

Rotating shutter in meteor photography (p. 2.)

Using a rotating shutter the observer can determine the duration and the direction of the meteor flash. In the case of simultaneous observations by rotating sector one can also determine the velocity of the meteor, which gives also information about the mass of the meteor. Some arrangements, using two or more cameras can be seen on Fig. 3. In order to determine the direction of the movement of the meteor an asymmetrical rotating shutter, e.g. as can be seen on Fig. 4. must be used.

Computation of the ZHR (p. 21.)

In accordance with the international methods the Hungarian Meteor and Fireball Observing Network (MMTEH) in the future takes into account the following corrections in the computation of ZHR. Correction according to the height of the radiant above the horizon (h). Correction according to the limiting magnitude (hmg). Correction according to the time of recording (t'). Finally correction according to the number of the observers (N). Taking into account these correction factors the ZHR value is given by the formula on p. 22., where L is the number of the meteors belonging to the given shower and T is the duration of the observation.

Autumn meteor streams in 1984 (p. 26.)

In autumn 1984 the observers of the MMTEH recorded 965 meteors in 163.4 hours. The ZHR values of Orionids can be seen on p. 23., the ZHRs of seven more streams on pp. 26-28. On the horizontal axis the solar longitude is given. Of the 965 meteors 122 belonged to the Orionids, 55 to Geminids.

Variable news (p. 34. and 38.)

The 11th meeting of the Pleione Variable Star Observing Network (FVH) will be held on 12th October (10 a.m.) in the Kecskemét Planetarium.

CH Cyg has nowadays its smallest magnitude since 1976, so we publish its minimum map on p. 38.