Solar pores are a degenerate case of sunspots without penumbrae, which present themselves as unipolar. I have selected, tracked and aligned a set of 13 isolated solar pores and performed ensemble averaging to study the behaviour of an average solar pore.
In the averaged solar pore I have found a definitive presence of a trailing opposite magnetic polarity, which places solar pores firmly into the flux tube model of sunspot formation. Quiet-Sun areas surrounding a pore have a non-zero average background magnetic intensity of the same polarity as the pore. Radial velocity maps confirm a downflow in the pore and perturbation of travel times of helioseismic waves show a horizontal outflow around the pore, which is in agreement with current models. Finally, I have found solar pores to be size invariant, in terms of both radius and distance to the trailing polarity.