

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

THE
OBSERVATORIES'
YEAR BOOK
1965

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 *Meteorological Office 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; further changes in these tables were introduced in the 1964 volume. Full details of all the tables are given in the present Introduction.

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, unless otherwise stated below, to the Director-General, Meteorological Office, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, England.

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 and of radiation balance. Daily measurements of evaporation (until 30 September) and of smoke pollution in the air. Observations, when applicable, of noctilucent cloud.

Routine radiosonde and radar-wind upper air measurements (twice and four times daily respectively). Daily measurements of the total amount of ozone. Chemical sampling of the air and rain-water. Sampling for radio-activity of particulate matter in the air near the surface and sampling for radio-activity of rain-water.

There is a Radio and Space Research Station Unit, attached to Lerwick Observatory, which makes some measurements in connexion with its work on radio wave propagation, as well as solar proton measurements, using a neutron monitor, and magnetic micropulsation measurements, using a fluxgate magnetometer. Requests for information about this work should be addressed to the Director, Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Buckinghamshire, England.

Eskdalemuir Observatory

Full hourly synoptic observations of the weather and, when applicable, of aurora and noctilucent cloud. 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 and radiation balance. Daily measurements of evaporation, smoke pollution in the air, and soil temperatures (at depths of 30 and 122 cm). Chemical sampling of the air and rain-water. Sampling for radio-activity of particulate matter in the air near the surface and sampling for radio-activity of rain-water. Records from a set of the American world wide standard seismographs - 3 components on both short and long period instruments.

Kew Observatory

Three-hourly synoptic observations of the weather, 06-21 GMT. 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, total and diffuse daylight illumination on a horizontal surface and radiation balance. Continuous recording and three-hourly tabulations (00-21 GMT) of soil temperatures at surface and depths of 5, 10, 20 and 30 cm together with daily measurements at depths of 50, 100 and 122 cm. Daily measurements of evaporation. Daily and hourly tabulations of smoke, and daily tabulations of sulphur dioxide concentrations in the air. Records from a short period vertical seismograph.

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[†]It should be noted that the table headings in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1964 accidentally omitted the phrase "and for fair weather hours".

[‡]It should be noted that the table headings in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1964 accidentally omitted the sub-title "Monthly, seasonal and annual means for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours".

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[†]It should be noted that the table headings in the *Observatories' Year Book 1964* accidentally omitted the phrase "and for fair weather hours".

[‡]It should be noted that the table headings in the *Observatories' Year Book 1964* accidentally omitted the sub-title "Monthly, seasonal and annual means for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours".

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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 MSL 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 are given in Figures 2 and 4, 3 and 1 respectively. An account of the history of the Observatory is given by W. G. Harper¹.

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

The Observatory is situated on a rising shoulder of open moorland about 245 m above MSL 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 MSL.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country are given in Figures 6 and 8, 7 and 5 respectively. The history of the Observatory is described by M. J. Blackwell² in a paper marking the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of observations, and by J. Crichton³.

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

Kew Observatory lies in the south-west corner of an area of parkland about 16 km west-south-west of the centre of London. The ground level is about 5 m above MSL. 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 are given in Figures 10 and 12, 11 and 9 respectively.

For the early history of the Observatory reference may be made to papers by G. Rigaud⁴, R. H. Scott⁵, C. Chree⁶, O. J. R. Howarth⁷, R. S. Whipple⁸, F. J. W. Whipple⁹, and A. J. Drummond¹⁰.

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1. HARPER, W. G.: *Lerwick Observatory. Met. Mag., London, 79, 1950, p.309.*
 2. BLACKWELL, M. J.: *Eskdalemuir Observatory - the first fifty years. Met. Mag., London, 87, 1958, p.129.*
 3. CRICHTON, J.: *Eskdalemuir Observatory, Met. Mag., London, 79, 1950, p.337.*
 4. RIGAUD, G.: *Dr. Demainbray and the King's Observatory at Kew. Observatory, London, 5, 1882, p.279.*
 5. SCOTT, R. H.: *The history of the Kew Observatory. Proc. R. Soc., London, 39, 1885, p.37.*
 6. CHREE, C.: *Description of the Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey, Rec. R. Soc., London, 1st. edn., 1897, p.137.*
 7. HOWARTH, O. J. R.: *The British Association for the Advancement of Science: a retrospect 1831-1921, London, 1922.*
 8. 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, p.502.*
 9. WHIPPLE, F. J. W.: *Some aspects of the early history of Kew Observatory, Q. Jnl R. met. Soc., London, 63, 1937, p.127.*
 10. DRUMMOND, A. J.: *Kew Observatory. Weather, London, 2, 1947, p.69.*

Regular recording of the earth's geomagnetic 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 geomagnetic disturbance that it was decided to establish another geomagnetic observatory in an area considered unlikely to be similarly affected. This led to the building of Eskdalemuir Observatory which was opened in 1908, but geomagnetic observations were also continued at Kew up to 1924.

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

The principal magnetographs at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir are normal and quick-run La Cour instruments, each set consisting of H , D and Z variometers; the paper speeds are 15 mm/h for the normal and 180 mm/h for the quick-run. 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-Gauguin coils placed over the variometers, the resulting deflection being recorded on the photographic paper. The current is measured 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 $5.6\gamma/\text{mm}$ 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 1963-64 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 section, "*Errata in Previous Volumes and in the Present Volume*" on page vii of the *Observatories' Year Book 1962*. 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, 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 (for Eskdalemuir only) of diurnal inequalities of the geographical components, which involve the value of D , are correspondingly affected. The Lerwick normal D variometer was moved a distance of 6 cm further away from the photographic paper on 24 February in order to improve the focussing of the image; this reduced the scale value from $0.97'/\text{mm}$ (see p.vii of the *Observatories' Year Book 1962*) to $0.94'/\text{mm}$.

Complete sets (H , D and Z) of supplementary magnetographs with lower sensitivity are also operated to provide information during any breaks in the normal magnetograph records, and also to provide information when rapid geomagnetic disturbance renders the traces of the standard magnetograph indecipherable. Details of the Eskdalemuir instruments can be found in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1938; a La Cour (storm) magnetograph replaced the older instruments at Lerwick from 1 January 1965, its sensitivities being about $11\gamma/\text{mm}$ for H , $2'/\text{mm}$ for D and $13\gamma/\text{mm}$ for Z .

The magnetograph house (K*) at Lerwick, 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

*The descriptive letters or numbers, are those given in the Figures published in this volume.

76 cm thick. An electric heater, controlled by a thermostat, enables the temperature to be kept reasonably constant. 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.

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 whole outer shell is covered with a thick layer of earth which forms a mound. The instruments and greater part of the rooms are below the undisturbed level of the surrounding ground. 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 degrees Celsius.

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 GMT at Lerwick and at midnight at Eskdalemuir and the readings are given in Table 4 (for Lerwick) and Table 22 (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.

TABULATIONS

Tables 1 and 19 give, for Lerwick and Eskdalemuir respectively, mean values of the horizontal component (H) of geomagnetic force for periods of 60 minutes ending at the exact hour GMT together with hourly, daily and monthly sums and means. Tables 2 and 20 give similar information for declination (D) and Tables 3 and 21 for the vertical component (Z).

Tables 4 and 22 contain the geomagnetic 3-hourly character figures K , K_H , K_D and K_Z , together with the daily character figure C and the temperature in the magnetograph house. K_H , K_D and K_Z refer to character figures assigned solely by reference to the variations in one magnetic component (H , D or Z respectively) whereas K is the higher figure out of K_H and K_D for that particular 3-hour period. These K figures are thus different from the K_s published in the *Observatories' Year Book 1963* and in previous years, in which each value of K was the maximum out of the corresponding K_H , K_D and K_Z , but if these K figures are required they can be readily obtained from the data in Tables 4 and 22. The decision to publish the K figures for each component in this way, and to discontinue the previous practice of publishing the daily ranges of the geomagnetic components, is in agreement with resolutions of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA) meeting at the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (UGGI) Assembly at Berkeley, California, U.S.A., in August 1963.

The geomagnetic 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 geomagnetic character figures K have been derived generally in the conventional way (see, for example, IGY Instruction Manual, Part IV, Geomagnetism, Part I Section 1.7). The lower limit for $K=9$ is 1000 γ for Lerwick and 750 γ for Eskdalemuir.

Tables 1-4 are subdivided into monthly sections and the same monthly parts of each table are grouped together on facing pages. Tables 19-22 are treated similarly. The days selected by IAGA 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 14 and 34 entitled "Noteworthy Geomagnetic 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 IAGA.

Tables 5 (for Lerwick) and 23 (for Eskdalemuir) give the mean monthly and annual values of the geomagnetic 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.

The next set of tables (6-13 for Lerwick and 24-32 for Eskdalemuir) gives data on the diurnal inequalities of each geomagnetic 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 11 and 31.

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 23.

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 33, 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 GMT, 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 24-29, 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 14 and 34 are entitled "Noteworthy Geomagnetic 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 IAGA bulletins because a somewhat stricter meaning has been given to the words "well marked". 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 1965 with those of 1964, at Lerwick H increased by 22γ , D (west) decreased by $3.3'$ and Z increased by 21γ . The changes deduced in X , $-Y$, I and F are $+23\gamma$, -11γ , $-1.0'$ and $+27\gamma$ respectively. The ranges between the extreme values recorded during 1965 were H 1034γ , D $1^{\circ}27.6'$ and Z 765γ . The range of $1^{\circ}27.6'$ in declination corresponded to a range of 373γ in the component of force perpendicular to the magnetic meridian.

Similarly at Eskdalemuir H increased by 27γ , D (west) decreased by $4.5'$ and Z increased by 13γ . The changes deduced in X , $-Y$, I and F are $+32\gamma$, -17γ , $-1.6'$ and $+22\gamma$ respectively. The ranges between the extreme values recorded during 1965 were H 358γ , D $1^{\circ}0.5'$ and Z 287γ . The range of $1^{\circ}0.5'$ in declination corresponded to a range of 298γ in the component of force perpendicular to the magnetic meridian.

It has been decided to discontinue this section after the 1965 *Observatories' Year Book*.

ABSOLUTE STANDARDS OF GEOMAGNETIC FORCE AT LERWICK AND ESKDALEMUIR

While the standard instrument for declination measurement continues to be the Kew pattern unifilar magnetometer, the standard instrument for H and Z became, at the end of 1964, the proton vector magnetometer.

Proton magnetometer

The basic instrument is the proton magnetometer (see, for example, G. S. Waters and P. D. Francis, A nuclear magnetometer, *Journal of Scientific Instruments*, 35, 1958, p.88)

which measures the magnitude of the total field acting on a sample (usually water). It does this by enabling the free precession frequency (f) of the proton to be determined; this is related to the total magnetic field F at the proton sample by the equation

$$f = \gamma_p F/2\pi$$

where f is the precession frequency in cycles per second and γ_p is the gyromagnetic ratio of the proton. The value adopted for γ_p is 2.67513×10^4 radians per gauss per second; this is the value as measured by Driscoll and Bender (R. L. Driscoll and P. L. Bender, Proton gyromagnetic ratio, *Physical Review Letters*, 1, 1958, p.413 and P. L. Bender and R. L. Driscoll, A free precession determination of the proton gyromagnetic ratio, I.E.R.E., *Transactions on Instrumentation*, 1-7, 1958, p.176), and recommended provisionally at the IAGA Meeting at the UGGI Assembly at Helsinki, Finland in 1960 (J. R. Nelson, The gyromagnetic ratio of the proton, *Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics*, London, 19, 1960, p.292).

Proton vector magnetometer

To convert a proton magnetometer to a vector instrument, so that the components of magnetic force can be measured, as well as the total field, requires the addition of suitable coils so that artificial magnetic fields may be superimposed on the natural field. If this artificial field, for example, is made exactly equal in magnitude and exactly opposite in direction to the horizontal component of the field, then the resultant field (i.e. the natural field plus artificial field) is equal to the vertical component of the natural field. Similarly, if the artificial field is exactly equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the vertical component then the resultant field is equal to the horizontal component. This principle is the basis of the proton vector magnetometers at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir, and has been described by Hurwitz and Nelson (Proton vector magnetometer, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 65, 1960, p.1759).

A photograph of the Lerwick instrument is at Figure 15. It stands on the west pillar in the absolute hut, H (see Figure 3); the ancillary equipment is in an adjacent hut, I. The artificial field, opposing H , is produced by the Helmholtz-Gaugain pair of coils, of 80 cm diameter, plane vertical (the $-H$ coil) while the artificial field opposing Z is produced by the pair of coils, of 100 cm diameter, plane horizontal (the $-Z$ coil). The whole system of coils is mounted on a rotating graduated base, which can be accurately levelled, and, in addition, each pair of coils can be further adjusted relative to the base so that the axis of the $-H$ coil can be made closely horizontal and the axis of the $-Z$ coil can be made closely vertical. The water sample is in a cylindrical plastic bottle, 14 cm long and 6 cm in diameter, and is mounted horizontally on the axis of a solenoid in the common centre of the Helmholtz-Gaugain coils. The solenoid serves a double purpose; firstly, it is used to produce the strong polarising field approximately at right angles to the resultant field, and, secondly, to detect the proton precession signal once the polarising current is switched off. When measuring H it has been found desirable, in order to increase the signal to noise ratio, to use as well a second coil, wound on top of the main solenoid coil and connected in series with it by a simple switching arrangement; it is easily disconnected when measuring F or Z .

Photographs of the Eskdalemuir instrument are at Figures 13 and 14. It is mounted on a pillar in the East Hut (34 on Figure 7). In this instrument only a single Helmholtz-Gaugain coil system, of 80 cm diameter, is used, but it can be rotated about a horizontal axis as well as about the usual vertical axis, so that the axis of the coil system can be set in any required direction. The dimensions of the water bottle and coil are similar to those of the Lerwick instrument.

To ensure that the artificial field is due solely to the coil system, which is rotated rigidly about the vertical axis, the lead-in wires are made from coaxial cable so that the external magnetic field, due to the coil currents flowing in them, is negligible. To minimise any physical distortion of the coils the lead-in cables are supported above the instruments.

The instruments at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir were carefully checked to ensure that the magnetic field at the water sample was unaffected by any residual magnetism in the materials used; any disturbance is considered to be much less than 0.5γ

The precession signal is amplified, and its frequency is measured by timing a selected number of cycles, in 10 microsecond units, using a 100 kilocycles per second quartz oscillator. At Lerwick, the precession frequency in the H field is about 620 cycles per second, in the Z field about 2020 cycles per second and in the F field about 2110 cycles per second. Usually 128 cycles of the precession frequency are timed in the H measurement; this takes about 0.21 seconds and is timed to the nearest 0.00001 second, or 1 part in 20,000. This random error in timing corresponds to about 0.7γ , but it can, of course, be reduced by taking the mean of repeated measurements. The frequency of the quartz oscillator is checked periodically against a standard broadcast radio frequency; it is kept within 1 part in 100,000 of its nominal value. When measuring F and Z , 2048 cycles are usually timed; measuring to the nearest 0.00001 second corresponds then to the nearest 0.5γ . The corresponding frequencies for the geomagnetic field at Eskdalemuir are about 720 cycles per second for H , 1930 cycles per second for Z and 2060 cycles per second for F ; the random errors in timing are similar to those for Lerwick. The electronic measuring equipment is kept at a safe distance from the magnetometer bottle (and coils); this is readily checked by making magnetometer measurements with the equipment at different distances.

The procedure for measuring Z is as follows. The artificial field is made closely equal in magnitude, and opposite in direction, to H and the resultant field is measured. (At Lerwick the coil system with the horizontal axis is used; at Eskdalemuir the axis of the single coil system is made horizontal). The coil system is rotated through 180 degrees about a vertical axis, the current in the coil system is reversed in direction, and a fresh measurement is made. A mean of the two measurements is taken as the measurement of Z . The contribution to Z due to small misalignments of the axis of the field in the vertical plane is equal and opposite in the two measurements to the first order of approximation, and is cancelled out when taking the mean.

The procedure for measuring H follows similar principles. The artificial field is made equal and opposite to Z and the resultant field is measured. (At Lerwick the coil system with the vertical axis is used; at Eskdalemuir the axis of the single coil system is made vertical). The coil system is then rotated through 180 degrees in azimuth about a vertical axis (but in this instance there is no need to reverse the current direction) and a further measurement made. A mean of the two measurements gives H since the spurious field component in the direction of H , due to misalignment of the coil system, is thus cancelled. Each of these measurements consists of a number, usually between 5 and 10, of independent determinations of the precession frequency made in quick succession over a period of 1-2 minutes.

The accuracy required for the setting of the electric current and for the orientation of the coil systems has been fully discussed in the paper by Hurwitz and Nelson to which reference has been made above. A summary follows of their conclusions: these depend on the relative magnitudes of Z and H , but the difference between the results from Lerwick and from Eskdalemuir, for this purpose, is small and mean values are quoted here.

The effect of a deviation of the axis of rotation of the base from the vertical is by far the most important; a deviation of three seconds of arc leads to a possible error in H of 0.7γ and in Z of 0.2γ . It is considered, however, that the maximum deviation likely for the present instruments is 1-2 seconds of arc (see below). Errors in the other adjustments detailed below produce only second order effects; these are now discussed.

To keep the error in the measurements of H and Z , due to errors in any one adjustment, below 0.5γ the following tolerances must not be exceeded:-

The difference between the magnitude of the artificial H field and the natural H field must not exceed 200γ .

The azimuth of the artificial H field must not deviate by more than 50 minutes of arc from the true magnetic meridian.

The angle between the direction of the artificial H field and the horizontal must not exceed 50 minutes of arc.

The difference between the magnitude of the artificial Z field and the natural Z field must not exceed 120 γ .

The axis of the artificial Z field must not deviate from the vertical by more than 6 minutes of arc.

In addition the coil currents must not change between the two halves of each measurement.

All these second order tolerances are easily met, and, in practice, the errors due to any one of these factors will probably not exceed 0.1 γ .

When the instrument is first set up there are several preliminary determinations and adjustments to be made. First there is the determination of the base graduated scale reading when the $-H$ coil axis is accurately set in the meridian; then there are the fine adjustments to the coil axes to make them as nearly as possible horizontal and vertical (for the $-H$ and $-Z$ fields respectively). Lastly there is the determination of the coil currents necessary to give fields of $-H$ and $-Z$.

To determine the correct azimuth of the $-H$ coil, the coil axis is first aligned approximately magnetic east-west, the coil current set to give an artificial field of about the same magnitude as H (using a rough, calculated, coil constant) and a measurement of the resultant field is made with the proton magnetometer. The coil is then rotated about the vertical axis through exactly 180 degrees and another field measurement is made. If the two field measurements are the same then the coil is exactly aligned east-west, and, from this, the graduated scale reading for north-south alignment is readily determined. If, however, there is a difference between the field measurements, then the azimuth of the coil is slightly altered until the new field measurement is about equal to the mean of the two previous measurements. This sequence of measurements is repeated until turning the coil through 180 degrees produces no change of reading.

The coil axes must now be adjusted relative to the axis of the rotating base. The axis of the coil producing $-H$ is set in the meridian, and the $-H$ field is generated, using the computed coil constant to set the current. A field measurement is made, and then the coil system is rotated about the vertical axis through exactly 180 degrees, the coil current is reversed and then another field measurement is made. If the two field measurements differ then the axis of the H coil is adjusted slightly in the vertical plane until the field measurement is about equal to the mean of the previous two measurements. The procedure is then repeated until, on rotation through 180 degrees and reversal of the current, the change in field measurement is very small. It is possible to make the setting so that the change in field on rotating the coil system is less than 10 γ ; this corresponds to an error in the orientation of the $-H$ coil in the vertical plane, of less than one minute of arc. At Lerwick this setting, once made, does not have to be changed, but at Eskdalemuir, where one coil is used for measuring both components, a fixed mirror, on the coil system, is used to reflect a light beam on to a fixed card; by marking the position of the light spot when the adjustment is correct, the setting can be repeated whenever necessary.

The axis of the coil producing $-Z$ has to be adjusted in two planes. This $-Z$ field is generated and the orientation of the coil axis is adjusted until field measurements at any azimuth M of the rotating base, and at 180 degrees $+M$, differ by less than 50 γ . Then field measurements are made at 90 $+M$ and 270 $+M$; if these also differ by less than 50 γ the adjustment is correct; if not an adjustment of the coil axis is made. The whole process of these four measurements is repeated, as necessary, until no difference is greater than 50 γ . The error in orientation of the Z coil is then much less than 6 minutes of arc.

To determine the coil current necessary to produce a field of $-H$, the $-H$ coil axis is set parallel to the meridian (magnetic north-south) and the current through the coils set to

a value that gives a field of approximately $-2H$. Field measurements are then made first with the coil current on, and then with the coil current off. The coil current is adjusted until the two field measurements are the same and the current noted; then the coil is rotated through exactly 180 degrees and the procedure repeated; the mean of the two current readings gives the coil current for a field of $-2H$.

This is all that is necessary for the Eskdalemuir instrument, since the same coil is used for backing off both H and Z , but, at Lerwick, it is also necessary to determine the coil constant of the $-Z$ coil, independently of the $-H$ coil. In theory, a similar method could be applied, but, in practice, there are difficulties because of the large backing off field required, and a simpler method is used. It is seen that if, when measuring H , the current through the $-Z$ coil is varied from below the correct value to above the correct value, the measured field at first falls to a minimum and then rises again. The minimum value occurs when the coil current is the correct value; in practice the minimum is determined by finding the two currents each of which gives a field a discrete amount (about 5-10 γ) above the minimum, and taking the mean value. The coil constants of the Lerwick instrument are, for $-H$, about 103 γ per milliampere, for $-Z$ about 322 γ per milliampere, and for the Eskdalemuir instrument about 100 γ per milliampere.

As can be seen from the discussion above on the allowable tolerances, the crucial adjustment is the setting of the vertical axis of rotation. The standard technique is used for this; each base is fitted with a sensitive spirit level (at Eskdalemuir 1 division equals 2.8 seconds of arc, at Lerwick 1 division equals 5 seconds of arc, a division at both places being about 2.5 mm wide) and the levelling adjustment is such that the change in bubble position throughout a complete rotation is $\frac{1}{2}$ division or less. The levelling adjustment is checked before each observation. It is considered that the average systematic errors in a long series of field measurements, due to incorrect levelling, are unlikely to exceed 0.5 γ . An upper limit to the magnitude of the remaining sources of error can be estimated by considering the internal consistency of the measurements since independent measurements of F , H and Z are available. For each observation the expression $F - \sqrt{H^2 + Z^2}$ is calculated (the measurements being corrected, as necessary, to the same time by using the magnetograms). The effect on measurement of H and Z of the maladjustments described above is always positive and thus, if present, the expression will not be zero. It is found that the mean value of this expression over many observations is less than 0.2 γ , and has a standard deviation of 0.5-0.7 γ . Thus, to summarize taking into account all sources of error it is considered that the mean values of H and Z are probably accurate to about $\pm 0.5\gamma$.

Older instruments

Older instruments, using proton magnetometers, from 1960, are described in the *Observatories' Year Book 1963* (pages 6-7); the instruments previously in use are described in the *Observatories' Year Books, 1957-59*.

Review of past measurements

In view of the improved accuracy (particularly in Z measurements) that the new instruments have provided, the opportunity has been taken to review the whole series of geomagnetic measurements made at Eskdalemuir and Lerwick, and to estimate (where possible) the probable corrections to past values. Much weight has naturally been given to the various intercomparisons between the two observatories (and between the observatories and Abinger/Hartland) which have been reported in past *Observatories' Year Books*, but it will not be necessary in the following account to trace every step that was made. The errata arising from this review were listed on pages vii-xi of the *Observatories' Year Book 1964*.

Horizontal component

At Lerwick, from 1922 until 1939, the standard instrument for measuring H was Kew unifilar magnetometer L3951 mounted on the central pillar in Hut H. This was replaced in October 1939 by a portable Smith coil, placed on the central pillar in Hut I, which was standardized by comparison with L3951; this is referred to below as the Lerwick H standard.

Observations continued to be made twice monthly with L3951 until 1946, and the two instruments showed complete agreement during this period.

In June 1953 there was a decrease in the standard of 1.3γ when, following a recalibration of the Smith coil potentiometer at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) it was discovered that hitherto an old and slightly incorrect factor had been used to convert from international amperes to absolute amperes. Early in 1965, comparisons with the proton vector magnetometer showed that the Lerwick H standard, then in force, (i.e. 1γ below the pre-1953 standard) was, in fact, correct (error less than 1γ).

The position has not, however, been clear in the past, and the published Lerwick H values have been in error for two reasons. Firstly, it was decided, after the 1946 inter-observatory comparisons, to assimilate the Lerwick H values to the inferred Abinger standard and 6γ was subtracted from the Lerwick H values. This was backdated to 1 January 1934, the date on which the change from dip circle to dip inductor (for determination of inclination and thence vertical component) was made effective. Secondly, the recalibration of the Smith coil potentiometer at the NPL in 1953 showed a small change in the value of the resistances from the 1938 calibration, and, in order to avoid an apparent discontinuity, the correction was altered from -6γ to $+1\gamma$ from 1 June 1953. The present review has shown that both these decisions were incorrect; the first because subsequent inter-observatory comparisons led to the 6γ being attributed partly to experimental error and partly to an error in the Abinger standard; the second because it seems most probable that the changes in the resistances occurred during the transport of the potentiometer to the NPL. The correction for the period 1 June 1953 to 31 December 1964, of 1γ , can be ignored, but it seems best to repeal the correction from 1934 to June 1953, by now adding 5γ to the published values as previously amended for this period (i.e. 6γ by removing the assimilation to the inferred Abinger standard minus 1γ due to the incorrect conversion from international to absolute amperes).

In a number of previous *Observatories' Year Books* (particularly those for the years 1957-61) references are made to the "uncorrected coil" values of H derived from measurements with the Lerwick Smith coil magnetometer. This refers to H values obtained when the calibration constant first assigned to this instrument, in 1932, after calibration at Abinger, and not since altered, is used. The instrument was, however, modified before being used at Lerwick, and it is not surprising that changes were introduced into its effective constant. Essentially, as stated above, the instrument was recalibrated in 1938 against the existing Kew pattern magnetometer, and this was carried out by adding corrections to the "uncorrected coil" values.

At Eskdalemuir the standard instrument for absolute observations of H was the Kew unifilar magnetometer, Elliott 60, mounted on a pillar in the west absolute hut (34).

This Elliott 60 standard was replaced on 1 January 1934 by a Schuster-Smith coil magnetometer, placed on a specially built pillar in the same (west) hut, about 1.5 m south of the other pillar. This involved a discontinuity of -14γ , which is remarked on in the *Observatories' Year Book*, 1934 p.173. Of this total amount it was estimated that 10γ was due to the departure of the moment of inertia of the magnet system of the Elliott magnetometer, as determined in 1933, from the value originally determined in 1908, and as used up to and including 1933 in the reduction of the results of absolute observations. The likely suggestion was then made that the change occurred gradually throughout the period of use, 1908-33, a regular change of less than 0.5γ per year being caused. Observations with the Elliott 60 magnetometer continued to be made up to 1948 with no change in the difference between the two magnetometers.

The current measuring potentiometer in the Schuster-Smith coil apparatus had been originally calibrated by the NPL in international electrical units but, as with the Lerwick instrument, the conversion factor used to convert international amperes to absolute amperes (0.99997) was an old value, subsequently found to be greater than the correct value (0.99985). There is no reason to doubt that the NPL calibration was correct in international units and so the original measurements of H were too high by a factor of $0.00012 H (=2.0\gamma)$. This was put right in March 1954 when the potentiometer was recalibrated in absolute units, but, of course, there was a drop of 2γ in the H standard at this time.

Towards the end of 1964 a series of comparisons with the new proton vector magnetometer showed that the Schuster-Smith coil magnetometer was reading 3γ high. This was in good agreement with the expected value based on inter-observatory comparisons.

A summary of the required changes in the published H data as previously amended is given below.

Lerwick

1 January 1934 to 31 May 1953 add 5γ

Eskdalemuir

1908 to 31 December 1933 subtract 9γ in 1908 increasing uniformly
to a subtraction of 19γ in 1933

1 January 1934 to 28 February 1954 subtract 5γ

1 March 1954 to 31 December 1964 subtract 3γ .

Vertical component

The earlier history of the measurements of Z at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir has been fully described in past *Observatories' Year Books*. At both observatories dip circles were originally used (at Eskdalemuir up to the end of 1913 and at Lerwick up to the end of 1933) and these were followed by dip inductors; these instrumental changes gave rise to discontinuities in the measurements of inclination, and thus of Z , which appear in the published values and must be noted. For Lerwick the present review has suggested no change to published values, as previously amended, up to 1954, but there is good evidence that sometime between then and April 1959 the measured value of Z became 7γ too high. It seems most probable that this took place when the balance magnetometer (BMZ) (No. 83) received an accidental knock on 28 September 1958 - a correction to its constant was applied from that time, but a review of the monthly mean quiet day values of Z around this date strongly suggests that the correction applied was 7γ too large. This reduction of 7γ is therefore made from then until 1 January 1962, when the Z values were first derived direct from the proton magnetometer total force measurements and the Smith coil values of H . No change is required since this latter date.

For Eskdalemuir the review of the published Z data has had to take account of the changes of the H standard (see above) because the dip inductor was the standard instrument for the measurement of Z up to May 1960, when the Z values were first derived from the proton magnetometer total force measurement and the Schuster-Smith coil value of H . There was no change in the Z standard at this time but there was a small change (of 1γ) when the proton vector magnetometer was brought into use (1 January 1965).

A critical re-examination of the inter-observatory comparisons, taking into account all the evidence now available, strongly suggested, however, that the Z standard at Eskdalemuir decreased by about 15γ between 1953 and 1954; 5γ of this was accounted for by the change in H standard in March 1954 (see above) and an examination of the quiet day monthly mean values indicated that a decrease of 10γ occurred in July 1953. This was presumably due to a change in the dip inductor (a decrease of only 0.25 minute in the measurement of the angle of dip would give this change of Z at Eskdalemuir). There is no evidence of any other discontinuity in the observations by the dip inductor and so the only other changes in Z at Eskdalemuir which are now proposed are the effects of changes in the H standard. Details of these are given in the previous section. On 1 January 1934 the sudden decrease of 14γ in H gave a consequence decrease of 37γ in Z and the gradual rise in H from 1908 to 1933 (10γ over the period) gave rise to a corresponding increase of 27γ in Z .

A summary of the changes in the published Z data, as previously amended, which are now considered necessary, is given below (changes of 1γ have been ignored).

Lerwick

Up to and including 27 September 1958	no change
28 September 1958 to 31 December 1961	subtract 7γ
1 January 1962 onwards	no change

Eskdalemuir

From 1908 up to 31 December 1933	subtract an amount varying steadily from 24γ in 1908 to 51γ in 1933
1 January 1934 to 30 June 1953	subtract 14γ
1 July 1953 to 28 February 1954	subtract 4γ
1 March 1954 onwards	no change.

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. The 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 $0.2'$. Attention was drawn to these points in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1962, p.vii; in the Errata published in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1964, p.vii-ix mention is also made of the resulting changes in X , $-Y$.

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 negligibly different (only $7''$, the standard deviation of the observations being $6''$) from the value adopted after the Ordnance Survey determination in 1948; it was, however, brought into use on 1 September 1961.

Inter-observatory comparisons of H and Z, 1946-1960

There have been frequent inter-observatory comparisons, including comparisons with Abinger/Hartland, using quartz horizontal magnetometers (QHMs) for horizontal components and BMZs for vertical components. In such comparisons the portable instrument is operated first at one station and then at the other, and it is clear that, included in the final result, and inseparable from it, is the net effect of any site differences there might be between the observing pier used for the portable instrument and the observing pier used for the standard instrument at each Observatory. There seems to be no site difference in Z between the various piers involved, but there is some evidence that, at Eskdalemuir, the value of H at the QHM pier is $2-3\gamma$ higher than that at the Schuster-Smith pier.

The results of the various inter-observatory comparisons have been reported in previous *Observatories' Year Books* (1958 for *Z* and 1960 for *H*) and these have now been revised to take account of the changes now adopted, and are given below. In this revision account has been taken of all changes considered to be reliably known, including the small ones ignored for the purposes of corrections to published data.

Revised inter-observatory comparisons of horizontal component

Date	Instruments used for comparison	Difference Eskdalemuir <i>H</i> - Lerwick <i>H</i>	Difference Eskdalemuir <i>H</i> - Abinger (Hartland after 1957) <i>H</i>
		γ	γ
1938	Direct	-2	
1946	QHM 89	-4	+1
1948	QHM 89	-1.5	+1
1950	QHM 90, 91 & 92	-3	
1950	QHM 91 & 92		+5
1954	QHM 120		+2
1957	QHM 119A, 120 & 121A	+1	
1959	QHM 119A, 120 & 121A	-3	
1959	QHM 119A, 120, 477, 478 & 479		+1
1960	QHM 119A & 120	0	+3

Revised inter-observatory comparisons of vertical component

Date	Instruments used for comparison	Difference Eskdalemuir <i>Z</i> - Lerwick	Difference Eskdalemuir <i>Z</i> - Abinger (Hartland after 1957) <i>Z</i>
		γ	γ
1948	BMZ 35	+4	
1949	BMZ 35		+5
1950	BMZ 35	0	0
1951-52	BMZ 35		+5
1952	BMZ 35	+4	
1952-53	BMZ 35	+1	
1954	BMZ 35 & 53		+4
1957	BMZ 35 & 53	-19	
1959	BMZ 35	0	+7

It is evident that the 1957 Eskdalemuir and Lerwick *Z* comparison is anomalous and there is some other evidence for this - but, apart from this, it is seen that the *H* and *Z* standards at the two observatories are now in good agreement. The small mean residual difference in *H* of about 2γ can be accounted for by the possible site difference between the QHM pier and the Schuster-Smith coil pier at Eskdalemuir.

Tables have now been prepared of the revised annual values of the geomagnetic components at Lerwick for the period 1923-66 and at Eskdalemuir for the period 1908-66, and these follow. It should be noted that the year to year changes mentioned in NOTES ON THE RESULTS in previous *Observatories' Year Books* should be amended accordingly.

LERWICK REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS

Year	<i>H</i>	<i>D</i> (west)	<i>Z</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>-Y</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>F</i>
	γ	$^{\circ}$ $'$	γ	γ	γ	$^{\circ}$ $'$	γ
1923	14655	15 40.3	46655	14111	3959	72 33.7	48902
1924	14642	15 26.5	46708	14113	3899	72 35.7	48950
1925	14621	15 13.5	46713	14108	3840	72 37.2	48948
1926	14618	14 58.6	46699	14121	3778	72 37.1	48933
1927	14607	14 45.7	46713	14125	3722	72 38.1	48944
1928	14585	14 32.9	46702	14117	3664	72 39.4	48926
1929	14556	14 19.4	46651	14104	3601	72 40.3	48869
1930	14527	14 7.0	46624	14088	3543	72 41.6	48835
1931	14517	13 55.4	46623	14090	3493	72 42.3	48830
1932	14495	13 41.9	46608	14083	3433	72 43.5	48809
1933	14477	13 29.8	46605*	14077	3379	72 44.6*	48802*
1934	14462	13 17.7	46716*	14074	3326	72 48.0*	48903*
1935	14445	13 5.3	46730	14070	3271	72 49.4	48911
1936	14428	12 53.6	46763	14064	3220	72 51.2	48938
1937	14411	12 42.4	46785	14058	3170	72 52.8	48955
1938	14401	12 31.6	46809	14059	3124	72 53.9	48973
1939	14394	12 21.4	46833	14061	3080	72 54.9	48995
1940	14389	12 11.1	46860	14065	3037	72 55.8	49018
1941	14382	12 1.0	46884	14067	2994	72 56.8	49040
1942	14386	11 52.5	46899	14078	2960	72 56.8	49055
1943	14378	11 43.5	46919	14078	2922	72 57.8	49072
1944	14380	11 35.1	46940	14087	2888	72 58.1	49093
1945	14376	11 26.3	46963	14091	2851	72 58.8	49113
1946	14363	11 17.1	46989	14086	2810	73 0.2	49135
1947	14363	11 8.7	47002	14093	2776	73 0.5	49147
1948	14371	11 0.9	47009	14106	2745	73 0.1	49156
1949	14378	10 53.1	47037	14119	2714	73 0.2	49184
1950	14388	10 45.5	47039	14135	2685	72 59.6	49190
1951	14402	10 37.7	47061	14156	2656	72 59.1	49215
1952	14417	10 29.9	47087	14176	2626	72 58.7	49244
1953	14435	10 22.8	47106	14199	2601	72 57.8	49268
1954	14450	10 15.6	47129	14219	2573	72 57.2	49295
1955	14464	10 9.2	47156	14238	2549	72 56.8	49324
1956	14469	10 2.8	47191	14247	2523	72 57.3	49359
1957	14486	9 57.5	47225	14268	2504	72 56.8	49396
1958	14507	9 52.7	47246	14292	2487	72 55.8	49423
1959	14523	9 48.1	47271	14311	2472	72 55.4	49452
1960	14538	9 43.4	47299	14329	2454	72 54.9	49483
1961	14565	9 39.1	47318	14359	2441	72 53.5	49509
1962	14591	9 33.3	47336	14388	2422	72 52.1	49534
1963	14610	9 28.5	47359	14411	2405	72 51.3	49562
1964	14634	9 24.4	47382	14438	2392	72 50.2	49590
1965	14656	9 21.1	47403	14461	2381	72 49.2	49617
1966	14672	9 17.8	47431	14479	2370	72 48.7	49648

*Due to the change from dip circle to dip inductor measurements from 1 January 1934, there was a discontinuity of 2.8' in *I* and thus 116 γ in *Z* and 121 γ in *F* (see *Observatories' Year Book*, 1938, pp.19-21). The values for the years 1923 to 1925 inclusive are based on the results from absolute observations only.

ESKDALEMUIR REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS

Year	H γ	D (west) $^{\circ}$ $'$	Z γ	X γ	$-Y$ γ	I $^{\circ}$ $'$	F γ
1908	16821	18 33.3	45283	15947	5353	69 37.3	48306
1909	16826	18 30.1	45360	15956	5339	69 38.9	48380
1910	16826	18 23.3	45317	15967	5307	69 37.8	48340
1911	16836	18 12.4	45317	15993	5260	69 37.1	48343
1912	16836	18 3.9	45318	16006	5221	69 37.2	48344
1913	16811	17 54.9	45254*	15996	5171	69 37.3*	48276*
1914	16793	17 45.3	45159*	15993	5121	69 36.1*	48180*
1915	16774	17 35.9	45143	15989	5071	69 36.9	48159
1916	16744	17 26.1	45088	15975	5017	69 37.6	48097
1917	16720	17 17.1	45061	15965	4968	69 38.6	48063
1918	16702	17 8.1	45034	15961	4921	69 39.0	48032
1919	16700	16 58.7	45049	15972	4875	69 39.6	48045
1920	16693	16 48.7	45026	15980	4828	69 39.5	48021
1921	16681	16 37.3	45025	15984	4771	69 40.3	48016
1922	16666	16 25.8	44974	15985	4714	69 40.0	47963
1923	16661	16 13.8	44915	15997	4657	69 38.8	47906
1924	16658	16 1.2	44898	16010	4597	69 38.7	47889
1925	16650	15 48.4	44902	16020	4535	69 39.3	47890
1926	16632	15 35.3	44896	16020	4469	49 40.3	47878
1927	16615	15 22.7	44843	16020	4406	69 40.2	47822
1928	16602	15 10.5	44849	16024	4346	69 41.2	47823
1929	16586	14 58.9	44832	16022	4287	69 41.9	47802
1930	16568	14 47.1	44834	16019	4228	69 43.2	47797
1931	16565	14 34.8	44850	16032	4170	69 43.7	47812
1932	16553	14 23.7	44867	16033	4115	69 45.0	47823
1933	16539	14 12.1	44839	16033	4058	69 45.2	47792
1934	16531	14 0.6	44845	16039	4002	69 45.9	47795
1935	16520	13 48.8	44861	16042	3944	69 47.0	47806
1936	16512	13 37.4	44894	16047	3889	69 48.4	47834
1937	16501	13 26.9	44920	16049	3837	69 49.8	47855
1938	16499	13 17.1	44953	16057	3791	69 50.7	47885
1939	16502	13 7.3	44977	16071	3746	69 51.1	47909
1940	16503	12 57.9	45008	16082	3703	69 51.8	47938
1941	16503	12 48.2	45037	16093	3657	69 52.5	47965
1942	16513	12 39.8	45039	16111	3620	69 51.9	47971
1943	16511	12 31.2	45064	16118	3579	69 52.7	47993
1944	16518	12 23.0	45076	16134	3542	69 52.5	48007
1945	16522	12 14.5	45093	16146	3503	69 52.6	48025
1946	16512	12 5.9	45120	16145	3461	69 54.0	48046
1947	16520	11 57.1	45140	16162	3421	69 53.9	48068
1948	16532	11 48.9	45144	16182	3385	69 53.2	48076
1949	16544	11 40.9	45158	16201	3350	69 52.8	48093
1950	16564	11 33.2	45180	16228	3317	69 52.0	48121
1951	16581	11 25.5	45193	16252	3284	69 51.1	48139

ESKDALEMUIR REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS (*contd*)

Year	H γ	D (west) ° ' ''	Z γ	X γ	-Y γ	I ° ' ''	F γ
1952	16601	11 18.0	45203	16279	3253	69 50.0	48155
1953	16625	11 11.0	45213	16309	3224	69 48.7	48173
1954	16647	11 3.4	45228	16338	3193	69 47.4	48194
1955	16665	10 56.3	45250	16362	3162	69 46.9	48221
1956	16674	10 49.7	45277	16377	3132	69 47.0	48250
1957	16695	10 43.6	45296	16403	3107	69 46.0	48275
1958	16719	10 38.0	45320	16432	3085	69 45.0	48305
1959	16742	10 32.1	45344	16460	3061	69 44.1	48336
1960	16761	10 26.3	45370	16484	3037	69 43.4	48367
1961	16792	10 20.9	45385	16519	3016	69 41.8	48392
1962	16825	10 15.7	45396	16556	2997	69 39.8	48414
1963	16850	10 10.2	45413	16585	2975	69 38.6	48438
1964	16880	10 5.3	45427	16619	2957	69 36.9	48462
1965	16907	10 0.8	45440	16650	2940	69 35.4	48483
1966	16929	9 56.2	45462	16676	2921	69 34.5	48512

*Due to the change from dip circle to dip inductor measurements, on 1 January 1914, there were discontinuities in Z, I, and F; these were not determined at the time but the annual mean values suggest that the discontinuity in I was about $-1\frac{1}{2}'$ and thus -60γ in Z and -55γ in F. The values for the years 1908 to 1910 inclusive are based on the results from absolute observations only.

AURORA

An all-sky cine camera of the Alaskan type (compare IGY Instruction Manual Part II - Aurora and Airglow) continued in operation at Lerwick during 1965. When the sky was sufficiently clear for the photographing of aurora to be possible, but no aurora was visible, the camera was operated at a speed of 12 frames an hour. As soon as aurora became visible the speed was increased to four frames a minute; the speed was reduced again when no aurora had been visible for half an hour. The films were processed and the required data extracted at the World Data Centre at the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory, University of Edinburgh, to which the camera belongs.

In addition to the photographing of the aurora, a visual watch of aurora was kept, and, in particular, hourly observations were made and recorded. The period of the hourly observations was from 20 to 10 minutes before each hour, i.e. the observational period for the hourly observation 23 was from 2240 to 2250 GMT. When aurora was observed detailed descriptions were recorded throughout the period of the display, but this work had to be suspended during the periods of the upper air soundings. Copies of the hourly observations and of the detailed description of the aurora were sent to the World Data Centre at Edinburgh.

A careful watch for noctilucent clouds is also maintained and notes of its occurrence or non-occurrence in very clear conditions are sent to the World Data Centre at Edinburgh.

The form of the Lerwick Auroral Log has been changed, and it now consists of the hourly auroral observations, with brief notes on form and brightness.

In Table 15 a symbol is given for each hourly observation during the hours of darkness, according to the following code (but to save space all nights during which the sky was overcast throughout have been omitted):-

- L = aurora is observed
- 0 = observing conditions are good and aurora is clearly absent
- X = observing conditions made a decision about the presence of aurora impossible
- ? = aurora is suspected but observing conditions are not good enough for a firm decision.

When aurora was observed a brief note has been added describing the structure, form and brightness according to the following code:-

Structure	H = homogeneous
	S = striated
	R = rayed
	A = arc
	B = band
	P = patch
	V = veil
Brightness index	R = rays
	N = not identifiable
	1 = comparable with Milky Way
	2 = comparable with moonlit cirrus cloud
	3 = comparable with brightly moonlit cirrus cloud or moonlit cumulus cloud
	4 = much brighter than 3

Complete definitions of the terms are given in the *International Auroral Atlas* (1963).

Table 16 is a general auroral table compiled in the Balfour Stewart Laboratory from all data available for the sector included within geomagnetic longitudes 70° and 90° E, extending from Iceland to France. Most of the observations used are made at British Meteorological Office stations, in British ships and aircraft, and by voluntary observers in the United Kingdom, but observations from Iceland and Faroes, Eire and France are also used. A more detailed analysis of the data appears annually in *Observatory*, London; for example that for 1965 is in Volume 86, December 1966.

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 (short grass) open level surface. This is also done at Kew Observatory but there, in addition, regular measurements are made on suitable afternoons* of the air-earth current and from these the air conductivity is deduced. These latter are expressed as mean values covering the period of observation which is normally about 20 minutes centred on about 1430 GMT.

Continuous recording of potential gradient

The methods 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 ionization caused by a small radioactive collector fitted to its tip. The potential of the boom is recorded by a valve voltmeter (as described by A. W. Brewer, *Journal of Scientific Instruments*, 30, 1953, p.91), and these recordings are used for the tabulations, except at Kew where the records from the older electrostatic voltmeter continue to be analysed. (Eskdalemuir retains the electrostatic voltmeter, previously in use, as a standby instrument).

The collectors are of polonium deposited on a copper rod about 4 cm long by 0.5 cm diameter; recoated collectors are supplied periodically by 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.

*Mainly in fair weather as defined on page 20.

The potential of the boom is, of course, affected by the presence of buildings, Standardizing 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 factors are given at the head of Tables 17, 35 and 37.

The methods of making the standardization 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 (for position see Figure 3). The centre of the wire is exactly 1 m above a levelled piece of ground. The potential of this wire is measured at half-minute intervals for a period of 10 minutes by a Wulf electrometer; the exposure factor is calculated from the mean value of the observed potential and the mean reading of the electrograph. Observations are made on as many suitable days* as possible.

At Eskdalemuir absolute observations of potential gradient are made with a Wulf electrometer using a small pit about 50 m from the main building (for position see Figure 7). 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 that, in practice, 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 the exposure factor is then calculated and observations are made on as many suitable days* as possible.

The absolute measurements at Kew yielding the exposure factors are made with special (Wilson) apparatus in an underground laboratory; these are described on page-19.

At all three observatories, for any given month, a mean exposure factor is used and this is a smoothed running mean using also observations made during the preceding and following months.

Details of the methods of recording at Lerwick follow.

The boom projects 58 cm from the north-east wall of the electrograph room at a height of 220 cm above the ground. The instrument is 160 m from the site of the absolute potential gradient measurements (it is to be noted that at both sites the insulators are made of polytetrafluoroethylene which is kept clean). A pen record is obtained on a chart 7.5 cm wide, which normally moves at a speed of 1.2 cm per hour. 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.

*Mainly in fair weather as defined on page 20.

At Eskdalemuir the valve voltmeter replaced the electrostatic voltmeter from 1 January 1965. The output is normally recorded on the punched paper tape of a data logging equipment for later computer processing; the range at first was from -1250 to +3500 volts per metre, but from 1 July it was changed to -350 to +1100 volts per metre. In the event of failure of the data logging equipment the output is fed to a pen recorder (± 230 volts per metre on the sensitive range and ± 1150 volts per metre on the insensitive range, with automatic changeover). The electrograph boom projects through a wooden door a distance of 66 cm so that the collector is flush with the outer wall of the building and 4.8 m above ground level; it is supported on polythene insulators which are inspected regularly and cleaned as necessary of dust and spider webs. A leak test is carried out about three times per week; about 120 volts are applied to the boom and 5 per cent loss of potential over 2 minutes is accepted as satisfactory.

The Kew electrograph, which is also a quadrant electrometer recording photographically, is situated in the main observatory building. Its boom is supported on sulphur insulators which are kept dry and warm with two small electric heaters. The radio-active collector is 90 cm from the window of the building through which the boom projects at 360 cm above ground level. The insulators and boom are inspected regularly and kept free from dust and spider webs; provided the electric heaters are also functioning, the insulator then remains satisfactory but a leak test is performed at about monthly intervals (the loss of potential should be negligible [less than 5 per cent in 2 minutes]). The scale value of the electrograph has been fixed at about 17 volts per metre per millimetre, and the full scale deflections correspond to about +1600 volts per metre and -1000 volts per metre.

Kew: air-earth current and conductivity

Measurements of the air-earth current and potential gradient are made in an underground laboratory (for position see Figure 11) using a modified Wilson apparatus which was devised by C. T. R. Wilson (*Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, London, 13, 1906, pp.184 and 363) and is described in detail by F. J. Scrase (*Geophysical Memoir*, London, 7, No. 60, 1934). From these observations the conductivity can be calculated.

Briefly, the apparatus 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 sequence of measurements is as follows; firstly a measurement of potential gradient, secondly a measurement of air-earth current made by accumulating the charge on the test plate for a period of 5 minutes and lastly another measurement of potential gradient. This sequence is normally repeated four times and is supplemented by additional measurements of potential gradient at the beginning and the end of the series and between each sequence. There are 18-20 measurements of potential gradient in a complete set of operations; in half of these the test plate is first exposed to the field, earthed, shielded and then the potential (v) of the plate is measured with the electrometer; in the other half the plate is first shielded, earthed and then exposed to the field and its potential measured. These two slightly different procedures are adopted for convenience and give negligibly different results. If A is the area of the test plate (in square centimetres) and C is the capacity of the system (in farads) then the potential gradient F (in volts per centimetre) is given by

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

(A is 339 and C is 6.1×10^{-11}).

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 (i) is measured by finding the potential (δv) acquired by the plate during a period of t seconds because of the charge collected. The relationship is:

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

The value of δv that is used is a mean result from the four observations each lasting five minutes. From the mean values of i and F the conductivity λ is deduced. There is a slight difference (about 1%) in the capacity of the system when shielded and when unshielded; a mean of the two values is used when computing the potential gradient but the shielded value is that applicable to, and used for, the air-earth current measurements.

The conductivity is that due to positive ions only since measurements are made only with positive fields. No measurements are made in precipitation or fog.

TABULATIONS

The potential gradient tables have been entirely recast with effect from the *Observatories' Year Book 1964* to bring them more into line with recent requirements as discussed by the International Year of the Quiet Sun (IQSY) Working Group of the Joint Committee on Atmospheric Electricity of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP) and the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA).

In 1957 (see *Observatories' Year Book 1957* p.17) the change was made that only hours without precipitation were considered in obtaining the means - also, for this purpose, hours for which the mean was indeterminate, because of large fluctuations, were excluded. In 1964 the further change was made to exclude consideration of periods with hydrometeors (according to the World Meteorological Organisation definition); the main change is that periods with fog are now excluded as well as periods with precipitation. Thus tables 17 (Lerwick), 35 (for Eskdalemuir) and 37 (for Kew) contain mean values of potential gradient for those periods of 60 minutes, ending at exact hours GMT, which are without hydrometeors. Hours with hydrometeors are left blank, and hours for which no record is obtained, because of instrumental faults, contain a - . A distinction has also been drawn between "fair weather hours" and those hours without hydrometeors which are "non-fair weather hours". The criteria used to distinguish between these classes, which follow below, are at present, to a certain extent experimental, although based on the recommendations of the Working Group, but it is hoped that, in the future, a set of objective rules can be drawn up.

The criteria for fair weather hours that have been used are:-

- a. There must be no hydrometeors.
- b. There must be no low stratus cloud (low normally means at a height up to 100 metres above station level, but at Lerwick this limiting height is generally interpreted as being 300 metres).
- c. There must be generally not greater than one eighth of cumuliform cloud, but there can be up to three eighths if there is no apparent effect on the potential gradient record.
- d. The surface wind should normally be less than Beaufort force 5 (that is a mean hourly wind speed of less than 8 metres per second).

These weather criteria could not be applied as strictly at Kew, where weather observations are made only every 3 hours from 06 to 21 GMT daily, as at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir, where full observations are made throughout the 24 hours. At Lerwick there are occasions of very high potential gradients in hazy fine weather, usually with south-east winds, and, at this Observatory occasions with visibility of 5 kilometres or less are excluded. These criteria are supplemented by detailed study of the electrograms for the elimination of purely local effects.

For Lerwick and Eskdalemuir up to, and including 1956, the selection of the special 0a days - when no negative potential was recorded and there were no complete hours during which the range of potential gradient exceeded 1000 volts per metre - was made solely by reference to the electrogram. Similarly a "selected quiet day" at Kew was one of 10 selected calendar days in each month, characterised by no negative potential gradient, no large irregular movements, no indication of inferior insulation and no large non-cyclic change; when there were not 10 such calendar days in a month, it was sometimes possible to make the number up by using other spells of 24 hours. The daily mean potential gradient, for these 0a days, and for the selected quiet days, was found by taking the average of the 24 hourly values.

In 1957, when changes were made in the tabulation and publication of the hourly potential gradient tables, it was decided that, although no change was to be made in the criteria given above for 0a and selected quiet days, an additional criterion should be that hours with precipitation on these days should not be used in deriving the 0a and selected quiet day means.

As stated above, there has been a further change from 1964 in that hours with hydrometeors have been omitted from the main tables. However, to give an overlap with the previous period 0a and selected quiet days have been chosen according to the 1957-63 criteria and this procedure will continue up to and including 1966. All "precipitation hours" are, of course, included in the class of "hydrometeor hours", but the latter also includes other, non-precipitation, hours; thus the mean for an 0a day may occasionally include measurements for more hours than are shown in the main tables.

From 1964 the annual 0a day means have been computed by taking an average of the monthly means. It was decided to recompute the annual 0a day means for all years back to the previous change on 1 January 1957 on this basis, and these values are given in the Errata section on pages xii-xiv of the *Observatories' Year Book* 1964. No change has been required in the procedure for the selected quiet days at Kew, since there have, in fact, been an equal (or substantially equal) number of days used in each month.

Table 18 (for Lerwick), 36 (for Eskdalemuir), and 38 (for Kew), contain monthly mean hourly values of the potential gradient, transferred from tables 17, 35 and 37 respectively, together with seasonal and annual hourly mean values. For this purpose Winter is taken as January, February, November and December, the Equinox is March, April, September and October and Summer is May to August.

In all the tables 17, 18, 35, 36, 37 and 38, mean values for each month have been computed by averaging the mean for each hour, means for all hours without hydrometeors and means for fair weather hours being given separately; seasonal and annual values are the averages of the monthly mean values.

Table 39 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 about twenty minutes centred about 1430 GMT on the date in question. Monthly and annual means are also given (the annual means being calculated as described in the previous paragraph).

It should be pointed out that the unit of potential gradient used in Table 39 is volts per centimetre (not volts per metre as in the other tables); the unit of air-earth current is 10^{-10} ampere per square centimetre and the unit of conductivity is 10^{-10} 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 1951-59 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 radio-active debris

from nuclear explosions for test purposes. There is further discussion of the matter by R. A. Hamilton in the same *Journal* in 91, 1965, p.348 (and in the Discussion in 93, 1967, p.139) and (with J. G. Paren) in the *Meteorological Magazine*, London, 96, 1967, p.81, in relation to Lerwick and Eskdalemuir measurements.

AIR POLLUTION

The automatic sampler for recording the smoke concentration in air (it replaced the Owens' air pollution recorder on 1 January 1962) is in the building known as the Clinical House, with its outside intake level about 2 metres above ground. This instrument was designed at the Warren Spring Laboratory and operates on a similar principle to their standard daily instrument. 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 areas 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 substantially constant. During periods of light pollution a pump sampling 5.5 cu ft an hour is used but during times of heavy pollution a different pump sampling only 2.8 cu ft an hour is used.

The stains are measured with a photo-electric reflectometer. The minimum concentration of smoke that can be reliably detected is about 5 microgrammes per cubic metre. The calibration was determined at Kew by comparing the results from daily and hourly measurements on the same day; full details are given in a paper by H. E. Painter (*Atmospheric Environment*, London, 1, 1967, p.461).

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: microgrammes per cubic metre

Owens	Warren Spring	Ratio	Owens	Warren Spring	Ratio
75	27	2.8	160	230	0.7
100	45	2.2	200	310	0.65
120	85	1.4	300	460	0.65
140	175	0.8			

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 further discussion of the comparison between the Owens' instrument and the new sampler is in preparation; meanwhile the discontinuity in the records should be noted. The average diurnal change in air pollution will also be much more accurately measured with the new instrument.

A summary of the results obtained at Kew is given in Table 40. In this table are hourly means of the concentration of suspended matter, in microgrammes 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.

In addition there are standard instruments at Kew, Eskdalemuir and Lerwick for the measurement of daily smoke concentration in the air. Data so obtained are incorporated in the records of the National Survey of Air Pollution maintained by Warren Spring Laboratory. Summaries of these data appear monthly and are also included in the Annual Table of Observations. Both may be obtained on request from the Director, Warren Spring Laboratory, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England.

During 1965 the highest measurement of pollution at Kew was 803 microgrammes per cubic metre, this value occurring from 20-21 and 21-22 hours GMT on 28 December. This was the first year since continuous recording began (1 January 1921) in which the maximum hourly value was below 1000 microgrammes per cubic metre.

Late in 1960 there was also installed at Kew Observatory, on behalf of Warren Spring Laboratory, standard daily apparatus for the measurement of the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Air which has already been passed through a smoke filter is bubbled through a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide causing the sulphur dioxide to be converted to sulphuric acid which remains in solution. The acidity of the hydrogen peroxide solution is then found by titration against a 1/250 normal solution of sodium borate, using BDH 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 24 hourly and, since January 1961, the results have been passed at monthly intervals to Warren Spring Laboratory and published by them alongside the smoke pollution data (see above).

Full descriptions of the methods of measuring smoke and sulphur dioxide are given in the Instruction Manual of the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide. This may be obtained from the Warren Spring Laboratory (address as above) on request. Summarised details of these and other methods of measuring a variety of pollutants are given in the four parts of British Standard 1747.

LERWICK OBSERVATORY

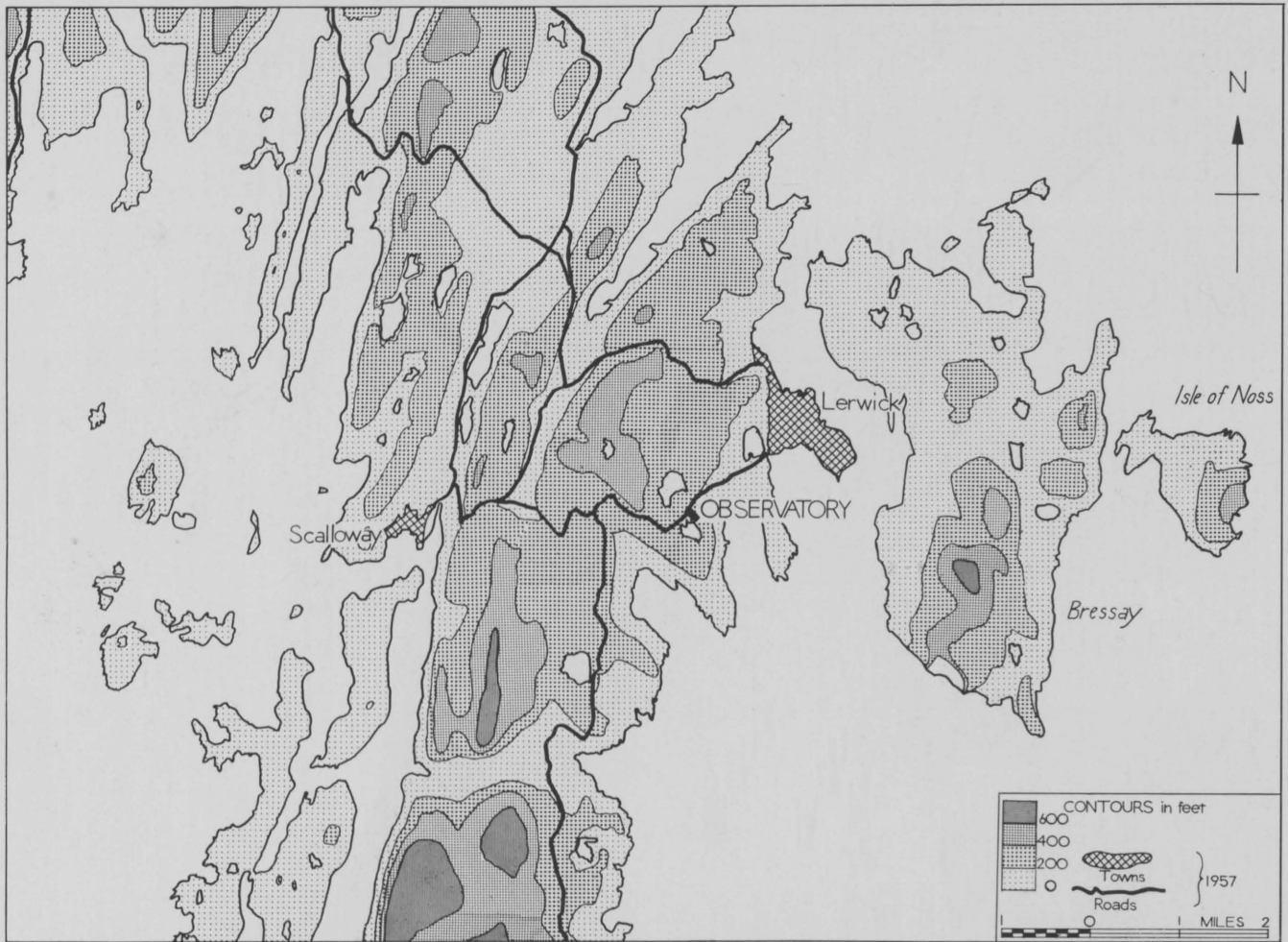


FIG. 1 Contour map of surroundings



FIG. 2 General view from south—Loch of Trebister in the foreground, June 1965

LERWICK OBSERVATORY

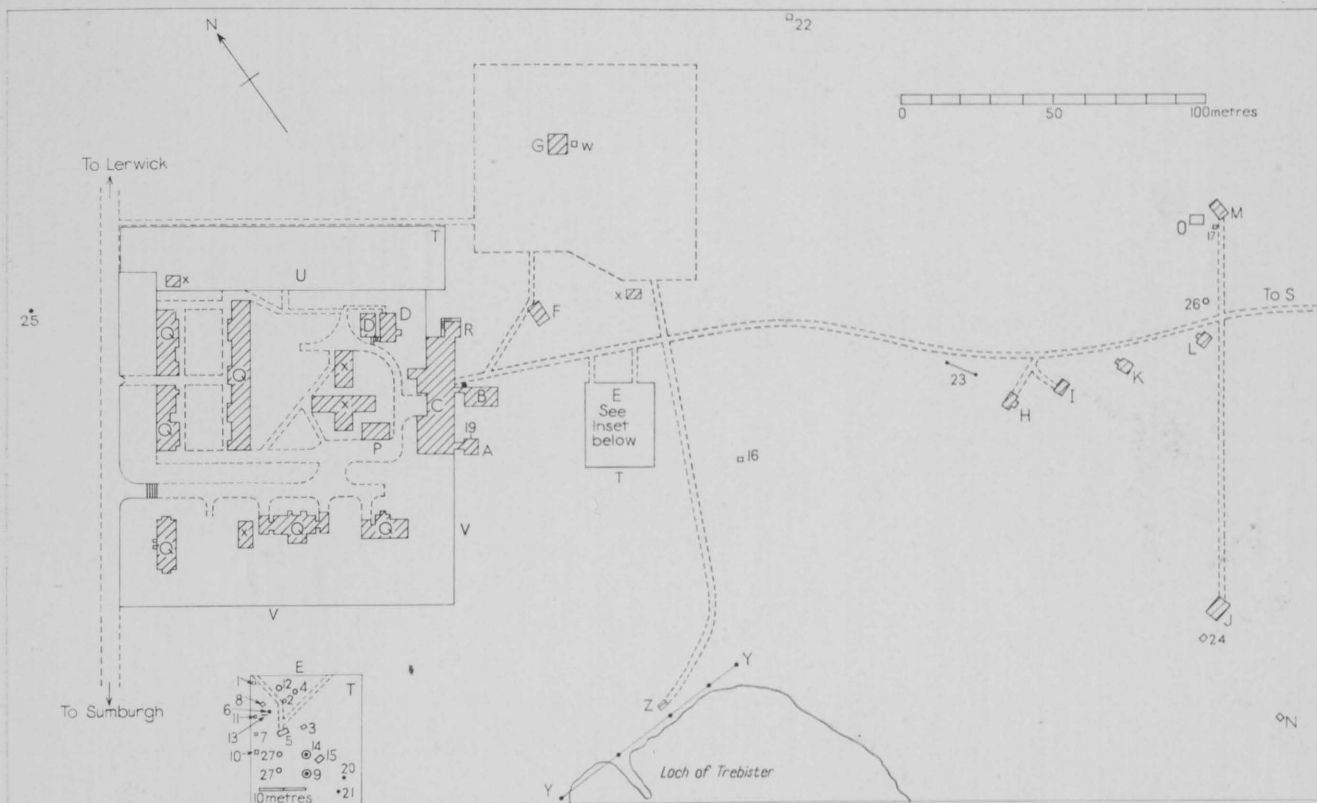


FIG. 3 Site plan 1965

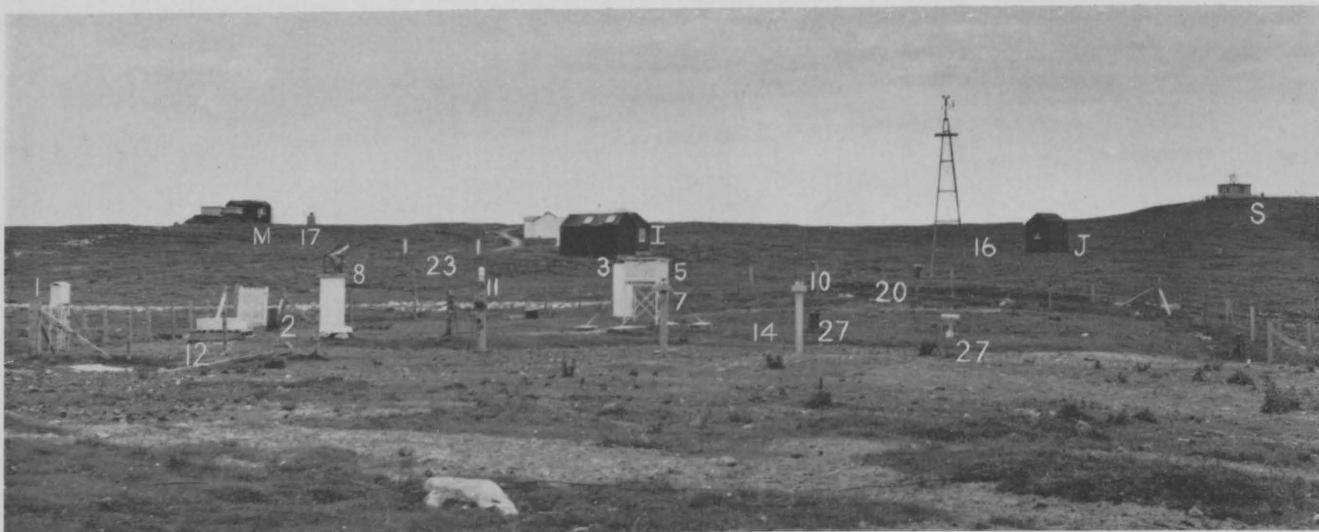


FIG. 4 View from west-north-west, showing instrumental layout, June 1965

INSTRUMENTS

1. Small thermometer screen
2. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge for hourly reading
3. Sunshine recorder (Campbell-Stokes type)
4. Open-scale rainfall recorder
5. Large thermometer screen
6. Grass minimum thermometer
7. Total radiation solarimeter
8. Diffuse radiation solarimeter
9. Meteorological Office tilting-siphon rain recorder (turf-walled)
10. } Daylight illuminometers
11. } Daylight illuminometers
12. Evaporation pan (American class 'A' type) with water-surface maximum and minimum thermometers
13. Electrical power panel
14. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge (turf-walled)
15. Gravity measuring site
16. Electrical anemograph (cup generator)
17. Cloud searchlight
18. Alidade for cloud searchlight
19. Boom for electrograph
20. } Radiation balance meters
21. } Radiation balance meters

22. Auroral camera
23. Stretched wire, between posts, for absolute measurements of atmospheric electric potential gradient
24. Coils for digitally recording proton vector magnetometer
25. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge, read monthly
26. Collector of precipitation for subsequent chemical analysis
27. Collectors of precipitation for subsequent radioactive analysis

BUILDINGS

- A. Room for ozone spectrophotometer and electrograph
- B. Neutron monitor room
- C. Observatory building
- D. Boiler house
- E. Instrument enclosure
- F. Old wind-finding radar (up to 1964)
- G. Balloon filling shed
- H. Absolute hut: declinometer, proton vector magnetometer

- I. Hut: Schuster-Smith coil; controls for proton vector magnetometer
- J. Hut: BMZ up to 1964; amplifier of digitally recording proton magnetometer
- K. Magnetograph house: normal, quick-run and storm La Cour
- L. Hut: supplementary magnetographs before 1965
- M. Hut: fluxgate magnetograph. Air sampling equipment for separate analysis of smoke, chemical content and radioactivity of particulate matter
- N. Azimuth pillar
- O. Water tank
- P. Power house for emergency generators
- Q. Residential quarters
- R. New wind-finding radar (from 1964)
- S. Hut for ionosonde
- T. Wire fence
- U. Iron fence
- V. Low wall
- W. Radiosonde launching mast
- X. Various huts for stores, etc.
- Y. } Aerial masts and caravan containing transmitter for ionosphere experiments
- Z. } Aerial masts and caravan containing transmitter for ionosphere experiments

ESKDALEMUIR OBSERVATORY

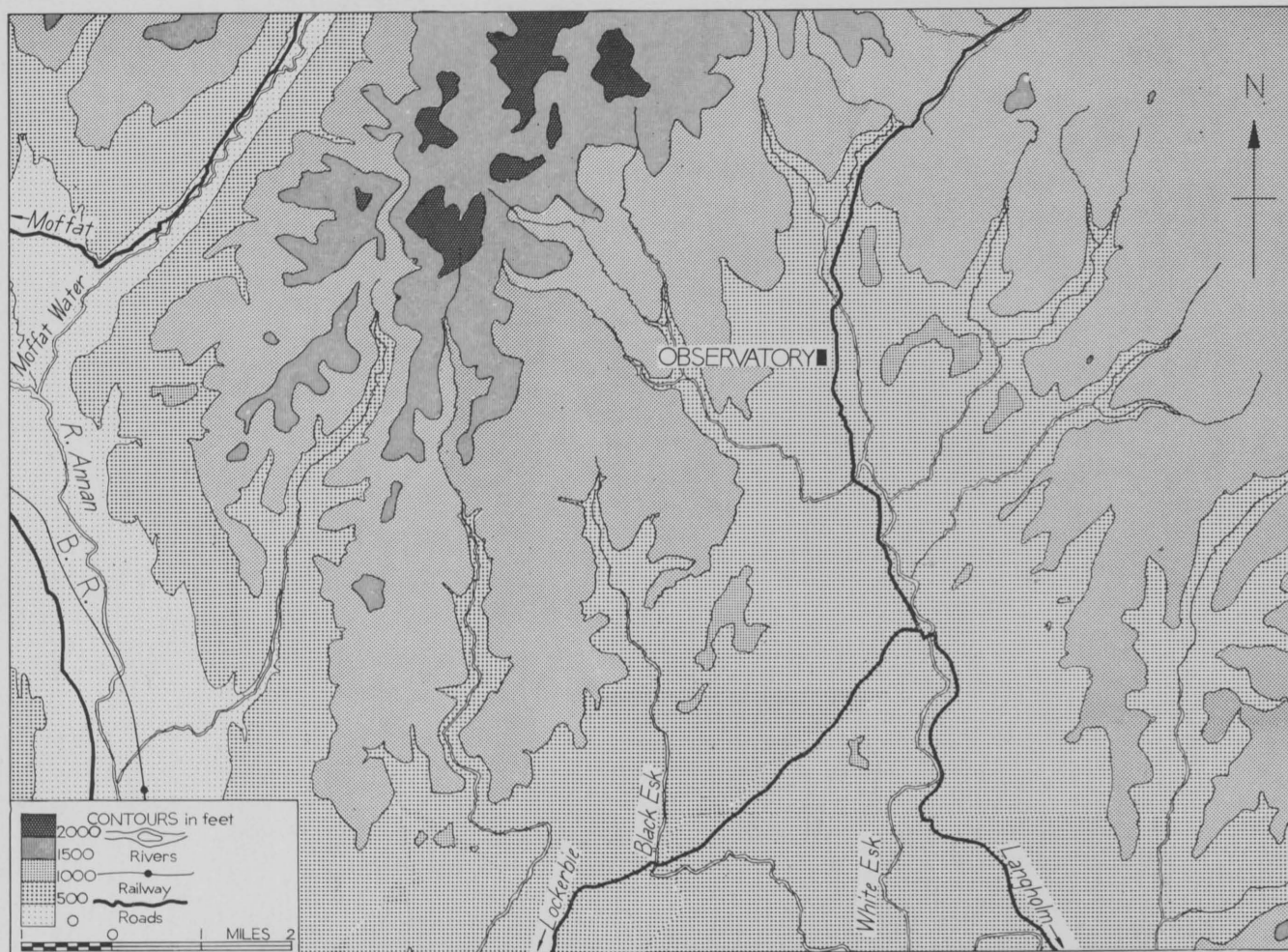
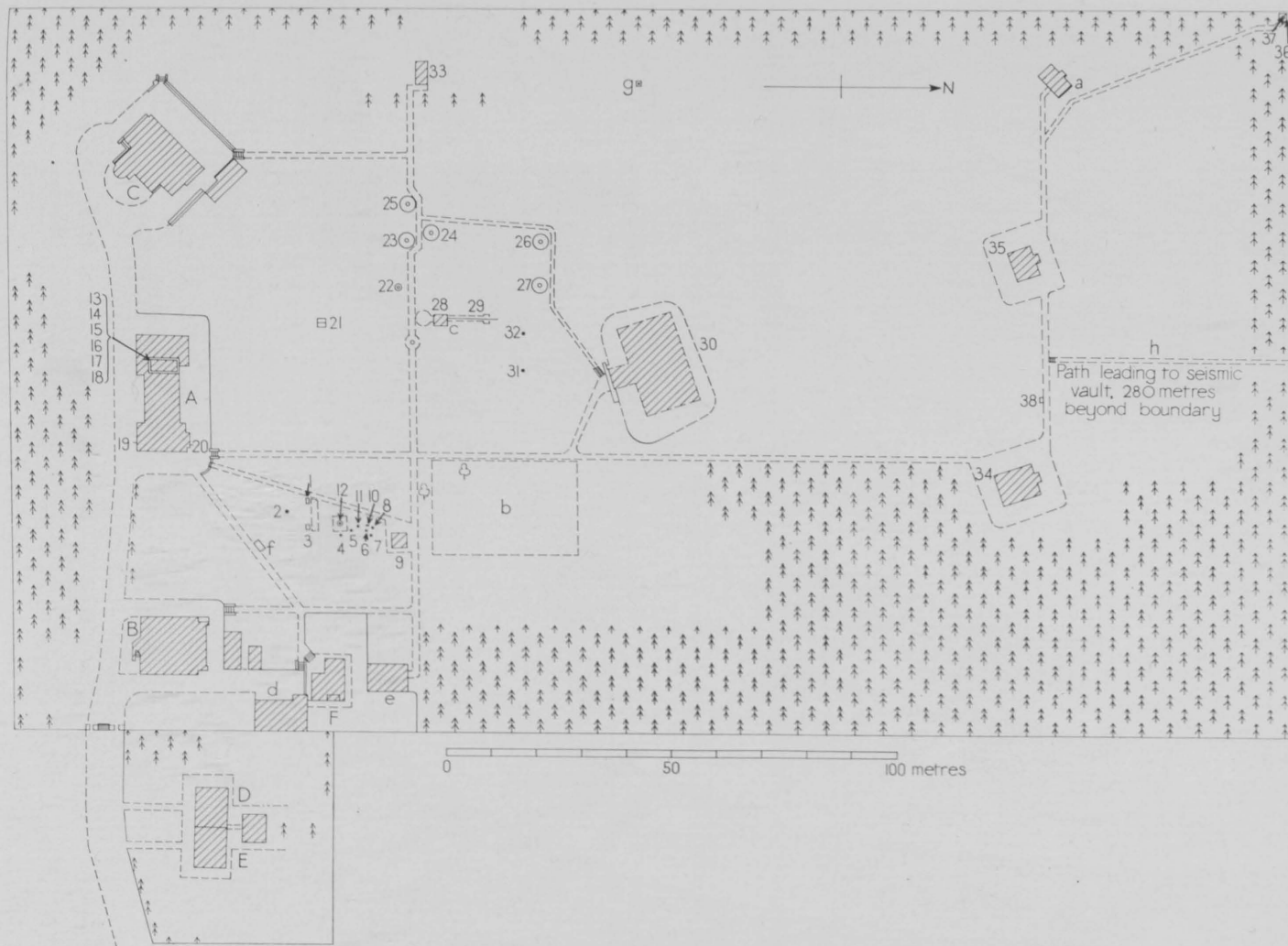


FIG. 5 Contour map of surroundings



FIG. 6 The Observatory and Davington village looking westwards, July 1965



- INSTRUMENTS**
1. Large thermometer screen
 2. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge for hourly reading
 3. Sampling of air and collection of precipitation for subsequent analysis of chemical content
 4. Cup counter anemometer Mark II
 5. 4-foot earth thermometer
 6. 1-foot earth thermometer
 7. Collectors of precipitation for subsequent radioactive analysis
 8. } analysis
 9. Louvered hut—containing photothermograph and standard thermometers
 10. Grass minimum thermometer
 11. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge
 12. Evaporation pan (American class 'A' type) with water-surface maximum and minimum thermometers
 13. Total radiation solarimeter
 14. Diffuse radiation solarimeter
 15. Daylight illuminometer
 16. Radiation recorder (bimetallic)
 17. Sunshine recorder (Campbell-Stokes type)
 18. Direct-reading pressure-tube anemograph
 19. Air pollution sampling unit
 20. Boom for electrograph
 21. Atmospheric electricity absolute observation pit
 22. International reference precipitation gauge
 23. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge (turf-walled)
 24. Meteorological Office tilting-siphon rain recorders (turf-walled)
 25. } Fuesz snow recorder (turf-walled)
 26. } Jardri rain recorder (turf-walled)
 27. } Microbarographs
 28. } Stretched wire, between posts, for atmospheric electric potential gradient recording
 29. } Underground chambers: La Cour normal and quick-run magnetographs, supplementary magnetographs
 30. } Radiation balance meters
 31. } Hut for earth current recorders
 32. } East hut: absolute instruments—declinometer, proton vector magnetometer, Schuster-Smith coil
 33. } West hut: digitally recording proton vector magnetometer
 34. } Air sampling equipment for subsequent analysis of radioactivity of particulate matter
 35. } Cloud searchlight
 36. } Control box of the proton vector magnetometer
- BUILDINGS**
- A. Main observatory building
 - B. Schuster House
 - C. Rayleigh House
 - D. Glazebrook House
 - E. Shaw House
 - F. Cottage
 - a. Reservoir
 - b. Tennis court
 - c. Old ozone spectrophotometer hut
 - d. Garage and battery room
 - e. Recreation room
 - f. Reserve petrol store
 - g. Incinerator
 - h. Path to seismic vault

FIG. 7 Site plan, 1965

The radiation instruments (13-17) and the head of the direct-reading pressure tube anemograph are mounted above a stone tower, the parapet of which is 10.5 metres above ground. The trees surrounding the Observatory are about 16 metres high.

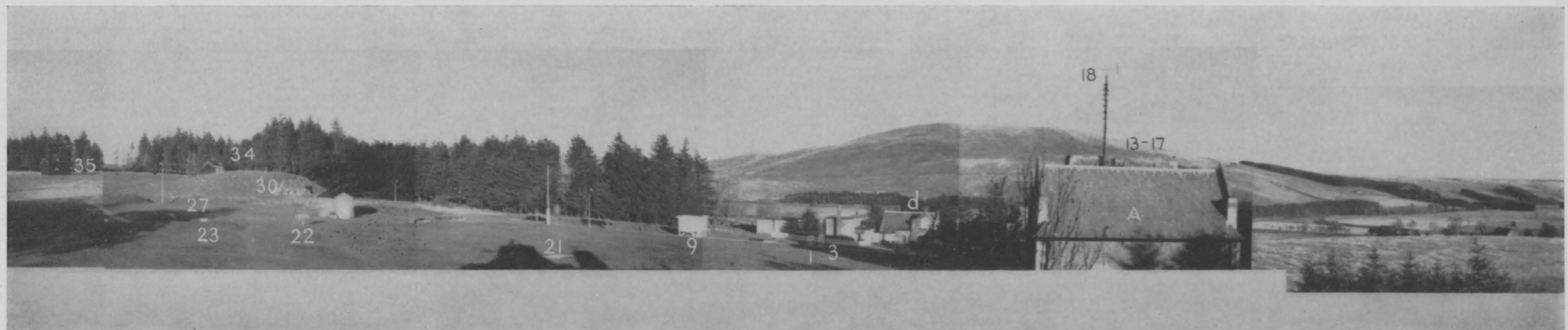


FIG. 8 General view of the Observatory looking northwards (on the left) and south-eastwards (on the right), November 1966

KEW OBSERVATORY

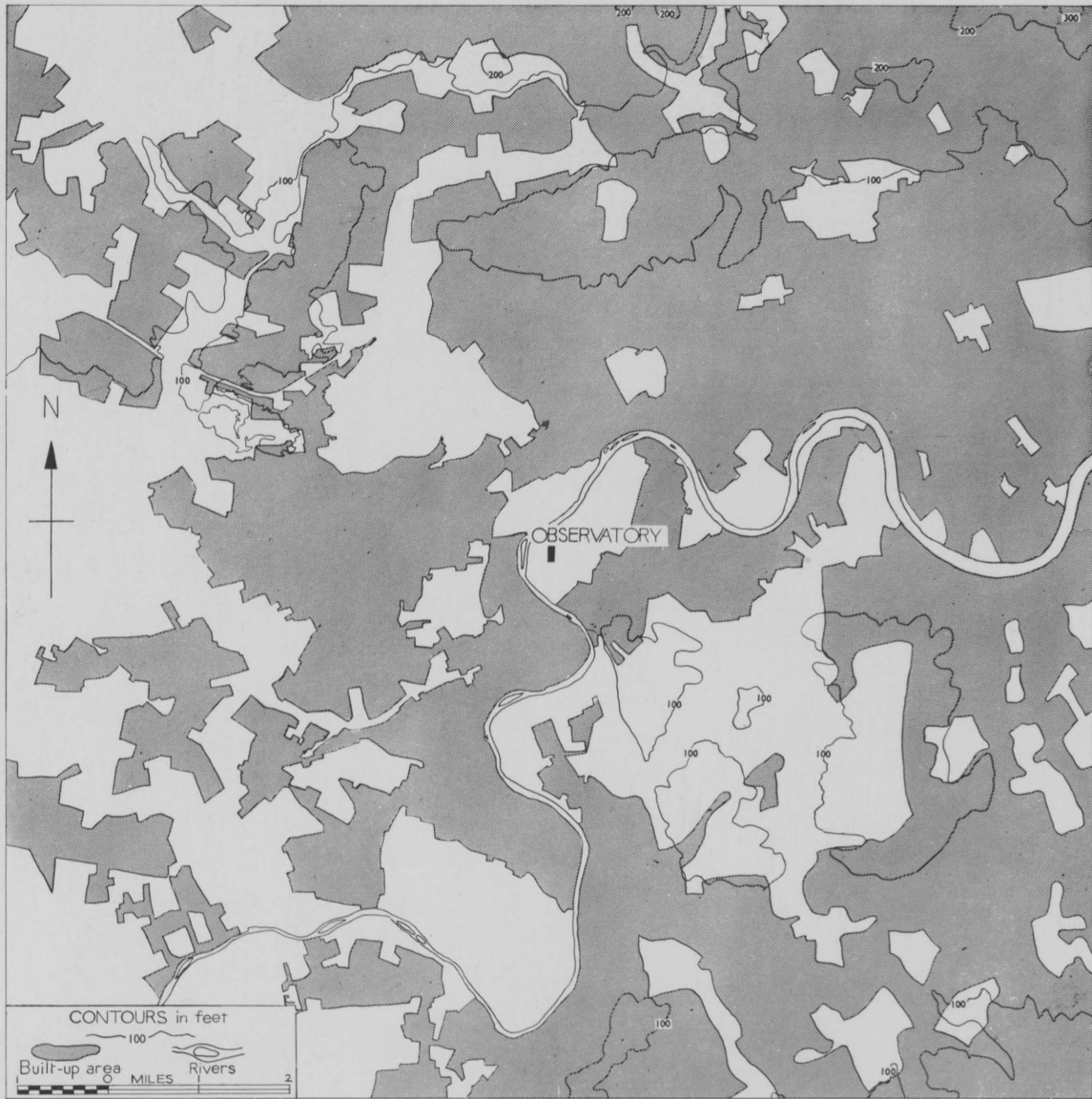


FIG. 9 Contour and built-up area map



FIG. 10 Aerial view of Observatory looking northwards from 500 feet, August 1965

KEW OBSERVATORY

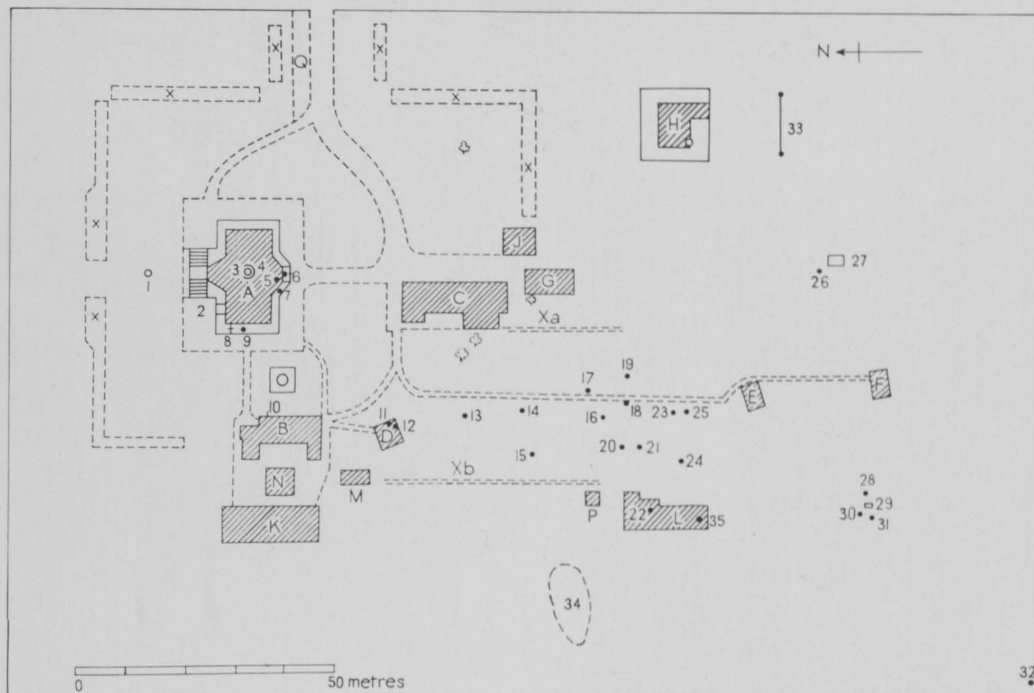


FIG. 11 Site plan, 1965



FIG. 12 General view from south-south-west, February 1967

INSTRUMENTS

1. Jardi rate of rainfall recorder
2. North-wall screen
3. Direct-reading pressure-tube anemograph
4. Solarimeters and daylight illuminometers
5. Normal incidence pyrhelioscope
6. International reference sunshine recorder (installed July 1964)
7. Sunshine recorder (Campbell-Stokes type)
8. Boom for Dolezalek electrograph
9. Alidade for cloud searchlight
10. Boom for valve voltmeter recorder (installed May 1958)
11. Air sampling equipment for smoke and sulphur dioxide content (transferred from Clinical House, May 1963)
12. Rainfall chronograph recording unit
13. Large thermometer screen
14. Pillar for any special equipment
15. Grass minimum thermometer
16. International reference precipitation gauge
17. Standard 5-inch rain-gauge
18. Meteorological Office tilting-siphon rain recorder
19. Radiation balance meters
20. Rainfall chronograph
21. Storm gauge
22. In vault: photobarograph
23. Radiation recorders (bimetallic)
24. Solarimeter calibration bench
25. Theodolite pillar
26. Experimental recording aspirated electrical resistance psychrometer
27. Soil and earth thermometers (new site from August 1964)
28. Meteorological Office standard evaporation tank recorder
29. Meteorological Office standard evaporation tank
30. Evaporation pan (American class 'A' type) with water-surface maximum and minimum thermometers
31. Cup counter anemometer
32. Cloud searchlight
33. Stretched wire, between posts, for atmospheric electric potential gradient measurements
34. Tethered balloon, used for low-level measurements
35. In vault: short period vertical seismograph. (The Galitzin three-component seismograph was in use until December 1964.)

BUILDINGS

- A. Main observatory building
- B. Clinical House
- C. Workshops
- D. Experimental hut
- E. Store
- F. Store
- G. Carpenter's shop
- H. Atmospheric electricity underground laboratory
- J. Pump house (erected 1964)
- K. Hut: occupied by International Seismological Summary Unit
- L. Underground seismological house
- M. Greenhouse
- N. Hot water storage tanks
- O. Static water tank
- P. Balloon-winch hut (erected September 1963)
- Q. Hardstanding for hydrogen cylinder trailer (laid in April 1964)
- X. Shrubberies or hedges, X^a and X^b are hedges 1.2 metres high

The four trees shown are 6 to 8 metres high. Outside the Observatory limits, due south of the hut marked F and 6 metres from the boundary fence, are two trees 25 metres high.

The southern and western boundaries shown on Figure 11 in the 1960 and 1961 'Observatories' Year Books' were just beyond the limits of the experimental equipment; the true fenced boundary has always been as shown in the present Figure 11.

PROTON VECTOR MAGNETOMETER

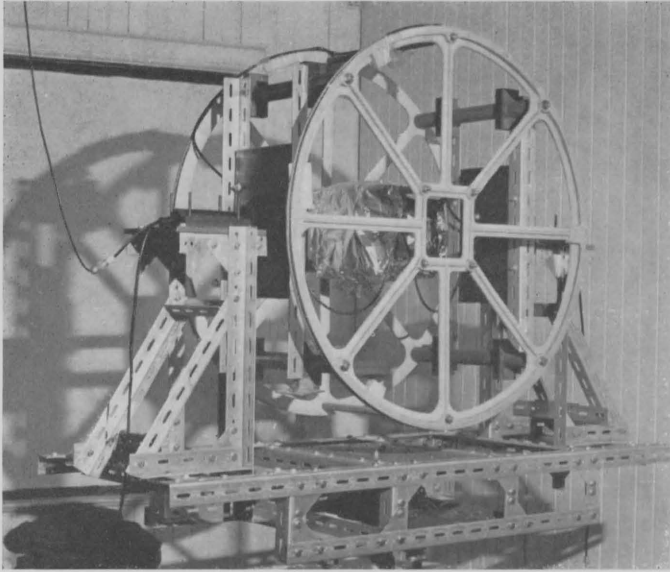


FIG. 13 Eskdalemuir: proton vector magnetometer (in East hut—see Figures 7 and 8) with coils (80 cm diameter) in position for annulling the horizontal component, H

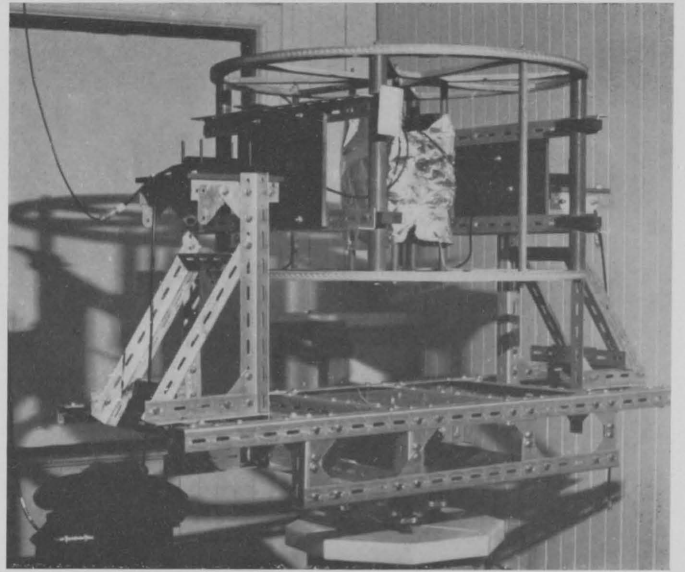


FIG. 14 Eskdalemuir: proton vector magnetometer (in East hut—see Figures 7 and 8) with coils (80 cm diameter) in position for annulling the vertical component, Z

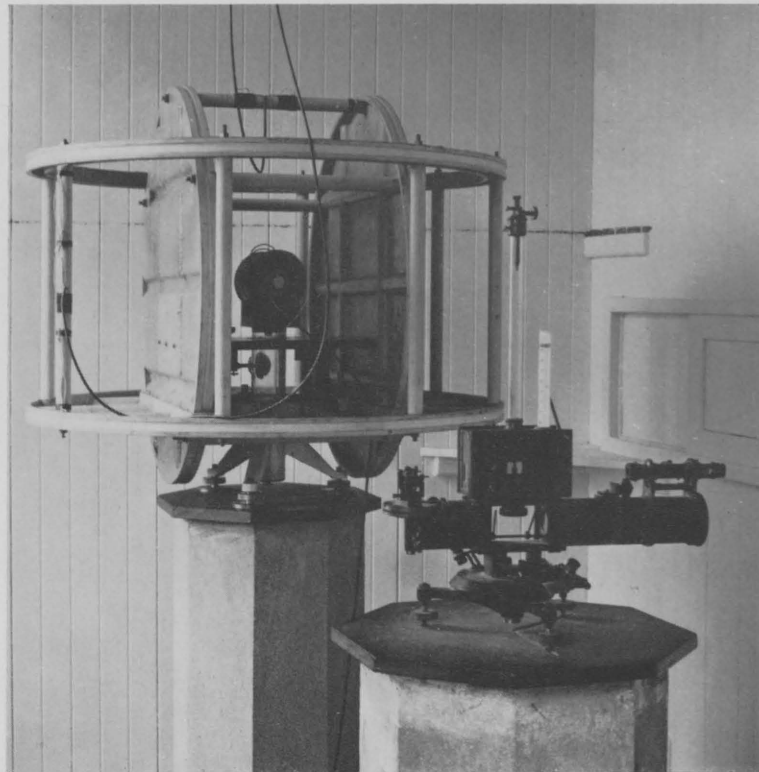


FIG. 15 Lerwick: proton vector magnetometer (in hut H—see Figures 3 and 4)—diameter of outer coil 100 cm. The Kew pattern unifilar magnetometer is to the right on the nearer pillar

LERWICK

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for LERWICK (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (15,000+). Includes data for hours 1-31 and a grand total of 481,173.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for LERWICK (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (400·0'+). Includes data for hours 1-31 and a grand total of 16992·8.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000γ+. Includes sub-header '1 LERWICK (H)' and '14,000γ (0.14 CGS unit) +'. Rows include hourly data and a Grand Total of 433,409.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 400.0'+. Includes sub-header '2 LERWICK (D)' and '9° +'. Rows include hourly data and a Grand Total of 15192.0.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for time intervals (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000γ+. Includes sub-headers for '1 LERWICK (H)' and 'MARCH 1965'. Data rows are numbered 1-31, with some rows labeled 'd' or 'q'. A final row shows 'Sum 19,000γ+' and a 'Grand Total 480,839'.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for time intervals (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 500·0'+. Includes sub-headers for '2 LERWICK (D)' and 'MARCH 1965'. Data rows are numbered 1-31, with some rows labeled 'd' or 'q'. A final row shows 'Sum 600·0'+ and a 'Grand Total 16611·9'.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Lerwick (H) and APRIL 1965. Rows include hour (0-1 to 30) and mean values for 14,000γ (0.14 CGS unit) +. Includes a Grand Total of 467,305.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Lerwick (D) and APRIL 1965. Rows include hour (0-1 to 30) and mean values for 9° +. Includes a Grand Total of 15362.2.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 14,000γ+. Rows 1-30 d. Grand Total 475,803.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 400·0'+. Rows 1-30 d. Grand Total 15066·4.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 21 columns (Hour GMT, 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 15,000γ+) and rows for station 1 LERWICK (H) from July 1965. Data is presented in a grid format with values ranging from 650 to 750.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 21 columns (Hour GMT, 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 400.0°+) and rows for station 2 LERWICK (D) from July 1965. Data is presented in a grid format with values ranging from 17.4 to 33.3.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 15,000γ+. Includes sub-headers for 1 LERWICK (H) and 14,000γ (0.14 CGS unit) +. Rows numbered 1 to 31, with a final Mean row and a Sum 19,000γ+ row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 400.0' +. Includes sub-headers for 2 LERWICK (D) and 9° +. Rows numbered 1 to 31, with a final Mean row and a Sum 400.0' + row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 14,000γ+, SEPTEMBER 1965. Rows 1-30 q, Mean, Sum 19,000γ+.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 400.0' +, SEPTEMBER 1965. Rows 1-30 q, Mean, Sum 400.0' +.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 23 columns for hourly data (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 15,000γ+. Includes sub-header '1 LERWICK (H)' and '14,000γ (0.14 CGS unit) +'. Rows are numbered 1-31 with letter indicators (d, q) and a final 'Mean' row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 23 columns for hourly data (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 400.0'+. Includes sub-header '2 LERWICK (D)' and '9°+'. Rows are numbered 1-31 with letter indicators (d, q) and a final 'Mean' row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 25 columns for hours of day (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 columns for Mean and Sum (15,000γ+). Rows include individual hours (1-30) and a final 'Mean' row. Includes data for stations 'q' and 'd'.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 25 columns for hours of day (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 columns for Mean and Sum (400.0'+). Rows include individual hours (1-30) and a final 'Mean' row. Includes data for stations 'q' and 'd'.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 15,000γ+, and Sum 20,000γ+. Rows include data for LERWICK (H) from 1 d to 31, and a Grand Total of 493,790.

664 at 0-1h 1 January 1966.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 400.0°+, and Sum 500.0°+. Rows include data for LERWICK (D) from 1 d to 31, and a Grand Total of 14940.7.

19.9 at 0-1h 1 January 1966.

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

5 LERWICK

1965

	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				
Jan.	647	647	644	22.8	22.9	23.2	394	395	394	14454	2387	72 49.6	49606
Feb.	645	648	639	22.6	23.0	22.1	396	396	398	14449	2386	72 49.8	49607
Mar.	646	648	640	22.3	22.4	22.5	397	397	391	14451	2385	72 49.7	49608
Apr.	649	650	636	21.3	21.5	21.9	399	401	398	14454	2381	72 49.5	49611
May	657	655	651	21.4	21.5	21.2	398	402	390	14462	2383	72 49.0	49613
June	661	660	656	20.9	21.0	21.3	400	403	392	14466	2382	72 48.8	49616
July	662	660	664	20.7	20.5	21.0	403	405	399	14468	2381	72 48.8	49619
Aug.	659	660	655	20.6	21.0	20.4	403	405	397	14465	2380	72 48.9	49618
Sept.	654	658	636	19.6	20.0	18.4	405	406	395	14461	2375	72 49.3	49618
Oct.	661	660	658	20.4	20.5	19.5	411	413	405	14466	2379	72 49.0	49626
Nov.	663	665	658	20.1	20.1	19.6	414	415	413	14469	2378	72 48.9	49630
Dec.	664	667	660	20.1	20.3	20.0	417	415	421	14470	2378	72 48.9	49633
Year	656	657	650	21.1	21.2	20.9	403	404	399	14461	2381	72 49.2	49617

DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS

ALL DAYS

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

Table with 24 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24) and 12 rows for months (Jan to Dec). It contains three main sections: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT, DECLINATION, and VERTICAL COMPONENT. Each section has a header row with Greek letter gamma (γ) above each column, followed by data rows for each month and seasonal summaries (Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer). The data consists of numerical values representing magnetic field deviations.

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

INTERNATIONAL DISTURBED DAYS

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

8 LERWICK

1965

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24) and rows for months (Jan to Dec), seasonal averages (Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer), and components (HORIZONTAL COMPONENT, DECLINATION, VERTICAL COMPONENT). Each cell contains a numerical value representing the departure from the mean.

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

RANGE OF MEAN DIURNAL INEQUALITIES FOR THE MONTHS SEASONS AND YEAR OF 1965

AVERAGE DEPARTURE

The ranges are derived from the diurnal inequalities printed in Tables 6-8

Arithmetical average of diurnal inequalities in Tables 6-8 taken regardless of sign

9 LERWICK 1965

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
Jan.	23.8	6.25	19.6	9.6	4.36	3.4	24.7	9.40	56.2
Feb.	18.9	7.77	30.7	16.1	6.50	11.7	29.0	16.55	99.9
Mar.	24.9	8.32	26.3	28.1	8.52	11.3	39.1	11.16	82.4
Apr.	42.1	9.70	18.6	42.5	9.46	10.7	73.6	12.08	76.6
May	45.4	10.56	17.4	43.0	10.07	17.0	47.2	12.86	62.0
June	59.1	11.98	41.2	47.2	10.45	12.4	171.3	12.70	157.6
July	50.1	11.10	24.4	48.2	11.41	15.0	58.2	11.56	70.8
Aug.	45.4	11.84	33.4	41.4	10.95	17.0	59.6	13.39	85.2
Sept.	33.0	9.76	53.3	28.8	8.04	14.0	89.7	18.70	174.9
Oct.	24.2	7.17	22.6	23.4	6.33	6.4	30.8	12.92	54.6
Nov.	16.7	6.70	19.3	17.0	3.82	3.4	32.3	11.47	65.2
Dec.	11.8	5.50	19.9	7.6	3.12	6.3	24.7	11.73	59.2
Year	29.0	7.56	25.8	27.6	7.28	8.1	35.9	10.66	70.1
Winter	15.8	6.26	20.8	12.0	4.21	4.5	18.8	11.24	61.5
Equinox	30.0	7.92	28.8	29.5	7.90	8.8	36.3	12.15	76.6
Summer	50.0	11.28	28.6	44.4	10.70	13.6	69.9	11.59	79.8

10 LERWICK 1965

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
Jan.	3.3	1.34	5.0	2.2	0.77	1.0	4.7	2.73	13.6
Feb.	3.8	1.64	8.1	3.5	1.47	3.0	6.3	3.24	24.2
Mar.	6.2	2.13	7.1	6.5	1.81	2.2	8.0	3.72	19.3
Apr.	11.0	2.29	5.2	10.7	2.05	2.4	19.9	2.90	17.5
May	10.4	2.72	5.1	10.1	2.47	3.8	11.9	3.38	16.6
June	13.9	2.99	9.1	11.0	2.54	3.3	37.9	3.77	37.7
July	12.0	2.86	6.6	11.9	2.73	3.6	13.7	2.95	18.4
Aug.	10.6	2.90	7.5	9.9	2.56	3.5	13.4	3.51	17.5
Sept.	8.1	2.62	10.1	7.7	1.73	3.8	19.7	4.27	33.3
Oct.	6.1	2.01	4.8	6.4	1.34	1.3	6.5	3.04	13.8
Nov.	3.3	1.54	5.1	3.5	0.91	0.8	7.3	3.10	15.7
Dec.	2.4	1.20	5.3	2.1	0.63	1.4	5.1	2.35	14.1
Year	6.3	2.15	6.5	6.6	1.70	1.8	8.6	2.89	19.2
Winter	2.6	1.39	5.8	2.6	0.94	1.3	4.6	2.78	16.2
Equinox	7.3	2.24	6.6	7.7	1.70	2.0	9.5	3.21	19.9
Summer	11.2	2.85	7.0	10.6	2.54	3.3	17.3	3.36	22.1

NON-CYCLIC CHANGE

11 LERWICK 1965

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
Jan.	+0.2	-0.03	-0.3	+0.1	+0.08	-0.1	-4.5	+0.50	+3.3
Feb.	-0.1	0.00	+0.5	+0.2	+0.50	+1.1	-5.4	-1.10	-4.0
Mar.	+0.3	-0.01	-0.2	+4.0	+0.18	+0.5	-3.6	+0.99	+2.5
Apr.	+0.3	-0.03	+0.3	+3.8	-1.14	+3.7	-6.0	-0.69	-5.0
May	+0.2	0.00	-0.1	+4.3	-0.13	-1.8	-12.1	-1.16	-1.8
June	-0.4	-0.03	-2.7	+4.0	+0.04	+1.6	-25.6	+1.62	-20.5
July	-0.1	+0.03	+2.9	+3.6	+0.47	+2.5	-9.5	+0.19	-3.9
Aug.	+0.2	+0.03	-0.4	+5.0	+0.21	+1.6	-3.0	+2.60	-12.3
Sept.	-0.1	-0.03	+0.6	-1.5	+0.64	+9.9	+27.9	+5.70	+41.5
Oct.	0.0	-0.06	+0.2	+3.0	+0.30	-2.6	-2.7	+0.31	-12.8
Nov.	0.0	-0.07	-1.5	+1.2	-0.07	-0.2	-14.4	-2.48	-22.7
Dec.	0.0	+0.11	+1.4	+2.8	0.00	-1.1	+1.2	+1.75	+3.1
Year	0.0	-0.01	+0.1	+2.5	+0.09	+1.3	-4.8	+0.69	-2.7
Winter	0.0	0.00	0.0	+1.1	+0.13	0.0	-5.8	-0.33	-5.1
Equinox	+0.1	-0.03	+0.2	+2.3	-0.01	+2.9	+3.9	+1.58	+6.5
Summer	0.0	+0.01	-0.1	+4.2	+0.15	+1.0	-12.5	+0.81	-9.6

AVERAGE RANGE OF DIURNAL INEQUALITY 1932-53 WITH 1965 AS PERCENTAGE OF THIS

12 LERWICK 1965

		All days			International quiet days			International disturbed days		
		H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
Year	1932-53	49.4	9.36	53.3	37.4	8.68	10.3	131.6	14.22	131.1
	1965(%)	59	81	48	74	84	79	27	75	53
Winter	1932-53	24.4	7.87	41.1	15.1	4.65	7.7	85.0	13.84	116.6
	1965(%)	65	80	51	79	91	58	22	81	53
Equinox	1932-53	59.2	10.94	68.8	42.3	9.54	12.9	193.4	18.89	168.9
	1965(%)	51	72	42	70	83	68	19	64	45
Summer	1932-53	72.6	12.72	53.0	57.5	12.77	17.0	156.9	15.61	134.0
	1965(%)	69	89	54	77	84	80	45	74	60

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

RATIO OF RANGE OF INEQUALITY AT LERWICK TO THAT AT ESKDALEMUIR 1965

13 LERWICK

Type of day	Element	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
q	H	0.96	0.90	1.25	1.12	1.26	1.19	1.21	1.13	1.12	0.86	0.96	1.10
d	H	0.88	0.88	1.62	1.45	1.18	2.37	1.33	1.35	2.55	0.87	1.08	0.84
q	D	1.10	1.10	1.06	0.99	1.02	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.08	0.96	0.91	1.05
d	D	1.16	1.28	1.18	1.14	1.16	0.96	1.24	1.17	1.30	1.27	1.16	1.30
q	Z	1.17	1.54	0.71	0.72	0.59	0.66	0.71	0.87	1.07	0.86	0.83	1.85
d	Z	2.30	2.17	1.93	2.02	2.19	1.95	1.83	2.36	2.99	2.56	1.95	2.24

14 LERWICK

1965

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times GMT

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	23 Feb.	09	23 Feb.	24	150	144	324	
2a	22 Mar.	17	23 Mar.	22	171	177	224	
3a	18 Aug.	13	21 Aug.	19	234	240	264	
4a	27 Sept.	09	28 Sept.	22	595	205	594	

Note: These are the main examples in a very quiet year. Only in this respect are they noteworthy.

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times GMT

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	20 Jan.	16 13	-	-	Yes	No	No	γ	γ	γ			
2b	6 Feb.	14 15	8 Feb.	02	No	Yes	No	-4	-2	-1	small		
3b	12 Mar.	12 29	-	-	Yes	No	No	+14	-4	-2	111	163	287
4b	17 Apr.	13 14	21 Apr.	03	No	No	No	+29	-16	-1	small		
5b	15 June	11 00	19 June	02	No	No	No	+21	-12	-1	410	181	334
6b	6 July	04 52	-	-	Yes	No	No	-17	+12	-5	946	215	575
7b	18 July	15 34	-	-	No	Yes	No	-23	-25	+3	small		
*8b	15 Sept.	14 53	19 Sept.	22	No	No	Yes	+61	-8	-23	small		
9b	5 Oct.	02 40	-	-	No	No	No	+15	0	0	572	269	431
					Yes	Yes	Yes	+15	-15	-5	very small		

*ssc not well defined

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) Nil.

15 LERWICK

1965

	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Jan.	1/2	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	
	2/3	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	N(1) 2330
	7/8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	
	8/9	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	
	9/10		X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	
	10/11		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	
	11/12		O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	
	12/13		X	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O		
	15/16		X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	17/18		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	
	18/19		X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	
	19/20		O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
	20/21		X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	22/23		X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	24/25		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	
	25/26		O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O		
	26/27		X	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	O		
	28/29		X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X		
	29/30		X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O		
	30/31		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O		
Feb.	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
	3/4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X		
	4/5			X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O		
	5/6			X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X		
	6/7			X	X	X	O	O	O	O	L	L	L	L	X		N(1)
	7/8			X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	O		N(1)
	10/11			X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X		
	13/14			O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	22/23			X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X			
	23/24			X	O	L	X	X	L	L	X	X	X	X			N(1)
	24/25			O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	25/26			O	X	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X			N(1)
	27/28			X	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X			
	28/1			X	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X			

"In order to save space all nights during which the sky was overcast throughout have been omitted from the table; otherwise a symbol is given for each hourly observation during the hours of darkness according to the following code;"

L = aurora is observed

O = observing conditions are good aurora is clearly absent

X = observing conditions made a decision about the presence of aurora impossible

? = aurora is suspected but observing conditions are not good enough for a firm decision.

15 LERWICK (contd)

1965

	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Mar.	3/4			X	X	X	L	X	L	L	L	L	L	L			N,B(1)
	4/5			0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0			
	5/6				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	6/7				0	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	18/19				0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X				
	19/20				X	X	X	0	0	X	0	X	X				
	22/23				0	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X				
	23/24				0	L	L	L	L	L	L	X	X				R,N,A(1)
	24/25				0	L	X	X	0	0	0	0	0				N(1)
	25/26					X	0	0	L	L	L	0	0				N,A(1)
	26/27					0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	28/29					X	0	0	X	0	0	0	0				
	29/30					0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X				

	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Apr.	2/3					0	0	0	0	X	X	X					
	3/4					0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	10/11					X	0	X	X	X	X	0					
	12/13					X	X	X	X	X	0	X					
	13/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	15/16						X	0	0	X	X	X					
	17/18						0	0	0	X	X	X					
	18/19						L	L	0	0	0	0					N(1)
	20/21						0	0	0	L	L						N,P(1 to 2)
	21/22						X	0	0	0	0						
	23/24						X	X	X	X	0						
	24/25						0	L	0	X	0						
	26/27						0	X	X	X	X						
	27/28						0	0	0	0	0						
	29/30						0	0	0	X	X						

When aurora was observed a brief note has been added describing the structure, form and brightness according to the following code:-

Structure. H = homogeneous
 S = striated
 R = rayed

Form. A = arc
 B = band
 P = patch
 V = veil
 R = rays
 N = not identifiable

Brightness Index. 1 = comparable with Milky Way
 2 = comparable with moonlight cirrus cloud
 3 = comparable with brightly moonlit cirrus cloud or moonlit cumulus cloud
 4 = much brighter than 3

Complete definitions of these terms are given in the International Auroral Atlas (1963).

15 LERWICK (contd)

1965

		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes	
Aug.	GMT																	
	7/8						O	O	O	X	X							
	9/10						O	O	O	O	O							
	10/11						X	X	X	O	O							
	11/12						X	X	X	X	O							
	18/19						X	X	X	L	X						A(1)	
	19/20						X	X	X	O	X							
	23/24						O	L	L	L	X							B(1)
	25/26						O	L	L	L	O							B(1)
	26/27						O	O	O	O	O							
	28/29						O	O	O	X	X							
	29/30					X	O	L	L	X	X	O						B(1)
	30/31					X	X	L	X	O	O	O						N(1)
31/1					X	L	L	X	L	X	O						B(1)	
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes	
Sept.	GMT																	
	1/2				X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X						
	2/3				X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O						
	10/11				X	O	X	X	O	X	O	X	O					
	16/17				O	X	X	O	X	X	O	O	X					
	22/23				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O				
	25/26				O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X					
	27/28				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O				
	28/29				X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O				
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes	
Oct.	GMT																	
	8/9				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O				
	14/15				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O				
	15/16				O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	17/18				O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	18/19				X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X			
	19/20				O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	23/24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X			
	24/25				X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	X		
	27/28				X	X	O	O	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X		B,N(1 to 3)
29/30				X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
30/31				X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

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15 LERWICK (contd)

1965

		GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Nov.	1/2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	8/9		O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	11/12		O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X			
	12/13		O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	13/14	X	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	A,B(1)
	14/15	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	15/16	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	
	17/18	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	18/19	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	
	19/20	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	L	X	X	O	X		N(1)
	20/21	O	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	X	X	X		N(1)
	21/22	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	O	O	O	X	B(1)
	22/23	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	23/24	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	24/25	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	
	25/26	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	26/27	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	
	27/28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	
	28/29	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	X		
	30/1	X	X	X	X	L	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	B,N(1 to 2)
		GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Dec.	2/3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	
	3/4	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	9/10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	O		
	10/11	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	11/12	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	12/13	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	13/14	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	16/17	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	X		
	17/18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	
	18/19	O	O	X	X	L	L	X	L	L	L	X	O	X	O	O		N,A(1 to 2)
	19/20	X	X	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	20/21	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	
	21/22	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	
	25/26	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	
	26/27	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	
	27/28	O	O	O	O	L	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N(1)
28/29	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O		
30/31	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O		

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DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2	DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2	DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2
JANUARY					APRIL (contd.)					SEPTEMBER (contd.)				
2-3	61	N,R	2250-2400		19-20	56	HA,N,P	2215-2245	61	16-17	59	HA	2000-2315	66
7-8	60	N	0050-0100					and		18-19	58	N,R	1930-2250	
12-13	61	N	0350		24-25	63	N	0050-0200		20-21	63	HB	2200	
								2230-2250		26-27	60	N	2250-2400	
										27-28	53	HA,RA,RB,P	1830-0350	63
FEBRUARY					MAY					OCTOBER				
3-4	61	HA	2200		17-18	61	N	2350-2400		2-3	60	N,R	2100-2150	
6-7	59	N	0130-0530							22-23	61	HA	2115-0200	67
7-8	59	HA	1820-0025	65						23-24	61	HA	2145-0100	66
19-20	61	RA	2000		JUNE					27-28	60	HB, RB	2220-2400	
20-21	55	N	0145		16-17	57	Not identifiable in bright twilight	2400-0200		28-29	60	N	2145	
23-24	55	HA,RA	1900-0115	64	30-1	58	Not identifiable in bright twilight	2245-0200		NOVEMBER				
24-25	60	N	1845-2350							5-6	57	N	1810-1900	
										6-7	58	N	2015-0300	
					JULY					13-14	59	HA, HB, R	2040-2155	65
					22-23	61	HA	2330		19-20	63	N	0250-0330	
MARCH										20-21	60	N	1740-0400	
2-3	59	N	2400-0100		AUGUST					24-25	60	N	0050-0400	
3-4	58	HA,HB,P	2115-0500	65	18-19	59	RA	0100	66	30-1	59	HB	1850-0415	
22-23	60	N	2120-2400		23-24	60	HB	2240-0050	68					
23-24	60	RA, RB	2020-2215		24-25	62	N	2200-0200		DECEMBER				
24-25	62	N	2110-0200		25-26	60	HB	2030-0045	64					
25-26	60	RA,N	2050-0150	66	29-30	60	N	2310-2350		18-19	59	HA	1715-0100	65
27-28	61	N	0130-0250		30-31	63	N	2140-2335		19-20	61	N	2020-2050	
					31-1	63	HB	2130-0200		22-23	61	N	2350	
APRIL										24-25	57	HA, RA, RB	2250-2330	65
4-5	60	N	0245-0410		SEPTEMBER					26-27	58	N	0015	
17-18	55	Concealed by cloud	2150-0035		15-16	59	HA	2350-0200	64	27-28	61	N	2025-0100	
18-19	63	N	2150-2300							29-30	61	N	2250	

The above table was compiled in the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh from all data available for the sector between geomagnetic longitudes 70° and 90°E., using mainly observations made at British Meteorological Office stations and by British voluntary observers on land and in ships and aircraft, but including also data from Iceland, Faroes, Ireland and France. Acknowledgment is made to the authorities in these countries responsible for the organization and collection of observations.

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 glow on the northern horizon was seen from the British Isles, the other forms reported are listed and the period of time (GMT) during which the display was observed from the British Isles is stated.

The standard abbreviations used are those defined in the International Auroral Atlas, (1963). The system of reporting defined therein came into operation on 1 January 1964.

N = denotes an aurora, the form of which is not identifiable because of adverse observing conditions. It includes the glow on the horizon, since this is the upper part of a display, the identifiable portion of which is below the horizon.

HA = homogeneous arc; RA = rayed arc; HB = homogeneous band; RB = rayed band; R = isolated rays; P = patch of diffuse luminosity. The two types of pulsing of auroral forms described as pulsation and flaming are designated by the symbols p_1 and p_2 respectively.

Under Φ_2 is given the lowest geomagnetic latitude in which aurora was situated overhead in the longitudes considered. In the absence of direct visual observations Φ_2 is deduced from measurements of elevation 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 values for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

Table for May 1965, Lerwick, Factor 2.73. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24) and Mean. Rows list hours from 1 to 31, including 0a days. Values are in volts per metre. Includes a summary row for Mean of 0a days: [168 (8)].

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

Table for June 1965, Lerwick, Factor 2.76. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24) and Mean. Rows list hours from 1 to 30, including 0a days. Values are in volts per metre. Includes a summary row for Mean of 0a days: [168 (6)].

The potential gradient is reckoned as positive when the potential increases upwards. The small + denotes a non-fair weather hour (see Introduction). No entry is made for hours with hydrometeors and dashes are inserted for hours of defective record. The number of hours or days used in computing each mean is shown in round brackets. The mean for 0a days (see Introduction) and the figure in round brackets, which is the number of days used in computing this mean, are entered in square brackets.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
 Monthly, seasonal and annual means for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

18 LERWICK

1965

	Hour GMT																								Mean
	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	
volts per metre																									
No hydrometeors																									
Jan.	115	107	98	98	103	113	105	112	129	136	140	140	148	126	144	142	153	153	164	141	134	133	127	125	129
Feb.	80	75	67	66	64	67	71	77	75	81	86	93	97	112	105	117	98	107	114	116	105	98	97	90	90
Mar.	137	126	110	110	106	110	122	150	150	129	123	138	151	169	168	174	161	170	169	151	141	143	129	136	141
Apr.	98	98	96	92	97	106	132	139	142	139	131	161	171	154	161	158	157	162	159	157	137	125	113	105	133
May	94	92	106	96	99	96	96	97	101	105	114	105	121	144	159	153	175	163	142	139	131	120	113	94	119
June	113	103	97	77	88	90	89	100	122	141	154	155	106	103	105	116	115	118	120	136	145	150	160	143	119
July	101	89	87	83	94	112	109	115	108	125	121	143	133	130	131	131	123	120	119	124	123	120	117	114	115
Aug.	134	128	125	160	167	163	158	163	179	167	167	194	181	183	166	167	166	171	187	189	168	149	147	152	164
Sept.	144	102	96	97	107	92	113	122	124	110	105	119	119	136	132	131	116	158	154	147	151	161	146	158	127
Oct.	165	155	154	152	174	186	197	184	167	185	173	173	175	165	171	184	199	216	207	198	199	193	178	173	180
Nov.	114	120	108	133	114	111	111	109	119	125	157	124	130	186	179	173	164	149	146	161	164	159	144	134	139
Dec.	115	109	112	115	126	113	125	116	159	143	140	152	144	145	151	139	153	166	169	187	195	173	168	128	143
Year	117	109	105	107	112	113	119	124	131	132	134	141	140	146	148	149	148	154	154	154	149	144	137	129	133
Winter	106	103	96	103	102	101	103	103	121	121	131	127	130	142	145	143	142	144	148	151	149	141	134	119	125
Equinox	136	120	114	113	121	123	141	149	146	141	133	148	154	156	158	162	158	177	172	163	157	155	141	143	145
Summer	111	103	104	104	112	115	113	119	127	135	139	149	135	140	140	142	145	143	142	147	142	135	134	126	129
Fair weather																									
Jan.	107	100	89	91	87	133	101	104	101	119	121	109	157	114	110	107	135	146	149	128	121	127	113	122	116
Feb.	81	75	65	65	65	65	66	65	68	70	83	99	109	108	114	120	94	92	98	94	110	99	87	86	87
Mar.	97	91	87	91	71	68	72	76	94	99	96	107	122	150	143	127	136	136	127	130	95	122	115	91	106
Apr.	90	88	86	85	86	95	116	141	123	119	118	117	119	123	129	138	136	142	137	128	125	125	110	104	116
May	71	79	74	80	76	74	76	84	88	96	87	91	93	110	144	143	139	138	136	127	102	91	83	74	98
June	97	86	78	80	88	100	95	93	103	127	183	104	94	91	98	110	118	113	109	112	143	136	119	146	109
July	102	91	87	83	94	117	117	119	115	130	134	121	126	129	143	133	125	119	120	126	129	116	117	118	117
Aug.	128	151	137	155	166	138	149	219	246	248	209	241	232	196	193	197	239	205	236	241	169	159	150	148	190
Sept.	89	97	86	98	87	83	67	68	94	93	115	120	127	150	127	148	156	137	127	137	139	149	146	103	114
Oct.	103	95	81	80	80	88	90	93	114	124	111	113	97	106	122	126	134	144	132	146	142	129	104	118	111
Nov.	115	107	102	134	125	98	108	102	97	107	110	109	109	129	131	127	133	142	140	147	140	137	136	140	122
Dec.	96	102	88	93	100	109	116	113	139	146	143	130	123	121	133	122	133	147	170	156	134	144	144	112	126
Year	98	97	88	95	94	97	98	106	115	123	126	122	126	127	132	133	140	138	140	139	129	128	119	113	118
Winter	100	96	86	96	94	101	98	96	101	111	114	112	125	118	122	119	124	132	139	131	126	127	120	115	113
Equinox	95	93	85	89	81	83	86	95	106	109	110	114	116	132	130	135	141	140	131	135	125	131	119	104	112
Summer	99	102	94	99	106	107	109	129	138	150	153	139	136	131	145	146	155	144	150	151	136	125	117	121	128
																							Annual mean for 0a days		[173]

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

ESKDALEMUIR

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum. Includes sub-headers for '19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)' and '16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) +'. Rows include data for hours 1 through 31, with a final 'Mean' row and a 'Sum 27,000γ+' row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum. Includes sub-headers for '20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)' and '9° +'. Rows include data for hours 1 through 31, with a final 'Mean' row and a 'Sum 1800.0°+' row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)

16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) +

FEBRUARY 1965

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 20,000γ+, and Grand Total 601,278. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 28 and a final Mean/Sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)

9° +

FEBRUARY 1965

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 1400·0' +, and Grand Total 42218.5. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 28 and a final Mean/Sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 21,000y+. Rows include data for hours 1 through 31 and a final sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 1400.0' +. Rows include data for hours 1 through 31 and a final sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)

16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) +

JUNE 1965

Table with 26 rows (1-26) and 25 columns (0-1 to 23-24). Includes Mean and Sum 21,000γ+ columns. Data values range from 889 to 925.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)

9° +

JUNE 1965

Table with 30 rows (1-30) and 25 columns (0-1 to 23-24). Includes Mean and Sum 1400.0'+ columns. Data values range from 57.4 to 67.1.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 21,000γ+. Rows include station data for 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H) and a Grand Total of 678,989.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 1400.0'+. Rows include station data for 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D) and a Grand Total of 45091.6.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for station (19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)), hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum (21,000+). Includes sub-rows for 'q' and 'd' periods.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for station (20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)), hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum (1300.0'+). Includes sub-rows for 'q' and 'd' periods.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour, GMT, and magnetic force values (12-13 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum. Includes sub-headers '19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)' and '16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) +'. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 31 and a final 'Sum' row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour, GMT, and magnetic declination values (12-13 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum. Includes sub-headers '20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)' and '9° +'. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 31 and a final 'Sum' row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 27 rows and 25 columns. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 21,000γ+. Rows are labeled 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H) and include various letter codes (γ, q, d) for each hour. Grand Total is 659,363.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 30 rows and 25 columns. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 1300·0'+. Rows are labeled 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D) and include various letter codes (q, d) for each hour. Grand Total is 42518·1.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 25 columns (Hour GMT 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 21,000y+) and 31 rows (1 d to 31). Data represents geomagnetic force in 16,000y (0.16 CGS unit) +.

919 at 0-1h. January 1, 1966.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 25 columns (Hour GMT 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum 1300.0'+) and 31 rows (1 d to 31). Data represents geomagnetic declination in degrees.

58.1 at 0-1h. January 1, 1966.

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

23 ESKDALEMUIR

1965

	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	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
	16,000 γ +			9° +			45,000 γ +			all days			all days			all days			all days			
Jan.	896	897	892	63.2	63.2	63.4	433	433	433	16636	2949	69 36.0	48473									
Feb.	895	898	887	62.8	63.1	62.3	435	436	437	16636	2947	69 36.2	48475									
Mar.	899	902	894	62.5	62.6	62.3	435	434	433	16640	2947	69 35.8	48476									
Apr.	900	901	886	61.6	61.8	61.9	436	436	438	16642	2942	69 35.8	48477									
May	909	906	902	61.2	61.5	60.8	434	433	433	16651	2942	69 35.2	48479									
June	911	912	905	60.8	60.8	61.1	438	440	439	16653	2941	69 35.2	48483									
July	913	910	914	60.6	60.6	60.7	440	440	439	16655	2940	69 35.1	48485									
Aug.	912	912	909	60.3	60.7	59.9	440	439	439	16655	2938	69 35.1	48485									
Sept.	908	911	896	59.7	59.9	58.7	442	442	441	16652	2935	69 35.4	48485									
Oct.	912	912	910	59.7	59.7	58.9	445	445	443	16656	2935	69 35.2	48490									
Nov.	916	918	911	59.1	59.1	58.6	448	449	449	16660	2933	69 35.1	48494									
Dec.	919	925	913	58.5	58.8	58.6	451	448	453	16664	2931	69 34.9	48498									
Year	907	909	902	60.8	61.0	60.6	440	440	440	16650	2940	69 35.4	48483									

INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS

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

27 ESKDALEUIR

1965

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), DECLINATION (measured positive towards the west), INCLINATION, and HORIZONTAL COMPONENT (gamma values). Rows include monthly data (Jan to Dec), seasonal data (Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer), and a final section for horizontal component values.

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

INTERNATIONAL DISTURBED DAYS

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

29 ESKDALEMUIR

1965

Table with 24 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24) and rows for months (Jan-Dec), Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer. Sections include DECLINATION, 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.

The ranges are derived from the diurnal inequalities printed in Tables 24 to 29

30 ESKDALEMUIR		1965																
	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
Jan.	15.2	24.8	8.4	10.7	19.1	2.9	30.6	35.4	24.4	5.30	0.92	13.1	3.98	0.66	10.0	8.10	2.28	28.2
Feb.	22.9	30.0	14.4	20.2	27.0	7.6	35.5	59.7	46.0	6.59	1.44	21.5	5.91	1.16	17.8	12.91	2.94	33.0
Mar.	24.4	34.2	20.9	24.0	38.3	16.0	29.1	43.0	42.8	7.15	1.32	22.3	8.06	1.19	22.4	9.44	1.92	24.2
Apr.	34.8	46.3	19.2	36.2	45.9	14.8	52.3	47.1	37.9	9.49	2.05	35.3	9.57	2.27	38.1	10.59	3.68	50.8
May	35.1	48.6	25.1	33.1	49.4	29.0	42.0	53.0	28.3	10.06	1.81	35.5	9.92	1.72	34.0	11.09	2.65	40.1
June	45.1	55.9	28.5	39.5	47.3	18.8	69.3	67.8	81.0	11.38	2.49	47.1	9.65	2.30	39.6	13.27	3.91	72.3
July	40.2	50.8	22.9	38.1	51.0	21.2	42.5	44.6	38.7	10.35	2.16	40.3	10.68	2.30	39.8	9.33	2.50	43.9
Aug.	34.8	52.4	22.3	36.4	50.3	19.6	42.2	54.7	36.1	10.60	1.93	34.9	10.26	2.10	36.6	11.46	2.47	44.2
Sept.	27.3	40.5	21.1	26.6	36.5	13.1	41.9	67.7	58.4	8.52	1.62	24.7	7.47	1.47	25.7	14.41	2.59	35.2
Oct.	27.7	35.1	12.9	27.6	32.0	7.4	39.4	48.9	21.3	7.07	1.55	25.2	6.57	1.65	27.2	10.21	2.41	35.3
Nov.	20.0	27.5	10.3	19.0	20.8	4.1	29.8	48.1	33.5	5.77	1.23	18.3	4.20	1.14	17.8	9.88	2.81	30.0
Dec.	13.5	24.1	9.1	7.9	14.7	3.4	30.4	42.8	26.4	4.95	0.87	12.3	2.98	0.45	6.9	9.05	2.54	29.5
Year	24.0	35.0	17.3	25.3	34.6	12.4	29.4	43.9	32.3	7.27	1.21	22.6	7.14	1.42	24.7	9.40	1.79	25.8
Winter	17.2	25.7	9.6	14.3	18.9	4.1	25.3	42.8	28.4	5.48	1.07	16.0	4.01	0.85	11.6	9.03	2.24	23.4
Equinox	27.4	37.9	18.1	28.2	37.6	12.6	35.5	47.2	29.9	7.88	1.50	24.6	7.91	1.58	27.0	10.27	2.17	30.6
Summer	38.0	51.7	24.5	45.6	48.7	21.5	45.8	52.7	40.6	10.58	2.09	39.4	9.98	2.05	36.8	10.52	2.70	47.2

NON-CYCLIC CHANGE

31 ESKDALEMUIR		1965								
		All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
		H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
Jan.	γ	+0.1	-0.03	0.0	+0.9	-0.33	-1.0	-5.8	+0.61	+2.2
Feb.	γ	0.0	+0.01	+0.1	+0.7	+0.38	+0.2	-0.9	0.00	-2.4
Mar.	γ	+0.3	-0.03	+0.1	+3.2	+0.23	-1.1	-3.4	+0.68	+1.9
Apr.	γ	+0.1	-0.01	+0.1	+2.5	-0.14	+0.7	-4.4	-0.71	-0.1
May	γ	+0.3	-0.02	-0.1	+4.6	0.00	+1.9	-12.4	-0.94	+0.4
June	γ	+0.4	-0.08	-0.3	+2.9	+0.17	-0.7	-2.1	+0.87	-3.7
July	γ	-0.8	+0.06	+0.5	+2.5	+0.35	+0.4	-10.0	-0.47	0.0
Aug.	γ	+0.3	+0.02	0.0	+5.0	+0.21	+0.9	+2.2	+1.89	-4.9
Sept.	γ	-0.3	-0.04	+0.2	+0.7	+0.49	+1.9	+6.3	+4.08	+9.4
Oct.	γ	0.0	-0.05	+0.1	+1.1	+0.95	-0.7	-4.5	+0.12	-5.4
Nov.	γ	+0.6	-0.07	-0.5	+2.1	-0.06	-0.6	-5.9	-2.08	-5.1
Dec.	γ	-0.3	+0.07	+0.5	+3.0	+0.07	-1.2	-4.1	+0.73	+1.5
Year	γ	+0.1	-0.01	+0.1	+2.4	+0.19	+0.1	-3.7	+0.40	-0.5
Winter	γ	+0.1	-0.01	0.0	+1.7	+0.01	-0.7	-4.2	-0.19	-0.9
Equinox	γ	0.0	-0.03	+0.1	+1.9	+0.38	+0.2	-1.5	+1.04	+1.5
Summer	γ	+0.1	-0.01	0.0	+3.7	+0.18	+0.6	-5.6	+0.34	-4.1

AVERAGE RANGE OF DIURNAL INEQUALITY 1932-53
WITH 1965 AS PERCENTAGE OF THIS

32 ESKDALEMUIR		1965								
		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
	1965(%)	60	84	60	72	85	91	48	79	39
Winter	1932-53	19.3	6.95	21.2	16.2	4.44	5.9	34.4	11.45	66.5
	1965(%)	83	79	45	72	90	69	68	79	43
Equinox	1932-53	43.1	10.18	37.1	39.7	9.69	14.8	75.4	15.11	108.9
	1965(%)	57	77	49	68	82	85	41	68	27
Summer	1932-53	59.7	11.84	33.9	50.4	11.76	21.9	83.7	13.11	82.4
	1965(%)	66	89	72	73	85	98	56	80	49

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

1965

34 ESKDALEMUIR

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times GMT

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	23 Feb.	09	23 Feb.	24	93	119	126	
2a	22 Mar.	17	23 Mar.	22	166	160	71	
3a	18 Aug.	13	21 Aug.	19	175	183	100	
4a	27 Sept.	09	28 Sept.	22	163	141	171	

Note: These are the main examples in a very quiet year. Only in this respect are they noteworthy.

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times GMT

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	20 Jan.	16 13	-	-	No	No	No	γ	γ	γ			
2b	6 Feb.	14 15	8 Feb.	02	No	No	No	+20	-4	0	116	140	122
3b	12 Mar.	12 29	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+26	-14	-2			
4b	17 Apr.	13 14	21 Apr.	03	Yes	Yes	Yes	+36	-22	-3			
5b	15 June	11 00	19 June	02	No	No	No	+28	-16	-3	284	193	162
6b	6 July	04 52	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+20	+12	-5	268	191	275
7b	18 July	15 34	-	-	No	No	No	+14	-23	-3			
*8b	15 Sept.	14 53	19 Sept.	22	No	No	No	+77	-24	-7			
9b	5 Oct.	02 40	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	+32	-17	-1	154	197	131
								+22	-13	-2			very small

*ssc not well defined.

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) Nil.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

35 ESKDALEUIR		Factor 2.25													NOVEMBER 1965																																			
		Hour GMT																						Mean																										
		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																									
		<i>volts per metre</i>																																																
1		125 ⁺																																																
2																																																		
3	0a	115	120	80	85	110	85	110	145	180	145	110	215 ⁺	210 ⁺	155 ⁺	170 ⁺	140 ⁺	185	190	280	255	300	400	235	165	167	(24)																							
4	0a	290	275	270	230	130	155	120	110	130	155	135	105	180 ⁺	180 ⁺	145	145	125	200 ⁺	150	155	220	350	350	340	164	(24)																							
5	0a	125	140	110	155	195	200	215	175	165	135	140	135	115	130	150	195	175	145	160	170	175	180	135	105	131	(24)																							
6	0a	70	75	70	70	75	130							235	105	90 ⁺	75 ⁺	135	175	185	220 ⁺							185	150	110	60 ⁺	159	(22)																	
7																																																		
8																																																		
9	0a	135	105	130	130	145	190	410	425	420	465	300	395	290	290	180	120	180	150	190	240	240	175	145	145	268	(21)																							
10																																																		
11		110	105	90	95	85	90	100	110	80	110												120 ⁺							165 ⁺	165	210	235	190 ⁺	200	210														
12		170	130				80												120 ⁺							165 ⁺	165	210	235	190 ⁺	200	210																		
13		135	145	110				105												120 ⁺							165 ⁺	165	210	235	190 ⁺	200	210																	
14	0a	125	155	135	240	205	270	355				145												195	220	215	200	220	350	350				110	135	190	155													
15	0a	155	150	105	80	80	75	90	85	105	125	125	115	135	170	210	200	255	365	420	325	455	320	395	185	185	224	(18)																						
16		105	175	170	145	155	125	125	135	135	155	110	200	175	185	190 ⁺												80 ⁺							150															
17		85	100	60	20 ⁺	15 ⁺	60 ⁺	50 ⁺	30																																									
18																																																		
19																																																		
20																																																		
21																																																		
22		125						110	105	115	135							145	300	340	330	385	435	610	420	445	515	505	445	620																				
23		170	195					140 ⁺	185	195	155	140	155	145	230	270	260												160	120	95																			
24		155	130	105	80	65																							270	260																				
25																																																		
26																																																		
27																																																		
28																																																		
29																																																		
30																																																		
Mean		139	141	133	121	114	135	167	150	166	195	182	202	216	210	184	185	217	232	239	224	230	237	206	197	184																								
Fair Weather Mean		139	142	133	131	120	141	179	163	166	191	180	190	238	228	185	200	221	236	239	224	246	235	218	197	189																								
																									Mean of 0a days		187	(7)																						

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

35 ESKDALEUIR		Factor 2.19											DECEMBER 1965																															
		Hour GMT																						Mean																				
		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																			
		<i>volts per metre</i>																																										
1	0a					225	275	400	425	255	285	155	195	255	265	335	300	190	190	305	300	310	415	305	260	250	281	(21)																
2		200																																										
3		370																																										
4		195	165	195	155	170	140	140	145	165	180	190	230	275 ⁺												215 ⁺							370	380	300	275	320	260						
5																																												
6																																												
7																																												
8																																												
9																																												
10																																												
11		100	85	80	95	85	65												190 ⁺							230	220 ⁺	200 ⁺							230	220 ⁺	200 ⁺							
12		130	135	115	100				70												230 ⁺	255 ⁺	240 ⁺	390 ⁺	540 ⁺							505	435	505	505	400	390	610	370	400	310	265	255	135 ⁺
13		25 ⁺																																										
14																																												
15		115	140	120	105												190 ⁺							230	220 ⁺	200 ⁺							230	220 ⁺	200 ⁺									
16		265	220					200 ⁺							240 ⁺							155 ⁺	195 ⁺	170 ⁺	190 ⁺	185 ⁺	120 ⁺							415										
17		355																																										
18																																												
19		155	185	225	175	170	140	120	135	150	170	170	150	125	110	120				70	120	165	205	175	195	120	120																	
20		200	120	155	130	100	85	85	150	160	105	120	115	115	125	190 ⁺	195	155	230	275	275	260	235	245	205																			
21		170																																										
22		85	70	60	115	25 ⁺	20 ⁺							60							145	155	175	195 ⁺	150 ⁺	175 ⁺	175	220	115	40 ⁺														
23																																												
24																																												
25																																												
26	0a	225	280	225	255	200	110	85	85	115	130	125	115	140 ⁺	140	165	200	335	320	315	375	385	435	285	275	222	(24)																	
27	0a	270	285	205	155	110	95	85	80	125	130	135	140	170	230	285	380	255	275	300	235	155	150	115	115	188	(24)																	
28	0a	105	95	80	85	85	85	85	85	90	105	140	175	165	135	155	115	120	150	145	135	145	175	125	105	120	(24)																	
29		115	60	110	130												155	155	185	245							225							360	370									
30		205	205	185	130	125												155	155	185	245							225							360	370								
31																																												
Mean		196	171	156	181	172	164	160	187	152	228	213	200	224	224	241	244	225	220	263	275	264	259	249	208	211																		
Fair Weather Mean		206	171	165	197	182	162	161	159	152	186	172	191	231	223	253	249	199	229	273	293	284	259	251	194	210																		
																									Mean of 0a days		203	(4)																

The potential gradient is reckoned as positive when the potential increases upwards. The small ⁺ denotes a non-fair weather hour (see Introduction). No entry is made for hours with hydrometeors and dashes are inserted for hours of defective record. The number of hours or days used in computing each mean is shown in round brackets. The mean for 0a days (see Introduction) and the figure in round brackets, which is the number of days used in computing this mean, are entered in square brackets.

	Hour GMT																								Mean
	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	
	<i>volts per metre</i>																								
	No hydrometeors																								
Jan.	145	145	124	110	137	115	110	113	105	115	139	154	181	177	181	179	213	213	199	213	230	189	169	161	159
Feb.	88	80	73	70	70	75	78	79	81	102	109	120	131	127	131	126	114	103	94	93	102	97	92	90	97
Mar.	65	65	60	71	81	71	76	87	90	97	129	131	141	148	138	142	123	101	99	81	82	71	68	65	95
Apr.	79	69	65	68	64	73	83	103	102	98	106	108	118	118	94	94	112	82	76	80	77	77	85	80	88
May	43	53	43	53	64	74	86	100	82	88	94	94	84	83	85	83	83	84	69	60	51	51	48	45	71
June	72	58	54	54	55	61	74	91	91	81	91	72	83	77	74	69	58	67	58	63	46	53	51	66	67
July	67	65	72	67	66	92	101	104	99	95	93	85	82	95	78	76	74	72	73	64	51	51	68	70	77
Aug.	95	91	86	94	97	132	142	153	133	122	128	123	110	125	116	104	105	111	113	97	108	104	106	107	113
Sept.	116	121	106	98	98	109	131	135	138	141	119	111	101	109	109	120	116	108	113	122	128	129	133	107	117
Oct.	115	109	103	106	100	110	111	132	139	138	134	136	148	155	151	156	147	167	169	168	161	152	148	143	137
Nov.	139	141	133	121	114	135	167	150	166	195	182	202	216	210	184	185	217	232	239	224	230	237	206	197	184
Dec.	196	171	156	181	172	164	160	187	152	228	213	200	224	224	241	244	225	220	263	275	264	259	249	208	211
Year	102	97	90	91	93	101	110	119	115	125	128	128	135	137	132	131	132	130	130	128	127	123	119	112	118
Winter	142	134	121	121	123	122	129	132	126	160	161	169	188	185	184	183	192	192	199	201	207	195	179	164	163
Equinox	94	91	83	86	86	91	100	114	117	119	122	121	127	133	123	128	125	115	114	113	112	107	109	99	110
Summer	69	67	64	67	71	90	101	112	101	97	101	93	90	95	88	83	80	83	78	71	64	66	68	72	82
	Fair weather																								
Jan.	169	161	132	113	137	116	108	114	106	121	141	157	198	180	180	191	214	241	215	221	247	193	175	169	167
Feb.	88	80	73	73	72	78	79	79	83	102	111	131	135	128	133	128	112	101	101	98	102	97	92	90	99
Mar.	72	75	54	74	78	78	72	79	93	95	134	142	143	162	158	152	136	104	95	89	89	88	83	89	101
Apr.	73	62	55	60	65	73	77	102	104	94	94	120	138	124	105	98	119	90	82	81	80	79	81	79	89
May	49	54	54	60	70	78	104	103	75	103	106	100	66	89	90	104	83	76	73	48	52	50	51	47	74
June	98	69	74	69	75	69	69	74	76	81	83	79	90	82	78	78	66	71	63	59	63	79	61	56	73
July	69	69	76	67	69	102	115	117	118	100	93	91	91	89	74	77	74	85	90	90	89	70	76	76	86
Aug.	95	91	86	94	97	111	131	155	126	128	134	131	106	146	118	103	102	113	124	105	119	115	115	121	115
Sept.	116	122	106	98	98	103	118	141	129	105	133	90	100	73	91	115	112	113	120	131	126	129	133	114	113
Oct.	110	106	109	110	99	108	117	143	140	140	140	145	149	162	153	154	147	171	171	179	161	144	159	151	140
Nov.	139	142	133	131	120	141	179	163	166	191	180	190	238	228	185	200	221	236	239	224	246	235	218	197	189
Dec.	206	171	165	197	182	162	161	159	152	186	172	191	231	223	253	249	199	229	273	293	284	259	251	194	210
Year	107	100	93	96	97	102	111	119	114	121	127	131	140	141	135	137	132	136	137	135	138	128	125	115	122
Winter	151	139	126	129	128	124	132	129	127	150	151	167	201	190	188	192	187	202	207	209	220	196	184	163	166
Equinox	93	91	81	85	85	91	96	116	117	109	125	124	133	130	127	130	129	119	117	120	114	110	114	108	111
Summer	78	71	73	73	78	90	105	112	99	103	104	100	88	101	90	91	81	86	87	75	81	79	76	75	87

Annual mean for 0a days [133]

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

KEW

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface). Mean values for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

Table for MAY 1965 at KEW OBSERVATORY, Factor 4.47. Columns: Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean. Rows: 1-31, Mean, Fair Weather Mean. Values in volts per metre.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface). Mean values for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

Table for JUNE 1965 at KEW OBSERVATORY, Factor 4.50. Columns: Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean. Rows: 1-30, Mean, Fair Weather Mean. Values in volts per metre.

The potential gradient is reckoned as positive when the potential increases upwards. The small + denotes a non-fair weather hour (see Introduction). No entry is made for hours with hydrometeors and dashes are inserted for hours of defective record. The number of hours or days used in computing each mean is shown in round brackets. The mean for selected quiet days (see Introduction) and the figure in round brackets, which is the number of days used in computing this mean, are entered in square brackets.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Monthly, seasonal and annual means for hours without hydrometeors and for fair weather hours

38 KEW OBSERVATORY

1965

	Hour GMT											volts per metre											Mean		
	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
	No hydrometeors																								
Jan.	257	232	192	175	188	225	291	360	474	527	545	583	559	513	525	499	514	506	470	445	413	380	322	282	395
Feb.	263	214	183	183	199	239	265	348	457	539	523	464	434	385	386	372	354	358	388	354	347	356	311	270	341
Mar.	242	204	196	195	186	186	239	366	467	455	429	404	395	357	341	352	340	326	373	384	321	315	264	256	316
Apr.	195	179	171	181	205	252	323	409	437	412	392	368	320	318	291	280	262	261	265	279	289	324	277	238	289
May	125	132	146	145	158	182	257	295	315	279	255	227	202	210	203	190	177	194	203	225	227	204	184	173	205
June	143	146	135	143	149	181	251	328	325	300	274	265	241	224	227	206	222	208	182	180	192	184	182	164	211
July	138	127	140	146	159	204	280	313	297	290	265	243	222	213	201	205	196	178	154	179	183	189	170	162	202
Aug.	188	160	149	157	165	208	317	387	419	361	312	265	228	222	220	214	204	193	198	211	212	207	216	208	234
Sept.	173	154	166	173	173	200	278	357	383	354	305	301	236	227	238	236	222	243	248	234	233	200	188	205	239
Oct.	263	224	211	203	193	222	271	357	438	471	451	437	392	388	364	387	414	402	390	363	341	341	319	302	339
Nov.	281	250	221	277	289	316	347	485	635	637	640	592	560	527	492	487	534	573	554	505	409	385	321	296	442
Dec.	294	275	283	264	258	278	351	412	536	594	541	511	520	491	479	509	524	537	517	485	458	402	354	337	425
Year	213	191	183	187	193	224	289	368	432	435	411	388	359	340	331	328	330	332	329	320	302	291	259	241	303
Winter	274	243	220	225	233	265	313	401	525	574	562	537	518	479	471	467	481	493	482	447	407	381	32	296	401
Equinox	218	190	186	188	189	215	278	372	431	423	394	377	336	323	309	314	309	308	319	315	296	295	262	250	296
Summer	149	141	143	148	158	194	276	331	339	307	277	250	223	217	213	204	200	193	184	199	203	196	188	177	213
	Fair weather																								
Jan.	272	250	218	222	224	254	335	439	513	540	527	608	592	525	541	560	579	563	531	515	437	389	343	296	428
Feb.	284	243	209	213	234	287	307	361	474	530	507	456	431	377	365	352	372	362	386	345	324	350	310	285	349
Mar.	297	230	210	204	211	199	261	386	496	466	448	384	358	357	337	313	310	298	356	375	325	321	291	294	322
Apr.	194	183	174	202	221	262	345	414	425	388	382	387	342	317	288	269	275	275	252	274	302	324	290	245	293
May	143	136	147	156	167	202	278	319	316	268	250	222	209	206	196	194	184	189	203	223	236	227	208	192	211
June	147	151	136	142	162	201	262	335	357	352	300	281	268	252	242	227	230	223	184	183	183	179	182	154	222
July	146	141	157	164	175	210	298	326	295	278	266	251	222	206	192	191	171	166	157	185	181	189	188	181	206
Aug.	188	163	153	164	172	220	334	414	421	374	317	277	243	226	227	222	211	197	204	215	216	202	212	199	240
Sept.	189	187	194	198	201	219	300	379	385	379	337	309	266	274	263	263	245	272	283	294	332	294	264	252	274
Oct.	282	262	232	229	205	259	326	409	456	496	462	465	396	379	370	389	418	404	413	391	370	357	329	298	358
Nov.	291	269	258	276	296	325	380	555	673	687	690	680	638	597	567	532	602	630	607	547	455	419	366	349	487
Dec.	324	300	306	296	288	330	400	497	547	581	591	583	567	554	536	555	521	536	535	499	470	424	399	394	460
Year	230	210	199	205	213	247	319	403	447	445	423	409	378	356	344	339	343	343	343	337	319	306	282	262	321
Winter	293	265	248	252	261	299	355	463	552	585	579	582	557	513	502	500	519	523	515	477	421	395	355	331	431
Equinox	241	215	203	208	209	235	308	397	441	432	407	386	341	332	315	309	312	312	326	333	332	324	293	272	312
Summer	156	148	148	157	169	208	293	349	347	318	283	258	235	223	214	209	199	194	187	201	204	199	197	181	220
	Annual mean for selected quiet days																							324	

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

AIR POLLUTION: HOURLY MEANS FOR EACH MONTH

40 KEW OBSERVATORY		Complete days only																								1965									
Hour GMT		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	microgrammes per cubic metre										Mean	No. of days used									
0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14	14 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24												
70	50	50	40	30	30	30	50	70	90	90	90	80	80	80	90	130	140	140	130	110	110	90	90											80	30
70	70	60	60	50	50	60	60	80	80	80	70	60	50	50	60	70	90	90	90	90	90	90	90											70	21
80	70	60	60	60	70	90	90	90	90	80	70	50	50	40	50	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	90											70	25
50	40	40	30	30	40	50	60	80	70	60	60	50	40	40	30	40	60	70	70	70	60	50	50											50	21
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20											20	22
20	20	20	20	10	20	20	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20											20	21
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10											10	24
20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	40	30	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	20											20	30
30	20	20	20	20	30	40	50	50	40	30	20	20	20	20	20	40	40	50	40	40	40	30	30											30	30
90	80	80	80	70	60	70	90	100	100	100	80	70	50	60	50	90	100	100	100	100	100	90	90											80	30
60	50	50	40	40	40	50	70	80	80	70	70	60	60	70	80	100	110	130	130	130	110	80	80											80	28
80	50	40	40	30	30	40	40	60	70	70	60	60	50	50	60	70	100	100	120	120	110	100	100											70	31
50	40	40	40	30	30	40	50	60	60	60	50	40	40	40	40	50	70	70	70	70	70	60	60											50	313
70	50	50	50	40	40	40	50	70	80	80	70	70	60	60	70	90	110	110	120	110	100	90	90											70	110
70	50	50	50	50	50	60	70	90	80	70	70	50	50	40	40	40	70	90	90	90	80	70	70											60	46
60	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	50	50	30	40	30	50	50	70	70	70	70	60	60											50	60
20	20	20	20	10	20	20	30	30	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20											20	97
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Winter	Spring	Autumn	Summer																			

