

Possible Non-linear Interactions Between Some Space Weather Parameters

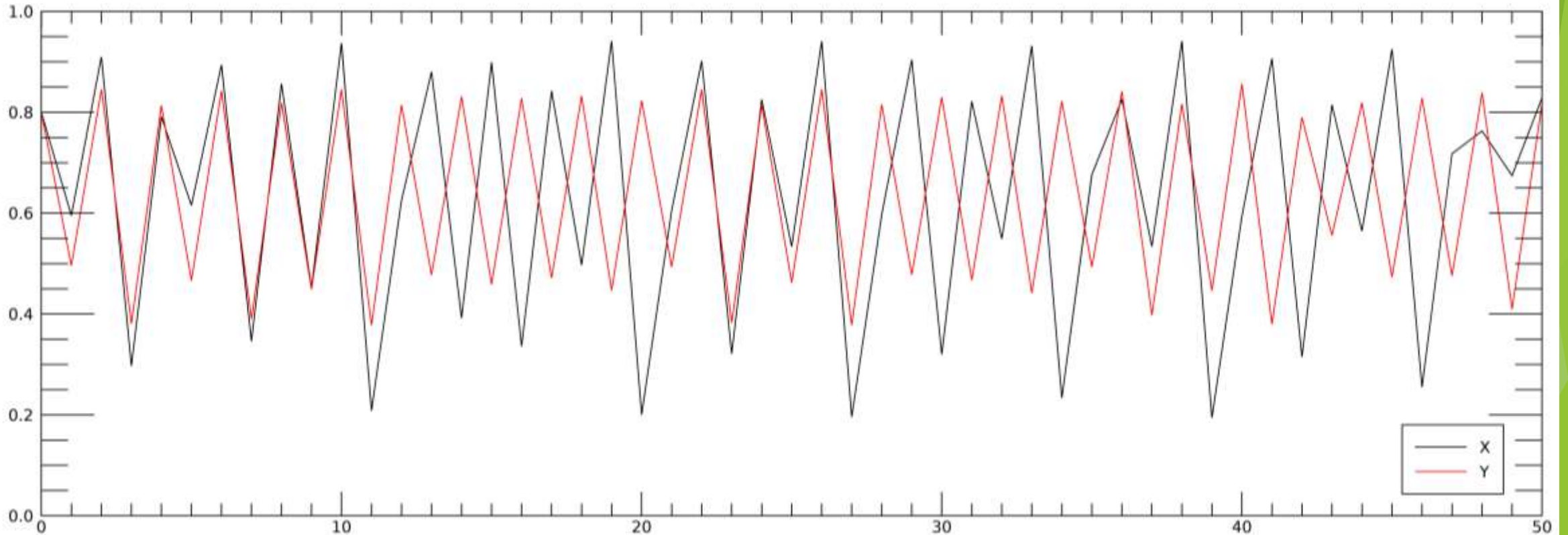
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- ▶ Variables are state dependent. They can be strongly coupled at some times but at other times they can appear unrelated.
- ▶ In such cases, correlation is neither necessary nor sufficient to establish causation.
- ▶ We aim to distinguish causation from correlation with the methods of **cross-correlation** and **convergent cross mapping**
- ▶ Data Source: **OMNIWeb**, **SOHO/LASCO CME Catalog** and **OULU Neutron Monitor**
- ▶ Couplings and correlation coefficients are analyzed for
 - ▶ Solar Wind Speed
 - ▶ F10.7 Solar Index
 - ▶ Cosmic Ray Intensity
 - ▶ DST Index
 - ▶ Maximum CME Speed Index
- ▶ Finally, interactions of all these parameters with the IMF Bz component is analyzed

►
$$X(t + 1) = X(t) * [3.8 - 3.8 * X(t) - 0.02 * Y(t)]$$

$$Y(t + 1) = Y(t) * [3.5 - 3.5 * Y(t) - 0.1 * X(t)]$$



50 iteration
CC = 0.22

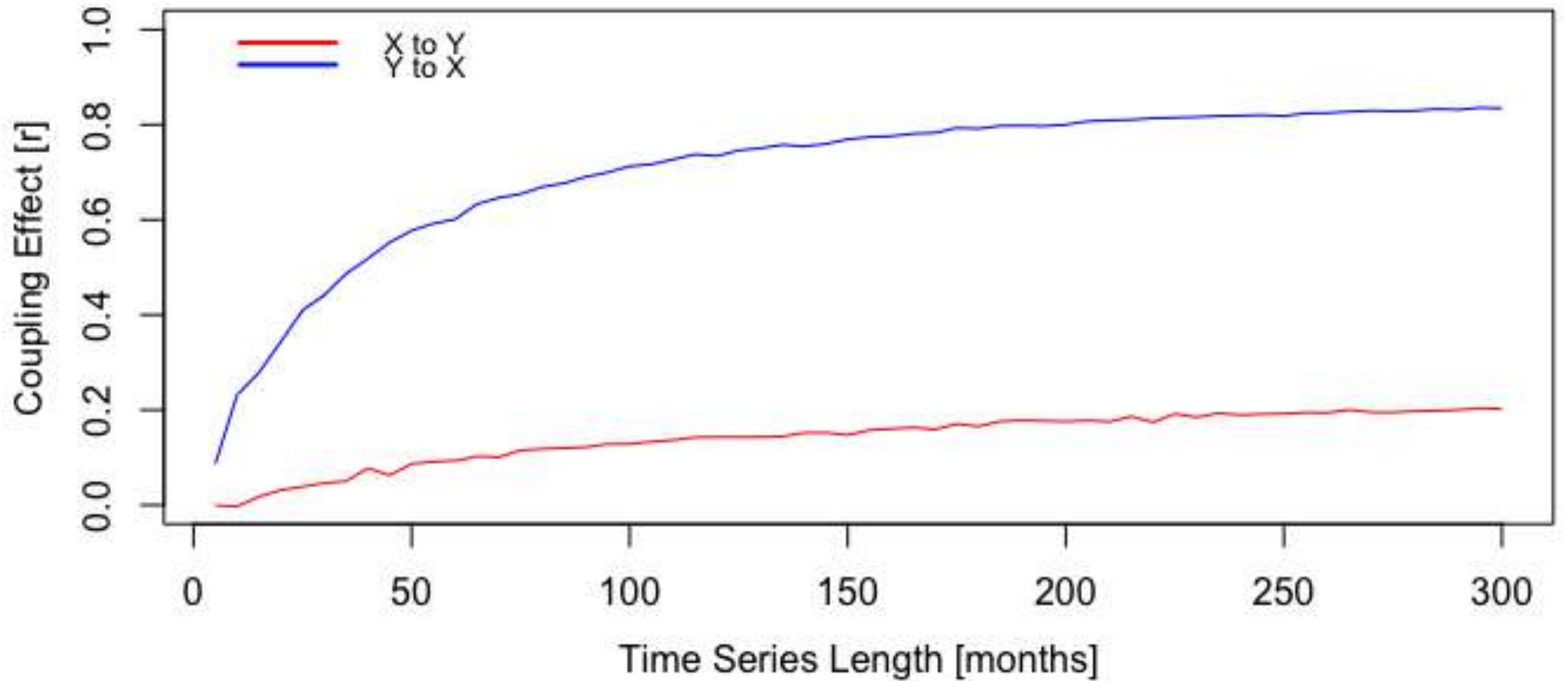
300 iteration
CC = 0.10

Convergent Cross Mapping

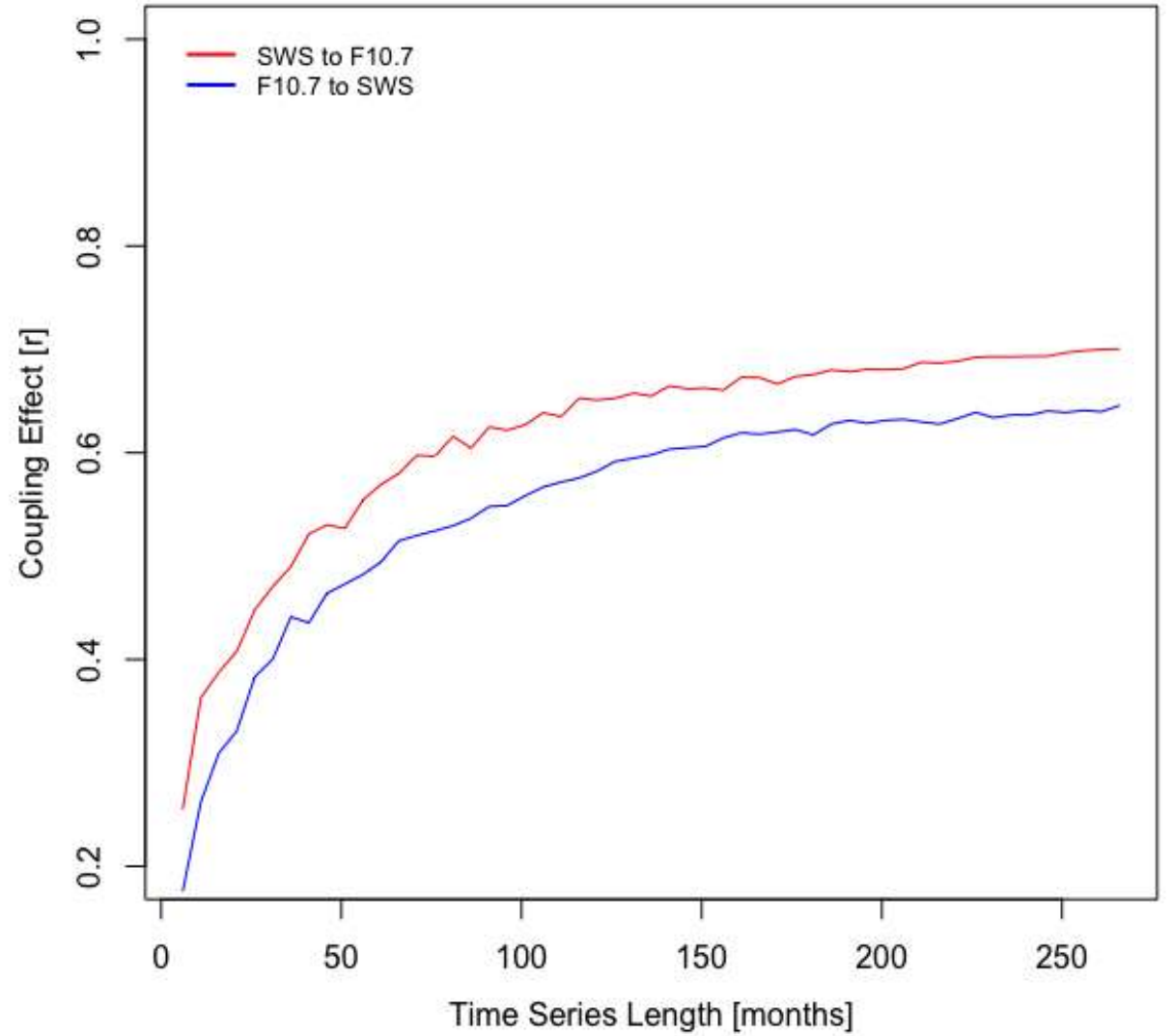
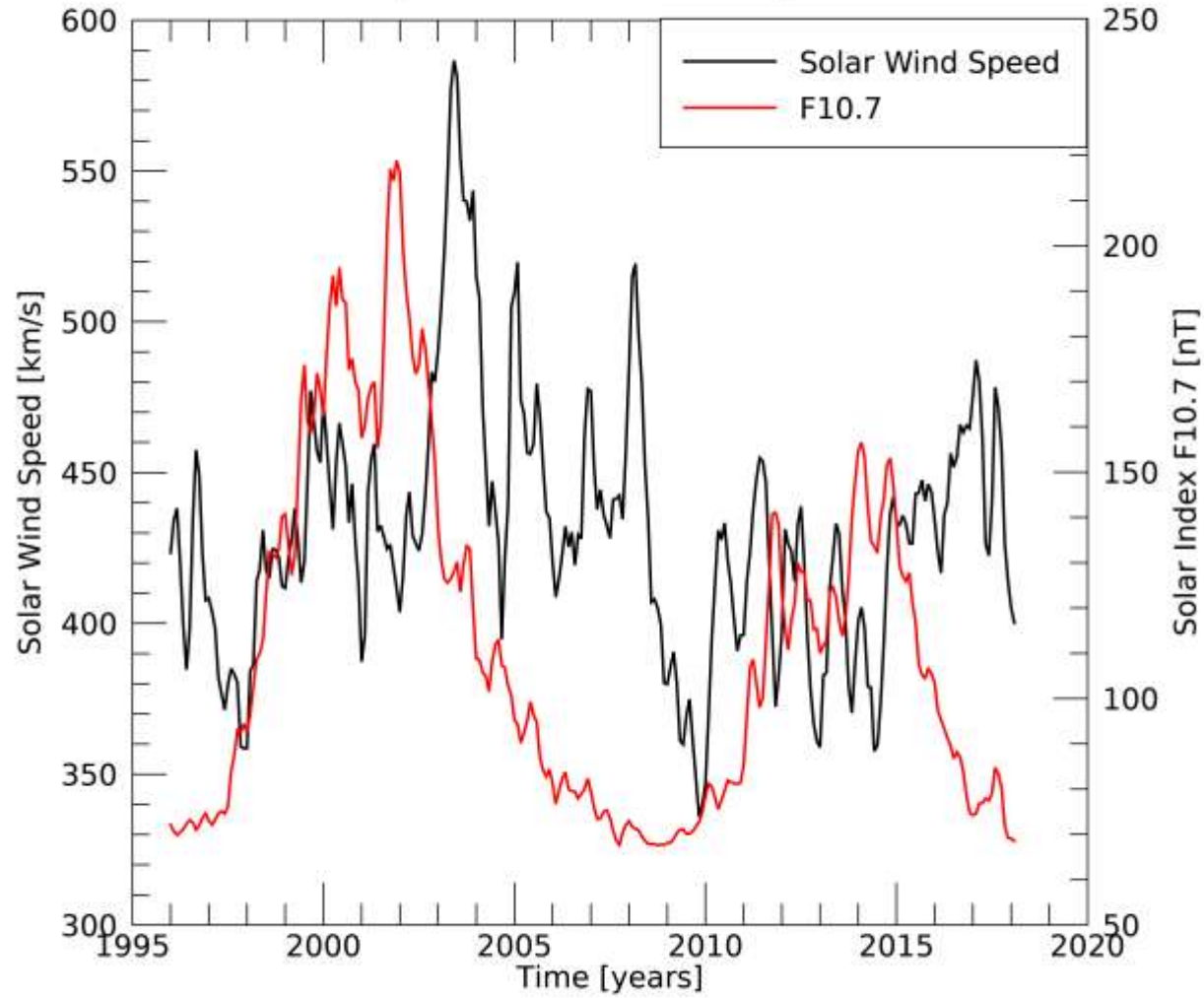
- ▶ Based on attractor reconstruction (Taken's Embedding Theorem, 1981)
- ▶ Introduced by Sugihara et al. (2012) Science.
- ▶ A generic property of the reconstructions is that the states of $X(t)$ on the manifold M_x **maps one-to-one onto states in the original attractor manifold M .**
- ▶ For two variables X and Y that are dynamically coupled, local neighborhoods on their reconstructions (M_x and M_y) **will map to each other since X and Y are essentially alternative observations of the common original attractor in manifold M .**
- ▶ CCM determines **how well local neighborhoods on M_x correspond to local neighborhoods on M_y and vice versa.**
- ▶ Convergence means cross-mapped estimates **improve in estimation skill (coupling effect) with time series length**

$$X(t + 1) = X(t) * [3.8 - 3.8 * X(t) - 0.02 * Y(t)]$$

$$Y(t + 1) = Y(t) * [3.5 - 3.5 * Y(t) - 0.1 * X(t)]$$

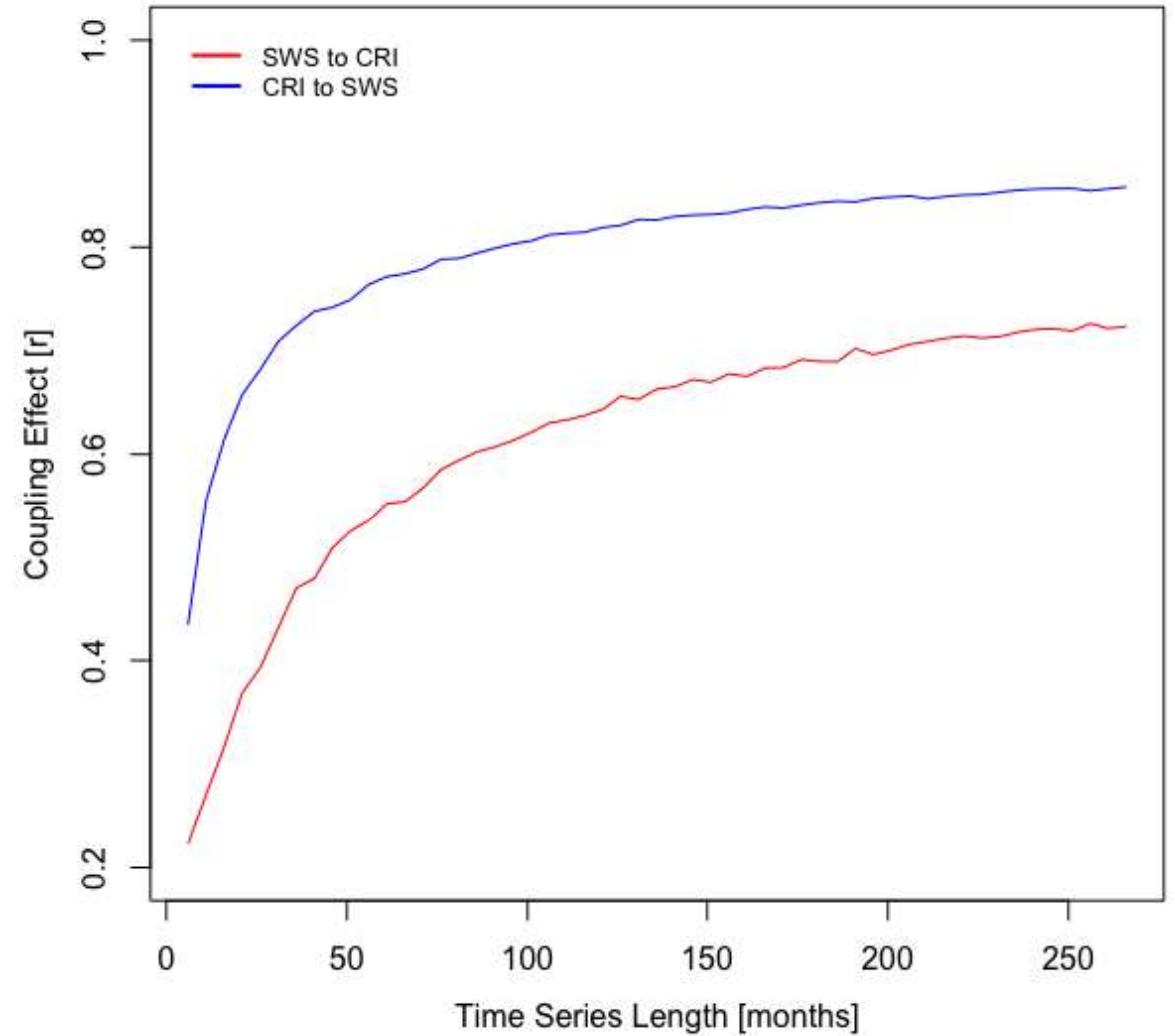
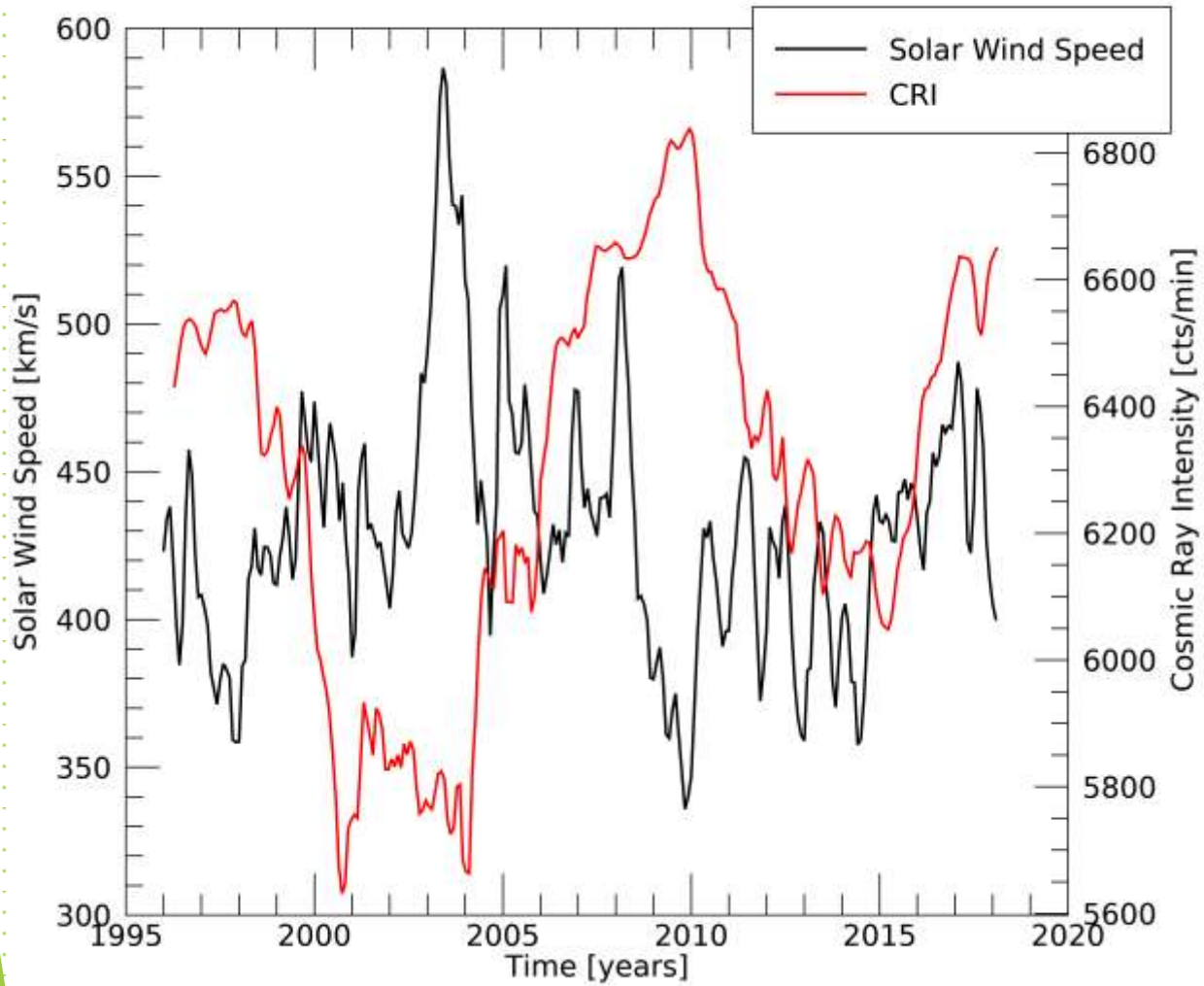


Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



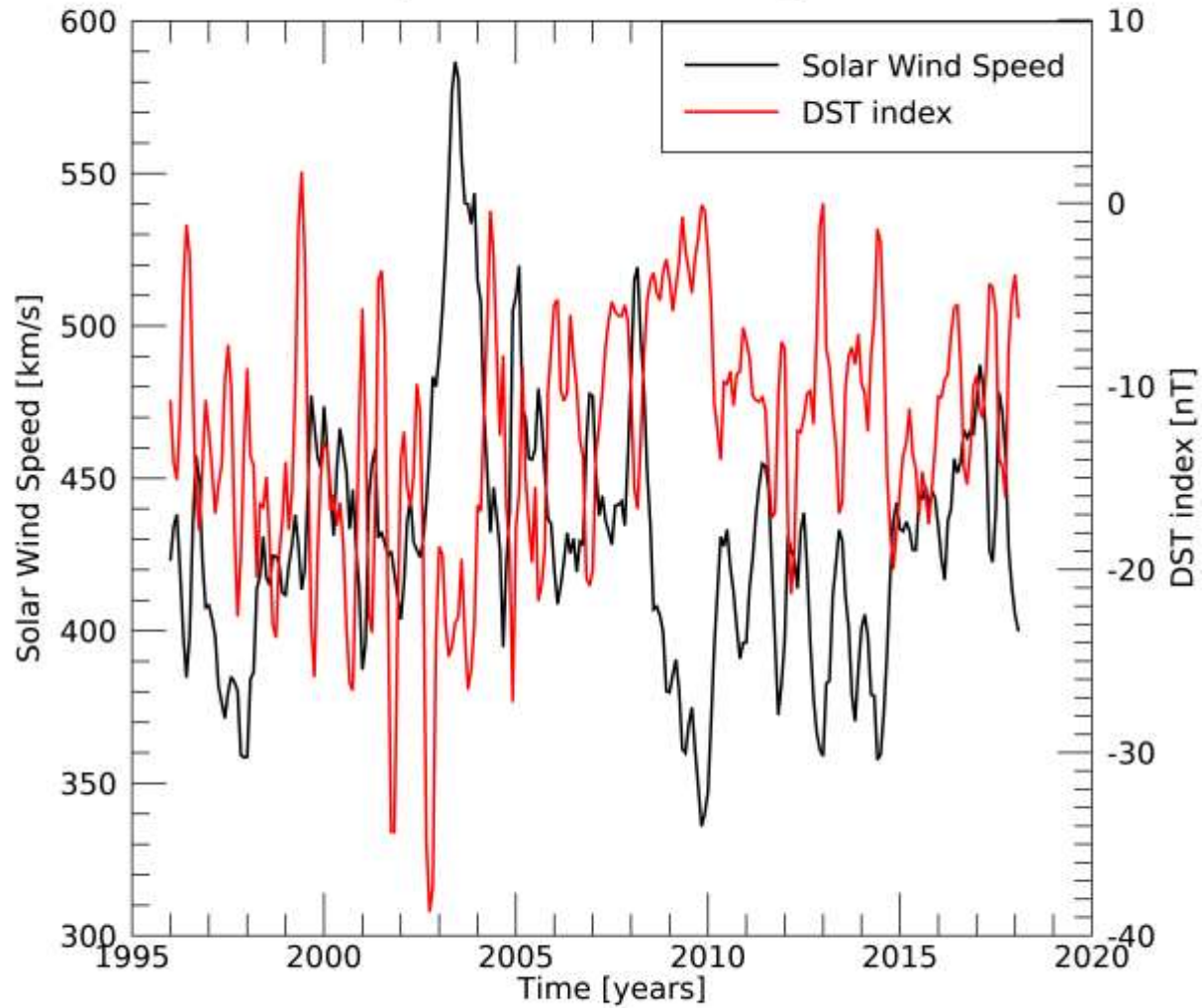
$CC = 0.53$ $Lag = -38$

Temporal Variations of Monthly Data

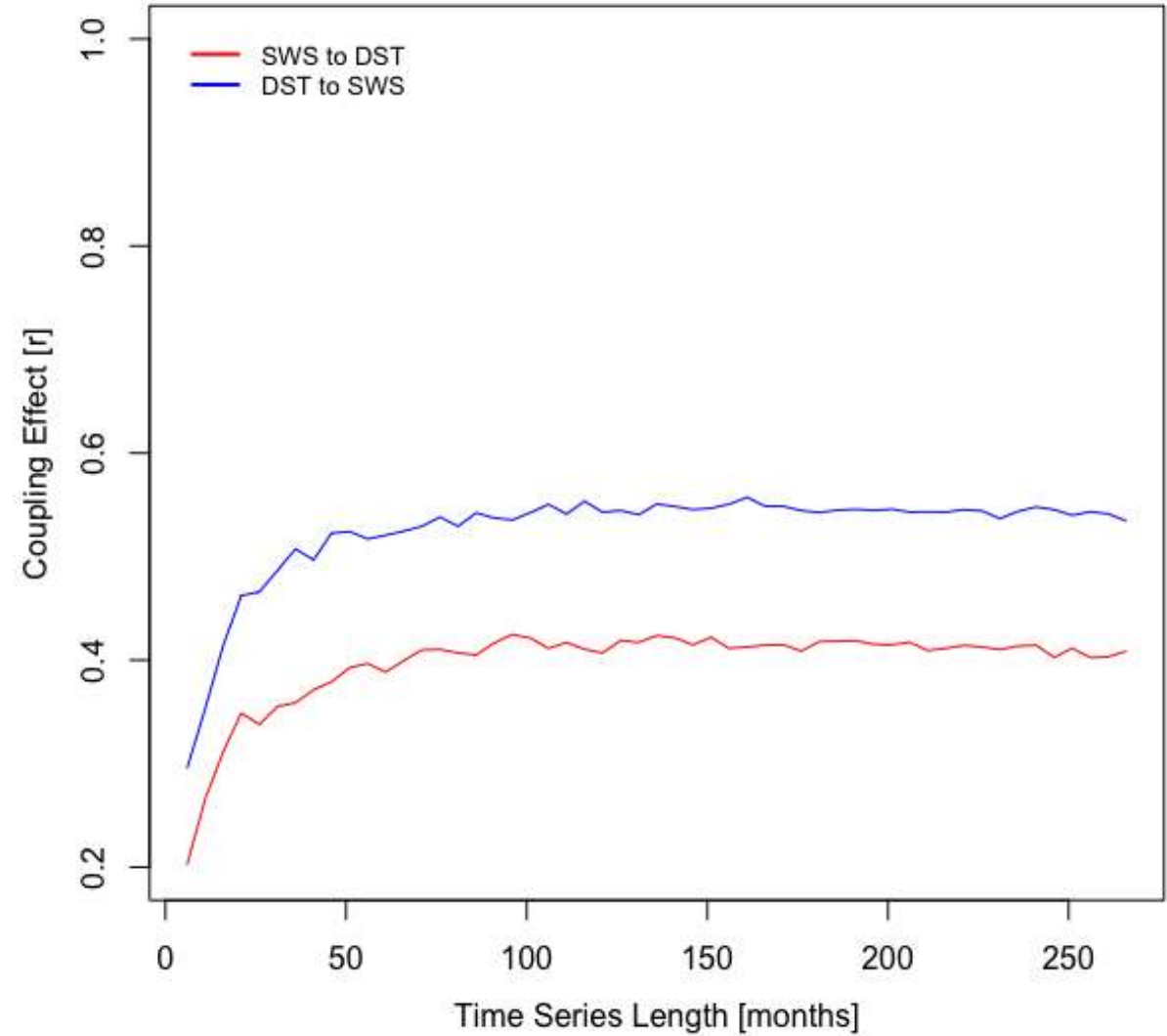


$CC = -0.53$ $Lag = -36$

Temporal Variations of Monthly Data

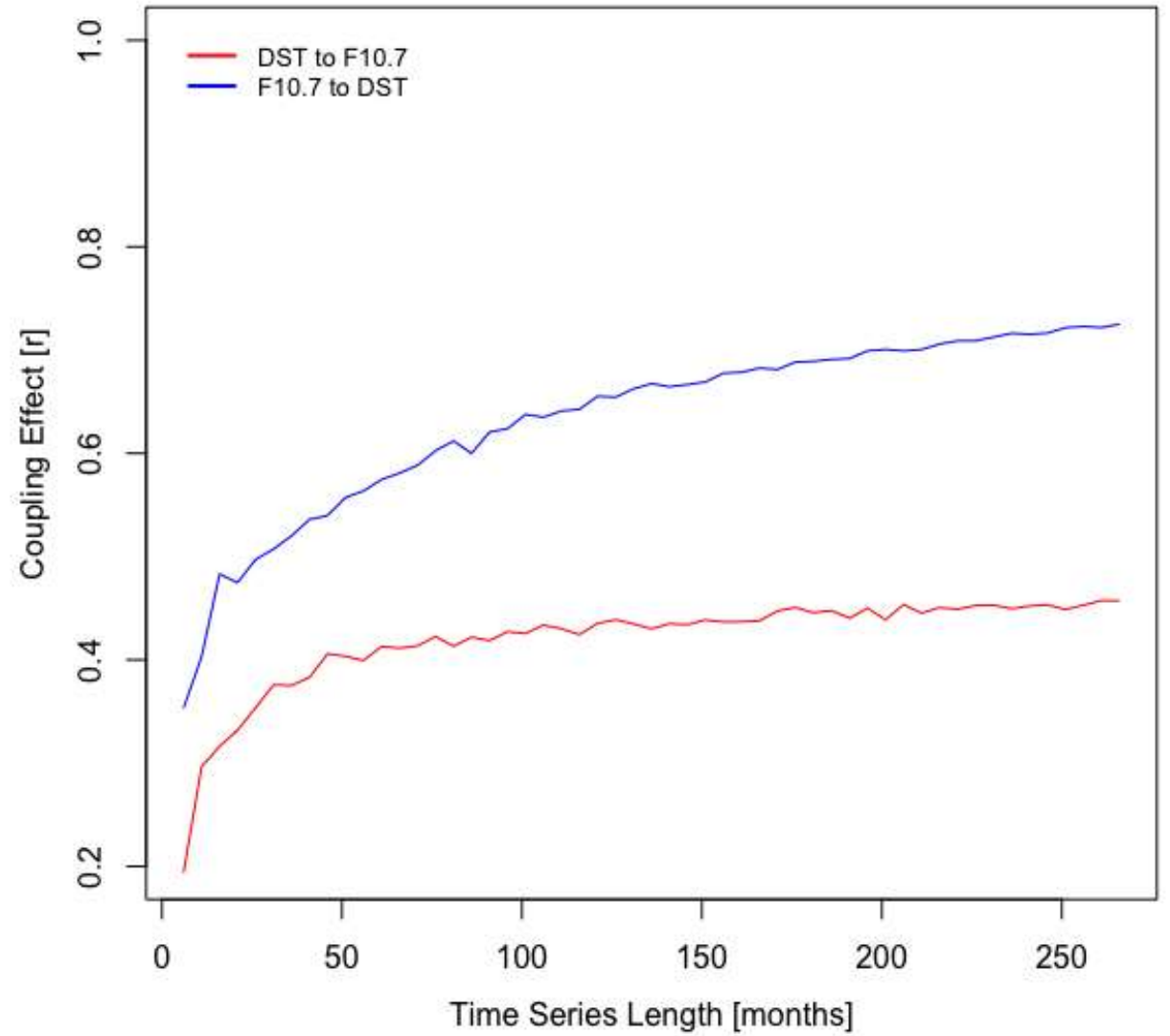
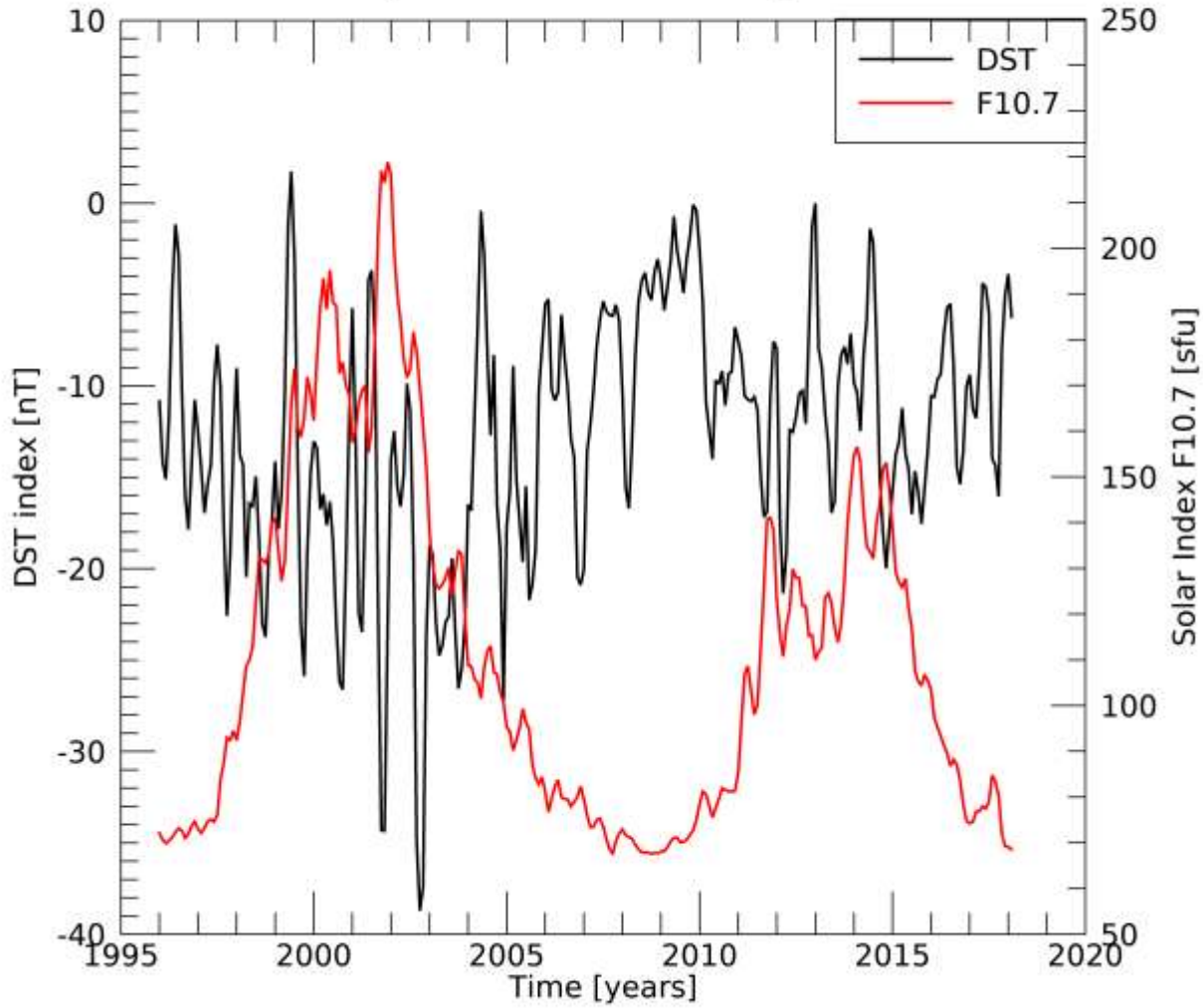


$CC = -0.53$



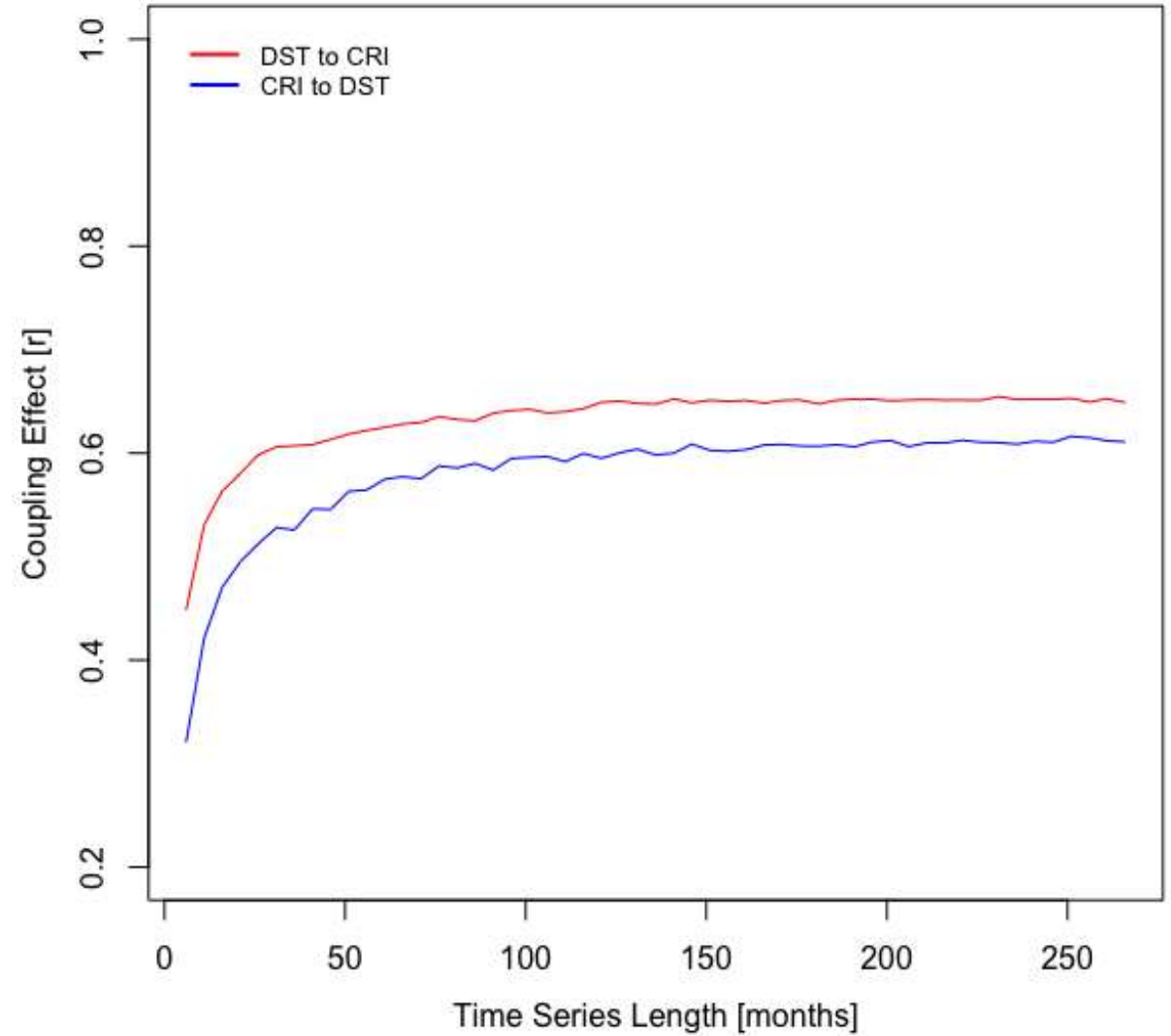
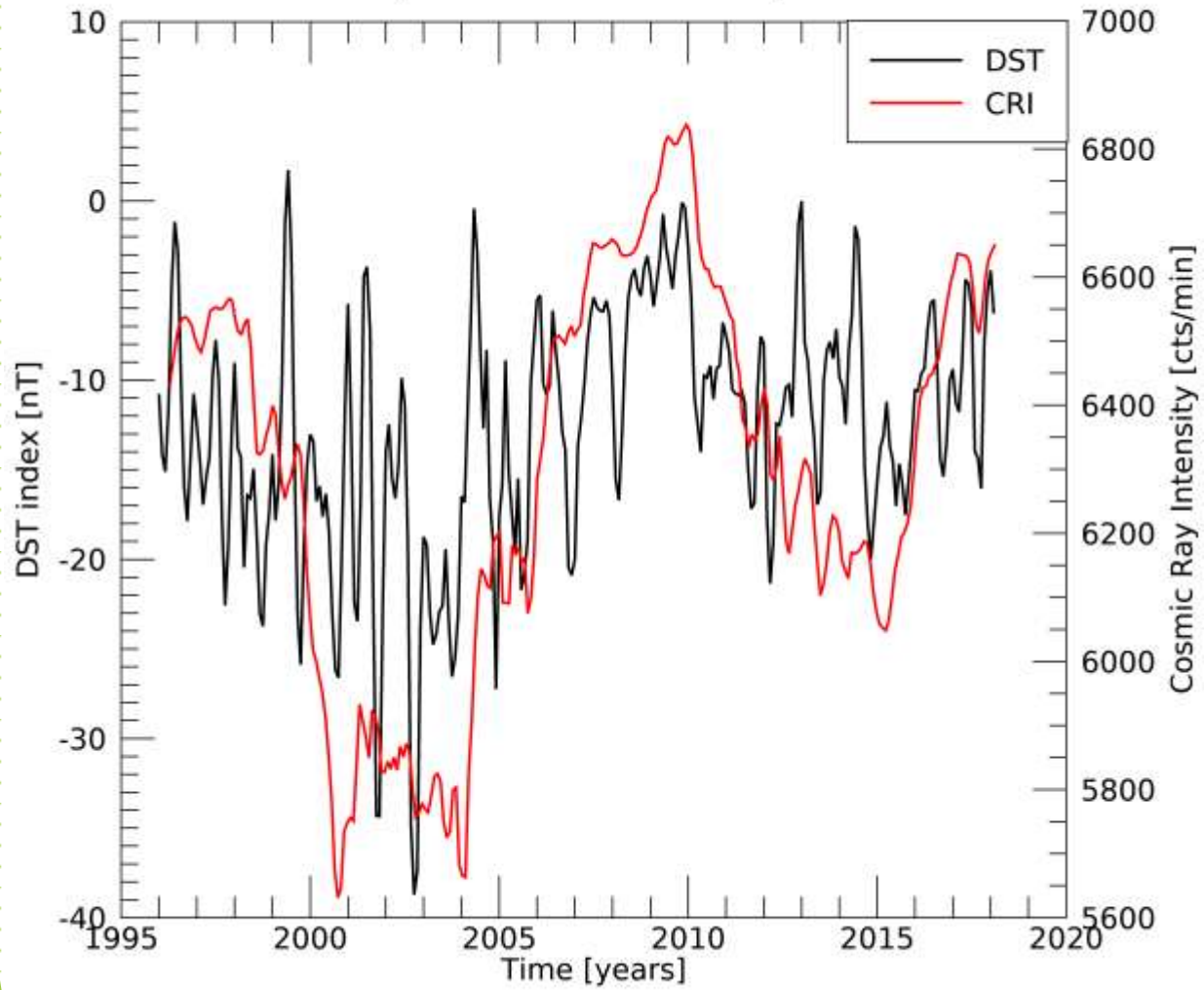
$Lag = 0$

Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = -0.49$ $Lag = -11$

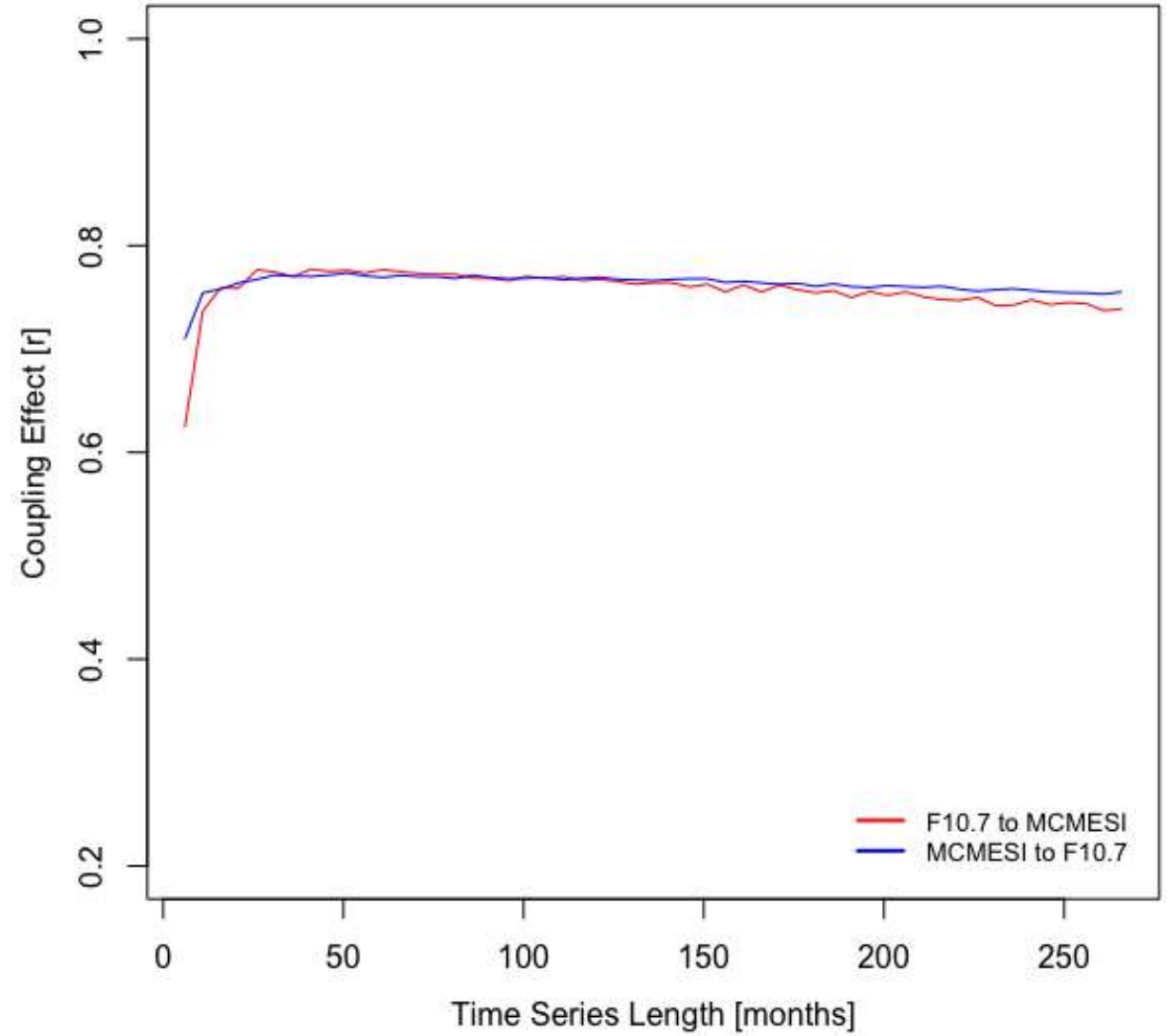
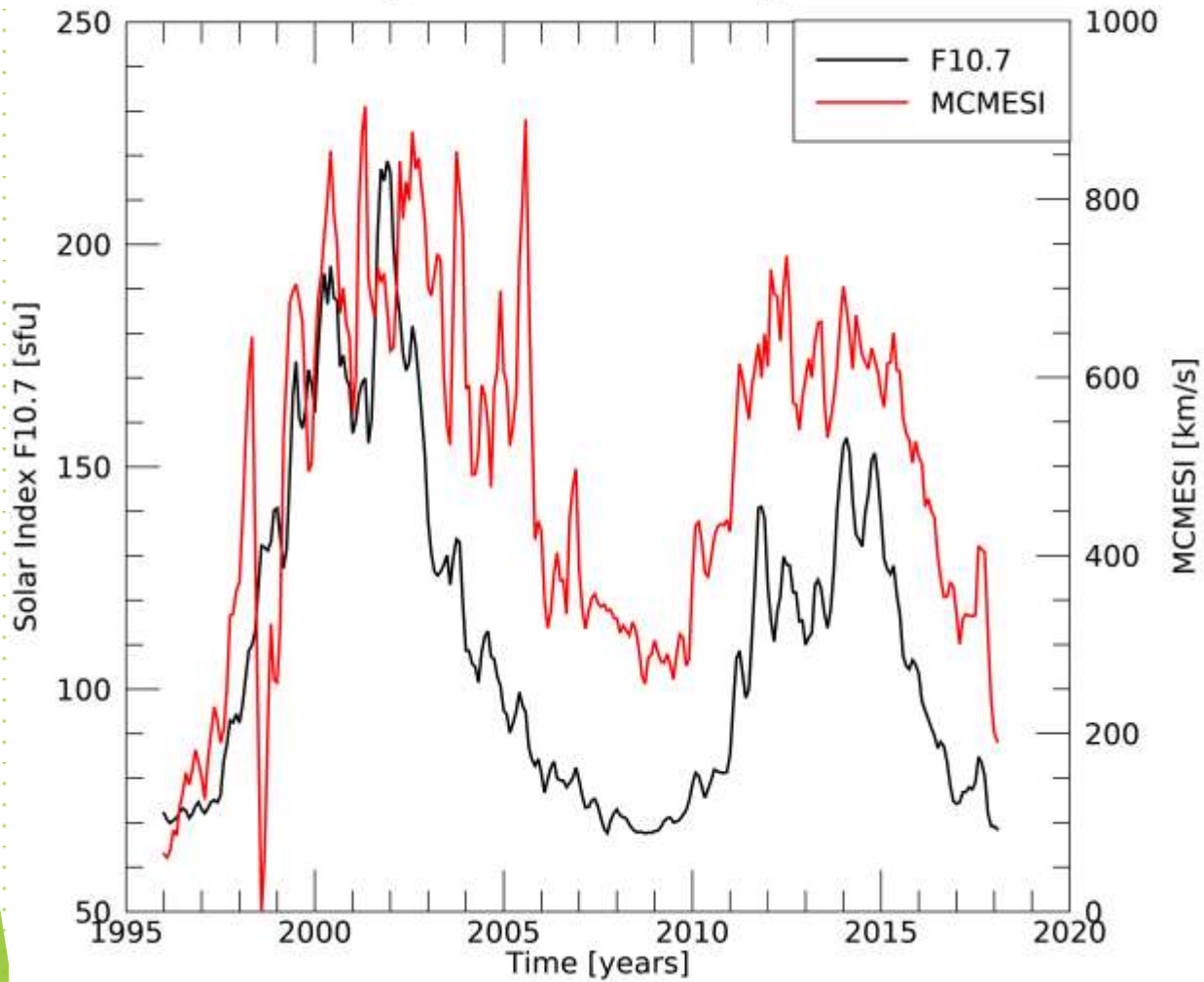
Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = 0.59$

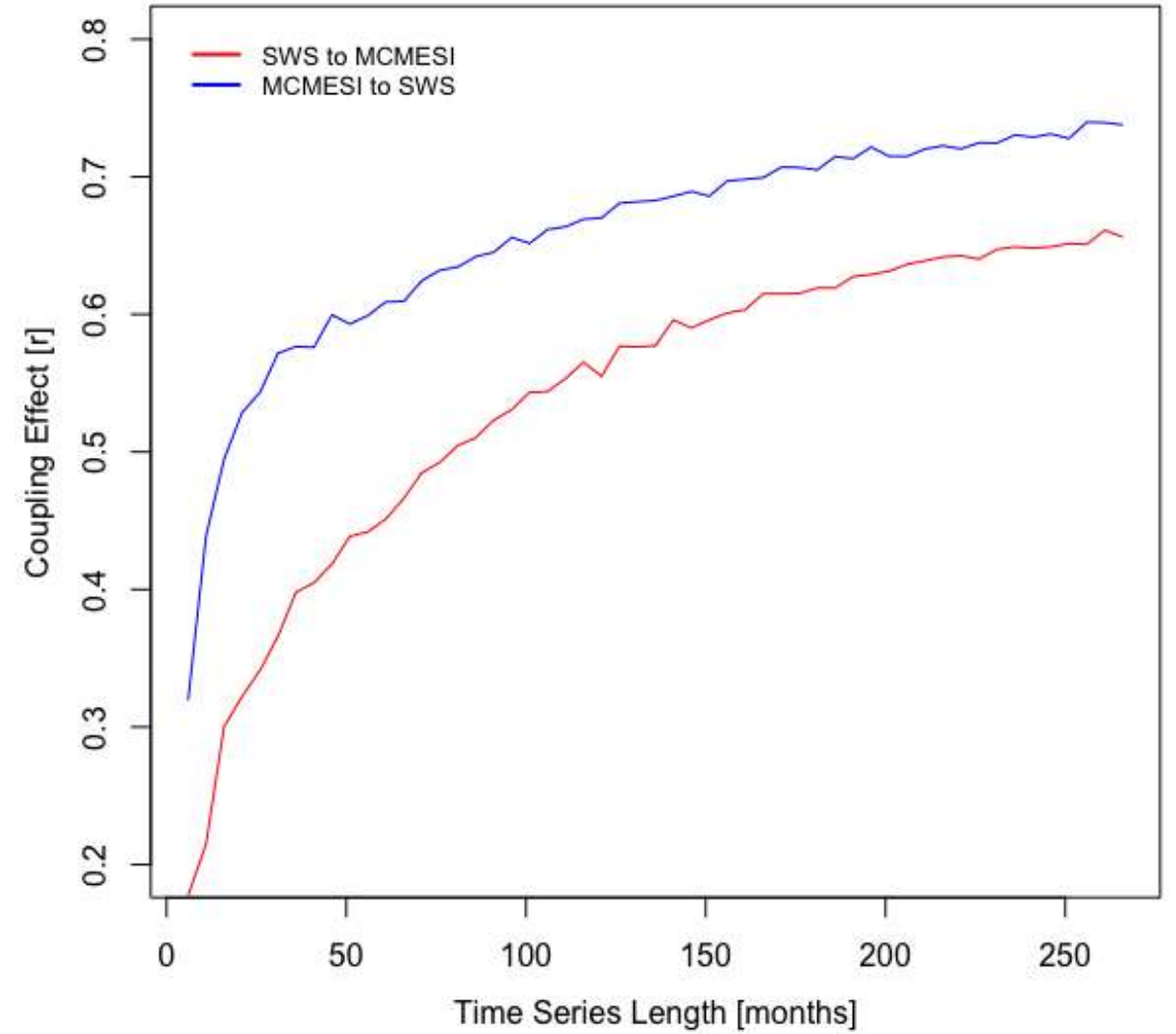
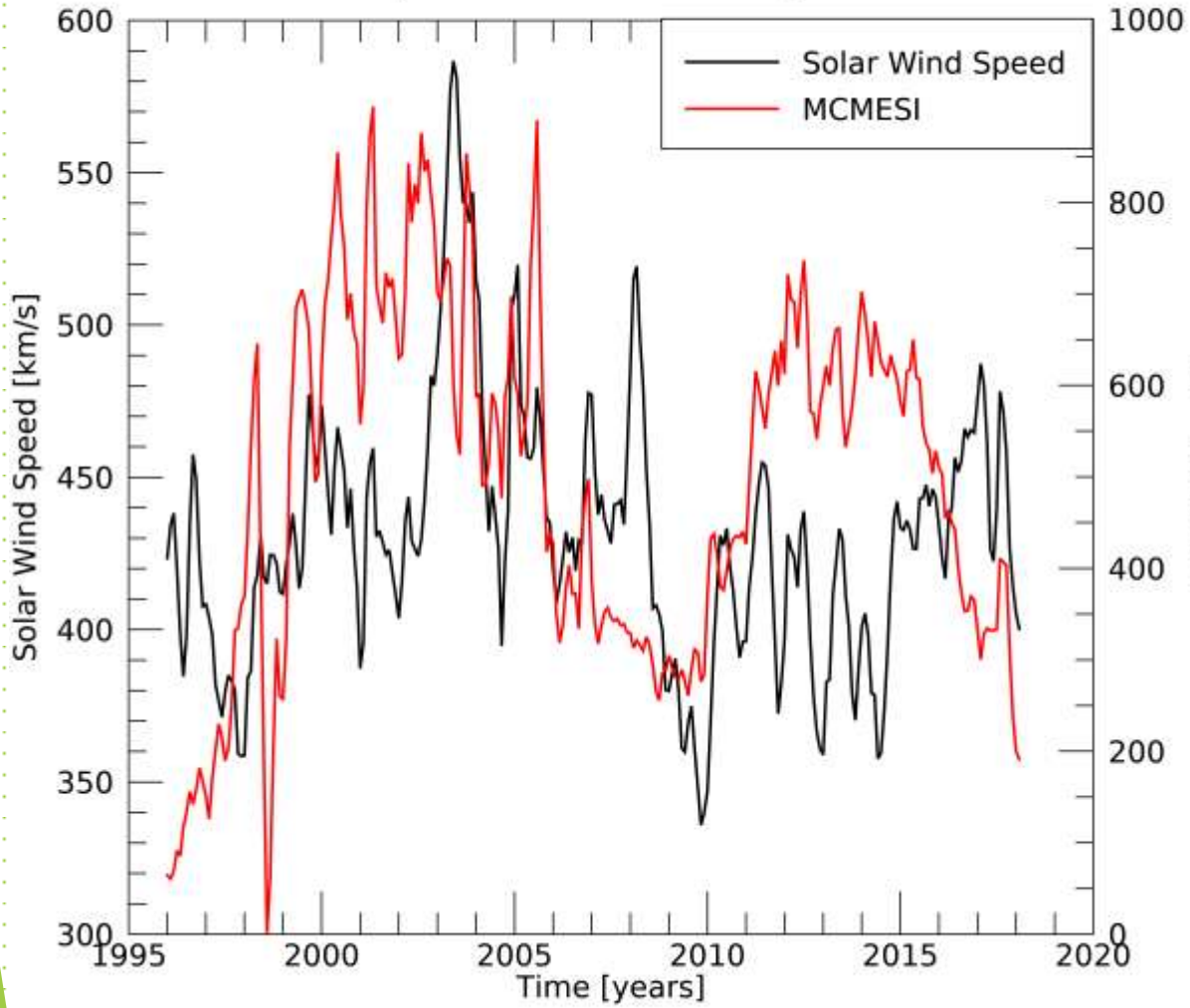
$Lag=0$

Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = 0.75$ $Lag=0$

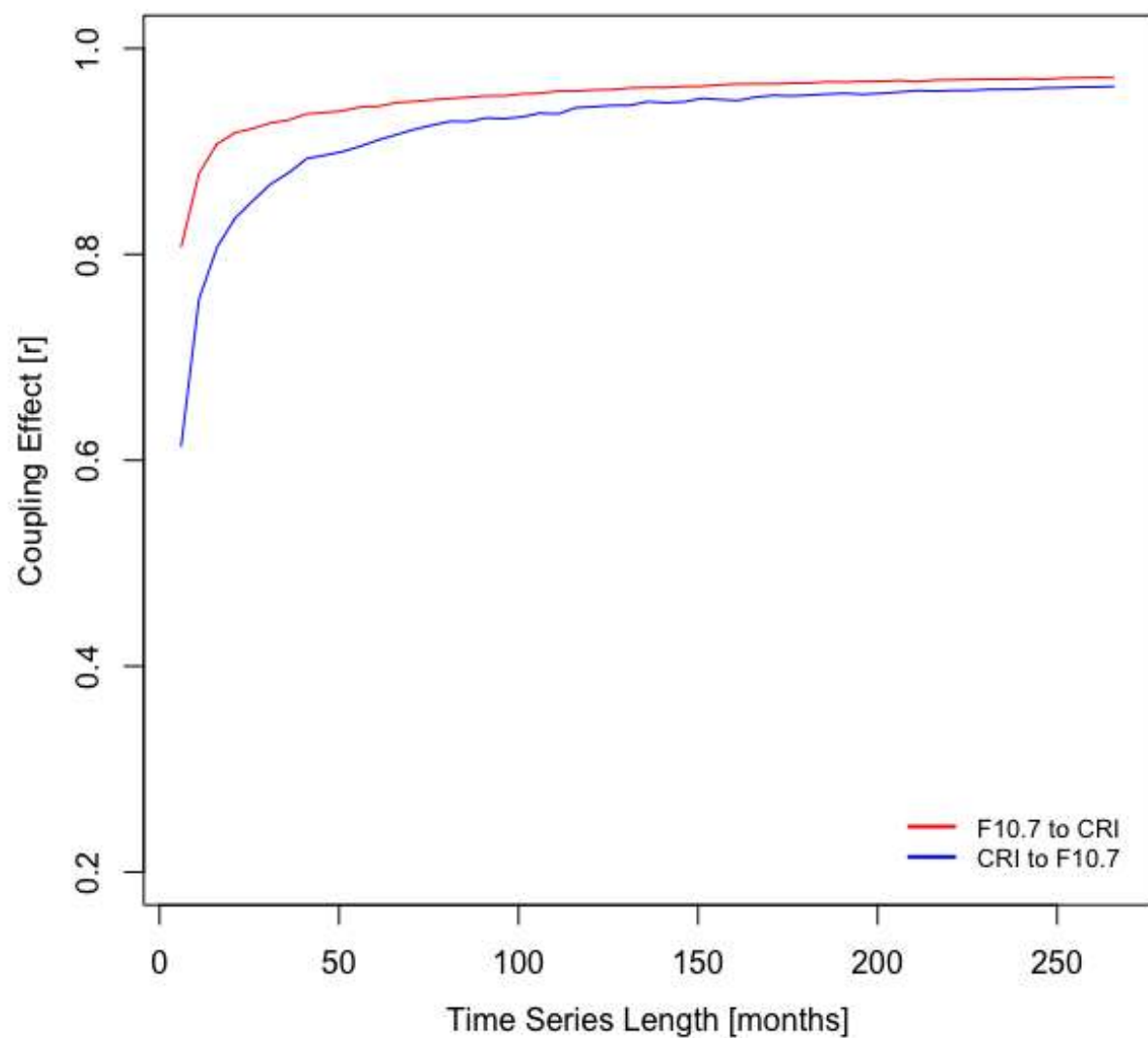
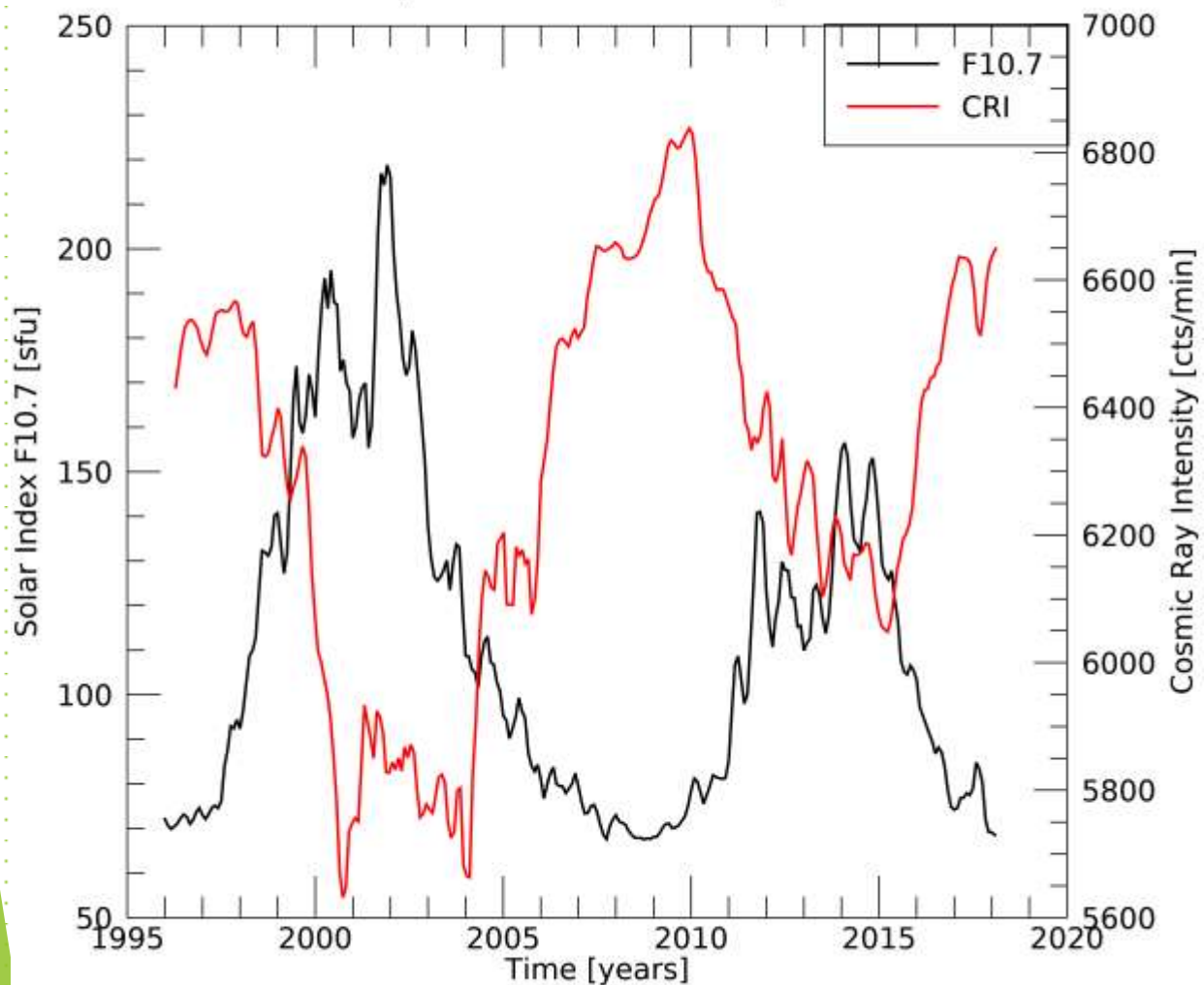
Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = 0.40$

$Lag = -15$

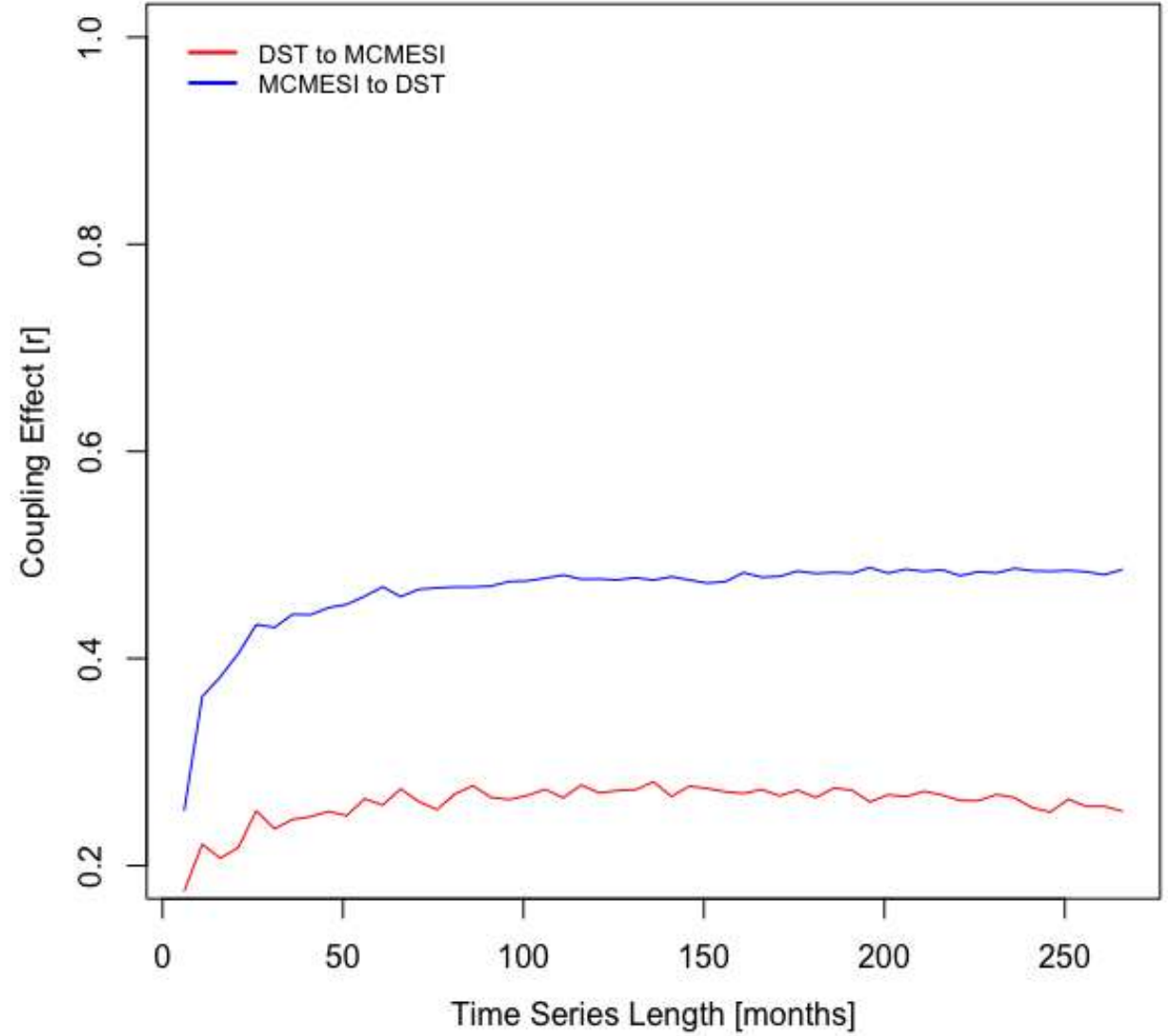
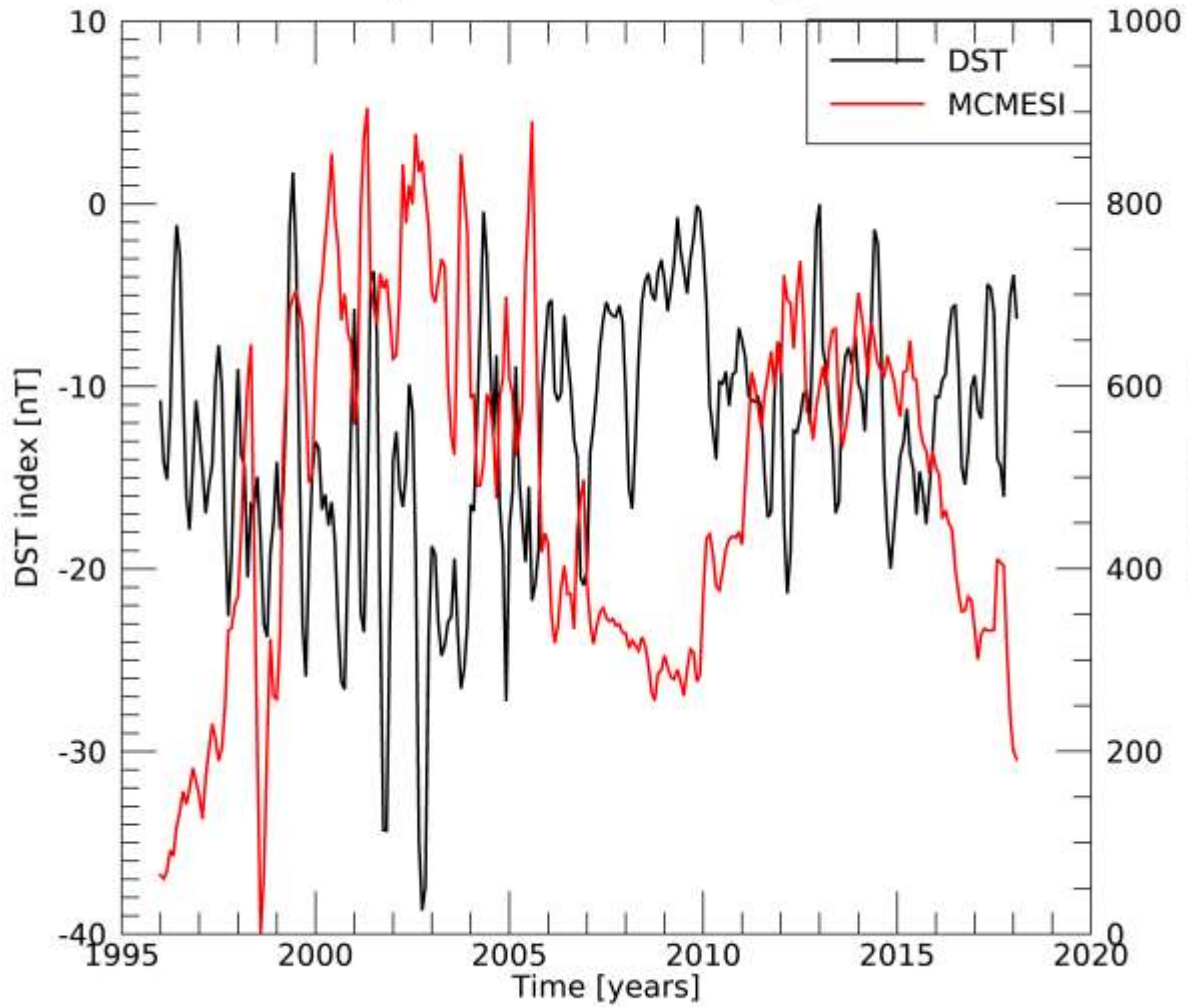
Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = -0.88$

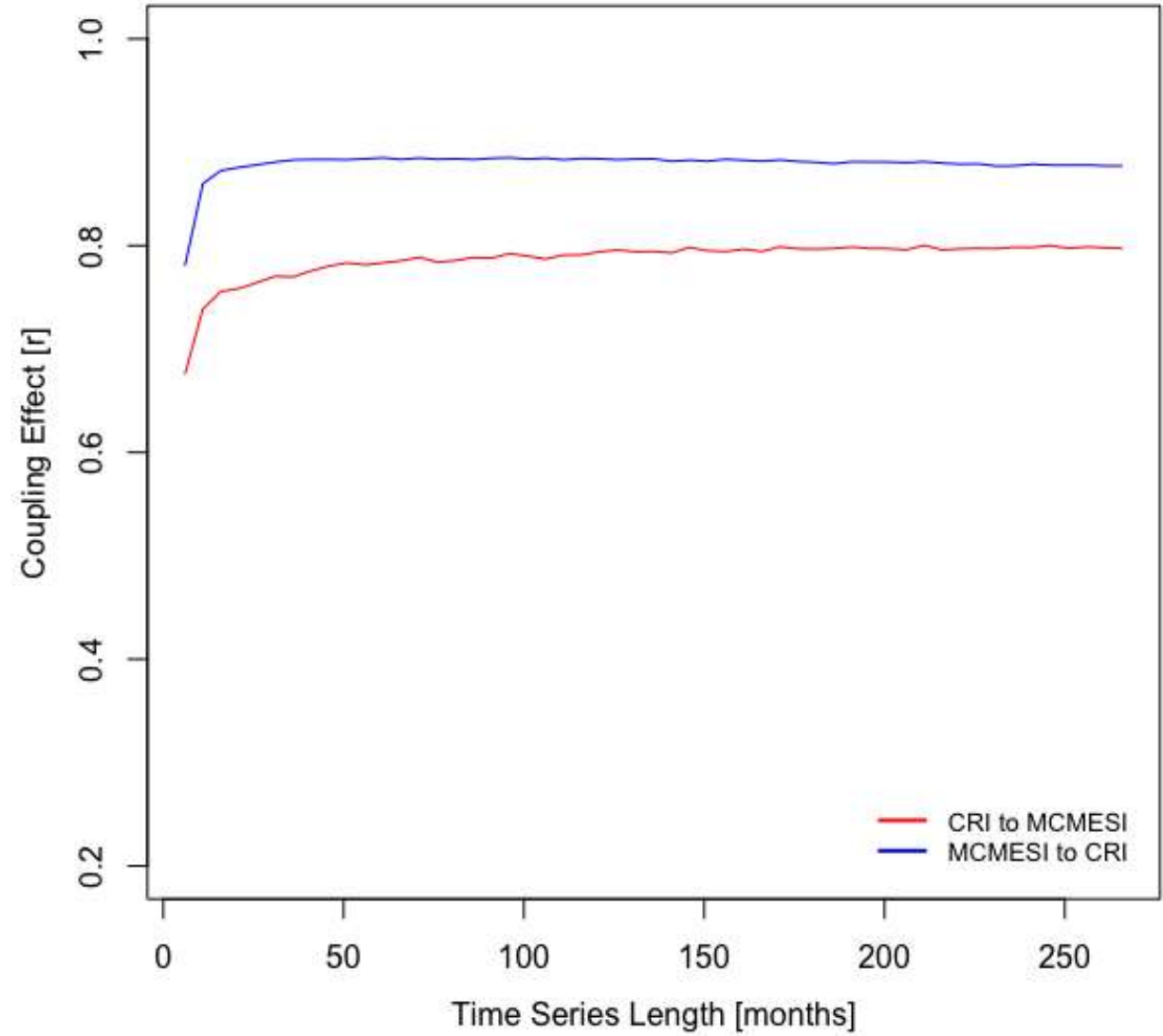
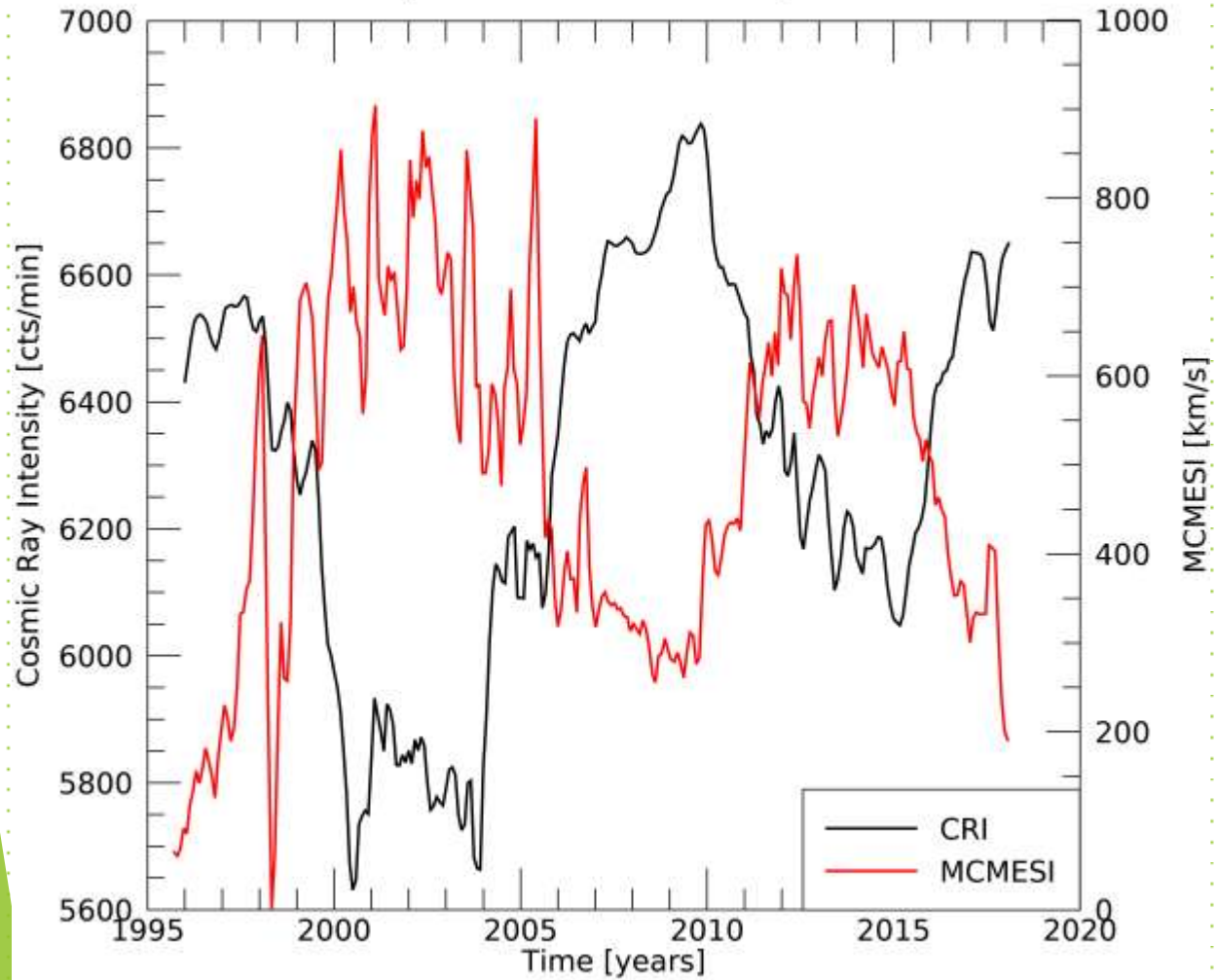
$Lag = 9$

Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = -0.41$ $Lag = 0$

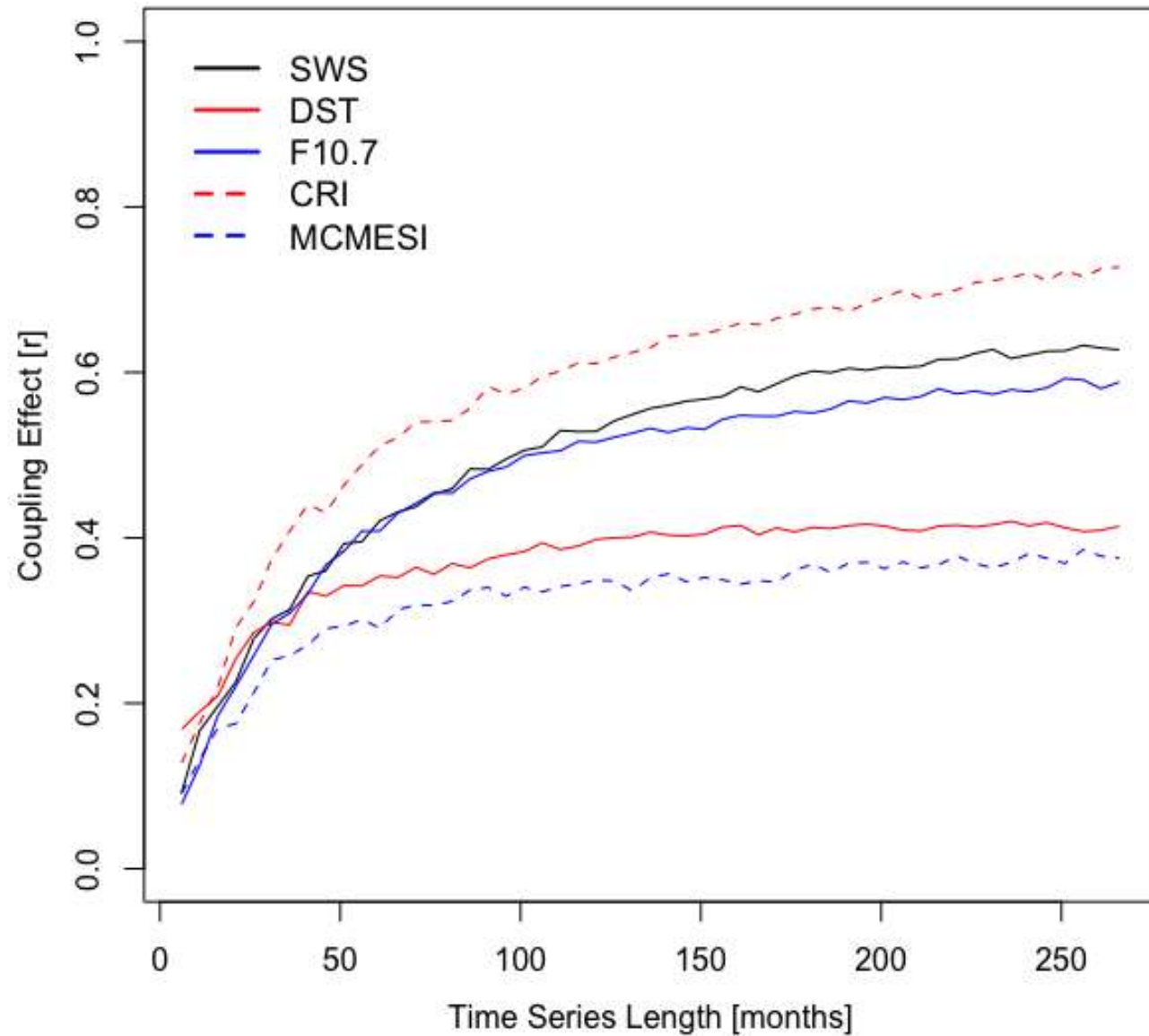
Temporal Variations of Monthly Data



$CC = -0.80$

$Lag = 1$

IMF Bz Component



Conclusion

- ▶ Correlation does not imply causation!
- ▶ CCM results managed to shows some well known relations between studied time series such as F10.7 and Cosmic Ray Intensity.
- ▶ Compared to the correlation coefficient values, it is possible to reveal higher scores for dynamically coupled variables and lower scores for unrelated parameters.
- ▶ Not all relations are symmetrical or bidirectional as opposed to what correlation suggests.

Thank you for your attention!

*This study was supported by Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)
Project No: 115F031*

