

KODAIKANAL SOLAR AND GEOMAGNETIC DATA, JANUARY-MARCH 1952

Curves showing (a) Kodaikanal daily relative sunspot numbers, (b) daily areas of calcium prominences and (c) daily areas of H-alpha dark markings are given on page 223. Tables 1 to 4 below summarise the data on solar and geomagnetic phenomena.

TABLE 1
Prominent sunspot groups

Kodaikanal Serial No. of group	Mean latitude	Date of central meridian passage	Total area (millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere) at central meridian passage
9825	6°N	January 15	390
9839	11°S	February 18	380

TABLE 2
Solar Flares

Date	Time in GMT			Co-ordinates		Estimated maximum intensity	Maximum width of H-alpha line observed \AA
	Beg. h m	Max. h m	End. h m	Mean latitude	Mean longitude		
January 12	05 50	06 21	06 45	10°N	50°E	2	1.9
January 26	04 15	—	04 30	10°S	32°E	1	1.6
March 14	03 25	—	03 30	12°S	30°E	1	1.0
March 15	02 00	—	02 25	11°S	16°E	1	1.7

TABLE 3
Sudden disappearance of prominences and H-alpha dark markings

Nature of phenomenon	Date and time (GMT) of phenomenon when last seen		Co-ordinates of phenomenon		Remarks
			Mean latitude	Mean longitude	
H-alpha dark marking	January 12	0530	12°N	55°E	—
Prominence	January 22	0901	35°S	90°E	Disappeared by 24th
Prominence	February 1		28°N	90°E	—
H-alpha dark marking	February 16	0843	28°N	Central meridian	Disappeared by next day
H-alpha dark marking	February 19	0216	7°S	57°E	Do.

TABLE 4
Principal magnetic storms

Greenwich date 1952	Storm-time		Sudden commencement			Degree of activity ⁴	Maximal activity Greenwich day	Ranges			
	GMT of		Type ²	Amplitude ³				D	H	Z	
	begin.	ending ¹		D	H						Z
	h m	d h	'					γ	γ	'	
January 27	04 14	28 18	...	...	...	ms	27	1	272	55
January 29	06 24	30 15	...	...	...	m	29	2	174	42
February 1	06 00	1 21	...	...	...	m	1	1	186	55
February 5	23 30	14 21	...	...	...	m	6	2	192	56
February 16	00 30	17 03	...	...	...	m	16	2	242	63
February 23	21 22	24 19	s.c.	-1	+24 +12	m	24	3	173	52	
February 26	01 50	27 21	...	...	...	m	26	3	212	60
March 3	07 26	10 09	s.c.		+26 +9	m	3	3	194	60	
March 21	03 30	22 09	...	...	...	ms	21	2	260	71

The following symbols and conventions have been used according to recognised practice—

1. Approximate time of ending of storm construed as the time of cessation of reasonably marked disturbance movements in the traces
2. s.c. = Sudden commencement ... = Gradual commencement
3. Signs of amplitudes of *D* and *Z* taken algebraically ;
(*D*—reckoned negative being westerly)
(*Z*—reckoned positive being vertically downwards)
4. Storm described by three degrees of activity :
m—for moderate (when range is between 150 γ and 250 γ) ;
ms—for moderately severe (when range is between 251 γ and 400 γ) ;
s—for severe (when range is above 400 γ).

Kodaikanal
1 May 1952

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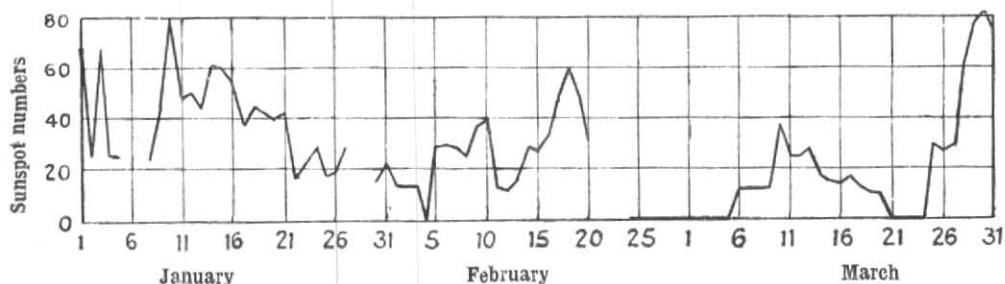


Fig. 1 (a) Kodaikanal daily relative sunspot numbers

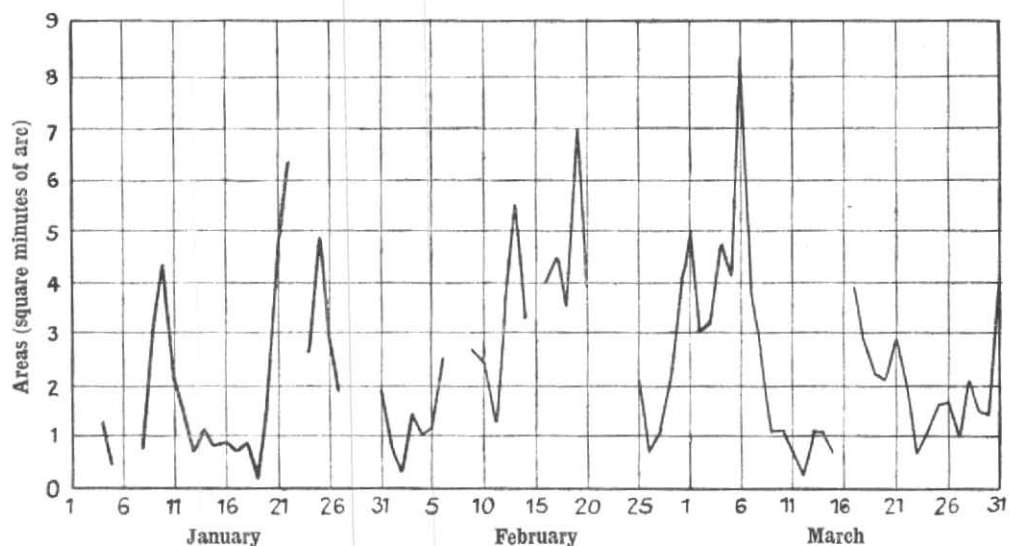


Fig. 1 (b) Daily areas of calcium prominences

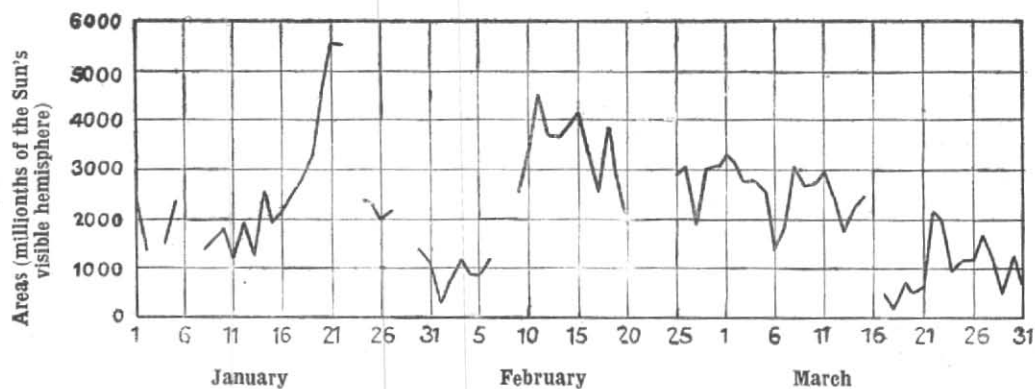


Fig. 1 (c) Daily areas of H-alpha dark markings

Note: Breaks in the graphs are due to lack of observations

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, ALIBAG (BOMBAY)

Three-hourly indices of Geomagnetic Activity

(Scale values of variometers in γ mm)K9=300 γ)

D=11.3; H=4.4; Z=2.5)

Greenwich Day	JANUARY 1952				FEBRUARY 1952				MARCH 1952			
	K-indices	Sum	Character of the day*		K-indices	Sum	Character of the day*		K-indices	Sum	Character of the day*	
1	2222	1231	15	S	2236	5543	30	Ma	2222	3321	17	S
2	0111	2232	12	Ca	2222	2221	15	S	1112	1111	9	Ca
3	2221	2143	17	S	1211	2121	11	Ca	1132	6465	28	G
4	2113	3334	20	Sa	2111	1121	10	Ca	4345	4552	32	Ma
5	4544	3423	29	Sa	1121	2112	11	Ca	2445	5655	36	M
6	2322	3532	22	Sa	2435	4656	35	Ma	5444	4344	32	M
7	2221	5533	23	Sa	2344	4444	29	M	2325	5545	31	M
8	1213	2311	14	S	2242	4452	25	M	3324	4554	30	M
9	0342	2443	21	Sa	2212	4542	22	Sa	4243	3544	29	Sa
10	2343	2443	25	Sa	1222	2454	22	M	2332	4532	24	Sa
11	3324	5432	26	Sa	4224	4343	26	M	2223	4442	23	Sa
12	3333	4544	29	Sa	2324	4443	26	Sa	2222	4242	20	Sa
13	2325	5453	29	M	3212	3444	23	Sa	2112	2213	14	Ca
14	2232	3443	23	Sa	2222	3332	19	Sa	1212	1101	9	Ca
15	2122	4533	22	M	1122	1111	10	Ca	1211	3443	19	Sa
16	2222	2233	18	Sa	3465	5444	35	Ma	2343	2222	20	Sa
17	1111	1122	10	Ca	3123	3221	17	Sa	2222	4522	21	Sa
18	1111	1111	8	Ca	2212	3233	18	S	2232	3211	16	S
19	1111	2231	12	Ca	3233	3353	25	Sa	1111	1321	11	Ca
20	0112	1132	11	Ca	1211	2211	11	Ca	0111	1112	8	Ca
21	1112	2221	12	Ca	1111	2221	11	Ca	3563	5444	34	Ma
22	1211	1223	13	Ca	1111	1131	10	Ca	4222	1332	19	S
23	2222	4334	22	S	1111	1115	12	Ma	3233	2454	26	M
24	2212	4322	18	S	6335	5553	35	Ma	4434	3333	27	M
25	2223	4331	20	S	2211	4111	13	Sa	2243	3332	22	Sa
26	1122	3322	16	S	3333	2443	25	Ma	2211	2342	17	Sa
27	2355	6543	33	G	2443	2344	26	M	1333	3312	19	S
28	2432	3422	22	Sa	2344	4241	24	Sa	1211	1111	9	Ca
29	1123	4663	26	Ma	1323	4422	21	Sa	1113	2222	14	S
30	2222	2132	16	S					2322	5644	28	Ma
31	1122	4422	18	Sa					5353	3553	32	M

* At Bombay, since 1883, a day is classed as (1) a quiet day, or a day of (2) small, (3) moderate, (4) great or (5) very great disturbance, the letters for distinguishing the respective classes being C, S, M, G and VG. For representing intermediate conditions of activity of the smaller period movements, sub-classifications Ca, Sa and Ma are used. Roughly speaking a storm having a range over 225 γ in the variations of the horizontal force during the first twentyfour hours after its commencement is classed as "Very Great". It is "Great" if the range is between 150 γ and 225 γ , "Moderate" if the range is between 65 γ and 150 γ and "Small" if the range is less than 65 γ . The range is however not the only criterion used in assigning the character of a storm. The oscillations in the magnetograms are duly taken into account in determining the class to which a particular storm should belong.

The corresponding international character figures can be determined from the following—

Bombay character	International character	Bombay character	International character
C } Ca }	0	M } Ma }	2
S } Sa }	1	G } VG }	2

Colaba, Bombay
22 May 1952

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