Answers on referees' comments.

Below are the answers on referees' comments. The referees' comments are indicated with **R1** and **R2**, our answers are indicated with **A**. Revised version of the paper is attached. All appropriate changes in the revised version are marked with green for convenience.

R1: Include scatter plots similar to Fig. 4, but for all data, and showing field magnitude and orbit altitude using colors, for each of the two missions (four plots in total)

R2: Include plots in the paper showing complete coverage of both satellites, and for added interest and confidence in the data, the data positions can be colour-coded according to magnetic field measured.

A: Done. See Figures 6, 7, 11, 12 at lines 110, 124, 173, 188 and text insertions at lines 119 and 151.

R1: Show a plot of orbit altitude vs. time, in order to better understand the altitude evolution of the satellites

A: Done, see Figures 4 and 10 at lines 99 and 159 and text insertions at lines 116 and 151.

R1: P.4, L85: Add information on decaying apogee with time during the mission (decaying from 487 km to 472 km)

A: Done, see line 95.

R1: The description of the dataset columns should be visualized as table (see p. 7, L127,and following lines)

A: Done, see lines 160-164.

R1: Are data of Kosmos-26 and Kosmos-356 missions also available somewhere?

A: No, to our knowledge.

R1: P.5, L95: If available, some information on occurrence rate and type of technical failures would be interesting

A: Unfortunately, we don't have any information on these topics.

R1: P.6 , L108: 600000 measurements: Is this the total number of data created including all type of instruments? Where does this number come from?

P.6, L110: In the data, 20s sampling rate is reported. Was the data decimated or is it a typo?

A: It is the number of magnetic field absolute value measurements. No different measurements were performed by satellite. The number comes from the description of catalog. One can also make elementary estimates. The lifetime of satellite was 52 days, the measurements were performed 10 hours per day, the sampling rate was 2 s, thus possible number of measurements was approximately 900000. Due to technical failures real number of measurements is less.

Sampling rate of 2 s is not a typo. If it were 20 s, the number of measurements would not excess 90000 contrary to reported 600000. Also the new Figure 8, illustrating the interference, definitely says the sampling rate was 2 s not 20 s. I have no idea why 20 s sampling rate was chosen for catalog data. I added the note on difference between actual sampling rate and that of the data, see line 140.

R1: P.6, L108: "94% coverage": Plotting the data in a lon-lat-coordinate system, longitudinal data gaps are obvious. How did you derive this number - i.e. what area bin size did you use to define spatial data coverage?

R2: How do you estimate 75% and 94% coverage in the abstract?

A: It is estimated with the maximal latitude value. If minimal co-latitude equals θ then the square of two uncovered polar caps equals $2 \cdot 4\pi \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$, while total spherical square is 4π. Maximal latitudes for Kosmos-49 and Kosmos-321 equal 49 and 71 degrees, these result in 75% and 94% coverage correspondingly.

R1: P.6, L109: Also here, please mention evolution of apogee, decaying from 500 to 300 km

A: Done, see line 131.

R1: P.6, L114: Is there more information on the applied correction available?

A: Very few technical details are presented in the description of the catalog. No references are made to more comprehensive description of the procedure applied. We reproduced the details found in the description of the catalog, see Figure 8 at line 141 and text insertions at lines 133-140.

R1: Columns in datasets for Kosmos-321 and Kosmos-49 mission should be consistent

A: Since the data presented is historical and subject to errors we would like to preserve the original data structure found in the catalogs. In our opinion the additions are allowed but the omissions are not. Since the original catalogs are inconsistent the data will be inconsistent anyway. The only thing we can do is to place additional columns in coherent manner.

R1: Time should also be included in a more convenient format, e.g. JD2000 / UTC

The 'Device' column is unnecessary as the dataset is split anyway

The 'Orbit number' column is missing for some data

The header of Kosmos-49 data says '55162 data points', but there are only 8888 data points in the table. Similar error exists for Kosmos-321 data.

The data time range on the DOI landing page is wrong for Kosmos-321 (whole year1970)

A: The request for corrections is sent to PANGAEA team.

R1: Can the orbits / data points be better visualized on PANGEA landing page?

A: I can't answer this question, it is the responsibility of PANGAEA team.

R1: Dolginov, 1965 is missing in the bibliography

A: It's a typo in the text, Dolginov, 1966 should stay instead. Corrected, see line 47.

R2: The section "Satellite missions for magnetic field measurements" is hard to follow, partly because of more than one name for each satellite, and would benefit from splitting into 1.1 Kosmos-49 and 1.2 Kosmos-321.

A: Done.

R2: The paper would benefit from information on how the satellite positions were determined and how the timing was achieved, and if possible, a comment on their accuracy.

A: The satellites were launched and operated by Soviet Ministry of Defence. Nothing is known how satellite positions were determined. The timing was achieved by on-board clock. The Kosmos-49 catalog says that the accuracy of satellite position was 3 km along the trajectory and 1 km in transverse direction, the accuracy of timing was about 0.5 s. I added this information, see lines 96. No information on accuracy of position and time for Kosmos-321 is available.

R2: If anything is known about what was done to estimate spacecraft fields at the magnetometer sensors this should also be included.

A: As for Kosmos-49 satellite, the magnetic effects of its body were compensated to accuracy of 2 nT by the system of permanent magnets, I have edited the text, see line 53. No information is available on Kosmos-321. It is known that Kosmos-321 data contains strong interference (up to 20 nT) presumably from thermocurrents in sensor fixing device, see lines 133-140 .

R2: If you know the dimensions of Kosmos-49, provide it.

A: Done, see line 52.

R2: It would be interesting to have the authors' opinion on the accuracy for Kosmos-49 quoted by Benkova and Dolginov (1971) – do they agree with 25-30 nT?

Can an equivalent estimate be made of the accuracy of the data from Kosmos-321?

A: The analysis of Benkova and Dolginov is based on a comparison of the magnetic field values measured on n-th and n+77-th orbits, which are approximately coincident. We find it the most direct and reliable method. The equivalent estimate for Kosmos-321 is impossible, since we don't have sufficient number of coincident orbits.

R2: In Figure 2 clarify where the 2 absorption chambers are? We are told they are at 135◦ to one another but the boom appears to be at 135◦ to satellite body.

A: Both chambers are situated in the red cylinder at the end of the boom. The angle between the boom and the satellite axis has nothing to do with the angle between the axes of the chambers.

R2: Figure 4 – this does not show the complete coverage of Kosmos-49 data. Clarify that it is only showing a certain number of (near-complete?) orbits.

A: Approximately every 20^{th} orbit is shown (the figures on the plot are actual orbit numbers), it is mentioned in the text. I have doubled this information in the figure caption, see line 106.

R2: The altitude of the digitized Kosmos-321 data is 232-470 km. This is somewhat different to the 280-507 km range given in the paper. Please check.

A: There is no contradiction. The catalog presented contains only a small portion of complete data over reduced time interval (8.02-13.03 versus 20.01-13.03). The range 280-507 km is the initial altitude range.

R2: The POGO series of satellites should be mentioned, in particular OGO-2, OGO-4 and OGO-6 which flew 1965-1971, and whose magnetic data are readily available from NASA. A suitable reference would be Langel and Hinze,1998. "The magnetic field of the Earth's lithosphere: the satellite perspective".

A: Done, see line 85 and reference list.

R2: Title - should be "Early Soviet satellite magnetic field measurements from1964 and 1970".
Abstract - replace "Totally" in abstract with "A total of"
Line 21 - replace "to analyse of" with "the analysis of"
Line 32 – remove "totally"
Line 59 – replace "to organize" with "the organisation of"
Line 159 – remove "to obtain" and add "to be obtained" at end of sentence
Line 169 – replace "to determine" with "the determination of"

A: Done, see lines 1, 9, 22, 34, 64, 191, 200.

Early Soviet satellite magnetic field measurements from 1964 and 1970

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Abstract. We present the collection of magnetic field absolute measurements performed by early Soviet magnetic satellite missions Kosmos-49 (1964) and Kosmos-321 (1970). A total of 17300 measured values are available for Kosmos-49 mission, covering homogeneously 75% of the Earth's surface between 49° north and south latitude. About 5000 measured values are available for Kosmos-321 mission, covering homogeneously 94% of the Earth's surface between 71° north and south latitude. The data are available at PANGAEA (Lukianova et al., 2019, https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.907927).

1 Introduction

Since 1954, the Soviet Union was an active participant in the preparation of the International Geophysical Year (IGY), organized in 1957–1958. Right from the beginning, the program of this unprecedent international scientific event included the launch of an artificial satellite with a payload for conducting geophysical experiments on the Earth's orbit. The first Soviet missiles of the 1950-s allowed to perform solely suborbital flights. And only by 1957, the R-7 ballistic missile, capable of launching an object into a circular orbit, had been developed. The first Soviet spacecraft, widely known as Sputnik-1, was launched on 04.10.1957. Its payload consisted only of two radio transmitters that continuously emitted signals on two frequencies. Receiving signals on different frequencies allowed the analysis of the radiowave propagation in the ionosphere. The second artificial satellite Sputnik-2 that was launched on 3.11.1957 had a more sophisticated scientific payload including instruments for registration of cosmic rays' and solar radiation parameters and an air-tight container for a biological experiment with a dog. In accordance with the program of the IGY the third Soviet spacecraft – Sputnik-3 – was launched on 15.05.1958. Its payload weighed 968 kg and included equipment for 12 scientific experiments. Amongst other instruments was a unique self-orienting fluxgate magnetometer that performed first orbital measurements of the Earth's magnetic field total intensity (Petrukovich, 2009; Skuridin, 1975).

1 Satellite missions for magnetic field measurements

1.1 Kosmos-49

Since 1960-s the Soviet design office OKB-586 (currently – M.K. Yangel Yuzhnoye Design Office, Ukraine) initiated the development of a new experimental series of small-scale spacecraft, designated as DS (Dnepropetrovsk Satellite). The DS-series satellites had a unified platform with a standard on-board control system suite. In 1962 the launch of the first DS spacecraft started the Soviet space research program “Kosmos” under which a large number, over 2500, of various satellite missions have been performed. The payload of the spacecraft varied and, depending on the purpose, provided a wide range of scientific experiments: astronomical, astrophysical, geophysical, ionospheric, atmospheric, meteorite, radiation, etc. (Konyukhov, 2000).

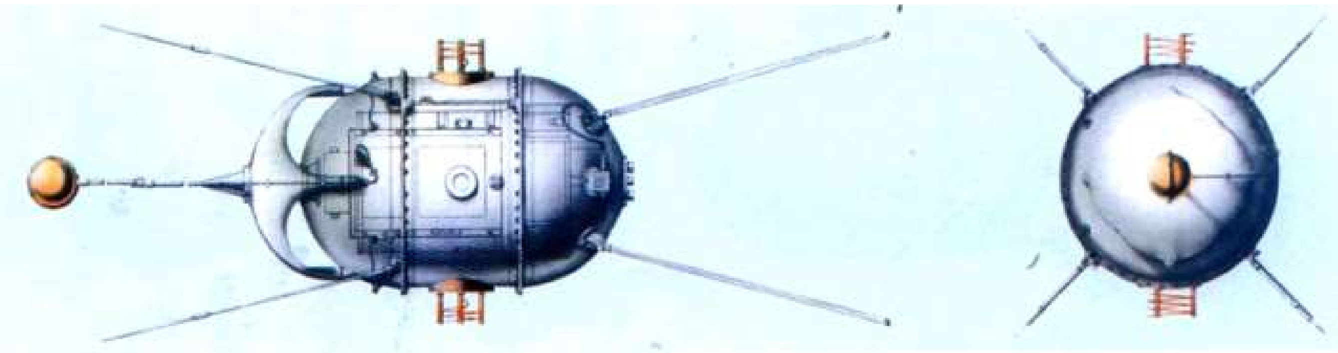


Figure 1: External view of the DS-MG type spacecraft (Kosmos-26 and Kosmos-49), 1964 (Konyukhov, 2000).

The satellite mission aimed at obtaining the direct data on the spatial distribution of the Earth’s magnetic field in the course of the global geomagnetic survey consisted of two spacecraft of DS-MG (MG – MaGnetic) type that were designated Kosmos-26 and Kosmos-49 and launched on 18.03.1964 and 24.10.1964 respectively from Kapustin Yar cosmodrome (Astrakhan region). The design and payload of both spacecraft was identical and included a set of two absolute proton precession magnetometers developed by the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (IZMIRAN) and manufactured by the Special Design Bureau “Geophysics” of the Ministry of Geodesy of the USSR. The instrumental accuracy of the magnetometers was estimated at the level of 2–3 nT (Cain, 1971; Dolginov et al.,1966). Considering all the external effects and internal sources of errors the characteristic of the total error with which Kosmos-49 surveyed the magnetic field was estimated at the level of 25–30 nT (Benkova and Dolginov, 1971). The sensors of two devices were oriented at the right angle to each other. The devices were switched on and off alternately for 32 seconds intervals. Approximately 62% of the measured values were recorded and are available in the catalogue, published by IZMIRAN (Dolginov et al., 1967). The external view of the DS-MG type spacecraft is given in Fig. 1. Kosmos-49 had cylindrical body with the diameter of 1.2 m and length of 1.8 m. Magnetometers were mounted 3.3 m from the center of the satellite. The magnetic effects of its body were compensated to accuracy of 2 nT by the system of permanent magnets.

The mission of Kosmos-26 and Kosmos-49 confirmed the possibility of using Earth's magnetic field data for determination of spacecraft orientation. The obtained geomagnetic data justified the evidence of propagation of magnetic anomalies, associated with the structure and tectonics of the Earth's crust, to the heights of low-orbiting satellites.

1.2 Kosmos-321

The success of the first mission with experimental DS-series spacecraft also confirmed the feasibility of remote sensing methods for solving a great variety of scientific problems. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR developed technical specifications for a new series of unified spacecraft that included three standard platforms: DS-U1 (with chemical energy source), DS-U2 (with solar panels without self-orientation), DS-U3 (with solar panels and self-orientation). The on-board control and supply systems' segment had standardized construction and was independent from the specific mission payload segment. This allowed the organization of the serial production of spacecraft and their components reducing financial and time expenditure. The follow-on mission aimed at global geomagnetic survey of the Earth also consisted of two spacecraft of a new DS-U2-MG type designated as Kosmos-321 and Kosmos-356 and launched on 20.01.1970 and 10.08.1970 respectively from Plesetsk cosmodrome (Arkhangelsk region). The design of both spacecraft was identical: cylindrical body with the diameter of 0.8 m and length of 1.46 m, consisting of a cylindrical shell and two hemispherical bottoms. The spacecraft had three separate compartments for scientific equipment, support systems and power supply systems.

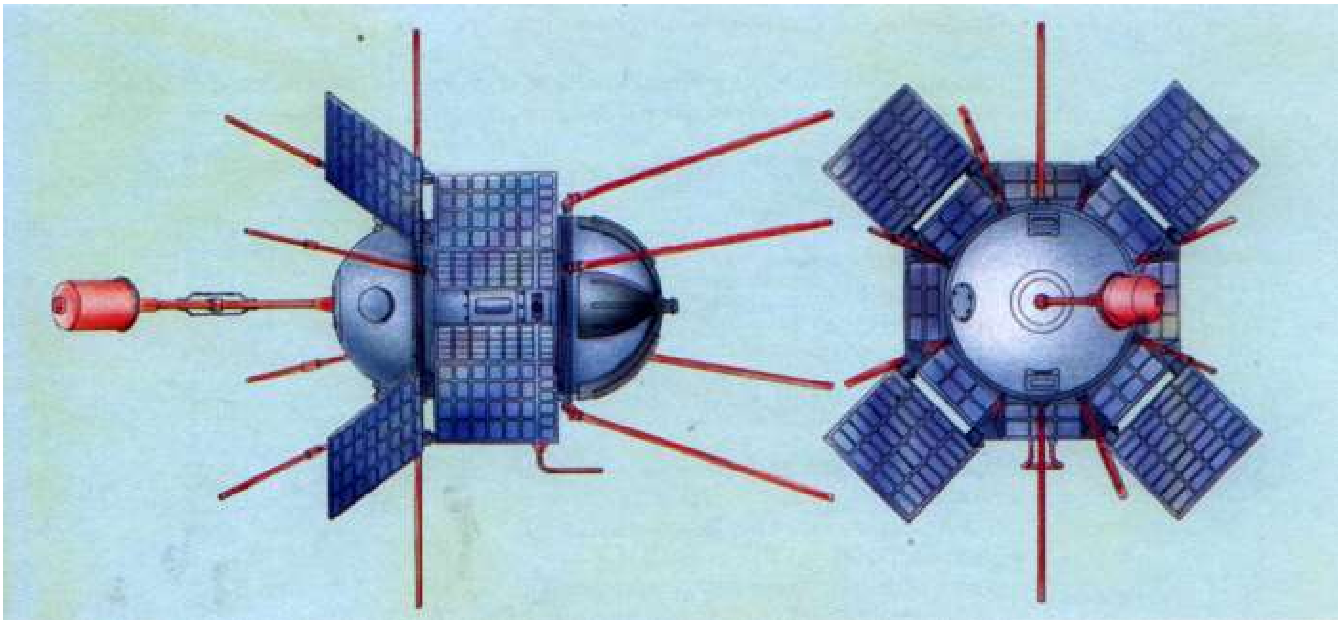
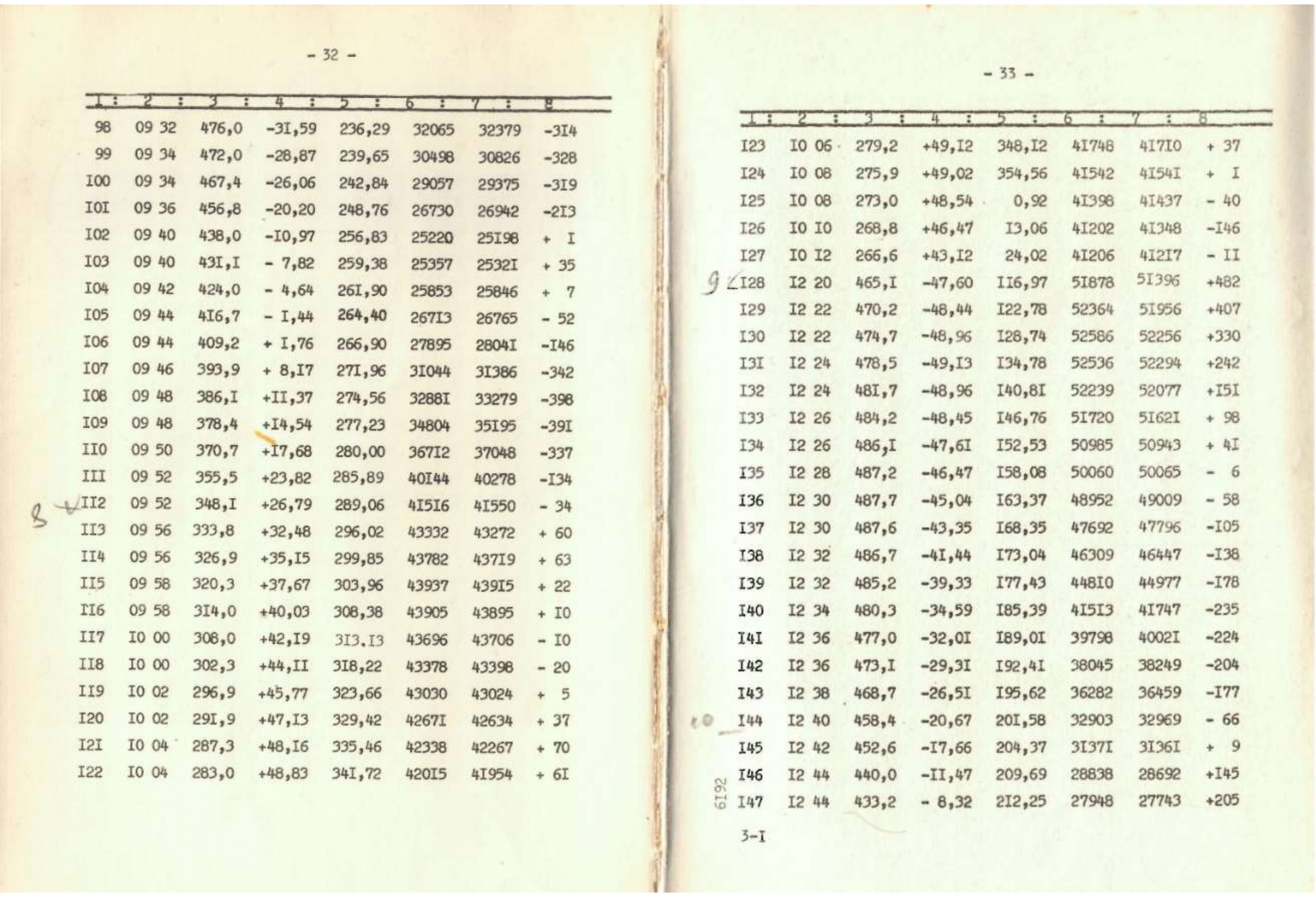


Figure 2: External view of the DS-U2-MG type spacecraft (Kosmos-321 and Kosmos-356), 1970 (Konyukhov, 2000).

The mission payload included a self-generated quantum magnetometer with optical pumping in cesium vapor. Cesium has been chosen as the working medium since the frequency change effect of the center of the magnetic resonance line with the field sign change, inherent for alkali metals, has the lowest value for cesium and is about 1–2 nT for this magnetometer. The magnetometer design provided measurements with an arbitrary orientation of the spacecraft. To avoid any possible dead areas the magnetometer had two absorption chambers oriented at 135° angle to each other. The instrumental accuracy of the magnetometer was estimated at the level of 1.7 nT. The correspondence of the quantum-cesium magnetometer readings to the absolute values in the range of measured fields was verified by comparison with the proton magnetometer. Correspondence was within 2 nT. The magnetometer sensors were placed in a special unpressurized container mounted on a deployable boom of 3.6 m length. The magnetometer was designed and manufactured by IZMIRAN and its experimental design bureau (Dolginov et al., 1970). The external view of the DS-U2-MG type spacecraft is given in Fig. 2.



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I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
98	09 32	476,0	-3I,59	236,29	32065	32379	-3I4
99	09 34	472,0	-28,87	239,65	30498	30826	-328
I00	09 34	467,4	-26,06	242,84	29057	29375	-3I9
I0I	09 36	456,8	-20,20	248,76	26730	26942	-2I3
I02	09 40	438,0	-I0,97	256,83	25220	25I98	+ I
I03	09 40	43I,I	- 7,82	259,38	25357	2532I	+ 35
I04	09 42	424,0	- 4,64	26I,90	25853	25846	+ 7
I05	09 44	4I6,7	- I,44	264,40	267I3	26765	- 52
I06	09 44	409,2	+ I,76	266,90	27895	2804I	-I46
I07	09 46	393,9	+ 8,I7	27I,96	3I044	3I386	-342
I08	09 48	386,I	+II,37	274,56	3288I	33279	-398
I09	09 48	378,4	+I4,54	277,23	34804	35I95	-39I
II0	09 50	370,7	+I7,68	280,00	367I2	37048	-337
III	09 52	355,5	+23,82	285,89	40I44	40278	-I34
II2	09 52	348,I	+26,79	289,06	4I5I6	4I550	- 34
II3	09 56	333,8	+32,48	296,02	43332	43272	+ 60
II4	09 56	326,9	+35,I5	299,85	43782	437I9	+ 63
II5	09 58	320,3	+37,67	303,96	43937	439I5	+ 22
II6	09 58	3I4,0	+40,03	308,38	43905	43895	+ I0
II7	I0 00	308,0	+42,I9	3I3.I3	43696	43706	- I0
II8	I0 00	302,3	+44,II	3I8,22	43378	43398	- 20
II9	I0 02	296,9	+45,77	323,66	43030	43024	+ 5
I20	I0 02	29I,9	+47,I3	329,42	4267I	42634	+ 37
I2I	I0 04	287,3	+48,I6	335,46	42338	42267	+ 70
I22	I0 04	283,0	+48,83	34I,72	420I5	4I954	+ 6I

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I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I23	I0 06	279,2	+49,I2	348,I2	4I748	4I7I0	+ 37
I24	I0 08	275,9	+49,02	354,56	4I542	4I54I	+ I
I25	I0 08	273,0	+48,54	0,92	4I398	4I437	- 40
I26	I0 I0	268,8	+46,47	I3,06	4I202	4I348	-I46
I27	I0 I2	266,6	+43,I2	24,02	4I206	4I2I7	- II
I28	I2 20	465,I	-47,60	II6,97	5I878	5I396	+482
I29	I2 22	470,2	-48,44	I22,78	52364	5I956	+407
I30	I2 22	474,7	-48,96	I28,74	52586	52256	+330
I3I	I2 24	478,5	-49,I3	I34,78	52536	52294	+242
I32	I2 24	48I,7	-48,96	I40,8I	52239	52077	+I5I
I33	I2 26	484,2	-48,45	I46,76	5I720	5I62I	+ 98
I34	I2 26	486,I	-47,6I	I52,53	50985	50943	+ 4I
I35	I2 28	487,2	-46,47	I58,08	50060	50065	- 6
I36	I2 30	487,7	-45,04	I63,37	48952	49009	- 58
I37	I2 30	487,6	-43,35	I68,35	47692	47796	-I05
I38	I2 32	486,7	-4I,44	I73,04	46309	46447	-I38
I39	I2 32	485,2	-39,33	I77,43	448I0	44977	-I78
I40	I2 34	480,3	-34,59	I85,39	4I5I3	4I747	-235
I4I	I2 36	477,0	-32,0I	I89,0I	39798	4002I	-224
I42	I2 36	473,I	-29,3I	I92,4I	38045	38249	-204
I43	I2 38	468,7	-26,5I	I95,62	36282	36459	-I77
I44	I2 40	458,4	-20,67	20I,58	32903	32969	- 66
I45	I2 42	452,6	-I7,66	204,37	3I37I	3I36I	+ 9
I46	I2 44	440,0	-II,47	209,69	28838	28692	+I45
I47	I2 44	433,2	- 8,32	2I2,25	27948	27743	+205

3-I

Figure 3: A sample page of Kosmos-49 catalogue (Dolginov et al., 1967).

It should be mentioned that at the same period of 1965-1971 the satellites of POGO series flew, in particular OGO-2, OGO-4 and OGO-6, those magnetic data are available from NASA (Langel and Hinze, 1998).

2 Data description

Geomagnetic measurements by Kosmos-49 satellite were carried out in the framework of the international program of the World Magnetic Survey (Benkova and Dolginov, 1971). The Kosmos-49 mission objectives were as follows: global survey of the Earth's magnetic field and compilation of a map of its spatial distribution; refinement of Gaussian coefficients of magnetic potential decomposition; investigation of the Earth's magnetic field secular variation and temporal changes at the altitudes of the spacecraft flight in the magnetoactive periods. Kosmos-49 operated from October 24 to November 3, 1964, totally 11 days. It performed 162 orbits around the Earth and made 17300 measurements covering 75% of the Earth's surface almost homogeneously. It had an orbit with inclination of 49°, nodal period of 91.83 min, apogee of 484 km and perigee of 265 km. During the mission the apogee decreased from 487 to 472 km approximately linearly in time (see Fig. 4). The accuracy of satellite position was 3 km along the trajectory and 1 km in transverse direction, the accuracy of timing was about 0.5 s.

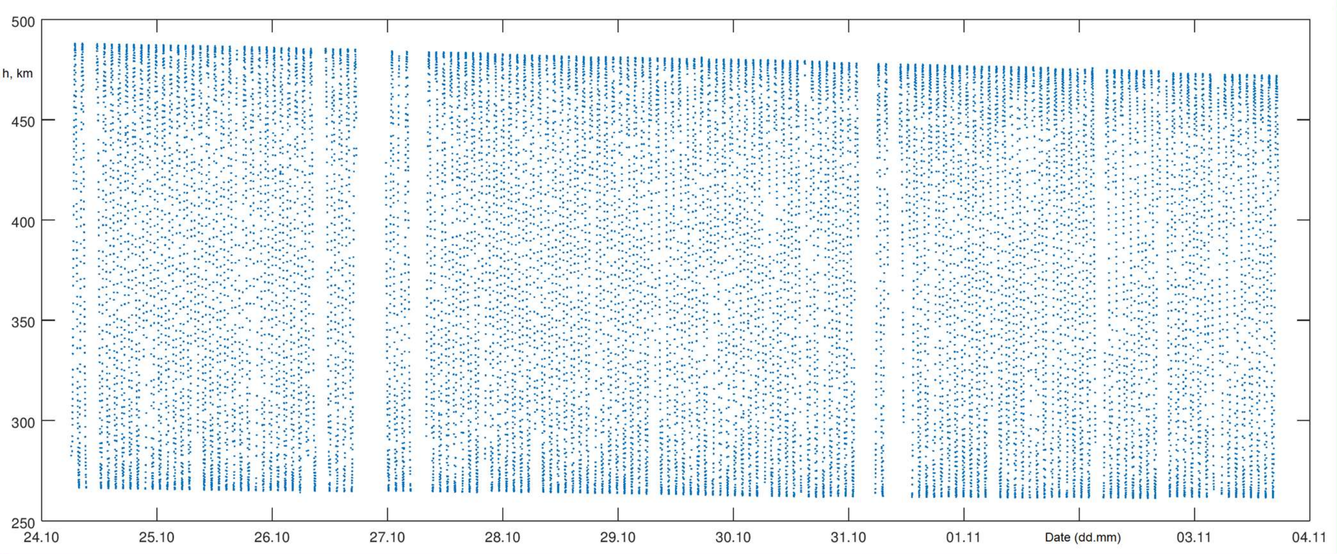

Figure 4: The depenedence of Kosmos-49 altitude on time.

Homogenous survey, performed within a short period of time, provided the general image of the Earth's magnetic field free of secular variations and allowed to map its distribution on the date of the experiment. The collected data were used for obtaining the international analytical model of the Earth's magnetic field. These results were presented and obtained a wide scientific recognition at the 7th General Assembly of the ICSU Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) in Florence (Italy) in 1964 (Konyukhov, 2000).

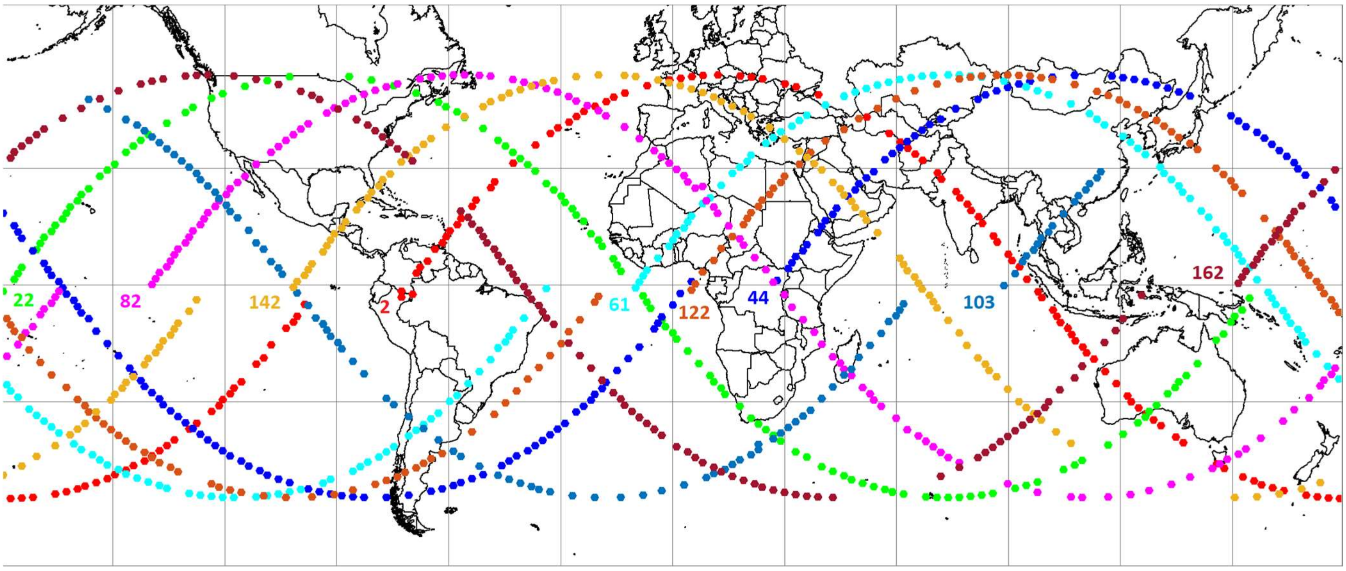

Figure 5: Spatial coverage of Kosmos-49 data. The projection of approximately every 20th orbit on the Earth's surface is shown. Dots indicate the locations of measurements.

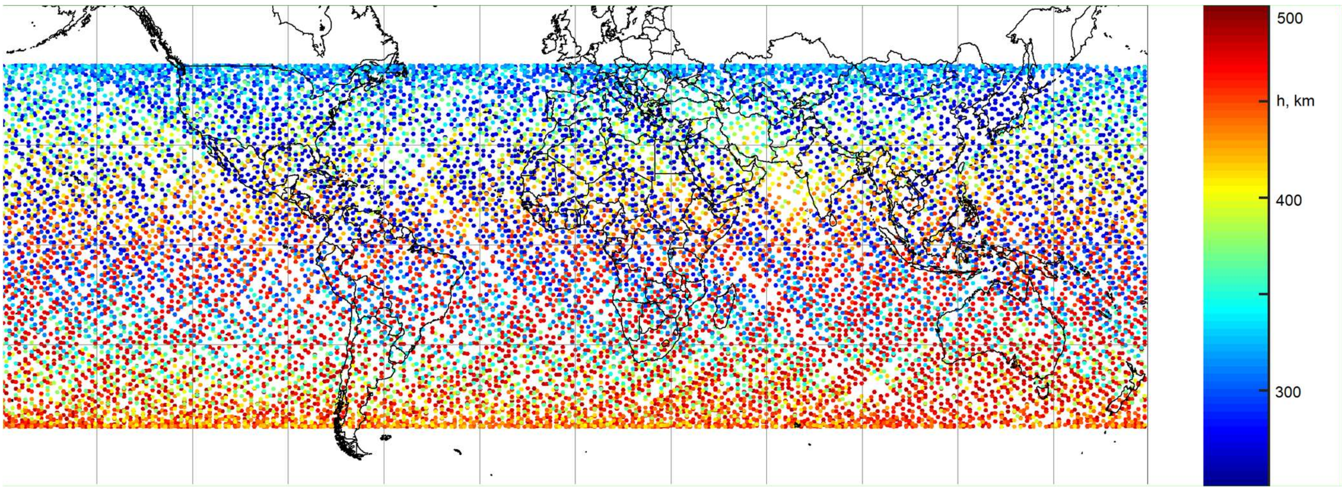

Figure 6: Kosmos-49 positions of measurements. Altitude is shown in color.

The sample page of the catalogue (Dolginov et al., 1967) can be seen in Fig. 3. It contains 8 columns with the following data: 1) number of measurement; 2) Moscow time (hours and minutes, rounded to 2 min); 3) altitude, km; 4) latitude (north positive), degrees; 5) longitude (positive, from Greenwich eastward), degrees; 6) measured magnetic field absolute value, nT; 7) magnetic field value calculated according to global model presented in (Adam, 1964), nT; 8) the difference between measured and calculated values, nT.

The evolution of Kosmos-49 altitude is shown in Fig. 4. The spatial coverage of data is shown in Fig. 5. The projection of approximately every 20th orbit on the Earth’s surface is shown. Dots indicate the locations of measurements. The gaps correspond to areas in which the data were not recorded due to technical failures.

In Figures 6 and 7 the complete set of satellite positions at the moments of measurements and the map of measured magnetic field absolute value are shown.

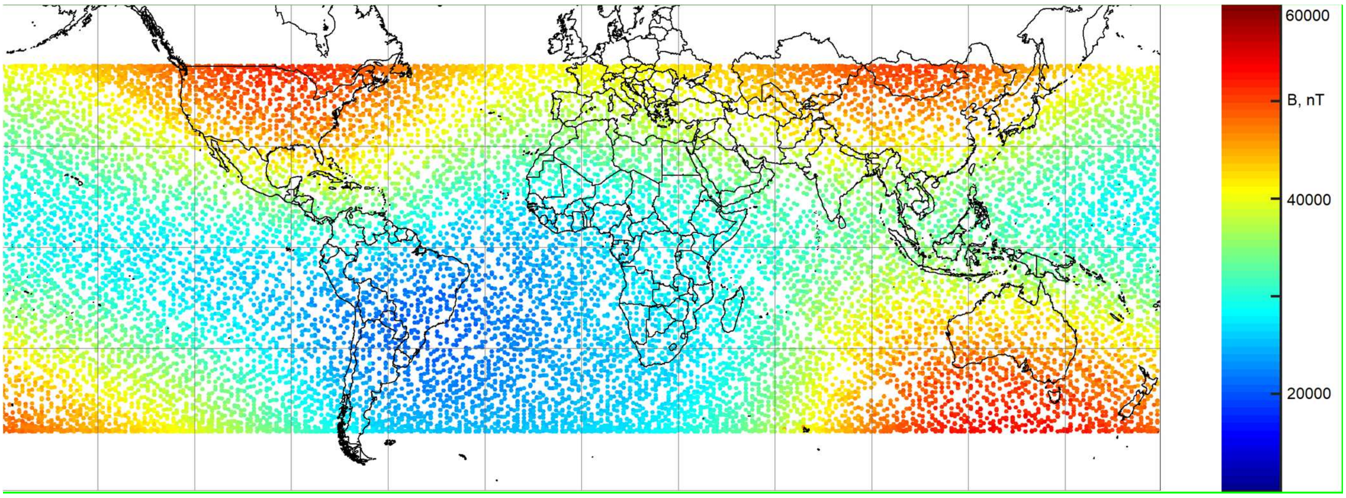

Figure 7: Magnetic field map measured by Kosmos-49.

The Kosmos-321 mission main objectives were the same as for Kosmos-49, but also included some specific tasks, such as confirming the possibility of using magnetometers with optical pumping as a service system for nuclear test explosion control in outer space and a series of atmospheric experiments. The mission experimental program was developed by IZMIRAN and Space Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Kosmos-321 operated from January 20 to March 13, 1970, totally 52 days. It performed 823 orbits around the Earth and made over 600000 measurements covering 94% of the Earth's surface. It had an orbit with inclination of 71°, nodal period of 92 min, apogee of 507 km and perigee of 280 km. During the mission the apogee decreased from approximately 500 to approximately 300 km. In the available data the apogee runs from 470 to 315 km.

Measurements were performed with 2 s sampling. The primary examination of data showed that it contains strong interference (up to 20 nT) presumably from thermocurrents in sensor fixing device. (The effect of thermocurrents was reproduced on the fixing device similar to that of Kosmos-321.) This interference exhibits itself as a gap in measured magnetic field absolute values every time the sensor used for measurement was changed (see Fig. 8). For this reason the catalog contains data for only limited number of orbits, a total of 5000 measurements, for which the interference has approximately sinusoidal form and was eliminated from data upon data processing at IZMIRAN. The "equal squares" method was applied. Both raw data and corrected data are presented in the catalogue (Dolginov et al., 1976). It should be noted that catalog uses 20 s sampling, not 2 s sampling used during actual measurements.

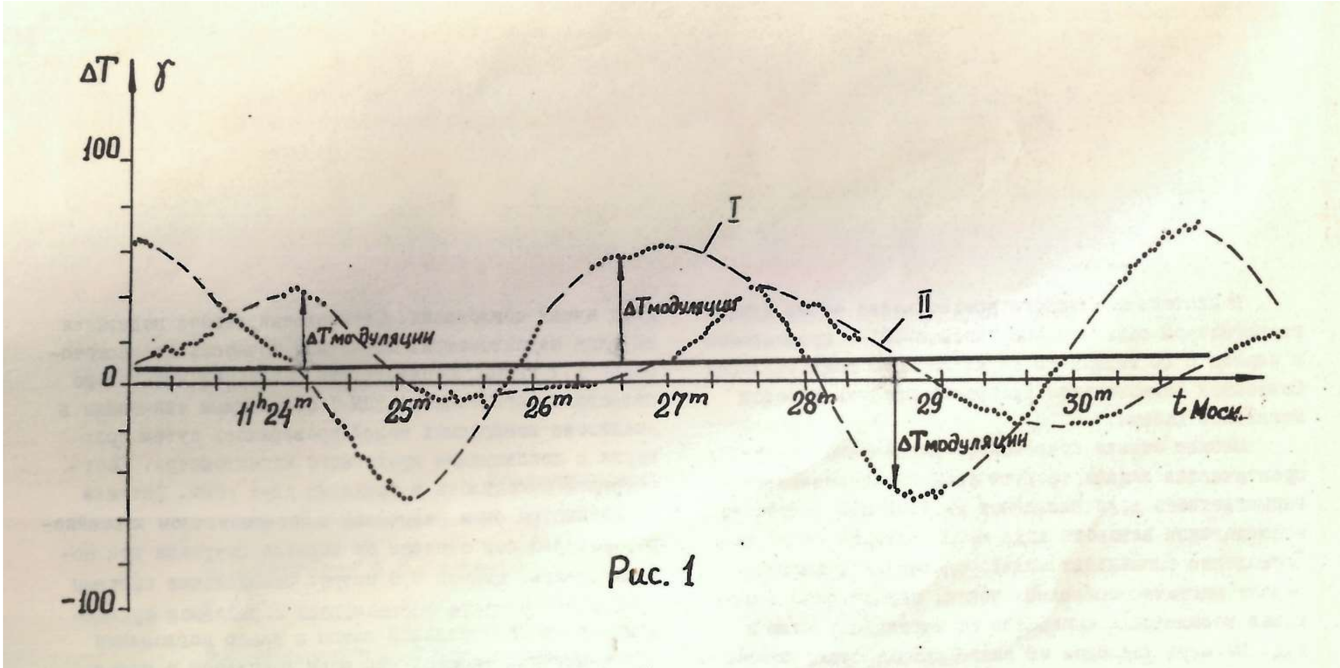

Figure 8: Interference in Kosmos-321 data as shown in the catalog (Dolginov et al, 1976). Roman I and II stand for two sensors, actual measurements are indicated with dots, dashed lines continuously complement the measurements of each sensor.

The sample page of the catalogue can be seen in Fig. 9. It contains 9 columns with the following data: 1) Moscow time (hours, minutes, and seconds); 2) local time; 3) latitude (north positive), degrees; 4) longitude (positive, from Greenwich eastward), degrees; 5) altitude, km; 6) measured magnetic field absolute value, nT; 7) corrected magnetic field absolute value, nT; 8) the difference between corrected value and the value calculated according to global model presented in (Cain, 1970), nT; 9) calculated magnetic inclination, degrees.

The dependence of Kosmos-321 altitude on time is shown in Fig. 10. Spatial coverage of Kosmos-321 data is shown in Fig. 11 and corrected magnetic field value is shown in Fig. 12.

The Kosmos-49 mission data tables occupied 648 pages (three volumes) (Dolginov et al., 1967), and the Kosmos-321 mission data tables occupied 173 pages (Dolginov et al., 1976). The data were digitized by the Laboratory of Geophysical Data of Geophysical Center of RAS within the three summer months of 2019. For the convenience of users, in the digital version of the catalogues the table structure has been slightly changed as follows.

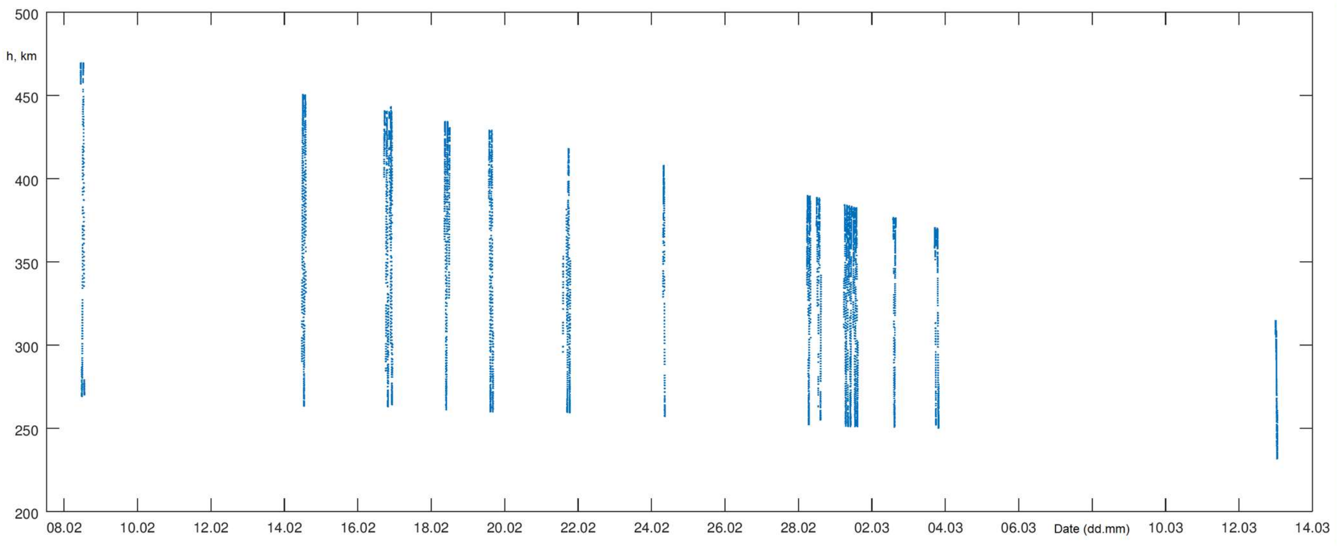

Figure 10: The dependence of Kosmos-321 altitude on time.

Kosmos-49 columns:

Number of measurement	Date			Moscow time		Altitude, km	Latitude, deg	Longitude, deg
	Year	Month	Day	Hours	Minutes			

T measured, nT	T calculated, nT	$\Delta T = T_{meas} - T_{calc}$, nT	Instrument number

Kosmos-321 columns:

Number of the coil	Date			Moscow time			Local time		
	Year	Month	Day	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Hours	Minutes	Seconds

Latitude, deg	Longitude, deg	Altitude, km	T measured, nT	T corrected, nT	$\Delta T = T_{meas} - T_{corr}$, nT	Calculated inclination, deg

Empty lines in the data of Kosmos-321 satellite are added for the purpose of visualization of the instrument coil change.

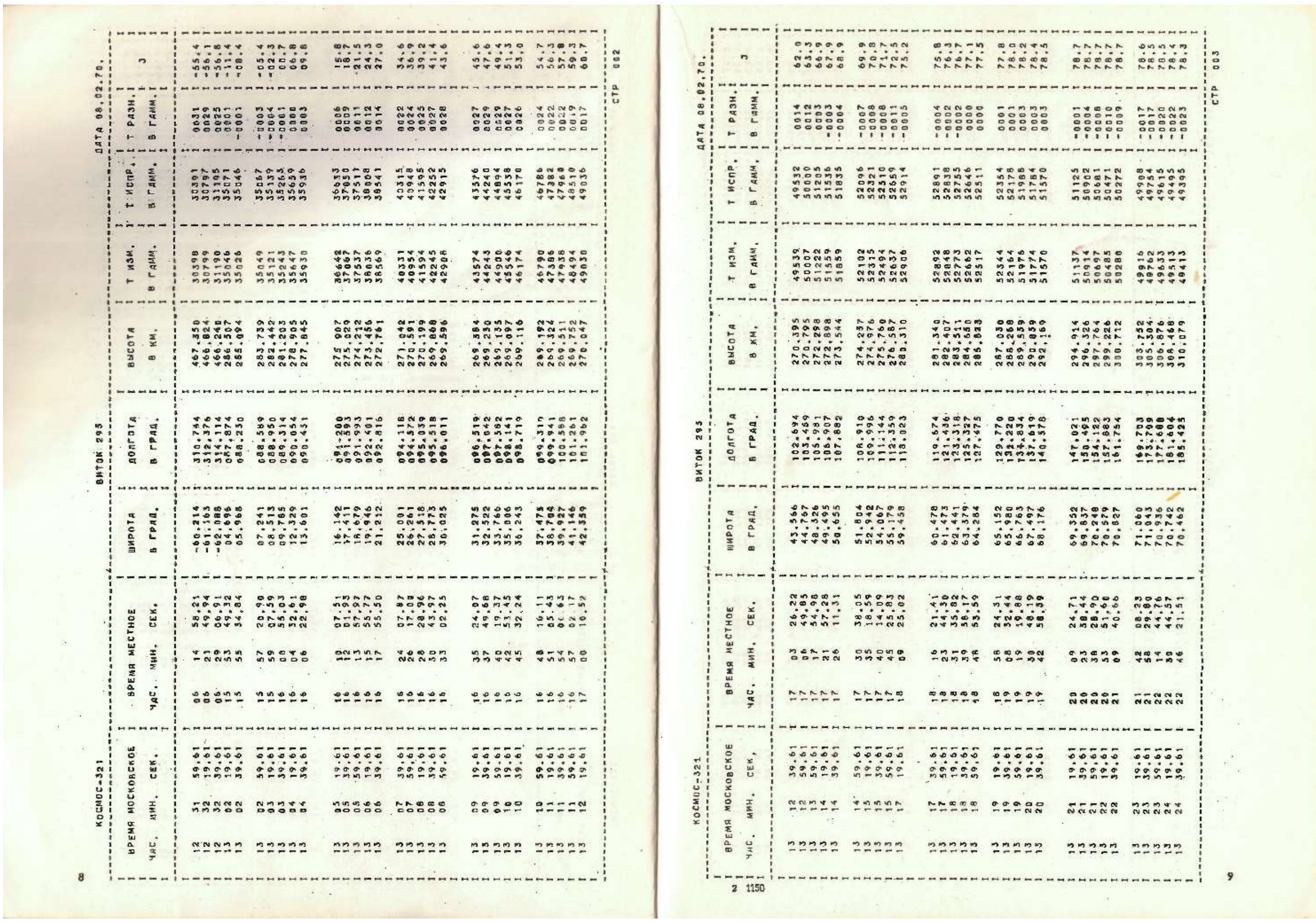

Figure 9: A sample page of Kosmos-321 catalogue (Dolginov et al., 1976).

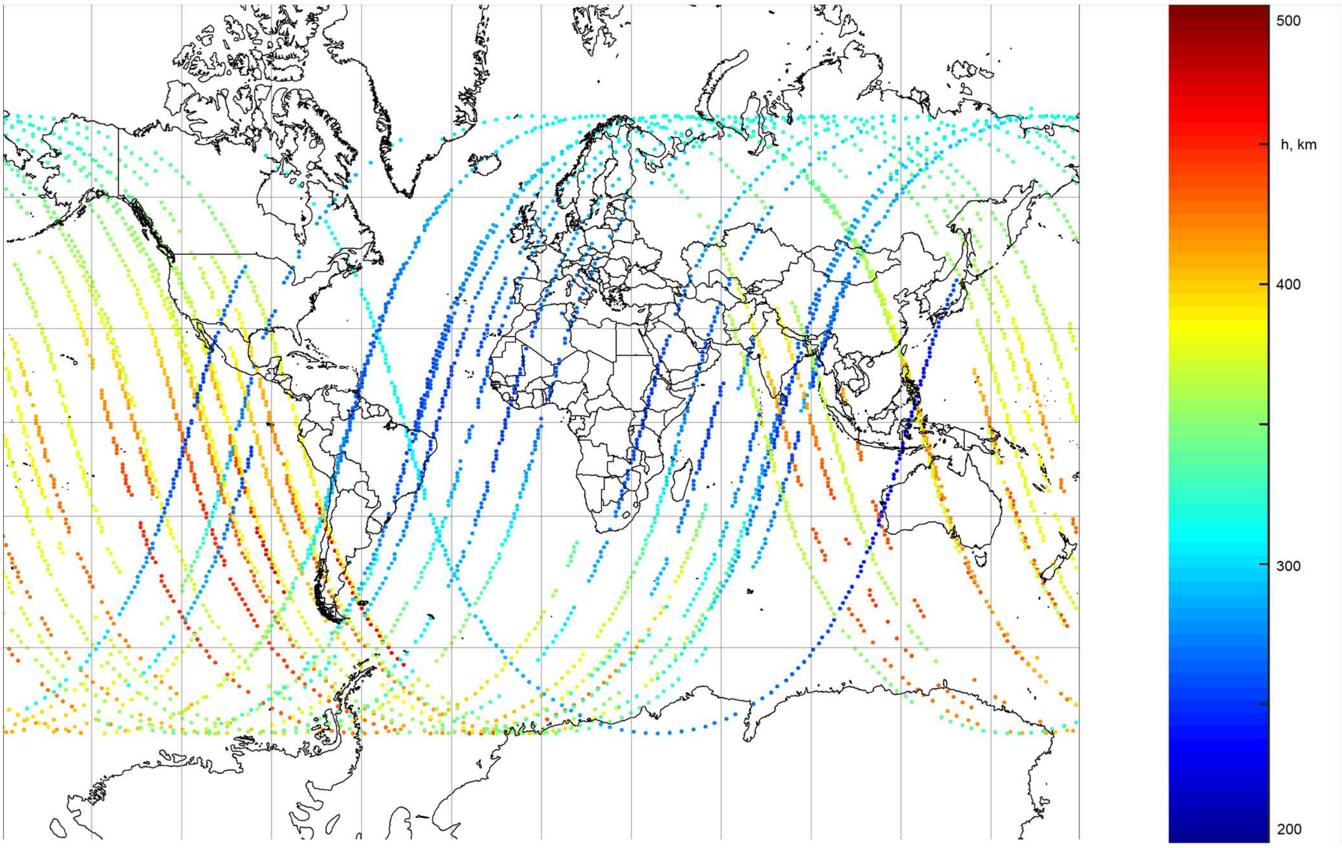

Figure 11: Spatial coverage of Kosmos-321 available data.

It is obvious that digitization of the data set of such a volume could have led to errors and misprints made by the digitizing personnel. To prevent such a situation all the data arrays were automatically checked after the digitization. It was done by means of specially developed software that for each orbit revolution of the spacecraft controlled the time intervals, allowed to plot the graphs for the spacecraft orbital motion and for the measured and calculated geomagnetic data. The consistency, monotony, smoothness, extremal points, etc. of the digitized data were checked. In case of discrepancies within the software calculation results, manual check with the printed versions of catalogues was carried out. These operations minimized all possible errors of the personnel during digitization. The digitized catalogues are publicly available in ASCII tab separated text format (Lukianova, R., Peregoudov, D., Dzeboev, B., Soloviev, A., Krasnoperov, R.: Early soviet satellite magnetic field measurements from 1964 and 1970. PANGAEA, https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.907927, 2019).

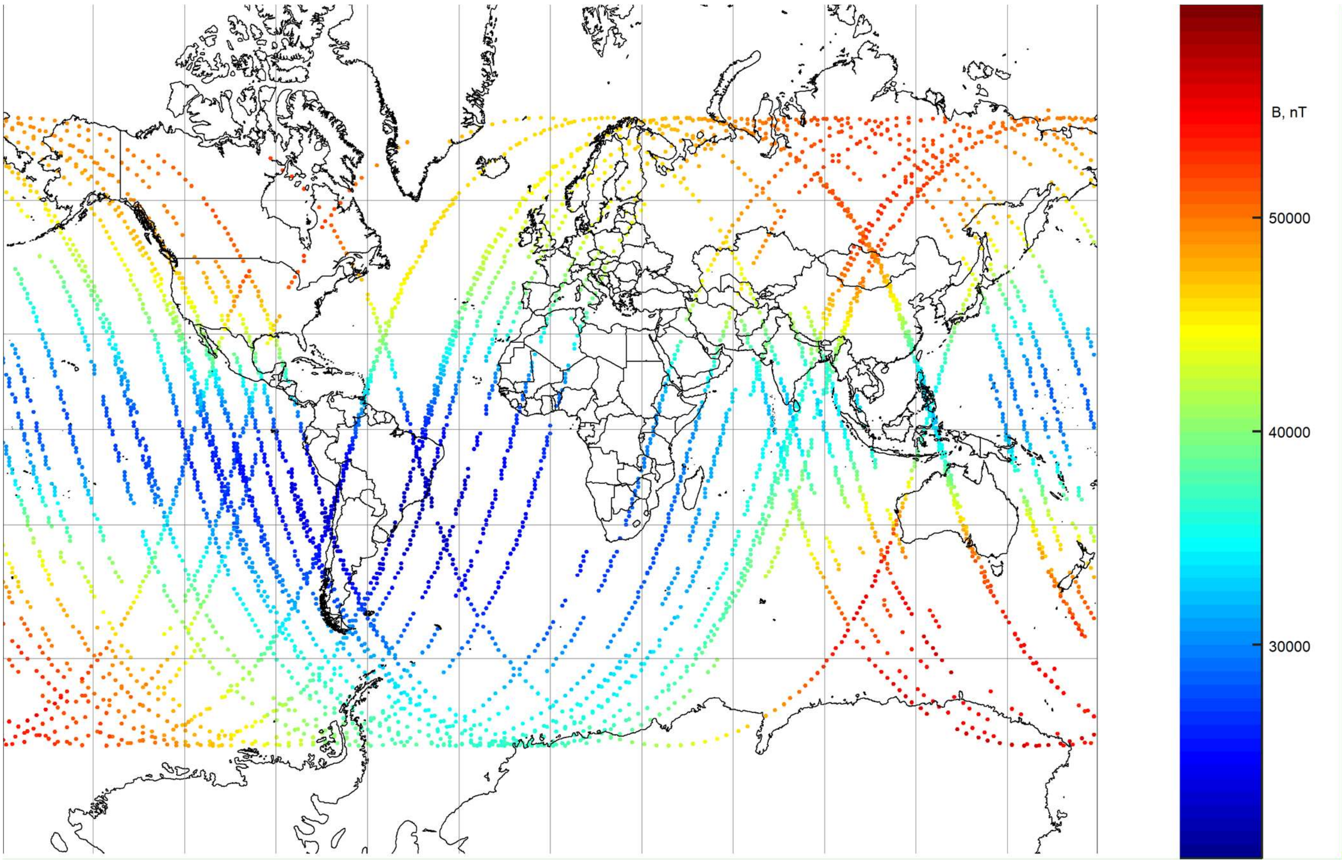

Figure 12: Kosmos-321 measured magnetic field.

4 Conclusions

The success of satellite missions of Kosmos-49 and Kosmos-321 spacecraft allowed unique data on the spatial distribution of the total intensity of the Earth's magnetic field over almost the whole surface of the planet to be obtained. This data being the part of the international program of the World Magnetic Survey were submitted to the main World Data Centers in Moscow (USSR), Maryland (USA), Charlottenlund (Denmark), Kyoto (Japan) and were used as initial data for analysis of the structure of the Earth's magnetic field sources and for compilation of a series of its analytical models. The most notable model that employed Kosmos-49 data was the first generation of the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (for epoch 1965.0) (Zmuda, 1971). The model was agreed by a working group on October 24, 1968 in Washington, D.C. (USA), approved by a special committee of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy in February 1969 and officially introduced at the XVth General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in 1971 in Moscow (Blagonravov, 1978).

Comparison of the data collected by Kosmos-49 and Kosmos-321 spacecraft allowed the determination of the Earth's magnetic field secular variation with high accuracy for the period of 1965–1970. Another important topic was the study of temporal changes in the geomagnetic field at the altitudes of the flight of spacecraft during magnetoactive periods. Kosmos-321 encountered a strong magnetic storm of March 8–10, 1970. As a result, very interesting and important data on the magnetic storm mechanisms in polar regions were obtained. However, the data registered during this period was not included in publicly available catalogue. Only a few footprints of these data may be found in paper (Dolginov et al., 1972). Kosmos-321 for the first time measured the effects of the equatorial electrojet (Vanian et al., 1975). In addition to the traditional known magnetic storm current systems detected by ground based magnetic observatory records, magnetic effects of currents along power lines that were not detected by the nearest magnetic observatories were also revealed.

The results of the Kosmos-49 and Kosmos-321 missions became the sound base for further fundamental studies of the Earth's magnetic field from space. The uniqueness of the presented data is emphasized by the fact that there are practically no older and publicly available global satellite data on the Earth's magnetic field.

6 Data availability

The data from the paper catalogues were digitized at Geophysical Center of RAS in 2019. Digital data are available at PANGAEA (Lukianova et al., 2019, https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.907927).

Author contributions. RK, RL and AS – preparation of the manuscript. DP – description and preliminary analysis of initial data, publication of the digitized catalogues. BD – data digitalization management, data validation, description of digitized data, and preparation of figures.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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