

THE SUN AS A VARIABLE STAR III

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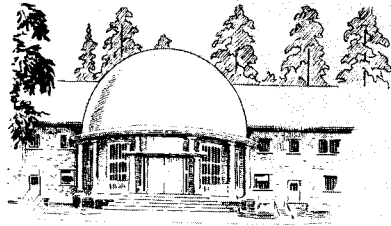
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THE SUN AS A VARIABLE STAR III

Photometric Observations of Uranus, Neptune,
and F and G Type Stars

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Lowell Observatory

ABSTRACT

The observations of Neptune in the years 1950–1962, corrected for the effects of changing distance, indicate a decrease in blue magnitude from 8.26 to 8.23 (Figure 9). During the period 1963–1966 the brightness was constant and equal to 8.24 mag. The steady decrease of the instrumental transformation coefficient A_s in the years 1950–1960 (Figure 10) throws some doubt on the reality of the changes in Neptune's brightness. If these changes are real they may be due either to intrinsic changes in Neptune's surface or to solar variability or to both.

The observations of Uranus indicate no changes in solar brightness from 1950 to 1966 if 22 percent darkening from the equator toward the pole of the planet is assumed. On this assumption the total range of the intrinsic change of the blue magnitude of Uranus is 0.038 mag., with a period of 42 years.

The observations of Uranus reported here will make it possible to solve the problem of solar variability only if they are repeated after about 22 years for the purpose of determining the amplitude of the intrinsic changes in Uranus' brightness. Very small scatter of the individual observations of Uranus (Figure 8) indicates that the short period variations of solar brightness do not exceed 0.003 mag.

In our opinion, this long sequence of photoelectric observations has taught us more about the variations of solar-type stars than about the sun itself. The observations of 15 stars of spectral types F and G in the years 1955–1966 (Figures 3, 4) indicate

that for none of these stars does the standard deviation of the yearly mean magnitude exceed 0.008, and for the stars 40 Leo, β CVn and η Boo this deviation is less than 0.004 mag. No evidence of variability in the stars which are similar to the sun has been detected during this program. If we assume the sun acts in similar fashion to each of these stars, its variability over a fifteen-year period probably does not exceed one-half of one percent. The magnitudes and B–V colors of about 50 stars given here (Table V) have mean errors not exceeding ± 0.003 mag. so that the third digit beyond the decimal is quite significant. Despite the fact that several different photomultipliers were used in this research, it has been possible to reduce the observed magnitudes and colors to the UBV system with a considerable amount of confidence.

Several methods of determining the extinction and transformation coefficients have been used from time to time during the course of this program. Two slightly different methods are presented in some detail. They lead to essentially the same results.

Another by-product of this research results from one of the most extensive series of night-time extinction observations ever carried out at a single observatory. The seasonal mean values of the extinction coefficients were determined with high accuracy (Figures 1, 2). The standard deviations of the nightly values of extinction coefficients k_1 and q_{y1} from the seasonal averages are ± 0.009 and ± 0.020 mag., respectively. The mean values of the second order extinction coefficients are $k_2 = -0.030$ and $q_{y2} = +0.013$.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The method of detecting the possible variation of the solar energy output by means of photometric observations of the planets was first proposed in 1897 by Müller (1). The most suitable planets for this purpose are Uranus and Neptune because their apparent disks are small enough to be compared with point-like stellar images; the comparison stars, similar to the planets as far as the brightnesses and colors are concerned, can be easily found and, because of rather slow apparent motion of the planets, need not be changed more than once a year.

A program of photoelectric observations of Uranus and Neptune was begun in 1950 at the Lowell Observatory.* The first results were reported by Giclas (2) and by Hardie and Giclas (3). Observations made in the years 1953–1958 were summarized by Johnson and Iriarte (4, Paper I of the present series on the sun as a variable star). All the results obtained from 1953 until 1961 were published by Serkowski (5, hereafter referred to as Paper II). They were further discussed by Öpik (6) who found an upper limit of day-to-day variability to be ± 0.3 percent for Uranus and ± 0.2 percent for Neptune. According to Öpik, lack of correlation between the simultaneous observations of Uranus and Neptune leaves for the solar day-to-day variability an amplitude less than 0.3 percent. Mitchell (7, 8) found a correlation between the brightness of Neptune, as observed at the Lowell Observatory in the years 1953–1961, and the sun-

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spot number. The preliminary results of the Lowell Observatory photometry of Uranus and Neptune up to 1965 have been briefly described elsewhere (9).

Since changes in the solar brightness seem most likely to occur in the shorter wavelengths, and, because the blue spectral region is the most suitable of those for which precise photometric observations are possible, the intercomparisons between the planets and their comparison stars were made through a blue filter. Also, in this spectral region the influence of the planetary absorption bands is relatively small.

Since 1954, in order to improve the accuracy of the magnitudes and colors of the comparison stars, the following procedure was applied:

Sixteen stars of spectral type similar to that of the sun were chosen. These stars, henceforth referred to as the Ten-Year Standards, are situated in the interval of right ascensions in which Uranus and Neptune were seen during the last decade. The V magnitudes and B–V colors of the Ten-Year Standards were determined on the same nights as the magnitudes and colors of the comparison stars, using the atmospheric extinction coefficients and the coefficients for the transformation to the BV system obtained from the observations of the primary standard stars of the UBV photometric system. The mean values of magnitudes and colors of the Ten-Year Standards, found during the years 1955–1961 (Paper II), were subtracted from the magnitudes and colors of the Ten-Year Standards derived from the observations made on each night when the Ten-Year Standards were observed. The mean of the differences was then taken and added to the results of the observations of the comparison stars as the correction to the system of the Ten-Year Standards. In this way, indirectly, the brightness of Uranus and Neptune is compared with the mean brightness of the Ten-Year Standards.

As an important by-product, the regular observations of the Ten-Year Standards give some idea of the variability of a sample of solar-type stars.

The present paper is the final report on the search for the solar variability conducted at the Lowell Observatory. No more observations of this kind are planned at this Observatory.

II. OBSERVERS AND INSTRUMENT

The observers working in the present program since 1961 and the photomultipliers used are listed in Table I. All the observations were made with the Lowell Observatory 21-inch reflecting telescope. The refrigerated 1P21 photomultiplier tube used

since December 1957 was replaced in October 1964 by an unrefrigerated EMI 6256 S tube. The new tube has a red cutoff similar to that of the tube with which Johnson defined the UBV system (10). Moreover, its cathode sensitivity is appreciably higher than that of the previously used one and it shows no fatigue effect for a second magnitude star.

The filters and the D. C. amplifier are the same as those used in Paper II. Since 1963 the amplifier coarse gain-step calibration was done with the aid of the radioactive standard source by varying the voltage on the photocathode, and the resulting corrections were applied. The fine gain-step resistors were half magnitude within 0.05 percent, therefore no corrections were necessary.

III. TWO-COLOR OBSERVATIONS OF THE STANDARD AND COMPARISON STARS

The observing schedule for the two-color photometric observations in the years 1961-1966 was the same as described in Paper II, except that different amplifier gain-steps were usually used with the yellow and blue filters. The reductions of the observations made between November 1961 and June 1962 were carried out as described in Paper II. The transformation and extinction coefficients for these observations are listed in Table II. The subsequent two-color observations were reduced as described in Appendix I, using the IBM 1620 computer of Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. All the results presented in Tables IV, VI, VII, and VIII of this paper were obtained on the assumption that the errors of photometric observations are proportional to the air mass. The observations give, however, some indication that the photometric errors

are increasing with the air mass more rapidly than this assumption.

The extinction and transformation coefficients defined in Appendix I are listed in Table III. The formulae relating these coefficients to those used in Paper II are given in Appendix II. In the second column of Table III the number of standard stars used for determining the extinction and transformation coefficients is given; the standard stars used for this purpose will be called hereafter the primary standards and are so denoted in the last column of Table V. Usually several groups of primary standard stars were observed on each night, the first group at the beginning of the night and the last at the end. The extinction and transformation coefficients for each of these groups are given in a separate line of Table III.

The extinction coefficients k_1 , and q_{y1} listed in Table III are plotted as a function of date in Figures 1 and 2. The following seasonal mean values of the extinction coefficients can be derived from these data:

EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS

	B - V Color k_1	Yellow Magnitude q_{y1}	Blue Magnitude q_{b1}	
Jan.-Mar.10	0 ^m 081	0 ^m 172	0 ^m 253	(n=50)
Mar.11-Apr.20	.090	.206	.296	(n=64)
Apr.21-Jun.15	.092	.212	.304	(n=64)

The second order extinction coefficients do not indicate seasonal changes. Their mean values are $k_2 = -0.030$, $q_{y2} = +0.013$, and $q_{b2} = -0.017$.

From the scatter in Figures 1 and 2 it can be estimated that the standard deviations of the nightly values of k_1 and q_{y1} from the seasonal averages are $\sigma(k_1) = \pm 0.009$ and $\sigma(q_{y1}) = \pm 0.020$ mag., re-

TABLE I
Observers and Photomultipliers

Period		Observer	Tube Type and Designation	
From	To			
1961, Oct. 20	1962, Jun. 22	W. Krzeminski	1P21	12-Ref.
1962, Nov. 27	1963, Jun. 10	J. B. Priser	1P21	12-Ref.
1963, Dec. 20	1964, Jun. 15	M. Jerzykiewicz	1P21	12-Ref.
1964, Dec. 15	1965, Dec. 5	M. Jerzykiewicz	EMI 6256S	Unref.
1966, Jan. 4	1966, May 15	K. Serkowski	EMI 6256S	Unref.

TABLE II
Transformation and Extinction Coefficients
(Defined in Paper II)

Date U.T.	n	Transformation Coefficients			K ₁	Extinction Coefficients			Corr. to System of 10-yr. Stds.		Remarks
		A ₁	A ₂	A ₆		m.e.	Q _{y1}	m.e.	Δ _V	Δ _{B-V}	
1961											
Nov. 27	4	1. ^m 478	1. ^m 029	-0. ^m 028	0. ^m 100 ± . ^m 005	0. ^m 101 ± . ^m 032					Clouds at end
Dec. 21	4	1.480	1.032	-0.047	0.096	.005	0.114	.008			
Dec. 23	4	1.492	1.037	-0.048	0.104	.005	0.133	.005			Poor seeing
1962											
Jan. 12	6	1.518	1.031	-0.044	0.126	.005	0.098	.016			
Jan. 15	4	1.516	1.026	-0.050	0.127	.009	0.124	.004			
Jan. 29	6	1.519	1.032	-0.040	0.127	.007	0.121	.004			Poor seeing
Jan. 31	4	1.451	1.038	-0.036	0.066	.013	0.109	.025	+0. ^m 003	+0. ^m 007	
Jan. 31	4				0.067	.011	0.108	.022			
Feb. 2	10	1.509	1.038	-0.043	0.108	.006	0.129	.007	+0.004	+0.001	
Feb. 22	4	1.493	1.026	-0.033	0.107	.005	0.157	.005			
Feb. 28	4	1.461	1.037	-0.055	0.087	.014	0.160	.021			
Mar. 1	4	1.473	1.033	-0.050	0.097	.009	0.122	.009			Clouds at end
Mar. 4	11	1.513	1.037	-0.053	0.121	.006	0.151	.009	0.000	-0.003	
Mar. 13	8	1.484	1.037	-0.050	0.098	.010	0.138	.009			Clouds at horizon
Mar. 14	4	1.525	1.040	-0.045	0.122	.016	0.180	.016	+0.007	+0.006	
Mar. 14	6				0.130	.010	0.162	.010			
Mar. 24	4	1.490	1.026	-0.055	0.101	.030	0.187	.026			
Mar. 26	4	1.535	1.034	-0.038	0.130	.014	0.147	.015	+0.002	+0.001	
Mar. 26	6				0.133	.006	0.146	.006			
Mar. 28	4	1.518	1.039	-0.042	0.123	.005	0.183	.006			
Mar. 31	10	1.522	1.038	-0.040	0.124	.006	0.194	.006	0.000	-0.002	
Apr. 5	10	1.524	1.029	-0.041	0.146	.005	0.219	.007			
Apr. 11	10	1.546	1.036	-0.041	0.138	.004	0.174	.009	+0.004	-0.001	Poor seeing
Apr. 12	4	1.545	1.030	-0.037	0.133	.006	0.191	.018	+0.004	-0.004	
Apr. 22	6	1.530	1.028	-0.037	0.123	.006	0.173	.006	+0.001	-0.005	
Apr. 22	6				0.123	.008	0.167	.008			
Apr. 24	6	1.540	1.024	-0.040	0.135	.004	0.179	.006			
Apr. 30	6	1.512	1.029	-0.030	0.108	.025	0.157	.024			Clouds in evening
May 1	6	1.526	1.031	-0.042	0.119	.004	0.166	.004	+0.006	-0.002	
May 1	6				0.123	.006	0.166	.006			
May 2	4	1.509	1.035	-0.045	0.100	.005	0.173	.005			
May 6	4	1.539	1.029	-0.036	0.132	.022	0.202	.017	+0.006	-0.002	
May 6	4				0.132	.016	0.191	.012			
May 9	4	1.567	1.035	-0.037	0.148	.005	0.183	.007			
May 10	6	1.499	1.031	-0.038	0.104	.010	0.127	.009			Clouds at horizon
May 19	5	1.526	1.035	-0.028	0.112	.018	0.098	.016			
May 20	4	1.520	1.024	-0.025	0.108	.007	0.138	.013			Windy
May 22	4	1.554	1.037	-0.046	0.129	.007	0.157	.006			Poor seeing
May 23	4	1.515	1.024	-0.034	0.114	.005	0.151	.005			
May 25	6	1.556	1.029	-0.040	0.130	.009	0.147	.007			Clouds at horizon
May 26	4	1.522	1.025	-0.025	0.112	.005	0.186	.012			
Jun. 5	8	1.538	1.007	-0.021	0.136	.006	0.166	.005			
Jun. 6	4	1.529	1.031	-0.038	0.117	.005	0.201	.005			Windy
Jun. 7	10	1.512	1.031	-0.030	0.105	.012	0.170	.011	-0.005	-0.004	
Jun. 9	6	1.533	1.029	-0.032	0.128	.005	0.156	.017	-0.001	+0.003	
Jun. 10	4	1.542	1.036	-0.042	0.138	.005	0.207	.007			
Jun. 12	7	1.523	1.024	-0.013	0.122	.007	0.110	.011	-0.003	+0.001	
Jun. 18	6	1.512	1.036	-0.041	0.109	.005	0.177	.007			Windy
Jun. 19	6	1.525	1.035	-0.019	0.116	.004	0.127	.015	+0.006	0.000	
Jun. 20	6	1.529	1.029	-0.024	0.136	.004	0.165	.006			
Jun. 22	6	1.516	1.026	-0.031	0.115	.005	0.143	.008			

spectively. The deviations in the winter months are smaller than in the spring and summer. In the 1962-1963 season, when the extinction coefficients were determined on two nights only, the above seasonal mean values of the extinction coefficients were used on all the remaining nights.

The extinction and transformation coefficients derived from the observations of primary standard

stars were used for computing the colors and magnitudes of program stars. Among the program stars were comparison stars used for the differential photometric observations of the planets Uranus and Neptune and sixteen solar-type stars called Ten-Year Standards.

To eliminate the influence of possible inaccuracies in the observations of primary standards and of

TABLE III
Transformation and Extinction Coefficients
(Defined in Appendix I)

Date U.T. 1962	n	Transformation Coefficients			k_1	Extinction Coefficients				Corr. to System of 10-yr. Stds		Remarks		
		a_1	a_2	a_0		m.e.	q_{y1}	m.e.	k_2	q_{y2}	Δ_V		Δ_{B-V}	
Nov. 27	4	-1.461	+0.975	+0.034										
Dec. 4	6	-1.457	+0.970	+0.025										
5	6	-1.460	+0.974	+0.030										
6	6	-1.464	+0.978	+0.028										
7	6	-1.433	+0.970	+0.030										
8	4	-1.460	+0.975	+0.032										
10	4	-1.432	+0.991	+0.015										
21	4	-1.462	+0.976	+0.029										
22	4	-1.469	+0.971	+0.038										
30	6	-1.469	+0.973	+0.039						+0.009	-0.007			
1963														
Jan. 7	4	-1.477	+0.992	+0.016						+0.004	+0.004			
9	6	-1.477	+0.982	+0.025						+0.001	-0.002			
15	6	-1.463	+0.974	+0.035						+0.005	-0.005			
17	6	-1.463	+0.972	+0.026						0.000	+0.003			
21	4	-1.474	+0.979	+0.031						-0.004	-0.007			
23	6	-1.480	+0.972	+0.027						+0.001	-0.002			
25	6	-1.469	+0.970	+0.022						+0.004	-0.004			
28	6	-1.456	+0.971	+0.031						-0.001	-0.007			
Feb. 3	6	-1.472	+0.973	+0.020	0.079	+0.003	0.156	+0.041	-0.028	+0.014				
6	6	-1.477	+0.976	+0.026	0.085	0.007	0.158	0.029	-0.030	+0.008				
10	6	-1.479	+0.971	+0.024										
21	6	-1.483	+0.973	+0.024										
21	6	-1.478	+0.978	+0.016							-0.016	-0.003		
Mar. 7	4	-1.503	+0.966	+0.032							0.000	-0.007		
15	6	-1.487	+0.969	+0.024										
20	6	-1.493	+0.958	+0.053										
20	6	-1.491	+0.968	+0.022								+0.003	-0.002	
Apr. 4	4	-1.495	+0.965	+0.032									+0.001	-0.003
4	4	-1.495	+0.975	+0.015										
12	4	-1.448	+0.962	+0.028										
22	6	-1.467	+0.977	+0.030										
24	4	-1.465	+0.967	+0.020							-0.004	-0.002		
29	6	-1.457	+0.973	+0.025							+0.004	+0.007		
May 1	6	-1.472	+0.976	+0.011							-0.004	-0.003		
3	6	-1.470	+0.975	+0.013							+0.005	-0.010		
12	4	-1.472	+0.976	+0.008							-0.002	-0.003		
13	6	-1.458	+0.966	+0.009							+0.001	0.000		
16	6	-1.472	+0.978	+0.017							-0.003	+0.002		
29	6	-1.464	+0.976	-0.004										
1964														
Jan. 6.53	4	-1.418	+0.967	+0.034	0.070	0.005	0.202	0.005	-0.029	+0.008				
Feb. 5.43	4	-1.468	+0.973	+0.029	0.091	0.009	0.177	0.001	-0.032	+0.012				
Apr. 10.19	4	-1.457	+0.976	+0.029	0.090	0.018	0.255	0.006						
10.26	4	-1.471	+0.978	+0.019	0.096	0.002	0.206	0.007	-0.031	+0.010				
10.36	4	-1.454	+0.985	+0.021	0.090	0.017	0.254	0.008	-0.028	+0.016				
10.44	6	-1.463	+0.984	+0.020	0.102	0.008	0.213	0.014	-0.026	+0.016				
11.14	6	-1.458	+0.988	+0.026	0.090	0.022	0.197	0.003			+0.030			
11.28	4	-1.456	+0.972	+0.016	0.098	0.008	0.218	0.008	-0.034	+0.011	-0.001		+0.006	
11.36	4	-1.460	+0.991	0.000	0.086	0.000	0.203	0.003						
11.43	4	-1.444	+0.967	+0.023	0.094	0.019	0.196	0.001	-0.027	+0.008				
12.26	4	-1.472	+0.981	+0.013	0.096	0.018	0.232	0.008	-0.034	+0.010				
12.35	4	-1.459	+0.977	+0.008	0.095	0.005	0.251	0.007						
12.43	4	-1.471	+1.003	-0.026	0.104	0.005	0.259	0.016	-0.026	+0.034				
13.14	4	-1.464	+0.980	+0.027	0.088	0.016	0.249	0.014						
13.27	4	-1.465	+0.983	+0.018	0.087	0.007	0.234	0.009	-0.032	+0.009	+0.009	+0.002		
13.42	4	-1.451	+0.979	-0.013	0.085	0.010	0.240	0.004	-0.031	+0.024				
14.14	4	-1.450	+0.972	+0.051	0.080	0.033	0.224	0.024						
14.26	4	-1.454	+0.981	+0.017	0.076	0.026	0.219	0.018	-0.034	+0.013	+0.005	+0.002		
14.40	4	-1.454	+0.980	0.000	0.077	0.000	0.202	0.002	-0.034	+0.010				
15.14	4	-1.478	+0.977	+0.034	0.097	0.017	0.176	0.013						
15.26	4	-1.482	+0.963	+0.022	0.114	0.005	0.222	0.010	-0.033	+0.008	+0.016:		-0.010	
15.42	4	-1.449	+0.973	+0.010	0.091	0.019	0.200	0.010	-0.033	+0.011				
16.26	4	-1.464	+0.975	+0.014	0.096	0.008	0.223	0.001	-0.033	+0.009	-0.001	0.000		
May 16.40	6	-1.437	+0.974	0.000	0.090	0.011	0.208	0.009	-0.030	+0.013				
8.28	4	-1.491	+0.994	+0.029	0.109	0.029	0.223	0.007						
8.37	6	-1.468	+0.998	+0.011	0.091	0.040	0.225	0.020	-0.032	+0.029				
9.38	6	-1.453	+0.979	+0.031	0.086	0.017	0.221	0.002	-0.032	+0.006				
12.19	4	-1.472	+0.969	+0.006	0.087	0.001	0.189	0.000	-0.030	+0.016				

TABLE III (cont'd)
Transformation and Extinction Coefficients
(Defined in Appendix I)

Date U.T.	n	Transformation Coefficients				Extinction Coefficients					Corr. to System of 10-yr Stds.		Remarks			
		a ₁	a ₂	a ₆	k ₁	m.e.	q _{y1}	m.e.	k ₂	q _{y2}	Δ _v	Δ _{B-v}				
1964																
May	12.36	6	-1 ^m .474	+0 ^m .984	+0 ^m .029	0 ^m .092	+ ^m .002	0 ^m .185	+ ^m .003	-0.030	0.000					
	13.26	6	-1.470	+0.988	+0.017	0.101	.016	0.205	.007							
	13.35	6	-1.443	+0.992	+0.018	0.095	.004	0.199	.008	-0.032	+0.005					
	15.33	6	-1.470	+0.979	+0.044	0.087	.010	0.184	.006	-0.031	-0.001					
	16.16	4	-1.483	+0.978	+0.010	0.095	.008	0.192	.004	-0.032	+0.014					
												+0 ^m .008	+0 ^m .001			
	16.24	6	-1.461	+0.968	+0.020	0.084	.007	0.197	.002							
	16.33	6	-1.470	+0.980	+0.039	0.083	.009	0.180	.008	-0.032	-0.003					
	18.17	4	-1.467	+0.978	0.000	0.087	.003	0.196	.013	-0.031	+0.016			+0.010	+0.004	
	18.23	6	-1.448	+0.961	+0.025	0.082	.005	0.202	.006							
	20.23	6	-1.452	+0.971	+0.013	0.100	.005	0.260	.008							
	20.31	4	-1.462	+0.981	+0.010	0.113	.013	0.254	.012							
	Jun.	7.18	6	-1.504	+0.996	+0.007	0.096	.010	0.191	.003						
		7.27	6	-1.467	+0.984	+0.037	0.076	.003	0.177	.003	-0.040	-0.005				
		9.17	6	-1.486	+0.986	+0.018	0.096	.011	0.279	.026						
9.26		4	-1.489	+1.018	-0.020	0.098	.010	0.187	.000							
10.18		4	-1.508	+0.997	+0.021	0.109	.005	0.192	.018							
10.26		6	-1.480	+0.988	+0.023	0.094	.010	0.203	.004	-0.031	+0.005					
11.25		4	-1.479	+0.981	+0.013	0.093	.002	0.195	.005	-0.031	+0.005					
12.24		4	-1.489	+0.988	+0.025	0.096	.004	0.188	.002	-0.030	+0.002					
15.24		4	-1.471	+0.985	+0.019	0.092	.001	0.206	.003	-0.031	+0.006					
1965																
Jan.	9.44	4	-1.039	+0.907	+0.021	0.085	.007	0.175	.017	-0.031	+0.013					
	9.51	4	-1.038	+0.923	+0.000	0.076	.024	0.187	.018	-0.031	+0.014					
	12.42	6	-1.009	+0.901	+0.002	0.078	.009	0.170	.014	-0.030	+0.016					
	12.52	4	-1.022	+0.919	-0.010	0.080	.004	0.166	.001	-0.028	+0.013					
	13.29	6	-1.001	+0.904	+0.015	0.068	.006	0.180	.005	-0.029	+0.012					
	13.42	6	-1.017	+0.922	+0.001	0.071	.007	0.181	.016	-0.030	+0.016					
	13.52	4	-1.032	+0.916	+0.006	0.086	.003	0.181	.007	-0.029	+0.013					
	26.38	6	-1.033	+0.916	+0.008	0.074	.010	0.201	.014	-0.031	+0.016					
	26.46	4	-1.037	+0.912	+0.015	0.080	.012	0.209	.016	-0.030	+0.011					
	31.34	6	-1.013	+0.909	+0.012	0.083	.017	0.159	.001	-0.030	+0.011					
	31.46	4	-1.014	+0.911	-0.002	0.085	.012	0.159	.005	-0.026	+0.013					
	Feb.	4.33	6	-1.025	+0.922	-0.001	0.087	.013	0.195	.014	-0.033	+0.017				
		4.44	4	-1.014	+0.918	0.000	0.082	.001	0.169	.009	-0.028	+0.014				
		12.31	4	-1.036	+0.913	+0.014	0.081	.003	0.194	.024	-0.032	+0.017				
18.28		6	-0.962	+0.910	+0.008	0.087	.003	0.173	.012	-0.031	+0.014					
18.41		4	-0.972	+0.920	-0.010	0.089	.001	0.171	.013	-0.028	+0.011	+0.009	-0.001			
18.52		4	-0.979	+0.920	-0.006	0.088	.016	0.143	.011	-0.036	0.000					
19.28		6	-0.956	+0.913	+0.008	0.080	.005	0.153	.012	-0.031	+0.012					
19.42		4	-0.974	+0.923	-0.006	0.090	.001	0.158	.004	-0.029	+0.014					
20.27		4	-0.955	+0.907	+0.010	0.083	.015	0.143	.007	-0.030	+0.010					
20.42		4	-0.962	+0.907	-0.005	0.088	.013	0.152	.006	-0.026	+0.014	-0.001	-0.004			
20.51		4	-0.972	+0.910	-0.002	0.088	.009	0.150	.016	-0.032	+0.011					
24.26		6	-0.955	+0.911	+0.006	0.082	.002	0.201	.008	-0.031	+0.015					
24.40		4	-0.972	+0.917	+0.002	0.085	.013	0.178	.011	-0.025	+0.009	-0.001	-0.005			
24.51		4	-0.971	+0.912	+0.003	0.081	.010	0.183	.010	-0.033	+0.015					
Mar.		6.24	4	-0.980	+0.903	0.000	0.099	.026	0.199	.001	-0.028	+0.015				
	14.52	4	-1.012	+0.925	+0.007	0.113	.020	0.193	.027	-0.034	+0.016					
	15.20	4	-0.967	+0.907	+0.001	0.087	.017	0.178	.001	-0.030	+0.013	-0.003	-0.001			
	15.34	4	-0.975	+0.916	-0.006	0.089	.007	0.182	.011	-0.030	+0.014					
	20.19	4	-0.926	+0.904	+0.005	0.080	.020	0.166	.001	-0.030	+0.012	0.000	-0.002		Clouds at end	
	20.34	4	-0.947	+0.897	0.000	0.098	.014	0.164	.009	-0.027	+0.012				Clouds at end	
	29.36	4	-1.029	+0.908	+0.004	0.095	.001	0.210	.007	-0.030	+0.015					
	29.48	4	-1.025	+0.902	+0.009	0.101	.002	0.190	.006	-0.030	+0.013					
	30.31	4	-1.015	+0.916	+0.004	0.092	.002	0.220	.002	-0.028	+0.007	-0.001	-0.001			
	30.48	6	-1.009	+0.908	+0.001	0.079	.005	0.206	.013	-0.031	+0.013					
	Apr.	1.15	6	-0.997	+0.899	-0.010	0.098	.021	0.245	.013	-0.027	+0.021	-0.007	0.000		
		1.31	4	-1.003	+0.921	-0.004	0.088	.010	0.230	.005	-0.031	+0.006				
14.14		4	-1.012	+0.901	+0.004	0.090	.025	0.205	.009	-0.028	+0.016					
14.28		4	-1.027	+0.918	+0.002	0.088	.010	0.211	.006	-0.031	+0.009	+0.002	-0.001			
14.36		4	-1.034	+0.908	+0.006	0.095	.007	0.206	.014	-0.030	+0.017					
16.13		4	-1.005	+0.907	0.000	0.087	.016	0.195	.006	-0.030	+0.015					
16.28		4	-1.024	+0.923	-0.005	0.090	.011	0.200	.007	-0.032	+0.011					
19.42		4	-1.015	+0.906	0.000	0.086	.009	0.180	.016	-0.028	+0.015					
23.24		4	-0.992	+0.913	-0.001	0.080	.002	0.192	.001	-0.028	+0.010	-0.001	0.000			
23.41		4	-1.014	+0.906	-0.001	0.092	.003	0.199	.012	-0.029	+0.014					
24.13		4	-0.997	+0.908	-0.004	0.064	.006	0.216	.006	-0.030	+0.013					
24.24		4	-0.998	+0.923	-0.009	0.078	.005	0.203	.010	-0.028	+0.011				Clouds at end	
27.31		4	-1.011	+0.902	+0.007	0.093	.012	0.218	.002	-0.030	+0.017					
27.40	4	-1.027	+0.902	+0.002	0.097	.011	0.205	.014	-0.028	+0.014						

TABLE III (cont'd)
Transformation and Extinction Coefficients
(Defined in Appendix I)

Date U.T.	n	Transformation Coefficients				Extinction Coefficients					Corr. to System of 10-yr. Stds.		Remarks	
		a_1	a_2	a_6	k_1	m.e.	q_{y1}	m.e.	k_2	q_{y2}	Δ_V	Δ_{B-V}		
1966														
Apr. 5.33	6	-0 ^m .952	+0 ^m .906	-0 ^m .001	0 ^m .087	+ .003	0 ^m .186	+ .018	-0.028	+0.017				
5.47	4	-0.978	+0.910	+0.002	0.093	.005	0.180	.007	-0.031	+0.013				
7.13	6	-0.910	+0.921	-0.001	0.068	.008	0.199	.011	-0.036	+0.009	+0 ^m .005	+0 ^m .002		
7.43	6	-0.959	+0.913	-0.007	0.093	.004	0.191	.009	-0.031	+0.014				
12.14	6	-0.946	+0.913	-0.006	0.086	.002	0.238	.005	-0.031	+0.018				
15.27	6	-0.965	+0.912	-0.002	0.100	.004	0.162	.005	-0.029	+0.005	+0.028	-0.002		
15.43	4	-0.952	+0.908	+0.004	0.094	.005	0.197	.005	-0.027	+0.008				
30.14	4	-0.932	+0.911	+0.001	0.078	.005	0.210	.005	-0.029	+0.010				Clouds at end
May 2.14	4	-0.922	+0.916	-0.017	0.081	.006	0.215	.006	-0.030	+0.007				Clouds at end
3.13	4	-0.924	+0.911	-0.017	0.082	.005	0.205	.006	-0.030	+0.013				
3.30	6	-0.941	+0.911	-0.012	0.086	.007	0.231	.009	-0.034	+0.019	+0.004	-0.003		
3.43	4	-0.955	+0.901	-0.019	0.111	.005	0.244	.019	-0.027	+0.028				

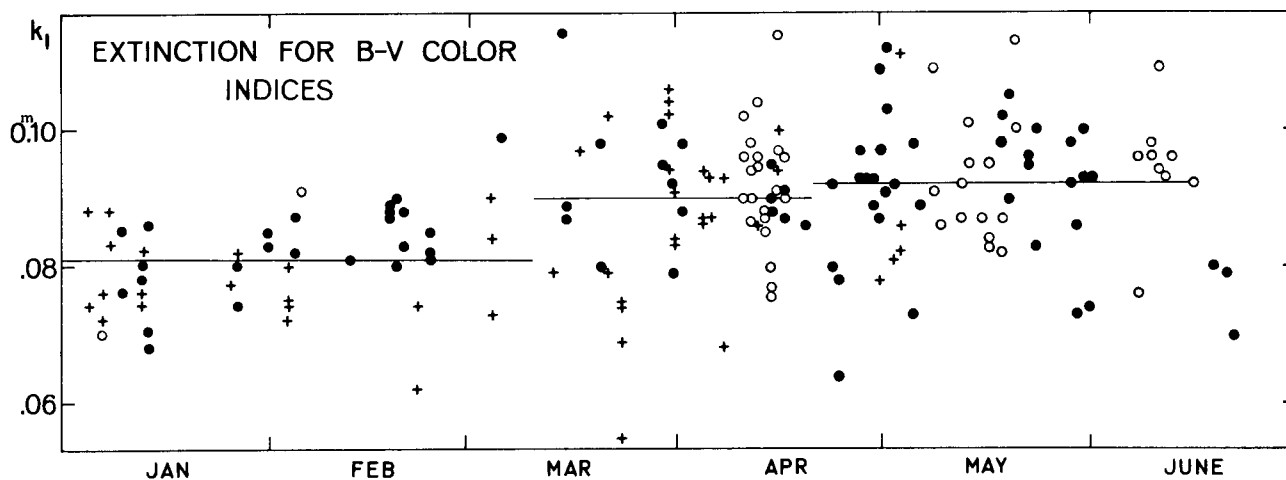


FIG. 1. The primary extinction coefficients for the B-V color k_1 , plotted against date. Open circles are for the 1964 season (1P21 refrigerated), filled circles for the 1965 season (EMI 6256 S), and crosses for the 1966 season (also EMI 6256 S).

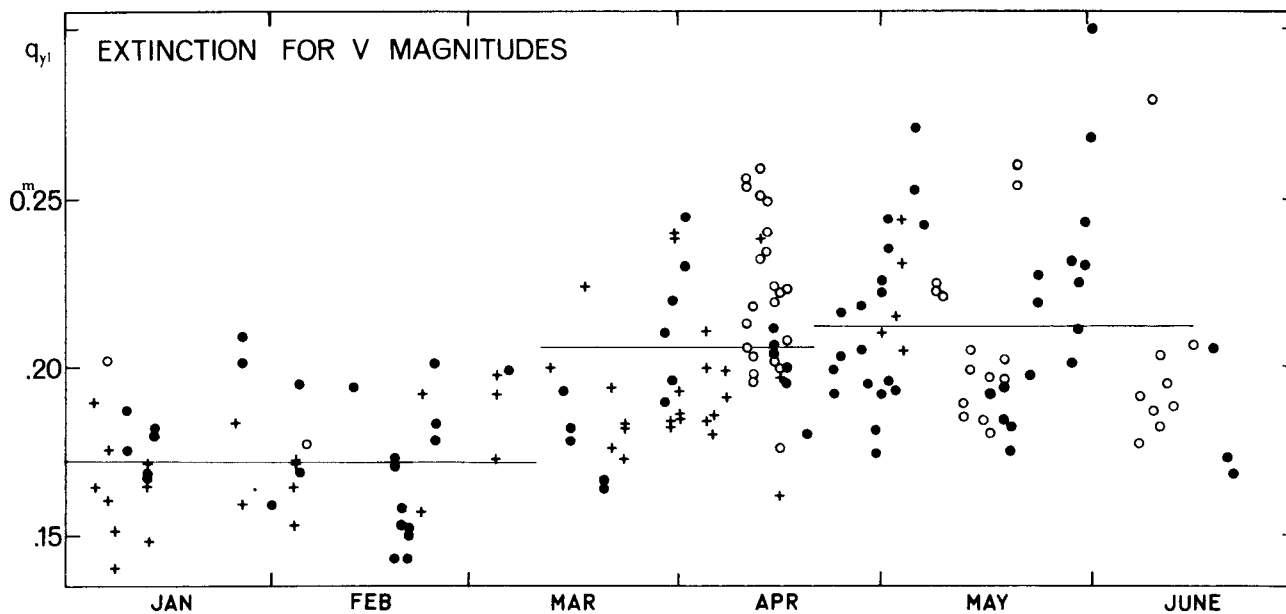


FIG. 2. The primary extinction coefficients for the V magnitudes q_{y1} , plotted against date. Symbols are the same as on Figure 1.

their variability, as well as variability of the comparison stars, the observations of comparison stars and Ten-Year Standards, listed in Table IV, are reduced to the system of Ten-Year Standards (cf. Introduction). This is achieved by adding the nightly corrections Δ_V and Δ_{B-V} to the magnitudes and colors of these stars. These corrections to the system of Ten-Year Standards, listed in columns eight and nine of Table II and in columns ten and eleven of Table III, are the differences between the mean colors and magnitudes of the Ten-Year Standards observed on this night and the mean colors

and magnitudes taken from Table VI of Paper II for the same stars. (The mean values listed in Table V were not used for that purpose.) The corrections were computed only for the nights when at least eight Ten-Year Standards were observed. The values obtained for the Ten-Year Standard star ξ Bootis during the year 1964 were not taken into account when forming averages because at that time the brightness of this star was deviating by about 0.03 mag. from its mean value (cf. Figure 4 and Argue 13). There is no indication of variability of this star in other seasons; it was always observed

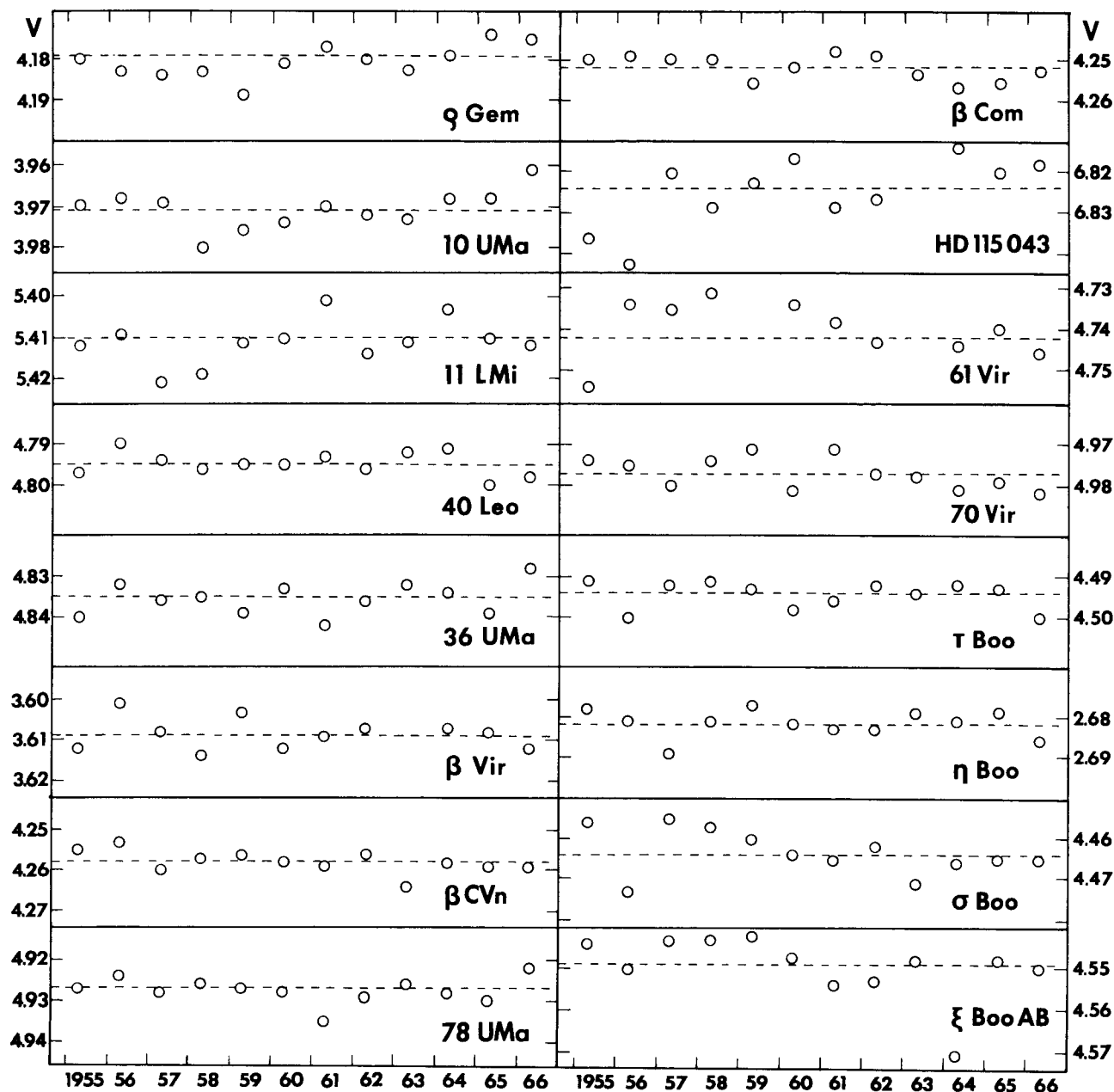


FIG. 3. The yearly mean yellow magnitudes of the Ten-Year Standard stars.

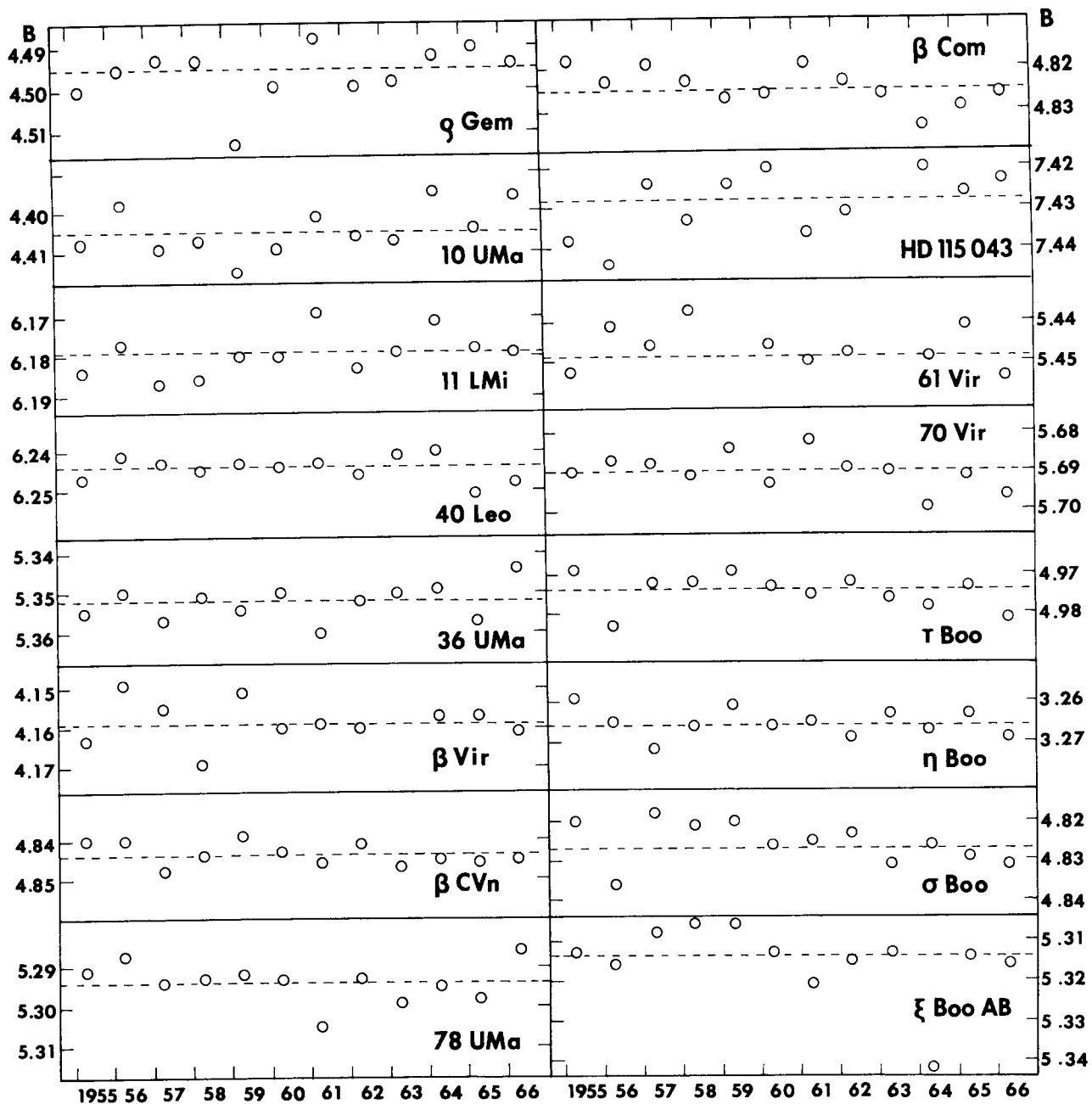


FIG. 4. The yearly mean blue magnitudes of the Ten-Year Standard stars.

together with its fainter red companion.

The weights listed in Table IV were computed in the same way as described in Paper II. The yearly weighted mean values of magnitudes and colors of the Ten-Year Standards expressed in the system of Ten-Year Standards are listed in Table IV and plotted in Figures 3 and 4. These figures indicate that for none of these stars except ξ Bootis does the standard deviation of yearly mean magnitude from the final mean value exceed ± 0.008 mag. For the stars 40 Leo, β CVn, and η Boo such standard deviation does not exceed ± 0.004 mag. over

an interval of twelve years. The comparison stars do not indicate variability which cannot be accounted for by the observational errors.

The weighted mean values of magnitudes and colors of standard and comparison stars are given in Table V. The observations listed in Table IV and in Paper II were included in these mean values with proper weights. The number of nights on which each star was observed together with the Ten-Year Standards is given in column six of Table V. The MK classifications were taken from the Jaschek, Conde, and de Sierra catalog (11). The

TABLE IV (cont'd)
Observations of Comparison Stars and Ten-Year Standards

HD 90512 (cont'd)				HD 92323 (cont'd)			
DATE	V	B-V	Wt.	DATE	V	B-V	Wt.
1963 Mar. 7	6.645	+0.857	3	1963 May 16	7.485	+0.444	3
15	6.655*	.847	3	1964 Apr. 11	7.509	.442	3
20	6.658	.856	3	13	7.503	.443	3
Apr. 12	6.619*	.874	3	14	7.498	.445	4
24	6.643	.859	3	15	7.495	.450	3
May 1	6.652	.862	3	16	7.491	.447	4
3	6.651	.861	3	May 17	7.507	.447	4
12	6.649	.858	3	18	7.501	.452	4
13	6.647	.862	3	1965 Jan. 13	7.492	.447	3
16	6.644	.854	3	Feb. 19	7.496*	.447	4
1964 Apr. 11	6.661	.855	3	20	7.496	.446	4
13	6.654	.859	3	24	7.507	.442	4
14	6.651	.857	4	Mar. 20	7.502	.454	4
15	6.648	.864	3	Apr. 1	7.496	.451	4
16	6.642	.857	4	14	7.503	.448	4
1965 Jan. 13	6.637	.867	3	1966 Mar. 4	7.496	.439	4
Feb. 18	6.667	.862	3	23	7.494	.456	4
19	6.678*	.852	4	31	7.497	.444	4
20	6.650	.862	4	Apr. 7	7.507	.447	3
24	6.656	.857	4	May 3	7.502	.446	3
Mar. 20	6.674	.873	4	Mean	7.498	+0.446	.87
Apr. 1	6.656	.866	4				
14	6.637	.859	4				
1966 Mar. 4	6.648	.858	4				
Mean	6.650	+0.859	116				

TABLE IV (cont'd)
Observations of Comparison Stars and Ten-Year Standards

HD 98947				HD 109358 (cont'd)			
DATE	V	B-V	Wt.	DATE	V	B-V	Wt.
1966 Jan. 6	6.907*	+0.863	4	1963 May 16	4.271	+0.576	3
12	6.910	.862	5	Mean	4.264	+0.583	50
Feb. 3	6.906	.865	4	1964 Apr. 11	4.274	.583	4
22	6.895*	.873	3	13	4.270	.589	4
Mar. 4	6.917	.857	5	14	4.264	.586	5
21	6.914	.871	4	15	4.251	.590	4
23	6.911	.871	5	16	4.236	.585	5
30	6.918	.867	5	May 16	4.261	.589	5
31	6.921	.860	5	18	4.256	.585	5
Apr. 4	6.906	.875	5	Mean	4.258	+0.587	32
7	6.915	.859	5	1965 Feb. 18	4.255	.597	4
12	6.913*	.860	4	20	4.255	.587	5
May 2	6.912*	.850	5	24	4.260	.579	5
3	6.906	.860	5	Mar. 15	4.261	.586	5
Mean	6.912	+0.865	48	30	4.259	.585	5

HD 102870			
DATE	V	B-V	Wt.
1962 Jan. 31	3.616	+0.555	3
Feb. 2	3.607	.556	2
Mar. 4	3.613	.541	3
9	3.610	.547	2
14	3.613	.545	3
15	3.611	.546	1
26	3.605	.546	3
31	3.608	.550	3
Apr. 11	3.608	.558	3
22	3.600	.557	3
May 1	3.603	.557	3
Jun. 7	3.599	.564	2
12	3.614	.554	2
19	3.588	.569	2
Mean	3.607	+0.553	35

HD 113139			
DATE	V	B-V	Wt.
1965 Feb. 20	3.610	.549	3
Mar. 24	3.608	.552	3
15	3.609	.544	3
30	3.611	.550	3
30	3.609	.545	3
Apr. 1	3.601	.546	3
16	3.604	.561	3
May 1	3.611	.551	3
5	3.614	.545	2
18	3.604	.551	3
22	3.606	.548	3
23	3.610	.545	3
28	3.607	.544	3
Mean	3.608	+0.549	38

HD 109358			
DATE	V	B-V	Wt.
1962 Jan. 31	4.264	+0.572	4
Feb. 2	4.264	.591	3
Mar. 4	4.255	.584	5
9	4.251	.583	3
14	4.256	.588	3
15	4.256	.579	3
26	4.250	.585	4
31	4.260	.585	4
Apr. 11	4.251	.594	5
22	4.252	.591	4
May 1	4.256	.586	5
Jun. 7	4.255	.586	3
9	4.257	.586	3
12	4.265	.582	4
19	4.256	.583	4
Mean	4.256	+0.585	57

HD 98697			
DATE	V	B-V	Wt.
1966 Jan. 6	6.700*	+0.518	5
12	6.701	.517	5
Feb. 3	6.704	.523	4
22	6.688*	.529	3
Mar. 4	6.700	.517	5
21	6.698	.526	5
23	6.707	.526	5
30	6.704	.521	5
31	6.715	.511	5
Apr. 4	6.704	.520	5
7	6.704	.519	5
12	6.703*	.518	4
May 2	6.695*	.512	4
3	6.696	.521	5
Mean	6.705	+0.520	49

TABLE V
Magnitudes and Colors of Standard and Comparison Stars

TABLE V (cont'd)
Magnitudes and Colors of Standard and Comparison Stars

HD	Star	MK	V	B-V	n	Remarks	HD	Star	MK	V	B-V	n	Remarks
41116	1 Gem		4 ^m .182	0 ^m .824	6	UC 50	111943			9 ^m .301	0 ^m .662	2	
42087	3 Gem	B2.5Ib	5.752	0.216	7	UB 50	111998	38 Vir		6.118	0.480	4	
43261	8 Gem	G5III	6.091	0.892	6	UA 50	112048	HR 4896		6.461	1.079	4	
47415	HR 2439		6.436	0.520	6	UB 51	112250			7.263	0.786	4	
50692	37 Gem		5.762	0.578	7	UA 51,52 = UB 53	112283			7.658	0.477	4	
55052	48 Gem		5.860	0.371	23	UB 52 = UA 53	113139	78 UMa	F2V	4.927	0.367	132	10-Yr. Std.
58551	HR 2835		6.545	0.460	24	UC 54	113449		G5V	7.713	0.850	4	NA 50
58899	ρ Gem	F0V	7.160	0.924	23	UD 54	113772	β Com	GOV	8.062	0.288	4	NB 50, 51, 52
58946			4.179	0.316	99	10-Yr. Std.	114710			4.252	0.573	133	10-Yr. Std.
60914			6.968	1.046	24	UB 54	115043		G1.5V	6.824	0.604	111	10-Yr. Std.
61997			7.130	0.412	24	UA 54	115247			7.671	0.596	3	NA 51 = NA 52
62720			7.409	0.383	21	UB 55	115341	61 Vir	G6V	7.847	0.577	4	
63772			8.955	0.347	20	UA 55	115617			4.742	0.707	90	10-Yr. Std.
67228	μ Cnc	G2IV	5.305	0.633	28	UA 56	11661AB			8.334	0.435	8	NA 53
68555-7	ζ CncABC		4.673	0.530	24	UB 56	117176	70 Vir	G5IV-V	4.977	0.713	132	10-Yr. Std.
69267	β Cnc	K4III	3.535	1.478	68	Prim. Std.	118704			8.495	0.541	27	NA 54
72779	35 Cnc	G0III	6.584	0.679	25	UA 57	118705			9.173	0.461	27	NB 54
73665	39 Cnc	K0III	6.393	0.978	24	UB 57	119638	τ Boo	F7V	6.912	0.541	20	NA 56
74280	η Hya	B3V	4.299	-0.195	59	Prim. Std.	119869			8.896	0.455	22	NB 55
75470			6.721	0.862	31	UA 58	120136			4.494	0.480	131	10-Yr. Std.
75974		K0V	6.682	0.700	30	UB 58	120186	η Boo	G0IV	7.712	0.545	21	NA 55
76508	HR 3558	K1III	6.173	1.001	18	Prim. Std.	121370			7.695	0.549	23	NB 56
76943	10 UMa	F5V	3.971	0.434	114	10-Yr. Std.	121496			2.682	0.584	122	10-Yr. Std.
79096	81 Cnc		6.505	0.731	29	UA 59	121608			6.847	0.473	20	NB 57
79499			8.314	0.445	30	UB 59	123255	95 Vir		5.466	0.344	23	NB 58
81563			8.281	0.477	25	UA 60	123453AB			7.632	0.577	25	NA 58
82140			8.379	0.631	25	UB 60	124401			6.985	1.015	28	NA 59
82885	11 LMI	G8IV-V	5.410	0.769	115	10-Yr. Std.	125337	λ Vir	Am	4.517	0.132	25	NB 59
83509			7.035	0.473	43	UB 61	126251	HR 5393		6.491	0.416	22	NA 60
83683			6.965	0.474	43	UA 61	126766			6.651	0.424	20	NB 60
86898			7.799	1.035	36	UB 62	128167	σ Boo	F2V	4.464	0.363	116	10-Yr. Std.
87176			8.088	0.542	35	UA 62	128429	HR 5455	F6IV-V	6.197	0.462	38	NB 61 = NB 62
89449	40 Leo	F6IV	4.795	0.449	122	10-Yr. Std.	128596			7.481	0.649	40	NA 61
89782			7.771	0.449	37	UA 63	128986			6.977	1.629	26	Prim. Std.
90512			6.650	0.859	36	UB 63	129271	109 Vir	AOV	8.047	0.812	30	NA 62
90839	36 UMa	F8V	4.835	0.517	124	10-Yr. Std.	130109			3.733	-0.008	62	Prim. Std.
91316	ρ Leo	B1Ib	3.850	-0.140	7	Prim. Std.	130900	ξ Boo AB	G8V+K4V	7.189	0.577	28	NA 63
92323		O9Vp	7.948	0.446	25	UA 64	131156			4.549	0.765	104	10-Yr. Std.
93521			7.030	-0.234	3	UB 64	131196			7.713	0.417	15	NB 64
94012			7.847	0.485	18	UB 64	131789			7.592	0.324	26	NB 63
94057			8.527	0.471	13	UA 65	131790			8.001	0.591	16	HA 64
95132			8.413	0.491	13	UB 65	133913			7.783	0.435	12	NA 65
98697			6.705	0.520	10	UA 66	134701			7.968	0.458	17	NB 65 = NB 66
98947			6.912	0.865	10	UB 66	135742	β Lib	B8V	2.608	-0.109	31	Prim. Std.
100600	90 Leo	B3V	5.946	-0.158	92	Prim. Std.	136407	α Lib		6.140	0.382	7	HA 66
102870	β Vir	F8V	3.609	0.550	105	10-Yr. Std.	140573	α Ser	K2III	2.640	1.170	33	Prim. Std.
103095	HR 4550	G8Vp	6.448	0.753	84	Prim. Std.	143107	ε CrB	K3III	4.145	1.231	89	Prim. Std.
109358	β Cvn	GOV	4.258	0.586	134	10-Yr. Std.	147394	τ Her	B5IV	3.894	-0.151	66	Prim. Std.
111632			8.964	0.506	2								

TABLE VIII (cont'd)
Differential Observations of Neptune in Blue Spectral Region

Date U.T.	$\Delta B(NB-NA)$	Dist. Corr.	Phase Corr.	Blue Mag. Neptune	Remarks
1962					
Mar. 2.48	-0.735	-0.076	-0.002	8.224	
9.48	.735	.068	-0.001	8.228	clouds
15.46	.732	.062	-0.001	8.224	
28.43	.732	.051	-0.001	8.224	
31.43	.736	.049	-0.001	8.226	
Apr. 12.35	.733	.042	0.000	8.224	
30.37	.735	.037	0.000	8.225	
May 2.36	.732	.037	0.000	8.226	
5.36	.730	.037	0.000	8.225	clouds
6.30	.731	.037	0.000	8.227	clouds
20.26	.737	.040	0.000	8.226	
23.29	.734	.041	0.000	8.226	
25.24	.734	.042	0.000	8.225	clouds
Jun. 1.26	.733	.046	-0.001	8.227	
6.22	.732	.049	-0.001	8.226	
10.23	.732	.052	-0.001	8.232	
11.23	.734	.052	-0.001	8.227	
16.20	.734	.058	-0.001	8.233	
20.20	.734	.060	-0.001	8.230	
22.20	.727	.062	-0.001	8.225	
Jul. 2.21	.735	.077	-0.002	8.216	
	Mean=0.733			8.226	
1963					
Feb. 24.50	+0.139	.085	-0.002	8.244	
May 12.27	.154	.037	0.000	8.238	
16.26	.158	.038	0.000	8.234	
21.28	.149	.039	0.000	8.240	
Jun. 10.22	.132	.049	-0.001	8.246	
	Mean=0.148			8.241	
1964					
Mar. 9.47	-0.444	.072	-0.002	8.249	
Apr. 8.39	.450	.046	0.000	8.236	
10.40	.450	.044	0.000	8.239	
11.39	.456	.044	0.000	8.241	
12.39	.448	.043	0.000	8.240	
13.38	.458	.043	0.000	8.245	
14.36	.458	.042	0.000	8.245	
15.38	.459	.042	0.000	8.242	
16.36	.461	.041	0.000	8.244	
May 8.33	.450	.036	0.000	8.238	
9.32	.456	.036	0.000	8.244	
12.32	.455	.036	0.000	8.240	
13.31	.452	.037	0.000	8.240	clouds at end
15.29	.455	.037	0.000	8.239	
16.29	.457	.037	0.000	8.241	
20.26	.457	.038	0.000	8.241	
Jun. 7.23	.455	.046	-0.001	8.242	
9.23	.454	.047	-0.001	8.247	
10.22	.457	.048	-0.001	8.241	
11.22	.456	.049	-0.001	8.243	
12.21	.456	.049	-0.001	8.241	
15.20	.457	.052	-0.001	8.242	
	Mean=0.455			8.241	
1965					
Mar. 14.48	+0.202	.067	-0.002	8.239	
29.44	.208	.055	-0.001	8.241	
30.44	.207	.054	-0.001	8.240	
Apr. 19.38	.209	.041	0.000	8.245	
23.38	.204	.039	0.000	8.243	
27.36	.209	.038	0.000	8.241	
28.35	.208	.038	0.000	8.238	
29.35	.209	.037	0.000	8.243	
30.34	.208	.037	0.000	8.241	
May 1.34	.209	.037	0.000	8.239	
5.34	.209	.036	0.000	8.241	
19.30	.208	.037	0.000	8.244	
22.29	.204	.038	0.000	8.245	
23.29	.207	.038	0.000	8.241	
28.28	.203	.040	0.000	8.246	
29.25	.204	.040	0.000	8.244	
30.25	.203	.040	0.000	8.242	
31.25	.206	.041	0.000	8.241	
Jun. 15.20	.208	.050	-0.001	8.244	
16.19	.206	.052	-0.001	8.241	
20.20	.209	.053	-0.001	8.241	
	Mean=0.207			8.241	
1966					
Mar. 4.52	+1.906	.083	-0.002	8.238	
17.50	1.892	.069	-0.002	8.240	
21.46	1.903	.065	-0.001	8.241	clouds at end
23.50	1.903	.063	-0.001	8.241	bad seeing
30.47	1.902	.056	-0.001	8.242	
31.44	1.903	.055	-0.001	8.241	
Apr. 4.44	1.906	.052	0.000	8.242	
5.42	1.899	.051	0.000	8.238	
15.39	1.905	.044	0.000	8.242	
May 3.37	1.908	.037	0.000	8.240	
15.30	1.902	-0.036	0.000	8.240	
	Mean=1.903			8.240	

IV. TWO-COLOR OBSERVATIONS OF URANUS AND NEPTUNE

The two-color observations of Uranus and Neptune made in the years 1953-1966 are listed in Table VI. The directly observed V magnitudes and B-V colors are given only for the observations made in the years 1962-1966. For the previous years they are listed in Table VIII of Paper II. They were obtained in the same way as the magnitudes and colors of comparison stars listed in Table IV of the present paper; the directly observed colors of the planets were used for determining the extinction and transformation to the BV system.

Since it seems more justifiable to use the gradient color indices of the planets for that purpose, by equations 28 and 29 given in Paper II, the corrections

$$\Delta_c = [(B-V)' - (B-V)](A_s - Q_{b2}\bar{M}) \quad (1)$$

were added to the directly observed blue magnitudes of the planets; here $(B-V)'$ is the gradient color index, $B-V$ the directly observed color index of the planet, A_s the transformation coefficient defined by equation 7 of Paper II, and the average value of the term $-Q_{b2}\bar{M}$, describing the color dependence of the atmospheric extinction, equal to 0.038 for Uranus and 0.050 for Neptune was assumed.

The final blue magnitudes B' of the planets given in Table VI were obtained from the formula

$$B' = V + (B-V) + \Delta_c + \Delta_d + \Delta_i + \Delta_o, \quad (2)$$

where Δ_c and Δ_i are the distance and phase corrections defined in Paper II, and Δ_o is the oblateness correction for Uranus defined in the next paragraph of this paper. This oblateness correction is computed on the assumption that the surface brightness of Uranus increases by 22 percent from the poles toward the equator of the planet.

The yearly weighted mean values of the blue magnitudes, B' , obtained from the two-color observations are plotted in Figure 5. The observations reduced to the system of the Ten-Year Standards and those left in the system of the primary standards (denoted by the asterisk following the V values in Table VI) were treated together when computing these mean values.

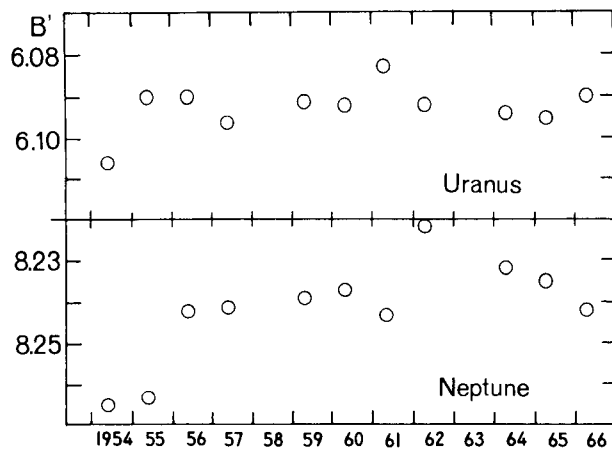


FIG. 5. The yearly mean blue magnitudes of Uranus and Neptune derived from the two-color observations. Darkening by 22 percent from the equator toward the pole of Uranus was assumed. These data are much less accurate than the results of the differential observations shown in Figure 9.

V. OBSERVATIONS OF URANUS AND NEPTUNE IN BLUE LIGHT

The differential observations of planets in the years 1962–1966 were made similarly as described in Paper II except that since 1965 the observing schedule was

SABPABPABP...BS.

where symbols are the same as on p. 205 of Paper II. The gradient color indices given by equations 28 and 29 of Paper II were used for all reductions.

The resulting blue magnitudes of the planets, obtained using the blue magnitudes of comparison stars derived from the data of Table V, and the magnitude differences between the two comparison stars are listed in Tables VII and VIII. Table VIII contains also the differential observations of Neptune made by H. L. Giclas in the years 1950–1952 by the same methods as his observations of Uranus published previously (2). Since on each night he recorded only 5 deflections for Neptune, on the average, the accuracy of these observations is lower than in following years. In the years 1950–1952 Neptune was observed always at the same gain-step of the amplifier as the comparison stars. The transformation coefficient $A_s = 0.115$, resulting from the transformation equations given by Giclas (2), was used for reducing these observations. The observations of Uranus in the years 1950–1952 published in the aforementioned paper (2) and re-reduced using the gradient color index of Uranus, give the newly derived magnitudes of comparison stars, listed in Table V, the yearly mean magnitudes listed in Table IX.

The corrections for the photometric effects of oblateness were calculated for Uranus in Paper II on the assumption that the distribution of surface brightness over the apparent disk of the planet is uniform. This assumption, leading to the increase of the planet's brightness by over 0.04 mag. since 1953, does not seem justified. Both Jupiter and Saturn have appreciably smaller surface brightness at the poles than at the equator (14, 15). Richardson (16) found that distribution of the surface brightness on the disk of Uranus is similar to that on the disk of Jupiter. Darkening toward the poles of Uranus is also visible on the drawings reproduced by Alexander (17).

The integrations for obtaining the brightness of the planet at different geocentric longitudes were performed with an IBM 1620 computer. The coefficient of limb darkening $x = 1.2$ (cf. Harris 18), independent of geocentric longitude, was assumed. The darkening toward the pole described by the expression

$$J(\phi) = J(0)(1 - y + y \cos\phi)$$

was assumed, where ϕ is uranographic latitude and $J(\phi)$ the surface brightness.

The blue magnitude of Uranus, as observed in the years 1950–1966, is constant if the coefficient of darkening toward the pole $y = 0.22$ is assumed. The same changes of brightness with geocentric latitude as for $x = 1.2$ and $y = 0.22$ are obtained for $x = 1.3$ and $y = 0.23$ which means that these changes are almost independent of x . The oblateness corrections for Uranus, computed for these values of x and y and denoted by Δ_o , are listed in Table VII. They were used for obtaining the blue magnitudes of Uranus given in Tables VI, VII, in column six of Table IX, and in Figures 5, 8 and 9. The relation between Δ_o and the oblateness corrections used in Paper II is shown in Figure 6. The yearly mean blue magnitudes of Uranus are calculated using the oblateness corrections from Paper II and given in column five of Table IX.

In the year 1966 the rotational axis of Uranus is almost perpendicular to the line of sight, and the absolute values of the oblateness corrections assume their maximum values. The observations of Uranus, listed in Paper II and reduced on the assumption of the uniform surface brightness on the disk of Uranus, indicate the decrease of brightness during each season as the oblateness correction increases. The mean deviations of planetary brightness from the yearly mean value are plotted in

TABLE IX

The Mean Blue Magnitudes, B, for Uranus and Neptune
 Reduced to the Opposition Positions in 1950 and to
 the Pole-On Position of Uranus

Opposition	URANUS				NEPTUNE			Uranus (Uncorrected for Oblateness) Minus Neptune	
	Uncorrected for Oblateness		Oblateness Correction from Paper II	Oblateness Correction for $x = 1.2$ $y = 0.22$	from Star A	from Star B	Mean		
	from Star A	From Star B							Mean
1950	---	---	6.080	6.073	6.079	8.260	8.256	8.258	-2.178
1951	---	---	6.090	6.078	6.088	8.264	8.246	8.255	-2.165
1952	---	---	6.108	6.091	6.105	8.256	8.247	8.252	-2.144
1953	6.093	6.091	6.092	6.069	6.087	8.253	---	8.253	-2.161
1954	6.100	6.099	6.100	6.070	6.094	8.251	8.250	8.250	-2.150
1955	6.109	6.111	6.110	6.073	6.101	8.246	8.246	8.246	-2.136
1956	6.109	6.101	6.105	6.060	6.093	8.243	8.243	8.243	-2.138
1957	6.107	6.103	6.105	6.052	6.090	8.243	8.240	8.242	-2.137
1958	6.112	6.110	6.111	6.050	6.093	8.229	8.237	8.233	-2.122
1959	6.111	6.113	6.112	6.043	6.091	8.234	8.229	8.232	-2.120
1960	6.117	6.118	6.118	6.042	6.093	8.234	8.237	8.236	-2.118
1961	6.115	6.116	6.115	6.032	6.087	8.232	8.233	8.232	-2.117
1962	6.117	6.113	6.115	6.026	6.084	8.224	8.229	8.226	-2.111
1963	6.123	6.122	6.122	6.028	6.088	8.240	8.242	8.241	-2.119
1964	6.128	6.130	6.129	6.032	6.093	8.244	8.238	8.241	-2.112
1965	6.132	6.134	6.133	6.034	6.096	8.241	8.241	8.241	-2.108
1966	6.133	6.132	6.132	6.033	6.094	8.240	8.241	8.240	-2.108

Figure 7 as a function of the deviation of the oblateness correction (as given in Table IX of Paper II) from its mean value for each of the observing seasons 1954–1962; the years 1963–1966 are not included because oblateness corrections were almost constant during this period. Each point in this figure corresponds to from 8 to 15 successive nights.

Figure 7 indicates that the magnitude of Uranus during each observing season (i.e. during several months around opposition) would be approximately constant if the oblateness corrections were not added at all! While neglecting the oblateness corrections completely would not be justified, Figure 7 indicates at least that the oblateness corrections applied in Paper II were too large. Another effect which could cause the brightness of Uranus to decrease during several observing seasons is a systematic increase in the transformation coefficient A_s caused by increasing temperature. These changes of A_s were neglected in Paper II where for most seasons the yearly mean value of A_s was assumed. The oblateness corrections were always larger in spring than in the preceding winter; therefore the instrumental temperature effects may be difficult to separate from the effects of oblateness for the

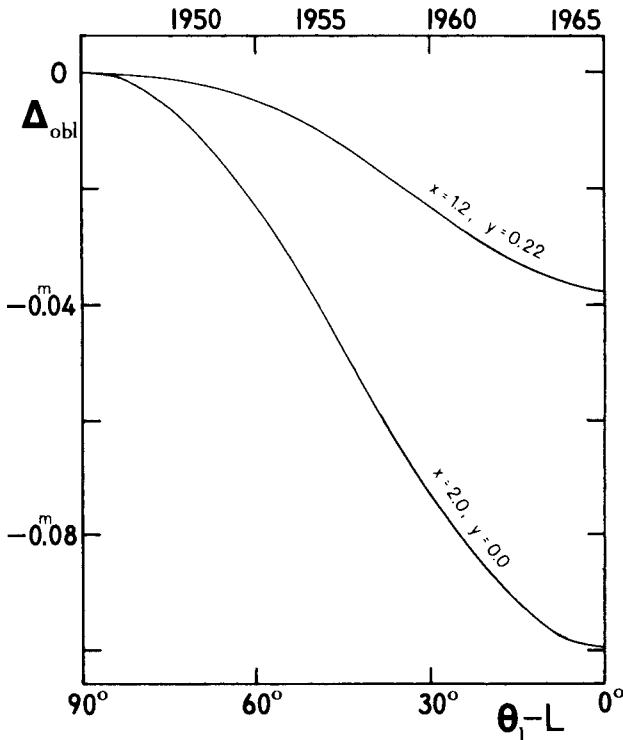


FIG. 6. The oblateness corrections for Uranus for different values of limb darkening, x , and darkening toward the pole, y ; L denotes the geocentric longitude of Uranus and θ_1 , $\cong 166^\circ 65$.

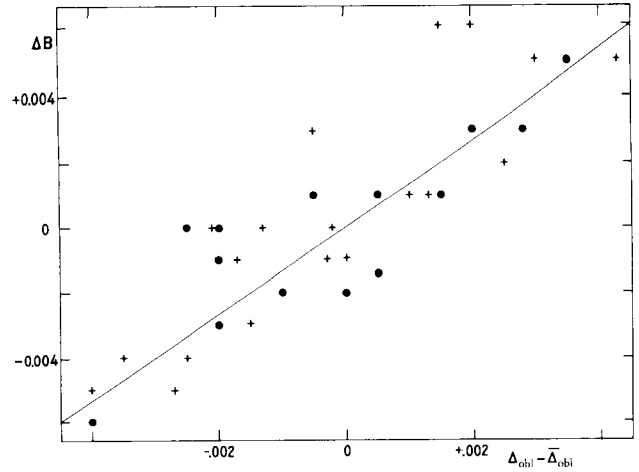


FIG. 7. Deviations of blue magnitudes of Uranus, with oblateness corrections defined in Paper II, from seasonal mean values plotted as a function of the deviations of these oblateness corrections from their seasonal mean values. The symbols are explained in the text.

seasons when A_s was not determined on every night.

The values for seasons in which the mean color index of two comparison stars was smaller by at least 0.13 mag. than the gradient color index of Uranus are denoted by crosses in Figure 7 while the values for the remaining seasons, when this difference was between -0.11 and 0.00 mag., are denoted by full circles. There is not much difference between these two sets of values which indicates that it is the assumed gradient color index of Uranus which may need improvement.

All magnitudes of the planets are reduced to the mean opposition distance to the sun which is 19.1910 A.U. for Uranus and 30.0707 A.U. for Neptune according to the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for the Year 1950*, p. XVII. The presently applied oblateness corrections reduce the brightness of Uranus to the situation when the planet is seen pole-on.

VI. DISCUSSION

The final blue magnitudes of Uranus and Neptune are given in Table VIII which contains also the magnitudes derived from each comparison star separately. The values listed in columns six and nine of Table IX are plotted in Figure 9. The coefficient y for the oblateness correction of Uranus was chosen so as to make the blue magnitude of Uranus approximately constant. The blue magnitudes of Neptune plotted in Figure 9 decrease from 8.26 to 8.23 during the years 1950–1962 while in the years 1963–1966 they have a constant value of 8.24.

The increase of the magnitude of Neptune in the years 1950–1960 is accompanied by the steady decrease of the transformation coefficient A_s which describes the properties of the photomultiplier and filter used (Figure 10). Because of this change of A_s the changes of Neptune's brightness shown in Figure 9 could be almost nullified if the directly observed color index of Neptune was used instead of the gradient color-index (cf. paragraph IVD of Paper II). However, the observations of Neptune in the years 1965–1966 with an EMI photomultiplier tube and the spectrophotometry of Neptune made recently by J. S. Hall (9) does not seem to justify such procedure. The observed changes of Neptune's brightness seem therefore to be real. It can not be decided from the present data whether these are intrinsic changes of Neptune's brightness or if they reflect the changes of solar brightness.

The increase of Neptune's brightness between

1954 and 1956 is also indicated by the blue magnitudes derived from the two-color observations, plotted in Figure 5; their accuracy is considerably smaller than the accuracy of values plotted in Figure 9. In 1962 all the observations (two-color and differential) indicate the maximum in brightness of both Uranus and Neptune.

The yearly mean magnitude differences between Uranus (uncorrected for oblateness) and Neptune are listed in the last column of Table IX and plotted in Figure 11. The best fit is obtained for the Uranus darkening coefficients $x = 1.2$, $y = 0.18$ (solid line in Figure 11); for these values the magnitude of Uranus would not change if corrected for the supposed changes of solar brightness derived from the Neptune observations.

The Uranus observations will give no information about the variations of solar brightness unless the Uranus brightness is measured again after 22

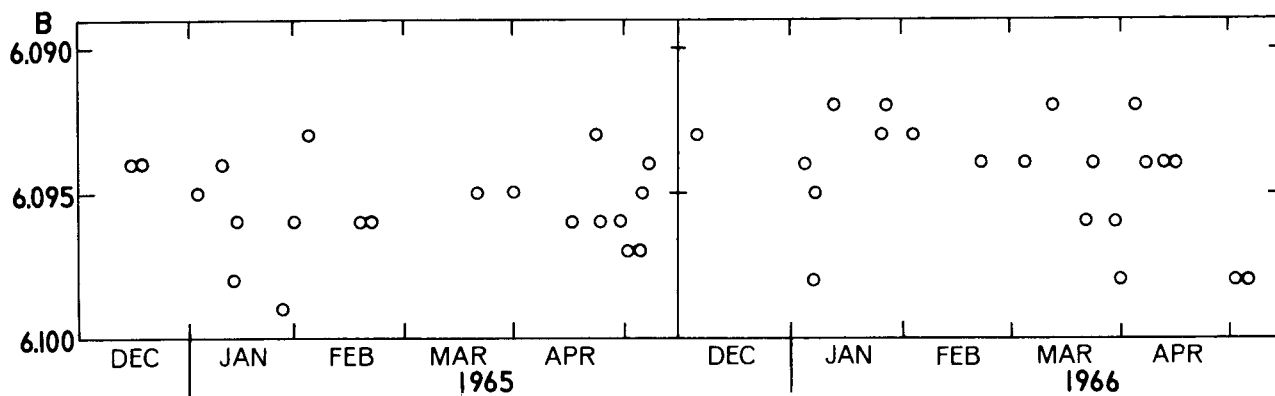


FIG. 8. Blue magnitudes of Uranus derived from the differential observations in 1965 and 1966.

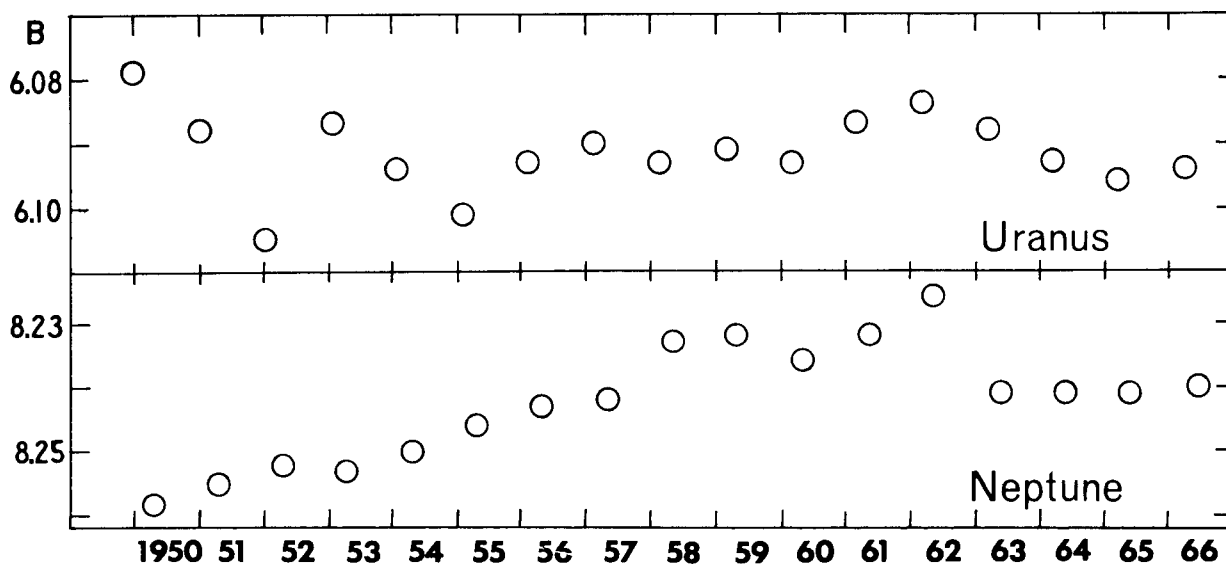


FIG. 9. The yearly mean blue magnitudes of Uranus and Neptune derived from the differential observations. Darkening by 22 percent from the equator toward the pole of Uranus was assumed.

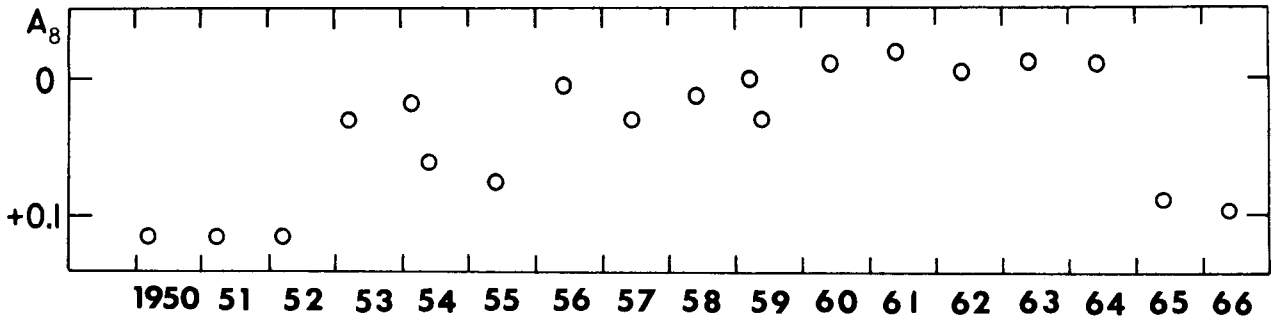


FIG. 10. The yearly mean values of the transformation coefficient A_8 used for reducing the Neptune observations.

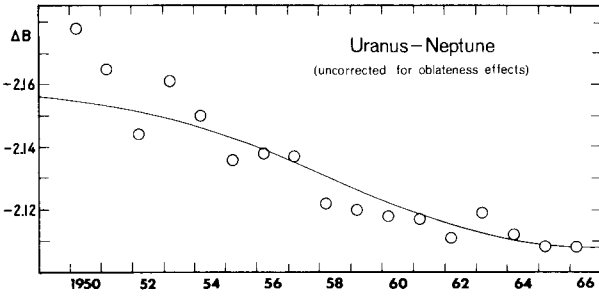


FIG. 11. The yearly mean differences between the blue magnitudes of Uranus (uncorrected for oblateness and darkening effects) and Neptune. The solid line computed for the Uranus oblateness effect was calculated for $x = 1.2$, $y = 0.18$.

The individual observations of Uranus plotted in Figure 8 indicate that the short period variations of Uranus, and hence solar brightness, do not exceed 0.003 mag.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to acknowledge our indebtedness to H. L. Giclas, W. Krzeminski, and J. B. Priser whose observations were incorporated into this paper, to Mrs. K. Serkowska who reduced some of the observations; and to John S. Hall for his constant advice and encouragement and for many helpful suggestions on reading the manuscript.

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years, when the planet will be seen pole-on, and the true size of the oblateness effect is evaluated.

APPENDIX I

Atmospheric Extinction and Transformation to the BV System in the Years 1963-1966

by M. Jerzykiewicz

Starting with November 1962 the following equations were used to reduce the observed colors and magnitudes to no atmosphere (3):

$$C_y = C_{y0} - (k_1 + k_2 C_{y0})M, \quad (3)$$

$$m_y = m_{y0} - (q_{y1} + q_{y2} C_{y0})M, \quad (4)$$

$$m_b = m_{b0} - (q_{b1} + q_{b2} C_{y0})M, \quad (5)$$

where C_y , m_y and m_b denote the blue-yellow color-index and yellow and blue magnitudes, respectively, expressed in the instrumental photometric system; the directly observed values of these quantities are denoted by subscript $_0$. The air mass is denoted by M and the extinction coefficients for blue-yellow color-index and for yellow and blue magnitudes by

$k_1 + k_2 C_{y0}$, $q_{y1} + q_{y2} C_{y0}$, and $q_{b1} + q_{b2} C_{y0}$, respectively.

The transformation of our instrumental system to the BV system has been made by the linear relations:

$$C_y = a_1 + (B-V)a_2, \quad (6)$$

$$m_y = V + a_5 + (B-V)a_6, \quad (7)$$

$$m_b = B + a_7 + (B-V)a_8, \quad (8)$$

where a_k ($k = 1, 2, 5, 6, 7$ and 8) are the transformation coefficients.

We have assumed also that the mean error of a photometric observation is proportional to the air mass through which the observation was taken.

It follows from the above equations that when the extinction and transformation coefficients for the color and either magnitude are known the coefficients for the other magnitude might be computed, viz.:

$$a_7 = a_1 + a_5, \quad (9)$$

$$a_8 = a_2 + a_6 - 1, \quad (10)$$

$$q_{b1} = q_{y1} + k_1, \quad (11)$$

$$q_{b2} = q_{y2} + k_2. \quad (12)$$

In order to determine the extinction and transformation coefficients and their possible changes during a night, groups consisting of four or six standard stars were observed at the beginning, at the end, and often in the middle of every night when two-color observations of the program stars

were made. The standard stars were so chosen that in each group half of them were observed close to the zenith and the rest through 2 to 3 air masses. Also, among high- as well as low-altitude standard stars, stars with widely different colors were represented. Then the solution of equations 3 and 6 for k_1 , k_2 , a_1 and a_2 as unknowns, i.e. the solution for the color, as well as of equations 4 and 7, i.e. the solution for the V magnitude has been carried out for every group of standard stars. In case of the solution for the color the procedure has been as follows.

Using the mean atmospheric extinction coefficients as a first approximation, rough instrumental colors were computed from equation 3 for each standard star in a group, and a set of corresponding equations, 6, was then solved by least squares. That gave a first approximation of the transformation coefficients a_1 and a_2 and another set of approximate instrumental colors from equation 6, which are almost as far from the true ones as those computed previously from equation 3, mostly because of the uncertainty of a_1 . If, however, pairs of equations, 3, for standard stars of similar $(B-V)$ and observed through widely different air masses ($\Delta M > 1$) are solved for k_1 only (assuming an approximate k_2), the result will be independent of a_1 and very little affected by possibly erroneous values of a_2 and k_2 , yielding k_1 very close to the true one. Furthermore, a pair of equations, 3, for standard stars of different colors but observed at the same altitude ($\Delta(C_{y0}M) > 1$) gives k_2 almost independent of the transformation and primary extinction coefficients. Therefore, such pairs of equations, 3, were solved for k_1 and then for k_2 . Since each group of standard stars yields two or three independent values of k_1 as well as k_2 , the weighted means of k_1 and of k_2 , together with their errors were computed.

The weighted means were taken as the second approximation of the extinction coefficients, then the second approximation of the transformation coefficients a_1 and a_2 was computed in the same way as the first one. The third and further approximations can be done easily, since programs for the IBM 1620 have been written to perform the computations and the data cards once punched can be

used any number of times. It was found, however, that a 25% error in the first approximation of both extinction coefficients k_1 and k_2 causes only about 1 percent error in the first approximation of a_2 . The extinction and transformation coefficients obtained as the second approximation were therefore assumed to be final and used to reduce the observations of the program stars.

The solution for the V magnitude (equations 4 and 7) is analogous to the just-described solution for the color, and therefore will not be described in detail. In that case the second approximation was also found to be satisfactory. The coefficients for the B magnitude, which are needed to reduce the blue observations of the planets were computed from equations 9 through 12.

It should be pointed out that in order to obtain correct results by means of the iteration procedure described above, the already mentioned conditions concerning the colors of the standard stars

and the altitudes at which they are observed must be fulfilled. When this is the case, the extinction coefficients are independent of the transformation coefficients, i.e. of the combination of the photo-multiplier and the filters employed, as long as equations 3 through 8 hold.

The extinction and transformation coefficients obtained as described here were used to reduce two-color observations of the program stars. The procedure applied was as follows:

1. In order to account for changes of the atmospheric extinction and of the response of the photometer the linear interpolation of the coefficients between every two of their determinations was performed.

2. With the interpolated coefficients the observations of the program stars were corrected according to equations 3 and 6 for the (B-V) color, and equations 4 and 7 for the V magnitude.

APPENDIX II

Comparison of Different Methods of Determining the Extinction and Transformation Coefficients

In reducing the photometric observations two procedures are possible:

1. Correcting the observed magnitudes and colors for the atmospheric extinction and then reducing them to the BV system; or
2. First reducing the observations to the BV system and then correcting them for the atmospheric extinction.

The first procedure is described in Appendix I while the second procedure is described in Section IIA of Paper II. The magnitudes and colors obtained with these two procedures are not identical; however, the differences in the results are very small as will be apparent from the subsequent discussion.

The advantage of the first procedure is that the transformation to the BV system is made for the observations already corrected for the atmospheric extinction; therefore it is evident that B-V should be used as the coefficients on the right-hand side of equations 7 and 8. On the other hand, in the second method an ambiguity arises; it is not obvious whether the color indices corrected or uncorrected for the atmospheric extinction should be used as coefficients at A_6 and A_8 in equations 4 and 5 of Paper I.

The transformation coefficients a_1 and a_2 defined in the first method by equation 6 are more

practical than the coefficients A_1 and A_2 of Paper II because, when they are determined by the least squares method from the observations of standard stars, the coefficients at a_2 in equation 6 are known values of B-V. On the other hand, in the second method the observed, not accurately known, value of C_{y_0} is used for the coefficient at A_2 in equation 3 of Paper II; therefore this equation had to be replaced by equation 18 of Paper II to make possible the correct least squares solution. Moreover, formulas 10 and 12 for computing a_8 and $q_{1,2}$ are simpler than the corresponding formulas 7 and 9 of Paper II.

The advantage of the second procedure described in Paper II is that the extinction corrections are applied to magnitudes and colors already transformed to the BV system. Therefore the extinction coefficients are obtained (denoted by capital letters) which refer to the magnitudes and colors expressed in the BV system and not to instrumental magnitudes and colors as in the first procedure. In the second procedure, first the color-indices $B_0 - V_0$ and magnitudes V_0 expressed in the BV system, but not corrected for the atmospheric extinction, are computed from the equations

$$B_0 - V_0 = A_1 + C_{y_0} A_2, \quad (13)$$

$$V_0 = m_{y_0} + A_3 + (B - V)A_6. \quad (14)$$

Then these colors and magnitudes are corrected for extinction by means of the equations

$$B - V = B_0 - V_0 - [K_1 + (B - V)K_2]M, \quad (15)$$

$$V = V_0 - [Q_{y1} + (B - V)Q_{y2}]M. \quad (16)$$

Substituting the values of $B_0 - V_0$ and V_0 from equations 13 and 14 of this Appendix into equations 15 and 16 the equations 3 and 4 of Paper II are obtained.

The extinction coefficients denoted by the capital letters and defined by the equations 15 and 16 are expected to be more independent of the properties of photomultipliers and filters than the extinction coefficients defined in Appendix I. However, since even in the originally defined UBV system (10) the $B - V$ colors were larger by 1.04 mag. than the C_y colors, the extinction coefficients K_1 refer to a longer wavelength interval between B and V than ever realized in BV photometry and are therefore systematically larger by at least 0.03 mag. than the coefficients k_1 . Probably the best solution would be to define k_1 as referring to C_y computed for a certain fixed value of a_1 , e.g. equal to -1.0 mag.

In both procedures discussed here the problem arises whether the color-indices corrected or uncorrected for extinction should be used in coefficients of k_2 , q_{y2} , q_{b2} , K_2 and Q_{y2} in equations 3 to 5, 15 and 16. Using $B_0 - V_0$ in these coefficients, the equations 15 and 16 take the form

$$B - V = B_0 - V_0 - [K'_1 + (B_0 - V_0)K'_2]M, \quad (17)$$

$$V = V_0 - [Q'_{y1} + (B_0 - V_0)Q'_{y2}]M, \quad (18)$$

where, following Hardie (19), the extinction coefficients are denoted by primes to distinguish them from those defined by equations 15 and 16.

The change in magnitudes and colors caused by using the equations 17 and 18 instead of equations 15 and 16 is negligibly small. This may be shown by substituting $B_0 - V_0$ obtained from equation 17, into the right-hand sides of equations 17 and 18. Now substituting

$$1/(1 - K'_2 M) \cong 1 + K'_2 M + (K'_2)^2 M^2$$

and neglecting the terms proportional to $K'_1(K'_2)^2$, $K'_1 K'_2 Q'_{y2}$, and $(K'_2)^2 Q'_{y2}$, we get

$$B - V = B_0 - V_0 - [K'_1 + (B - V)K'_2]M - [K'_1 + (B - V)K'_2]K'_2 M^2, \quad (19)$$

$$V = V_0 - [Q'_{y1} + (B - V)Q'_{y2}]M - [K'_1 + (B - V)K'_2]Q'_{y2} M^2. \quad (20)$$

The low altitude stars for determining the extinction were observed usually when the air mass was about 2.5, and the high altitude stars were $M \cong 1.0$. The maximum difference between the

values of V and $B - V$ read from the parabolic curves, described by equations 19 and 20, and from the straight lines described by equations 15 and 16 and crossing the parabolic curves at $M = 1.0$ and 2.5 (Figure 12) cannot be greater than 0.002 mag. for $B - V$ and 0.001 mag. for V. These maximum values arise for the air masses of about 1.75 and are negligibly small for the purposes of the present paper.

The numerical integrations of the transmittance curves of the Earth's atmosphere and of the filters defining the UBV system, made by Blanco (20), indicate that the extinction for $B - V$ colors is best represented by the equations similar to 19 but with a coefficient of M^2 about 2.5 times smaller than indicated by this equation. This shows that probably the true colors and magnitudes are somewhere midway between the results obtained assuming $(B - V)M$ as coefficients at K_2 and Q_{y2} in equations 15 and 16 and the results obtained assuming $(B_0 - V_0)M$ as these coefficients.

While the magnitudes and colors of program stars obtained using the two procedures here discussed are practically identical, this cannot be said about the values of transformation and extinction coefficients. To find the relations between the coefficients defined in these procedures we assume that half of the standard stars used for determining the atmospheric extinction are observed at air mass $\bar{M} - \Delta M$ and half of them at $\bar{M} + \Delta M$. We assume further that the mean value of C_{y0} is the same for each of these two groups. We write differences and sums of mean $B - V$ values for high altitude and

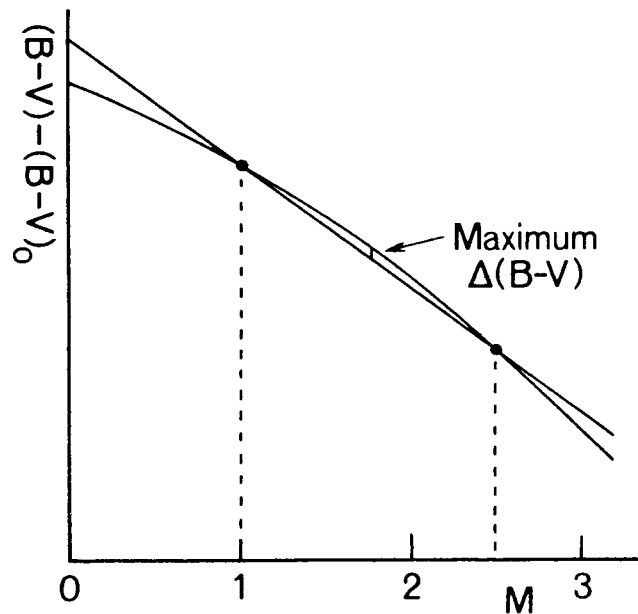


FIG. 12. See text for explanation.

low altitude stars using first the values of $(B - V)$ derived from equations 3 and 6 and then from equation 3 of Paper II. Comparing the coefficients at M , $C_{y_0} M$, \bar{M} , C_{y_0} , etc. in these sums and differences we find the relations between the extinction and transformation coefficients defined in the two procedures. In the same way the relations for the V magnitudes are found. Neglecting the terms proportional to $K_1 K_2^2$, K_2^3 , $A_6 K_1 K_2$, $Q_{y_2} K_1 K_2$, and $Q_{y_2} K_2$ these relations take the following form

$$a_1 = -(A_1 - K_1 K_2 [(\bar{M})^2 - M^2])/A_2, \quad (21)$$

$$a_2 = 1/(1 - K_2^2 [(\bar{M})^2 - M^2])/A_2, \quad (22)$$

$$a_5 = -A_5, \quad (23)$$

$$a_6 = -A_6, \quad (24)$$

$$k_1 = [(K_1 + A_1 K_2) (1 - 2 K_2 \bar{M})]/A_2, \quad (25)$$

$$k_2 = (1 - 2 K_2 \bar{M})K_2, \quad (26)$$

$$q_{y_1} = Q_{y_1} - (A_1 + K_1 + A_1 K_2)Q_{y_2}, \quad (27)$$

$$q_{y_2} = (1 - K_2)A_2 Q_{y_2}. \quad (28)$$

After substituting the above values of the coefficients into the equations 3, 4, 6 and 7 for the air masses $\bar{M} - \Delta M$ or $\bar{M} + \Delta M$ the equations 3 and 4 of Paper II are obtained. The largest discrepancy between the two values of $B - V$ obtained by the two procedures occurs for $M = \bar{M}$ when the difference between the two values of $B - V$ equals

$$(K_1 + A_1 K_2 + A_2 K_2 C_{y_0}) K_2 (\Delta M)^2.$$

For $\Delta M = 0.7$ and the values of the coefficients as given in Paper II this difference does not exceed 0.0013 mag. which is negligibly small for the purposes of this paper.

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