ZTF II ML - Story So Far

Ashish Mahabal, Lead ML (outgoing), on behalf of the WG

ZTF Team Meeting, Paris, May 2022



Solid inculcated work

Real-Bogus continues to work well

ZStreaks also stable

Comet finding working

ACAI filters (e.g. nuclear-ness of transients) working

Retraining/updating will still be useful

ZTF DeepStreaks



Figure 2. Decision logic used by DeepStreaks to identify plausible streaks. The problem is split into three simpler sub-problems, each solved by a dedicated group of classifiers assigning real vs. bogus ("rb"), short vs. long ("sl"), and keep vs. ditch ("kd") scores. At least one member of each group must output a score that passes a pre-defined threshold. See Section 2.1 for details.





(b) Cosmic ray

(c) "Dementor"







(d) "Ghost" (e) Masked star

(f) Satellite trail



CNNs

Duev, Mahabal, ... arXiv:1904.05920

Filling the gap between ZMODE and ZStreak



Various other projects

Extra-Galactic

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Supernova la (Fremling++)
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Supernova non-la (Sharma++)

SNGuess (Miranda++ - AMPEL)

AGN (Graham++)

Solar System

Atiras/Vatiras (Bolin++)

Rotation Periods

Galactic

SCoPe 20 fields (Van Roestel et al.) Tools/general ZARTH GPRs (Sravan) Anomaly detection (DBSCAN, IsoF) Classification (Dist. metrics, transformers)

Interpretability



Unbalanced non-la classes

Remove non-SN (e.g. AGN, CV - >90%)





accuracy=0.8260; misclass=0.1740

Separate non-la into H-rich and H-poor.

SNGuess

							-10
ection (-ir	nf, 18.5]	0.83 (66)	0.91 (134)	0.96 (1,779)	0.98 (1,519)		- 0.8
last det	5, 19.5]-	0.76 (294)	0.74 (471)	0.92 (1,772)	0.96 (1,473)		- 0.6
l jo epn:	5, 20.0]-	0.39 (393)	0.25 (172)	0.48 (91)	0.94 (95)		- 0.4
Magnit (50	0, 20.5]-	0.21 (102)	0.40 (5)	1.00 ⁽⁶⁾	0.96 (25)		- 0.2
		(1.0, 3.0]-	(3.0, 5.0] -	(5.0, 15.0] -	(15.0, inf] -		- 0.0
Number of detections							

Uses public alert data

Feature based

XGBoost

Allows few data points

Incorporated into AMPEL

Nicolas Miranda et al.

Rapid automatic spectral modelling of Type Ia Supernovae

- Spectral modelling normally evolves tweaking many different parameters across multiple iterations
- Best fitting model is usually by visual inspection. (e.g. Mazzali et al. 2014). This results in subjective results and cannot provide uncertainties





- Neural network-based approach that will quantify and automate this process, enabling rapid modelling of entire spectral sequences
- Our neural networks will also be made publicly available (Magee et al. in prep.)

Mark Magee (University of Portsmouth) via Kate Maguire

Identifying outliers in thermonuclear supernova samples

- Pilot novelty detection in absolute magnitude vs light-curve width (SALT2 X₁ parameter) - led by Nathan Simoncini (TCD)
- Methods Robust covariance, SVM, Isolation Forest

- Next steps: include host galaxy environment parameters, colour
- Adapt to work on full light curves

Nathan Simoncini (Trinity College Dublin) via Kate Maguire



Technical infrastructure - and challenges



Labeling systems etc. Retraining and inferencing

Slide from Van Roestel

ZARTH (ZTF Augmented Reality Transient Hunter)



Prof. Arnav Bhavsar (IIT Mandi), Manhas, Shrikha, Adithya

Summary

More partnership wide collaborations will add strength

ZTF-III - archives/stats - hence ML

Tool-box

Over to Michael Coughlin and Niharika Sravan