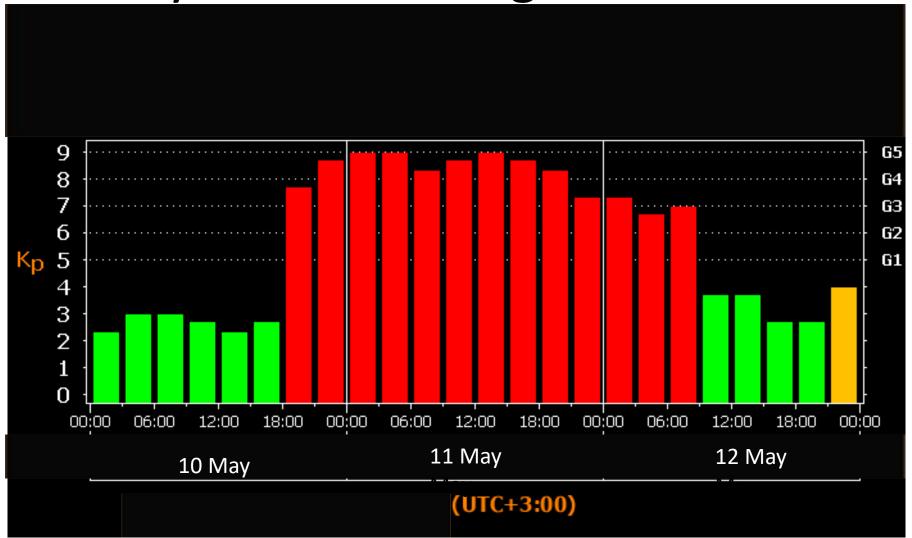
FEATURES OF A SOLAR FLARE EXCESS IN MAY-JUNE 2024

Sergey A. YAZEV, Elena S. ISAEVA and Battulga HOS-ERDENE

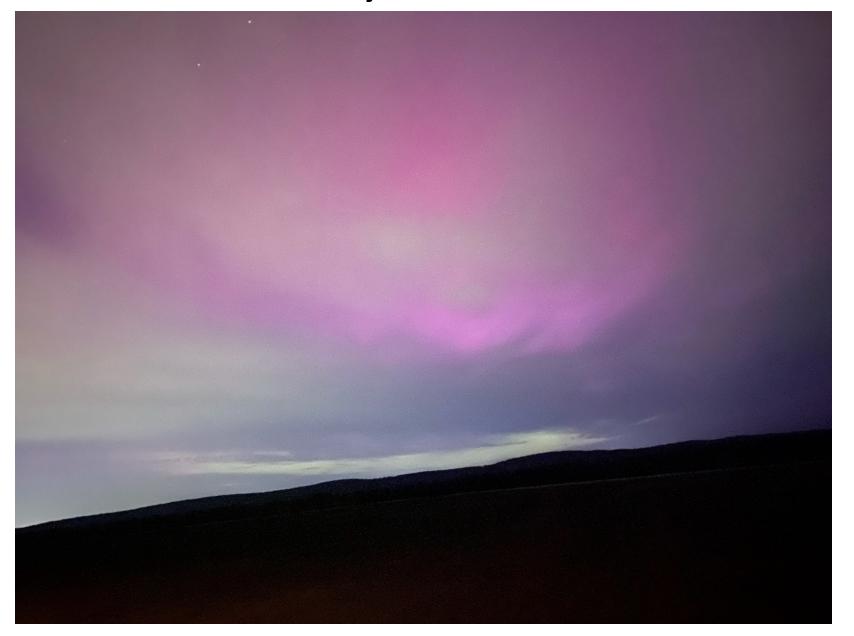
Irkutsk State University
Institute of Solar-Terrestrial Physics SD RAS
Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics MAS

Irkutsk, Russia Ulaan-Baatar, Mongolia

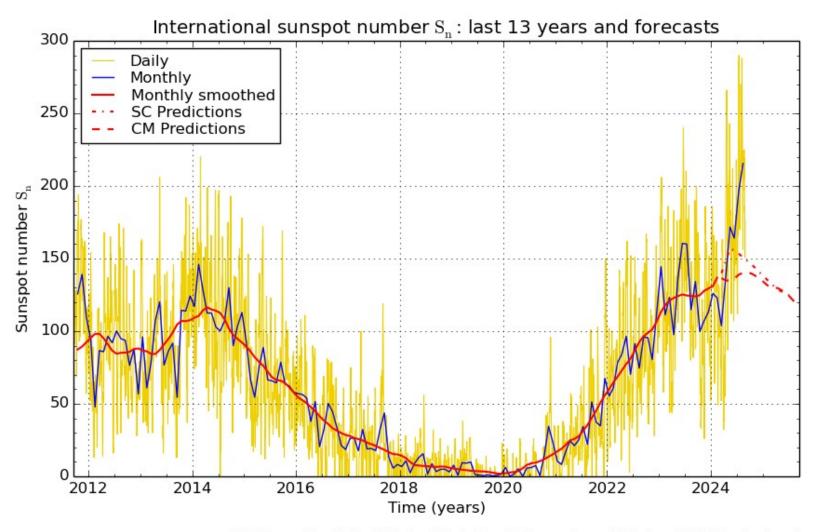
May 2024 Geomagnetic Storm



11.05.2024, NEAR IRKUTSK

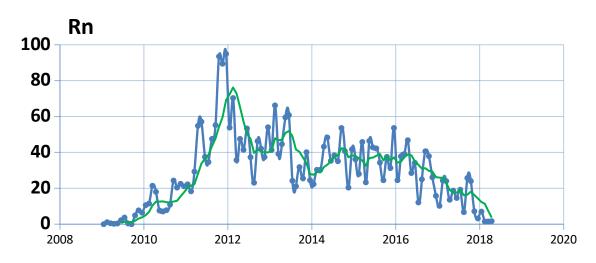


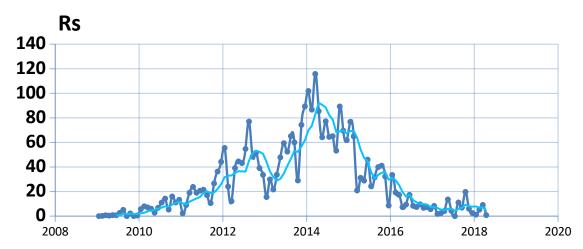
24 and 25 Cycles of Solar Activity



SILSO graphics (http://sidc.be/silso) Royal Observatory of Belgium 2024 September 1

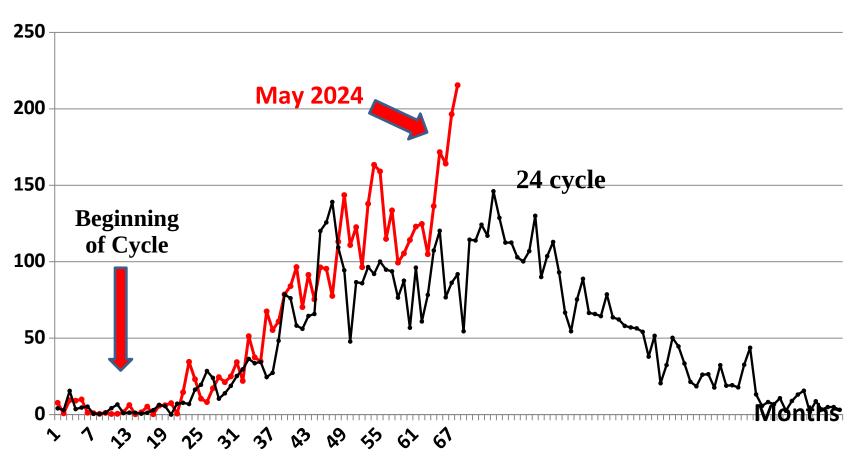
24 Cycle
R – International Sunspots Number
Rn – Northern Hemisphere, Rs – Southern Hemisphere



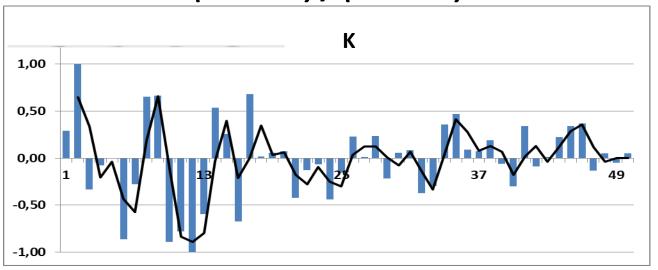


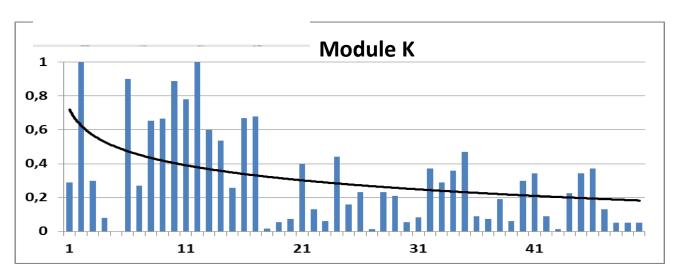
24 and 25 Cycles

R (International Sunspot Number)



North-South Asymmetry Coefficient for first 4 years of 25 cycle K = (Nn - Ns) / (Nn + Ns)





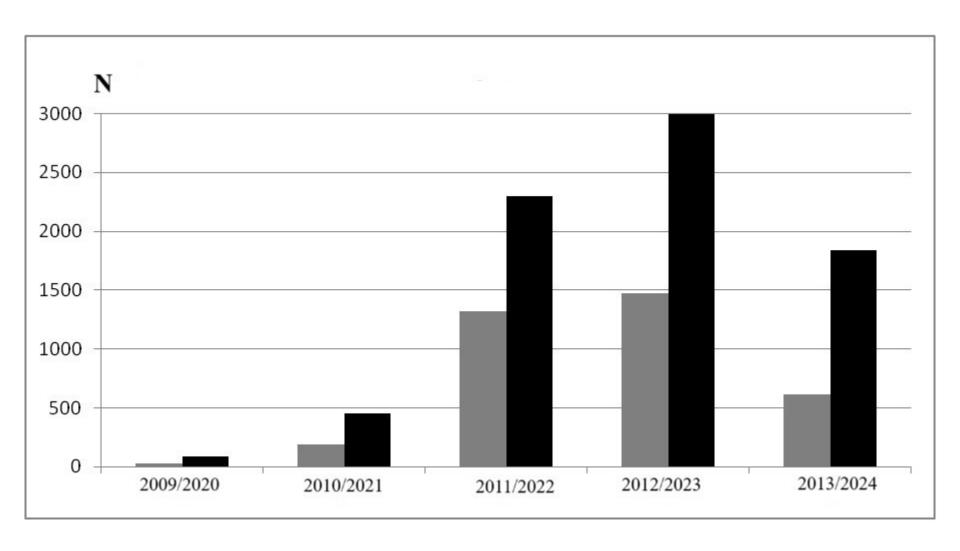
Flares in 24 and 25 cycles before Flare Excess

	24 cycle	25 cycle
Total number of flares (C + M + X)	3194	6917
Flares in the Northern Hemisphere	1585 (50%)	3092 (45%)
Flares in the Southern Hemisphere	1121 (35%)	2912 (42%)
Flares with unidentified location	488 (15%)	913 (13%)
Total flare index (C + M + X)	172	410
Flare index in the Northern Hemisphere	100 (58%)	203 (49,5%)
Flare index in the Northern Hemisphere	60 (35%)	172 (42%)
Flare index of flares with unidentified location	12 (7%)	35 (8,5%)

$$(1-9) \times 10^{-6} BT/M^2 - C-flares$$

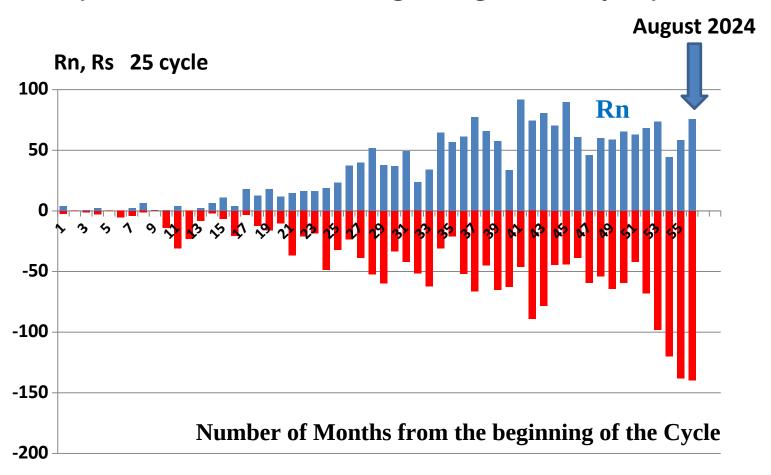
$$(1-9)\times10^{-5} BT/M^2 - M-flares$$

$$(1-n)\times 10^{-4}$$
 BT/M² - X -flares

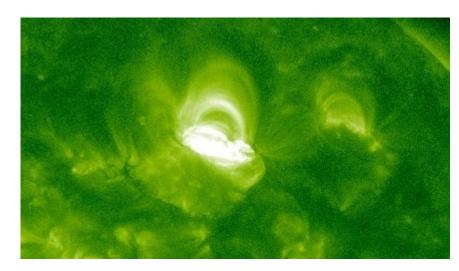


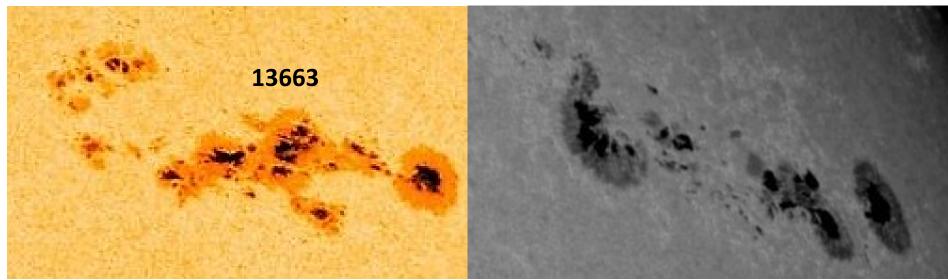
N = year number C+M+X flares

Rn – Northern Hemisphere, Rs – Southern Hemisphere (56 Months from the beginning of the Cycle)

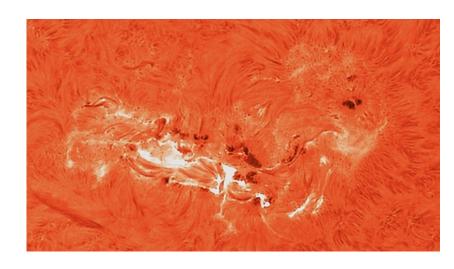


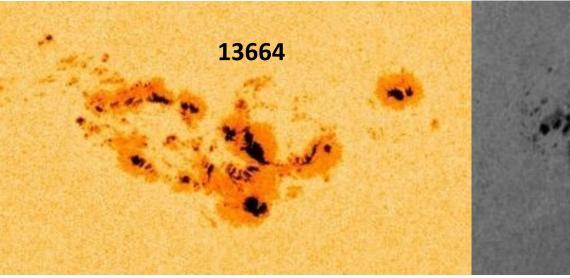
- AR 13663 (30.04 11.05)
- Flares number C39 M35 X5
- Max area -- 600 millionths of a hemisphere

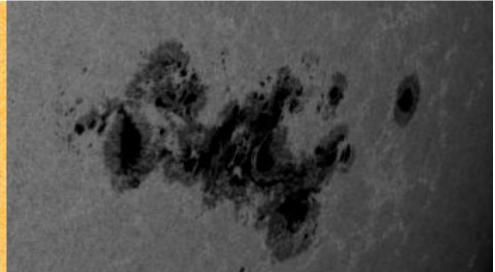




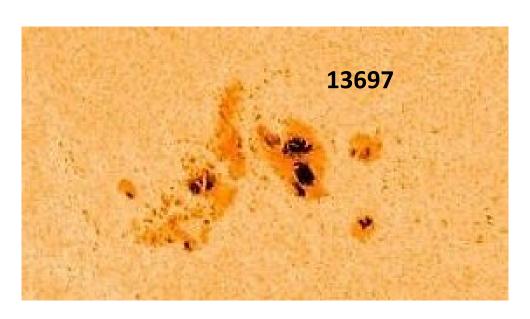
- AR 13664 (01.05 14.05)
- Flares number C39 M61 X11
 Max area -- 2400 millionths
 of a hemisphere

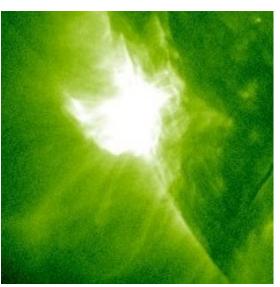




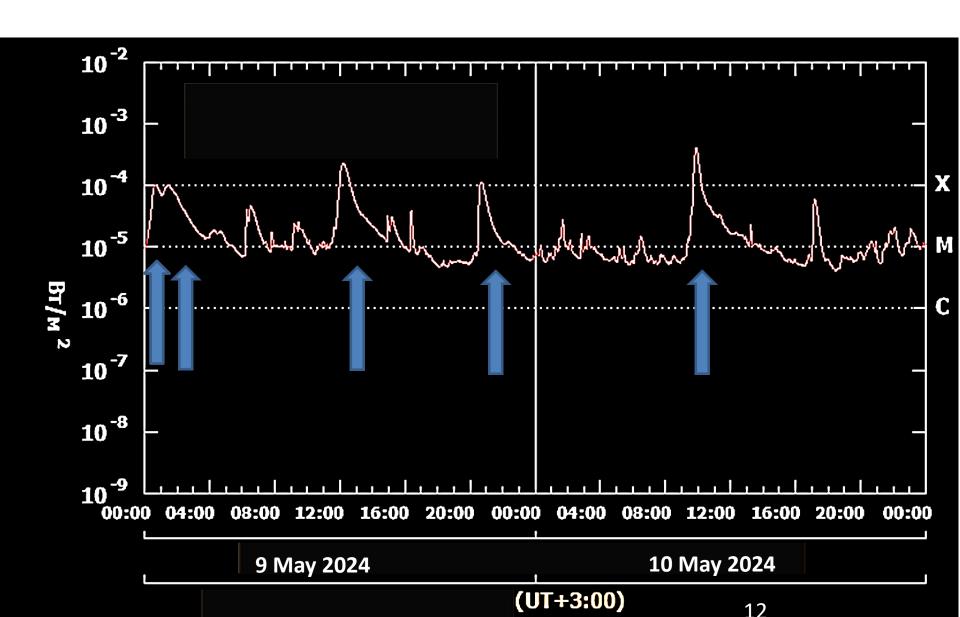


- AR 13697 (28.05 11.06)
- Flares number C88 M27 X6
 Max area -- 410 millionths
 of a hemisphere





5 X-flares in 1.5 days!



In total

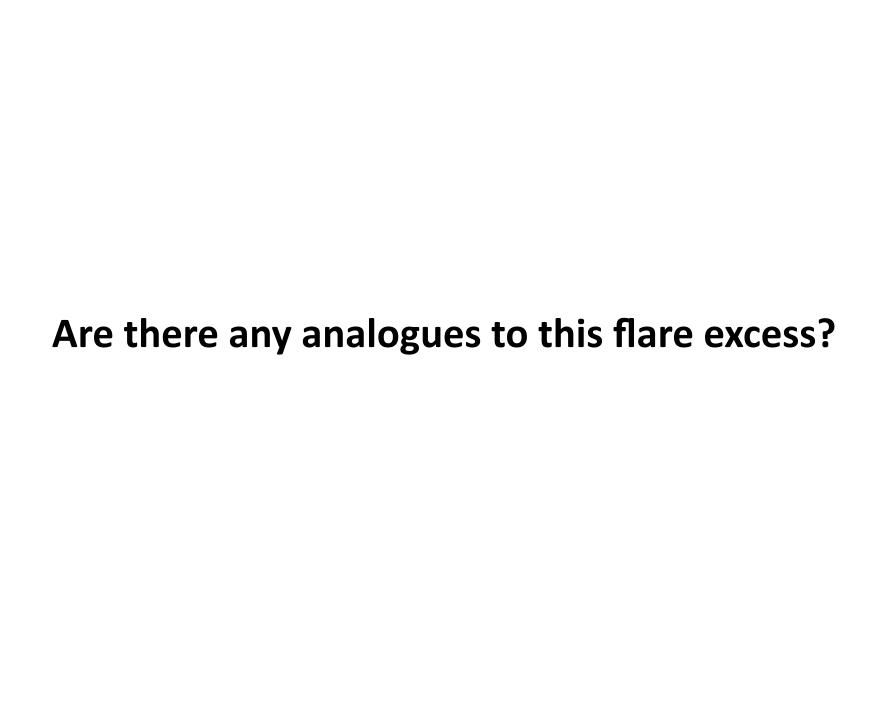
from 2024 May 01 to June 10 there were

311 flares, Including

25 x-flares (46% of all X-flares in cycle 25)

+ **5** M9-flares in ARs 13663, 13664, 13697





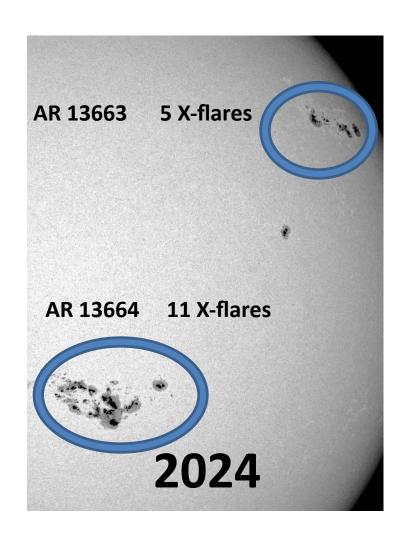
MOST POWERFUL FLARE ACTIVE REGIONS

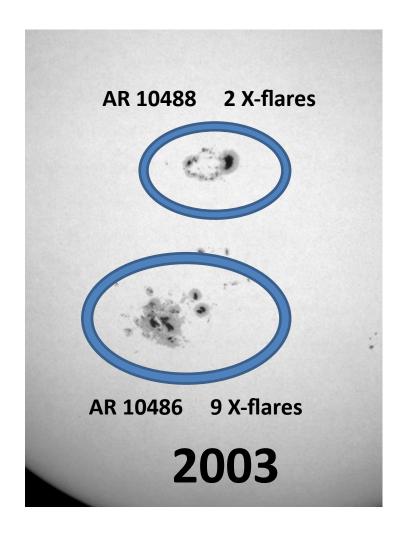
№	Year	Active Region	Flares	Area
1	2003	10486	C10 M23 X9	2600
2	2024	13664	C39 M61 X11	2400
3	2005	10808	C43 M26 X11	1430
4	2014	12192	C53 M42 X8	2750
5	2017	12673	C42 M29 X6	1060
6	2024	13697	C88 M27 X6	420
7	2001	9415	C16 M8 X6	880
8	1998	8307	C11 M4 X6	570
9	2024	13663	C39 M35 X5	600
10	2001	9393	C18 M34 X4	2440
11	2011	11302	C29 M21 X4	1070
12	2013	11748	C18 M7 X4	310

ARs where the number of X-flares is greater than one

13	2006	10930	C56 M6 X4	680
14	2004	10652	C63 M18 X3	2010
15	2003	10484	C29 M18 X3	1750
16	2000	9077	C15 M12 X3	1010
17	2013	11890	C40 M9 X3	950
18	2013	12087	C26 M9 X3	220
19	2002	10069	C48 M24 X2	1990
20	2013	11875	C54 M14 X2	720
21	2013	11882	C7 M13 X2	360
22	2003	10488	C12 M12 X2	1750
23	2001	9733	C17 M7 X2	560

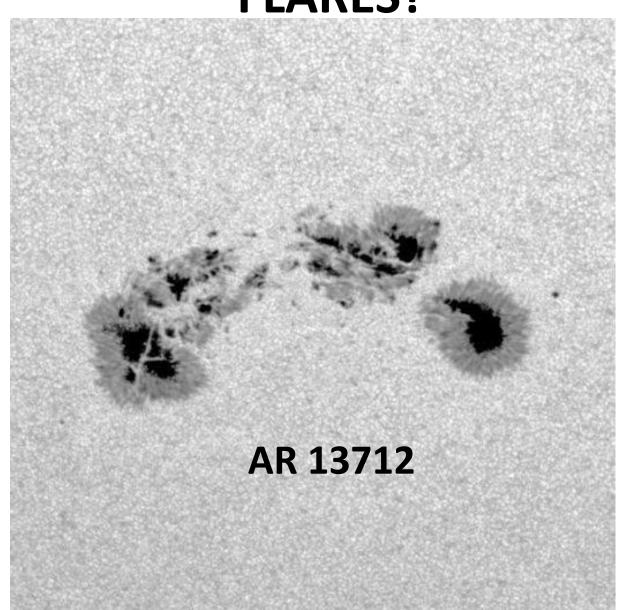
Flare excess ARs 2024 & 2003



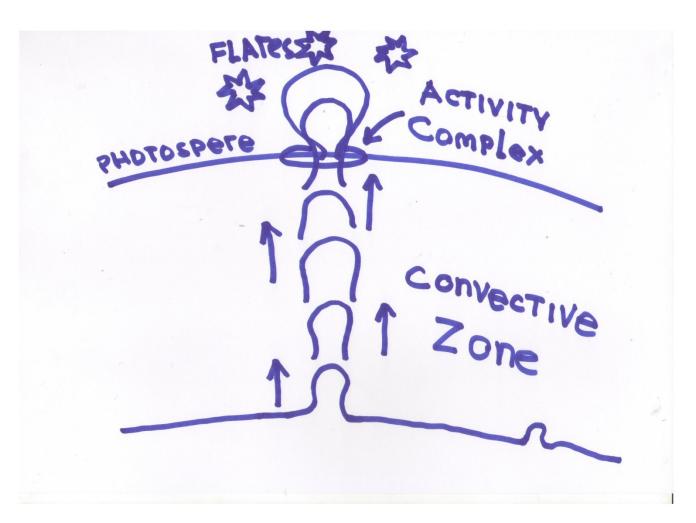


- The flare ARs 13664 and 10486 components of activity complexes (ACs).
- ACs -- long-lived magnetic formations in which ARs appear successively on the same Carrington coordinates for several months.
- Yazev S.A. Activity Complexes on the Sun in Solar Cycle 24 //
 Astronomy Reports.— 2015, vol. 59, No. 3, PP. 228-237.
- Up to 80% of strong flares in 21 24 cycles occur in ARs in the ACs.
 - Isaeva E.S., Tomozov V.T., Yazev S.A. Proton Flares in Solar Activity
- Complexes: Possible Origins and Consequences /
- Astronomy Reports, 2018, Vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 243–250.

WHY ARE THERE NO STRONG FLARES?



PROPOSED SCHEME OF FLARE ACTIVITY COMPLEX



RESULTS

- a comparative analysis of the development of the 24th and 25th solar activity cycles at the corresponding stages of the cycle development was performed;
- statistics of solar flare activity are provided, including the period of flare excess in May-June 2024;
- it is shown that during the flare excess, the north-south symmetry of solar activity was violated;
- a hypothesis is put forward that increased flare activity is associated with the formation of a deep complex of activity, in which repeated surfacing of new portions of the magnetic field flux occurred.

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THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!