

Evaluation of candidate geomagnetic field models for the 10th generation of IGRF

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The recent satellite magnetic missions, combined with high quality ground observatory measurements, have provided excellent data for main field modelling. Four different groups submitted seven main-field and eight secular-variation candidate models for IGRF-10. These candidate models were evaluated using several different strategies. Comparing models with independent data was found to be difficult. Valuable information was gained by mapping model differences, computing root mean square differences between all pairs of models and between models and the common mean, and by studying power spectra and azimuthal distributions of coefficient power. The resulting adopted IGRF main-field model for 2005.0, an average of three selected candidate models, is estimated to have a formal root mean square error over the Earth's surface of only 5 nT, though it is likely that the actual error is somewhat larger than this. Due to the inherent uncertainty in secular variation forecasts, the corresponding error of the adopted secular-variation model for 2005.0–2010.0, an average of four selected candidate models, is estimated at 20 nT/a.

Key words: Geomagnetism, field modeling, reference field, secular variation.

1. Introduction

For the 10th generation IGRF a total of seven main-field (MF) candidate models for 2005.0, and eight linear secular-variation (SV) candidate models for 2005.0–2010.0, were submitted for evaluation to a Task Force set up by IAGA Working Group V-MOD. The candidate models were submitted by Danish Space Research Institute in collaboration with NASA and Newcastle University (DSRI-NASA-Newcastle model, group A), by US National Geophysical Data Center and GeoForschungsZentrum (NGDC-GFZ model, group B), British Geological Survey (BGS model, group C) and Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation (IZMIRAN model, group D).

Comparisons of candidate models with actual measurements are difficult due to the limited availability of independent data. Also, single, localized measurements contain contributions from other sources of the magnetic field, in particular the crust, ionosphere and magnetosphere and time-varying fields induced in the Earth. Additionally, the models are predictions of the field for the upcoming epoch, for which measurements are not yet available. Attempts to evaluate the IGRF-10 candidate models using independent data remained inconclusive.

After a brief description of the candidate models, this paper shows how the MF and SV models were evaluated separately using several different strategies. We found that

good insight was gained by comparing the models at the surface of the Earth as difference maps and tables of root mean square differences. The analysis of power spectra was a further useful tool, in particular for studying differences at higher spherical harmonic degrees.

For the secular variation an important issue was whether the optimum estimate of the change of the field from 2005.0 to 2010.0 by a linear SV would be given by the current SV projected to 2005.0, or projected to 2007.5. This is related to the interesting question of whether the present secular acceleration has a physical significance for the future behaviour of the field. An analysis by Maus *et al.* (2005) showed that hind-casting the DGRF-1995, using SV models based on data collected during 1999–2004, improves when quadratic SV terms are used. This is confirmed here by a retrospective analysis of the IGRF-9 SV candidate models. The different methods used to extrapolate the SV to 2007.5 plays a significant role in the observed differences between the models.

Besides documenting the evaluation which led to the final choice of IGRF-10, this paper aims to provide a useful standard and reference for the evaluation of future generations of the IGRF.

2. Model Descriptions

A summary of the data and methods used to generate each model is given in Table 1. Detailed descriptions of all models are given by individual papers in this special issue, namely by Olsen *et al.* (2005a, b), Maus *et al.* (2005), Lesur *et al.* (2005), and Golovkov *et al.* (2005).

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Table 1. Summary of models. The finally selected models are indicated by an asterisk. SV-B1 and SV-B2 were averaged to provide a single contribution from Group B.

Group	Model	Organization	Data	Notes
Main-field models				
A	IGRF-A1*	DSRI/NASA/ Newcastle	Ørsted and CHAMP Aug 2000–Aug 2004	quadratic
	IGRF-A2	DSRI/NASA/ Newcastle	Ørsted and CHAMP Jul 2002–Aug 2004	linear
B	IGRF-B1	NGDC/GFZ	CHAMP Aug 2000–Jul 2004	quadratic
	IGRF-B2	NGDC/GFZ	Ørsted Apr 1999–Jul 2004	quadratic
	IGRF-B3*	NGDC/GFZ	Ørsted and CHAMP Apr 1999–Jul 2004	quadratic
C	IGRF-C1*	BGS	Ørsted, CHAMP and observatory hourly mean data 1999.0–2004.58	quadratic
D	IGRF-D1	IZMIRAN	CHAMP time span not specified	linear
Secular-variation models				
A	SV-A1	DSRI/NASA/ Newcastle	Ørsted and CHAMP Aug 2000–Aug 2004	dB/dt at 2005.0, extrapolated from quadratic
	SV-A2	DSRI/NASA/ Newcastle	Ørsted and CHAMP Jul 2002–Aug 2004	dB/dt from linear
	SV-A3*	DSRI/NASA/ Newcastle	Ørsted and CHAMP Aug 2000–Aug 2004	dB/dt at 2007.5, extrapolated from quadratic
B	SV-B1*	NGDC/GFZ	CHAMP Aug 2000–Jul 2004	dB/dt at 2005.0, extrapolated from quadratic
	SV-B2*	NGDC/GFZ	Ørsted Apr 1999–Jul 2004	dB/dt at 2007.5, extrapolated from quadratic
	SV-B3	NGDC/GFZ	Ørsted, CHAMP and observatory annual mean data (1995–Jul 2004)	dB/dt at 2007.5, extrapolated from quadratic
C	SV-C1*	BGS	Ørsted, CHAMP and observatory hourly and annual mean data (18**–2004.58)	dB/dt at 2007.5, extrapolated from quadratic + linear prediction filters applied to observatory dB/dt series
D	SV-D1*	IZMIRAN	CHAMP May 2001–Aug 2004	Natural orthogonal components, dB/dt from linear

3. Evaluation of Main-Field Candidates

Evaluating main-field candidates by comparing model predictions with actual measurements turns out to be very difficult. To start with, there exist very few truly independent vector data. After 2000.0, there were less than 500 vector observations from repeat stations submitted to World Data Centers. Ground observations are valuable in studying temporal variations of the geomagnetic field. However, the unknown crustal bias means that their use for evaluating candidate models is limited. Furthermore, the sparse global distribution constrains their information to about spherical harmonic degree 7, while the main-field candidates extend to degree 13.

Instead, we evaluate the models by comparing them at the surface of the Earth as difference maps, compiling tables of root mean square differences, and analyzing their degree and azimuthal power spectra. Four candidate models (one from each Group, selected by the Group) A1, B3, C1 and D1 were compared.

3.1 Maps of MF candidate differences

The candidate models have been compared with each other at the surface of the Earth by plotting differences (Fig. 1) and by computing mean differences for X , Y and Z on a 2° latitude/longitude grid (Tables 2–5); note that the latter gives relatively more weight to the polar regions.

The most significant difference between the A1 and B3 model is in the zonal coefficients, due to an ionospheric correction applied to model A1, but not to B3. Even though the g_3^0 (where g_n^m is the spherical harmonic coefficient of degree n and order m) term is by far the largest coefficient in this correction, the overall effect is roughly that of an inclined g_5^0 , as shown in figure 11 of Lowes and Olsen (2004). This zonal pattern is also visible in the comparisons of A1 with C1 and D1. In both cases the amplitude of the differences is larger than that between A1 and B3 and, in addition, there are large differences at northern latitudes, particularly for model D1. In fact, D1 differs strongly from all other models in the polar regions.

Another approach is to compute the *mean* differences on

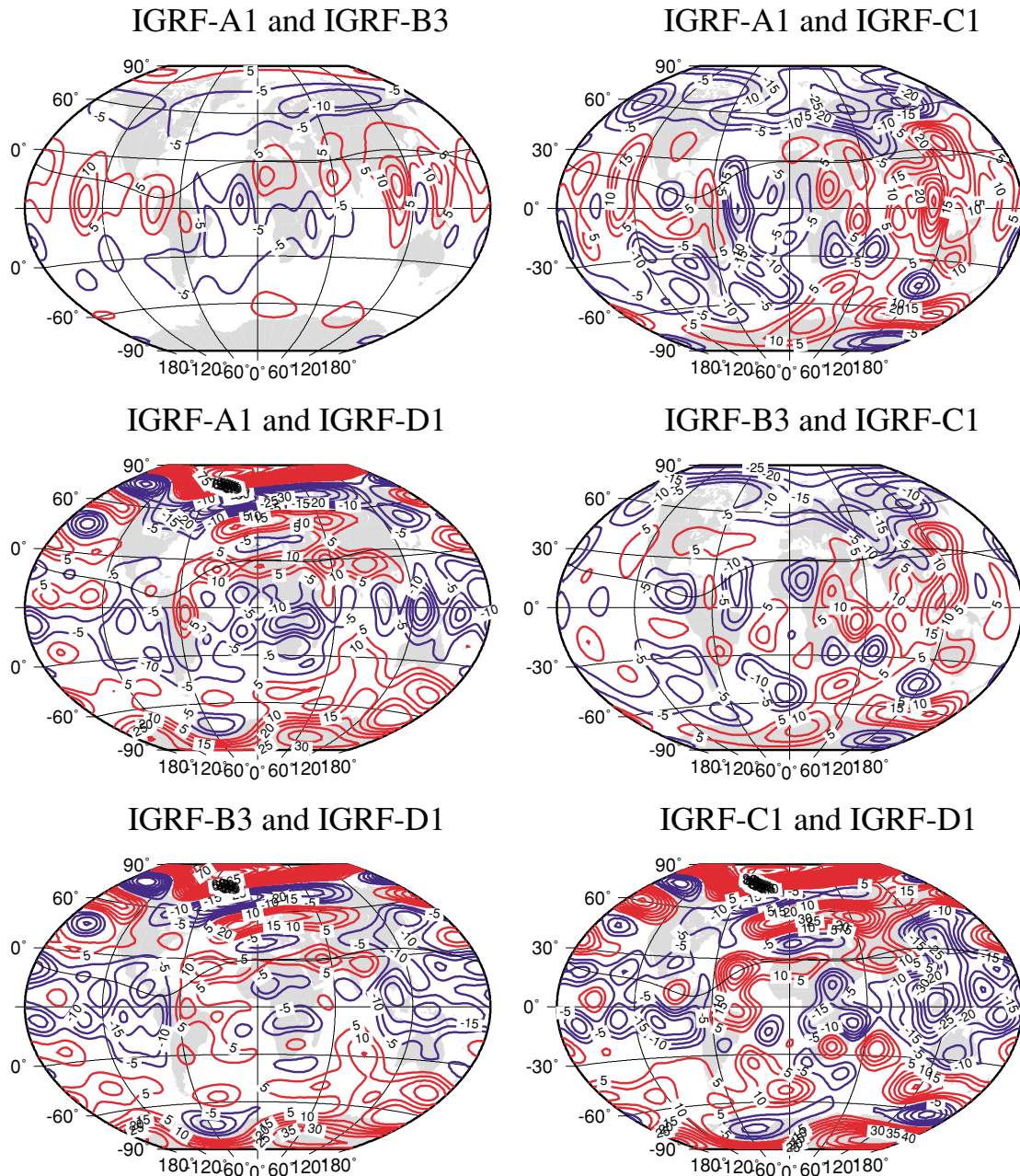


Fig. 1. Differences in the vertical component, Z , at the Earth's surface between pairs of main-field models. Contour interval: 5 nT, projection: Winkel Tripel.

a 2° latitude-longitude grid. The results are presented in Table 2. Summarising the differences by model yields Table 3. From Table 3 it can be seen that the differences are reasonably small for all MF models except for D1, particularly in Z .

Note that non-zero values for X are due to differences in the zonal harmonics; the non-zero values for Z arise because of the increased weighting in the polar regions. The zero values for Y are a check that rounding errors are not significant.

3.2 Lowes-Mauersberger differences between MF candidates

The mean square (ms) differences between the average fields at the Earth's surface can be inferred from the differences of the cumulative Lowes-Mauersberger power spectra

(Lowes, 1966).

These differences are illustrated in Fig. 2. MEAN4 is the simple arithmetic mean of the four models. It is clear from Fig. 2 that D1 is the model consistently furthest away from the other three models, and is the model furthest from the mean. Figure 3 gives the values if model D1 is rejected; MEAN3 is the simple arithmetic mean of the remaining 3 models.

If the squared differences to MEAN4, shown in Fig. 2, are used to estimate the variances of each model, assumed equal, and if we further assume that the errors of the models are independent from one model to another, then MEAN4 would itself have a variance of 27 nT^2 . On the same basis, if one rejected D1 and took the mean MEAN3 of the other three models, then MEAN3 would have a variance of only

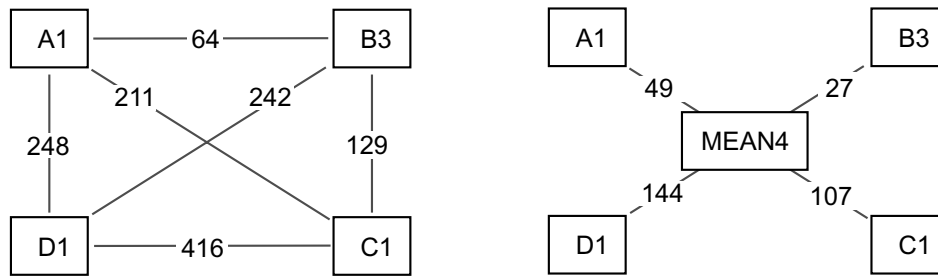


Fig. 2. Mean square differences between the four primary models and their mean. Unit nT^2 .

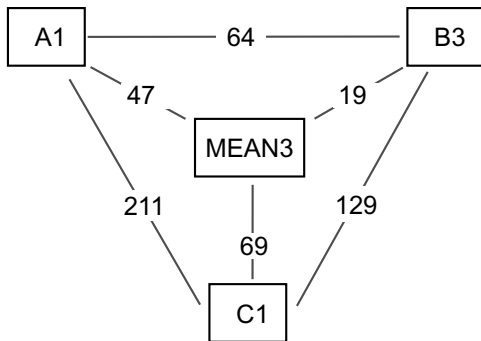


Fig. 3. Differences to the mean if model D1 is rejected. Units are nT^2 .

Table 2. Mean differences (nT) in MF models on a 2° latitude-longitude grid at Earth’s surface.

	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>F</i>
A1–B3	0.1	0.0	–0.2	0.6
A1–C1	–2.0	0.0	–2.0	–3.6
A1–D1	0.2	0.0	5.2	–0.4
B3–C1	–2.1	0.0	–1.9	–4.2
B3–D1	0.1	0.0	5.3	–1.0
C1–D1	2.2	0.0	7.2	3.2

$23 nT^2$, even though it is based on fewer models. While these assumptions of independence are not strictly valid, this arithmetic indicates that, for whatever reason, model D1 has larger errors than the other three.

3.3 Spherical harmonic coefficients of MF models

For Fig. 4 the MF coefficients of each model were compared against the average of the four models A1, B3, C1 and D1, i.e. MEAN4. The abscissa presents the coefficients in the order $g_1^0, g_1^1, h_1^1, g_2^0$ etc. Model groups A and B turn out to be similar, while C and particularly D exhibit larger differences to the mean. A spike in coefficient g_3^0 for models A is due to a correction for presumed ionospheric induced fields on the night side, which was not applied by the other groups.

3.4 Main field at the core/mantle boundary

The Lowes-Mauersberger spectrum of the main field is thought to be almost constant at the core/mantle boundary, meaning that there is comparable power in each degree. Only the first degree has significantly larger power, even at the CMB, and is therefore excluded from this analysis.

Table 3. Mean of the mean differences (nT) in Table 2 for each MF model.

	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>F</i>
A1	–0.6	0.0	1.0	–1.1
B3	–0.6	0.0	1.1	–1.5
C1	–0.6	0.0	1.1	–1.5
D1	0.8	0.0	5.9	0.6

Two types of power distributions at the CMB are displayed: the usual distribution of power versus degree, and the distribution of power versus the azimuth, defined as m/n .

Figure 5 shows the conventional spectra at the CMB. These spectra look very similar for all models. However, the situation is quite different for the azimuthal power distribution, Fig. 6. The near-zonal (m/n close to 0) coefficients of the D1 model have powers which appear erroneous. In particular, the azimuthal power distribution in all other models is very similar to that for DGRF-2000, while that for D1 implies a change in the field that is unrealistic.

3.5 Evaluation of stated uncertainties of MF candidates

It was requested that all candidate models should be submitted with some measure of coefficient uncertainty. Group C submitted the formal standard deviations (SD) output by the least squares process, Group A adjusted their formal SDs upward using empirical variances from a previous study (Lowe and Olsen, 2004), Group B used the differences between two models derived from independent data sets, and Group D did not submit an estimate of uncertainty.

Table 4 shows that (unless one model is about right and the other two are much worse), with present modelling techniques, formal standard deviations significantly underestimate the real uncertainties. The SD estimates based on the differences between models using independent data sets are much more realistic.

It is interesting that extending the models from $n = 10$ to $n = 13$ does not appear to have added a great deal to the overall model prediction uncertainties (at least at and above the Earth’s surface), despite the large number of extra terms this involves.

3.6 Summary of MF candidate evaluations

The evaluations have shown a good agreement between the models of groups A, B and C. Models A and B are closer, which is not surprising because they are both estimated from only satellite data. Including observatory data

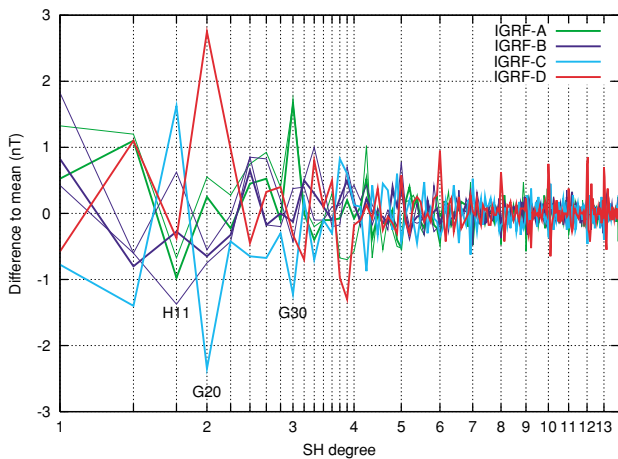


Fig. 4. Coefficient differences to the mean of models A1, B3, C1, and D1. The thin lines represent models A2, B1 and B2 which are multiple submissions by the same groups.

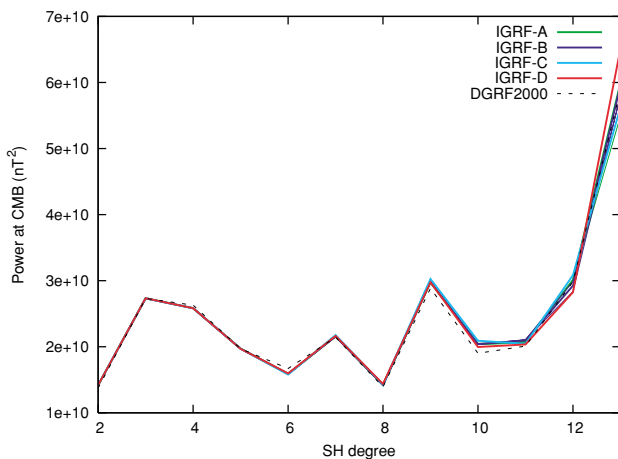


Fig. 5. Lowes-Mauersberger spectra of models A1, B3, C1, and D1 at the CMB, compared with the spectrum of DGRF-2000.

obviously leads to a slightly different modelling result. This can be due to a variety of sources, particularly ionospheric and induced currents which have different effects on satellite and observatory data. Model D1 exhibits significant deviations from the other models. This was pinned down to a problem in the near zonal coefficients, but the cause is unknown. Indeed, the azimuthal distribution of coefficient powers (Fig. 6) shows that these coefficients deviate more strongly from Models A1, B3 and C1 than did the DGRF-2000. A vote in the IGRF Task Force therefore led to the rejection of Model D1.

4. Retrospective Evaluation of IGRF-9 Secular Variation Candidates

In adopting the IGRF-10, an important question was whether the present secular acceleration could be used to predict changes in secular variation forward in time to 2007.5. In other words: is the present secular acceleration a physical characteristic of the field that persists for some time into the future? A retrospective analysis of the candidates for the IGRF-9 SV 2000–2005 offers some insight on this issue.

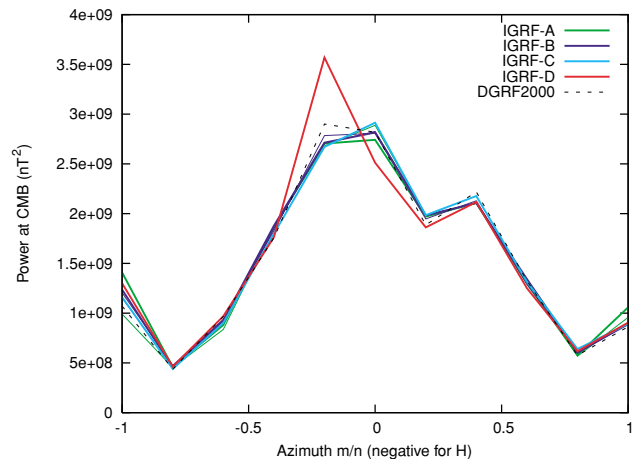


Fig. 6. Azimuthal power density spectrum of models A1, B3, C1, and D1 at the CMB, compared with the DGRF-2000. For these spectra, the SH coefficients of the field at the core-mantle boundary were averaged as a function of their azimuth m/n in bins of 0.2. The extreme bin on either side have a width of only 0.1.

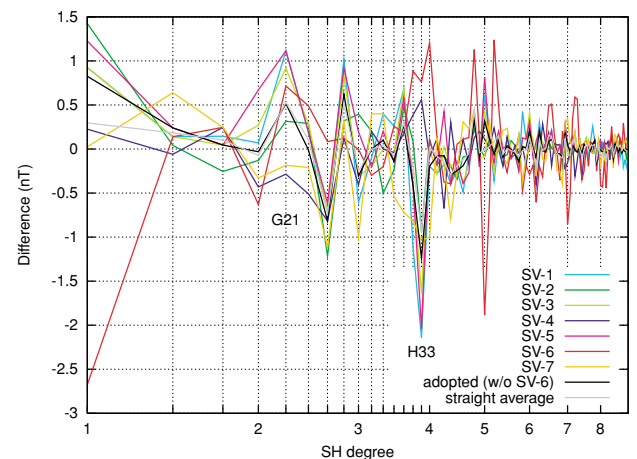


Fig. 7. Secular variation coefficient differences to the 'true' SV in the 2000.0–2005.0 period inferred from the difference between DGRF-2000 and the mean of IGRF-10 candidate models A1, B3, C1, and D1.

Here, we assume that the true SV for 2000.0–2005.0 is given by the difference between DGRF-2000 and the equal average of IGRF-10 MF candidate models A1, B3, C1 and D1, divided by five years.

Table 5 gives the accumulated Lowes-Mauersberger power of the differences of the candidates to the true SV. Figure 7 displays the individual coefficient differences. It can be seen that IZMIRAN-1 was correctly identified as a particularly noisy model which led to its rejection. Also displayed in Fig. 7 is the adopted model (without IZMIRAN-1), as well as the average of all models.

Of the candidate models, POMME, predicting the SV for 2002.5 using quadratic terms, fared best. The second most accurate prediction was by CM3, which also used quadratic terms, but dated the SV to 2001.5 due to concerns with spline endpoints. Although the linear OSVM models were valued by the CHAMP team as being the most accurate main-field models in 2000–2003, their linear SV coefficients obviously provided an inferior estimate of SV as

Table 4. Mean square “power” per degree as given by the squares of the stated MF model Standard Deviations, and the differences (Model-MEAN3); unit nT².

n	A1 SD ²	B3 SD ²	C1 SD ²	A1-M3	B3-M3	C1-M3
1	1.8	3.2	0.1	7.0	1.6	8.8
2	0.8	2.0	0.1	5.5	1.0	9.1
3	6.9	3.0	0.2	11.0	2.0	9.1
4	0.7	1.3	0.3	4.2	1.2	7.4
5	0.9	1.9	0.4	2.8	3.5	2.8
6	0.7	1.4	0.5	2.4	1.1	4.6
7	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.4	1.1	4.8
8	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.5	3.2
9	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.9	3.0
10	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.3	4.0
11	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.6	4.8
12	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.8	4.3
13	0.6	0.7	0.3	3.3	0.7	2.6
TOTAL	15.9	19.6	3.5	46.8	19.3	68.6

Table 5. Cumulative Lowes-Mauersberger power differences of the IGRF-9 SV candidates to the true SV.

Model	Origin/Name	Power of difference (nT/a) ²	Note
1	BGS	51.6	linear
2	CM3	19.8	B-spline, knot interval 2.5 years
3	OSVM	29.6	linear
4	POMME	17.6	quadratic
5	IPGP	44.4	linear
6	IZMIRAN-1 (rejected)	108.9	linear
7	IZMIRAN-2	41.3	unspecified
Adopted IGRF-9 SV		17.6	

compared to the quadratic extrapolation from the possibly less accurate CM3 and early POMME models. This motivates the conclusion that accounting for secular acceleration can be more important than model accuracy. In particular, an overall linear SV should be predicted for the centre of the model period, rather than for its start.

Note that the IGRF-10 SV candidates were produced half-way through the 5-year epoch. Unfortunately the figures of Table 5 are *only partly* relevant to estimating the accuracy of SV models produced *before* the beginning of the epoch, as the present ones are.

5. Evaluation of IGRF-10 Secular Variation Candidates

The methods previously applied to the MF candidate models, described above, were also applied to the SV candidates.

5.1 Differences between SV candidates

As for the MF candidates, component averages were computed on a 2° latitude-longitude grid at the Earth’s surface. The results are displayed in Tables 6 and 7. Model D1 again exhibits the largest mean difference to the other models. However, the maximum bias of 1.5 nT/a in X is rather small and was not considered a major cause for concern.

5.2 Lowes-Mauersberger differences between SV models

For the SV candidates, it was initially not obvious which models of groups A and B were to be included in the final IGRF SV. Therefore, Fig. 8 displays the average difference of all SV candidates to all other SV candidates. The highest differences were found for the CHAMP-only model B1 and the combined CHAMP/Ørsted/observatory model B3.

The ms vector differences between models was also calculated. As for the main field, the comparison was limited to four models: these are the three based mainly on quadratic SV models, A3, B3, C1, and also D1. For the latter, the comparison is not quite fair, as although its background model had a more complicated time variation through the data period, the extrapolation to 2007.5 was linear. The results of this comparison are displayed in Fig. 9; the units are now (nT/a)², and the sums are taken to $n = 8$. The actual departures from the mean are considerably larger for D1 than for the others. However, this could be partly due to the fact that model D1 gives the SV at 2005.0, whereas the other models predict the SV for 2007.5.

5.3 Spherical harmonic coefficients of the SV models

Figure 10 shows the actual coefficients of the SV candidate models, compared to the mean of A1, B3, C1 and D1.

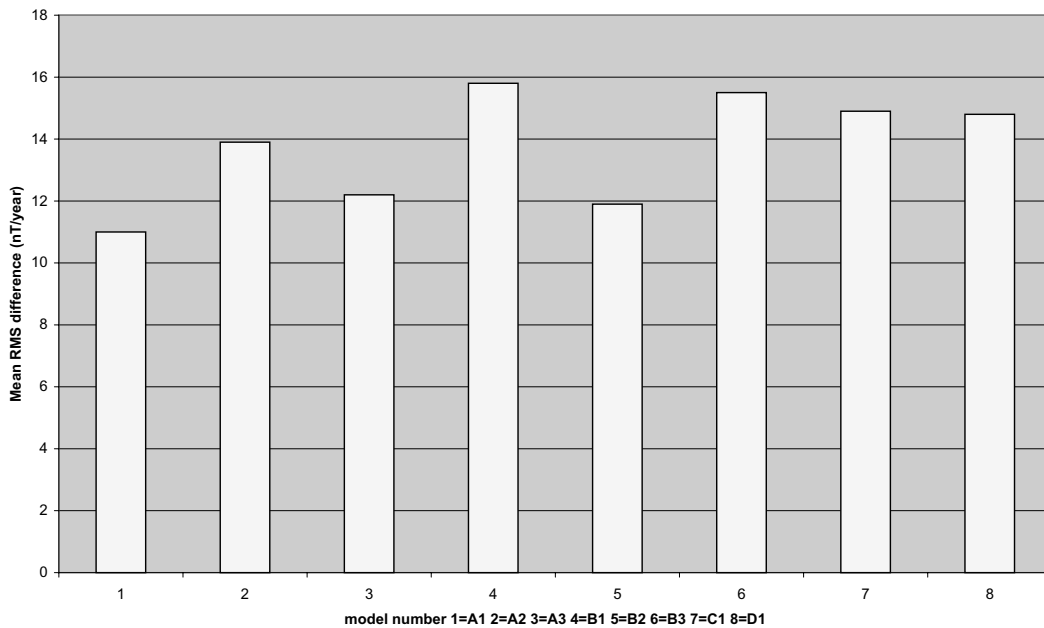
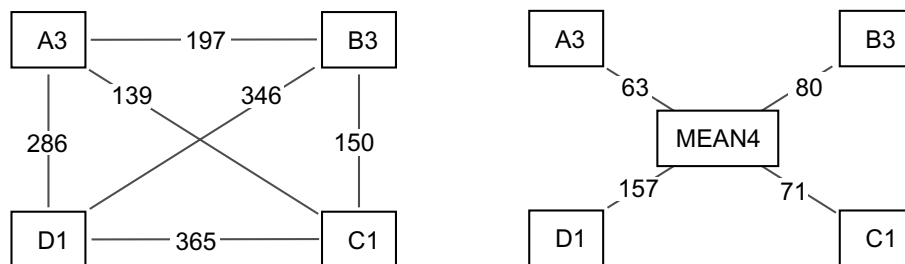


Fig. 8. Average difference of each SV model with all other SV models.

Fig. 9. Mean square differences between four SV models and their mean in $(\text{nT/a})^2$.

In this case, no particular group of models stands out. However, the model B1, based solely on CHAMP data, is quite different from the rest. There are several possible reasons for this difference, in particular:

- (1) It could be due to the attitude uncertainty in CHAMP data, even though a correction for this effect was applied
- (2) There could be a genuine recent change in the secular acceleration, which is not fully detected by the other models because they either do not include the secular acceleration, or they include data prior to 2000.5.

To investigate possibility (2), an Ørsted-only model using data only after 2000.5 and quadratic variation with time is included as a yellow line in Fig. 10. This model has a higher noise level, probably due to the poorer data coverage of the more recent Ørsted data. However, it appears to confirm the CHAMP result, suggesting that this difference may be due to a genuine shift in secular acceleration prior to 2000.5. A geomagnetic jerk at the end of the 20th century was indeed reported by Mandea *et al.* (2000).

5.4 SV at the core/mantle boundary

Figure 11 shows the Lowes-Mauersberger spectra of the SV candidates. Since SV spectra are less steep at the Earth's

surface, and slope upward when downward-continued to the CMB, the SV spectra are further divided by n^2 for the sole reason of having comparable expected power levels in all degrees.

The first observation is that the models A1, A2 and D1, which provide SV estimates for 2005.0, generally have lower power. The quadratic extrapolation of the SV into the future by A3, B1, B2, and B3 leads to increased power levels, which is not entirely unexpected. In the case of the C1 model, such an increase was prevented by including outputs from linear prediction filters applied to long-term data series and by not using the quadratic terms for the degree 7 and 8 coefficients. An increased power level at higher degrees is particularly prominent in the B3 model.

Figure 12 shows the azimuthal distribution of SV power at the CMB. While the spread in powers is quite large, model B3 clearly has unrealistically high power in the H coefficients for high orders (negative azimuth). This increased power is caused by the inclusion of observatory annual means. While a long time series of observatory data was anticipated to have a stabilizing effect on the secular acceleration, this was obviously not achieved by the methodology used for model B3. While the CHAMP-only B1 model has slightly elevated power at low orders, this deviation appears acceptable.

Table 6. Mean differences (nT/a) in SV models on a 2° latitude-longitude grid at Earth's surface.

	X	Y	Z
A1–B3	−0.7	0.0	−2.2
A1–C1	−1.7	0.0	−1.1
A1–D1	0.7	0.0	0.0
B3–C1	−1.0	0.0	1.1
B3–D1	1.4	0.0	2.2
C1–D1	2.4	0.1	1.1

Table 7. Mean of the mean differences (nT/a) in Table 6 for each SV model.

	X	Y	Z
A1	−0.6	0.0	−1.1
B3	−0.1	0.0	0.4
C1	−0.1	0.0	0.4
D1	1.5	0.0	1.1

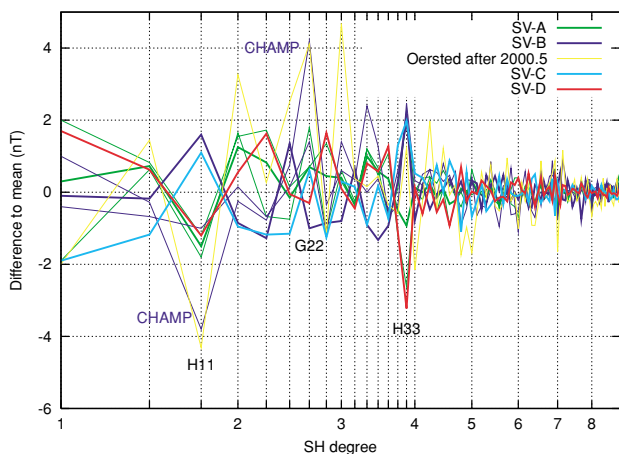


Fig. 10. Secular variation coefficient differences to the mean of models A1, B3, C1, and D1. The thin lines represent models A2, A3, B1 and B2 which are multiple submissions by the same groups. The model labelled CHAMP is the B1 model estimated from CHAMP measurements only. The yellow line is a model from only Ørsted data of the same period as the CHAMP data.

5.5 Evaluation of stated uncertainties of SV candidate models

As for the MF candidate models, Group C submitted the formal SDs output by the least squares process, Group A adjusted these upward using empirical variances from a previous study (Lowes and Olsen, 2004), Group B used the difference between two models from independent data sets, and Group D did not submit any estimate of uncertainty.

The power 248 (nT/a)^2 as given for B3 as SD2 in Table 8 (based on the differences between B3 (Ørsted + CHAMP + observatories) and the individual models B1 (CHAMP) and B2 (Ørsted)) is a lot larger than the 148 (nT/a)^2 ms difference between B1 and B2, so the addition of only 8% of observatory data has moved the B3 model significantly away

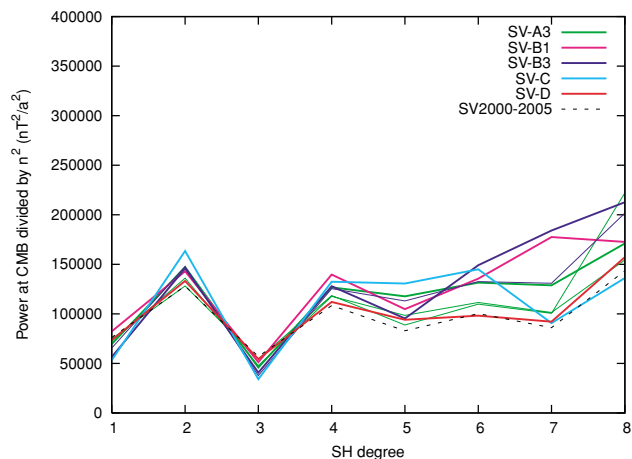
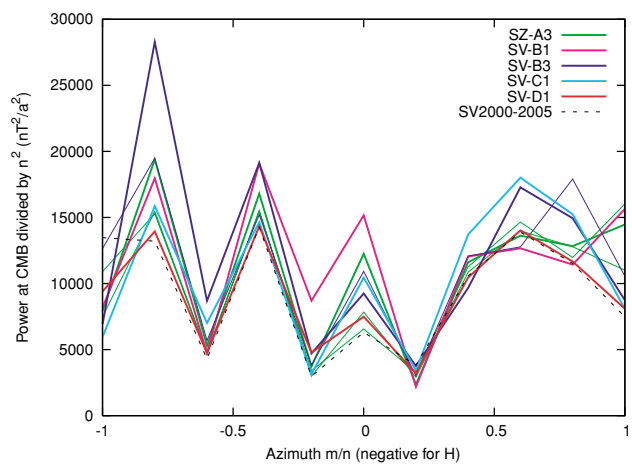
Fig. 11. Lowes-Mauersberger spectra, further divided by n^2 , of SV models A3, B1, B3, C1, and D1 at the CMB, compared with the true SV from 2000–2005. Thin lines represent models A1, A2 (green) and B2 (blue).

Fig. 12. Azimuthal distribution of powers in SV models A1, B1, B3, C1, and D1 at the CMB, compared with the true SV from 2000–2005. Thin lines represent models A1, A2 (green) and B2 (blue).

from the mean of satellite models B1 and B2. And B3 SD² seems to be about 4 times too large (for variances) compared with the scatter of the three models. In contrast, despite the substantial scaling of the A3 variances they are still too small, by a factor of about 10; the (formal least-squares) variances of C1 are 10 times smaller still! As detailed for the main field models, with present modelling techniques, formal standard deviations very much under-estimate the real uncertainties.

5.6 Summary of SV candidate evaluations

The comparison of SV models shows that model D1 is most different from the other models. The straight-forward extrapolation via quadratic terms used for models A3, B1, B2, and B3 generally lead to larger SV powers at higher degrees. Models A1, A2 and D1, essentially giving the present SV, have the lowest powers. For model C1, the quadratic SV was not used for degrees 7 and 8, which allowed for an extrapolation without increasing the power at these higher degrees.

The azimuthal distribution of powers showed that model B3 has systematic errors and had to be discarded. The Task

Table 8. Mean square “power” per degree as given by the squares of the stated SV model Standard Deviations, and the differences (Model-MEAN3), where MEAN3 is the average of A3, B3, C1; unit (nT/a)².

n	A3 SD ²	B3 SD ²	C1 SD ²	A3–M3	B3–M3	C1–M3
1	0.7	36.5	0.02	11.0	6.3	3.6
2	0.5	55.6	0.03	15.5	15.5	5.4
3	0.6	60.2	0.04	13.7	11.2	4.7
4	0.5	17.8	0.05	2.3	7.7	7.8
5	0.6	21.0	0.06	2.7	7.0	7.2
6	0.6	20.4	0.07	5.5	2.6	5.4
7	0.6	27.0	0.09	5.3	8.7	5.1
8	0.7	9.1	0.10	2.1	2.7	3.0
TOTAL	4.7	247.6	0.46	58.0	61.7	42.2

Force finally voted for a mix of A3 (25%), B1 (12.5%), B2 (12.5%), C1 (25%) and D1 (25%).

6. Conclusions

The recent satellite magnetic missions CHAMP and Ørsted, together with observatory data, have provided the basis for a highly accurate main-field model for 2005.0, and a reasonably accurate secular-variation model for the 2005.0–2010.0 epoch. Based on the scatter of the candidate models, the adopted IGRF for 2005.0 has a formal variance of 23 nT², corresponding to a very low vector standard deviation over the Earth’s surface of less than 5 nT, a significant improvement over previous epochs. However the various assumptions involved in producing such a formal estimate are almost certainly not valid; past experience has shown that such estimates almost always under-estimate the true error. The actual standard deviation might well be 10 nT or more.

Due to the inherent uncertainty in secular variation forecasts, the relative accuracy of the adopted SV is very much poorer. Based on the scatter of the contributing models, the formal variance of the adopted SV model is only about 25 (nT/a)², corresponding to an rms vector uncertainty over the Earth’s surface of 5 nT/a. Again such a formal estimate ignores many problems; comparison of previous IGRF predictive SVs with what actually happened shows that in the past a typical error was 25 nT/a. Hopefully the use of satellite data will give some improvement, but as yet we do not know how much. We suggest 20 nT/a as a conservative figure for the current IGRF-SV.

Attempts to verify models by comparison with real data invariably remain inconclusive. The main reason is that the candidates are derived from very large sets of data. Comparing these candidates with small subsets of data generally leads to misfits which are much larger than the actual differences between the candidates. This is due to local crustal and induced fields, as well as unmodeled external fields.

While comparisons with real data may seem appealing, evaluation strategies can be based on comparing candidates with each other and with models of the previous epoch. Several different such strategies have been pursued here.

These methods complement each other and this paper may serve as a reference for future IGRF candidate evaluations.

Finally, it is also interesting to make retrospective evaluations of the candidate models for the previous IGRF round. For IGRF-9, it was found that one factor for successfully modelling SV for 2000–2005 was to use quadratic polynomials in time. Even though the IGRF-9 candidates were submitted at 2003.2, hence, after the centre of the epoch, this finding motivated the Task Force to adopt an SV model for which 75% of the candidates extrapolated the SV using quadratic terms to 2007.5, while 25% of the SV stems from model D1 giving the SV at 2005.0. It will be interesting to see by a retrospective evaluation in 2010 whether this confidence in quadratic terms turns out to be justified.

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