

SOLAR INDICES BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 2010

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◆ SOLAR RADIO EMISSIONS

The quiet Sun emits radio energy with a slowly varying intensity. These radio fluxes, which stem from atmospheric layers high in the chromosphere and low in the corona, change gradually from day-to-day, in response to the number and size of spot groups on the solar disk. The table below gives daily measurements of this slowly varying emission at selected wavelengths between about 1 and 100 centimeters. Many observatories record quiet-sun radio fluxes at the same local time each day and correct them to within a few percent for factors such as antenna gain, bursts in progress, atmospheric absorption, and sky background temperature. At 2800 megahertz (10.7 centimeters) flux observations summed over the Sun's disk have been made continuously since February 1947.

◆ SOLAR FLUX TABLE

Numbers in parentheses in the column headings below denote frequencies in megahertz. Each entry is given in solar flux units--a measure of energy received per unit time, per unit area, per unit

frequency interval. One solar flux unit equals 10^{-22} J/m²Hzsec. During periods of low solar activity, the flux never falls to zero, because the Sun emits at all wavelengths with or without the presence of spots. The lowest daily Ottawa flux since 1947 occurred on November 3, 1954. On that day the observed noon value dropped to 62.6 units; the highest observed value of 457.0 occurred on April 7, 1947.

The preliminary observed and adjusted Penticton fluxes tabulated here are the "Series C" values reported by Canada's Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory in Penticton, British Columbia. Observed numbers are less refined, since they contain fluctuations as large as $\pm 7\%$ from the continuously changing sun-earth distance. Adjusted fluxes have this variation removed; they show the energy received at the mean distance between the Sun and Earth. Gaps in the Palehua, Hawaii (PALE), data reflect equipment problems. Fluxes measured either at Sagamore Hill, Massachusetts, or at San Vito, Italy, will be substituted for frequencies at which many Palehua values are missing.

SEPTEMBER 2010 PRELIMINARY SUNSPOT NUMBERS AND SOLAR RADIO FLUX

Day	Sunspot Obs Flux		Solar Flux Adjusted to 1 Astronomical Unit								
	Number	Pentic (2800)	PALE (15400)	PALE (8800)	PALE (4995)	Pentic (2800)	PALE (2695)	PALE (1415)	PALE (610)	PALE (410)	PALE (245)
01	21	76	526	226	125	77	86	68	46	33	15
02	40	77	526	228	128	78	86	68	45	32	17
03	34	77	526	225	130	78	87	69	45	34	18
04	40	82	534	232	134	83	92	73	47	37	22
05	30	82	510	228	132	83	93	72	47	36	18
06	20	80	529	227	131	81	93	71	46	35	17
07	10	76	506	228	128	77	86	68	46	32	15
08	0	75	529	227	127	76	84	67	45	34	
09	0	74	521	222	125	75	83	67	45	36	15
10	11	75	533	233	129	76	86	69	44	36	16
11	8	78	527	226	128	79	89	70	47	36	16
12	9	78	533	226	130	79	91	72	46	34	16
13	18	80	528	223	128	81	93	73	47	34	14
14	19	81	528	237	131	82	91	75	45	34	15
15	19	81	533	230	132	81	93	74	48	37	20
16	30	83	537	233	135	83	95	76	47	35	16
17	37	82	537	232	135	82	95	77	48	37	17
18	35	82	543	231	135	82	95	77	47	33	14
19	34	81	533	233	136	81	97	80	47	34	18
20	27	83	534	232	137	83	98	82	48	35	37
21	26	85	533	239	137	85	100	80	49	40	28
22	25	85	506	197	123	85	98	75	47	39	21
23	27	84	530	232	137	84	96	78	47	36	23
24	27	83	530	234	137	83	98	78	48	36	21
25	27	83	532	228	139	83	99	79	49	36	18
26	34	84	528	236	141	84	99	78	49	36	18
27	39	83	506	236	140	83	99	78	50	36	21
28	38	83	534	239	144	83	100	77	48	36	17
29	38	91	537	235	137	91	100	75	48	36	16
30	33	90	529	234	137	90	84	74	46	35	16
31											
Mean	25.2	81	528	230	133	82	93	74	47	35	18

AUG 2010 FINAL FLUX

	Observed Adjusted	
	Pentic (2800)	Pentic (2800)
	79.7	82.1
	79.1	81.5
	80.6	83.0
	80.8	83.2
	82.7	85.1
	82.0	84.4
	90.5	93.1
	82.6	84.9
	84.1	86.5
	83.5	85.8
	85.8	88.1
	83.8	86.0
	83.7	86.0
	85.2	87.4
	85.6	87.8
	84.7	86.9
	81.1	83.1
	79.8	81.8
	77.9	79.8
	77.1	78.9
	75.5	77.3
	74.6	76.3
	74.9	76.5
	73.6	75.2
	73.5	75.1
	73.4	75.0
	73.2	74.8
	71.9	73.3
	73.9	75.4
	75.0	76.4
	74.6	76.0
	79.5	81.5

◆ **SUNSPOT COUNTS**

In 1848 the Swiss astronomer Johann Rudolf Wolf introduced a daily measurement of sunspot number. His method, which is still used today, counts the total number of spots visible on the face of the Sun and the number of groups into which they cluster, because neither quantity alone satisfactorily measures the level of sunspot activity.

An observer computes a daily sunspot number by multiplying his estimated number of groups by ten and then adding this product to his total count of individual spots. Results, however, vary greatly, since the measurement strongly depends on observer interpretation and experience and on the stability of the Earth's atmosphere above the observing site. Moreover, the use of Earth as a platform from which to record these numbers contributes to their variability, too, because the Sun rotates and the evolving spot groups are distributed unevenly across solar longitudes. To compensate for these limitations, each daily international number is computed as a weighted average of measurements made from a network

of cooperating observatories. The international sunspot numbers tabulated on page 1 are provisional values taken from a bulletin prepared monthly by the SUNSPOT INDEX DATA CENTER, 3 avenue Circulaire, B-1180 BRUXELLES, BELGIUM. The September 2010 observations were from 68 stations. (<http://sidc.oma.be>)

◆ **HISTORICAL SUNSPOT COUNTS**

How do sunspot numbers in the table on page 1 compare to the largest values ever recorded? The highest daily count on record occurred December 24-25, 1957. On each of those days the sunspot number totaled 355. In contrast, during years near the spot cycle minimum, the count can fall to zero. Today, much more sophisticated measurements of solar activity are made routinely, but none has the link with the past that sunspot numbers have. Our archives, for example, include reconstructed daily values from January 8, 1818; monthly means from January 1749; and yearly means beginning in 1700.

SMOOTHED (OBSERVED AND PREDICTED) SUNSPOT NUMBERS: CYCLES 23 AND 24

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean
1996	10	10	10	9	8*	9	8	8	8	9**	10	10	9
1997	10	11	14	17	18	20	23	25	28	32	35	39	23
1998	44	49	53	57	59	62	65	68	70	71	73	78	62
1999	83	85	84	86	91	93	94	98	103	108	111	111	96
2000	113	117	120	120.7#	119	119	120	119	116	115	113	112	117
2001	109	104	105	108	109	110	112	114	114	114	115	115	111
2002	114	115	113	111	109	106	103	99	95	91	85	82	102
2003	81	79	74	70	68	65	62	60	60	58	57	55	66
2004	52	49	47	46	44	42	40	39	38	36	35	34	42
2005	35	34	34	32	29	29	29	27	26	26	25	23	29
2006	21	19	17	17	17	16	15	16	16	14	13	12	16
2007	12	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	8
2008	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1.7###	3
2009	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	4
2010	9	11	12	14	16	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	20
				(2)	(5)	(8)	(10)	(12)	(15)	(19)	(23)	(26)	(10)
2011	36 (29)	39 (32)	41 (34)	43 (35)	46 (36)	48 (36)	49 (36)	51 (37)	53 (39)	56 (40)	58 (41)	59 (43)	48 (37)
2012	61 (45)	63 (47)	65 (49)	67 (50)	68 (52)	69 (53)	72 (54)	74 (53)	77 (51)	78 (52)	79 (52)	80 (52)	71 (51)

*May 1996 marks Cycle 23's mathematical minimum. **October 1996 marks the consensus Cycle 23 minimum which NGDC is now using.

April 2000 marks Cycle 23 maximum.

- Predicted values for Cycle 24 are based on DECEMBER 2008 being minimum.

◆ **SUNSPOT NUMBER PREDICTIONS**

For the end of Solar Cycle 23, and the beginning of Cycle 24, the table gives smoothed sunspot numbers up to the one calculated that first uses the most recently measured monthly mean. These smoothed, observed values are based on final, unsmoothed monthly means through March 2010 and on provisional ones thereafter. We compute a smoothed monthly mean by forming the arithmetic average of two sequential 12-month running means of monthly means.

Table entries with numbers in parentheses below them denote predictions by the McNish-Lincoln method. This method estimates future numbers by adding a correction to the mean of all cycles that is proportional to the departure of earlier values of the current cycle from the mean cycle. (See page 9 in the July 1987 supplement to *Solar-Geophysical Data*). We use

and predict only smoothed monthly means, because we believe the errors are too great to estimate any values more precisely. In the table above, adding the number in parentheses to the predicted value generates the upper limit of the 90% confidence interval; subtracting the number from the predicted value generates the lower limit. Consider, for example, the March 2011 prediction. There exists a 90% chance that in March 2011, the actual smoothed sunspot number will fall somewhere between 7 and 75.

The McNish-Lincoln prediction method generates useful estimates of smoothed, monthly mean sunspot numbers for no more than 12 months ahead. Beyond a year these predictions regress rapidly toward the mean of all 14 cycles used in the computation. Moreover, the method is very sensitive to the date defined as the beginning of the current sunspot cycle, that is, to the date of the most recent sunspot minimum.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that these data are correct, we can assume no liability for any damages any inaccuracies might cause. Subscriptions to this monthly bulletin are available free of charge. To become a subscriber either call (303) 497-6761, or write the NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL DATA CENTER, Solar-Terrestrial Physics Division (E/GC2), 325 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80305, USA.