

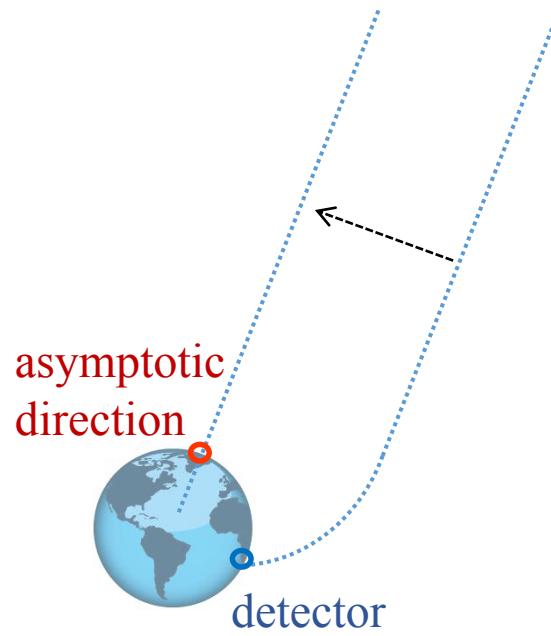
宇宙線観測データの公開とデータ駆動型研究

加藤千尋(信州大理), 小財正義(情報・システム研究機構)

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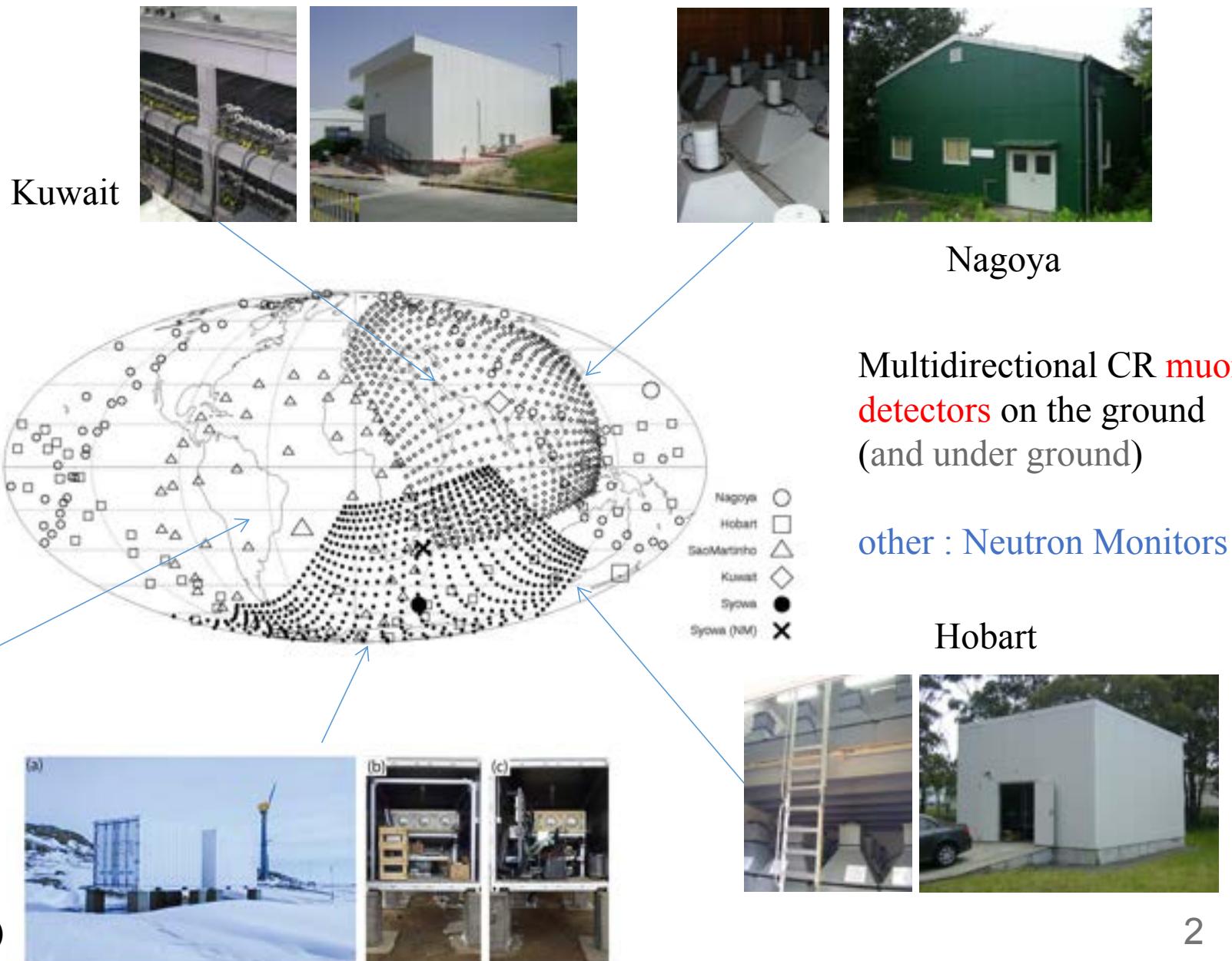
1. 宇宙線観測網
2. データ公開の現状と構想(夢想)
3. 宇宙線強度変動の大気効果補正
機械学習の応用として

CR network observation ---- All Sky Monitoring ----
 GMDN+ : Global Muon Detector Network + Syowa

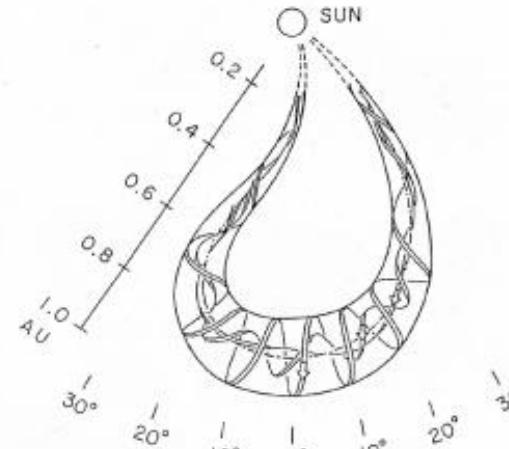


SaõMartinho

Syowa (MD + NM)

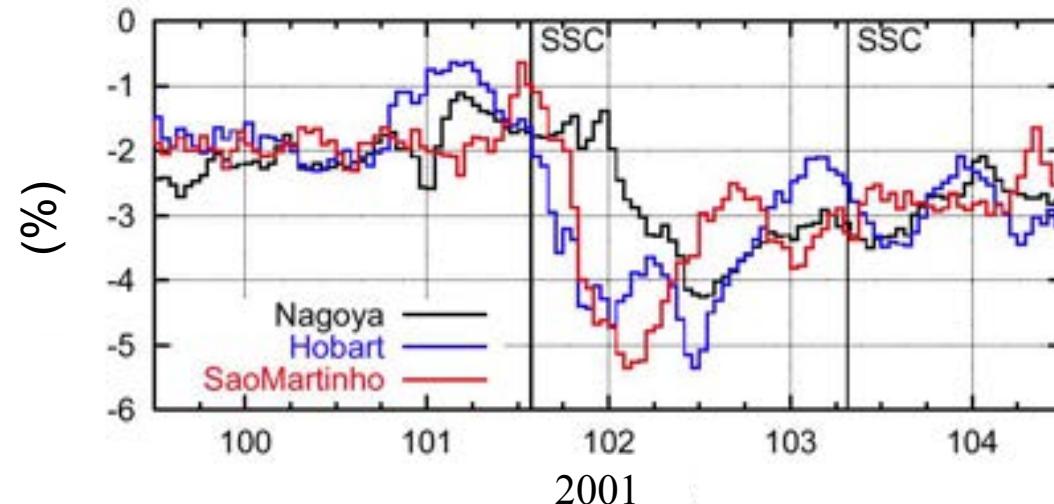


Space weather event analysis

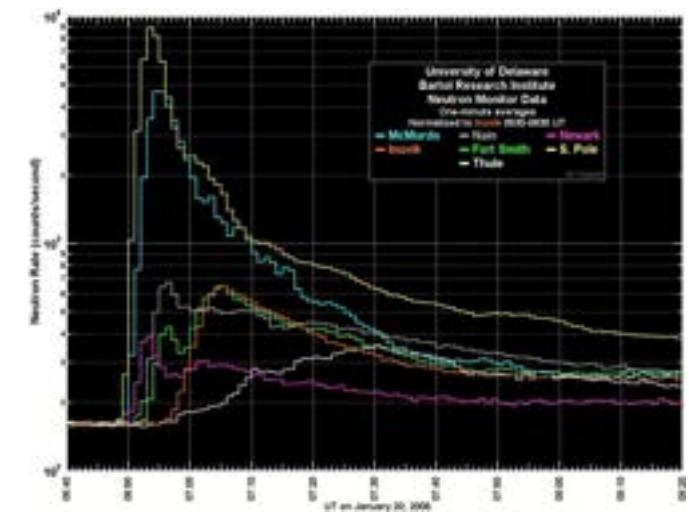


(Marubashi et al., 2002)

Muon count rates by three detectors

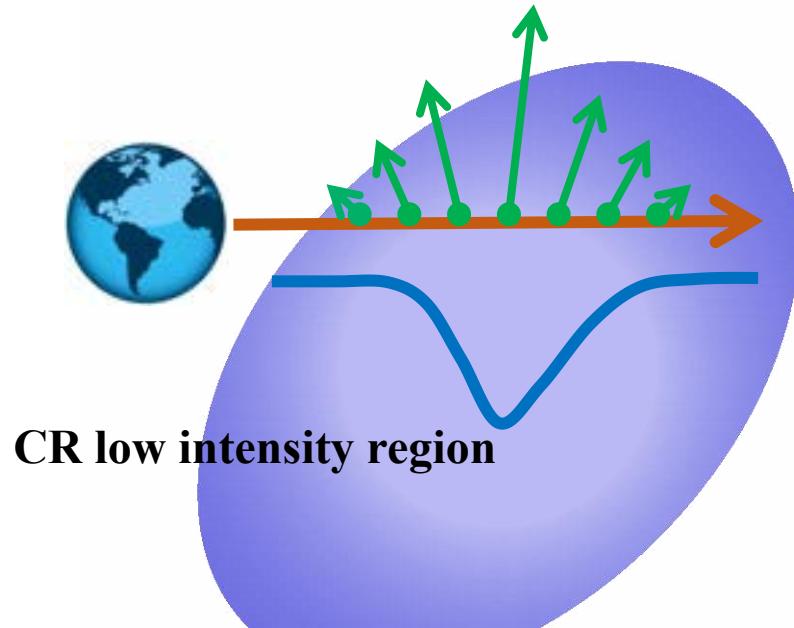


NMs count rates of GLE



GLE : Ground Level Enhancement
= VERY high energy proton event

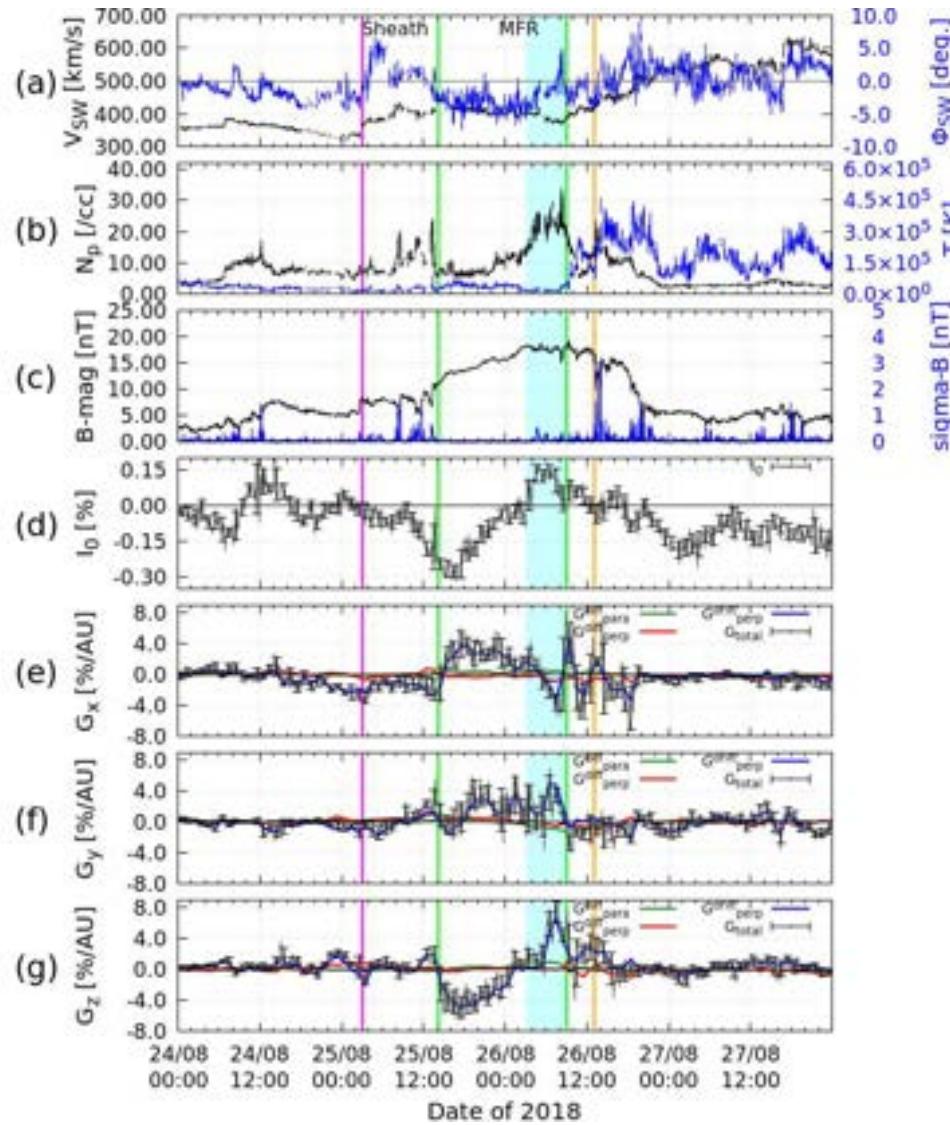
Detect CR intensity and flow variation



CR low intensity region

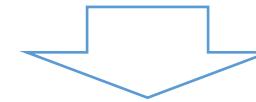
Study about structures of CR low intensity region
behind IP shock associated with CME

a Space Weather event (example)



A peculiar CME event in August, 2018 was observed by Syowa MD, NM. Analyse the event with data of CR all sky monitor, GMDN(Global Muon Detector Network) ;

- GCR density(I_0), shown in panel (d), decreased after arriving the IP-shock, indicating by pink line.
- I_0 shows a “hump” at the late of the event (blue shaded region).
- Inside the MFR (between two green line), Gradient G_x , G_y change their value from negative to positive at around minimum $I_0(t)$. panel (e), (f)
- On the other hands, G_z remain negative. panel (g)
- G_z turn to positive in the rear of the MFR (blue shded region). panel (g)



Adiabatic acceleration in the MFR can be explain these variation.

published;

“A Peculiar ICME Event in August 2018 Observed with the Global Muon Detector Network”, W. Kihara, et al., “A Peculiar ICME Event in August 2018 Observed with the Global Muon Detector Network”, Space Weather, 19, 1-14, E2020SW002531, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020SW002531>.

Data release

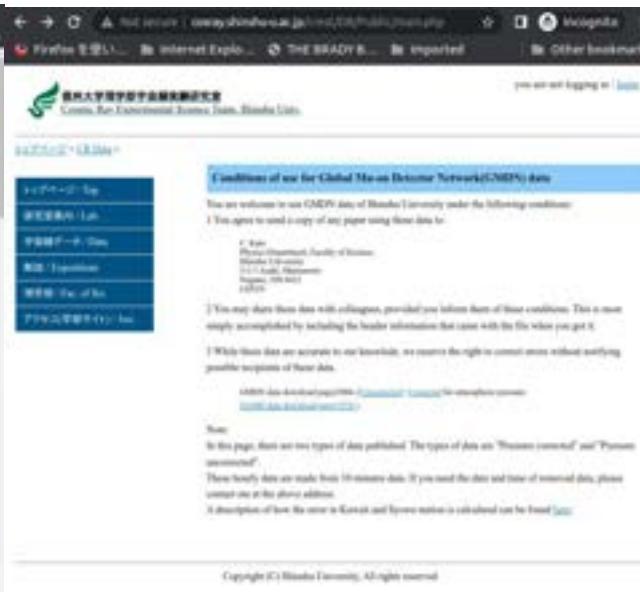
Current state



Syowa : Interactive
Partial Data

How to disclose CR data?
from a view point of “Open Science”

Difficulties
GMDN project : International Collaboration
Technical issue to be addressed



GMDN+ : Text file
Full Data

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from the web page :
We have three action plans in the third term (FY2021-) as follows:

1. Promotion of Science activities in the Solar-Terrestrial Physics (STP) field
 - Support for publication and management of research data from domestic and international STP projects.
 - Enhancement of the research infrastructure to handle a wide variety of data in a complex manner.
 - Promotion of collaborative research in the STP field.

Data driven science

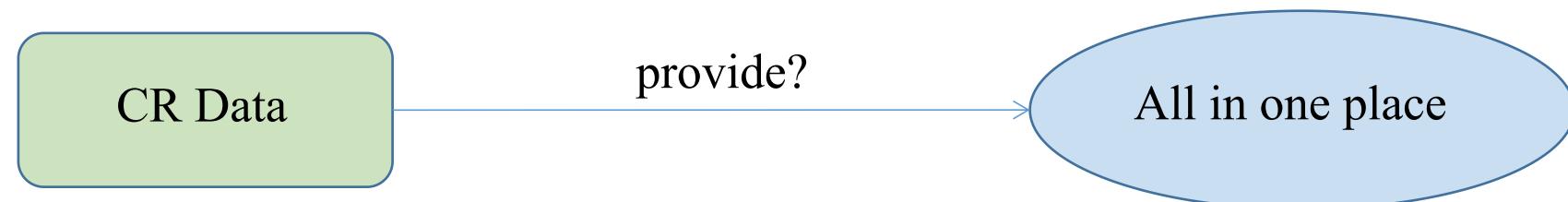
Expanding the scale and quality of data

- Discovery and clarification of unknown phenomena
- Technological development

Data accumulation

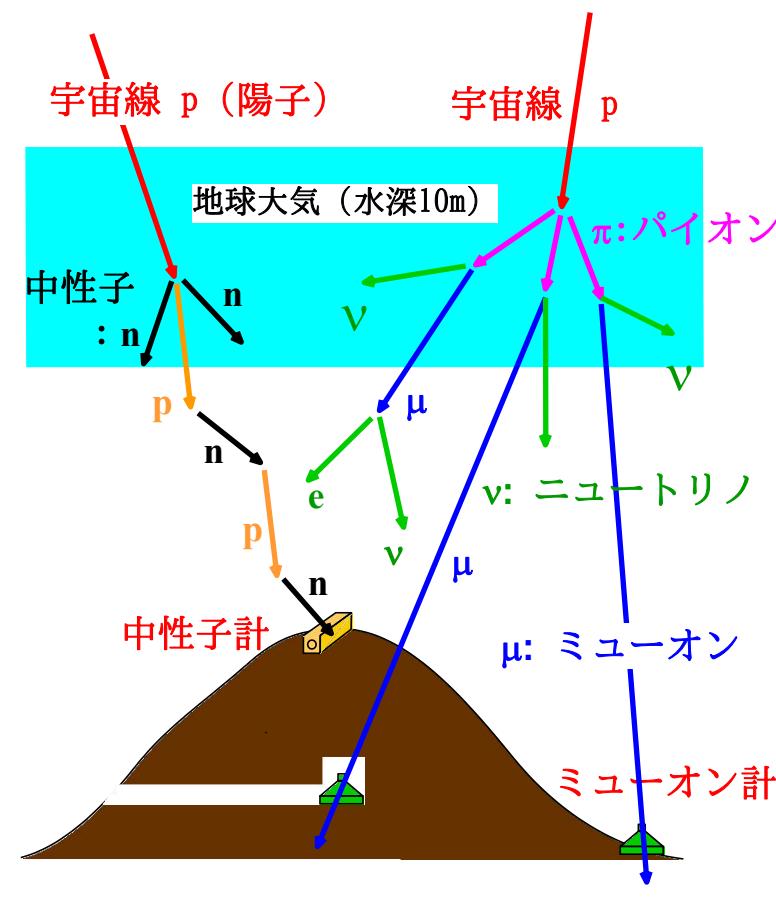
Computational model automatically built from data

Machine learning, AI → Analysis

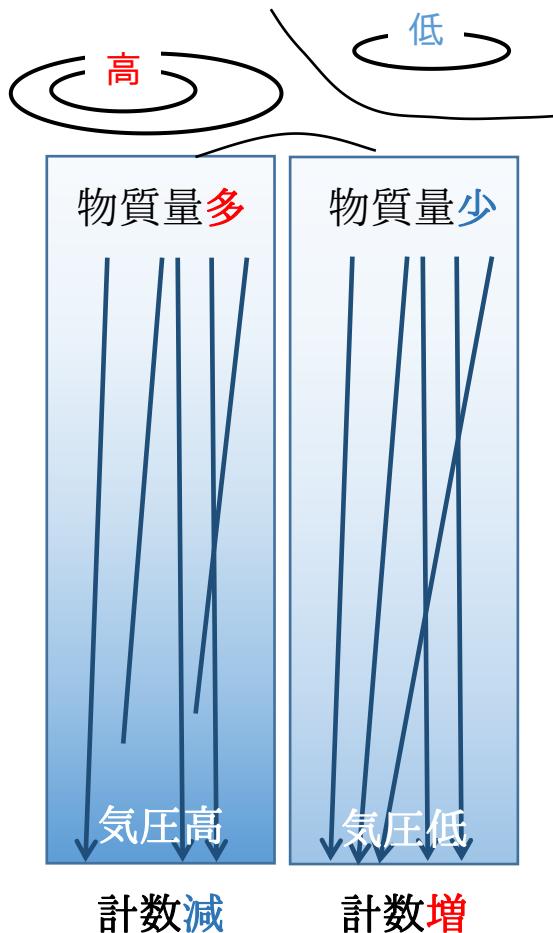


宇宙線ミューオンの計数と大気効果

地上(地下)宇宙線観測
大気も検出器の一部



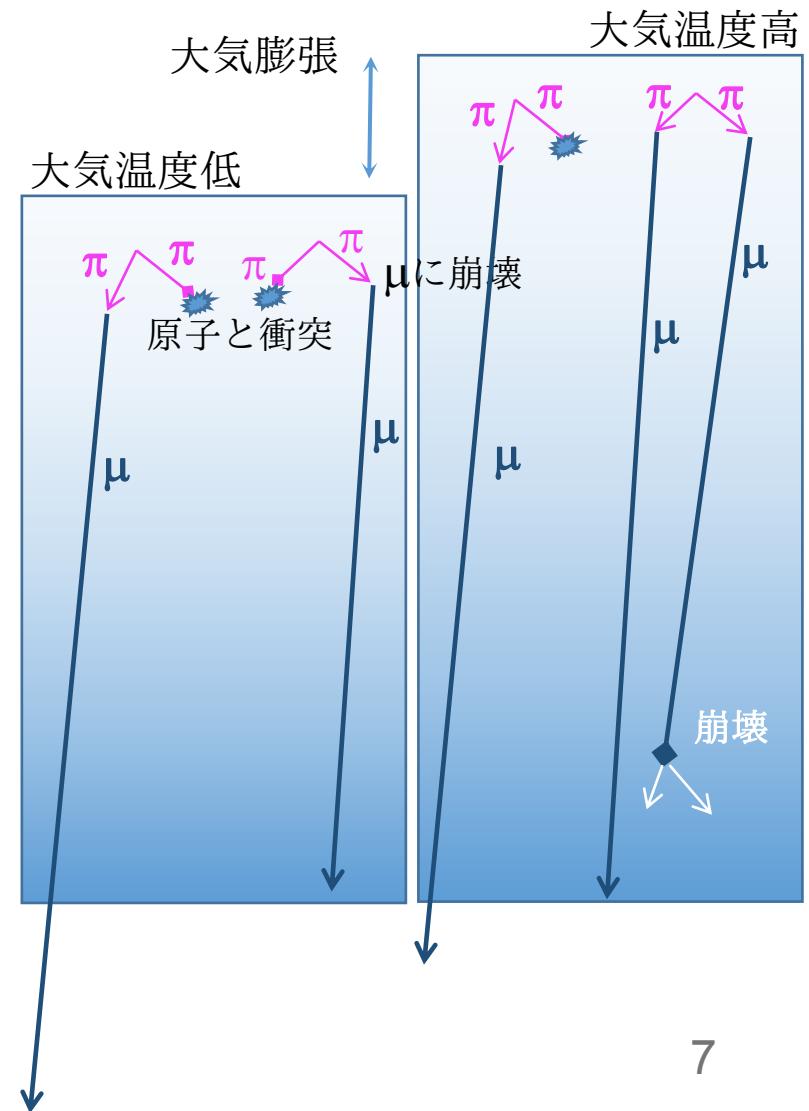
大気圧変動 = 検出器上の物質量変動
計数率と負の相関



大気温度上昇 → 大気膨張 :

- ・ $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ の崩壊確率が上昇 (MFPが伸びるため) 正気温効果
- ・検出器到達までに μ が崩壊する確率が上昇 負気温効果

地上検出器 : 負気温効果 > 正気温効果
地下検出器 : 負気温効果 < 正気温効果



宇宙線の強度変動を測定したい → 大気効果を取り除く必要あり

* 中性子計では気圧効果のみ

大気効果補正(気圧効果・気温効果)

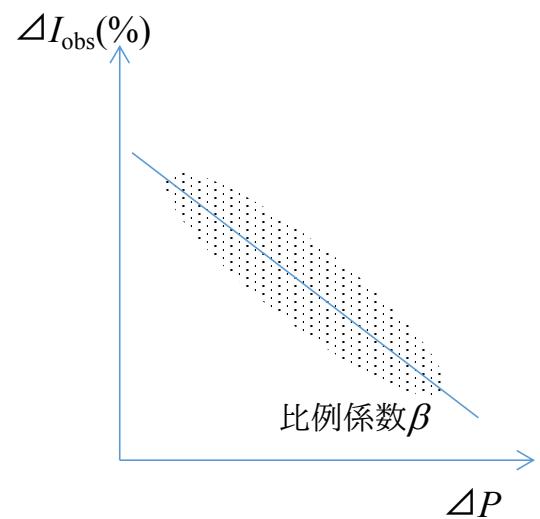
モデル: $\log(\Delta n/n) = \beta \Delta P + \int_0^{x_{obs}} \alpha(x) \Delta T(x) dx$

大気効果による
宇宙線係数率の
変動 $=$ 大気圧による
効果 $+$ 大気温による
効果

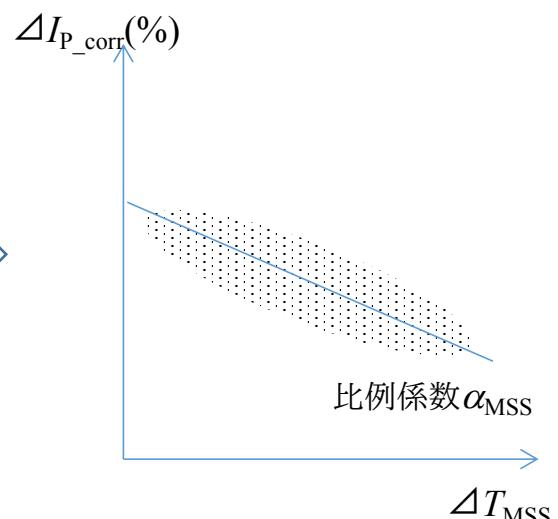
n : 計数率
 x : 大気深度(g/cm²)
 P : 大気圧
 α : 気温効果係数
 β : 気圧効果係数

$T(h)$: 大気深度 h での気温
 ΔP : 平均気圧に対する変動
 ΔT : 平均気温に対する変動

$\alpha(x)$ を求めるのは難しい



$$\Delta I_{P_corr} = \Delta I_{obs} - \beta \Delta P$$



$$\Delta I_{PT_corr} = \Delta I_{P_corr} - \alpha_{MSS} \Delta T_{MSS}$$

ΔI_{obs} 観測値
 ΔI_{P_corr} 気圧効果補正值
 ΔI_{PT_corr} 気圧気温効果補正值

MSS法 by Mendoça et al. (2016)

$$\int_0^{h_{obs}} \alpha(h) \Delta T(h) dh \rightarrow \alpha_{MSS} \times \Delta T_{MSS}$$

$$\Delta T_{MSS} = \sum_{i=0}^n \Delta T[h_i] \times \frac{x[h_i] - x[h_{i+1}]}{x[h_0]}$$

h : 高度
 h_0 : 観測所の高度
 x : 大気深度(g/cm²)
 $\Delta T[h_i]$: 高度 h_i での平均気温に対する気温の変動

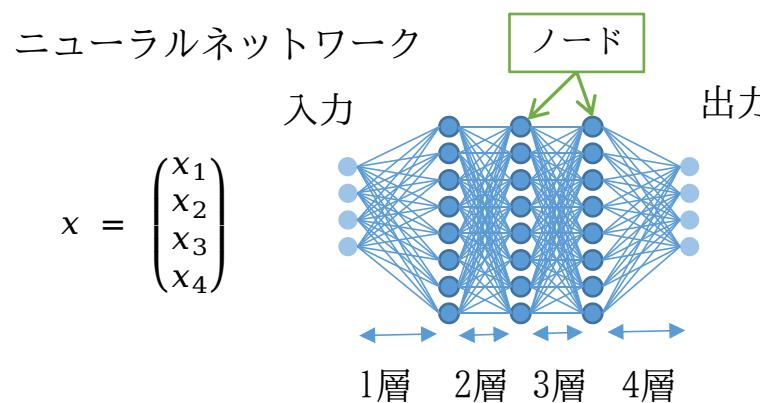
ΔT_{MSS} : Mass Weighted Temperature
 α_{MSS} : ΔT_{MSS} に対する気温効果係数

機械学習を用いた大気効果補正(気圧効果・気温効果)

大気圧変動、各高度の気温変動に対する宇宙線の計数率変動を学習させる → 大気効果補正が可能？

- 利点
- 手順の簡素化
 - 地上だけでなく、地下観測所の大気効果(正気温効果)も補正できる可能性あり(モデル不要)
 - 大気効果(特に気温効果)の理解に役立つかも

機械学習(深層学習)



たとえば、 $y = f(x)$ の 「関数」 f を作り出すような働きをする

↓
訓練データセットから「関数」のパラメータを学習する

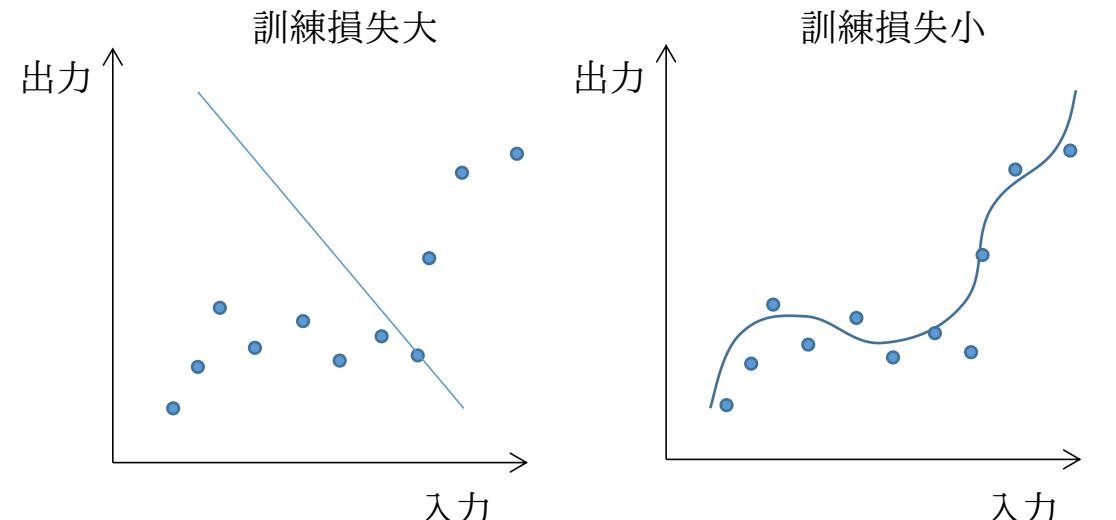
今回はEcho State Network (ESN)という手法で試行。

(Kataoka, R., & Nakano, S. (2021). Geophysical Research Letters, 48, e2021GL096275. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GL096275>)

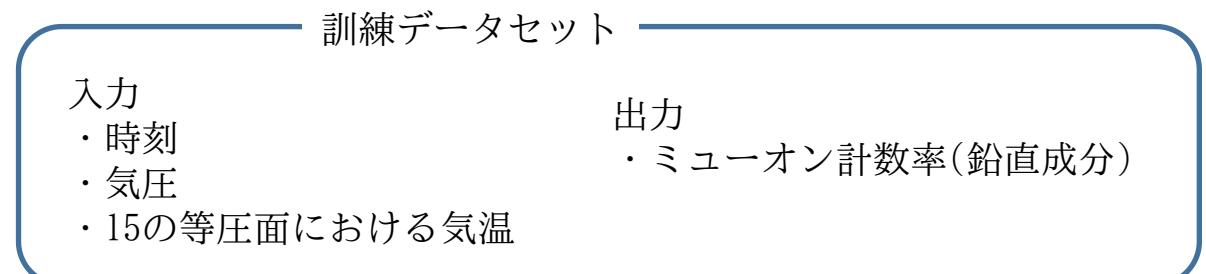
ノード数が多い

- 複雑な関数を作ることができる
- より計算機資源を使う

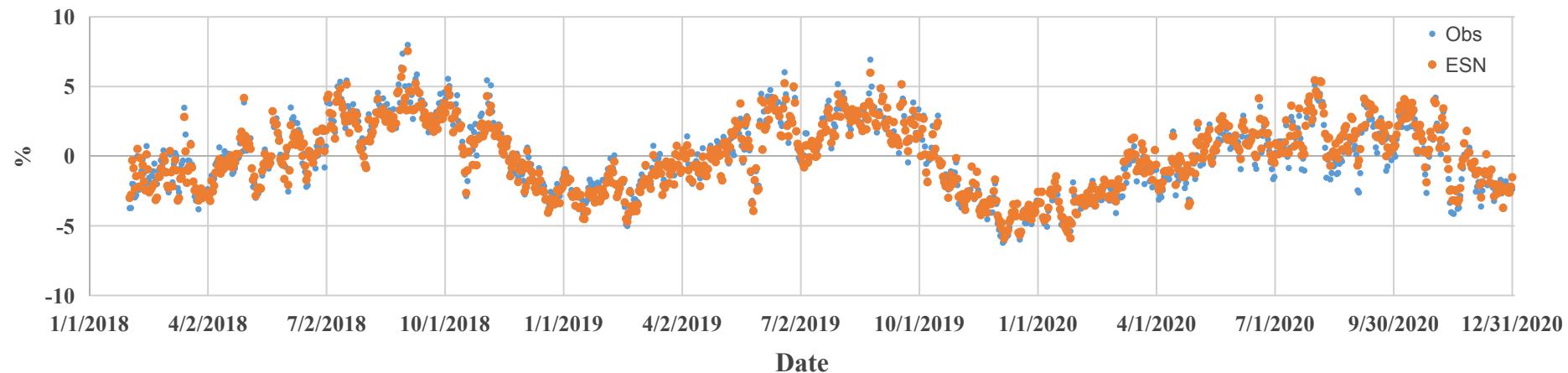
→最適化が必要



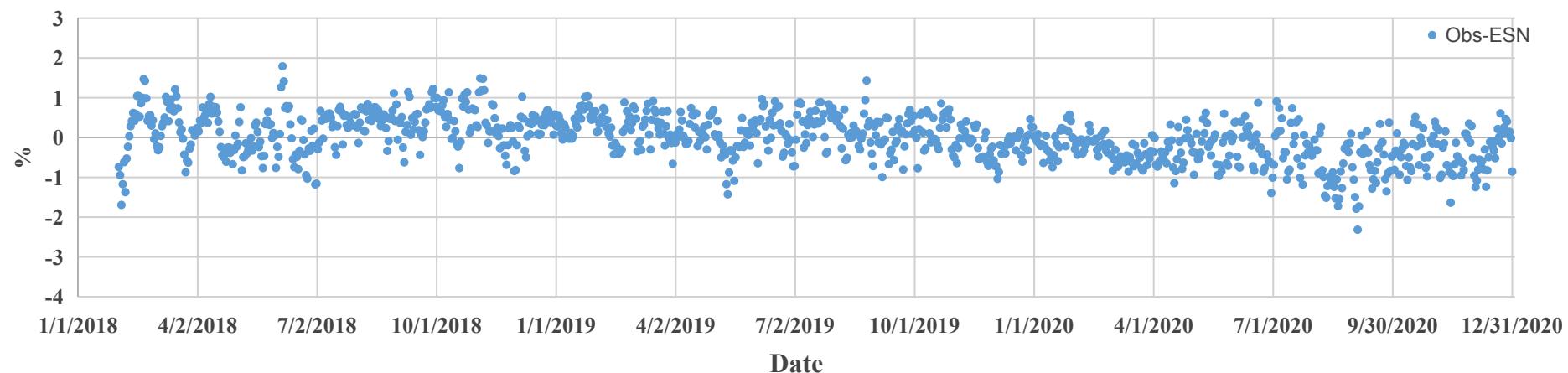
訓練損失(最小二乗法の χ^2 のようなもの)を小さくするように
パラメータを決定



SyowaMD(V) : Observed and ESN estimation daily count rate



SyowaMD(V) : Corrected by ESN method daily count rate



訓練データセット(1日毎の値)

・入力…時刻, 気圧, 高層気温

・出力…ミューオン計数率の観測データ(鉛直方向)

Data driven science

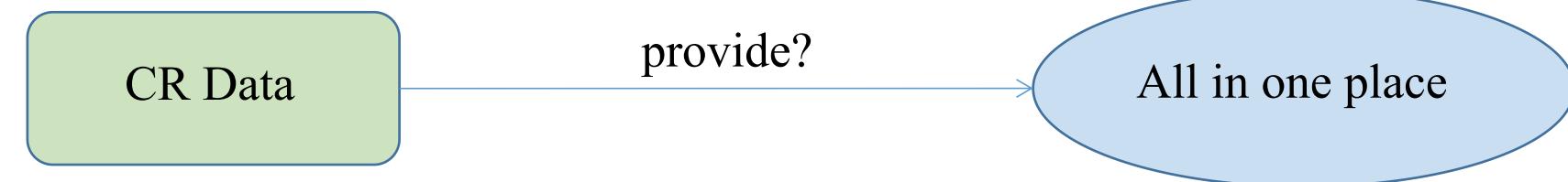
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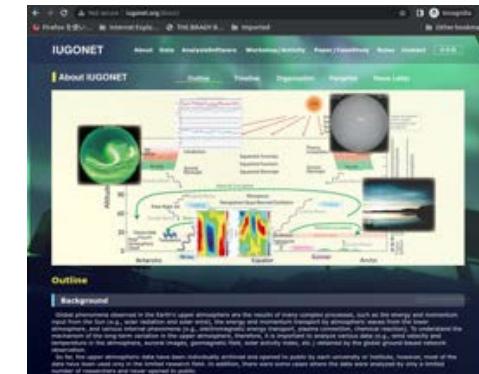
Computational model automatically built from data

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Processing data :
correction for atmospheric effects

Analysis code : on a web page?



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