



British  
Geological  
Survey



## MONTHLY MAGNETIC BULLETIN

# Jim Carrigan Observatory

June 2022



## MONTHLY MAGNETIC BULLETIN

# 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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Edinburgh EH14 4AP  
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Tel: +44 (0) 131 667 1000  
Email: [enquiries@bgs.ac.uk](mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk)  
Internet: [geomag.bgs.ac.uk](http://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:*  $70^{\circ} 21'21.6''N$   $211^{\circ} 12'03.6''E$   
*Geomagnetic:*  $70^{\circ} 28'04.8''N$   $257^{\circ} 28'30.0''E$   
*Height above mean sea level:*  $20\text{ m (approx)}$

The geographical coordinates are measured by a handheld GPS device, which uses WGS84 as the reference coordinate system. The height above MSL is determined from the best available contour maps. The geomagnetic co-ordinates are approximations, calculated using the 13th generation International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) at epoch 2022.5. Online access to models (including IGRF), charts and navigational data are available at [geomag.bgs.ac.uk/data\\_service/models\\_compass/home](http://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 ©UKRI. 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 [geomag.bgs.ac.uk/contactus/staff](http://geomag.bgs.ac.uk/contactus/staff)

# Jim Carrigan Observatory

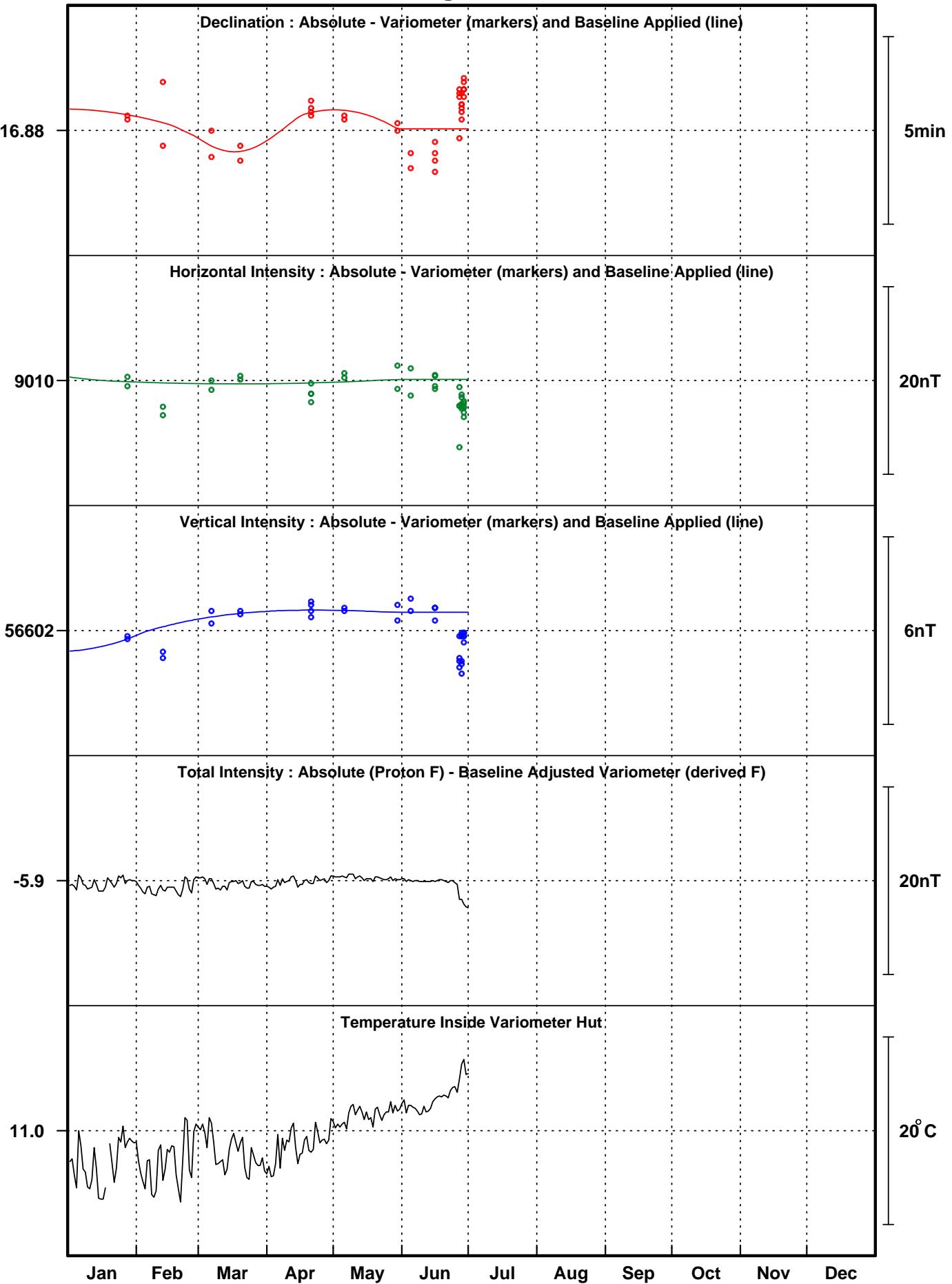
## Absolute observations

		Declination			Inclination		Total field		Horizontal intensity		Vertical intensity		
Date	Day Number	Time (UT)	Absolute (°)	Baseline (°)	Time (UT)	Absolute (°)	Site difference (nT)	Absolute corrected (nT)	Absolute (nT)	Baseline (nT)	Absolute (nT)	Baseline (nT)	Observer
04-Jun-22	155	02:07	15.4989	16.8667	02:22	80.7512	5.9	57240.3	9199.7	9011.2	56496.2	56602.5	CZ
04-Jun-22	155	02:33	15.5283	16.86	02:47	80.7554	5.9	57241.6	9195.8	9008.3	56498.1	56602.9	CZ
15-Jun-22	166	20:25	15.7662	16.8633	20:42	80.7808	5.9	57192.9	9163	9009.3	56454.2	56602.6	CT
15-Jun-22	166	20:55	15.705	16.8717	21:11	80.7785	5.9	57192.6	9165.2	9010.4	56453.5	56602.6	CT
15-Jun-22	166	21:29	15.6668	16.8667	21:48	80.7692	5.9	57188.7	9173.8	9010.5	56448.1	56602.2	CT
15-Jun-22	166	22:01	15.6195	16.8583	22:18	80.8294	5.9	57226.6	9120.5	9009	56495.1	56602.6	CT
26-Jun-22	177	19:08	15.8645	16.8733	19:24	80.8135	7.4	57127.1	9120.2	9007.4	56394.4	56602.4	CT
26-Jun-22	177	19:38	15.7541	16.8917	19:52	80.7438	7.4	57107.7	9185.8	9007.4	56364.1	56602.4	CT
26-Jun-22	177	21:57	15.9925	16.8933	22:10	80.7373	7.4	57171	9202.3	9003	56425.6	56603.2	CT
26-Jun-22	177	22:29	15.8825	16.895	22:46	80.8312	7.4	57245.6	9121.7	9009.4	56514.2	56602.2	CT
27-Jun-22	178	16:05	15.7598	16.8883	16:19	80.8042	7.4	57232.2	9146.2	9008.7	56496.6	56602	CT
27-Jun-22	178	16:34	15.7937	16.8867	16:47	80.7942	7.4	57212.9	9153	9007.6	56476	56602.3	CT
27-Jun-22	178	17:00	15.7266	16.8817	17:13	80.8117	7.4	57213.4	9135.8	9007.2	56479.3	56602.3	CT
27-Jun-22	178	21:20	15.7804	16.8883	21:35	80.8056	7.4	57207.3	9140.8	9007.3	56472.3	56601.7	CT
27-Jun-22	178	21:48	15.6798	16.8933	22:04	80.7846	7.4	57201.1	9160.6	9007.1	56462.8	56601.8	CT
27-Jun-22	178	22:26	15.5689	16.885	22:44	80.7558	7.4	57201.7	9189	9008.1	56458.8	56601.7	CT

# Jim Carrigan Observatory

## Absolute observations (continued)

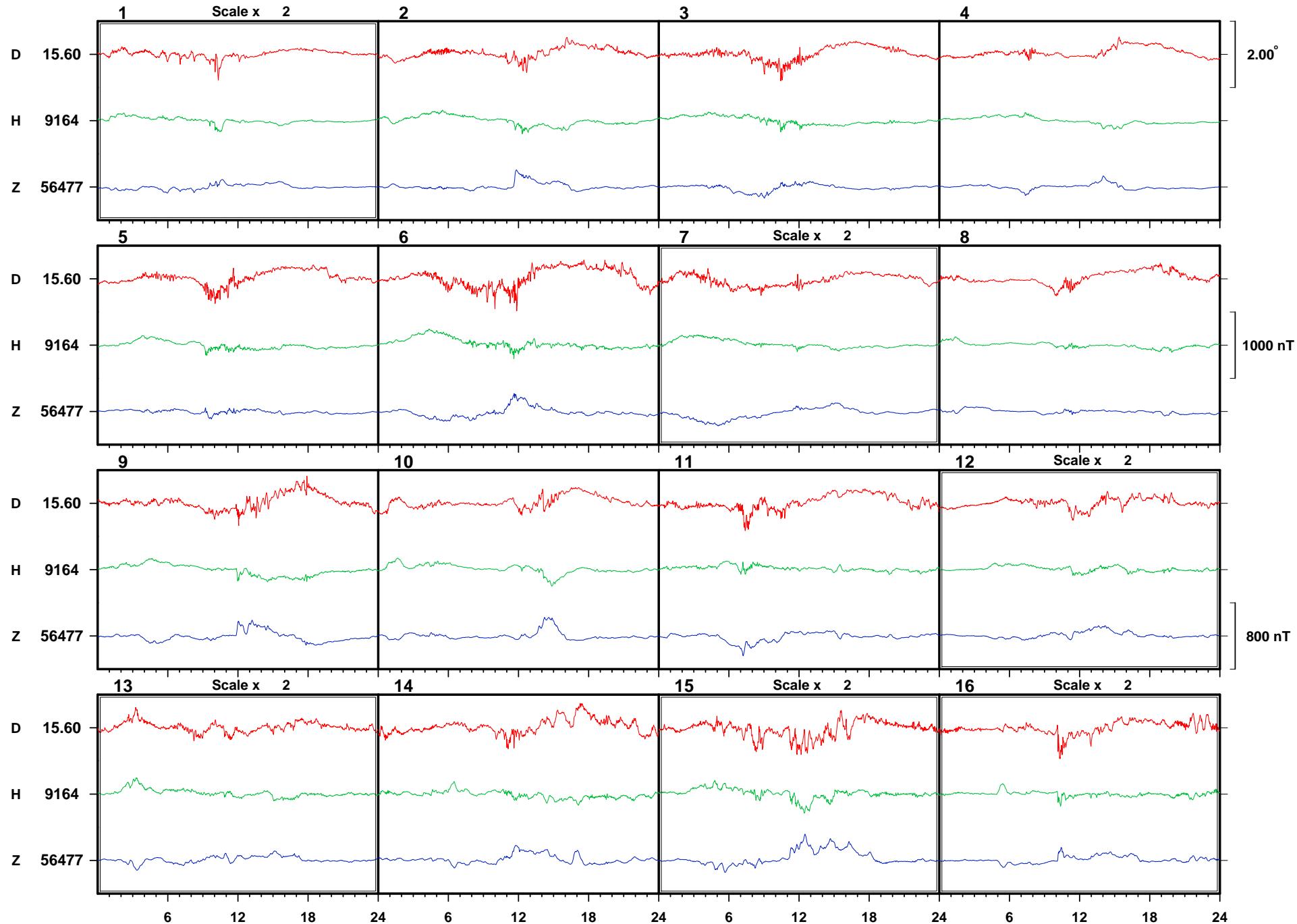
# Jim Carrigan Obs 2022

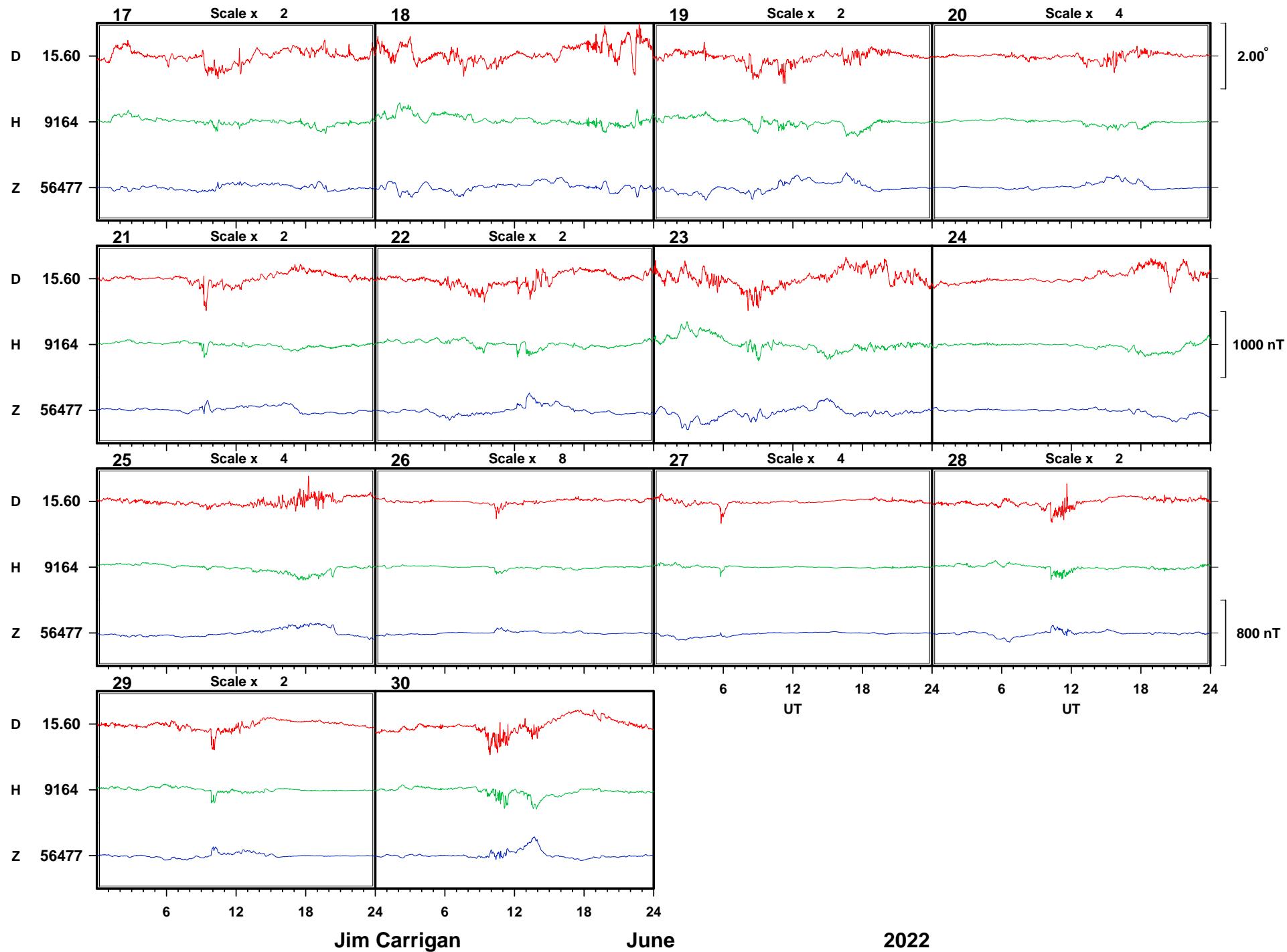


Jim Carrigan

June

2022

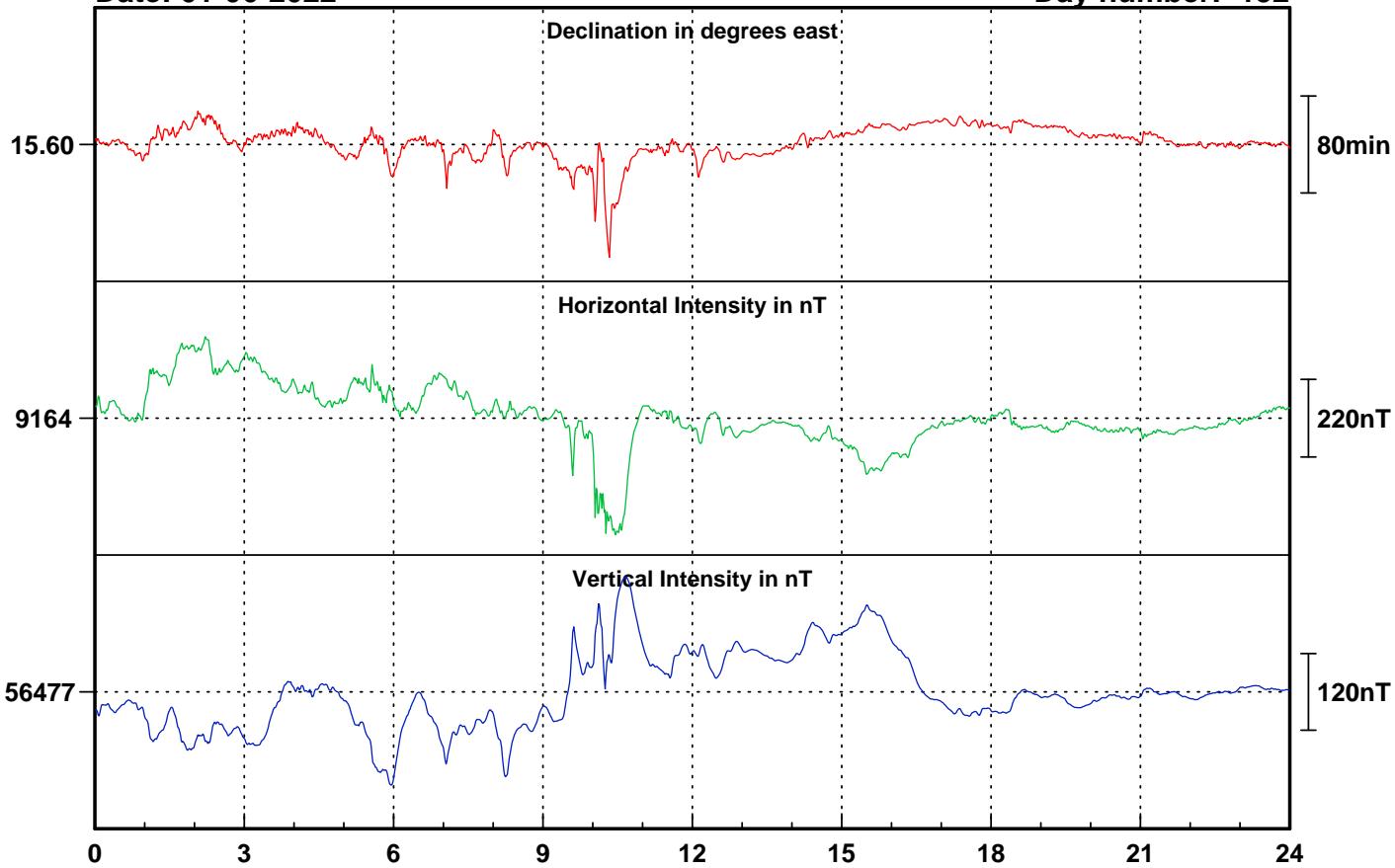




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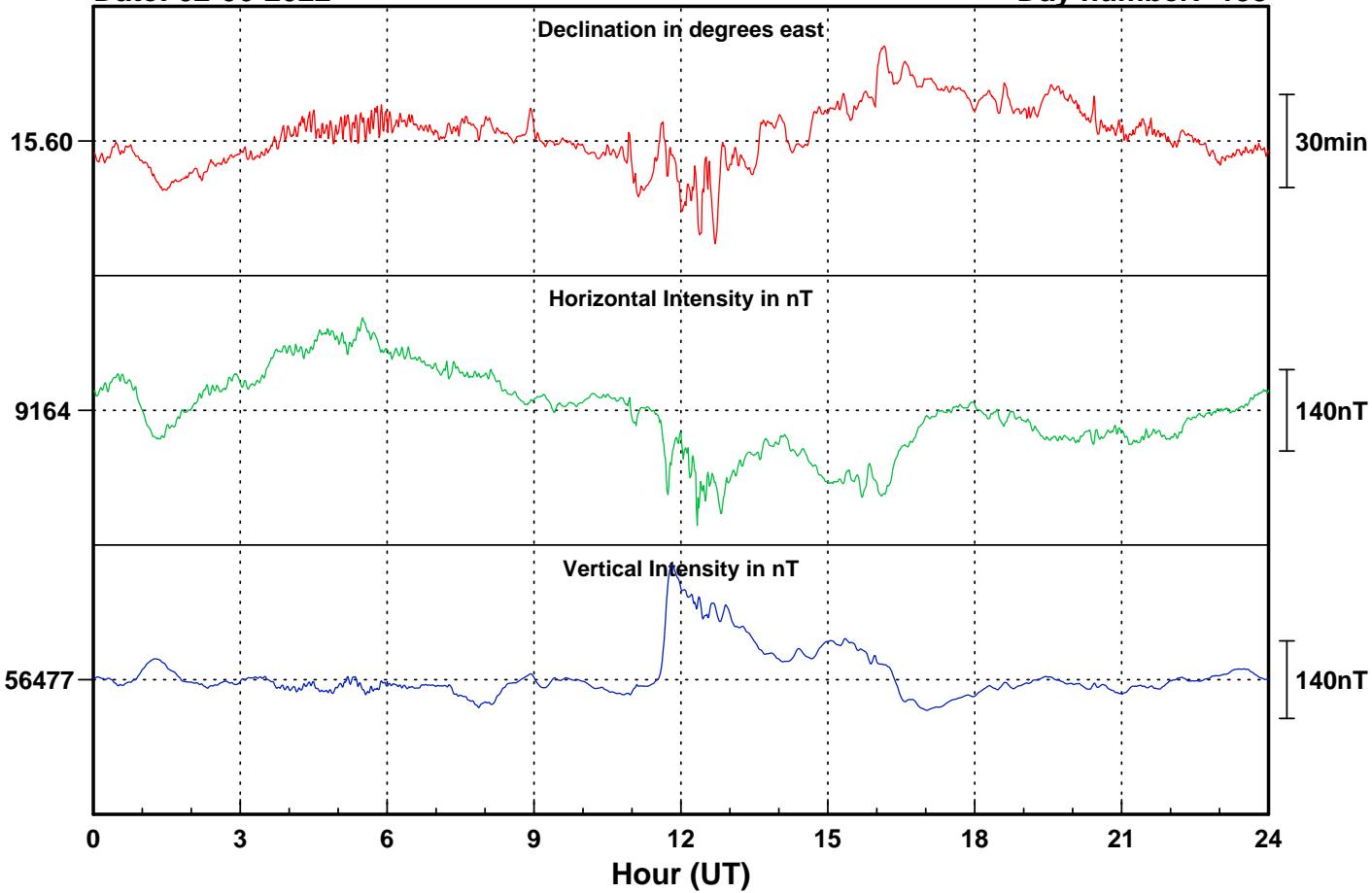
# Jim Carrigan

Day number: 152



Date: 02-06-2022

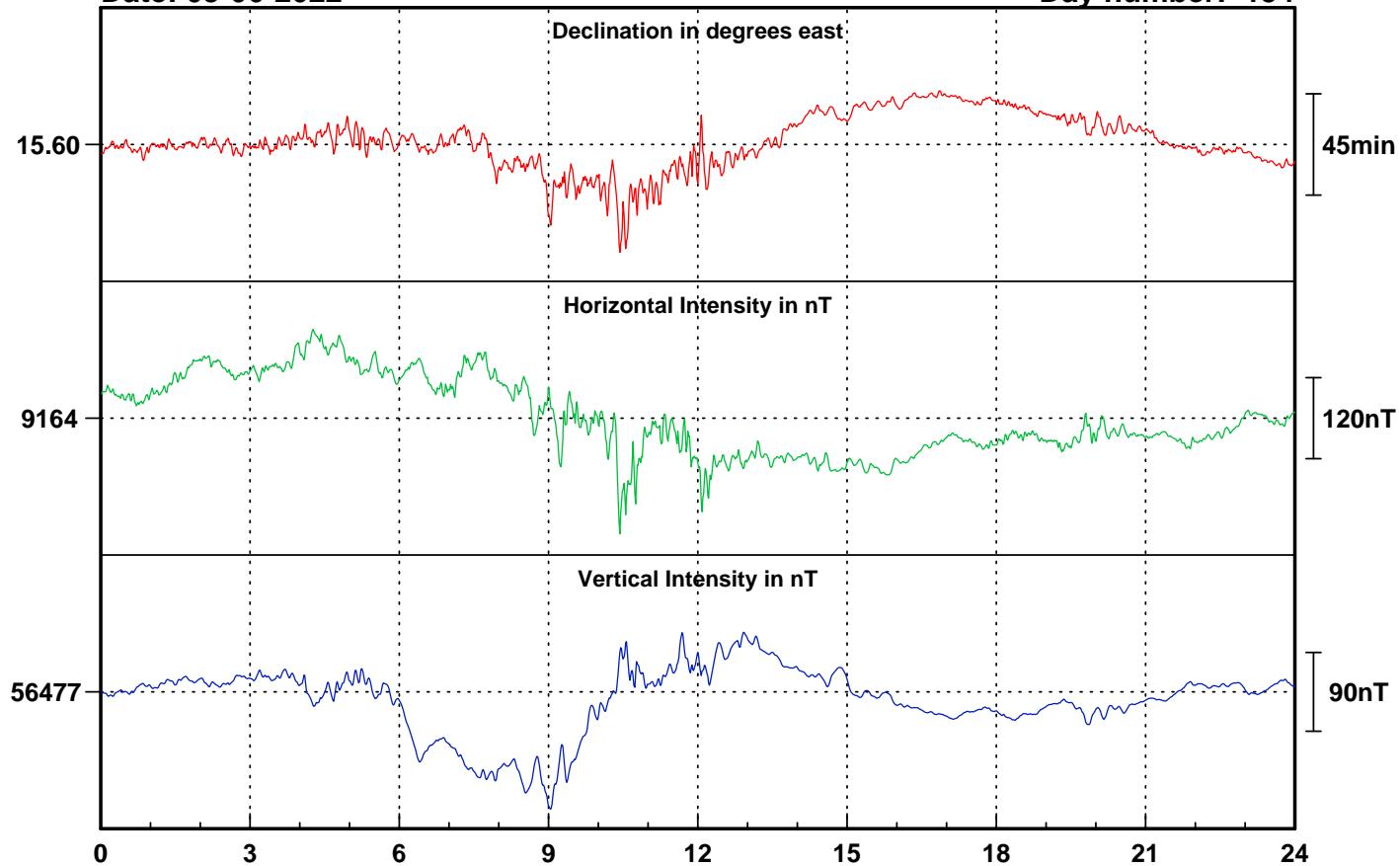
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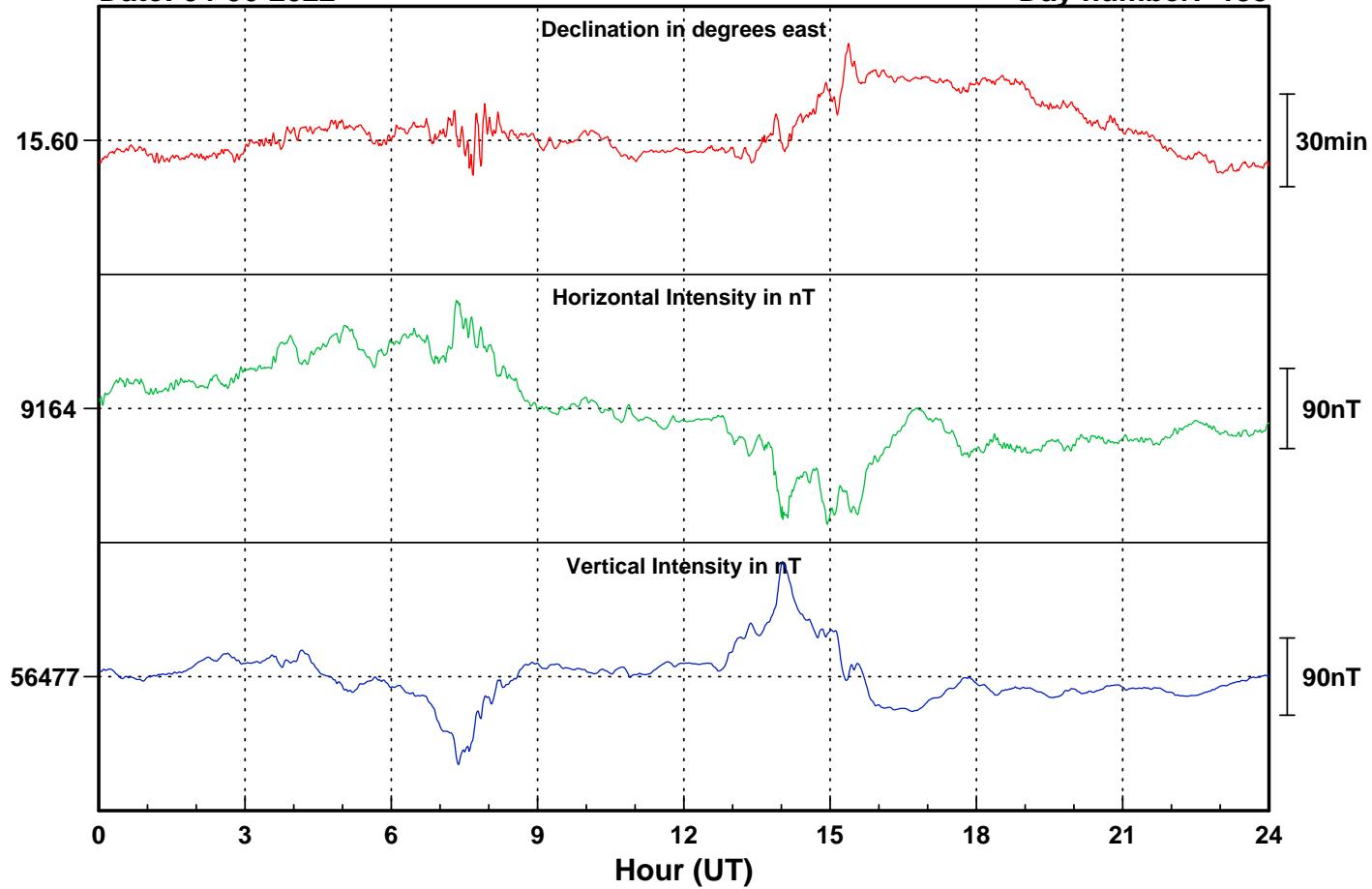
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 154



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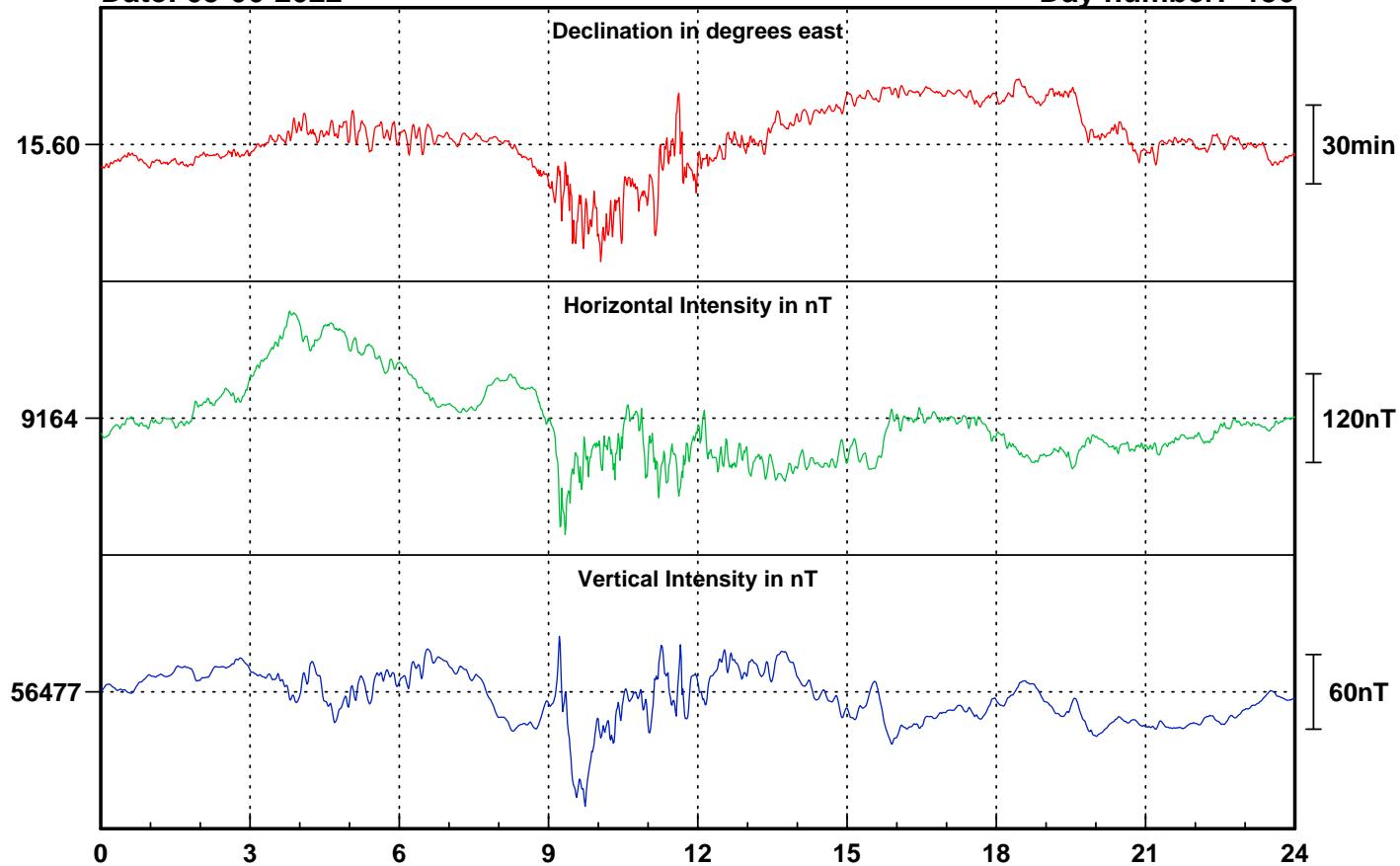
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Date: 05-06-2022

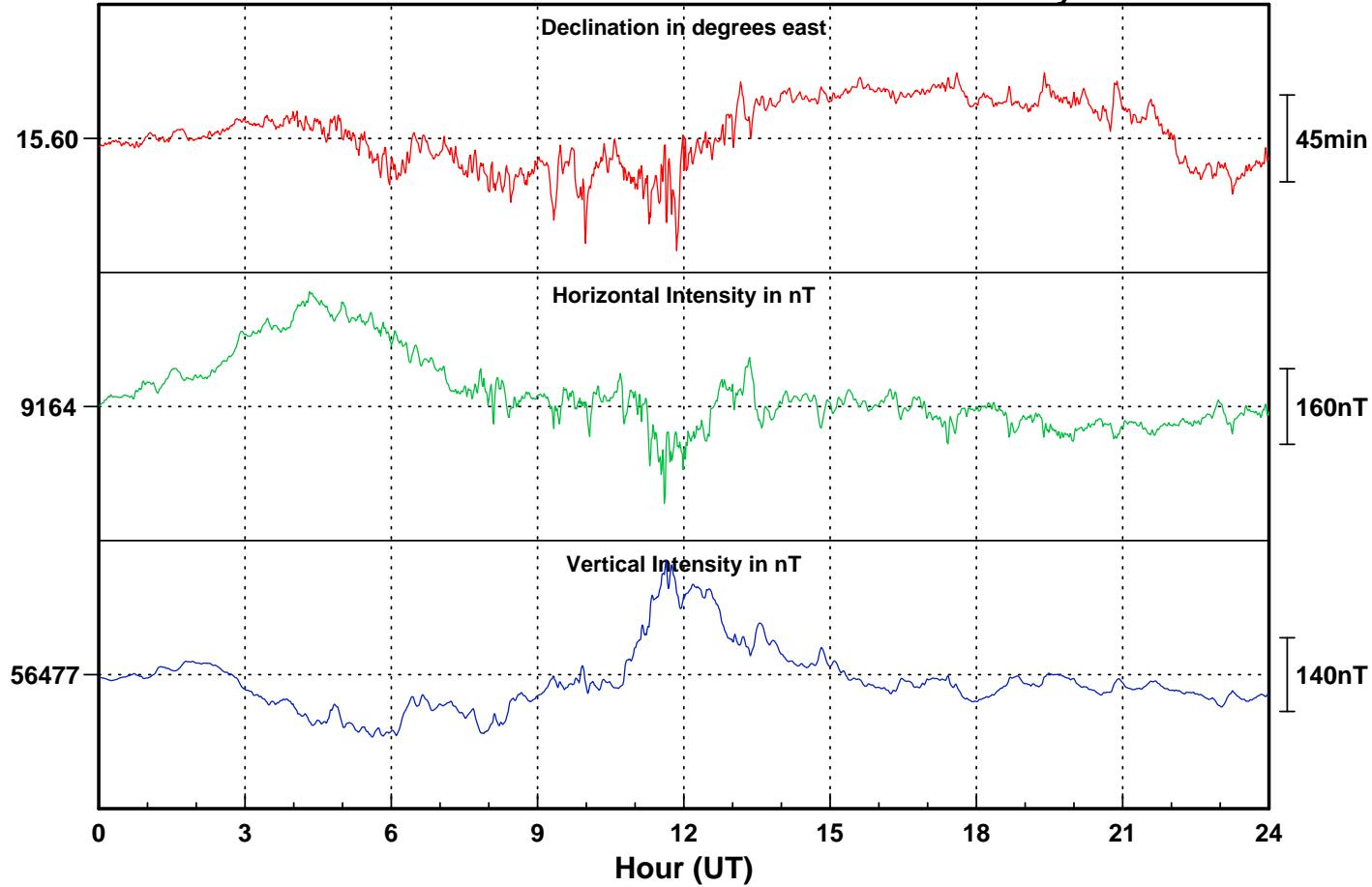
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 156



Date: 06-06-2022

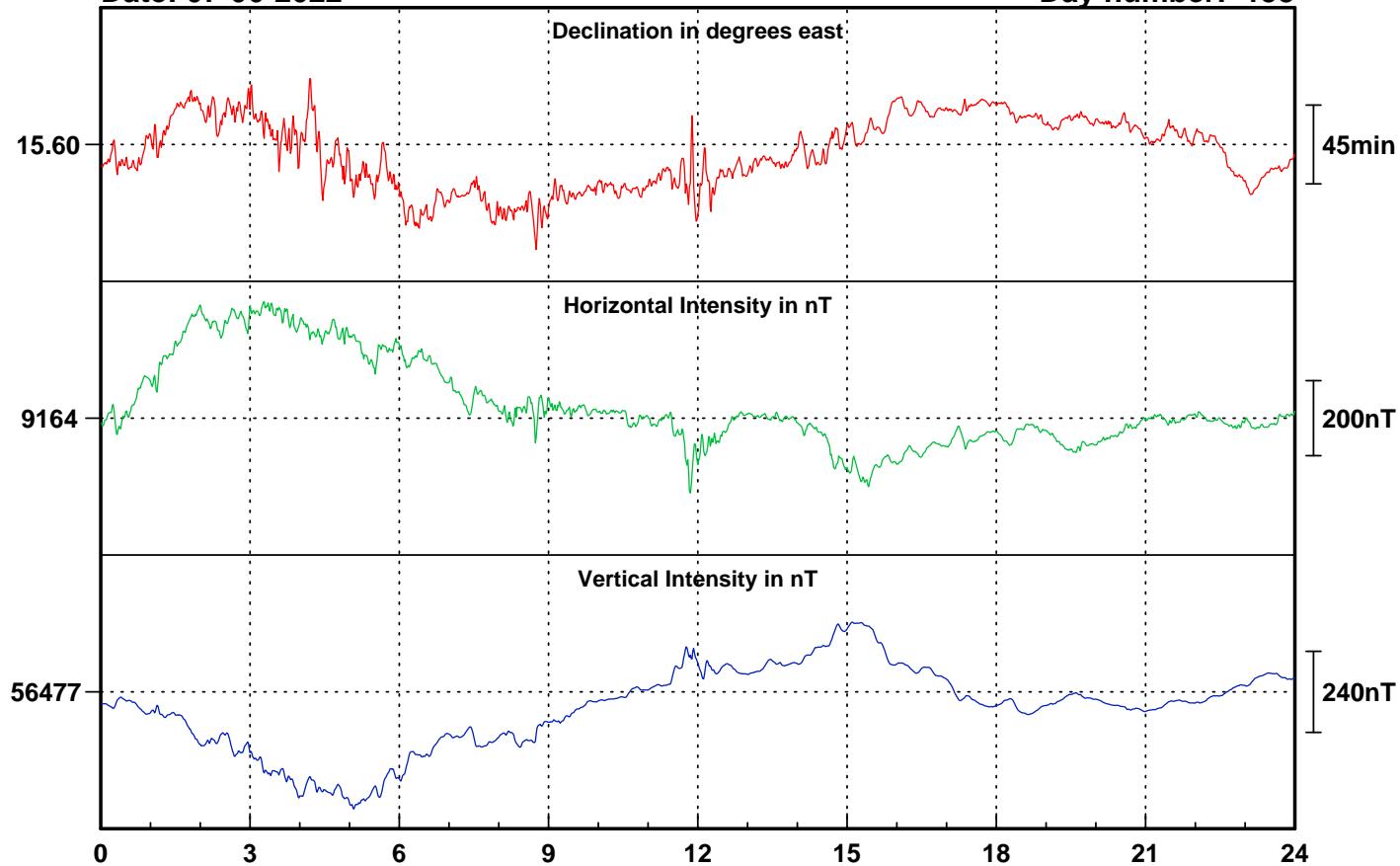
Day number: 157



Date: 07-06-2022

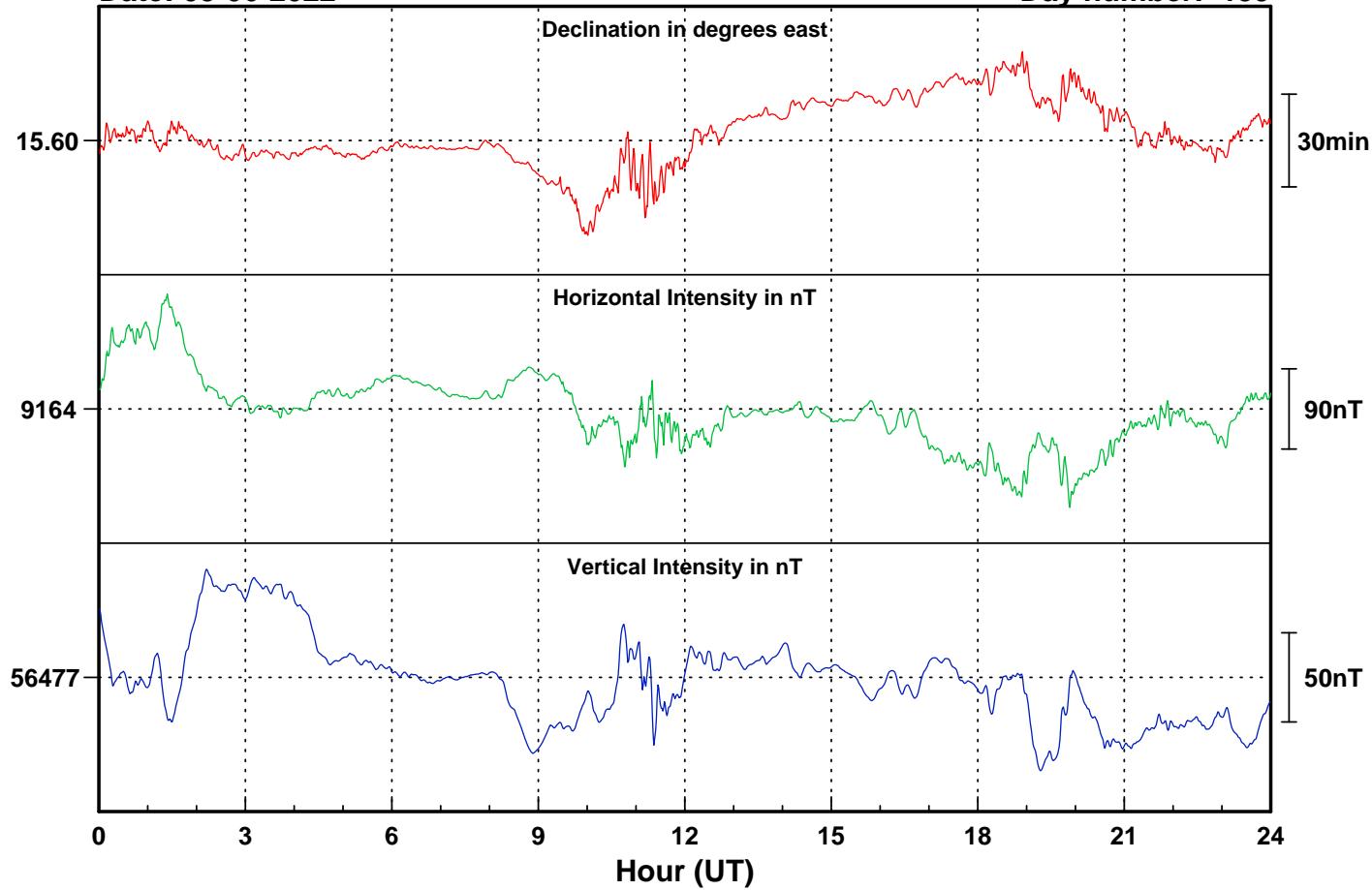
# Jim Carrigan

Day number: 158



Date: 08-06-2022

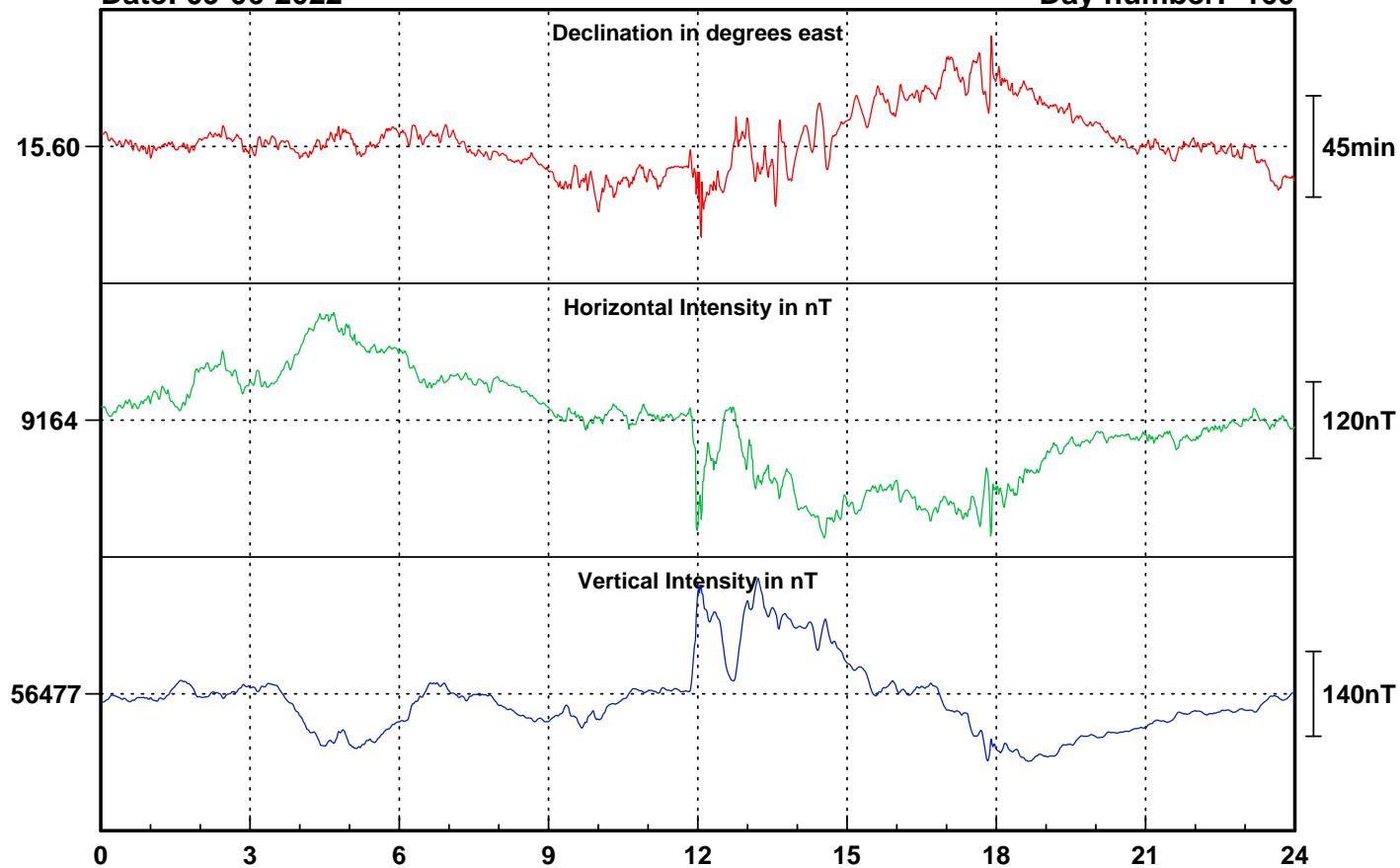
Day number: 159



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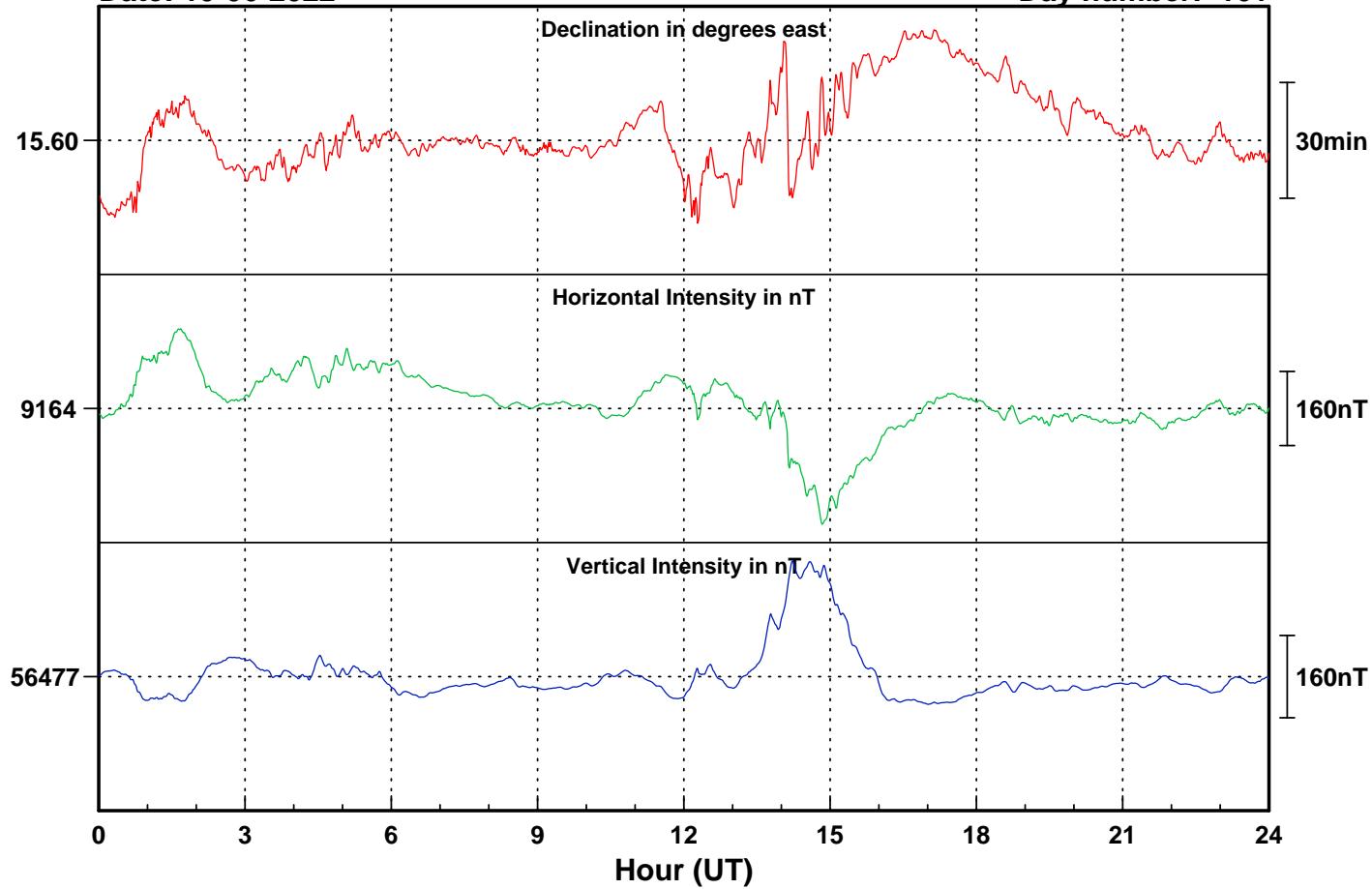
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 160



Date: 10-06-2022

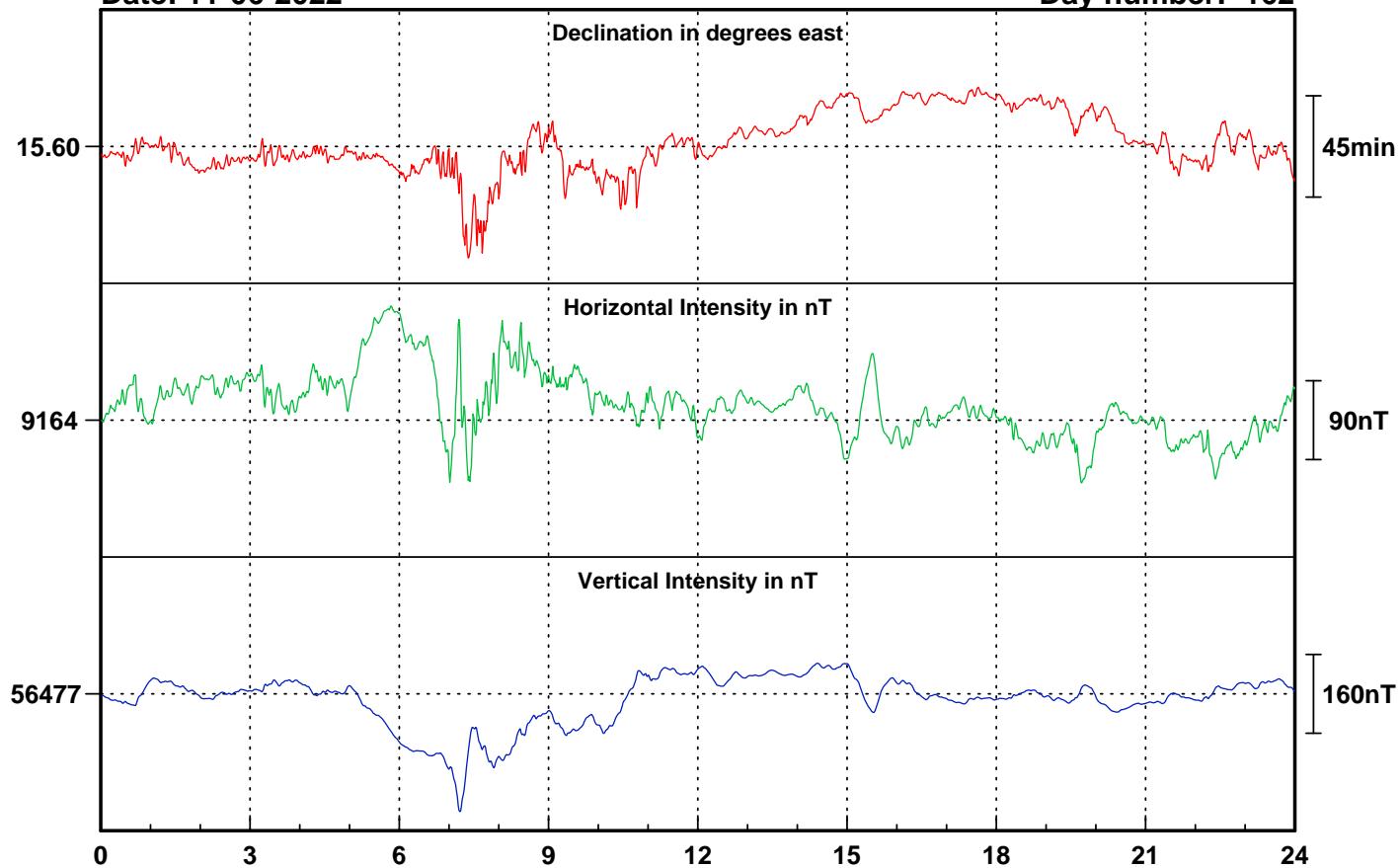
Day number: 161



Date: 11-06-2022

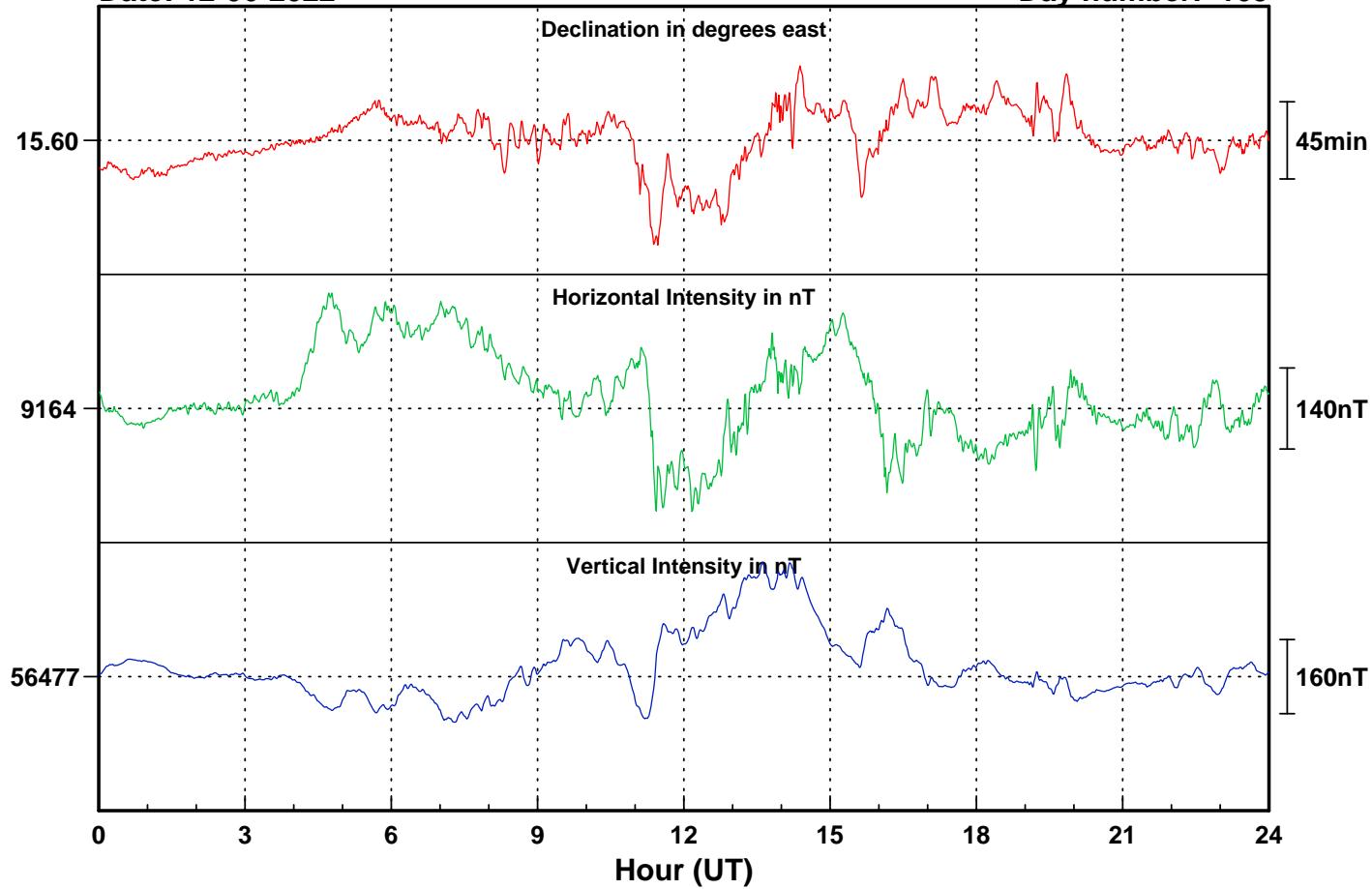
# Jim Carrigan

Day number: 162



Date: 12-06-2022

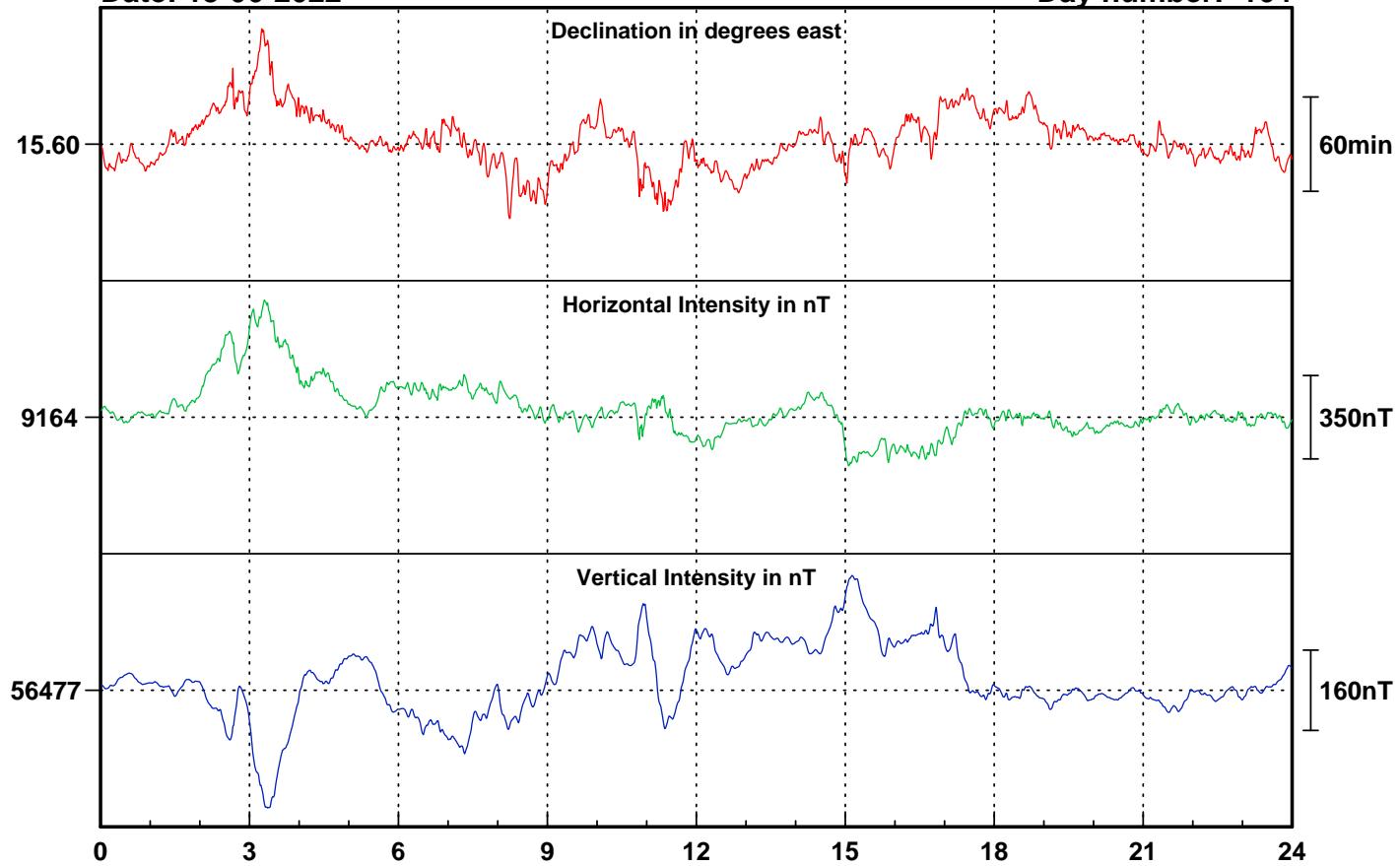
Day number: 163



Date: 13-06-2022

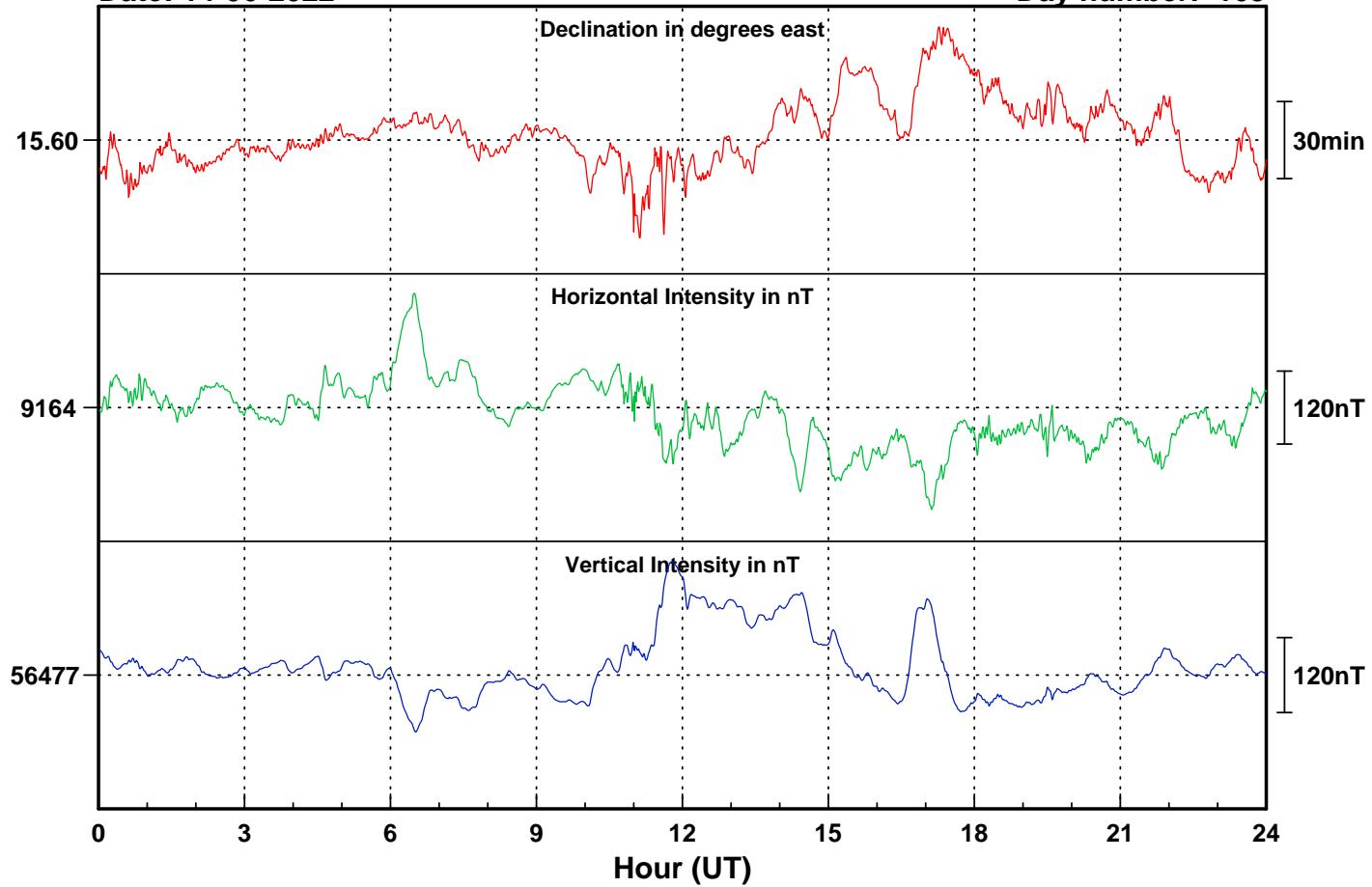
# Jim Carrigan

Day number: 164



Date: 14-06-2022

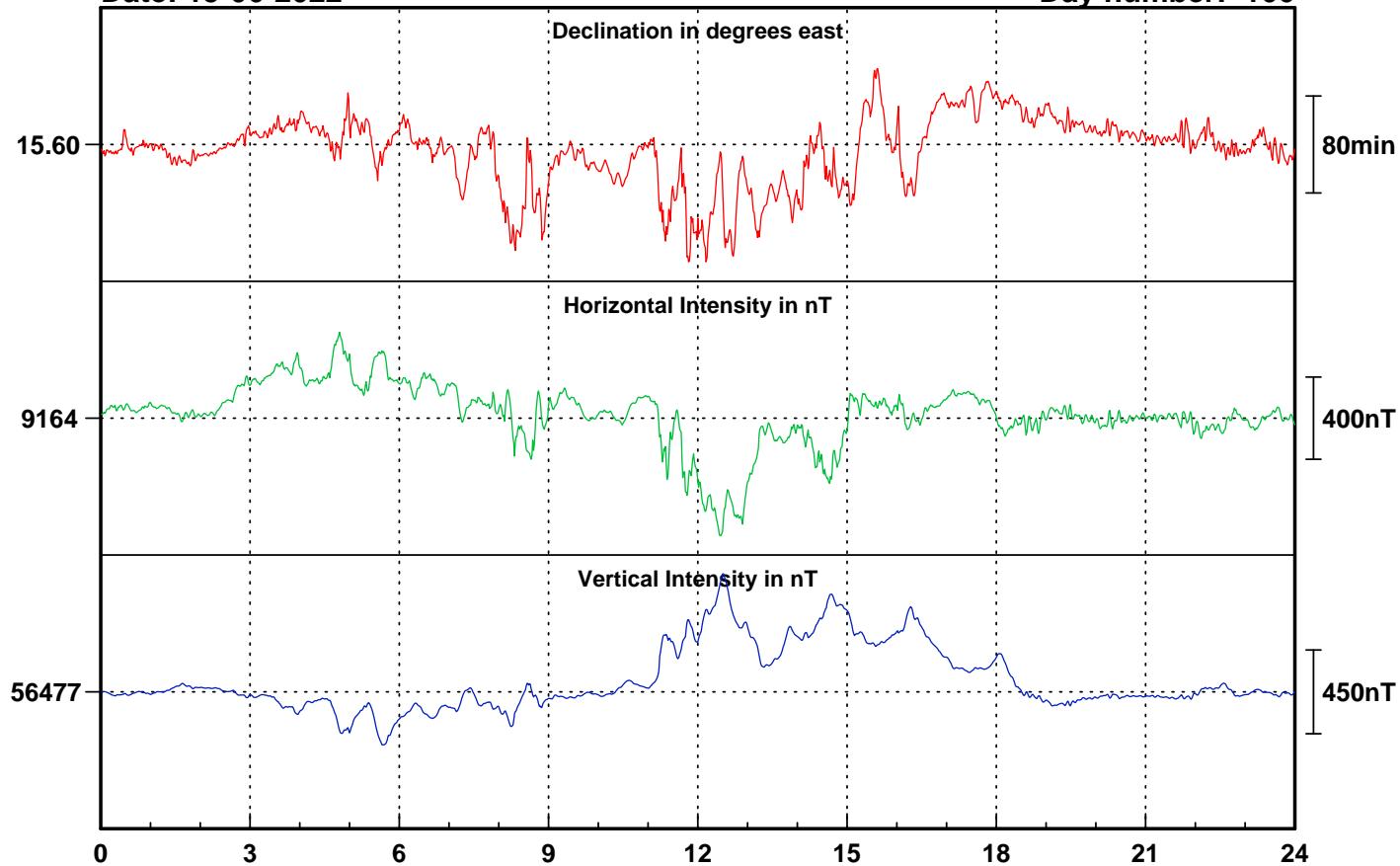
Day number: 165



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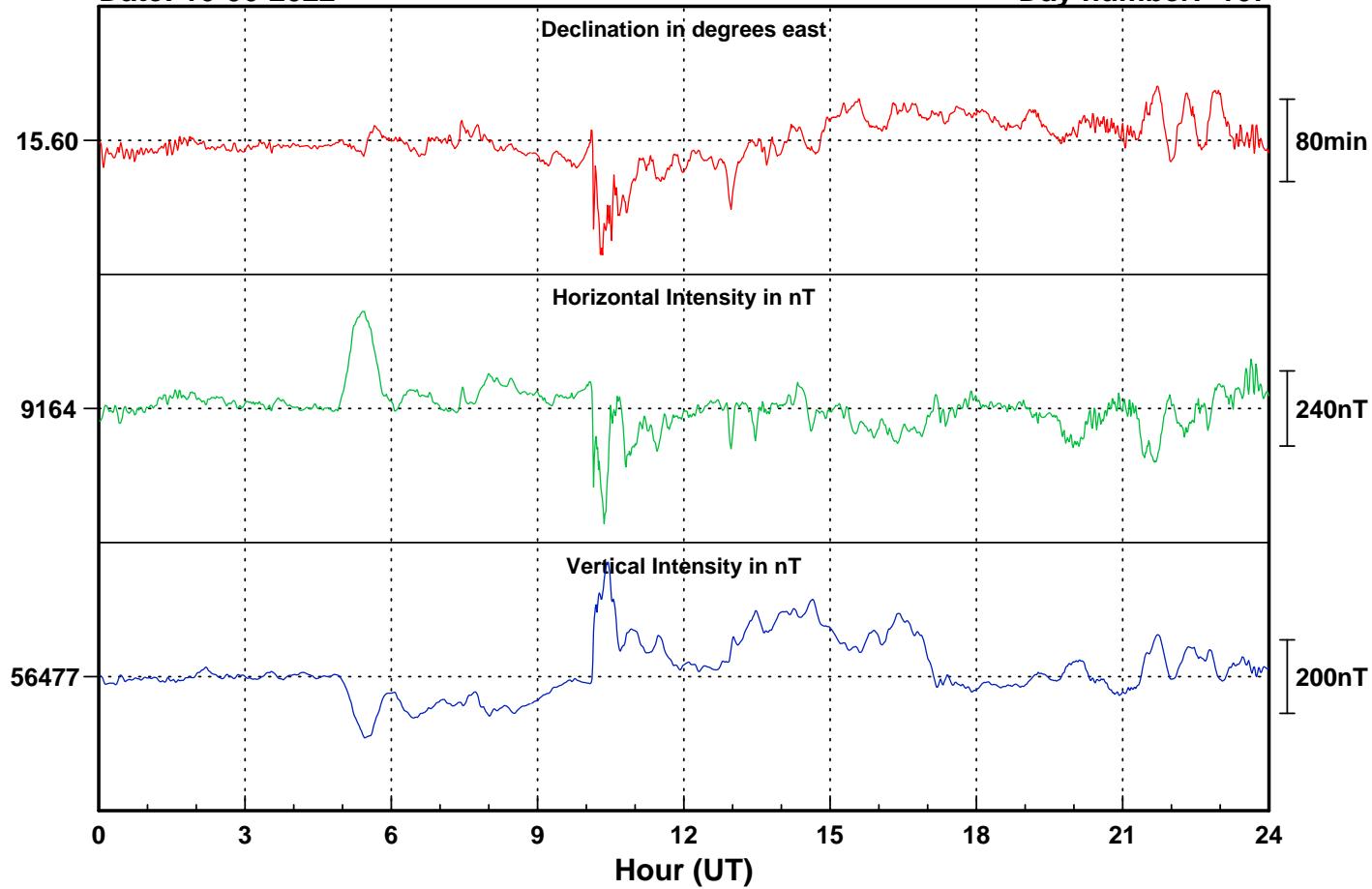
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 166



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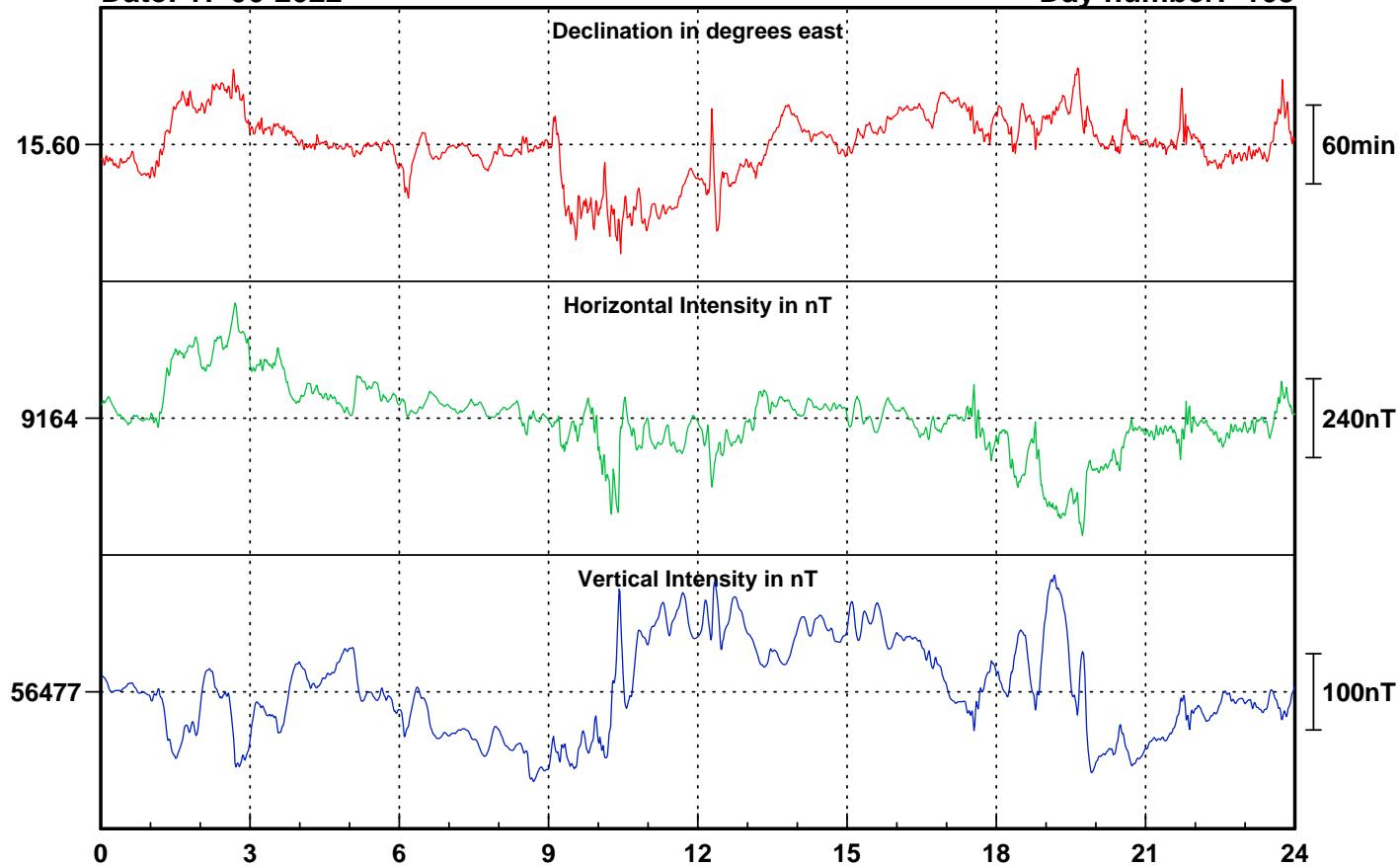
Day number: 167



Date: 17-06-2022

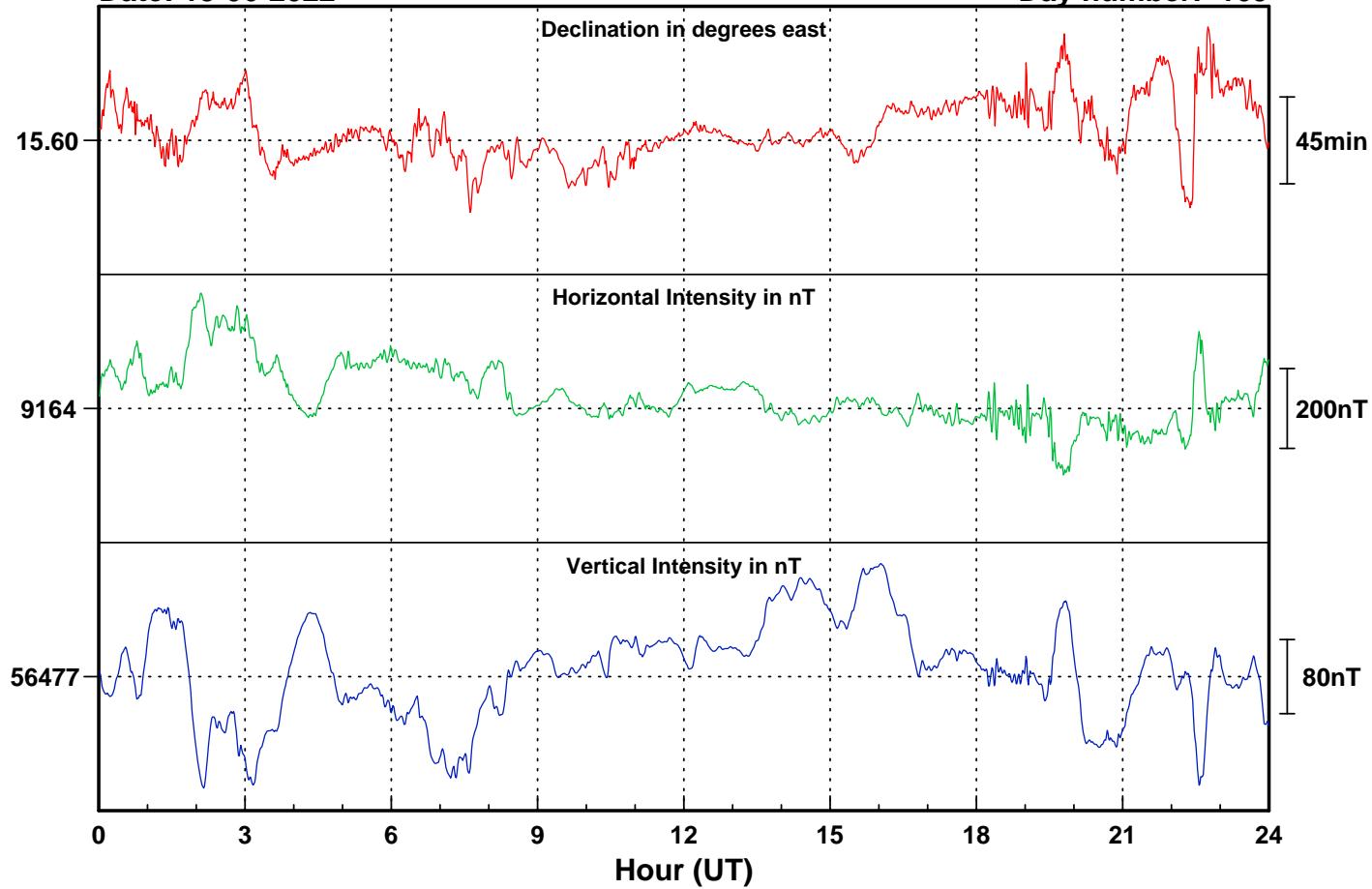
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 168



Date: 18-06-2022

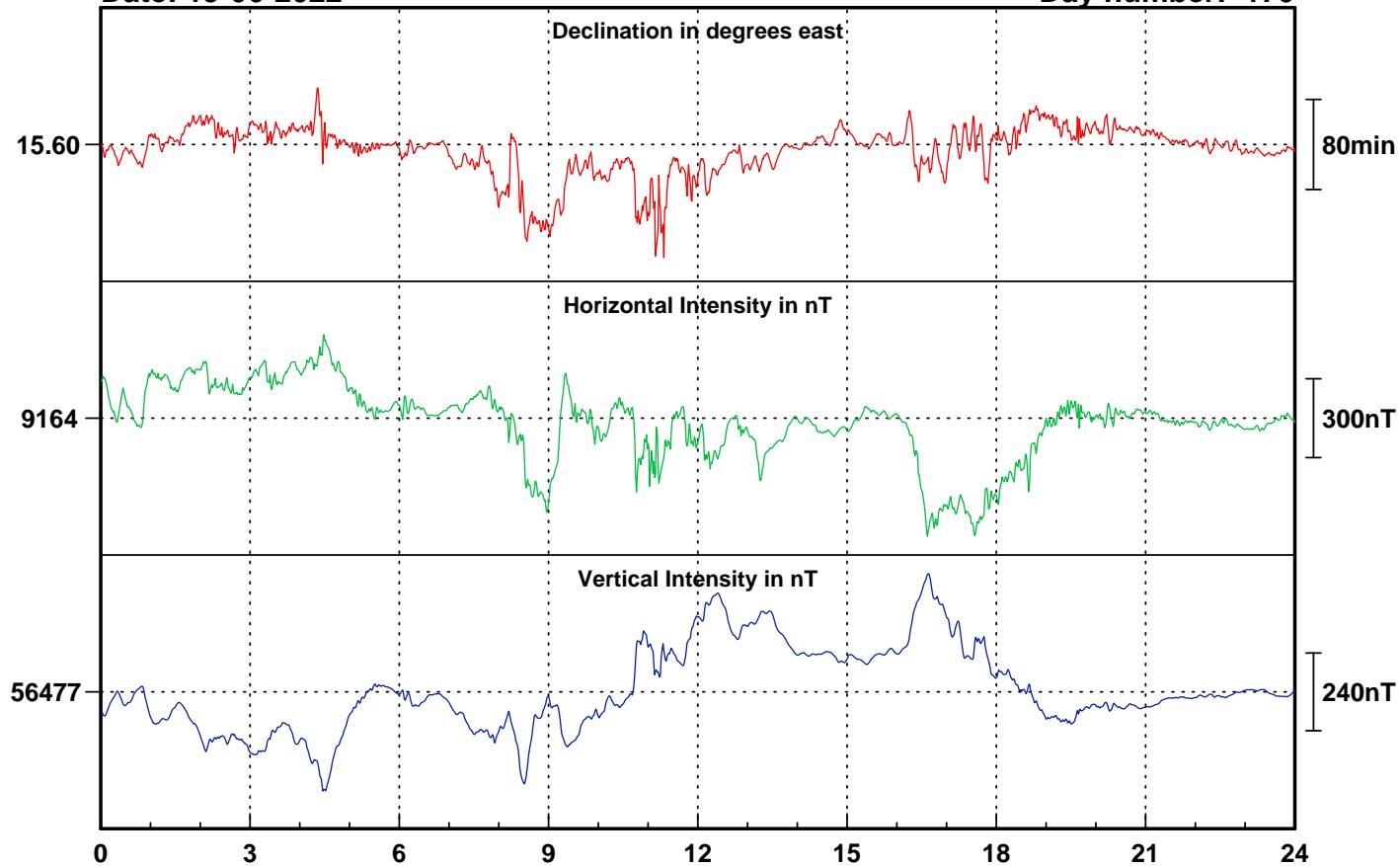
Day number: 169



Date: 19-06-2022

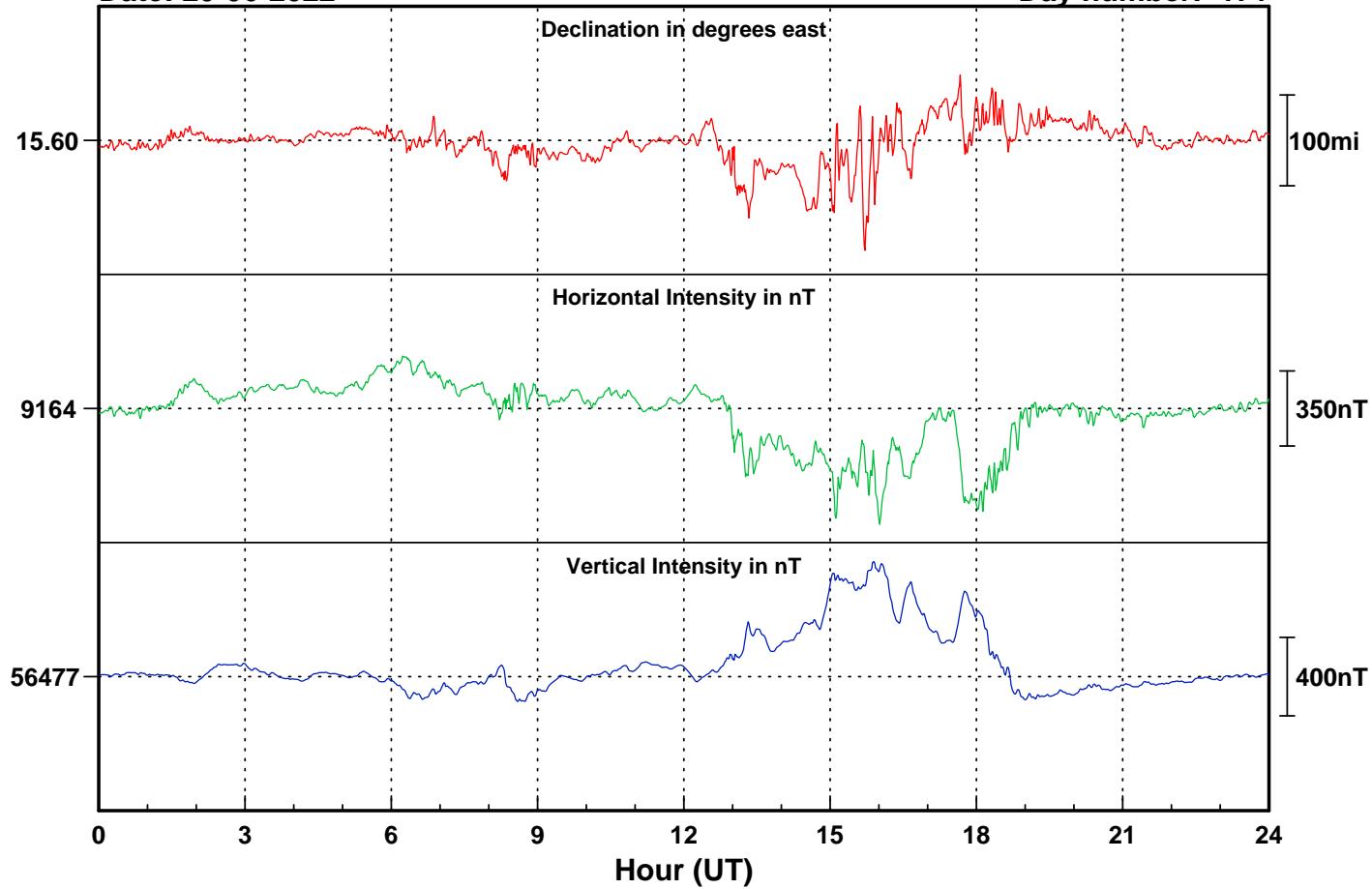
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 170



Date: 20-06-2022

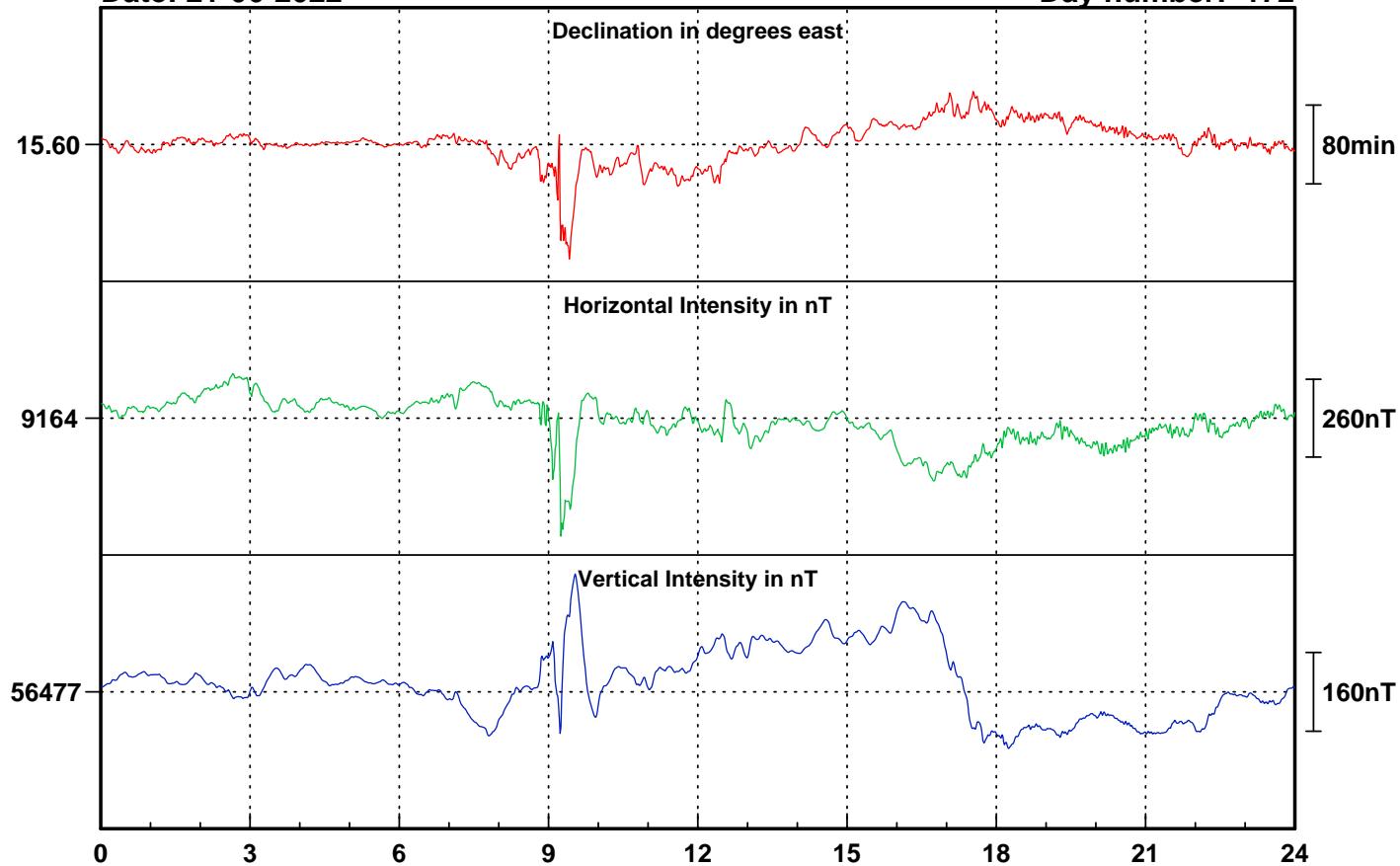
Day number: 171



Date: 21-06-2022

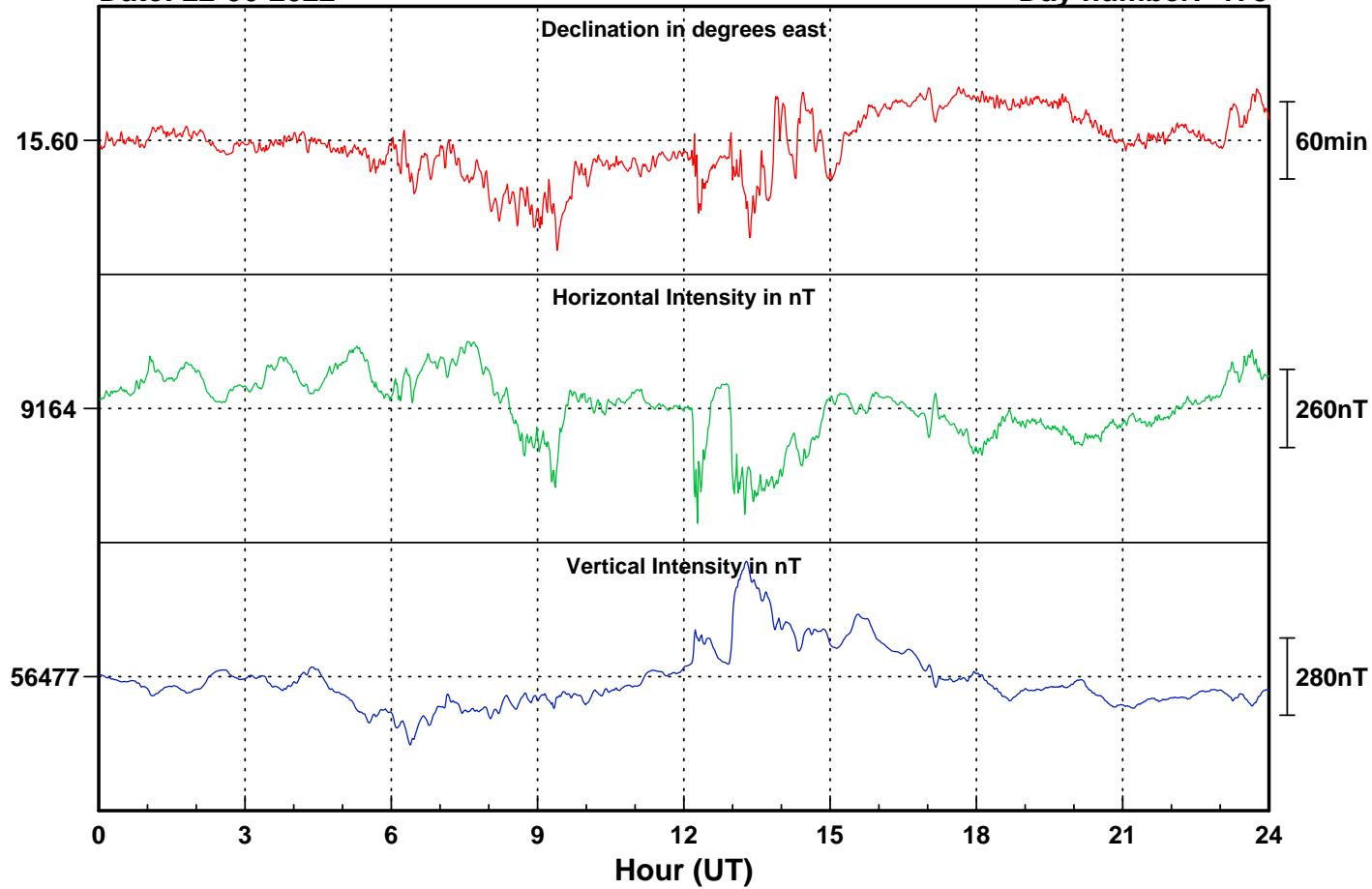
# Jim Carrigan

Day number: 172



Date: 22-06-2022

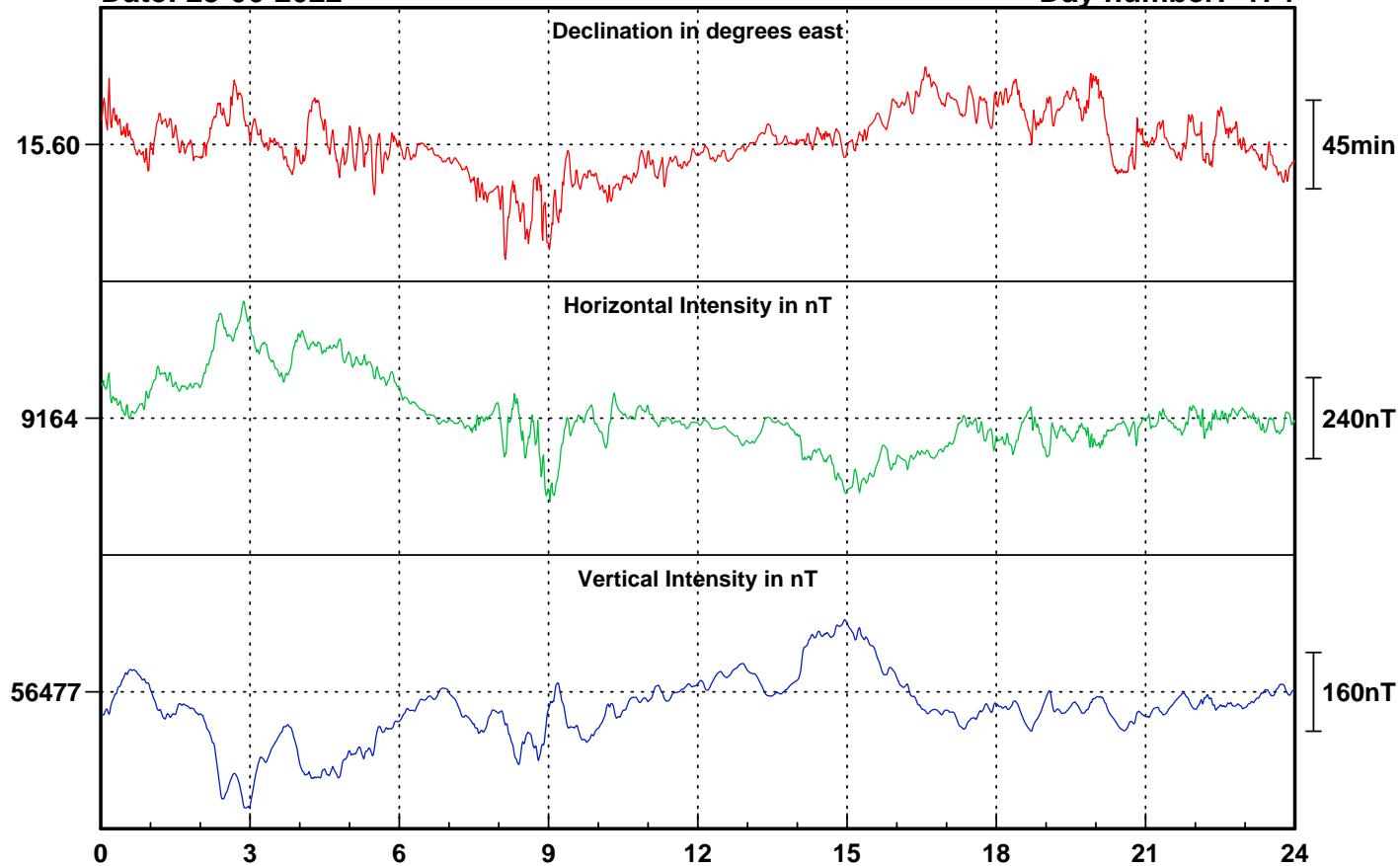
Day number: 173



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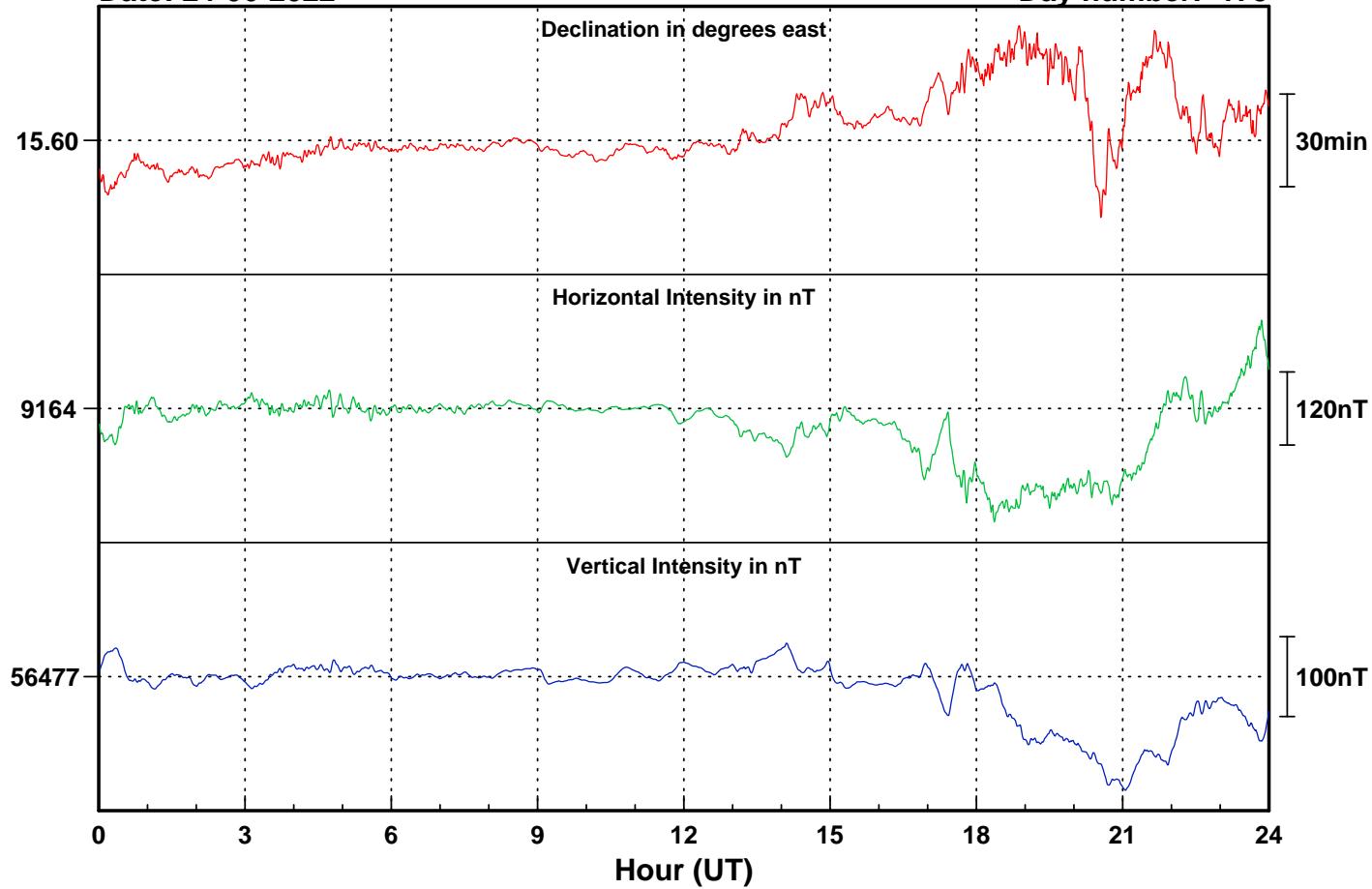
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 174



Date: 24-06-2022

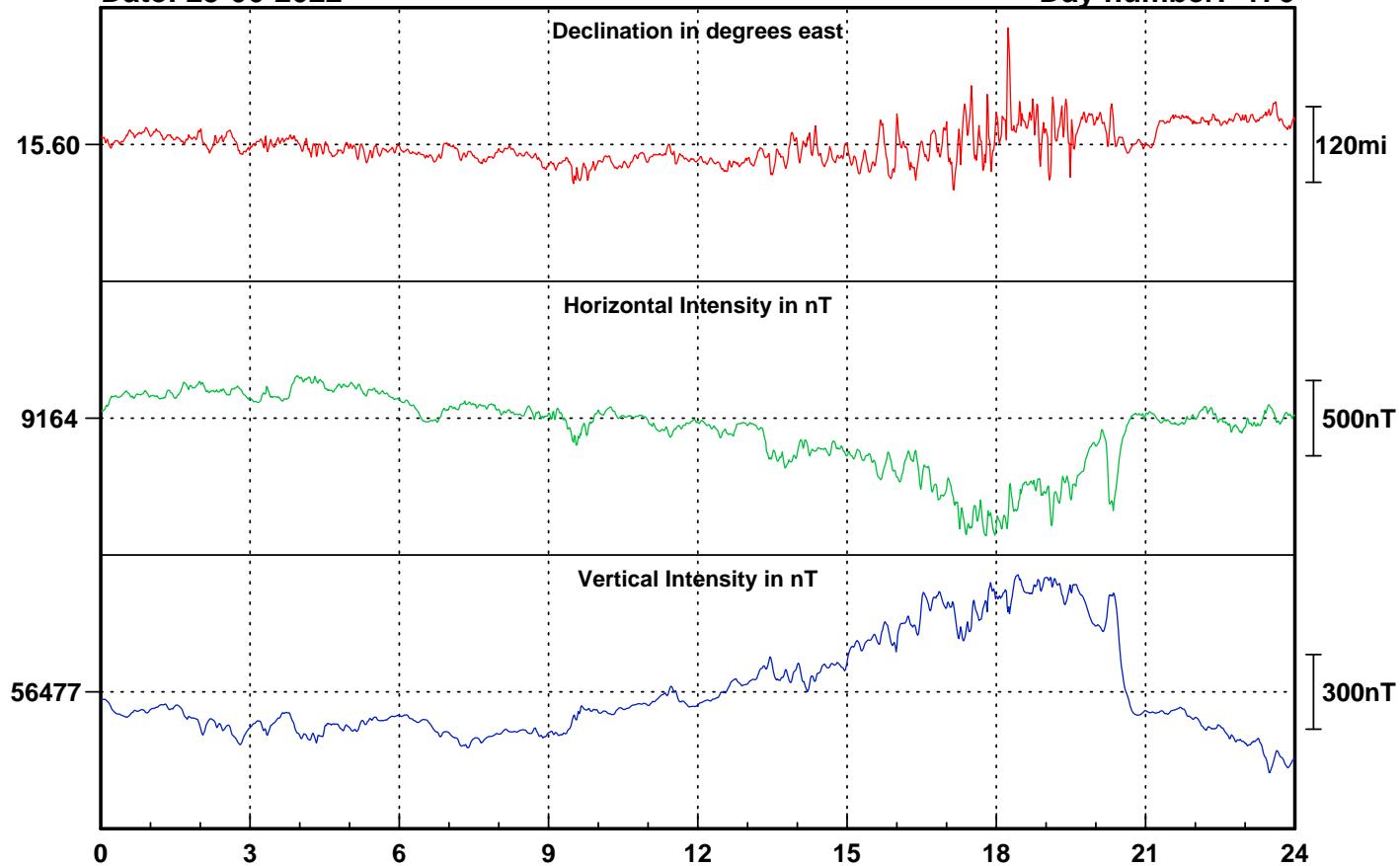
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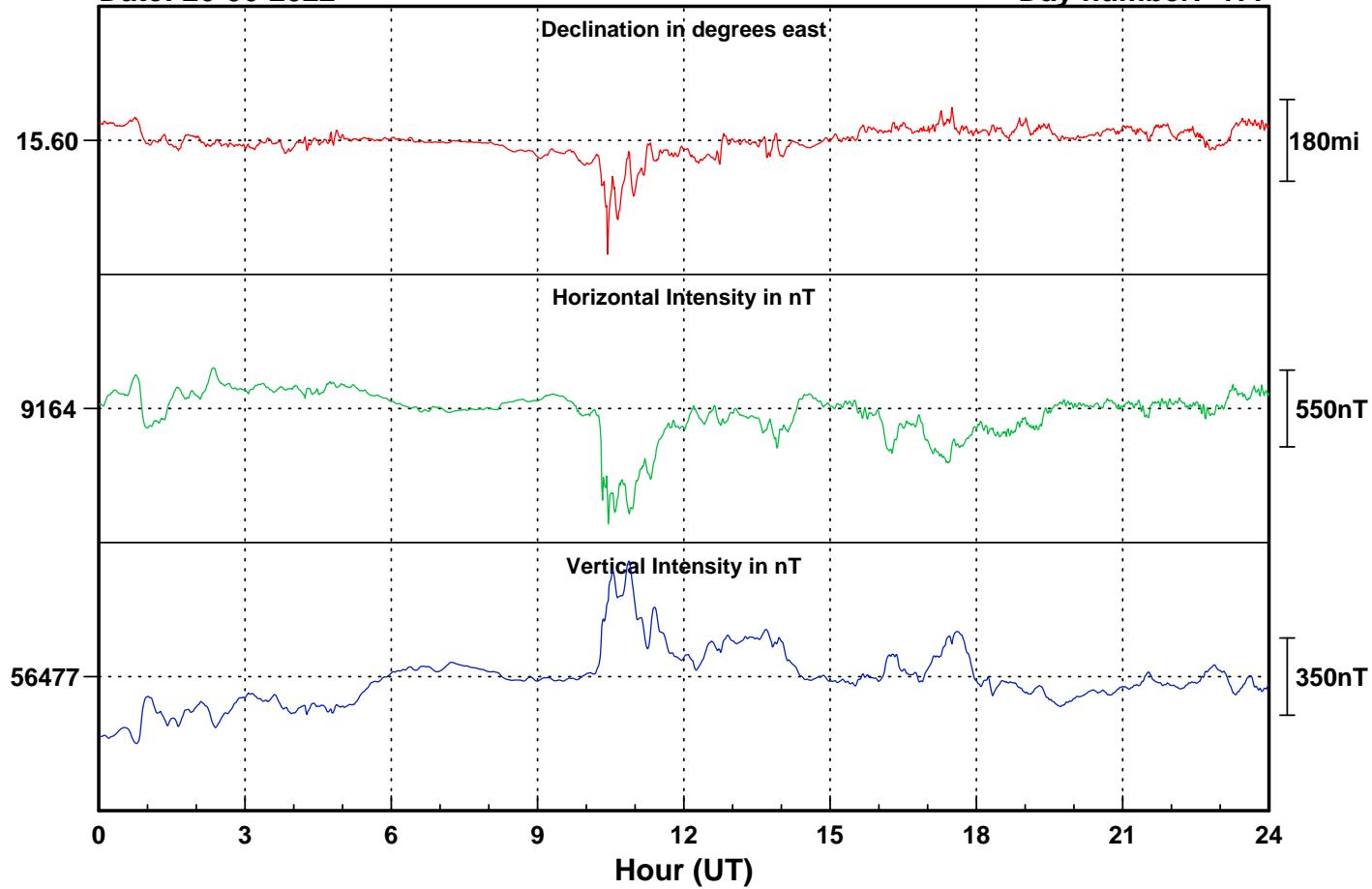
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 176



Date: 26-06-2022

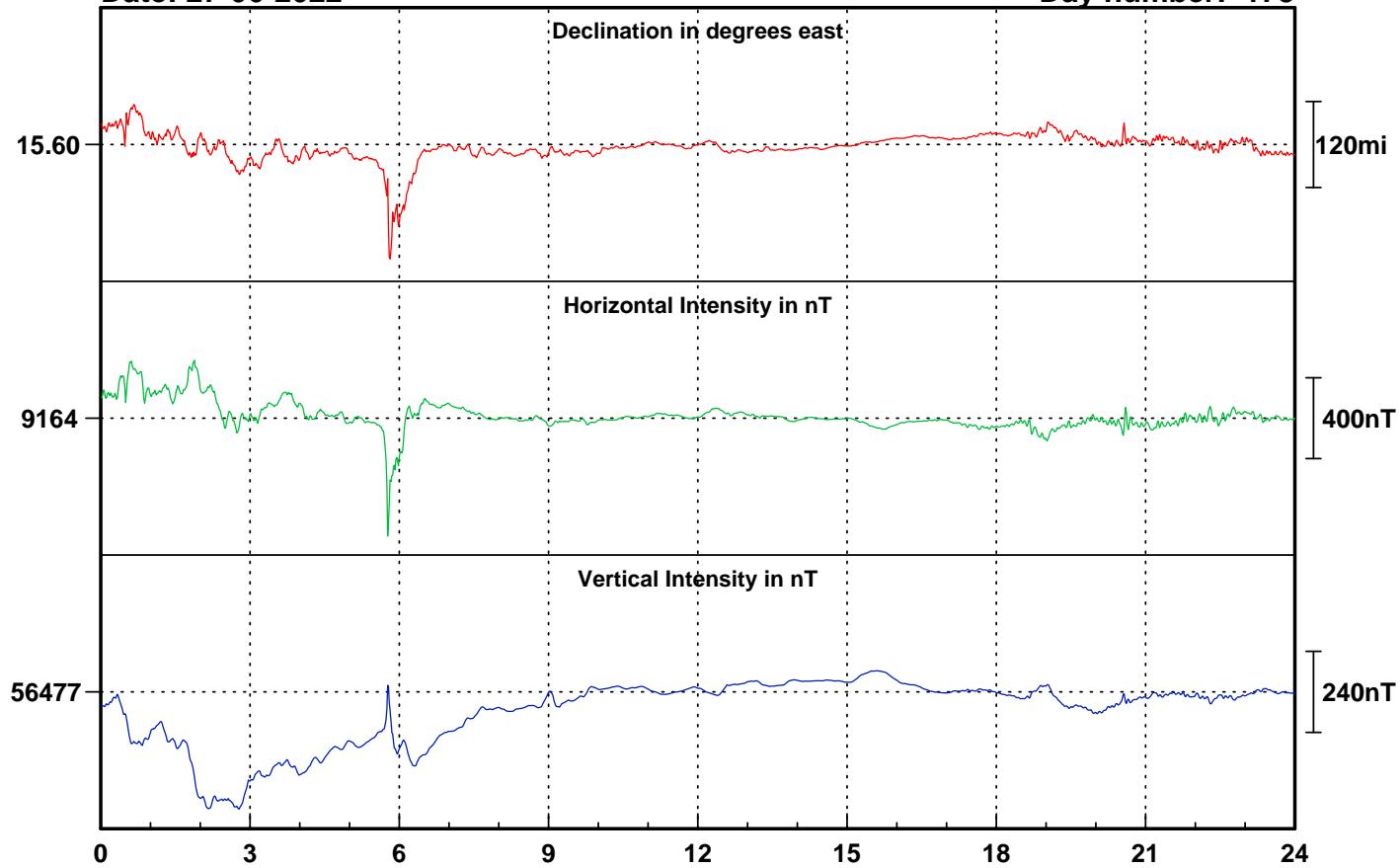
Day number: 177



Date: 27-06-2022

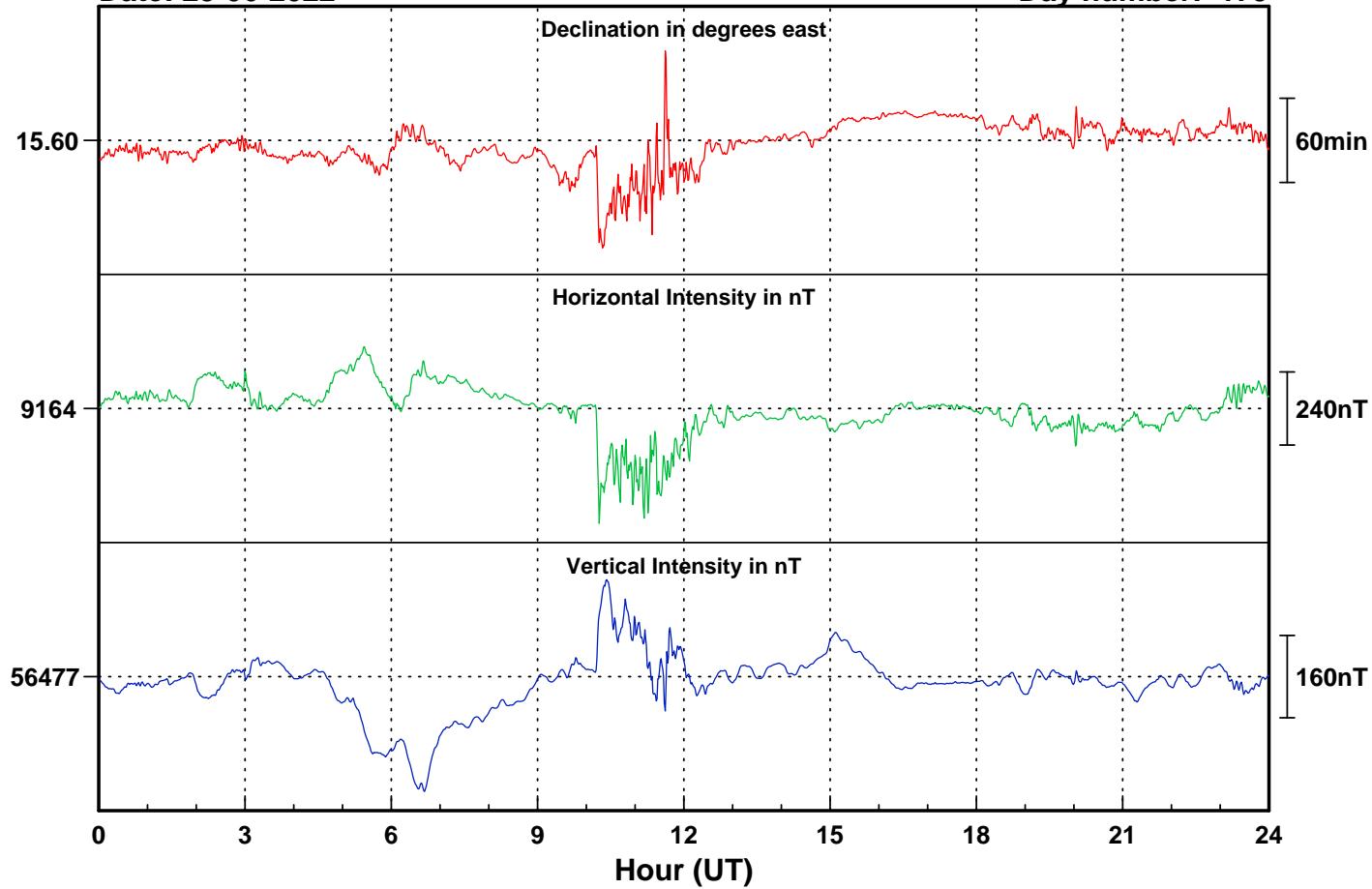
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 178



Date: 28-06-2022

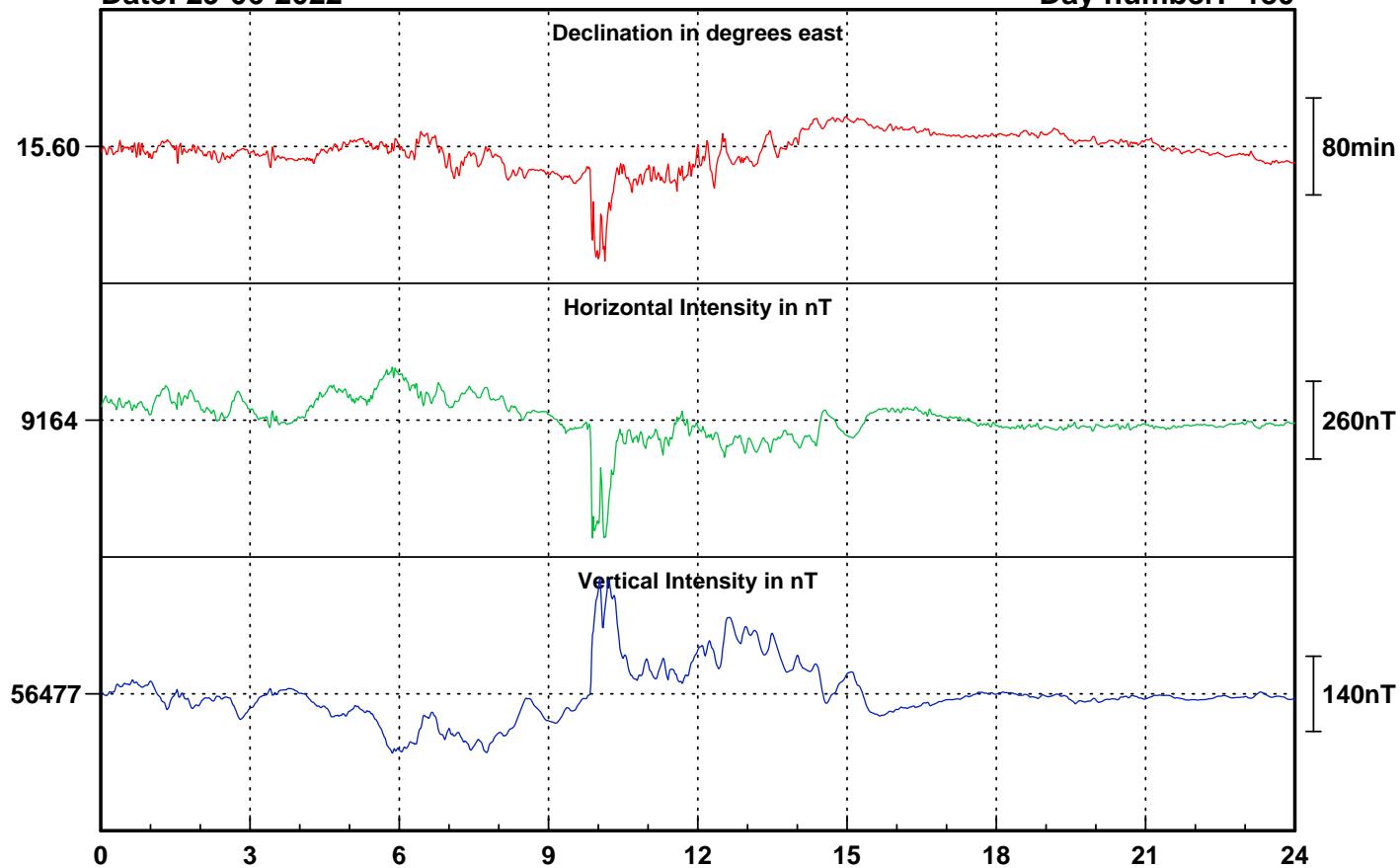
Day number: 179



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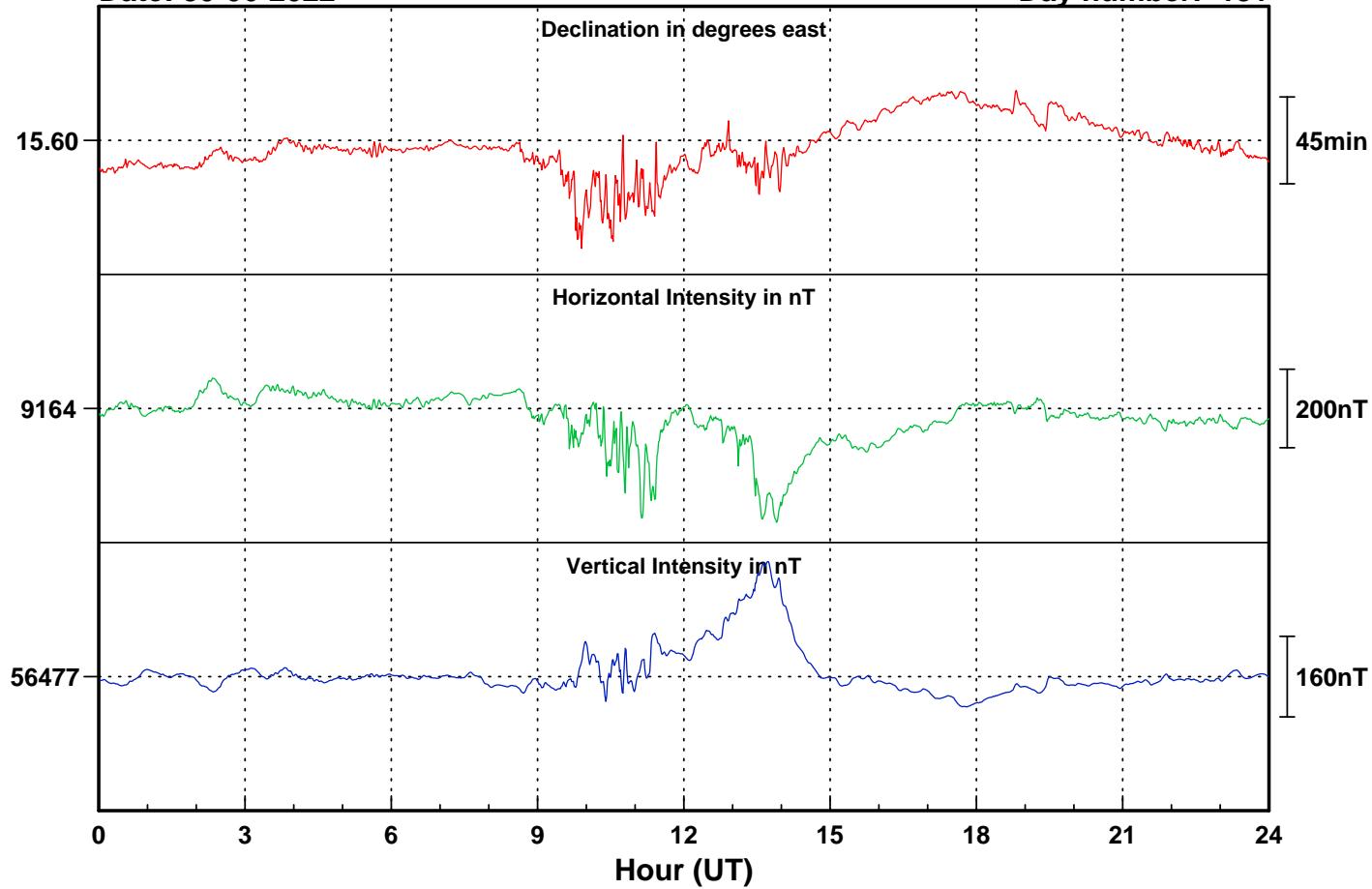
Jim Carrigan

Day number: 180

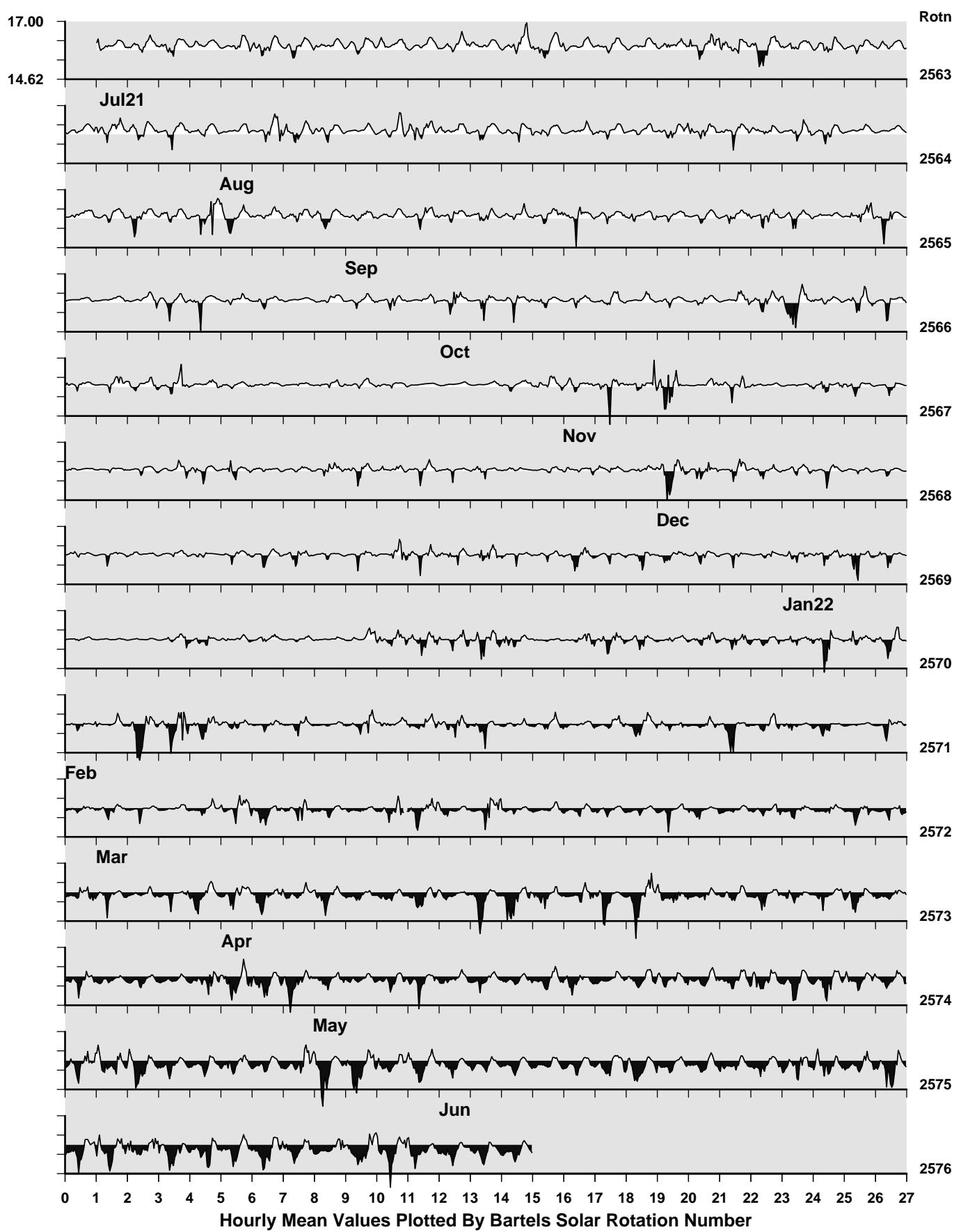


Date: 30-06-2022

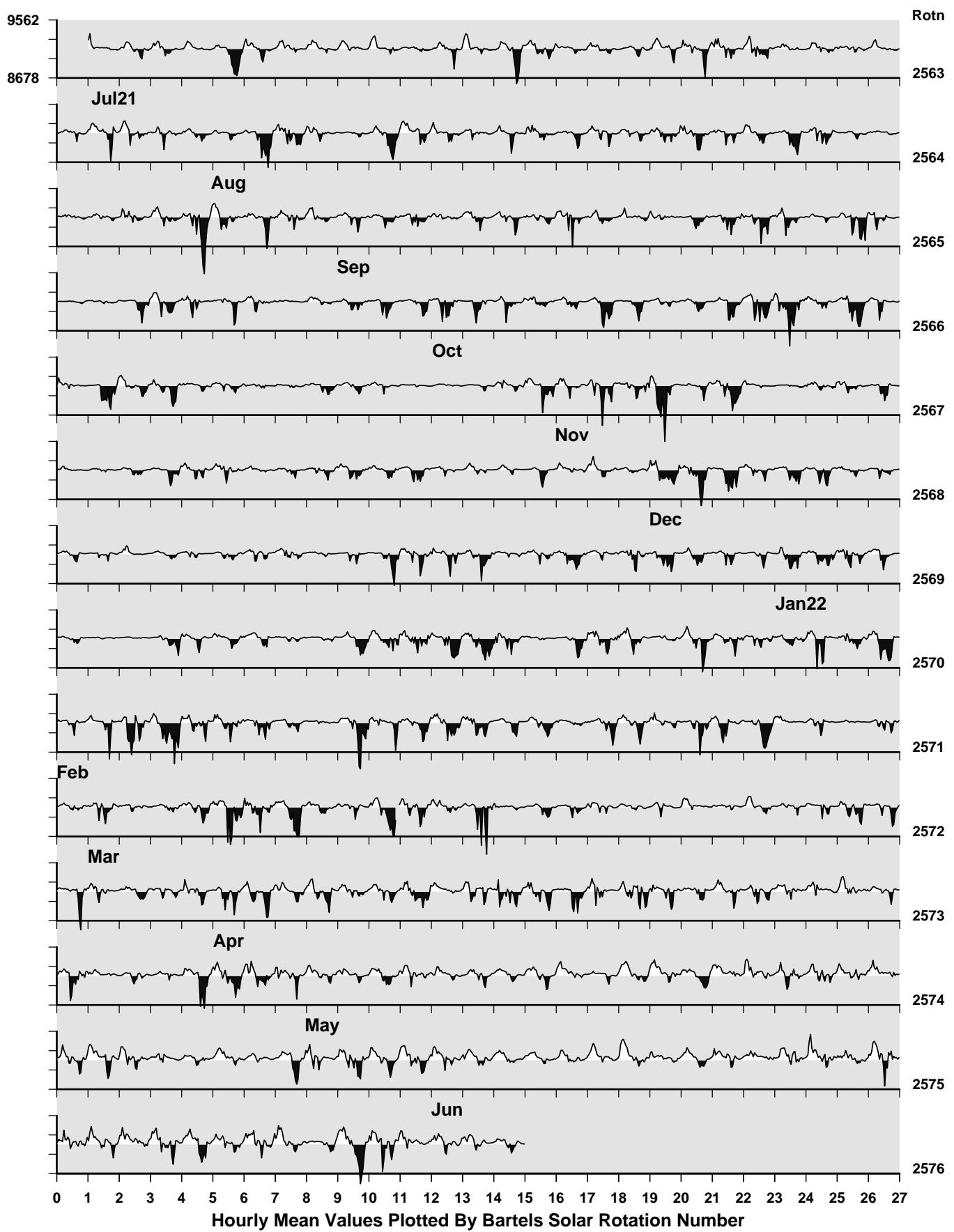
Day number: 181



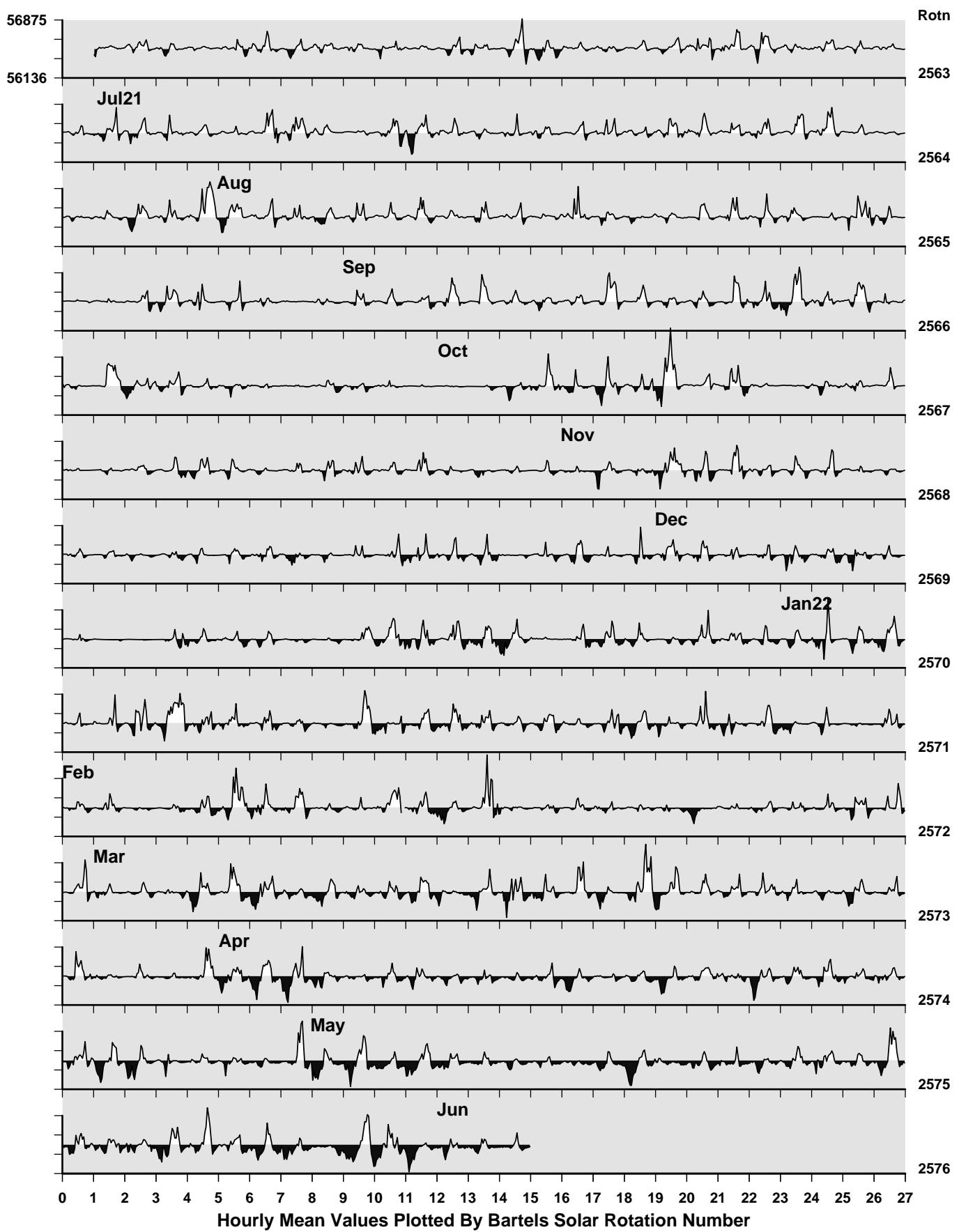
# Jim Carrigan Observatory: Declination (degrees)



# Jim Carrigan Observatory: Horizontal Intensity (nT)

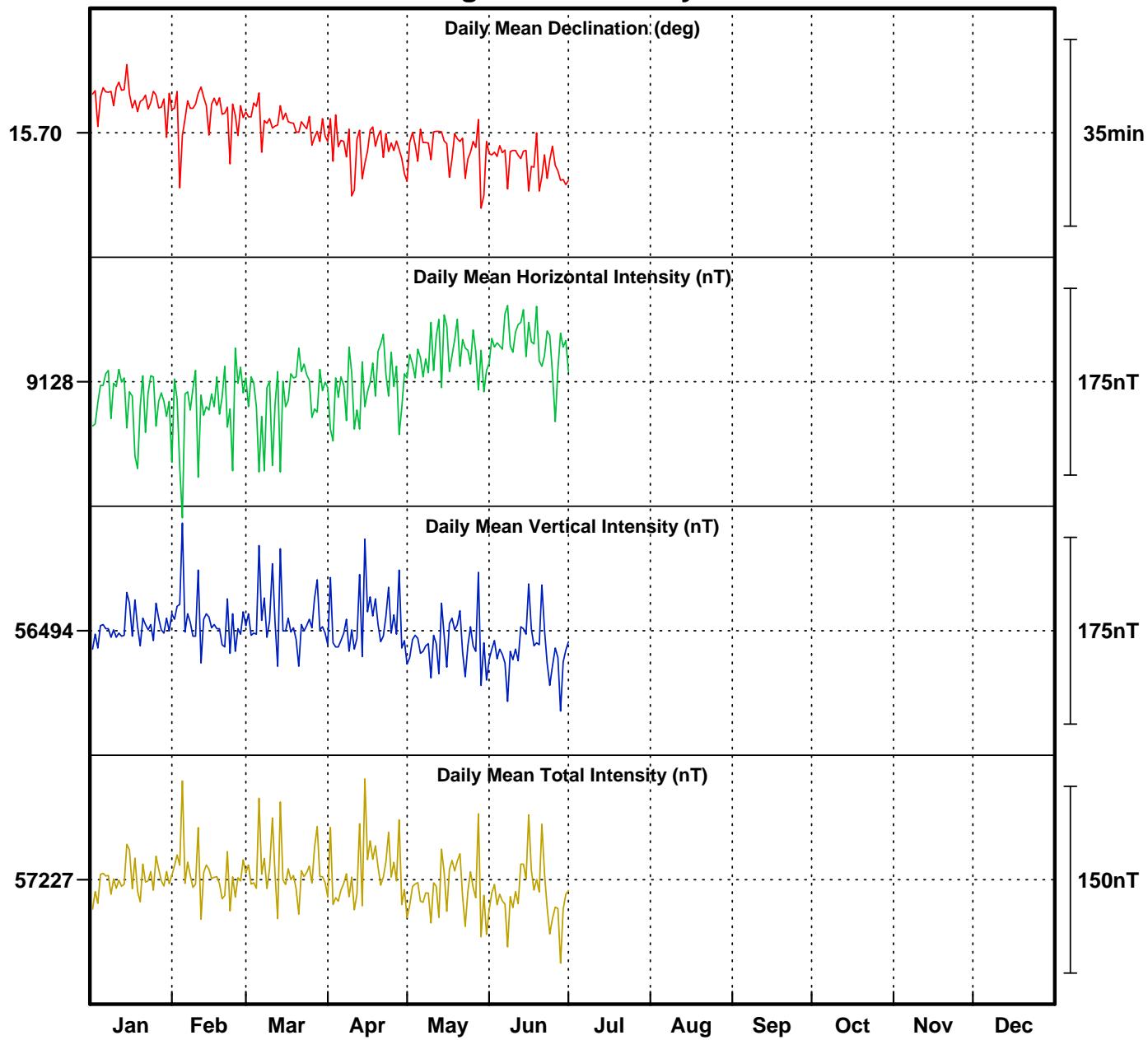


# Jim Carrigan Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



# Jim Carrigan Observatory

2022



## Monthly mean values for Jim Carrigan Observatory 2022

Month	D	H	I	X	Y	Z	F
January	15° 48.1'	9109 nT	80° 50.5'	8764 nT	2480 nT	56498 nT	57227 nT
February	15° 45.3'	9106 nT	80° 50.7'	8764 nT	2473 nT	56503 nT	57232 nT
March	15° 43.4'	9113 nT	80° 50.3'	8772 nT	2470 nT	56504 nT	57234 nT
April	15° 38.7'	9123 nT	80° 49.7'	8785 nT	2460 nT	56502 nT	57234 nT
May	15° 38.9'	9154 nT	80° 47.6'	8815 nT	2469 nT	56482 nT	57219 nT
June	15° 36.0'	9164 nT	80° 47.0'	8827 nT	2465 nT	56477 nT	57216 nT

### Note:

- i. The values shown here are provisional.