

**Observatory Kanzelhöhe** 





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KARL-FRANZENS-UNIVERSITÄT

W. Pötz

The Observatory is part of the Institute of Physics University of Graz

- 200 km away from the University (2hours)
  - $\rightarrow$  own infrastructure
- Library: room for small meetings (20 persons)
- IT-Center
- Workshops (optical, mechanical and electronic)
- Guesthouse (max 20 persons)

Core-Personel: employed at University

- 2 Scientists (both observers): Poetzi (½ until July 2012, paternity leave) – Solar Physics Baumgartner – Radiation Measurements
- 1 Technician: Freislich (observer)
- 1 Housekeeper
- 2 additional observers: Kienreich (1/2 position of Poetzi) and Hirtenfellner (external funding - SOTERIA)

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#### The Patrol Instrument

Drawing
Hα Telescope
Whitelight Telescope
CallK Telescope

1 K C \_ L

- $5.H\alpha$  Eyepiece
- 6.Guiding Telescope



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#### **Drawing Device**

A KA

- Focal length: 1650mm Diameter: 110 mm
- Size of Solar Disc: 250 mm
- Due to mirrors the image is side reversed (W is left!)



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Station: Ka	ynthicke	Rot.Nr. 1525 Datum: 14.10.44			
Beobachtungen	Zeit	Güte	Beobachter, Bemerk.	Sonnenmeldung	
Photosphäre	850 - 920	3/4	hamiting	51410 0944X	
Chromosphäre	150 - 1000	4		00000 NK20X	
Integral-Aufnahme	1		Survey and the second second second	2.3447.	
H <sub>a</sub> - Aufnahme					
K - Aufnahme				1630	
Protuberanzen $H_{\alpha}$	The Television	-		States and the second se	
Korona X 5303				1//	
Korona λ 6374					





#### **Observatory Kanzelhöhe**





In the beginning photospheric and chromospheric features were drawn: filaments, plages, spots.

The observations have been made on top of the Gerlitzen (1910 m) with a coronagraph (plus additionally mounted teleskopes) and in the observatory with a spectrohelioscope.

The observers lived at the observatory or in the surroundings.

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In the beginning of the 60s all observations were transferred to the observatory, the top was to complicated to reach and the observing conditions were not better.

From 1973 on also weather conditions like clouds and wind were published on the drawings.

1980-12-29





From 2011 on the north and south spots were denoted separately on the drawings (new templates were necessary).

The weather conditions are not written onto the drawing anymore, we have 2 numbers for the quality: Sharpness: 1 (good) -5

Quietness: 1 (quiet) - 5

2012-05-11

But a separate counting of north and south spots exists since 2003-12-01.



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Determination of the Image-Quality: s ("Schärfe" = image sharpness, seeing) and r ("Ruhe" = image quiescense)

#### **Modified Kiepenheuer System**

The value of **r** is determined by the motion of spots and the solar limb:

- r=1 if there is no motion
- r=2 almost no motion in spots but limb is shaking
- r=3 limb is shaking about 3 arcsec (1/2 mm)

The value of **s** is defined by details, that can be seen in spots:

s < 2 structures in penumbra can be seen and granulation is clearly visible

s > 3 no granulation, the separation between umbra and penumbra becomes worse

Correction factors for relative number										
s=1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5		
0.55	0.59	0.63	0.68	0.73	0.79	0.85	0.92	0.99		

## R = k(10g+f) no weighting of spots

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High values at the end of career? Higher values for the first 2 months. Did the seeing become better from 2000 on?

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1.25



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and the second

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#### Differences in Sunspot Numbers: each Maximum is visible



#### KSO-SIDC, 6 months mean

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## Differences to earlier observations (before 2008)

- H-alpha image always visible for observer
- CallK image always visible
- SOHO/SDO: magnetic field visible
- Guiding system improved
- observers are younger
- main task is not the drawing → 1 drawing in the morning and only when the seeing improves a new drawing is made
- Only one "long time" observer is left



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# Special Test after this meeting

Selec t a day with good and stable seeing conditions: wind and high air pressure

- At first: Every observer makes a drawing without using the monitors and calculates the Relative Number
- Later: Every observer does the same using the monitors.

What are the differences between the observers and between the first and the second drawing?

Are the seeing conditions r and s the same?