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JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON, TEXAS

SKYLAB 4 S201 PHOTO -- The Comet Kohoutek was photographed by the S201 Far-UV Camera on EVA, December 25, 1973, from Skylab 4, above the Earth's atmosphere. This derivation from the original photograph was enlarged by Robert Goodding at JSC on Agfa contour film in four steps, then colored to show four levels of brightness. The sky (density 0.5 on the negative) is colored blue, the next brightest level (density 0.82) red, the brightest (density 1.14) green, and the brightest level (density 1.46) colored yellow. The mottling in the sky background is [illegible] The comet's tail is almost two degrees long (3 million miles), directed away from the Sun, which is out of the 20 degree circular field of view, and was shielded by an Apollo Telescope Mount solar panel when the original black-and-white photograph was exposed (30 seconds). NASA photo SL4-183-h660 shows the full 20 per cent field. On this photograph the Far-UV Camera recorded light of 1350 angstroms wavelength, about one-third the wavelength of visible light, but excluding 1216 angstroms hydrogen light. Hence the comet's hydrogen halo does not show. The tail shows the dust, and possibly oxygen or other gases blown out of the comet by solar wind and sunlight pressure. The S201 Camera was designed and built at the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., by Dr. George Carruthers. Dr. Thornton Page at the Johnson Space Center is the principal investigator.

x-8.980 Science: Astronomy

Fotografía del cometa Kohoutez obtenida por la cámara del Skylab-3 el 25 de diciembre de 1973. Es la más próxima de cuantas fotografías se han tomado del cometa.

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