125 Mpc/h

Filament generative model for bayesian imaging

Master thesis(Oct. 2021~)

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Semiclassical path to cosmic large-scale structure

Cora Uhlemann, Cornelius Rampf, Mateja Gosenca, and Oliver Hahn Phys. Rev. D **99**, 083524 – Published 29 April 2019

A&A 646, A84 (2021)

Comparison of classical and Bayesian imaging in radio interferometry

Cygnus A with CLEAN and resolve

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- Filament prior model :
 Derivation of the model
- Application:
 Cygnus A at 2052-2MHz

Motivation



- In nature, filamentary structures are observed on a wide range of length scales
- What is the simplest **process/algorithm** to generate **filaments**?
- A large scale or better resolution can be achieved with the same amount of computational resources

Hydrodynamics

the Euler equation
$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla)\vec{v} + \frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + \nabla\Phi = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_v}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2}(\nabla\phi_v)^2 = \Phi$$

- Fluid dynamics simulation and N-body simulation can generate filaments but computationally expensive
- We can take advantage of a wave mechanical effective description to reproduce filaments
- We assume a curl-free velocity, $\vec{v} = -\nabla \phi_v$

Derivation of the Schrödinger-like equation

By the transformation, $\Psi = \sqrt{\rho} \exp(-i\phi_v/\hbar)$, $\rho = |\Psi|^2$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_v}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi_v)^2 = \Phi \quad \longrightarrow \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \nabla^2 \Psi$$

We can use the propagator of free particle K₀ in QM

$$\Psi_1^x(\vec{x}) = \int d^3q K_0(\vec{x} - \vec{q}) \Psi_0^{(ini)}(\vec{q}), K_0(\vec{x} - \vec{q}) = N \exp(\frac{i}{\hbar}S_0) = N \exp\{\frac{i}{2\hbar t}(\vec{x} - \vec{q})^2\}$$

By the convolution theorem,

$$\Psi_1^x = K_0 * \Psi_0$$

$$\Psi_1^k = K^k \Psi_0^k, \quad K^k = \exp(-i\hbar tk^2/2)$$

Cora Uhlemann et al. Phys. Rev. D 99, 083524 (2019)

1. Gaussian random field c0 and phi0

2.
$$\Psi_0^x = \exp(c_0^x/2 - i\phi_0^x/\hbar)$$

3.
$$\Psi_1^k = K^k \Psi_0^k$$

4.
$$\rho_1 = |\Psi_1^x|^2 = \exp(c_1^x)$$

We can produce filamentary structure by the generative model

Time complexity O(N) ~ NlogN in 2D















0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2 -

0.0





0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

0.0





0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2 -

0.0

Bayes theorem

$$P(s|d) = \frac{P(d|s)P(s)}{P(d)}$$
, $P(s|d)$: the posterior

- What is the reasonable prior for radio galaxy?
 - -> smooth field under homogeneity and lsotropy
 - -> lognormal sky to enforce **positivity**
- Filaments and jets have directional correlation



-> local anisotropy is encoded in the filament prior model

Let's use the real data with Bayesian imaging algorithm RESOLVE

Cygnus A image by filament prior



Cygnus A image by CLEAN



Cygnus A image by a density field



Jets (Previous work)



Jets with filament prior model



Left lobe (Previous work)



Left lobe with filament prior model



Right lobe (Previous work, linear scale)



Right lobe with filament prior model



Density, phi0, velocity plots









Density, phi0, velocity plots



Density, phi0, velocity plots



Initial velocity plot



relative uncertainty map (previous work)



relative uncertainty map (with filament prior)



Summary

- Filament generative model: Simple mechanism is encoded to generate filament
- Cygnus A by the filament prior: Reveal jets and edges in the radio galaxy with uncertainty estimation
- Filamentary structure in Astrophysics: The model can be used as a prior model for various astronomical objects







Thank you for your attention!