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Advances in the global geomagnetic observatory network

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with contributions from

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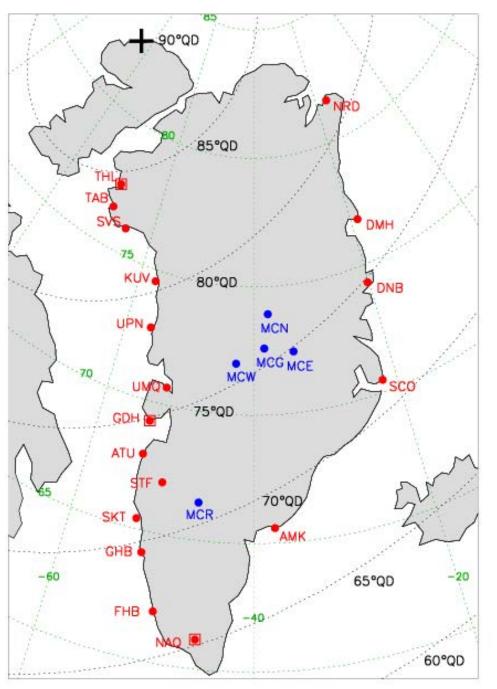
E

Xavier Lalanne, IPGP; Jean-Michel Léger, Leti

Laszlo Hegymegi, MinGeo

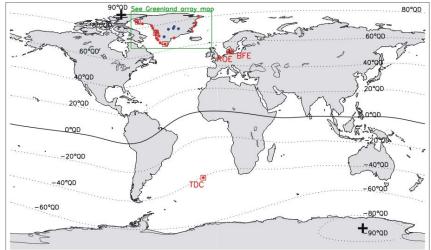
Achim Linthe, GFZ

DTU Space National Space Institute

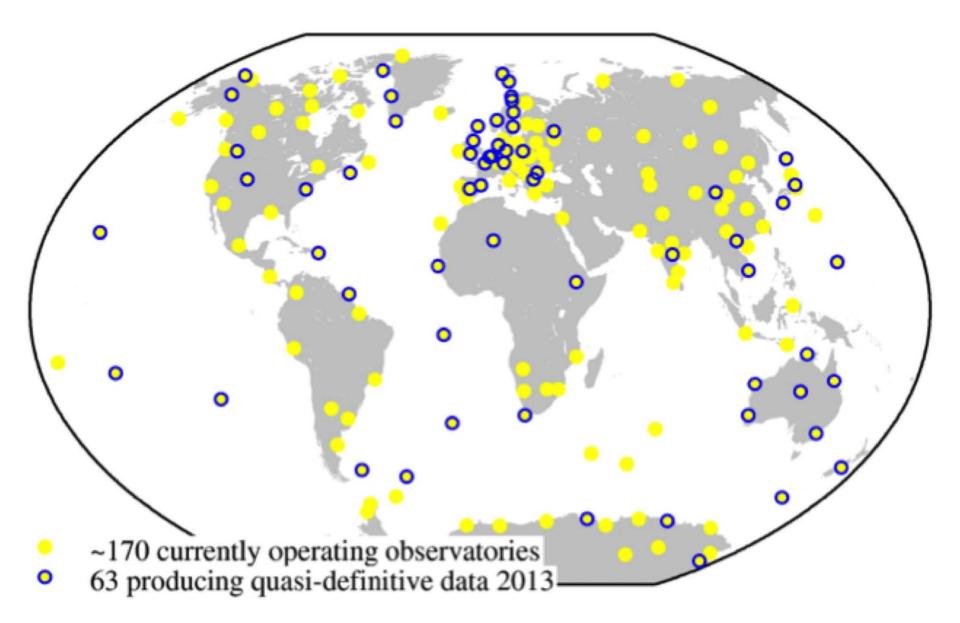


- Magnetic observatory
- Variometer station
- Variometer station (MAGIC)

My background: DTU Space geomagnetic observatories (THL, GDH, NAQ, BFE, TDC) and 15 variometer stations, most of them in Greenland.



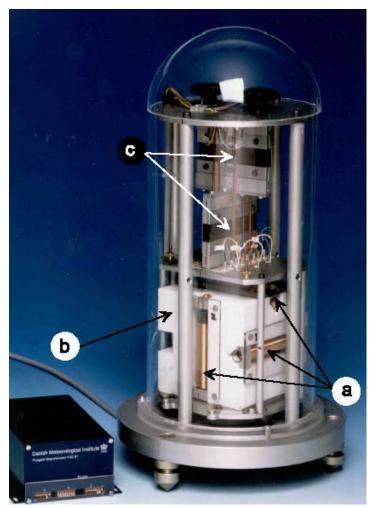
Geomagnetic observatories worldwide



Instruments for geomagnetic observatories.



Variometer



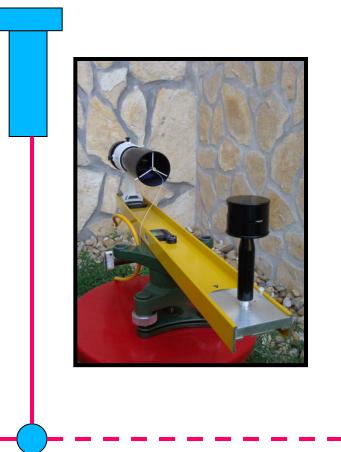
DI-flux to measure direction absolutely.

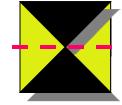




New development: Optical system to control declination baseline of a dIdD instrument.







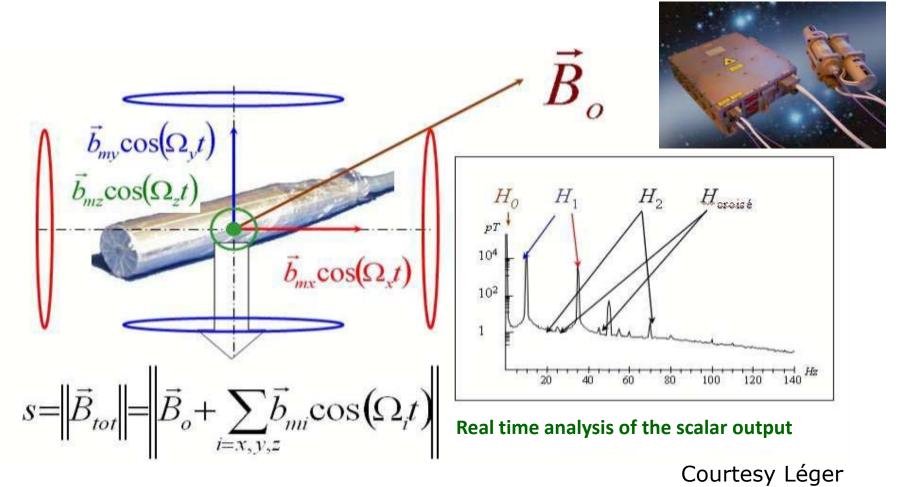
Courtesy Hegymegi

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Absolute vector magnetometer for observatories based on Swarm ASM-V.

Based on an ⁴He atomic resonance SCALAR magnetometer

superposition of 3 AC modulations along 3 orthogonal directions



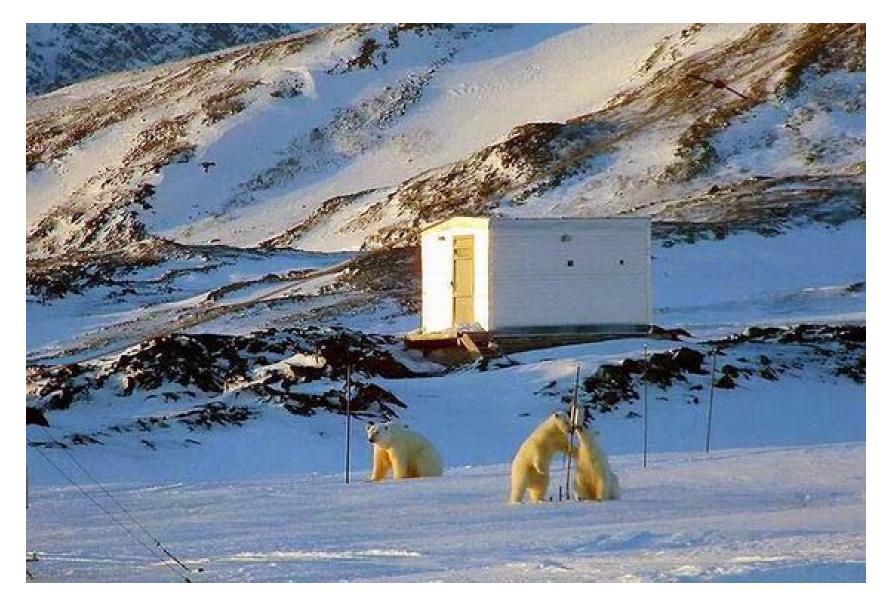
Hyderabad geomagnetic observatory, NGRI, India





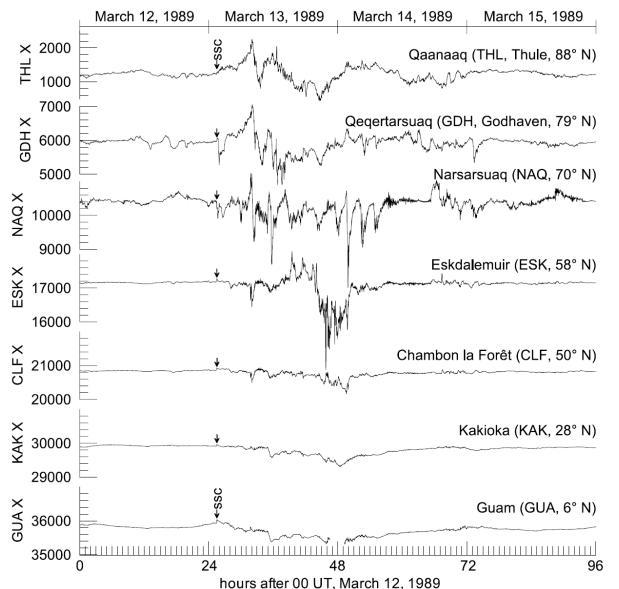


Hornsund, Polish geomagnetic observatory on Spitsbergen



Geomagnetic storm recorded at various latitudes



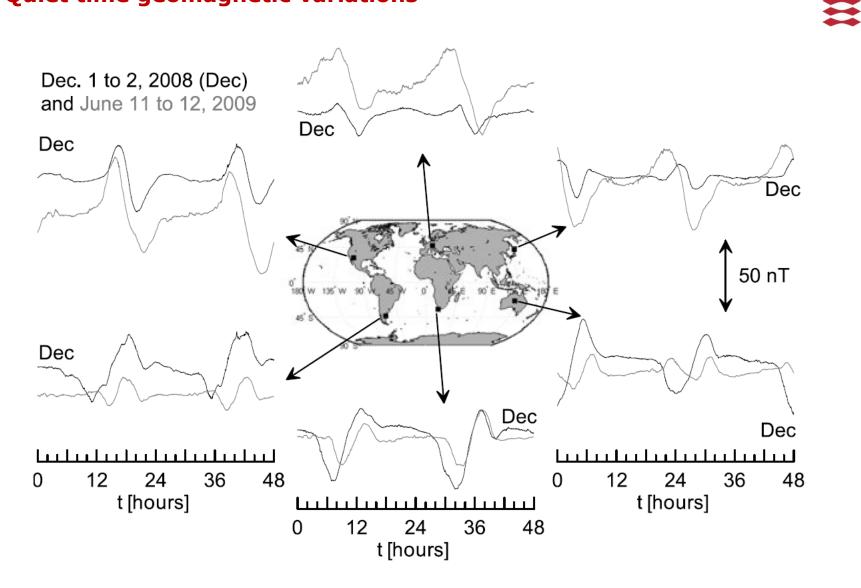


Observatories:

- Long term record of space weather
 -> space climate
- Data selection criteria
- Temporal correction of survey data
- Long period EM induction

Part of this could be done by variometer stations.

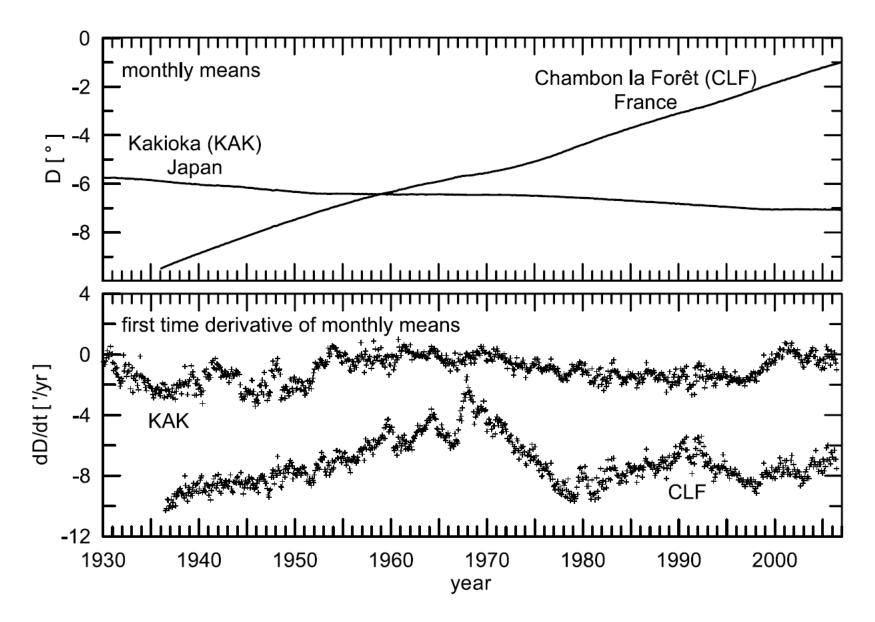
Quiet time geomagnetic variations



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Secular variation time series

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IAGA

- Support to observatories through training, instrument comparisons, resolutions.
- Requires absolute measurements, approves station code, only interested in definitive data. Data quality is operators responsibility.

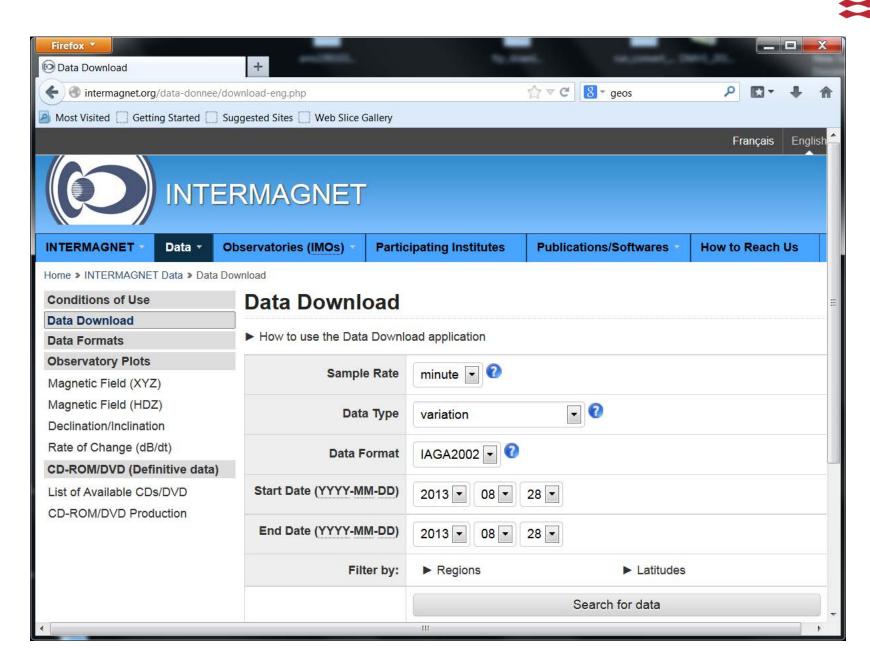
WDC and new WDS

- Wish to provide data and metadata also to geomagnetic non-experts.
- For example to GEOSS 'Global Earth Observation System of Systems'. GEOSS provides decision-support tools to a wide variety of users.

Intermagnet (consortium of observatory operators)

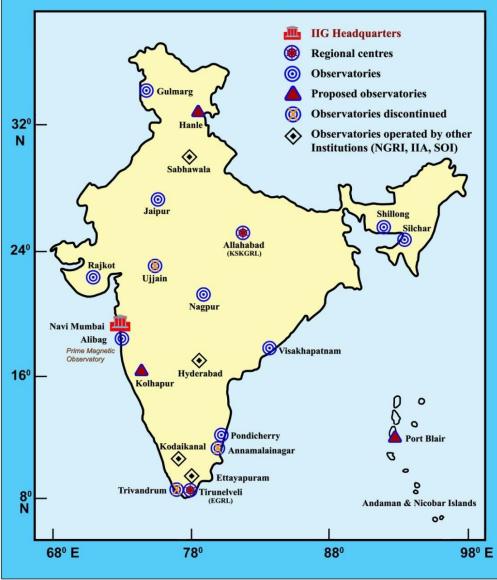
- Checks quality of observatories and data (definitive)
- Near real time and definitive data
- Watch out for 1-second and Quasi definitve data.

Quiet time geomagnetic variations



Regional Networks

Network of Indian Geomagnetic Observatories



Courtesy Veenadhari

Indian geomagnetic observatories sorted after dip latitude.

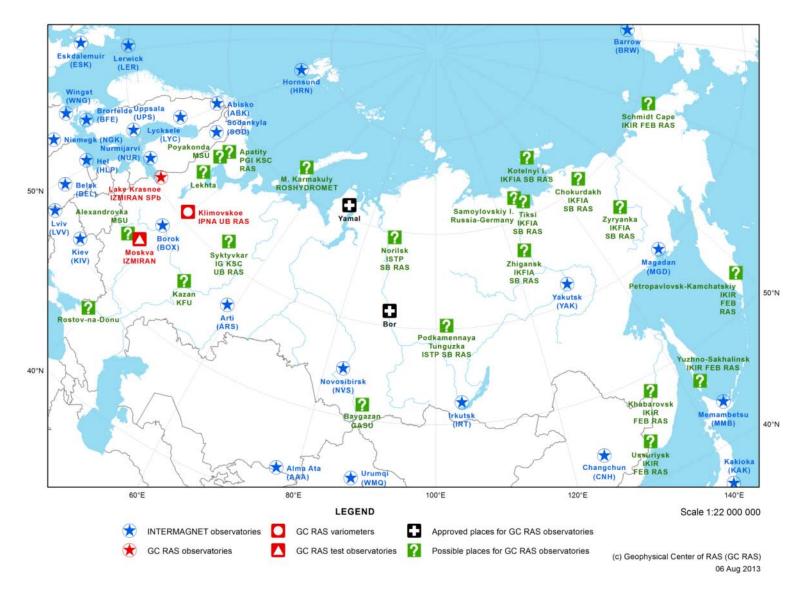


Observatory	IAGA	Geographic		Geomagnetic		Dip
Name	Code	Latitude	Longitud	Latitude	Longitud	Latitude
		(° N)	e(° E)	(° N)	е	
Gulmarg	GUL	34.08	74.4	25.6	149.65	30.80
Jaipur	JAI	26.92	75.8	18.35	150.16	23.55
Allahabad	ALH	25.47	81.9	16.43	155.74	22.13
Shillong	SHL	25.57	91.88	15.95	165.11	21.99
Silchar	SIL	24.93	92.82	15.27	165.96	20.99
Rajkot	RKT	22.3	70.93	14.21	145.08	18.23
Nagpur	NGP	21.15	79.08	12.33	152.71	16.26
Alibag	ABG	18.62	72.87	10.36	146.54	14.27
Visakhapatnam	VSK	17.68	83.32	8.56	156.49	12.42
Pondicherry	PND	11.92	79.92	3.07	152.75	5.36
Port Blair	PBR	11.68	92.72	2.03	165.25	4.76
Tirunelveli	TIR	8.7	77.8	0.03	150.4	0.97

Courtesy Veenadhari

Approved and potential places for new observatories in Russia.

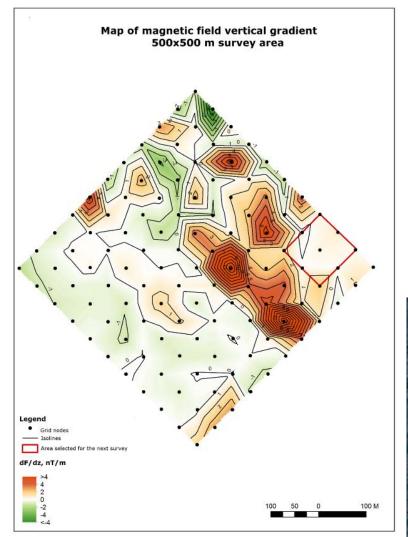


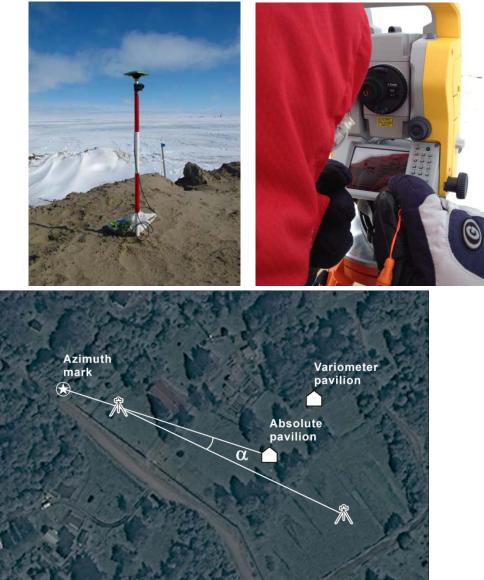


Courtesy Krasnoperov

Total field grid and azimuth determination, Russia





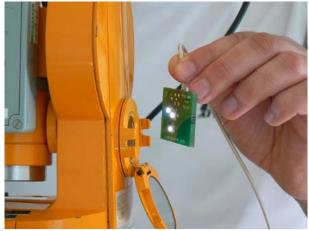


Courtesy Krasnoperov

New repeat station network, new method in France









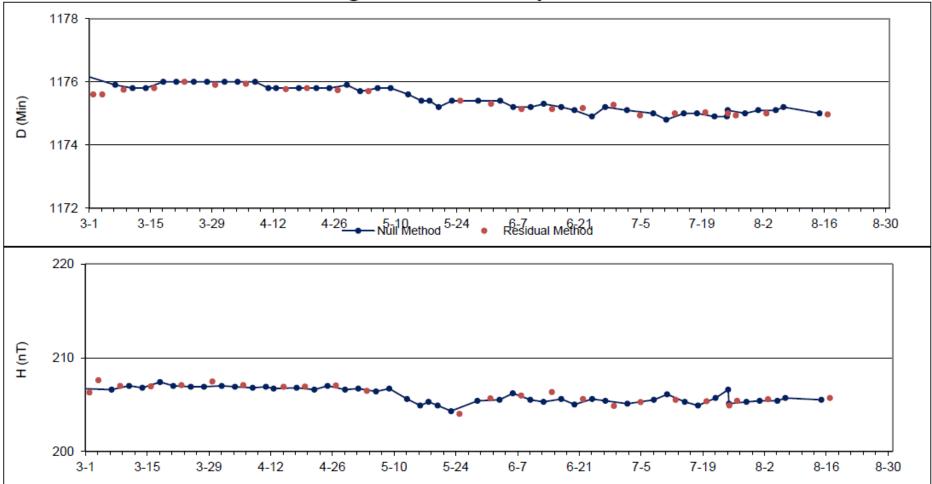




Courtesy Lalanne

Baselines for College, Alaska: 2 different methods compared





2013 College Baseline Comparison

Courtesy Worthington

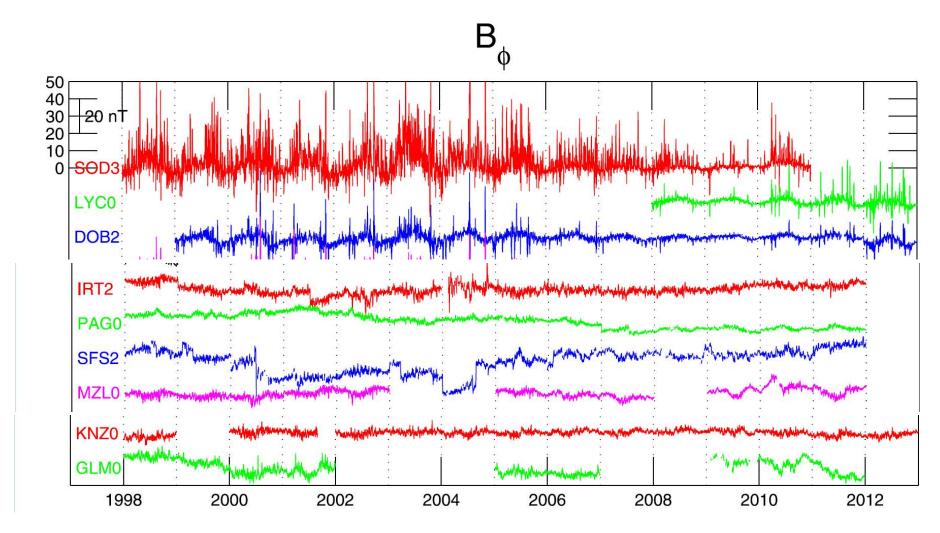
Quality check of observatory data

In preparation for the Swarm mission files of good quality observatory hourly means in a particular format and updated once every 3 months are required. These data should

- contain minimal measurement noise
- be as complete as possible (no data gaps in time)
- be corrected to absolute values over multi-year periods, i.e. drift-free
- be without discontinuities
- be in geocentric coordinate frame and time- and position-stamped

To meet these requirements misfits of spherical harmonic models can be inspected in temporal and spatial domains. Pre-processing removes all known signals, i.e. core, crust and quiet-time ionosphere, and the modelling fits most of the remaining coherent field on an hourly basis. The misfits mainly represent measurement artefacts on the 0-10 nT scale (Macmillan and Olsen, 2013).

Quality check of observatory data



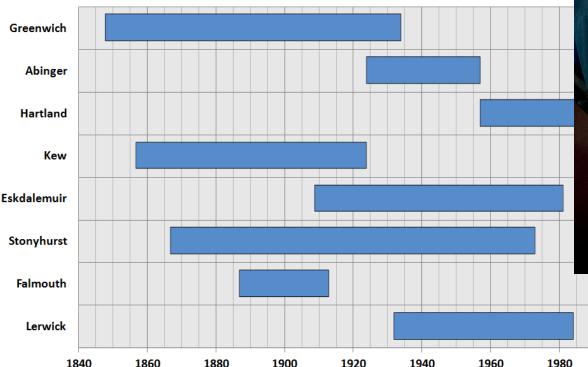
Courtesy Macmillan

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Digitital capture of magnetograms, BGS

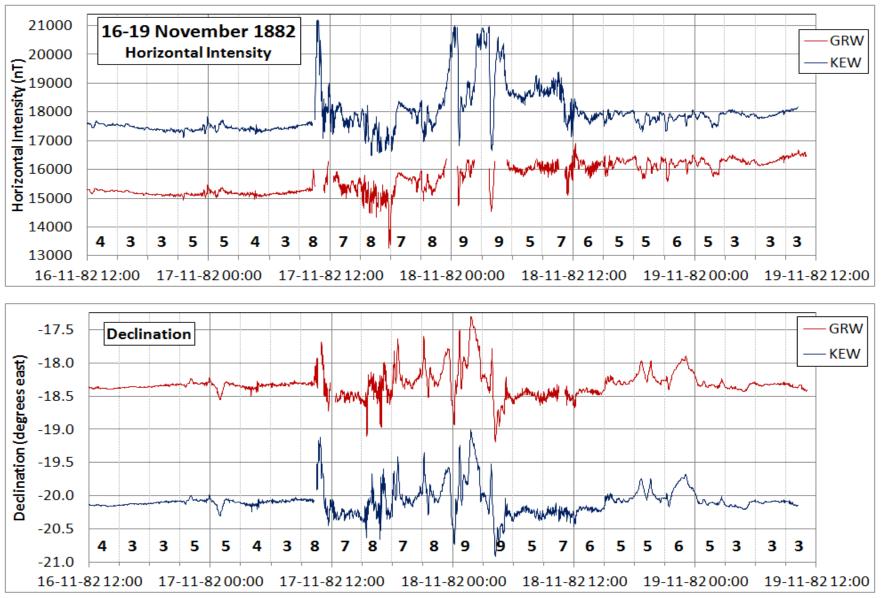
472 years >300,000 magnetograms





Courtesy Clarke

Digitization of geomagnetic storms

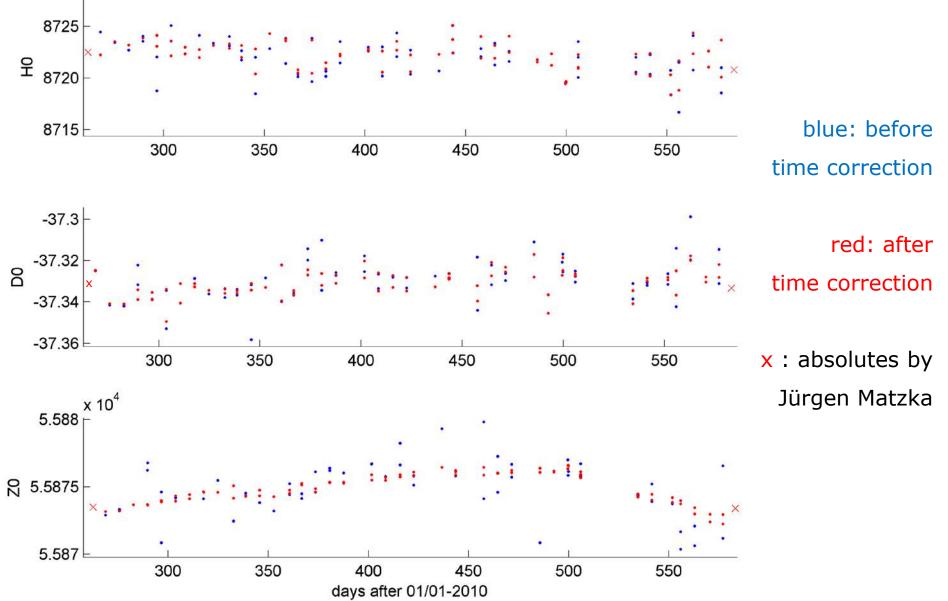


Courtesy Clarke

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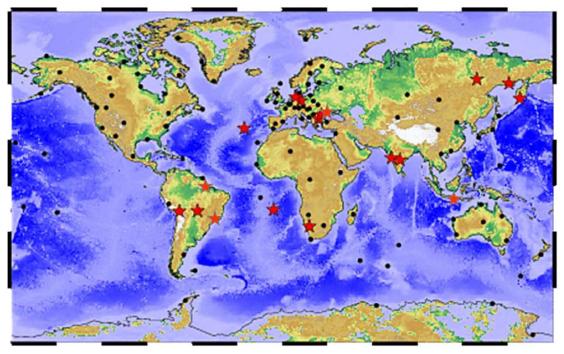
Baselines Qeqertarsuaq, Greenland, from 29/9-2010 to 3/8-2012

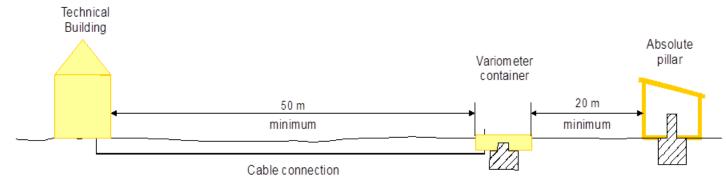




Increase global cooperation, decrease observatory size

Network of GFZ-Cooperation Observatories







Courtesy Linthe

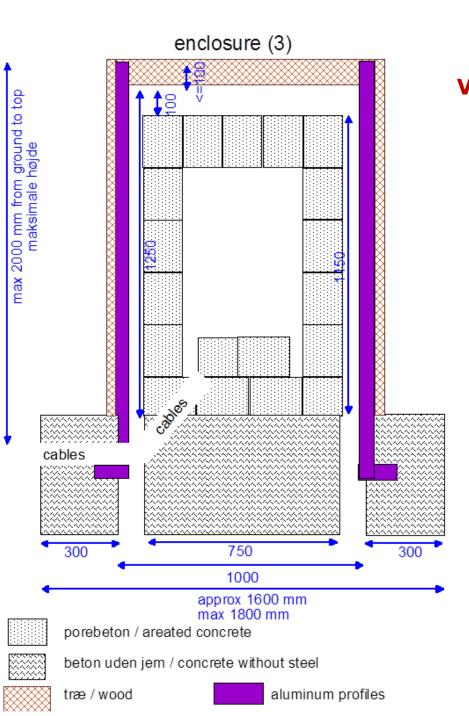




Thule Air Base (TAB), Greenland, variometer established JUN 2013







Variometer hut Thule Air Base



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Thanks to the contributors. Thank you for your attention.

Photo: Stefan Christmann, Neumayer Station, Antarcti