

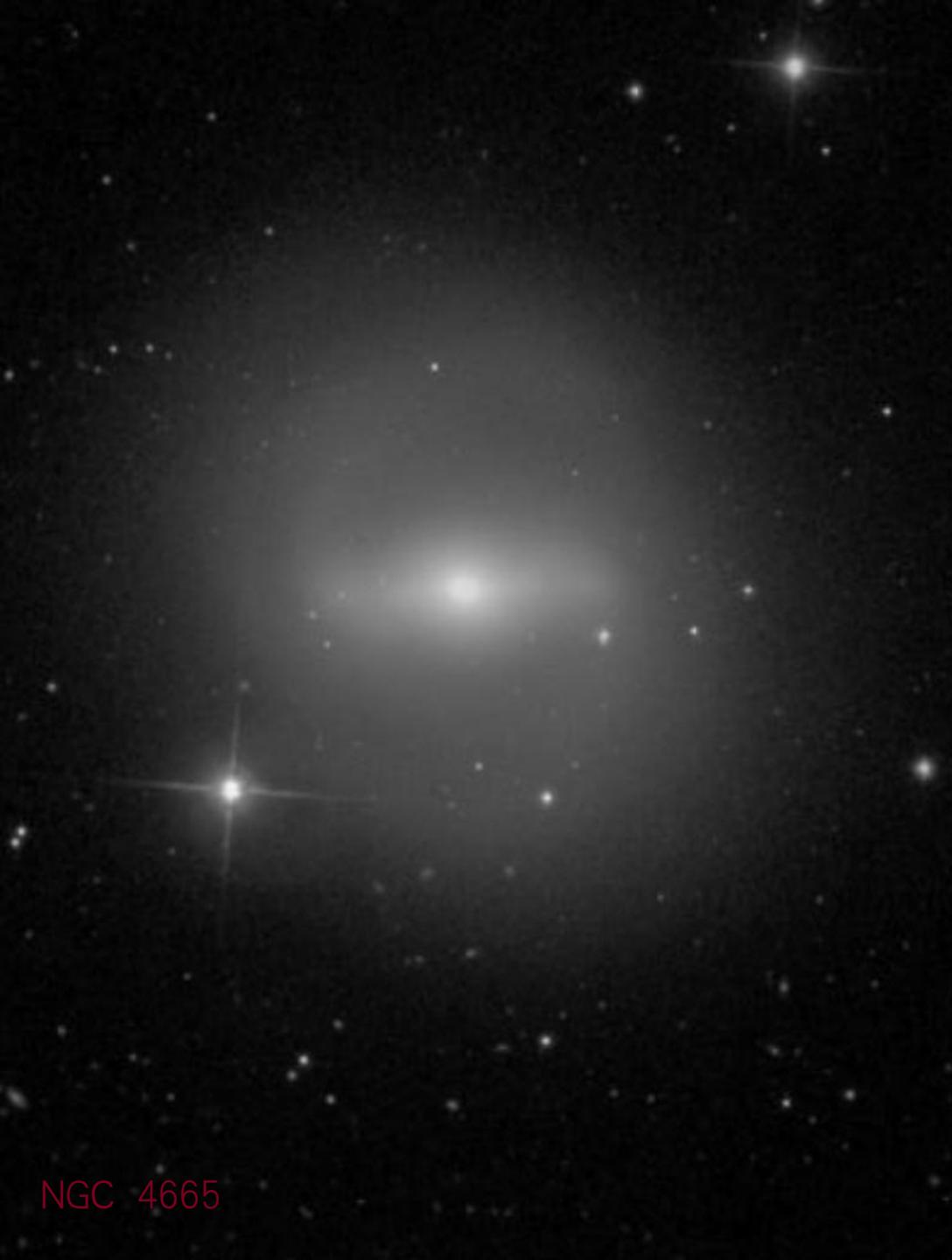


From image to parameters a GPU-accelerated galaxy profile fitting package

陈宓

Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

2024.05.07 桂林



面对一张星系图像，我们想研究其形态，能够做什么？

目视分类

Sb星系：盘、核球、棒、微弱的旋臂.....

非参数形态分析

利用图片流量，使用公式计算不同的形态特征
聚集度、不对称度、团块度.....

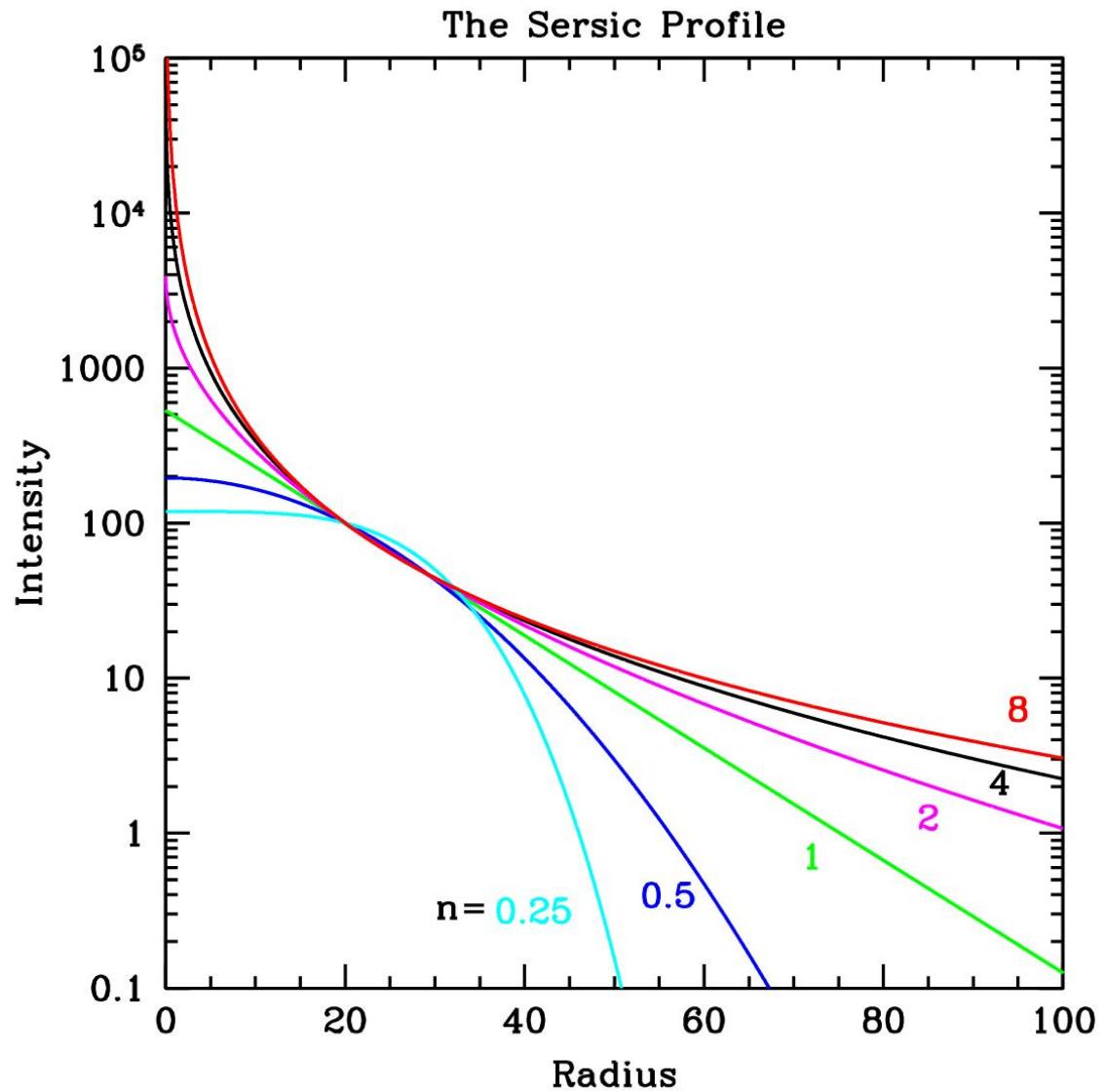
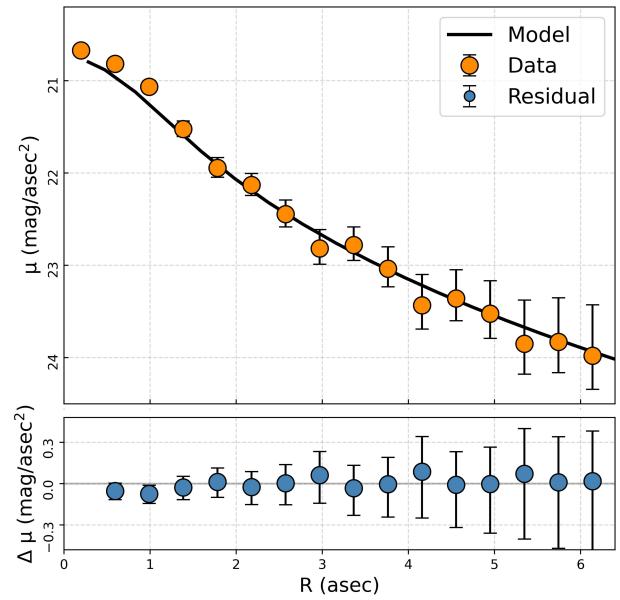
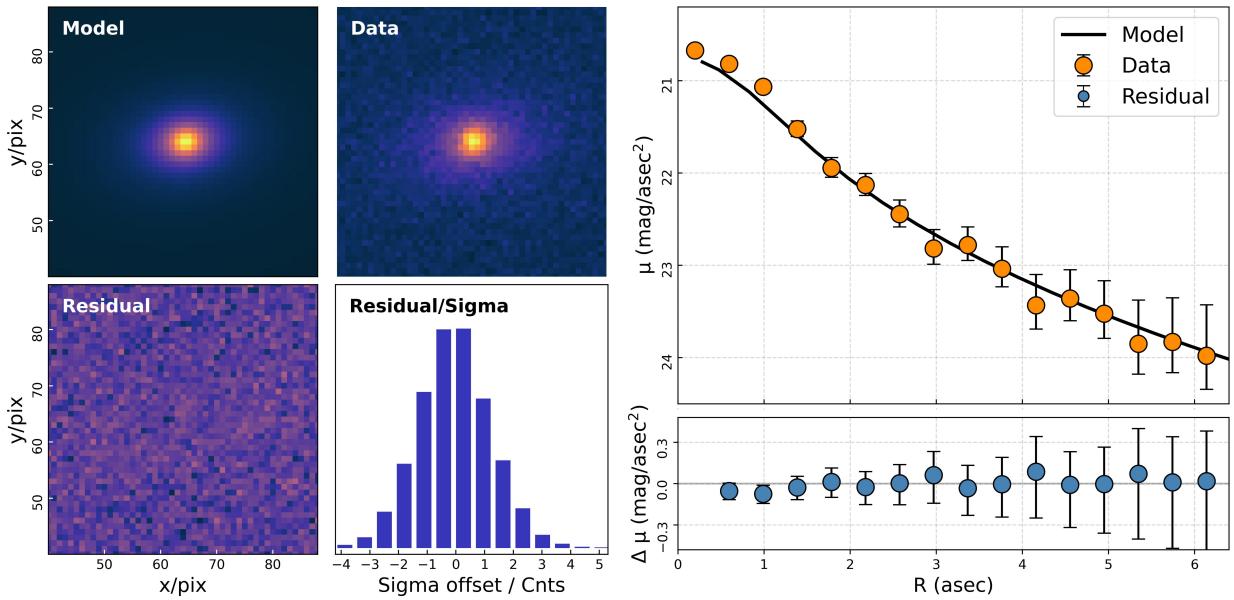
面亮度轮廓拟合

对星系图像（流量）进行建模

➤ Why we do profile fitting?

以Sersic轮廓为例：

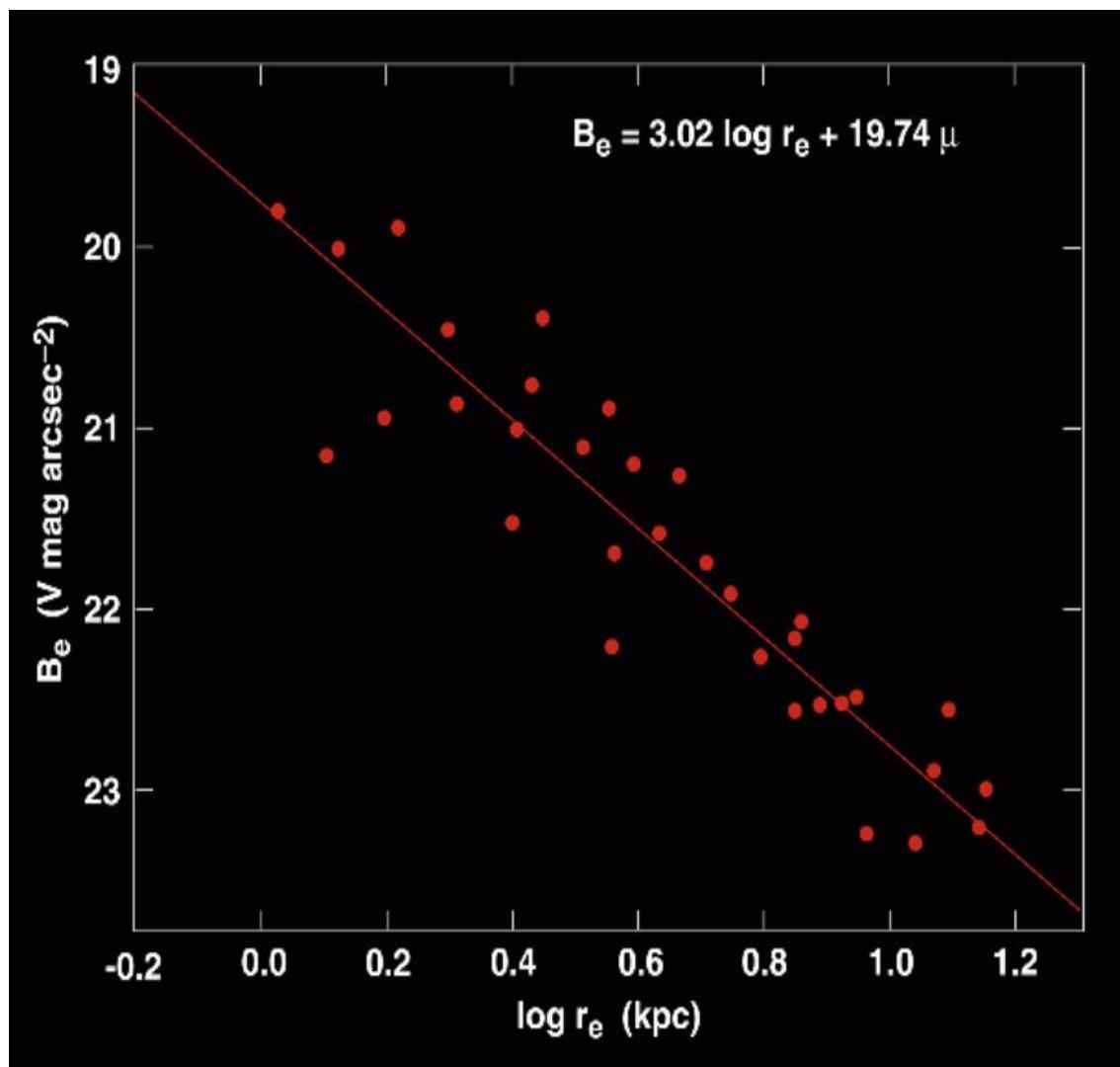
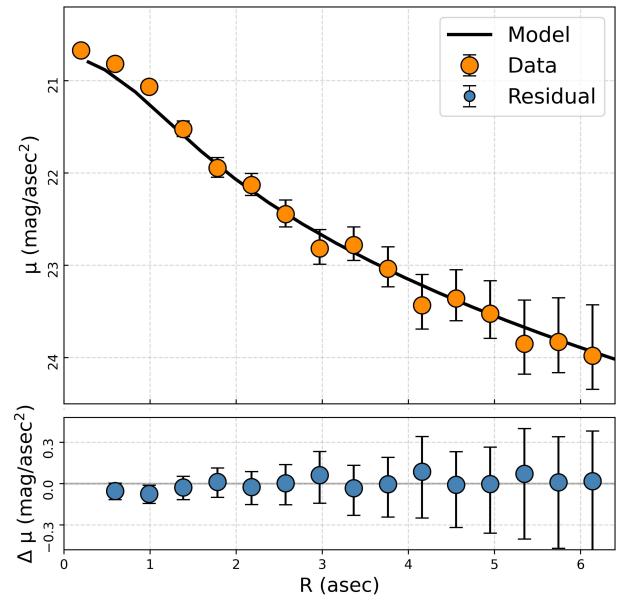
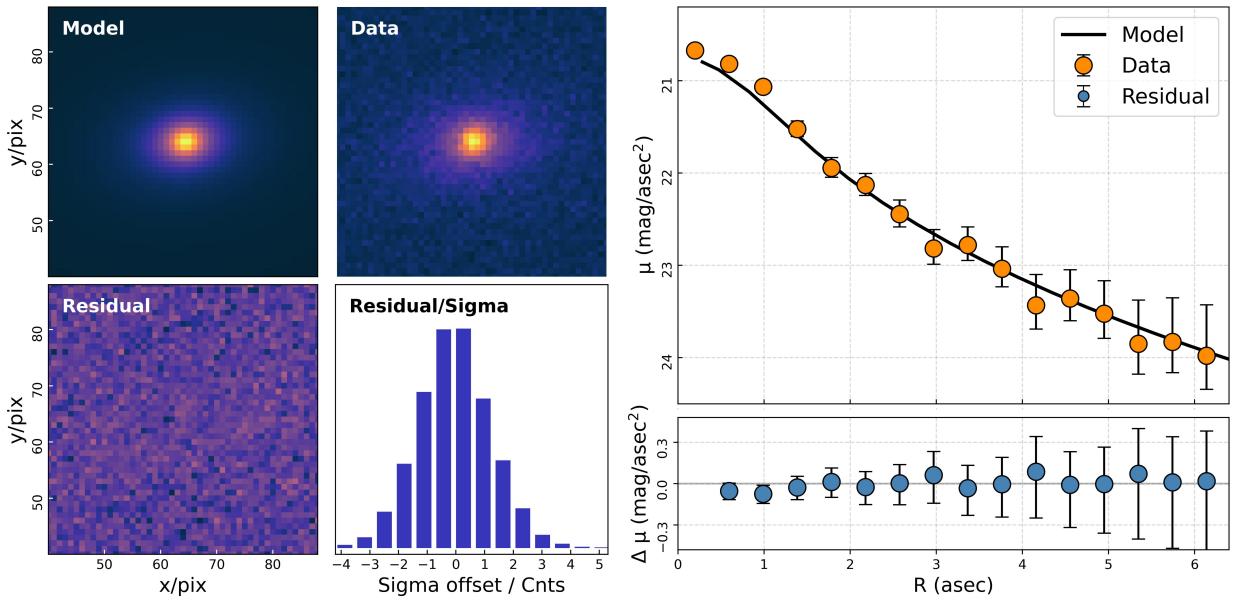
$$I(r) = I_e \exp \left\{ -\nu_n \left[\left(\frac{r}{r_e} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \right\}$$



➤ Why we do profile fitting?

以Sersic轮廓为例：

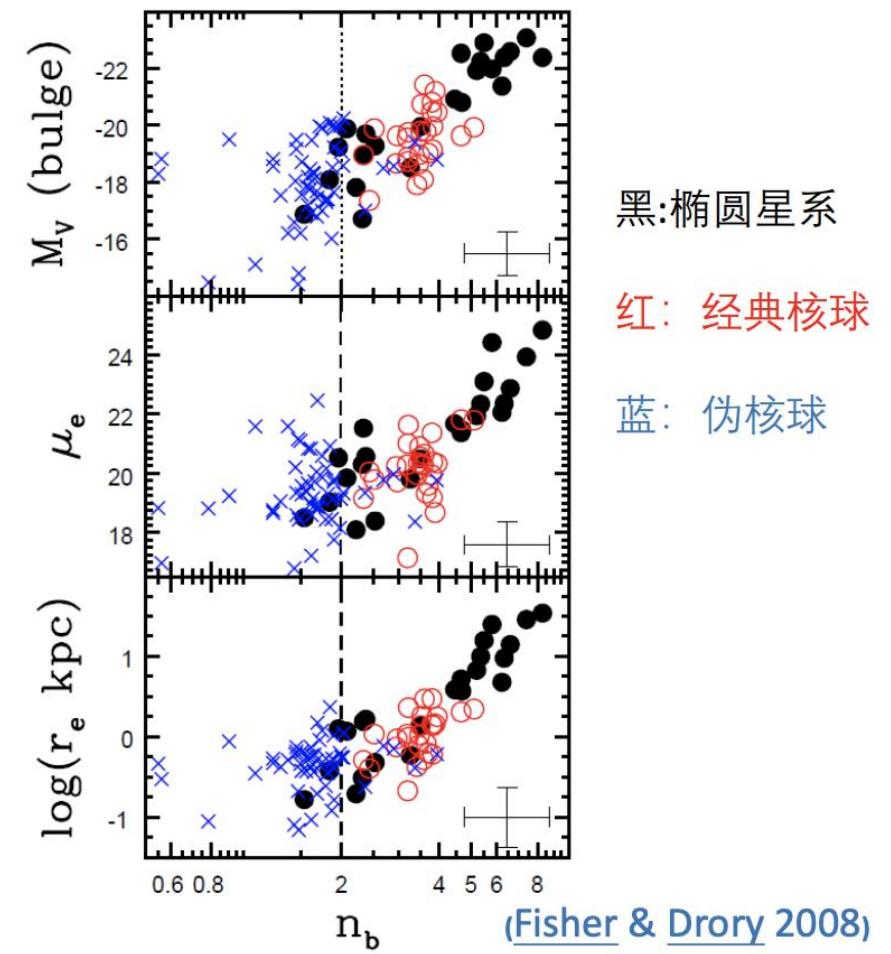
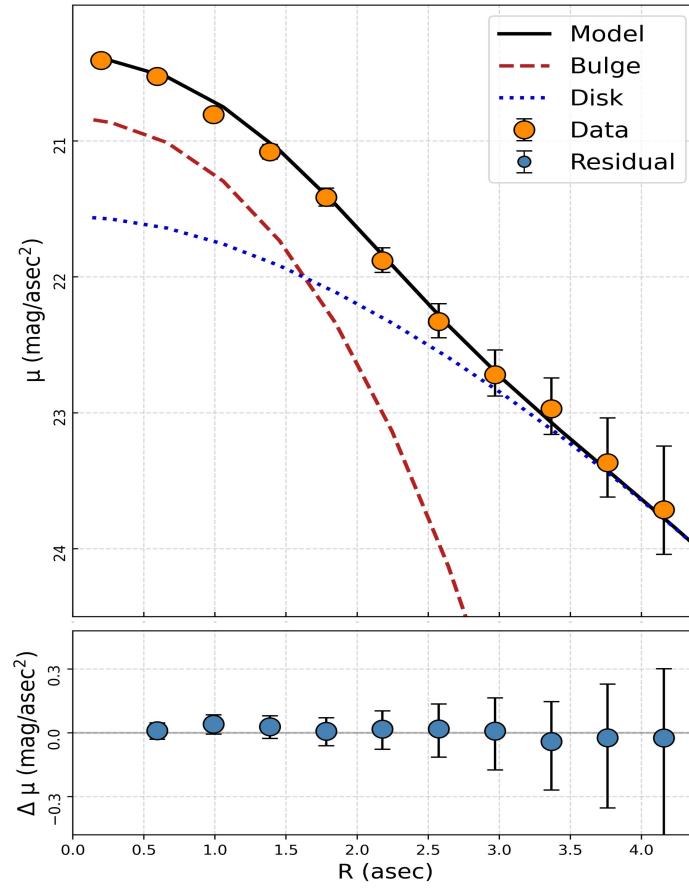
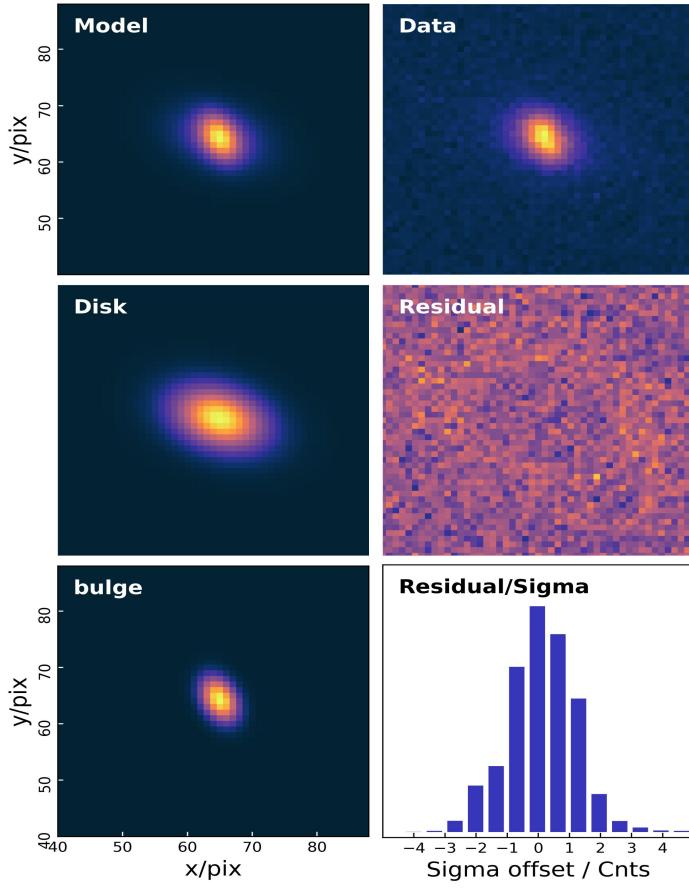
$$I(r) = I_e \exp \left\{ -\nu_n \left[\left(\frac{r}{r_e} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \right\}$$



Kormendy (1977)

➤ Why we do profile fitting?

以多成分进行星系分解为例：



➤ *Previous related works*

选取合适的轮廓模型

选取合适的评价指标

提供模型的初始参数
&需求的图像数据

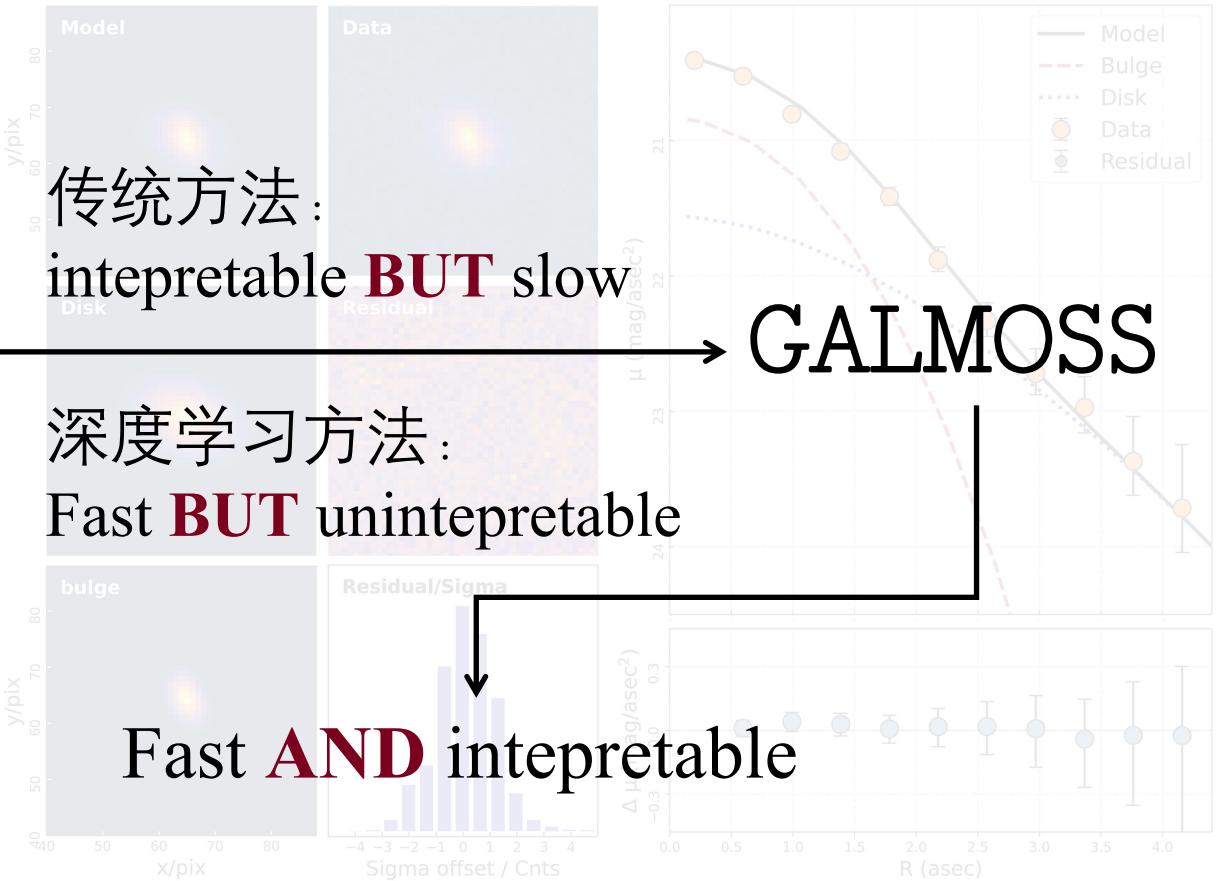
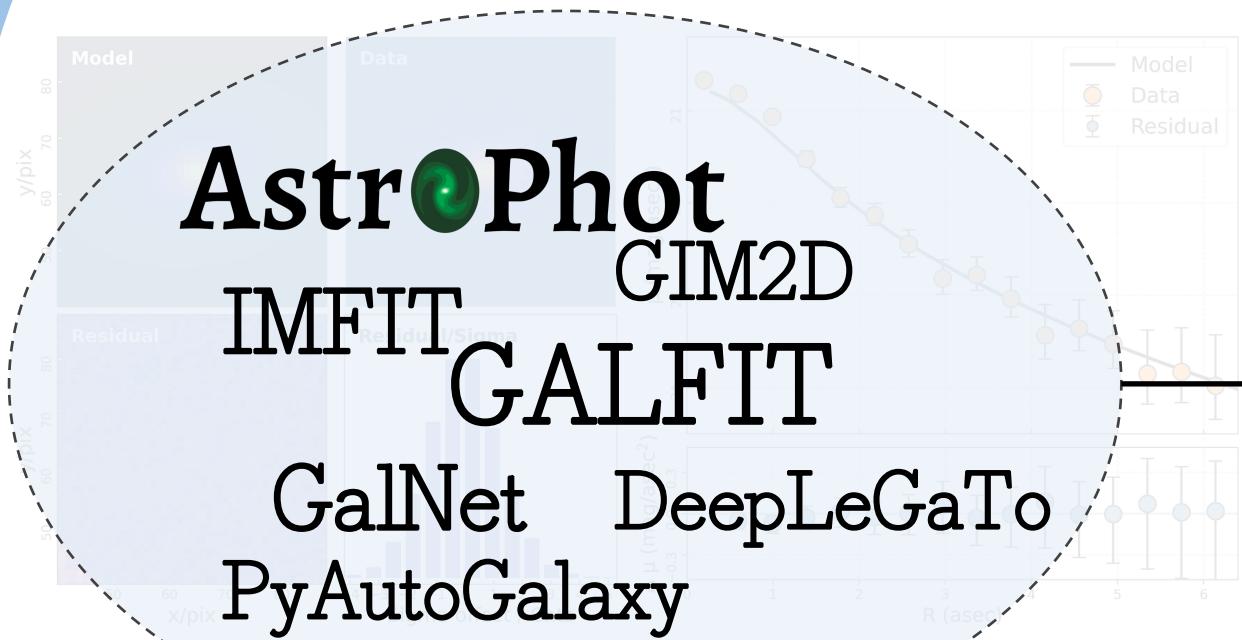
最优化评价指标

得到结果，进行分析

被包括在目前的主流拟合工作中

需要用户自己提供(Human intervention)

➤ Previous related works & why GALMOSS?



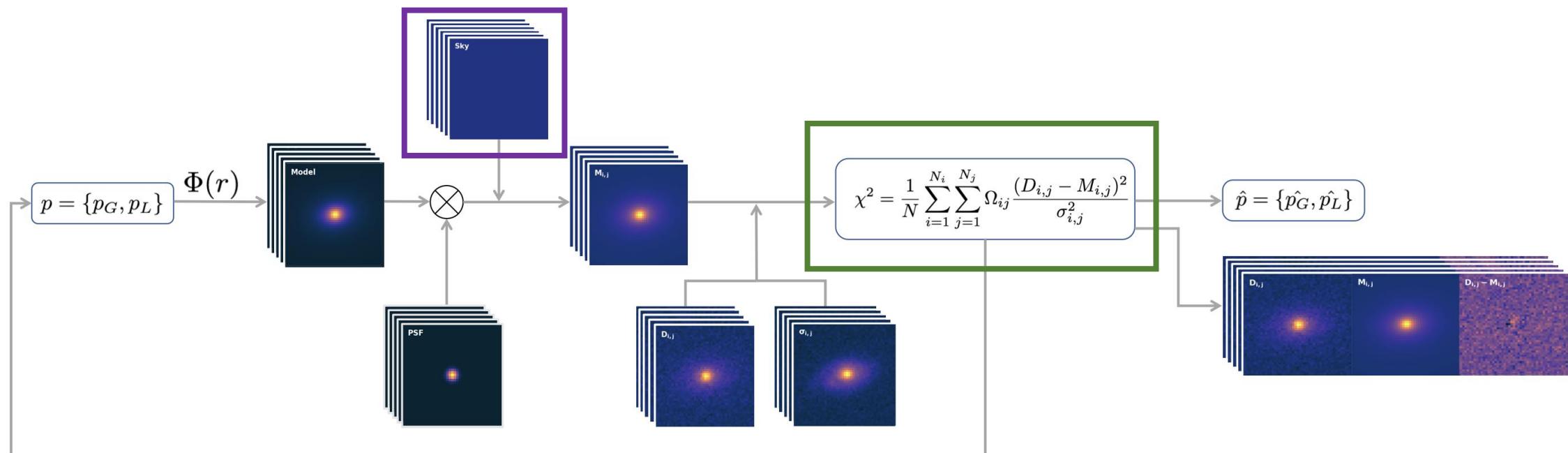
➤ *GALMOSS' s method*

FAST

parallelized fitting processes &
GPU acceleration

INTEPRETABLE

maintain **physical relationships**

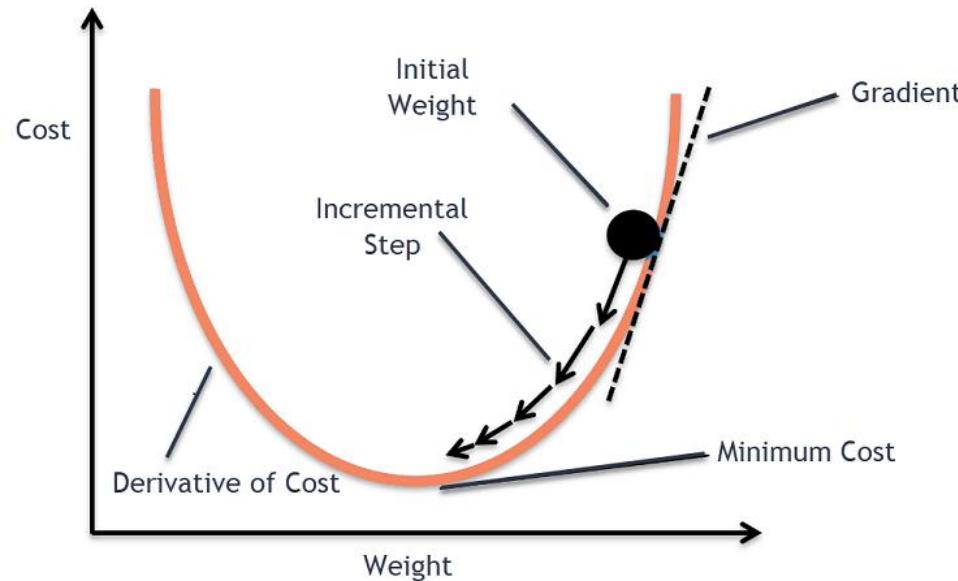


cuda对矩阵乘法
的加速:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{matrix} \text{Matrix A} \\ \text{Matrix B} \end{matrix} & \bullet & \begin{matrix} \text{Matrix C} \\ \text{Matrix D} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Matrix E} \\ \text{Matrix F} \end{matrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{matrix} \text{Rubik's Cube A} \\ \text{Rubik's Cube B} \end{matrix} & \bullet & \begin{matrix} \text{Rubik's Cube C} \\ \text{Rubik's Cube D} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Rubik's Cube E} \\ \text{Rubik's Cube F} \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

➤ *GALMOSS' s method*

Method: gradient descent



Prons

Rapid execution --> 计算快速
Low computational and memory demands
--> 可支持大样本/大图像/多参数
Auto differentiation supported by PyTorch
--> 可支持profile的任意组合与定义新profile

FAST

INTEPRETABLE

+

INTEGRATION

Cons

Cannot estimate fitting uncertainty!

co-variance matrix

bootstrap

➤ *GALMOSS' s method*

a. covariance matrix

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\text{diag} \left([J^\top W J]^{-1} \right)}$$

利用协方差矩阵获得由图像数据误差传递的拟合误差

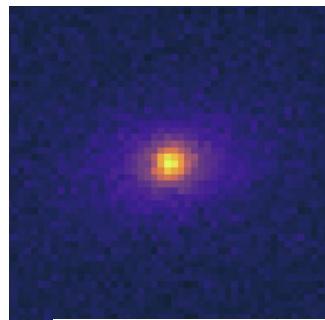
J 雅克比矩阵

$J^\top W J$ 雅克比矩阵 -> 海塞矩阵

$[J^\top W J]^{-1}$ 雅克比矩阵 -> 海塞矩阵 -> 协方差矩阵

b. bootstrap

利用bootstrap进行图像数据的重采样，由多次拟合求误差



resample

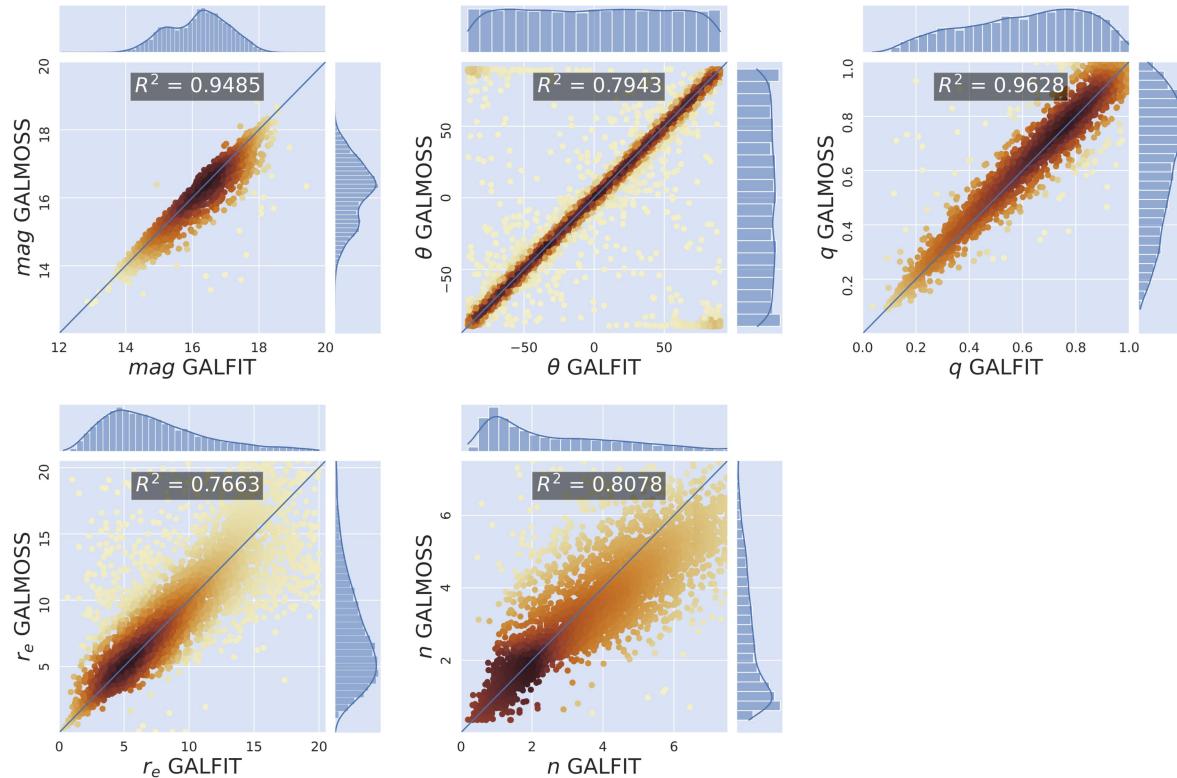


$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M [m_i - \bar{m}]^2$$

➤ *GALMOSS' s result*

Result:

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ascom.2024.100825>

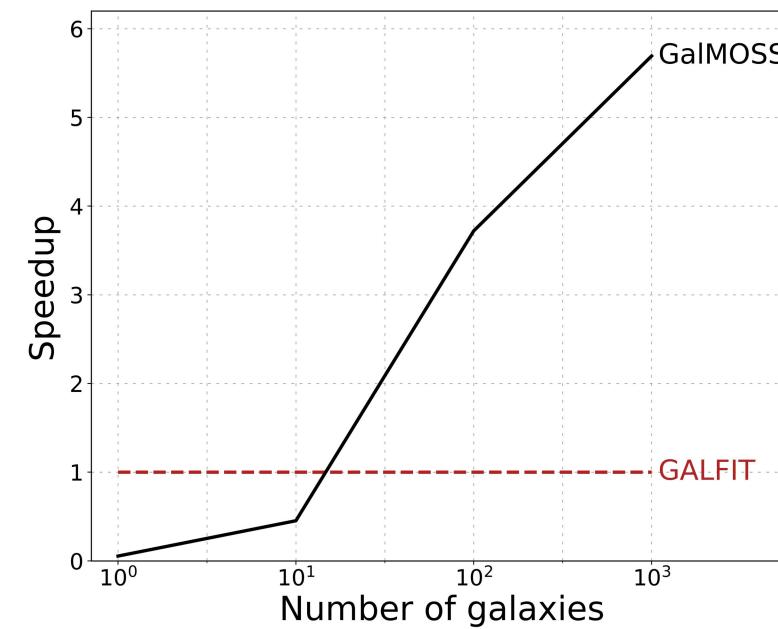


GitHub

Zenodo

Pypi

8324 SDSS g-band galaxy images in **10 mins**
6 times faster than galfit
Initial value from SExtractor
Single sersic
Compared with MPP-VAC (galfit)



➤ How to do profile fitting?

选取合适的轮廓模型

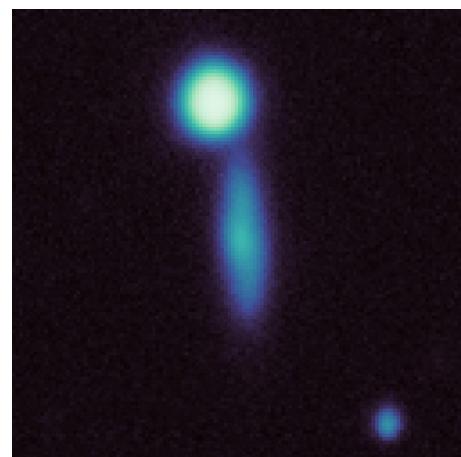
选取合适的评价指标

提供模型的初始参数
&需求的图像数据

最优化评价指标

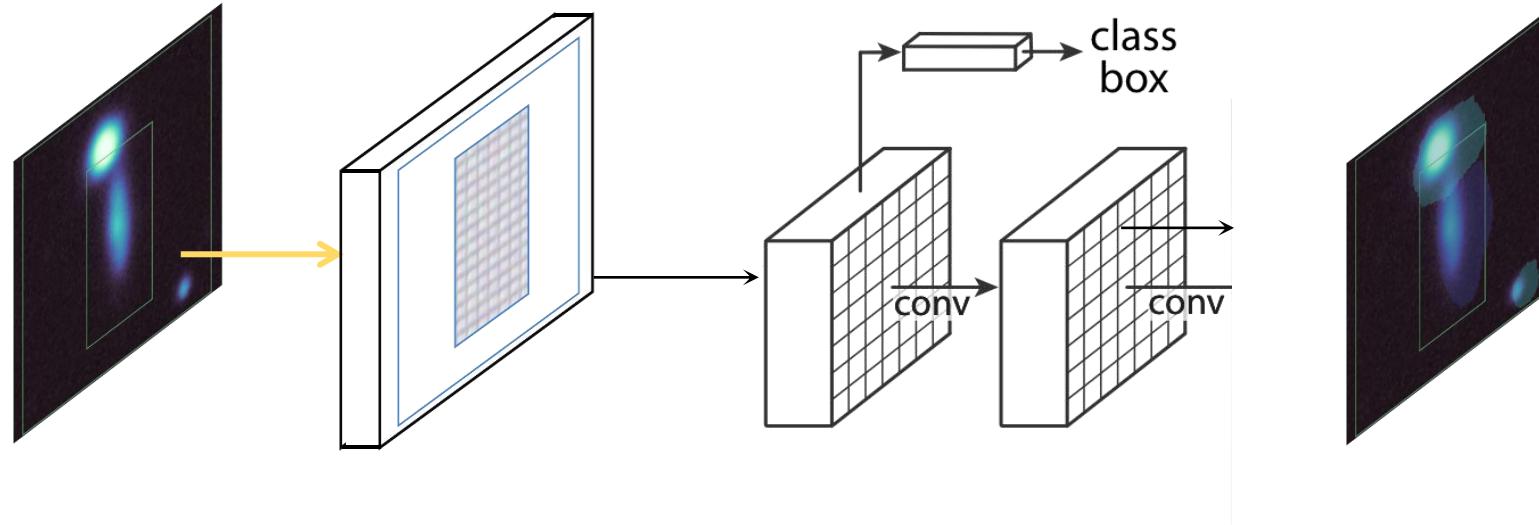
得到结果，进行分析

需要用户自己提供(Human intervention)



➤ More automatic?

Mask-RCNN

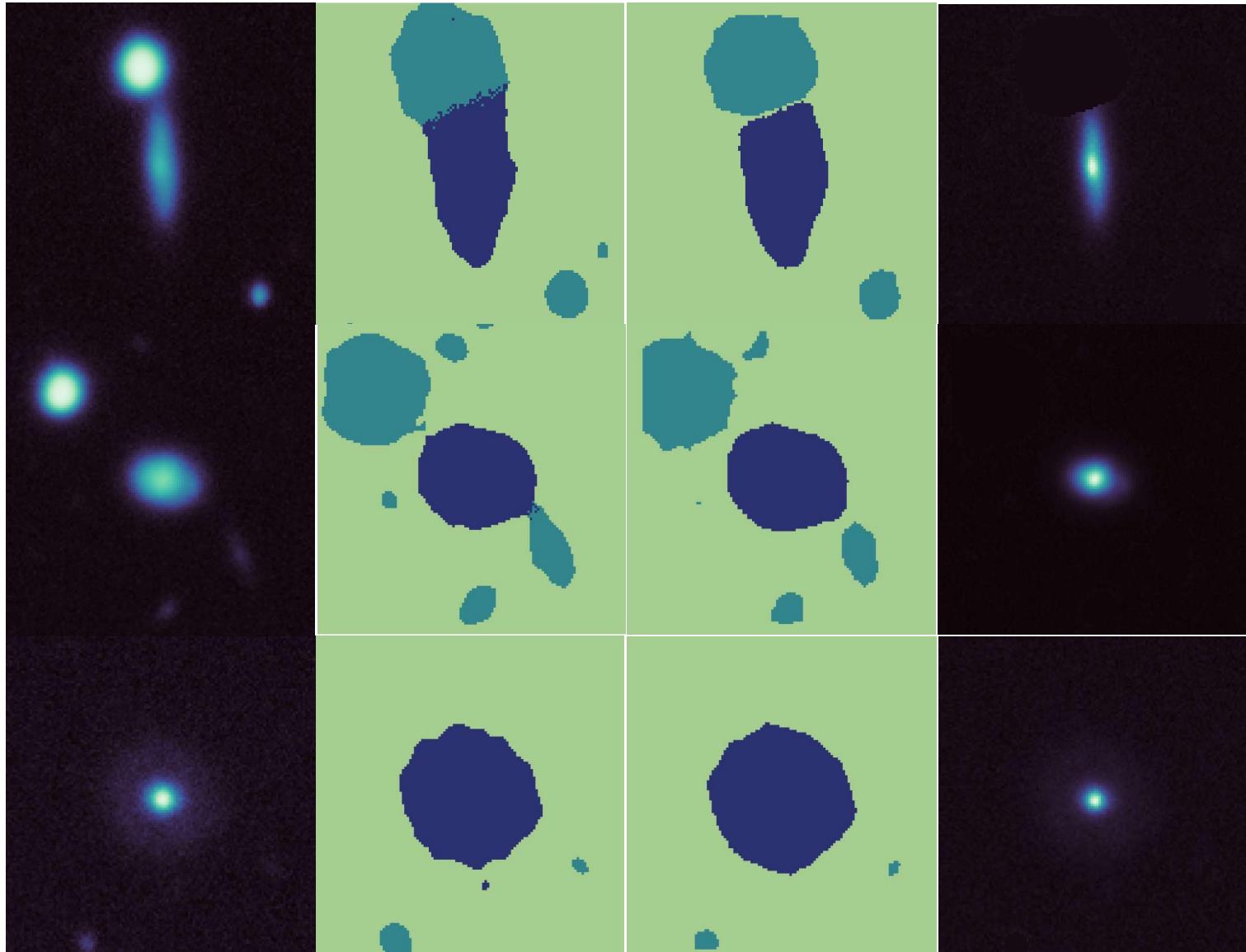


Original image ---> Masked image

- 在原图中标注 Region Of Interest，并通过 Align 层获得大小一致的特征图
- 对特征图部分进行 分类
- 在特征图中获得 segmentation 信息

➤ More automatic?

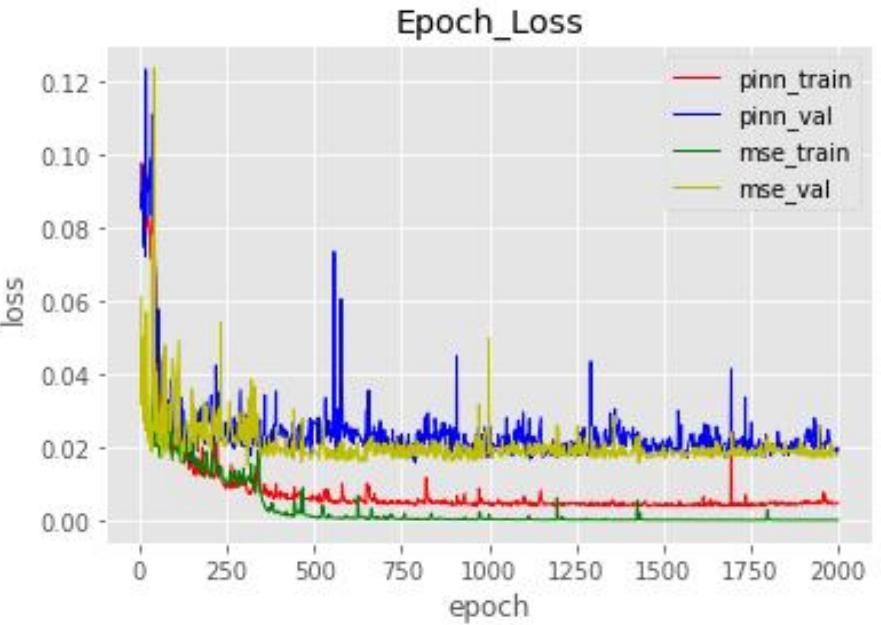
- 使用SExtractor Mask的结果与星系原图像作为训练集
 - 将干扰的星系、恒星标为一类，中央星系为一类
-
- Mask-RCNN比较成功地还原了SExtractor Mask的结果



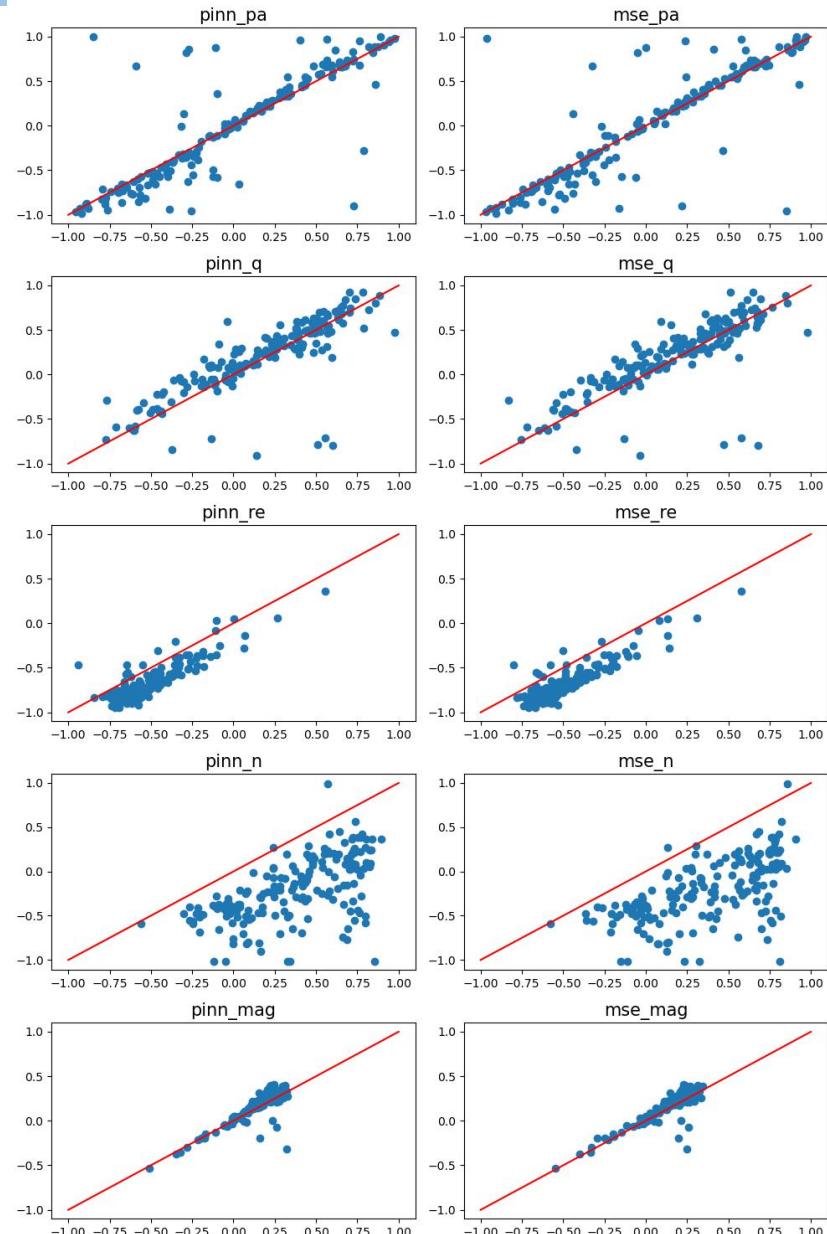
➤ More automatic?

Resnet50 Masked image ---> Initial params

- comparison between pure MSE & PINN
(内嵌物理信息的神经网络)
- PINN loss: loss_mse+loss_chi2
- PINN可以一定程度上防止过拟合
- PINN依然无法很好地解决域适应的问题



Train:
利用GALMOSS结果进行训练
左图：在DESI上训练
右图：运用到SDSS图像

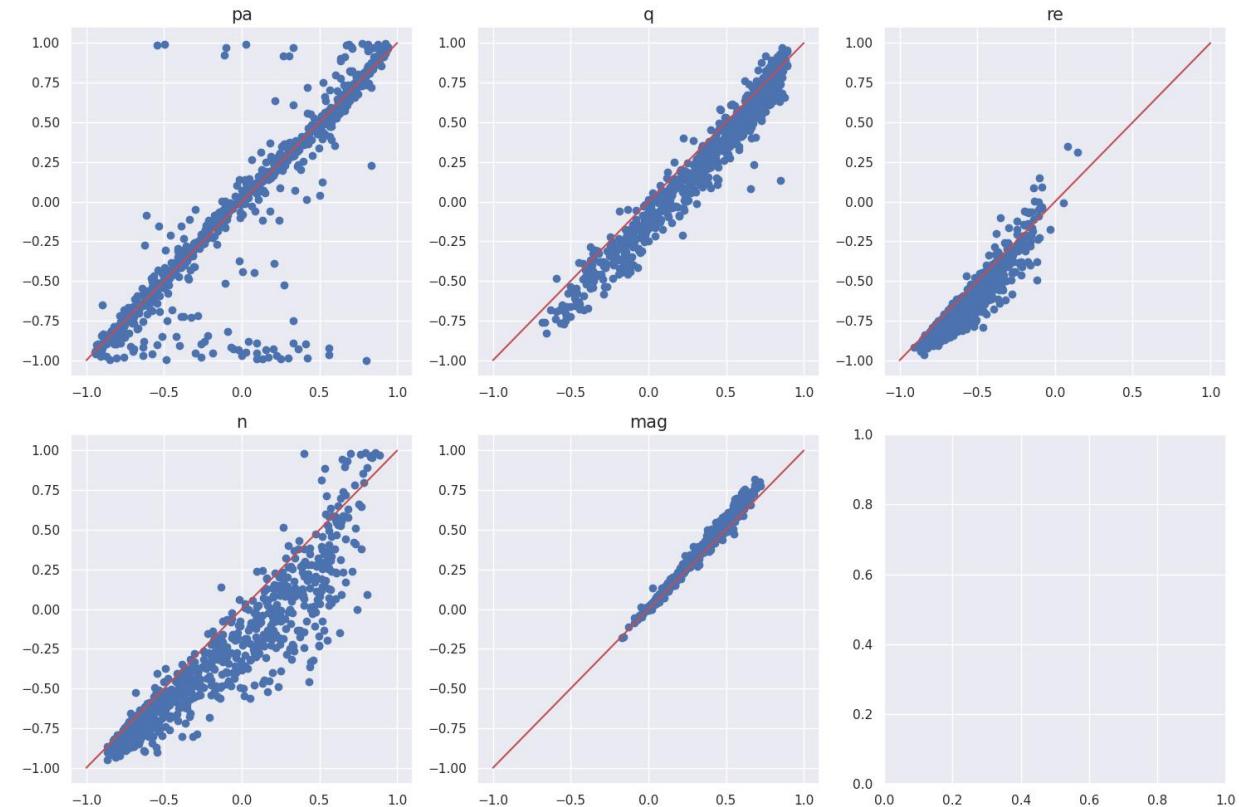


➤ More automatic?

Resnet50

Masked image ---> Initial params

- 转变思路：
类比于自然图像领域预训练，
释放指定巡天+波段的网络权重



➤ 总结: *pip3 install galmoss is all you need!*

需求的图像数据
(image、sigma、psf)

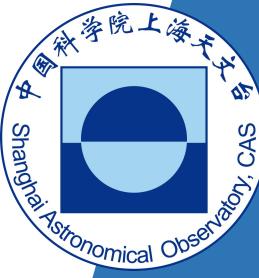
利用GALMOSS进行
大样本
大图像
大参数量
的快速星系面亮度拟合

得到结果，进行分析

被集成在GALMOSS中

需要用户自己提供(Human intervention)

进一步去除人工干预，
实现更高程度的自动化！



Thank you!

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2024.05.07