



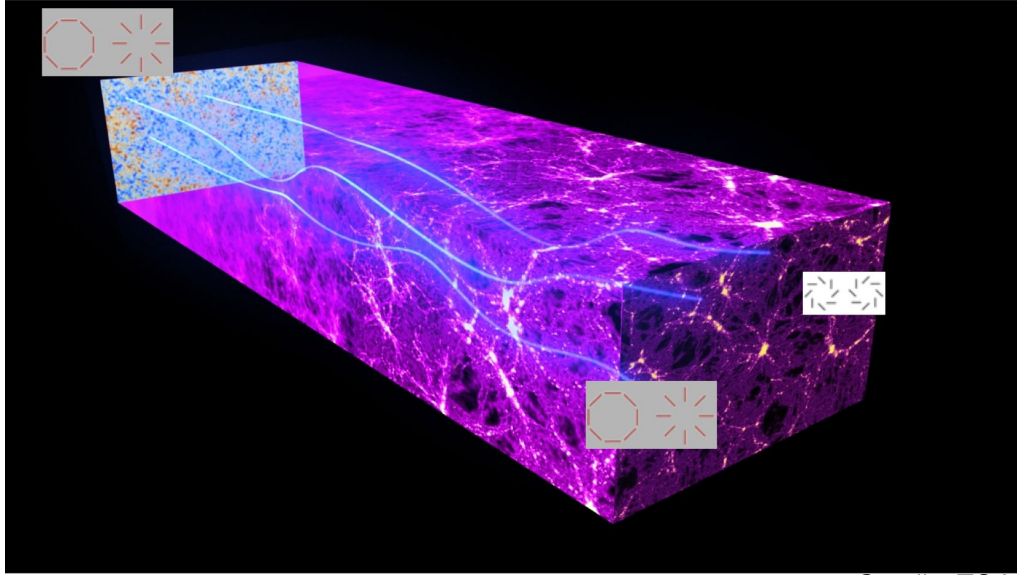
# AI in Astrophysics at Fermilab

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FNAL AI Jamboree

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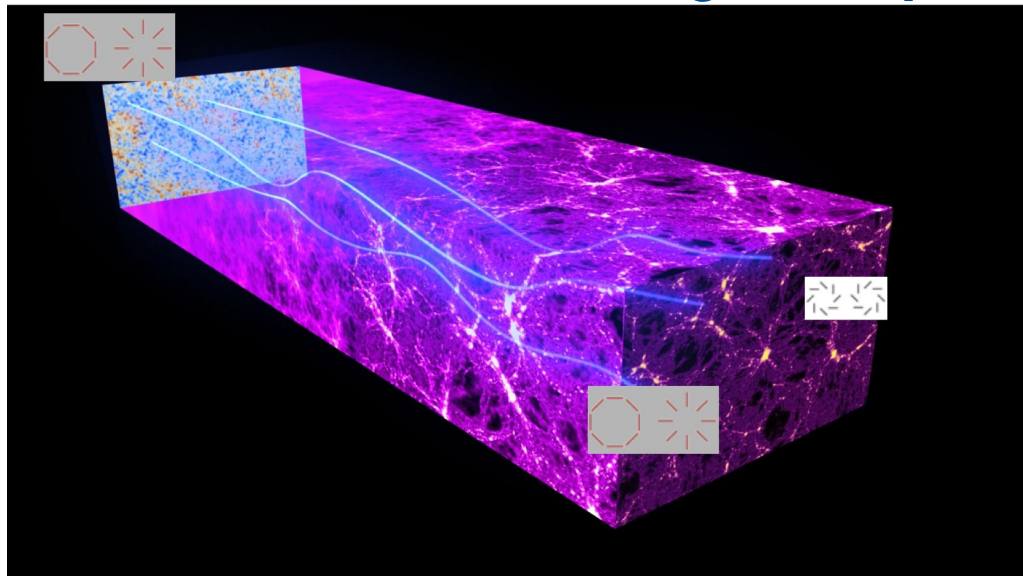
# Cosmic Microwave Background polarization lensing



Credit: ESA

- info: provides handle on large-scale structure at low redshift
- nuisance: distorts primordial CMB  $\rightarrow$  use lensing potential to 'undo' the lensing (delensing)

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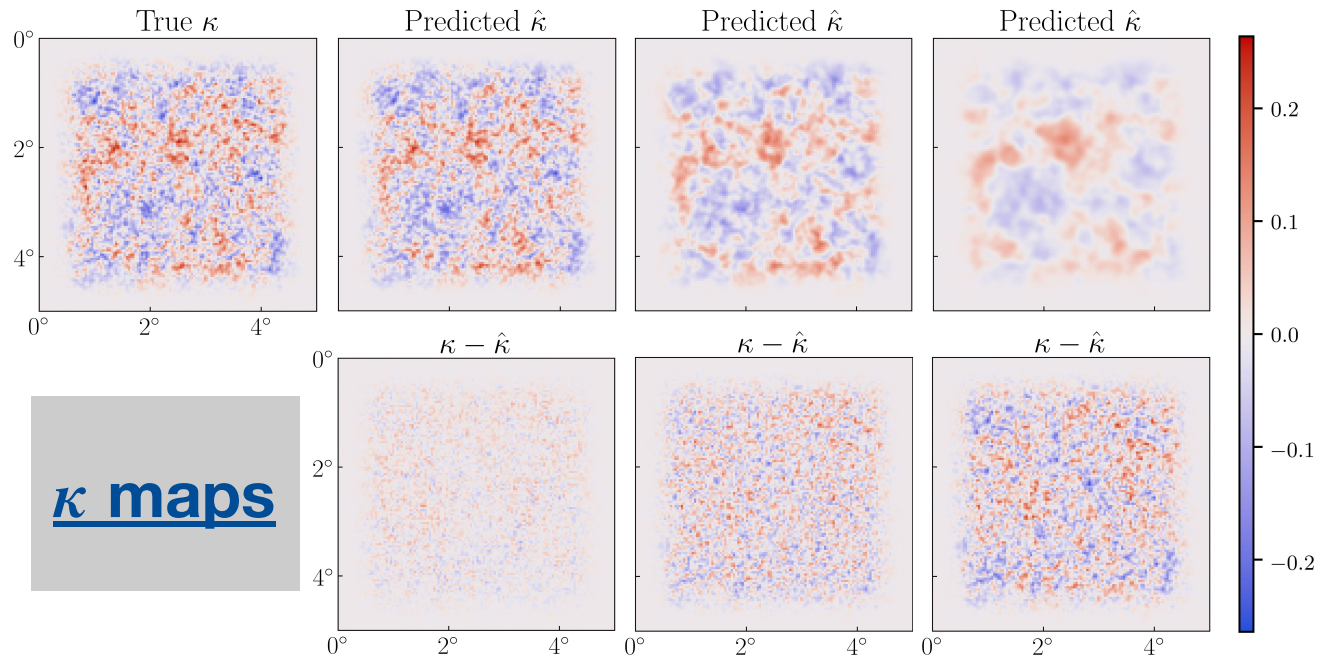
## Why ML?

- current methods are suboptimal at low noise
- it's an image-to-image regression problem

# CMB delensing results with increasing noise

For more details, see  
[1810.01483](https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.01483)

0  $\mu\text{K-arcmin}$  1  $\mu\text{K-arcmin}$  5  $\mu\text{K-arcmin}$



Follow-ups coming!

# So, it works, but what can you say about uncertainties?

Many methods to determine uncertainties in your deep learning algorithm

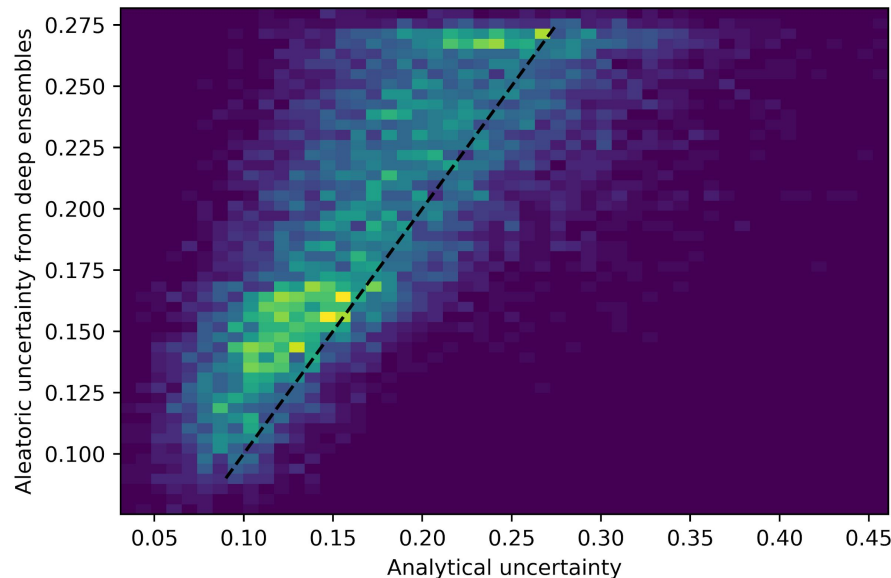
- deep ensembles
- concrete dropout
- bayesian neural networks
- ...

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

# Working on a guide+comparison

For this, take a simple physics model: a pendulum. Which method reproduces what we expect as physicists?

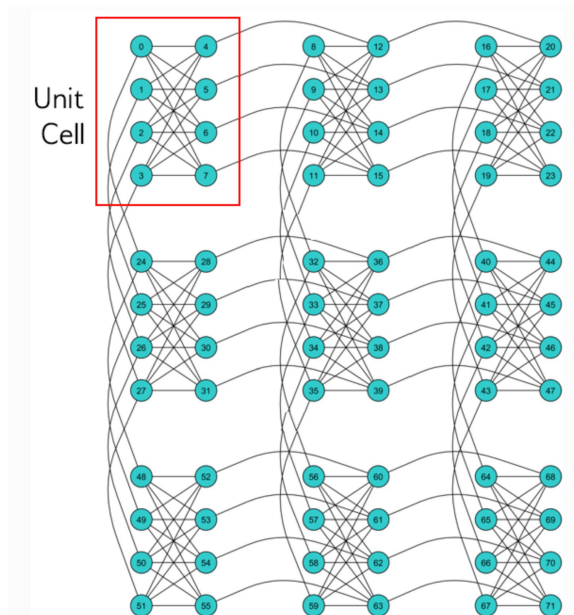
Coming soon!





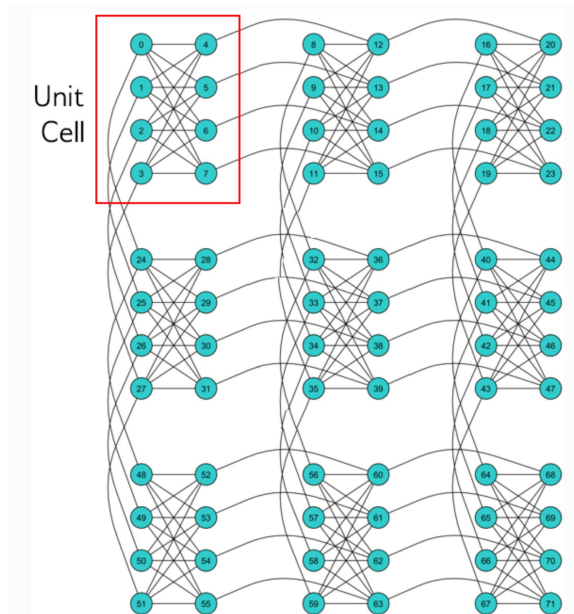
# Can you use quantum computing to help ML?

A quantum annealer is a type of quantum computer. Think of Ising model with tunable biases and couplings.

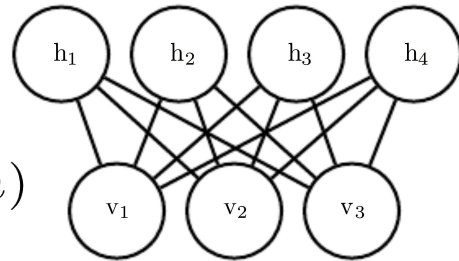


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Restricted Boltzmann Machines are an ML algorithm with a similar architecture!



$$P(v, h) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-E(v, h)}$$

$$E(v, h) = -b_i v_i - c_j h_j - J_{ij} v_i h_j$$



# RBM for astrophysics

Can we use a quantum annealer to train a restricted Boltzmann machine to classify galaxy morphology?

Issues:

- you have to compress the data a lot to fit into a current quantum computer (~ 48 bits)
- distribution that comes out of annealer is not quite Boltzmann

Still, we had some success for datasets with few examples of each class! See more at [1911.06259](https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.06259)

# Conclusions

Just showed you three examples of things we have been working on.

If you have more ideas, let's chat!