

CLE218 COORDINATOR'S COMMENTS

It was an unusual Listening Event for us last weekend – as Alan said to me before the Event, referring to the predicted CME and Aurora:

“Good to see that the CLE's haven't lost their power to trigger them, even at low spots in the Solar Cycle!” Any very ‘old’ CLE-ers may remember that we initially called them Coordinated Monitoring Events (**CMEs**) until Phil mentioned Coronal Mass Ejections and wisely recommended using **CLE** instead!

Based on the following extracts from Brian's description in his CLE log from Hazelton, BC, the sun was most certainly involved:

- Here are the results from under the northern lights!
- Lovely Aurora from my location on all three nights, bright and fast moving with a little colour thrown into the mix.
- Very interesting to watch as the aurora moved south past my station that the signals from the south winked out one by one until nothing but noise was left.
- Fading was very short (10 - 20 seconds) and VERY deep.
- I have an S0 or lower noise level at the best of times but I needed to crank the audio way past where I usually have it to even hear the noise. Yes, disconnecting the antenna did drop the noise so I know it was external.

Brian's location, about 55 degrees north, was easily the furthest north of the 21 Rest of the World reporters, but the two reporters further north in Europe (David in SCT and Geir in NOR) were far less affected.

Steve, in ve7sl.blogspot.ca, has a few other things to say about all this.

Our night-by-night number of loggings was very unusual, no doubt for similar reasons. Here is the chart that is normally added at the end of these emails:

CLE218

EUROPE

NIGHT	NDBs	Exp.	+/-
Friday	426	393	33
Saturday	110	197	-87
Sunday	152	98	54
Totals:	688	688	

NORTH AMERICA

NIGHT	NDBs	Exp.	+/-
Friday	93	207	-114
Saturday	207	104	103
Sunday	63	52	11
Totals:	363	363	

The 'NDBs' column shows how many NDBs were heard on each night and the total.
 The 'Exp.' column shows how many NDBs would normally be expected on each night for that same total (each night about half as many as on the previous one as there are fewer 'new' ones still remaining to be heard)

The '+/-' column shows how many more, or less, were heard each night than expected.

You can see that the results show the second night was the worst in Europe.
 By contrast, in North America, the second night was definitely the best, the first very poor.

(Night-to-night changes could also be due to a special event - a celebration, etc. - that had affected several of us)

We have used this same frequency range 335 – 349.9 kHz in 10 CLEs. The number of different NDBs logged in each Event is shown, separately for Europe listeners and for Rest of the World, in the following table and chart. As might be expected, it does show a low point for CLE218.

CLE date (end of)	Europe NDBslogged	Rest of World
Jan-05	155	192
Jun-06	108	108
Sep-07	176	148
Mar-09	172	206
Aug-10	160	185
Nov-11	164	180
Apr-13	140	157
Aug-14	140	122
Nov-15	151	148
Apr-17	107	114



Several different effects are causing the variation, including:

Time of year

Point in the Solar Cycle

'Retirement' of NDBs

Number of reporters and their locations

Use of improved receivers and recordings

My archives from CLE80 in June 2006 don't show any major reasons for the low point then.

COMING CLEs

CLE219 May 26 – 29

CLE220 June 23 – 26

CLE221 July 28 – 31

Good listening

Brian

CLE Coordinator

(ndbcle@gmail.com)