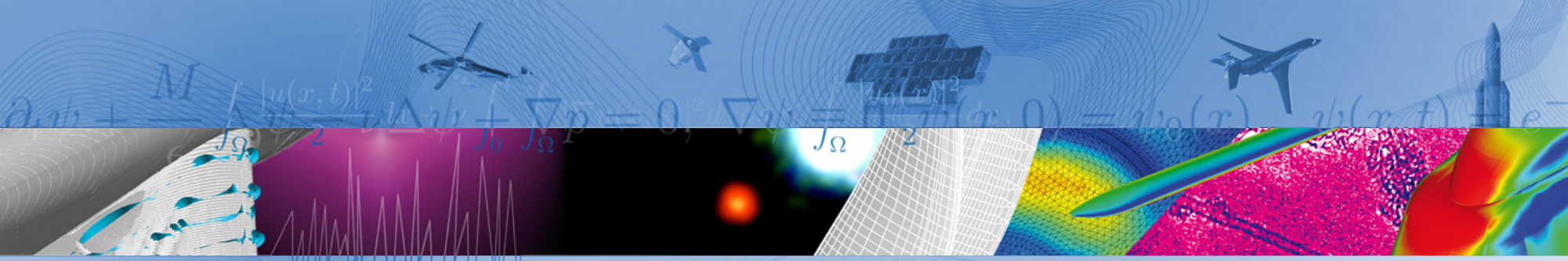

Forecasting ionospheric Total Electron Content maps with deep neural networks

Noëlie Cherrier, Thibaut Castaings, **Alexandre Boulch**

ONERA
THE FRENCH AEROSPACE LAB

DeLTA : Deep Learning for Aerospace Applications

Electromagnetism

Remote sensing

Optics

Robotics

Materials and structures

Fluid mecanics

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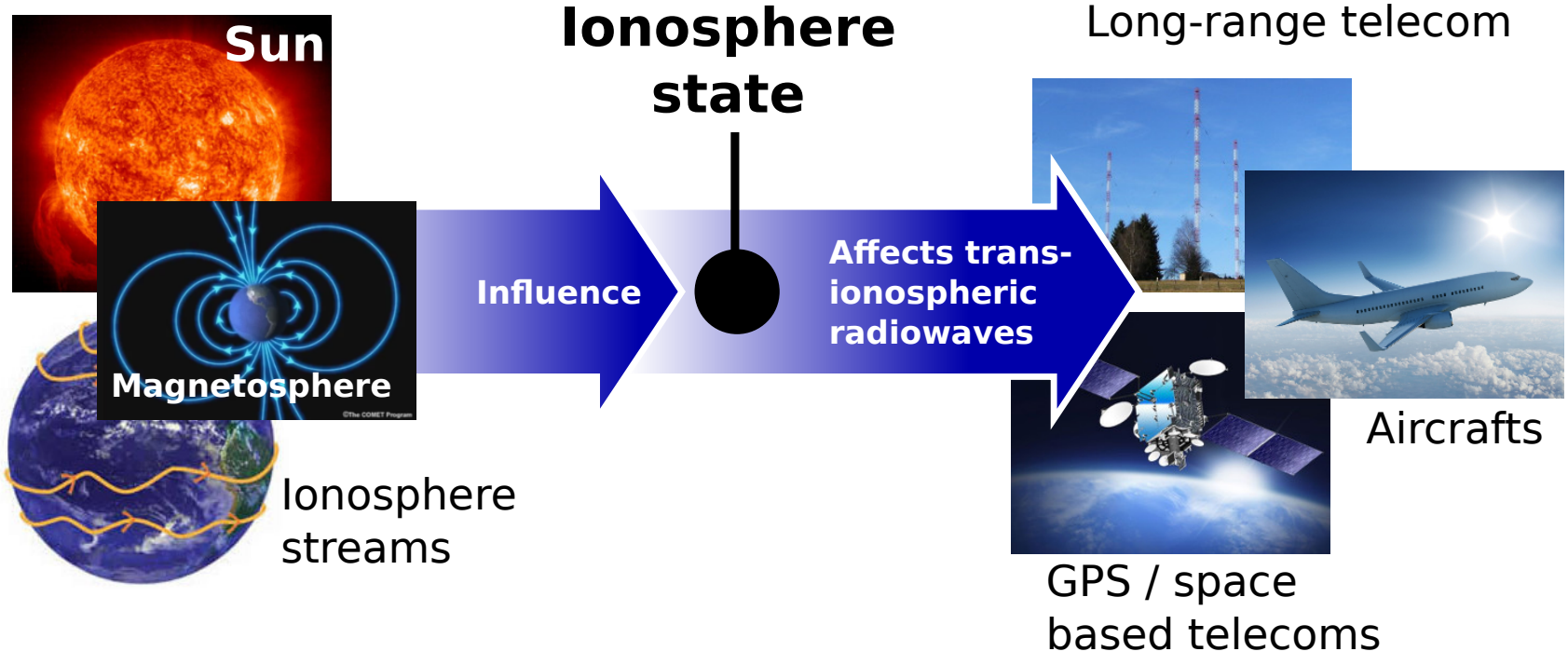
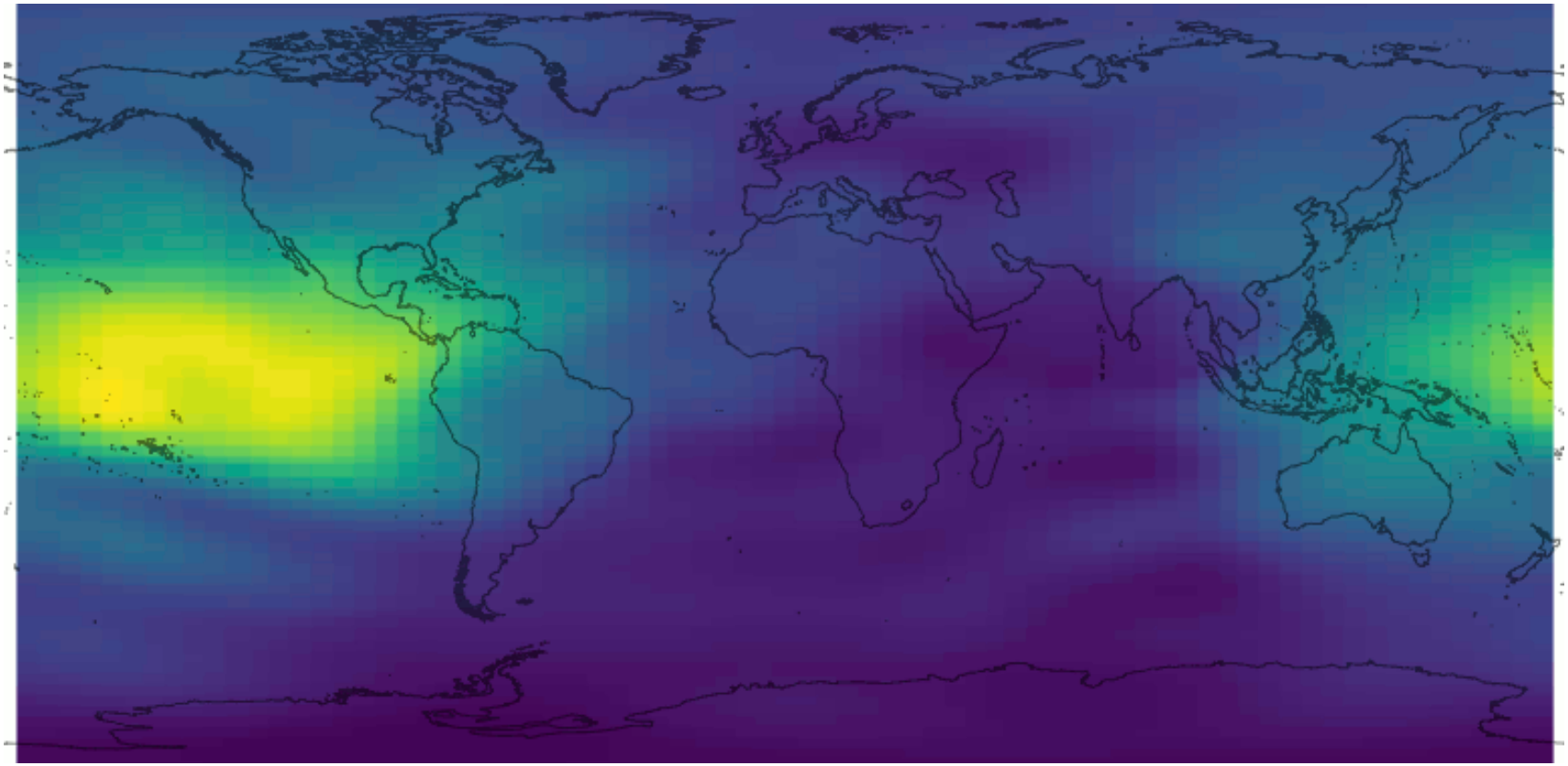
Ionosphere

Ionosphere

Highly ionized region in upper atmosphere.



TEC Map



Total Electron Content (TEC) measures ionospheric activity.

TEC = Integration of electron density along a $1m^2$ sect. tube between GNSS station and GNSS satellite

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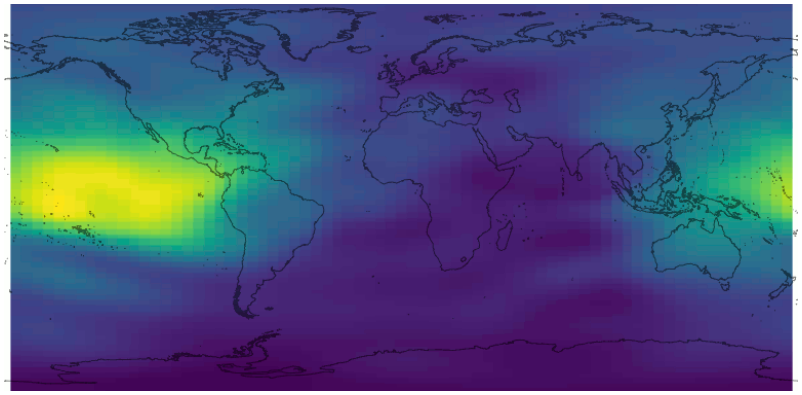
Data [1] [2]



Code TEC data

`aiuws.unibe.ch/ionosphere/`

based 200 stations

1 TEC map every 2 hours since 2003

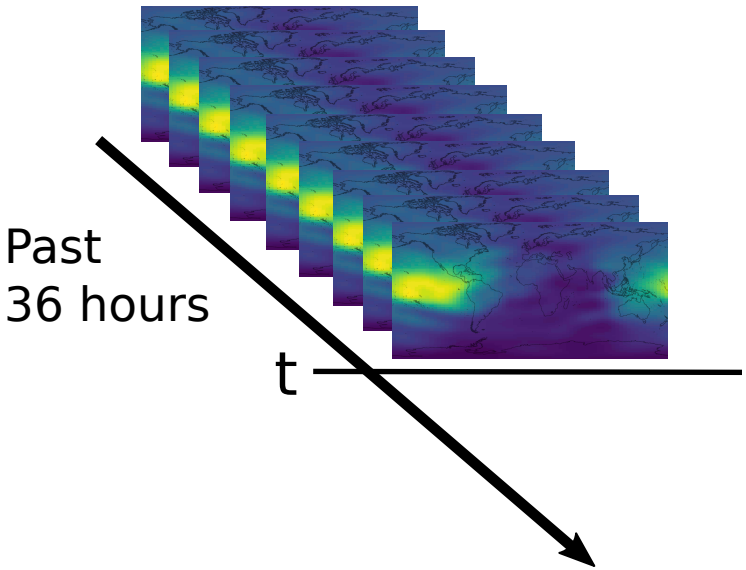
- 72×80
- Resolution : $5° \times 2.5°$

1. **CODE** : Center for Orbit Determination in Europe
2. **AIUB** :Astronomical Institute, Univ. of Bern

Approach

Preprocessing

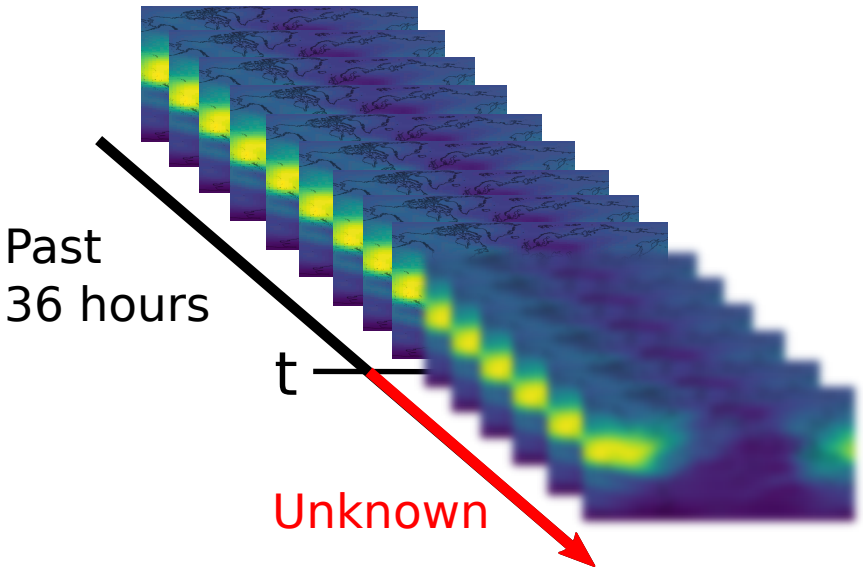
Heliocentric coordinates : remove rotation effect.



Approach

Preprocessing

Heliocentric coordinates : remove rotation effect.



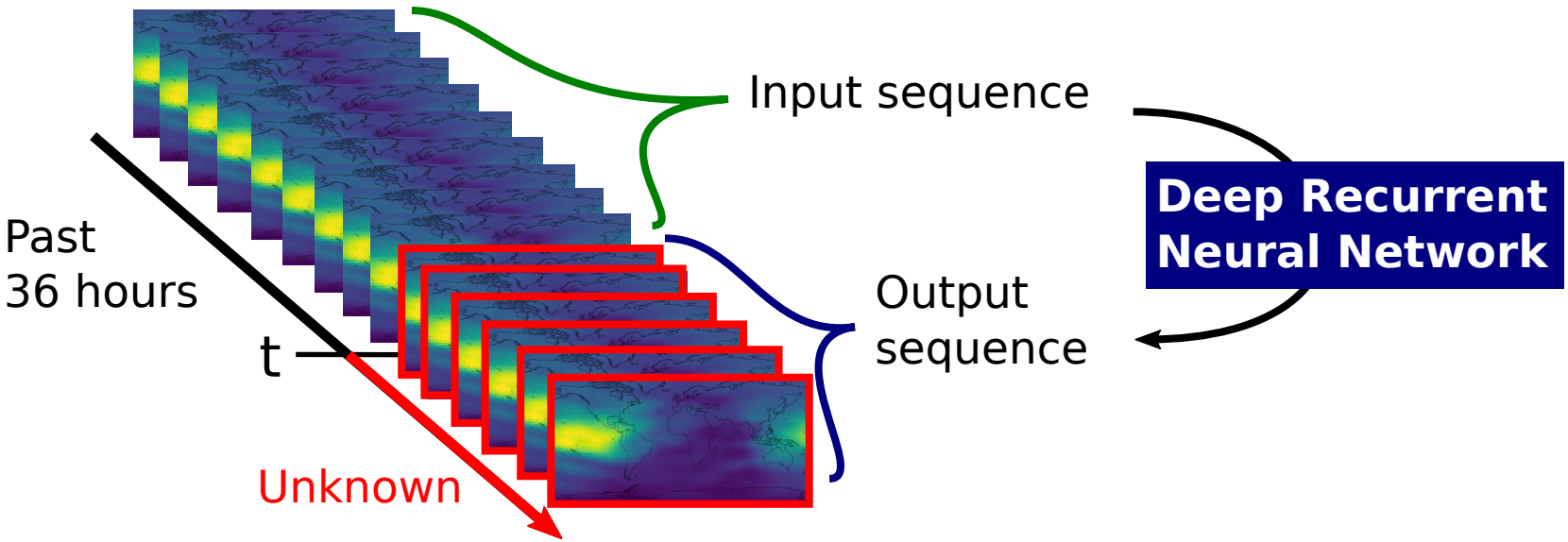
Prediction based on previous states

- No physical model
- No additional inputs
- No prediction of perturbations

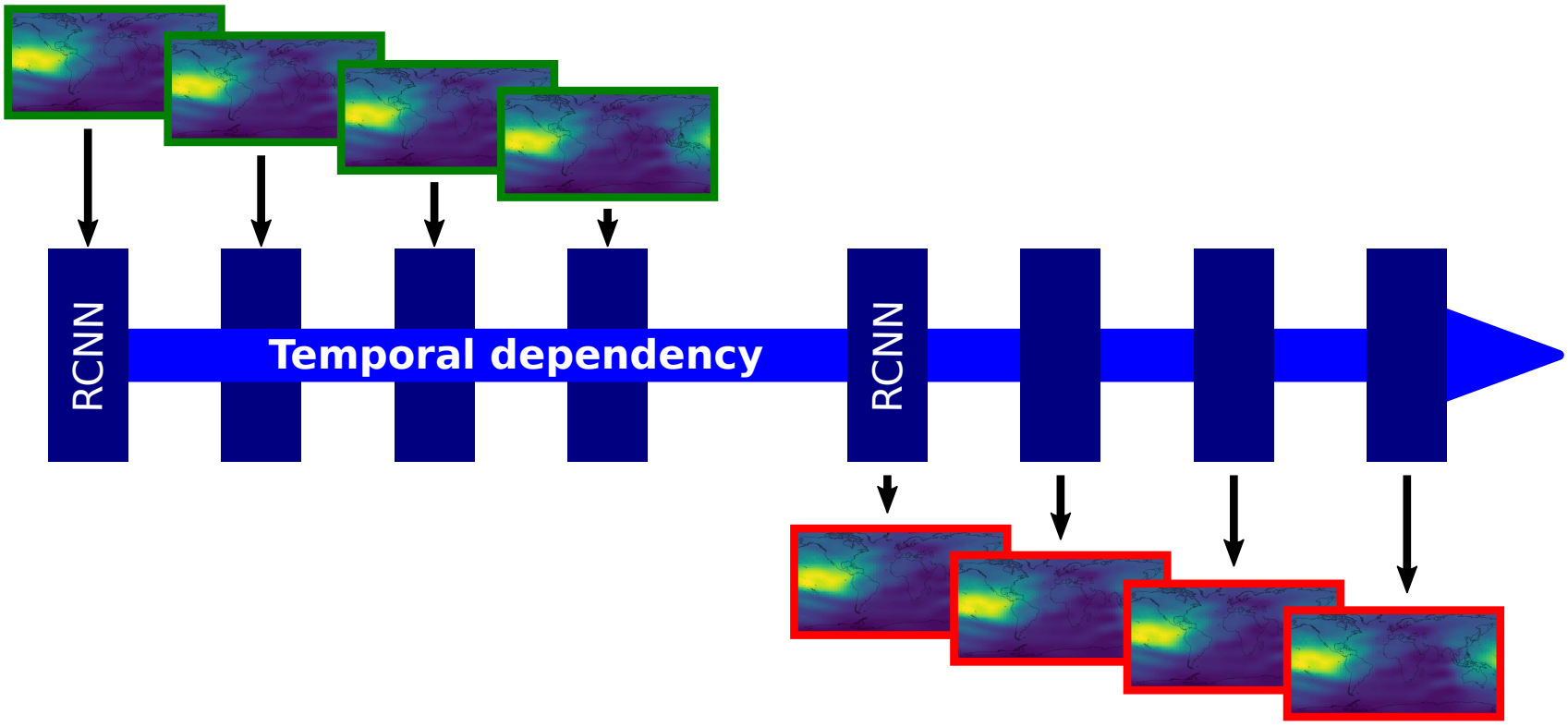
Approach

Preprocessing

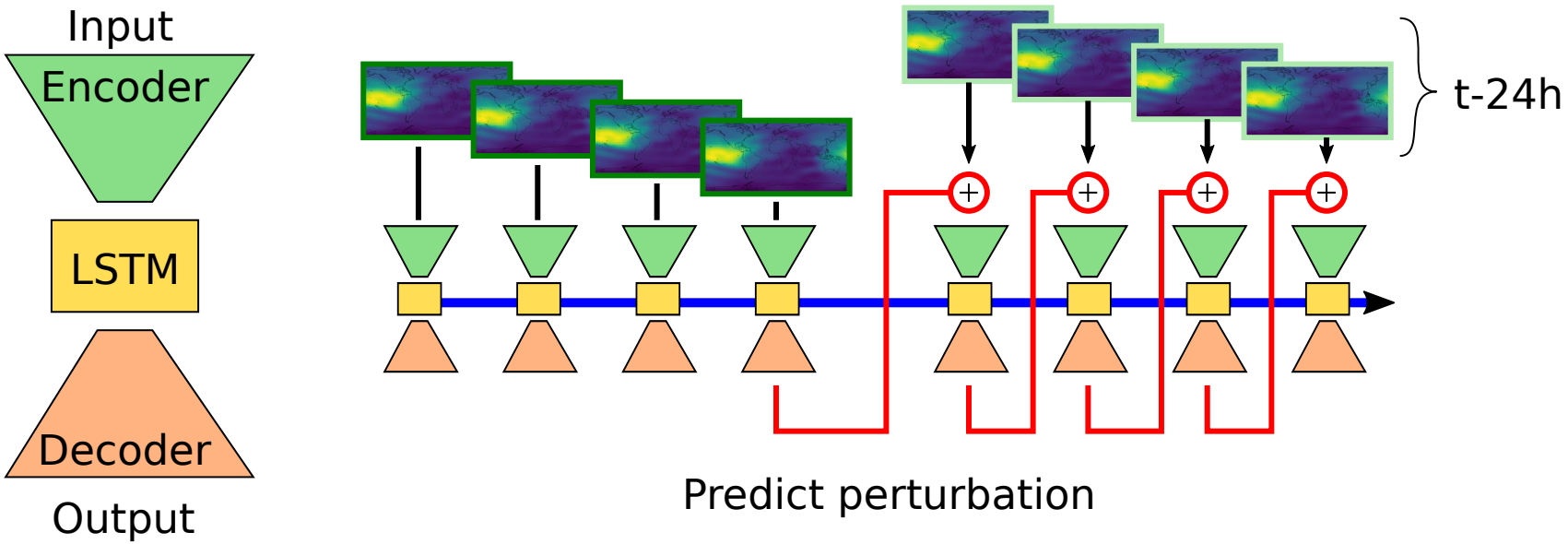
Heliocentric coordinates : remove rotation effect.



Network architecture

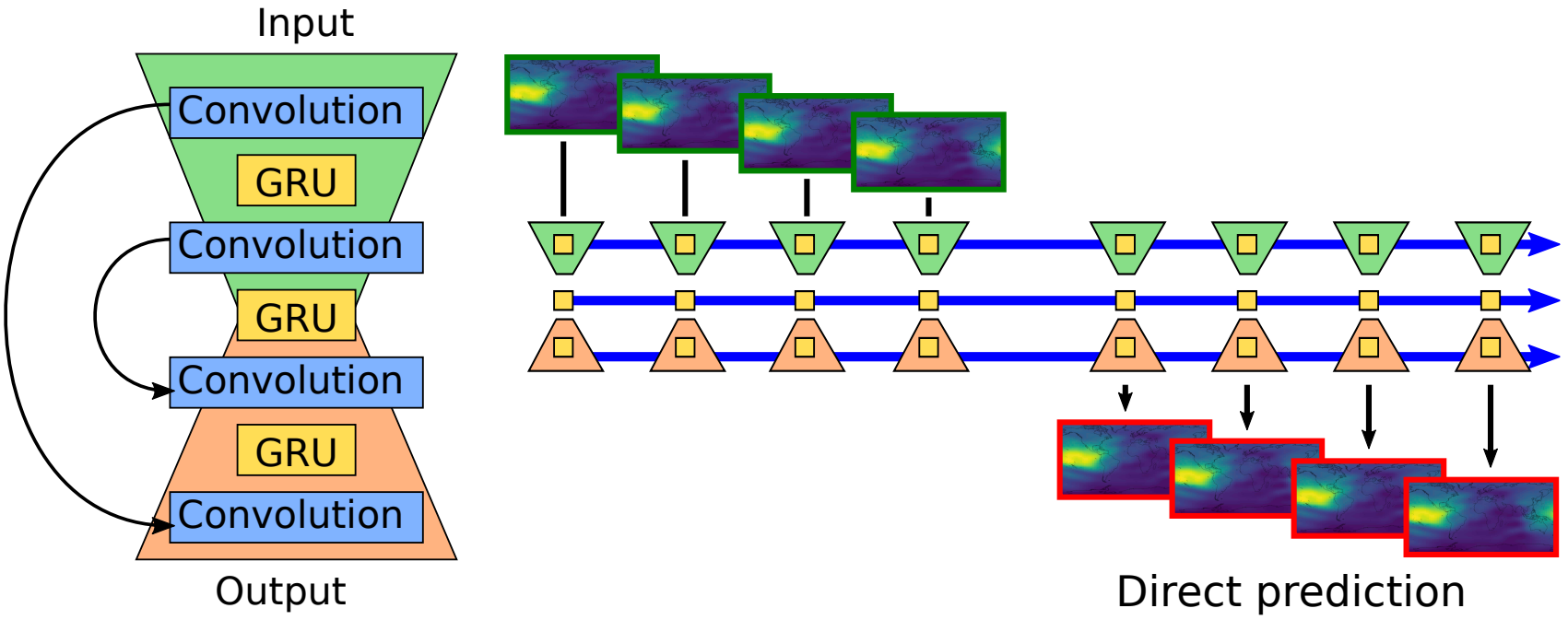


Encoder - Decoder architecture [3]



3. Work presented at ICONIP : *Deep sequence-to-sequence neural networks for ionospheric activity map prediction* [1]

Recurrent U-net



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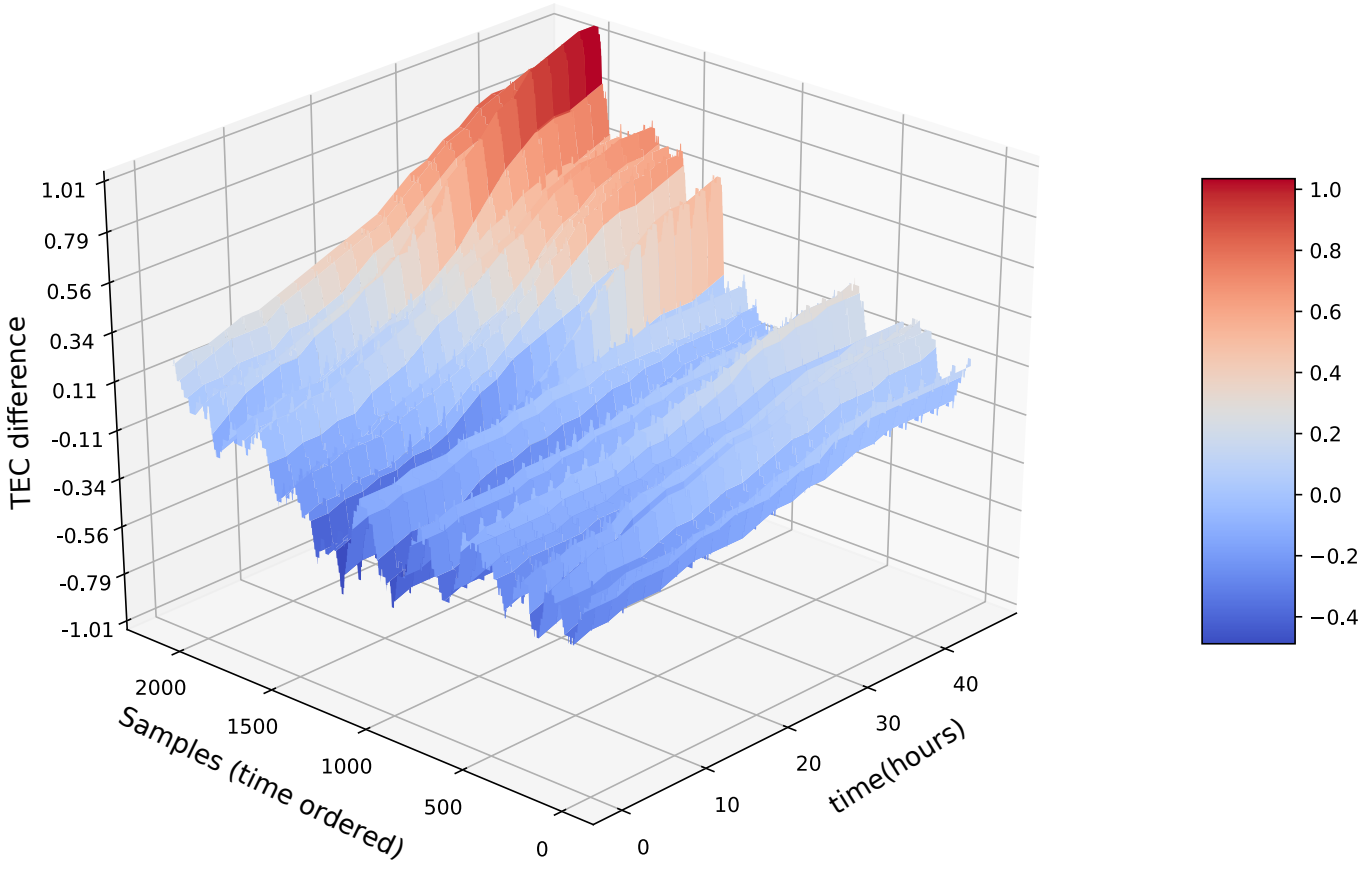
Comparison with Encoder-Decoder method



Prediction difference between [1] and Rec-Unet.

Quantitative results

Whole test set

Method	RMS 48h	First 24h	Last 24h
Priodic	2.74	2.88	**2.53**
ICONIP	**2.65**	2.65	2.65
Ugru	2.66	**2.46**	2.85

First half of test set

Method	RMS 48h	First 24h	Last 24h
Priodic	2.88	2.87	2.89
ICONIP	2.75	2.74	2.76
Ugru	**2.60**	**2.46**	**2.74**

Note : mean over 6 runs, numbers updated compared to paper. Different test set.

Comparison with other approaches

	Reference	RMS (ref)	RMS (best run)
[2]	Chunli D., Jinsong P.	1.45	2.1
[3]	Huang, Z., Yuan, H.	≤ 2	1.53
[4]	Niu, R. *et al.*	3.1	0.73

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4. Erratum : in paper numbers from [1]. Replaced at `aboulch.github.io`

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Conclusion

Our method

- Global TEC prediction
- Recurrent Unet

Perspectives

- Improve prediction from 24h to 48h
- Improve convergence (may diverge)
- Reduce time dependency to training set (train on more data)
- Involve other sources (e.g. sun imagery)

Thanks for your attention

Slides and updated paper at : `aboulch.github.io`

Implementation

- PyTorch framework
- Code to be released

References

Noëlie Cherrier, Thibaut Castaings, and Alexandre Boulch.

Deep sequence-to-sequence neural networks for ionospheric activity map prediction.
In *International Conference on Neural Information Processing*, pages 545–555. Springer, 2017.

D. Chunli and P. Jinsong.

Modeling and prediction of TEC in China region for satellite navigation.
In *2009 15th Asia-Pacific Conference on Communications*, pages 310–313, Oct 2009.

Z. Huang and H. Yuan.

Ionospheric single-station TEC short-term forecast using RBF neural network.
Radio Science, 49(4) :283–292, 2014.

R. Niu, C. Guo, Y. Zhang, L. He, and Y. Mao.

Study of ionospheric TEC short-term forecast model based on combination method.
In *2014 12th International Conference on Signal Processing (ICSP)*, pages 2426–2430, Oct 2014.