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## BULLETIN No. XLVII.

## SUMMARY OF PROMINENCE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1915.

Visual observations of prominences were practically confined to displacements of the hydrogen lines and to metallic prominences and the photographs were relied on for position angles, heights, and areas of prominences.

The dstribution of prominences obscrved and photographed during the half-year ending June 30, 1915, is represented in the accompanying dagram. The full line gives the mean darly areas, and the broken line the mean daily numbers for each zone of $5^{\circ}$ of latitude. The ordinates represent tenths of a square minute of are for the full line and numbers for the broken line. The means are corrected for partial or imperfect observations, the total of 173 observing days being reduced to 163 effective days.


The mean daily areas and daily numbers corrected for partial observations are as follows :-

|  |  |  |  | Mean dasly areas <br> (square minutes). | Mean daly <br> numbers. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| North | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2.59 | 10.83 |  |
| South | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2.68 | 10.60 | $\overline{21.43}$ |

The mean daily area is the largest recorded since 1908. Compared with the previous six months the mean areas have increased 59 per cent, and the mean numbers 19 per cent. The distribution in prominences is similar to that obtaining last year ; there is a belt of great activity between $45^{\circ}$ and $55^{\circ}$ beyond which the activity diminishes towards the poles and remains nearly constant to the equator.

The monthly, quarterly and half-yearly frequencies and the mean height and extent are given in the following table. The frequencies are derived from the number of effective days.

Abstract for the first half of 1915.


The steady increase recorded during 1914 has therefore been maintained during the first half of 1915 ; there is however now an increase in frequencies as well as in areas; the mean height is the same as in the second half of 1914 but there is an merease of 89 per cent. in the mean extent.

## Distribution east and west of the sun's axis.

Prommence numbers show a slight and areas a large decrease in the percentage at the eastern limb; in areas there is a preponderance at the western limb which was most marked during May and June. The distribution was as follows:-

| 1915 January to June. | East. | West. | Percentage east |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numbers observed ... ... ... | 1766 | 1744 | $50 \cdot 31$ |
| 'Total areas in square minutes of arc . . | 4183 | 4410 | 48.68 |

Metalluc prominences.
The following metallic prominences were recorded in the half-year :-

Table I.-LISt of meradiid prominences. January-June, 1915


Displacements of the hydrogen lunes.
Particulars of these disturbances are given in the following table :-
Table II.-Displacement of the C line in prominences. January-June, 1915.



$135$




There was a large increase in the number of displacements compared with the previous half-year. In the northern hemisphere there were 184, in the southern 141 ; in the eastern hemisphere there were 178, in the western 147. One hundred and enghty-five displacements were to the violet, one handred and fifty-two to the red and sixteen both ways simultaneously.

Between $0^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ of latitude there were one hundred and twenty-five displacements, between $31^{\circ}$ and $60^{\circ}$ one hundred and one, and between $61^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$ ninety-nine. It is noteworthy that during the past spot minimum the greatest number occurred between $61^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$.

> Reversals und Displacements of the C line on the Disc.

Two hundred and eleven reversals of the C line, sixty-six darkenings of the $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ line, and one handred and five displacements of the C line were observed near spots. This is a large increase on the previous half-year. The following table gives their distribution east and west of the central meridian :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Rast. | West. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Reversals of C near spots | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 106 | 105 |  |
| Darkenings of $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 37 | 29 |
| Displacement of C | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 51 | 54 |

There was a large preponderance of displacements to the red, 72 being towards the red as against 23 to the violet.

## Prominences projected on the Disc as Absorption Marlings.

The grating spectroheliograph for photographing the absorption markings in hydrogen light was in regular use during the six months. Photographs were obtained on 123 days which were counted as 105 effective days. There has been a large merease in the number of absorption markings observed; this increase began in the second half of 1914. The mean daily areas in millionths of the sun's visible hemisphere corrected for foreshortening and for imperfect observations and the mean daily numbers are compared in the following table with the recent half-years for which complete information is available :-

|  | 1912 Jan.-June |  | 191.2 July-Deo. |  | 1913 Jan.-June |  | 1913 July-Deo. |  | 1915 Jan.-June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areas. | Numbers. | Areas. | Numbers | Areas. | Numbers. | Areas. | Numbers. | Areas. | Numbers. |
| North ... ... | 81 | 0.39 | 56 | 0.32 | 44 | $0 \cdot 24$ | 24 | $0 \cdot 28$ | 768.2 | 3.8 |
| South ... .. | 252 | $1 \cdot 07$ | 382 | 128 | 84 | $0 \cdot 56$ | 36 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 6074 | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| Total ... | 333 | $1 \cdot 46$ | 438 | $1 \cdot 60$ | 1.28 | $0 \cdot 80$ | 60 | 0.58 | 1375'6 | $7 \cdot 2$ |

Their distribution in latitude is shown in the accompanying diagram :-


Besides the usual maximum between $50^{\circ}$ and $60^{\circ}$ corresponding with the prominence maximum there is a pronounced maximum near $30^{\circ}$ both north and south due to prominences in sunspot latitudes ; this maximum occurs at about $10^{\circ}$ higher than the spot maximum, but the activity tends to vanish towards the equator in agreement with spot activity. The occurrence of a prominence maximum near $50^{\circ}$ and almost complete absence of increased activity near $30^{\circ}$ is not due to any essential difference in the nature of dark $\mathrm{H} a$ markngs in these two regions, but the predominence of the prominenco maximum at $50^{\circ}$ is well accounted for by the two facts that in these latitudes the $\mathrm{H} a$ markings form a belt approximately parallel to the equator and that the speed of rotation of the sun is slower ; both of these facts malke the prominence due to an H $a$ marking in these latitudes endure for a larger number of days.

There was a preponderance of $\mathrm{H} a$ markings on the eastern side of the central meridian, the percentage east being $56^{\circ} 50$ in areas and $54^{\circ} 62$ in numbers.

The Observatory, Kodaikanal, 18th August 1915.
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