

## “Experimental Data Processing”

Laboratory work 1

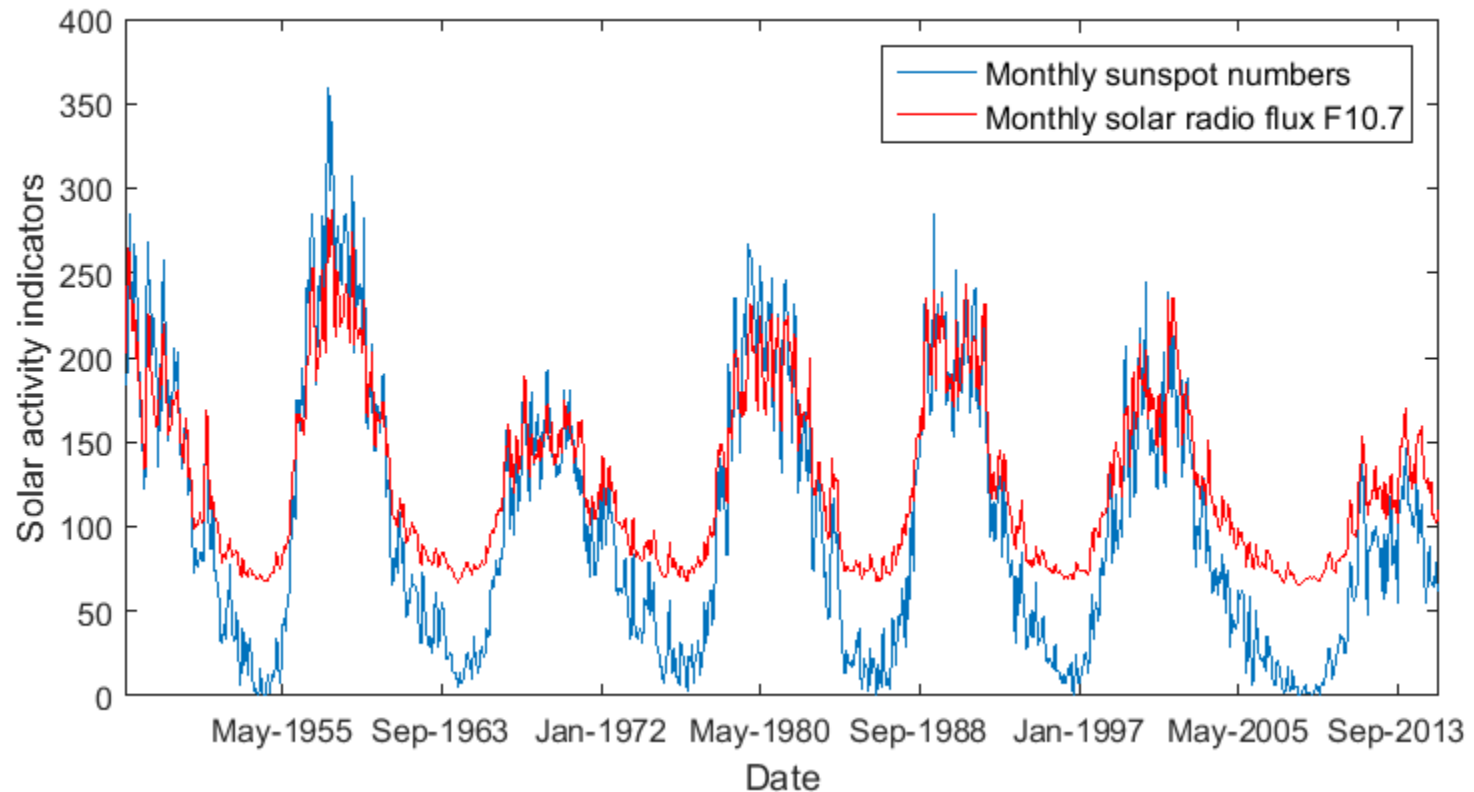
Relationship between solar radio flux F10.7  
and sunspot number

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# Main indicator of solar activity



## *Sunspot number*

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

$n$  – number of observed sunspots

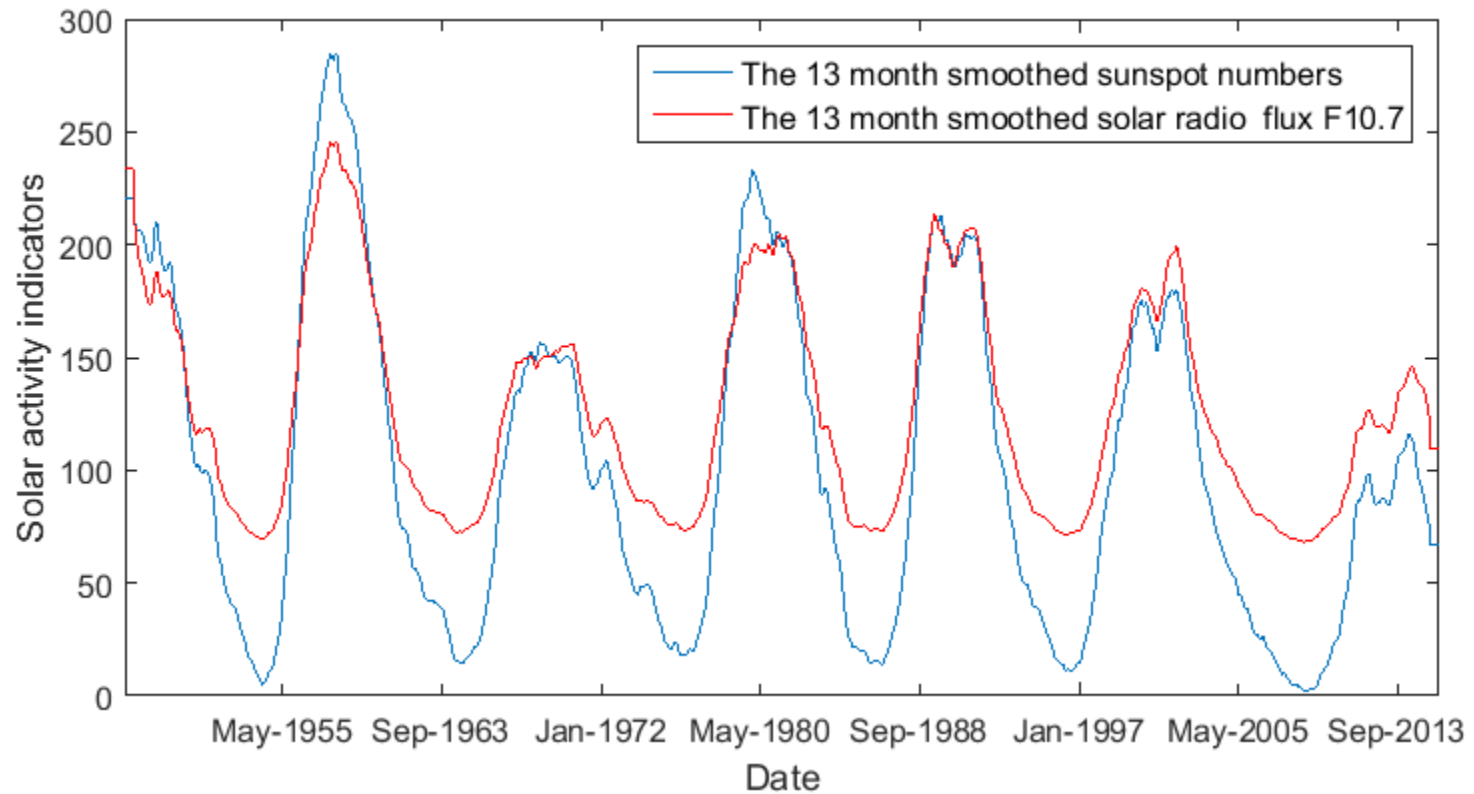
$g$  – number of observed  
sunspot groups

$k$  – coefficient of a telescope

## *Solar radio Flux at 10.7 cm*

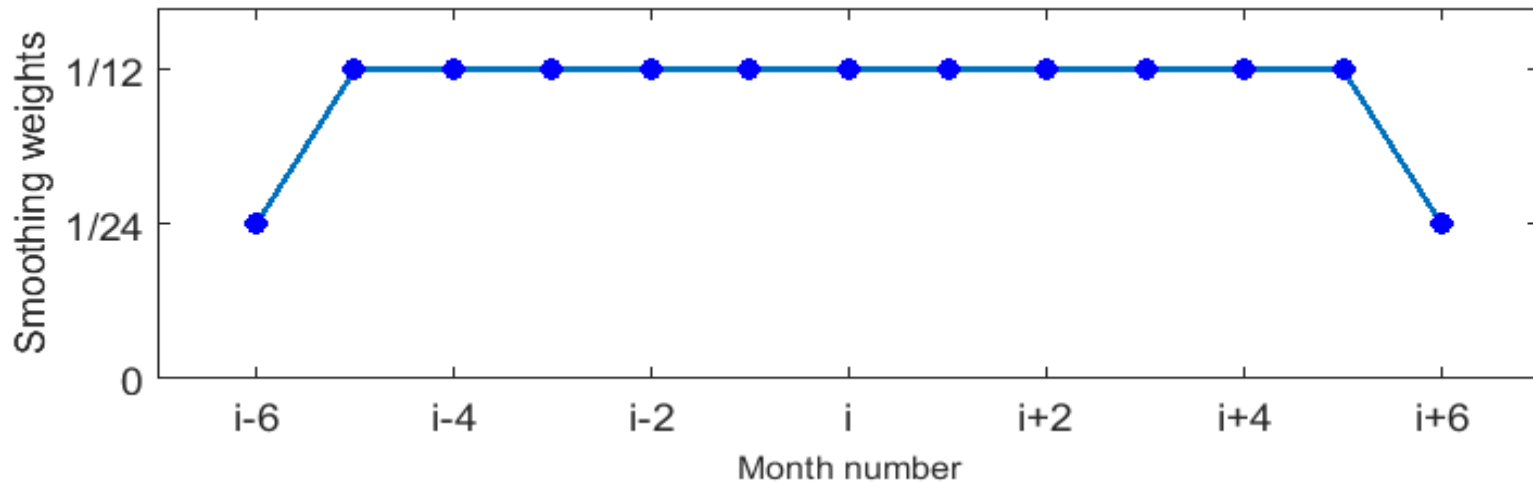
A measurement of radio  
emission at a wavelength  
of 10.7 cm (2800 MHz) from all  
sources present on the solar disk

# Smoothing: 13-month running mean



# 13-month sequent monthly mean sunspot numbers

$i-6$   $i-5$   $i-4$   $i-3$   $i-2$   $i-1$   $i$   $i+1$   $i+2$   $i+3$   $i+4$   $i+5$   $i+6$



***13-month running mean  $\bar{R}$***

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

# 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

$\beta_j$

Coefficients  
of regression

$R_i$

Independent  
variable  
Regressor

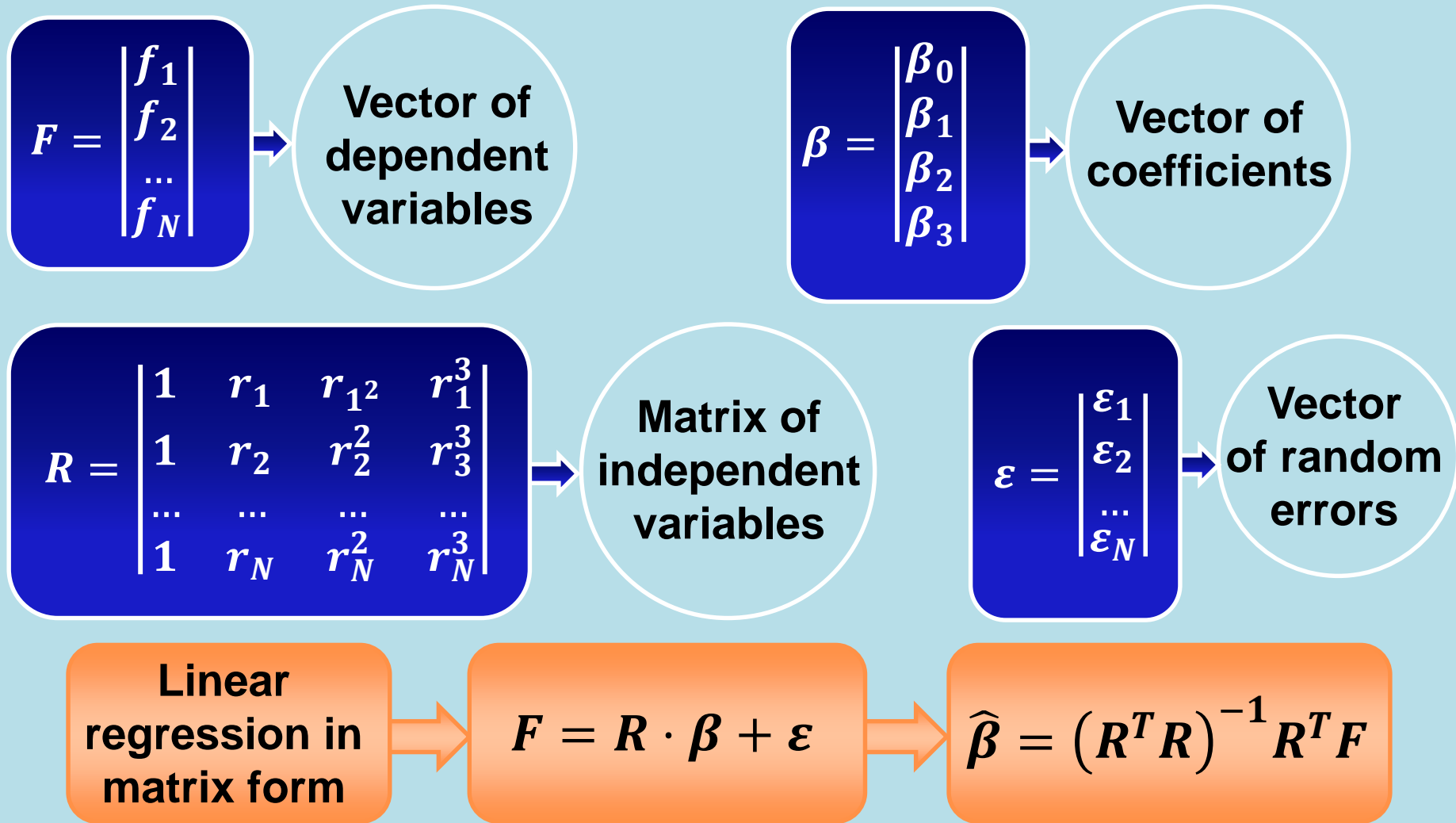
$\varepsilon_i$

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



# Estimation error of solar radio flux F10.7

**Covariance  
matrix of  
estimation  
error**



$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (f_i - \hat{f}_i)^2$$