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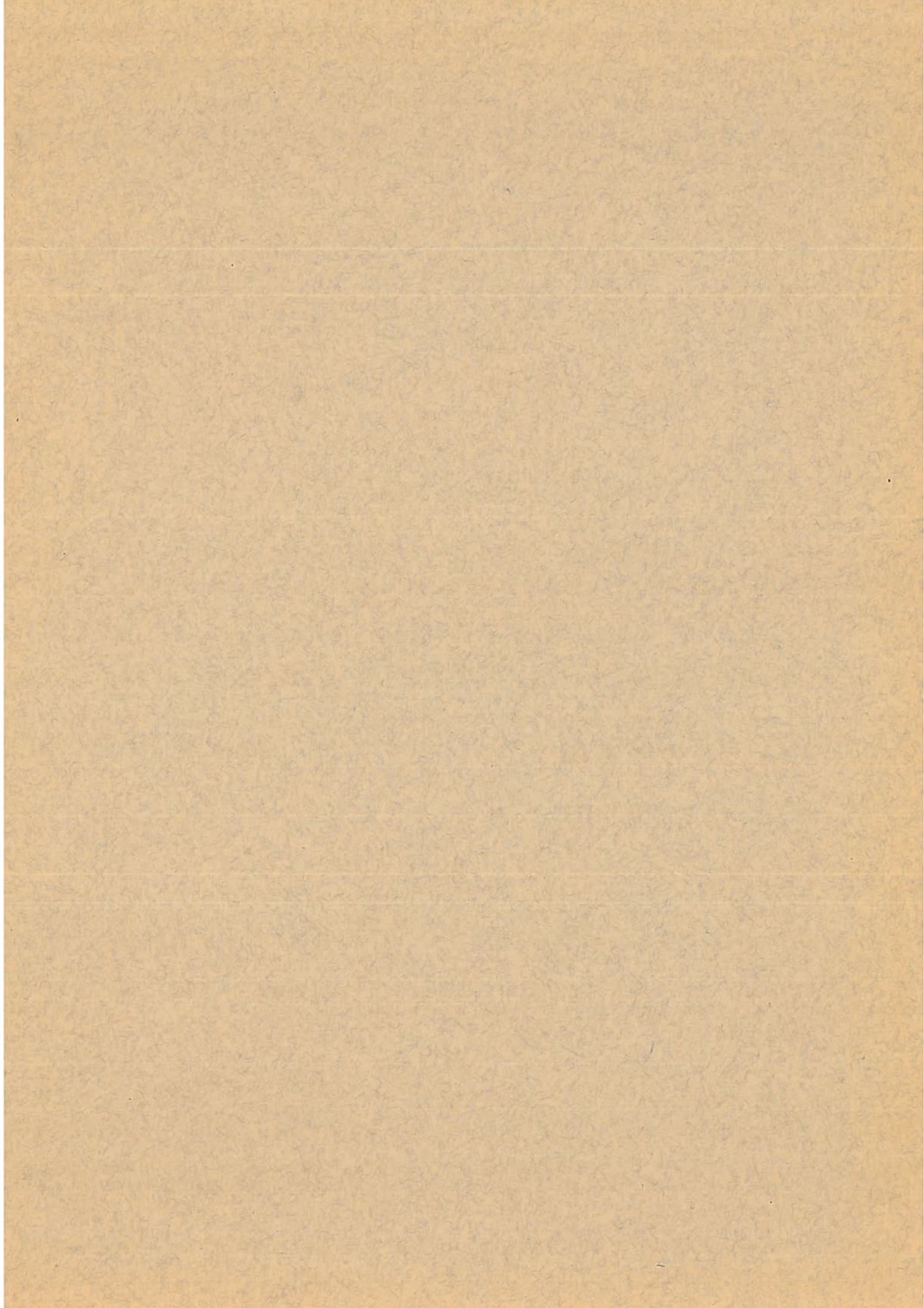
THE AURORAL OBSERVATORY AT TROMSÖ
($\varphi = 69^{\circ} 39'.8$ N, $\lambda = 18^{\circ} 56'.9$ E Gr.)
RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1930

By

LEIV HARANG, O KROGNESS and
E. TÖNSBERG

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A.S JOHN GRIEGS BOKTRYKKERI, BERGEN



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PREFACE

BY

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors of "Det Norske Institutt for Kosmisk Fysikk" has thoroughly discussed the question as to the best way of publishing the magnetic records.

On the one hand we have tried to give the results in the form of tables which correspond to the usual way of representation, on the other hand the investigations of Kr. Birkeland and his analysis of magnetic storms, have shown the importance of a separate study of the perturbing forces and the fields of the magnetic perturbations, and we feel certain that a further study of magnetic phenomena along these lines will be of far reaching importance for the elucidation of these phenomena. It has, therefore, been our endeavour to find a representation of the observational data, which would meet both these requirements and facilitate a separate study of the various physical phenomena which are responsible for the magnetic variations.

These considerations have led us to adopt the following procedure of publication:

For each magnetic element we give two series of tables. One series gives in the usual way the actually observed hourly values of the magnetic elements. Two separate columns are given containing the daily mean (M) and the daily range (R). For each month we give one line (M) containing the monthly mean diurnal variation of the actual observed values, and another line (QM) containing the monthly mean diurnal values corresponding to undisturbed (quiet) conditions.

The second series of tables gives the magnetic storminess, or we might say the average perturbing force for each hour interval. This series of tables also contains five columns. One headed M gives for each day the mean perturbing force, (Storminess). The columns headed PS, NS and AS give the diurnal sum of the hourly values of positive, negative, and absolute storminess respectively.

From the column AS we can see the "magnetic character" of the day and we use these values for defining "character numbers" C, which are given in the last column.

For each month we give one line (M) containing the monthly mean diurnal distribution of the storminess (Mean perturbing force), and two lines marked MPS and MNS giving the monthly mean diurnal distribution of the positive, and negative magnetic storminess respectively.

Methods for separating the influence of the perturbations from the rest of the field have been given by Birkeland.

His method, which depends on drawing "normal lines" on the magnetograms have not been strictly followed, but we adopted a somewhat modified method worked out by Krogness which enables us to determine the perturbing force by a calculation process, and which will be described in the present paper.

In connection with the tables we give curves representing the normal diurnal variation of the magnetic elements, vector diagrams of the Birkeland type for mean diurnal variation of the magnetic force, and a curve representing the variation of absolute storminess during the year.

Leiv Harang.

O. Krogness.

Carl Størmer.

Sem Sæland

L. Vegard.

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General Remarks.

In No. 1 of the present publication series a general description of the arrangements for the magnetic measurements and the instrumental equipment at the Auroral Observatory at Tromsø has been given. The present publication contains the results of the magnetic registrations of the declination and the horizontal intensity for the year 1930. The results of the registrations of the vertical intensity are not given here, as the apparatuses for this component have not worked satisfactorily.

The variometers have, during the year, been under the supervision of cand. mag. E. Tønsberg. Absolute determinations were taken during the first six months by cand. real. Leiv Harang,—during the last six months by cand. mag. E. Tønsberg.

Scale Values.

We will use the following designations:

ω_d is the scale-value of the declinometer expressed in minutes per mm.

ϵ_d is the scale-value of the declinometer expressed in γ per mm.

ϵ_h is the scale-value of the horizontal variometer expressed in γ per mm.

r_d is the distance from the mirror of the declinometer to the drum, expressed in mm, —here also the “glass-effect” of the lenses and the mirror is included. Due regard has also been taken to the deformation of the paper by developing.

x is the “torsion-factor” of the declinometer.

Declination.

Using these designations we have:

$$r_d = 1222.5 \text{ mm.}$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \varphi} \text{ ,}$$

where α is the angle at which the quartz-fibre is turned, and φ is the corresponding angle at which the magnet will be deflected. The scale-value of the declinometer is expressed by the following equation:

$$\omega_d = \frac{1}{2r_d} \cdot \frac{180 \cdot 60}{\pi} \cdot z = 1.406 \cdot z.$$

Determinations of z were made on the following days:

Date	z
20, VIII, 1929	1.0320
25, X, 1929	1.0321
22, VII, 1930	1.0322
10, XII, 1930	1.0321

Assuming the value $z = 1.032$, we get:

$\omega_d = 1'.450$ per mm — which is to be used through the whole year.

When preparing the tables of the hourly values of D , we used, instead of a scale-value expressed in minutes, a scale-value expressed in gammas. The latter is determined by the following equation:

$$\epsilon_d = H \cdot \omega_d \cdot \frac{\pi}{180 \cdot 60} = 11\,600 \gamma \cdot 1.45 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180 \cdot 60} = 4.89 \gamma \text{ per mm,}$$

when $H = 11\,600 \gamma$ is the mean value of the horizontal intensity through the year.

Horizontal Intensity.

The D - and H -variometers are supplied with deflection coils for electric determination of the scale-values, — and further also with arrangement for magnetic deflection. Both methods have been used and the results are in accordance with each other.

The following determinations have been made:

Date	Scale-values
28, X, 1929	5.05 γ per mm.
30, XI, 1929	5.03 γ — " —
20, XII, 1929	5.06 γ — " —
22, VII, 1930	5.04 γ — " —
13, XI, 1930	5.02 γ — " —
27, XI, 1930	4.90 γ — " —

The scale-value adopted from 1. Jan. 1930 to 27. Nov. 1930 was 5.05 γ per mm. From 27. Nov. 1930 the scale-value was changed to 4.90 γ per mm.

The Absolute Measurements.

Absolute measurements are to be taken two or three times in the month. On account of the great number of disturbed days it is impossible to take the absolute measurements at definite time intervals.

Observed and adopted Base-line Values.

<i>D (West).</i>			<i>H</i>		
Date	<i>D</i> observed	<i>D</i> adopted	Date	<i>H</i> observed	<i>H</i> adopted
1930.			1930.		
1, I	4° 18'·9	4° 18'·9	1, I	11 482	11 479
17, I	18·9	18·9	17, I	486	479
7, II	18·9	18·9	2, II	470	479
20, II	19·0	19·0	4, III	481	479
6, III	19·1	19·1	21, III	486	479
12, IV	21·3	21·4	4, IV	466	468
22, IV	21·4	21·4	8, IV	468	468
2, V	21·5	21·4	22, IV	493	501
14, V	19·3	19·8	1, V	501	501
22, V	20·0	20·7	14, V	502	501
26, V	21·0	20·6	24, V	499	501
12, VI	13·7	13·7	10, VI	503	501
19, VI	13·7	13·7	23, VI	500	501
25, VI	13·3	13·3	17, VII	444	448
4, VII	13·0	13·1	24, VII	451	448
16, VII	16·6	16·7	31, VII	448	448
24, VII	16·4	16·7	28, VIII	418	421
29, VII	16·8	16·7	9, X	422	421
23, VIII	13·2	13·7	16, X	422	421
29, VIII	14·3	13·7	6, XI	404	406
12, IX	13·8	13·7	12, XI	406	406
13, IX	13·7	13·7	21, XI	406	406
14, X	16·1	16·1	11, XII	524	525
16, X	16·1	16·1	20, XII	525	525
21, X	16·1	16·1			
6, XI	15·9	15·9			
12, XI	15·8	15·9			
21, XI	16·3	16·1			
26, XI	16·0	16·1			
11, XII	12·5	12·9			
19, XII	13·2	12·9			
22, XII	12·9	12·9			

During the year 1930, the variometers several times proved to be out of function, as the pillar on which the variometers were placed proved to be slowly setting. On account of this, it happened several times that the suspension touched the copper walls in the variometer. The variometers were, therefore, during the year under close inspection every day, and each time the magnet touched the wall,—which at once could be detected by the deflection caused by a small magnet, the variometers were readjusted.

The setting of the pillar is difficult to explain. It may perhaps be caused by the movements of the ground, which here partly consists of stratified rocks,—or by the setting of the cemented pillar itself. If the latter be the cause, one should expect that the setting would disappear after a time. At any rate,—from 27. Nov. 1930 until now the variometers have worked more satisfactorily.

On account of the readjustments of the variometers, the base-lines have changed values several times. The above Table contains the observed and adopted baseline values of D and H . The base-line values of H is reduced to 0 °C.

The temperature coefficient of the H variometer was derived from the absolute measurements taken in the spring when the temperature in the house for registration was increasing. The temperature coefficient was found to be 7.7 γ for a variation 1° C in the temperature. This value ought to be regarded as a preliminary value, that may possibly need some correction.

Explanation of the Tables.

In the Preface, the general lines along which the Tables have been worked out are given by the Board of Directors of the Norwegian Institute of Cosmical Physics.

The direct mean hourly values — centering at each half hour, of the two elements D and H — are given in the ordinary way in the tables. Besides these we have, however, also given a somewhat detailed representation of the magnetic storms. A method for the practical calculation of such a quantity has been worked out by Krogness. This method has here been adopted and we must, therefore, make some remarks regarding this question.

As far as we know the first who has taken up an extensive study of this kind is Professor Kr. Birkeland. In this work "The Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition 1902—1903" he has first studied the individual storms separately, and further made a statistical study of all storms that occurred in the interval in question.

In order to be able to study the "magnetic storms" Birkeland introduced the idea of "normal line". The definition of this conception can not be given very accurately on account of the rather complicated phenomena that very often occur. On page 46 in his work he says: in a brief and well defined perturbation the normal line is "a line that connects the calm districts before and after, in such a manner that its further course is ruled by the curve on the nearest calm days". It will be seen from Birkeland's work that it is possible, in a natural way, to draw "normal lines" not only in cases of perturbations of short duration, but even during heavy magnetic storms of long duration.

According to Birkeland's view the magnetic variations of shorter duration may be regarded as due to a joint action of

- 1) a "quiet diurnal variation" ("the normal line") and
- 2) the "magnetic storms", — with the following 5 main types, the positive and the negative polar storms, the positive and negative equatorial storms and the cyclo-median storms.

In most cases the quiet character of the curve of the "quiet diurnal variation" and the disturbed character of the curves during the storms is sufficient to distinguish between the two categories — calm and storms. But in some cases there may be some doubt. It may especially be remarked that the negative equatorial storm, may show a fairly even and quiet course. This type of storm is as far as we can see of a similar kind as those variations, which have been called "after-disturbance", the "non cyclic change" and the "inter-diurnal variability". All these types of „disturbances" must also be supposed to have a quiet character.

If we decide to distinguish between "quiet" and "disturbed" conditions, we cannot expect to find that this can be done in a quite certain and unquestionable way. On the other hand, it is reasonable to expect that the doubtful cases will preferably be those where the deviations from the normal conditions are small, where the magnetic "storminess" is small. In fact, it will be seen from the work by Birkeland that it is practically possible to separate the "storms" from the "quiet conditions" (the "quiet diurnal variation" or the "normal line") in a satisfactory way.

It has been found desirable to separate these phenomena from each other, but no practical method has, as far as we know, been developed and adopted which gives a detailed representation of the storms appropriate for a year-book. One has had to be content with a characterization of the "magnetic activity" of the separate "days", based on either personal judgment of the "character" of the magnetic curves (0—2), or on the range of the curves.

It has been considered that it would involve too great difficulties to get a more detailed representation of this "storminess", "perturbing forces" or "activity".

If one is familiar with Birkeland's procedure, in placing the "normal line" on the magnetic curves, the difficulties in calculating the "storminess" are, however, in fact not great. This is also pointed out in an article in "Terrestrial Magnetism" by Boris Weinberg (vol. 31, 1926, pag. 123—127). Weinberg states that an extra expense of some 30 minutes pr. day will be sufficient for a calculation with great exactness of the "storminess", and recommends the introduction of a method such as this.

It is, however, also possible to introduce simplifications which will facilitate the calculation very considerably without diminishing the value of the numbers essentially.

The magnetic storminess is defined by Birkeland in the following way (1. c p. 451)

$$S^a = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |P| dt, \quad S^p = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P^p dt, \quad S^n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P^n dt$$

P is the perturbing force, i. e. the difference between the real value of the magnetic component in question (H , D , V), and the value of the "normal line" at the same time.

P^p is any positive value of P in the interval, P^n any negative value. S^a is called the "absolute storminess" S^p the "positive storminess" and S^n the "negative storminess" of the magnetic component in question. In any interval, say of 1 hour, there will thus be 2 distinct values for the "storminess", one for the positive and one for the negative,—see the tables in chapter III, part 2, p. 451—552 in Birkeland's work. We will now make the following simplification: We will suppose that the magnetic curve in question can be represented by a curve, which in each time-interval of 1 hour has a constant value equal to the mean value of the real curve. If on this simplified curve, we apply the above definition of the storminess by Birkeland, we see that we arrive at the following conclusions: Instead of getting *two* numbers—without sign—, S^p and S^n , for the storminess in each 1-hour-interval we get *one* number, with sign + or —. We will call this quantity only "storminess" and may mark it with the letter " S ". If we wish to distinguish between the different components, we may write S_h , S_d , S_v for the horizontal intensity, the declination and the vertical intensity. For all components the unit gamma ought to be used, "Declination" here means only the E - W -component of the magnetic force. The positive storminess for the simplified curve will be any positive value of S ,—we will designate this by PS ,—the negative storminess will be any negative value of S , we will designate this by NS , and for analogues we put for the "absolute storminess" the designation AS . Hence we have $AS = PS + NS$.

As will be seen this simplified "storminess" is the same as the hourly mean of the "perturbing force", and for the calculation of this we thus need to know:

- 1) the mean value of the magnetic component in the hour-interval in question, and
- 2) the mean value for the same interval of time of Birkeland's the "normal line".

The first quantity is calculated directly from the curves and is tabulated in the table of the "direct values" in the ordinary form.

To determine the other quantity, we may make the following remarks.

The value of points on the "normal line", (*NL*), may be put equal to the sum of three quantities,

- 1) a constant value
- 2) the value of the "quiet diurnal variation" (*QDV*)
- 3) the value of a "remnant field" (*RF*).

The value of "the quiet diurnal variation" may be found in the following way:

From the material we select a series of the most quiet days. By direct consideration one can point out the intervals on the curves in question that may be characterised as "quiet". In other parts of the curve there may be perturbations of some kind. If these perturbations are well defined and of short duration, there will be no difficulty in eliminating these perturbations graphically from the curves. If the perturbations that occur on the chosen curve are not well defined, the elimination of the storms involves more difficulties, but can, after some experience, be carried out with satisfactory accuracy. In the polar regions it is ordinarily not exact enough to take direct means of the values on several of "the most quiet days", as the deviations during a moderate, or even a small magnetic storm very often are considerably greater than the deviations belonging to the "quiet diurnal variation". During some intervals the condition may be so disturbed, that it might seem impossible to find sufficient quiet days at all for a satisfactory determination of the "quiet diurnal variation". By studying this matter we will, however, find that the form of this variation, in the main features, is so typical that even small hints may be enough for a person with some practical experience in the matter to be able to draw the "normal line" with sufficient accuracy. In such cases the storms will be so great that the possible errors in the "quiet diurnal variation" will be of less importance for the determination of the storminess.

From the values found in this way, or, by taking suitable means for several "quiet days", it is ordinarily possible to find satisfactory values from the "quiet diurnal variation".

We suppose that we have realised in finding a series of standard "quiet diurnal variations" corresponding to a series of days. By linear interpolation we are then able to find an approximate value of this quantity for each hour-interval. It is practical to divide the time in groups, and in each group use the same diurnal variation. We suppose that these values are smoothed for "non-cyclic change", whereby the value at 0h will be equal to the value at 24h.

If we now wish to find the storminess, this can be done graphically by drawing the found "normal line" directly on the magnetograms and read off the registered the difference between the magnetic curve registered and the "normal line"-curve. This latter curve must then be placed in such a manner that this curve will coincide as well as possible with the "quiet parts of the registered curve", where the storminess ought to be zero.

The determination of the storminess can, however, also be done by calculation, and for tabular work such a method may, in most cases be preferable. We will see how this can be practically arranged.

We may for a moment suppose that we are considering the Horizontal Intensity. The direct value found in a given hour-interval we may call H . After the definitions given above we have

$$NL = H_0 + QDV + RF \tag{1}$$

$$H = NL + S, \tag{2}$$

H_0 being the named "constant value".

From this we get

$$S = H - NL = H - H_0 - QDV - RF = (H - QDV) - (H_0 + RF) \tag{3}$$

For the calculation work it is convenient to use the following tabular form:

Hour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
$A = H$	$A^\circ A^\circ A^\circ A^\circ$	$AAAA$			$A^\circ A^\circ A^\circ$	$AAAA$			$A^\circ A^\circ A^\circ$	$AAAAA$			A°										
$B = QDV$	$B B B B$	$B B B B$			$B B B$	$B B B B$			$B B B$	$B B B B B$			B										
$C = A^\circ - B$ c Interpolated C-Values } = $H_0 + RF$)	$C C C C$	$c c c c c$			$C C C$	$c c c c c$			$C C C$	$c c c c c c$			C										
$D = C + B$		$D D D D$				$D D D D$				$D D D D D$													
$E = A - D = S$ (Storminess)...		$E E E E$				$E E E E$																	
	Quiet Interval	Disturbed Interval	Quiet Interval	Disturbed Interval	Quiet Interval	Disturbed Interval	Quiet Interval	Disturbed Interval	Quiet Interval	Disturbed Interval	Quiet Interval	Disturbed Interval	Q.I.										

¹⁾ Quiet Values of H are marked with A° , — Storminess, S , is here = 0. If S is supposed to be = 0, C will be = $H - QDV = H_0 + RF$, $D = H$ and $E = 0$.

From this table it will be clear how the calculation can be done.

In the first line the direct values, H , taken out from the curves, are put equal to A . The values, that correspond to quiet parts of the curve are marked by a special mark $^\circ$. Those columns of the form that correspond to the "quiet part" are marked by drawing extra vertical lines on both sides of "the quiet intervals".

In the second line are placed the values of the quiet diurnal variation, $B = QDV$, found by a special study of the "quiet days".

In the third line are placed:

- 1) in the columns of the quiet interval,—where the storminess, S , is zero—: the difference C between A° and B :

$$C = A^\circ - B = H - QDV.$$

- 2) in the "disturbed columns": values c which are found by linear interpolation between the values C in the "quiet intervals" immediately before and after.

In the quiet interval the storminess S should be $= 0$. If in the above equation (3) we put $S=0$ we see that

$$C = H - QDV = H_0 + RF.$$

H_0 is a constant, that, for instance, can be put equal to the mean quiet value of the respective element for the time-interval, — day, month or year in question. RF is the value of the "Remnant Field", i. e. the variation that will exist in the quiet values when the calculated approximative quiet diurnal variation is eliminated. If we put H_0 at the said mean quiet value, this remnant field, RF , may consist of the effects emerging from the following causes:

- 1) The secular variation.
- 2) Irregularities in the quiet diurnal variation which have not come into reckoning by the linear interpolation method used.
- 3) Variation of other kind of earth-magnetic or cosmic-electric origin, — for instance by a negative equatorial storm of quiet character, — after disturbance, non cyclic change, interdiurnal variability — and perhaps also other phenomena.
- 4) Temperature effects, in the magnets, and in the apparatuses that may not have been eliminated in the reckoning, and other "faults" of different kinds.

If all these effects are negligible, the values C , in the third line should be nearly a constant quantity for several days. In fact, we find that the variations of the values of C are in general only comparatively small. Distinct and characteristic smaller variations in these values manifest themselves, however, comparatively often. In most cases these variations seem to have a periodic character with a period of a day. For this reason it might seem probable that they indicate changes in the quiet diurnal variation that have disappeared by the named smoothing process by which the QDV -numbers have been arrived at. The "irregularities" here referred to will thus have the character of a correction that ought to have been put on the approximate values $B = QDV$ in the line 2 in the reckoning table.

If we wish to make a more detailed study of the quiet diurnal variation these irregularities must be taken into account. For the calculating of the storminess these corrections will be of no great importance. In the "quiet intervals" they will be automatically eliminated as the direct quiet values have here been used, as "normal line"-values, and in the "disturbed interval" the smoothed QDV -values are only used to get a satisfactory interpolation between the parts of the curve that may be characterized as "quiet".

The C -values in the third line and in the "quiet columns" will in this way indicate the values in the "quiet interval" that we get when we eliminate the "normal quiet diurnal variation" from the quiet "normal line". The curve, that we will in this way get, is almost a straight line, it may be called "the normal zero-line".

According to Birkeland's view this "normal zero-line" must be a straight line, also in the disturbed interval, and this line will connect the same "zero-line" in the quiet interval before and after the perturbed interval in question. In other words it is possible to fix the position of the "normal zero-line" simply by drawing a straight line which connects the same line in the undisturbed interval before and after. The values of the ordinate of this line may thus be found by linear interpolation of the C -values before and after. These interpolated values are introduced in the third line of the table in the disturbed interval and are marked by c .

From the values, c , of the "normal zero-line", determined in this way, we may now get the corresponding value of the "normal line" by adding the approximate "quiet diurnal variation", i. e. the B -values to the c -values. We put:

$$D = B + c$$

or D is the value of the normal line in the perturbed interval.

From this we may now proceed to the storminess by subtracting the normal line (the D -values) from the horizontal intensity (the A -values), i. e. we put:

$$E = A - D = S$$

or E will be the storminess in the disturbed interval.

For H we may thus write:

$$H = H_0 + QDV + S + RF$$

The calculating of the storminess for the other elements can, of course, be worked out in quite an analogous manner. For D we must only take care, that we use the same unit in all lines, minutes-, or preferably γ , as the storminess ought to be expressed in γ .

The two main variations: the quiet diurnal variation and the storms, QDV and S , will in this way be given separately, in a clear and typical manner. The calculation is performed in an easy manner without introducing great arbitrariness. The only thing on which the separation is based which involves some personal judgment and, therefore, some uncertainty, is the fixation of the quiet parts of the curves. Here some personal errors may enter but errors of this nature will often be detected from the table for RF , and it may also be possible to make some correction by the aid of this table. It is here especially necessary to take care that the effect of the positive equatorial storms should be eliminated.

In the tables the following quantities are tabulated: *The first table* contains the hourly mean value of the magnetic elements D and H , expressed in minutes and gammas respectively. The time-interval centers at half hours, Greenwich mean time. In these tables M designates the ordinary mean values, R designates the range, i. e. the difference between the maximum and minimum of the instantaneous values measured directly on the magnetograms. QM designates the "quiet mean", i. e. the values corresponding to the mean position of the "normal line" defined by Birkeland. This value, QM , is here determined by subtracting the mean of the storminess, given in the next table, from the mean of the "direct values". For the declination one must, of course, transfer the storminess value from gammas to minutes before subtracting (1γ corresponds to 0.297 minutes approximately).

The five international quiet and disturbed days are marked by the letters Q and D .

The second table contains the storminess in the magnetic elements, — all quantities are here expressed in gamma. In all cases the "simplified" definition of storminess given above is used. In D the storminess is reckoned positive towards the magnetic West, in H positive towards the magnetic North. M designates the mean of the hourly values. For practical reasons we have tabulated the "diurnal sum" of the positive and negative storminess instead of the "diurnal mean" of these quantities.

These "diurnal sums" will thus be 24 times greater than the corresponding "diurnal means".

MPS and MNS designate the hourly mean values during one month of the positive and negative storminess respectively.

Further the magnetic character of the day is given in the vertical column C, — only the strongest perturbed component, the horizontal intensity, is used for characterisation.

The following ranges were found to be suitable for the definition of the magnetic character of the day:

Character 0	Range of Deflection	0—400 γ
— 1	— „ —	400—800 γ
— 2	— „ —	800 γ or more.

The limits 400 γ and 800 γ have not been used quite strictly in all cases. By the fixation of the character number in the neighbourhood of these range-values, a personal judgment has also been taken into account.

In addition to the main tables, resuming tables containing the values of the quiet diurnal variation and the monthly means of the actual and quiet monthly mean values, are given.

In addition to the principal tables mentioned, we have also given a table of the values of the diurnal variation that have been used for the calculation of the storminess. We only give these values for the last half year from which the registrations have been most satisfactory.

Explanation to the Figures.

Figure 1, represents the diurnal variation of the quiet values according to the corresponding table.

Figure 2, gives a graphical representation in vector-diagrams of the mean diurnal variation of the storminess in the horizontal plane, for the different months.

Figure 3, represents the variation of the absolute storminess during the year.



TABLE I - SUMMARY OF THE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Year	Acres	Value	Source
1879	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	...
1880	2,000,000	\$2,000,000	...
1881	3,000,000	\$3,000,000	...
1882	4,000,000	\$4,000,000	...
1883	5,000,000	\$5,000,000	...
1884	6,000,000	\$6,000,000	...
1885	7,000,000	\$7,000,000	...
1886	8,000,000	\$8,000,000	...
1887	9,000,000	\$9,000,000	...
1888	10,000,000	\$10,000,000	...
1889	11,000,000	\$11,000,000	...
1890	12,000,000	\$12,000,000	...
1891	13,000,000	\$13,000,000	...
1892	14,000,000	\$14,000,000	...
1893	15,000,000	\$15,000,000	...
1894	16,000,000	\$16,000,000	...
1895	17,000,000	\$17,000,000	...
1896	18,000,000	\$18,000,000	...
1897	19,000,000	\$19,000,000	...
1898	20,000,000	\$20,000,000	...
1899	21,000,000	\$21,000,000	...
1900	22,000,000	\$22,000,000	...
1901	23,000,000	\$23,000,000	...
1902	24,000,000	\$24,000,000	...
1903	25,000,000	\$25,000,000	...
1904	26,000,000	\$26,000,000	...
1905	27,000,000	\$27,000,000	...
1906	28,000,000	\$28,000,000	...
1907	29,000,000	\$29,000,000	...
1908	30,000,000	\$30,000,000	...
1909	31,000,000	\$31,000,000	...
1910	32,000,000	\$32,000,000	...
1911	33,000,000	\$33,000,000	...
1912	34,000,000	\$34,000,000	...
1913	35,000,000	\$35,000,000	...
1914	36,000,000	\$36,000,000	...
1915	37,000,000	\$37,000,000	...
1916	38,000,000	\$38,000,000	...
1917	39,000,000	\$39,000,000	...
Total	3,900,000,000	\$3,900,000,000	...

TABLES

Year	Acres	Value	Source
1879	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	...
1880	2,000,000	\$2,000,000	...
1881	3,000,000	\$3,000,000	...
1882	4,000,000	\$4,000,000	...
1883	5,000,000	\$5,000,000	...
1884	6,000,000	\$6,000,000	...
1885	7,000,000	\$7,000,000	...
1886	8,000,000	\$8,000,000	...
1887	9,000,000	\$9,000,000	...
1888	10,000,000	\$10,000,000	...
1889	11,000,000	\$11,000,000	...
1890	12,000,000	\$12,000,000	...
1891	13,000,000	\$13,000,000	...
1892	14,000,000	\$14,000,000	...
1893	15,000,000	\$15,000,000	...
1894	16,000,000	\$16,000,000	...
1895	17,000,000	\$17,000,000	...
1896	18,000,000	\$18,000,000	...
1897	19,000,000	\$19,000,000	...
1898	20,000,000	\$20,000,000	...
1899	21,000,000	\$21,000,000	...
1900	22,000,000	\$22,000,000	...
1901	23,000,000	\$23,000,000	...
1902	24,000,000	\$24,000,000	...
1903	25,000,000	\$25,000,000	...
1904	26,000,000	\$26,000,000	...
1905	27,000,000	\$27,000,000	...
1906	28,000,000	\$28,000,000	...
1907	29,000,000	\$29,000,000	...
1908	30,000,000	\$30,000,000	...
1909	31,000,000	\$31,000,000	...
1910	32,000,000	\$32,000,000	...
1911	33,000,000	\$33,000,000	...
1912	34,000,000	\$34,000,000	...
1913	35,000,000	\$35,000,000	...
1914	36,000,000	\$36,000,000	...
1915	37,000,000	\$37,000,000	...
1916	38,000,000	\$38,000,000	...
1917	39,000,000	\$39,000,000	...
Total	3,900,000,000	\$3,900,000,000	...

Year	Acres	Value	Source
1879	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	...
1880	2,000,000	\$2,000,000	...
1881	3,000,000	\$3,000,000	...
1882	4,000,000	\$4,000,000	...
1883	5,000,000	\$5,000,000	...
1884	6,000,000	\$6,000,000	...
1885	7,000,000	\$7,000,000	...
1886	8,000,000	\$8,000,000	...
1887	9,000,000	\$9,000,000	...
1888	10,000,000	\$10,000,000	...
1889	11,000,000	\$11,000,000	...
1890	12,000,000	\$12,000,000	...
1891	13,000,000	\$13,000,000	...
1892	14,000,000	\$14,000,000	...
1893	15,000,000	\$15,000,000	...
1894	16,000,000	\$16,000,000	...
1895	17,000,000	\$17,000,000	...
1896	18,000,000	\$18,000,000	...
1897	19,000,000	\$19,000,000	...
1898	20,000,000	\$20,000,000	...
1899	21,000,000	\$21,000,000	...
1900	22,000,000	\$22,000,000	...
1901	23,000,000	\$23,000,000	...
1902	24,000,000	\$24,000,000	...
1903	25,000,000	\$25,000,000	...
1904	26,000,000	\$26,000,000	...
1905	27,000,000	\$27,000,000	...
1906	28,000,000	\$28,000,000	...
1907	29,000,000	\$29,000,000	...
1908	30,000,000	\$30,000,000	...
1909	31,000,000	\$31,000,000	...
1910	32,000,000	\$32,000,000	...
1911	33,000,000	\$33,000,000	...
1912	34,000,000	\$34,000,000	...
1913	35,000,000	\$35,000,000	...
1914	36,000,000	\$36,000,000	...
1915	37,000,000	\$37,000,000	...
1916	38,000,000	\$38,000,000	...
1917	39,000,000	\$39,000,000	...
Total	3,900,000,000	\$3,900,000,000	...

Tromsø.

Declination. D = 4° W + Tabular Quantities expressed in Minutes.

Gr. M. T.

JULY 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for July 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination D = 4° W. Columns include Day (1-31), Hourly values (1-23), M, R, and QM.

AUGUST

Table for August 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination D = 4° W. Columns include Day (1-31), Hourly values (1-23), M, R, and QM.

SEPTEMBER

Table for September 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination D = 4° W. Columns include Day (1-30), Hourly values (1-23), M, R, and QM.

Tromsö.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma

Gr. M. T.

JULY 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES.

Table for July 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess, with columns for days 1-23, M, PS, NS, AS, and summary rows for MPS and MNS.

AUGUST

Table for August 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess, with columns for days 10-31, M, MPS, and MNS.

SEPTEMBER

Table for September 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess, with columns for days 1-30, M, MPS, and MNS.

Tromsö.

Declination. Storminess (+ W). Unit Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

HOURLY MEAN VALUES.

OCTOBER 1930

Table for October 1930 showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), M, Diurnal Sum (PS, NS, AS), and MPS/MNS.

NOVEMBER

Table for November showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), hours (1-24), M, Diurnal Sum (PS, NS, AS), and MPS/MNS.

DECEMBER

Table for December showing hourly mean values for declination and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), M, Diurnal Sum (PS, NS, AS), and MPS/MNS.

Tromsø.

Horizontal Intensity. H = 11500 + Tabular Quantities expressed in Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

JANUARY 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Table for January 1930 showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, R, QM).

FEBRUARY

Table for February showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity. Columns include Day (1-29), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, R, QM).

MARCH

Table for March showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity. Columns include Day (1-31), hours (1-24), and summary statistics (M, R, QM).

Tromsö.

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

Gr. M. T.

JANUARY 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES.

Table for January 1930 showing magnetic observations. Columns include Day (1-31), Hourly values (1-23), M, P, NS, AS, C, and Diurnal Sum.

FEBRUARY

Table for February 1930 showing magnetic observations. Columns include Day (1-28), Hourly values (1-23), M, P, NS, AS, C, and Diurnal Sum.

MARCH

Table for March 1930 showing magnetic observations. Columns include Day (1-31), Hourly values (1-23), M, P, NS, AS, C, and Diurnal Sum.

Tromsø.

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

Gr. M. T.

APRIL 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES.

Table for April 1930 showing hourly magnetic observations. Columns include Day, Hour (1-23), M, PS, NS, AS, C, and Diurnal Sum. Rows list hourly data from 1 to 30, followed by monthly totals (M, MPS, MNS).

MAY

Table for May 1930 showing hourly magnetic observations. Columns include Day, Hour (1-23), M, PS, NS, AS, C, and Diurnal Sum. Rows list hourly data from 1 to 31, followed by monthly totals (M, MPS, MNS).

JUNE

Table for June 1930 showing hourly magnetic observations. Columns include Day, Hour (1-23), M, PS, NS, AS, C, and Diurnal Sum. Rows list hourly data from 1 to 30, followed by monthly totals (M, MPS, MNS).

Tromsö.

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

Gr. M. T.

JULY 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES.

Table for July 1930 showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-25), Hourly values (1-23), and Diurnal Sum (M, PS, NS, AS, C).

AUGUST

Table for August 1930 showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-31), Hourly values (1-23), and Diurnal Sum (M, PS, NS, AS, C).

SEPTEMBER

Table for September 1930 showing hourly mean values for horizontal intensity and storminess. Columns include Day (1-30), Hourly values (1-23), and Diurnal Sum (M, PS, NS, AS, C).

Tromsø.

Horizontal Intensity. H = 11500 + Tabular Quantities expressed in Gamma.

Gr. M. T.

OCTOBER 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES

Main table for October 1930 showing hourly mean values and monthly totals (M, R, QM) for days 1 through 31.

NOVEMBER

Main table for November showing hourly mean values and monthly totals (M, R, QM) for days 1 through 30.

DECEMBER

Main table for December showing hourly mean values and monthly totals (M, R, QM) for days 1 through 31.

Tromsø.

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

Gr. M. T.

OCTOBER 1930

HOURLY MEAN VALUES.

Table for October 1930 showing hourly magnetic intensity values (1-24) and daily summaries (M, MPB, MNS) for each day of the month.

NOVEMBER

Table for November 1930 showing hourly magnetic intensity values (1-24) and daily summaries (M, MPB, MNS) for each day of the month.

DECEMBER

Table for December 1930 showing hourly magnetic intensity values (1-24) and daily summaries (M, MPB, MNS) for each day of the month.

RESUMING TABLES

Local Noon = 10^h44.2^m Gr.M.T.

Storminess.

Declination. Unit Gamma. + West.

Table with 13 columns (1-23) and 17 rows (1930 JANUARY to DECEMBER). Each row contains two values (PS, NS) for each column. The values represent declination measurements in Unit Gamma (+ West).

MEAN table with 13 columns (1-23) and 4 rows (PS, NS, AS, PS-NS). It provides monthly mean values for storminess measurements.

Horizontal Intensity. Unit Gamma.

Table with 13 columns (1-23) and 17 rows (1930 JANUARY to DECEMBER). Each row contains two values (PS, NS) for each column. The values represent horizontal intensity measurements in Unit Gamma.

MEAN table with 13 columns (1-23) and 4 rows (PS, NS, AS, PS-NS). It provides monthly mean values for horizontal intensity measurements.

Tromsø

Gr. M. T.

Quiet Diurnal variation used in the Calculation of the Storminess. July—December.

Declination. Unit Gamma. + West.

Table with columns for months (JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER) and days, and 23 numbered columns representing declination values. Values range from -13 to 14.

Horizontal Intensity. Unit Gamma.

Table with columns for months (JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER) and days, and 23 numbered columns representing horizontal intensity values. Values range from -5 to 14.

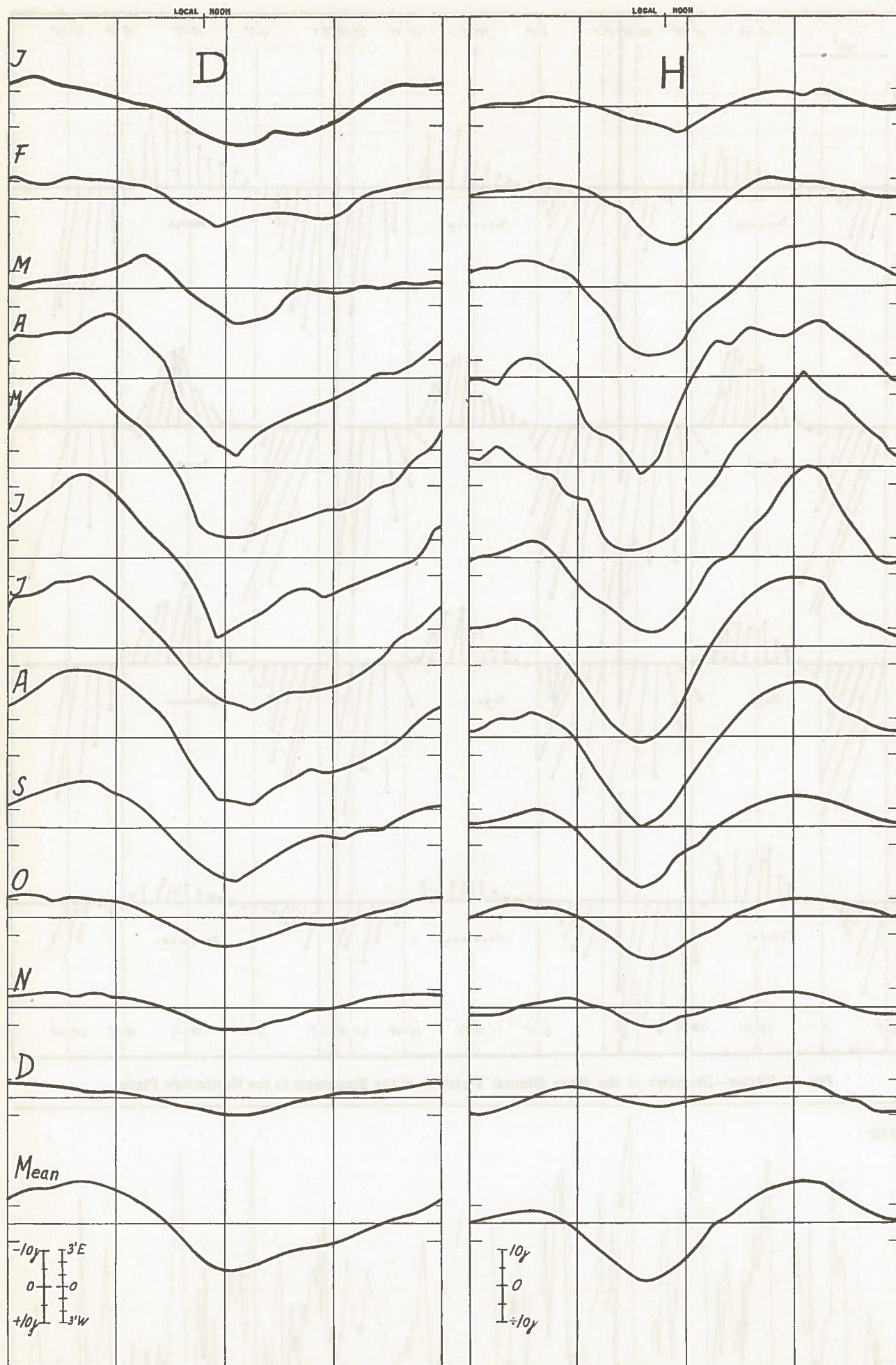


Fig. 1. The Diurnal Variation of the Quiet Values.

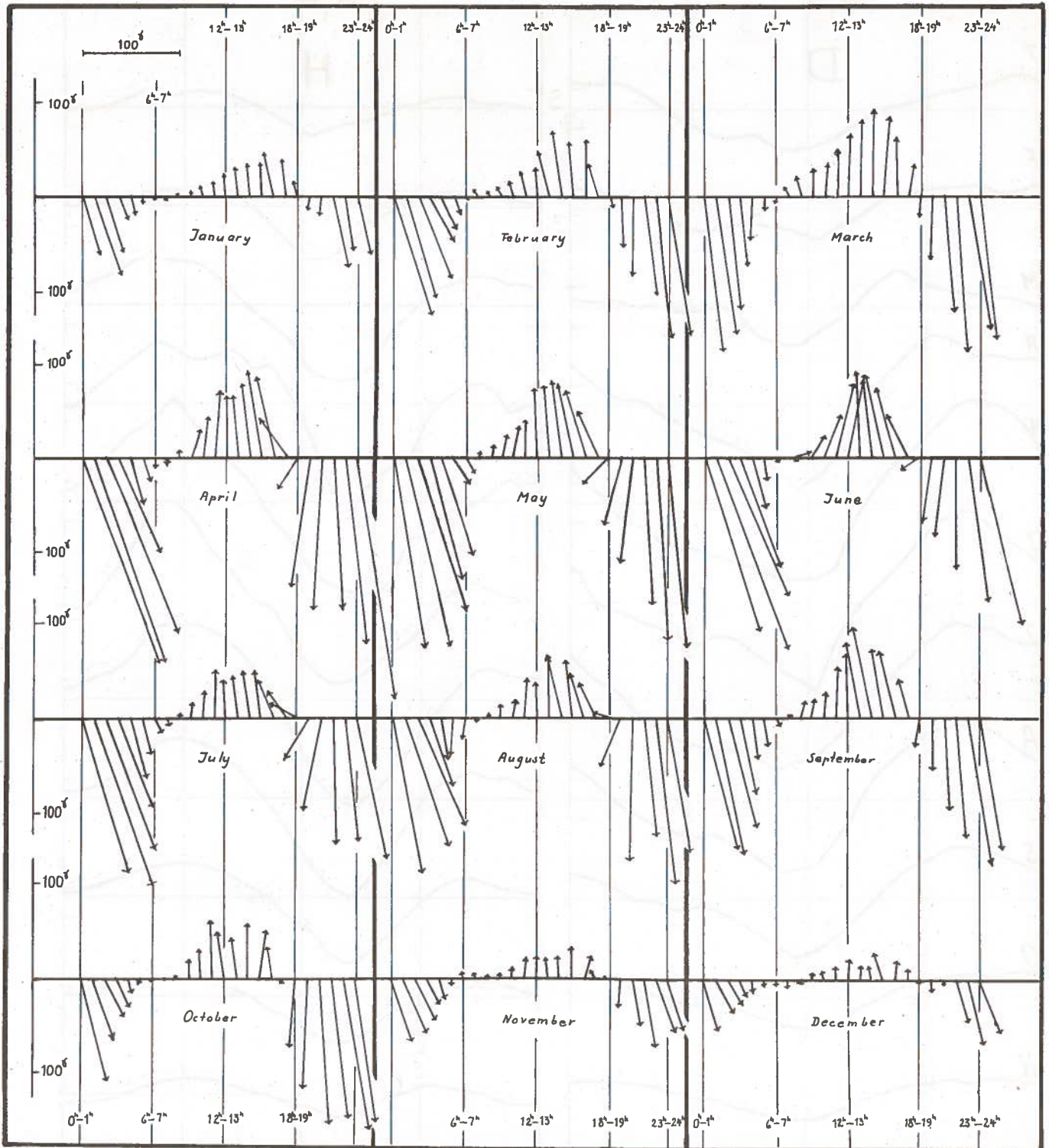


Fig. 2. Vector—Diagrams of the Mean Diurnal Variation of the Storminess in the Horizontale Plane.

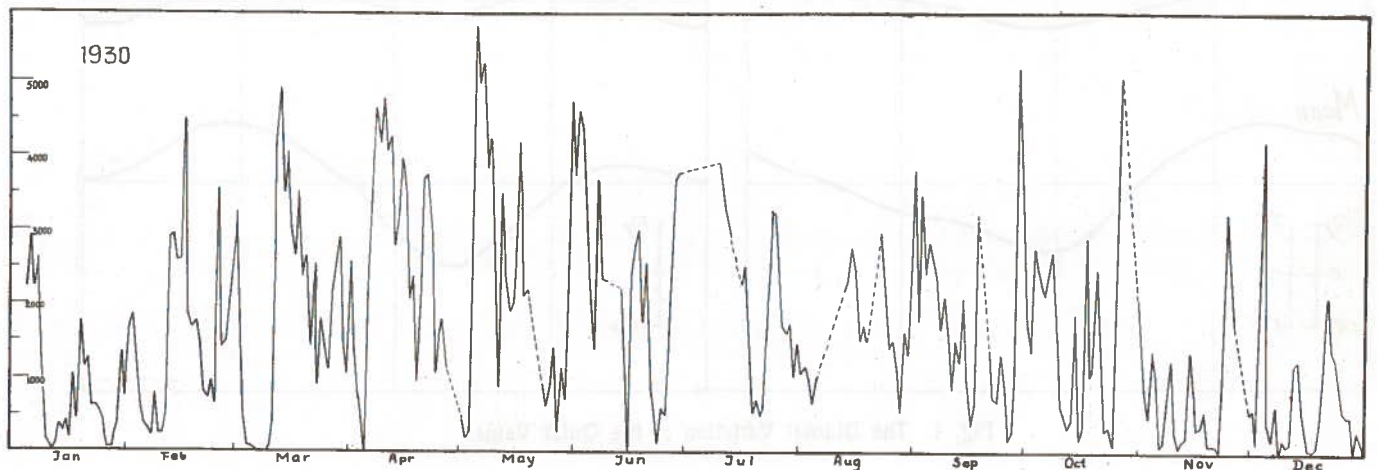


Fig. 3. The Variation of the Absolute Storminess in the Horizontal Intensity during the Year.





