

Data Analysis and Fitting: Review

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Questions:

- What does “fitted data” mean?
- What are the key concepts and techniques we need to fit data?
- How do we go from voltage samples to N_e , T_e , T_i , V_{los} ?
- How do I work with and interpret IS Radar data products?

Data Modeling:

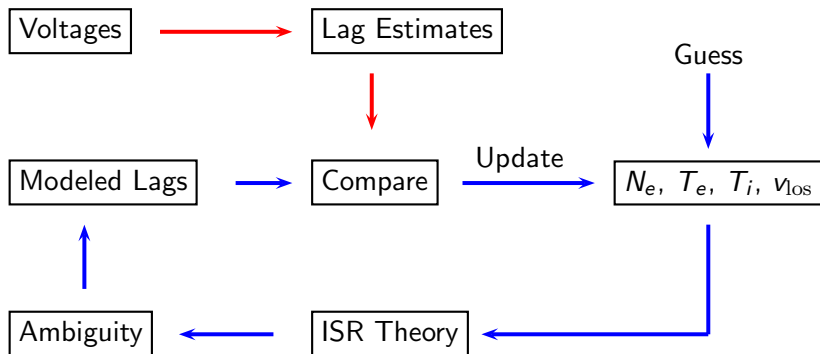
- Forward Model and Inverse Problems
 - $\langle E_s(t)E_s^*(t - \tau) \rangle = f(N_e, T_e, T_i, V_{los}, W_{t\tau}) + e$
 - $f(N_e, T_e, T_i, V_{los})$ is constructed with IS Radar Theory and Measurement Ambiguity
 - Inverse problem: solving for N_e, T_e, T_i, V_{los} given the data

Fitting:

- Least-Squares
 - can be used to solve inverse problems
 - if $e = \langle E_s(t)E_s^*(t - \tau) \rangle - f(N_e, T_e, T_i, V_{los})$ are Gaussian random variables
 - then, the “best-fit” of $\mathbf{p} = N_e, T_e, T_i, V_{los}$ minimizes the “chi-squared”: $\chi^2(\mathbf{p}) = [\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{p})]^T \Sigma_e^{-1} [\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{p})]$
 - this is equivalent to maximizing the likelihood function

IS Radar Inverse Problem

Compare **measurements** and **modeled measurements**



Errors and Goodness of Fit

Given:

$$\chi^2(\mathbf{p}) = [\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{p})]^T \Sigma_e^{-1} [\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{p})]$$

Error Propagation:

- $\Sigma_{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\text{LS}}} = [\mathbf{J}^T \Sigma_e^{-1} \mathbf{J}]^{-1}$, but only valid when
 - e are Gaussian and $f(\mathbf{p})$ is linear, or
 - e are Gaussian and $f(\mathbf{p})$ non-linear, but can be accurately approximated by a linear model in the region around \mathbf{p}
- $\Sigma_{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\text{LS}}}$ is used to construct confidence intervals (error bars)

Goodness of Fit:

- compute reduced chi-squared: $\chi_\nu^2 = \chi^2 / (m - n + 1)$
 - $\chi_\nu^2 \approx 1$: a good fit
 - $\chi_\nu^2 \ll 1$: an “over fit”
 - $\chi_\nu^2 \gg 1$: a poor fit

IS Radar Data Levels

Summary of IS Radar data products:

