The background of the slide is a photograph of the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) in a dark night sky. The aurora displays vibrant green and purple hues. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of evergreen trees are visible against the glowing sky.

# Solar Cycle 24 Prediction Panel Update

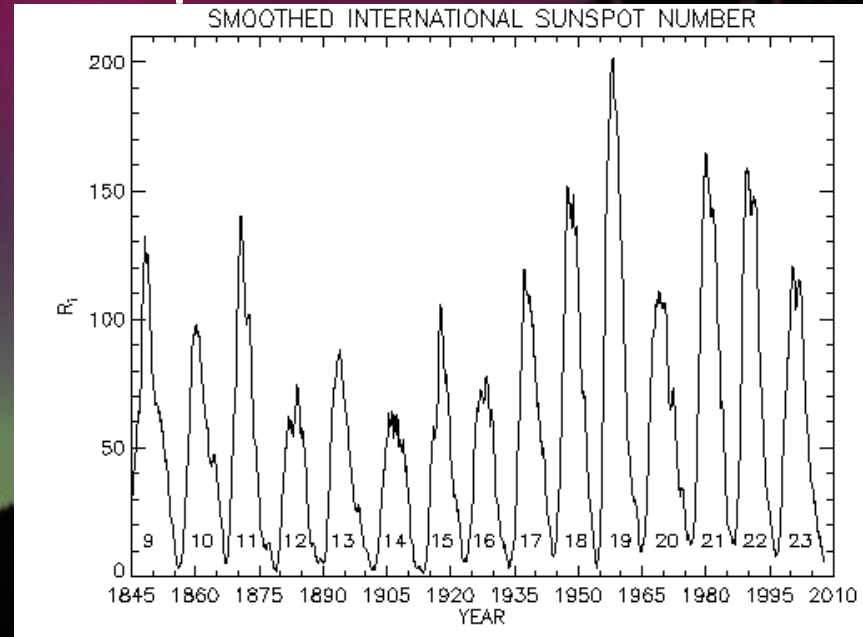
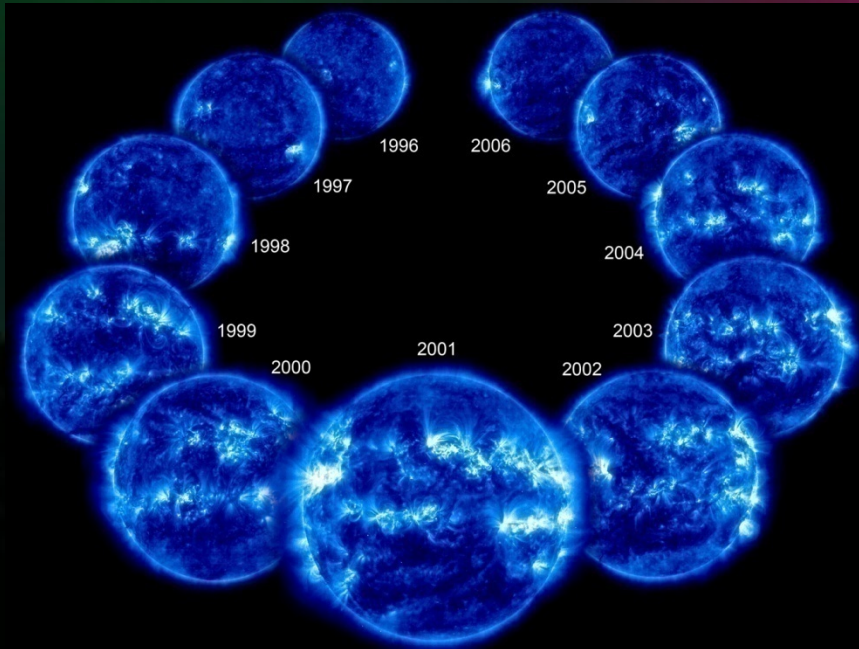
D.A. Biesecker

NOAA/NWS/SWPC

And the Cycle 24 Prediction Panel

# Outline

- The April 2007 Solar Cycle Prediction
  - Arguments for and against
- Where is the Sun now?
- What's the latest from the panel?



# The Background

- Charged with determining the official prediction for Solar Cycle 24 for NOAA, NASA, and the International Space Environment Service (ISES)
  - Time and intensity of solar cycle 24
    - Sunspot number
    - F10.7
- Panel chaired by NOAA, funded by NASA
  - Previous panels met in 1989 and 1996
- International membership
- The panel has 12 voting members
  - Only 11 voted on these predictions



# The Panel



Panelist	Affiliation	Panelist	Affiliation	Panelist	Affiliation
<b>D. Biesecker</b>	NOAA, Chair	<b>M. Dikpati</b>	NCAR	<b>K. Dowdy</b>	USAF
<b>D. Hathaway</b>	NASA	<b>T. Hoeksema</b>	Stanford U.	<b>E. Kihn</b>	NOAA
<b>H. Lundstedt</b>	Swedish Inst. of Space Sci.	<b>D. Pesnell</b>	NASA	<b>M. Rast</b>	U. Colorado
<b>L. Svalgaard</b>	ETK Inc.	<b>R. Thompson</b>	IPS Australia	<b>R. Van der Linden</b>	Royal Obs. Of Belgium
<b>J. Kunches</b>	NOAA, ex-officio	<b>O.C. St. Cyr</b>	NASA, ex-officio		

# Predicting Cycle 24

## The Third Official Prediction Panel

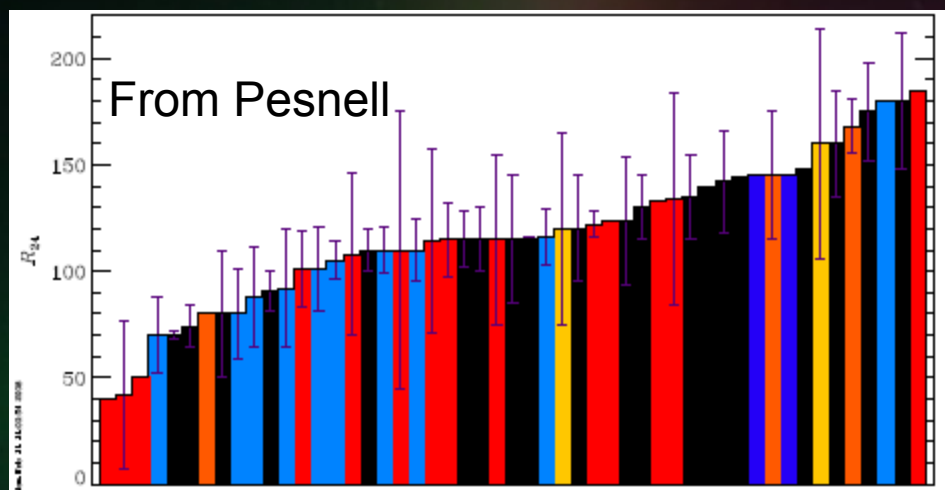


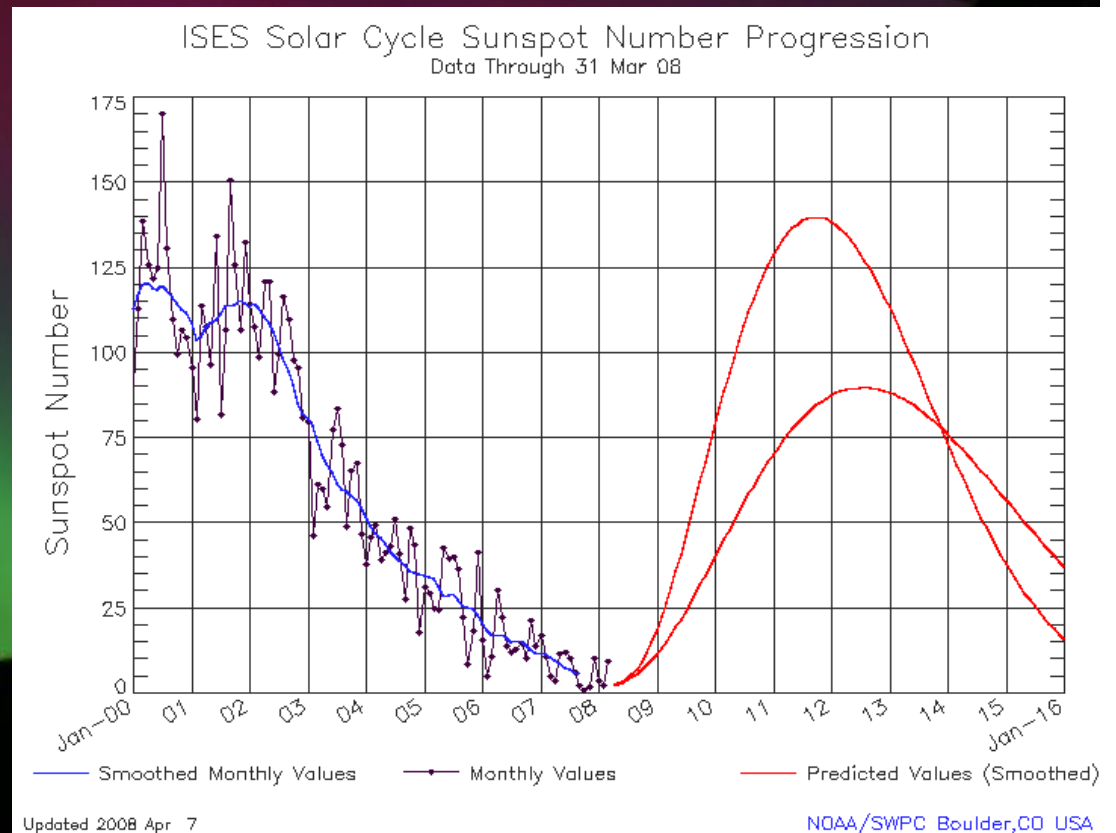
Table 2: Summary of Predictions for Solar Cycle 24

Category	Number	Average	Range
Combined	51	$118 \pm 34$	40–185
Climatology (C)	14	$107 \pm 40$	40–185
Recent Climatology (R)	2	$140 \pm 30$	120–160
Physics-based Models (B)	3	$131 \pm 45$	80–168
Spectral (S)	10	$105 \pm 30$	70–180
Neural Network (N)	2	145	145–145
Precursor (P)	20	$124 \pm 30$	70–180

- Climatology and Recent Climatology
- Spectral and Neural Network
- Precursor
- Physics Based

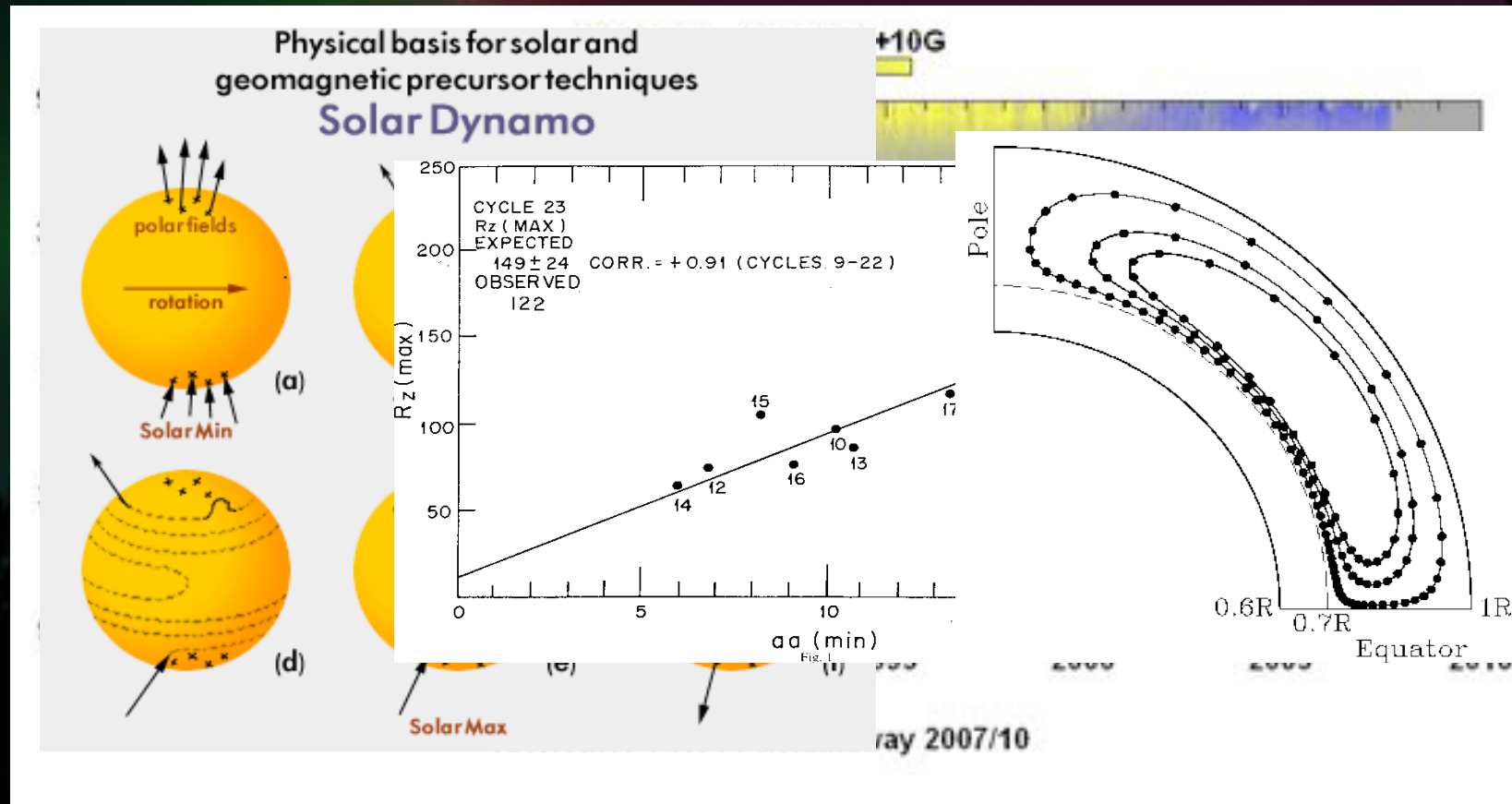
# April 2007 Panel Prediction

- Solar Minimum will be in March, 2008
- Cycle 24 will be small
  - $R_i = 90$
  - August, 2012or
- Cycle 24 will be large
  - $R_i = 140$
  - October, 2011
- The panel is split



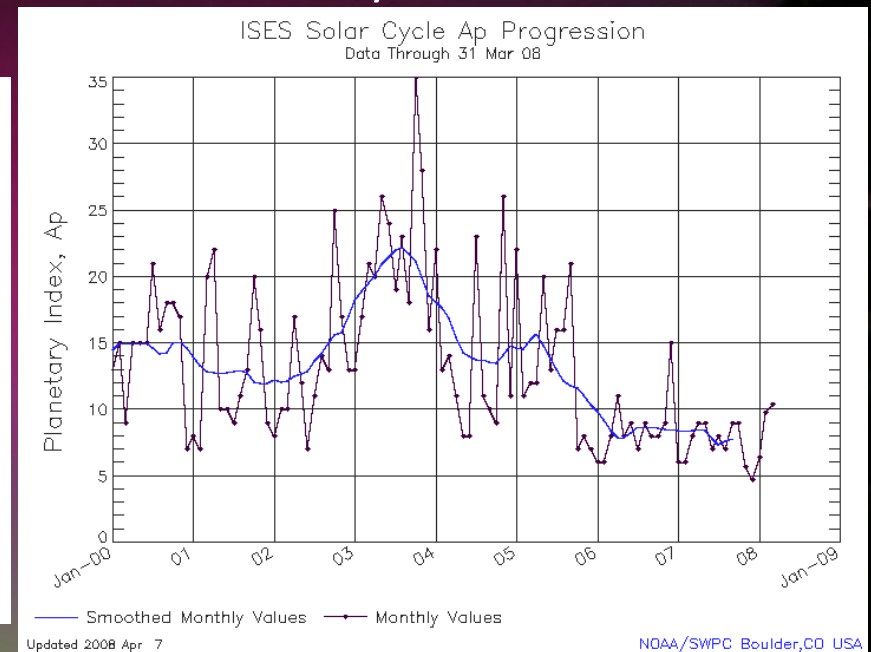
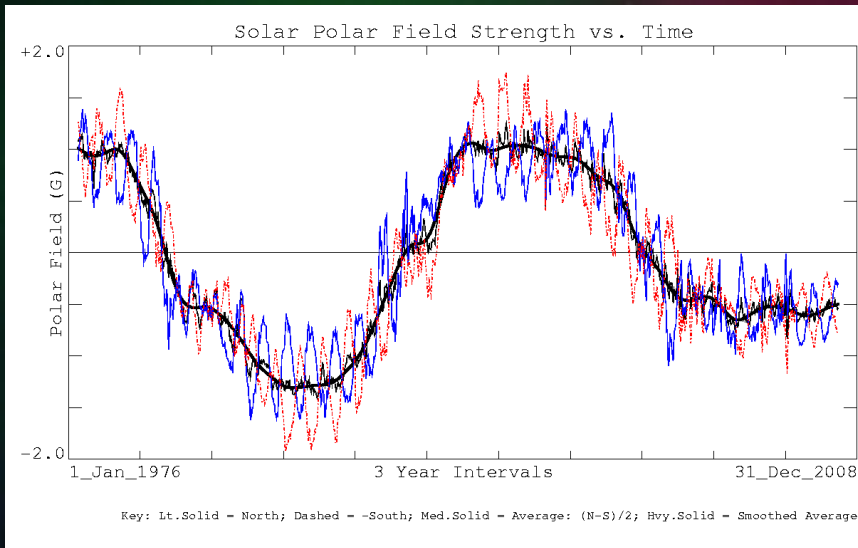
# Why the Split?

- The Sun recycles its magnetic fields in 1 solar cycle
- The Sun recycles its magnetic fields in 2-3 solar cycles



# What would change things?

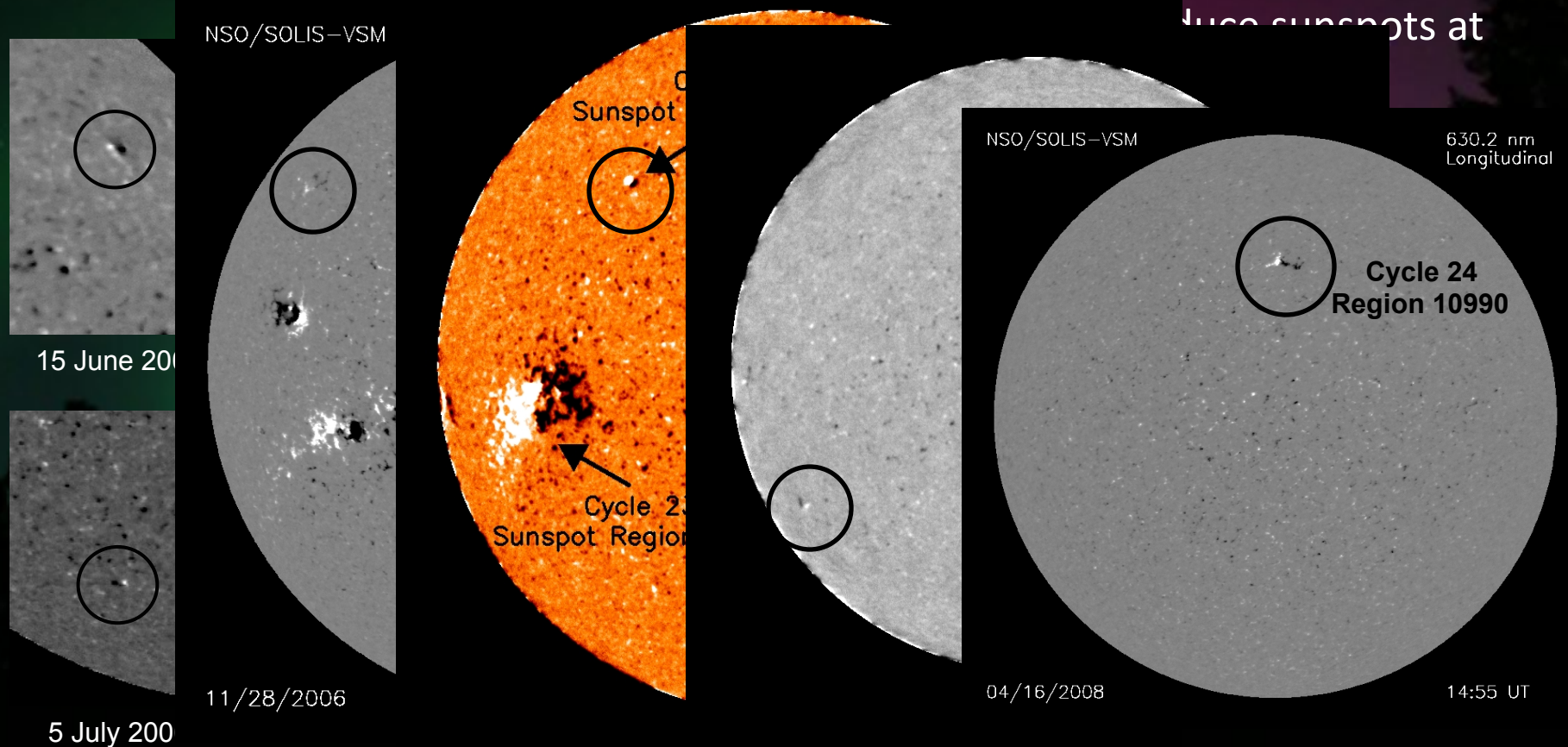
- Would small cycle proponents concede?
  - What they said one year ago
    - If the polar field strength increases → increased Cycle 24
    - If geomagnetic activity increases → increased Cycle 24





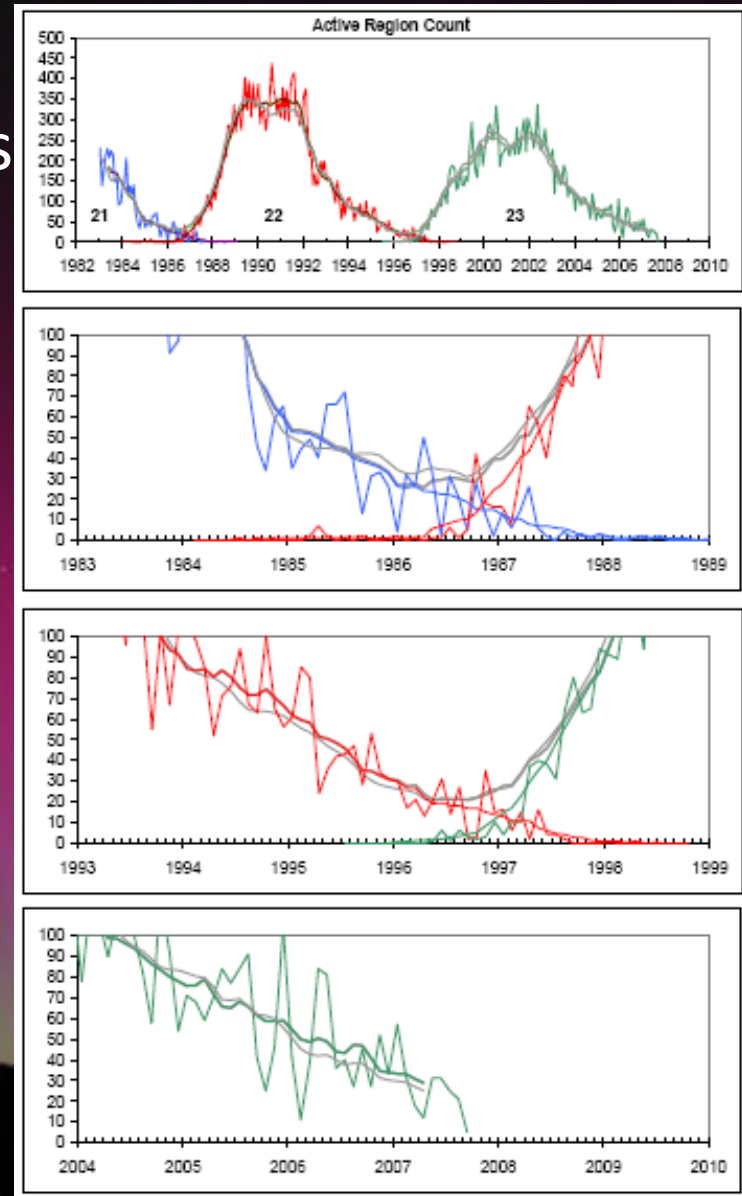
# What would change things?

- Would big cycle proponents concede?
  - What they said one year ago



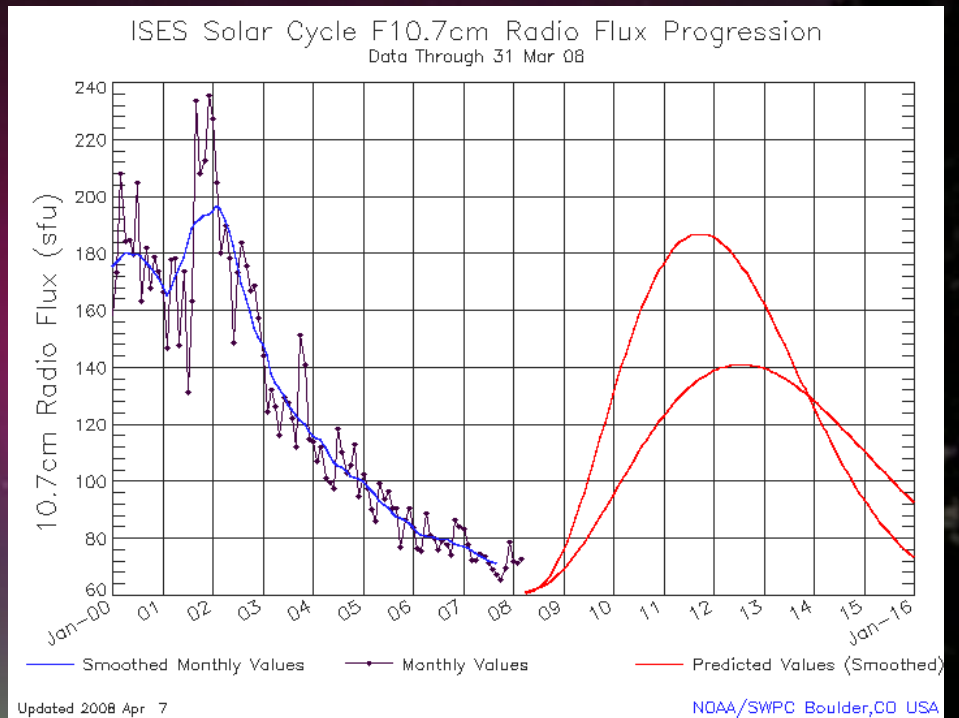
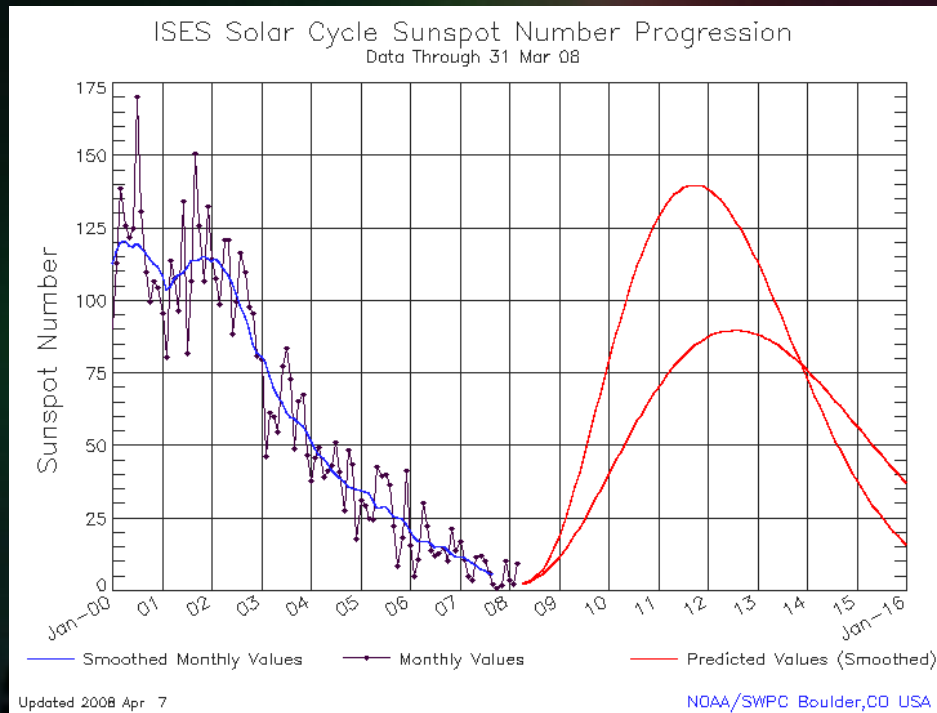
# What has the Sun done?

- We're seeing new cycle spots
  - Old Cycle and New cycle spots coexist
  - Old cycle at low latitudes
  - New cycle at high latitudes



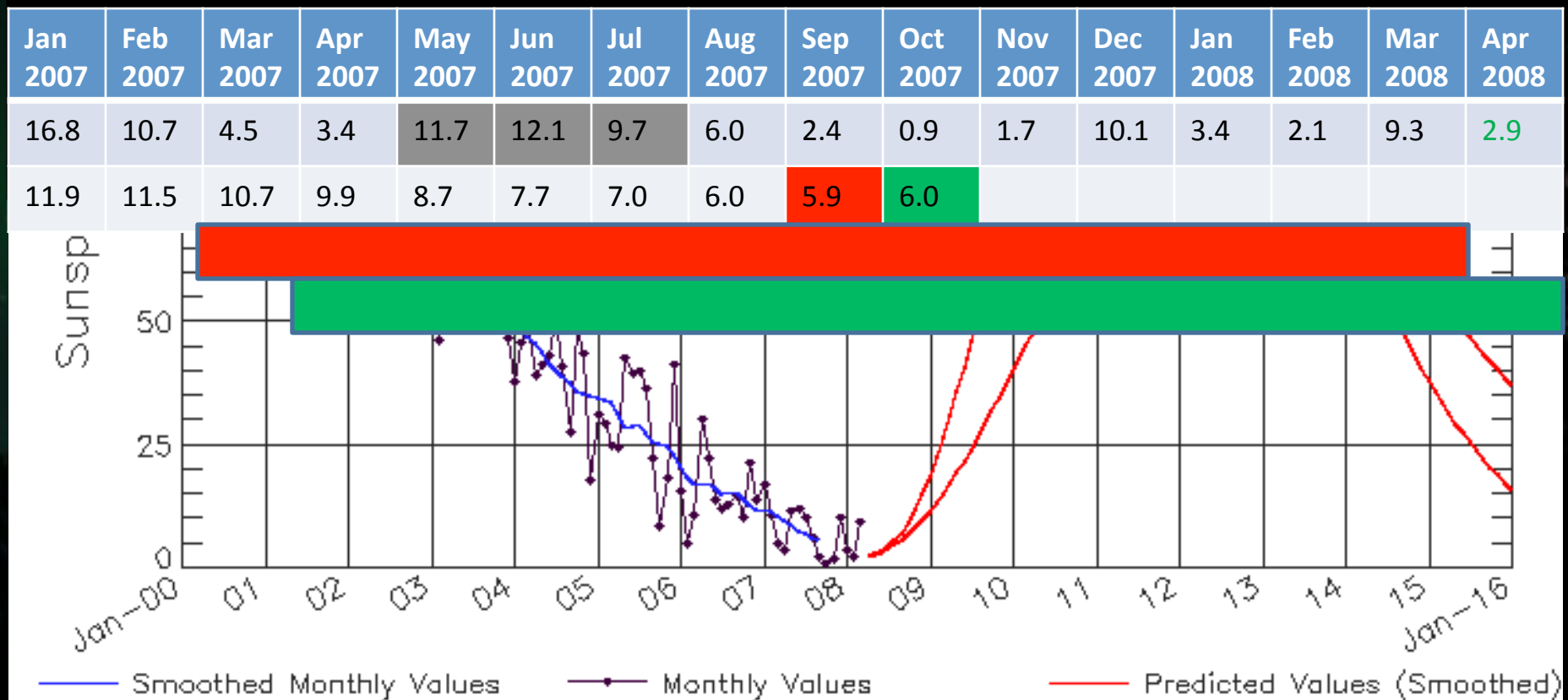
# What has the Sun done?

- Have we reached minimum yet?



# What will happen?

- Did the panel get it wrong? Was minimum in September 2007?
  - The panel error bar was 6 months, which allows Sep 07





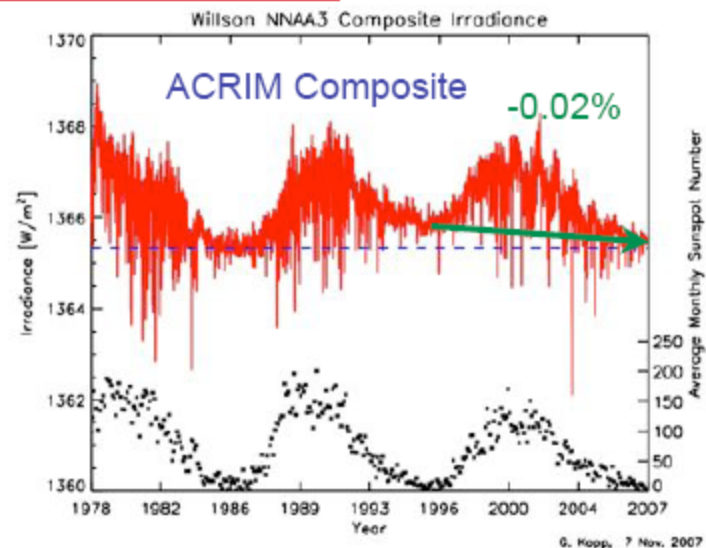
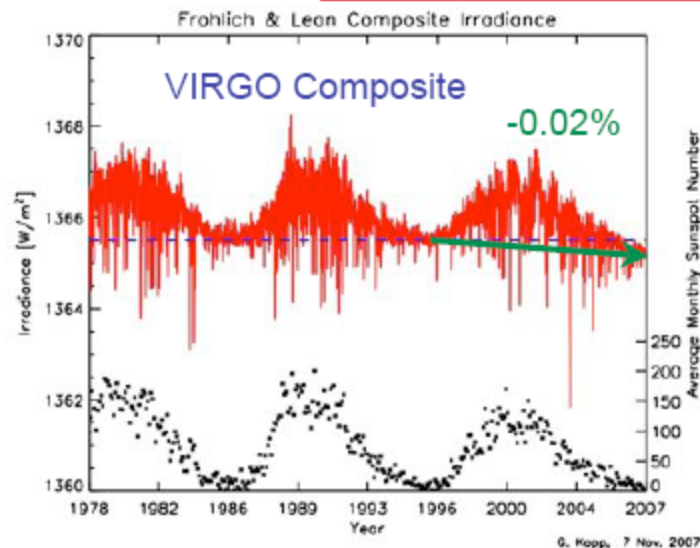
# T. Woods SORCE 2008

## TSI Recent Decline - Is Modern Maximum Over?

### ➤ Downward trend of the TSI by 0.02% from last cycle minimum

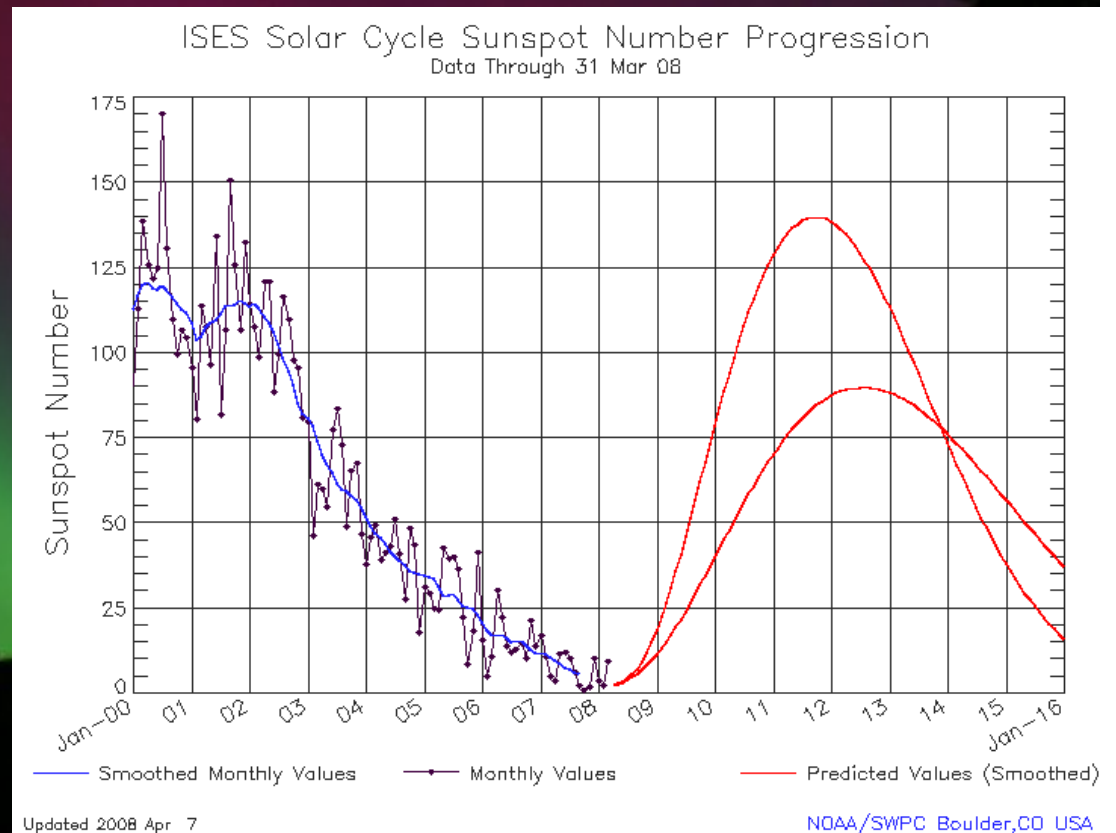
- SOHO VIRGO (single instrument) has been measuring TSI since 1996
  - SORCE TIM agrees well with VIRGO trend since SORCE launch in 2003
- ACRIM composite (multiple instruments) has same trend
- Lower TSI (if confirmed) implies a new natural cooling for climate change

Steven Dewitte's and Claus Fröhlich's talks (Tue AM)  
will provide more details about long-term TSI results



# Summary

- Solar Minimum will be in March, 2008
  - Re-affirmed by panel in March, 2008
- Cycle 24 will be small
  - $R_i = 90$
  - August, 2012or
- Cycle 24 will be large
  - $R_i = 140$
  - October, 2011
- The panel is still split



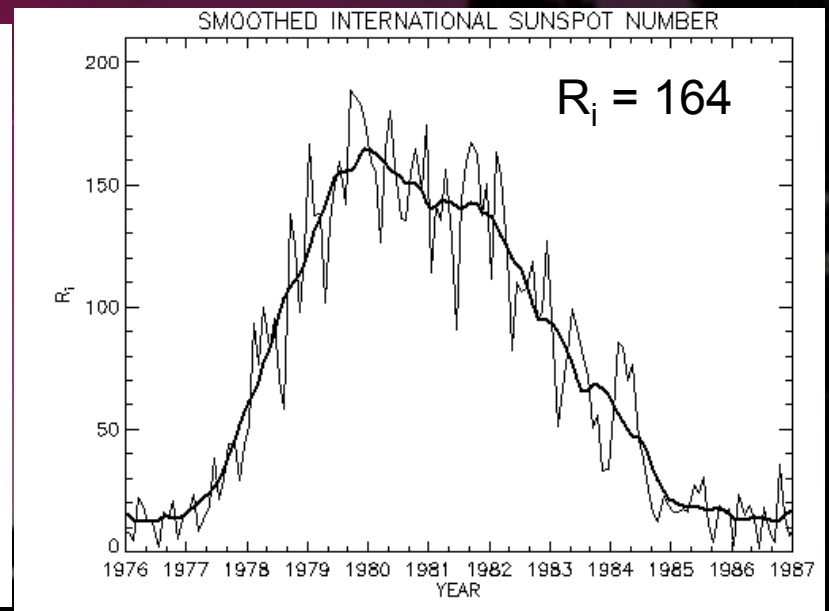
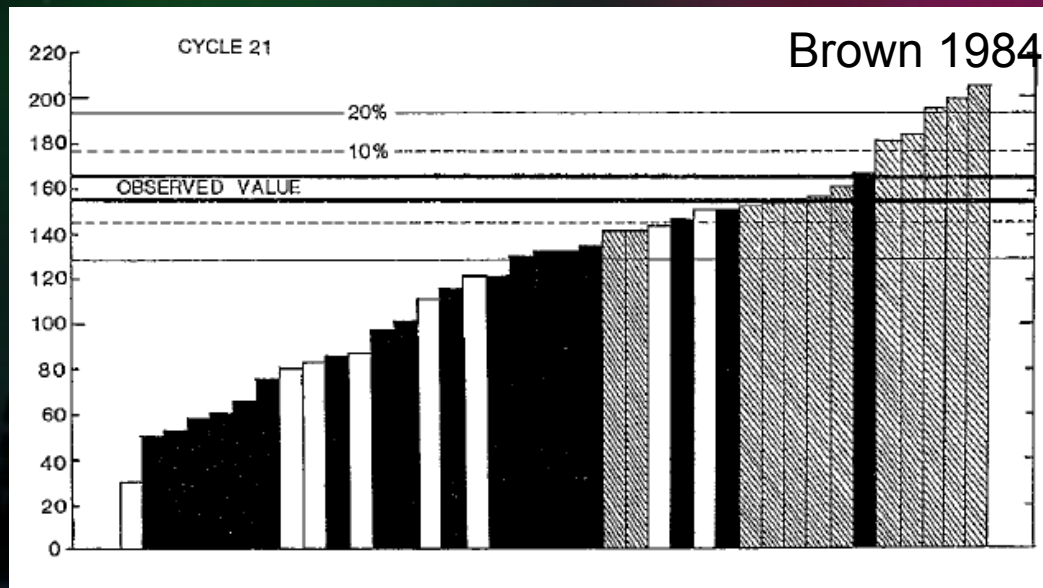
# Predicting Cycle 21

## □ 1979 Boulder, CO – STP Workshop

18 Statistical Predictions – solid bars

12 Precursor Predictions - shaded bars

8 Other methods - unfilled



# Predicting Cycle 22

## □ 1984 Meudon – STP Workshop

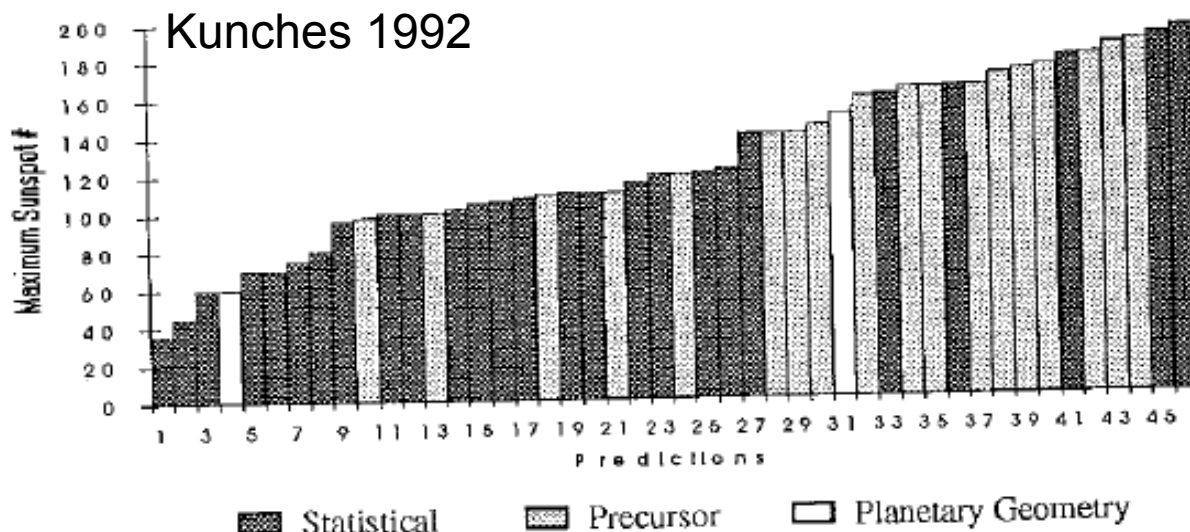
- “At the outset, it was agreed that there have not been any startling new developments in prediction techniques over the intervening five years.”

13 Statistical Methods

18 Precursor Methods

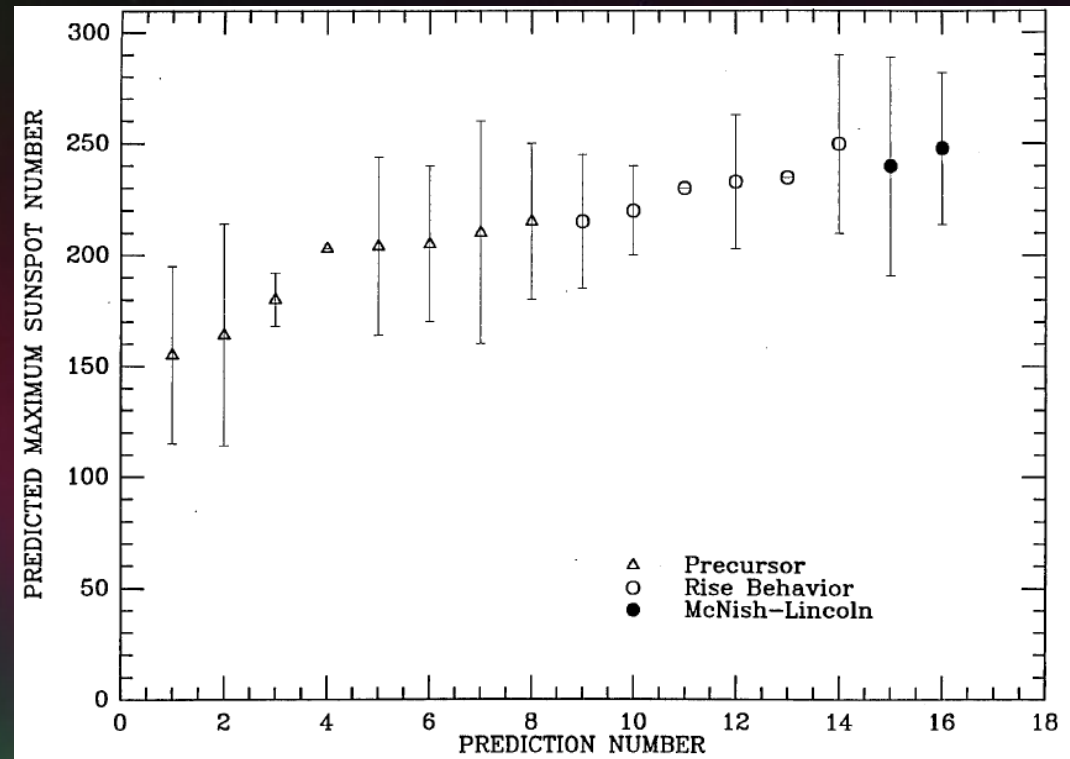
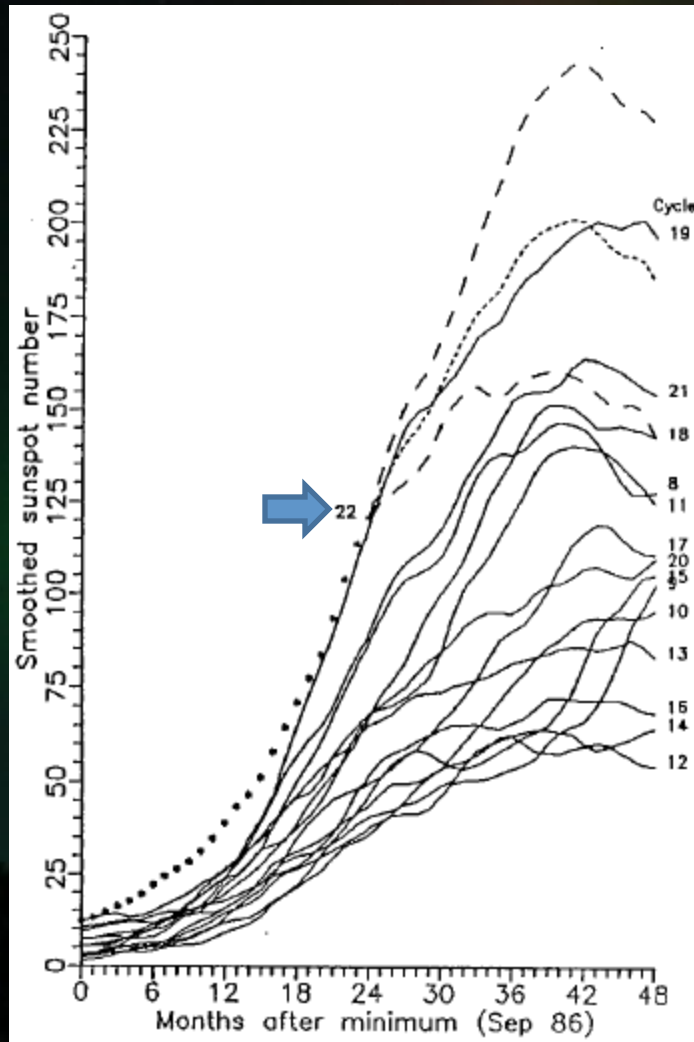
13 Spectral Methods

2 Planetary Influences





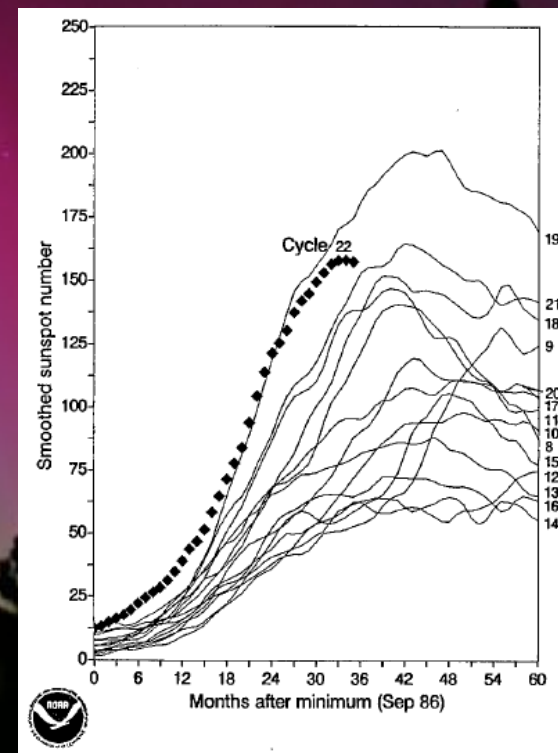
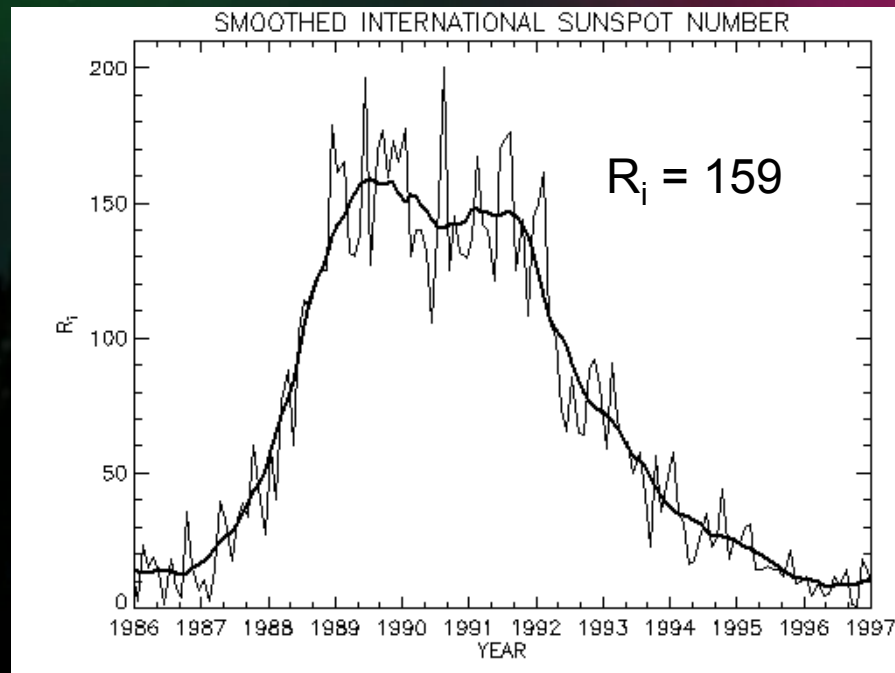
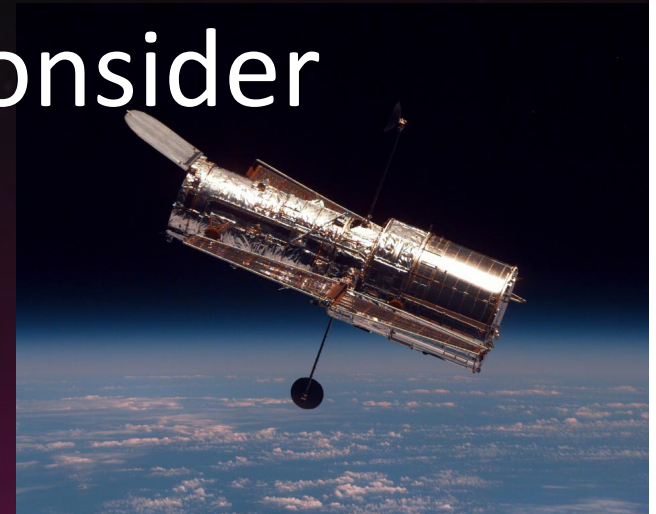
# The First 'Official' Prediction



- ❑ Consensus Estimate  $\approx 200$
- ❑ Clearly based on precursor methods and on the observed rise behavior of Cycle 22

# Oops, we better reconsider

- ❑ Withbroe and Chappell - redux
- ❑ Concern for HST re-entry prompted an April 1990 update to the 1989 official prediction
- ❑ Minority opinion: we are past maximum
- ❑ Consensus opinion: SSN  $\approx 170$

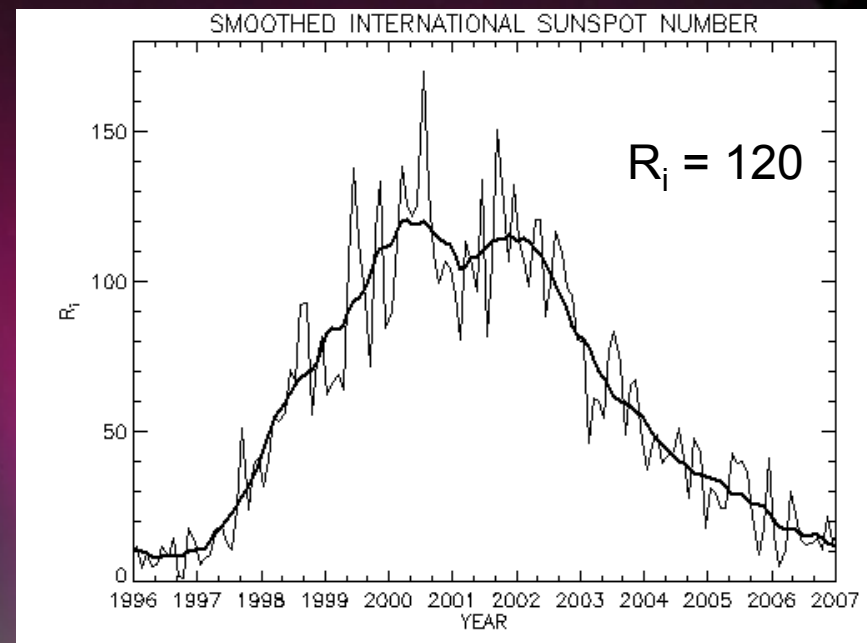


# Predicting Cycle 23

## The Second Official Prediction

- ❑ NOAA led panel (J.A. Joselyn) report issued 1997

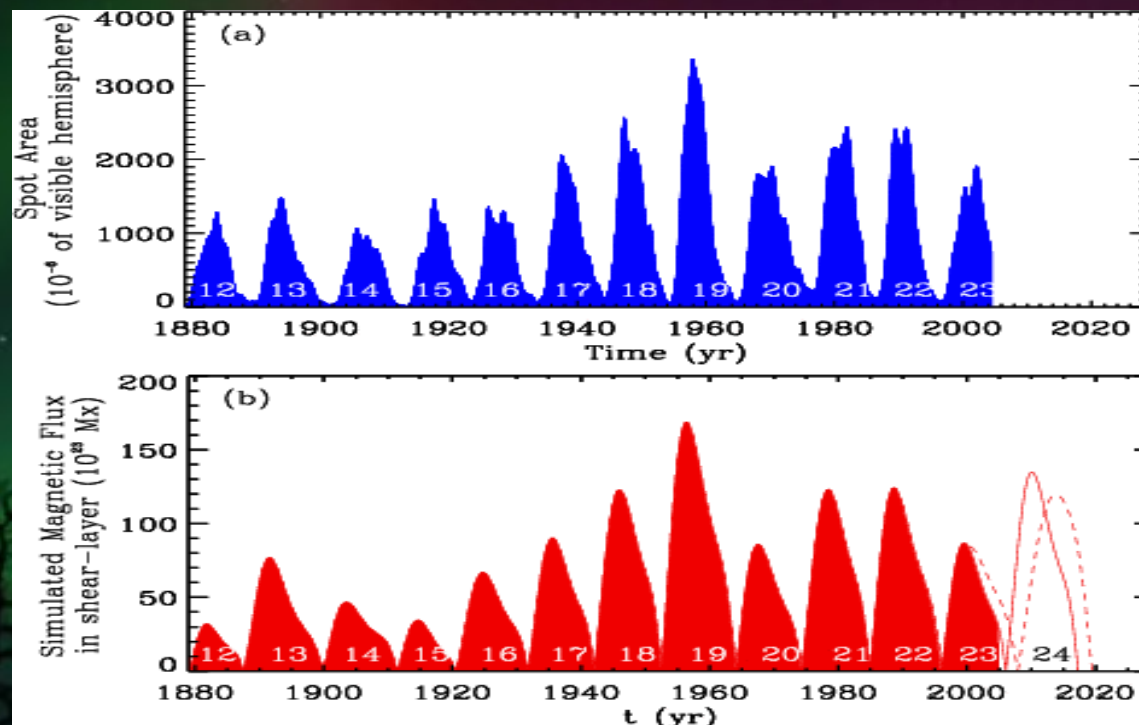
Technique	Prediction
Even/Odd Behavior	$200 \pm 35$
Precursor	$160 \pm 20$
Spectral	$155 \pm 25$
Recent Climatology	$155 \pm 30$
Neural Networks	$140 \pm 30$
Climatology	$115 \pm 40$
Consensus	$160 \pm 30$



The scientific community should be encouraged to develop a fundamental understanding of the solar cycle that would provide a physical – rather than empirical – basis for prediction methods.

# Flux Transport Dynamo

- Dikpati *et al* predict cycle 24 will be 30%-50% larger than cycle 23
- Slowing of meridional flow gives smaller prediction
- Smaller cycle begins later, peaks later



(Dikpati, de Toma & Gilman, GRL 2006 )



# Hathaway, Wilson and Reichman (1999)

**Prediction Method Errors (Prediction-Observed)**

Prediction Method	Cycle 19	Cycle 20	Cycle 21	Cycle 22	Cycle 23	RMS
Mean Cycle	-94.8	-9.1	-53.5	-48.6	-10.1	53.7
Secular Trend	-91.6	8.7	-36.2	-25.3	17.8	46.3
Gleissberg Cycle	-80.4	18.5	-51.6	-51.1	-9.6	49.4
Even-Odd	-59.3		-22.3		61.1	50.8
Amplitude-Period	-74.1	0.3	-61.2	-25.3	9.7	44.7
Maximum-Minimum	-83.9	21.6	-22.9	-15.0	1.8	40.6
Ohl's Method	-55.4	19.1	21.8	4.4	22.2	29.7
Feynman's Method	-42.8	9.6	26.9	3.6	41.1	29.5
Thompson's Method	-17.8	8.7	-26.5	-13.6	40.1	24.1

# D. Hathaway SORCE 2008

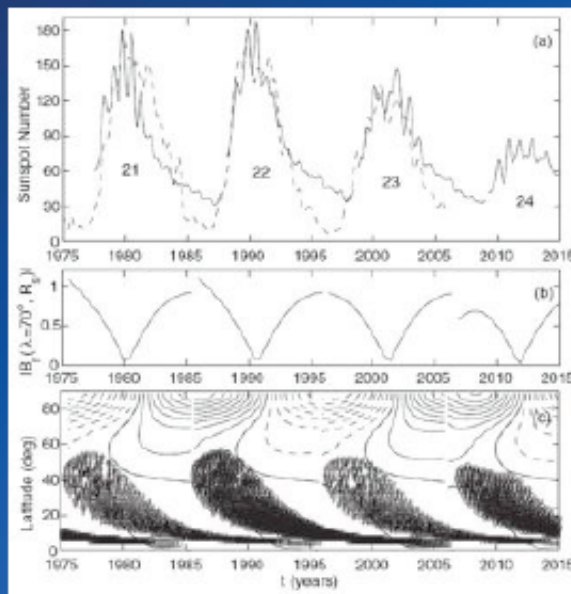
## Caveats

1. They used my data for sunspot areas – which was 20% high for cycle 20. Their prediction for cycle 20 fit the erroneous value and later cycles were also predicted accurately in spite of the error in the input data.
2. They kept the meridional flow speed constant. They allow it to change in cycle 23 and found a 10% change in the prediction. Similar variations in meridional flow speed should have occurred in the past.
3. A independent confirmation of the model is needed.

# D. Hathaway SORCE 2008

## The Second Dynamo Prediction

Choudhuri, Chatterjee, & Jiang (2007) ran a similar dynamo model but one more dominated by diffusion. In an effort to assimilate real data they change the strength of the poloidal field at cycle minimum to match the observed polar fields.



### Cycle 24 Prediction ~ 75



FIG. 1. A snapshot of streamlines of the poloidal field given by constant contours of  $A \sin \theta$  just after correcting by the DM value for the poloidal field at the minimum before cycle 24. The dashed lines correspond to  $r = 0.7R_\odot$  and  $r = 0.8R_\odot$ .