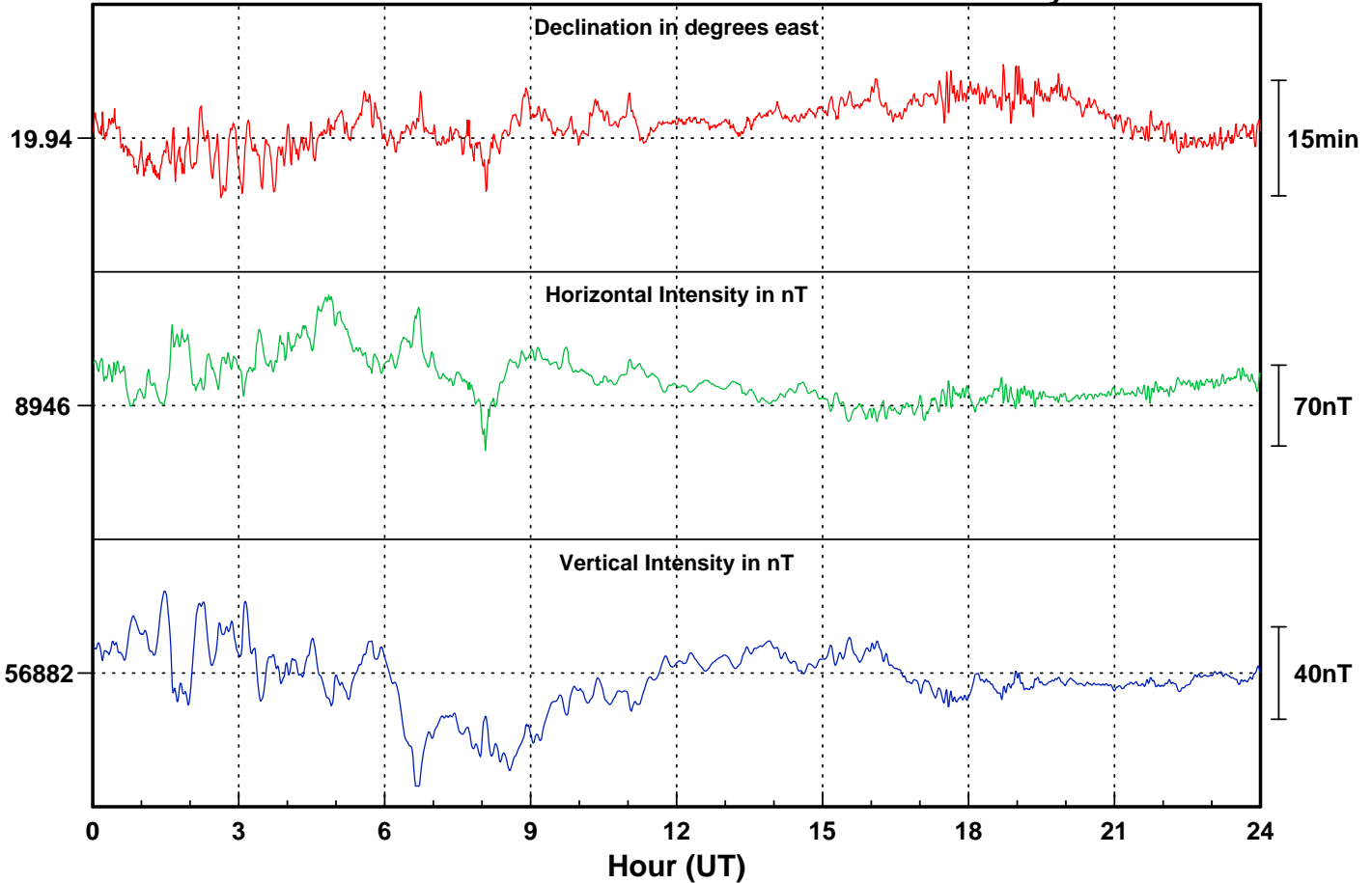
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 311



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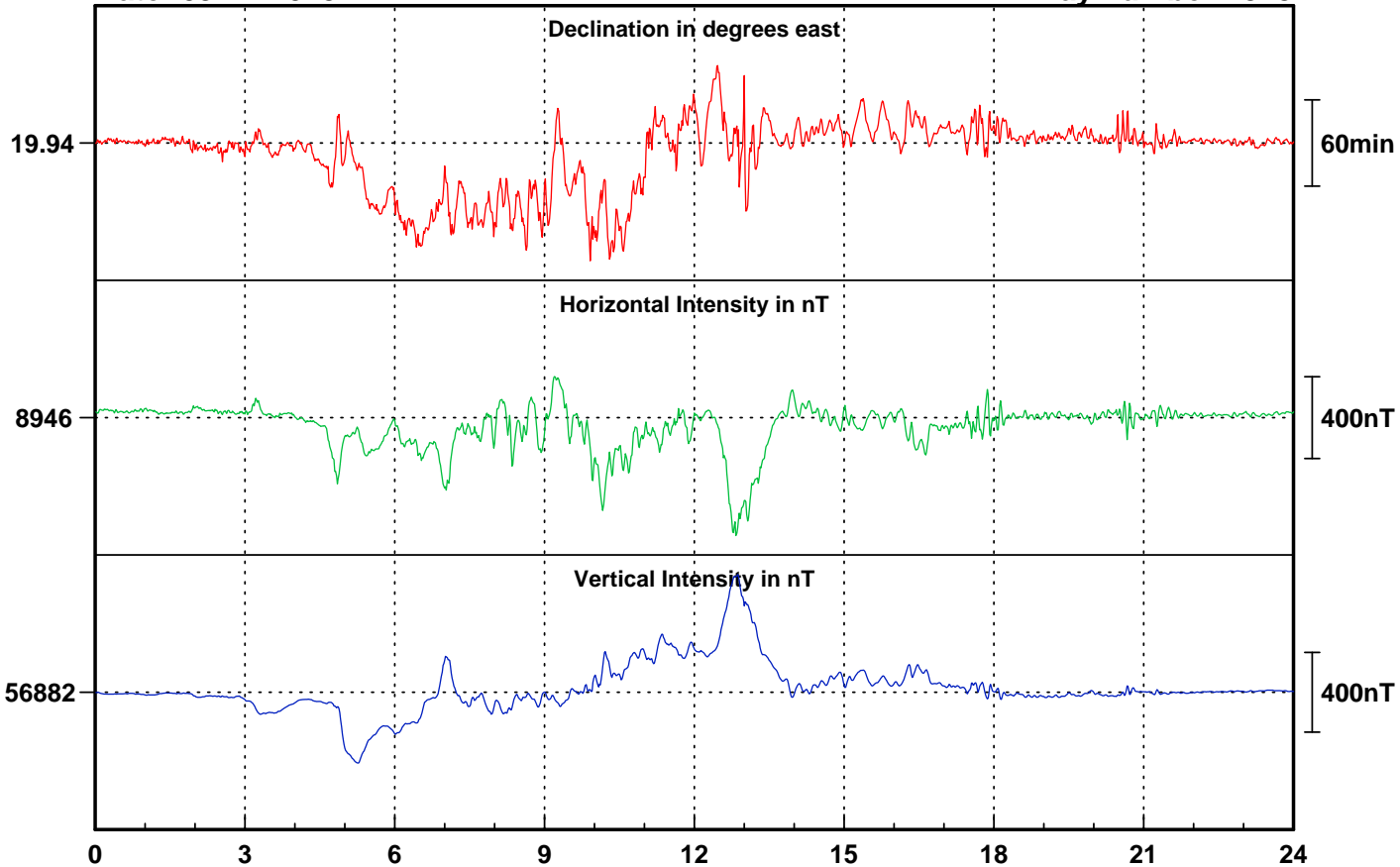
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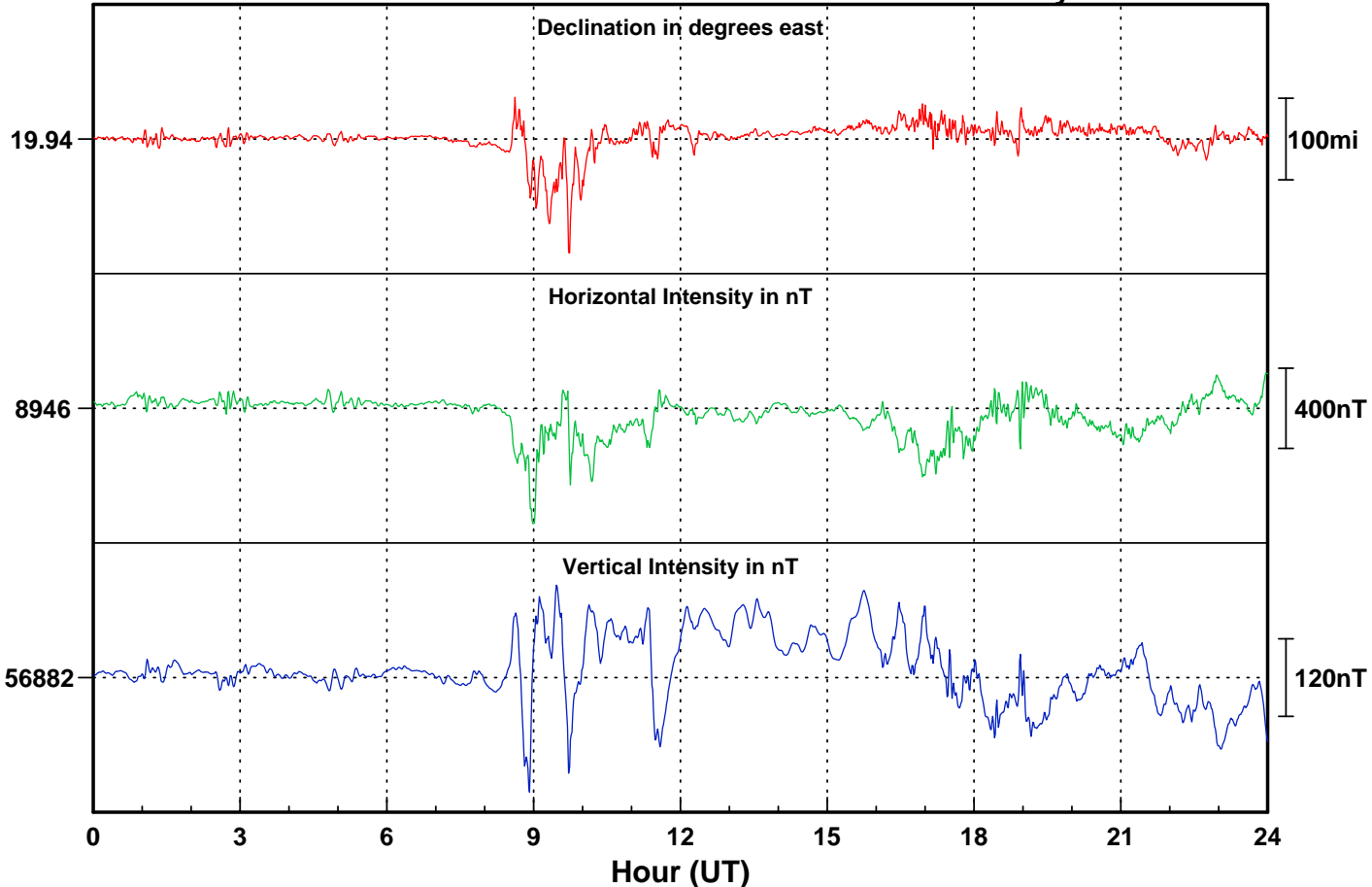
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 313



Date: 10-11-2013

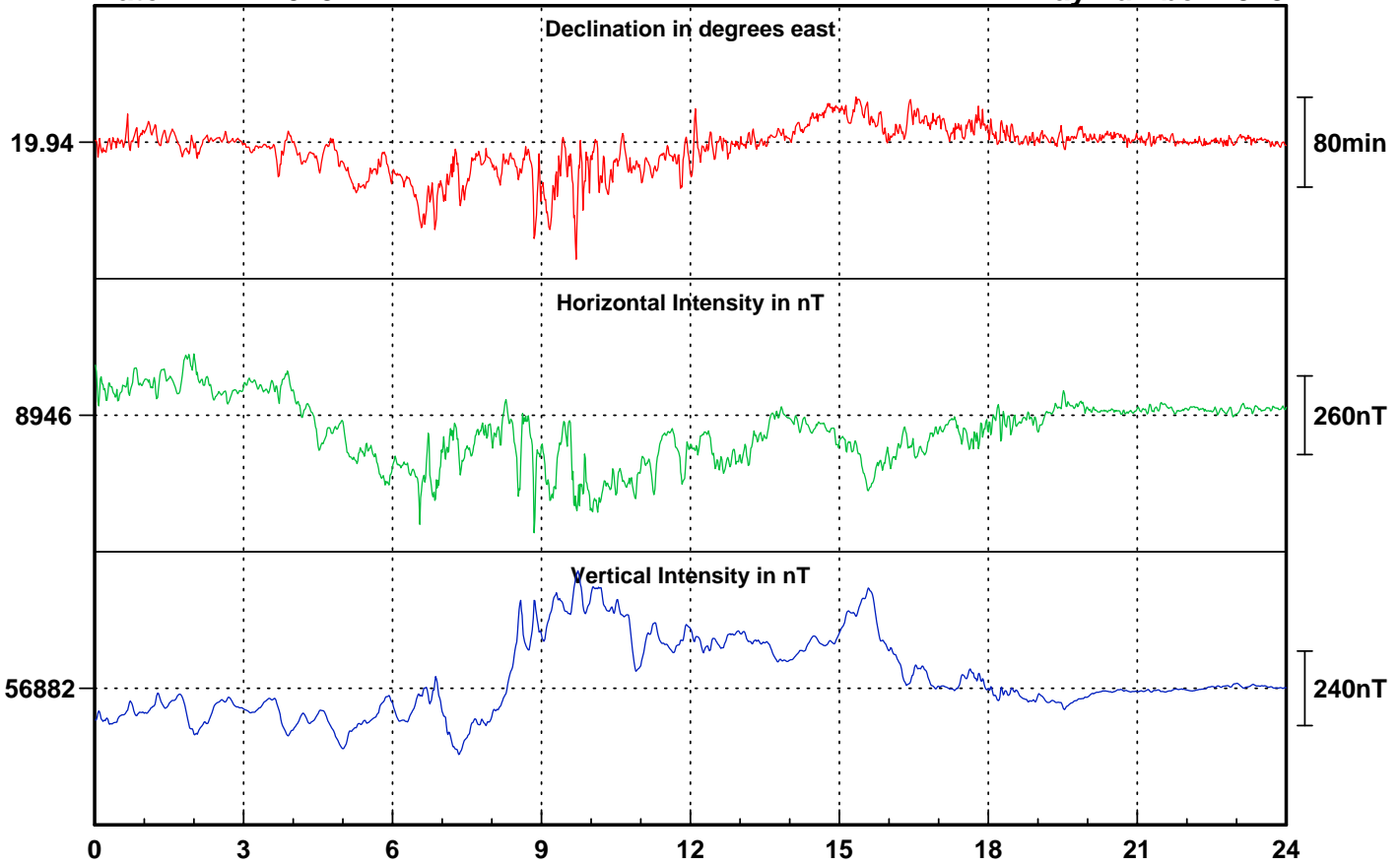
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Date: 11-11-2013

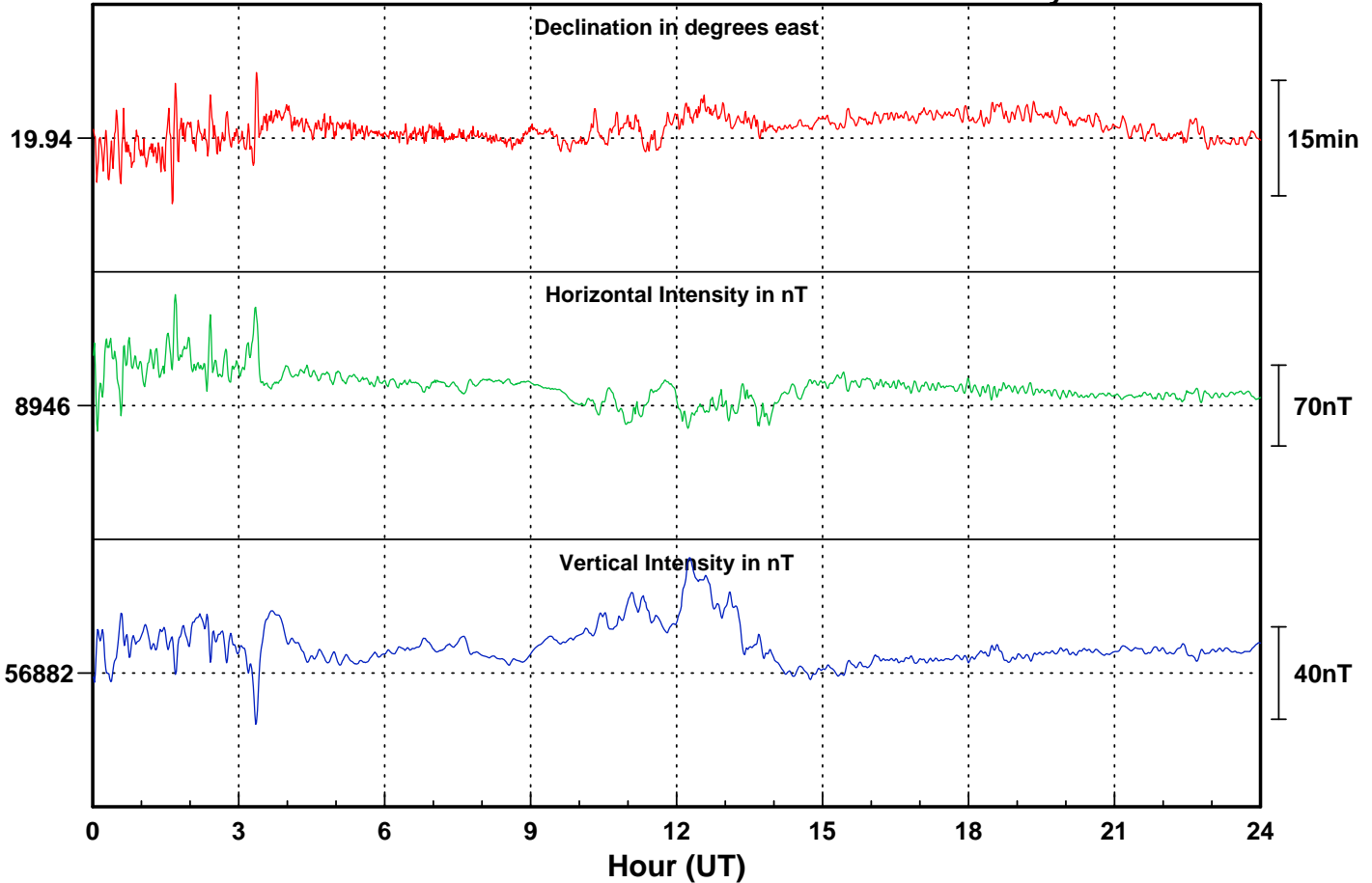
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 315



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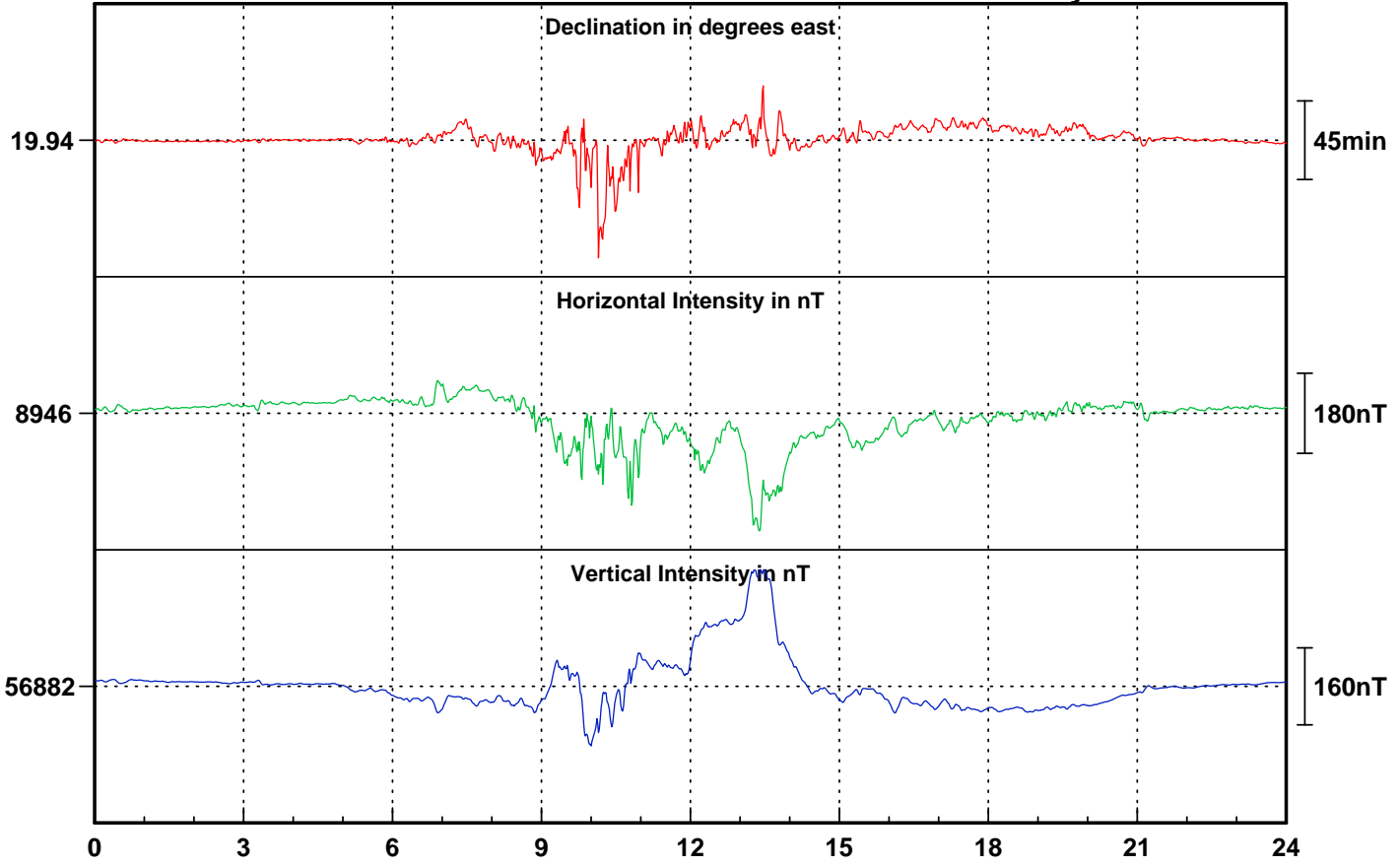
Day number: 316



Date: 13-11-2013

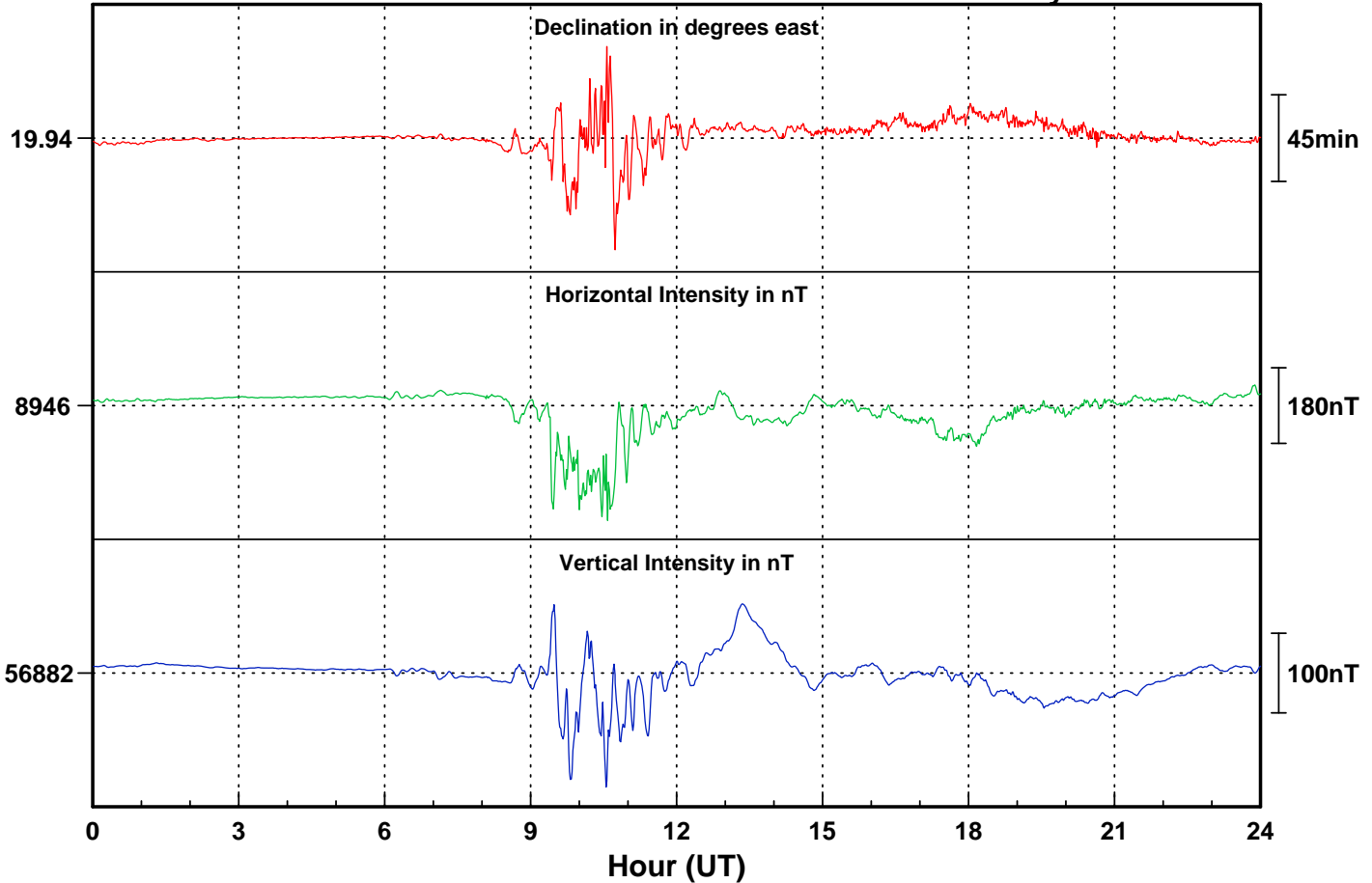
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 317



Date: 14-11-2013

Day number: 318

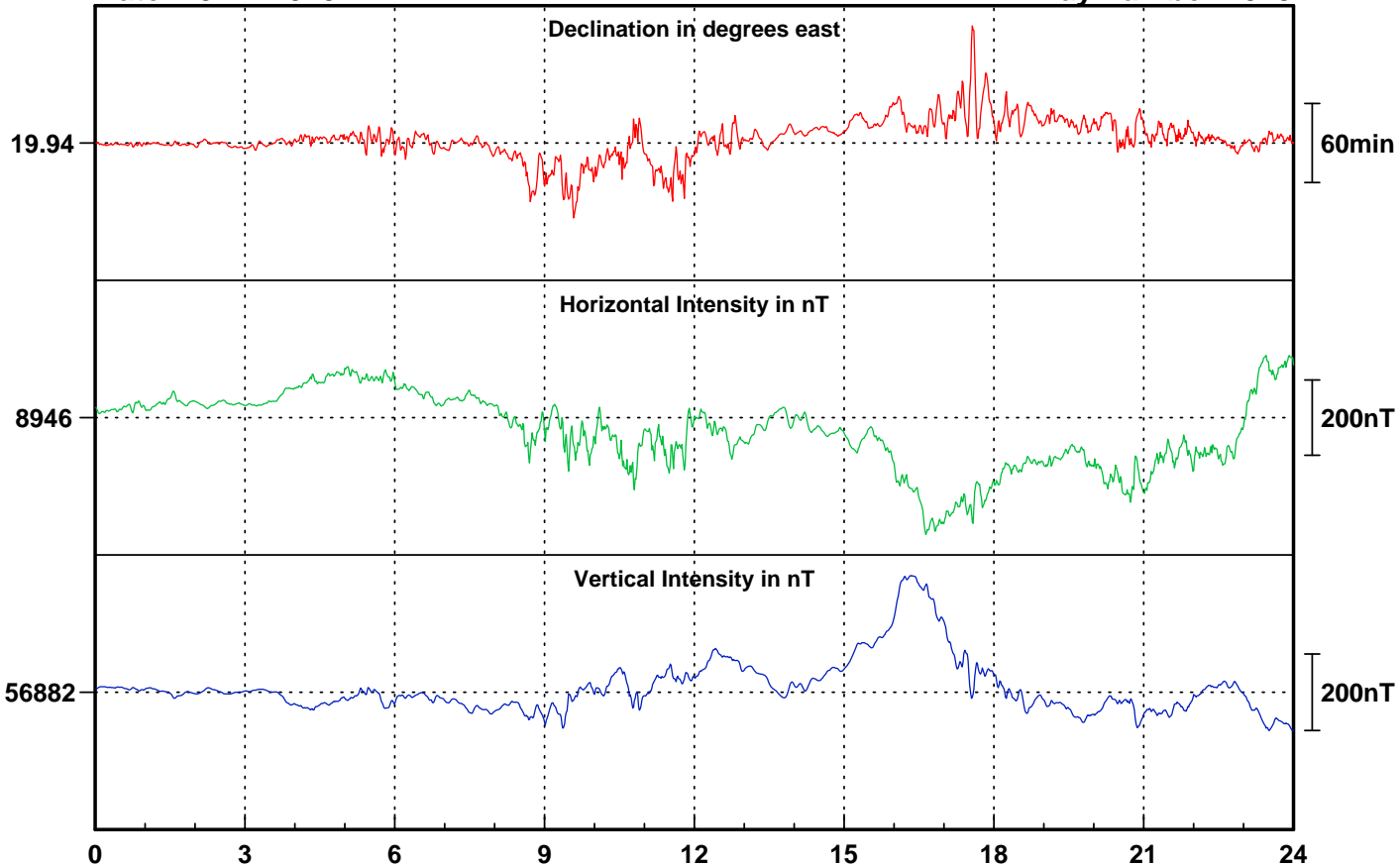


Hour (UT)

Date: 15-11-2013

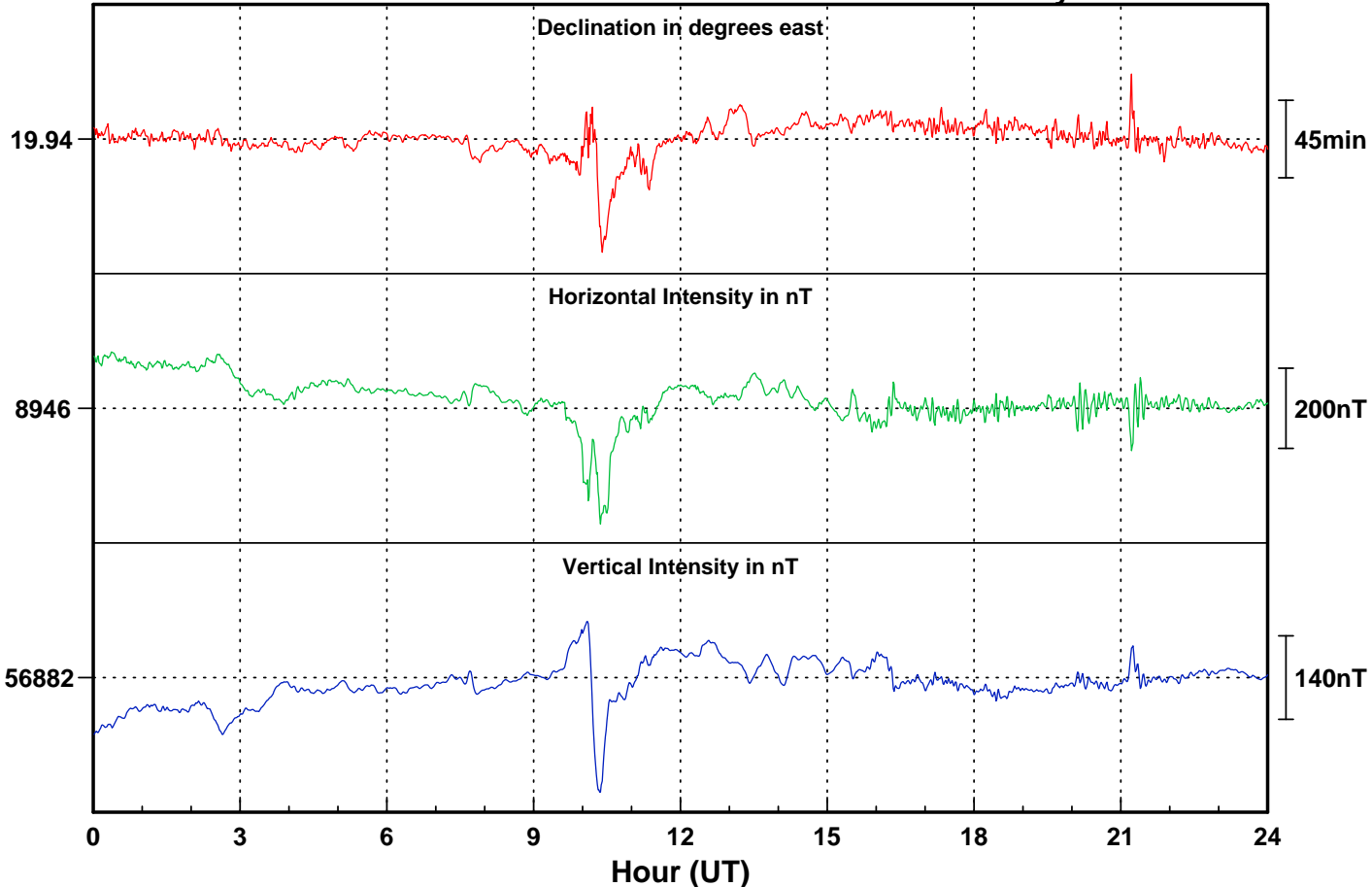
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 319



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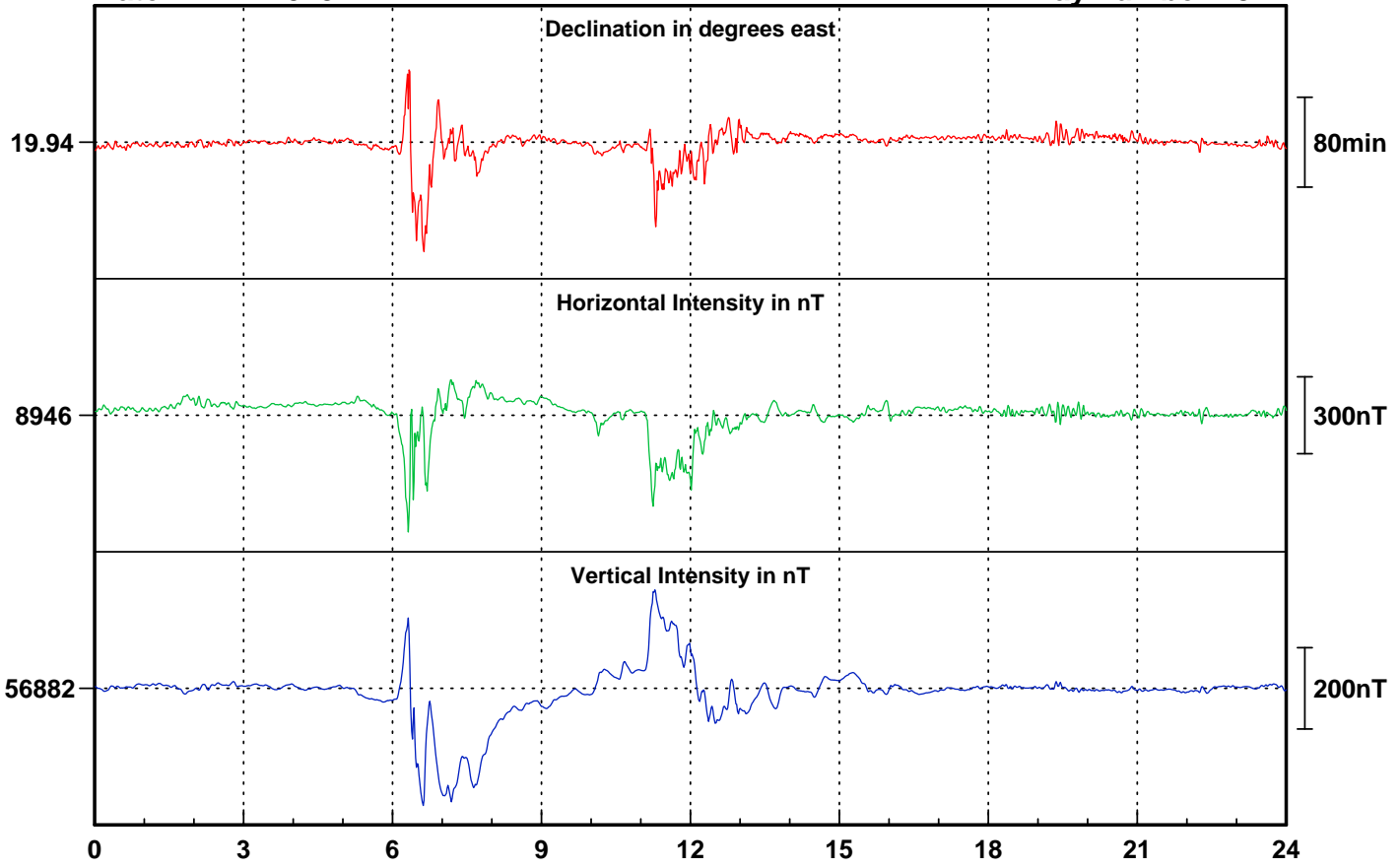
Day number: 320



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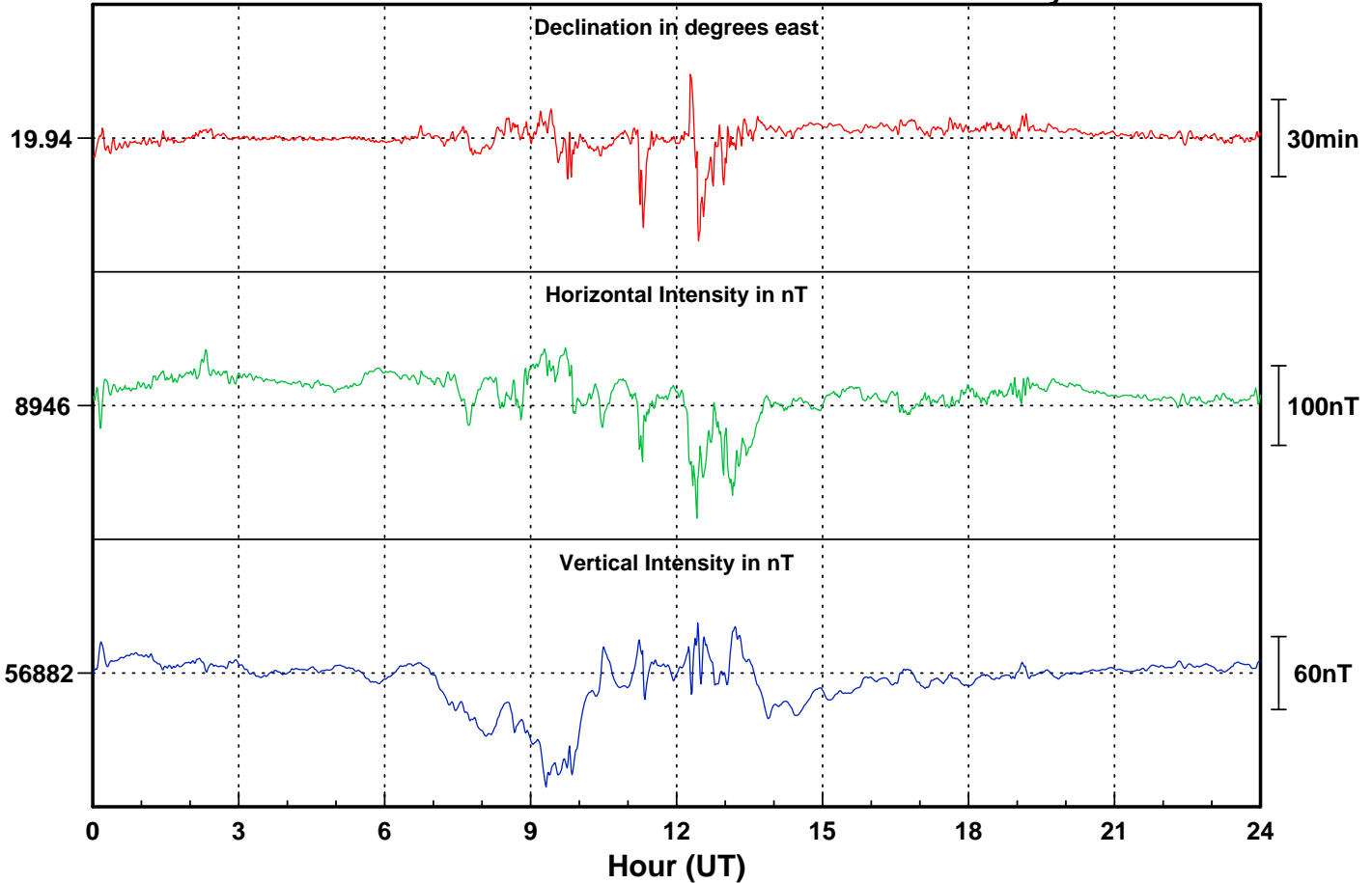
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 321



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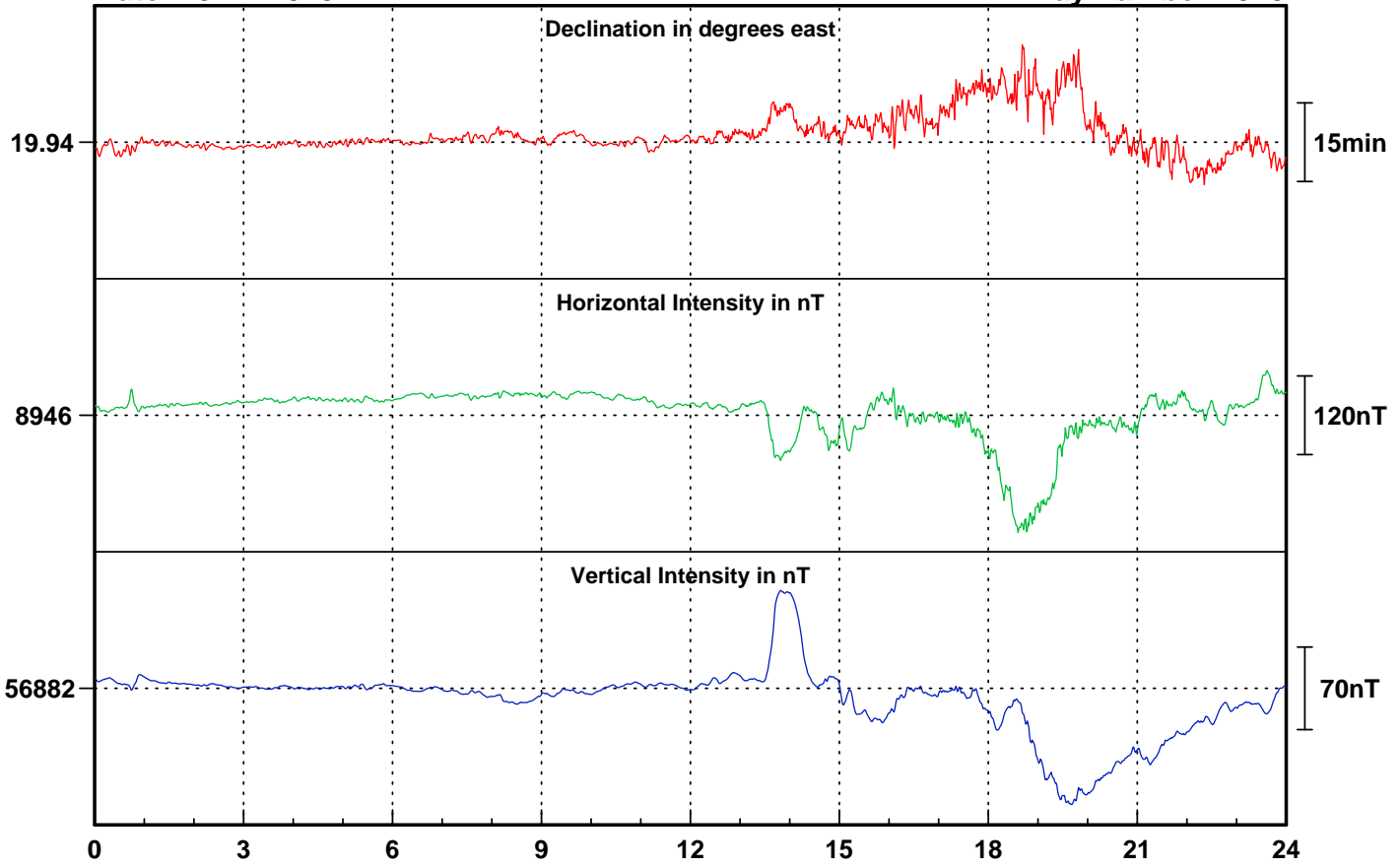
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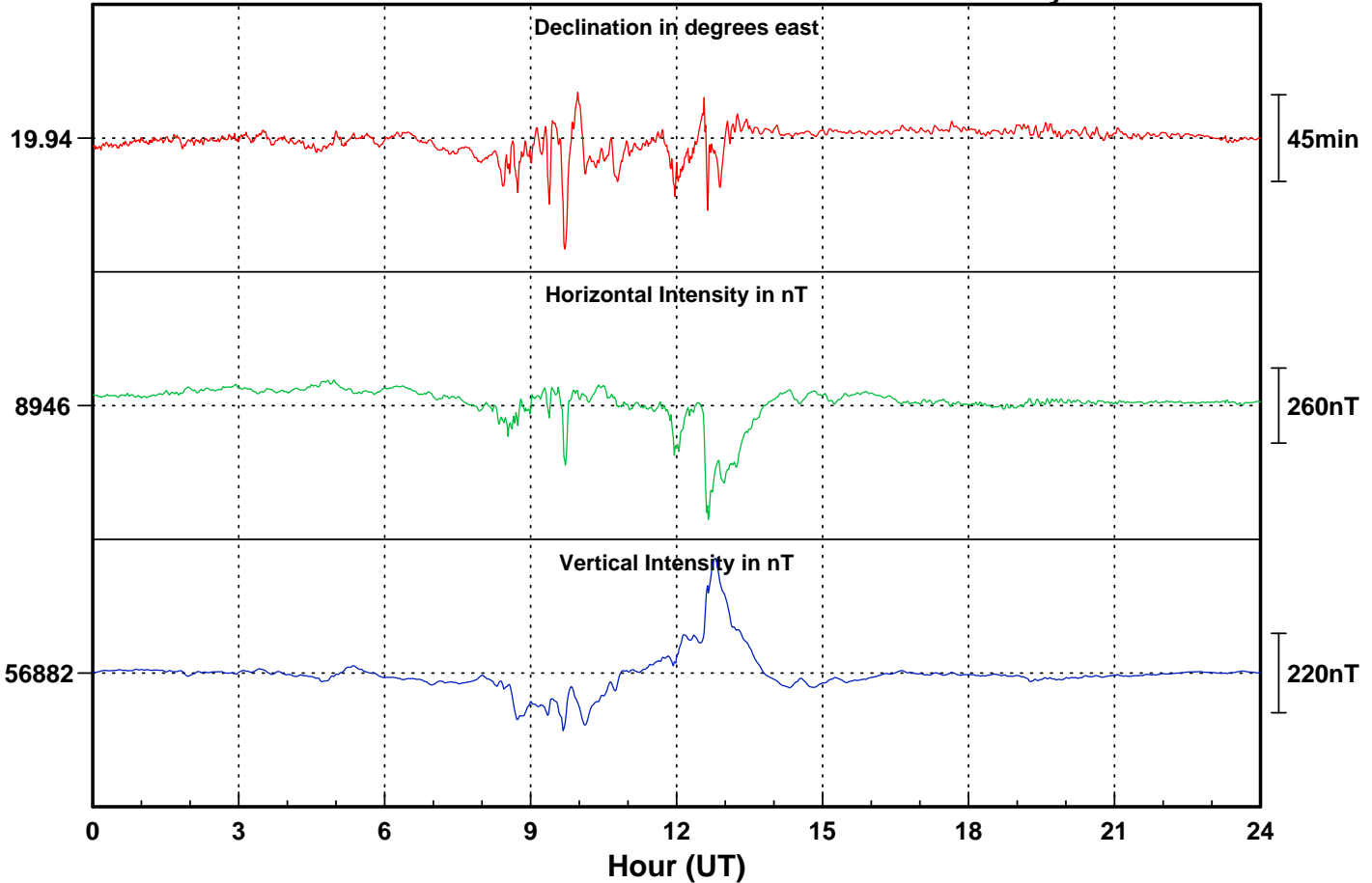
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 323



Date: 20-11-2013

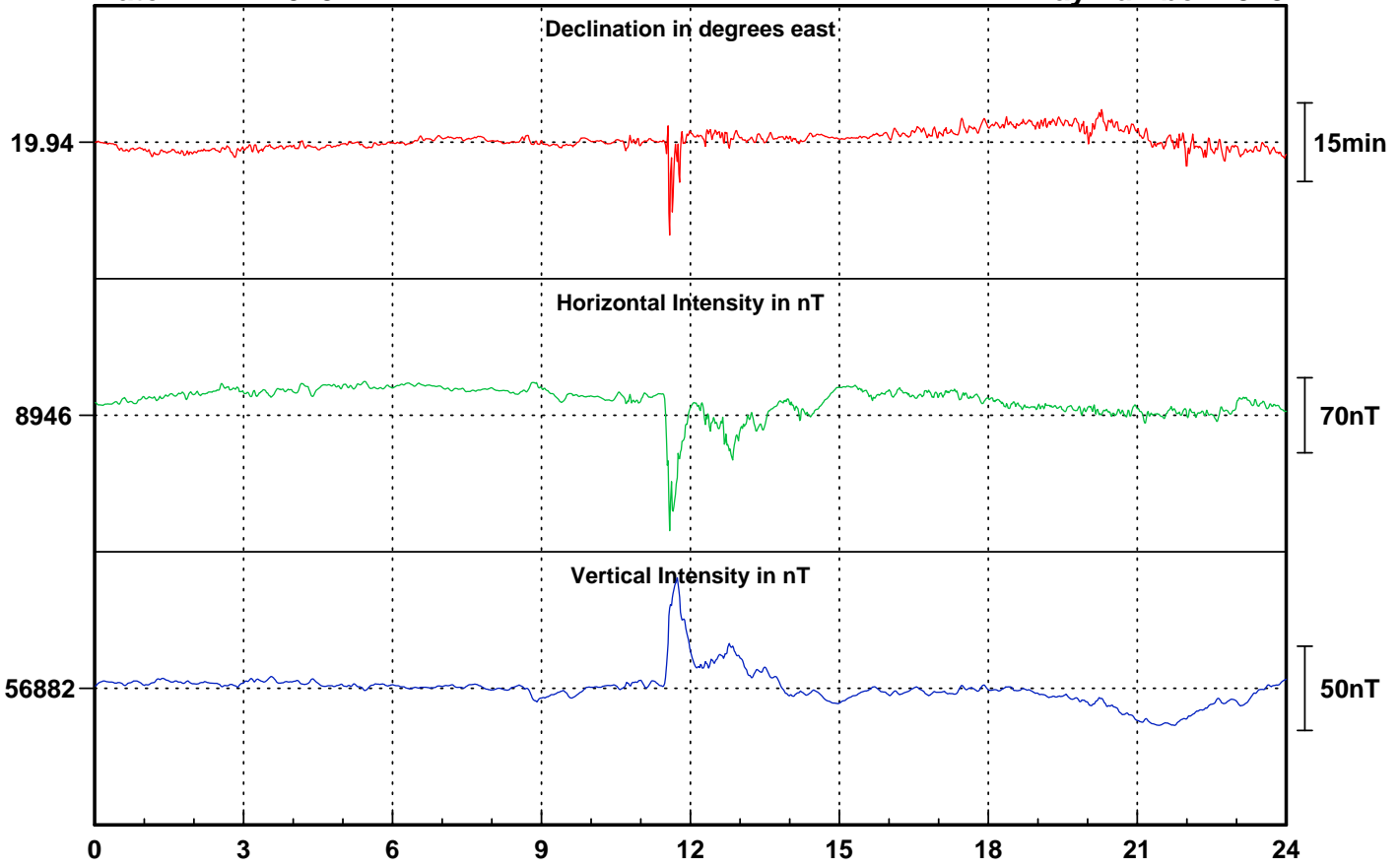
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Date: 21-11-2013

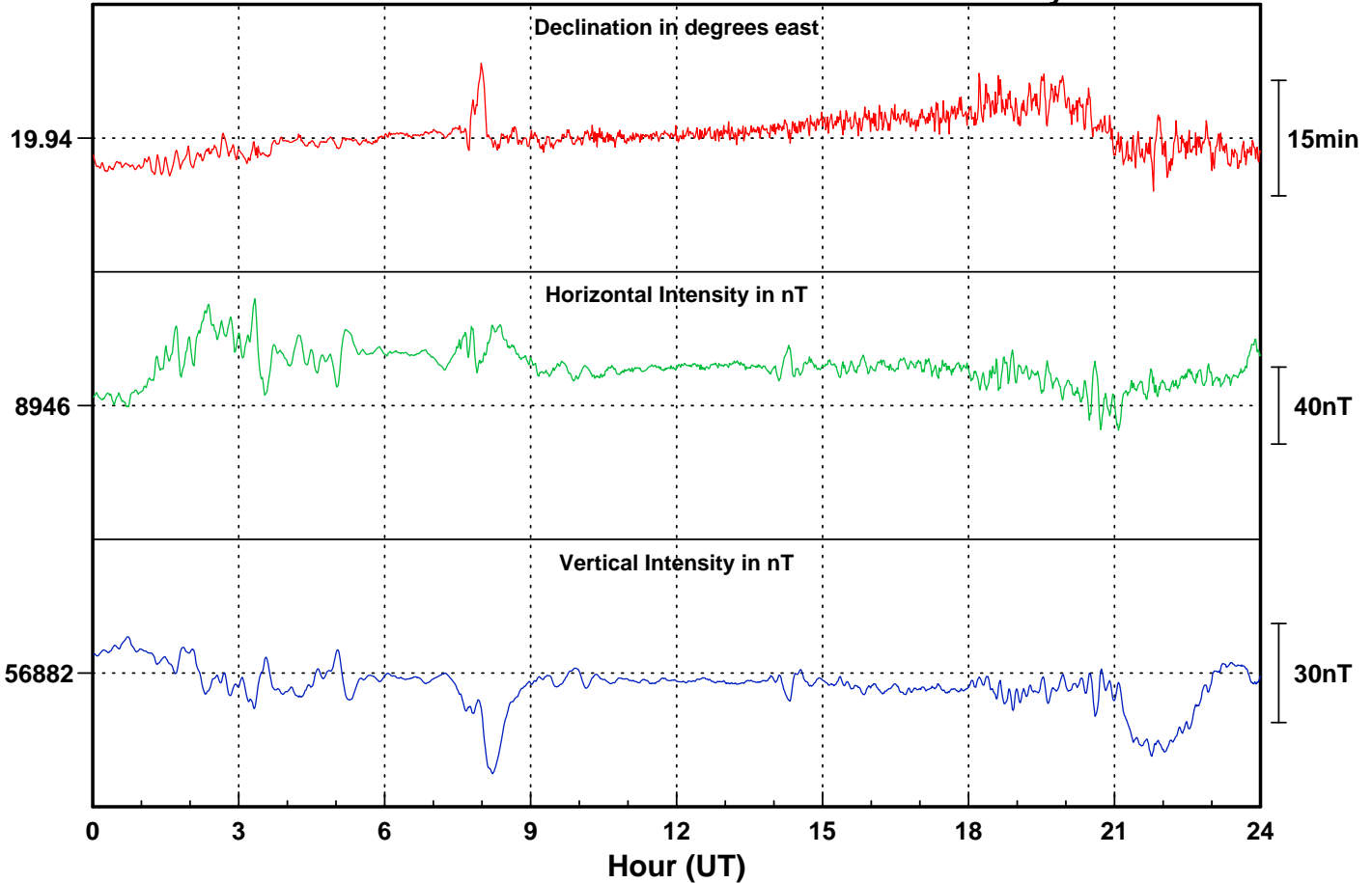
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 325



Date: 22-11-2013

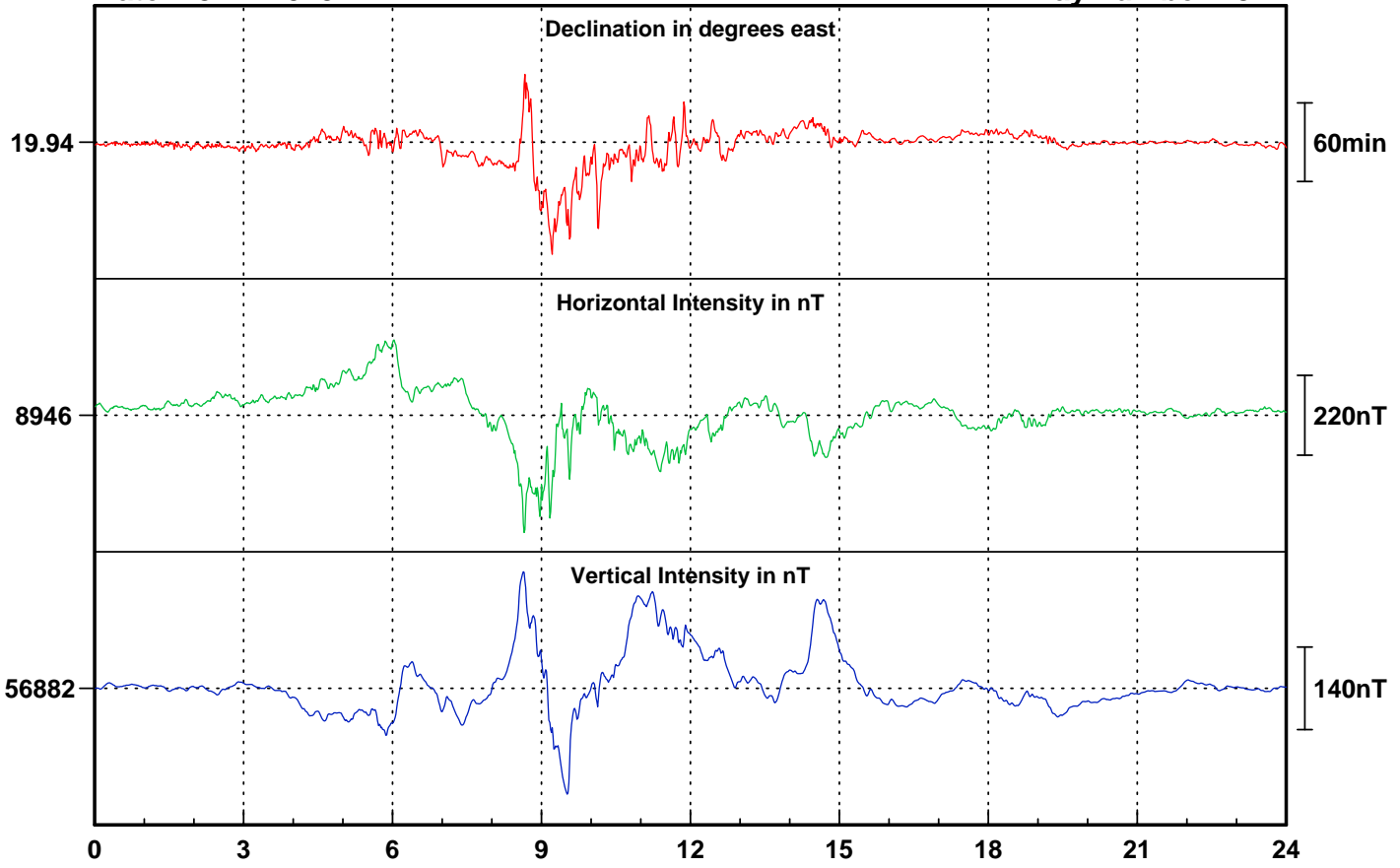
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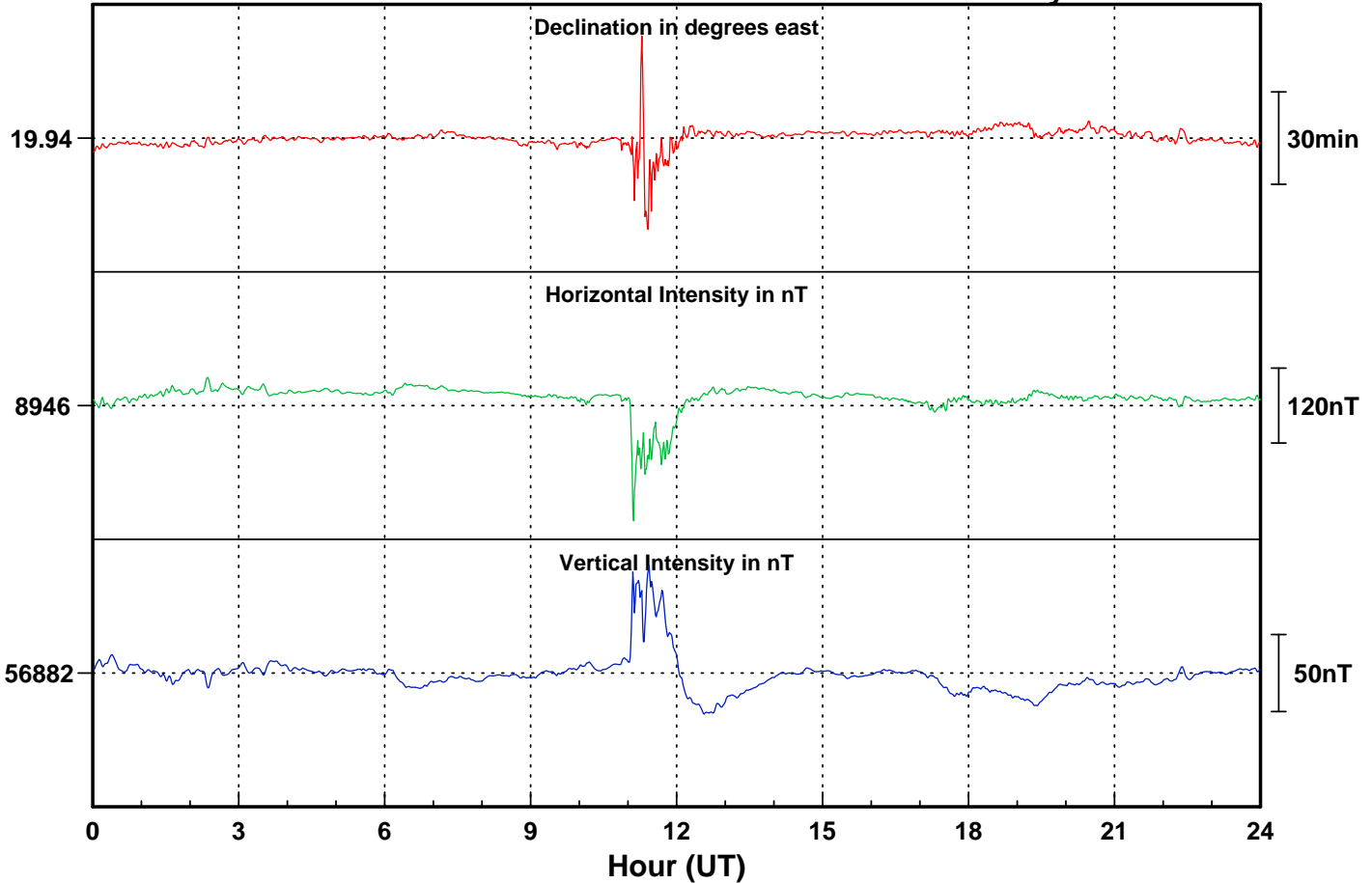
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 327



Date: 24-11-2013

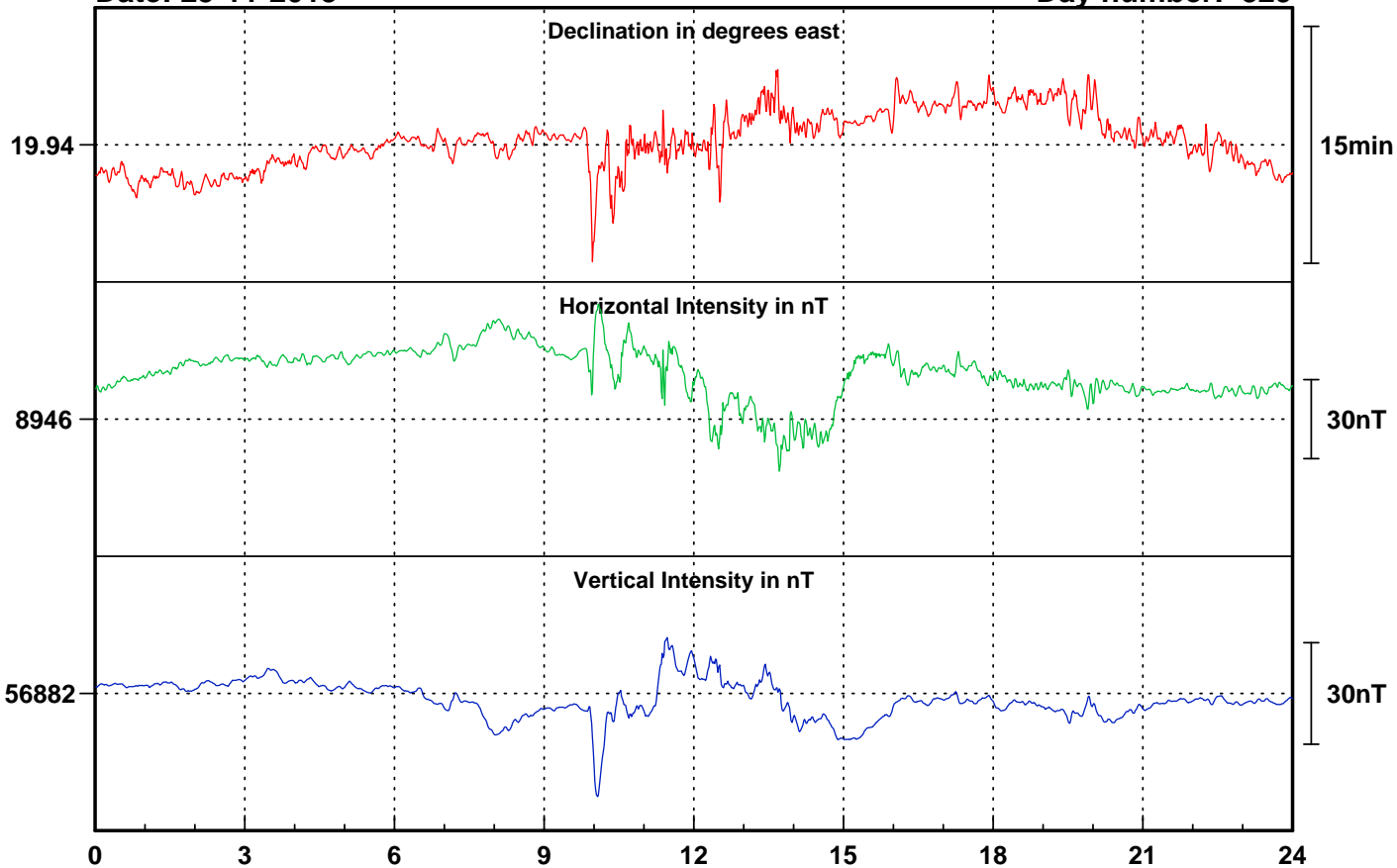
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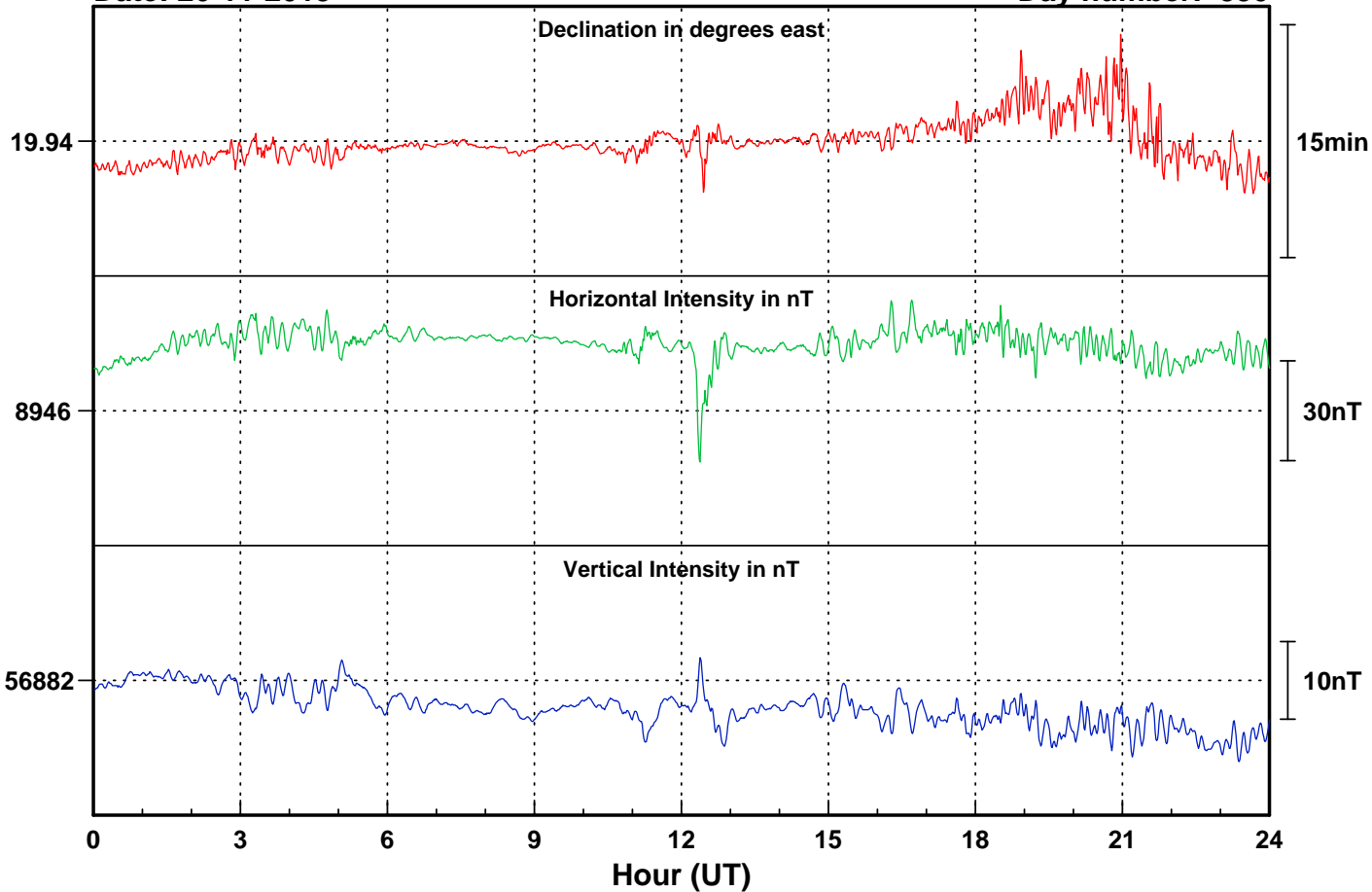
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 329



Date: 26-11-2013

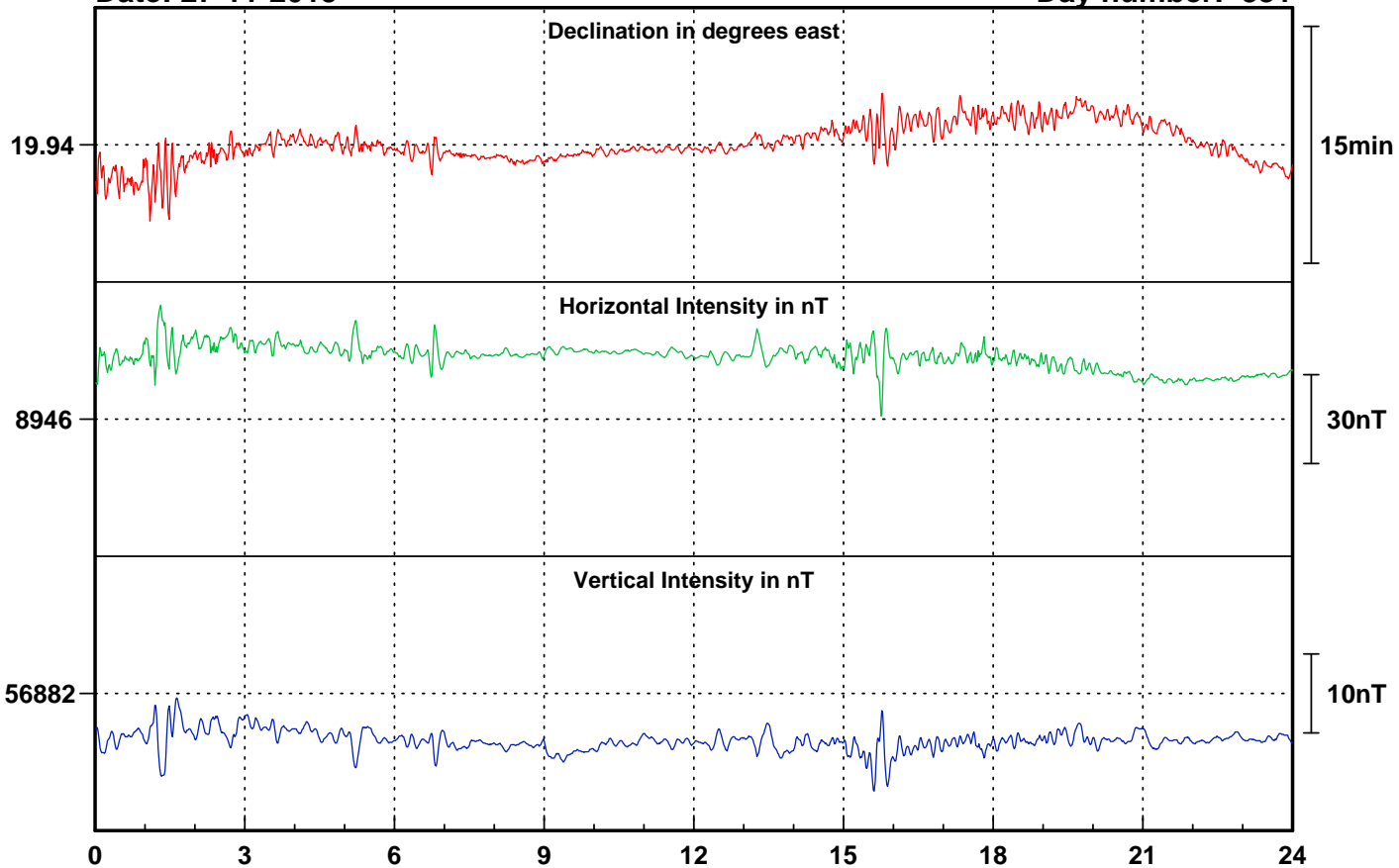
Day number: 330



Date: 27-11-2013

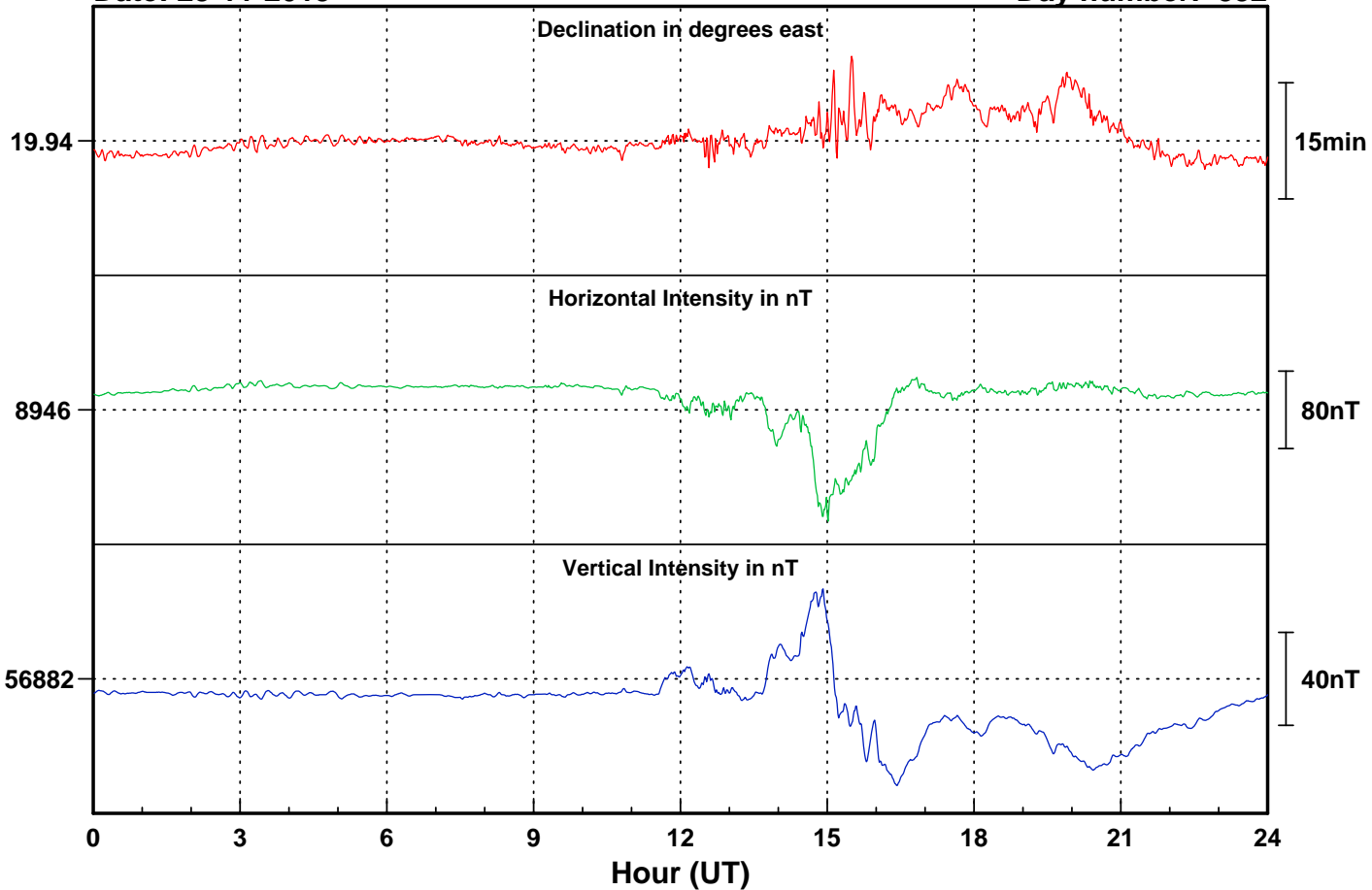
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 331



Date: 28-11-2013

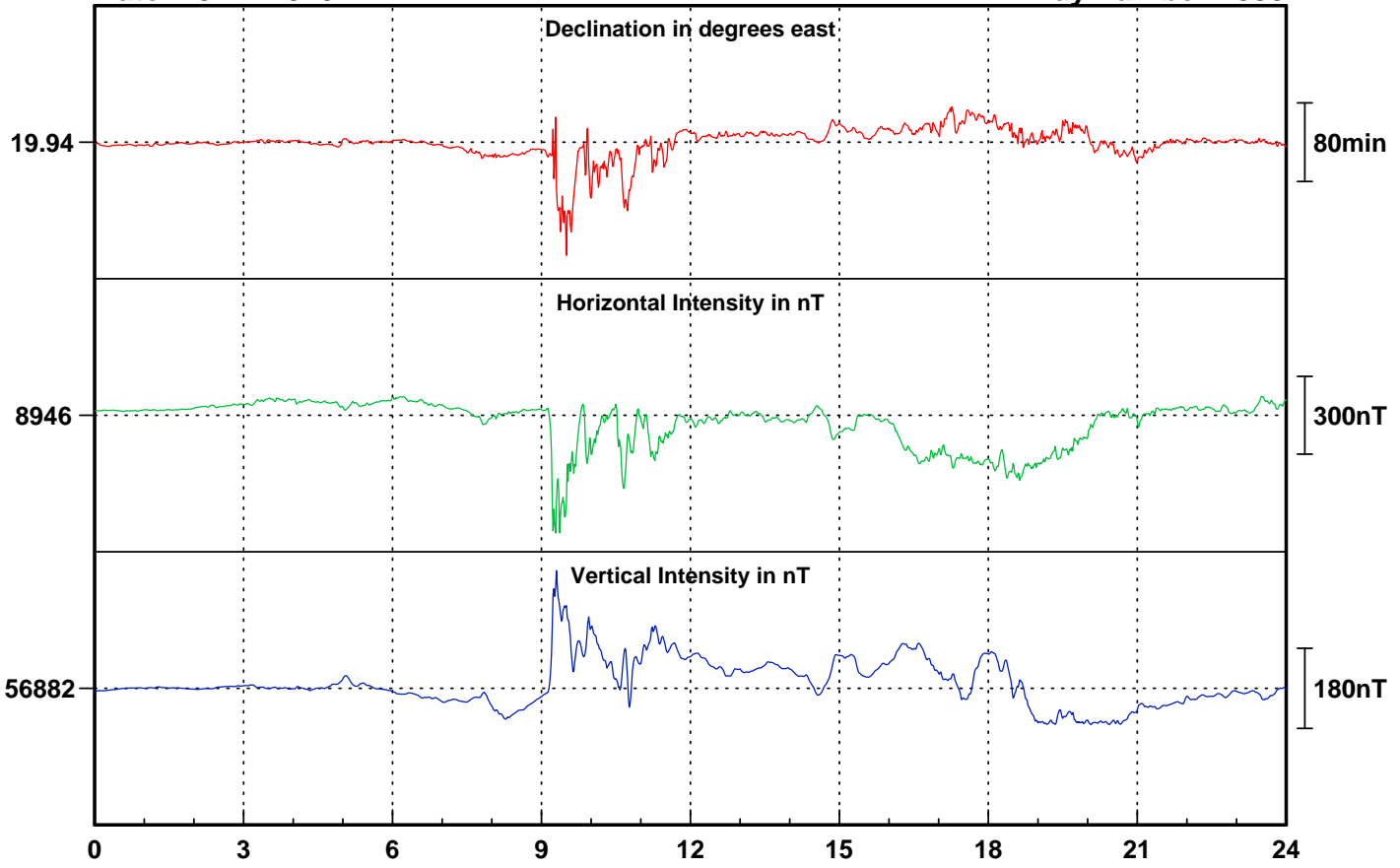
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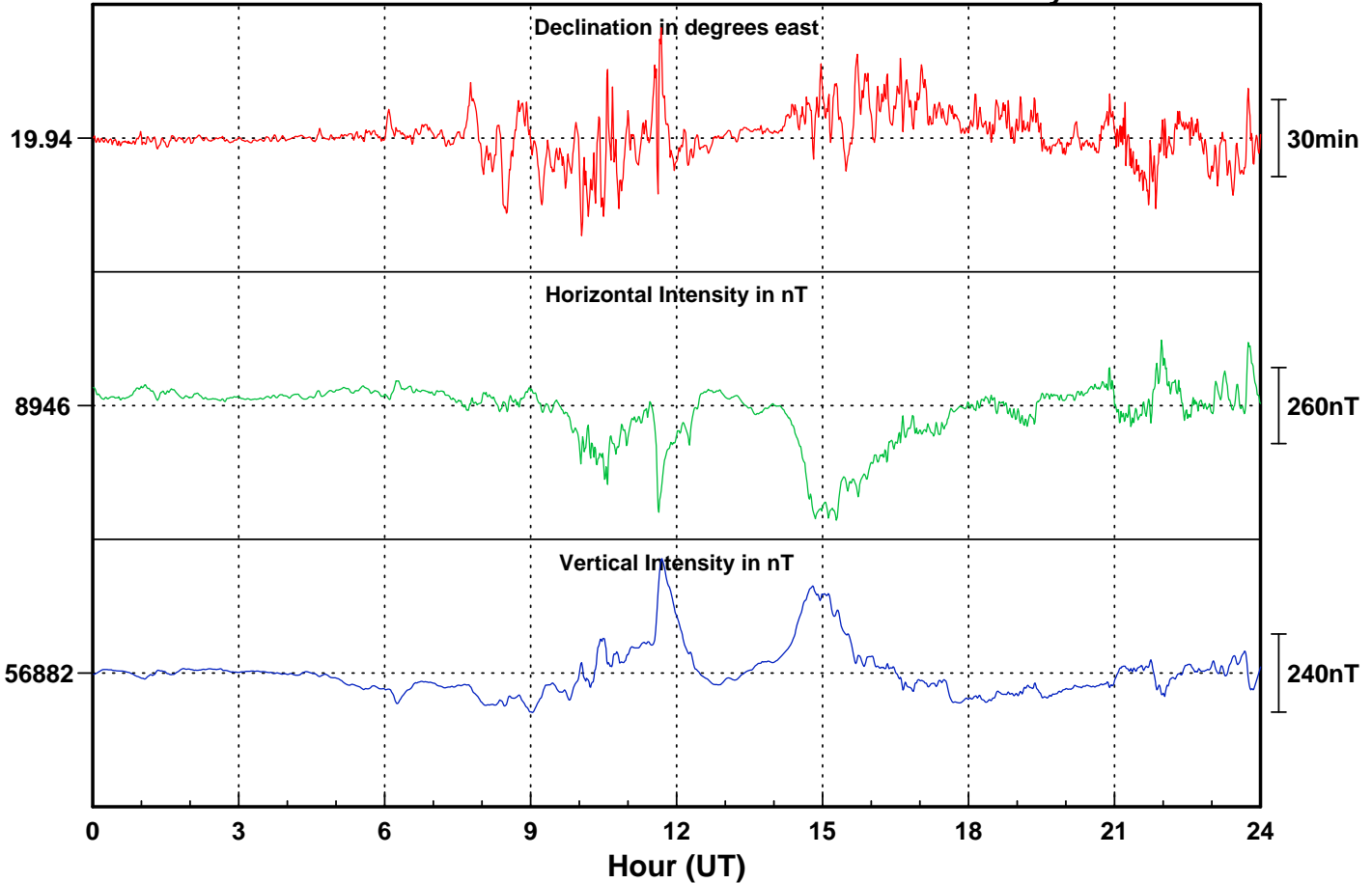
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 333

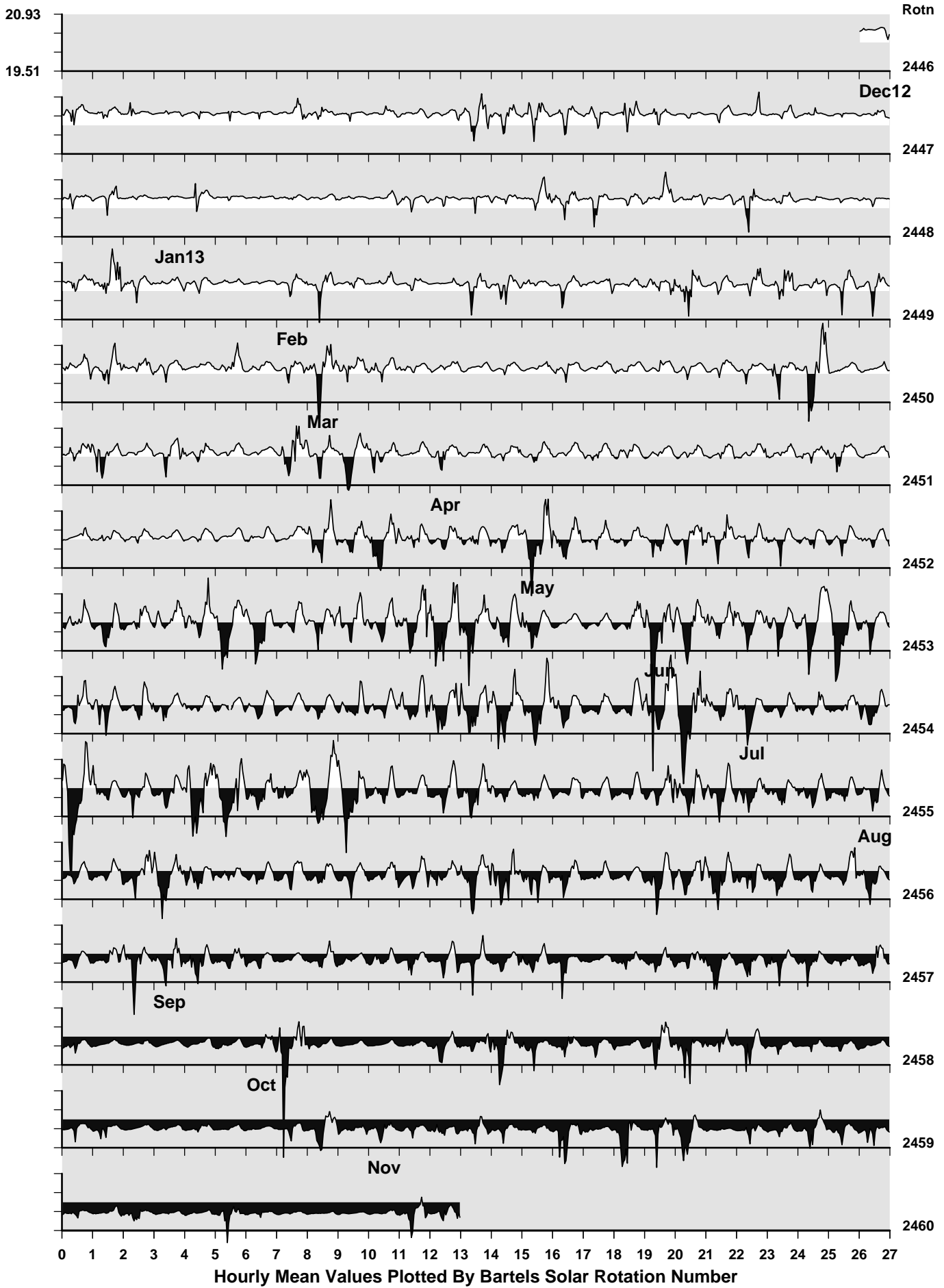


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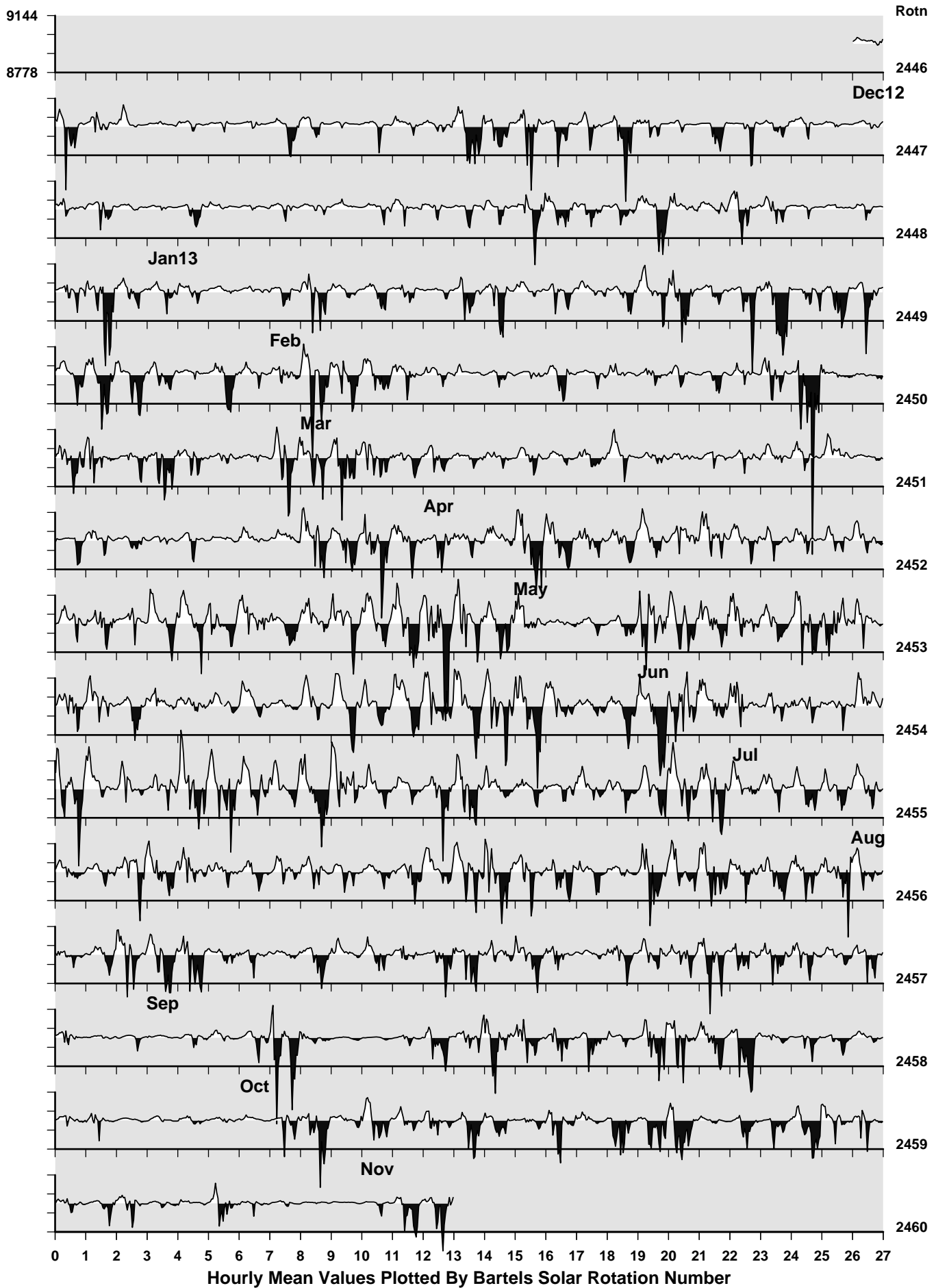
Day number: 334



Jim Carrigan Observatory: Declination (degrees)

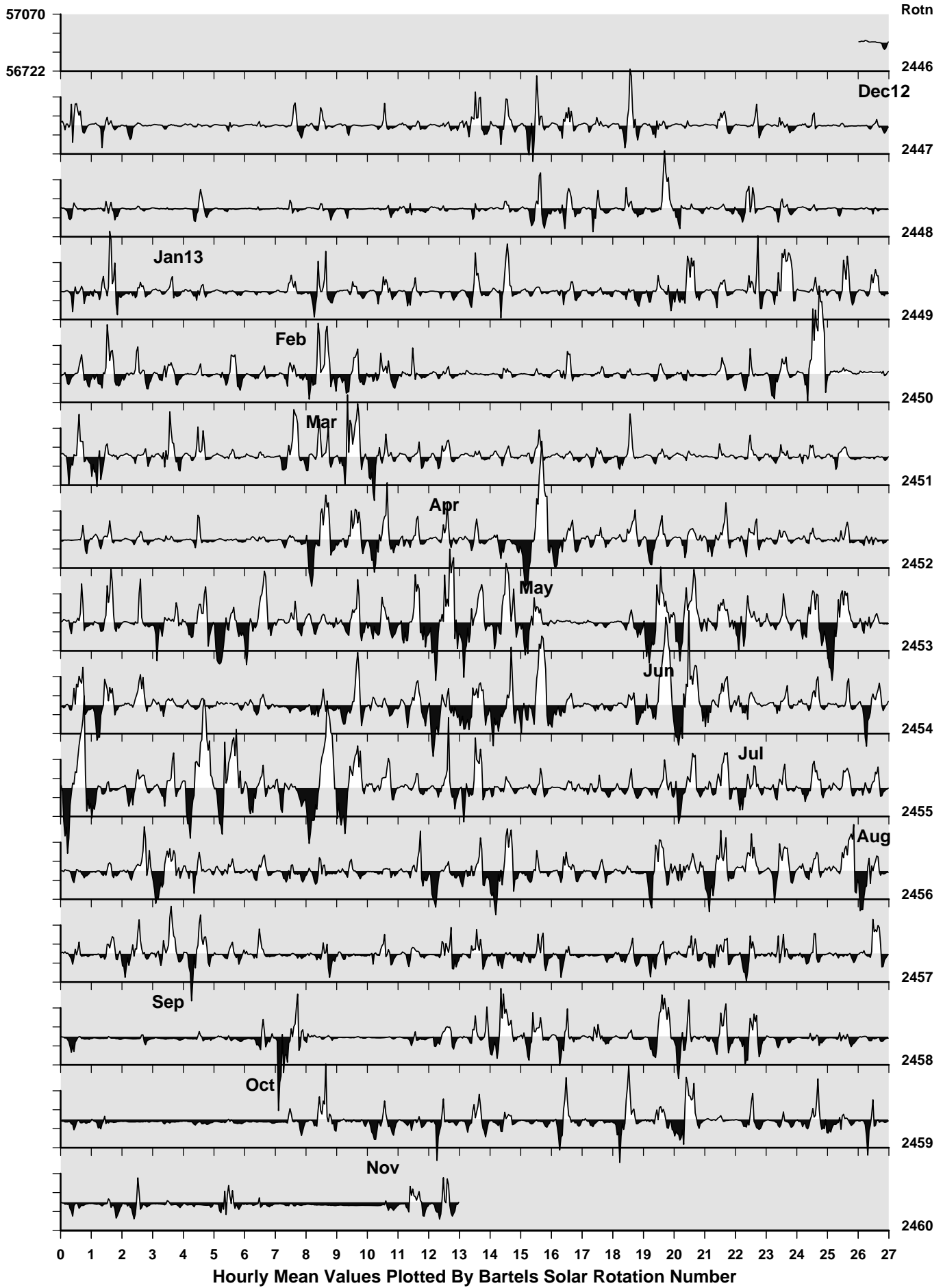


Jim Carrigan Observatory: Horizontal Intensity fhT_L



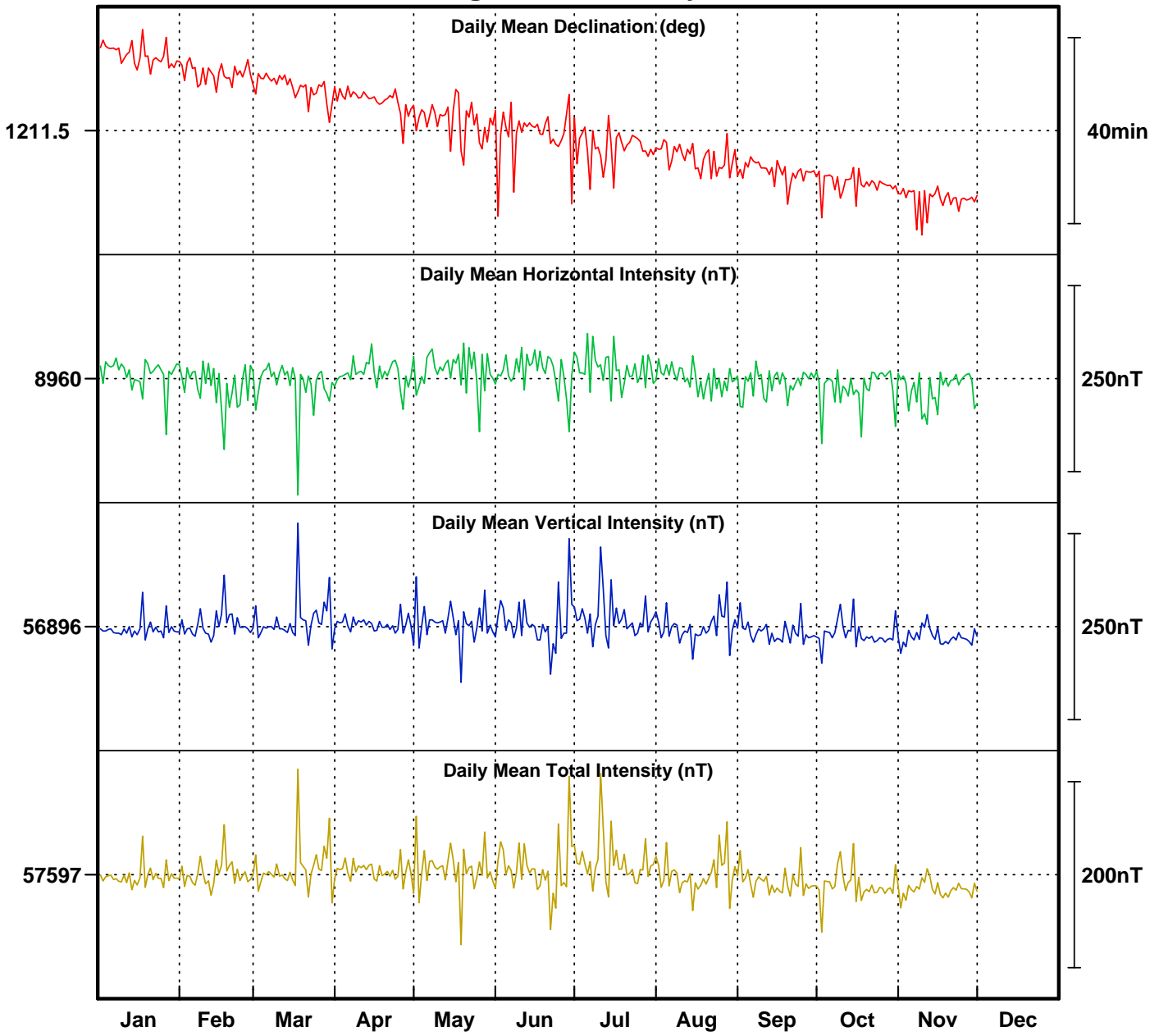
Hourly Mean Values Plotted By Bartels Solar Rotation Number

Jim Carrigan Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



Hourly Mean Values Plotted By Bartels Solar Rotation Number

Jim Carrigan Observatory 2013



Monthly Mean Values for Jim Carrigan Observatory 2013

Month	<i>D</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>F</i>
January	20° 27.8′	8968 nT	81° 2.6′	8402 nT	3135 nT	56892 nT	57595 nT
February	20° 23.7′	8951 nT	81° 3.6′	8390 nT	3119 nT	56899 nT	57598 nT
March	20° 20.9′	8952 nT	81° 3.6′	8394 nT	3113 nT	56904 nT	57604 nT
April	20° 18.0′	8968 nT	81° 2.6′	8411 nT	3111 nT	56899 nT	57601 nT
May	20° 13.6′	8971 nT	81° 2.4′	8418 nT	3101 nT	56900 nT	57603 nT
June	20° 10.6′	8971 nT	81° 2.5′	8420 nT	3094 nT	56901 nT	57604 nT
July	20° 07.8′	8973 nT	81° 2.4′	8424 nT	3088 nT	56907 nT	57610 nT
August	20° 05.6′	8961 nT	81° 3.0′	8416 nT	3079 nT	56895 nT	57597 nT
September	20° 02.7′	8955 nT	81° 3.2′	8413 nT	3070 nT	56888 nT	57589 nT
October	20° 00.0′	8948 nT	81° 3.7′	8408 nT	3060 nT	56886 nT	57586 nT
November	19° 56.7′	8946 nT	81° 3.7′	8409 nT	3052 nT	56882 nT	57581 nT

Note

i. The values shown here are provisional.