# Space Weather Highlights 11 May - 17 May 2009

SWO PRF 1759 19 May 2009

Solar activity was very low. No flares were observed. New-cycle polarity Region 1017 (N18, L=184, class/area Bxo/020 on 14 May) was numbered on 13 May. It was inactive and simply-structured during the period.

No proton events were observed at geosynchronous orbit.

The greater than 2 MeV electron flux at geosynchronous orbit was at normal levels during the period.

Geomagnetic field activity was at quiet levels at all latitudes during most of the period. However, activity briefly increased to active levels late on 14 May. ACE observations indicated the active period (14/1800 – 14/2100 UTC) was due to solar wind changes associated with a solar sector boundary crossing (SSBC). Solar wind changes included a period of sustained southward IMF Bz (minimum – 8 nT), increased IMF Bt (maximum +8 nT), and a modest increase in velocities (approximately 340 to 400 km/sec).

#### Space Weather Outlook 20 May – 15 June 2009

Solar activity is expected to be very low.

No proton events are expected at geosynchronous orbit.

The greater than 2 MeV electron flux at geosynchronous orbit is expected to be at normal flux levels.

Geomagnetic field activity is expected to be at quiet levels through 02 June. Activity is expected to increase to unsettled to active levels during 03 - 05 June with a chance for minor storm levels at high latitudes due to a recurrent coronal hole high-speed stream. Mostly quiet conditions are expected during 06 - 15 June.

**Notice:** On May 8, 2009 the Solar Cycle 24 Prediction Panel released a consensus decision on the prediction of the next solar cycle (Cycle 24). See http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/SolarCycle/ for more details.



Daily Solar Data

				Daily 50	m D	ııı						
	Radio	Sun	Sunspot	X-ray	_			Flares				
	Flux	spot	Area	Background	X	-ray F	lux		O	ptical		
Date	10.7 cm	No.	(10 <sup>-6</sup> hemi.)		С	M	X	S	1	2	3	4
11 May	72	0	0	< A1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 May	74	0	0	<a1.0< td=""><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></a1.0<>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 May	74	12	10	<a1.0< td=""><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></a1.0<>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 May	74	18	20	<a1.0< td=""><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></a1.0<>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 May	74	12	10	<a1.0< td=""><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></a1.0<>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 May	74	15	20	<a1.0< td=""><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></a1.0<>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 May	74	13	10	<a1.0< td=""><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></a1.0<>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-												

#### Daily Particle Data

	Pr	oton Fluence	Electron Fluence	
	(proto	ons/cm <sup>2</sup> -day-si	r)	(electrons/cm <sup>2</sup> -day-sr)
Date	>1 MeV	>10 MeV	>100 MeV	>.6 MeV >2MeV >4 MeV
11 May	4.9e + 05	1.9e + 04	4.2e+03	1.4e+07
12 May	6.3e + 05	2.0e+04	4.6e + 03	1.8e + 07
13 May	6.8e + 05	2.0e+04	4.5e+03	2.1e+07
14 May	7.0e + 05	1.9e + 04	4.3e+03	8.3e+06
15 May	7.4e + 05	2.0e+04	4.5e+03	4.0e + 05
16 May	8.3e + 05	2.0e+04	4.2e+03	5.2e+05
17 May	6.8e + 05	2.0e+04	4.4e+03	5.8e+05

Daily Geomagnetic Data

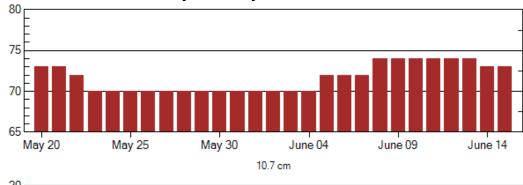
	M	liddle Latitude	High Latitude			<u>Estimated</u>
	F	redericksburg		College		Planetary
Date	A	K-indices	Α	K-indices	Α	K-indices
11 May	2	1-1-0-1-1-1-0	3	1-1-1-2-2-1-0-0	4	2-1-1-1-1-1
12 May	0	0-0-0-0-0-0-0	0	0-0-0-0-0-0-0	2	0-0-0-0-1-1-1
13 May	2	1-0-0-0-1-1-0-1	1	1-0-0-0-1-0-0-0	3	1-0-0-0-1-1-1-1
14 May	8	1-1-1-2-3-2-3-2	4	0-2-1-2-1-1-2-1	8	1-2-1-2-2-4-2
15 May	2	1-0-0-1-1-1-0-1	1	1-1-0-0-0-0-1	2	1-0-0-0-1-1-0-2
16 May	3	1-1-0-1-1-1-1	2	1-1-0-0-1-0-1-1	5	1-1-0-2-1-2-2
17 May	2	1-1-0-0-1-0-0-1	1	1-0-0-0-0-1-1	3	1-1-0-0-0-1-1-2

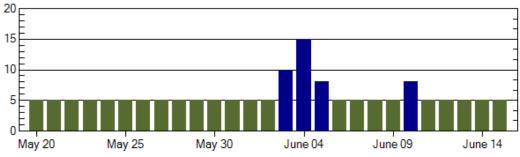
Alerts and Warnings Issued

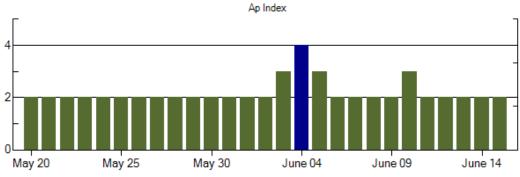
Date & Time of Issue	Type of Alert or Warning	Date & Time of Event UTC
14 May 1223	SUMMARY: Geomagnetic Sudden Impulse	14 May 1155



### Twenty-seven Day Outlook







Largest Dail	v Kn Index
Largest Dan	y repilitees

	Radio Flux	Planetary	Largest		Radio Flux	Planetary	Largest
Date	10.7 cm	A Index	Kp Index	Date	10.7 cm	A Index	Kp Index
20 May	74	5	2	03 Jun	70	10	3
21	73	5	2	04	70	15	4
22	73	5	2	05	72	8	3
23	72	5	2	06	72	5	2
24	72	5	2	07	72	5	2
25	71	5	2	08	74	5	2
26	71	5	2	09	74	5	2
27	70	5	2	10	74	8	3
28	70	5	2	11	74	5	2
29	70	5	2	12	74	5	2
30	70	5	2	13	74	5	2
31	70	5	2	14	73	5	2
01 Jun	70	5	2	15	73	5	2
02	70	5	2				



Energetic Events

	Time	Time		X-ray	Opt	ical Information	1	Peak	Sweep Freq		
Date		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Integ		Imp/	Location	Rgn	Radio Flux	Intensity			
	Begin M	ax N	Max	Class Flux	Brtns	Lat CMD	#	245 2695	II IV		

### **No Events Observed**

Flare List

				Optical	
	Time	X-ray	Imp/	Location	Rgn
Date	Begin Max End	Class.	Brtns	Lat CMD	
11 May	No Flares Observed				
12 May	No Flares Observed				
13 May	No Flares Observed				
14 May	No Flares Observed				
15 May	No Flares Observed				
16 May	No Flares Observed				
17 May	No Flares Observed				

Region Summary

Location	Sun	Sunspot Characteristics				Flares							
Helio	Area Ext	ent Spot	Spot	Mag		X-ra	y			Opti	cal		
Date ( ° Lat ° CMD) Lon	(10 <sup>-6</sup> hemi) (heli	o) Class	Count	Class	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	
Region 10	17												
13 May N18E27 190	0010	6 BXO	002	В									
14 May N18E17 186	0020	7 BXO	008	В									
15 May N18E06 184	0010	1 AXX	002	A									
16 May N18W09 186	0020	3 BXO	005	В									
17 May N18W21 185	0010	3 BXO	003	В									
					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Still on Disk.

Absolute heliographic longitude: 184



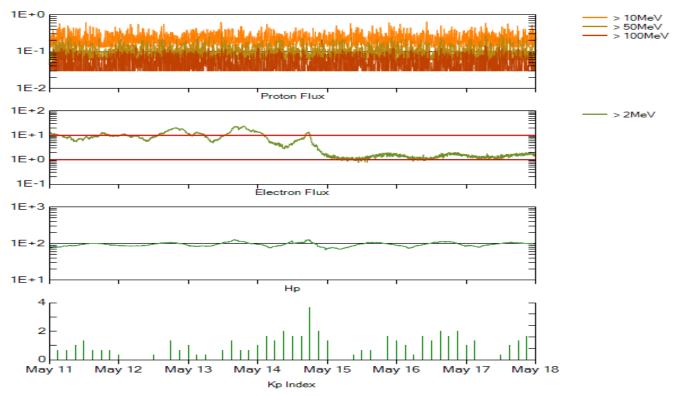
Recent Solar Indices (preliminary) Of the observed monthly mean values

	Sunspot Numbers Radio Flux Geomagnetic												
	01 1	_							-				
	Observed			Smooth		*Penticton		Planetary					
Month	SEC	RI	RI/SEC	SEC	RI	10.7 cm	Value	<u>Ap</u>	Value				
					007								
May	19.4	11.7	0.60	14.2	8.7	74.5	74.2	9	8.4				
June	20.0	12.0	0.60	12.8	7.7	73.7	73.2	7	7.8				
July	15.6	10.0	0.64	11.6	7.0	71.6	72.5	8	7.4				
August	9.9	6.2	0.63	10.2	6.1	69.2	71.8	7	7.6				
Septembe	r 4.8	2.4	0.50	9.9	5.9	67.1	71.5	9	7.8				
•													
October	1.3	0.9	0.70	10.0	6.1	65.5	71.5	9	7.9				
November	r 2.5	1.7	0.68	9.4	5.7	69.7	71.1	5	7.8				
December	: 16.2	10.1	0.62	8.1	5.0	78.6	70.5	4	7.8				
				2	008								
January	5.1	3.4	0.67	6.9	4.2	72.1	70.0	6	7.7				
February	3.8	2.1	0.55	5.9	3.6	71.2	69.6	9	7.6				
March	15.9	9.3	0.58	5.3	3.3	72.9	69.5	10	7.4				
April	4.9	2.9	0.59	5.3	3.3	70.3	69.6	9	7.1				
May	5.7	2.9	0.51	5.7	3.5	68.4	69.7	6	6.9				
June	4.2	3.1	0.74	5.2	3.2	65.9	69.2	7	6.8				
July	1.0	0.5	0.50	4.5	2.7	65.8	68.8	6	6.6				
August	0.0	0.5	**	4.4	2.6	66.4	68.6	5	6.2				
Septembe		1.1	0.73	3.7	2.2	67.1	68.4	5	5.8				
Septemoe	1 1.5	1.1	0.75	3.7	2.2	07.1	00.1	J	2.0				
October	5.2	2.9	0.56	2.9	1.8	68.3	68.2	6	5.4				
November		4.1	0.60	2.7	1.0	68.6	00.2	3	· · ·				
December		0.8	0.62			69.2		2					
December	1.3	0.0	0.02			07.2		2					
				2	009								
January	2.8	1.5	0.54	4	UUJ	69.8		3					
February	2.5	1.3	0.56			70.0		4					
March	0.7	0.7	1.00			69.2		4					
Maicii	0.7	0.7	1.00			07.4		4					
A pril	1.2	1.2	1.00			60.7		1					
April	1.2	1.2	1.00			69.7		4					

**NOTE:** All smoothed and monthly values are preliminary estimates. Cycle 23 started in May 1996 with an RI=8.0. Cycle 23 maximum was April 2000 with an RI=120.8.

<sup>\*\*</sup>SWPC sunspot number was less than RI value, so a ratio could not be computed.





Weekly Geosynchronous Satellite Environment Summary Week Beginning 11May 2009

## GOES-11 designated Primary Electron Satellite and GOES-10 Secondary: December 1, 2008 the GOES-12 Electron sensor began experiencing periods of noise and sensor is unreliable.

Protons plot contains the five-minute averaged integral proton flux (protons/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec -sr) as measured by GOES-11 (W135) for each of three energy thresholds: greater than 10, 50, and 100 MeV.

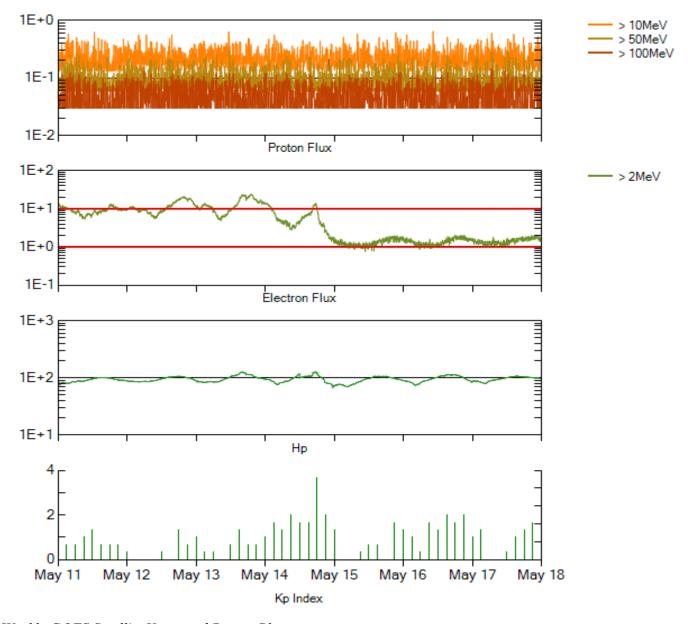
Electrons plot contains the five-minute averaged integral electron flux (electrons/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec -sr) with energies greater than 2 MeV at GOES-11 (W135).

Hp plot contains the five minute averaged magnetic field H - component in nanoteslas (nT) as measured by GOES-11. The H component is parallel to the spin axis of the satellite, which is nearly parallel to the Earth's rotation axis.

Kp plot contains the estimated planetary 3-hour K-index (derived by the Air Force Weather Agency) in real time from magnetometers at Meanook, Canada; Sitka, AK; Glenlea, Canada; St. Johns, Canada; Ottawa, Canada; Newport, WA; Fredericksburg, VA; Boulder, CO; Fresno, CA and Hartland, UK. These data are made available through cooperation from the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), British Geological Survey (BGS) and the US Geological Survey. These may differ from the final Kp values derived from a more extensive network of magnetometers.

The data included here are those now available in real time at the SWPC and are incomplete in that they do not include the full set of parameters and energy ranges known to cause satellite operating anomalies. The proton and electron fluxes and Kp are "global" parameters that are applicable to a first order approximation over large areas. H parallel is subject to more localized phenomena and the measurements generally are applicable to within a few degrees of longitude of the measuring satellite.





Weekly GOES Satellite X-ray and Proton Plots

X-ray plot contains five-minute averaged x-ray flux (watts/ $m^2$ ) as measured by GOES 10 (W060) and GOES 11 (W135) in two wavelength bands, .05 - .4 and .1 - .8 nm. The letters A, B, C, M and X refer to x-ray event levels for the .1 - .8 nm band.

Proton plot contains the five-minute averaged integral proton flux (protons/cm<sup>2</sup> –sec-sr) as measured by GOES-11 (W135) for each of the energy thresholds: >1, >10, >30 and >100 MeV. P10 event threshold is 10 pfu (protons/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec-sr) at greater than 10 MeV.

