**INTRODUCTION**

All planets in our solar system have magnetic field like earth. Some of the planets like Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, and Neptune has large magnetic field than earth. Magnetosphere of an astronomical object is the area surrounding that object where its Magnetic field is present. Like all other planets Saturn also has the similar magnetosphere structure - it has a Bow shock, Magneto sheath, Magneto pause and Magneto tail. Among this structure bow shock is the point at which the Magnetosphere of the Saturn interacts with the solar wind that in turn suddenly reduces its speed and pressure. Magneto pause is the boundary between Saturn’s Magnetic field and Solar wind. The magneto sheath exists between the bow shock and the magneto pause, an area of shocked solar wind that is significantly influenced by the changes that occur within the bow shock and whose features can impact the interaction across the magneto pause. The dynamic pressure of Solar wind usually determines boundary and position of Magneto pause and Bow shock **[2]**. The Cassini Huygens Mission is a joint NASA/ESA/ASI project to make a detailed survey of the ringed planet Saturn and its natural satellites. Cassini spacecraft recorded magnetic field and plasma condition of the environment during its insertion to Saturn’s orbit by using the Cassini Magnetometer (MAG), Plasma Spectrometer (CAPS). The magnetic field strength pattern clearly shows some “overshoot” and “foot” when the spacecraft passed through the boundaries of Magnetopause, Bow shock and Magneto sheath **[3]**. The Magnetometer (MAG) which continuously acquired magnetic field data that is associated with the Plasma Environment and internal source of Saturn are essential to study about the interaction between solar wind and Magnetosphere of Saturn.

Magnetosphere of Saturn act as an obstacle to the Solar wind far away from the planet and the magnetopause of the planet Saturn lies in 20 Rs (Radius of Saturn=60330 km). So, the Solar wind which interact with the magnetosphere is decelerated by the bow shock and the physical properties of the plasma.[4] The magneto disk pressure, which inflates the equatorial magnetosphere considerably more than the high-latitude magnetosphere, affects the geometry of the magnetopause boundary itself, resulting in clear polar flattening **[5]**. In the case of Earth, basic pressure balance is due to the interaction between upstream solar wind flow against magnetic pressure from the magnetosphere and this helps to draw the approximate location of magnetopause boundary but when it comes to Saturn we must consider the influence of the natural satellite Enceladus, which serves as a huge internal plasma source. The pressure related with the super thermal component of this internally produced plasma serves to inflate the magnetosphere considerably beyond what a basic magnetic pressure calculation would predict **[6]**. So even in a steady solar wind conditions, Due to the internal plasma mentioned above the magneto pause boundary of Saturn may move significantly.

Lots of studies were done based on the data acquired from the Cassini Spacecraft instruments. Sergis et. al (2013) **[2]** they chose intervals between 2004 and 2011 when the spacecraft was travelling through the magnetic sheath and used the data recorded to explore different properties like plasma, energetic particle, magnetic field density, temperature etc. They concentrated more on the presence of W+s ions (water group) and explained the ejection of energetic ions as a function of pitch angle and energy which shows the often flow of heavy energetic ions from bow shock. Analysis of CAPS (Cassini Plasma Spectrometer) by Burkholder et. al **[8]** shown the significant ion flow differences prenoon and post noon, and apart from the magnetic field data was used to illustrate the rotation of IMF (Inter Planetary Magnetic Field) vector.

Based on literature survey, I got information regarding the different variables in the dataset like Magnetic field, direction of cross, position of the spacecraft etc. In this project we are only considering the bow shock and magnetopause crossing of the spacecraft during the year 2005. This report explains about the entire project with different sections like Literature survey, Dataset explanation, Data Manipulation, Data Visualization, Models trained to classify the type of crossings, R code used, summary of the results and conclusion. Literature survey section explains about the different terms used and current approaches done by others for classification. In Dataset explanation section it explains about each variable and the different datasets that were used for this project. Data Manipulation section gives a detailed explanation about the transformations and imputations done on the dataset. New dataset made after data manipulation is explained visually on the data visualization section. There are different models tried to achieve better results each model that are used for this project is explained on this part of the report. Remaining portions explains about the code and its results.

**BACKGROUND**

In the early days, Scientists have very less information regarding the Planet Saturn and its magnetosphere because as we all know that the magnetic fields are invisible, and it needs to be studied from inside. Cassini Huygens mission was a great opportunity for the science world to explore the planet and its behaviour. This mission helped to study the magnetic field and the flow of different gases under the influence of the magnetic field which affects the auroras of Saturn. This mission given some powerful insights about the atmosphere and the surrounding of Planet Saturn. By comparing Saturn with the similar exoplanets will give information regarding the evolution of the Solar System. Different studies were done based on the data gathered from the Cassini spacecraft. Based on this data **[9]** demonstrated that polar flattening of the magnetopause causes shorter streamline pathways over the poles, resulting in a higher-pressure gradient, which twists the field. This in turn leads to different conditions at the magnetopause when compared to those predicated based on axisymmetric assumptions. From 2004 day 299 through 2012 day 151, a substantial data was compiled by **[10]** of magneto sheath measurements was collected using data from CAPS, MAG, and MIMI. This data collection enables researchers to investigate things like local temporal dependence of magneto sheath parameters. They also demonstrated a new method for estimating upstream solar wind speed using the same magneto sheath parameters. **[11]** used the MAG data for research which provides a broad picture of low-frequency waves in Saturn's magnetosphere, which has crucial consequences for how magnetospheric energy leaks into the planet's polar ionosphere and atmosphere.

//////////////Magnetic field data importance

Reference

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[3] Orientation, location, and velocity of Saturn’s bow shock: Initial results from the Cassini spacecraft

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