



# Problem Statement and Team Details



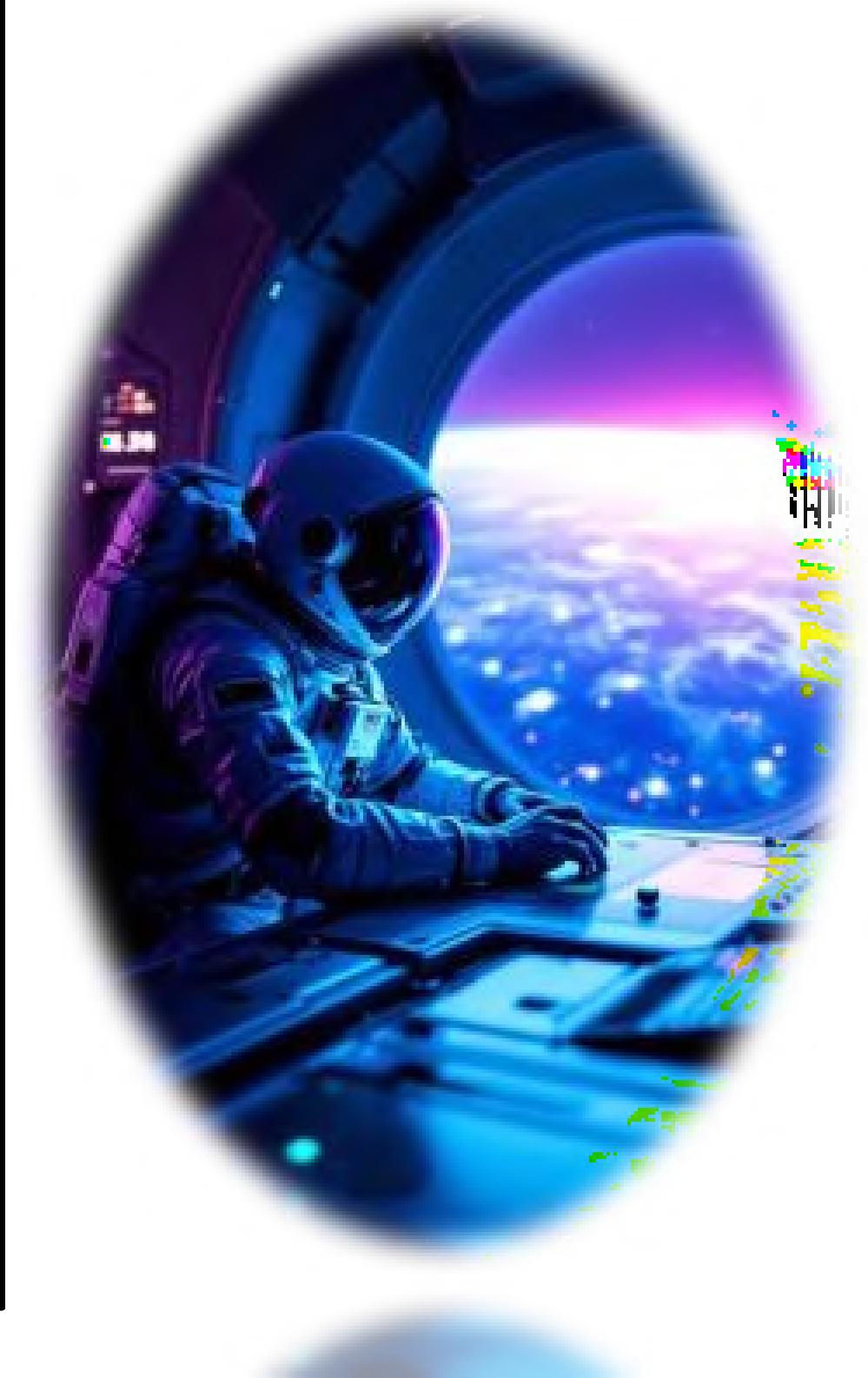
**Problem Statement:** Space Weather Monitoring & Solar Storm Risk Predictor  
Develop a model that forecasts geomagnetic storms and solar flare impact on satellites and communication systems.

**Team Name:** Sol-Ark

**Team Leader Name:** AVINASH

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**Members Name:** Avinash, Mahwish Ali Naaz, Tanisha Chauhan, Prakhar Saxena and Kaustubh Kant Rastogi





# Problem and Solution

## **Problem Statement:**

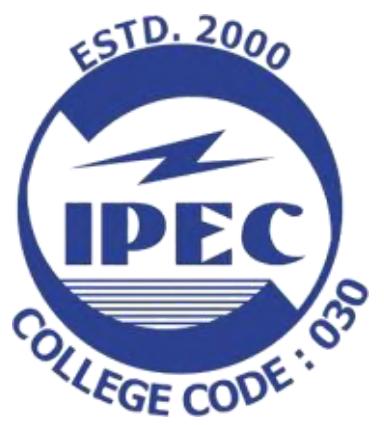
Solar storms and geomagnetic disturbances can severely affect satellites, GPS, communication networks, aviation systems, and power grids.

However, the lack of reliable and timely prediction mechanisms makes it difficult to anticipate these events and reduce their impact. With increasing dependence on space-based technology, effective space weather monitoring has become a critical challenge.

## **Solution:**

### **An AI-driven space weather monitor that:**

- Tracks solar activity in real time
- Predicts storm severity before it reaches Earth
- Assesses the risk to satellites and communication networks
- Sends early alerts, giving operators time to act and protect systems

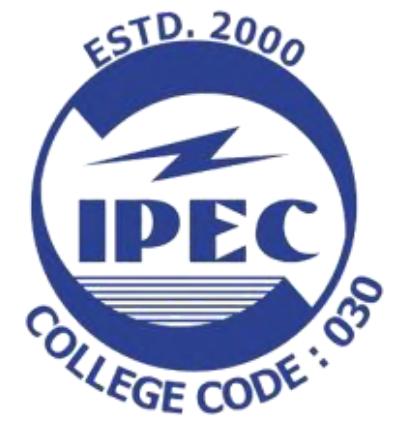




**Sol-Ark Website**

# Methodology & Implementation

## *Journey to Innovation*



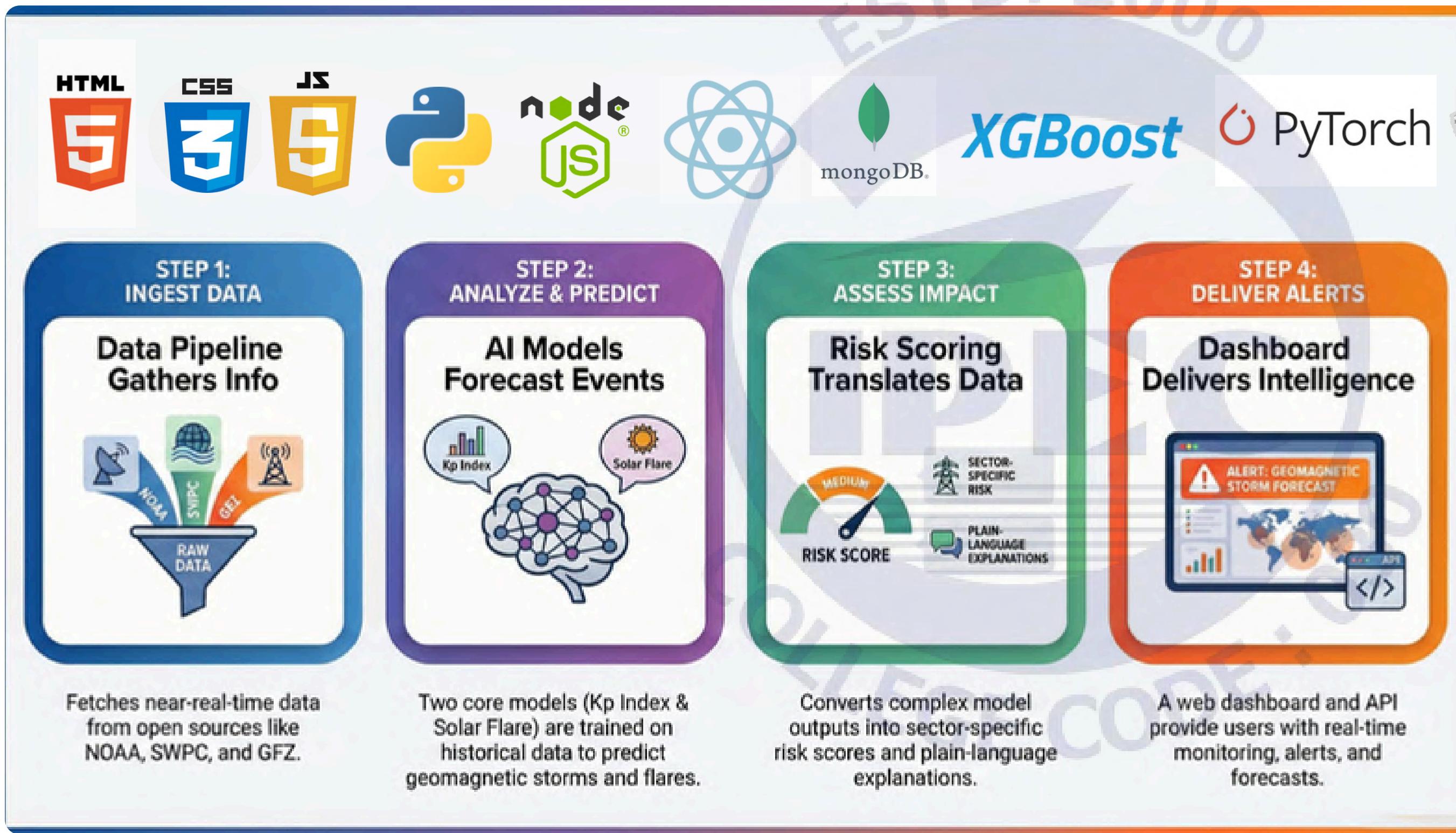
Stage	Methodology	Implementation
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Collected historical space-weather data from NASA OMNI &amp; NOAA.</li><li>Identified key geomagnetic storm drivers.</li><li>Trained and evaluated multiple ML models.</li><li>Selected best model for real-time forecasting.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>End-to-end ML forecasting system.</li><li>Backend: Python ML pipeline.</li><li>Frontend: React-based dashboard.</li><li>Live data ingestion from NOAA (DSCOVR).</li></ul>
Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Historical solar wind &amp; geomagnetic data (2018–2024).<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Solar Wind Speed (V)</li><li>Proton Density (Np)</li><li>IMF Field (Bz, Bt)</li><li>Kp Index (Target)</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Data cleaning &amp; alignment</li><li>Feature engineering</li><li>Model training &amp; evaluation</li><li>Trained model saved for inference</li></ul>
Feature Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Time-lag Features</li><li>Rolling Averages</li><li><math>Ey = V \times [Bz]</math></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fetch live solar wind data</li><li>Preprocess &amp; feature extraction</li><li>Run XGBoost Model</li></ul>
Modeling & Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Trained ML Models:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Random Forest</li><li>XGBoost</li></ul></li><li>Best Model: XGBoost</li><li>MAE <math>\approx 0.51</math></li><li><math>R^2 = 0.75</math></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Predicted Kp Index</li><li>Storm Risk Levels:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Low   Moderate   Severe</li></ul></li><li>Interactive Dashboard</li></ul>



**Sol-Ark Repo**



# TECHNOLOGY USED



```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor

rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(
    n_estimators=200,
    learning_rate=0.05,
    max_depth=15,
    random_state=42,
    n_jobs=-1
)

rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

rf_preds = rf_model.predict(X_test)

rf_metrics = evaluate_model(y_test, rf_preds)
xgb_metrics = evaluate_model(y_test, xgb_model)

{'MAE': 0.5207743448478116,
 'RMSE': np.float64(0.68649960376),
 'R2': 0.7384572913292348}

```

AI Model Training

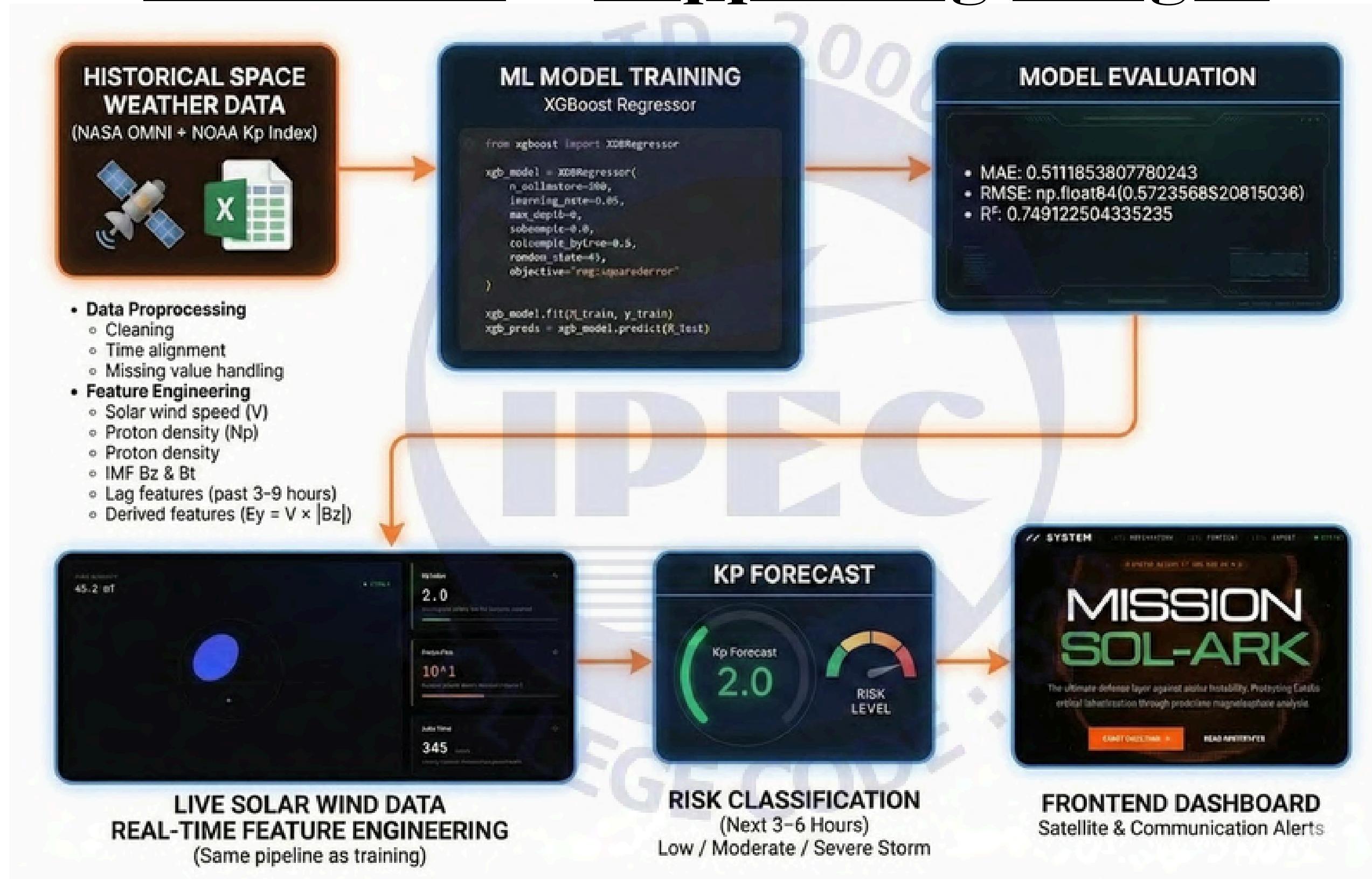


Space Data





# Flowchart & Supporting Images



.....AND MANY MORE UPCOMING EVOLUTIONS IN PROGRESS.



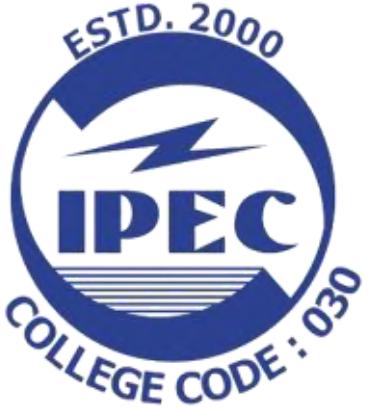
Metaverse  
3D Tour



Bio-Resistant  
Suit



Aurora  
Virtual & AR



# Feasibility and Market Use

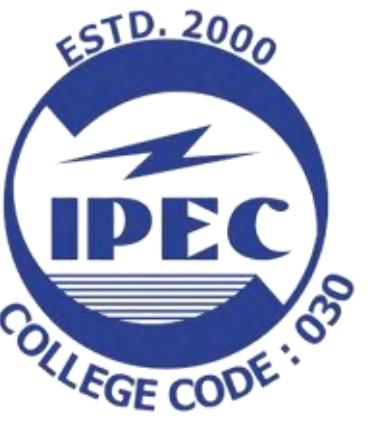
## Feasibility

- Data availability: from NASA, NOAA, and other space agencies in easy and imagined form of charts.
- Can be deployed as a web dashboard or API for satellite operators
- Cost-effective compared to the potential damage from unpredicted solar storms.
- Automatic updates and notifications ensure minimal manual intervention
- Integration: Can be connected with satellite control systems

## Market Use

### Potential Customers

- Satellite operators (SpaceX, ISRO, NASA, OneWeb)
- Telecom companies using satellites (VSAT, GPS)
- Aviation & airlines (flight safety)
- Power/grid operators (storm impact on lines)
- Research & government agencies (NOAA, ISRO, NASA, DRDO)



# Conclusion

Our AI-powered Space Weather monitoring system enables safer and smarter use of space technology.

**Predict geomagnetic storm risks before damage occurs**

**Supports space agencies, telecoms, and power grids**

**Ready for real-world deployment and future expansion.**

**Reduces operational risk for satellites and communication systems**

## REFERENCES

<https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/products/planetary-k-index>

<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>

<https://www.isro.gov.in/search.html#gs.c.q=Space%20Storm>