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ABSTRACTS

Tension seen in this line. Although the definition of velocity zero is somewhat uncertain, there are large areas where the motions appear to be upward relative to those in the network. Observations at a radius vector \( r = 0.8 \) show vertical motions in the Si II lines with a maximum range of \( \pm 2 \text{ km/sec} \). Simultaneous ground-based velocity measurements with the Sacramento Peak diode array permit us to examine the height variation of these persistent velocities.

09.06.03 Short Period Chromospheric Oscillations Observed with OCS-8. R.G. AThAY & O.R. WHITE, High Altitude Observatory, * U. Colo., and E.C. BRUNER, JR., E.G. CHIMPAK, B.W. LITHE, R.A. SHINE, & F.O. ORRALL, LASP, U. Colo. - Chromospheric oscillations observed in the UV emission lines with the University of Colorado spectrometer on OCS-8 show concentrations of power at a variety of periods ranging from about 300 sec to as short as 35 sec. The concentrations of power appear to occur at rather well defined, discrete periods rather than being distributed over a broad, smooth distribution function. At the shorter periods, the most frequently noted oscillations occur with periods near 35 sec and 90 sec. The 35 sec oscillation has been observed thus far only in bright plages and only in the Si II line at \( \lambda 1816.93 \). However, this is the only line for which observations have been made with the sufficient time resolution to detect periods less than about 60 sec. Oscillations with 90 sec periods have been observed in the Si II lines at \( \lambda 1816.93 \) and \( \lambda 1817.45 \) and in at least one case in the CIV line at \( \lambda 1548.2 \). The 90 sec oscillations occur mainly in plage regions, but they have been observed occasionally on the quiet disk. All observations of the short period oscillations have been made with an observing aperture of 20" by 1".

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09.09.03 Velocities in the Solar Chromosphere Observed in the CII \( \lambda 1335 \) Line. E.C. BRUNER, JR., E.A. SHINE, B.W. LITHE, G.J. ROTTMAN, & F.O. ORRALL, LASP, U. Colo., and O.R. WHITE & R.G. AThAY, High Altitude Observatory, * U. Colo. - The University of Colorado instrument on OCS-8 was used to observe repeated profiles of the CII \( \lambda 1335 \) line with a projected slit size of 20" by 1" and a repeat time of 48 sec during an entire orbit of 60 min. The CII line was observed on 41 orbits, in both active and quiet regions. Power spectra of the derived velocities and intensities show power in both these quantities with periods of 300, 400, and 180 sec at various times and places on the solar disk. The amplitude of the periodic velocity variation is in the range 1.5-2.0 km/sec, while the periodic intensity variation is 5-15% of the line intensity. The intensity leads the velocity in phase by approximately 110 sec. We will discuss differences in the derived quantities between active and quiet regions, and the comparison between these results and those from the SIII \( \lambda 1817 \) line.

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