

A prediction of the onset of solar cycle 24

Z. L. Du

National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, PR China
e-mail: zldu@bao.ac.cn

Received 11 January 2006 / Accepted 15 May 2006

ABSTRACT

Aims. This paper aims to search for a method to estimate the onset of a new solar cycle by re-investigating the relationship between descending and ascending phase durations in terms of weighted extremum times.

Methods. The lagged cross-correlation method is used to analyze their relationship.

Results. The descending phase durations are found to be anti-correlated (correlation coefficient, -0.77) with the ascending phase durations three cycles earlier, in the 13-month running mean sunspot numbers since cycle 8. From linear regression analysis, the descending phase duration of cycle 23 is estimated to be 78 ± 7 months; thus, cycle 24 should start near March 2007, where the error bar equals \pm standard error.

Key words. Sun: activity – Sun: sunspots – Sun: general

1. Introduction

The maximum sunspot number (SN), R_m , and the times (or dates) of maxima and minima are important parameters describing solar activity cycles. The interval between successive maximum or minimum times defines the cycle lengths.

There are many methods of predicting R_m ; of these, the so-called precursor methods are believed to be superior to the so-called non-precursor methods, as regards accuracy (Ohl 1966; Kane 1978, 2001; Wilson 1990; Thompson 1993; Li 2001; Zhang & Wang 1999; Du 2006a).

On the other hand, there are not so many methods of predicting the times of maxima or minima. One reason may be that there are no strong relationships between the cycle lengths and other cycle parameters. Although the correlation coefficient (CorrCoef) between the duration of the ascending phase (T_a) and R_m of the same cycle is quite high (CorrCoef = -0.723 for cycles 1–21, Wilson 1988), we cannot employ this correlation to accurately predict either of them because if one is unknown, then the other is also unknown.

There are several methods used to predict the extremum times of solar activity cycles. Gleissberg (1971), based on the idea of similar cycles (similar maxima have similar periods, see also Wang & Han 2000; and Wang et al. 2002), estimated the period, T_a and descending phase duration (T_d). Wilson et al. (1998), based on the relationship between R_m and T_a , predicted that cycle 24 will begin in January–October 2006, or before May 2007. Whitehouse (1985) predicted the extremum times by the modulation of phase variations in the differences between observed cycle lengths and the mean ones. Landscheidt (1999), based on the partition of the 178.8 year intervals between instances of retrograde motion in the Sun's oscillation about the center of mass of the solar system, predicted that cycle 24 will start in May 2006, reach its maximum in October 2011, and end in May 2016. Meyer (1998) predicted that cycle 24 will reach its maximum in 2014 by the model of modulation of amplitude and phase variations.

Wilson (1987, 1993) divided all solar cycles into two types, long and short, and found that CorrCoef = -0.81 for long-period cycles, -0.86 for short-period cycles (using data of cycles 8–22), and that there is no statistically important relationship among them all. From this bimodal distribution, the extremum times can be predicted (Wilson 1988, 1993; Wilson et al. 1996). However recently, Hathaway & Wilson (2005) pointed out that this bimodal distribution of cycle length cannot be distinguished from a normal (Gaussian) distribution.

The relationship between T_d and T_a is studied in this paper, using the newly defined extremum times (Du et al. 2006a). We find a statistically important relationship between T_d of a given cycle and T_a of three cycles earlier.

2. Conventional and weighted average T_d and T_a

In the present study, we use the 13-month running mean SNs (Gleissberg filter). Monthly SNs are taken from <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/SOLAR/getdata.html>.

An extremum time is conventionally defined as the date (if more than one date have the same extremum value then some mean date is used) of the occurrence of the extremum (Letfus 1994) in the 13-month running mean SNs (Cols. 2, 3 in Table 1). Usually there are several dates when the SNs have the same minimum or maximum value. To determine the extremum times, some authors have used additional parameters, such as first spotless day (Wilson 1995), number of spot groups, 10.7-cm radio flux, total magnetic flux, Ca II K index, He I 1083 equivalent width, total irradiance, or the number of active regions (Harvey & White 1999, and references therein). Different definitions of the extremum times will make the cycle lengths have a few months' difference (Harvey & White 1999).

The cycle lengths do not have strong correlation coefficients with other parameters describing solar activity cycles. One reason may be that the SNs often have more than one peak, such as in cycle 23, and the maximum time is usually defined as that of the highest (e.g., May 2000 in cycle 23). This choice seems

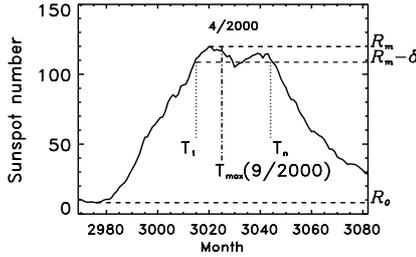


Fig. 1. 13-month running mean SNs (1996–2005), including a maximum R_m , where R_0 is the minimum from the onset to end of this cycle, $\delta = 0.1(R_m - R_0)$, T_1 and T_n the times when $R = R_m - \delta$, and T_{\max} the time of this maximum derived from Eq. (1).

to stress the short rather than long trend behavior. For this reason, we make use of the weighted extremum times by Du et al. (2006a).

Let R_m be the maximum SN of a given cycle, R_0 the minimum SN from the onset to end of that cycle, R_i the SN value near this maximum, and T_i (from Jan. 1749, in units of months) the corresponding time of R_i . The value of R_i is taken to satisfy the condition: $R_m - \delta \leq R_i \leq R_m$ with $\delta = 0.1(R_m - R_0)$, and n is the number of R_i values satisfying this condition (Fig. 1).

The maximum time of this cycle is defined as the weighted average time,

$$T_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i T_i, \quad (1)$$

where $w_i = 1/(R_m - R_i)$ is the weight of T_i , and the nearer it is to R_m , the bigger the weight. When $R_i = R_m$, w_i is taken as $3w'$; here, w' is the maximum weight for $R_i \neq R_m$ in this cycle. The minimum time (T_{\min}) is defined similarly (Du et al. 2006a). Thus, T_d is defined as the time difference between the maximum and the minimum following it, and T_a the time difference between the maximum and the previous minimum.

The values of T_{\min} , T_{\max} , T_a , and T_d are listed in Table 1 for cycles 1–23. The conventional and weighted average values are separated by a vertical line. The more reliable values since cycle 8 (Eddy 1976) and the less reliable values before cycle 8 are separated by a horizontal line.

With this weighted average definition, the extremum times reflect those of extrema in long trend behavior. The time of an extremum is determined not only by the time of this extremum, but also by the times of R_i near this extremum. The mean differences between the weighted average and conventional minimum cycle lengths (period between two successive minima) are about 2.1 and 2.6 months for cycles 1–22 and 8–22, respectively (see Table 1). The max-max cycle lengths (period between two successive maxima) from the weighted average definition have about 3.3 and 5.4 months mean differences with those from the conventional definition and from the median method (available for cycles 11–22, Mursula & Ulich 1998), respectively, while the ones from the median method have about 6.5 months mean difference with those from the conventional definition for cycles 11–22.

3. Results

3.1. Relationship between conventional T_d and T_a

To study the relationship between T_d and T_a , we have calculated the cross-correlation coefficients (CorrCoef) between T_d and T_a

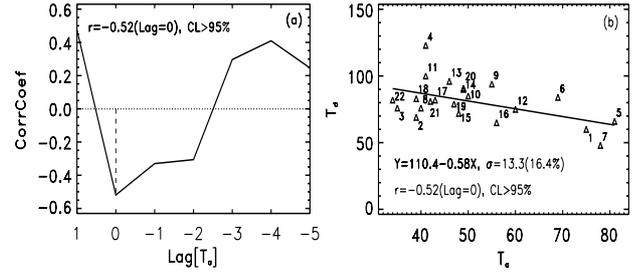


Fig. 2. Cycles 1–22: **a)** CorrCoefs between conventional T_d and T_a at lags from 1 to -5 , with data of cycles 1–22. The most significant CorrCoef, -0.52 , is at lag 0, confidence level $>95\%$. **b)** Scatter plot of T_d vs. T_a (triangles). The linear regression equation is $T_d = 110.4 - 0.58T_a$, and the standard error, $\sigma = 13.3(16.4\%)$.

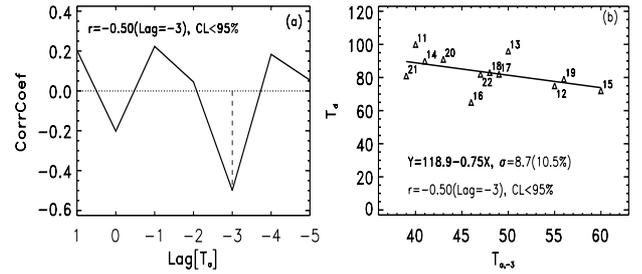


Fig. 3. 8–22: **a)** CorrCoefs between conventional T_d and T_a at lags from 1 to -5 , with data of cycles 8–22. The CorrCoef is only -0.19 at lag 0. The most significant CorrCoef, -0.50 , is now at lag -3 , confidence level $< 95\%$. **b)** Scatter plot of T_d vs. $T_{a,-3}$. The linear regression equation is $T_d = 118.9 - 0.75T_{a,-3}$, the standard error, $\sigma = 8.7(10.5\%)$.

at lags (of T_a) from 1 to -5 , as shown in Fig. 2a, using the conventional definition for cycles 1–22 (Cols. 4 and 5 in Table 1). The most significant CorrCoef, -0.52 , is at lag 0, confidence level $>95\%$. It means that T_d correlates best with T_a of the same cycle. Figure 2b illustrates the scatter plot of T_d vs. T_a . The linear regression equation is

$$\text{Cycles 1 – 22, lag} = 0 : \begin{cases} T_d = 110.4 - 0.58T_a \\ \sigma = 13.3(16.4\%), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\sigma = 13.3$ is the regression standard deviation, and 16.4% is its relative error. Substituting $T_a = 50$ of cycle 23 into Eq. (2), the value of T_d can be estimated as $T_d(23) = 81.4 \pm 13.3$ (month).

It should be noted that the CorrCoef (-0.52) is insignificant. The values of T_d are all longer than the corresponding T_a since cycle 8 (Cols. 4 and 5 in Table 1), but some values of T_d are shorter than the corresponding T_a for cycles 1–7 (1, 5, 7). One reason may be that the SNs before cycle 8 are of a poorer quality than those after cycle 8 (Eddy 1976). Now, we utilize the more reliable data of cycle 8–22, and recalculate the results as shown in Fig. 3.

The CorrCoef between T_d and T_a (at lag 0) is only -0.19 . The most significant CorrCoef, -0.50 , is now at lag -3 , confidence level $< 95\%$. The linear regression equation of T_d vs. $T_{a,-3}$ is

$$\text{Cycles 8 – 22, lag} = -3 : \begin{cases} T_d = 118.9 - 0.75T_{a,-3} \\ \sigma = 8.7(10.5\%), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $T_{a,-3}$ means the value of T_a three cycles earlier. Substituting $T_{a,-3} = 52$ of cycle 20 into Eq. (3), the T_d of cycle 23 can be estimated as $T_d(23) = 79.9 \pm 8.7$ (month).

Using conventionally defined T_d and T_a , the CorrCoefs (-0.52 and -0.50 for cycles 1–22 and 8–22, respectively) are

Table 1. The values of T_{\min} , T_{\max} , T_a , and T_d for cycles 1–23 from conventional and weighted average definition.

No.	Conventional				Weighted average			
	T_{\min}^a yr(mo)	T_{\max}^a yr(mo)	T_a mo	T_d mo	T_{\min}^d yr(mo)	T_{\max}^d yr(mo)	T_a mo	T_d mo
1	1755(3)	1761(6)	75	60	1755(5)	1761(5)	72	60
2	1766(6)	1769(9)	39	69	1766(5)	1769(10)	41	68
3	1775(6)	1778(5)	35	76	1775(6)	1778(5)	35	75
4	1784(9)	1788(2)	41	123	1784(8)	1788(3)	43	122
5	1798(5)	1805(2)	81	66	1798(5)	1804(12)	79	67
6	1810(8)	1816(5)	69	84	1810(7)	1816(6)	71	81
7	1823(5)	1829(11)	78	48	1823(3)	1830(1)	82	45
8	1833(11)	1837(3)	40	76	1833(10)	1837(4)	42	75
9	1843(7)	1848(2)	55	94	1843(7)	1848(4)	57	93
10	1855(12)	1860(2)	50	85	1856(1)	1860(2)	49	85
11	1867(3)	1870(8)	41	100	1867(3)	1870(10)	43	96
12	1878(12)	1883(12)	60	75	1878(10)	1883(12)	62	64
13	1890(3)	1894(1)	46	96	1889(4)	1893(12)	56	94
14	1902(1)	1906(2)	49	90	1901(10)	1906(4)	54	87
15	1913(8)	1917(8)	48	72	1913(7)	1917(9)	50	70
16	1923(8)	1928(4)	56	65	1923(7)	1928(3)	56	66
17	1933(9)	1937(4)	43	82	1933(9)	1937(6)	45	81
18	1944(2)	1947(5)	39	83	1944(3)	1948(3)	48	73
19	1954(4)	1958(3)	47	79	1954(4)	1958(2)	46	80
20	1964(10)	1968(11)	49	91	1964(10)	1969(2)	52	87
21	1976(6)	1979(12)	42	81	1976(5)	1979(12)	43	77
22	1986(9)	1989(7)	34	82	1986(5)	1989(7)	38	84
23	1996(5) ^b	2000(5) ^c	48		1996(7)	2000(9)	50	(78) ^e

^a The values with conventional definitions are taken from Letfus (1994), except for cycle 23.

^b This date is taken from Li et al. (2001).

^c This date is taken from <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/SOLAR/getdata.html>.

^d The values with weighted average definition are taken from Eq. (1) and the alike.

^e Predicted value from Eq. (6).

low, and the confidence levels (<99% and <95% for cycles 1–22 and 8–22, respectively) are low, and the confidence levels (<99% and <95% for cycles 1–22 and 8–22, respectively) are not high. If we take $T_d(23) = 81 \pm 13$ months extrapolated from Eq. (2) as an estimated value of the descending phase duration in cycle 23 with the confidence level greater than 95%, then the onset of cycle 24 should be in February 2007 \pm 9 months.

3.2. Correlation between weighted average T_d and T_a for cycles 1–22

Now we study the relationship between the newly defined T_d and T_a of cycles 1–22 (Cols. 8 and 9 in Table 1). The results are shown in Fig. 4. The most significant CorrCoef is 0.54, at lag -4 , confidence level >95%. The linear regression equation of T_d vs. $T_{a,-4}$ is

$$\text{Cycles 1 - 22, lag} = -4 : \begin{cases} T_d = 50.9 + 0.50T_{a,-4} \\ \sigma = 10.7(13.7\%), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where $T_{a,-4}$ means the value of T_a four cycles earlier. Substituting $T_{a,-4} = 46$ of cycle 19 into Eq. (4), the value of T_d can be estimated to be $T_d(23) = 73.9 \pm 10.7$ (month).

For a comparison with Fig. 2b, we illustrate the scatter plot of T_d vs. T_a (of lag 0) in Fig. 5. The linear regression equation is

$$\text{Cycles 1 - 22, lag} = 0 : \begin{cases} T_d = 109.4 - 0.58T_a \\ \sigma = 13.6(17.2\%). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

It is similar to Eq. (2). The CorrCoef is -0.49 (at lag 0), confidence level > 95%. Substituting $T_a = 50$ of cycle 23 into Eq. (5), we can predict $T_d(23) = 80.4 \pm 13.6$ (month).

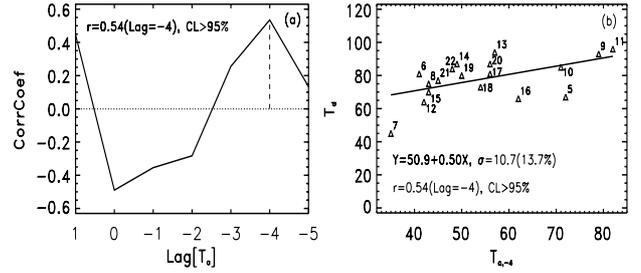


Fig. 4. 1–22: **a)** CorrCoefs between weighted average T_d and T_a at lags from 1 to -5 , with data of cycles 1–22. The CorrCoef is only -0.49 at lag 0, confidence level >95%. The most significant CorrCoef is 0.54, at lag -4 , confidence level >95%. **b)** Scatter plot of T_d vs. $T_{a,-4}$. The linear regression equation is $T_d = 50.9 + 0.50T_{a,-4}$, the standard error, $\sigma = 10.7(13.7\%)$.

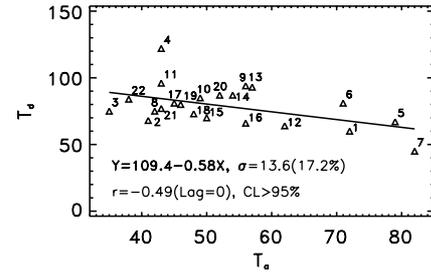


Fig. 5. Scatter plot of T_d vs. T_a at lag 0. The CorrCoef is -0.49 with confidence level >95%. The linear regression equation is $T_d = 109.4 - 0.58T_a$, the standard error is $\sigma = 13.6(17.2\%)$.

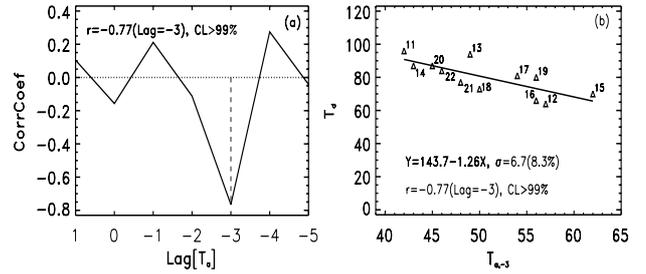


Fig. 6. 8–22: **a)** CorrCoefs between weighted average T_d and T_a at lags from 1 to -5 , with data of cycles 8–22. The CorrCoef between T_d and T_a (at lag 0) is only -0.16 . The significant CorrCoef is -0.77 , at lag -3 , confidence level >99%. **b)** Scatter plot of T_d vs. $T_{a,-3}$. The linear regression equation is $T_d = 143.7 - 1.26T_{a,-3}$, the standard error, $\sigma = 6.7(8.3\%)$.

For cycles 1–22, although the CorrCoef for lag = 0 (-0.49) is a little worse than that for lag = -4 (0.54), both are statistically insignificant.

3.3. Correlation between weighted average T_d and T_a for cycles 8–22

For cycles 1–22, although the CorrCoef for lag = 0 (-0.49) is a little worse than that for lag = -4 (0.54), both are statistically insignificant. Now, we utilize the more reliable data of cycles 8–22 to reexamine the results, as shown in Fig. 6.

The CorrCoef between T_d and T_a (at lag 0) is only -0.16 . The significant CorrCoef is -0.77 , at lag -3 , confidence level >99%. Figure 6b illustrates the scatter plot of T_d vs. $T_{a,-3}$, and the linear regression equation is given by

$$\text{Cycles 8 - 22, lag} = -3 : \begin{cases} T_d = 143.7 - 1.26T_{a,-3} \\ \sigma = 6.7(8.3\%), \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where $T_{a,-3}$ means the value of T_a three cycles earlier. It implies that T_d correlates best with T_a three cycles earlier. This three-cycle effect in Fig. 6a is similar to that in Fig. 3a, but has a higher CorrCoef.

Substituting $T_{a,-3} = 52$ of cycle 20 into Eq. (6), the T_d in the current cycle can be estimated as $T_d(23) = 78.2 \pm 6.7$ (month). It is slightly shorter than 81.4 ± 13.3 , 79.9 ± 8.7 , and 80.4 ± 13.6 from Eqs. (2), (3), and (5), respectively, and longer than 73.9 ± 10.7 from Eq. (4). If we take the descending phase duration of cycle 23 as 78.2 ± 6.7 (month) for the higher CorrCoef (-0.77), then the onset of cycle 24 should be in March 2007 ± 7 months.

The CorrCoef, -0.77 , between T_d and $T_{a,-3}$ is much more significant than all other cases (about ± 0.5), either with other lags or due to the conventional definition (Figs. 2–6). And the confidence level ($>99\%$) is also higher than other cases. This three-cycle effect is similar to that in the relationship between the maxima and cycle lengths: maxima correlate best with cycle lengths three cycles earlier (Silverman 1992; Orfila et al. 2002; Solanki et al. 2002; Du et al. 2006b).

4. Discussions and conclusions

The times of both the maxima and minima of sunspot numbers are important parameters in solar activity cycles. It is usually believed that R_m has a high correlation coefficient with T_a , but a low one with T_d (Waldmeier 1935, 1939; Wilson 1993; Usoskin & Mursula 2003). The method most often used to predict the maximum times is probably the relationship between R_m and T_a (Gleissberg 1971; Wilson 1988, 1993). Conventionally, the T_d does not have a high correlation coefficient either with R_m or with other parameters, such as T_a (Usoskin & Mursula 2003). The correlation coefficient between T_d and T_a is only about -0.5 . The high correlation coefficient between T_d and T_a exists only for the bimodal distribution of cycle length (Wilson 1987), but Hathaway & Wilson (2005) pointed out that this bimodal distribution cannot be distinguished from a normal (Gaussian) distribution.

With the newly defined weighted average extremum times, T_d is found to be well correlated (CorrCoef = -0.77) with T_a three cycles earlier at confidence level greater than 99%, using the more reliable data since cycle 8. It is similar to the three-cycle effect in the relationship between R_m and cycle length (Silverman 1992; Orfila et al. 2002; Solanki et al. 2002; Du et al. 2006b; Du 2006b), whereas it is insignificant (CorrCoef = -0.50) for the corresponding correlation between the conventional T_d and T_a at lag -3 with the same period data since cycle 8. It implies that the newly defined extremum times reflect those in the long-term behavior of sunspot numbers rather than those of the highest or lowest values.

The maximum time in cycle 23 is in September 2000 from the new definition, four months later than the conventional one (May 2000). The onset of cycle 24 should be in March 2007 ± 7 months with our technique. It is near to May 2007 according to Hanslmeier et al. (1999), later than May 2006 according to Landscheidt (1999), and later than or near to January 2006 – May 2007 according to Wilson (1998). Incidentally, it is also close to the date, February 2007 ± 13 months, predicted from the relationship between the conventional T_d and T_a .

From the analysis above, our main conclusions are as follows,

1. The weighted average definition of the extremum times stresses the property of whole cycle structure rather than that of the highest or lowest one. With this definition, each cycle is treated as having only one main peak, even if it has multiple peaks, such as in cycles 22–23.
2. The descending phase durations are well correlated (CorrCoef = -0.77) with the ascending phase durations three cycles earlier, with confidence level greater than 99%, using the more reliable data of cycles 8–22.
3. The descending phase duration of cycle 23 is predicted to be 78 ± 7 months, and then the next cycle (24) should start near March 2007 ± 7 months.

Acknowledgements. The author is grateful to the anonymous referee for helpful comments and English improvements. We express our special acknowledgements to Professor T. Kiang for linguistic improvements. This work is supported by NSFC through grant 10233050, and Chinese Academy of Sciences through grant KGCX 2-SW-408.

References

- Du, Z. L. 2006a, *New Astron.*, in press
 Du, Z. L. 2006b, *AJ*, accepted
 Du, Z. L., Wang, H. N., & He, X. T. 2006a, *Chin. J. Astron. Astrophys.*, 6(3), 338
 Du, Z. L., Wang, H. N., & He, X. T. 2006b, *Chin. J. Astron. Astrophys.*, in press
 Eddy, J. A. 1976, *Science*, 192, 1189
 Gleissberg, W. 1971, *Sol. Phys.*, 21, 240
 Hanslmeier, A., Denkmayr, K., & Weiss, P. 1999, *Sol. Phys.*, 184, 213
 Harvey, K. L., & White, O. R. 1999, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 104, 19759
 Hathaway, D. H., & Wilson, R. M. 2005, *Sol. Phys.*, 224, 19
 Kane, R. P. 1978, *Nature*, 274, 139
 Kane, R. P. 2001, *Sol. Phys.*, 202, 359
 Landscheidt, T. 1999, *Sol. Phys.*, 189, 415
 Letfus, V. 1994, *Sol. Phys.*, 149, 405
 Li, K. J., Yun, H. S., & Gu, X. M. 2001, *A&A*, 368, 285
 Meyer, F. D. 1998, *Sol. Phys.*, 181, 201
 Mursula, K., & Ulich, Th. 1998, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 25, 1837
 Ohl, A. I. 1966, *Soln. Dann No. 9*, 73
 Orfila, A., Ballester, J. L., Oliver, R., Alvarez, A., & Tintore, J. 2002, *A&A*, 386, 313
 Silverman, S. M. 1992, *Rev. Geophys.*, 30, 333
 Solanki, S. K., Krivova, N. A., Schussler, M., & Fligge, M. 2002, *A&A*, 396, 1029
 Thompson, R. J. 1993, *Sol. Phys.*, 148, 383
 Usoskin, I. G., & Mursula, K. 2003, *Sol. Phys.*, 218, 319
 Waldmeier, M. 1935, *Astron. Mitt. Zrich*, 14(133), 105
 Waldmeier, M. 1939, *Astron. Mitt. Zrich*, 14, (138), 439
 Wang, J. L., & Han, Y. B. 2000, *Chin. J. Space Science*, 20, 3
 Wang, J. L., Gong, J. C., Liu, S. Q., Le, G. M., & Sun, J. L. 2002, *Chin. J. Astron. Astrophys.*, 2, 557
 Whitehouse, D. R. 1985, *A&A*, 145, 451
 Wilson, R. M. 1987, *Sol. Phys.*, 108, 195
 Wilson, R. M. 1988, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 93, 10011
 Wilson, R. M. 1990, *Sol. Phys.*, 125, 143
 Wilson, R. M. 1993, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 98, 1333
 Wilson, R. M. 1995, *Sol. Phys.*, 158, 197
 Wilson, R. M. 1998, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 103, 11159
 Wilson, R. M., Hathaway, D. H., & Reichmann, E. J. 1996, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 101, 19967
 Wilson, R. M., Hathaway, D. H., & Reichmann, E. J. 1998, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 103, 6595
 Zhang, G. Q., & Wang, H. N. 1999, *Sol. Phys.*, 188, 391