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INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR 1932-33

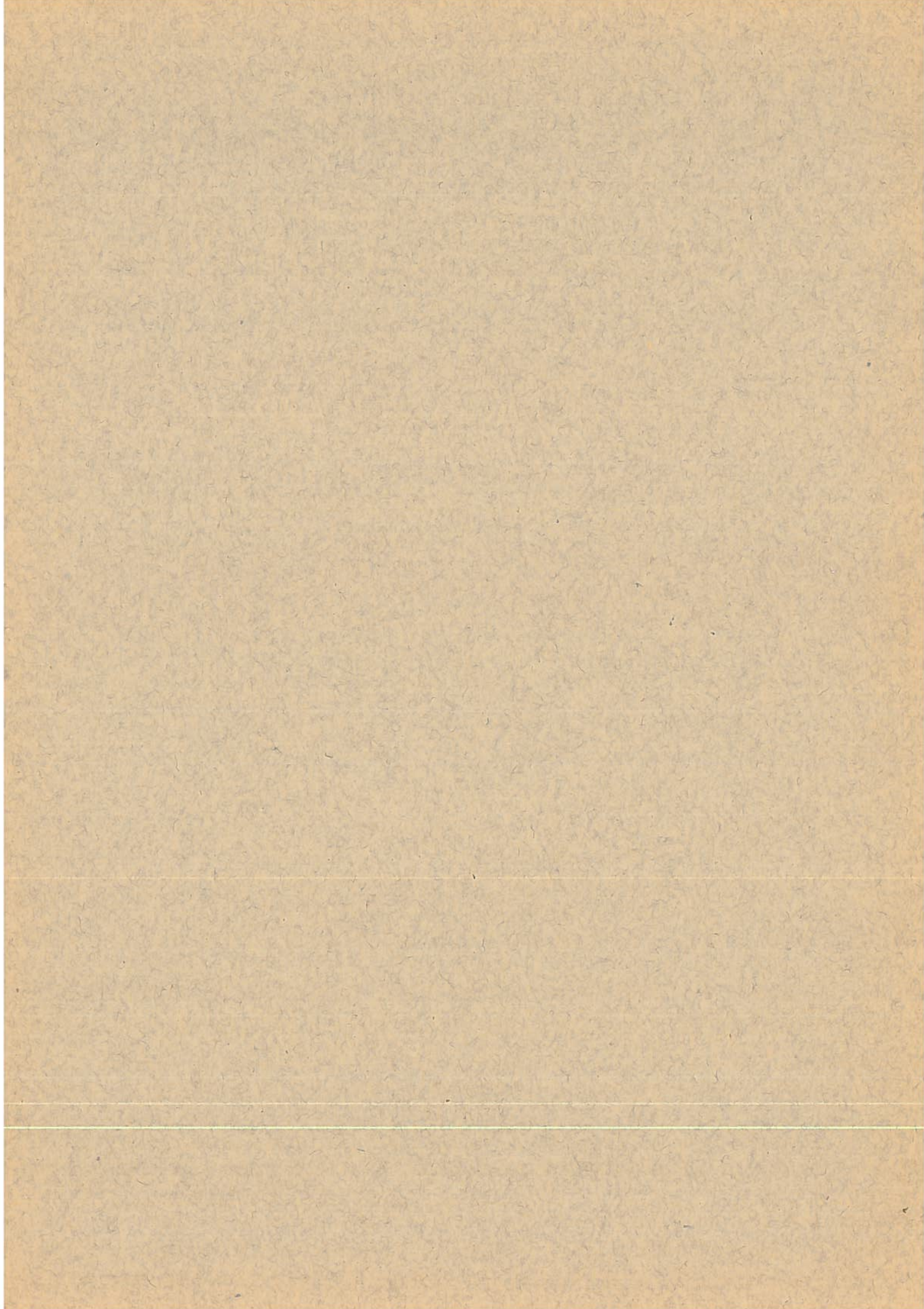
No. 2

WORK ON TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM,  
AURORA AND ALLIED PHENOMENA  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF  
DET NORSKE INSTITUTT FOR KOSMISK FYSIKK

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A.S JOHN GRIEGS BOKTRYKKERI, BERGEN



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A.S JOHN GRIEGS BOKTRYKKERI, BERGEN



PART I.

The Norwegian Programme  
relating to the Polar Year Work on Terrestrial  
Magnetism and Allied Phenomena.

By

The Executive Committee  
of The Norwegian Institute of Cosmical Physics.

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The preliminary arrangements regarding the participation of our country in the Polar Year work were in the hands of a committee consisting of Th. Hesselberg (vice president), A. Hoel, O. Krogness, C. Störmer, H. U. Sverdrup (president), S. Sæland and L. Vegard.

As regards that part of the Polar Year programme which concerns terrestrial magnetism, aurora etc., we were in the fortunate position that fairly extensive investigations in this field are continually kept up mainly under the auspices of The Norwegian Institute of Cosmical Physics. Thus the work at the Auroral Observatory Tromsø and at the Magnetic Station Dombås, as well as the auroral observations at lower latitudes by Störmer — with some modifications — could be made to fall into line with the Polar Year programme.

But apart from these more or less permanent observations undertaken in this country, the committee originally planned to take part in the Polar Year work by erecting new magnetic and auroral stations at the Halde Observatory, Björnöya, and Myggbugta (East Greenland). The economic depression, however, finally made it necessary for us to make considerable reductions. A grant from our Government given in the Storting together with some support obtained through the International Polar Year Commission enabled us, however, to take up work in terrestrial magnetism and allied phenomena in accordance with the following programme.

1. At the Auroral Observatory, Tromsø, the work on aurora, terrestrial magnetism and earth currents, was to be conducted as usual with the addition of continual rapid magnetic records of the three magnetic elements.
2. Magnetic measurements and records at the Dombås station were to be kept as usual.
3. The auroral investigations in Southern Norway were to be continued by Störmer according to a somewhat extended programme, details of which will be given in a separate communication.<sup>1)</sup>
4. At Bossekop—a locality well known from earlier magnetic and auroral work—ordinary 24 hour records as well as rapid magnetic records were to be carried out, and absolute measurements occasionally made. Earth-current registrations were to be made on two lines (N—S and E—W).
5. It was intended to make ordinary and rapid magnetic records together with some absolute measurements at a station to be established near the town of Bodö.

After the consent of the Norwegian Polar Year Committee had been obtained for the general plan, it was left to the Norwegian Institute of Cosmical Physics, through its executive Committee, to carry this plan into effect.

The International Polar Year Commission kindly lent us three sets of instruments of the la Cour type necessary for the rapid magnetic records, and granted the sum necessary for the purchase of instruments for the rapid records of earth currents including a rapid recorder and two galvanometers from Leeds & Northrup.

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<sup>1)</sup> Cfr. C. Störmer: Archiv für Polarforschung. No. 1, June 1934.

Further the Polar Year Commission made contributions towards covering the expenses connected with a journey of Mr. Harang to Copenhagen, where he compared the absolute magnetic instruments of the Tromsø Observatory and obtained the necessary information regarding the handling of the new la Cour instruments.

For the ordinary 24 hour records at Bodö and Bossekop, we used sets of instruments belonging to the Tromsø Observatory.

The main object of the work at the stations Bodö and Bossekop was to obtain records for the study of the magnetic disturbances and the accompanying variations of the earth currents. These stations, however, were not intended to give hourly absolute values of the three magnetic elements.

In our publications of the results we must therefore limit ourselves to the treatment of perturbations, and as far as absolute magnetic values are concerned, we merely give those obtained from direct measurements. In our treatment and publication of the perturbations we follow the same procedure as that adopted for the results of magnetic observations given in the year-book of the Tromsø Observatory. The method here used for the determination of the perturbing force and storminess was described in the introduction to our series of magnetic year-books.

The results of magnetic and auroral observations during the Polar Year from the Tromsø observatory and the station at Dombås will be published in the ordinary way in magnetic year-books.

For Bodö and Bossekop tables will merely be given of the hourly perturbation-values obtained from the ordinary 24 hour records. For those who are interested in details regarding the variations of magnetism and earth currents, photographic copies of any part of the records may be obtained either from the Norwegian Institute of Cosmical Physics or through the central office of the Polar Year Commission at Copenhagen.

In conclusion we wish to give expressions of our indebtedness and thanks for the most valuable support obtained from the International Polar Year Commission and from its president Dr. L. Cour. Our thanks are also due to the Carnegie Institution for valuable assistance in connection with the equipment for the earth current records and for the excellent report by O. A. Gish and W. J. Rooney which gave us most valuable information regarding the procedure to be followed by earth current measurements.

*L. Harang. O. Krogness †. C. Størmer. S. Sæland. L. Vegard.*



PART II.

Results of Magnetic Observations  
at the two Norwegian recording Stations at Bossekop  
and Bodö during the Polar-Year 1932—33.

By

Leiv Harang and Einar Tönsberg.

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## Chapter I.

### General Remarks regarding Magnetic Rapid Registrations at the Tromsø Observatory and regarding the Publications from Bossekop and Bodö.

By

Leiv Harang and Einar Tönsberg.

#### § 1. Remarks concerning the normal and rapid Registrations of Terrestrial Magnetism at the Auroral Observatory, Tromsø, during the Polar-Year.

The magnetic registrations at the Auroral Observatory ( $\varphi = 69^{\circ} 39'.8$  N,  $\lambda = 18^{\circ} 56'.9$  E Gr.) were commenced during the year 1929. Concerning details of the instrumental equipment, houses and registrations, we refer to No. 1 of publications from „Det norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk“ and to No. 2 and No. 3 which contain the hourly values of the registrations during the years 1930 and 1931.

The rapid registration of the three components commenced in September 1932 and were continued during the Polar-Year. Since the end of the Polar Year these registrations have been continued as a permanent part of the observatory's programme for magnetic registrations.

The variometers for rapid registration consisted of a *D*- and *H*-variometer of the "variomètre de Copenhague" pattern and a *V*-variometer, "Balance the Godhavn". The rapid recorder was of la Cour's construction, specially made for the Polar-Year. For time-marking we used the relay and the intervals of time which as a rule have been used during the Polar-Year, one time-mark each 5 minute and as hour marks, one mark each 59 min., 60 min. and 1 min. The time-marking device usually applied with the rapid recorder consists of an extra lamp which is illuminated at each moment when a time-mark is required and which produces vertical lines on the records. Instead of this extra lamp we used another device which produced the time-mark in the following way. The current to the register lamp went through a small resistance of 3—5 ohms. This resistance was short-circuited by the central clock through a mercury relay when a time-mark was required and the register lamp would consequently flame up and make an intensified dot on the continuous curve on the record. The chief advantage of this system is that that it is easier to attend to, a point which was of importance for us at the stations at Bossekop and Bodö where assistants with limited experience had to see to the registrations. Further, these time-marks are free from parallaxes. The main disadvantages are that such time-marks are not so prominent on the curves, and that care must be taken that the register lamp is not burnt out by the intensified current.

The scale values for the set of variometers used for rapid registration were determined by Helmholtz-Gauguin coils and were as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} D: \quad \varepsilon &= 1.13 \text{ per mm, which corresponds to} \\ &= 3.80 \text{ } \lambda/\text{mm,} \\ H: \quad \varepsilon &= 5.75 \text{ " } \\ V: \quad \varepsilon &= 5.80 \text{ " } \end{aligned}$$

In August 1934 we found it convenient to increase the sensitivity to the following values:

$$\begin{aligned} D: \quad \varepsilon &= 3.60 \text{ } \lambda/\text{mm,} \\ H: \quad \varepsilon &= 1.40 \text{ " } \\ V: \quad \varepsilon &= 4.45 \text{ " } \end{aligned}$$

Concerning scale values, absolute determinations and tabulations of the hourly mean values of the field and of the Storminess based on the normal registrations at the Auroral Observatory during the Polar Year, we refer to the Observatory's year-books for 1932 and 1933.

## § 2. Explanation of the tables for Bossekop and Bodö.

In the tables to be found at the end of this publication we give the hourly mean values of the storminess for the two stations Bossekop and Bodö, centered at half hours Gr. M. T. In  $D$  storminess is reckoned positive towards magnetic West, in  $H$  positive towards magnetic North, and in  $V$  positive downwards.

The column headed  $M$  gives the diurnal means. The columns headed  $PS$ ,  $NS$  and  $AS$  give the diurnal sum of the positive, negative and absolute storminess respectively. The horizontal line marked  $M$  contains the monthly means, and the two lines marked  $MPS$  and  $MNS$  give the monthly means of the positive and negative storminess respectively.

In addition to the main tables, summary tables and diagrams are given. As a comparison the curves giving the annual course of the absolute storminess ( $AS$ ) at Bossekop, Tromsö and Bodö have been drawn up. (See figs. 1—5.)

It is evident from the tables that hourly values are lacking for shorter or longer periods, a circumstance which makes some of the mean monthly values less representative, a certain number of these are therefore excluded in the summary tables and vector diagrams.

## Chapter II.

### Terrestrial Magnetism and Earth Currents at Bossekop.

By

Einar Tönsberg.

#### § 1. Introduction.

Some years ago Dr. T. Birkeland, a brother of the late Professor Kr. Birkeland, donated his possession Rosenborg at Bossekop to the Auroral Observatory at Tromsö. The small dwelling house or hut, named "Aurora", has a position of about 40 metres above the sea-level, and its geographical coordinates are:

$$\varphi = 69^{\circ} 57'.87 \text{ N and } \lambda = 23^{\circ} 14'.92 \text{ E Gr.}$$

To be useful as a magnetic and earth-current recording-station at Bossekop during the International Polar-Year 1932—33, the old "Aurora" acquired a concrete floor inside and a wooden wainscot outside. This preparatory work was carried out at the beginning of September 1932. It was to be feared that the soil—which consisted of a rather thin layer of gravel upon clay—would fail under the weight of the concrete floor, and unfortunately, these suspicions were confirmed, especially during the first month and in the spring of 1933.

The daily inspection with the variometers, galvanometers and recorders and the changing of the recording papers was left to Mr. A. Samuelsen—a telegraphist at Bossekop—who did his task very well. In the middle of June, however, Mr. Samuelsen had a bad eye and his work at the recording station was undertaken and continued in the same satisfactory way by his colleague Miss Mölleskog.

During the Polar-Year, I made 8 trips to Bossekop, staying there from 2 to 4 days, partly to readjust the variometers and partly to make absolute measurements and scale-value determinations.

As the records could be sent to the Auroral Observatory for development only twice a week some defects in the recording system were not detected until 3—4 days after they had taken place. The lacunas in the magnetic tables are the sad consequence of this particular fact.

## § 2. Magnetic Instruments.

Two sets of variometers were in operation, the "normal" set and the "rapid" set giving records of normal and high speed respectively. The former set consisted of a *D*-variometer a *H*-variometer Eschenhagen and a *V*-variometer Schulze, the latter of a *D*-variometer and a *H*-variometer Copenhagen and a *V*-variometer Godhavn. The rapid recorder was of la-Cour's construction. The variometers were placed on marble plates resting on concrete piers.

## § 3. Time-marking Scheme.

The time-marking was effected by a pendulum clock provided with a contact mechanism for electrical impulses activating a time-relay. The pendulum clock and the time-relay were put at our disposal by director la Cour. The time-marking is evident as intensified dots on the continuous curves, every half-hour for the normal records and every five minutes for the rapid records. The dots are caused by short-circuiting a resistance in the register-lamp circle, this operation is automatically effected by the time-relay. As a matter of fact, however, the time-relay was deceptive now and then. The consequence of this was a disturbed and unsatisfactory time-marking. The pendulum clock showed a rather accurate rate, but when wound up it made no progress and consequently, the duration of this action had to be noticed and taken into account in the fixing of the time-correction. As to the latter, we had no opportunity to pick up wireless time-signals in the recording-station. The time-correction was determined by comparing the pendulum clock with a watch, again compared with our chronometer through the telephone. We must conclude that a quite exact time-correction is not probable.

## § 4. Absolute Measurements.

The instruments used for this purpose were a Carl Bamberg theodolite belonging to the Auroral Observatory, and a John Dover inclinatorium, kindly lent by Professor Sæland, Oslo. During the observations the instruments rested on a

concrete pier at a distance of about 10 metres from the variometers. A tent surrounded the pier, as protection against rain and wind.

To be able to reduce the observations for variations in the magnetic elements we only have to procure intensified dots on the continuous curves at every observation moment. This is easily done by short-circuiting a resistance in the register-lamp circle.

#### *Declination.*

Absolute measurements were made on the following 3 dates.

27/9 1932: A series of 8 observations—mutually in good agreement—of the sun's azimuth, and a series of 5 complete readings of the declination, 2 at 8 o'clock Gr. M. T., and 3 at 11 o'clock. The results are respectively:

$$D_8 = 1^\circ 34' \text{ E.} \quad D_{11} = 1^\circ 29' \text{ E.}$$

Rather quiet magnetic conditions during the observations.

1/6 1933: Three determinations of the sun's azimuth—mutually in good agreement—and two complete readings of the declination at 8 o'clock Gr. M. T. The result was:

$$D_8 = 1^\circ 40' \text{ E.}$$

Disturbed magnetic conditions during the observations.

24/8 1933: Three determinations of the sun's azimuth—mutually in good agreement—and 2 complete readings of the declination at 10 o'clock Gr. M. T. The result was:

$$D_{10} = 1^\circ 37' \text{ E.}$$

Rather quiet magnetic conditions during the observations.

#### *Horizontal Intensity.*

Absolute determinations were made on September 27. & 28. 1932, on May 30. & 31. and on August 23. 1933. The measurements on September 27. and especially on May 30. & 31. were made under such disturbed magnetic conditions that no very accurate values of the horizontal intensity can be expected from them.

28/9 1932: Two series of oscillations and 4 series of deflections in the time-interval 11—14 Gr. M. T. Rather quiet magnetic conditions during the observations. The mean of the calculated values of the horizontal intensity was:

$$H = 11\,400 \gamma.$$

The difference between the maximum and minimum value was 8  $\gamma$ .

23/8 1933: One series of oscillations and two series of deflections in the time-interval 12—14 Gr. M. T. Some moderate magnetic disturbances during the observations. The two calculated values of  $H$  proved to be equal:

$$H = 11\,374 \gamma.$$

If we compare these values of  $H$  at Bossekop with the simultaneous values at the Auroral Observatory, Tromsø, we find a difference of 125  $\gamma$  in the first case and of 135  $\gamma$  in the second case. Thus we may say that at present the horizontal intensity at Tromsø is about 130  $\gamma$  greater than that at Bossekop.

*Inclination and Vertical Intensity.*

Observations of the inclination were made on the following dates:

14/10 1932: Two series of readings—under quiet magnetic conditions—which gave equal values:

$$I = 77^{\circ} 20'.$$

The corresponding value of the vertical intensity was calculated to:

$$V = 50\,560 \gamma.$$

2/6 1933: Two series of readings—under somewhat disturbed magnetic conditions—which gave equal values:

$$I = 77^{\circ} 15'.$$

The corresponding value of  $V$  was calculated to:

$$V = 50\,600 \gamma.$$

24/8 1933: Only one series of readings—under somewhat disturbed magnetic conditions—which gave the value:

$$I = 77^{\circ} 19'.$$

The corresponding value of  $V$  was calculated to:

$$V = 50\,490 \gamma.$$

The means of these values are respectively:

$$I = 77^{\circ} 18'. \quad V = 50\,550 \gamma.$$

By comparison we find that  $V$  at Bossekop is say 350  $\gamma$  greater than  $V$  at Tromsø.

As to the accuracy of the vertical intensity determinations we will mention that an error of 1' in  $I$  corresponds to 70 $\gamma$  in  $V$ , and that an error of 1  $\gamma$  in  $H$  corresponds to 4  $\gamma$  in  $V$ .

### § 5. Secular Variations in the magnetic Elements at Bossekop.

Let us compare the results of our absolute measurements with the results gained in 1838/39<sup>1)</sup> and 1882/83<sup>2)</sup>. The observation places are somewhat different, but measurements in 1883 have proved that the magnetic elements throughout the observation territory at Bossekop show no local differences. Thus we deal with the observed values as if referring to the same place.

The *Declination* has turned towards east from 10° 40' W (1838/39) through 4° 5' W (1882/83) to 1° 35' E (1932/33). That is respectively 6° 35' or 395' during 44 years and 5° 40' or 340' during the last 50 years. The mean annual variation is about 9' and 7' respectively.

The *Horizontal Intensity* has decreased from 12 250  $\gamma$  (1838/39) through 12 100  $\gamma$  (1882/83) to 11 400  $\gamma$  (1932/33).

The *Vertical Intensity* has increased from 50 300  $\gamma$  (1838/39) through 50 450  $\gamma$  (1882/83) to 50 550  $\gamma$  (1932/33).

The *Inclination* measurements show 76° 18' 1838/39, 76° 30' 1882/83 and 77° 18' 1932/33.

<sup>1)</sup> Voyages en Scandinavie, en Laponie, au Spitzbergen et au Ferøe pendant les années 1838, 1839 et 1840 sur la corvette La Recherche.

<sup>2)</sup> Beobachtungsergebnisse der Norwegischen Polarstation Bossekop in Alten. Christiania 1887.

### § 6. Scale-Values for the Magnetic Curves.

For the "normal"-set the scale values have been determined by means of a deflecting magnet. The following values are the results of 3 series of observations taken on 3 separate dates:

*D*-curves:  $\varepsilon'_D = 1'95$  per mm, which corresponds to

$$\varepsilon''_D = 6.48 \gamma \text{ per mm}$$

*H*-curves:  $\varepsilon_H = \frac{11.33 + 11.42 + 11.50}{3} = 11.45 \gamma \text{ per mm}$

*V*-curves:  $\varepsilon_V = \frac{21.7 + 22.1 + 22.4}{3} = 22.1 \gamma \text{ per mm}$

For the "rapid" set the scale values have been determined by means of a Helmholtz-Gauguin coil. The following values are the results of 4 series of observations taken on 4 separate dates.

*D*-curves:  $\varepsilon'_D = 1'05$  per mm, which corresponds to

$$\varepsilon''_D = 3.48 \gamma \text{ per mm.}$$

*H*-curves:  $\varepsilon_H = \frac{5.85 + 5.65 + 5.75 + 5.70}{4} = 5.75 \gamma \text{ pr. mm.}$

*V*-curves:  $\varepsilon_V = \frac{5.25 + 5.45 + 5.45 + 5.30}{4} = 5.35 \gamma \text{ pr. mm.}$

### § 7. On the Quality and Treatment of the "normal" magnetic Records.

Considering the records we now and then observe sudden and even slow displacements of the magnetic curves in relation to their base-lines. The reasons why are most probably settings and movements in the soil and basement. In this connection, however, we also have to take temperature variations in the recording-hut into consideration. The minority of observed base-line values and the frequent changes in the same values, must exclude a continuous fixing. In other words, we have to give up the ordinary hourly mean values of the magnetic components, and be content to gain the "Storminess" values. As to the definition of the Storminess ("average perturbing force") and the fundamental method for separating it, we refer to Nos. 2 and 4 in the present series of publications.

In practice two somewhat different methods for the determination of the storminess values have been employed. Using the principal method we deal with the hourly *normal-line values*, (quiet-day values), and the actual hourly mean values; using the second method we draw the *normal-line itself* (quiet-day course) in relation to the disturbed curve in question. The second method is inferior to the principle, allowing a certain margin to personal judgment by the drawing of the normal-lines. In the present case it was found possible to make use of the principle method for declination and horizontal intensity, in spite of the fact that we had to work with arbitrary base-line values. The great scale-value (22.1  $\gamma$ ) and an enormous temperature-coefficient (37  $\gamma$ ) of the *V*-variometer-excluding any high degree of accuracy—brought us to take only considerable disturbances of the vertical intensity into account, and consequently, the second method was the favourable one.



Direct determinations of the temperature-coefficients of the  $H$ -variometer and  $V$ -variometer have not been made. But by comparing simultaneous values of  $H$  and  $V$  at Tromsø and Bossekop—especially on occasions with great temperature-variations at Bossekop, we have found a great number of temperature-coefficient values, mutually in good agreement. The mean value for the  $H$ -variometer was determined to  $4.6 \gamma$  per degree Celsius, and for the  $V$ -variometer to  $37 \gamma$  per degree Celsius. The temperature was not recorded but only read off once a day.

### § 8. Earth Currents.

Only a short description of the earth-current potential recording system at Bossekop will be given.

The potentials were recorded between two pairs of electrodes, each pair only 100 metres apart. The straight lines of directions N—S and E—W joining the two pairs crossed at their centres, thus forming a cross with equal arms. According to the recommendation of W. J. Rooney, each electrode consisted of a grid of pure lead wire of 3 mm diameter, built up at the bottom of a cross-shaped trench of 1 metre's depth and 1 metre's armlength. The electrodes rested on an equal level—40 metres above the sea—and in homogeneous soil approximately. The wires connecting the electrodes and galvanometers required the best insulation as they had to be hidden under the earth surface.

In every recording circuit a wire-resistance and two galvanometers were series-coupled, the one galvanometer reflecting the register-lamp light to an ordinary recorder, the other galvanometer reflecting it to a rapid recorder of the la-Cour construction. The galvanometers were placed on a marble plate resting on concrete piers. In the N—S circuit we started with two Leeds & Northrup galvanometers with a series-resistance of about 1 meg-ohm, but owing to certain difficulties with these highly sensitive apparatuses they were later on replaced by two Edelmann galvanometers with a series-resistance of 50 000 ohm. In the E—W circuit were put two Edelmann galvanometers with a series-resistance of 100 000 ohm. The circuits were calibrated by introducing, in place of the earth-potentials, a source of variable potential measured with an accurate millivoltmeter. Calibration observations were made several times with results mutually in good agreement. For the "normal" records the scale-values found are:

E—W circuit:	$15.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	volt/km per mm deflection.
N—S circuit:	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	— " —
From 5/1 33:	$9.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	— " —

And for the "rapid" records:

E—W circuit:	$14.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	volt/km per mm deflection.
N—S circuit:	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	— " —
From 5/1 33:	$11.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	— " —

On the records are time-marks obtained in the same way as for the magnetic records, and "zero"-marks by breaking the circuits twice a day.

Unfortunately, no measurements have been made to determine the contact-resistances of the electrodes. Particularly this circumstance, in connection with the very short electrode-distances, makes an absolute determination of the earth-current potential from the present records problematic and even unjustifiable. The disturbances, however, must be expected generally to be correctly recorded.

## Chapter III.

## Terrestrial Magnetism at Bodö.

By

Leiv Harang.

## § 1. Introduction.

Several places in the vicinity of Bodö were inspected and as a place suitable for the site of the variometer hut the farm Solheim in Bodin, "gårdsnr. 32, bruksnr. 1" was chosen, which lies in the lee of the Rönvik mountains ca. 3.5 km outside the centre of the town Bodö. The geographical coordinates of the site were:  $\varphi = 69^{\circ} 17' 9''$  N,  $\lambda = 14^{\circ} 25' 3''$  E. Gr.

Through the courtesy of the owner of the farm, Mr. A. Holm, a member of the Norwegian Parliament, we were given permission to build up our variometer hut on a suitable place about 80 m from the dwelling house of the farm. We also obtained permission to place the pendulum-clock and the relay for the time-marking in the dwelling house of the farm. The register lamps in the variometer hut were fed by alternate current at low tension taken from a small transformer through a cable from the relay in the dwelling house to the hut. The pillars for the variometers consisted of water piles of cement which were cemented to the mountain ground and at the top covered with marble plates fastened by gypsum.

Nevertheless the pillars appeared to change position a little during the period of registration and the variometers have during some intervals been out of function when the light spots from the mirrors were deflected out of the registrator. For this reason it has been impossible to obtain fixed base line values.

The daily inspection of the variometers and the changing of the recording papers was left to Mr. Andreas Holm who did this work to our great satisfaction.

## § 2. Magnetic Instruments.

Two sets of variometers were in function, the one for normal registration and the other for rapid registration. The normal set consisted of a  $D$ - and  $H$ -variometer of the Eschenhagen pattern and an old Carpentier  $V$ -variometer. The set of variometers and the recorder for rapid registration were of the same type as those used in Tromsö, two "Variométre de Copenhague" for  $D$ - and  $H$ -, and a "Balance de Godhavn" for  $V$ -registration. The recorder was of la Cour's construction. The time-marking device was of the same system as that used in Tromsö. The rate of the pendulum-clock was controlled by radio signals which were picked up and read off on a watch in the dwelling house, this watch being again compared with the pendulum-clock.

## § 3. Absolute Measurements.

The instruments used for absolute determinations of  $D$  and  $H$  was a Carl Bamberg theodolite and for  $V$ -determination a Schulze earth-inductor. The absolute determinations were taken in a tent at a distance of 25 m from the variometer hut. Absolute determinations were taken on the following two days:

31/8 1932:  $D = 5^{\circ} 59' W$ .  $H = 12\,270 \gamma$ . Conditions: a small disturbance during the measurements.

1/6 1934:  $D = 5^{\circ} 42' W$ .  $H = 12\,233 \gamma$ .  $V = 76^{\circ} 8'$ . Conditions: quiet.

*Scale values.*

The scale values were determined by means of a Helmholtz-Gauguin coil. The scale values were constant within the limit of error during the period of registration. The following values are the mean values of the determinations during the year:

Set of variometers for normal registration:	Set of variometers for rapid registration:
$D: \varepsilon = 1'06$ per mm, which corresponds to $3.80 \gamma/\text{mm}$	$D: \varepsilon = 1.08$ per mm, which corresponds to $3.86 \gamma/\text{mm}$
$H: \varepsilon = 18.2$ "	$H: \varepsilon = 6.19$ "
$V: \varepsilon = 23.1$ "	$V: \varepsilon = 4.10$ "

#### § 4. On the Quality and the Principles for Tabulation of the Material.

As previously mentioned, the base lines, on account of the small movements of the pillars show displacements during the whole period of registration and it is therefore impossible with the few absolute determinations available to take out of the records the actual hourly values of the field. Further, we had several times to readjust the variometers when the light spots had been deflected out of the recorder, and the base lines consequently by each readjustment received new values. As mentioned in the preface, the point of view for the tabulation of the material will be to separate the storminess from the „normal course” of the curves. In No. 4 of Publications from „Det norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk”, the year-book from the Auroral Observatory for 1932, an interpolation method for separation of the hourly values of the storminess has been explained and used. Birkeland in his original treatment of the records, used a more direct method which consisted in drawing the “normal line” on the records directly, *i. e.*, the course of the curve which was to be expected if no perturbations had occurred. It is evident that this operation involves a certain personal judgment. Regarding the records from Bodö, we found it most convenient to separate the storminess using the second method—by drawing the “normal lines” on the records directly.

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PART III.

Report on sinusoidal Oscillations  
which occurred on the rapid Registration  
Records in Bossekop, Tromsö and Bodö

by

Leiv Harang.

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## § 1. Introduction.

It is a wellknown fact that more or less pronounced perturbations or oscillations always occur on the magnetograms from all observatories if the variometers used are sufficiently sensitive. Eschenhagen<sup>1)</sup> who first investigated these small perturbations, used an *H*-variometer with a sensitivity of 0.3  $\gamma$ /mm and a rate of speed of the registration of 4 mm/min. The registrations showed that these smallest perturbations consisted of fairly regular developed sinusoidal oscillations. The time of duration of one oscillation varied, but was most frequently of a period of 30—40 sec. and an amplitude of 1—2  $\gamma$ . Eschenhagen also showed that if one increased the sensitivity of the variometers one did not get further details on the curves. Eschenhagen called these smallest perturbations "elementary waves" as they, in his opinion, represented the limit in the analysis of the perturbations in the earth magnetic field. These "elementary waves" of Eschenhagen are especially interesting as in the multitude of forms of earth magnetic perturbations they exhibit a simple geometric form.

A type of similar appearance but of greater amplitudes and time of oscillations, which occurred on the earth magnetic registrations from the Halde Observatory in 1900 and 1911, was first described by Birkeland.<sup>2)</sup>

The oscillations observed by Birkeland in 1911 consisted of about 50 sinusoidal waves and a time of duration of one oscillation of 120 sec. The oscillations which were beautifully developed in *D* also occurred in two earth current cables which were laid out in N—S and E—W directions. After Birkeland the study of this simple type of perturbations has been neglected, mainly because their occurrence seems to be connected with the auroral zone where no permanent earth magnetic observatory has been in function until recent years.

During the earth magnetic registrations at the Auroral Observatory in Tromsø in the years 1929—1930, a number of such sinusoidal oscillations of the same type described by Birkeland has been observed. Due to the time-marking system used at the observatory, one could show that there was a phase difference between the waves in the three earth magnetic components.<sup>3)</sup> It also appeared that the amplitude of the oscillations decreased with increasing distance from the auroral zone,<sup>4)</sup> oscillations which in Tromsø and Abisko may have amplitudes up to 20  $\gamma$  are not visible on the curves from the observatories at lower latitudes as Copenhagen and Potsdam.

On account of the simple geometric character of these oscillations they are especially interesting and the simultaneous rapid registrations of the earth magnetic

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<sup>1)</sup> Sitzungsber. d. Berliner Akad. Nr. XXXIX, 965, 1896 and Sitzungsber. d. Berliner Akad. Nr. XXXII, 678, 1897. H. Ebert: Sitzungsber. d. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Munchen. XXXVI, 527, 1906.

<sup>2)</sup> "Expédition Norvégienne de 1899—1900", p. 7—12. Vid. Skr. 1901, Oslo, and "The Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition 1902—1903", Vol. 1, Second Section p. 756. Oslo 1913.

<sup>3)</sup> Leiv Harang: Terr. Mag. 37, 57, 1932.

<sup>4)</sup> B. Rolf: Terr. Mag. 36, 9, 1931.

elements at Tromsø, Bossekop and Bodø, offer a unique opportunity of a synoptic study. From Bossekop also rapid registrations of the earth currents will be used.

A description of the oscillations occurring on the rapid registrations in the period September 1932—September 1933 from the three observatories mentioned, will be given, below.

The scale-values of the variometers used for rapid registrations were:

	<i>Tromsø</i>	<i>Bossekop</i>	<i>Bodö</i>
<i>D</i> :	$\epsilon = 3.80 \text{ } \gamma/\text{mm},$	$\epsilon = 3.50 \text{ } \gamma/\text{mm},$	$\epsilon = 3.90 \text{ } \gamma/\text{mm}$
<i>H</i> :	$\epsilon = 5.75 \text{ "}$	$\epsilon = 5.70 \text{ "}$	$\epsilon = 6.20 \text{ "}$
<i>V</i> :	$\epsilon = 5.80 \text{ "}$	$\epsilon = 5.30 \text{ "}$	$\epsilon = 4.10 \text{ "}$

The scale-value of the earth current registrations at Bossekop were:

E—W cable . . . . .	= 14.5 millivolt/km per mm
N—S " . . . . .	= 3.3 " " "

The linear speed of the rapid register drum was 3.1 mm per minute.

The description of the oscillations will be given on the following lines:

A study of the oscillations in the three components, their amplitudes, time of oscillations and relative phase differences. By means of these quantities we are able to give the perturbing vector at each moment during *one* oscillation. In case of pure sinusoidal oscillations the perturbing vector is represented by the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta D &= A_D \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} \\ \Delta H &= A_H \sin \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \alpha \right) \\ \Delta V &= A_V \sin \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \beta \right) \end{aligned}$$

Where  $\Delta D$ ,  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta V$  are the perturbing forces expressed in  $\gamma$  in the three earth magnetic components *D*, *H* and *V* respectively.  $A_D$ ,  $A_H$  and  $A_V$  are the maximal amplitudes and  $T$  is the time of duration of one period expressed in seconds. The perturbing vector is as previously mentioned, in *D* reckoned positive towards W in *H* positive towards N and in *V* positive downwards.  $\alpha$  is the phase difference between the waves in *D* and *H* and  $\beta$  is the phase difference between the waves in *D* and *V*.

Similarly, we may express the sinusoidal earth current oscillations in the S—N and E—W cables by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} E_N &= J_N \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} \\ E_W &= J_W \sin \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi \right) \end{aligned}$$



where  $E_N$  and  $E_W$  are the perturbing currents expressed in millivolt/km. The perturbing current, or voltage, is reckoned positive towards N in the S—N cable and positive towards W in the E—W cable. In the tables  $\lambda$  denotes the phase difference between the waves in  $D$  and the waves in the S—N cable at Bossekop.

Regarding the phase differences, two sources of error may appear and have to be considered. The one is the period of the free oscillations of the suspended magnet in the variometers. Now the ratio between the periods of the free oscillations of the magnet and the earth magnetic oscillations occurring is about  $1/100$  or less, and it is evident that if the earth magnetic oscillations occur as smooth waves, the amplitudes and the effect of the free oscillations of the magnet are negligible. The other source of error is an eventual wrong orientation of the suspended magnets in the variometers. The magnets in the three variometers are to be suspended with their axes at right angles to the mean direction of the component of the earth magnetic field, the variation of which is to be recorded. If, for instance, the  $H$ -magnet, has been turned a certain angle out of the right position, the maximum deflection of the oscillation will appear at the moment when the direction of the perturbing force coincides with the orientation of the suspended magnet. It is therefore evident that a wrong orientation of the suspended magnets will have an influence on the phase, which will accordingly depend on the angle between the actual orientation of the magnet and the direction of the component. Now we are justified in assuming this angle to have a small value, and the influence on the phase caused by the amount of wrong orientation of the magnets which may appear on our variometers, will be negligible.

When measuring out the groups of oscillations, copies of the curves were taken on contrast plates and the copies were measured out in a microscope on a comparator used for measuring out spectra. The amplitudes and time of duration of one oscillation were measured out by means of the time-marks which appear as intensified dots super imposed upon the continuous curves. The phase differences were determined by measuring out the distances from one time-mark to the nearest crest on the oscillations in the three earth magnetic components. Usually, these distances were different in  $D$ ,  $H$  and  $V$  due to the relative phase differences.

In order to give an impression of the way in which the oscillations have been measured out, a detailed description of the groups of oscillations which occurred, the 9. and 21. September 1932 will be given. The description of the oscillations occurring later is given in a more condensed form.

## § 2. Description of the Groups of sinusoidal Oscillations.

### No. 1. 9/10 1932.

Group of oscillations occurring between 5<sup>h</sup> and 6<sup>h</sup> G. M. T. In Tromsø the time-markings are lacking as the relays was out of order between midnight and 10<sup>h</sup>. From Bossekop registrations both of the earth magnetic components and the earth currents are available. In Bodø the oscillations are so small that they are impossible to measure out.

The waves are, as all sinusoidal oscillations, especially pronounced in  $D$ . In  $H$  the deflections are so small that the waves are impossible to measure out. In  $V$  the deflections are greater. There is a distinct phase-difference between the waves in  $D$  and  $V$ . The waves in the earth current cables show a little but systematic phase-difference.

The time of duration of one oscillation was 78 sec. The oscillations were measured out at six time-intervals. Table 1 gives the results of the measurements.

Table 1.

Time G. M. T.	Bossekop							Tromsö	
	$2A_D$ γ	$2A_V$ γ	$\beta$ °	$2J_N$ mv./km	$2J_W$ mv./km	$\varphi$ °	$\lambda$ °	$2A_D$ γ	$2A_V$ γ
5h 4-6m	4.5	1.1	208	21	43	29	153	2.2	1.7
8-6	—	—	215	—	—	10	142	—	—
9-6	5.9	1.6	207	25	51	6	133	2.2	1.7
10-6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
14-6	5.9	2.1	219	30	86	19	132	2.6	1.7
19-6	7.0	2.6	222	26	65	10	141	4.6	2.6
24-6	5.9	2.1	221	23	43	4	129	5.7	3.0
Mean:	5.8	1.8	215	25	58	10	138	3.5	2.1

## No. 2. 20/10 1932.

A group of oscillations occurring between 0<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> and 2<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. The waves are specially pronounced in *D*. In *H* there is at the same time a small disturbance which deforms the waves and makes it difficult to measure them out. In *V* the waves are more pronounced than in *H*. The earth current records from Bossekop exhibit a well developed synchronous series of oscillations.

$T = 92 \text{ sec. } 0^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}} - 2^{\text{h}} 0^{\text{m}} \text{ G. M. T.}$							
	$2A_D$ γ	$2A_V$ γ	$\beta$ °	$2J_N$ mv./km	$2J_W$ mv./km	$\varphi$ °	$\lambda$ °
Bossekop.....	10.9	4.2	209	57	112	1	153
Tromsö.....	5.1	2.8	210	—	—	—	—
Bodö.....	2.8	1.5	234	—	—	—	—

## No. 3. 21/10 1932.

The group of oscillations occurring between 21. and 22. October was the most regular and persistent group of oscillations which was recorded during the Polar Year. Copies of the records are reproduced on Plate I. The oscillations continued from 22<sup>h</sup> to 23<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. The oscillations occurred after a small magnetic storm which was accompanied by aurorae of medium strength. During the oscillations we had no or faint aurorae. In table 2 and table 3 the results of the measurements of the records from the three observatories are given in a more detailed form than otherwise will be given. In the tables we have divided the oscillations in three groups corresponding to the variation of the amplitudes during the oscillations.

The time of duration of one period was 90 sec.

Table 2.

Bossekop									
Time G. M. T.	$2 A_D$ $\gamma$	$2 A_H$ $\gamma$	$2 A_V$ $\gamma$	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °	$2 J_N$ mv./km	$2 J_W$ mv./km	$\phi$ °	$\lambda$ °
22h 10m	(9.8)	(2.6)	(3.1)	255	191	43	80	35	156
15	12.9	4.0	4.8	268	186	58	123	24	131
20	11.2	4.0	3.7	290	193	38	85	32	139
25	10.5	3.4	4.0	270	197	40	85	22	136
30	8.7	2.8	2.3	283	188	35	58	36	162
Mean:	10.8	3.5	3.7	273	191	43	86	30	145
45	7.0	1.7	2.1	276	194	30	50	25	157
50	9.8	2.8	2.8	289	200	38	73	23	148
55	10.8	3.4	3.4	289	198	38	80	33	151
23 0	8.4	2.8	2.1	290	198	32	44	22	141
5	3.5	1.1	1.2	260	194	21	29	—	147
Mean:	7.9	2.4	2.3	281	197	32	55	26	159
20	4.8	2.0	—	274	—	—	—	—	—
25	3.5	1.7	—	273	—	—	—	—	—
30	3.8	1.7	—	236	—	—	—	—	—
Mean:	4.0	1.9	—	261	—	—	—	—	—

Tromsø						Bodø				
	$2 A_D$ $\gamma$	$2 A_H$ $\gamma$	$2 A_V$ $\gamma$	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °	$2 A_D$ $\gamma$	$2 A_H$ $\gamma$	$2 A_V$ $\gamma$	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
22h 5m	(2.2)	—	—	—	—	(3.5)	—	—	—	—
10	(2.9)	—	—	—	—	(4.7)	(2.5)	—	—	—
15	6.4	4.4	3.0	270	184	5.4	4.6	6.6	201	260
20	6.8	3.7	4.0	271	188	8.0	5.6	9.8	181	247
25	5.7	4.4	4.0	275	195	5.9	6.8	15.2	178	261
30	5.7	2.8	3.5	288	183	5.5	6.2	13.0	164	250
Mean:	6.2	3.8	3.6	276	187	6.2	5.8	11.1	186	254
45	2.6	2.1	1.7	269	181	3.2	2.2	5.3	—	260
50	6.4	4.0	3.0	280	181	6.1	5.6	9.8	141	264
55	7.2	4.4	3.0	276	190	8.2	5.6	9.6	140	259
23 0	5.9	4.2	3.0	270	196	6.1	5.6	9.4	126	255
5	4.2	2.1	1.7	276	180	5.1	3.1	5.7	122	260
Mean:	5.3	3.4	2.5	274	186	5.7	4.4	8.0	132	260
20	2.6	1.8	—	261	—	—	—	—	140	257
25	2.8	2.5	—	242	—	(2.4)	—	(3.3)	130	252
30	3.7	3.1	—	248	—	(4.3)	(3.1)	(5.7)	129	249
Mean:	3.0	2.5	—	250	—	(3.3)	—	(4.5)	133	253

The duration of one oscillation, which was 90 sec., was constant during the whole period. A comparison between the waves in *D* showed that the waves were synchronous at the three observatories within the limit of error which is 6—8 sec.

From the tables it is evident that the waves in  $D$  have decreasing amplitudes from Bossekop to Tromsø and Bodø, whereas the amplitudes in  $H$  are slightly increasing and in  $V$  still more so. The phase-differences are of the same magnitude in Bossekop and Tromsø; in Bodø there is a marked difference between Tromsø and Bossekop. In table 3 the mean amplitudes at two time-intervals are tabulated.

Table 3.

	25 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> —23 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.					23 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> —24 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.				
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$2 J_N$ mv./km	$2 J_W$ mv./km	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$2 J_N$ mv./km	$2 J_W$ mv./km
Bossekop	10.8	3.5	3.7	43	86	7.9	2.4	2.3	32	55
Tromsø...	6.2	3.8	3.6	—	—	5.3	3.4	2.5	—	—
Bodø ...	6.2	5.8	11.1	—	—	5.7	4.4	8.0	—	—

## No. 4. 25—26/10 1932.

A small group of oscillations occurring between 23<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> and 0<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. at Tromsø and Bossekop. In Bodø the waves are so small that they are impossible to trace on the records. The oscillations on the earth magnetic records were accompanied by small sinusoidal waves in the earth current records at Bossekop. The amplitudes of the earth current waves were too small to be measured out, but the phase differences could be determined.

$T = 101$ sec. 23 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> —0 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.							
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °	$\varphi$ °	$\lambda$ °
Bossekop .....	4.0	1.5	1.4	140	208	15	139
Tromsø .....	2.4	2.1	1.2	148	233	—	—

## No. 5. 31/10 1932.

Two groups of oscillations occurring on the registrations from Bodø, the one occurring between 4<sup>h</sup> and 5<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> the other between 6<sup>h</sup> and 6<sup>h</sup> 15<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. In the second group of oscillations the waves in  $H$  are impossible to measure out as the  $H$ -curve is masked by the base line curve. In Bossekop, the waves are deformed by irregular perturbations from a small storm. In Tromsø the rapid registrations are lacking for this day.

$T = 96$ sec. 4 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> —4 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Bodø .....	4.8	3.1	6.3	146	256
6 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> —6 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.					
.....	4.9	—	5.3	130	246

No. 6. 9/2 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring between 7<sup>h</sup> and 8<sup>h</sup> G. M. T. The records from Bossekop are lacking for this day. In Bodø the amplitudes are so small that they are impossible to measure out.

T = 78 sec. 7 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> —8 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.			
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	4.3	2.8	221
Bodø .....	—	—	273

No. 7. 28/2 1933.

A small group of oscillations occurring on the records at Tromsø between 21<sup>h</sup> 25<sup>m</sup> and 22<sup>h</sup> G. M. T. The waves are only developed in *D* and *V*, in *H* they are washed out by small irregular perturbations. The curves from Bossekop and Bodø are lacking for this day.

T = 108 sec. 21 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> —21 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.			
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	2.2	2.5	230

No. 8. 23/3 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring between 2<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> and 3<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. on the curves from Tromsø and Bossekop, the curves from Bodø are lacking for this day. The oscillations are deformed as they were superimposed by small irregular perturbations which reduce the accuracy of measurements and we therefore will not give data.

No. 9. 5/4 1933.

A short group of oscillations occurring at the three observatories between 4<sup>h</sup> 50<sup>m</sup> and 5<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. The waves are only developed in *D* and *V*, in *H* no oscillations are visible. The oscillations also occur on the earth current record from Bossekop. In Bodø only *D* was in order.

T = 136 sec. 4 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> —5 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.				
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\beta$ °	$\lambda$ °
Bossekop .....	7.4	1.6	189	149
Tromsø .....	4.5	1.9	203	—
Bodø .....	2.8	—	—	—

## No. 10. 9/4 1933.

A short group of oscillations occurring between 0<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> and 1<sup>h</sup> 15<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. on the registrations from Tromsø. The registrations from Bossekop and Bodø are lacking for this day. The oscillations are well developed in  $D$  and  $V$ , but irregular in  $H$  due to small irregular perturbations.

T = 94 sec. 0 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> — 1 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.			
	$2 A_V$ γ	$2 A_D$ γ	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	4.1	3.3	235

## No. 11. 11/4 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring between 0<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> and 1<sup>h</sup> 50<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. at the three observatories. The oscillations are beautifully developed in  $D$ . In Bossekop the time-marks are lacking for some hours during the night, unfortunately during the oscillations. Phase differences are therefore only measured out on the registrations from Tromsø and Bodø.

T = 94 sec. 0 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> — 1 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Bossekop .....	12.2	5.1	(5.3)		
Tromsø .....	7.8	5.9	5.0	133	210
Bodø .....	1.5	1.9	1.3	117	237

## No. 12. 25/4 1933.

A small group of oscillations occurring between 1<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup> and 2<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. on the registrations from Tromsø. The registrations from Bossekop and Bodø are lacking for this day. The oscillations are well developed in  $D$  and  $V$ , but irregular in  $H$ , due to small irregular perturbations.

T = 79 sec. 1 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> — 1 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> G. M. T.				
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	6.0	4.5	106	232

## No. 13. 9/5 1933.

Two groups of oscillations occurring at 3<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> — 3<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup> and 4<sup>h</sup> 50<sup>m</sup> — 5<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. The oscillations occur on the records from Bossekop and Tromsø, the records from Bodø are lacking for this day. The waves are somewhat deformed by other irregular perturbations especially in the earth currents, which are too irregular to be measured out.

T = 138 sec. 3h 20m — 5h 30m G. M. T.					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Bossekop .....	5.7	2.6	2.2	95	180
Tromsø .....	4.1	3.5	3.4	165	220
4h 50m — 3h 40m G. M. T.					
Bossekop .....	6.6	4.4	2.1	77	179
Tromsø .....	5.5	4.1	3.8	128	219

No. 14. 17/6 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring between 0h 30m and 2h 15m G. M. T. at the three observatories.

T = 110 sec. 1h 5m — 2h 1m G. M. T.							
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °	$\varphi$ °	$\lambda$ °
Bossekop .....	10.8	3.4	4.7	116	191	14	161
Tromsø .....	8.0	5.5	4.6	126	222	—	—
Bodö .....	3.4	4.7	2.6	122	236	—	—

The rapid registrations at Bossekop and Bodö were stopped at the end of July. The oscillations occurring later have therefore only been recorded at Tromsø.

No. 15. 30/7 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring on the records from Tromsø between 1h 16m and 2h 52m G. M. T.

T = 110 sec. 1h 16m — 2h 52m G. M. T.					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	5.4	3.2	2.0	166	185

No. 16. 16/8 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring on the records from Tromsø between 1h and 1h 25m G. M. T.

T = 161 sec. 1h 5m — 1h 20m G. M. T.					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	5.7	5.9	2.6	87	188

## No. 17. 26-27/8 1933.

A very short and interesting group of oscillations which occurred at Tromsø between 0<sup>h</sup> 58<sup>m</sup> and 1<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>m</sup> G. M. T. The group only consisted of 5 waves.

$T = 72 \text{ sec. } 0^{\text{h}} 59^{\text{m}} - 1^{\text{h}} 1^{\text{m}} \text{ G. M. T.}$					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	8.2	13.0	2.6	— 43	171

## No. 18. 2/9 1933.

A group of oscillations occurring on the Tromsø records between 3<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> and 4<sup>h</sup> 15<sup>m</sup> G. M. T.

$T = 67 \text{ sec. } 3^{\text{h}} 20^{\text{m}} - 4^{\text{h}} 5^{\text{m}} \text{ G. M. T.}$					
	$2 A_D$ γ	$2 A_H$ γ	$2 A_V$ γ	$\alpha$ °	$\beta$ °
Tromsø .....	7.6	4.9	4.1	220	250

## § 3. Discussion.

## a. Annual and diurnal Variation of the Occurrence of the sinusoidal Oscillations.

On the previous pages we have described 18 groups of oscillations which have been recorded during the period Sep. 1932—Sep. 1933. In order to get a more extensive material for a statistical study of the occurrence of the oscillations we have inspected the magnetic records from Tromsø for the period March 1929—Aug. 1934. On Plate II some of the most regular groups of oscillations occurring on the normal registrations from Tromsø in this time-interval, have been reproduced. Fig. 6 shows the annual variation and Figs. 7 and 8 show the diurnal variations of the occurrence of the oscillations.

The annual variation shows two maxima in the months March—April and September—October. The diurnal variation exhibits a distinct maximum at 0<sup>h</sup>—2<sup>h</sup> G. M. T. It is noteworthy that the annual maxima at the equinoxes and the diurnal maximum at 0<sup>h</sup>—2<sup>h</sup> coincide with the occurrence of maximum in the negative magnetic storminess at Tromsø. It would be of interest to investigate a possible secular variation or connection with sun-spot activity when a more extensive material is available.

## b. Variations of the perturbing Vector at the three Observatories Bossekop, Tromsø and Bodö.

The usual development of the sinusoidal oscillations is that the waves start with minute amplitudes which gradually increase and the waves oscillate about the quiet progress of the curve. An interesting exceptional case from this is a short group of oscillations which was recorded 28. 8. 1933, and reproduced on Plate II. where the oscillations start with a sudden outswing and decrease as damped oscillations. In a number of cases the oscillations exhibit "Schwebungen", thus indicating that the oscil-



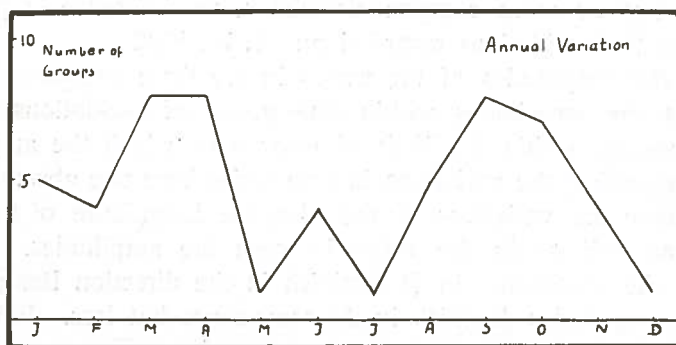


Fig. 6.

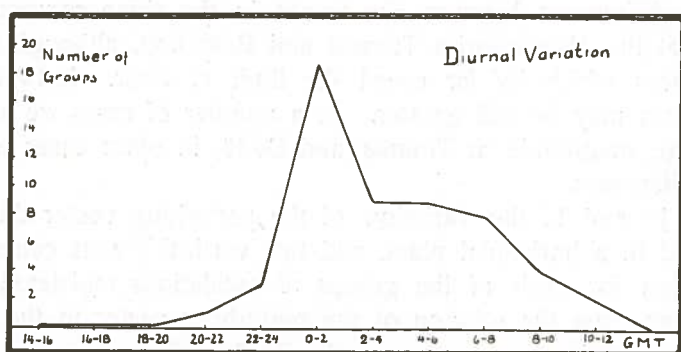


Fig. 7.

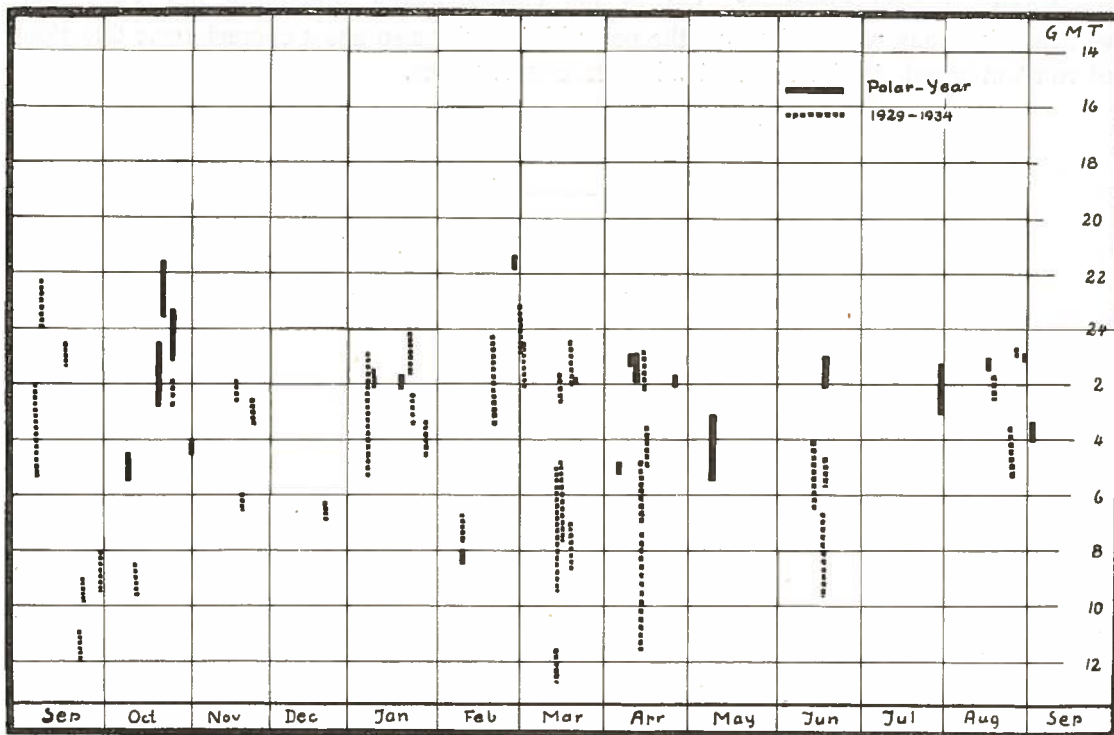


Fig. 8.

lations consist of two or more components with some difference in periods. This is distinctly visible in the oscillations recorded on 21. 10. 1932.

Regarding the amplitudes of the waves in the three components  $D$ ,  $H$  and  $V$ , the ratio between the amplitudes within one group of oscillations recorded at one observatory is constant within the limit of error with which the amplitudes may be measured out. Regarding the variations in amplitudes from one observatory to another, we notice that there are variations of the absolute magnitude of the amplitudes in one component as well as in the ratios between the amplitudes. We notice as a general rule that the amplitudes in  $D$  diminish in the direction Bossekop—Tromsø—Bodö. In  $H$ , the amplitudes diminish in the same sense but less. In  $V$  the amplitudes are in some cases slightly decreasing, in others, increasing. The error in determination of the amplitudes is in  $H$ , and especially in  $V$ , comparatively greater than in  $D$  owing to the small deflections of the waves in  $H$  and  $V$ .

The phase-differences between the waves in the three components are of the same magnitude at the observatories Tromsø and Bossekop, although in several cases there are differences which by far exceed the limit of error. Between Tromsø and Bodö the differences may be still greater. In a number of cases we have phase-differences of the same magnitude at Tromsø and Bodö, in other cases we have entirely different phase-differences.

In figs. 9, 10 and 11 the variation of the perturbing vector during one period has been indicated in a horizontal plane and two vertical planes containing the E—W and N—S direction for each of the groups of oscillations registered. From figs. 9, 10 and 11 we notice that the rotation of the perturbing vector in the horizontal plane is anticlockwise, except in three cases: on the 21. 10. 1932 at Bossekop, Tromsø and Bodö, and 27. 8. 1933 and 2. 9. 1933 on the records from Tromsø; the registrations at Bossekop and Bodö had ceased at that time. In the vertical plane containing the E—W and vertical directions, and in the vertical plane containing the N—S and vertical directions, we notice that the perturbing vector also has a characteristic direction of rotation which is the same at all three observatories.

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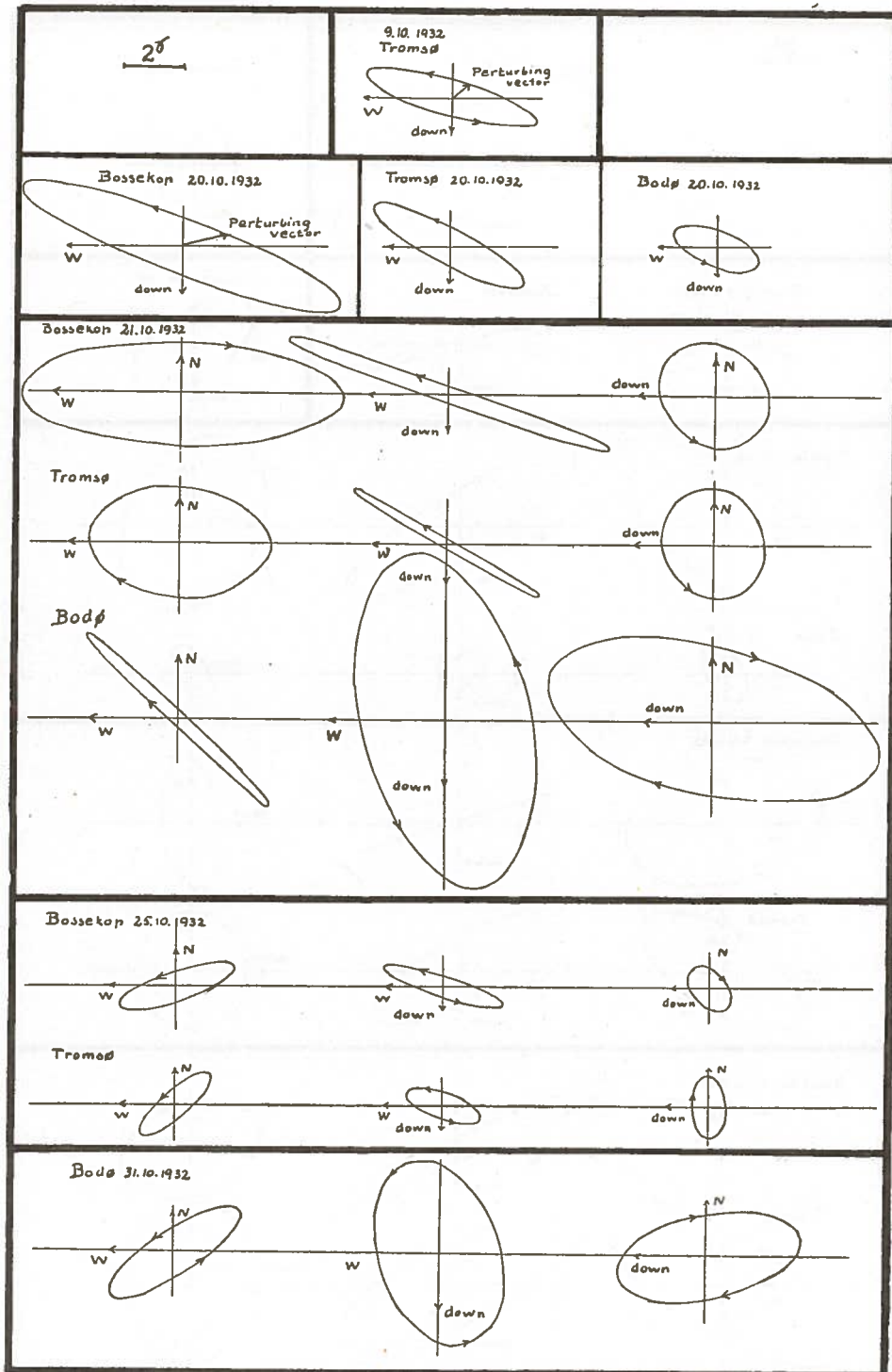


Fig. 9

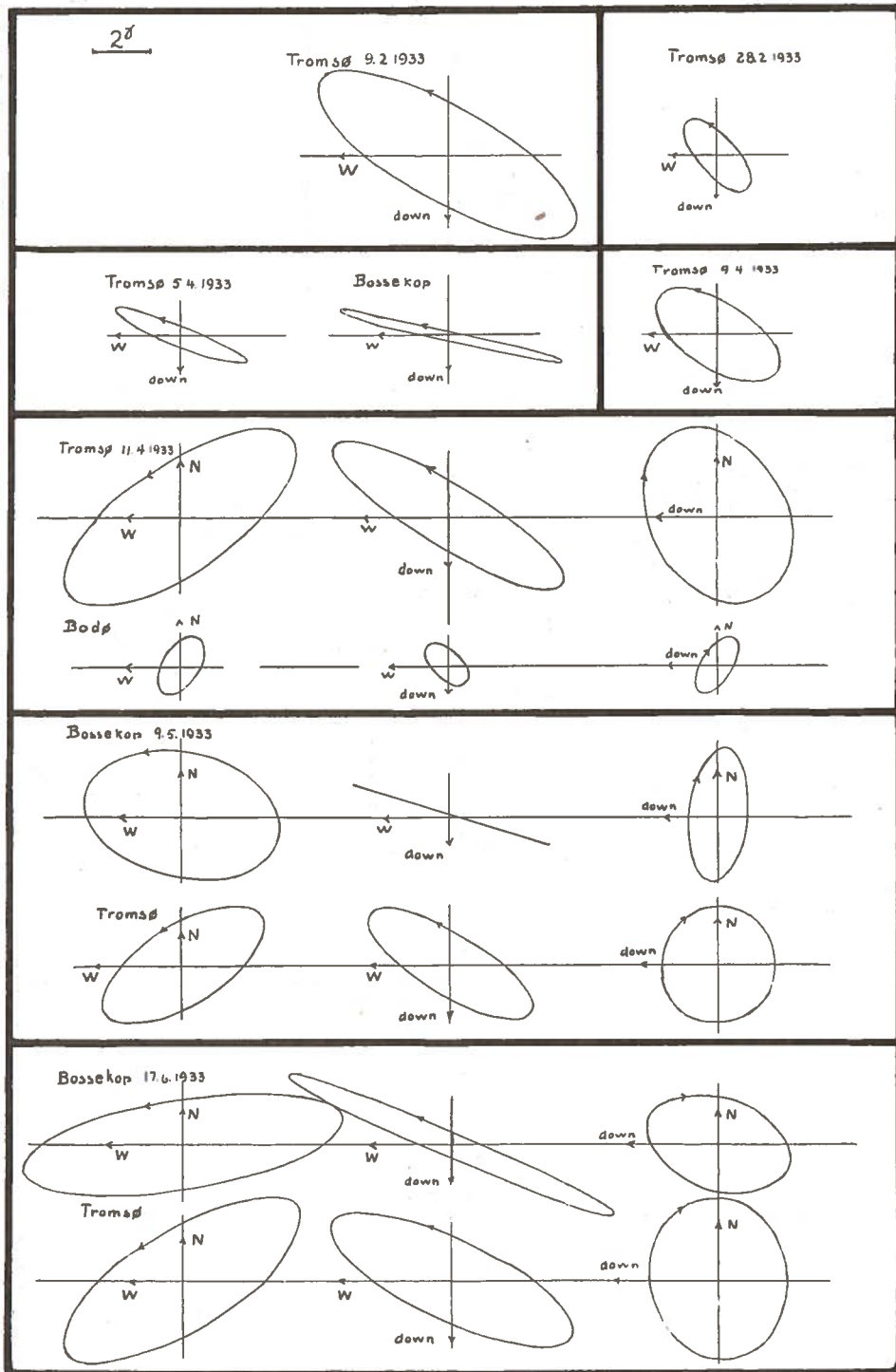


Fig. 10.

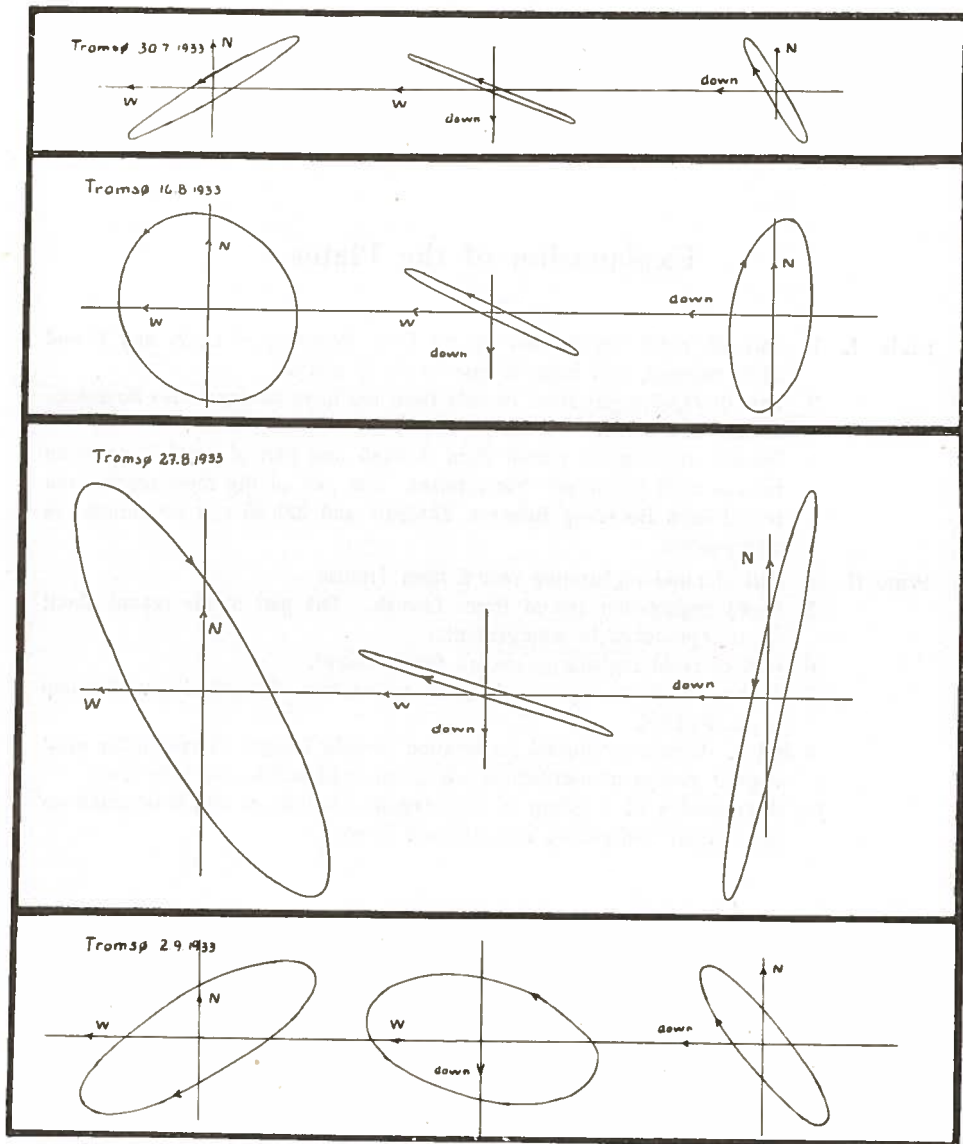
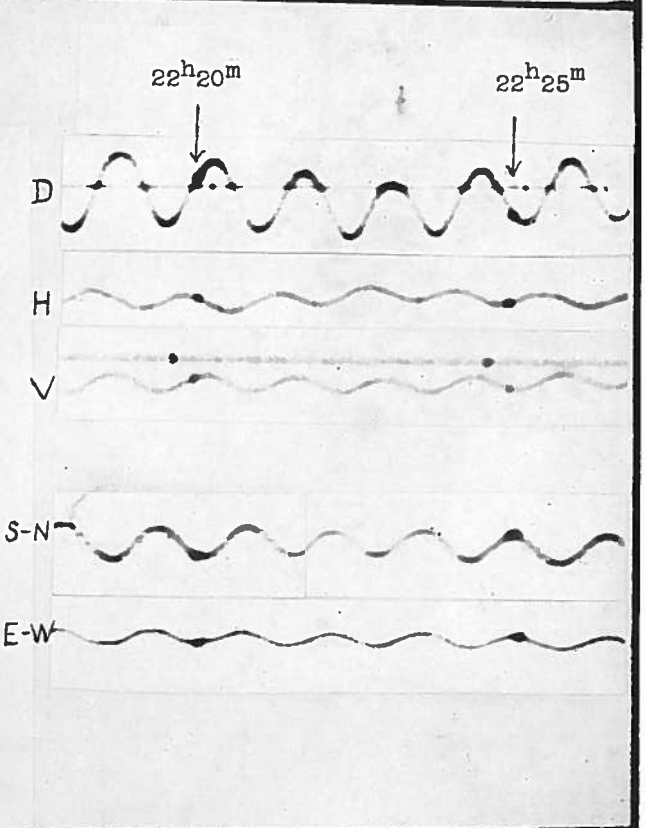
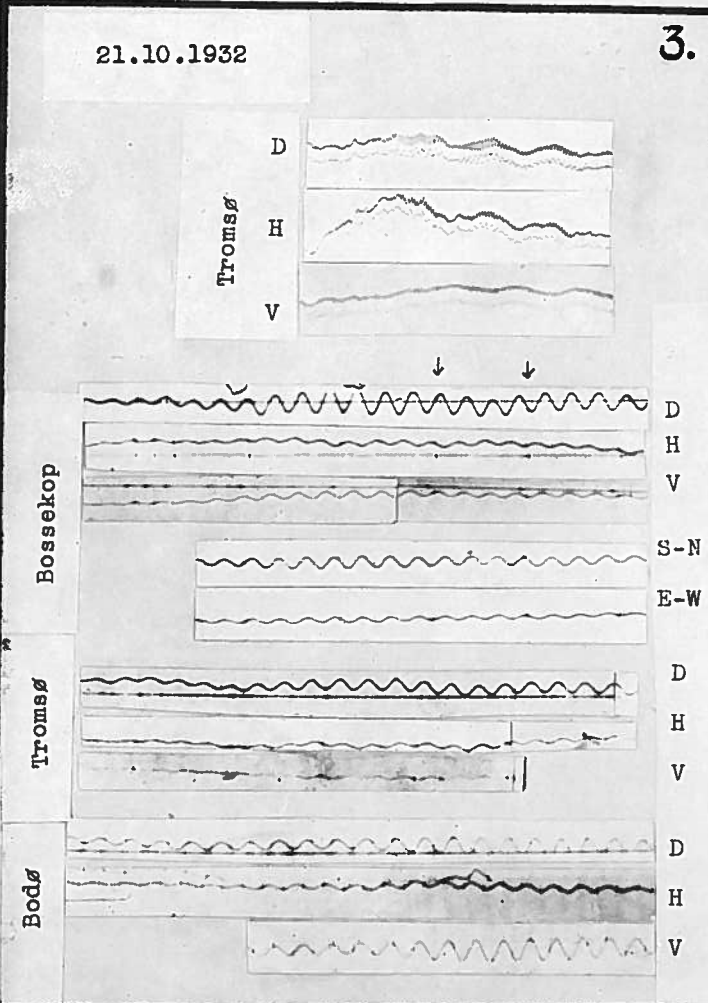
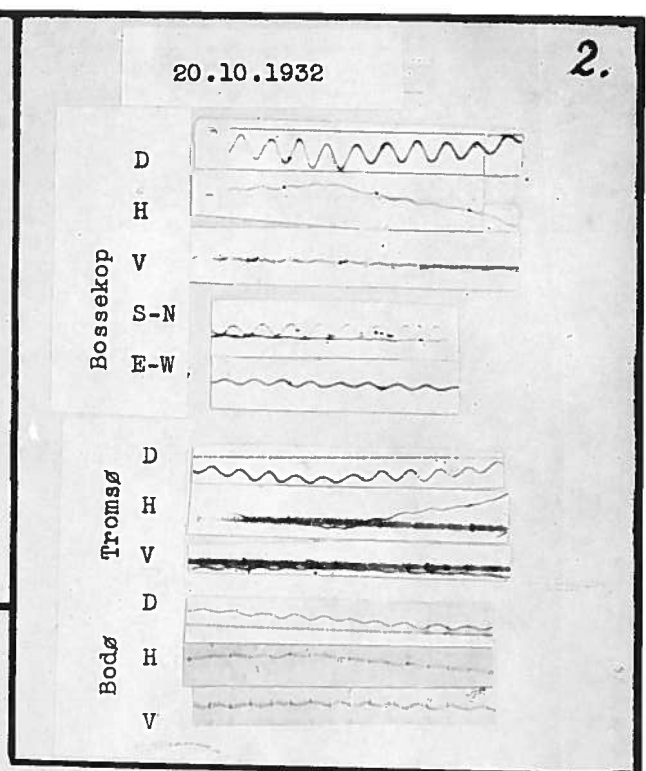
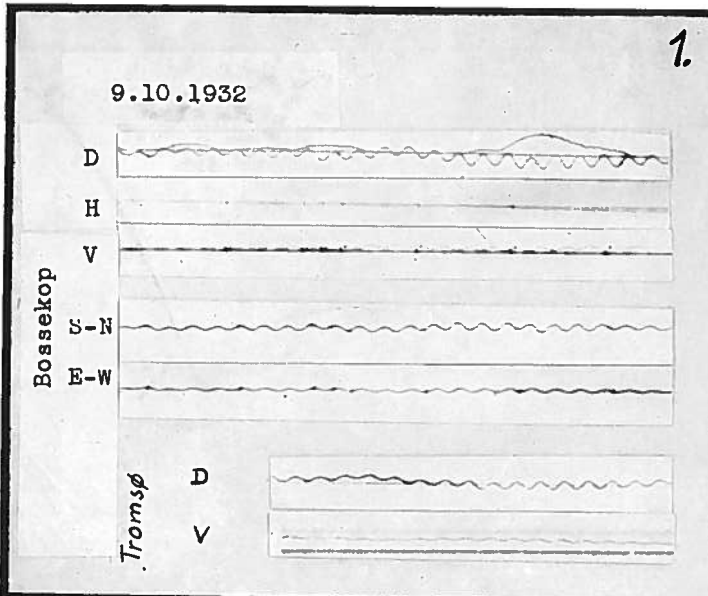


Fig. 11.

## Explanation of the Plates.

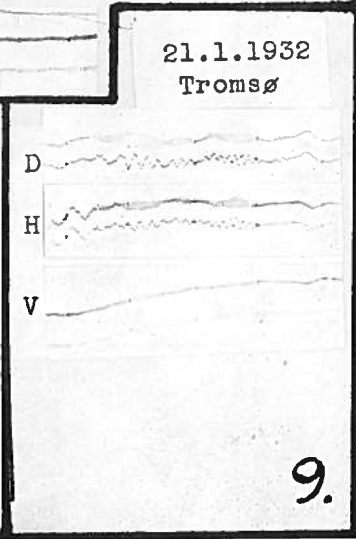
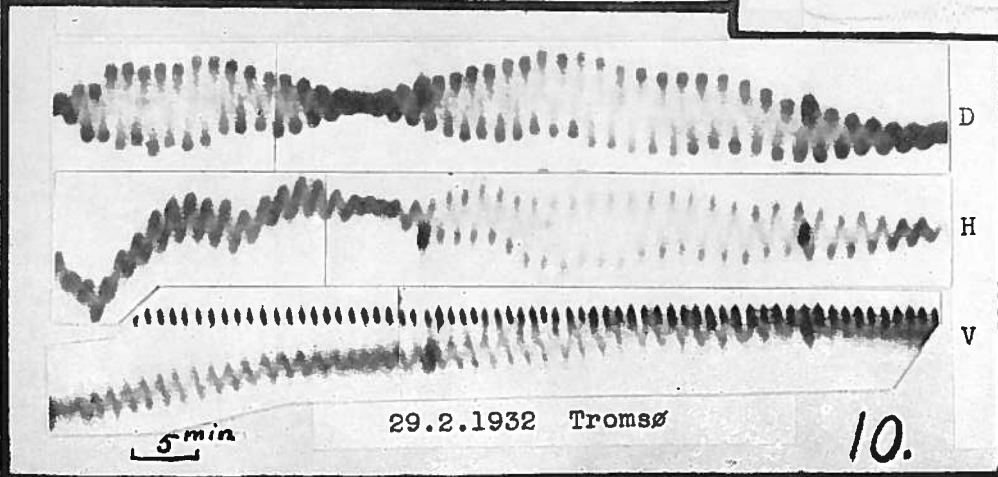
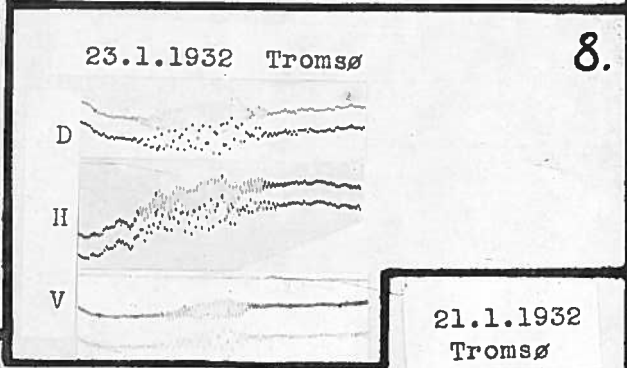
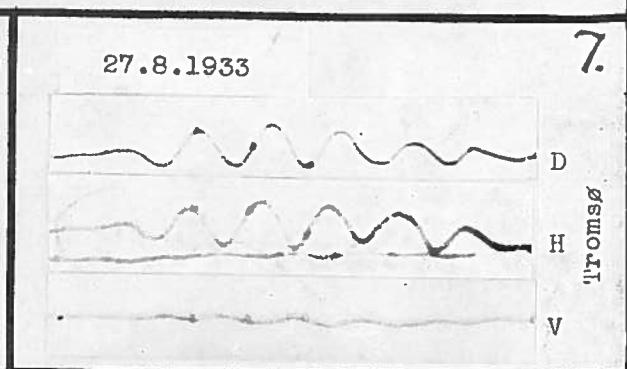
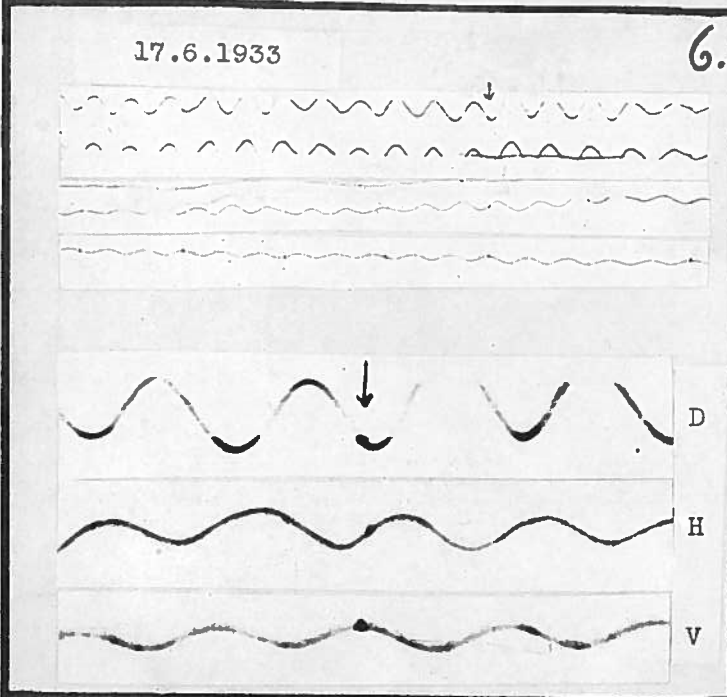
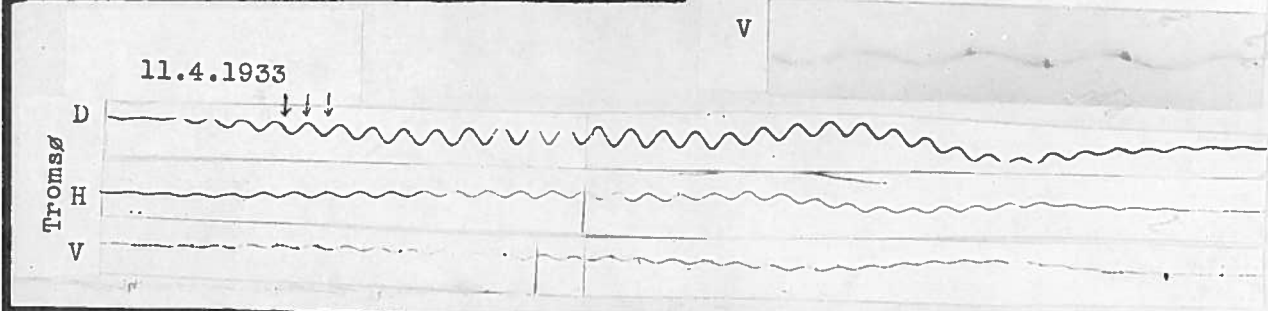
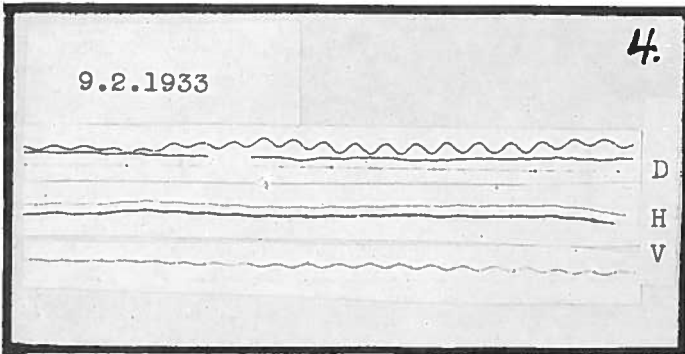
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- Plate I.**
1. Part of rapid registration record from Bossekop of  $D$ ,  $H$  and  $V$  and earth currents, and from Tromsö of  $D$ ,  $H$  and  $V$ .
  2. Part of rapid registration records from the three observatories Bossekop, Tromsö and Bodö.
  3. Normal registration record from Tromsö and part of rapid registration records from the three observatories. The part of the rapid registration record from Bossekop between  $22^{\text{h}} 20^{\text{m}}$  and  $22^{\text{h}} 25^{\text{m}}$  is reproduced in enlargement.
- Plate II.**
4. Part of rapid registration record from Tromsö.
  5. Rapid registration record from Tromsö. The part of the record about  $0^{\text{h}}$  is reproduced in enlargement.
  6. Part of rapid registration record from Tromsö.
  7. Enlarged copy of rapid registration record from Tromsö of a small group of oscillations.
  - 8 and 9. Copies of normal registration records Tromsö of two of the most regular groups of oscillations which occurred before the Polar-Year.
  10. Microphotos of a group of very regular oscillations which occurred on the normal registration records from Tromsö.
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Bossekop.

Horizontal Intensity. Storminess (+ N). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

Table for October 1932 showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, PS, NS, AS). Rows show daily values and monthly totals.

NOVEMBER

Table for November showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, PS, NS, AS). Rows show daily values and monthly totals.

DECEMBER

Table for December showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, PS, NS, AS). Rows show daily values and monthly totals.

Bossekop.

Horizontal Intensity. Storminess (+ N). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

JANUARY 1933

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for January 1933 showing hourly mean values for Bossekop. Columns include DAY (1-31), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, PS, NS, AS). Rows show hourly intensity values and summary statistics for the month.

FEBRUARY

Table for February showing hourly mean values. Columns include DAY (1-28), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, PS, NS, AS). Rows show hourly intensity values and summary statistics for the month.

MARCH

Table for March showing hourly mean values. Columns include DAY (1-31), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, PS, NS, AS). Rows show hourly intensity values and summary statistics for the month.

Bossekop.

Horizontal Intensity. Storminess (+ N). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

APRIL 1933

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for April 1933 showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity, storminess, and unit gamma. Columns include Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for MPS and MNS.

MAY

Table for May showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity, storminess, and unit gamma. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for MPS and MNS.

JUNE

Table for June showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity, storminess, and unit gamma. Columns include Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for MPS and MNS.

Bossekop.

Horizontal Intensity. Storminess (+ N). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

Table with columns: DAY, 1-25, M, PS, NS, AS. Rows include hourly mean values for July 1935 and summary statistics (MPS, MNS).

AUGUST

Table with columns: DAY, 1-25, M, PS, NS, AS. Rows include hourly mean values for August 1935 and summary statistics (MPS, MNS).

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

OCTOBER 1932

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table with columns: DAY, 1-25, M, PS, NS, AS. Rows include hourly mean values for October 1932 and summary statistics (MPS, MNS).

Bossekop.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

NOVEMBER 1932

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for November 1932 showing hourly mean values for declination, storminess, and unit gamma. Includes columns for Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for M, MPS, and MNS.

DECEMBER

Table for December showing hourly mean values for declination, storminess, and unit gamma. Includes columns for Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for M, MPS, and MNS.

JANUARY 1933

Table for January 1933 showing hourly mean values for declination, storminess, and unit gamma. Includes columns for Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for M, MPS, and MNS.

Bossekop.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

FEBRUARY 1953

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for February 1953 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-28), M, PS, NS, AS, and NPS/MNS.

MARCH

Table for March showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and NPS/MNS.

APRIL

Table for April showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and NPS/MNS.





Bossekop.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

AUGUST 1933

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table with columns DAY (1-22), 1-25, M, PS, NS, AS. Contains hourly mean values for August 1933.

Vertical Intensity. Storminess (+ Down). Unit Gamma.

OCTOBER 1932

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table with columns DAY (1-31), 1-25, M, PS, NS, AS. Contains hourly mean values for October 1932.

NOVEMBER

Table with columns DAY (1-30), 1-25, M, PS, NS, AS. Contains hourly mean values for November.



Bossekop.

Vertical Intensity. Storminess (+ Down). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

MARCH 1935

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	M	PS	NS	AS		
1	-30	-30	-40	-25	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	20	15	-10	-25	-80	-50	-35	-10	-11	65	340	405	
2	-60	-25	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20	-40	-30	-10	-8	0	195	195	
3	-35	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	10	0	-25	-30	-25	-30	-20	-10	-6	40	185	225	
4	-15	-5	-10	-20	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-10	-20	-10	-4	10	105	115	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	-25	-30	-20	-10	-2	30	85	115	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	-30	-30	-3	20	80	100	100	
8	-20	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	10	0	0	-10	-15	-1	45	65	110	110	
9	-20	-10	-10	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-3	0	70	70	70	
10	-20	-25	-15	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-30	-80	-80	-30	-14	0	325	325	
11	60	-50	-120	-80	-25	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	10	15	20	10	0	-30	-25	-15	0	-8	175	365	540
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	20	10	0	10	-10	-10	0	2	70	20	90	
13	-10	0	0	-10	-10	-10	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	-20	15	10	-10	10	0	0	-10	0	75	85	160
14	0	0	0	-10	-30	-50	-20	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	45	20	20	10	0	0	0	0	125	130	255	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-20	-10	0	0	40	40	80	
16	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	-15	0	0	0	15	25	40	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	10	5	15	20	15	-20	-60	-40	-35	-3	95	165	250
18	-10	-10	-30	-130	-140	-130	-120	-50	-30	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	-10	-20	-20	-25	-25	120	710	830	
19	60	0	-20	-15	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	30	20	-10	0	-10	-20	20	-25	120	710	830	
20	10	180	10	-120	-60	-20	-10	-10	0	0	25	15	0	0	0	20	10	5	-15	-30	60	0	-10	180	10	10	525	275	600
21	15	20	-130	-130	-60	-50	-25	0	10	25	25	35	20	0	40	40	40	25	25	15	-30	-50	-80	-30	-10	335	585	920	
22	10	-180	-100	-75	-100	-80	-50	-30	0	20	15	30	20	0	-10	30	20	0	-70	10	70	25	-50	-10	-19	290	755	1045	
23	30	20	-20	-25	-60	-60	-70	60	-40	-20	0	15	30	30	20	-30	-75	-50	30	-30	50	-50	-80	-30	-15	265	640	925	
24	-20	30	-30	-50	-25	-50	-20	-10	0	0	15	20	30	10	15	-50	-100	-60	20	40	10	25	-80	-13	215	525	740		
25	-20	-25	0	0	-10	0	15	15	10	10	10	15	20	10	0	20	20	-25	-20	0	-30	-40	0	6	300	150	450		
26	-15	-10	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	3	100	25	125		
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	20	10	40	50	20	-25	-60	-40	-25	-10	10	20	1	180	160	340		
28	10	0	-10	-40	-15	-10	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	25	15	-30	-10	-20	-40	-70	10	-100	-10	-9	125	345	470		
29	-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	10	10	0	-20	40	15	-10	0	-25	50	-120	-2	175	225	400		
30	-20	0	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	25	40	25	10	10	0	-25	-20	0	3	145	80	225		
31	-30	-60	-75	-50	-15	0	0	0	0	10	20	20	0	0	0	30	40	20	-20	0	20	0	0	-25	-5	160	275	435	
M	-2	-6	-21	-26	-18	-16	-11	-1	-1	2	4	6	8	5	11	11	5	3	-2	-1	-2	-16	-14	-19	-4	131	231	363	
MPS	10	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	4	6	8	5	11	13	11	10	7	5	9	3	9	1	12	15	21	26	19
MNS	12	15	21	26	19	16	11	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	10	6	11	19	23	20					

APRIL

DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	M	PS	NS	AS					
1	-30	-25	-20	-20	-60	-75	-50	-20	-15	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	10	0	-10	10	-10	-15	-40	-14	60	390	450				
2	-60	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	0	-10	10	-20	-40	-10	15	-4	75	180	255			
3	-40	-25	-25	-25	-20	-10	-10	0	0	10	20	0	10	10	10	20	25	30	15	-20	-10	0	25	0	0	175	185	360				
4	0	30	-50	-100	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	-15	5	0	0	0	-7	40	205	245					
5	-15	-40	-40	-30	-20	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	50	40	15	15	0	15	10	20	0	2	195	150	345				
6	70	30	-40	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	10	10	25	20	10	10	30	-30	-40	-5	5	260	135	395					
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40	0	10	-10	0	30	20	15	60	20	0	4	155	50	205					
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	-40	-50	-10	0	-20	0	-4	40	145	185					
9	-20	-40	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	10	20	20	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	-20	2	140	90	230					
10	-15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	10	25	0	0	0	-30	-50	-15	0	0	-2	60	110	170					
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-30	-20	-1	40	60	100				
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
15	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25	-20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	0	10	-10	-30	-20	0	10	20	-25	-1	65	85	150					
16																								0	0	165	165					
17																																
18																																
19																																
20	-60	-25	-10	0	0	-15	0	0	0	15	10	20	0	0	0	-10	-30	20	0	-40	160	0	10	40	4	260	70	330				
21	0	-25	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	20	10	10	25	15	0	-20	-50	-25	50	100	-20	5	260	150	410				
22	-130	-90	-40	-10	-10	15	0	0	25	25	15	10	20	0	25	25	15	-40	0	10	100	-60	-50	0	-6	295	430	715				
23	-30	-50	-20	0	-20	-10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	25	20	0	15	0	-90	10	100	0	0	0	210	200	410				
24	0	-70	-50	-25	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	20	25	10	10	20	160	-100	3	315	245	560					
25	-25	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	20	0	25	20	0	25	10	10	10	25	25	25	5	190	65	255				
26	10	-60	-60	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	40	30	0	10	15	20	-40	-70	-35	-30	-10	-8	145	325	470					
27																																



Resuming Tables.

Monthly Means. Storminess.

Horizontal Intensity. Unit Gamma.

Bossekop.

1932 - 1935		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
OCTOBER	MPS	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	3	7	11	15	20	30	42	46	44	27	20	11	6	2	0	0	0
NOVEMBER	MPS	1	0	0	2	5	4	2	4	2	5	9	9	18	25	29	40	41	28	19	11	5	0	0	0
DECEMBER	MPS	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	3	3	5	5	10	14	19	22	19	24	18	18	7	3	5	2	2
JANUARY	MPS	1	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	4	5	6	9	15	25	25	33	28	15	12	4	1	1	0
FEBRUARY	MPS	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	3	4	6	10	14	15	26	31	27	17	18	12	10	4	2	0	0
MARCH	MPS	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	9	12	19	24	28	31	40	41	36	23	17	7	2	1	0	0
APRIL	MPS	0	1	2	5	4	2	3	5	2	9	13	20	25	37	39	49	42	40	22	6	1	0	0	0
MAY	MPS	0	1	4	5	3	1	3	5	8	13	23	25	32	44	43	39	41	40	22	4	1	0	0	0
JUNE	MPS	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	5	10	12	17	30	25	29	40	36	37	37	18	3	1	1	0	0
JULY	MPS	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	6	8	12	22	37	45	47	42	32	22	18	8	3	2	1	0
AUGUST	MPS	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	7	6	12	14	25	45	59	59	57	38	38	20	2	1	3	0	0
MEAN		0	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	9	13	19	25	34	38	38	33	28	18	7	2	1	0	0
OCTOBER	MNS	90	64	28	14	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	7	10	38	84	81	106	96	
NOVEMBER	MNS	24	10	12	14	9	6	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	5	35	75	67	43	
DECEMBER	MNS	68	68	37	25	11	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	2	38	65	78	53	73	
JANUARY	MNS	56	55	39	13	10	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	33	58	75	82	67	
FEBRUARY	MNS	92	63	56	37	16	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	15	61	38	101	122	116	
MARCH	MNS	96	84	59	34	20	17	6	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	22	47	61	89	113	114
APRIL	MNS	105	67	25	11	9	8	7	4	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	37	119	121	142	148
MAY	MNS	92	71	46	21	26	13	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	9	25	44	73	90	91	
JUNE	MNS	80	97	63	72	28	11	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	19	46	61	84	101	
JULY	MNS	66	50	25	18	7	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	27	39	69	74	
AUGUST	MNS	46	37	35	19	6	4	6	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	17	75	73	64	82	76
MEAN		74	61	39	25	13	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	9	35	68	78	92	91
OCTOBER	MPS - MNS	-90	-64	-28	-14	1	0	3	1	5	10	15	19	29	41	45	44	25	14	2	-33	-82	-81	-106	-96
NOVEMBER	MPS - MNS	-23	-9	-11	-12	-3	-3	-6	1	-2	3	8	9	18	25	29	40	41	21	13	6	-31	-75	-67	-43
DECEMBER	MPS - MNS	-67	-68	-36	-24	-7	-2	0	2	2	4	10	14	19	22	19	21	6	16	-31	-53	-76	-61	-71	
JANUARY	MPS - MNS	-55	-55	-36	-9	-8	-4	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	15	25	25	33	27	5	-21	-54	-74	-81	-67
FEBRUARY	MPS - MNS	-92	-63	-56	-36	-13	0	4	2	1	5	9	15	15	25	31	27	15	15	-3	-41	-34	-99	-122	-116
MARCH	MPS - MNS	-96	-83	-59	-33	-18	-14	-3	3	7	11	18	24	27	30	39	41	36	14	-6	-39	-59	-88	-113	-114
APRIL	MPS - MNS	-104	-65	-23	-6	-6	-3	0	-4	7	11	18	24	36	38	48	48	40	15	-32	-118	-120	-142	-148	
MAY	MPS - MNS	-92	-69	-42	-16	-23	-12	-2	4	6	11	22	23	32	43	42	35	38	37	13	-21	-43	-72	-90	-91
JUNE	MPS - MNS	-80	-95	-62	-70	-28	-7	-1	2	9	10	15	30	24	29	39	35	37	37	15	-16	-45	-60	-84	-101
JULY	MPS - MNS	-65	-49	-23	-15	-4	2	1	1	6	6	12	21	37	45	47	41	32	22	17	-4	-24	-37	-68	-74
AUGUST	MPS - MNS	-46	-37	-35	-18	-4	-2	-1	3	5	11	14	23	46	59	59	56	37	38	3	-72	-62	-82	-82	-76
MEAN		-74	-60	-37	-23	-10	-4	-1	2	3	8	12	18	25	33	38	37	32	25	8	-28	-56	-77	-91	-91

Declination. Unit Gamma. + West.

1932 - 1935		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
OCTOBER	MPS	0	0	0	1	3	6	6	5	3	3	5	9	11	15	14	8	13	9	6	1	0	0	0	0
NOVEMBER	MPS	1	1	0	1	3	4	5	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	6	3	2	2	1	0	0	0
DECEMBER	MPS	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	6	8	8	11	9	6	2	1	1	3
JANUARY	MPS	0	1	2	1	1	5	5	3	1	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	8	6	6	6	2	2	3	0
FEBRUARY	MPS	0	1	0	1	1	5	5	5	3	4	6	7	9	8	5	7	8	3	8	7	2	0	0	0
MARCH	MPS	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	1	2	7	6	8	8	7	7	4	6	4	1	1	0	0
APRIL	MPS	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	4	7	7	12	10	11	7	10	11	8	1	2	1	0	0
MAY	MPS	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	5	5	9	9	9	13	18	18	17	11	6	3	0	0
JUNE	MPS																								
JULY	MPS	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	0	0
AUGUST	MPS	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	7	11	17	20	17	19	15	4	2	2	0	0
MEANS		0	0	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	4	5	6	8	9	9	10	9	8	5	2	1	1	0
OCTOBER	MNS	36	28	16	10	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	4	2	9	24	31	36	31
NOVEMBER	MNS	7	4	6	5	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	3	7	8	8	9	21	22	12
DECEMBER	MNS	33	23	11	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	3	4	11	16	21	19	28
JANUARY	MNS	25	22	13	7	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	5	4	7	12	17	24	27
FEBRUARY	MNS	28	26	30	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	9	10	8	15	30	30
MARCH	MNS	41	39	32	16	7	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	1	2	2	3	8	3	5	12	32	23	35

APRIL	MNS	43	31	11	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	9	18	31	28	41	
MAY	MNS	34	31	14	10	8	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	8	16	25	33	
JUNE	MNS																								
JULY	MNS	32	29	14	11	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	8	23	27	
AUGUST	MNS	17	19	18	6	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18	17	19	26	28
MEAN		30	25	17	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	21	26	29
OCTOBER	MPS - MNS	-35	-28	-15	-9	2	6	6	4	3	2	5	9	11	14	13	5	9	5	4	-8	-24	-31	-36	-50
NOVEMBER	MPS - MNS	-6	-3	-6	-5	0	2	3	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	-3	3	-4	-6	-6	-8	-21	-22	-12
DECEMBER	MPS - MNS	-32	-22	-10	-6	-1	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	5	6	4	8	5	-4	-14	-21	-18	-25
JANUARY	MPS - MNS	-24	-21	-11	-6	-3	4	5	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	6	2	2	-1	-11	-15	-21	-27
FEBRUARY	MPS - MNS	-28	-26	-29	-9	-2	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	6	6	7	1	4	7	-6	-2	0	-13	-30	-30
MARCH	MPS - MNS	-41	-39	-32	-16	-5	1	2	1	-2	-2	0	6	6	8	6	5	4	-4	2	-1	-11	-32	-23	-36
APRIL	MPS - MNS	-43	-31	-11	-6	-2	-1	1	1	1	0	4	7	7	11	10	9	6	9	6	-1	-18	-29	-27	-41
MAY	MPS - MNS	-34	-31	-13	-9	-7	-3	0	1	2	2	4	5	9	8	8	13	17	17	15	8	-3	-13	-25	-33
JUNE	MPS - MNS																								
JULY	MPS - MNS	-31	-29	-14	-11	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	1	-2	-7	-23	-27
AUGUST	MPS - MNS	-17	-19	-18	-6	1	1	3	2	4	3	3	5	7	10	16	19	16	19	14	-13	-15	-17	-26	-28
MEAN		-29	-25	-16	-8	-2	2	3	2	2	1	3	5	6	7	8	6	7	6	4	-3	-11	-20	-25	-29

Vertical Intensity. Unit Gamma.

1932 - 1933		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
OCTOBER	MPS	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	7	10	13	15	14	13	13	10	6	8	16	11	15	1
NOVEMBER	MPS	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	9	8	11	11	6	5	3	2	1	4	7	3	
DECEMBER	MPS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	6	7	6	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	
JANUARY	MPS	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	5	8	8	6	4	3	1	3	6	5	2
FEBRUARY	MPS	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	9	9	6	6	8	8	6	3	4	2	8	16	14
MARCH	MPS	10	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	4	6	8	5	11	13	11	10	7	5	9	3	9	1
APRIL	MPS	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	7	8	12	11	10	8	7	2	15	7	26	6
MAY	MPS	28	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	9	8	8	9	7	3	7	10	18	28	29	34	
JUNE	MPS																								
JULY	MPS	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	7	12	8	10	8	4	3	4	5	6	13	10
AUGUST	MPS	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	8	14	11	11	10	9	5	10	12	2	11	14	11
MEAN		7	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	8	10	10	8	6	5	5	7	8	13	8
OCTOBER	MNS	29	31	21	17	10	7	3	1	0	0	0	2	6	8	8	16	12	7	7	17	21	22	28	
NOVEMBER	MNS	15	7	7	8	9	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	12	12	12	12	18	17	18	
DECEMBER	MNS	18	13	14	10	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	5	20	29	19	16	18	
JANUARY	MNS	22	19	20	16	11	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	8	12	15	15	17	16	15	17	
FEBRUARY	MNS	22	23	20	29	21	16	11	6	3	1	0	0	0	11	11	11	8	17	30	14	19	26	31	
MARCH	MNS	12	15	21	26	19	16	11	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	10	6	11	19	23	20	
APRIL	MNS	21	21	16	11	8	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	6	12	10	10	12	12
MAY	MNS	7	11	22	20	17	13	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	10	11	6	4	11	5	2	3	8
JUNE	MNS																								
JULY	MNS	18	23	18	10	10	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	4	8	13
AUGUST	MNS	17	12	9	10	6	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	10	11	11	4	9	7	9	9	19	19
MEAN		18	18	17	16	12	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	6	8	6	9	12	13	14	16	18
OCTOBER	MPS - MNS	-20	-31	-21	-17	-10	-7	-3	0	1	6	7	10	11	10	6	5	-3	-2	-1	1	0	-10	-8	-27
NOVEMBER	MPS - MNS	-13	-7	-7	-8	-9	-6	-4	-2	-1	1	1	4	9	8	9	9	0	-1	-9	-10	-11	-15	-10	-15
DECEMBER	MPS - MNS	-17	-12	-14	-10	-5	-3	-1	-1	0	1	2	3	5	6	7	4	-3	1	-2	-19	-29	-19	-16	-17
JANUARY	MPS - MNS	-19	-15	-20	-16	-11	-8	-5	-1	2	2	2	3	4	5	1	-3	-8	-11	-13	-14	-10	-10	-15	
FEBRUARY	MPS - MNS	-17	-21	-19	-29	-21	-16	-11	-5	-2	1	5	9	9	6	-6	-3	-3	-1	-14	-26	-12	-11	-11	-17
MARCH	MPS - MNS	-2	-6	-21	-26	-18	-16	-11	-1	-1	2	4	6	8	5	11	11	5	3	-2	-1	-2	-16	-14	-19
APRIL	MPS - MNS	-17	-19	-16	-11	-8	-4	-3	0	0	3	3	3	5	8	12	10	9	5	1	-9	5	-3	15	-6
MAY	MPS - MNS	21	4	-11	-20	-17	-13	-6	-2	0	1	3	7	7	4	-5	-1	-4	-3	3	-2	13	25	26	27
JUNE	MPS - MNS																								
JULY	MPS - MNS	-12	-20	-18	-6	-10	-5	-3	0	1	0	1	3	7	12	7	9	7	2	1	-1	2	2	6	-3
AUGUST	MPS - MNS	-13	-11	-5	-10	-6	-4	-1	-1	0	1	0	8	14	7	1	-1	-2	1	1	5	-6	2	-5	-8
MEAN		-11	-14	-15	-15	-12	-8	-5	-1	0	2	3	6	8	7	5	4	0	0	-3	-8	-5	-6	-3	-10

Bodö.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

SEPTEMBER 1952

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for September 1952 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows (MPS, MNS).

OCTOBER

Table for October showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows (MPS, MNS).

NOVEMBER

Table for November showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows (MPS, MNS).





Bodö.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

MARCH 1935																													
DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	M	PS	NS	AS		
1	-18	-35	-12	-22	-7	0	0	0	-2	9	10	10	8	8	10	2	8	3	0	-20	-25	-6	-2	10	-3	78	149	227	
2	-1	-5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	-17	-26	-22	-35	-5	16	132	148	
3	-11	-9	-5	-7	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	8	0	3	6	2	3	-12	-25	-15	-6	-4	-2	40	97	137
4	-1	-2	-8	-10	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	-10	-17	-15	-12	-4	-3	17	63	100	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-10	2	-5	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	19
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	9
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
8	0	7	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	1	0	-4	1	-2	0	-5	-14	-15	-1	32	58	90	
9	-10	-2	-8	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-30	-17	-2	-3	14	85	99
10	-5	12	-4	-3	0	0	-3	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-30	-17	-2	-3	14	85	99	
11	-45	-50	-38	-20	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13	-4	2	0	-7	12	178	190	
12	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	-1	15	8	23	
13	-6	-4	0	3	5	-3	0	3	0	0	0	10	8	2	5	8	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	16	68	
14	0	-5	-3	0	0	4	12	0	-3	0	0	6	-2	3	2	0	-12	0	-8	0	2	0	0	0	1	29	33	62	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-6	0	0	26	13	39	
16	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	11	24	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18																													
19																													
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26																													
27																													
28																													
29																													
30																													
31																													
M	-5	-6	-5	-4	-1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	-5	-7	-7	-5	-3	-1	22	57	79	
MPS	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1					
MNS	6	7	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	8	7	5	4						

APRIL																														
DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	M	PS	NS	AS			
1																														
2																														
3																														
4																														
5																														
6																														
7																														
8																0	0	0	-18	-28	-20	0	-12	0	-6		(0	84	84)	
9																											14	89	113	
10	-25	-35	-15	-3	0	0	-6	6	3	-5	2		5	5	0	-25	0	0	-22	-5	0	-1	0	0	-2	13	56	68		
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-2	-4	0	0	18	11	29	
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	15	13	13	8	14	18	22	32	30	-11	0	-25	-15	6	178	40	218		
15	0	-3	-7	-10	-10	-5	10	13	5	0	12	17	15	5	19	12	10	26	35	62	20	10	-60	-85	4	271	180	451		
16	-30	-20	-15	-9	-9	15	0	0	2	3	7	9	18	-20	-2	-4	-30	-105	-55	0	-12	-25	-14	54	356	410				
17	-22	-55	-85	-18	-3	15	0	8	5	2	2	40	53	35	33	-25	-4	-12	-12	-8	-53	-43	-25	-7	196	365	563			
18	-125	-53	-20	-25	-15	3	12	10	0	0	2	10	18	15	12	0	-18	-18	-35	-25	-5	-80	-270	-135	-31	82	824	906		
19	-25	-130	-85	-20	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	18	28	15	31	21	15	5	-35	-32	-58	-55	-13	142	450	592		
20	-15	-8	0	-4	-13	0	6	15	0	-3	10	11	13	20	-23	5	8	-3	0	-28	-25	-32	-25	-12	-5	88	197	285		
21	-45	-20	-22	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	5	0	0	0	-2	0	15	-6	-43	-45	-12	-65	-8	-11	20	276	296		
22	-75	-10	0	4	-6	0	6	0	0	-10	5	0	9	4	0	4	2	-35	3	-8	-38	-48	-38	-8	-12	37	328	365		
23	-49	-4	-8	-3	-3	3	-10	5	0	0	0	5	10	12	0	-8	-15	0	-50	-12	-35	-40	-85	-11	35	293	328			
24	-5	-10	0	0	3	1	-1	0	-4	-4	4	3	0	9	8	-20	-1	7	3	-7	5	-5	-50	-55	-5	43	162	205		
25	-42	-6	1	-7	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	3	-7	7	0	-22	0	4	3	-5	0	-13	-18	-6	18	133	151		
26	30	-8	-12	1	0	-3	0	0	3	0	0	10	20	16	0	3	15	15	0	-42	-52	-25	-18	0	-2	113	170	283		
27	0	0	-3	-6	-3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-15	-16	0	-70	-36	-55	-8	8	204	212			
28	-105	-48	-25	-4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-5	-7	2	5	3	2	-10	-15	-10	-9	17	229	246		
29	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-12	0	0	0	-2	1	35	17	52		
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	5	0	0	5	15	-16	28	46	-35	-115	-10	-80	-7	99	284	363			
M	-23	-18	-13	-5	-3	1	1	2	1	0	2	5	8	9	2	1	1	0	-1	-10	-14	-24	-36	-33	-6	68	211	279		
MPS	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	3	5	8	10	4	4	5	5	6	7	1	0	0	0						
MNS	25	19	13	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	7	17	15	24	36	33						

MAY																								
DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				

Bodö.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

JUNE 1933

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for June 1933 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), M, PS, NS, AS, and MNS.

JULY

Table for July showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and MNS.

AUGUST

Table for August showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and MNS.



Bodo.

Horizontal Intensity. Storminess (+ N). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

DECEMBER 1932

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for December 1932 showing hourly mean values for storminess (+N) in Unit Gamma. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary statistics (MPS, MNS).

JANUARY 1933

Table for January 1933 showing hourly mean values for storminess (+N) in Unit Gamma. Columns include Day (1-31), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary statistics (MPS, MNS).

FEBRUARY

Table for February showing hourly mean values for storminess (+N) in Unit Gamma. Columns include Day (1-28), M, PS, NS, AS, and summary statistics (MPS, MNS).





Bodö.

Vertical Intensity. Storminess (+ Down). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

SEPTEMBER 1952

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for September 1952 showing hourly mean values for vertical intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), hours (1-24), M, PS, NS, and AS.

OCTOBER

Table for October showing hourly mean values for vertical intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), M, PS, NS, and AS.

NOVEMBER

Table for November showing hourly mean values for vertical intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), hours (1-24), M, PS, NS, and AS.



Bodö.

Vertical Intensity. Storminess (+ Down). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

DECEMBER 1932

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table with columns DAY (1-31), 1-23, M, PS, NS, AS. Contains hourly mean values for December 1932.

JANUARY 1933

Table with columns DAY (1-31), 1-23, M, PS, NS, AS. Contains hourly mean values for January 1933.

FEBRUARY

Table with columns DAY (1-28), 1-23, M, PS, NS, AS. Contains hourly mean values for February.





Storminess. Monthly Means.

Resuming Tables.

Declination. Unit Gamma. + West.

Bodö.

1932 - 1933	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
SEPTEMBER MPS	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	4	4	6	9	7	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	
OCTOBER MPS	3	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	2	4	5	5	6	4	8	6	5	2	1	0	1	2
NOVEMBER MPS	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
DECEMBER MPS	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	5	4	4	8	6	4	2	1	1	3
JANUARY MPS	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
FEBRUARY MPS	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	0
MARCH MPS																								
APRIL MPS	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	3	5	8	10	4	4	5	5	6	7	1	0	0	0
MAY MPS	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	4	4	11	16	15	12	9	3	1	1	0
JUNE MPS	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	0	0	4	2	5	6	4	2	0	1
JULY MPS	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3
AUGUST MPS	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	5	5	6	2	1	1	1	1
MEANS	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	1
SEPTEMBER MNS	16	17	15	15	10	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	3	4	3	13	12	26	19	22	
OCTOBER MNS	12	21	13	9	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	4	4	1	6	10	16	16	10	
NOVEMBER MNS	3	3	6	5	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	6	5	11	13	8	12	19	7	
DECEMBER MNS	17	13	9	5	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	8	14	20	19	22	
JANUARY MNS	18	13	6	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	4	10	11	13	19	20
FEBRUARY MNS	17	21	14	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	9	10	7	10	14	14
MARCH MNS																								
APRIL MNS	25	19	13	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	7	17	15	24	36	33
MAY MNS	18	17	10	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5	6	14	17	18
JUNE MNS	19	17	11	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	12	13
JULY MNS	12	11	8	5	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	4	9	9	9
AUGUST MNS	7	8	8	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	6	9	8	10	
MEANS	15	16	10	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	8	9	14	17	16	
SEPTEMBER MPS - MNS	-15	-17	-15	-15	-8	-2	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	9	5	0	-2	0	-11	-18	-26	-18	-21
OCTOBER MPS - MNS	-9	-19	-12	-8	-1	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	4	5	-2	4	2	3	-3	-9	-16	-15	-8
NOVEMBER MPS - MNS	-2	-2	-6	-4	2	3	4	3	0	0	1	2	2	-1	-1	-6	-3	-11	-13	-7	-11	-18	-19	-7
DECEMBER MPS - MNS	-15	-11	-8	-3	-2	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	5	2	-4	-12	-20	-18	-19	
JANUARY MPS - MNS	-17	-12	-5	-2	-2	3	3	2	-1	-1	0	1	2	-1	0	-1	2	0	-2	-9	-10	-12	-19	-19
FEBRUARY MPS - MNS	-16	-21	-13	-9	-2	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	4	2	1	-2	-2	-2	-8	-8	-6	-8	-14	-14
MARCH MPS - MNS																								
APRIL MPS - MNS	-23	-18	-13	-6	-3	1	1	2	1	0	2	5	8	9	2	1	1	0	-1	-10	-14	-24	-36	-33
MAY MPS - MNS	-18	-16	-9	-7	-5	-3	1	2	1	0	1	3	5	4	3	11	16	14	9	5	-2	-13	-17	-18
JUNE MPS - MNS	-18	-17	-11	-6	-4	-1	0	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	-2	-12	-11
JULY MPS - MNS	-9	-8	-6	-3	-1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	-2	-3	-9	-6	
AUGUST MPS - MNS	-6	-7	-7	-5	-1	-1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	0	3	3	4	4	-6	-5	-9	-7	-9	
MEANS	-13	-13	-9	-6	-2	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	0	-4	-7	-14	-17	-16

Storminess. Monthly Means.

Resuming Tables.

Horizontal Intensity. Unit Gamma.

Bodö.

1932 - 1933	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
SEPTEMBER MPS	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	5	13	45	54	60	42	17	10	5	1	1	0	0
OCTOBER MPS	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	8	10	14	25	30	33	30	11	6	2	0	0	0	0
NOVEMBER MPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	4	5	11	16	14	21	11	11	9	4	1	0	0
DECEMBER MPS	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	5	7	8	14	25	24	21	11	7	3	1	1
JANUARY MPS	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	9	15	21	24	23	16	10	3	2	2	0
FEBRUARY MPS	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	3	5	8	19	14	10	10	7	11	3	2	0	0
MARCH MPS																								
APRIL MPS	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	8	15	30	40	30	36	26	26	17	5	0	0	0	0
MAY MPS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	11	9	9	16	20	17	22	25	18	6	2	0	0	0
JUNE MPS																								
JULY MPS																								
AUGUST MPS																								
MEANS	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	6	10	20	24	25	25	18	13	6	2	1	0	0
SEPTEMBER MNS	61	59	42	24	10	4	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	16	53	63	94	75
OCTOBER MNS	61	49	27	11	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	18	51	49	64	54
NOVEMBER MNS	16	11	14	15	11	9	12	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	21	59	56	33	
DECEMBER MNS	48	42	21	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	32	33	30	55
JANUARY MNS	35	42	29	11	9	6	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	12	26	46	46	39
FEBRUARY MNS	51	38	36	24	14	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	24	59	58	54



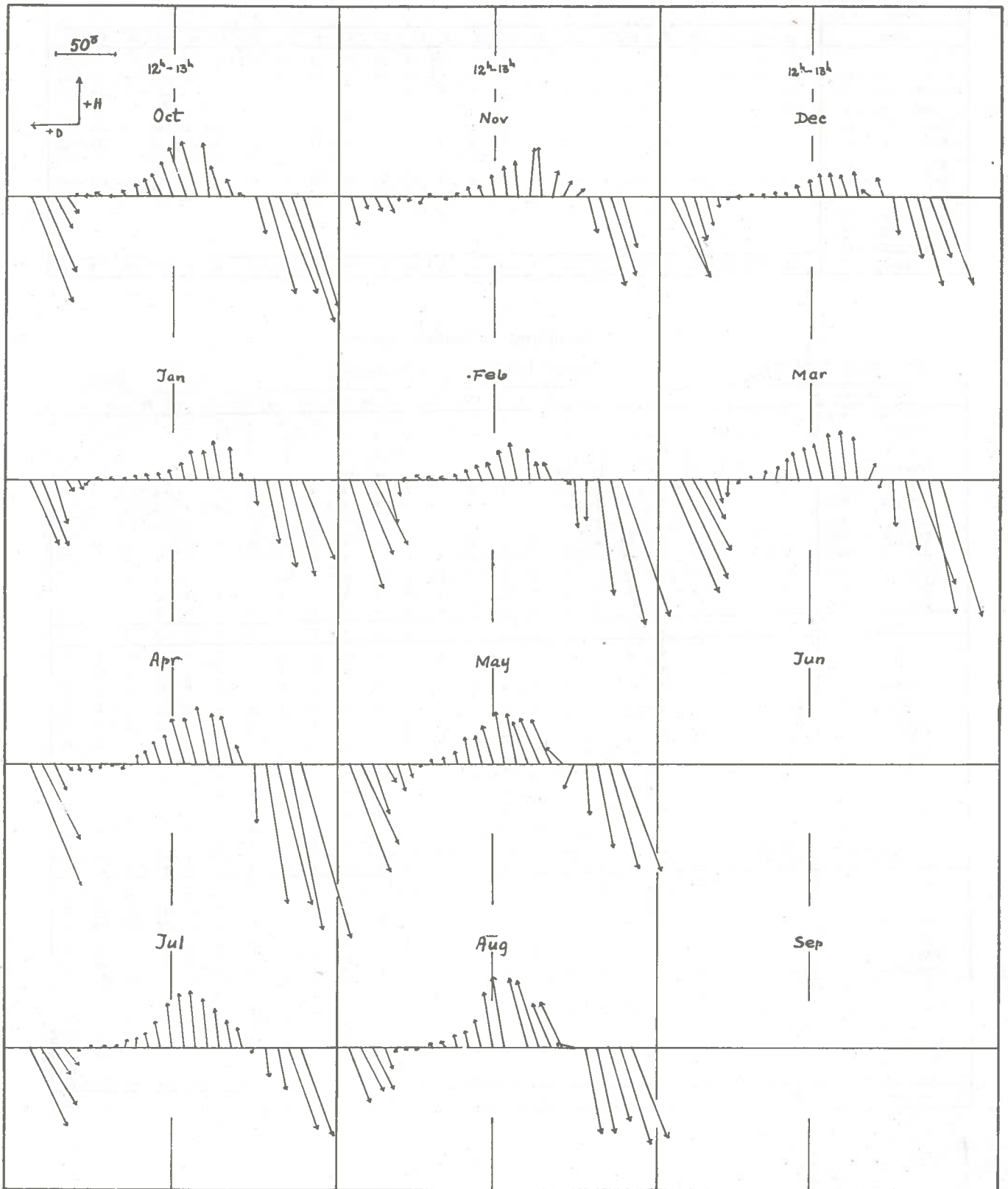


Fig. 1. Vector-Diagrams of the Monthly Means ( $M$ ) of the Storminess in the Horizontal Plan at Bossekop.

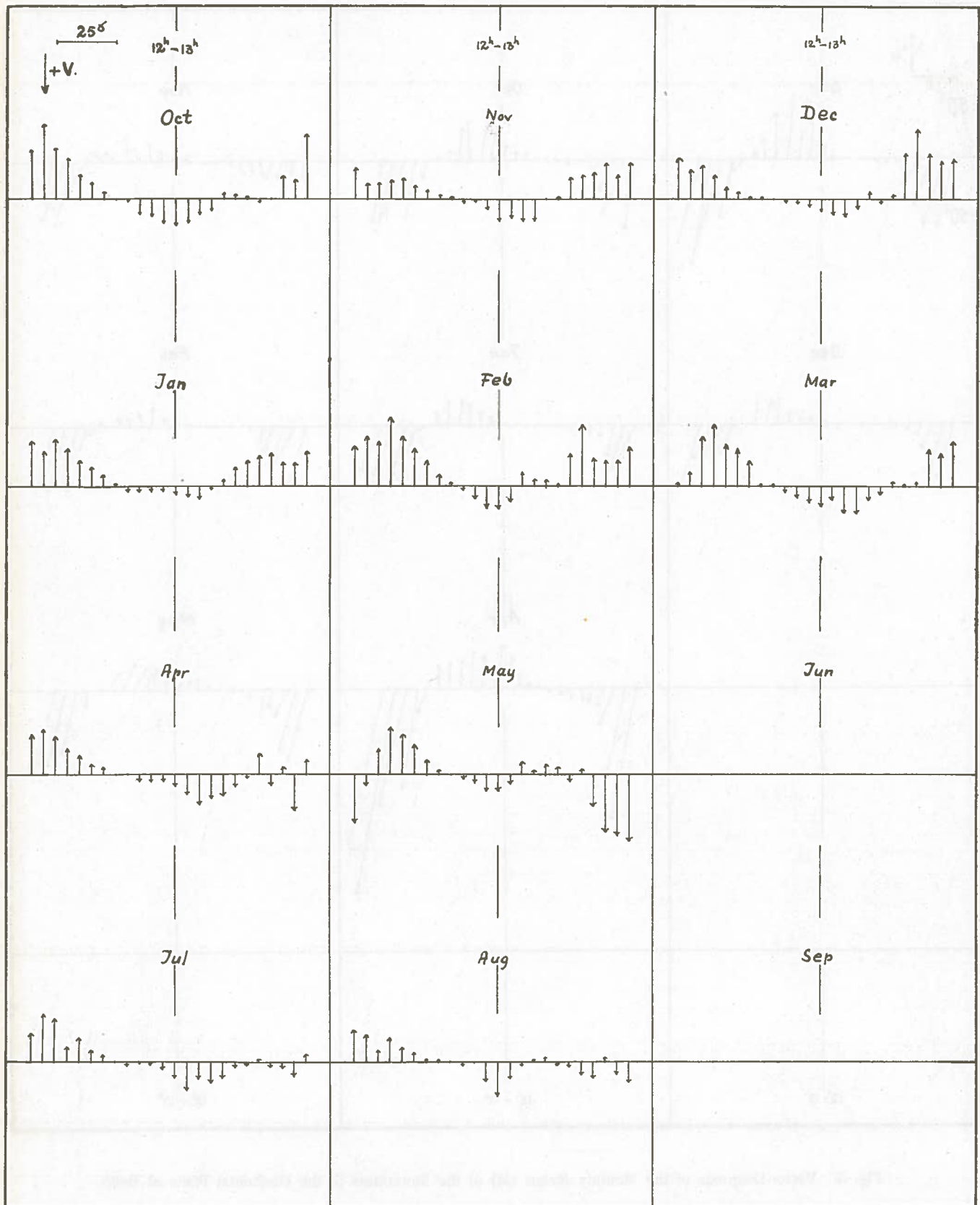


Fig. 2. Vector-Diagrams of the Monthly Means (M) of the Storminess in the Vertical Plane at Bossekop.

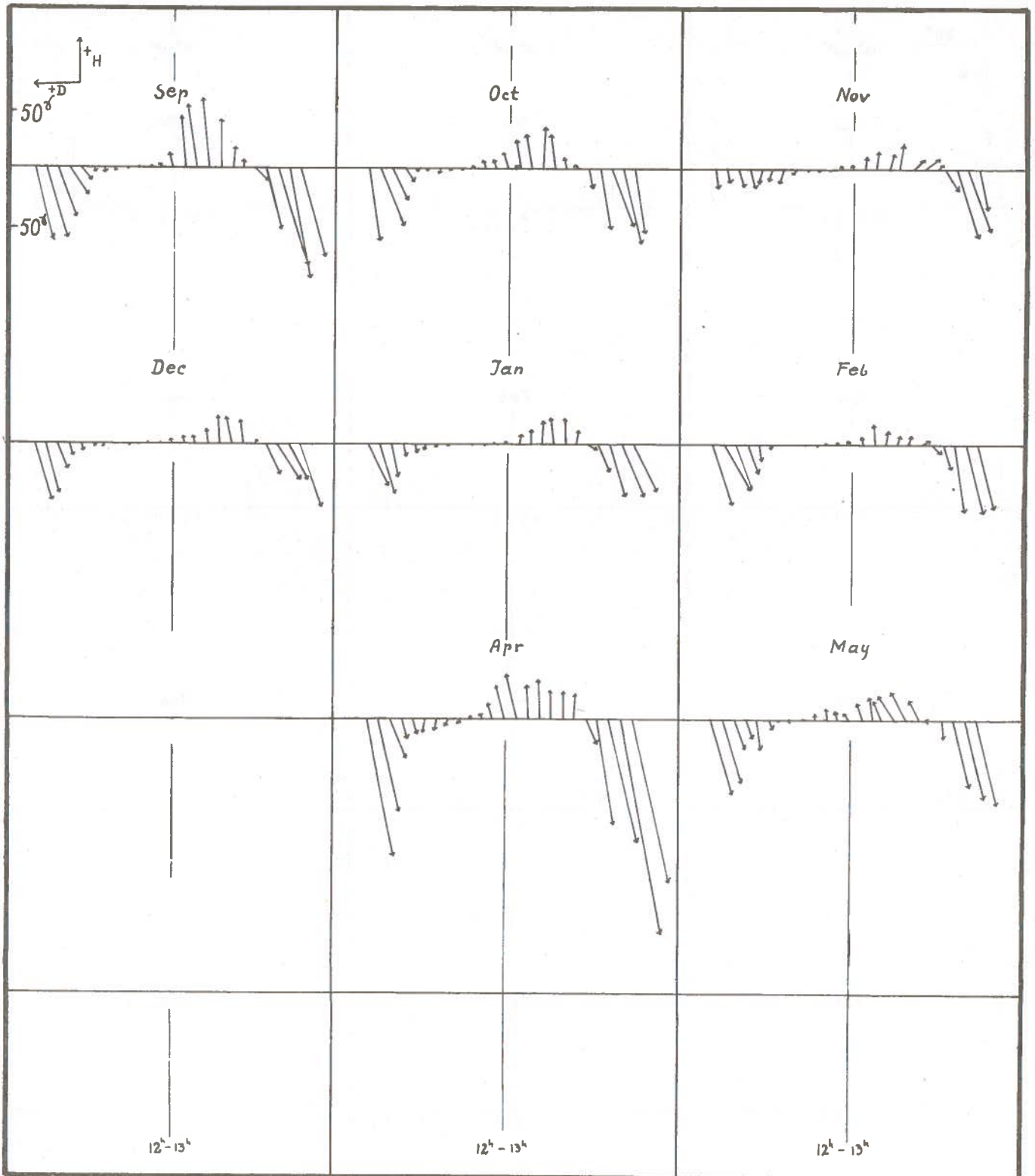


Fig. 3. Vector-Diagrams of the Monthly Means ( $M$ ) of the Storminess in the Horizontal Plane at Bodø.



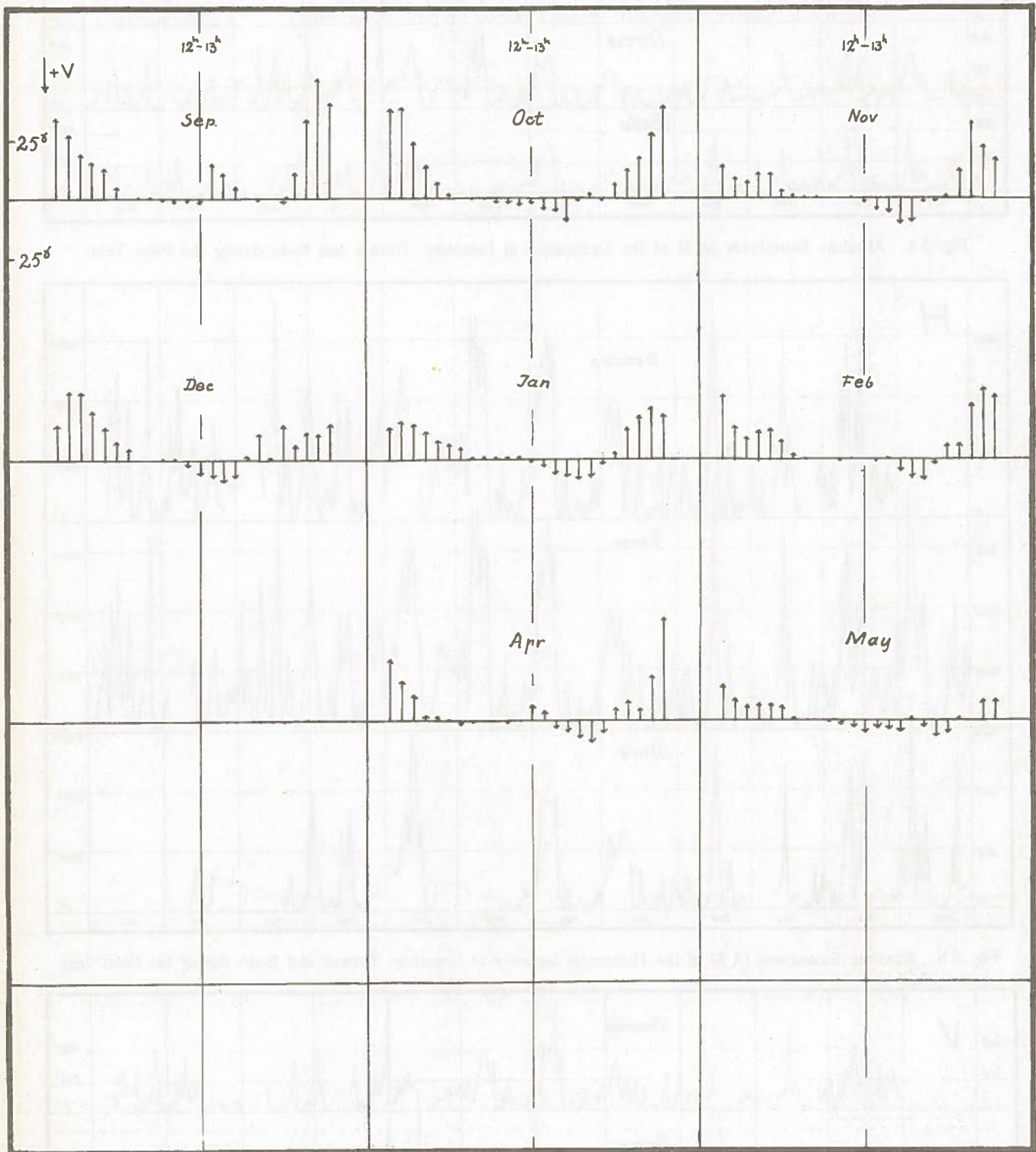


Fig. 4. Vector-Diagrams of the Monthly Means (M) of the Storminess in the Vertical Plane at Bodø.

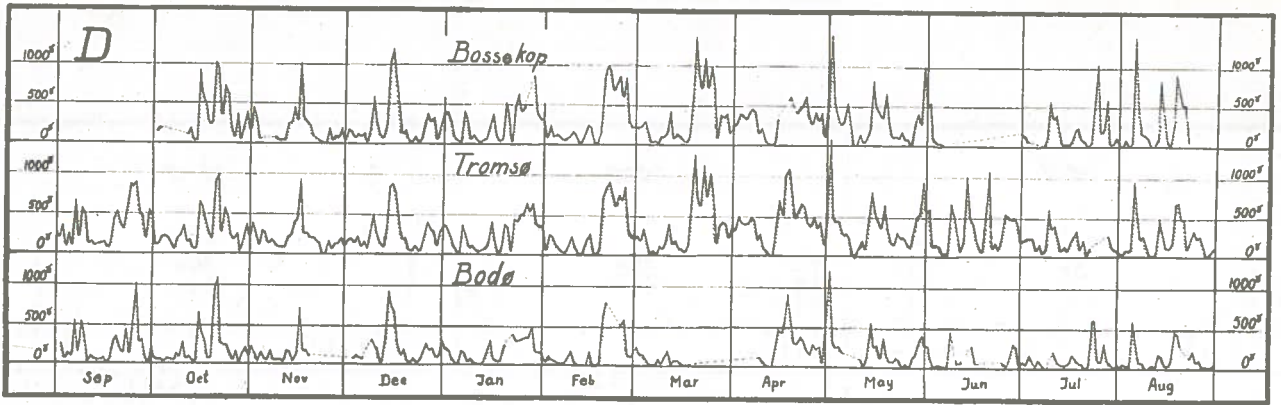


Fig. 5 a. Absolute Storminess (A S) of the Declination at Bossekop, Tromsø and Bodø during the Polar Year.

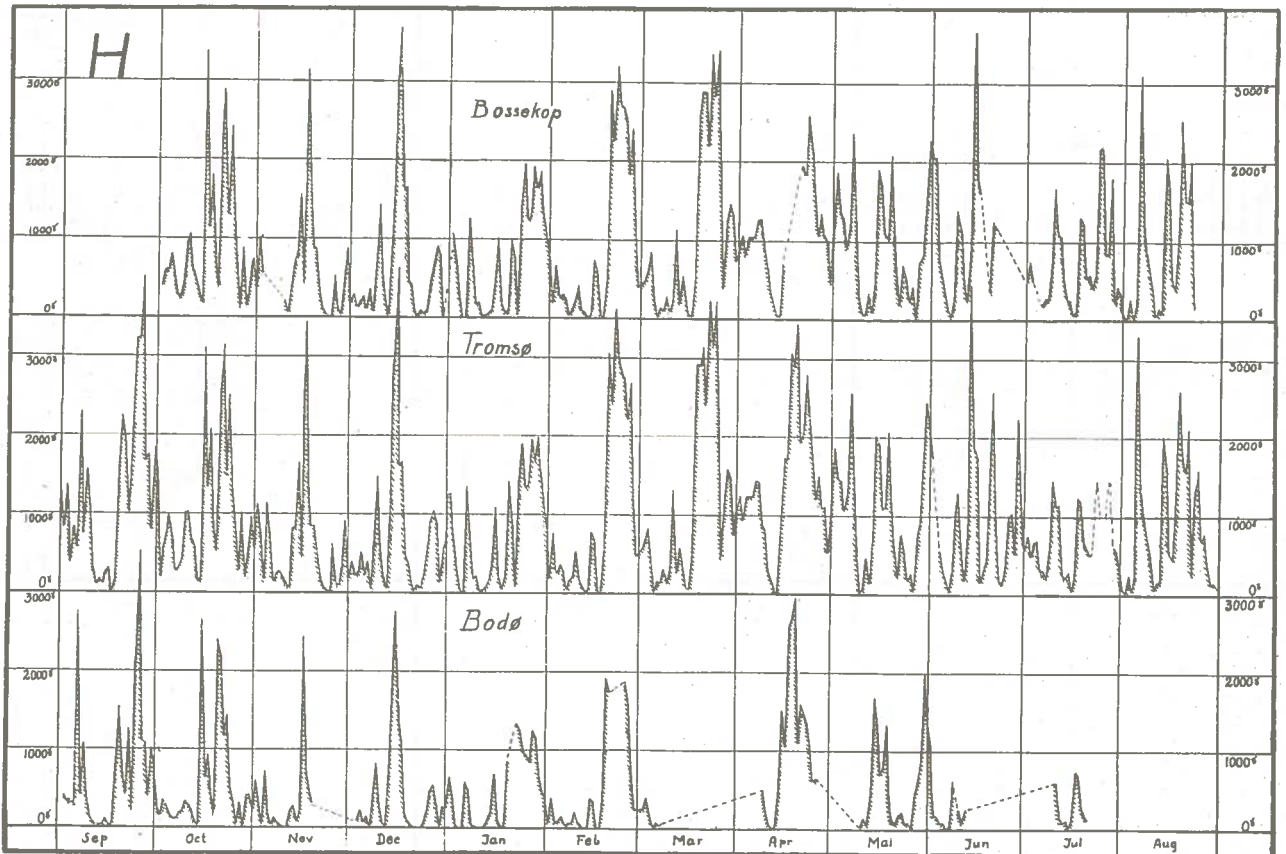


Fig. 5 b. Absolute Storminess (A S) of the Horizontal Intensity at Bossekop, Tromsø and Bodø during the Polar Year.

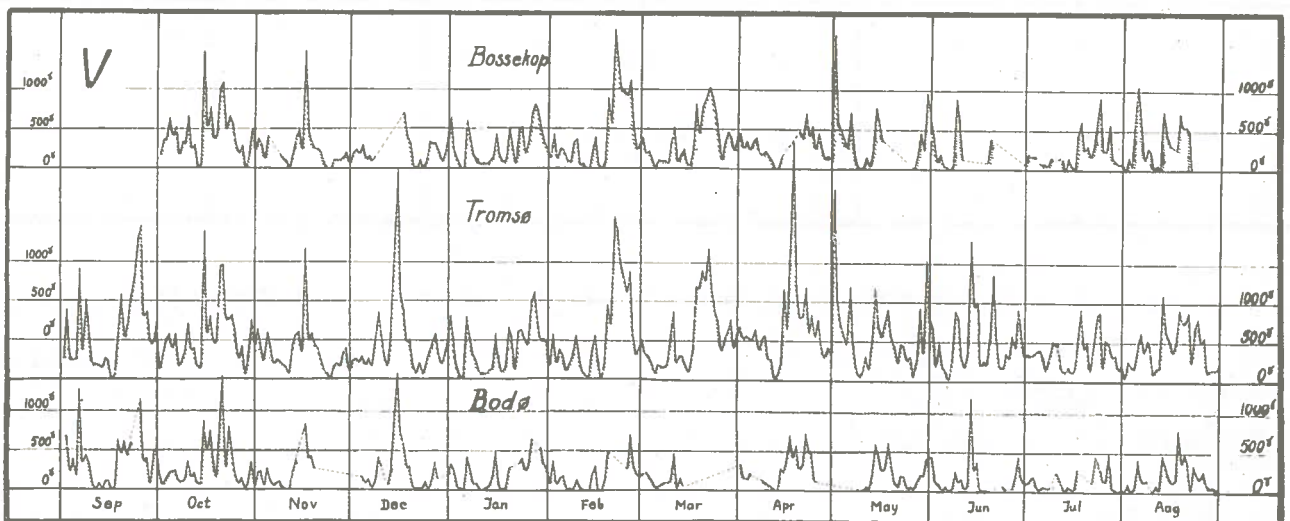


Fig. 5 c. Absolute Storminess (A S) of the Vertical Intensity at Bossekop, Tromsø and Bodø during the Polar Year.

