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BULLETIN No. CVIII.

## SUMMARY OF PROMINENCE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1935.

In pursuance of the programme of work adopted since lst January 1923 under the auspices of the International Astronomical Union, all observatories taking spectrohehograms of the sun have been asked to co-operate with the Kodalkanal Observatory by supplyng copies of ther photographs for those days when the Kodarkanal records are imperfect or wanting In response to our requirements for the first-half of the year 1935, the Mount Wilson Observatory supphed calcuum ( $\mathrm{K}_{232}$ ) prommence plates for 19 days and $\mathrm{H}_{\alpha}$ disc plates for 15 days and the Meudon Observatory supphed calcium $\left(\mathrm{K}_{3}\right)$ dısc plate for 1 day and $\mathrm{H}_{\propto}$ disc plates for 10 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 remaming photographs are ignored.

Calcium Prominences at the Limb -The mean daly areas and numbers of prommences photographed during the half-year by means of the K line of calcium are given below The means are corrected for meomplete or imperfect observations, the total of 177 days for which plates were avallable berng reduced to 163 effective days.


Compared with the previous half-year, areas and numbers show an mcrease of 14 per cent and 2 per cent. respectively.

For comparison with bulletms issued prior to the co-operation of other observatories the means based on Kodaikanal photographs alone are also given, 167 days of observation bemg counted as $155 \frac{1}{2}$ effective days.


The distribution of prominences in latitude $1 s$ represented in the following diagram, in whioh the full line gives the mean darly areas and the broken line the mean dally numbers for eaoh zone of $5^{\circ}$ of latitude. The ordinates represent tenths of a square minute of arc for the full line and numbers for the broken line.

The general increase in prominence activity observed in the previous half-year is maintained. Compared with the second-half of 1934, there has been mereased activity in the belts $10^{\circ}$ to $15^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ to $40^{\circ}$ in the southern hemisphere. The maxamum of activity as seen in areas remains stationary in the belt $45^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ in both the hemispheres, while the maximum in numbers has advanced $5^{\circ}$ towards the poles in the southern hemisphere.


The monthly, quarterly and half yearly areas and numbers and the mean height and the mean extent of the prommences on photographs from all co-operating observatories are given in Table I The unt of areain in 1 square minute of aro. The mean height is derived by adding together the greatest heights reaohed hat
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.

Table I. -Abstract for the first half of 1935.


Distribution East and West of the Sun's Axis.

Compared with the previous half-year, both areas and numbers show a very slight defect in the east limb as will be seen from the following table :-



The total number of displacements was 91 as aganst 45 in the previous half-year, and their distribution was as follows:-


Of these displacements, 56 were towards the red, 29 towards the violet and 6 both ways simultaneously

> Reversals and displacements on the Sun's dusc.

One hundred and seventy-three bright reversals of the $H_{\alpha}$ line, 139 dark reversals of the $D_{3}$ line and 14 dsplacements of the $\mathrm{H}_{\alpha}$ lue were observed during the half-year. Therr dıstribution is given below -


Five displacements were towards the red, five towards the violet and four both ways simultaneously.

## Prominences projected on the Disc as Absorption Markings.

Photographs of the sun's dise in $\mathrm{H}_{\alpha}$ light were avaılable from Kodıakanal and the co-operating observatories for a total of 178 days which were counted as 168 effective days The mean daily areas of $H_{\alpha}$ absorptron markugg (corrected for foreshortening) in milhonths of the sun's visible hemisphere and their mean danly numbers are given below -

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tean darly areas | Mean darly numbers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | 959 | $6 \cdot 22$ |
| South . | - |  | - |  |  | - | - | - |  | - |  | 2,521 | $13 \cdot 11$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  | 3,480 | 1933 |

The distribution of mean dally areas in latitude is shown in the following duagram Compared with the provious half-year, there has been great increase in activity in the southern hemisphere, the activity in the northern hemisphere remanning almost the same as in the previous half-year. The maximum of activity in the
zone $45^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ noted in the two prenous half years remains in the same zone in the northern hemisphere and has advanced $5^{\circ}$ towards the pole in the southern hemisphere, where a second maxumum has also appeared in the belt $30^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}$

in Compared with the previous half year both areas and numbers show a slight eastern defect, the percemthat in areas being 486 and in numbers 490

The mean daily of $\mathrm{H} \alpha$ areas absorption markings uncorrected for foreshorting are given below -

## North

South

The uneorrected areas amount to 54 per cont of the corrected ones
The curve of dustribution in latitude is smular to that for the correoted areas as usual
Thanks are due to the 00 operating observatories for the photographs supplied by them


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