CHAOS AND PERIODICITIES IN SOLAR FLARE INDEX
FROM KANDILLI OBSERVATORY DURING 1976 - 2014

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Received 2019 November 27; accepted 2020 February 26

Abstract The Solar Flare Index is regarded as one of the most important solar indices in the field of solar-terrestrial research. It has maximum effect on Earth among all other solar activity indices and is being considered for describing the short-lived dynamo action inside the Sun. This paper is tried to study the short as well as long-term temporal fluctuations in the chromosphere region of the Sun using the Solar Flare Index. The daily Solar Flare Index for Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk are considered for a period from 1\textsuperscript{st} January, 1976 to 31\textsuperscript{st} December, 2014 (total 14245 days) for chaotic as well as periodic analysis. The 0-1 test has been employed for investigating the chaotic behavior associated with the Solar Flare Index. This test revealed that the time series data is non-linear and multi-periodic in nature with deterministic chaotic features. For periodic analysis, Raleigh Power Spectrum algorithm has been used for identifying the predominant periods within the data along with their confidence score. The well-known fundamental period of 27 day and 11 year along with their harmonics are well affirmed in our investigation with a period of 28 day and 10.77 year. The presence of 14 day and 7 day periods in this investigation states the short-lived action inside the Sun. Our investigation also demonstrates the presence of other mid-range periods including the famous Rieger type period with magnetic Rossby wave that is very much confining with the results obtained by other authors using various solar activity indicators.

Key words: Chaos, Method: data analysis, Sun: activity, Sun: flares, Sun: fundamental parameters, Sun: rotation.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Sun being a magnetically active star exhibits 11 years solar activity cycle (half of the Hale cycle or 22 years magnetic cycle) due to the oscillation presented by various magnetic activities. The solar dynamo theory established that the magnetic field fluctuation within the convection zone is responsible for the dynamo process at the core of the Sun (Choudhuri 2007). The oscillatory nature of each and every stages of dynamo process is governed by the motion of the plasmas at different layers inside the
Sun similar to radial localization (Stepinski and Levy 1991). The internal structure of the real Sun has more stages of dynamo process owing to the varying conditions of the convection zone. The frequencies of oscillation at each stage of the dynamo process are well correlated with the variation of solar internal magnetic structure (Raychaudhuri 1971, 1972). Hence this should affect the characteristics of solar activities occurring in the chromospheric and coronal region of the Sun (Endal et al. 1985). Those dynamo processes at the sun’s core is responsible for apparent multi-periodic nature in a solar activity cycle (Boyer and Levy 1992).

The multi-periodic behavior of different solar activity indices like sunspot number as well as area, soft and hard X-ray flares index, 10.7 cm radio flux, coronal index, plage area etc. display frequencies ranging from days to decades (Lou 2000; Rybk and Dorotovi 2002; Bai 2003; Roy et al. 2019; Dimitropoulou et al. 2008; Chowdhury et al. 2009). The well-known periods such as the 27 days rotational cycle and 11 years solar activity cycle is due to the monthly rotation and polarity interchange of the Sun's internal magnetic field respectively (Deng et al. 2015; Le and Wang 2003; zg et al. 2002). The periods within these two well-known cycles (27 days and 11 years) can be found out by as mid-term periodicity analysis, as it plays a very significant role over in explaining the Solar magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) Model (Bai 2003). Most significant mid-term periodicities are: (i) 154 day period which was first observed by Reiger in X-ray flare during 21st solar cycle (Rieger et al. 1984). This period was also found in other solar indices like hard X-ray peak rate (Bai and Sturrock 1987; Dennis 1985; Verma and Joshi 1987), Ho flare importance (Ichimoto et al. 1985), 10.7-cm radio peak flux (Kile and Cliver 1991; Roy et al. 2019) etc. (ii) 84 day period was observed in flare data during solar cycle 20 (Bai and Sturrock 1991) (iii) 323 day periodicities was found in sunspot number as well as area (Oliver et al. 1992); (iv) 1.3 year periodicity was observed in geomagnetic activity (Mursula and Zieger 2000), Solar wind oscillation (Richardson et al. 1994), solar wind velocity (Li et al. 2017), solar filament (Zou and Li 2014) and rate of internal rotation near base of the solar convection layer (Howe et al. 2000), (v) 1.7 year periodicity was found in the intensity of cosmic ray (Kato et al. 2003), velocity of solar wind (Li et al. 2017) and solar filament (Zou and Li 2014). The sun also exhibits short-term (below 27 days) periodicity which mainly deals with spatial organization compare to temporal organization of the solar activity. Donnelly and Puga (1990) as well as Das and Nag (1999) reported 14 day period which may be the sub-harmonic of 28 day period. The presence of short-lived regions inside the Sun displayed 7 days period (Donnelly and Puga 1990).

Many research on solar terrestrial domain established the fact that the solar flare have maximum effect on Earth among all other solar activity indices (zg et al. 2002). Yan et al. (2018) found that the solar flares are well correlated with solar magnetic fields. The Solar Flare Index is regarded as one of the most important solar indices in the field of solar-terrestrial research as it roughly represents the total emitted energy by a daily solar flare activity (Atac and Ozguc 1998; Kleczek 1952). For analyzing the fluctuation in the chromosphere region of the Sun, Solar Flare Index is considered as the best index among others. It displayed a good correlation with the other solar activities such as change in magnetic indices, sunspot number and sunspot area in photosphere region and also with the coronal variations (Atac and Ozguc 1998). So, the scientists and researchers around the world usually consider the Solar Flare Index as a powerful parameter for analyzing and describing the short-lived dynamo action inside the sun.

In earlier work (Roy et al. 2018), the Solar Flare Index was subjected to scaling analysis using the Finite Variance Scaling Method (FVSM) as well as Rescaled-Range Analysis (R/S). The Hurst Exponent (H) values obtained using R/S method were 0.033, 0.096, 0.099 whereas the values of H were 0.04, 0.104, 0.106 using FVSM for Solar Flare Index of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk respectively. The reported analysis indicated the anti-persistent nature with Short Range Memory Dependency. It was also inferred that the time series data may have some hidden oscillation. This aspect has been further explored in this paper using two important attributes i.e. Chaotic and Quasi-Periodic behavior of Solar Flare Index for Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk from 1976 to 2014 [Solar Cycle 21 - 24 up to 2014]. The considered data is subjected to chaos analysis using the 0 1 Test in order to search for the chaotic behavior. The Raleigh Power Spectrum method of spectrum analysis is used for finding the fundamental period along with their confidence level using G R Quest method, ranging from short-term
to long-term variation. The computed periods are also compared with the findings of other researchers with similar type of data series.

2 DATA

This paper is primarily focused on computing fundamental periods of the daily Solar Flare Index (SFI) for Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk from 1st January, 1976 to 31st December, 2014 (total 14245 days) [Solar Cycle 21-24 up to 2014]. The concept of Solar Flare Index was first discovered by Kleczek (1952) as $SFI = it$ which is roughly proportional to the net emitted flare energy. In the above relationship, $i$ symbolizes the scale of intensity and $t$ represents the time span (in minute) of flare in H-alpha flux. The computation of SFI is well explained by zg et al. (2004) and the calculated data sets are available at the web page of National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) as well as at Kandilli Observatory. The plot of the daily SFI value for Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk are shown in Fig. 01.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 0-1 Test for Chaos Analysis

The binary 0 - 1 Chaos test was designed for deterministic system in differentiating between chaotic and regular dynamics. This test was introduced and revised by Gottwald and Melbourne (2004, 2005) and does not depend on phase plane reconstruction technique, which makes it unique over the widely used Lyapunov Exponent Method. This test is also applicable for noisy and experimental (Falconer et al. 2007) time series data for detecting chaotic behavior. In this technique, the daily time series data is fed as an input and the obtained output is in the form of binary value which can minimize problems of distinguishing zero from small numbers. The binary value “1” or “0” represents that the time series data is chaotic or non-chaotic in nature respectively. The principal characteristics of this test are its robustness, reliability and easy implementation (Gottwald and Melbourne 2008). The test is implemented using a time series data $x(j)$ for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, N$ by the following steps (Gottwald and Melbourne 2009):
1. Calculate the Fourier Transform variable of the time series data $x(t)$ using the value of $c$ within 0 to $\pi$

$$P_C(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x(j) \cos jc \quad \text{and} \quad Q_C(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x(j) \sin jc \quad \text{for} \quad n = 1, 2, ..., N \quad (1)$$

If a Brownian motion exists in $P_C$ and $Q_C$ plot then the time series data is “chaotic” in nature. In the other side, if a Bounded motion exists in $P_C$ and $Q_C$ plot, then the time series data is “regular” or “non-chaotic” in nature.

2. The actual behavior of the Fourier Transform variable ($P_C$ and $Q_C$) can be scientifically examined by calculating the Mean Square Displacement $D_C(n)$. The test result is bounded function with respect to time for ”regular” or ”non-chaotic time series, whereas it scales linearly with respect to time for chaotic time series. The Mean Square Displacement $D_C(n)$ is computed as:

$$D_C(n) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} [P_C(j + n) - P_C(j)]^2 + \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} [Q_C(j + n) - Q_C(j)]^2 \quad (2)$$

The limit of $n$ is ensured by computing $D_C(n)$ only for $n \leq n_{cut-off} << N$. For better result, the practical value of $n_{cut-off} = \frac{N}{10}$. And the value of $c$ can be chosen in between 0 to $\pi$.

A modified $D_C(n) [MD_C(n)]$ is used over normal $D_C(n)$ for better convergence property. The $MD_C(n)$ is computed by subtracting the explicit content $V_{OSC}(c, n)$ from $D_C(n)$ as follows:

$$MD_C(n) = D_C(n) - V_{OSC}(c, n) \quad (3)$$

Where

$$V_{OSC}(c, n) = \left[ \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x(j) \right]^2 \frac{1 - \cos nc}{1 - \cos c} \quad (4)$$

3. Compute the asymptotic growth $[K_c]$ by either regression or correlation method. The regression method can be applied on either $D_C(n)$ or $MD_C(n)$. The result of regression method for $D_C(n)$ is strictly positive whereas in case of $MD_C(n)$, the result may be negative depending on the value of $V_{OSC}$.

$$K_C = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\log D_C(n)}{\log n} \quad \text{or} \quad K_C = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\log [MD_C(n) - \min_{(n=1,2,...,n_{cut-off})} MD_C(n)]}{\log n} \quad (5)$$

4. Performed steps (1) to (3) for $N_C$ number of different random value of $c$ in between the range of 0 to $\pi$. In practice, the value of $N_C$ should be 100 and more than that is sufficient. In this current investigation, 300 different random values are taken care in between the ranges of $\frac{\pi}{5}$ to $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ to overcome the resonance distortion of the statistics. Finally calculate the median of asymptotic growth $[K]$ of this test as follows:

$$K = \text{median}(K_c) \quad (6)$$

If the binary value $K$ is zero or close to zero, then the time series data is “regular” or “non-chaotic” in nature. Similarly, if the binary value $K$ is one or close to one, then the time series data is “non-regular” or “chaotic” in nature (Gottwald and Melbourne 2009).
3.2 Raleigh Power Spectrum Algorithm for Periodicity Analysis

For a discrete time series data of continuously changing quantity, the periodicity can be analyzed by angular distribution of those discrete events using Rayleigh Power Spectrum algorithm. In this method, each and every event is represented as a unit vector, \( \vec{v} = \cos \phi \hat{e}_x + \sin \phi \hat{e}_y \), where \( \hat{e}_x \) and \( \hat{e}_y \) are two parallel unit vector to x and y-axis respectively. The sum of these unit vectors is

\[
\vec{v}_l = \sum_{j=1}^{L} \cos \phi_j \hat{e}_x + \sum_{j=1}^{L} \sin \phi_j \hat{e}_y.
\] (7)

The calculation for uniformity of distributions is described by:

\[
R = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} \cos \phi_j \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} \sin \phi_j \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\] (8)

The value of \( R \) is varying from zero to unity depending on whether events are distributed uniformly or concentrated around a particular angle. Furthermore, the value of \( Z \) for an event which is randomly distributed is defined as Bai and Cliver (1990):

\[
Z = LR^2 = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \cos \phi_j \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \sin \phi_j \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\] (9)

The distribution of \( Z \) is complying \( P(Z > k) = \exp(-k) \) (Zg et al. 2003). The power spectrum is obtained by plotting \( Z(v) \) vs \( \phi_j = \frac{2\pi t_j}{T} = 2\pi v_j \), where \( t_j \) is set of occurrence time of the event and variable period is \( T \).

Later on, this algorithm was modified by considering each and every event as a modulus of vector \( |x(t_j)| \) instead of a simple unit vector as (Patra et al.):

\[
\vec{v}_l = \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \cos \phi_j \hat{e}_x + \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \sin \phi_j \hat{e}_y
\] (10)

And the vector sum and \( Z \) value are given by (Patra et al. 2009):

\[
R = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \cos \phi_j \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \sin \phi_j \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\] (11)

\[
Z = LR^2 = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \cos \phi_j \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{j=1}^{L} x(t_j) \sin \phi_j \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\] (12)

Finally, ultimate analysis is obtained by plotting \( Z \) vs \( T \).

3.3 Confident Peak Detection

3.3.1 GR Quast Method

The significance of any peak is decided by computing their confidence level using GR Quast method (Ferraz Mello and Quast 1987). The GR Quast method is applied to the signal after rescaling within 0 to 1 value. The confidence of the result (denoted by \( C \)) is computed as follows:

\[
C = (1 - e^{-H})^{\alpha}
\] (13)
\[ \alpha = \frac{2(N - 3) \Delta t \Delta \omega}{3(N - 4)} \]  
(14)

\[ H = \frac{N - 4}{N - 3} \left( G + e^{-G} - 1 \right) \]  
(15)

\[ G = \left[ \frac{N - 3}{2} \ln(1 - S) \right] \]  
(16)

Where the time interval of the time series data for flare index is represented by \( \Delta t \) and the bandwidth of frequencies sampled is \( \Delta \omega \). Also \((1 - \text{confidence})\) may be interpreted as the chance of having the meridian of the highest peak only by circumstantially.

### 3.3.2 Sharpness Test

Additionally a sharpness test was also performed on the given data for assuring that the obtained peak falls within significant confidence level by using the following equation:

\[ \max (f_l, f_r) < \alpha u \]  
(17)

Where amplitude of the considered peak is \( u \), \( f_l \) and \( f_r \) are the immediate minimum on both side of the considered peak and \( \alpha \) is the significant level depending on the nature of periodogram. This test gives the sharp and confident peaks which are further considered in discerning the solar internal dynamics.

### 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The chaotic attributes associated with the Solar Flare Index of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk are investigated using 0 1 test. Fig. 2 represents \( Q_C \) vs. \( P_C \) in the complex plane, \( M D_c(n) \) versus \( n \) and \( K_c \) versus \( c \) for Solar Flare Index time series data. \( M D_c(n) \) versus \( n \) plot for Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total disk Solar flare index is represented for \( c \) equals to \( \frac{1.59\pi}{5}, \frac{1.13\pi}{5} \) and \( \frac{2.09\pi}{5} \) respectively. And \( P_C \) versus \( Q_C \) plot for Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total disk Solar flare index is represented for \( c \) equals to \( \frac{2.11\pi}{5}, \frac{2.17\pi}{5} \) and \( \frac{2.69\pi}{5} \) respectively. The Fourier transform variables for Solar Flare Index time series data indicates a Brownian motion in the complex domain and modified mean square smoothed displacement \( M D_c(n) \) versus \( n \) plot scales linearly with respect to time. Also, the median of asymptotic growth \( [K] \) is 0.9977, 0.9979 and 0.9980 for Solar Flare Index of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk respectively which is very close to binary value 1. According to the results of 0 1 test, it can be concluded that the Solar Flare Index time series data is non-linear and multi-periodic in nature with deterministic chaotic features. However a question may arise at this point that how chaotic processes display multi-periodic features? Generally a chaotic process is nonlinear and aperiodic by nature. But a nonlinear system in solar dynamo exhibits quasi-periodic behavior in time scale domain analysis due to the cyclic nature of poloidal and toroidal component of magnetic field. (Cameron and Schussler 2017, 2019). The Solar Flare Index time series data is also subjected to periodicity analysis using Raleigh Power Spectrum algorithm (Patra et al. 2009) for searching predominant periods. Fig. 03 represents the periodogram profile of Raleigh Power Spectrum algorithm at different range of periods. Several strong peaks with confidence level \( \geq 99\% \) using G R Quast method (Ferraz Mello and Quast 1987) are being observed within the Solar Flare Index data. Also some periods within 96 99% confidence level are considered for this analysis for better understanding of different harmonics of a fundamental periods. Among all observed periods, the significant periods are selected on the basis of following selection criteria:

- For investigating intermediate mid-range periodicity, periods within \( \sim 7 \) days to \( \sim 11 \) years in Solar Flare Index time series of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk are considered.
- Periods satisfying both confidence and sharpness test are being considered for further study.
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Fig. 2 $K_c$ versus $c$ (Right one), $MD_c(n)$ versus $n$ (Center one) and $Q_c$ versus $P_c$ (Left one) for Solar Flare Index.

Table 1 Selected periods from periodogram profile within specified confidence band

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence level between 96 - 99 %</th>
<th>Confidence level ≥ 99 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14, 653, 1329 days</td>
<td>7, 28, 41, 85, 124, 152, 188, 238, 260, 311 days and 1.2, 1.76, 10.77 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 01 represents obtained significant periods within specified confidence band using G R Quast method (Ferraz Mello and Quast 1987). The periodogram methods have a significant and dominant period of about ∼10.77 year, which entails that the temporal fluctuation of the Solar Flare Index should be associated with the 11-year Schwabe cycle of various solar activity indices like sunspot number (Krivova and Solanki 2002; Li et al. 2005; Joshi et al. 2006; Kili 2008; Xie et al. 2017), group sunspot number (Li et al. 2005), sunspot area (Krivova and Solanki 2002; Joshi et al. 2006), Solar Radius (Qu et al. 2015), the soft X-ray flare index (Joshi and Joshi 2005), the flare index (zg et al. 2003; zg et al. 2004; Joshi et al. 2006; Kili 2008; Li et al. 2010), coronal mass ejection (CME) number (Lou et al. 2003),
Fig. 3 Periodogram profile for Solar Flare Index using Raleigh Power Spectrum Algorithm
Table 2  Comparison between observed periods and periods due to Rossby wave

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed Periods</th>
<th>Periods due to magnetic Rossby wave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Node number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 day</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124 day</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188 day</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238 day</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260 day</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solar filament number (Li et al. 2006) and solar wind speed (Richardson et al. 1994). Another stable and prominent period of ~28 day in Solar Flare Index of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk was observed and which may be due to the existence of synodic rotational modulation (Xie et al. 2017). A prominent period of ~10.77 year fluctuation is also eclipsed the other periods. In order to study the lower fluctuation more distinctly, the ~10.77 year signal is filtered out (Kane 2005). Additionally, current investigation observed a period of ~152 day which is very much similar to Rieger periodicity (~150-160 day) which was first detected by Rieger et al. (1984) in soft X-ray flare and gamma ray data (around ~154 day). After that many authors have reported the evidence of this periodicity in various solar activity indices such as sunspot numbers (~158 day (Ballester et al. 1999)), sunspot area (~155 day (Lean and Brueckner 1989; Carbonell and Ballester 1990), ~158 day (Oliver et al. 1998; Chowhdury et al. 2009)), 10.7 solar radio flux (~151 day (Zieba et al. 2001); ~157 day (Roy et al. 2019)), solar electron flare (~156 day (Chowdhury and Ray 2006)), hard X-ray emission (~152 158 day (Dennis 1985); ~152 day (Bai and Sturrock 1987), microwave peak flux (~152 day (Bogart and Bai 1985)), Hα importance (~155 day (Ichimoto et al. 1985)) etc. For identifying the source of Rieger periodicity, various attempts were made by authors and it was proposed that magnetic Rossby wave cornered in the surface of the Sun (Dimitropoulou et al. 2008; Zaqarashvili et al. 2010; Feng et al. 2017) may be the possible source behind this type of periodicity. The definition of typical magnetic Rossby wave for computing periodicity is expressed by Lou (2000):

\[
P_{mrw} \approx 25.1 \left[ \frac{wn}{2} + \frac{0.17(2nn + 1)}{wn} \right] \text{day}
\]

(18)

Where wn and nn represents wavenumber and node number respectively. Current investigation also observed some periods (~41, ~124, ~188, ~238, ~260 day) due to magnetic Rossby wave with fixed node number (nn = 1) and variable wavenumber (wn). Table 02 listed the observed periods and similar periods due to magnetic Rossby wave.

A period of ~1.2 year is found in our study which can be inferred to be the ~1.3 year periodicity observed in geomagnetic activity (Mursula and Zieger 2000), oscillation in Solar wind (Richardson et al. 1994), velocity of solar wind (Li et al. 2017), solar filament (Zou and Li 2014) and rate of internal rotation near base of the solar convection layer (Howe et al. 2000). In other hand ~1.76 year period is related to ~1.7 year periodicity observed in the intensity of cosmic ray (Kato et al. 2003), velocity of solar wind (Li et al. 2017) and solar filament (Zou and Li 2014). These periods are also considered for understanding the behavior of magnetic field emergence and magnetic cycle of the Sun (Valds-Galicia et al. 1996). Cho et al. (2014) observed these two periods in the Earths magnetosphere, interplanetary...
Table 3 Comparison of the result derived by the other authors with the result of the present investigation using Solar Flare Index data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Name</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Data Span</th>
<th>Tool Used</th>
<th>Period obtained</th>
<th>Observed Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zg et al. (2003)</td>
<td>Kandilli Observatory and NGDC</td>
<td>1st January 1966 to 1st July 2001</td>
<td>Discrete Fourier Transform and Wavelet Transform</td>
<td>27 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kili (2008)</td>
<td>Kandilli Observatory</td>
<td>23rd August 1997 to 31st December 2005</td>
<td>Date Compensated Discrete Fourier Transform</td>
<td>No significant periods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gao et al. (2012)</td>
<td>Kandilli Observatory</td>
<td>1966 to 2007</td>
<td>Hilbert Transform Huang</td>
<td>11.8 years and 86.6, 191, 383, 865 days</td>
<td>10.77 years and 85, 188, 311 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zg et al. (2002)</td>
<td>Kandilli Observatory</td>
<td>1966 to 2002</td>
<td>Fourier Transform and Wavelet Transform</td>
<td>25.6, 27, 30.2, 33.8 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al. (2010)</td>
<td>Kandilli Observatory</td>
<td>January 1996 to December 2007</td>
<td>Wavelet Transform</td>
<td>10.7 years</td>
<td>10.77 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilcik et al. (2010)</td>
<td>Kandilli Observatory</td>
<td>Solar cycle 21 to 23</td>
<td>Wavelet Transform</td>
<td>27, 62, 73 days</td>
<td>28, 88 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They expected to detect a coupling nature among various region of the heliosphere but they found a relationship only between Earths Magnetosphere and Interplanetary Space. Later on Deng et al. (2015) proposed that the process of magnetic field emergence from Suns convection zone to heliosphere is periodic in nature, hence establishing the connection between the Sun and heliosphere. Mei et al. (2018) also found these periods in 10.7 cm solar radio flux as well as sunspot area data and suggested that the observed periods are may be due to the flow of magnetic flux generated inside the Sun from Suns photosphere to corona. Zou and Li (2014) suggested that ∼1.2 year period may be one of the sub-harmonics (1/8 × 11 = 1.3) of dominant 11 year solar cycle. Li et al. (2017) also pointed out that the lifetime of equilateral dipole field of the Sun is very close to the period around ∼1.76 year. These periods observed in the Solar Flare Index need a further analysis to realize its connection among various regions of the heliosphere. The comparison between the different periodicity computed in the current investigation with periodicity related to other solar activity represented in Table 03.

5 CONCLUSION

The daily Solar Flare Index is subjected to chaos analysis using 0 1 test. The median of asymptotic growth [K] is 0.9977, 0.9973 and 0.9980 for Solar Flare Index of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk respectively which is very close to binary value 1. Also the Fourier transform variables for the considered data indicates a Brownian type motion in the complex domain and modified mean square smoothed displacement $MD_c(n)$ versus n plot scales linearly with respect to time. So the 0 1 test indicates that the Solar Flare Index time series data has a deterministic chaotic features with multi-periodic nature. The periodicity analysis is applied to explore the quasi-periodic nature of Solar Flare Index. Hence the following listed periodicities has been obtained using Raleigh Power Spectrum algorithm:

1. A significant and dominant period of about ∼10.77 year reveals that the temporal fluctuation of the Solar Flare Index should be well associated with the 11-year Schwabe cycle of the Sun. Another stable and prominent period of ∼28 day in Solar Flare Index of Northern, Southern Hemisphere and Total Disk can be interpreted as the existence of synodic rotational modulation. This investigation also observed some periods which are integral multiple of ∼28 day rotational modulation period
Chaos and Periodicities in Solar Flare Index

1. A period of ~85 day and ~311 day as well as sub-harmonics of ~10.77 year fundamental Schwabe cycle (~653 day and ~1329 day).

2. A period of ~14 day is not only the sub-harmonic of ~28 day period but is also due to the presence of 180° apart solar active longitudes. The smallest period is ~7 day which is nothing but the second harmonic of ~14 day period and is primarily due to the presence of short-lived regions inside the Sun.

3. A period of ~152 day is very much similar to Rieger periodicity [~150 160 day]. And periods between ~40 and ~300 day is due to magnetic Rossby wave which may be the possible source behind this Rieger periodicity.

4. A period of ~1.2 year and ~1.76 year observed with the data need further analysis for understanding the behavior of magnetic field emergence and magnetic cycle of the Sun.

Acknowledgements We are thankful to the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) and its sister data centers merged into the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), NOAA. Data used in this study were provided by National Centers for Environmental Information for Solar-Terrestrial Physics, NOAA E/GC2, 325 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80303, USA.

We sincerely acknowledge the support extended by Jadavpur University, West Bengal India. This work is a part of RUSA 2.0 Faculty Major Research Project under Jadavpur University.

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