

CRPL-F159 PART A

FOR OFFICIAL USE

PART A
IONOSPHERIC DATA

ISSUED
NOVEMBER 1957

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
BOULDER, COLORADO

CRPL-F 159
PART A

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CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
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SYMBOLS, TERMINOLOGY, CONVENTIONS

Beginning with data reported for January 1952, and continuing through December 1956, the symbols, terminology, and conventions for the determination of median values used in this report (CRPL-F series) conform as far as practicable to those adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) in Geneva, 1951. Excerpts concerning symbols and terminology from Document No. 626-E of this Meeting are given on pages 2-7 of the report CRPL-F89, "Ionospheric Data," issued January 1952. Reprints of these pages are available upon request.

Beginning with data for January 1957, the symbols used are given in NBS Report 5033, "Summary of Changes in Ionospheric Vertical Soundings, Observing and Scaling Procedures - Effective 1 January 1957," which draws upon the First Report of the Special Committee on World-Wide Ionospheric Soundings (URSI/AGI), Brussels, Sept. 2, 1956. A list of these symbols is available upon request.

In the Second Report of the Special Committee on World-Wide Ionospheric Soundings of the URSI/AGI Committee, May 1957, a new descriptive letter was introduced:

M Measurement questionable because the ordinary and extraordinary components are not distinguishable.

There was an expansion in meaning of the following:

Z (1) (qualifying letter) Measurement deduced from the third magnetoionic component.
(2) (descriptive letter) Third magnetoionic component present.

Beginning with data for January 1945, median values are published wherever possible. Where averages are reported, they are, at any hour, the average for all the days during the month for which numerical data exist.

The following conventions are used in determining the medians for hours when no measured values are given because of equipment limitations and ionospheric irregularities. Symbols used are those given above.

a. For all ionospheric characteristics:

Values missing because of A, C, F, H, L, N, R or S are omitted from the median count.

b. For critical frequencies and virtual heights:

Values of foF2 (and foE near sunrise and sunset) missing because of E are counted as equal to or less than the lower limit of the recorder. Values of h'F (and h'E near sunrise and sunset) missing for this reason are counted usually as equal to or greater than the median. Other characteristics missing because of E are omitted from the median count.

Values missing because of G are counted:

1. For foF2, as equal to or less than foF1.
2. For h'F2, as equal to or greater than the median.

The symbol W is included in the median count only when it replaces a height characteristic; the descriptive symbol D, only when it replaces a frequency characteristic.

Values missing for any other reason are omitted from the median count.

c. For MUF factor (M-factors):

Values missing because of G or W are counted as equal to or less than the median.

Values missing for any other reason are omitted from the median count.

d. For sporadic E (Es):

Values of fEs missing because of E or G (and B when applied to the daytime E region only) are counted as equal to or less than the median foE, or equal to or less than the lower frequency limit of the recorder.

At night B for fEs is counted on the low side when there is a numerical value of foF2; otherwise it is omitted from the median count.

Values of fEs missing for any other reason, and values of h'Es missing for any reason at all are omitted from the median count.

Beginning with data for November 1945, doubtful monthly median values for ionospheric observations at Washington, D. C., are indicated by parentheses, in accordance with the practice already in use for doubtful hourly values. The following are the conventions used to determine whether or not a median value is doubtful:

1. If the count is four or less, the data are considered insufficient and no median value is computed.
 2. For the F2 layer, h'F or foEs, if the count is from five to nine, the median is considered doubtful. The E and F1 layers are so regular in their characteristics that, as long as the count is at least five, the median is not considered doubtful. A count of at least 5 is considered sufficient for an h'Es median.
 3. For all layers, if more than half of the data used to compute the medians are doubtful (either doubtful or interpolated), the median is considered doubtful.
- The same conventions are used by the CRPL in computing the medians from tabulations of daily and hourly data for stations other than Washington, beginning with the tables in IRPL-F18.
- Ordinarily, a blank space in the fEs or foEs column of a table is the result of the fact that a majority of the readings for the month are below the lower limit of the recorder or less than the corresponding values of foE. Blank spaces at the beginning and end of columns of h'F2 or h'F1, foF1, h'E, and foE are usually the result of diurnal variation in these characteristics. Complete absence of medians of h'F1 and foF1 is usually the result of seasonal effects.
- The dashed-line prediction curves of the graphs of ionospheric data are obtained from the predicted zero-muf contour charts of the CRPL-D series publications. The following points are worthy of note:
- a. Predictions for individual stations used to construct the charts may be more accurate than the values read from the charts since some smoothing of the contours is necessary to allow for the longitude effect within a zone. Thus, inasmuch as the predicted contours are for the center of each zone, part of the discrepancy between the predicted and observed values as given in the F series may be caused by the fact that the station is not centrally located within the zone.
 - b. The final presentation of the predictions is dependent upon the latest available ionospheric and radio propagation data, as well as upon predicted sunspot number.
 - c. There is no indication on the graphs of the relative reliability of the data; it is necessary to consult the tables for such information.
 - d. The tables may contain median values of either foEs or fEs. The graph of median Es corresponds to the table. Percentage curves of fEs are estimated from values of foEs when necessary.

PREDICTED AND OBSERVED SUNSPOT NUMBERS

The following predicted smoothed 12-month running-average Zürich sunspot numbers were used in constructing the contour charts:

Month	Predicted Sunspot Number										
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
December	150*	150	42	11	15	33	53	86	108	114	
November	150*	147	35	10	16	38	52	87	112	115	
October	150*	135	31	10	17	43	52	90	114	116	
September	150*	119	30	8	18	46	54	91	115	117	
August	150*	105	27	8	18	49	57	96	111	123	
July	150*	95	22	8	20	51	60	101	108	125	
June	150*	89	18	9	21	52	63	103	108	129	
May	150*	77	16	10	22	52	68	102	108	130	
April	150*	150*	68	13	10	24	52	74	101	109	133
March	150*	150*	60	14	11	27	52	78	103	111	133
February	150*	150*	53	14	12	29	51	82	103	113	133
January	150*	150*	48	12	14	30	53	85	105	112	130

*This number is believed representative of solar activity at a maximum portion of the current sunspot cycle.

The latest available information follows concerning the corresponding observed Zürich numbers beginning with the minimum of April 1954. Final numbers are listed through June 1956.

Observed Sunspot Number

WORLD - WIDE SOURCES OF IONOSPHERIC DATA

The ionospheric data given here in tables 1 to 72 and figures 1 to 143 were assembled by the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory for analysis and correlation, incidental to CRPL prediction of radio propagation conditions. The data are median values unless otherwise indicated. The following are the sources of the data in this issue:

Commonwealth of Australia, Ionospheric Prediction Service of the Commonwealth Observatory:

Brisbane, Australia

Canberra, Australia

Hobart, Tasmania

Australian Department of Supply and Shipping, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics:

Watheroo, Western Australia

University of Graz:

Graz, Austria

Escola Politecnica, University of Sao Paulo:

Sao Paulo, Brazil

British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Radio Research Board:

Ibadan, Nigeria (University College of Ibadan)

Inverness, Scotland

Port Lockroy

Singapore, British Malaya

Defence Research Board, Canada:

Baker Lake, Canada

Churchill, Canada

Ottawa, Canada

Resolute Bay, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada

Danish National Committee of URSI:

Godhavn, Greenland

General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, Helsinki, Finland:

Nurmijarvi, Finland

National Laboratory of Radio-Electricity (French Ionospheric Bureau):

Casablanca, Morocco

Poitiers, France

Institute for Ionospheric Research, Lindau Über Northeim,
Hannover, Germany:
Lindau/Harz, Germany

The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute:
De Bilt, Holland

Central Institute of Meteorology, Budapest, Hungary:
Budapest, Hungary

Icelandic Post and Telegraph Administration:
Reykjavik, Iceland

Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Radio Research Committee, New Delhi, India:
Ahmedabad (Physical Research Laboratory)
Bombay (All India Radio)
Calcutta (Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics)
Delhi (All India Radio)
Kodaikanal (India Meteorological Department)
Madras (All India Radio)
Tiruchi (All India Radio)

Christchurch Geophysical Observatory, New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research:
Christchurch, New Zealand

Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller per
Lillestrom, Norway:
Oslo, Norway
Tromso, Norway

Manila Observatory:
Baguio, P. I.

Research Institute of National Defence, Stockholm, Sweden:
Kiruna, Sweden
Lycksele, Sweden
Upsala, Sweden

Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration, Berne, Switzerland:
Schwarzenburg, Switzerland

United States Army Signal Corps:
Adak, Alaska
Grand Bahama I.
St. John's, Newfoundland
White Sands, New Mexico

National Bureau of Standards (Central Radio Propagation Laboratory):

Anchorage, Alaska

Fairbanks, Alaska (Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska)

Huancayo, Peru (Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo)

Maui, Hawaii

Point Barrow, Alaska

Puerto Rico, W. I.

San Francisco, California (Stanford University)

Talara, Peru (Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo)

ERRATA

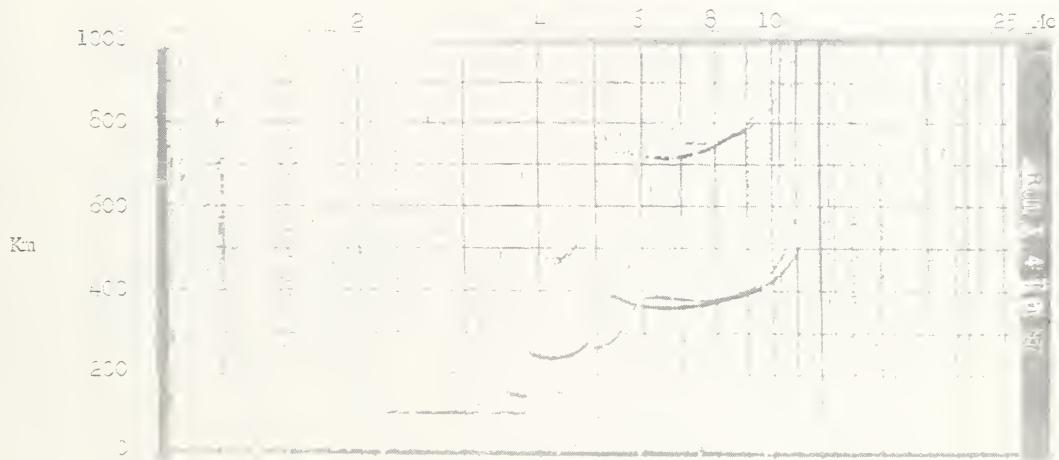
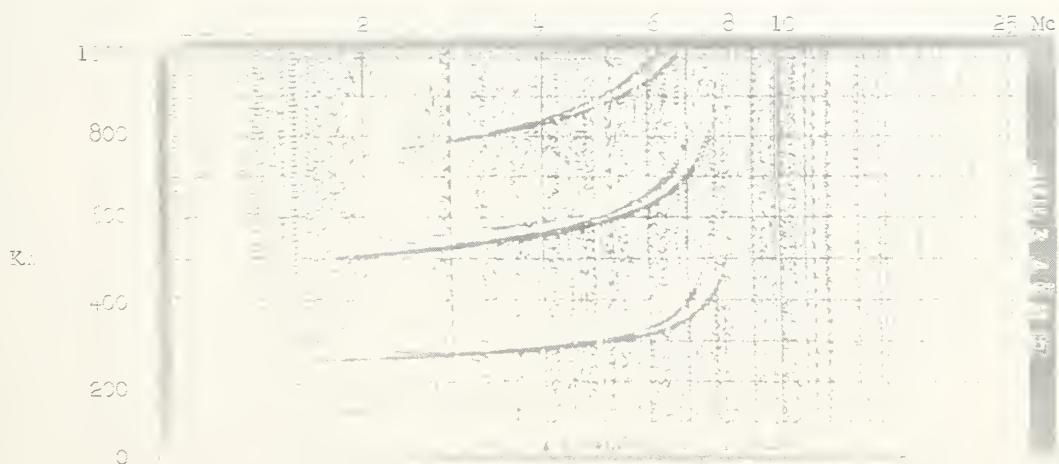
1. CRPL-F158 (Part A), p. 53, fig. 91: Delete foF2 value, >10.4, at righthand end.
2. CRPL-F158 (Part A), p. 60, fig. 120: For greater accuracy in plotted values of h'F2 at hours 17 and 18, see table 60, p. 28.

EXAMPLES OF IONOSPHERIC VERTICAL SOUNDINGS

PUERTO RICO, W.I.; JULY 3, 1957

(Geomagnetic Latitude $13^{\circ}N$)

The following ionograms were obtained at the Puerto Rico W.I. vertical sounding station. They are typical of day-to-day conditions for July at this geomagnetic latitude. Ionograms are scaled directly from these records onto the daily f-plot. Graph of frequency characteristics vs. time. The f-plot for the day represented by these soundings is found on the following page. Medians as found in the Tables of Ionospheric Data may be derived using hourly values taken from the f-plot or directly from the ionogram.

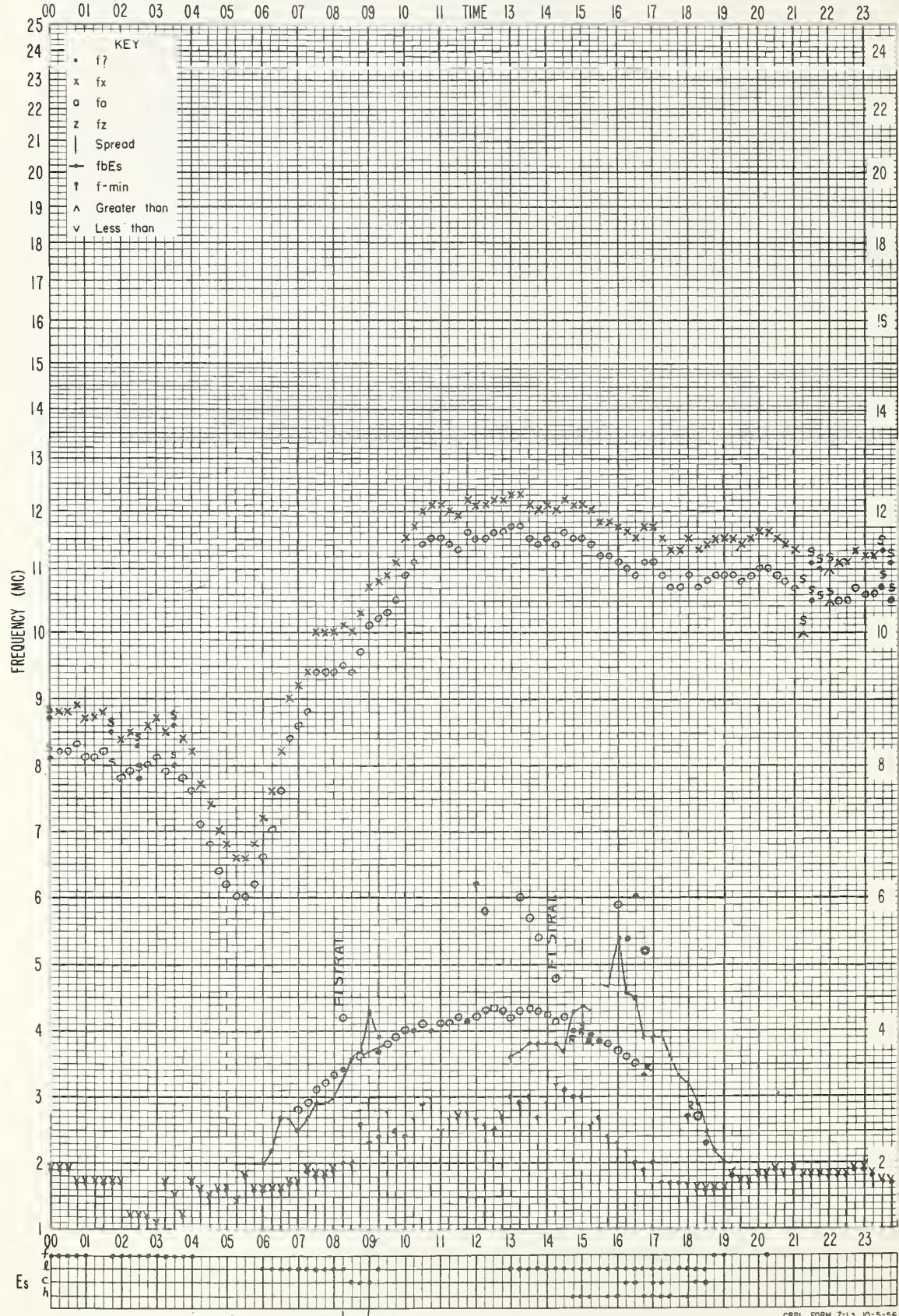
Fig. A. Puerto Rico, W.I., July 3, 1957, 1645 hours, $60^{\circ}W$ time.Fig. B. Puerto Rico, W.I., July 3, 1957, 0400 hours, $60^{\circ}W$ time.

PUERTO RICO, W.I.

STATION ION PR

f - PLOT OF IONOSPHERIC DATA

DATE JULY 3, 1957



SCALED BY TRG

Log 01
0820

CRPL FORM 7-L3 10-5-56

Commerce-Standards-Boulder, Colo.

Radio Noise Data

The results of radio noise measurements are presented in the following graphs and tables. These are based on three parameters of the noise: (1) the mean power, (2) the mean envelope voltage, and (3) the mean logarithm of the envelope voltage. The mean power averaged over a period of several minutes is the basic parameter and is expressed as an effective antenna noise figure, F_a . F_a is defined as the noise power available from an equivalent lossless antenna in db above ktb (the thermal noise power available from a passive resistance) where

$$k = \text{Boltzman's constant } (1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ joules per degree Kelvin})$$

$$t = \text{Absolute room temperature (taken as } 288^{\circ} \text{ K)}$$

$$b = \text{Bandwidth in cycles per second.}$$

The mean voltage and mean logarithm are expressed as deviations, V_d and L_d , respectively, in db below the mean power.

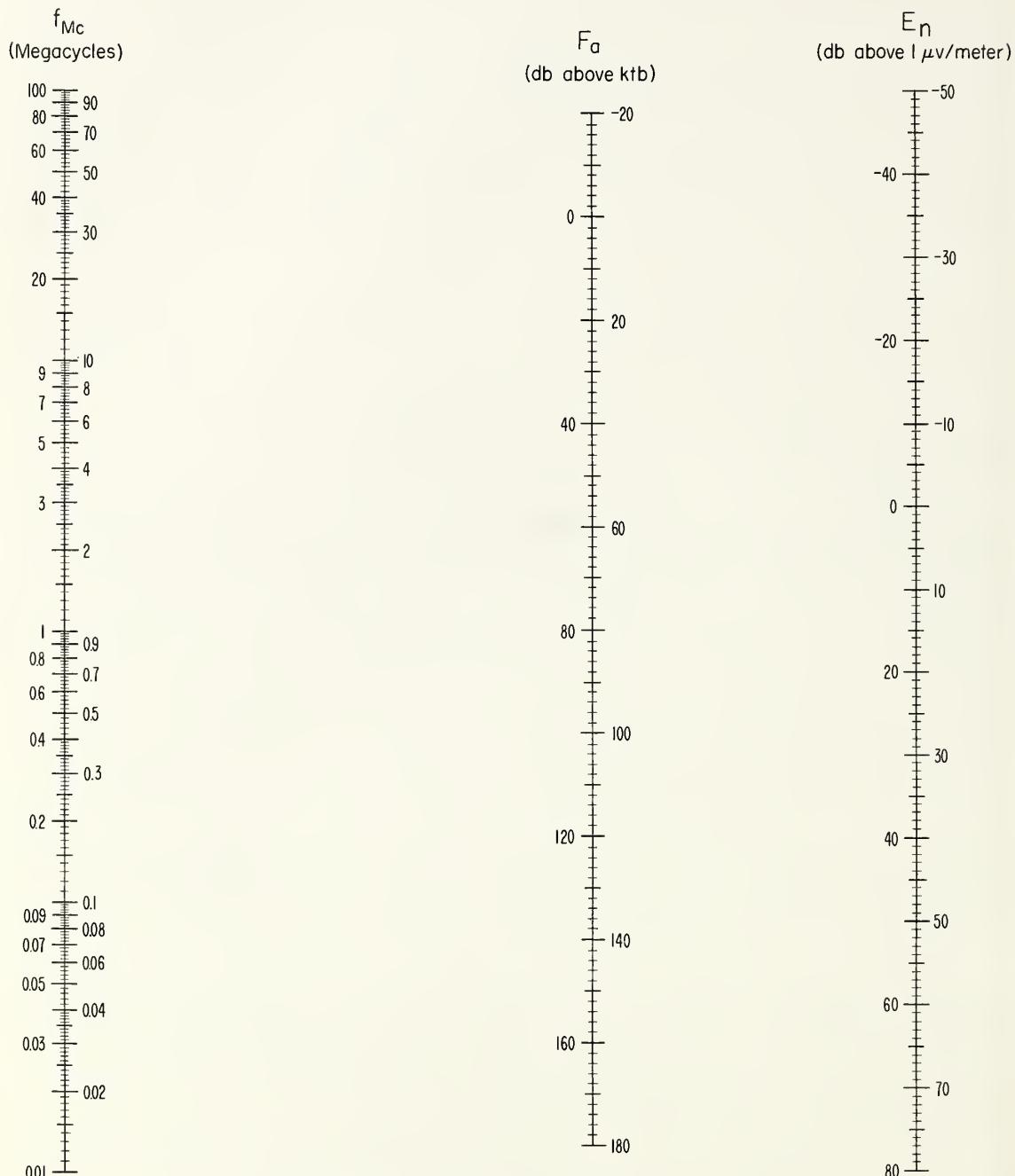
Measurements of these parameters were made with the National Bureau of Standards Radio Noise Recorder, Model ARN-2, which has an effective noise bandwidth of 280 cycles per second and uses a standard 21.75' vertical antenna. A 15-minute recording is made on each frequency each hour, and these 15-minute samples are taken as representing the noise conditions for the full hour. The month-hour medians, F_{am} , V_{dm} , and L_{dm} are determined from these hourly values for each of the corresponding parameters and the resulting medians are plotted at the half-hour point on the curves. Normally from 25 to 30 observations of the mean power are obtained monthly for each hour of the day, and from 10 to 15 observations of the voltage and logarithm deviations. When there are fewer than 15 observations of the mean power, or 7 observations of the voltage and logarithm deviations, the tabulated values are identified by an asterisk (*).

The upper and lower decile values of F_a are also reported in the following tabulation to give an indication of the extent of the variation of the noise power from day to day at a given time of day. These are expressed in db above and below the month-hour median, F_{am} , and designated by D_u and D_l , respectively.

To convert F_a to an r. m. s. noise field strength, E_n , the nomogram or the equation on the following page may be used.

Information on expected worldwide noise levels and their application to systems problems is presented in NBS Circular 557 (available from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.). More recent estimates of radio noise levels are given in CCIR Report No. 65, "Report on Revision of Atmospheric Radio Noise Data", Warsaw, 1956 (available from the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva).

NOMOGRAM FOR TRANSFORMING EFFECTIVE ANTENNA NOISE FIGURE
TO NOISE FIELD STRENGTH AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY



$$E_n = F_a + 20 \log_{10} f_{Mc} - 65.5$$

F_a = Effective Antenna Noise Figure = External Noise Power Relative to ktb Available from an Equivalent Short, Lossless, Vertical Antenna in db Above ktb.

E_n = Equivalent Vertically Polarized Ground Wave R.M.S. Noise Field Strength in db Above $1\mu\text{v}/\text{meter}$ for a 1kc Bandwidth.

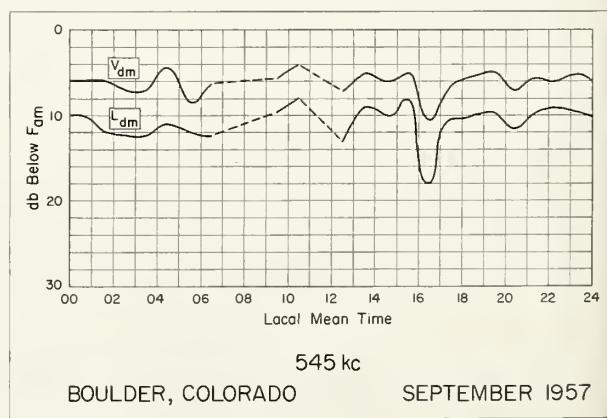
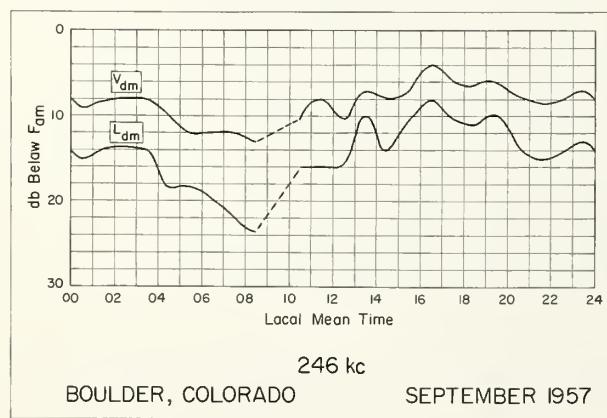
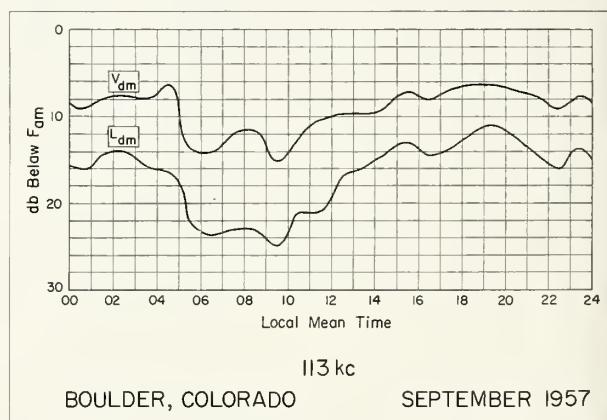
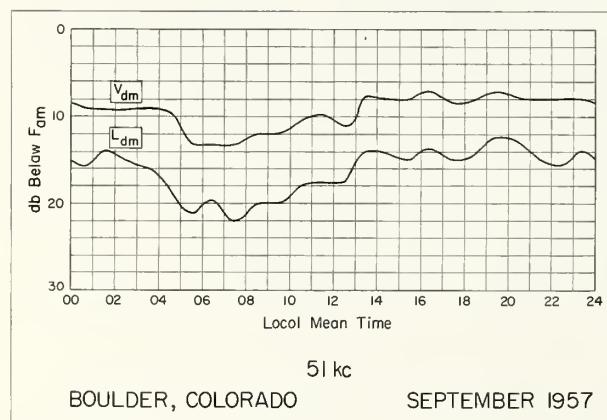
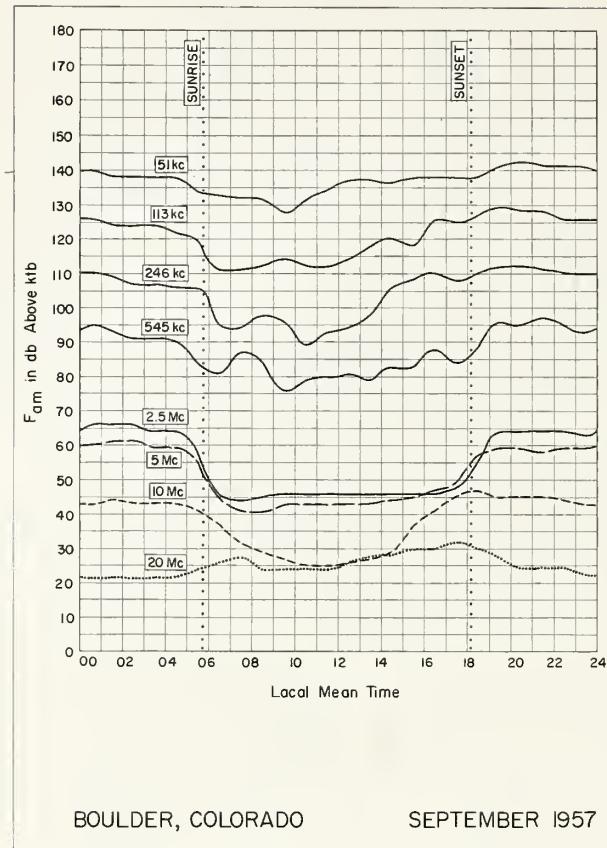
f_{Mc} = Frequency in Megacycles.

RADIO NOISE DATA

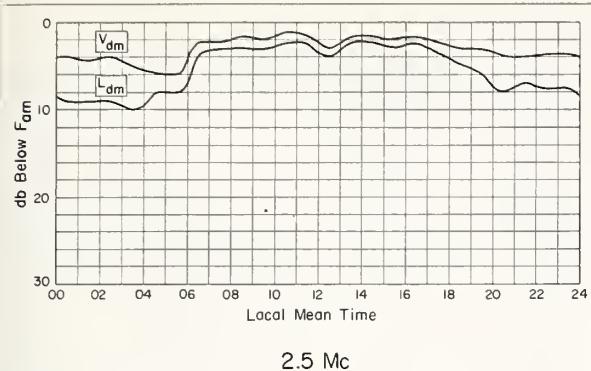
Station Boulder, Colorado Lat. 40.1° N Long. 105.1° W Type Recorder ARN-2 Month Sept. 19 57

Local Mean Time																																			
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23											
[51kc]																																			
F_{am}	140	138	*	138	*	138	*	134	*	133	*	132	*	132	*	128	*	132	*	134	*	137	*	137	*	136	*	138							
D_u	4	6				2																8		8											
D_{ℓ}	6	6				6															8		6												
V_{dm}	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	10.5	9.5	11.0	*	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.5	*	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0								
L_{dm}	15.5	14.0	15.0	16.0	18.5	21.0	19.5	22.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	17.5	17.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	13.5	15.0	14.5	12.5	13.0	15.0	15.5	14.0											
[113kc]																																			
F_{am}	126	124	124	*	124	*	122	*	120	*	111	*	111	*	112	*	114	*	112	*	112	*	114	*	118	*	120	*	118	*	126				
D_u	6	6	6																			16	18	10											
D_{ℓ}	8	8	8																		12	14	20												
V_{dm}	9.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	6.5	13.5	14.0	12.0	11.5	15.0	12.5	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.0	7.5											
L_{dm}	16.0	14.5	14.0	15.5	16.5	22.0	23.5	23.0	23.0	25.0	21.0	21.0	17.0	16.0	14.5	13.0	14.5	13.5	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.5	14.5	16.0	13.5										
[246kc]																																			
F_{am}	110	*	109	*	107	*	107	*	106	*	106	*	95	*	94	*	98	*	96	*	89	*	93	*	94	*	98	*	106	*	108				
D_u	6		7																	22	14	16	12												
D_{ℓ}	12		9																22	18	30	32													
V_{dm}	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	*	12.0	*	12.0	*	12.0	*	13.0	*	10.5	*	8.0	*	10.5	*	7.0	*	8.0	*	7.0	*	7.5	8.5	8.0					
L_{dm}	15.0	14.0	13.5	14.0	18.5	18.5	19.5	22.0	23.5		16.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	14.0	10.5	8.0	10.5	11.0	10.0	10.0	13.5	15.0	14.5	13.0										
[545kc]																																			
F_{am}	95	93	91	*	91	*	90	*	84	*	81	*	87	*	84	*	76	*	79	*	80	*	81	*	79	*	83	*	83	*	88				
D_u	4	6	6																	26	20	24													
D_{ℓ}	8	6	6																8	12	10														
V_{dm}	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	4.5	8.5	6.5										5.5	*	4.0		7.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	10.5	6.5	5.5	5.0	7.0	5.5	6.0				
L_{dm}	10.0	12.0	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.0	12.5										9.5	*	8.0		13.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	18.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	11.5	9.5	9.0	9.5			
[2.5Mc]																																			
F_{am}	66	66	66	64	64	58	46	44	45	*	46	*	46	*	46	*	46	*	46	*	46	*	46	*	48	*	56	*	64	*	64				
D_u	6	6	4	6	6	6	4	2	1								6	8	10	18	17	17	14	8	10	10	10	10	6	9					
D_{ℓ}	12	12	10	8	10	10	4	2	6								6	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	8	14	12	14	14	13					
V_{dm}	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.0	2.5	2.5	1.5	*	2.0	*	1.0	*	1.5	*	3.0	*	1.5	*	1.5	*	2.0	*	1.5	*	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5		
L_{dm}	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	*	3.0	*	2.5	*	2.5	*	4.0	*	2.5	*	3.0	*	2.5	*	3.5	*	5.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.5			
[5Mc]																																			
F_{am}	60	61	61	59	59	55	45	41	41	*	43	*	43	*	43	*	43	*	43	*	43	*	44	*	45	*	47	*	49	*	57	*	59	*	59
D_u	3	2	2	4	2	6	4	4	4								4	4	4	5	3	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	4	4				
D_{ℓ}	5	6	8	2	4	6	6	6	8								8	15	8	8	9	12	6	2	6	6	6	5	6	4					
V_{dm}	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	*	1.5	*	1.5	*	2.0	*	2.0	*	2.0	*	2.0	*	2.0	*	2.5	*	2.0	*	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5		
L_{dm}	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	*	2.5	*	3.0	*	3.5	*	3.5	*	3.0	*	5.0	*	4.0	*	5.0	*	6.0	*	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0			
[10Mc]																																			
F_{am}	43	44	43	43	41	41	37	31	*	29	*	27	*	25	*	25	*	26	*	27	*	29	*	37	*	41	*	45	*	47	*	45	*	45	
D_u	4	3	3	4	1	2	6	8									8	7	11	10	6	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	2	3	4				
D_{ℓ}	4	6	4	6	11	7	3	7									5	3	4	4	6	8	6	6	4	6	6	6	3	4					
V_{dm}	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	*	4.0	*	3.0	*	2.5	*	3.0	*	2.5	*	3.0	*	3.5	*	3.0	*	3.0	*	3.5	*	4.0	*	4.0	3.0	3.5	
L_{dm}	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	5.0	6.0	*	5.0	*	4.0	*	4.5	*	3.5	*	5.0	*	6.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	7.0	*	7.5	*	7.0	*	7.0			
[20Mc]																																			
F_{am}	22	22	22	22	22	24	26	28	*	24	*	24	*	24	*	24	*	26	*	28	*	30	*	30	*	32	*	30	*	28	*	24	*	24	
D_u	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2									4	7	4	6	4	2	4	6	3	4	2	2	2	2					
D_{ℓ}	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	6									5	2	5	4	6	4	6	6	5	2	2	2	2	0					
V_{dm}	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	*	2.0	*	2.0	*	1.5	*	3.5	*	2.0	*	2.5	*	2.5	*	3.0	*	2.5	*	3.0	*	2.0	2.0	1.5		
L_{dm}	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	2.5	*	3.5	*	3.5	*	3.5	*	4.5	*	4.0	*	4.0	*	4.5	*	5.0	*	5.0	*	4.0	*	4.5	*	3.0	3.5	2.5

GRAPHS OF RADIO NOISE DATA

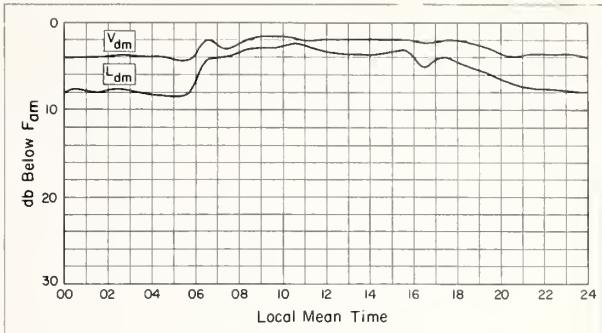


---- Data Missing



BOULDER, COLORADO

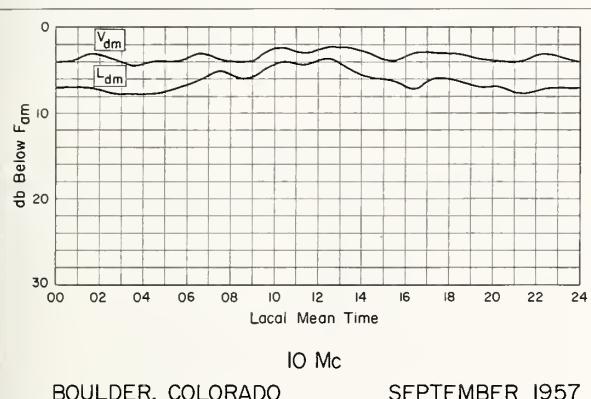
SEPTEMBER 1957



5 Mc

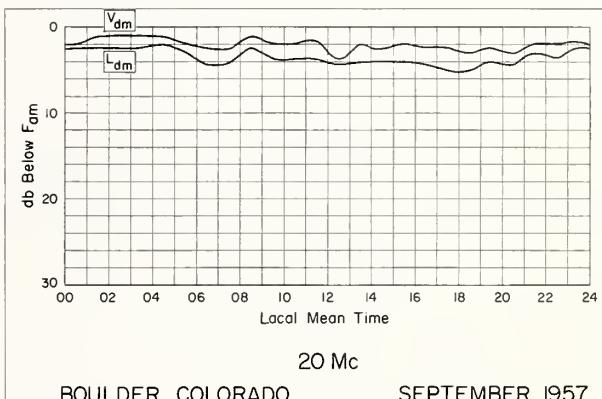
BOULDER, COLORADO

SEPTEMBER 1957



BOULDER, COLORADO

SEPTEMBER 1957



20 Mc

BOULDER, COLORADO

SEPTEMBER 1957

Table 25

Time	h^F2	$foF2$	h^F	$foF1$	h^E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	June 1957
00	(370)	5.6	(370)	---	---	2.45	3.2	2.40	
01	(440)	5.5	---	3.20	---	4.0	2.40		
02	---	6.0	---	---	---	2.35	4.0	2.45	
03	440	6.5	(280)	4.00	110	2.40	4.0	2.40	
04	(445)	6.6	255	4.25	105	2.70	3.0	2.50	
05	(490)	6.4	250	4.45	110	3.00	2.45		
06	460	6.3	245	4.75	105	3.10	2.40		
07	500	6.4	245	4.90	105	3.30	2.40		
08	490	6.6	240	5.00	105	3.45	2.40		
09	540	6.8	240	5.15	105	3.60	2.40		
10	530	6.8	240	5.20	100	3.70	2.40		
11	505	6.8	240	5.30	105	3.70	2.40		
12	520	6.6	240	5.30	105	3.70	2.40		
13	540	6.4	240	5.30	105	3.70	2.40		
14	530	6.5	240	5.20	100	3.60	2.40		
15	510	6.2	235	5.25	105	3.55	2.50		
16	(490)	6.3	245	5.00	105	3.45	2.45		
17	---	6.4	250	---	105	3.20	2.55		
18	---	6.4	250	---	110	3.00	2.55		
19	---	6.4	255	---	110	2.80	3.3	2.55	
20	---	6.4	275	---	110	2.80	3.0	2.55	
21	---	6.6	(300)	---	115	2.80	2.55		
22	---	6.0	---	---	---	4.0	2.50		
23	---	6.1	---	---	---	3.4	2.50		

Time: 15.0°E.

Sweep: 0.7 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 26

Time	h^F2	$foF2$	h^F	$foF1$	h^E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	June 1957
00									
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									

Time: 15.0°E.

Sweep: 1.4 Mc to 17.0 Mc in 6 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 27

Time	h^F2	$foF2$	h^F	$foF1$	h^E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	June 1957
00									
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									

Time: 90.0°W.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 16.0 Mc in 16 seconds.

Table 28

Time	h^F2	$foF2$	h^F	$foF1$	h^E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	June 1957
00									
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									

Time: 15.0°E.

Sweep: 0.7 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 29

Time	h^F2	$foF2$	h^F	$foF1$	h^E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	June 1957
00									
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									

Time: 15.0°E.

Sweep: 1.4 Mc to 17.0 Mc in 6 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 30

Time	h^F2	$foF2$	h^F	$foF1$	h^E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	June 1957
00									
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									

Time: 90.0°W.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 17.0 Mc in 16 seconds.

Table 49

Godhavn, Greenland (69.2°N, 53.5°W)					December 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foF1	h'E	foE	foEs (M3000)F2
00	(5.2)	260				2.65	
01	5.4	260					(2.60)
02	4.6	275					
03	5.0	270					
04	(4.3)	265			2.1		
05	---	275					
06	(4.8)	270					
07	(4.4)	<280					
09	(5.0)	270					
10	(6.4)	260			2.5		
11	(7.3)	250			2.6		
12	(7.5)	230			2.4	(2.60)	
13	---	240			3.2		
14	(6.4)	240			2.3	(2.80)	
15	(6.1)	240					
16	5.6	235				(2.70)	
17	5.8	240				(2.60)	
18	5.3	250				---	
19	(5.8)	235			2.5	---	
20	5.8	250			2.6	(2.70)	
21	5.9	<250				(2.55)	
22	(5.6)	260				(2.50)	
23	(5.6)	250				(2.75)	

Time: 45.0°W.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 16.2 seconds.

Table 51

Budapest, Hungary (47.4°N, 19.2°E)					September 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	foEs (M3000)F2
00	310	5.7					
01	310	5.4					
02	310	5.2					
03	305	4.7					
04	295	4.9			130	2.0	
05	250	6.5	---	---	135	2.2	
06	250	7.9	250	4.0	120	2.8	3.1
07	260	8.6	240	4.6	115	3.2	3.6
08	260	9.9	230	5.0	115	3.4	4.5
09	250	10.3	225	5.1	115	3.5	4.8
10	250	10.4	220	5.2	115	3.4	4.6
11	270	10.4	220	5.7	115	3.5	4.8
12	285	10.4	230	5.4	115	3.6	4.0
13	255	10.3	235	5.4	110	3.4	
14	250	10.3	240	5.5	115	3.2	
15	255	10.3	250	4.9	120	2.9	3.1
16	260	9.3	---	---	120	2.4	3.2
17	260	9.2	---	---	---	---	
18	260	6.6					
19	260	7.2					
20	270	6.8					
21	300	6.0					
22	320	6.0					
23	320	5.8					

Time: 0.0°.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 20.0 Mc in 35 seconds.

Table 53

Ahmedabad, India (23.0°N, 72.6°E)					September 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	foEs (M3000)F2
00	275	11.8				3.0	2.85
01	260	11.0				2.9	2.85
02	240	9.7				3.0	2.90
03	240	7.1				3.0	2.80
04	285	6.0				3.0	2.70
05	280	5.7				1.7	2.75
06	270	7.5	---	---	3.0	3.05	
07	245	10.4	250	4.4	110	2.6	3.25
08	250	11.0	230	4.8	110	3.1	3.00
09	260	12.3	220	5.2	107	3.5	2.80
10	350	13.3	225	5.5	105	3.8	2.65
11	365	14.4	220	5.7	105	4.0	2.65
12	390	>15.0	230	5.9	105	4.1	(2.65)
13	400	>15.2	250	5.8	105	4.1	(2.65)
14	390	(15.3)	235	6.0	105	4.0	(2.60)
15	360	(15.4)	240	6.0	110	3.8	<2.75
16	335	>14.2	250	5.4	110	3.5	<2.85
17	290	>14.0	250	5.0	115	2.7	<2.80
18	265	>15.0	---	---	1.8	3.8	2.80
19	275	>14.1	---	---		3.2	<2.65
20	280	>14.4	---	---		3.1	(2.65)
21	250	>14.0	---	---		3.0	2.70
22	280	>13.0	---	---		3.1	2.75
23	275	13.0	---	---		3.0	2.80

Time: 75.0°E.

Sweep: 0.6 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 49

Table 50*

Ibadan, Nigeria (7.4°N, 4.0°E)					November 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs (M3000)F2
00	280	10.5					5.8 (2.5)
01	275	(10.6)					5.8 (2.6)
02	265	10.4					5.6 (2.8)
03	245	10.1					5.1 (2.9)
04	235	8.6					4.2 (2.6)
05	225	---					4.0 ---
06	265	8.6			(140)	2.2	7.8 ---
07	11.4	245			(120)	3.1	>8.9 (2.7)
08	12.9	235				3.6	12.8 2.4
09	13.2	225				3.7	14.3 2.3
10	13.1	225				4.1	14.4 2.0
11	12.8	215				4.2	14.8 2.0
12	13.1	215				4.2	14.6 2.0
13	13.0	220				4.1	14.0 2.0
14	13.1	235				3.9	13.9 1.9
15	12.1	235				3.6	13.6 1.9
16	(12.2)	250				3.1	>11.2 (1.9)
17	285	---			(140)	2.2	>8.3 ---
18	380	10.8				1.2	3.9 (1.8)
19	435	(8.6)					(1.8)
20	415	(8.5)					(2.0)
21	365	(9.4)					2.5 ---
22	305	8.9					1.8 (2.4)
23	275	10.6					4.7 (2.5)

Time: 0.0°.

Sweep: 0.67 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes.

*Average values except foF2 and fEs, which are median values.

Table 53

Calcutta, India (22.9°N, 88.5°E)					September 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs (M3000)F2
00	310	8.6					2.0 3.1
01	310	8.0					3.1
02	290	7.5					3.2
03	290	6.8					3.2
04	310	6.5					3.2
05	310	5.5					3.2
06	300	7.0			120	2.2	2.6 3.15
07	---	8.6	230	---	---	---	3.4 3.2
08	320	9.8	220	4.9	---	---	3.8 3.1
09	340	10.7	210	5.2	---	---	4.4 3.05
10	360	11.5	200	5.4	---	---	4.5 2.9
11	370	11.8	210	5.5	100	3.6	4.4 2.9
12	380	12.2	210	5.5	100	3.8	2.8
13	370	12.5	200	5.5	100	3.7	2.8
14	360	12.5	220	5.4	100	3.5	2.85
15	340	12.5	210	5.3	100	3.2	3.7 2.9
16	310	12.1	210	5.2	---	---	3.7 3.1
17	300	12.0	220	4.9	---	---	3.6 3.1
18	280	11.2	---	---	110	2.4	3.1 3.25
19	280	11.1	---	---			3.3
20	290	10.5	---	---			3.2
21	300	10.2	---	---			3.1
22	310	9.8	---	---			3.1
23	310	9.0	---	---			3.1

Time: 90.0°E.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 13.0 Mc in 1 minute 55 seconds.

*Data observed from September 10, 1956 to September 30, 1956, inclusive.

Table 55

Bombay, India (19.0°N , 73.0°E)								September 1956		
Time	*	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2		
00										
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06	270	6.4				3.35				
07	300	7.3				3.10				
08	330	9.7				2.95				
09	360	9.9				2.80				
10	360	11.1				2.80				
11	390	11.5				2.65				
12	390	11.8				2.65				
13	420	12.1				2.55				
14	420	11.9				2.55				
15	400	11.5				2.60				
16	360	11.3				2.80				
17	390	11.0				2.65				
18	360	10.4				2.80				
19	360	9.4				2.80				
20	330	9.2				2.95				
21	300	8.6				3.10				
22	280	8.2				3.20				
23										

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 foF2.

Table 57

Tiruchi, India (10.8°N , 78.8°E)								September 1956		
Time	*	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2		
00										
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06	320	9.2				3.00				
07	360	10.4				2.80				
08	400	11.5				2.60				
09	480	11.8				2.30				
10	480	12.0				2.30				
11	520	12.0				2.20				
12	520	12.0				2.20				
13	520	12.0				2.20				
14	520	11.8				2.20				
15	520	11.8				2.20				
16	520	11.6				2.20				
17	520	11.0				2.20				
18	480	10.5				2.30				
19	480	9.8				2.30				
20	480	9.6				2.30				
21	440	9.4				2.50				
21:30	---	---				----				
23										

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 foF2.

Table 59*

Singapore, British Malaya (1.3°N , 103.8°E)								September 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2		
00	230	>10.5				1.4		2.6		
01	250	10.2						2.6		
02	250	9.9				1.4		2.8		
03	240	8.7				1.1		3.0		
04	235	7.7				1.9		3.1		
05	235	6.0				2.0		3.2		
06	280	6.6				2.3		2.9		
07	255	10.6			120	2.8	3.1	3.0		
08	(245)	12.7			115	3.4	3.6	2.7		
09	13.5	(225)			110	3.8	4.4	2.3		
10	13.9				115	4.1	4.8	2.1		
11	>12.9				(110)	4.2		1.9		
12	>12.5	(205)			(115)	4.2		1.9		
13	>12.2	(205)			(110)	4.2		1.9		
14	12.7	(210)			(110)	4.0		1.9		
15	12.9	(210)			105	3.8	4.0	2.0		
16	245	13.1	(230)		110	3.4	3.6	2.1		
17	260	13.4			115	2.8	3.4	2.1		
18	295	13.4			2.0	3.4		2.1		
19	370	13.4				2.8		2.1		
20	345	>12.6				2.0		---		
21	265	>12.9				2.3		---		
22	235	13.9				2.8		(2.8)		
23	220	>11.6				2.4		2.8		

Time: 105.0°E .

Sweep: 0.67 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes.

*Average values except foF2 and fEs, which are median values.

Table 56

Madras, India (13.0°N , 80.2°E)								September 1956		
Time	*	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2		
00		360	14.3							
01		360	>13.7							
02		340	10.2							
03		(360)	>9.2							
04		350	7.3							
05		360	>6.7							
06		320	>8.8							
07		380	11.5							
08		440	13.0							
09		480	13.2							
10		500	13.2							
11		520	12.3							
12		520	12.4							
13		520	12.8							
14		520	13.0							
15		480	13.2							
16		480	13.6							
17		500	13.6							
18		540	13.2							
19		530	13.0							
20		500	13.2							
21		480	13.2							
22		(460)	>14.1							
23		400	>14.5							

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 foF2.

Table 58

Kodaikanal, India (10.2°N , 77.5°E)								September 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2		
00	240	11.7								
01	235	10.4								
02	240	9.8								
03	235	9.1								
04	235	7.5								
05	220	6.6								
06	260	7.5								
07	(260)	10.8	240		---	115	2.8			
08	---	12.5	230		---	110	3.3	7.4		
09	---	12.5	220		---	110	3.6	8.8		
10	---	11.8	210		---	105	4.0	10.2		
11	---	11.6	210		---	110		10.6		
12	---	11.6	210		---	110		10.4		
13	---	12.0	210		---	110		10.5		
14	---	12.1	220		---	110	3.8	10.5		
15	---	12.3	220		---	110	3.8	9.7		
16	---	12.5	235		---	110	3.4	8.2		
17	---	260	12.6		---	115	2.6	3.1		
18	310	11.8								
19	430	10.8								
20	405	(10.7)								
21	320	11.0								
22	295	12.0								
23	275	(11.9)								

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 27 seconds.

Table 60*

Inverness, Scotland (57.4°N , 4.2°W)								August 1956		
Time	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2		
00	310	6.3			</td					

Table 61
Budapest, Hungary (47.4°N , 19.2°E)

Time	h ^o F2	foF2	h ^o F1	foF1	h ^o E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	
00	320	5.8							2.3
01	320	5.6							
02	320	5.4							
03	310	5.4							
04	270	5.8	265	3.2	135	2.0			
05	260	6.8	250	3.7	120	2.6	3.6		
06	260	7.3	235	4.5	115	3.1	3.9		
07	310	8.1	240	5.1	110	3.4	4.9		
08	315	8.3	230	5.4	115	3.5	5.0		
09	340	8.4	220	5.5	110	3.6	5.6		
10	355	8.4	210	5.8	110	3.6	5.1		
11	345	8.8	210	5.7	110	3.6	4.7		
12	340	8.6	230	5.6	115	3.6	4.5		
13	340	8.5	230	5.6	115	3.6	3.7		
14	315	8.2	230	5.3	115	3.4	3.8		
15	310	8.2	240	5.0	115	3.3	3.8		
16	285	8.5	240	4.5	120	2.9	3.9		
17	270	8.4			125	2.2	3.8		
18	265	8.6					3.7		
19	270	8.2					3.8		
20	280	7.0					3.2		
21	300	6.4					2.8		
22	315	6.4					3.1		
23	320	6.0							

Time: 0.0°E .

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 20.0 Mc in 35 seconds.

Table 63

Time	h ^o F2	foF2	h ^o F1	foF1	h ^o E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	
00	290	8.6							3.2
01	275	8.1							2.80
02	270	7.7							2.80
03	270	7.0							2.85
04	280	6.6							3.0
05	270	6.4							2.85
06	255	7.4			128	1.8	3.2		3.05
07	250	8.9	240	4.3	110	2.7	3.4		3.15
08	260	9.3	225	4.8	107	3.2	4.0		3.05
09	270	10.3	210	5.3	105	3.6	2.80		
10	320	11.0	210	5.4	105	3.8			2.60
11	370	12.4	220	5.8	105	4.0			2.60
12	375	13.0	230	5.9	105	4.1			2.60
13	390	13.5	230	5.9	105	4.0			<2.65
14	380	14.4	230	5.8	105	4.0			2.65
15	355	14.6	230	5.7	105	3.8			2.65
16	330	>14.0	235	5.5	110	3.5			<2.75
17	310	>14.0	250	5.0	112	3.0			2.80
18	260	13.7	255	4.1	118	2.2	3.4		<2.85
19	270	13.0					3.2		2.85
20	275	12.2					3.2		2.65
21	280	11.6					3.1		2.65
22	300	10.8					3.1		2.60
23	300	9.0					3.2		2.65

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 0.6 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 65

Time	*	foF2	h ^o F1	foF1	h ^o E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	
00	390	11.4							2.65
01	380	11.4							2.70
02	340	9.2							2.90
03	330	7.9							2.95
04	320	6.1							3.00
05	300	5.7							3.05
06	320	8.3							3.00
07	360	9.8							2.80
08	420	11.2							2.55
09	480	11.5							2.30
10	490	11.2							2.30
11	520	11.2							2.20
12	510	11.4							2.20
13	500	11.4							2.25
14	500	11.8							2.25
15	500	12.1							2.30
16	480	12.0							2.30
17	480	12.4							2.30
18	480	12.3							2.30
19	500	11.7							2.30
20	480	11.1							2.30
21	480	10.6							2.30
22	420	11.2							2.55
23	440	11.6							2.50

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 foF2.

Table 61

August 1956

Table 62

August 1956

Time	*	foF2	h ^o F1	foF1	h ^o E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	
00	340	8.1							2.90
01	350	7.8							2.85
02	340	7.5							2.90
03									
04	320	6.8							3.00
05	320	7.0							3.00
06	280	8.2							3.25
07	280	9.5							3.25
08	280	9.5							3.00
09	320	10.0							3.00
10	360	11.0							2.80
11	360	12.0							2.80
12	370	13.2							2.75
13	360	13.6							2.80
14	360	14.1							2.80
15	360	14.2							2.80
16	360	13.5							2.80
17	320	13.3							3.00
18	320	12.8							3.00
19	320	11.6							3.00
20	320	10.3							3.00
21	360	9.1							2.80
22	360	8.6							2.80
23	360	8.5							2.80

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 foF2.

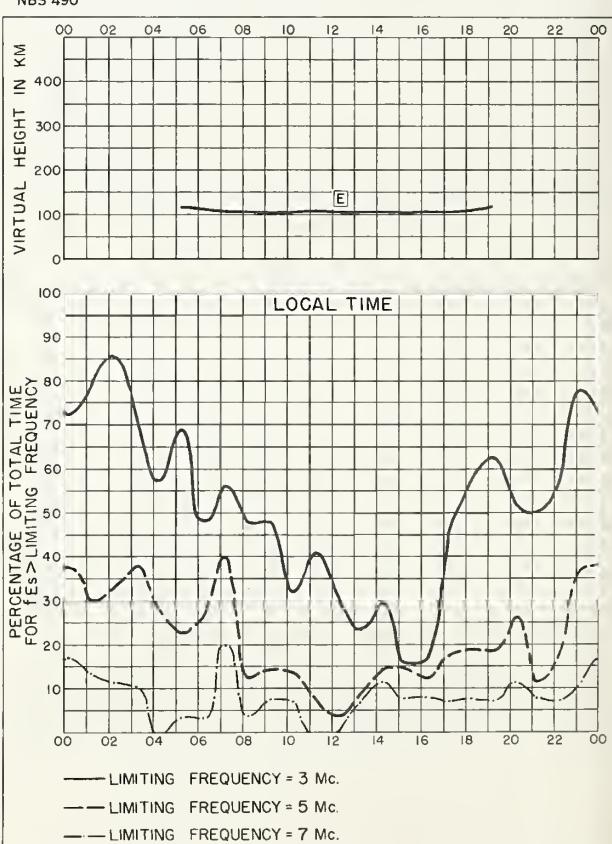
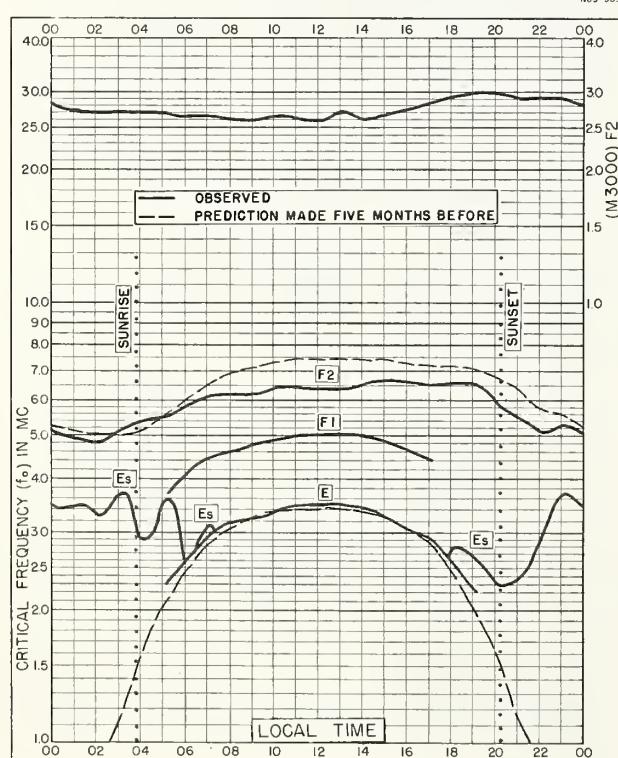
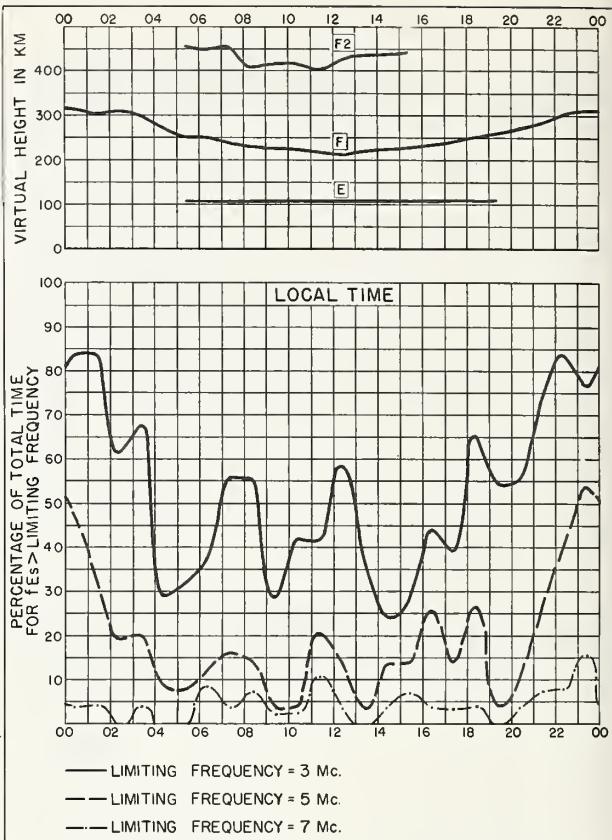
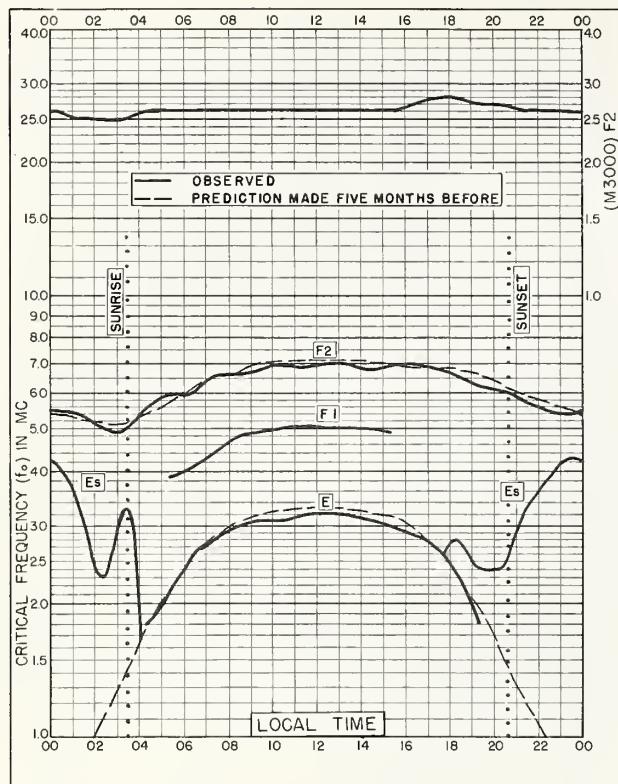
Table 63

Time	h ^o F2	foF2	h ^o F1	foF1	h ^o E	foE	fEs	(M3000)F2	
00	290	8.6							3.2
01	275	8.1							2.80
02	270	7.7							2.80
03	270	7.0							2.85
04	280	6.6							3.05
05	270	6.4							2.85
06	255	7.4							3.05
07	250	8.9	240	4.3	110	2.7	3.4		3.15
08	260	9.3	225	4.8	107	3.2	4.0		3.05
09	270	10.3	210	5.3	105	3.6			2.80
10	320	11.0	210	5.4	105	3.8			2.60
11	370	12.4	220	5.8	105	4.0			2.60
12	375	13.0	230	5.9	105	4.1			2.60
13	390	13.5	230	5.9	105	4.0			<2.65
14	380	14.4	230	5.8	105	4.0			2.65
15	355	14.6	230	5.7	105	3.8			2.65
16	330	>14.0	235	5.5	110	3.5			<2.75
17	310	>14.0	250	5.0	112	3.0			2.80
18	260	13.7	255	4.1	118	2.2	3.4		<2.85
19	270	13.0					3.2		2.85
20	275	12.2					3.2		2.65
21	280	11.6					3.1		2.65
22	300	10.8					3.1		2.60
23	300	9.0					3.2		2.65

Time: 75.0°E .

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 foF2.



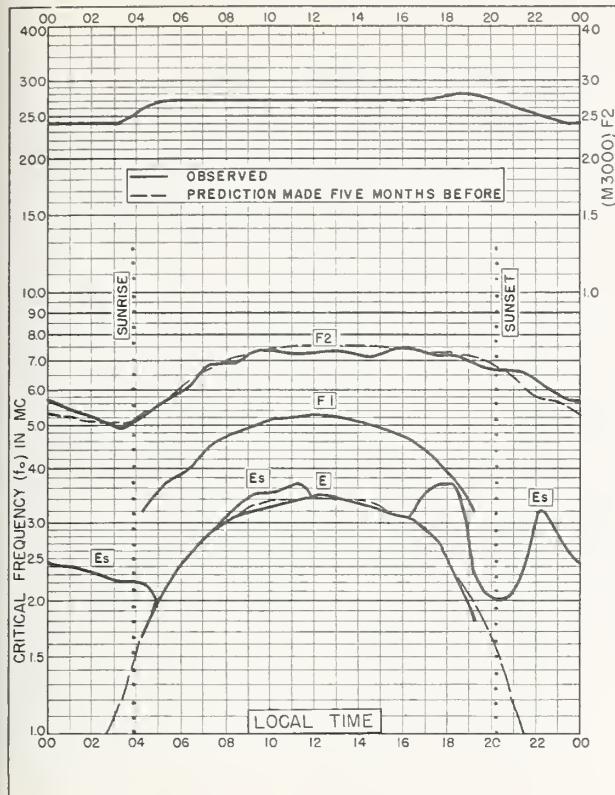


Fig. 5. LYCKSELE, SWEDEN
64.6°N, 18.8°E AUGUST 1957

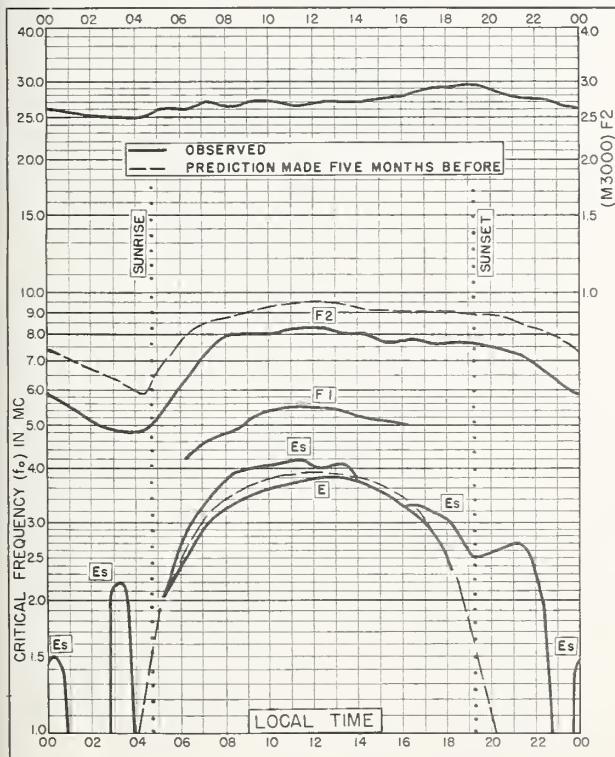
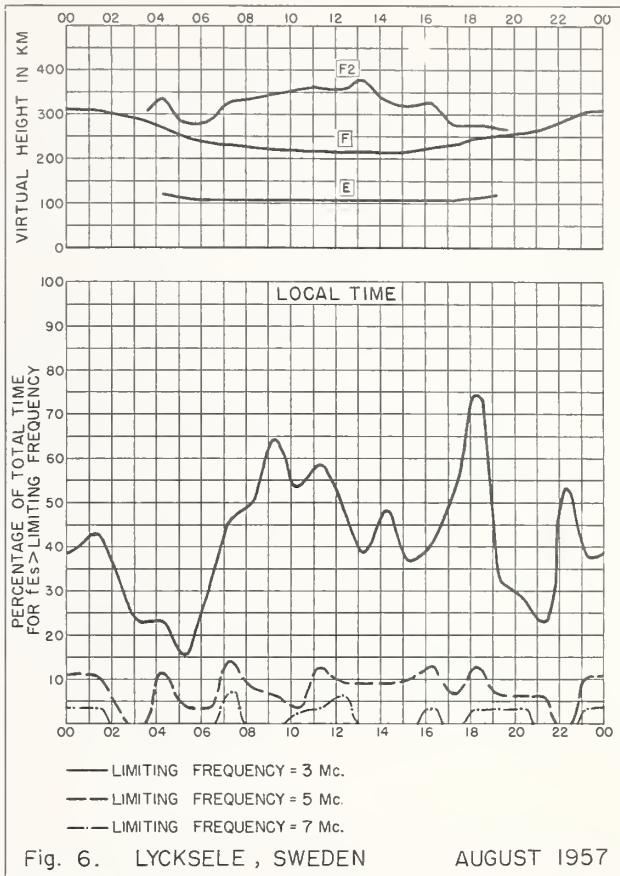
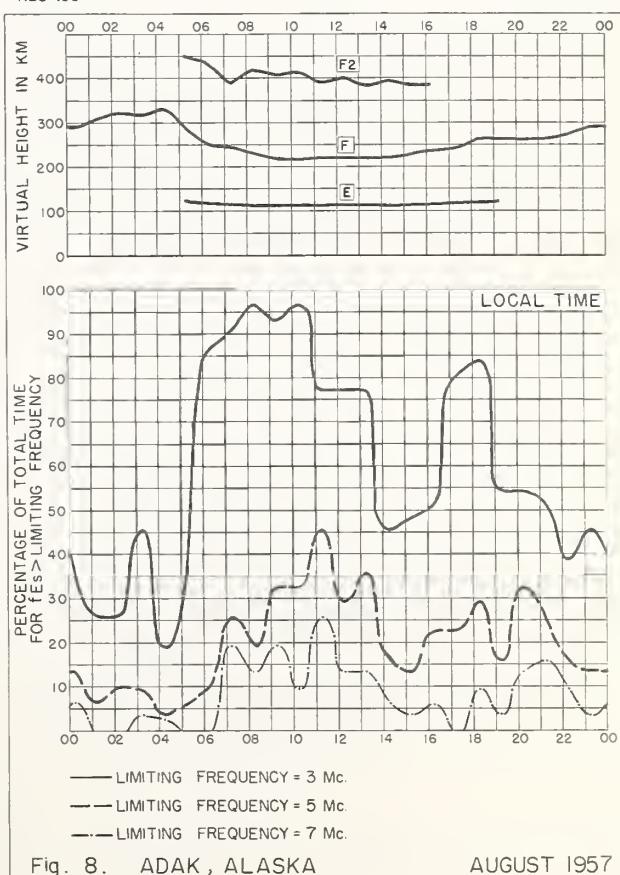


Fig. 7. ADAK, ALASKA
51.9°N, 176.6°W AUGUST 1957



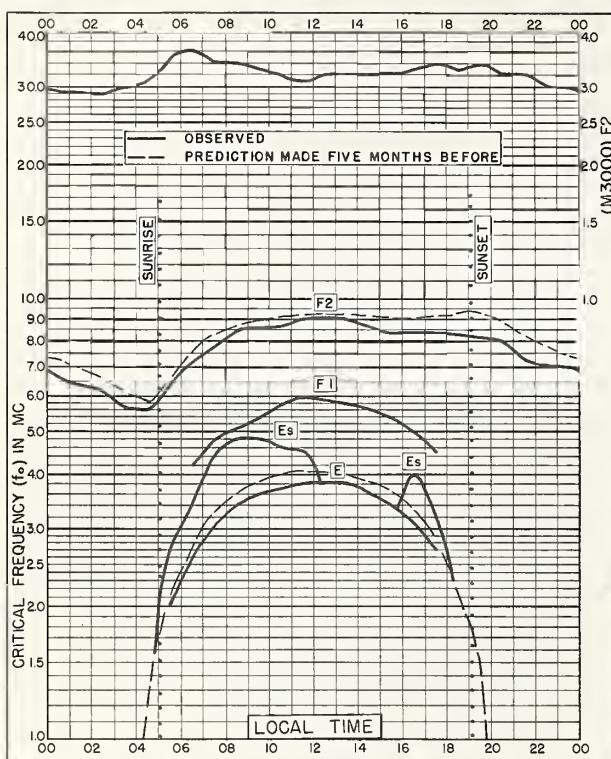


Fig. 9. SCHWARZENBURG, SWITZERLAND
46.8°N, 7.3°E AUGUST 1957

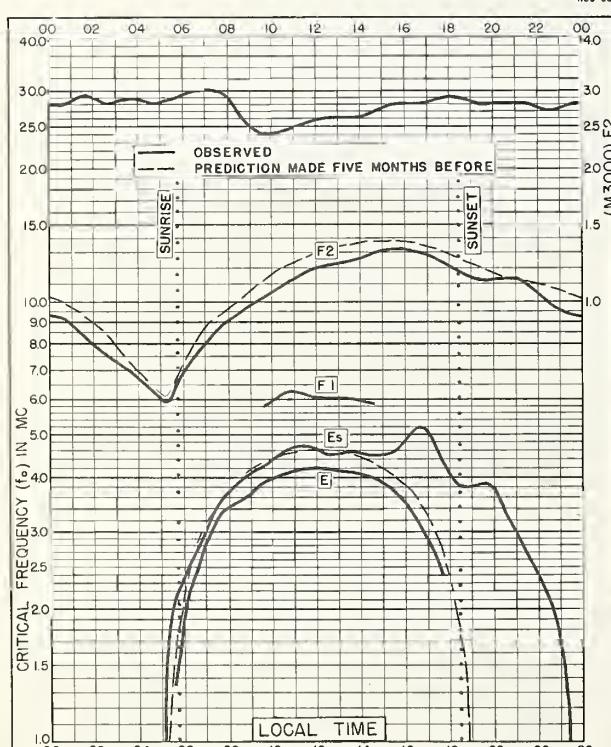
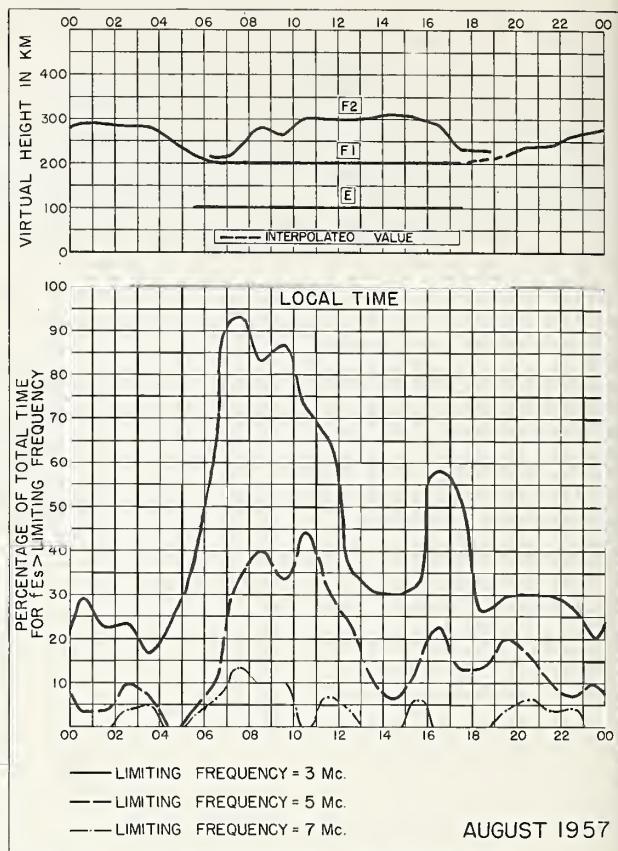
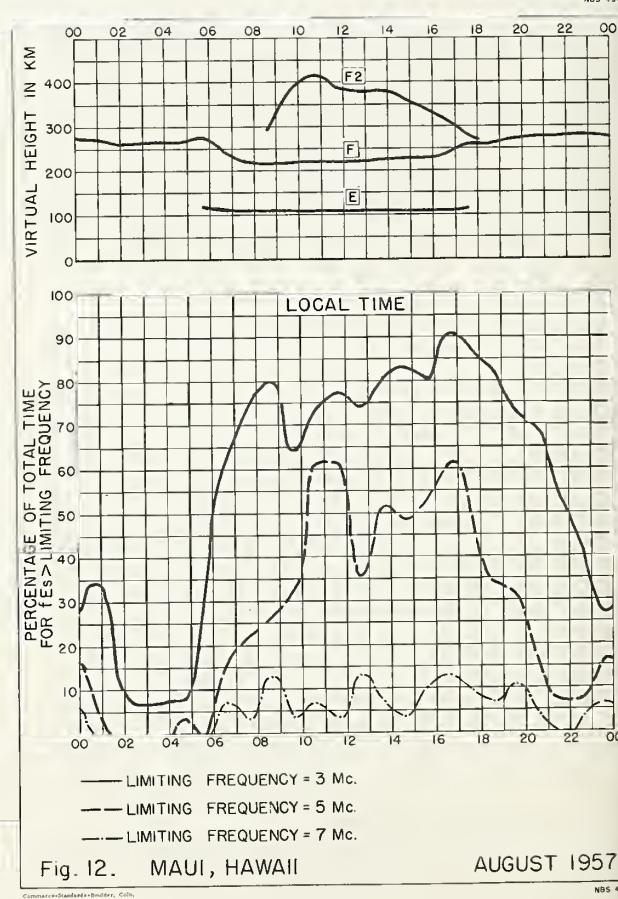


Fig. II. MAUI, HAWAII
20.8°N, 156.5°W AUGUST 1957



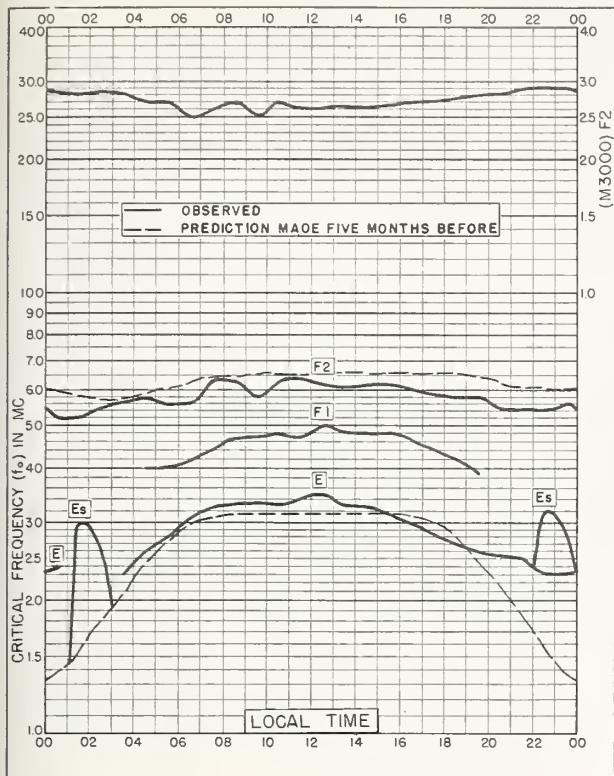


Fig. 13. POINT BARROW, ALASKA
71.3°N, 156.8°W JULY 1957

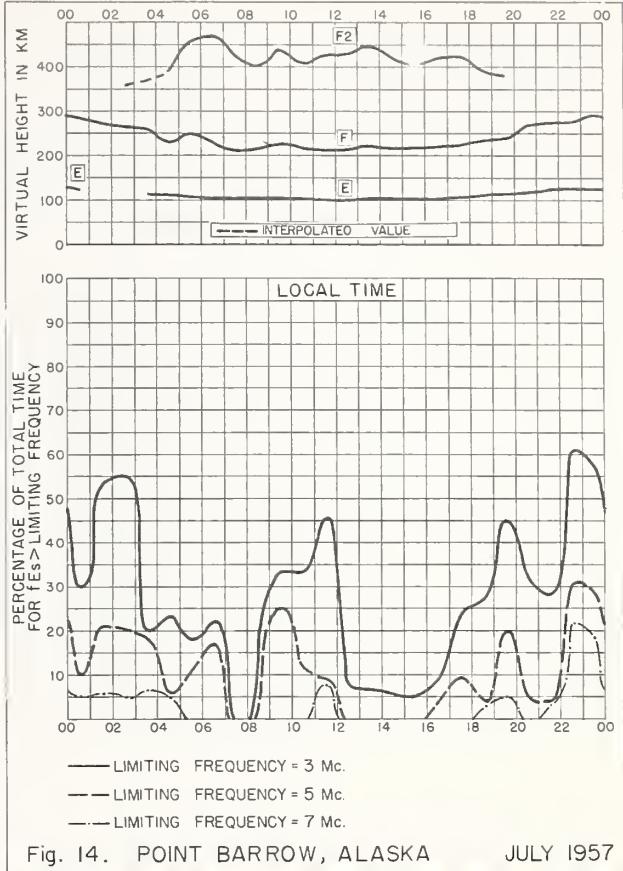


Fig. 14. POINT BARROW, ALASKA JULY 1957

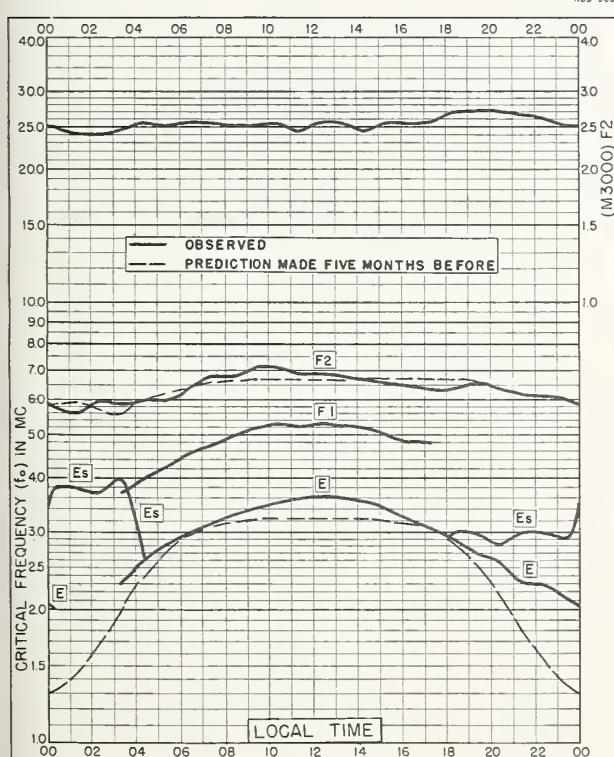


Fig. 15. TROMSO, NORWAY
69.7°N, 19.0°E JULY 1957

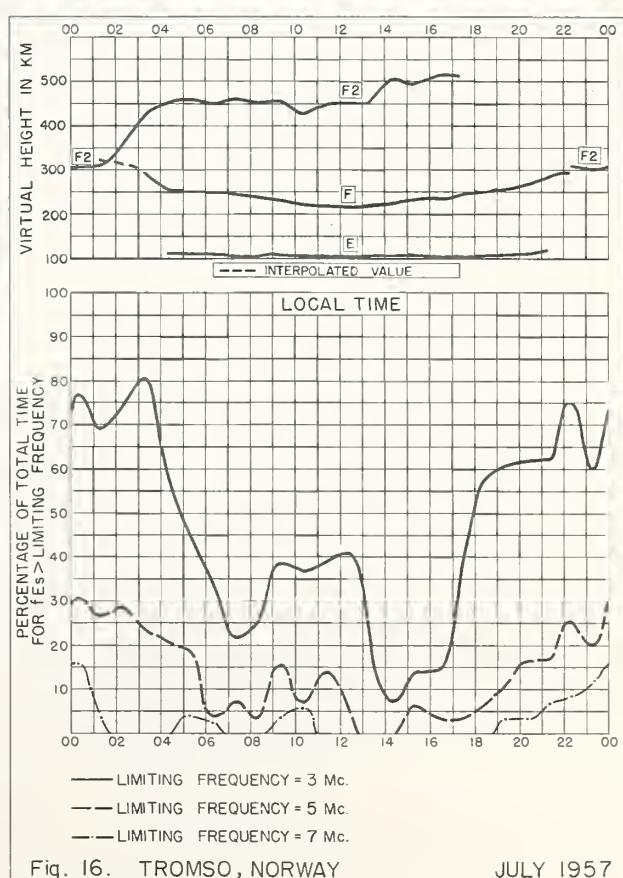


Fig. 16. TROMSO, NORWAY JULY 1957

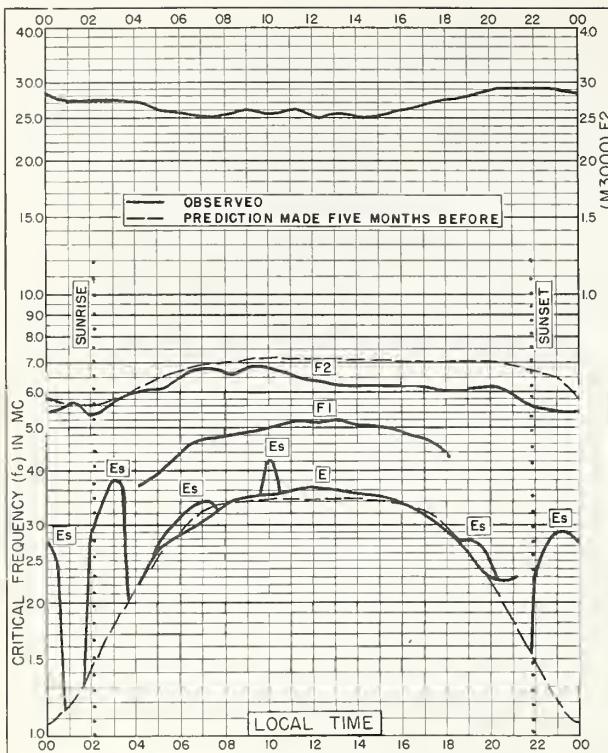


Fig. 17. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA
64.9°N, 147.8°W

JULY 1957

NBS 503

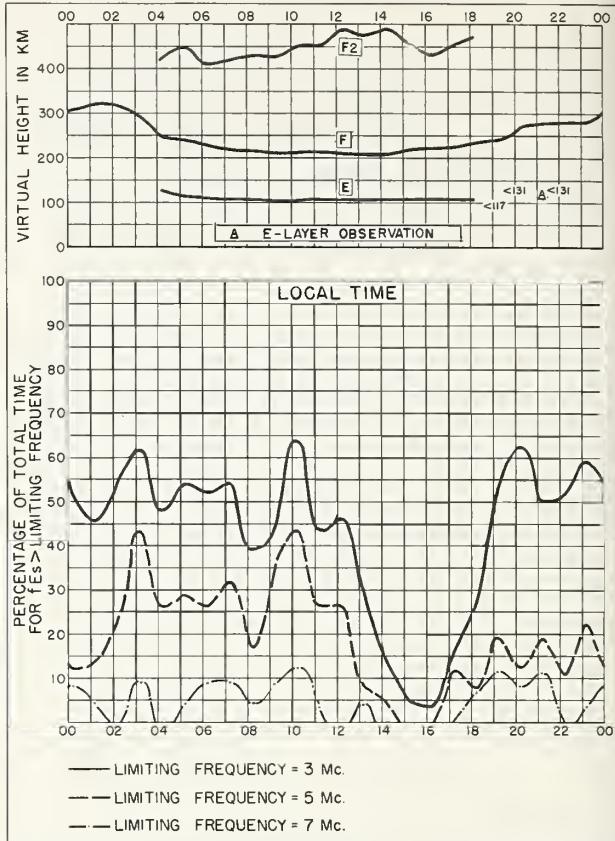


Fig. 18. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

JULY 1957

NBS 450

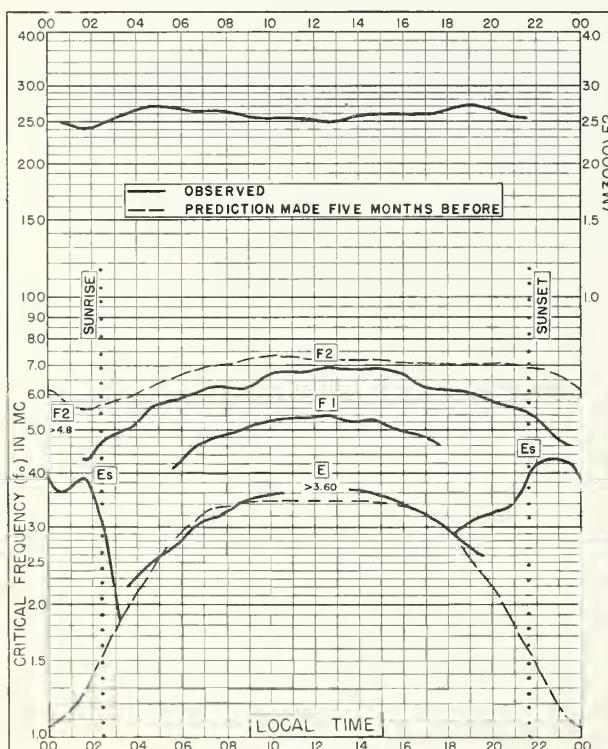


Fig. 19. REYKJAVIK, ICELAND
64.1°N, 21.8°W

JULY 1957

NBS 503

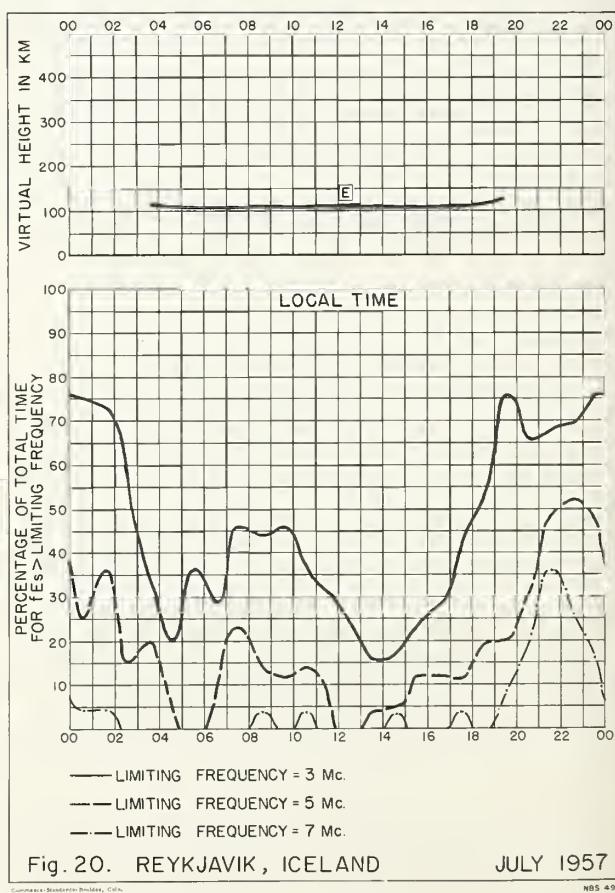


Fig. 20. REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

JULY 1957

NBS 450

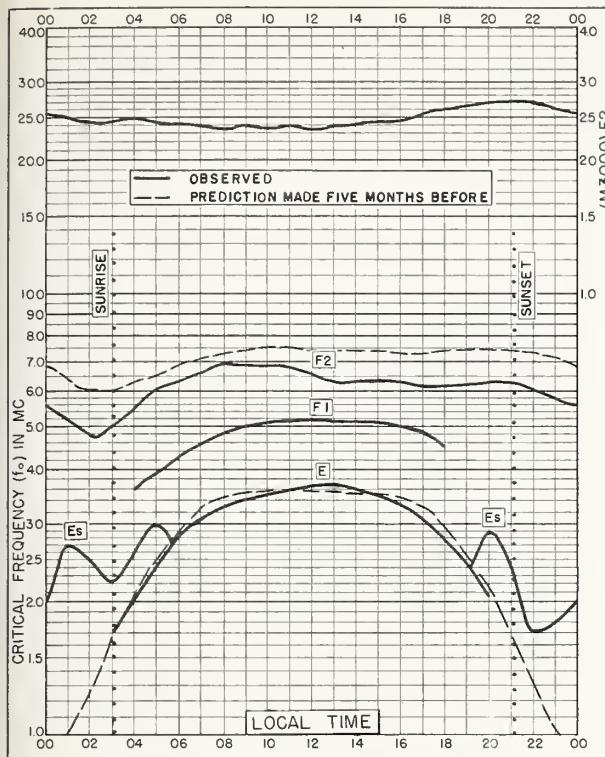


Fig. 21. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
61.2°N, 149.9°W JULY 1957

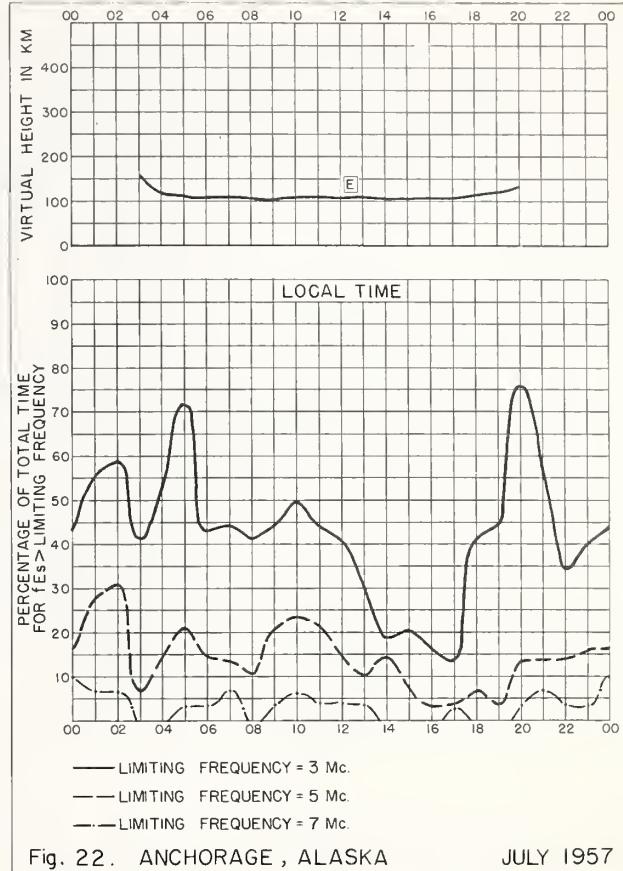


Fig. 22. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA JULY 1957

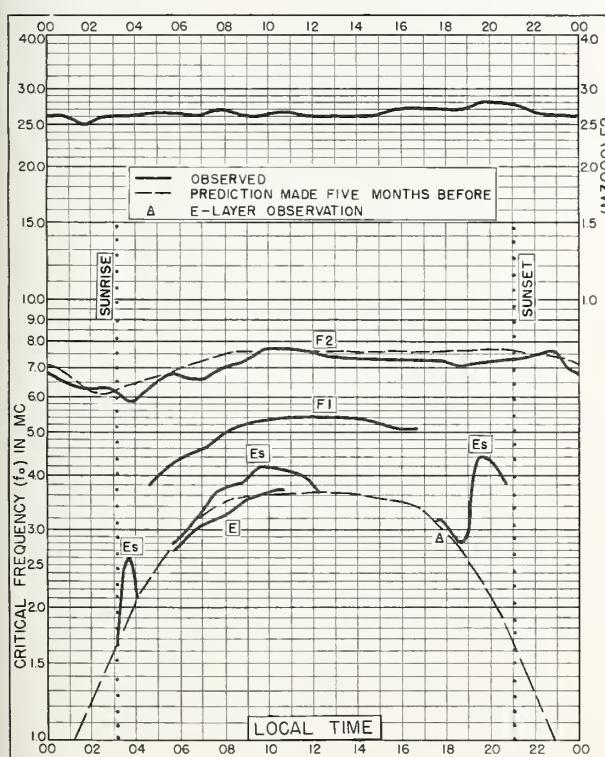


Fig. 23. NURMIJARVI, FINLAND
60.5°N, 24.6°E JULY 1957

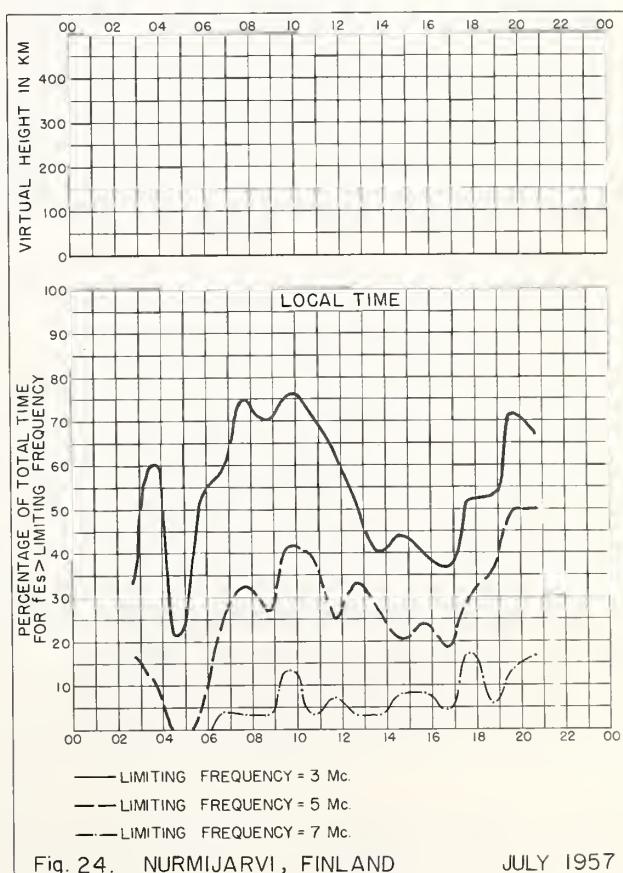
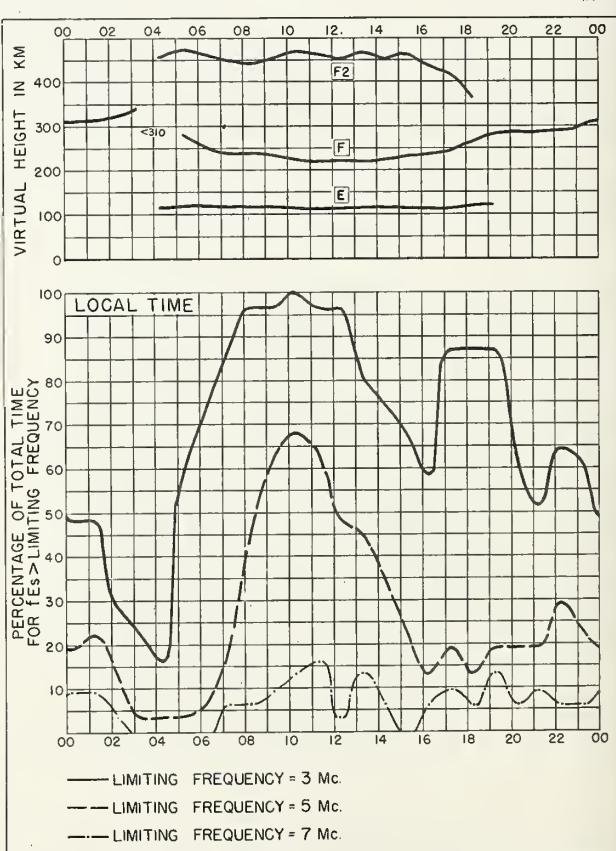
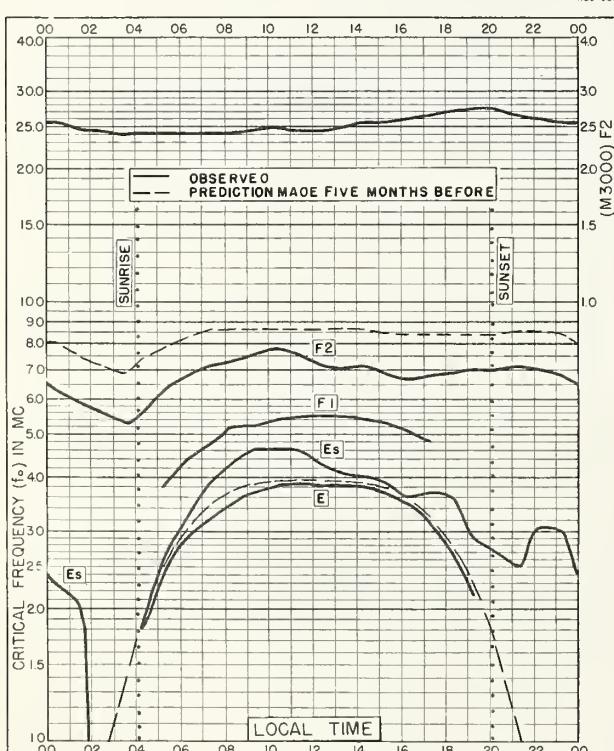
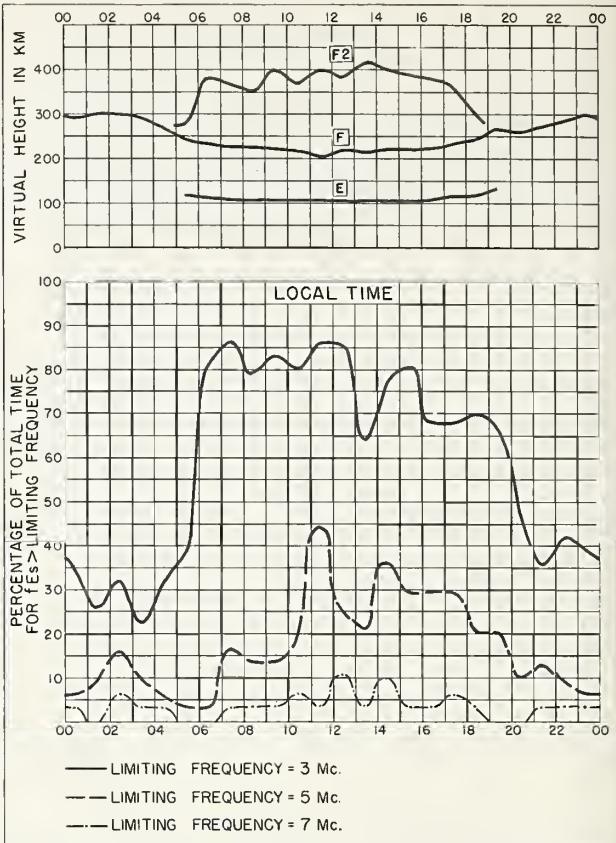
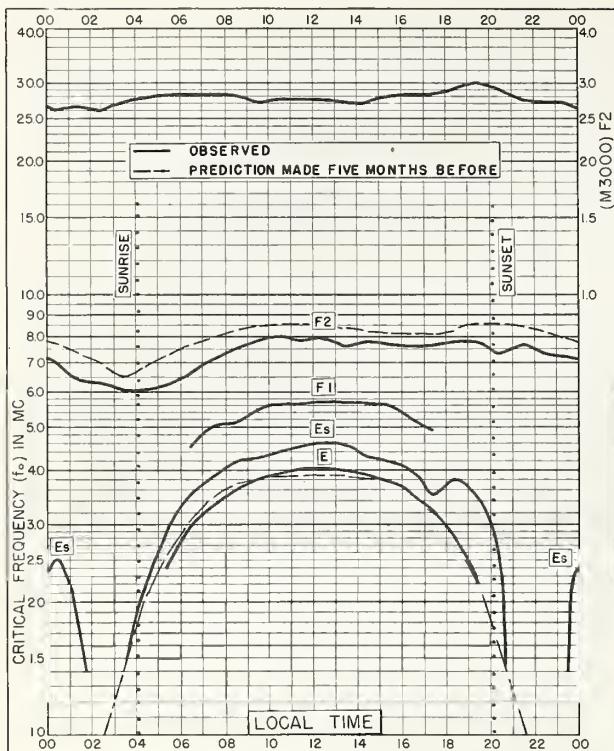
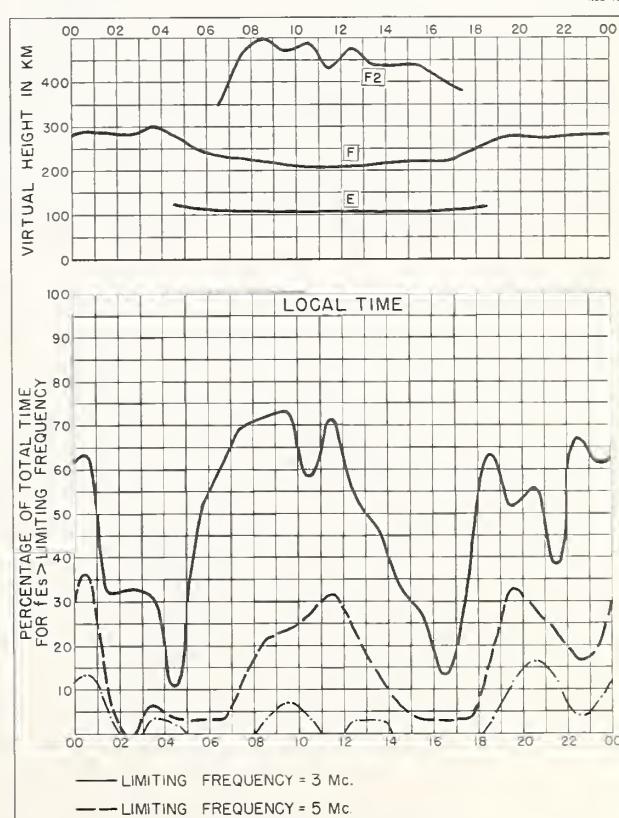
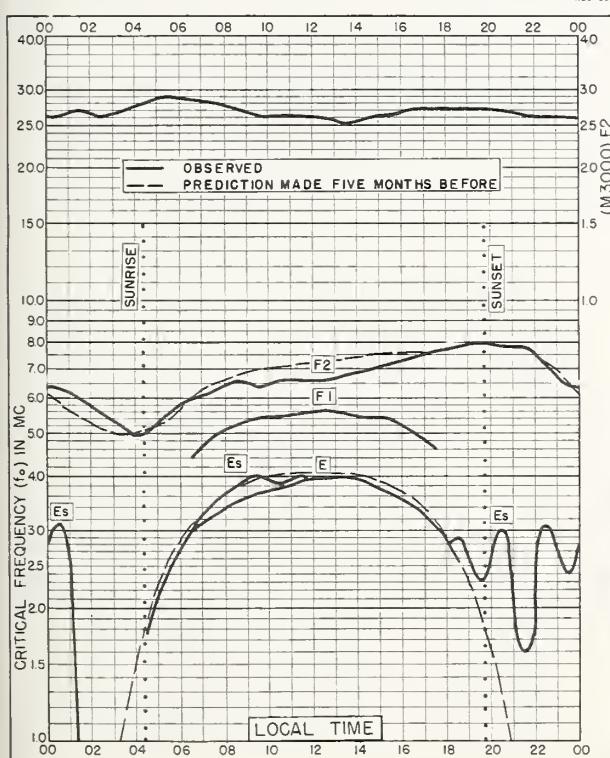
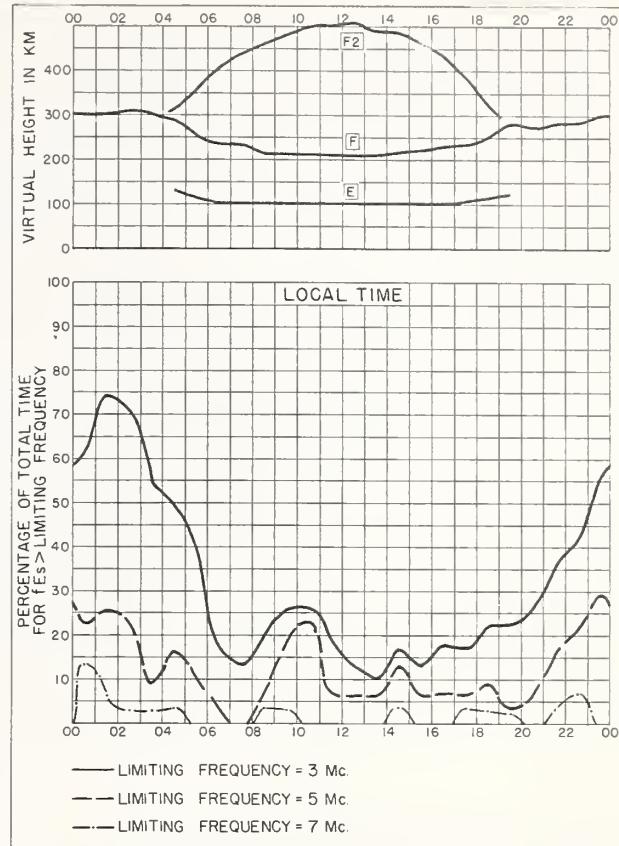
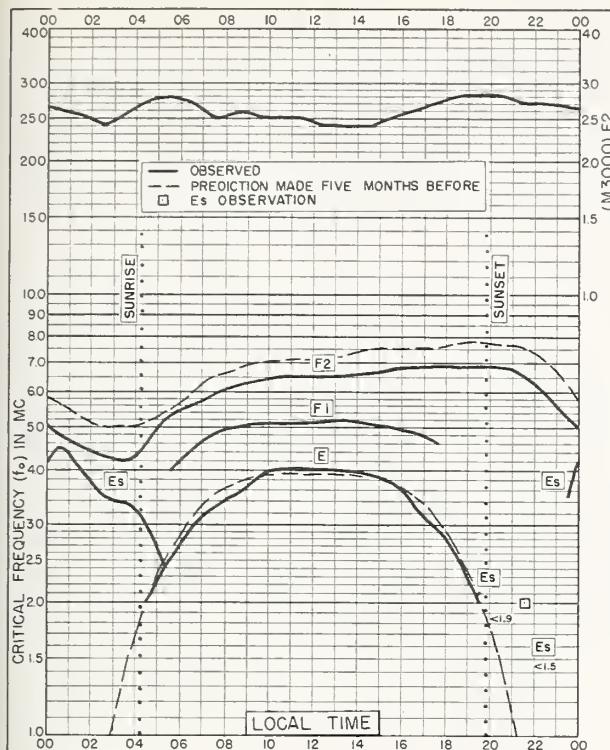


Fig. 24. NURMIJARVI, FINLAND JULY 1957





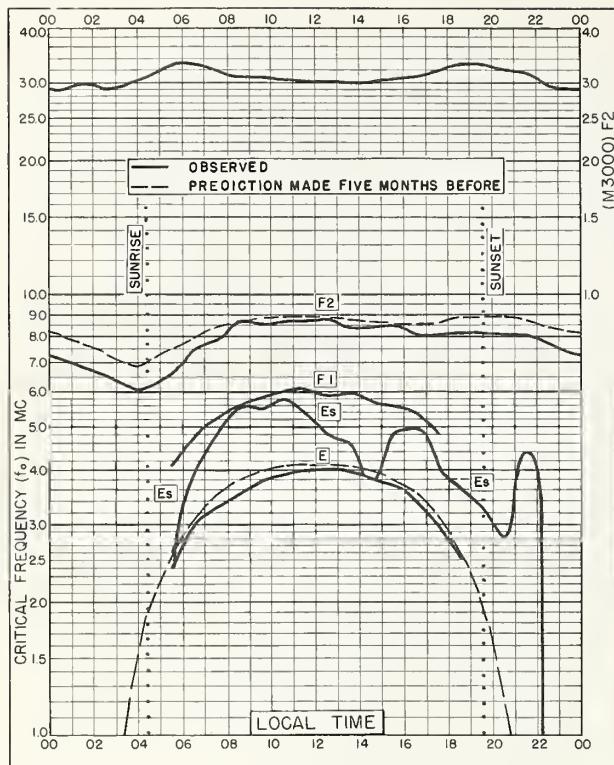


Fig. 33. SCHWARZENBURG, SWITZERLAND
46.8°N, 7.3°E JULY 1957

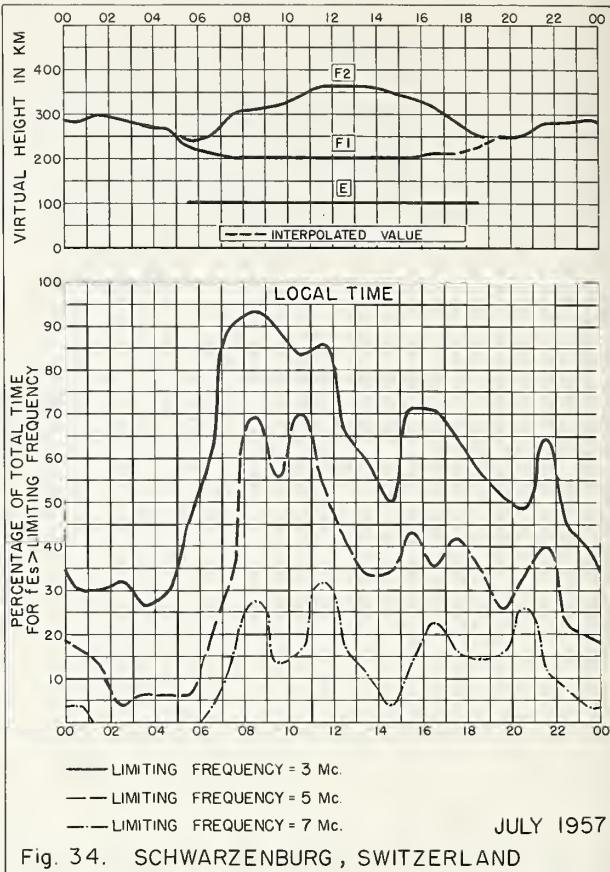


Fig. 34. SCHWARZENBURG, SWITZERLAND JULY 1957

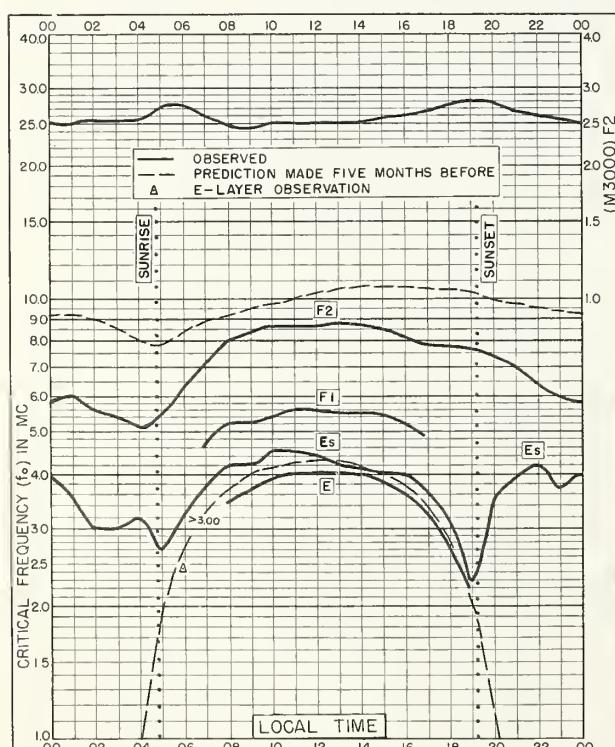


Fig. 35. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
37.4°N, 122.2°W JULY 1957

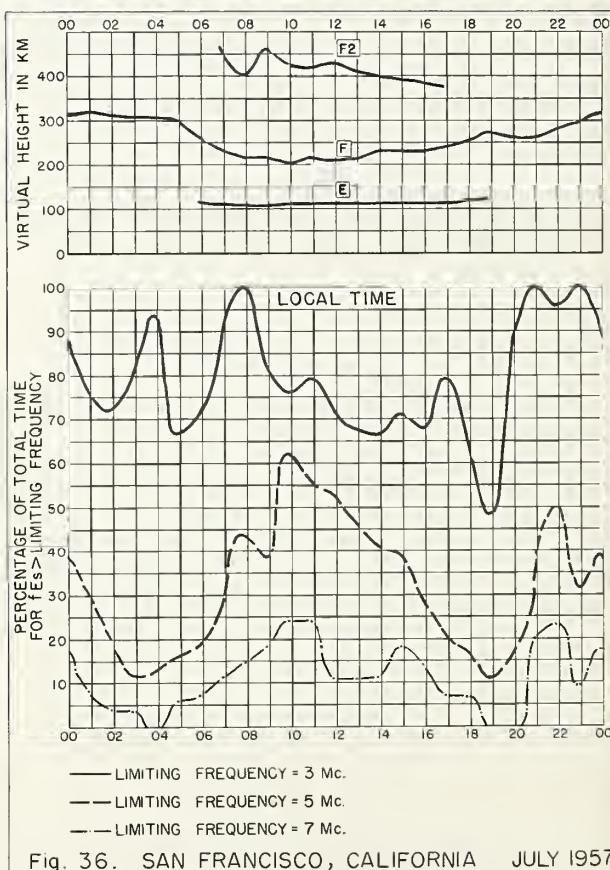


Fig. 36. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA JULY 1957

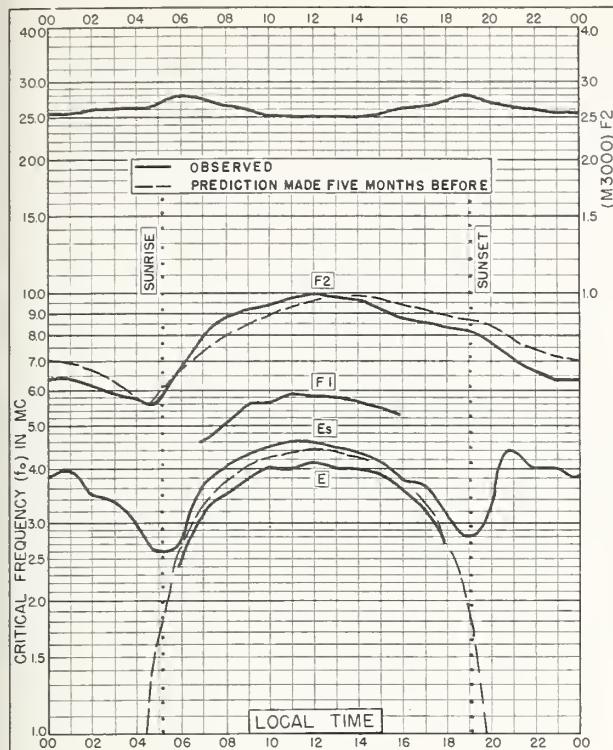


Fig. 37. WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO
32.3°N, 106.5°W JULY 1957

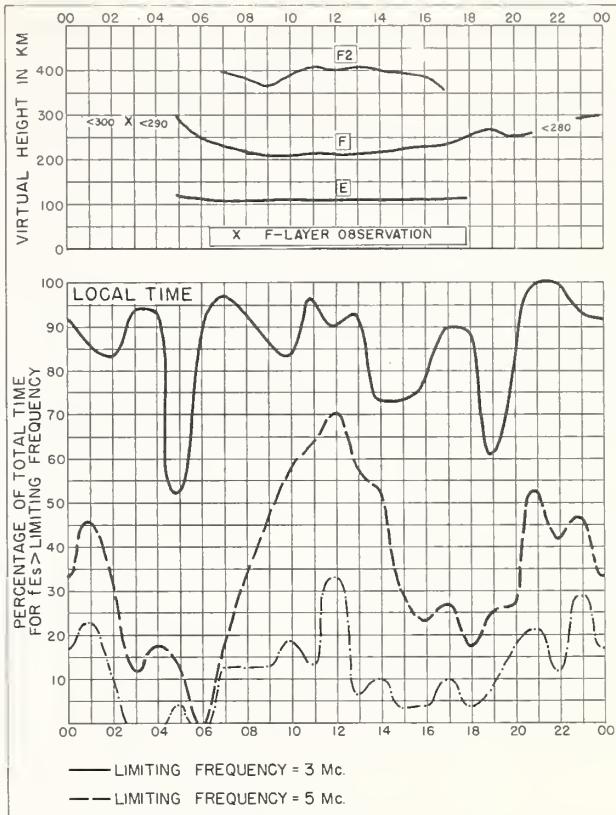


Fig. 38. WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO JULY 1957

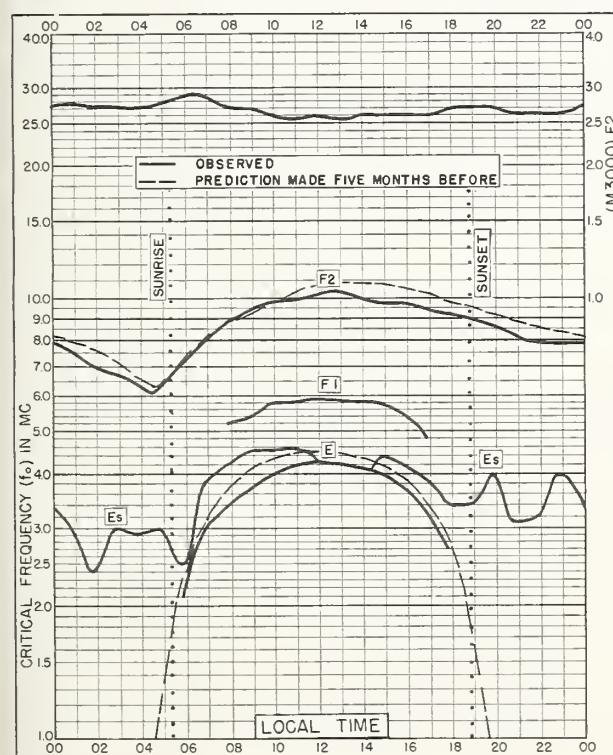


Fig. 39. GRAND BAHAMA I.
26.6°N, 78.2°W JULY 1957

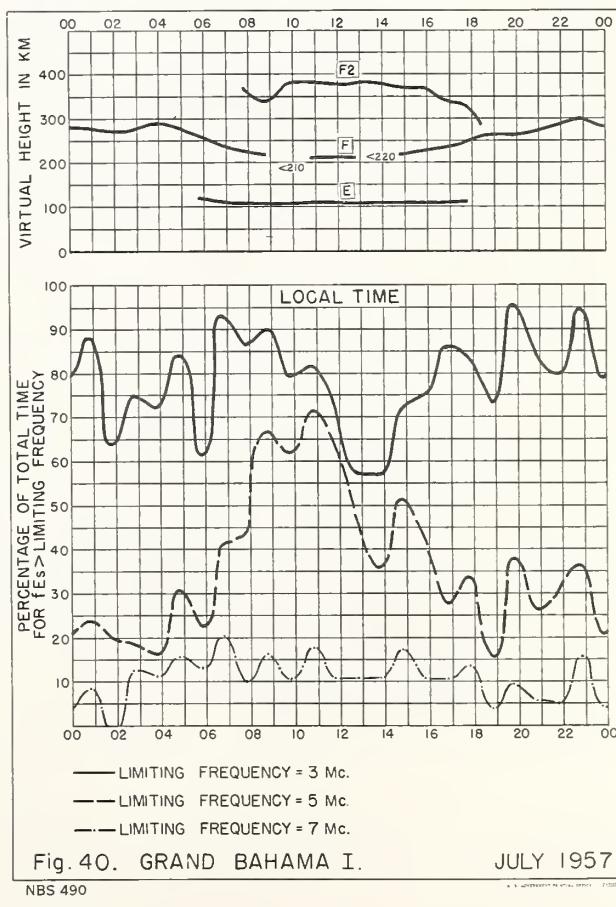


Fig. 40. GRAND BAHAMA I. JULY 1957

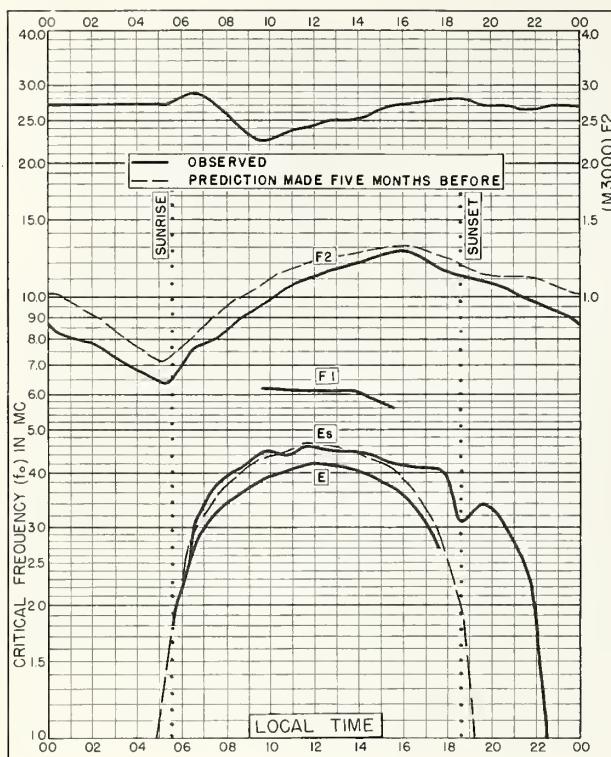


Fig. 41. MAUI, HAWAII

20.8°N, 156.5°W

JULY 1957

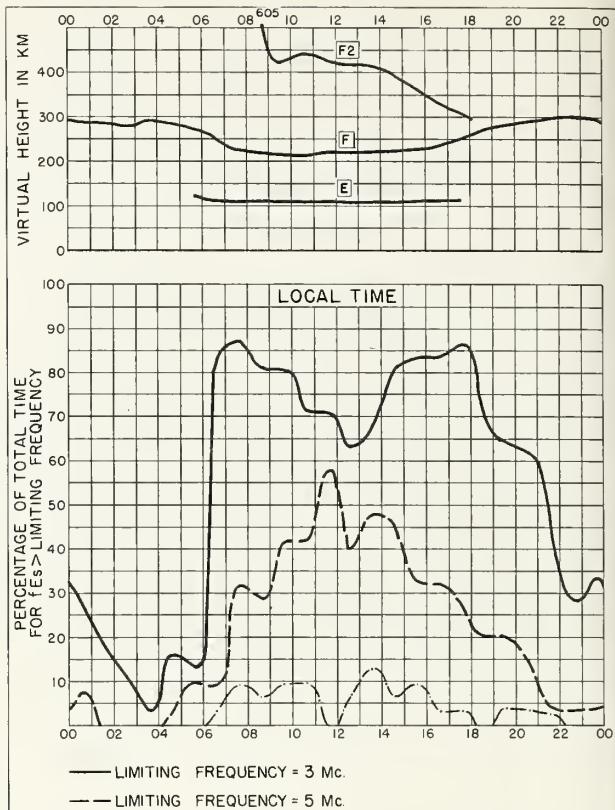


Fig. 42. MAUI, HAWAII

JULY 1957

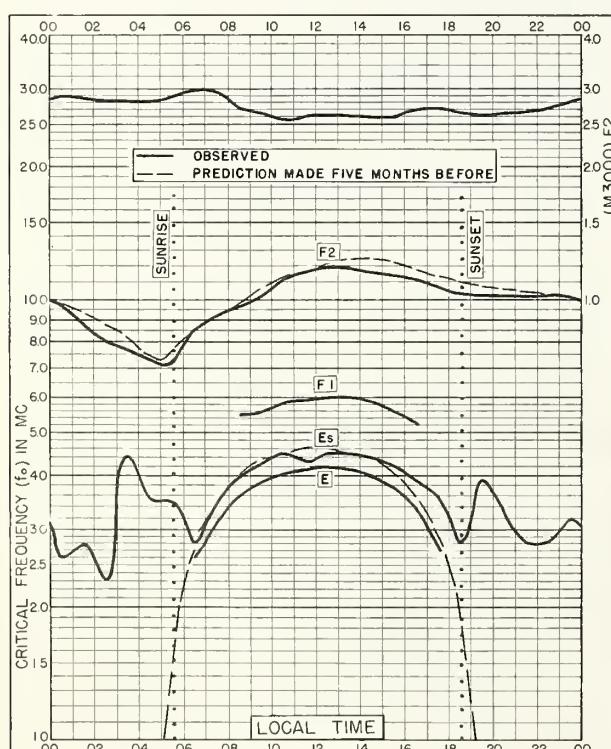


Fig. 43. PUERTO RICO, W.I.

18.5°N, 67.2°W

JULY 1957

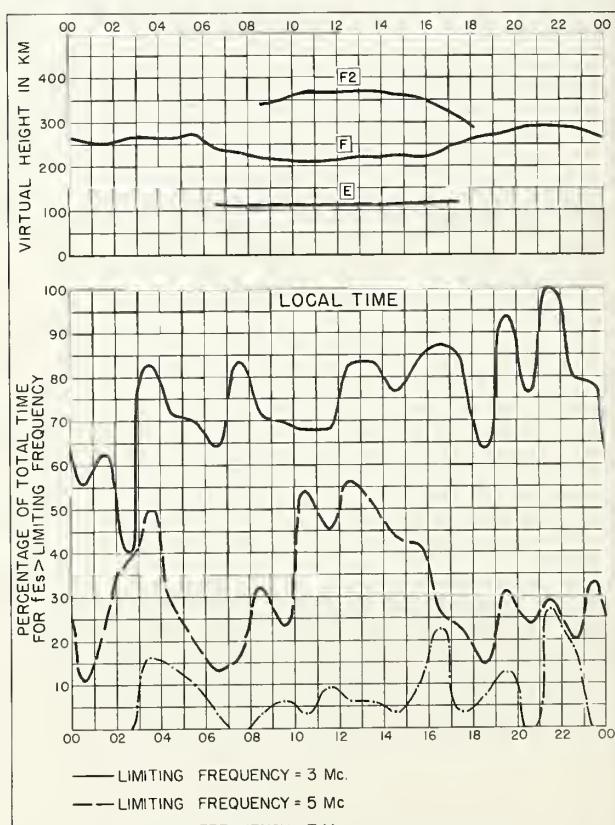
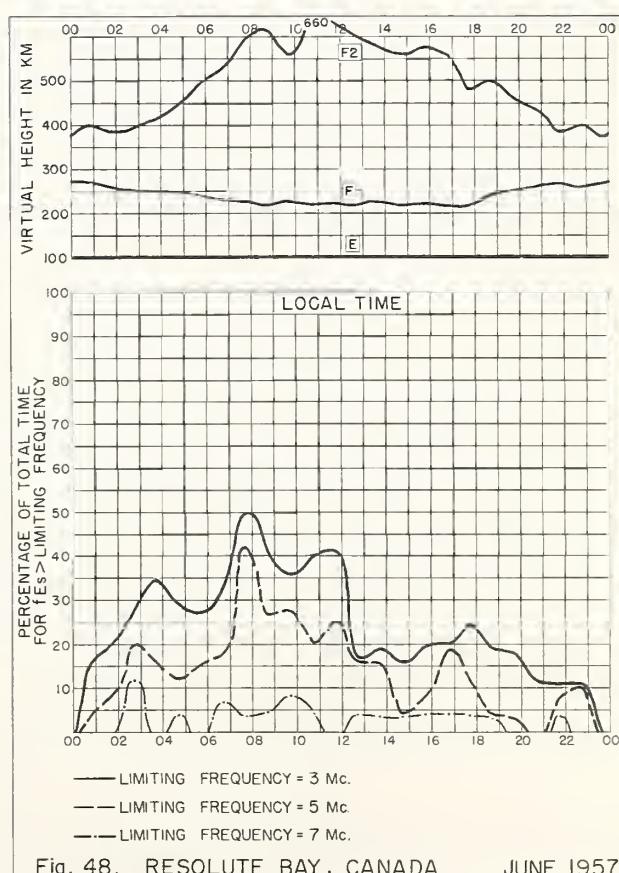
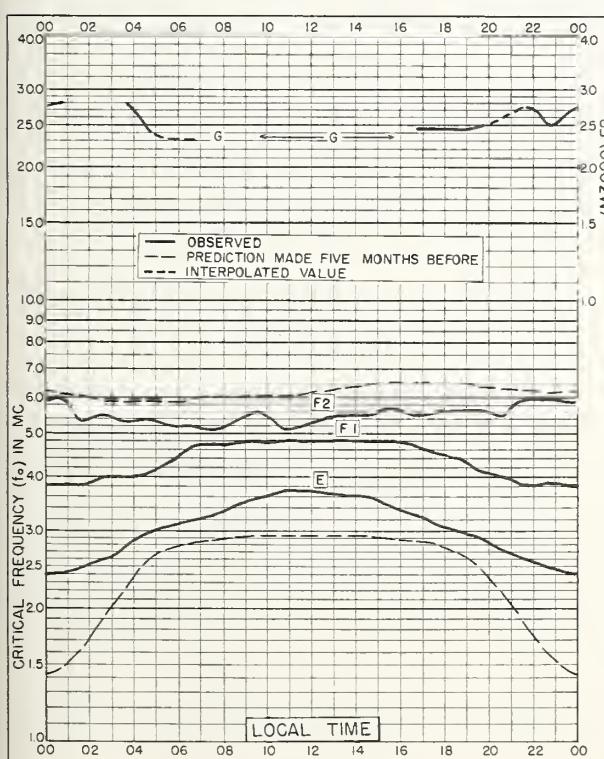
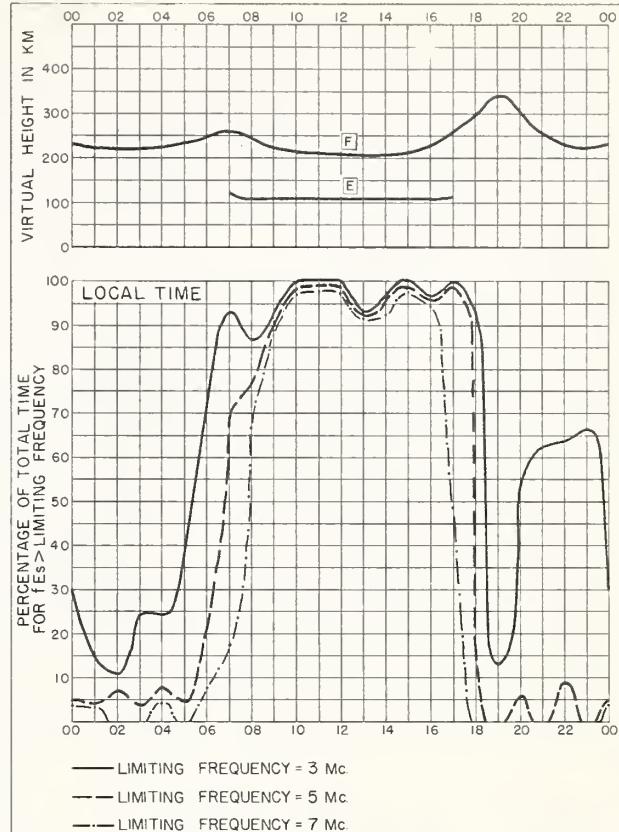
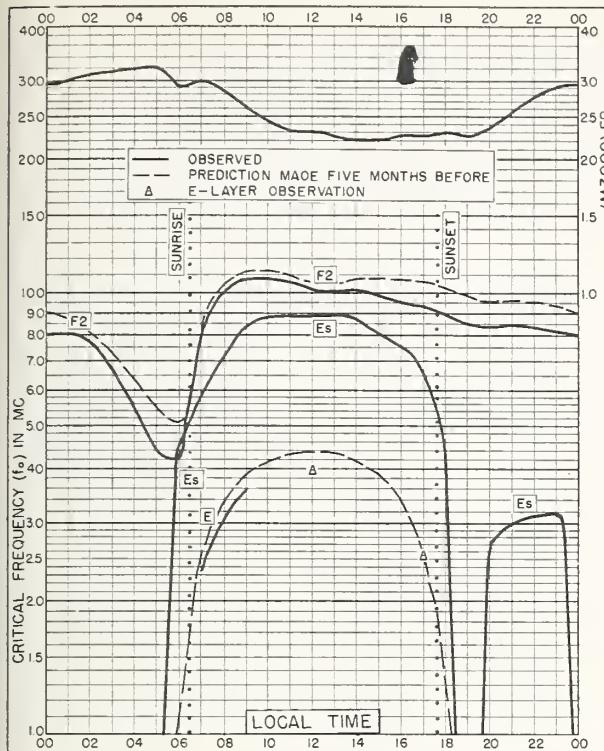


Fig. 44. PUERTO RICO, W.I.

JULY 1957



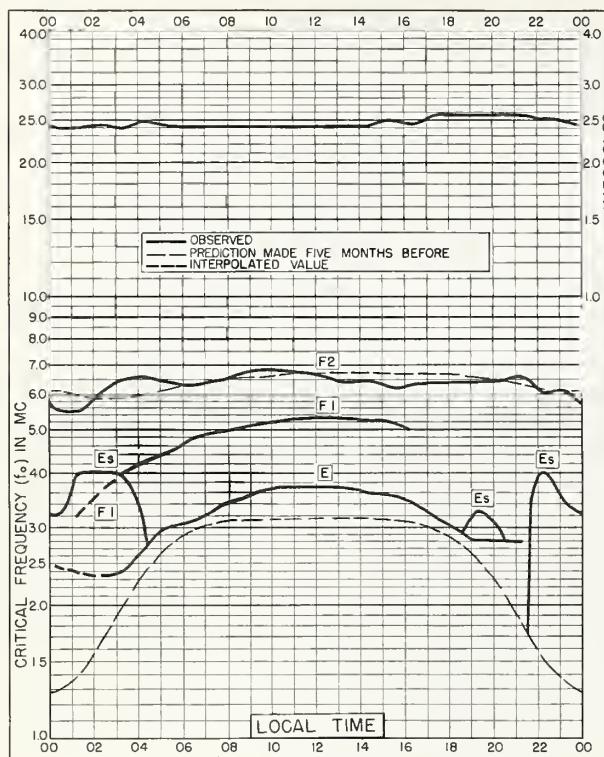


Fig. 49. TROMSO , NORWAY
69.7°N , 19.0°E JUNE 1957

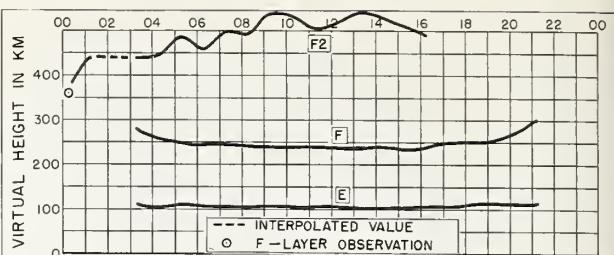


Fig. 50. TROMSO , NORWAY JUNE 1957

NBS 503

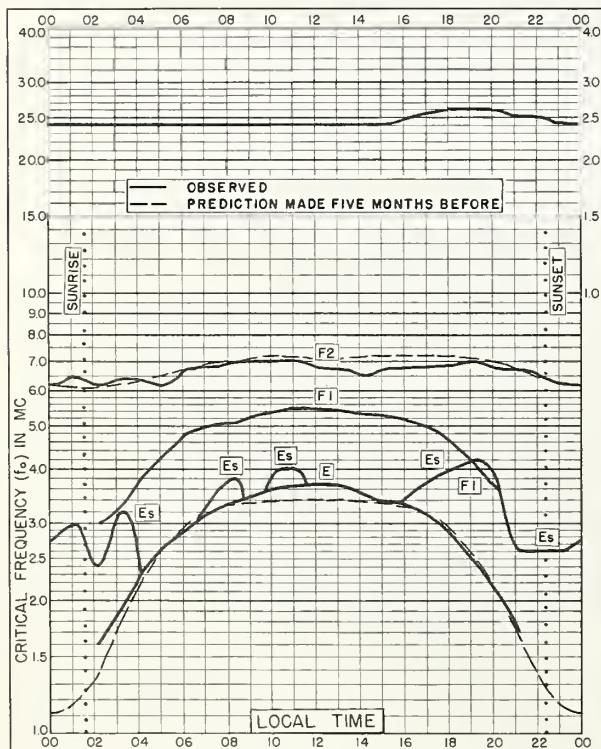


Fig. 51. LYCKSELE , SWEDEN
64.6°N , 18.8°E JUNE 1957

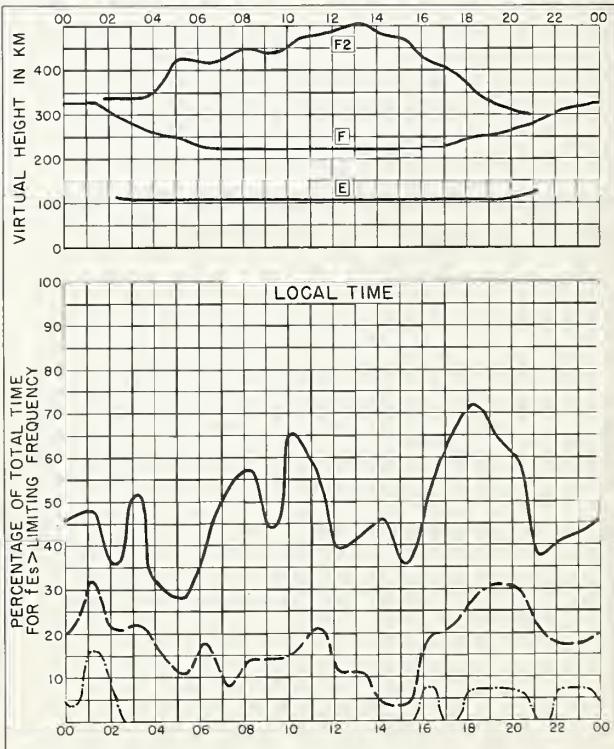
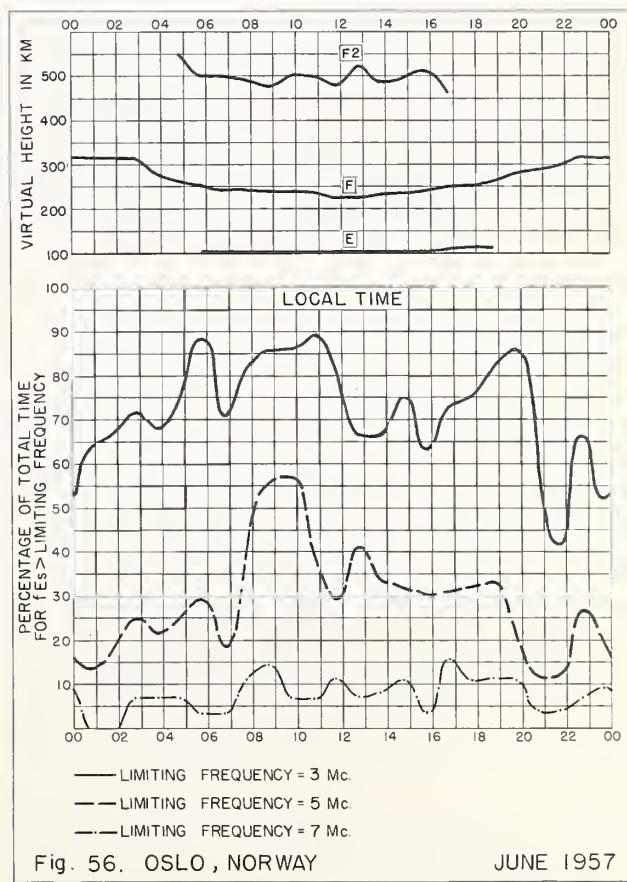
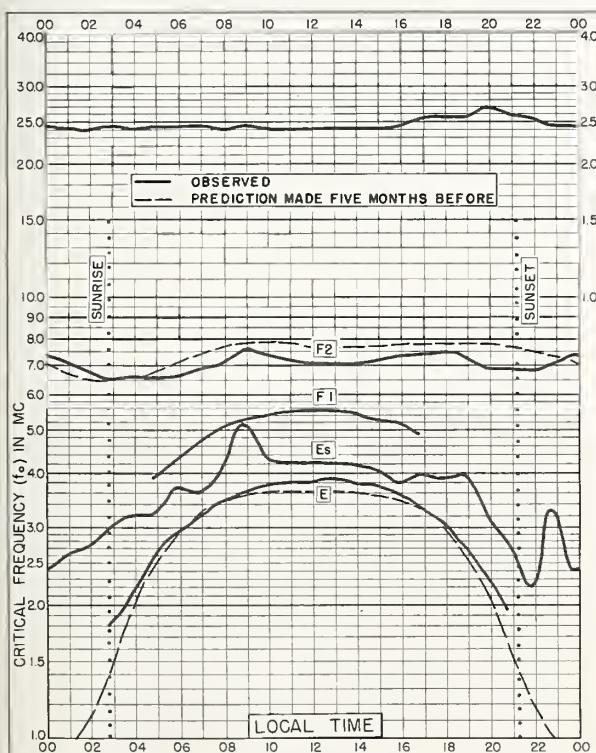
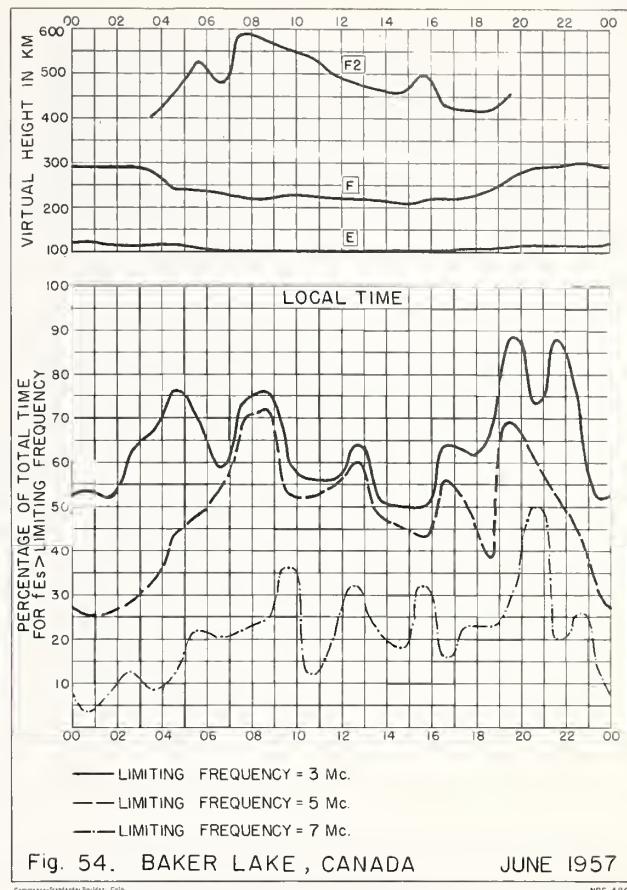
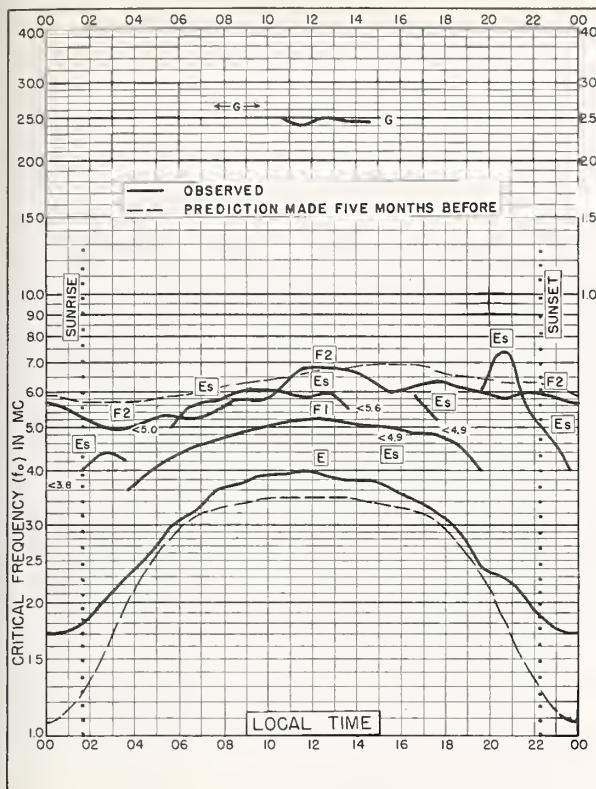
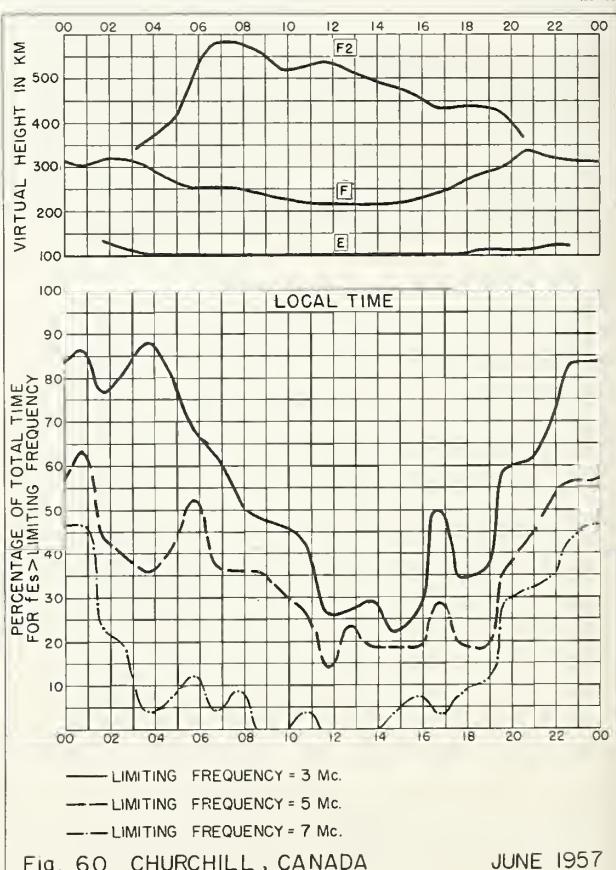
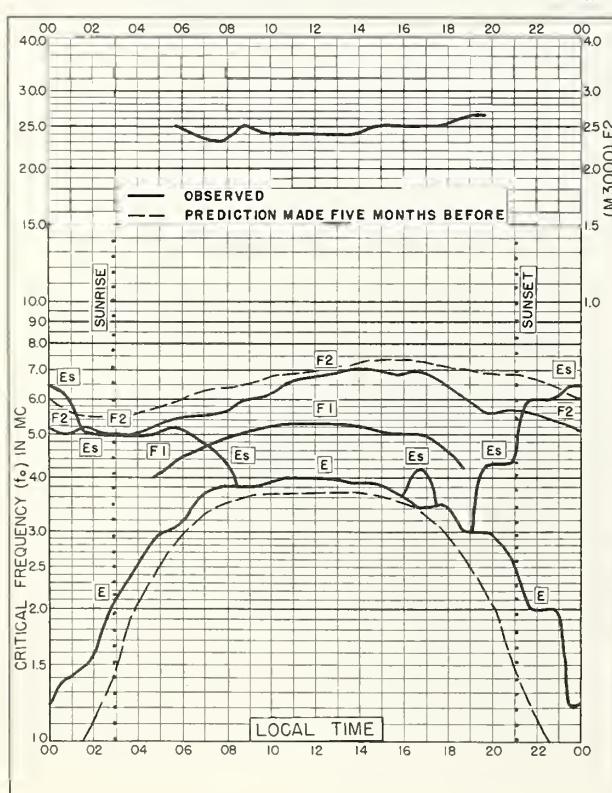
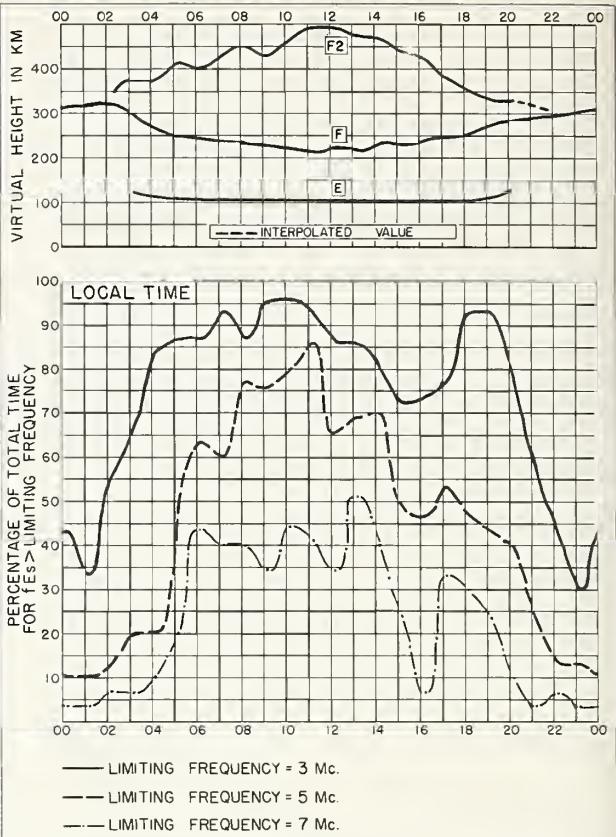
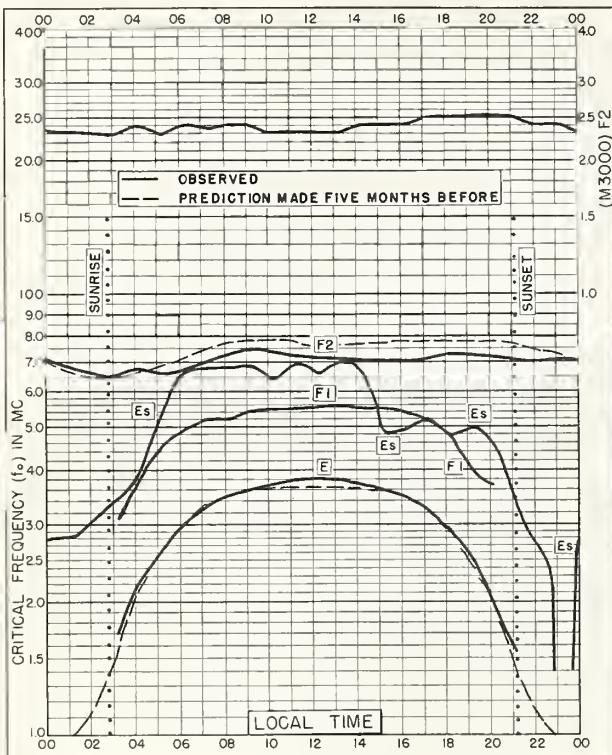


Fig. 52. LYCKSELE , SWEDEN JUNE 1957

NBS 490





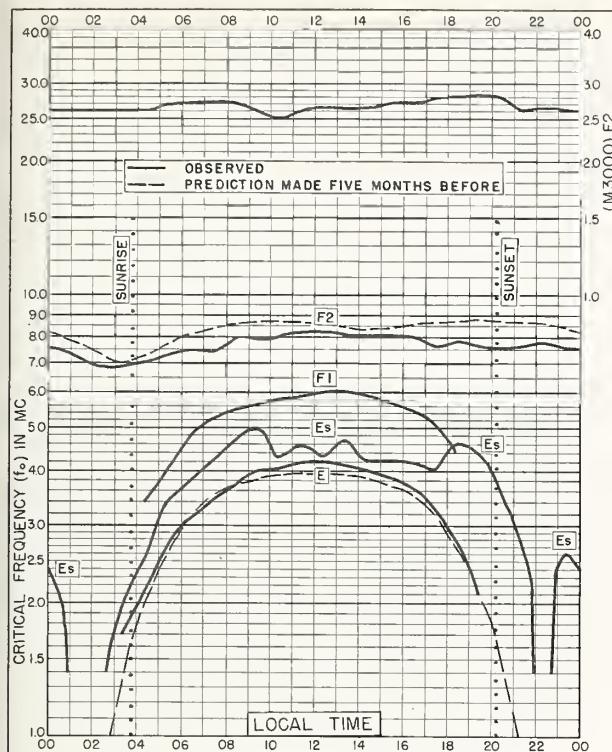


Fig. 61. De BILT, HOLLAND
52.1°N, 5.2°E JUNE 1957

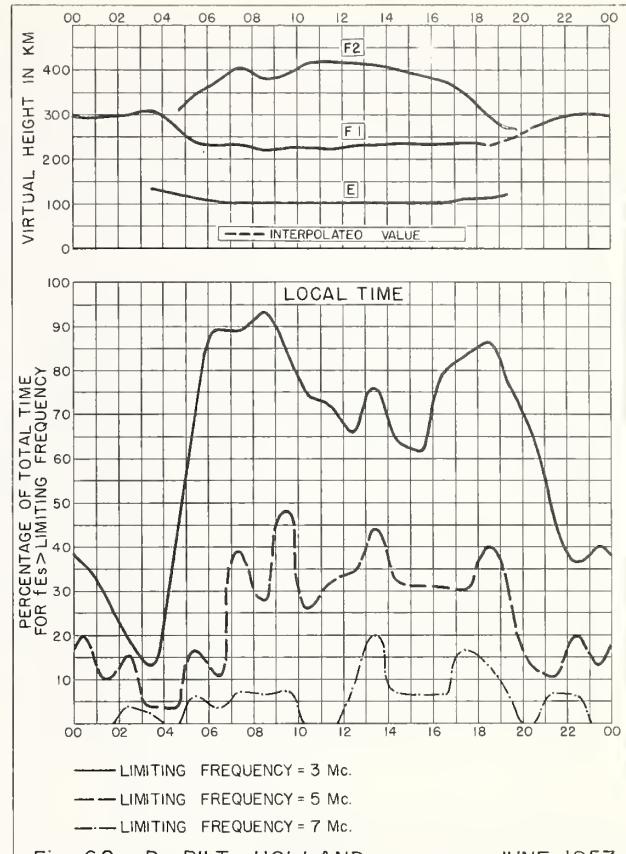


Fig. 62. De BILT, HOLLAND JUNE 1957

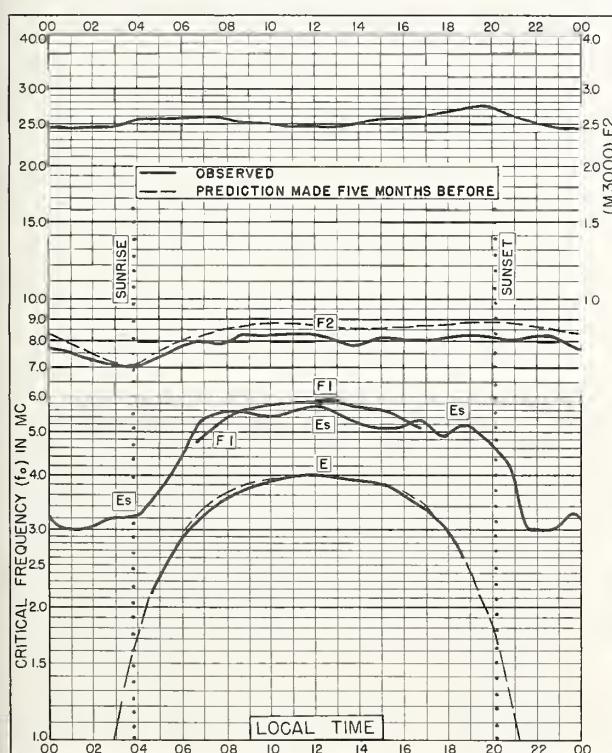


Fig. 63. LINDAU/HARZ, GERMANY
51.6°N, 10.1°E JUNE 1957

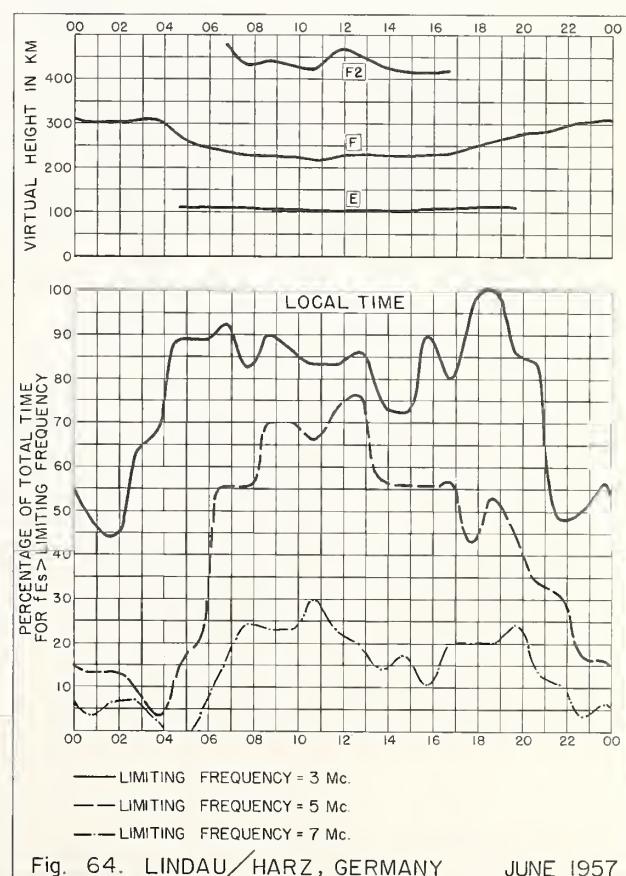


Fig. 64. LINDAU/HARZ, GERMANY JUNE 1957

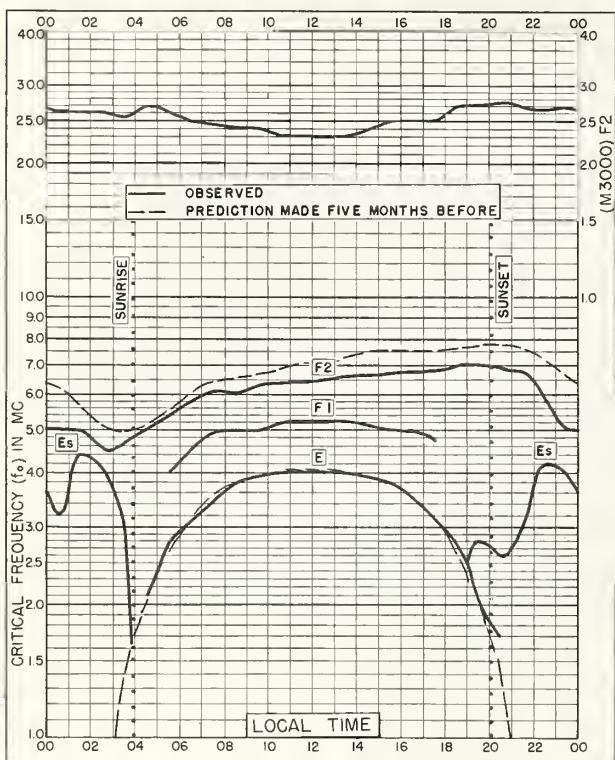


Fig. 65. WINNIPEG, CANADA

49.9°N, 97.4°W

JUNE 1957

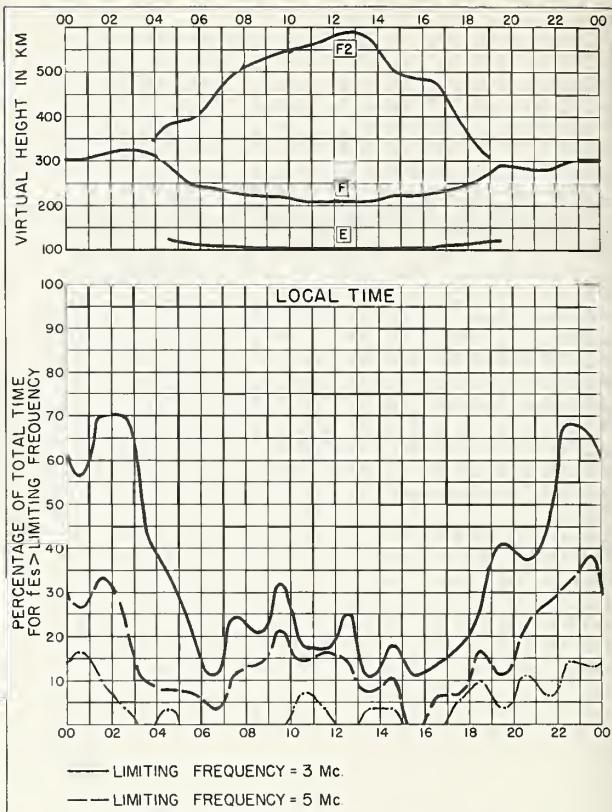


Fig. 66. WINNIPEG, CANADA

JUNE 1957

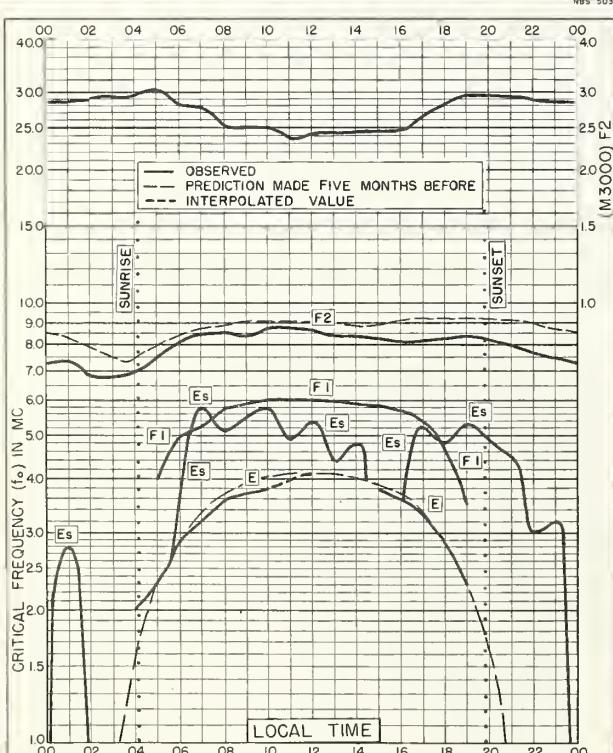


Fig. 67. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

47.4°N, 19.2°E

JUNE 1957

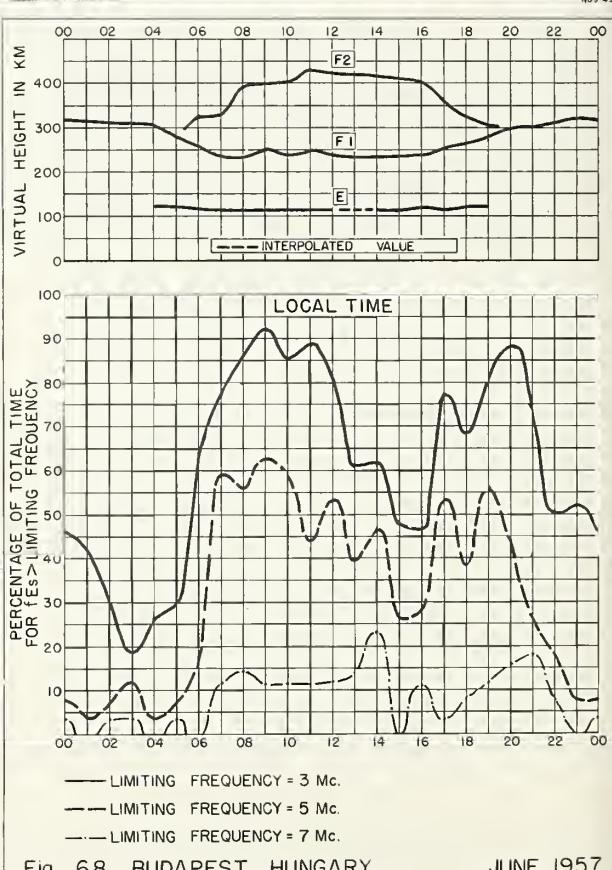


Fig. 68. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

JUNE 1957

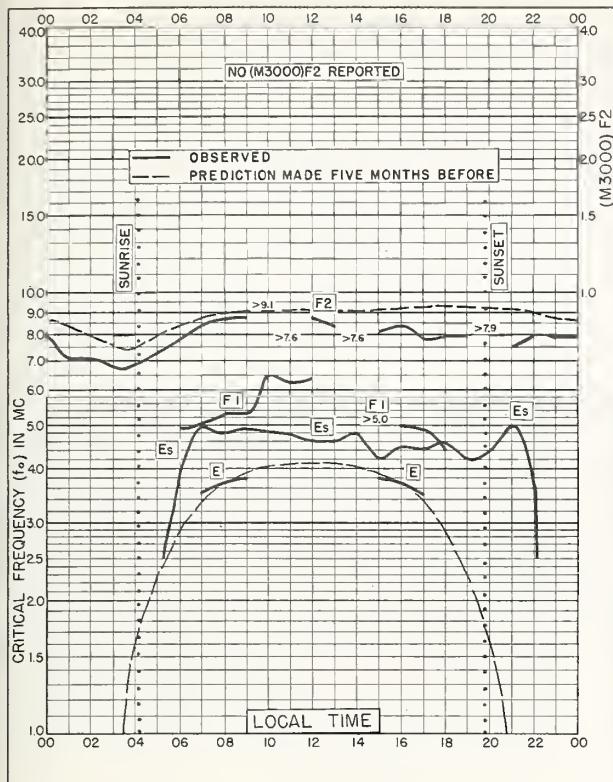


Fig. 69. GRAZ, AUSTRIA
47.1°N, 15.5°E

JUNE 1957

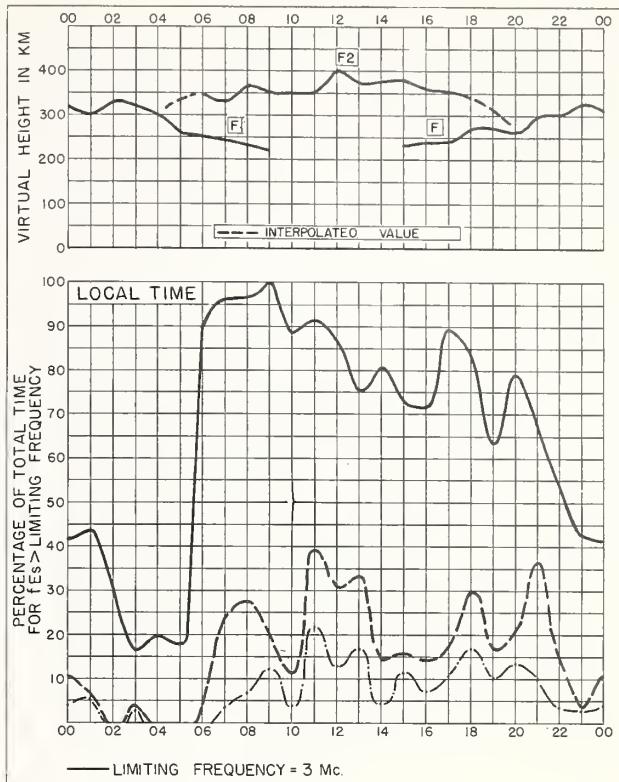


Fig. 70. GRAZ, AUSTRIA

JUNE 1957

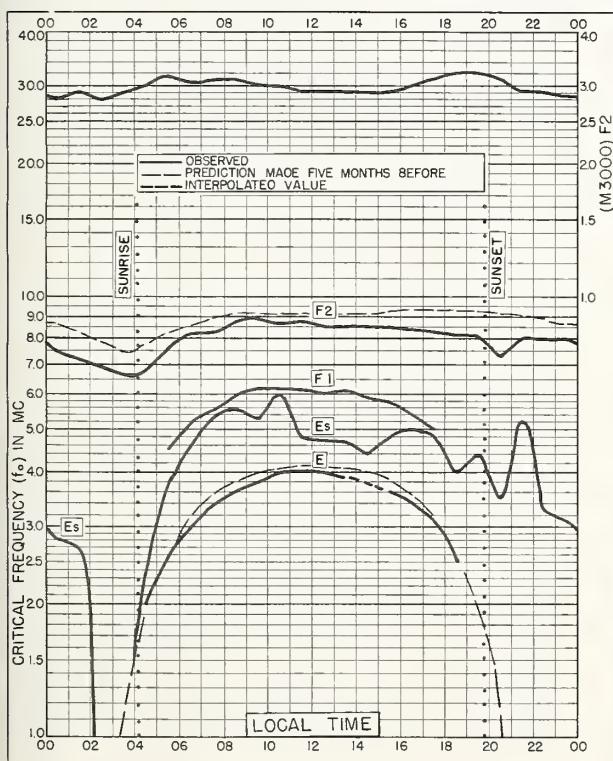


Fig. 71. SCHWARZENBURG, SWITZERLAND
46.8°N, 7.3°E

JUNE 1957

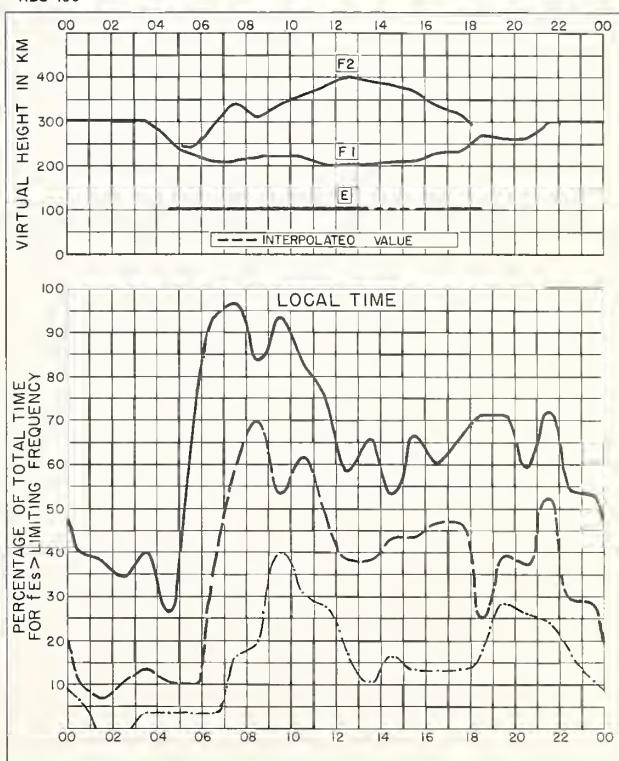


Fig. 72. SCHWARZENBURG, SWITZERLAND

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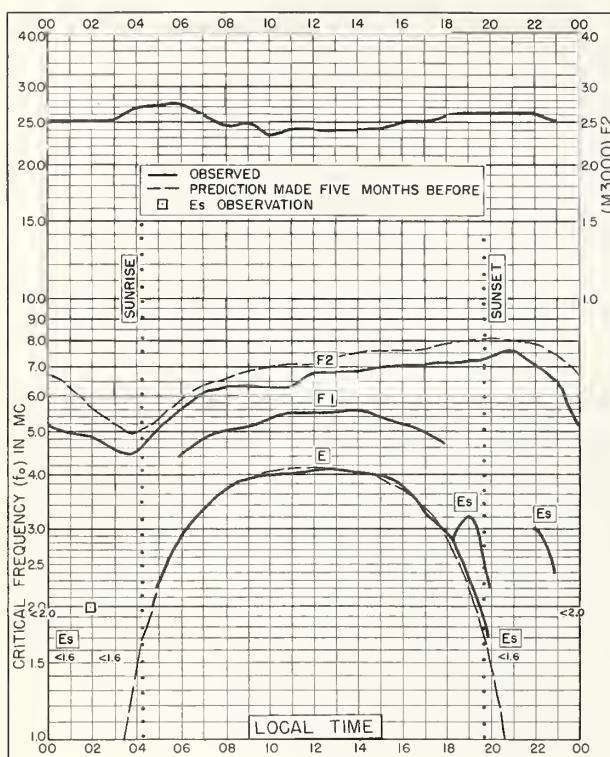


Fig. 73. OTTAWA, CANADA
45.4°N, 75.9°W JUNE 1957

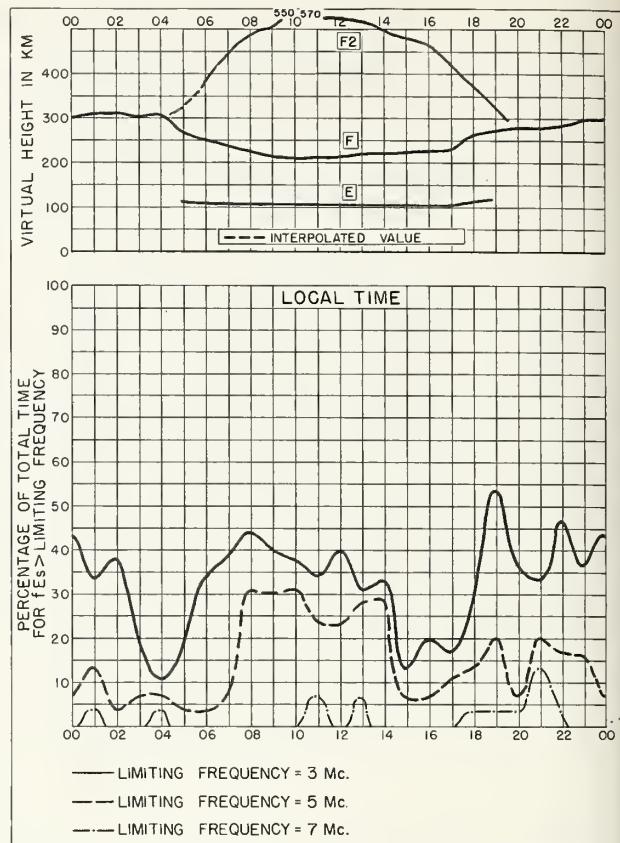


Fig. 74. OTTAWA, CANADA JUNE 1957

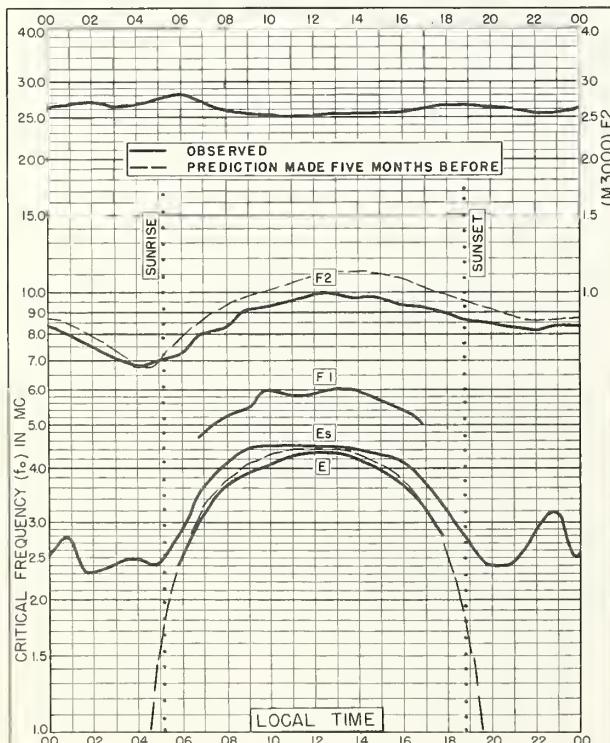


Fig. 75. GRAND BAHAMA I.
26.6°N, 78.2°W JUNE 1957

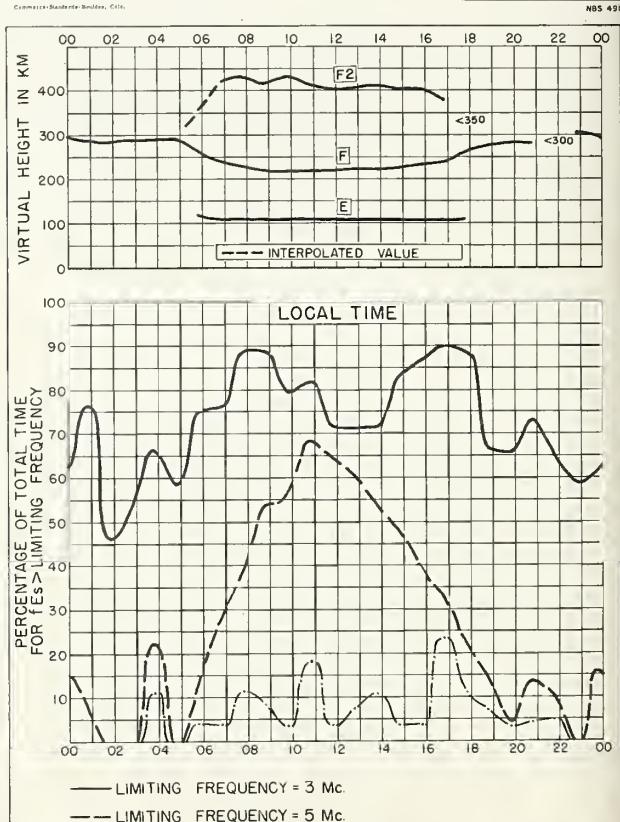


Fig. 76. GRAND BAHAMA I. JUNE 1957

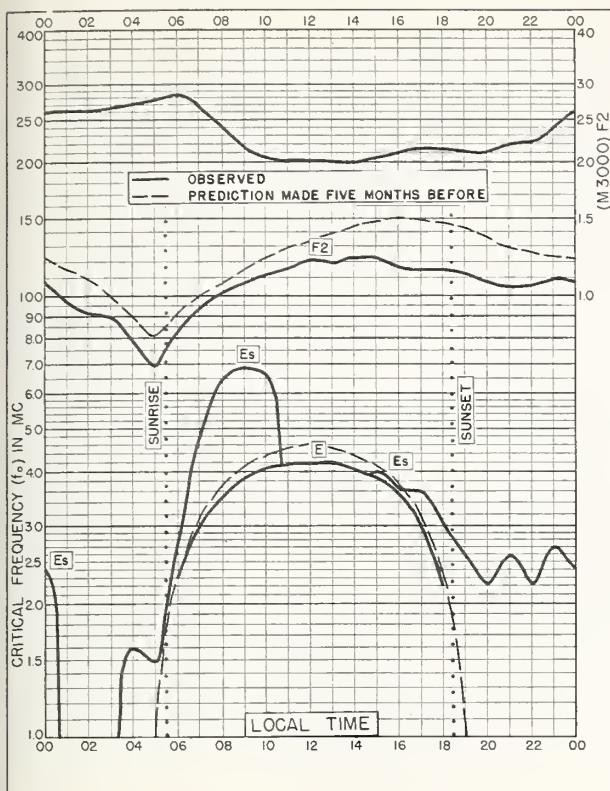


Fig. 77. BAGUIO, P.I.
16.4°N, 120.6°E

JUNE 1957

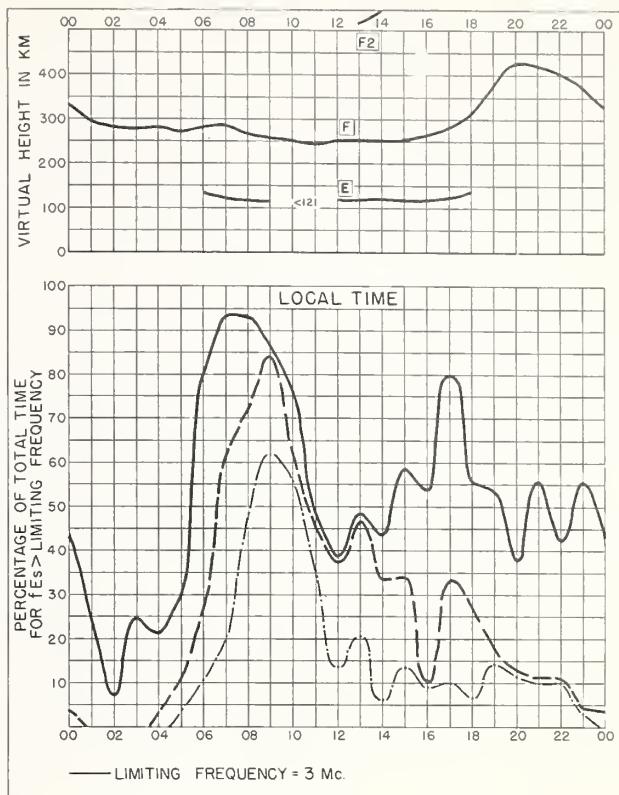


Fig. 78. BAGUIO, P.I.

JUNE 1957

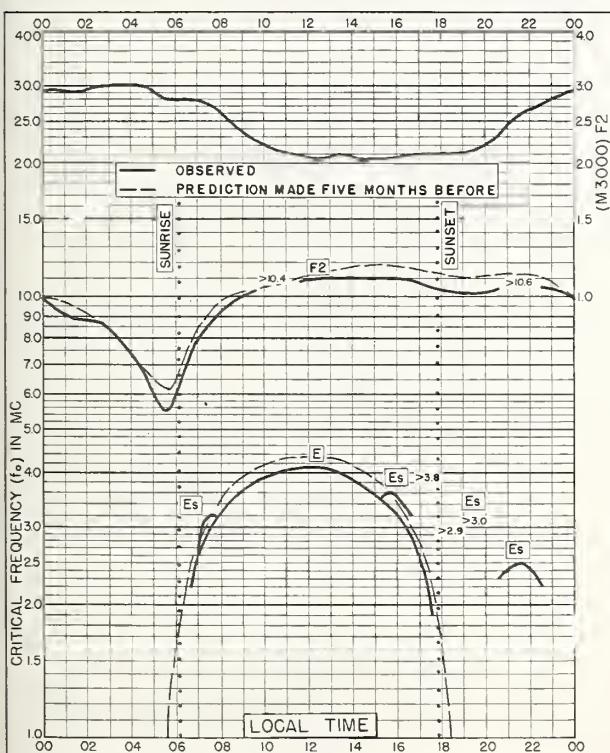


Fig. 79. TALARA, PERU
4.6°S, 81.3°W

JUNE 1957

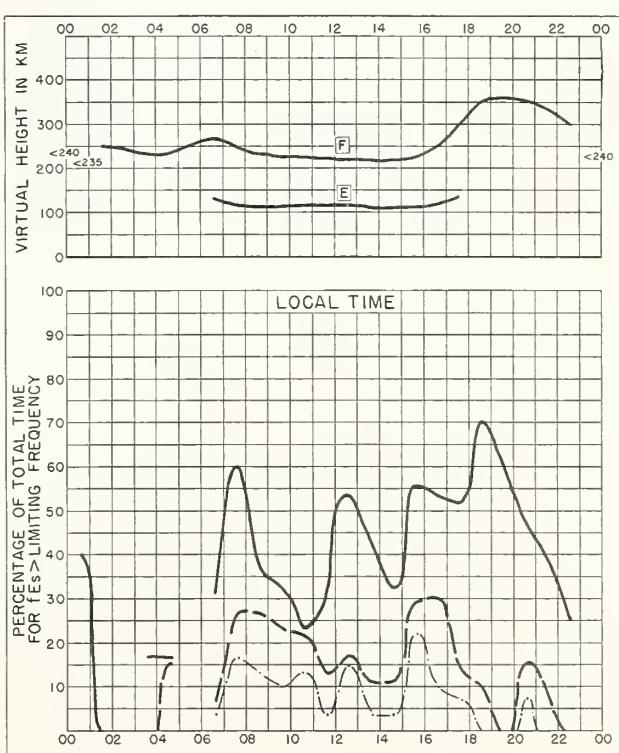
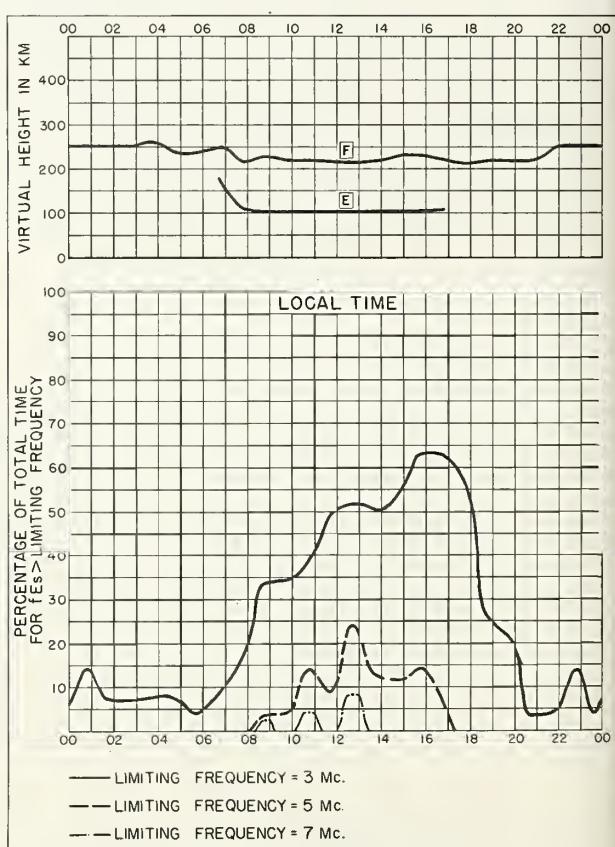
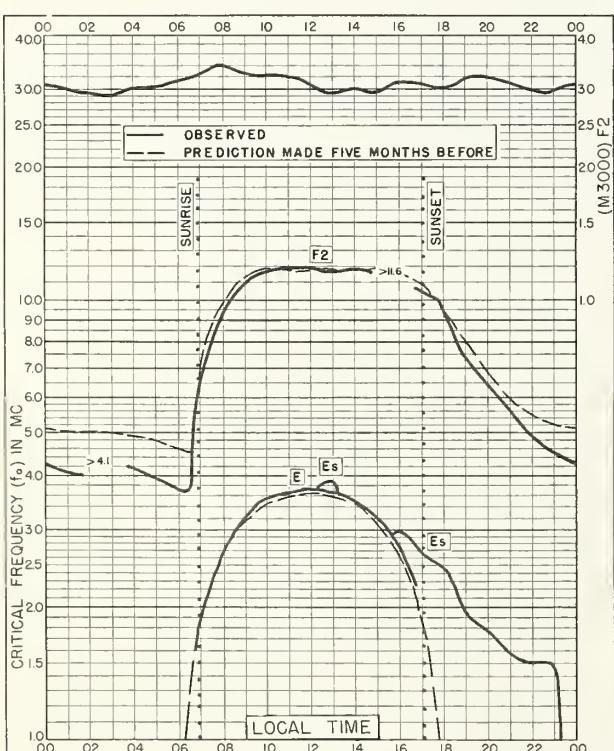
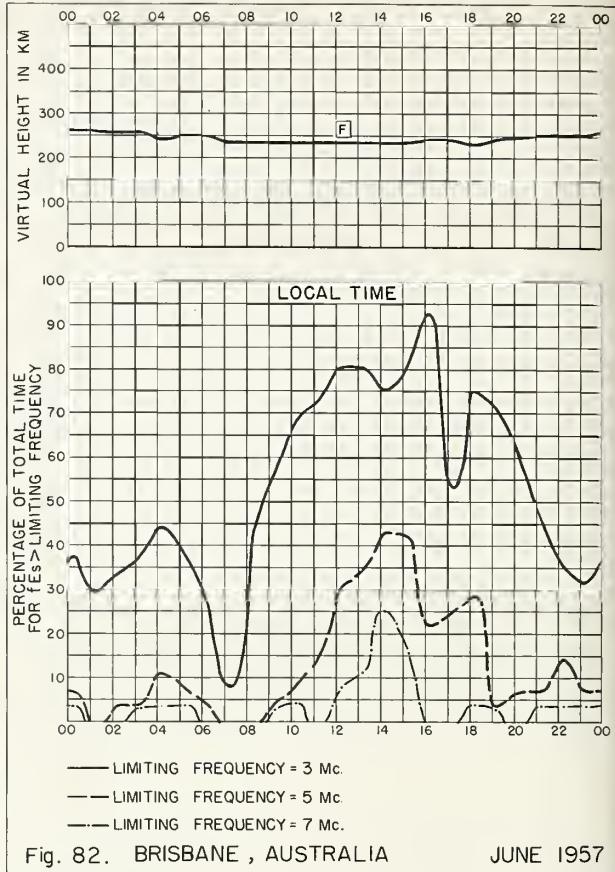
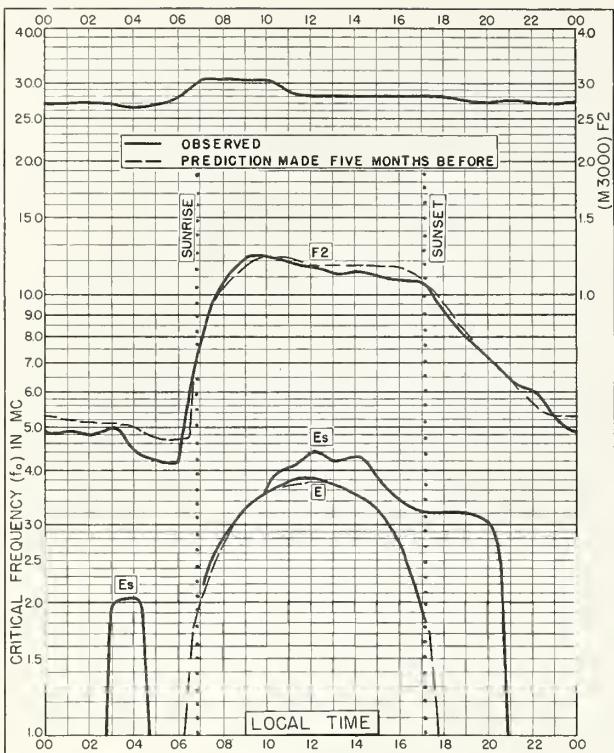
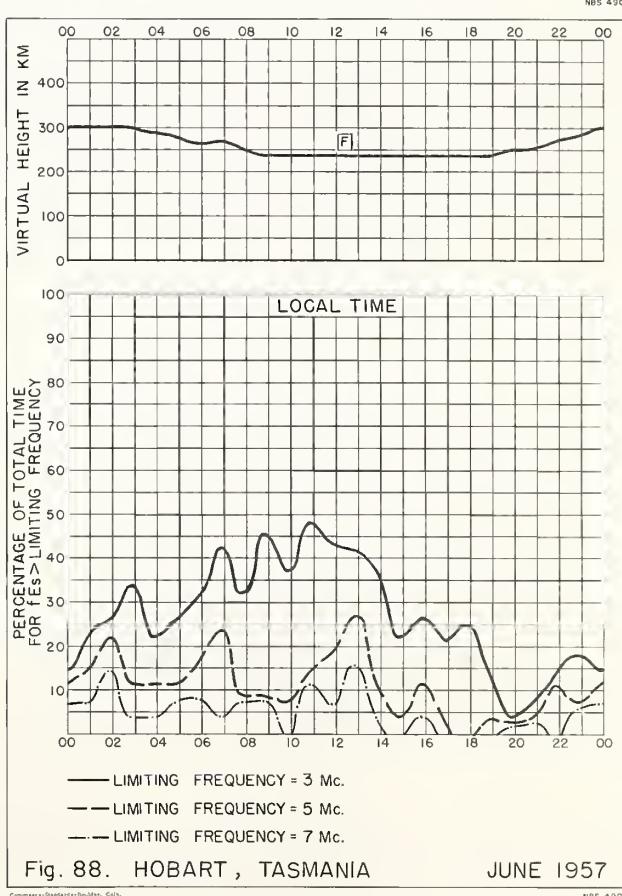
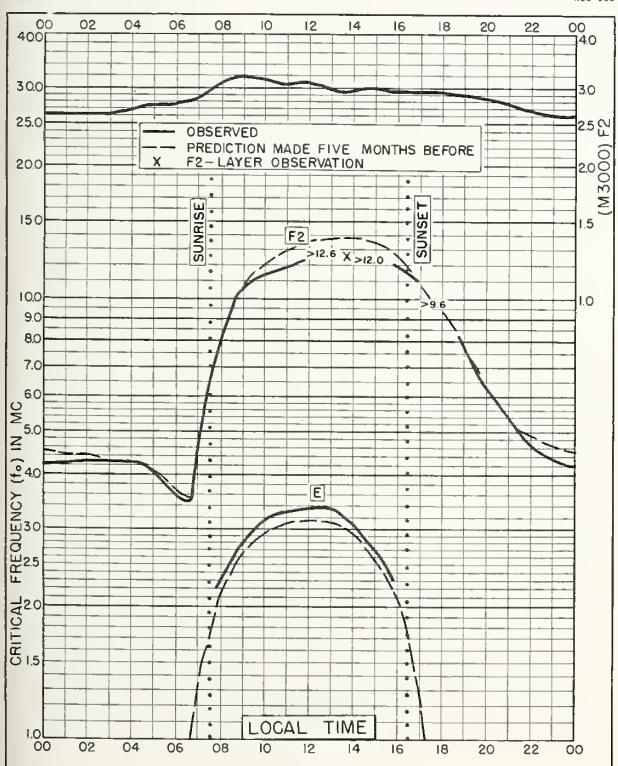
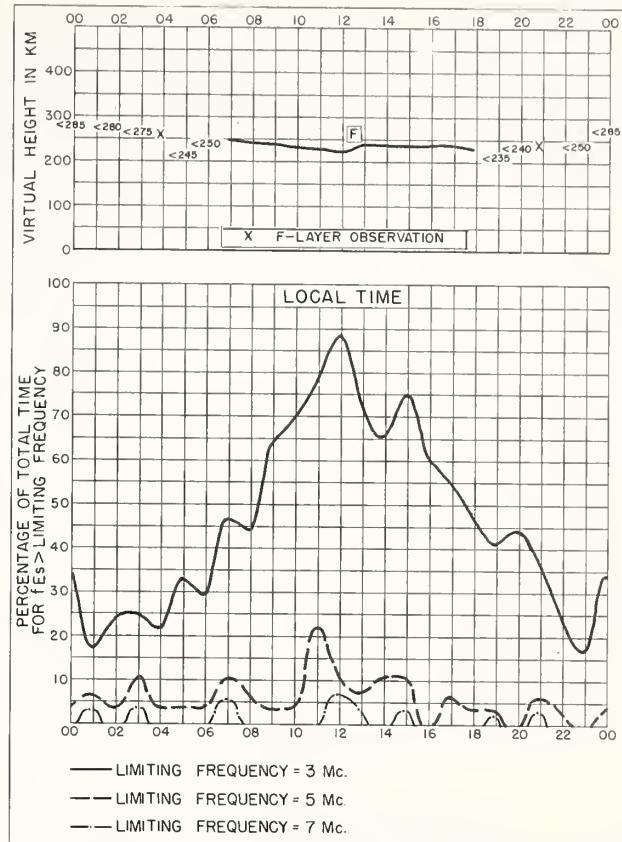
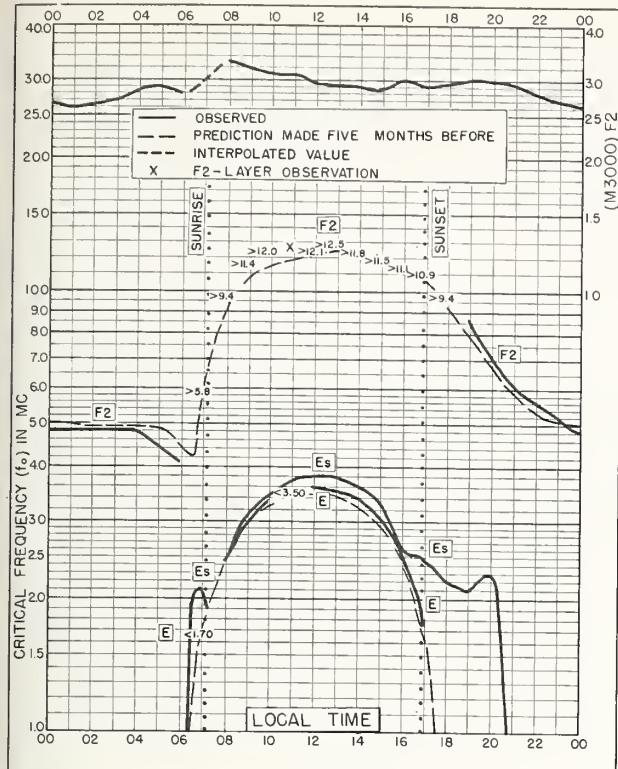


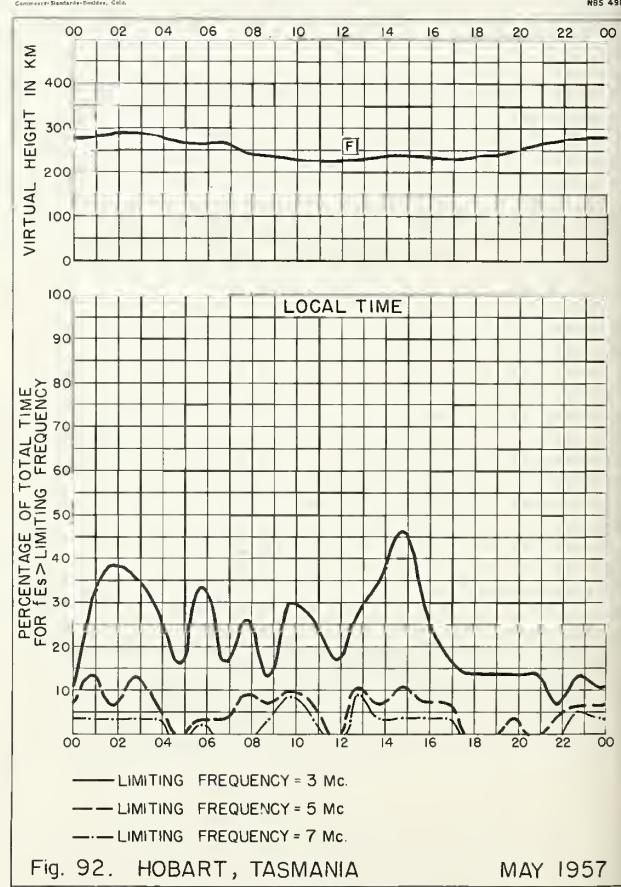
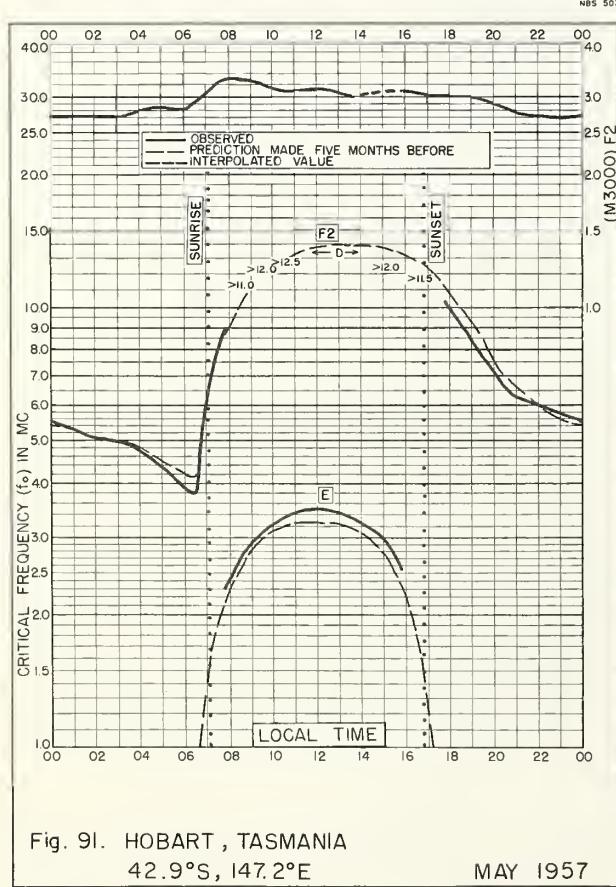
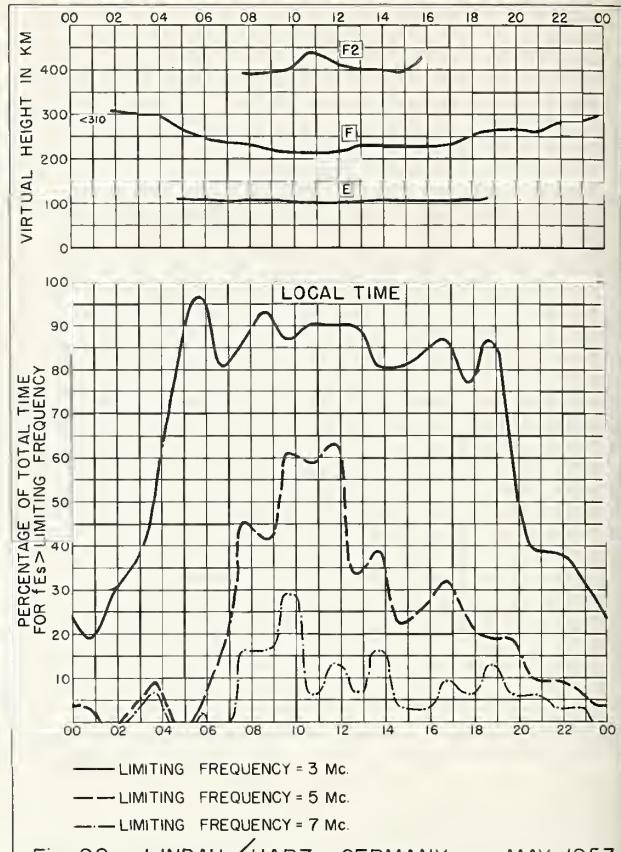
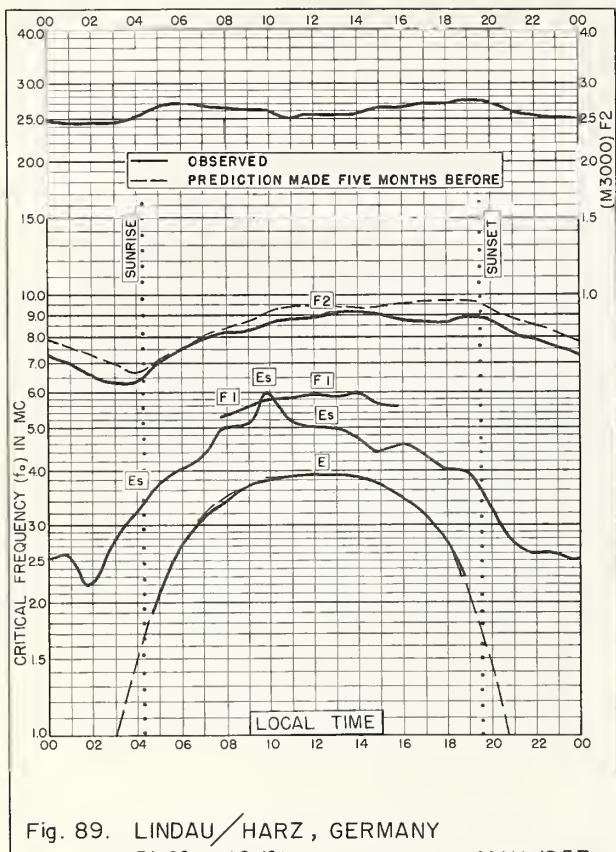
Fig. 80. TALARA, PERU

JUNE 1957

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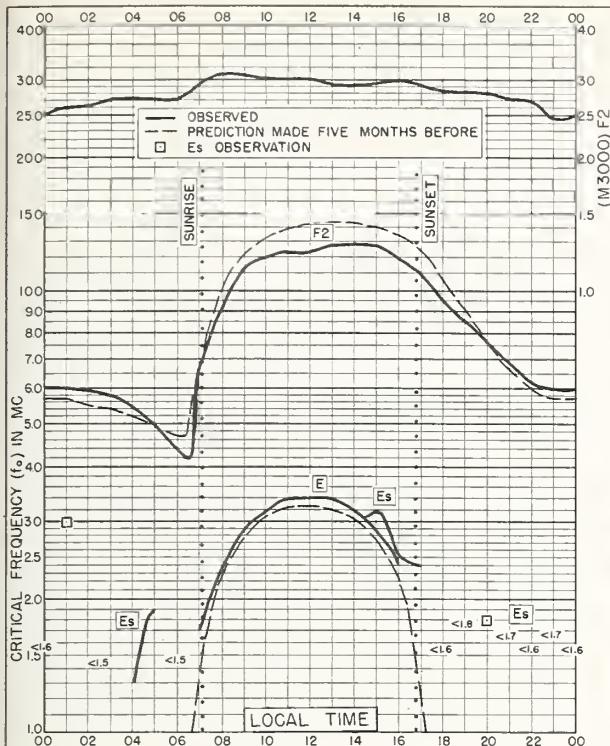


Fig. 93. CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND
43.6°S, 172.8°E MAY 1957

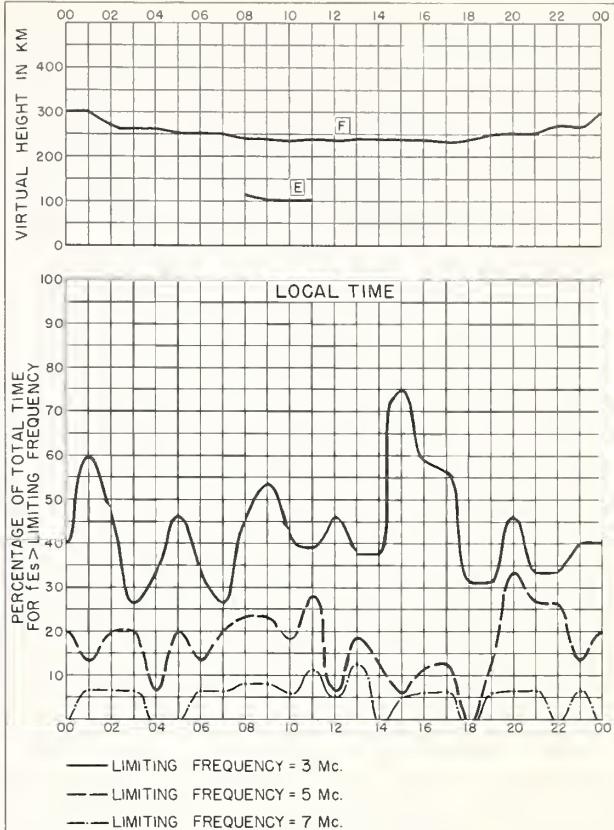


Fig. 94. CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND MAY 1957

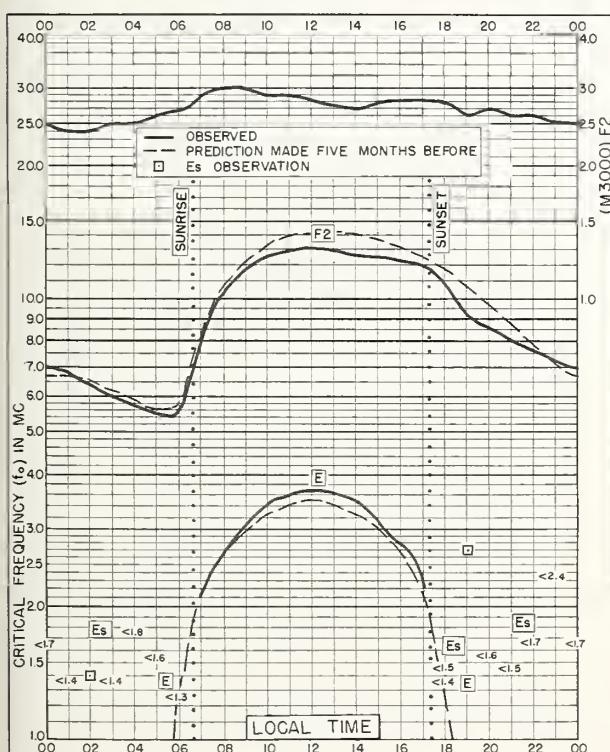


Fig. 95. CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND
43.6°S, 172.8°E APRIL 1957

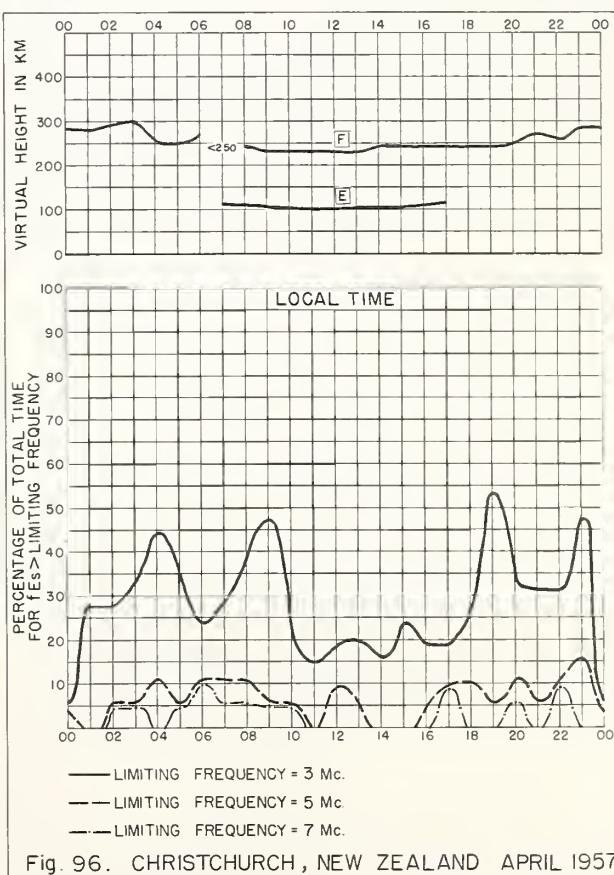
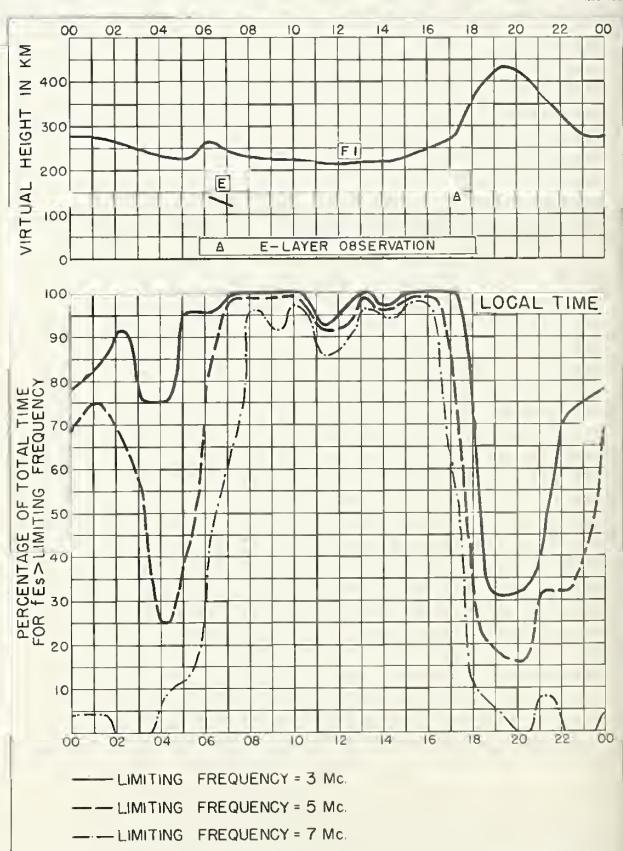
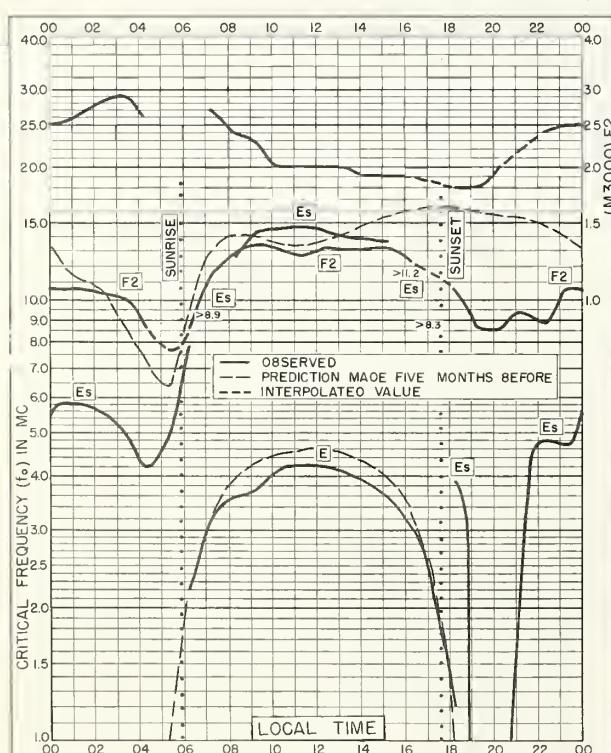
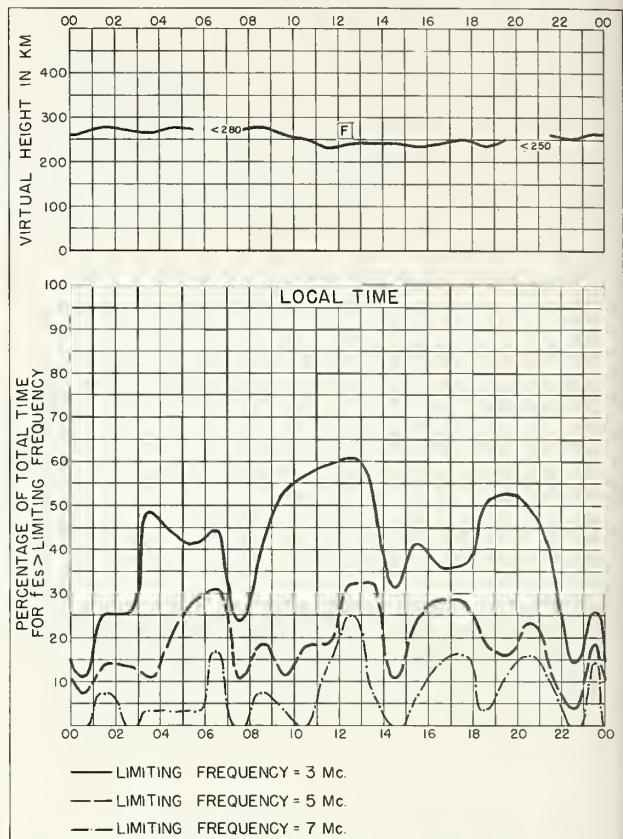
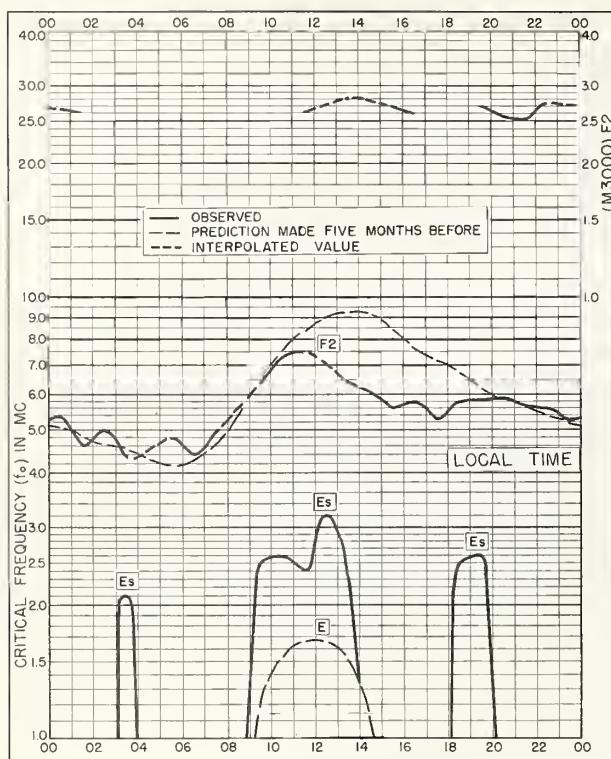
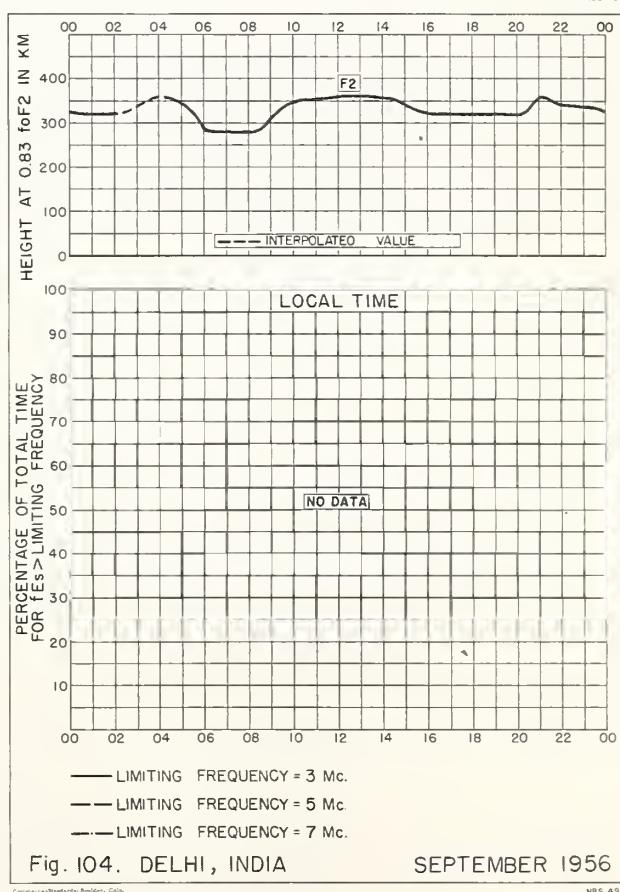
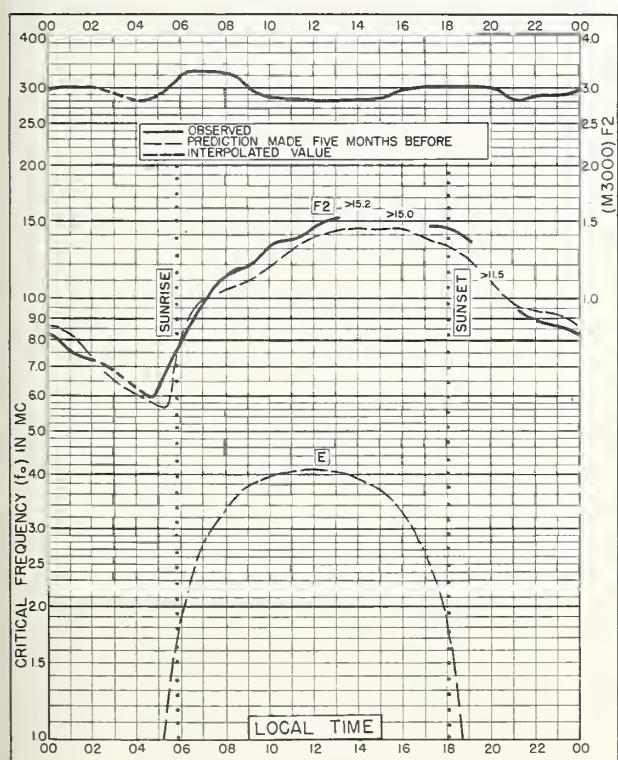
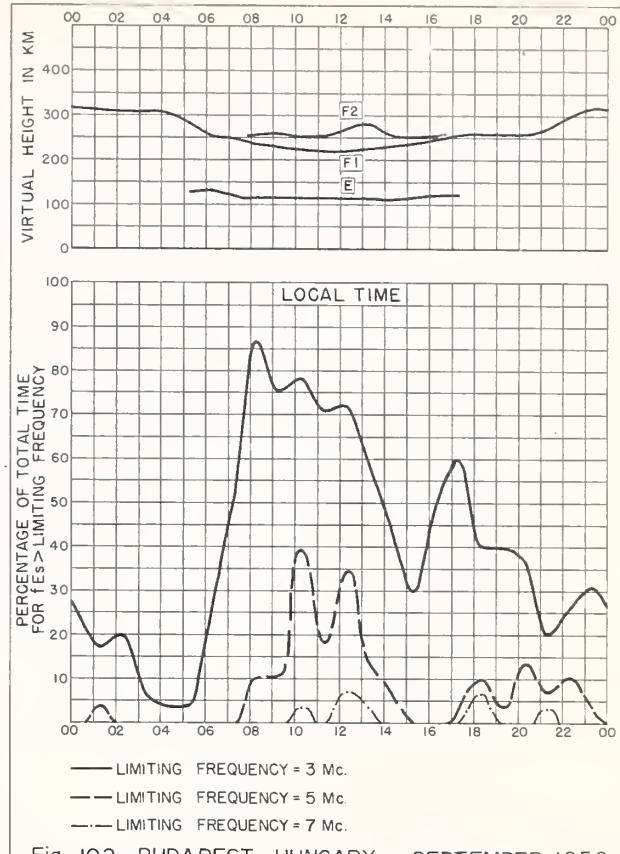
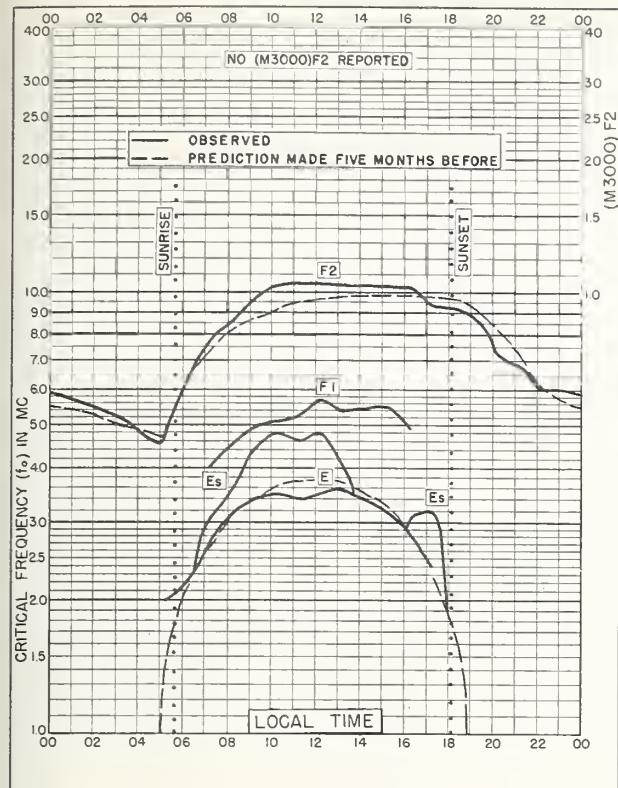
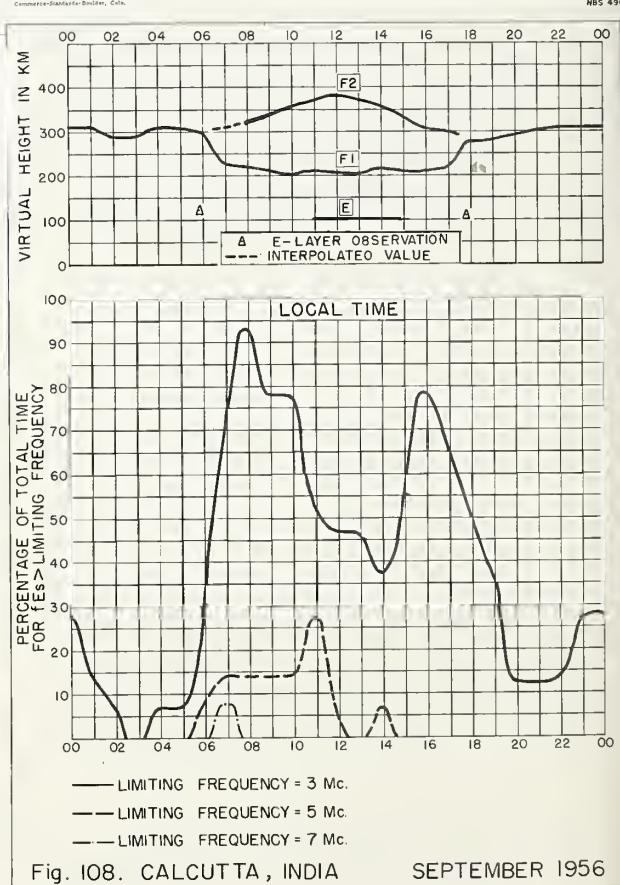
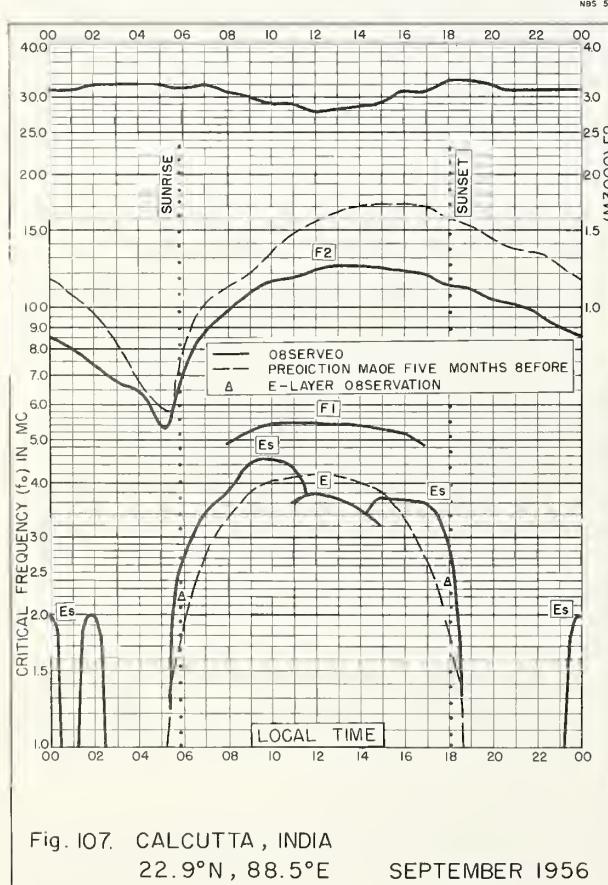
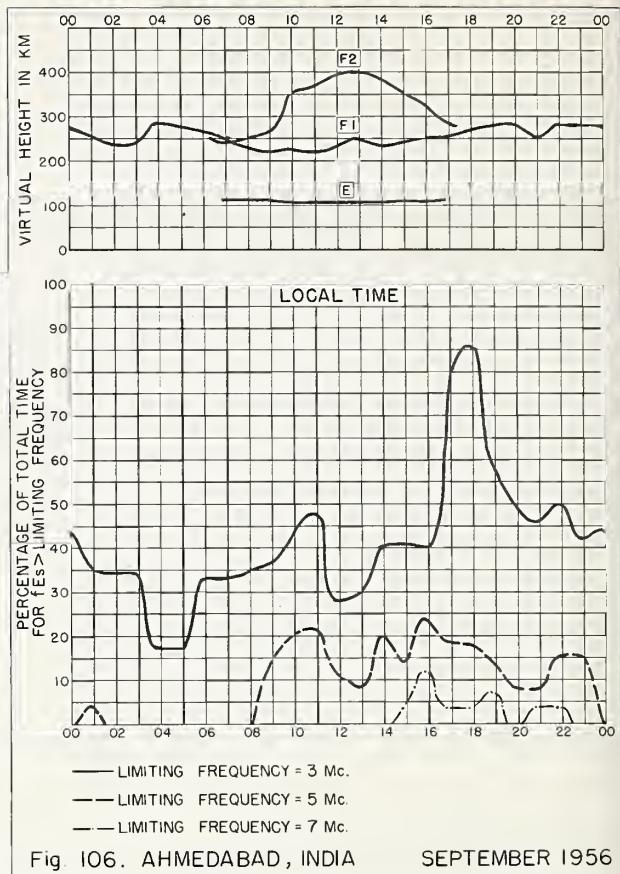
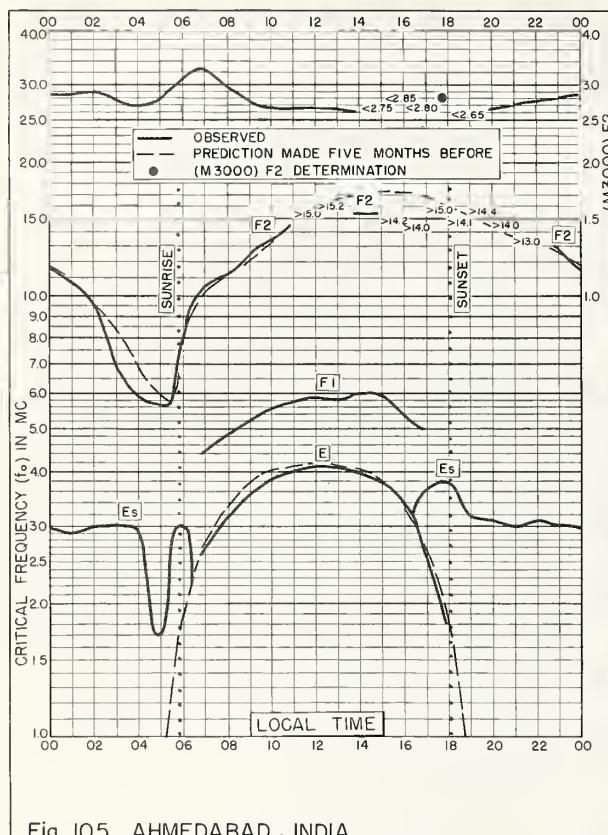


Fig. 96. CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND APRIL 1957







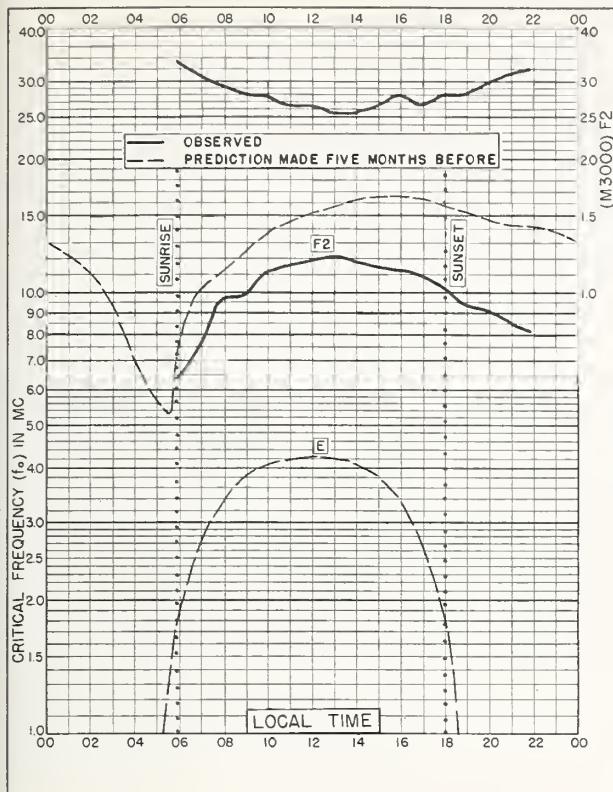


Fig. 109. BOMBAY, INDIA
19.0°N, 73.0°E SEPTEMBER 1956

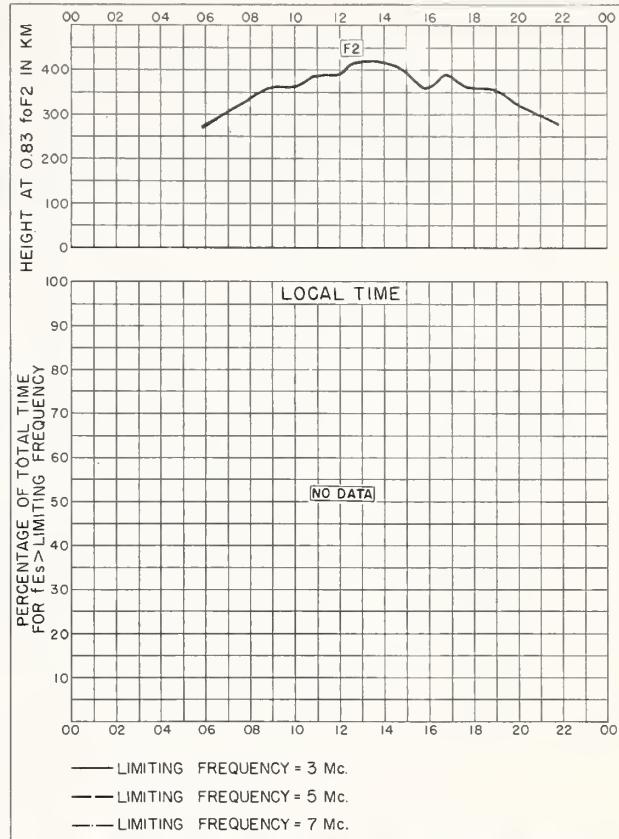


Fig. 110. BOMBAY, INDIA SEPTEMBER 1956

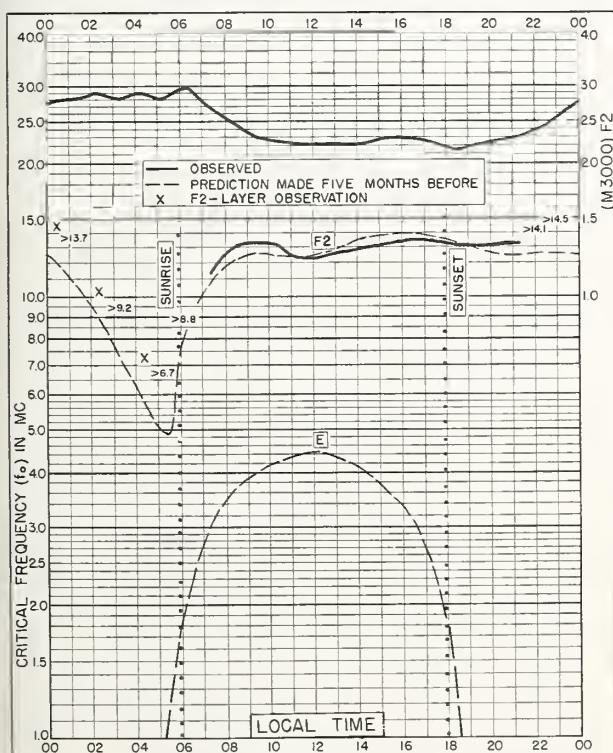


Fig. III. MADRAS, INDIA
13.0°N, 80.2°E SEPTEMBER 1956

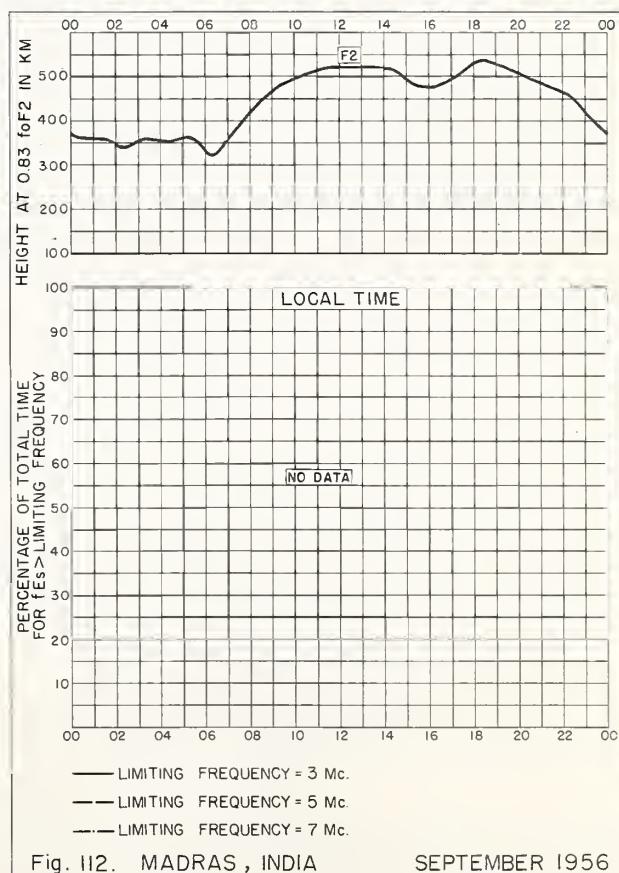
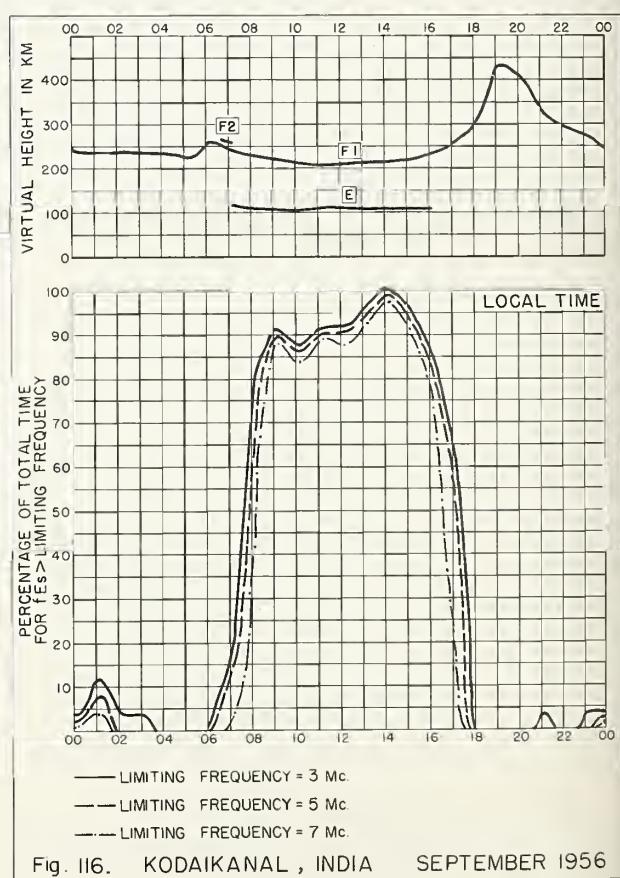
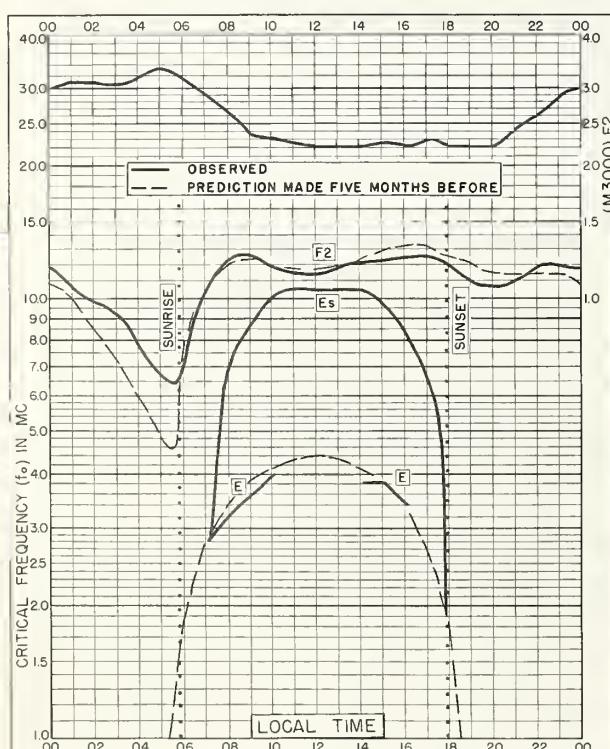
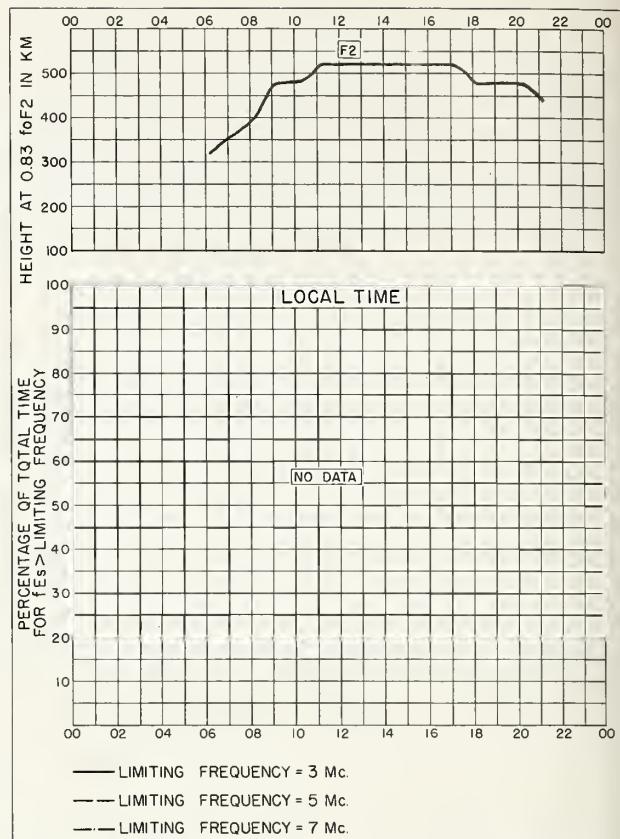
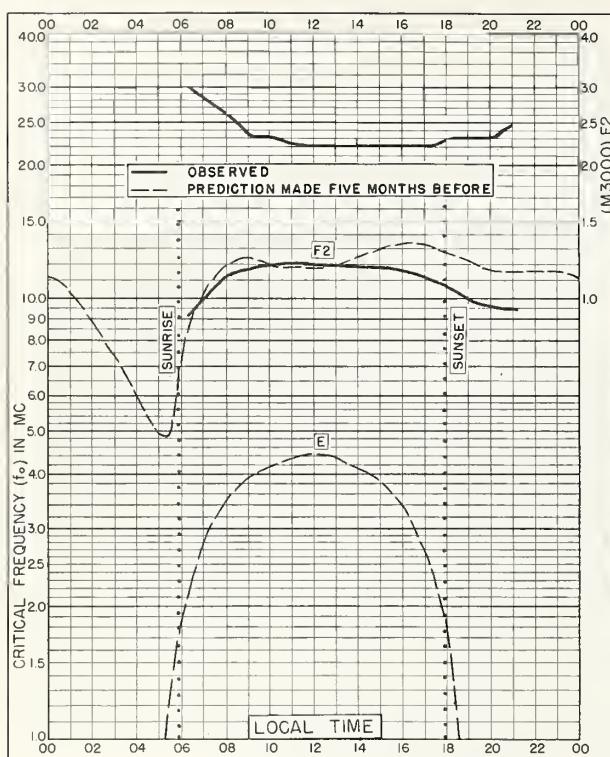


Fig. II2. MADRAS, INDIA SEPTEMBER 1956



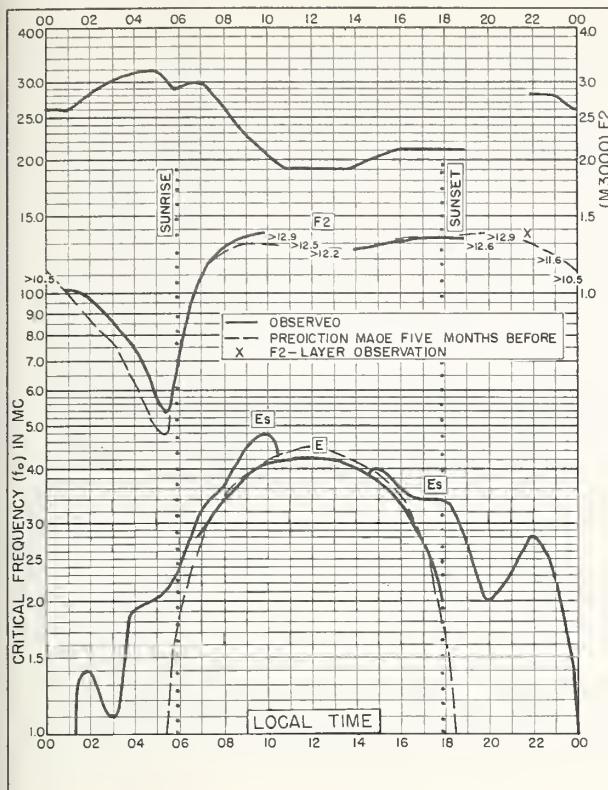


Fig. 117. SINGAPORE, BRITISH MALAYA
1.3°N, 103.8°E SEPTEMBER 1956

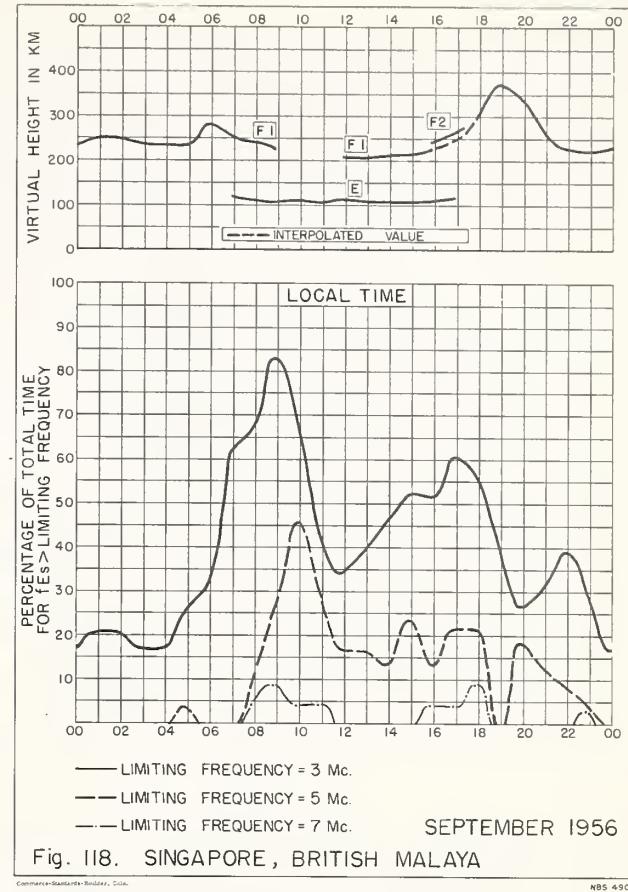


Fig. 118. SINGAPORE, BRITISH MALAYA

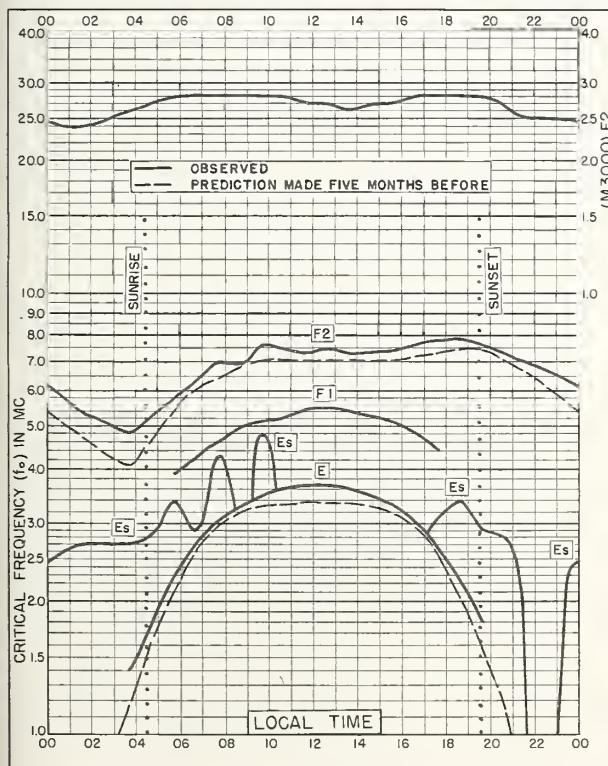


Fig. 119. INVERNESS, SCOTLAND
57.4°N, 4.2°W AUGUST 1956

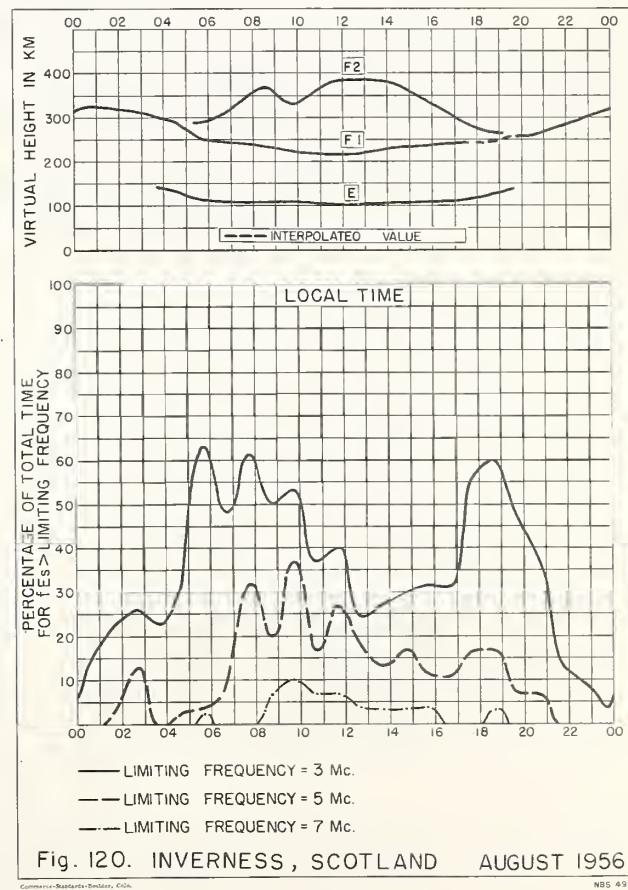


Fig. 120. INVERNESS, SCOTLAND AUGUST 1956

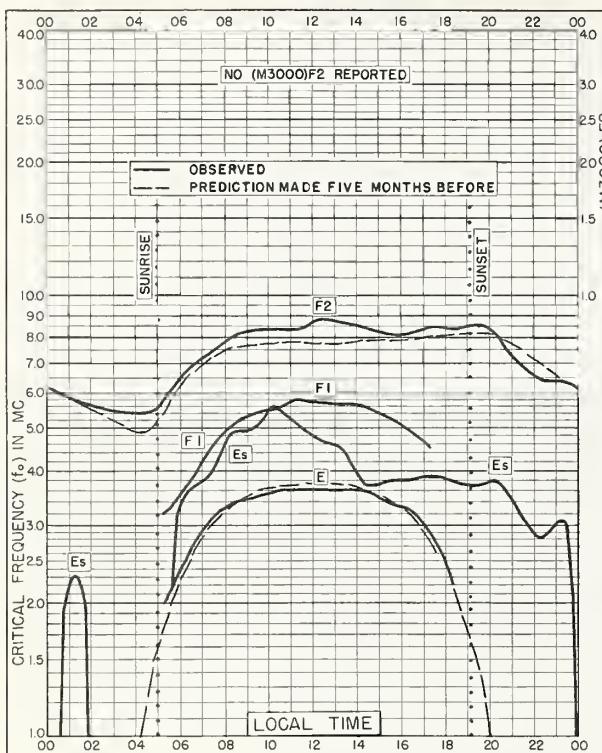


Fig. 121. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
47.4°N, 19.2°E AUGUST 1956

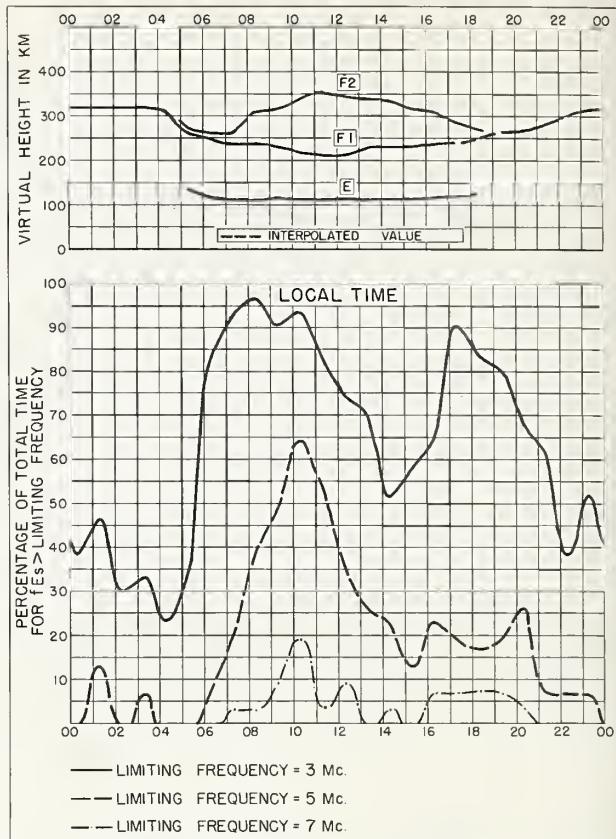


Fig. 122. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY AUGUST 1956

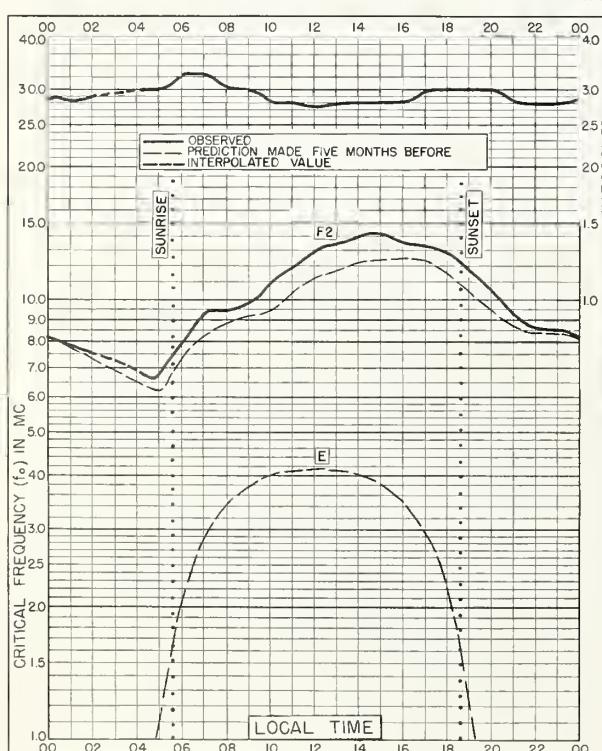


Fig. 123. DELHI, INDIA
28.6°N, 77.1°E AUGUST 1956

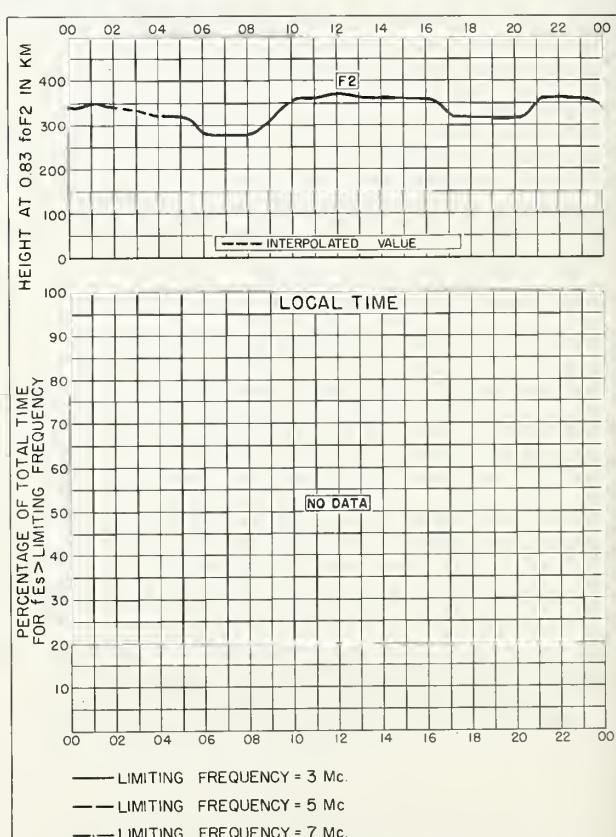


Fig. 124. DELHI, INDIA AUGUST 1956

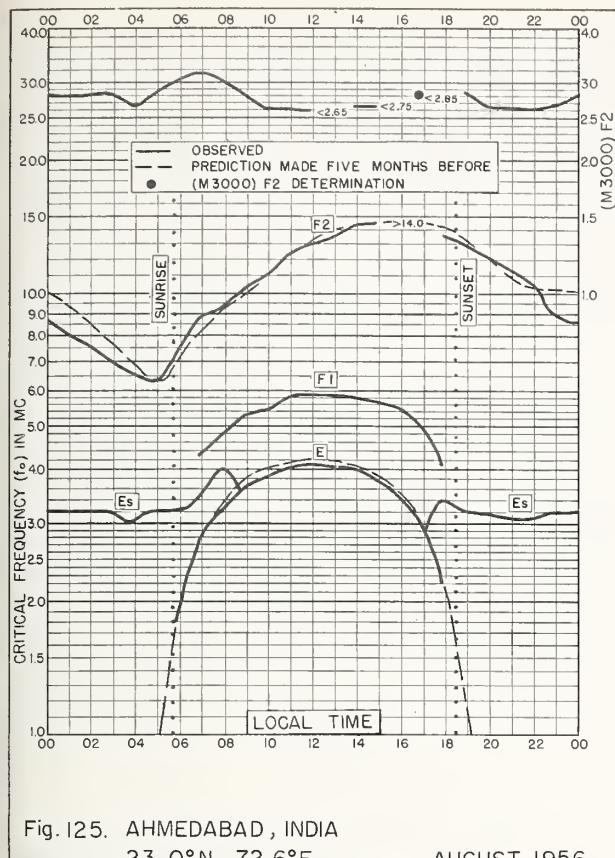


Fig. 125. AHMEDABAD, INDIA
23.0°N, 72.6°E AUGUST 1956

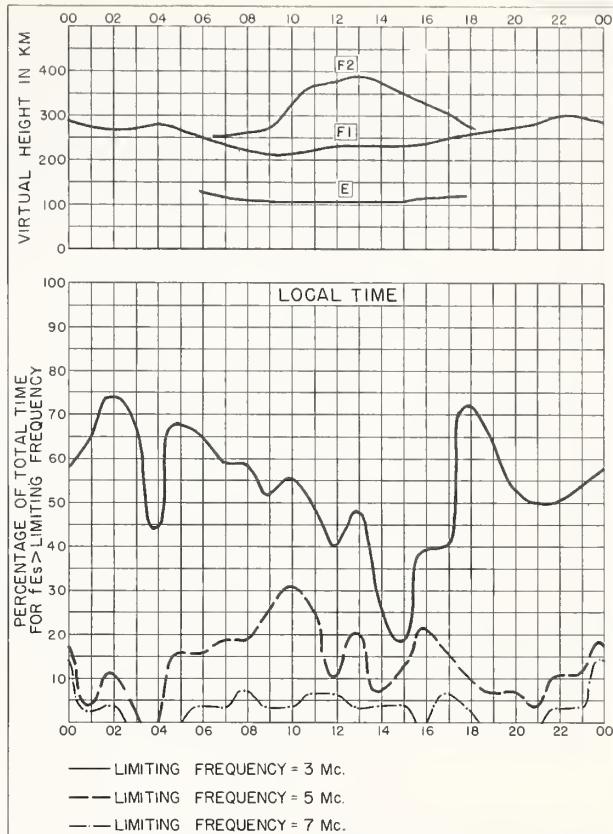


Fig. 126. AHMEDABAD, INDIA AUGUST 1956

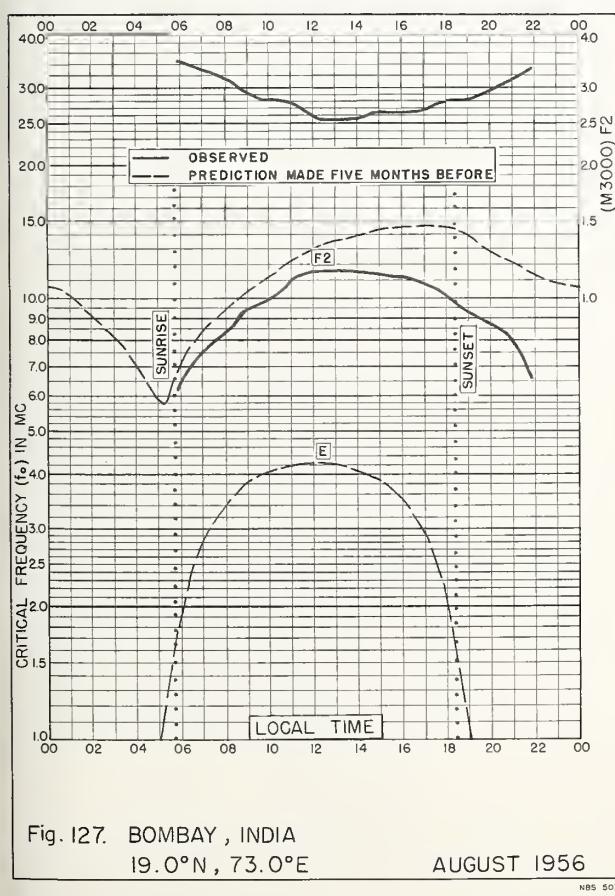


Fig. 127. BOMBAY, INDIA
19.0°N, 73.0°E AUGUST 1956

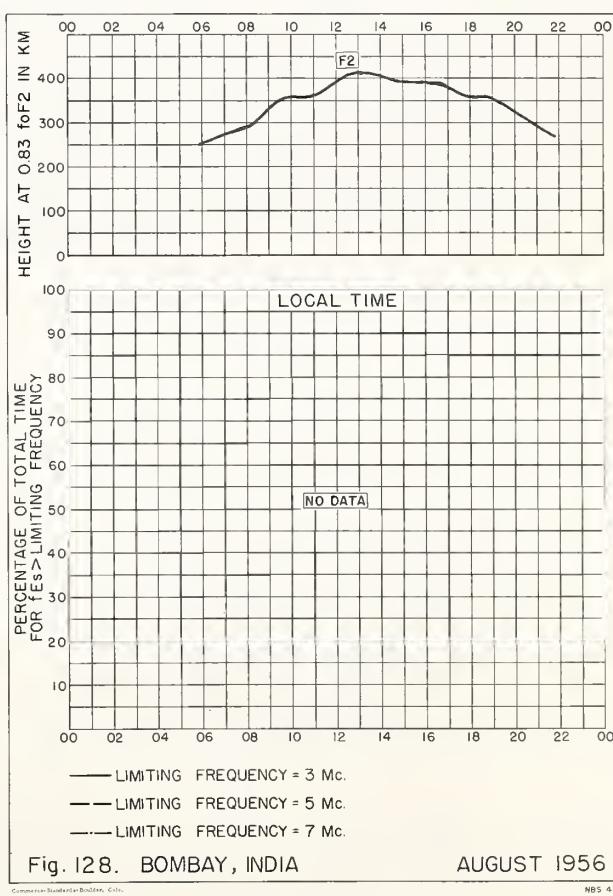


Fig. 128. BOMBAY, INDIA AUGUST 1956

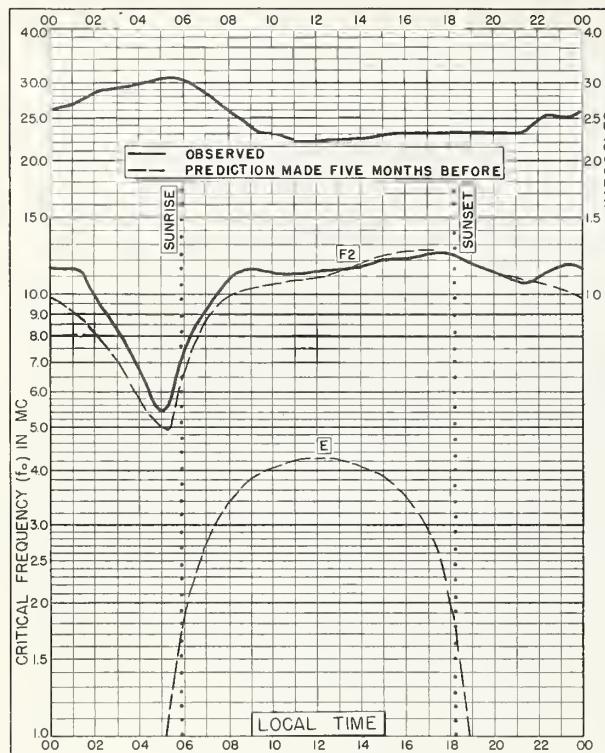


Fig. I29. MADRAS, INDIA

13.0°N, 80.2°E

AUGUST 1956

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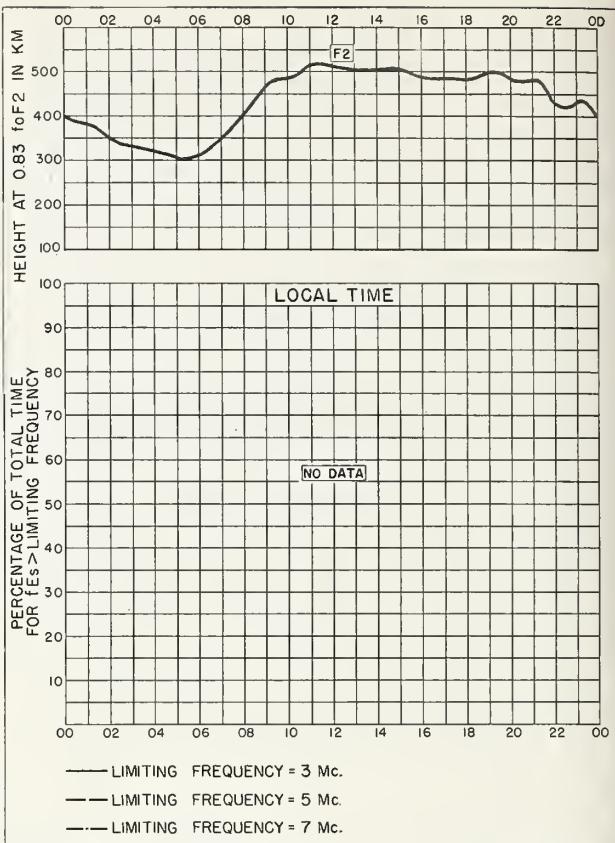


Fig. I30. MADRAS, INDIA

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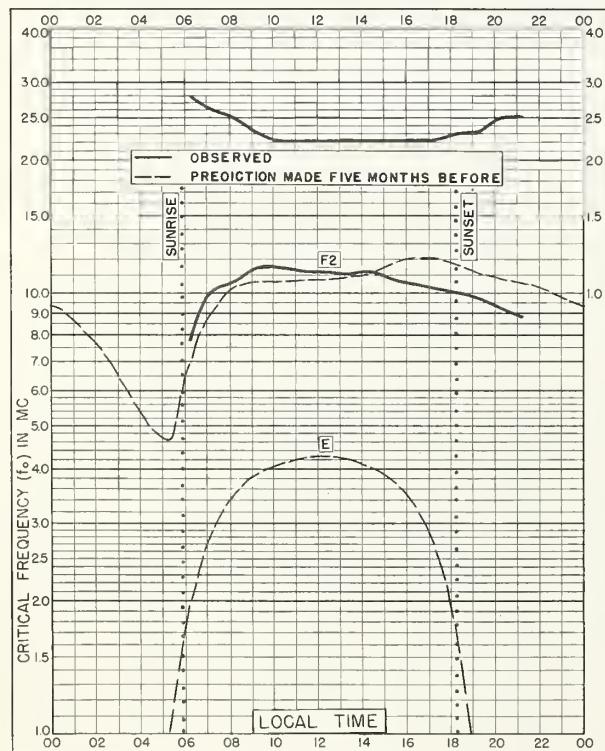


Fig. I31. TIRUCHY, INDIA

10.8°N, 78.8°E

AUGUST 1956

NBS 503

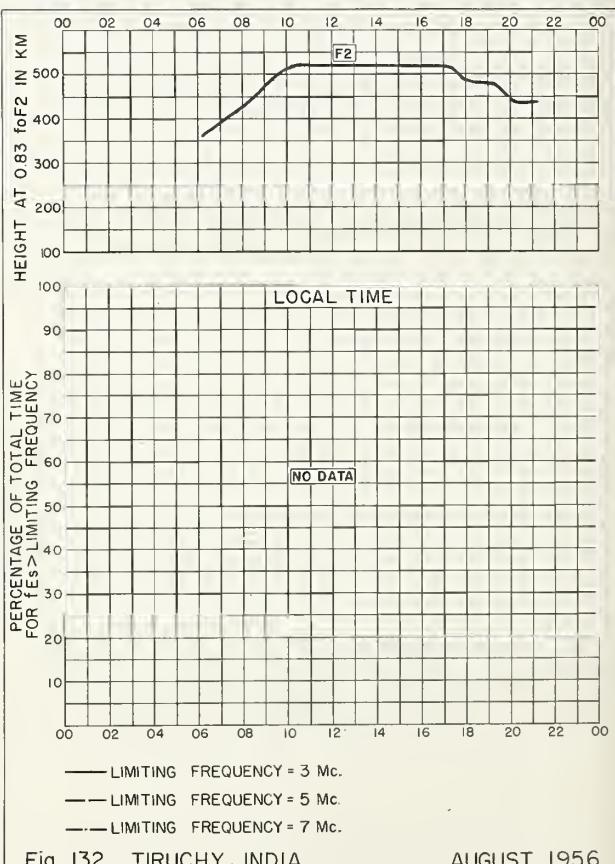
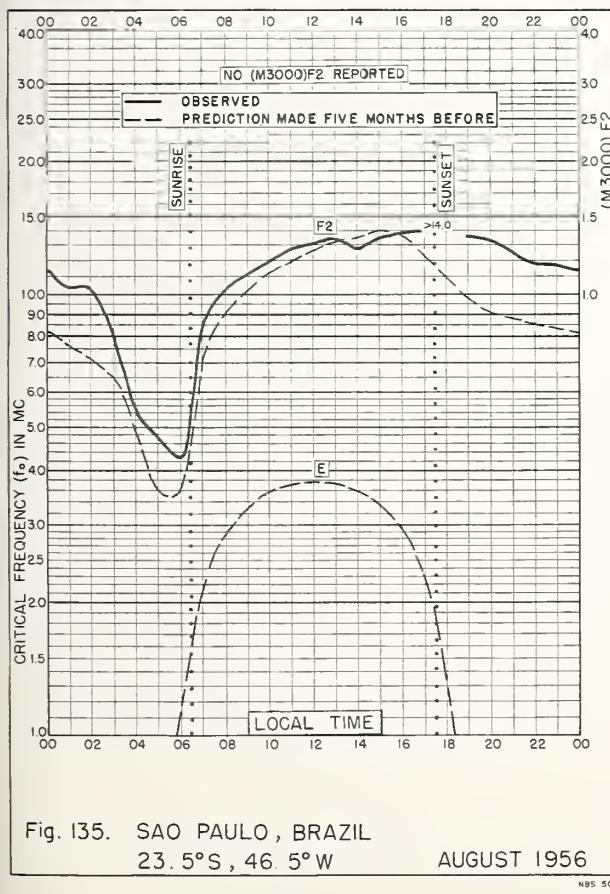
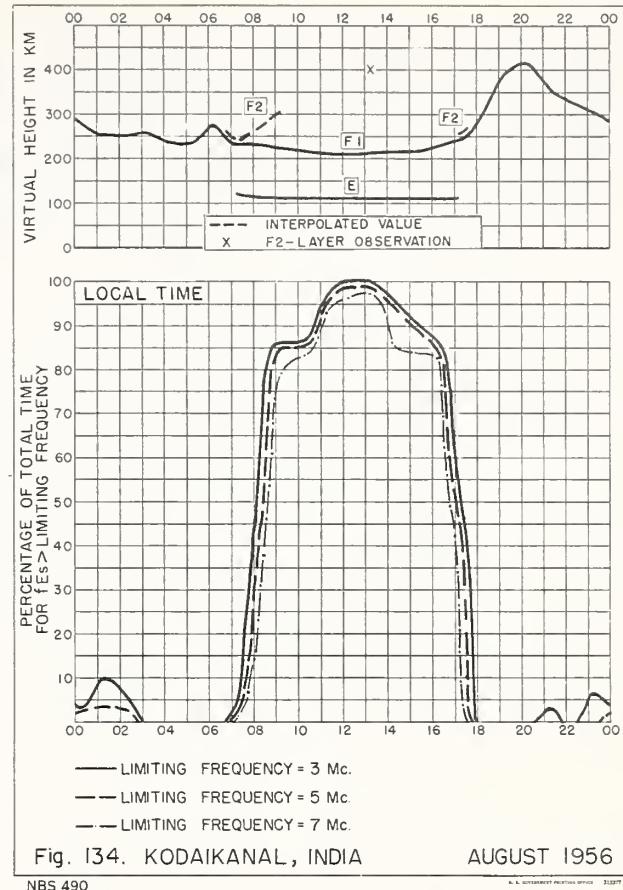
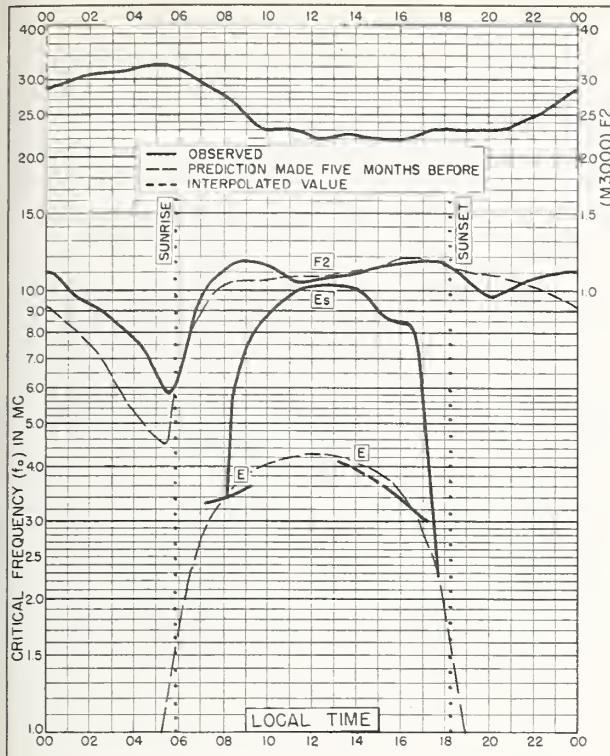


Fig. I32. TIRUCHY, INDIA

AUGUST 1956

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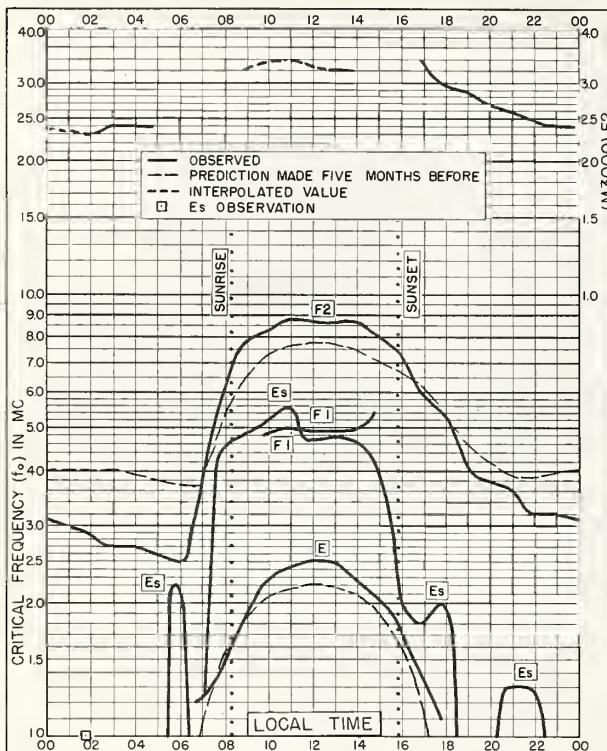


Fig. 136. PORT LOCKROY
64.8°S, 63.5°W AUGUST 1956

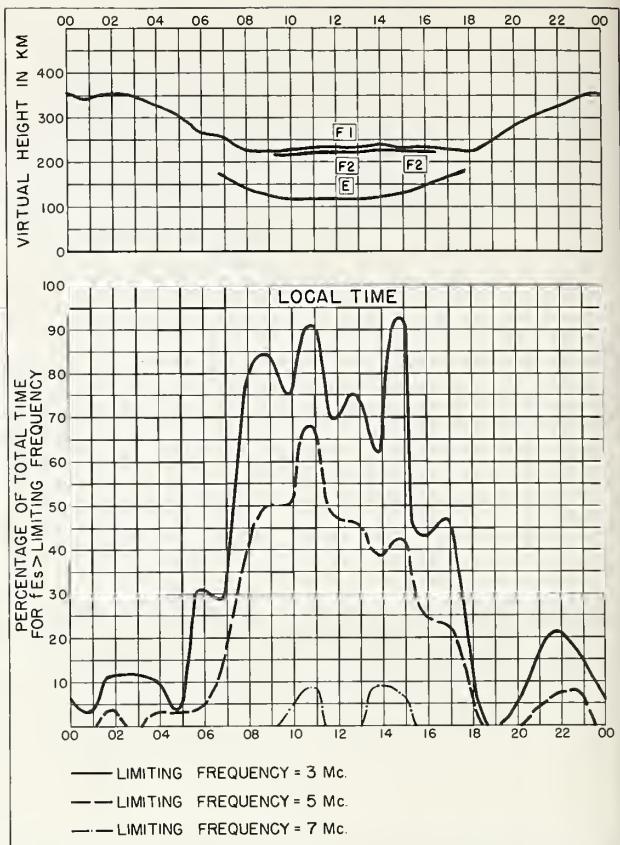


Fig. 137. PORT LOCKROY AUGUST 1956

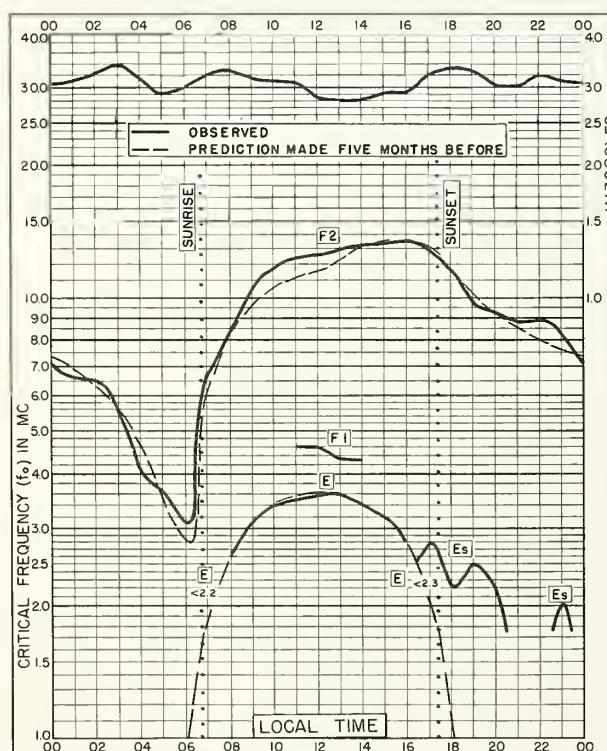


Fig. 138. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
23.5°S, 46.5°W JULY 1956

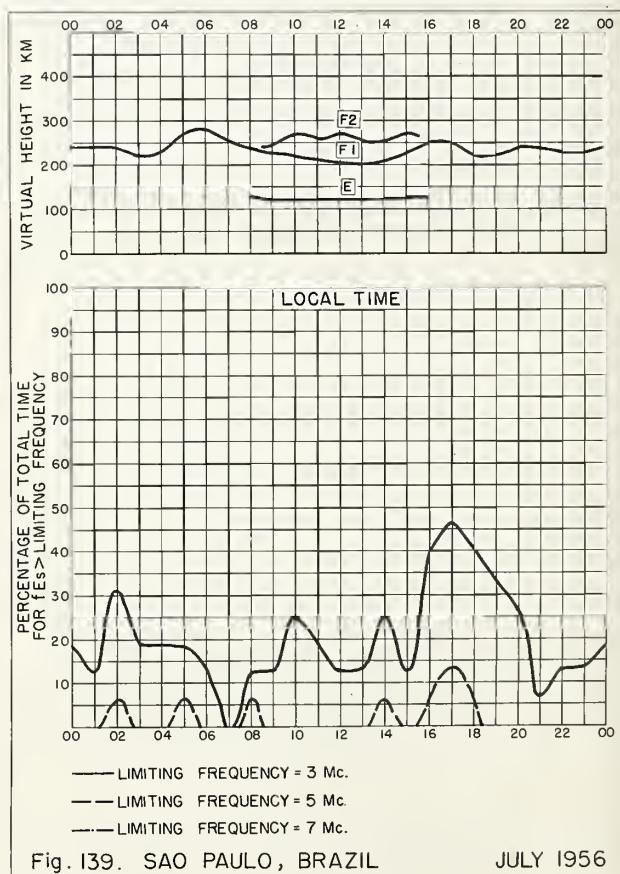
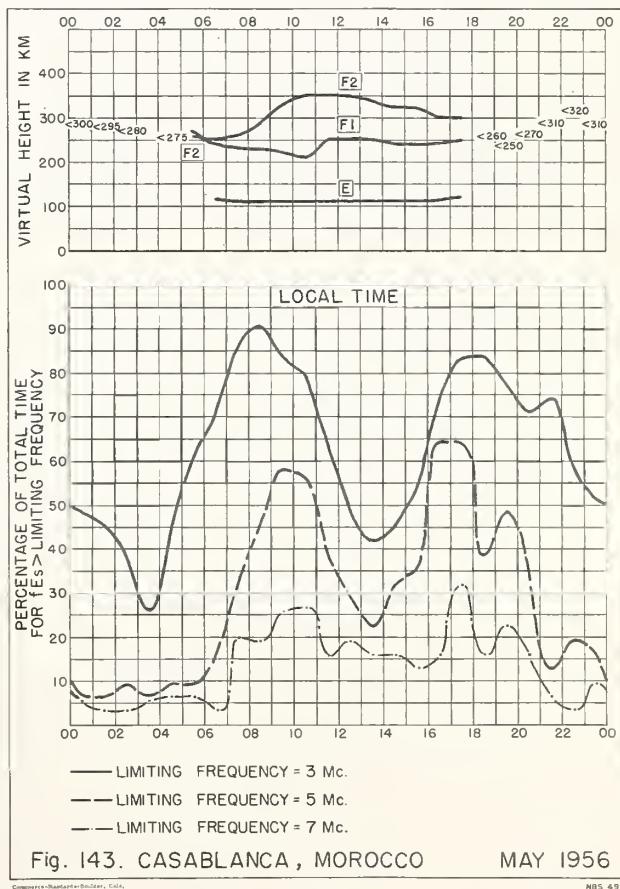
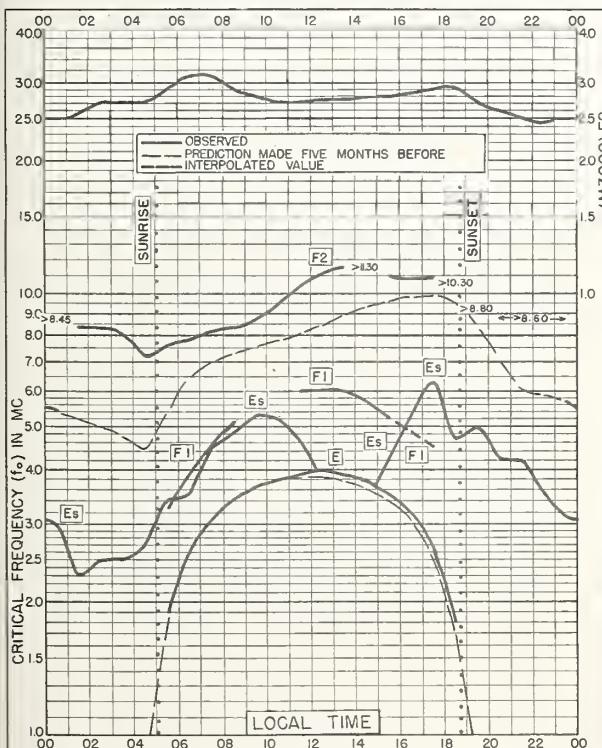
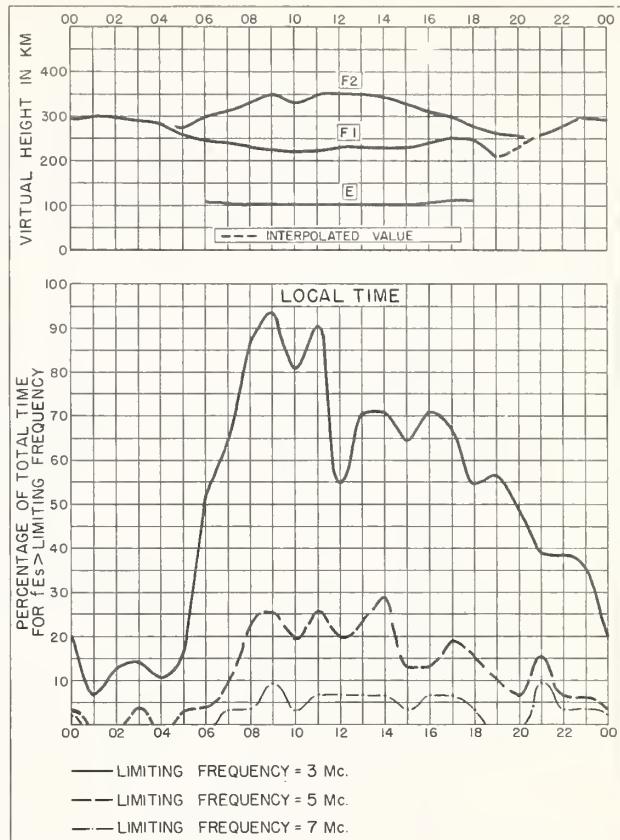
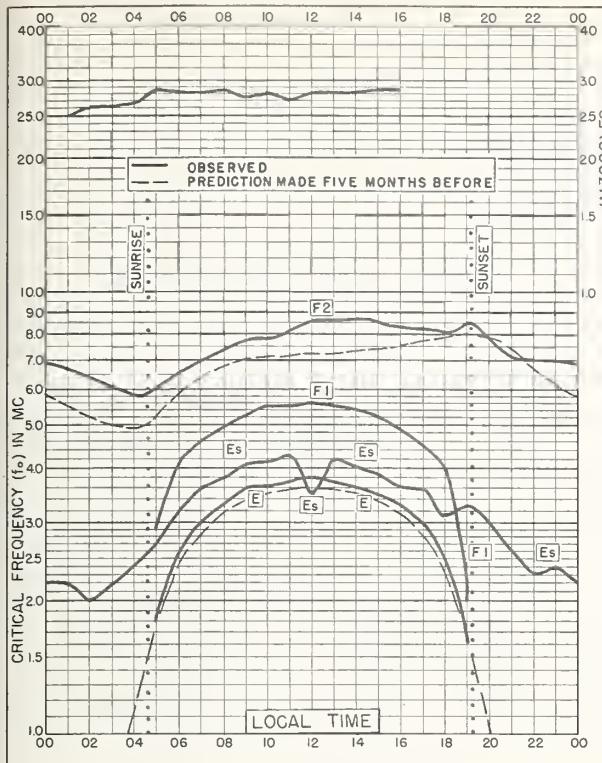


Fig. 139. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL JULY 1956



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