



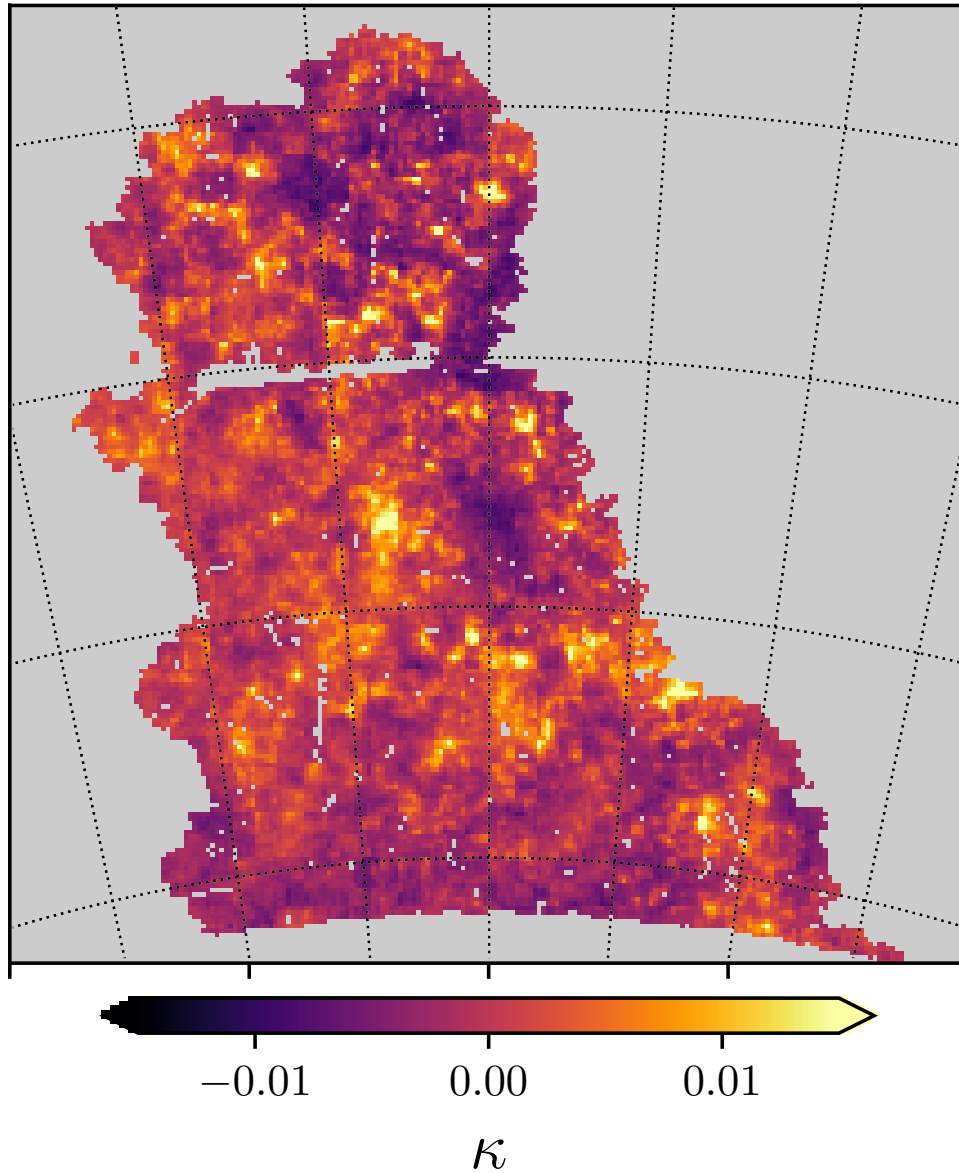
DeepMass

Deep learning dark matter map reconstructions from DES weak lensing data

Niall Jeffrey
collab. F. Lanusse, O. Lahav, J-L. Starck, F. Boulanger



DeepMass



Outline

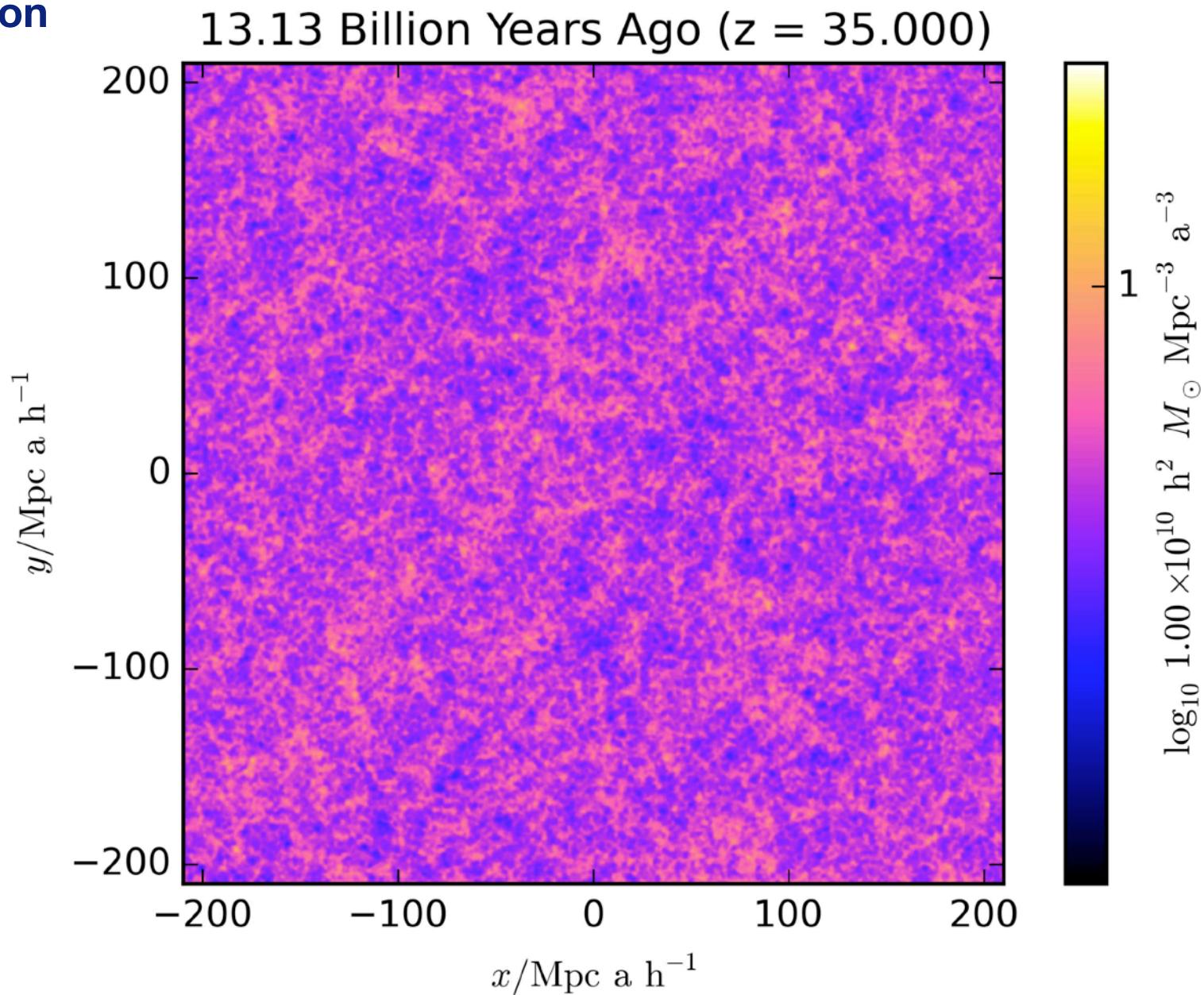
1. Weak lensing map reconstruction
2. Deep learning a Bayesian estimate
3. Dark Energy Survey results
4. New results:
DeepMass and the CMB

01

Weak lensing mass maps

Growth of structure

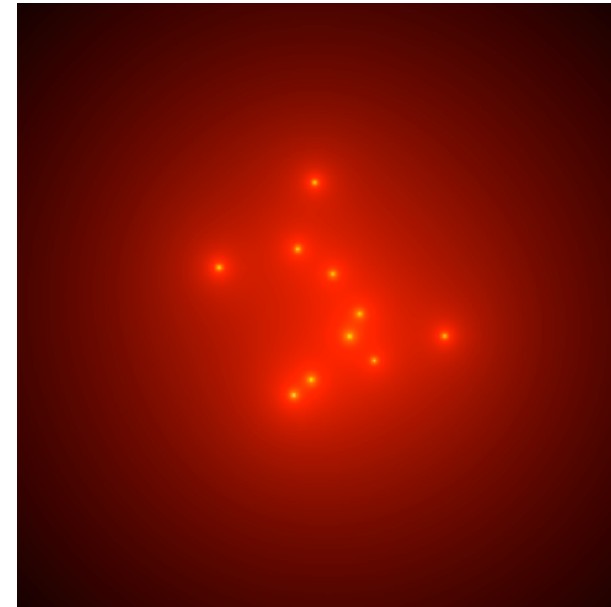
L-PICOLA simulation



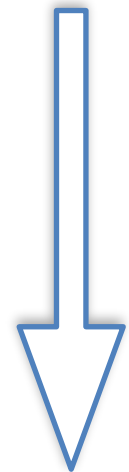
Mass mapping

Weak gravitational lensing

- I. Galaxy shape encoded in the shear: γ
- II. Weighted projected density is convergence: κ
- III. Objective: use observed γ from galaxies to reconstruct κ



DATA



CONVERGENCE

Mass mapping

Linear data model

The diagram shows the equation $\gamma = \mathbf{A}k + \mathbf{n}$ enclosed in a red rectangular box. Four blue arrows point from labels below to components of the equation: 'DATA' points to γ , 'LINEAR TRANSFORM' points to \mathbf{A} , 'SIGNAL (MASS MAP)' points to k , and 'SHAPE NOISE' points to \mathbf{n} .

$$\gamma = \mathbf{A}k + \mathbf{n}$$

DATA

LINEAR TRANSFORM

SIGNAL
(MASS MAP)

SHAPE NOISE

Mass mapping

Linear data model

$$\gamma = \mathbf{A} \kappa + \mathbf{n}$$

The diagram shows the equation $\gamma = \mathbf{A} \kappa + \mathbf{n}$ enclosed in a red rectangular box. Four blue arrows point from labels below to the components of the equation: 'DATA' points to γ , 'LINEAR TRANSFORM' points to \mathbf{A} , 'SIGNAL (MASS MAP)' points to κ , and 'SHAPE NOISE' points to \mathbf{n} .

Kaiser-Squires 1993 Estimator

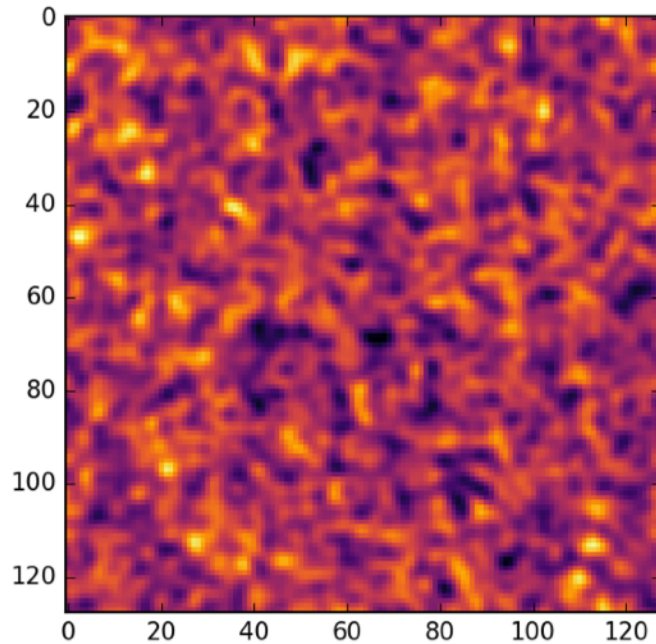
$$\hat{\gamma}(\vec{l}) = \pi^{-1} \hat{\mathcal{D}}(\vec{l}) \hat{\kappa}(\vec{l})$$

Mass mapping inference

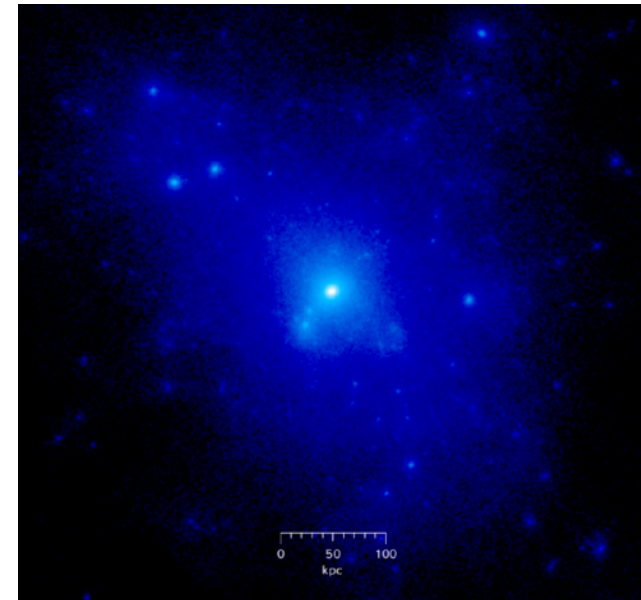
Bayesian “*maximum a posteriori*”

$$\hat{\kappa} = \arg \max_{\kappa} \log P(\gamma|\kappa, \mathcal{M}) + \log P(\kappa|\mathcal{M})$$

Gaussian Random Field?



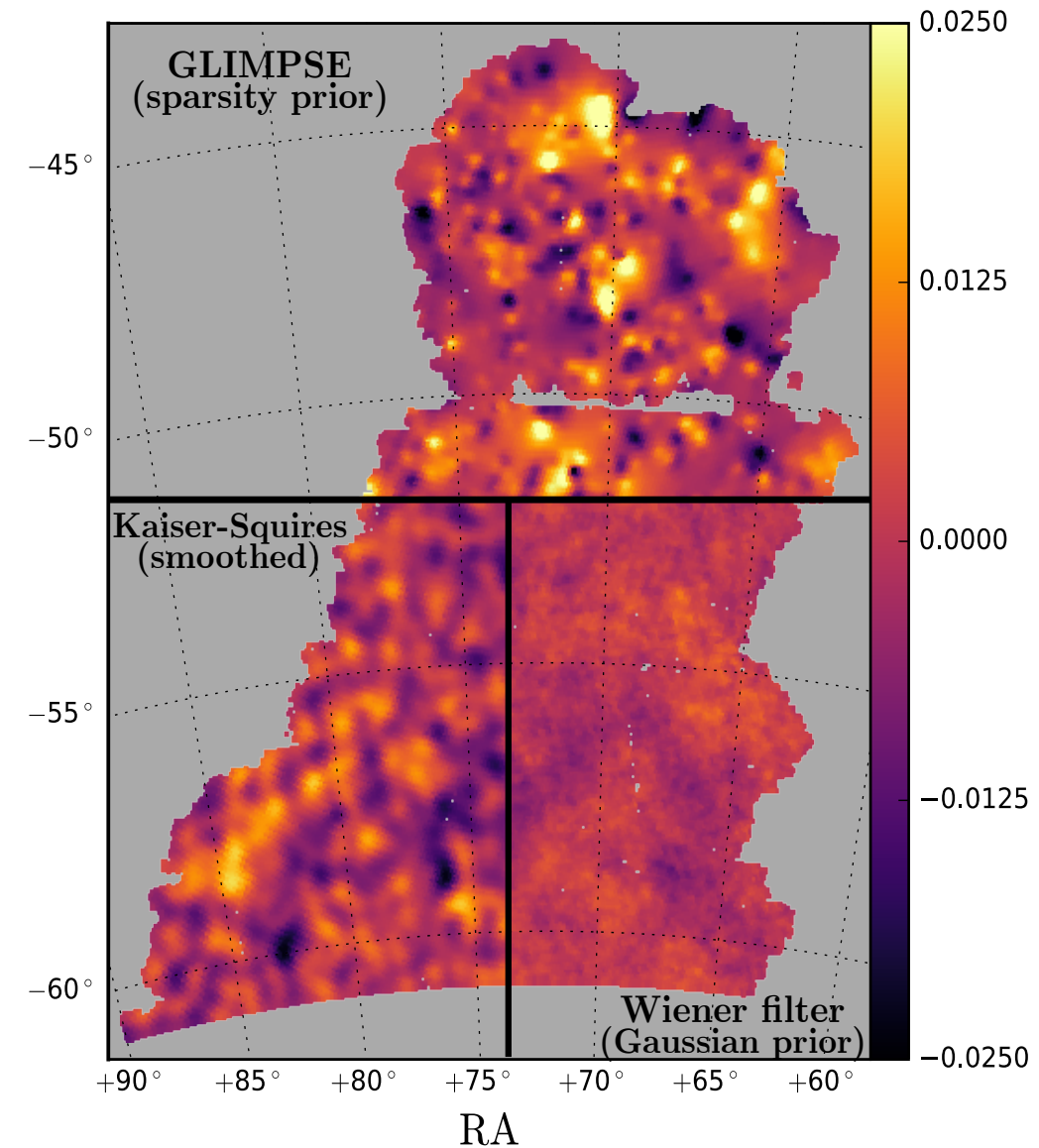
Dark Matter Halos?



Approximate priors

DES SV results

- I. Improved accuracy:
 - i. Gaussian prior (Wiener filter)
 - ii. “Halo-model” sparsity prior (GLIMPSE)
- II. Sparsity prior increases peaks statistic signal-to-noise (up to x9)



The perfect prior?

No closed-form probability distribution of the matter field for the late Universe...

$$P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$$



Parameters

The diagram shows the word 'Parameters' at the bottom left. A blue arrow points from it diagonally upwards and to the right, pointing towards the θ in the probability distribution formula $P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$.

Cosmological model

The diagram shows the words 'Cosmological model' at the bottom right. A blue arrow points from it diagonally upwards and to the left, pointing towards the \mathcal{M} in the probability distribution formula $P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$.

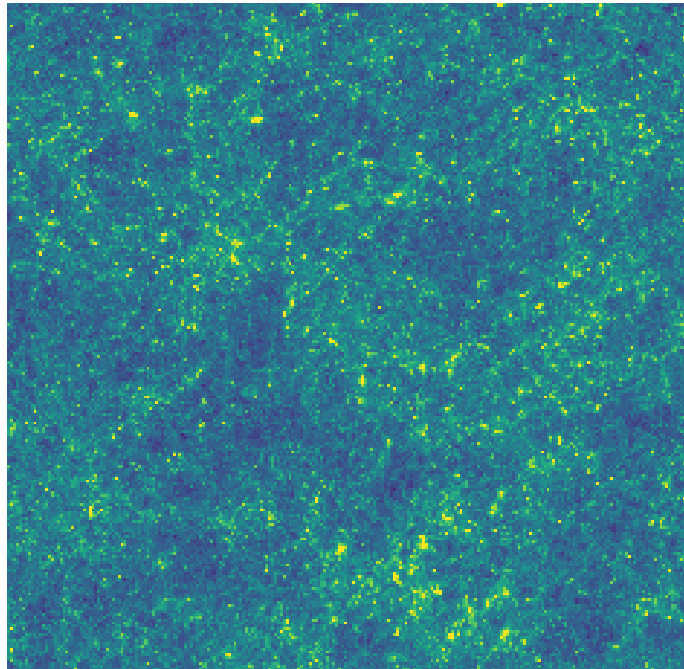
The perfect prior?

But, we can sample from the prior distribution...


$$P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$$

The perfect prior?

But, we can sample from the prior distribution...

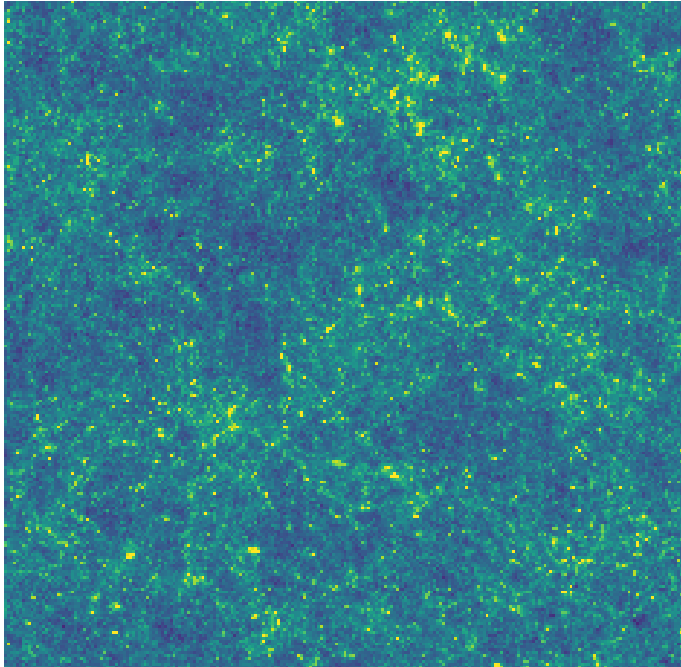


simulated convergence map

$$\curvearrowright P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$$

The perfect prior?

But, we can sample from the prior distribution...

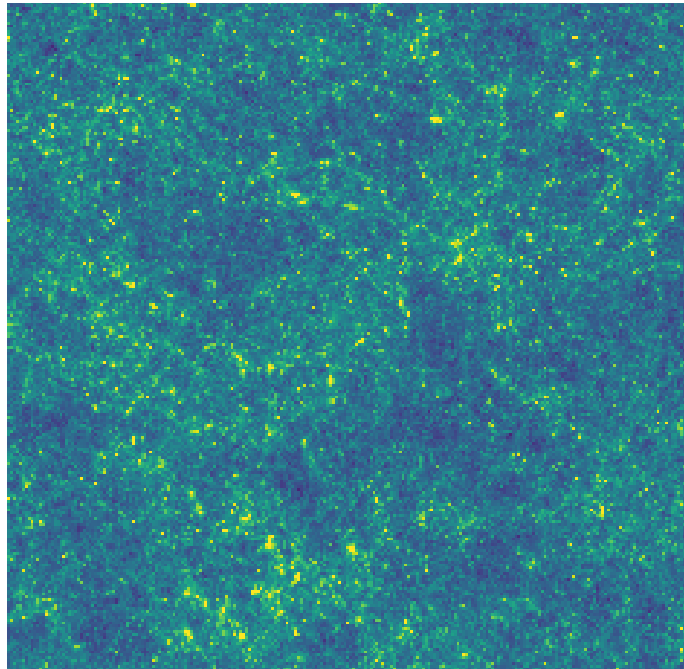


simulated convergence map

$$\curvearrowleft P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$$

The perfect prior?

But, we can sample from the prior distribution...



simulated convergence map

$$\curvearrowleft P(\kappa|\theta, \mathcal{M})$$

02

Deep learning a Bayesian estimate

Mean posterior estimate

Deep learning framework

I. We seek to approximate the mean posterior:

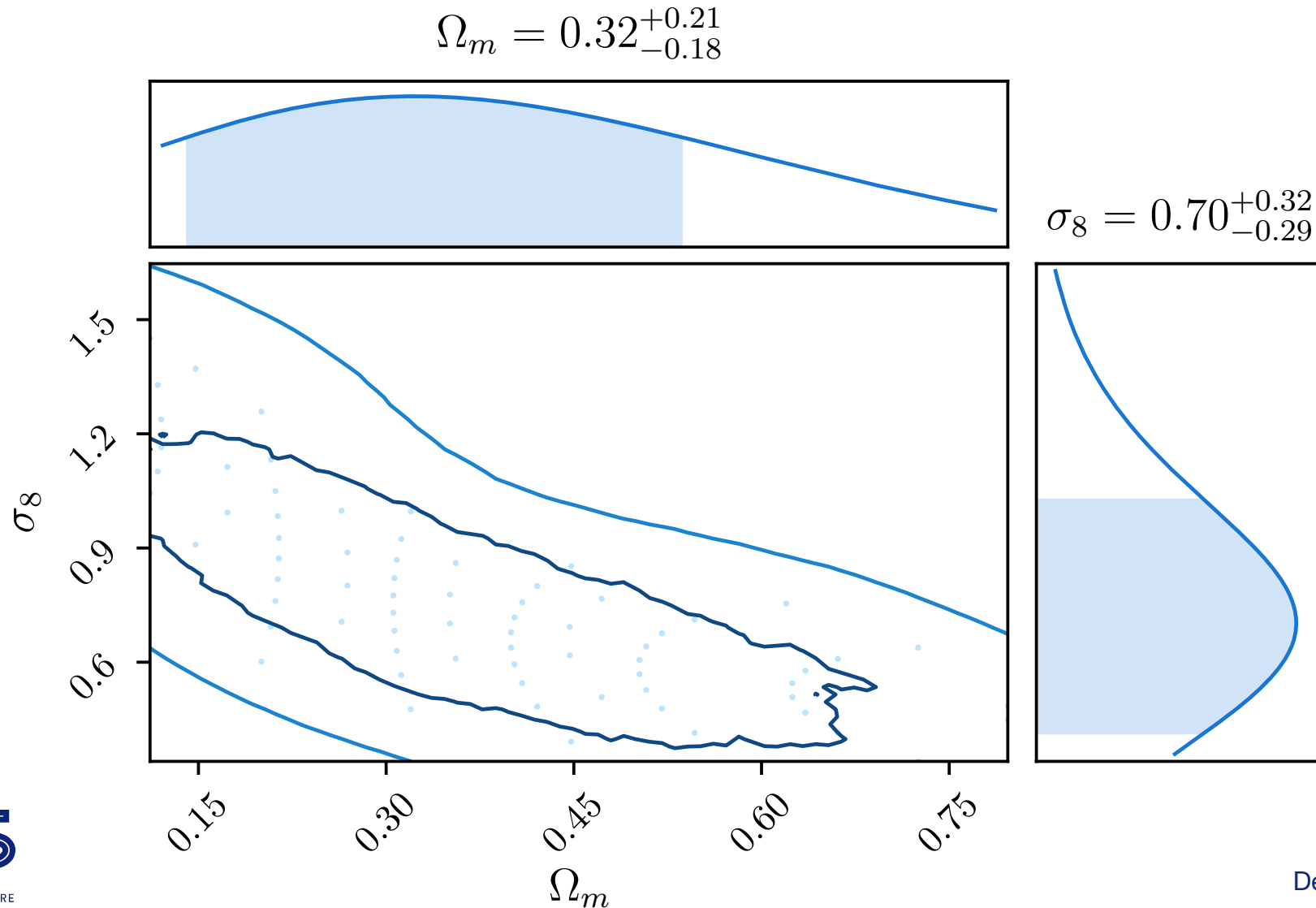
$$\hat{\kappa} = \mathcal{F}_{\Theta}(\gamma) = \int \kappa P(\kappa|\gamma) \, \mathrm{d}\kappa$$

II. This is achieved by minimising:

$$J(\Theta) = ||\mathcal{F}_{\Theta}(\gamma) - \kappa_{\text{true}}||_2^2$$

Step 1

Sample simulations from prior $P(\theta)$



Step 2

Learn the unknown function

$$\hat{K} = \mathcal{F}_{\Theta}(\gamma)$$

- I. Approximate function as a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- II. Unknown parameters Θ are mainly convolution filters
- III. Minimise $J(\Theta)$ using 3×10^5 {clean map, noisy data} realisations

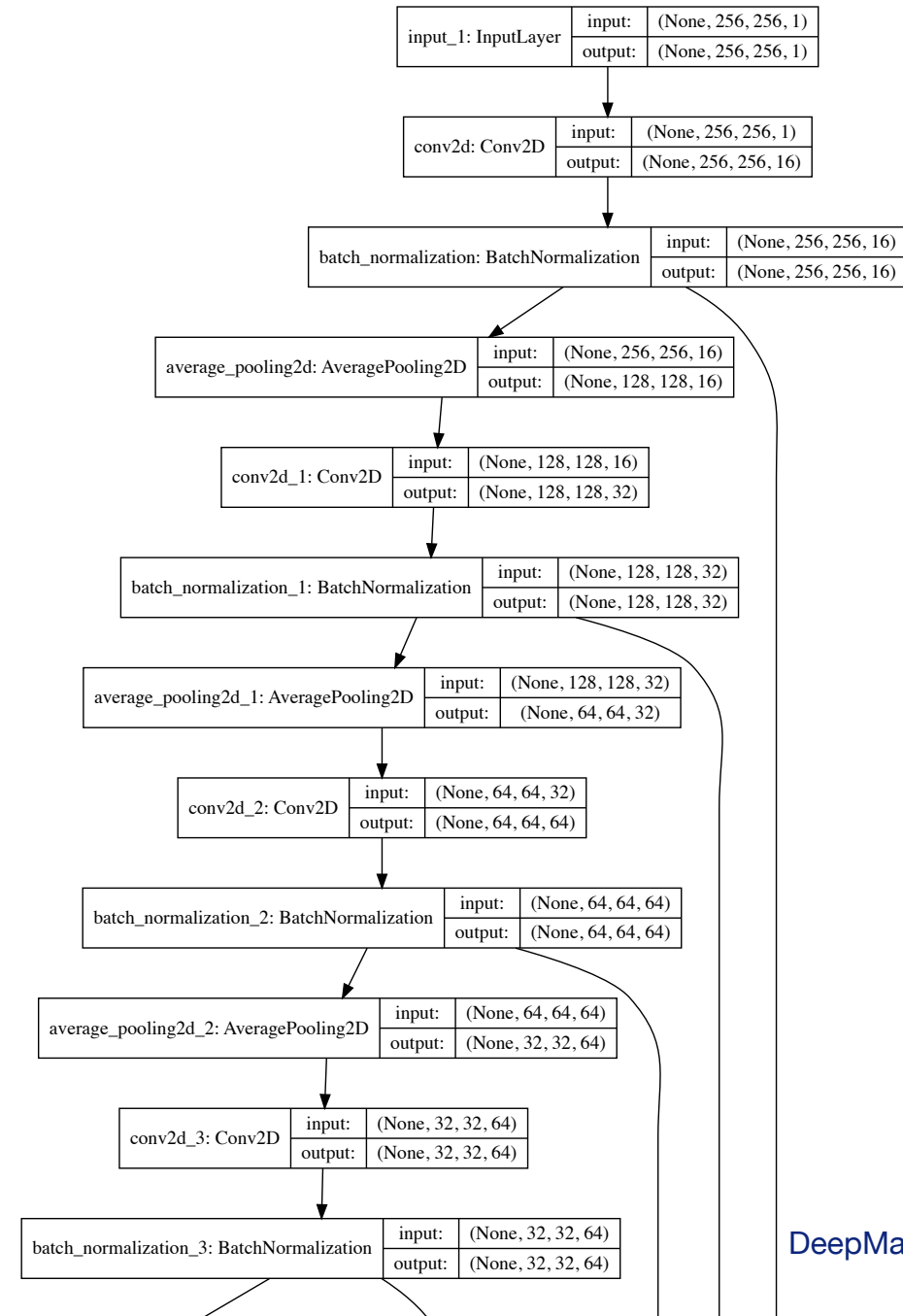
DeepMass architecture: U-Net

Expanding and contracting paths

I. Hierarchy of downsampling i.e. “pooling”

II. Increasing filter “receptive area”

III. Multiscale filters



03

Results with Dark Energy Survey data

Dark Energy Survey

SV weak lensing data

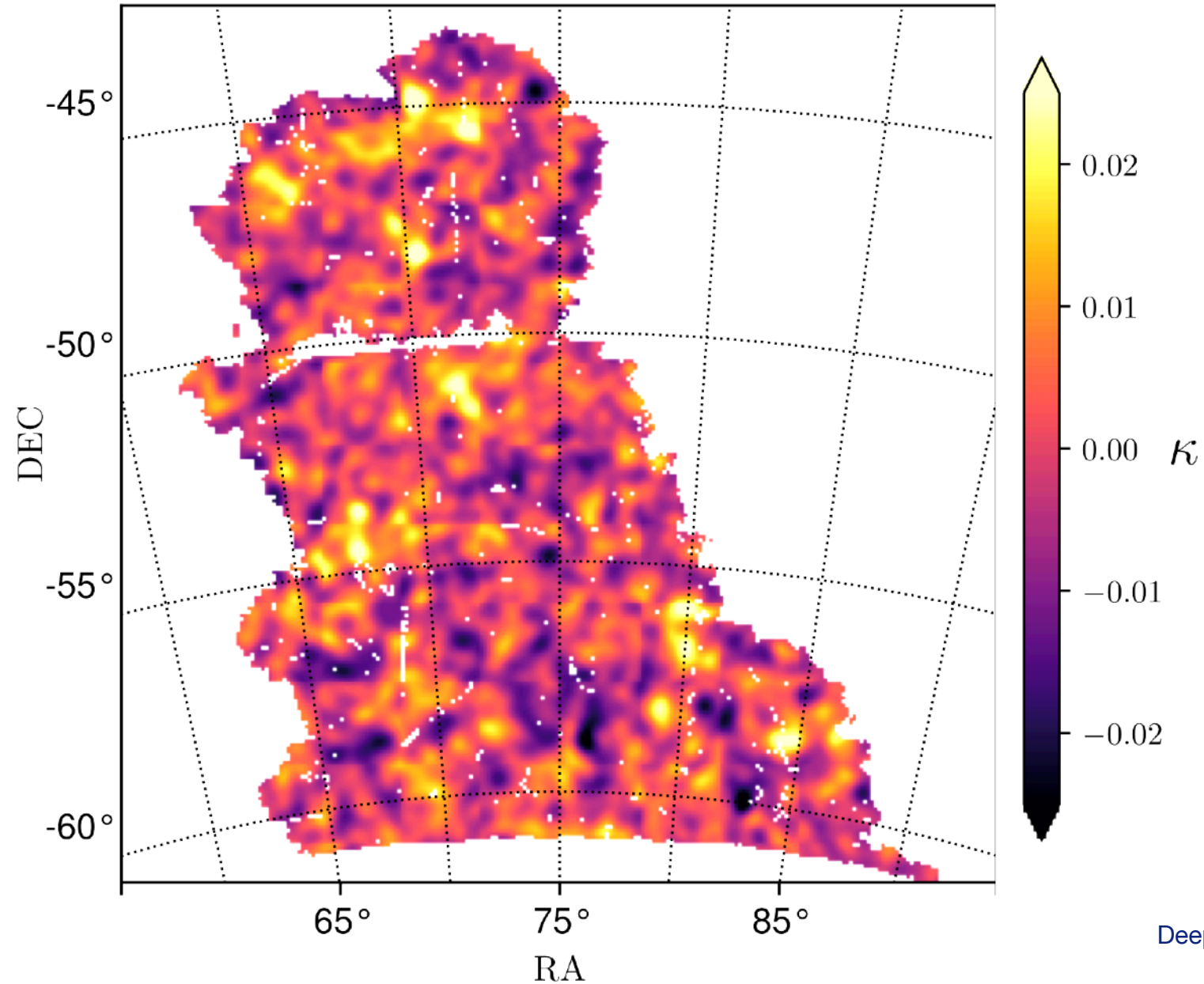


- I. Ground based 5-band photometric survey (just completed 6 years)
- II. Science Verification (SV) data are $<5\%$ of the final coverage, but to final depth
- III. 1.6 million background galaxies with $0.6 < z < 1.2$ in this sample

Results

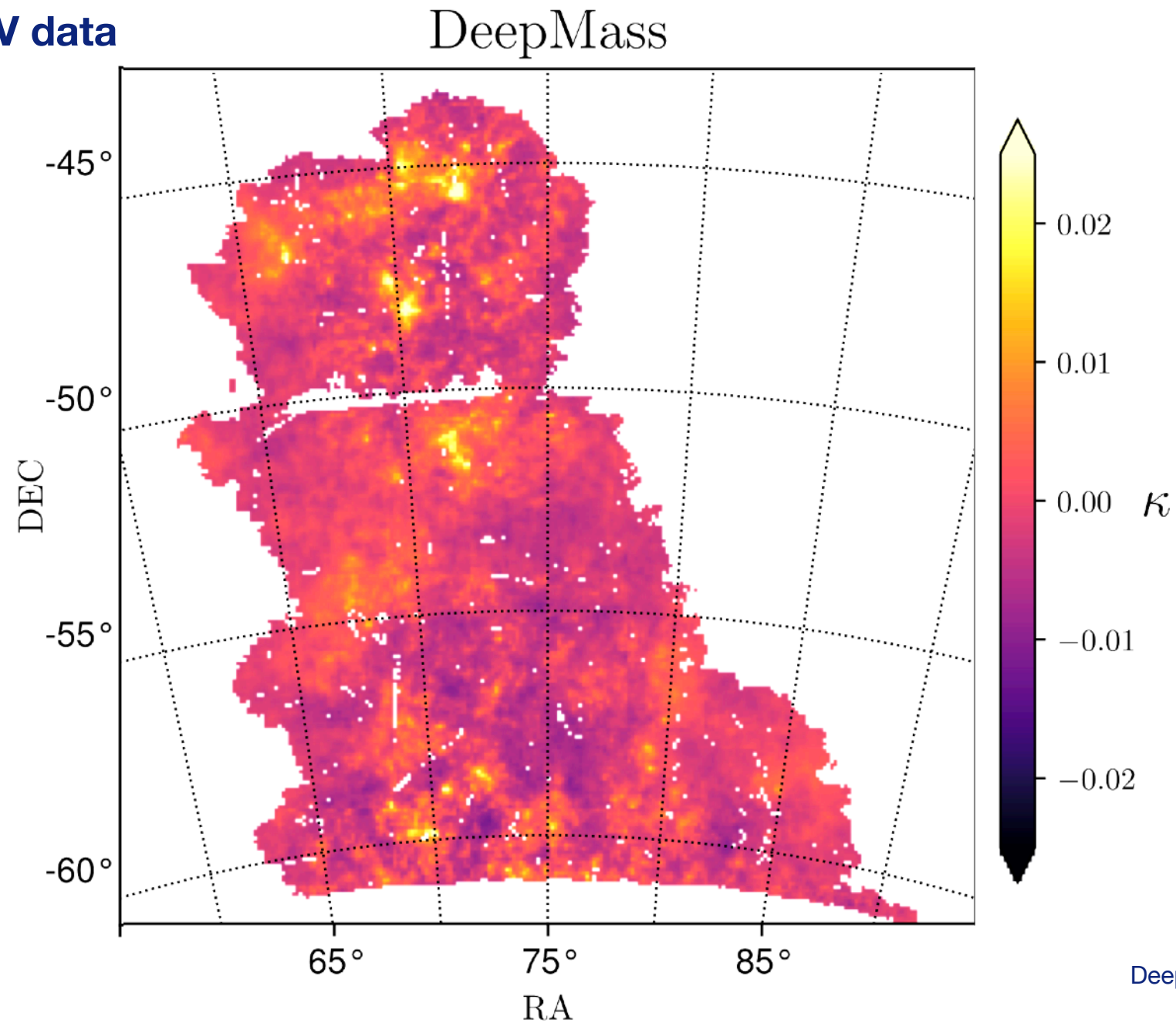
Dark Energy Survey SV data

Kaiser-Squires



Results

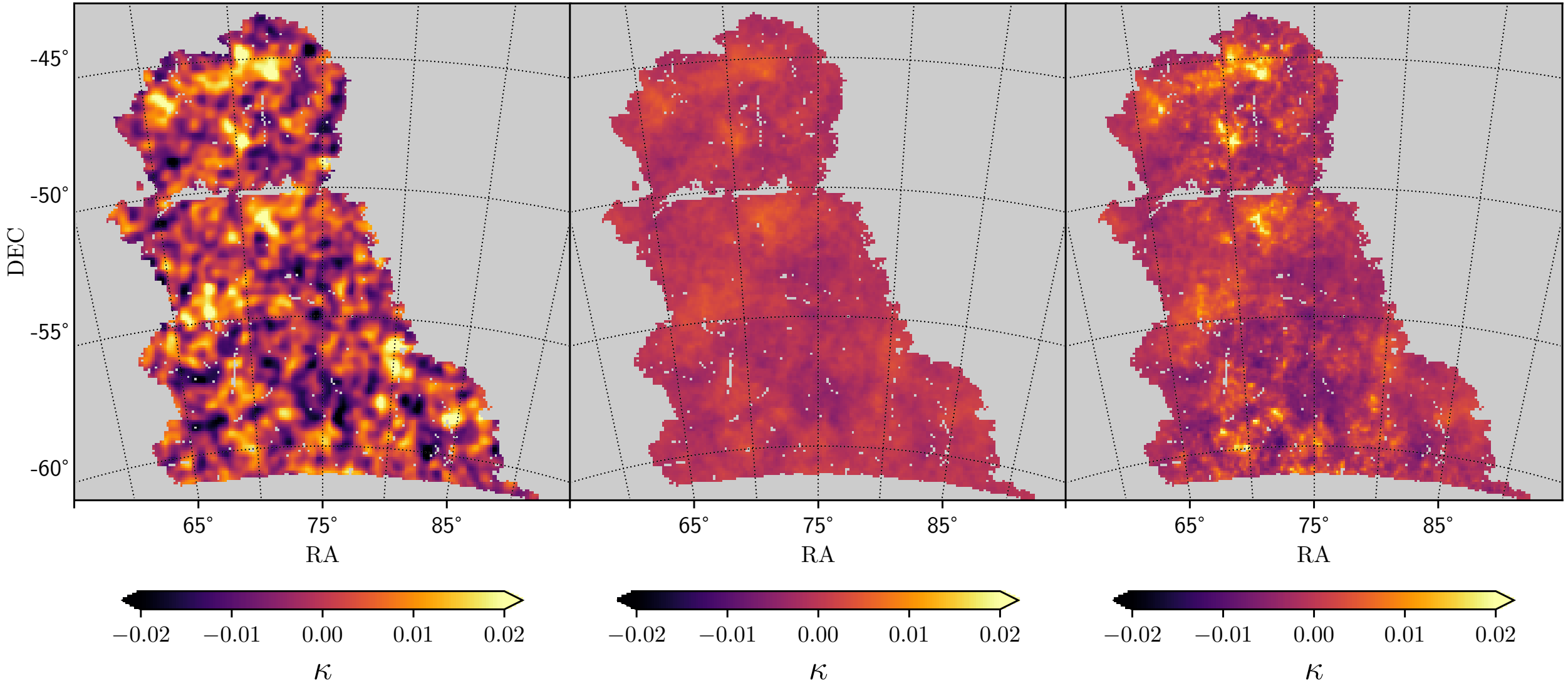
Dark Energy Survey SV data



Kaiser-Squires

Wiener filter

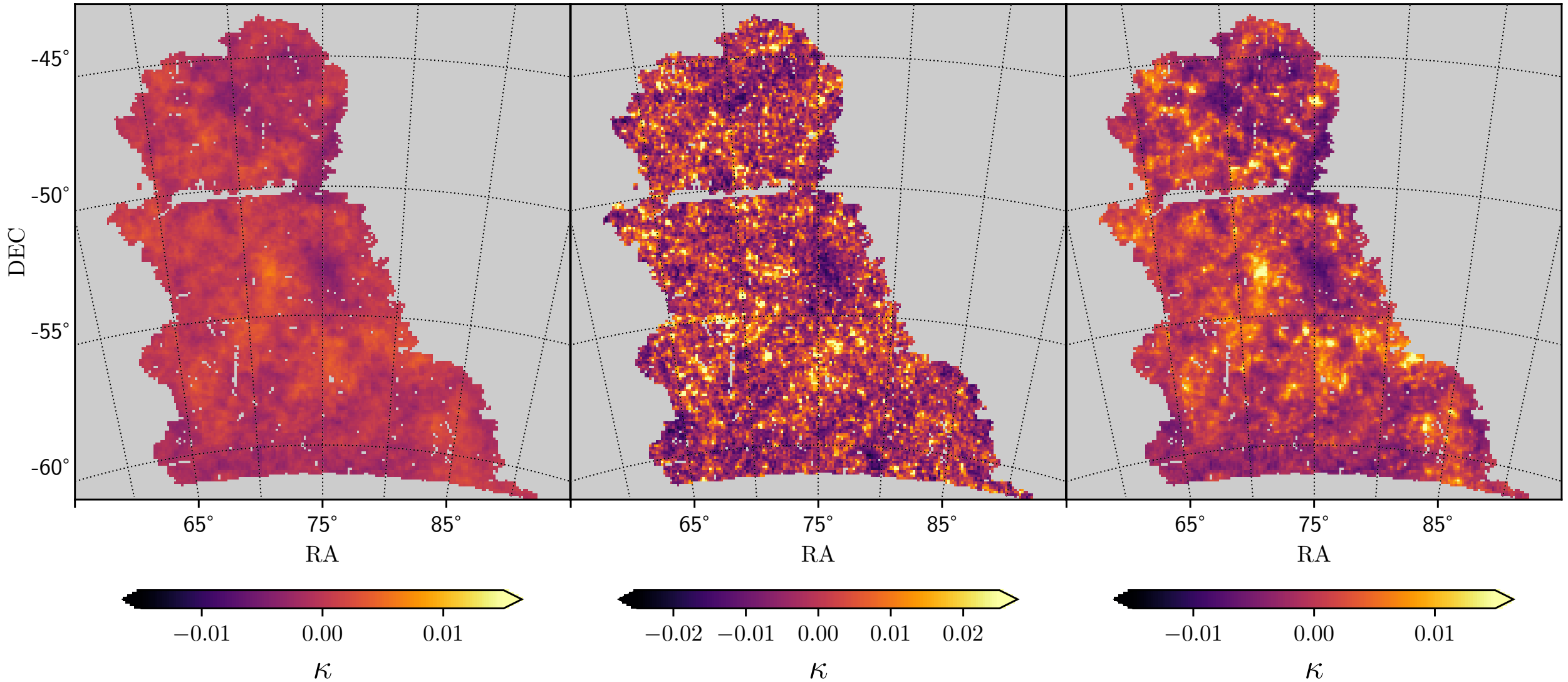
DeepMass

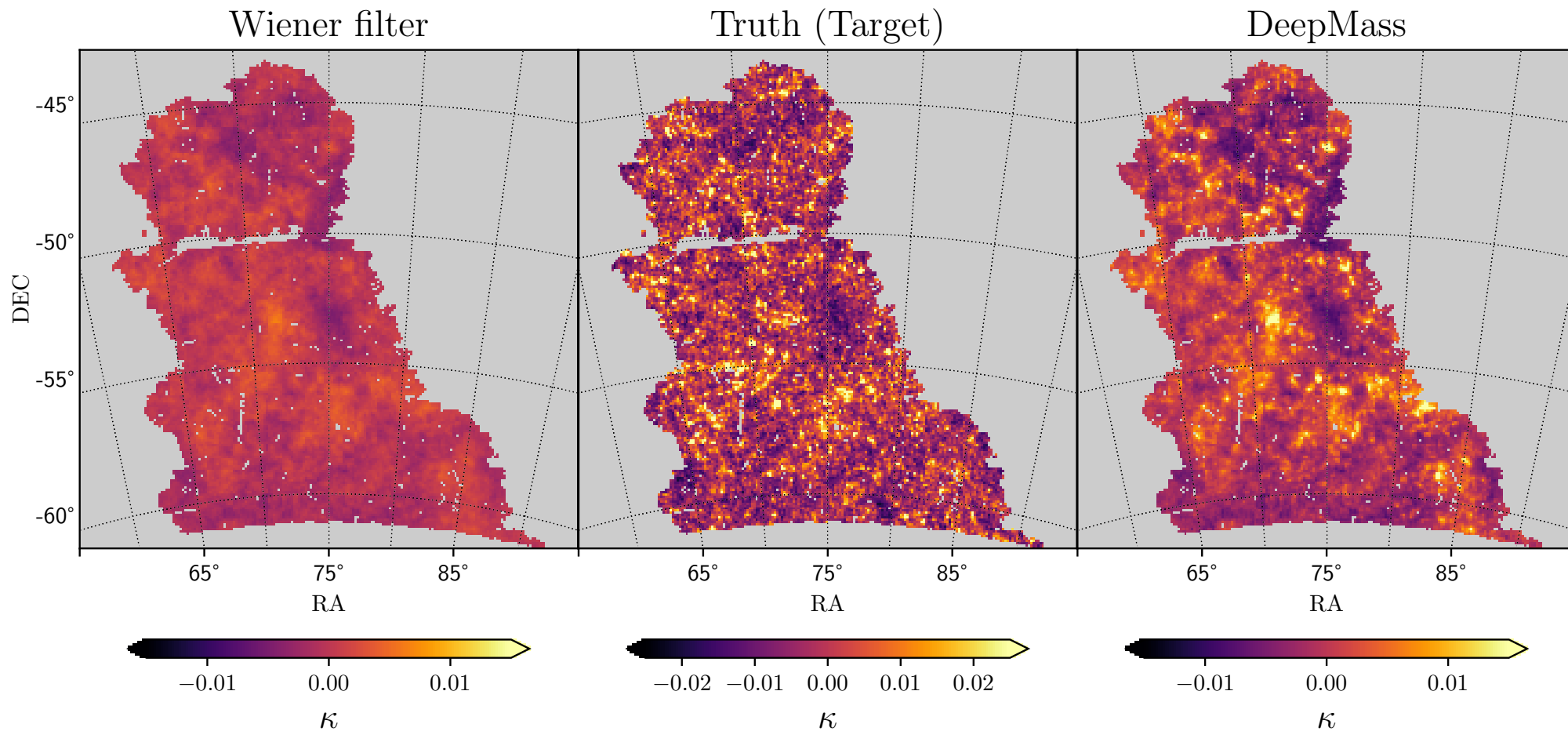


Wiener filter

Truth (Target)

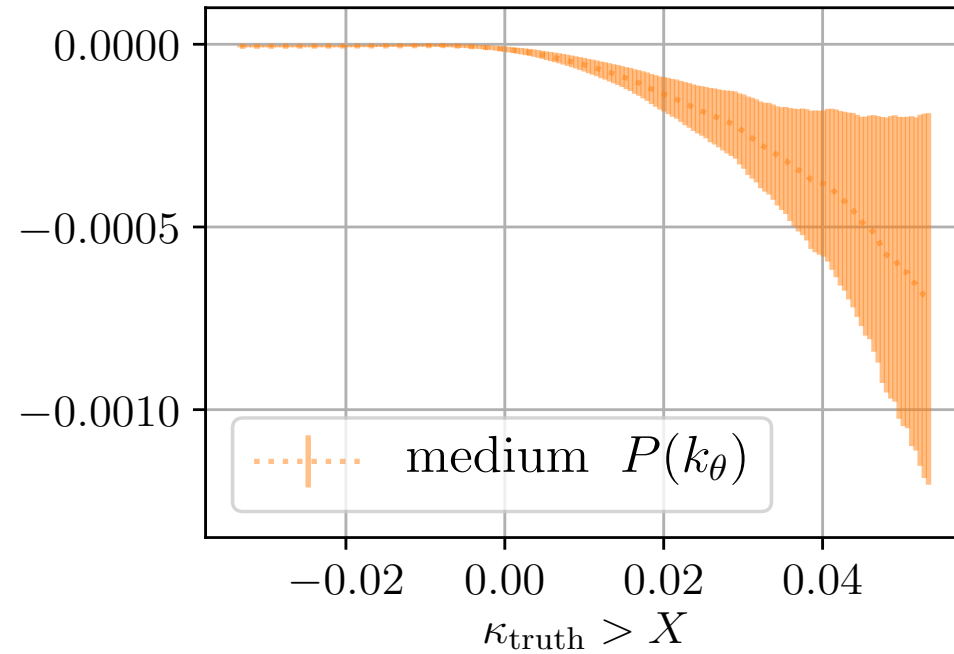
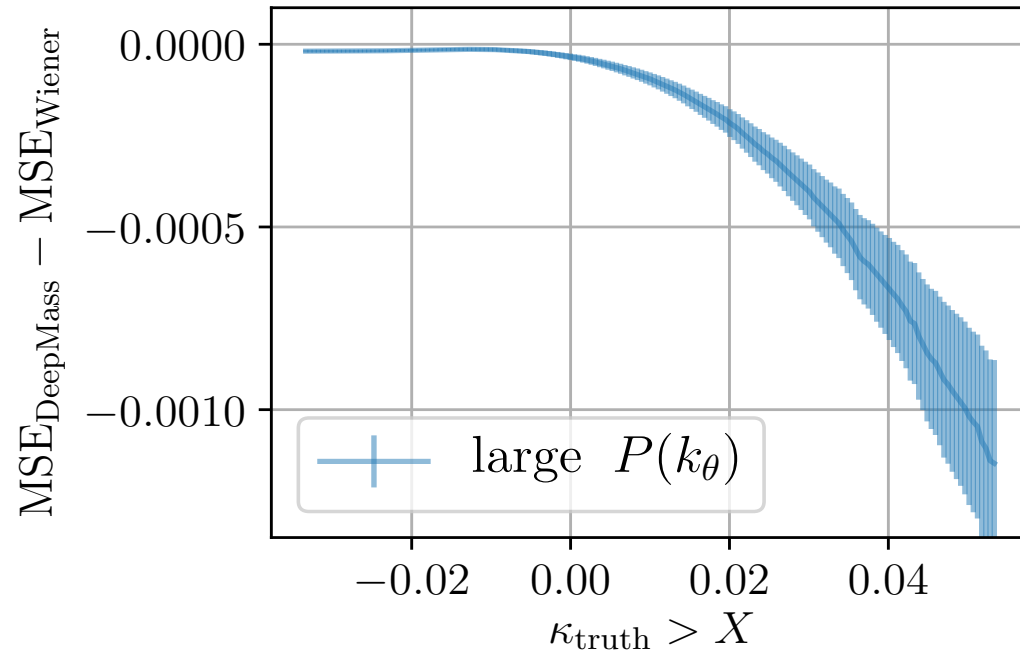
DeepMass





- I. Wiener filter is optimal linear MSE filter
- II. 8000 sample maps not used for training
- III. DeepMass improves MSE by 11 % compared to Wiener

DeepMass improvement over Wiener



DeepMass improves over Wiener more for:

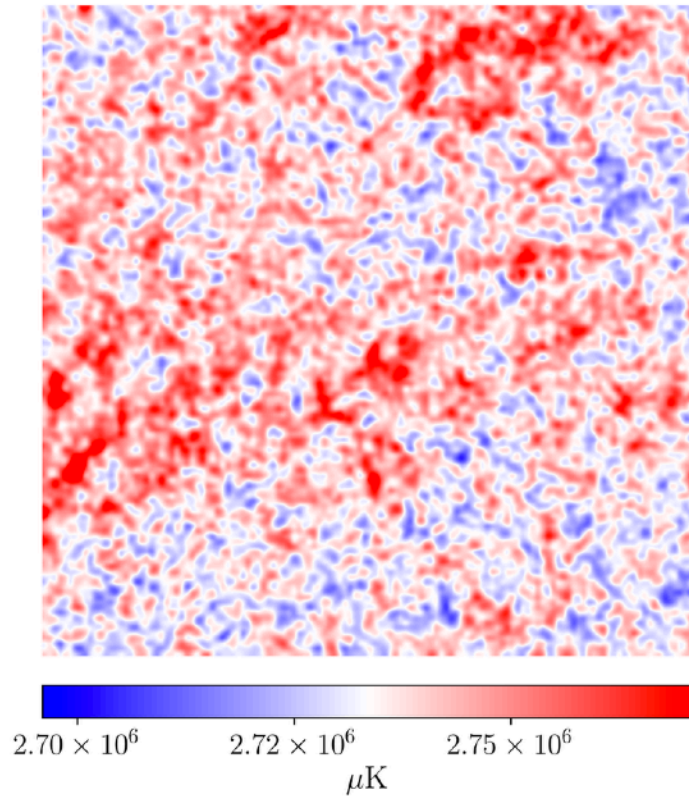
- i. Pixels with larger value
- ii. Maps with more structure - higher $P(k)$

04

DeepMass and the CMB *(Preliminary)*

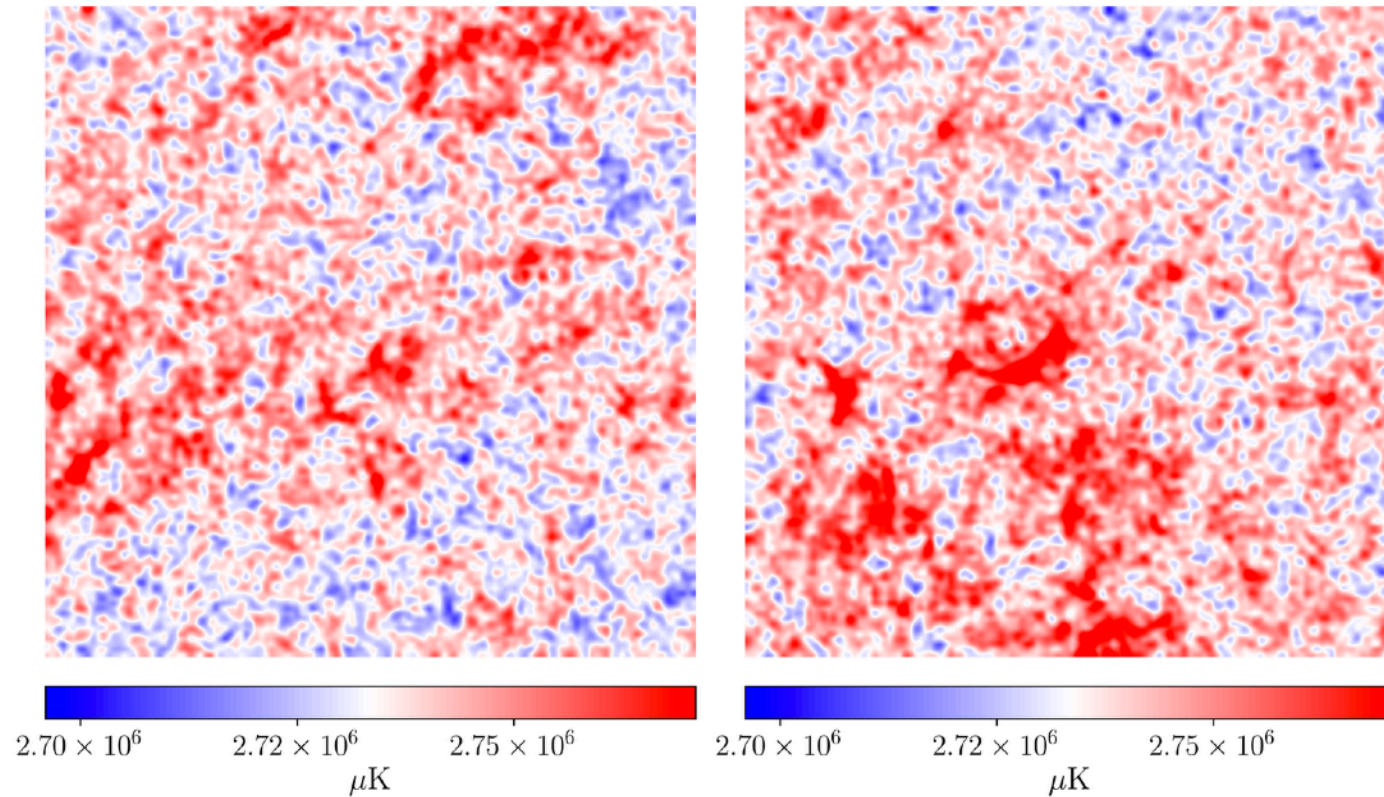
DeepMass as general tool

- I. If observations can be modelled, DeepMass recovers the signal
- II. Example, synthesise CMB foreground data:



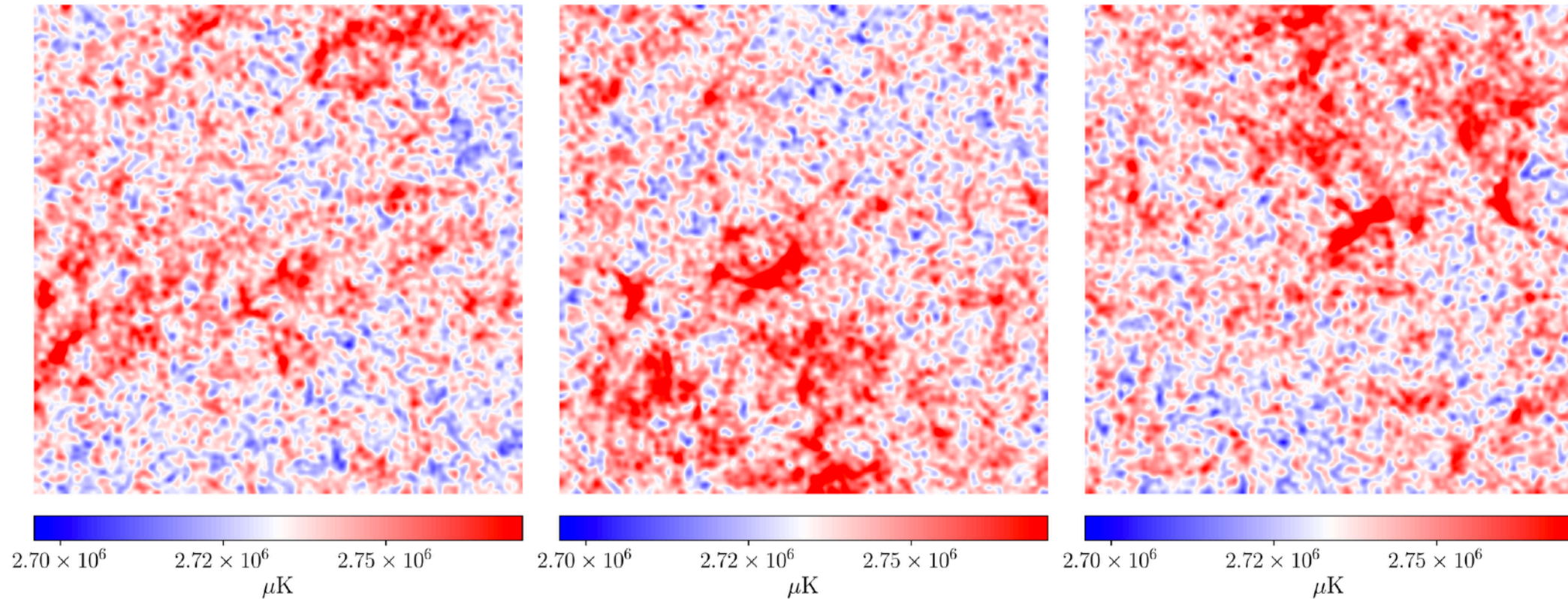
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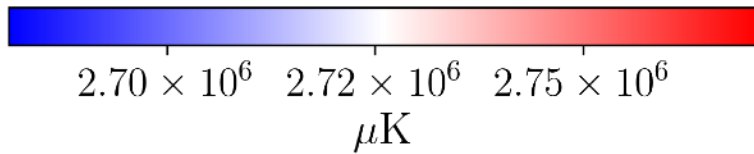
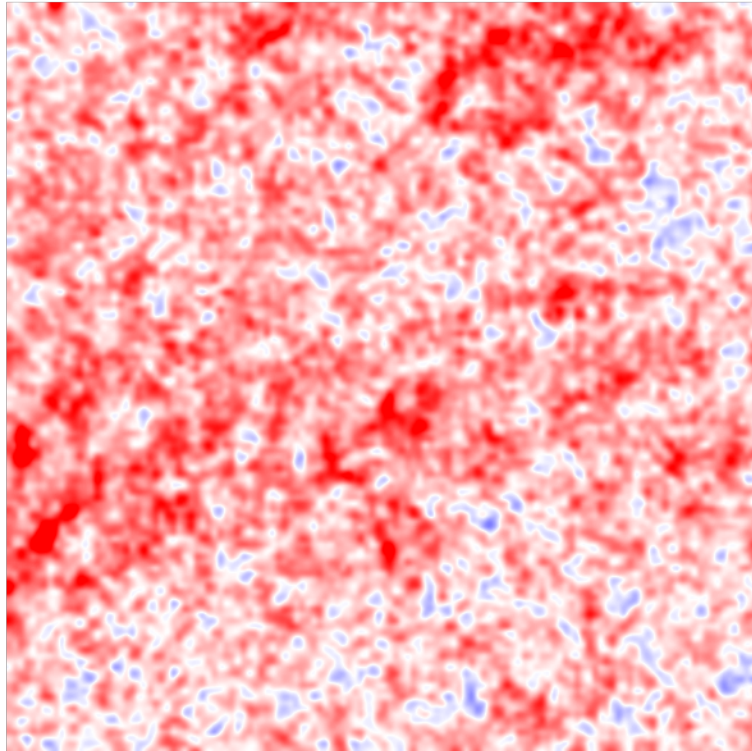
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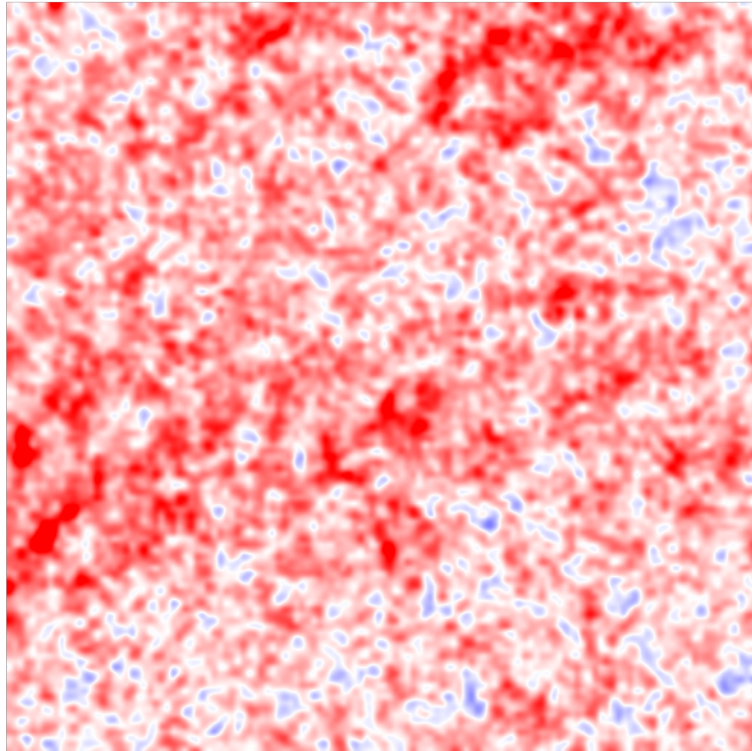
DeepMass: CMB T foreground removal (*preliminary*)

Simulated observed data

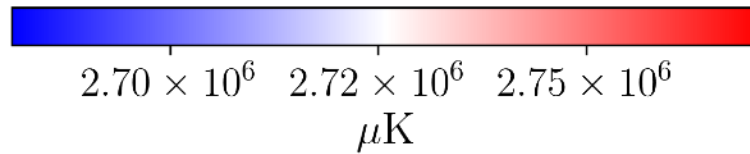
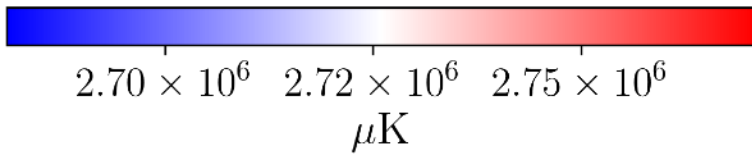
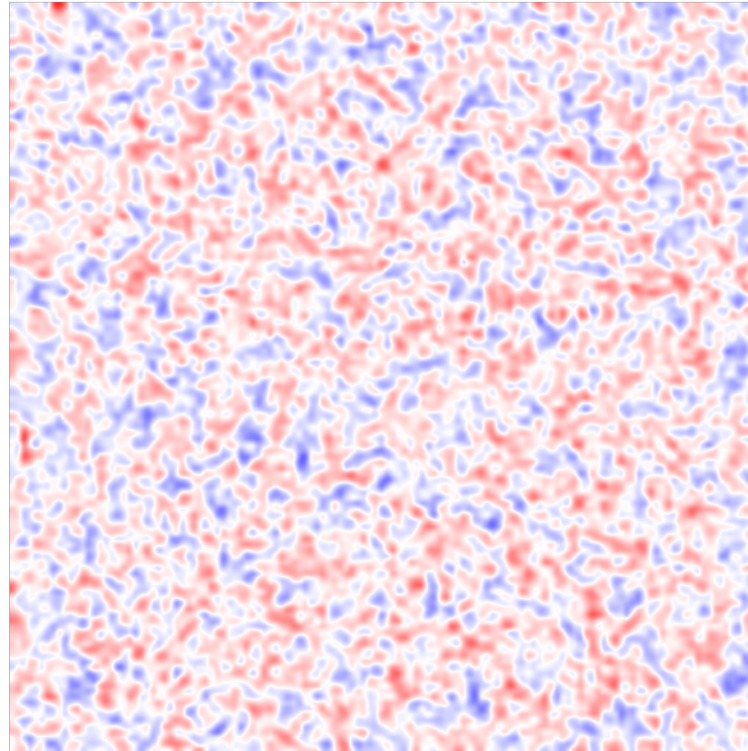


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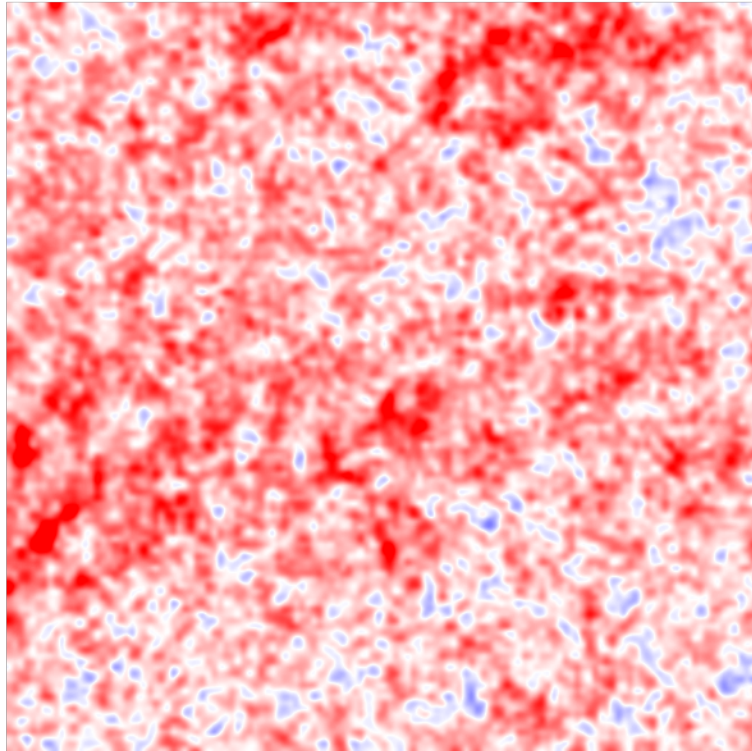


DeepMass recovered map

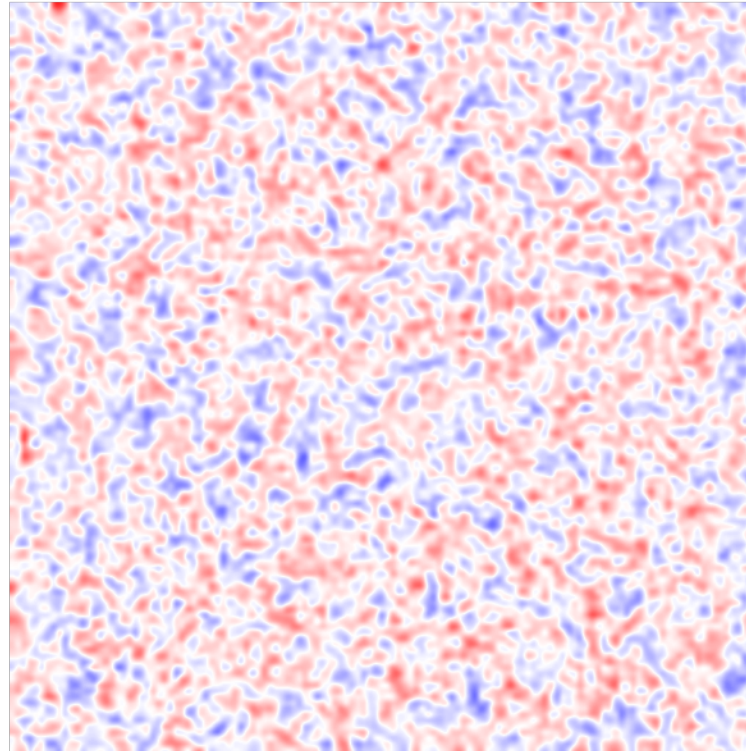


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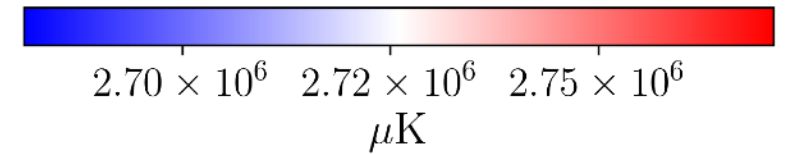
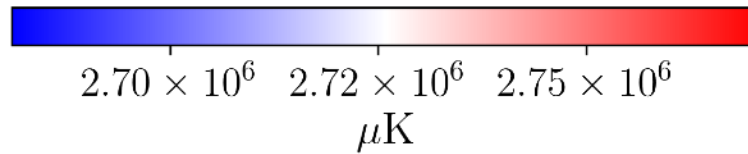
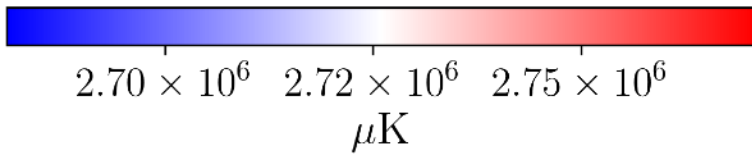
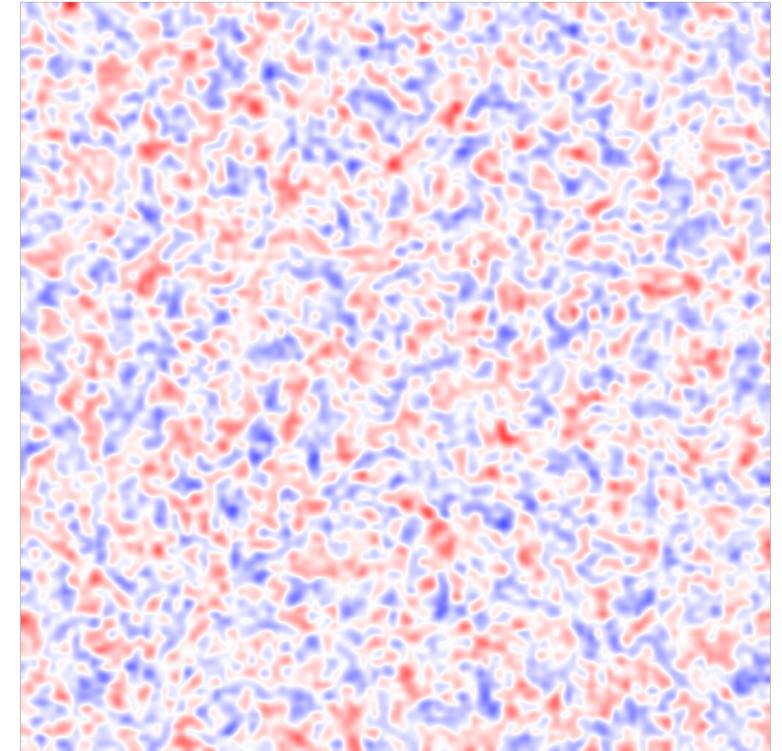
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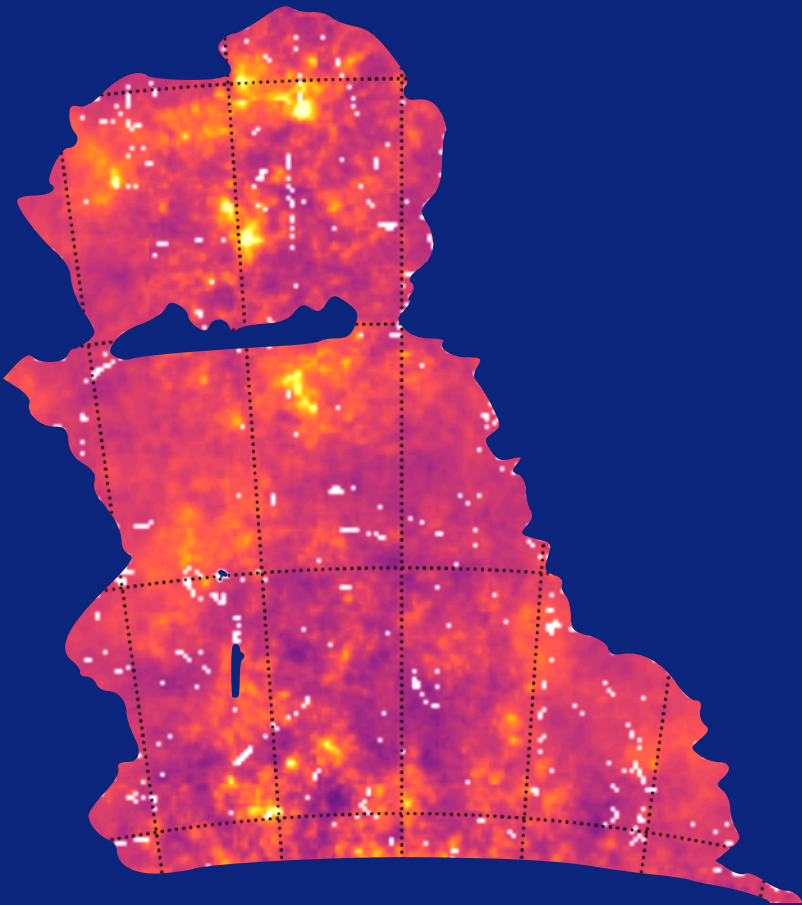


DeepMass recovered map



Simulated CMB T





Merci !

