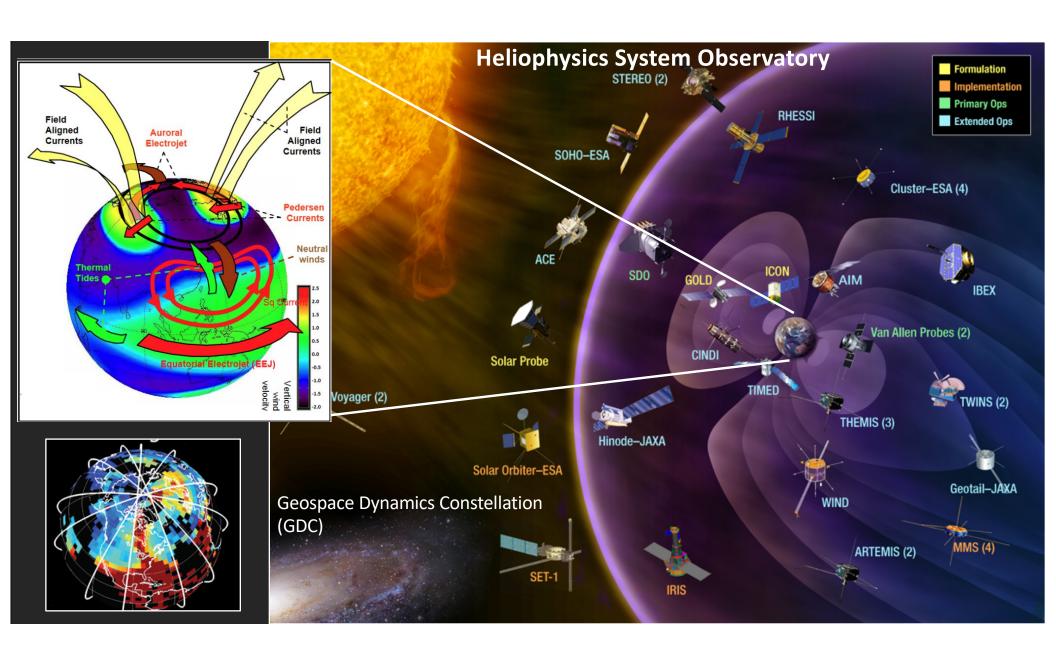
# The LEO—Ground-based Collaborative

Joshua Semeter (jls@bu.edu)

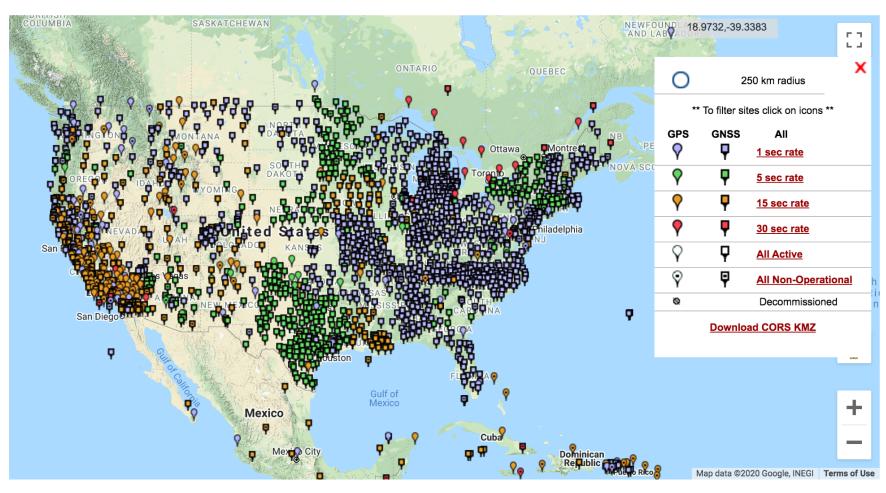
Boston University Center for Space Physics

### Thesis:

Collaborative observations by sensors on the ground and in low-Earth orbit provide a projection of the broader heliophysics system. Collaborations among physicists, computer scientists, and engineers allow us to optimally exploit this projection for space weather operations.



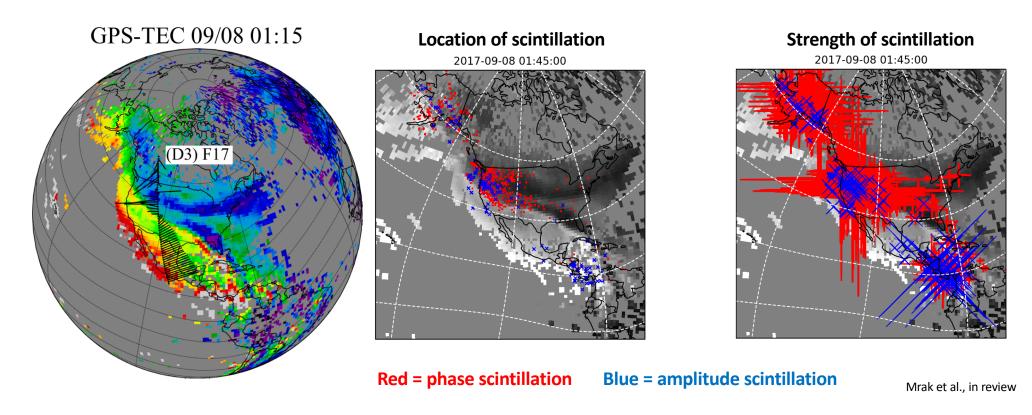
### Sampling the system response



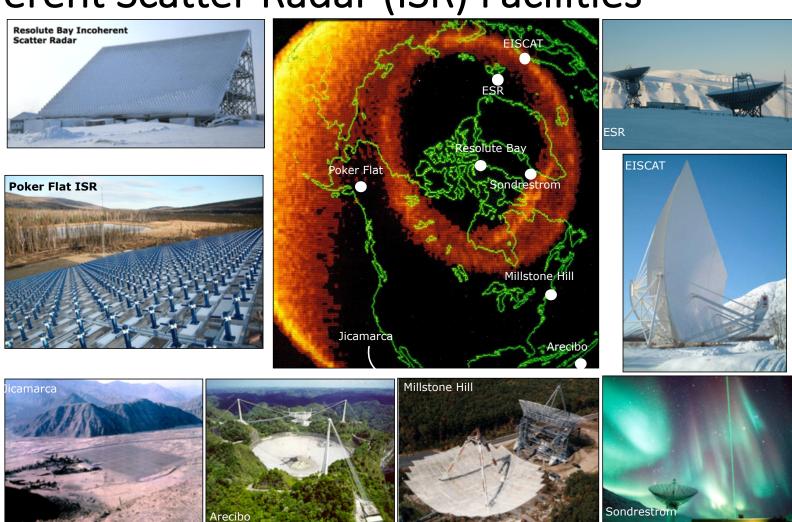
### GPS scintillation over the continental U.S.

- Tasks: 1) Construct an image of the ionosphere using ~40,0000 observations (5000 receivers x 8 satellites.
  - 2) Compare with direct measurements of ionospheric flows by DMSP.

Result: A single diagnostic provides a map of the operational impact and the physical conditions that caused it.

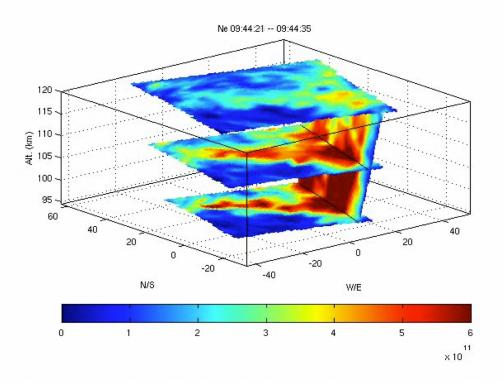


## Incoherent Scatter Radar (ISR) Facilities

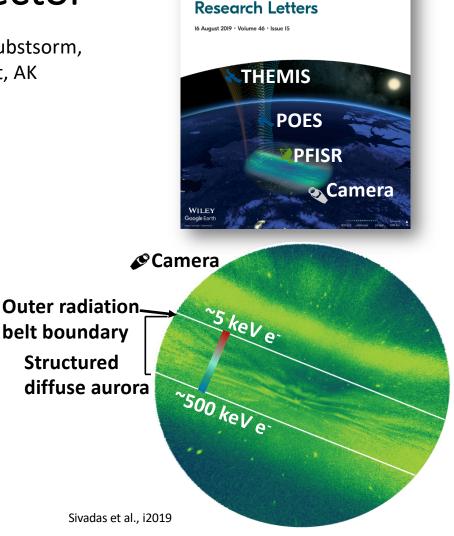


### Atmosphere as particle detector

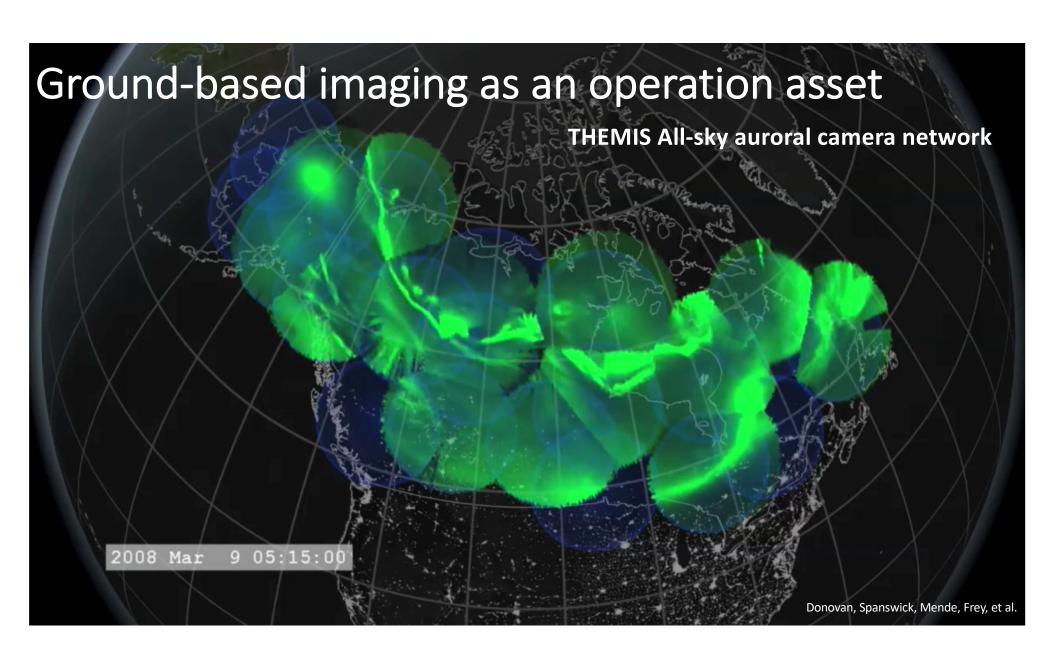
3D Image of the ionospheric response to a geomagnetic substsorm, captured with the electronically steerable ISR at Poker Flat, AK

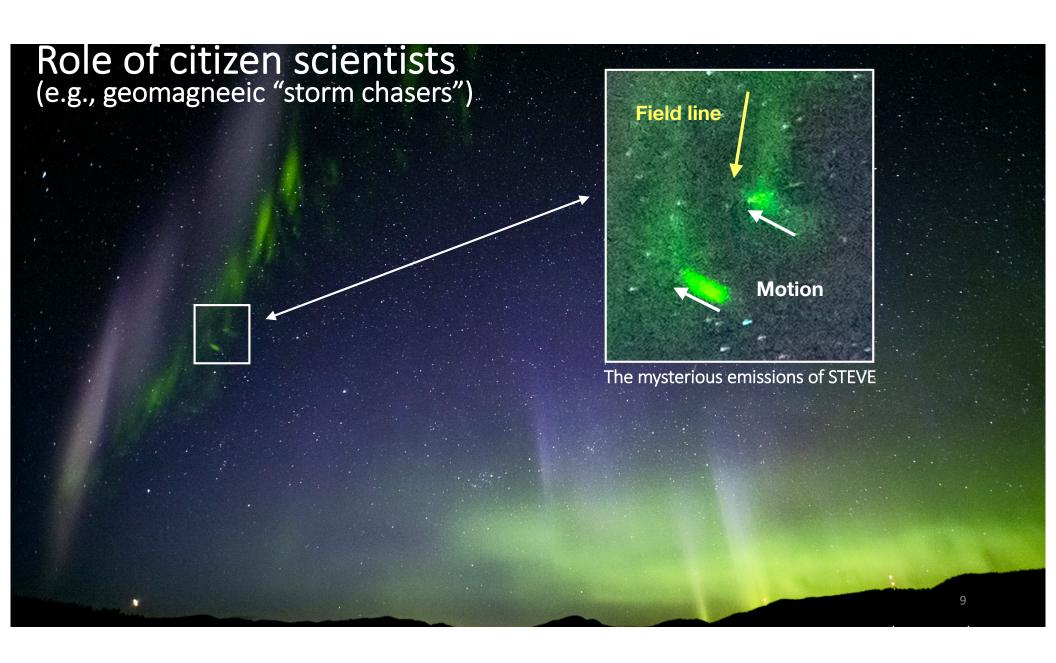


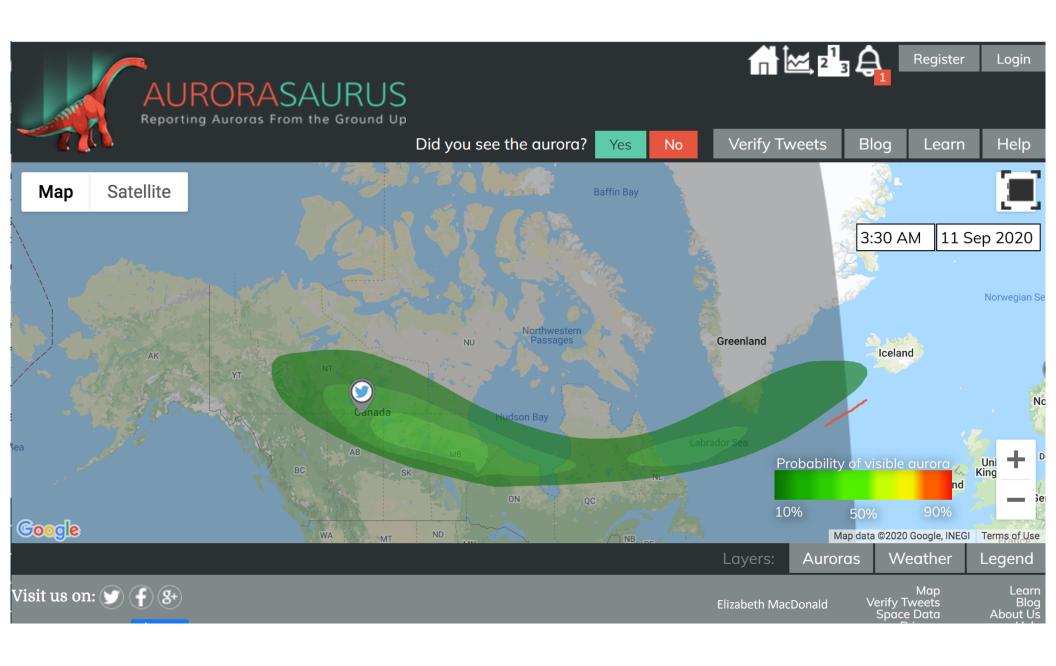
ISR provides high quality localize 'ground truth' for developing space weather monitoring techniques



**Geophysical** 







## Distributed sensing: Challenges and Opportunities

Features of the LEO-Ground-based collaborative

- Sampling is generally non-uniform, incomplete, heterogeneous
- Data are very high-dimensional (e.g., imaging, TEC maps)

### But...

- Space weather impacts can be mapped to a cause.
- Opportunities for shared infrastructure (Earchscope, buoy networks)
- Opportunities for data capture (Earthquakes, Space Weather) multipurpose
- Opportunities for fruitful new collaboratives with math, stats, CS, and EE.
- GDC will offer an unprecedented opportunity to acquire uniform spatial and temporal sampling the system over the entire globe from LEO.

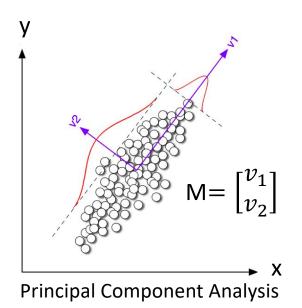
### Rethinking 'basic research'

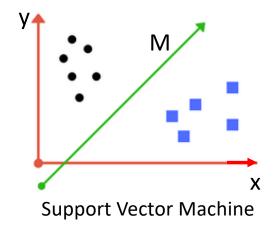
- When we refer of 'basic research', we generally mean physics.
- But in the burgeoning field data science, the analytical strategies are the basic research.
- Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), to space weather prediction can exploit a vast knowledge base developed over the past 50 years in mathematics, statistics, signal processing, and information theory.
- Our data sets are ideal for this challenge.

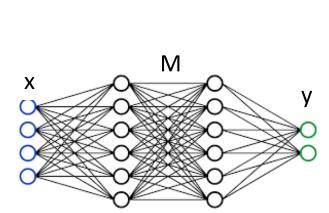
### The 'Machine Learning' toolbox

- Main tasks: Classification and Prediction
- Interpretive versus non-interpretive methods
- Relationship with information theory

How to create training data from distributed measurements?







**Artificial Neural Network** 

The Data-driven paradigm

Computer

### Actions taken in response to the 1989 Hydro-Quebec blackout offers an ideal use case

- 1. Software: Raised the trip level of the grid protection system.
- **2. Engineering:** Installed series compensation on power lines to enhance grid stability. This measure has been very effective in mitigating the impact of magnetic storms.
- **3. Warning system:** Implemented a real-time alert system that measures disturbances on the power grid during magnetic storms.
- **4. Procedural:** Modified of operating procedures: In the event of a disturbance, reduces power flow on lines, direct-current interconnections, and suspend all major switching operations.