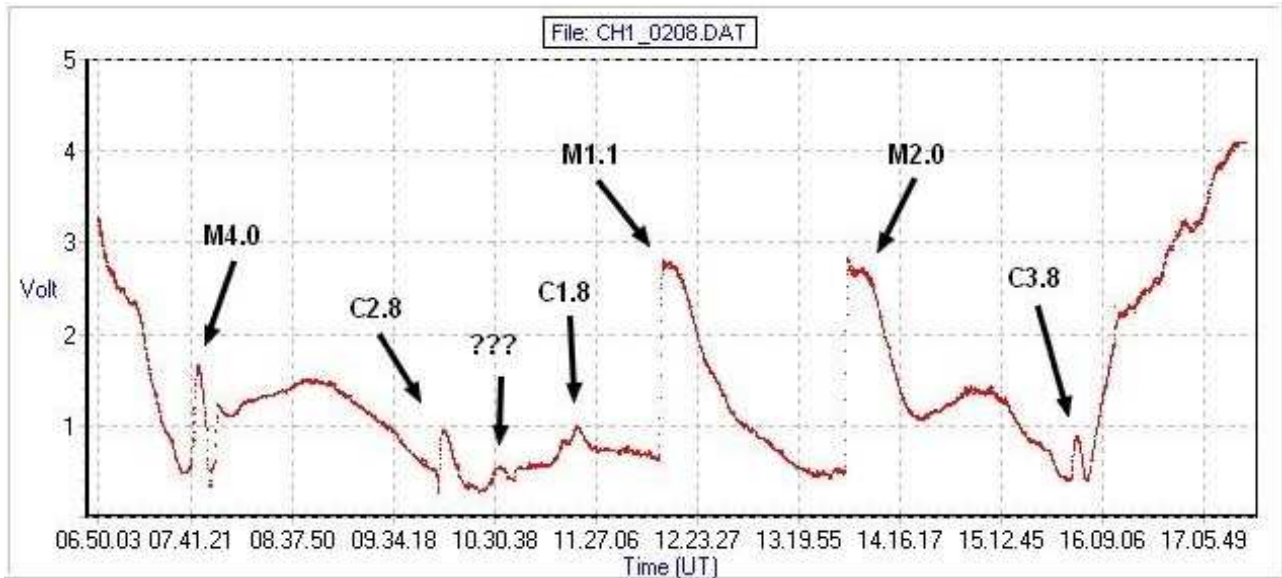


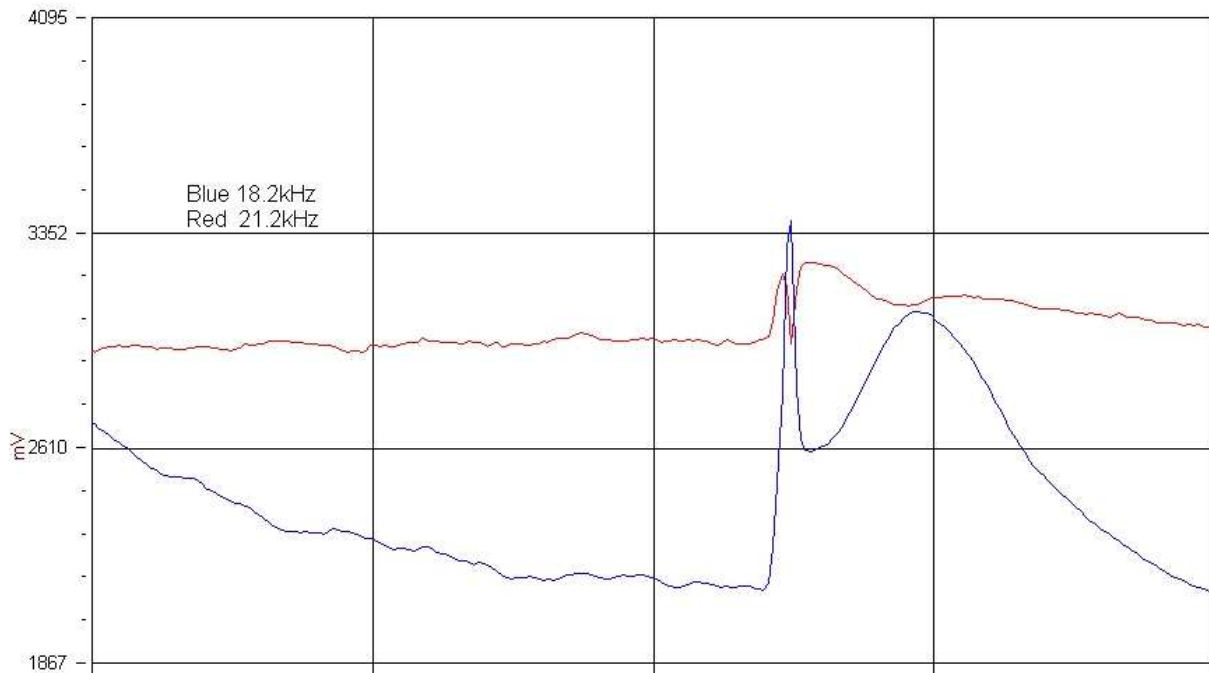




February was the first month in 3 years without a spotless day on the sun, and provided a good supply of flares and SIDs. Members recorded 4 M-class flares together with 14 C-class and 4 B-class events. February 8<sup>th</sup>. produced 8 of these, and is nicely summarised in the chart by Roberto Battaiola:-



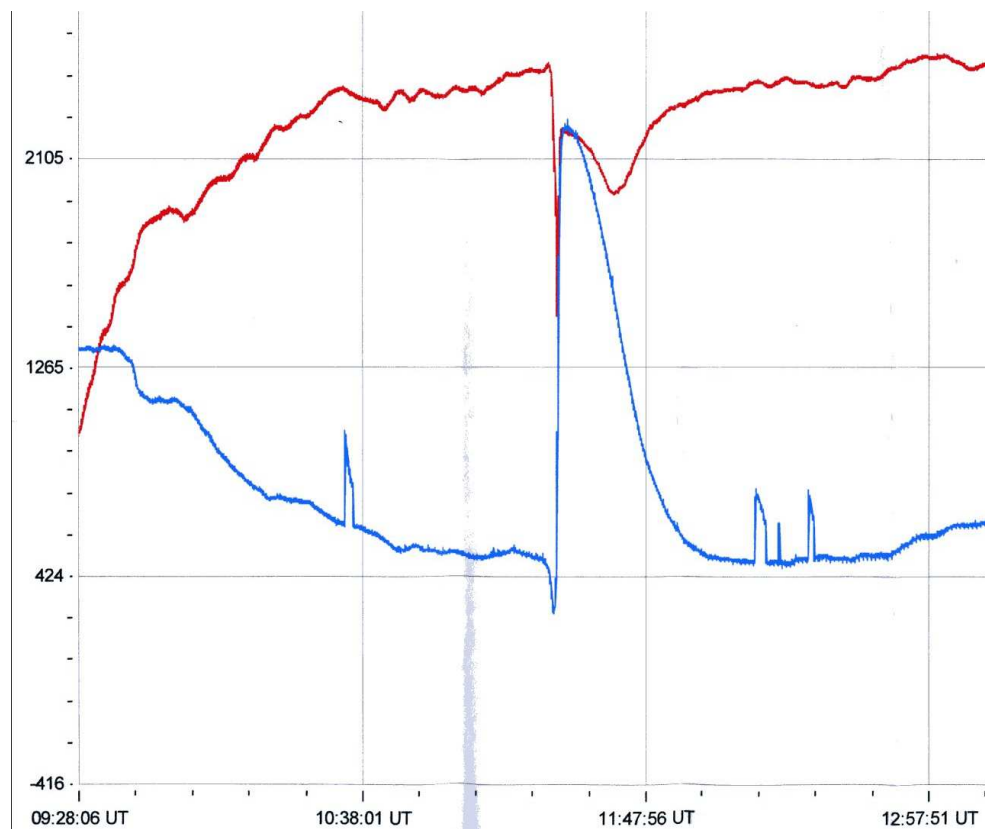
The largest event of the month was the M8.3 on the 12<sup>th</sup>. This chart by Martyn Kinder shows differing responses at two frequencies:-



The responses are in antiphase, which helps in timing the event.

Several members have asked recently about a suitable reporting format. I am quite happy to accept data as text or as an xls file, listing the start, peak and end times of each event. Timings need only be to the nearest minute, as often the exact time is difficult to determine. Also include the frequency used. I compare timings with the GOES data to determine the flare classification, and automatically add the importance figure. Any other comments are always welcome, including suggestions for improving this summary. My current format includes a single frequency per observer, but as several observers are now using software receivers their reports cover 4 or 5!

I had been led to believe that 37.5kHz was too high a frequency to record SIDs. However, Colin Clements has recently started monitoring the signal from Keflavik in Iceland at this frequency. Here is his recording for the M8.3 flare on the 12<sup>th</sup>:–



Red is 23.4kHz, blue is 37.5kHz. The response is good and exceeds that from Germany, thus proving my assumption wrong. The path to the north west should provide a little extra coverage before sunset.

# VLF flare activity 2005/10.

