

Nature, Vol 157, March 9th # 3984, pp 296+297
 Hey, Phillips & Parsons find a maximum
 amount of Cosmic Static coming from
 Sagittarius. The peak value they give as
 $13.2 \cdot 10^{-21} \Delta \nu \Delta \omega$ watts/sq meter at 64 mc.
 where $\Delta \nu$ is bandwidth in cycles per second
 $\Delta \omega$ is the element of solid angle subtended
 in steradians.

Now a steradian is the solid angle covering a
 surface r^2 on a sphere. Also the total surface
 of a sphere is $4\pi r^2$. Thus there are 4π steradians
 on the surface of a sphere.

Also one circular degree subtends an area of $\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{57.3}\right)^2 r^2$
 on the surface of a sphere. Hence there are
 52500 circular degrees on the surface of a sphere,
 $(4\pi r^2 / (\frac{\pi}{4} (\frac{1}{57.3})^2 r^2))$. Thus each steradian has
 $52500 / 4\pi = 4180$ circular degrees.

Reducing their value to my system gives.

$$13.2 \cdot 10^{-21} \cdot 10^6 \cdot \frac{1}{4.18 \cdot 10^3} \cdot \frac{1}{10^4}$$

$$= 3.16 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ watts/sq.cm, cir.deg., mc bd.}$$

which is 28% of my figure. They get 56%
 as much as I do from Cygnus.

Antenna was a Yagi array having 3DB down points
 $\pm 6^\circ$ in elevation and $\pm 15^\circ$ in bearing. Work done July
 22-31st 1945

Antenna was forty $\frac{1}{2}$ dipole in front of a plane reflector

Nature, Vol 157, Feb 9th 1946 #3980, pp 158+159.
Pawsey, Payne-Scott & McCready found solar noise at 1.5 meters equivalent to a solar temperature of $1.2 \cdot 10^7$ degrees peak. The correlation between intensity of solar noise and area of sunspots was good over period Oct 2 to Oct 23, 1945. Peak was on Oct 4th at which time tests were also made at 50cm and 25cm. at 50cm nothing could be found so the effective temperature of sun is less than $50,000^\circ K$. ~~at 50cm~~ which was limit of sensitivity of apparatus, at 25cm a faint amount of energy was detected equivalent to a solar temperature of $6000^\circ K$. Apparently sunspots do not radiate strongly below one meter wavelength.

If cosmic noise is due to sunspots on the stars then it may be found that cosmic static dies out rapidly as the frequency is increased. This explanation of course does not explain why sunspots radiate best at low frequency or the mechanism involved in such spot radiation.

11-8-47

Hey, Phillipis & Parsons Data

The graph on page 297 of Nature, 9th March 1946 was reduced to tabular form as on following sheets

To get their curve lines into watts/sq. cm.,
cir. deg., mc. l λ . multiply by $3.16/12.0 =$
0.264 The absolute level is then comparable
with my data on 160 + 480 mc

1310 max

I	12	9	6	4	2
Dec RA	1815	1845	1911	2009	1153 0613
-30°	1805	1753	1714	1446	1124 0219
Dec		1901	1941	2025	1140 0534
-20°		1753	1714	1437	1057 0304
Dec		1913	1951	0742 2035	1152 0453
-10°		1808	1713	0714 1600	0922 0347
Dec		1921	1956	0734 2039	1147
0°		1836	1709	0658 1556	0904
Dec			1953	0710 2043	1147
+10°			1830	0634 1459	0909
Dec				0649 2103	1153
+20°				0609 1516	0916
Dec			2042	0632 2127	1212
+30°			2006	0509 1826	0924
Dec					
+35°			I=8.2		
			2034		
Dec			2106	0627 2149	1247
+40°			2008	0429 1914	0940
				0630 2312	1342
+50°				0120 2008	1030
				0534	
+60				2226	

Original Data Sheet