



LABORATOIRE DE PHYSIQUE
DE L'ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE

Single frequency CMB B-mode inference with realistic foregrounds from a single training image

Niall Jeffrey

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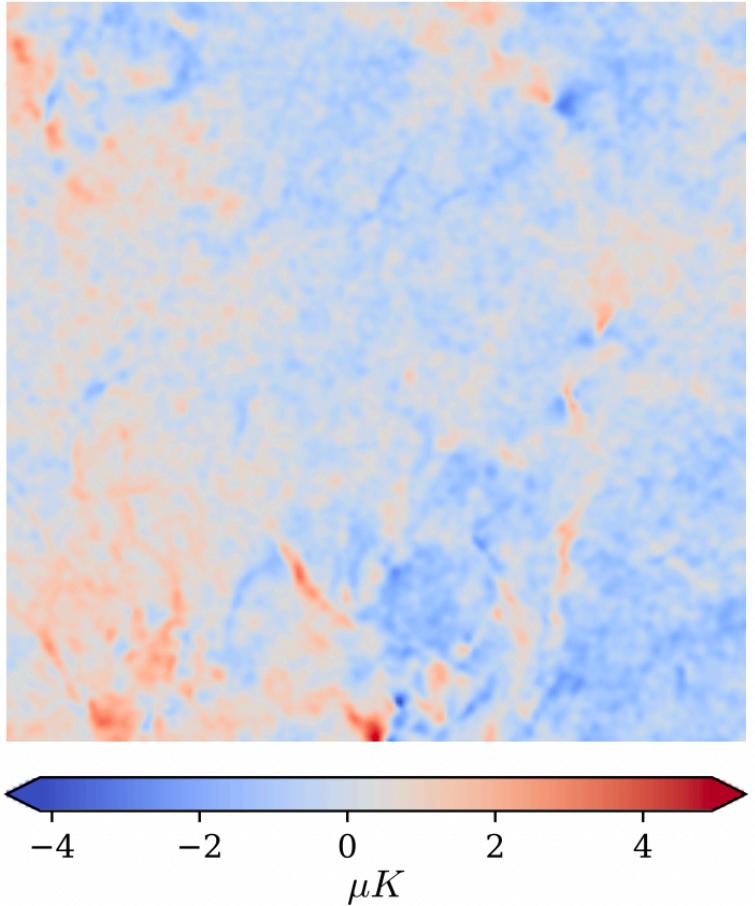


SORBONNE
UNIVERSITÉ

Université
de Paris

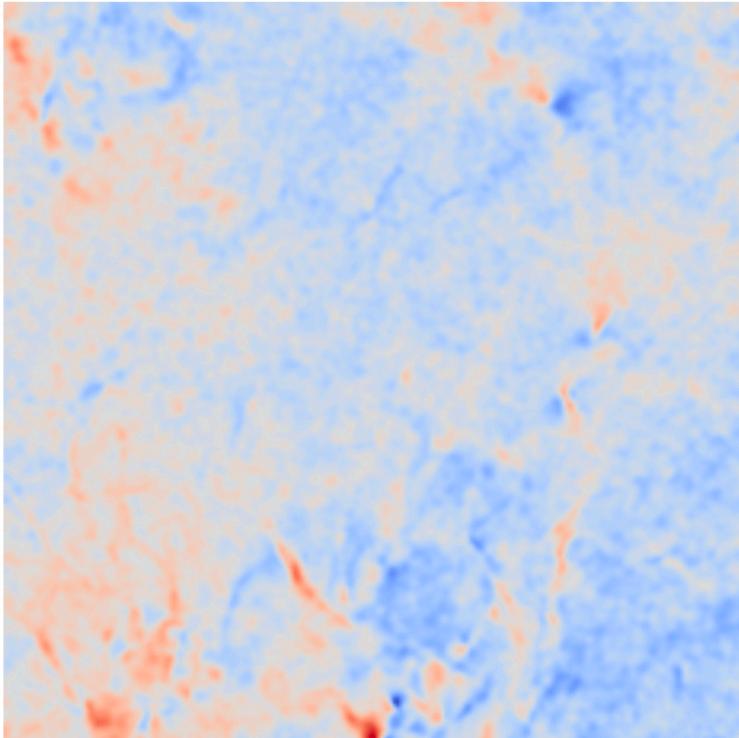
B-mode inference

B-mode data

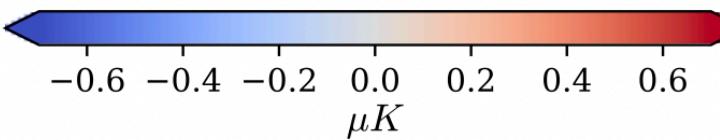
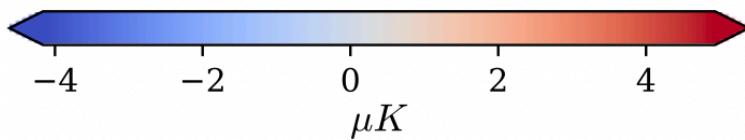
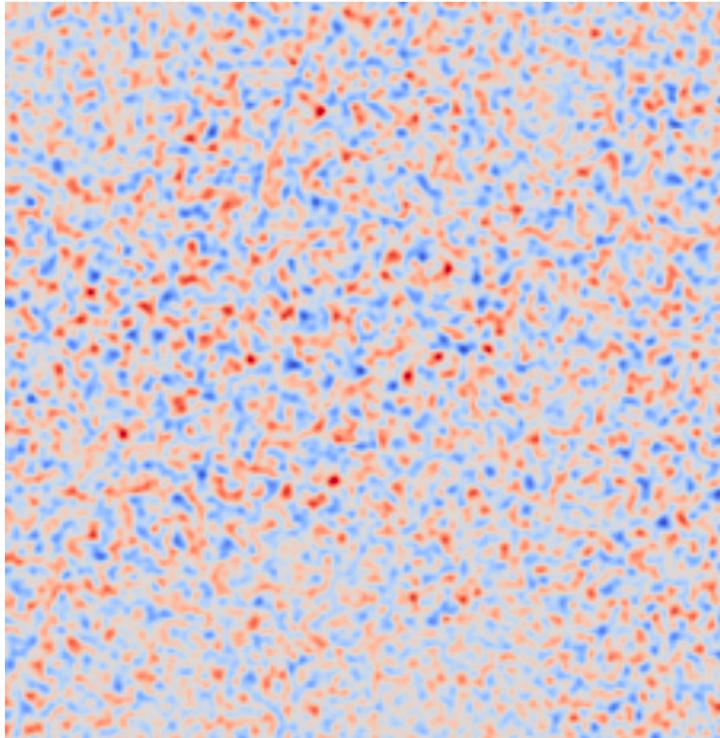


B-mode inference

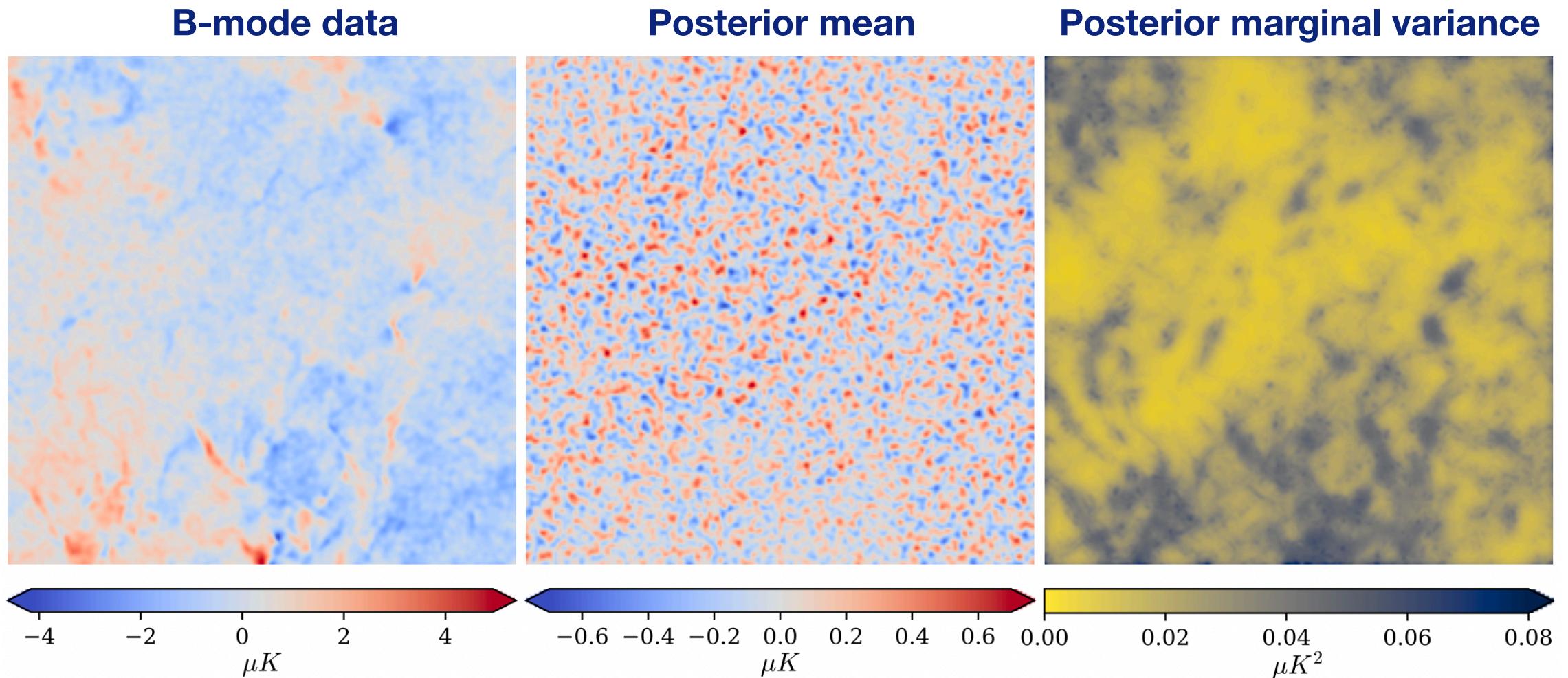
B-mode data



Posterior mean

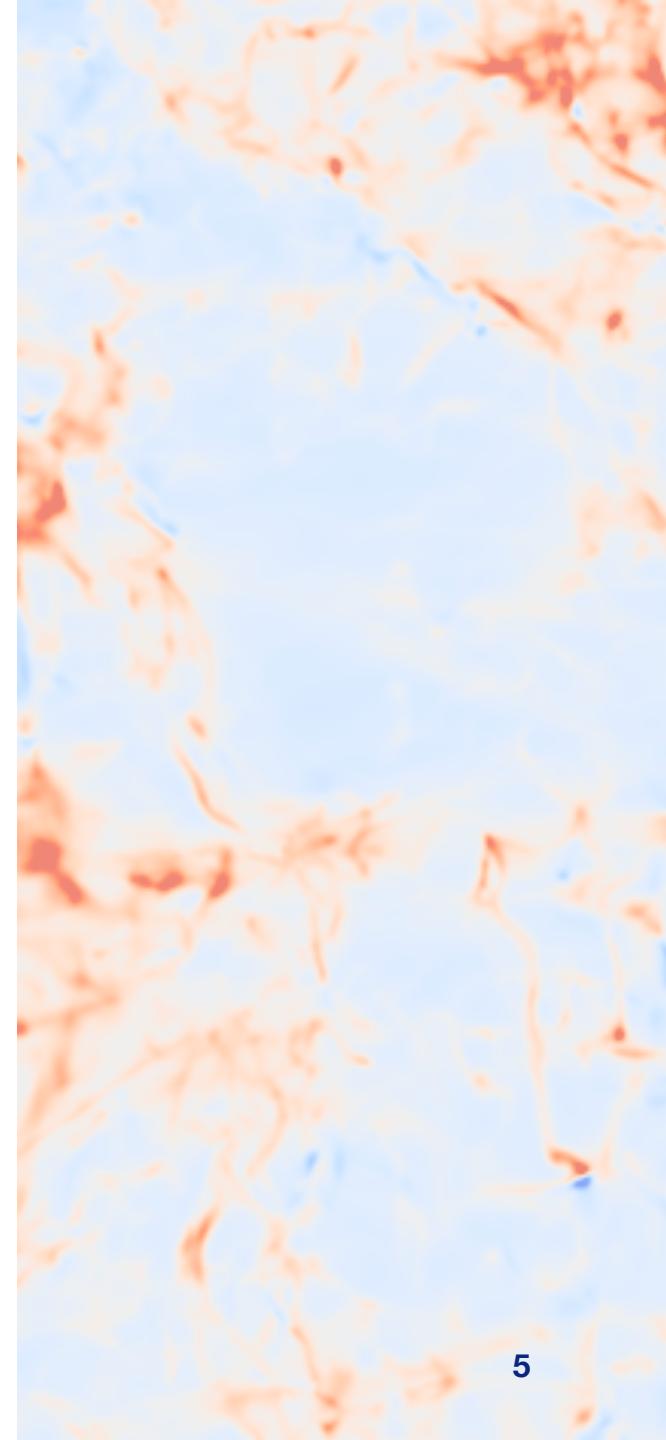


B-mode inference



Outline

- 1. High-dimensional likelihood-free inference**
- 2. Realistic forward model**
- 3. Posterior validation**



01

*High-dimensional likelihood-free:
Moment Networks*

Parameter inference

1. Possible “data” \mathbf{d}
2. Unknown parameters: \mathbf{s} signal

$$p(\mathbf{s} | \mathbf{d}) \propto p(\mathbf{d} | \mathbf{s}) p(\mathbf{s})$$

Moment Network: *side-step density estimation problem*

NJ & Wandelt 2011.05991

I. Hierarchy of Networks

II. Optimization objective use square loss

$$J_0 = \int ||\mathbf{s} - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{d})||^2 p(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{s}) \, d\mathbf{d} \, d\mathbf{s}$$

I. Hierarchy of Networks

II. Optimization objective use square loss

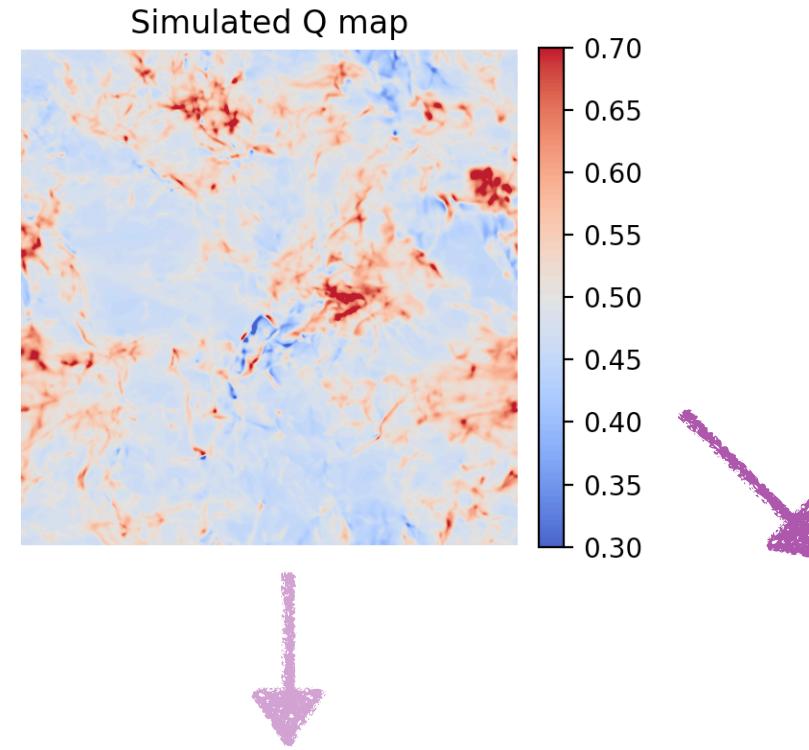
$$J_0 = \int ||s - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{d})||^2 p(\mathbf{d}, s) \, d\mathbf{d} \, ds$$

$$J_1 = \int ||(s - \mathcal{F}_{\text{fixed}}(\mathbf{d}))^2 - \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{d})||^2 p(\mathbf{d}, s) \, d\mathbf{d} \, ds$$

02

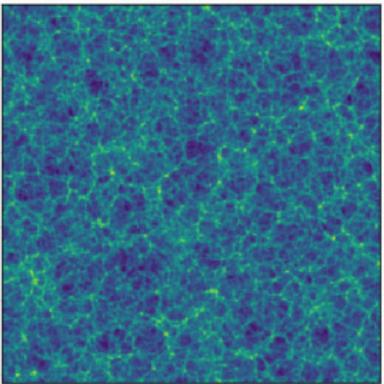
*Forward model &
B-mode inference*

Generative model for data?

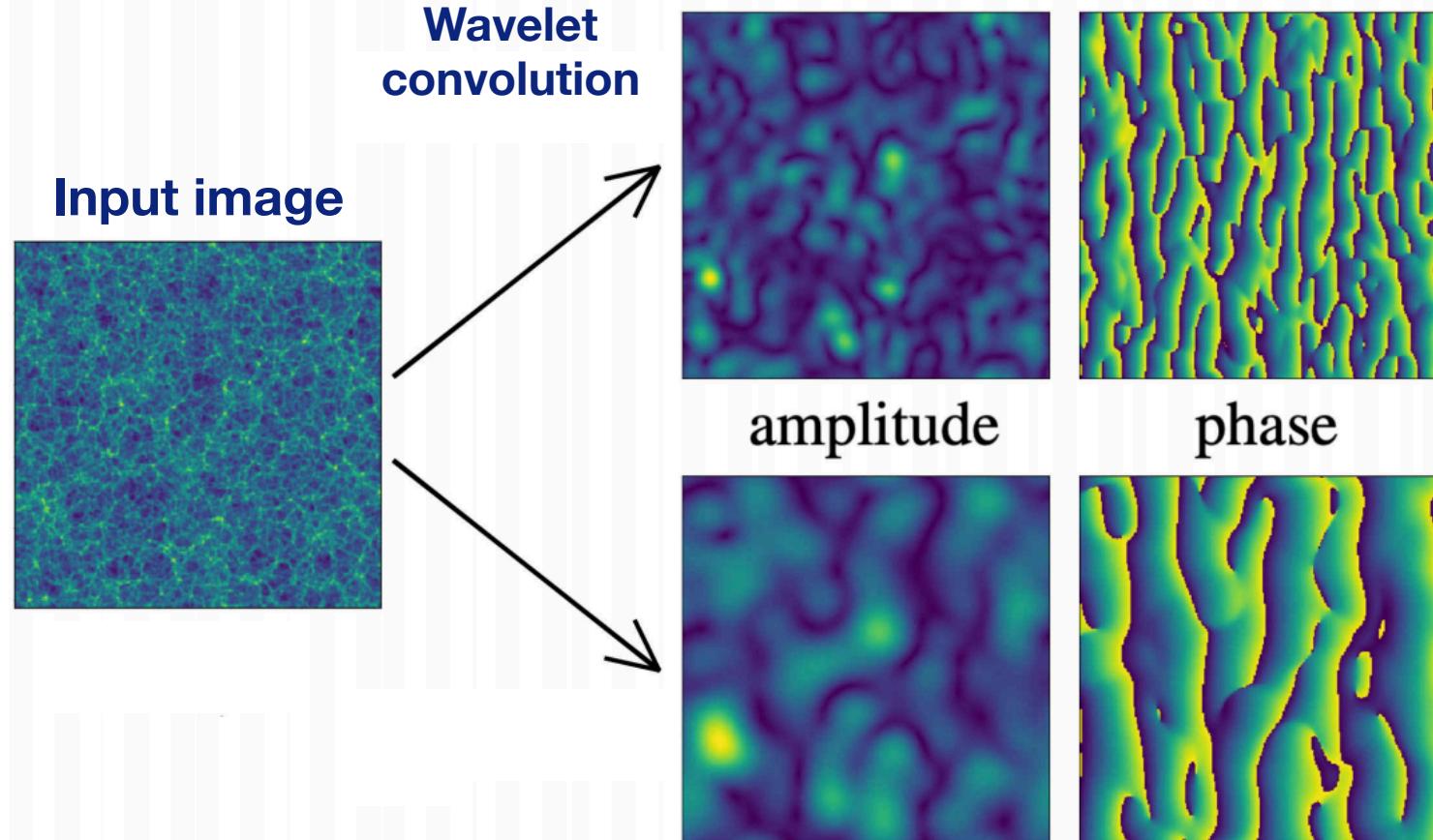


Wavelet Phase Harmonics

Input image

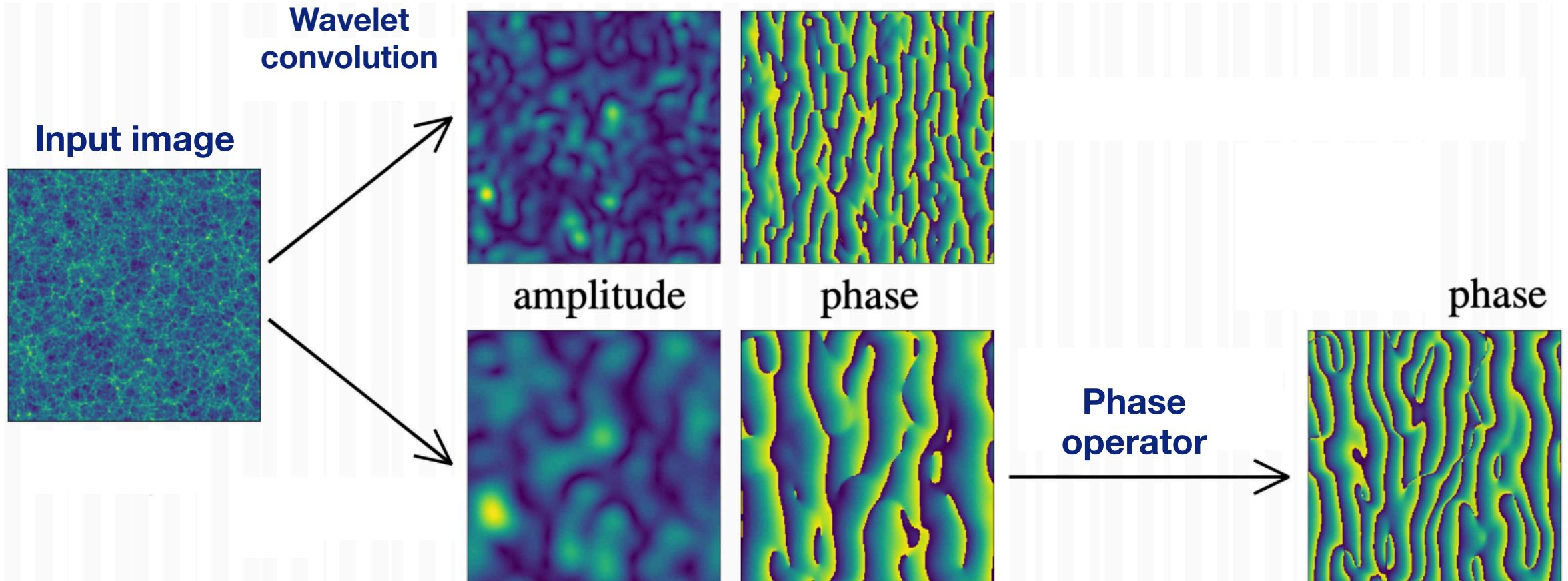


Wavelet Phase Harmonics

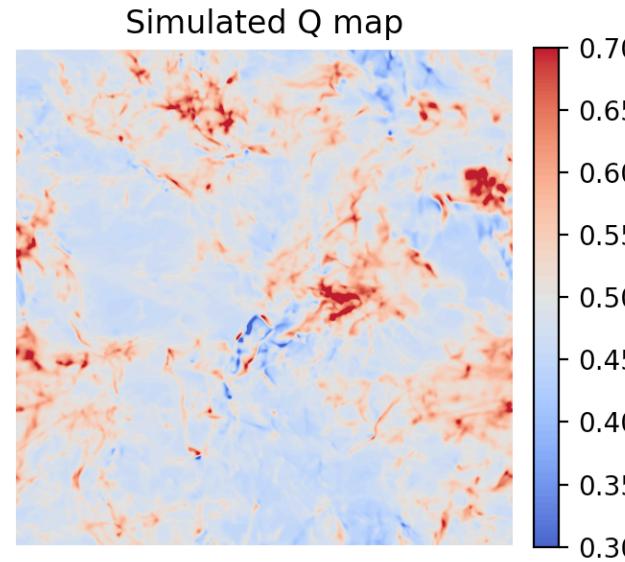


(adapted from Ally++ 2006.06298)

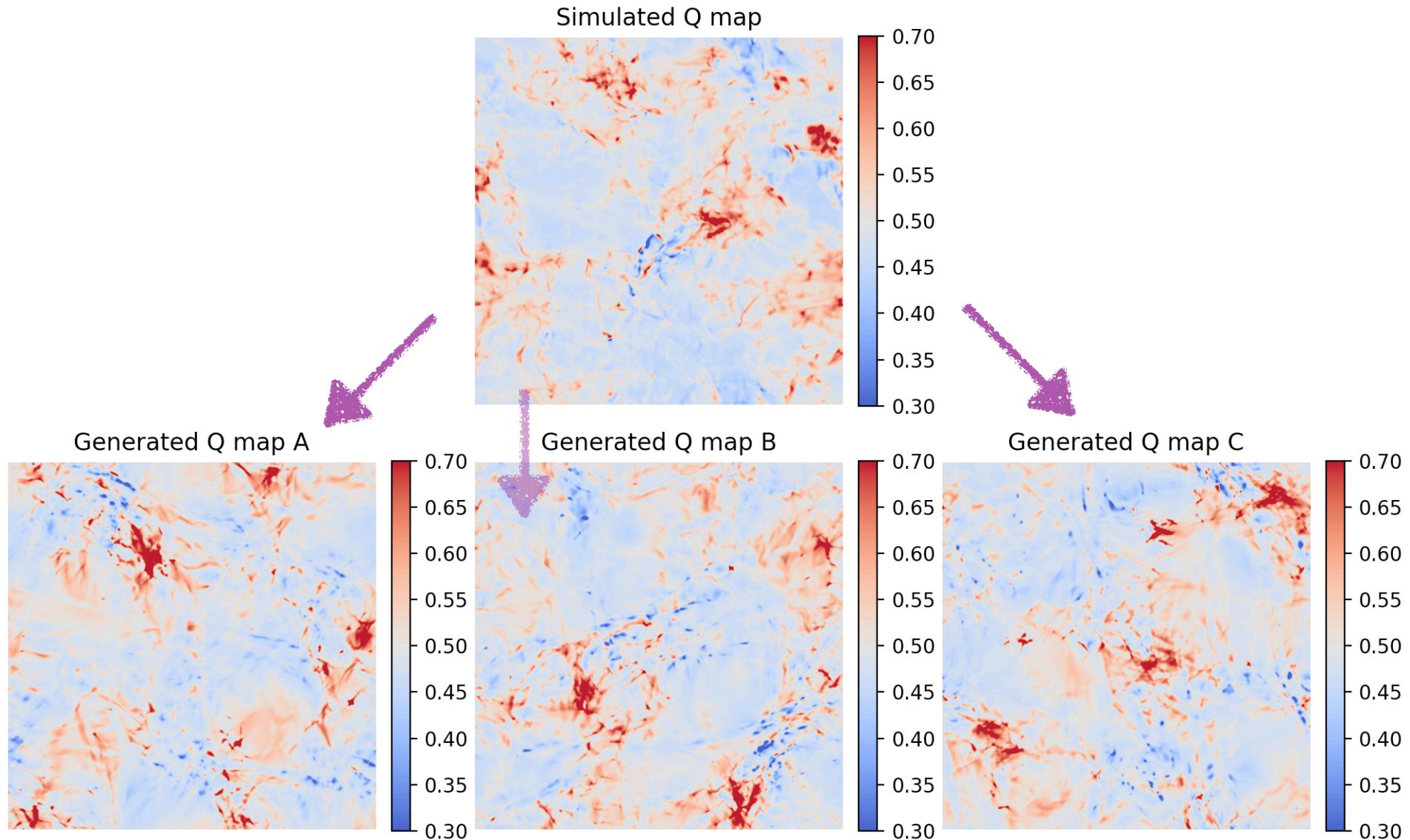
Wavelet Phase Harmonics



Generative model for data

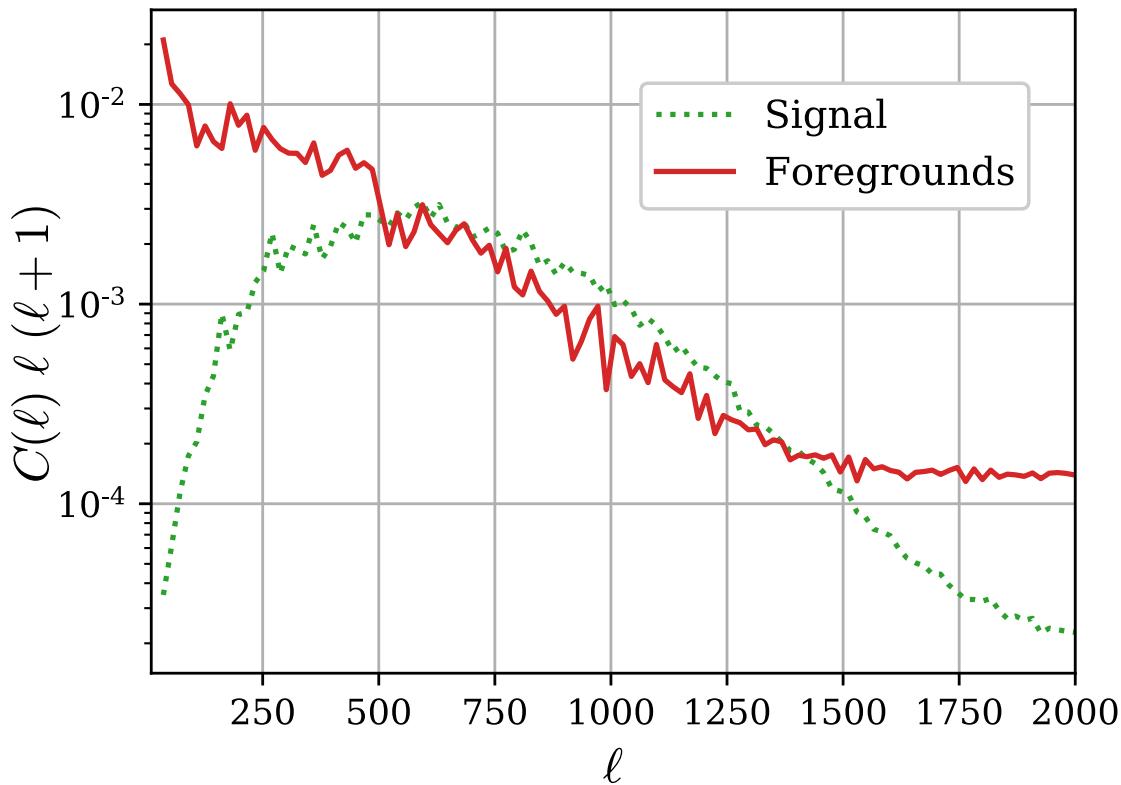


Generative model for data



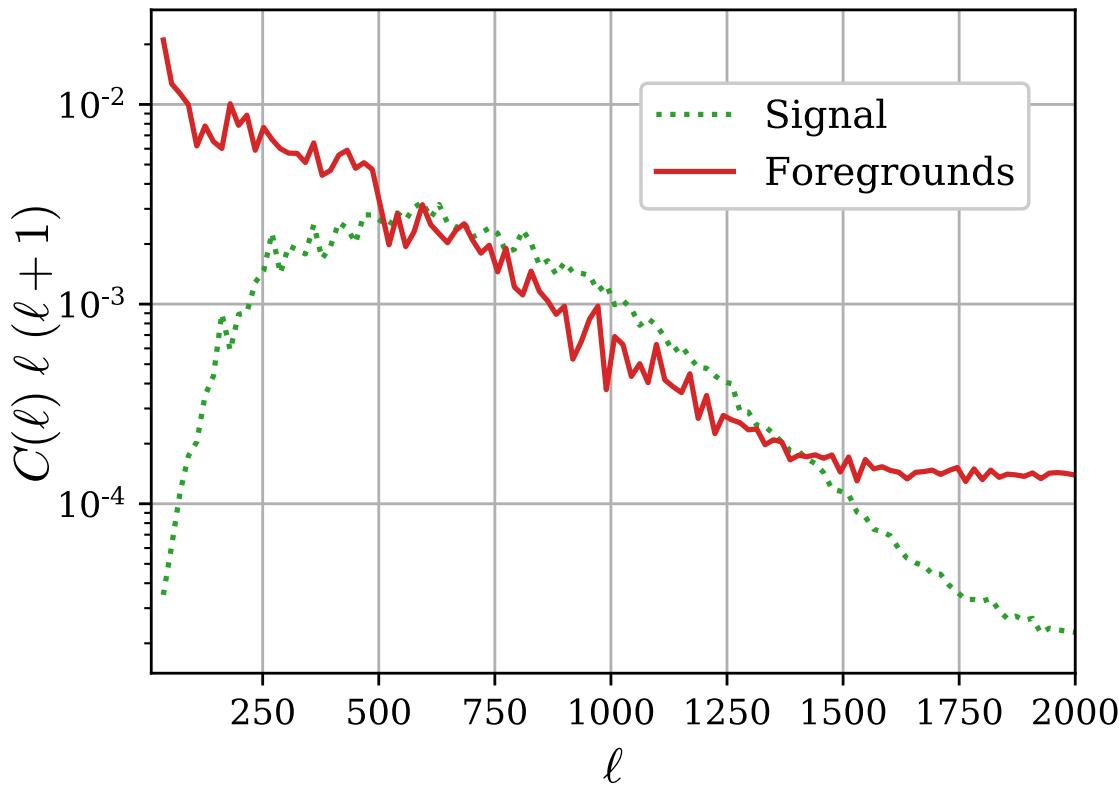
Model parameters from prior

Validation data example "A"
(signal dominated $\ell \sim 1000$)

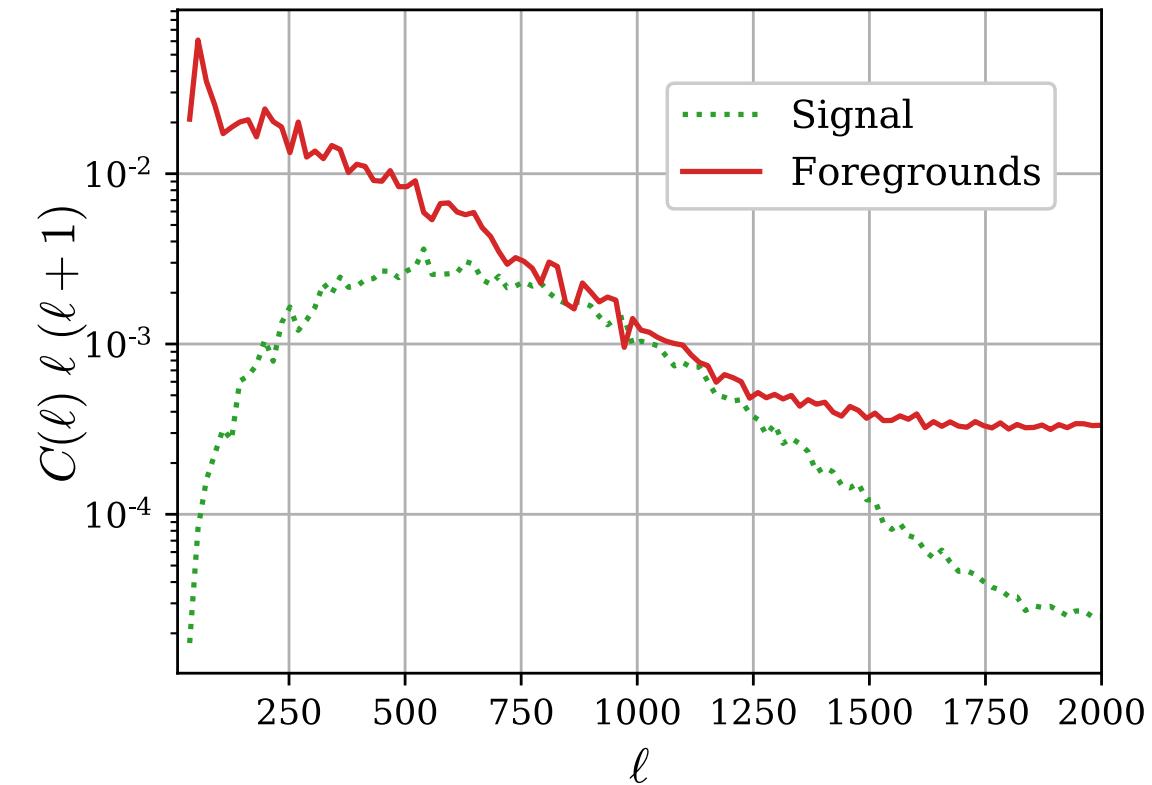


Model parameters from prior

Validation data example "A"
(signal dominated $\ell \sim 1000$)

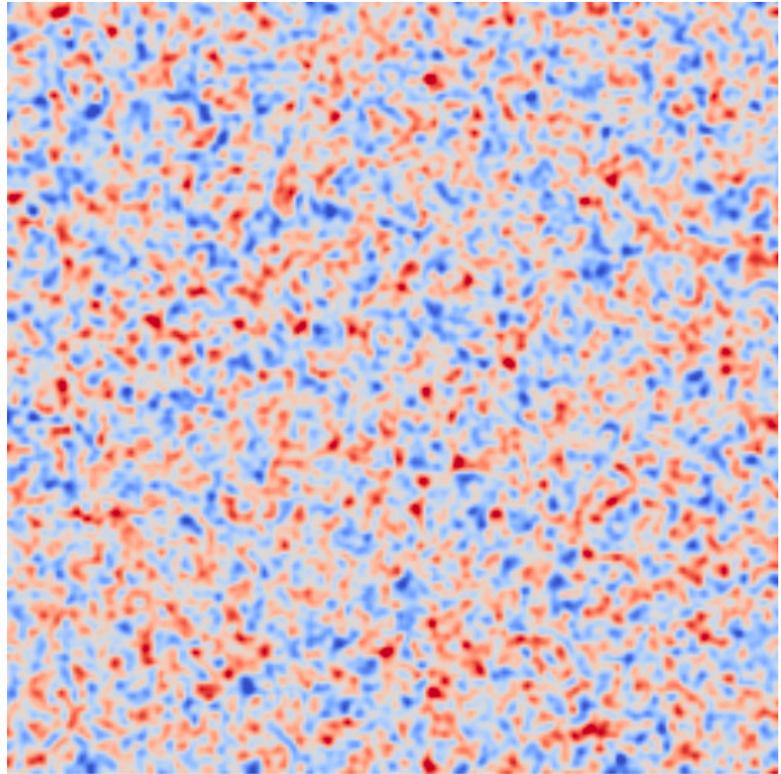


Validation data example "B"
(foreground dominated $\ell \sim 1000$)

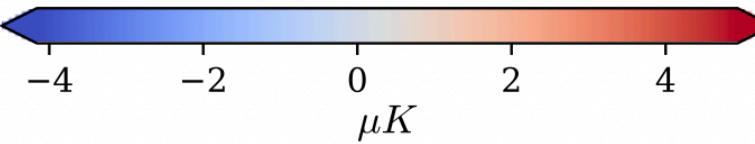
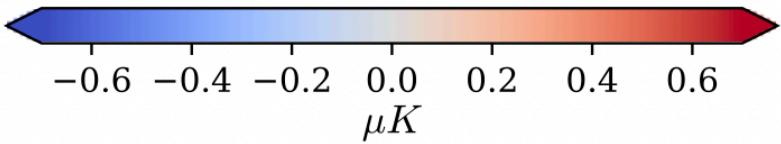
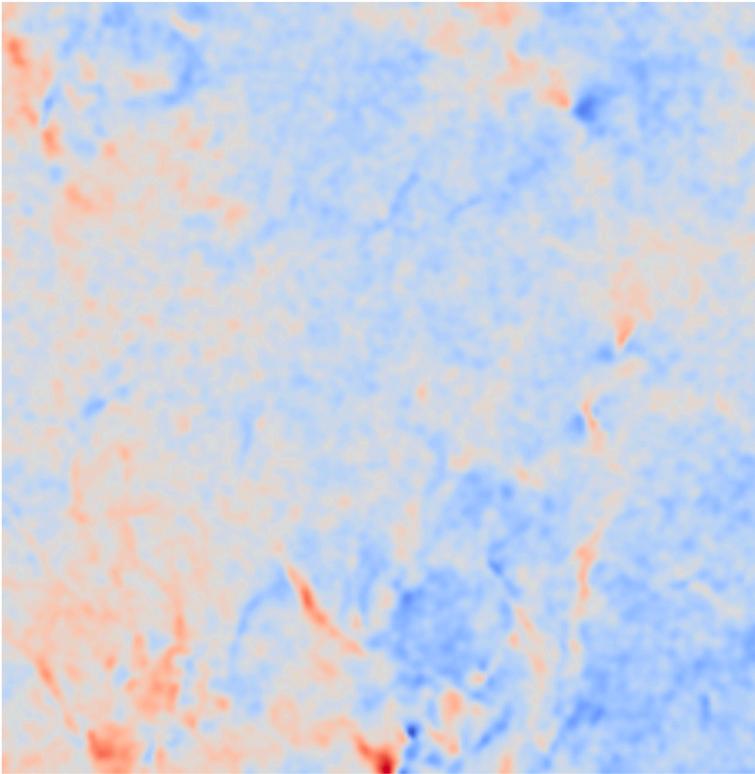


B-mode inference

B-mode truth

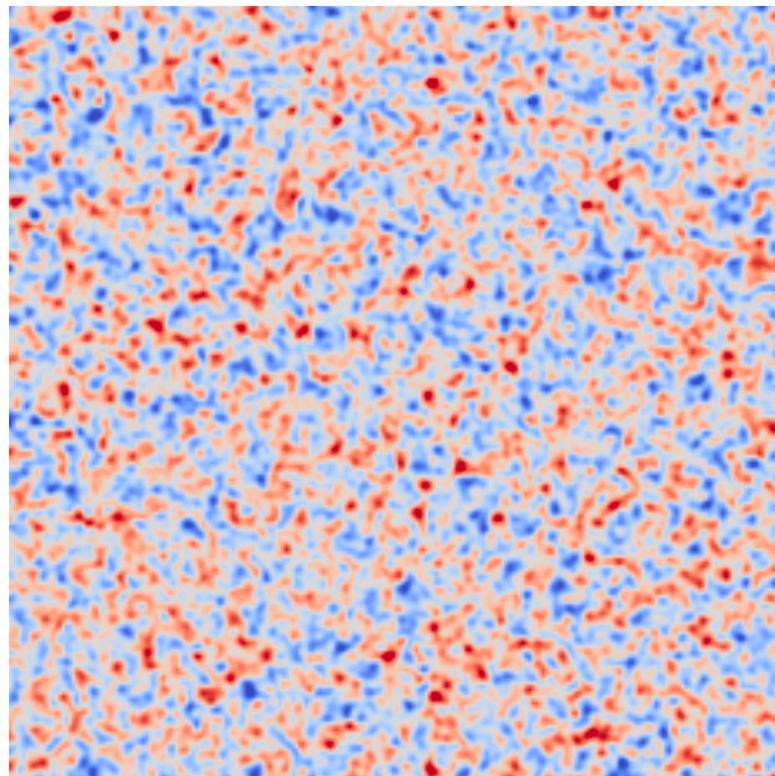


B-mode data

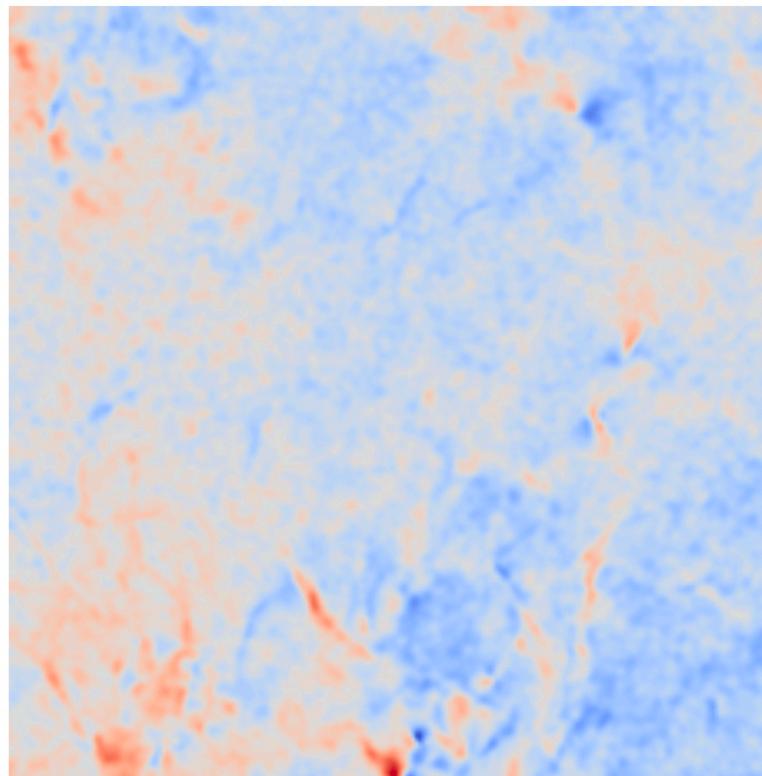


B-mode inference

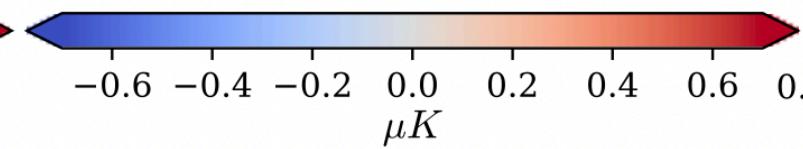
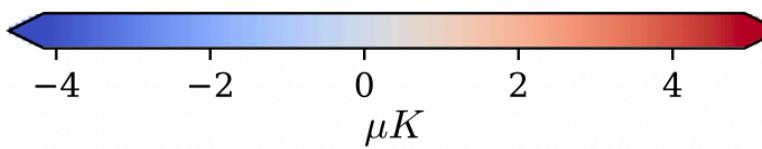
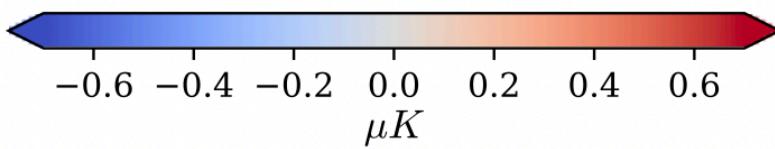
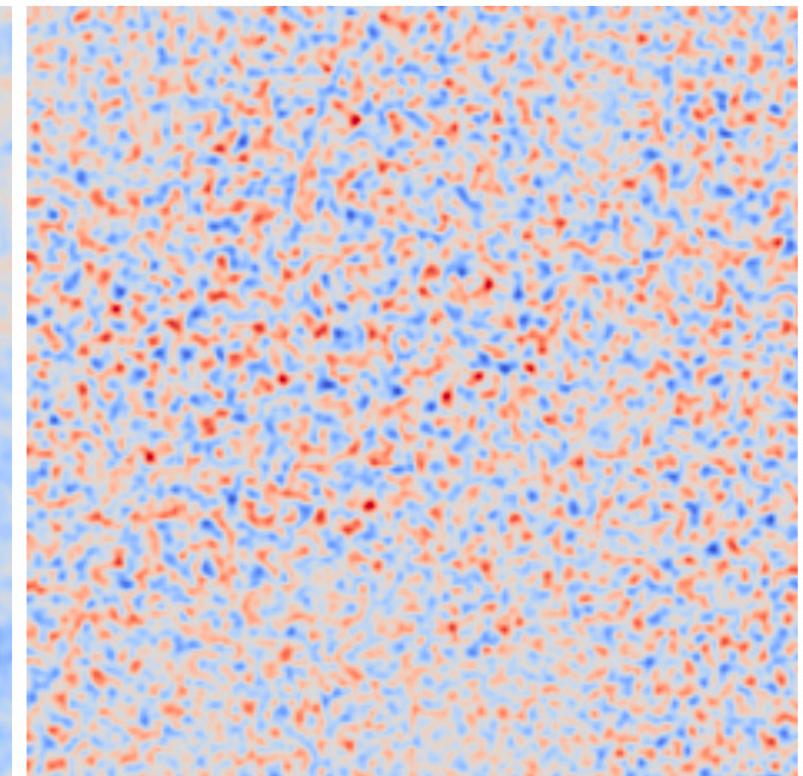
B-mode truth



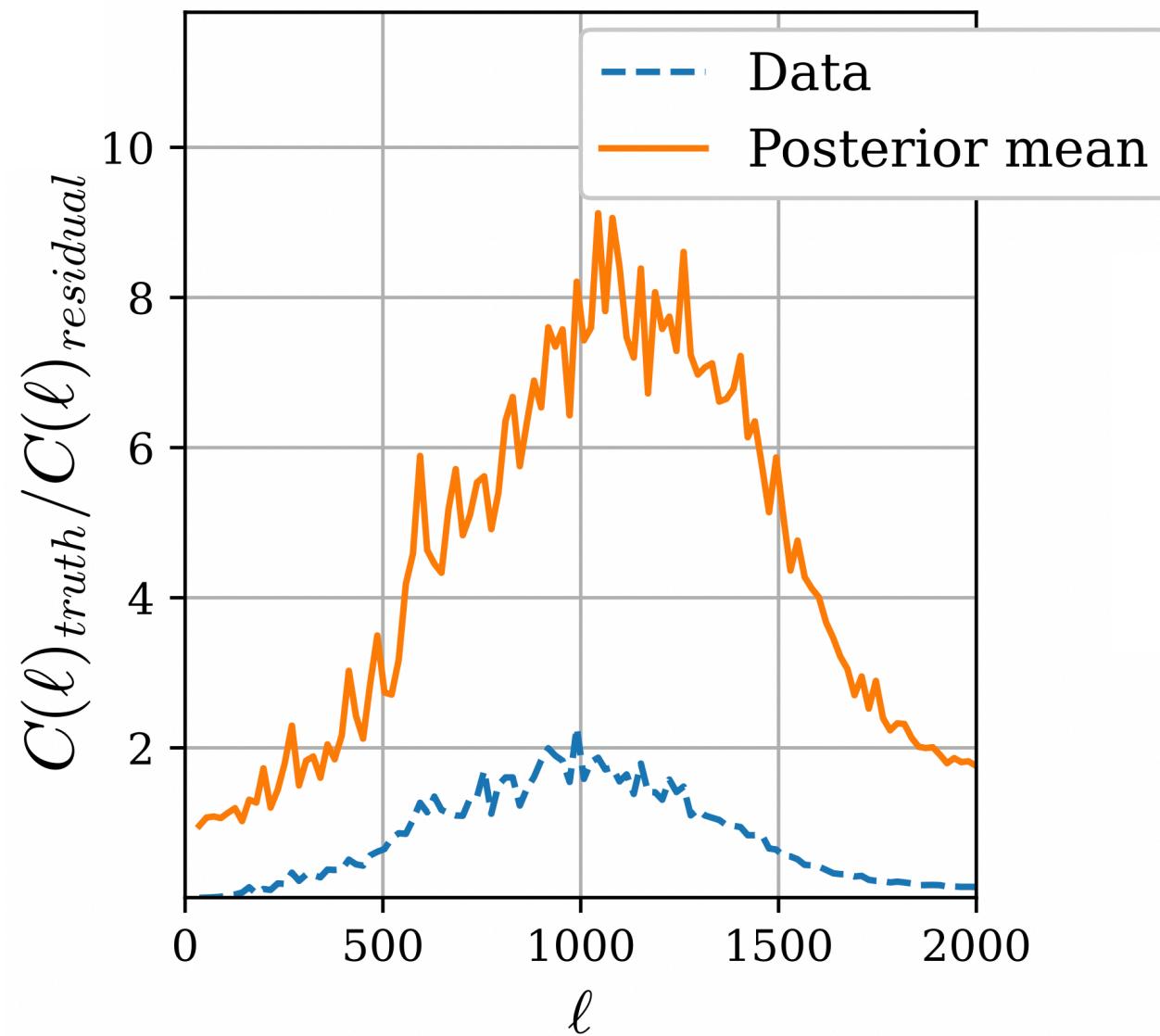
B-mode data



Posterior mean



Recovered “signal-to-noise”



03

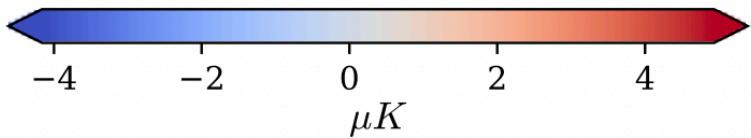
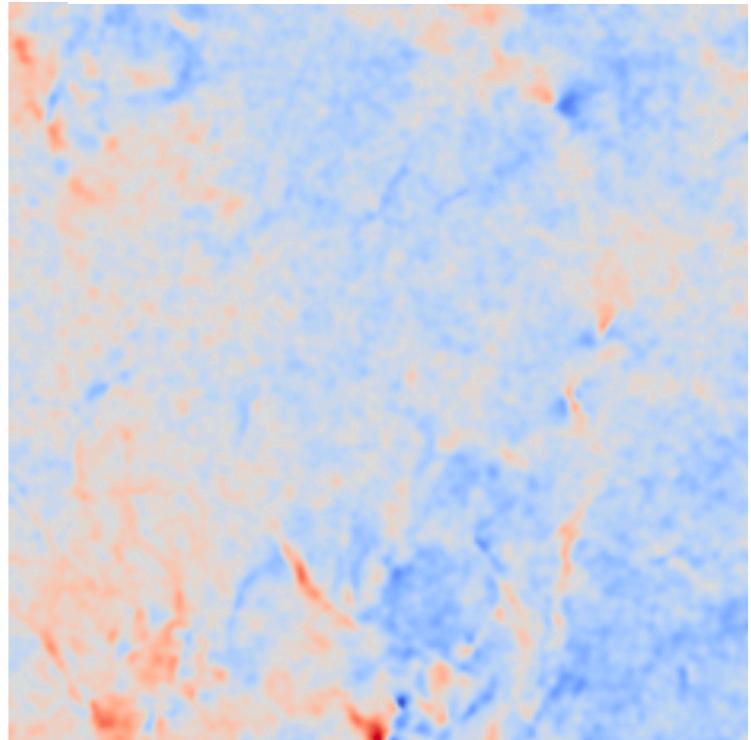
Posterior validation

How can we test the posterior?

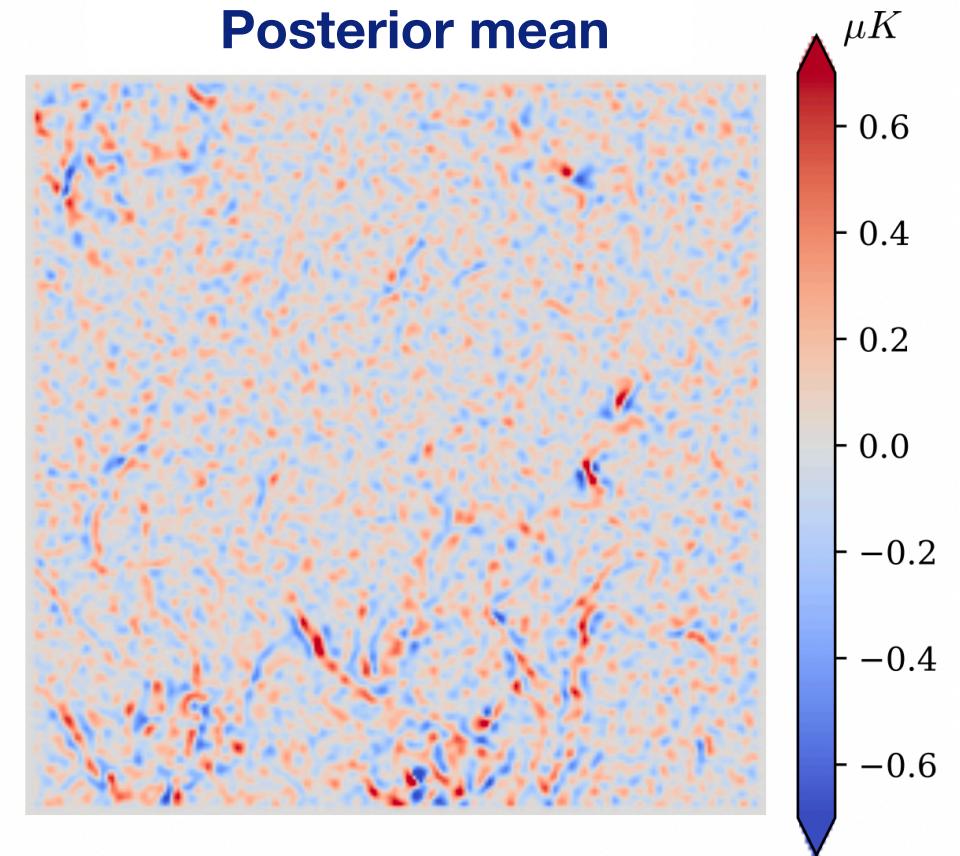
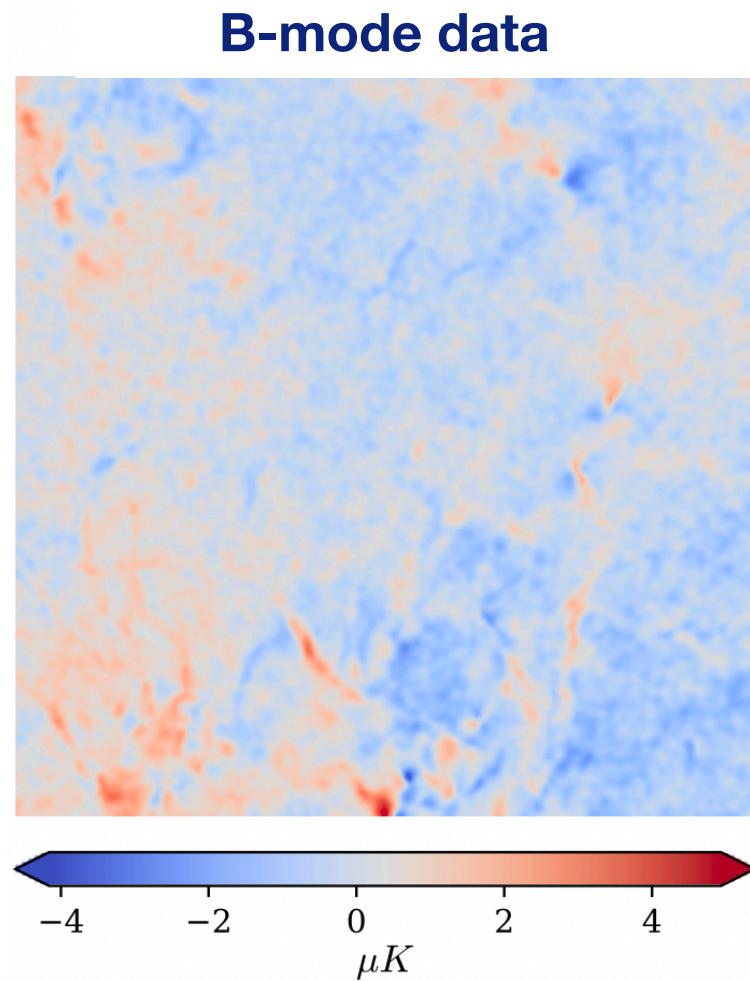
What does the “wrong” answer look like...

Naive Gaussian model:

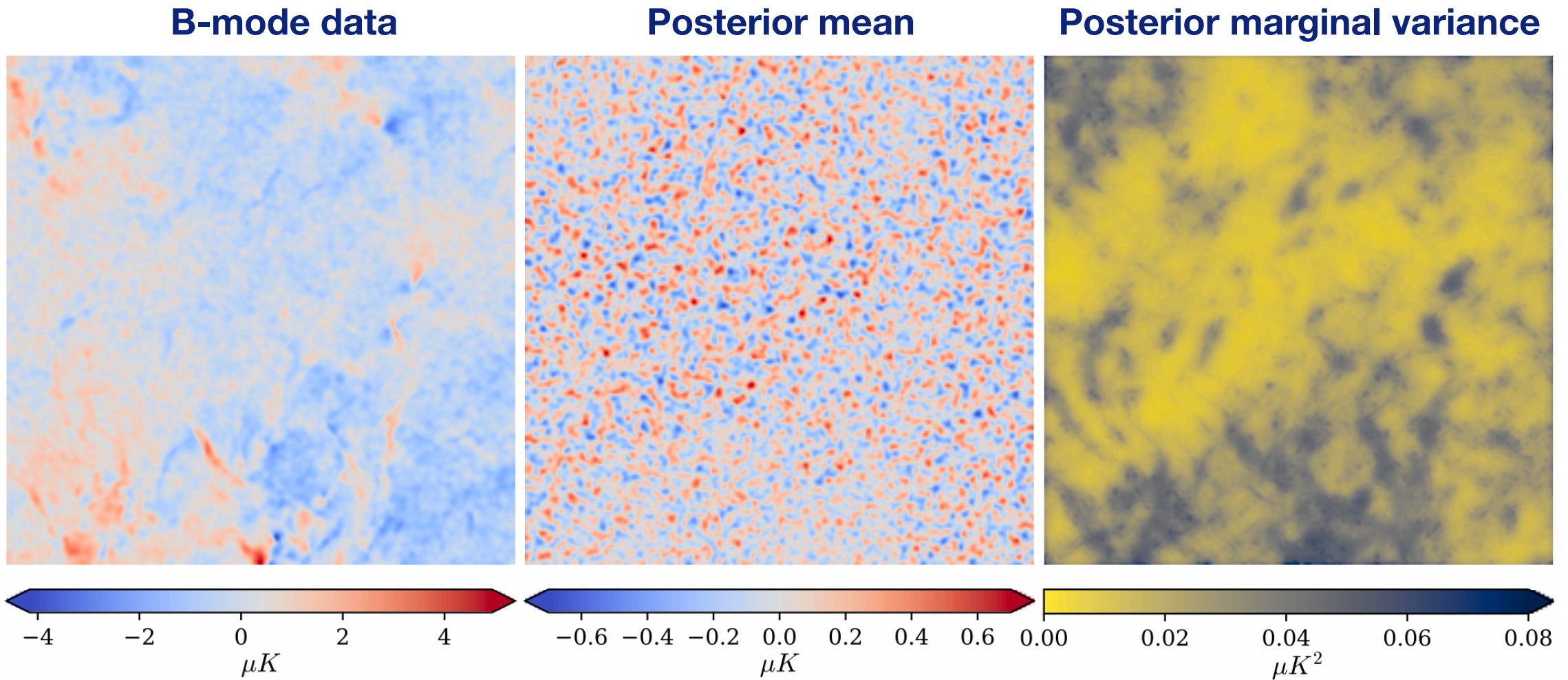
B-mode data



Naive Gaussian model:



Validation of posterior



Rescaled residuals

$$(\mu_B - s_B) / \sigma_B$$

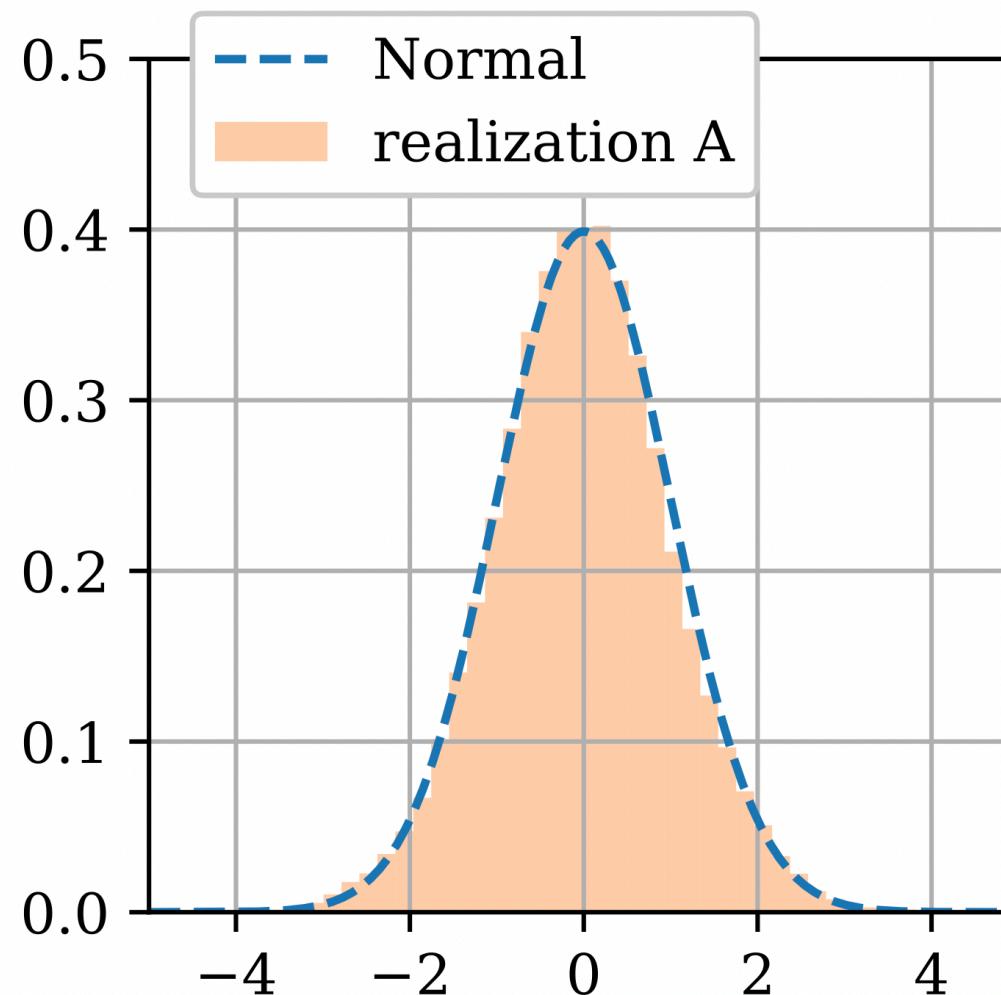
POSTERIOR MEAN

TRUE PIXEL VALUE

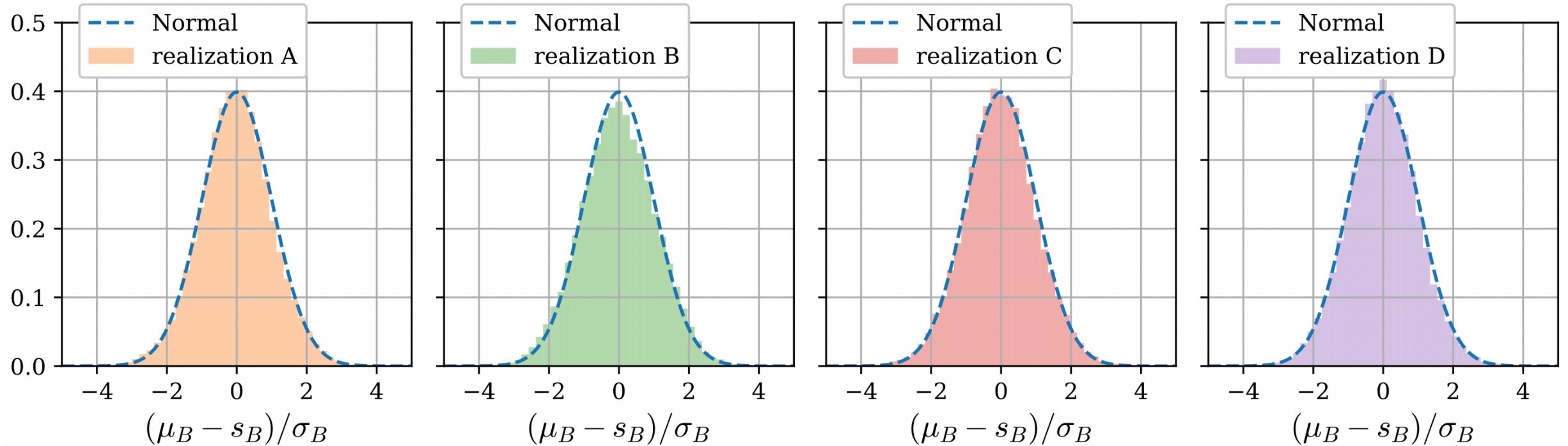
POSTERIOR VARIANCE

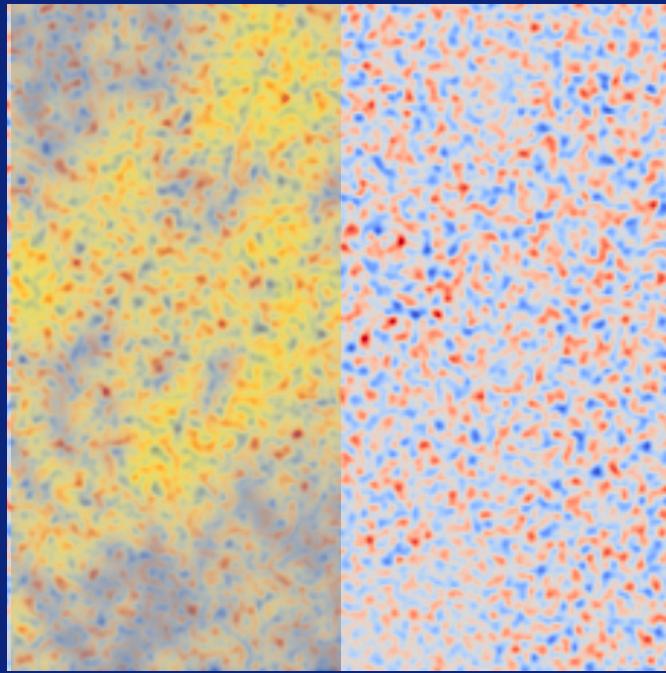
The diagram illustrates the formula for a rescaled residual. The expression is $(\mu_B - s_B) / \sigma_B$. Three blue arrows originate from labels at the bottom and point to specific terms in the formula: one arrow points to μ_B from the label "POSTERIOR MEAN"; another arrow points to s_B from the label "TRUE PIXEL VALUE"; and a third arrow points to σ_B from the label "POSTERIOR VARIANCE".

Rescaled residuals



Posterior estimates are excellent:





Merci !

