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SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOLAR CORONA/INNER ZODIACAL LIGHT
FROM APOLLO 15, 16, AND 17

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The orbital track of the Apollo Command Service Module (CSM) around the moon during the flights of Apollo 15, 16, and 17 provided unique opportunities to observe the solar corona and zodiacal light. Photographs of the lunar sunrise and sunset were made with a 70 mm electric Hasselblad camera, 80 mm lens at $f/2.8$, using Eastman Kodak 2485 High Speed Recording film.

The K + F coronal radiance in the $3.0 R_{\odot}$ to $55 R_{\odot}$ area for the three Apollo missions is summarized and compared with the results from previous ground observations. Evidence that the symmetry axis of the radiance of the solar corona/zodiacal light does indeed have an annual variation in displacement from the ecliptic will be presented from the time spacing of the three missions, July 1971 (Apollo 15), April 1972 (Apollo 16), and December 1972 (Apollo 17).

Finally, the photographs from Apollo 15 reveal solar coronal electron forms to $50 R_{\odot}$ from sun center, while the Apollo 16 data contained no coronal forms. Results of image enhancement of the Apollo 17 data and their correlation with ground observations of the inner K-corona will be presented.