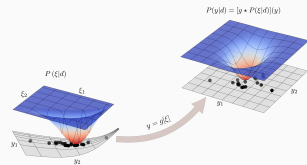


Recovering signals from astronomical data

A PROBABILISTIC PERSPECTIVE



Philipp Frank¹

Institute seminar: Max-Planck Institute for Astrophysics MPA, Garching, Germany,
October 2, 2023

(1) Max-Planck Institute for Astrophysics MPA, Garching, Germany



Signal reconstruction for fields - Overview

- + Why...
 - + ... probabilistic estimators?
 - + ... Bayes theorem?

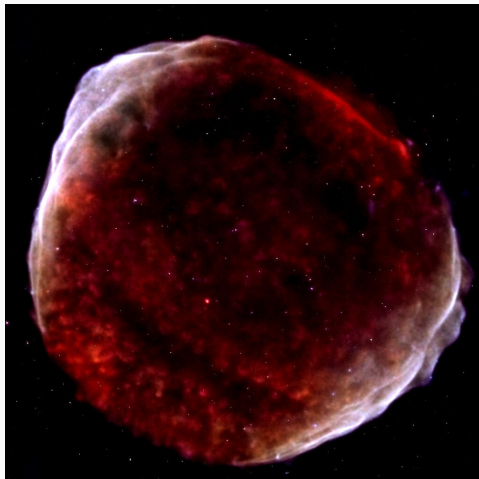


Figure 1: SN1006 from Chandra data¹

¹Westerkamp, Eberle, Guardiani, et al. 2023.

Signal reconstruction for fields - Overview

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 - + ... do (approximate) inference?

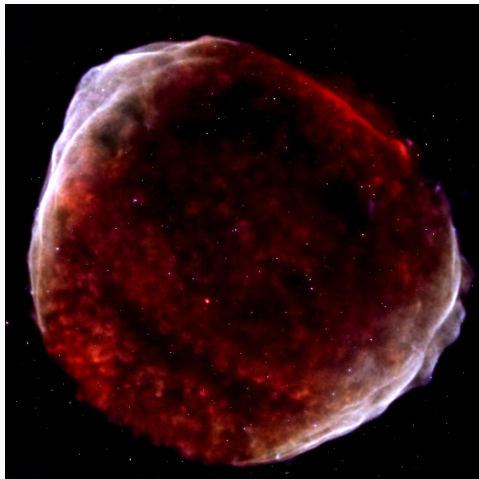


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Signal reconstruction for fields - Overview

- + Why...
 - + ... probabilistic estimators?
 - + ... Bayes theorem?
- + How do we...
 - + ... model Priors & Likelihoods?
 - + ... do (approximate) inference?
- + What?
 - + Radio interferometry / VLBI
 - + Faraday sky
 - + GAIA 3D dust tomography
 - + Chandra X-ray imaging
 - + Fermi γ -ray sky

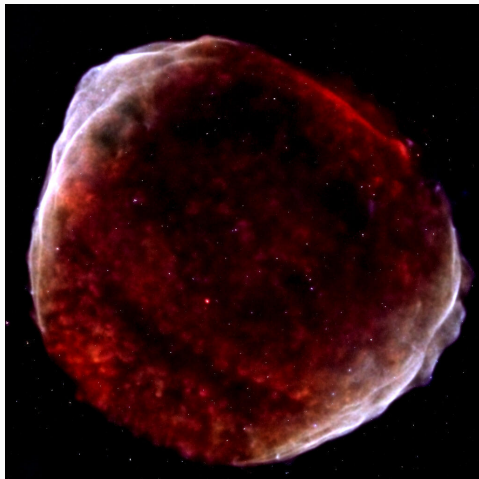
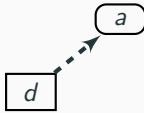


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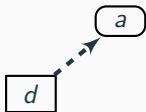
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Probabilistic (Bayesian) Estimators

Given data d \rightarrow obtain answers a about a system



Probabilistic (Bayesian) Estimators



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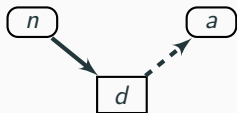
Probabilistic estimator

$$\hat{a} = E(d; M)$$

With: $d = \text{Data}$,

$M = \text{Model}$.

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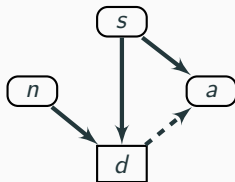
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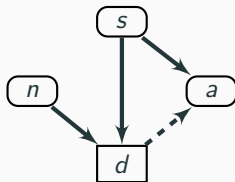
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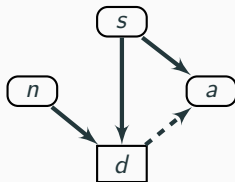
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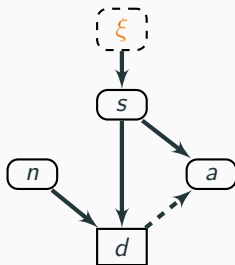
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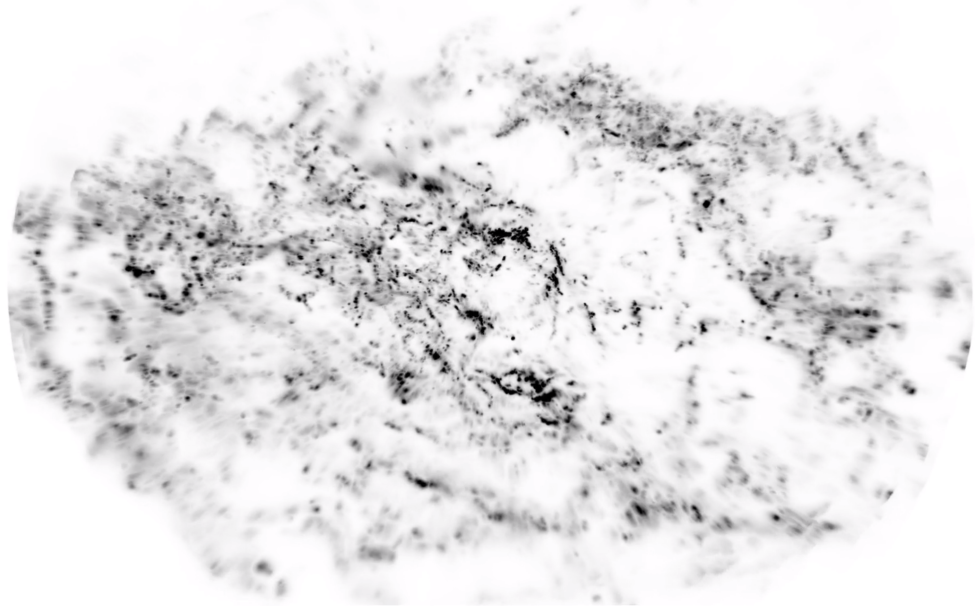
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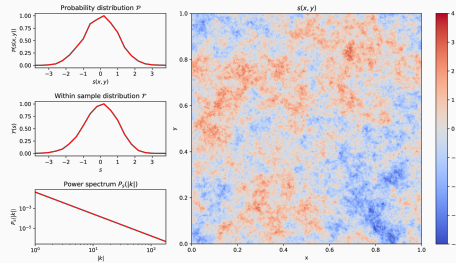
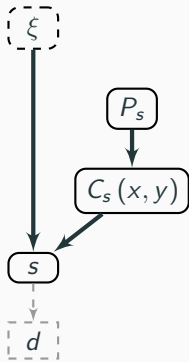
With: ξ = Parameters.



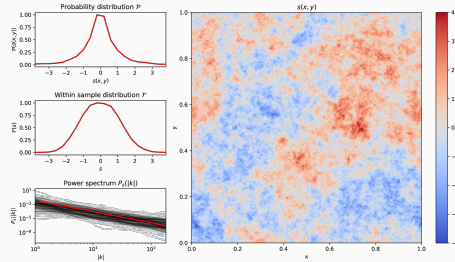
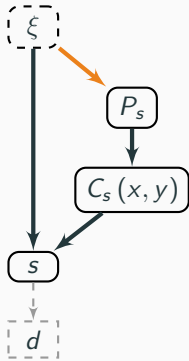
Priors - Gaussian & generative processes



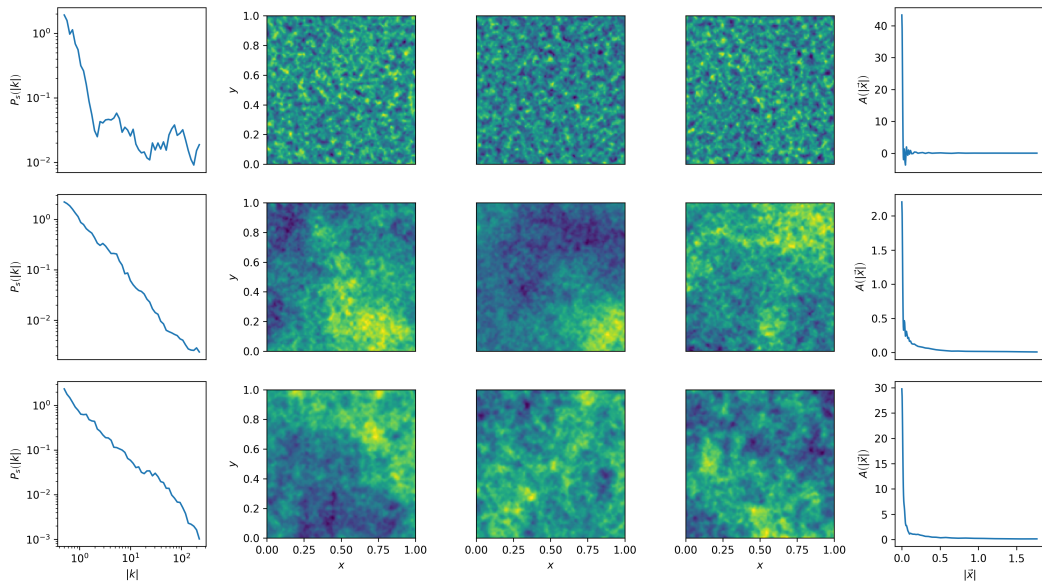
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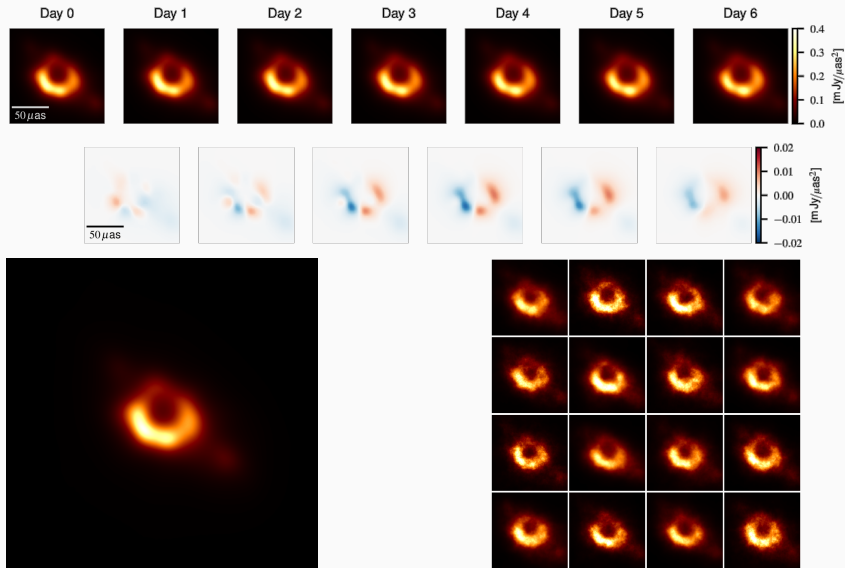
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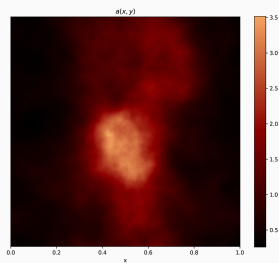
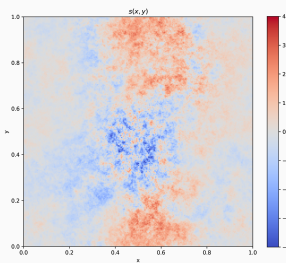
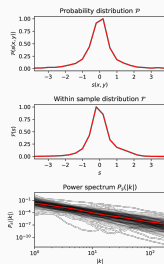
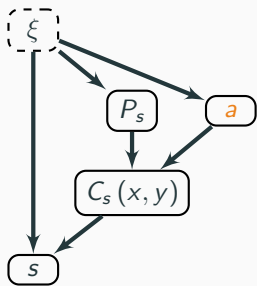


Priors - VLBI imaging of M87²

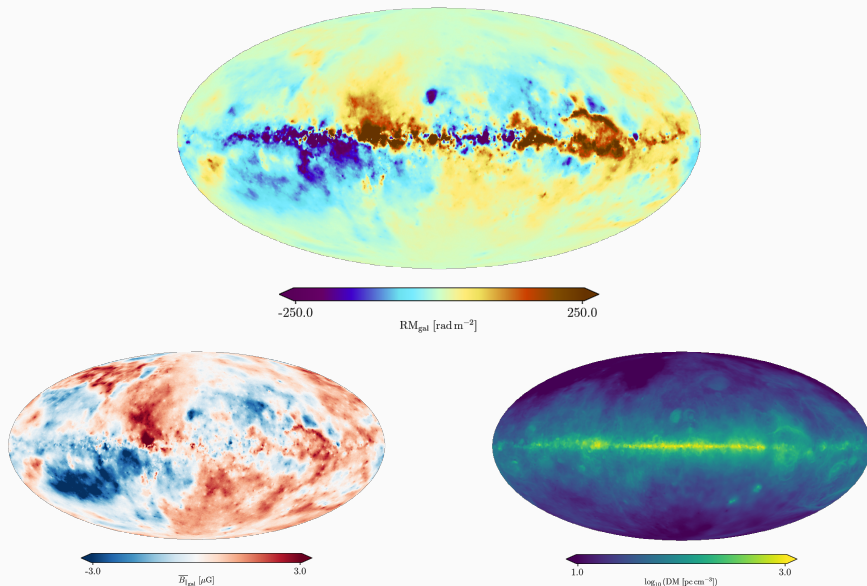


²Arras, Frank, Haim, et al. 2022.

Priors - Gaussian & generative processes

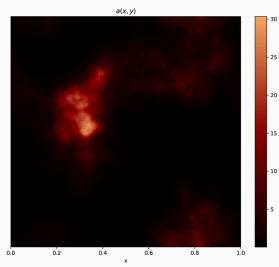
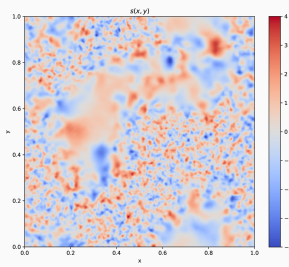
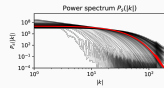
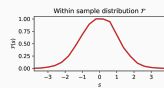
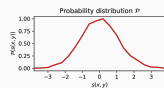
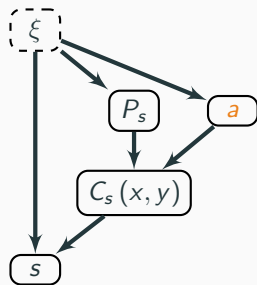


Priors - Faraday tomography³

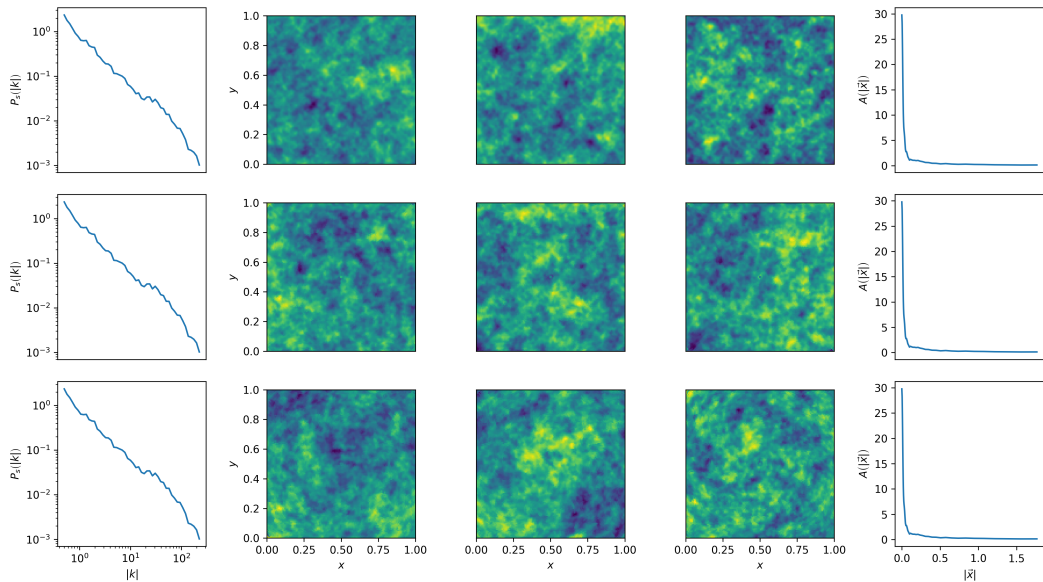


³Hutschenreuter, Haverkorn, Frank, et al. 2023.

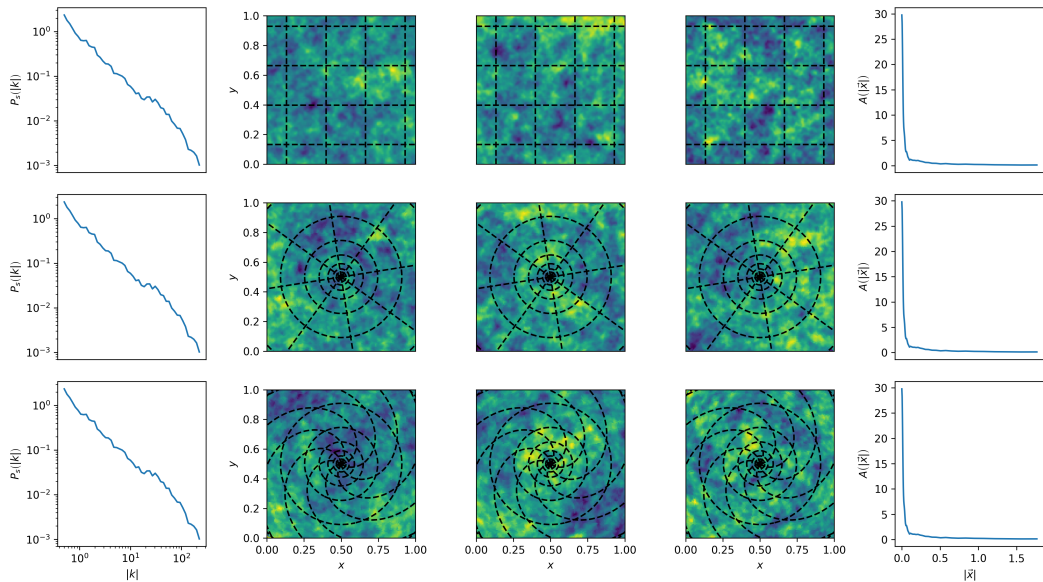
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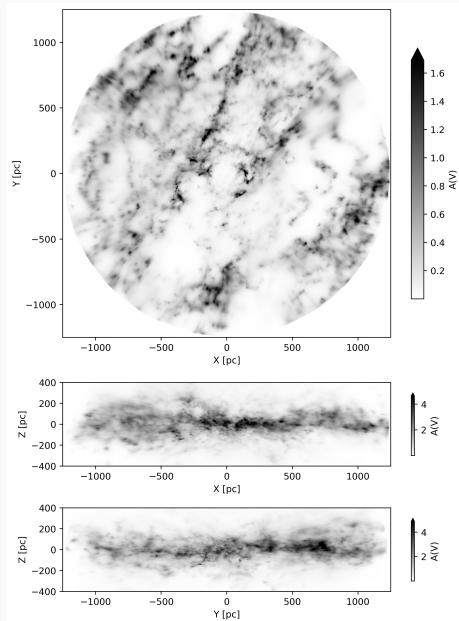
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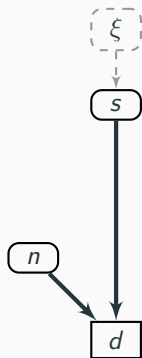
Priors - GAIA 3D dust tomography⁴

- ✦ HEALPix angular + Log-radial grid
- ✦ Log-Normal process on $\sim 0.66 \times 10^9$ voxels
- ✦ $\sim 80 \times 10^6$ measurements

⁴Edenhofer, Zucker, Frank, et al. 2023.



Likelihoods - Instrument response



⁵Credit: <https://cxc.harvard.edu/>

Likelihoods - Instrument response

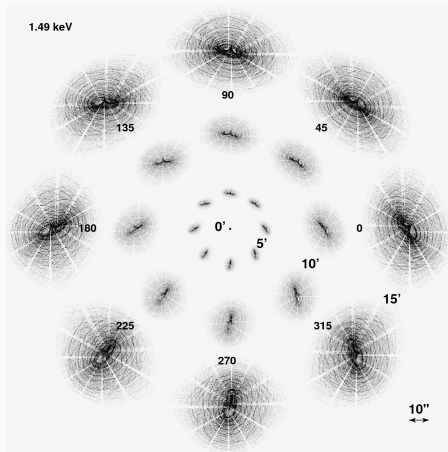
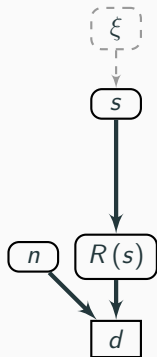


Figure 2: Simulated Chandra PSF⁵

⁵Credit: <https://cxc.harvard.edu/>

Likelihoods - Instrument response

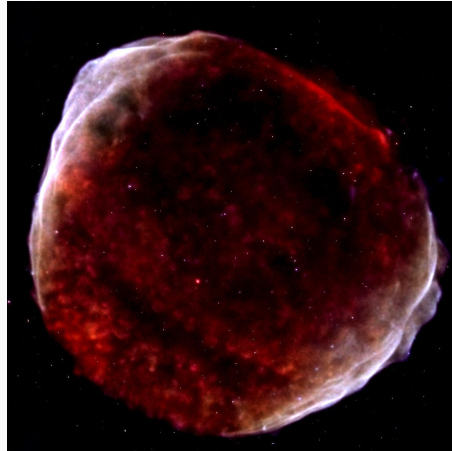
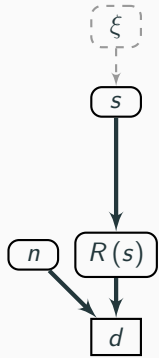


Figure 2: SN1006 from Chandra data⁵

⁵Westerkamp, Eberle, Guardiani, et al. 2023.

Likelihoods - Instrument response

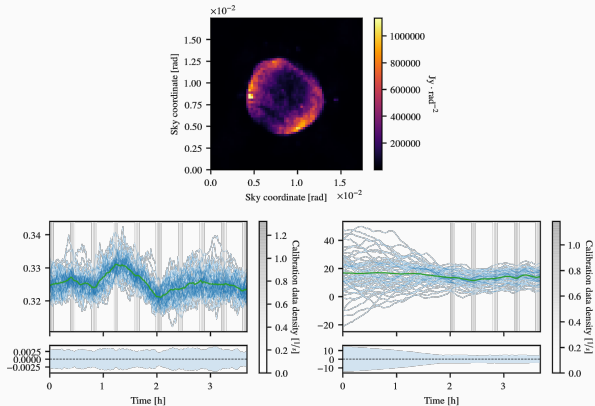
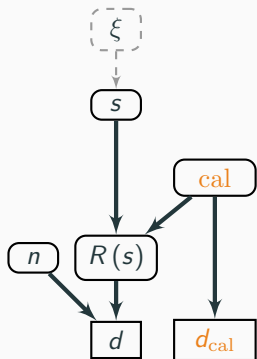


Figure 2: SN1006 from VLA data⁵

⁵Arras, Frank, Leike, et al. 2019.

Likelihoods - Instrument response

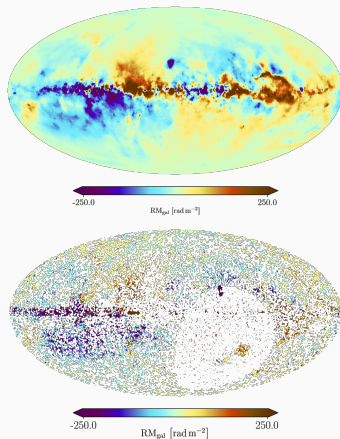
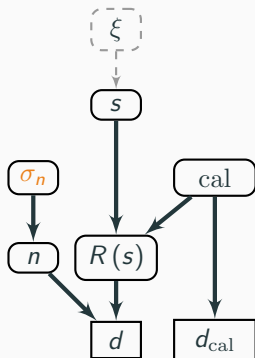
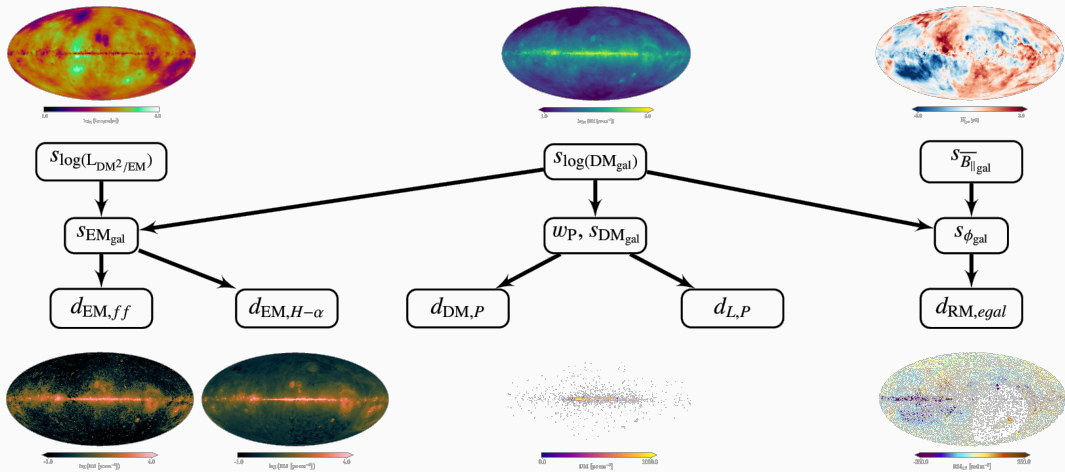


Figure 2: Faraday sky⁵

⁵Hutschenreuter, Haverkorn, Frank, et al. 2023.

Likelihoods - Faraday tomography⁶



⁶Hutschenreuter, Haverkorn, Frank, et al. 2023.

Approximate Inference

Posterior expectation

$$\langle f(\xi) \rangle_{\mathcal{P}(\xi|d)} = \int f \, d\mathcal{P} = \int f(\xi) \mathcal{P}(\xi|d) \, d\xi$$

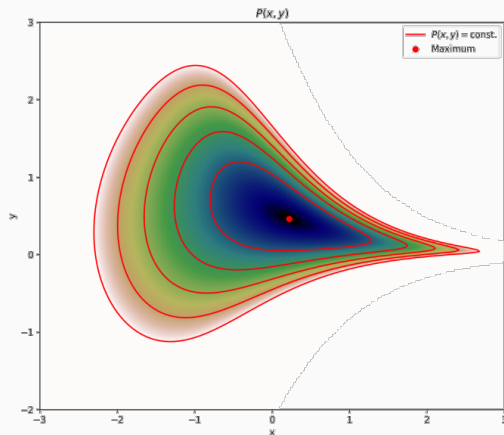
Function: $f(\xi)$; Posterior: $\mathcal{P}(\xi|d)$; parameters: ξ ; data: d .

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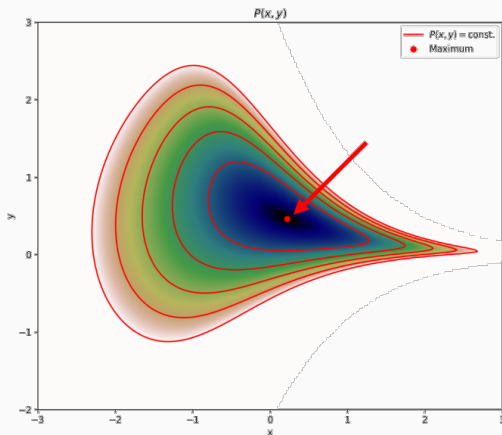


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$$\langle f(\xi) \rangle_{\mathcal{P}(\xi|d)} = \int f \, d\mathcal{P} = \int f(\xi) \mathcal{P}(\xi|d) \, d\xi \approx f(\xi_{\text{MAX}})$$

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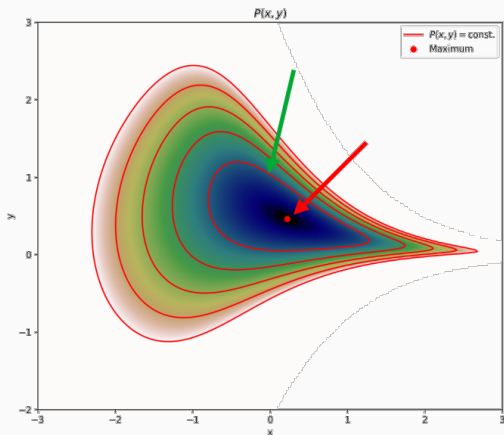


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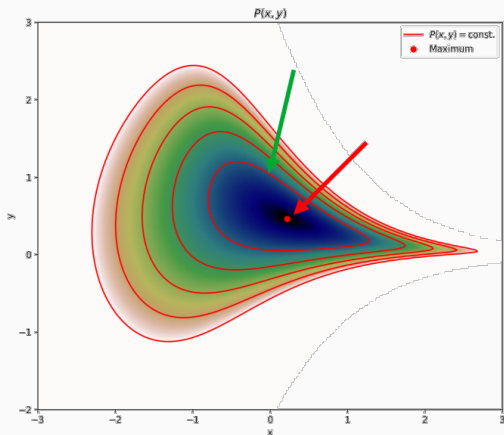


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Kullback-Leibler divergence

$$\text{KL}[Q_\sigma || \mathcal{P}] = - \int \log \left(\frac{\mathcal{P}(\xi|d)}{Q_\sigma(\xi)} \right) Q_\sigma(\xi) d\xi$$

Posterior: $\mathcal{P}(\xi|d)$; Approximation: $Q_\sigma(\xi)$; Variational parameters: σ .

⁷Knollmüller and Enßlin 2019.

⁸Frank, Leike, and Enßlin 2021.

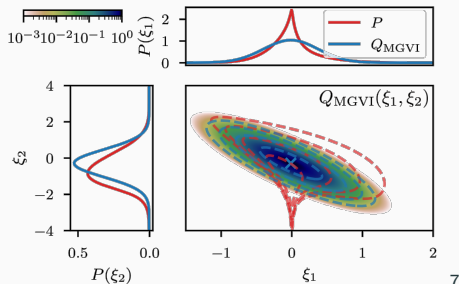
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$$\text{KL}(P; Q_{\text{MGVI}}) = 1.3751 \quad \text{KL}(Q_{\text{MGVI}}; P) = 0.6150$$



7

⁷Knollmüller and Enßlin 2019.

⁸Frank, Leike, and Enßlin 2021.

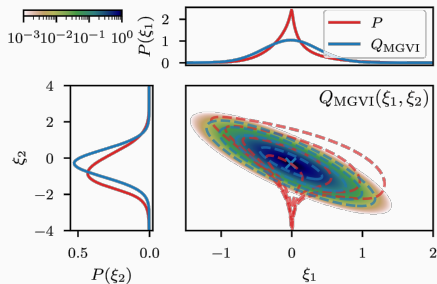
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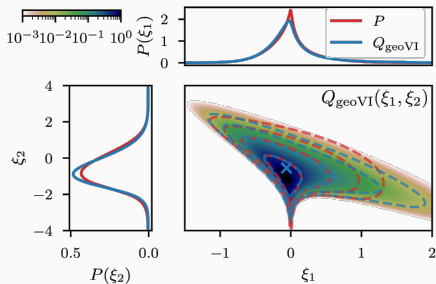
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7

$\text{KL}(P; Q_{\text{geoVI}}) = 0.0490$ $\text{KL}(Q_{\text{geoVI}}; P) = 0.0477$



8

⁷Knollmüller and Enßlin 2019.

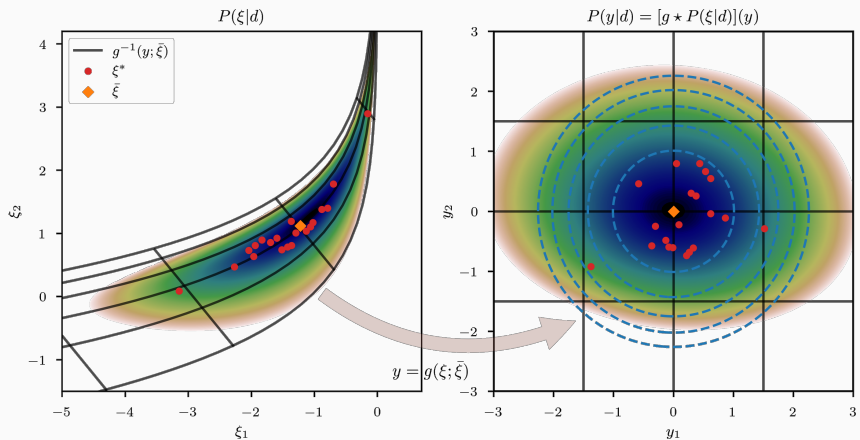
⁸Frank, Leike, and Enßlin 2021.

Approximate Inference - geoVI

Geometric Variational Inference

Normalizing coordinate transformation $y = g_\sigma(\xi)$ with $\sigma = \bar{\xi}$.

Approximate distribution $Q(y) = \mathcal{N}(y; 0, \mathbb{1})$



Conclusion - Remarks

- † Estimators are model dependent
- † Accurate instrument models crucial for inference

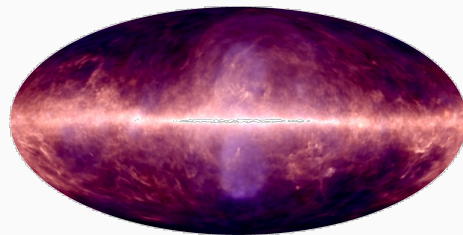


Figure 3: γ -ray sky from Fermi data⁹

⁹Platz, Knollmüller, Arras, et al. 2022.

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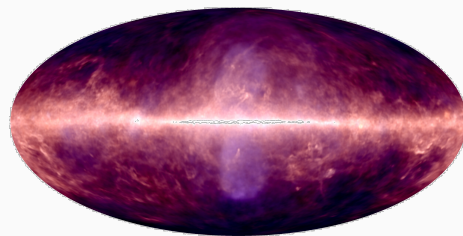


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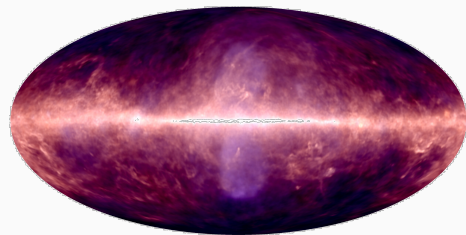


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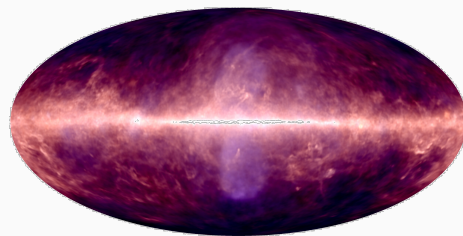


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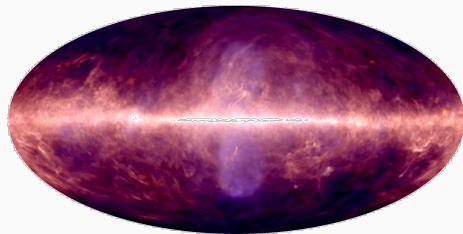










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References

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