Upcoming modern grand minimum and solar activity prediction backwards five millennia

Valentina Zharkova (1), Simon Shepherd (2), Elena Popova (3), Sergei Zharkov (4), and Qian Xia (1)

(1) University of Northumbria, Department of Mathematics and Information Sciences, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom (valentina.zharkova@northumbria.ac.uk), (2) University of Bradford, School of Engineering, Bradford BD6 1DP, UK, (3) Moscow University, Institute of Space and Nuclear Physics, Moscow, Russia, (4) Hull University, Department of Physics and Mathematics, Kingston upon Hull, UK

In this study using a summary curve of two eigen vectors of solar magnetic field oscillations derived with Principal Components Analysis (PCA) from synoptic maps for solar cycles 21-24 we extrapolate solar activity backwards five millennia showing the occurrence grand cycles of 350-400 years. The summary curve shows a remarkable resemblance to the past sunspot and terrestrial activity: grand minima - Maunder Minimum (1645-1715AD), Wolf minimum (1280-1350 AD), Oort minimum (1010-1050 AD) and Homer minimum (800-900 BC) and grand maxima - modern warm period (1990-2015), medieval warm period (900-1200 AD), Roman warm period (400-10 BC) and others. We verify the extrapolated activity curve by pre-telescope observations of large sunspots, by maximum of the terrestrial temperature and extremely intense terrestrial auroras seen in 14-16 centuries and observed and simulated butterfly diagram for the Maunder Minimum (MM). We confirm the occurrence of upcoming Modern grand minimum in 2020-2055 and show it will have higher solar activity and shorter duration compared to MM. The results are probed with the terrestrial features and the two-layer solar dynamo model with different meridional circulation velocities. We argue that Sporer minimum (1450-1550) derived from the increased abundances of isotopes C14 and Be10 are likely produced by a strong increase of the terrestrial background radiation caused by galactic cosmic rays of powerful supernovae.