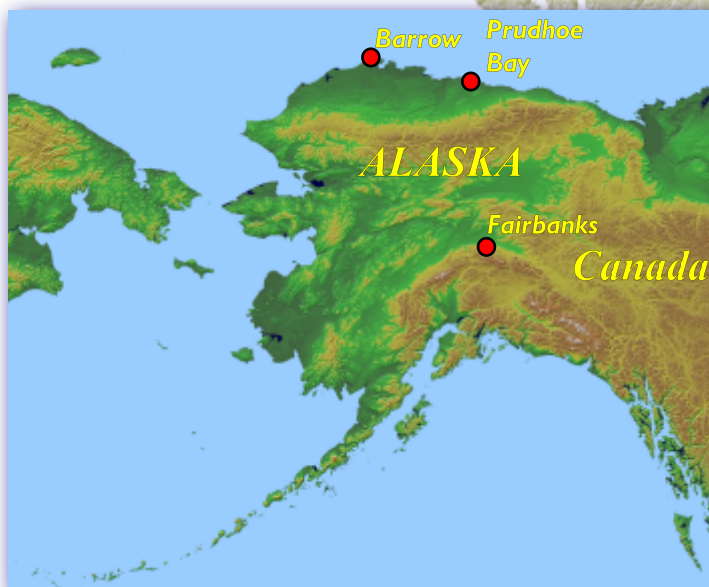
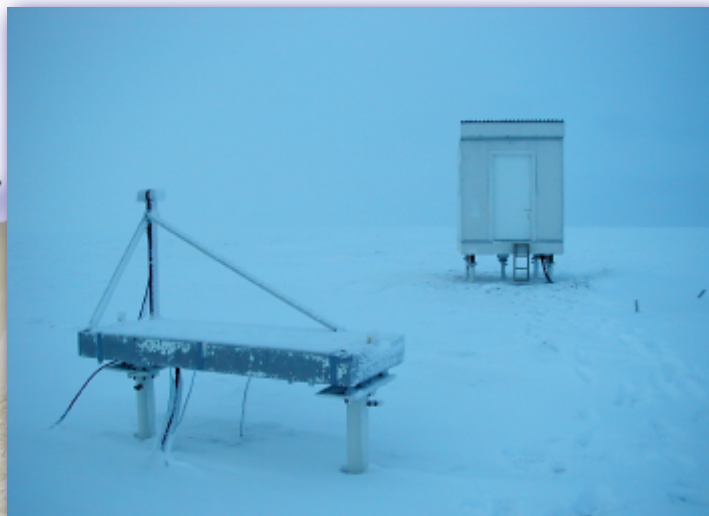


BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Jim Carrigan
Observatory
Prudhoe Bay
Monthly
Magnetic
Bulletin**

August 2010

10/08/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:

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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: 70.356°N 211.201°E

Geomagnetic: 70.245°N 255.300°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 2010.5. On-line access to models (including IGRF), charts and navigational data are available at www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/navigation.html

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.

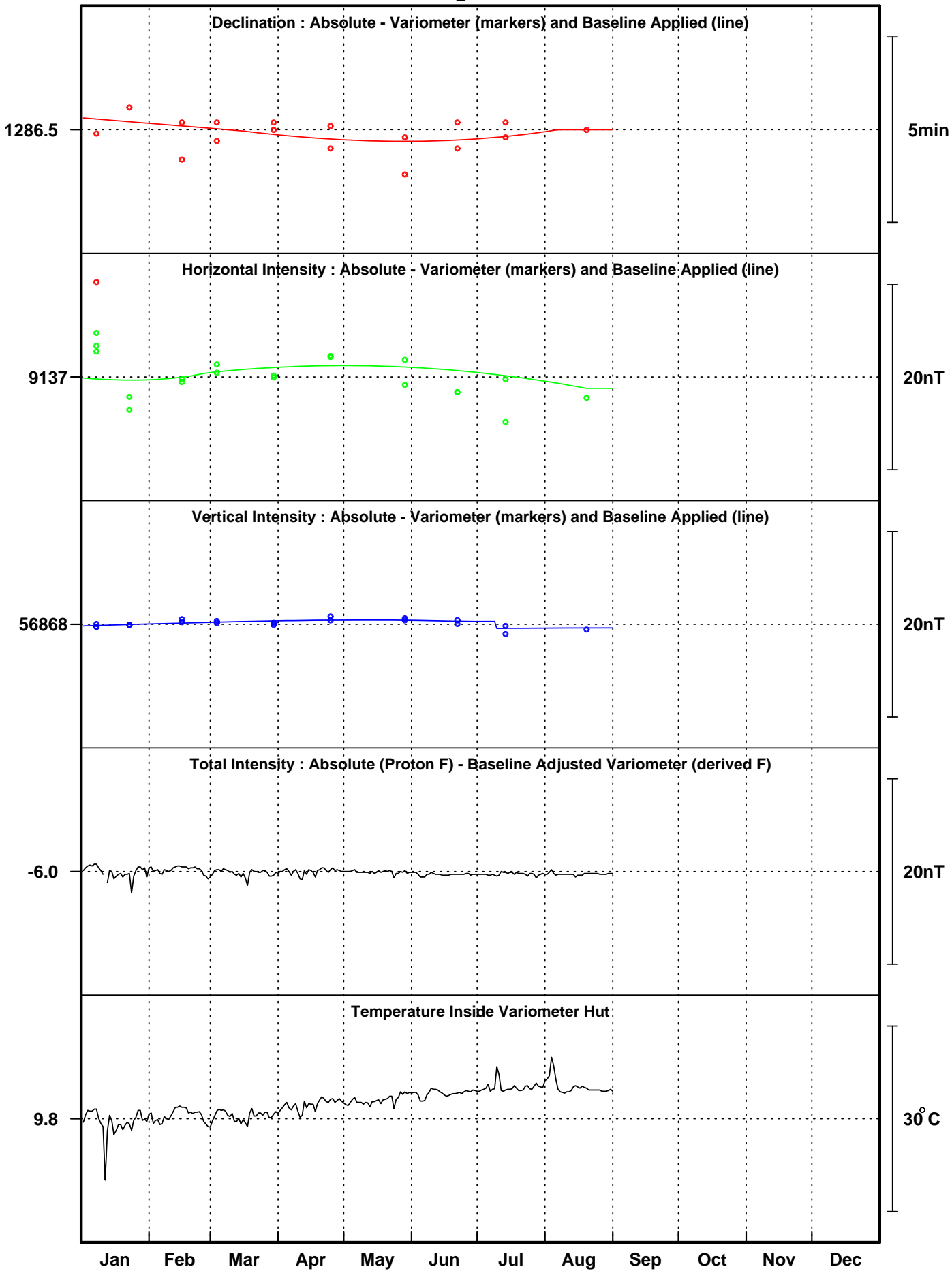
5. Conditions of Use

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/staff.html.

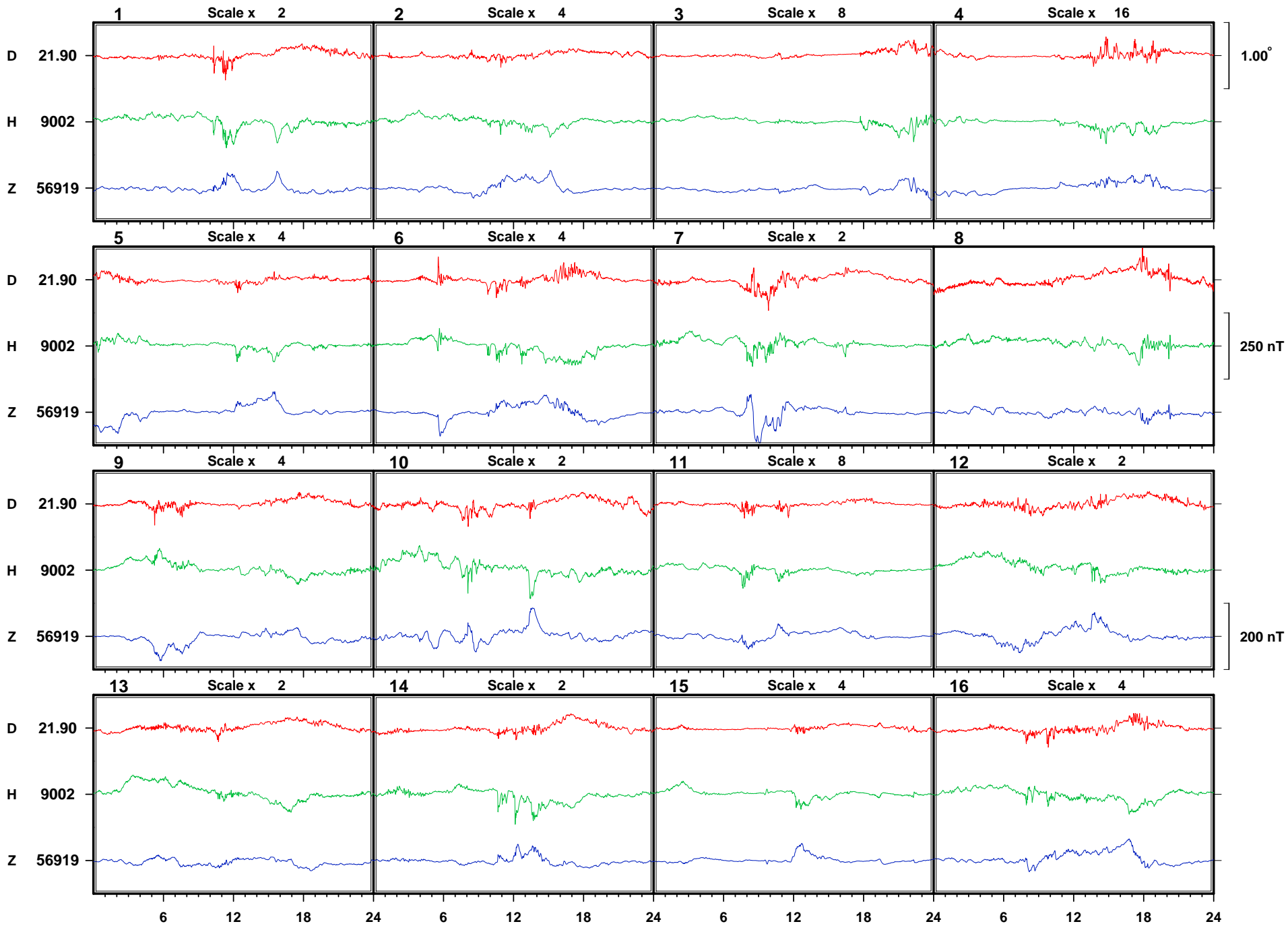
Jim Carrigan Obs 2010

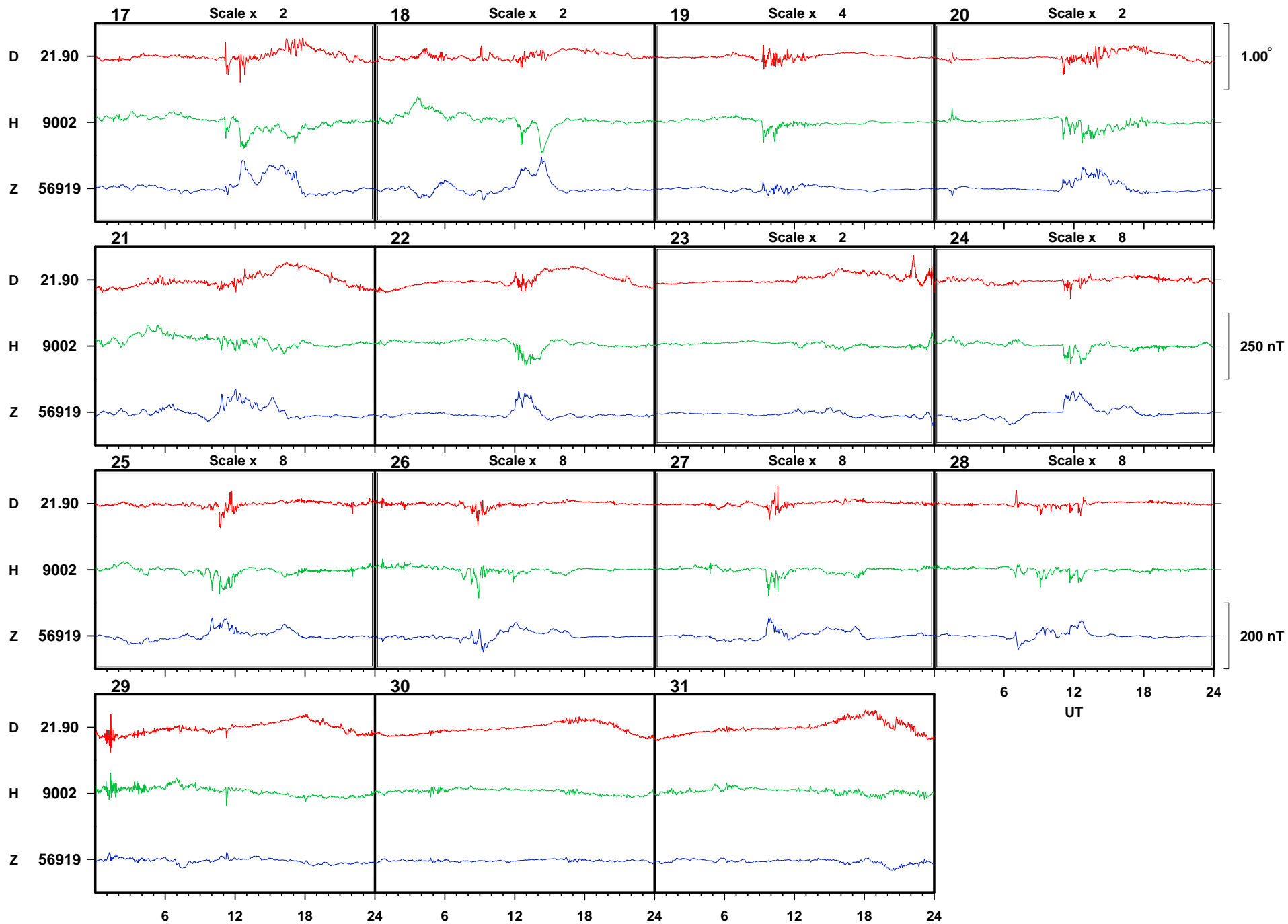


Jim Carrigan

August

2010



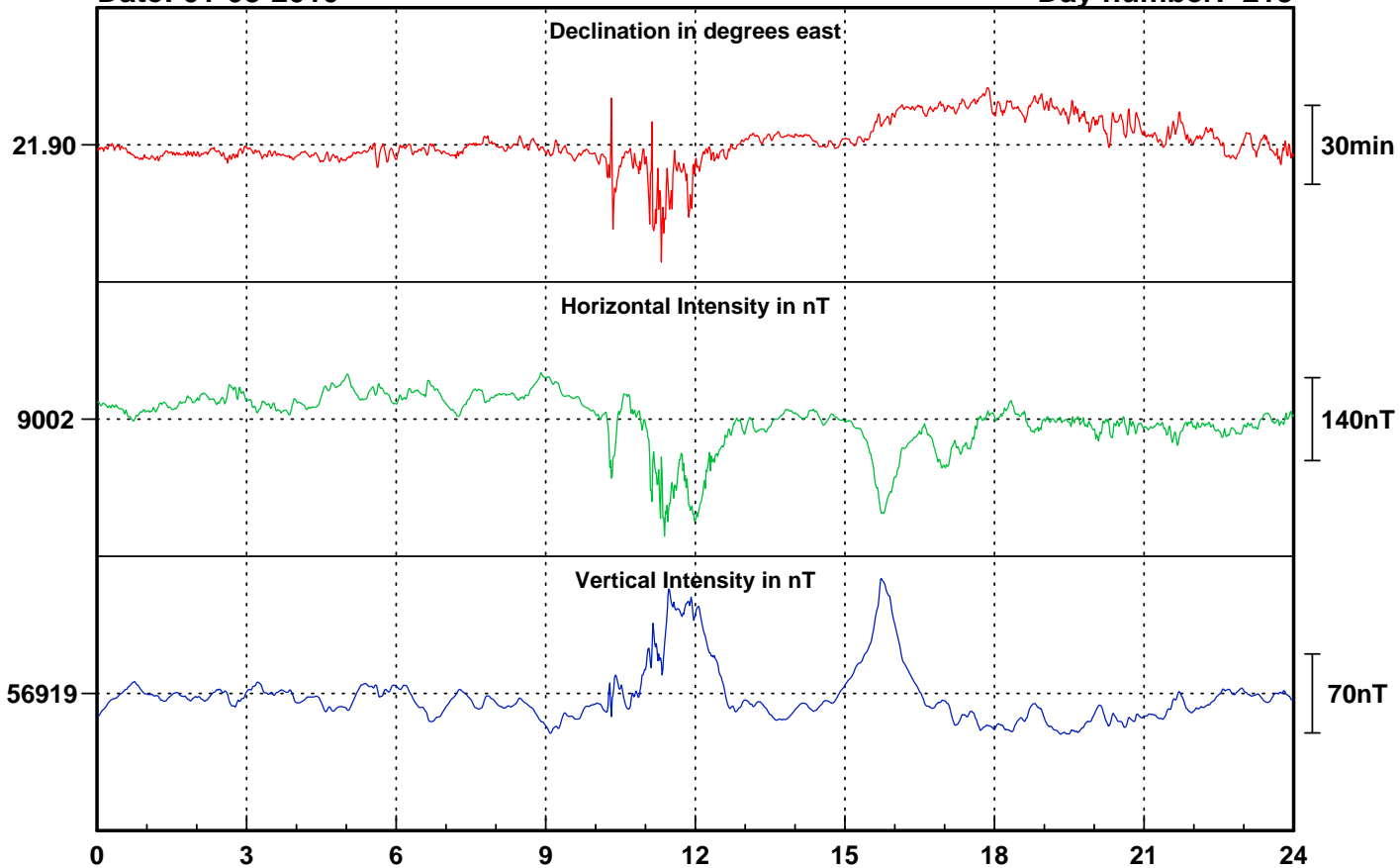


Jim Carrigan August 2010

Date: 01-08-2010

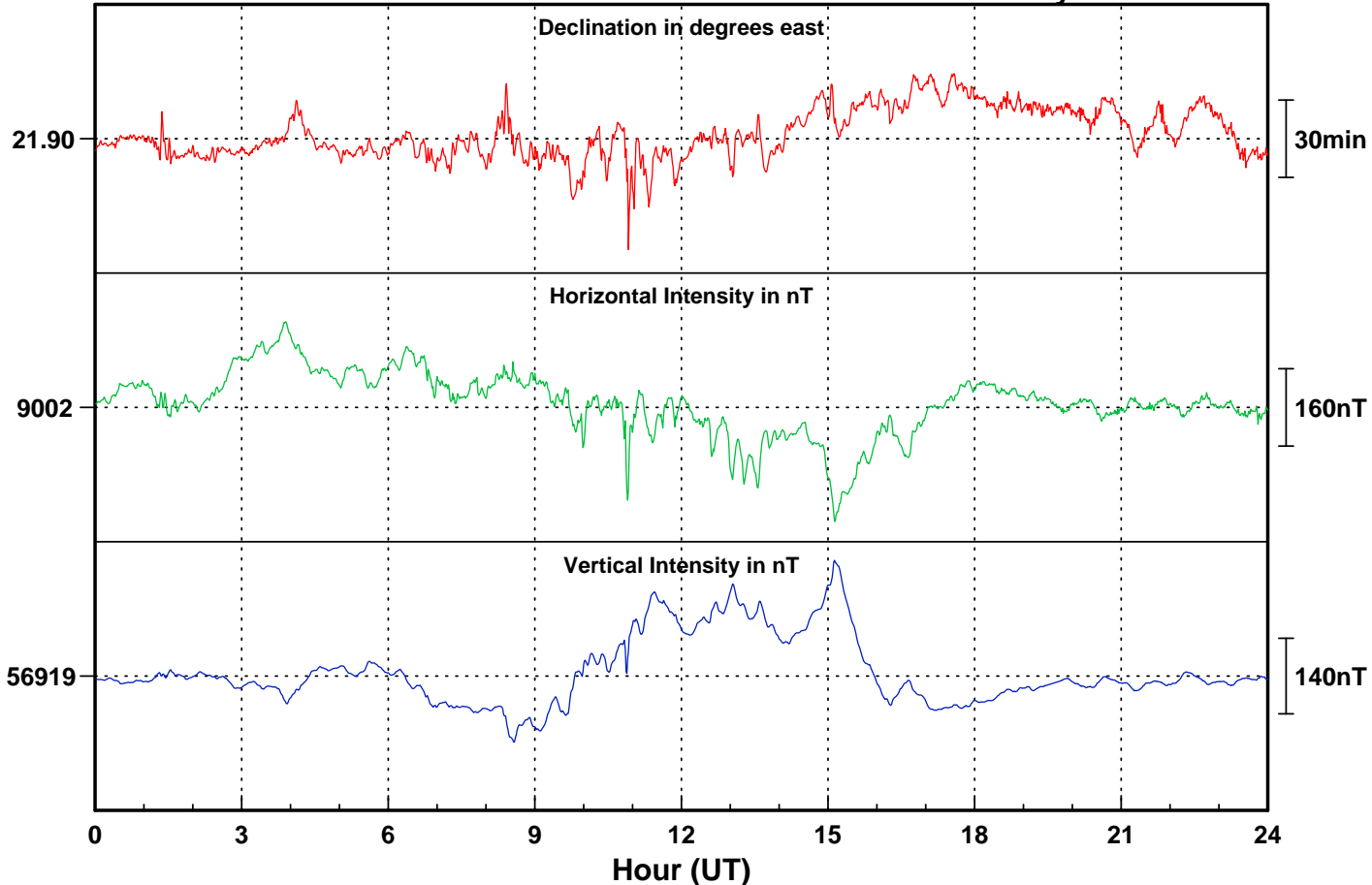
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 213



Date: 02-08-2010

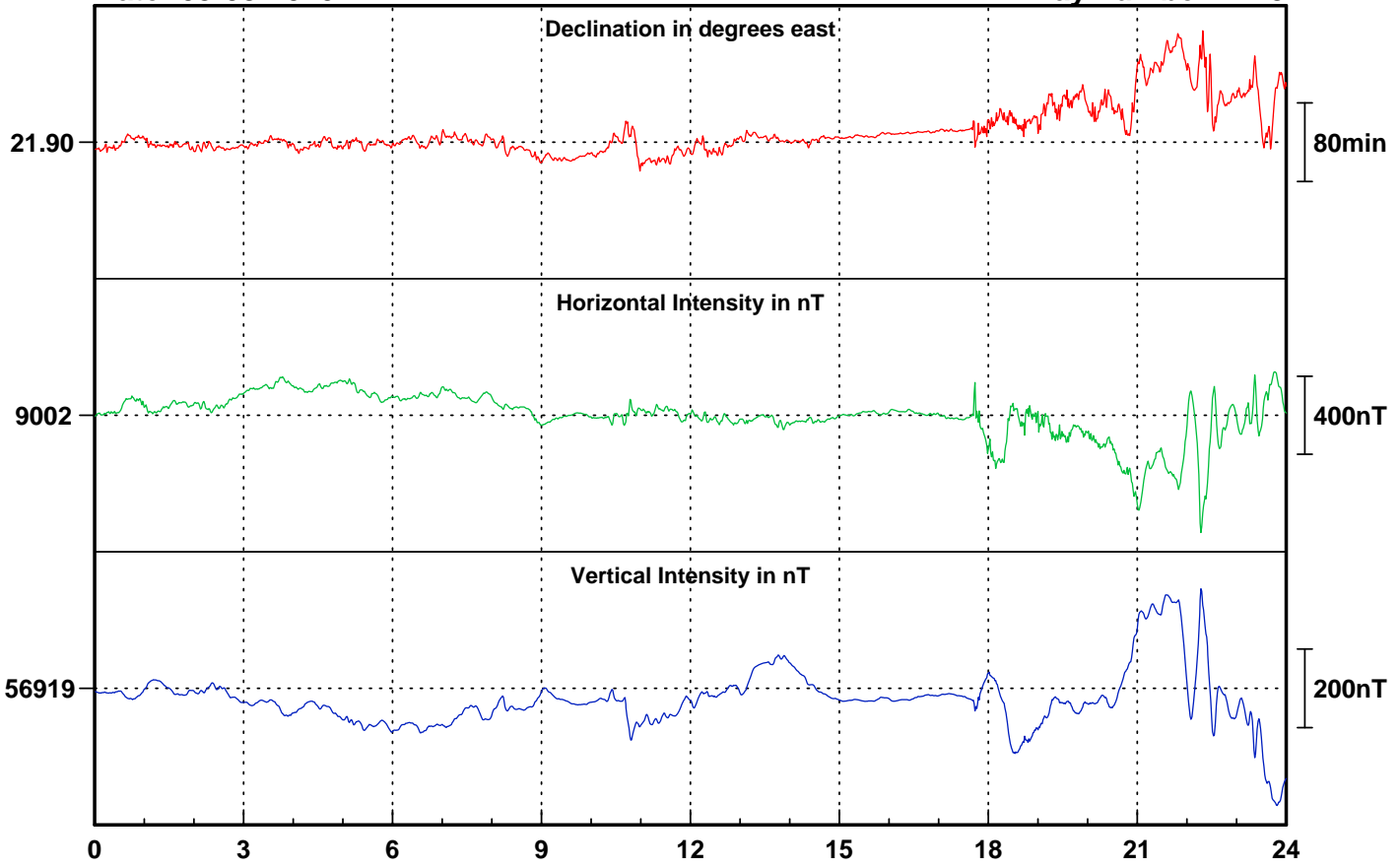
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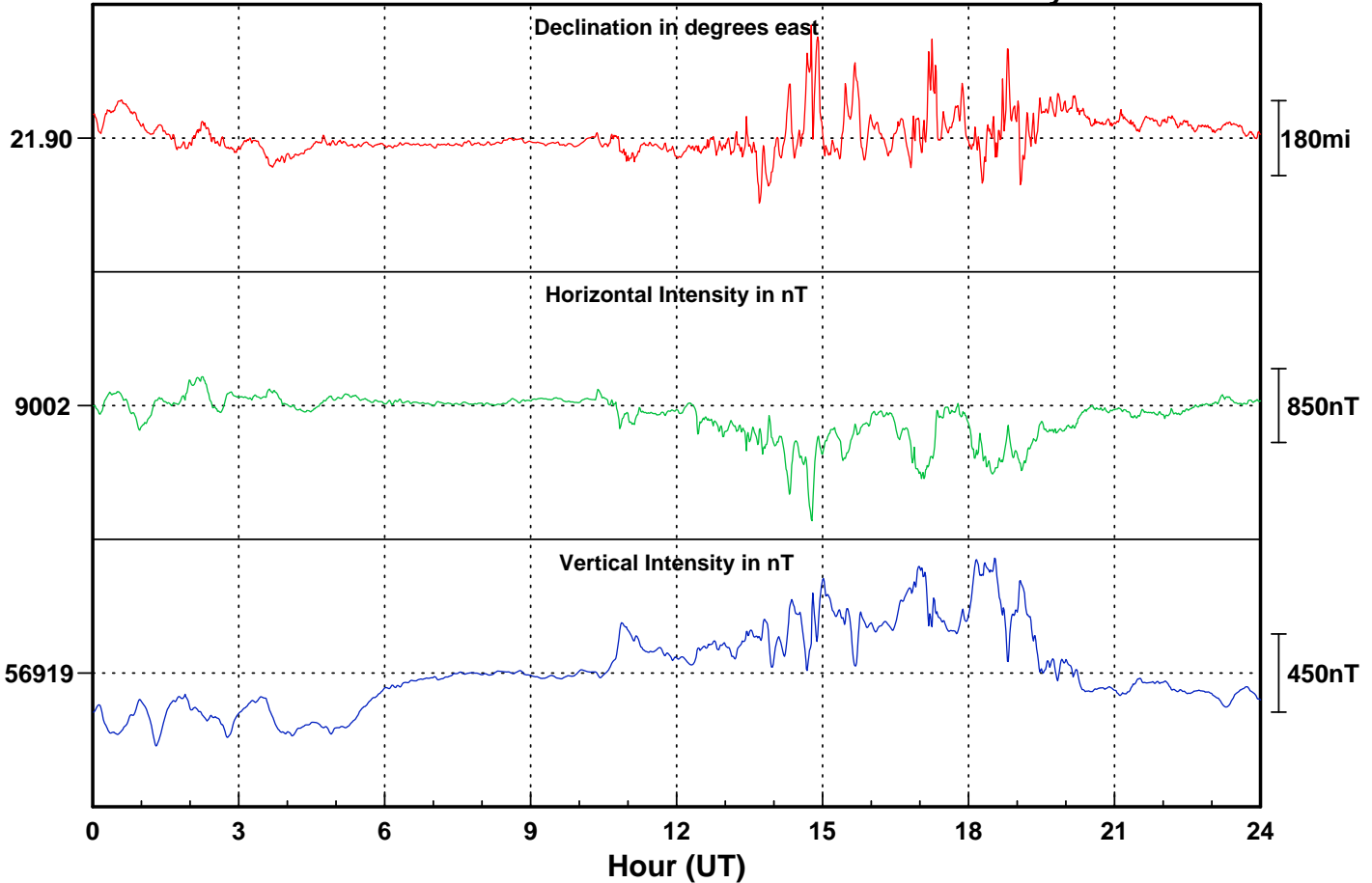
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 215



Date: 04-08-2010

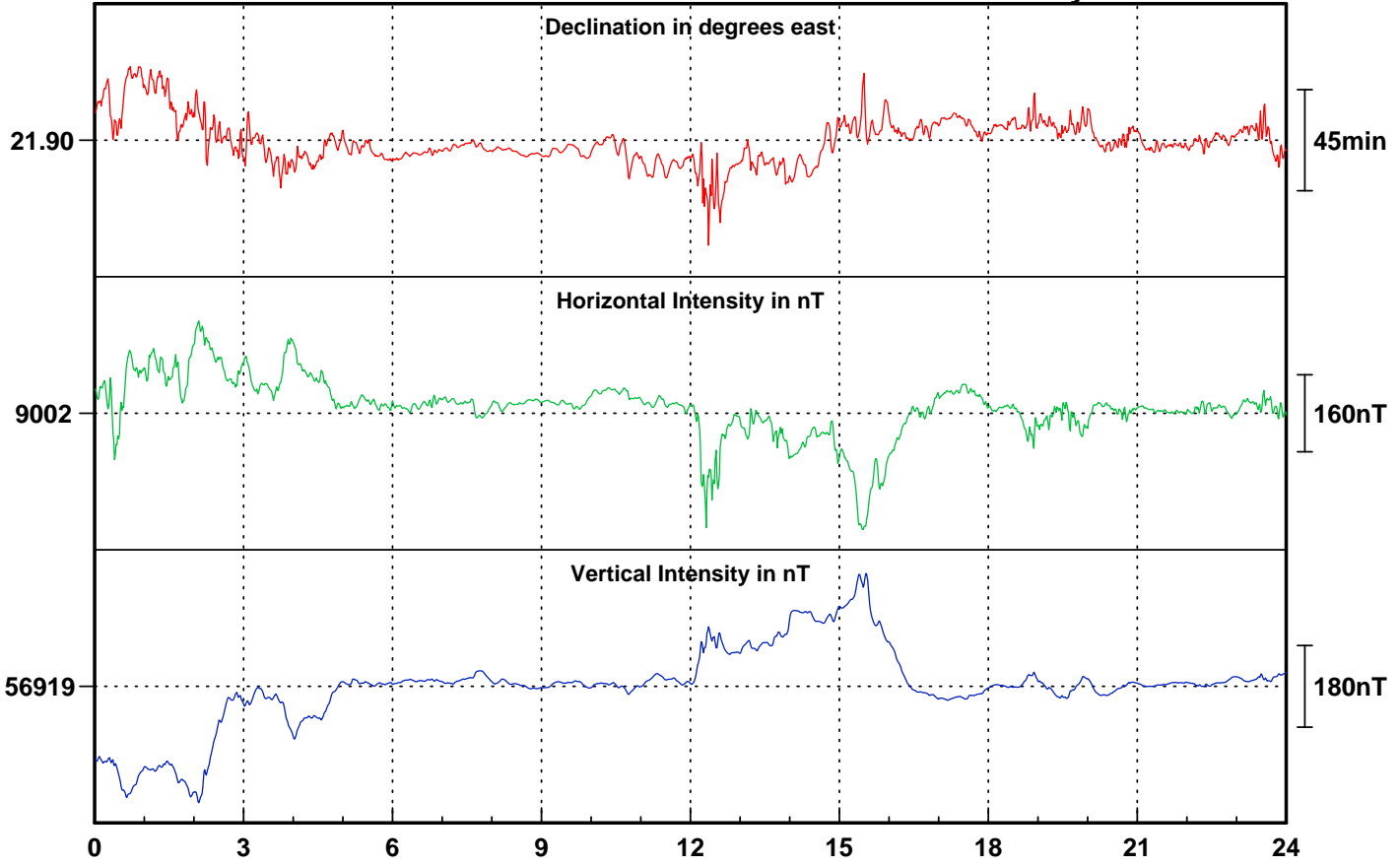
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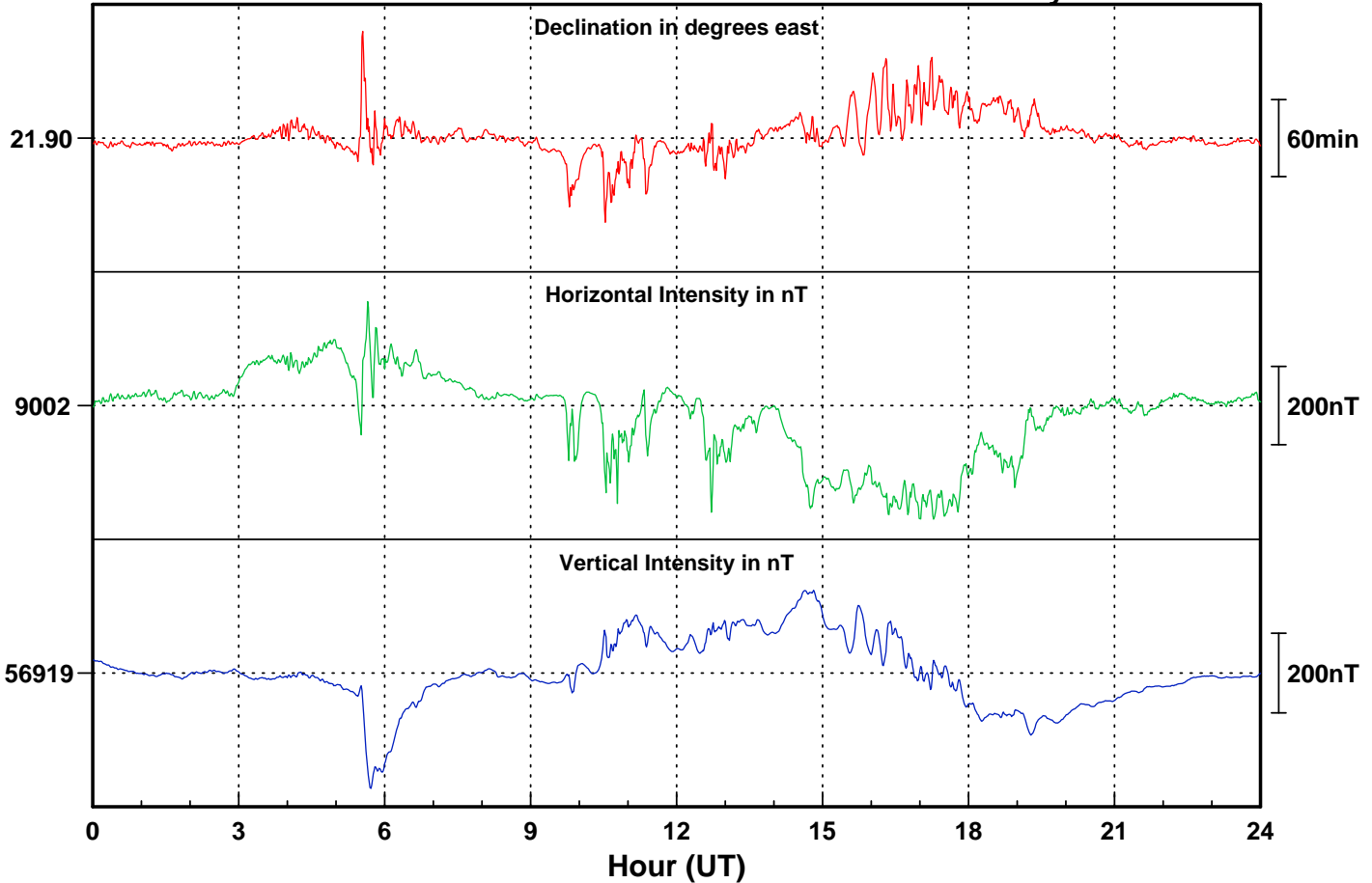
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 217



Date: 06-08-2010

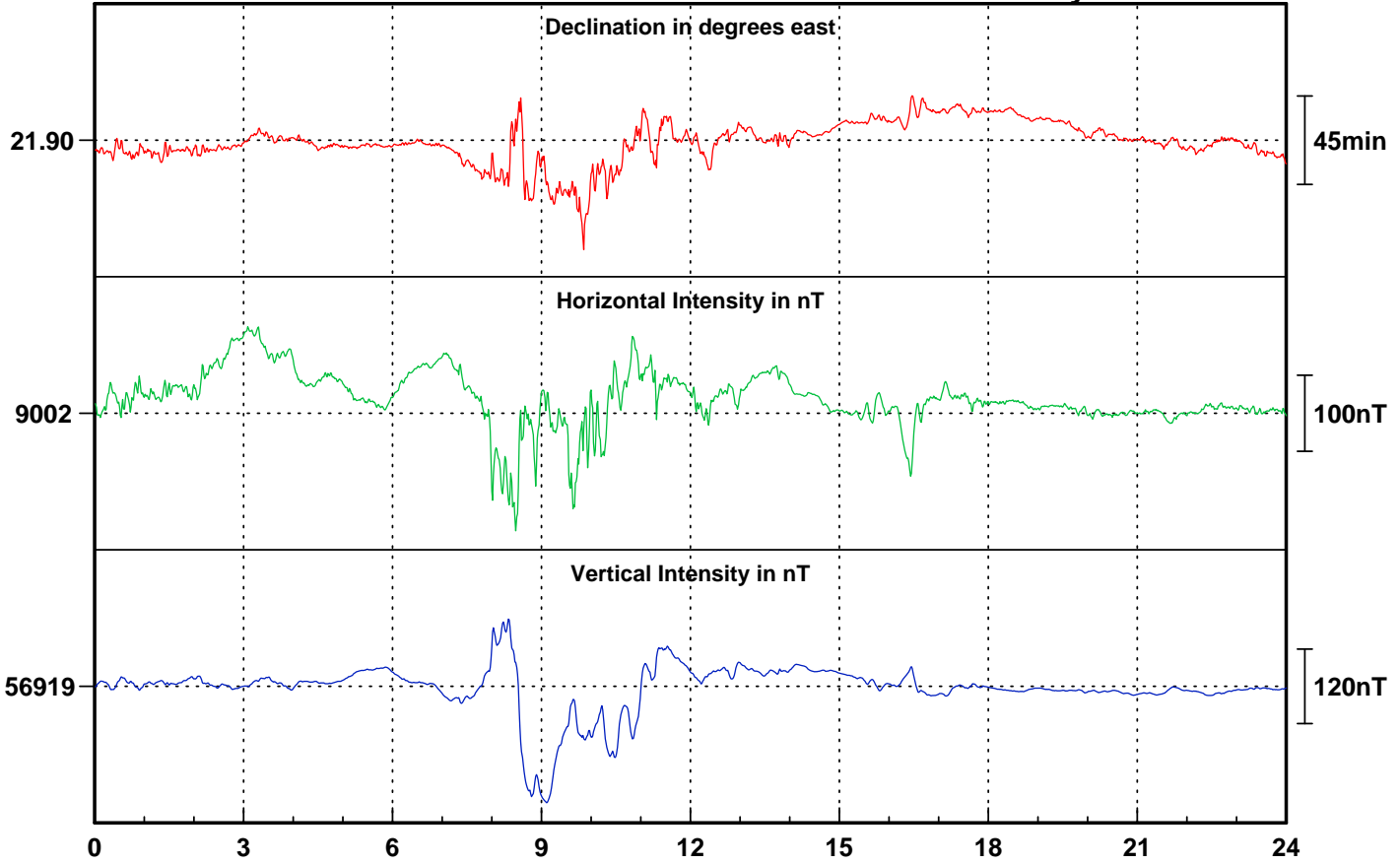
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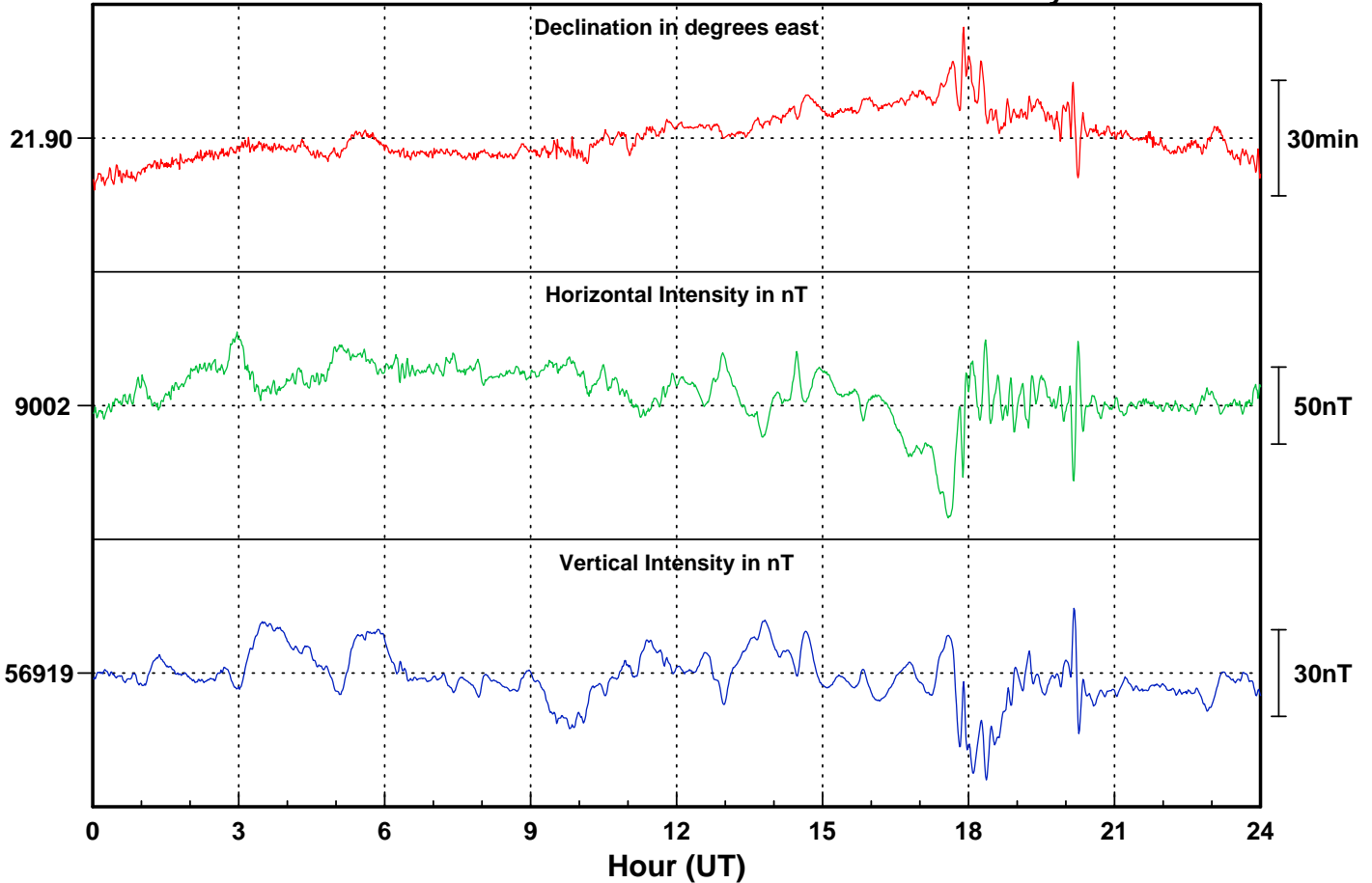
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 219



Date: 08-08-2010

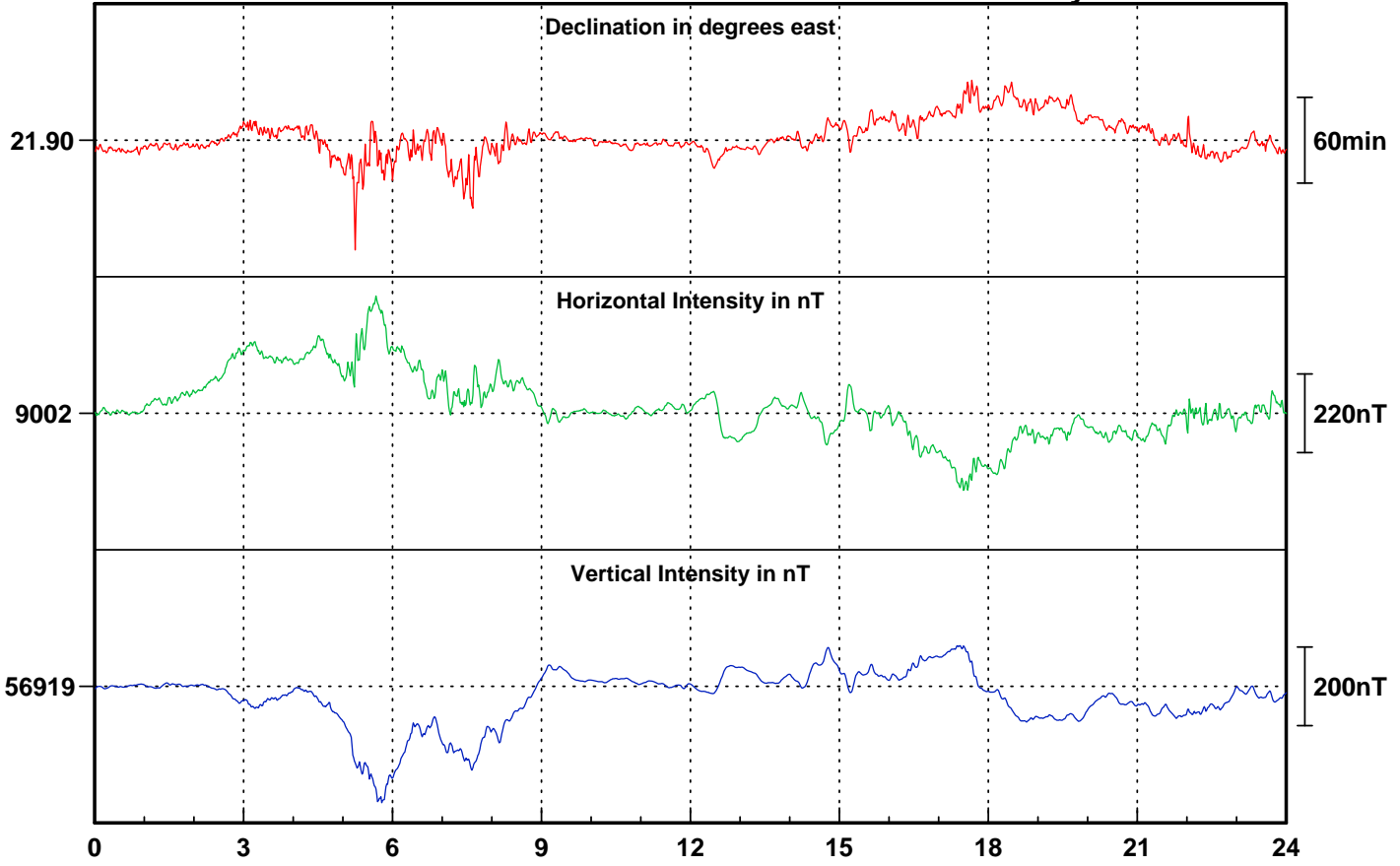
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Date: 09-08-2010

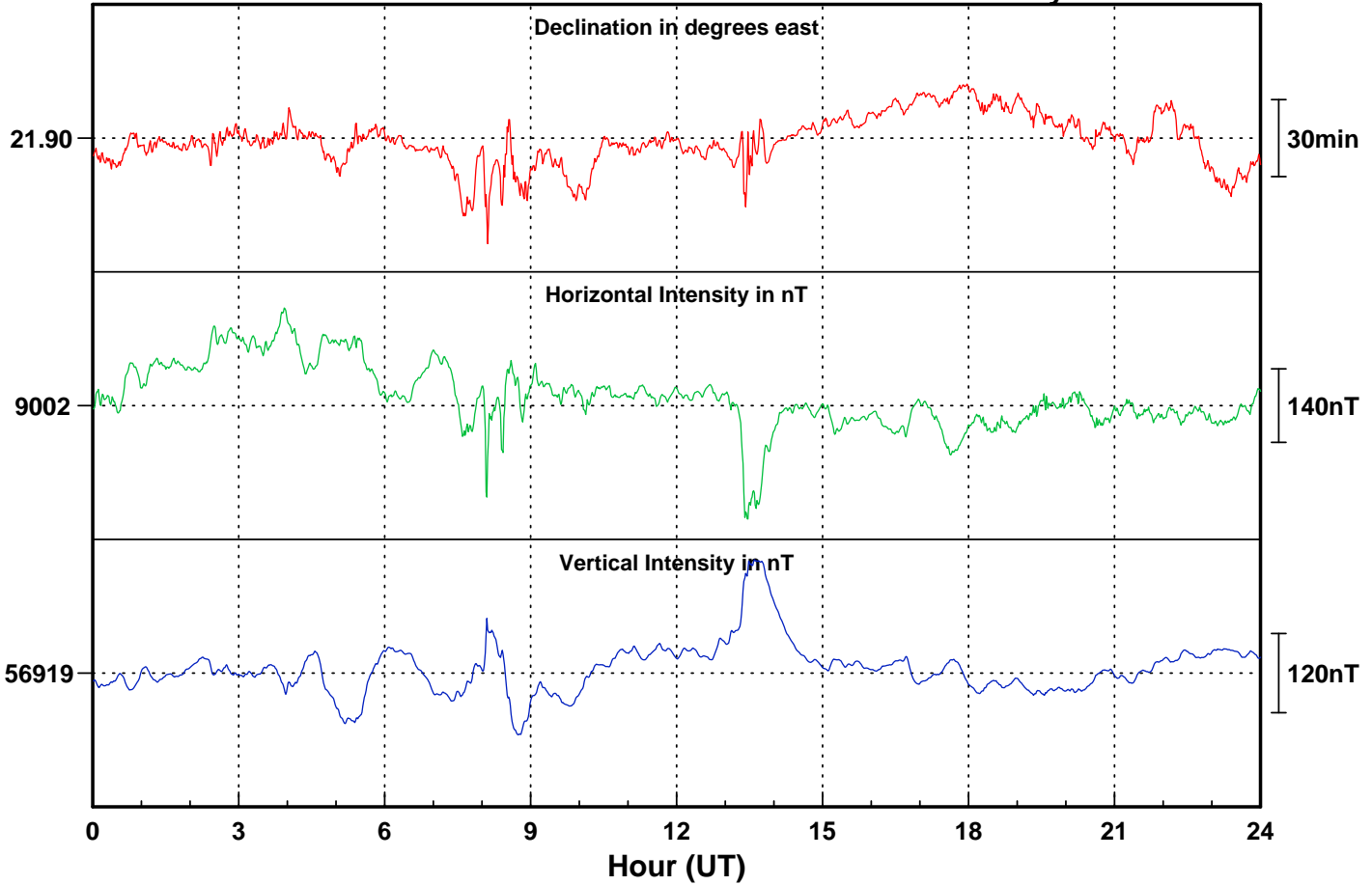
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 221



Date: 10-08-2010

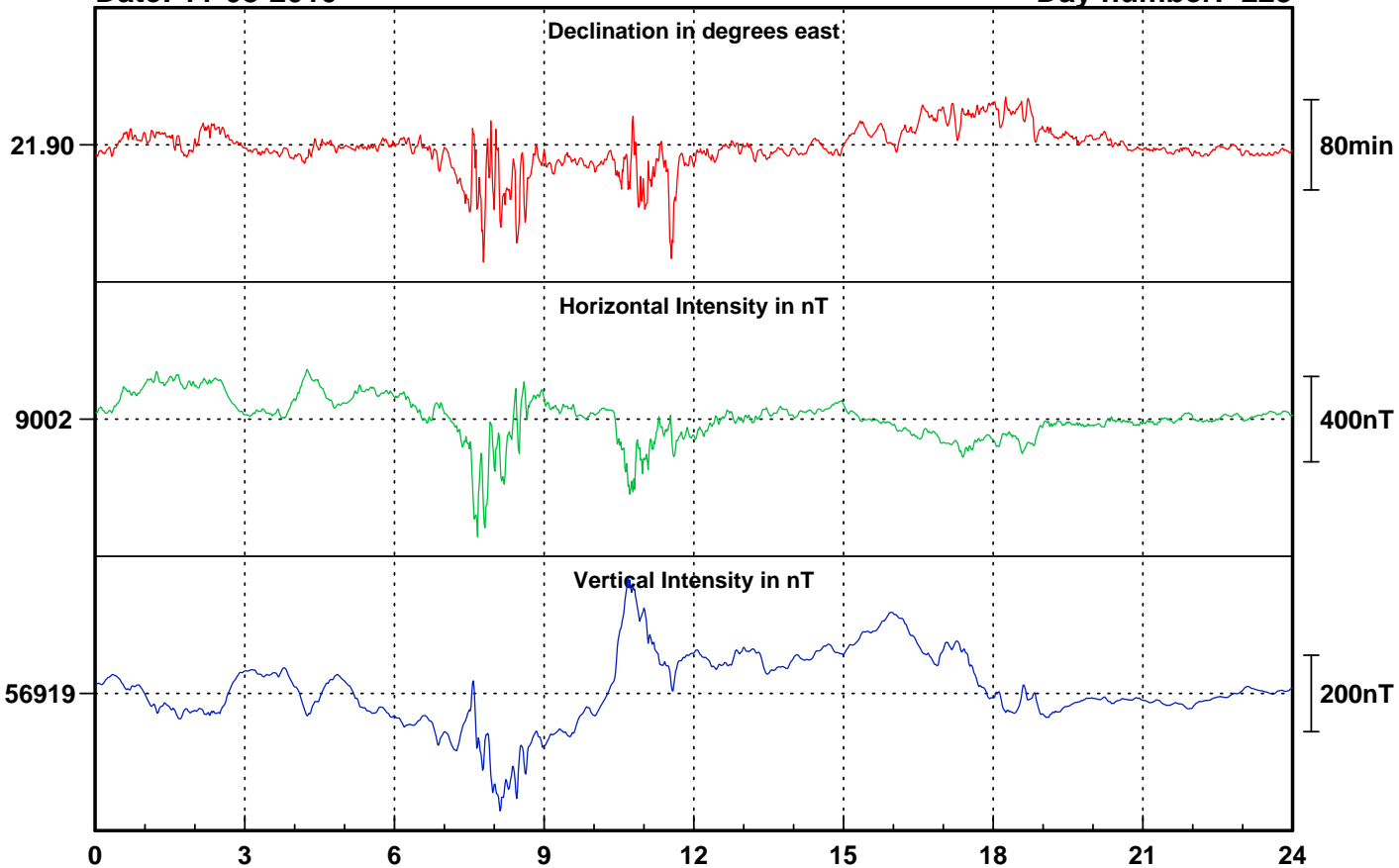
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Date: 11-08-2010

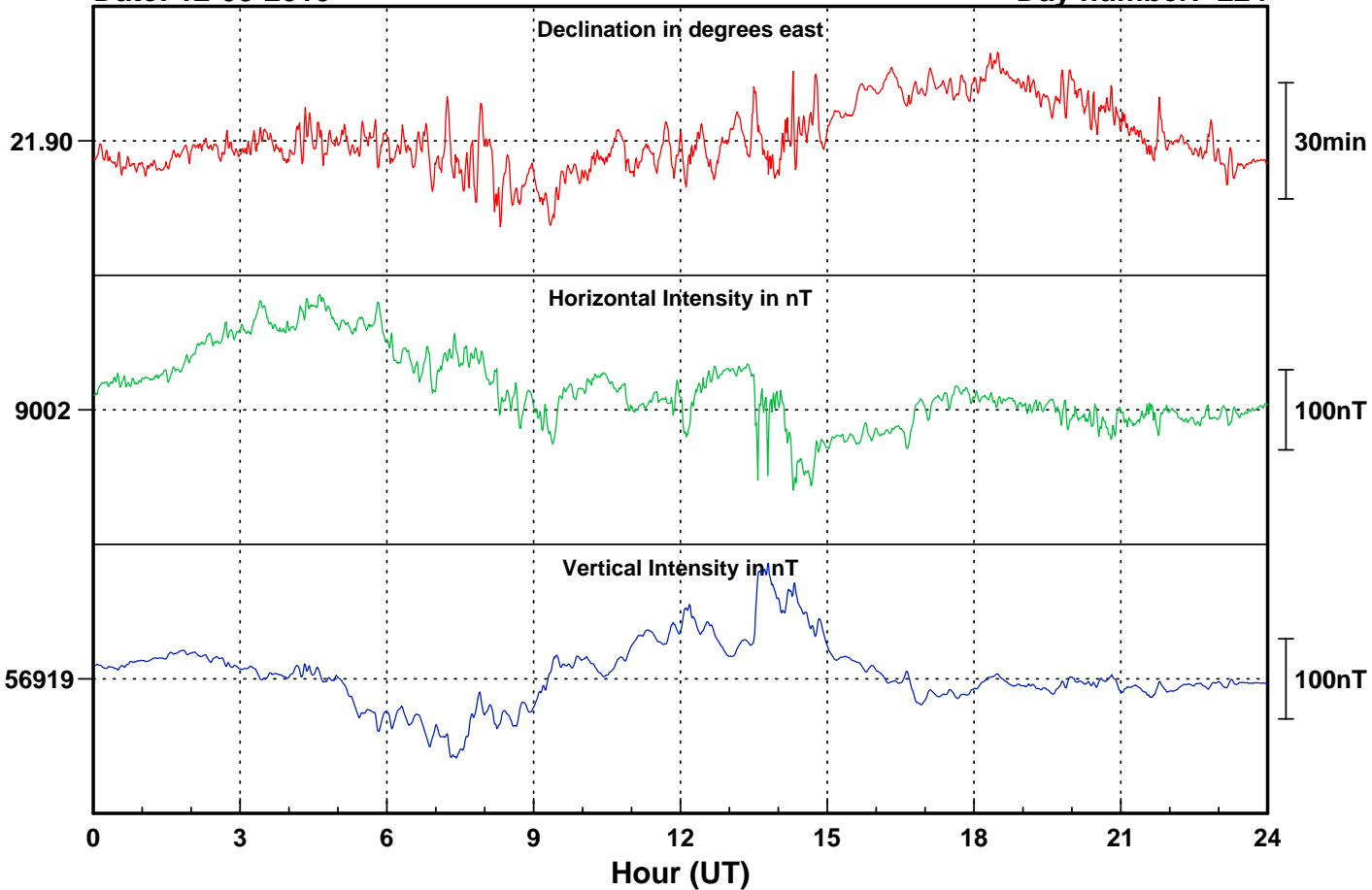
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 223



Date: 12-08-2010

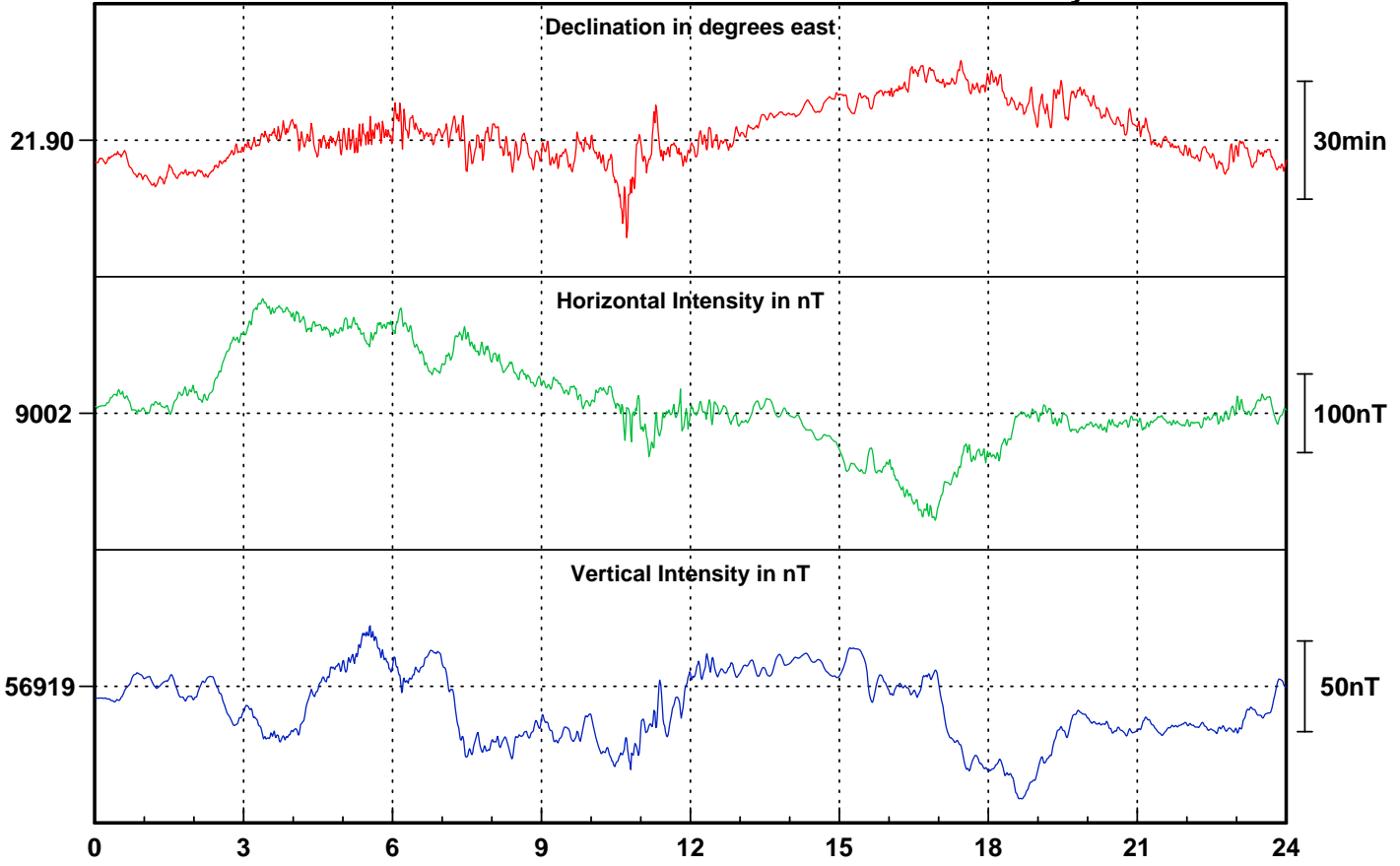
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Date: 13-08-2010

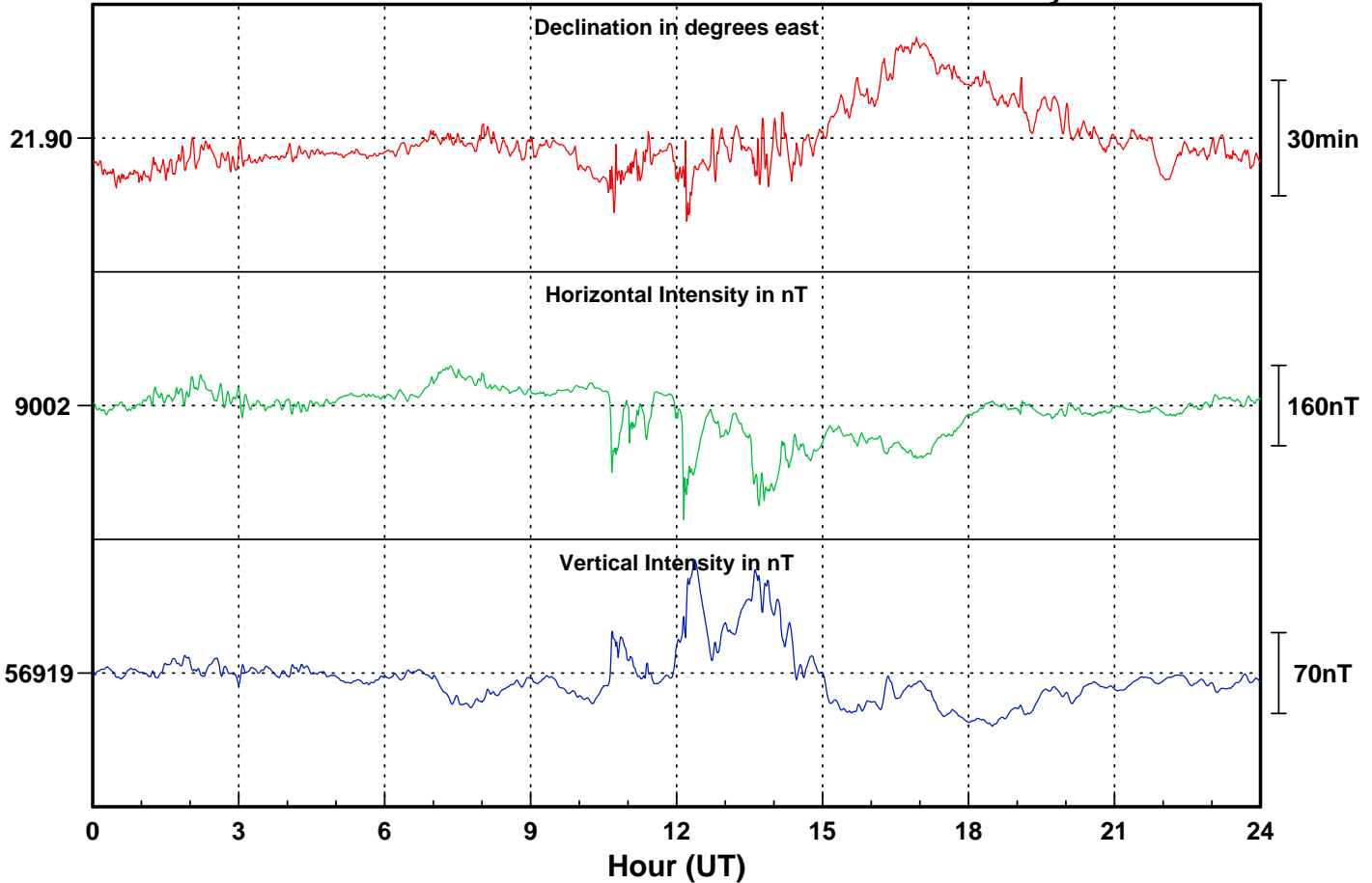
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 225



Date: 14-08-2010

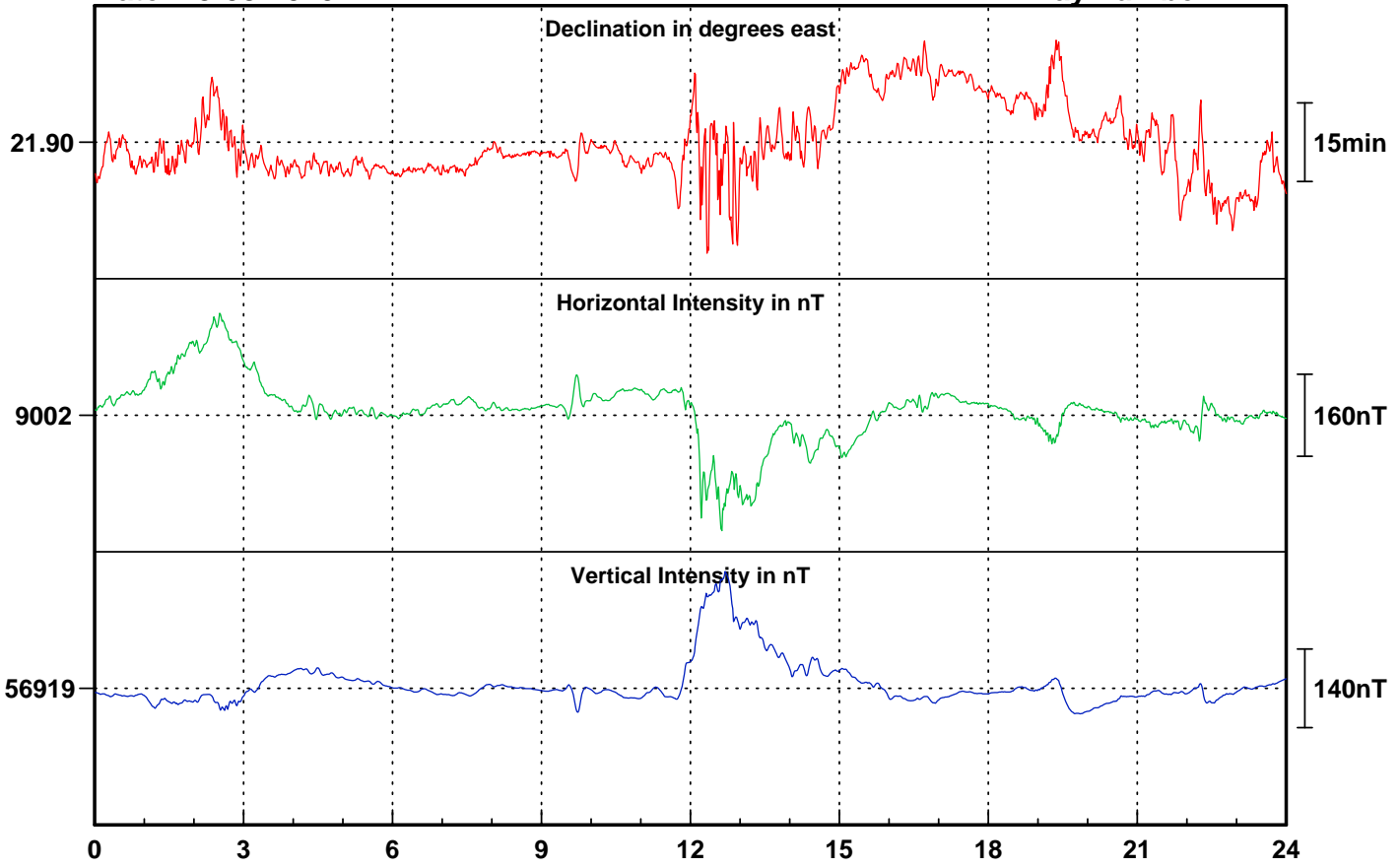
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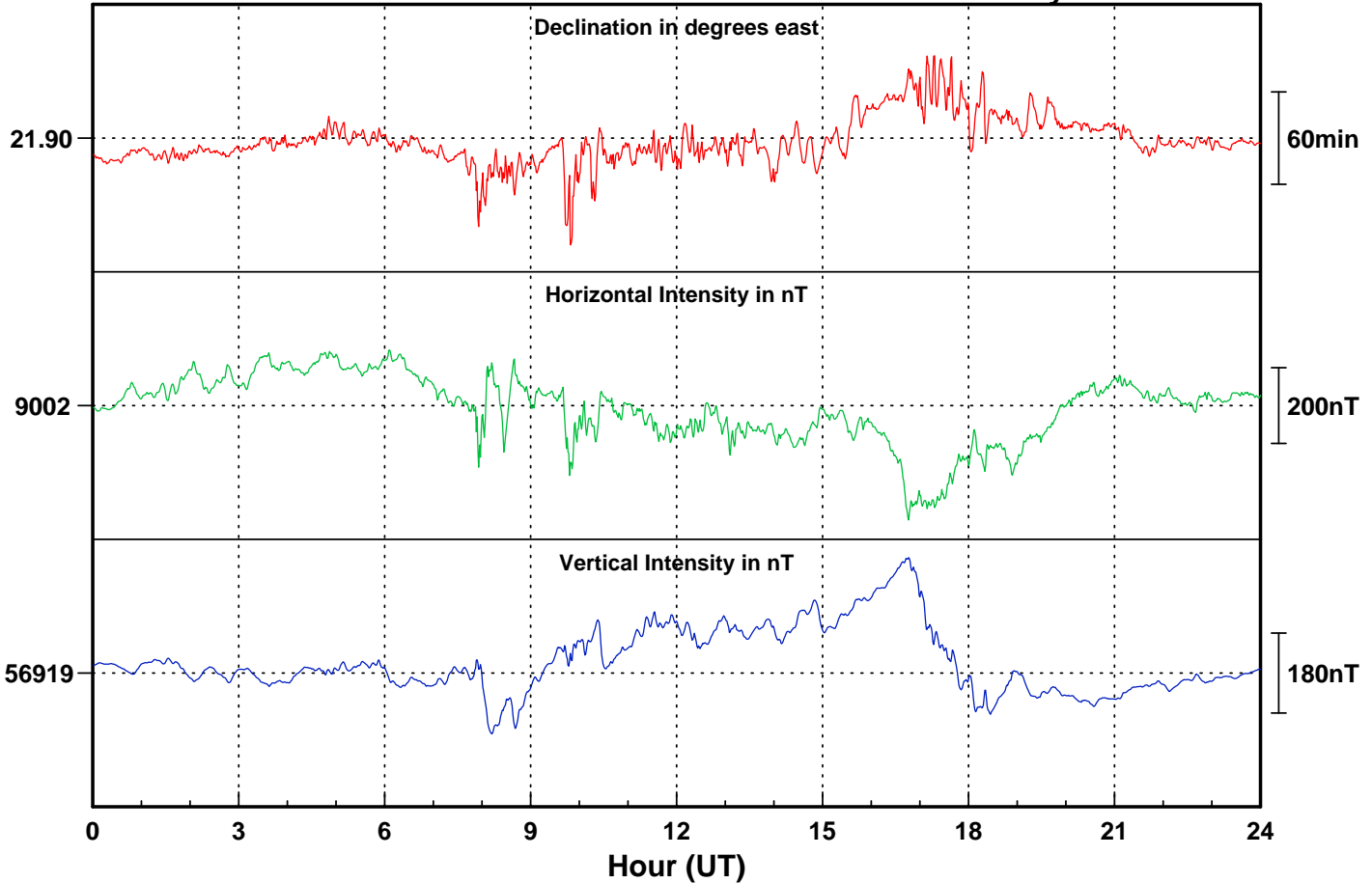
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 227



Date: 16-08-2010

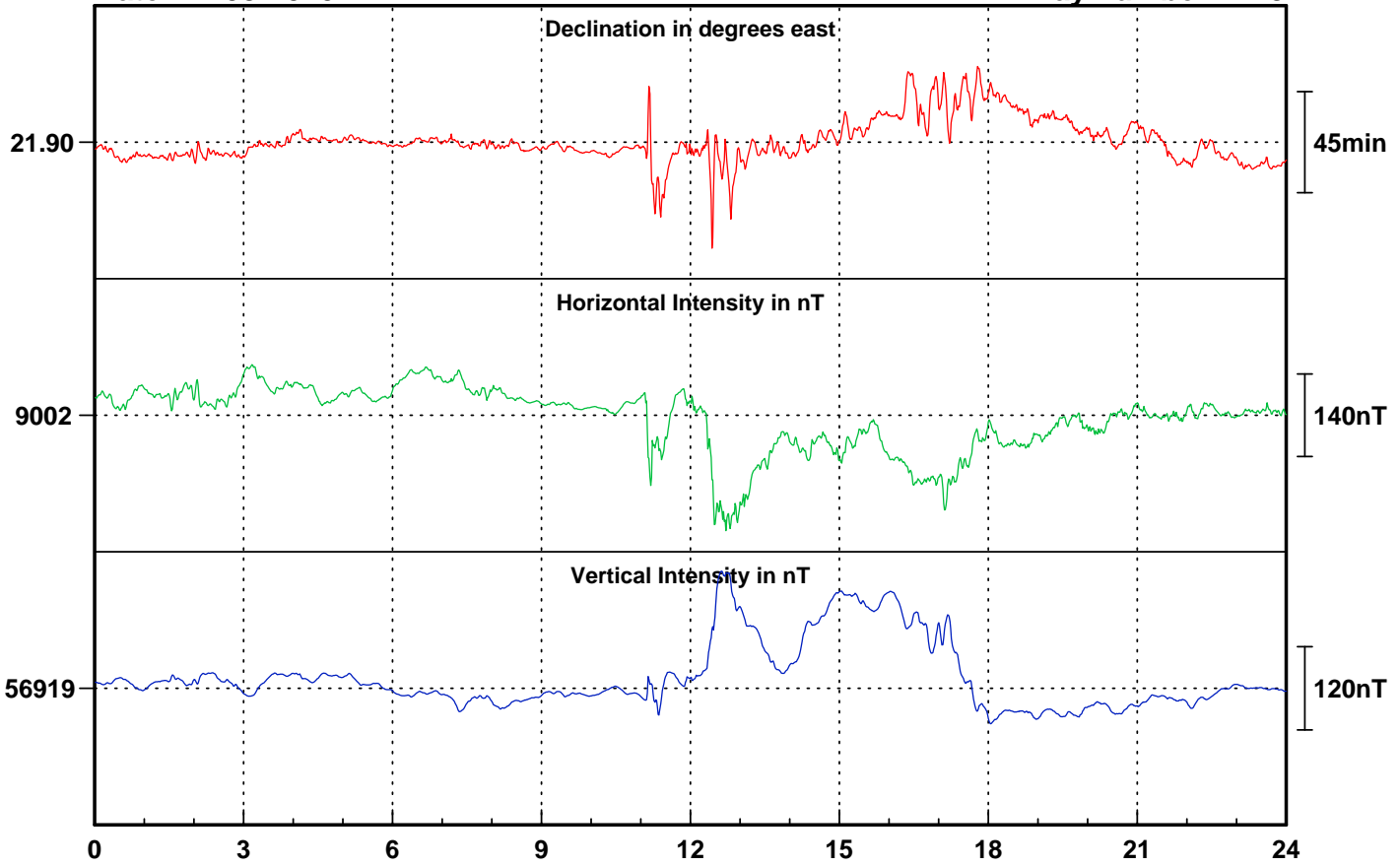
Day number: 228



Date: 17-08-2010

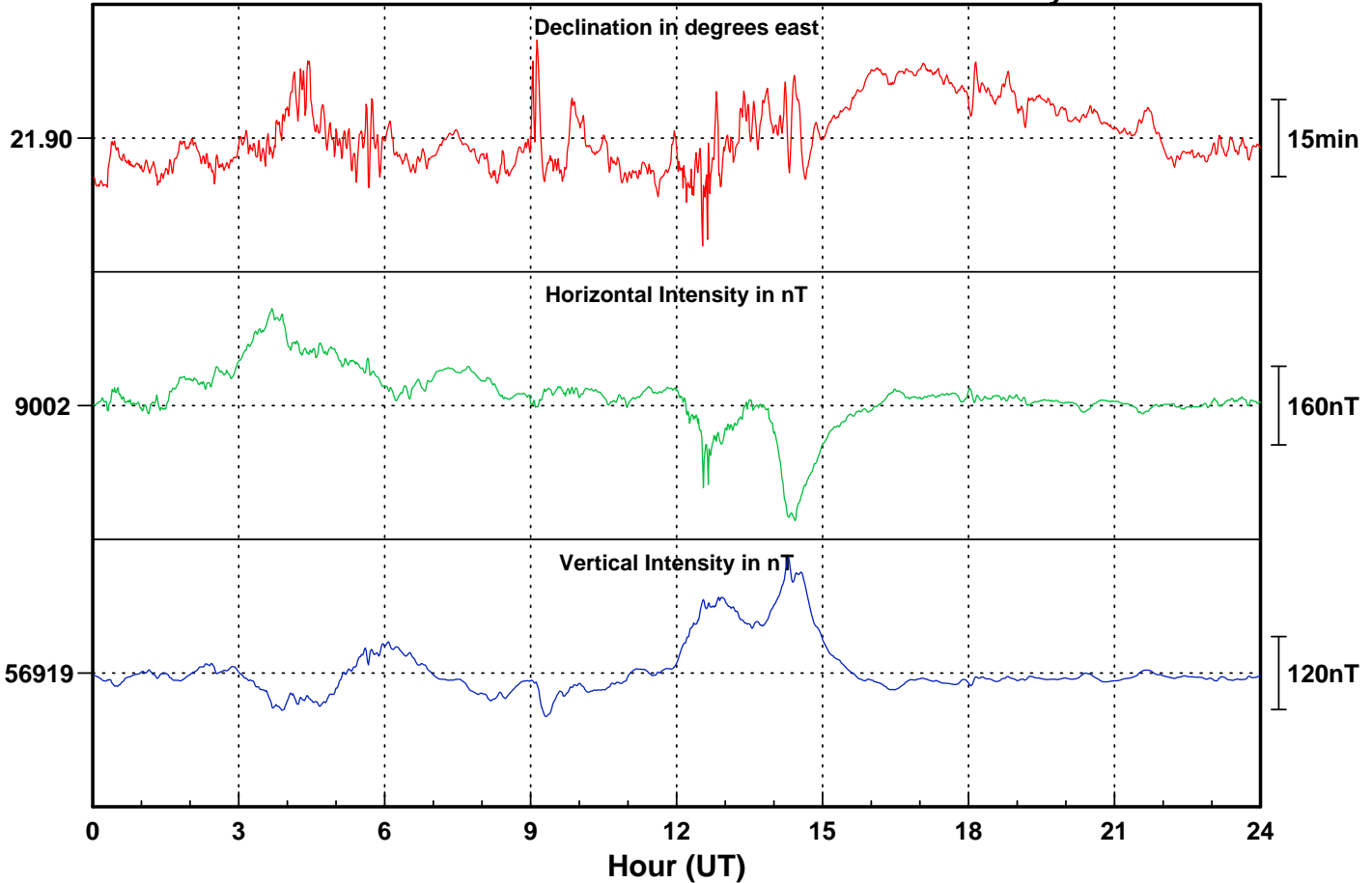
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 229



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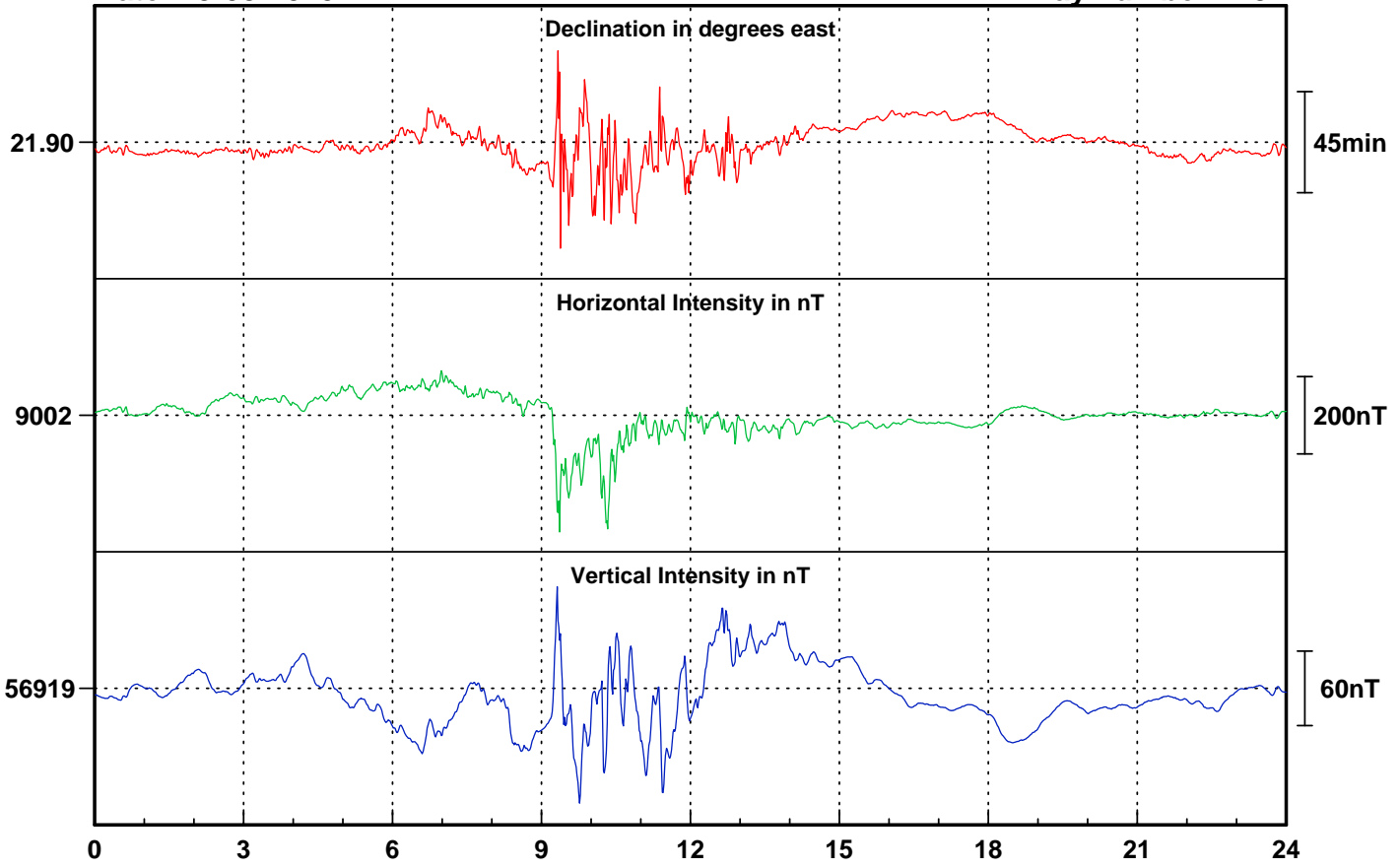
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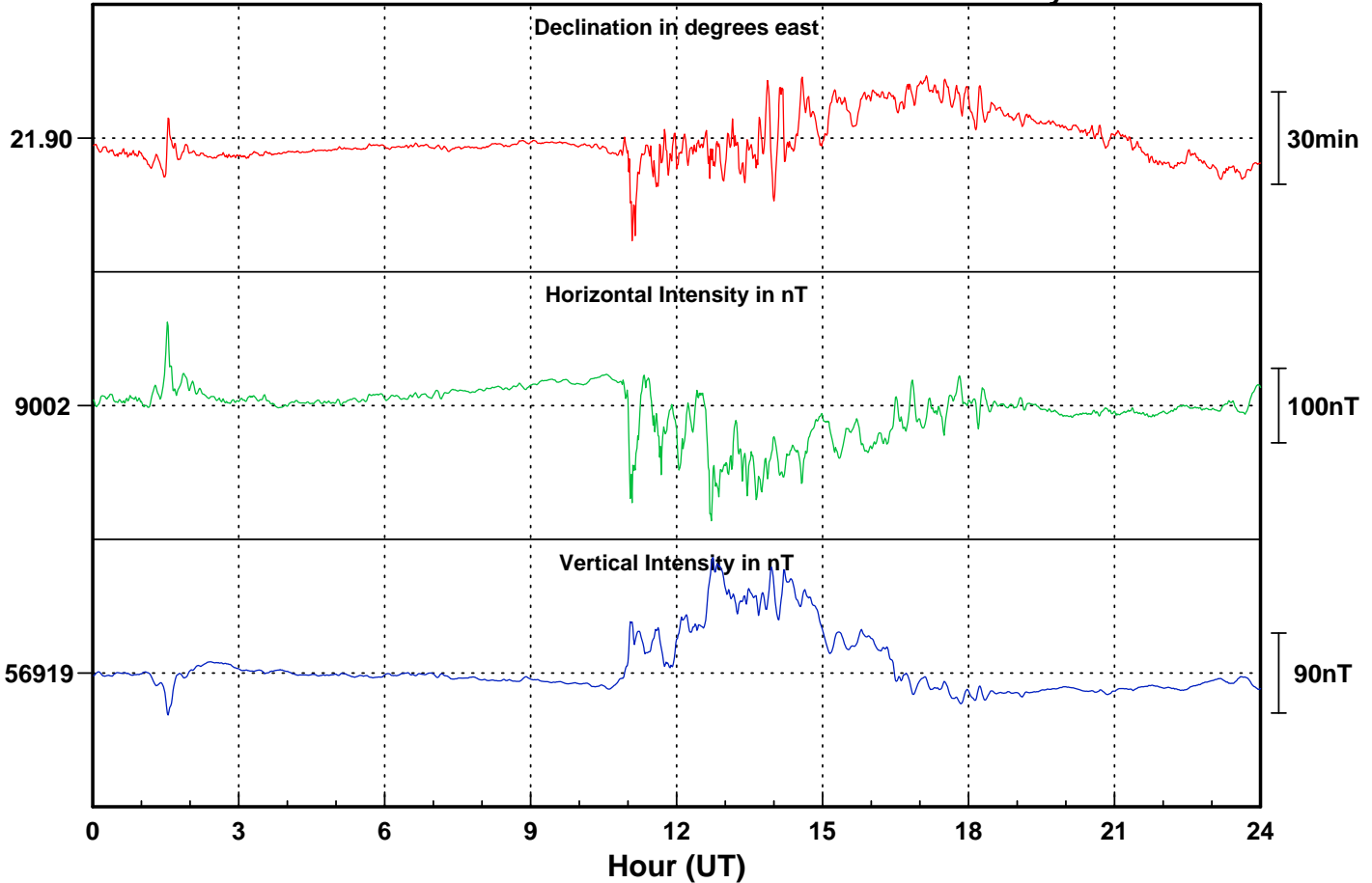
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 231



Date: 20-08-2010

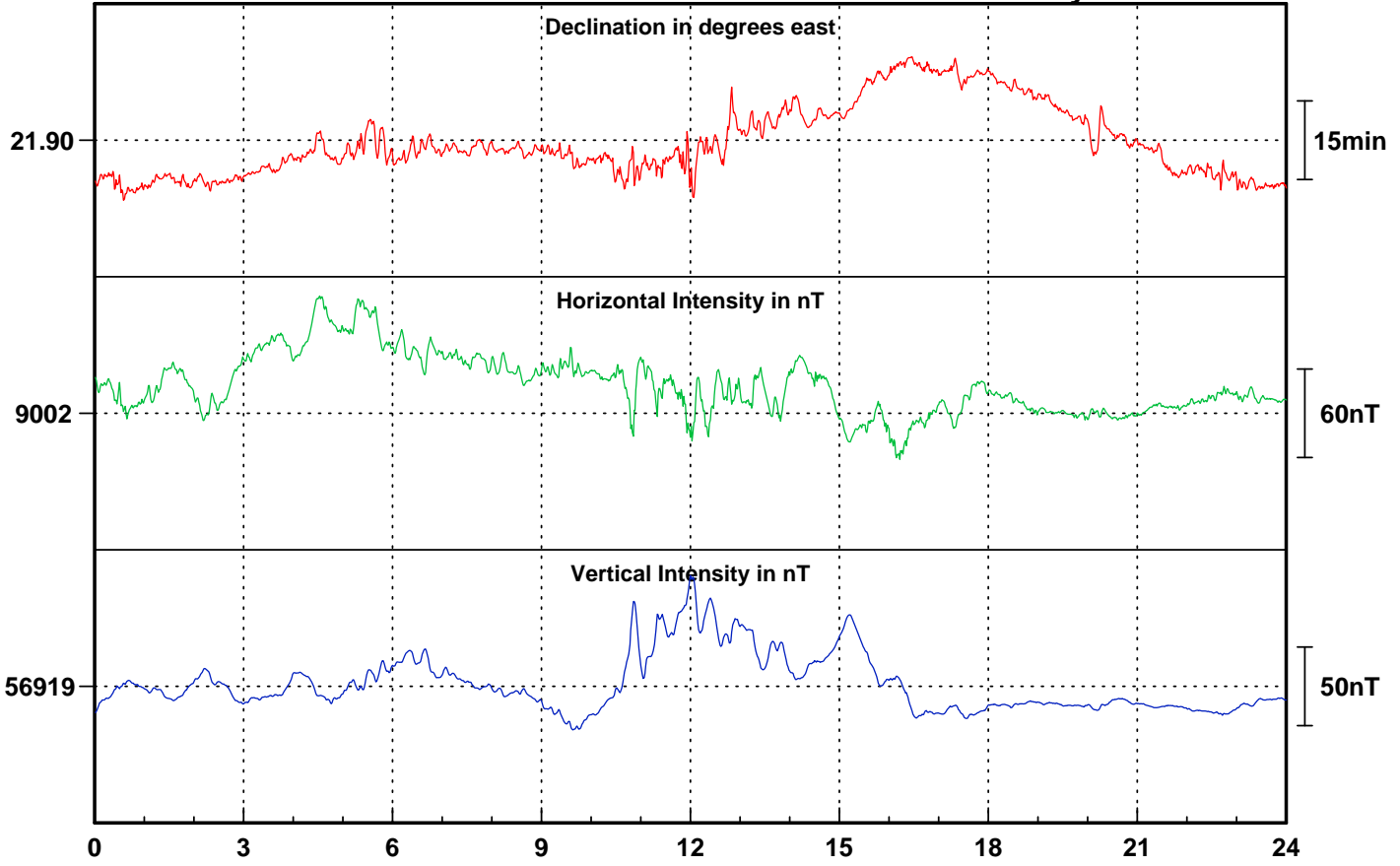
Day number: 232



Date: 21-08-2010

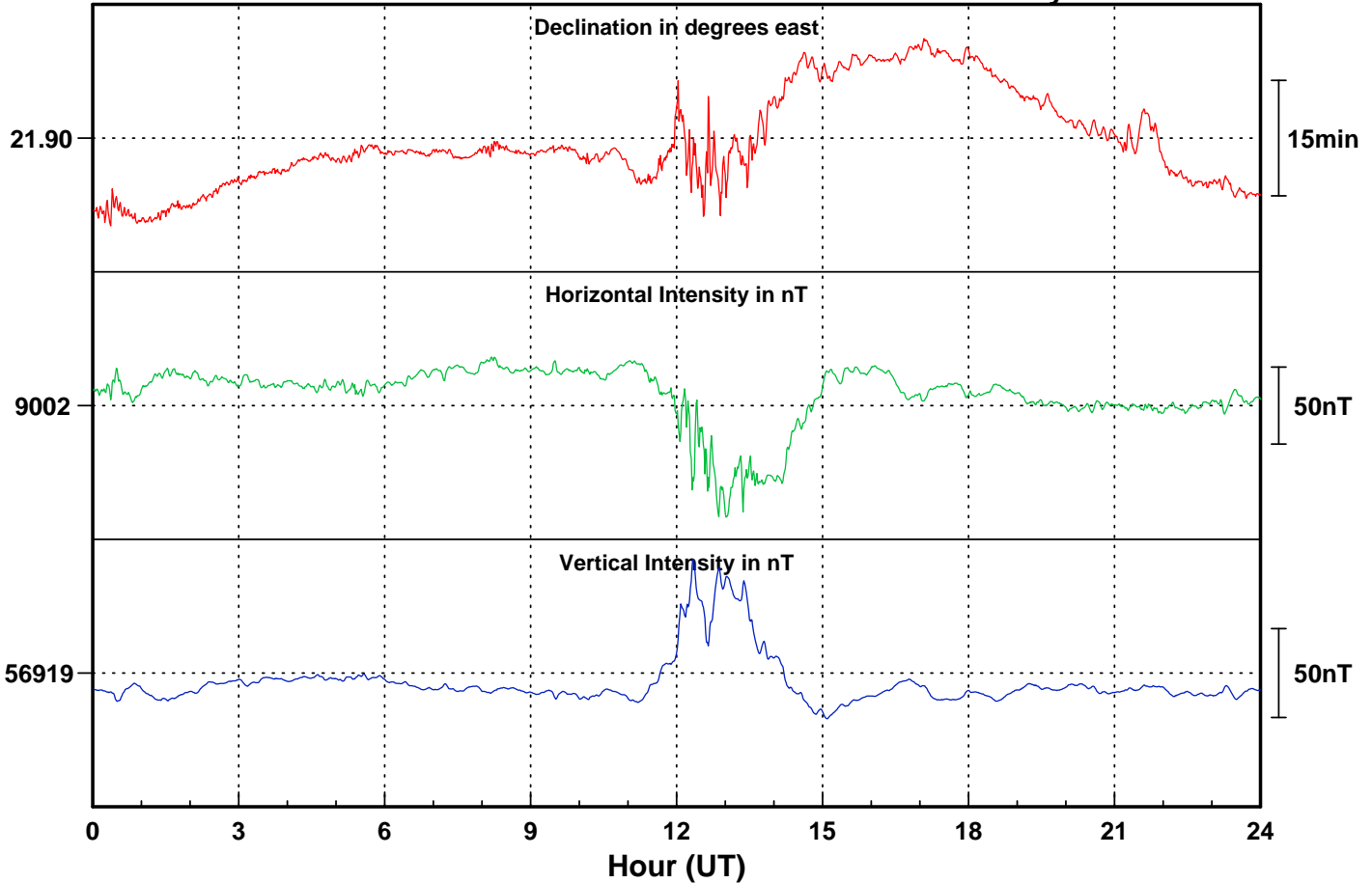
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 233



Date: 22-08-2010

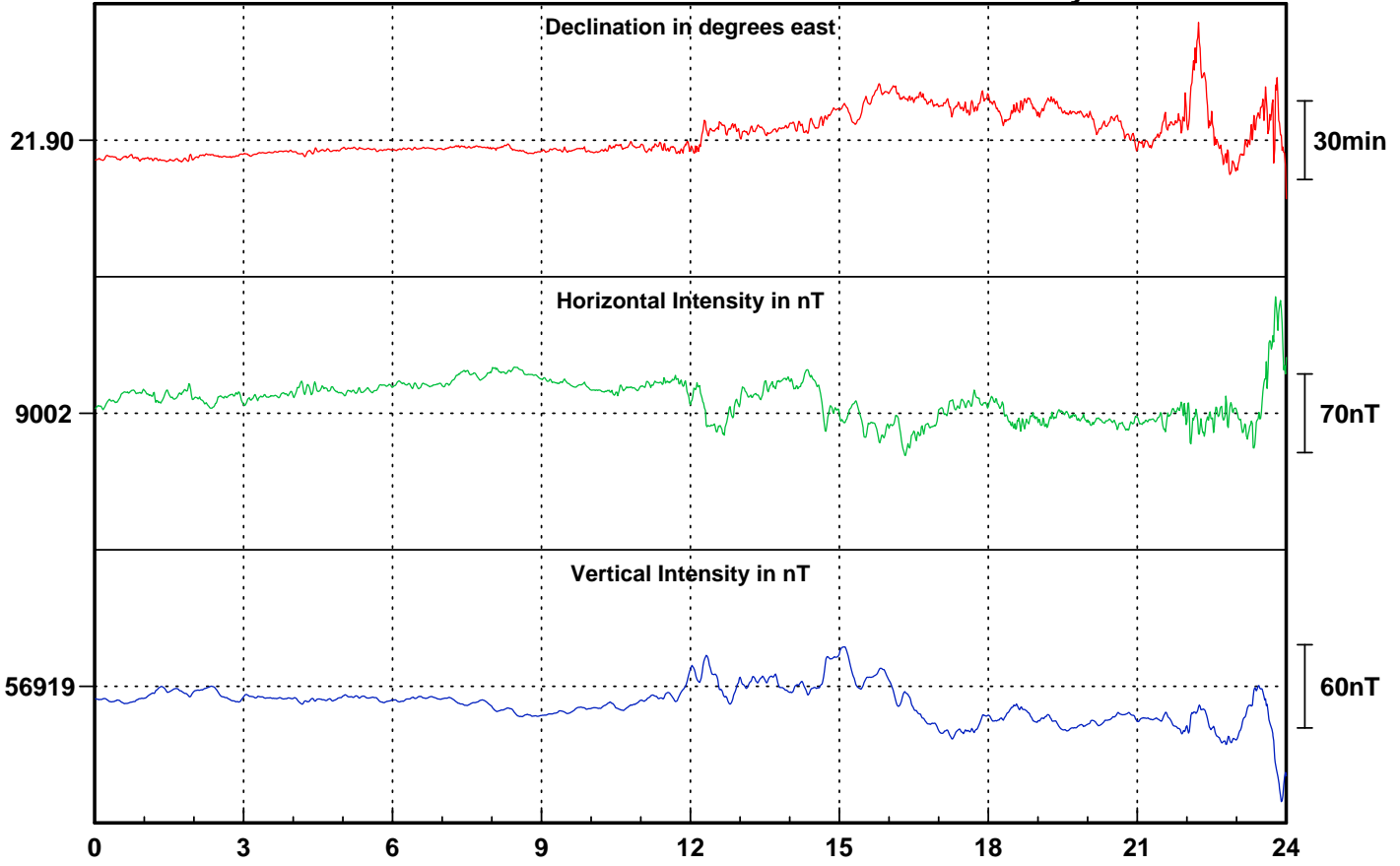
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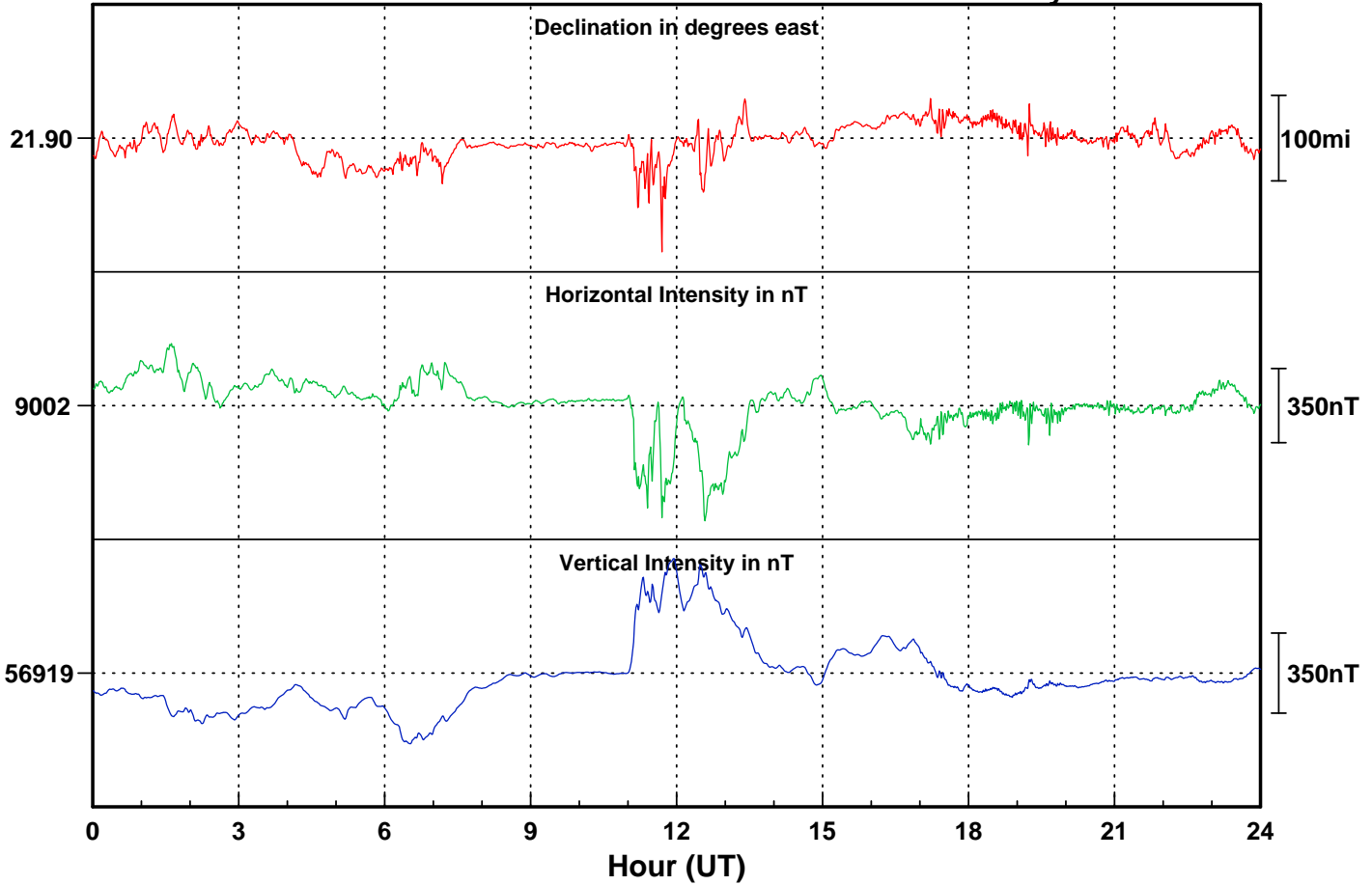
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 235



Date: 24-08-2010

Day number: 236

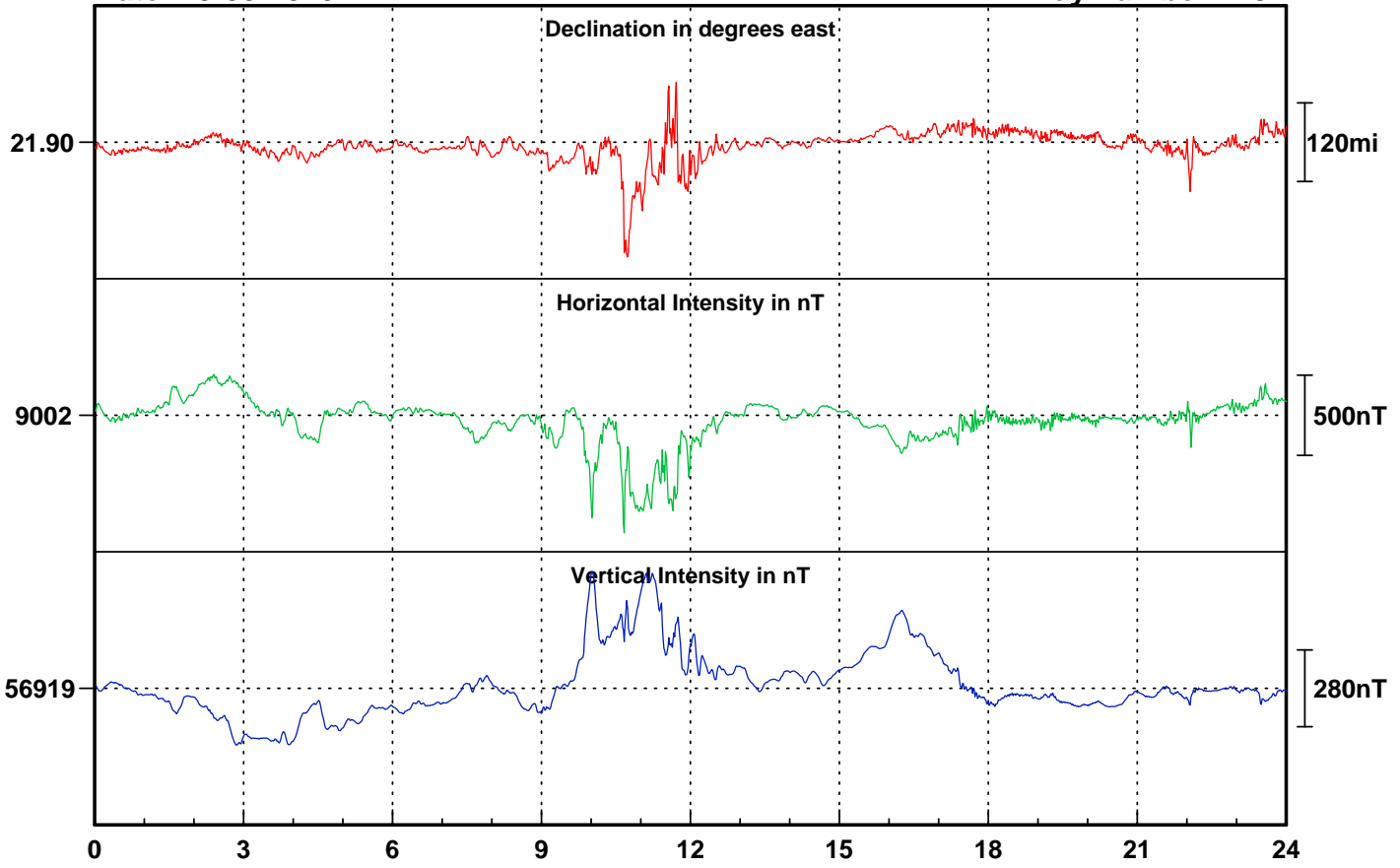


Hour (UT)

Date: 25-08-2010

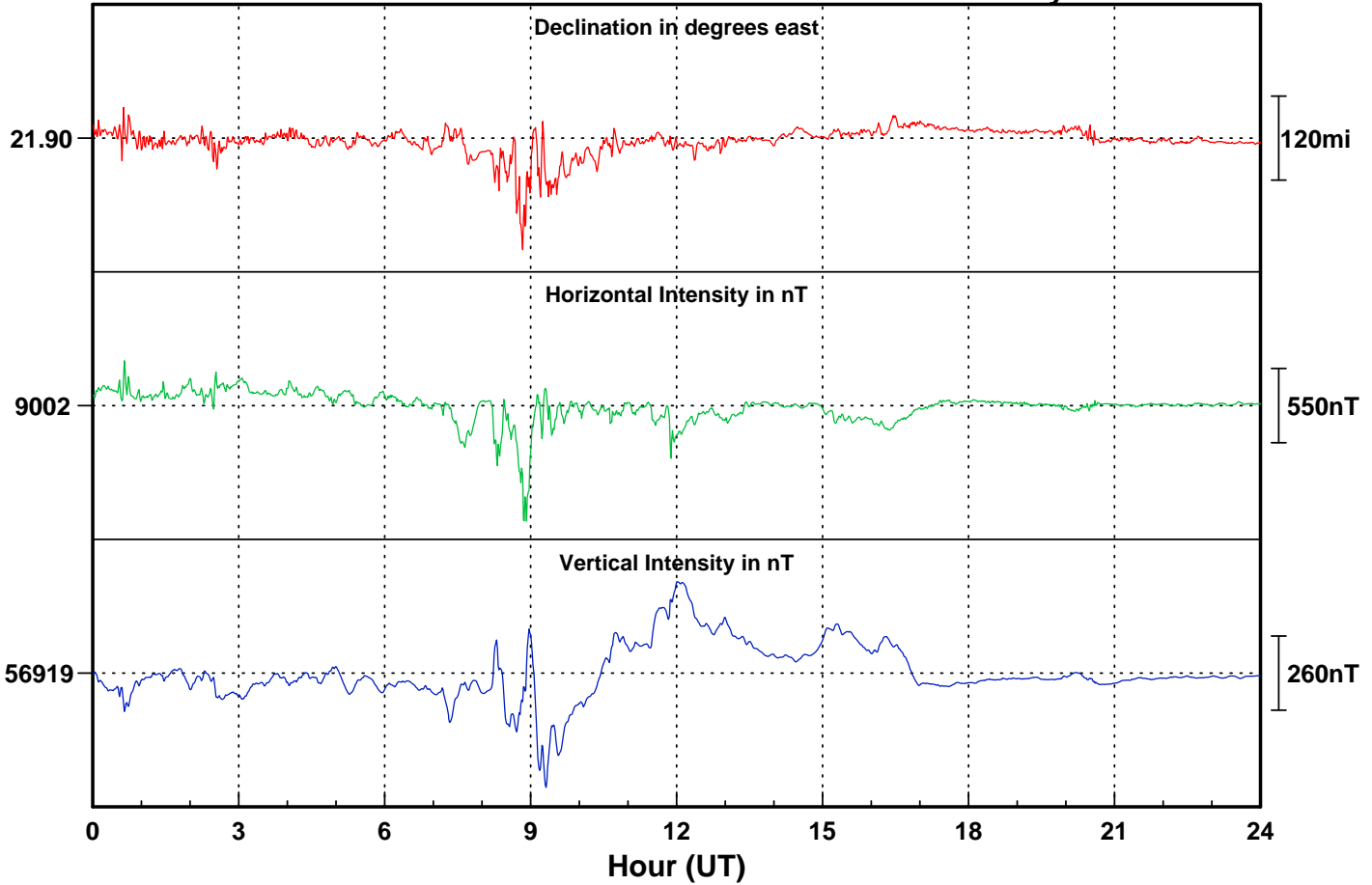
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 237



Date: 26-08-2010

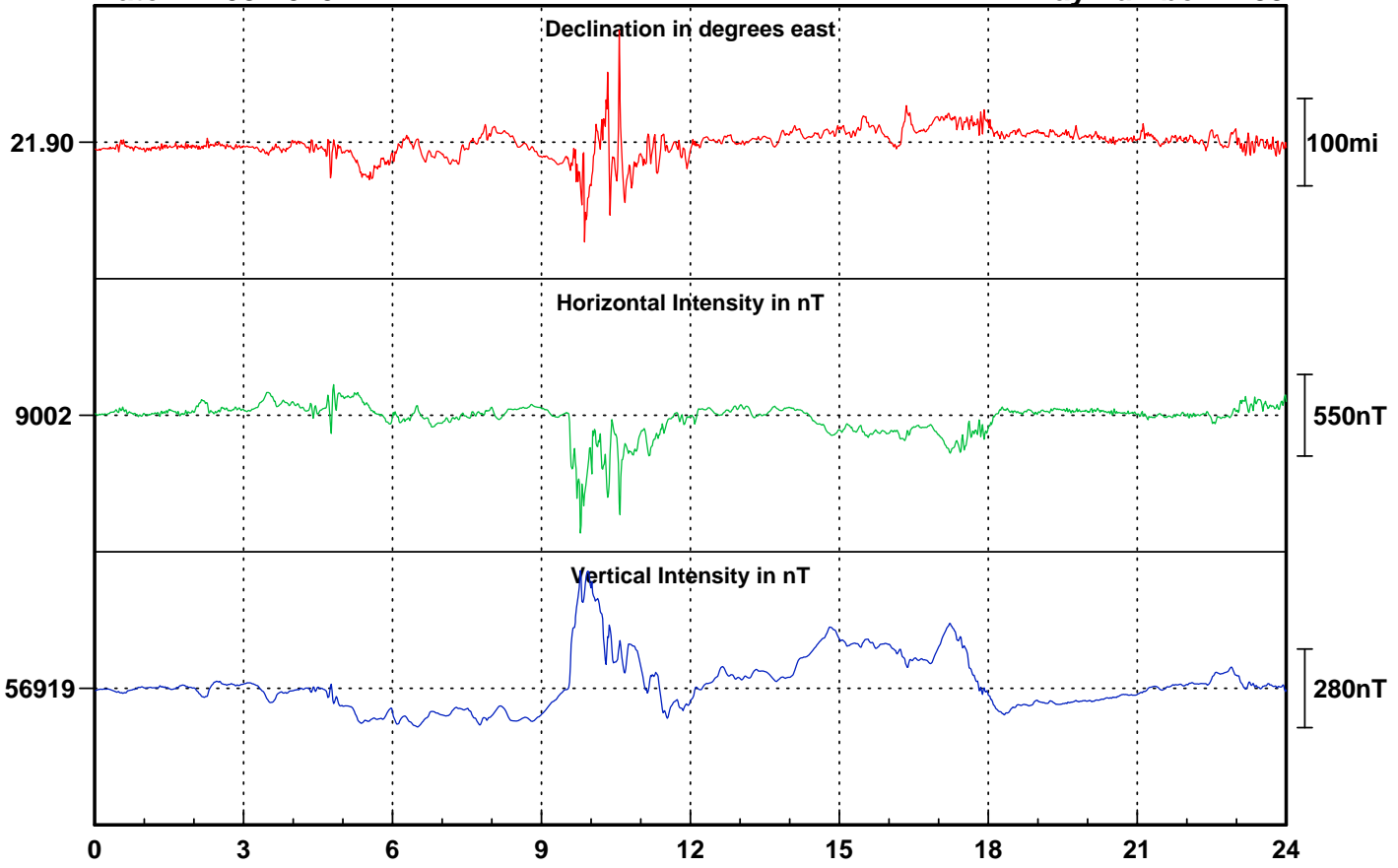
Day number: 238



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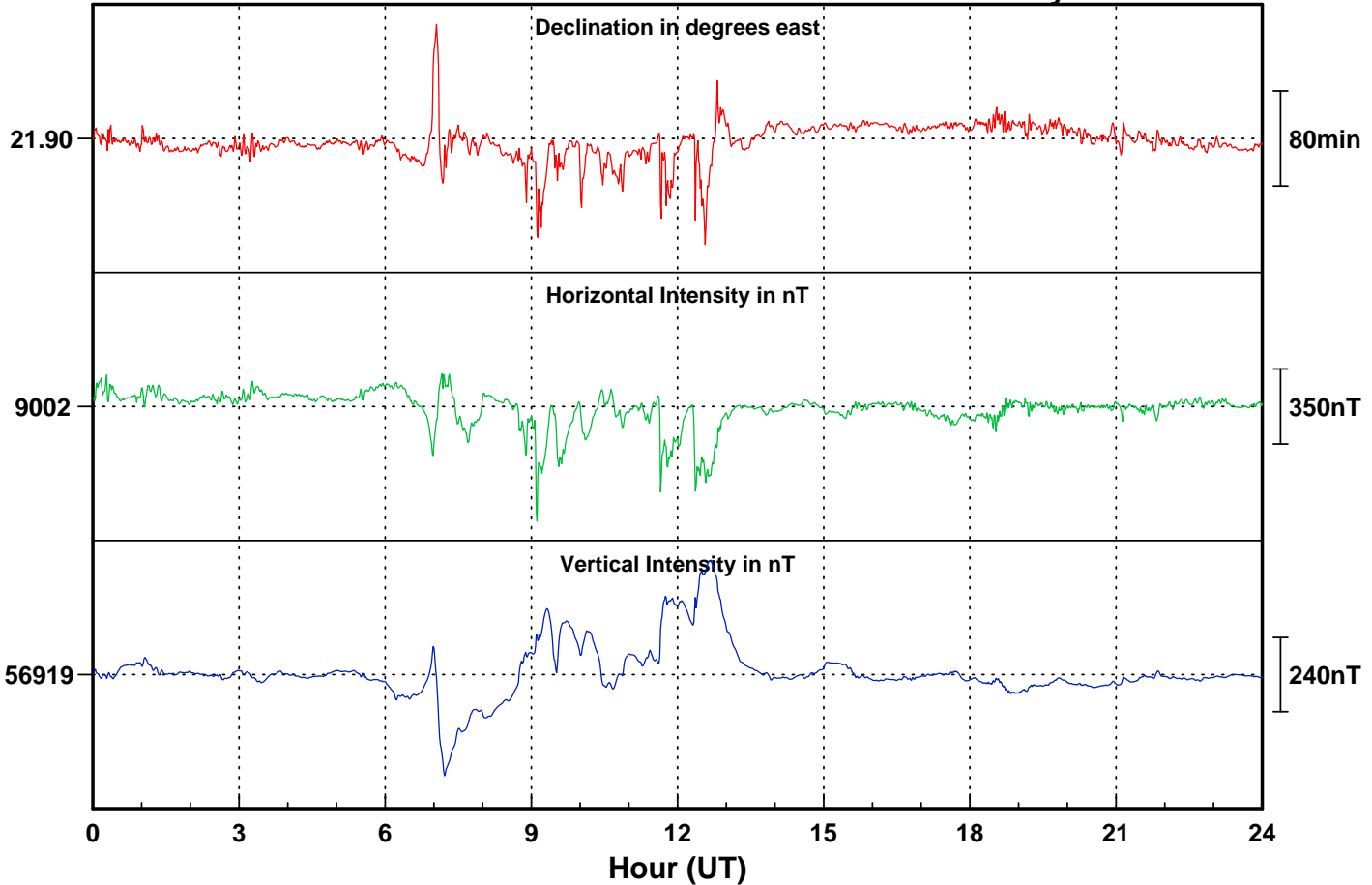
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 239



Date: 28-08-2010

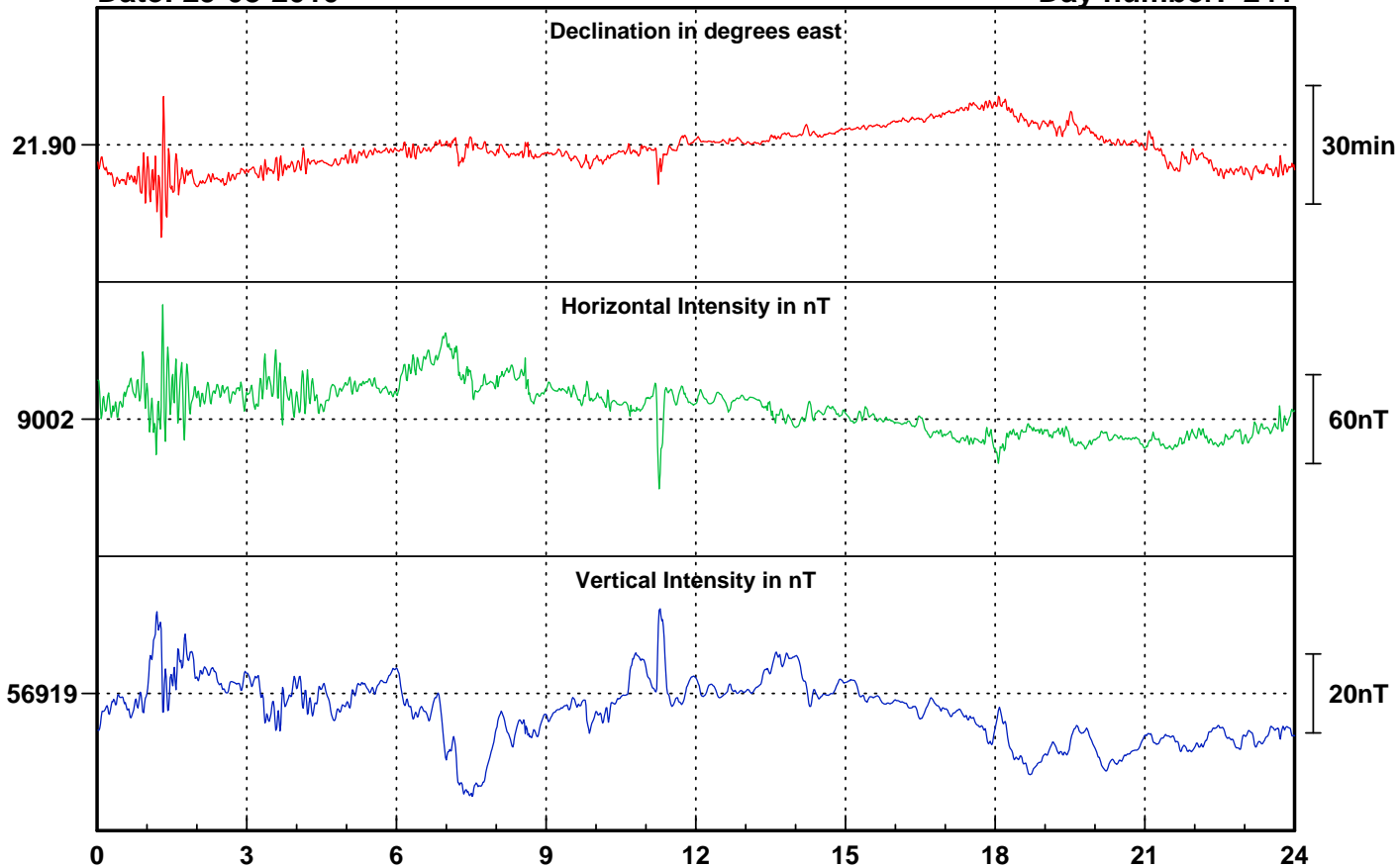
Day number: 240



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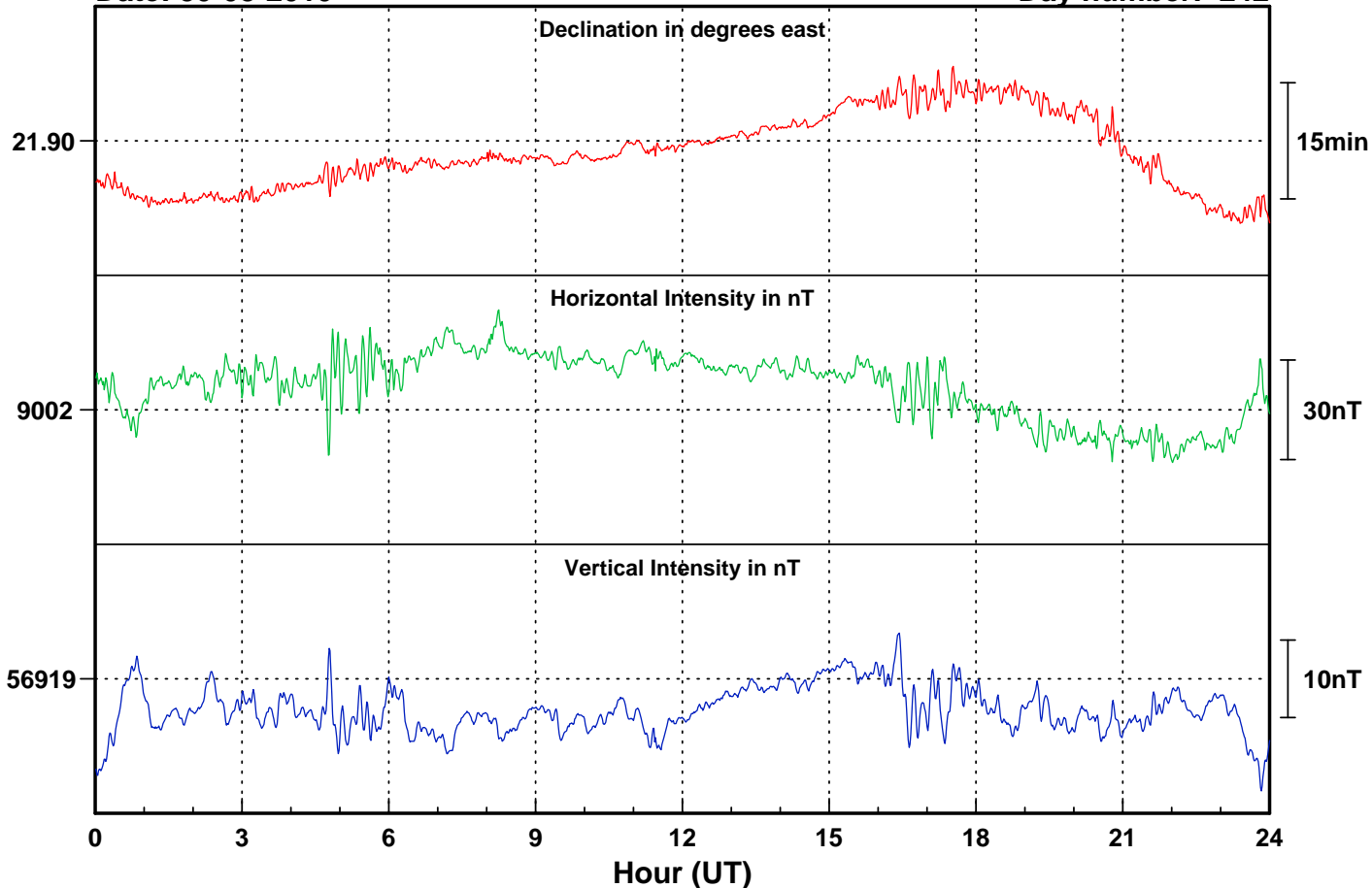
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 241



Date: 30-08-2010

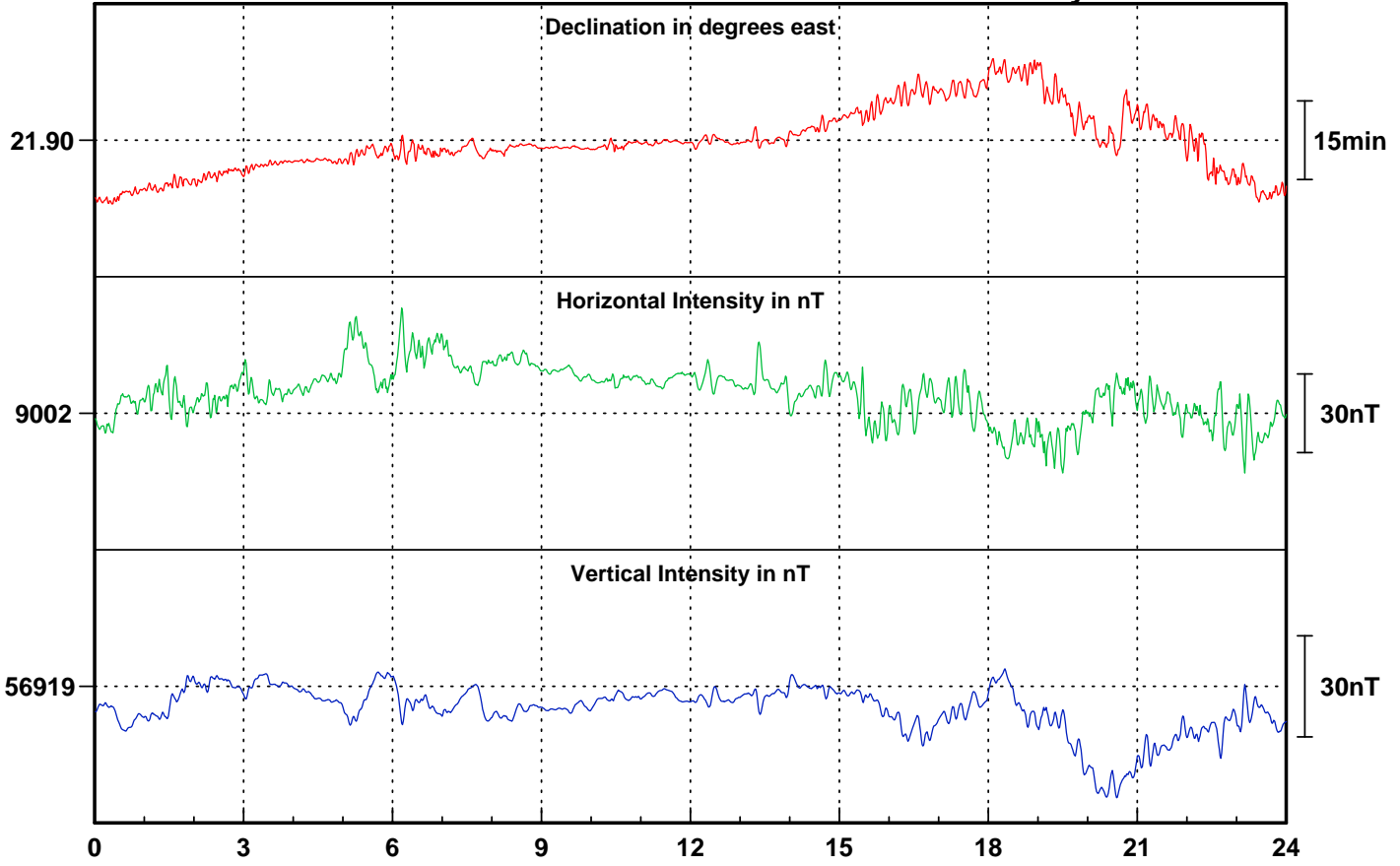
Day number: 242



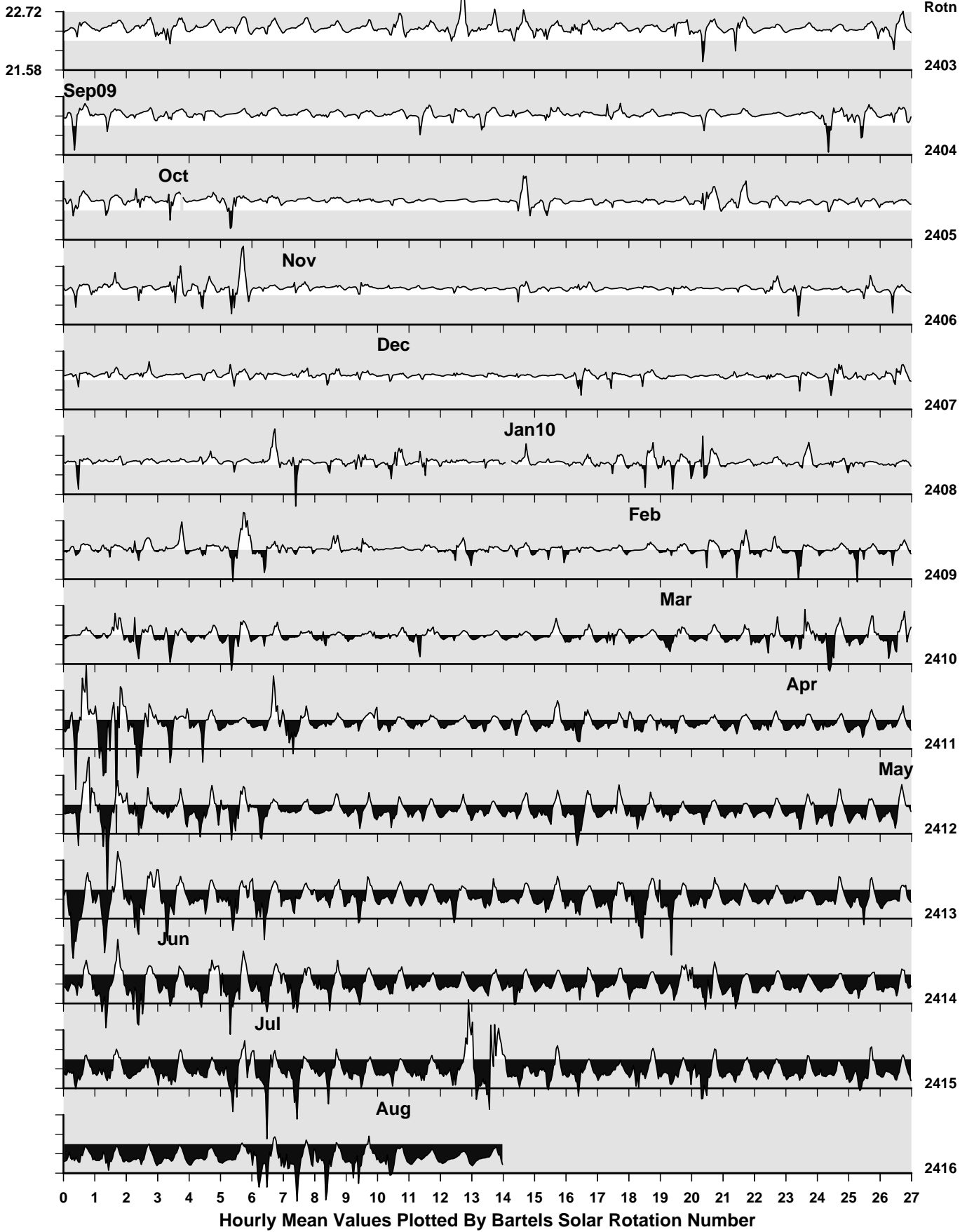
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Jim Carrigan

Day number: 243

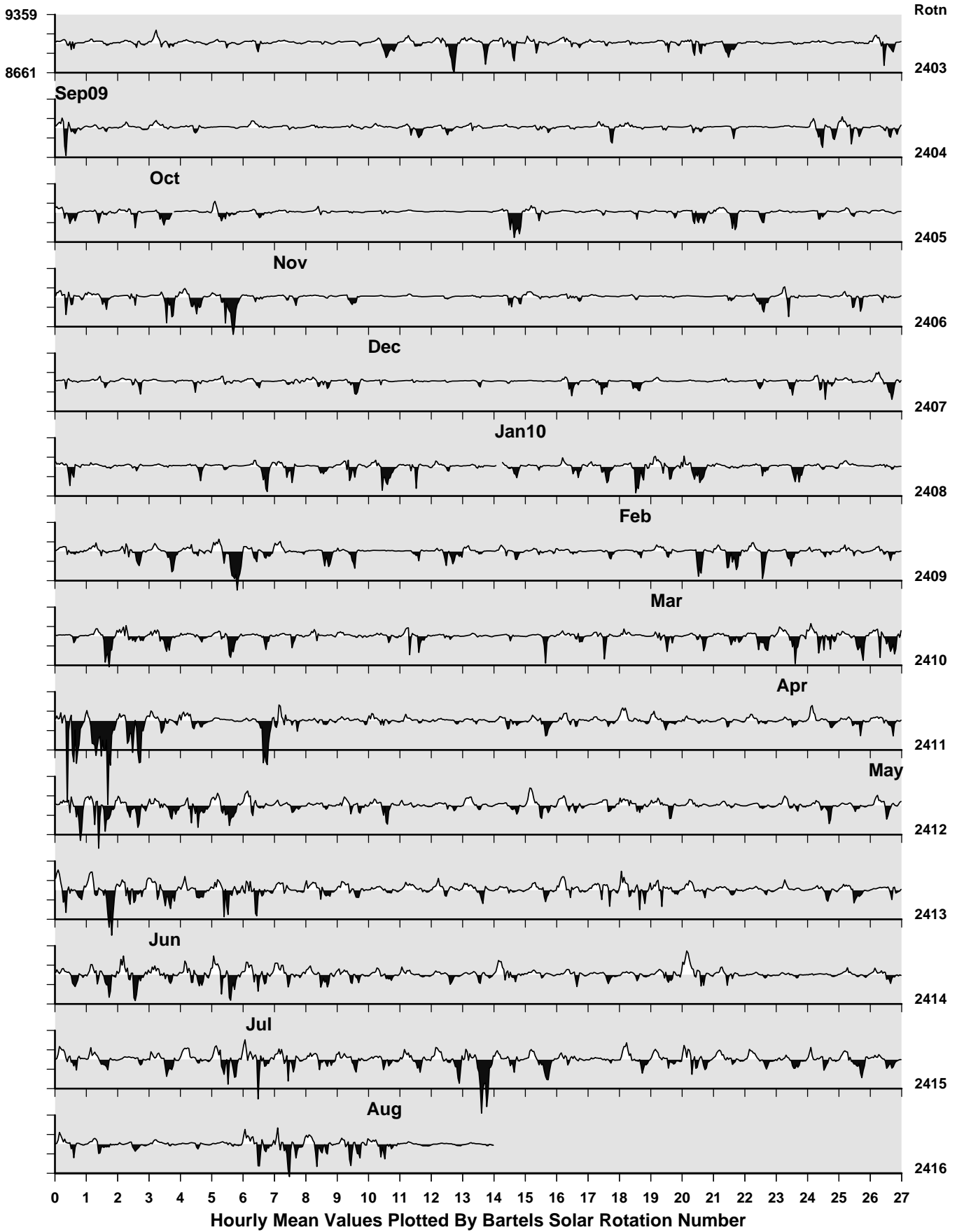


Jim Carrigan Observatory: Declination (degrees)

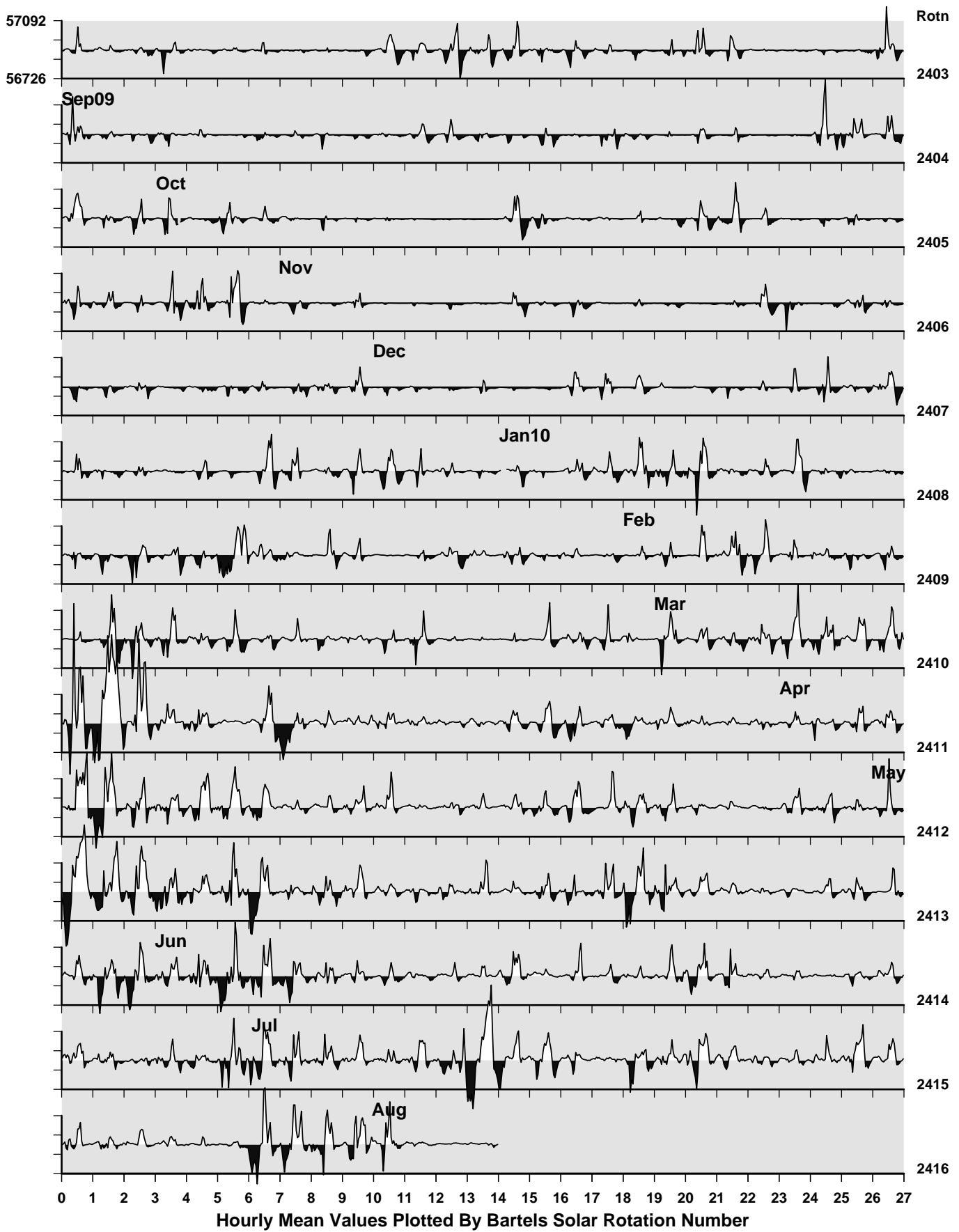


Hourly Mean Values Plotted By Bartels Solar Rotation Number

Jim Carrigan Observatory: Horizontal Intensity (nT)

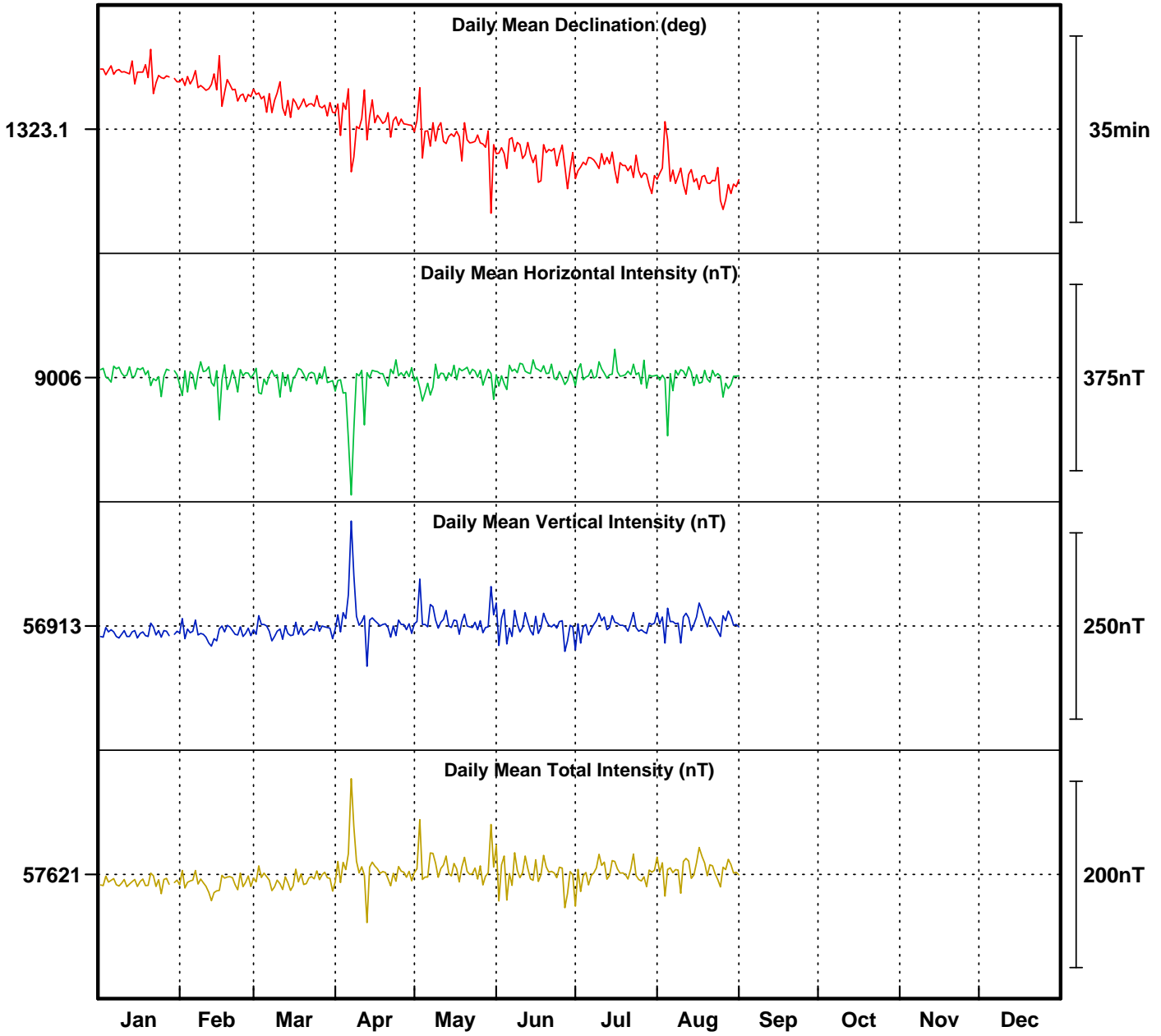


Jim Carrigan Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



Hourly Mean Values Plotted By Bartels Solar Rotation Number

Jim Carrigan Observatory 2010



Monthly Mean Values for Jim Carrigan Observatory 2010

| Month | <i>D</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>Z</i> | <i>F</i> |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| January | 22° 13.5′ | 9012 nT | 81° 0.0′ | 8343 nT | 3409 nT | 56904 nT | 57613 nT |
| February | 22° 11.0′ | 9004 nT | 81° 0.5′ | 8338 nT | 3400 nT | 56904 nT | 57612 nT |
| March | 22° 7.9′ | 9004 nT | 81° 0.6′ | 8340 nT | 3392 nT | 56908 nT | 57615 nT |
| April | 22° 4.5′ | 8991 nT | 81° 1.4′ | 8332 nT | 3379 nT | 56922 nT | 57628 nT |
| May | 22° 1.2′ | 9006 nT | 81° 0.5′ | 8349 nT | 3377 nT | 56922 nT | 57630 nT |
| June | 21° 57.9′ | 9014 nT | 80° 60.0′ | 8360 nT | 3372 nT | 56911 nT | 57620 nT |
| July | 21° 55.8′ | 9016 nT | 80° 59.9′ | 8363 nT | 3367 nT | 56914 nT | 57624 nT |
| August | 21° 53.8′ | 9002 nT | 81° 0.8′ | 8352 nT | 3357 nT | 56919 nT | 57626 nT |

Note

i. The values shown here are provisional.