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Reply on RC2

Pavel Hejda et al.

Author comment on "The geomagnetic data of the Clementinum observatory in Prague since 1839" by Pavel Hejda et al., Ann. Geophys. Discuss.,
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Answers to the Referee 2 comments

Review of the manuscript "The geomagnetic data of the Clementinum observatory in Prague since 1839" by Pavel Hejda et al.

The authors are very grateful to the Referee for his/her valuable and inspiring comments, which helped us to improve the quality of the manuscript.

This manuscript presents a detailed analysis of historical geomagnetic measurements performed and recorded at the Clementinum in Prague. The data set presents an unique and very valuable time series of such measurements starting in 1839. With great care the authors analyzed this data in order to reconstruct temporal variations of geomagnetic components in current physical units. Particularly the identification of possible error sources was treated with great care. Although the manuscript is very well written, there are some parts which definitely could be improved by proofreading of a native speaker. Nevertheless, I highly welcome this contribution and suggest acceptance of this manuscript after the following minor aspects have been considered.

Answer concerning the proofreading: In e-mail communication with the journal editor, we were assured of that remaining language issues will be fixed by the publisher during the editing process.

General remarks:

1) The significance of historical records for the analysis of recurrence rates of geomagnetic storms/disturbances could be discussed more prominently. In the past years estimations on recurrence rates, amplitudes and consequences of geomagnetic storms are gaining more and more interest. Such historical data sets, as analyzed in this study, are an

important source for such statistical and periodicity analyses. Thus they are highly valuable when it comes to estimating the possible severity of upcoming space weather events. Such recurrence rates are discussed for example in the following articles:

Riley P., On the probability of occurrence of extreme space weather events. *Space Weather*, 2012

Love J.J., Credible occurrence probabilities for extreme geophysical events: Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, magnetic storms. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2012

Answer: Thanks to the Referee for this inspiring comment.

Historical geomagnetic data sets do provide an important source for periodicity analysis of extreme geomagnetic events. To estimate recurrence rates, magnitudes and consequences of magnetic storms is crucial for understanding the possible severity of upcoming space weather events.

Unfortunately, observations of magnetic storms, such as the September 3, 1839 event, do not form a homogeneous time series in records from the Clementinum Observatory. The period when the observers recorded the course of the storms in detail is limited to the first part of the observatory's operation, later the observers stopped this type of observation.

We have so far studied selected intensive geomagnetic storms from Clementinum, and in addition to the storm of September 1839, we have also examined the storms of November 1848 and February 1872. Including the Carrington storm of September 1859 (which has been actually failed to observe in Prague), we could infer a recurrence rate of extreme magnetic storms in the range of 9 to 13 years. On the other hand, the result in this form is in fact of little value because it does not take into account, for example, the variability of the level of geomagnetic activity in individual cycles of solar/geomagnetic activity.

Nonetheless, we are grateful to the Referee for this inspiration, as we will continue to study the space-weather aspects of Clementinum records (and also records from the other historical observatories) in our future work, while also looking for a satisfactory answer to the Referee's question.

2) The discussion and description of the old instrumentation would further profit from some statements regarding the dynamic range of these instruments. As the authors have a profound knowledge on the physical limitations of the historical measurement systems, such discussion would definitely provide an added value at least to section 5. Insights on how strong geomagnetic variations have been during these events and whether the records can represent true amplitudes would be a nice addition.

Answer: We added a new paragraph in Lines 419-433, where we provided a short discussion of limitations of the bifilar device.

3) I wonder how a IGRF model can be obtained for the 19th century, as such models are only available since the 20th century. To my understanding, this is not possible. Please clarify what model you actually used. You are also comparing your data set to data from Munich. I did not find any citation, however. Please add a reference. (When posting my review I have seen that RC1 suggested that as well and provided a some important references)

*Answer: Thanks to the reviewer for notifying us of this error. In fact, we used the *gufm1* model for the data in the 19th century. We used an online calculator available on the NCEI website. We have added this fact to the Acknowledgments. On that website, the data before 1900, i. e. model *gufm1*, can be obtained under the item marked as IGRF*

(1590-2024), which confused us. In the revised text, we changed the IGRF to *gufm1* everywhere (namely: Line 386 and the legend and caption to Figure 6). In Line 386 and in caption to Figure 6, we have also added a reference to the article (Jackson et al., 2000), which presents the *gufm1* model. In Acknowledgments we included the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) for the operation of the online Magnetic Field Calculators and mentioned the web address of the calculator, which we used in our study.

The data of Munich were taken from the website of World Data Centre of Geomagnetism (Edinburgh), http://www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/data_service/data/annual_means.shtml. The information added in Line 396. We have included this information also in Acknowledgments.

Specific remarks:

We thank the Referee for his/her specific remarks. We have accepted all of them in the new manuscript. Namely:

5: by the then observers -> by the observers

Line 5 of the new manuscript.

47: in 1936 -> in 1836

Line 59 of the new manuscript.

52f: Joseph Stepling, started soon also -> "Joseph Stepling, also started" or "started ... as well".

Line 64-65 of the new manuscript.

78: of lost by fire -> of loss by

Line 89 of the new manuscript.

100: citation for Wolf and Wolfer

Reference added. (Line 102 of the new manuscript.)

106: In Valach et al. (2019) ...

Line 119 of the new manuscript.

120: Emperor Garden -> Imperial Garden

Line 133 of the new manuscript.

198: have already been mentioned

Line 211 of the new manuscript.

211: by the then value -> by the value

Line 226 of the new manuscript.

225: clarified -> described

Line 242 of the new manuscript.

227: used for to perform the -> used for performing observations

Line 244 of the new manuscript.

228: recenetly been reminded ... (1979) -> Well, I would just say: has been discussed by...

Line 245 of the new manuscript.

230: was -> is

Line 247 of the new manuscript.

232: and hanged close to -> better just say: and close to

Line 248 of the new manuscript.

362: by moving manually -> by manually moving

Line 378 of the new manuscript.

384: This benefit is related to records ...

Line 401 of the new manuscript.

417: to that in Nevanlinna (1997).

Line 455 of the new manuscript.

427: in Valach et al. (2019)

Line 465 of the new manuscript.