SUPPLIED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

RESULTS OF MEASURES

MADE AT THE

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

SIR FRANK DYSON, K.B.E., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,
ASTRONOMER ROYAL,

OF

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SUN

TAKEN

AT GREENWICH, AT THE CAPE, AND IN INDIA

IN THE YEAR

1929

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GREENWICH PHOTO-HELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1929.

INTRODUCTION.

§1. *Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ for each Day in the Year* 1929.

The photographs from which these measures were made were taken at the Royal Observatories of Greenwich or of the Cape, and at the Kodaikánal Observatory, Southern India.

The photographs of the Sun obtained at Greenwich were generally taken with, the Dallmeyer Photo-heliograph, of 4 inches aperture (usually stopped down to 2·9 inches). The Thompson Photo-heliograph of 9 inches aperture was used on occasions of good definition or during the winter months when the Sun's disc was reddish. The diameter of the Sun's image at the secondary focus in both instruments is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the Earth's mean distance.

The photographs from the Cape Observatory were taken under the superintendence of His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, Dr. H. Spencer Jones, and those from Kodaikánal under the superintendence of the Director, Dr. T. Royds. At the Cape Observatory the instrument employed was a Dallmeyer Photo-heliograph giving an image of the Sun about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; at Kodaikánal a Cooke photo-visual object-glass of 6 inches aperture was used, the image of the Sun being on about the same scale. The Cape instrument was dismounted from the astrographic mounting on June 6 and remounted on the 7-inch equatorial mounting.

Photographs of the Sun were available for measurement upon each day in 1929 except June 30 and November 6, those finally selected for measurement being supplied by the different observatories as under :

Greenwich	229
Cape	123
Kodaikánal	11
Total	363

The Director of the Yerkes Observatory, Washington kindly lent for measurement plates taken on June 30 and November 6. The measures made from these plates have been included in these *Results*, thus preserving the continuity of the daily measures of spots and faculæ.

The names of those persons who measured the photographs for the year 1929 are as follows :

H. W. Newton
H. Barton
Hilda Jackson
S. Judd
H. Howes
S. Clark
E. Whybrow

At the principal focus of the Photo-heliographs, excepting that at Kodaikánal, two spider-lines are fixed by which the zero of position-angles on the photographs can be determined. These lines are inclined at an angle of 45° to the celestial equator in the Greenwich and Cape Photo-heliographs ; in the Kodaikánal Photo-heliograph there is one wire fixed parallel to the equator.

The zero of position-angles for the Photo-heliographs has been determined by the measurement of plates which have been exposed twice, with an interval of about 100 seconds between the two exposures, the instrument being firmly clamped. Two images of the Sun, overlapping each other by about a fifth part of the Sun's diameter, were therefore produced upon the plates, and the exposures having been so given that the line joining the cusps passed approximately through the centre of the plates, the inclination of the wires of the photo-heliograph to this line was measured with the position-micrometer, and a small correction for the inclination of the Sun's path was then applied.

At Greenwich and the Cape, transits of the Sun were also taken over the two wires ; the times of contact of the first and second limbs of the Sun with the two wires being noted. The ratio of the time taken by the Sun to pass over the NE—SW wire to that taken to pass over the SE—NW wire gives the tangent of the angle made by

the Sun's path to the latter wire, the wires being assumed to be exactly at right angles to each other. From this angle, when corrected for the Sun's motion in declination, the correction for the zero of position of the wires can be inferred.

The following table gives the correction for zero of position thus determined by the two independent methods for the 4-inch Greenwich and Cape Photo-heliographs.

Determination of Zero of Position-Angles.

Month, 1929.	Greenwich.		Cape.	
	Photographic.	Visual.	Photographic.	Visual.
	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
January	...	+2 34	−0 24	−0 20
February	+2 28	33	14	20
March	31	33	20	18
April	24	30	09	12
May	30	28	19	15
June	30	24	+0 29	+0 30
July	25	29	27	31
August	35	30	26	27
September	28	32	26	26
October	25	33	17	29
November	24	33	28	31
December	...	32	28	29

Cape Photo-Heliograph remounted on June 6.

The zero-corrections used during the year 1929 in the reduction of the photographs taken at Greenwich were as follows :

	°
4-inch Photo-heliograph—January 1 to May 31	+2·5
June 1 to July 31	+2·45
August 1 to December 31	+2·5
9-inch Photo-heliograph—January 1 to December 31 ...	+2·3

The zero-corrections used in the reductions of the photographs taken at the Cape Observatory were as follows :

	°
January 1 to March 31	−0·3
April 1 to June 6	−0·25
(Instrument remounted on June 6)	
June 7 to July 31	+0·5
August 7 to December 31	+0·45

The zero-corrections adopted during 1929 for the six Kodaikánal photographs were :

June to August, October +0°·2 ; November and December 0°·0.

The measures of the photographs were made with a large position-micrometer constructed by Messrs. Troughton and Simms for the measurement of photographs of the Sun up to 12 inches in diameter. In this micrometer the photograph is held with its film-side uppermost on three pillars fixed on a circular plate, which can be turned through a small angle, about a pivot in its circumference, by means of a screw and antagonistic spring acting at the opposite extremity of the diameter. The pivot of this plate is mounted on the circumference of another circular plate, which can be turned by screw-action about a pivot in its circumference, 90° distant from that of the upper plate, this pivot being mounted on a circular plate with a position-circle which rotates about its centre. By this means small movements in two directions at right angles to each other can be readily given, and the photograph can be accurately centred with respect to the position-circle. When this has been done, a positive eyepiece, having at its focus a glass diaphragm ruled with cross-lines into squares, with sides of one-hundredth of an inch (for measurement of areas), is moved along a slide diametrically across the photograph, the diaphragm being nearly in contact with the photographic film, so that parallax is avoided. The distance of a spot or facula from the centre of the disc is read off by means of a scale and vernier to 1-250th of an inch (corresponding to 0·001 of the Sun's radius for photographs having a solar diameter of 8 inches). The position-angle is read off on the large position circle which rotates with the photographic plate. The photograph is illuminated by diffused light reflected from white paper placed at an angle of 45° between the photograph and the plate below.

All photographs are measured independently by two persons, and the means taken.

In the case of large or complex groups of spots, the positions of the chief components are measured individually, and also for groups so near the east or west limbs of the Sun that the effects of foreshortening are appreciable. In other cases the position of the centre of a group is estimated in the micrometer. In this respect a difference had been made in the practice during years previous to 1916, where in this section components of groups are given separately and combined into groups in the Ledgers.

When required, corrections are applied to the measured distances and position-angles for differential refraction. The formula is given in the *Introduction for* 1909. It is seldom necessary, however, to apply this correction except to a few photographs taken at Greenwich in mid-winter.

The calculations of heliographic longitude and latitude are made by use of the formulæ given in " Researches on Solar Physics : Heliographical Positions and Areas of Sun Spots observed with the Kew Photo-heliograph during the years 1862 and 1863." by W. De La Rue, B. Stewart, and B. Loewy. *Phil. Trans.*, 1869. If r be the measured distance of a spot from the centre of the Sun's apparent disc, R the measured radius of the Sun on the photograph, (R) the tabular semi-diameter of the Sun in arc, and ρ, ρ' the angular distances of a spot from the centre of the apparent disc as viewed from the Sun's centre and from the Earth respectively, ρ is obtained from the equations :

$$\rho' = \frac{r}{R}(R) \text{ ; and } \sin(\rho+\rho') = \frac{r}{R}.$$

If D and ϕ are the heliographic latitudes of the Earth and the spot respectively referred to the Sun's equator, and l the heliographic longitude of the spot from the solar meridian passing through the centre of the disc, longitudes west of the centre being reckoned as positive, and χ the position-angle from the Sun's axis,

$$\sin\phi = \cos\rho \sin D + \sin\rho \cos D \cos\chi$$
$$\sin l = -\sin\chi \sin\rho \sec\phi.$$

The position-angle ϕ is found from the position-angle from the North Point by subtracting P, the position-angle of the N end of the Sun's axis, measured eastward from the North Point of the disc. The heliographic longitude of the spot is l+L, where L is the heliographic longitude of the centre of the disc. The three quantities P, D, and L for the time of the exposure of each photograph are derived from the Ephemeris for Physical Observations of the Sun given on p. 540 of the *Nautical Almanac* for 1929.

The inclination of the Sun's axis to the ecliptic is assumed to be 82°45′, the longitude of the ascending node of the Sun's equator on the ecliptic for 1929·0 to be 74°46′·2, and the period of the Sun's sidereal rotation to be 25·38 days ; the meridian which passed through the ascending node 1854 January 1, Greenwich Mean Noon, being taken as the zero meridian.

§ 2. *General Catalogue of Groups of Sun Spots for* 1929.

The Catalogue contains every group of spots which lasted for two or more days, and the group numbers are in continuation of those given in 1928 and previous years. Groups seen only once are not included, but appear in the Daily Results with a distinctive numeration.

During the year 1929, a number of groups of spots, noted in the Catalogue as " Revivals," have been tabulated in series in a table following the Catalogue. The respective groups of each series are in the same heliographic position, and are seen in

consecutive rotations but with definite breaks in their history between each rotation. The latter feature excludes them from being classed as " Recurrent " groups ; they differ from " Intermittent " groups in their being of long period intermittency. When a " Recurrent " series forms part of a " Revival " series, a reference is made in the last column of the table. Other groups which are given in detail in Ledger II are also indicated.

§ 3. *Ledgers of the Areas and Heliographic Positions of Groups of Sun Spots for* 1929.

Ledger I.—Recurrent Groups.—This Ledger supersedes the Catalogue of Recurrent Groups of Sun Spots given in years previous to 1916 of the *Greenwich Photo-Heliographic Results*, and the reference numbers of the series are in continuation of those given therein. The groups forming this Ledger have been abstracted from a general Ledger of all spot groups seen throughout the year, and were selected upon the following plan, reference being made to the General Catalogue :—If any spot group when first seen was 60° or more to the east of the Central Meridian, then the Catalogue, and, if necessary, the Daily Results also, were searched some fifteen or sixteen days earlier, to ascertain whether a spot group of similar heliographic longitude and latitude was then near the west limb of the Sun. Similarly, if any spot group when last seen was 60° or more to the west of the Central Meridian, then the Catalogue was searched some fifteen or sixteen days later, to ascertain whether a spot group of similar heliographic longitude and latitude was then near the east limb of the Sun. Both the search forward and the search backward have been made in the case of every spot group that was observed close to either the east or west limbs, in order that no possible case of identity might be overlooked. When there appeared to be a case of probable identity between spot groups observed in two consecutive rotations of the Sun, the character of the second group has been carefully compared with that of the first in each of the three elements—area, longitude, and latitude, before accepting it as a Recurrent Group.

Besides the Ledgers of the groups, there have been printed in a similar manner important components of the principal groups. This has been done in all cases where it appeared probable that an individual component lasted to the second or third rotation after its first appearance.

In deriving the proper motions of spots in longitude in Ledgers I and II, the formula adopted as representing the Sun's daily sidereal motion is $\xi = 14°{\cdot}37 - 2°{\cdot}60 \sin^2\phi$, where ϕ is the latitude of the spot. *See Greenwich Photo-Heliographic Results*, 1924, § 5.

Ledger II.—Non-Recurrent Groups.—This Ledger contains the most important of those groups which do not last to a second rotation. Individual components are also given after their respective groups, where they are large and distinctive.

§ 4. *Total Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ for each day, and Mean Areas and Mean Heliographic Latitude of Sun Spots and Faculæ for each Rotation of the Sun, and for the year* 1929.

Particulars relating to this section are given in the headings on pages C 126 and 130-131.

F. W. DYSON.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich,
1930, *December* 16.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ

For each Day in the Year

1929

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