

KERAS DEEP LEARNING APPLIED TO INTERSTATE ARMED CONFLICTS PREDICTION

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Abstract: The kinetic energy dissipation in turbulent-like eddies cascading process can be modeled using the so-called P-model approach. The P-model energy distribution of a multiplicative cascade is based on the special case of weighted probability transfer. The P-model algorithm can define if the nonhomogeneous stochastic fluctuation is endogenous (strongly autocorrelated) or exogenous (weakly auto correlated). Recently, this model has been applied as a noise generator in time series of armed conflicts where the level of autocorrelation of geopolitical threats can result in endogenous wars. In this work, we apply machine-learning techniques to test predictions of extreme events (endogenous and exogenous) simulated from the P-model. Such P-model Machine Learning approach has provided classification criteria that can support a unprecedented portfolio for real geopolitical threats.