

AIR-POTENTIAL REGISTRATION AT THE MANILA OBSERVATORY, OCTOBER 1927 TO DECEMBER 1930

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Features of site and equipment—Registration of air-potential at the Manila Observatory began October 1927, a Wulf bifilar electrometer adapted for registration being used until April 1928. Thereafter a remodeled Mascart quadrant-electrometer was used. The results up to the end of 1928 were reported in a preliminary paper¹ by the author in which details of site, installation, and discussion of data are given.

The Manila Observatory is in latitude $14^{\circ} 35'$ north and longitude



FIG. 1

$121^{\circ} 02'$ east. The general features of the surrounding region are shown in Figure 1. The two ionium-collectors are supported by a post-type insulator (see *A*, Figs. 2 and 3), all of which were supplied by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The collectors stand 1.9 meters above the ground at a point on the lawn 10.4 meters (see Fig. 5) from the nearest building, in which the electrometer is now housed. This building is a one-story structure, with a roof railing the top of which is 7.5 meters from the ground-level. Observations for standardizing the recording-station are made with the Simpson stretched-wire method at a point near the center of the same lawn (see Figs. 4 and 5), in which the post-insulator is located, the

¹ Initial studies in atmospheric electricity at the Manila Observatory, October 1927–December 1928, Manila, Weather Bureau, 1929.