Analysis of CME arrival times at 1 AU with neural network





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Prediction means using some initial parameters of CMEs

- First parameter: speed in LASCO, v
- Second parameter: CMD position of associated flare, literature (Gopalswamy et al. 2001; Zhang et al. 2003; Manoharan 2006; Zhang et al. 2007; Marubashi et al. 2015, Vršnak et al. 2005)
- We also need TT: Richardson & Cane (2010) list
- Total of 153 events with v, CMD & TT



Input parameter space





Neural networks







- Output (TT) is a non-linear combination of input parameters (v, CMD). Calculations from left to right
- Unknown factors (parameters of the fit) are weights and are set to random values initially
- Backpropagation to the rescue
- Too many weights: overfitting
- Solution(?): divide the full sample (153 events) to learning sample (130) and validation sample (23)
- Rule of a thumb: 10 events per one weight (fitting parameter)



Activation Function





Observed and calculated T





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Convergence of |T_c-T_o|







Distribution of |TT_c-TT_o|





Error map









TT(v) around CMD = 0 deg





Predicted vs reality





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Calculated/predicted TT





Closer look at east-west asymmetry



Sousie Co

 TT(v=1300)
 NN problem when extrapolating
 Minimum on

the western hemisphere



Another view of east-west asymmetry







Conclusion



This NN can't predict:

- if CME will actually hit (every CME hits)
- TT to any distance other than 1 AU (Earth, STEREO)
- Motion of CME influenced by drag in a moving medium
- CMEs originating on the western hemisphere arrive sooner.
 Probably as a result of deflection in interplanetary space.
- Average difference between calculated and observed TT in our study is ~ 12 hours. Everyone gets the same regardless of the approach to the problem (Gopalswamy et al. 2001; Fry et al. 2003; Schwenn et al. 2005; Vršnak et al. 2014; Mays et al. 2015).