

“Experimental Data Processing”

Laboratory work 1

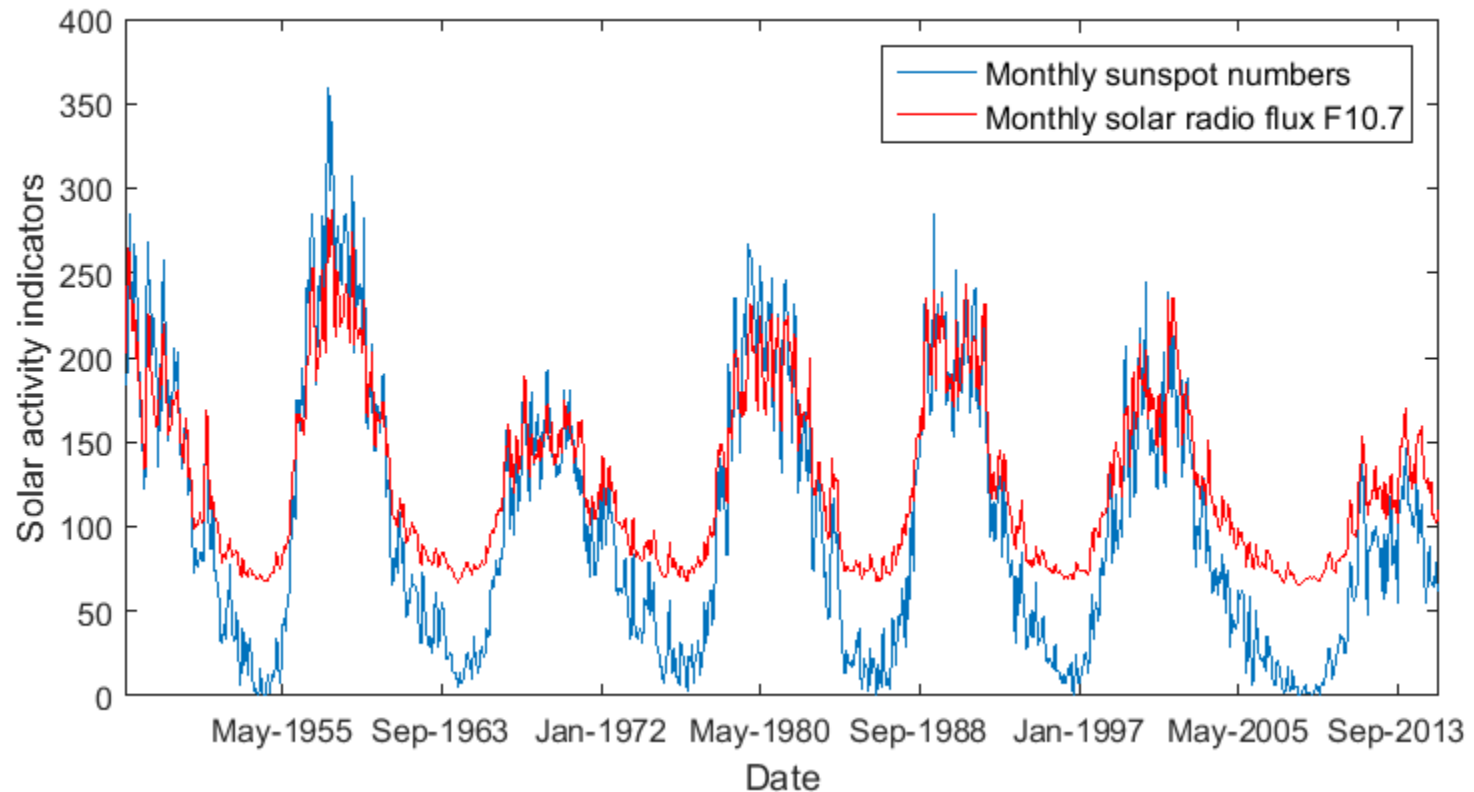
Relationship between solar radio flux F10.7
and sunspot number

Tatiana Podladchikova

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t.podladchikova@skoltech.ru

Main indicator of solar activity



Sunspot number

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

n – number of observed sunspots

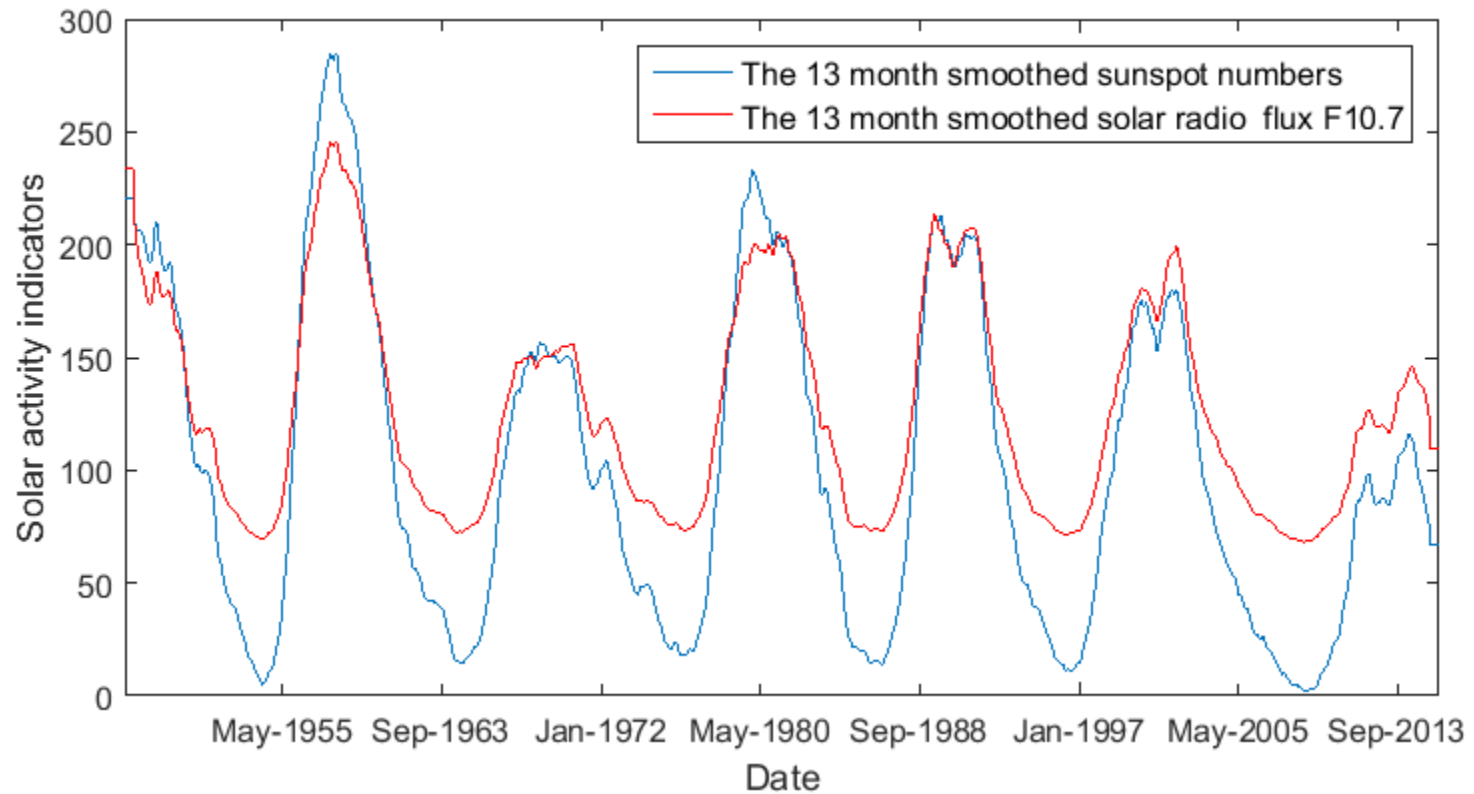
g – number of observed
sunspot groups

k – coefficient of a telescope

Solar radio Flux at 10.7 cm

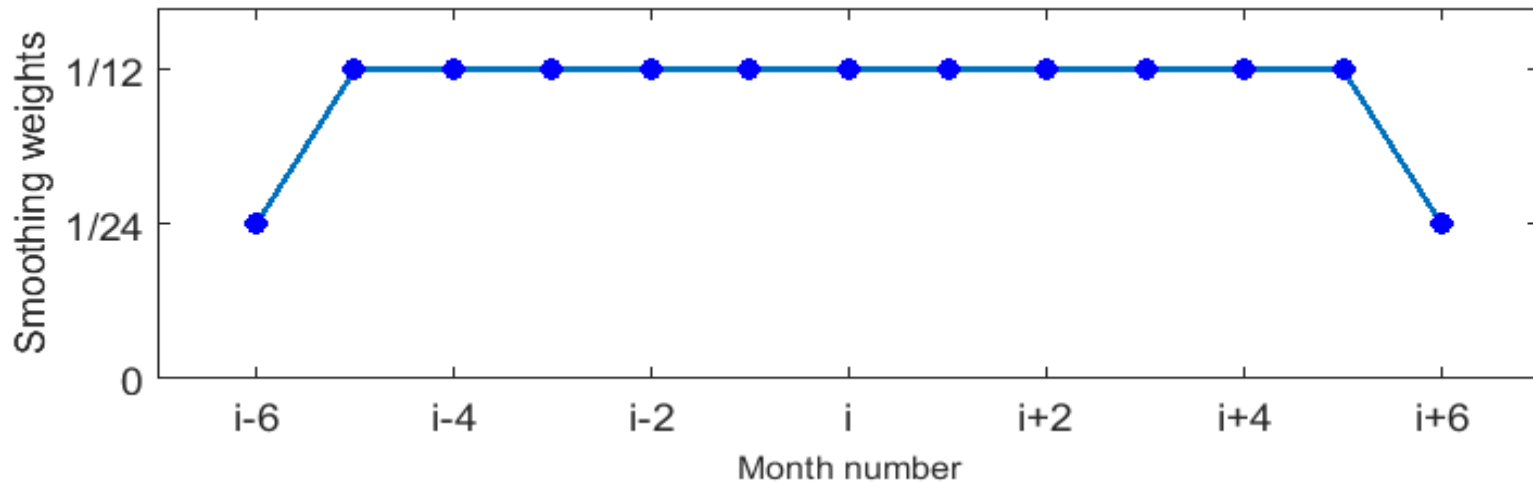
A measurement of radio
emission at a wavelength
of 10.7 cm (2800 MHz) from all
sources present on the solar disk

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

β_j

Coefficients
of regression

R_i

Independent
variable
Regressor

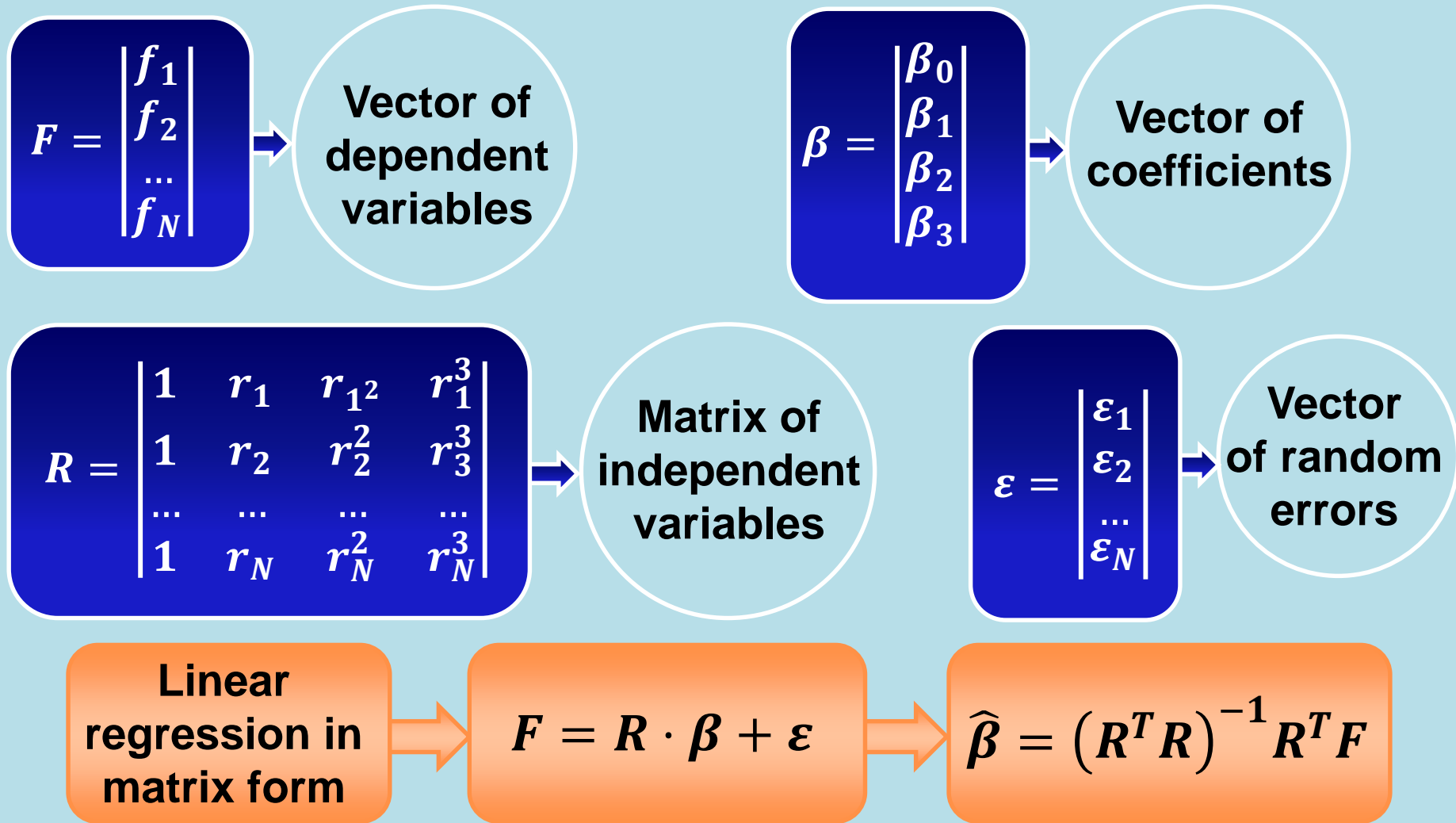
ε_i

Unbiased
uncorrelated
Gaussian noise
with constant
variance

Coefficients
 β_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**



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