

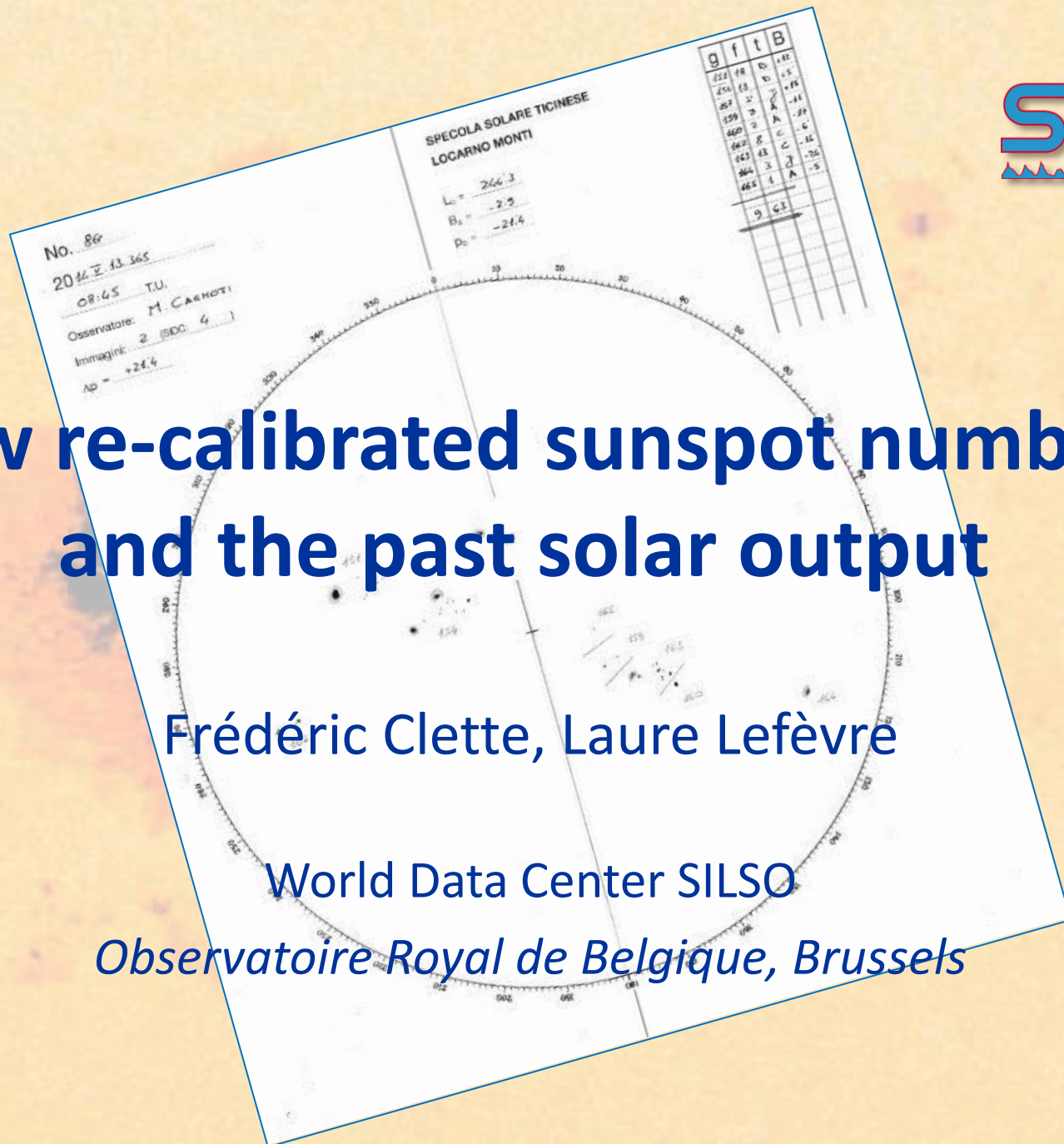


New re-calibrated sunspot numbers and the past solar output

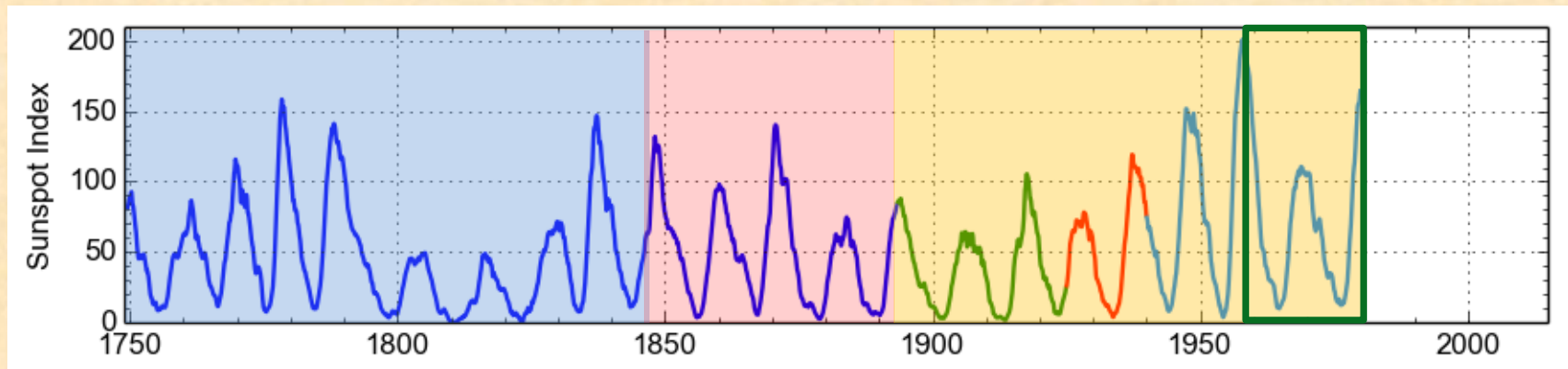
Frédéric Clette, Laure Lefèvre

World Data Center SILSO

Observatoire Royal de Belgique, Brussels



Sunspot Number: a composite series



Historical reconstruction (1749-1849):

- Scale adjusted to Wolf's observations

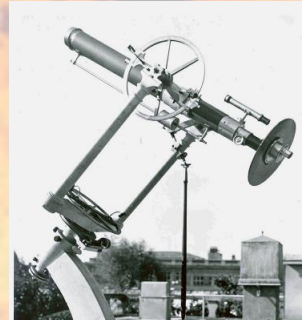
Primary Wolf observations (1849-1893):

- Standard 83mm refractor
- Small 40mm travel telescopes

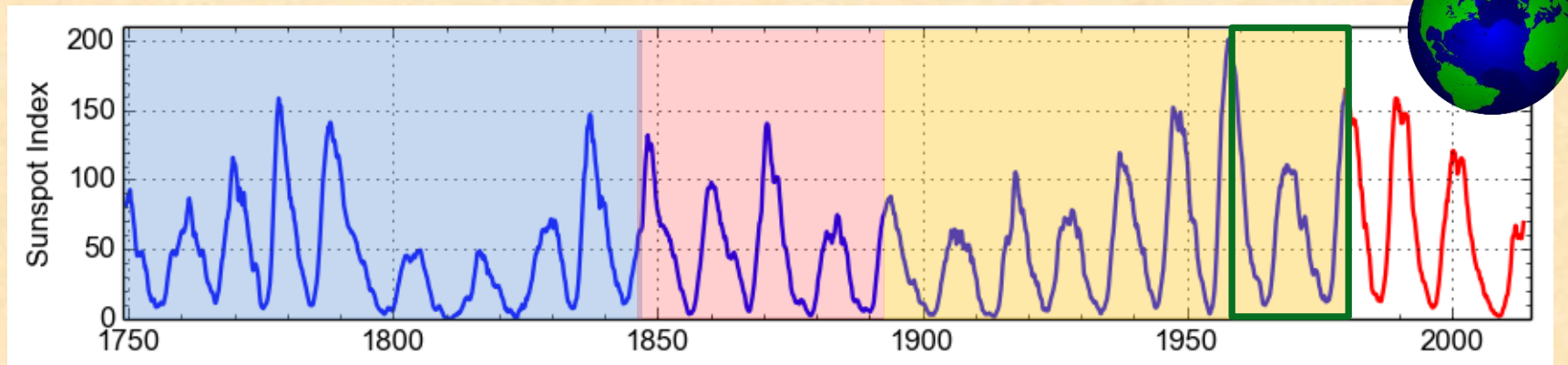
$$R = k(10.N_G + N_S)$$

Zürich period (1894-1980):

- 3 reference observers: Wolfer, Brunner, Waldmeier
- New counting method: **0.6 factor**
- 1957: Zürich + Specola (Locarno) stations



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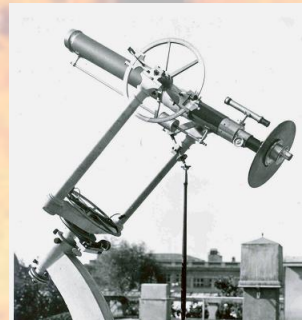
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- New counting method: **0.6 factor**
- 1957: Zürich + Specola (Locarno) stations

Brussels period (1981-now):

- New pilot station: Specola (Locarno)
- Statistics over worldwide network



Sunspot Number versus modern measurements

- High correlation with photospheric parameters:

- automated counts (MDI,HMI), sunspot area, **emerging magnetic flux Mx**

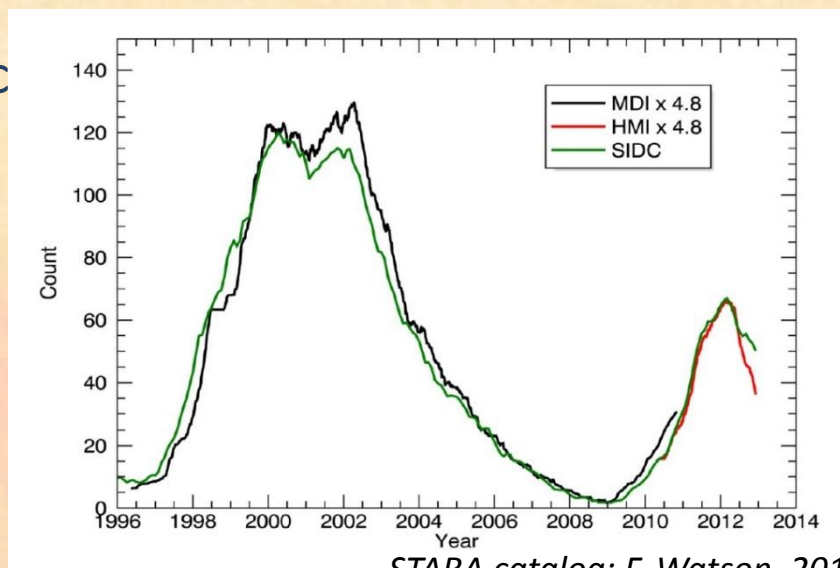
➡ Quantitative measure

- Lower correlation with chromospheric and coronal indices ($F_{10.7\text{cm}}$, CaII K, MgII, TSI)

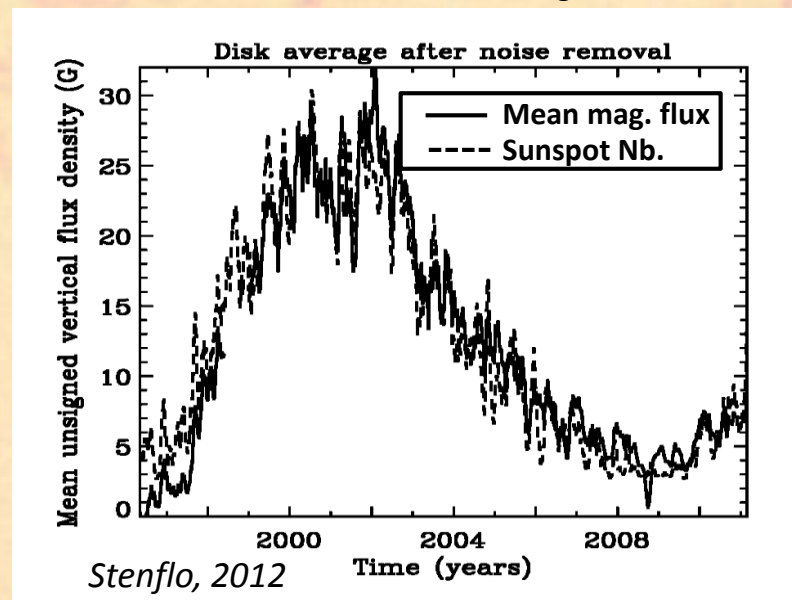
- Additional component: magnetic decay (plages, network)

➡ Non-linearity, time lags

Are those relations stable over long durations ?



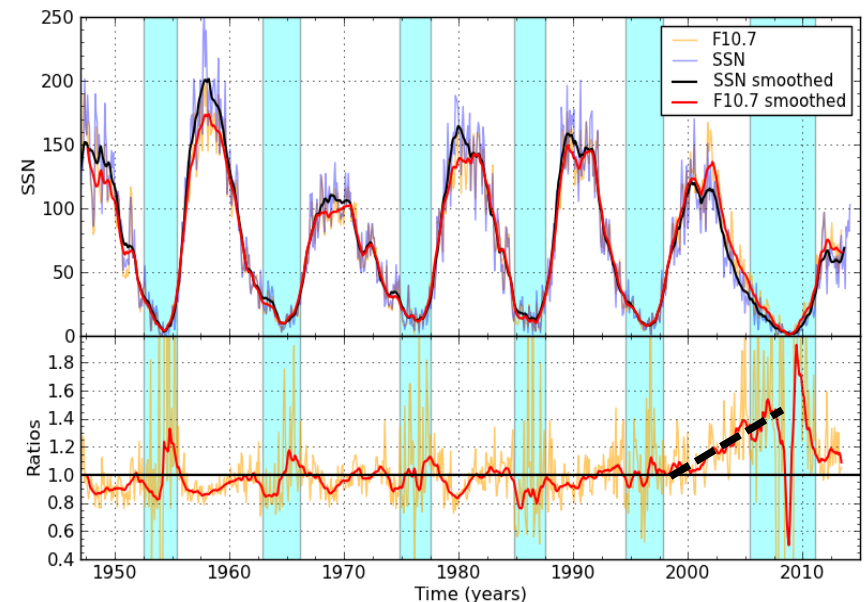
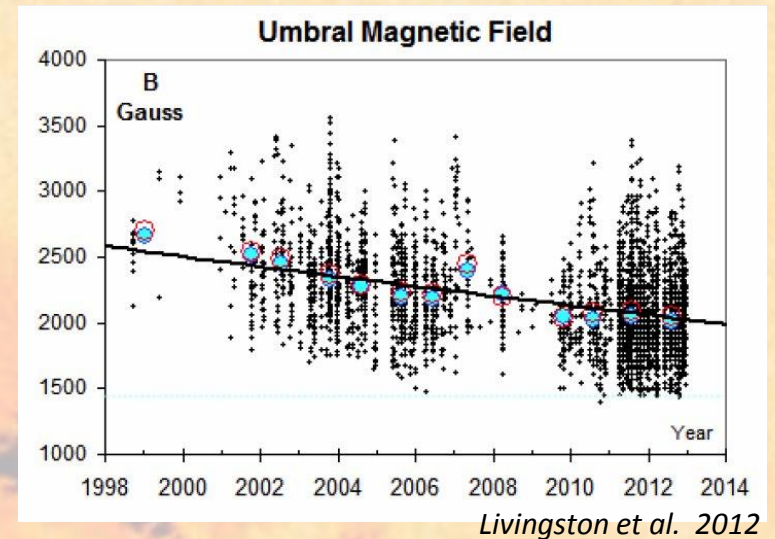
STARA catalog; F. Watson, 2012



Stenflo, 2012

Cycle 24: Unexpected mismatches

- Unexpected late and weak cycle (*Pesnell 2008, 2012*)
- Decline of mean umbral magnetic field (*Livingston & Penn 2009, 2012*)
- Selective deficit of small sunspots: factor 2 (*Lefèvre & Clette 2011 2012, Kilcik et al. 2011, Nagovitsyn 2012*)
- Failure of several proxy relations:
 - Drop of SN versus $F_{10.7\text{cm}}$ after 2000 : up to -20% (*Svalgaard & Hudson 2010, Lukianova & Mursula 2011, Clette & Lefèvre 2012*)

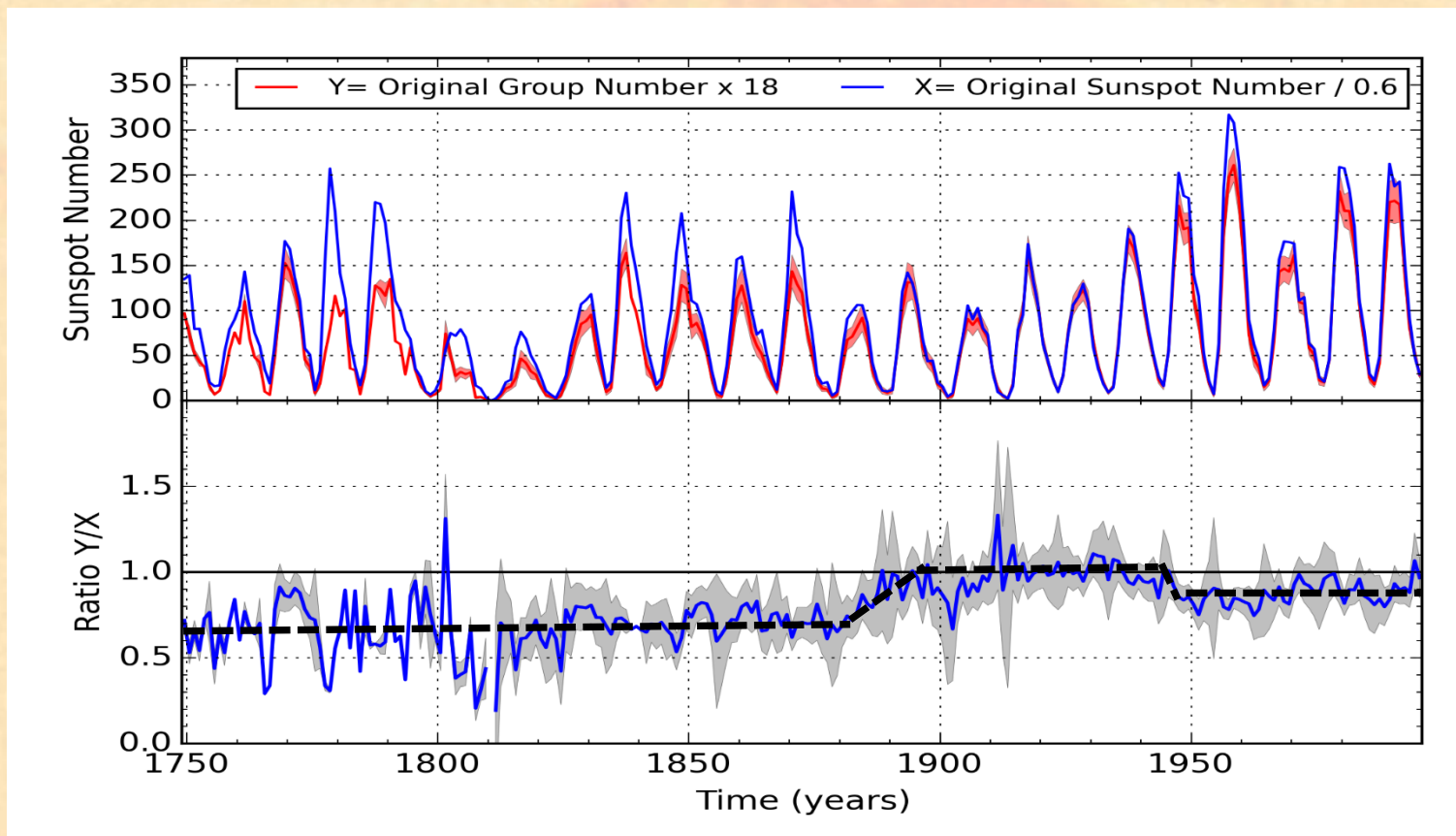


Two incompatible sunspot records

- Only alternate series:
 - Group Number** (Hoyt & Schatten 1998)
 - Larger data set, back to 1610
 - Only groups: more immune to cruder early observations

$$G_N = \frac{12.08}{N} \sum_i k_i N g_i$$

➡ Large persistent discrepancies between the series (up to 40%)

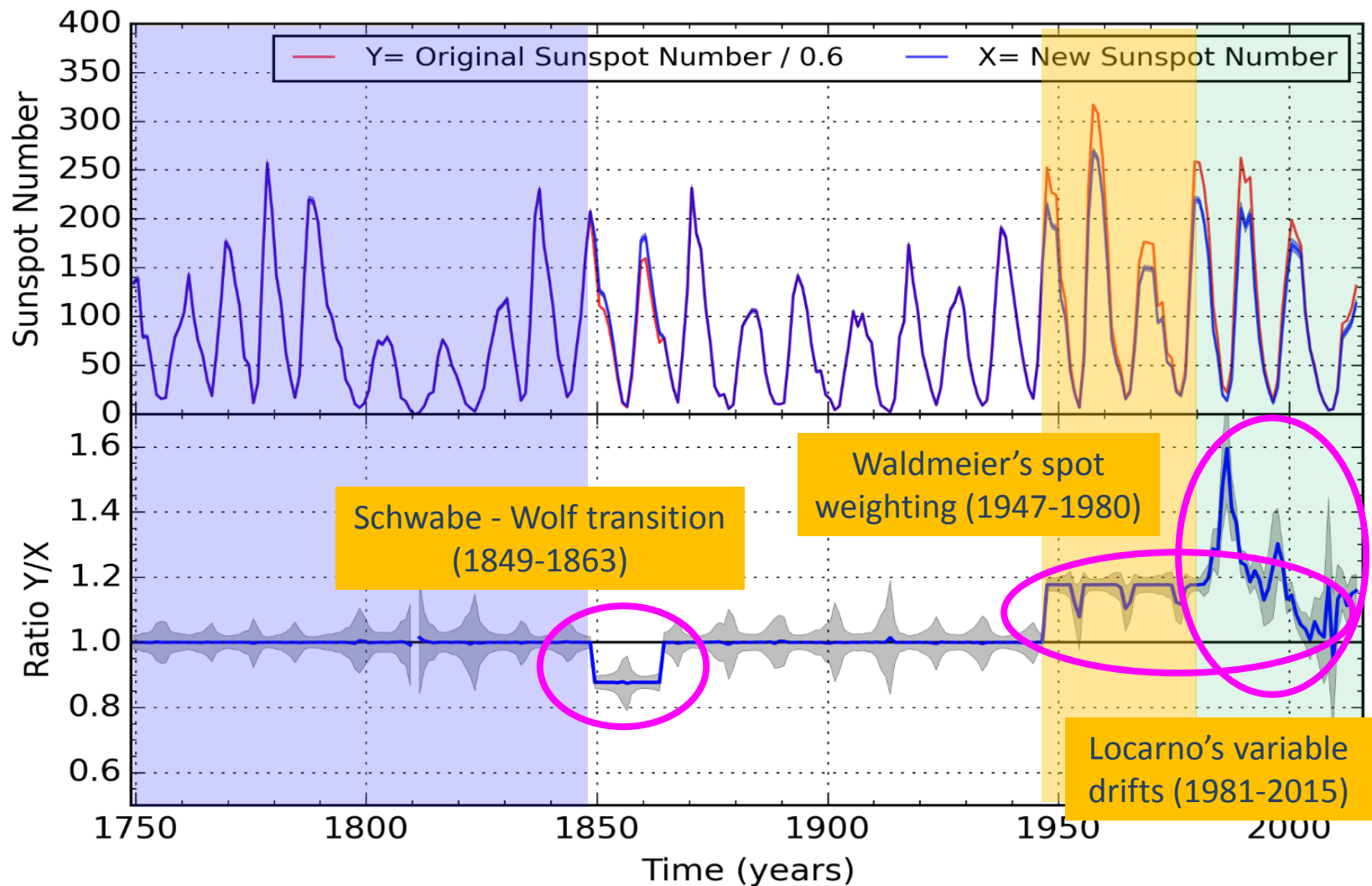


A necessary revision: Sunspot Number Workshops

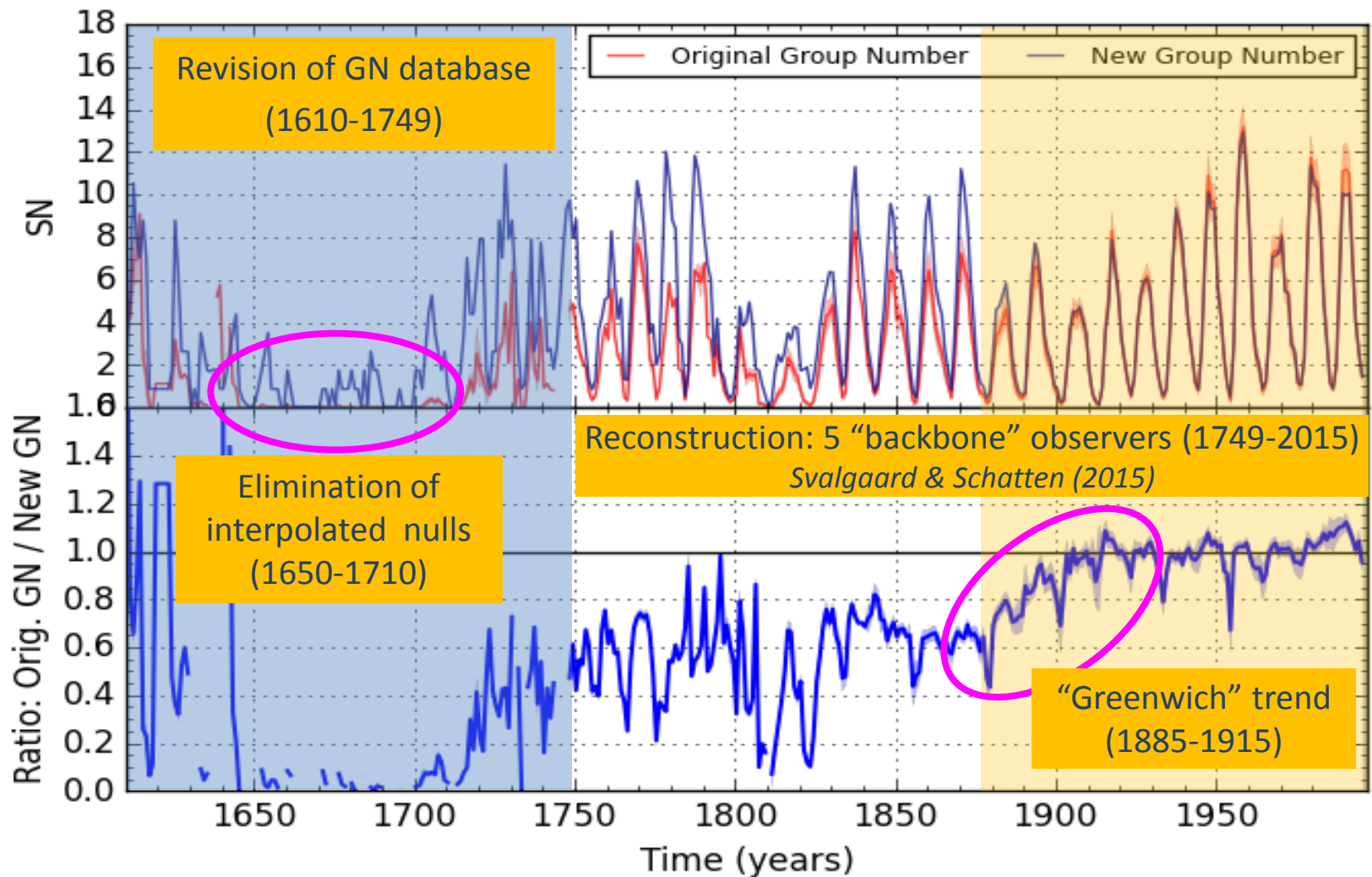
- 4 workshops (2011-2014): Sac. Peak, Brussels, Tucson, Locarno
- Multiple diagnosed problems in the SN and GN:
 - Clette, F., Svalgaard, L., Vaquero, J.M., Cliver, E.W.: 2014, *Revisiting the Sunspot Number. A 400-Year Perspective on the Solar Cycle*. **Space Sci. Rev.** 186, 35-103
 - **Solar Physics topical issue (early 2016):**
Clette & Lefèvre (New Sunspot Number) , Svalgaard & Schatten (New Group Number)



Sunspot Number corrections: overview



Group Number correction: overview

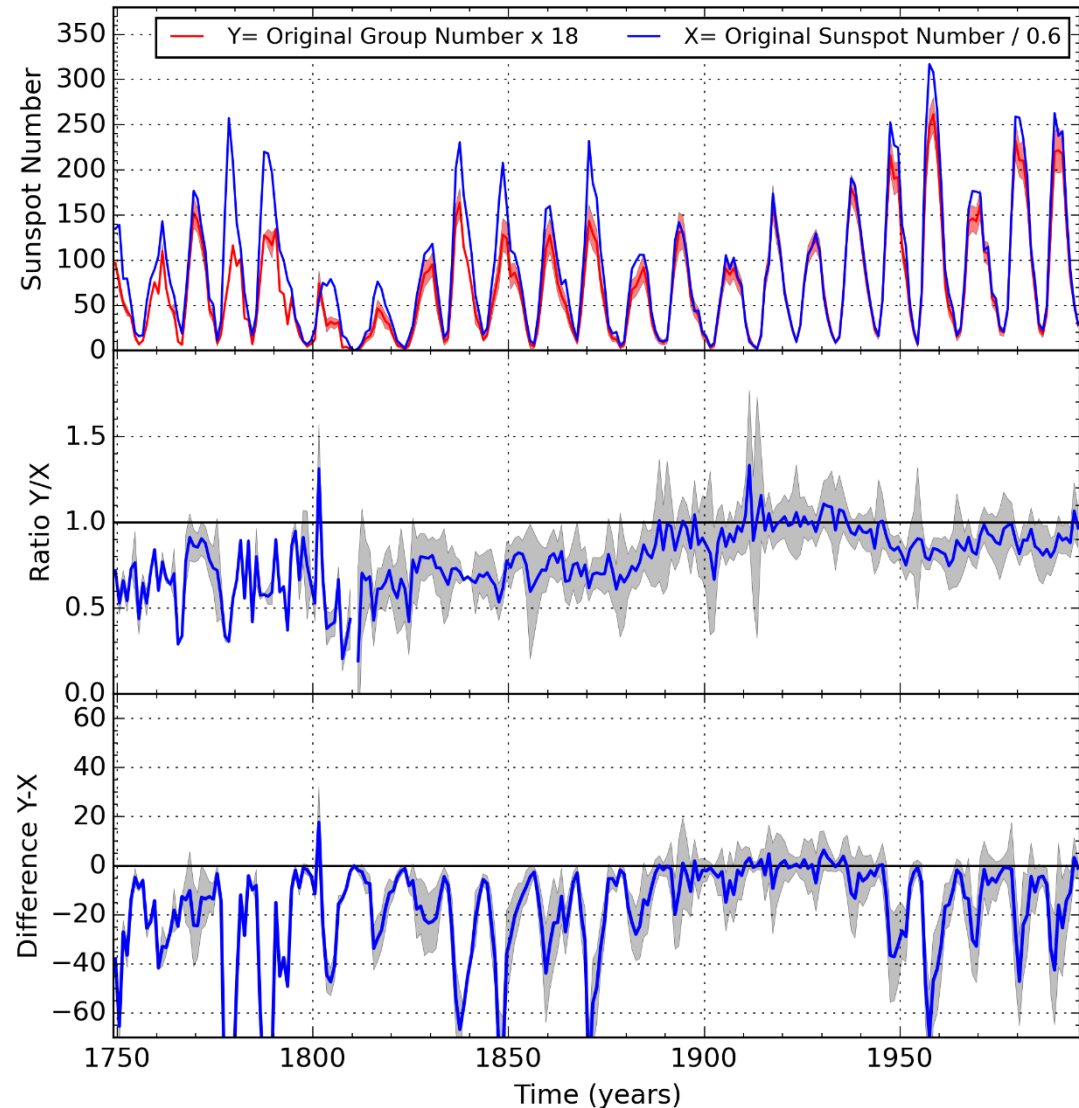


Combining all corrections: matching SN and GN

Original
series:

SN / 0.6

GN x 18.



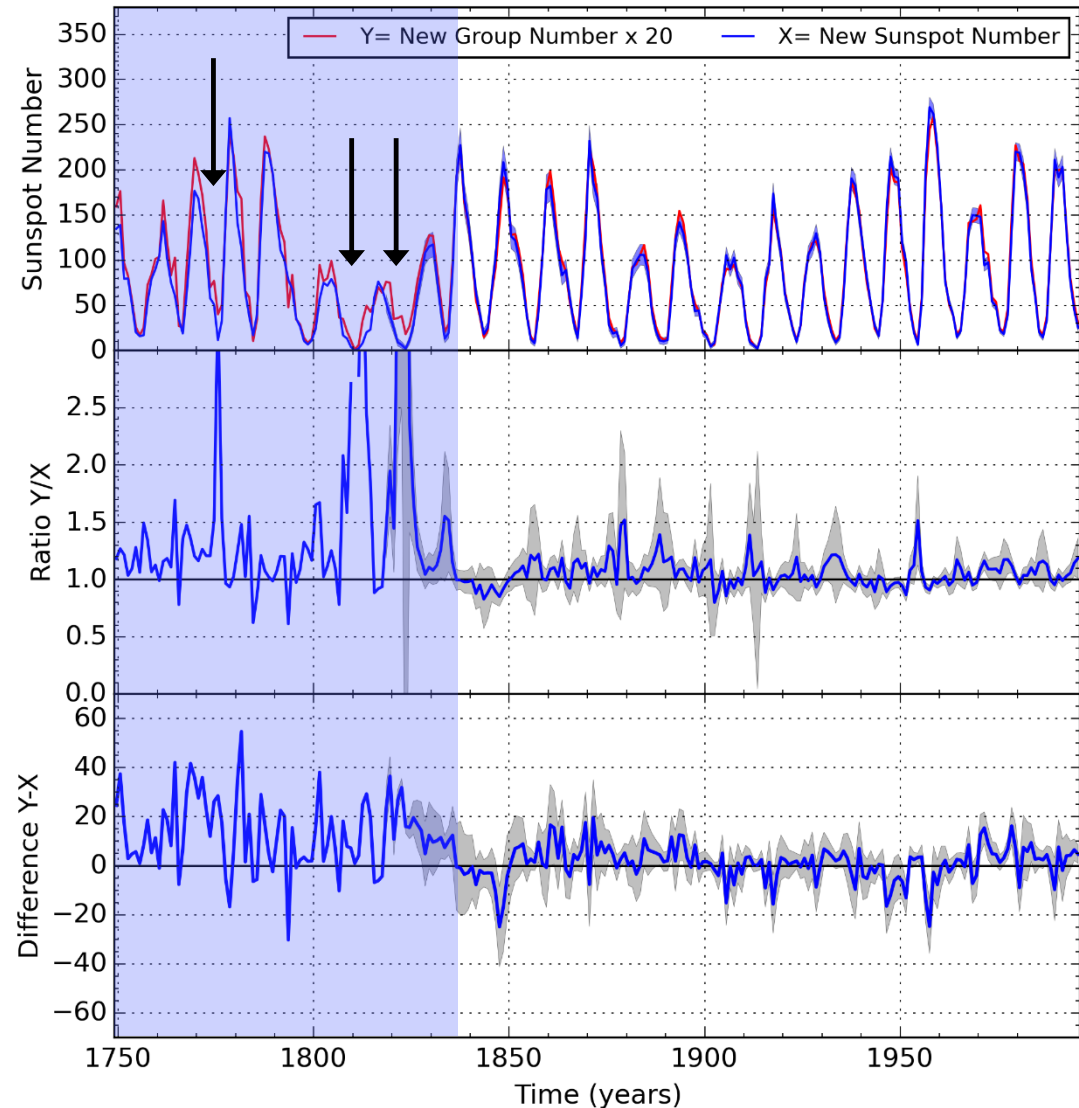
Combining all corrections: matching SN and GN

Close agreement
over the entire
interval 1826-2015

Still significant
differences before
1826:

(10% – 20%):

➡ Target for next
upgrade !

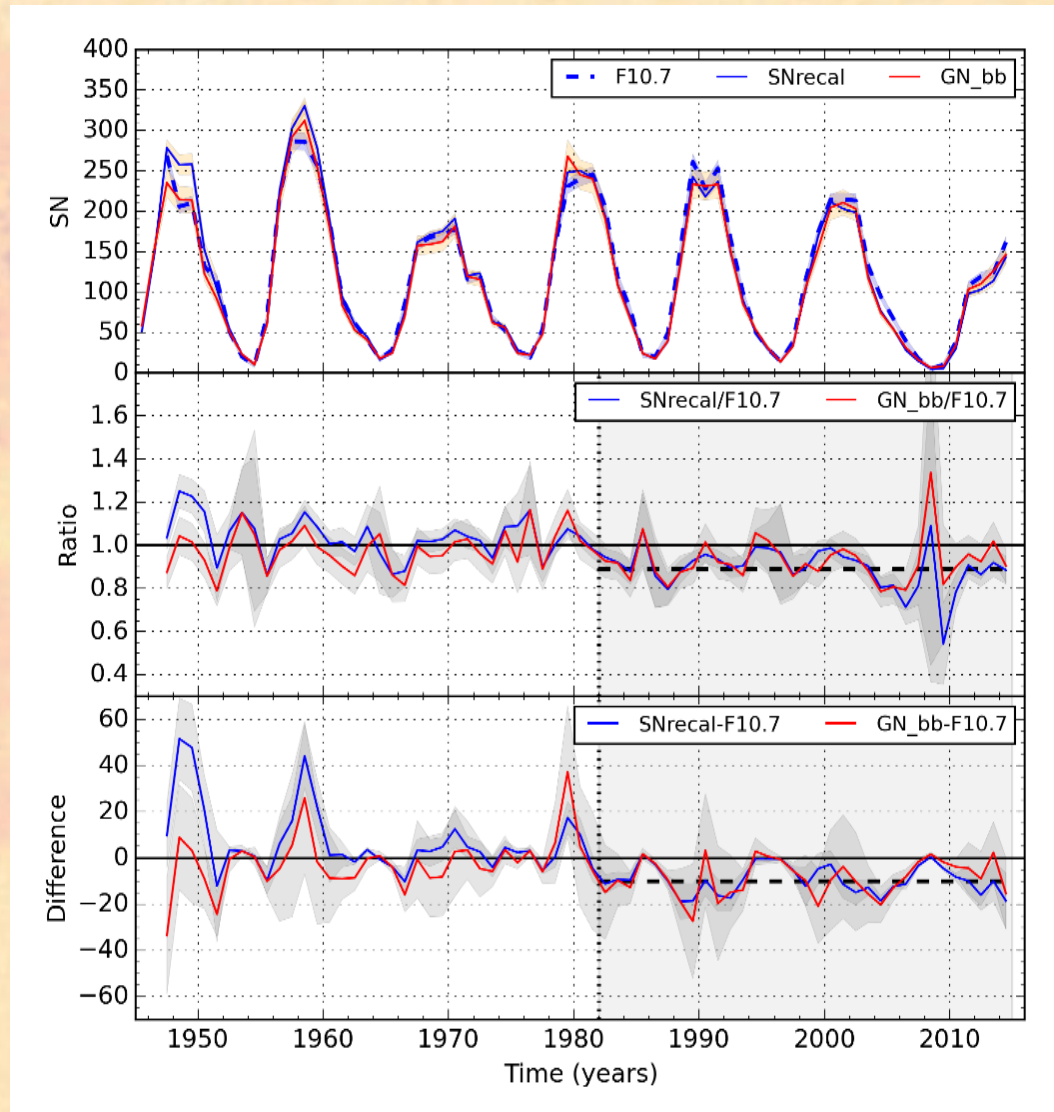


Better agreement with modern solar indices

- New comparison of $F_{10.7}$ with the corrected SN and “backbone” GN (1945-2015)

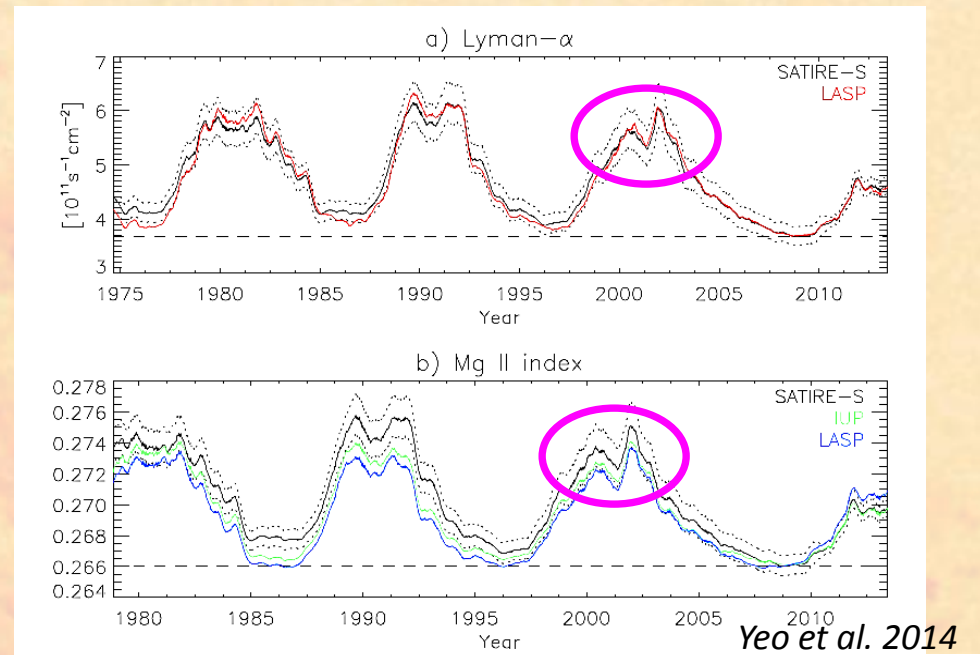
➡ No anomaly after 2000

➡ $F_{10.7}$ is too high by 10% after 1983

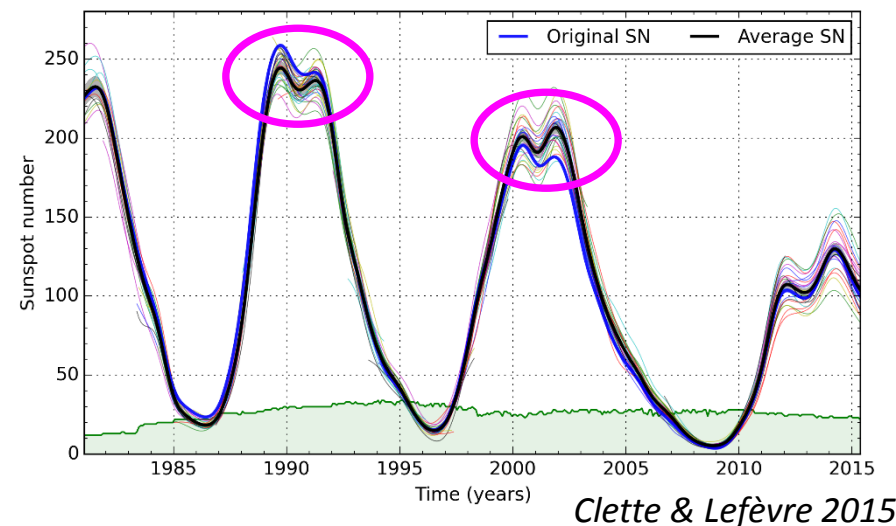


Better agreement with modern solar indices

- Amplitude and shape of recent solar cycle maxima:
 - Mismatch between original SN and solar irradiances (TSI, MgII, Ly α , total sunspot magnetic flux)
- Second peak in cycle 23 (November 2001) now higher than first peak (July 2000)



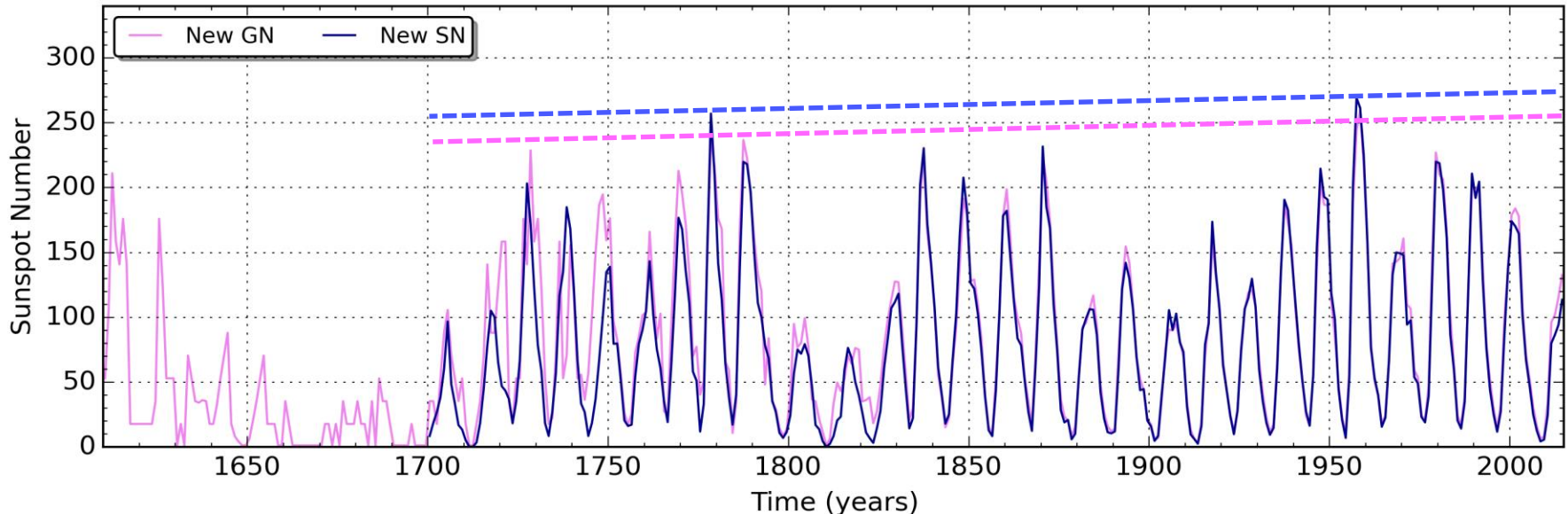
➔ Main unexplained discrepancies are eliminated.



Uniform peak cycle amplitudes over last 3 centuries

- Original series: strong upward secular trend from the end of the Maunder Minimum to the mid 20th century (“Modern maximum”, *Solanki et al. 2004*, *Usoskin 2013*):
 - GN: + 40% / century (red) SN : + 15% / century (green)
- New SN and GN= similar **very weak upward trend < 5 %/century** (blue, purple)

➡ Soon after the Maunder Minimum , solar activity returned to high levels equivalent to recent cycles of the 20th century



Conclusions: lessons learned

- Most diagnosed problems in SN and GN due to:
 - Improper processing methods
 - Method changes deviating from an original definition

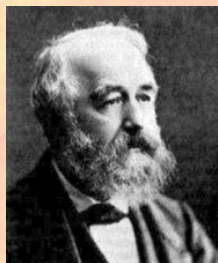
➡ **Processing methods have a bigger impact than random errors in the data**

- **Defects diagnosed in the SN recalibration may still influence irradiance reconstructions** (SATIRE, NRLTSI):
 - Trends in **RGO photographic group areas and counts** (*Balmaceda et al. 2009*)
 - **Imbedded semi-empirical models** based on the uncorrected Hoyt & Schatten Group Number series:
 - Cosmogenic isotopes and **open solar magnetic flux** (*Solanki et al. 2002, Usosking et al. 2005, Lockwood et al. 2014*)
 - **Magnetic flux transport** (*Wang, Lean & Sheeley 2005*)

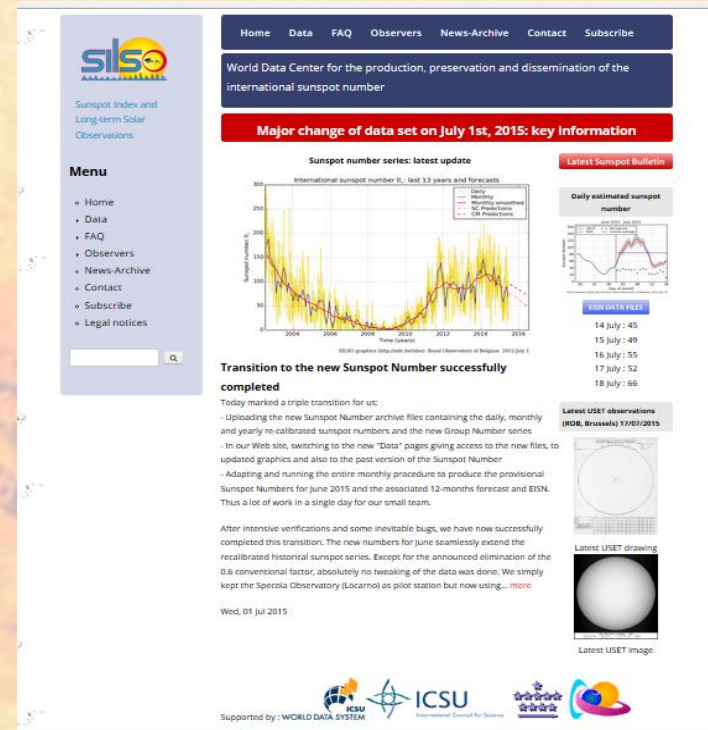
➡ **Using the new SN as direct input parameter is not sufficient**

Conclusions and next steps

- **SN Version 2.0 + new GN** released on the new SILSO Web site: **July 1st 2015**
- **New conventions:** $R_i \Rightarrow S_N$ symbol
 - Elimination of Zürich factor : $SN / 0.6$
New reference = **A. Wolfer (1893-1926)**



- **From a locked archive to a living data series:**
 - Open to future improvements (IAU supervision)
 - Archive of past versions
- Recent wave of interest for the past solar record
 - Next developments (Version 3!):
 - **Advanced methods for sparse data and time-variable uncertainties** (PCA, ARMA, multiscale, Bayesian approaches)
 - **Full SN reconstruction (1981 – 2015)**



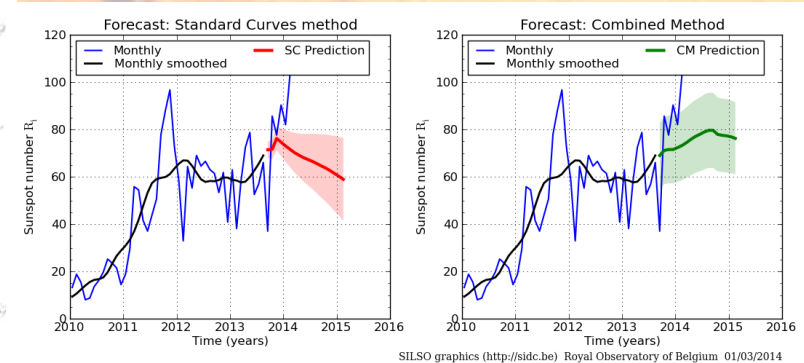
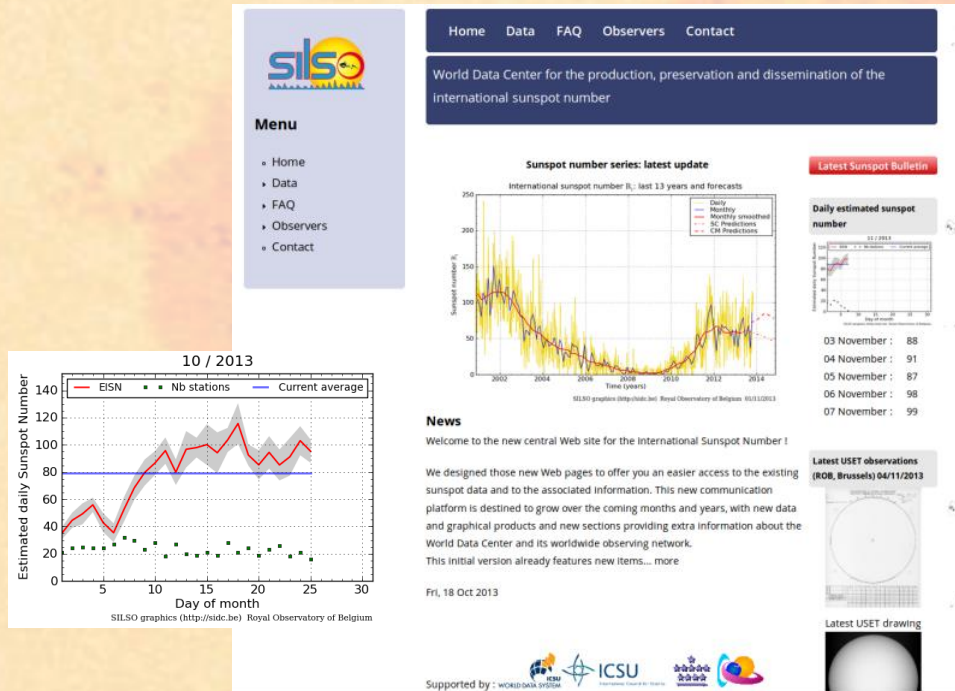
Stay tuned



World Data Center – SILSO

Sunspot Index and Long-term Solar Observations

<http://sidc.be/silso>



SN workshops: <http://ssnworkshop.wikia.com/wiki/Home>