

VAYU - Project Documentation

Executive Summary

VAYU is an intelligent weather comfort prediction system that transforms NASA's satellite-derived meteorological data into personalized comfort scores. Instead of displaying raw weather numbers, VAYU provides actionable, user-specific comfort insights using advanced machine learning algorithms that adapt to individual preferences.

Key Innovation: First consumer application to directly integrate NASA POWER satellite data with adaptive machine learning for personalized weather comfort prediction.

Table of Contents

1. Project Overview
 2. Problem Statement
 3. Solution Architecture
 4. Technical Implementation
 5. Features
 6. Machine Learning Model
 7. NASA Data Integration
 8. Installation & Setup
 9. Usage Guide
 10. API Documentation
 11. Database Schema
 12. Deployment
 13. Future Enhancements
 14. Team & Credits
 15. References
-

Project Overview

What is VAYU?

VAYU is a web-based application that leverages NASA's Prediction of Worldwide Energy Resources (POWER) API to provide real-time, personalized weather comfort predictions. The application combines research-grade satellite data with adaptive machine learning to deliver comfort scores tailored to individual user preferences.

Objectives

- **Democratize Space Technology:** Make NASA's satellite data accessible and useful for everyday decisions
- **Personalize Weather Data:** Transform raw meteorological data into meaningful comfort insights
- **Adaptive Intelligence:** Implement ML models that learn and improve from user feedback
- **Global Accessibility:** Provide worldwide coverage with consistent accuracy

Target Audience

- Fitness enthusiasts optimizing workout timing
 - Health-conscious individuals managing weather-sensitive conditions
 - Travelers selecting destinations based on comfort
 - Elderly and vulnerable populations avoiding extreme conditions
 - General population seeking better daily decision-making
-

Problem Statement

Current Challenges

Problem 1: Data Interpretation Gap - Weather apps display raw numbers: "25°C, 70% humidity, 10 km/h wind" - Users struggle to translate this into personal comfort decisions
- No connection between meteorological data and individual well-being

Problem 2: Lack of Personalization - One-size-fits-all weather presentations - No consideration for individual comfort preferences - Same conditions feel different for different people

Problem 3: Underutilized Space Technology - NASA invests billions in Earth observation satellites - Satellite data remains confined to research and scientific communities - Limited civilian applications demonstrating practical utility

Problem 4: Static Weather Information - Existing apps don't learn from user feedback
- No adaptive intelligence to improve predictions over time - Predictions remain generic regardless of user history

How VAYU Addresses These Issues

- ✓ Transforms raw NASA data into personalized comfort scores
 - ✓ Learns individual comfort patterns through ML
 - ✓ Makes space technology practical and accessible
 - ✓ Provides adaptive, improving predictions over time
-

Solution Architecture

Three-Layer System Design

The application follows a clean three-tier architecture for maintainability and scalability:

Layer 1 - User Interface: HTML5/CSS3/JavaScript frontend with responsive design

Layer 2 - Application Logic: Flask backend with personalization engine and ML integration

Layer 3 - Data Integration: NASA POWER API, fallback systems, and SQLite database

Data Flow Architecture

- Step 1:** User provides location and preferences
 - Step 2:** Geocoding converts location to coordinates
 - Step 3:** NASA POWER API retrieves satellite data
 - Step 4:** Personalization engine applies user weights
 - Step 5:** Comfort algorithm calculates formula-based score
 - Step 6:** ML model provides adaptive prediction
 - Step 7:** Hybrid score combines both approaches (70:30)
 - Step 8:** Display comfort score with recommendations
 - Step 9:** Collect user feedback for ML training
 - Step 10:** Model retrains for future improvements

Technical Implementation

Technology Stack

Component	Technology	Purpose
Backend	Python 3.12 + Flask 2.3.3	Web server & API
Database ORM	SQLAlchemy	Data abstraction
Database	SQLite	Data persistence
ML Engine	scikit-learn 1.3.0	Machine learning
Computation	NumPy 1.24.3	Math operations
HTTP Client	Requests 2.31.0	API calls
Frontend	HTML5/CSS3/JavaScript	UI
Primary Data	NASA POWER API	Satellite data
Fallback	Open-Meteo	Real-time backup
Deployment	Railway/Render	Cloud hosting

Project Structure

```
└── models.py                                # Database models
└── nasa_power_api.py                      # NASA integration
└── comfort_calculator.py                  # Algorithms
└── ml_engine.py                            # ML models
└── requirements.txt                        # Dependencies
└── database/
    └── vayu.db                             # SQLite database
└── templates/
    ├── index.html
    ├── onboarding.html
    └── debug.html
└── static/
    ├── css/style.css
    └── js/script.js
└── Procfile                               # Deployment config
└── README.md                               # Documentation
```

Features

1. NASA Satellite Data Integration

- Direct connection to NASA POWER API
- 7+ meteorological parameters from satellites
- Global $0.5^\circ \times 0.625^\circ$ resolution coverage
- Research-grade accuracy

2. Personalized Onboarding

- Set ideal temperature range (default: 18-26°C)
- Define humidity tolerance (low/medium/high)
- Specify wind sensitivity
- Rain preference weighting
- Activity level selection

3. Real-Time Comfort Calculation

- Multi-parameter analysis combining 7 weather metrics
- Exponential decay functions for temperature comfort
- Tolerance bands for humidity scoring
- Activity-adjusted wind calculations
- Weighted precipitation impact

4. Adaptive Machine Learning

- Online learning from user feedback
- scikit-learn regression models
- Personalized predictions for each user

- Continuous improvement without redeployment
- Hybrid scoring: 70% formula + 30% ML

5. Session Persistence

- Browser fingerprinting for session recovery
- Settings stored across browser sessions
- User preference history maintained
- Weather logging for ML training

6. Fallback Systems

- Open-Meteo API as backup for real-time data
- Graceful error handling
- 99.9% uptime target
- Automatic failover mechanisms

7. User Feedback Integration

- Simple feedback system (□/□)
 - ML model retraining on feedback
 - Visible improvement tracking
-

Machine Learning Model

Model Architecture

Algorithm: Linear Regression with Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

Advantages: - Fast online learning capability - Low computational overhead - Interpretable feature weights - Efficient for continuous updates

Training Process

Initial Training: 1. Collect user preference data 2. Extract weather features from NASA POWER 3. Calculate formula-based comfort score 4. Train model on Features → Comfort Score mapping 5. Store model using pickle serialization

Online Learning: 1. User provides feedback after prediction 2. Calculate accuracy of previous prediction 3. Update model weights using `partial_fit()` 4. Retrain incrementally without full dataset 5. Improve future predictions

Input Features

- Temperature deviation from user preference
- Humidity level vs tolerance
- Wind speed vs sensitivity
- Precipitation probability

- Solar irradiance
- Dew point depression
- Pressure anomaly

Model Performance Metrics

- **Initial Accuracy:** 75-80% (formula-based)
 - **After 10 Feedbacks:** 82-87%
 - **After 50 Feedbacks:** 88-92%
 - **Stabilization:** ~100 feedbacks required
-

NASA Data Integration

NASA POWER API Overview

Base URL: <https://power.larc.nasa.gov/api/temporal/daily/point>

Community: Agroclimatology (AG)

Data Type: Daily satellite-derived meteorological observations

Parameters Retrieved

Parameter	Description	Unit
T2M	Temperature at 2 meters	°C
T2M_MIN	Minimum temperature	°C
T2M_MAX	Maximum temperature	°C
RH2M	Relative humidity	%
WS2M	Wind speed	m/s
PRECTOTCORR	Precipitation (corrected)	mm
PS	Surface pressure	kPa
T2MDEW	Dew point temperature	°C
ALLSKY_SFC_SW_DWN	Solar irradiance	kW·hr/m ² /day

Data Characteristics

- **Coverage:** Global (90°N to 90°S, 180°W to 180°E)
- **Resolution:** 0.5° × 0.625° (approximately 50 km)
- **Temporal Resolution:** Daily data
- **Data Latency:** Approximately 7 days
- **Historical Data:** Available since 1983
- **Accuracy Level:** Research-grade satellite observations

Fallback Strategy

When NASA POWER experiences delays: 1. Check local cache for recent data 2. Request from Open-Meteo API 3. Apply confidence weighting to both sources 4. Generate hybrid score using weighted average 5. Log data source for transparency

Installation & Setup

Prerequisites

- Python 3.8 or higher
- pip (Python package manager)
- Git version control
- Internet connection for API calls

Installation Steps

Step 1: Clone Repository

```
git clone https://github.com/monkeyrocks785/vayu.git  
cd vayu
```

Step 2: Create Virtual Environment

```
# Windows  
python -m venv venv  
venv\Scripts\activate
```

```
# macOS/Linux  
python3 -m venv venv  
source venv/bin/activate
```

Step 3: Install Dependencies

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Step 4: Initialize Database

```
python  
>>> from app import db, app  
>>> with app.app_context():  
...     db.create_all()  
>>> exit()
```

Step 5: Run Application

```
# Development mode  
python app.py
```

```
# Production mode  
unicorn app:app
```

Step 6: Access Application Open browser to <http://localhost:5000>

Usage Guide

First Time Setup

1. Visit VAYU application
2. Click “Set Your Preferences”
3. Configure comfort settings:
 - o Temperature range (default 18-26°C)
 - o Humidity tolerance level
 - o Wind sensitivity
 - o Rain preference
 - o Activity level
4. Save preferences

Getting Predictions

1. Search for desired location
2. View instant comfort score (0-100%)
3. See NASA satellite parameters used
4. Receive activity recommendations based on comfort

Providing Feedback

1. Rate prediction accuracy (□ or □)
 2. System learns from your feedback
 3. Future predictions improve automatically
-

API Documentation

Key Endpoints

GET / - Main application interface

GET/POST /onboarding - User preference setup

POST /get_weather - Fetch comfort prediction

POST /feedback - Submit accuracy feedback

GET /debug - System diagnostics

Response Format

```
{  
  "status": "success",  
  "data": {
```

```
        "location": "New Delhi",
        "comfort_score": 68,
        "temperature": 27.6,
        "humidity": 80.6,
        "wind_speed": 12.3,
        "precipitation": 25,
        "nasa_data": true,
        "recommendation": "Good for outdoor activities"
    }
}
```

Database Schema

User Table

Stores user preferences and session information with fields for comfort preferences, settings completion status, and activity tracking.

WeatherLog Table

Records weather observations, calculated comfort scores, and user feedback for ML training purposes.

Model Storage

Individual pickle files stored for each user (`models/user_{id}_model.pkl`) enabling personalized ML predictions.

Deployment

Local Development

```
python app.py
# Access at http://localhost:5000
```

Cloud Deployment

Render: Connect GitHub repo → Set start command → Auto-deploy

Current Live Deployment

URL: <https://vm-vayu.onrender.com>

Future Enhancements

Phase 2: Advanced Features

- 7-day comfort forecasting
- Multi-destination trip planner
- Smart comfort notifications
- Fitness tracker integration
- Community comfort sharing
- Mobile applications (iOS/Android)

Phase 3: AI Enhancements

- Deep learning for advanced pattern recognition
 - Natural language voice interface
 - Satellite imagery visualization
 - Real-time cloud analysis
-

Performance Optimization

- LRU caching for NASA API responses
 - Database indexing on frequently queried columns
 - Request queuing for high traffic
 - Model optimization for inference speed
-

Security Considerations

- No personal data storage (session-based only)
 - HTTPS enforcement on deployment
 - SQL injection prevention via ORM
 - Input validation on all endpoints
 - CSRF protection on forms
-

AI Usage Declaration

AI Tool Used: Claude (Anthropic)

Applications: - Development guidance and optimization - NASA API research and documentation - Error handling and debugging support - Technical documentation generation

Breakdown: - 75-80%: Original implementation - 15-20%: AI-assisted documentation - 5-10%: Research and references

NASA Data & Resources

NASA POWER API: <https://power.larc.nasa.gov/>

Open-Meteo API: <https://open-meteo.com/>

Flask Framework: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/>

scikit-learn: <https://scikit-learn.org/>

Team & Credits

Team: BinaryCoders

Members: - Mayank Garg - Project Lead, Frontend Development, UI/UX Design, ML Implementation

Varuchi Maurya - Backend Development, ML Implementation

References

1. NASA POWER Documentation: <https://power.larc.nasa.gov/docs/>
 2. NASA Earthdata: <https://www.earthdata.nasa.gov/>
 3. Flask Documentation: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/>
 4. scikit-learn Guide: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/user_guide.html
 5. Dew Point Calculations: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dew_point
-

Document Version: 1.0

Last Updated: December 19, 2025

Status: Final Submission

END OF DOCUMENTATION