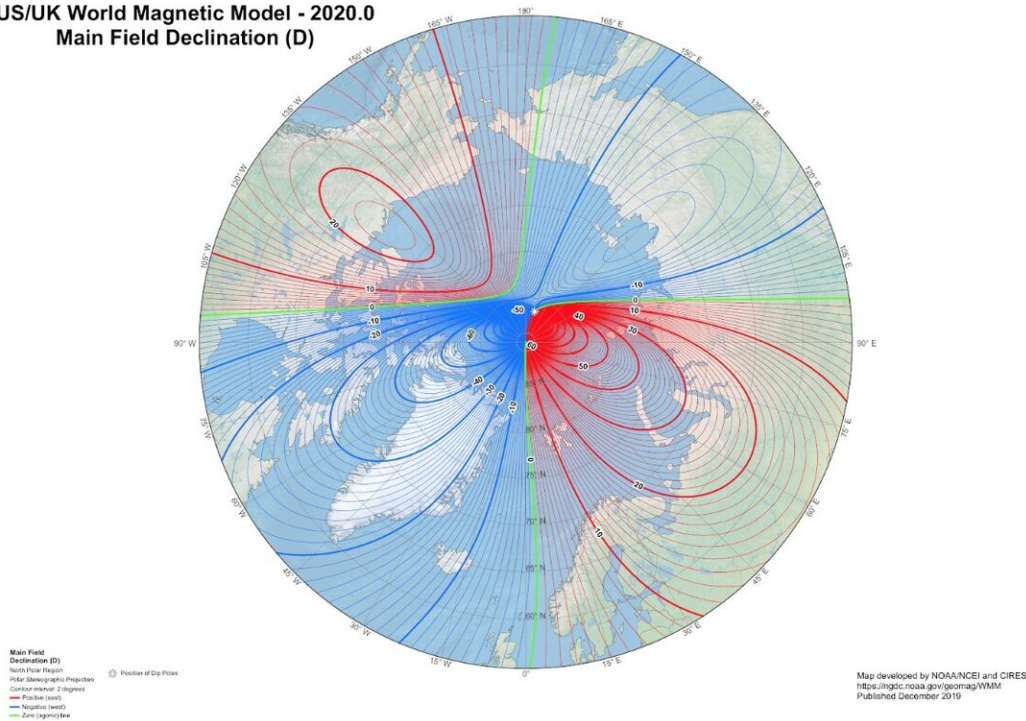


# Updated World Magnetic Model shows magnetic north pole continuing to push toward Siberia

December 17 2019, by Bob Yirka

US/UK World Magnetic Model - 2020.0  
Main Field Declination (D)



Global map of declination and the dip pole locations for 2020. Credit: NOAA NCEI/CIRES.

The team of researchers that maintain the [World Magnetic Model](https://magnetic.noaa.gov/geomag/wmm) (WMM) [has updated](#) it and released it a year ahead of schedule due to

the speed with which the pole is moving. The newly updated model shows the magnetic north pole moving away from Canada and toward Siberia.

The [magnetic north pole](#) is the point on the Earth that compasses designate as true north. It is the result of geological processes deep within the planet—molten iron flow creates a magnetic field with poles near the geographic North and South Poles. But unlike the geographic poles, the magnetic poles can move—and the magnetic north [pole](#) has been moving faster in recent years, which made necessary the early update of the WMM.

The WMM is a model maintained jointly by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the British Geological Survey—its purpose is to show what Earth's [magnetic field](#) looks like, most particularly, where the locations of the [magnetic poles](#) lie. Data for the model comes from satellites and 160 land-based observatories. The [model](#) is normally updated every five years; thus, the next update is scheduled for 2025. THE WMM is important because of the critical role it plays in navigation—in addition to GPS, militaries around the world rely on it for a wide variety of navigational applications.

It is currently not known why the poles drift. Some have suggested it is due to an underground jet stream of sorts. Nor is the mechanism driving them understood. They were only discovered in 1831—since that time, both poles have been tracked, and the [speed](#) at which they move recorded. The north magnetic pole has traveled 1,400 miles since it was first discovered—and has changed speed, as well. As recently as 2000, the speed was clocked at 10 km/year. The latest readings show it moving at a brisk 50 km/year.

The increased speed of movement of the north magnetic pole is not expected to have much of an impact for most people—non-scientists

may notice changes to GPS applications on smartphones and possibly re-designation of runway markers at airports.

**More information:** [www.ncei.noaa.gov/news/world-m...  
-model-2020-released](http://www.ncei.noaa.gov/news/world-magnetic-model-2020-released)

[www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/WMM/](http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/WMM/)

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