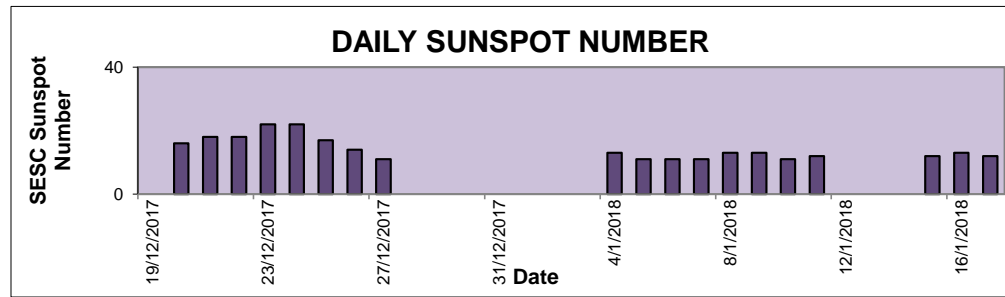


Last 30 Days Daily Solar Data

| Date | SESC Sunspot Number |
|------------|---------------------|
| 19/12/2017 | 0 |
| 20/12/2017 | 16 |
| 21/12/2017 | 18 |
| 22/12/2017 | 18 |
| 23/12/2017 | 22 |
| 24/12/2017 | 22 |
| 25/12/2017 | 17 |
| 26/12/2017 | 14 |
| 27/12/2017 | 11 |
| 28/12/2017 | 0 |
| 29/12/2017 | 0 |
| 30/12/2017 | 0 |
| 31/12/2017 | 0 |
| 01/01/2018 | 0 |
| 02/01/2018 | 0 |
| 03/01/2018 | 0 |
| 04/01/2018 | 13 |
| 05/01/2018 | 11 |
| 06/01/2018 | 11 |
| 07/01/2018 | 11 |
| 08/01/2018 | 13 |
| 09/01/2018 | 13 |
| 10/01/2018 | 11 |
| 11/01/2018 | 12 |
| 12/01/2018 | 0 |
| 13/01/2018 | 0 |
| 14/01/2018 | 0 |
| 15/01/2018 | 12 |
| 16/01/2018 | 13 |
| 17/01/2018 | 12 |



The official SESC sunspot number is computed according to the Wolf Sunspot Number formula
 $R = k(10g + s)$,
 where **g** = the number of sunspot groups (regions),
s = the total number of individual spots in all the groups
k = a scaling factor that corrects for seeing conditions

Sunspots are temporary phenomena on the photosphere of the Sun that appear visibly as dark spots compared to surrounding regions. They are caused by intense magnetic activity, which inhibits convection .by an effect comparable to the eddy current brake, forming areas of reduced surface temperature

SESC-The Space Environment Services Center

Source: The U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Space Weather Prediction Center