

Introduction

Vassouras Magnetic Observatory (VSS) was the first observatory in Brazil, starting its measurements in 1915. VSS plays an important role in monitoring of the magnetic field in the south hemisphere mainly because is located in region of Southern Atlantic Magnetic Anomaly (SAMA), in addition, due to its high data quality and transmission in real time VSS is part of the INTERMAGNET (since 1999) network and contributes to development global model. This work presents the history of VSS as well as the centennial dataset (1915-2015). We explore the comparison of VSS data and results of IGRF model. We present a Solar-quiet and storm day to evaluate the influence of the external field on VSS and the possible occurrences of the jerks addressing the main characteristics of the secular variation that evidence the variations of internal field.

Theoretical Fundamentals

► Relation between the elements of the geomagnetic field

$$F^2 = X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2, \quad H^2 = X^2 + Y^2,$$
$$X = H\cos(D), \quad Y = H\sin(D) \quad \text{and} \quad Z = F\sin(I)$$

► Secular variation

The secular variation is the successive difference of the values of field components given by:

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = X(t+1) - X(t)$$

where t represents time in years.

► Fit by spline interpolation

The secular variation of X,Y and Z components were fitted using an algorithm of linear fit by spline method:

$$f(x) = f(x_{n-1}) + t_{n-1}(x - x_{n-1}),$$

for $x_{n-1} \leq x \leq x_n$

► Root Means Square (RMS)

We calculated the erro between the model IGRF and the data from VSS using RMS:

$$e_{RMS} = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (VSS_i - IGRF_i)^2},$$

the RMS can be view in the legends of figures.

Geomagnetic Field Elements

In the figures (1 to 7) below are present the evolution of the main field components over the last 100 years for VSS and IGRF12 model. From 1915 to 1999 the annual means data were given directly by VSS, from 1999 to 2015 were performed annual means using the minute data of components from INTERMAGNET. The error RMS between VSS and IGRF can be seen in the Table 1 and the Table 2 shows the rates of change of the Earth's magnetic field for VSS and IGRF model over the last 100 years.

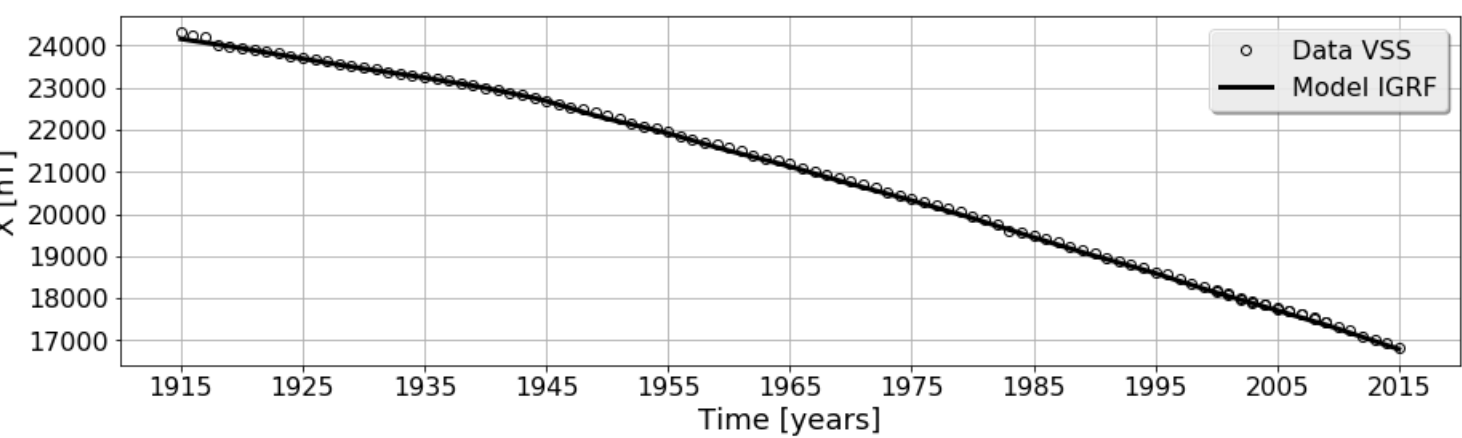


Figure: 1. Annual means: X component

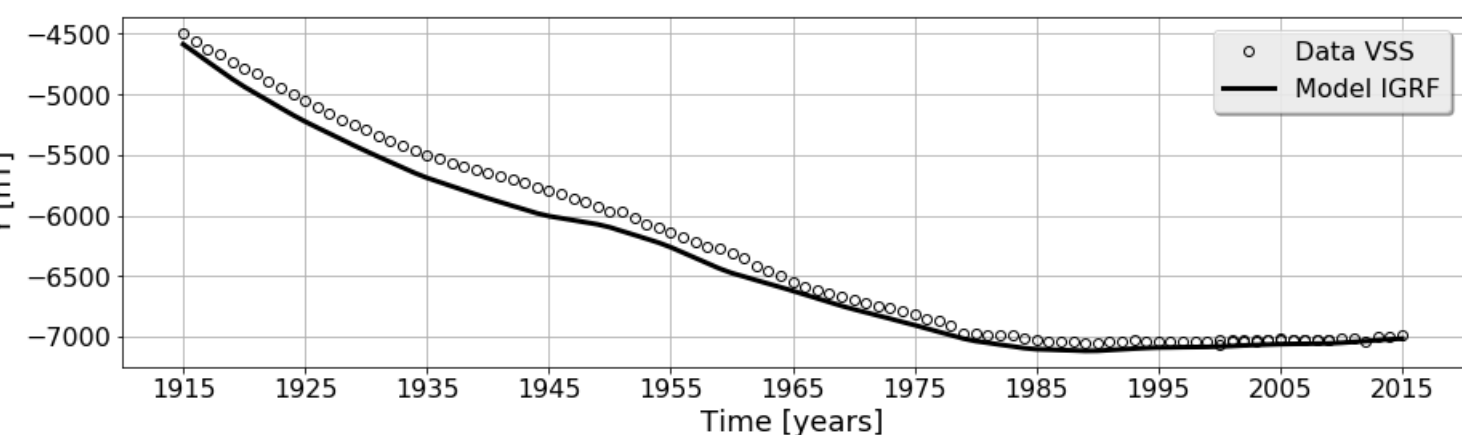


Figure: 2. Annual means: Y component

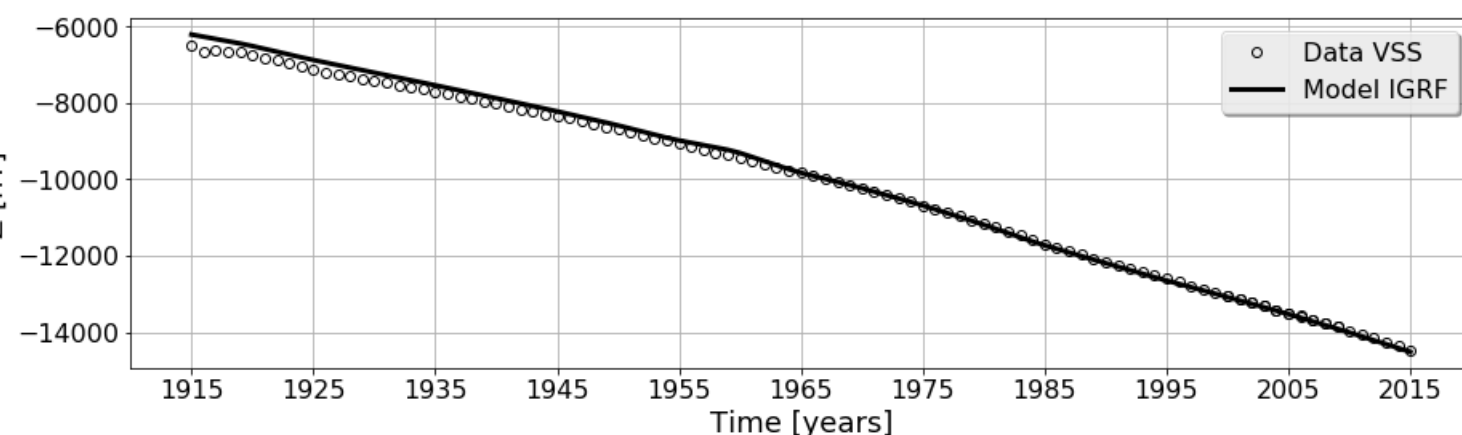


Figure: 3. Annual means: Z component

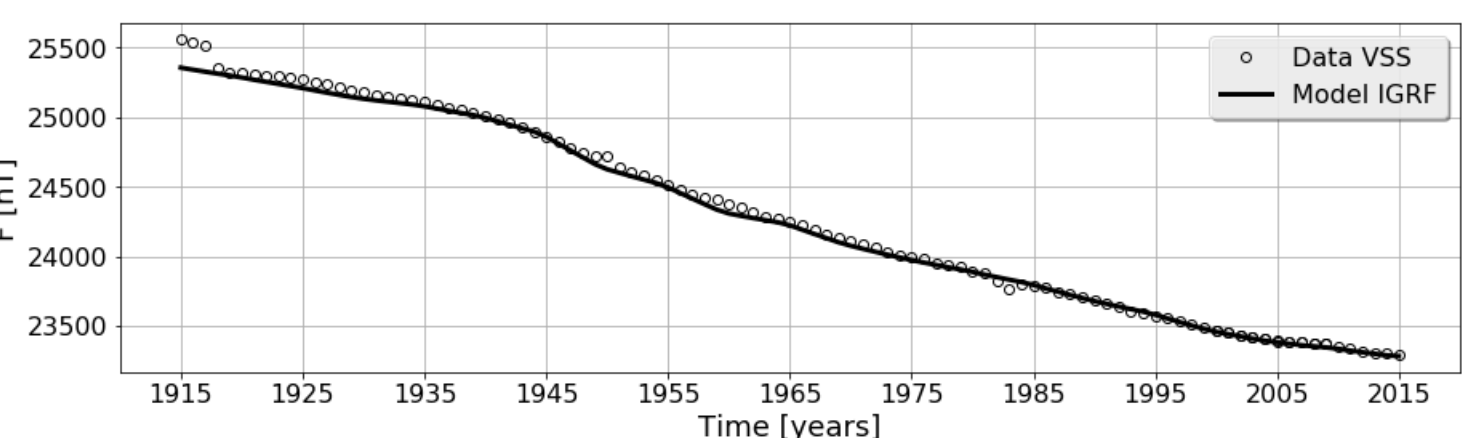


Figure: 5. Annual means: F component

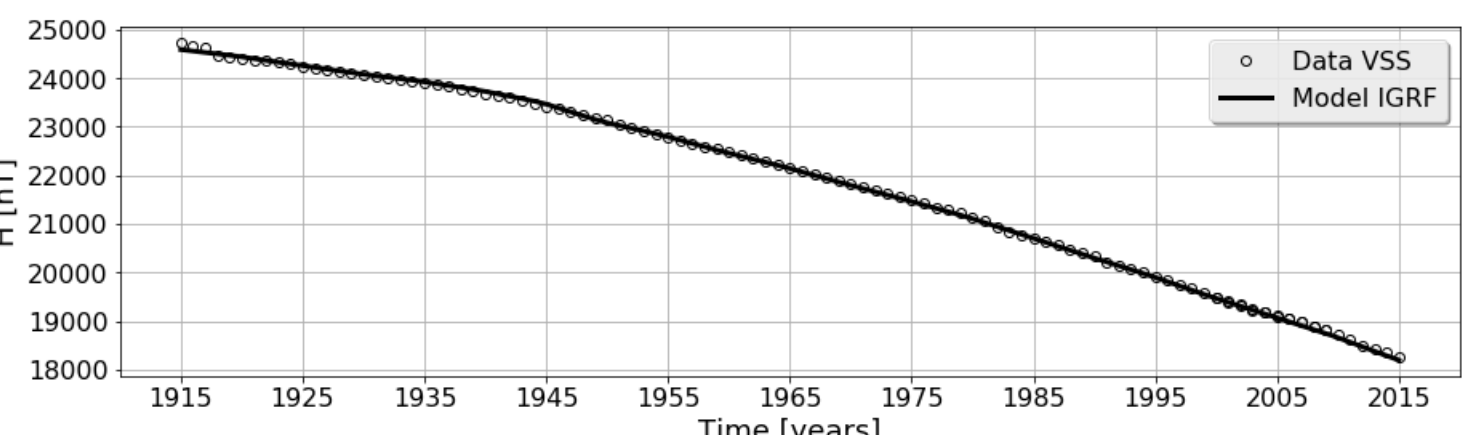


Figure: 6. Annual means: H component

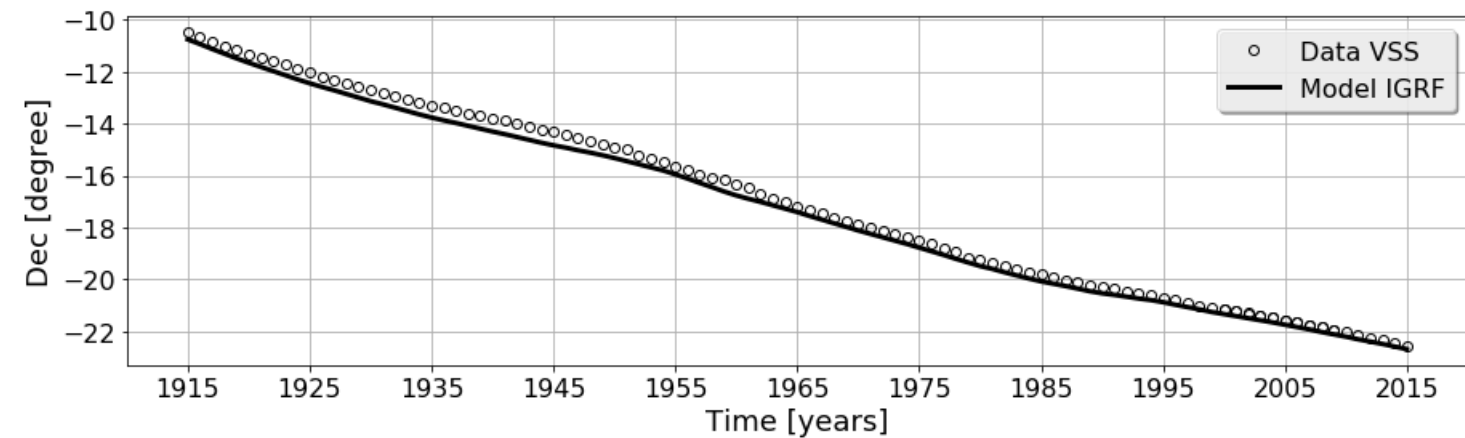


Figure: 7. Annual means: D component

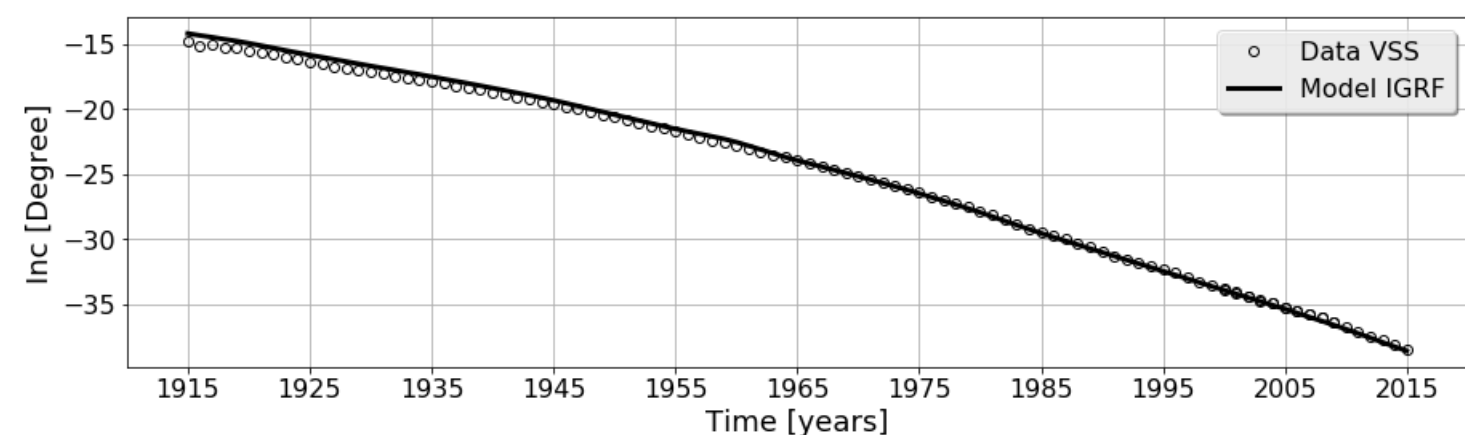


Figure: 7. Annual means: I component

► Error RMS between IGRF and VSS

Elements	e_{RMS}
X Component	5.23
Y Component	12.45
Z Component	12.67
Total field F	4.62
H	3.71
Inclination	0.03
Declination	0.03

Table: 1.

	Change/year	
	VSS (nT)	IGRF12 (nT)
Total intensity	-22,7	-3.0
X component	-74,7	-98.0
Y component	24,9	2.2
Z component	-79,8	-91.6
H component	-64,7	-85.3
I component	-0°14'13"	-0°19'15"
D component	-0°7'2,28"	-0°6'25"

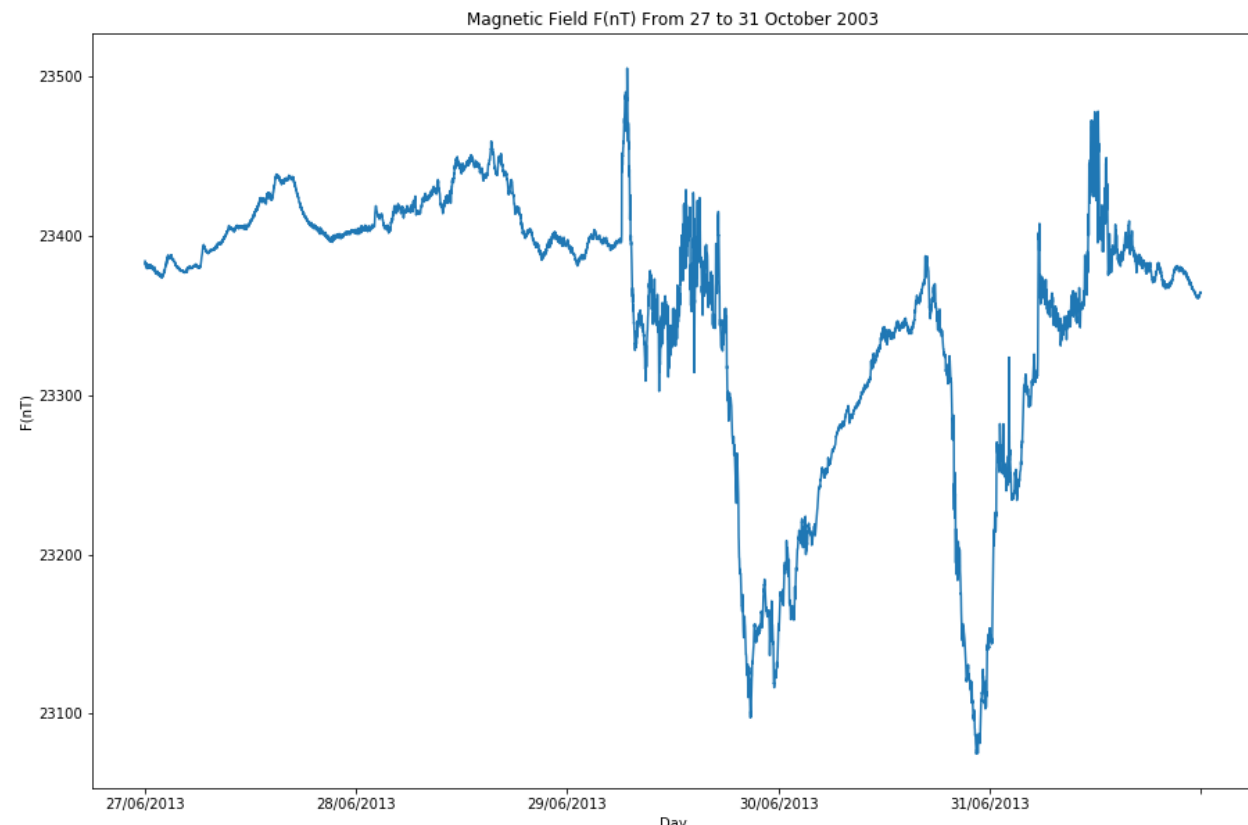
Table: 2.

History (1915 - 2015)

In 1913 the engineer and director of the Observatório Nacional (ON), Henrique Charles Morize in partnership with the astronomer Alix Correa Lemos idealized the city of Vassouras, RJ (Latitude 22.4° S and 43.35° W) as the ideal place for installation of the VSS, the old place at Morro do Castelo where the Imperial Observatório do Rio de Janeiro (IORJ) was located had a high level of magnetic noise, this problem affects the measurements of the Earth's magnetic field and was the reason for the change of the magnetic observatory from Rio de Janeiro to the Paraíba Valley.

Sq and Storm Days

The Figure below shows the VSS (total field F) for a day with high solar activity, it is observed that near to day 30 of october of 2013 we had a Sq and from there we observed the magnetic storm:



Geomagnetics Jerks

Secular variation is widely used to indicate fast changes with time of the main field that are probably due to the changing pattern of core flow: first we analyzing directly the X, Y and Z components using Least Square Method (LSM) to fit trends:

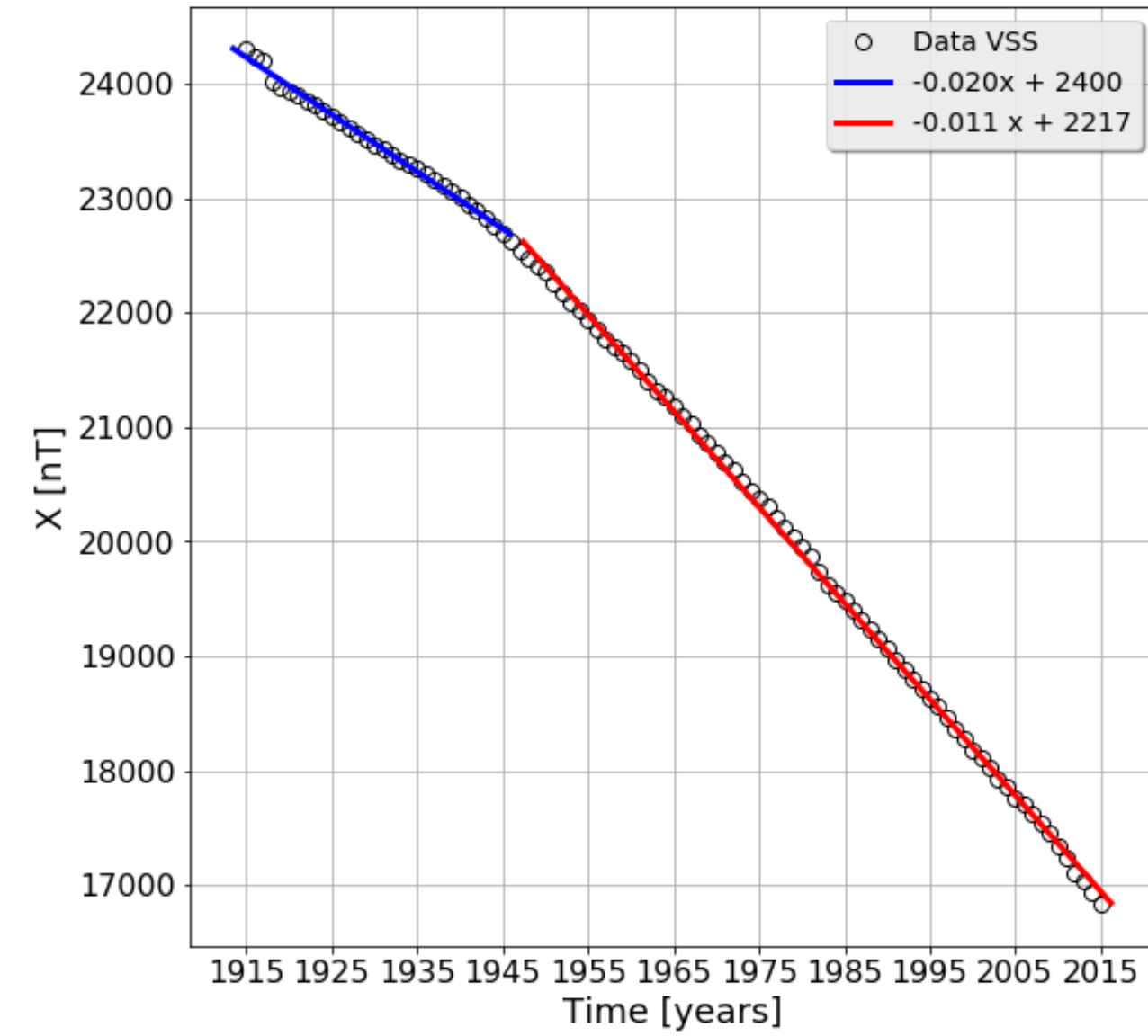


Figure: 9

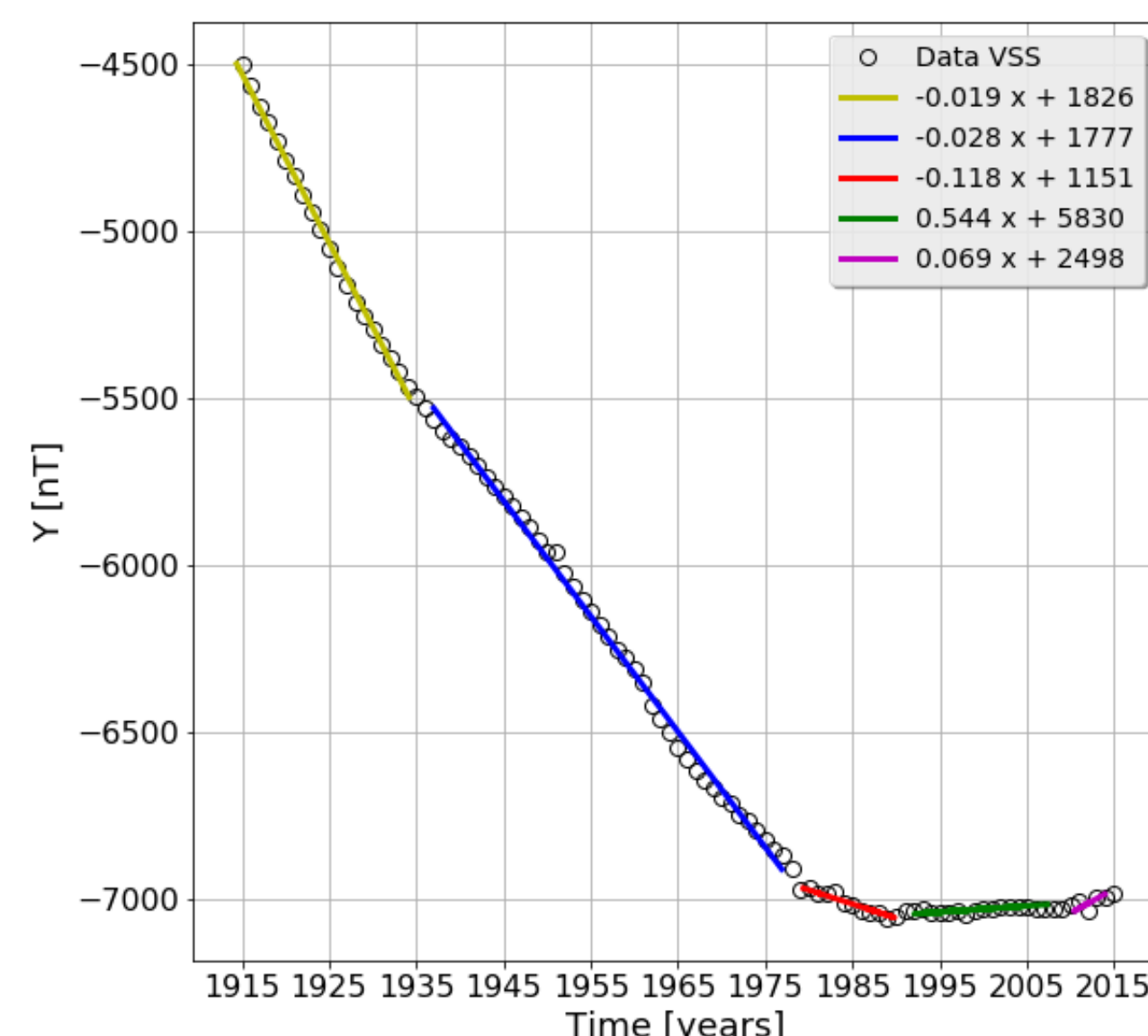


Figure: 10.

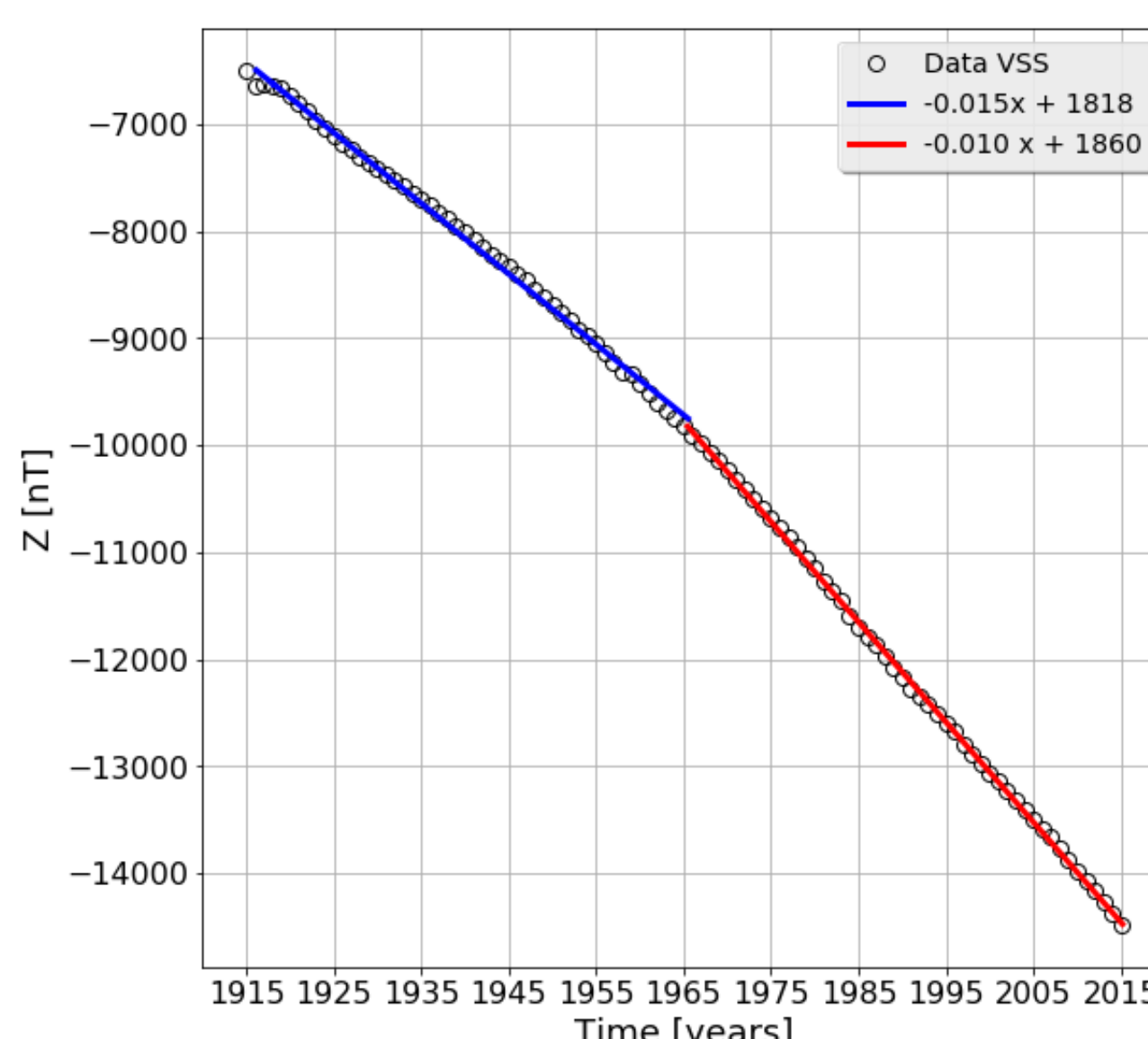


Figure: 11.

VSS



Figure: 12

VSS

Period — Instruments

1915 - 1982 — "Ruska Observatory Pattern (Declination), QHM 534 (Horizontal component) and Earth Inductor Toepfer (Inclination) Variometer unifilar Toepfer

1982 - 2012 — DI-flux Bartington, MAG-01 with theodolite Zeiss 010 (1") (Declination and Inclination), PPM Geometrics 816 (Total intensity F).

2012 - 2014 — Variometer fluxgate (INTERMAGNET)

Analyzing the secular variations (dX/dt, dY/dt e dZ/dt) by spline fits:

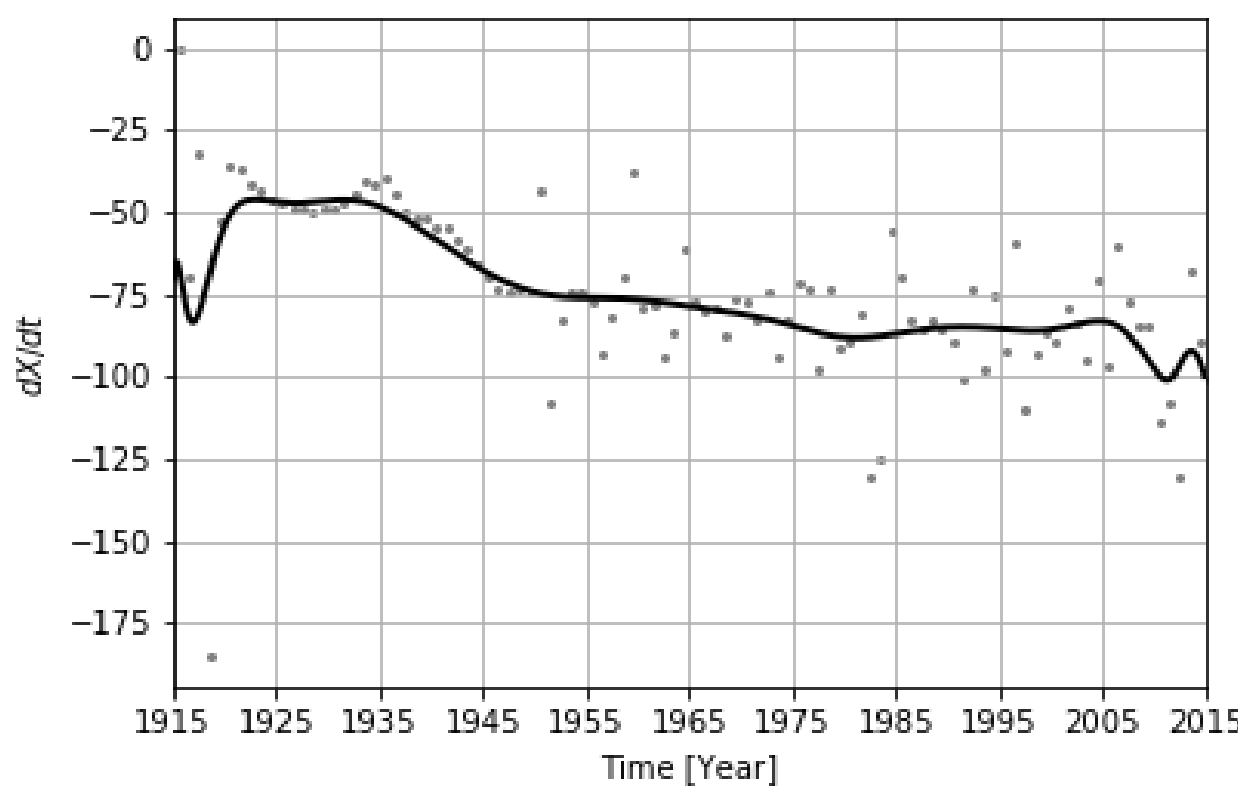


Figure: 13. Secular variation to X component

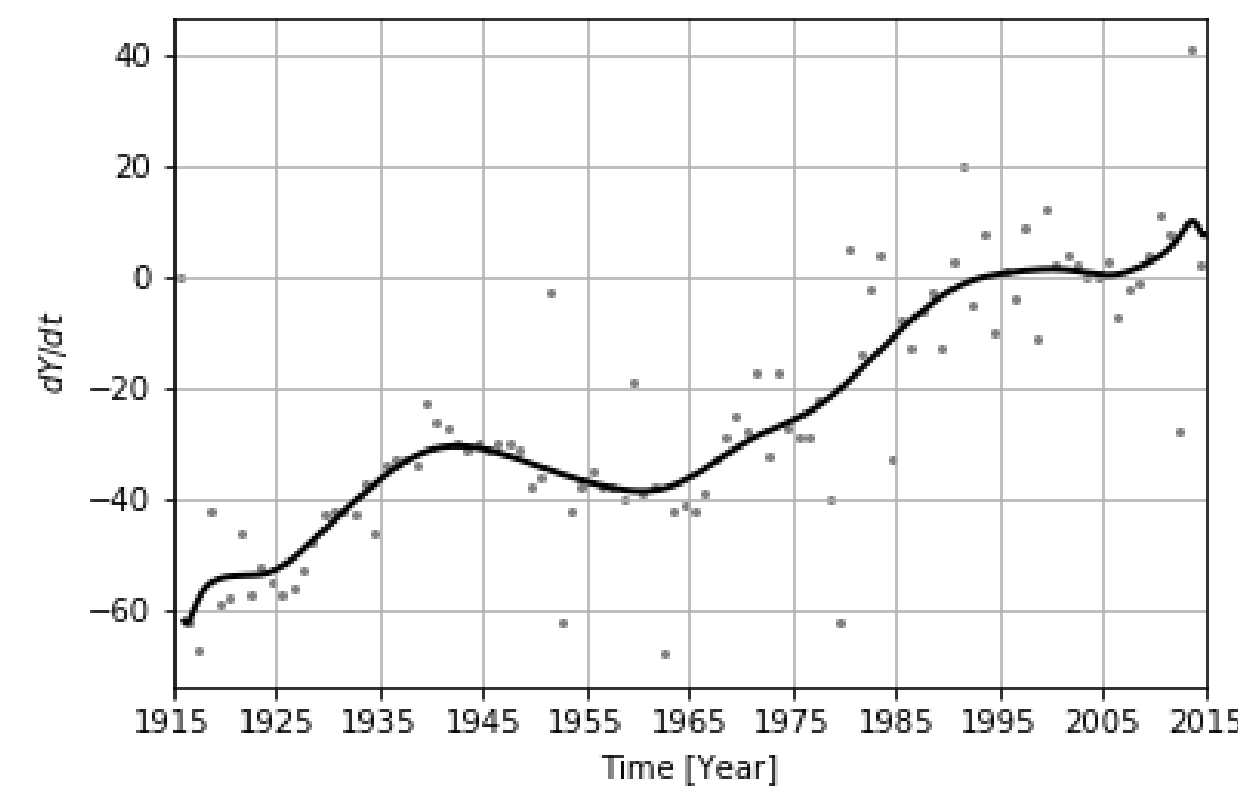


Figure: 14. Secular variation to Y component.

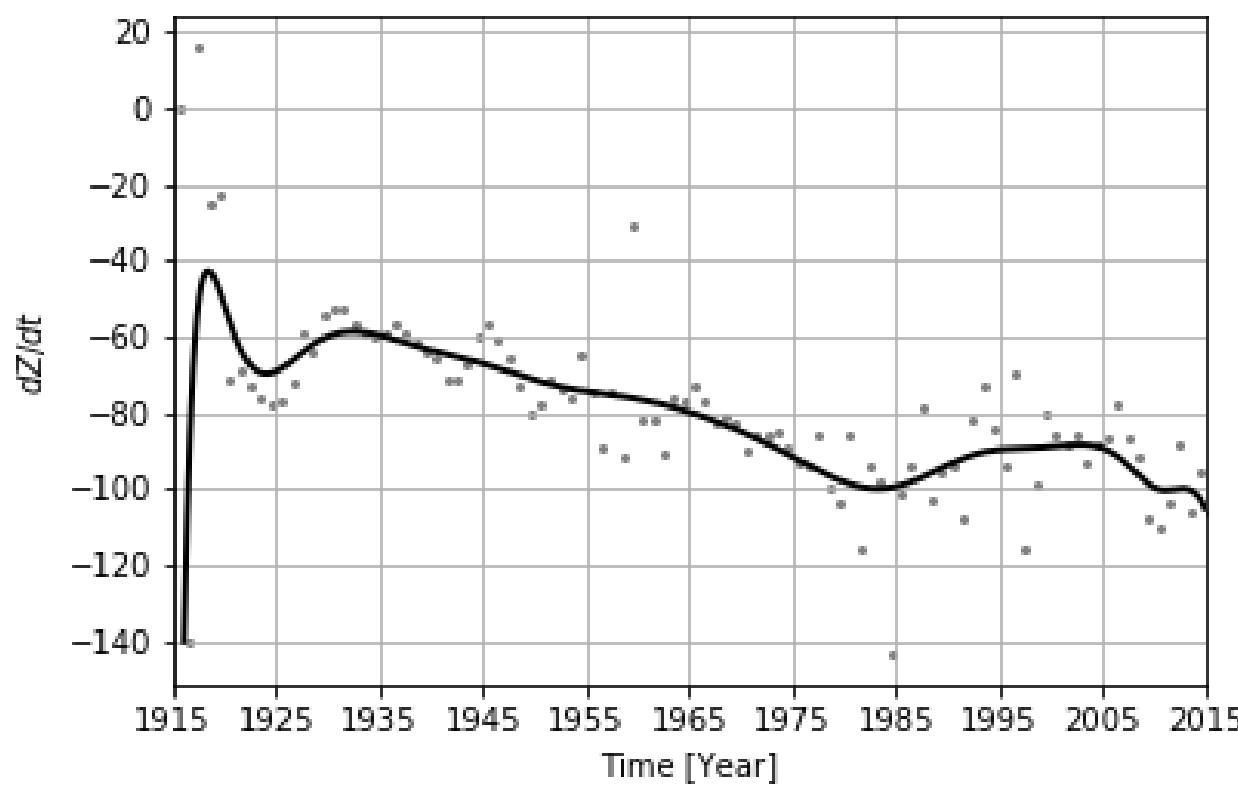


Figure: 15. Secular variation to Z component.

References