

OssicoNN: Inferring stellar parameters and their uncertainties from high-resolution spectroscopy using conditional Invertible Neural Networks



Nils Candebat*

G. Sacco*, L. Magrini*, F. Belfiore*

M. Van der Swaelmen*, S. Zibetti*

nils.candebat@inaf.it

*INAF – Osservatorio di Arcetri

Motivation

News instruments => 10 x more spectra

Problem : classical algorithm = slow and weak with SNR

Solution : Machine Learning Algorithm



Training:

=> Spectra: GAIA-ESO Survey (GES), *Randich et al. 2022*
spectral range 5330-5610Å & 8480-8980Å

=> Parameters (targets): *Hourihane et al. (2022)*

Training size = 6,969 stars

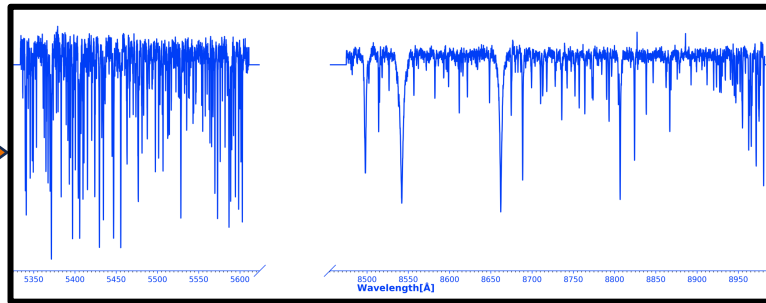
Full dataset = 52,841 stars



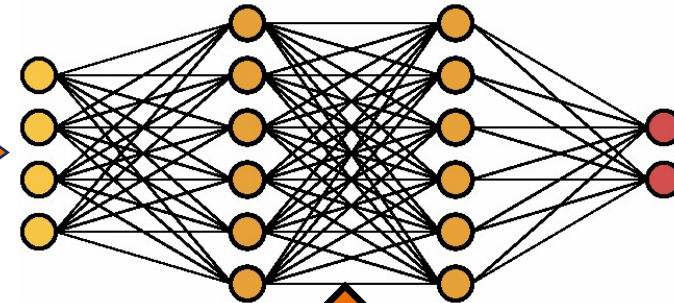
Observation



Reduction



Analysis



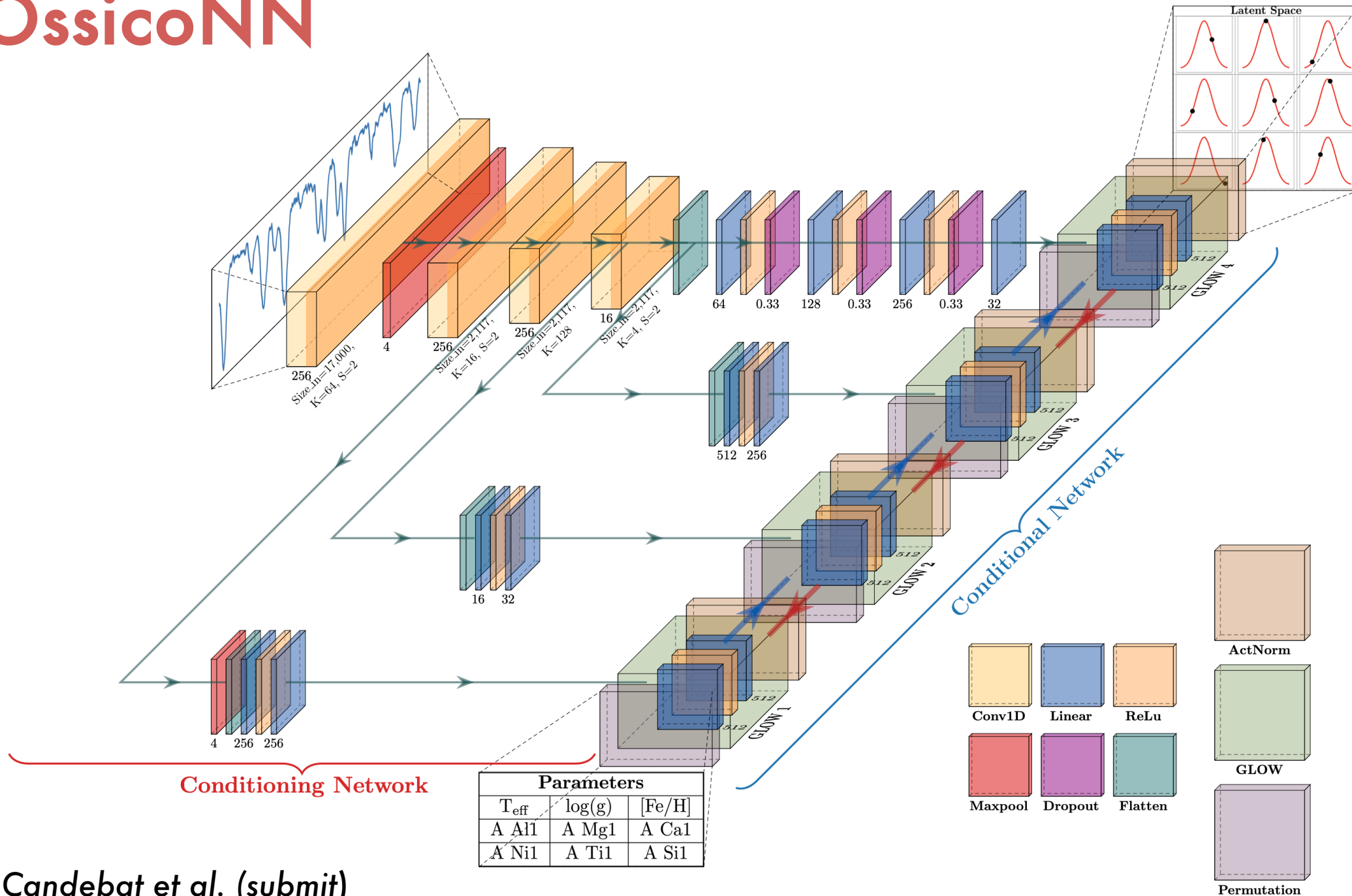
Parameters:

- Temperature
- Surface Gravity
- Metallicity [Fe/H]
- Abundances

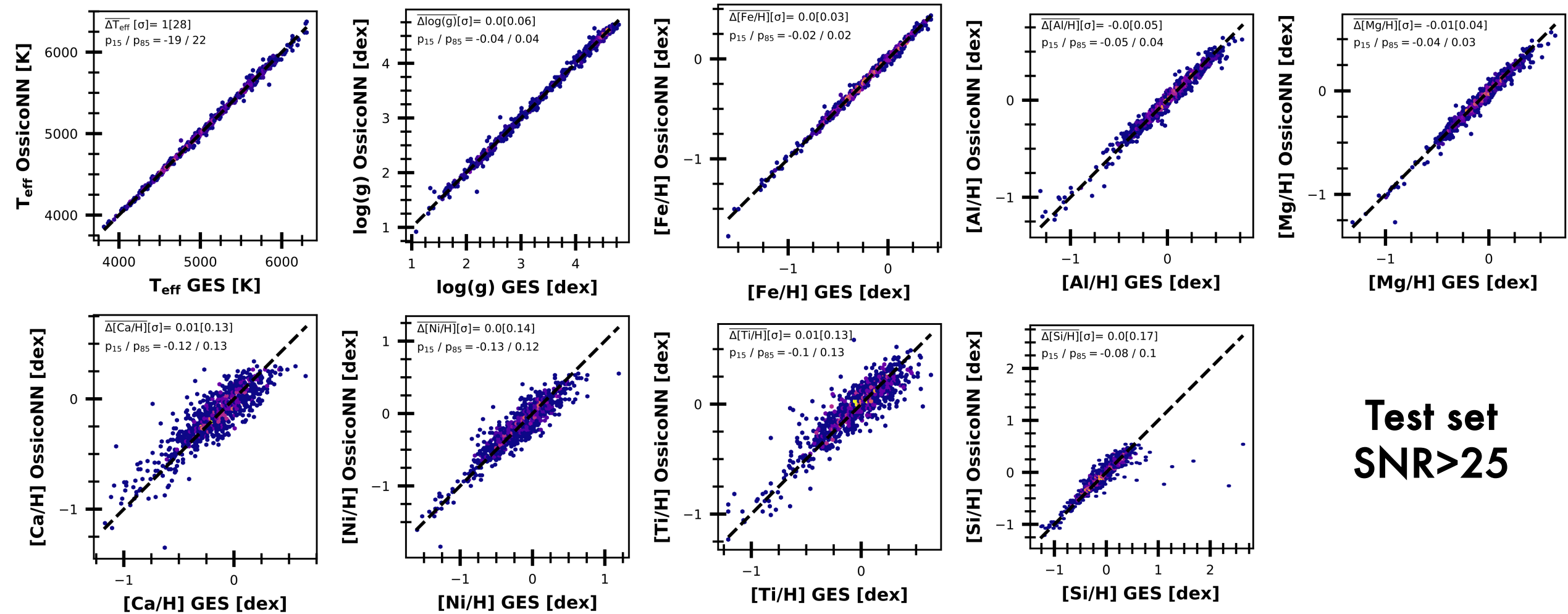
OssicoNN



OssicoNN



Results



**Test set
SNR > 25**

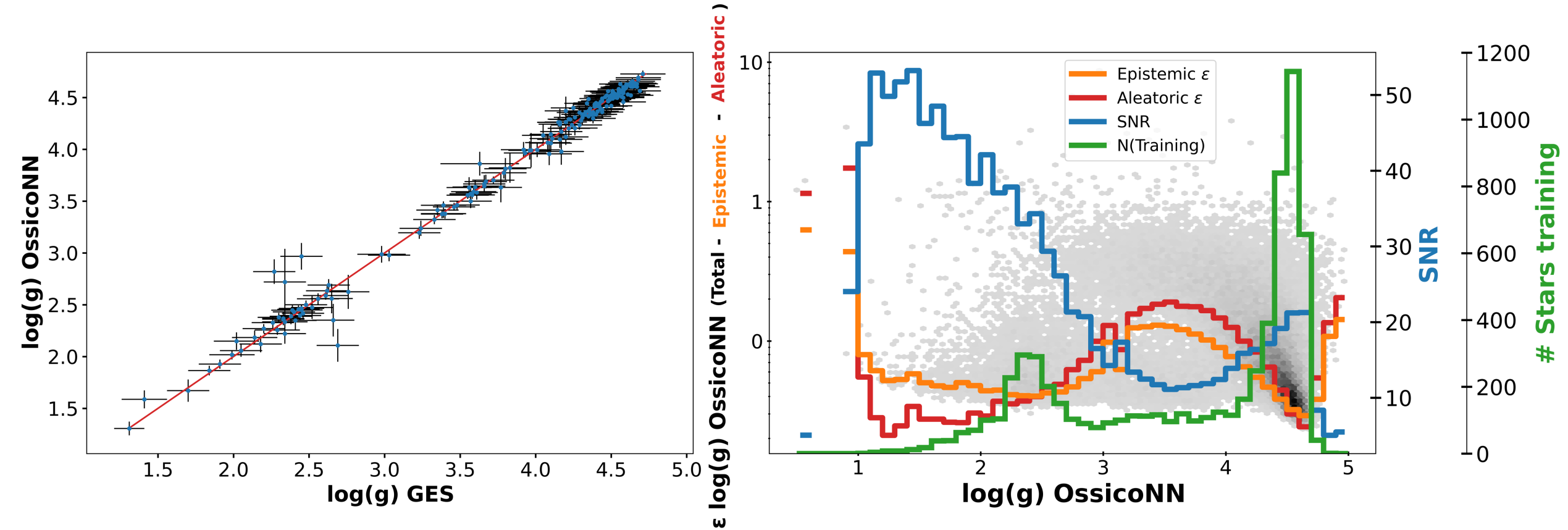
Uncertainty

Two types

ϵ	Epistemic	Aleatoric
Origin	From the Neural Network itself	From the Data
Problem	lack of knowledge / loss $\neq 0$	Randomness/ Noise in data
Computation	<p>1- Sample all the latent space (reservoir of diversity) 2- Choose one spectrum 3- look all the possible values for parameters</p>	<p>1- Add noise between $[-std, +std]$ 2- Compute epistemic uncertainty and value 3- Apply the mean and the standart deviation</p>

$$\epsilon_{total} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{epistemic}^2 + \epsilon_{aleatoric}^2}$$

Uncertainty Measurement



Conclusion

- cINNs are interesting tools for computing Bayesian posteriors.
- OssicoNN accurately estimates the parameters of stars from spectra, with a small but consistent error.
- These estimates are in line with astrophysical validation.
- The uncertainties are consistent with the knowledge.
- This doesn't solve the other problems of supervised machine learning: dependence on the dataset, the need to have a complete dataset, the impossibility of predicting the unknown...