

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Ascension Island

Observatory

Monthly

Magnetic

Bulletin

August 2011

11/08/AS



British Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASCENSION ISLAND OBSERVATORY MAGNETIC DATA

1. Introduction

Ascension Island observatory was installed by the British Geological Survey (BGS) with financial support from a consortium of oil companies and became operational in September 1992.

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

Ascension Island Observatory, one of the geomagnetic observatories maintained and operated by BGS, is situated on a site adjacent to the Cable and Wireless Earth Station on Donkey Plain. The observatory co-ordinates are:

Geographic: 7.949°S 345.624°E

Geomagnetic: 2.632°S 57.186°E

Height above mean sea level: 177 m

The geomagnetic co-ordinates are approximations, calculated using the 11th generation International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) at epoch 2011.5. 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 operational in August 2002. 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 0.1Hz.

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 and the total field intensity samples are filtered using a 7-point cosine filter. The one-minute values provide input for various data products, available on-line at www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/data_service/home

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.

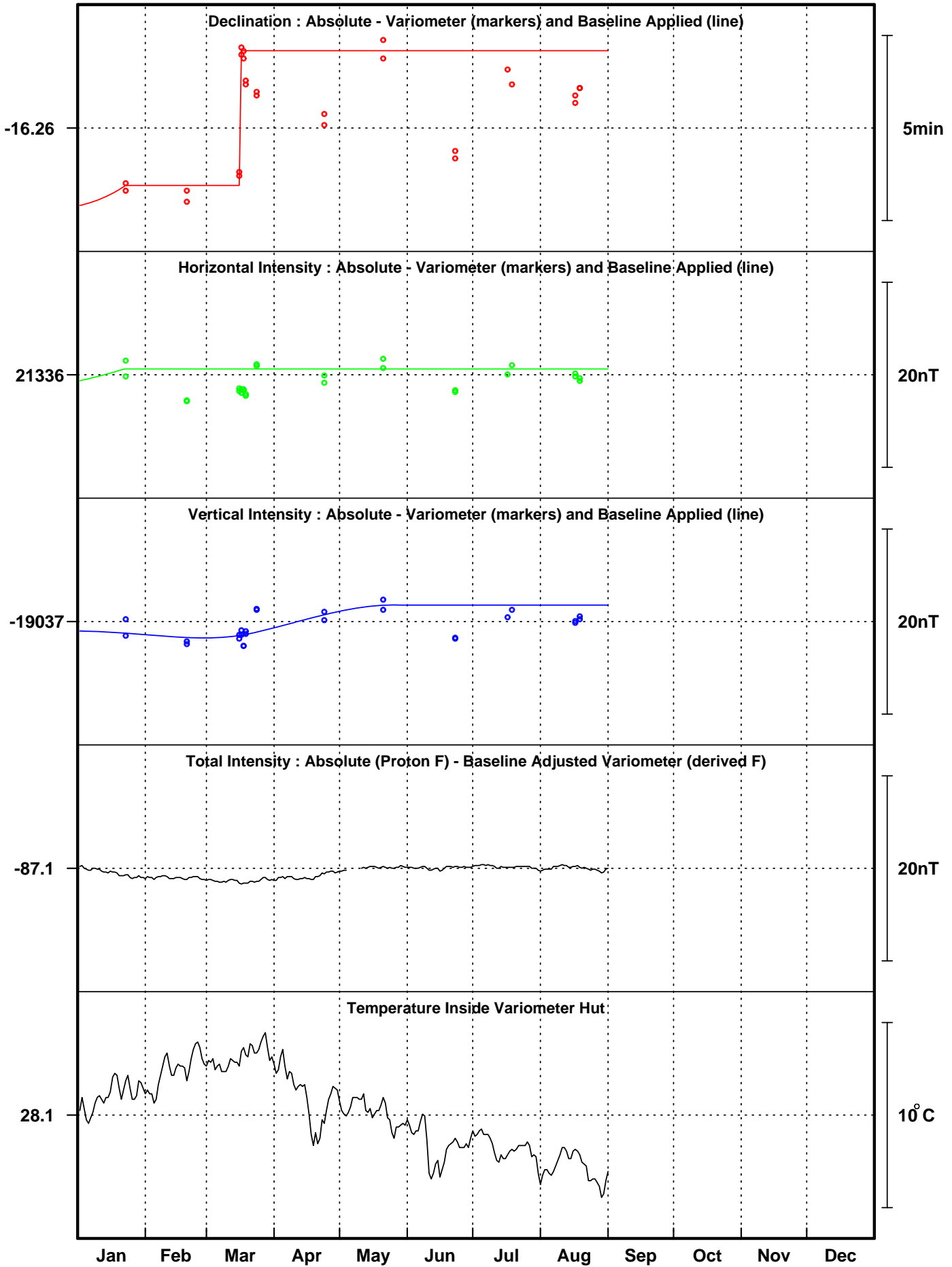
5. Conditions of Use

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 Ascension Island magnetic observatory, operated by the British Geological Survey.'

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

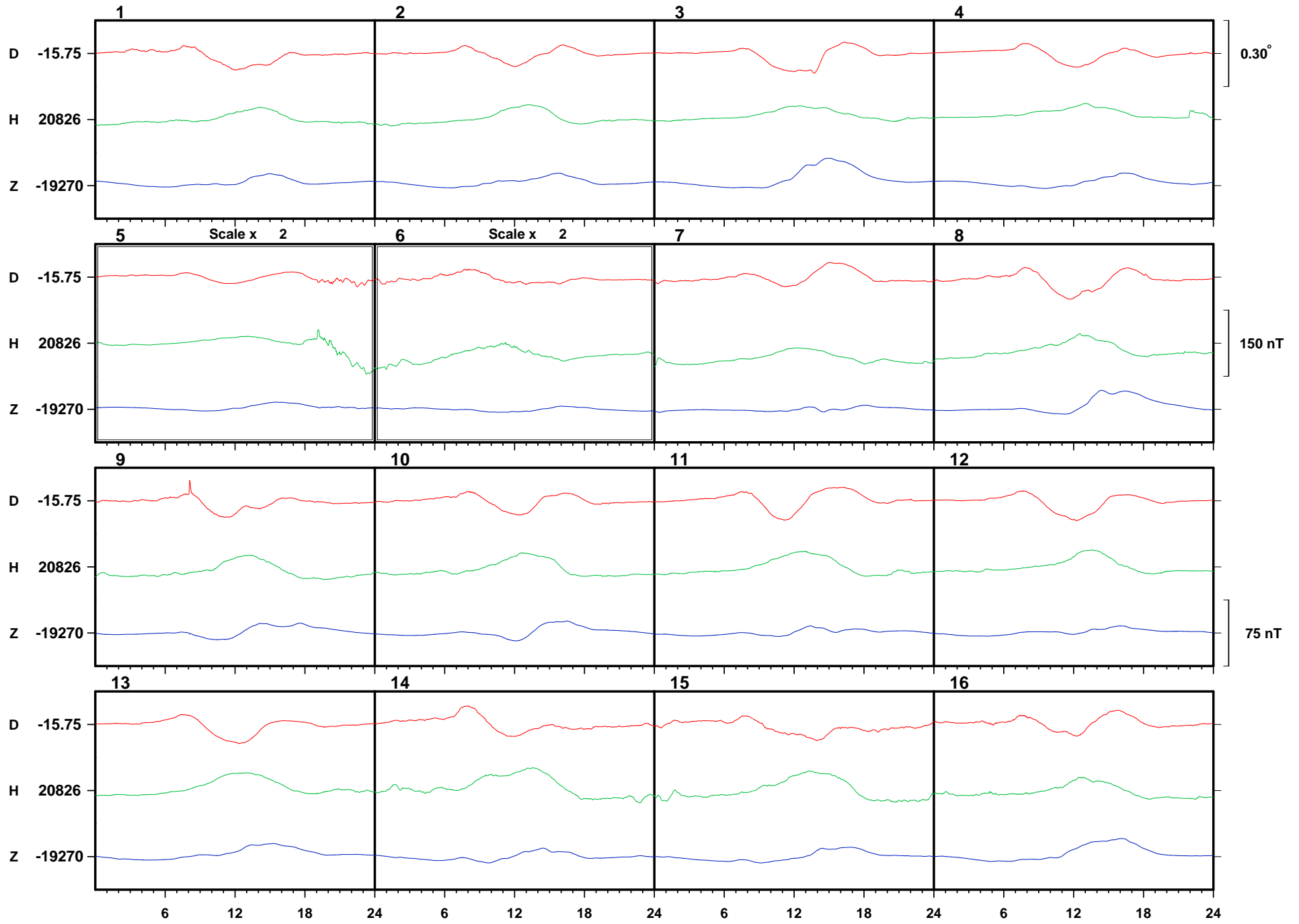
Ascension Island 2011

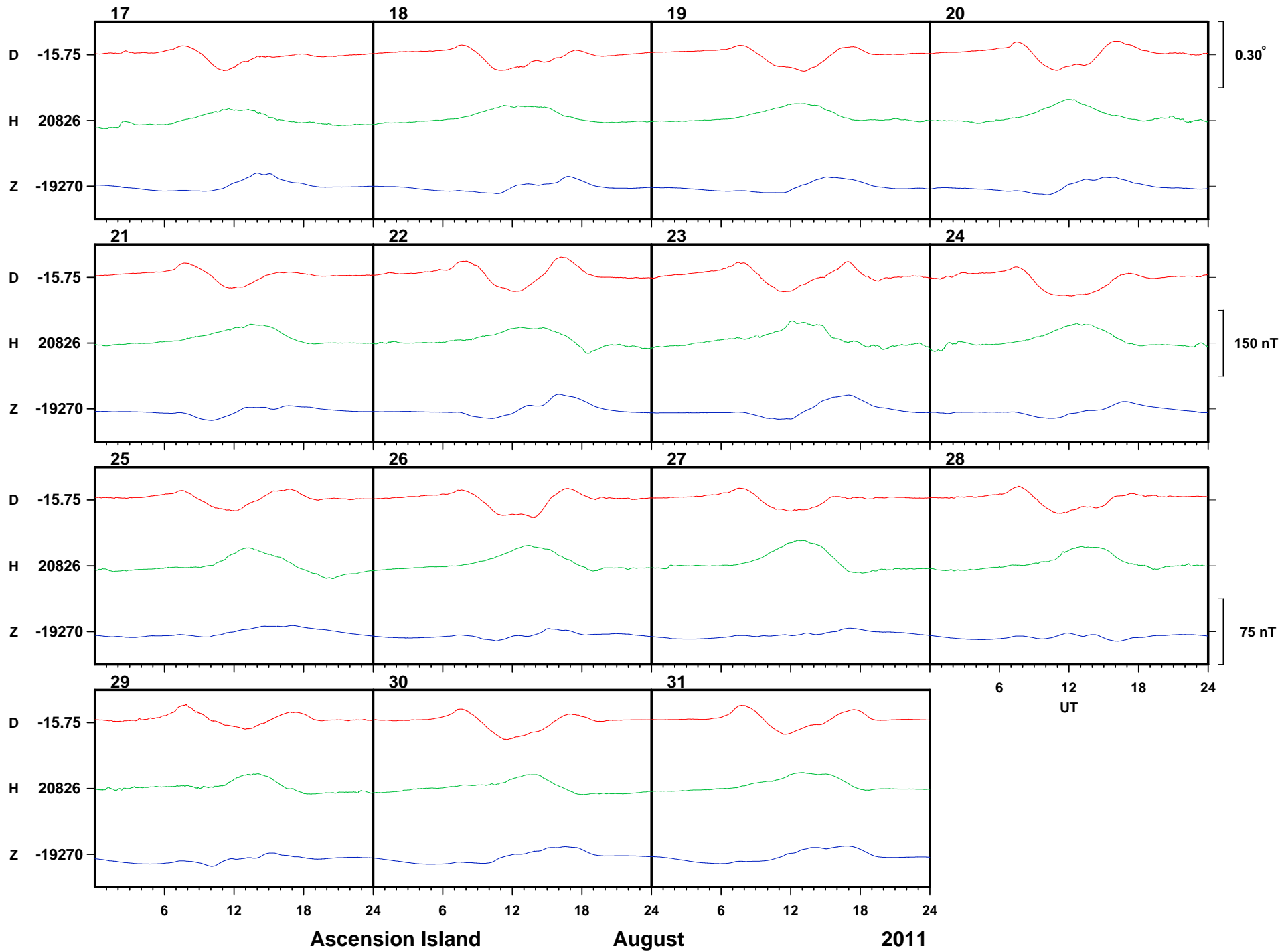


Ascension Island

August

2011

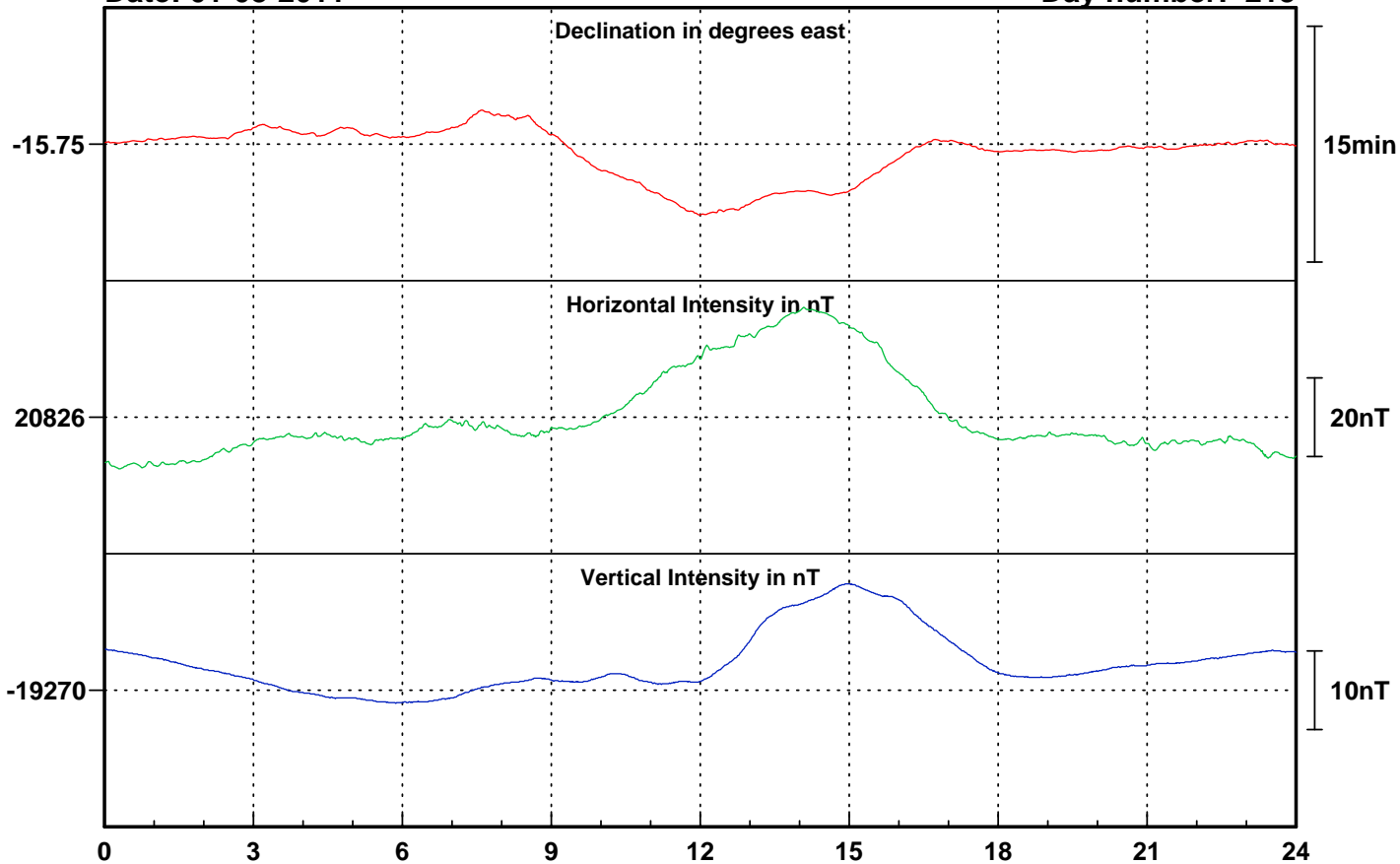




Date: 01-08-2011

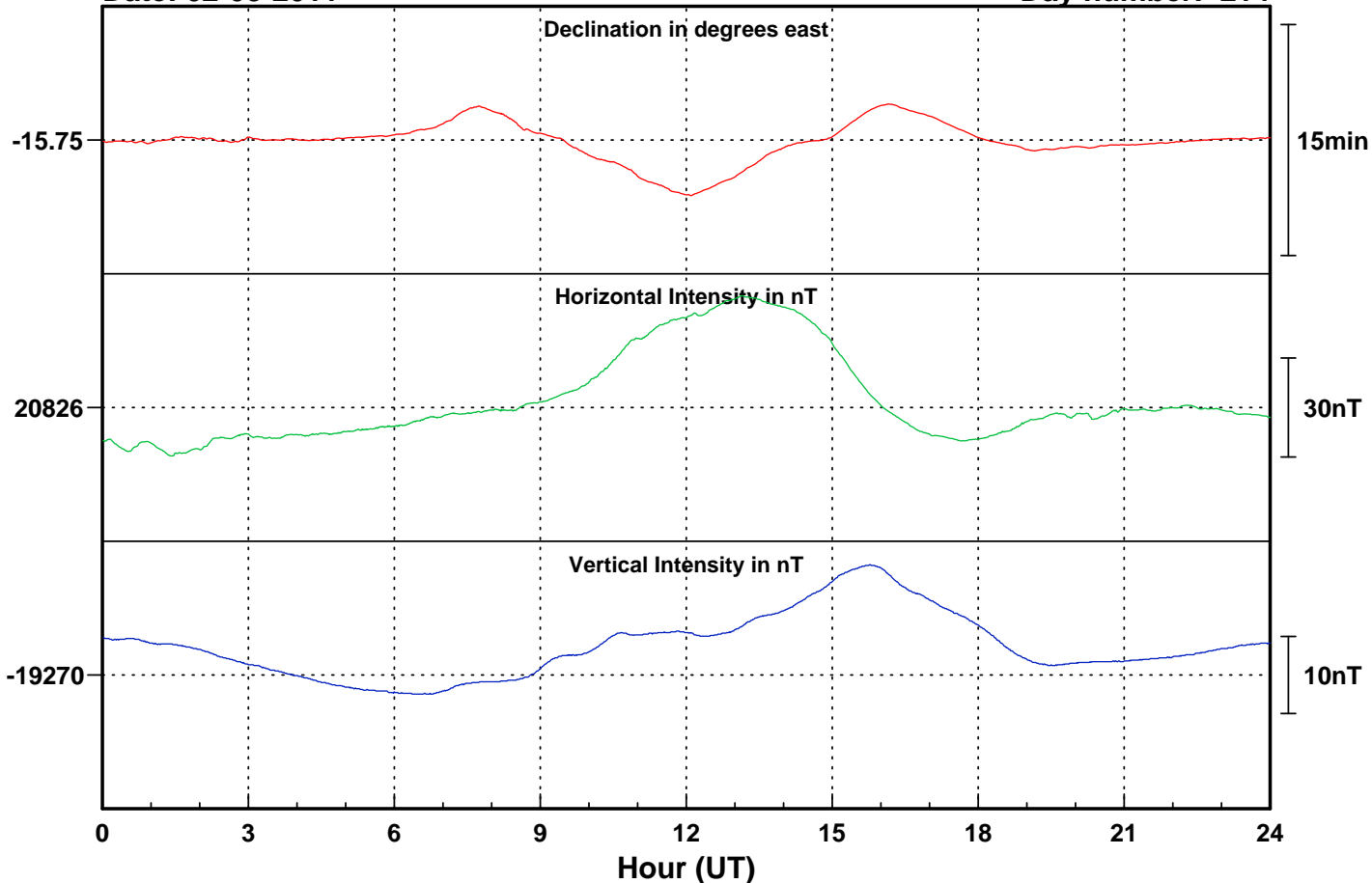
Ascension Island

Day number: 213



Date: 02-08-2011

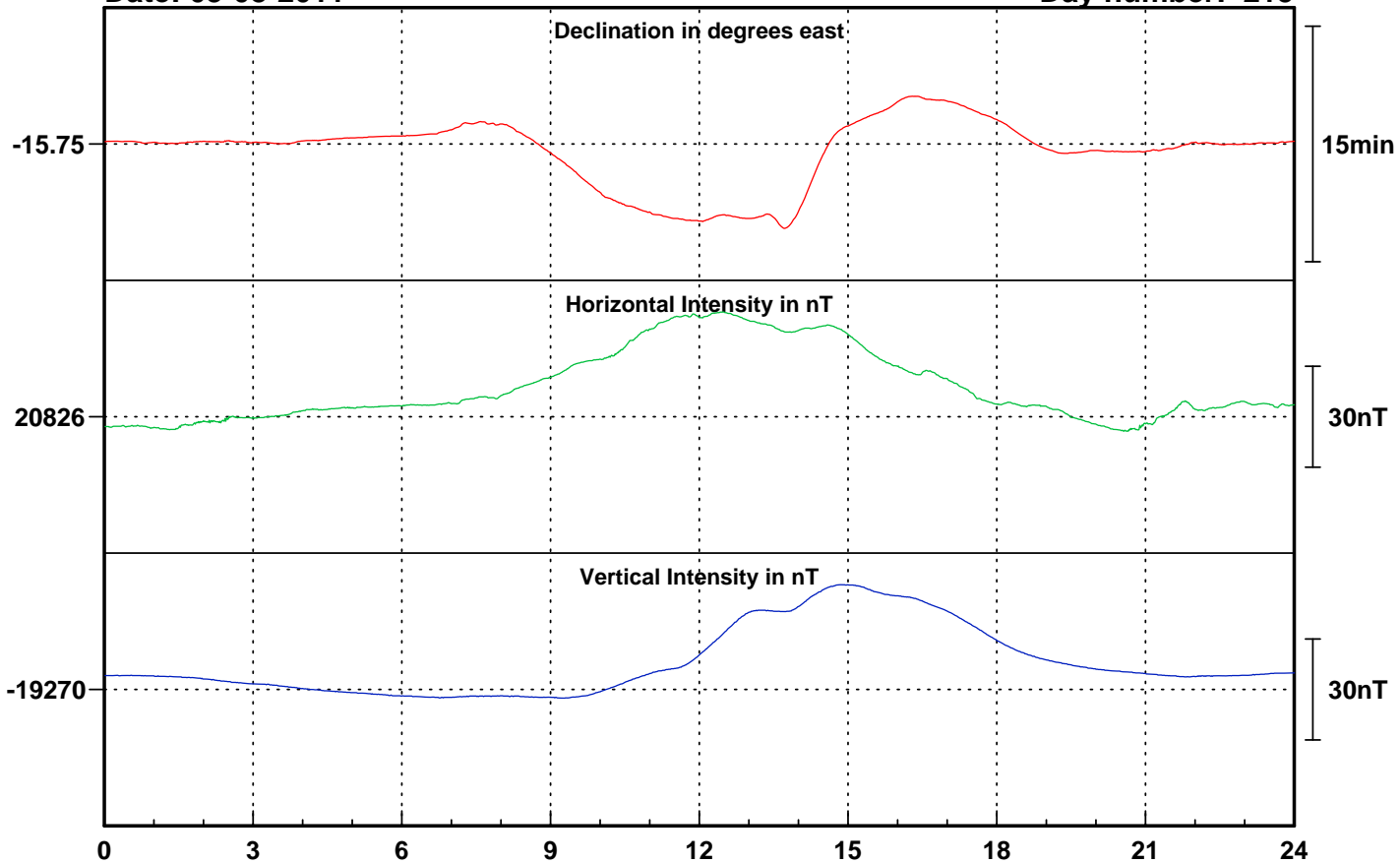
Day number: 214



Date: 03-08-2011

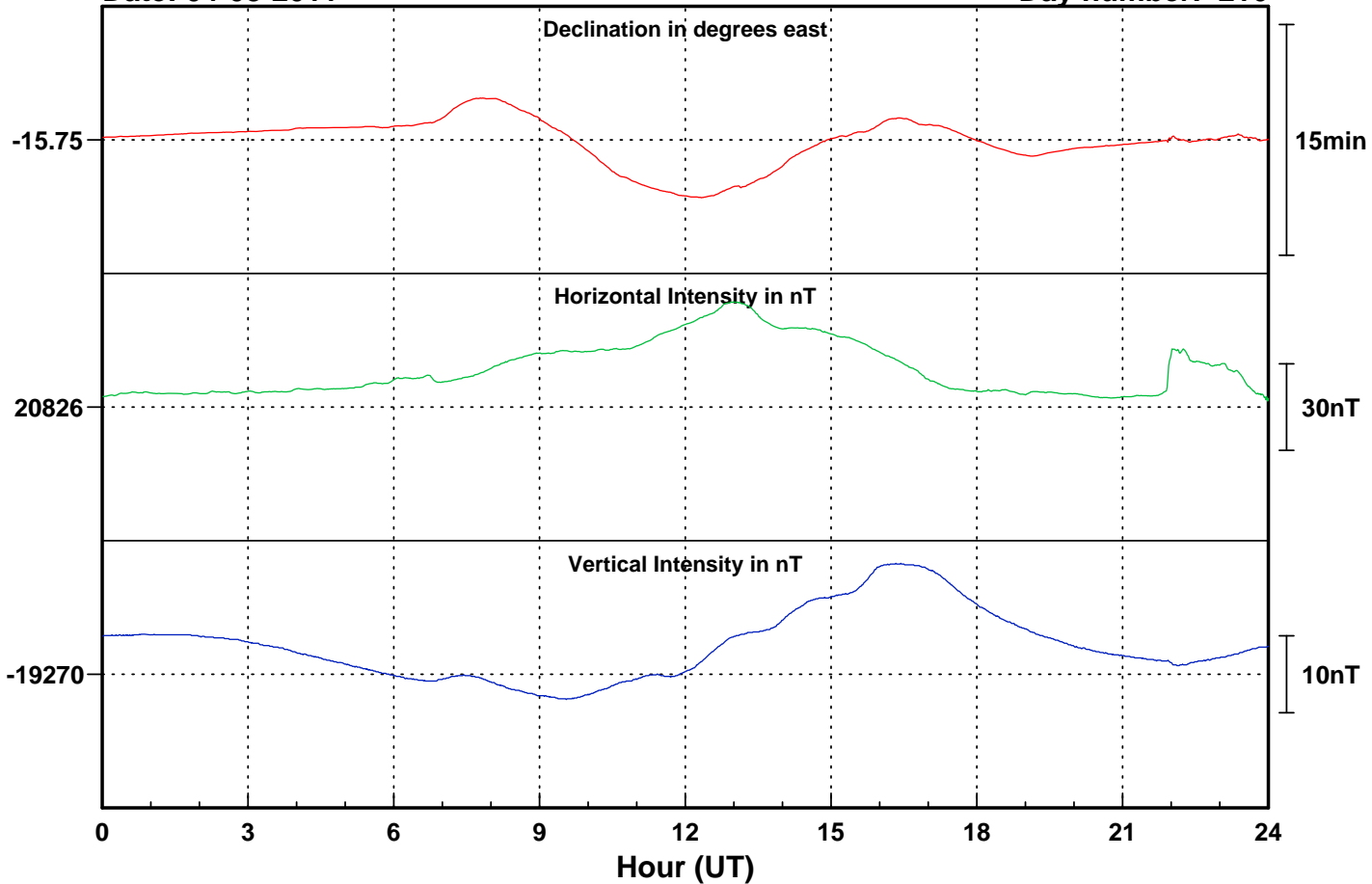
Ascension Island

Day number: 215



Date: 04-08-2011

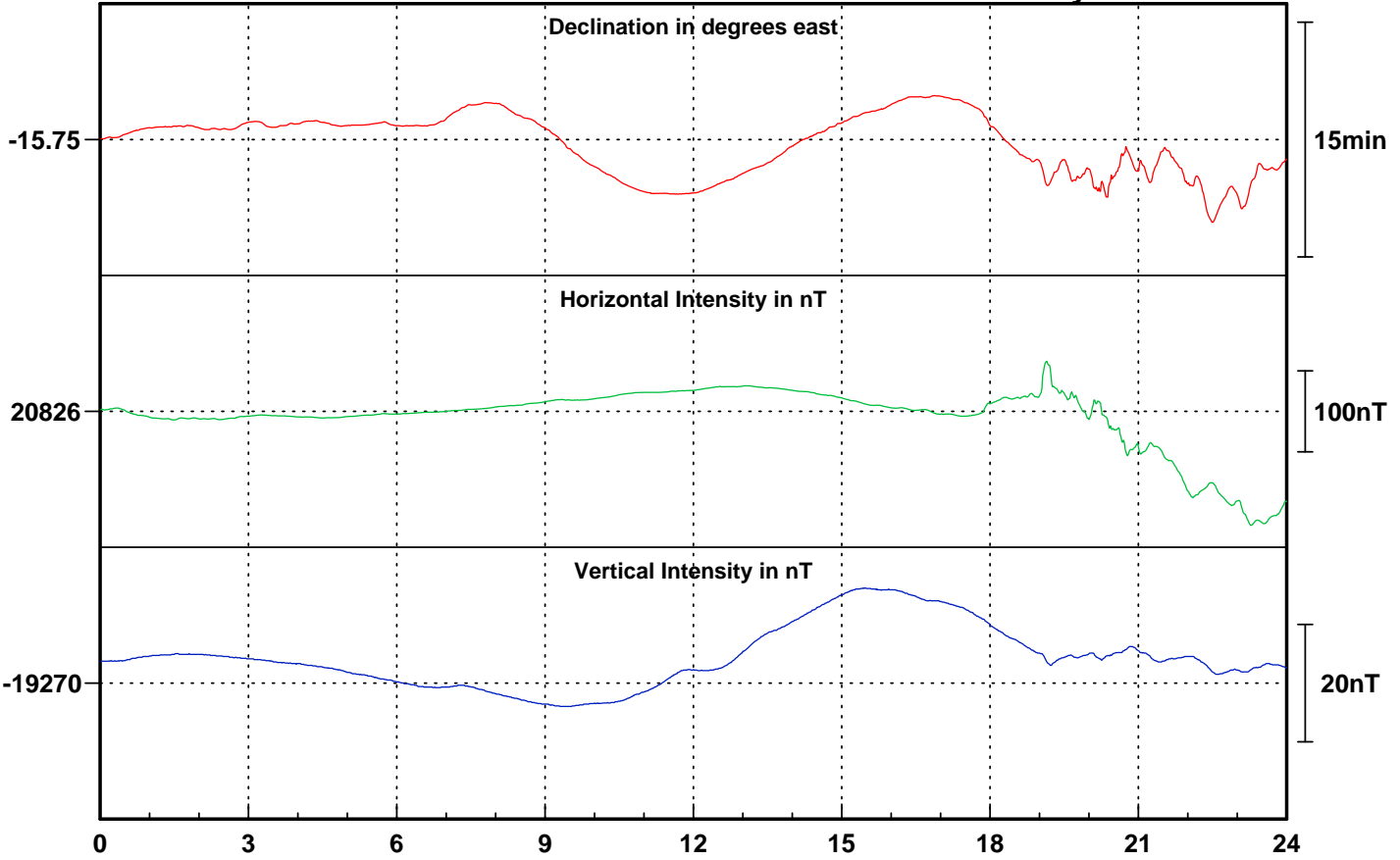
Day number: 216



Date: 05-08-2011

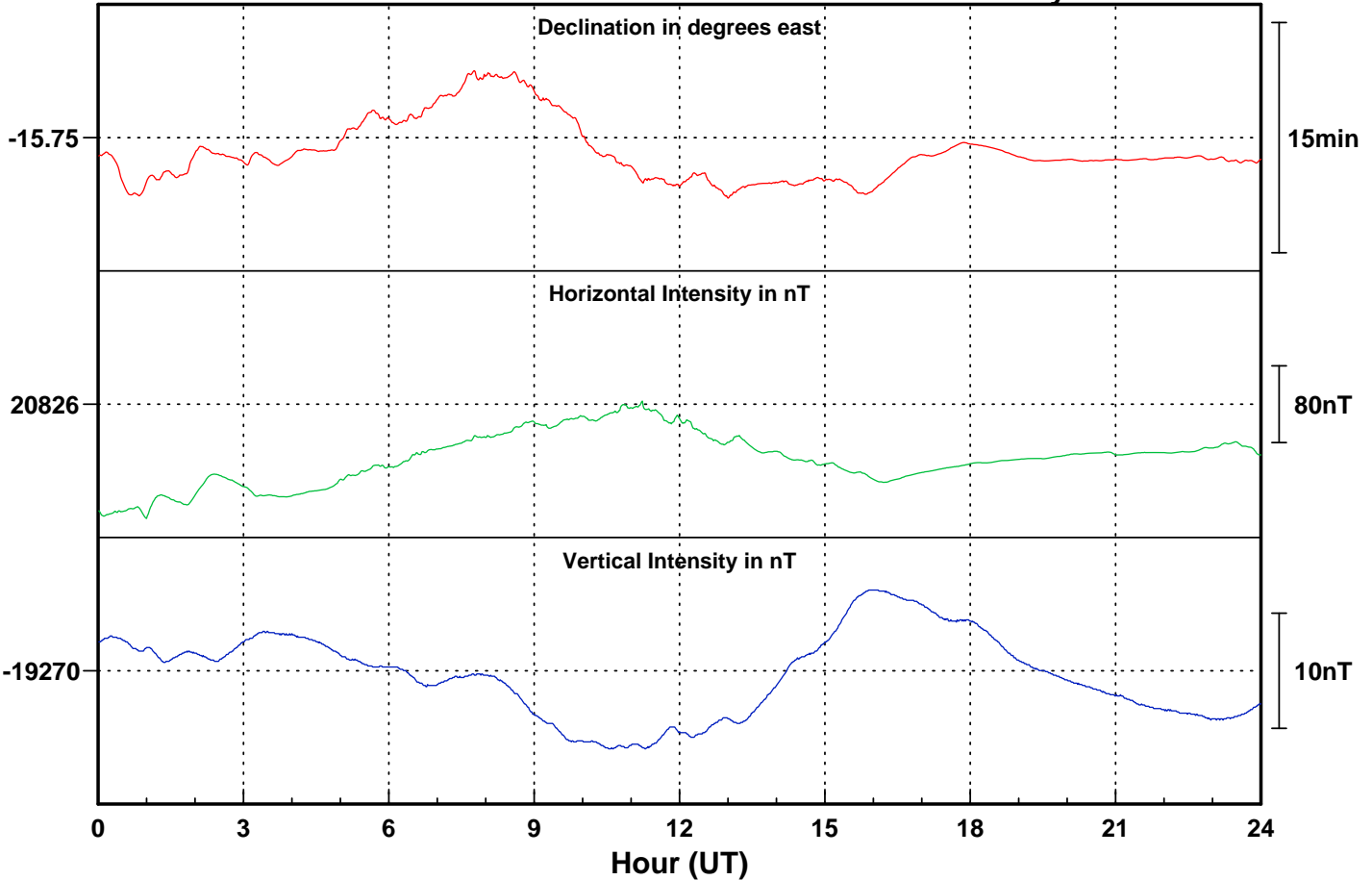
Ascension Island

Day number: 217



Date: 06-08-2011

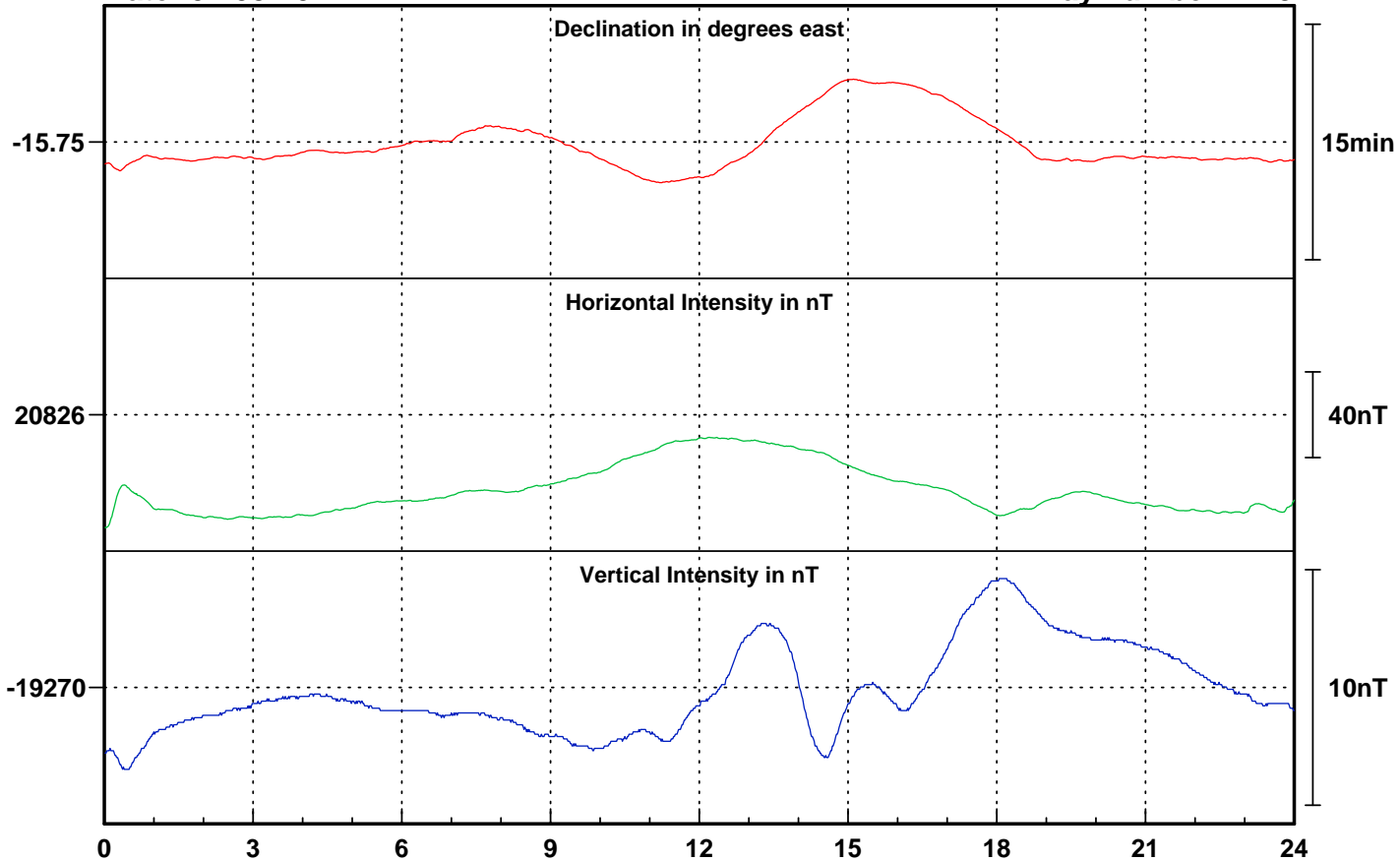
Day number: 218



Date: 07-08-2011

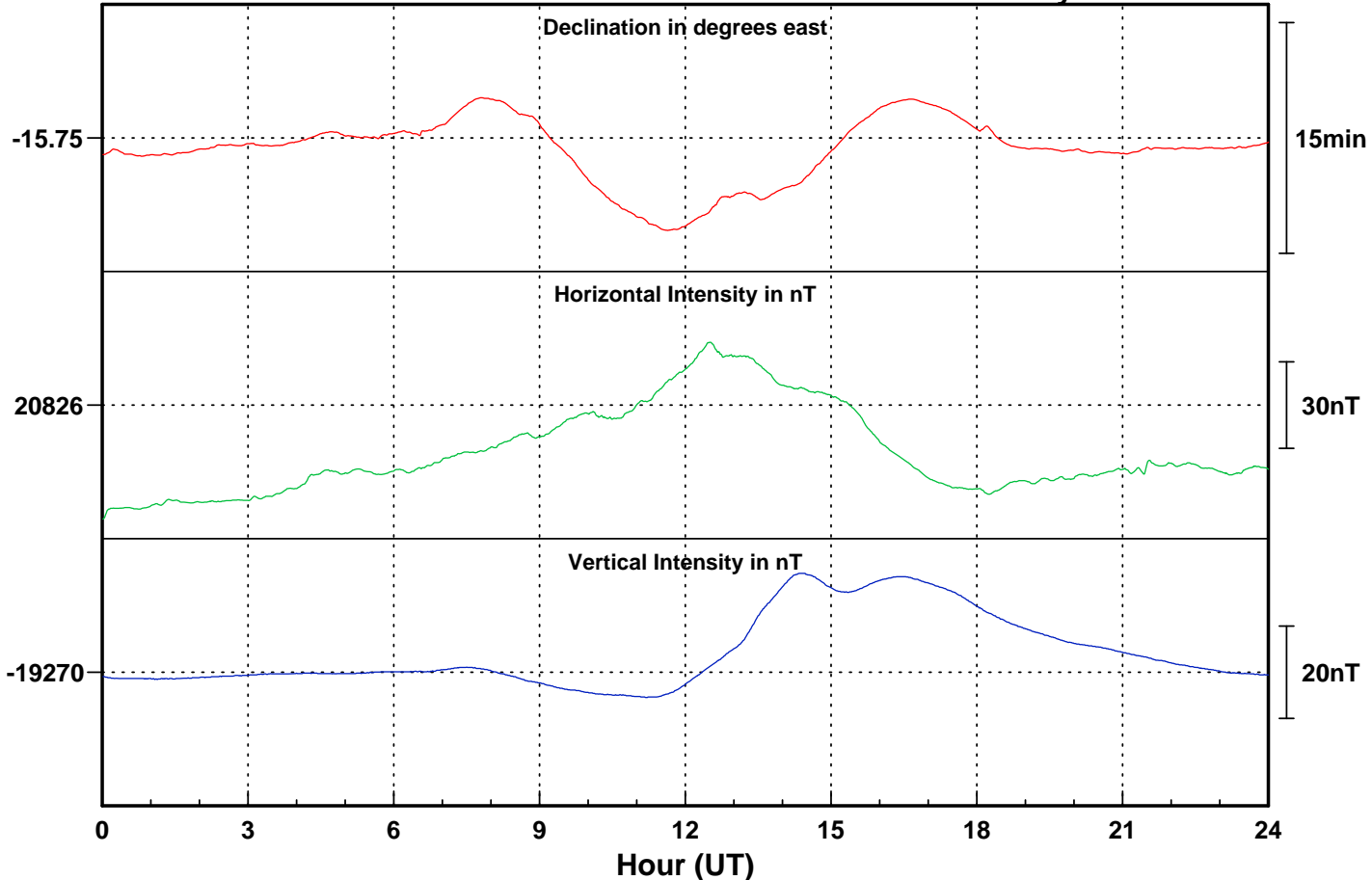
Ascension Island

Day number: 219



Date: 08-08-2011

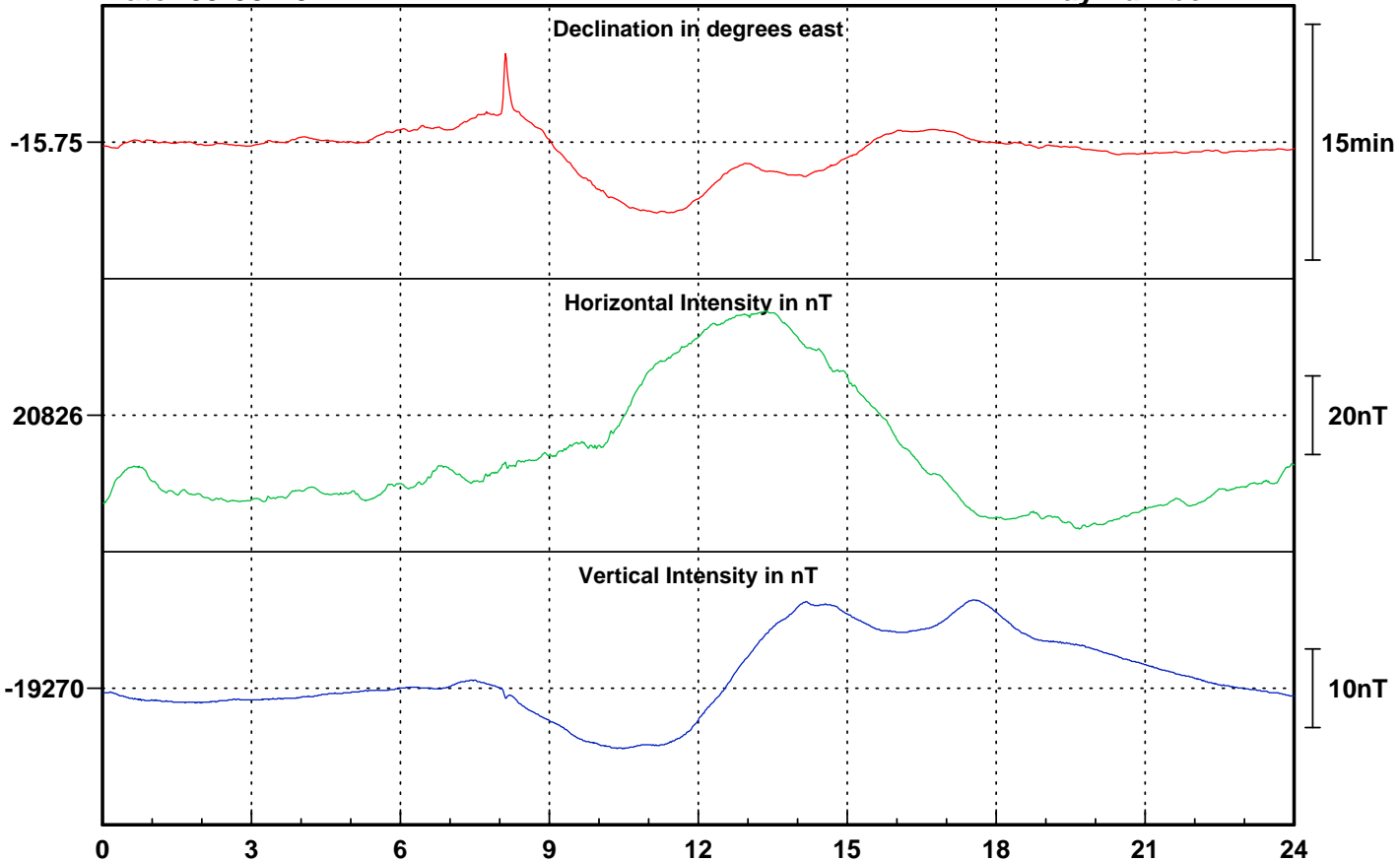
Day number: 220



Date: 09-08-2011

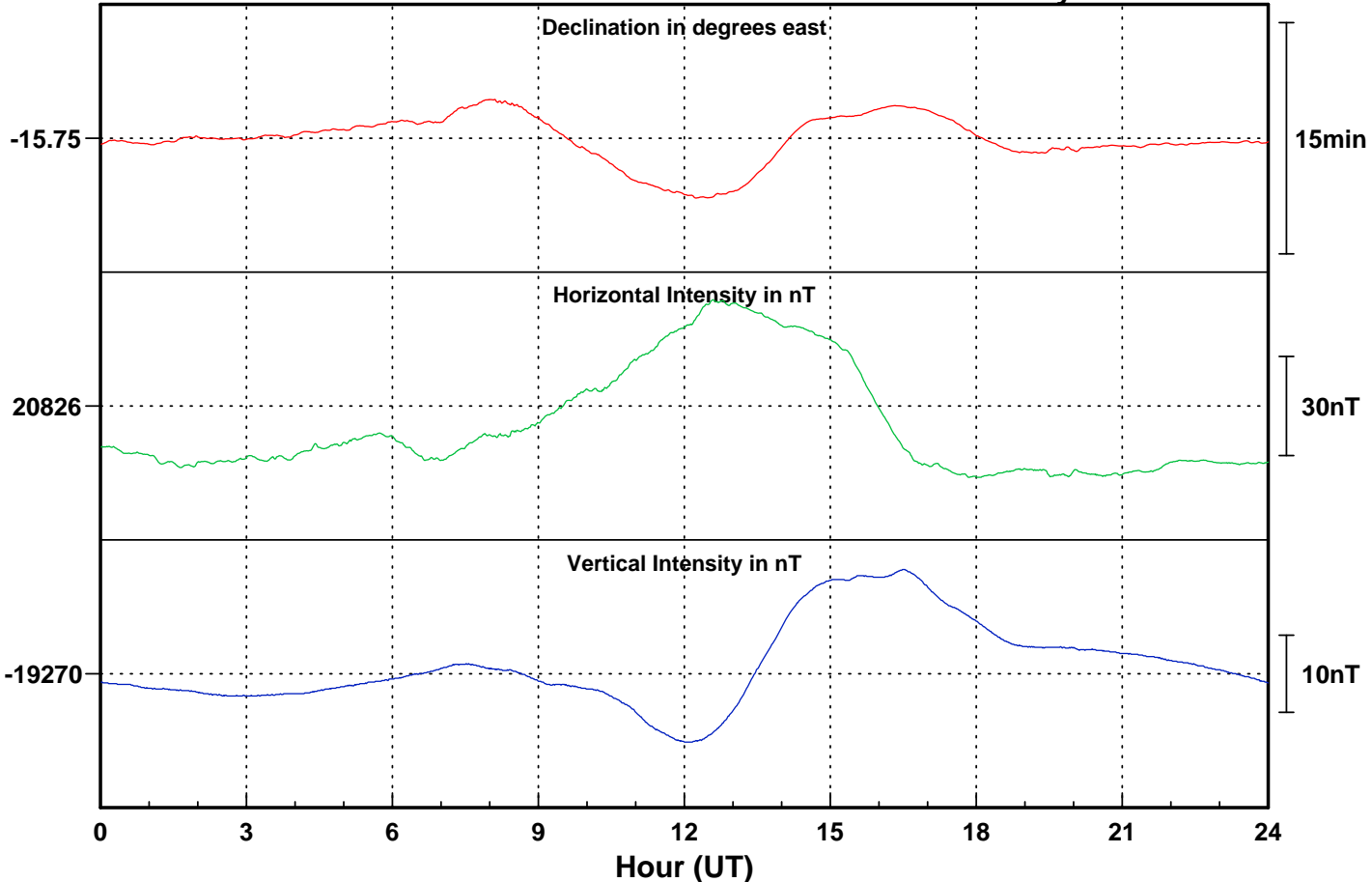
Ascension Island

Day number: 221



Date: 10-08-2011

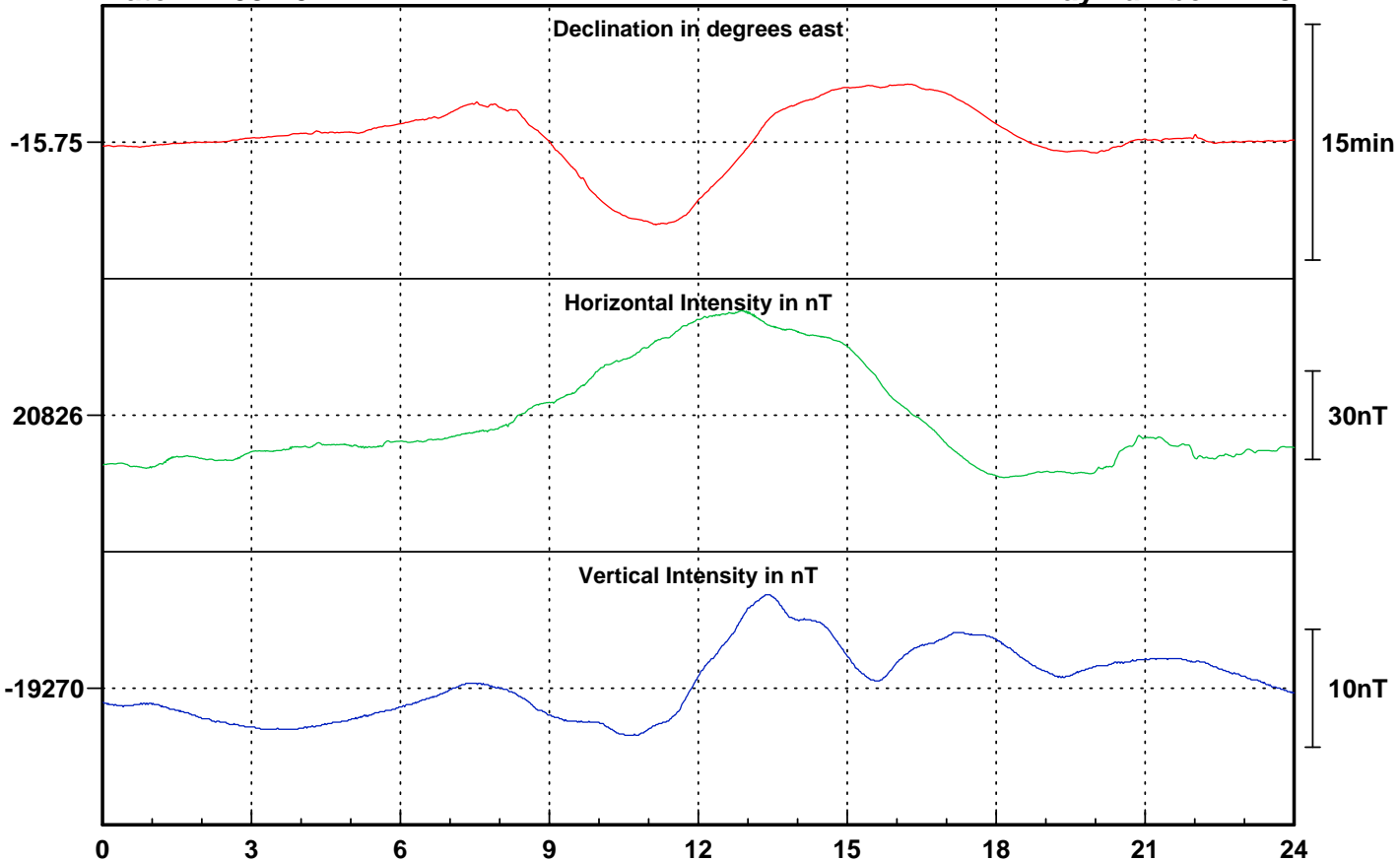
Day number: 222



Date: 11-08-2011

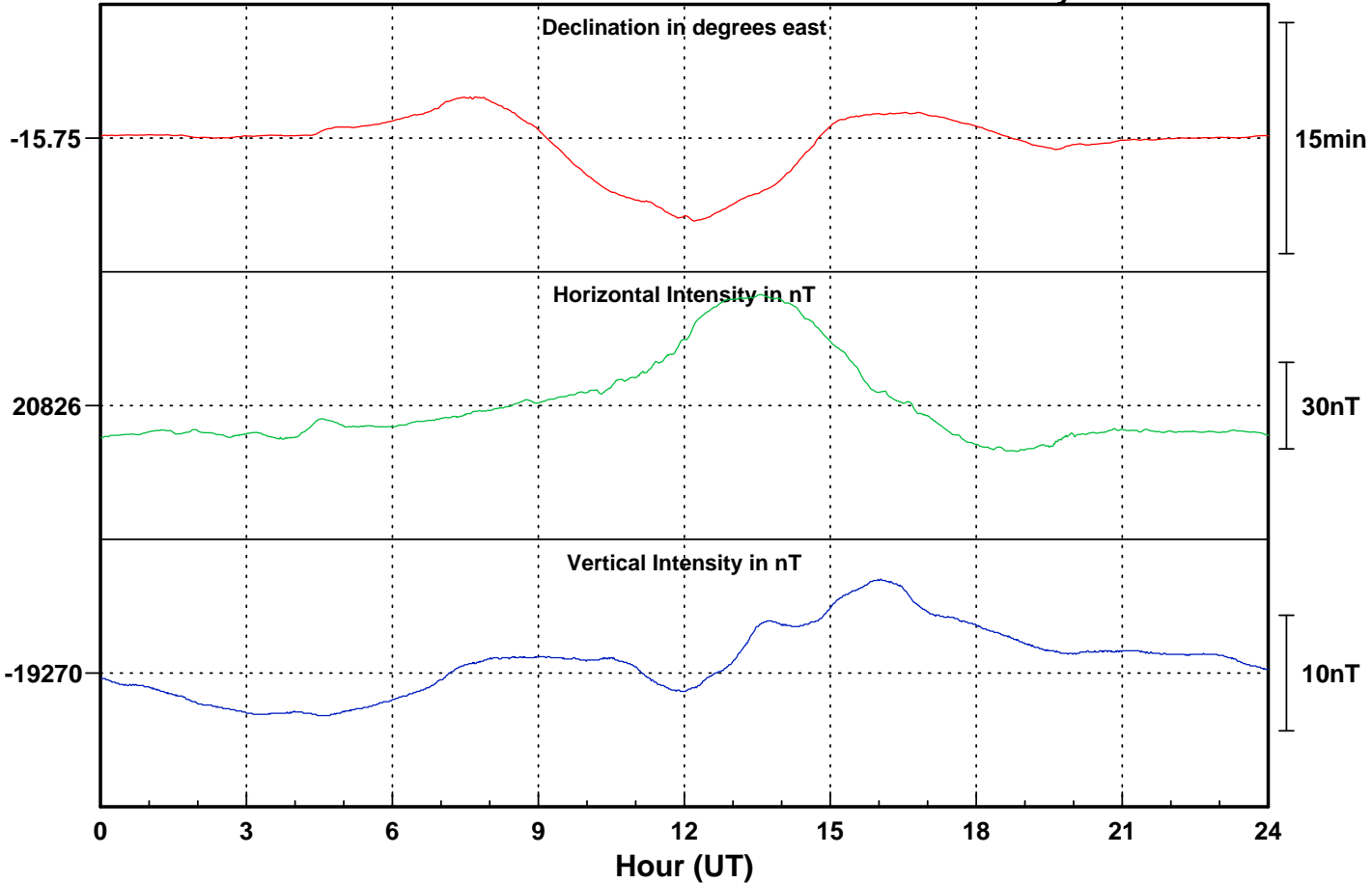
Ascension Island

Day number: 223



Date: 12-08-2011

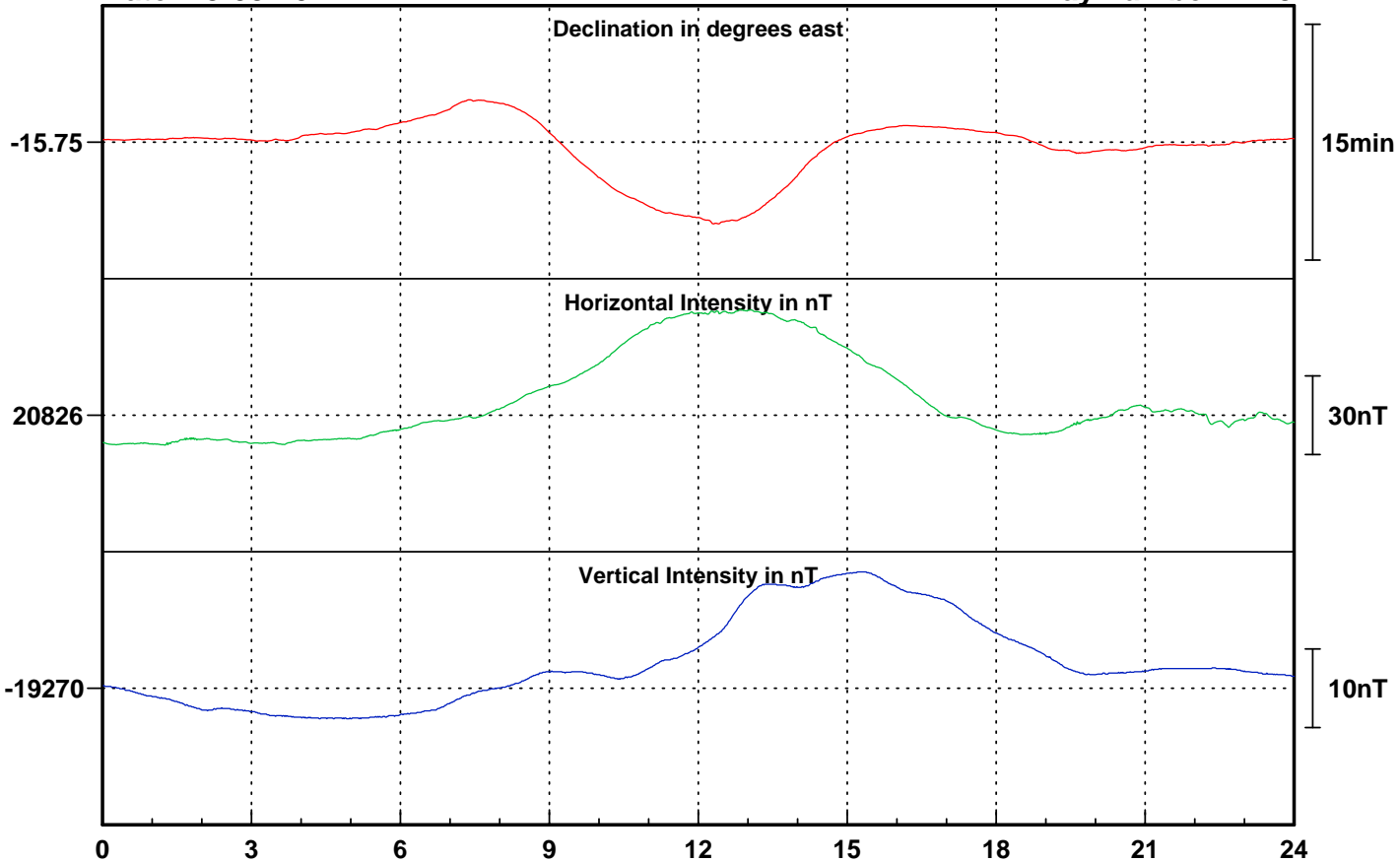
Day number: 224



Date: 13-08-2011

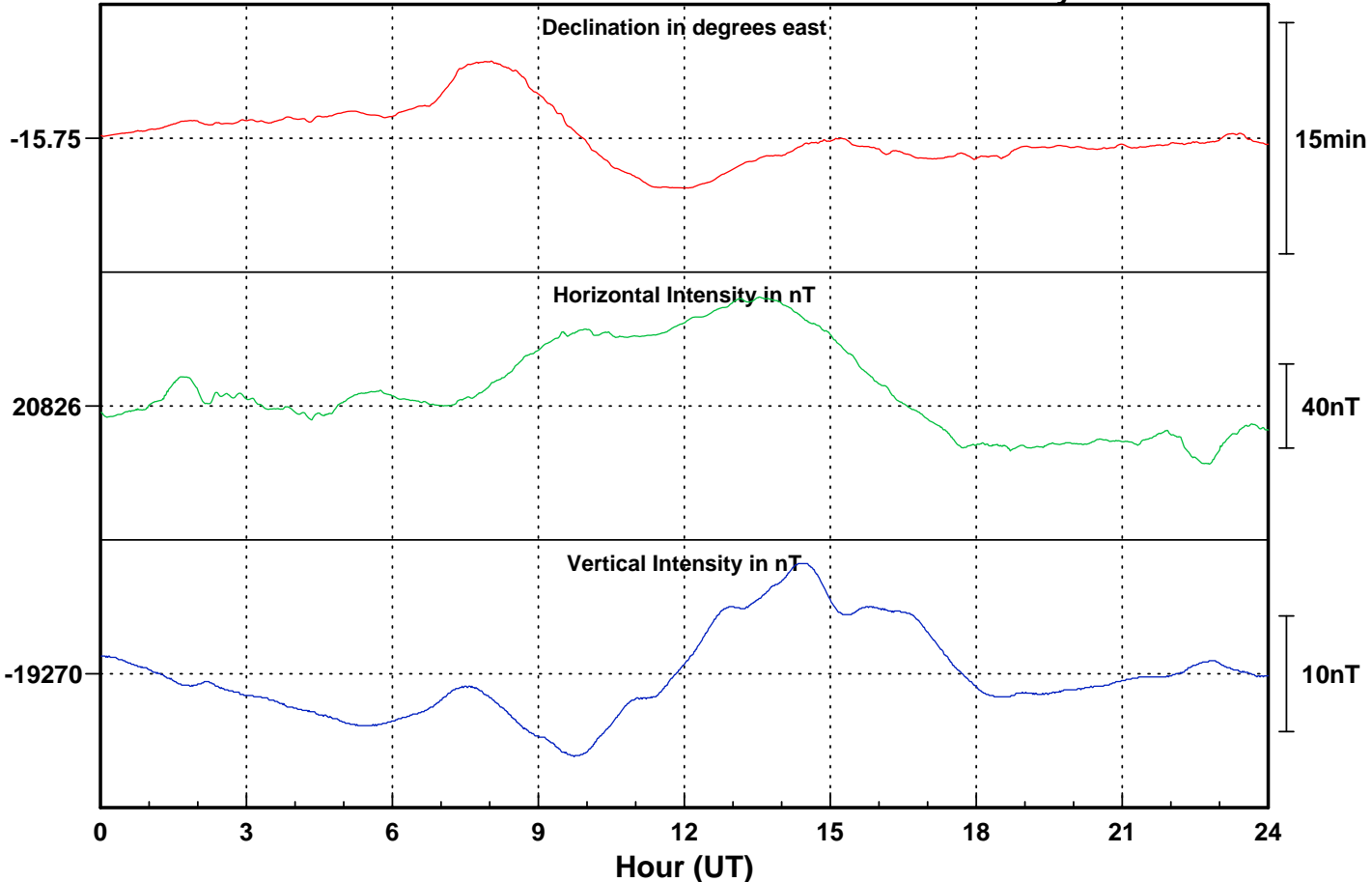
Ascension Island

Day number: 225



Date: 14-08-2011

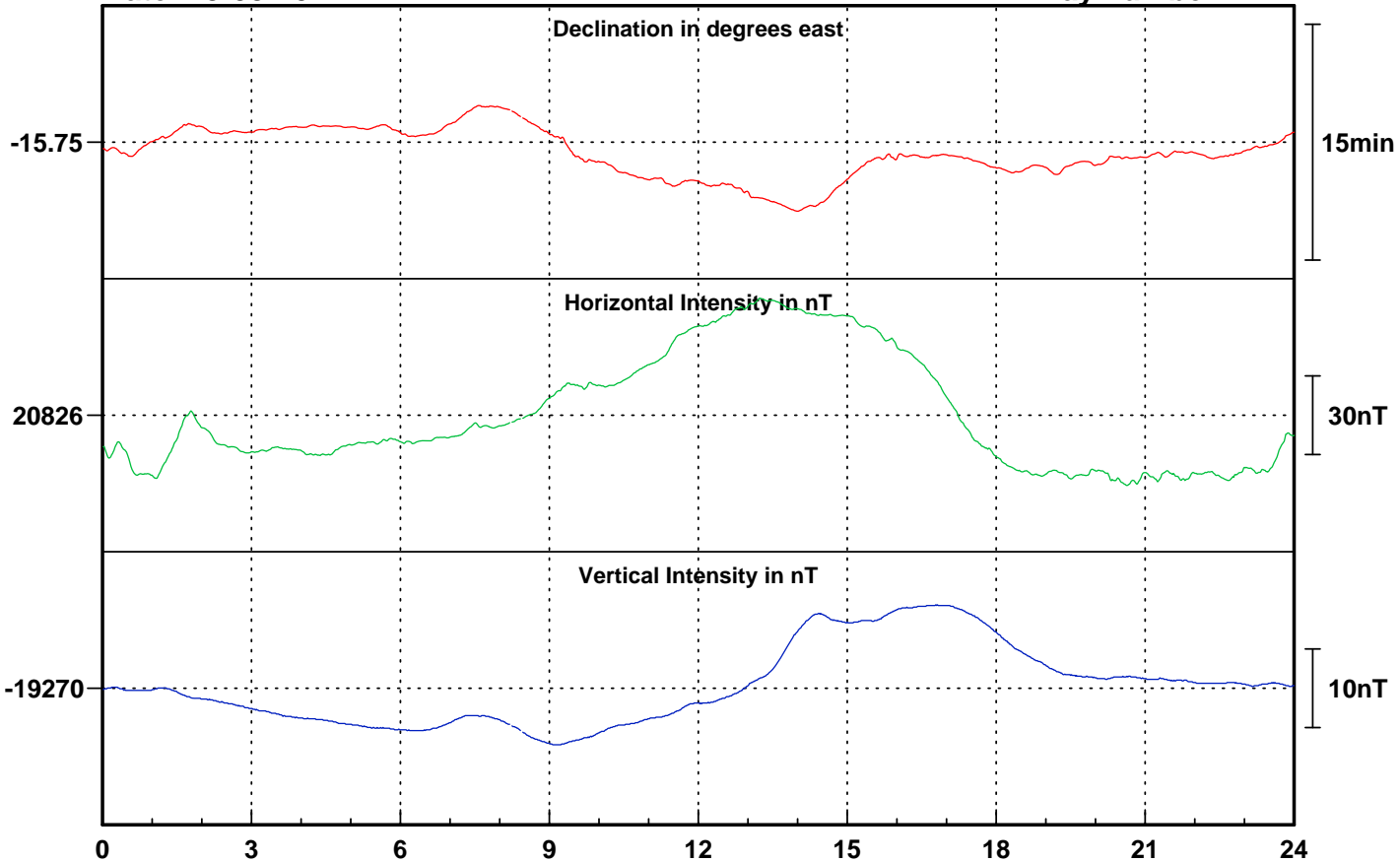
Day number: 226



Date: 15-08-2011

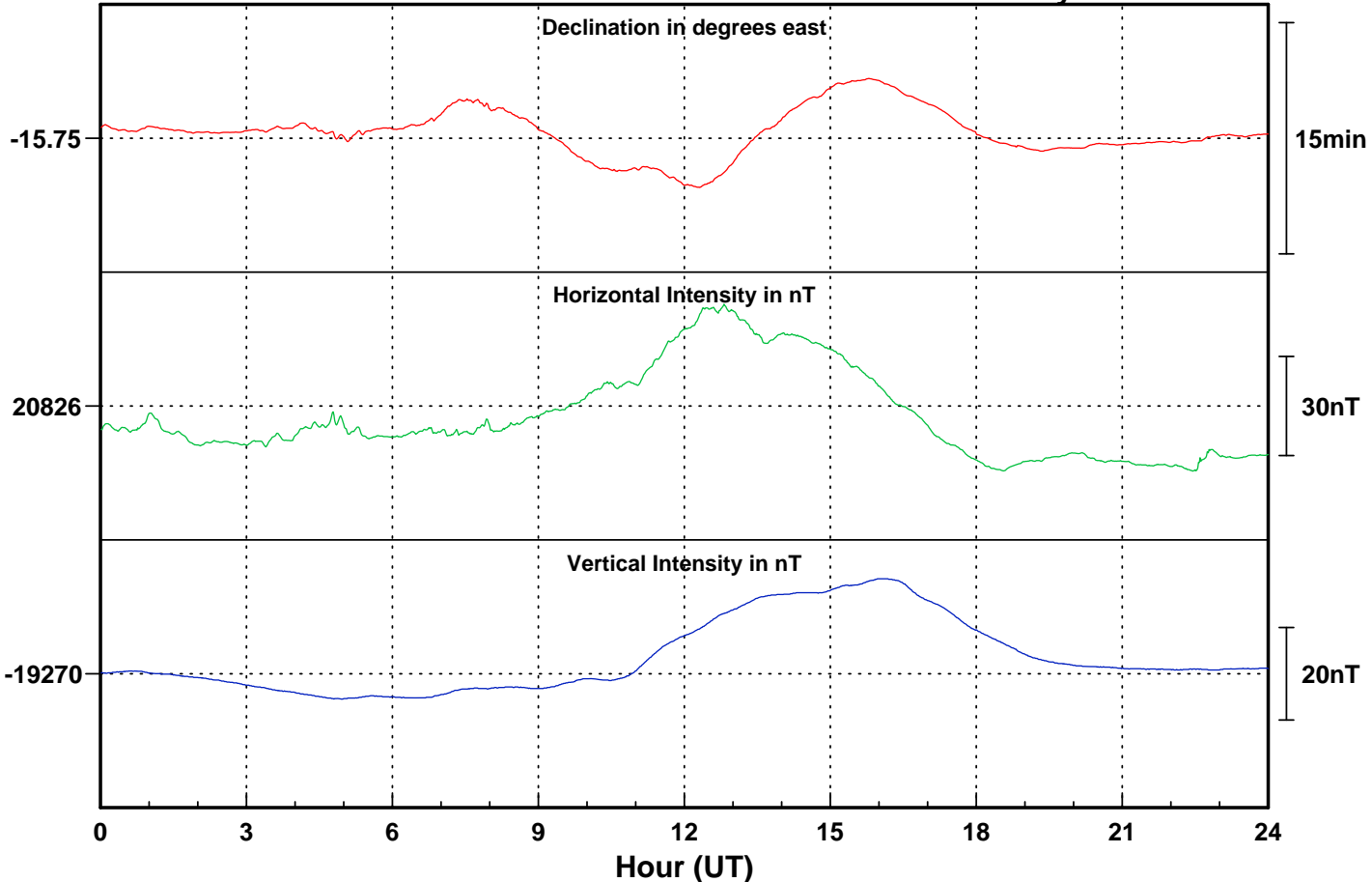
Ascension Island

Day number: 227



Date: 16-08-2011

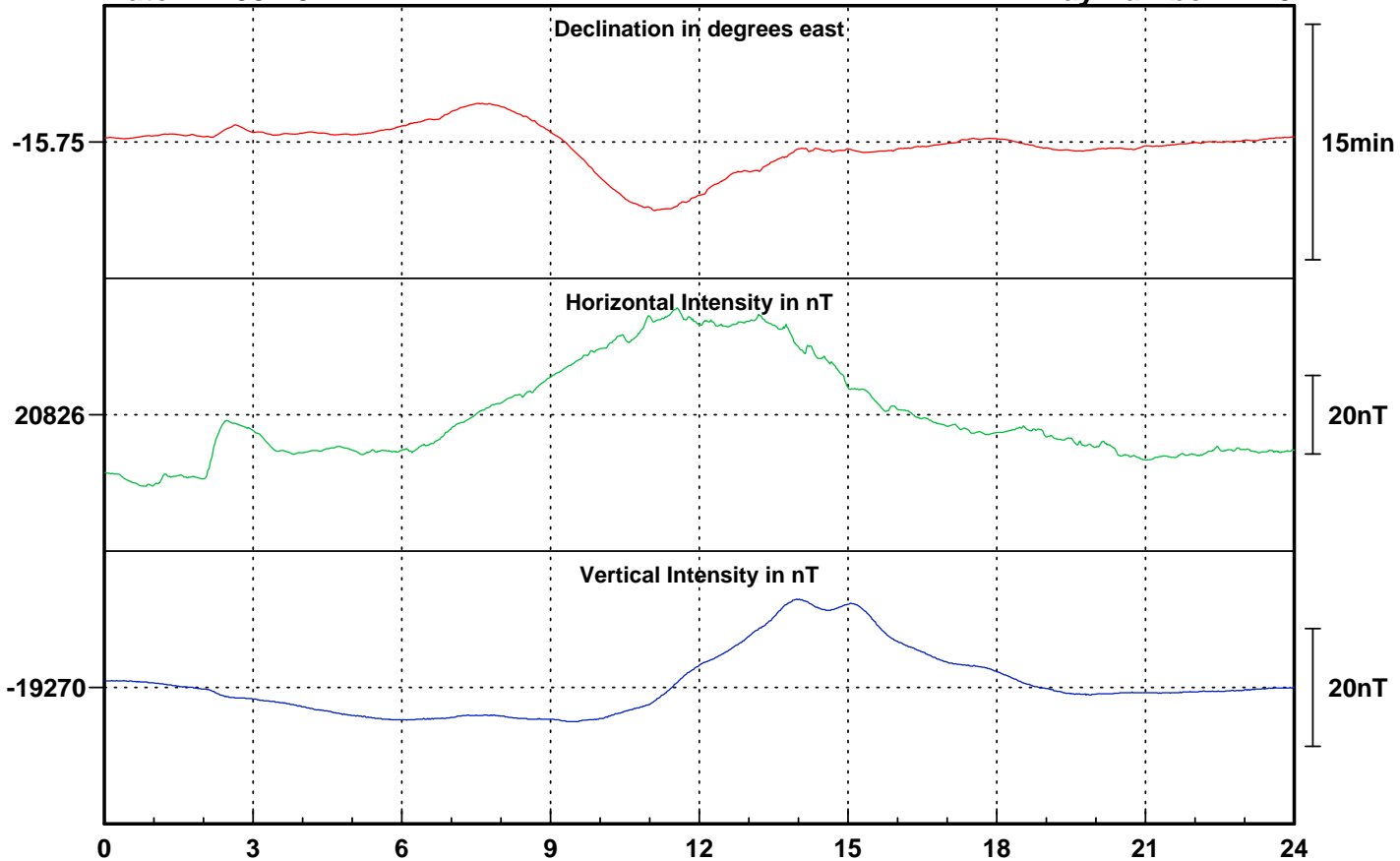
Day number: 228



Date: 17-08-2011

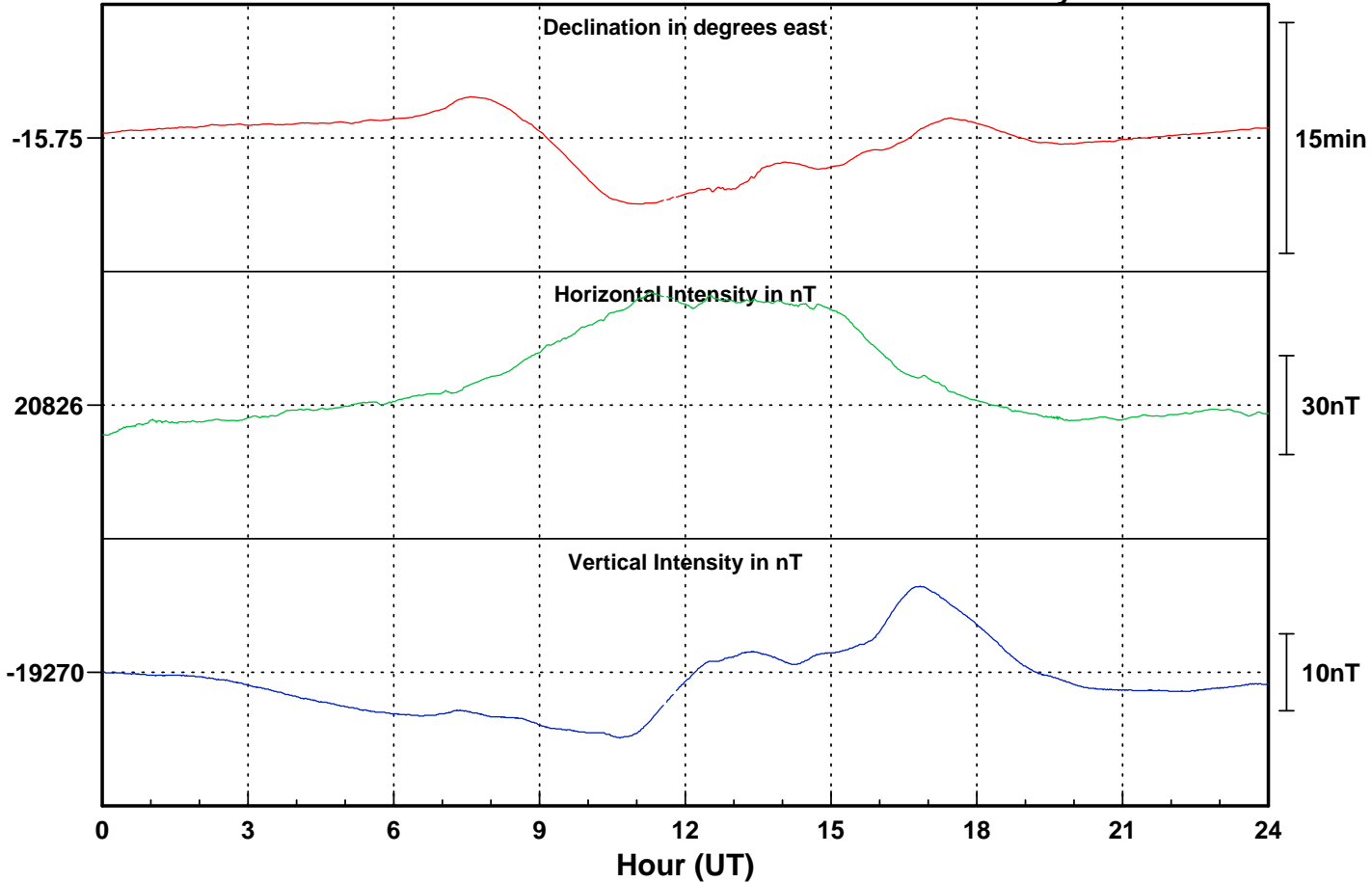
Ascension Island

Day number: 229



Date: 18-08-2011

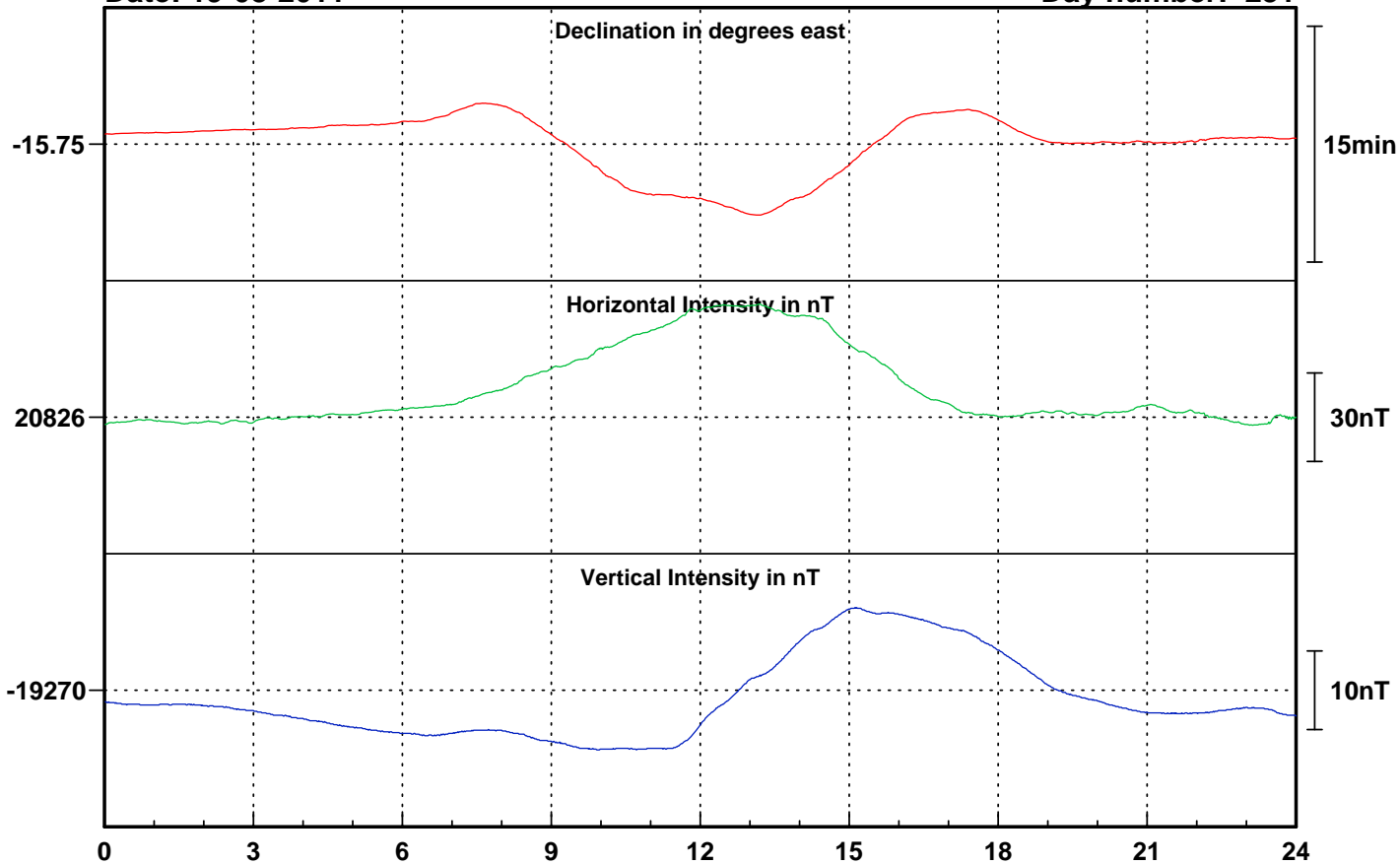
Day number: 230



Date: 19-08-2011

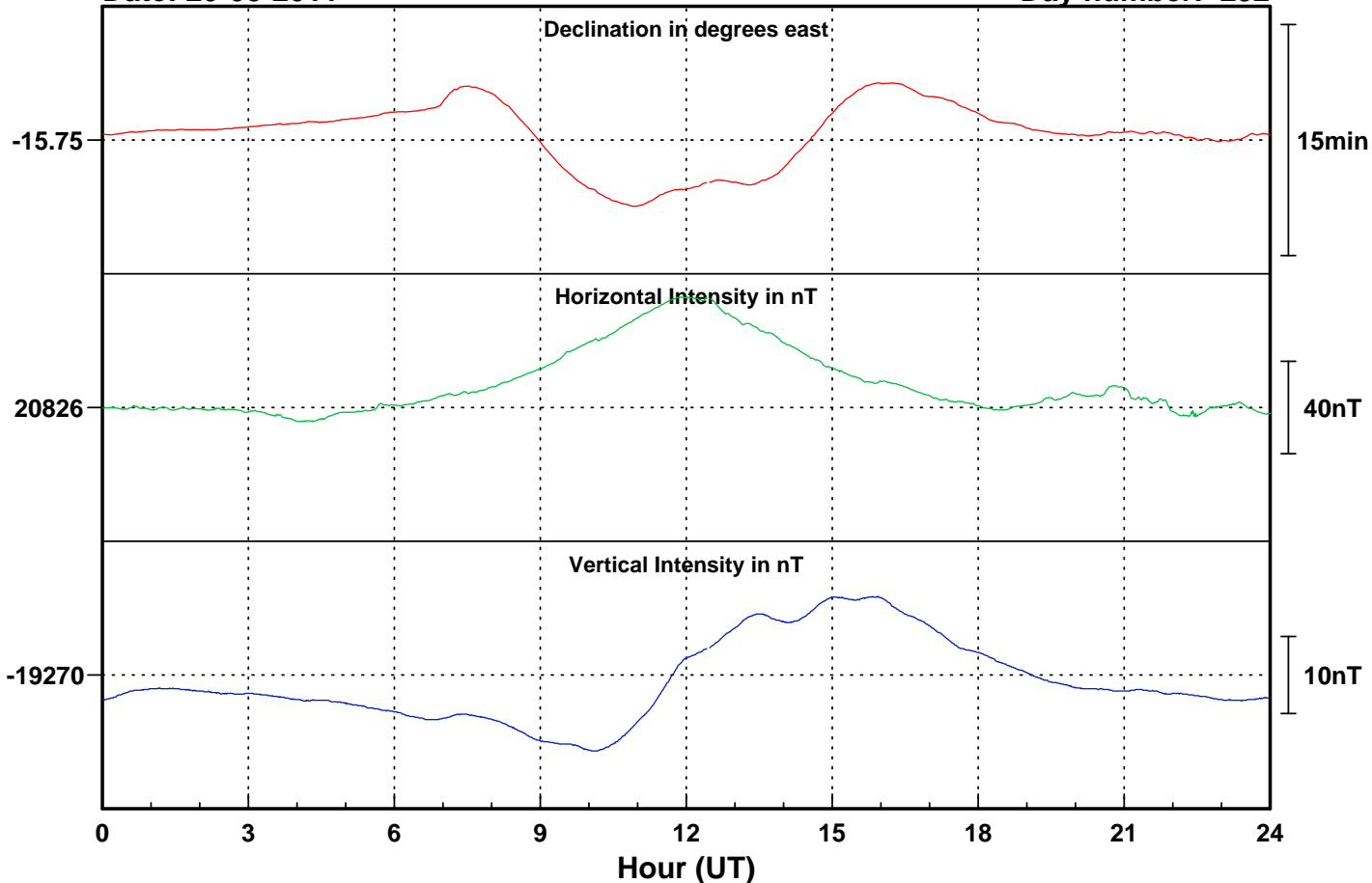
Ascension Island

Day number: 231



Date: 20-08-2011

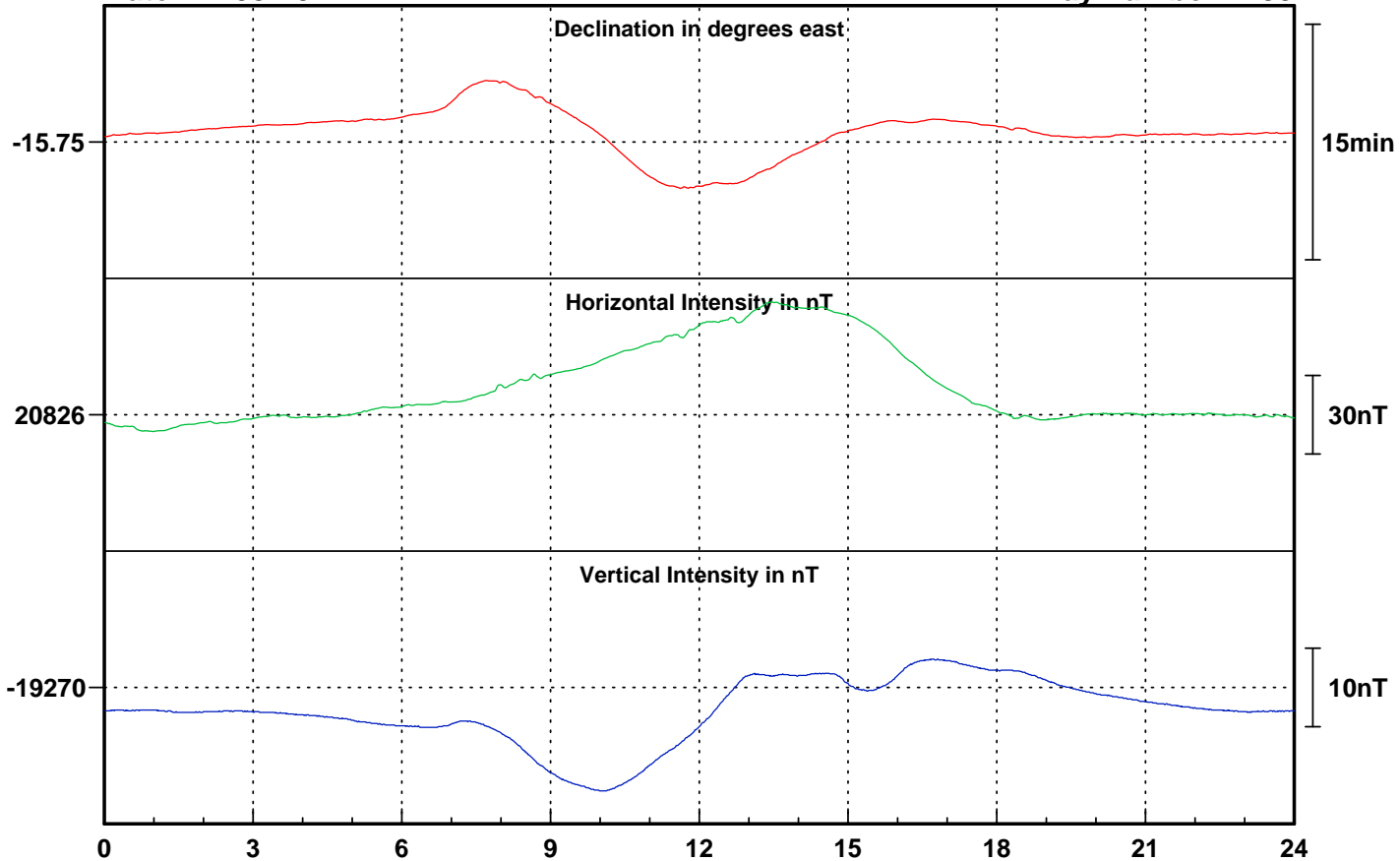
Day number: 232



Date: 21-08-2011

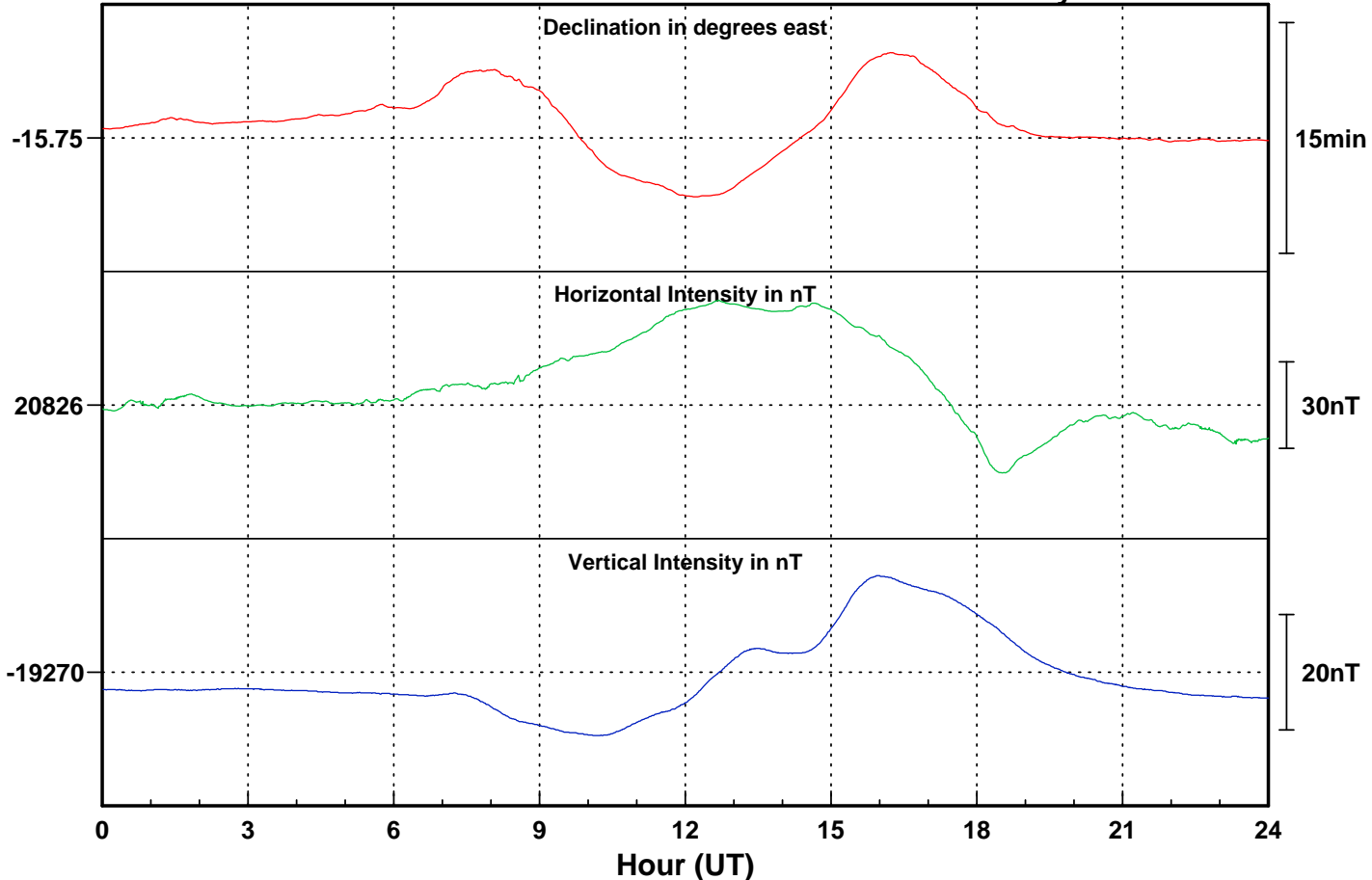
Ascension Island

Day number: 233



Date: 22-08-2011

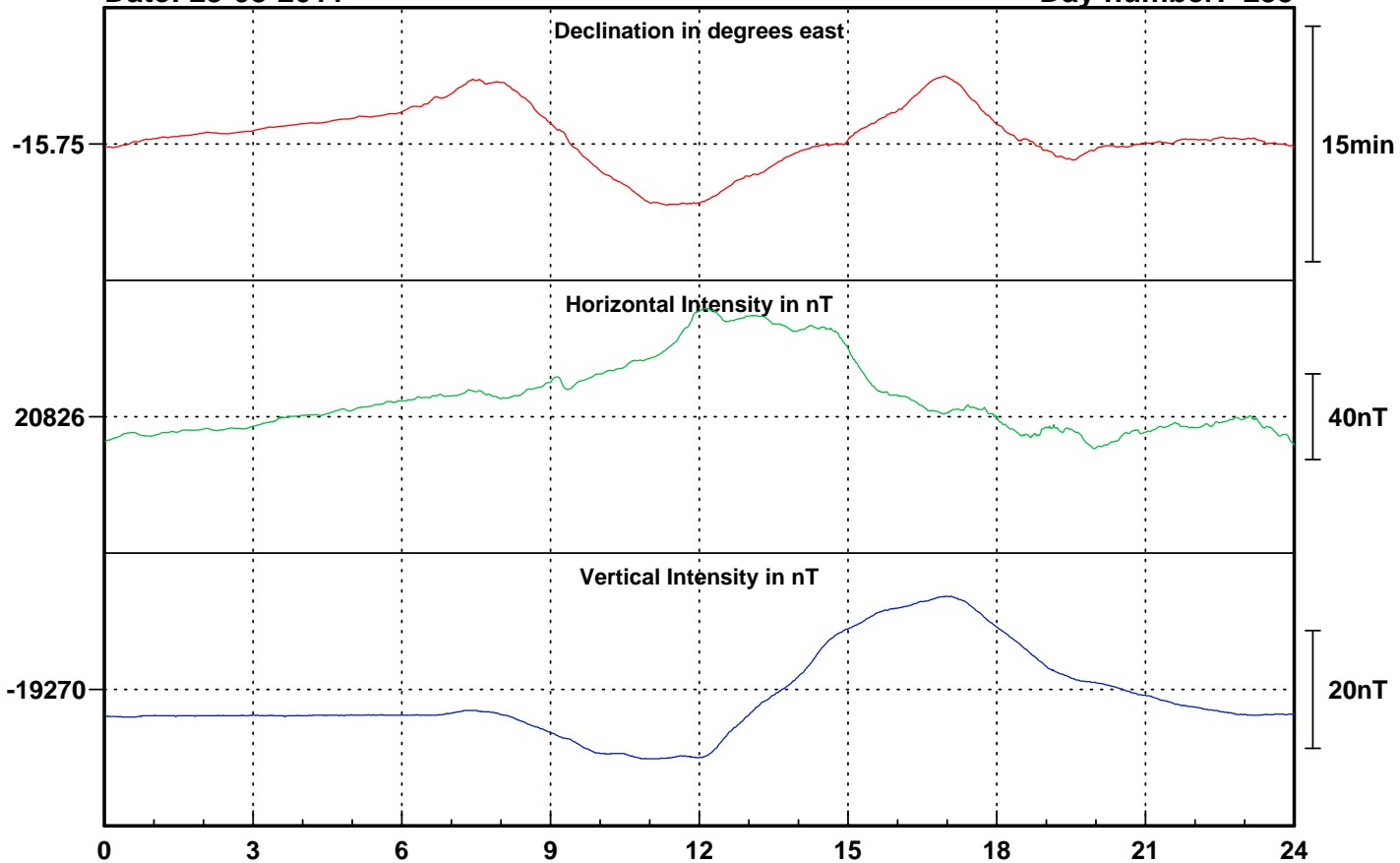
Day number: 234



Date: 23-08-2011

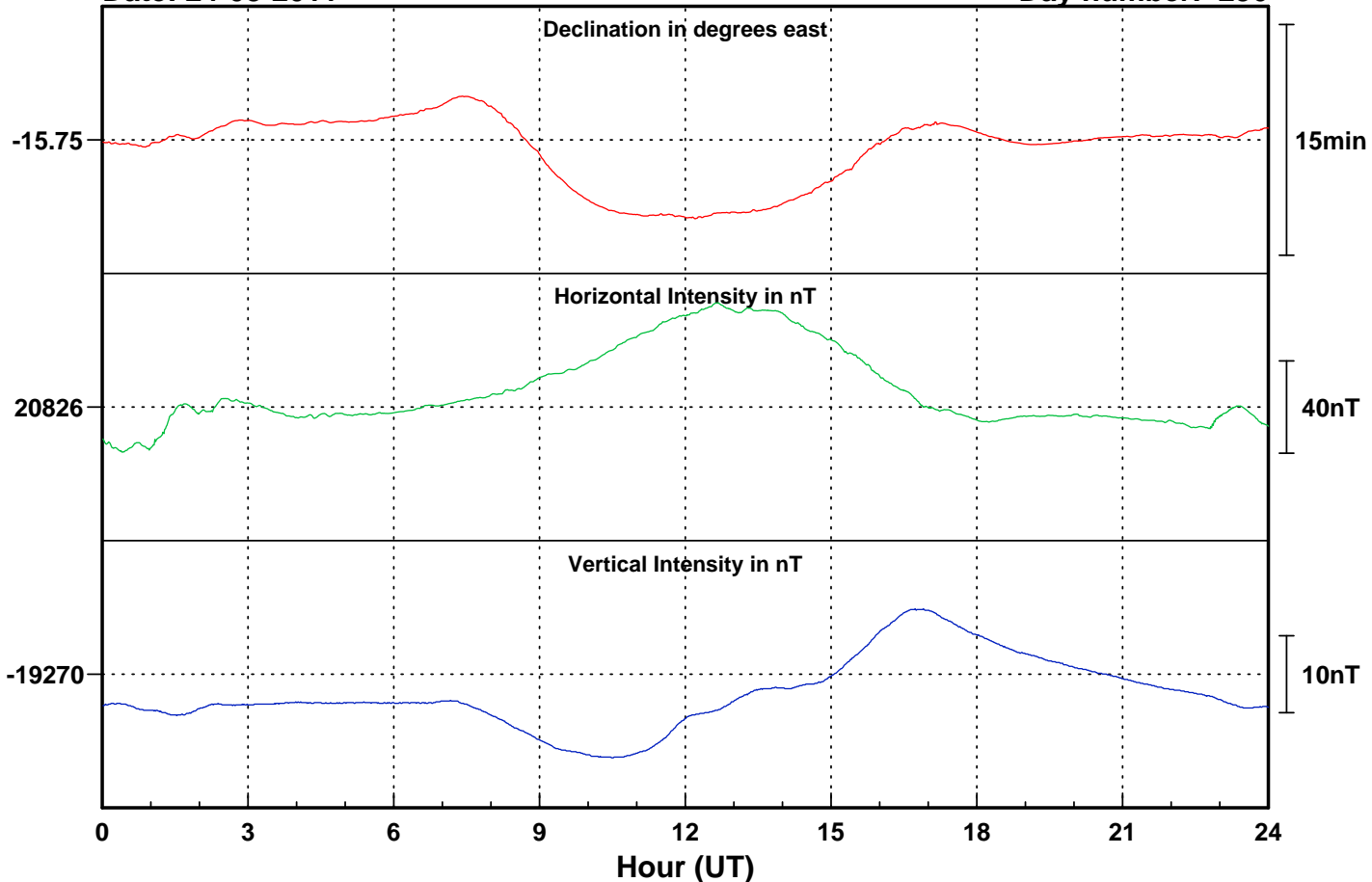
Ascension Island

Day number: 235



Date: 24-08-2011

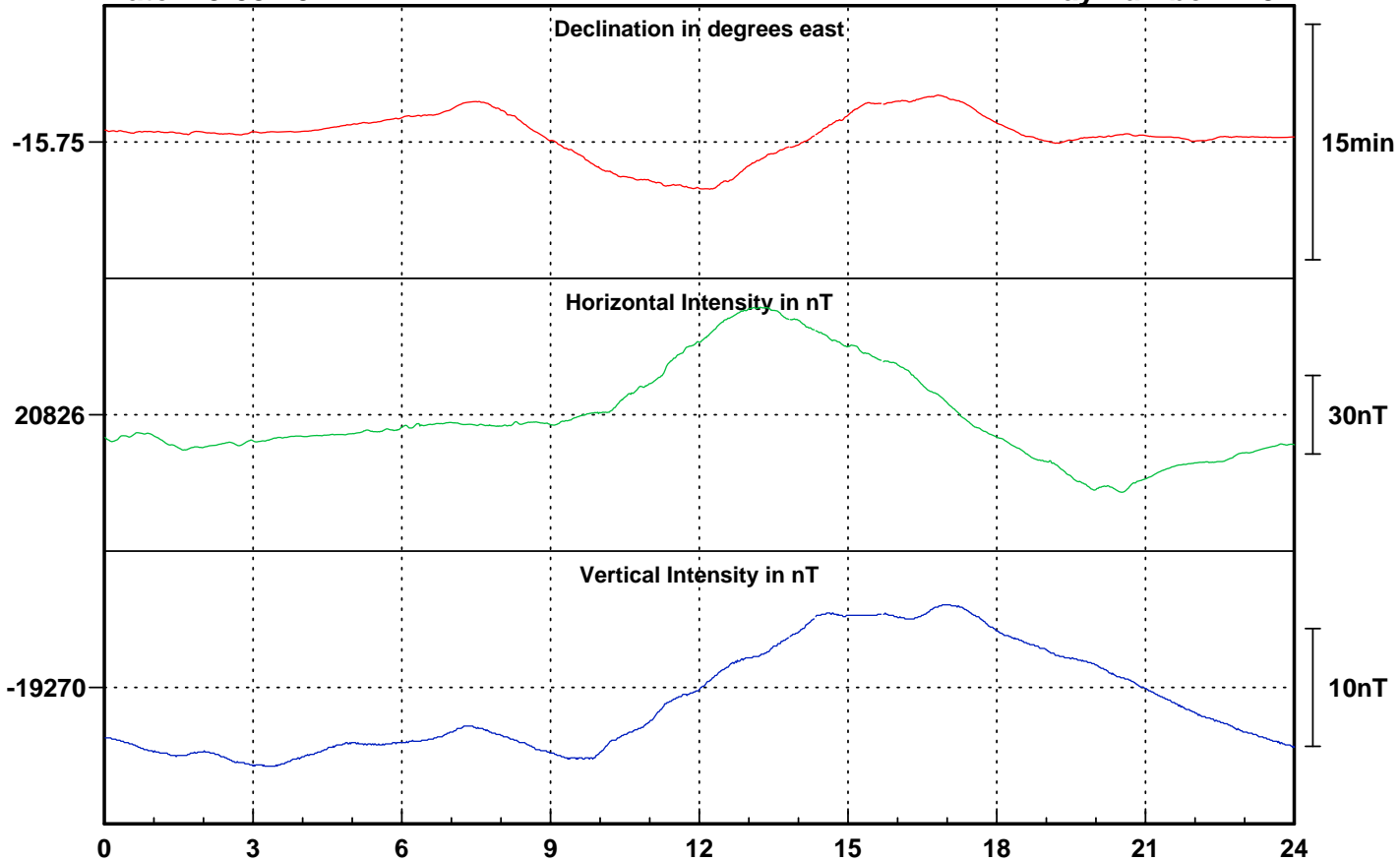
Day number: 236



Date: 25-08-2011

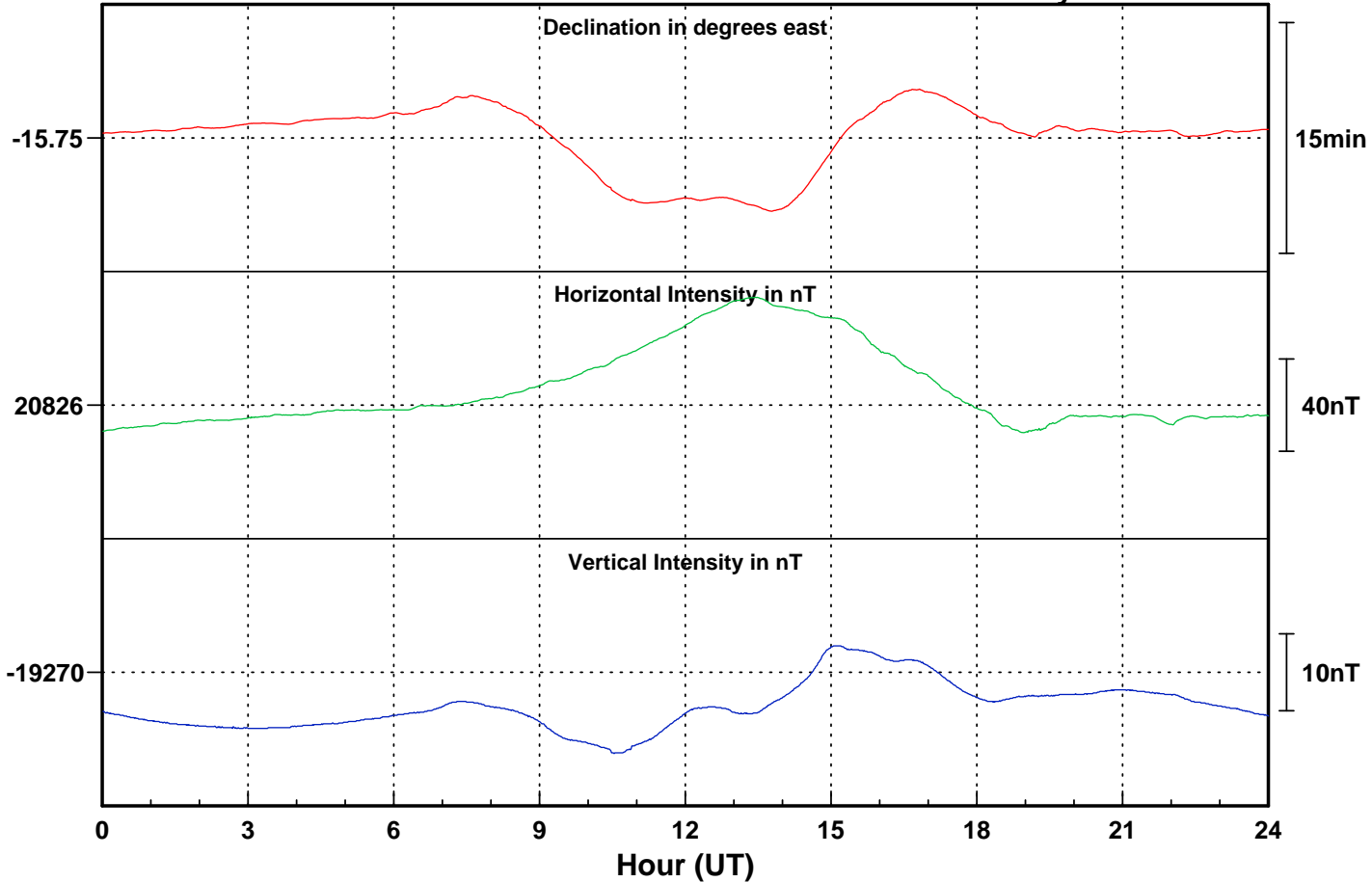
Ascension Island

Day number: 237



Date: 26-08-2011

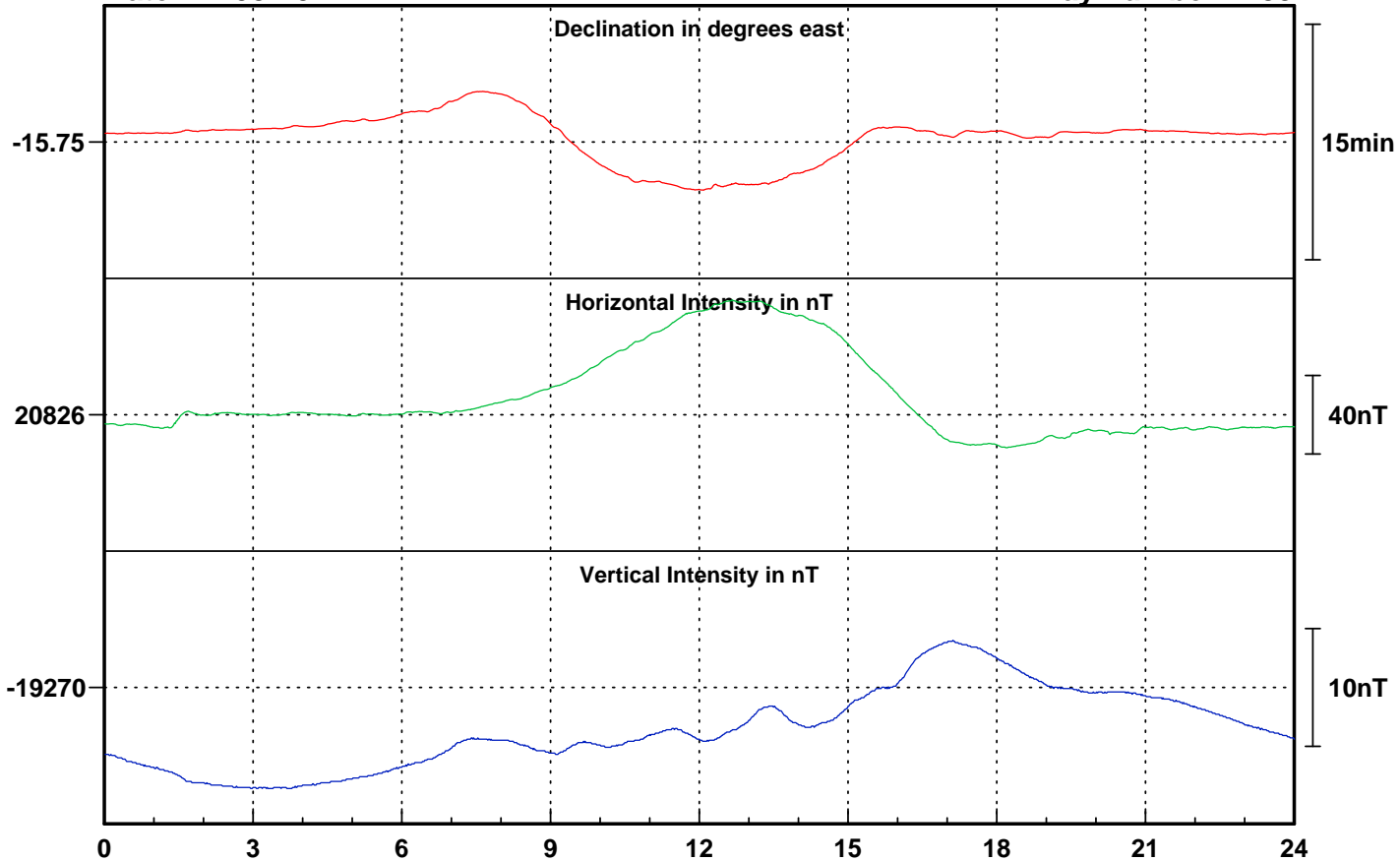
Day number: 238



Date: 27-08-2011

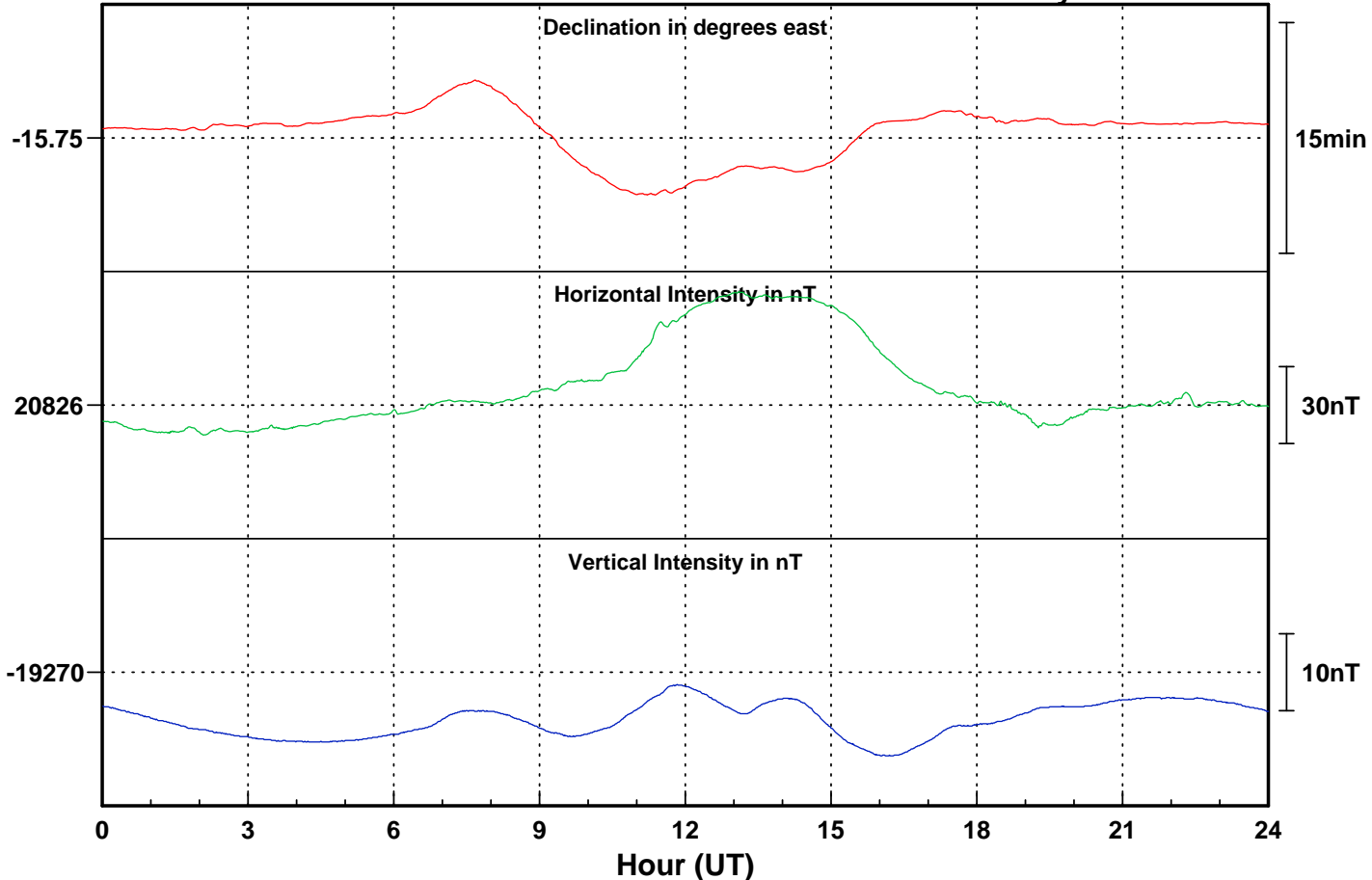
Ascension Island

Day number: 239



Date: 28-08-2011

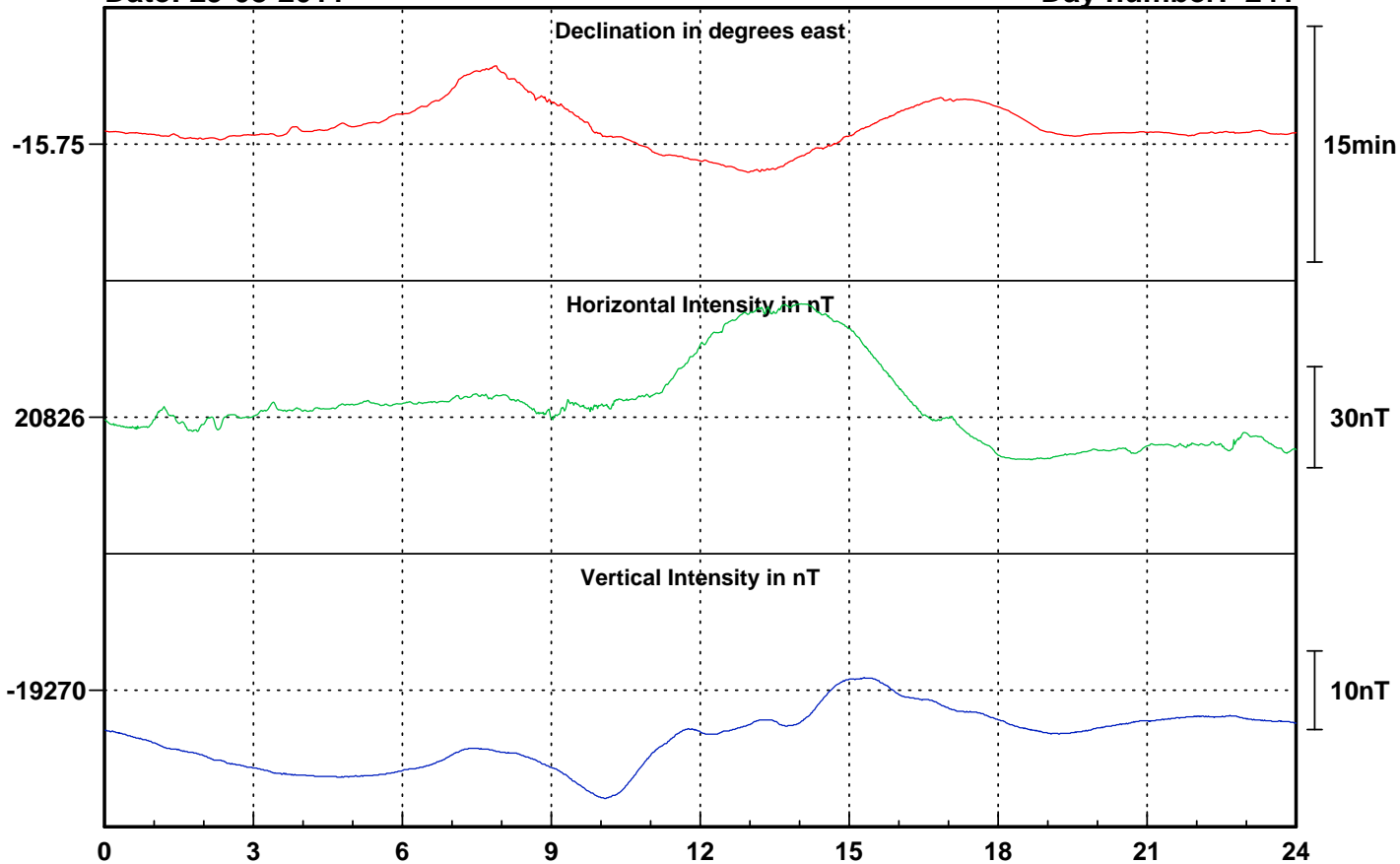
Day number: 240



Date: 29-08-2011

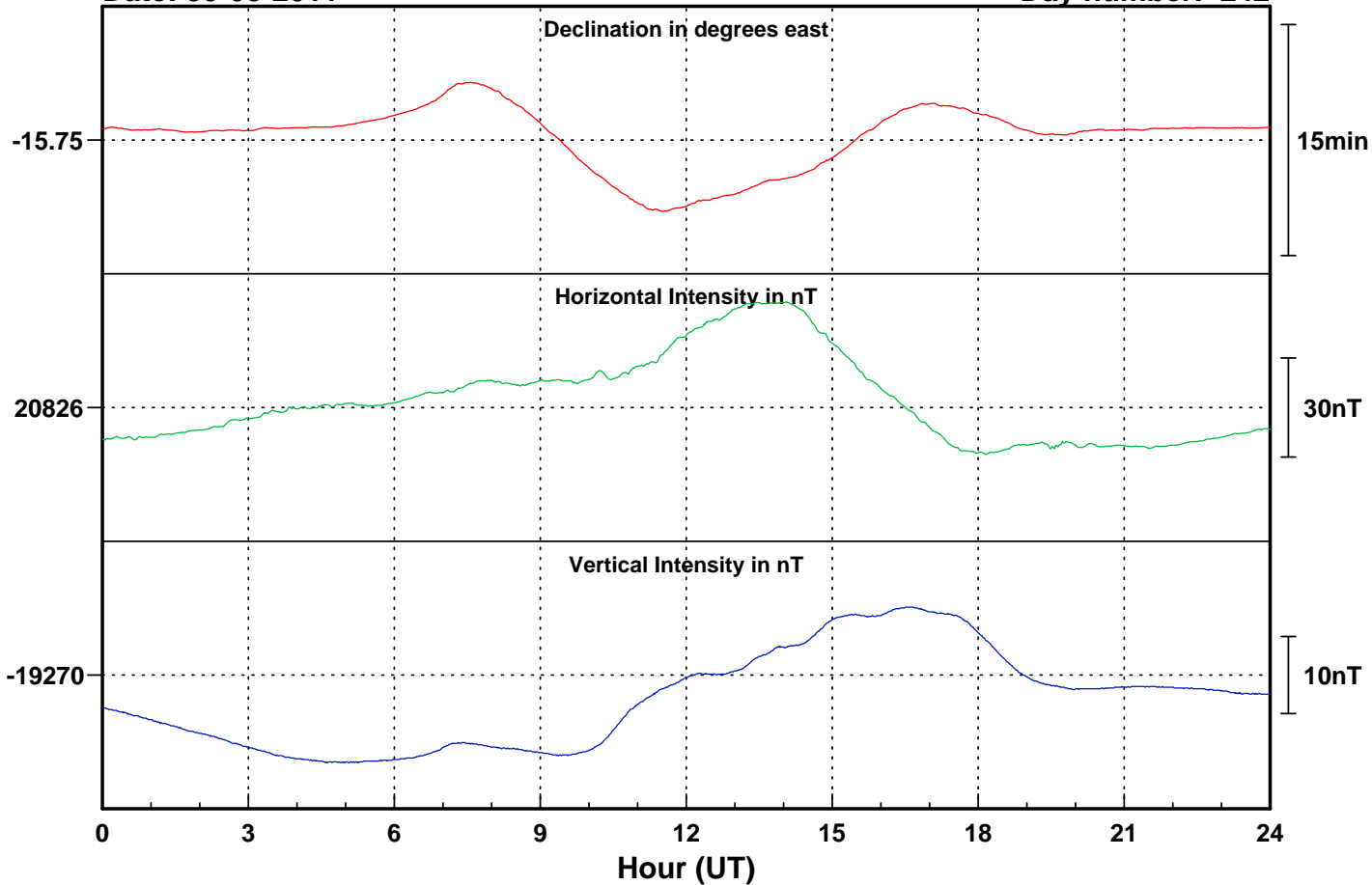
Ascension Island

Day number: 241



Date: 30-08-2011

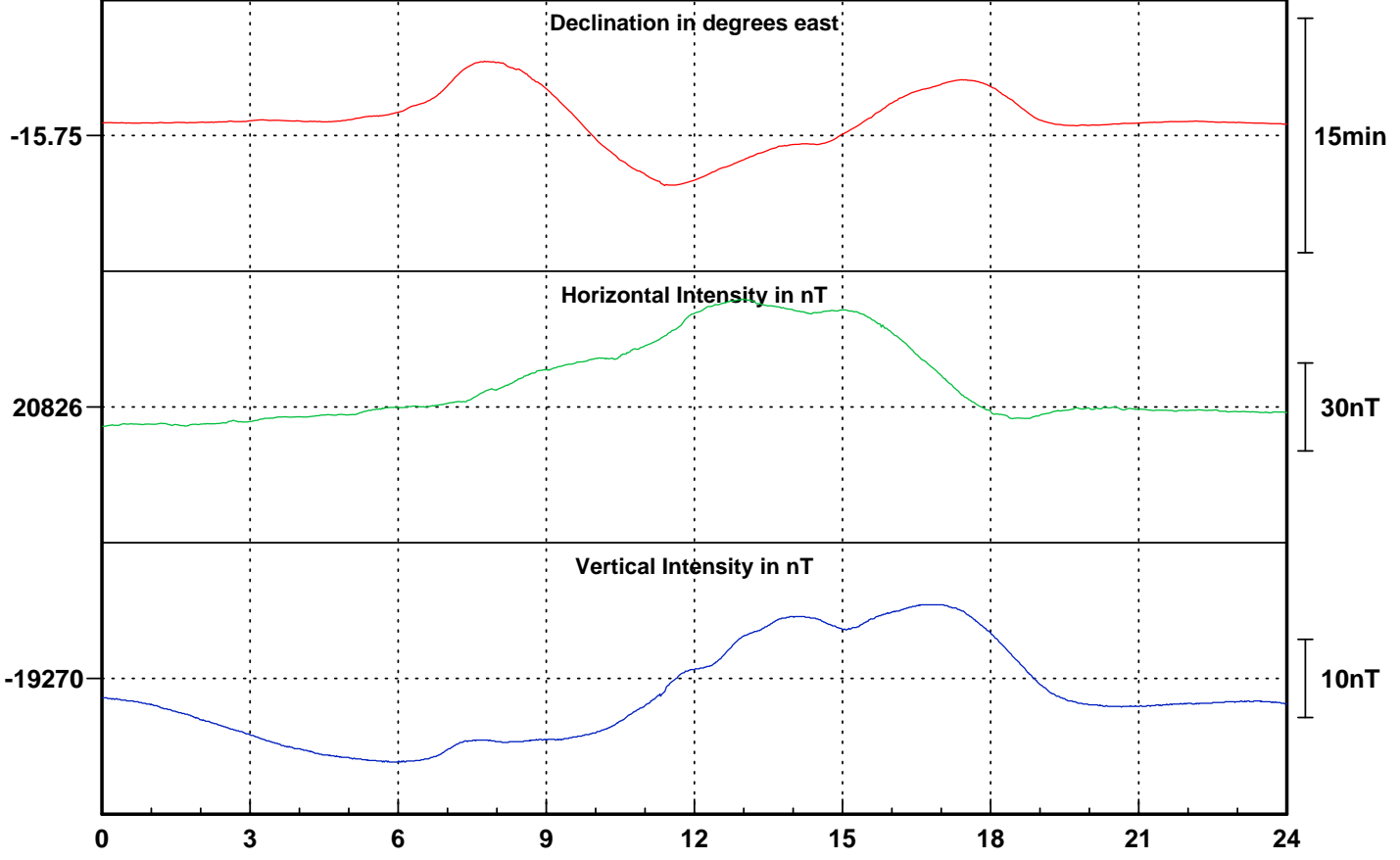
Day number: 242



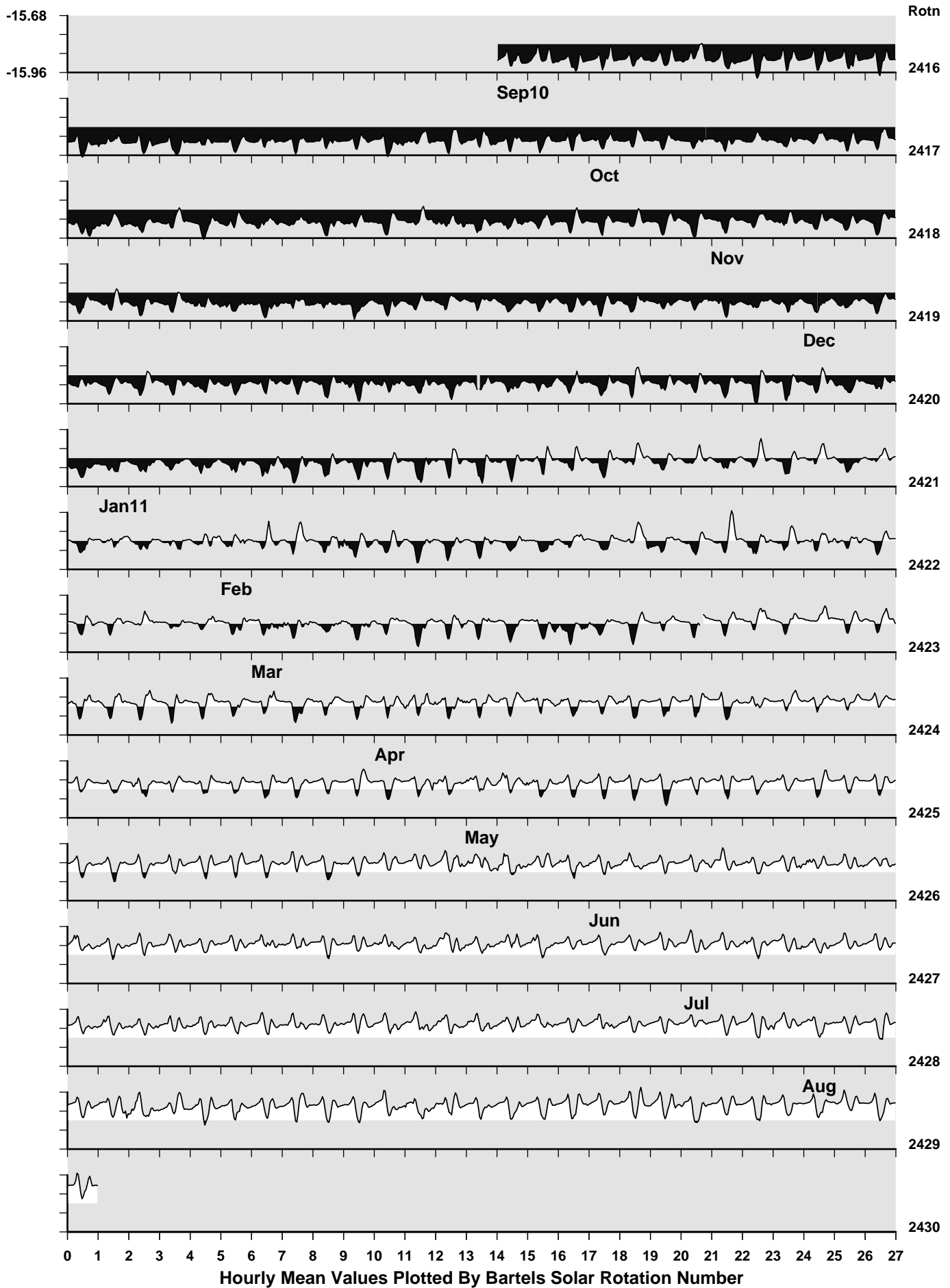
Date: 31-08-2011

Ascension Island

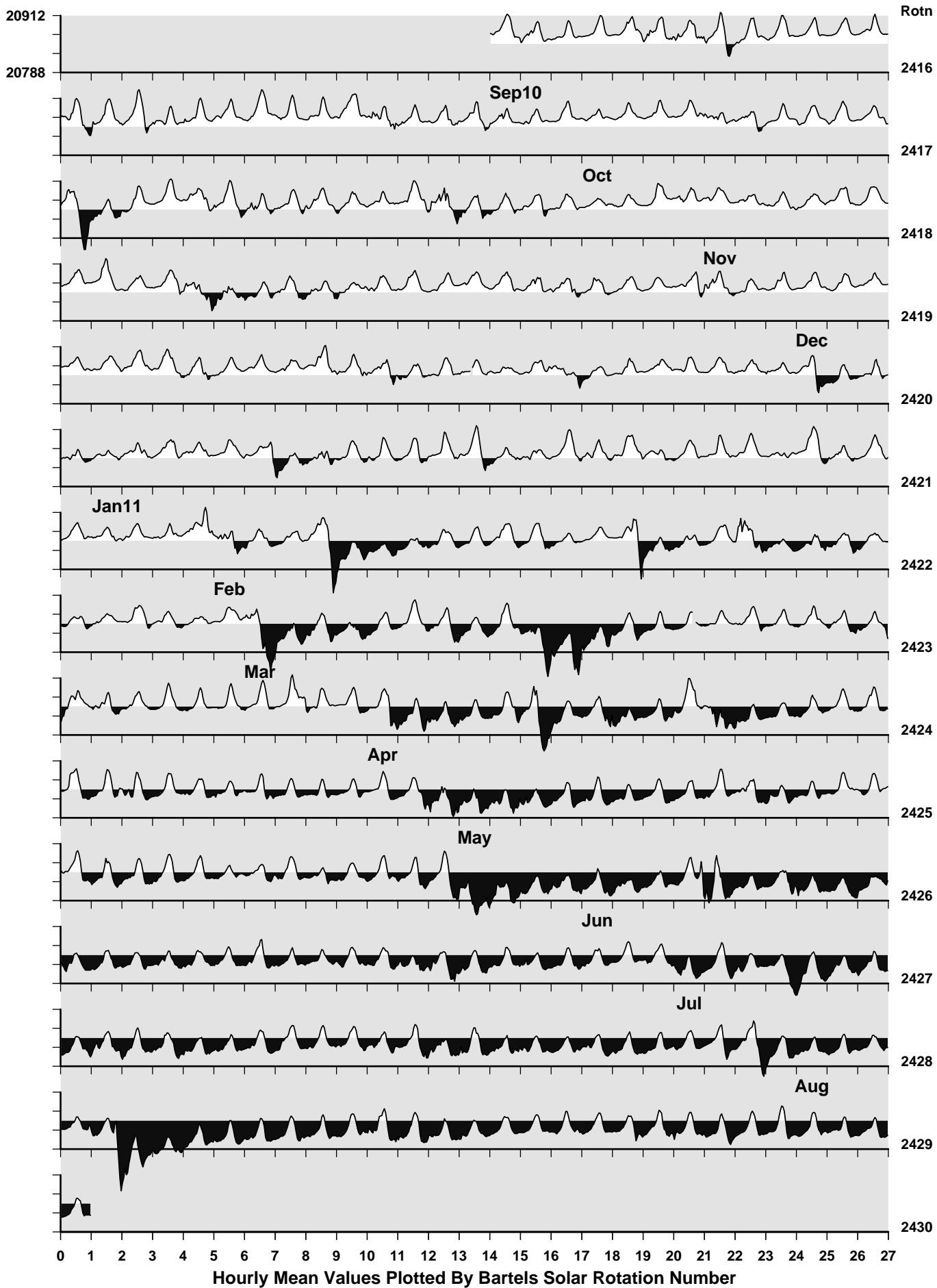
Day number: 243



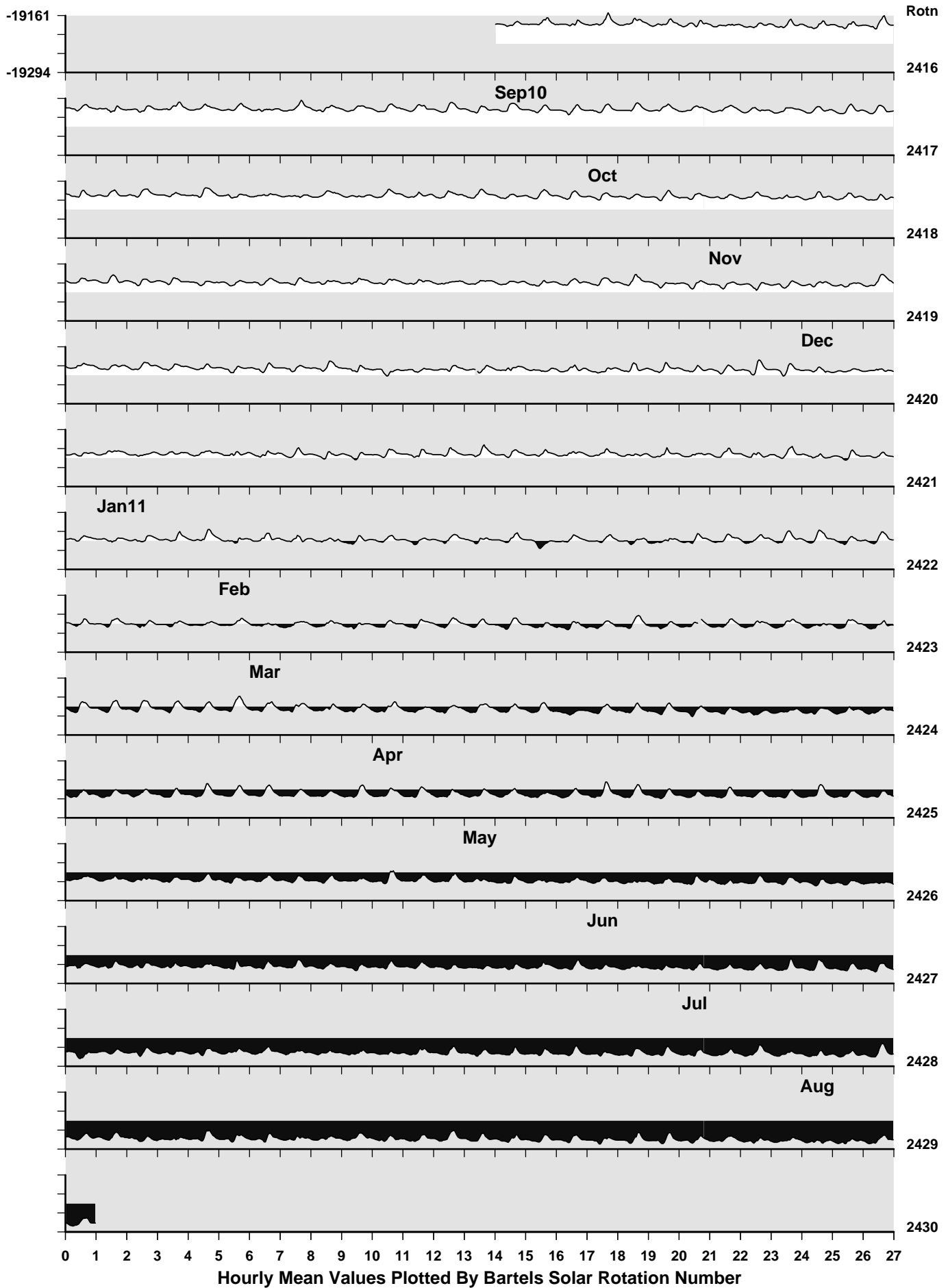
Ascension Island Observatory: Declination (degrees)



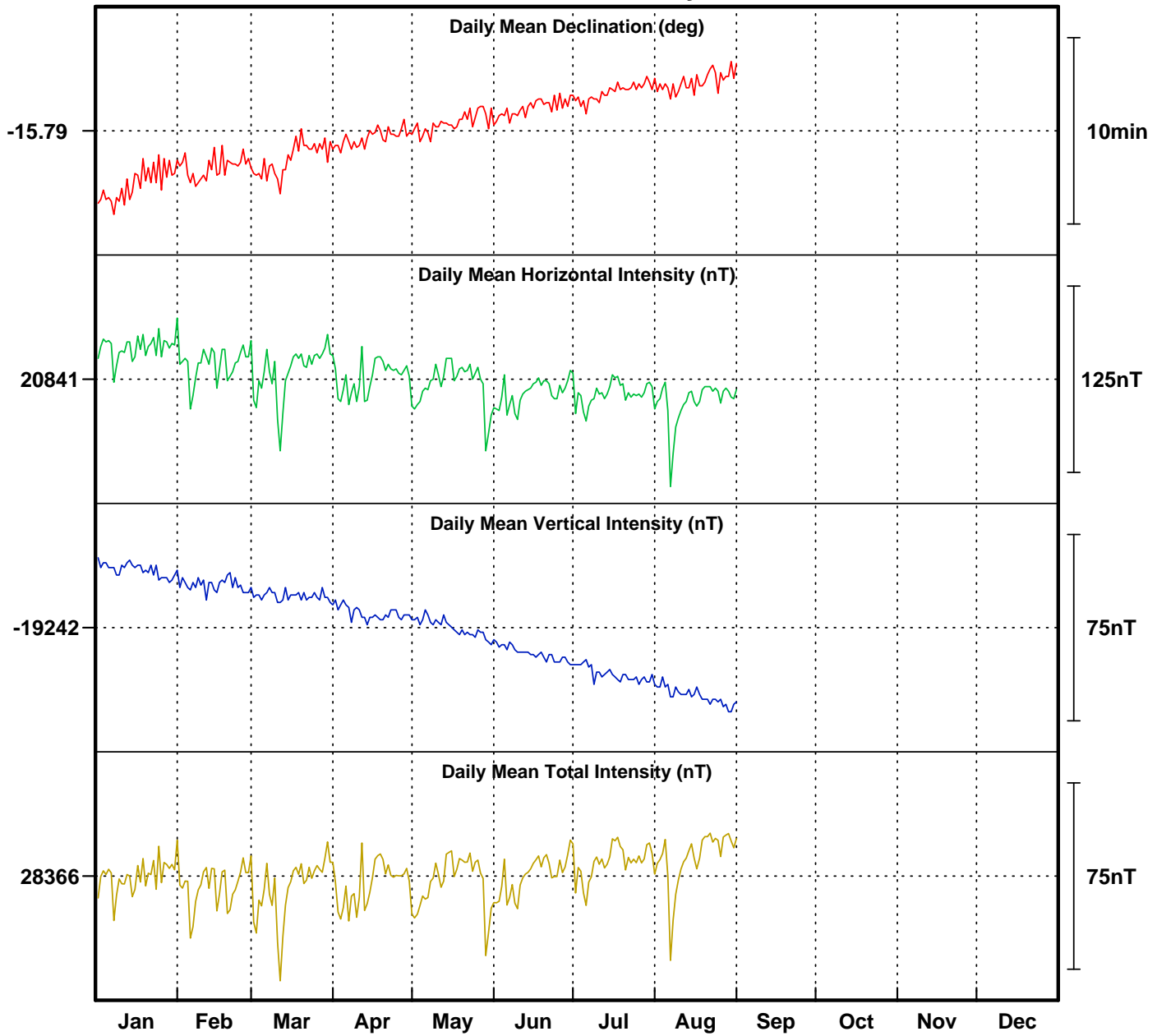
Ascension Island Observatory: Horizontal Intensity (nT)



Ascension Island Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



Ascension Is Observatory 2011



Monthly Mean Values for Ascension Island Observatory 2011

Month	<i>D</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>F</i>
January	-15° 50.3′	20863 nT	-42° 39.1′	20071 nT	-5694 nT	-19219 nT	28366 nT
February	-15° 49.5′	20851 nT	-42° 40.6′	20061 nT	-5686 nT	-19225 nT	28362 nT
March	-15° 49.0′	20846 nT	-42° 41.4′	20057 nT	-5682 nT	-19230 nT	28361 nT
April	-15° 47.9′	20842 nT	-42° 42.4′	20054 nT	-5674 nT	-19237 nT	28362 nT
May	-15° 47.1′	20838 nT	-42° 43.2′	20052 nT	-5668 nT	-19242 nT	28363 nT
June	-15° 46.2′	20832 nT	-42° 44.6′	20048 nT	-5662 nT	-19253 nT	28367 nT
July	-15° 45.4′	20831 nT	-42° 45.4′	20048 nT	-5657 nT	-19261 nT	28371 nT
August	-15° 44.9′	20826 nT	-42° 46.6′	20044 nT	-5652 nT	-19270 nT	28373 nT

Note

i. The values shown here are provisional.