











Deep Learning Engines for LSST AGN photometric reverberation mapping

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Introduction

- Exploring transient optical sky (ETOS) is among four Rubin Observatory LSST key science drivers (Ivezić et al. 2019).
- Our motivation: the ETOS LSST science opportunity #14 (sec 4, Ivezić et al. 2019),
- Our goal: build a deep learning engine (DLE) for LC nonparametric modeling and implementation of the PhotoRM procedure to respond to the observing strategy of the LSST (Jones et al. 2020).



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2021 Enabling Science Call for Proposals

The LSSTC Enabling
Science Program 2021
Award Recipients.
The LSSTC Enabling
Science program has
awarded funding to 38
out of over 57 requests
submitted in response
to its 2021 call for
proposals.

See the Awardees

wardees



"The LSST Exploring transient optical sky-science opportunity No. 14 focuses on LSST light curves (LC) of active galactic nuclei (AGN) for photometric reverberation mapping (PhotoRM). We are building a deep learning engine (DLE) for AGN-LC nonparametric modeling and implementing the PhotoRM procedure to respond to the LSST operations, be adaptable to non-AGN LC, and be tested on LSST Data Previews."

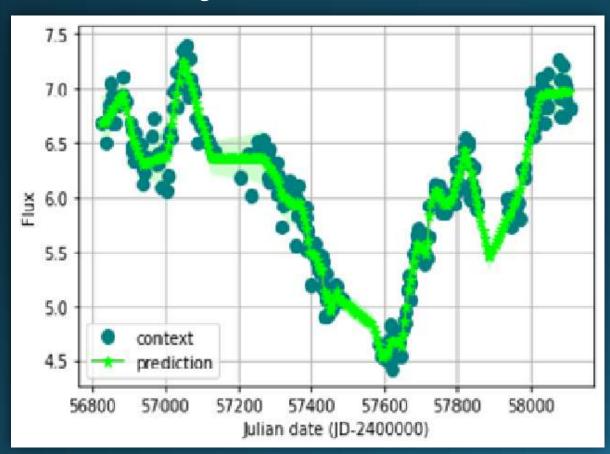
LSSTC's

Subtasks





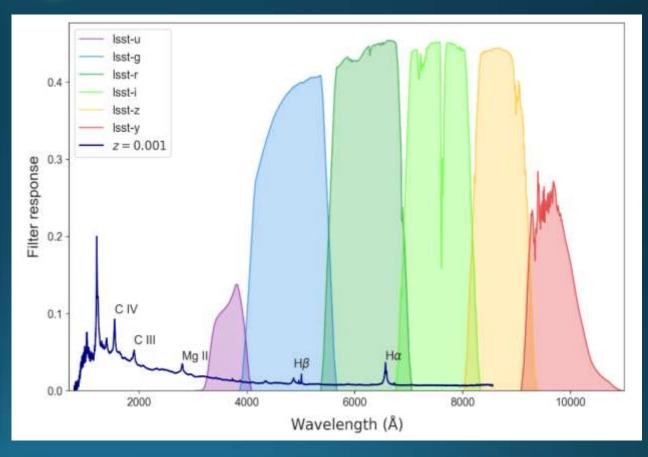
<u>DLE subtask 1 (DLE1)</u>: LC nonparametric modeling (Conditional Neural Process)



Learned LC will enable us to improve time-lag determination as a goal of PhotoRM.



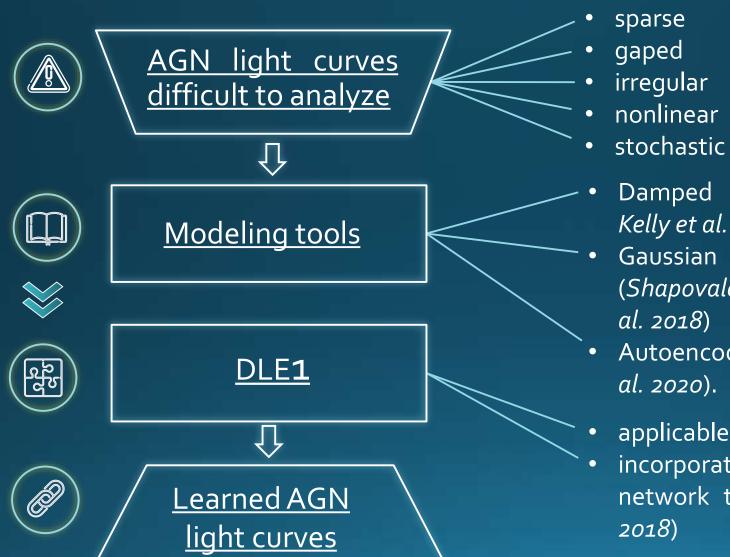
<u>DLE subtask 2 (DLE2)</u>: photometric reverberation mapping (PhotoRM)



New tools for PhotoRM based on the formalism by Chelouche & Daniel (2012)

Deep Learning Engine (DLE1)



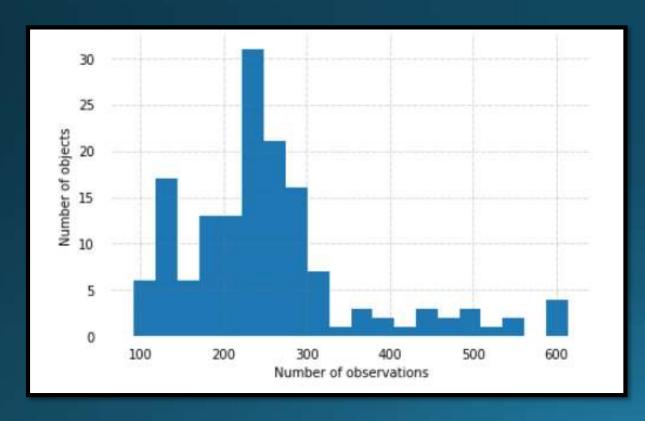


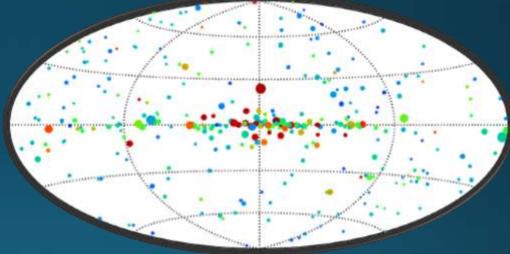
- Damped Random Walk (*Kozlowski 2016, Kelly et al. 2009*)
- Gaussian Process with different kernels (Shapovalova et al. 2001-2019, Kovačević et al. 2018)
- Autoencoder neural network (*Tachibana et al. 2020*).
- applicable for modeling stochastic data
- incorporates ideas from GP into a neural network training regime (Garinelo et al. 2018)

Data



- optical AGN light curves taken from ASAS-SN survey as a follow up for 153 AGNs detected in the first 9 months of all sky survey by BAT X-ray survey
- homogenous data which covers up to 5.5 years long period
- possible flares, quasi-periodic oscillations, gaps, irregular points density

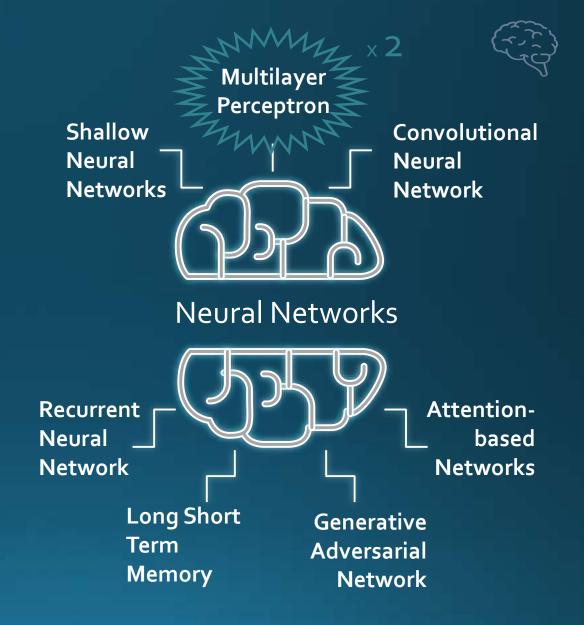




Red dots are soft sources, blue are hard sources, and the dot diameter is proportional to the source flux (taken from https://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/results/bs9mon/).

Deep Neural Network

- Deep learning offers a way to model nonlinear behavior based on data-learnt representations and promises new insights into the underlying physical processes.
- In our work we have used CNP as supervised training via gradient descent in attempt to approximate function given a finite set of observations.
- This is the first attempt to examine applicability of CNP on AGN light curve modeling.



Conditional Neural Process



encoder: e

aggregator: a

decoder: d

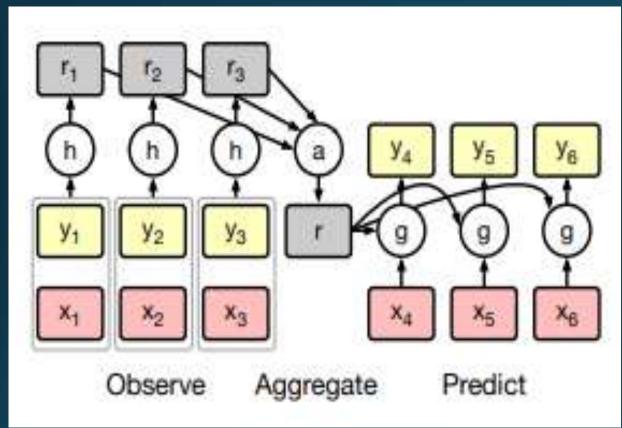


target values: red dots

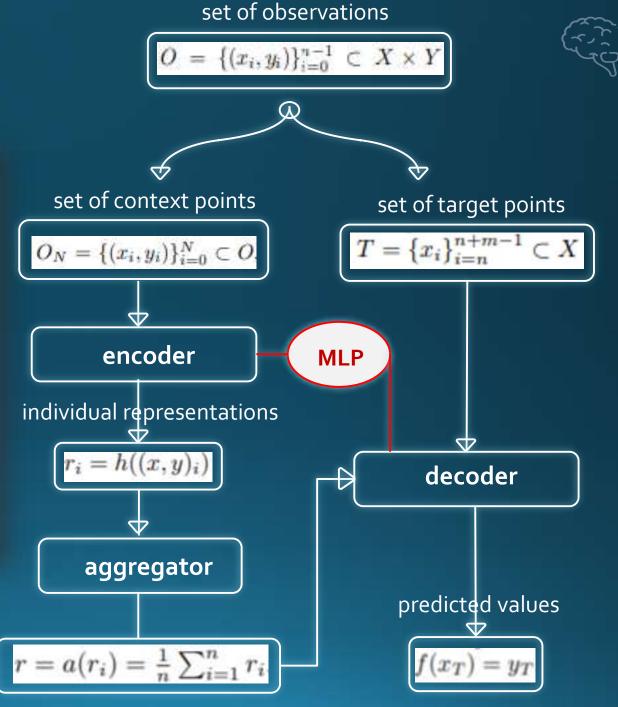
unknown function: blue line

output: mean and variance

Calculation protocol

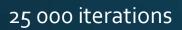


h is functional representation of encoder e g is functional representation of decoder d (Garinelo et al. 2018)



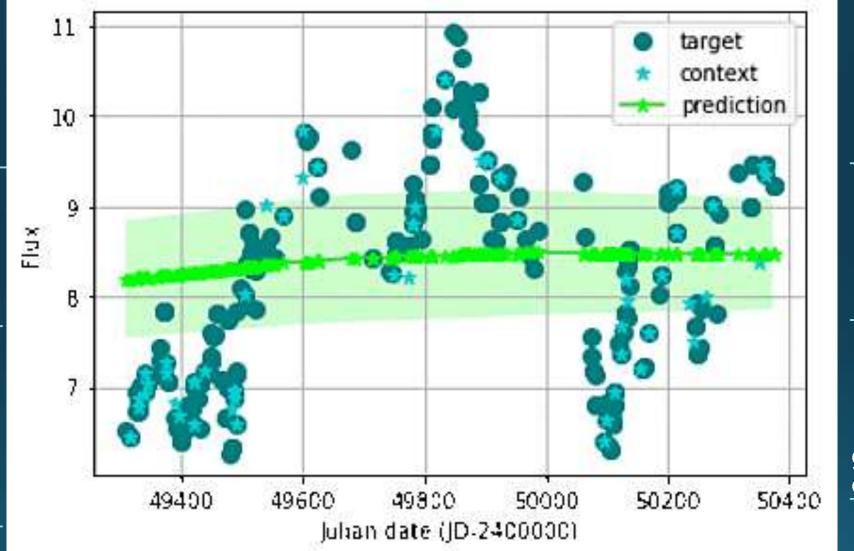
Results





loss: 0.19258184

flux units mJy



230 observed points

execution time: 19^m10^s

green shaded bend confidence interval

 $NGC_{5548}H_{\beta}$

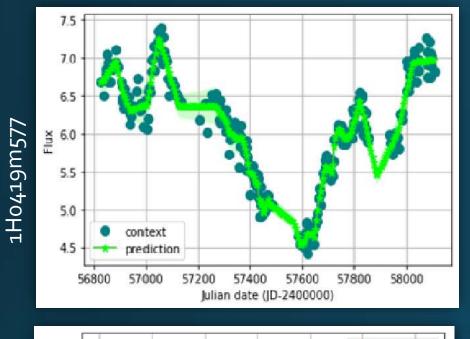
Results

context

prediction

Flux





57200

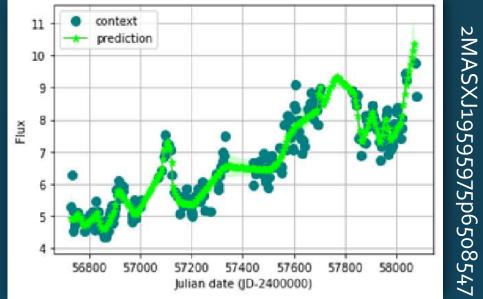
Julian date (JD-2400000)

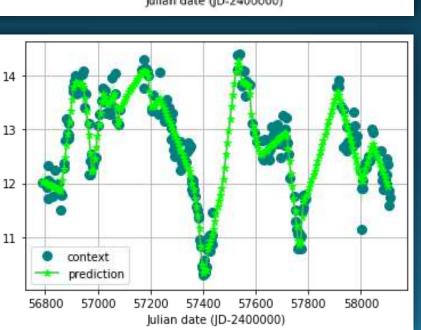
57000

57400

57600

57800





153 objects

150-600 points per source

12-47 min execution time per curve

> 300 000 iterations per object

5.5 years long period

Fairall9

4.5 4.0 3.5

56800

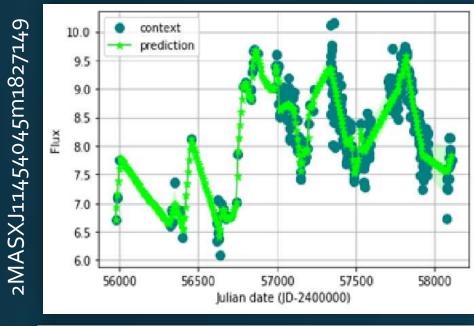
2.5

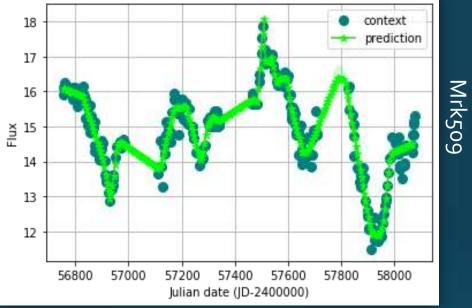
56600

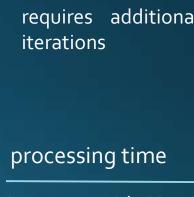
Results

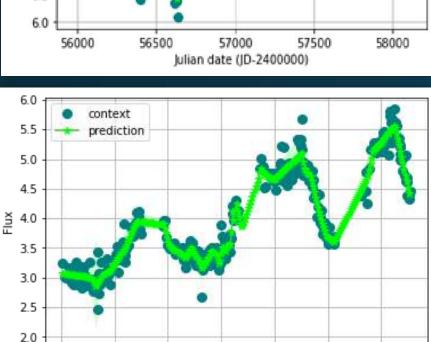


Ø









57400

Julian date (JD-2400000)

57600

57800

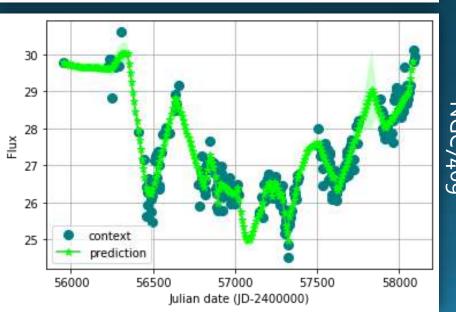
58000

ESO198m024

56800

57000

57200



flares & gapes

harder to learn dividing requires data into subsets.

scattered data

harder to learn requires additional

increases with No of iterations and data requires optimization

Parallelization

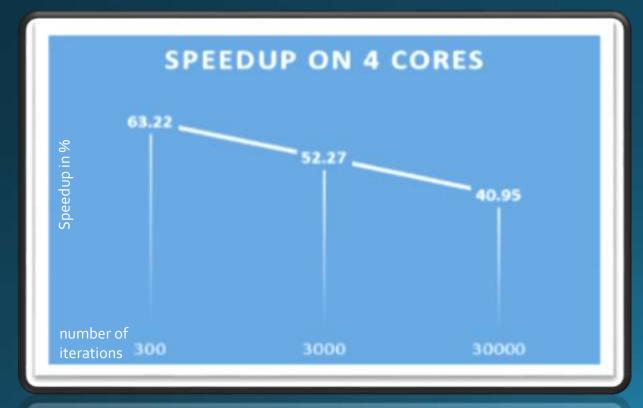


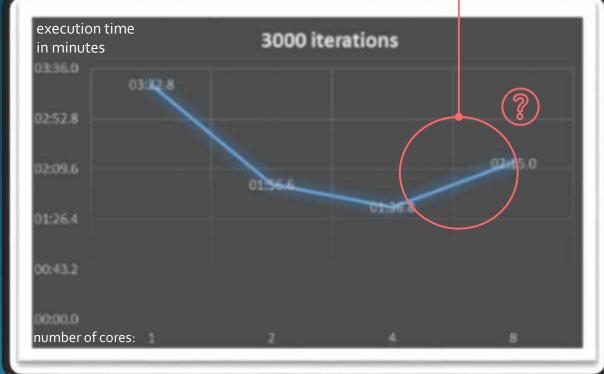
object	number of points	batch size	number of iterations	execution time (mm:ss.ms)
1H0419m577	272	30	25000	12:50.7
1H0419m577	272	15	25000	07:39.5
1H0419m577	272	3	25000	03:21.0
1H0419m577	272	3	200000	14:21.0

- We have detected speedup up to 63%
- Speedup depends on number of iterations
- Execution time decreeases upto 4 cores.

Amdahl's law?

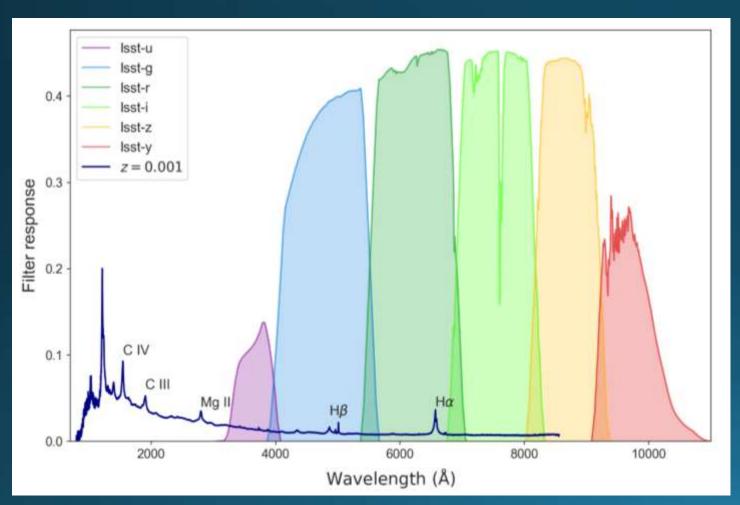






Deep Learning Engine 2 (DLE-PhotoRM)





- PhotoRM method for BLR radius estimation using broadband photometric filters.
- Photometric light curves track both continuum and emission line variability together.
- Example (z = 0.001):
 - continuum: *i*-band
 - $H\alpha$ + continuum: r-band
 - H β + continuum : g –band
- To obtain time-lag we use formalism by Chelouche & Daniel (2012) and Edri et al. (2012).

$$CCF(\tau) = CCF_{XY}(\tau) - ACF_X(\tau)$$

X - band: continuum Y - band: continuum + line



Data

- NGC 4395 light curves in g, r and i bands obtained during the monitoring period of 9 nights (Edri et al. 2012).
- Expected time lag: ~ few hours
- Confirmed with spectroscopic RM using HST data (C IV time lag ~1 hr)

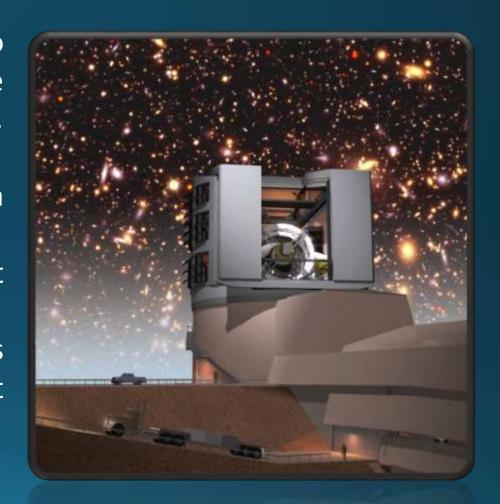
Jupyter Notebook — reproduces the results from Edri et al. (2012) in order to demonstrate our implementation of PhotoRM.





Future

- Since our tools are non-parametric, they are also applicable to other astronomical objects, so we plan to utilize different light curve datasets (e.g., PLAsTiCC, DP0);
- Try different methods for cross-correlation function calculation;
- Use developed methods to test our simulated light curves for different LSST OpSim strategies;
- We are working on this for the next 10 months, as described in our LSST Enabling Science Project Proposal;
- Every input & feedback is more than welcome!





Thank you!

Visit our github: https://github.com/LSST-sersag/dle

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