

The PRObabilistic Solar Particle Event foRecasting (PROSPER) Model

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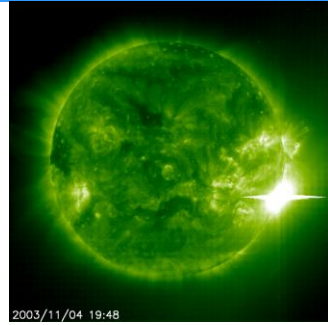


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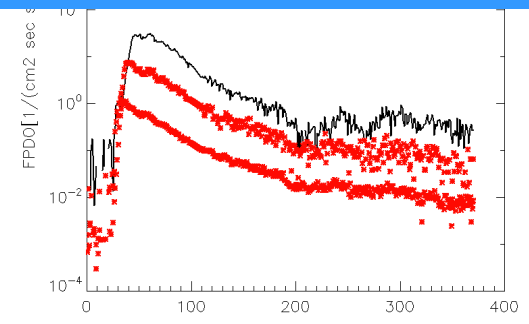
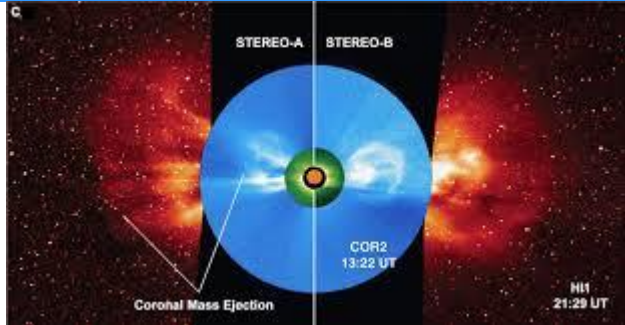


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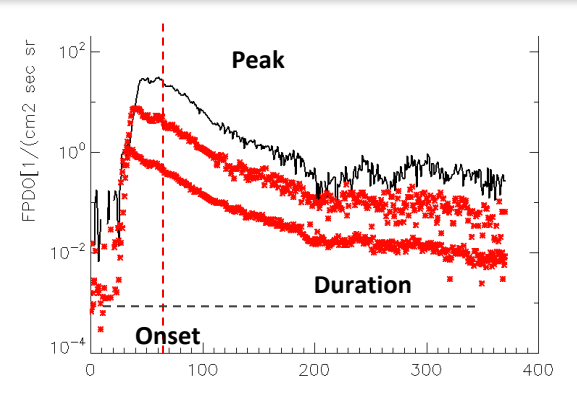
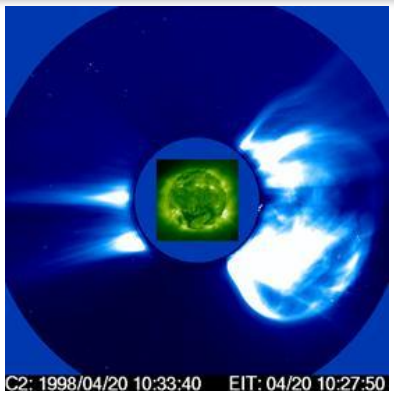
Motivation



+



> Given **specific solar parameters** (flare mag, cl, CME width, velocity) identify the probability that an **SEP event** will **occur**



> Given **a subset of flares and CMEs** that **do produce SEP events**, how do the characteristics of the SEP event relate to those of the parent solar event?

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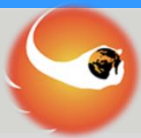
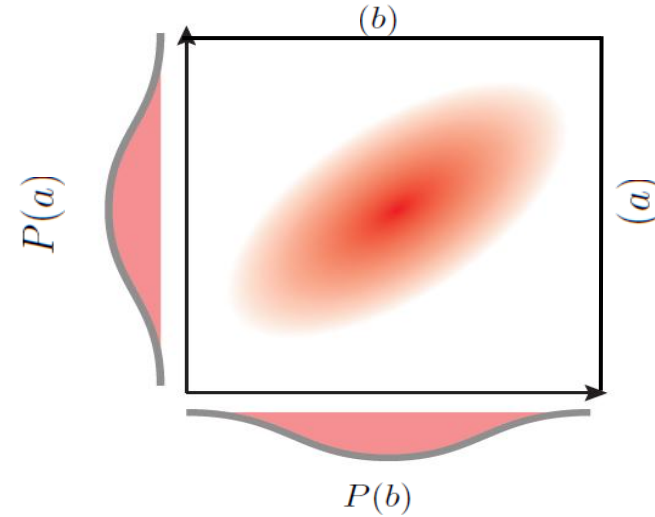


Background



Bayes' theorem

> $P(b)$ & $P(a)$ are the **probabilities** of observing α and \mathbf{b} independent of each other

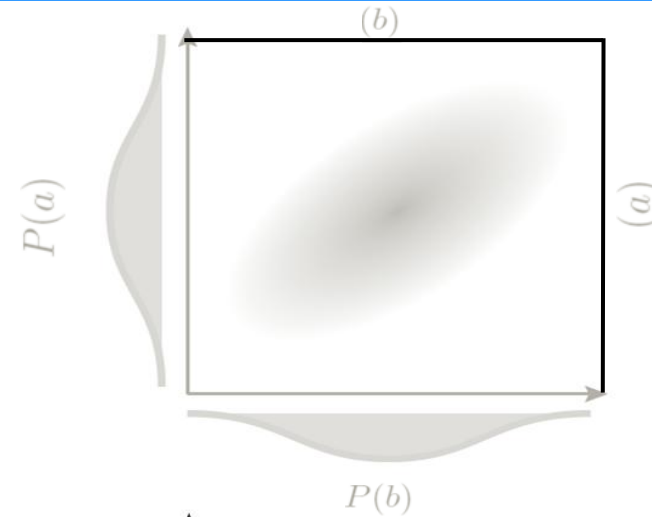


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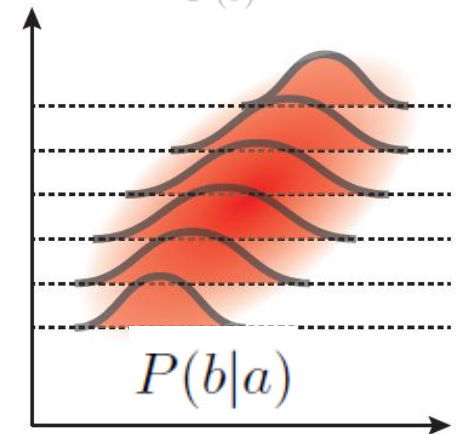


Bayes' theorem

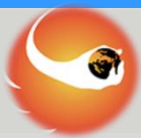
> $P(b)$ & $P(a)$ are the **probabilities** of observing **a** and **b** independent of each other



> $P(a|b)$ & $P(b|a)$ are the **conditional probabilities** which represent **the likelihood of event (e.g. b) occurring given that (e.g. a) is true**



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Background

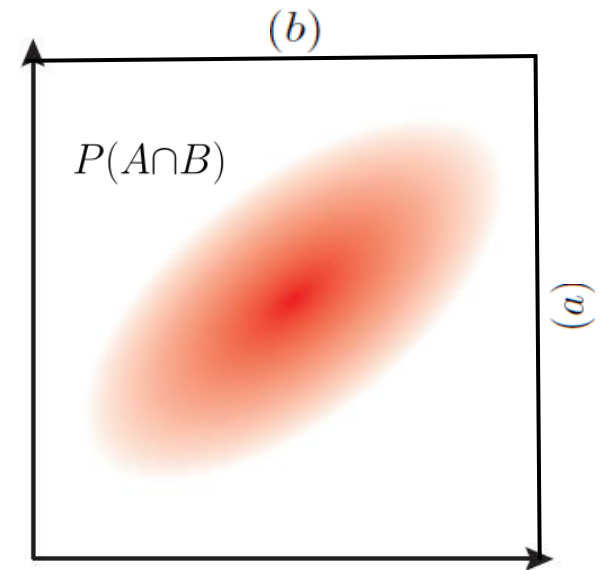


Bayes' theorem

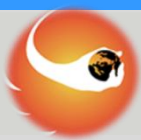
- > $P(A \cap B)$ is the **joint probability** of observing **a** and **b** together

$$P(a|b)P(b) = P(A \cap B) = P(b|a) P(a)$$

$$P(b|a) = \frac{P(a|b)P(b)}{P(a)}$$



> **Bayes' theorem** allows one to calculate the **conditional probability** when the **joint probability** is challenging to calculate.



The PROSPER model

Application of the Bayes' theorem

$$P(b|a) = \frac{P(a|b)P(b)}{P(a)}$$

$$P(SEP|event) = \frac{P(event|SEP)P(SEP)}{P(event)}$$

i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

$$P(SEP | V_{CME} = V)$$

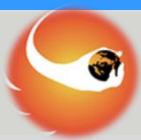
ii. Solar Flares (SFs)

$$P(SEP|Flare_{flux} = F)$$

iii. Solar Flares (SFs) & Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

$$P(SEP|V_{CME} = V, Flare_{flux} = F)$$

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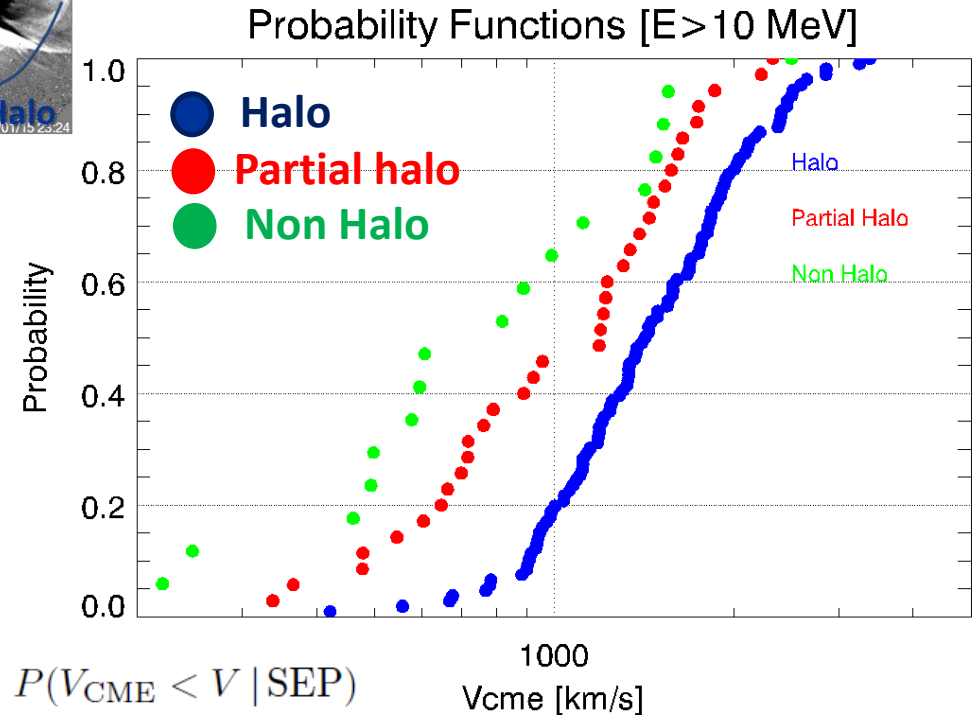
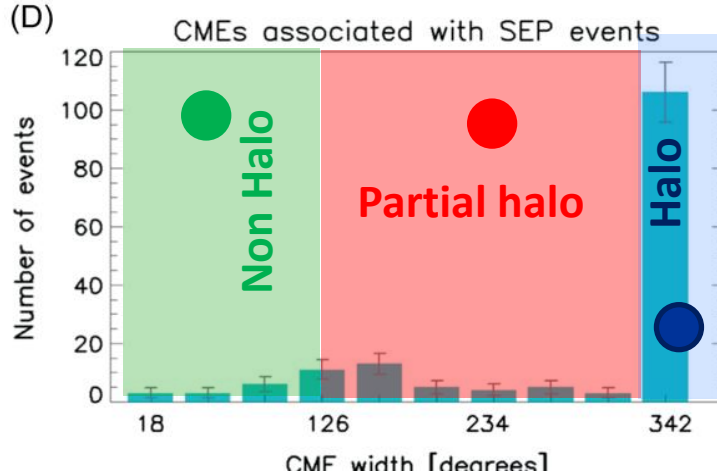
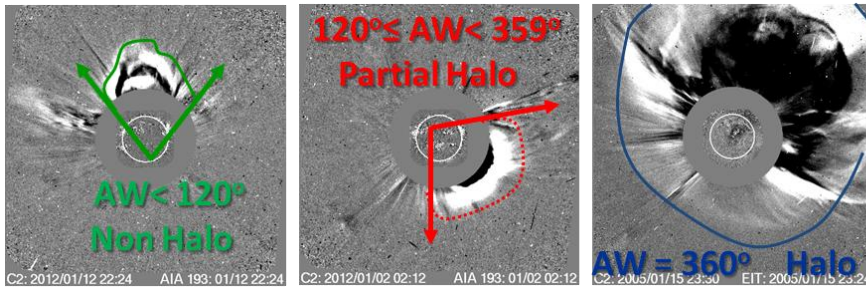
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i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> Probabilistic approach



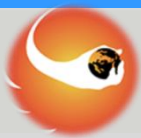
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i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> Bayes theorem

$$P(\text{SEP} | V_{\text{CME}} = V) = \frac{P'(V_{\text{CME}} < V | \text{SEP})}{P'(V_{\text{CME}} < V)} P(\text{SEP})$$

$$P(\text{SEP} | V_{\text{CME}} = V) = P(b|a) = \frac{P(a|b)P(b)}{P(a)} = \frac{P'(V_{\text{CME}} < V | \text{SEP})}{P'(V_{\text{CME}} < V)} P(\text{SEP})$$

$$P(V_{\text{CME}} < V),$$

$$P(V_{\text{CME}} < V | \text{SEP})$$

$$P(\text{SEP})$$

> From the **distributions of the available data.**

> A **factor** from the **database**



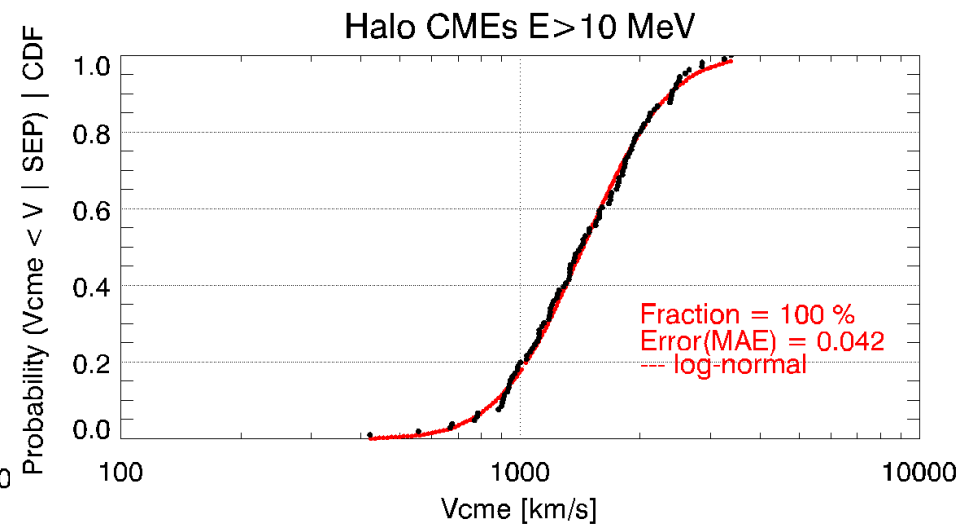
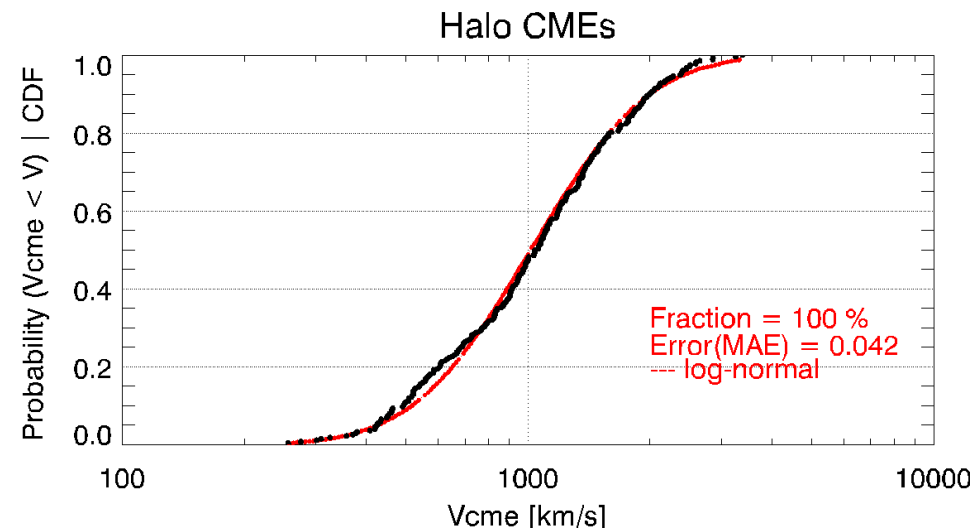
The PROSPER model

i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> **Fit(s) | Halo CMEs**

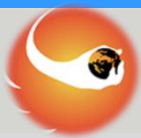
$$P(V_{\text{CME}} < V),$$

$$P(V_{\text{CME}} < V | \text{SEP})$$



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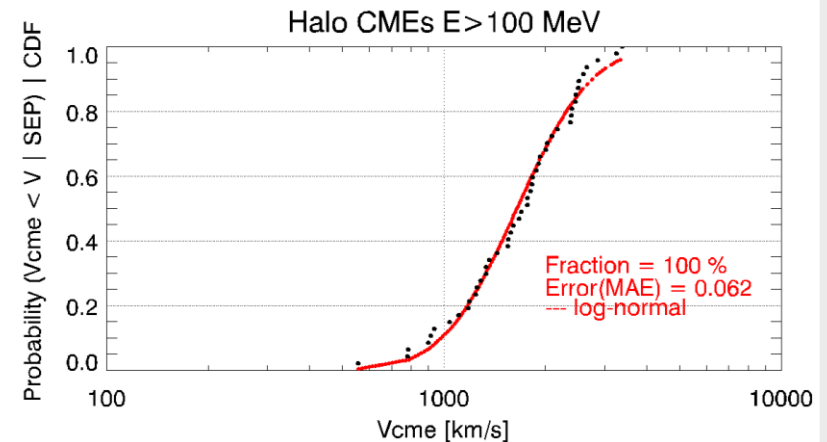
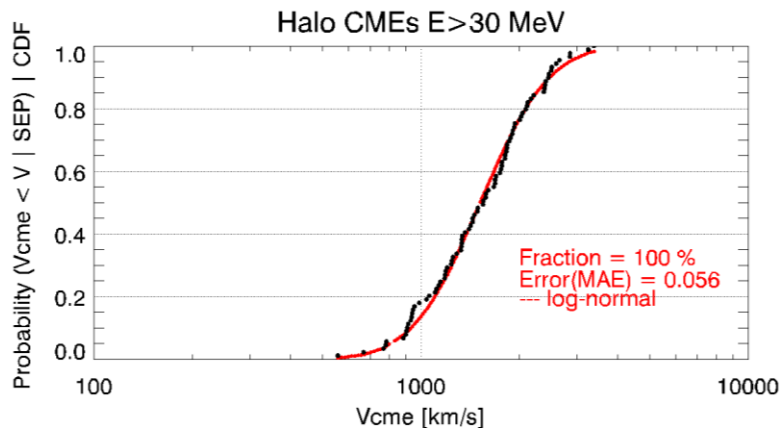
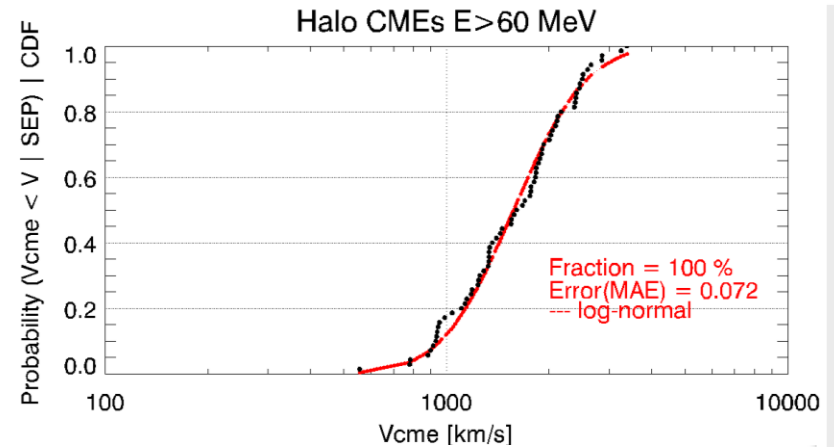
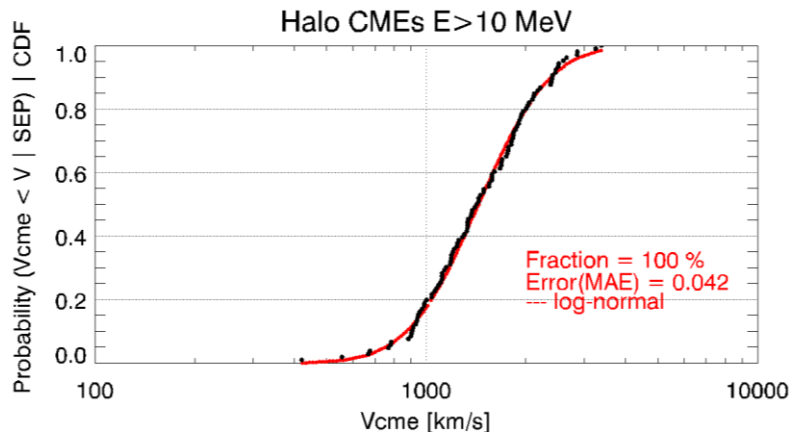
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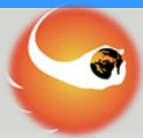
i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

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∨ Fits @ all energies

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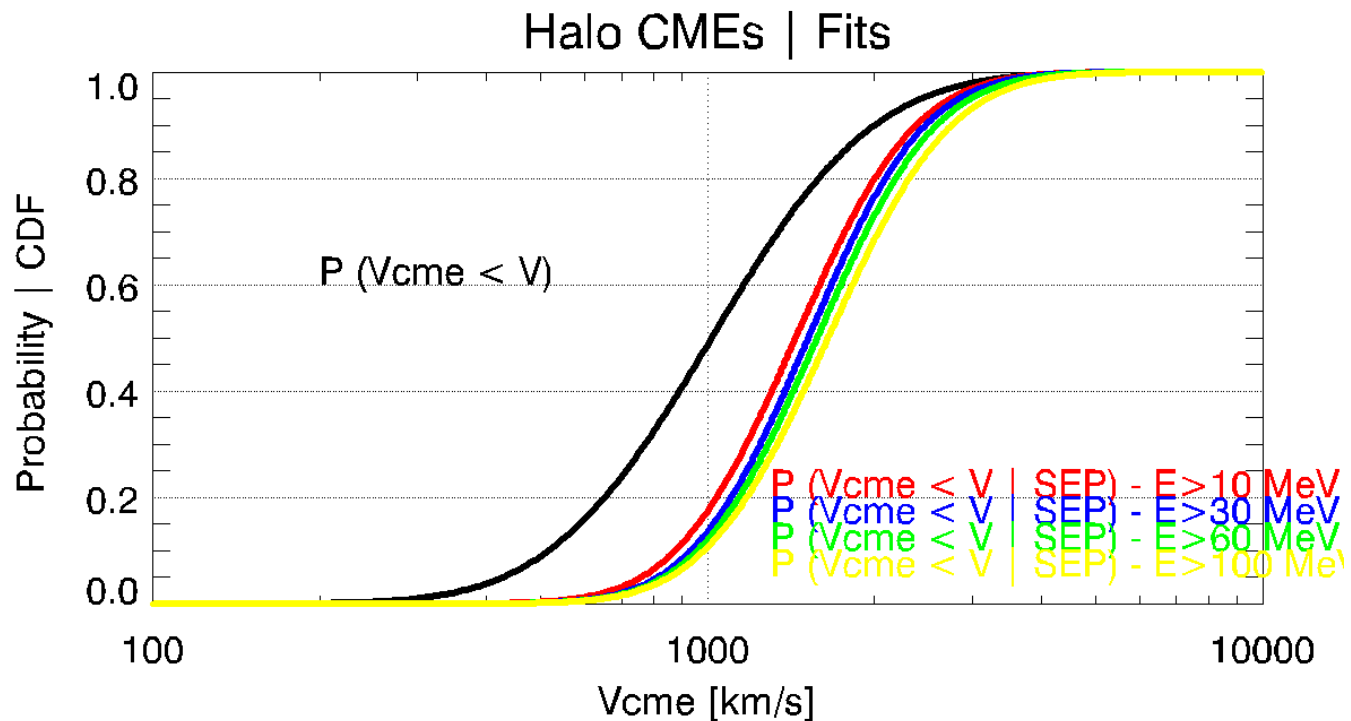
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i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> CDFs per energy



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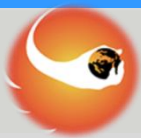
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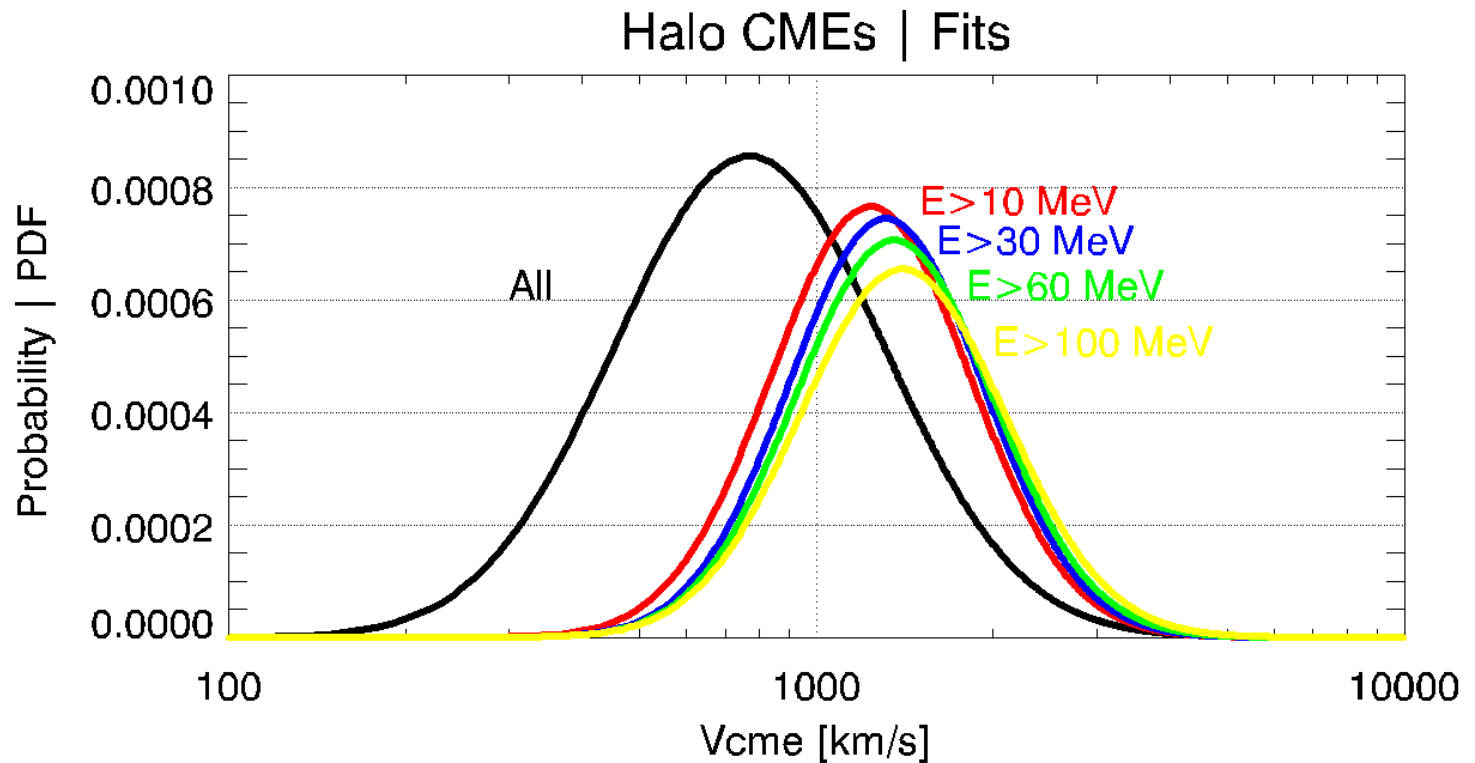
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i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> PDFs per energy



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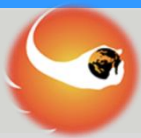
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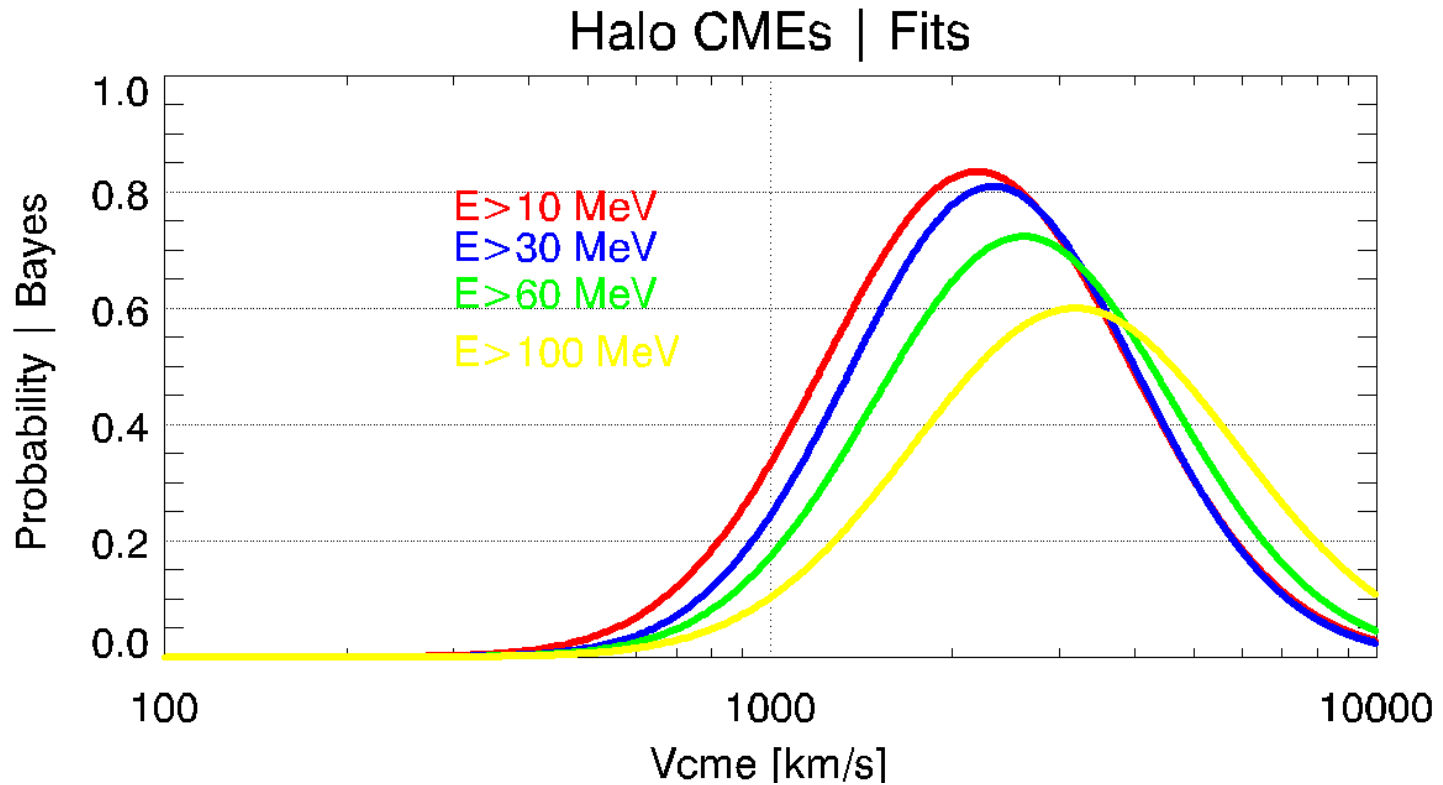
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i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> Bayes per energy



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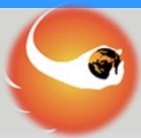
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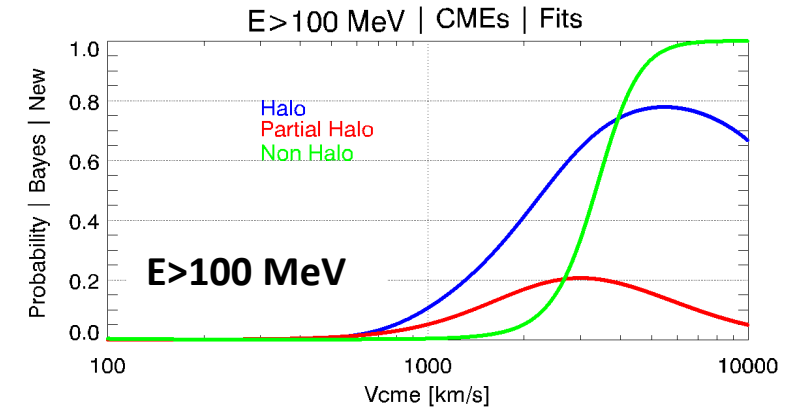
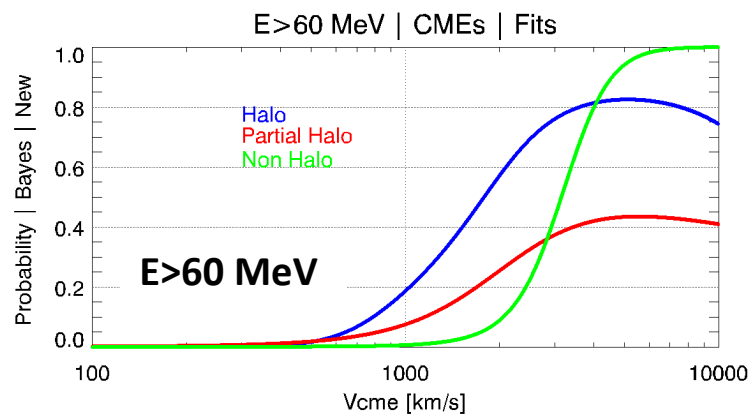
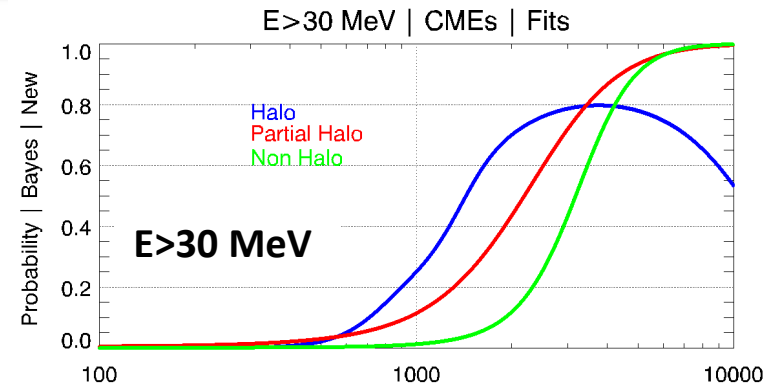
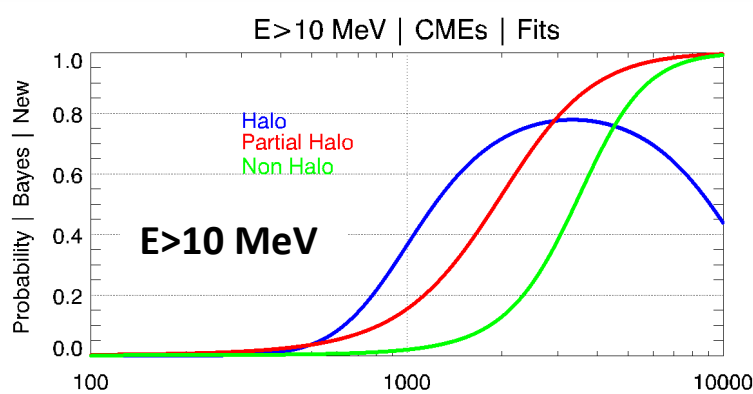
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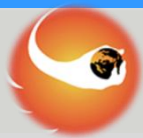
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i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> Probabilities of SEP Occurrence per energy



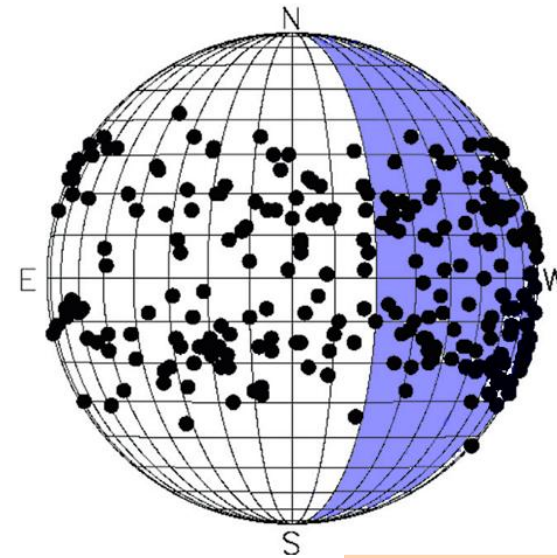
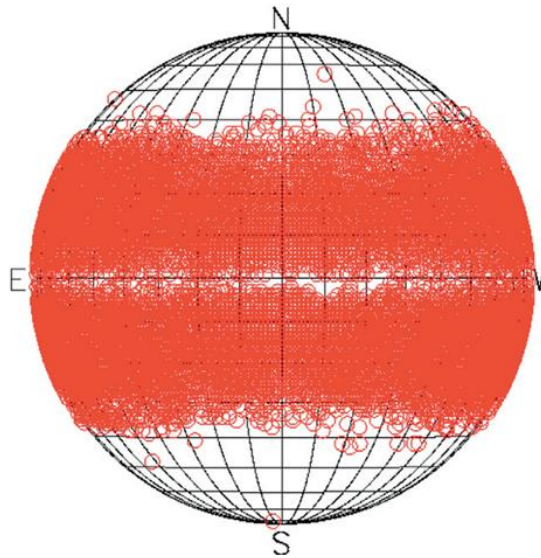
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ii. Solar Flares (SFs)

> Probabilities of SEP Occurrence per energy



$Lon < 20^\circ$

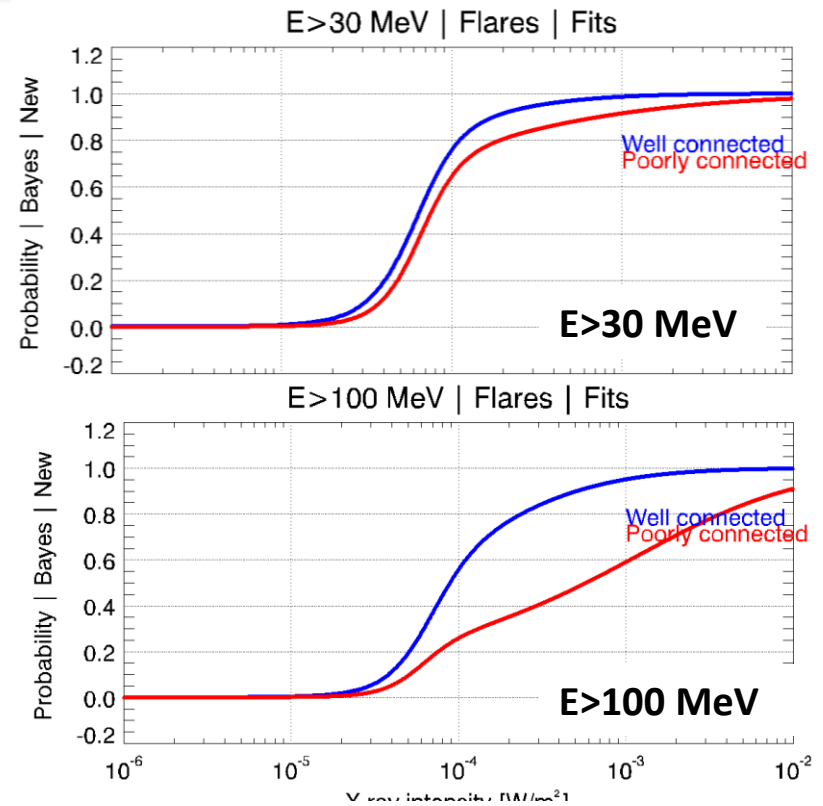
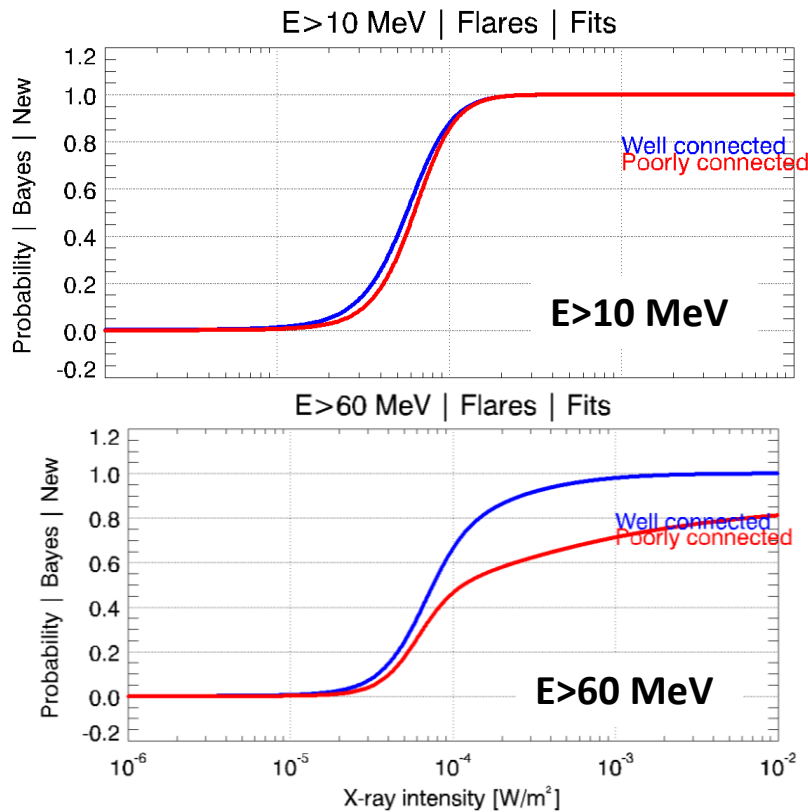
$Lon \geq 20^\circ$



The PROSPER model

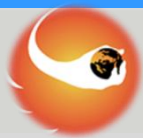
ii. Solar Flares (SFs)

> Probabilities of SEP Occurrence per energy



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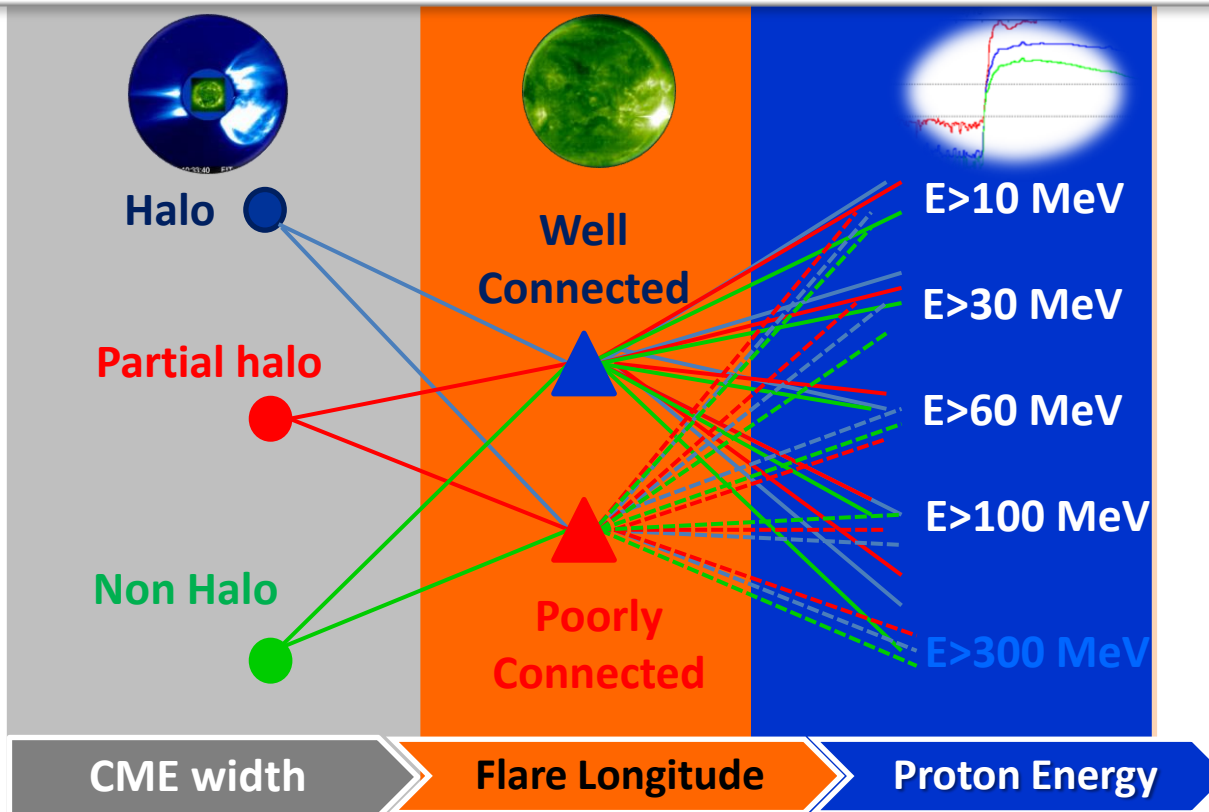
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The PROSPER model

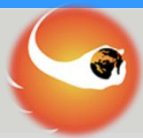
iii. Solar Flares (SFs) & Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> Combining all of the aforementioned selections into different groups



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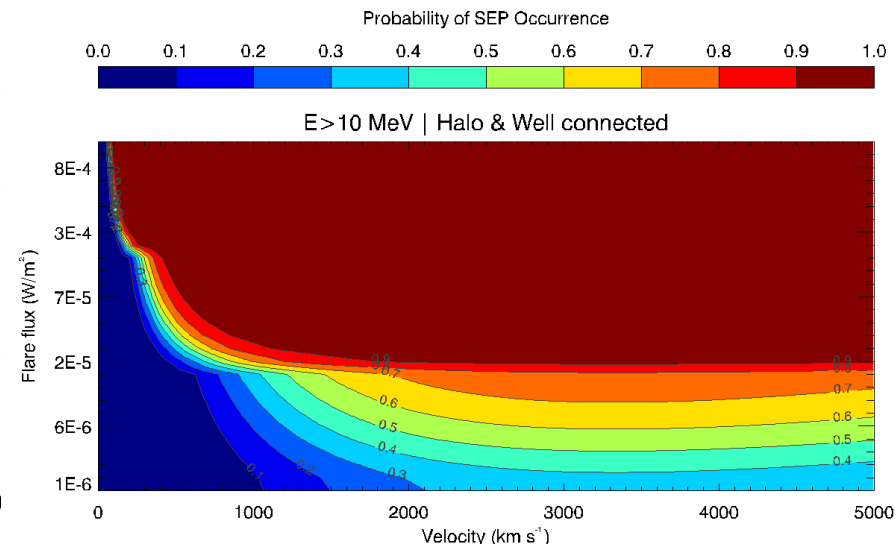
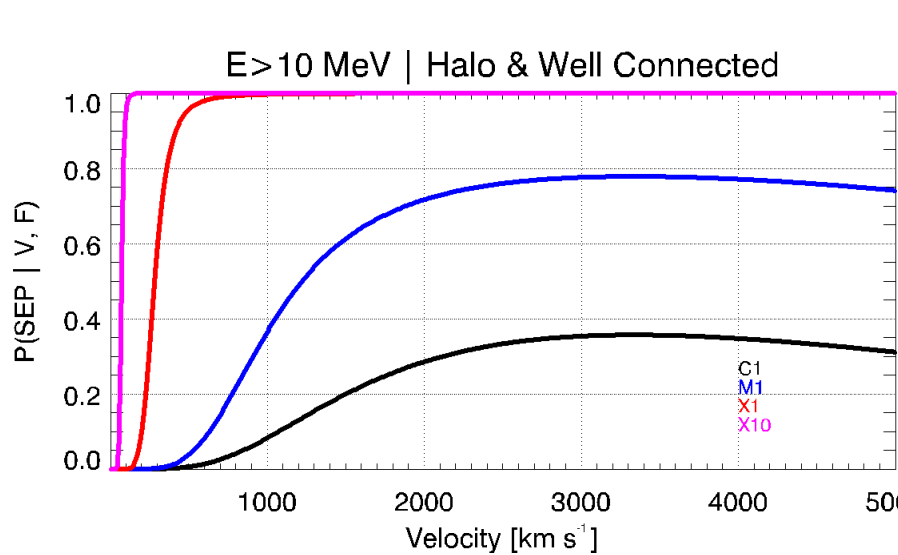
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iii. Solar Flares (SFs) & Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

> **Probabilities of SEP Occurrence (Halo CMEs + Well Connected flares)**

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$$P(SEP | V_{CME} = V, Flare_{flux} = F)$$

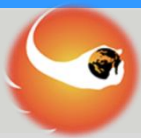
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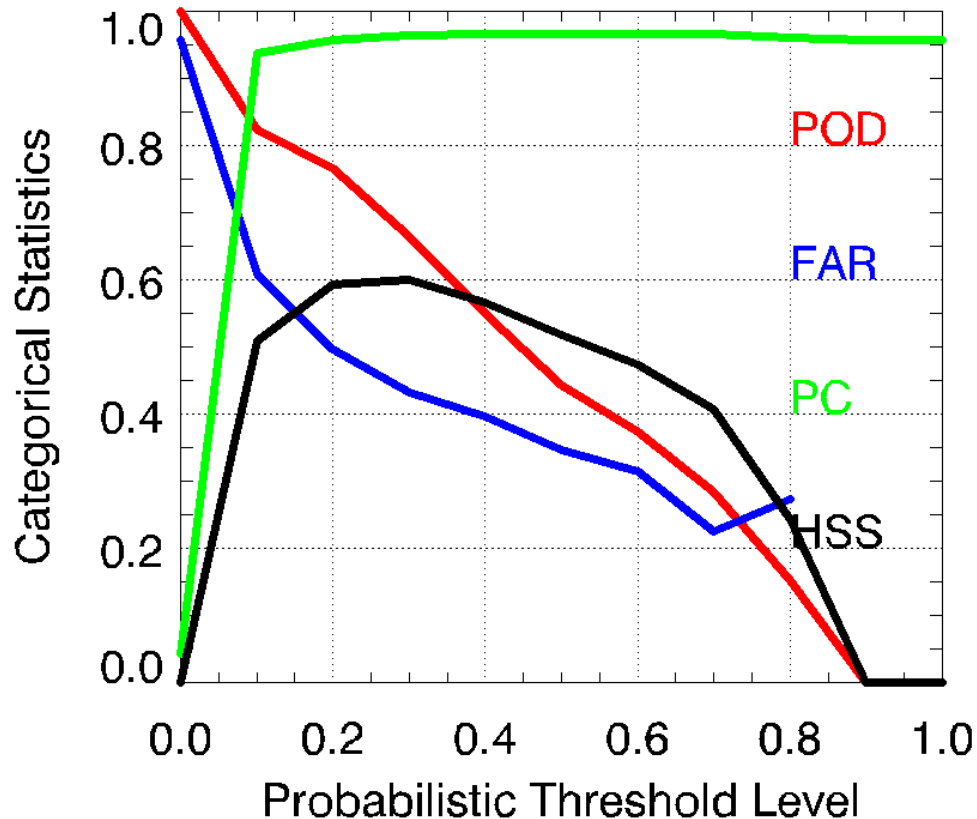
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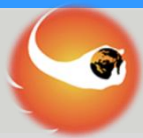
Validation [Preliminary]



- > Using a **totally independent test sample** (i.e. all CMEs from 2014 – 2017)
- > Build a *contingency table* and *relevant scores* for the **PROSPER CME module**

> **POD: 0.71**
> **FAR: 0.42**

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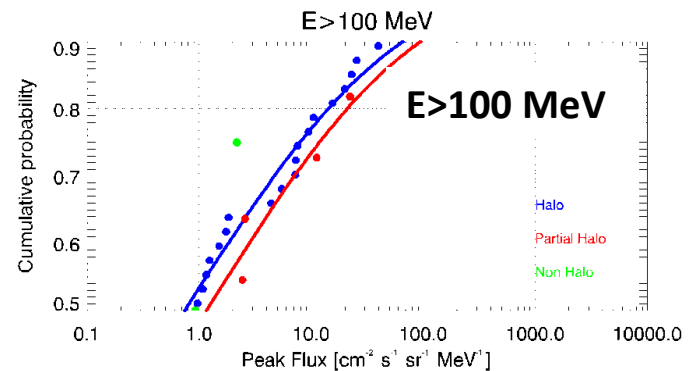
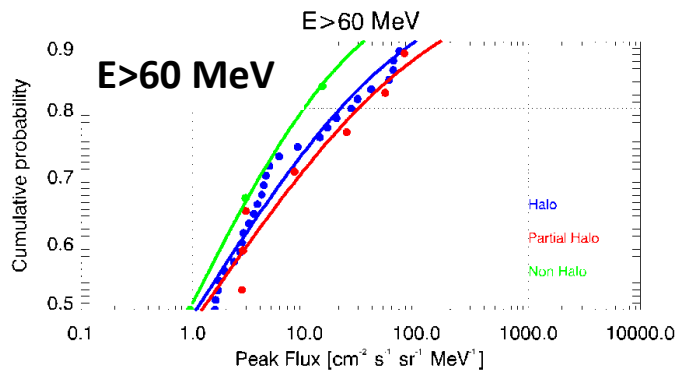
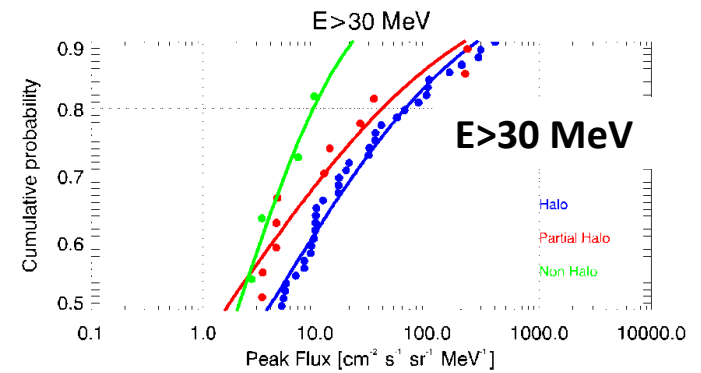
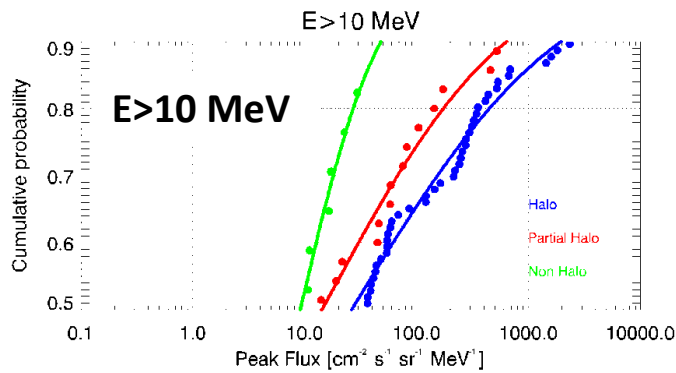
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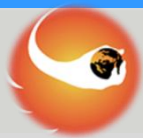
Expected Peak Flux @ Different Confidence Levels

i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

$$P(X_i < X | SEP = 1)$$



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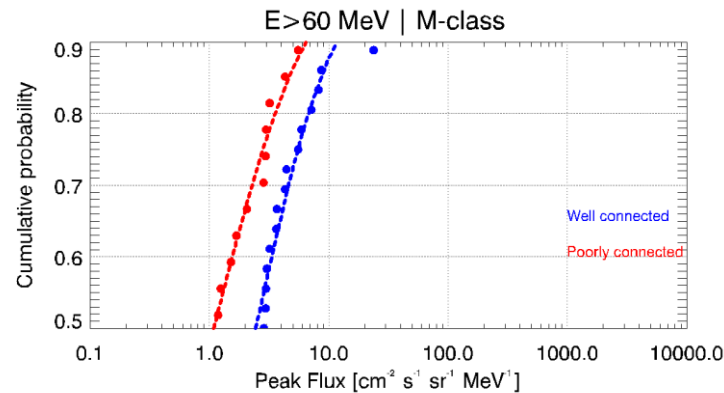
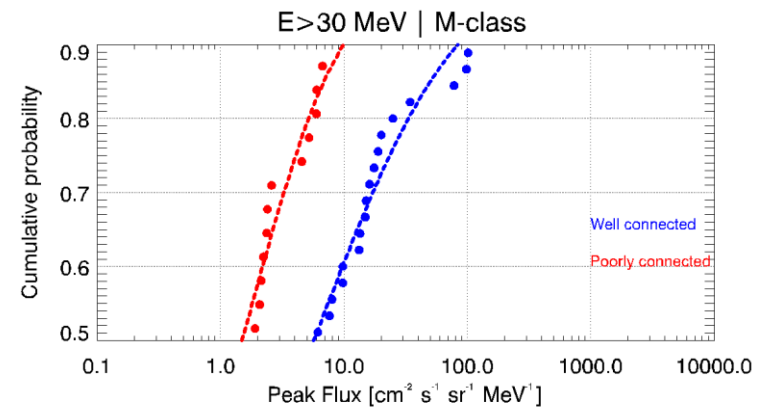
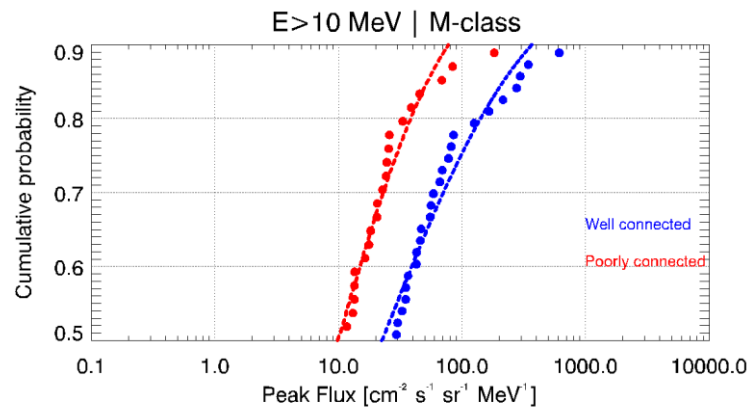
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Expected Peak Flux @ Different Confidence Levels

ii. Solar Flares (SFs)



$$P(X_i < X | SEP = 1)$$

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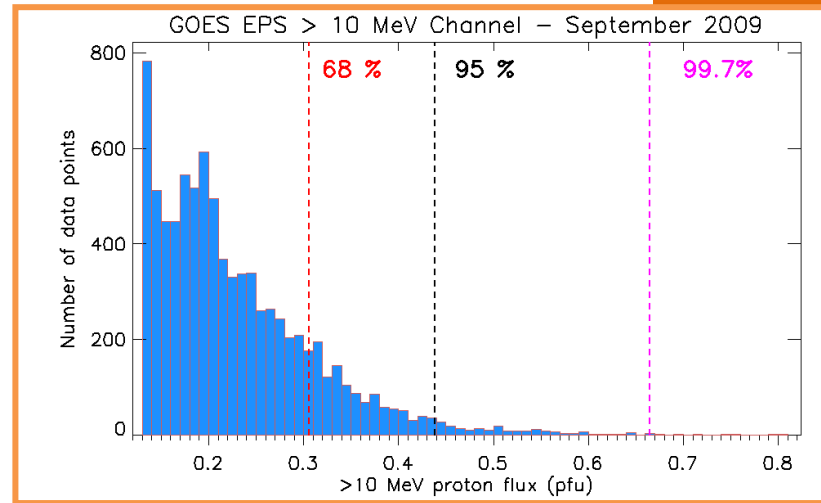
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Expected Peak Flux Correction based on $P(SEP)$

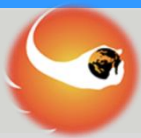
$$PeakFlux = P(X_i < X | SEP = 1) * P(SEP | event) + backgroundflux * [1 - P(SEP | event)]$$



> If $P(SEP | event) \sim 1$ then $PeakFlux = P(X_i < X | SEP = 1) * P(SEP | event)$

> If $P(SEP | event) \sim 0$ then $PeakFlux = backgroundflux * [1 - P(SEP | event)]$

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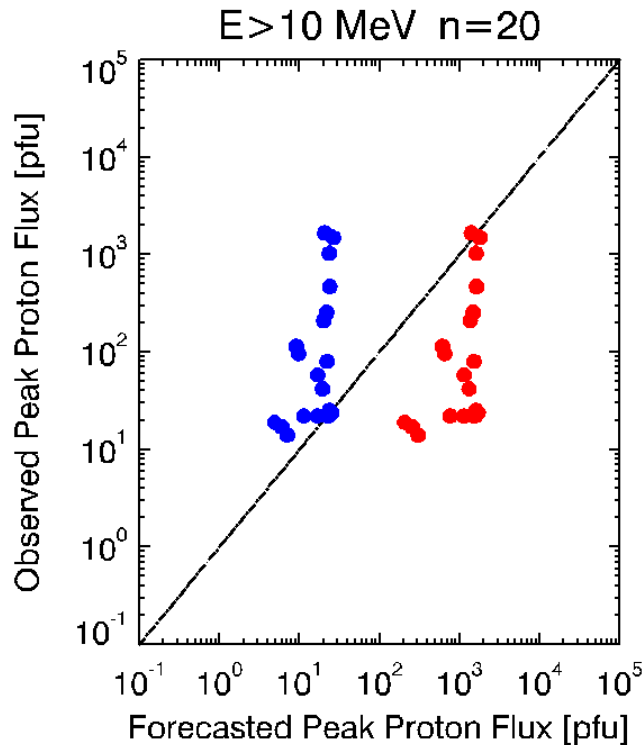
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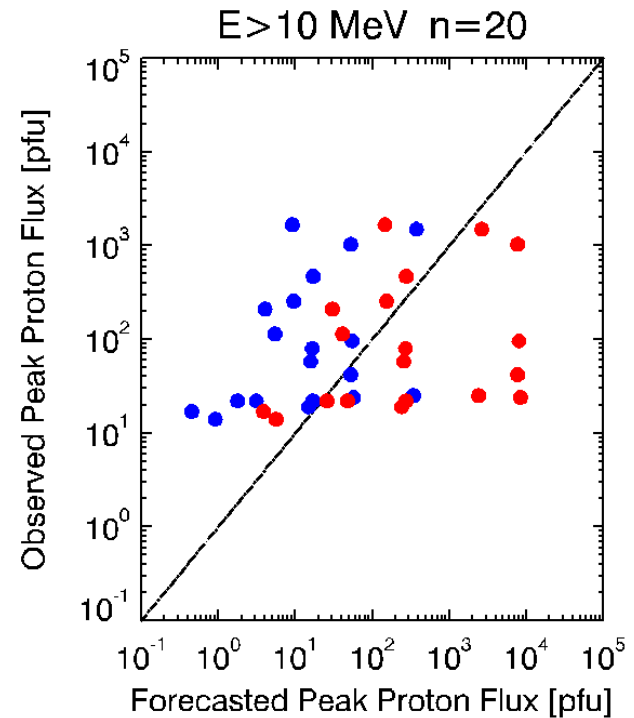
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Validation [Preliminary]



i. Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)



ii. Solar Flares (SFs)

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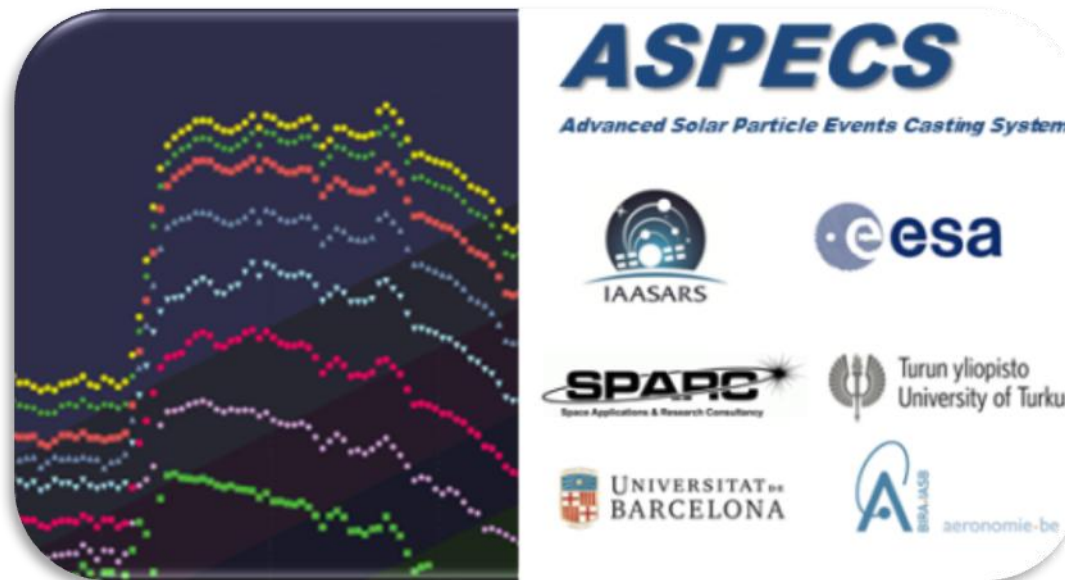
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The PROSPER model

Intergraded into the ASPECS Tool

ASPECS – Advanced Solar Particle Events Casting System



> <http://phobos-srv.space.noa.gr/>

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