

Using Old Geomagnetic Data to Say Something about the Sun

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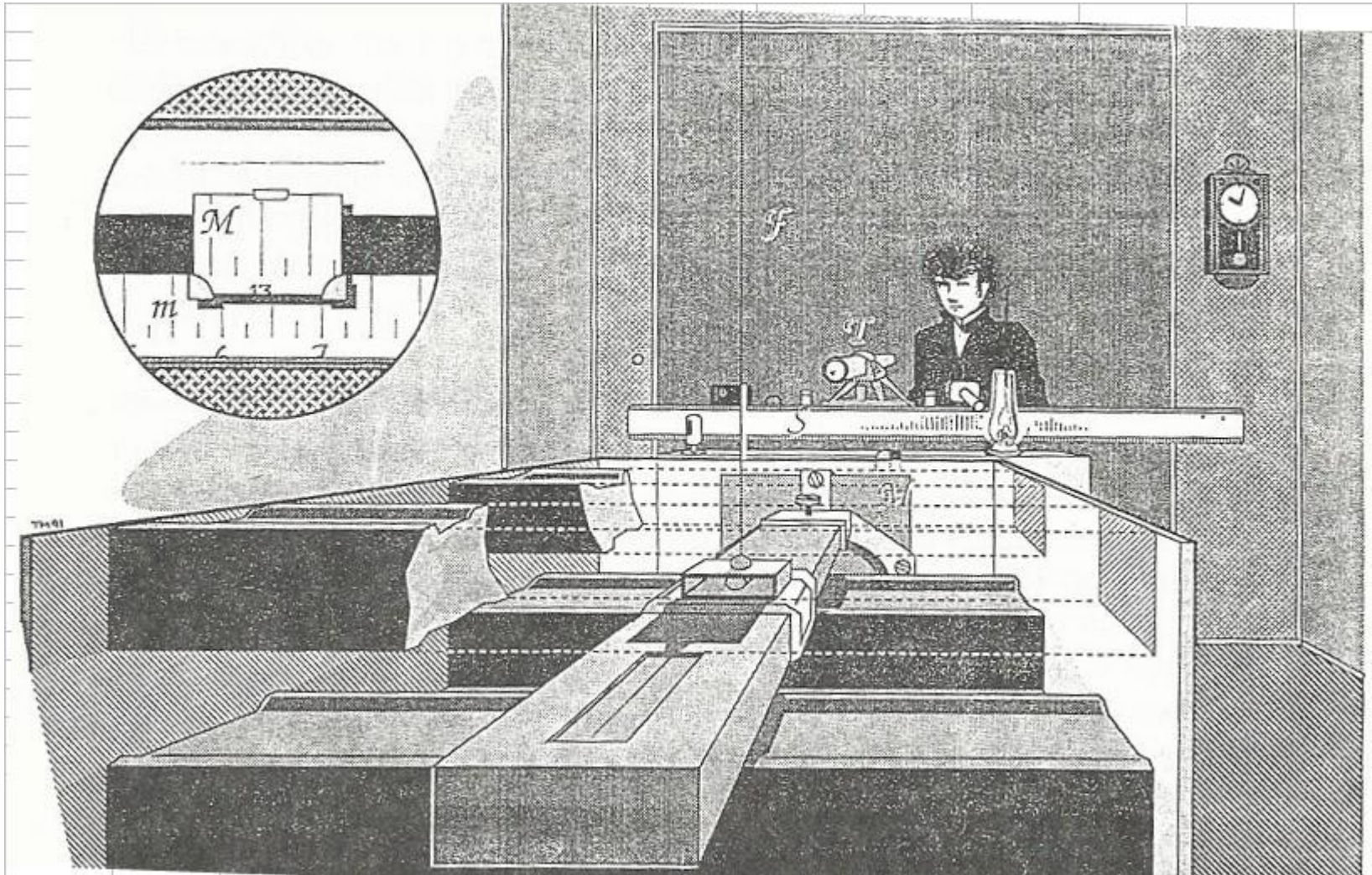
The Russian Observatories



Helsinki [Finland] established on 28th March 1838 by imperial decree of Czar Nicholas I. First director J.J. Nervandor (1805-1848).

Ready for business: July 1st, 1844, continued until 1905. Last few years unreliable because of disturbances from electric tramway traffic started in 1901.

Variometer Invented by Gauss



The Raw Data

Observationer

År 1897 Månad Desember

Timme //

Navn.	Dat.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	T. Skud
Stenroos	1	754,55	754,50	754,52	754,40	754,52	754,60	754,50
Stenroos	2	754,56	754,52	754,55	754,57	754,52	754,55	754,50
Stenroos	3	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	4	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	5	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	6	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	7	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	8	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	9	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	10	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	11	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	12	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	13	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	14	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	15	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	16	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	17	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	18	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	19	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	20	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	21	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	22	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	23	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	24	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	25	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	26	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	27	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	28	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	29	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	30	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50
Stenroos	31	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50	754,50

1844-1856 10 minute cadence

1856-1897 1 hour cadence

2.5 million observations

Staff: Director and 12 observers
[students]

Many hundred notebooks

Detail of Raw Data

② Declination

År 1749

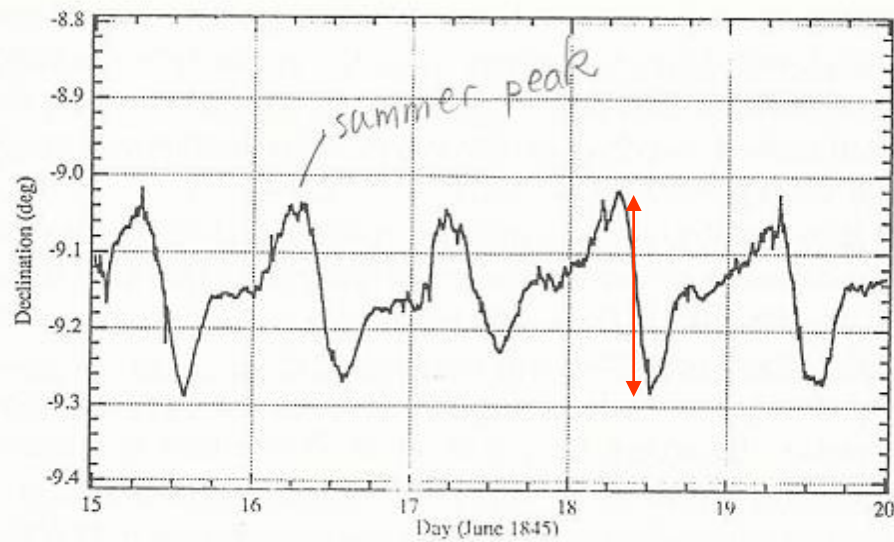
Månad December

Timme //

N s m n.	Dat.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	T. Total	
Petersen,	1	949,25	953,40	954,22	959,40	961,72	976,70	797,50	,
Engman	2	958,50	958,22	959,55	162,67	963,22	963,25	799,00	,
Frankholm	3	959,25	961,42	961,30	963,55	961,85	962,90	797,00	,

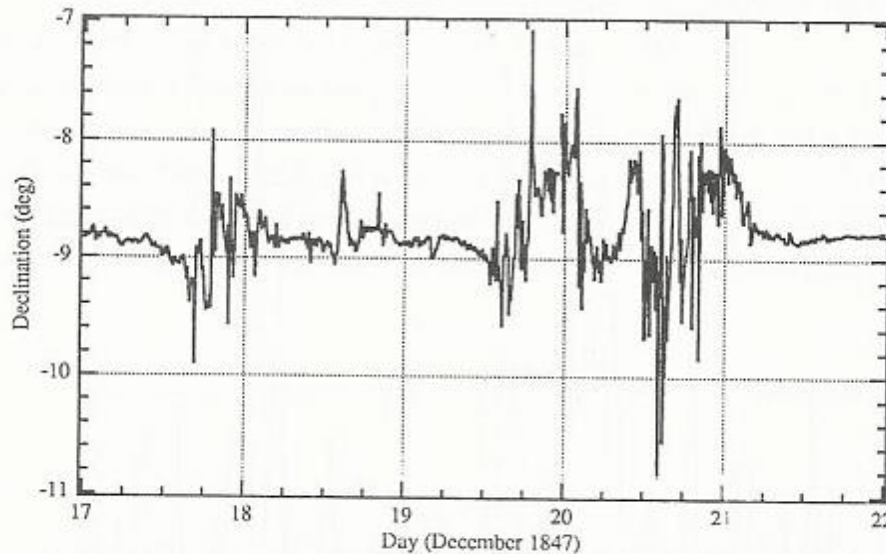
Digitized by pupils in elementary schools all across Finland

Sample Data



Regular daily variation

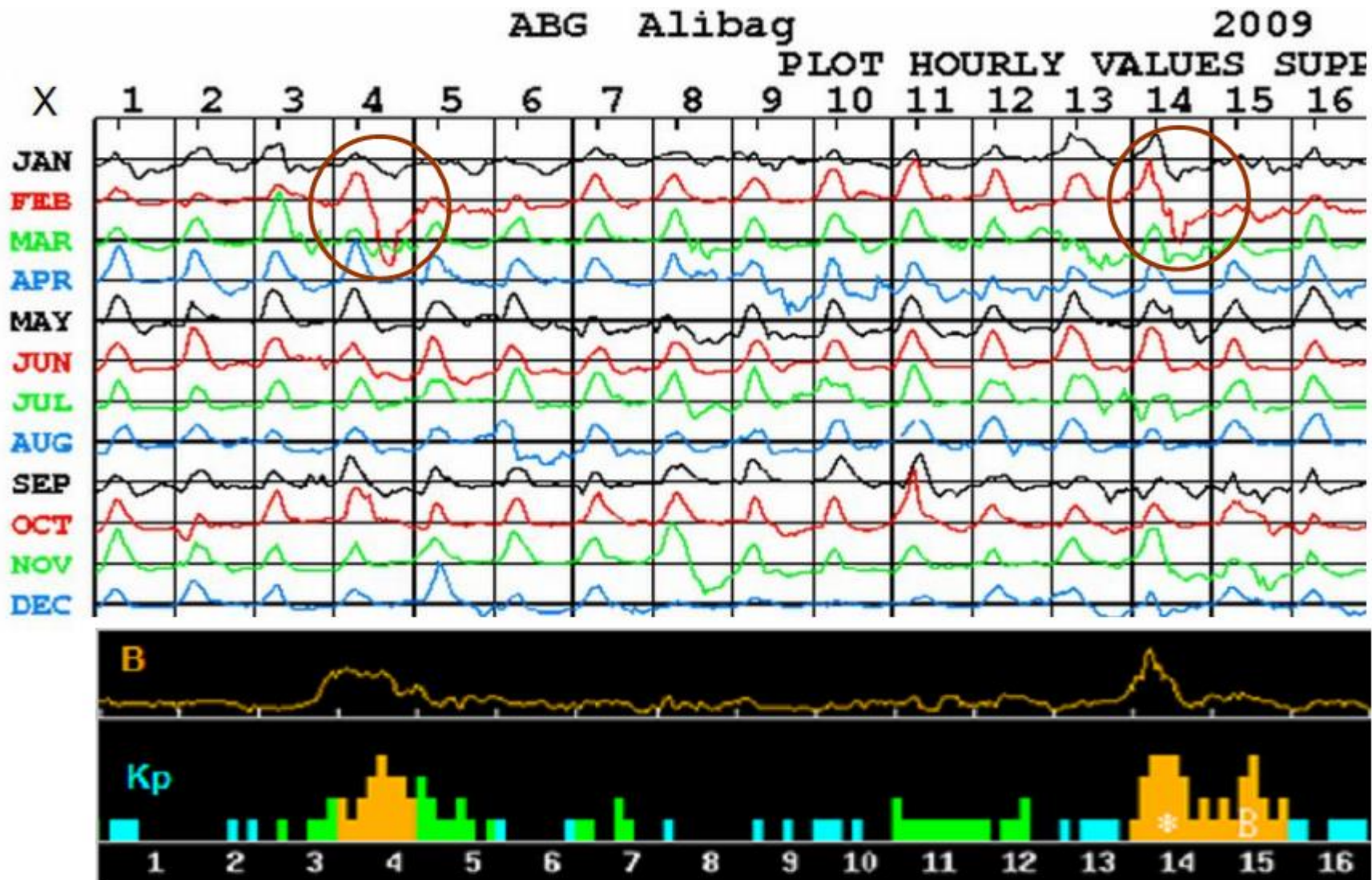
Fig. 10a. An example of magnetically quiet period. Displayed is the declination in June 15-20, 1845 showing the typical regular daily variation ranging within 0.3° .



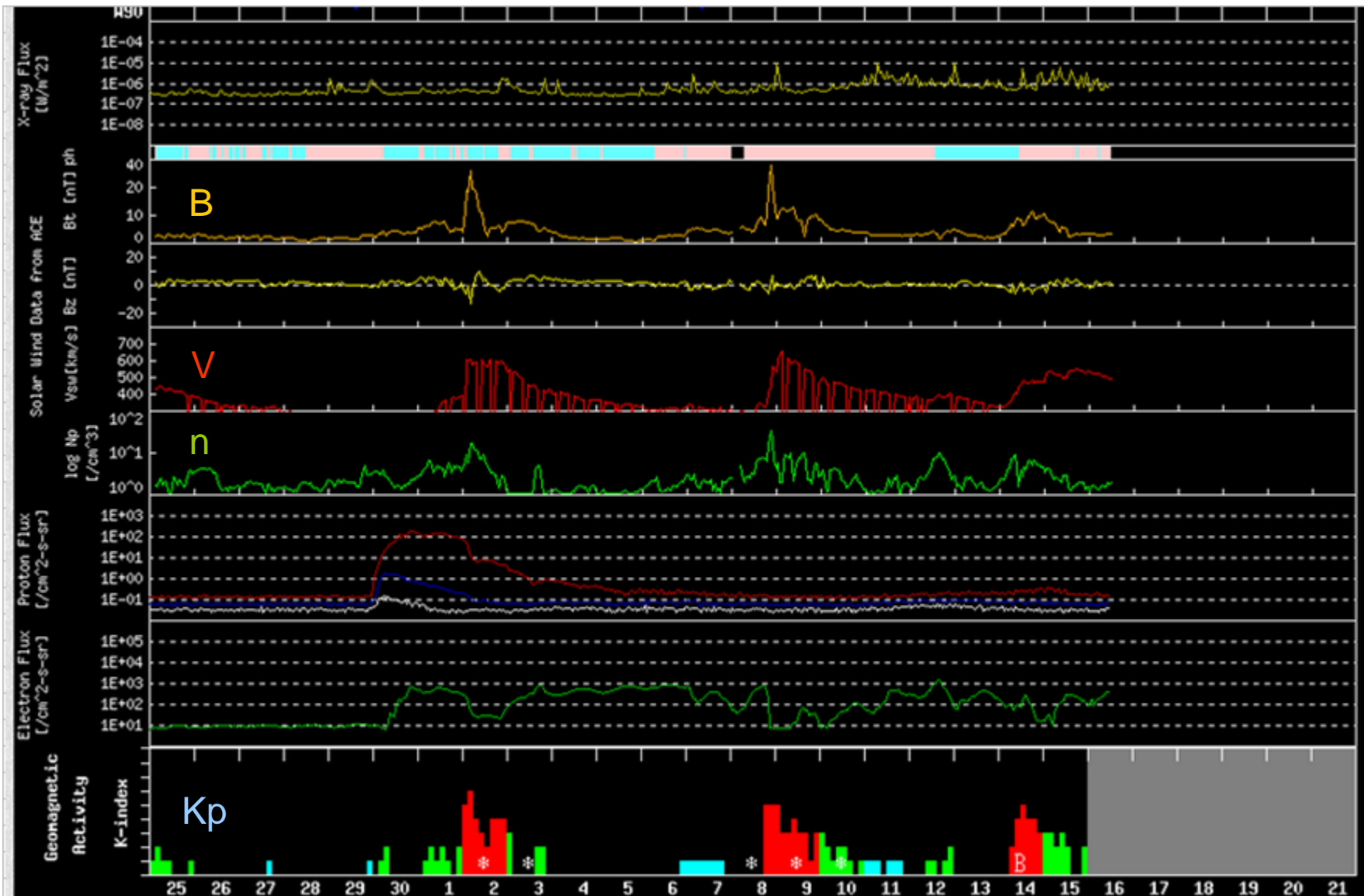
Magnetic storm

Fig. 10b. The most violent magnetic storm in 1844-1853 occurred on December 20, 1847. The figure depicts declination variations in December 17-22, 1847. The greatest peak-to-peak values of D were about 3° in a few hours being roughly ten times larger than the regular variation shown in Fig. 10a.

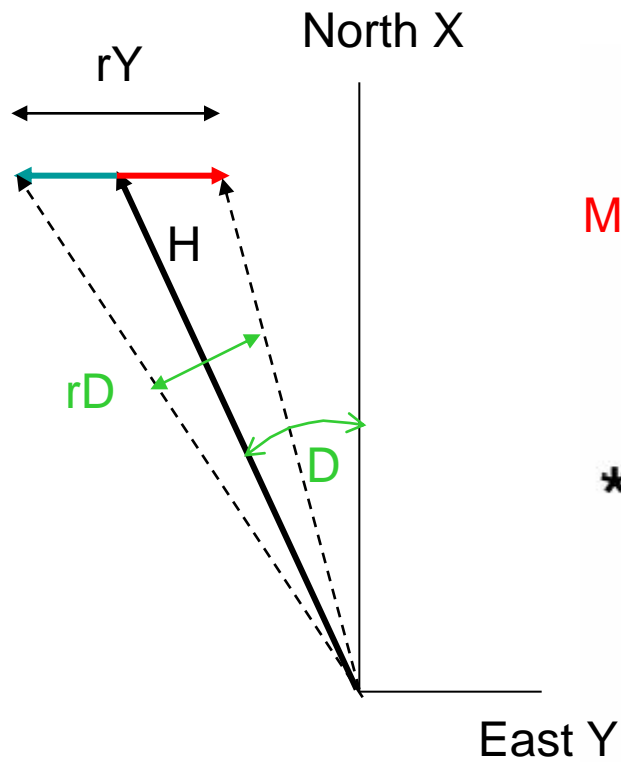
Relation to HMF Strength B



Today

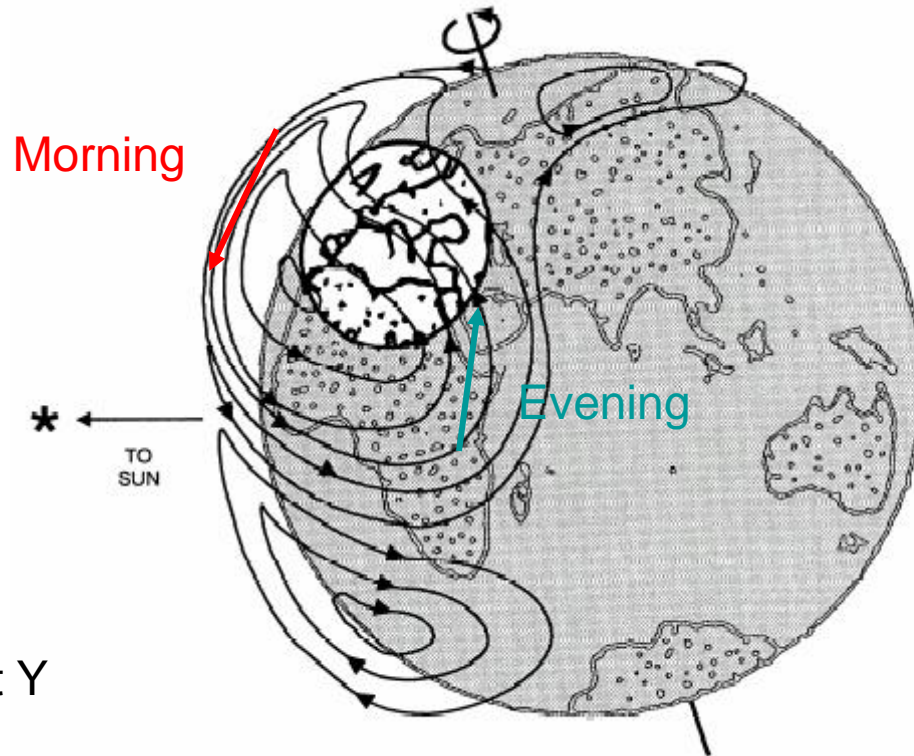


Wolf's Discovery: $rD = a + b R_W$



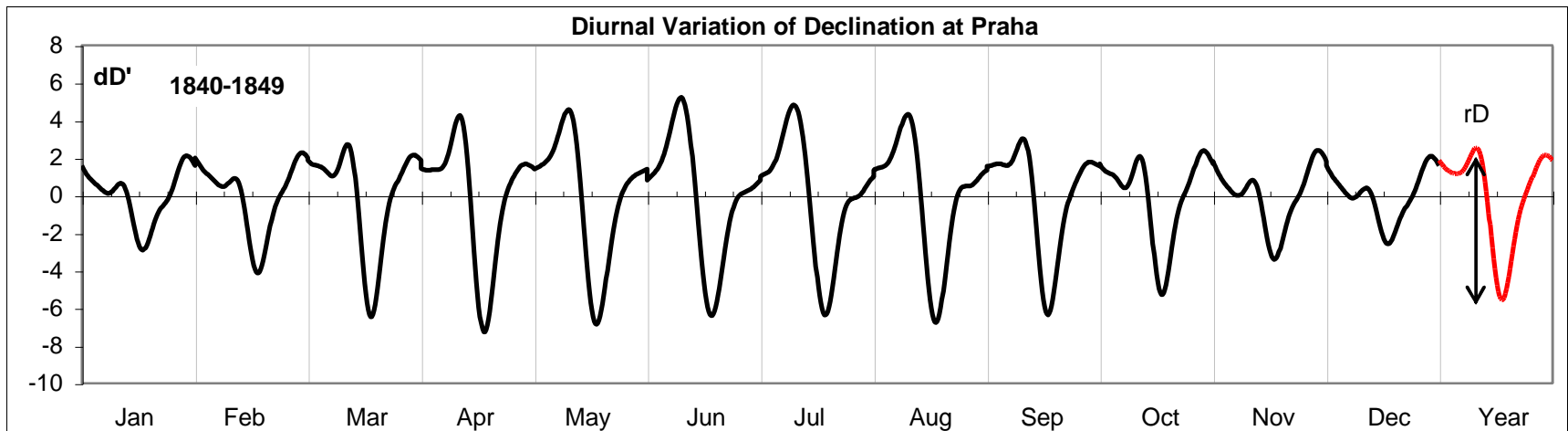
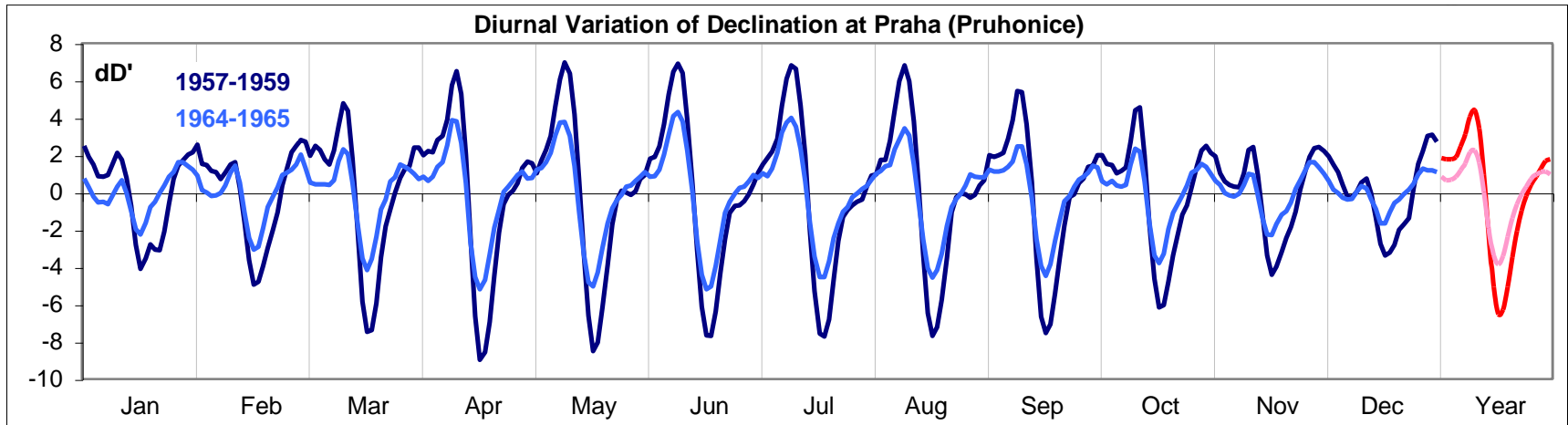
$$Y = H \sin(D)$$

$$dY = H \cos(D) dD \text{ For small } dD$$

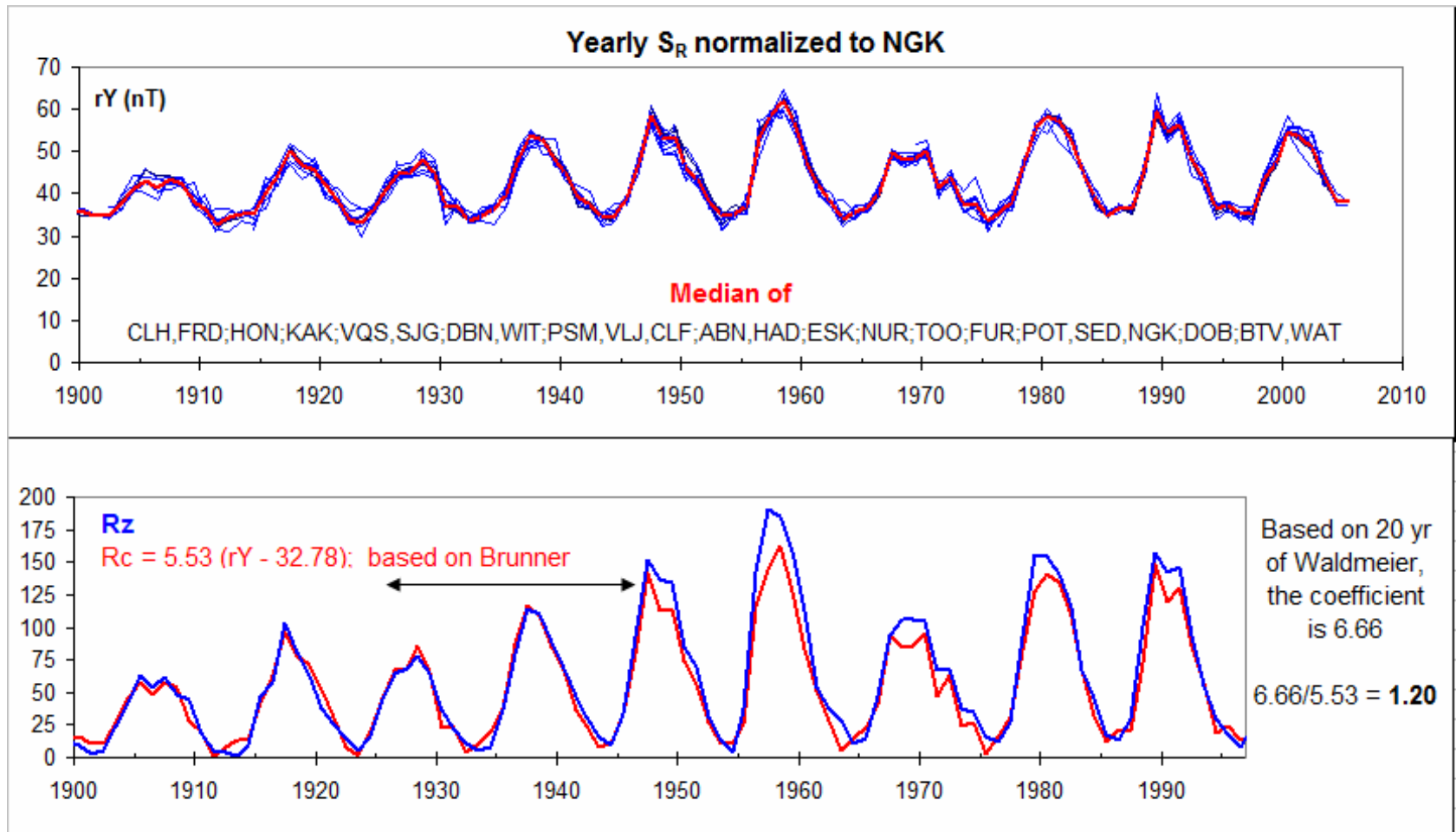


A current system in the ionosphere is created and maintained by solar FUV radiation

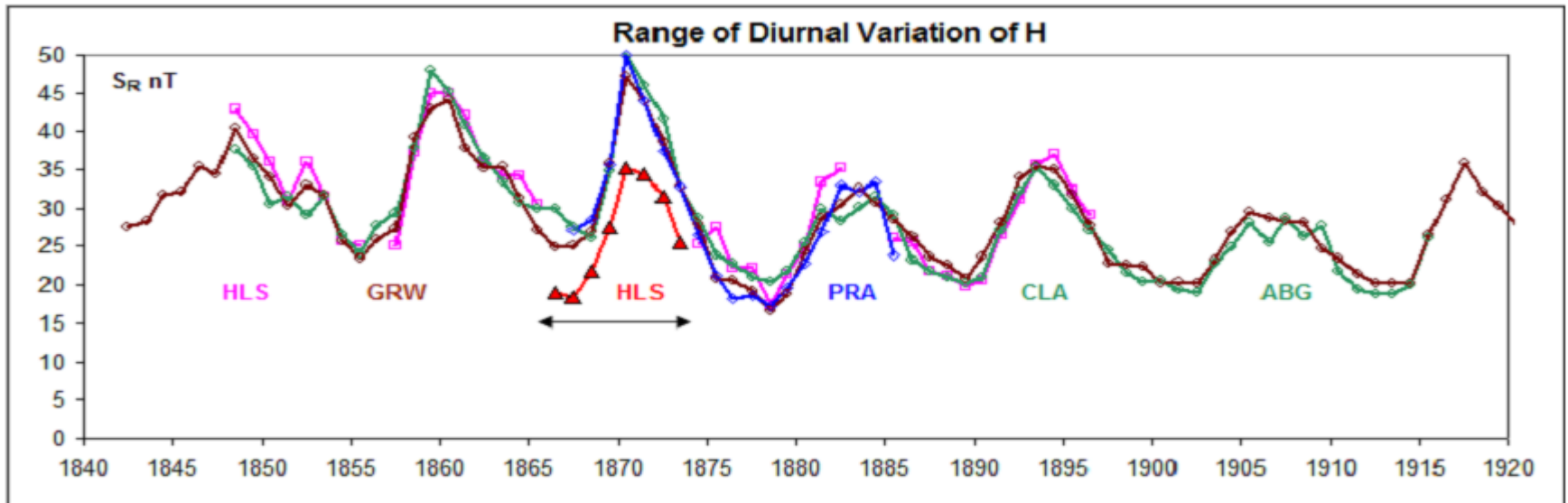
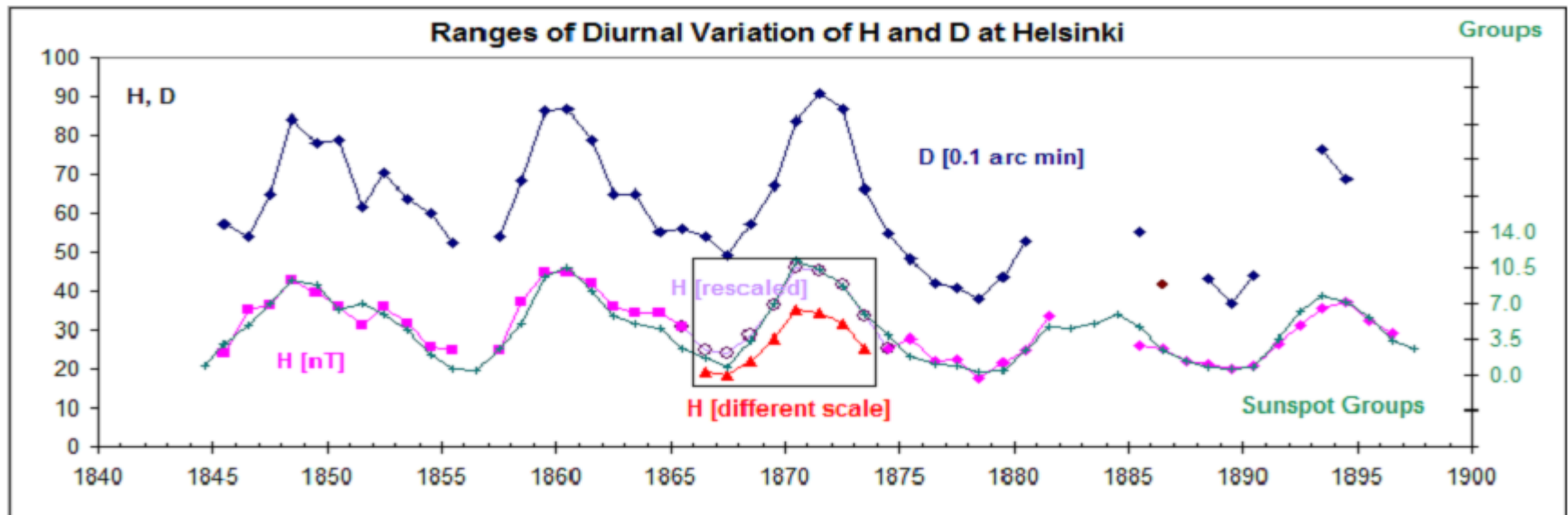
The Diurnal Variation of the Declination for Low, Medium, and High Solar Activity



All Geomagnetic Observatories Show the Relationship with Sunspot Number



H Scale Value Problem at Helsinki



Also for Declination in 1886

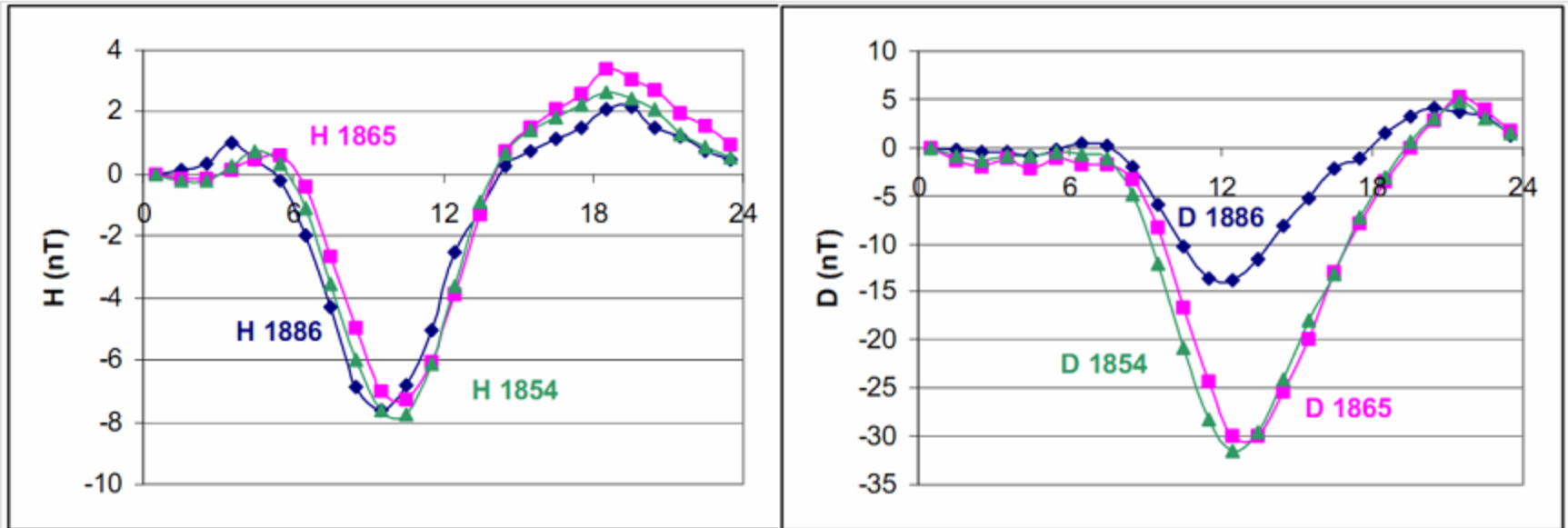
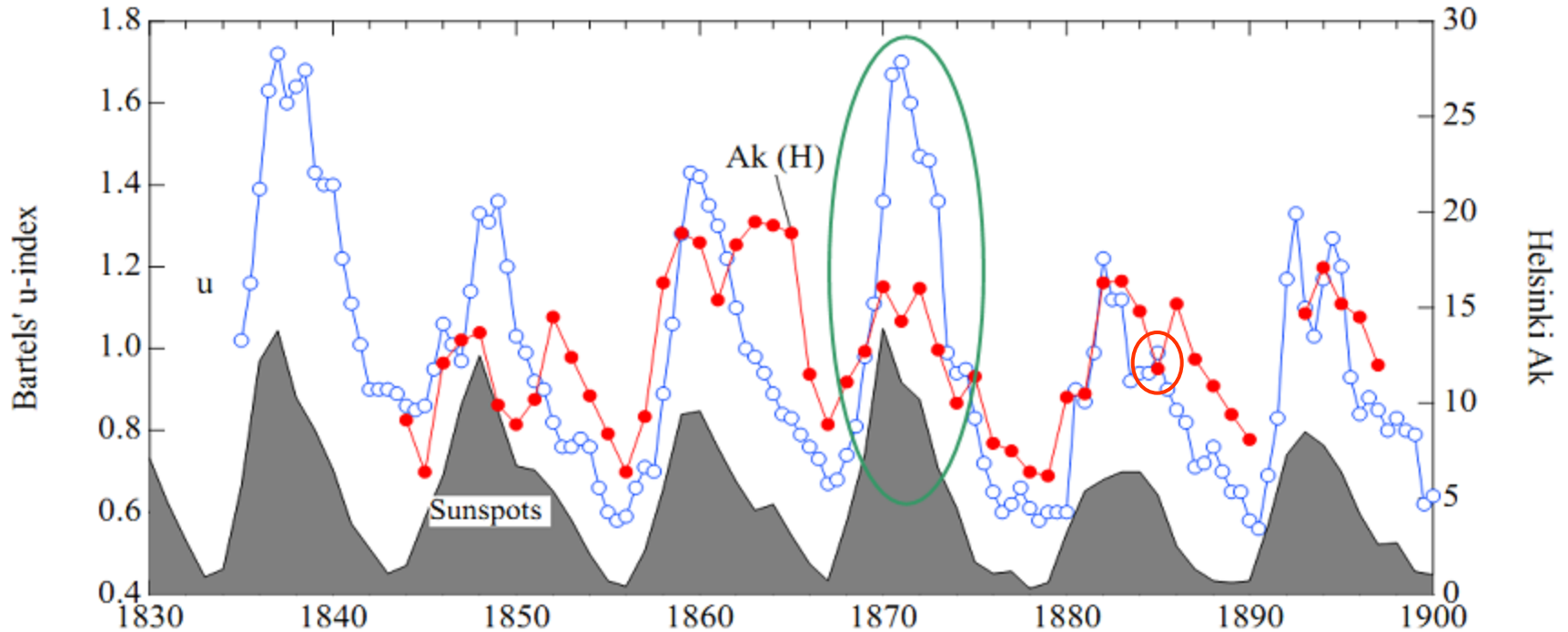
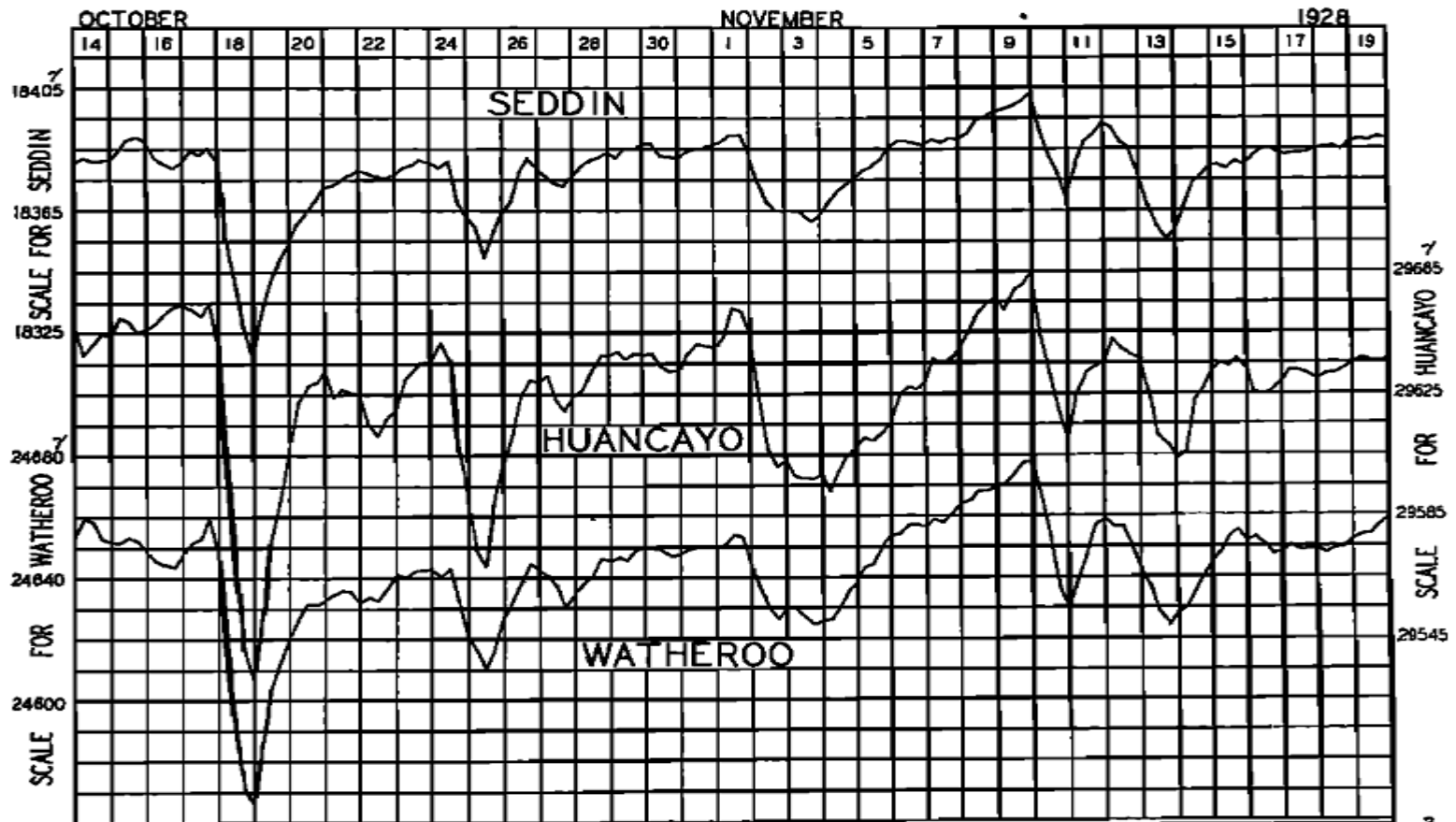


Figure 4: Diurnal variation of H [left] and of D [right] at Helsinki for three years with sunspot number ~ 25 .

Creates Problems for Assessment of Long-Term Variation of Activity

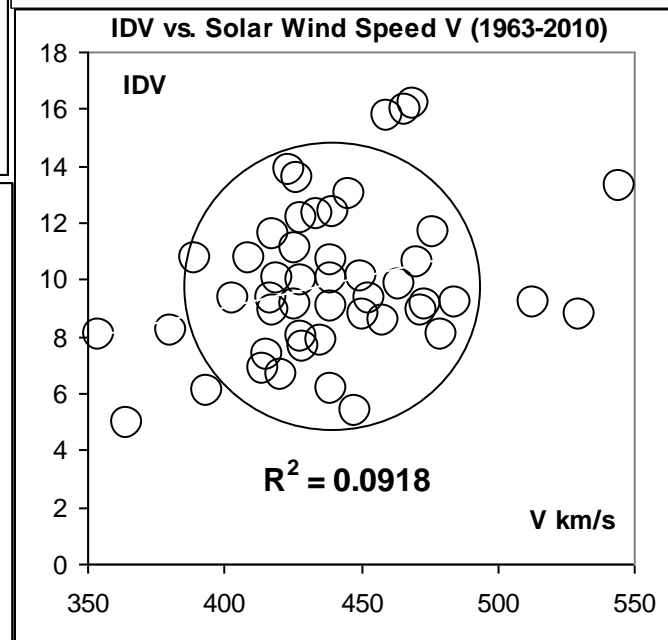
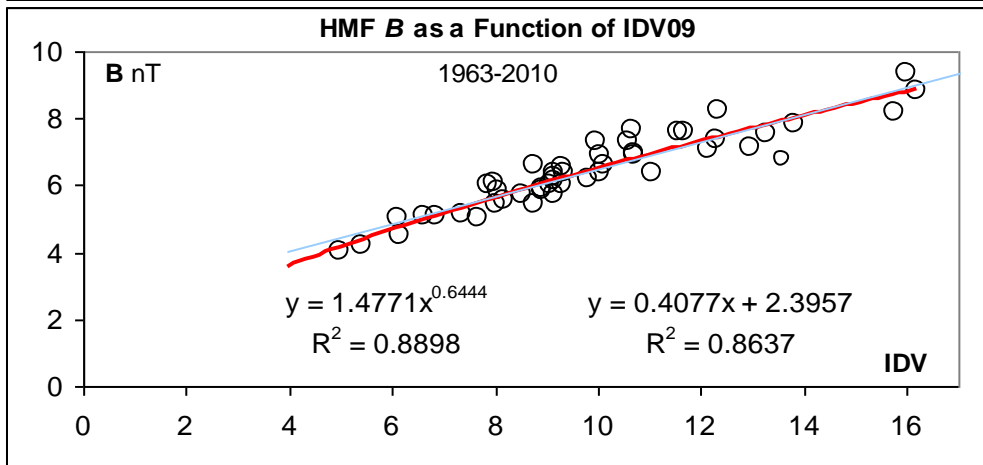
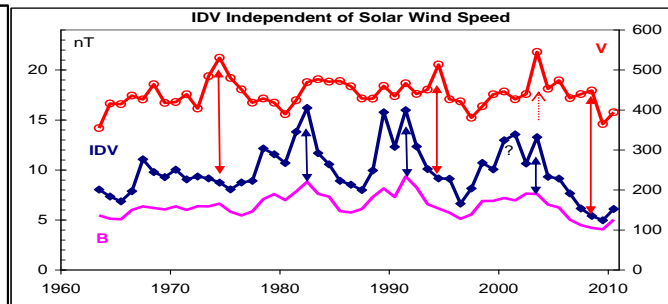
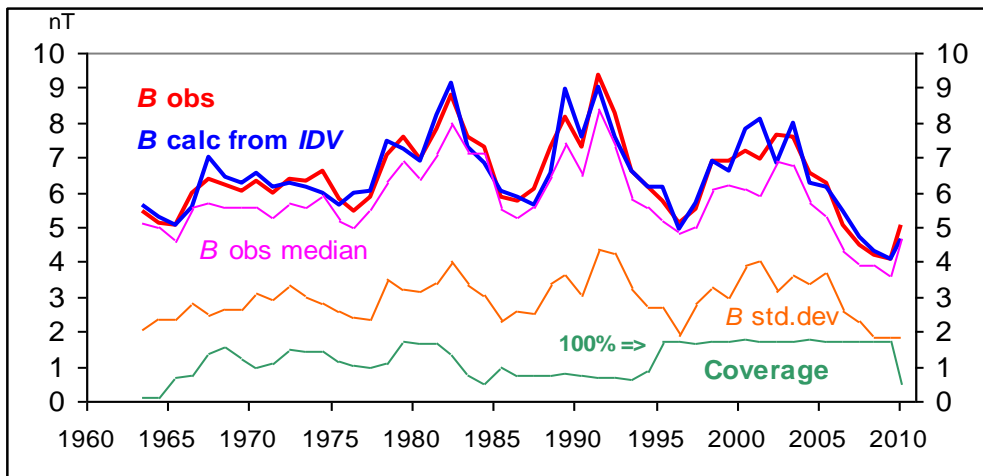


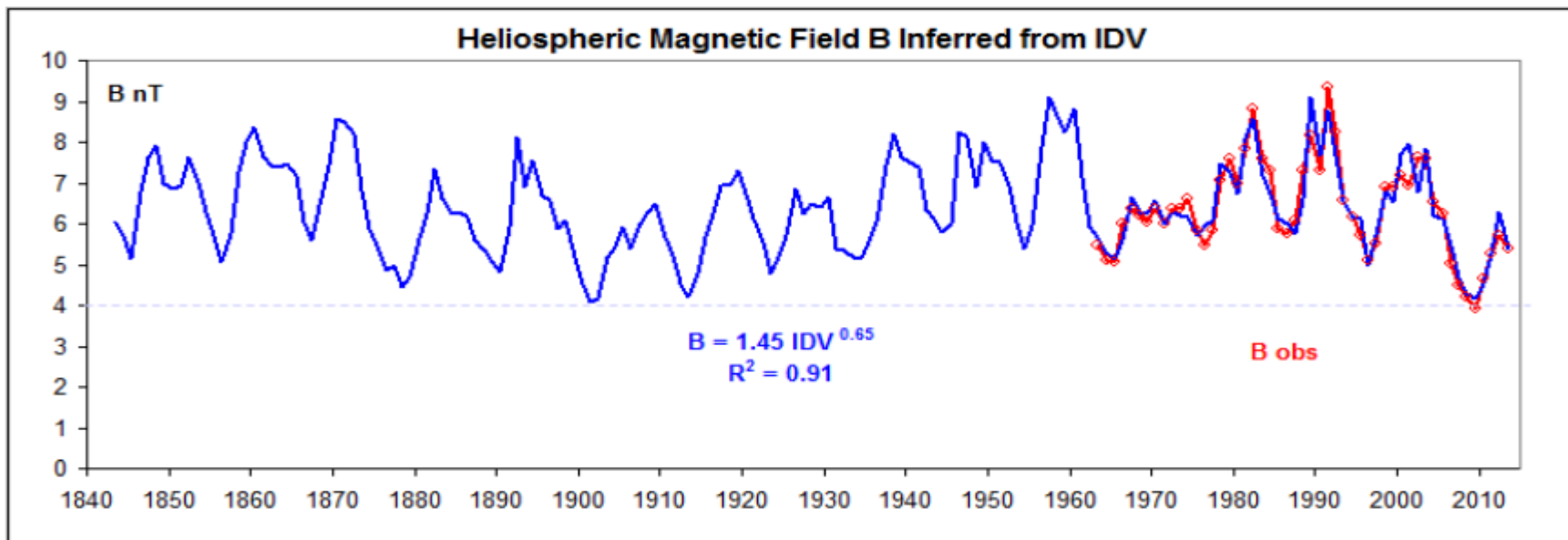
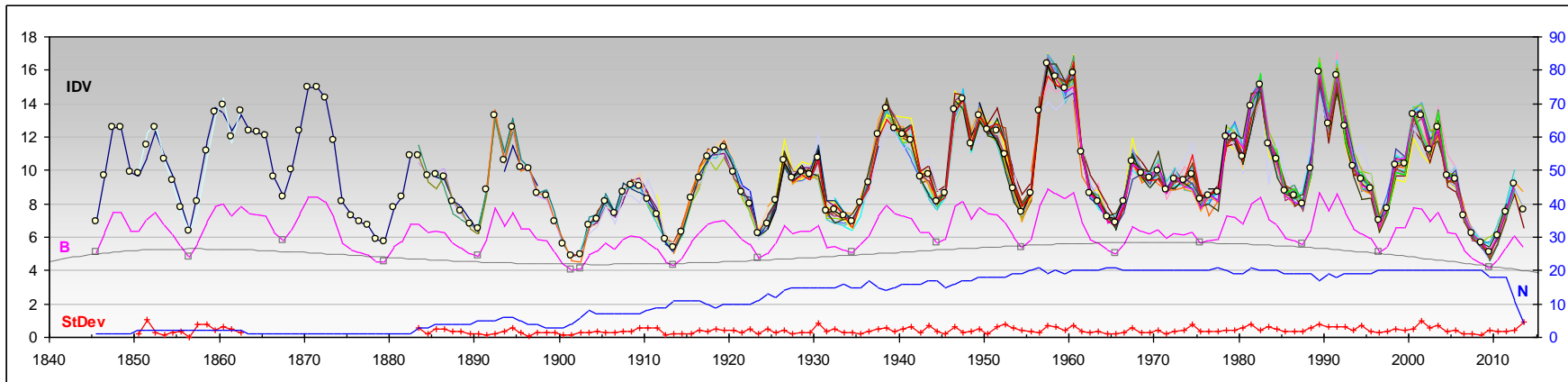
24-hour running means of the Horizontal Component of the low- & mid-latitude geomagnetic field remove most of local time effects and leaves a Global imprint of the Ring Current [Van Allen Belts]:



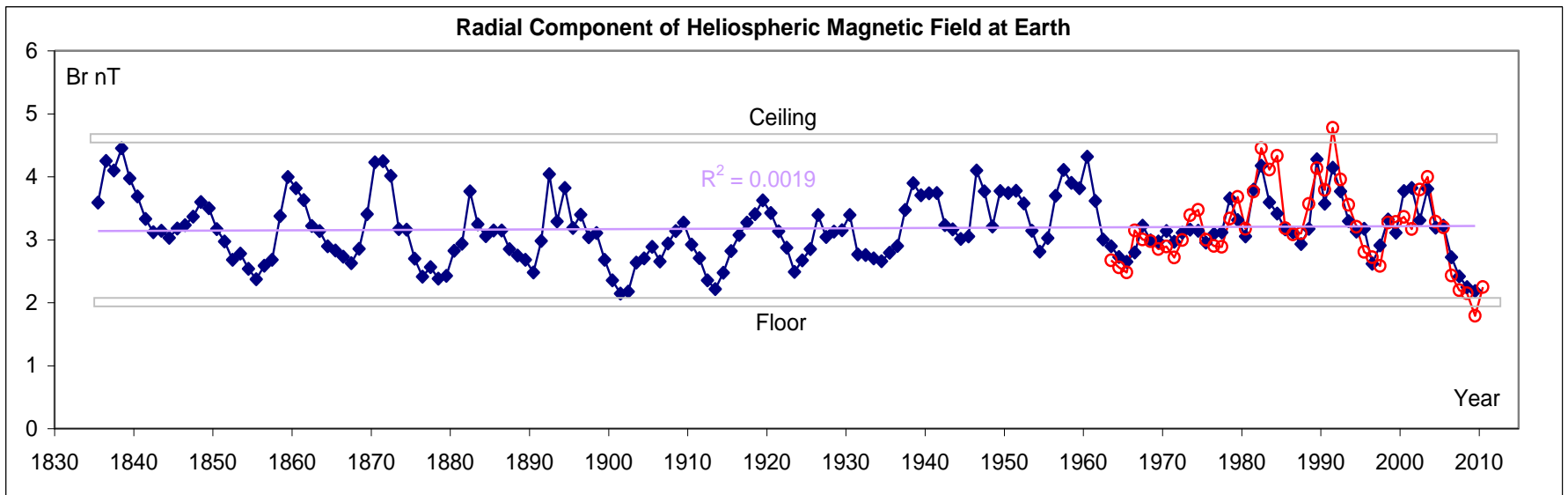
A quantitative measure of the effect can be formed as a series of the unsigned differences between consecutive days: The InterDiurnal Variability, IDV-index

IDV is strongly correlated with HMF B, but is blind to solar wind speed V





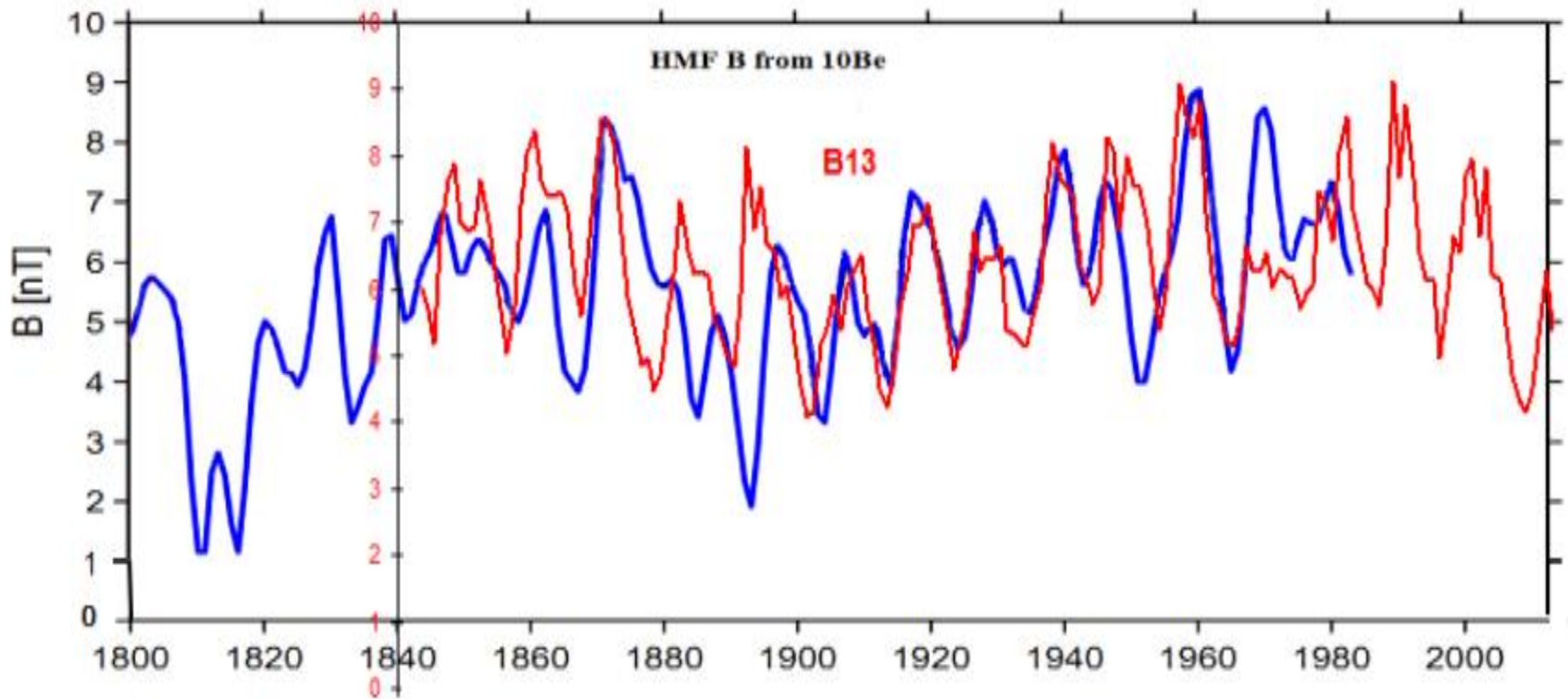
Since we can also estimate solar wind speed from geomagnetic indices [Svalgaard & Cliver, JGR 2007] we can calculate the radial magnetic flux from the total B using the Parker Spiral formula:



There seems to be both a Floor and a Ceiling and most importantly no long-term trend since the 1830s.

Re-evaluation of Cosmic Ray Data

Still problem with the 1880-1890s and generally with low values



Conclusion

- Important to correct data for scale value errors
- Signs of consensus on Cosmic Ray data
- No Modern Grand Maximum
- This is still controversial, hence my current interest