

BAA Radio Astronomy Group.

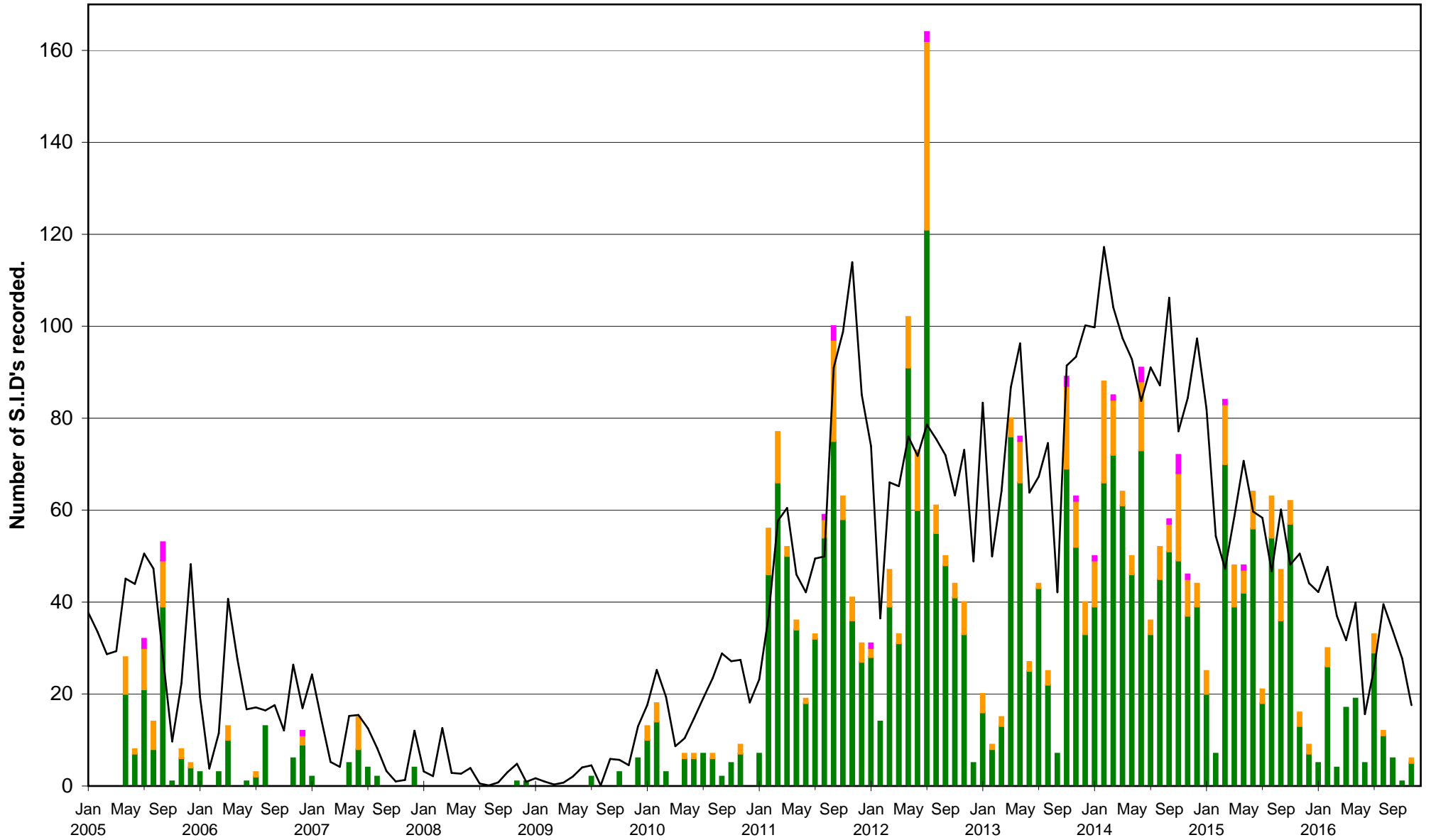
2016 NOVEMBER

DAY	Xray class	Observers	John Cook (22.1kHz)	Roberto Battaiola (21.75kHz)	Paul Hyde (22.1kHz)	Mark Edwards (24.0kHz)	Colin Clements (23.4kHz/22.1kHz)
			Tuned radio frequency receiver, 0.58m frame aerial.	Modified AAVSO receiver.	Spectrum Lab / PC 1.5m frame aerial.	Spectrum Lab / PC 2m loop aerial.	AAVSO receiver, 0.76m screened loop aerial.
			START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)
28	C1.4	1	08:00 08:08 08:19 1				
29	C7.5	1	07:09 07:17 07:24 1-				
29	C2.6	5	12:08 12:12 12:28 1	12:07 12:14 12:16 1-	12:08 12:14 12:54 2+	12:09 12:12 ? -	12:10 12:17 12:19 1-
29	?	1				12:17 12:22 12:30 1-	
29	<b>M1.0</b>	1			17:22 17:26 ? -		
30	C1.0	1			15:06 15:08 15:16 1-		
30	C2.3	2			15:24 15:26 15:38 1-	15:25 15:26 15:30 1-	

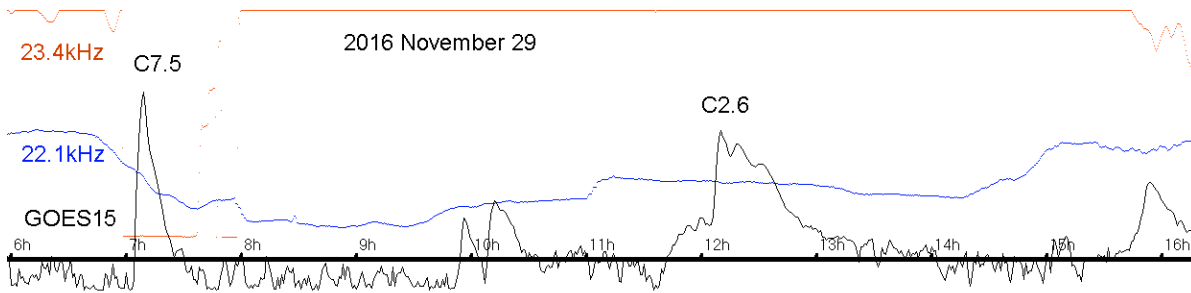
DAY	Xray class	Observers	Steve Parkinson (Various)	John Wardle (19.6/23.4kHz)	Phil Rourke (23.4kHz)	Jim Barber	John Elliott (18.3kHz)
			Tuned radio frequency receiver, frame aeriels.	PC soundcard, 0.7m frame aerial.	Spectrum Lab, 0.6m frame aerial.	Spectrum Lab, 0.6m frame aerial.	Tuned radio frequency receiver, 0.5m frame aerial.
			START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)	START PEAK END (UT)
28	C1.4						
29	C7.5						
29	C2.6						
29	?						
29	<b>M1.0</b>						
30	C1.0						
30	C2.3						

### VLF flare activity 2005/16.

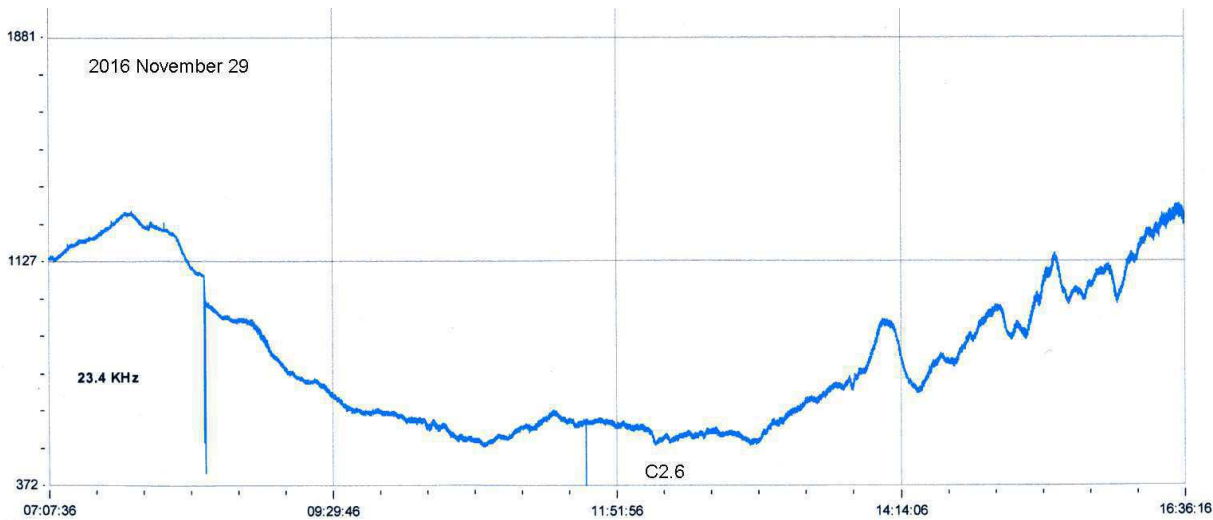
C M X — Relative sunspot number



GOES15 data shows that the background X-ray flux remained at A8 to B1 levels from the start of November right up until the 28<sup>th</sup> when active region AR12615 began flaring. A number of its flares were during the night and so not recorded as SIDs. This included the most energetic in the GOES data, an M1.2 flare at 23:38UT on the 29<sup>th</sup>. We did capture the earlier M1.0 flare though, recorded by Paul Hyde on the 24kHz trans-Atlantic path. I was quite surprised to find SIDs from smaller early morning flares on the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>. Unfortunately the 23.4kHz signal was taking its usual morning break at the time, but they are just visible at 22.1kHz.

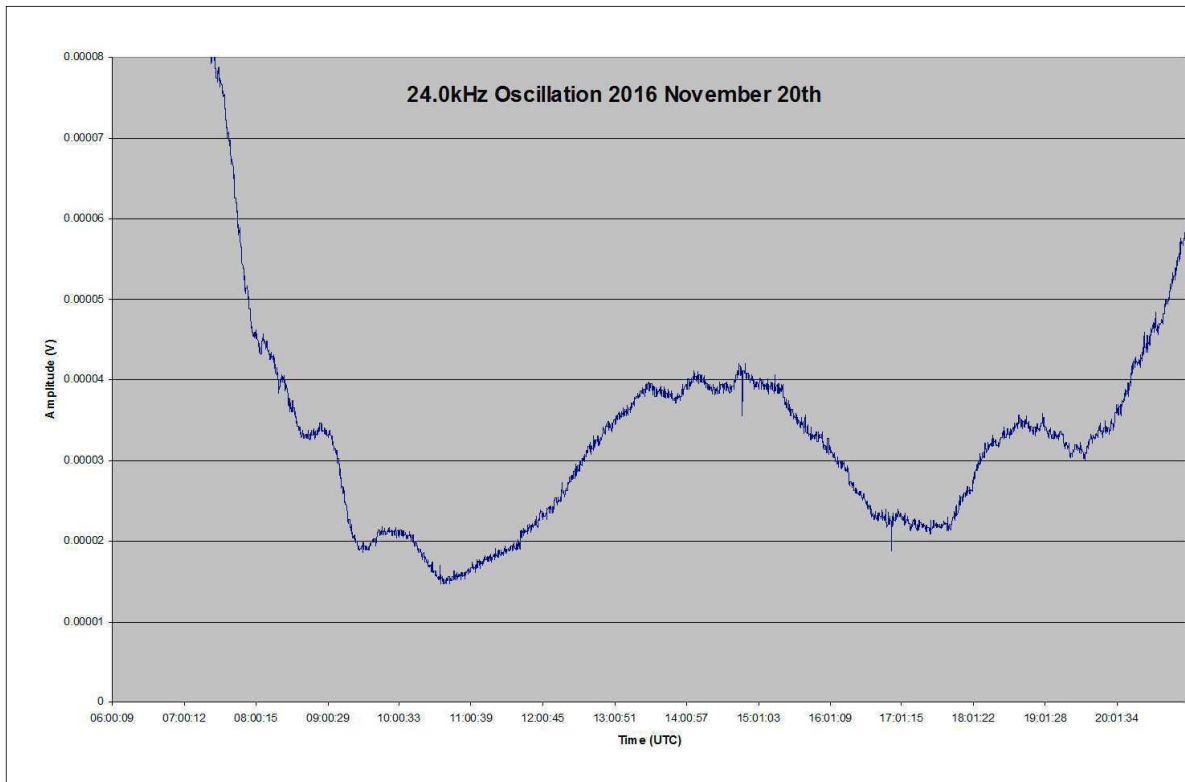


This is my recording from the 29<sup>th</sup>, showing a distinct dip in the sunrise curve at 22.1kHz matching the C7.5 flare. The later C2.6 flare has left a very small SID, despite being much better timed near midday. The 23.4kHz signal has saturated the receiver, and so shows no details. Colin Clements had a better response at 23.4kHz, shown below, although the SID is well disguised by the general noise on the signal.



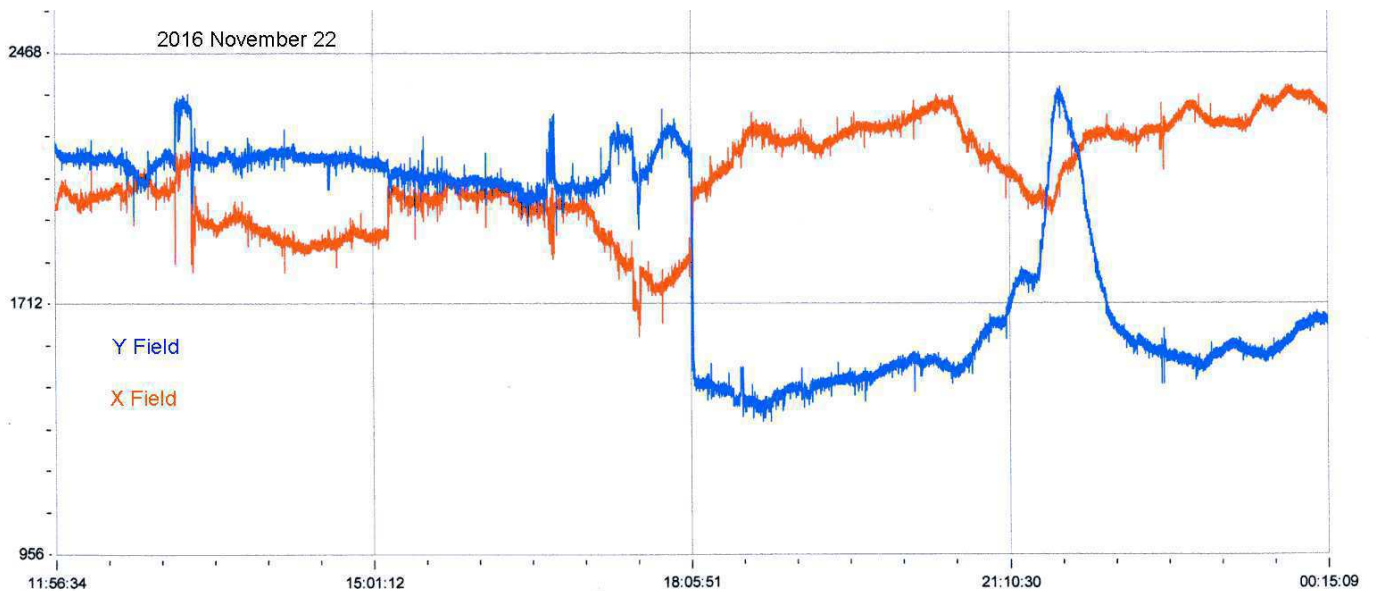
I have found signal levels in general to be very variable this month, with no obvious X-ray source. A gentle rise at 11UT on the 22.1kHz signal can be seen in my recording from the 29<sup>th</sup>. Similar effects have been seen on several occasions, while the 23.4kHz signal level has been consistently high. Colin noted some mild oscillations particularly on the 21<sup>st</sup> on both 22.1 and 23.4kHz. Steve Parkinson noted an unusual shape to the diurnal curves at 19.6 and 22.1kHz on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>.

Mark Edwards recorded slow oscillations at 24kHz between 13:15 and 15:00UT on the 20<sup>th</sup>, period about 30 minutes. There is nothing in either the X-ray or magnetic data over this period, and while the more local signals have suffered significant fluctuations for most of the month the longer 24kHz path is usually much more stable. It may be a result of gravity waves in the ionosphere set off by movement of the jet stream. See chart on the next page:

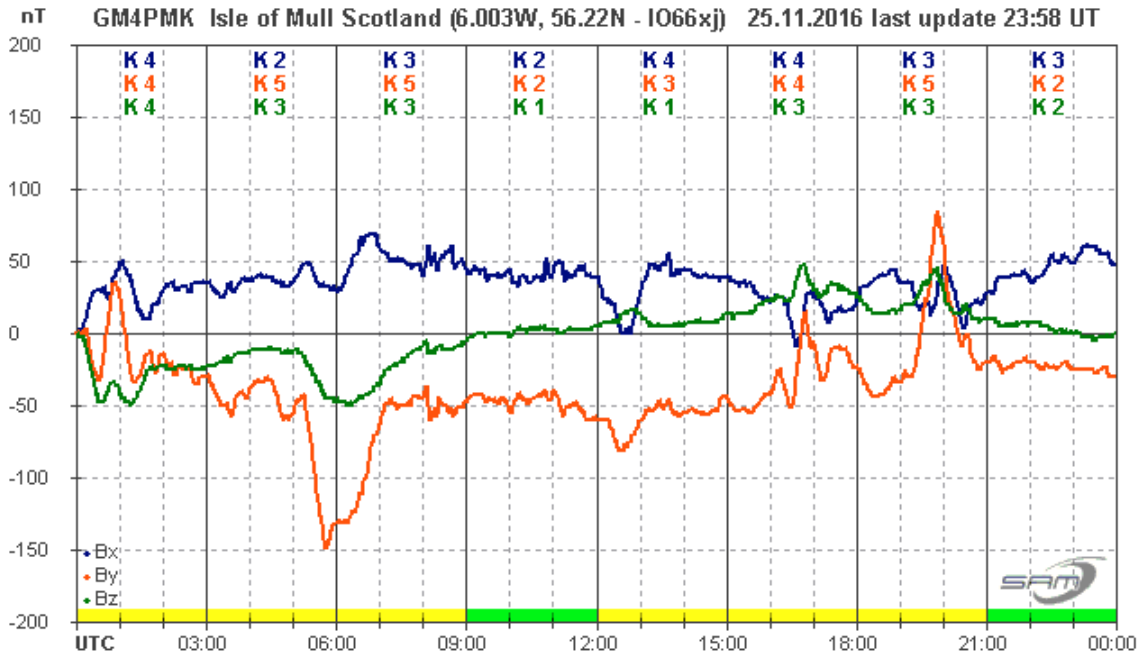


### MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS.

The large coronal hole that has been a major feature over recent months has again been present, although now much reduced in size. The CHSS on the 22<sup>nd</sup> is shown in this recording by Colin Clements:



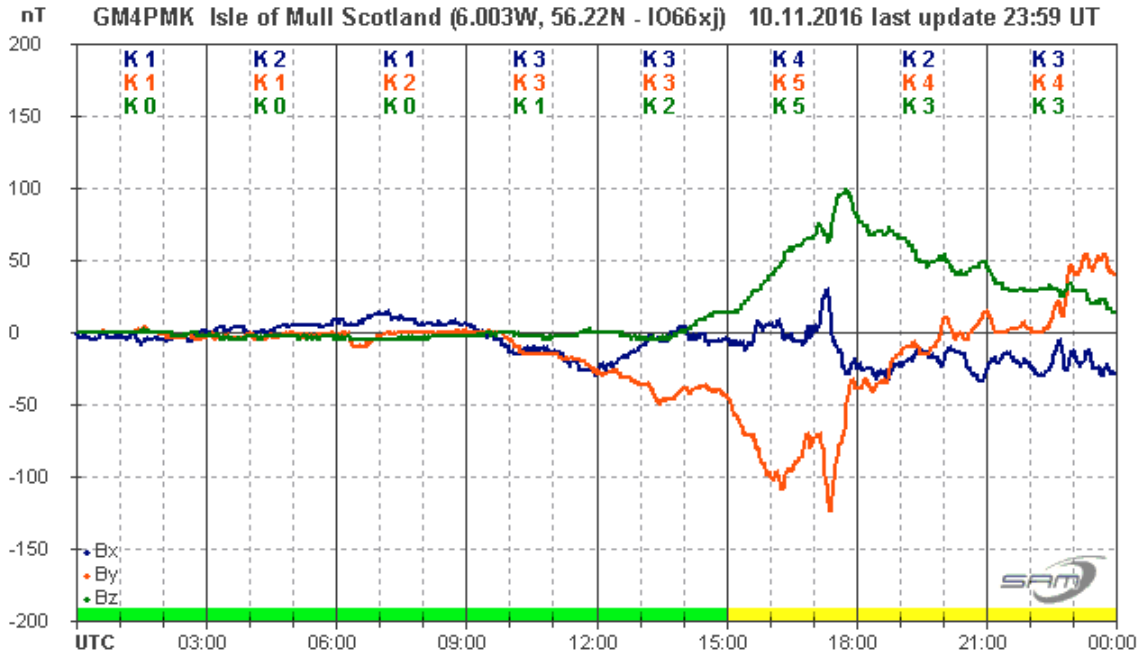
There is a large local disturbance at 18:00, but the CHSS is very clear from 20:30UT to the end of the recording. It lasted until about 03:30 in the morning of the 23<sup>rd</sup>, with some further minor disturbances overnight and through the 24<sup>th</sup>. The storm increased on the 25<sup>th</sup>, shown in the Recording by Roger Blackwell:



A filament eruption seen in satellite images on November 5<sup>th</sup> caused magnetic disturbances on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>. This seems to have had an effect at VLF as shown in Mark Edwards recordings:

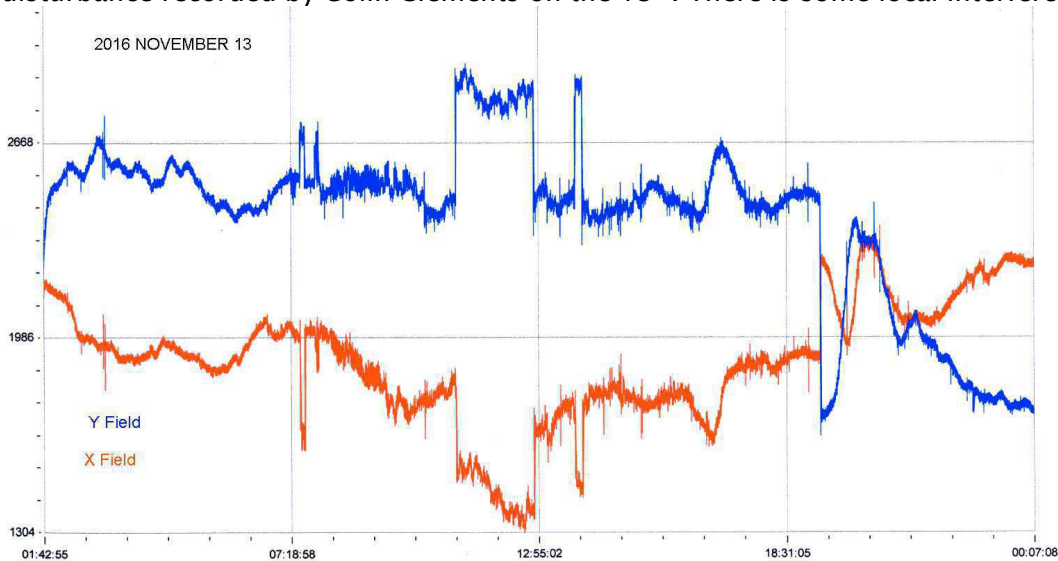


The top panel shows the 9<sup>th</sup>, with a symmetrical diurnal curve at 22.1kHz (yellow). The 21.75kHz signal (blue) is quite noisy with random variations. The lower panel is from the 10<sup>th</sup>, and shows a very non-symmetrical curve at 22.1kHz, the signal level remaining high from 12UT until 14UT before falling rapidly towards sunset. While 21.75kHz is generally less noisy than on the 9<sup>th</sup>, it does show a strong depression from about 11:30 to 13:30UT. Roger Blackwell's magnetic recording from the 10<sup>th</sup> is shown below:



This shows the magnetic disturbance building from 11UT to its peak at 17–18UT, after local sunset. The SOHO solar wind monitor recorded a jump in wind density at the same time, with a change in direction to southward-pointing making it far more effective. These magnetic changes are much slower than ones that we have previously seen connected to VLF disturbances, so the connection may be coincidental or genuine....

A large southern hemisphere hole was present through the middle of the month, with a strong disturbance recorded by Colin Clements on the 13<sup>th</sup>. There is some local interference around 11 to 13UT.



Magnetic observations received from Gonzalo Vargas, Colin Clements, Roger Blackwell, John Cook.

