

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF PHOTOSPHERIC FLUXES

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SOT and MDI (high-resolution and full disk) magnetograms are used to identify fluxes of magnetic features in the photosphere. Using a 'clumping' algorithm, which counts a single 'flux massif' as one feature, all feature fluxes, regardless of flux strength, follow the same distribution - a power-law - between  $10^{17}$  and  $10^{23}$  Mx. This result suggests that the mechanism producing magnetic features on all current observable scales (from intranetwork features right the way up to sunspots) appears to be the same. By considering how the slope of this power law varies over a solar cycle, we discuss the implications of this result for the generation of magnetic flux below the solar surface.

magnetic fields, sun

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