

A Decade of Sunspots: 2009 -2019

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1/2/2020

Introduction to International Suspot Number(ISN/R)

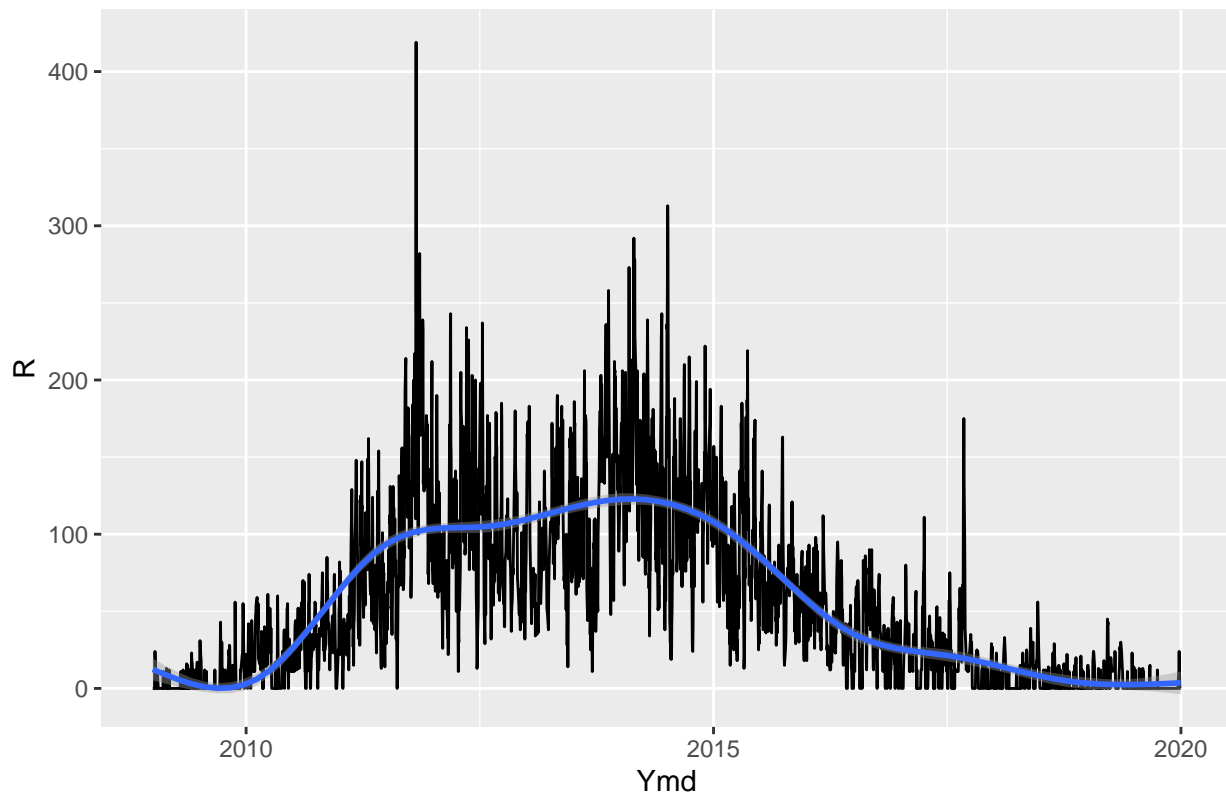
The first thing we need to understand is that the (raw) data used to predict (in the plot below) the values of “y” are sunspots or even mean sunspots but are daily mean Wolf(Rn) value. The Wolf(mean daily) values are calculate using the formula, $\text{Wolf} = \text{Groups} * 10 + \text{Spots}$. Two examples: $1G \ 10 + 20S = 30 \ \text{Wolf}$ $2G \ 10 + 10S = 30 \ \text{Wolf}$

##	Ymd	Year	Month	g_n	s_n	g_s	s_s	R	R_n	R_s	Spots	Groups
## 1	2009-01-01	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 2	2009-01-02	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 3	2009-01-03	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 4	2009-01-04	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 5	2009-01-05	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 6	2009-01-06	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

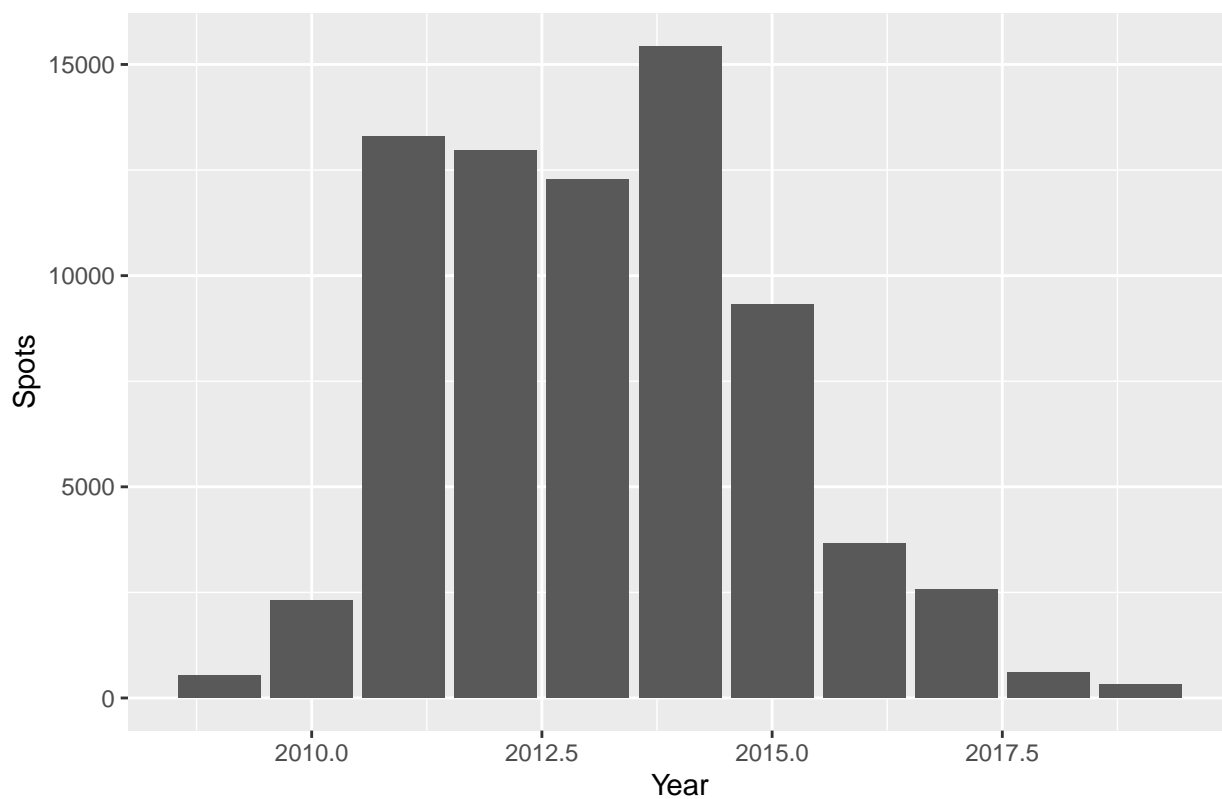
Total International Sunspot Number(ISN/Rn) by Year: 2009 - 2019

```
## `geom_smooth()`` using method = 'gam' and formula 'y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")'
```

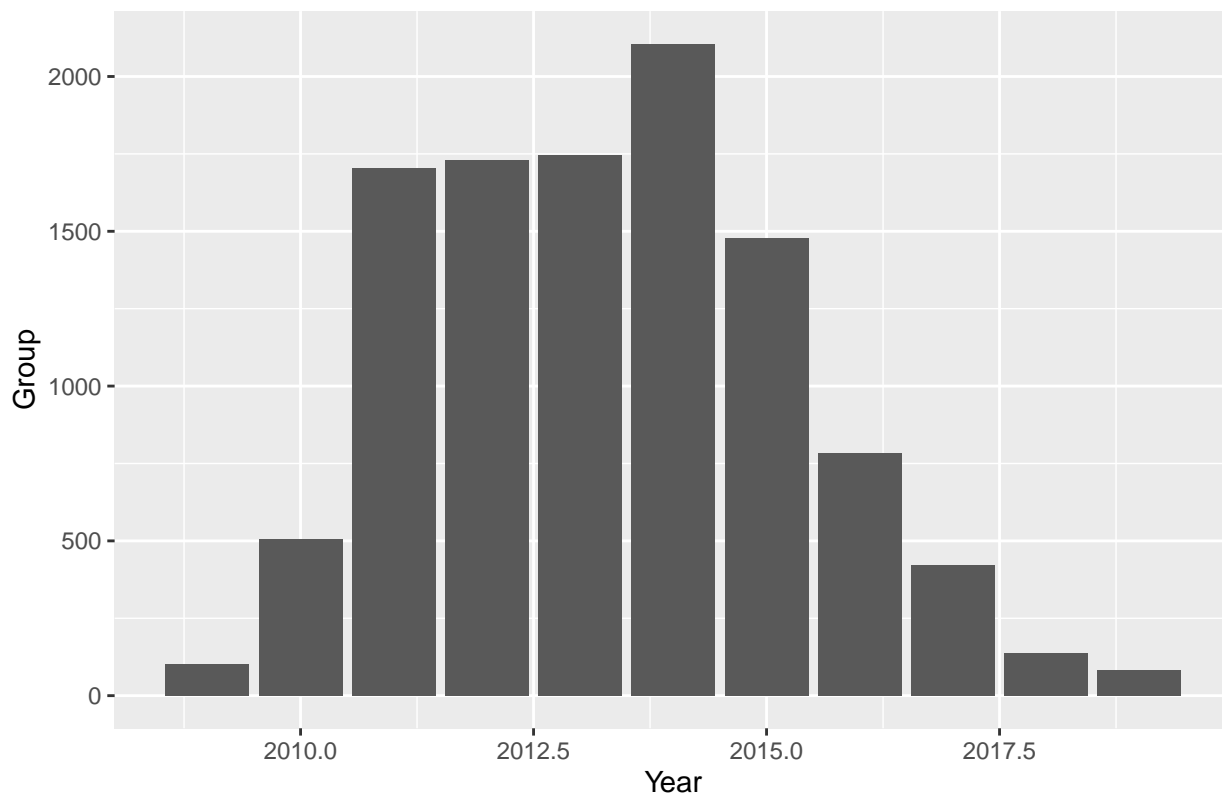
Total ISN(Rn) Value: 2009 – 2019



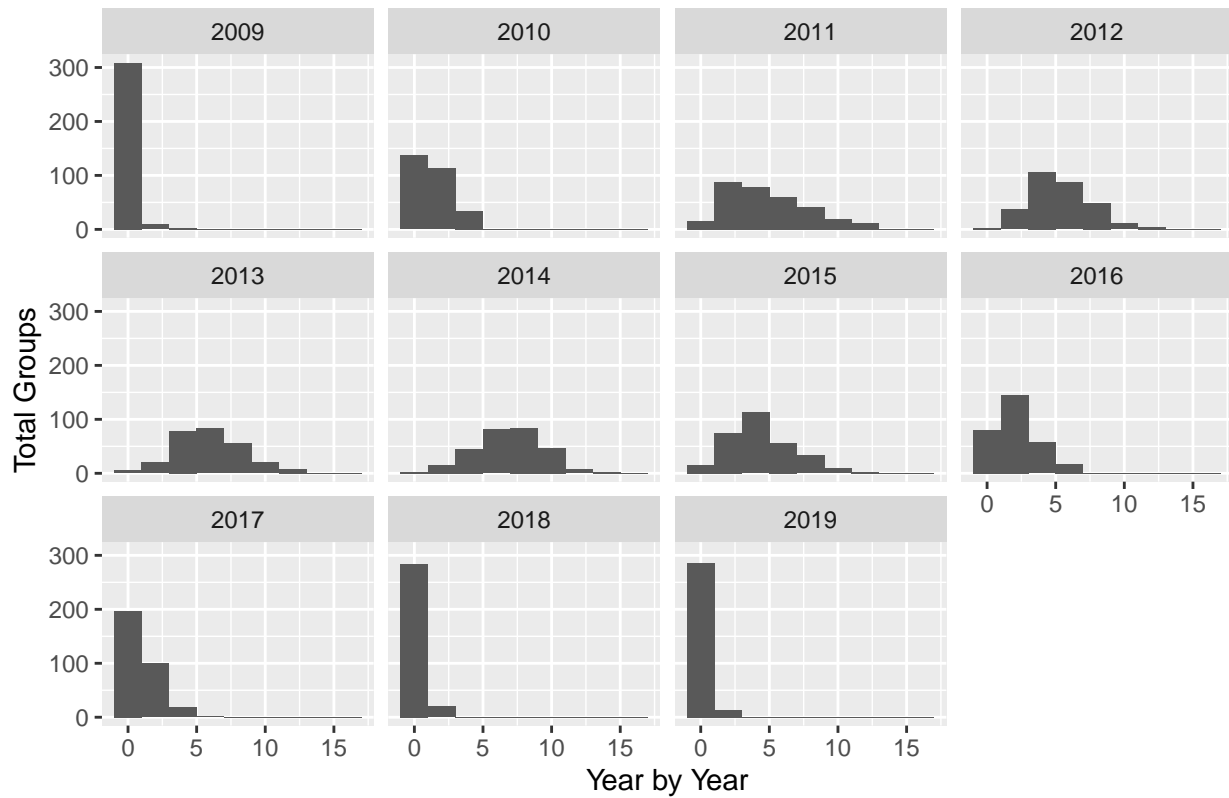
Kanzel Total Sunspots by Year



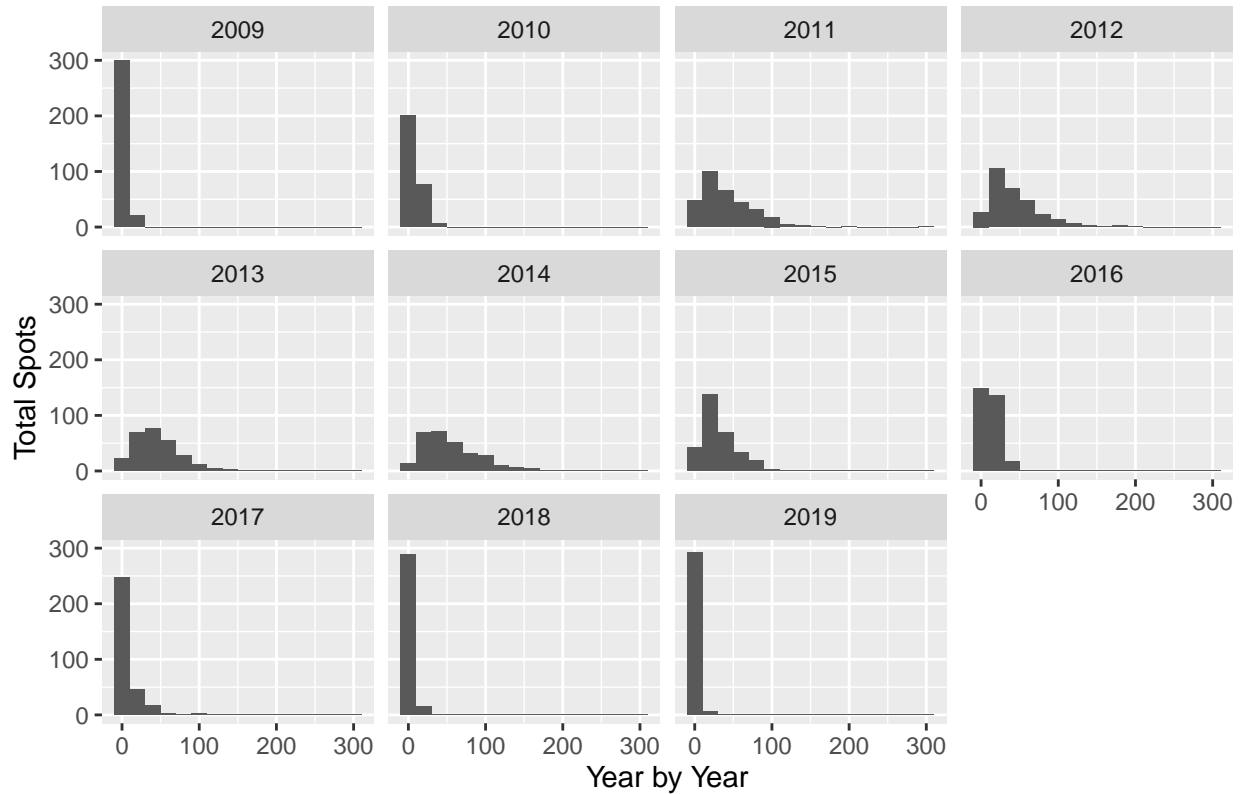
Kanzel Total Sunspot Groups by Year



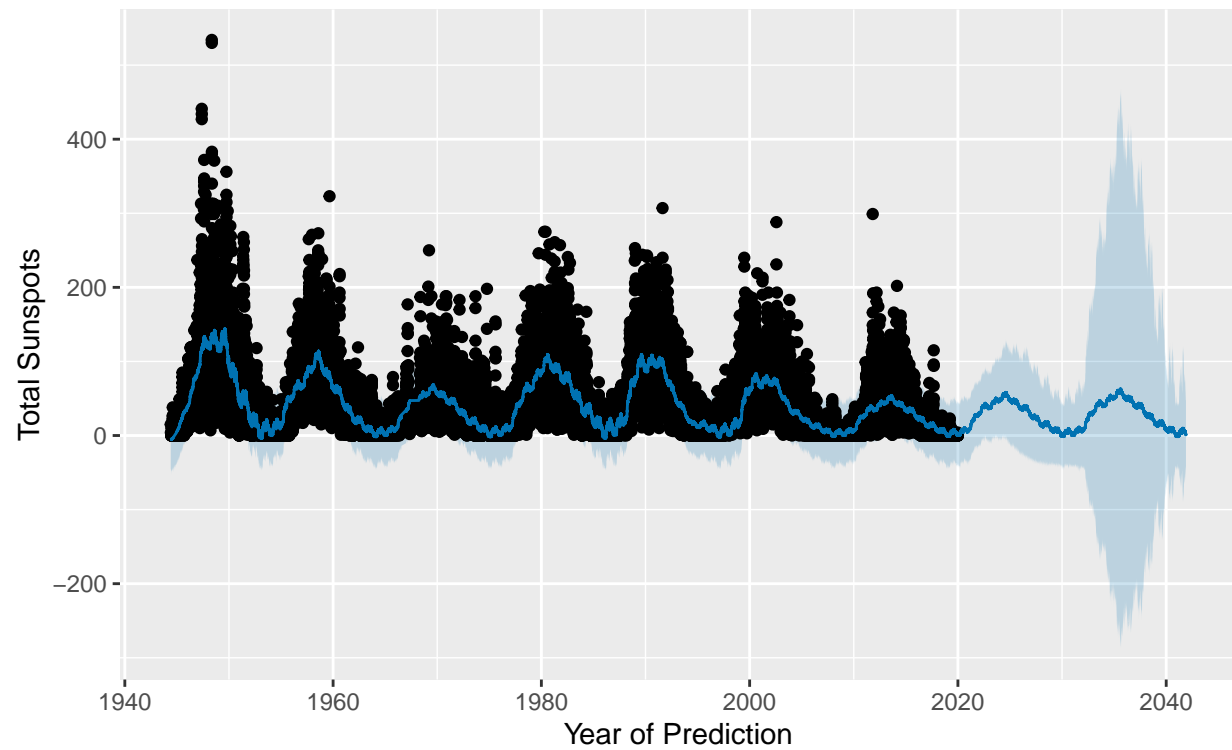
Histogram of Sunspot Groups by Year: 2009 – 2019



Histogram of Total Sunspots by Year: 2009 – 2019



```
## Disabling daily seasonality. Run prophet with daily.seasonality=TRUE to override this.
```



```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'gam' and formula 'y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")'  
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