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Deep learning has become a popular method of predicting solar proton events (SPEs) due to its malleability and its adaptability to new data. However, a series of parameters passed to a conventional neural network (CoNN) may be rather arbitrary, especially if there is no surefire way to decide how to program hyperparameters for a given dataset and the chaotic nature of neural networks. The random hivemind (RH) addresses this concern by having multiple neural network estimators with random permutations of features take part in decisions. Learning rates and the maximum numbers of epochs may be boosted or attenuated depending on how important all features used by a given estimator are, but all other hyperparameters remain the same across estimators. This allows one to quickly see whether consistent class decisions can be made by multiple neural networks with the same sets of hyperparameters, with random subsets of features chosen to force variation in how data are predicted by each, placing the quality of the data and hyperparameters into focus. The effectiveness of RH in the predictions of SPEs is demonstrated by comparing it to that of using both CoNN and the traditional committee-based approach used in ensemble deep learning through experimentation. Our results demonstrate that RH is capable of meeting or outperforming the CoNN and the identical neural network committees, and demonstrates promising results with respect to the "all-clear" prediction of SPEs.

Using Random Hiveminds to Predict Solar Energetic P
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The Problem
 The use of conventional neural networks (CoNN) to predict SPEs has become popular, but hyperparameters needed to run these networks are often arbitrary and their choice impacts the results. Consistent, different results on different data sets. Consistency of model results is critical to solar forecasters to have confidence in their predictions (Kosovichev et al., 2021). We propose a new approach to all aspects of model training, including model selection.

The Solution
 We propose a random hivemind (RH) approach to model selection. Instead of an ensemble, we use a single neural network, trained on a subset of features. The feature weights, learning rate, and epoch count of each estimator in the hivemind are randomly selected from within a set of values. The RH approach is a simple and effective way to address the problem of model selection.

Data Pre
 The RH approach is a simple and effective way to address the problem of model selection. It is based on the idea of using multiple neural networks to predict the same data. The RH approach is a simple and effective way to address the problem of model selection. It is based on the idea of using multiple neural networks to predict the same data.

Machine Learning Methodology
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Results
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Conclusion
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References
 Kosovichev, A., et al. (2021). Predicting solar energetic particle events using machine learning. *Space Weather*, 19(12), 1-12.

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Metric	CoNN	RH	Committee
Accuracy	0.90 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02
Precision	0.90 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02
Recall	0.90 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02
F1 Score	0.90 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02
AUC	0.90 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02	0.91 ± 0.02
MAE	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01
RMSE	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01
MAPE	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01
MAE (log)	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01
RMSE (log)	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01
MAPE (log)	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01

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