

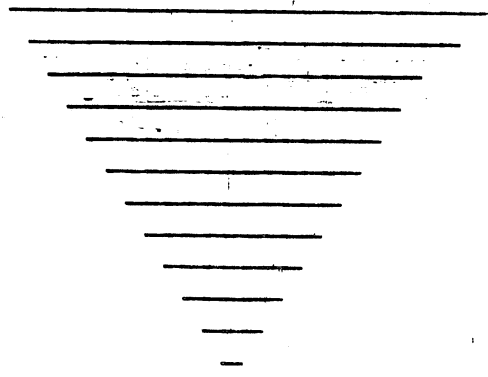
A.A.V.S.O.
SOLAR DIVISION BULLETIN.
Neal J. Heines, Editor.

May 1953.
Number 86.

Page -247 -

P.O. Box 2353
Paterson N.J.

AAVSO
SPRING MEETING
MAY-22-23-1953
UNIVERSITY-OF-MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR



A timely subject at present is SUNSPOT MINIMUM.

Prof. Dr. W. Gleissberg has again supplied us with his predictions concerning the imminent minimum of the present sunspot cycle. It follows ;

" In 1950 a prediction concerning the epoch of the coming sunspot minimum was published by me and one of my collaborators in, 'Zeitschrift fur Astrophysik' , Vol. 28, pp. 17 - 27. This prediction

reads as follows: " It is to be expected with a probability of 0.96 (i.e., of 42 to 1) that the minimum will occur not more than 18 months after the time when the smoothed relative sunspot numbers, on the decending phase of the present sunspot cycle, will have fallen below 38."

As Prof. M. Waldmeier, of Zurich, has just published the definitive relative numbers for 1952, we can calculate the smoothed monthly sunspot numbers until June , 1952. For the first six months of 1952 they are: January 43.2, February 42.0, March 39.4, April 36.0, May 33.6 , June 31.9.

From these data we see that the smoothed relative sunspot numbers have fallen below 38 in April , 1952. The above prediction, therefore, leads to the conclusion that the minimum will occur probably before OCTOBER , 1953.

Signed.
W. Gleissberg.

We also repeat a statement by Prof. Gleissberg, published before, in one of our Solar Division Bulletins in which he stated, " The coming Minimum will be of short duration, followed by a maximum only slightly lower than that of the preceding maximum of 1947, which was the second highest, of all known maxima ".

In the, JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, Vol.56, No.2, June 1951, p. 294, under the title, "A FORECAST OF SOLAR ACTIVITY", Prof. Gleissberg forecasts the following:

- ITEM (4) R (Wolf's R) will exceed 130 at the maximum of the next cycle.
- ITEM (5) The ascent to the maximum of the next cycle will be so steep that the values of "R" will rise from one-quarter of their maximum

value to the maximum within less than 32 months.

- - - - -

March 1953 proved to be a rather interesting month. In a letter from Thomas Cragg we learned the following:

"The prize of the month was the very sudden development of the big eastern group on March 30th. On the morning of March 29th, bright faculae were observed in the area, and a faint spot was observed at the 150' tower. This group is on the equator!! On March 30th, Joe Hickox, on the mountain, (Mt. Wilson) found the southern most spot in the southern hemisphere while the big follower-spot was N. 1. A rather large bright calcium plage surrounds the group.

The group I reported as born in the west on March 30th was first seen at Mt. Wilson on March 27th as a bipolar near the Central Meridian. March 28th found it as a tiny speck (barely visible at the 150' tower). It was not seen on March 29th, then was rejuvenated on March 30th. As you may know, we have a habit of calling all of this one group even though it disappeared for a day. Whenever I mention that a group was seen at the 150' tower, that means it was also photographed at the 60' tower. At Mt. Wilson, a group or spot is not considered for numbering unless two observations of it are made. A photo at the 60' tower and a drawing at the 150' tower, or some similar combination is required.

Previous to the east limb appearance of the unipolar northern spot on March 27th, a very nice spot-type prominence was observed. I have enclosed three sketches of it from original negatives made at the 60' tower for your benefit. The streamers are quite obvious. Notice the beautiful loop at S-10 on March 26th at 17.44. Just a faint indication of it was seen an hour earlier."

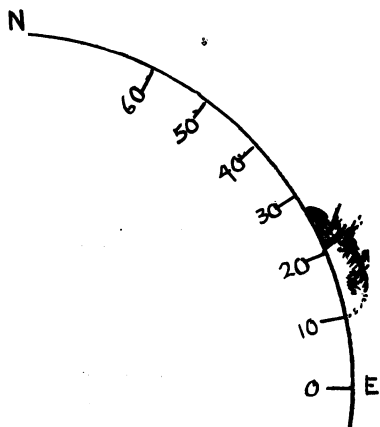
Illustrations as mentioned above are shown on the next page. (250)

Due to the illness of Mr. Harry Bondy, (virus-infection), his fifth contribution - "A STUDY OF SOLAR INDICIES" - will be issued in the next Solar Division Bulletin Number 87.

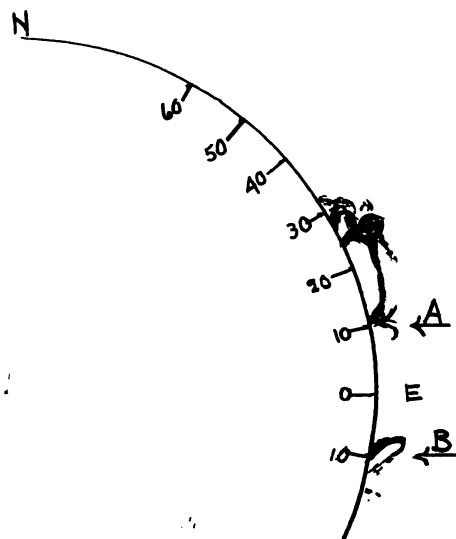
As a supplement to this Bulletin we present

"A TABLE OF SECULAR VARIATIONS OF THE SOLAR CYCLE"
By Prof. W. Gleissberg.

This study was published in Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, Vol. 49, No. 4, pp. 243-244. This is a very useful tool for research workers.



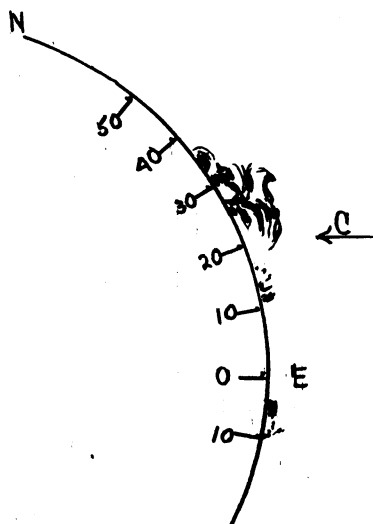
16:33 UT
3-26-53.



17:44 UT
3-26-53.

At arrow A - 29 Min. previously
this was here

At arrow B, sudden developement.



17:59 UT
3-27-53.

At arrow C, The lower members of the streamers remained much
the stronger up until 21:45, when it was no longer followed.

STATISTICS

The total number of sunspot Groups for the month of Mar.	was	6
Zurich's Provisional Sunspot number for the month of Mar.	was	9.9
The mean monthly sunspot area (U. S. Naval Obsvty.) for Sept.	was	366
" " " " " " " "	Oct.	" 427
" " " " " " " "	Nov.	" 521
" " " " " " " "	Dec.	" 520

*The highest sunspot group number as assigned at Solar Division Headquarters was 15. It represented a small group in the south belt on Wednesday, April 8th, approximately five days past the Central Solar Meridian.

*Group counting reference for observers.

Predictions of smoothed, monthly, sunspot numbers, for the next 6 mos;

July 14

August 13

September 12

Released by Prof. M. Waldmeier, Director, Federal Observatory, at Zurich, Switzerland, and transmitted by the Swiss Broadcasting Station on April 4th, 1953, via short wave radio.

PUBLICATIONS

1. OBSERVATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE SUNSPOT CYCLE
Journal of the B.A.A., Vol. 63, No. 3,
February 1953, pps. 94-97.
Very informative - Not technical.
H. W. Newton
F.R.A.S.
2. SUNSPOT ACTIVITY DURING 1952
Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific
Vol. 65, No. 383, April 1953, pps. 78-80.
A comprehensive coverage. Be sure to read this.
Thomas Cragg
3. SONNEN-ZIRKULAR - July, August, September 1952
Publications of the Fraunhofer Institute Freiburg, I.B.
Contains a wealth of Solar Data.
4. PHYSIQUE SOLAIRE
Sur la vie moyenne des granules faculaires et des
plages lumineuses dans la penombre des taches.
Dr. C. Macris

5. SOME STELLAR EXERCISES FOR PLANETARIANS

The Strolling Astronomer, Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb. 53,
pps. 23-27.

Every observer should study this valuable contribution.

- - - - -

COMPARISON OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS
OF MEDIAN OF REGULAR OBSERVERS WITH OBSERVATIONS

Demetrius P. Elias, Athens, GREECE

Instrument, Refractor, Merz 82 m/m X43

1952

<u>DATE</u>	<u>POOR</u>	<u>FAIR</u>	<u>GOOD</u>	<u>EXCELLENT</u>
January	3-204-192	10- 448- 281	14- 859- 622	1- 17- 12
February	0-	12- 327- 239	7- 279- 199	0-
March	2-132-129	10- 174- 183	14- 335- 302	0-
April	3- 51- 55	11- 454- 353	16- 564- 411	0-
May	4- 86- 89	15- 398- 315	9- 282- 194	0-
June	1- 37- 23	11- 487- 413	16- 617- 518	2-151-130
July	1- 24- 31	11- 493- 480	16- 614- 520	3-258-172
August	0-	8- 493- 464	23-1459-1186	0-
September	1- 34- 29	2- 23- 10	23- 765- 553	3-212-148
October	0-	2- 72- 69	26- 740- 544	0-
November	6-173-142	3- 70- 48	13- 440- 288	1- 46- 34
December	2- 62- 64	5- 168- 157	10- 346- 286	3-183-129
TOTAL	23-803-754	100-3557-3012	187-7300-5623	13-867-625
%	106.5	118.1	129.8	138.7

In 1952 observed sun on 323 days

Final 25.9%

DETAILS CONCERNING SPRING MEETING.

Friday May 22nd.

- 2:30 - 5:30 P.M. Registration at the Michigan Union.
3:30 Council meeting in the Observatory Seminar Room.
8.30 Lecture, Rackham Amphitheater.
Dr. Dean B. McLaughlin.

SATURDAY MAY 23rd.

- 9:30 A.M. Short Business Meeting Rackham Amphitheater, followed by Papers.
12:00 Noon Group Luncheon, Michigan Union.
2:00 P.M. Group Photo in front of the Rackham Amphitheater. Prints ready Mich. Union early Sat. Evening Price \$1.00.
2:15 Session For Papers.
4:15 *Leave for trip to Heber D. Curtis Observatory at Portage Lake (15 M. from Ann Arbor).

SUNDAY MAY 24th.,

- * Leave for McMath-Hulbert Observatory on Lake Angeles (54 M. from Ann Arbor.)
* These two trips will be arranged only if enough people sign up for them to justify opening the Observatories.

Mrs. Catherine Weddell, Observatory, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, will make your room reservations at the Michigan Union, and she must have your acceptance letter or card by May 15th., 1953. Single rooms with private bath are \$5.00; with connecting bath \$4.00. Double rooms with bath are \$8.50 and \$9.50. Please designate your choice on card or letter. The Union is located at south State Street, opposite south University. All maps will be available at the Registration Desk at the Michigan Union.

Mrs. Mayall would like to receive titles and abstracts at the HARVARD OBSERVATORY. They will be printed and distributed soon after the Meeting, May 27.

W.A.R. 4/16/53

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948 - O-511341

"A TABLE OF SECULAR VARIATIONS OF THE SOLAR CYCLE"

The aim of the present paper is to provide workers on phenomena which are allied to solar activity with a new table on sunspot-frequency in addition to the tables published by Brunner in the September 1939 issue of this JOURNAL. Brunner's Table 1, which contains the observed relative sunspot-numbers for all months from January, 1749, to December, 1938, shows that the variations of the spot-frequency through the eleven-year cycle are disturbed by secondary short variations. On the assumption that these short variations are of an accidental character (this assumption is supported by the fact that investigations of the curve of observed spot-numbers by periodogram-analysis have revealed no persistent periods shorter than the eleven-year cycle), they can be eliminated by smoothing the observed spot-numbers. The method of smoothing used by the Zurich astronomers consists in forming the average of every 12 consecutive values of the observed monthly relative numbers and in taking the average of two consecutive averages; this latter is taken as smoothed relative sunspot-number for the central of the 13 consecutive months whose observed sunspot-numbers have been used for forming the average. If, for example, A denotes the average of the observed monthly relative numbers from January, 1930, to December, 1930, and B the corresponding average from February, 1930, to January, 1931, then $(-A+B-)/2$ is taken as smoothed relative sunspot-number for July, 1930. The smoothed sunspot-numbers as computed by this method have been given in Brunner's Table 2.

Recent investigations have led to the conclusion that--as the course of spot-frequency during each spot-cycle is disturbed by short variations of an accidental character--the cycles themselves seem to be disturbed also by accidental variations. It must, therefore, be possible to reveal the essential behavior of the sunspot-cycles by smoothing them adequately. For this purpose I have formed the averages of every four consecutive epochs of sunspot-minima or maxima as given in Brunner's Table 3 and then I have taken the average of two consecutive averages; this latter is taken as smoothed epoch of minimum or maximum, respectively, for the central of the five consecutive cycles whose epochs of minimum or maximum have been used for forming the average. The same procedure was applied to the smallest relative numbers r which characterize the depths of the minima and to the greatest relative numbers R which characterize the heights of the maxima. The values obtained by this smoothing are given in accompanying Table 1. To avoid any confusion with the smoothed relative sunspot-numbers as computed by the Zurich astronomers I propose to call this new kind of smoothing "secular smoothing."

The arrangement of Table 1 is exactly the same as that of Brunner's Table 3 so that it needs no explanation. The unit of weight of the epochs of minimum and maximum has likewise not been changed. As the weights of the epochs have increased by the secular smoothing I give the phase-intervals also for cycles before 1755.

In Table 1 the secular variations of the solar cycle show themselves by systematic fluctuations of the intervals between two minima (m-m), between two maxima (M-M), from minimum to maximum (M-m) or from maximum to minimum (m-M), and of the quantities r and R which characterize the depths of secularly smoothed minima and the heights of secularly

smoothed maxima. The quantities r and R are known, however, only for the more recent cycles. It would be of interest to learn whether the secular variations of the solar cycle are reproduced also in terrestrial phenomena.

TABLE 1--Secularly smoothed minima and maxima of sunspots

Minima				Maxima				Phase-interval	
Epoch	Weight	(m-m)	r	Epoch	Weight	(M-M)	R	(M-m)	(m-M)
		years				years		years	years
1632.7	8			1638.1	8			5.4	6.0
1644.1	8	11.4		1649.8	6	11.7		5.7	5.9
1655.7	8	11.6		1661.6	6	11.8		5.9	5.3
1666.9	7	11.2		1672.8	6	11.2		5.9	5.1
1677.9	8	11.0		1683.9	7	11.1		6.0	5.1
1689.0	7	11.1		1695.0	8	11.1		6.0	5.1
1700.1	8	11.1		1705.7	10	10.7		5.6	5.6
1711.3	8	11.2		1716.8	15	11.1		5.5	6.0
1722.8	9	11.5		1728.1	16	11.3		5.3	5.9
1734.0	10	11.2		1739.1	17	11.0		5.1	5.7
1744.8	12	10.8		1749.8	18	10.7		5.0	5.6
1755.4	16	10.6		1760.0	27	10.2		4.6	5.5
1765.5	25	10.1		1769.7	28	9.7	119.4	4.2	6.2
1775.9	25	10.4	8.4	1779.9	24	10.2	120.8	4.0	6.9
1786.8	27	10.9	6.4	1791.2	23	11.3	107.8	4.4	7.0
1798.2	29	11.4	4.1	1803.5	25	12.3	88.6	5.3	6.9
1810.4	38	12.2	2.9	1816.0	31	12.5	78.4	5.6	6.2
1822.2	42	11.8	3.6	1827.5	40	11.5	89.4	5.3	6.0
1833.5	45	11.3	4.9	1838.4	45	10.9	105.9	4.9	6.3
1844.7	46	11.2	5.9	1848.9	46	10.5	120.6	4.2	6.9
1855.8	46	11.1	5.9	1859.8	46	10.9	120.2	4.0	7.4
1867.2	46	11.4	4.6	1871.4	46	11.6	105.7	4.2	7.2
1878.6	46	11.4	3.8	1883.0	46	11.6	96.0	4.4	7.1
1890.1	46	11.5	3.3	1894.8	46	11.8	87.4	4.7	6.7
1901.5	46	11.4	3.2	1906.2	46	11.4	83.5	4.7	6.5
1912.7	46	11.2	3.5	1917.2	46	11.0	87.8	4.5	