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THE
OBSERVATORIES'
YEAR BOOK
1962

Comprising the geophysical results obtained from
autographic records and eye observations at the
Lerwick, Eskdalemuir, and Kew Observatories

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PREFACE

The *Observatories' Year Book* was published for the years 1922 to 1937 in continuation of Part III Section II and Part IV of the *British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book* for the period 1908 to 1921. Further publication was resumed eventually after a long interruption because of the 1939-45 war but in an abridged form as outlined in the next paragraph.

The General Introduction to the Meteorological Tables and the parts of the Sectional Introductions which dealt with site, instruments, procedure and tabulations included in the volume for 1938 served as the standards of reference up to 1956; only important departures from these standards were mentioned explicitly in subsequent Year Books. The space devoted to the discussion of observations was reduced and the monthly tables of individual hourly values of meteorological elements were discontinued, but summaries of the daily mean values (or totals), monthly means (or totals) of the hourly values and some maximum and minimum values were given. The diary of cloud, weather and visibility, and, after 1939, the aerological and seismological tables were also discontinued but no major changes were made in the tables of atmospheric electricity and geomagnetism.

Another major review of the contents of the *Observatories' Year Book* was then carried out and a number of important changes made, commencing with the volume for 1957. The meteorological data for Kew and Eskdalemuir were omitted; a punched card system of recording such data centrally, at the Meteorological Office, Bracknell has been adopted. It was also decided to omit all mention of the seismological work at Kew. Full details of the seismological measurements are given in the *Kew Seismological Bulletin*, distribution of which was resumed in 1947 after a break of seven years, and are also communicated to the *International Seismological Summary*. There were also some changes in the geomagnetism and atmospheric electricity tables; full details of the new tables are given in the Introduction to this volume.

It may be of assistance to those who make use of the data in this volume to know the full range of the other work now carried out at the three observatories and this is detailed below. Requests for information about this other work should be addressed to the Director-General, Meteorological Office, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire.

Lerwick Observatory

Full hourly synoptic observations of the weather. Continuous recording and hourly tabulations of pressure, wind, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, humidity, total and diffuse solar radiation on a horizontal surface, daylight illumination on a horizontal surface. Daily measurements of evaporation and atmospheric pollution.

Routine radio sonde and radar wind upper air measurements (twice and four times daily respectively). Regular measurements normally several times a day, of the total amount of ozone. Chemical sampling of the air and rain water. Sampling for radioactivity of particulate matter in the air near the surface (from 17 September 1962) and sampling for radioactivity of rain water (from 1 October 1962).

Eskdalemuir Observatory

Full hourly synoptic observations 06.21 G.M.T. Continuous recording and hourly tabulations of pressure, wind, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, humidity, total and diffuse solar radiation on a horizontal surface, daylight illumination on a horizontal surface. Daily measurements of evaporation, atmospheric pollution and soil temperatures (at depths of 30 and 122 cm). Regular measurements, several times a day, of the total amount of ozone and occasional *umkehr* measurements of the vertical distribution. Chemical sampling of the air and

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rain water. Sampling for radioactivity of particulate matter in the air near the surface, sampling for radioactivity of rain water (from 23 August 1962).

Kew Observatory

Three-hourly synoptic observations 06-21 G.M.T. Continuous recording and hourly tabulations of pressure, wind, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, humidity, total and diffuse radiation on a horizontal surface, solar radiation at normal incidence, daylight illumination on a horizontal surface, net flux of radiation. Daily measurements of evaporation, and soil temperatures (at depths of 10, 20, 30 and 122 cm). Daily and hourly tabulations of atmospheric smoke pollution. Records from a set of Galitzin seismographs (3 components) and a short period vertical seismograph.

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ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES AND IN PRESENT VOLUME

Observatories' Year Books 1923 to 1961 inclusive

There are slight errors in the already published corrections to the declination for Lerwick for these years as mentioned for 1923-37 and listed for 1938 in the 1938 *Observatories' Year Book*, (see pages 20-21 for explanation) and as listed in subsequent *Year Books* up to 1946. Details are given in the present volume for 1962, page 8.

Observatories' Year Books 1934 to 1962 inclusive

For the reason given on page 2 of the present *Year Book* the true scale values which should have been taken for the *D* variometer in use at Lerwick for the periods here stated (the values hitherto adopted for *Observatories' Year Books* tabulations are given in brackets) are as follows:-

20 April 1934 to 30 September 1934, $0.97''/\text{mm}$ (0.99);
 1 October 1934 to 29 March 1937, $0.97''/\text{mm}$ (0.95);
 30 March 1937 to 31 December 1939, $1.04''/\text{mm}$ (1.00);
 1 January 1940 to 25 September 1940, $1.04''/\text{mm}$ (1.03);
 26 September 1940 to 23 July 1946, $0.97''/\text{mm}$ (0.99);
 24 July 1946 to 3 November 1953, $0.97''/\text{mm}$ (0.95);
 4 November 1953 to 31 December 1961, $0.97''/\text{mm}$ (0.96).

From 1 January 1962 the true value of $0.97''/\text{mm}$ has been used. At Eskdalemuir the periods and true values (values hitherto adopted being given in brackets) are:-

1 January 1936 to July 1939, $0.97''/\text{mm}$ (0.94);
 After July 1939 to 31 December 1962, $0.93''/\text{mm}$ (0.90).

From 1 January 1963 the true value of $0.93''/\text{mm}$ has been used. The monthly and yearly mean values of *D* are unaffected, but the other values of *D* published in the *Observatories' Year Books* for Lerwick from April 1934 to December 1961 and for Eskdalemuir from January 1936 to December 1962, i.e. including the present volume, are in error by the proportion of their deviation from the mean monthly or yearly values; the correction is positive if the westerly declination is greater than the mean value and negative if it is less than the mean value. Tables containing quantities which involve the value of *D* are correspondingly affected.

Observatories' Year Book 1957

Page 12. In the third column of the first table the value for 1957 should be "-20" and not "-23" and for 1959 "-8" not "+14".

Observatories' Year Book 1958

Page 11. In the third column of the first table the value for 1957 should be "-20" and not "-23" and for 1959 "-8" not "+14".

Observatories' Year Book 1959

Page 12. Second line for "1959" read "1959 and 1960".

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES AND IN PRESENT VOLUME - (contd.)

Observatories' Year Book 1960

- Page 9.* Last paragraph, second line for "1959" read "1959 and 1960".
- Page 10.* Sixth line from the bottom, for the first "1948" read "1947" and for the second "1948" read "1946".
- Fourth line from the bottom for "Since 1948" read "From 1947 onwards".
- Page 21.* Table 4, 10 January, for "1,1,1,3,4,8,5,5" read "1,1,3,3,4,8,5,5".
- Page 29.* Table 4, 1 May, for "6,6,3,4,4,3,2,4" read "6,6,4,3,4,3,2,4".
- Page 29.* Table 4, 28 May, for "2,2,2,1,2,2,2,4" read "2,2,2,1,2,2,4,4".
- Page 43.* Table 4, 22 December, under sum of *K* indices for "26" read "23".

Observatories' Year Book 1961

- Page 5.* UNDER NOTES ON THE RESULTS, first paragraph for "3·5'" read "4·3'", for "29" read "30" and for "10" read "13".
- Page 10.* Second paragraph, second line, for "(1959)" read "(1959 and 1960)".
- Page 37.* Table 4, 2 September, under Magnetic character of day, *C* for "1" read "0".

INTRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION OF OBSERVATORIES

Lerwick Observatory, Shetland (60°08'N, 1°11'W)

The Observatory is set on a ridge of high ground about 85 m above M.S.L. and about 2½ km to the south-west of the port of Lerwick (population about 6000). The surrounding country is desolate moorland.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country were published in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1961. An account of the history of the Observatory is given by W.G. Harper (*Met. Mag.*, London 79, 1950, p.309).

Eskdalemuir Observatory, Dumfriesshire (55°19'N, 3°12'W)

The Observatory is situated on a rising shoulder of open moorland about 245 m above M.S.L. in the upper part of the valley of the River White Esk in the Southern Uplands of Scotland. It is surrounded by open moorland with hills rising within 8 km to the north-west to nearly 700 m above M.S.L.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country were published in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1961. The history of the Observatory is described by M.J. Blackwell in a paper marking the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of observations (*Met. Mag.*, London 87, 1958, p.129), and by J. Crichton (*Met. Mag.*, London 79, 1950, p.337).

Kew Observatory, Richmond, Surrey (51°28'N, 0°19'W)

Kew Observatory lies in the centre of an area of parkland about 16 km west of the centre of London. The ground level is about 5 m above M.S.L. Outside the parkland within 1 km, the area is extremely built-up, with a number of small factories within a few kilometres to the north and east.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country were published in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1961.

For the early history of the Observatory reference may be made to papers by G. Rigaud¹, R.H. Scott², C. Chree³, O.J.R. Howarth⁴, R.S. Whipple⁵, F.J.W. Whipple⁶ and A.J. Drummond⁷.

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1. RIGAUD, G.; Dr. Demainbray and the King's Observatory at Kew. *Observatory, London*, 5, 1882, p.279.
 2. SCOTT, R.H.; The history of the Kew Observatory. *Proc. roy. Soc., London*, 39, 1885, p.37.
 3. CHREE, C.; Description of the Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. *Rec. roy. Soc., London*, 1st. edn., 1897, p.137.
 4. HOWARTH, O.J.R.; The British Association for the Advancement of Science: a retrospect 1831-1921. *London*, 1922.
 5. WHIPPLE, R.S.; An old catalogue and what it tells us of the scientific instruments and curios collected by Queen Charlotte and King George III. *Proc. opt. Conv., London*, Pt. II. 1926.
 6. WHIPPLE, F.J.W.; Some aspects of the early history of Kew Observatory. *Quart. J.R. met. Soc., London*, 63, 1937, p.127.
 7. DRUMMOND, A.J.; Kew Observatory. *Weather, London*, 2, 1947, p.69.

GEOMAGNETISM

Regular recording of the earth's magnetic field commenced at Kew in 1857. By the beginning of the twentieth century however, the extension of London's electric railway and tramway system had caused so much magnetic disturbance that it was decided to establish another magnetic observatory in an area considered unlikely to be similarly affected. This led to the building of Eskdalemuir Observatory which was opened in 1908, but magnetic observations were also continued at Kew up to 1924.

Comparisons of the magnetic results obtained at Kew and Eskdalemuir showed, however, that it would be very desirable to obtain magnetic records as far north as possible in the British Isles, and this resulted in the establishment of Lerwick Observatory in 1921. Recording of the magnetic field has been continuous at Lerwick since January 1923.

The principal magnetographs at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir are standard and quick-run La Cour instruments, each set consisting of H , D and Z variometers. Time marks are made at five minute intervals except at the hour, and two minute breaks are made three times daily at Lerwick and twice daily at Eskdalemuir. Scale values of the H and Z variometers are measured about once a week at Lerwick and once a month at Eskdalemuir, during magnetically quiet periods, by passing a current through Helmholtz-Gaugain coils placed over the variometers, the resulting deflection being recorded on the photographic paper. The current is measured by a milliammeter which is periodically calibrated or by a potentiometer using a standard resistance, and a standard cell. It is thought that the scale values adopted, about $4\gamma/\text{mm}$ for H and $6\gamma/\text{mm}$ for Z (at both observatories) are accurate to about $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 per cent respectively. The scale value for D is normally determined from the optics and geometry of the system, with small corrections for torsion and paper shrinkage, but is occasionally checked by a similar electrical method to that used with the H and Z variometers; the difference between the electrical and optical methods is small and the adopted scale values are accurate to about 1 per cent. Following a complete review, made in 1963-1964, of the scale values, used at both observatories since the installation of the La Cour variometers, in comparison with the optical calculations, electrical determinations and analyses of absolute values, it was decided that the values hitherto adopted were in error by amounts varying up to 4 per cent, mainly because geometrical calculations had been used alone, without account being taken of the curvature of the prism face. Details of the correct scale values to be adopted, over various periods, are given in the "*Errata in Previous Volumes and in the Present Volume*" section on page vii of the present *Year Book*. The monthly and yearly mean values of D are unaffected, but the other values of D published in the *Observatories' Year Books* for Lerwick from April 1934 to December 1961, and for Eskdalemuir from January 1936 to December 1962, i.e. including the present volume, are in error by the proportion of their deviation from the mean monthly or yearly values; the correction is positive if the westerly declination is greater than the mean value and negative if it is less than the mean value. Tables containing quantities which involve the value of D are correspondingly affected.

Complete sets (H , D and Z) of supplementary magnetographs with lower sensitivity are also operated to provide information during any breaks in the standard magnetograph records and also to provide information when rapid magnetic disturbance renders the traces of the standard magnetograph undecipherable. Details of these instruments can be found in the 1938 volume of the *Observatories' Year Book*.

The magnetograph house (K^*) at Lerwick, which contains the La Cour magnetographs, is above ground and is made of non-magnetic concrete: its internal dimensions are 4.9 m by 3 m with the semi-circular shaped roof about 3 m in the middle and 2 m at the sides, above the floor; the walls and roof are 76 cm thick. An electric heater, controlled by a thermostat, enables the temperature to be kept reasonably constant for periods of up to a few months at a time but power is insufficient to maintain the same temperature throughout the year. The thermostat is re-set by several degrees at a time, so as to reduce the number of changes to a minimum. The time for a cycle of temperature changes (that is, the time between successive operations of the thermostat contacts) is of the order of one hour and a small oscillation of the temperature of the magnetograph is evident from the records, but the amplitude is only about 1 degree Celsius. The supplementary magnetographs are housed in an unheated wooden hut (L).

*The descriptive letters or numbers are those given in the Figures published in the 1961 *Observatories' Year Book*.

At Eskdalemuir the magnetographs are placed in an underground chamber (3) constructed throughout of non-magnetic material. Within the outer shell of stone and concrete and separated therefrom, and from each other, by corridors and vaultings are two similar rooms of approximate internal dimensions - length 7.6 m, width 6.1 m, height 3.0 m. The ceilings of the room are slightly below the undisturbed level of the surrounding ground. The roof portion of the outer containing shell is covered with a thick layer of earth which forms a mound. Electrical heating, thermostatically controlled, was introduced in 1936 but, although the diurnal range in temperature is normally negligible, there is an annual range of temperature of about 4°C.

The temperature recorded by a thermometer inserted in the quick-run Z variometer, taken to be representative of the magnetograph house, is read daily at 09 G.M.T. and the readings are given in Table 4 (for Lerwick) and Table 24 (for Eskdalemuir).

Baseline values of the magnetograms are computed from the absolute measurements, made twice weekly, and measured scale values using the ordinate of the variometer curve at the times of the absolute observations. The adopted values of the baselines are obtained by a graphical smoothing process. Normally one value is adopted for one day except when instrumental discontinuities have occurred, but for Lerwick the temperature compensation of the Z variometer is not perfect and a baseline change of up to 5γ may occur when the thermostat is altered. The adopted baseline on these occasions is changed in 1γ steps so that the total change is spread over the period of temperature changes. (Towards the end of 1962, the temperature in the magnetograph house at Lerwick was deliberately changed through a range of about 9°C so as to enable the temperature coefficient of the Z variometer to be determined and then reduced.)

TABULATIONS

Tables 1 and 21 give, for Lerwick and Eskdalemuir respectively, mean values of the horizontal component (H) of magnetic force for periods of 60 minutes ending at the exact hour G.M.T. together with hourly, daily and monthly sums and means. Tables 2 and 22 give similar information for declination (D) and Tables 3 and 23 for the vertical component (Z). Tables 4 and 24 contain the values of the daily extremes of each component, the range during the day and the magnetic character figures K and C , together with the 09h. temperature in the magnetograph house.

Tables 1-4 are subdivided into monthly sections and the same monthly parts of each table are grouped together on facing pages. Tables 21-24 are treated similarly. The days selected by the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (I.A.G.A.) as being typical "quiet" and "disturbed" days are marked by the letters "q" and "d" respectively.

In general the declination (D) is measured to the west, and is considered to increase with increasing westerly declination, in accordance with the convention adopted in previous volumes. There is, however, an important exception in Tables 16 and 38 entitled "Noteworthy Magnetic Disturbances" (see below). In these two tables a movement of D to the east (that is, decreasing westerly declination) is regarded as positive, in order that the data in the tables may agree in every respect with data already supplied to I.A.G.A.

The magnetic character figures C are determined merely by inspection of the magnetograms. The standard is related to the general level of activity during the year, and the following recommendations, made in 1910 by Chree, Van Everdingen and Schmidt are adopted as guiding principles "that no one of the characters, 0, 1 and 2 should be attributed to more than two thirds of the days of the year, and that in each quarter the number of days of character 2 should be on the average at least 6".

The magnetic character figures K have been derived generally in the conventional way (see for example, I.G.Y. Instruction Manual Part IV Geomagnetism - Part I section 1.7) except

that, from 1957, a slightly different method of drawing the non- K -variation curves was adopted. At Lerwick this non- K -variation curve was drawn from a template, the slope of which could be adjusted to allow for post-perturbation effects; three seasonal templates (for winter, equinox and summer) were used; they were based on the mean quiet day diurnal variations over the 11-year period 1935-45. At Eskdalemuir the similar procedure was more detailed in that six two-monthly (December and January, November and February, October and March, September and April, August and May and June and July) curves of quiet day inequalities, for 1945-55, were prepared in several amplitudes, the curve giving the best fit being chosen, and allowance made by tilting the scales for non-cyclic changes and post-perturbation effects. The lower limit for $K=9$ is 1000γ for Lerwick and 750γ for Eskdalemuir.

From 1 January 1963 the non- K -variation curves have been drawn exactly in the manner recommended by the I.G.Y. Manual.

Tables 5 (for Lerwick) and 25 (for Eskdalemuir) give the mean monthly and annual values of the magnetic elements H , D and Z together with the values of the North Component (X), West Component ($-Y$), Inclination (I) and Total Force (F). The values for H , D and Z are also given for the international quiet and disturbed days.

Tables 6 and 7 (for Lerwick) and 26 and 27 (for Eskdalemuir) give monthly, seasonal and annual means and frequency distributions of the daily range for each component (H , D and Z). For this purpose "Winter" is defined as the four months November to February; "Equinox" as March, April, September and October, "Summer" as May to August.

The next set of tables (8-15 for Lerwick and 28-36 for Eskdalemuir) gives data on the diurnal inequalities of each magnetic element. As recommended by a resolution of the Commission for Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity and approved by the Conference of Directors at Warsaw in 1935, the diurnal inequalities are all uncorrected for non-cyclic change, but the values of the non-cyclic change are also given separately in Tables 13 and 35. It was decided to rearrange the order of the magnetic elements in Lerwick Tables 14 and 15 and in Eskdalemuir Table 36, commencing with the 1960 *Observatories' Year Book*, to conform with the other magnetic tables, that is, in the standard order of H , D and Z .

Some information is given for Eskdalemuir but not for Lerwick. This includes the diurnal inequalities of the North (X) and West ($-Y$) components and the Inclination (I), and values of the first four harmonic components of the diurnal inequalities of the north, west and vertical components.

The inequalities of X , $-Y$ and I have been computed from those of H , D and Z by means of the formulae:

$$\delta X = \cos D \cdot \delta H - \frac{\pi}{180 \times 60} H \sin D \cdot \delta D$$

$$-\delta Y = \sin D \cdot \delta H + \frac{\pi}{180 \times 60} H \cos D \cdot \delta D$$

$$\delta I = \frac{180 \times 60}{\pi} \cos I \left[\frac{\delta Z \cos I - \delta H \sin I}{H} \right]$$

in which δD and δI are expressed in minutes of arc, and H , D and I for any given month are the respective mean values for that month as published in Table 25.

The results of harmonic analysis of the mean diurnal inequalities of X , $-Y$ and Z for the months, seasons and year are to be found in Table 37, in which are given the values of a_n , b_n , c_n and α_n in the two equivalent series $\sum (a_n \cos 15nt^\circ + b_n \sin 15nt^\circ)$ and $\sum c_n \sin(15nt^\circ + \alpha_n)$. In the former series t is reckoned in hours from midnight G.M.T., whilst the published values of α_n refer to local mean time. The harmonic coefficients have been computed from the inequalities as given in Tables 28-33 but for this purpose the non-cyclic change has been eliminated. A correction has been applied where necessary, because the hourly values are not instantaneous but are mean values; the factors by which the coefficients have to be multiplied (see *Report of the British Association*, 1883, p.98) are 1.00286 for a_1 , b_1 , and c_1 ; 1.01152 for a_2 , b_2 and c_2 ; 1.02617 for a_3 , b_3 and c_3 ; and 1.04720 for a_4 , b_4 and c_4 . The values were obtained to two decimal places and finally were rounded off to 0.1γ .

Tables 16 and 38 are entitled "Noteworthy Magnetic Disturbances". These were revised in content in 1947 and now include all the disturbances which would have been included in the previous type of tables, with however, additional disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc) and those which can be recognised as being solar flare effects (sfe). The tables are divided into three parts:

- (a) Disturbances noteworthy for some reason (usually, but not always, range) and without a sudden commencement.
- (b) Well marked sudden commencements whether followed by a large disturbance or not.
- (c) Disturbances accompanying a solar flare or other known solar flare effect.

The time given of commencement and ending of disturbances in (a) must depend on an arbitrary judgement. The list of sudden commencements under (b) will usually be a little shorter than that given in the I.A.G.A. bulletins because a somewhat stricter meaning has been given to the words "well marked". (An attempt, made in 1961, to time the events in the (b) table to 0.1 minute was not considered to be satisfactory, and the timing has now reverted to the nearest minute). The (c) table has been made as complete as possible by a careful scrutiny of the magnetograms at the time of any known solar flare or solar flare effect, but a small "crochet" can easily be masked by other disturbances. Doubtful cases are not included. The signs given to the movements of H , D and Z are positive for increasing H , Z and an increase of force towards the east (that is, a decreasing westerly declination). Particulars of the same disturbances are given in both the Lerwick and Eskdalemuir tables, even if the disturbance at one of the stations is relatively small.

NOTES ON THE RESULTS

Comparing mean values on all days of 1962 with those of 1961, at Lerwick H increased by 26γ , D (west) decreased by $6.4'$ and Z increased by 11γ . The changes deduced in X , Y , I and F are $+29\gamma$, -19γ , $-1.5'$ and $+19\gamma$ respectively. The ranges between the extreme values recorded during 1962 were H 1067γ , D $2^\circ 8.7'$ and Z 699γ . The range of $2^\circ 8.7'$ in declination corresponded to a range of 546γ in the component of force perpendicular to the magnetic meridian.

Similarly at Eskdalemuir H increased by 33γ , D (west) decreased by $5.2'$ and Z increased by 11γ . The changes deduced in X , Y , I and F are $+38\gamma$, -19γ , $-2.0'$ and $+22\gamma$ respectively. The ranges between the extreme values recorded during 1962 were H 317γ , D $1^\circ 18.3'$ and Z 317γ . The range of $1^\circ 18.3'$ in declination corresponded to a range of 383γ in the component of force perpendicular to the magnetic meridian.

ABSOLUTE STANDARDS OF MAGNETIC FORCE AT LERWICK AND ESKDALEMUIR

Vertical Component

The older instruments in use before the introduction of proton precession magnetometers in 1960, and the results obtained by inter-observatory comparisons using BMZ's are described

in the 1957, 1958 and 1959 *Observatories' Year Books*. (In 1963 errors were found on checking the 1957 and 1959 inter-observatory comparisons; the true values for 1957 and 1959 for entry in the third column of the first table on page 12 of the 1957 *Observatories' Year Book* and in the third column of the first table on page 11 of the 1958 *Observatories' Year Book* are -20 and -8 respectively).

During 1960 proton precession magnetometers were installed at Lerwick and at Eskdalemuir. The principle of these instruments has been described by Packard and Varian¹ and Waters and Francis².

They enable the free precession frequency (f) of the proton to be measured; this is related to the total magnetic field F at the proton sample by the relation

$$f = \frac{\gamma_p F}{2\pi}$$

where f is in cycles per seconds and γ_p is the gyromagnetic ratio of the proton. The value adopted for γ_p is 2.67513×10^4 radians gauss⁻¹ sec⁻¹⁽⁵⁾; this is the value as measured by Driscoll and Bender^(3,4) and recommended provisionally at the meeting of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy in Helsinki in 1960⁽⁵⁾.

The proton sample used at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir is distilled water contained in a polythene bottle, 11.5 cm long and 6 cm diameter placed on the axis of a solenoid. (At Lerwick the centre of the bottle is 42½ cm above the top of the west pier in the old Absolute hut (H); at Eskdalemuir it is 74 cm above a pier in the East hut (2)). This solenoid serves firstly to provide a strong polarising field and then as a pick-up coil to detect the small precession signal. After amplification the signal is passed to a counter unit to enable its periodicity to be determined. This is done by measuring the time, in units of 10 microseconds, for a given number of cycles of precession. Usually 2048 cycles are counted; this gives an accuracy of 1 part in 10^5 (or 0.5γ) when measuring the total field or the vertical component in the British Isles, because the value of f for these fields is close to 2000 cycles per second and the counting time is therefore about 1 second. The timing of the cycles is by means of a 100 kc/s oscillator, the accuracy of which is checked by beating its first harmonic against the B.B.C. Light Programme carrier wave, the frequency of which is 200 kc/s. It has been proved by experiment that the magnetic fields of the amplifier and counter units at the pick-up coil are less than 0.1γ .

At Lerwick routine absolute measurements of the total field are made twice daily and in each week two or three of those made during quiet periods are selected for calculations of the vertical component assuming the Observatory H record is correct. At Eskdalemuir total field measurements are made twice weekly coinciding with the absolute observations for H and D during quiet periods. The equation used is

$$Z = \sqrt{F^2 - H^2}$$

1 PACKARD, M. and VARIAN, R.; Free nuclear induction in the Earth's magnetic field. *Phys. Rev., Lancaster, Pa.*, 93, 1954, p.941.

2 WATERS, G.S. and FRANCIS, P.D.; A nuclear magnetometer. *J. sci. Instrum., London*, 35, 1958, p.88.

3 DRISCOLL, R.L. and BENDER, P.L.; Proton gyromagnetic ratio, *Phys. Rev. Letters*, 1, 1958, p.413.

4 BENDER, P.L. and DRISCOLL, R.L.; A free precession determination of the proton gyromagnetic ratio. *I.R.E. Trans. on Instrumentation*, 1-7, 1958, p.176.

5 NELSON, J.H.; The gyromagnetic ratio of the proton. *J. atmos. terr. Phys., London*, 19, 1960, p.292.

and it is easily shown that the error ΔZ in Z caused by an error ΔH in the H measurements is given by

$$\Delta Z = - \left(\frac{H}{Z} \right) \Delta H.$$

The ratio (H/Z) at Eskdalemuir and Lerwick is about $\frac{1}{4}$. Since it is believed that the systematic errors in H do not exceed 6γ (and may well be much less) the corresponding error in Z is small (2γ or less). The 1960 comparison over a period of two months (May-June, Eskdalemuir; June-July, Lerwick) of the proton magnetometer Z values (denoted here by Z_{pm}) with the Z values obtained by using the Schulze dip inductor (Eskdalemuir, denoted here Z_{DIP}) and B.M.Z.83 (Lerwick) yield the following mean results.

$$\text{Eskdalemuir} \quad Z_{\text{pm}} - Z_{\text{DIP}} = 0\gamma,$$

$$\text{Lerwick} \quad Z_{\text{pm}} - Z_{\text{BMZ83}} = -8.5\gamma.$$

At Lerwick the proton magnetometer, using the Schuster-Smith value of H , has been accepted as the standard instrument for measuring Z since 1 August 1961. However, as there is still some uncertainty due to the uncertainty in H baseline values, which will be removed when the proton vector magnetometer is brought into use, it was considered preferable to make no discontinuity in the Z baseline until absolute determinations are made; accordingly the accepted Z baseline was derived from the relation

$$Z = Z_{\text{pm}} + 9\gamma.$$

This, in effect, continued the B.M.Z.83 baseline. After the proton magnetometer had been used during the remainder of 1961 it was decided that it would be more accurate to use Z values derived directly from it. This, together with a movement of the proton bottle in the old Absolute hut (H), from a shelf to the west pier, caused a discontinuity, from 1 January 1962, of -7γ with the previous Z baseline.

An upper limit to the magnitude of the random errors of the proton magnetometer can be estimated from the constancy of the Z baseline measurements. Over a period of 2 months in 1960 at Lerwick comprising observations on 33 days the standard deviation of a single observed Z baseline about a mean value was 1.7γ . This of course included the variability of both the Z and H baselines of the variometers and the errors in reading two sets of ordinates from the charts; the effect of these cannot be estimated accurately but must certainly account for the greater part of the observed variability of the baseline measurements. It is probable that the random error of the proton magnetometer is due solely to the short term random error of the frequency measuring apparatus (1 part in 10^5 , as mentioned earlier). The limits of error were similar in 1962.

Experimental proton vector magnetometers have been in use at both observatories during the year; the water bottle is at the centre of a rotatable Helmholtz-Gauguin coil system. Preliminary results suggest no significant change is required in the existing Z baselines.

The finally constructed proton vector magnetometers, which will be described in a later volume of the *Observatories' Year Book* will be designated as the standard absolute instruments. A complete account will then be given of the finally adopted Z baselines and of their relation to previous values.

Horizontal Component

The history of the determinations of the absolute values of the horizontal component, H , at Eskdalemuir and Lerwick is given on pages 8 to 10 of the 1961 *Observatories' Year Book*. No change was made in the existing methods of determination in 1962, but preliminary results with the experimental proton vector magnetometers in 1962 indicate that the existing H baseline is about 3γ too high at both observatories. A complete account of the history and present value of the H baselines will be given when the final proton vector magnetometers are in use.

Declination

It was decided in 1963 to re-examine all the available manuscript data on the determination of the azimuth of the fixed mark at Lerwick, from the first measurement in 1922 to the most recent value in 1961. (Measurements were made in 1922, 1923, 1930, 1932, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1961, the last two being by the Ordnance Survey.) The clear conclusion was reached that the apparent drift of the mark between 1923 and 1948 mentioned in the 1938 and subsequent *Observatories' Year Books* was not real and was due to errors of observation with the instruments available at Lerwick. The most accurate observation ($08^{\circ}38.8' \pm 4''$ east of south) is that made by the Ordnance Survey in 1961, and it is considered that this has always been the true value since declination observations began in 1922. This conclusion is consistent with the geology of the region, since both concrete pillars - that on which the declinometer stands, and that, 117 m away on which the azimuth mark is placed are firmly cemented into solid bedrock. The change from the already published corrections for the years 1923 to 1946 are that (i) the original 1923 determination was in error by $4.2'$ and not $3.5'$, and (ii) that this figure of $4.2'$ is the amount by which westerly declination is too large between 1923 and 1946, and not the range from $3.5'$ in 1923 to $4.4'$ in 1946, hitherto mentioned. In addition the published values of westerly declination from 1947 to 7 November 1961 are too small by $0.2'$.

The observations of the azimuth of the fixed mark at Eskdalemuir in 1948 gave results negligibly different from previous observations and no changes were required in the tabulations. Further observations of the fixed mark at Eskdalemuir were made in July 1961, by the Observatory staff, using a Tavistock theodolite, with Polaris as a reference star. The value determined was only $7''$ (and the standard deviation of the observations was $6''$) from the value adopted after the Ordnance Survey determination in 1948. The 1961 value was brought into use on 1 September 1961, and, with the scatter in baseline values, the effect of the change on declination measurements was negligibly small.

MAGNETIC SURVEY AT LERWICK OBSERVATORY

In July 1962 a survey of the total field F over an area of 120 x 90 metres containing the Lerwick Observatory huts, was made using two proton magnetometers. This followed a similar survey, with one proton magnetometer, made in the previous year. These surveys indicate that there is no marked anomaly in F over this area, except very near to the cloud searchlight (17) caused probably by the searchlight transformer and equipment in Hut M. Over the rest of the area the field may be taken as fairly uniform, within the limits of experimental error. The gradient was 10γ per 100 metres in a direction 142° , i.e. the northward gradient of F is $-0.08\gamma/\text{metre}$ and eastward gradient $0.06\gamma/\text{metre}$.

In 1937 a survey of the vertical force Z was made with a B.M. magnetometer covering an area within 1 to 2 km of the Observatory. This showed that the gradient of Z was $0.08\gamma/\text{metre}$ towards SE approximately. Admiralty charts mark a magnetic anomaly 20 km SSE of the Observatory.

AURORA

A special watch for Aurora is kept at Lerwick Observatory. Up to 2200h each evening observations of the northern horizon and general meteorological conditions are made at intervals of 15 to 20 minutes; if any aurorae are seen continuous observations are made and details of the phenomena observed are noted. If necessary a second observer is called. Elevations of significant points are measured with a simple alidade.

Any aurorae which commence after 2200h are also noted by the staff making regular synoptic observations and upper air soundings, but these staff may not be able to devote long periods solely to recording the detailed auroral changes.

A brief account of the results obtained is given in Table 17. All dates, on which the sky remained completely overcast throughout the night and on which, therefore, no opportunity arose of determining whether or not aurora occurred, have been omitted. Those nights on which aurora was actually observed are indicated by the symbol Φ ; other nights on which no aurora was observed, despite at least an occasional interval of more or less clear sky, are indicated by the symbol $\cdot\cdot$. In the latter case also, remarks on the weather are added to assist the reader in judging how far the fact of no observation of aurora may be taken as showing that, in fact, there was no aurora. Each night is described by a letter code which has the following significance:-

- a = Conditions favourable for seeing aurora
 - b = Unfavourable for faint aurora (because of moonlight, mist, thin cloud etc.), but not such as to mask bright aurora
 - c = Cloudy, but aurora not seen in clear intervals
 - ca,cb = Cloudy, but with conditions a or b respectively, in the intervals.
- Changing conditions are indicated by a hyphen; for example, a-c.

The detailed observations are available in manuscript and have also been sent to Mr. J. Paton of the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory, University of Edinburgh.

Table 18 is a general auroral table giving a summary of the observations of aurorae in the British Isles. It is compiled from the detailed observations received at the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory. A detailed examination of the tables for 1957 and 1958 has been made by B. McInnes and K. A. Robertson in a paper published in the *Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics*, 19, 1960, p.115.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY

The programme at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir is to maintain a continuous record of atmospheric electric potential gradient as it exists just above a natural open level surface. This is also done at Kew Observatory but there, in addition, regular measurements are made on fine afternoons of the air-earth current. These latter are expressed as mean values covering the period of observation which is normally about 20 minutes centred on about 1430 G.M.T.

Continuous Potential Gradient measurements

The instruments used for the recording of the potential gradient are similar in principle at all three observatories. An insulated boom projects through the wall of the building and takes up the potential of the air because of the ionisation caused by a small

radio-active collector fitted to its tip. The potential of the boom is recorded by an electrostatic voltmeter. The use of valve voltmeters for these measurements is discussed below.

The collectors are of polonium deposited on a copper rod about 4 cm long by 0.5 cm diameter; these are recoated periodically by arrangement with the Government Chemist and a fresh collector is brought into use each quarter. Tests at Kew Observatory in 1959 showed that the strength of a new collector is usually between 80 and 200 micro-curies. A note about the supply of the collectors and of the techniques used in plating them is given in *Nature* 1955, 175, p.965.

The potential of the boom is of course affected by the presence of buildings, although it is assumed that this potential is always proportional to the potential gradient in the open. Standardising measurements have therefore to be made of the true potential gradient at a suitable open site. The ratio of the potential gradient in the open to the potential of the boom is called the exposure factor and is expressed in the units (metre⁻¹).

The methods of making the standardisation measurements of potential gradient are different at each observatory.

At Lerwick an insulated wire with a polonium collector fixed to its centre is stretched horizontally between two stout wooden posts 9 m apart. The centre of the wire is exactly 1 m above a levelled piece of ground. The potential of this wire is observed at 1 minute intervals for a period of 10-20 minutes using a Wulf electrometer. From the mean value of the observed potential and the mean reading of the electrograph an exposure factor is calculated. Observations are made in fine weather and as many as possible are made. Smoothed monthly means of the factors so obtained are used in the reduction of the records.

At Eskdalemuir absolute observations of potential gradient are made with a Wulf electrometer using a small pit about 50 yards from the main building. The electrometer is placed inside the pit and from the electrometer a thin metal rod (0.4 cm in diameter) projects vertically upwards through a hole in the metal lid covering the pit. A polonium collector is fixed to the rod at exactly one metre above the ground level. It has been shown experimentally that the potential of the rod is the same (within experimental error) as that of a stretched wire at one metre exposed to the same potential gradient.

The observer shuts himself in the pit and takes readings of the electrometer every half minute until 15-30 readings have been obtained. As at Lerwick observations are made in fine weather and at least six per month are aimed at. From the mean potential of the Wulf electrometer over the period and the corresponding mean value of the record, the exposure factor of the electrograph is obtained.

For any given month a mean exposure factor is used and this is a smoothed running mean using observations made during the preceding and following months.

The absolute measurements at Kew are made with the Wilson apparatus in the underground laboratory; these are described below.

At Lerwick the Berndorf electrograph, which had been the standard recording instrument since 1926, was replaced on 1 January 1961 by the valve voltmeter electrograph. This electrograph had been recording in a position similar to that of the Berndorf electrograph since 1959; the boom projected about 80 cm through a window, and about 420 cm above the ground. On 13 July 1961 this electrograph was moved into the newly constructed observatory buildings. In its new position the boom projects 58 cm from the north-east wall of the electrograph room at a height of 206 cm above the ground. The instrument is 160 m from the site of the absolute potential gradient measurements. A site plan, Fig.3, in the 1961 *Observatories' Year Book* shows the old and new positions of the electrograph and the site of the absolute potential gradient measurements.

The valve voltmeter electrograph is constructed on the pattern described by A. W. Brewer (*Journal of Scientific Instruments*, 30, 1953, p.91). A pen record is obtained on a chart, 7.5 cm wide, which normally moves at a speed of 1.2 cm per hour, but the speed can be increased if required.

The scale value of the electrograph is 3 volts per mm on its sensitive scale, and about 15 volts per mm on its insensitive scale. The boom is automatically earthed at each hour, and then operates on the sensitive scale. When the voltage exceeds 90 volts, the electrograph automatically changes to its insensitive scale. Full scale deflection on the insensitive scale is obtained with about 540 volts, so with an exposure factor of around 2.5 the electrograph can record a range of +1350 to -1350 volts per metre in the open. Scale value measurements are made once weekly, using dry batteries and a calibrated voltmeter. The insulation is tested daily and, even in wet weather, is good. In fine weather the rate of leak is so small, that the time taken for the instrument to lose half its potential has never been measured; only after 15 minutes has a movement of the pen been detectable.

Tests of the rate of rise of potential of the electrograph and boom with the polonium collector fitted are made at intervals. The time taken for the potential to rise to half its final value is 2-3 seconds. The rate of leak is thus so very much less than the rate of charging that the difference between the potential of the boom and that of the air surrounding it is negligible.

The electrograph at Eskdalemuir consists essentially of a quadrant electrometer with a small mirror on the vane which reflects a light spot on to a sheet of bromide paper wrapped around a drum rotated by clockwork. From 1936 until 1954 the electrograph boom projected through a pipe in the north wall a few feet to the west of its present position; it now projects through a wooden door.

The boom is supported on insulators, formerly of sulphur but, since October 1957, of polythene. Tests of the insulation of the boom and electrograph are made frequently (about 3 times per week). The insulation was in general very satisfactory throughout the year.

The scale value of the record was approximately 1.8 volts per millimetre during 1962 and this, combined with an exposure factor of about 8, means that one millimetre on the record corresponded approximately to 14 volts per metre in the potential gradient over an open level surface.

The Kew electrograph, which is also a quadrant electrometer recording photographically, was moved in April 1940 from a low building known as the Clinical House to a room in the main Observatory Building; the new position is 18 m to the east of the former position. In March 1941 a metal fire escape was erected on this wall above the boom and this reduced the recorded potential by nearly 50%. This was compensated by increasing the sensitivity of the recorder by an approximately similar amount. The radioactive collector is now 90 cm from the window of the building through which the boom projects and 360 cm above ground level.

The scale value of the electrograph has been fixed at about 17 volts per metre per millimetre.

The electrograph became unreliable in May 1953 and from then until the end of 1955 the continuous records of potential gradient have not been published. Reliable recording started again on 1 January 1956.

Valve voltmeters, as now in use at Lerwick, have also been recording continuously at Kew since May 1958, and at Eskdalemuir since April 1959, in addition to the electrograph voltmeters.

Air-earth current and conductivity measurements at Kew

Measurements of the air-earth current and potential gradient are made in an underground laboratory using a modified Wilson apparatus. From these observations the conductivity can be calculated. The apparatus was devised by C. T. R. Wilson* and is described in detail by F. J. Scrase†. Briefly, it consists of an insulated brass plate, mounted with its top surface flush with the ground level, and connected to a sensitive electrometer. The test plate can be covered when necessary with an earthed cylindrical cover, and can be maintained at any desired potential (usually zero) by a small charged variable capacitor (called the compensator). The method of using the instrument at Kew differs slightly from that adopted by Wilson, who used the readings of the position of the compensator to obtain the charge on the test plate. At Kew the compensator is used merely to keep the plate at zero potential, and the charge is measured by reading the deflection of the electrometer. The potential gradient is measured by the charge induced on the plate when it is exposed to the earth's field, and the air-earth current is measured by finding the charge collected by the plate during a known period (usually five minutes).

The potential gradient F is given in volts per centimetre by the formula

$$F = 4\pi (9 \times 10^{11}) Cv/A$$

where C is the capacity, in farads, of the system (when shielded), v is the potential acquired by the test plate after being exposed to the field, earthed and then shielded, and A is the area of the test plate‡. The potential gradient found in this way is, to a close approximation, equal to that found by measuring the potential at a height of 1 m in the open part of the grounds with a stretched wire apparatus.

The air-earth current is given in amperes per square centimetre by the formula

$$i = C\delta v/At$$

where δv is the potential acquired by the plate in t seconds. The value of δv used is the mean result from four observations, each lasting five minutes. The observations of the current are sandwiched between measurements of the field strength, and from the mean values of i and F the conductivity λ is deduced. This conductivity is that due to positive ions only since measurements are made only with positive fields. No observations are made in precipitation and fog.

From 1 July 1949 to the end of 1955 trouble was experienced with the Wilson test plate apparatus and the observations of air-earth current and conductivity during the period have subsequently been found to be unreliable. These observations have not therefore been published.

*WILSON, C.T.R.; *Proc. Camb. phil. Soc., London*, 13, 1906, pp.184 and 363.

†SCRASE, F.J.; *Geophys. Mem., London*, 7, No.60, 1934.

‡In practice, at present, half the potential gradient observations are made by a slightly different procedure, less desirable in principle, but giving negligibly different results; the plate is shielded, earthed and then exposed to the field and its potential measured.

The observations of the potential gradient with this apparatus during this time were checked, however, on a number of occasions by simultaneous observations of the potential of a stretched wire at one metre above the ground level; the differences between the two methods of observations occasionally reached 15 per cent but the mean difference was only 4 per cent, the Wilson measurements being the greater. In view of the trouble with the apparatus it was decided that from July 1949 onwards until the end of 1955 the stretched wire observations should be the standard and that, before being used for electrograph standardisations, the Wilson observations should be corrected to allow for the differences between the two. Throughout this doubtful period the observations of potential gradient with the Wilson apparatus have been considered of sufficient value to publish, but the differences found between these observations and those made with the stretched wire apparatus must be borne in mind.

The instrument was overhauled late in 1955 and from 1 January 1956 the records and tabulations are considered reliable.

TABULATIONS

Tables 19 (for Lerwick), 39 (for Eskdalemuir) and 41 (for Kew) contain the mean values of the potential gradient for periods of 60 minutes ending at exact hours G.M.T. The entry for these hours, however, for which the mean is indeterminate because of large fluctuations, is made according to the following code:- Z+ means an indeterminate but positive value, Z- an indeterminate but negative value and Z± an hour when the gradient was indeterminate in both magnitude and sign. In addition the entry for hours when precipitation is observed or recorded is marked with an asterisk.

Mean values and sums are given for each hour and for the months and year, using only hours without precipitation and for which the entry is not Z. The number of hours used for each mean is given. Estimated values are entered in brackets and are included in the sums and means. Besides this the monthly and annual mean potential gradients are given, using only the entries for 0a days (or for "selected quiet days" at Kew Observatory). The definition of 0a days is given in the next paragraph; the definition of "selected quiet days" at Kew is as follows:- normally 10 quiet days are selected in each month, these being calendar days characterised by no negative potential gradient, no large irregular movements, no indication of inferior insulation and no large non-cyclic change. When there are not 10 calendar days in a month the number can sometimes be made up by using other spells of 24 hours. The purpose of these entries is to enable comparison to be made with previous years for which corresponding information has been published.

In Tables 20, 40 and 42 (for Lerwick, Eskdalemuir and Kew respectively) the duration of negative potential is tabulated and an electrical character figure is assigned to each day.

At Kew the following scheme is used for the latter entries:-

0 denotes a day during which, midnight to midnight, no negative potential was recorded.

1 denotes the existence of negative potential at one or more times during the same period but with a total duration of less than three hours.

2 denotes negative potential extending in the aggregate to three hours or more during the same period.

Besides allocating each day a number as done at Kew, Lerwick and Eskdalemuir observatories also allocate to each day a symbol, either "a", "b" or "c". The definition of these is as

follows:-

- a denotes that within the 24 periods of 60 minutes, for which an estimate of the mean potential gradient has to be made, there was in no case a range of potential gradient in the open exceeding 1000 volts per metre.
- b denotes that a range of 1000 volts per metre or more was reached in one hour at least, but in fewer than six individual hours.
- c denotes that a range of 1000 volts per metre or more was reached in at least six individual hours.

During periods of defective record the sign of the gradient is assumed positive when no precipitation was recorded. If precipitation was recorded for less than one hour during such defective periods, an approximate value for the duration of negative potential for that hour has been assigned and the total for the day is given in brackets. If this cannot be done the entry for any day with a defective record is "-". When, because of oscillating gradients, there is uncertainty as to the times of change of sign, half the total duration of doubtful sign is accounted negative. When by reason of defective record there is some doubt as to the correctness of either the character number or letter or both, round brackets are put around the doubtful entry.

Table 43 contains the results of the measurements of the potential gradient, air-earth current and conductivity due to positive ions made with the Wilson apparatus at Kew. Each entry is the mean value for a period of twenty minutes centred about 1430 G.M.T. on the date in question. Monthly and annual means are also given.

It should be pointed out that the unit of potential gradient is volts per centimetre (not volts per metre as in the other tables); the unit of air-earth current is 10^{-18} ampere per square centimetre and the unit of conductivity is 10^{18} per ohm per centimetre.

NOTES ON THE RESULTS

While no detailed discussion of the results is attempted here it is perhaps of interest to point out that marked changes have occurred since around 1951; those occurring in the period 1951-1959 were discussed by K. H. Stewart in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 86, 1960, p.399 and attributed to the deposition on the ground of radioactive debris from nuclear explosions for test purposes. The results obtained since 1959 appear to confirm this hypothesis; the changes continue to be linked with the frequency of tests.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

On 1 January 1962 the use of the Owens atmospheric pollution recorder at Kew Observatory was discontinued and the new Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) recorder became the standard instrument for measuring the diurnal variation of atmospheric pollution. This was foreshadowed when the new recorder was described in the Introduction to the 1961 *Observatories' Year Book*. This description is repeated below for convenience; for a description of the Owens instrument reference should be made to the Report on observations in the year 1917-18, *London Meteorological Office, Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution*. The new recorder was installed during February 1961 in the building known as the Clinical House, with the level of the intake about two metres above that of the adjacent ground.

The new recorder was designed at the Warren Spring Laboratory of the D.S.I.R. and operates on a similar principle to their standard daily filters. Air is drawn by a small pump through a filter and thence through an air meter. The filter material is, however, a continuous roll of glass fibre "paper", and the clamp, which defines the area of the paper through which the air is drawn, can be released automatically by a time switch. When this happens the filter paper is also wound on a suitable distance, so that when the clamp is allowed to reposition itself the air is drawn through a fresh area of the paper and a new stain is produced.

The instrument is operated from an hourly time switch so that 24 stains are produced every day. The air meter is only read once a day but it has been found that by using a constant voltage transformer to supply the power for the electric pump the rate of air flow is extremely constant. During periods of light pollution a pump sucking 5.5 cu ft an hour is used but during times of heavy pollution a different pump sucking only 2.8 cu ft an hour is used.

The stains are much larger in diameter than those produced by the Owens recorder and the optical density is measured with a photoelectric reflectometer. This result is a much more accurate and sensitive reading. It is estimated that the minimum concentration of smoke that can be reliably detected by this apparatus is about 0.005 milligrams per cubic metre whereas with the Owens instrument the limit is at least twenty times this value.

The relation between the reflectance of the glass fibre stain, the volume of air passed and the smoke concentration was not known at the beginning of this work. A reliable calibration has however been determined at Kew by comparing the results from daily and hourly measurements on the same day. Full details of this calibration are given in a paper by R. H. Collingbourne and H. E. Painter¹.

The new instrument was run side by side with the Owens recorder for 10 months in 1961 and considerable systematic differences were found between the results of the two instruments. These were only in part due to the greater sensitivity of the new instrument. In the table below is given the mean relation between the monthly mean hourly values of smoke concentration as found from the two instruments.

Relation between Monthly mean hourly values of smoke concentration
as found by the two recording instruments in 1961
unit: milligrams per cubic metre

Owens	D.S.I.R.	Owens	D.S.I.R.
·075	·027	·16	·23
·10	·045	·20	·31
·12	·085	·30	·46
·14	·175		

It is seen that the Owens instrument reads too high at low concentrations and too low at high concentrations. It undoubtedly well underestimates the peak concentrations. A fuller discussion of the comparison between the Owens instrument and the new recorder is in preparation; meanwhile the discontinuity in the records should be noted. The average diurnal

¹ COLLINGBOURNE, R.H. and PAINTER, H.E.; A smoke filter curve for glass fibre filter paper type AGF/A. *Air Wat. Poll.*, London, 8, 1964, p.159.

change in atmospheric pollution will also be much more accurately measured with the new instrument.

A summary of the results obtained at Kew is given in Table 44. In this table are hourly means of the concentration of suspended matter, in milligrams per cubic metre, for each month, the seasons and the year. Winter is taken as the months January, February, November and December, Spring as March and April, Summer as May to August and Autumn as September and October.

The data from this instrument are also published in a different form in the various Reports of the Atmospheric Pollution Research Committee, (D.S.I.R., "*The Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution*", H.M.S.O. published yearly). The results of the observations made with the daily smoke filters for Kew, Eskdalemuir and Lerwick are also published in these volumes.

During 1962 the highest estimate of pollution at Kew was 3.5 mg/m^3 , this value occurring from 16-17 hours on 5th December.

There were three days on which the mean hourly concentration of pollution reached 1.0 mg/m^3 .

The number of hours credited with 1.0 mg/m^3 or more was forty-five, all of which occurred in December; thirty-six from 3rd-7th December, two on 19th December and seven on the 22nd December. However, due to freezing fog causing a blockage in the inlet pipe to the instrument, no hourly measurements were possible from 20 hours on 3rd December to 14 hours on 4th December and from 20 hours on 4th December to 09 hours on 5th December and it is probable that the concentration during most of these thirty-one hours exceeded 1.0 mg/m^3 .

Late in 1960 there was also installed at Kew Observatory, on behalf of D.S.I.R., apparatus for the measurement of the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Air which has already been passed through the daily smoke filter is bubbled through a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide causing the sulphur dioxide to be converted to sulphuric acid and to remain in solution. The acidity of the hydrogen peroxide solution is then found by titration against a $1/250$ normal solution of sodium borate, using B.D.H.4.5 (a narrow range indicator); from this result, knowing the volume of air, the average sulphur dioxide concentration can be calculated. Measurements are made once daily and, since January 1961, the results have been passed at monthly intervals to D.S.I.R. and published by them alongside the smoke pollution data (see above).

A full description of this method of measuring the sulphur dioxide concentration (together with other methods of measuring atmospheric pollution) is given in the D.S.I.R. publication "*Measurement of Air Pollution*", (London, H.M.S.O. 1957).

NOTE ON THE TABLES: Where figures are in italics they are maximum and/or minimum values. All times are in G.M.T.

LERWICK

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour G.M.T., 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) +, JANUARY 1962, Mean, Sum 13,000+. Rows 1-31 and Mean/Sum.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour G.M.T., 9° +, JANUARY 1962, Mean, Sum 800.0°. Rows 1-31 and Mean/Sum.

3 LERWICK (Z)

47,000 γ (0.47 C.G.S. unit) +

JANUARY 1962

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 7000+, and Grand Total. It contains 31 rows of data representing hourly measurements from 01 to 31 January 1962.

DAILY EXTREMES OF GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS, MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES (K AND C) AND TEMPERATURE IN MAGNETOGRAPH HOUSE

4 LERWICK

All Times G.M.T.

JANUARY 1962

Table with columns for Horizontal component, Declination, Vertical component, 3-hr. range indices K, Sum of K indices, Magnetic character of day, C (0-2), and Temperature in magnetograph house 200 +. It contains 31 rows of data for each hour of January 1962.

q denotes an international quiet day and d an international disturbed day.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Lerwick (H) and February 1962. It contains data for magnetic force in 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) +, organized by hour (0-1 to 23-24) and day (1 q to 28 q). Includes a 'Mean' row and a 'Sum 15,000+' row.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Lerwick (D) and February 1962. It contains data for magnetic declination in degrees (+), organized by hour (0-1 to 23-24) and day (1 q to 28 q). Includes a 'Mean' row and a 'Sum 900.0+' row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 summary columns (Mean, Sum 13,000+). Rows include hourly data for Lerwick (H) and a Grand Total of 422,703.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 summary columns (Mean, Sum 700+). Rows include hourly data for Lerwick (D) and a Grand Total of 24607.5.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 1: LERWICK (H) 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) + MAY 1962. A large data table with columns for hour, G.M.T. (0-1, 1-2, 2-3, etc.), and values for various time intervals (12-13 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (13,000+).

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 2: LERWICK (D) 9° + MAY 1962. A large data table with columns for hour, G.M.T. (0-1, 1-2, 2-3, etc.), and values for various time intervals (12-13 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (700.0+).

Sum 800.0+ Grand Total 25413.4

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 14,000+. Rows include hourly data for Lerwick (H) and a Grand Total of 430,503.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 700.0+. Rows include hourly data for Lerwick (D) and a Grand Total of 24627.8.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (13,000+). Includes sub-headers for Lerwick (H) and July 1962. Data rows are numbered 1 to 31, with a final Mean and Sum row.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (700.0+). Includes sub-headers for Lerwick (D) and July 1962. Data rows are numbered 1 to 31, with a final Mean and Sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 13,000+, and Grand Total 440,669. Rows include data for 1 LERWICK (H) from 1 d to 31 d.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 700.0+, and Grand Total 24412.4. Rows include data for 2 LERWICK (D) from 1 d to 31 d.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 13,000+, and Grand Total 422,835. Includes sub-header 1 LERWICK (H) and 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) +.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 600.0+, and Grand Total 22999.8. Includes sub-header 2 LERWICK (D) and 9° +.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 1: LERWICK (H) 14,000γ (0-14 C.G.S. unit) +. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 13,000+. Rows are labeled 1 d, 2, 3, 4 q, 5, 6, 7, 8 d, 9 d, 10, 11, 12 q, 13, 14, 15 q, 16, 17 q, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 d, 26 d, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 q, Mean, and Sum 17,000+.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 2: LERWICK (D) 9° +. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 700.0+. Rows are labeled 1 d, 2, 3, 4 q, 5, 6, 7, 8 d, 9 d, 10, 11, 12 q, 13, 14, 15 q, 16, 17 q, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 d, 26 d, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 q, Mean, and Sum 800.0+.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for time (1-30), hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum. Includes sub-headers for LERWICK (H) and 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) +. Rows include individual hourly data and a final 'Sum 17,000+' row.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for time (1-30), hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum. Includes sub-headers for LERWICK (D) and g° +. Rows include individual hourly data and a final 'Sum 700.0+' row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 13,000+. Rows 1-31 and Mean/Sum. Values range from 583 to 609.

601 at 0-1h. 1 January 1963.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 500.0+. Rows 1-31 and Mean/Sum. Values range from 27.7 to 33.4.

29.1 at 0-1h. 1 January 1963.

Table with 28 columns and 32 rows. Columns include 'Hour G.M.T.', '47,000γ (0.47 C.G.S. unit) +', 'DECEMBER 1962', and 'Sum 7000+'. Rows are numbered 1-31, with some marked 'd' or 'q'. Includes a 'Mean' row and a 'Sum 10,000+' row.

357 at 0-1h. 1 January 1963.

DAILY EXTREMES OF GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS, MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES (K AND C) AND TEMPERATURE IN MAGNETOGRAPH HOUSE

Table with 17 columns and 32 rows. Columns include '4 LERWICK', 'All Times G.M.T.', 'DECEMBER 1962', 'Horizontal component', 'Declination', 'Vertical component', '3-hr. range indices K', 'Sum of K indices', 'Magnetic character of day, C', and 'Temperature in magnetograph house 200 + °A.'. Rows are numbered 1-31, with some marked 'd' or 'q'. Includes a 'Mean' row.

q denotes an international quiet day and d an international disturbed day.

DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS
INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS

Departures from the mean of the 24 hourly values (uncorrected for non-cyclic change)

9 LERWICK

1962

Table with 24 columns representing hours from 0-1 to 23-24. Rows include months (Jan to Dec), seasonal summaries (Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer), and component types (HORIZONTAL COMPONENT, DECLINATION, VERTICAL COMPONENT). Each cell contains a numerical value.

"Winter" comprises the four months, January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

16 LERWICK

1962

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	6 Apr.	02	12 Apr.	04	468	271	400	
2a	26 July	02	30 July	16	423	133	337	
3a	30 Aug.	23	4 Sept.	24	643	232	531	
4a	11 Sept.	05	13 Sept.	22	276	284	325	
5a	17 Dec.	09	23 Dec.	01	1062	431	636	

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	Date	Time of sudden commencement	End of disturbance		With initial reversed stroke			Magnitude of main stroke (γ)			Range of following disturbance (γ)		
			Date	Hour	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
*1b	10 Jan.	h. m. 02.14	12 Jan.	01	No	No	-	γ +9	γ -12	γ 0	439	225	363
*2b	19 Jan.	01.13	-	-	No	No	No	+7	-6	-4		small	
3b	22 Feb.	02.20	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+18	-19	-12		small	
4b	26 Feb.	12.33	-	-	No	Yes	No	+22	-21	-6		small	
5b	20 Apr.	23.57	-	-	No	No	Yes	+43	-15	-18		small	
6b	25 Apr.	13.29	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+24	-8	-9		small	
7b	7 Oct.	20.27	12 Oct.	18	Yes	No	Yes	+29	-4	-15	633	255	498
8b	4 Dec.	03.35	-	-	No	Yes	No	+13	-21	-6		small	

* ssc not well defined at Lerwick

In the case of an ssc*, that is, an ssc preceded, on at least one component, by one or more small oscillations, timing of the sudden commencement has been made from the main stroke.

(c) Disturbances due to solar flare (sfe)

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	Date	Commence-ment	Max.	End	Movement (γ)			K	K'	Notes
					H	D	Z			
1c	25 Mar.	h. m. 12.31	h. m. 12.36	h. m. 13.45	-25	0	+5	2	1	S.E.A.
2c	27 Apr.	14.12	14.18	14.35	-25	-8	+11	2	1	S.E.A.

S.E.A. = Sudden enhancement of atmospherics

17 LERWICK

Night commencing		Night commencing		Night commencing	
	JANUARY		MARCH (contd.)		AUGUST (contd.)
1 ca-c ..	Partly cloudy soon becoming cloudy	7 c-a ..	Cloudy becoming fair later	14 ca ..	Partly cloudy
2 ca-a-ca ..	Variable then fine then variable	10 a ..	Fine. A moderately bright arc at 22h.50m. became active with rays at 23h. and persisted until 23h.38m. when it gradually died to a glow at 23h.50m., and remained so until a brighter arc developed at 02h.15m. with rays becoming more active at 02h.30m., gradually fading to a faint glow at 02h.45m.	15 ca-a-ca ..	Partly cloudy then fine, then partly cloudy. Homogeneous arc at 00h.20m., with rays between 01h.02-05m., was obliterated by dawn at 01h.50m.
3 ca-a-ca ..	Variable then fine then variable			16 c ..	Mainly cloudy
5 a ..	Mainly fair	11 cb-b ..	Mainly fair. Moonlight	17 c ..	Mainly cloudy
6 ca-c ..	Partly cloudy then cloudy	12 cb ..	Variable. Moonlight	18 a-c ..	Fair becoming mainly cloudy
7 ca-a-ca ..	Variable then fine then variable	13 cb ..	Partly cloudy. Moonlight	21 c ..	Mainly cloudy
8 c-ca ..	Mainly cloudy	14 ca-b ..	Fair to fine with moonlight	22 cb ..	Partly cloudy or cloudy. Rays were seen at 22h.30m. and a glow at 22h.40m.
9 ca-a ..	Variable	15 c ..	Mainly cloudy	23 c ..	Cloudy becoming mainly cloudy
10 ca-a-ca ..	Variable then cloudy. A bright glow to N. at 22h.50m., with rays observed at 23h.10m., persisted until 23h.50m., when it was obscured by cloud	16 c ..	Mainly cloudy	25 ca ..	Very variable cloud
		17 c ..	Mainly cloudy	27 a-c ..	Partly cloudy becoming mainly cloudy
11 c-ca-a ..	Cloudy then variable	18 c-cb ..	Variable to cloudy. Moonlight	28 c ..	Partly cloudy or cloudy
13 cb-a ..	Variable. Moonlight early part of night	19 c-cb ..	Cloudy or partly cloudy	29 c-a ..	Cloudy becoming partly cloudy
14 c ..	Mainly cloudy	21 c ..	Mainly cloudy to cloudy	30 a-ca ..	Fair or fine becoming mainly cloudy
16 ca ..	Partly cloudy	22 cb-c ..	Partly cloudy to cloudy. Moonlight		
17 b-ca ..	Variable. Moonlight early night	23 ca ..	Mainly cloudy to partly cloudy		
18 ca-cb ..	Variable. Moonlight	26 c-ca-a ..	Cloudy to fair then fine		
19 c-b-ca ..	Cloudy then fine, then partly cloudy. Moonlight	27 ca-a ..	Fair		
20 cb-c-ca ..	Partly cloudy, then cloudy, then partly cloudy. Moonlight	28 a ..	Fine. A faint glow persisted from 23h.30m. to dawn		
21 cb ..	Variable. Moonlight	30 c ..	Mainly cloudy		
22 cb ..	Variable. Moonlight	31 a-c ..	Mainly fine becoming cloudy		
23 a-ca ..	Fine to variable. Cloudy later on				
24 ca-a-b ..	Variable then fine. Moonlight				
25 c-cb ..	Cloudy then partly cloudy. Moonlight				
26 ca-a ..	Variable or fine. Faint glow to N. at 20h.				
27 a-ca ..	Mainly fine then partly cloudy				
28 a-c ..	Variable then cloudy				
29 c ..	Mainly cloudy				
31 ca ..	Variable				
	FEBRUARY		APRIL		
1 a-ca ..	Variable	1 a-ca ..	Variable. Faint glow seen at 20h.45m. behind cloud	2 ca-a-c ..	Mainly cloudy to fair then cloudy
2 c-a-ca ..	Cloudy then variable	3 ca ..	Variable	3 c ..	Mainly cloudy then cloudy
3 ca ..	Variable	4 ca-a ..	Variable then fine	5 a-c ..	Mainly fine
4 ca-a ..	Variable. A glow at 20h.40m. was obscured by cloud at 20h.54m. At 21h.55m. a diffuse surface was seen through cloud gaps	5 c-ca ..	Cloudy then variable	6 c ..	Cloudy becoming partly cloudy
5 ca-c ..	Variable then cloudy	6 a ..	Fine. From 20h.44m. to 21h.13m. a rayed arc was observed with rays to zenith at 20h.45m. and 21h.13m. Between 21h.15m. and 23h.30m. a faint homogeneous arc or diffuse surface was present, fading to a glow at 23h.30m. At 00h.05m. the display was renewed with a bright curtain of rays. Between 00h.15m. and 01h.15m. a homogeneous band on diffuse surface gradually faded away	7 c ..	Partly cloudy, then cloudy, then partly cloudy
7 ca-c ..	Variable then cloudy			8 c ..	Partly cloudy then cloudy
9 c-ca ..	Cloudy then partly cloudy	7 a ..	Fine. A quiet homogeneous arc persisted between 21h.30m. and 23h.30m.	9 cb-c ..	Partly cloudy and moonlight then cloudy. A glow persisted between 21h.30m. and 00h.55m.
10 ca ..	Mainly cloudy	8 a-ca ..	Variable	10 cb ..	Partly cloudy and moonlight
11 c-ca ..	Cloudy then variable. At 02h.50m. a glow was seen to N.	9 c-ca ..	Mainly cloudy becoming fair	11 cb-b ..	Partly cloudy becoming fine with moonlight
12 ca-cb ..	Mainly cloudy then variable. Moonlight	10 a-c ..	Fair becoming cloudy. A diffuse glow was seen behind cloud at 21h.15m.	12 cb ..	Very variable cloud and moonlight
13 cb-ca ..	Variable or cloudy. Moonlight	11 c-cb ..	Cloudy to partly cloudy. Moonlight	13 cb ..	Partly cloudy and moonlight
14 c ..	Mainly cloudy	12 b ..	Fair. Moonlight	15 a-c ..	Very variable but mainly fair
15 c-ca ..	Cloudy then partly cloudy	13 b ..	Fair becoming fine. Moonlight	16 c ..	Mainly cloudy
16 cb ..	Cloudy or partly cloudy. Moonlight	14 b-ca ..	Fine becoming partly cloudy. Moonlight	17 c ..	Variable cloud
18 c-cb ..	Mainly cloudy then partly cloudy. Moonlight	15 a-ca-b ..	Fine to cloudy to fair. Moonlight	18 c ..	Mainly cloudy
19 c-b-cb ..	Cloudy to fine then partly cloudy. Moonlight	16 b ..	Fine. Moonlight	21 c ..	Mainly cloudy
20 ca-cb-ca ..	Partly cloudy to variable then partly cloudy. Moonlight	17 cb-b-c ..	Fair becoming cloudy. Moonlight	22 a-c ..	Mainly fine becoming cloudy
21 ca-c ..	Variable then cloudy	18 b-ca ..	Fair then variable. Moonlight	23 c-cb ..	Cloudy becoming partly cloudy and moonlight
22 a-ca ..	Mainly fine	21 ca ..	Partly cloudy	24 a ..	Fine. An arc with occasional rays was seen at 20h.50m. and a glow at 21h.30m. and 21h.50m.
23 ca-c ..	Mainly cloudy	25 c-ca ..	Cloudy then partly cloudy	25 c-a-c ..	Mainly cloudy with brief fine interval about 23h.
24 c-ca ..	Mainly cloudy	26 ca-c-ca ..	Mainly cloudy then partly cloudy	27 c-a ..	Cloudy becoming fine
25 ca-c ..	Cloudy or variable	27 a ..	Fine	29 a-c ..	Fine to partly cloudy to cloudy. A glow to north was seen between 19h.42m. and 00h.15m.
26 ca-c ..	Partly cloudy soon overcast	28 a ..	Fine	30 a-ca ..	Mainly fair or fine becoming partly cloudy
27 ca ..	Mainly cloudy	29 ca ..	Partly cloudy		
28 ca ..	Variable				
	MARCH		AUGUST		OCTOBER
1 c-ca ..	Cloudy then variable	1 c-a ..	Mainly cloudy becoming fine	1 a ..	Fine. A quiet homogeneous arc persisted between 19h.40m. and 21h.50m. A glow at 22h.50m. became a pulsating surface with rays at 22h.55m. A glow was again seen between 23h.10m. and 23h.20m. with a pulsating surface at 23h.14m.
2 c-ca ..	Variable	2 c ..	Mainly cloudy	2 c ..	Partly cloudy with brief fine interval at midnight
3 ca-c ..	Variable then cloudy	4 c ..	Mainly cloudy	3 c ..	Variable cloud
4 a ..	Mainly fine. A diffuse surface was seen at 00h.30m. and 04h.50m.	5 ac ..	Partly cloudy	5 a-ca ..	Fair to fine to fair
5 a ..	Mainly fine. A faint glow at 21h.30m. with a ray for a few seconds at 21h.31m. persisted until 01h. From 03h. until dawn faint rays above a diffuse surface were seen at various times	6 a-c ..	Fine becoming cloudy	6 c-a-ca ..	Cloudy becoming variable
		7 a-ca ..	Fine becoming partly cloudy	7 a-c ..	Fine becoming cloudy. A faint glow was seen at 21h.53m.
		8 a-ca ..	Partly cloudy	8 c-a-c ..	Cloudy with brief fine interval at 01h.
		9 c ..	Mainly cloudy	10 ca ..	Partly cloudy
		10 a-ca ..	Fine becoming cloudy	11 c ..	Mainly cloudy
		11 ca-c ..	Partly cloudy	12 c ..	Mainly cloudy
		12 c-ca ..	Cloudy becoming partly cloudy	13 cb ..	Variable cloud and moonlight
		13 a ..	Variable cloud	15 c ..	Partly cloudy becoming foggy
				18 cb ..	Very variable cloud
				19 c ..	Partly cloudy becoming cloudy
				20 c ..	Mainly cloudy

Night commencing		Night commencing		Night commencing	
	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER (contd.)		DECEMBER (contd.)
21 c-b-c	.. Cloudy becoming fair and moonlight then cloudy	16 b	⊕ Variable cloud and moonlight. At 19h.45m. a rayed band appeared suddenly but had disappeared by 20h.05m.	11 c-cb	.. Cloudy becoming variable and moonlight
23 c	.. Very variable cloud	17 a-b	.. Fair	12 cb	.. Variable cloud and moonlight
25 c-ca	⊕ Partly cloudy. A faint glow was seen between 22h.40m. and 23h.30m.	18 ca-b	.. Very variable cloud	13 c	.. Mainly cloudy
26 ca-c	⊕ Partly cloudy becoming cloudy. A faint glow was observed intermittently between 18h.48m. and 20h.45m.	19 ca-c	.. Partly cloudy becoming cloudy	14 cb	.. Variable cloud and moonlight
27 c	.. Variable cloud	20 ca-b	.. Very variable cloud - moonlight later	15 c-cb	.. Cloudy becoming variable and moonlight
28 ca	.. Very variable cloud	21 a-b	⊕ Mainly fine. A faint glow between 17h.30m. and 01h.45m. brightened to a double homogeneous arc until 01h.50m. Between 02h.15m. and 03h.05m. a homogeneous arc persisted, with occasional bundles of bright rays. A quiet glow or arc was seen between 03h.15m. and 04h.45m.	16 c-b	.. Variable becoming fine and moonlight
29 c-ca	.. Cloudy becoming fair or fine	22 ca-c	.. Partly cloudy becoming cloudy	17 c	⊕ Variable cloud. A faint glow was observed between 17h.30m. and 18h.34m.
30 ca	.. Very variable cloud	23 c	.. Cloudy with brief clear interval at 05h.	18 ca-cb	⊕ Variable cloud with fine spells. A faint glow at 18h.55m. developed into a homogeneous arc at 19h.08m. reverting to a glow by 19h.15m. At 19h.30m. and 20h.04m. rays of varying intensity were seen. The glow persisted until 00h.15m.
31 ca	⊕ Very variable cloud. A faint glow was seen intermittently between 22h.35m. and 01h.20m.	24 a-c	.. Mainly fine becoming cloudy	19 a-c	⊕ Fine becoming cloudy. A glow at 19h.10m. became an arc of varying intensity at 20h.25m. until suddenly fading at 21h.15m. to appear again, as suddenly, at 21h.17m. with faint ray, fading to a glow by 21h.27m. until 00h.30m.
	NOVEMBER	25 c-ca	.. Cloudy becoming variable	20 c	.. Cloudy becoming variable
3 ca	⊕ Variable cloud. A faint glow at 21h.50m.	26 ca	.. Very variable	21 a-c	⊕ Fine becoming variable. A rayed arc at 18h.50m. became a very faint glow by 18h.58m. brightening to a homogeneous band at 20h.10m. Flaming rays were seen at 20h.28m. The glow, with a bright ray at 20h.39m., persisted until 21h.25m.
4 ca	.. Partly cloudy	27 c-ca	.. Cloudy becoming variable	22 a	.. Fair or fine
6 c-ca	.. Cloudy then variable	29 a	⊕ Mainly fine. A faint glow or arc with occasional rays persisted between 18h.54m. and 19h.55m. An arc was again seen at 01h.52m. and 02h.	25 c-a	.. Cloudy becoming fine
7 c-ca	.. Cloudy until 05h. then partly cloudy	30 ca	.. Very variable	26 c	.. Very variable cloud
9 c-cb	.. Mainly cloudy with occasional fair intervals		DECEMBER	27 ca	.. Very variable cloud
10 c	.. Mainly cloudy	1 c	.. Cloudy or variable	28 ca	⊕ Very variable cloud. A faint glow was seen at 21h.40m.
11 b-cb	.. Mainly fine becoming partly cloudy	2 c	.. Variable cloud	29 a-ca	.. Fine becoming variable
12 c-b	⊕ Variable cloud. Very faint glow was seen at 00h.	3 c	.. Partly cloudy becoming cloudy	30 ca	.. Very variable
13 c-a	.. Mainly cloudy becoming partly cloudy	5 cb-ca	.. Fine to fair becoming cloudy	31 a	.. Fair becoming fine
14 cb	.. Very variable cloud and moonlight	6 c	.. Mainly cloudy becoming variable		
15 b	⊕ Variable cloud and moonlight A faint glow at 19h.30m. became a bright flaming rayed band at 20h.45-47m. A glow, with rays at 21h.07 and 08m., was seen between 21h.05m. and 21h.12m. An active rayed arc of varying brightness was present between 23h.35m. and 00h.05m.	8 c	.. Partly cloudy		
		9 cb-c	.. Variable cloud and moonlight		
		10 c	.. Cloudy		

In the interests of brevity there have been omitted from Table 17 all dates on which the sky throughout the night remained completely overcast and on which therefore, no opportunity arose of determining whether or not aurora occurred. The nights on which aurora was actually seen are indicated by the symbol ⊕. The nights on which aurora was not seen despite at least an occasional interval of more or less clear sky, are indicated by the symbol ..; in the latter case also, remarks on the weather are added to assist the reader in judging how far the fact of no observation of aurora may be taken as indicating that there was not actual aurora.

The letters a, b, c, have the following significance:-

- a = Conditions favourable for seeing aurora
 - b = Unfavourable for faint aurora (because of moonlight, mist, thin cloud etc.), but not such as to mask bright aurora
 - c = Cloudy, but aurora not seen in clear intervals
 - ca,cb = Cloudy, but with conditions a or b respectively, in the intervals
- Changing conditions are indicated by a hyphen; for example, a-c.

18 BRITISH ISLES

Date	Φ_1	Forms	Time	Φ_2	Date	Φ_1	Forms	Time	Φ_2	Date	Φ_1	Forms	Time	Φ_2
JANUARY					MAY					OCTOBER				
1-2	61	G	0050		2-3	60	G	2250-0100		1-2	59	HA, R, PS	1920-2400	61
9-10	59	HA	1750-0600	65	6-7	56	G	2110-2305		4-5	61	G	2250-0200	
10-11	59	HA, RA	1750-0300	64	13-14	60	G	2320		5-6	56	HA, HB, R	1955-0350	62
14-15	59	HA, R	1950-0250		14-15	62	G	2350-0120		6-7	61	G	2050-2250	
26-27	62	G	2000-2020		31-1	58	G	0050		7-8	57	HA, RA, F	2050-0250	63
27-28	62	G	2150		JUNE					8-9	62	HA, F	2300-0500	64
FEBRUARY					3-4	58	G	0050		9-10	63	R	2400-0400	65
2-3	62	G	2250-0050		4-5	59	G	2350-0100		19-20	59	G	1835-2330	
4-5	55	G, DS	1930-0600		5-6	59	G	2350		22-23	59	HA	2150-2250	65
6-7	63	DS	2300-2400		JULY					23-24	61	G	2250-0250	
11-12	63	G	0250	66	25-26	58	G	2100-0200		25-26	57	G, R	2035-0200	
12-13	62	G	0350		26-27	57	G	0250		26-27	55	HA, RA	1810-2245	62
13-14	62	G	0150-0500		31-1	58	RA	0123-0152		27-28	60	G	2050-0100	
16-17	57	HA	1830-2400		AUGUST					28-29	60	G	1805-0025	
21-22	58	G	2400		8-9	58	G	2130-0100		30-31	60	G	2040-0010	
25-26	61	G	2350-0100		9-10	60	G	2340-0140		31-1	60	G	2040-2300	
26-27	62	G	2130		15-16	59	HA, RA	0020-0150	66	4-5	58	HA, R	2043-2140	
27-28	60	G	2050		16-17	61	RA	2400		5-6	61	G	2350-0100	
MARCH					18-19	61	HA, RA	2150-2350		12-13	63	G	0001	
3-4	62	G	2150-2300		21-22	59	HA, RA	0040-0118		15-16	59	RA, RB	1850-0350	65
4-5	63	G	2300		22-23	59	G	2150		16-17	63	RB	1945-2015	
5-6	60	HA, RA	1950-0450		23-24	61	G	2150-0250		21-22	59	HA, HB, RA, RB	1730-0550	65
6-7	60	G	2025		24-25	58	RA	2115-0150		23-24	63	G	2230-2400	
10-11	59	HA, RA	1950-0400	66	29-30	59	DS	2300-0300	66	24-25	61	G	0250	
12-13	58	RA	1915-2320		30-31	61	HA	0050-0150		25-26	60	G	1750-2200	
15-16	62	R	2150-2350		31-1	62	G	2150-0250		27-28	60	G	2357 and 0440	
28-29	63	G	2350-0245		SEPTEMBER					29-30	57	HA, RA	1854-0500	
APRIL					1-2	60	HA	2150-0250		30-1	60	G	1930-2150	
1-2	61	G	2045-2130		2-3	63	G	0200		DECEMBER				
2-3	60	G	2100-0150		3-4	62	RA	2350	65	4-5	59	RA	2350-0100	
3-4	60	G	2135-0300		6-7	61	G	2050-2300		7-8	62	G	2150-2200	
4-5	61	RA	2250-2350		7-8	62	G	2050		11-12	59	G	1710-2300	
5-6	60	G	0350		9-10	61	G	2130-0300	65	14-15	60	G	0003	
6-7	58	HA, RA, F	2050-0140	63	12-13	59	RA	2010-0020		17-18	55	HA, HB, RA, RB, F	1750-0200	61
7-8	57	HA, RA	2000-0250	66	15-16	61	G	0350		18-19	55	HA, RA	1740-0500	64
8-9	58	HA, R	1945-0300		18-19	63	G	2300-2400		19-20	56	HA, R	1910-0030	66
9-10	60	G	2250-2300		23-24	61	G	0150-0300		20-21	56	G	1615-0500	66
10-11	59	G	2045-2300		24-25	63	G	2050-2150		21-22	60	HA, RA, F	1850-2125	65
11-12	60	G	2105		26-27	63	G	0100		22-23	61	G	1750-2200	
12-13	60	G	2215-2350		28-29	59	G	2250-2400		26-27	58	HA	1750-2345	
15-16	62	G	2150		29-30	59	G	1942-0350		27-28	60	G	2050-2250	
21-22	61	G	2150		30-1	60	G	2050-0100		28-29	63	G	2140	
22-23	59	G	2130							30-31	61	R	2350-0050	
25-26	60	G	0140											
26-27	61	G	2250-0050											
28-29	62	G	0150											
30-1	58	G, R	2045-0005											

The above table was compiled in the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh from all data available for the longitude of the British Isles, using mainly observations made at British Meteorological Office stations and by British voluntary observers, but including also some of the data from the Faroes, from Ireland and from France. Acknowledgements are made to the Directors of the Meteorological Services of Denmark (for the Faroes data), Ireland and France.

In the table, Φ_1 is the lowest geomagnetic latitude from which aurora was seen in the longitudes considered. On any night, if more than a horizon glow was seen from the British Isles, the other forms reported are listed and the period of time (G.M.T.) during which the display was observed from the British Isles is stated. The standard abbreviations are used for the forms and types of activity: G = horizon glow; HA = homogeneous arc; RA = rayed arc; HB = homogeneous band; RB = rayed band; R = rays; S = surface; P = pulsating; F = flaming. If the forms could not be determined because of cloud or twilight, but auroral light was positively identified, the abbreviation L is used. Under Φ_2 is given the lowest geomagnetic latitude of overhead occurrence in the longitudes considered. In the absence of direct visual observations, Φ_2 is deduced from elevation measurements made in other latitudes, assuming a height of 100 Km. for the lower edges of arcs and bands.

Because of varying observing conditions, these data are in some cases incomplete; aurora may have been overhead in latitudes lower than those listed, and other forms may have occurred. Fuller details may be obtained from the Laboratory on request.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean value for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours

19 LERWICK

Factor 2.77

JULY 1962

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), volts per metre, and Mean. Rows 1-31 show hourly data for July 1962, and a Mean row is at the bottom.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean value for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours

19 LERWICK

Factor 2.72 to 0900Z on 31st then 2.0 to 2400Z

AUGUST 1962

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), volts per metre, and Mean. Rows 1-31 show hourly data for August 1962, and a Mean row is at the bottom.

Daily, monthly and annual means are computed excluding hours with precipitation and, of course, all indeterminate entries. The number of hours or days used in computing each mean is shown in round brackets. Entries in square brackets are means for 0a days (see Introduction) and the figure in round brackets is the number of days used in computing this mean.

20 LERWICK

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient
1	1b	0.2	1c	1.8	1c	2.6	1c	2.3	0a	0.0	1b	2.2
2	1a	0.1	1a	1.9	1c	2.6	1b	0.6	0a	0.0	1a	0.4
3	1a	0.2	1c	2.1	2c	5.0	1b	0.6	1a	0.2	0a	0.0
4	1a	1.4	1c	2.8	1c	2.2	1b	0.7	0a	0.0	1a	0.1
5	2b	5.6	1c	1.8	1c	2.2	1b	2.1	1a	0.6	0a	0.0
6	1b	0.3	2a	5.4	1a	0.4	1b	0.5	0a	0.0	1a	0.8
7	2c	4.5	1b	1.9	2c	4.4	1a	0.2	1a	0.3	1a	0.1
8	1c	2.7	1a	1.5	1b	0.5	1c	2.4	1b	2.2	0a	0.0
9	1c	1.7	1b	2.7	2b	16.9	1b	0.7	0b	0.0	2a	3.2
10	1c	2.4	1c	2.9	1a	0.1	2c	3.3	1a	0.2	1a	1.4
11	2c	5.8	2c	9.0	1c	1.8	2c	6.6	1a	0.6	1a	0.9
12	2c	3.0	2c	3.5	1b	1.5	1c	1.7	1a	0.1	1a	0.1
13	1b	2.7	1c	1.4	1c	2.6	1a	0.1	2b	4.4	1a	0.4
14	1b	1.1	1a	2.0	2c	3.5	0a	0.0	1a	0.2	2a	4.0
15	2c	8.4	2a	10.1	1c	0.3	0a	0.0	1b	0.6	0a	0.0
16	2b	5.6	2a	3.4	1a	0.1	0a	0.0	2c	9.6	1a	0.8
17	1b	0.7	1b	1.0	0a	0.0	0a	0.0	2c	4.9	1a	0.8
18	1b	0.5	1a	1.3	2a	3.1	0a	0.0	1b	1.5	1b	0.5
19	2c	8.5	0a	0.0	1a	2.1	1a	3.0	0a	0.0	1a	0.2
20	1c	2.3	0a	0.0	1b	0.5	2b	3.7	1a	0.2	1b	1.1
21	1b	2.2	0a	0.0	1b	2.8	1b	0.2	2b	6.8	1b	0.7
22	2c	3.1	0a	0.0	1b	0.2	2b	9.0	2b	16.7	1b	1.4
23	1c	1.6	0a	0.0	1b	0.4	0a	0.0	2b	6.4	1a	0.2
24	1b	0.1	1a	0.1	2b	4.8	1a	0.6	2a	4.3	2c	8.9
25	2b	3.6	1b	0.3	2b	3.9	2c	6.4	1a	0.1	1b	2.4
26	1c	1.7	1b	0.3	2c	4.1	1a	0.2	0a	0.0	1b	0.6
27	1b	0.2	1a	0.4	1b	1.1	0a	0.0	1a	0.3	1a	1.7
28	1a	0.3	1b	1.1	1b	0.7	0a	0.0	1a	0.1	1a	0.2
29	1b	1.8			2c	12.0	0a	0.0	1a	0.6	0a	0.0
30	2b	10.1			2c	7.6	0a	0.0	2c	3.2	1a	1.0
31	2c	5.2			1c	1.4			1b	0.2		
Total	-	87.6	-	58.7	-	91.4	-	44.9	-	64.3	-	34.1
No. of days used	-	31	-	28	-	31	-	30	-	31	-	30
Mean	-	2.8	-	2.1	-	2.9	-	1.5	-	2.1	-	1.1

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient
1	1a	0.3	0a	0.0	1b	0.7	1a	1.1	2b	4.4	1a	0.2
2	1b	1.7	0a	0.0	1b	2.8	1a	0.1	1b	1.5	1a	0.1
3	1a	0.4	1b	2.9	1a	2.5	1a	0.2	1c	1.9	0a	0.0
4	1a	0.6	2c	6.5	2a	11.4	0a	0.0	0a	0.0	1a	0.3
5	0a	0.0	0a	0.0	1a	2.3	1b	1.2	1b	2.9	0a	0.0
6	1a	0.7	1a	1.0	2c	7.7	1a	0.3	0a	0.0	1a	1.2
7	1a	0.9	0a	0.0	1b	2.1	0a	0.0	1b	1.2	1a	0.5
8	0a	0.0	1a	0.4	1a	1.1	0a	0.0	1b	1.3	2c	4.9
9	0a	0.0	2b	4.6	2c	5.3	1a	2.6	1a	0.4	1c	2.0
10	0a	0.0	1a	0.3	1a	0.6	1a	0.4	0a	0.0	2c	4.5
11	1a	0.1	1b	2.5	1b	1.4	0a	0.0	0a	0.0	2b	5.5
12	1a	1.3	1a	0.6	1a	0.1	1a	0.4	0a	0.0	1c	2.9
13	1a	1.7	1b	0.3	1a	0.1	1b	0.7	2c	6.1	1b	1.5
14	1a	0.2	1b	0.1	2b	3.1	2a	3.8	2b	4.1	2c	6.9
15	1a	0.1	0a	0.0	1b	1.5	1a	1.7	1c	2.7	1b	1.0
16	0a	0.0	1a	1.1	1b	2.5	1a	0.5	1a	0.6	2c	3.3
17	0a	0.0	0a	0.0	2c	3.7	1b	1.7	1b	0.4	1a	0.1
18	0a	0.0	1a	1.0	0a	0.0	1a	2.2	1c	1.5	1b	1.9
19	1b	1.3	0a	0.0	0a	0.0	1a	0.1	1b	0.5	1b	0.2
20	1a	0.7	1b	1.1	0a	0.0	1a	0.1	1b	2.7	2c	10.1
21	2b	4.4	1b	1.6	1a	0.1	1a	0.8	1c	0.9	1b	0.4
22	1b	2.4	1a	0.2	2b	3.8	1a	0.1	0a	0.0	0a	0.0
23	0a	0.0	2b	5.2	2a	4.2	1b	2.0	2b	4.4	1a	0.6
24	0a	0.0	1b	1.1	1a	0.1	1a	0.4	1a	0.2	1a	1.7
25	0a	0.0	1b	2.3	1a	0.6	2b	5.3	1a	0.1	1b	1.1
26	1a	0.1	2c	5.0	2b	3.7	1c	2.2	0a	0.0	1c	2.1
27	0a	0.0	2b	4.9	1b	2.5	2c	4.3	1a	1.9	1c	2.1
28	1a	0.1	1a	0.4	1a	0.3	1c	2.4	2a	3.3	1b	1.5
29	1a	0.5	2c	6.7	2c	3.9	1b	2.6	1b	1.2	1b	1.7
30	1a	0.5	1b	1.7	2b	3.0	1c	1.5	1a	0.1	1b	0.6
31	2b	4.4	0a	0.0			1c	2.5			1b	1.5
Total	-	22.4	-	51.5	-	71.1	-	41.2	-	44.3	-	60.4
No. of days used	-	31	-	31	-	30	-	31	-	30	-	31
Mean	-	0.7	-	1.7	-	2.4	-	1.3	-	1.5	-	1.9

Annual values: Character 0 1 2
 No. of days used 64 227 74

Duration: Total 671.9
 No. of days 365
 Mean 1.84

ESKDALEMUIR

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for time intervals (Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24), magnetic force values, Mean, and Sum 18,000+. Includes a Grand Total of 603,052.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for time intervals (Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24), magnetic declination values, Mean, and Sum 400.0+. Includes a Grand Total of 13695.0.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for station (23 ESKDALEMUIR (Z)), time (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24), magnetic force values (gamma), and summary statistics (Mean, Sum 9000+). Includes a Grand Total of 293,085.

DAILY EXTREMES OF GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS, MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES (K AND C) AND TEMPERATURE IN MAGNETOGRAPH CHAMBER

Table for station 24 ESKDALEMUIR showing daily extremes of geomagnetic elements (Horizontal, Declination, Vertical components), 3-hr range indices K, sum of K indices, magnetic character of day (C), and temperature in magnetograph chamber (200+).

q denotes an international quiet day and d an international disturbed day.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 21: ESKDALEMUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + FEBRUARY 1962. Columns: Hour G.M.T., 0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, Mean, Sum 19,000+. Rows: 1-28 (q/d) and Mean/Sum.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 22: ESKDALEMUIR (D) 10° + FEBRUARY 1962. Columns: Hour G.M.T., 0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, Mean, Sum 300.0+. Rows: 1-28 (q/d) and Mean/Sum.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 22 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 columns for Mean and Sum. Includes sub-headers for 'Hour G.M.T.', '16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) +', and 'MARCH 1962'. Data rows are numbered 1 to 31, with a final 'Mean' and 'Sum 25,000+' row.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 22 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 columns for Mean and Sum. Includes sub-headers for 'Hour G.M.T.', '10° +', and 'MARCH 1962'. Data rows are numbered 1 to 31, with a final 'Mean' and 'Sum 400.0+' row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for station (21 ESKDALEMUIR (H)), time of day (Hour G.M.T.), and magnetic force components (1-12, 12-13 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 19,000+). Rows list hourly data from 1 to 30, including mean and sum values.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for station (22 ESKDALEMUIR (D)), time of day (Hour G.M.T.), and magnetic declination components (1-12, 12-13 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 300.0+). Rows list hourly data from 1 to 30, including mean and sum values.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 19,000+. Row 21 ESKDALEMUIR (H) shows magnetic force data for 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + in MAY 1962.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 300.0+. Row 22 ESKDALEMUIR (D) shows magnetic declination data for 10° + in MAY 1962.

Grand Total 12216.1

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 19,000+) and 30 rows (1 to 30). Title: 21 ESKDALEUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + JUNE 1962.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 300.0+) and 30 rows (1 to 30). Title: 22 ESKDALEUIR (D) 10° + JUNE 1962.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 21: ESKDALEMUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + JULY 1962. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 19,000+. Rows are numbered 1 to 31 with various letter suffixes (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4 d, 5 d, 6, 7, 8, 9 q, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 q, 17 q, 18 q, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 d, 27 d, 28 d, 29, 30 q, 31). Mean values range from 843 to 884. Grand Total: 623,496.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 22: ESKDALEMUIR (D) 10° + JULY 1962. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 300.0+. Rows are numbered 1 to 31 with various letter suffixes (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4 d, 5 d, 6, 7, 8, 9 q, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 q, 17 q, 18 q, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 d, 27 d, 28 d, 29, 30 q, 31). Mean values range from 13.9 to 15.5. Grand Total: 11535.3.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 21: ESKDALEMUIR (H) 16,000y (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + SEPTEMBER 1962. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 19,000+. Rows 1-30 show hourly data with values ranging from 801 to 855.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 22: ESKDALEMUIR (D) 10° + SEPTEMBER 1962. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 200.0+. Rows 1-30 show hourly data with values ranging from 5.3 to 14.8.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 21 ESKDALEMUIR (H), 16,000γ (0*16 C.G.S. unit) +, NOVEMBER 1962. Rows include hourly measurements (1-30) and summary rows (Mean, Sum 24,000+).

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 22 ESKDALEMUIR (D), 10°, NOVEMBER 1962. Rows include hourly measurements (1-30) and summary rows (Mean, Sum 200*0+).

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 21 ESKDALEMUIR (H), 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) +, DECEMBER 1962, Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 19,000+. Rows include data for hours 1-31 and a mean row.

837 at 0-1h. 1 January 1963.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 22 FSKDALEMUIR (D), 10° +, DECEMBER 1962, Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 200.0°. Rows include data for hours 1-31 and a mean row.

11.1 at 0-1h. 1 January 1963.

MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS

For all, a , quiet, q , and disturbed, d , days for H , D and Z and for all days for X , $-Y$, I and F

25 ESKDALEMUIR										1962			
	Horizontal (H) component			Declination (D) (west)			Vertical (Z) component			North component (X) all days	West component ($-Y$) all days	Inclination (I) (north) all days	Total force (F) all days
	a	q	d	a	q	d	a	q	d				
	16,000 γ +			10 $^{\circ}$ +			45,000 γ +						
	γ	γ	γ				γ	γ	γ				γ
January	811	815	801	18.4	18.3	18.3	394	391	399	16539	3008	69 40.7	48407
February	814	817	808	18.0	18.0	18.3	394	391	401	16543	3006	69 40.5	48408
March	824	827	817	17.6	17.6	17.7	389	387	394	16553	3006	69 39.7	48406
April	824	826	815	16.8	16.6	16.8	390	394	389	16554	3002	69 39.7	48408
May	834	838	836	16.4	16.6	16.4	391	390	396	16564	3002	69 39.1	48413
June	837	842	836	16.3	16.7	16.8	391	390	389	16568	3002	69 38.9	48413
July	838	838	834	15.5	15.9	15.7	392	392	390	16569	2999	69 38.9	48414
August	835	839	831	15.3	15.4	15.6	394	396	389	16566	2997	69 39.1	48415
September	829	835	825	14.3	14.7	14.3	400	401	397	16561	2991	69 39.6	48418
October	825	829	818	13.8	14.3	12.8	404	404	401	16558	2988	69 40.0	48421
November	833	840	825	13.6	13.8	12.9	408	407	408	16566	2989	69 39.6	48427
December	834	839	821	12.3	13.0	10.2	410	408	410	16567	2983	69 39.6	48430
Year	828	832	822	15.7	15.9	15.5	396	396	397	16560	2998	69 39.6	48415

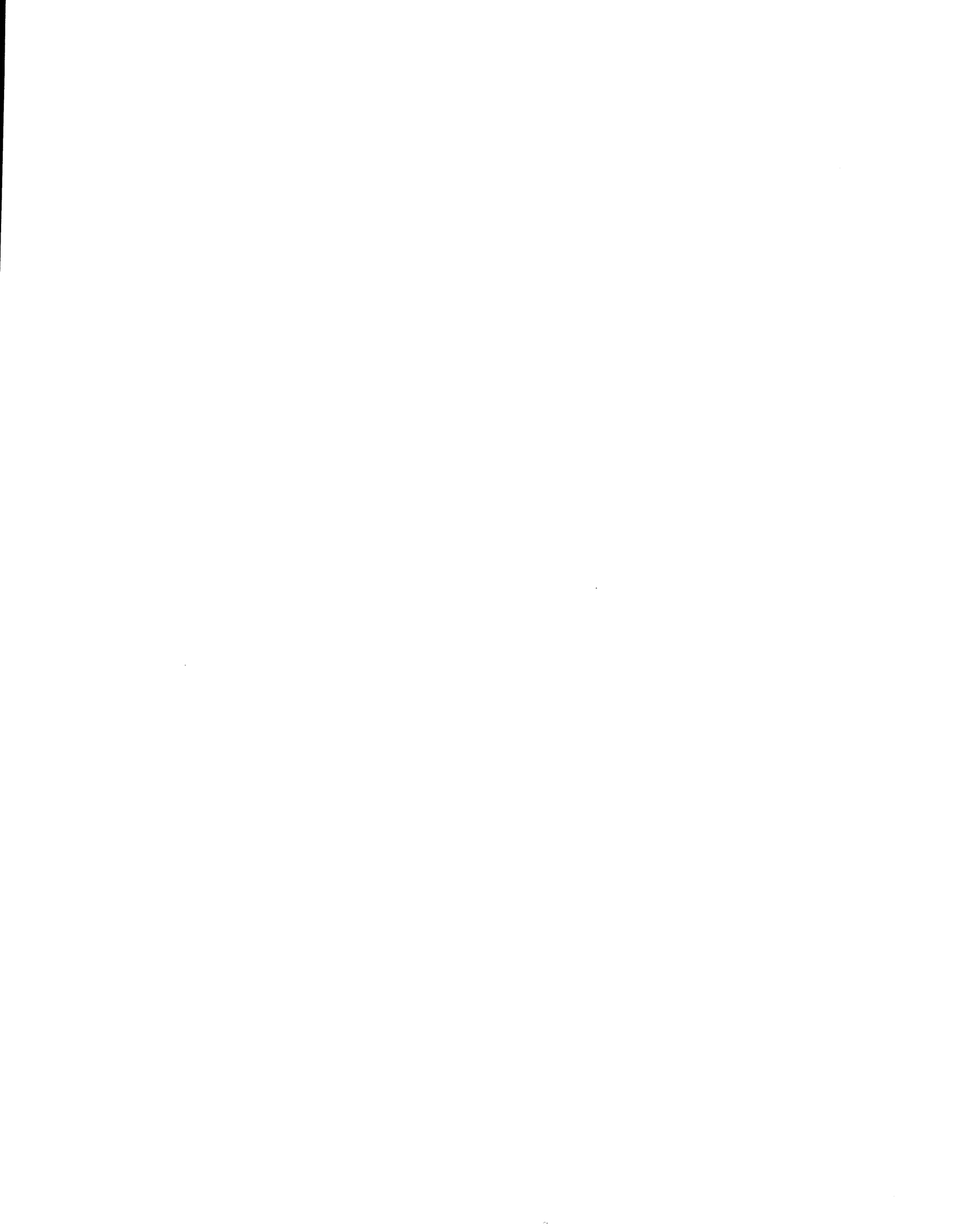
DAILY RANGE AND MEAN MONTHLY VALUES

26 ESKDALEMUIR										1962		
	Mean daily range						Mean daily range expressed as percentage of yearly mean					
	1962			Mean 1932-53			1962			Mean 1932-53		
	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	44	47	24	78	83	47	56	61	51	76	90	75
February	59	66	41	84	89	53	76	86	87	82	97	84
March	57	70	32	126	113	85	73	91	68	124	123	135
April	92	82	54	125	103	77	118	106	115	123	112	122
May	71	75	42	116	91	71	91	97	89	114	99	113
June	85	78	44	105	84	55	109	101	94	103	91	87
July	89	77	48	110	85	56	114	100	102	108	92	89
August	85	83	56	113	93	68	109	108	119	111	101	108
September	105	89	69	117	106	81	135	116	147	115	116	129
October	100	102	67	107	102	76	128	132	143	105	111	121
November	76	79	36	73	79	47	97	103	77	72	86	75
December	73	75	50	66	74	42	94	97	106	65	80	67
Winter	63	67	38	75	81	47	81	87	81	74	88	75
Equinox	89	86	55	119	106	80	114	112	117	117	115	127
Summer	83	78	47	111	88	63	106	101	100	109	96	100
Year	78	77	47	102	92	63	-	-	-	-	-	-

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY RANGE

27 ESKDALEMUIR										1962	
Range	Number of cases, 1962			Percentage distribution							
	H	D	Z	H		D		Z			
				1962	1932-53	1962	1932-53	1962	1932-53		
γ				%	%	%	%	%	%		
0 - 9	0	0	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.3		
10 - 19	5	1	43	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	11.8	14.1		
20 - 29	26	18	75	7.1	3.9	4.9	2.5	20.5	19.8		
30 - 39	28	30	70	7.7	6.0	8.2	5.0	19.2	16.0		
40 - 49	32	17	35	8.8	7.8	4.7	7.4	9.6	10.2		
50 - 59	48	63	31	13.0	10.4	17.3	12.1	8.5	7.5		
60 - 69	36	60	23	9.9	11.7	16.4	12.9	6.3	5.6		
70 - 79	41	50	14	11.2	10.6	13.7	12.3	3.8	3.6		
80 - 89	36	19	14	9.9	9.0	5.2	10.7	3.8	3.0		
90 - 99	28	26	10	7.7	7.3	7.1	8.3	3.0	2.4		
100 - 109	22	16	7	6.0	5.8	4.4	5.9	1.9	2.1		
110 - 119	7	22	4	1.9	5.1	6.0	4.0	1.1	1.7		
120 - 129	11	7	5	3.0	3.3	1.9	3.5	1.4	1.7		
130 - 139	11	7	2	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.6	0.5	1.2		
140 - 149	14	11	1	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	0.3	0.8		
150 - 159	3	5	2	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.9		
160 - 169	3	1	2	0.8	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.7		
170 - 179	0	6	1	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.4		
180 - 189	4	2	2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6		
190 - 199	3	1	2	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5		
200 +	7	3	2	1.9	6.3	0.8	4.0	0.5	4.8		
Days omitted	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-		



ALL DAYS

Departures from the mean of the 24 hourly values (uncorrected for non-cyclic change)

29 ESKDALEMUIR

1962

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24) and rows for months (Jan to Dec), Year, Winter, Equinox, and Summer. The table is divided into three sections: DECLINATION (measured positive towards the west), INCLINATION, and HORIZONTAL COMPONENT.

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF MAGNETIC FORCE
INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS

Departures from the mean of the 24 hourly values (uncorrected for non-cyclic change)

30 ESKDALEUIR

1962

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec), hours (0-1 to 23-24), and components (NORTH, WEST, VERTICAL). Each cell contains numerical values representing magnetic force departures.

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS

Departures from the mean of the 24 hourly values (uncorrected for non-cyclic change)

Table with 24 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24) and rows for months (Jan-Dec), Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer, and Horizontal Component (gamma values). Includes sub-sections for DECLINATION and INCLINATION.

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

The ranges are derived from the diurnal inequalities printed in Tables 28 to 33

34 ESKDALEMUIR

1962

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days			All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	X	-Y	Z	X	-Y	Z	X	-Y	Z	D	I	H	D	I	H	D	I	H
January	20.0	23.4	14.2	14.0	17.8	5.5	37.8	40.6	53.6	5.04	1.26	17.7	3.82	0.86	13.4	8.71	3.68	35.3
February	22.0	28.9	18.7	19.9	24.0	6.4	39.8	61.8	60.6	6.17	1.30	20.1	5.03	1.18	19.4	12.60	4.05	41.6
March	30.1	39.9	22.2	24.5	36.7	15.7	46.0	63.3	41.2	8.77	1.53	25.7	7.74	1.20	22.3	13.36	2.73	40.5
April	43.5	45.0	30.4	40.8	46.1	23.4	61.6	64.2	77.4	9.49	2.45	42.6	9.66	2.32	41.5	13.93	3.90	61.2
May	44.6	57.1	32.7	43.2	51.3	22.6	52.8	71.1	56.9	11.88	2.21	44.3	10.67	2.28	42.7	14.75	2.15	51.6
June	47.7	58.4	29.7	48.3	57.7	26.4	54.0	64.8	46.2	12.17	2.63	49.3	12.15	2.66	47.5	13.62	3.01	57.2
July	45.5	51.5	28.0	41.6	56.5	22.1	58.9	55.4	46.8	10.43	2.55	47.5	11.74	2.38	41.5	11.08	3.37	58.3
August	41.9	50.8	33.6	38.0	52.9	21.9	65.3	56.7	74.6	10.38	2.30	41.7	10.68	2.46	39.0	12.24	4.81	65.5
September	39.5	38.9	37.0	34.9	37.6	16.5	70.6	57.9	84.6	8.43	2.34	37.4	7.93	1.95	32.5	12.67	4.89	66.4
October	40.8	41.8	36.7	33.5	33.8	21.6	41.3	62.2	82.1	9.29	2.66	35.7	7.64	2.24	31.4	13.35	3.15	37.1
November	27.2	33.0	18.3	19.4	20.4	4.6	58.8	60.6	37.6	7.49	1.72	23.8	4.40	2.96	18.7	14.22	3.64	48.9
December	15.8	29.3	24.2	9.9	15.4	6.7	36.3	67.7	92.2	6.14	1.30	15.1	3.30	0.57	8.8	13.74	3.66	42.3
Year	29.3	36.2	22.3	28.5	35.8	14.1	34.0	49.7	51.5	7.61	1.59	27.4	7.52	1.53	27.5	10.91	2.27	30.8
Winter	20.1	27.9	17.0	14.6	18.5	4.3	28.6	49.9	54.9	6.04	1.29	18.7	3.85	0.85	13.8	10.56	2.84	27.2
Equinox	35.3	38.4	27.1	30.7	36.4	16.7	44.5	56.5	59.5	8.17	2.10	31.7	7.82	5.34	30.1	12.27	2.97	41.1
Summer	43.7	54.1	29.8	40.8	53.9	22.3	51.2	60.5	45.8	11.21	2.34	45.2	11.31	2.30	40.6	12.51	2.86	52.0

NON-CYCLIC CHANGE

35 ESKDALEMUIR

1962

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
January	+0.3	+0.05	0.0	+3.0	+0.17	-1.5	-6.0	-0.33	+4.2
February	+0.2	-0.02	+0.1	+5.9	+0.01	-3.3	-6.8	+1.75	-0.3
March	+0.7	0.00	-0.2	+2.4	-0.08	+1.4	-1.5	+1.29	-0.1
April	-0.3	-0.07	+0.4	+7.7	+0.42	+3.7	-5.8	-0.90	-4.2
May	-0.7	-0.07	-0.3	+3.3	+0.24	+1.0	-22.5	-1.09	+0.1
June	+0.9	+0.03	+0.3	+7.6	+0.16	-2.0	-9.5	-1.15	+0.8
July	+0.4	+0.04	+0.2	+3.1	+1.29	+2.0	-7.2	-1.12	-0.9
August	-0.5	-0.05	-0.2	+7.7	-1.19	-0.5	-4.4	+1.34	-4.0
September	0.0	-0.10	+0.2	+2.8	-2.11	-1.4	-9.6	+0.42	-20.3
October	-0.2	-0.03	+0.1	+2.3	+0.94	+5.3	-3.0	+1.99	+0.4
November	-0.2	-0.03	-0.5	+2.3	-0.02	+1.6	-10.2	-0.24	-7.1
December	+0.3	+0.01	+0.7	+3.2	-0.50	+0.1	-4.9	-1.37	-1.5
Year	+0.1	-0.02	+0.1	+4.3	-0.06	+0.5	-7.6	+0.05	-2.7
Winter	+0.1	0.00	+0.1	+3.6	-0.09	-0.8	-7.0	-0.05	-1.2
Equinox	+0.1	-0.05	+0.1	+3.8	-0.21	+2.3	-5.0	+0.70	-6.1
Summer	0.0	-0.01	0.0	+5.4	+0.13	+0.1	-10.9	-0.51	-1.0

AVERAGE RANGE OF DIURNAL INEQUALITY 1932-53 WITH 1962 AS PERCENTAGE OF THIS

36 ESKDALEMUIR

1962

		All days			International quiet days			International disturbed days		
		H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
Year	1932-53	37.8	8.66	28.7	34.4	8.43	13.7	53.9	11.93	82.1
	1962(%)	73	88	78	80	89	103	57	91	63
Winter	1932-53	19.3	6.95	21.2	16.2	4.44	5.9	34.4	11.45	66.5
	1962(%)	97	87	80	85	87	73	79	92	83
Equinox	1932-53	43.1	10.18	37.1	39.7	9.69	14.8	75.4	15.11	108.9
	1962(%)	74	80	73	76	81	113	55	81	55
Summer	1932-53	59.7	11.84	33.9	50.4	11.76	21.9	83.7	13.11	82.4
	1962(%)	76	95	88	81	96	102	62	95	56

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

38 ESKDALEMUIR

1962

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	6 Apr.	02	12 Apr.	04	247	195	161	
2a	26 July	02	30 July	16	195	118	134	
3a	30 Aug.	23	4 Sept.	24	225	150	195	
4a	11 Sept.	05	13 Sept.	22	268	195	112	
5a	17 Dec.	09	23 Dec.	01	280	274	270	

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	Date	Time of sudden commencement	End of disturbance		With initial reversed stroke			Magnitude of main stroke (γ)			Range of following disturbance (γ)		
			Date	Hour	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
		h. m.						γ	γ	γ			
1b	10 Jan.	02.14	12 Jan.	01	No	No	No	+19	-15	-4	182	174	190
2b	19 Jan.	01.13	-	-	No	Yes	No	+16	-9	-2		small	
3b	22 Feb.	02.20	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	+43	-21	-6		small	
4b	26 Feb.	12.33	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	+34	-18	-5		small	
5b	20 Apr.	23.55	-	-	No	No	No	+73	-21	-9		small	
6b	25 Apr.	13.29	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	+30	-6	0		small	
7b	7 Oct.	20.27	12 Oct.	18	No	No	No	+43	-8	-5	182	183	188
8b	4 Dec.	03.35	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	+19	-21	-4		small	

In the case of an ssc*, that is, an ssc preceded, on at least one component, by one or more small oscillations, timing of the sudden commencement has been made from the main stroke.

(c) Disturbances due to solar flare (sfe)

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	Date	Commencement	Max.	End	Movement (γ)			K	K'	Notes
					H	D	Z			
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.						
1c	25 Mar.	12.31	12.36	12.41	-18	+5	+1	3	2	S.E.A.
2c	27 Apr.	14.11	14.16	14.24	-21	-9	+4	3	1	S.E.A.

S.E.A. = Sudden enhancement of atmospherics



POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean value for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours

Table for January 1962: ESKDALEMUIR, Factor 8.63. Columns: Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean. Rows: 1 to 31 hourly data, Mean row. Values include potential gradient in volts per metre.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean value for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours

Table for February 1962: ESKDALEMUIR, Factor 8.65. Columns: Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean. Rows: 1 to 28 hourly data, Mean row. Values include potential gradient in volts per metre.

The potential gradient is reckoned as positive when the potential increases upwards. The symbol Z indicates either that the trace fluctuates rapidly so that estimation of a mean value is impracticable, or that the trace is limited by the range of the instrument (see Introduction); and the suffix +, - or ± indicates that the mean value is plainly positive, plainly negative, or indeterminate in sign. The occurrence of precipitation of any sort is indicated by an asterisk. Round brackets round any hourly mean indicates that the record during that hour is somehow imperfect.

KEW

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface). Mean value for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours

Table with columns for station (41 KEW OBSERVATORY), factor (4.27), month (JANUARY 1962), hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), and Mean. Data is presented in a grid format with numerical values and some entries marked with asterisks or plus/minus signs.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface). Mean value for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours

Table with columns for station (41 KEW OBSERVATORY), factor (4.19), month (FEBRUARY 1962), hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), and Mean. Data is presented in a grid format with numerical values and some entries marked with asterisks or plus/minus signs.

The potential gradient is reckoned as positive when the potential increases upwards. The symbol Z indicates either that the trace fluctuates rapidly so that estimation of a mean value is impracticable, or that the trace is limited by the range of the instrument (see Introduction); and the suffix +, - or ± indicates that the mean value is plainly positive, plainly negative, or indeterminate in sign. The occurrence of precipitation of any sort is indicated by an asterisk. Round brackets round any hourly mean indicates that the record during that hour is somehow imperfect.

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient
1	1	0.8	1	0.7	2	5.0	1	1.4	1	0.2	1	0.5
2	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	2.3	1	1.2	1	1.1
3	1	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.7	2	11.7	0	0.0	1	0.3
4	1	1.8	2	3.2	2	3.0	2	7.0	1	2.5	1	0.8
5	1	0.2	1	1.2	2	3.9	1	2.5	1	0.2	1	0.2
6	1	0.9	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	1.2	0	0.0
7	1	0.3	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
8	1	2.8	2	5.5	2	3.8	2	5.0	1	0.8	2	3.3
9	2	3.2	1	0.3	2	3.0	1	0.1	1	1.3	1	0.8
10	2	7.0	1	0.7	2	10.3	1	0.4	2	4.9	1	1.1
11	2	6.4	1	1.7	2	5.5	1	0.4	2	6.7	1	1.8
12	2	3.8	2	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	1.3
13	1	0.2	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	2.2	1	0.2
14	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	0.2	2	3.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
16	2	6.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	0.2	0	0.0
17	2	4.8	1	0.3	1	0.5	1	1.5	1	0.6	0	0.0
18	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	5.7	1	1.2	1	0.5
19	1	1.8	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.8	1	1.9
20	1	2.7	1	0.5	1	1.2	1	1.0	2	3.3	1	0.4
21	2	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	1	1.5	1	0.3
22	2	3.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.1	0	0.0
23	2	4.5	1	0.4	1	0.9	1	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.0
24	1	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	2.5	0	0.0
25	1	1.7	1	2.4	2	4.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
26	0	0.0	2	12.3	1	0.7	1	1.0	2	5.7	1	0.9
27	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	5.0	1	0.1
28	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
29	1	0.7	2	6.1	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	3.9	1	1.3
30	1	1.1	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
31	2	7.0			1	1.4			0	0.0		
Total	-	74.8	-	51.0	-	61.6	-	59.6	-	55.0	-	17.0
No. of days used	-	31	-	28	-	31	-	30	-	31	-	30
Mean	-	2.4	-	1.8	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	1.8	-	0.6

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient	Character	Duration of negative potential gradient
1	1	0.8	2	3.5	1	0.2	1	2.3	2	5.3	1	0.9
2	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
3	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	0.7	1	0.5	1	1.5	0	0.0
4	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	4.4	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0
5	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	1	0.1
6	1	0.1	2	4.0	2	3.5	1	0.5	1	0.6	1	0.1
7	1	0.4	2	11.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0
8	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.2
9	1	0.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.7
10	2	3.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.7	1	1.0	0	0.0
11	1	0.8	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	2.9
12	1	1.2	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
13	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
14	1	1.6	2	4.4	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.8
15	2	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
16	1	1.2	1	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.1	2	5.2	1	0.2
17	1	1.5	1	2.6	1	0.7	1	2.2	2	15.7	1	1.0
18	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	14.7	0	0.0
19	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
20	1	2.0	1	0.3	1	0.1	1	1.3	2	6.8	2	8.7
21	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.8	1	1.5	1	0.7
22	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.1
23	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	7.1	0	0.0
24	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
25	2	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.5	0	0.0
26	2	10.9	1	0.3	1	2.9	2	10.3	1	1.9	0	0.0
27	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.1	1	2.3
28	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	1.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	1	1.0	1	0.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
30	1	0.3	1	0.1	2	5.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	2	7.2
31	0	0.0	1	0.2			1	0.3			1	1.3
Total	-	41.3	-	32.8	-	29.4	-	24.1	-	75.4	-	38.3
No. of days used	-	31	-	31	-	30	-	31	-	30	-	31
Mean	-	1.3	-	1.1	-	1.0	-	0.8	-	2.5	-	1.2

Annual values: Character 0 1, 2
No. of days used 91 209 65

Duration: Total 560.3 hr.
No. of days 365
Mean 1.54

44 KEW OBSERVATORY		Complete days only																								1962	
	Hour G.M.T.												Mean	No. of days used													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
<i>milligrams per cubic metre</i>																											
January	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.12	31	
February	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09	27	
March	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.11	30	
April	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	28	
May	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	31	
June	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	30	
July	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	31	
August	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	31	
September	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	30	
October	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12	31	
November	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12	30	
December	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.18	26	
Year	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	356	
Winter	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.13	114	
Spring	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.08	58	
Autumn	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	61	
Summer	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	123	

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