Photo: Aurora in Kulusuk, taken by Niels Andersen, Ringe





Technical University of Denmark

Ground-based magnetometry

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Swarm 10 Year Anniversary & Science Conference 2024

Photo: Aurora in Kulusuk, taken by Niels Andersen, Ringe





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Ground-based magnetometry

can be divided in several categories, for example:

- * Variometer stations
- * Geomagnetic observatories
- * Repeat Stations
- * MT stations

Focus in this talk

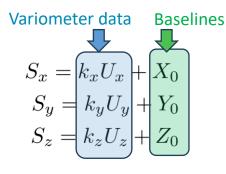
- Magnetometer designed for continuous recording without strict requirements to absolute accuracy
- Short term variations: high resolution baselines: may be slowly drifting
- Excellent data to study intense, short lived, rapid and local events



Instrumentation: Magnetometer, for example 3-axis Fluxgate Magnetometer Model FGM – FGE built by Lars W. Pedersen and Jan Oechsle. Data loggers example to the right, windows laptop, and Linux magrec datalogger from MinGeo.

Variometer station Ittoqqortoormiit, SCO (and Jan)

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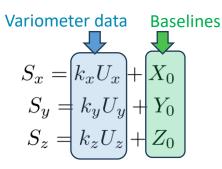




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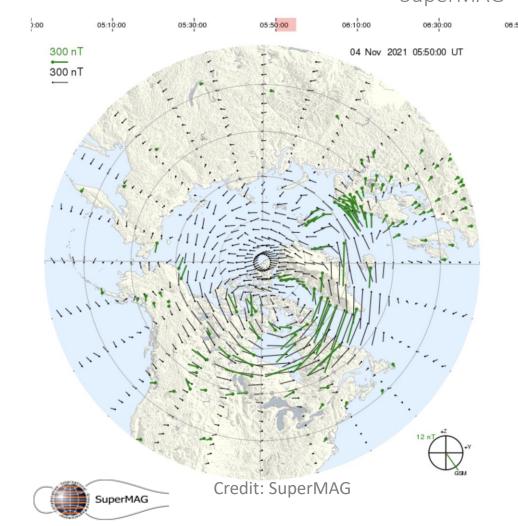
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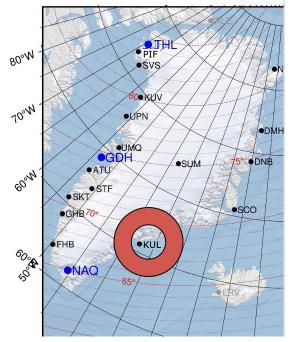
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Variometer station Ittoqqortoormiit, SCO (and Jan) Example of variometer and observatory data repository: SuperMAG



Variometer stations installation of a new station: example from Kulusuk (KUL) 2021





KUL is part of the MAG-SWE-DAN project, ESA Contract No. 4000128139/19/D

Sensor orientation HDZ, XYZ, DIF

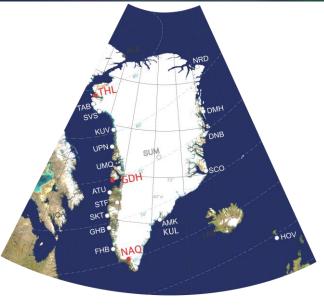
Magnetic quiet location

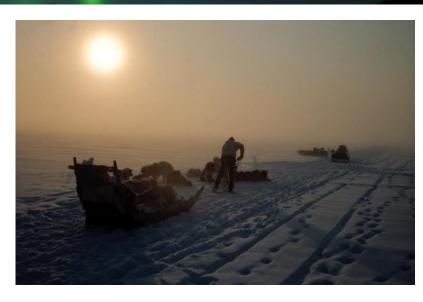
Power, internet, cable protection, weather shield, etc.

DTU Magnetometer network Greenland chain 50 years

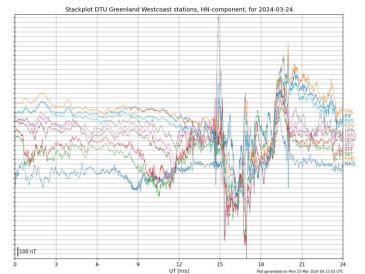
The Greenland magnetometer chain was established in 1972-73, to investigate the coupling between the solar wind, the magnetosphere and the ionosphere

Johannes Wilhjelm & Eigil Friis-Christensen







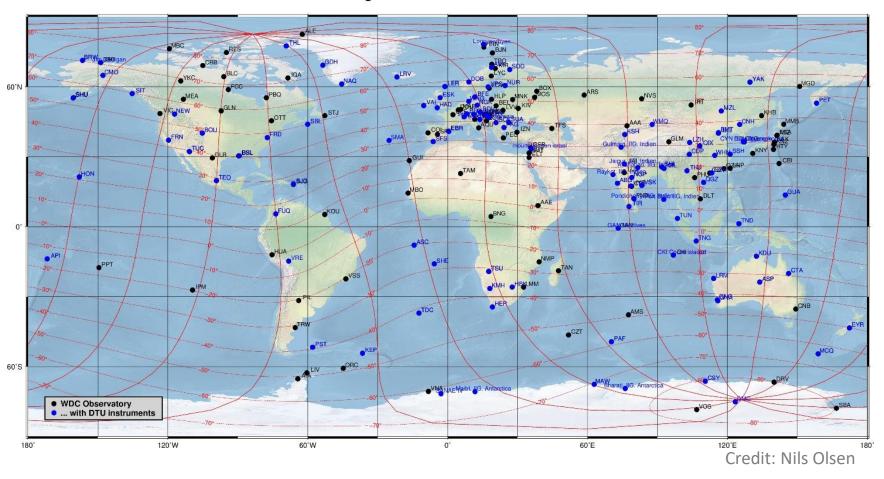




Geomagnetic Observatories

Around 150 observatories in the world

Most of these data are distributed through International Real-time Magnetic Observatory Network (INTERMAGNET) and World Data Centre for Geomagnetism (WDC)

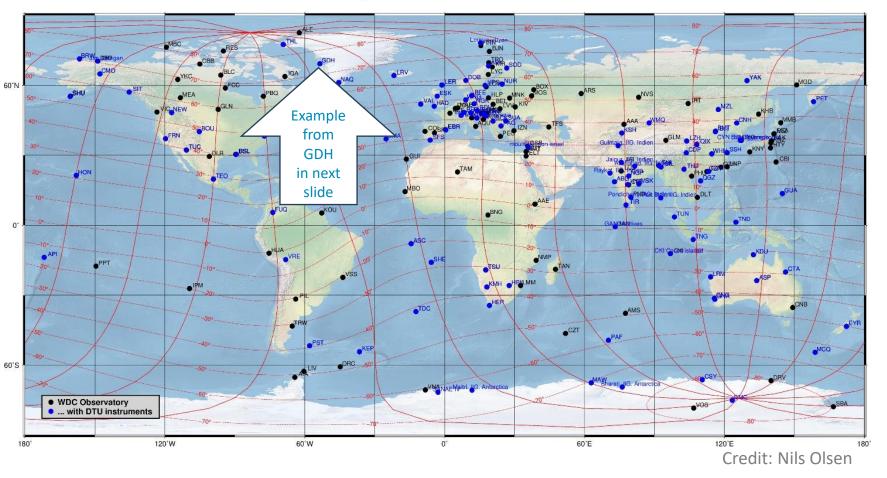


Geomagnetic Observatories in 2020

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Geomagnetic Observatories in 2020

Geomagnetic Observatories Example from Qegertarsuag (GDH)

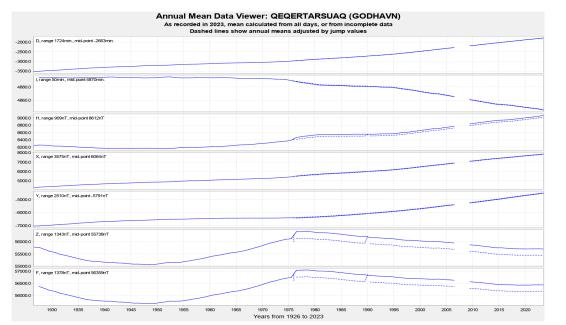


Geomagnetic Observatories

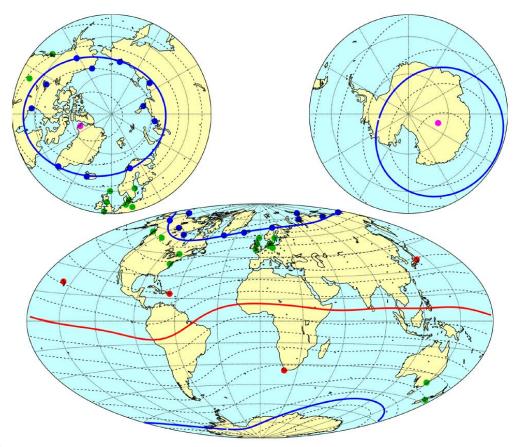
Many geomagnetic observatories provides long timeseries from one specific location, calibrated quality-controlled data and provisional data in near real time

Example of definitive data from Qeqertarsuaq from 1926-2023:

(note: jump in 1975 due to new location 500m away, dashed lines show adjusted means by jump values)



Data to geomagnetic indices, like for example the IAGA endorsed Dst (red), Kp (green), AE (blue) and PC (magneta) indices shown in the figure



Credit: On the usage of geomagnetic indices for data selection in internal field modelling, K. Kauristie et al, 2017.

Swarm triggered initiatives in the observatory community

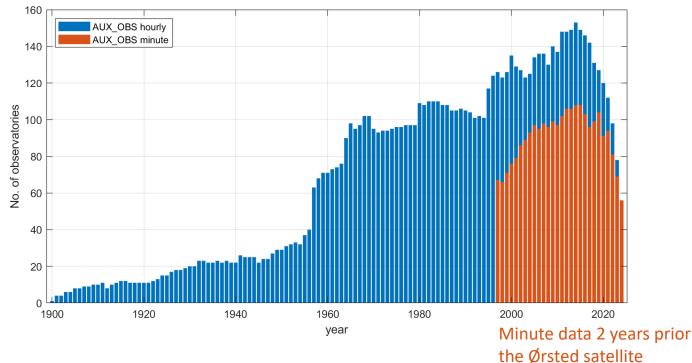
Quasi-Definitive data (initiated by Arnaud Chulliat) Prompt baseline-corrected and quality-controlled observatory data

Resolution No.5 (2009): Quasi-definitive magnetic observatory data

IAGA, **recognising** the importance of prompt baseline-corrected observatory data for the production of geomagnetic indices and geomagnetic models such as the IGRF, **noting** that several individual users and groups of users, such as the Mission Advisory Group of the upcoming ESA Swarm satellite mission, have expressed their interest in and need for such data, **encourages** magnetic observatories to produce baselinecorrected quasi-definitive data shortly after their acquisition.

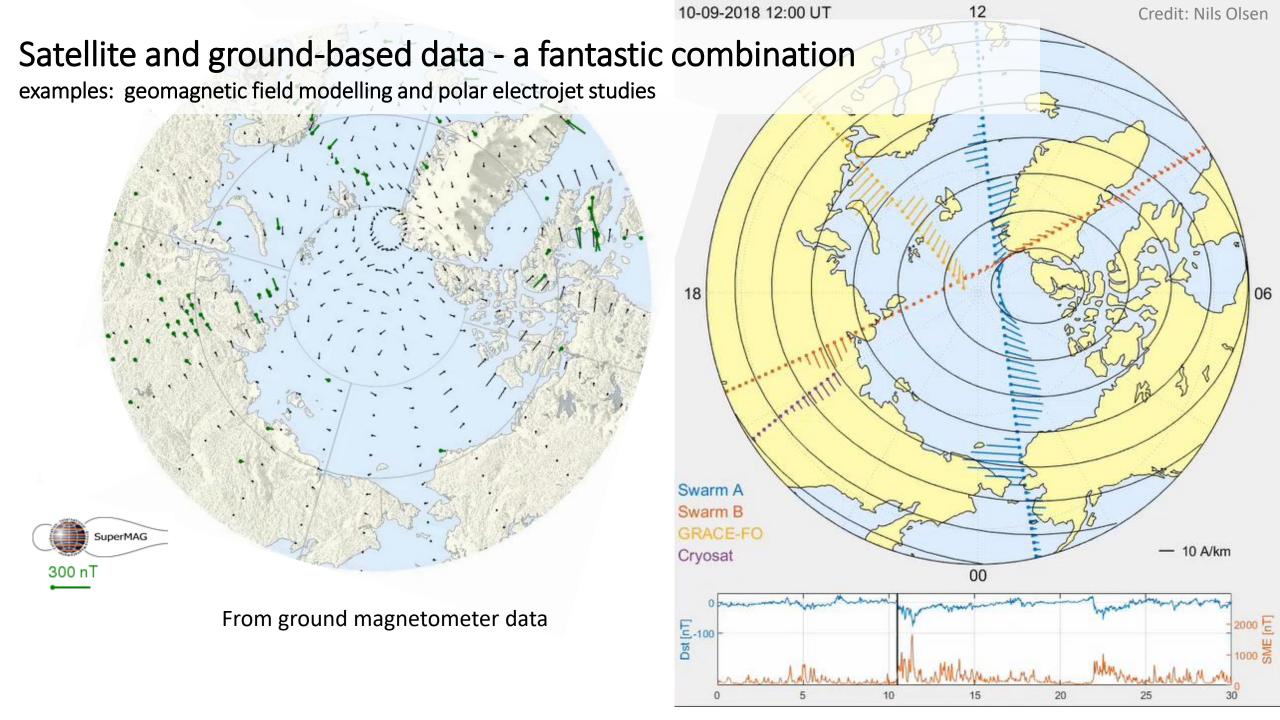


BGS AUX_OBS data (initiated by Susan Macmillan) Quality-checked and corrected observatory data



BGS AUX_OBS data available at

ftp://ftp.nerc-murchison.ac.uk/geomag/Swarm/AUX_OBS





Fluxgate theodolite To measure Inclination and Declination

Variometer To measure the variation of Earth's magnetic field in three directions orthogonal to each other



Geomagnetic observatories New installation, example from Pituffik (PIF), 2023

