than the known heating rates near and just above the homopause. It is suggested that a thermospheric wind of 1 km/sec could supply the required heating around 10 microbar via Joule heating.

Blueshift Features Seen in S VI 933 and H I 931 Lines

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We present observational characteristics of blueshift features seen in H I 931 and S VI 933 lines. These lines were taken with spatial resolutions of 1.2″ across the slit and 2″ along the slit. The data cover a quiet region with an area of 100″×100″ located near the disk center. The integration time of 110 seconds was taken to ensure good count statistics. The spatial extent of the blueshift features is found to be about 2″. A total of 5 events was detected with significant blueshifts in 110 seconds which yields a birthrate of the blueshift features of $10^{-21}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$.

Highly broadened S VI 933 lines observed during the event comprise two distinct components, one of which is blueshifted with Doppler shift, ranging from 50 km s^{-1} to 100 km s^{-1} and with line width much larger than the quiet sun average. The redshifted components, however, has Doppler shift and line width, both of which are nearly the same as the quiet sun average.

The H I 931 lines, on the other hand, are found to be easily decomposed into a pair of equally redshifted and blueshifted component, ranging from 10 to 40 km s^{-1} and with line width, nearly identical to the quiet sun average.

These spectroscopic characteristics strongly suggest that the blueshift features may have been driven from the lower transition region and below where H I Lyman lines are formed.

조선왕조실록에 기재된 200년(1392년-1607년) 동안의 혜성 관측 기록

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조선왕조실록에 기재된 태조 원년(1392년)부터 선조 말(1607)까지의 혜성 관측 기록을 조사하였다. 이 기록을 중국고대천상기록총집과 천문 소프트웨어 DANCE에 수록되어있는 혜성 자료와 비