



British  
Geological  
Survey



MONTHLY MAGNETIC BULLETIN

# Ascension Island Observatory

September 2022



# 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  
British Geological Survey  
The Lyell Centre  
Research Avenue South  
Edinburgh EH14 4AP  
Scotland, UK

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

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° 56'56.4"S 345° 37'26.4"E  
*Geomagnetic:* 3° 0'25.2"S 057° 31'40.8"E  
*Height above mean sea level:* 177 m

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. On-line 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 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 [geomag.bgs.ac.uk/data\\_service/home](http://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 ©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 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 [geomag.bgs.ac.uk/contactus/staff](http://geomag.bgs.ac.uk/contactus/staff)



# Ascension Island 2022

Declination : Absolute - Variometer (markers) and Baseline Applied (line)

-14.86

5min

Horizontal Intensity : Absolute - Variometer (markers) and Baseline Applied (line)

20563

20nT

Vertical Intensity : Absolute - Variometer (markers) and Baseline Applied (line)

-19950

20nT

Total Intensity : Absolute (Proton F) - Baseline Adjusted Variometer (derived F)

-87.6

20nT

Temperature Inside Variometer Hut

36.8

10°C

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

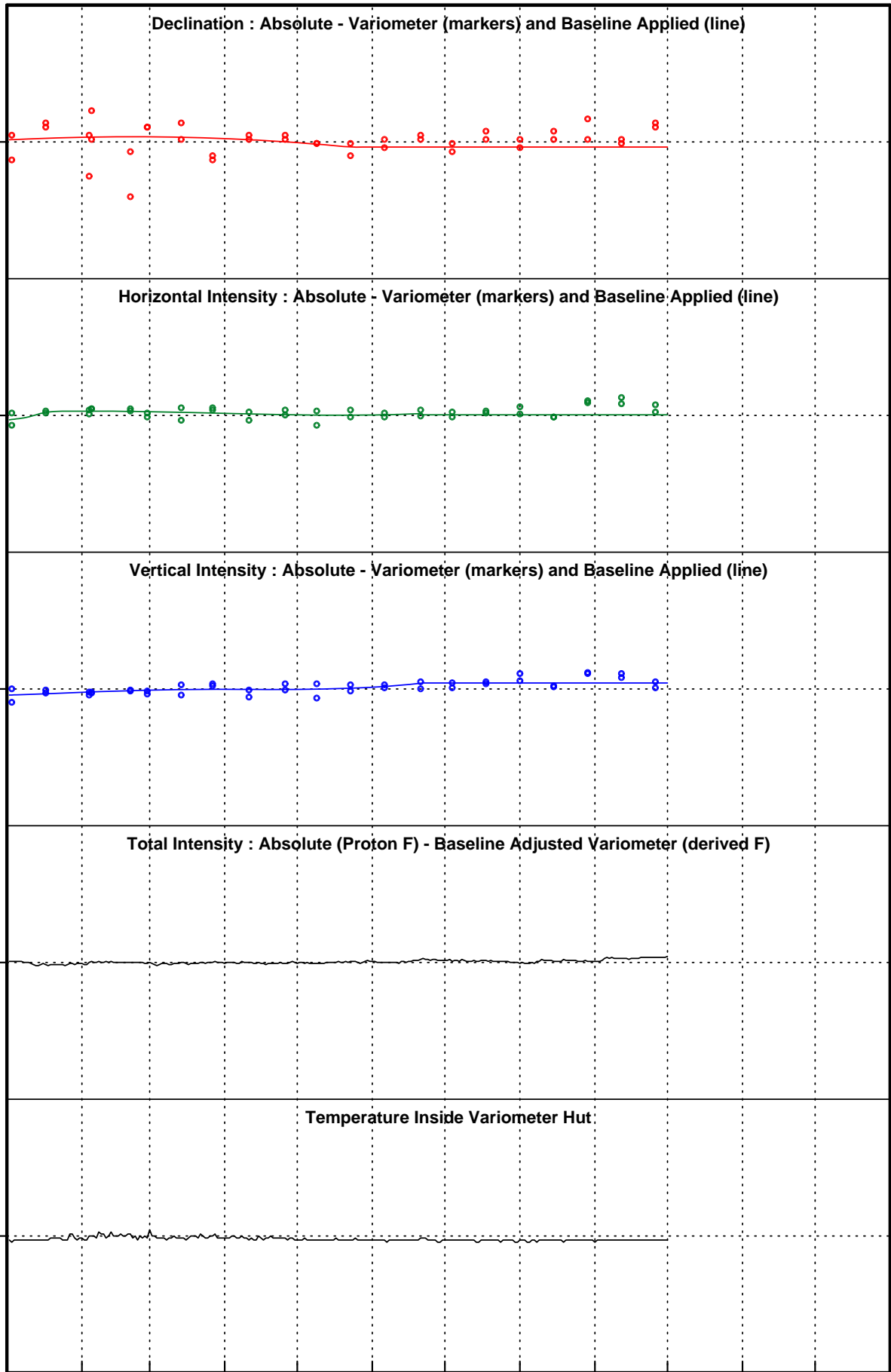
Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

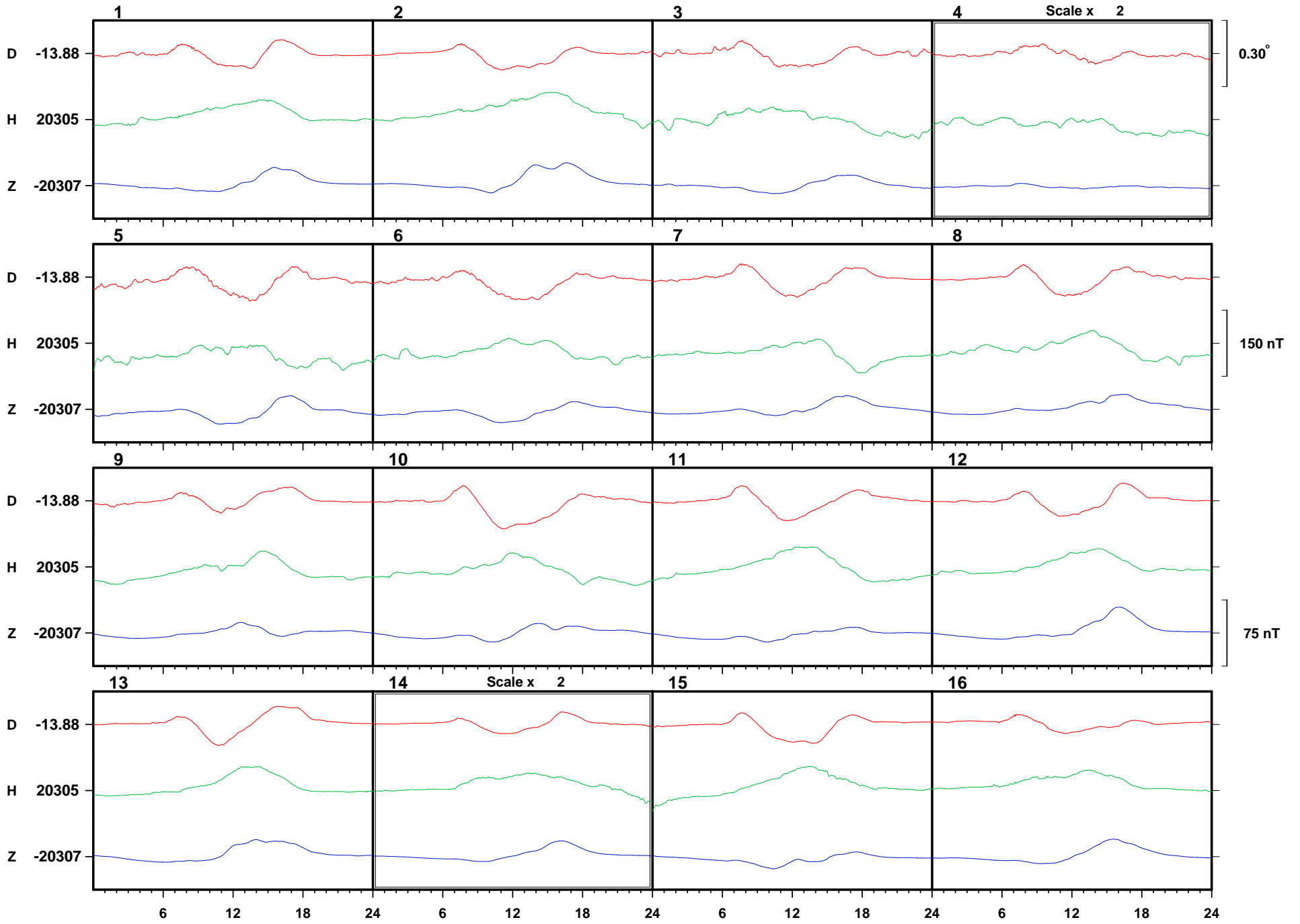
Dec

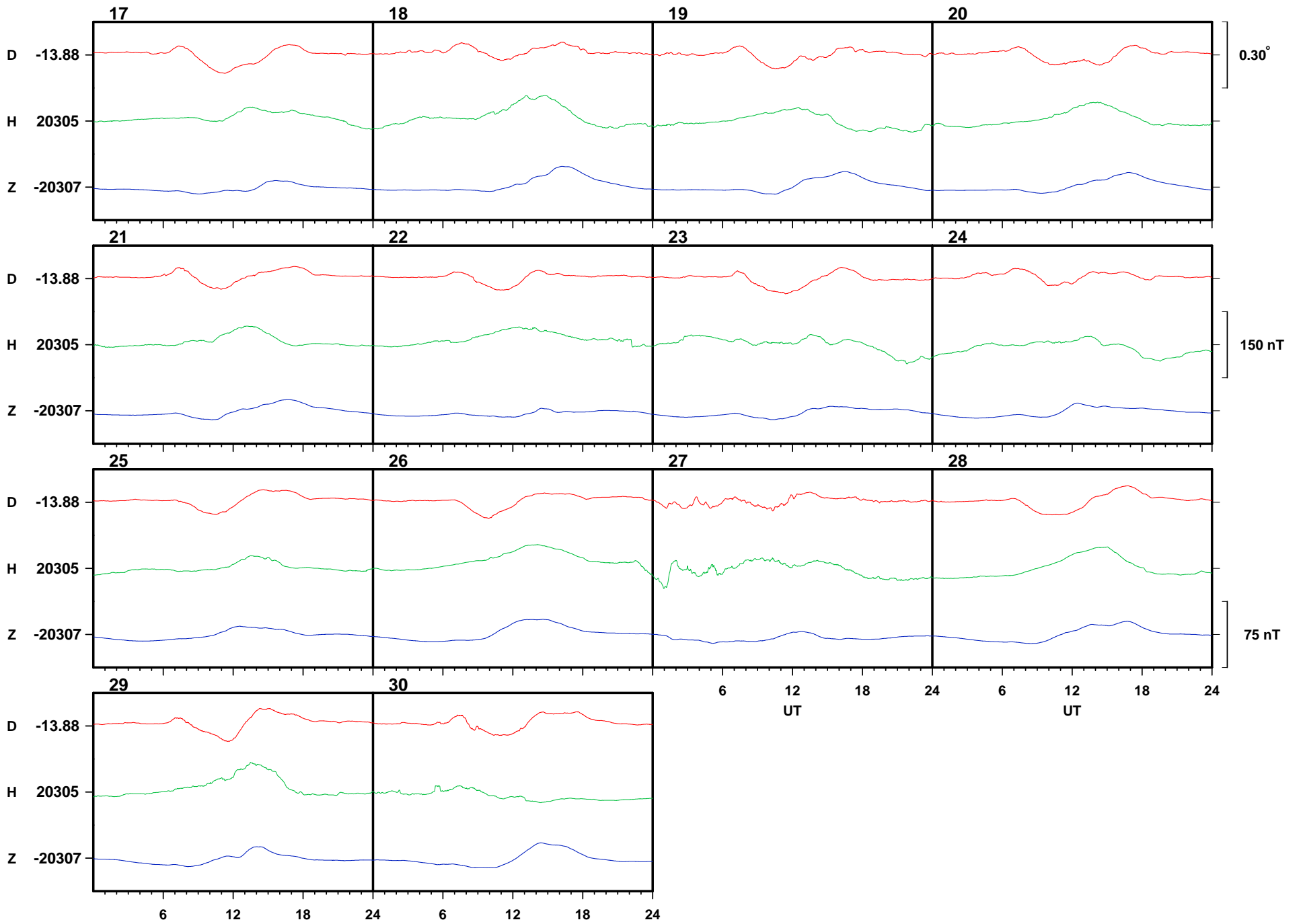


Ascension Island

September

2022





Ascension Island

September

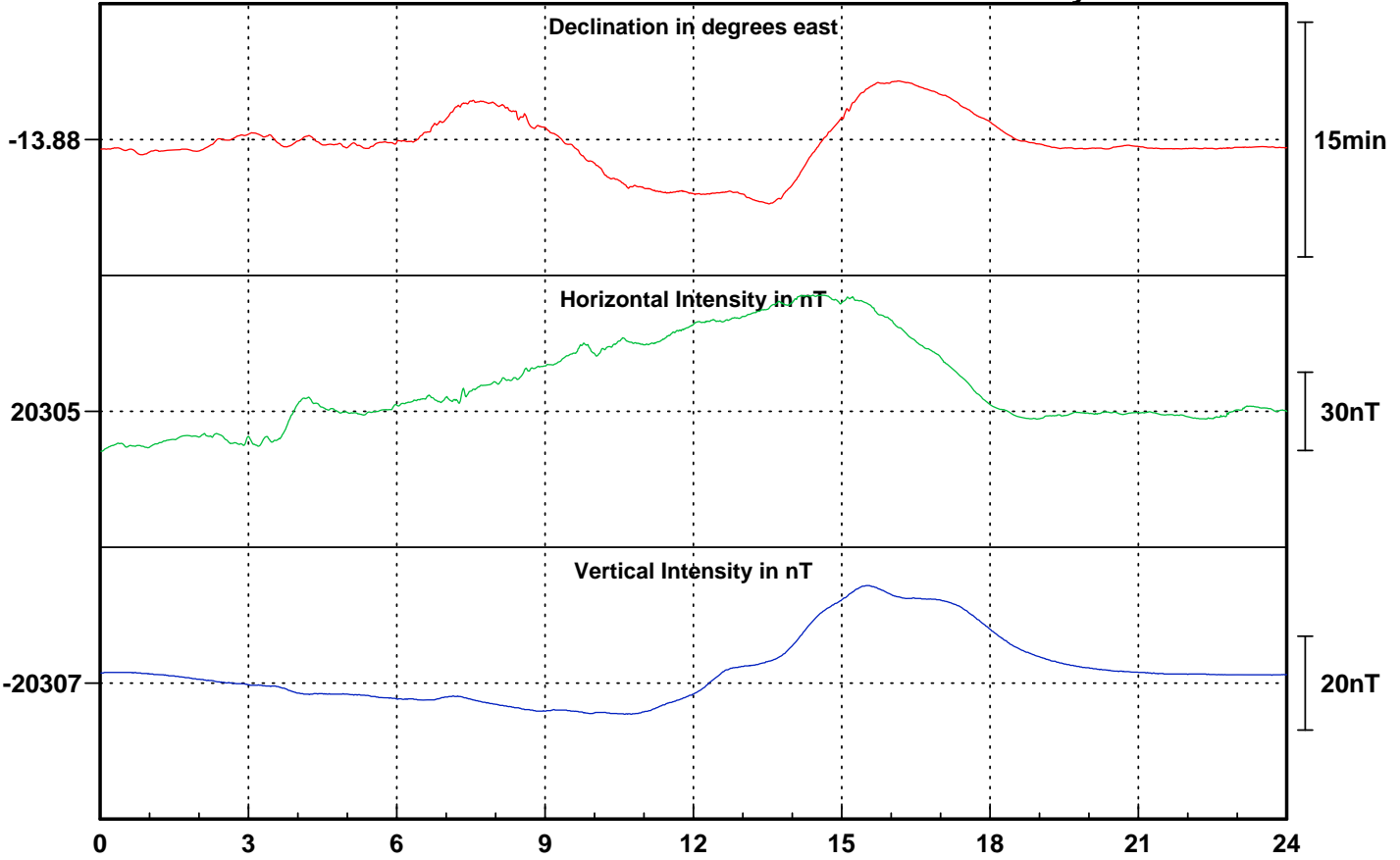
2022



Date: 01-09-2022

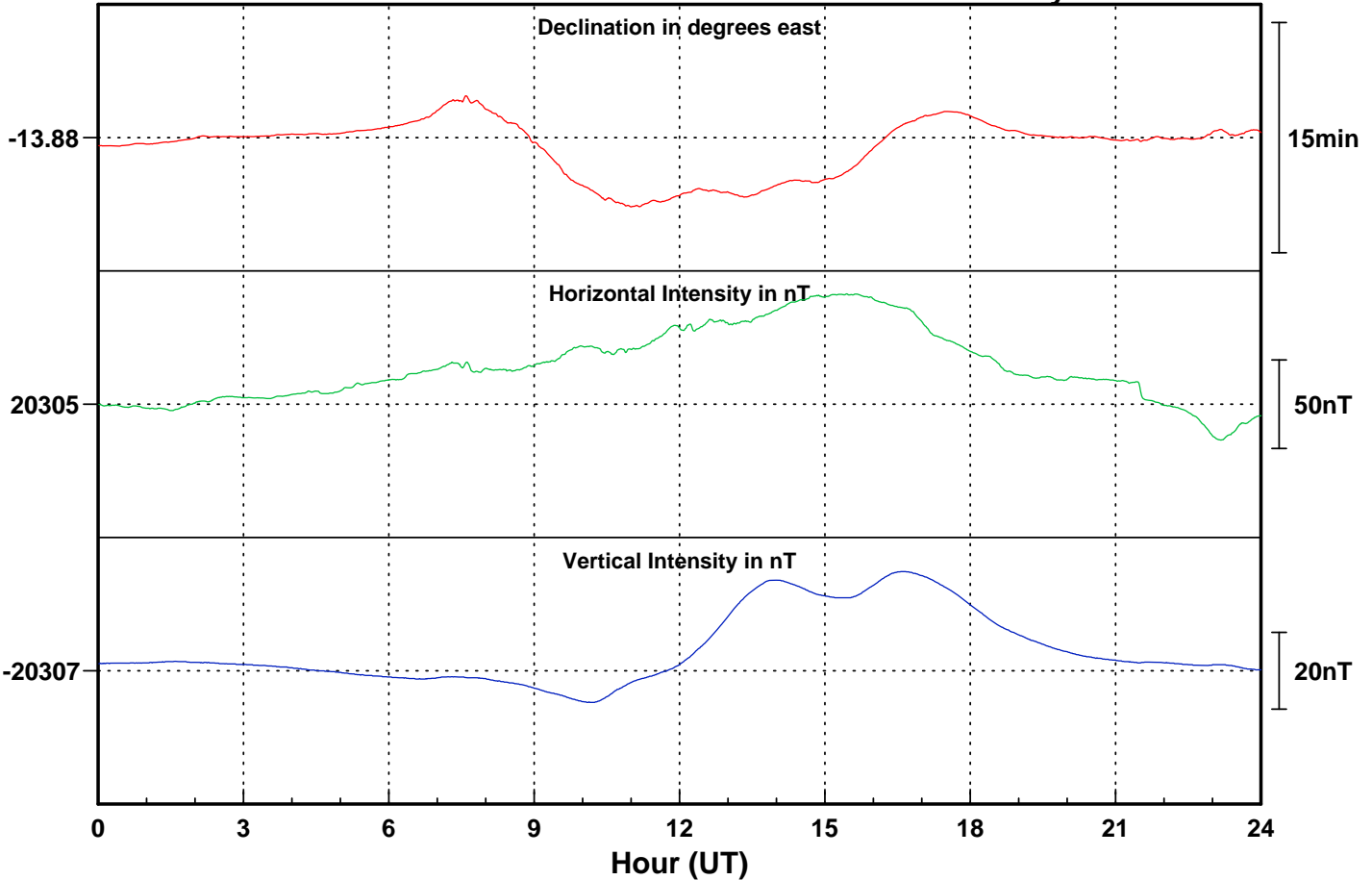
# Ascension Island

Day number: 244



Date: 02-09-2022

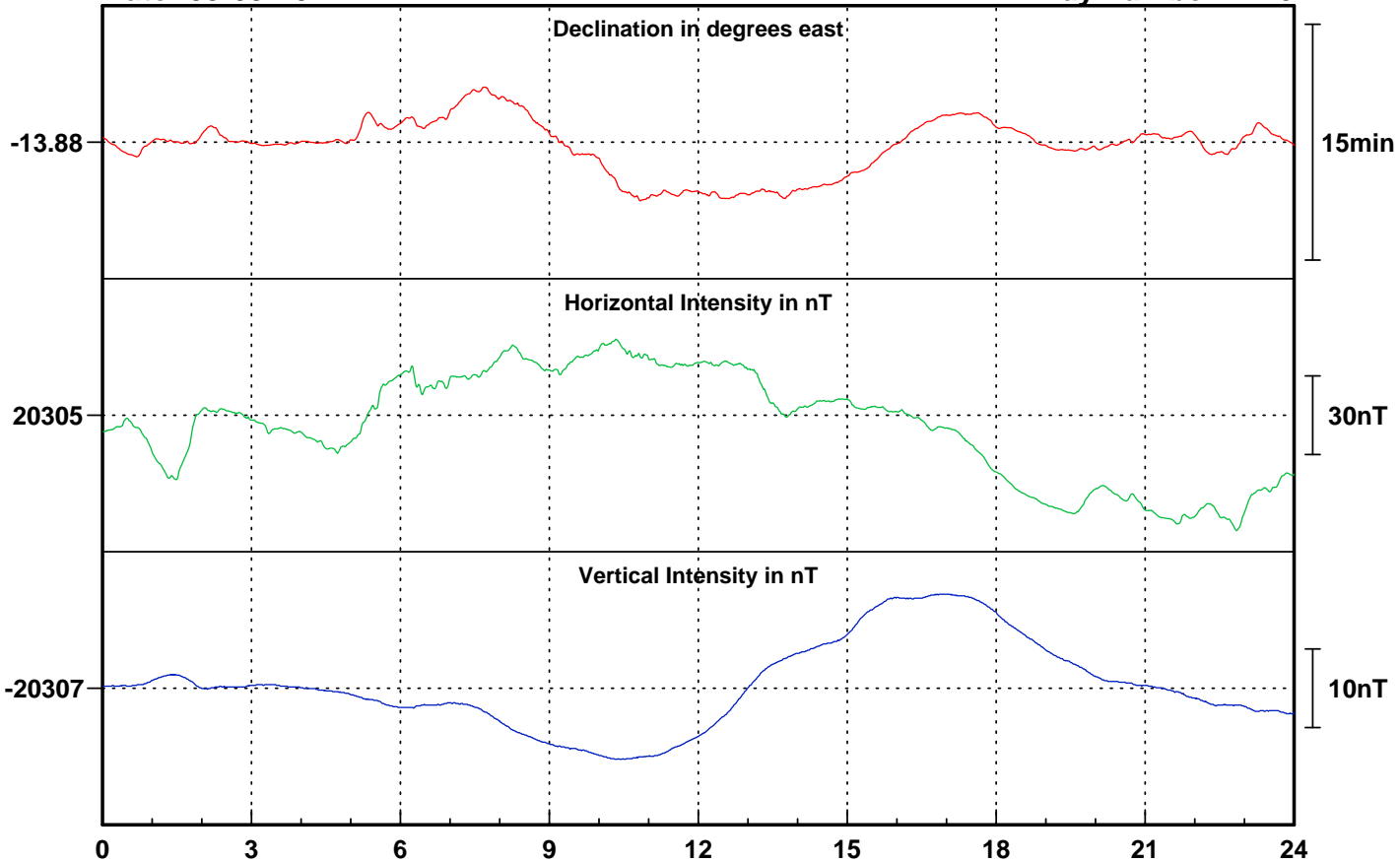
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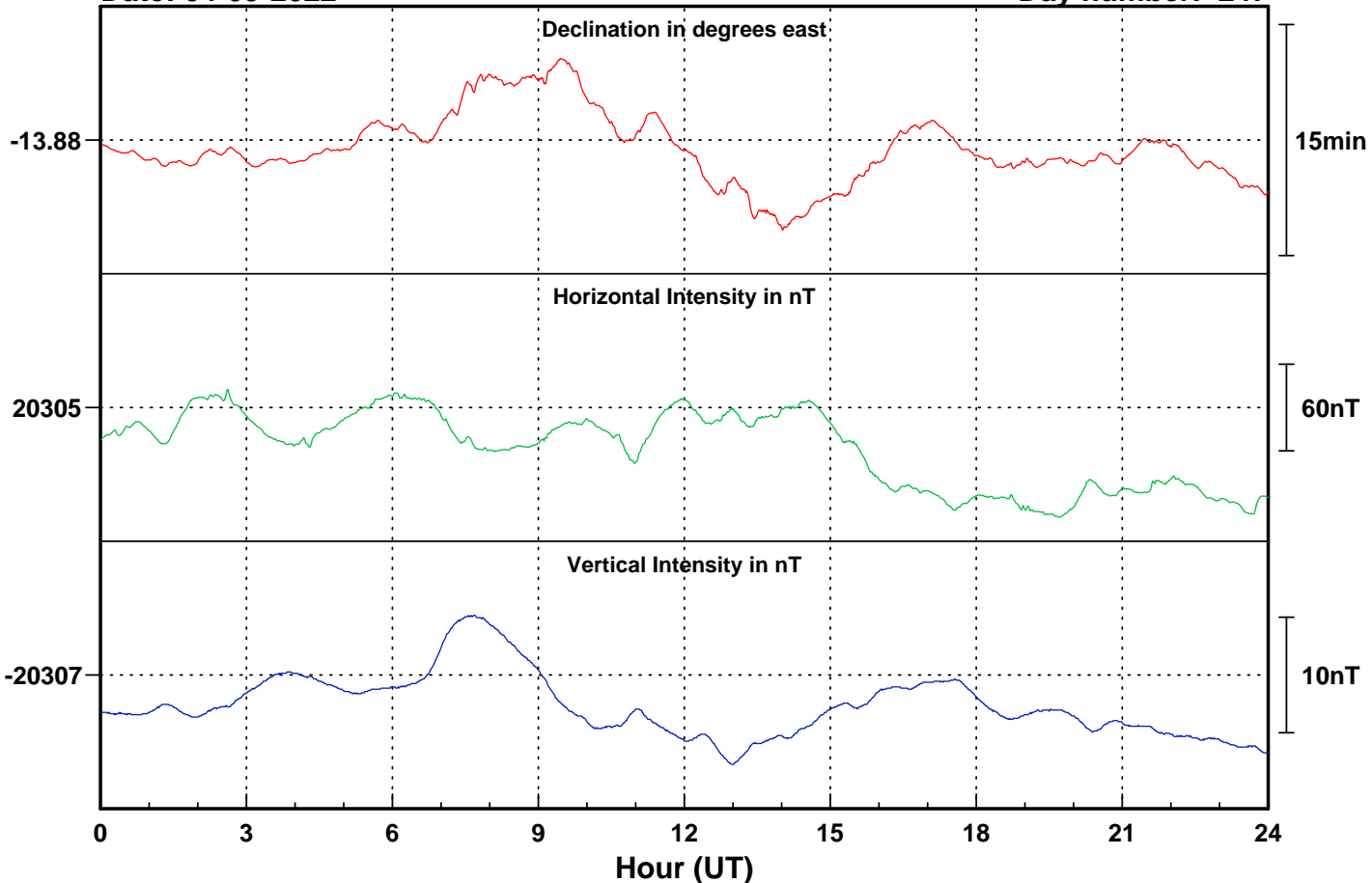
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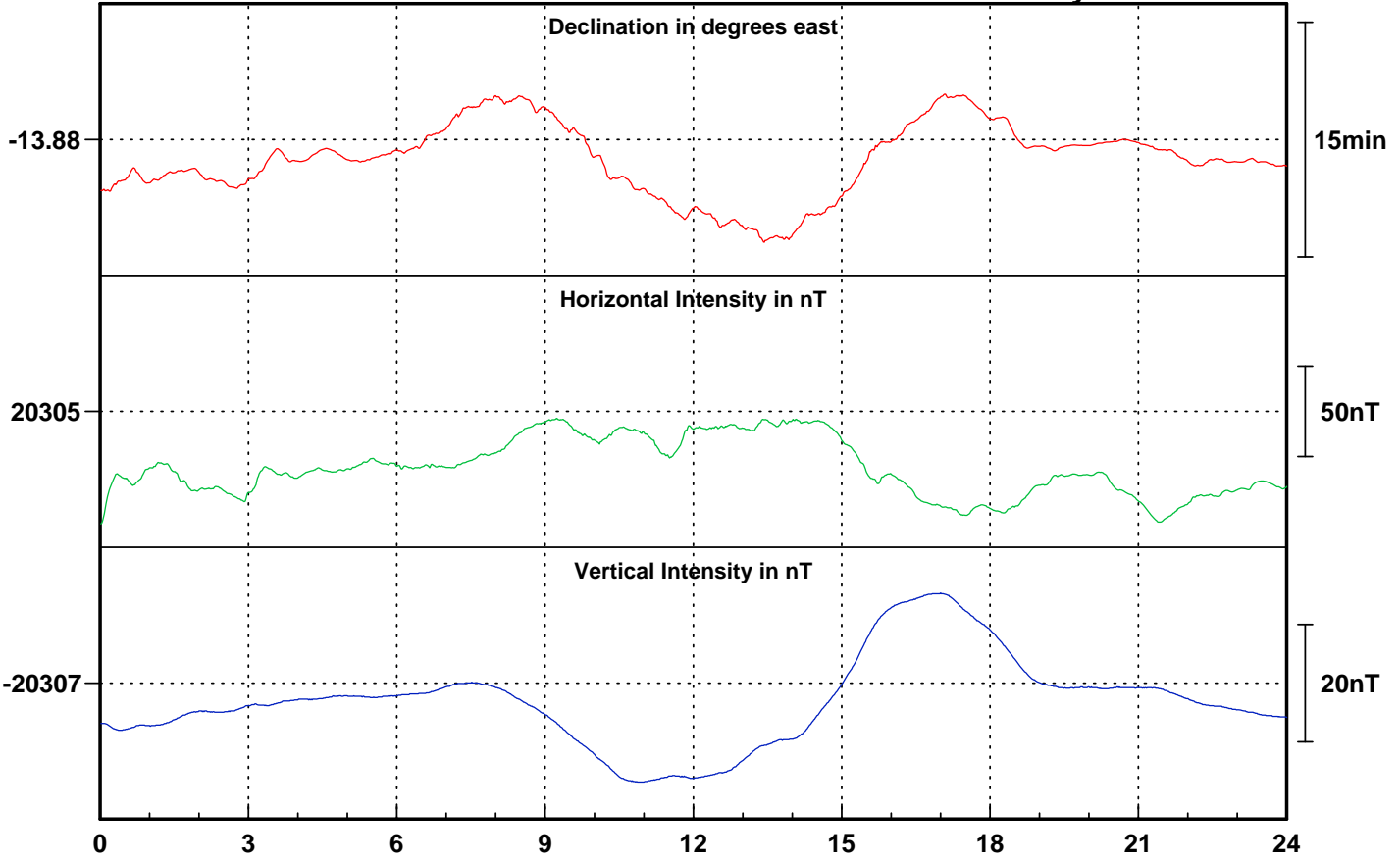
Day number: 247



Date: 05-09-2022

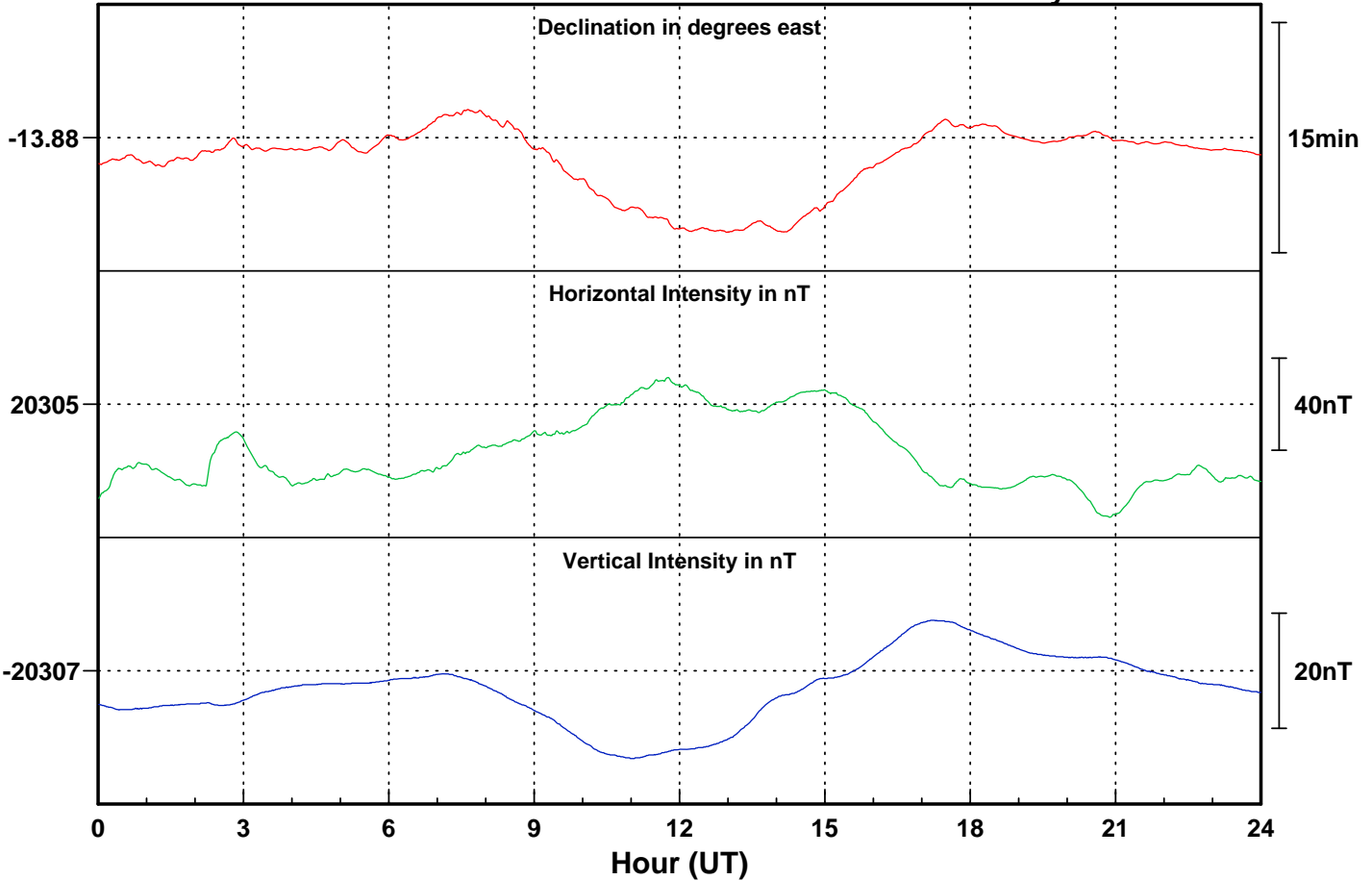
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Day number: 248



Date: 06-09-2022

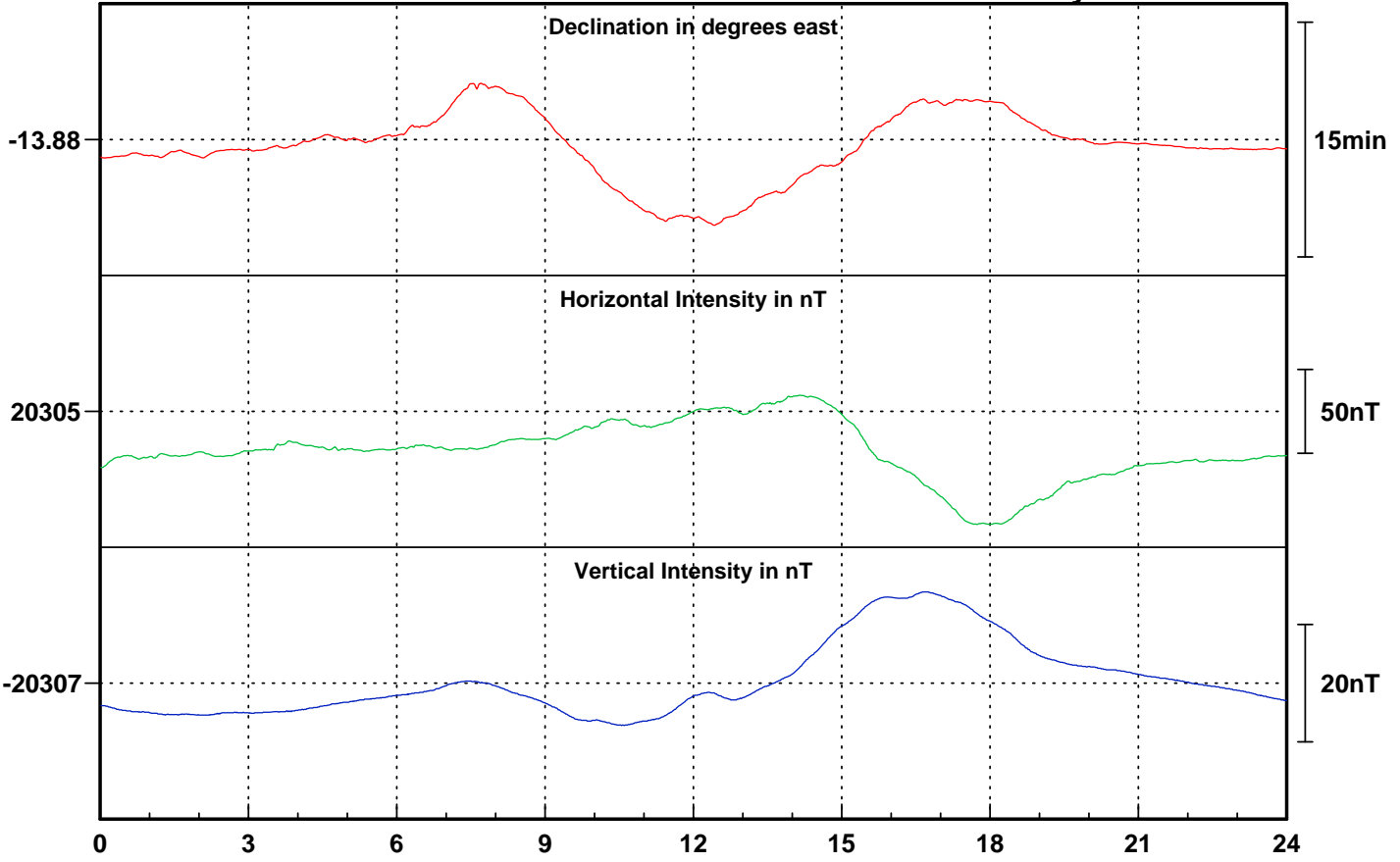
Day number: 249



Date: 07-09-2022

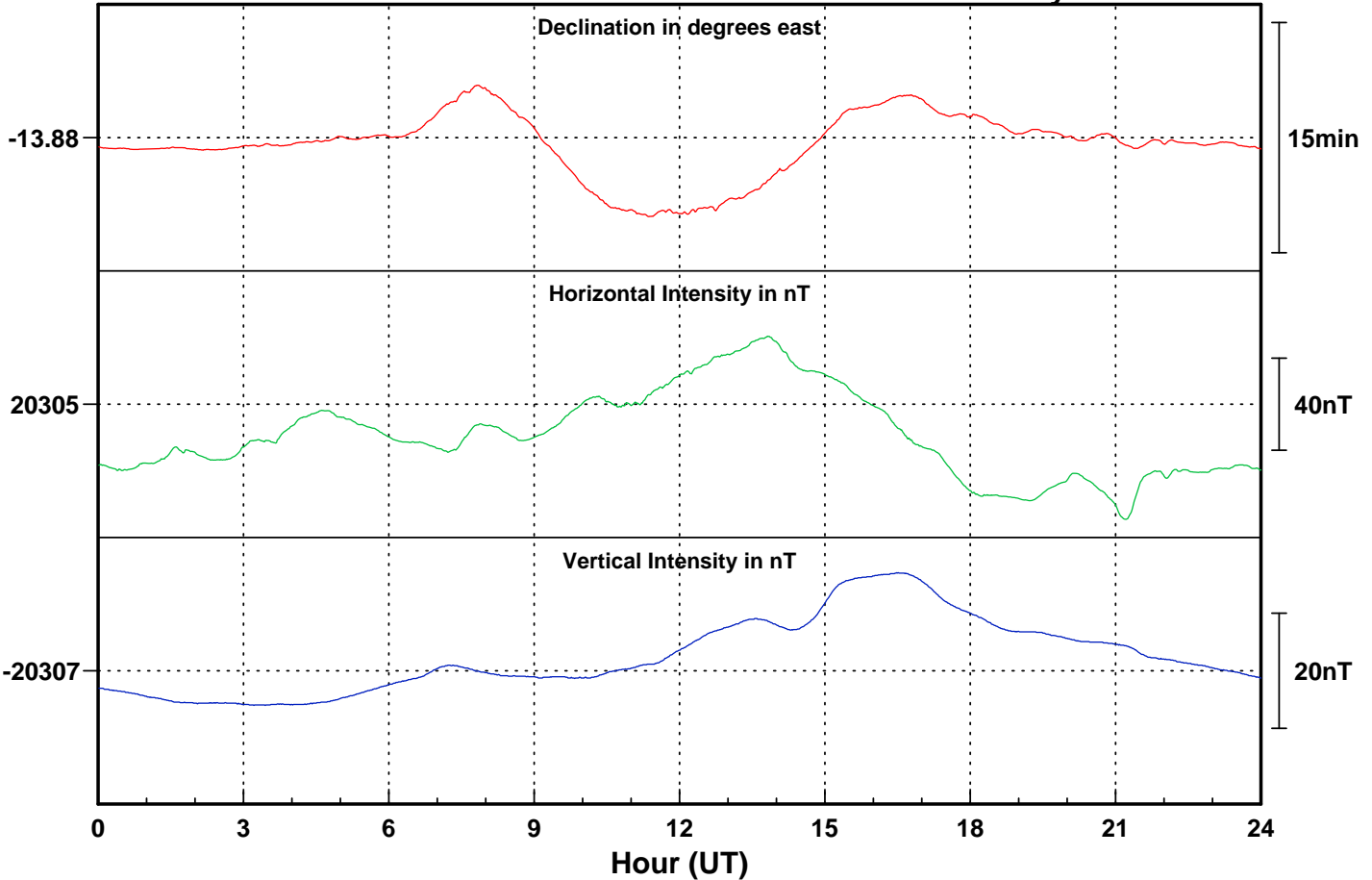
# Ascension Island

Day number: 250



Date: 08-09-2022

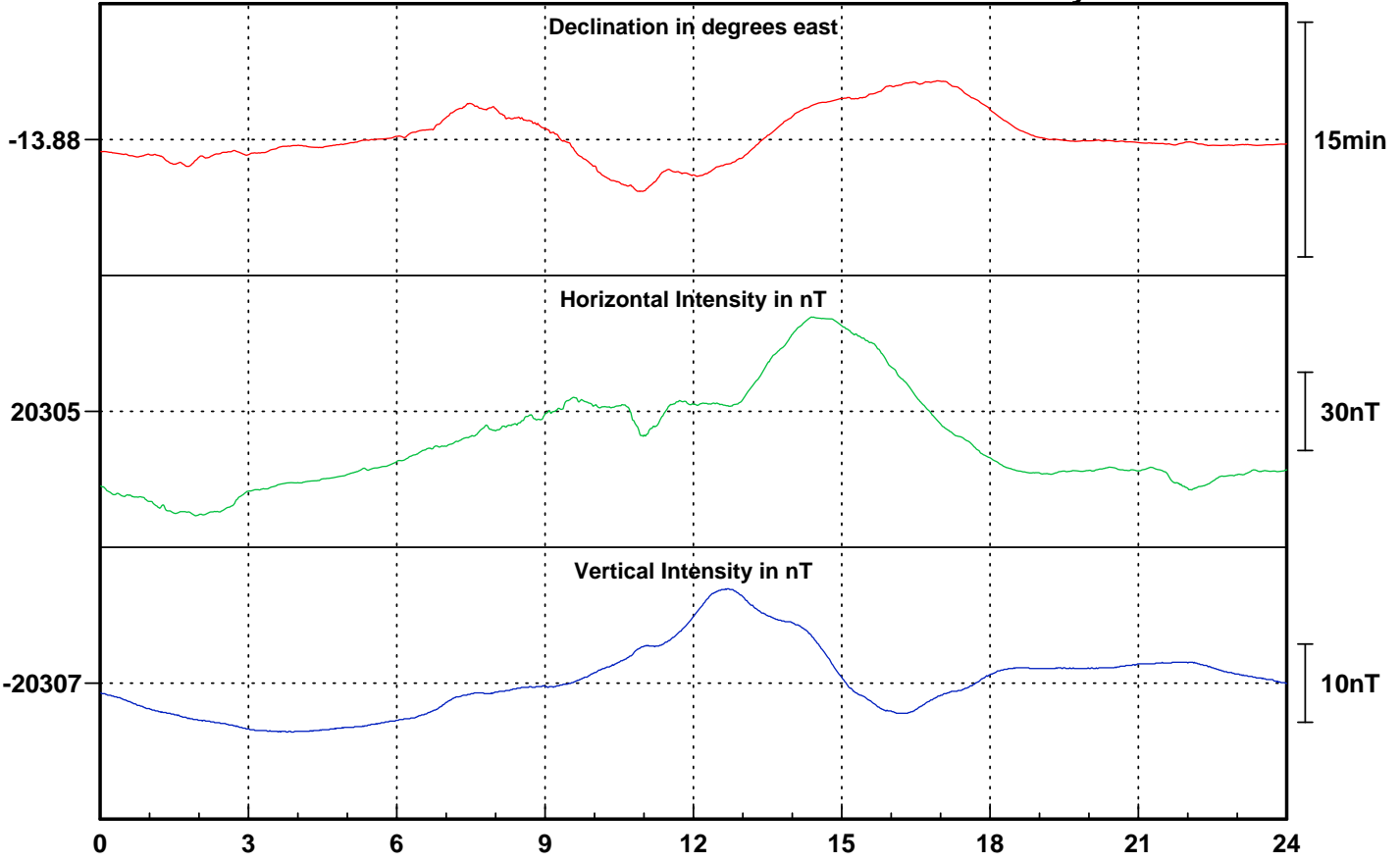
Day number: 251



Date: 09-09-2022

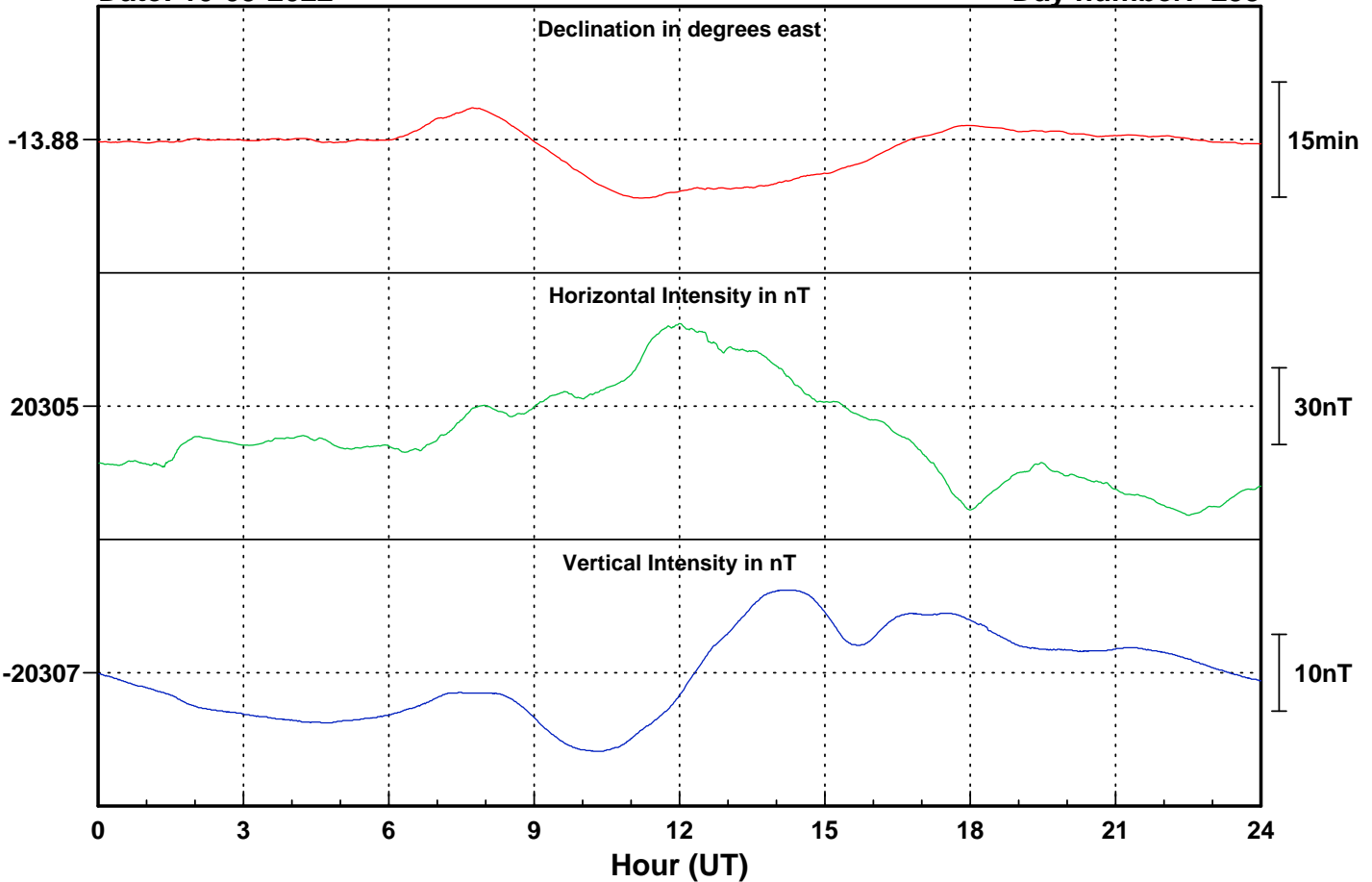
# Ascension Island

Day number: 252



Date: 10-09-2022

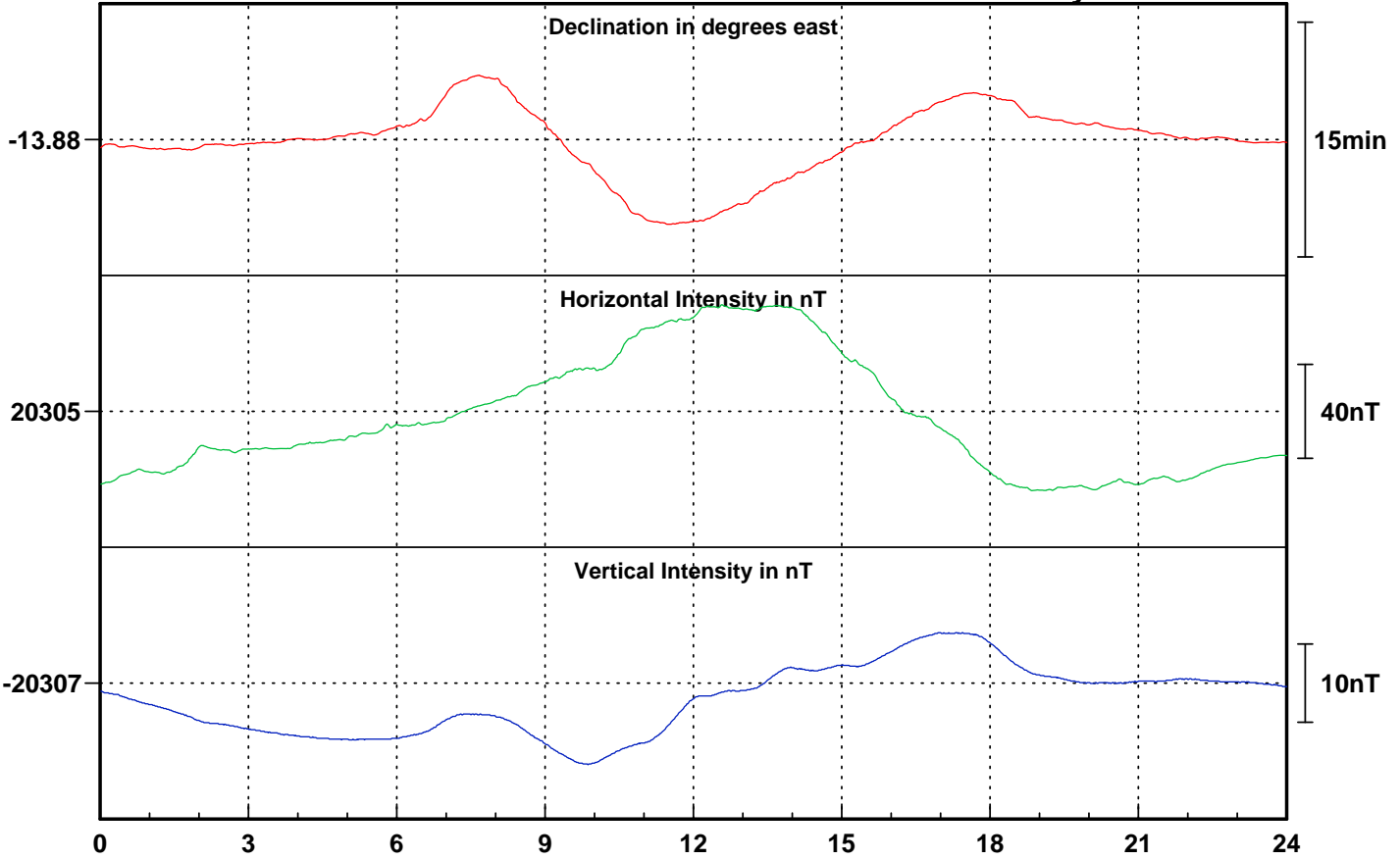
Day number: 253



Date: 11-09-2022

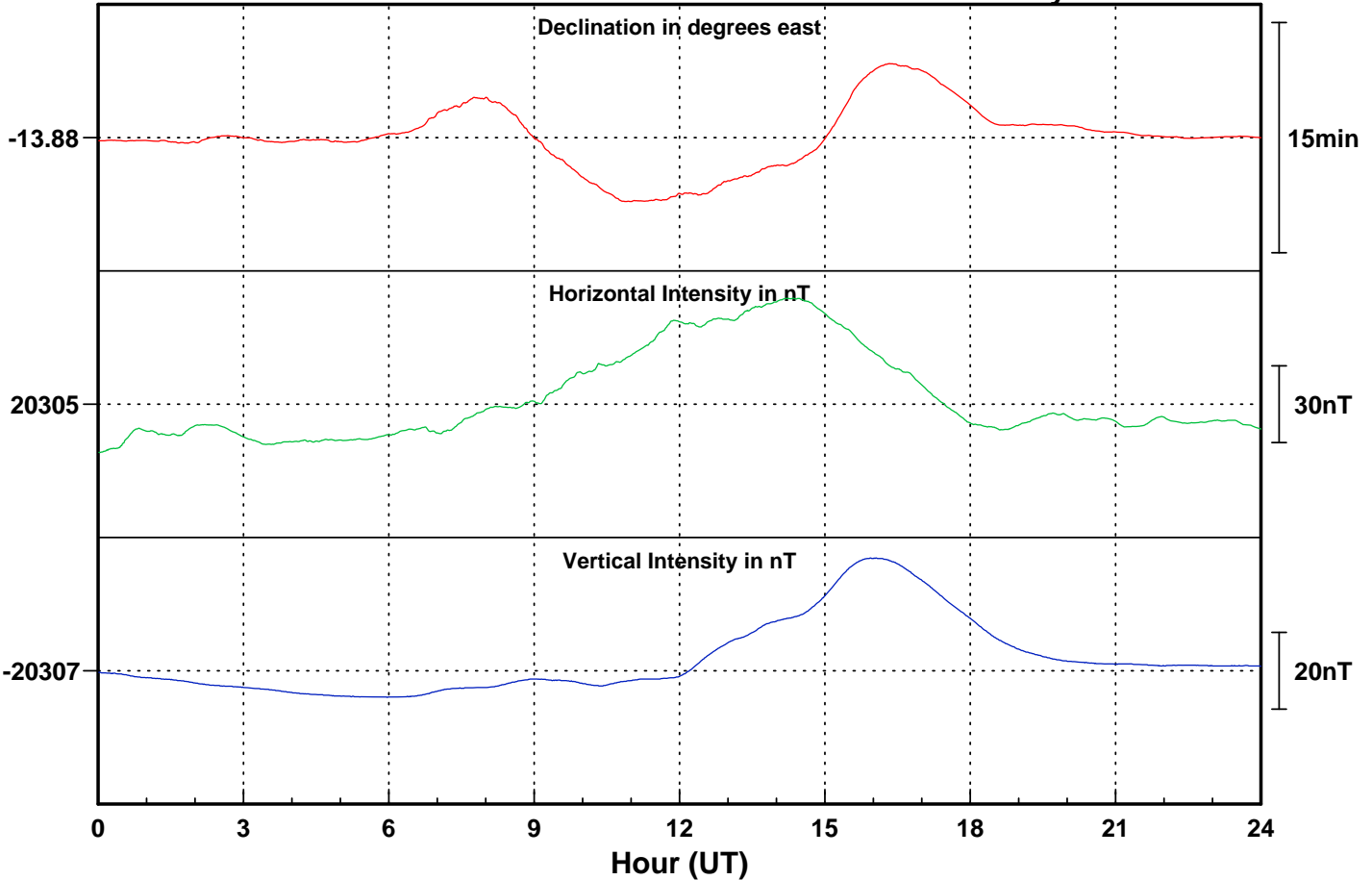
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Day number: 254



Date: 12-09-2022

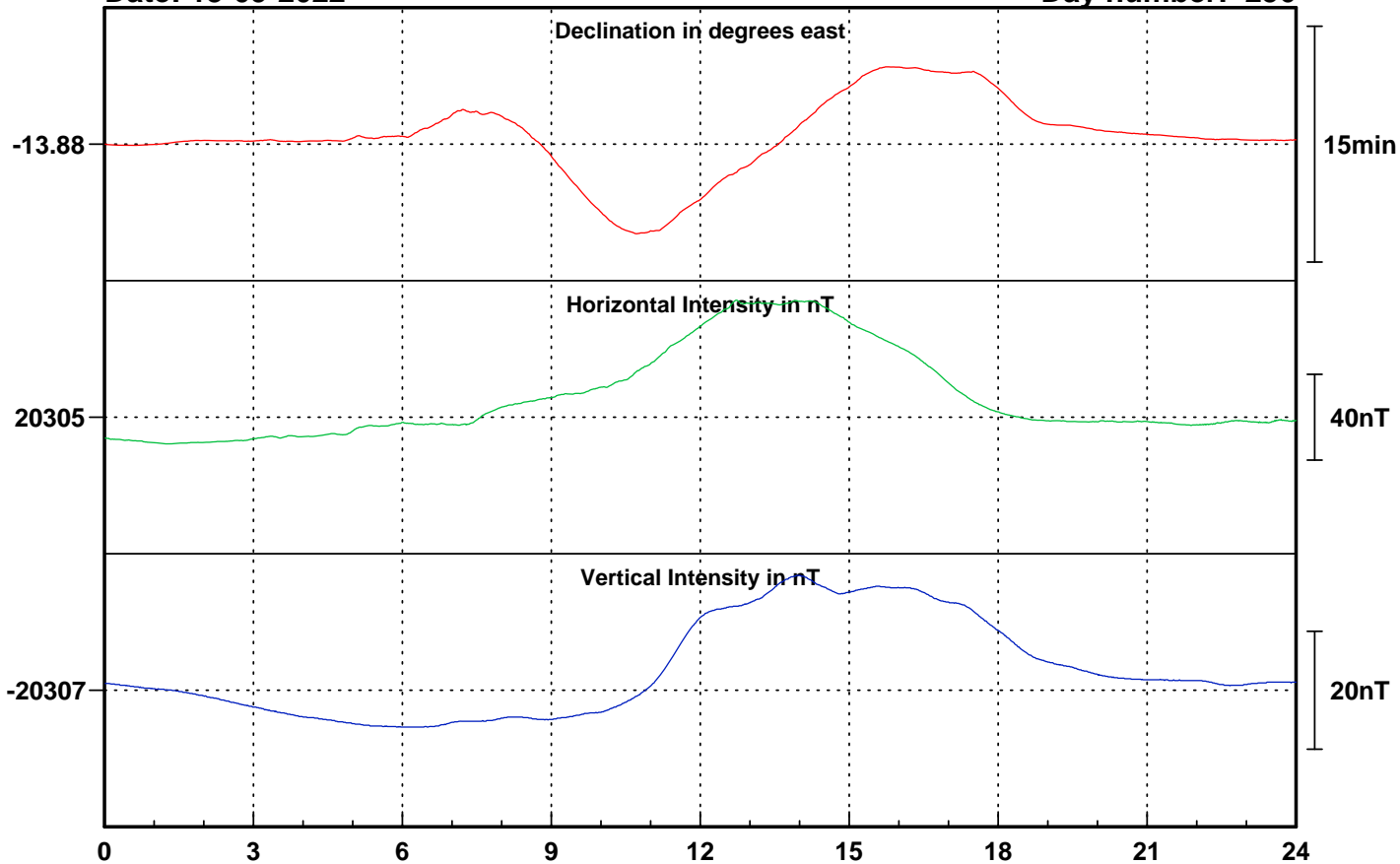
Day number: 255



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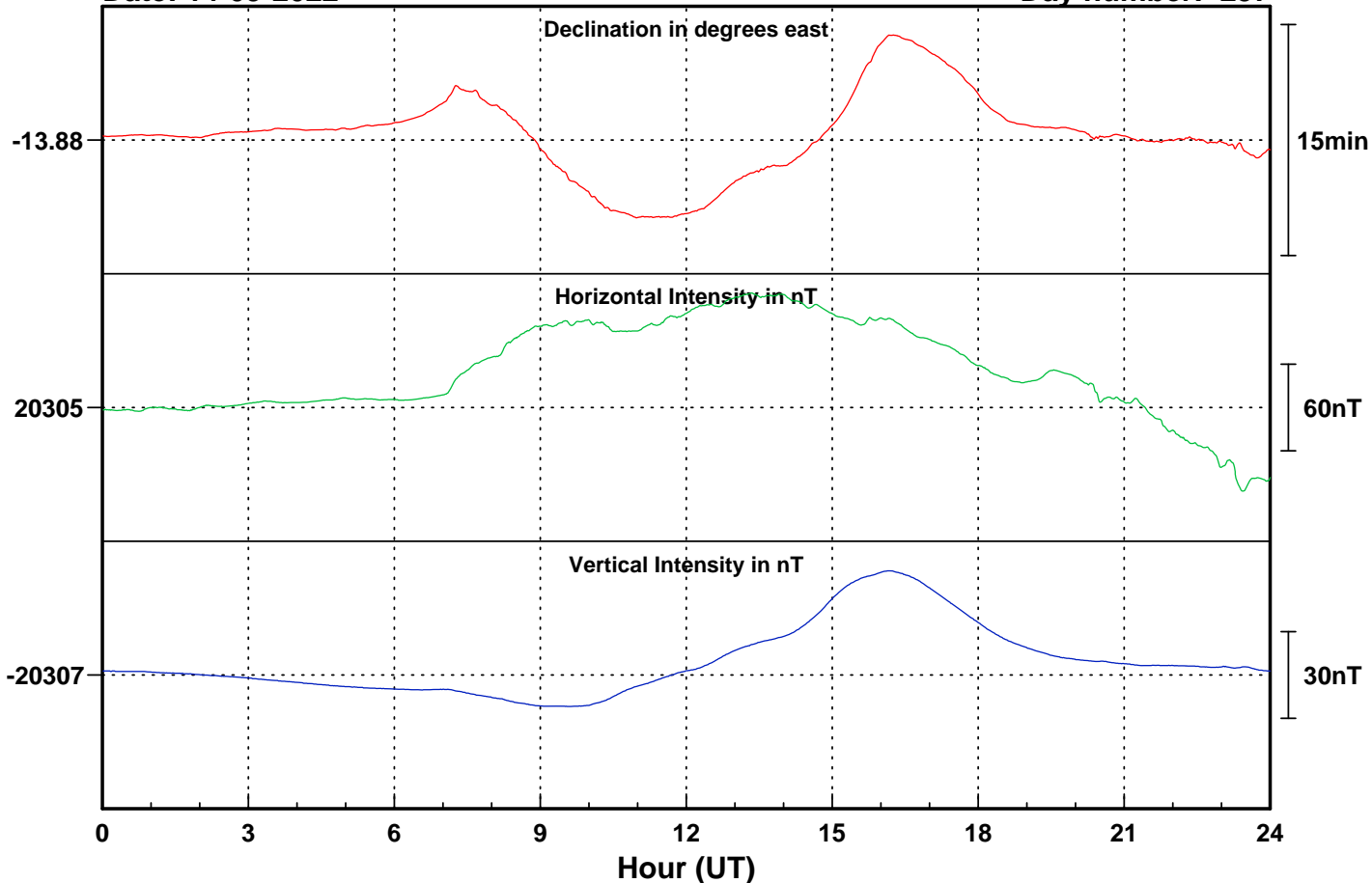
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Day number: 256



Date: 14-09-2022

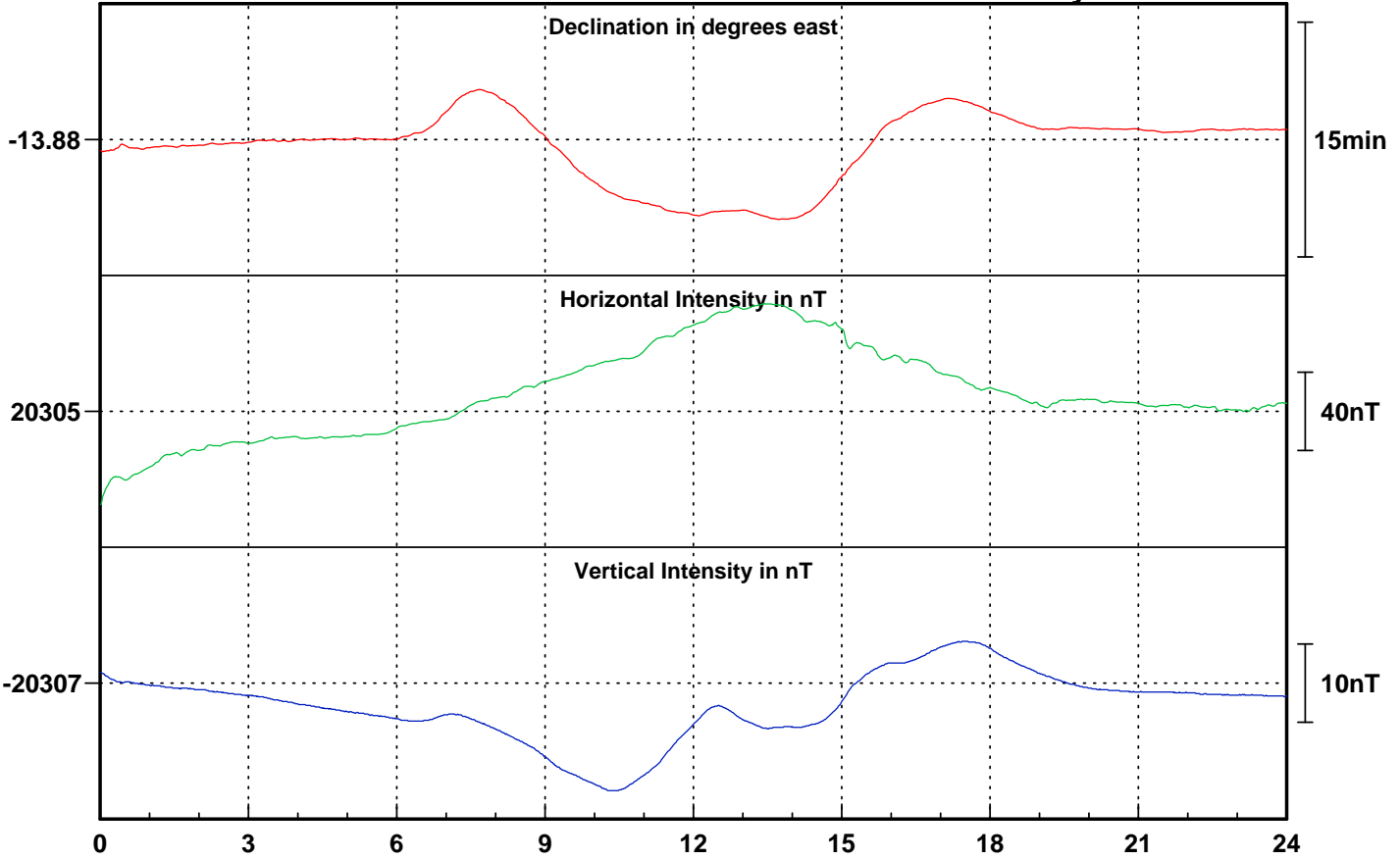
Day number: 257



Date: 15-09-2022

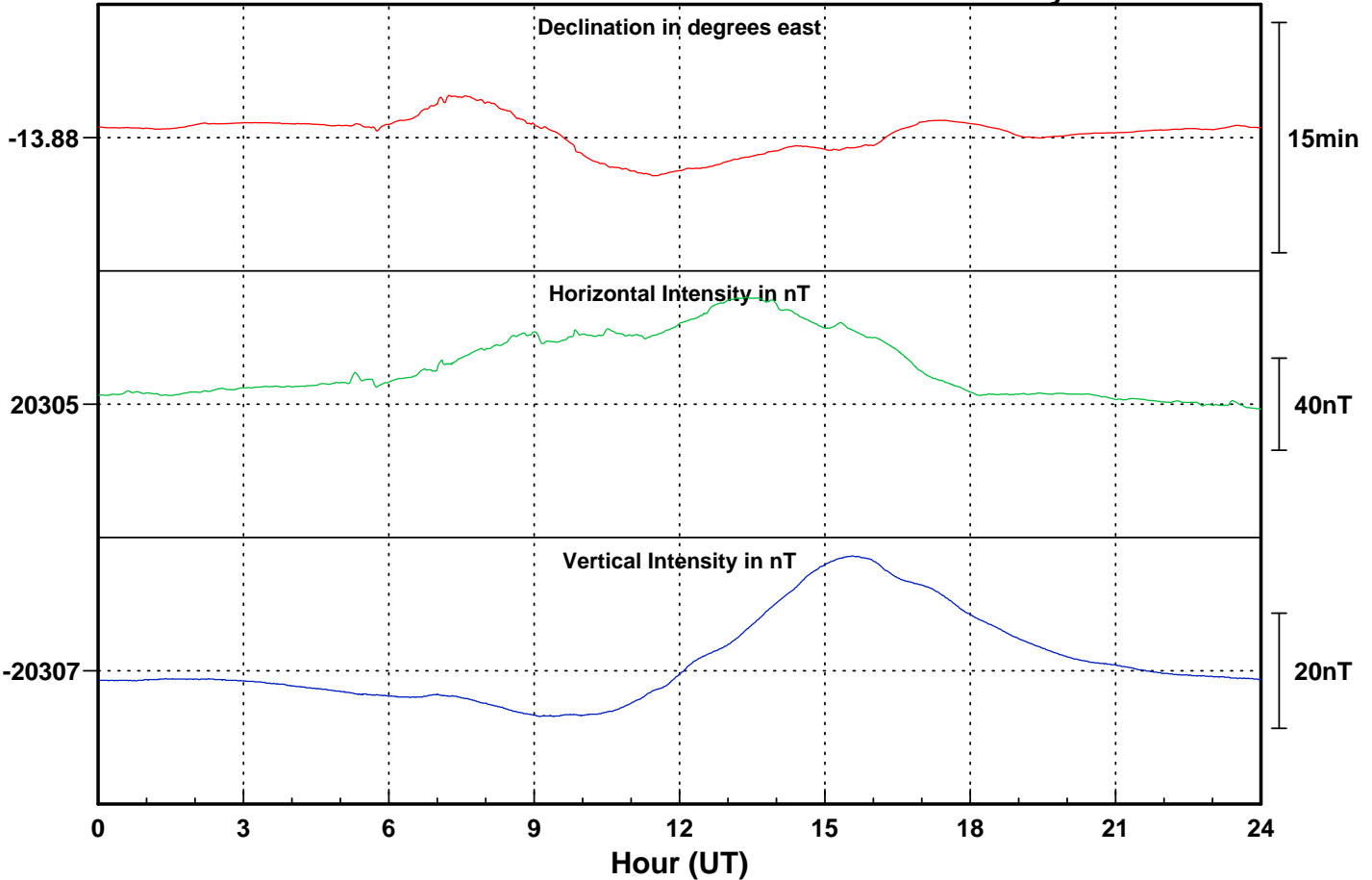
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Day number: 258



Date: 16-09-2022

Day number: 259

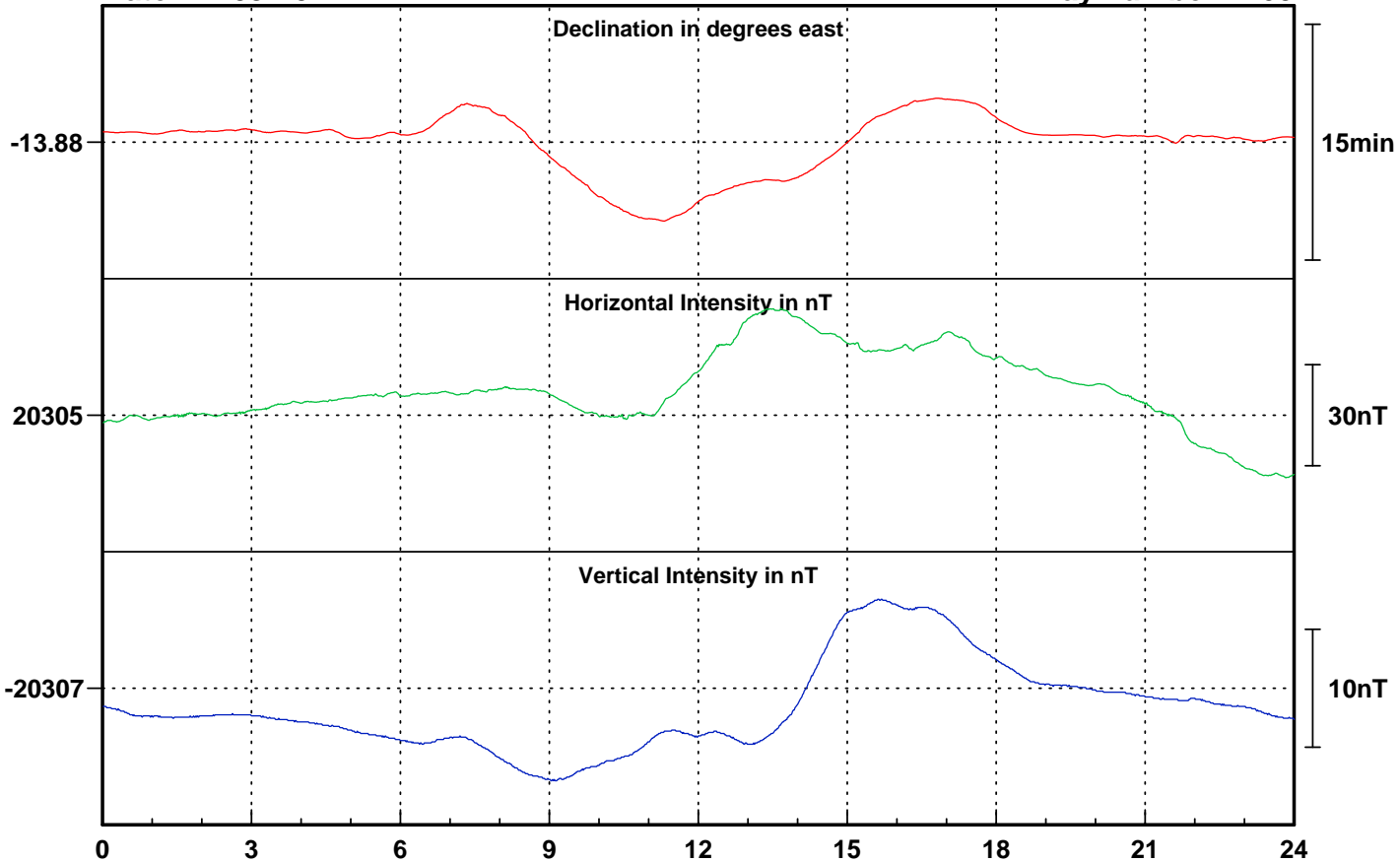




Date: 17-09-2022

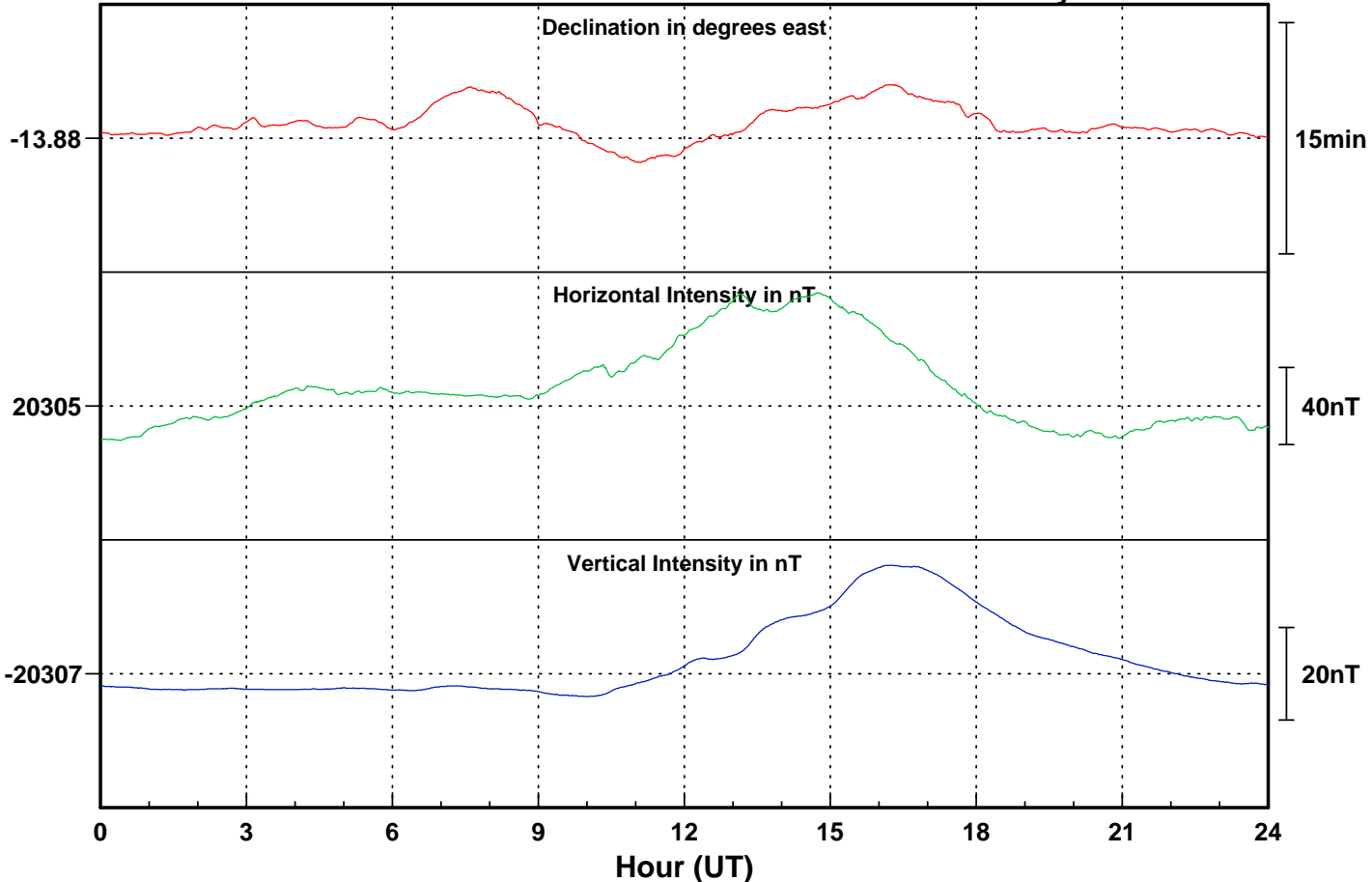
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Day number: 260



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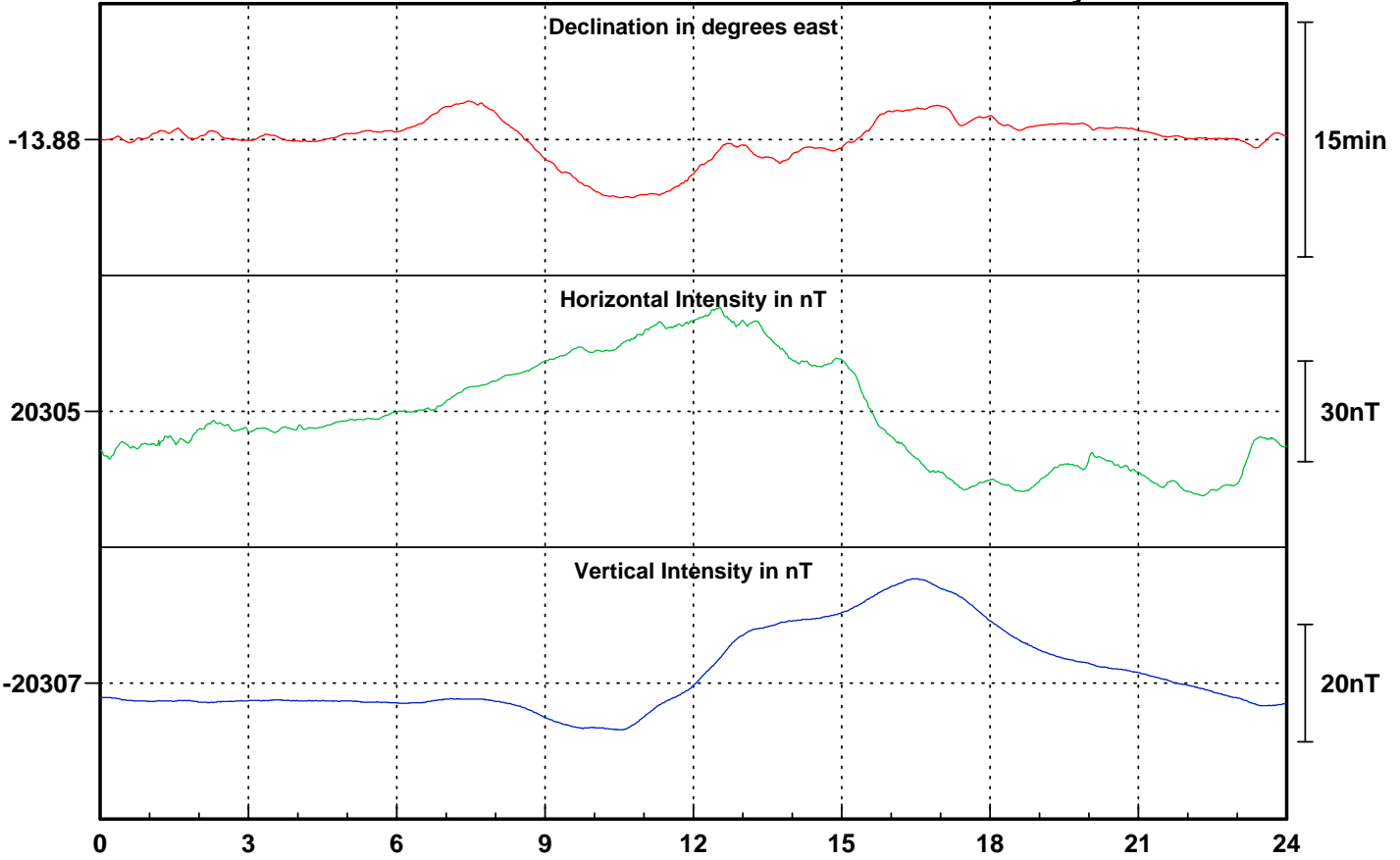
Day number: 261



Date: 19-09-2022

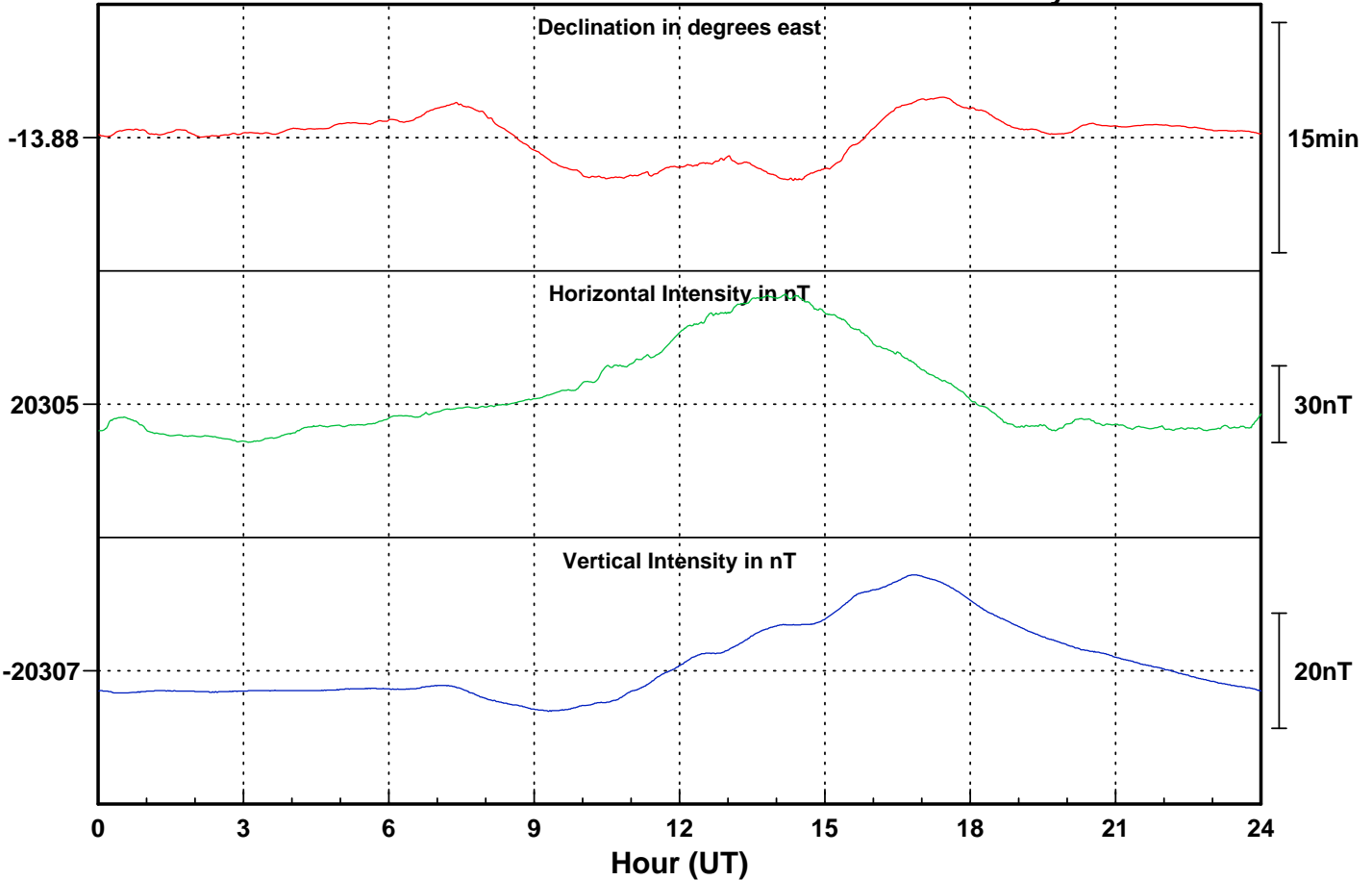
# Ascension Island

Day number: 262



Date: 20-09-2022

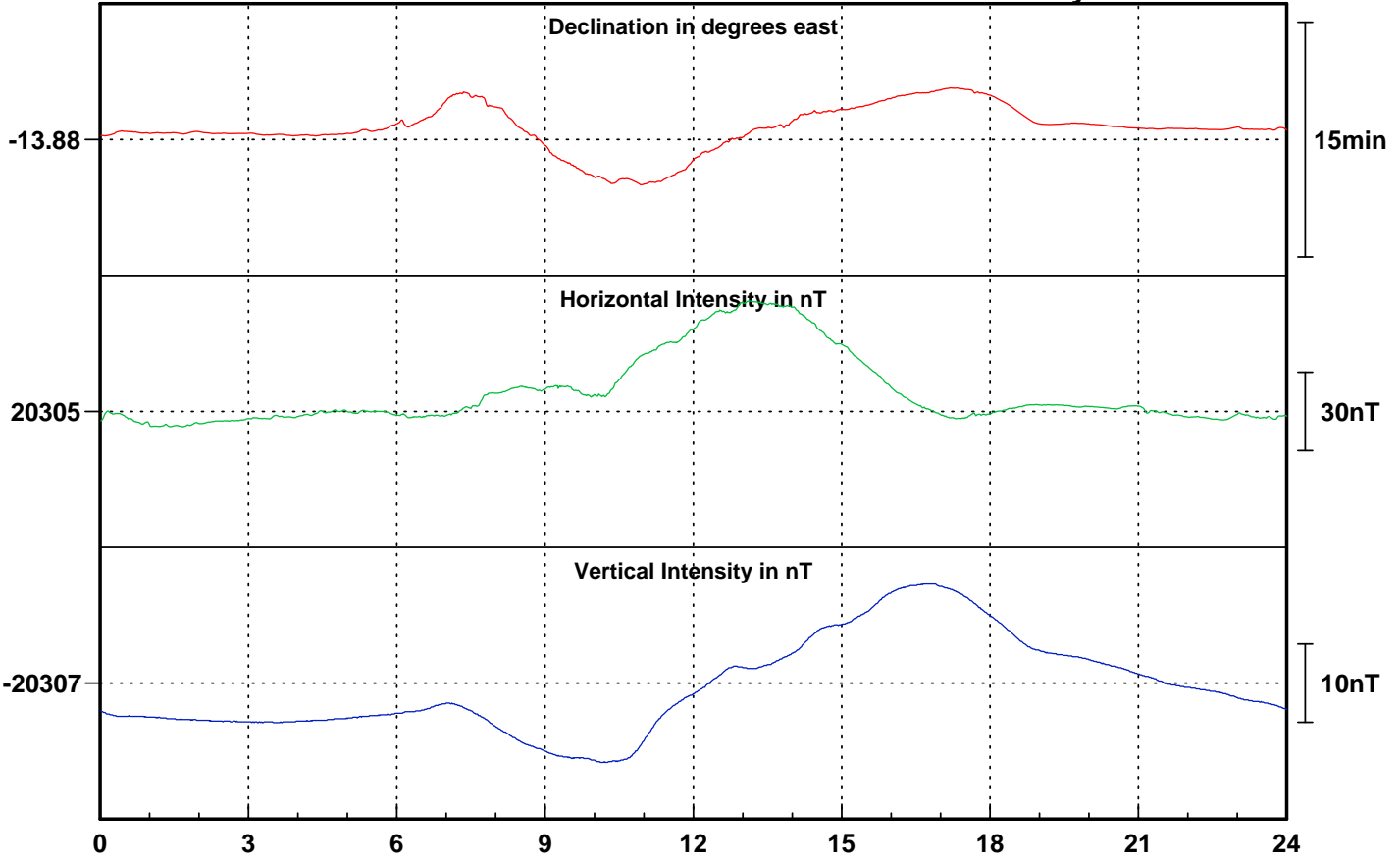
Day number: 263



Date: 21-09-2022

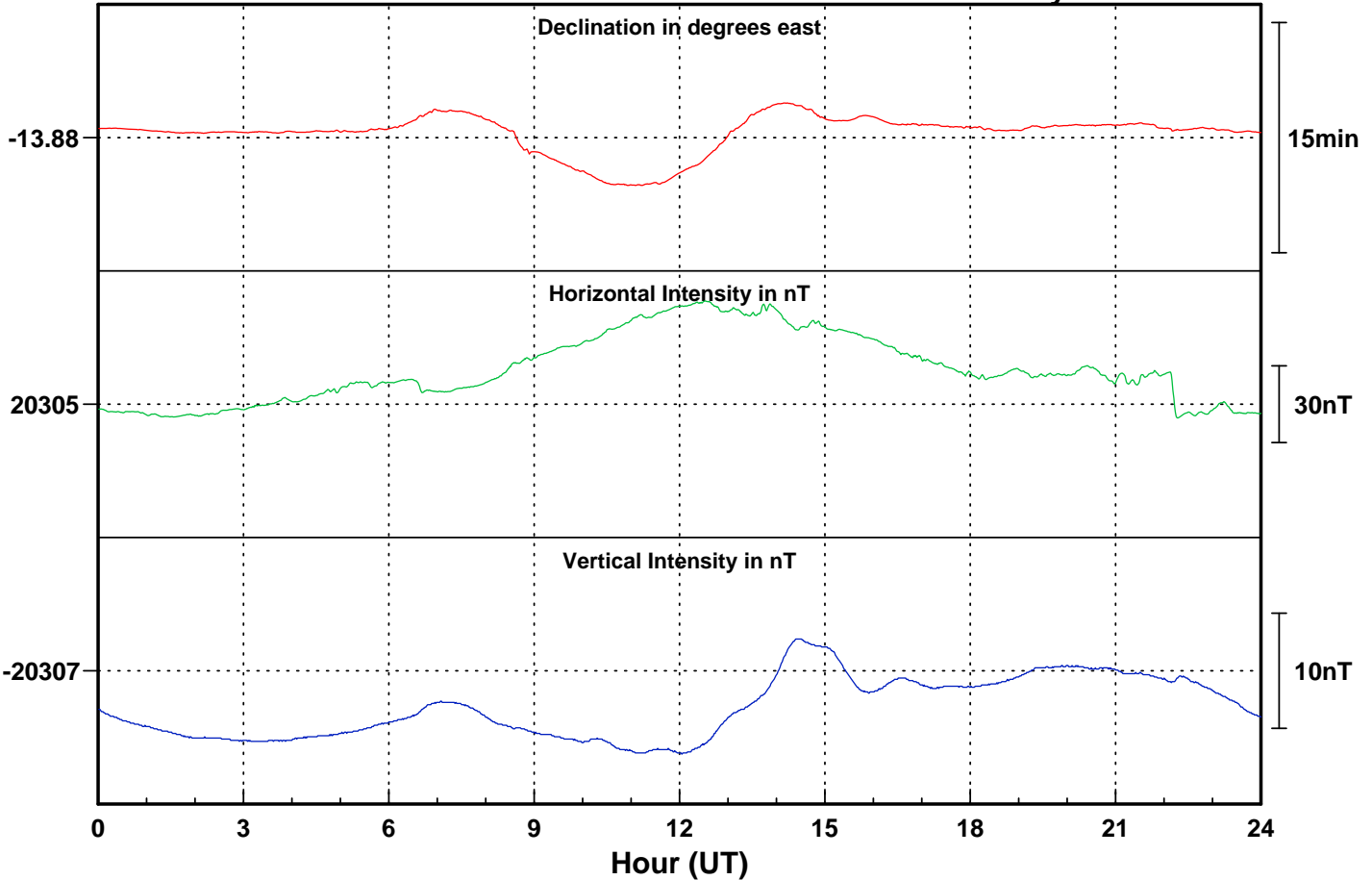
# Ascension Island

Day number: 264



Date: 22-09-2022

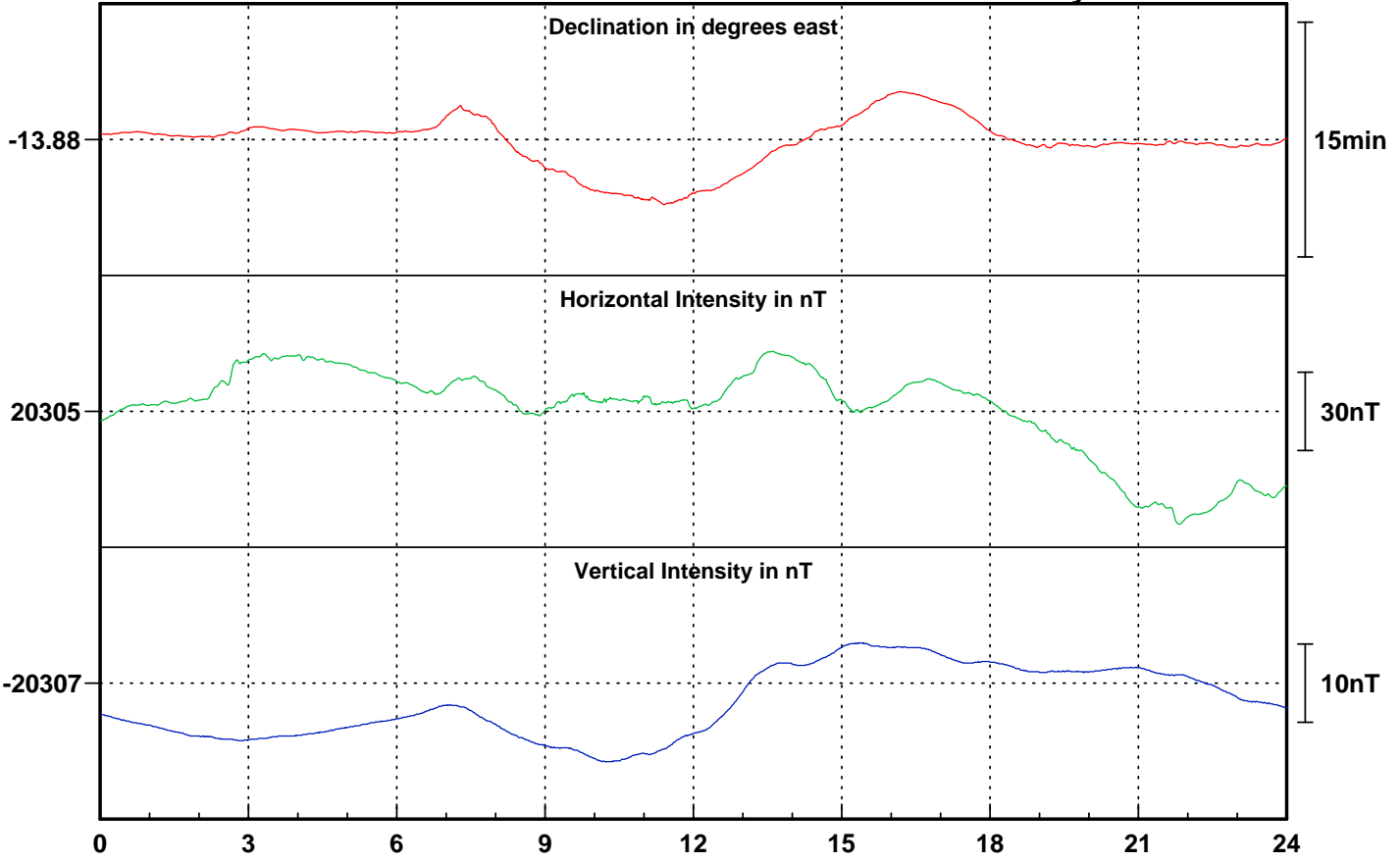
Day number: 265



Date: 23-09-2022

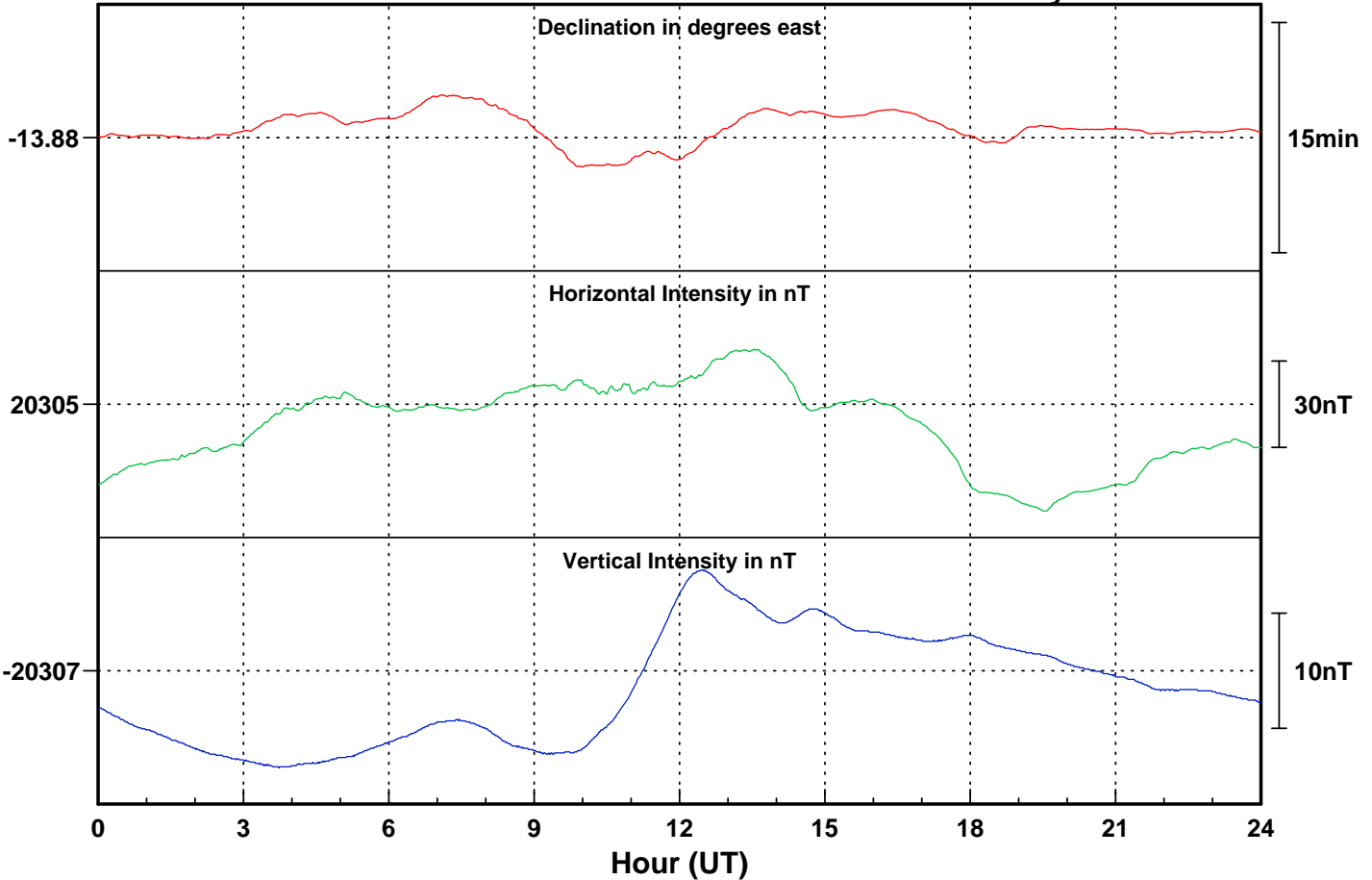
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Day number: 266



Date: 24-09-2022

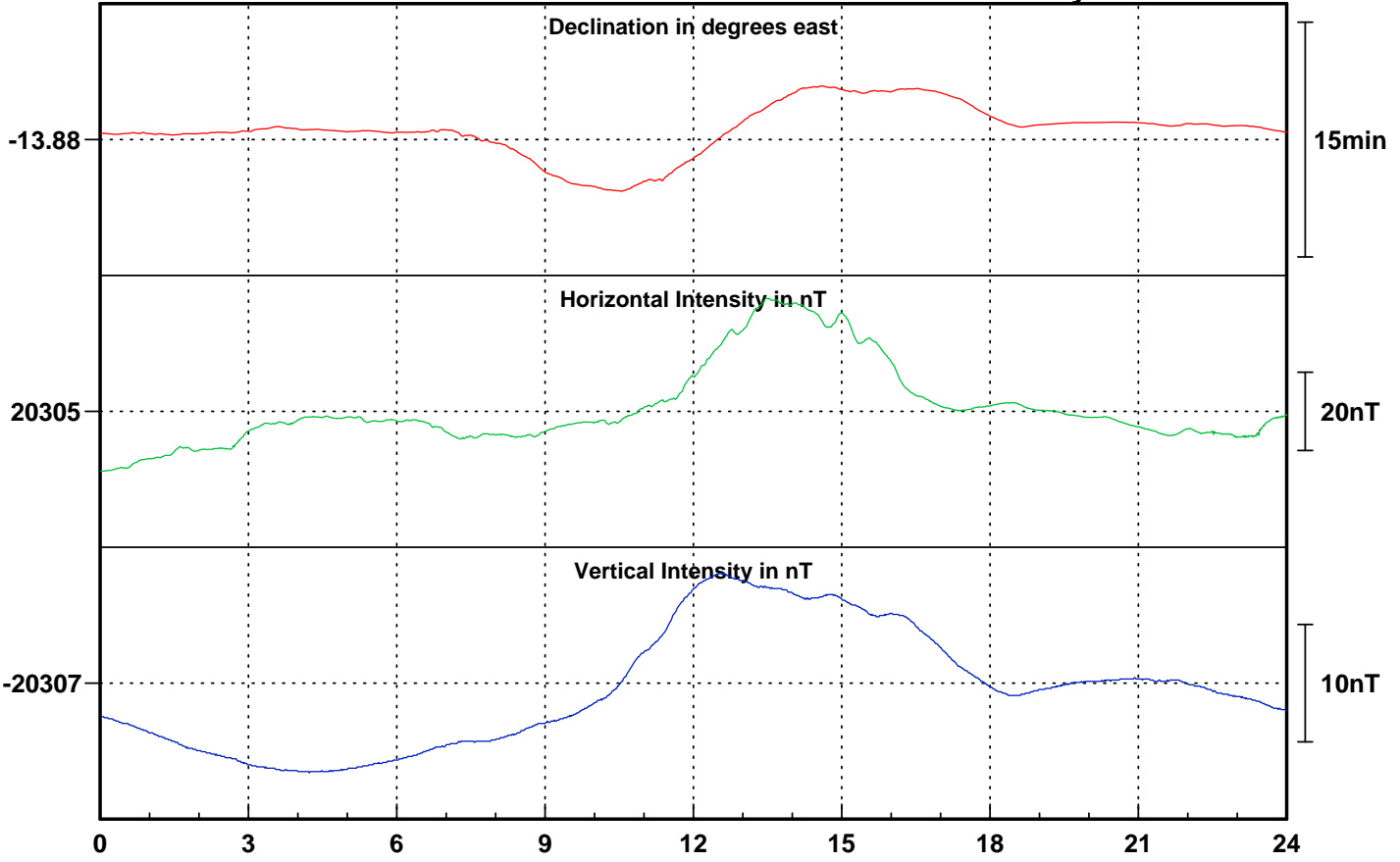
Day number: 267



Date: 25-09-2022

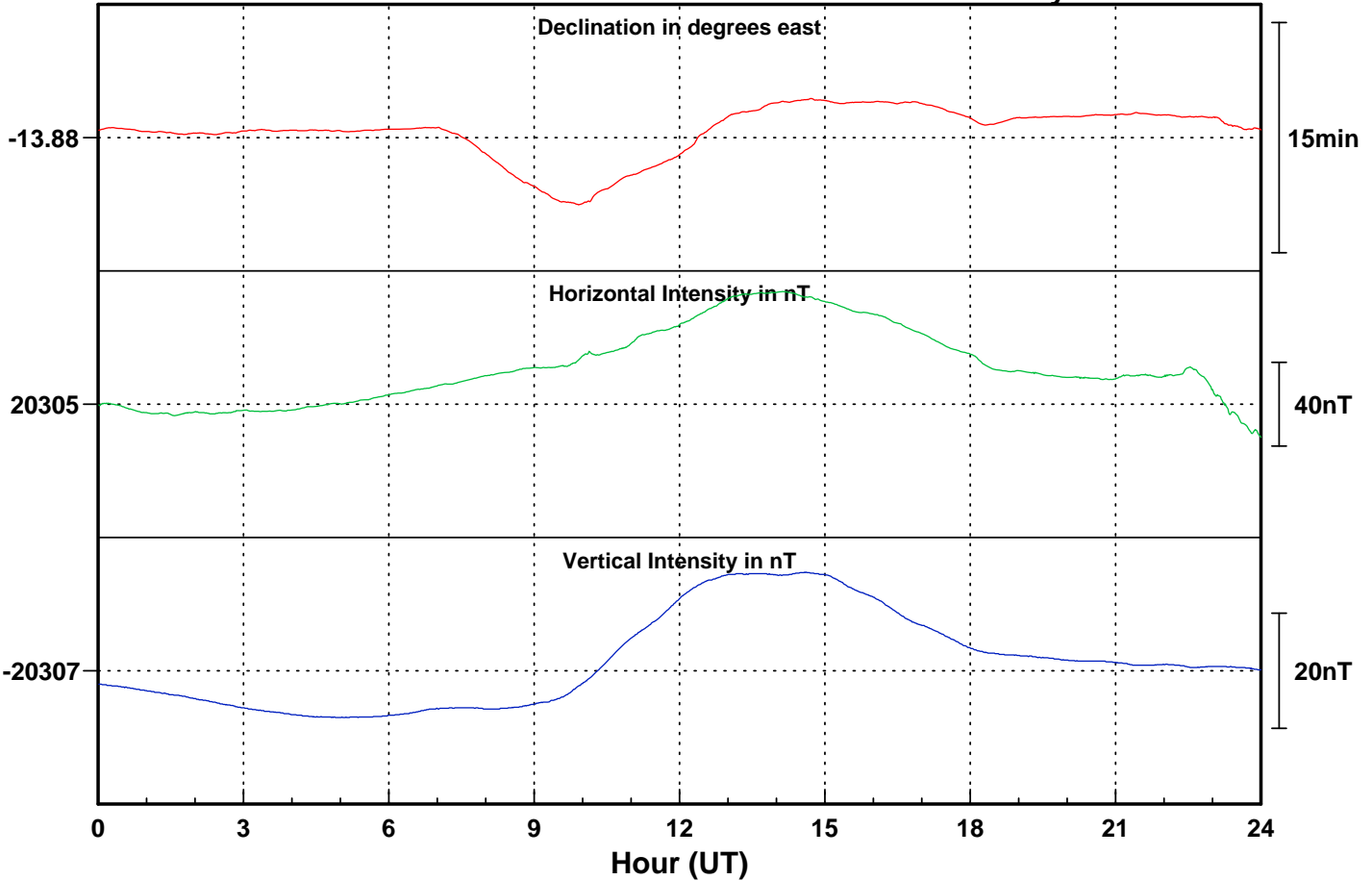
# Ascension Island

Day number: 268



Date: 26-09-2022

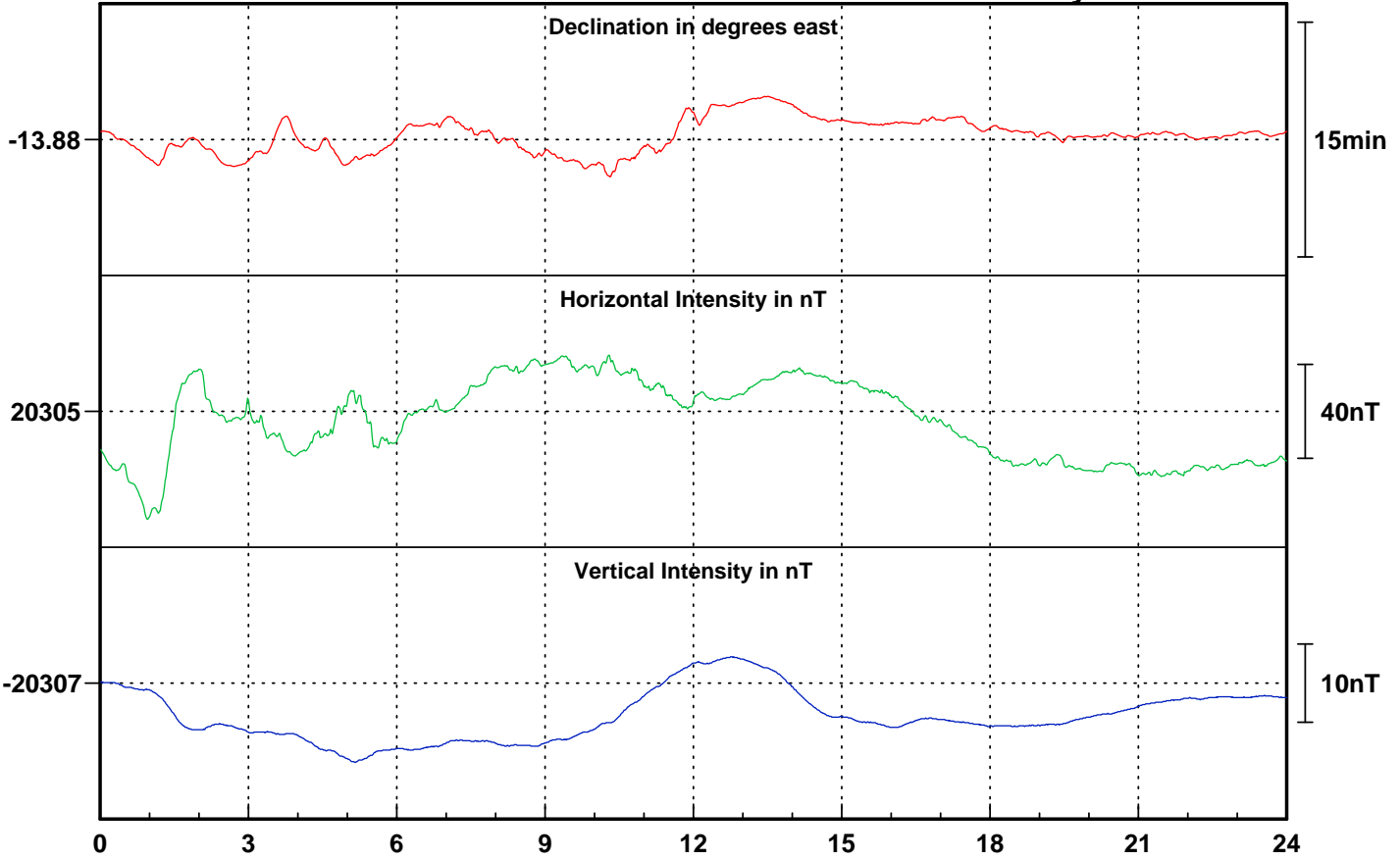
Day number: 269



Date: 27-09-2022

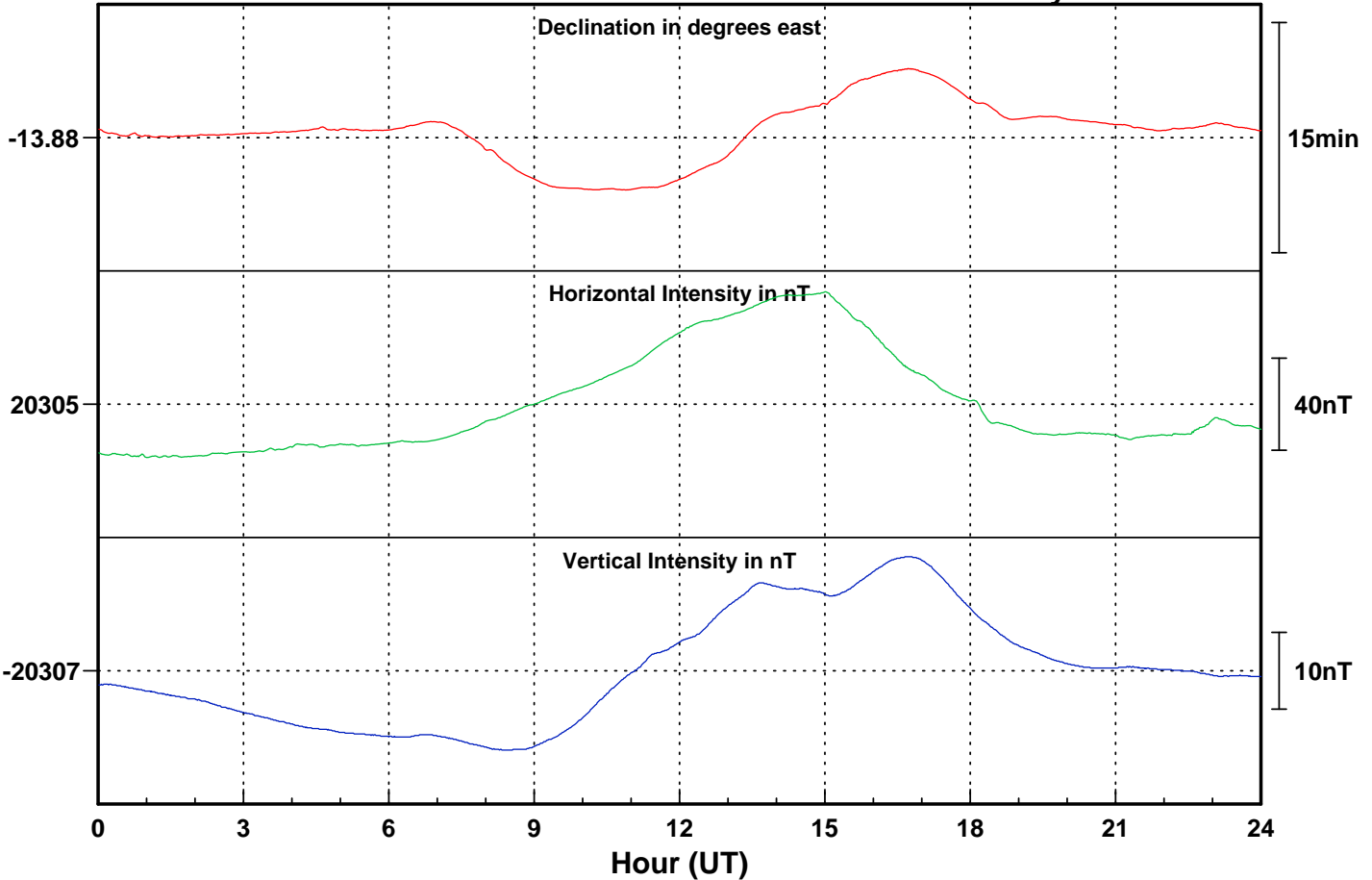
# Ascension Island

Day number: 270



Date: 28-09-2022

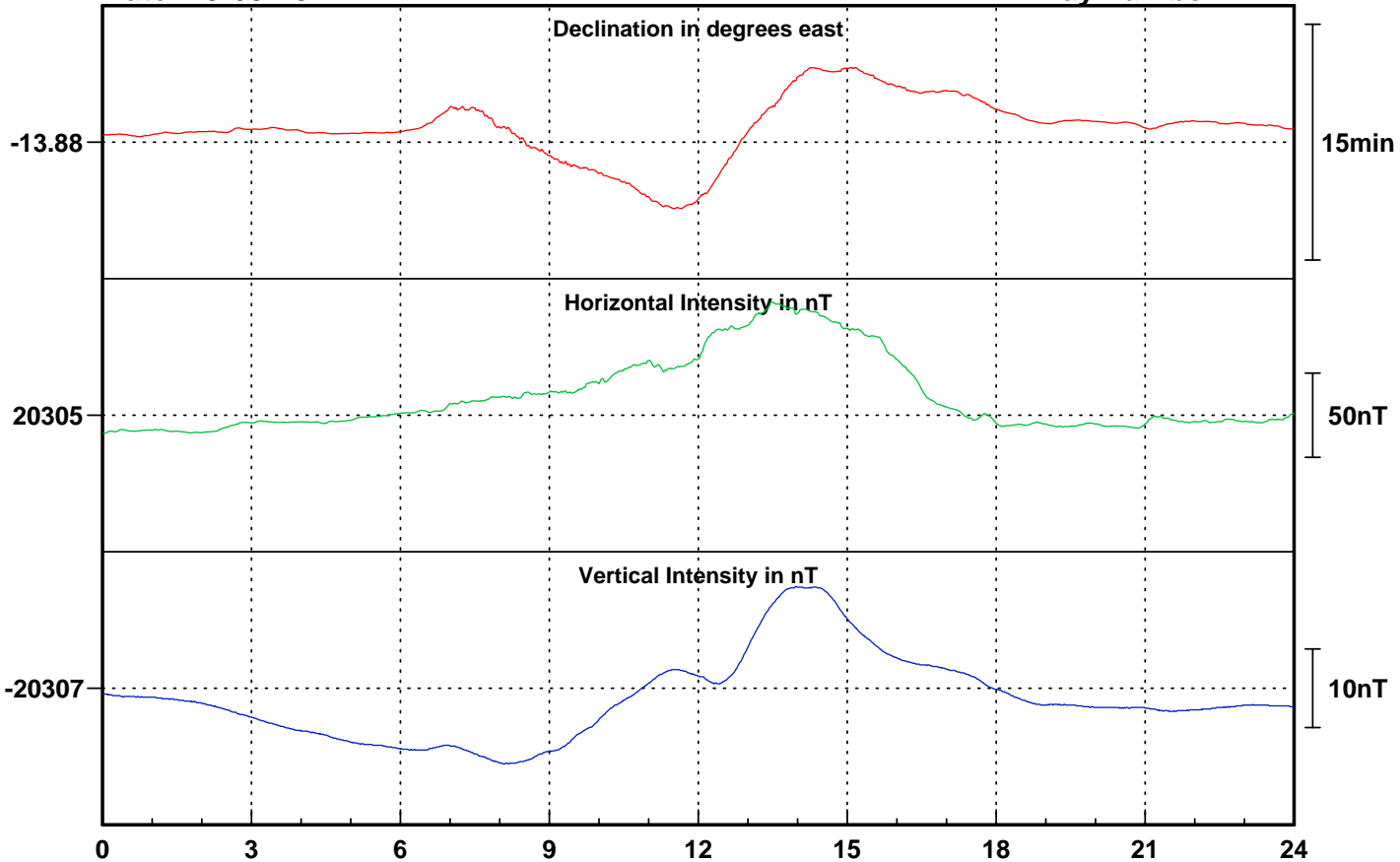
Day number: 271



Date: 29-09-2022

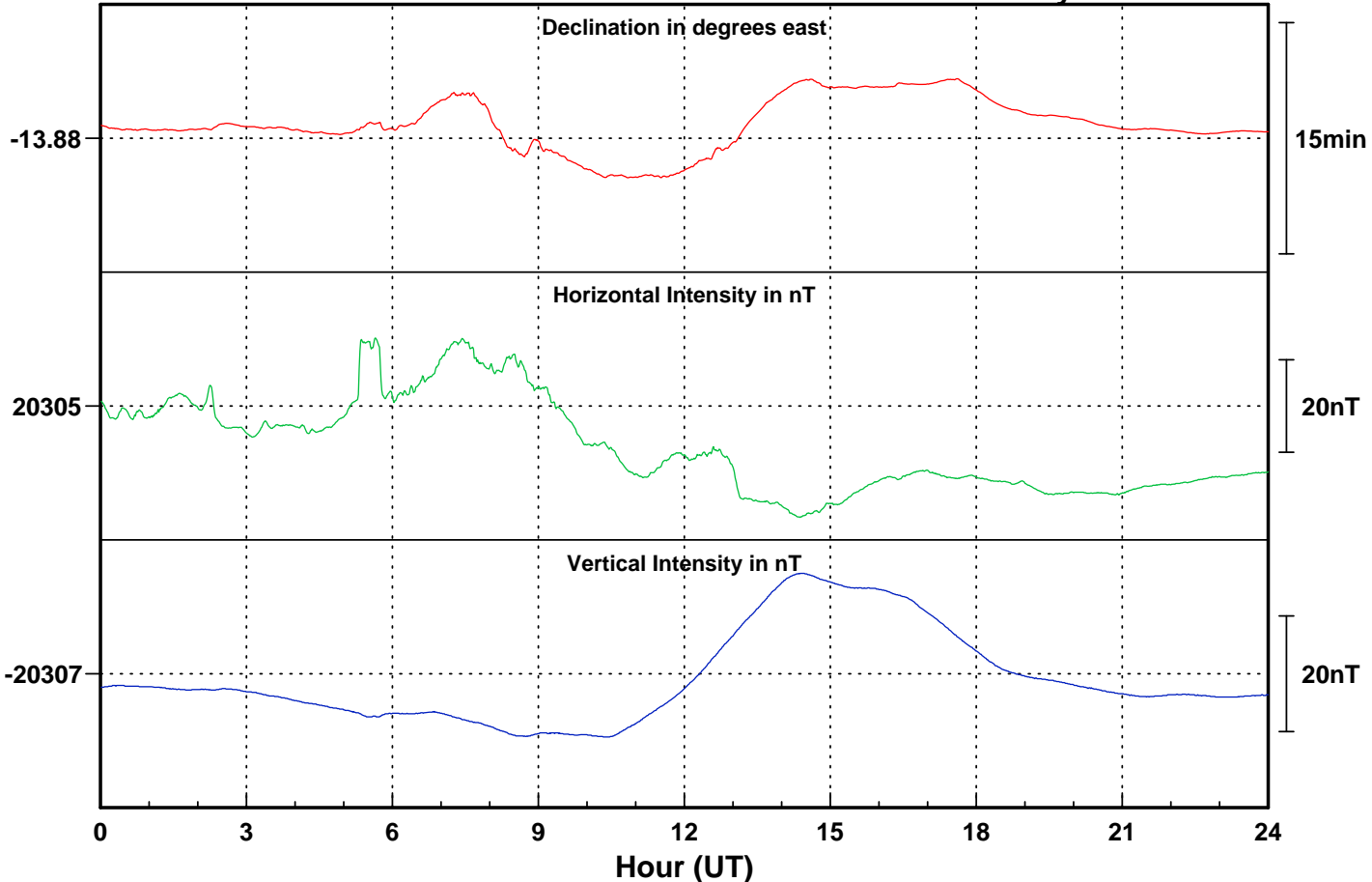
# Ascension Island

Day number: 272

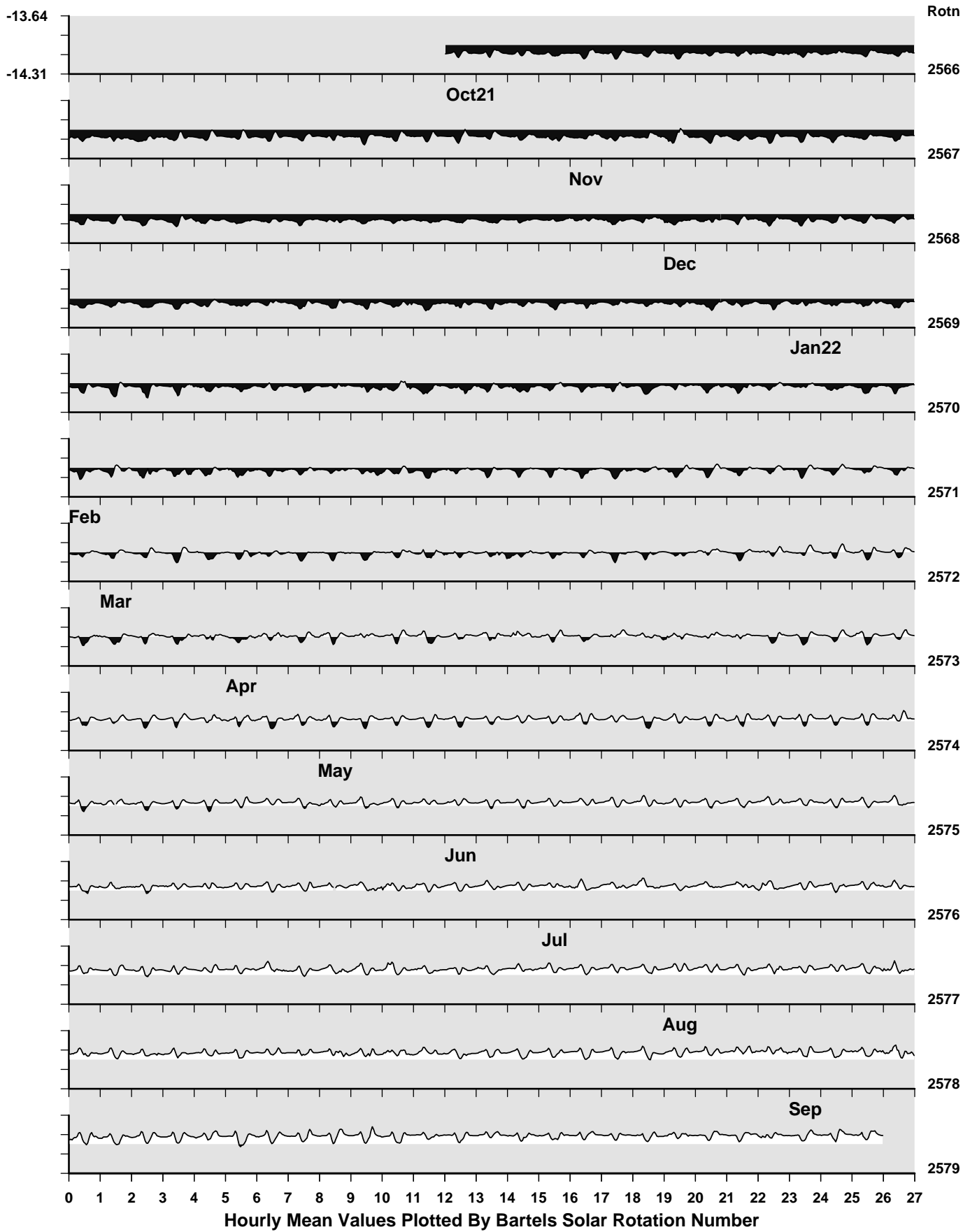


Date: 30-09-2022

Day number: 273

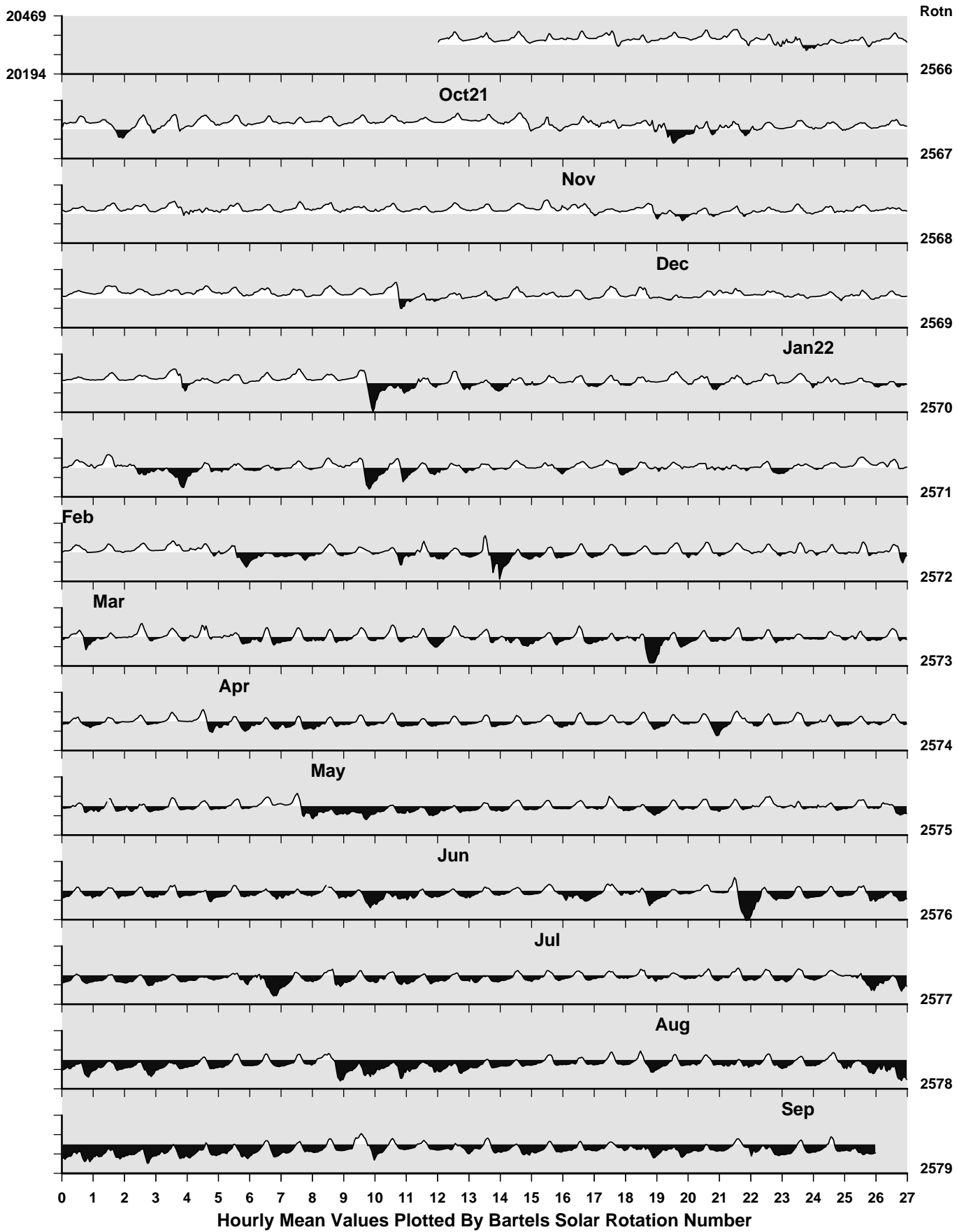


# Ascension Island Observatory: Declination (degrees)

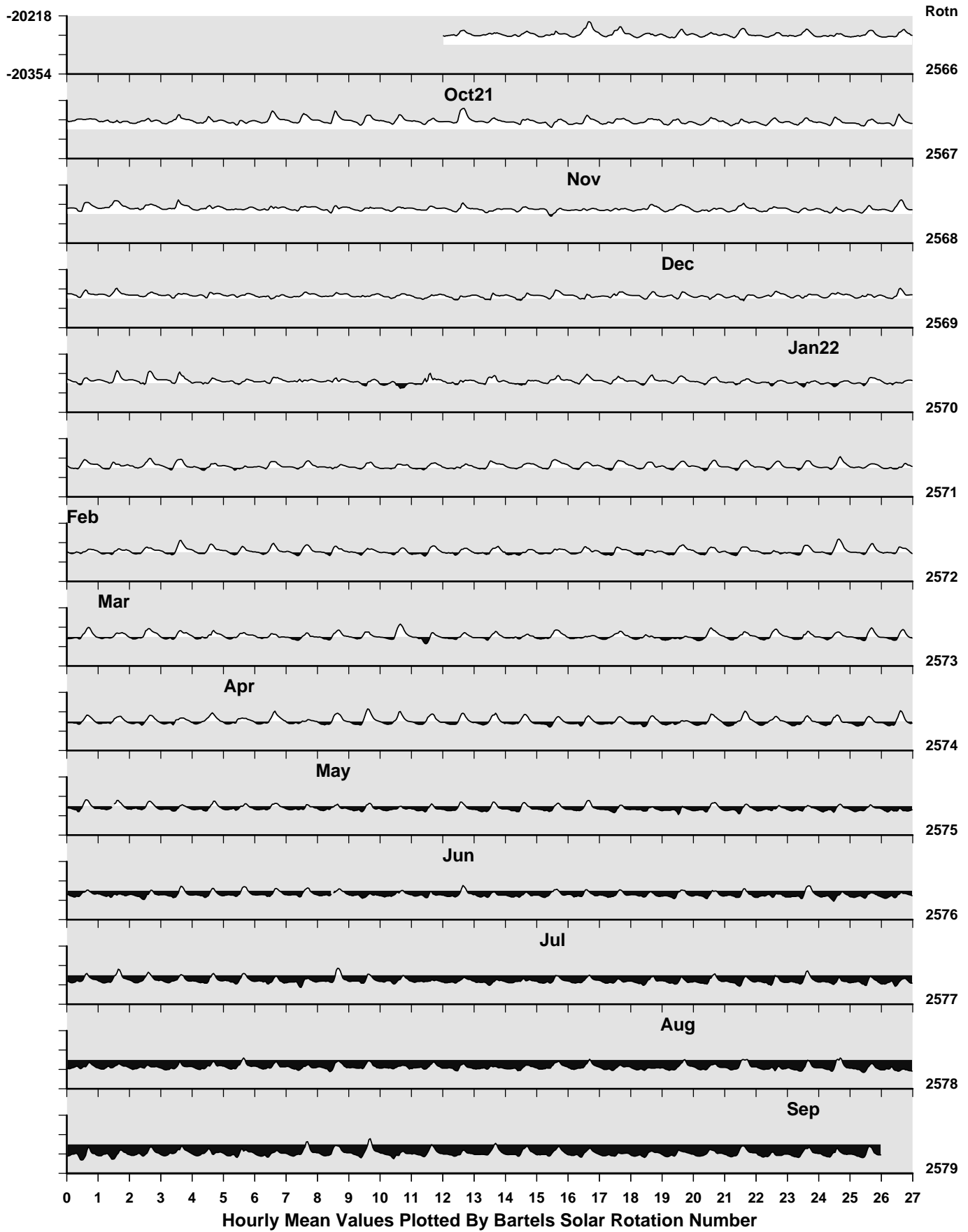




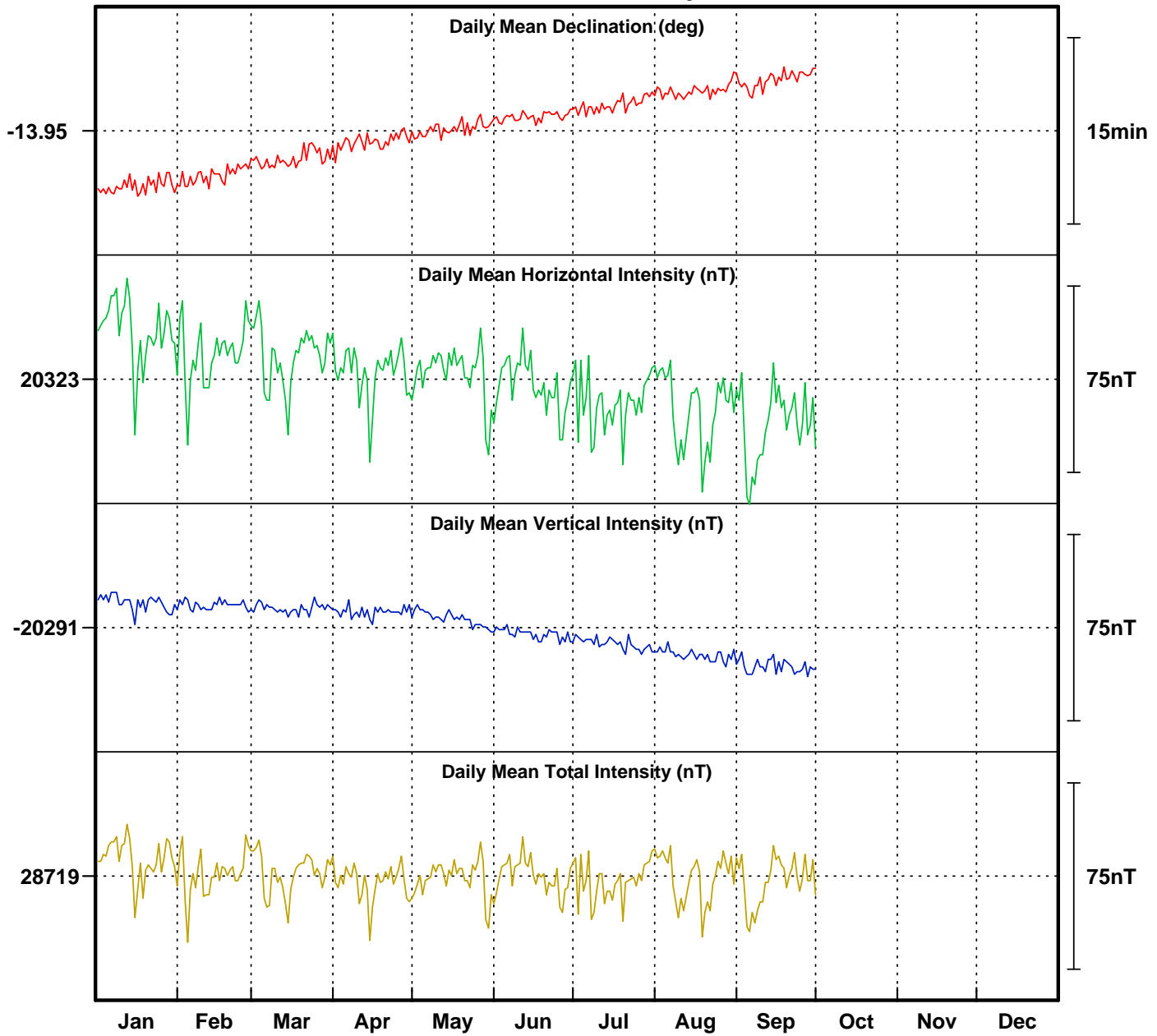
# Ascension Island Observatory: Horizontal Intensity (nT)



# Ascension Island Observatory: Vertical Intensity (nT)



# Ascension Is Observatory 2022



## Monthly mean values for Ascension Island Observatory 2022

Month	<i>D</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>F</i>
January	-14° 1.3′	20343 nT	-44° 54.8′	19736 nT	-4929 nT	-20281 nT	28725 nT
February	-14° 0.4′	20334 nT	-44° 55.6′	19729 nT	-4921 nT	-20282 nT	28720 nT
March	-13° 59.0′	20333 nT	-44° 55.8′	19730 nT	-4913 nT	-20284 nT	28720 nT
April	-13° 57.7′	20325 nT	-44° 56.6′	19725 nT	-4904 nT	-20285 nT	28716 nT
May	-13° 56.7′	20326 nT	-44° 56.8′	19727 nT	-4898 nT	-20288 nT	28718 nT
June	-13° 55.7′	20321 nT	-44° 57.7′	19724 nT	-4891 nT	-20294 nT	28719 nT
July	-13° 54.7′	20314 nT	-44° 58.6′	19718 nT	-4884 nT	-20298 nT	28717 nT
August	-13° 53.6′	20311 nT	-44° 59.3′	19717 nT	-4877 nT	-20303 nT	28718 nT
September	-13° 52.7′	20305 nT	-45° 0.2′	19712 nT	-4870 nT	-20307 nT	28717 nT

### Note:

i. The values shown here are provisional.