

UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS DATA OBTAINED  
AT SYOWA STATION IN 1994

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## 1. Introduction

This data book summarizes upper atmosphere physics data acquired by the 35th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE-35) with the "Upper Atmosphere Physics Monitoring (UAPM) System" at Syowa Station in 1994. Observation items are as follows:

- 1) Geomagnetism :
  - H-, D- and Z-components of magnetic variations
  - Total force of the geomagnetic field
  - H-, D- and Z-components of magnetic pulsations
- 2) ELF-VLF wave :
  - Intensities at 0.35, 0.75, 1.2, 2, 4, 8, 30, 60 and 95 kHz
  - Wide-band (0-10 kHz) signal of ELF-VLF emissions
- 3) Ionosphere :
  - Cosmic noise absorption at 30 MHz observed with a broad-beam riometer.
- 4) Aurora :
  - All-sky camera :
    - Film type : Panchromatic images recorded on color films.
    - CCD digital type : Panchromatic digital image, and  
intensity-time profile along magnetic meridian
  - Scanning photometers :
    - Meridian-scanning record at the following three wavelengths.  
557.7 nm (OI), 630.0 nm (OI) and 486.1 nm (Hg)

An outline of the observation system is given in Section 2. Section 3 describes specifications of the observation instruments and the data acquisition systems. Observation periods are also listed in Section 3. Format of the compiled digital data is shown in Section 4. Summary plots in the period of January 1-December 31, 1994 are given in Appendix.

All-sky camera observation data, magnetograms and summary plots of the monitoring data are available to users on request. The request should be addressed to:

World Data Center C2 for Aurora  
National Institute of Polar Research  
9-10, Kaga 1-chome, Itabashi-ku,  
Tokyo 173, Japan.

Digital and analog data described here are available to researchers who will do collaborative studies with the upper atmosphere physics group of NIPR. The request should be addressed to:

Upper Atmosphere Physics Research Division  
National Institute of Polar Research  
9-10, Kaga 1-chome, Itabashi-ku,  
Tokyo 173, Japan.

## **2. Upper Atmosphere Physics Monitoring (UAPM) System**

A real-time digital data acquisition system for upper atmosphere physics observation was constructed at Syowa Station in January 1981 (Sato *et al.*, 1984). Data obtained from the system have been collected and published annually in the JARE Data Reports (Upper Atmosphere Physics) (Sato *et al.*, 1984, 1991 ; Fujii *et al.*, 1985, 1994; Sakurai *et al.*, 1985; Ono *et al.*, 1986, 1993; Yamagishi *et al.*, 1987; Kikuchi *et al.*, 1988; Miyaoka *et al.*, 1990; Kadokura *et al.*, 1992; Yamazaki *et al.*, 1994; Tonegawa *et al.*, 1996). This report is the 14th of this series.

A block diagram of the system, including other ground observations, is shown in Fig. 1. The sensors for measuring weak natural electromagnetic waves such as ELF-VLF emissions, the three components of ULF magnetic pulsations and cosmic radio noise absorption (CNA) have been placed at a remote station on West Ongul Island, located about 5 km from Syowa Station in order to avoid man-made electromagnetic interference. Data of the magnetic pulsations and CNA are transmitted continuously to Syowa Station by a PCM telemeter in VHF band. Wide-band signals of ELF-VLF emissions are transmitted to Syowa Station through an FM telemeter in UHF band.

At the remote station, the electric power which drives all the instruments has been supplied by a solar battery system with maximum output power of 530 W since February 1985. An additional solar battery system with maximum power of 365 W was installed in January 1987 to reinforce the original battery system. The solar battery system consists of eighteen rechargeable car batteries (200 Ah each), five solar panels and three controllers in total. During winter when no sunlight is available, these batteries are charged manually about once a month by using a 10 kVA diesel-engine dynamo, which was installed in 1992 instead of the previous 16 kVA one.

The fluxgate and proton magnetometer sensors are placed at Syowa Station on East Ongul Island, about 150 m apart from the Data Processing Building. All the auroral photometric instruments are placed on the roof of the building, and the data acquisition facilities are installed

inside the building. All the outputs obtained from the observation instruments except the auroral photometric ones are transferred to the matrix terminal board and then recorded with pen recorders, analog data recorders and a computer system. These data have been recorded simultaneously with two sets of the TEAC DR-200 digital data logger systems since January 1987. An 8 mm video tape recorder is used to record wide-band VLF emissions, and 24-hour data can be stored on one volume of 8 mm video tape.

Universal time (UT) is supplied from a precise time-keeping system. This system consists of an NNSS satellite timing receiver, a quartz frequency standard with a stability of  $2 \times 10^{-11}$ /day, and time code generators. The time code generators supply the IRIG-A, -B and slow codes for analog data recorders and the 36-bit BCD code for the digital recording systems, respectively. The absolute accuracy of this system is estimated to be about 1 ms.

### 3. Specifications of Instruments

#### 3.1. Geomagnetism

##### (1) *Magnetogram*

Magnetic variations were measured by a three-axis fluxgate magnetometer. Full scale ranges were +1250 to -3750 nT for H-component and  $\pm 2500$  nT for D- and Z- components, respectively, with the frequency response of DC–2 Hz and noise levels less than 0.5 nT. The magnetometer data were recorded in digital form at the sampling rate of 1 Hz. The H-component data were also recorded on a chart recorder and an R-950L long-term analog data recorder.

##### (2) *Total force of the geomagnetic field*

Due to the pro-longed trouble with the proton magnetometer since January 1991, the total force observations were made only about once per month in 1994, using the other portable proton magnetometer, which was unable to be linked with the UAPM system. The results are listed in Table 1.

##### (3) *ULF magnetic pulsations*

The H-, D-, and Z-components of ULF magnetic pulsations are detected by three sets of search coil magnetometers. The search coil sensors have copper wires (0.4 mm $\phi$ , 40000 turns each) wound around permalloy cores (1 cm in diameter  $\times$  100 cm in length). Measurable intensity range of the magnetometer is 0.001–5 nT/s and the frequency response is 0.001–3 Hz. The search coil magnetometers are installed at the remote station on West Ongul Island. The output signals transmitted by the PCM telemeter are recorded on an R-950L long-term analog data recorder, a chart recorder and a digital data recorder. The sampling frequency of the digital data is 1 Hz for each component.

##### (4) *Base line of the magnetic field and K-index*

Base line values of the magnetic field were observed about once per month during a

magnetically quiet day. K-indices are calculated for every 3-hour interval measuring the maximum deviations of the H- and D-component magnetic fields from the quiet-day baselines. The definition of the K-indices at Syowa Station is as follows:

<u>K-index</u>	<u>Deviation</u>	<u>K-index</u>	<u>Deviation</u>
0	: 0 - 25 nT	5	: 350 - 600 nT
1	: 25 - 50	6	: 600 - 1000
2	: 50 - 100	7	: 1000 - 1660
3	: 100 - 200	8	: 1660 - 2500
4	: 200 - 350	9	: 2500 and more

The ordinary magnetogram is also available on chart papers with a recording speed of 5 cm/hr. The sensitivity of each component on the chart papers is about 100 nT/cm. Table 1 and 2 give the baseline values and K-indices at Syowa Station in February 1994 - January 1995. Inquiries or requests for the data copies of the magnetic field measurements should be addressed to World Data Center C2 for Aurora in NIPR.

### 3.2. ELF-VLF waves

The natural ELF-VLF wave receiving system at the remote station has consisted of a triangle-shaped three turn loop antenna (10 m in height, 20 m in the bottom side), a pre-amplifier and a main amplifier with gains of 60 and 40 dB, respectively. The ELF-VLF wave intensities at the frequency bands of 0.35, 0.75, 1.2, 2, 4, 8, 30, 60, 95 kHz were obtained from wide band waveforms using a 9-channel filter bank and detectors. The ELF-VLF emissions within the intensity range of  $10^{-17}$  to  $10^{-13}$  W/m<sup>2</sup> Hz were detectable with this system. These data were recorded continuously in digital form at the sampling rate of 1 Hz. Some of the wide-band ELF-VLF signals up to 10 kHz were recorded on 8 mm video tape recorders. The wide-band recording was executed during 900 - 1300 UT on Sunday - Friday.

### 3.3. Ionosphere

Cosmic noise absorption at 30 MHz was observed with a broad-beam riometer, which has been installed at the remote station on West Ongul Island since 1981. Its beam half-width is 60°. Used receiver is made by La Jolla Science, which bandwidth and time constant are 150 kHz and 0.25 s, respectively. The riometer data were recorded in digital form at the sampling rate of 1 Hz in the UAPM system.

Data of ionospheric vertical sounders, broad-beam riometers (20 and 30 MHz), HF field strength receivers (8 and 10 MHz) and the VHF auroral radar (50 and 112 MHz) were recorded with other observation systems at Syowa Station, and the observational results have been published in another JARE Data Report (Ionosphere). Inquiries and requests for the data copies are to be addressed to:

World Data Center C2 for Ionosphere  
Communications Research Laboratory  
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications  
2-1, Nukui-Kitamachi 4-chome, Koganei-shi,  
Tokyo 184, Japan.

### 3.4. Aurora

#### (1) *All-sky camera*

A new CCD type all-sky camera system was installed in 1994. Figure 2 briefly shows the configuration of the system. Camera-head part consists of an air-cooled type CCD camera (HAMAMATSU C4880) with a fish-eye lens (F2.8) and a relay lens system and a camera controller. It is set in a temperature-controlled box which has a hemi-spherical glass dome which can be heated by supplying current on conductive coating on the surface. This CCD has a 1000(H) × 1018(V) pixel resolution, and the charge accumulation time can be set to any values by using the controller. The pixel output is A/D converted in 12 bit resolution. Because this system does not use any image intensifying devices, it is possible to observe auroral activity even under moon-light or twilight conditions. An engineering work station (TOSHIBA AS4050GX) has an interface for the camera controller. It sends control signals to and receives digital image data from the controller. Necessary time for receiving one image is 7 s. The work station stores in its hard disk both the 8 bit resolution digital image data and a meridian profile data along 72 degree magnetic longitude. The former data are recorded on an 8 mm tape at every 30 minutes, and the latter on MO disks at every 2 hours. The digital data are converted to video signal at the same time to be displayed on a monitor screen and recorded on an Optical Video Disk (OVD). The camera-head part was placed on the roof of the Data Processing Building, and the data-processing part was installed inside the building. Observations were carried out during clear nights from February 21 until October 7 in 1994. Several charge accumulation times were tried between 1 and 53 s, and mainly used values were 3, 8, 13 and 23 s. Hence the observation interval was variable between 10 and 30 s. Film-type all-sky camera observation was also executed several times so as to back up and compare with the CCD observation. Used film was KODAK-EASTMAN 5226, ISO-500, 400 ft, 35 mm color film. Exposure time was 6 s, and the observation interval was 10, or 30 s. The fish-eye lens of f/1.4 was used in the film-type observation. Observation lists for the CCD-type and the film-type are given in Table 3(a) and 3(b), respectively. Inquiries or requests for the all-sky data should be addressed to World Data Center C2 for Aurora in NIPR.

#### (2) *Meridian-scanning photometer*

Auroral emissions at the wavelengths of 557.7 nm (OI), 630.0 nm (OI) and 486.1 nm (H $\beta$ ) were observed by a meridian-scanning photometer installed in 1987. The interference filter for H $\beta$  was tilted with 1 s period, measuring the Doppler effect of the auroral H $\beta$  emission. The field of view of the photometer was 3° for 557.7 nm and 630.0 nm, and 5° for H $\beta$  emissions. The scanning from the poleward to the equatorward horizon required 30 s. Observations were carried out during

clear nights from April 4 until October 1 in 1994. Calibration using a standard light source was executed at every observation night. The meridian-scanning photometer data were recorded with a digital data logger (TEAC DR-200) at a sampling frequency of 10-25 Hz through a line-approximate logarithmic amplifier, and monitored with a pen-recorder (6 ch RECTI-GRAPH). Due to a trouble in the instrument, both scanning and tilting angle data were not recorded.

Observation log for the above mentioned auroral observation, including other specific observations (fixed-direction multi-channel photometer, all-sky SIT-TV camera, and Fabry-Perot Doppler Imaging System), is shown in Table 4.

#### 4. Compiled Digital Tape Format

Data have been digitally recorded continuously since 1981. A similar recording system has been used in Iceland for the geomagnetic conjugate observations. The specifications of the compiled digital tapes are as follows:

Tracks	: 9
Record density	: 6250 BPI
Record format	: FB
Block length	: 28848 bytes
Logical record length	: 48 bytes
Label	: Non-label
Filing	: Multi-file (1 file/day)

24 kinds of upper atmospheric data are recorded every 1 s in the following sequence:

<u>Word No.</u>	<u>Observation item.</u>	<u>Word No.</u>	<u>Observation item.</u>
1	H-component of magn. field	13	VLF 8 kHz
2	D-component of magn. field	14	VLF 30 kHz
3	Z-component of magn. field	15	VLF 60 kHz
4	H-component of ULF waves	16	VLF 95 kHz
5	D-component of ULF waves	17	NA
6	Z-component of ULF waves	18	NA
7	CNA (30 MHz)	19	NA
8	VLF 350 Hz	20	NA
9	VLF 750 Hz	21	NA
10	VLF 1.2 kHz	22	NA
11	VLF 2 kHz	23	NA
12	VLF 4 kHz	24	NA

Words 17-24 are dummy words. Each word, 12 bit A/D converted value, is recorded in the 2 byte binary form of signed 2's complement. A set of these 24 words makes a logical record of 48 bytes; the 10-min data make a block of 28848 bytes. A file contains one day of data (144 blocks) and a volume contains one month of data (28-31 files), as shown in Fig. 3. At the beginning of each block, the starting time of the observation period is written in the following format (48 bytes):

<u>Sequence</u>	<u>Item</u>	
1	Year	(2 bytes)
2	Total day	(2 bytes)
3	Hour	(2 bytes)
4	Minute	(2 bytes)
5	Station code	(4 bytes)
6	Space	(36 bytes)

The magnetic field data recorded on a compiled tape can be transformed to physical quantities by the following relations:

H-component of the geomagnetic field variation (nT)	= DATA*2500/2048 – 1250
D- and Z-component of the geomagnetic field variation (nT)	= DATA*2500/2048
H-component of ULF waves (nT/s)	= DATA/141
D-component of ULF waves (nT/s)	= DATA/158
Z-component of ULF waves (nT/s)	= DATA/316

For CNA and VLF data, individual calibration values are required to obtain physical values from the recorded data. Inquiries on these calibration values should be addressed to the Upper Atmosphere Physics Research Division of NIPR. For more detailed information on the compiled data, see Uchida *et al.* (1988). These compiled data are also recorded on an Optical Disk (OD) at the sampling rate of 0.5 Hz together with the data from three Icelandic stations for conjugate studies. One volume of the OD can store the data obtained at the four stations during one year. Softwares to handle the OD data are also available to researchers. Details of the OD conjugate data base are described in Yamagishi (1990).

A computer system of the Information Science Center is available to collaborative researchers of NIPR. The center has also been providing various kinds of software such as tape-to-tape copy, displays and spectrum analysis program to the researchers.

## Acknowledgments

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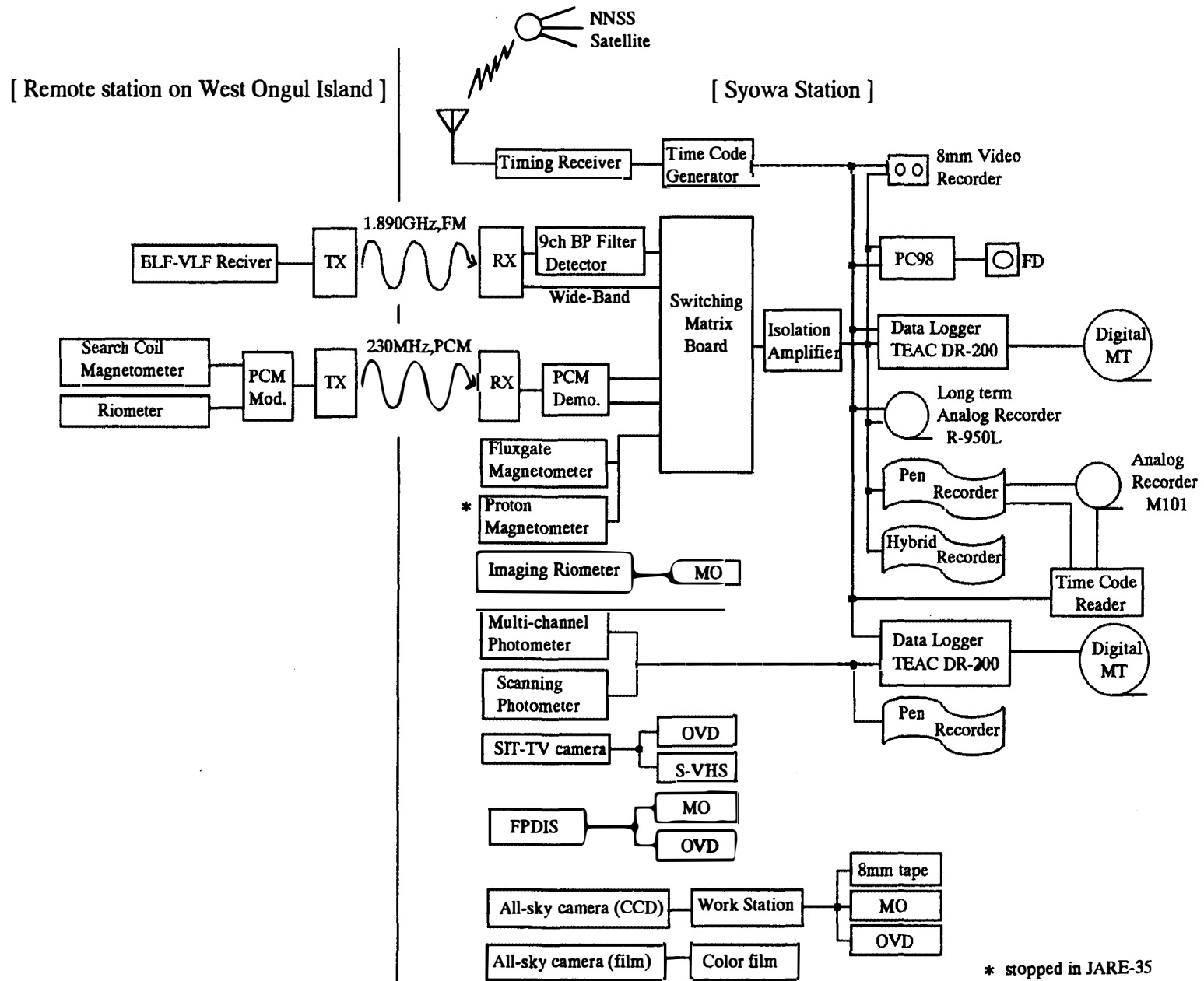


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the "Upper Atmosphere Physics" monitoring system at Syowa Station in 1994.

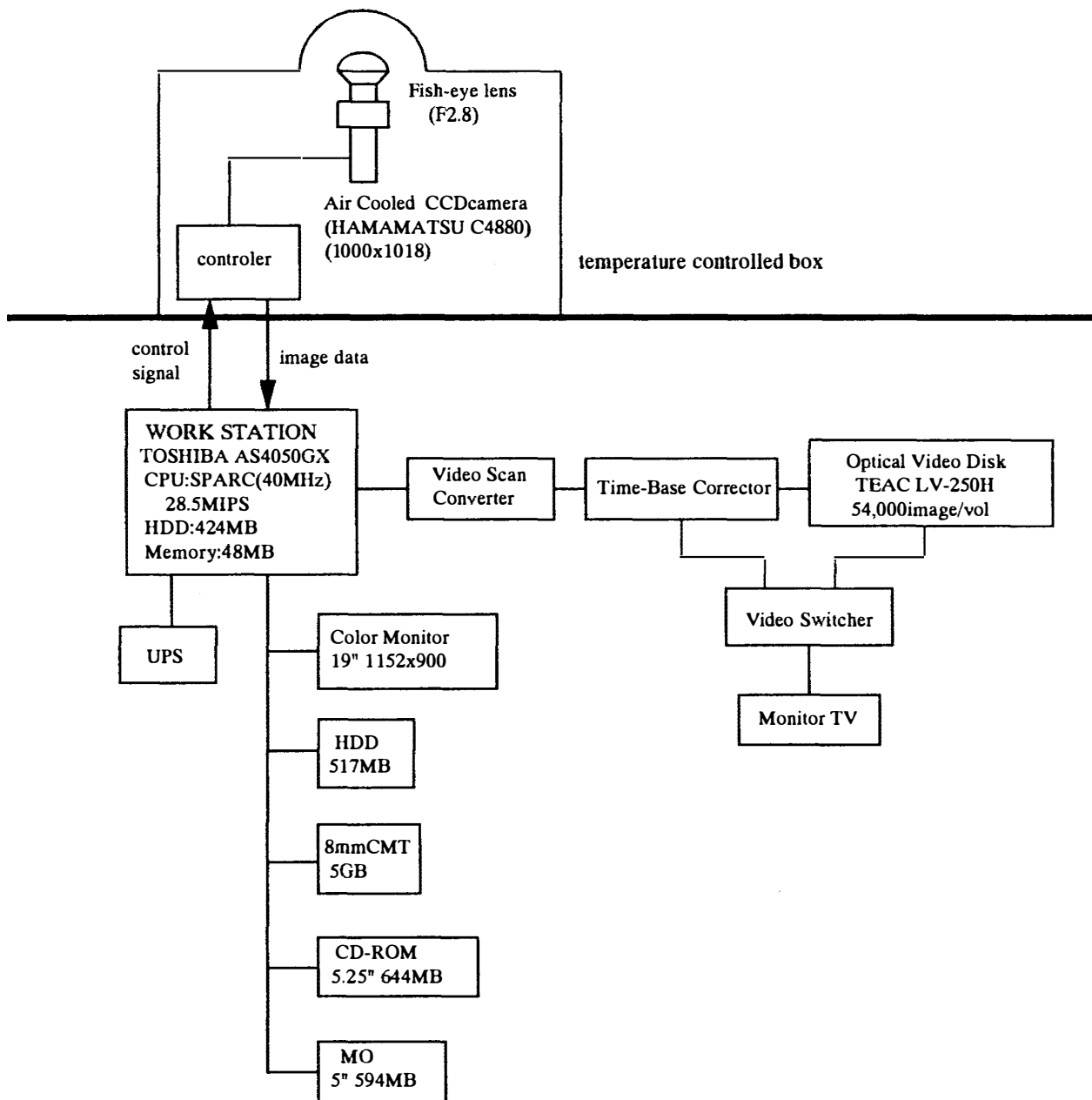


Fig. 2. Block diagram of the CCD All-Sky camera observation system at Syowa Station in 1994.

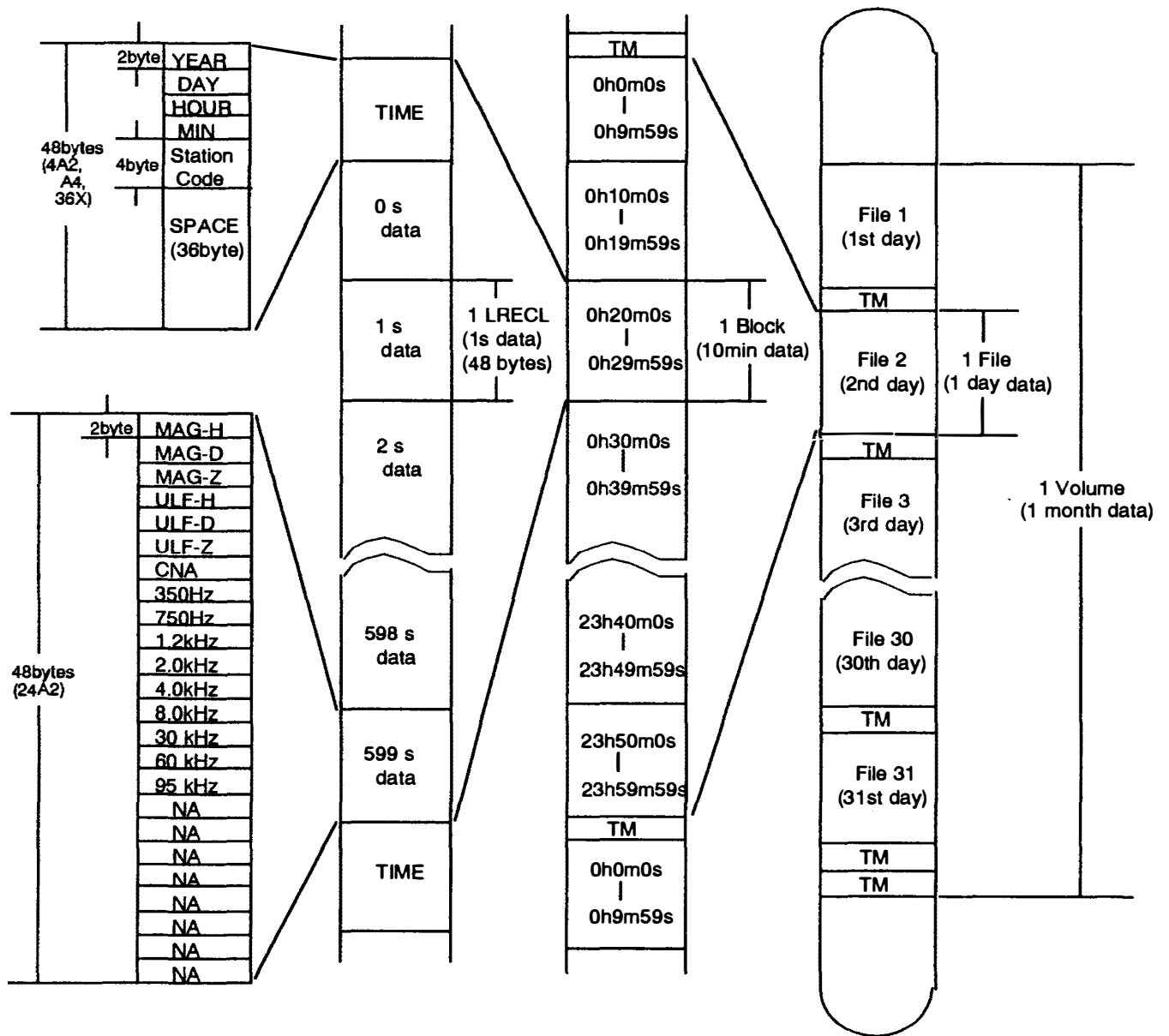


Fig. 3. The structure of the compiled digital tape format for Syowa Station in 1994.

Table 1. Baseline values of the geomagnetic field at Syowa Station in February 1994–January 1995.

DATA	TIME (UT)	TOTAL INT. (nT)	HORI- ZONAL INT. (nT)	VERTICAL INT. (nT)	DECLINATION	DIP ANGLE
FEB. 26 1994	12h 06m	43723.7	19096.2	-39333.2	-47° 40.3'	-64° 6.2'
	12h 21m	43731.0	19101.1	-39338.9	-47° 41.0'	-64° 6.1'
	12h 41m	43719.6	19095.5	-39328.9	-47° 40.7'	-64° 6.1'
	12h 52m	43708.1	19081.6	-39322.9	-47° 40.8'	-64° 6.9'
	12h 30m	43720.6	19093.6	-39331.0	-47° 40.7'	-64° 6.3'
MAR. 27	12h 00m	43717.1	19095.7	-39326.0	-47° 37.3'	-64° 6.0'
	12h 19m	43718.5	19094.4	-39328.3	-47° 38.5'	-64° 6.2'
	12h 51m	43728.2	19100.0	-39336.3	-47° 37.2'	-64° 6.0'
	13h 15m	43719.7	19090.9	-39331.3	-47° 38.3'	-64° 6.5'
	12h 36m	43720.9	19095.2	-39330.5	-47° 37.8'	-64° 6.2'
APR. 23	10h 58m	43721.3	19115.6	-39321.1	-47° 43.6'	-64° 4.4'
	11h 09m	43715.6	19114.8	-39315.1	-47° 44.3'	-64° 4.3'
	11h 23m	43713.2	19105.7	-39316.8	-47° 42.8'	-64° 5.0'
	11h 32m	43717.2	19108.9	-39319.7	-47° 42.9'	-64° 4.8'
	11h 16m	43716.8	19111.2	-39318.2	-47° 43.4'	-64° 4.6'
MAY. 21	11h 03m	43709.0	19106.9	-39311.7	-47° 43.4'	-64° 4.7'
	11h 19m	43710.3	19102.8	-39315.0	-47° 43.5'	-64° 5.1'
	11h 37m	43706.8	19102.2	-39311.4	-47° 42.7'	-64° 5.0'
	11h 45m	43707.0	19100.2	-39312.6	-47° 42.2'	-64° 5.2'
	11h 26m	43708.3	19103.0	-39312.7	-47° 43.0'	-64° 5.0'
JUN. 25	11h 10m	43695.4	19115.6	-39292.2	-47° 44.0'	-64° 3.4'
	11h 20m	43696.8	19114.6	-39294.4	-47° 43.9'	-64° 3.6'
	11h 41m	43697.4	19114.2	-39295.1	-47° 43.9'	-64° 3.6'
	11h 50m	43696.2	19114.5	-39293.6	-47° 43.8'	-64° 3.6'
	11h 30m	43696.4	19114.7	-39293.8	-47° 43.9'	-64° 3.5'
JUL. 27	10h 50m	43712.2	19127.2	-39305.4	-47° 41.5'	-64° 3.1'
	11h 02m	43709.5	19119.1	-39306.2	-47° 40.4'	-64° 3.7'
	11h 21m	43694.4	19111.6	-39293.1	-47° 40.8'	-64° 3.7'
	11h 34m	43702.7	19115.0	-39300.7	-47° 41.8'	-64° 3.8'
	11h 12m	43704.7	19118.2	-39301.4	-47° 41.1'	-64° 3.6'

DATA	TIME (UT)	TOTAL INT. (nT)	HORI- ZONAL INT. (nT)	VERTICAL INT. (nT)	DECLINATION	DIP ANGLE
AUG. 27	10h 51m	43683.2	19108.5	-39282.2	-47° 42.7'	-64° 3.6'
	11h 02m	43691.4	19117.2	-39287.1	-47° 42.6'	-64° 3.1'
	11h 17m	43691.1	19116.0	-39287.3	-47° 42.7'	-64° 3.2'
	11h 29 m	43692.8	19116.4	-39288.9	-47° 42.0'	-64° 3.3'
	11h 09m	43689.6	19114.5	-39286.4	-47° 42.5'	-64° 3.3'
SEP. 29	12h 30m	43689.6	19109.1	-39289.0	-47° 40.8'	-64° 3.8'
	12h 38m	43688.5	19108.0	-39288.3	-47° 41.0'	-64° 3.8'
	12h 56m	43699.0	19115.2	-39296.4	-47° 41.5'	-64° 3.6'
	13h 11m	43709.7	19121.0	-39305.5	-47° 42.1'	-64° 3.5'
	12h 49m	43696.7	19113.3	-39294.8	-47° 41.4'	-64° 3.7'
OCT. 28	10h 56m	43662.2	19102.1	-39262.0	-47° 43.3'	-64° 3.3'
	11h 05m	43665.0	19102.4	-39264.8	-47° 43.6'	-64° 3.4'
	11h 21m	43665.7	19104.4	-39264.5	-47° 43.2'	-64° 3.3'
	11h 30m	43671.8	19107.4	-39270.0	-47° 43.0'	-64° 3.2'
	11h 13m	43666.1	19104.1	-39265.3	-47° 43.3'	-64° 3.3'
NOV. 24	11h 01m	43639.6	19084.0	-39245.6	-47° 44.6'	-64° 4.1'
	11h 11m	46464.0	19086.5	-39251.5	-47° 45.4'	-64° 4.1'
	11h 27m	43648.1	19090.6	-39251.8	-47° 45.0'	-64° 3.8'
	11h 37m	43648.6	19089.1	-39253.1	-47° 44.6'	-64° 4.0'
	11h 19m	43645.6	19087.5	-39250.5	-47° 44.9'	-64° 4.0'
DEC. 21	09h 18m	43642.8	19108.7	-39237.1	-47° 45.4'	-64° 2.0'
	09h 29m	43636.0	19096.0	-39235.8	-47° 44.9'	-64° 2.9'
	09h 45m	43637.6	19097.8	-39236.6	-47° 44.6'	-64° 2.8'
	09h 55m	43638.4	19096.2	-39238.3	-47° 43.3'	-64° 2.9'
	09h 37m	43638.7	19099.7	-39236.9	-47° 44.6'	-64° 2.7'
JAN. 20 1995	10h 49m	43644.5	19099.8	-39243.4	-47° 43.9'	-64° 2.9'
	10h 59m	43647.8	19101.2	-39246.4	-47° 44.0'	-64° 2.9'
	11h 14m	43649.5	19103.7	-39247.0	-47° 43.7'	-64° 2.7'
	11h 22m	43650.0	19105.3	-39246.8	-47° 44.7'	-64° 2.6'
	11h 06m	43648.0	19102.5	-39245.9	-47° 44.1'	-64° 2.8'







Bm/m tape ID	O V D		S t a r t			E n d			Duration	Loss	Δl (sec)	lexp (sec)
	ID	start	end	date	day	time	date	day				
19940711	940706	2931	6468	94/07/11	192	14:00:00	94/07/12	193	4:44:00	14:44:00		15 8.0
19940712	940706	6469	8593	94/07/12	193	14:00:00	94/07/12	193	22:51:00	8:51:00		15 8.0
19940713	940706	8596	12119	94/07/13	194	14:10:00	94/07/14	195	4:51:00	14:41:00		15 8.0
19940714	940706	12121	14824	94/07/14	195	14:10:00	94/07/15	196	2:01:00	11:51:00		15 8.0
19940715	940706	14825	17857	94/07/15	196	16:14:00	94/07/16	197	4:45:00	12:31:00		15 7.0
19940716	940706	17858	21887	94/07/16	197	15:19:00	94/07/17	198	4:30:00	13:11:00		12 5.0
19940726	940706	22020	24274	94/07/26	207	15:12:00	94/07/27	208	0:36:00	9:24:00		15 7.0
19940730	940730	11	3288	94/07/30	211	14:35:00	94/07/31	212	4:00:00	13:25:00		15 8.0
19940804	940730	3289	5996	94/08/04	216	16:40:00	94/08/05	217	3:56:00	11:16:00		15 8.0
19940805	940730	5997	9165	94/08/05	217	14:45:00	94/08/06	218	3:57:00	13:12:00		15 8.0
19940806	940730	9166	12302	94/08/06	218	14:45:00	94/08/07	219	3:49:00	13:04:00		15 8.0
19940807	940730	12400	14060	94/08/07	219	16:43:00	94/08/08	220	1:56:00	9:13:00		20 13.0
19940810	940730	14061	17158	94/08/10	222	14:50:00	94/08/11	223	3:44:00	12:54:00		15 8.0
19940811	940730	17159	17528	94/08/11	223	14:50:00	94/08/11	223	16:22:00	1:32:00		15 8.0
19940811	940730	17529	19081	94/08/12	224	14:52:00	94/08/12	224	21:20:00	6:28:00		15 8.0
19940813	940730	19082	21580	94/08/13	225	16:40:00	94/08/14	226	3:41:00	11:01:00	0:37:00	15 8.0
19940814	940730	21581	24248	94/08/14	226	16:10:00	94/08/15	227	3:15:00	11:05:00		15 8.0
19940815	940815	11	2095	94/08/15	227	16:15:00	94/08/16	228	0:55:00	8:40:00		15 8.0
19940822	940815	2955	5164	94/08/22	234	15:40:00	94/08/23	235	0:52:15	9:12:15		15 8.0
19940823	940815	5165	7572	94/08/23	235	15:40:00	94/08/24	236	1:42:00	10:02:00		15 8.0
19940824	940815	7573	10198	94/08/24	236	15:45:00	94/08/25	237	2:41:00	10:56:00		15 8.0
19940826	940815	10199	10788	94/08/26	238	15:50:00	94/08/27	239	0:28:00	8:38:00		20 13.0
19940827	940815	10791	11426	94/08/27	239	16:10:00	94/08/28	240	2:39:00	10:29:00		60 53.0
19940828	940815	11427	13347	94/08/28	240	16:00:00	94/08/29	241	2:35:00	10:35:00		20 13.0
19940829	940815	13348	14475	94/08/29	241	16:00:00	94/08/30	242	2:35:00	10:35:00	0:34:00	30 23.0
19940830	940815	14476	15714	94/08/30	242	16:15:00	94/08/31	243	2:29:30	10:14:30		30 23.0
19940831	940815	15719	16940	94/08/31	243	16:15:00	94/09/01	244	2:21:00	10:06:00		30 23.0
19940901	940815	16941	18146	94/09/01	244	16:19:00	94/09/02	245	2:17:00	9:58:00		30 23.0
19940902	940815	18147	19330	94/09/02	245	16:24:00	94/09/03	246	2:11:00	9:47:00		30 23.0
19940903	940815	19331	20498	94/09/03	246	16:28:00	94/09/04	247	2:07:00	9:39:00		30 23.0
19940904	940815	20499	21562	94/09/04	247	16:31:00	94/09/05	248	1:18:00	8:47:00		30 23.0
19940905	940815	21563	22569	94/09/05	248	16:36:00	94/09/06	249	0:54:00	8:18:00		30 23.0
19940907	940815	22570	23513	94/09/07	250	18:00:00	94/09/08	251	1:46:00	7:46:00		30 23.0
19940909	940815	23514	25110	94/09/09	252	16:54:00	94/09/10	253	1:41:00	8:47:00		20 13.0
19940910	940815	25111	26223	94/09/10	253	16:59:00	94/09/10	253	23:04:00	6:05:00		20 13.0
19940911	940911	11	1528	94/09/11	254	17:15:00	94/09/12	255	1:32:00	8:17:00		20 13.0
19940912	940911	1529	2702	94/09/12	255	17:10:00	94/09/13	256	1:26:00	8:16:00		20 13.0
19940913	940911	2703	4177	94/09/13	256	17:14:00	94/09/14	257	1:20:00	8:06:00		20 13.0
19940914	940911	4178	5639	94/09/14	257	17:18:00	94/09/15	258	1:15:00	7:57:00		20 13.0
19940915	940911	5640	7036	94/09/15	258	17:27:00	94/09/16	259	1:07:00	7:40:00		20 13.0
19940916	940911	7037	8425	94/09/16	259	17:24:00	94/09/17	260	1:02:00	7:38:00		20 13.0
19940917	940911	8426	9778	94/09/17	260	17:35:00	94/09/18	261	1:01:00	7:26:00		20 13.0
19940918	940911	9779	11062	94/09/18	261	17:42:00	94/09/19	262	0:45:00	8:03:00		20 13.0
19940921	940911	11063	12238	94/09/21	264	18:01:00	94/09/22	265	0:26:00	6:25:00		20 13.0
19940922	940911	12239	13374	94/09/22	265	18:16:00	94/09/23	266	0:29:00	6:13:00		20 13.0
19940924	940911	13375	14039	94/09/24	267	18:37:00	94/09/25	268	0:04:00	5:27:00		30 23.0
19940925	940911	14040	14747	94/09/25	268	18:15:00	94/09/26	269	0:04:00	5:49:00		30 23.0
19940926	940911	14748	15812	94/09/26	269	18:23:00	94/09/27	270	0:13:00	5:50:00		20 13.0
19940927	940911	15813	16827	94/09/27	270	18:24:00	94/09/27	270	23:57:00	5:33:00		20 13.0
19940928	940911	16828	17764	94/09/28	271	18:38:00	94/09/28	271	23:46:00	5:08:00		20 13.0
19940929	940911	17765	18655	94/09/29	272	18:54:00	94/09/29	272	23:46:00	4:52:00		20 13.0
19940930	940911	18656	19205	94/09/30	273	18:56:00	94/09/30	273	23:26:00	4:30:00		30 23.0
19941001	940911	19206	19753	94/10/01	274	19:00:00	94/10/01	274	23:29:00	4:29:00		30 23.0
19941003	940911	19754	20311	94/10/03	276	22:26:00	94/10/03	276	23:45:00	1:19:00		10 3.0
19941003	940911	20312	21973	94/10/04	277	19:00:00	94/10/04	277	23:31:00	4:31:00		10 3.0
19941006	940911	21974	22705	94/10/06	279	19:58:00	94/10/06	279	23:01:00	3:03:00		15 8.0
19941007	940911	22706	23516	94/10/07	280	19:28:00	94/10/07	280	22:50:00	3:22:00		15 8.0

Table 3b. Observation periods of a 35 mm film-type all-sky camera at Syowa Station in 1994.

Date	Hours (Universal Time)						K-Index				
	h	m	s	h	m	s					
FEB. 25				22	52	00	-23	20	06	2333	2233
MAR. 6				20	00	00	-22	00	06	4542	1145
9				20	00	00	-22	00	06	7654	4577
14				19	00	00	-19	23	06	6644	3466
17							18	30	00	6654	3446
18	-00	30	06							6643	3216
21							18	30	00	3543	3455
22	-00	23	06				18	00	00	6423	4234
23	-01	00	06							6542	3333
APR. 4							17	00	00	8754	4366
5	-01	30	06							6654	4457
14							21	47	00	7544	3446
15	-01	30	06	16	00	00	-18	55	06	5533	2336
17							16	00	00	8887	3225
18	-02	45	06				16	00	00	5443	4444
19	-02	50	06				18	40	00	7443	2223
20	-03	00	06	16	02	00	-16	50	06	3432	2212
20							22	42	00	3432	2212
21	-00	06	06				19	30	00	3321	1134
22	-01	12	06	19	00	00	-23	00	06	4211	1114
MAY 6							20	40	00	6764	3357
7	-03	30	06							7655	4365
JUL. 12				14	40	00	-22	32	06	3100	0000
13				14	35	00	-17	21	36	0120	0002
14							14	40	00	1222	3346
15	-02	26	06				16	20	00	6533	2135
16	-04	30	06							7545	3357

Table 4. Observation log of the auroral optical observation at Syowa Station in 1994.

Date YYYY/MM/DD	Observation Item				FPDIS		Break-up	$\Sigma$ Kp Pre/Next	Comments
	All-sky	SIT	Photometer	FPDIS	5577	6300			
1994/ 2/21	○				—	—	—	44/37	
25	○							22/14	
3/ 6	○							18/43	
7	○							43/41	
8	○							41/43	
9	○							43/40	
11	○							37/36	
17	○							35/27	
21	○							31/26	
22	○			○	○			26/27	
29	○							11/22	
4/ 4	○	○	○	○	○	○		40/37	
5	○	○	○	○	○		○	37/40	
13	○	○						33/31	
14	△	○	△	△	○	○		31/26	All-Sky trouble
15	○	○	○	○	○	○		26/31	cloudy
17	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	44/29	
18	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	29/23	
19	○	○	○	○	○		○	23/16	
20	○	○	○	○	○			16/16	
21	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	16/15	
22	○							15/18	
5/ 1	○	○						32/27	
3	○	○						37/30	
6	○	○	○	○	○		○	34/36	
7	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	36/35	
8	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	35/31	
11	○→x	○→x	○→x	○	○			31/17	latter half cloudy
12	○			○	○	○		17/13	cloudy
13	○→x	○→x	○→x	○	○			13/26	cloudy
18	○	x→○	△	△	○	○		26/18	
19	○→x							18/12	All-Sky trouble
25	○							25/18	All-Sky test
26	○							18/ 9	
27	○							9/27	All-Sky test
28	○	○						27/37	
29	○	○						37/41	
30	○	○	○	○	○	○		41/32	
6/ 1	○→△	○→△	○→△	○→△	○	○	○	30/30	
2	○	○→x	○→x	○→x	○	○		30/29	
3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	29/27	
4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	27/28	
6	○→x	△→x						26/24	
8	○	○	○	○	○		○	17/16	
9	○	○	○	○	○	○		16/24	
10	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	24/23	
11	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	23/30	
12	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	30/22	
15	○→x					○		13/ 9	
16	○→△	○→△	○→△	○→△				9/15	
23	○							5/ 7	
26	○	○→x						31/22	
28	○	○						22/31	
29	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	31/27	

Date YYYY/MM/DD	Observation Item				FPDIS		Break-up	$\Sigma$ Kp Pre/Next	Comments
	All-sky	SIT	Photometer	FPDIS	5577	6300			
1994/ 6/30	○	○	○	○→×	○	○	○	27/30	
7/ 1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	30/31	
2	○→×	○→×	○→×	○→×	○	○		31/20	
10	○	○	○	○	○	○		8/ 8	
11	○	○	○	○	○	○		8/ 4	
12	○→×	○→×	○→×	○→×	○	○		4/ 8	
13	○	○	○	○	○	○		8/29	
14	○	△						29/26	
15	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	26/33	
26	○→×	○→×						8/18	
8/ 4	○	○	○	○				5/10	
5	○	○	○	○	○	○		10/ 8	
6	○	○	○	○	○	○		8/ 7	
7	○→×	○→×	○→×	○→×	○	○		7/ 3	
10	○	○	○	○				20/23	
12	○				○	○		26/31	
13	○	○	○	○				31/30	
14	○				○	○		30/22	
15	○→×							22/17	
22	○→×							16/11	
23	○	○→×						11/12	
24	○	○→×	○→×	○→×				12/18	
26	○	○	○	○	○	○		12/17	
27	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	17/12	
28	○	○	○	○	○	○		12/ 9	
29	○	○	○→×	○	○	○	○	9/ 7	
30	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	7/11	
31	○	△→○	×	△	×	△	○	11/19	
9/ 1	○	○	○	○		○		19/10	conjugate observation ( - 9/18 )
2	○→×	○→×		○	○			10/13	cloudy
3	○→△	○→△	○→×	○		○		13/ 9	cloudy
4	○→×	○→×	○→×	○	○			9/18	cloudy
5	△→×			○	○	○		18/22	cloudy
9	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	35/26	
11	○	○	○	○				24/20	
13	△							20/14	
14	△→○							14/15	
15	○							15/19	
16	△→○							19/18	
17	○							18/12	
18	○							12/12	
21	○							13/10	
22	○							10/ 8	
24	△							12/19	
25	○	○	○	○	○		○	19/26	
26	○	○	○	○		○		26/26	
27	○	○	○					26/21	
28	○	○	○					21/13	
29	○	○	○					13/ 9	
30	○	○	○					9/ 8	
10/ 1	○	○	○					8/18	
4	○	○						35/37	
6	○							36/38	
7	○							38/27	

## Appendix

### Summary plots of the Upper Atmosphere Physics Monitoring data in 1994

- Plotted data from top:

H	: northward component of the magnetic variation
D	: westward component of the magnetic variation
Z	: downward component of the magnetic variation
DH	: northward component of the ULF magnetic pulsation
CNA	: output of the wide-beam 30 MHz riometer
VLF 750Hz	: intensity of 750 Hz VLF wave
VLF 2.0 kHz	: intensity of 2.0 kHz VLF wave

- Plotting vertical scale:

H, D, Z	: 200 nT/div
others	: 1.0 V/div

