

Modelovanie airglowu pomocou strojového učenia

Fakulta elektrotechniky a informatiky TU v Košiciach
Katedra kybernetiky a umelej inteligencie

Matej Varga

Bezovec 2021

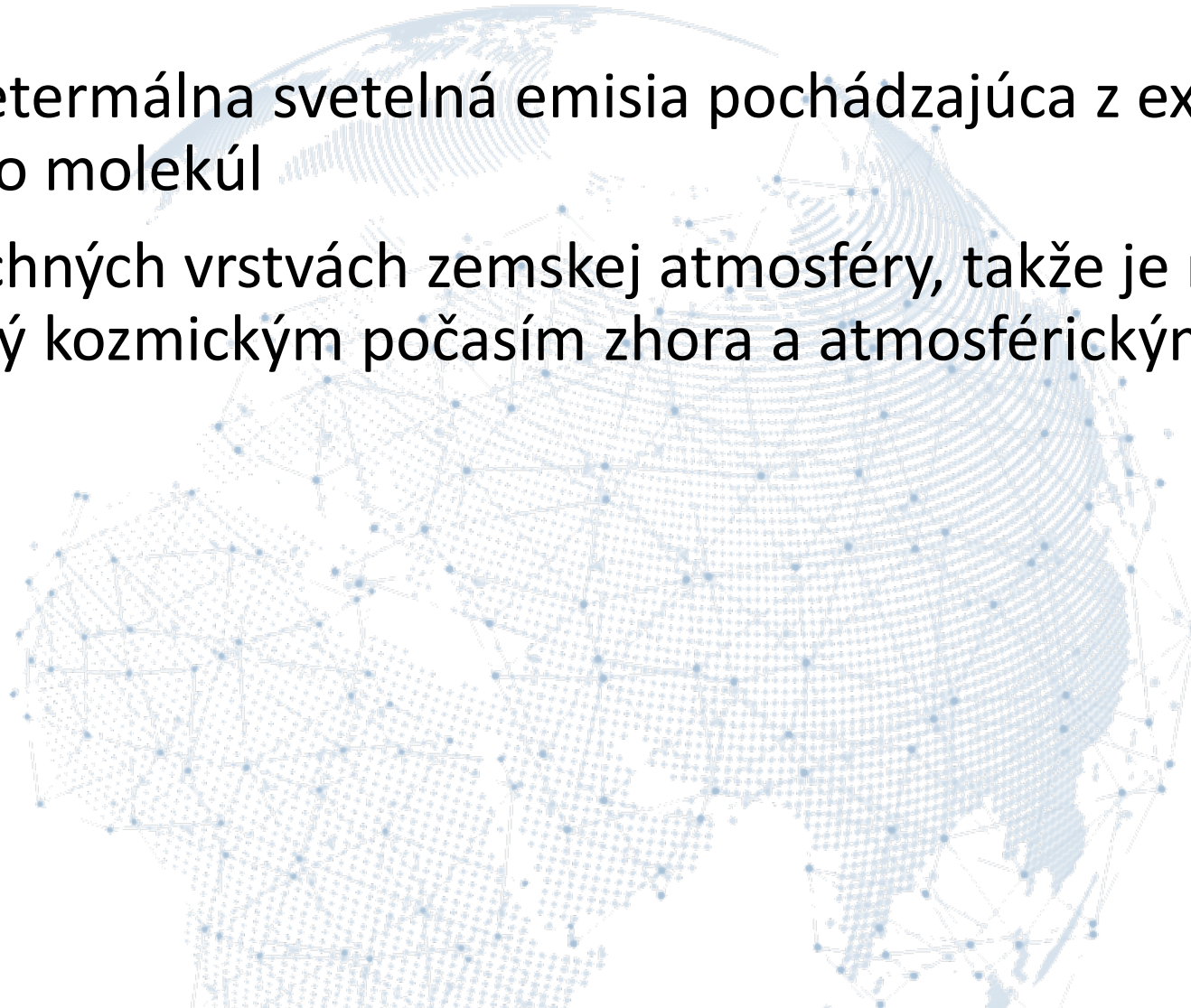
Motivácia

- Airglow je netermálna svetelná emisia pochádzajúca z excitovaných atómov alebo molekúl



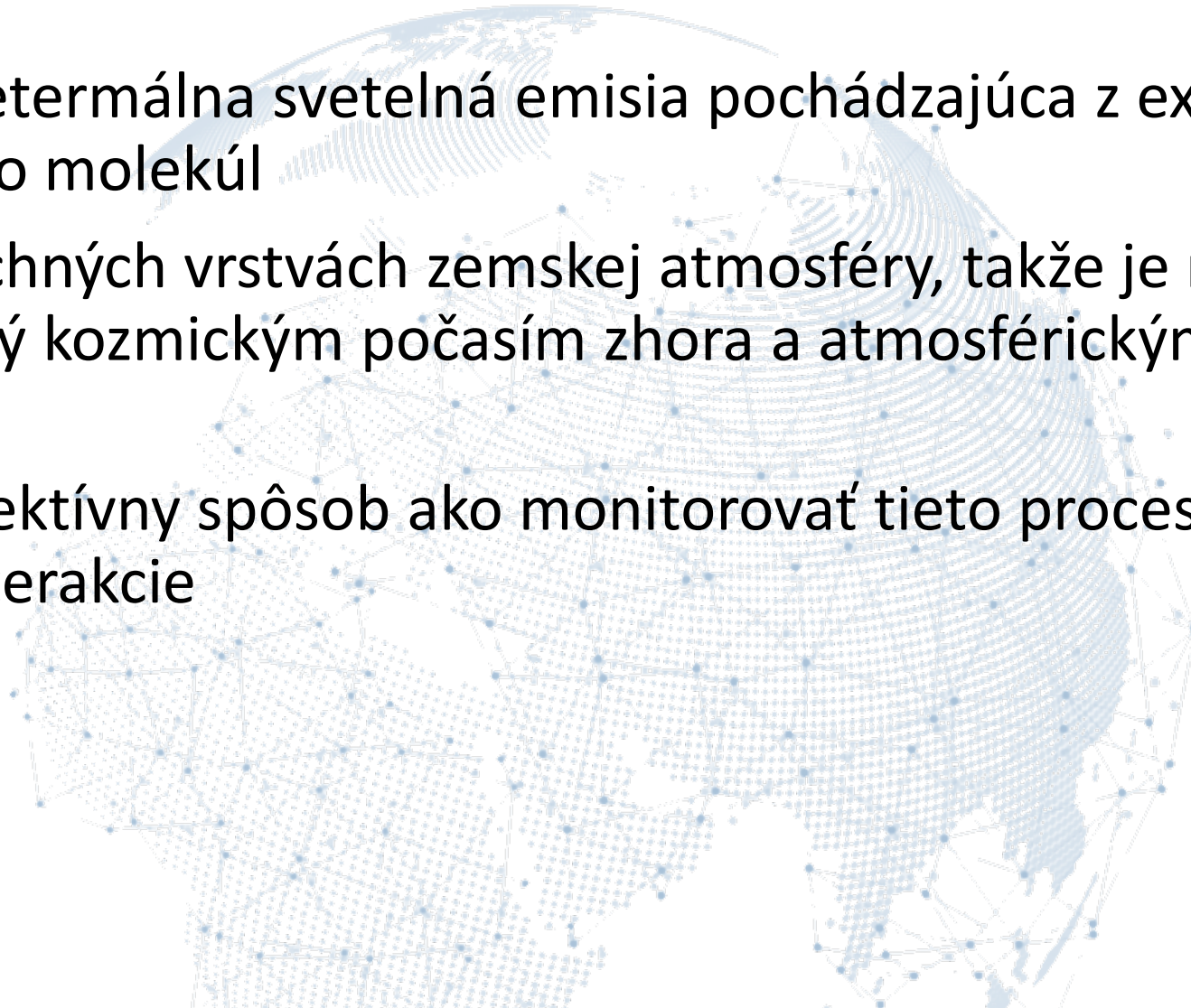
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- Vzniká vo vrchných vrstvách zemskej atmosféry, takže je neustále ovplyvňovaný kozmickým počasím zhora a atmosférickým počasím zospodu



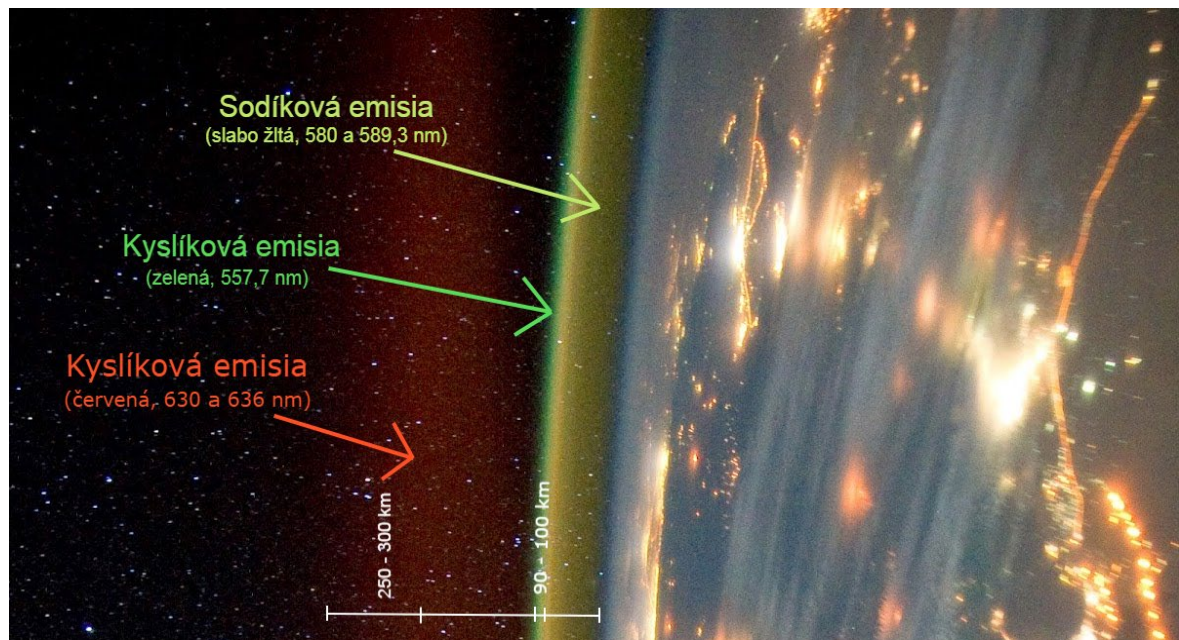
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- Poskytuje efektívny spôsob ako monitorovať tieto procesy a ich vzájomné interakcie
- Dostupnosť 30 rokov kalibrovaných meraní z observatória v Abastumani, Gruzínsko (41.75°N , 42.82°E)



Pohľad na vrstvy airglow-u z ISS. Zdroj: NASA



Autor: Marián Dujnič



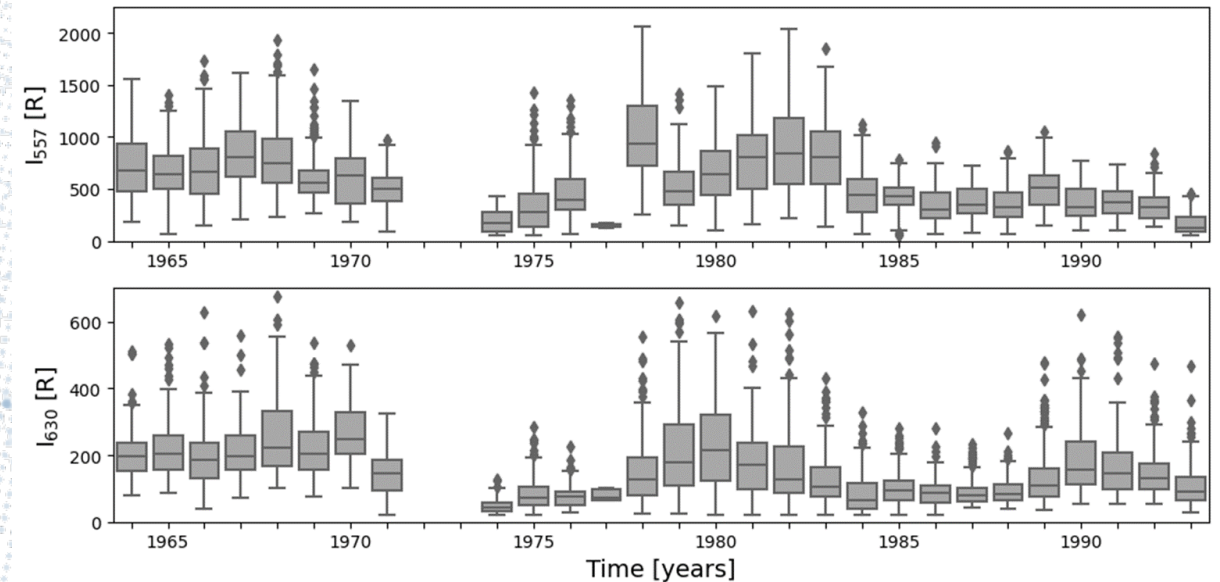
Autor: Y. Beletsky (LCO)/ESO

Dáta

- Dostupnosť 30 rokov meraní z observatória v Abastumani, Gruzínsko (41.75°N , 42.82°E)
- Merania 557.7, 630, 579.3 nm a iOH
- Celkový počet dát je ~ 3850 meraní (8% tmavých nočných hodín)
- Vstupné dáta boli vybraté z:
 - indexov kozmického počasia
 - parametrov termosféry
 - parametrov ionosféry
 - vzdialenosti a pozície Slnko-Zem



Abastumani v Gruzínsku – miesto merania airglow dát
Zdroj: Google Maps



Box plot hodinových priemerov intenzít airglow-u

Dáta kozmického počasia – databáza NASA OMNIWeb

**OMNIWeb**
SPDF•Goddard Space Flight Center

OMNIWeb: High Resolution OMNI

[About using this interface](#)
[About the data](#)

Select activity
☒ Plot data ☐ List data ☐ Create file ([file?](#))

Select resolution
☒ 1-min averaged ☐ 5-min averaged

Enter start and stop times: (use format YYYYMMDDHH or YYYYMMDD)
Start Stop Click [HERE](#) to get time spans for individual parameters.

Select variables

☐ IMF Spacecraft ID	☐ Percent interpolated
☐ Plasma Spacecraft ID	☐ Timeshift, sec.
☐ # Fine Scale Points in IMF Avgs	☐ Sigma Timeshift
☐ # Fine Scale Points in Plasma Avgs	☐ Sigma Min_var_vector
	☐ Time btwn observations, sec

Magnetic field

☒ IMF Magnitude Avg, nT	☐ By, GSM, nT
☐ Bx, GSE/GSM, nT	☐ Bz, GSM, nT
☐ By, GSE, nT	☐ Sigma in IMF Magnitude Avg.
☐ Bz, GSE, nT	☐ Sigma in IMF Vector Avg

[Derived Parameters](#)

☐ Flow Pressure, nPa	☐ Alfven Mach Number
☐ Ey - Electric Field, mV/m	☐ Magnetosonic Mach Number
☐ Plasma Beta	

Spacecraft and Bow Shock Nose (BSN) Positions

☐ Spacecraft X, GSE, Re	☐ BSN location X, GSE, Re
☐ Spacecraft Y, GSE, Re	☐ BSN location Y, GSE, Re
☐ Spacecraft Z, GSE, Re	☐ BSN location Z, GSE, Re

Provisional activity Indexes

☐ AE Index, nT	☐ SYM/D, nT
☐ AL Index, nT	☐ SYM/H, nT
☐ AU Index, nT	☐ ASY/D, nT
	☐ ASY/H, nT

☐ Polar Cap (PC) index from Thule

Fluxes from GOES (Available for 5min resolution only))

☐ Proton Flux >10 MeV, 1/(cm**2-sec-ster)
☐ Proton Flux >30 MeV, 1/(cm**2-sec-ster)
☐ Proton Flux >60 MeV, 1/(cm**2-sec-ster)

Advanced plot selections (optional)
Y-axis Scale:
Character size(0.5-2.0):
Symbol Size(0.1-4.0):
Plot Symbol: Image size (pixels) X: Y:

OMNIWeb: https://omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov/form/omni_min.html

Parametre termosféry a ionosféry vo výškach 97 a 250 km

NRLMSISE-00 Atmosphere Model

This page enables the computation and plotting of any subset of MSIS parameters: neutral temperature, exospheric temperature, densities of He, O, N₂, O₂, Ar, H, N, and total mass density.

Select Date: (1960/02/14 - 2021/05/27 **New: End date updating monthly**) and Time

Year Month: Day(1-31):

Time Hour of day (e.g. 1.5):

Select Coordinates

Coordinates Type

Latitude(deg.,from -90. to 90.): Longitude(deg.,from 0. to 360.):

Height (km, from 0. to 1000.):

Select a Profile type and its parameters:

Height,km [0. - 1000.] Start Stepsize

Optional Input parameters:

Note :If user does not specify these parameters,they will be taken from real data base

F10.7(daily) F10.7(3-month avg) ap(daily)

Select output form:

☒ List model data

☐ Create model data file in ASCII format for downloading

☐ Plot model data

Note 1: The first selected parameter below always will be along the X-axis, the other selections will be along Y-axis (e.g. if you want a Height profile, you may specify Height as the first parameter in the listing below.)

Note 2: User may get scatter plot if he specifies any two parameters below and changes the "connect type" in the "Advanced plot selections" to "show points only"

Select desired parameters

Independent Variables

☒ Year

☒ Month

☒ Day of month

☒ Day of year

☒ Hour of day

☒ Height, km

☐ Geographic/Geomagnetic Latitude, deg.
(depend on user's choice above)

☐ Geographic/Geomagnetic Longitude, deg.
(depend on user's choice above)

Calculated MSIS Model Parameters

☒ Atomic Oxygen (O), cm⁻³

☒ Nitrogen (N₂), cm⁻³

☒ Oxygen O₂, cm⁻³

☒ Total Mass Density, g/cm⁻³

☒ Neutral Temperature, K

☒ Exospheric Temperature, K

☒ Helium (He), cm⁻³

☒ Argon (Ar), cm⁻³

☒ Hydrogen (H), cm⁻³

☒ Nitrogen (N), cm⁻³

☒ Anomalous Oxygen, cm⁻³

Indices taken from user's input or from data base

☒ F10.7(daily)

☐ F10.7(3-month avg)

☒ ap(daily)

☐ ap(00-03 hours prior used)

☐ ap(03-06 hours prior used)

☐ ap(06-09 hours prior used)

☐ ap(09-12 hours prior used)

☐ ap(12-33 hours prior used)

☐ ap(33-59 hours prior used)

NRLMSISE-00: <https://ccmc.gsfc.nasa.gov/modelweb/models/nrlmsise00.php>

IRI-2016: https://ccmc.gsfc.nasa.gov/modelweb/models/iri2016_vitmo.php

Vybrané atribúty

Feature	Units	Description	Source
F10.7 index	SFU	Solar radio flux per frequency ($\lambda = 10.7$ cm)	OMNIWeb ^a
Kp index		Geomagnetic planetary K-index	OMNIWeb ^a
Dst index	nT	Geomagnetic equatorial index	OMNIWeb ^a
Neutral Temperature	K	Temperature of neutral atmosphere	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
Total Mass Density	g/cm ³	Total mass density of neutral atmosphere	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
O	N/cm ³	Atomic oxygen density	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
O ₂	N/cm ³	Molecular oxygen density	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
N	N/cm ³	Atomic nitrogen density	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
N ₂	N/cm ³	Molecular nitrogen density	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
H	N/cm ³	Atomic hydrogen density	NRLMSISE-00 ^b
T _e	K	Temperature of electrons	IRI-2016 ^c
n _e	N/m ³	Density of electrons	IRI-2016 ^c
h _m F ₂	km	F ₂ layer peak height	IRI-2016 ^c
N _m F ₂	N/m ³	F ₂ layer peak density	IRI-2016 ^c
Sun-Earth	AU	Sun-Earth distance	PyEphem ^d

Modelovanie

- Použité metódy:

- Lineárna regresia
- Polynomiálna regresia
- Neurónové siete
- Random Forest
- XGBoost

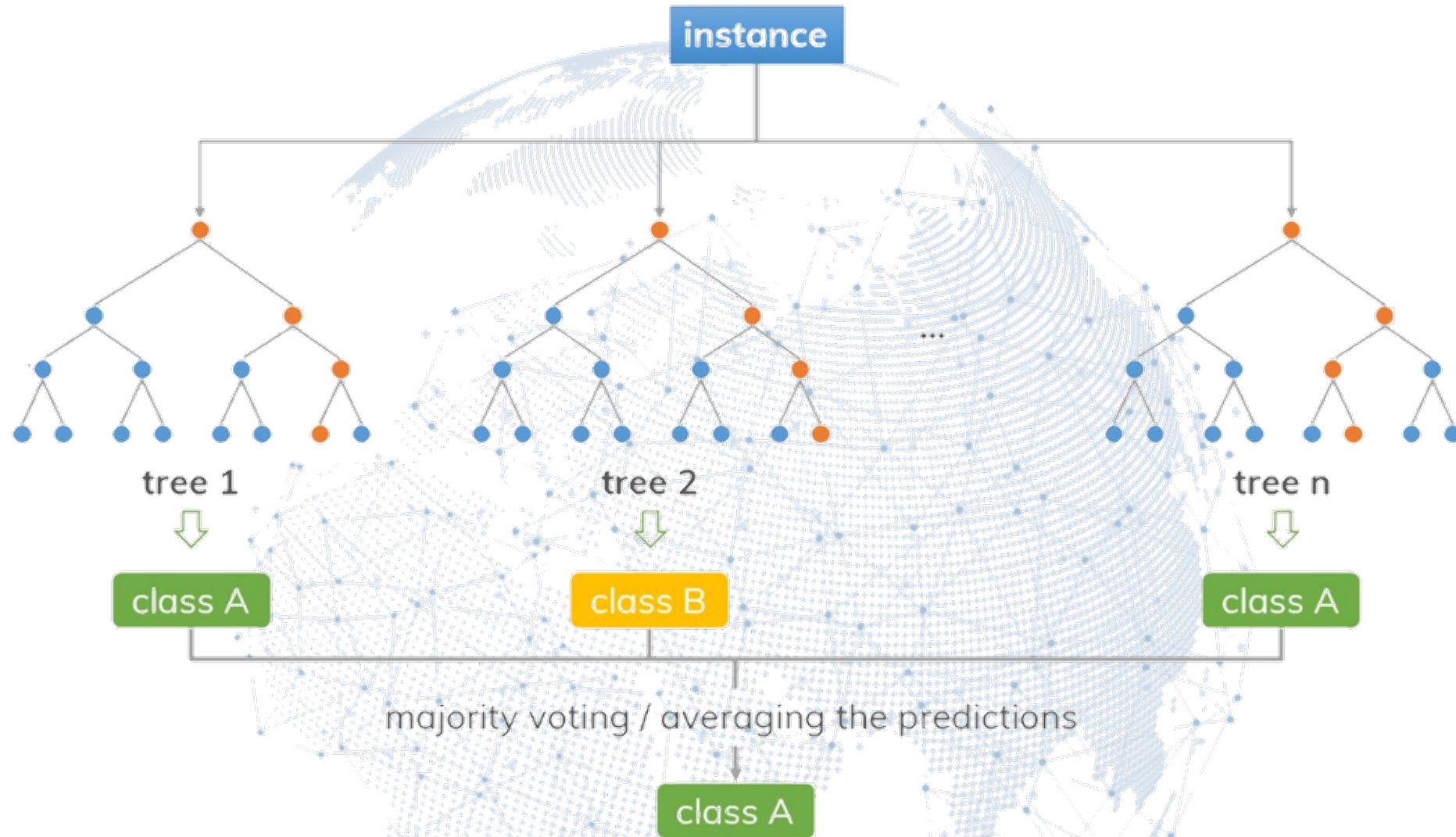
- Použité metriky:

- $MAE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$

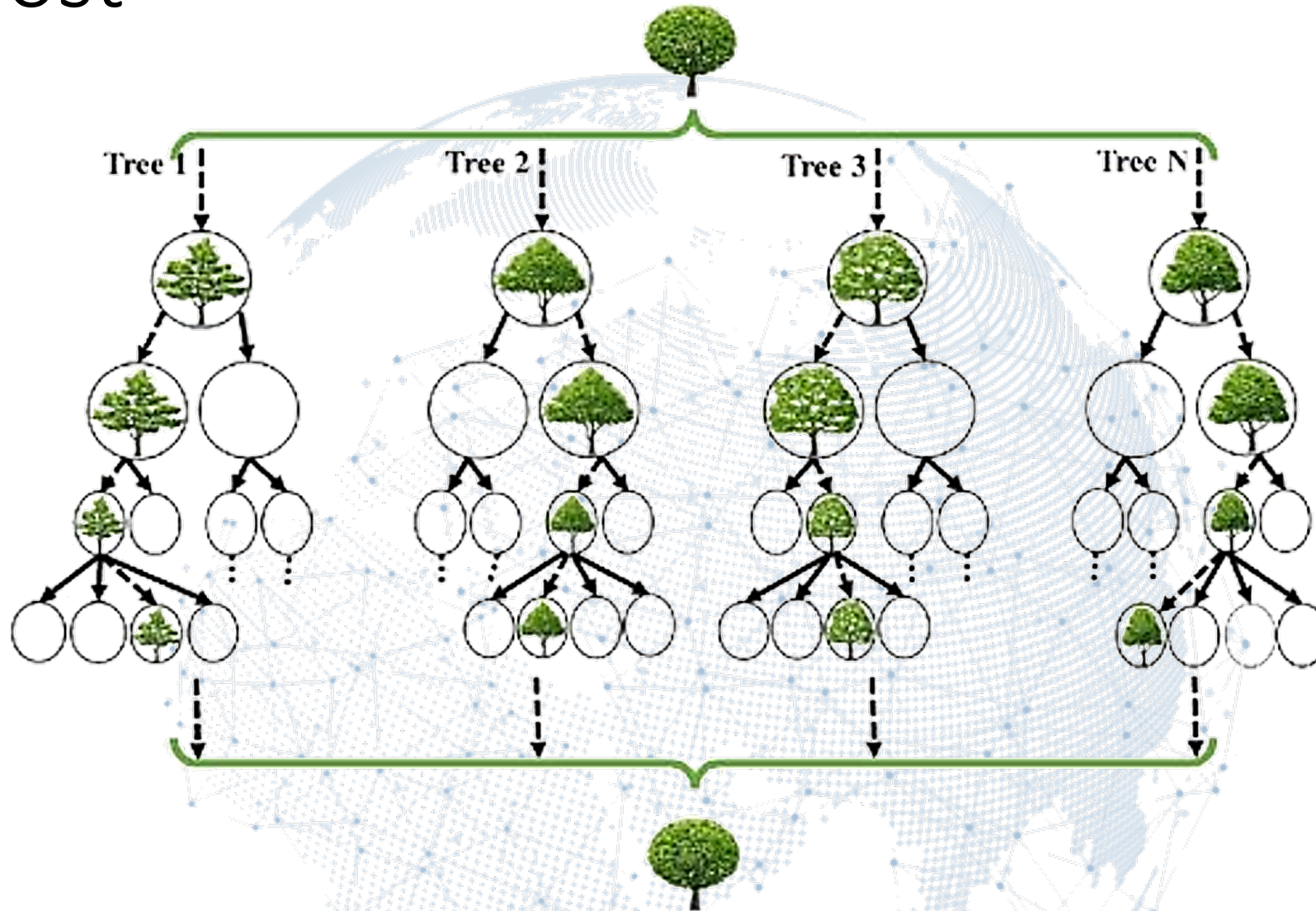
- $MAPE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{100\%}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|y_i - \hat{y}_i|}{y_i}$



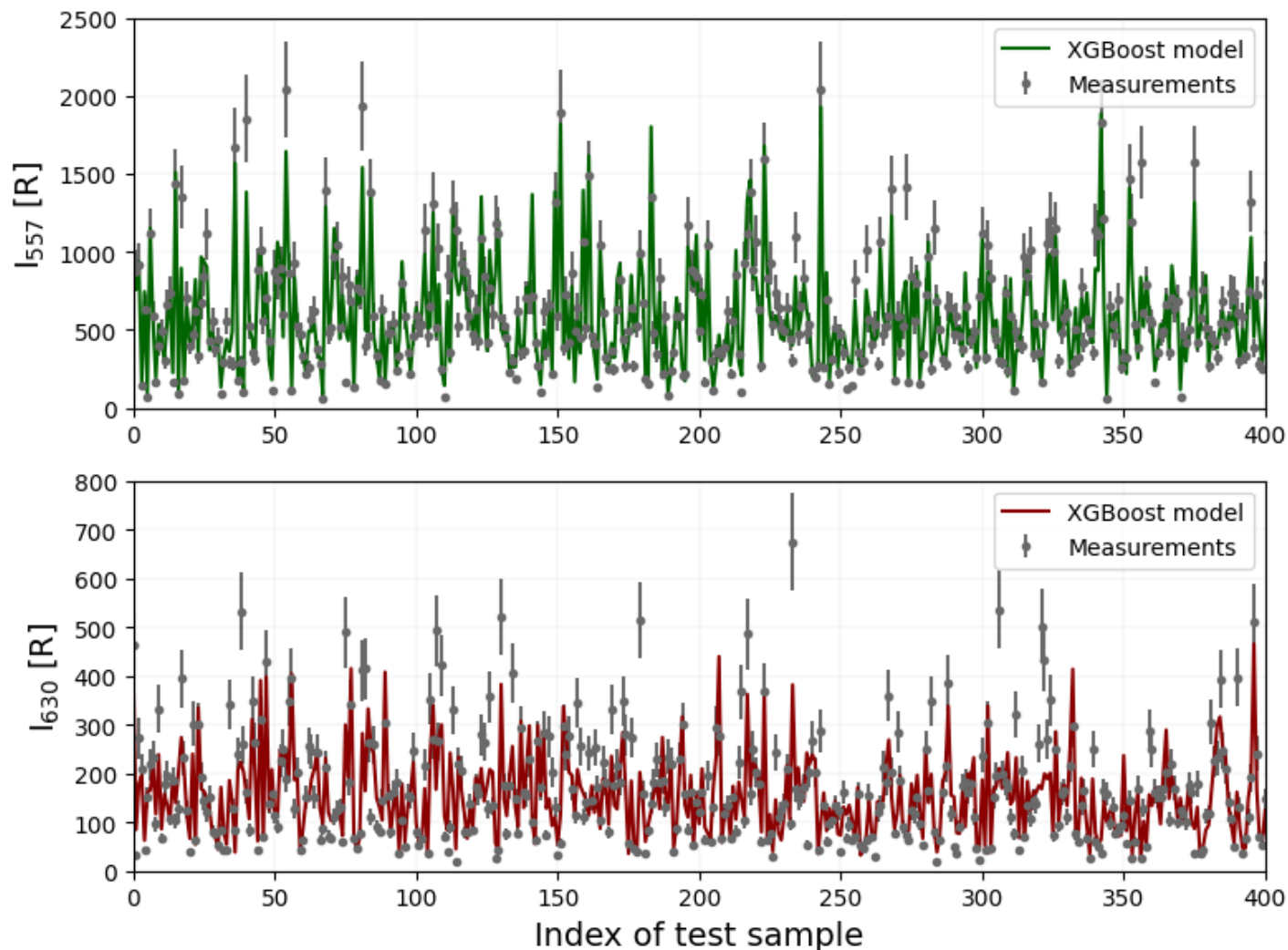
Random Forest



XGBoost



Výsledky tréovania

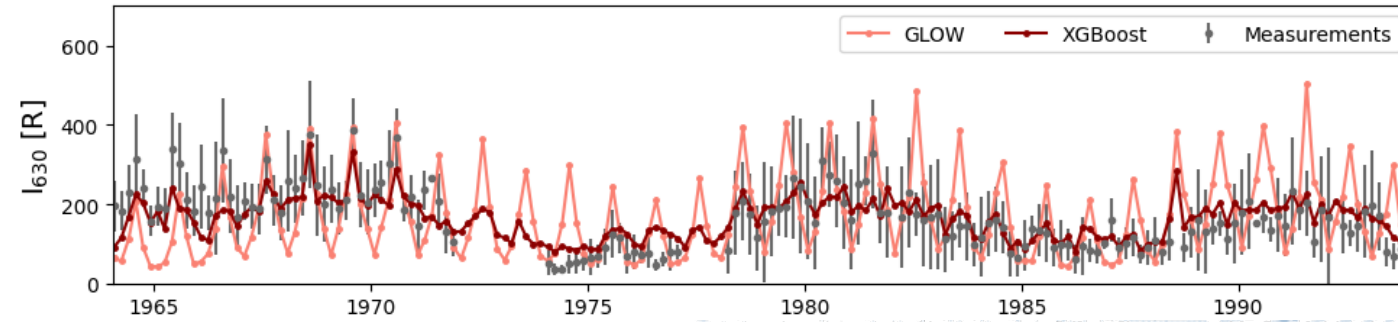
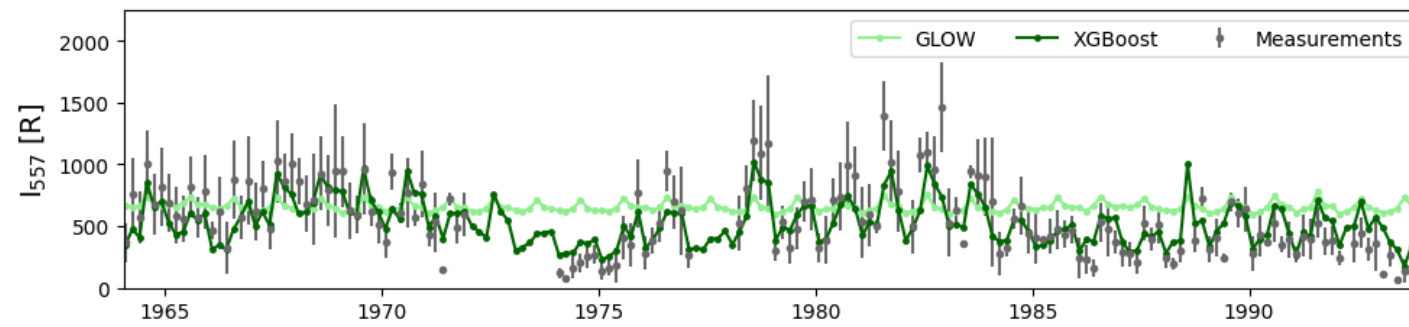


	I 557		I 630	
	MAE	MAPE	MAE	MAPE
Baseline	265 R	78 %	84 R	86 %
Lin. Regression	247 R	65 %	77 R	72 %
Neural Network	146 R	95 %	63 R	90 %
Random Forest	102 R	23 %	53 R	41 %
XGBoost	88 R	16 %	48 R	32 %

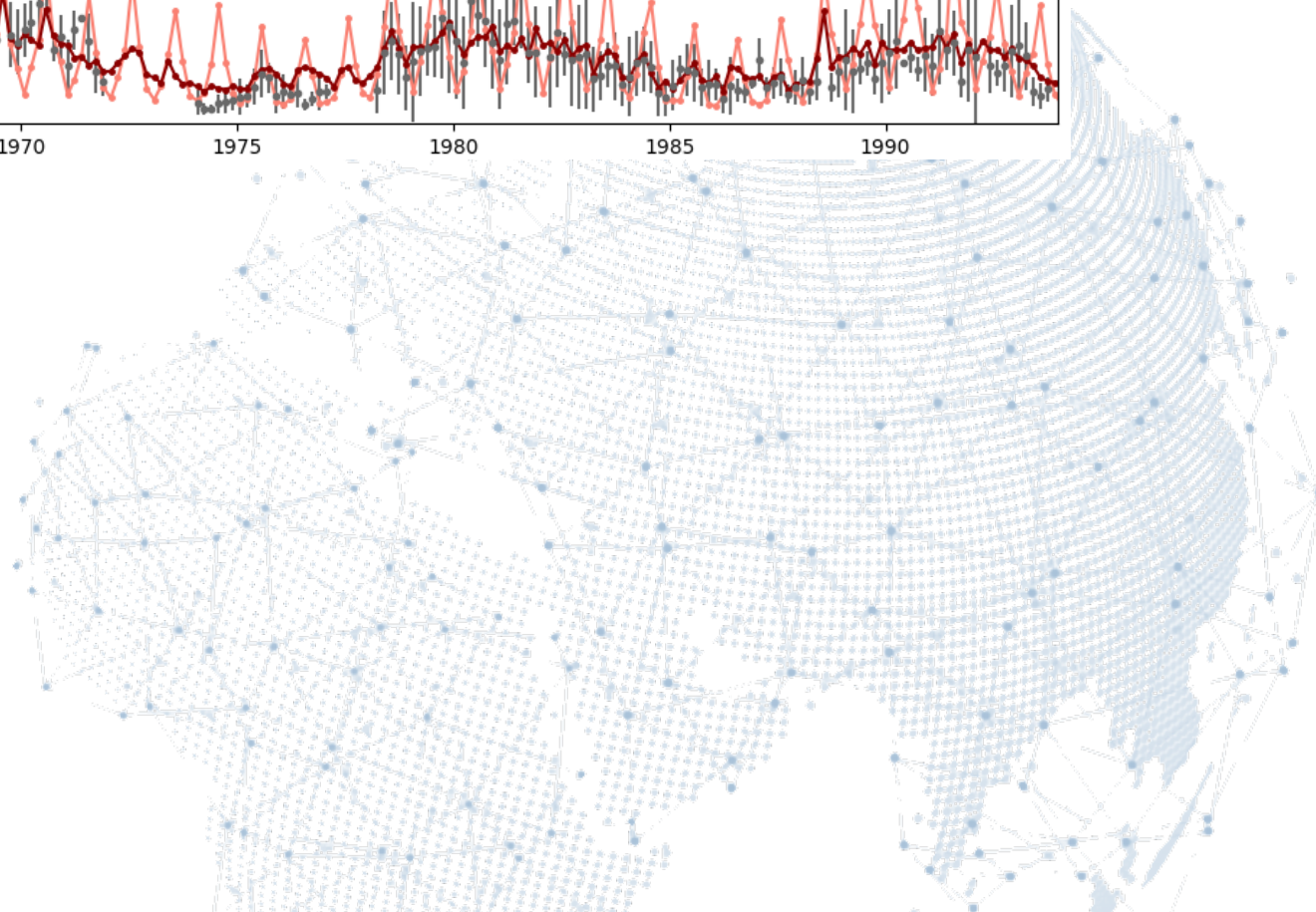
MAE, mean absolute error; MAPE, mean absolute percentage error; XGBoost, Extreme Gradient Boosting.

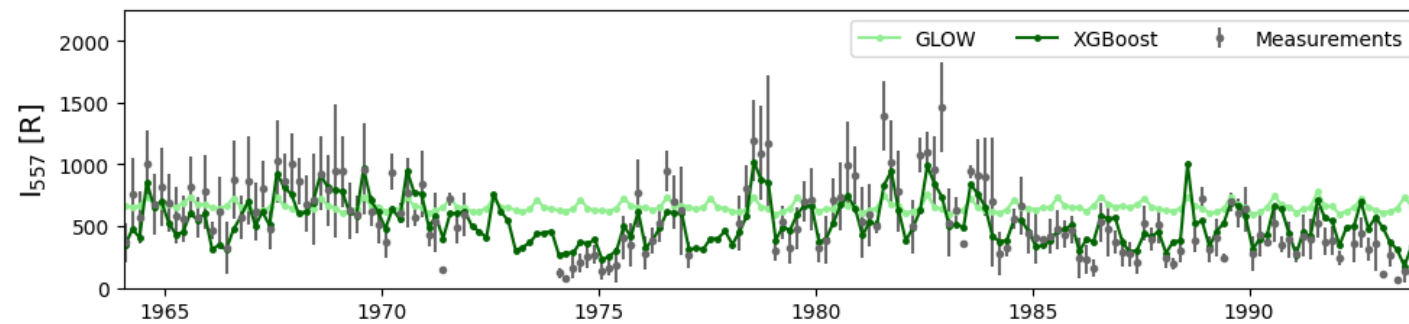
Vyhodnotenie úspešnosti jednotlivých metód

Porovnanie nameraných intenzít s výstupom XGBoost modelu na testovacej množine dát

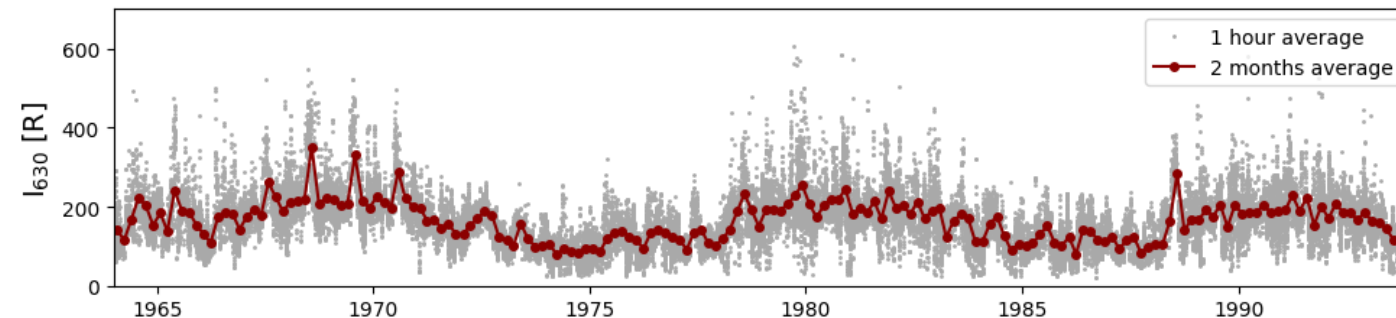
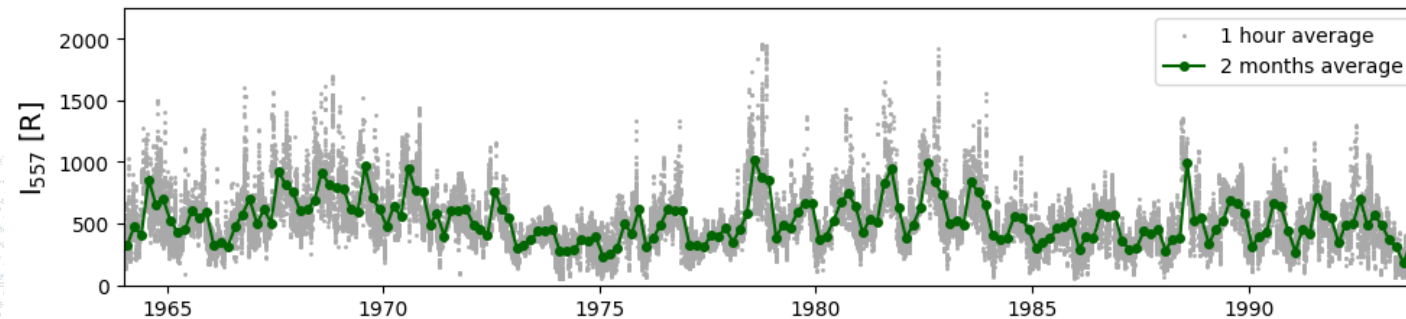
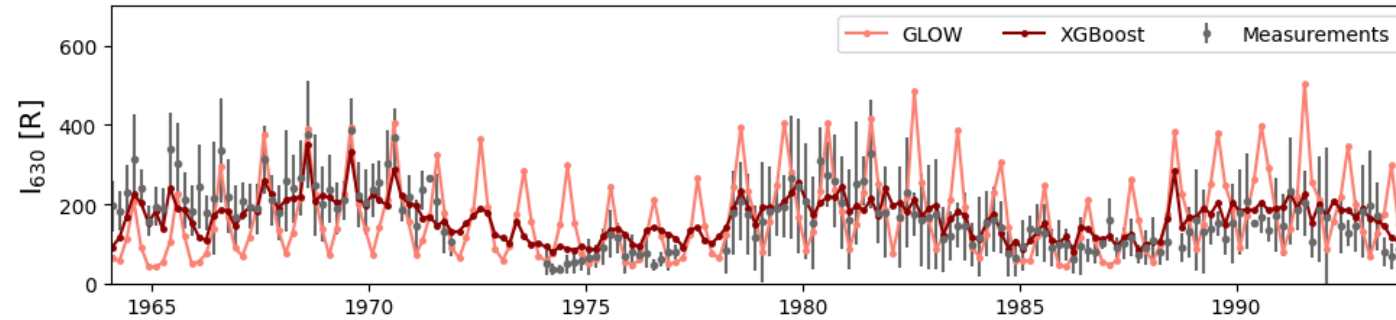


Porovnanie 2-mesačných priemerov
intenzít airglow-u získaných fyzikálnym
modelom GLOW a modelom XGBoost
s reálnymi meraniami





Porovnanie 2-mesačných priemerov intenzít airglow-u získaných fyzikálnym modelom GLOW a modelom XGBoost s reálnymi meraniami



Vizualizácia intenzít airglowu získaných pomocou XGBoost modelu pre roky 1964-1993. Zobrazené sú hodinové a 2-mesačné priemery

Time [years]

Článok

space-lab-sk / airglow_data-driven_model Public

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

main 1 branch 1 tag

Go to file Code

space-lab-sk	Update readme.md	40f16a9	on 18 May	7 commits
LICENSE	Initial commit			9 months ago
airglow_data_driven_modeling.ipynb	Created using Colaboratory			9 months ago
df_glow_1964-1993.pkl	Initial commit			9 months ago
df_i5577_label_features_1964-1993.pkl	Initial commit			9 months ago
df_i6300_label_features_1964-1993.pkl	Initial commit			9 months ago
readme.md	Update readme.md			4 months ago

readme.md

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.4306913

Data-driven modeling of atomic oxygen airglow over a period of three solar cycles

JGR Space Physics

TECHNICAL
REPORTS: METHODS
10.1029/2020JA028991

Key Points:

- A data-driven model is able to represent complex physical phenomena
- Advanced machine learning techniques are effective for the development of the data-driven model
- Developed data-driven model visualizes airglow hourly intensities over a 30-year period for Abastumani (41.75 N, 42.82 E)

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mackovjak@saske.sk

Citation:

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Data-Driven Modeling of Atomic Oxygen Airglow Over a Period of Three Solar Cycles

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¹Department of Space Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Košice, Slovakia, ²Department of Cybernetics and Artificial Intelligence, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Technical University of Košice, Košice, Slovakia, ³GlobalLogic Slovakia s.r.o., Košice, Slovakia, ⁴Georgian National Astrophysical Observatory, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

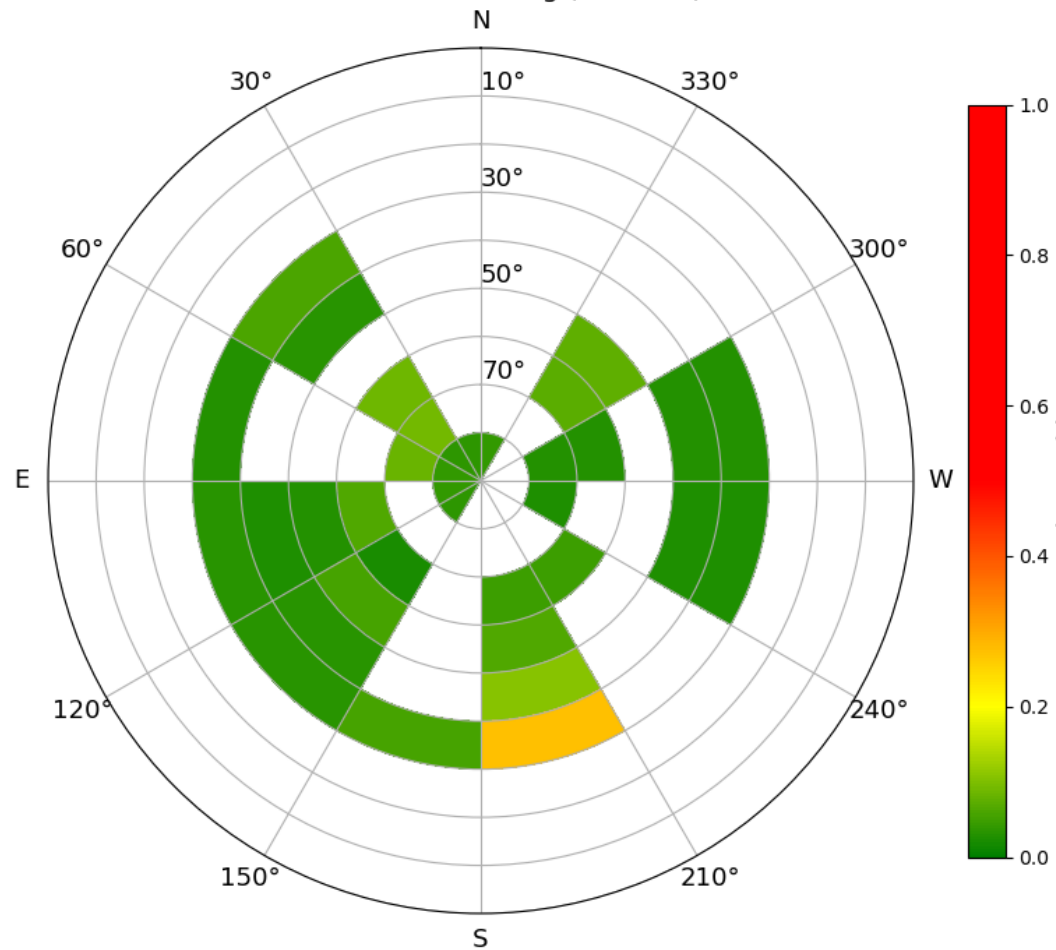
Abstract The Earth's upper atmosphere is a dynamic environment that is continuously affected by space weather from above and atmospheric processes from below. An effective way to observe this interface region is the monitoring of airglow. Since the 1950s, airglow emissions have been systematically measured by ground-based photometers in specific wavelength bands during the nighttime. The availability of the calibrated data from over 30 years of photometric airglow measurements at Abastumani in Georgia (41.75° N, 42.82° E), at wavelengths of 557.7 and 630.0 nm, enable us to investigate if a data-driven model based on advanced machine learning techniques can be successfully employed for modeling airglow intensities. A regression task was performed using the time series of space weather indices and thermosphere-ionosphere parameters. We have found that the developed data-driven model has good consistency with the commonly used GLOW airglow model and also captures airglow variations caused by cycles of solar activity and changes of the seasons. This enables us to visualize the green and red airglow variations over a period of three solar cycles with a one-hour time resolution.

1. Introduction

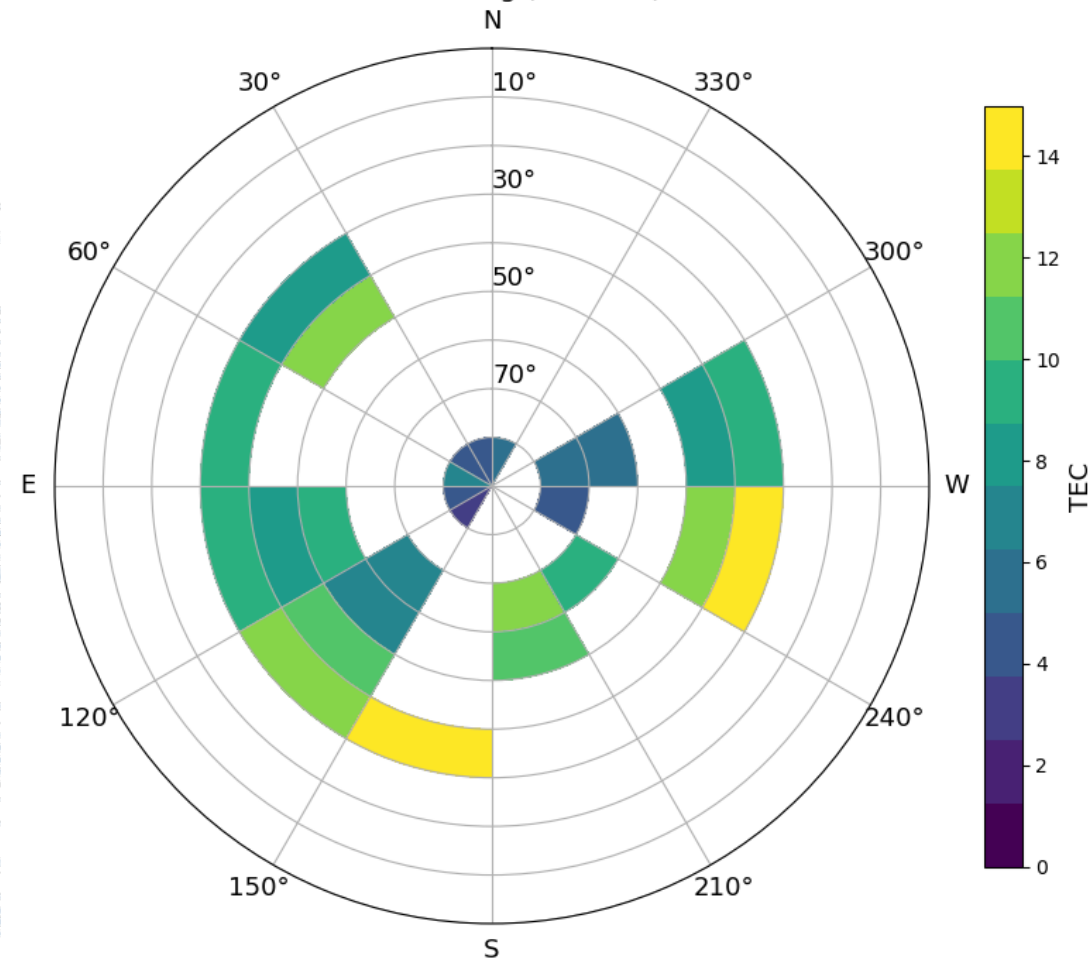
The Earth's upper atmosphere acts as an interface between processes in space and on Earth. It is a very dynamic environment continuously influenced by solar radiation and space weather from above and by atmospheric weather and electrical discharges from below (Pfaff, 2012). An effective way to monitor these dynamics during night-time periods in the altitude range of 80–300 km is observation of airglow (Khomich et al., 2008). Airglow is a non-thermal emission of light originating from excited atomic or molecular states. The source of the excitation, directly or indirectly, is the solar electromagnetic radiation (von Savigny, 2017). The particular process responsible for the emission of airglow and the amount of this emission is mainly dependent on the composition and concentrations of neutral constituents and ion/electron densities in the thermosphere-ionosphere system.

Nadväzujúci výskum

Scintillation level over Kolonica - 25 min avg (Slovakia), 2020-04-21 19:42:00



TEC level over Kolonica - 25 min avg (Slovakia), 2020-04-21 19:42:00



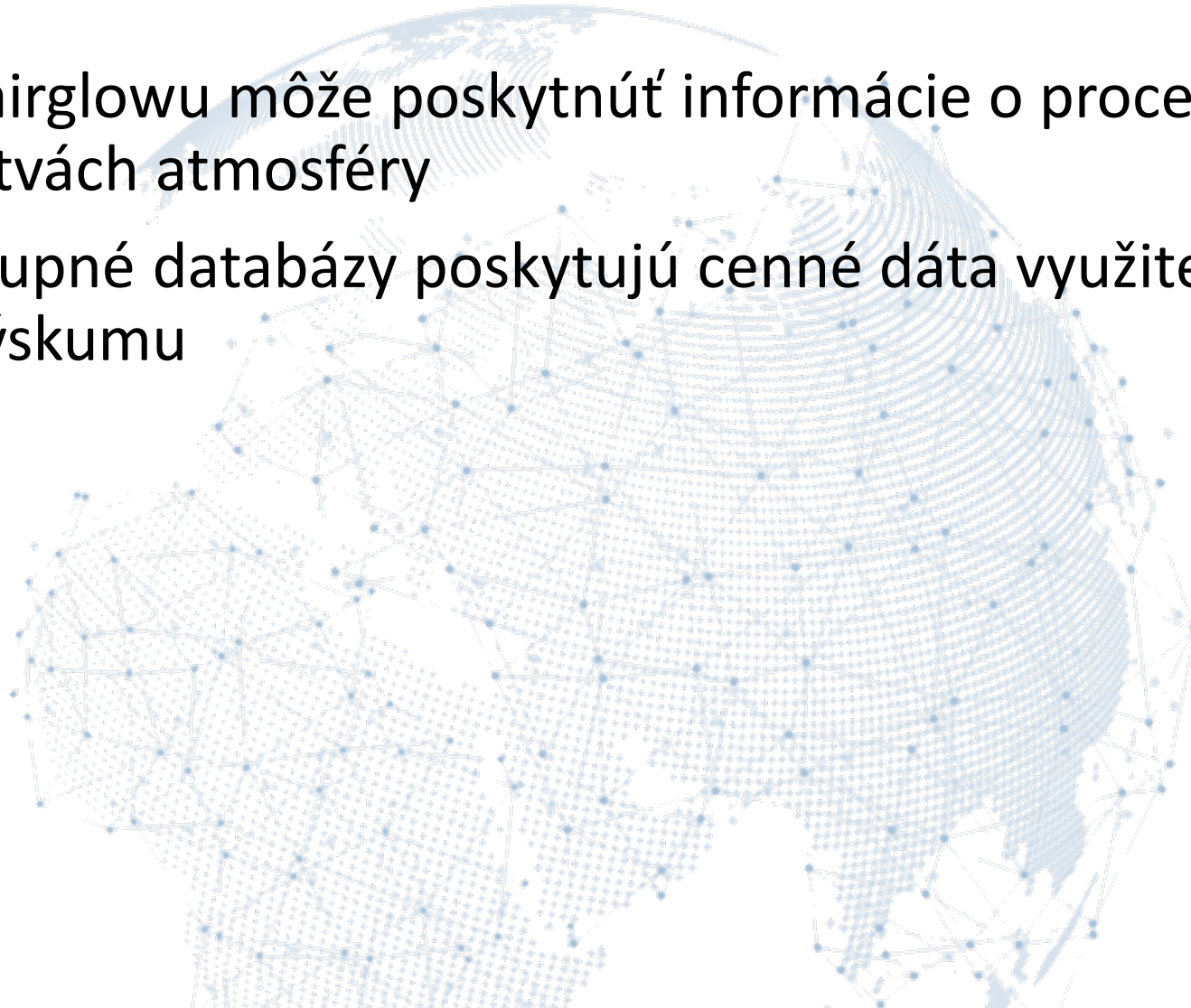
Zhrnutie

- Monitoring airglowu môže poskytnúť informácie o procesoch vo vrchných vrstvách atmosféry



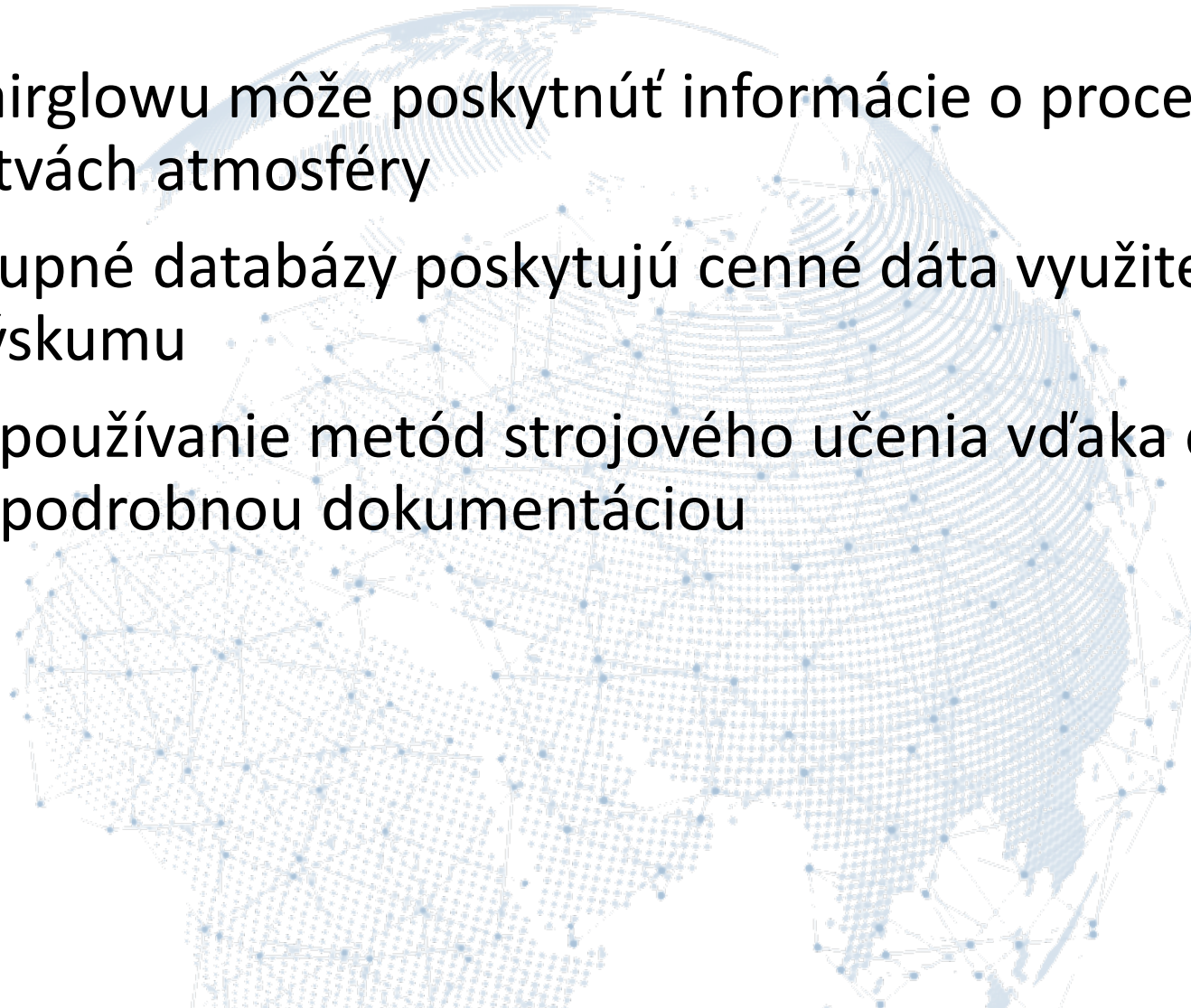
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Zhrnutie

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- Jednoduché používanie metód strojového učenia vďaka open source knižniciam s podrobnou dokumentáciou



Zhrnutie

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- Jednoduché používanie metód strojového učenia vďaka open source knižniciam s podrobnou dokumentáciou
- Pomocou strojového učenia je možné modelovať fyzikálne javy bez nutnosti zadania presného procesu

A stylized globe in light blue, featuring a network of dots and lines overlaid on its surface, suggesting a global network or data flow. The globe is centered in the background, with the text 'Ďakujem za pozornosť' superimposed over it.

Ďakujem za pozornosť

