

Deep ou Bayesiano?

Estimando parâmetros de lentes gravitacionais

Análise de Big Data & Astroinformática

Prof.: Clécio R. de Bom

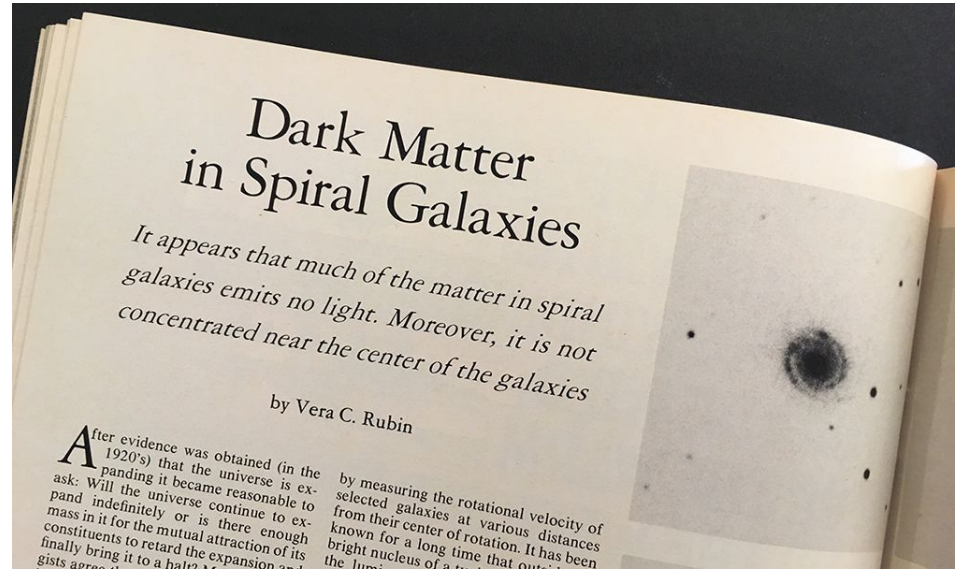
João Paulo

Conteúdo

- Por que estimar parâmetros de lentes gravitacionais?
- Duas vertentes interessantes para análise de sistemas SL
- Modelagem
 - Métodos Bayesianos
 - Deep Learning
 - Resultados/comparação
- Conclusão

Por que estimar parâmetros de Lentes gravitacionais?

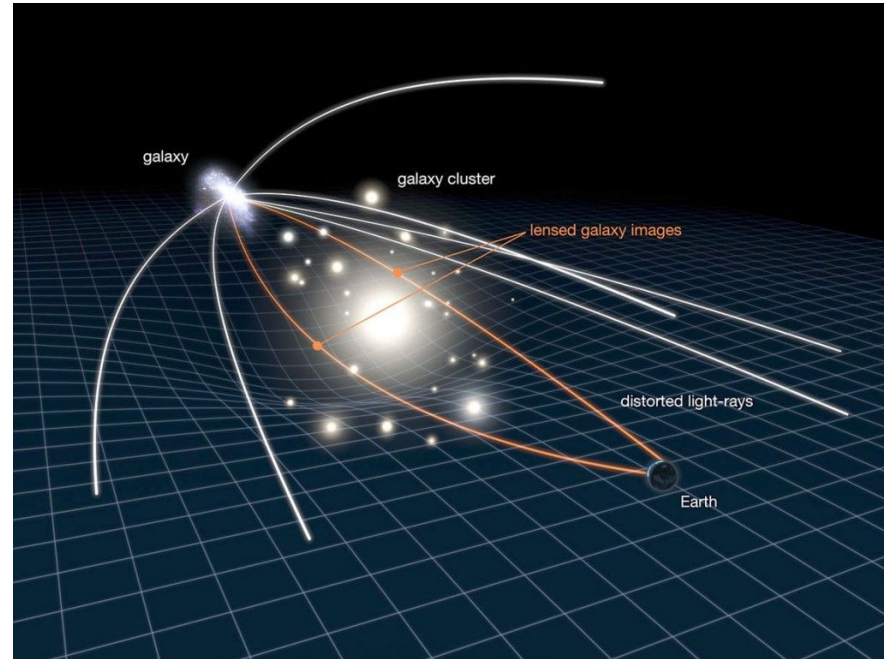
Detecção direta de matéria escura



Um telescópio
gravitacional...



Vínculo em parâmetros cosmológicos



Duas vertentes interessantes para análise de sistemas SL

2 vertentes:

2 vertentes:

> Detecção de sistemas

A&A 611, A2 (2018)
DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361/201731201](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201731201)
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**Astronomy
&
Astrophysics**

Deep convolutional neural networks as strong gravitational lens detectors

C. Schaefer¹, M. Geiger¹, T. Kuntzer¹, and J.-P. Kneib^{1,2}

2 vertentes:

> Modelagem em massa

[Published: 31 August 2017](#)

Fast automated analysis of strong gravitational lenses with convolutional neural networks

[Yashar D. Hezaveh](#) , [Laurence Perreault Levasseur](#)  & [Philip J. Marshall](#)

[Nature](#) **548**, 555–557 (2017) | [Cite this article](#)

8432 Accesses | **97** Citations | **346** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

2 vertentes:

> Modelagem em massa

Deep Learning in Wide-field Surveys: Fast Analysis of Strong Lenses in Ground-based
Cosmic Experiments

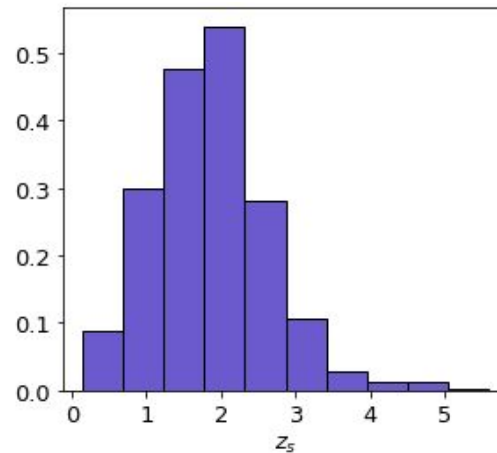
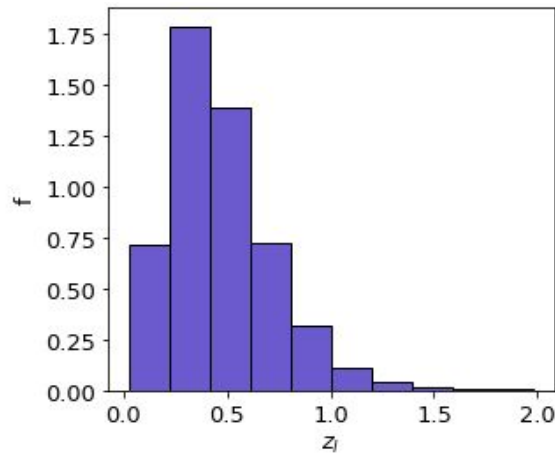
C. R. Bom^{a,b}, J. Poh^d, B. Nord^{c,d,e}, M. Blanco-Valentin^b, L. O. Dias^b

Modelagem via métodos bayesianos e deep learning

Modelagem Bayesiana

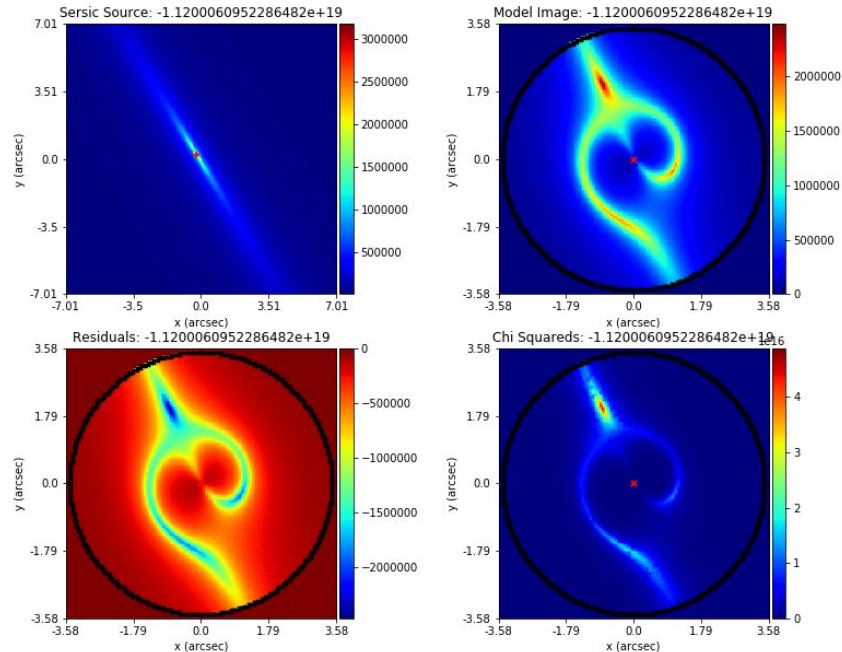
> Data set

~ 19000 sistemas



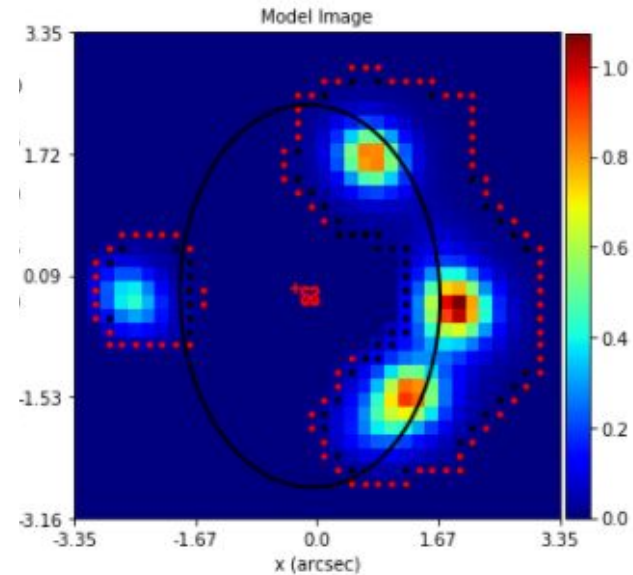
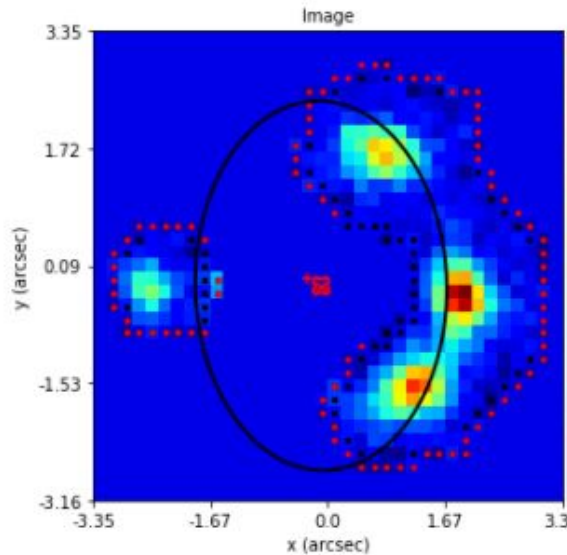
Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)



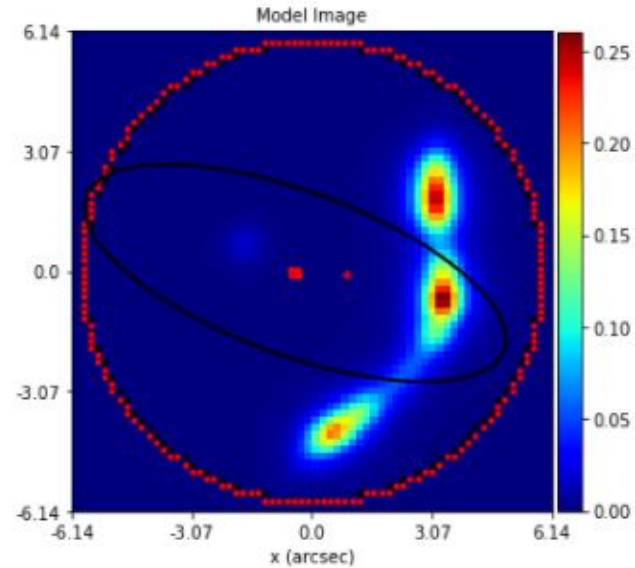
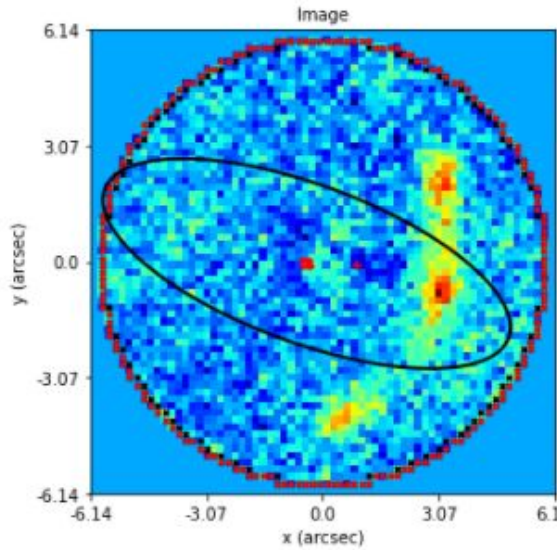
Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)



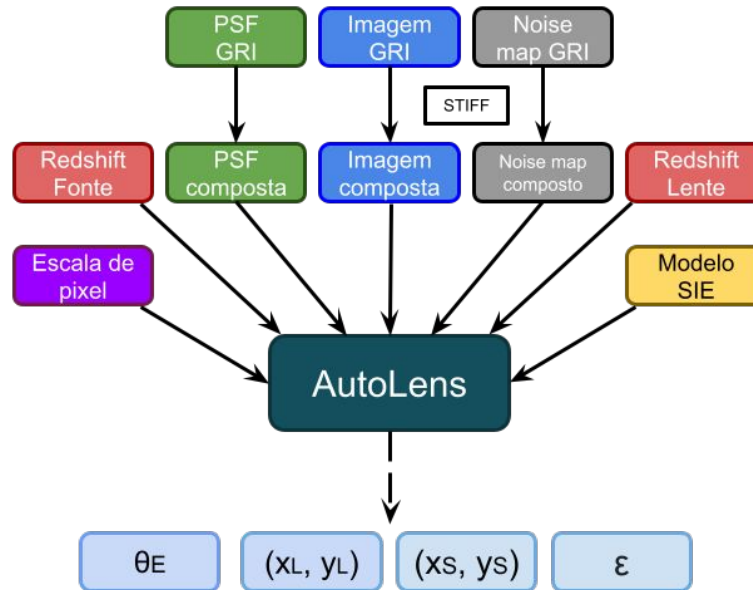
Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)



Modelagem Bayesiana

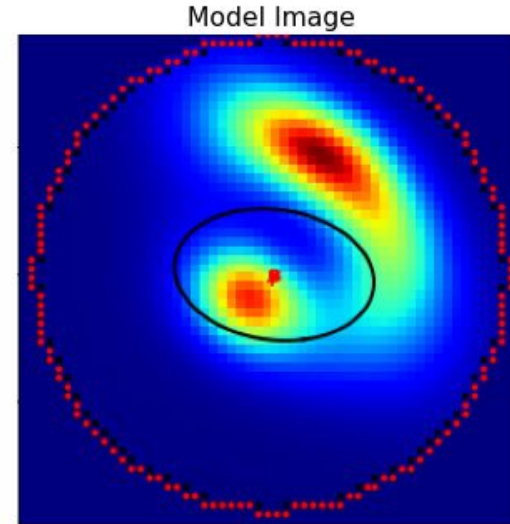
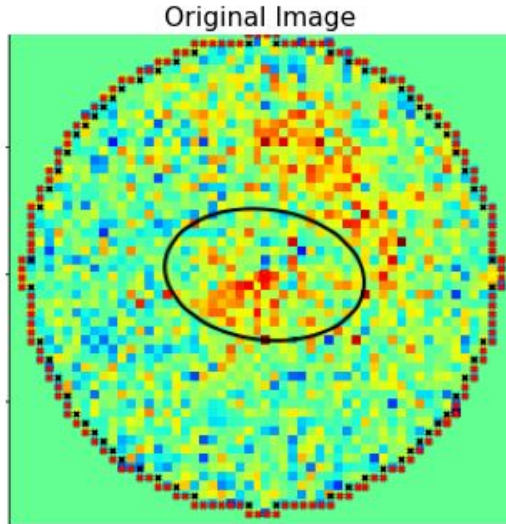
> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)



Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)

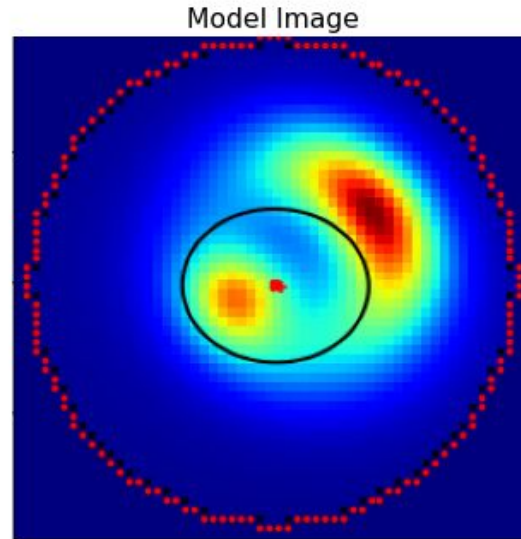
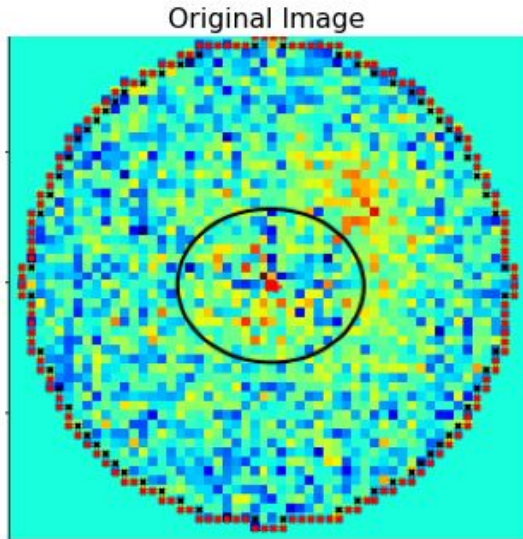
$$\theta_{E,t}: 2.47 \quad \theta_{E,m}: 2.42 \pm (0.17, 0.15)$$



Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)

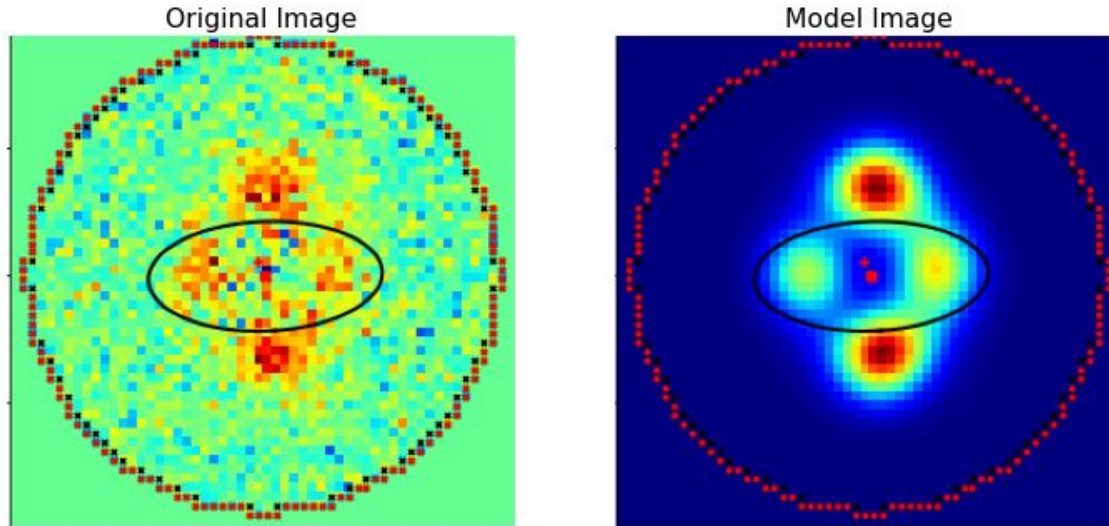
$$\theta_{E,t}: 2.3 \quad \theta_{E,m}: 2.51 \pm (0.23, 0.35)$$



Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)

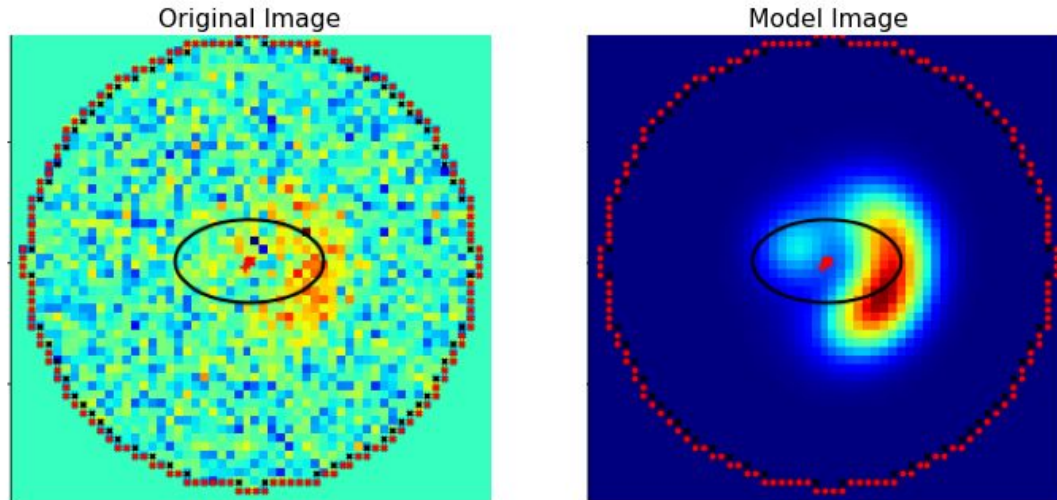
$$\theta_{E,t}: 2.32 \quad \theta_{E,m}: 2.48 \pm (0.21, 0.08)$$



Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)

$$\theta_{E,t}: 1.71 \quad \theta_{E,m}: 1.83 \pm (0.21, 0.2)$$

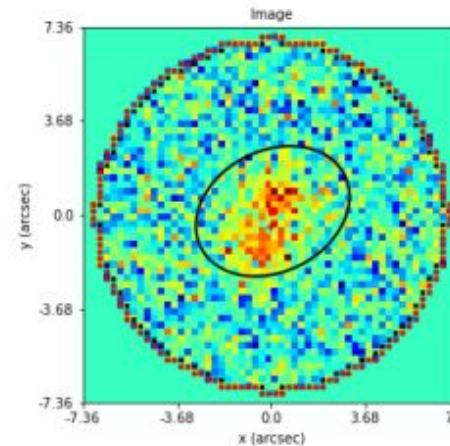
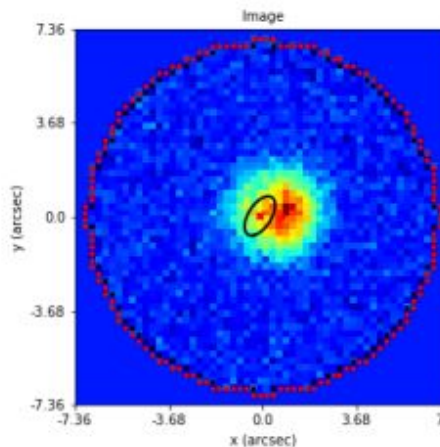
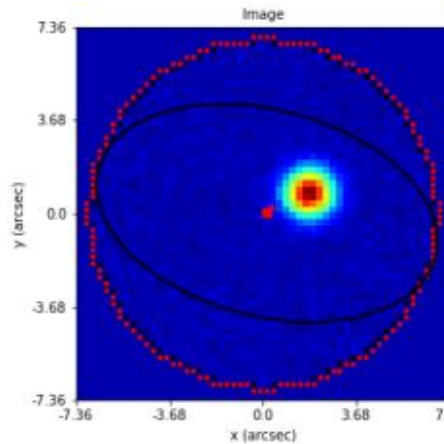


Modelagem Bayesiana

> AutoLens (Distribuição de brilho da fonte)

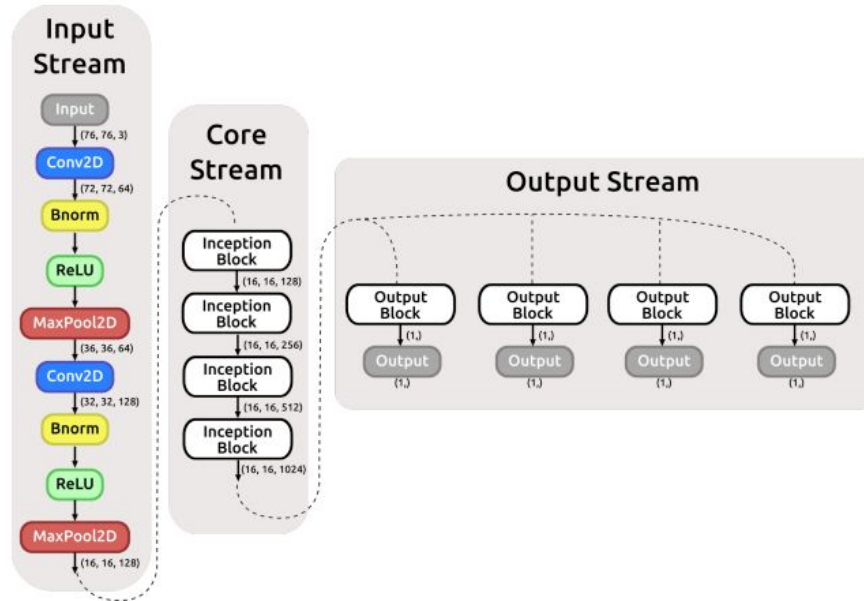
30 sistemas modelizados...

...mas 15 outliers



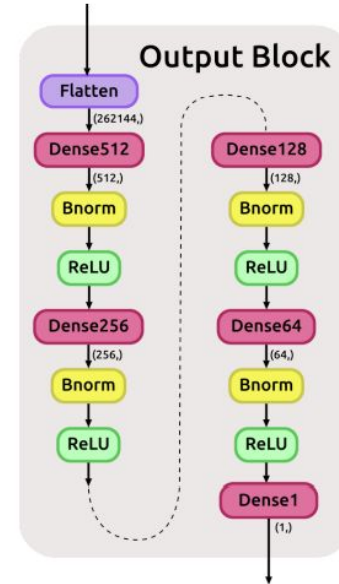
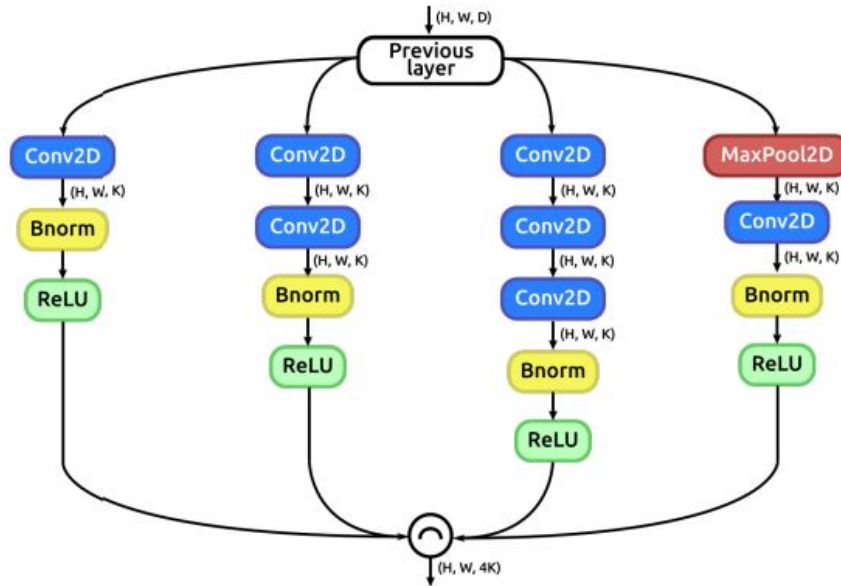
Modelagem via Deep Learning - Inception

> Análise baseada em 1911.06341 (Bom, *et al*)



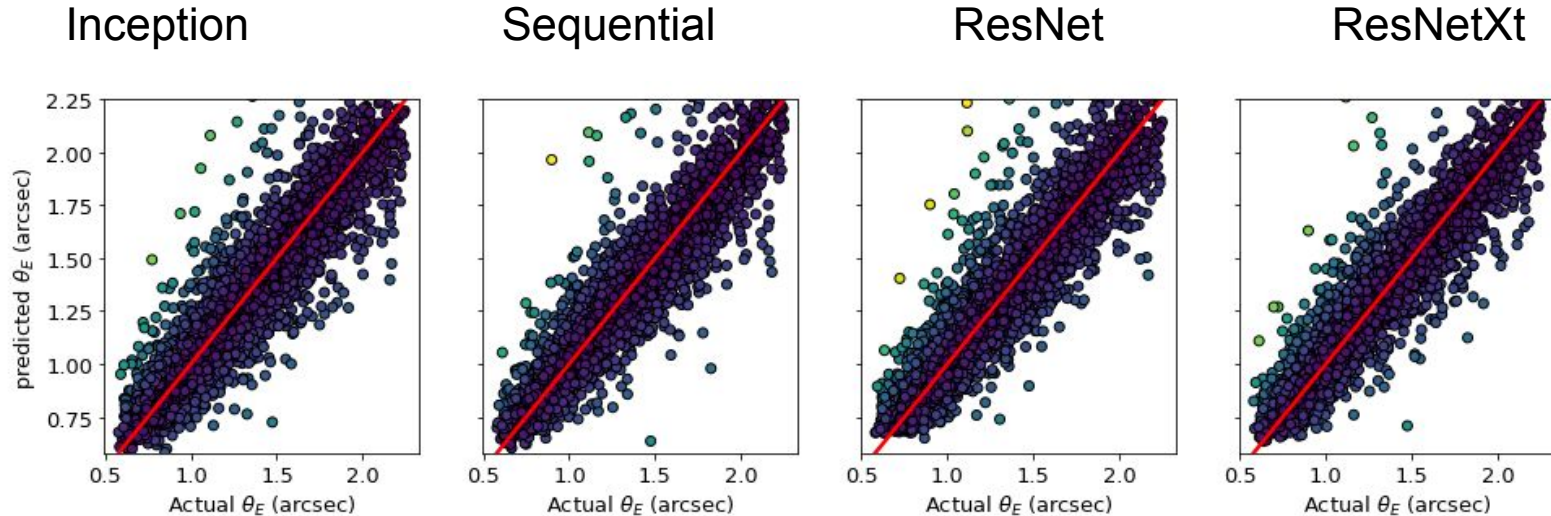
Modelagem via Deep Learning - Inception

> Análise baseada em 1911.06341 (Bom, *et al*)



Modelagem via Deep Learning - Inception

> Análise baseada em 1911.06341 (Bom, *et al*)



Modelagem via Deep Learning

🔗 Ensai: Lensing with Artificial Intelligence

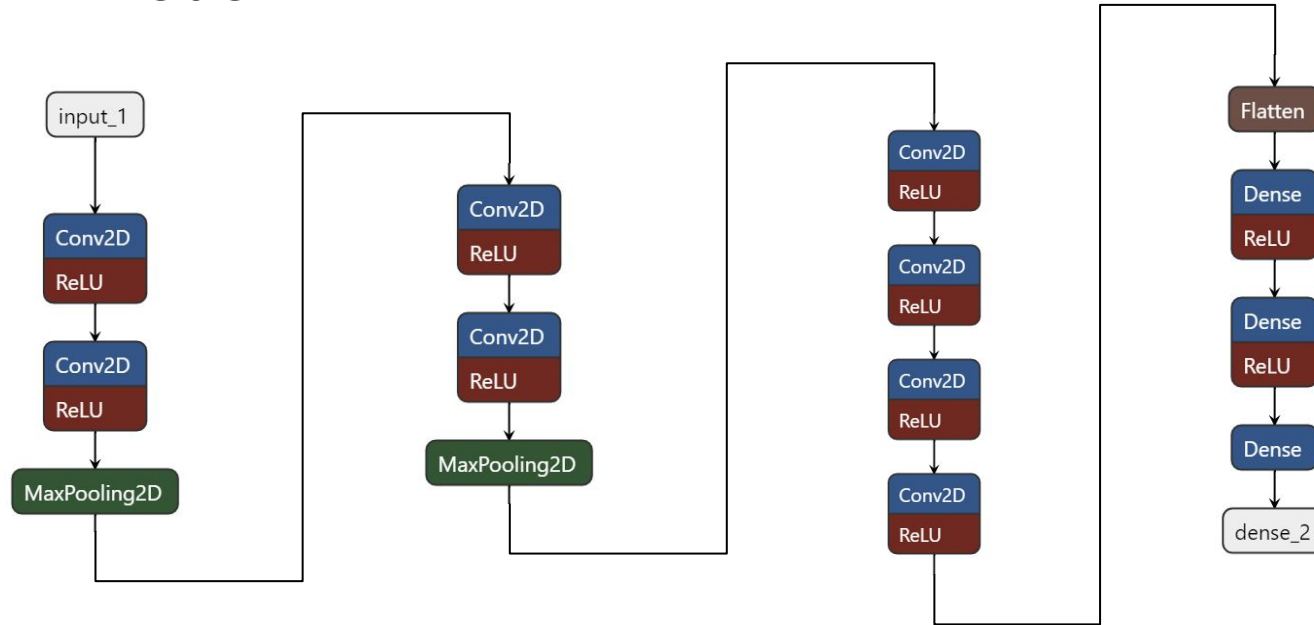
Estimating parameters of strong gravitational lenses with convolutional neural networks.

This code uses convolutional neural networks (with tensorflow) to estimate the parameters of strong gravitational lenses. Unfortunately we're not very good at coding, so you'll find that the code is messy, not well documented, and crazily written. However, that shouldn't discourage you from trying it out. Because it's a pretty pretty cool thing: The code can recover the parameters of gravitational lenses in a fraction of a second. Something that used to take hundreds of hours!

<https://github.com/yasharhezaveh/Ensai>

Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Rede



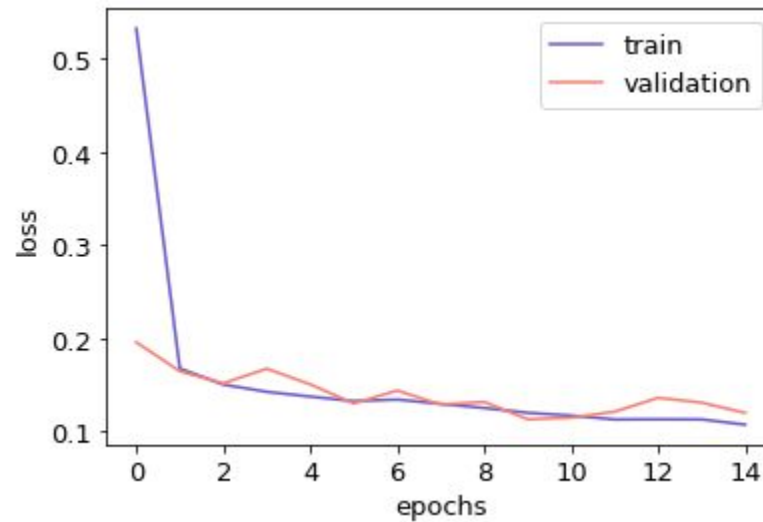
Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Rede

- > Treinamento (~ 0.7), validação (~ 0.2) e teste (~ 0.1)
- > 15 Épocas
- > Batch Size 32
- > Raio de Einstein, z_L e z_S como output

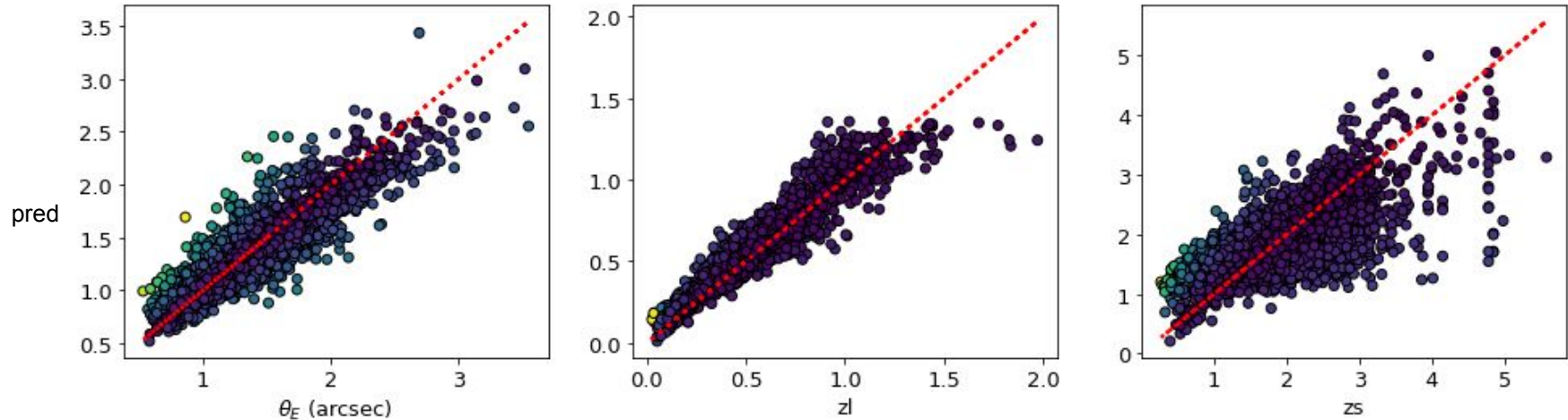
Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Loss



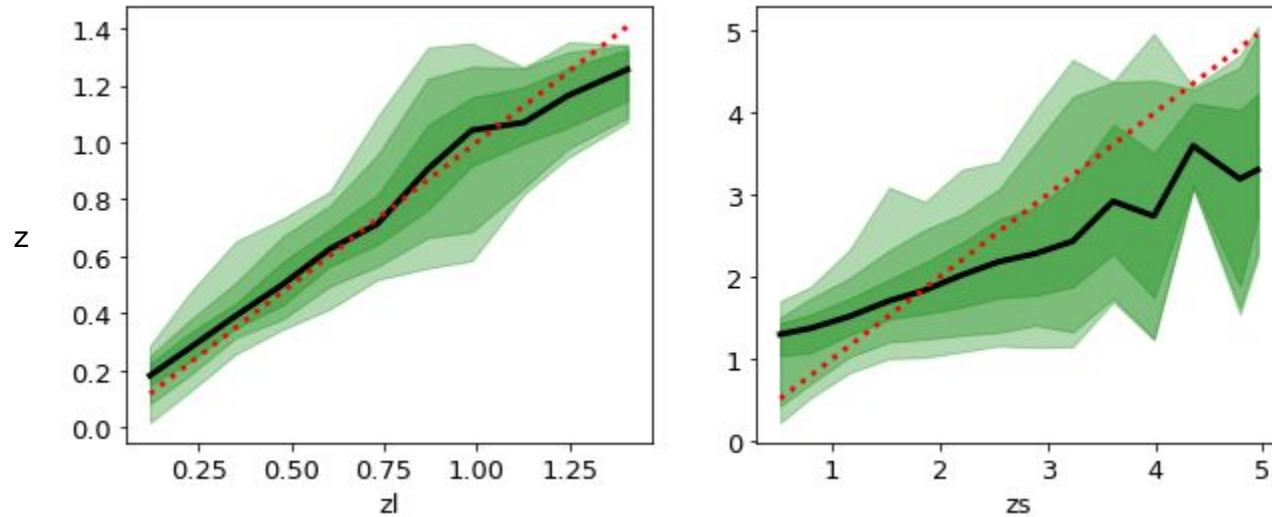
Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Resultados



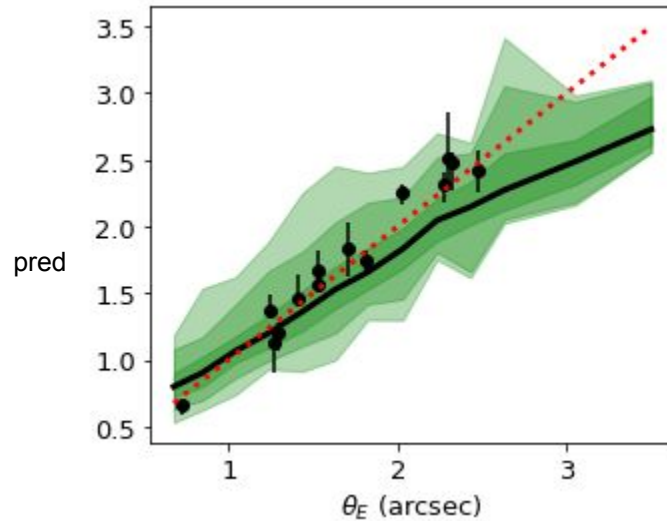
Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Resultados



Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Resultados



Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Resultados

	Artigo				Este trabalho
	Inception	Sequential	ResNet	ResNetXt	Ensaí
RMSE	0.026	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.032

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_i (x_i^p - x_i^a)}$$

Modelagem via Deep Learning

> Uma curiosidade...

Bayes (30 sistemas):

$$10 \text{ min} \times 30 + 10 \text{ min} \approx 5\text{h}$$

DL (3720 sistemas):

$$2.19 \text{ s}$$

Conclusões

- Análise Bayesiana
 - Mais intuitiva
 - Análise cruzada com visual
 - Análise de outliers (depende do método)
 - Processo menos prático e lento
- Análise via DL
 - Mais prático
 - Mais rápido
 - Tão complexo quanto você queira
 - Sensível a overfit e underfit



Obrigado!