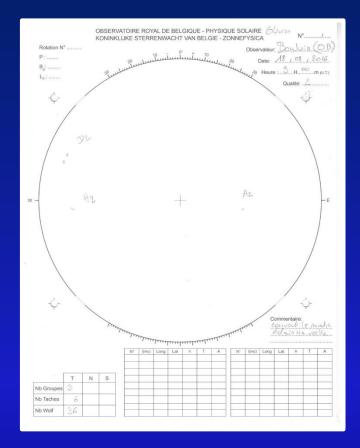
"Experimental Data Processing"

Assignment 1
Relationship between solar radio flux F10.7 and sunspot number

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SUNSPOT NUMBER OBSERVATIONS







$$R = k(n + 10g)$$

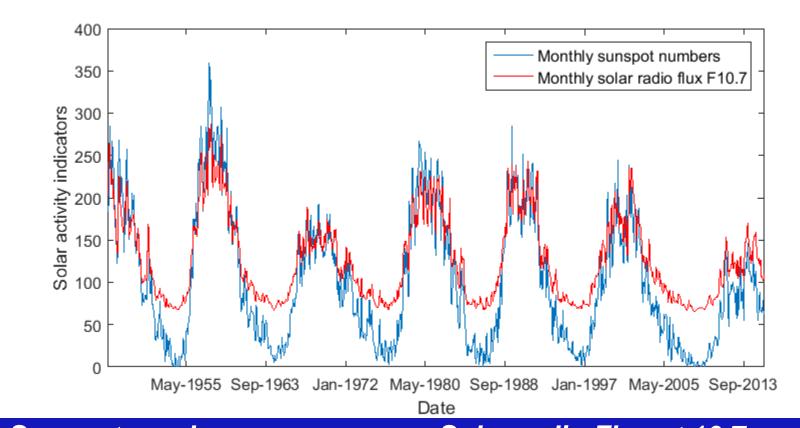
n – number of observed sunspots

g – number of observed sunspot groups

k – coefficient of a telescope

77 cooperating stations over the globe perform observations of sunspot numbers every day

Main indicator of solar activity



Sunspot number

$$R = k(n + 10g)$$

n – number of observed sunspots

g – number of observed sunspot groups

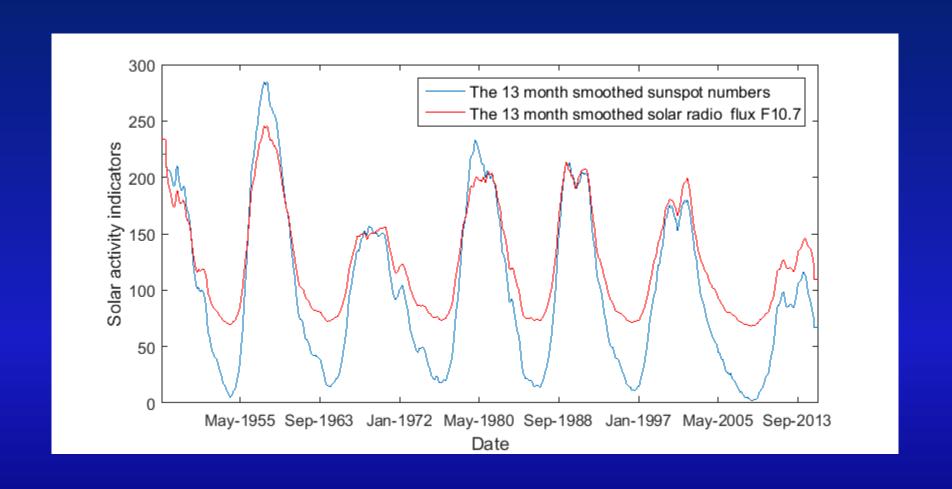
k – coefficient of a telescope

Solar radio Flux at 10.7 cm (in sfu)

 $1 \text{ sfu} = 10^{-22} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$

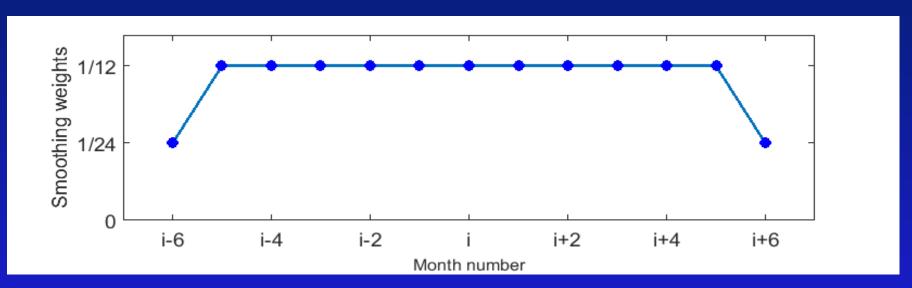
A measurement of radio emission at a wavelength of 10.7 cm (2800 MHz) from all sources present on the solar disk

Smoothing: 13-month running mean



13-month sequent monthly mean sunspot numbers





$\overline{13}$ -month running mean \overline{R}

$$\frac{1}{24}R_{i-6} + \frac{1}{12}(R_{i-5} + R_{i-4} + \dots + R_{i-1} + R_i + R_{i+1} + \dots + R_{i+5}) + \frac{1}{24}R_{i+6}$$

Multi-dimensional linear regression

$$F_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 R_i + \beta_2 R_i^2 + \beta_3 R_i^3 + \varepsilon_i$$

 $i = 1, \dots, N$

 F_i Dependent
variable
Regressand

β_j
Coefficients
of regression

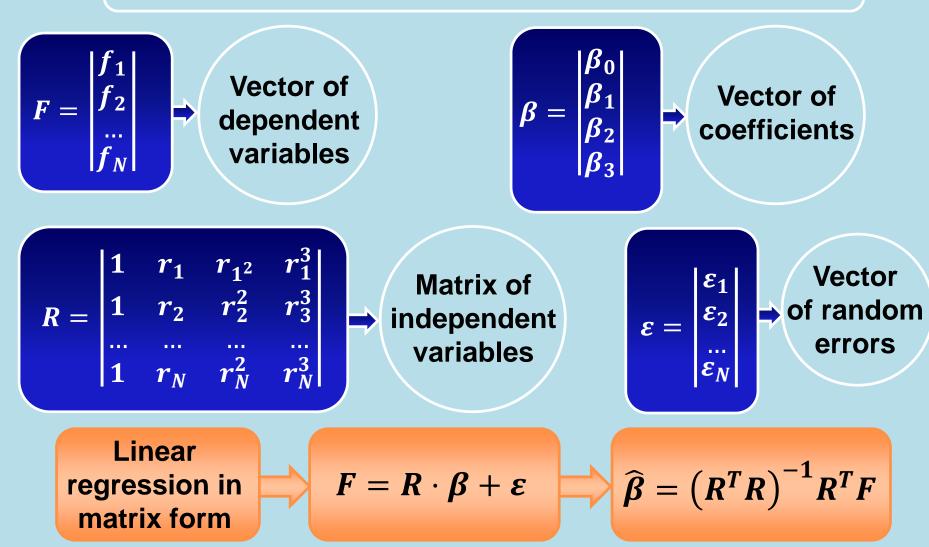
 R_i Independent variable Regressor

ε_i
Unbiased
uncorrelated
Gaussian noise
with constant
variance

Coefficients
$$\beta_j$$
 are determined by LSM

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i^2 \rightarrow min$$

Multi-dimensional linear regression



Linear Regression Analysis, G.A.F. Seber and J. Lee, Wiley, N.Y., 2003

Estimation error of solar radio flux F10.7

