

Time-dependent prediction degradation assessment of neural-networks-based TEC forecasting models

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Abstract. An estimation of the difference in TEC prediction accuracy achieved when the prediction varies from 1 h to 7 days in advance is described using classical neural networks. Hourly-daily Faraday-rotation derived TEC measurements from Florence are used. It is shown that the prediction accuracy for the examined dataset, though degrading when time span increases, is always high. In fact, when a relative prediction error margin of $\pm 10\%$ is considered, the population percentage included therein is almost always well above the 55%. It is found that the results are highly dependent on season and the dataset wealth, whereas they highly depend on the $foF2$ – TEC variability difference and on hysteresis-like effect between these two ionospheric characteristics.

1 Introduction

The prediction of ionospheric total electron content (TEC) is a complex problem. The greatest contribution to the TEC is from the ionospheric F-layer, which is a significantly variable ionized region of the atmosphere, where the electron concentration and distribution is governed by not only solar and geomagnetic influences, but also by neutral-wind effects. The use of neural networks to predict values of ionospheric peak electron density or $foF2$ is now well established (Xenos, 2002). However, the variability of TEC is not governed by exactly the same factors as $foF2$, since important contributors to the TEC are also the topside ionosphere and influences from the plasmasphere above the F2-region (Ciraolo and Spalla, 1997).

In this paper, forecasting assessment of TEC, 1 h, 1-, 2- and 7-days ahead, using neural networks is performed. TEC recorded at Florence has been divided into two groups, one for training the neural network and the other for testing the predictions. The two periods include the peaks of solar cy-

cles 21 and 22. The accuracy of forecasting TEC using a neural-network approach is assessed.

2 Data and analysis

Faraday-rotation measurements from geostationary satellites, recorded at Florence (Spalla et al., 1987), have provided a valuable archive of TEC over a long period. Hourly-daily values of TEC from the time period 1975–1982 have been used to train the neural network. Hourly-daily TEC values from a separate time period (1989–1991) have been used for testing the prediction accuracy of the models. Four models were developed for each month; namely a model for one-hour (1-h), one-day (1-d), two-days (2-d) and seven-days (7-d) ahead. No prediction was attempted for April, due to the fact that there were no measured values available for this month during the years 1989–1991. To compensate for the solar and geomagnetic activity effects on the ionosphere, the corresponding F2-layer critical frequencies ($foF2$) measured at Rome, a vertical incidence ionospheric station close to Florence, were also used as inputs to the neural networks. The characteristics of the neural networks used are summarized in Table 1.

The normalized differences ($DTEC$) between the predicted and the measured values have been calculated as:

$$DTEC = (TEC_{pred} - TEC_{obs}) / TEC_{obs} \quad (1)$$

where:

TEC_{pred} the predicted TEC values
 TEC_{obs} the observed TEC values

The results have been classified in steps of 10% between –40% and 40% and the distributions have been computed. Then, the results of all four models for each month were compared with respect to the accuracy degradation observed together with the population completeness.

Table 1. Neutral Network characteristics

Neural Network type	Multilayer perceptron
Training procedure	Back propagation. Batching with adaptable learning rate.
Number of Layers	1 input – 2 hidden – 1 output
Neuron activation functions	Linear for the input and for the output layer, tanh for the hidden ones.

Table 2. Prediction error distribution of 1-h, 1-d, 2-d and 7-d predicted TEC-values

	–20%				–10%				0%				10%				20%			
	1h	1d	2d	7d																
Jan	3.1	4.9	12.2	7.0	42.5	12.8	30.6	16.8	35.3	41.4	44.4	41.4	11.5	19.0	0.7	19.9	1.9	5.6	0.0	4.2
Feb	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.6	36.6	25.3	24.5	15.5	33.3	34.9	34.4	25.2	10.8	16.4	12.3	38.8	2.5	6.6	10.3	1.6
Mar	15.9	10.2	17.1	10.2	28.2	18.8	22.6	30.5	32.7	23.7	21.2	18.1	10.2	26.0	12.9	15.9	0.0	6.9	12.9	10.2
May	1.9	8.3	5.1	12.3	17.5	17.5	13.8	17.3	36.5	22.4	32.7	23.7	28.4	26.2	33.9	18.3	10.1	13.7	7.1	8.3
Jun	1.1	9.7	10.2	10.9	9.3	27.4	18.7	19.0	31.9	26.6	20.0	20.3	39.1	14.0	17.4	21.0	13.2	8.2	14.5	13.5
Jul	0.0	6.9	8.8	7.0	1.7	17.8	26.3	21.7	28.3	31.3	30.8	29.0	47.6	28.5	19.2	22.6	15.2	6.0	6.6	6.9
Aug	0.0	8.1	9.2	6.0	6.1	25.4	22.8	18.6	39.1	27.2	30.0	28.2	44.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	5.3	7.5	7.1	14.7
Sep	6.7	14.2	12.7	10.3	18.9	23.9	34.0	26.0	52.3	25.2	24.4	19.5	14.4	16.3	6.0	10.1	0.0	4.8	2.5	7.3
Oct	0.7	7.9	10.0	8.4	37.9	13.9	14.2	9.2	16.9	19.3	20.4	19.7	15.6	20.6	23.5	24.8	9.0	17.4	7.3	19.3
Nov	5.7	3.5	3.7	10.8	39.0	15.7	20.5	11.1	25.6	44.6	22.8	21.3	15.9	13.6	18.2	15.9	1.5	10.7	11.8	11.9
Dec	4.5	5.2	3.9	9.2	32.9	16.3	10.0	25.1	32.5	55.0	56.6	26.0	21.6	5.4	14.5	16.8	1.6	1.8	4.1	11.2

3 Results and discussion

The results obtained are summarized in Table 2. In this table, the prediction error distribution of 1-h, 1-d, 2-d and 7-d in advance predicted TEC-values is presented in steps of 10% for the relative accuracy margin of $\pm 20\%$. A positive value indicates that the TEC has been underpredicted by the neural network. It can be seen that the accuracy of the models though degrading as the prediction time span increases, is very satisfactory in the $\pm 10\%$ accuracy margin since it is always above 55% and in several cases it reaches 89.5%. The maximum prediction accuracy for the 1-h model was obtained for January and August. This is not the general case though, since maximum prediction accuracy highly depends on the TEC- f_oF2 variability difference (Xenos, 2002) and given that f_oF2 is a key factor in the neural network prediction model, the above result is evident. The worst case for all models is found to be in March and September or October. This can be partly attributed to the fact that the available datasets for these months were very poor. This result, though reasonable considering the operation of the neural network method, certainly merits further investigation. It is also possible that the cause of this variation in the prediction error is linked to the approach of training the neural network on TEC from one solar cycle and predicting on a consecutive one (Feichter and Leitinger, 1997). On the other hand, this could be due to the fact that both TEC and f_oF2 exhibit stronger variability during the equinoxes (Kouris et al., 1999). It is also known that the f_oF2 and TEC variabilities differ, to some extent at

Table 3. Prediction accuracy (p%) and database completeness

		1-h	1-d	2-d	7-d
Winter	p%	91.8	85.4	88.4	88.4
	Population %	40.4	38.6	37.1	30.5
Spring	p%	90.7	86.9	89.7	82.4
	Population %	30.3	30.3	29.9	29.9
Summer	p%	94.1	89.3	88.3	88.2
	Population %	78.0	75.6	73.2	60.5
Autumn	p%	86.7	83.9	77.3	75.2
	Population %	84.8	82.4	79.8	65.8

least due to the fact that the topside ionosphere and influences from the plasmasphere above the F2-region are important contributors to the TEC (Ciraolo and Spalla, 1997). If this is taken into account, then the error increase seems reasonable. Table 3 shows the overall predicted TEC population percentage lying within the $\pm 20\%$ margin with respect to the database completeness. It can be seen here that generally the prediction accuracy depends more on the ionospheric variability than on the database completeness. Yet, this correlation, although evident, it is very difficult to be expressed by a closed form, since the TEC- f_oF2 seasonal variability is not accounted for here.

Figure 1 presents the monthly -10% , $+10\%$ prediction

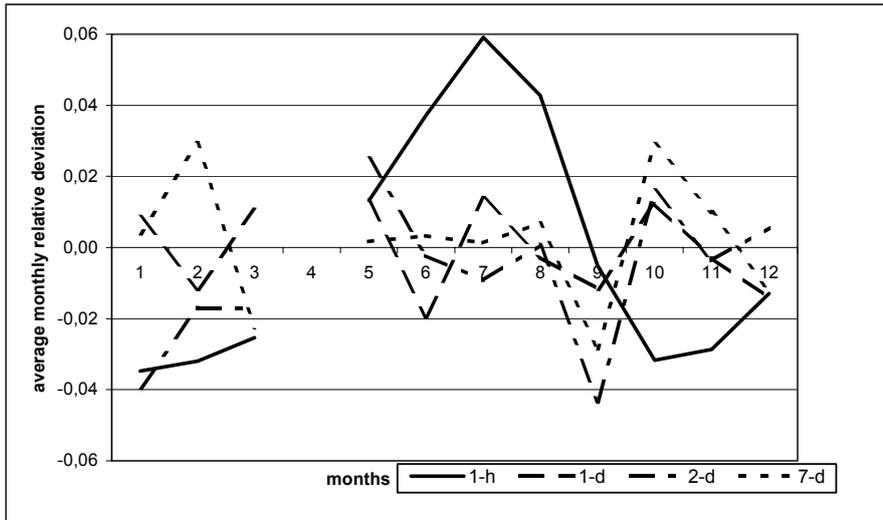


Fig. 1. Presentation of the monthly -10% , $+10\%$ prediction error variation for each model.

error variation. It can be seen that the 1-h before model, although more accurate (on the average) than the rest of the models, presents almost always the strongest variability. Moreover, from this figure it can also be observed that the average relative deviation becomes smallest for the 1-d model, whereas it is getting larger as the prediction margin increases, though it never reaches the accuracy of the 1-h model. This is very interesting, since it could give some evidence on the correlation distance of the TEC data. It seems that it is maximized when values with 24-h difference are considered. Of course this could be valid in all cases except for those of a disturbed ionosphere; yet since no discrimination between quiet and disturbed ionosphere is done in the present study, this assumption cannot be proved. On the other hand this could be due to the hysteresis like effect between f_oF_2 -TEC (Kouris and Fotiadis, 2002). In fact (Kouris et al., 2003) it was shown that there are two different values of TEC (or f_oF_2) for a given value of f_oF_2 (or TEC) and it is evident that for a given value of TEC the afternoon values of f_oF_2 are higher than the morning ones and vice-versa. Of course, this is not easily interpreted and certainly deserves more investigation.

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