Kodaíkanal Observatory.

BULLETIN No. CIV.

SUMMARY OF PROMINENCE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR 1933.

In pursuance of the programme of work adopted since 1st January 1923 under the auspices of the International Astronomical Union, all observatories taking spectroheliograms of the sun have been asked to co-operate with the Kodaikanal Observatory by supplying copies of their photographs for those days when the Kodaikanal records are imperfect or wanting In response to our requirements for the second half of the year 1933, the Mount Wilson Observatory supplied calcium (K₂₃) prominence plates for 50 days and Ha disc plates for 28 days the Meudon Observatory supplied calcium (K₃) disc plates for 7 days and Ha disc plates for 45 days, and the Pitch Hill Observatory, Ewhurst (Mr J Evershed's), supplied Ha disc plates for 7 days.

When only incomplete or imperfect photographs for any day are available from more than one observatory, the best photograph is chosen as representing the solar activity of that day, after weighting it according to its quality, and the remaining photographs are ignored

Calcium Prominences at the Limb — The mean daily areas and numbers of prominences photographed during the half-year by means of the K line of calcium are given below The means are corrected for incomplete or imperfect observations, the total of 182 days for which plates were available being reduced to $161\frac{1}{2}$ effective days

									Mean daily areas (square minutes)	Mean daily numbers	
North South	•	•			•	•	•	•	$\begin{array}{c}1 & 38\\0 \cdot 89\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 49 \\ 3 \cdot 73 \end{array}$	
				Total			•		2 27	8.22	

Compared with the previous half-year, areas show an increase of 9 per cent mainly in the northern hemisphere, and numbers a decrease of 11 per cent.

For comparison with bulletins issued prior to the co-operation of other observatories, the means based on Kodaikanal photographs alone are also given, 137 days of observation being counted as 110 effective days

						Mean daily areas (square minutes)	Mean daily numbers
North (Kodaikanal photographs only)					•	1 47	465
South	Do.	-				0.99	4 13
		Total		•		2.46	8 78

The distribution of prominences in latitude is represented in the following diagram, in which the full line gives the mean daily areas and the broken line the mean daily numbers for each zone of 5° of latitude. The ordinates represent tenths of a square minute of arc for the full line and numbers for the broken line. Comparing the distribution of prominence areas with the previous half-year there has been increased activity in the belt *Price annas 2 or 3d*.

 30° --50° in the northern hemisphere and in the belt 30° --40° in the southern, and decreased activity near the equator, the maximum activity is near 35° in both hemispheres. Prominence areas are again considerably greater in the northern hemisphere than in the southern



The monthly, quarterly and half yearly areas and numbers and the mean height and mean extent of the prominences on photographs from all co operating observatories are given in Table 1. The unit of area is 1 square minute of arc. The mean height is derived by adding together the greatest heights reached by individual prominences and dividing by the total number of prominences observed the mean extent is derived by adding together the lengths of the base on the chromosphere of individual prominences and dividing by the total number of prominences.

India 1 - Indiana I for the Shound half of 1755									
Months 1933	Number of days (effective)	Areas	Numbers	Daily m Areas	Numbers	Mcan height	Mcan extent		
July August September October November December 3rd quarter 4th quarter 2nd half year	$ \begin{array}{c} 281 \\ 282 \\ 262 \\ 262 \\ 241 \\ 252 \\ 282 \\ 832 \\ \hline 781 \\ \hline 1611 \\ 1611 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 71 & 9 \\ 54 & 2 \\ 60 & 9 \\ 50 & 2 \\ 64 & 9 \\ 63 & 6 \\ \hline 187 & 0 \\ \hline 178 & 7 \\ \hline 365 & 7 \\ \end{array} $	238 243 225 188 209 224 706 621 1 327	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 5 \\ 1 9 \\ 2 3 \\ 2 1 \\ 2 6 \\ 2 2 \\ \hline 2 2 \\ \hline 2 3 \\ \hline 2 3 \\ \hline 2 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 4 \\ 8 6 \\ 8 4 \\ 7 8 \\ 8 3 \\ 7 8 \\ \overline{7 8} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{8 2} \\ \overline{7 8} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{8 2} \\ \overline{7 8} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{8 2} \\ \overline{7 8} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{8 2} \\ \overline{7 9} \\ \overline{7 9}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 & 3 \\ 40 & 1 \\ 41 & 4 \\ 39 & 0 \\ 41 & 3 \\ 38 & 1 \\ \hline 41 & 2 \\ \overline{39 \ 5} \\ \overline{40 \ 4} \\ - \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} $		

LABLE	I Abstract	FOR THE	SECOND	HALF	OF	1933
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Distribution East and West of the	Sun's Axis.—Areas sh	nowed a considerable defe	ect and numbers a slight
defect at the east limb as will be seen	from the following table	e .—	-

1933 July to December			East	West	Percentage East
Total number observed		•	651	67 6	49 .06
Total areas in square minutes	•		$166 \cdot 8$	198 9	46.61

Hydrogen Prominences at the Limb — During the half-year, photographs of the prominences in hydrogen light were taken in this Observatory on 108 days which were counted as $81\frac{1}{4}$ effective days The mean daily areas of hydrogen prominences in square minutes of are are given below.—

NT .1									Me (se	an daily areas quare minutes)
North	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.71
South	•	•		•	•		•	-	•	0.41
						Tota	al.	•		1 12
										and the second s

Compared with the previous half-year, Ha prominence areas show only a small increase, vnz., 3 per cent. The ratio of Ha areas to calcium areas is 46 per cent, which is less than in the first half-year. The latitude distribution of Ha prominences is similar to that of calcium prominences

Metallic Prominences --- No metallic prominences were observed during the half-year, as against 3 in the first half

Displacement of the Hydrogen Line —Particulars of the displacements observed in the chromosphere and prominences are given below —

TARLE	TT Drg	PT. A CHIMTENTIS	OF	ጥ፹፻	HYDROGEN	LINE.
LADUM	111/18	L'AOMMENTS.	U.P	1,11,11	TTTDTOGTT	

Date		**	Latitudo		udo	T 1.	Displacement			Pomaniza		
		f. S	T.	North	South	Lino	Red	Violet	Both	T CHIMINE		
1933		H	М	0	٥		A	A	Ways. A			
July	3 18	9 8	58 47	$\begin{array}{c} 66\\ 32 \end{array}$		\mathbf{W}^{E}		$\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$		At top At base, extends over 2° from + 31° to + 33° .		
August	$\frac{25}{28}$	8 9	18 28	46 5	28	W W	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \end{smallmatrix}$			At base Do		
September	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	9 9	$\begin{array}{c} 15\\01 \end{array}$	58.5	34.5	$\mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{E}}$		$\begin{array}{cc} 0\cdot 5 \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$		At base. In chromosphere.		
October	22	10	02	37		\mathbf{E}		2		At base Extends over 2° from $+ 36^{\circ}$ to $+ 38^{\circ}$.		
	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 26\end{array}$	8 9	$32 \\ 14$	$21 \\ 31$		$\mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{E}}$	Slight	05		In chromosphere Do		
November	$2 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 23$	10 9 9 10	20 06 17 17	85•5 42 34	63	E E W E	1 1	${{ m Shght}\atop 0}5$		At top Do At base In chromosphere.		
Decombor	4 9 11 17 19 21 29 30	9 9 10 8 9 9 9 9	52 01 40 01 35 09 27 14 25	87 56 10 42 45 5]	57 27 54	E E W W E W E W] 5 0 5	0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 Slight Slight 1 5		At top Do In chromosphere At top In chromosphere At base In chromosphere. Do At top		

The total number of displacements was 22 as against 64 in the previous half year and their distribution was as follows — North South

		INOLULI	Joun
1°30°		2	2
31° 60°		11	3
61° 90°		}	1
	Total	16	6
		and a second second second second second	and the second design of the
East limb			12
West limb			10
	Total		22

Of these displacements 7 were towards the red, and 15 towards the violet

Reversals and Displacements on the Sun's Disc — One bright reversal of the Ha line und one dark isoaral of the D_3 line were observed during the half year No displacements of the Ha line were observed The distribution is given below —

	North	South	East	West
Bright reversals of Ha	1		1	
Dark reversals of D_3	1		1	
Displacements of Ha				

Prominences projected on the Disc as Absorption Markings — Photographs of the sun's disc in Ha light were available from Kodaikanal and the co-operating observatories for a total of 184 days which were counted as $162\frac{1}{2}$ effective days The mean daily areas of Ha absorption markings (corrected for foreshortening) in millionths of the sun's visible hemisphere and their mean daily numbers are given below —

		Mean daily areas	Mean daily numbers
North		588	4 07
\mathbf{South}		286	$2 \ 07$
	Total	874	6 14

The above show a decrease of 32 per cent in areas and 28 per cent in numbers compared with the previous half year, the decrease being greater in the northern hemisphere than in the southern

For comparison with bulletins issued prior to the co-operation of other observatories, the means based on Kodaikanal photographs alone are also given, 124 days of observation being reckoned as $99\frac{3}{4}$ effective days

		Mean daily areas	Mean daily numbers		
North (Kod	aikanal photographs only)	581	3 82		
South	Do	310	2 00		
	Total	891	5 82		

The distribution of mean daily areas in latitude is shown in the following diagram Compared with the first half of the year there is decreased activity in the northern hemisphere from 0° to 40° , and decreased activity in the southern near the equator and in the belt 40° — 45°



As in the previous half-year, both areas and numbers show an eastern preponderance, the percentage in areas being 54 and in numbers 52.

The mean daily areas of Ha absorption markings uncorrected for foreshortening are given below :---

													1	lean daily areas.
North	•			•	•		•	•	•	•			•	341
South		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	175
						Т	'otal	•	•	•		•	•	516

The uncorrected areas amount to 59 per cent. of the corrected ones, which is a slight increase over the two previous half-years.

The curve of distribution in latitude is similar to that for the corrected areas as usual.

Thanks are due to the co-operating observatories for the photographs supplied by them

KODAIKANAL, 28ih January 1935. T. ROYDS, Director, Kodaikanal Observatory.