

Following up on this we are analyzing the relationships of different solar source parameters associated with SEP events and the correlations between these quantities. Furthermore, we are undertaking feature importance studies using tree-based machine learning (ML) models useful for predicting SEP events. In this poster, we experiment with decision trees (DT), random forests (RF) and extreme gradient boosting (XGBoost) classifiers in a binary classification problem domain. The motivation behind this is that the ML models can learn and make decisions based on data and issue quicker forecasts to improve upon existing statistical models.



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