Solar Division

BULLETIN



HARRY L. BONDY, Editor

43-58 SMART ST., FLUSHING 55, N. Y.

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FEBRUARY 1956

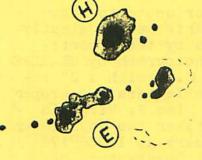
Number 114

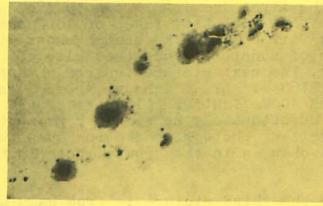
by CHARLES CUEVAS 16 January 1956 1715 U.T. (New York City)



(Text on page 2)

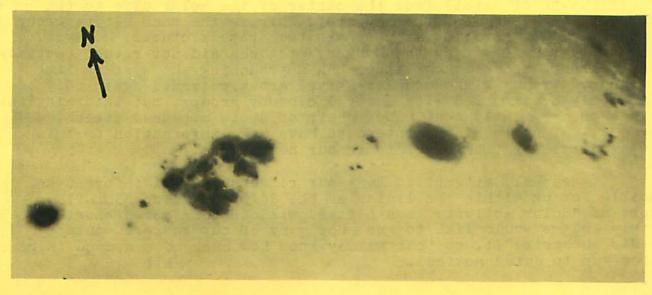
(Athens, Greece)







by HANS ARBER 15 February 1956 0500 U.T. (Manila, Philippines)



PREVIEW OF SUNSPOT MAXIMUM

The first two months of 1956 brought clear evidence that we are rapidly approaching the period of sunspot maximum. Even to the naked /but protected/ eye giant sunspots were visible showing us the centers of very high solar activity.

On 23 February 1956 at about 0345 U.T. an exceedingly large increase in "cosmic rays" was recorded in all parts of the globe. Very little is as yet known about such bursts of what is called "solar component of cosmic rays". Previously only three similar bursts were known. This exceptional phenomenon was preceded, as is wont to, by an immense solar flare (imp.3) recorded at Kodaikanal, India at 0330 U.T. and also in Tokyo, Japan, accompanied by ionospheric storms /fade outs/ and later by the most intense geomagnetic storm of the current cycle. (Judging from the time intervals, the cosmic particles must have traveled at a speed nearly one half that of the velocity of light!)

From George Warren we have learned that the "10-meter radio transmission-reception has not only been noticable good but almost fantastically good" since the great sunspot activity began.

On page one of this issue we are very fortunate to show the recent examples of sunspot activity and for this we are greatly indebted to three of our active members separated by three continents. The first drawing is a copy from a fine photograph by CHARLES CUEVAS of New York City taken on 16 January 1715 U.T. with a 3" refractor; fair seeing. The sketch shows with three letters the proper division of sunspot groups (see also the Note by Miss J. Virginia Lincoln). The next picture is from a photograph taken two days later by DEMETRIUS P. ELIAS, Athens, Greece, on 18 January at 13h38m17s using the 400mm Gautier telescope of the National Observatory of Athens. Unfortunately no simple reproduction can do any justice to this excellent photograph showing even the granulation clearly. Note the changes in the groups, both in their evolution and proper motions.

The third picture is from HANS ARBER, Manila, Philippines, taken on 15 February at 0500 U.T. with a 4" refractor. The photograph shows a wealth of detail from the center of the solar disc to the limb. Note here the western-most spot. This is the same H-type group of the preceding rotation as shown in the above pictures. However, the E-type group shown on the January pictures did not return (actually this group was desintegrating when approaching the western limb in January already). The complex F-type group returned again only to be not only accompanied with several closeby groups, but intermingled so that an apparently continuous chain of spots appeared streching over 60° in longitude. (We intend to have more information on this complex conglomeration of spots in our next issue.)

We shall attempt to keep our readers as well informed as possible for us within the limits of the Solar Division BULLETIN. A sort of "Solar Activity News Letter" will be considered shortly. To this end we would like to know how many of our readers would like to subscribe it, so that we may know how much of a demand there is for "up to date" notices.

lote for SUNSPOT OBSERVERS:

Now that solar activity is increasing very rapidly, we are again faced with the problem of grouping sunspots when they are quite close together. The visual observer does not have the help of knowing the magnetic polarities of individual spots, which is the most unambiguous indication. He must rely on the general appearance, on the prior history of the groups and on the estimates of position of the larger individual spots. In order to avoid the tendency to group too many spots together (and thereby significantly reduce the daily number of groups and therefore the daily relative sunspot number), the visual observer should bear in mind the following principles:

For a number of spots to be considered one group, they should string out along a narrow latitude belt, usually less than 5°. For giant groups the longitude spread can be up to about 20°. Therefore when spots appear in belts differing by the order of 5° in latitude, the configuration should be studied carefully to decide whether to place them in one or more groups.

A good example of a situation which might have been /and was; hlb/ confused is the northern belt of spots January 13 - 25, 1956. Actually these were in three groups with coordinates as follows.

Date	Latitude	Longitude	Classification
January 17,	N28°	E19	E
1956	N24	E25	Н
	N21	E35	F

Therefore careful judgement is necessary at all times so that the sunspot number reports from various observers will be consistent -- and the largest source of error is in 'grouping.

J. Virginia Lincoln National Bureau of Standards

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS for JANUARY 1956

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				A: 67.				31	41

ZURICH PROVISIONAL SUNSPOT NUMBERS for JANUARY 1956

1 54 2 49 3 44 4 38 5 49	8	52 52 52	13	35 78 80	16118 17126 18127 19128 20120	22100 2391 2487 25103	28	48 45 45
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Monthly mean Rz 70.5

AA	W	C	0	
MM	v	0	U	

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBER OBSERVATIONS 1955 MONTHLY MEAN RA = 82.0

SOLAR DIVISION

MONTHLY MEAN RZ=90-2

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dams	270		-		49	4,8	Ť		628	7.36	250	741	6,52	4.50		-			Y	4.23	4.16		- het des	4.17	- Charles	2000	+26				
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	081	-	5,31	-	1		-		630	1	6,43		100	-	-	6.56				-	1				277	1.0	-			7	
Ready		7,37	6,27			1110	5,11	850	6,28		1775		7.44	193	200	6.18		19.15	1000	1	100	190 190			517		5,13	1	7.11	10.13	
en Bryannet	584		41200	100	261		3.11	5,24			12.46	3,35	R.IO.	OC-V		200	100			6,66				300	1	100	9		_	7,56	7,42
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cage	300	7.16	7,37	6,24	6,16		5,11	7,24	7.36		9,81	2500	7,133	4,64	5,23	5,62	4.45	4.47	Sitt	6,28		45	3,17	5,29	5,37	E 1	-	7,14	1000	7,37	8,51
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	_	9.60		6,29		6,24	5,21	6,29	446	7,42		6,45	3,57		8.85	4,55	6,50	2	4.36		5,15	5,15	4,26	4,29	5,27		6,14	-	-	-	244
Evans	1	8,17	120			4.0		50						7.17			7,13	1		611	CIZ	25			-			-	-	7.0	0.1
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tahasai	100	7.54	6,19	5,21	5,14	SIL	5,9	5K	6,22	8,43	8.50	2,67	8,76	4,76	5,45	5,144		CLE			6,37		416	4.21	15	+28	440	7	6,38	(33	
	070	6,52	6,50	5,28	5,L1	5,16	3,11	90	631	7,66	314	7,101	8,279	7,158		5,174		5,45	10000	-C44	636		4,29		9	5,74	5.81	1000	1000		
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	228	9,55	8,45		47.00	112	5,16	-	7,44		9,95	9,82	3,69			6,94		4.26	4.14	1	4.51	4.18		5,23			5,44	13.	1000	5,26	6/20
	0-77	7/42	6,35			5,13	3,9	5,20		7,56	8.78	7,82		7,96	6,100			5,84	5,50	5,45	05	5,13	420	5,23	5,37	5,43		6,42	7.38	247	-00-0
Maher	090				412			6/13	6,30	7,40	8,45		Dia la									5/1						5,25			5,23
lendnet/e/L		417	4,15			48	5,16		6,11	100	8,44	5,57	413	477		2104	570	4.47	4,28	6,22	4,3	5,18	5,31	1,1	613	4,32	4,35	412	7,31		4,32
	0.76	2.53		5,14	5,12		5,10	5,14	529	765	9,76	8.50		3	5,65	5,95	6,37	5,37			5,28	6.22		A	5,29		5,45		7,28		7.12
and the Party of t	468	100	100		1		1000		6,39	19	8,71	Mark S	7,96	6,113	403												5,42	7,31	1		
		7,43	6,34				4,16		6,34	1	Pare III		PERMIT	1250	Book		200	5			5,26		10.00		6,29		201	6,41		62.00	
	0-84		150		-	4.48	100	6,13		100	0.00	4.00	7,107			1			100	100	5/0		49	0.00	5,14	5,25	5,41	100			
	p.68	7,33	6,20				4,9	5,6	6,20	6,22	8,51		7,67	460		5,64		4,31	4,21		6.19	6,8	45		624	5,12	5,36	4,31		7,21	222
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Thomas	004	3,9		100	9.		5,12			15	9,61	7,55	5,30		5,66					177	2,3				4						
Thrussell	1-47	6,19	100	-	4.2	4,6	-	5511	614		5,19	100	6,30			6,36	100	-			-	100		4,12	4,14						7,23
Trathen	128	8,15	8,13	7,8	4,4	3,+	4.5	4,5	7,11	7,5	7,10	7.16	7,13	100		8,27		5,10	100	6,0		5,6	2,5		100	5,15	5,17	415	217	7,14	6,13
Venter	1-28		0000	77 5	100	3,6		4.8	6,16	6,29	8,42	7,44	5,45		4,17			4,18	5,29	415		3,10			414	4.19					6,35
Warren	1-10	4,22	5,20			3,8	3,5		9	TO V			£10	413	5,24							2,3			4.10	1000	4,18	4,14			5,26
tendidory				44	3,3	3,6		476			8,18				9,37			-		5,15	5,7	5,5			1	3,7	1	5,13	6,11		
		-				100	3,4																						1000		
Ra		103	88	66	58	53	51	64	85	105	125	122	121	98	108	108	81	74	71	84	67	54	40	68	68	67	78	20	90	88	95
Rz		106	92	77	58	51	38	71	84	115	133	156	152	142	1000000	122	105	-	75	55	60	60	61	63	70	77	81	90	97	35	33

AAVSO

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBER **OBSERVATIONS**

SOLAR DIVISION

OBSERVER	kı.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	127	28	29	30	131
Adams	270		3,10	2,25	4.37			5,28	15	5,18		0			4,49		4/30					430	The same of the sa	428	514	-	-	5,22			4,20	700
Arber		9,21	1000	5,17	4,19	7,20	7,20	7,28		1 8	5,13	417			(100)	5,12	6,17	5,21		8,35	11,22	9.17		6,5	6,11	2.16	7,12	1	12,17	11,14	0.0	7-
Beardsley	974	1230.00		1					130				150			NO.	4,28	4,49		5,54	7,34	5,25		-			4.14		627		4,17	
feetle	146	You.	4,46	2,39	3,35	4,36		4,27			3,22		-	5,17	4.14	5,45		6,44	1		8,36	1			3	4	3		7	8	-6.1	3,10
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en Brensert	144	har.	4.51	100	4,53	100		110						25.00	4,79	19 19	7	4			25		TH					5,20	-			
Buckstoff	1-11		4	1000		6,28		4,25		7,23	4,13	3,20	4,15	Tara		5,24	100	6,20	1000						3,10			-		6.11	4,10	3 0
cragg	9-92		5,15		-	_		SAL	5,27		434		336	4,11	4.46	4,45	4,43		6,34		8,41	7,20	6,23		1			5,31	6,27	-	r,u	
DeKinder	9-80							6,15			5,12	3,21	4,9	43	926	1	4.24		2,11		5,24	3,11		2.14				-	5.14		4,20	-
Elias		466			4,95		5,48	5,56		6.54		5,51	3,53	5,43	1		6.0	4.52	452	5,58		244	7,37	-	5,27		5.15	-	-	6.17	645	
atramadayra	080	4,39		1	5,47	7,52			545	7,40	6,10	011	4.23	5,24	524	438	1	5,23	Dec. 1	1		5,25	2,12				211	5,13	412	7.35	2	4,25
Evans		,	4.15			0.000	,	_	-					4.10	40		3.18							3,0						-	412	-
Sernald_	100	6,21	,				5,36	6,14	5,27			5,15		5,30	5,22		1000		4,24							2,5	langer.		4,18		10000	4.14
Layama	530		6,40	4,95			-	7,91		7.85		6,70		5,70	5,66	461	-	4.0	5,57		185		846	5.42	6,16	626		4.17	532	728	7,38	-
nebbick	102	4,32	_				5,50		4,21		2,14	3,28	-		1		Party.				1		1-1-1	1		1,5		410	5,18			
sehde		,	2,15	1000		5,69	6,62		415	6,22		3,42		4,3/	3,19	3,45	1,49	7515	5,45	1	4,34	5,37		610			2/41		6,17	5,10	4.37	12
Macris		6.34	5,28	2,65		4,70		5,50	251	6,68		3,38		48		4,50		4,54	5,47	5,61		9,57	8,28		6,22		40				-	4.40
Maher	0.90			-	5,40		6,40	431	,				421	5,24	-	_		400		Special Section		100				AC B	400	5,22	3		4.6	1270
Sandrusiak				3,111		5,78	Eas	623			4.17	433		4,57	5.47		4.14	635	420		5,32	427	2,9	28			43		3,7		425	44
Meec e	0.76				-	6,56	SAL	-	6,40	628		3,25	844	8,48	,	40	4,17				9,37	730				5,15		5,24			100	3,15
disworth_	0.84				5,62		540		- 1		1	140	,		3,7		7			6,53						3,7	5,13	6,33			i com	72
	p-68	7,29	-		-	6,33	6,23		5,25		5,13	4,13	4.16	4.18	4.16			6,40	5,24	6,53	6,20	8,45	7,20	4.16	5,11	7/7	514	425	5,18	6,21	426	32
Rubge		-	1		3,18	-	4,11			5,10					100			1		3,2				2,8								3.18
	0.84		-		-		-			,	-			613	100			4,10	4			9.44	2,3	100	7.00			5,23	627		SH	
				4.19	5,15	-	618				4.12			43	See 18								A.C.		26	4.6	67	411	£15	6,9	4,12	100
lenter	No. of Lot, Lot,	629		2,15	-	2,5		£45	-	5,22			3,18					-	3,4	6,30	6,29	6,25		3,16	34	4,10	5,12	413				
Warren	110			4,21	-	3,11					3,14	4,11					3,10	3,1/	3,5			-			1,4	66	MES.		1			214
			1,2		4,32	-		-								-	-		,			-		24					2.4	NEW Y	Basis.	
Vernelsdorff	-	-	5,41	2,53	7,32		4,20	-	5,12		2,7	2000	2,7		3,15				5,23				2,11	THE PERSON NAMED IN	4.7			4.18	410		44	3,12
tabatai 5			-	1000		4,65	-	5,47	and decided	and the same	6,27	4,44	HEADER IN	Printerior	5,19	4,44	4, 17	4,29	4,17	6,42	6,56			4,33	4,17	4.16	4,10	4.14	5,21	6,18	5,24	4,2
Ra		80	83	71	74	75	85	80	67	73	63	57	60		67	75	mark that were	70			91	78	62	44	47	45	54	69	62	73	63	48
Rz		99	87	75	-	100	100	84	72	60	74	86	79	71	63	75	76	70		#3	92	105	85	64	51	53	61	62	-	The second	81	70
Thrussell 3	147	J1000	4,18	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2,20	1					3,11	3,20	,	,		-	3,16		4, 10	1000				3,9		4,5		6,15		4,13		3,79
Luft *	0.18	7,38	- 2	4,73		6,88					5,29	3,41	4,29	5,29			5,30	6,34	6,52						100	3,10		3,15				1

RA' IS COMPUTED FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE OBSERVATIONS AND BY MEMBERS OF THE OBSERVERS. RA' IS COMPUTED FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

RZ STANDS FOR ZÖRICH PROVISIONAL SUNSPOT NUMBERS AND IS DEPENDENT ON OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE FEDERAL OBSERVATORY IN ZÖRICH /SWITZERLAND/ AND ITS STATIONS IN LOCARNO AND AROSA.

THE WOLF RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBER R IS BASED ON THE

OMMULA:

R = K/10G+F/ WHEREBY K STANDS FOR THE
OBSERVATORY COEFFICIENT
G IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GROUPS AND F IS THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF SPOTS /UMBRAE/.

REFORE COMMA INDICATES TOTAL GROUPS NUMBER

OBSERVATIONS MADE UNDER ADVERSE SEEING CONDITIONS