



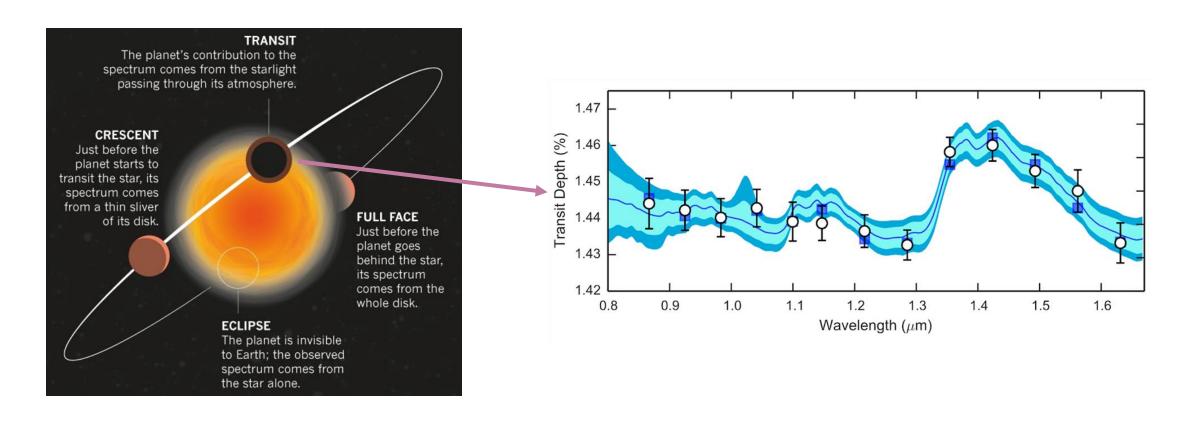


# Hands-on Session: Neural Networks

# Francisco Ardevol Martinez and Till Käufer CHAMELEON School 1

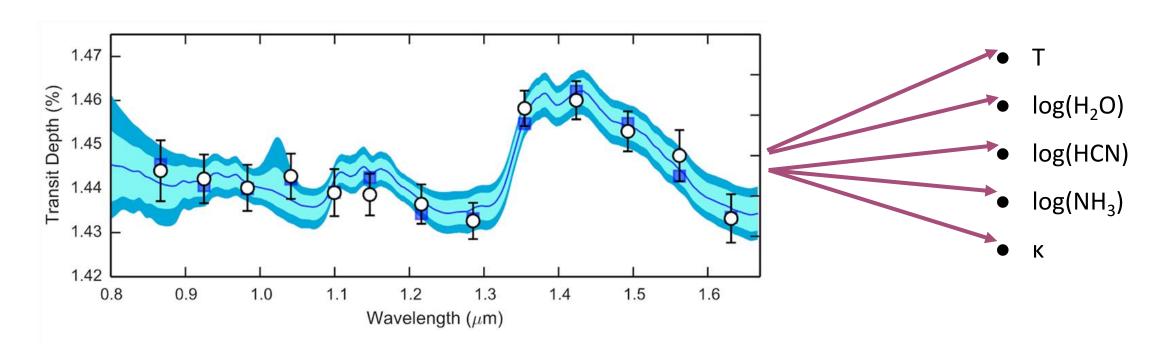
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 860470.

# Extracting exoplanet parameters using spectra

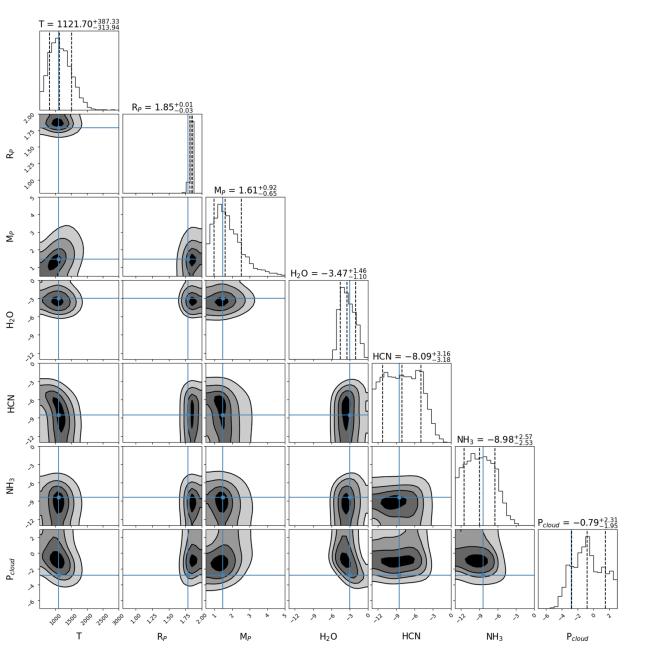


# Retrieval

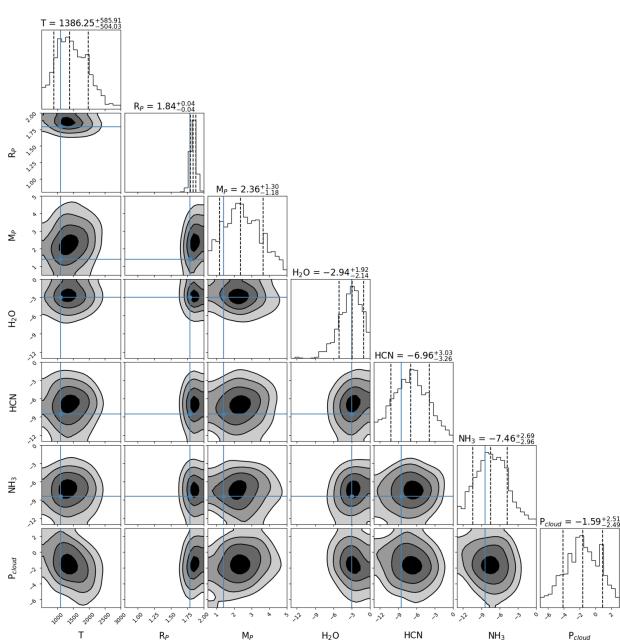
- Estimating atmospheric parameters from observations ('inverse modeling').
- Traditionally (nested sampling) requires 10<sup>4</sup>-10<sup>6</sup> forward model computations.



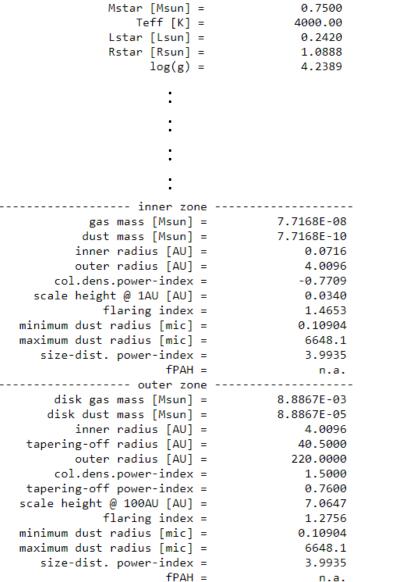
# Nested Sampling (ARCiS)

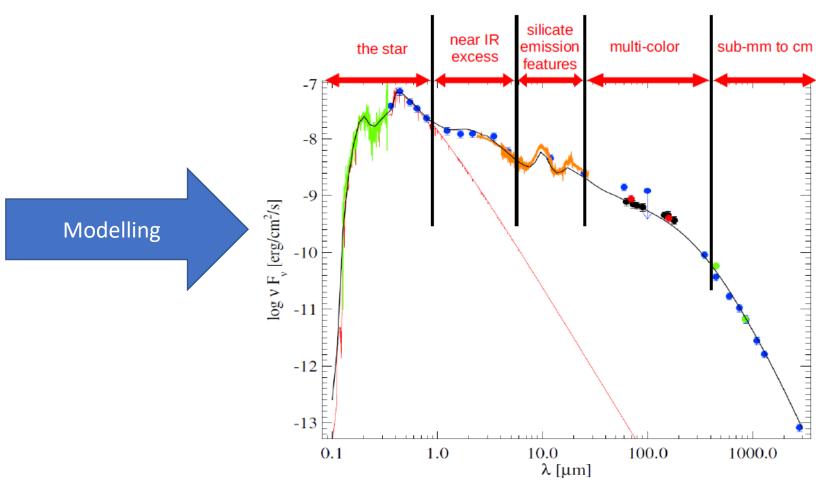


### **Neural Network**



# Emulating SED modelling of protoplanetary disks

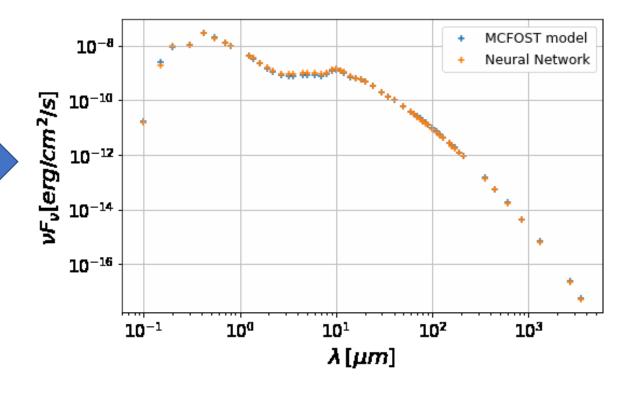




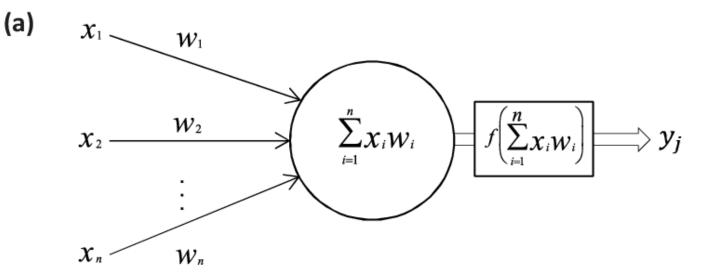
Tilling et al. 2012, adopted by Woitke 2015

Table 1: Parameters for the model grid and values assumed.

		0.10.010.000	
	parameter		
$M_{\star}$	stellar mass $[M_{\odot}]$	0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5	
age	age [Myr]	1, 3, 10, 100	
$L_*$	dependent parameter	from evolutionary tracks	
$T_{\rm eff}$	dependent parameter	from evolutionary tracks	
$f_{\rm UV}$	excess UV $f_{\rm UV} = L_{UV}/L_{\star}$	0.001, 0.1	
disc pa	rameter		
$M_{\rm d}$	disc dust mass $[M_{\odot}]$	$10^{-7}$ , $10^{-6}$ , $10^{-5}$ , $10^{-4}$ , $10^{-3}$	
$\rho_{\rm d}/\rho_{\rm g}$	dust/gas mass ratio $\delta$	0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10	
$R_{\rm in}$	inner disc radius $[R_{\text{subli}}]$	1, 10, 100	
$R_{\text{out}}$	outer disc radius [AU]	100, 300, 500	
$\epsilon$	column density		
	$N_{\rm H}(r) \propto r^{-\epsilon}$	0.5, 1.0, 1.5	
β	flaring $H(r) = H_0(\frac{r}{r_0})^{\beta}$	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	
$r_0$	reference radius [AU]	100	
$H_0$	scale height at $r_0$ [AU]	10	Machine Learning
$\chi_{\rm ISM}$	strength of incident ISM UV	1	0
$\zeta_{\rm CR}$	cosmic ray H <sub>2</sub> ionization rate		
	$[s^{-1}]$	$5 \times 10^{-17}$	
$f_{\rm PAH}$	abundance of PAHs		
	relative to ISM	0	
$\alpha$	viscosity parameter	0	
dust p	arameter		
s	settling		
	$H(r,a) \propto H(r) \left(\frac{a}{0.05\mu\mathrm{m}}\right)^{-s/2}$	0, 0.5	
$a_{\min}$	minimum grain size $[\mu m]$	0.05, 1	
$a_{\text{max}}$	maximum grain size $[\mu m]$	1000	
$\rho_{\rm gr}$	grain material density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	3.5	
	ve transfer parameter		
i	inclination	0°, 41.41°, 60°, 75.52°,	
		90° (edge-on)	
$v_{\rm turb}$	turbulent line width [km/s]	0.15	



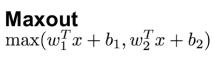
# Theory in a nutshell



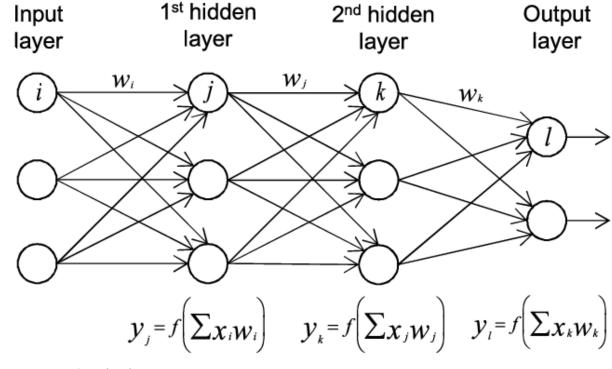
#### **Activation Functions**

# Sigmoid $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$ tanh $\tanh(x)$ represents the second stank $\tan h(x)$ rep





ELU 
$$\begin{cases} x & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



(b)

## **General Process**

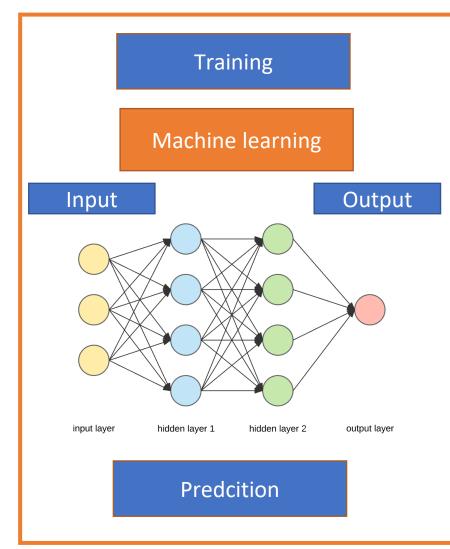
Training Data
Input and Output



Scaling

Test Data
Input and Output



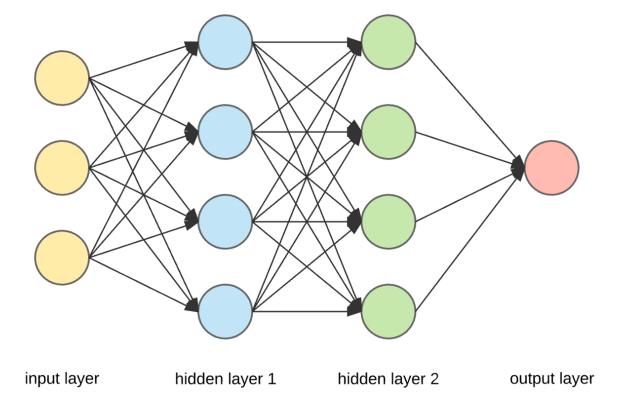


**Inverse Scaling** 



Comparison

# How to build a NN



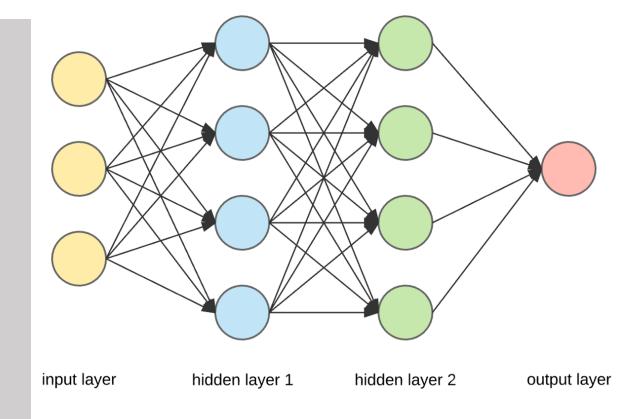
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Input, Dropout from tensorflow.keras.models import Model from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD, Adam

**#Hidden Layers** 

**# Output Layer** 

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model



input\_layer = Input(shape=(10,))

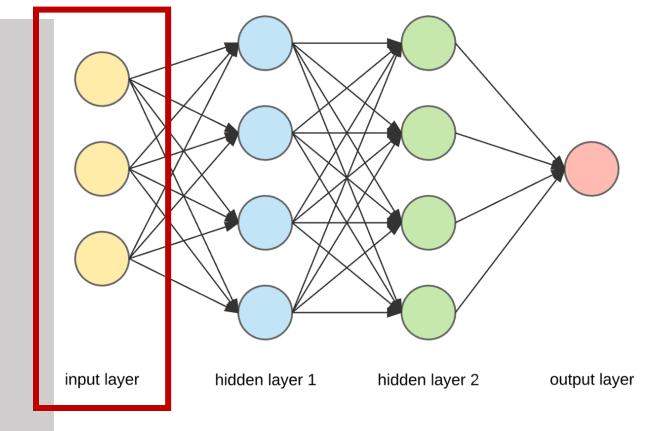
**#Hidden Layers** 

**# Output Layer** 

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model

**#Print it** 



https://keras.io/api/layers/core\_layers/input/

input\_layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

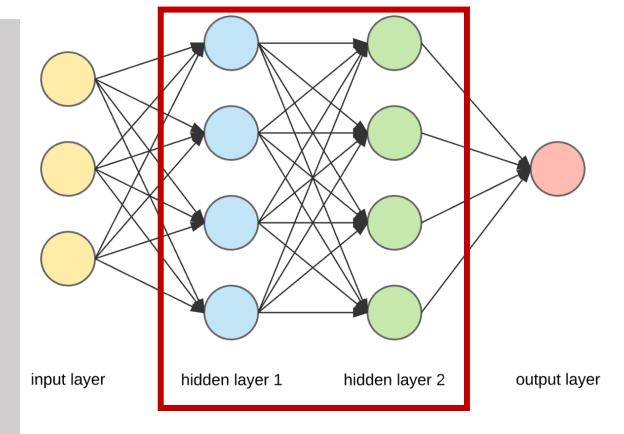
model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

**# Output Layer** 

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model

**#Print it** 



https://valueml.com/activation-functions-in-keras/ https://keras.io/api/layers/core\_layers/dense/

input\_layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

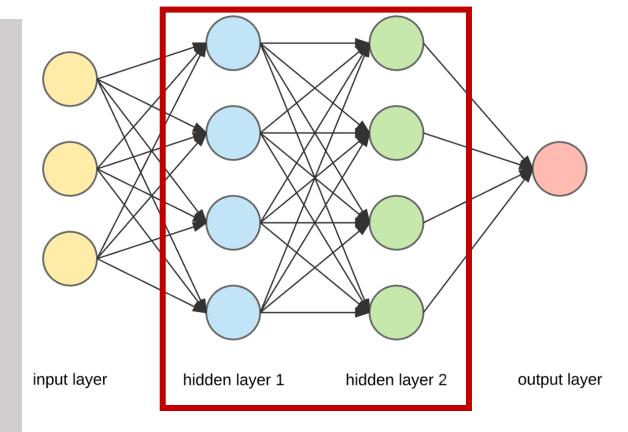
model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

**# Output Layer** 

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model



input\_layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

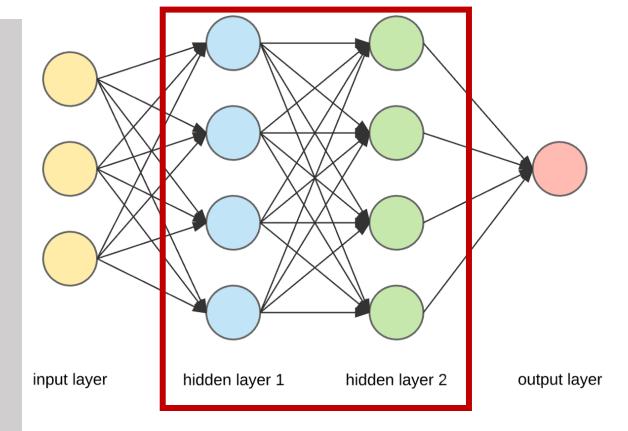
model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

**# Output Layer** 

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model



input\_layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

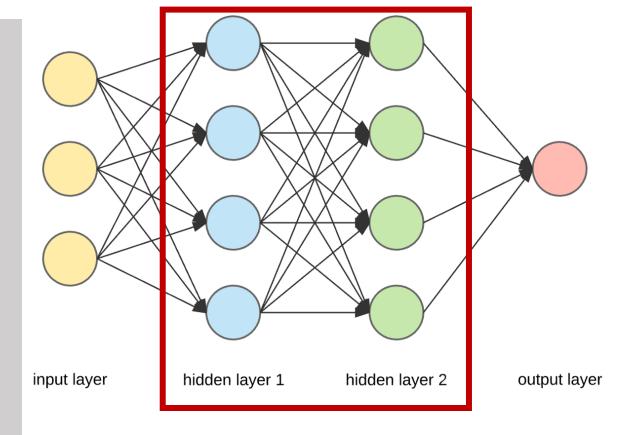
model = Dropout(0.05)(model)

**# Output Layer** 

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model

**#Print it** 



https://keras.io/api/layers/regularization\_layers/dropout/

input\_layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.05)(model)

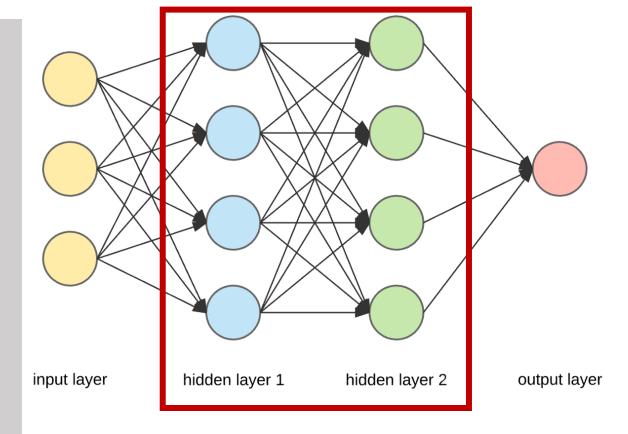
model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.1)(model)

#### **# Output Layer**

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model



input layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.05)(model)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

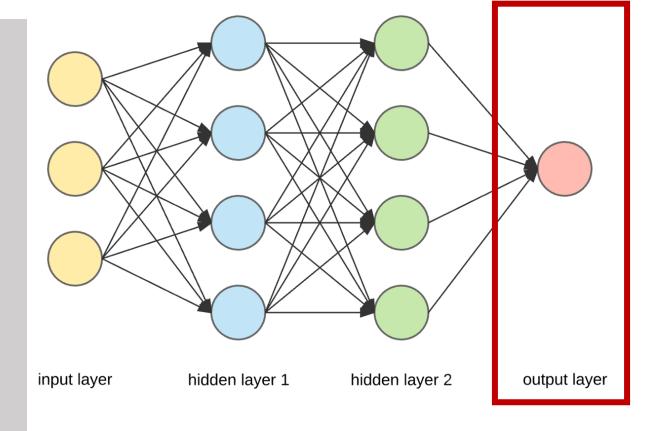
model = Dropout(0.1)(model)

#### **# Output Layer**

output = Dense(50, activation="linear")(model)

**#Build Model** 

# Compiling model



input layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.05)(model)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.1)(model)

#### **# Output Layer**

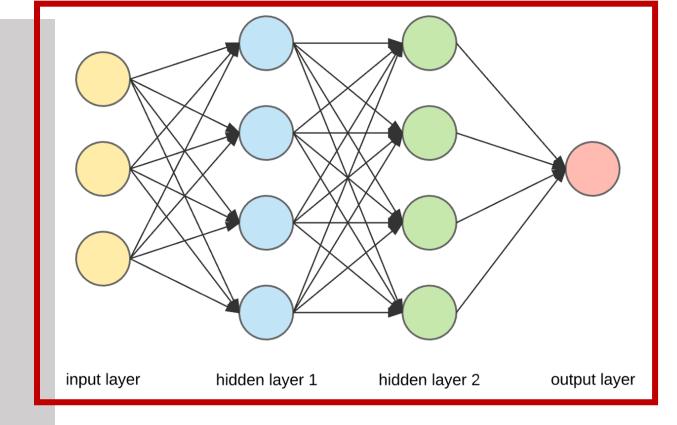
output = Dense(50, activation="linear")(model)

#### **#Build Model**

model = Model(input\_layer, output)

#### # Compiling model

#### **#Print it**



https://keras.io/api/models/model/

input layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.05)(model)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.1)(model)

#### **# Output Layer**

output = Dense(50, activation="linear")(model)

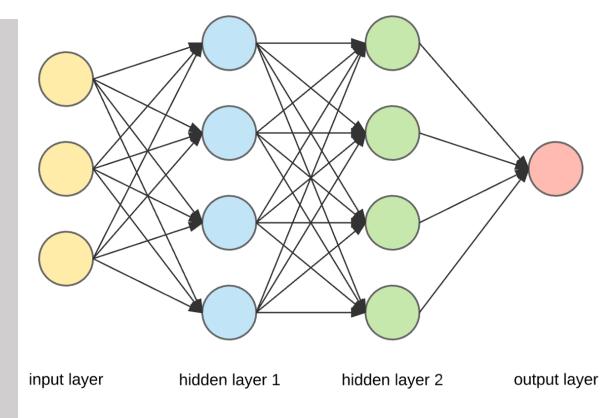
#### **#Build Model**

model = Model(input\_layer, output)

#### # Compiling model

model.compile(loss="mean\_squared\_error",
 optimizer=SGD(lr=0.01))

#### **#Print it**





How to improve the parameters?

https://keras.io/api/losses/

https://keras.io/api/optimizers/

input layer = Input(shape=(10,))

#### **#Hidden Layers**

model = Dense(16, activation='relu')(input\_layer)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dense(64, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.05)(model)

model = Dense(32, activation='relu')(model)

model = Dropout(0.1)(model)

#### **# Output Layer**

output = Dense(50, activation="linear")(model)

#### **#Build Model**

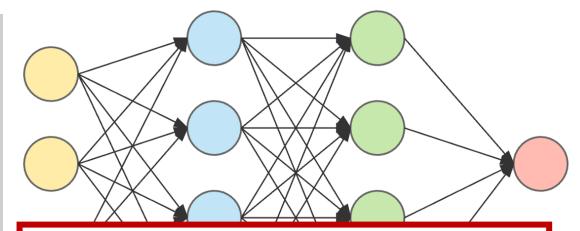
model = Model(input\_layer, output)

#### # Compiling model

model.compile(loss="mean\_squared\_error",
 optimizer=SGD(lr=0.01))

#### **#Print it**

model.summary()

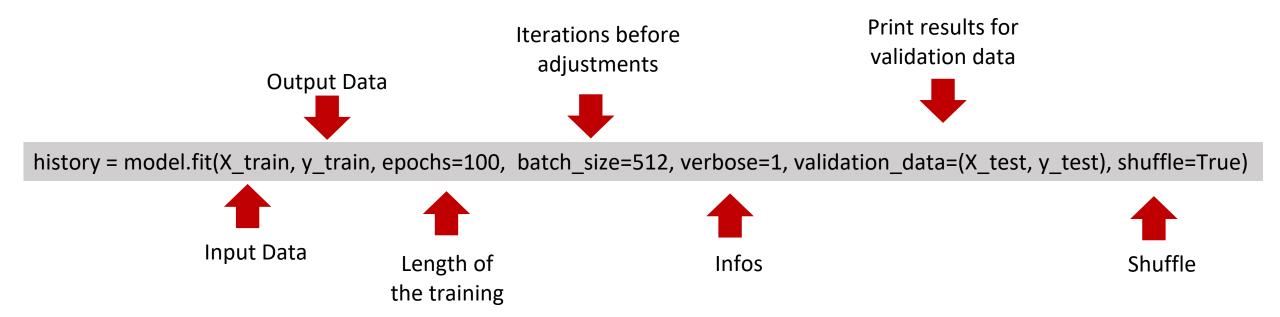


Model: "functional_1"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 10)]	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 16)	176
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 32)	544
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	2112
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 50)	1650
Total params: 6,562		

Total params: 6,562 Trainable params: 6,562 Non-trainable params: 0

ayer

# Training



# **Training**

```
Epoch 1/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.9901 - val loss: 0.9745
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.7947 - val loss: 0.6874
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
301/301 [============== ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4306 - val loss: 0.3768
Epoch 6/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3503 - val loss: 0.3289
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2762 - val loss: 0.2573
Epoch 9/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2396 - val loss: 0.2236
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1733 - val loss: 0.1665
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1356 - val loss: 0.1297
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
301/301 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1139 - val loss: 0.1092
Epoch 18/100
```

## Other useful functions

#### Prediction

y\_predict = model.predict(X\_test)

#### **Evaluation**

from sklearn.metrics import mean\_squared\_error

mean\_squared\_error(y\_true, y\_predict)

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/keras/keras\_model\_evaluation\_and\_prediction.htm

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/model\_evaluation.html#

# Organization

- Everyone runs an own program
- 2 Breakout rooms for both problems
  - Discussing problems
  - Sharing workload

Go into a room for your task, if there are more than 5 people have a look at the other room.

#### Time

13:30h - 14:50h GMT: Group work

14:50h - 15:00h GMT: Coffee break

15:00h - 15:30h +X GMT: Presentations