

## **The earliest scientific record of a tornado's path was documented by an Indian: claims study**

New Delhi, August 18 (Vigyan Samachar): Babu Chunder Sikur Chatterjee, an Indian scientist employed with the Surveyor General of India during the British colonial era, was likely the first person to scientifically document a tornado's path in 1865, claims a study from the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune. By carefully searching and analysing papers about tornados, Saumyendu De and Dr A K Sahai, scientists at IITM Pune, concluded that Chatterjee's paper is the earliest record of a tornado's dynamics in the history of meteorology.

Chatterjee had published his findings in a journal named Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in a paper entitled 'Note on a whirlwind at Pundooah'. The paper described tornado's dynamics in meticulous detail and was accompanied by a sketch that mathematically depicted the tornado's scale, track and rotation. "There is a legacy of meteorological research in India. We find that it is Chatterjee's brilliance and nature's assistance that helped him to decode tornado's scale and dynamics with such scientific rigor that his conclusions are relevant even today, that is, more than a century later", said Saumyendu.

At the time when Chatterjee published his paper, records of extreme weather events in India existed as eye witness accounts or entries in ships' logbooks. This remained the situation for most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. But Chatterjee did it differently. He quantitatively mapped the entire trail of tornado's destruction. He benefitted from the rare opportunity to observe tornado passing through a railway track where there were conveniently placed markers at predefined locations like railway line mileposts and telegraph posts that enabled him to observe and make clear measurements of tornado's direction, dynamics, and path.

A tornado appears as a strong whirlwind, which is a rapidly rotating column of air with a suction spot at its centre that is in contact with both the Earth's surface and a thunderhead cloud. It is generally accompanied by extreme weather such as heavy downpours, hail storms, and lightning. The tornado documented by Chatterjee had occurred on 5 May 1865 at 1800 hours in Pandua, located in the Hugli district of West Bengal.

"It is interesting to establish the length of time for which society has had an affinity for a given subject. Our study provides a means by which one compares the development of scientific knowledge at different periods in time across the world", said Dr Sahai.

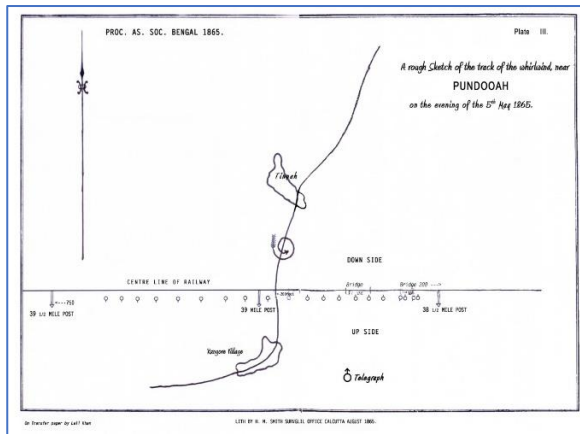
Saumyendu De and Dr A K Sahai have published the evidence piece in a recent issue of the journal 'Weather' of the Royal Meteorological Society. IITM Pune is under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India.

**WEST BENGAL  
MAP showing  
HUGLI district**



**INDIA showing  
WEST BENGAL**





Location of Pandua in Hugli district of West Bengal where the tornado occurred in 1865 (top left), Chatterjee's sketch of the tornado track and rotation which crossed a railway track at Pandua (top right), and researchers—Saumyendu De (below left) and Dr A K Sahai (below right), scientists at the Extended Range Prediction Group, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune who did the study. The sketch figure was reconstructed, courtesy Rajanikant Shinde, IT Engineer, IITM.

VS/MoES/BK/17.08.2020