



Deblending:

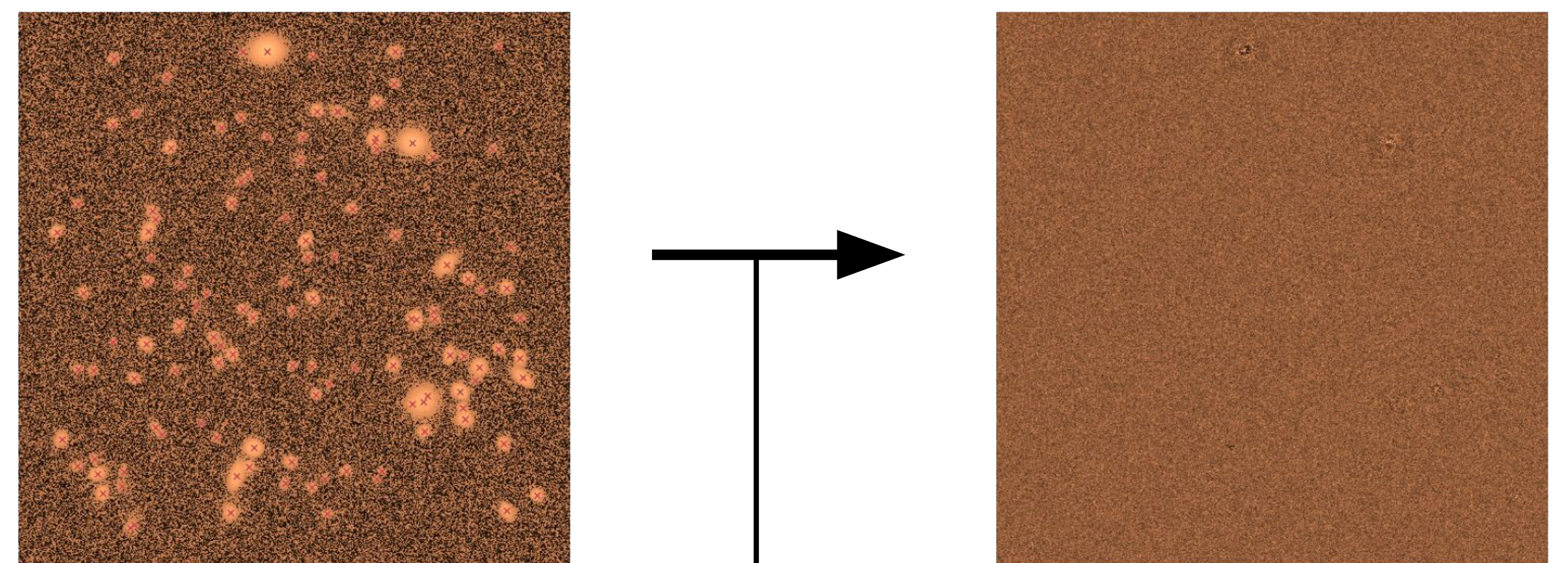
In LSST, more than 63% objects are expected to be blended. Deblending is the inverse problem of separating these overlapping sources.



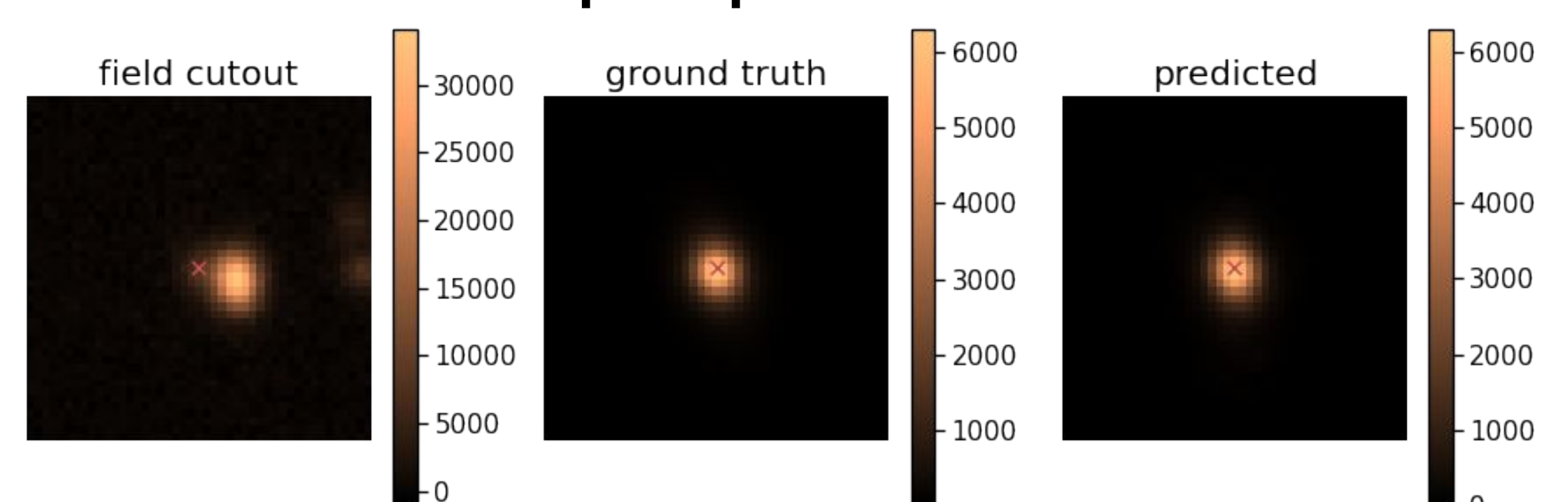
Preliminary Results:

sinh(Input field)

Residuals

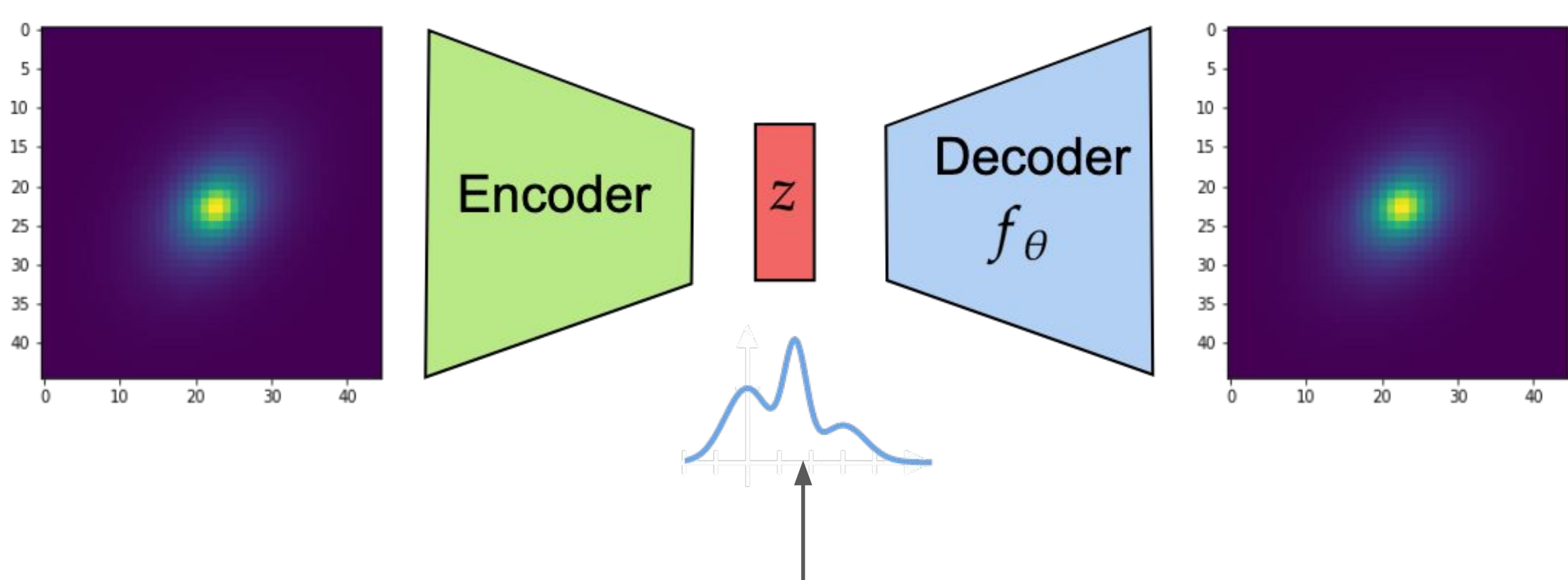


Example prediction:



VAE for galaxy simulation:

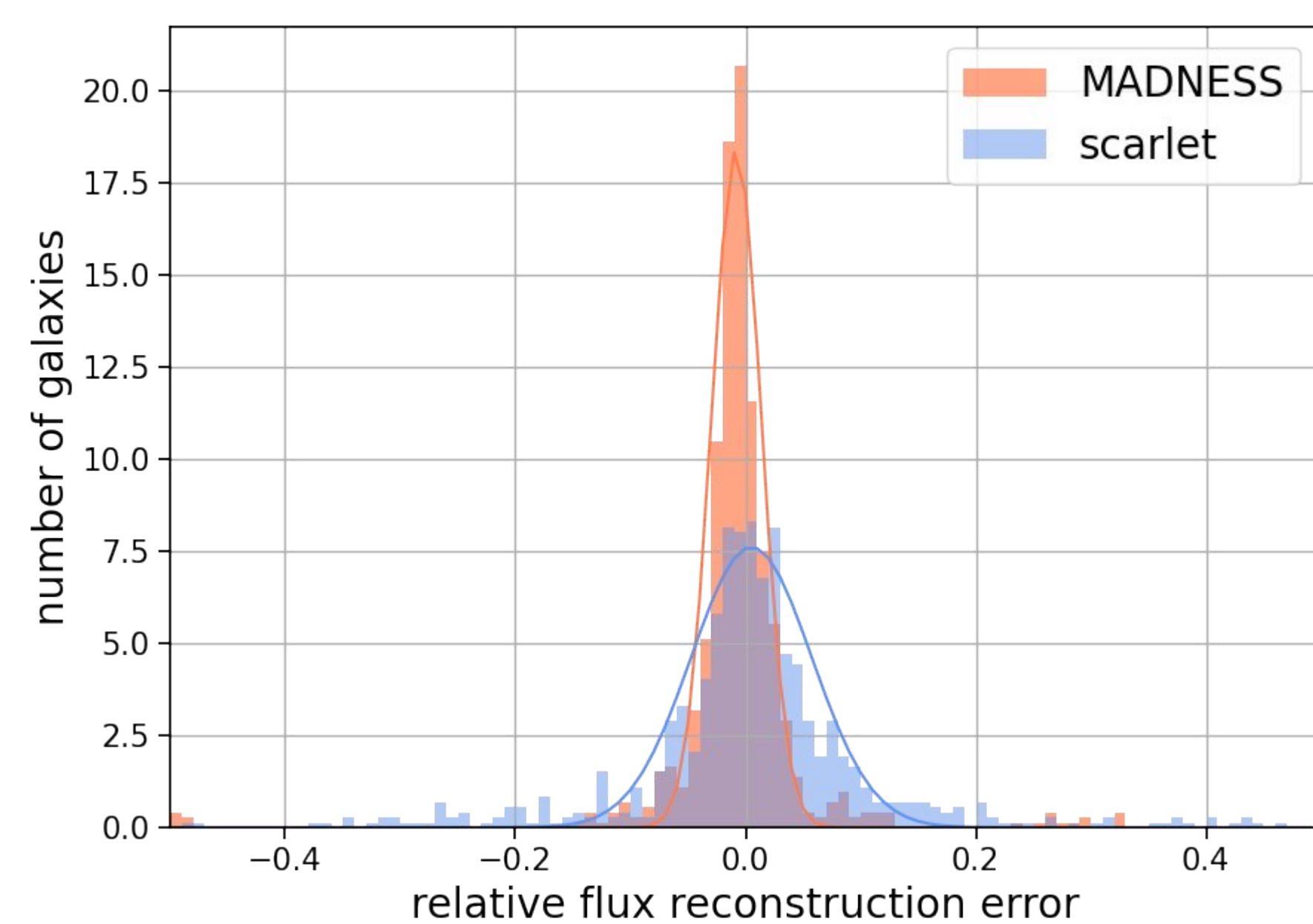
We train a Variational AutoEncoder using Galsim COSMOS galaxies.



It maps the galaxies into an underlying latent space distribution. New galaxies can be simulated by sampling from this latent distribution.

Discussion:

Significant improvement over the state-of-the-art (scarlet) in galaxy flux reconstruction.



MADNESS:

We simulate a galaxy with the trained decoder (f_θ) at every detected location. Maximum a posteriori (MAP) estimate is obtained by a gradient descent in the VAE latent space.

$$Z^* = \arg \min_Z \frac{(y - \sum_i f_\theta(z_i))^2}{2\sigma_{\text{noise}}^2} - \sum_i \log p(z_i)$$

Probability that each prediction is actually a galaxy

Where, $Z = \{z_i \mid z_i \text{ being the latent space representation of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ galaxy}\}$

Conclusions, Future Work:

- Ongoing DESC project [251].
- Performance at par with state-of-the-art.
- Potential speed up with GPUs.
- Paper in preparation.

Future work:

- Evaluate the effect of detection errors.
- Deblend stars.
- Obtaining the full posterior.
- Handle artifacts in real data.

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