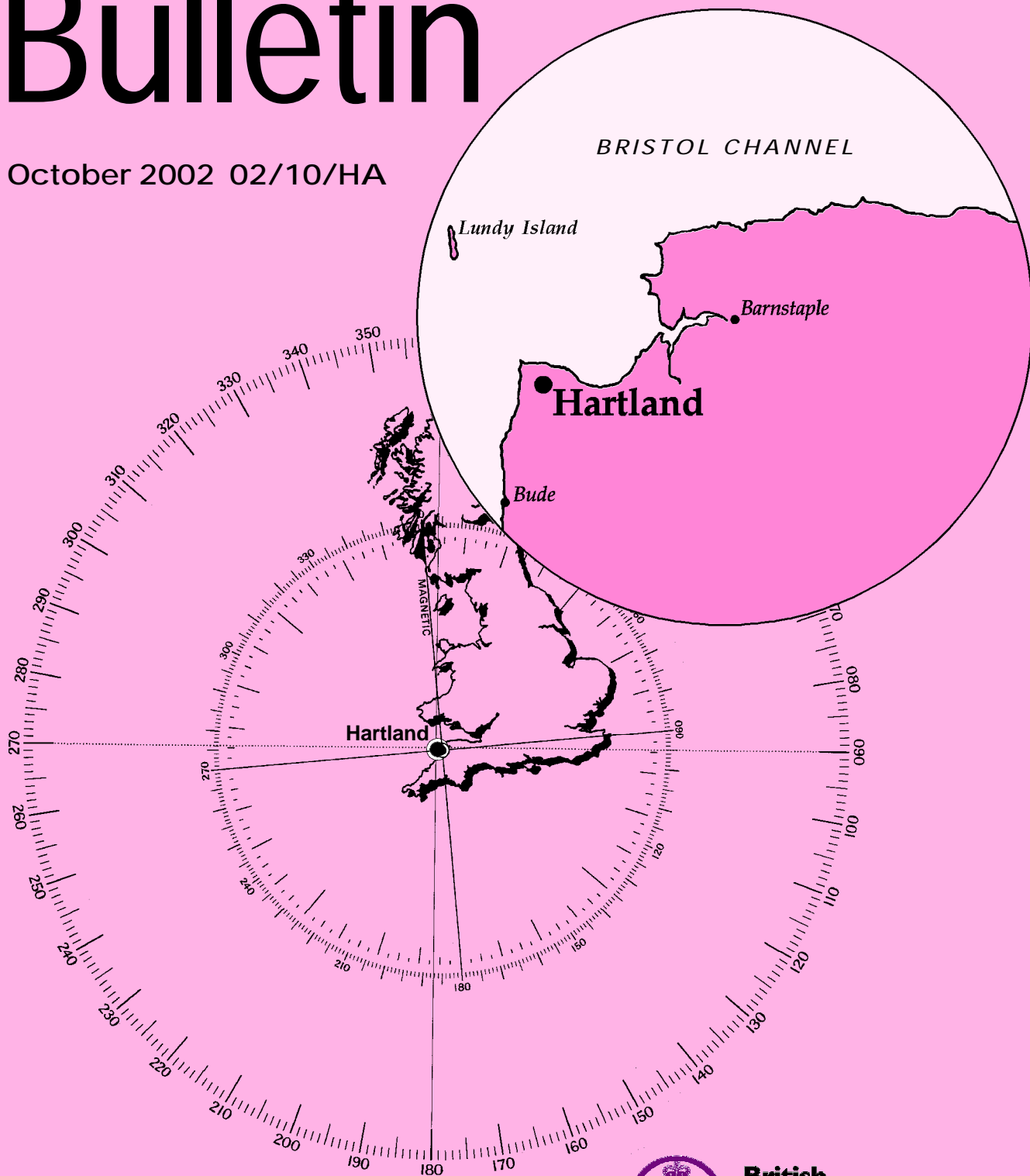


# Monthly Geomagnetic Bulletin

October 2002 02/10/HA



# 1. HARTLAND OBSERVATORY MAGNETIC DATA

## 1.1 Introduction

This bulletin is published to meet the needs of some commercial and academic users of geomagnetic data. Magnetic observatory data is presented as a series of plots of one-minute, hourly and daily values, followed by tabulations of monthly values, geomagnetic activity indices and reports of rapid variations. 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 4368  
E-mail: [s.reay@bgs.ac.uk](mailto:s.reay@bgs.ac.uk)  
Internet: [www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk)

## 1.2 Position

Hartland Observatory, one of the three geomagnetic observatories operated and maintained in the UK by BGS, is situated on the NW boundary of the village of Hartland in North Devon. The observatory co-ordinates are:

*Geographic:* 50° 59.7' N    355° 31.0' E  
*Geomagnetic:* 53° 56.0' N    80° 10.1' E  
*Height above mean sea level:* 95 m

The geomagnetic co-ordinates are calculated using the 8th generation International Geomagnetic Reference Field at epoch 2002.5.

## 1.3 The Observatory Operation

### 1.3.1 Primary System: GAUSS

The observatory operates under the control of the Geomagnetic Automatic Unmanned Sampling System (GAUSS), which was developed by BGS staff, was installed in 1996, and became operational in January 1997. The system is based on two IBM-compatible personal computers (PCs), which control 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 (DMI) 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, and are filtered to produce one-minute values using a 61-point cosine filter.

In addition to the fluxgate sensors there is a proton precession magnetometer (PPM) with its sensor mounted at the centre of two sets of orthogonal Helmholtz coils, which is used to make measurements each minute of the absolute total field intensity ( $F$ ) and the variations in declination and inclination ( $I$ ).

The data are retrieved via telephone to the BGS office in Edinburgh. In normal operation this is performed automatically every 8 minutes by an IBM-compatible PC located in Edinburgh, but data can be retrieved on demand if required.

The data sets are used to update the Geomagnetism Information and Forecast Service (GIFS), an on-line information system accessed via the World-Wide Web at the address given in Section 1.1. GIFS also provides information on geomagnetic and solar activity.

### 1.3.2 Back-up System: FLAREplus

The back-up system provides completely independent back-up data in the event of a total GAUSS failure. This system is the Fluxgate Logging Automatic Recording Equipment (FLAREplus), which was developed by BGS. The FLAREplus system is PC based, controlling the data logging and communications. The measurements are made using two types of magnetometers: a DMI triaxial linear-core fluxgate magnetometer, which is identical to that used in GAUSS; and an Overhauser PPM. Measurements of  $H$ ,  $D$  and  $Z$  are made every 5 seconds and are filtered to produce one-minute values using a 19-point Gaussian filter. One-minute values of  $F$  are obtained from the PPM.

FLAREplus data are retrieved via telephone to the BGS office in Edinburgh automatically by the data collection processor four times a day. Facilities have been included to allow immediate

data retrieval in the event of the loss of GAUSS data.

## 1.4 Data Presentation

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

### 1.4.1 Summary magnetograms

Small-scale magnetograms are plotted which allow the month's data to be viewed at a glance. They are plotted with 16 days on a page, showing the variations in  $D$ ,  $H$  and  $Z$ . The scales are shown on the right-hand side of the page. Occasionally the amplitude of disturbance requires that the scales be multiplied by a factor throughout the course of one day, 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.

### 1.4.2 Magnetograms

The magnetograms are plotted using one-minute values of  $D$ ,  $H$  and  $Z$  from the GAUSS fluxgate sensors, with any gaps filled using the 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.

### 1.4.3 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.

### 1.4.4 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. Provisional and definitive values are indicated in the table as **P** or **D** respectively. It is anticipated that provisional values will not be altered by more than a few nT or tenths of arcminutes, if at all, before being made definitive.

### 1.4.5 Geomagnetic activity indices

*The Observatory K index.* This summarises geomagnetic activity at an observatory by assigning a code, an integer in the range 0 to 9, to each 3-hour Universal Time (UT) interval. The

index for each 3-hour UT interval is determined from the ranges in  $H$  and in  $D$  (scaled in nT), with allowance made for the regular (undisturbed) diurnal variation. The conversion from range to an index value is made using a quasi-logarithmic scale, with the scale values dependent on the geomagnetic latitude of the observatory. The  $K$  index retains the local time (LT) and seasonal dependence of activity associated with the position of the observatory.

*The provisional aa index.* A number of 3-hour geomagnetic indices are computed by combining  $K$  indices from networks of observatories to characterise global activity levels and to eliminate LT and seasonal effects. The simplest of these is the  $aa$  index, computed using the  $K$  indices from two approximately antipodal observatories: Hartland in the UK and Canberra in Australia. The  $aa$  index is calculated from linearisations of the Hartland and Canberra  $K$  indices, and has units of nT. The daily mean value of  $aa$  (denoted  $Aa$ ), the mean values of  $aa$  for the intervals 00-12UT and 12-24UT and the daily mean values for Hartland alone ( $Aa_n$ ) and Canberra alone ( $Aa_s$ ) are tabulated.

Although the  $aa$  index is based on data from only two observatories, provided averages over 12 hours or longer are used, the index is strongly correlated with the  $ap$  and  $am$  indices, which are derived using data from more extensive observatory networks.

The  $aa$  indices listed in this publication are provisional only; the definitive values are published by the International Service for Geomagnetic Indices, CRPE/CNET - CNRS, 4 Avenue de Neptune, F-94107 Saint Maur Cedex, France.

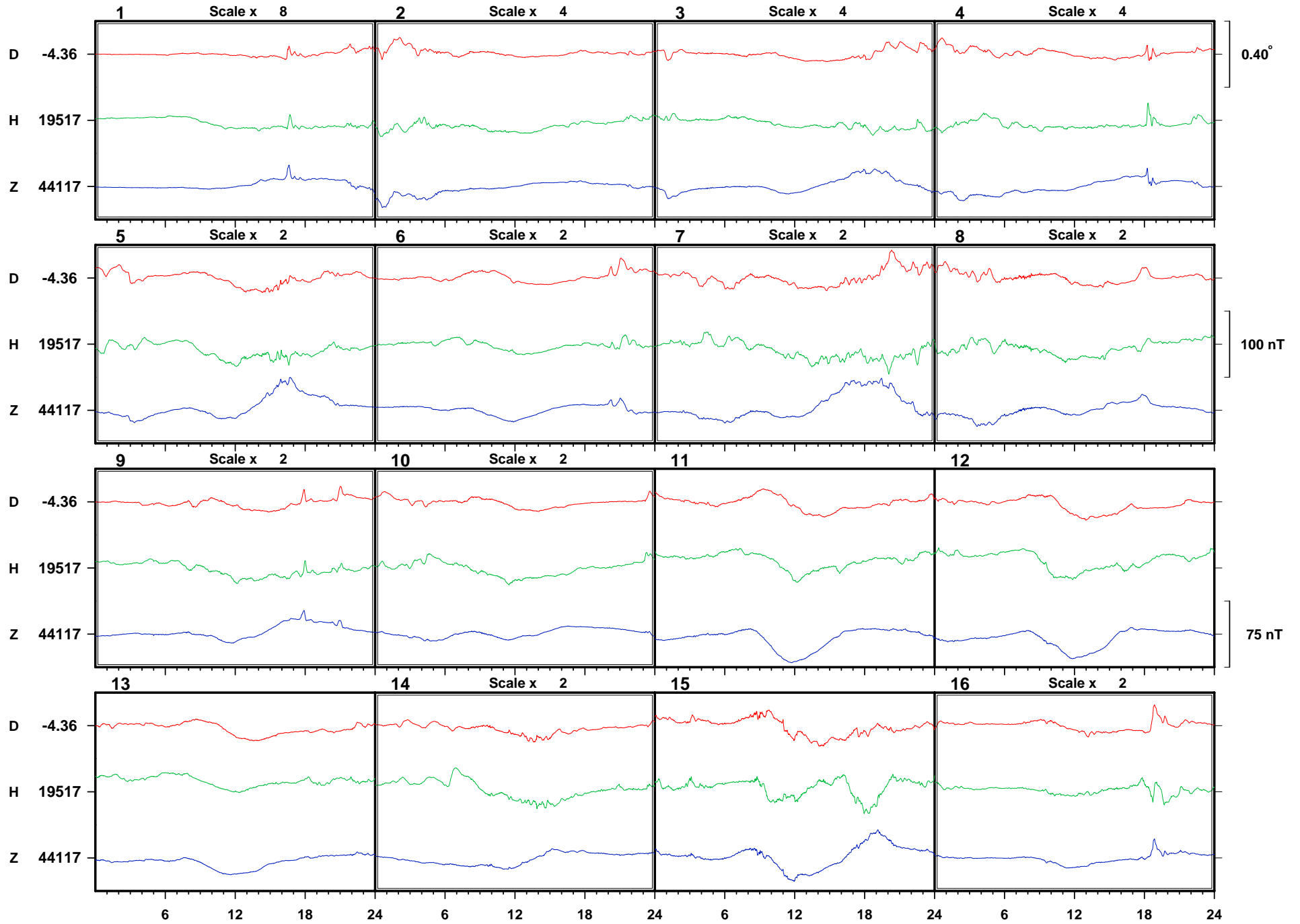
### 1.4.6 Rapid Variations

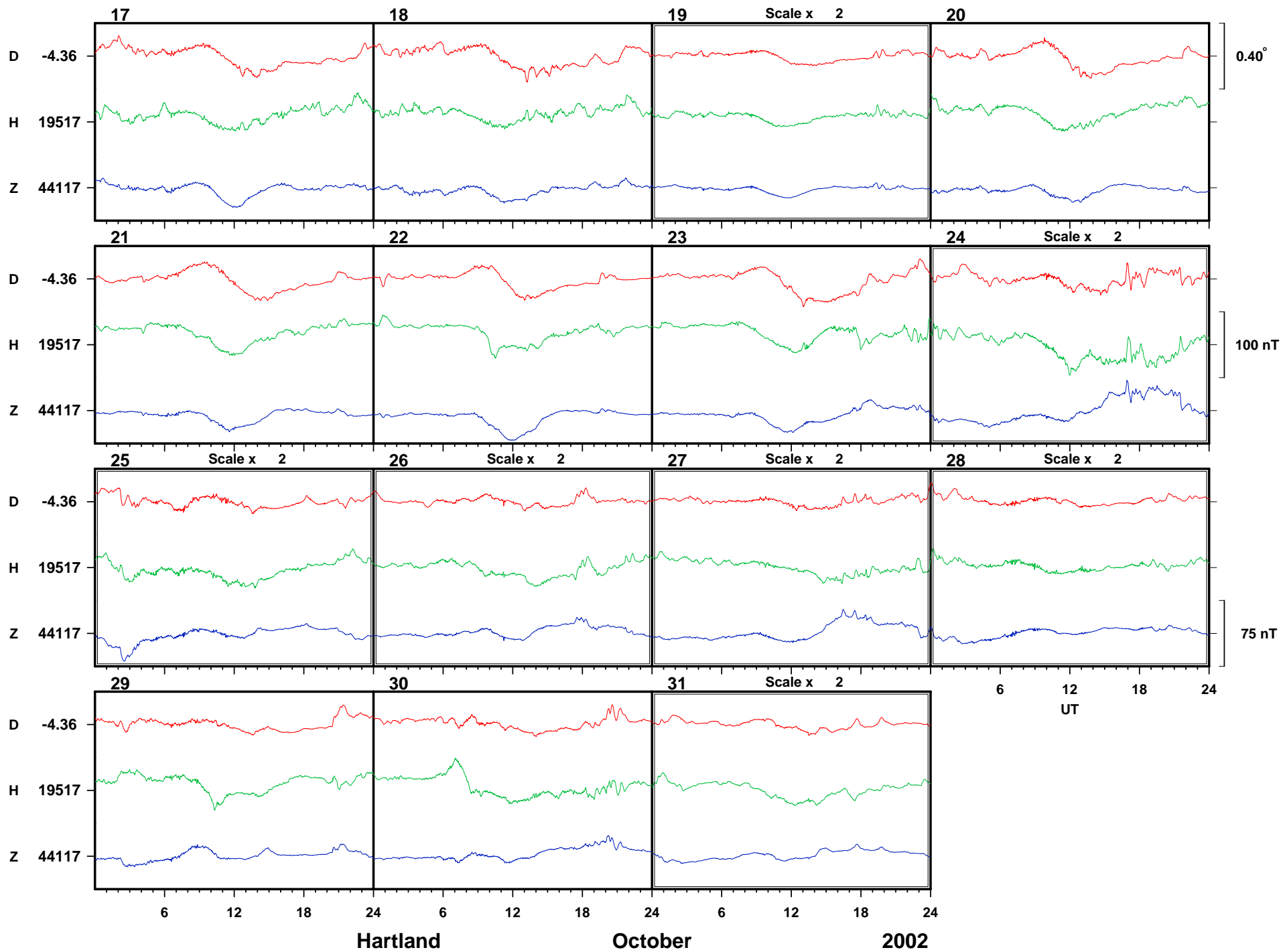
Charged particles stream from the Sun in the solar wind. The solar wind interacts with the geomagnetic field to create a cavity, the magnetosphere, in which the field is confined. When a region of enhanced velocity and/or density in the solar wind arrives at the day-side boundary of the magnetosphere (at about 10 earth radii) the boundary is pushed towards the Earth. Currents set

up on the boundary of the magnetosphere can cause an abrupt change in the geomagnetic field measured on the ground and this is recorded on observatory magnetograms as a Sudden Impulse (SI). If, following an SI, there is a change in the rhythm of activity, the SI is termed a Storm Sudden Commencement (SSC). A classical magnetic storm exhibiting initial, main and recovery phases (shown by, for instance, the *Dst* ring current index) can often occur after a SSC, in which case the start of the storm is taken as the time of the SSC.

Solar flares, seen at optical wavelengths as a sudden brightening of a small region of the Sun's surface, are also responsible for increased X-ray emissions. The X-rays cause increased ionisation in the ionosphere which leads to absorption of short-wave radio signals. On an observatory magnetogram a Solar Flare Effect (SFE), or "crochet" may be observed. This is an enhancement to the diurnal variation of the order of 10 nT, lasting about an hour.

# Hartland October 2002

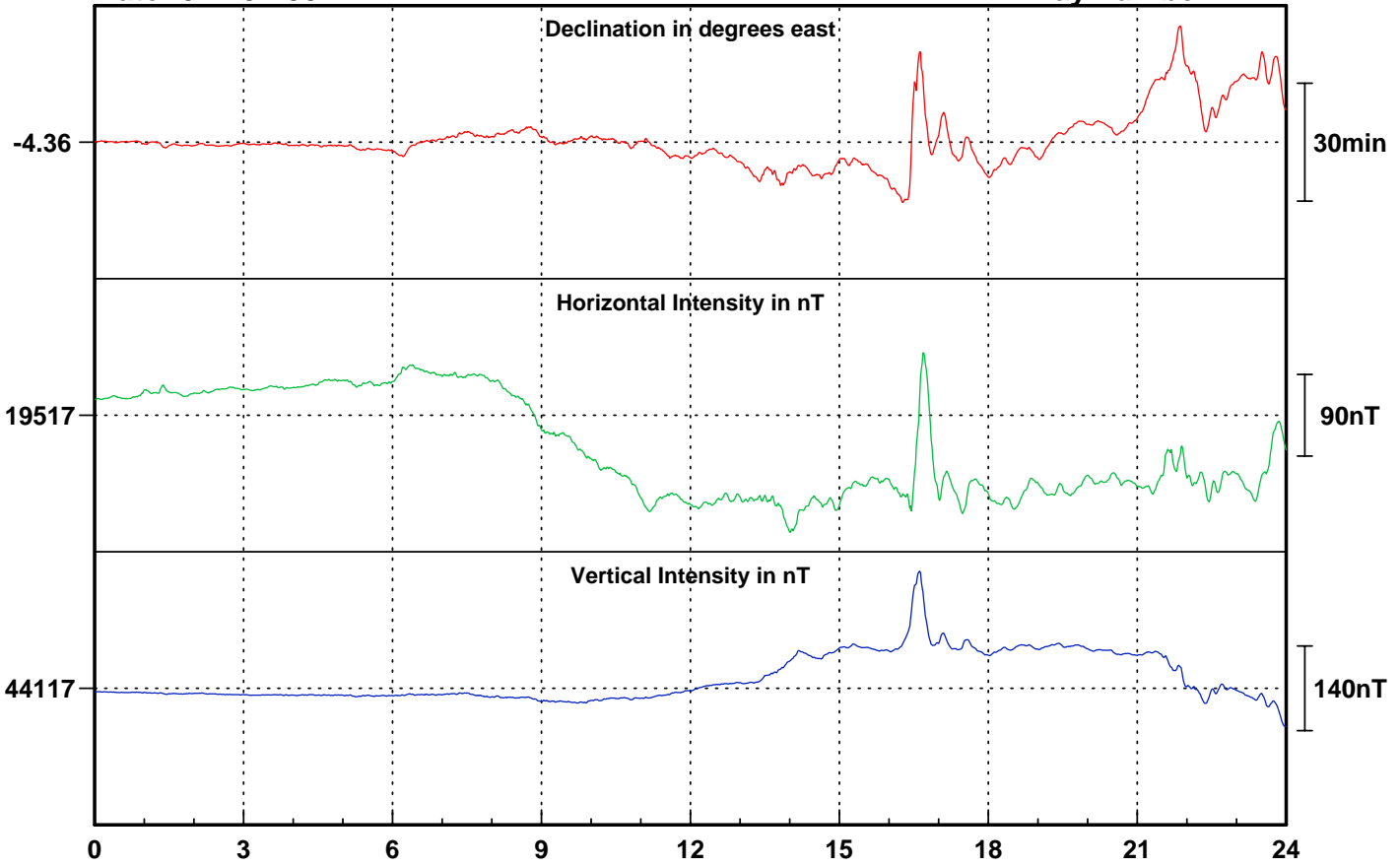




Date: 01-10-2002

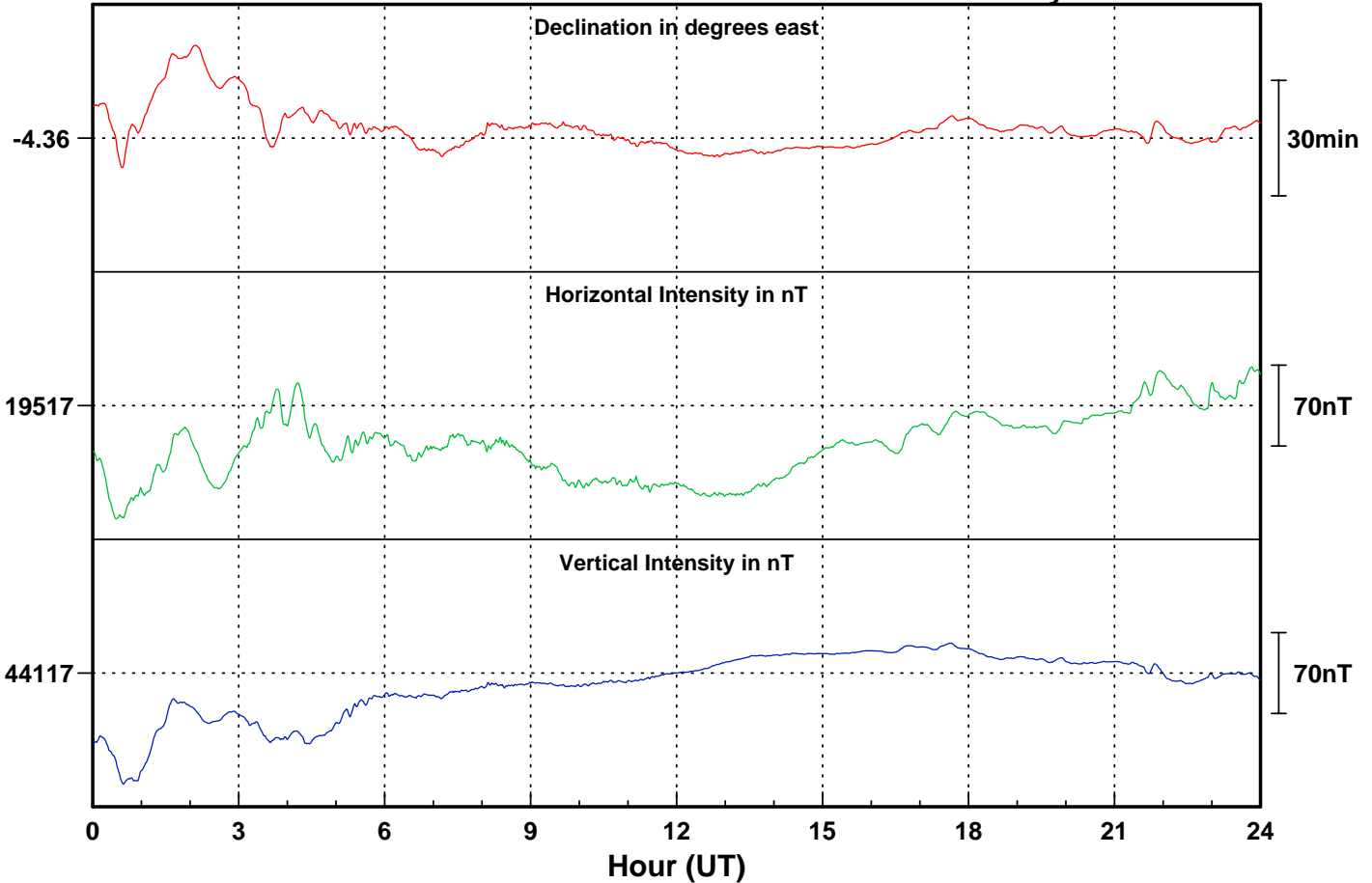
# Hartland

Day number: 274



Date: 02-10-2002

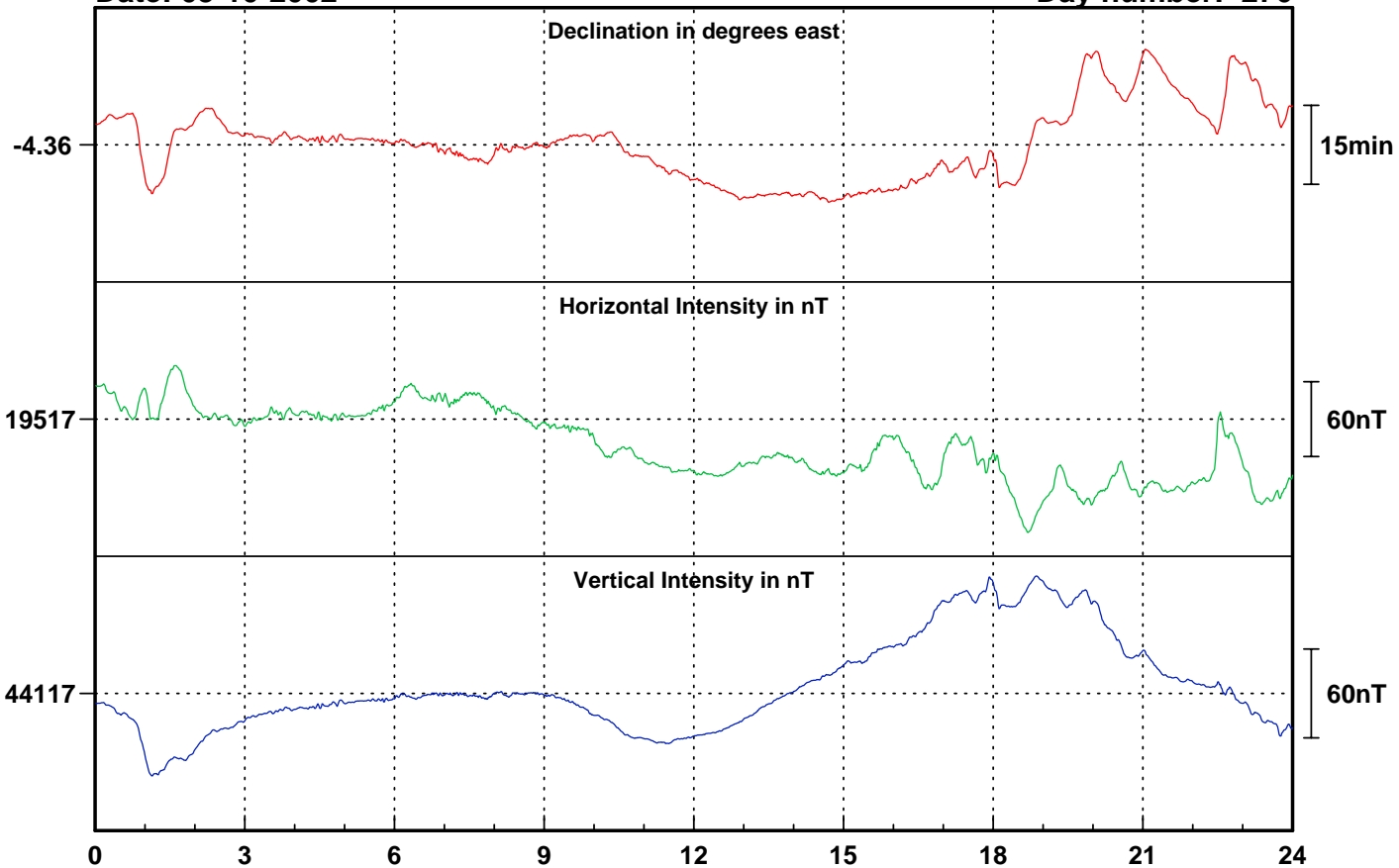
Day number: 275



Date: 03-10-2002

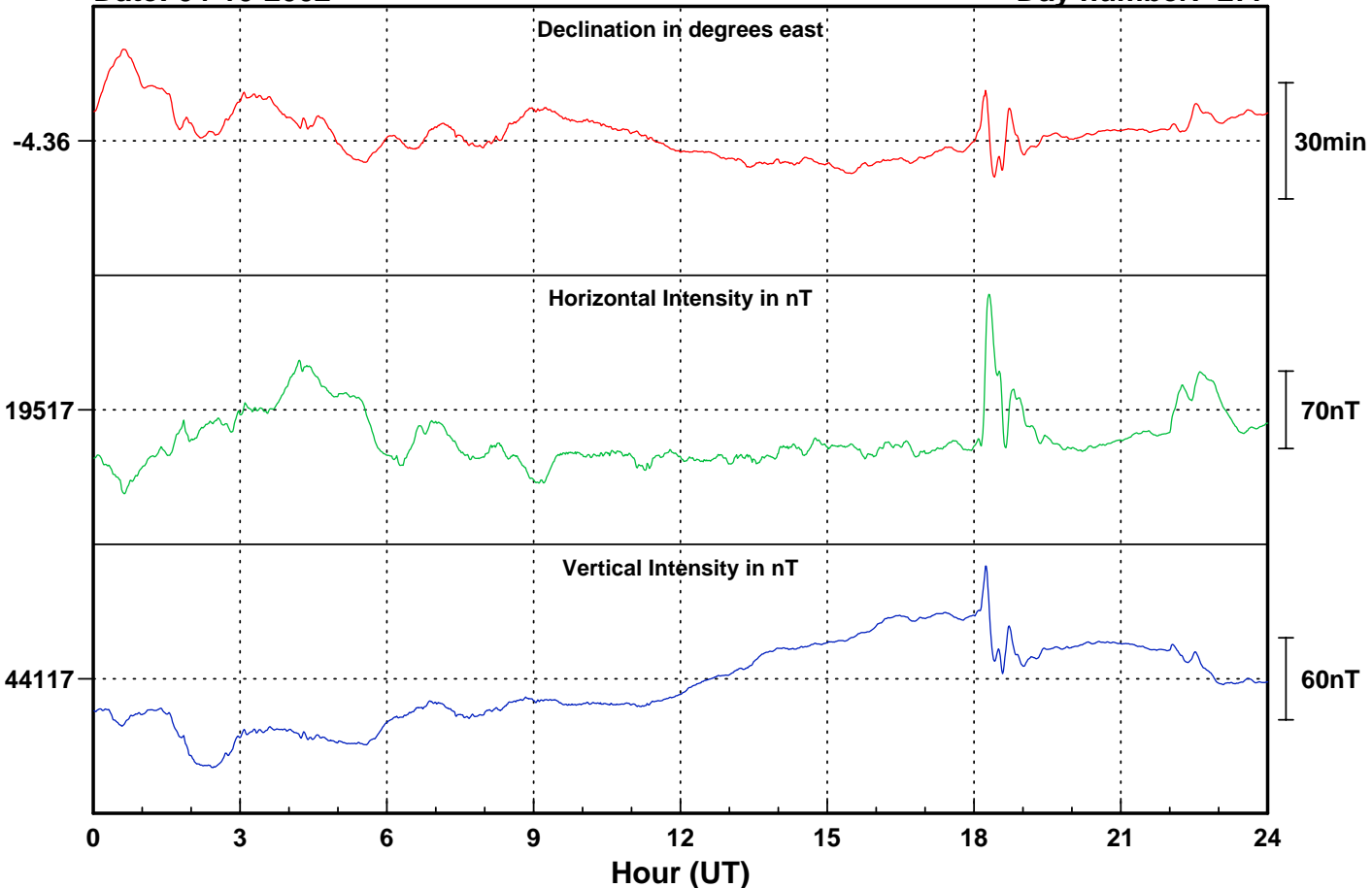
# Hartland

Day number: 276



Date: 04-10-2002

Day number: 277

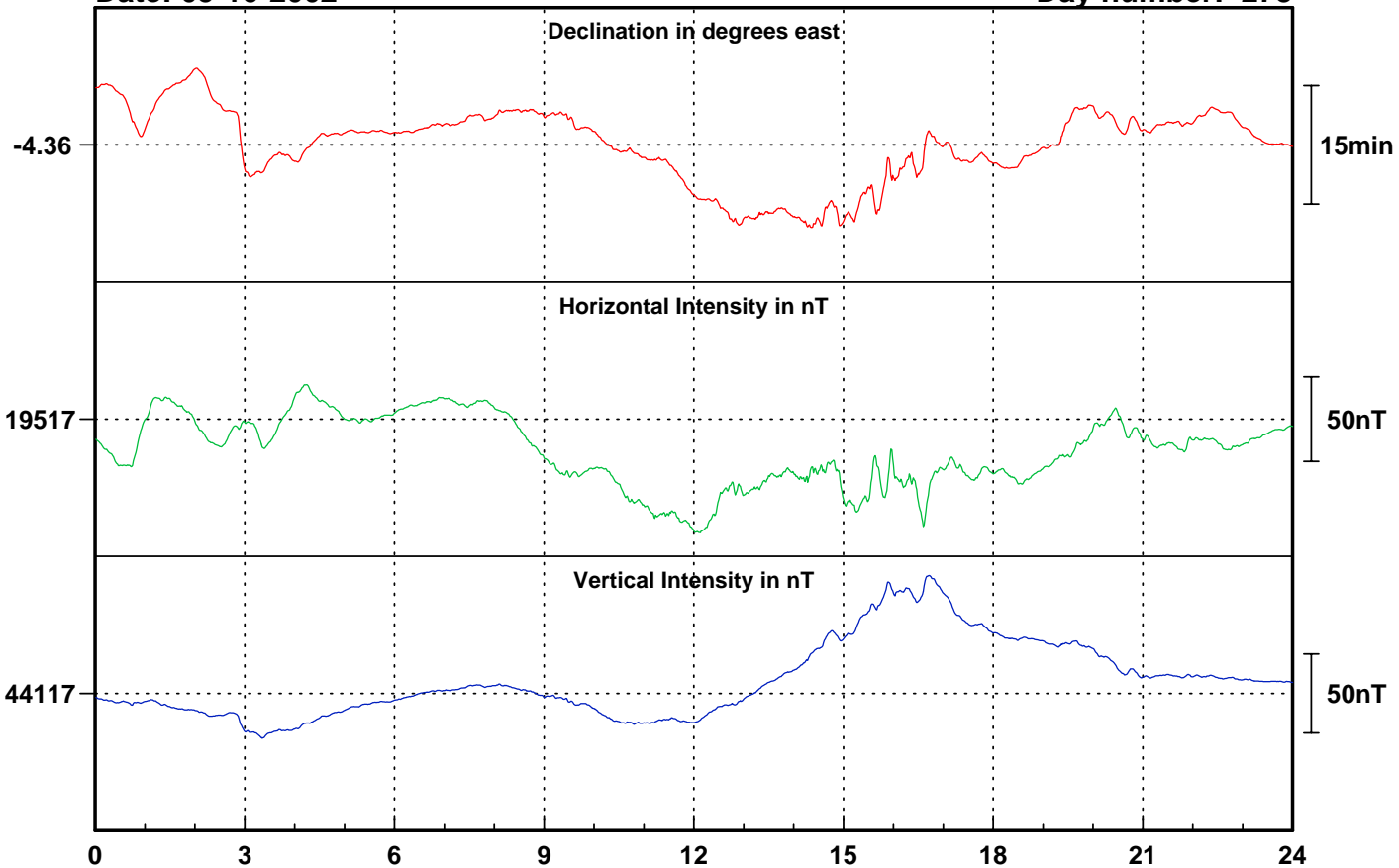




Date: 05-10-2002

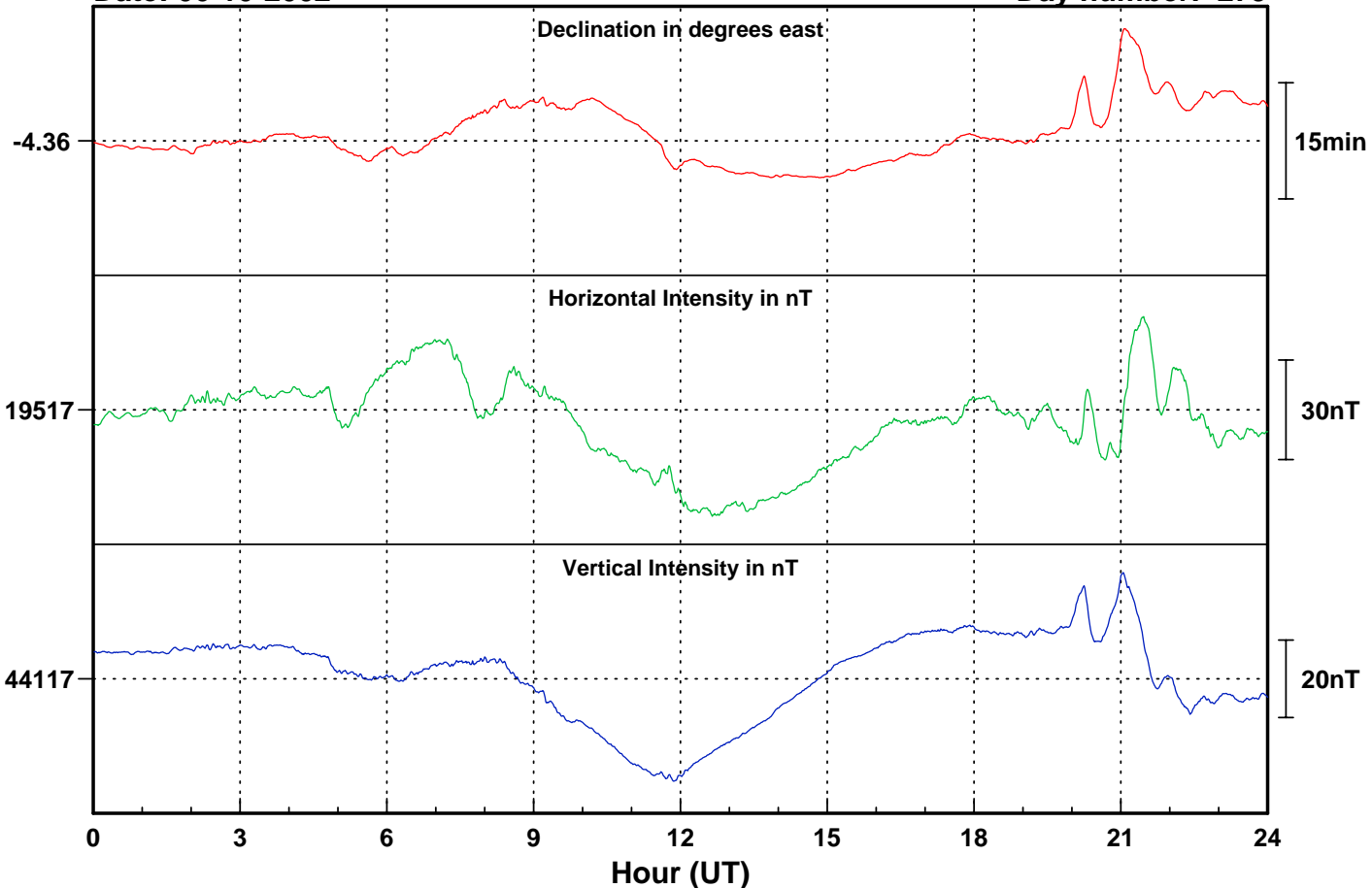
# Hartland

Day number: 278



Date: 06-10-2002

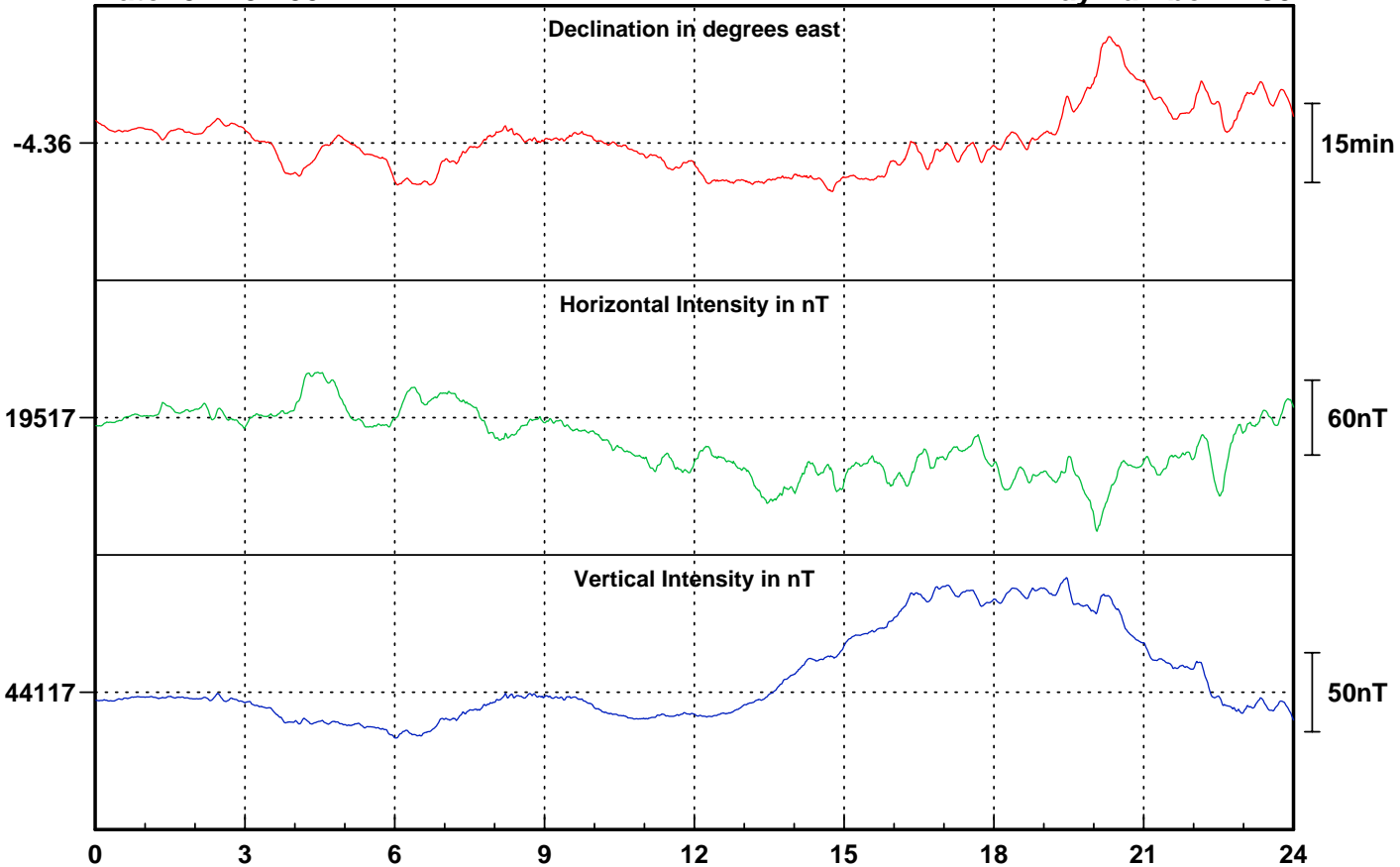
Day number: 279



Date: 07-10-2002

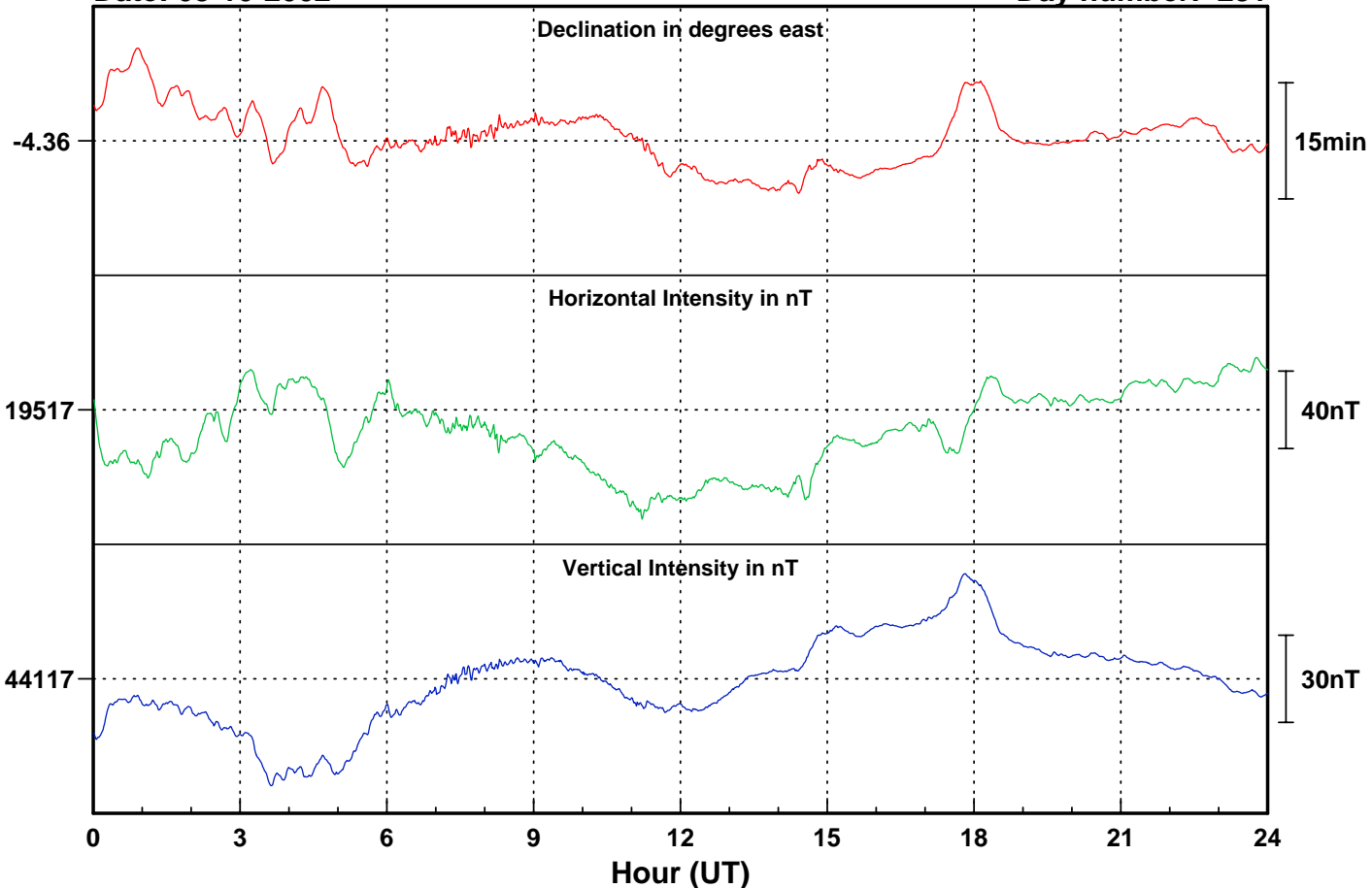
# Hartland

Day number: 280



Date: 08-10-2002

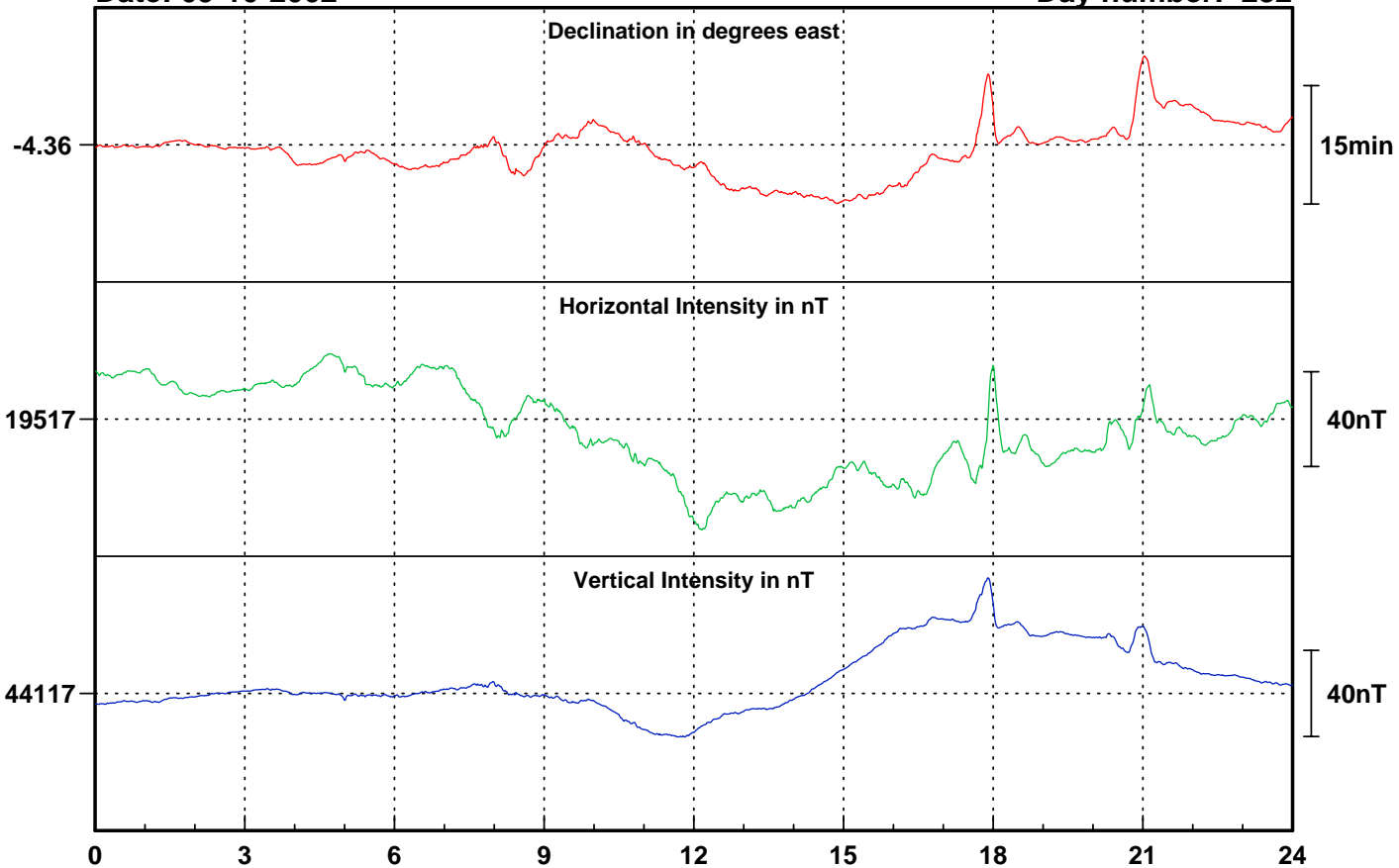
Day number: 281



Date: 09-10-2002

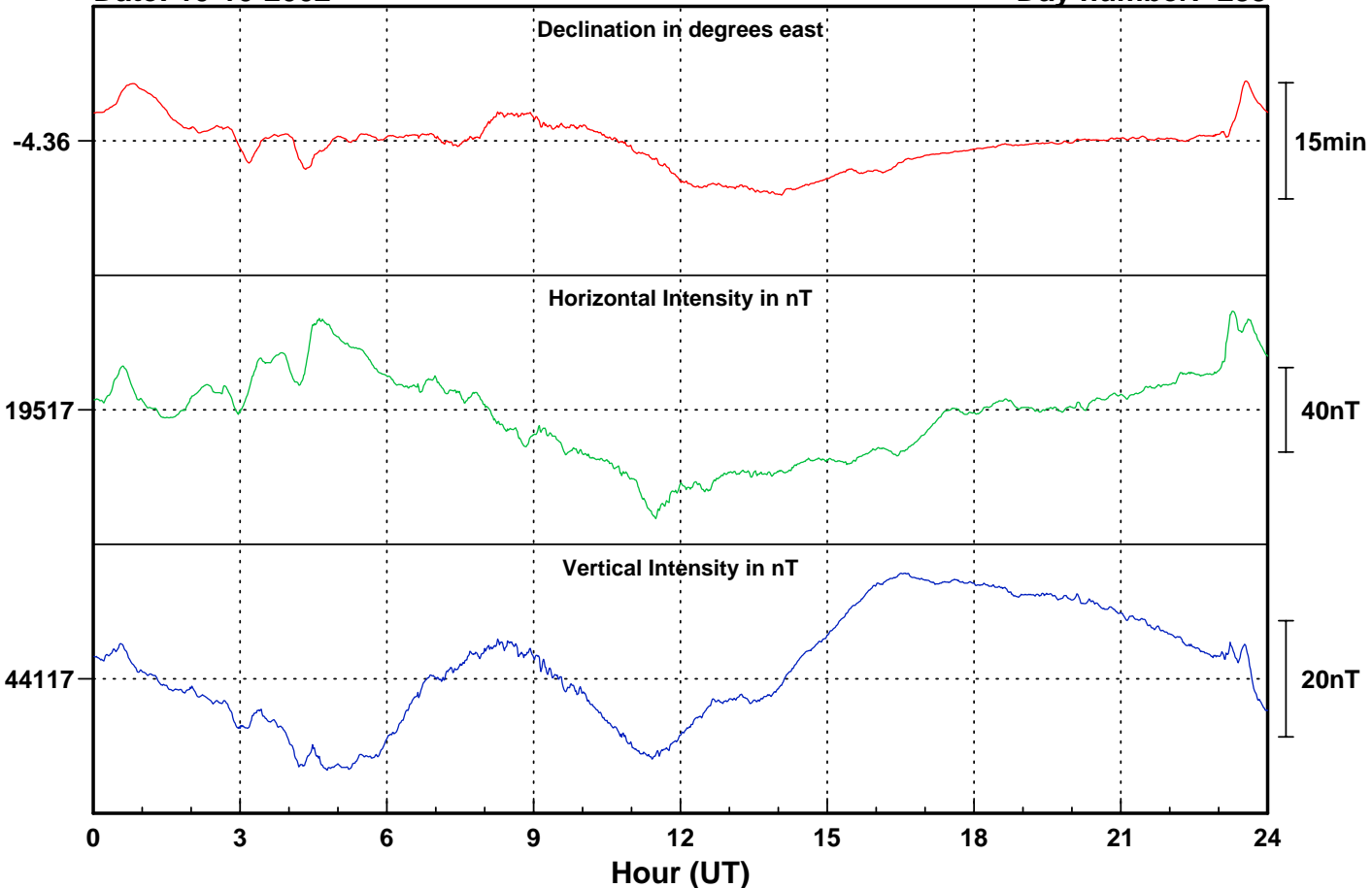
# Hartland

Day number: 282



Date: 10-10-2002

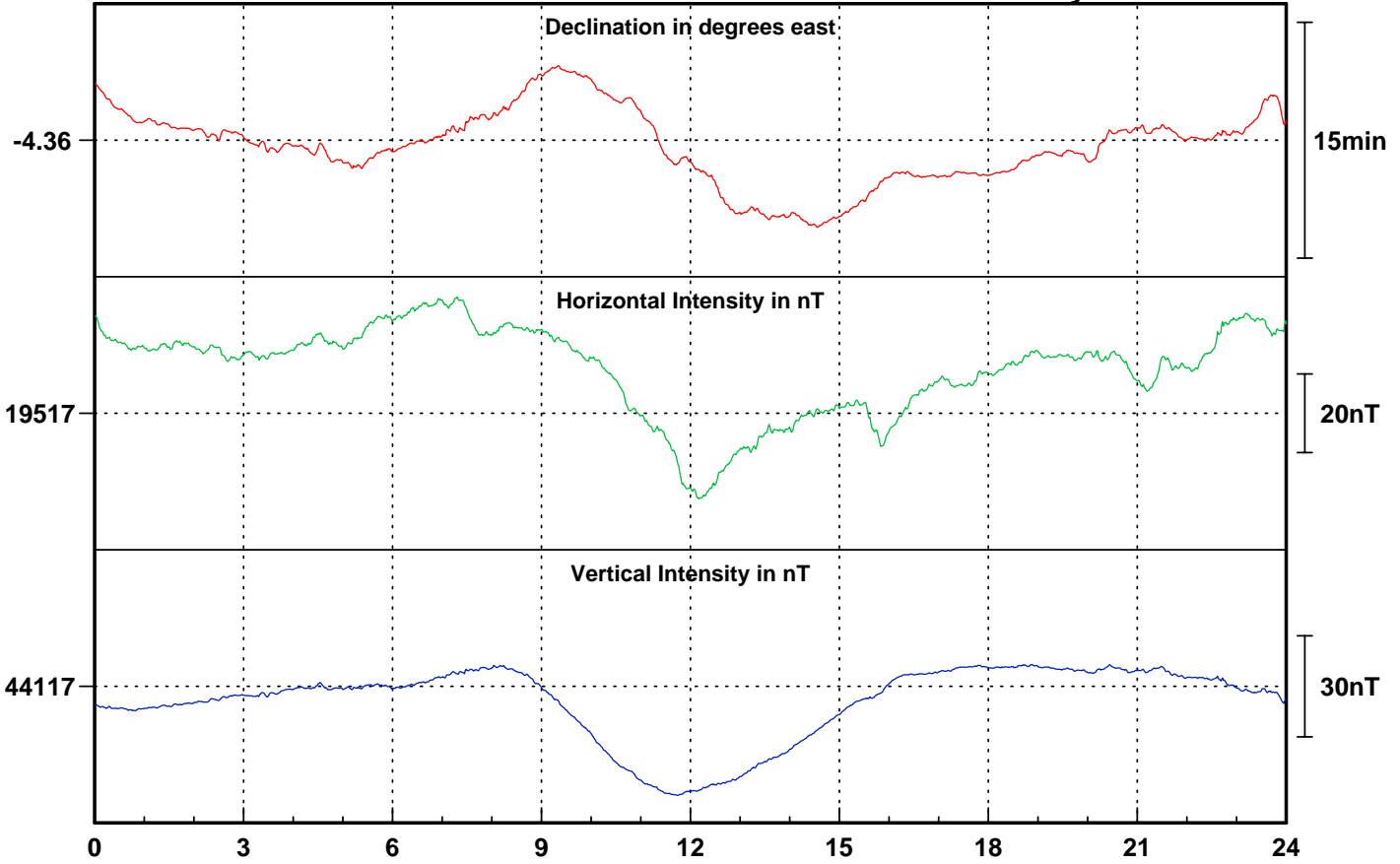
Day number: 283



Date: 11-10-2002

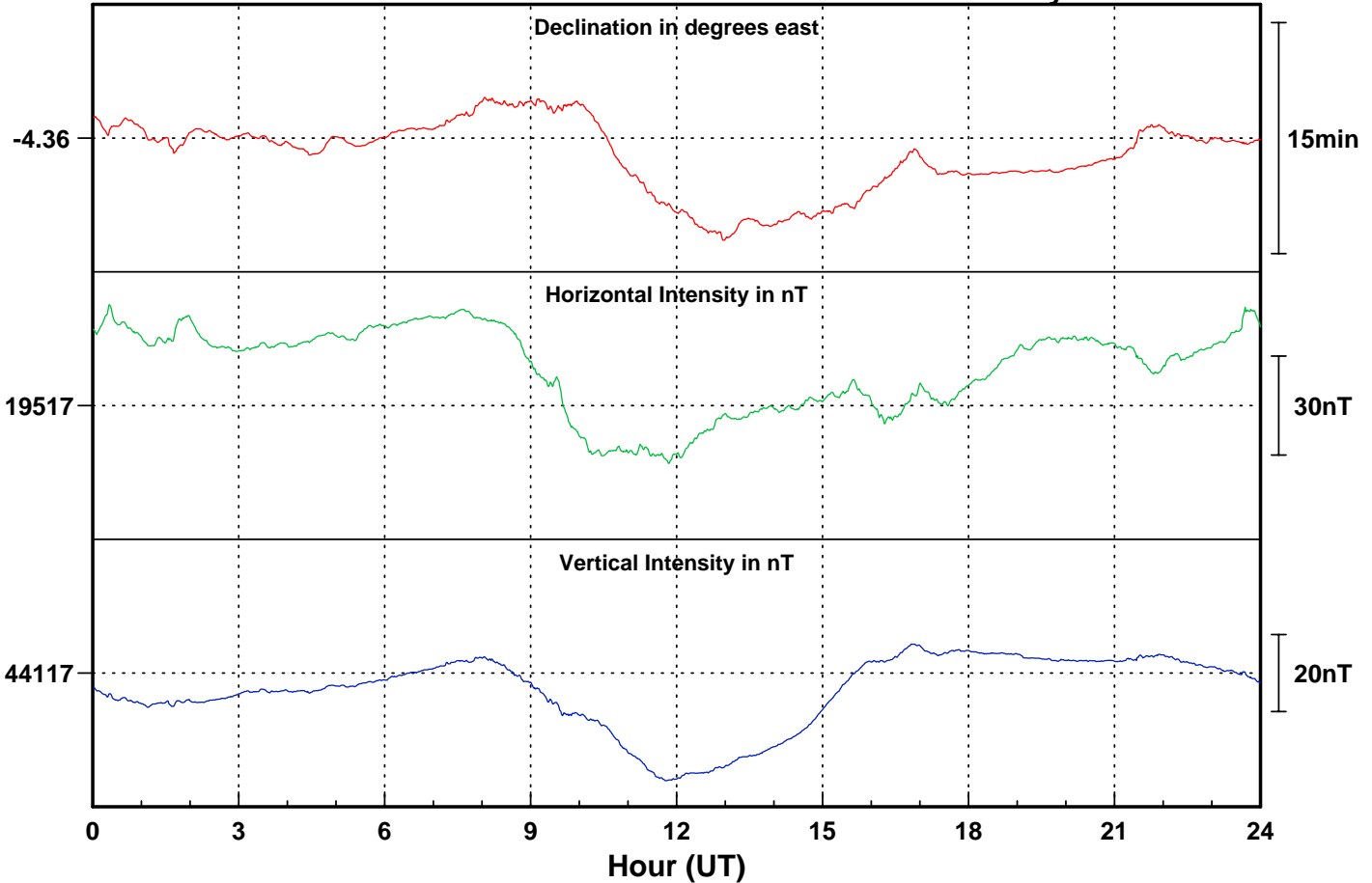
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Day number: 284



Date: 12-10-2002

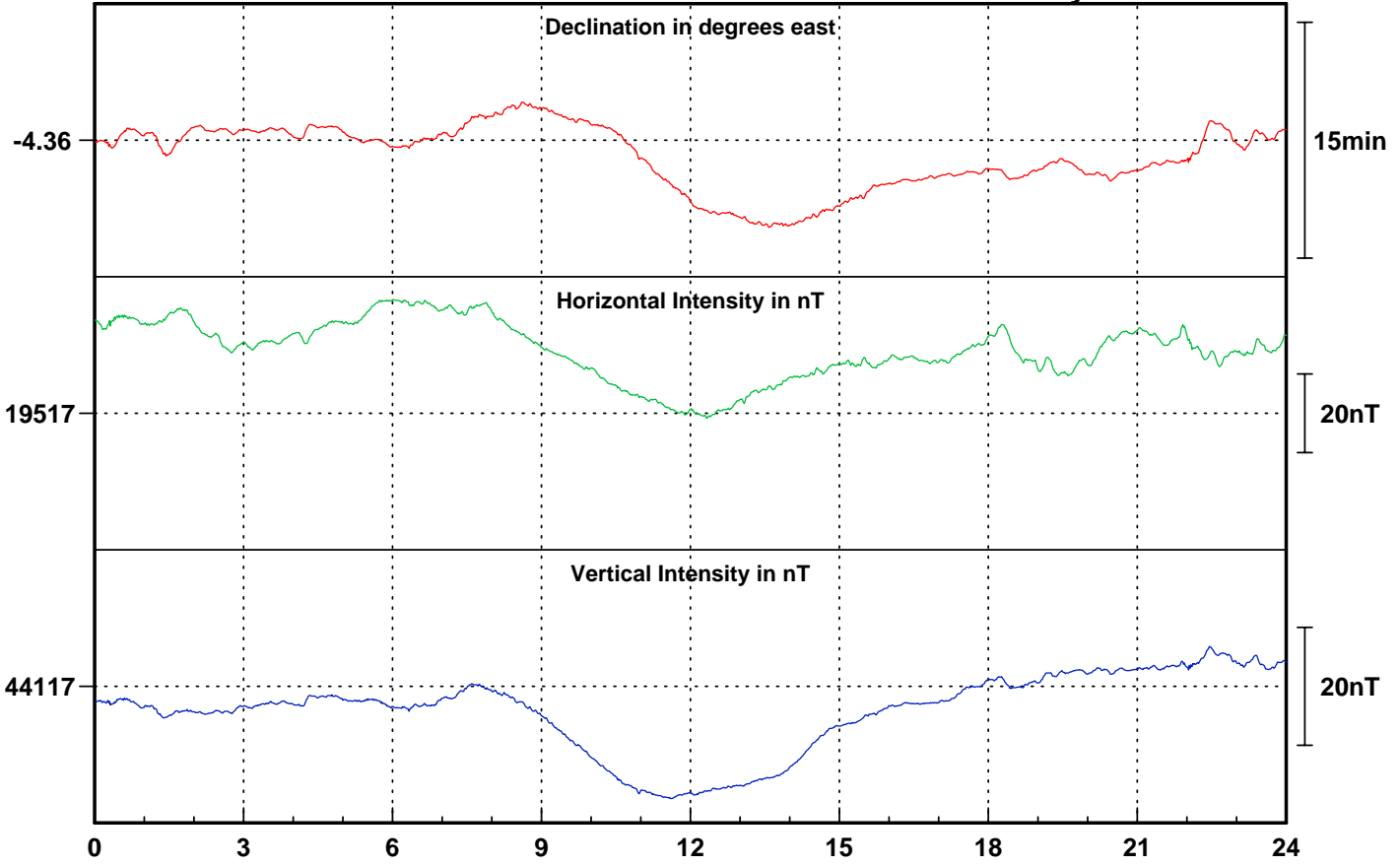
Day number: 285



Date: 13-10-2002

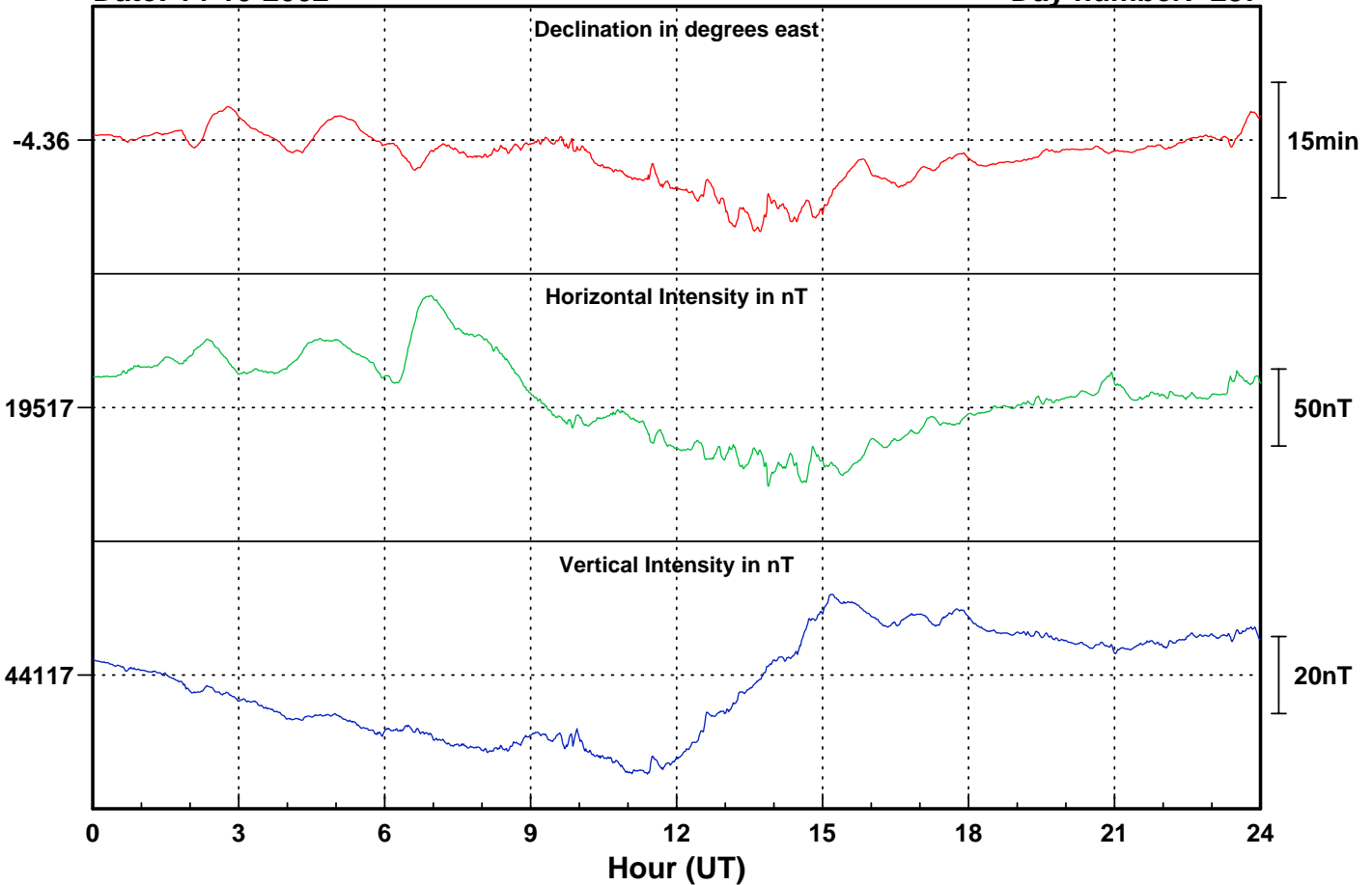
# Hartland

Day number: 286



Date: 14-10-2002

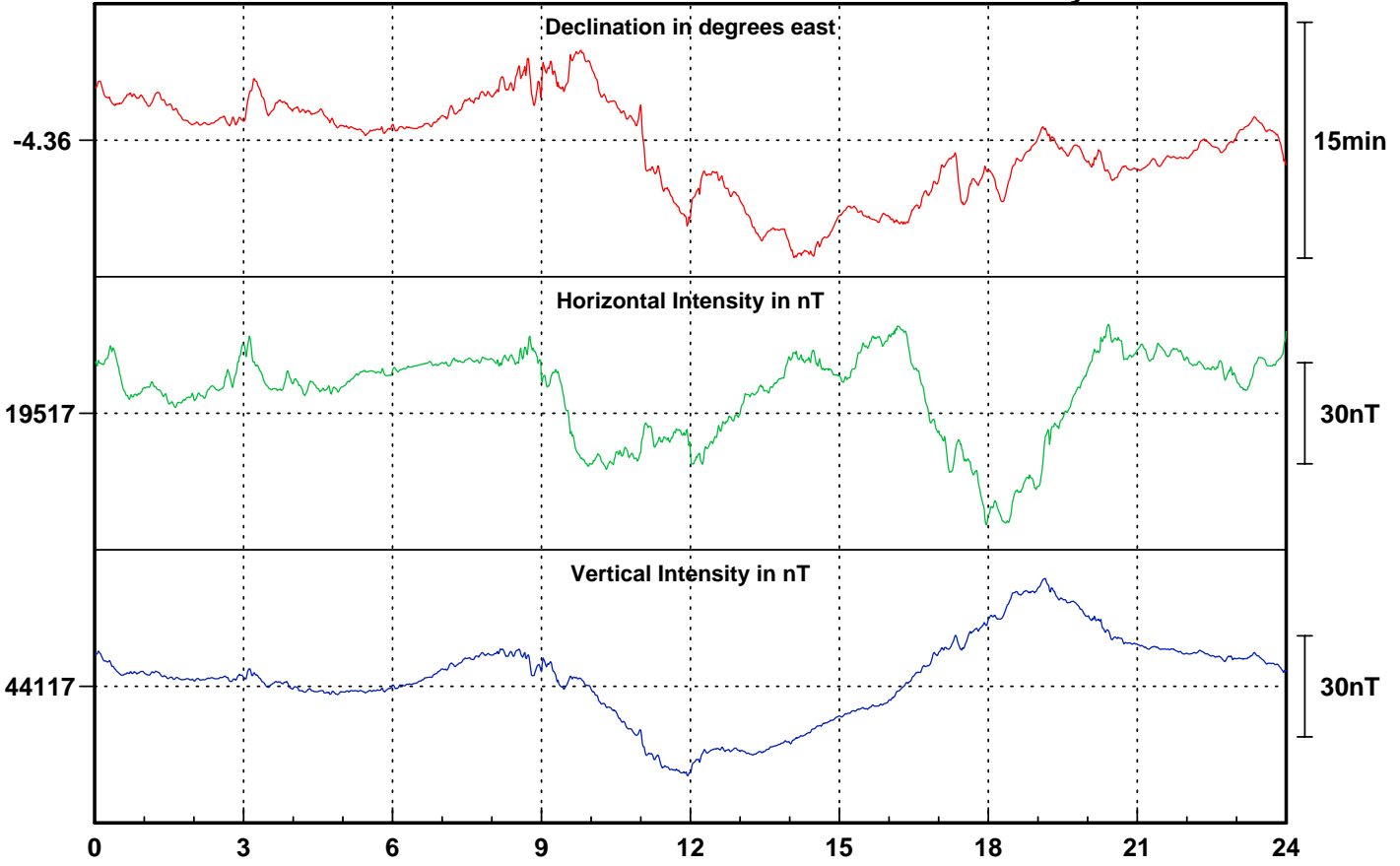
Day number: 287



Date: 15-10-2002

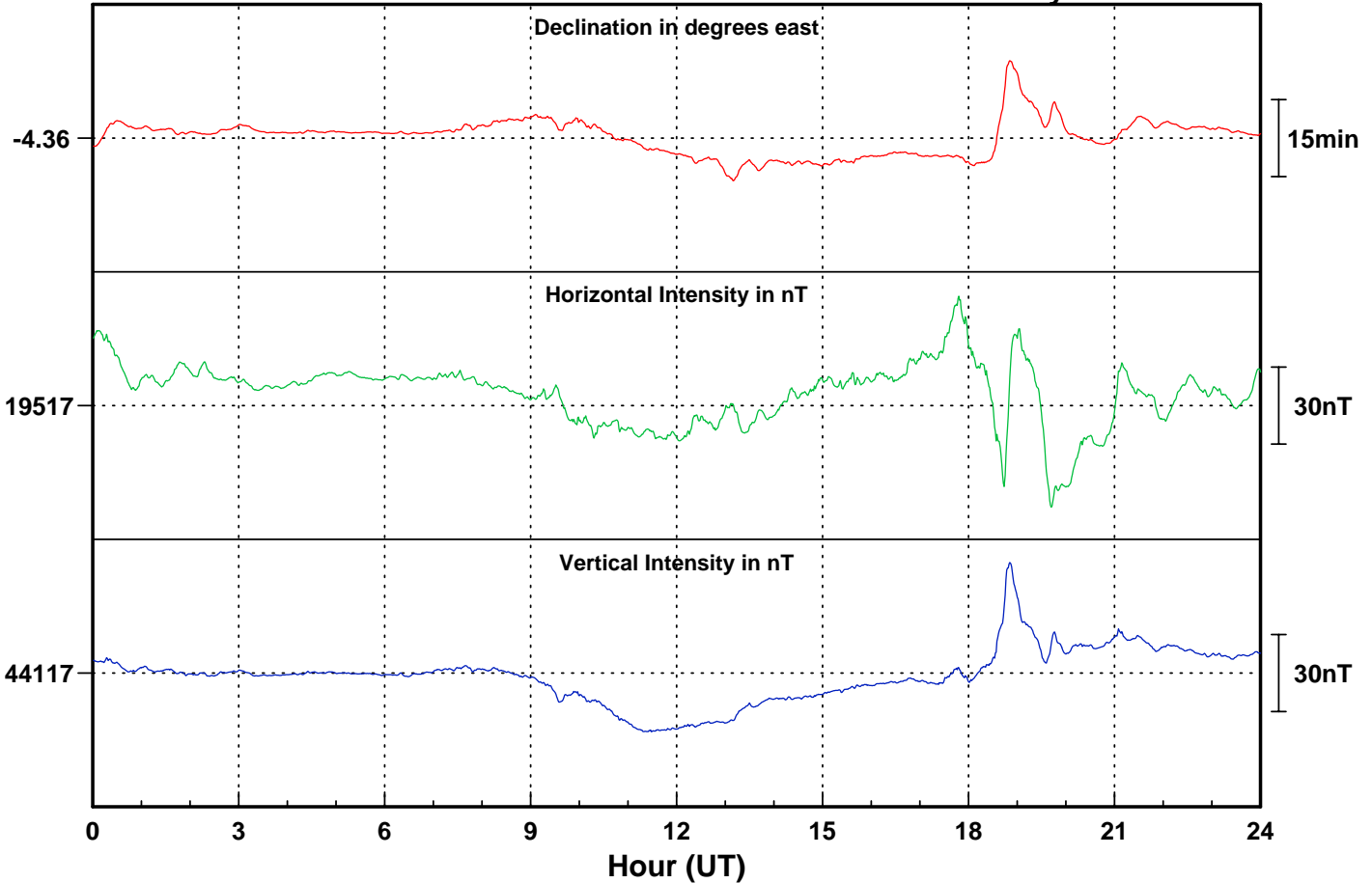
# Hartland

Day number: 288



Date: 16-10-2002

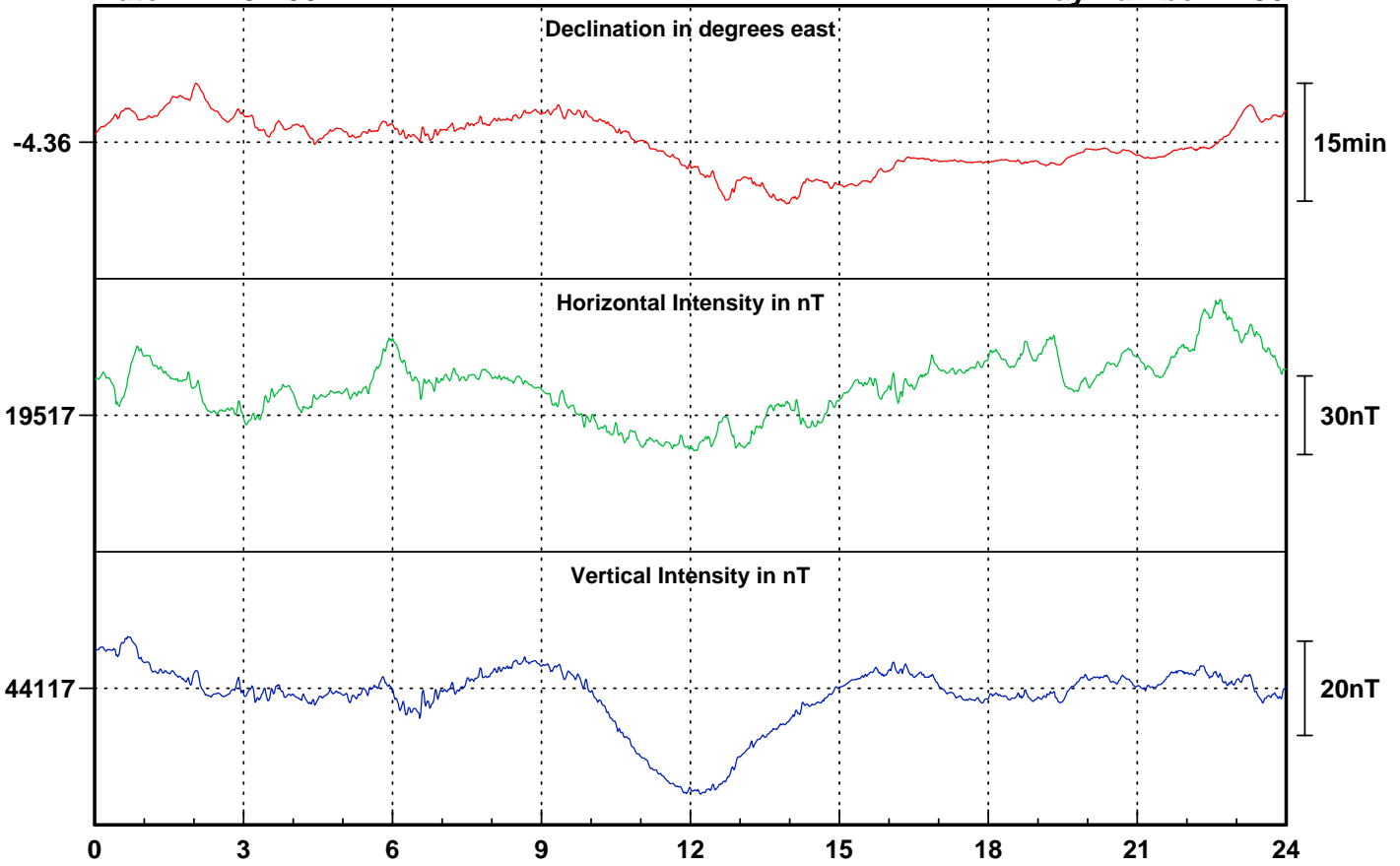
Day number: 289



Date: 17-10-2002

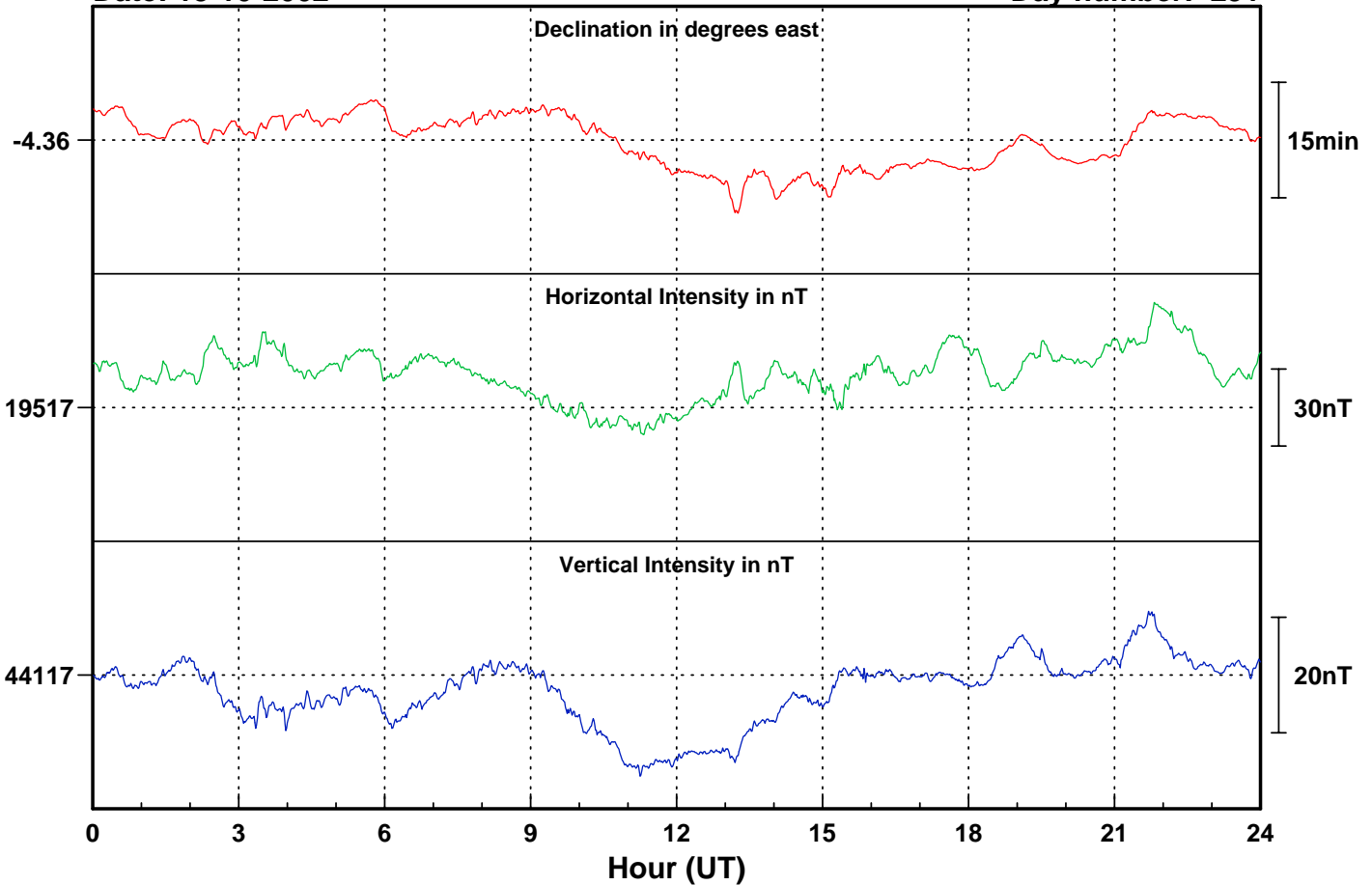
# Hartland

Day number: 290



Date: 18-10-2002

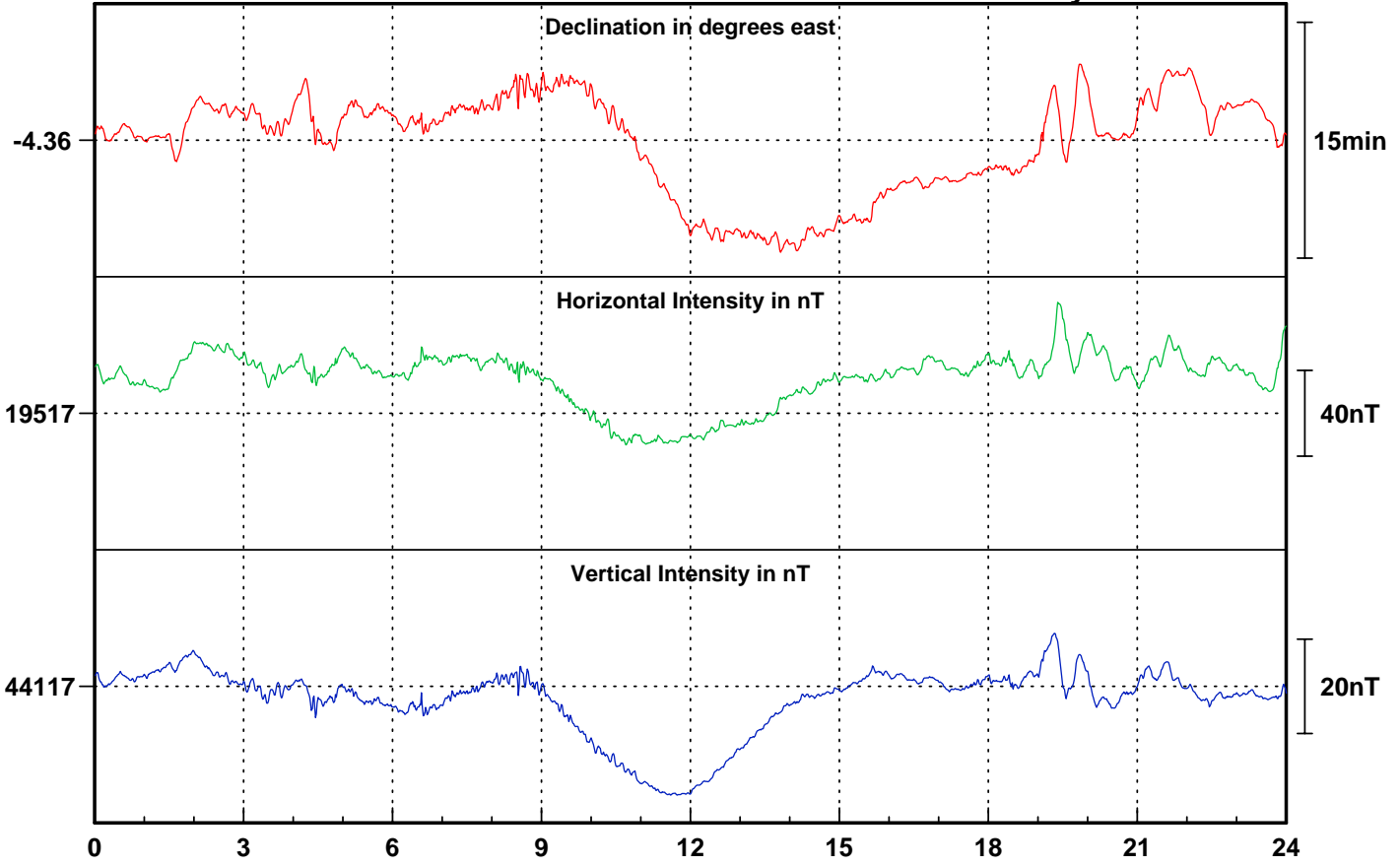
Day number: 291



Date: 19-10-2002

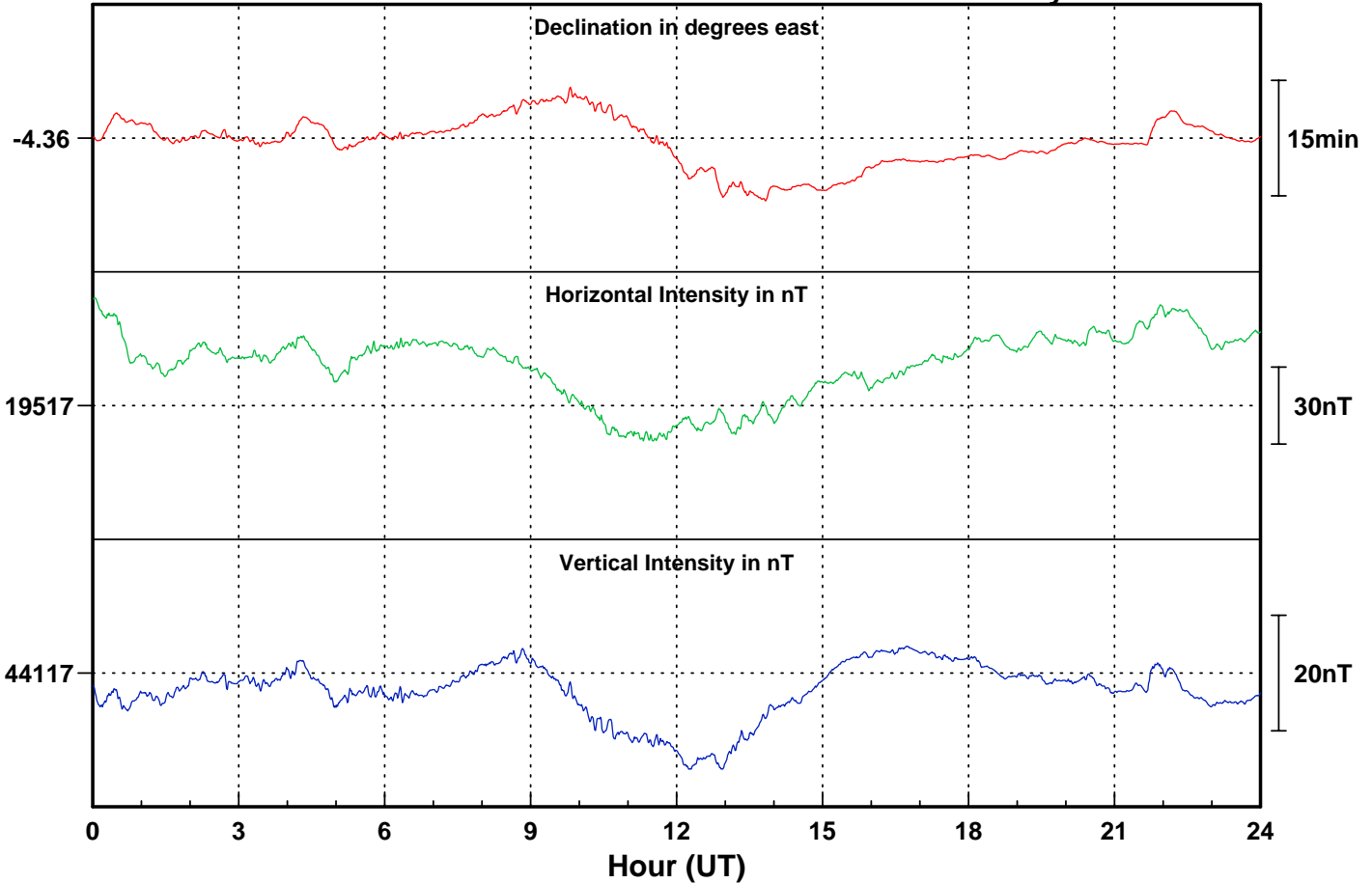
# Hartland

Day number: 292



Date: 20-10-2002

Day number: 293

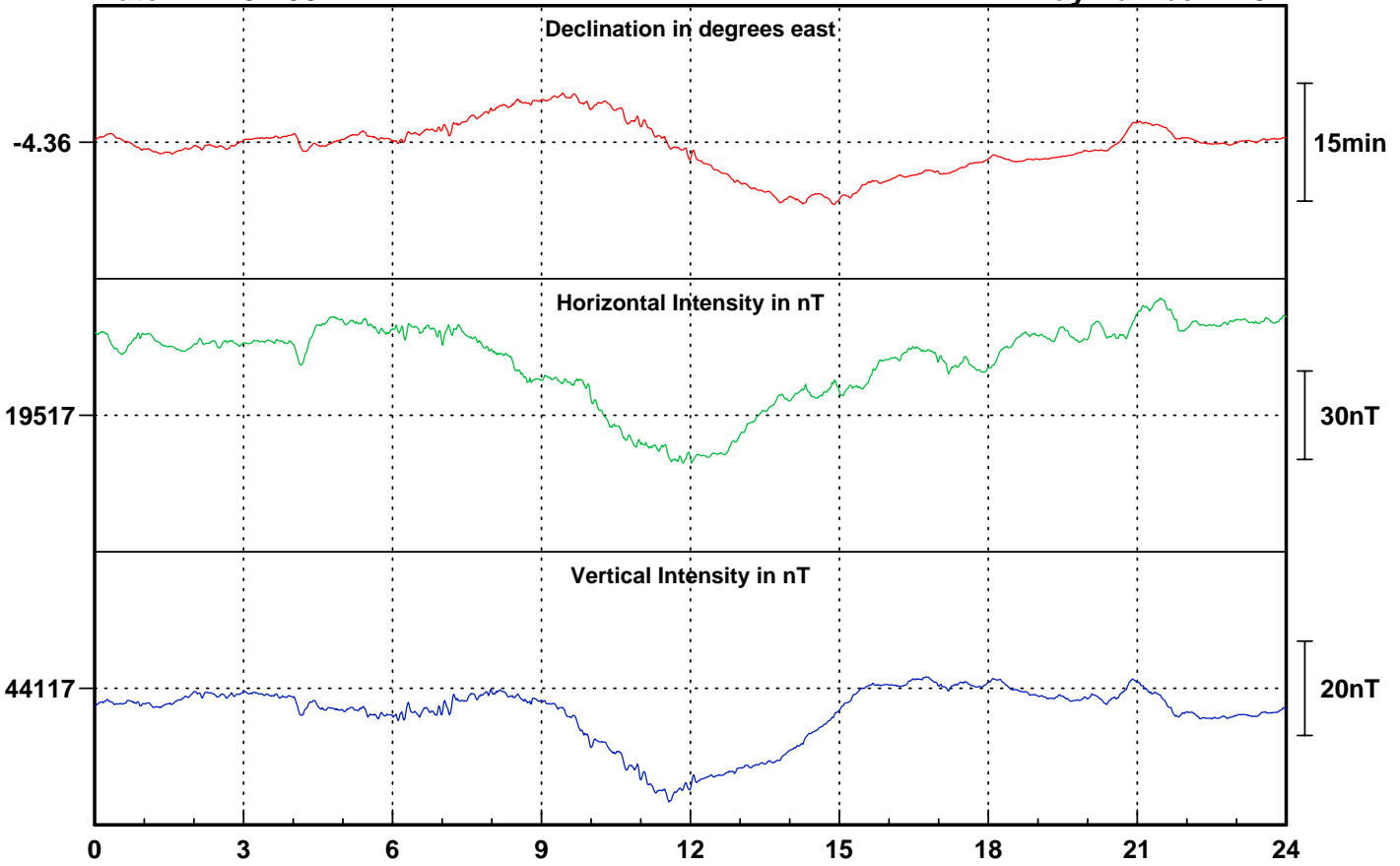




Date: 21-10-2002

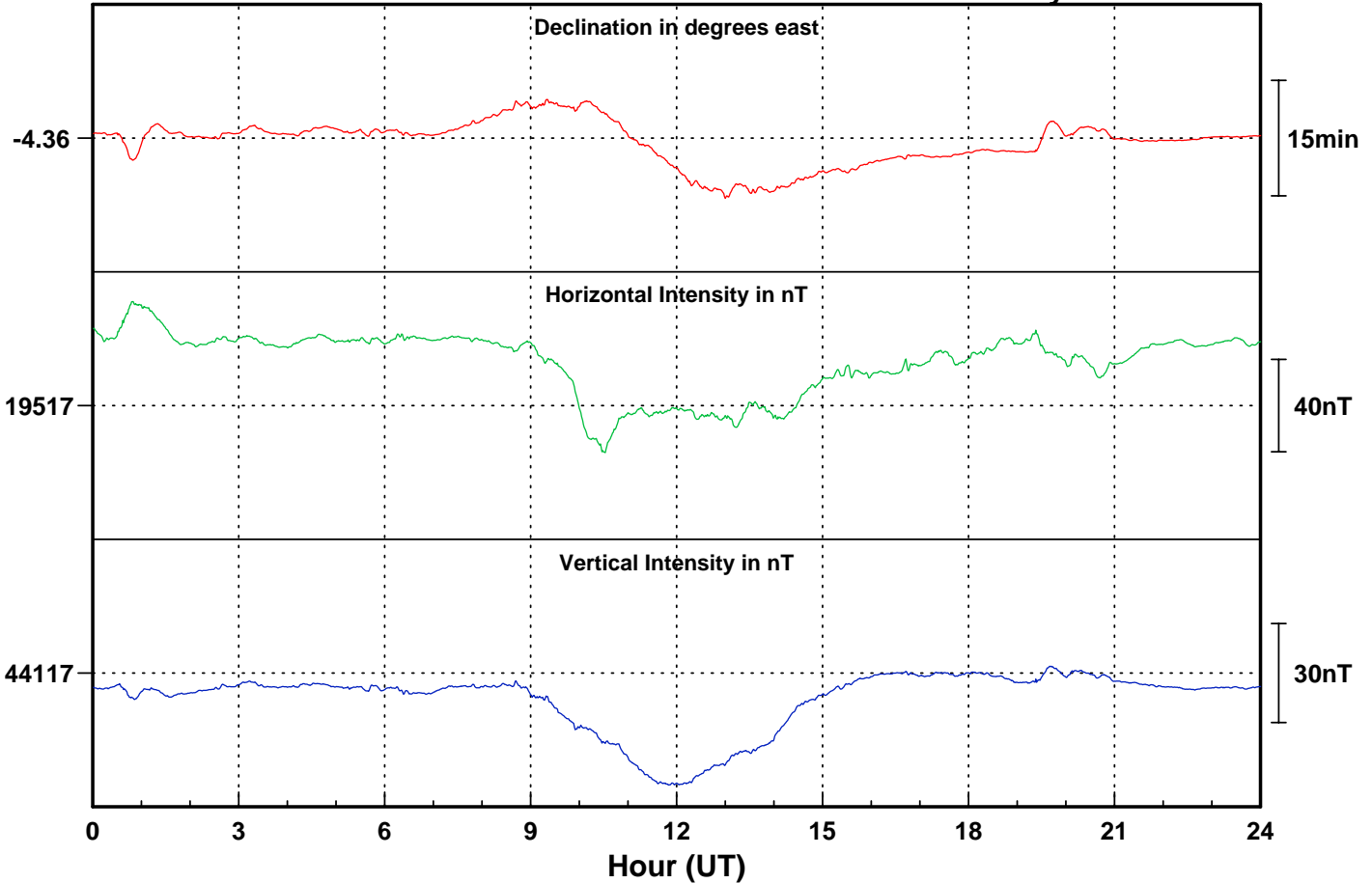
# Hartland

Day number: 294



Date: 22-10-2002

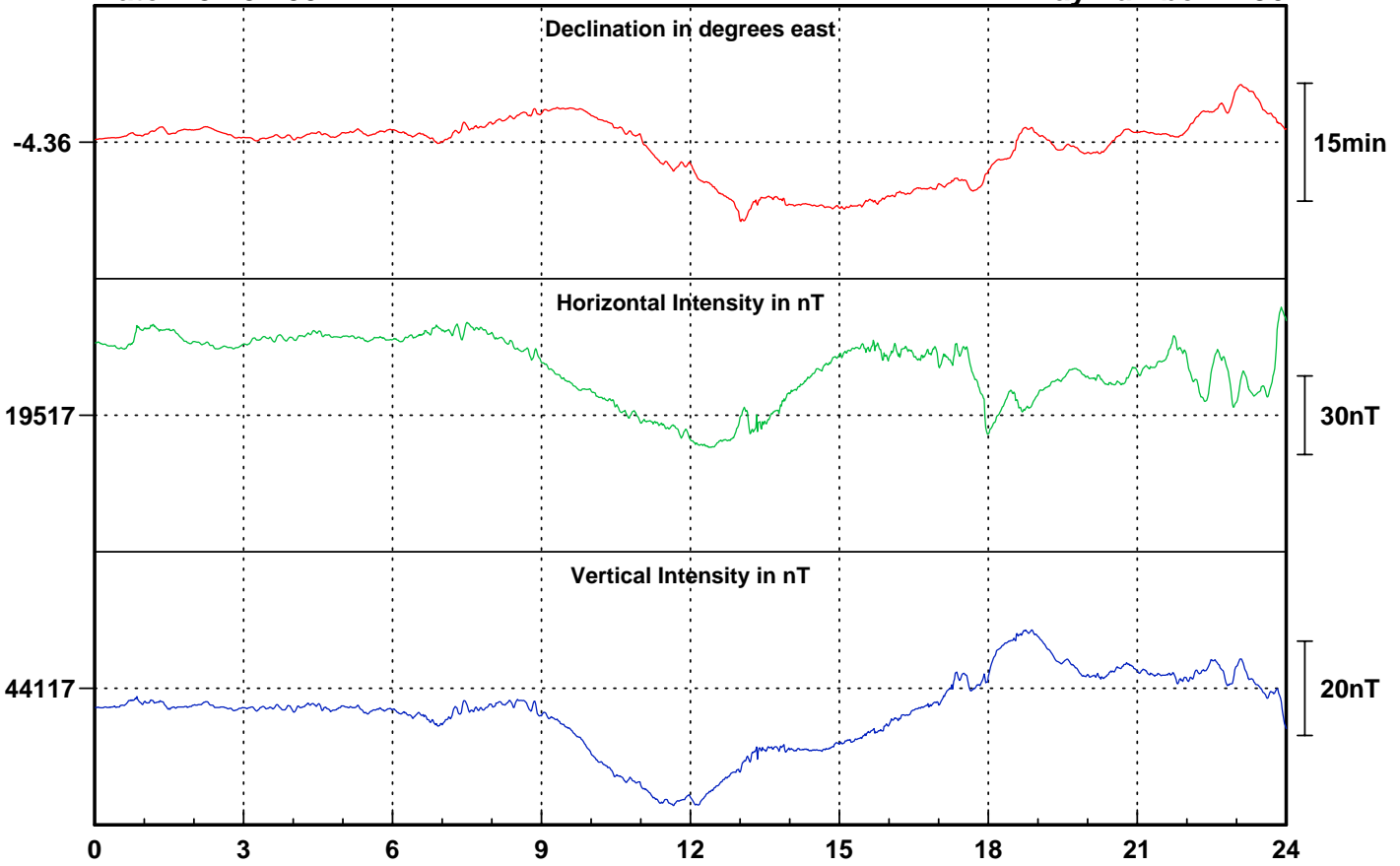
Day number: 295



Date: 23-10-2002

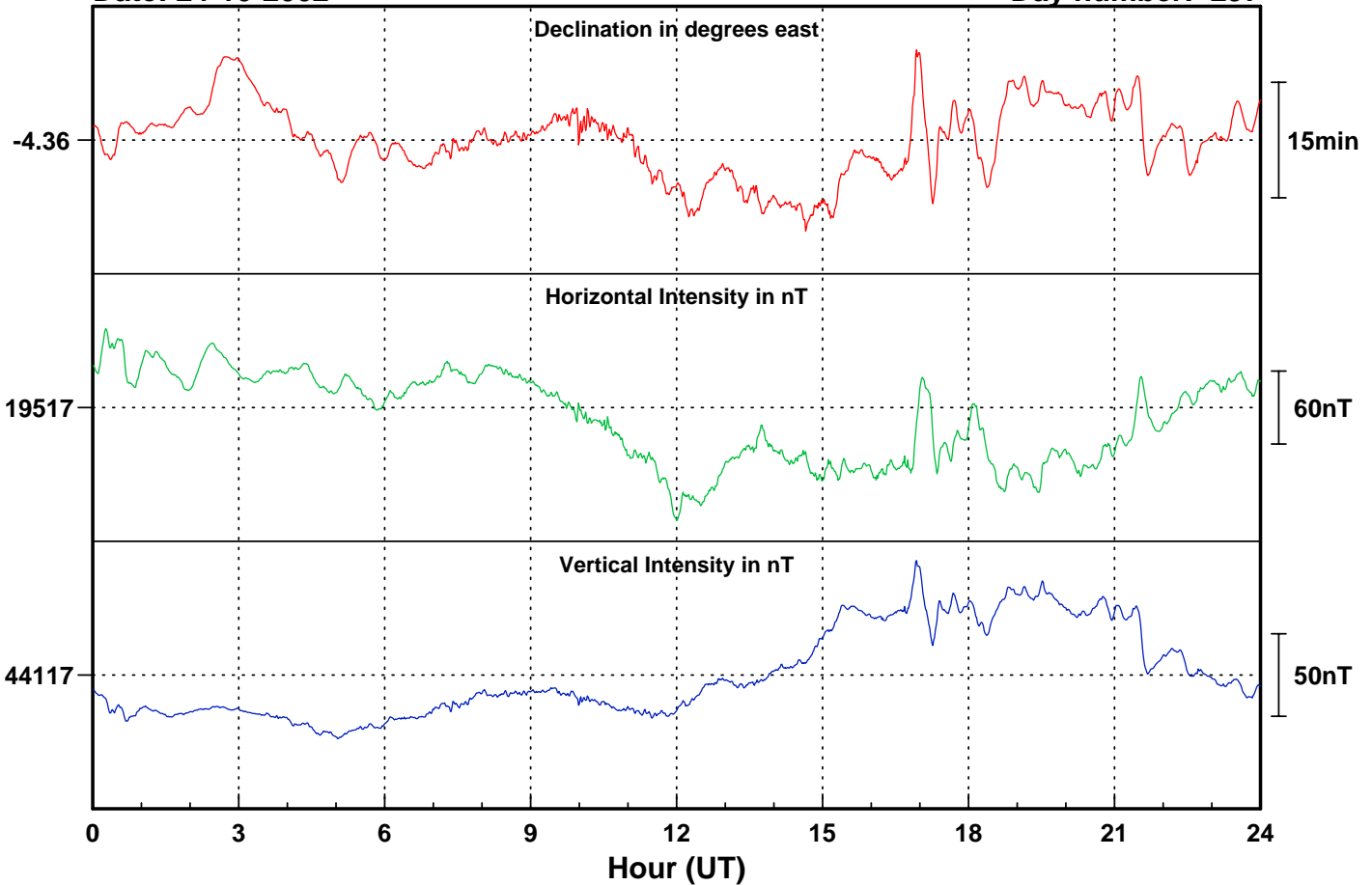
# Hartland

Day number: 296



Date: 24-10-2002

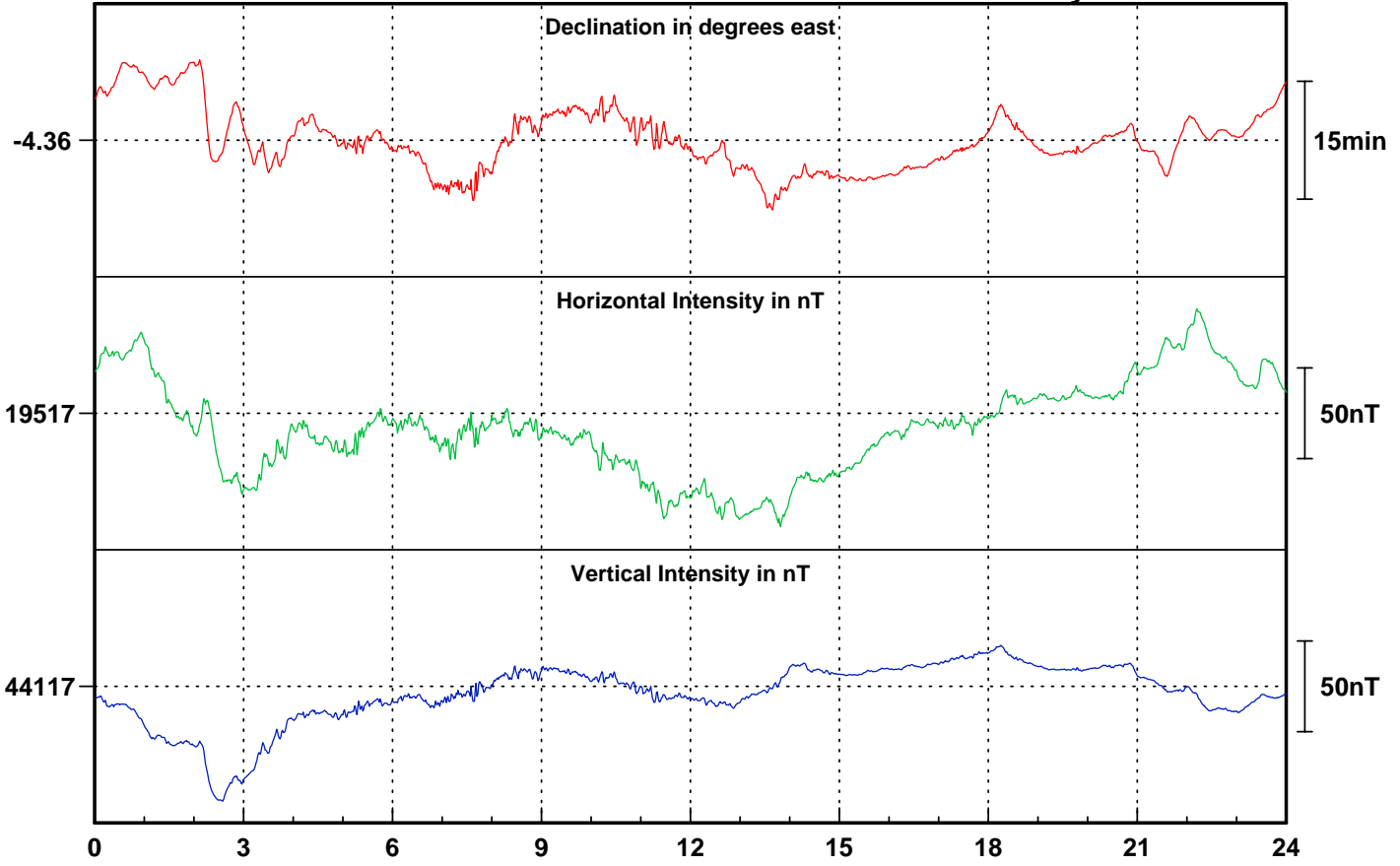
Day number: 297



Date: 25-10-2002

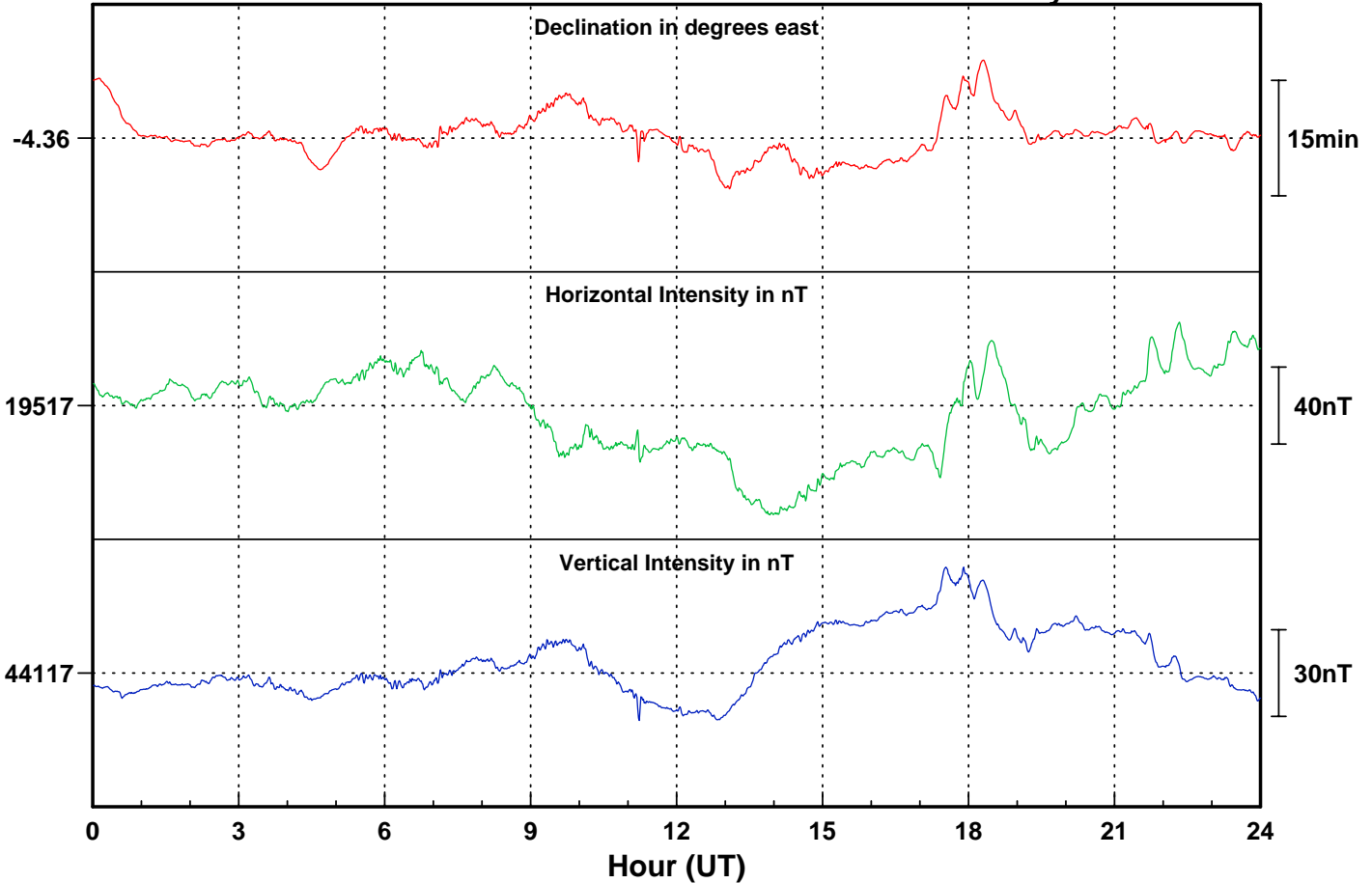
# Hartland

Day number: 298

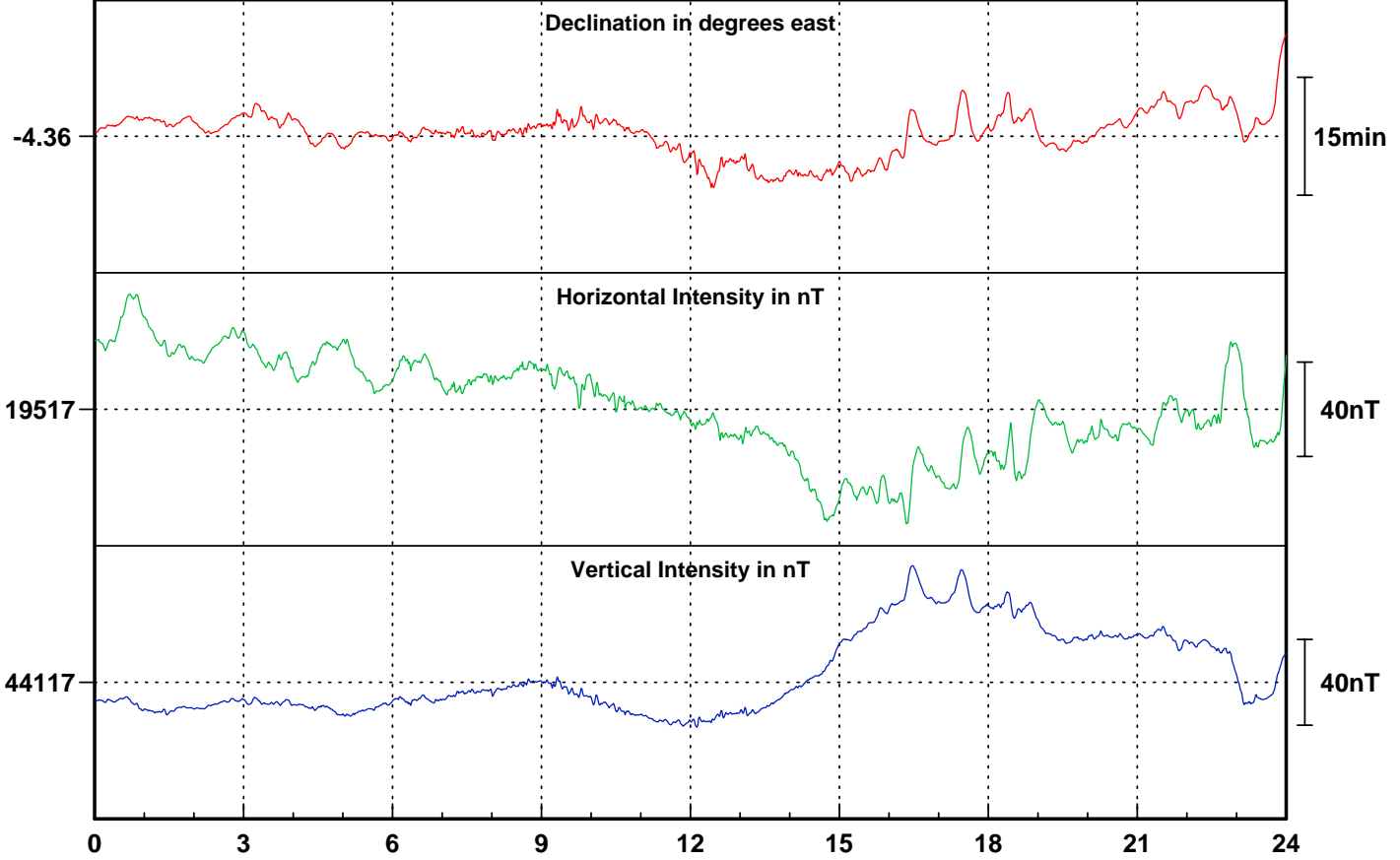


Date: 26-10-2002

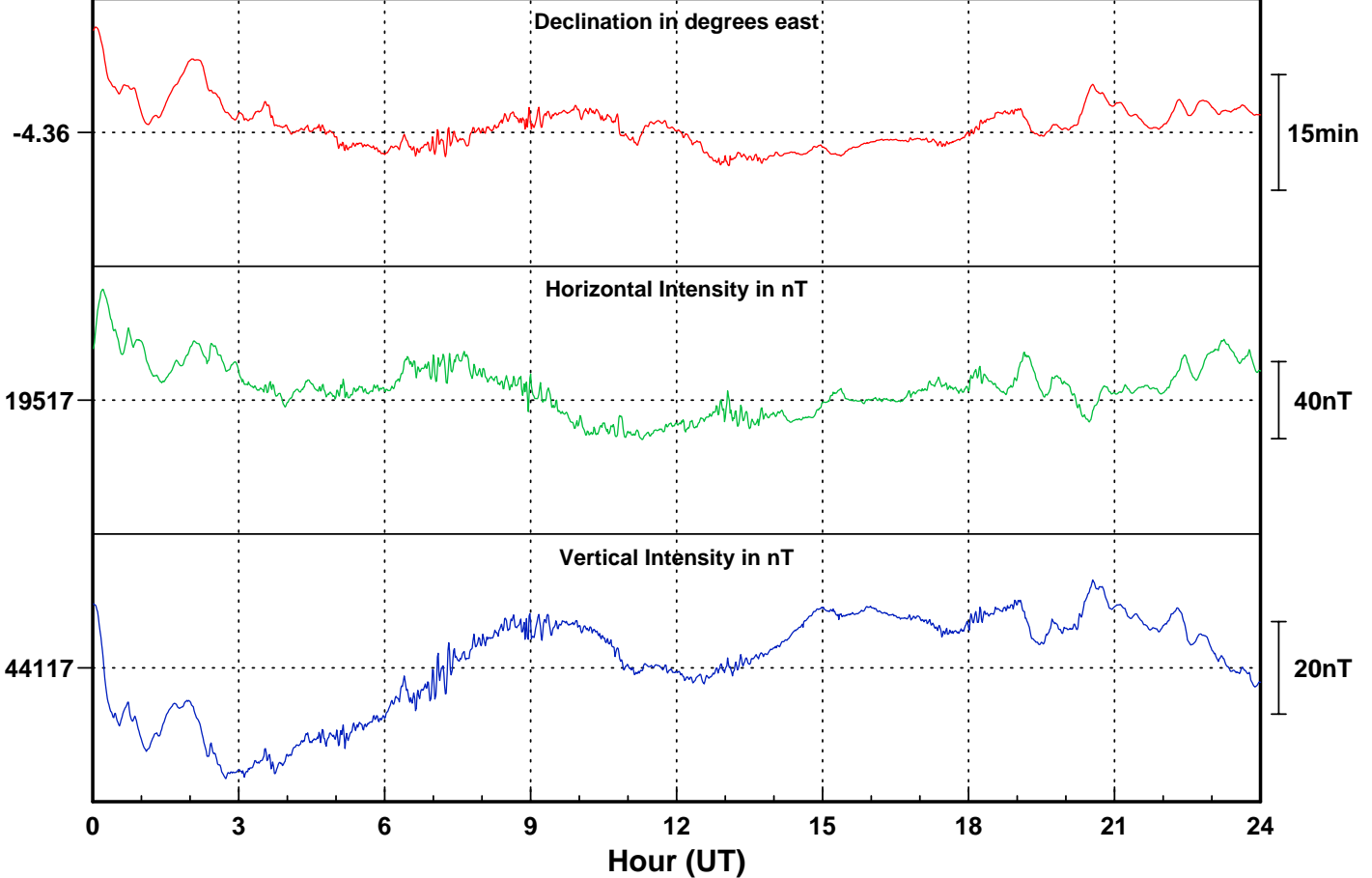
Day number: 299



**Date: 27-10-2002** **Hartland** **Day number: 300**



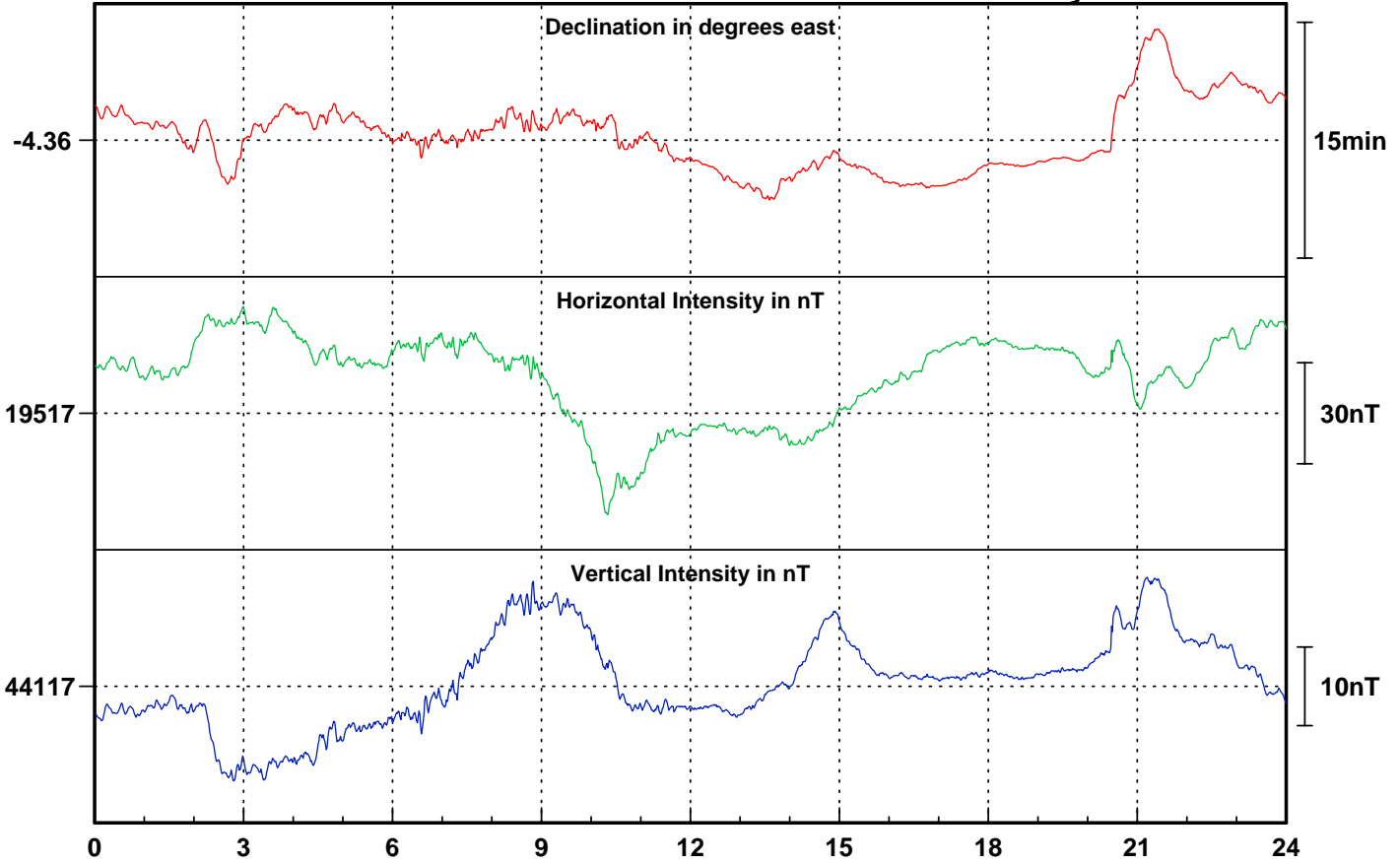
**Date: 28-10-2002** **Day number: 301**



Date: 29-10-2002

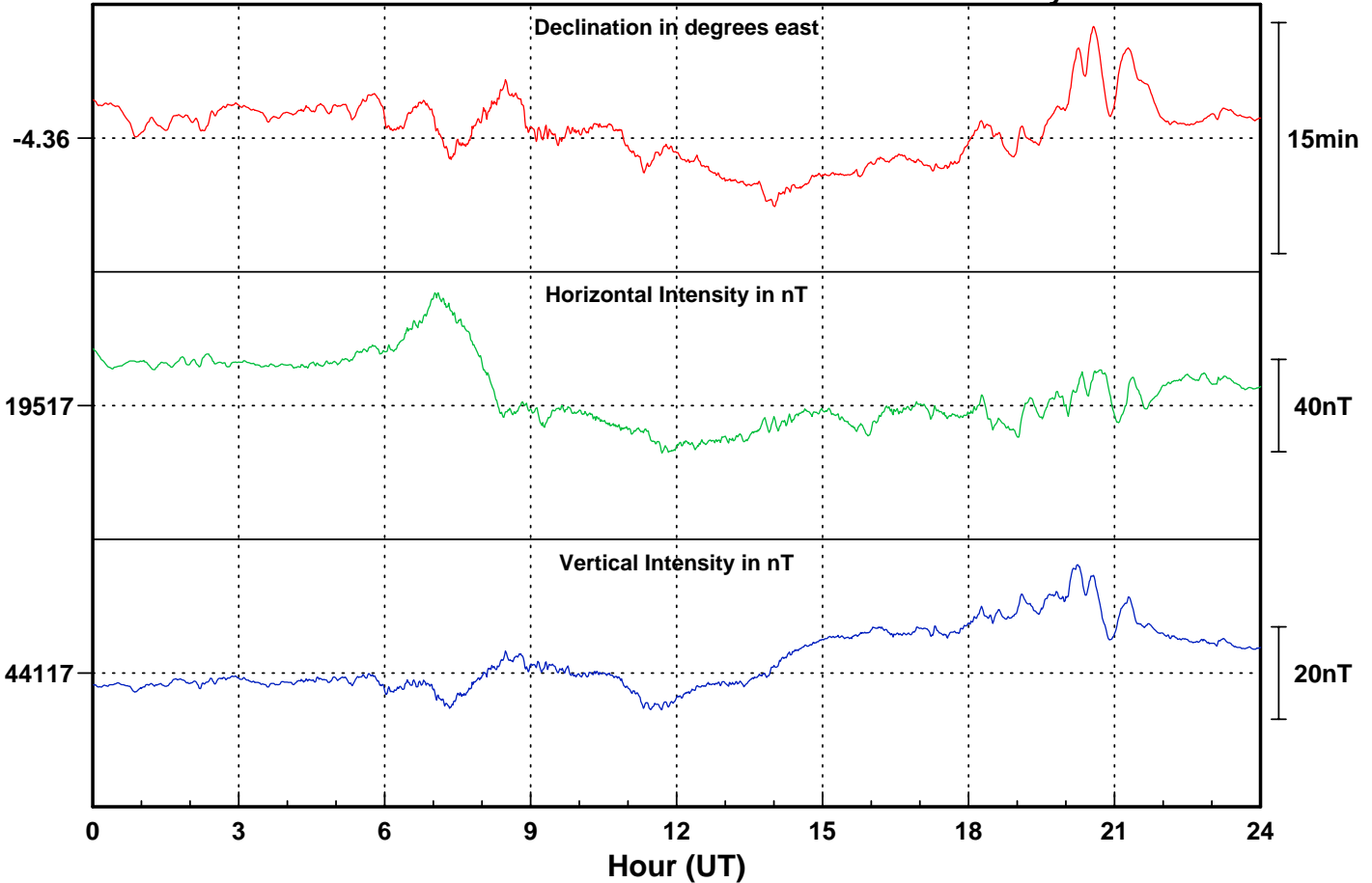
# Hartland

Day number: 302



Date: 30-10-2002

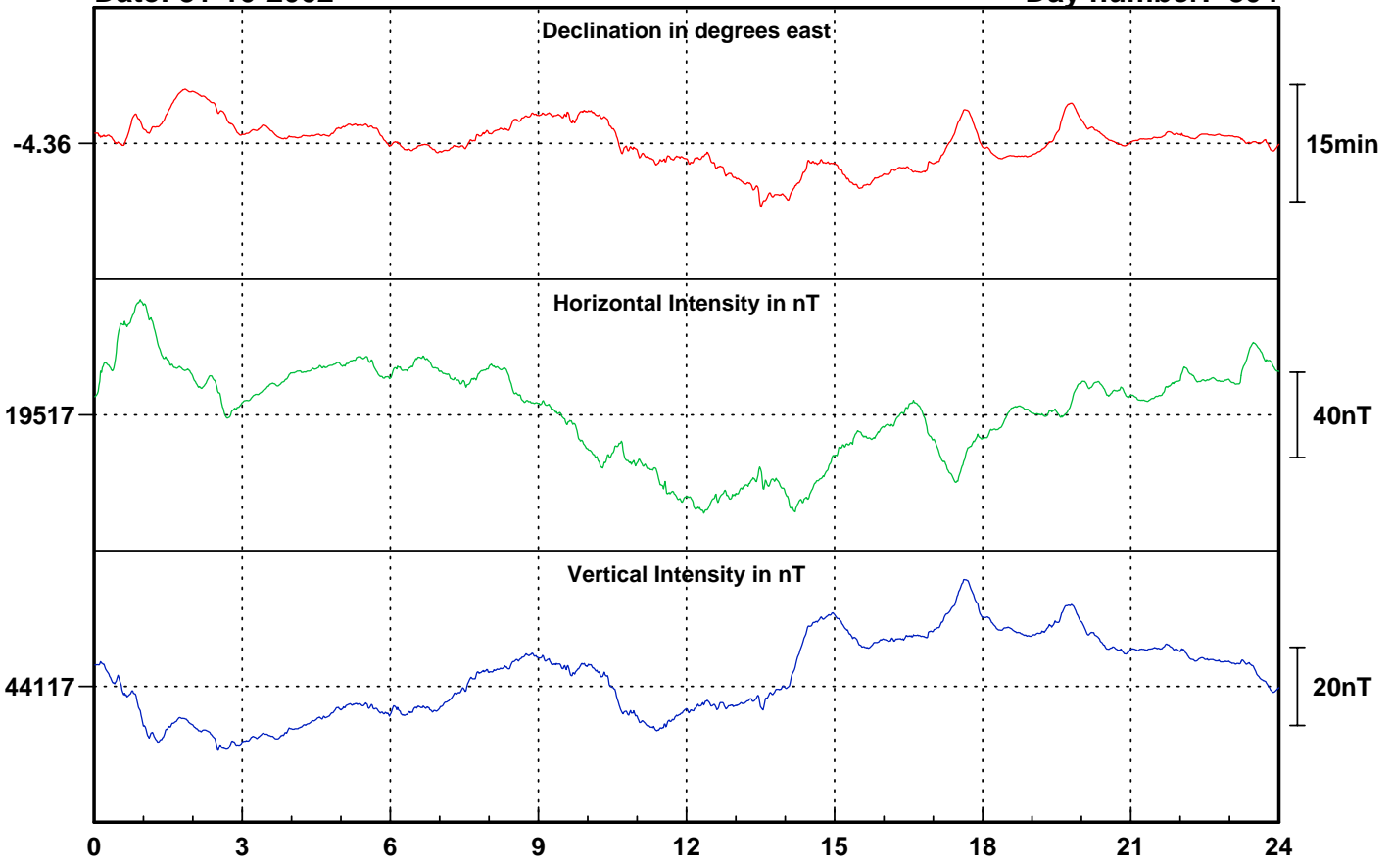
Day number: 303



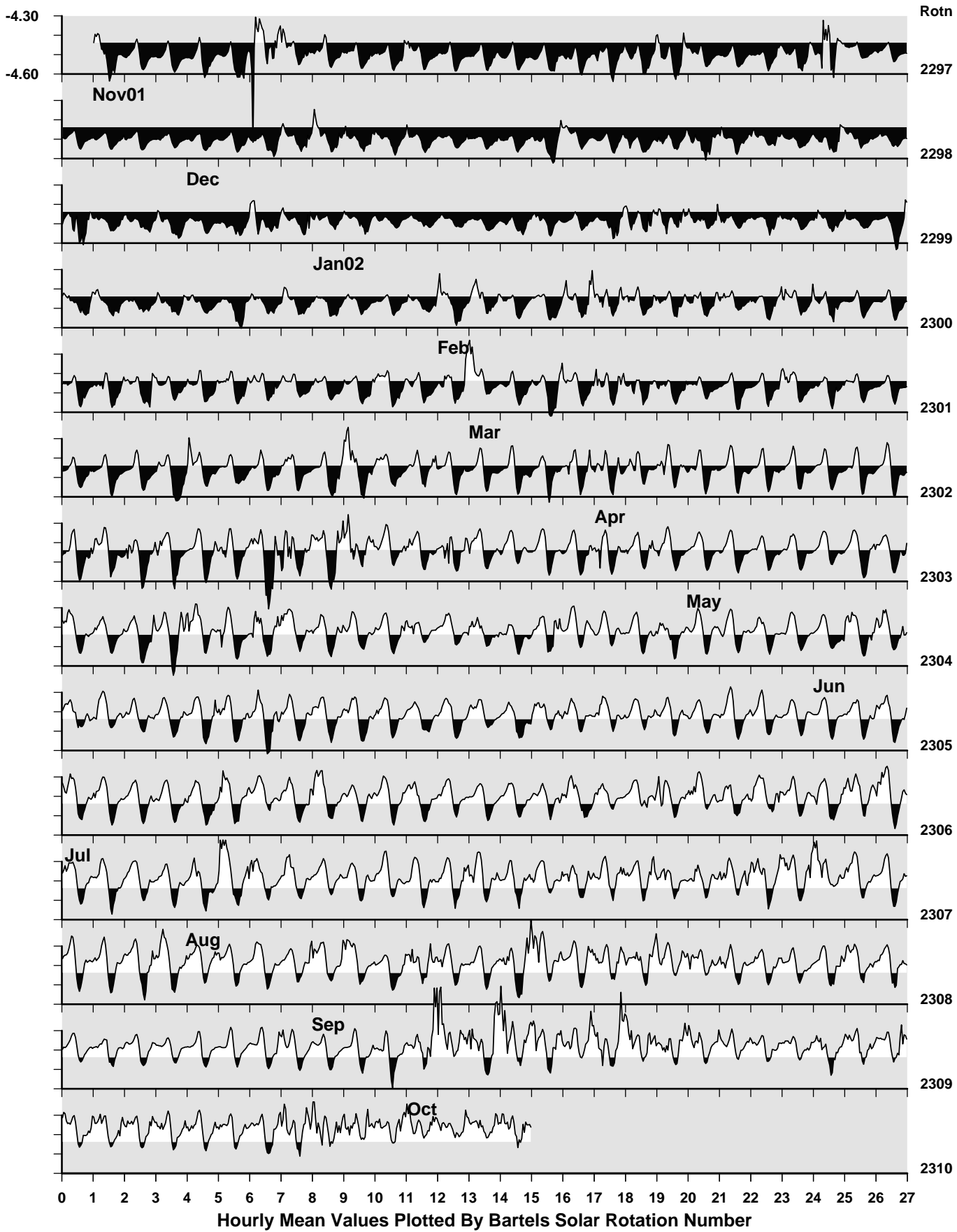
Date: 31-10-2002

# Hartland

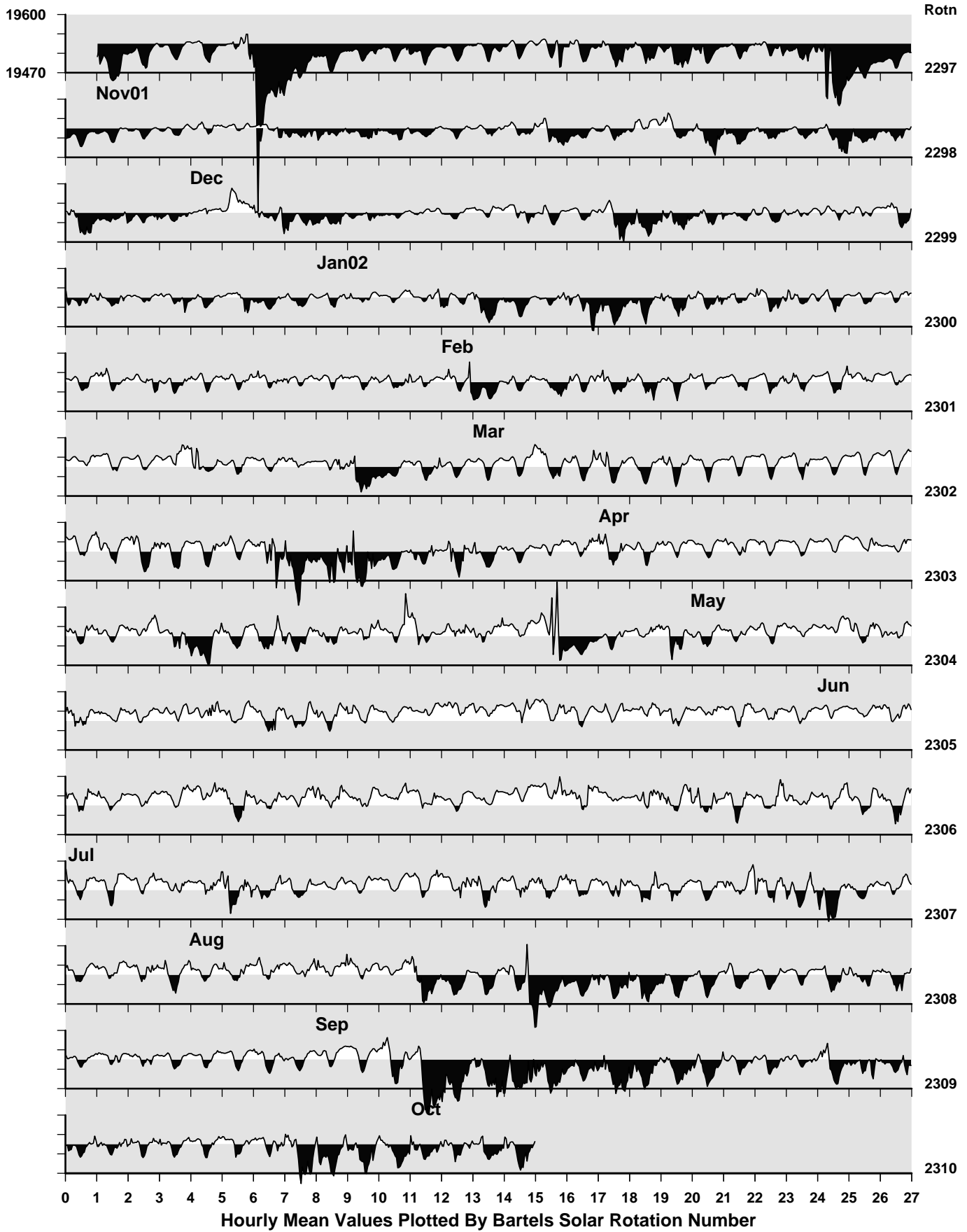
Day number: 304



# Hartland Observatory: Declination (degrees)



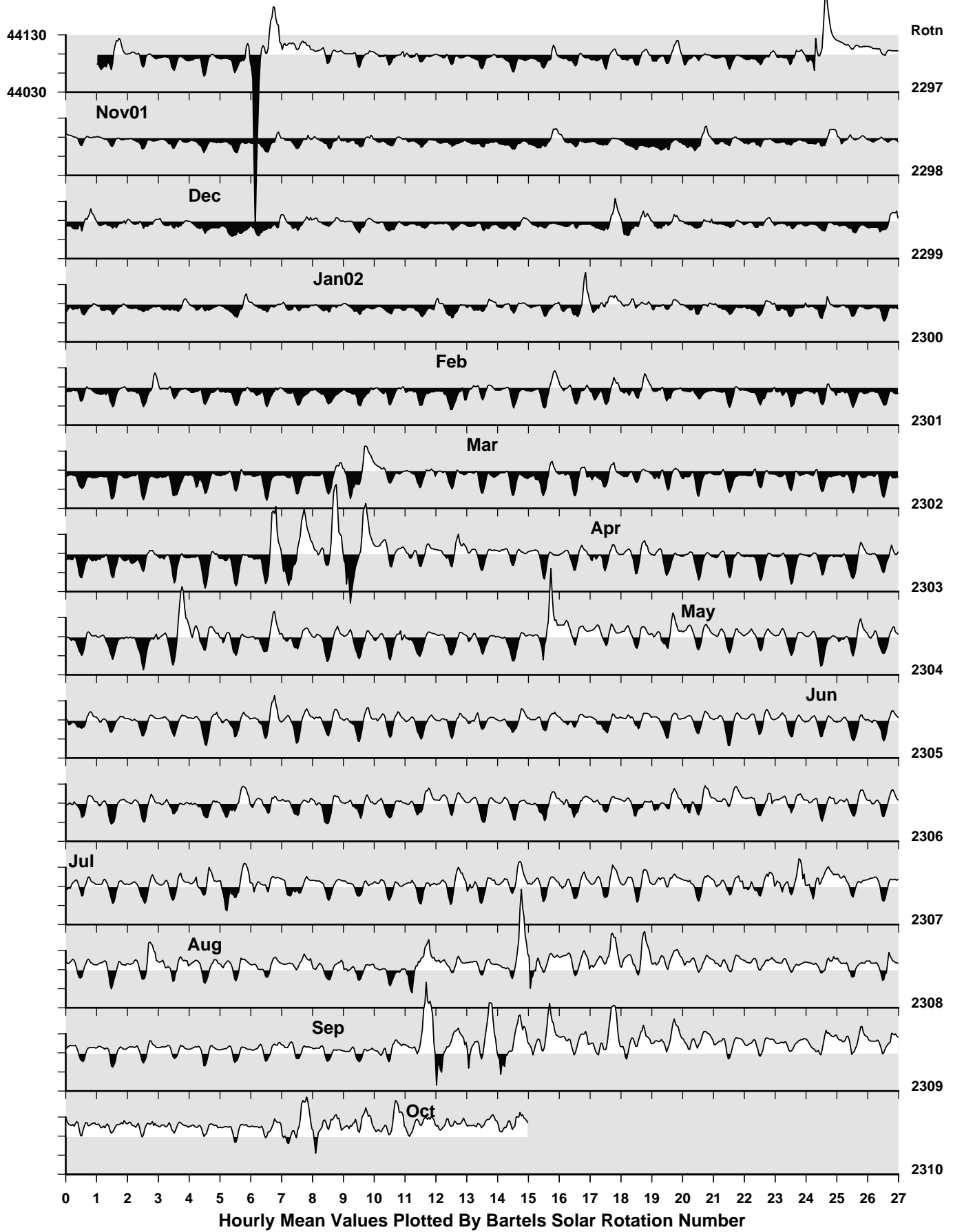
# Hartland Observatory: Horizontal Intensity (nT)



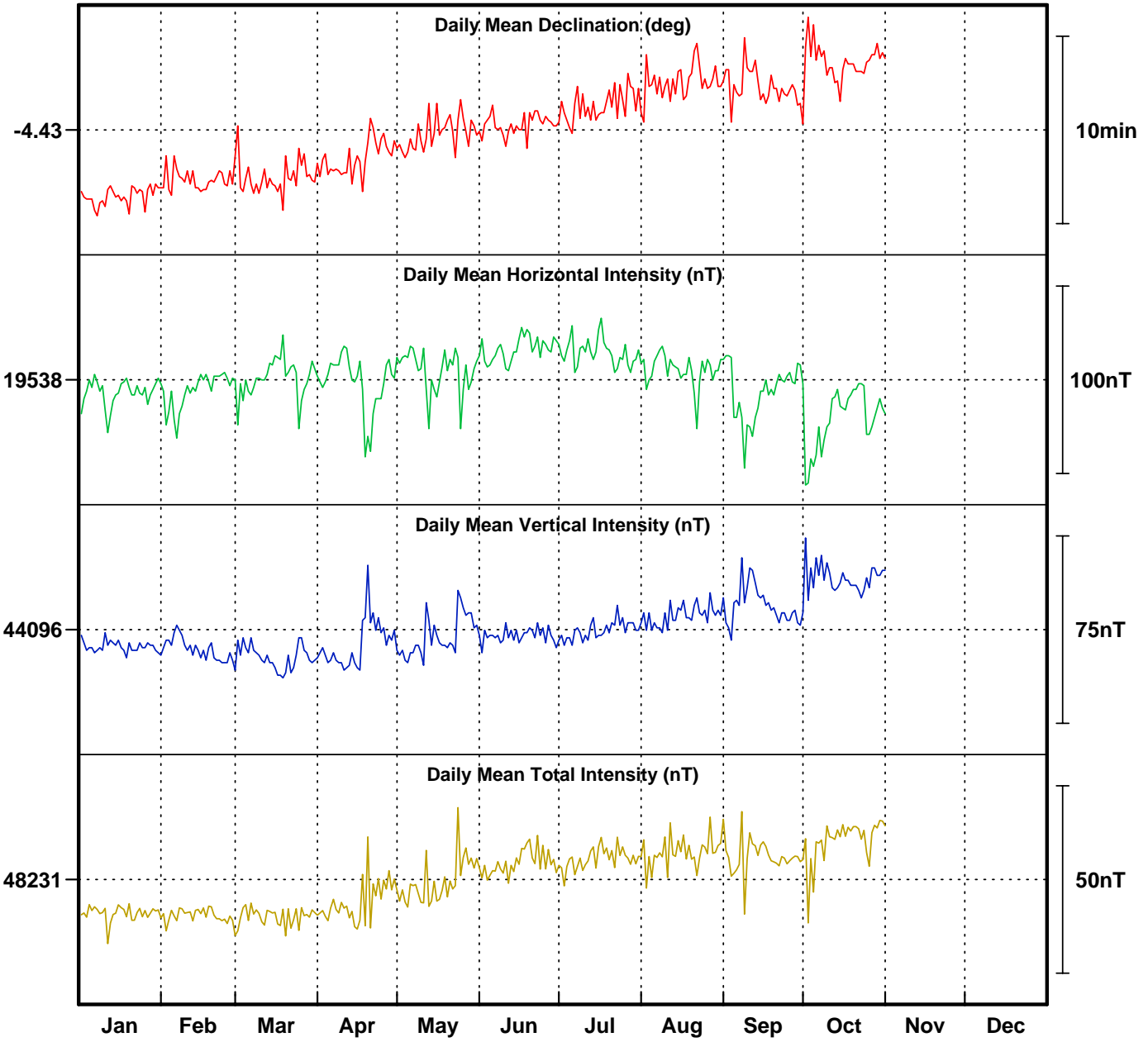
Hourly Mean Values Plotted By Bartels Solar Rotation Number



# Hartland Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



# Hartland 2002



### Monthly Mean Values for Hartland Observatory 2002

Month	<i>D</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>F</i>	Data
January	-4° 29.0′	19531 nT	66° 6.4′	19472 nT	-1527 nT	44089 nT	48222 nT	<b>P</b>
February	-4° 28.1′	19532 nT	66° 6.3′	19473 nT	-1522 nT	44088 nT	48221 nT	<b>P</b>
March	-4° 28.0′	19539 nT	66° 5.8′	19480 nT	-1522 nT	44085 nT	48221 nT	<b>P</b>
April	-4° 27.0′	19537 nT	66° 6.1′	19478 nT	-1516 nT	44090 nT	48225 nT	<b>P</b>
May	-4° 25.7′	19543 nT	66° 5.8′	19485 nT	-1509 nT	44094 nT	48230 nT	<b>P</b>
June	-4° 25.2′	19555 nT	66° 5.0′	19496 nT	-1507 nT	44094 nT	48235 nT	<b>P</b>
July	-4° 24.2′	19552 nT	66° 5.2′	19495 nT	-1501 nT	44096 nT	48237 nT	<b>P</b>
August	-4° 23.3′	19531 nT	66° 6.0′	19486 nT	-1493 nT	44102 nT	48238 nT	<b>P</b>
September	-4° 22.9′	19543 nT	66° 6.9′	19474 nT	-1494 nT	44106 nT	48237 nT	<b>P</b>
October	-4° 21.8′	19517 nT	66° 8.1′	19461 nT	-1485 nT	44117 nT	48241 nT	<b>P</b>

# INDICES OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

## The K Index

Hartland Observatory

October 2002

Day	K - INDICES FOR THREE-HOUR INTERVAL								SUM
	00-03	03-06	06-09	09-12	12-15	15-18	18-21	21-24	
1	2	2	5	5	4	7	5	6	36
2	6	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	32
3	5	2	3	3	3	4	6	5	31
4	6	5	4	3	3	4	6	4	35
5	5	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	28
6	1	3	3	3	2	2	5	4	23
7	3	4	4	3	4	4	6	5	33
8	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	28
9	1	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	25
10	4	4	3	3	1	2	2	4	23
11	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	11
12	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	12
13	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	9
14	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	24
15	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	26
16	3	1	2	2	3	3	5	3	22
17	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	21
18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
19	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	21
20	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	19
21	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	16
22	3	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	18
23	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	19
24	5	5	3	5	5	6	5	5	39
25	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	32
26	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	30
27	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	28
28	5	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	25
29	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	3	21
30	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	21
31	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	26

Lower bound (nT) for the range for each index value at Hartland Observatory									
K-Index									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5	10	20	40	70	120	200	330	500

### The aa Index

Date	Day	K-North	K-South	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
01-10-02	274	2 2 5 5 4 7 5 6	1 2 3 4 6 4 4 5	105	64	44	126	85
02-10-02	275	6 5 4 3 3 4 3 4	4 5 4 3 4 2 2 2	68	45	77	36	56
03-10-02	276	5 2 3 3 3 4 6 5	5 3 4 3 5 5 5 4	68	75	51	91	71
04-10-02	277	6 5 4 3 3 4 6 4	5 3 6 5 4 4 4 3	85	78	96	66	81
05-10-02	278	5 3 2 3 4 4 4 3	2 2 2 5 4 4 3 2	48	40	41	47	44
06-10-02	279	1 3 3 3 2 2 5 4	2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3	37	21	25	33	29
07-10-02	280	3 4 4 3 4 4 6 5	2 3 5 3 4 4 4 4	71	53	46	78	62
08-10-02	281	4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3	3 4 3 4 4 2 2 2	45	37	46	36	41
09-10-02	282	1 2 3 3 3 5 4 4	0 2 3 3 4 4 3 2	42	31	21	52	37
10-10-02	283	4 4 3 3 1 2 2 4	0 2 4 4 3 2 1 1	35	25	40	20	30
11-10-02	284	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1	11	12	10	13	11
12-10-02	285	2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 1 1 3 1 2 1 1	12	12	13	11	12
13-10-02	286	2 1 1 0 0 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1	9	10	8	11	10
14-10-02	287	3 3 4 3 3 3 2 3	1 3 3 3 5 3 2 2	33	34	32	35	34
15-10-02	288	2 3 3 4 3 4 4 3	3 4 2 3 2 4 4 3	40	39	35	44	39
16-10-02	289	3 1 2 2 3 3 5 3	2 1 2 2 2 2 4 3	33	23	16	40	28
17-10-02	290	3 3 3 1 3 2 3 3	3 2 2 1 3 2 2 3	27	21	22	26	24
18-10-02	291	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 2 2 1 3 3 2 3	32	23	25	30	28
19-10-02	292	3 3 2 3 2 2 3 3	2 3 3 2 2 2 4 3	26	28	26	27	27
20-10-02	293	3 3 1 3 3 2 1 3	2 3 2 2 2 1 2 3	24	19	23	20	22
21-10-02	294	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3	2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1	17	11	13	15	14
22-10-02	295	3 1 2 4 3 1 3 1	2 2 2 4 4 2 1 1	24	25	28	21	25
23-10-02	296	1 1 2 2 4 3 3 3	1 1 2 2 3 2 2 3	25	18	12	31	22
24-10-02	297	5 5 3 5 5 6 5 5	3 3 4 5 5 5 4 4	101	69	70	100	85
25-10-02	298	5 4 4 4 4 3 3 5	4 4 4 4 5 2 2 3	62	51	64	49	57
26-10-02	299	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4	3 3 3 4 3 3 3 2	52	34	42	43	43
27-10-02	300	3 3 2 3 4 4 4 5	2 2 3 2 4 3 4 4	48	37	24	61	42
28-10-02	301	5 3 3 3 3 2 3 3	4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2	38	30	44	24	34
29-10-02	302	3 2 2 4 3 1 3 3	2 2 2 3 3 1 2 2	28	19	25	22	24
30-10-02	303	2 2 4 2 2 2 4 3	2 2 5 3 2 2 2 3	28	31	34	25	30
31-10-02	304	4 3 3 3 4 4 3 2	2 2 3 2 4 4 3 1	40	30	29	40	35
Monthly mean value =				38.0				

- (a) The northern daily mean value,  $Aa_n$
- (b) The southern daily mean value,  $Aa_s$
- (c) The mean value of aa for the interval 00-12 UT
- (d) The mean value of aa for the interval 12-24 UT
- (e) The daily mean value of aa ( $Aa$ )

Notes

- i. The values are rounded to the nearest integer.
- ii. The units of the aa index are nT.
- iii. The values shown here are provisional. The definitive values are computed and published by the International Service for Geomagnetic Indices, Paris

## HARTLAND RAPID VARIATIONS

### SI and SSCs

Date	Time (UT)	Type	Quality	H (nT)	D (min)	Z (nT)
29-10-02	20:27	SSC	B	4.7	3.81	-

### SFEs

Date	Start (UT)	Maximum (UT)	End (UT)	H (nT)	D (min)	Z (Nt)
NONE						

### Notes

- i. For SIs and SSCs a \* indicates that the principal impulse was preceded by a smaller reversed impulse.
- ii. The quality of SIs and SSCs are classified as follows:  
A = very distinct  
B = fair, ordinary, but unmistakable  
C = doubtful
- iii. The amplitudes given are for the first chief movement of the event.