

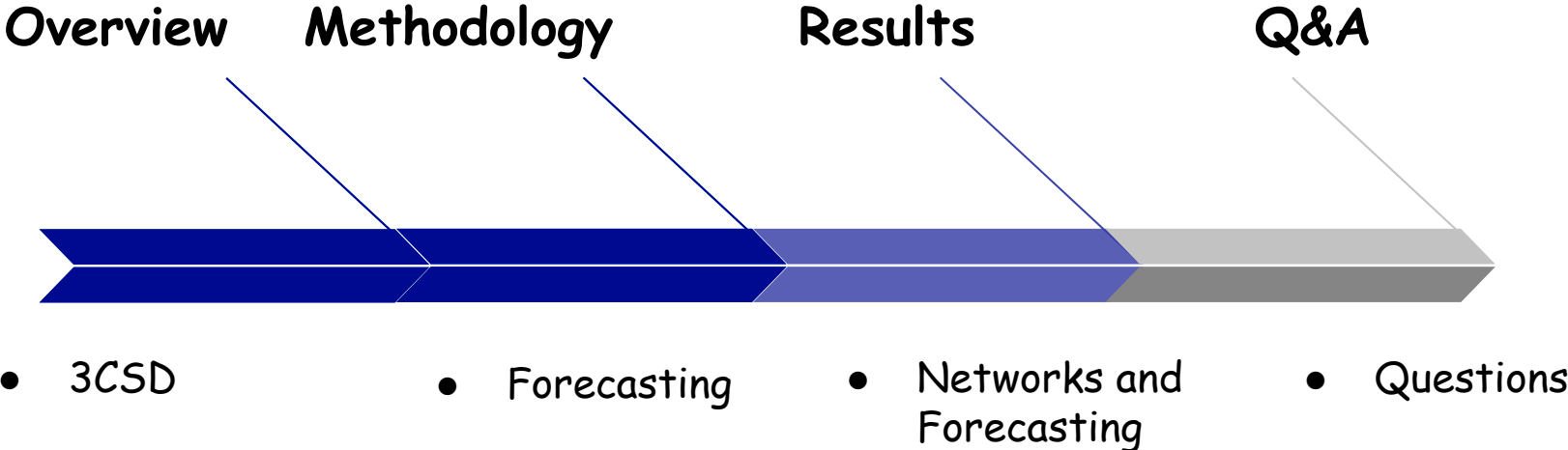
3CSD

Space Weather - Final Presentation


David Moloney PhD
Chief Scientist, Ubotica
1/12/2023


UBOTICATM
SEEING BEYOND

Outline



Why CSDs ?

 Reduce space usage/HW cost

 Reduce energy consumption

 Less bandwidth usage

Why CSD ?

Reduce data traffic 

Reduce latency 

Boost performance 

3CSD: Additional values

Why 3CSD ?



High NNs Accuracy



Less Inference Time



High Level Security



Streaming Inference



Increase Data Storage



User-Friendly Application



NNS/LILLIAN: Enhance Accuracy



NNS/LILLIAN: Triage Sub-system



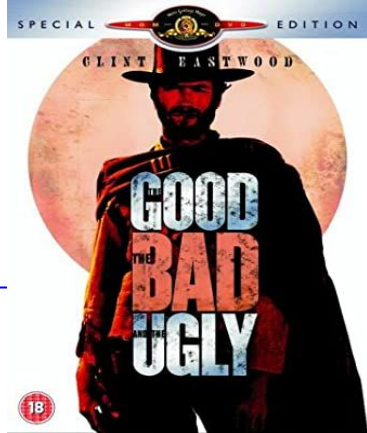
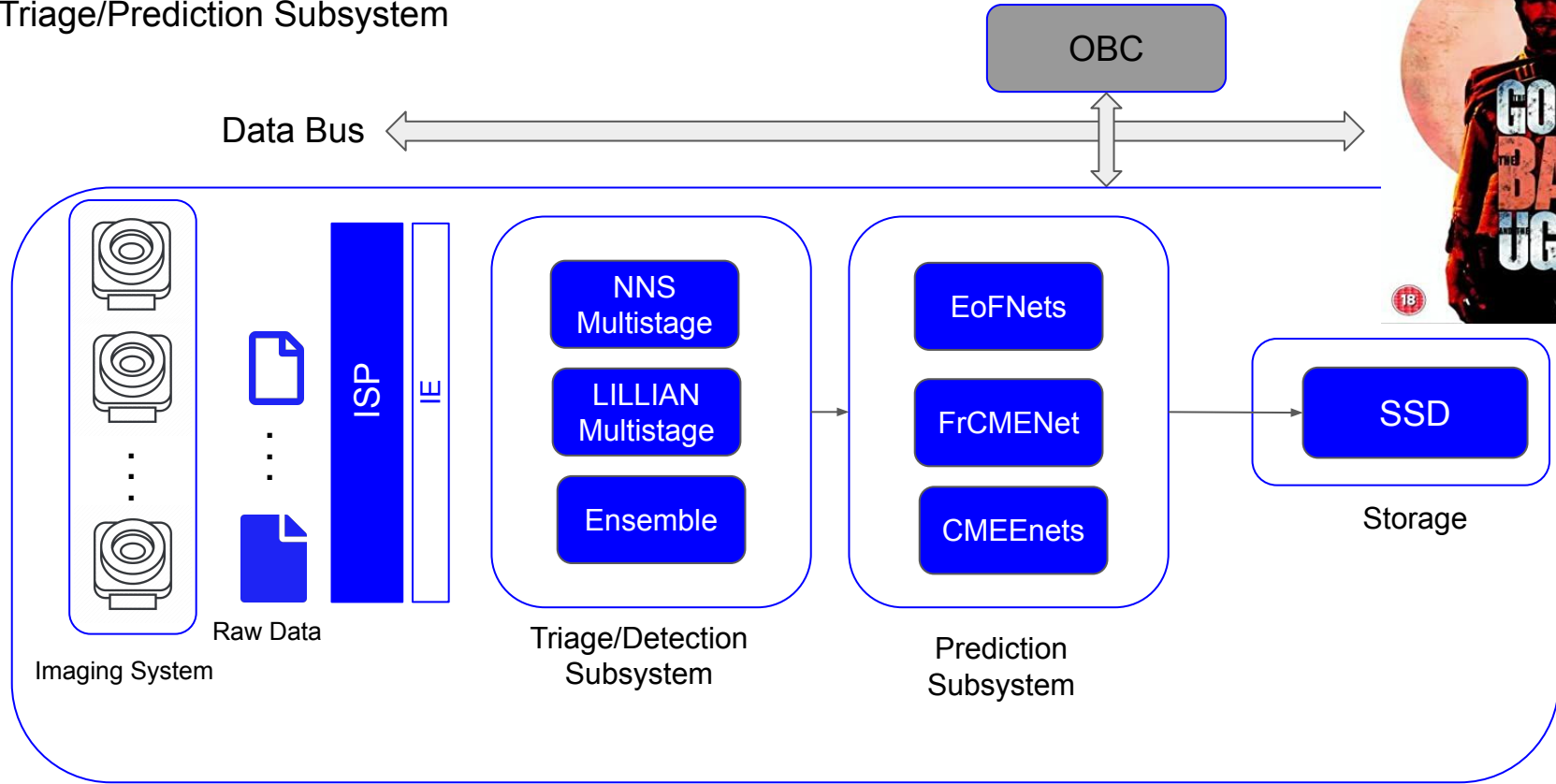
Efficient solutions for Multi Sensors



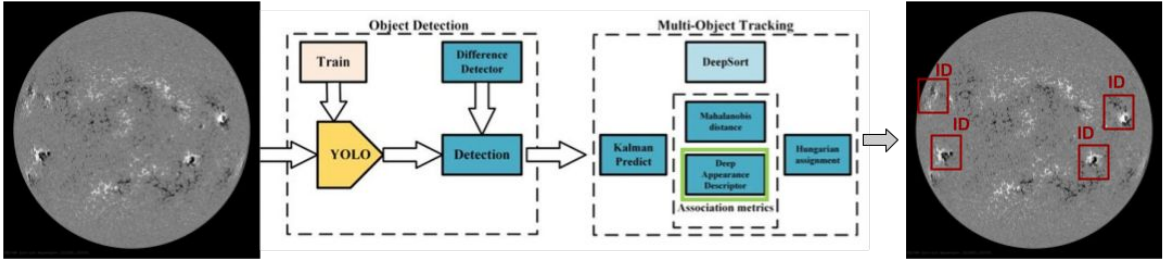
Subsystems Health check/failures

3CSD Architecture Design

Triage/Prediction Subsystem



Real Time Streaming - Detection/Tracking

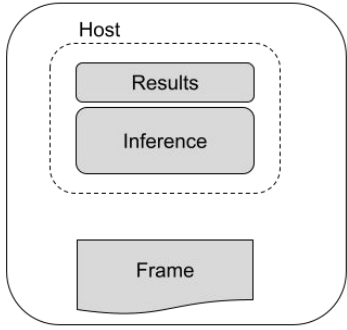


Video frame

Tracking algorithm

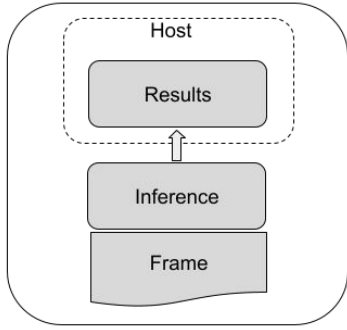
Tracking results

(a)



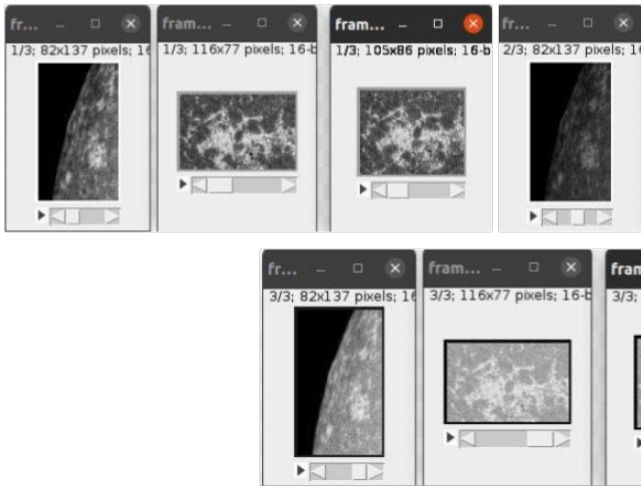
Conventional SSD

(b)



CSD

(c)



GSSD

Get Synchronised Solar Data tool to gather images and time series data

```
Loading CME features ...
First C2 Appearance Date Time [UT] ... Remarks
0 2014/01/01 00:12:05 ... Only C2
1 2014/01/01 00:36:05 ... Poor Event
2 2014/01/01 02:24:05 ... Poor Event
3 2014/01/01 02:48:07 ... Poor Event; Only C2
4 2014/01/01 05:12:05 ... NaN
...
2473 2014/12/31 04:48:05 ... Very Poor Event
2474 2014/12/31 05:48:06 ... Very Poor Event; Only C2
2475 2014/12/31 06:00:05 ... Very Poor Event
2476 2014/12/31 17:00:06 ... Poor Event
2477 2014/12/31 23:12:10 ... Very Poor Event; Only C2

[2478 rows x 12 columns]
Loading LASCO Images ...
Files Downloaded: 1%| 126/10000 [03:22<5:06:11, 1.86s]
22487189.fts: 54%|
22487192.fts: 18%|
22487190.fts: 75%|
22487193.fts: 0%|
22487188.fts: 43%| 911k/2.11M [00:07<00:13, 88.
```

```
Loading Solar Flare features ...
event_starttime event_peaktime ... fl_goescls
-----
2011-01-01 00:17:00.000 2011-01-01 00:22:00.000 ... B2.3
2011-01-01 00:49:00.000 2011-01-01 00:53:00.000 ... B2.2
2011-01-01 00:49:00.000 2011-01-01 00:53:00.000 ... B2.2
2011-01-01 18:11:00.000 2011-01-01 18:14:00.000 ... B2.1
2011-01-01 18:11:00.000 2011-01-01 18:14:00.000 ... B2.1
2011-01-01 19:37:00.000 2011-01-01 19:44:00.000 ... B3.1
2011-01-01 21:52:00.000 2011-01-01 21:59:00.000 ... B8.3
...
2011-01-04 09:43:00.000 2011-01-04 09:47:00.000 ... B6.4
2011-01-04 19:42:00.000 2011-01-04 19:45:00.000 ... B1.9
2011-01-04 23:39:00.000 2011-01-04 23:45:00.000 ... B4.2
2011-01-05 23:23:00.000 2011-01-05 23:27:00.000 ... B4.0
2011-01-05 23:23:00.000 2011-01-05 23:27:00.000 ... B4.0
2011-01-05 23:50:00.000 2011-01-05 23:58:00.000 ... B1.8
2011-01-05 23:50:00.000 2011-01-05 23:58:00.000 ... B1.8
Length = 32 rows
Loading CME features ...
Files Downloaded: 100%| 10/10 [00:13<00:00, 1.34s/file]
Downloaded Files for 195 angstrom: ['data/GOES_SolarFlare_2011-01-01_2011-01-06/efz20110101.131349', 'data/GOES_SolarFlare_2011-01-01_2011-01-06/Fits_Files/195/350', 'data/GOES_SolarFlare_2011-01-01_2011-01-06/Fits_Files/195/efz20110103.011S_SolarFlare_2011-01-01_2011-01-06/Fits_Files/195/efz20110104.011350', 'data/GOE11-01-01_2011-01-06/Fits_Files/195/efz20110105.011348', 'data/GOES_SolarFlare_20Files Downloaded: 100%| 10/10 [00:12<00:00, 1.23s/file]
```

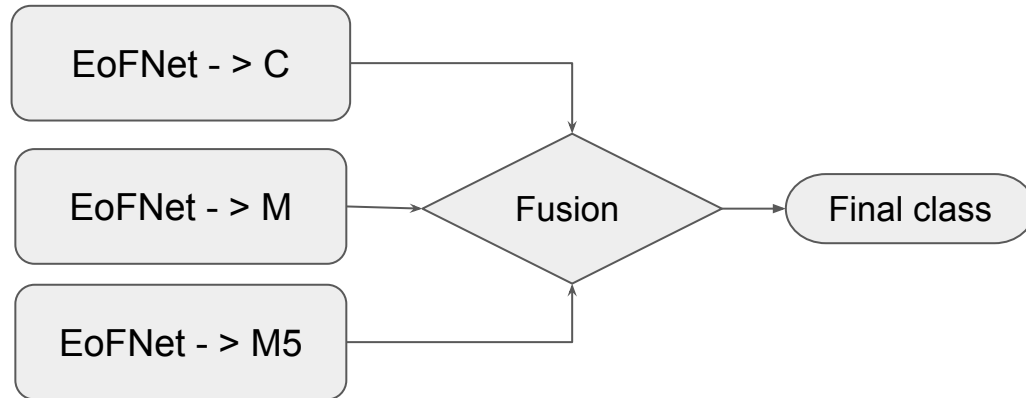
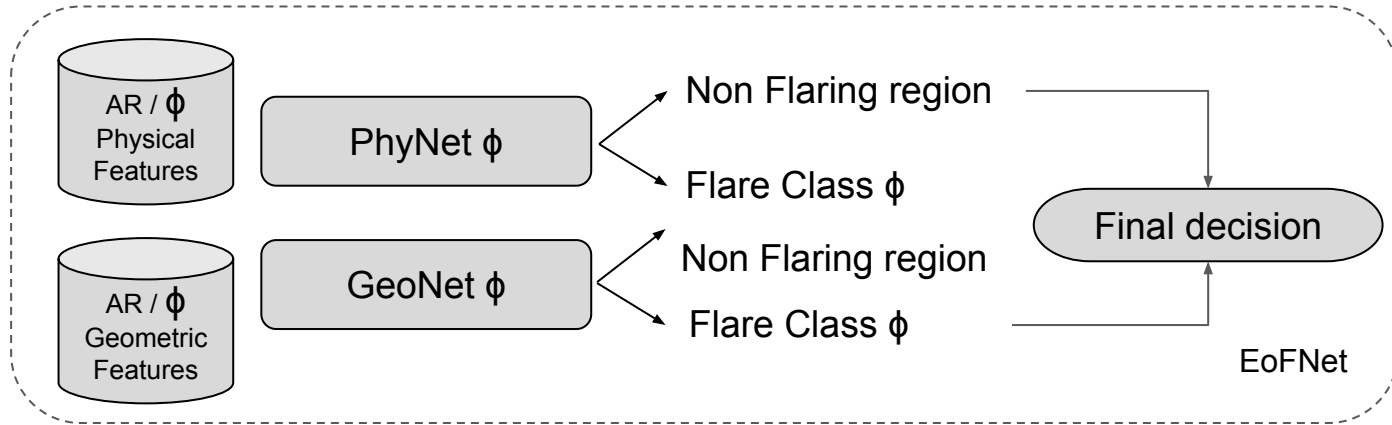
- ❖ CME Features time series data
- ❖ Lasco Coronagraph (C2, C3) Images

- ❖ Solar Flare Features time series data
- ❖ Synchronised detected CME
- ❖ Solar flare images EIT SOHO wavelengths

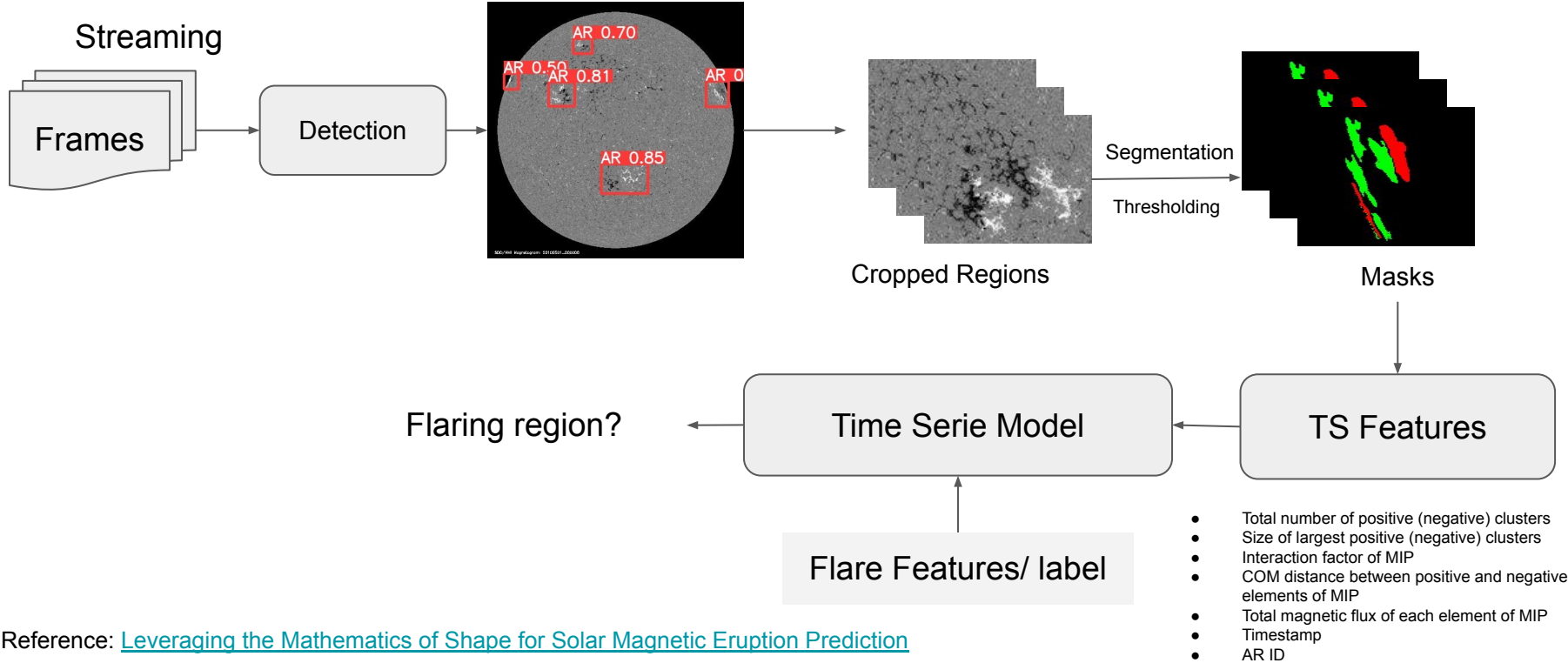
EoFNets

EoFPhyNet-EoFGeoNet: Flare prediction

EoFNets - Stacked Nets



GeoNet: On board 3CSD



Reference: [Leveraging the Mathematics of Shape for Solar Magnetic Eruption Prediction](#)



EoFNets Evaluation

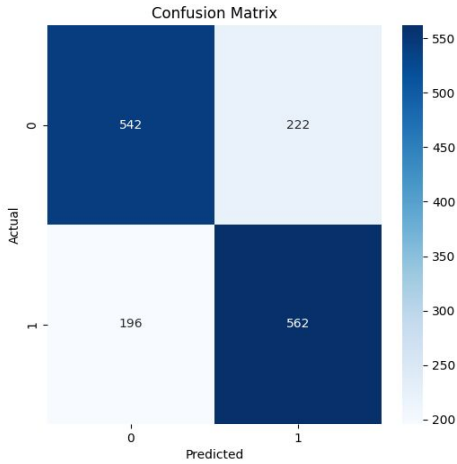


Fig.1: EoFPhyNet - Flare > C

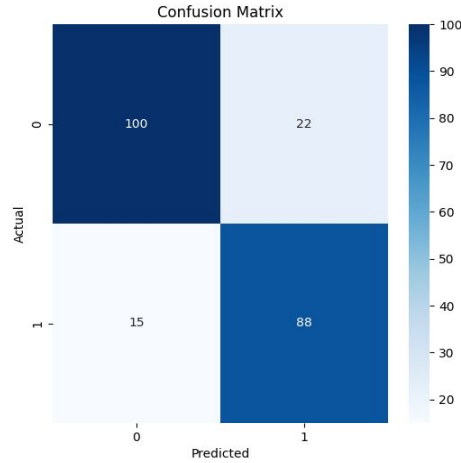


Fig.2: EoFPhyNet - Flare > M

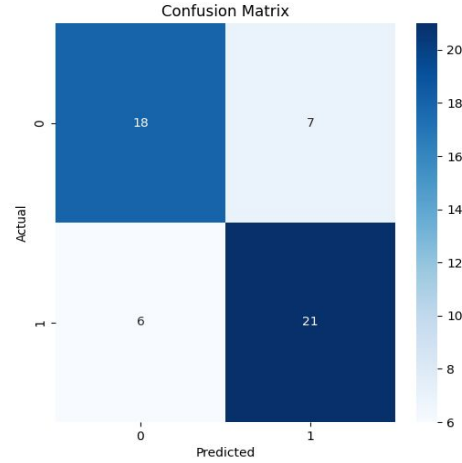


Fig.3: EoFPhyNet - Flare > M5

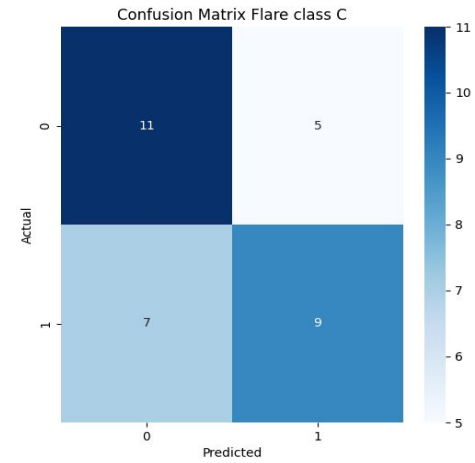


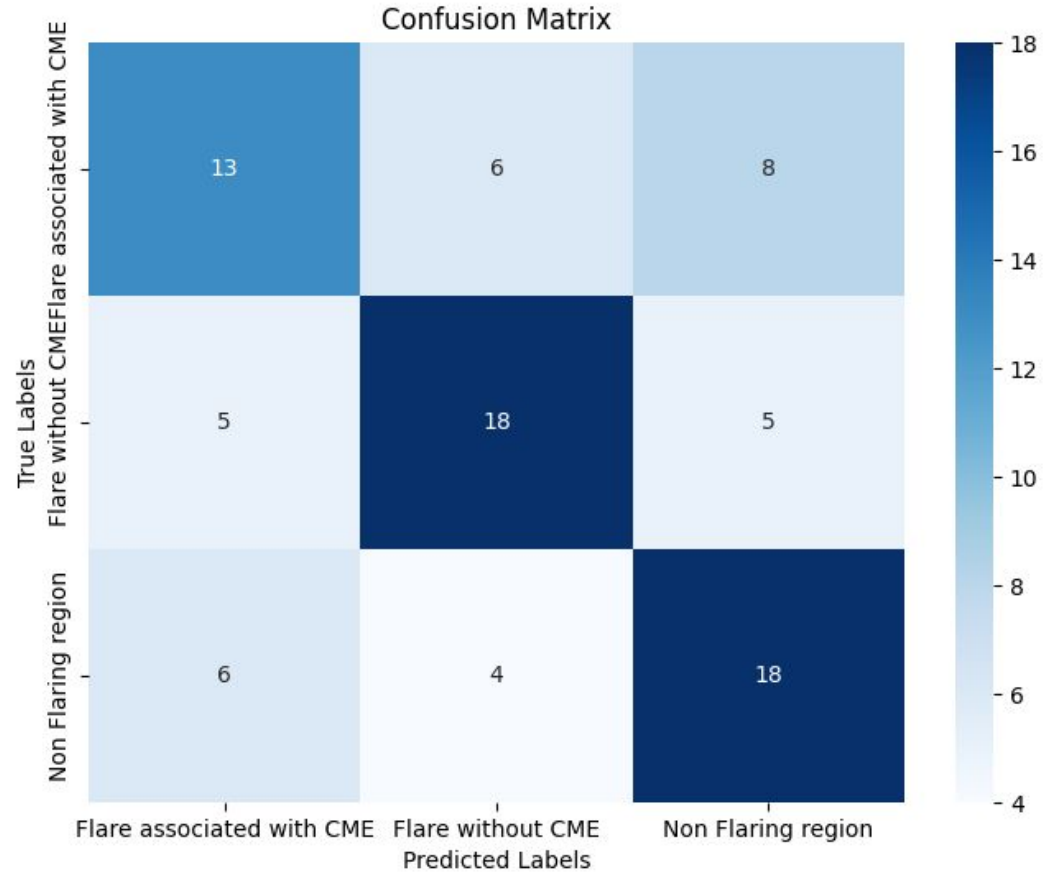
Fig.4: EoFGeoNet - Flare > C

FrCMENets

FrCME: Predict whether flare is associated with CME

FRCMENet

- A Time series network that is able to forecast the solar flare and CME events by monitoring the evolution of Active region in a fixed window size (6 hours)



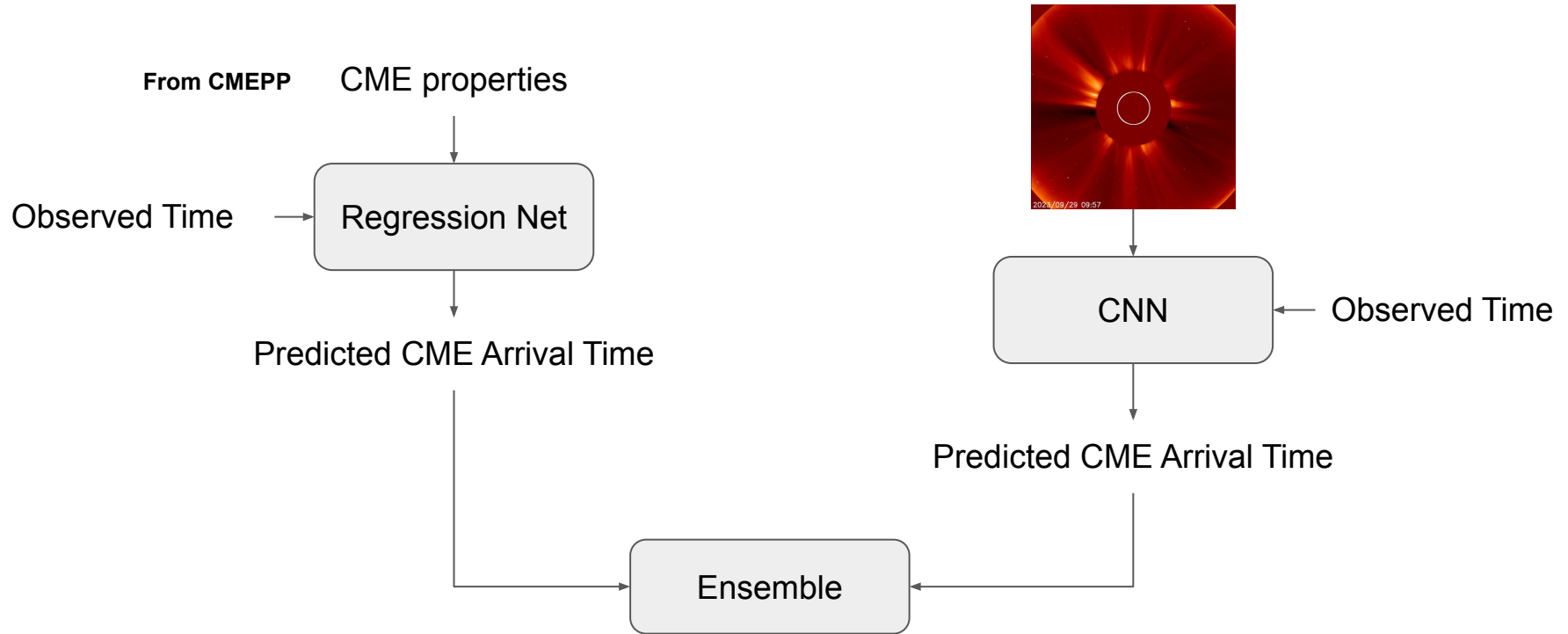
CMEENets

Forecast the CME properties

CMEENets

- **CMEENets** is a stack of networks is designed to forecast the CME properties
- **CMEPP** is a part of CMEENets designed to predict the CME Properties (direction, velocity, mass, etc) using the LASCO C2 and LASCO C3 dataset for ensemble
- **CME-DyC**: A classification network to classify CME independently based on each single CME property
- **CMEAT** is a network of Cabinets that is designed to estimate the observed CME arrival time using the LASCO images, the CME properties and the Observed time.

Predicting CME Arrival Time



CMEENets - CMEAT

Label,	Prediction
2014-01-09T00,	2014-01-09T00
2014-01-09T00,	2014-01-09T00
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T04
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T04
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T04
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T04,	2014-01-09T03
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T00,	2014-01-09T00
2014-01-09T00,	2014-01-09T00
2014-01-09T00,	2014-01-09T00

LASCO C3

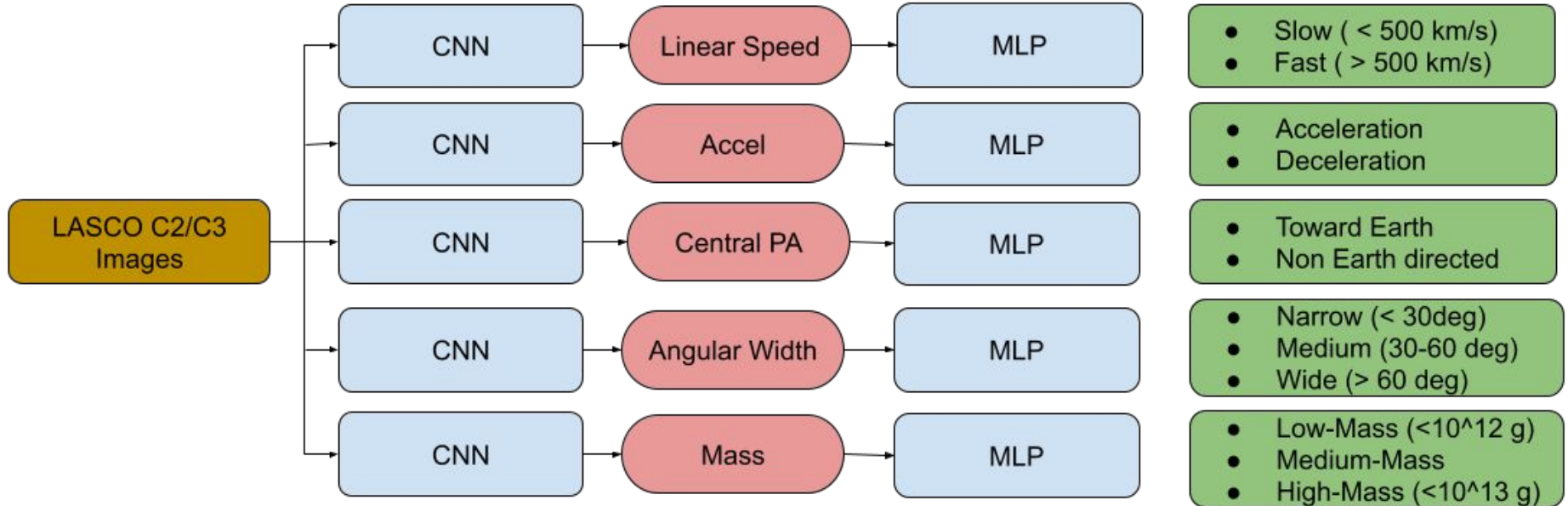
Label,	Prediction
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T08
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T08
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T08
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T08
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T08
2014-01-09T08,	2014-01-09T07
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T22
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T22
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T22
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T22
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T21
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T22
2014-01-08T22,	2014-01-08T21

LASCO C2

CMEENets

CMEPP & CME-DyC: Classify CME based on its properties

CME-DyC

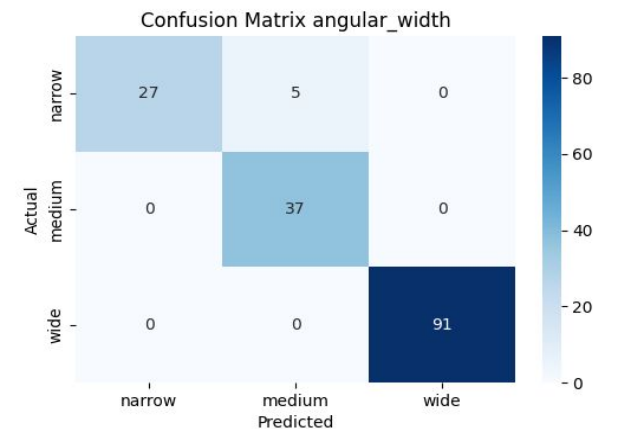
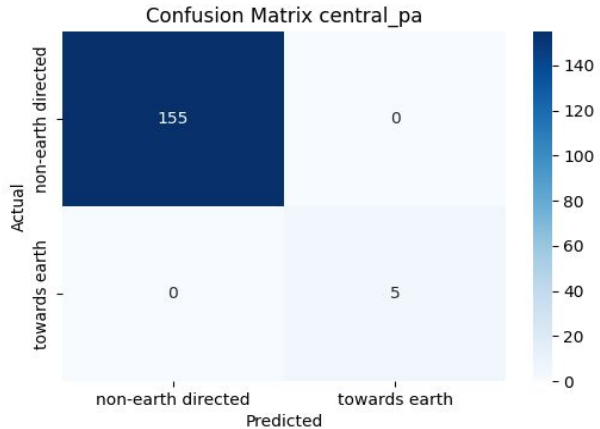
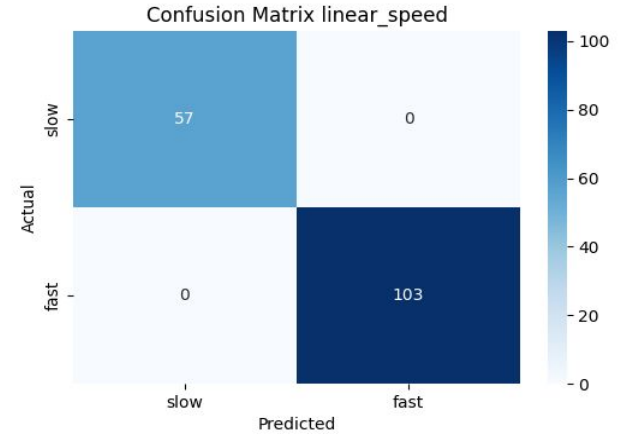
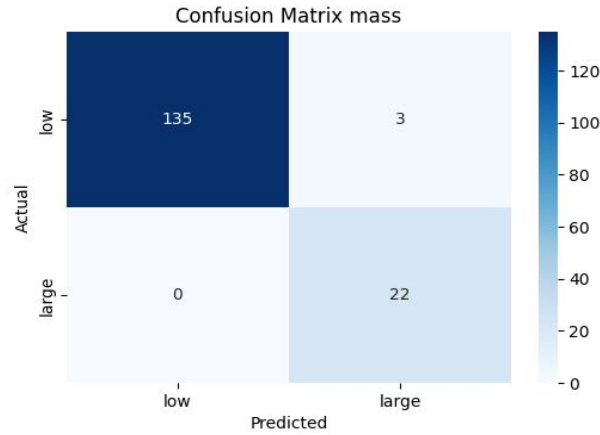


CMEPP results

Central PA [deg]	Angular Width [deg]	Linear Speed [km/s]	Linear Speed [km/s]	Angular Width [deg]	Central PA [deg]
119	60	161	160.98	58.91	118.88
119	60	161	161.18	58.81	119.25
119	60	161	160.5	60.86	120.78
119	60	161	160.34	60.55	119.31
119	60	161	161.55	60.05	119.95
119	60	161	161.3	59.08	119.45
140	105	539	537.73	104.93	141.9
140	105	539	538.87	105.35	140.66
45	33	467	465.23	35.9	43.93
45	33	467	467.88	30.05	43.17
45	33	467	469.34	33.45	40.83

Central PA [deg]	Angular Width [deg]	Linear Speed [km/s]	Linear Speed [km/s]	Angular Width [deg]	Central PA [deg]
236	61	377	377.46	58.81	235.93
236	61	377	378.84	62.34	232.66
236	61	377	385.48	56.78	230.27
236	61	377	378.17	61.11	236.73
236	61	377	376.15	62	234.51
301	72	403	403.39	68.64	302.12
301	72	403	404	70.19	302.19

CME-DyC results



Summary

The 3CSD space weather features presented here are mainly divided into four main features:

- **Continuously monitoring** the sun in real time to swiftly detect and track solar events **like the evolution of the active regions and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)**
- **EoFNets (Eye on Flare Networks)** represents the stack of two-time series networks (Physics-based features and Geometric based features) to predict whether the active region is flaring.
- **FrCMENets (Flare-related CME Networks)** is a time series network that is designed to **predict weather flares associated with CME using flare features.**
- **CMEENets:** The stack of three network to create an end-to-end CME monitoring and forecasting system
 - **CMEPP (CME Properties Prediction)** is dedicated to predicting the CME properties such as Central PA (deg), Angular Width (deg), and Linear speed (km/s) using LASCO C2 and LASCO C3 datasets.
 - **CMEATP (CME Arrival Time Prediction)** to predict the arrival time of CME that hits the Earth
 - **CME-DyC (CME Dynamic Classifier)** to classifier the observed CME based on its properties (mass, central pa, linear speed, etc)

Future work

- Enhance the capabilities of our time series predictors (EoFNets, FrCMENets, etc.)
- Considering the sunspot properties and evolution (e.g. using McIntosh classification) in the prediction of solar events.
- Consider the topology analysis in the active region tracking.
- Develop approach to retraining networks with less resources and high efficiency



Thank you

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