

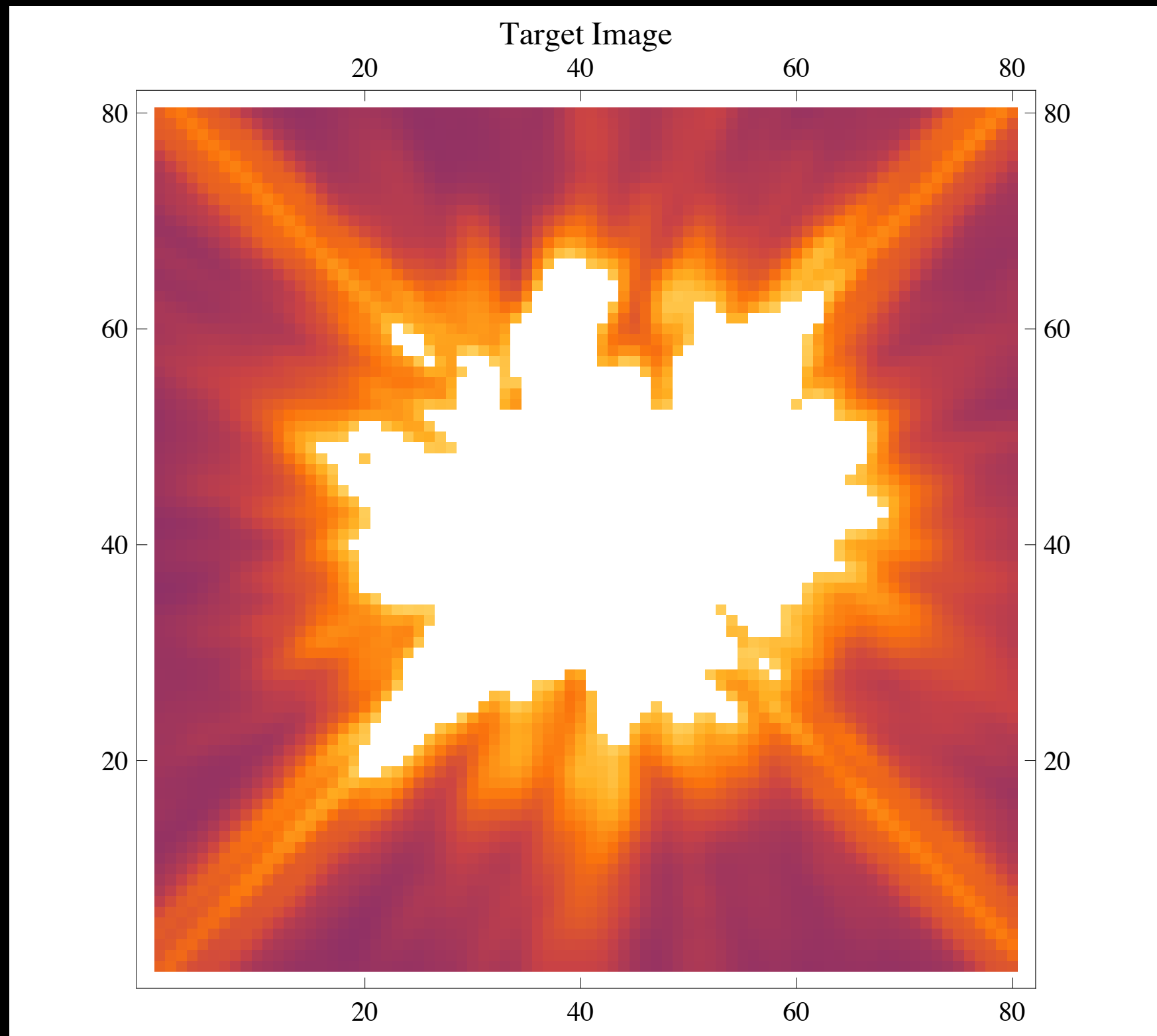
Algorithms for high contrast imaging

Laurent Pueyo, STScI

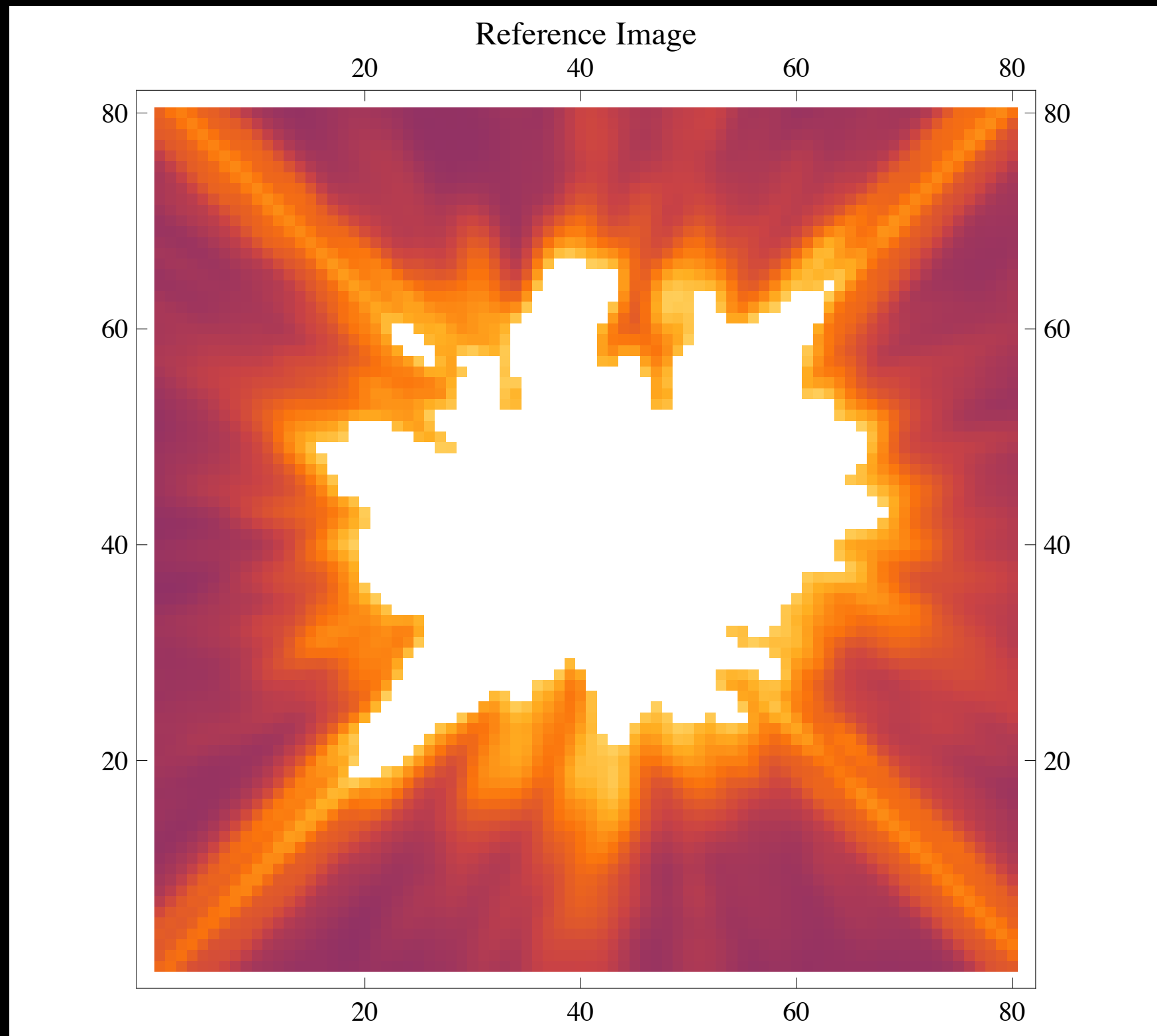
04/10/2018



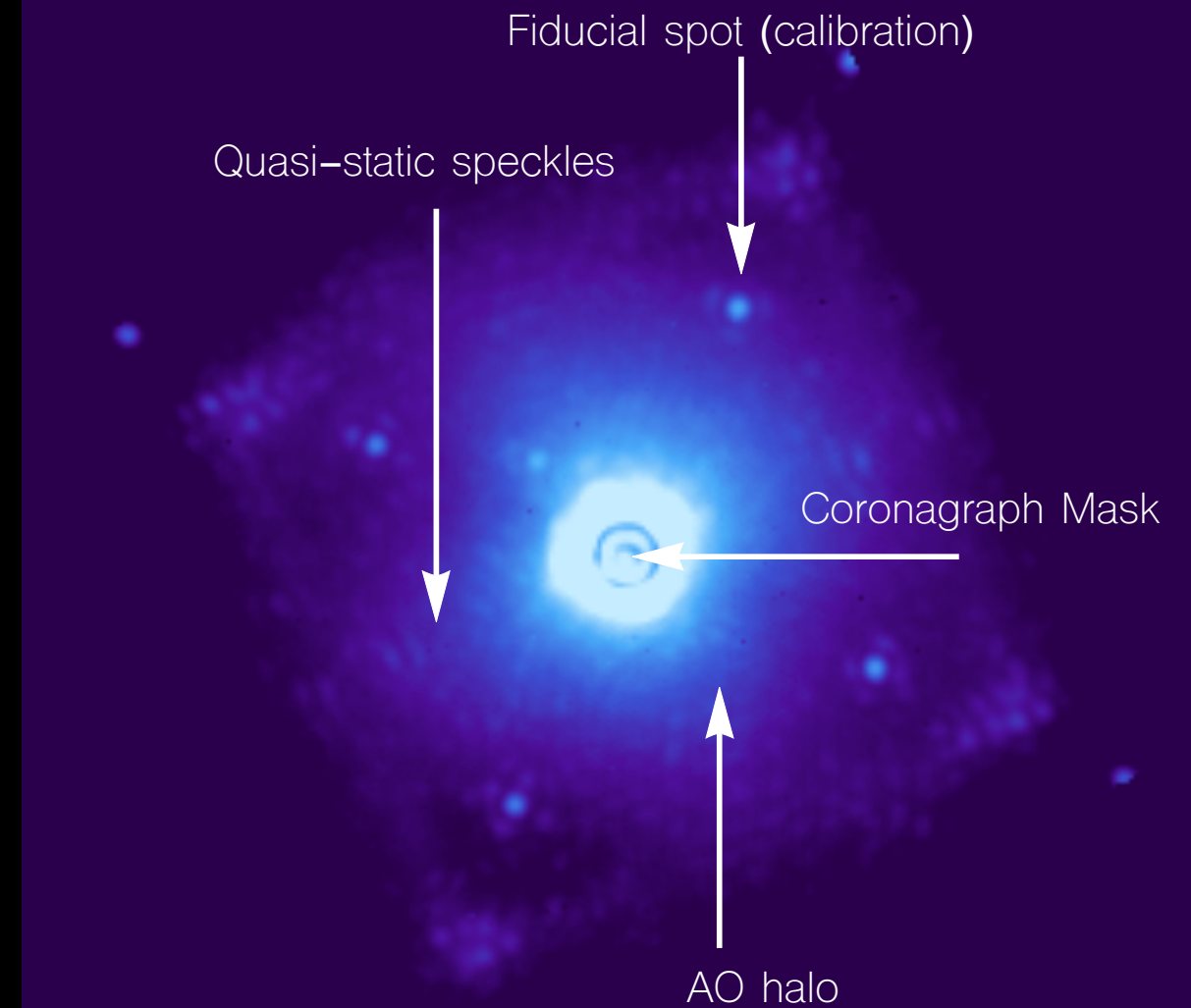
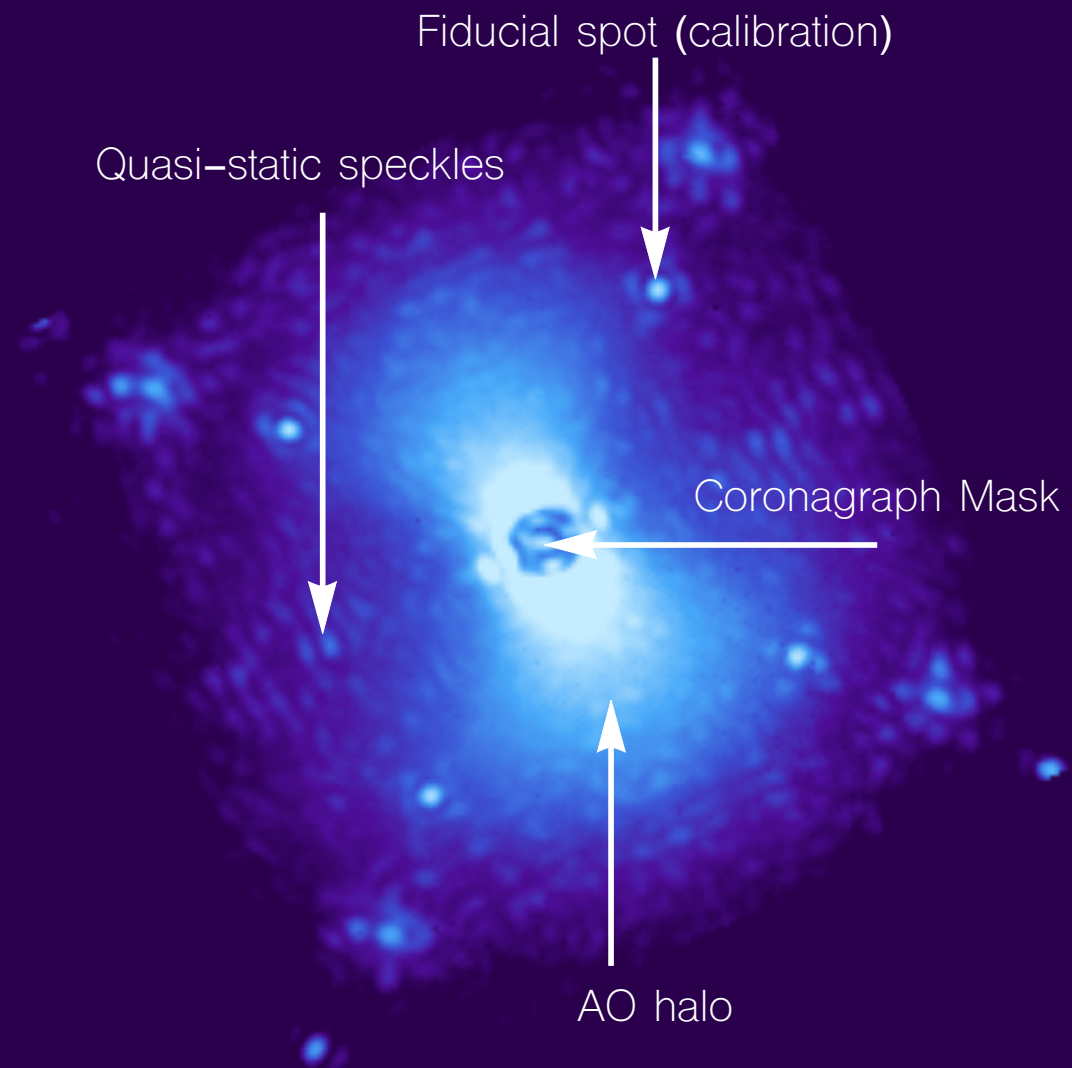
**Why do we build libraries
of noise realizations?**



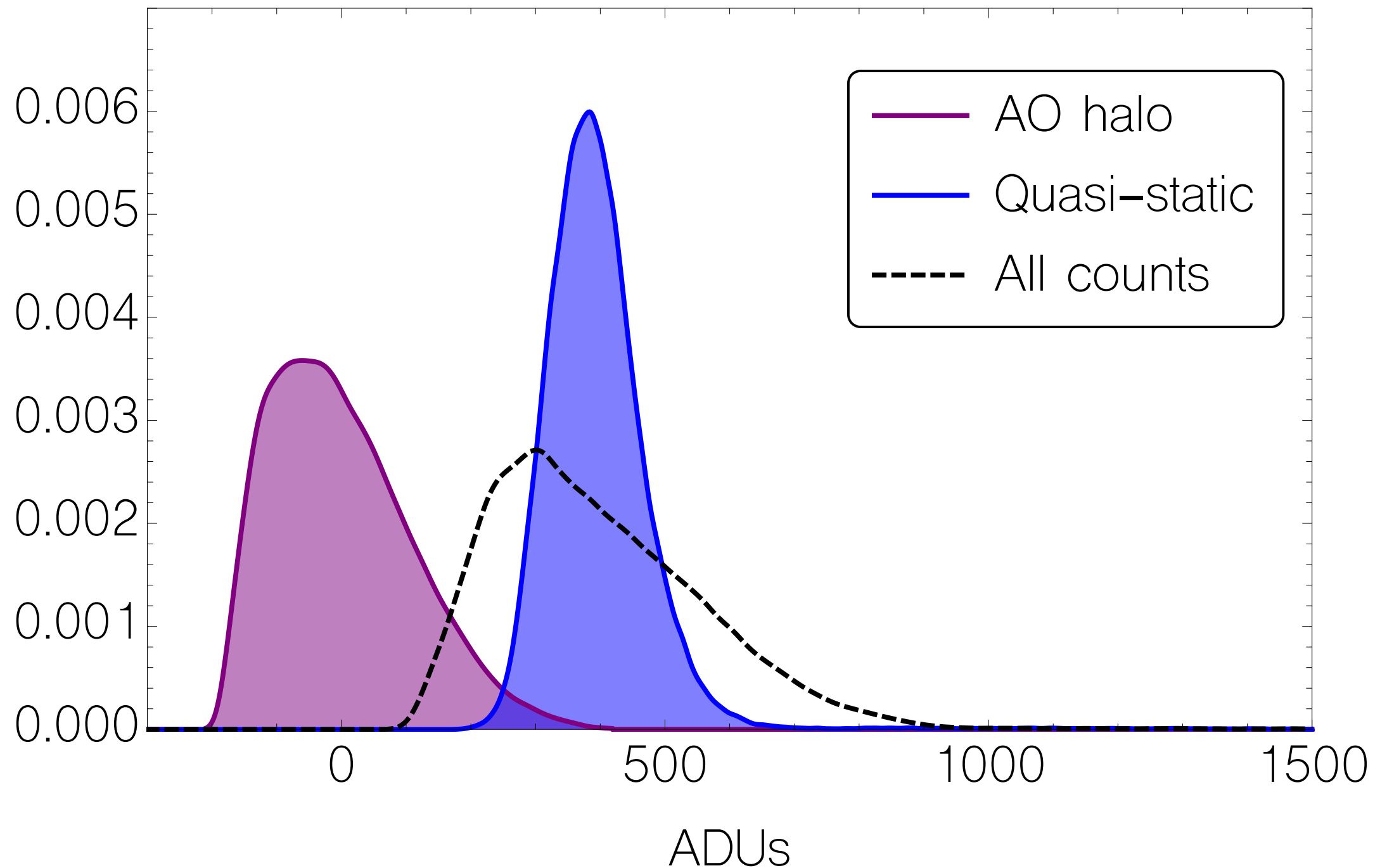
**From space: errors in the instrument
vary from star to star,**



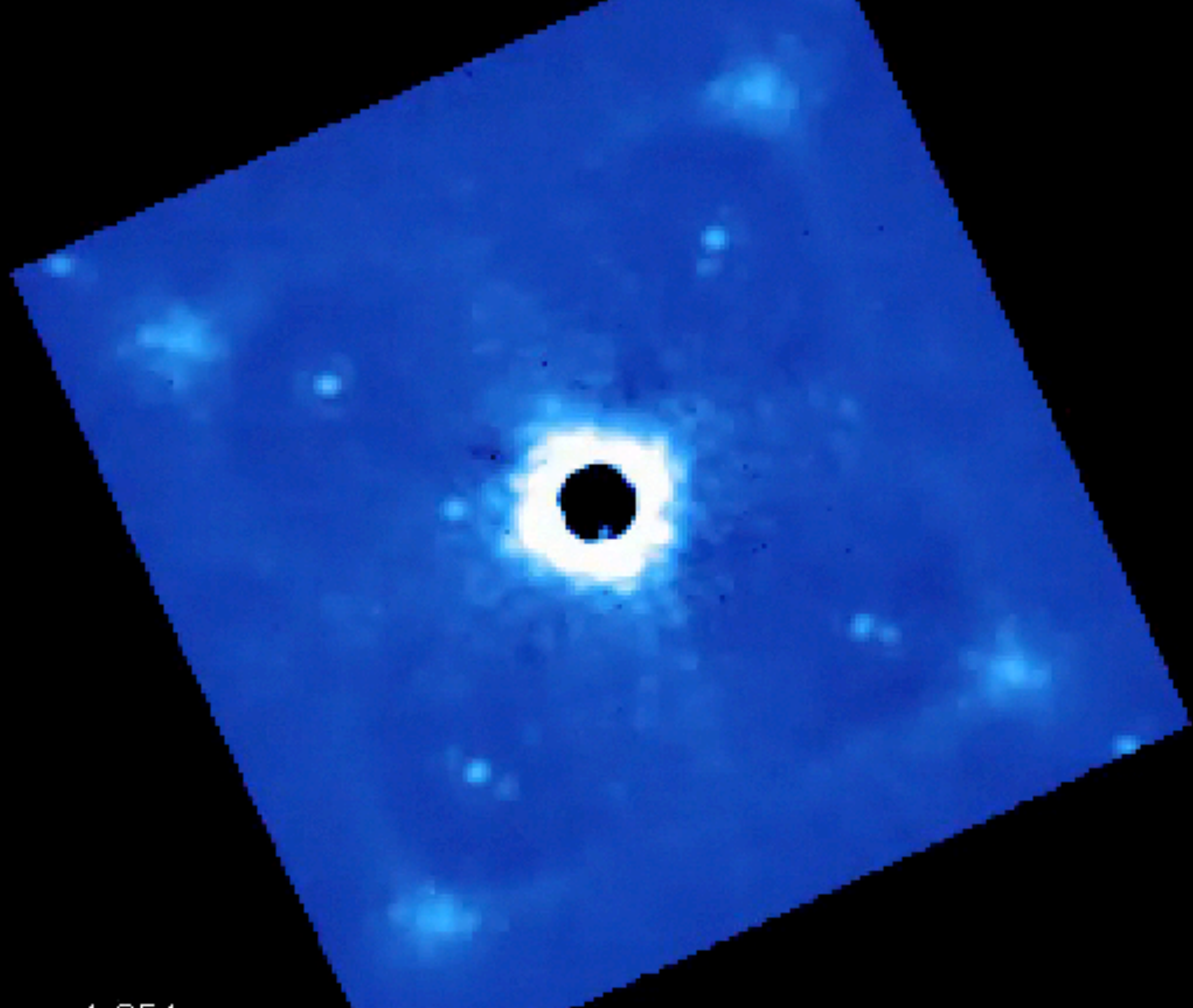
**From space: errors in the instrument
vary from star to star,**

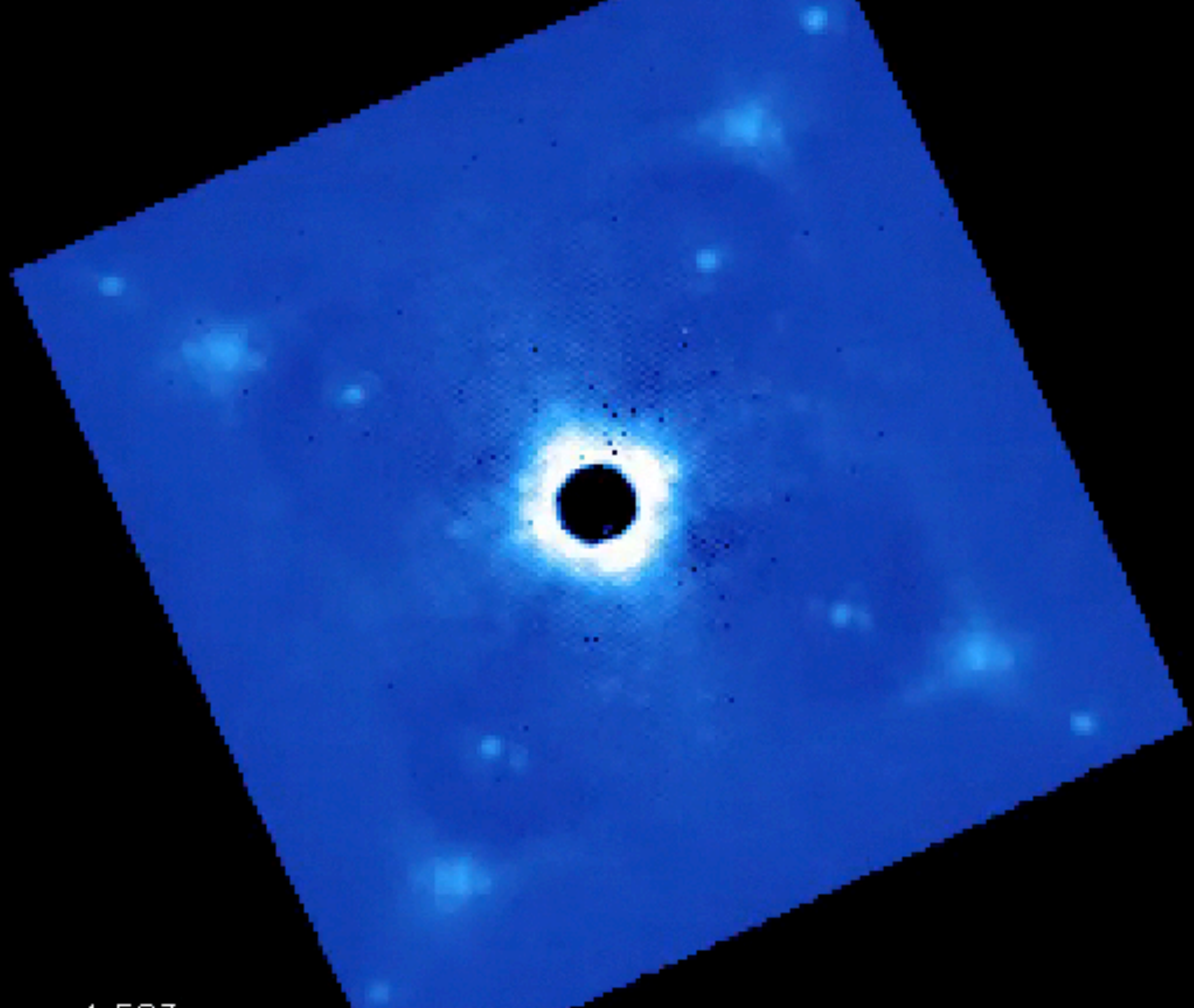


From the ground: AO residuals vary from star to star.



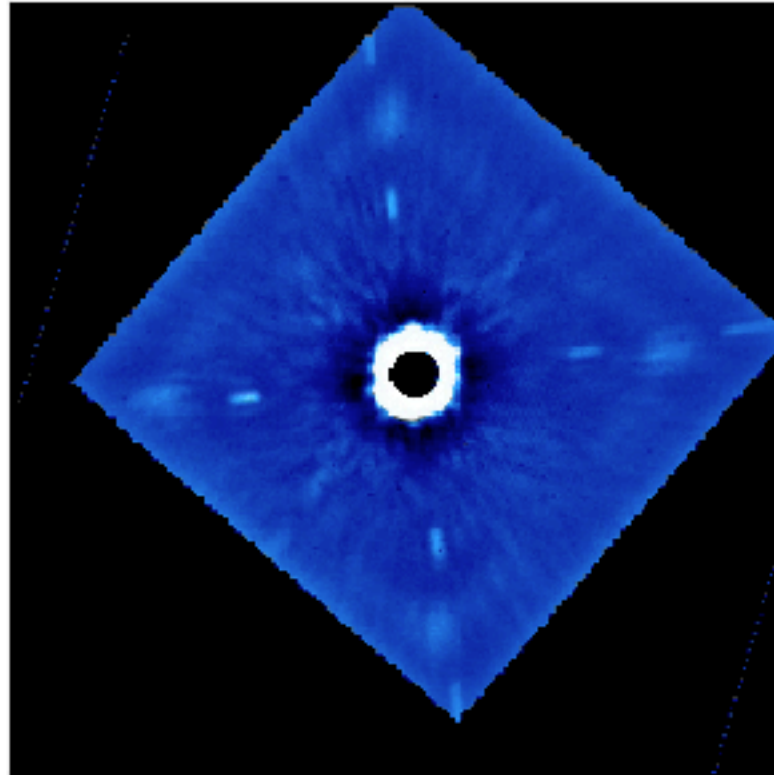
From the ground: there is variance in the cross terms.



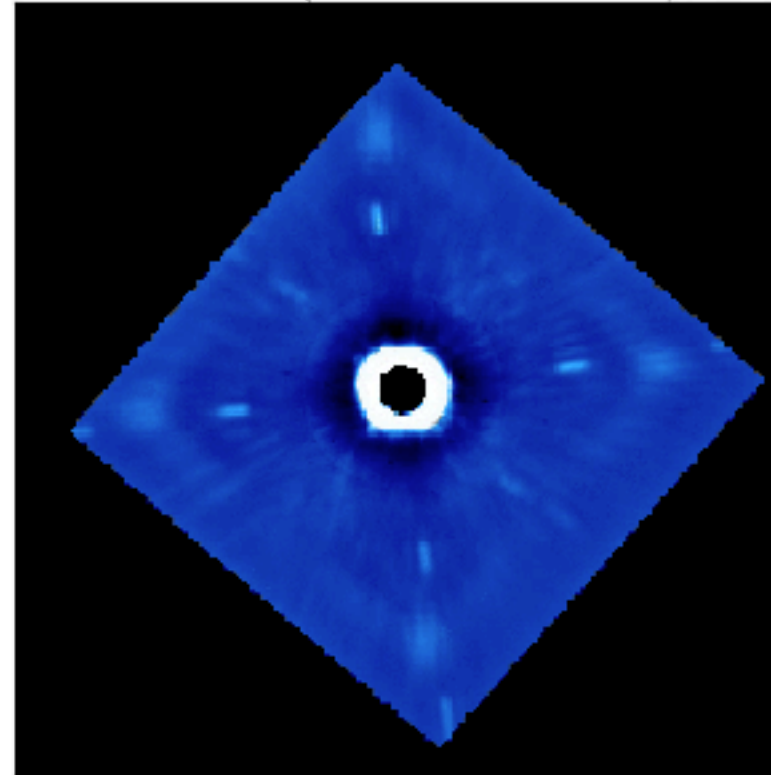


PCA, current “industry standard” for removing noise.

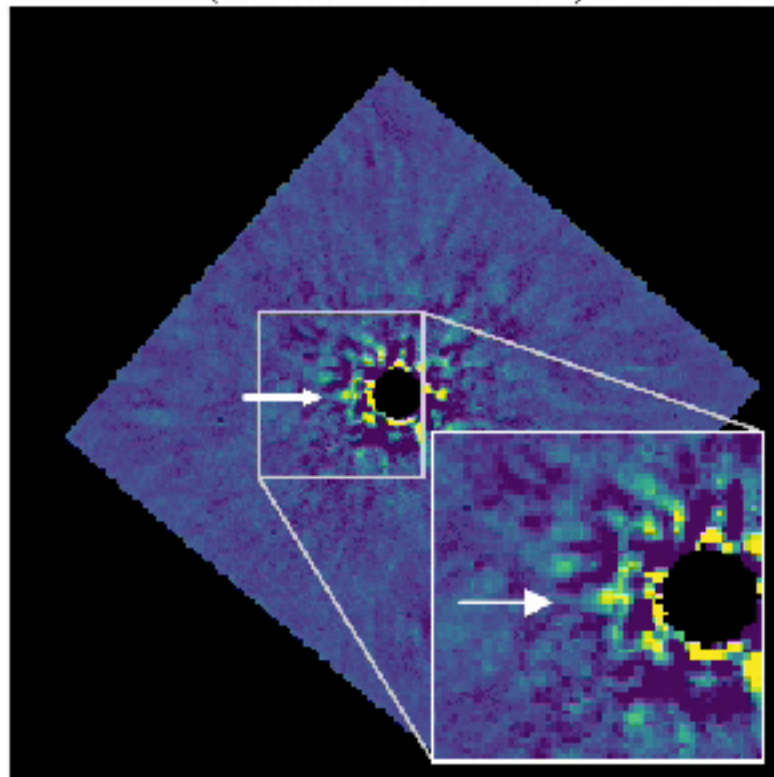
Data



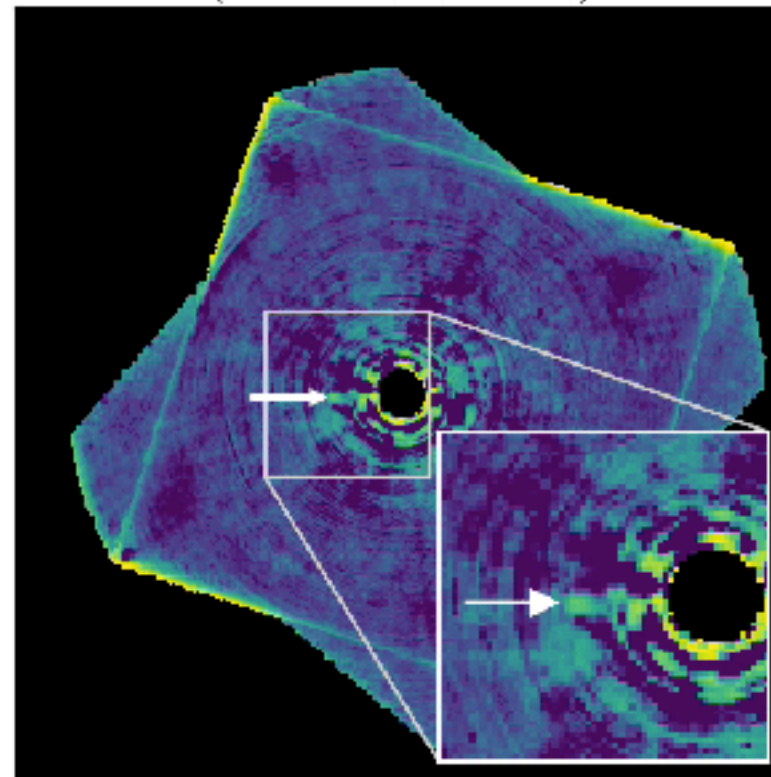
Model (1 PCA Modes)



Residuals
(1 PCA Modes)

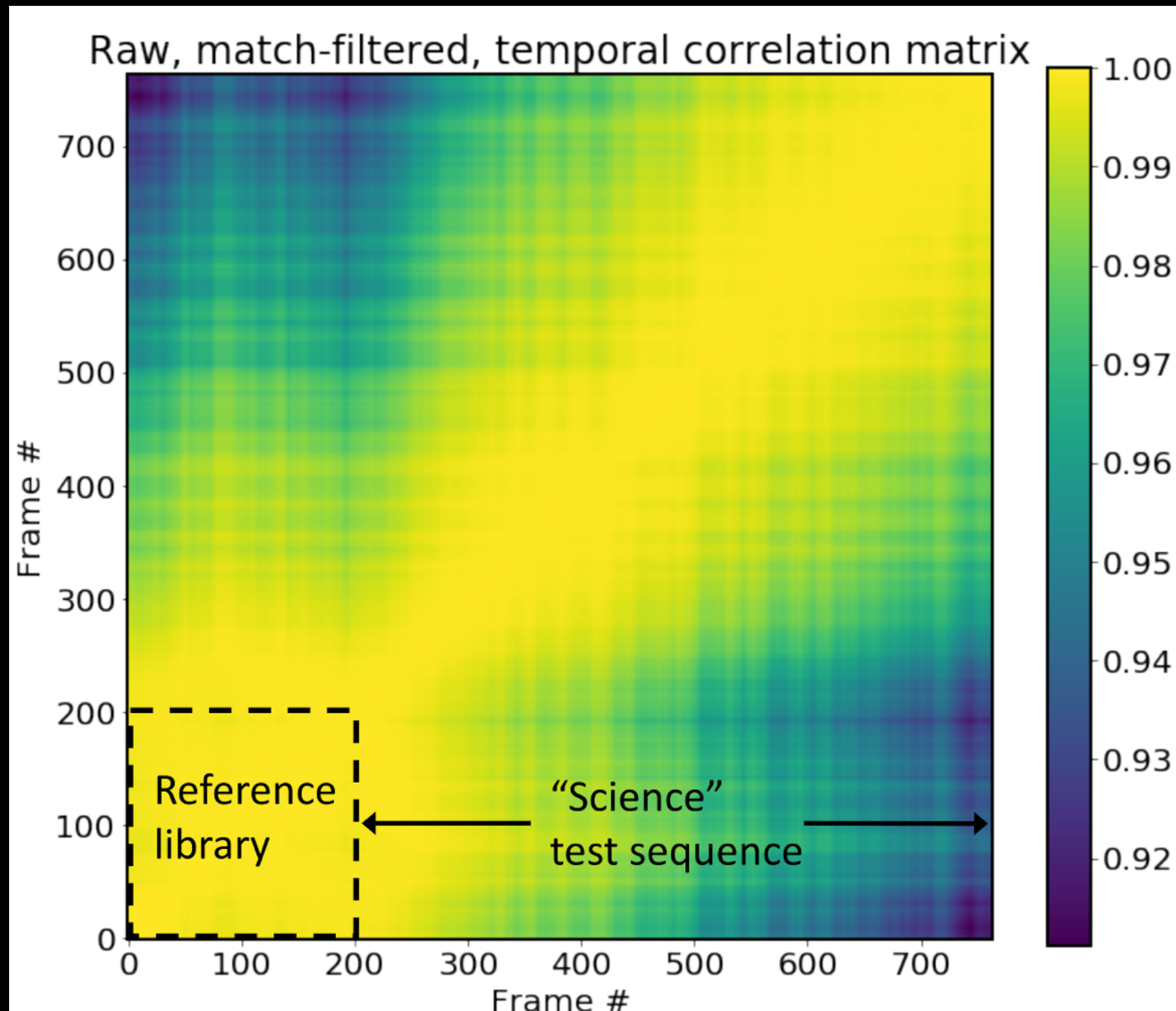


55 Stacked Images
(1 PCA Modes)

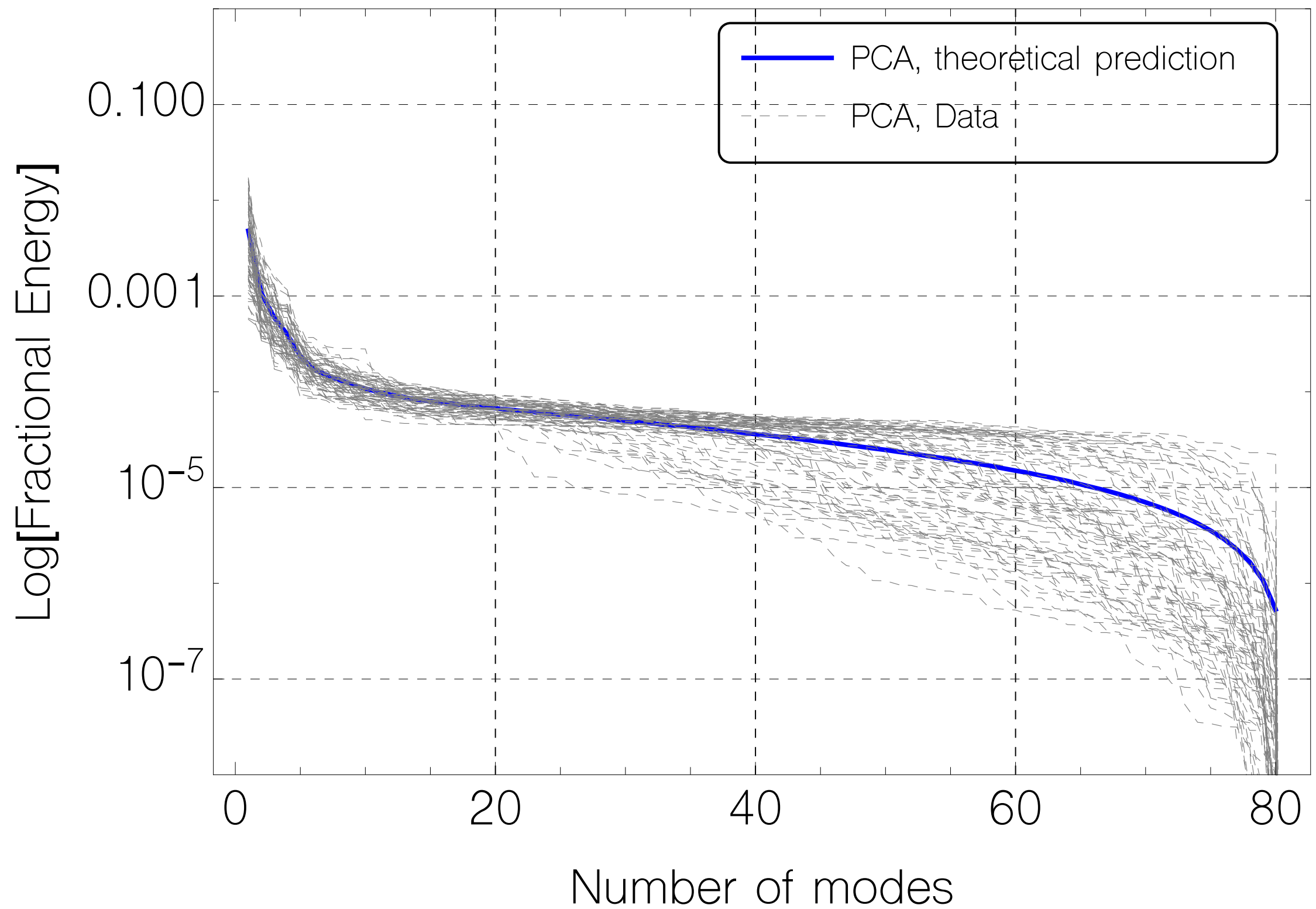


Courtesy of J. Wang

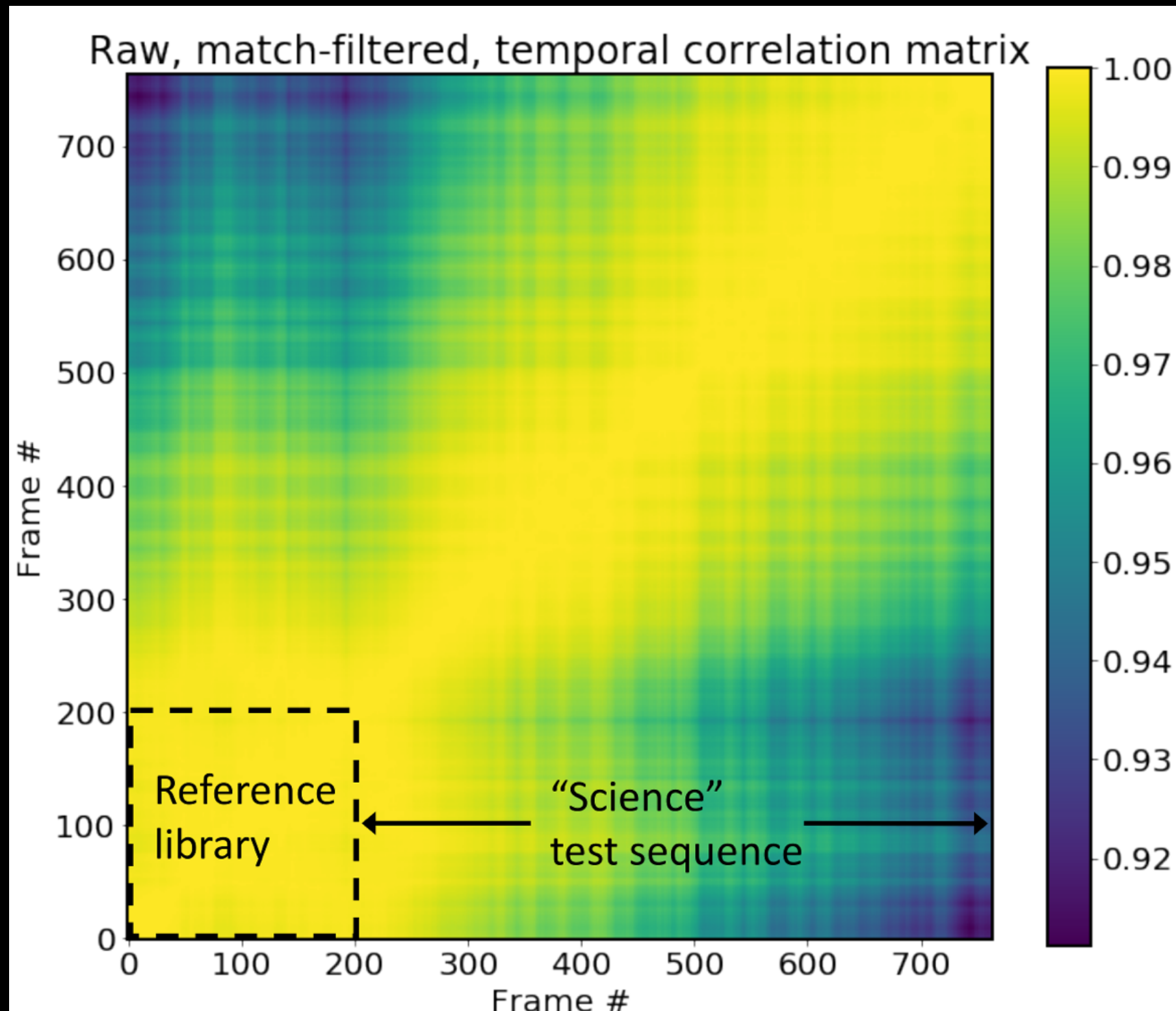
PCA is about noise covariance.



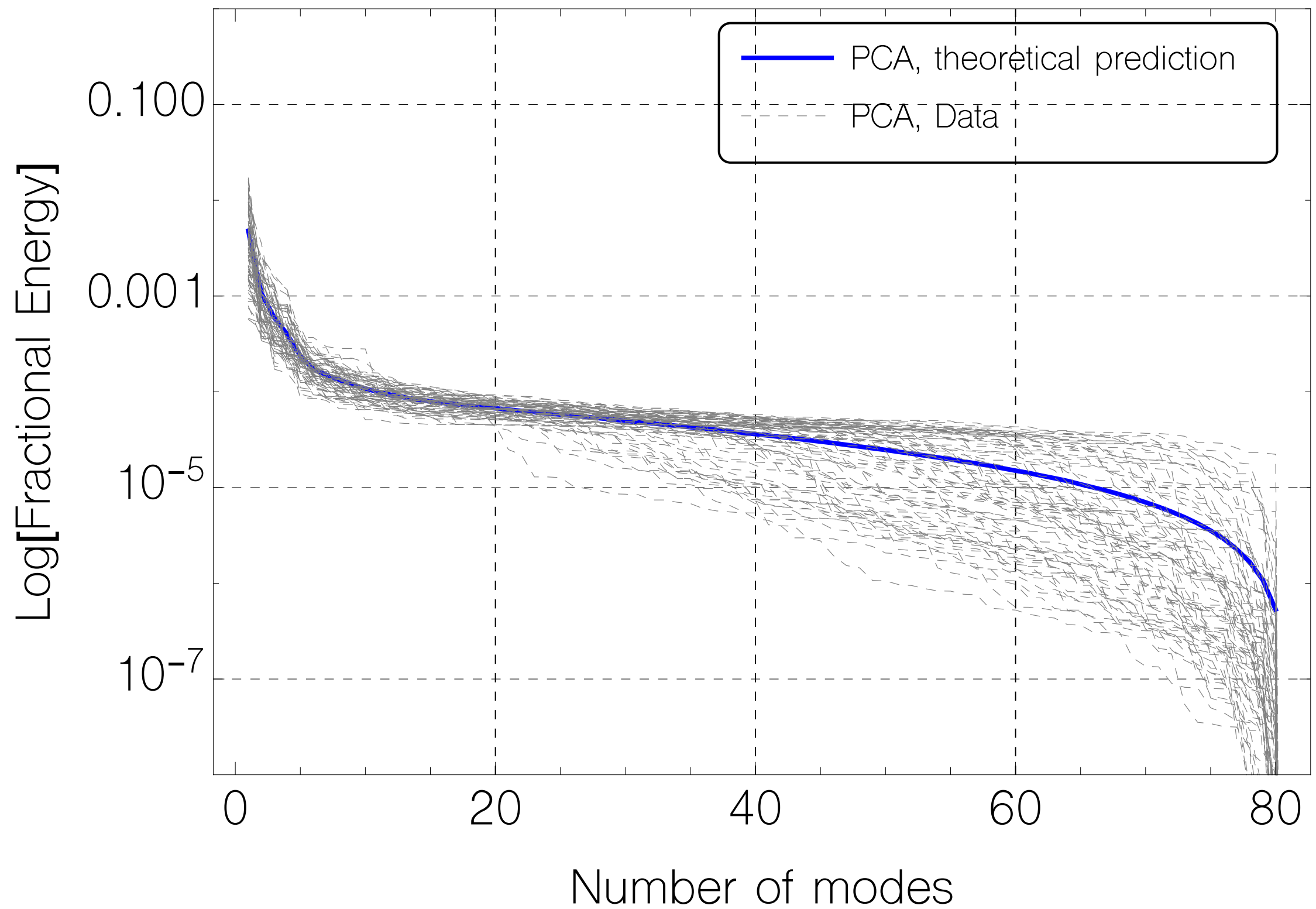
Courtesy of N. Zimmermann



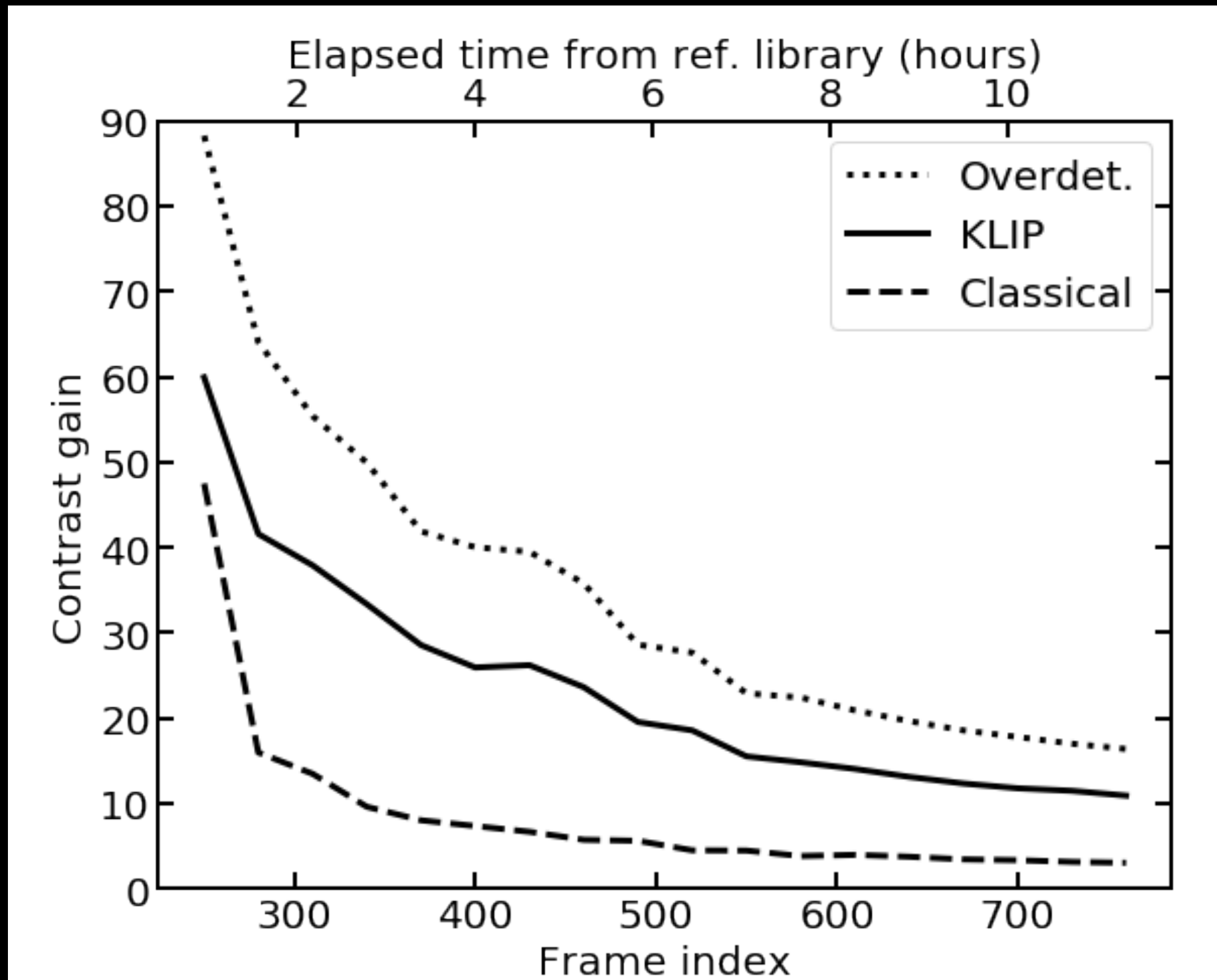
PCA is about noise covariance.



Courtesy of N. Zimmermann

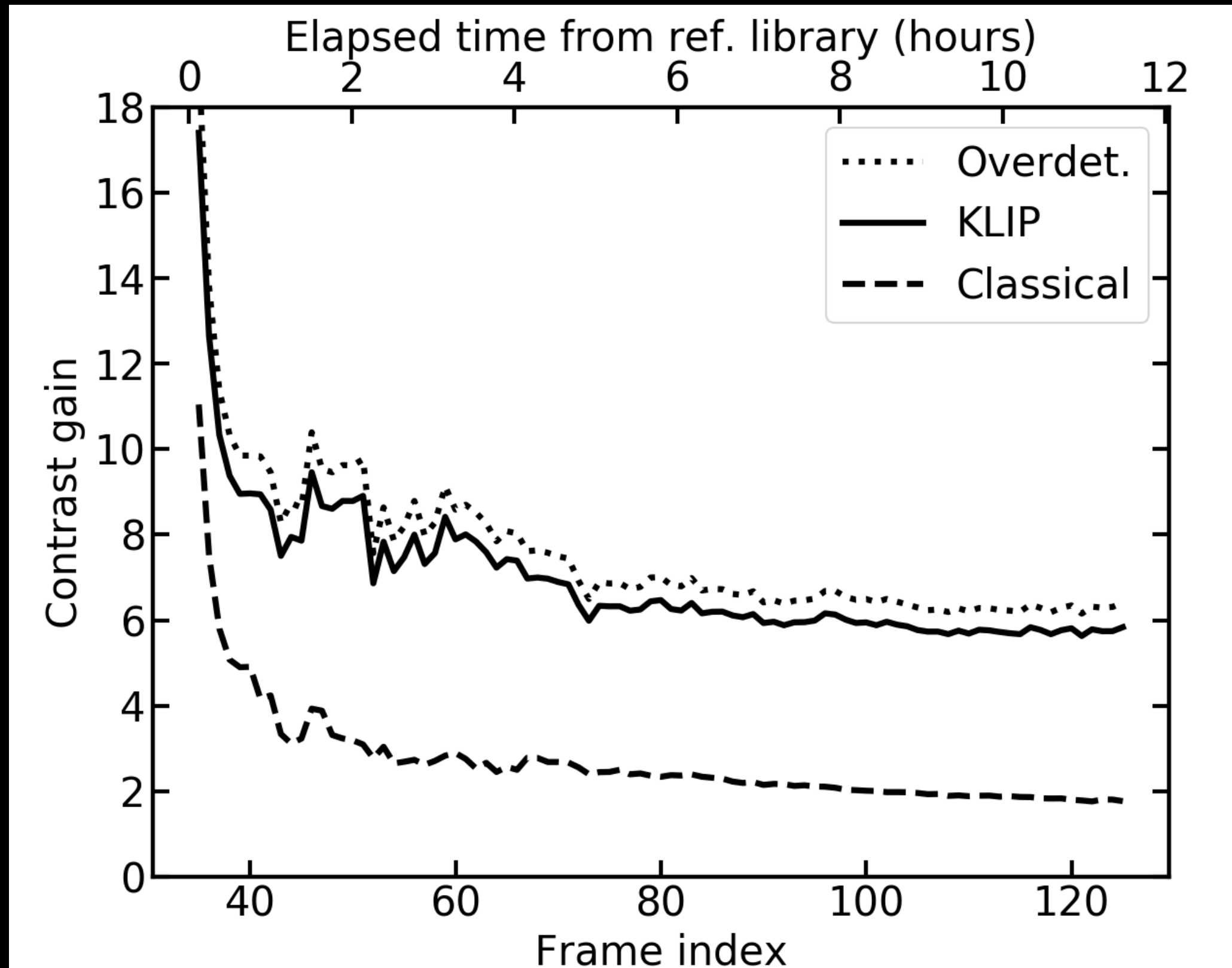


PCA performance “predictions”.



Courtesy of N. Zimmermann

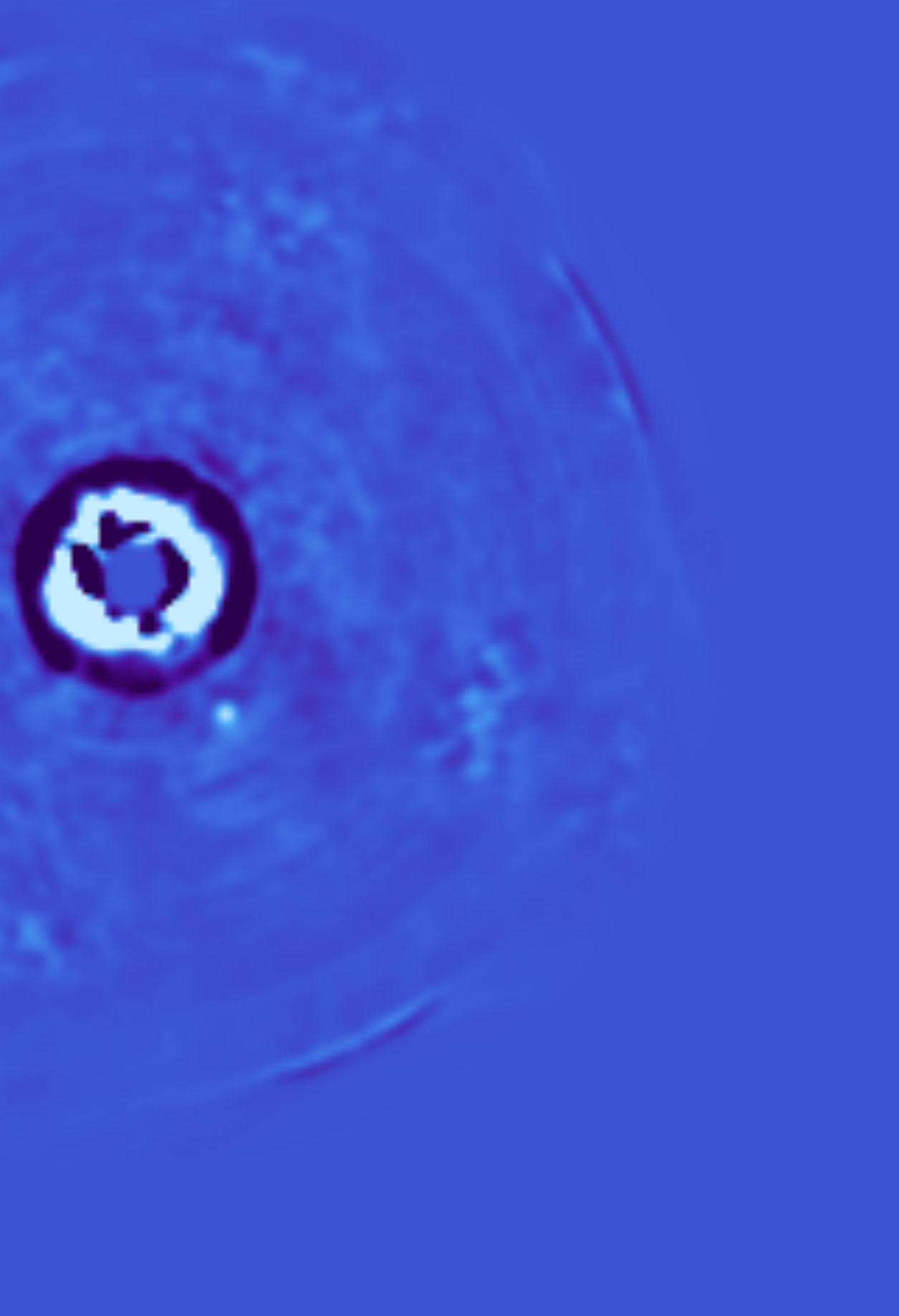
PCA performance “predictions”.



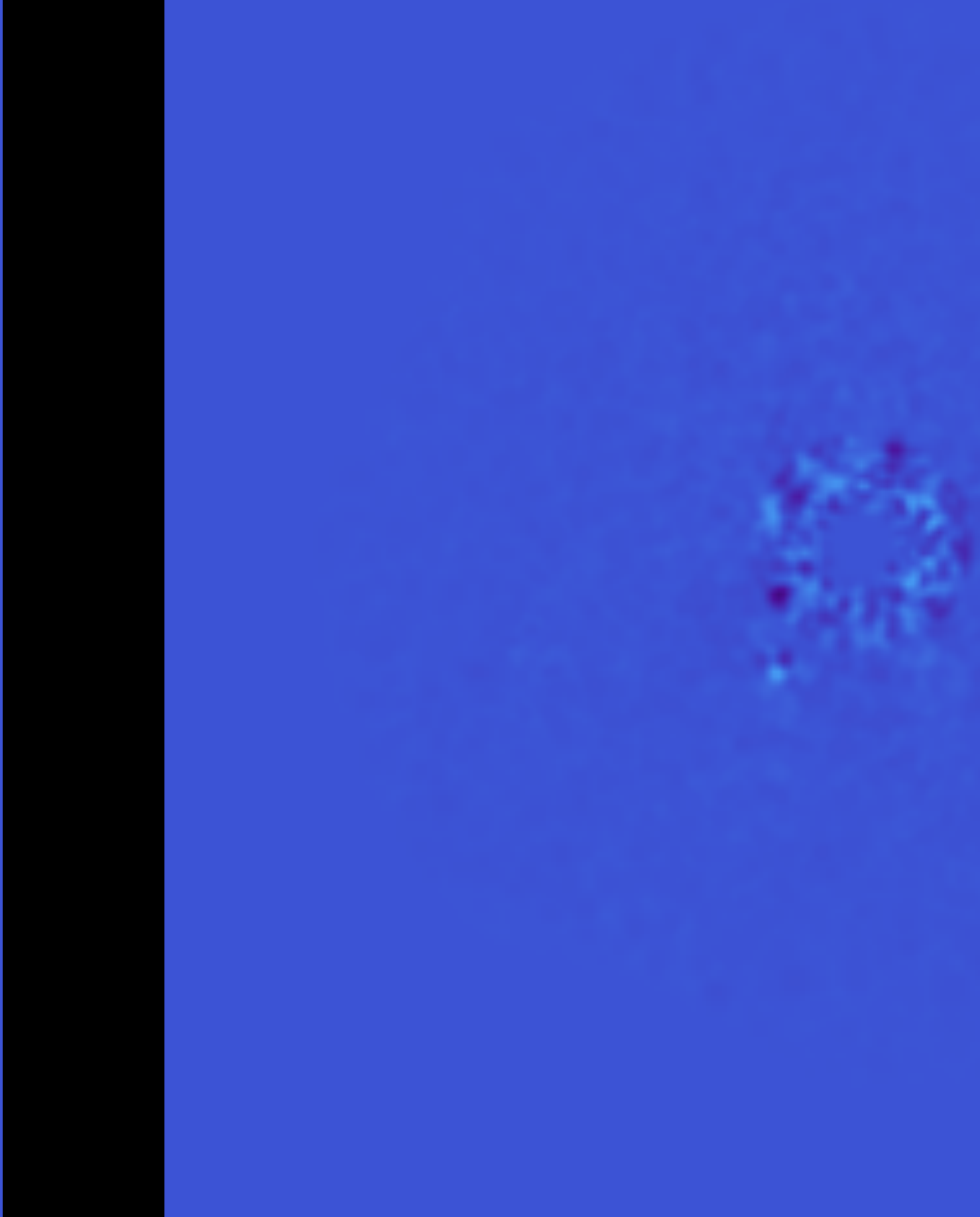
Courtesy of N. Zimmermann

**Problem with PCA: kills
signal.**

**Residual noise.
Flux preserved.**



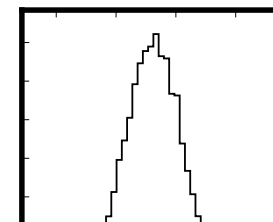
**No residual noise.
Flux gone.**



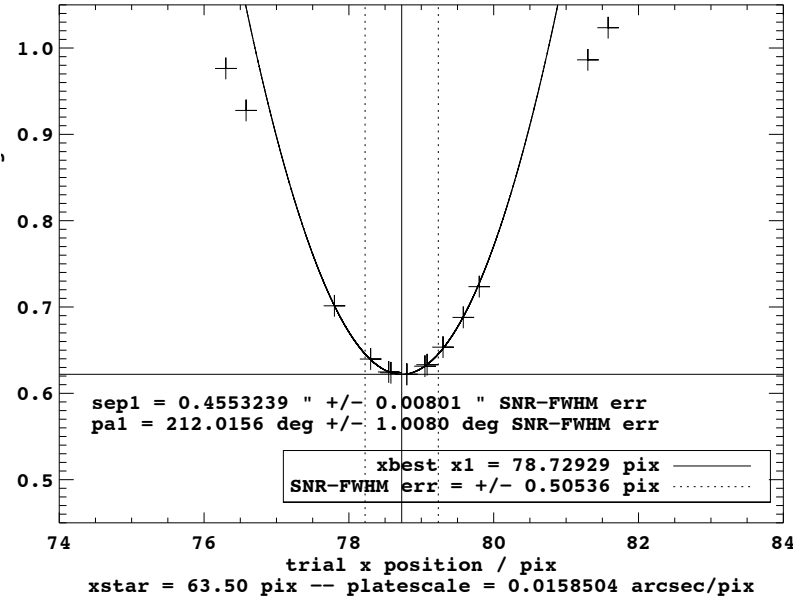
Solution 1:

- minimize:

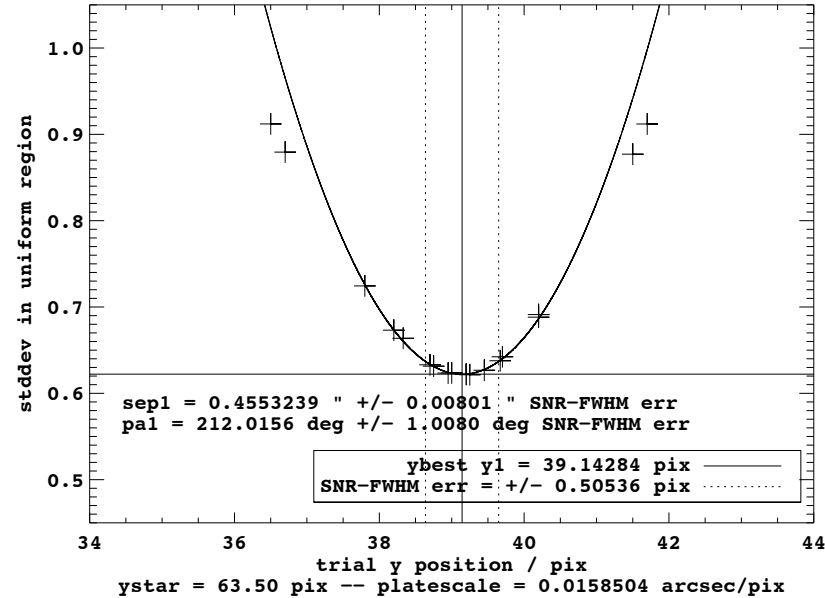
$$\| \text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal} - \text{signal_est}) \|^2$$



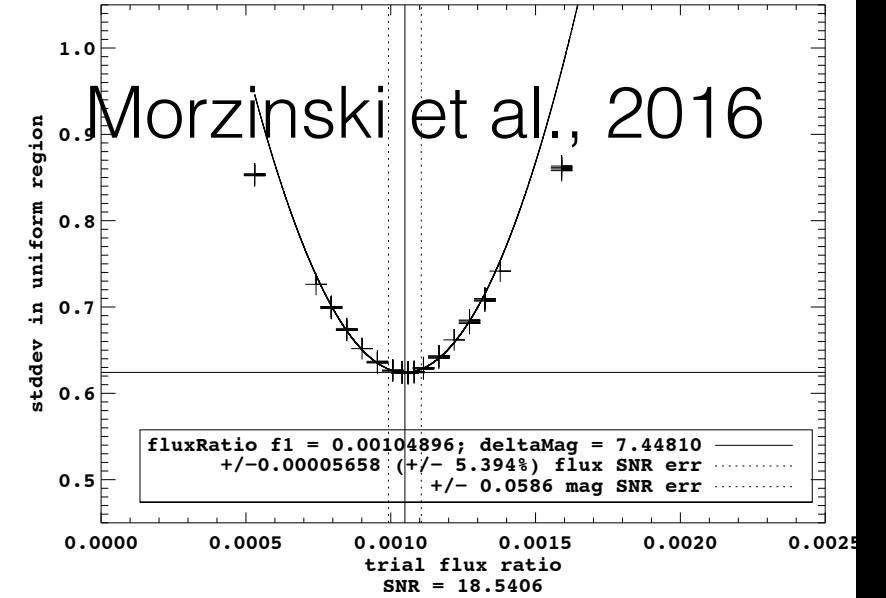
Parabola fit to x guesses vs. PCA 20 resids, uniform



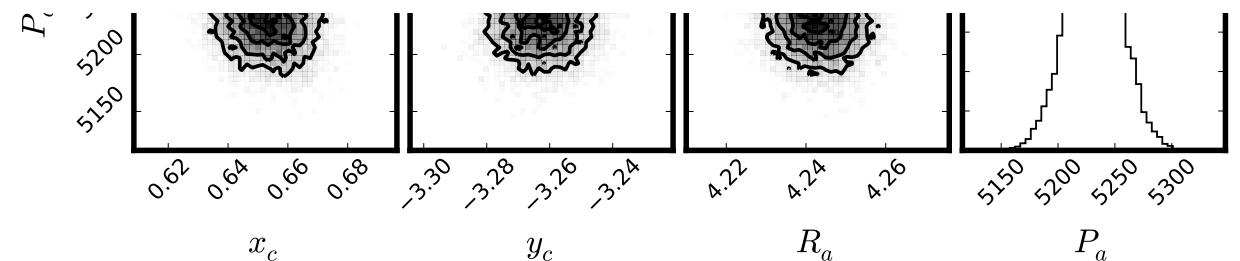
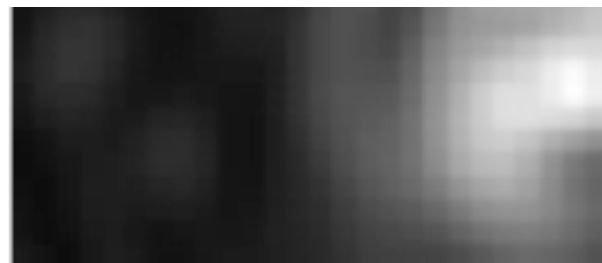
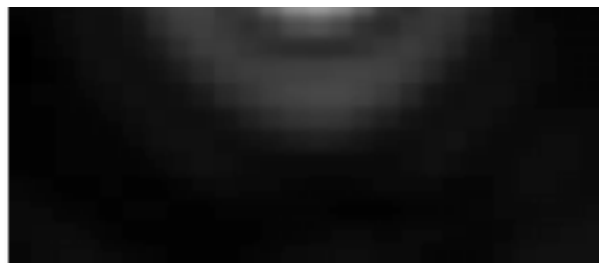
Parabola fit to y guesses vs. PCA 20 resids, uniform



Parabola fit to flux guesses vs PCA 20 resids, uniform



Morzinski et al., 2016



Bottom et al., 2016

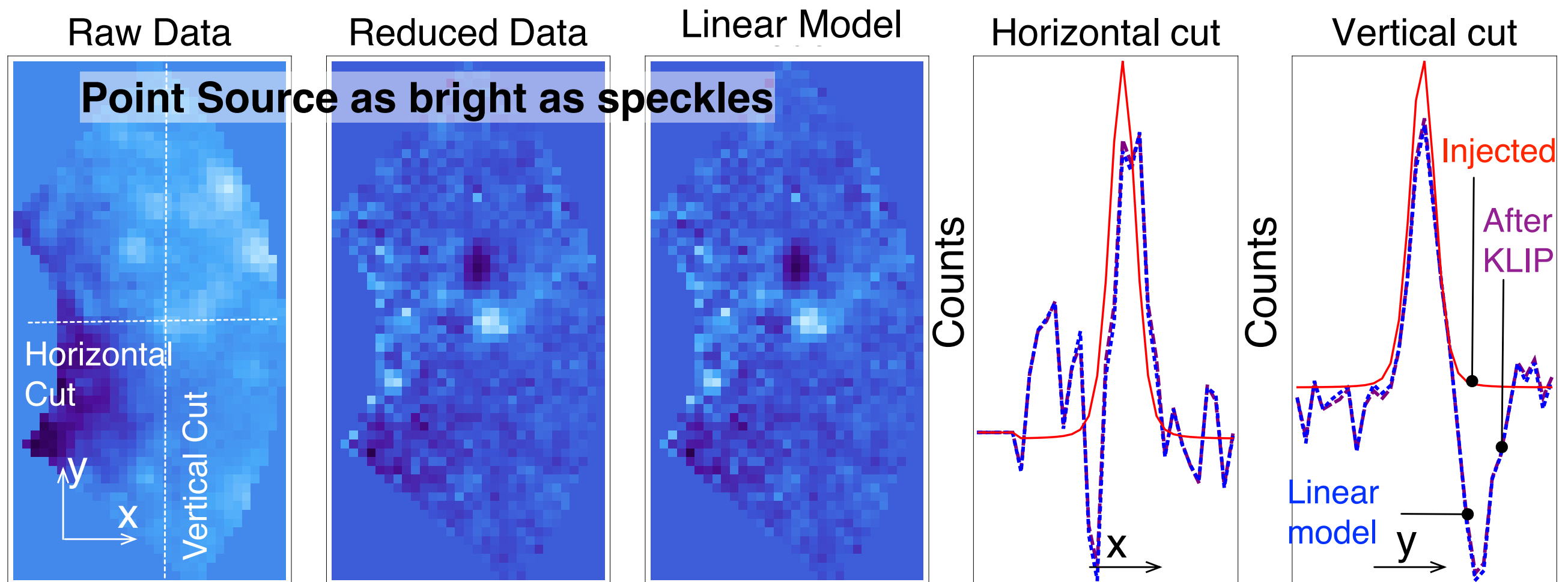
Solution 2:

- figure out that:

$$\text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) \approx \text{PCA}(\text{noise}) + \text{signal} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})]$$

- minimize:

$$\| \text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) - \text{signal_est} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})] \|^2$$



Non aggressive reduction: $N_r = 5$, $N_\phi = 4$, $N_{\text{Corr}} = 30$, $K_{\text{Klip}} = 30$, $N_\delta = 0.8$.

Pueyo, 2016

Solution 2:

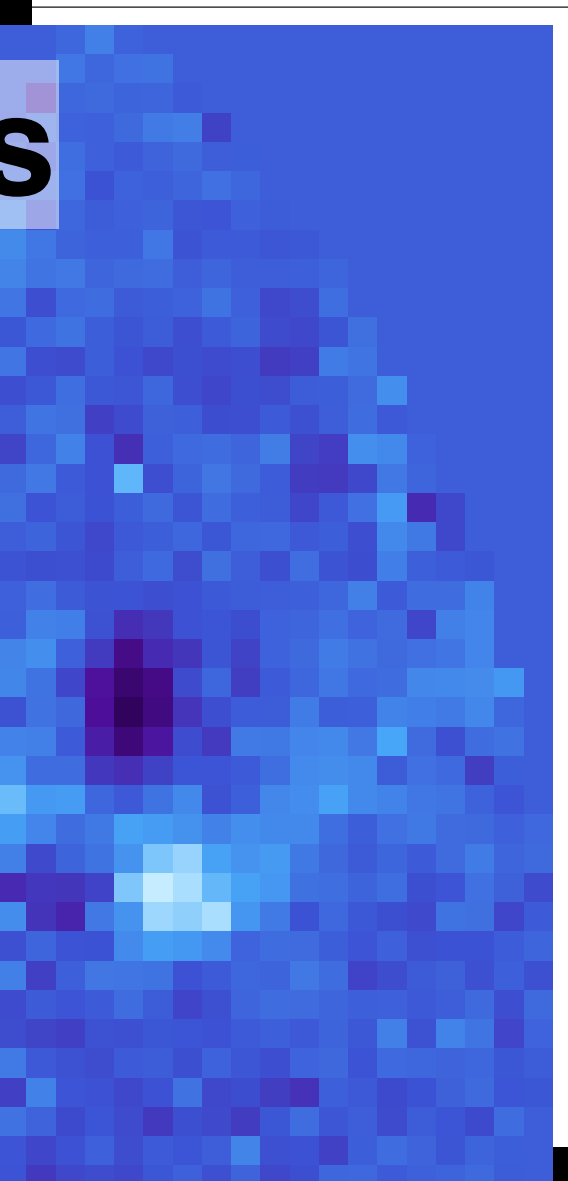
- figure out that:

$$\text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) \approx \text{PCA}(\text{noise}) + \text{signal} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})]$$

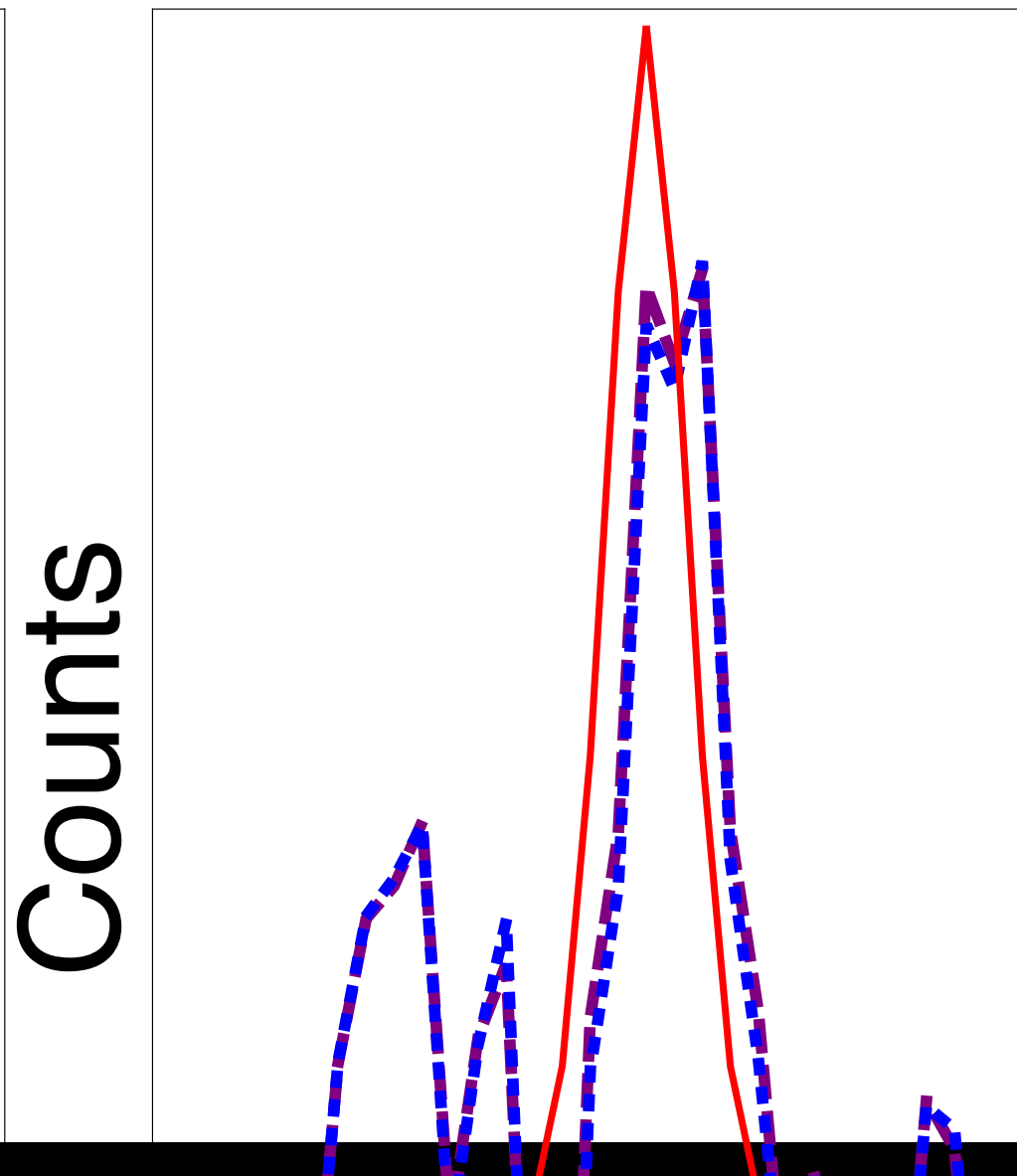
- minimize:

$$\| \text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) - \text{signal_est} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})] \|^2$$

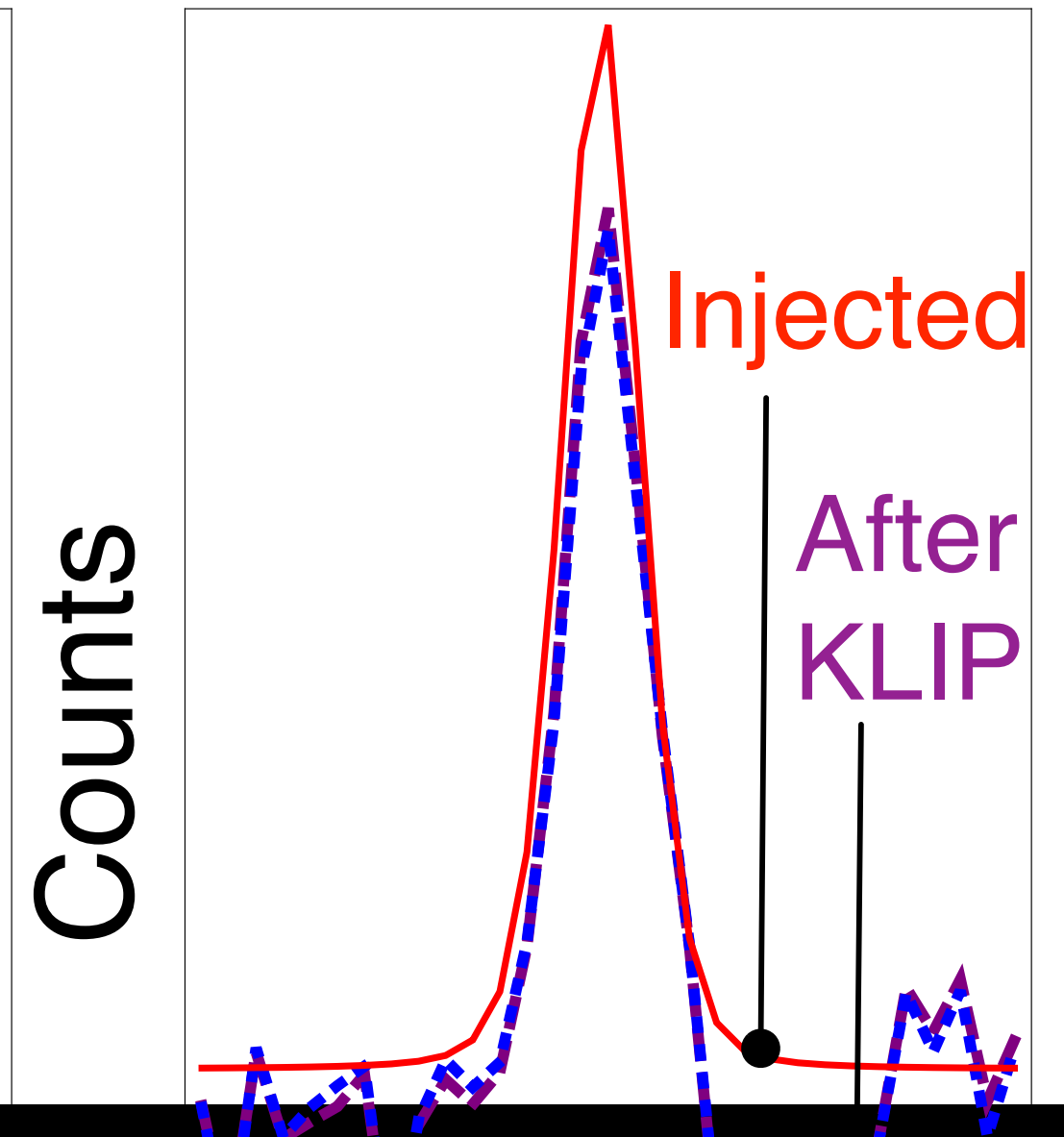
ar Model



Horizontal cut



Vertical cut



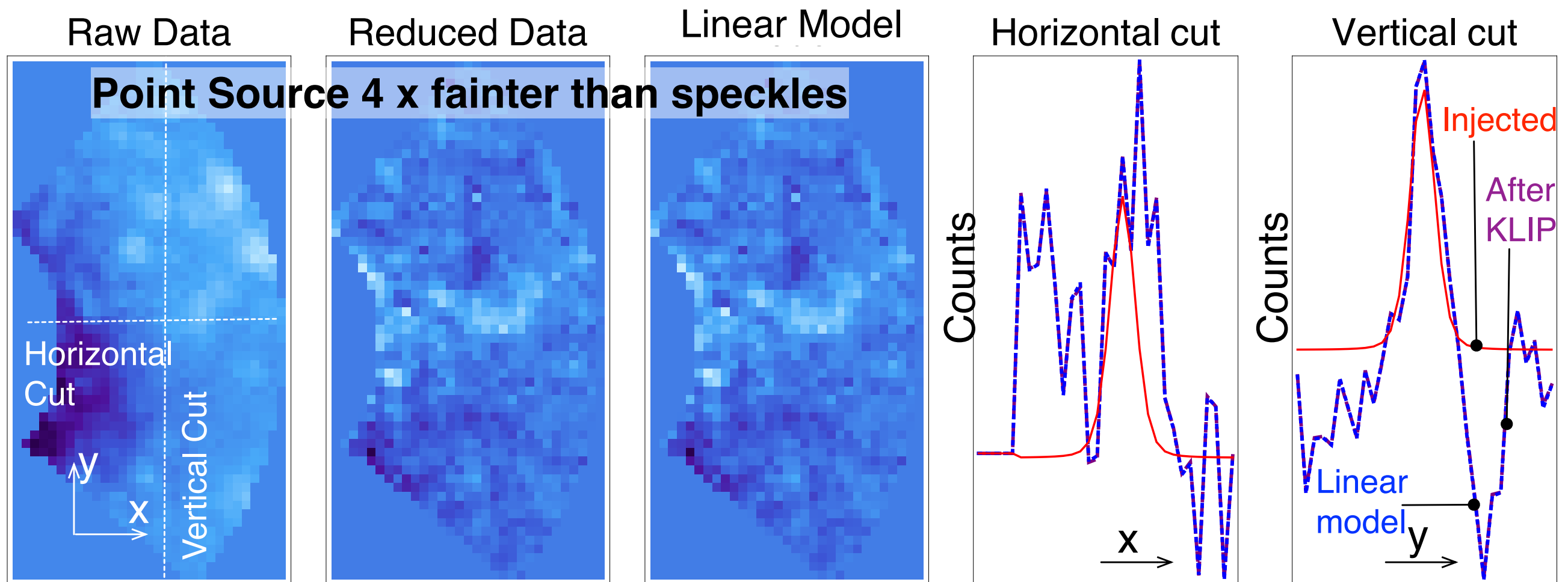
Solution 2:

- figure out that:

$$\text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) \approx \text{PCA}(\text{noise}) + \text{signal} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})]$$

- minimize:

$$\| \text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) - \text{signal_est} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})] \|^2$$



Non aggressive reduction: $N_r = 5$, $N_\phi = 4$, $N_{\text{Corr}} = 30$, $K_{\text{Klip}} = 30$, $N_\delta = 1$.

Pueyo, 2016

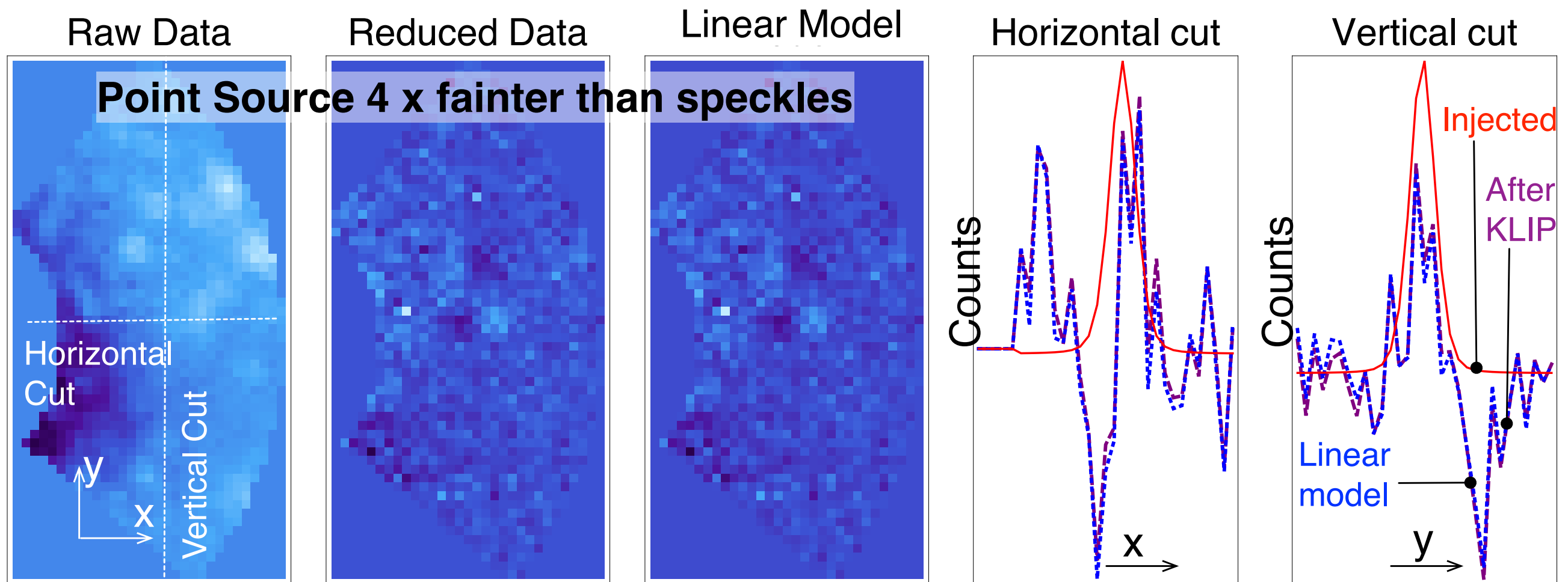
Solution 2:

- figure out that:

$$\text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) \approx \text{PCA}(\text{noise}) + \text{signal} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})]$$

- minimize:

$$\| \text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) - \text{signal_est} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})] \|^2$$



Aggressive reduction: $N_r = 5$, $N_\phi = 4$, $N_{\text{Corr}} = 50$, $K_{\text{Klip}} = 50$, $N_\delta = 0.6$.

Pueyo, 2016

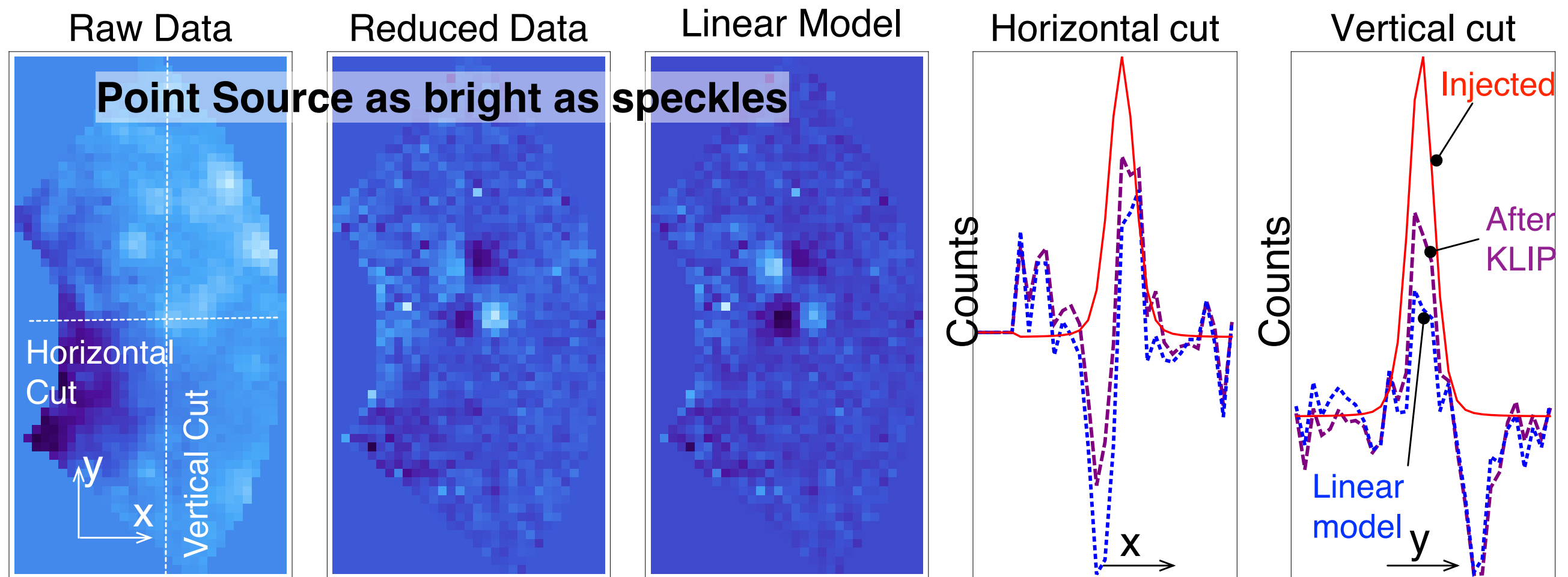
Solution 2:

- figure out that:

$$\text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) \approx \text{PCA}(\text{noise}) + \text{signal} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})]$$

- minimize:

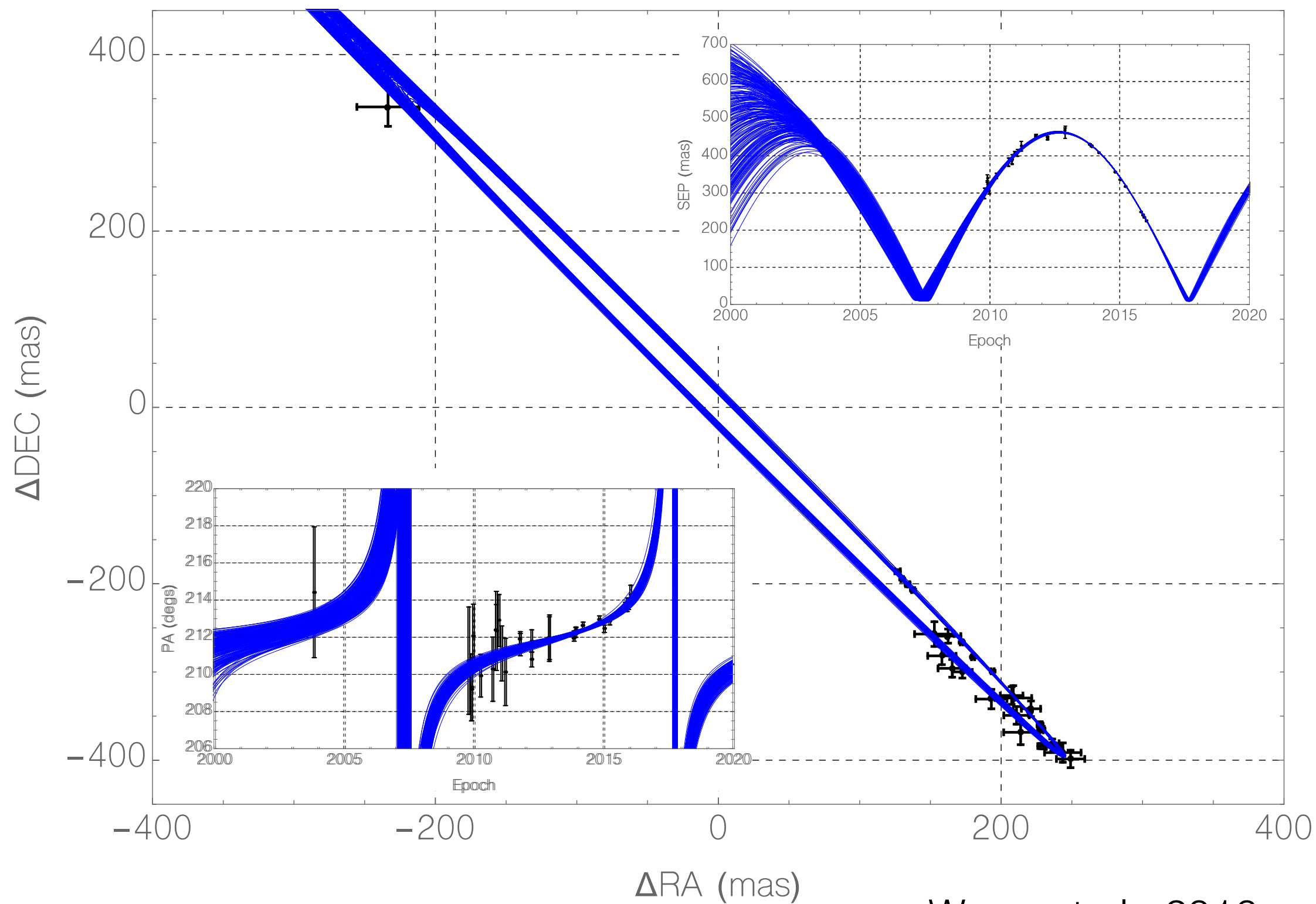
$$\| \text{PCA}(\text{noise} + \text{signal}) - \text{signal_est} \setminus \Delta[\text{PCA}(\text{noise})] \|^2$$



Aggressive reduction: $N_r = 5$, $N_\phi = 4$, $N_{\text{Corr}} = 50$, $K_{\text{Klip}} = 50$, $N_\delta = 0.6$.

Pueyo, 2016

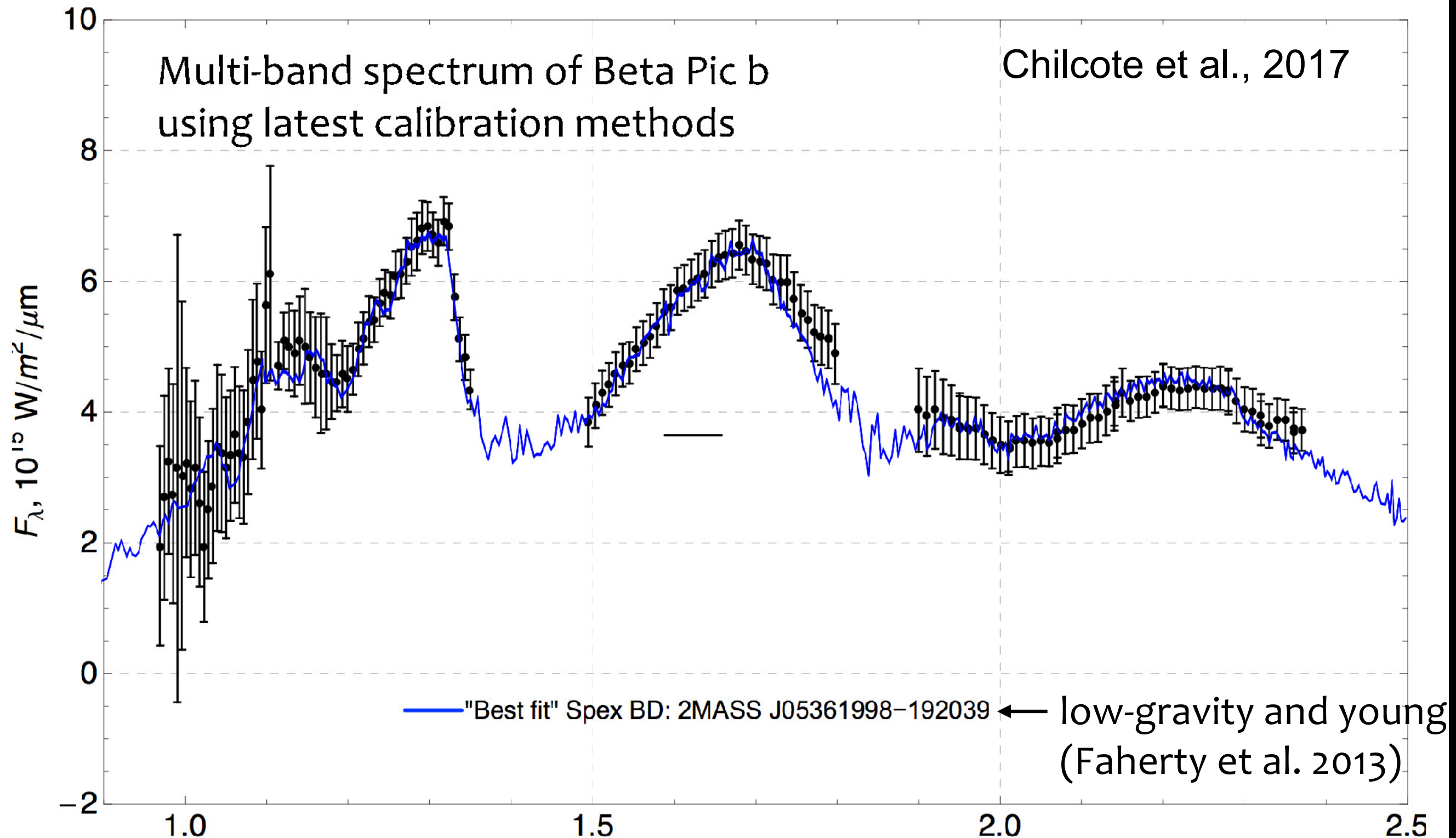
Orbits



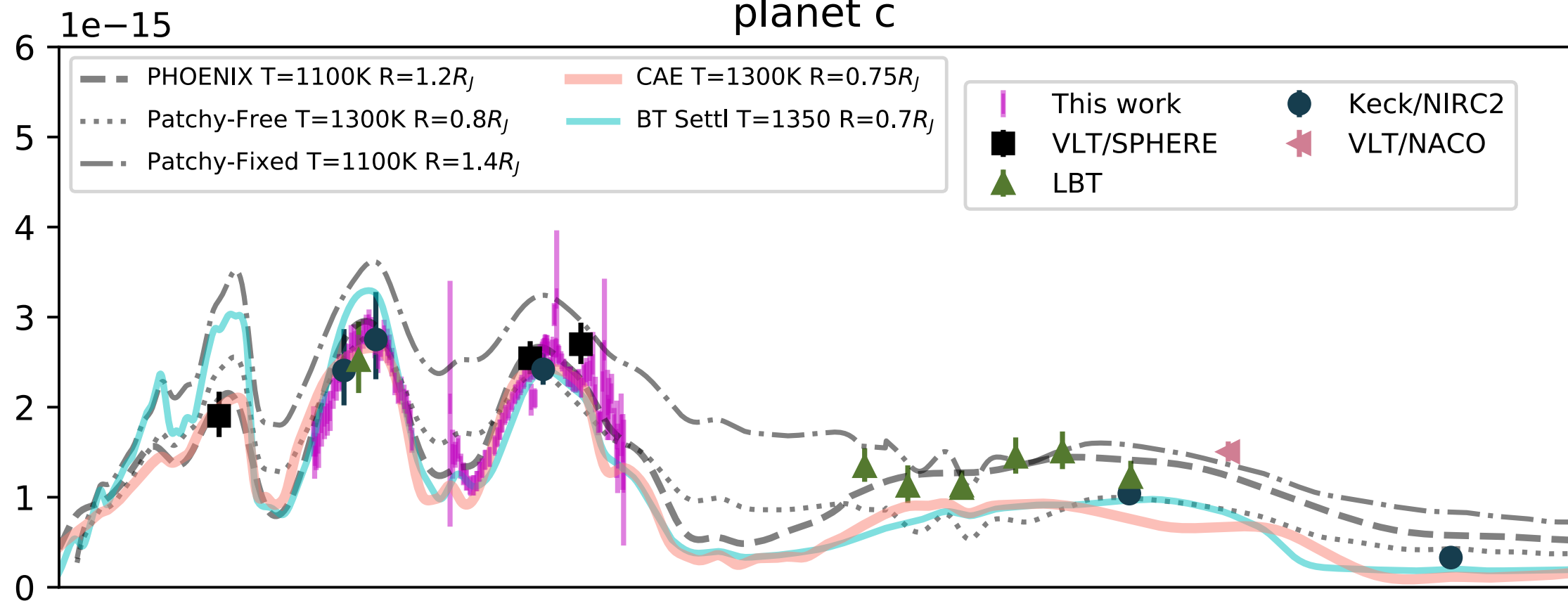
Wang et al., 2016

Spectra

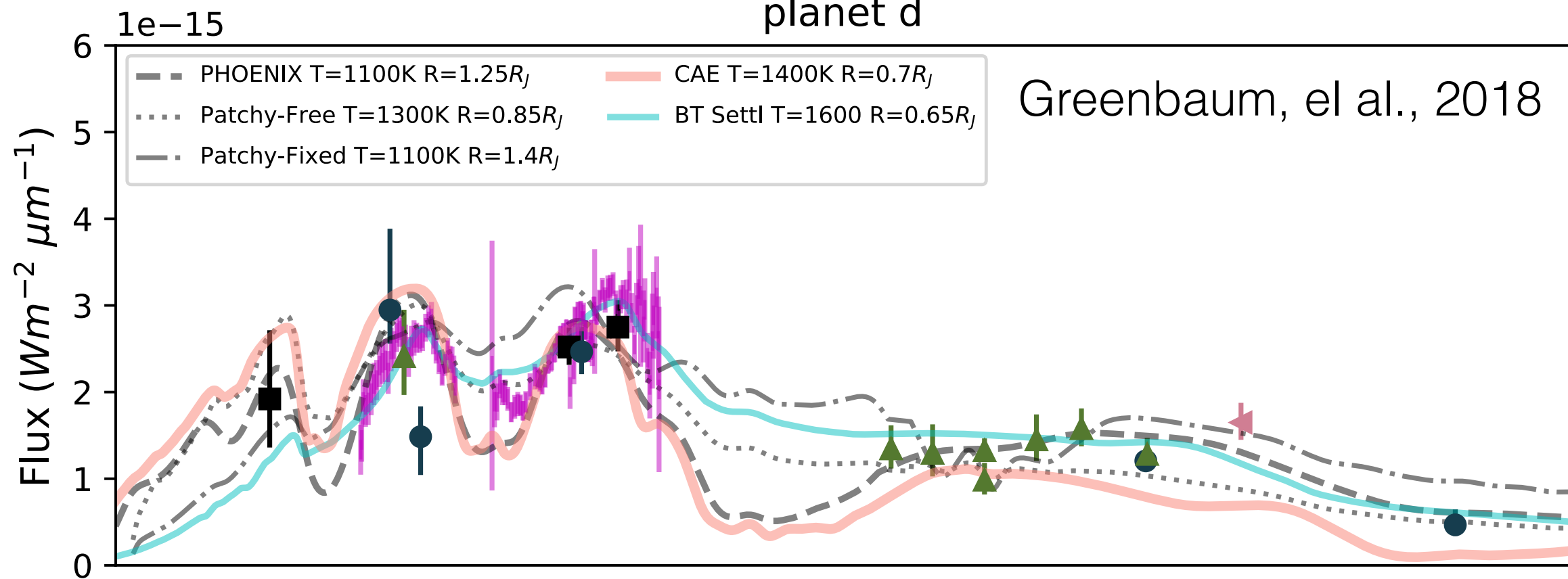
Comparison with field-brown dwarfs.

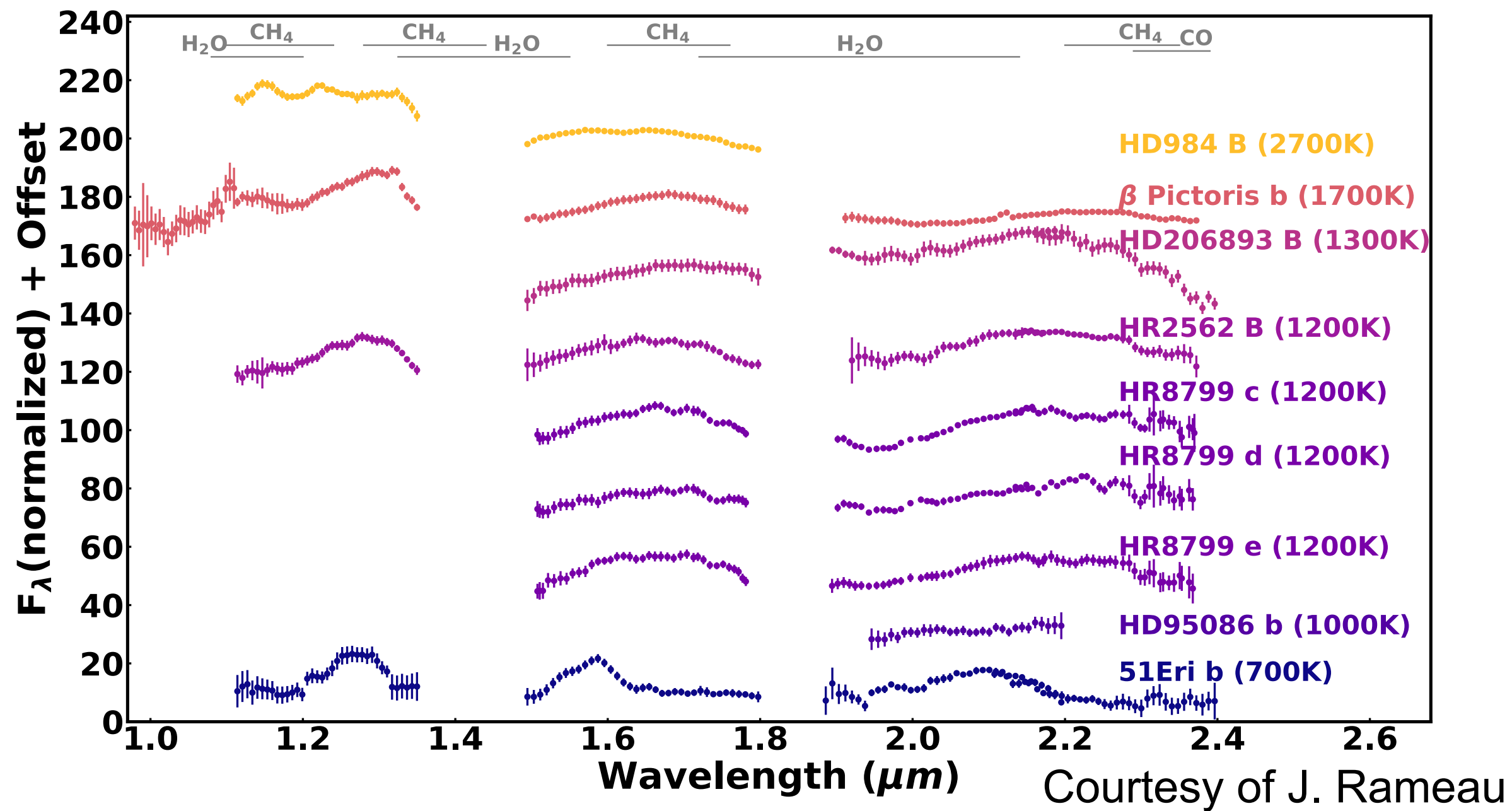


planet c

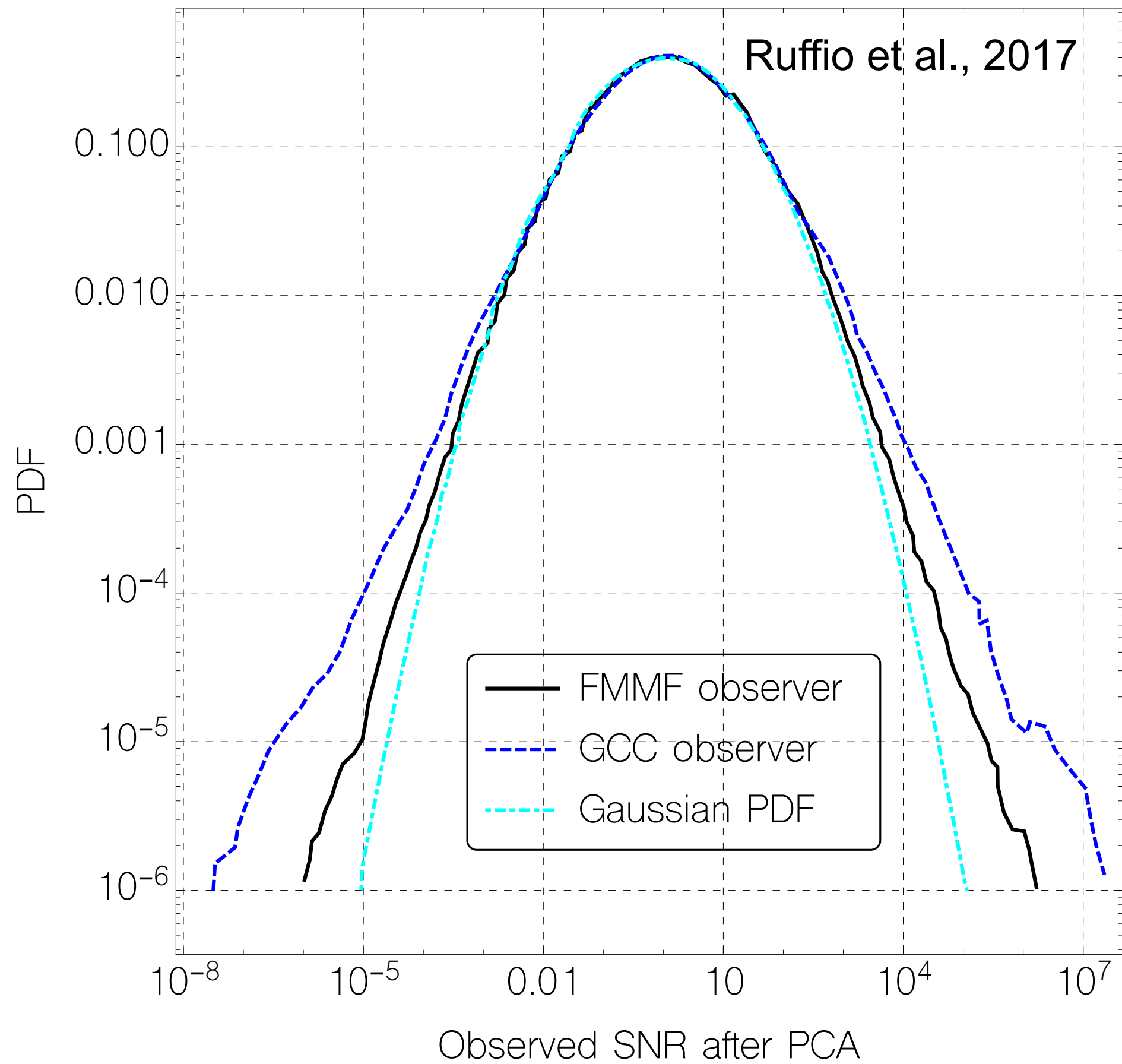


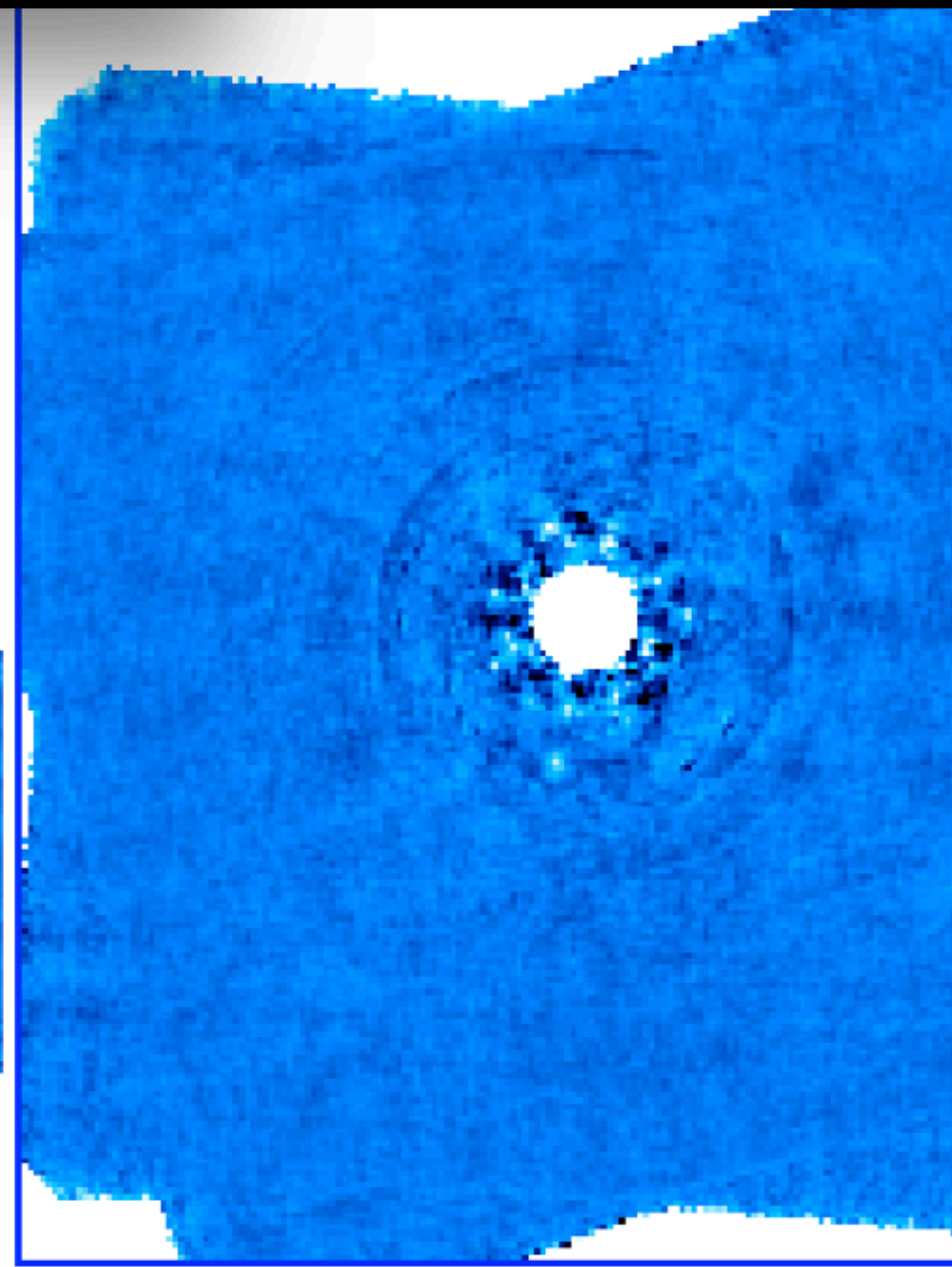
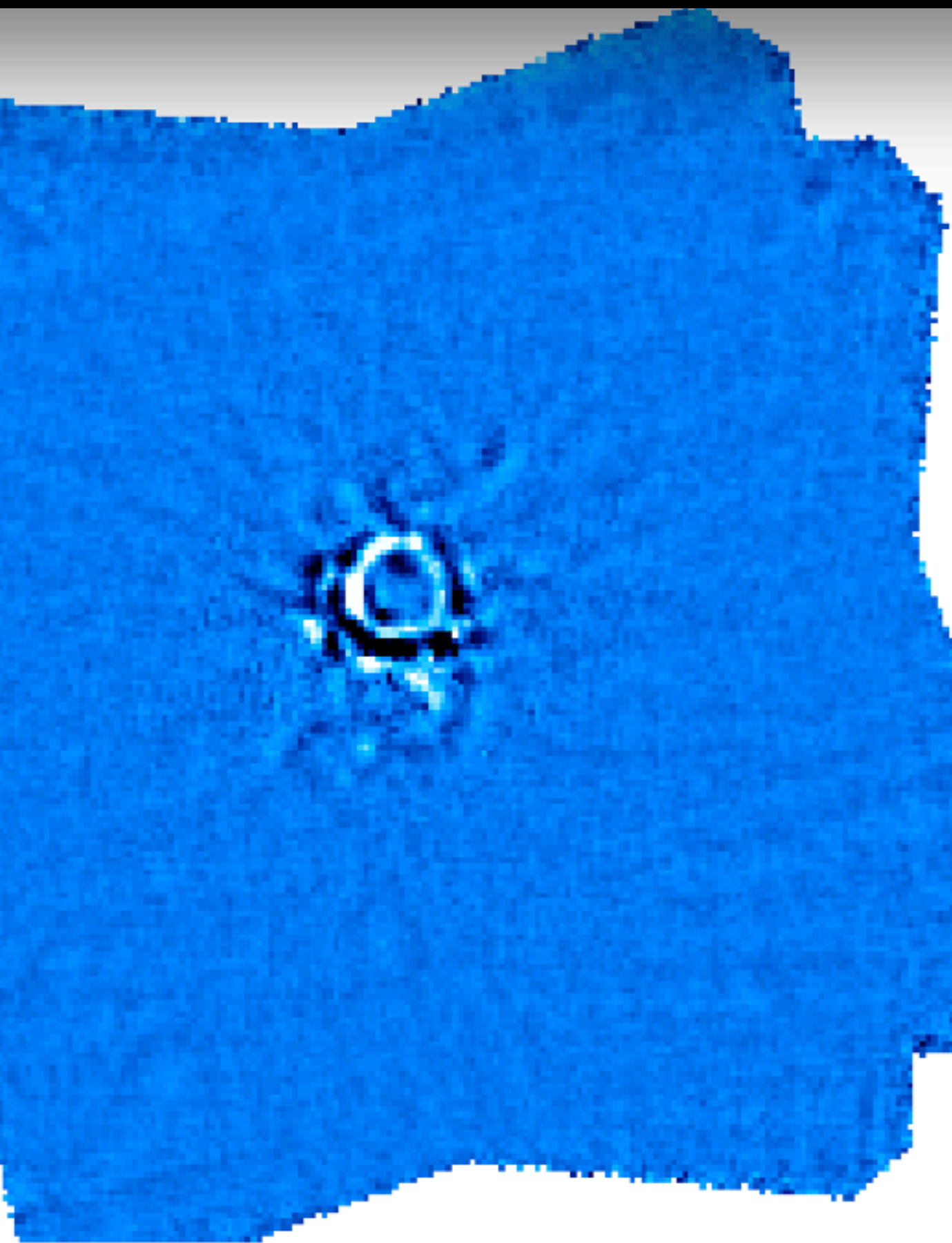
planet d

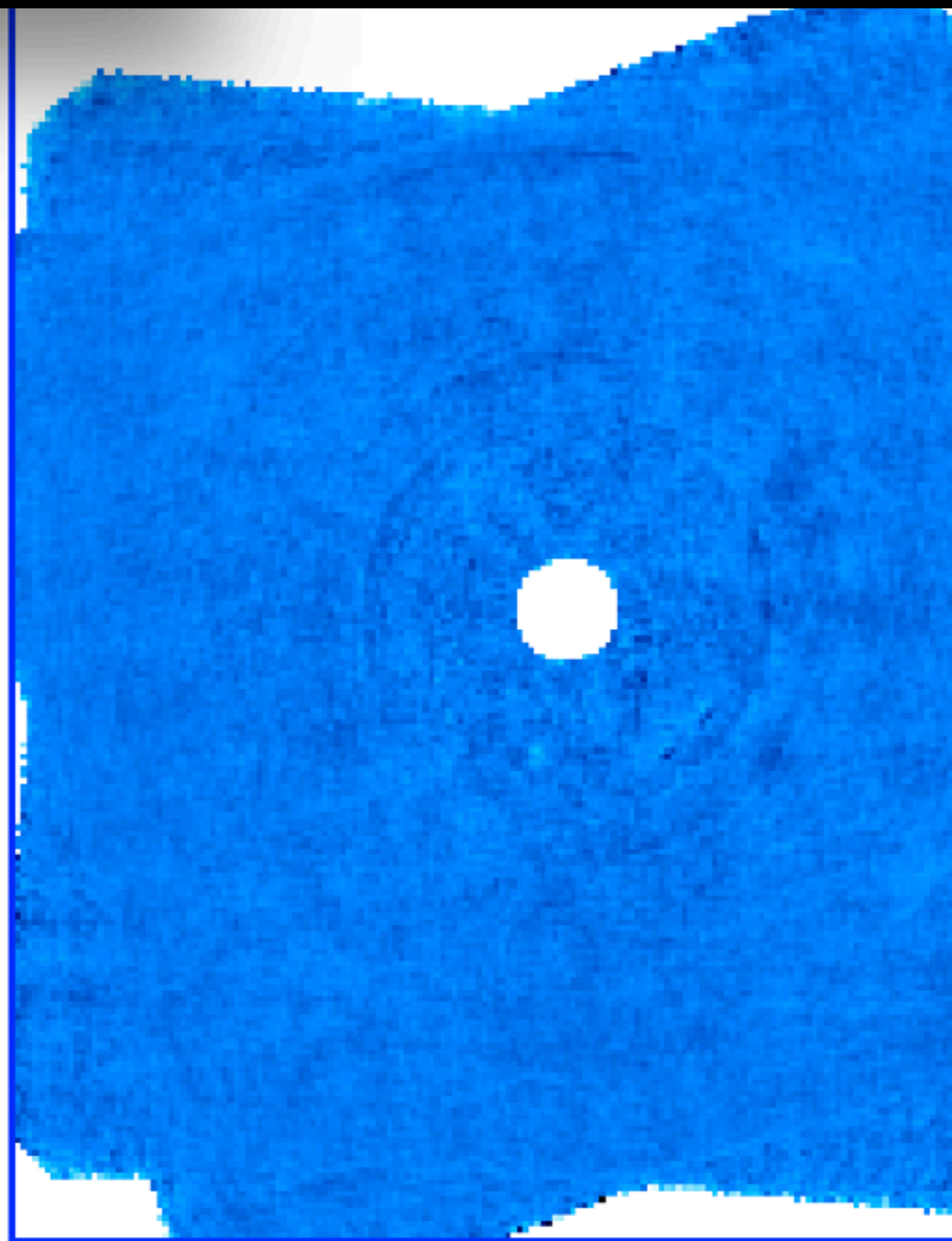
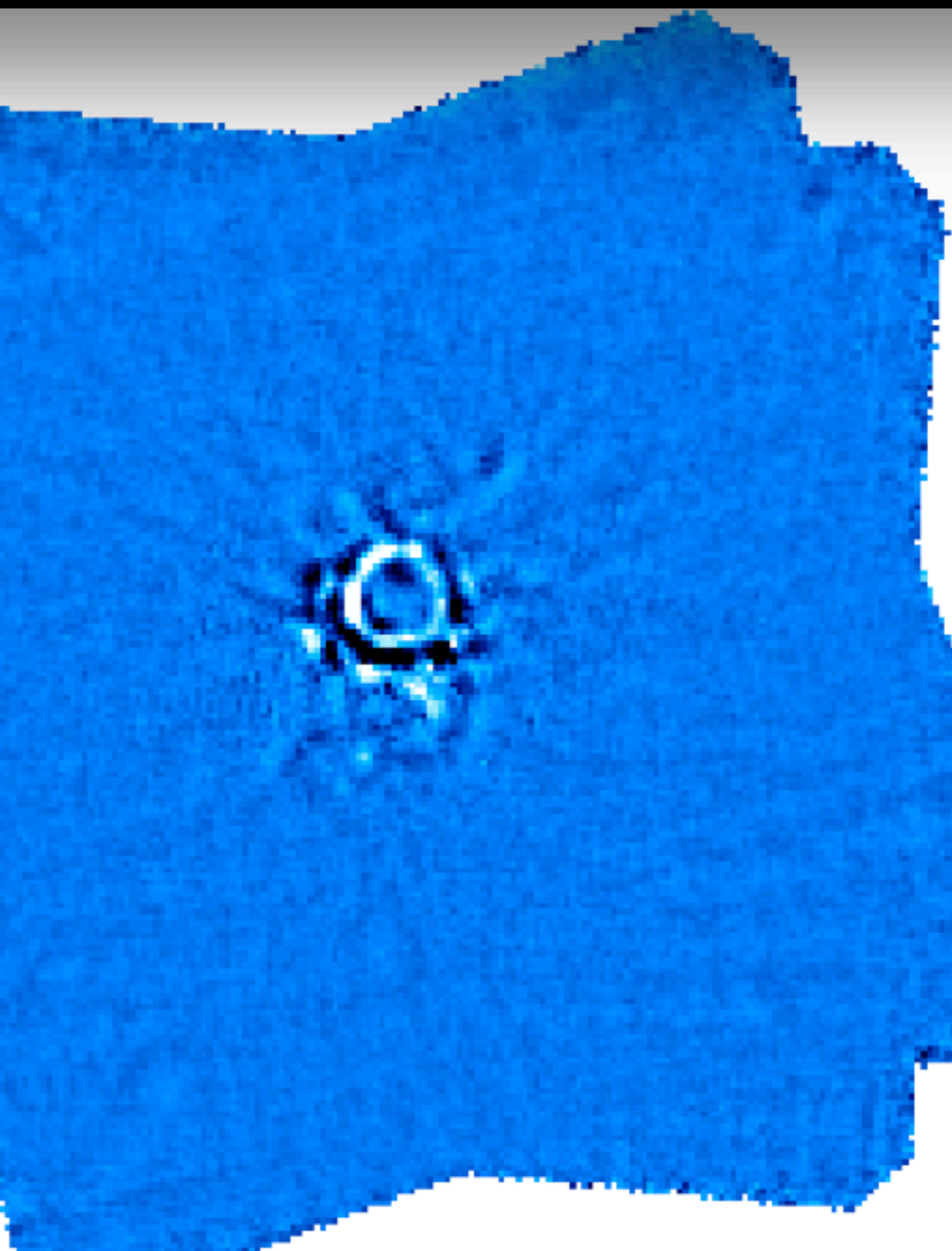


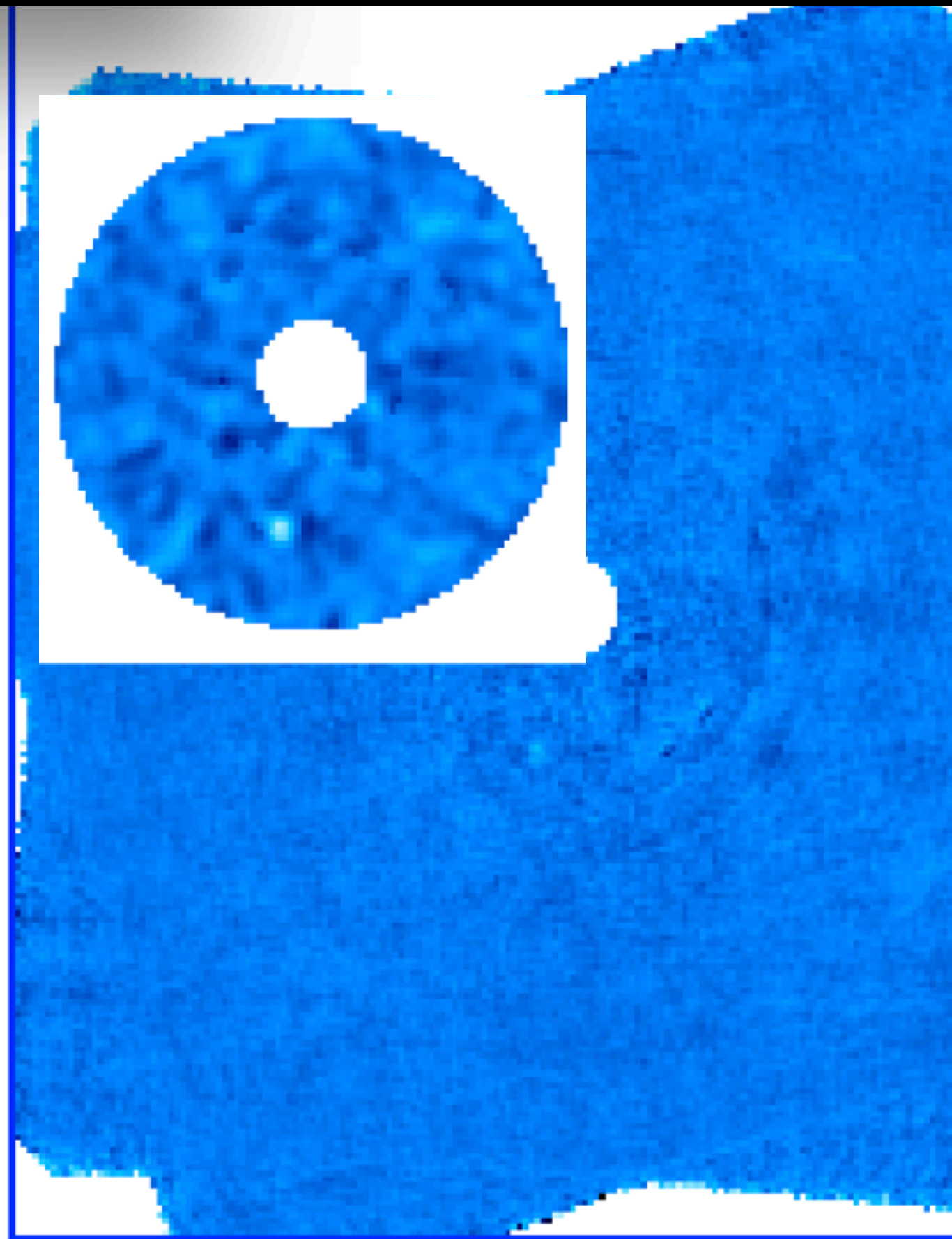
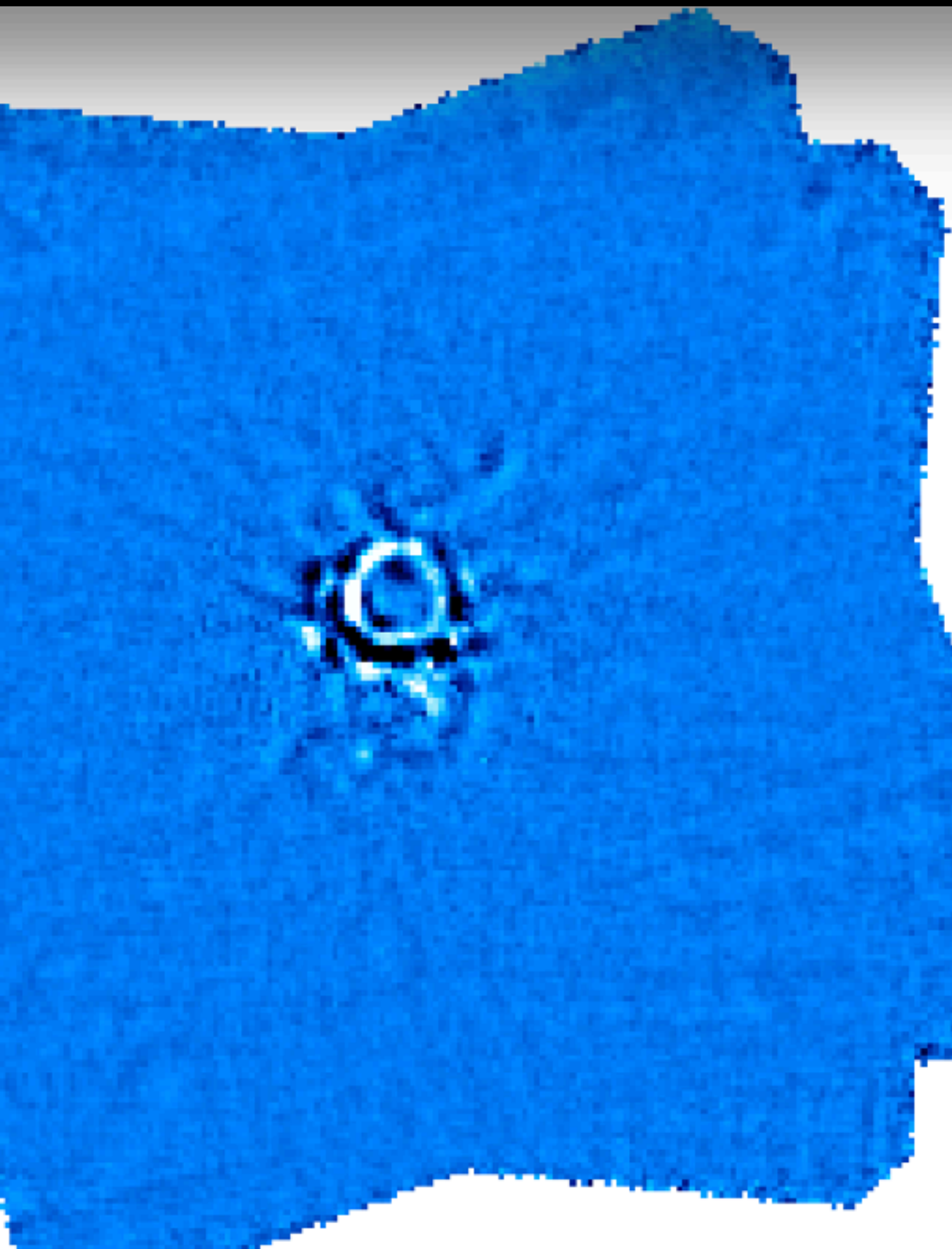


Better sensitivity?

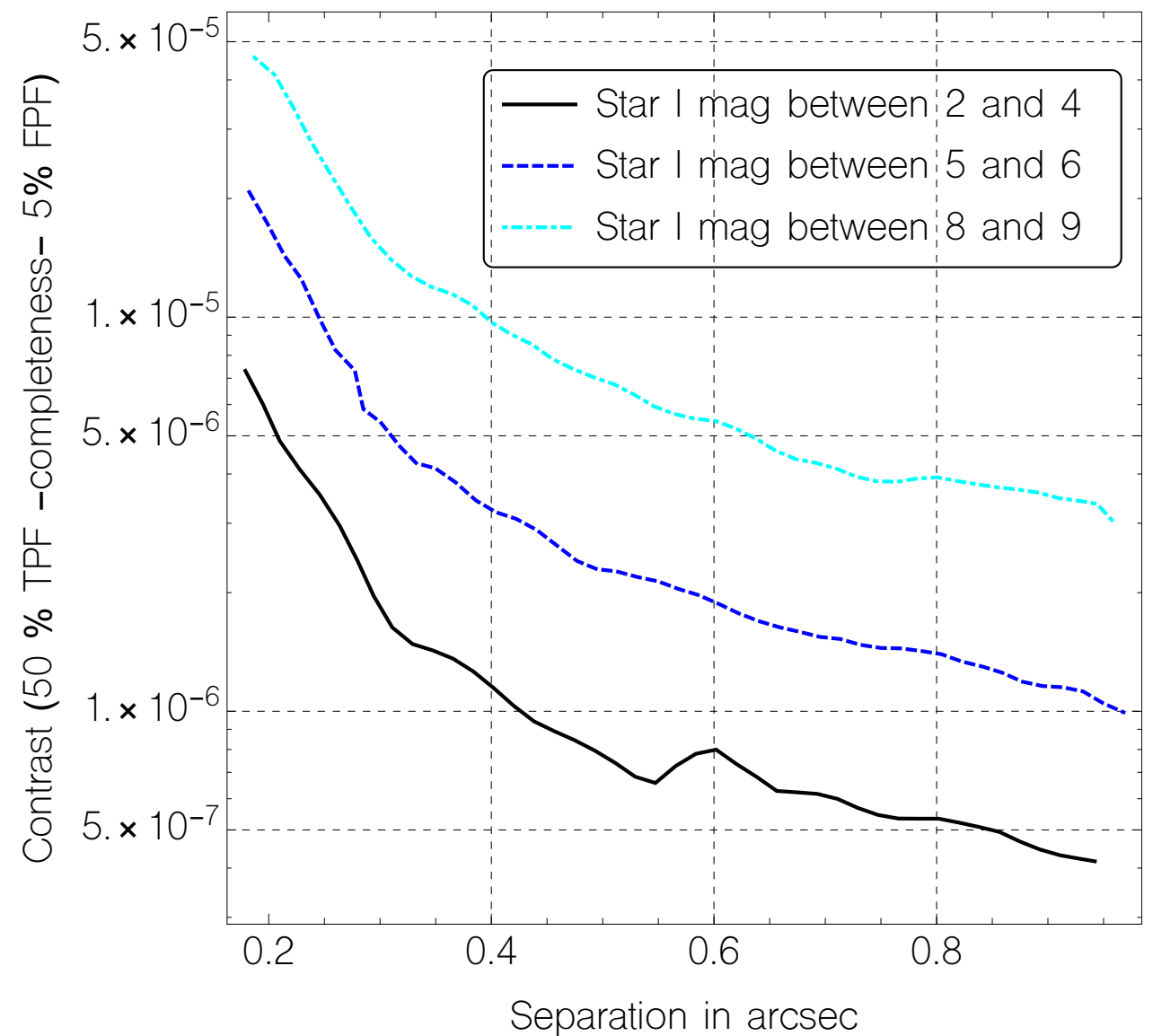
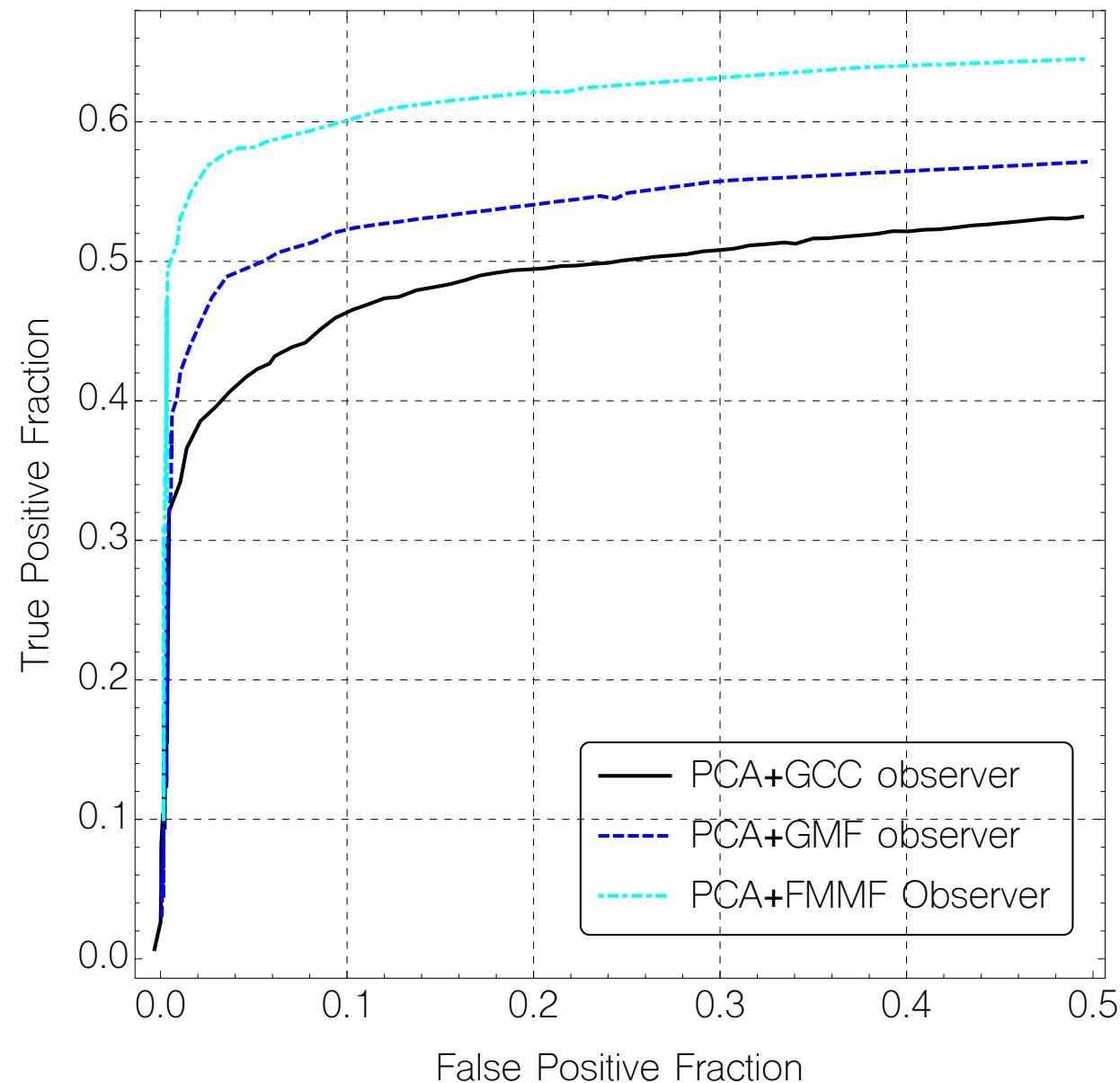








Ruffio et al., 2017



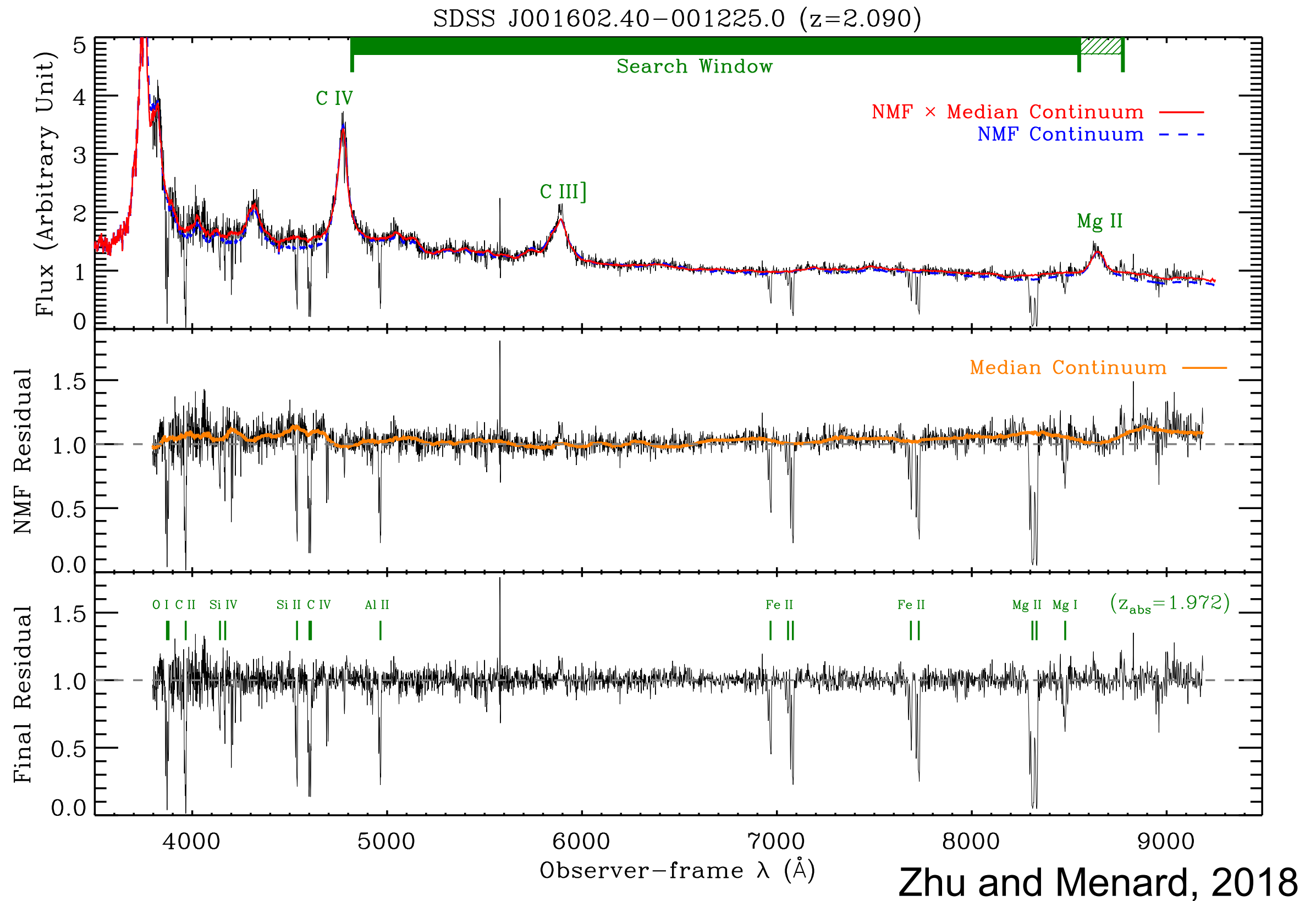
“Inverting the model” might help us squeeze out a few more objects.

Where do we go from there?

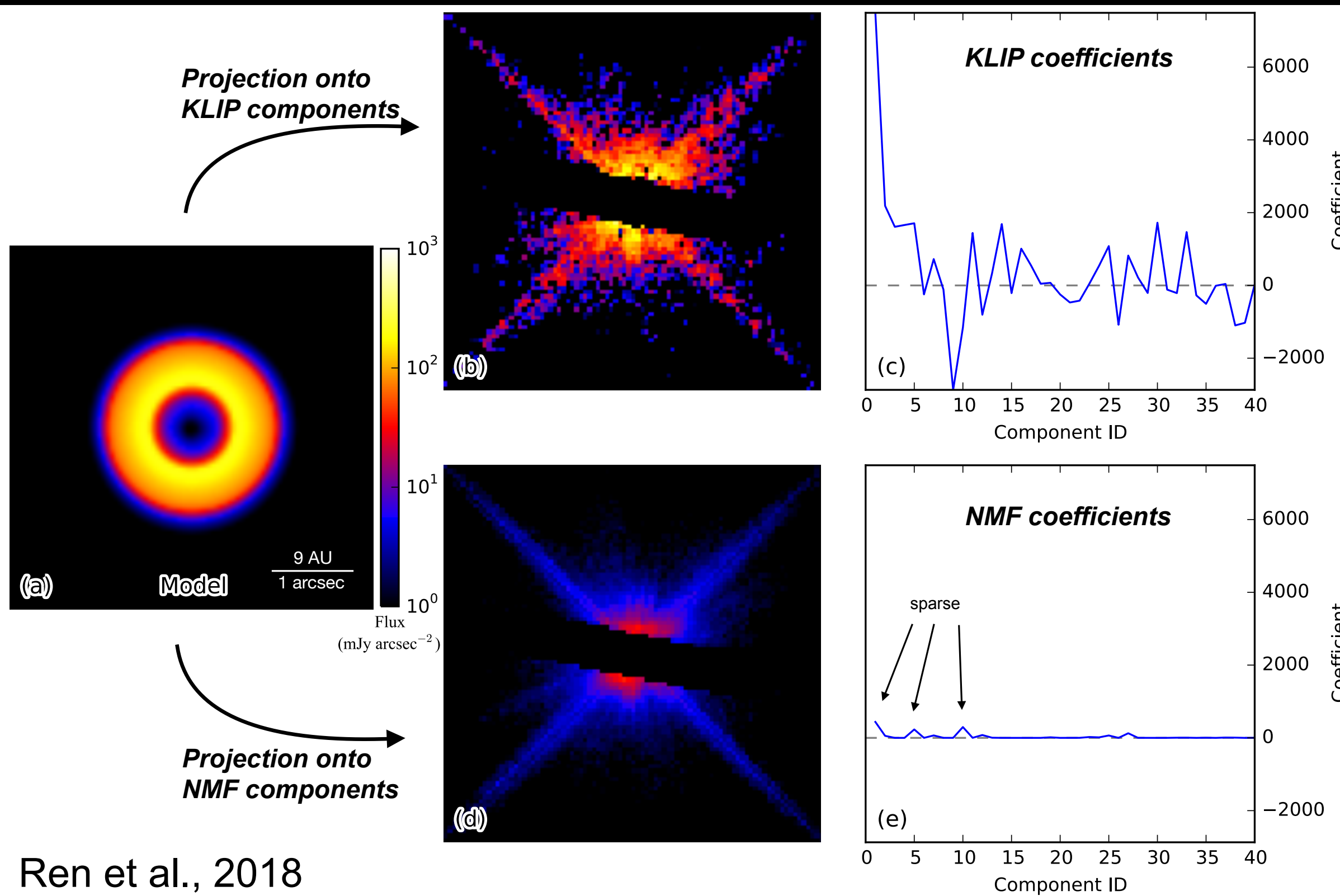
- We are more clever about getting the data.
- We change the cost function.
- We change the decision making machine.

Where do we go from there?

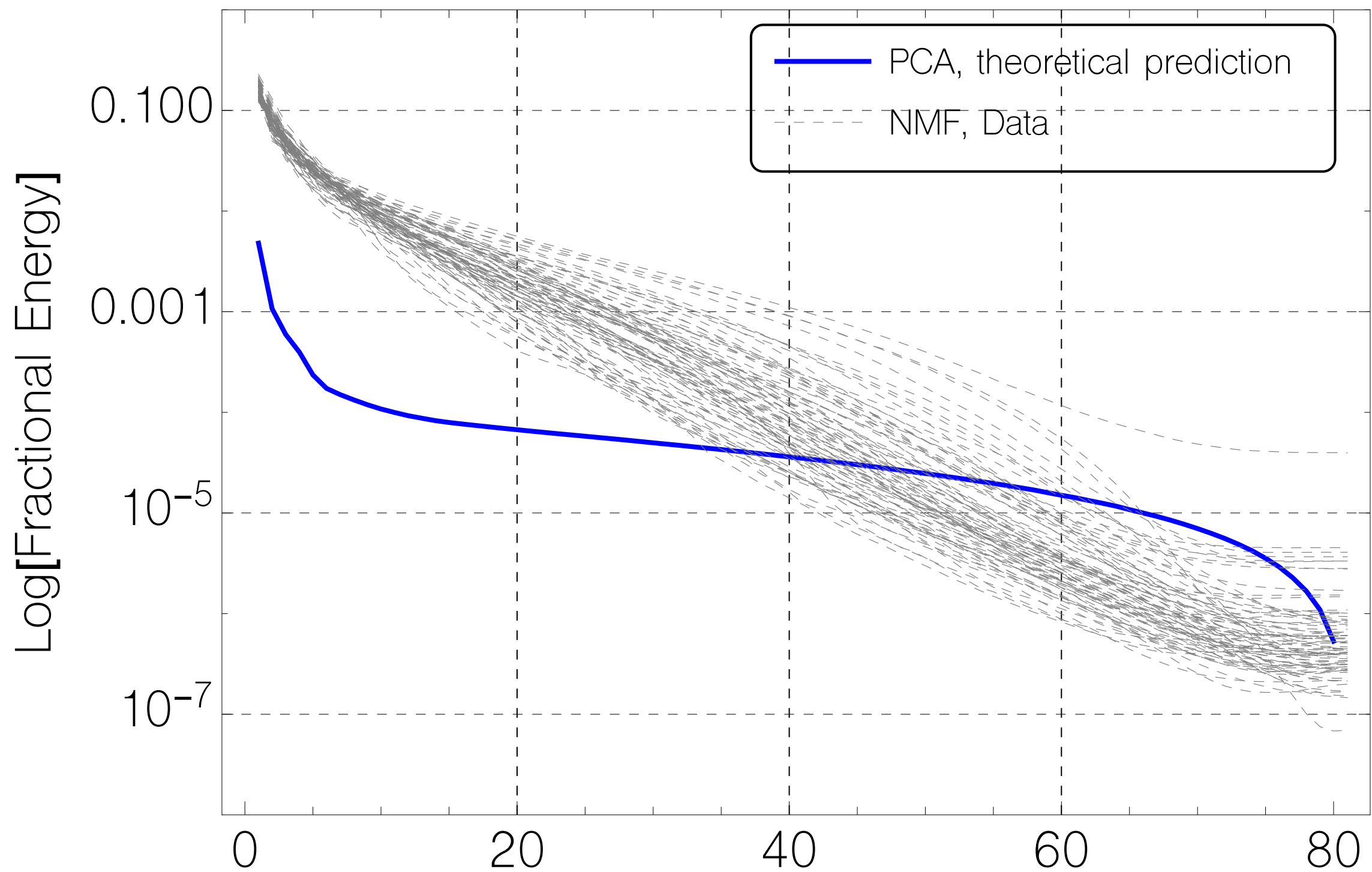
- We are more clever about getting the data.
- **We change the cost function.**
- We change the decision making machine.



NMF for quasar spectral templates.

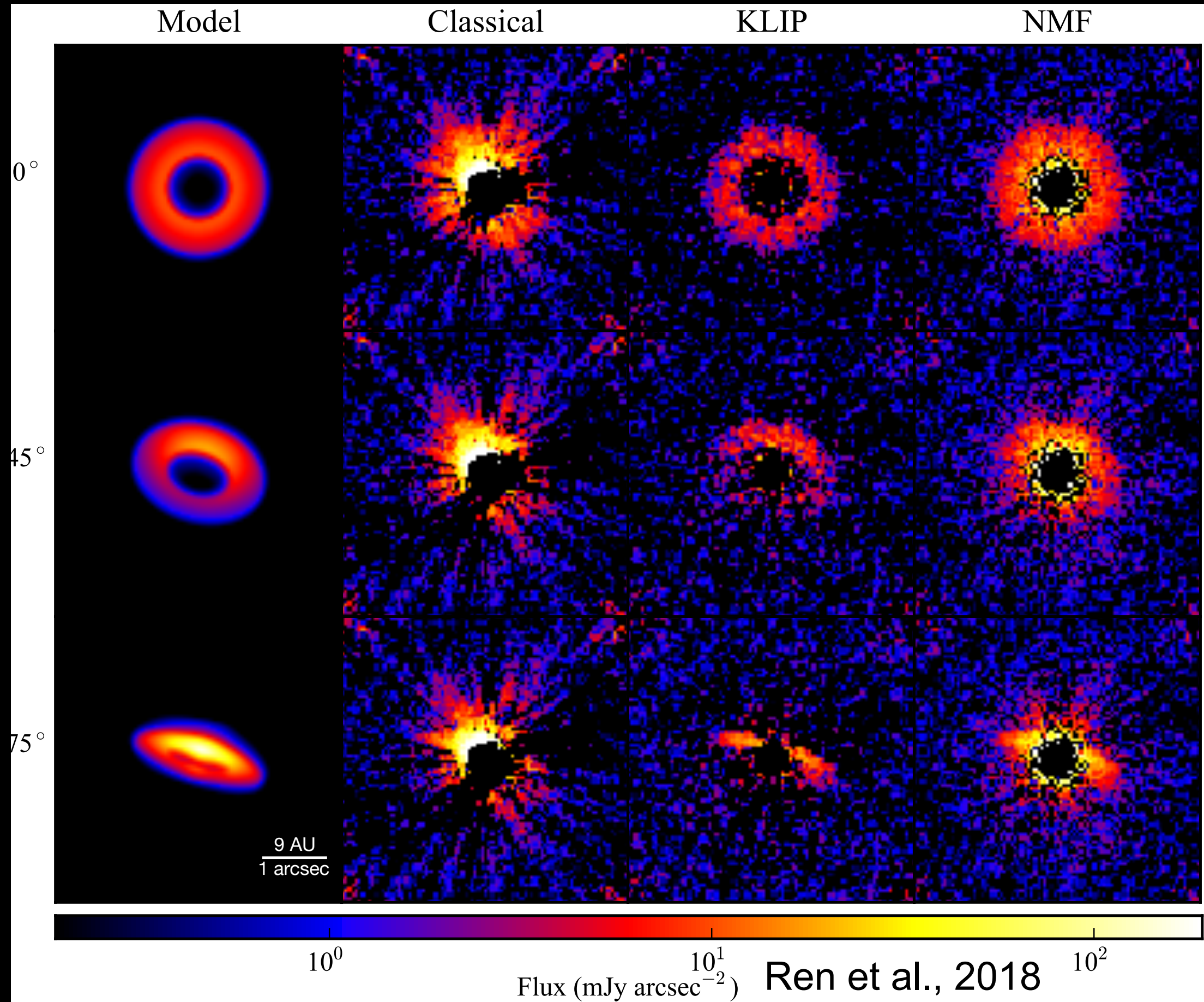


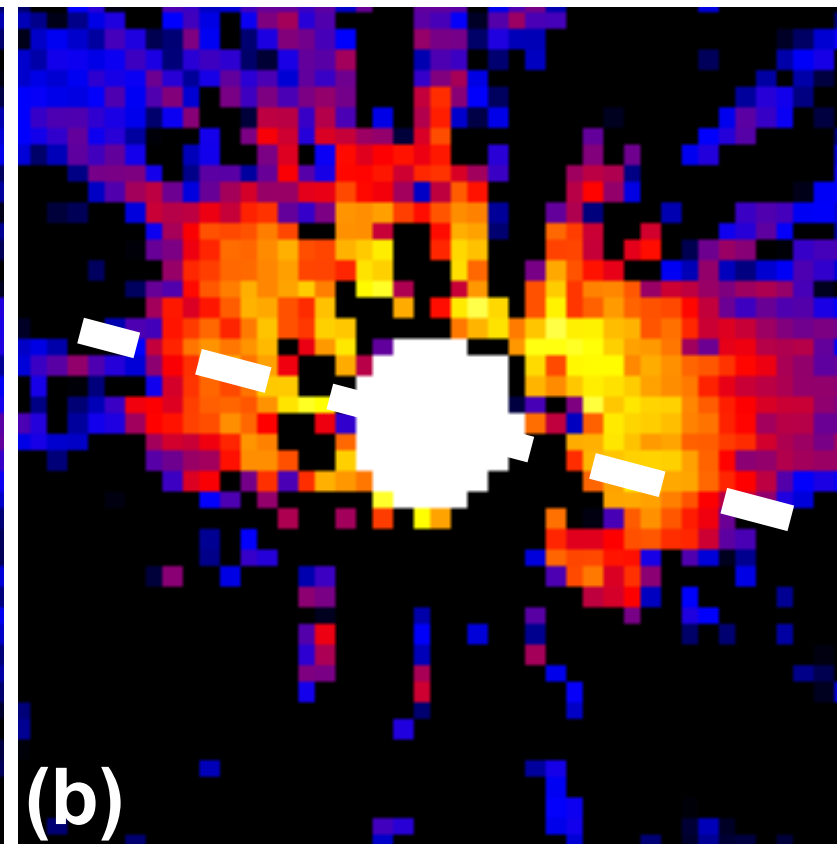
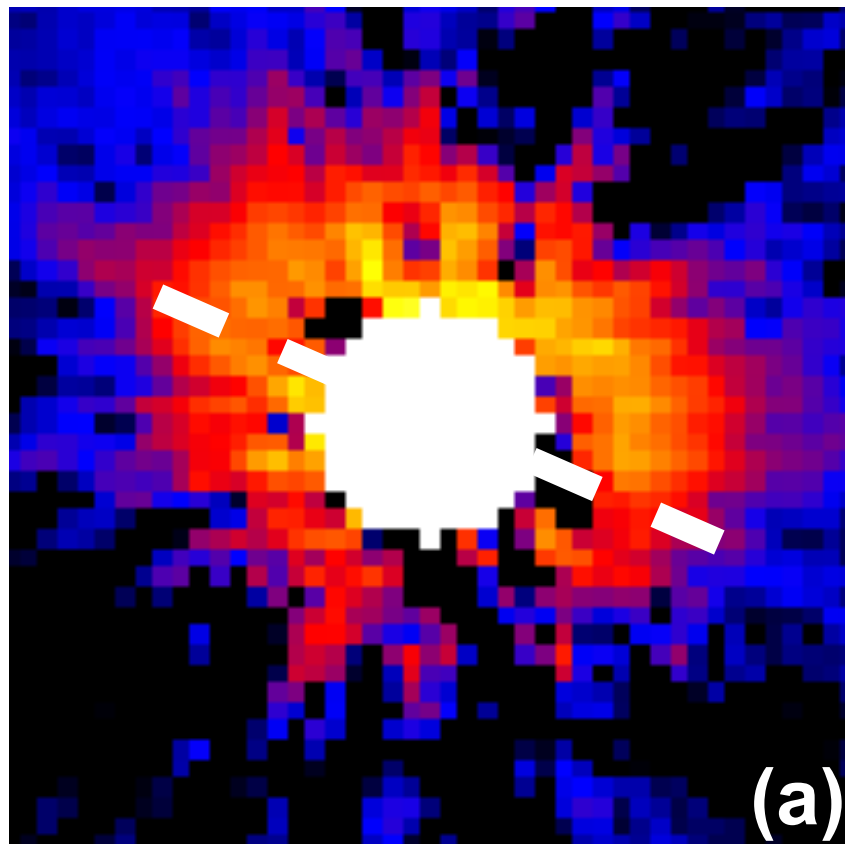
Advantage of using positive coefficients.



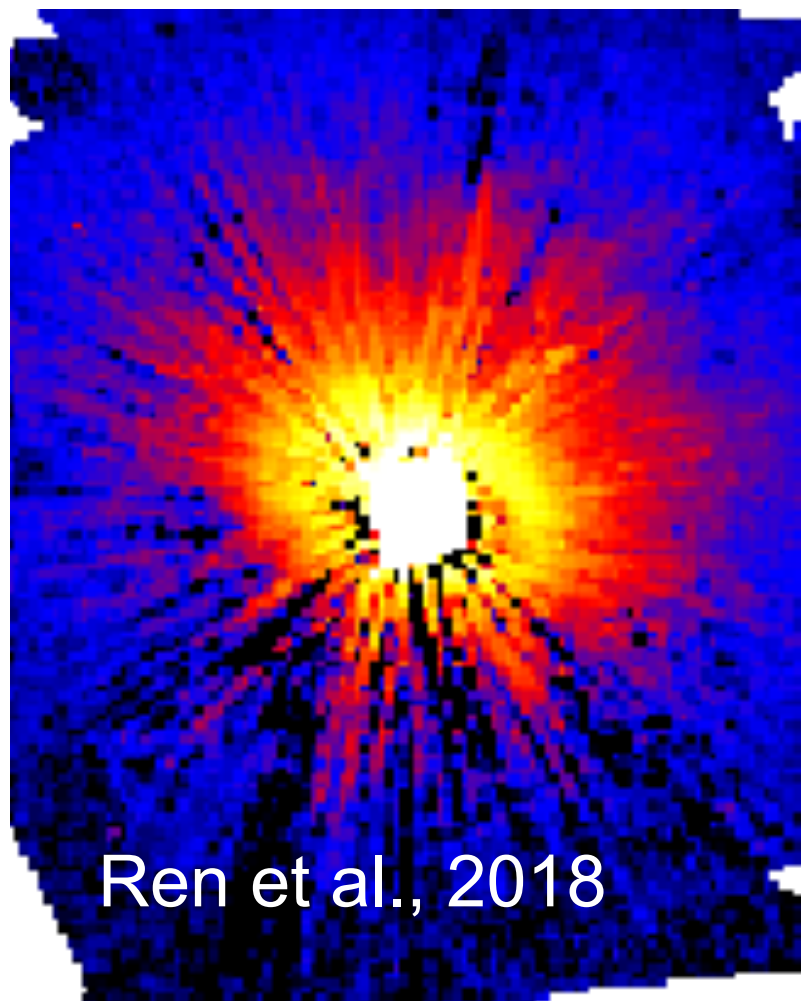
Number of modes

Ren et al., 2018

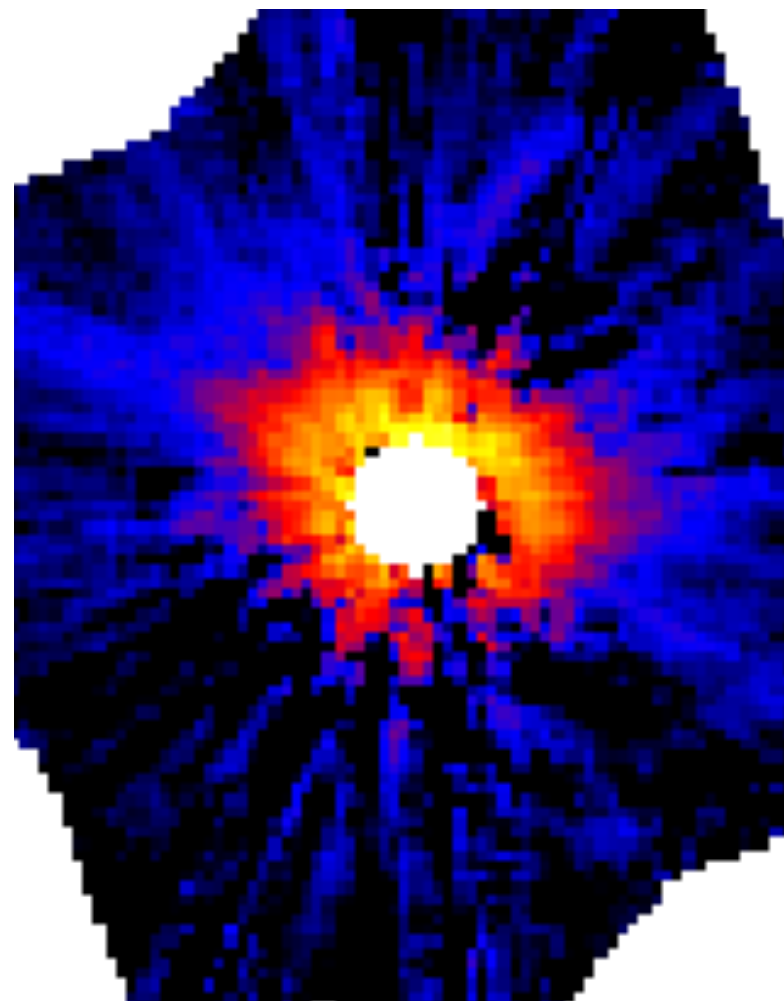


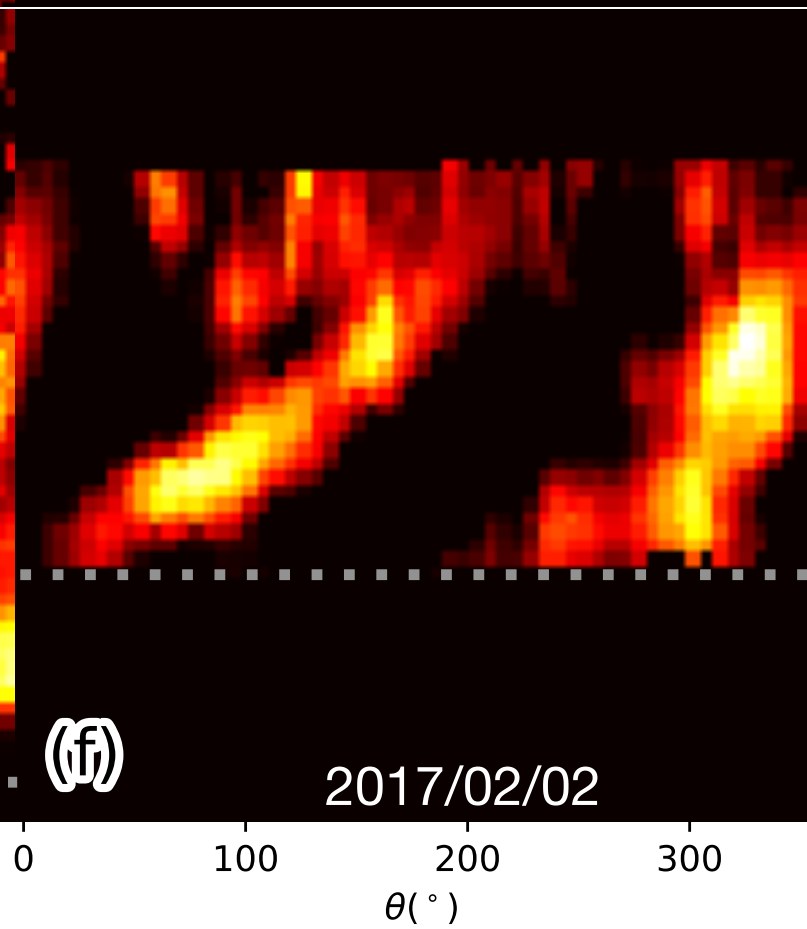
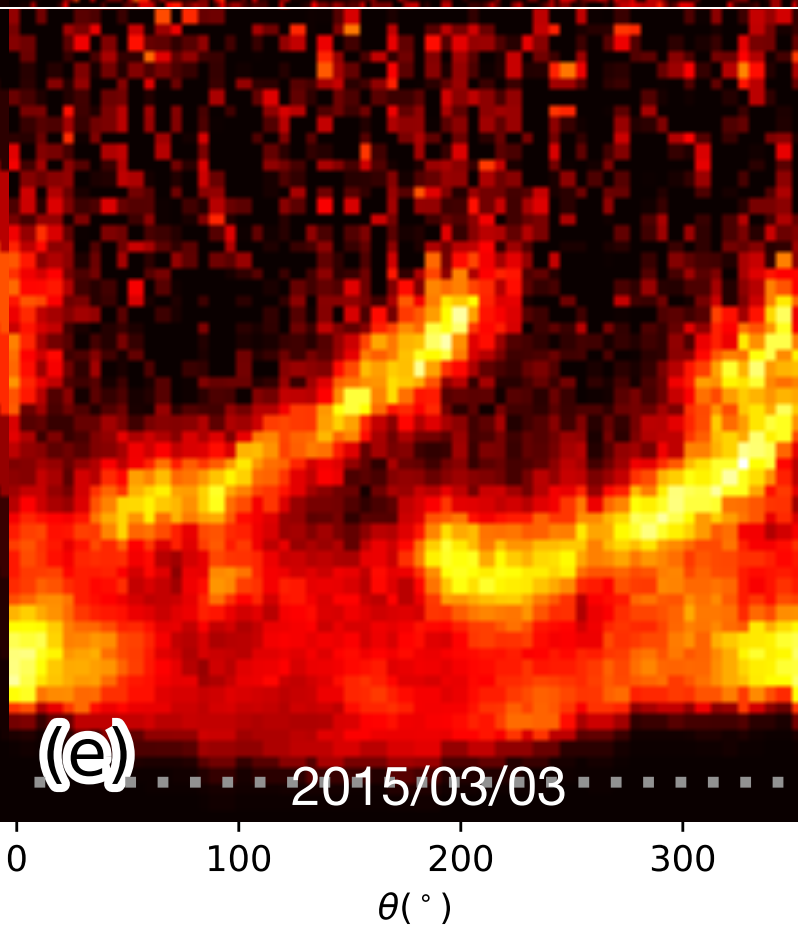
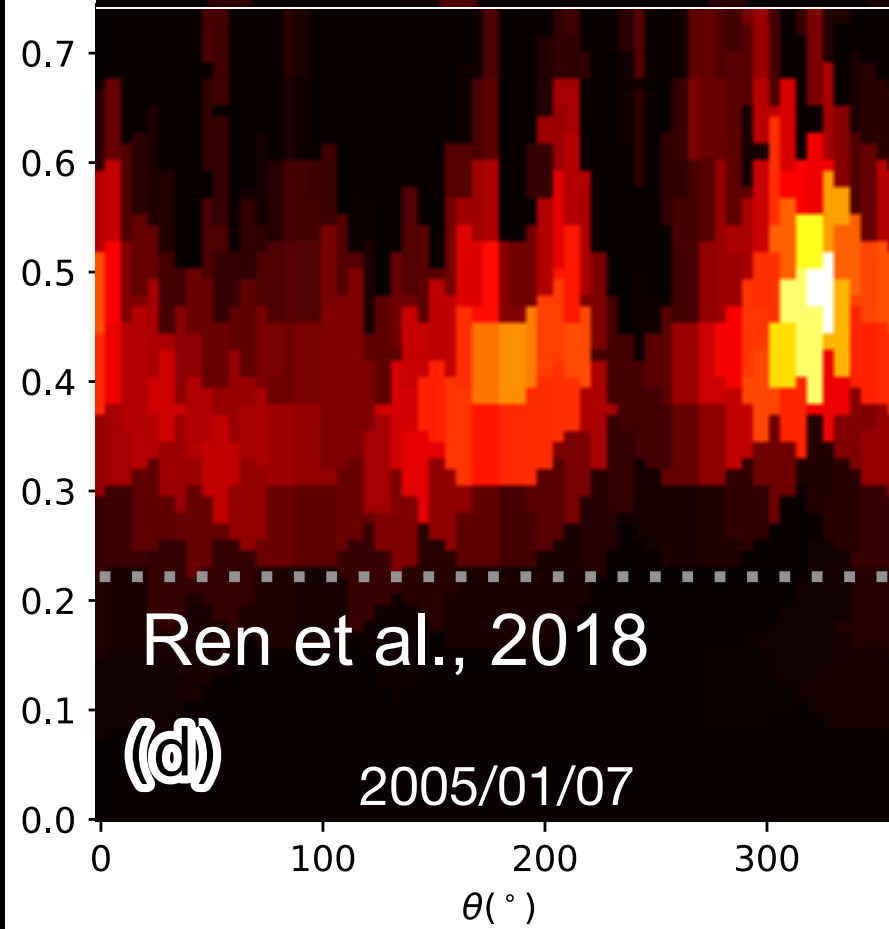
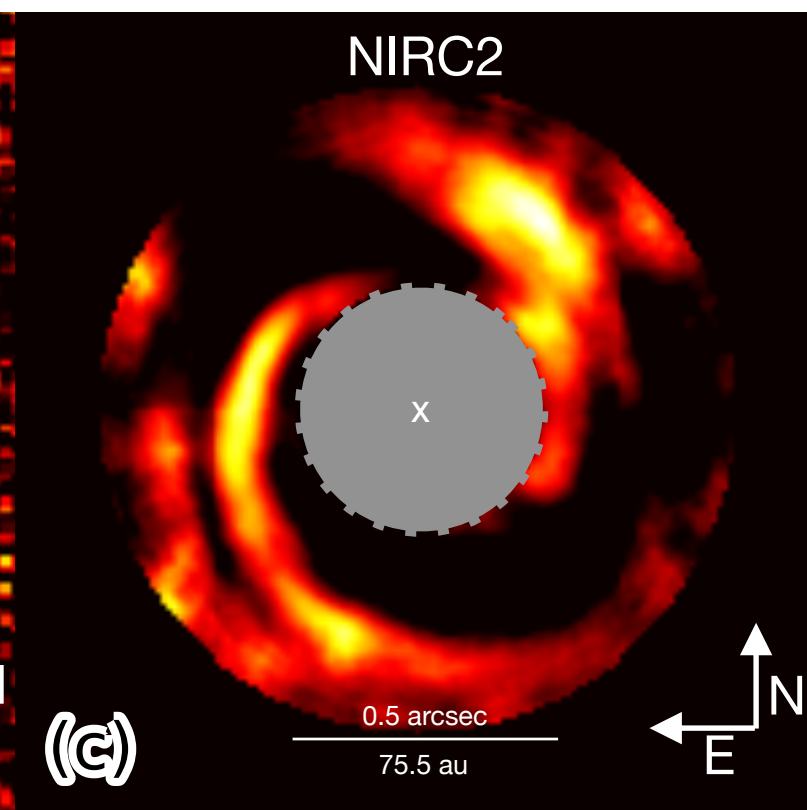
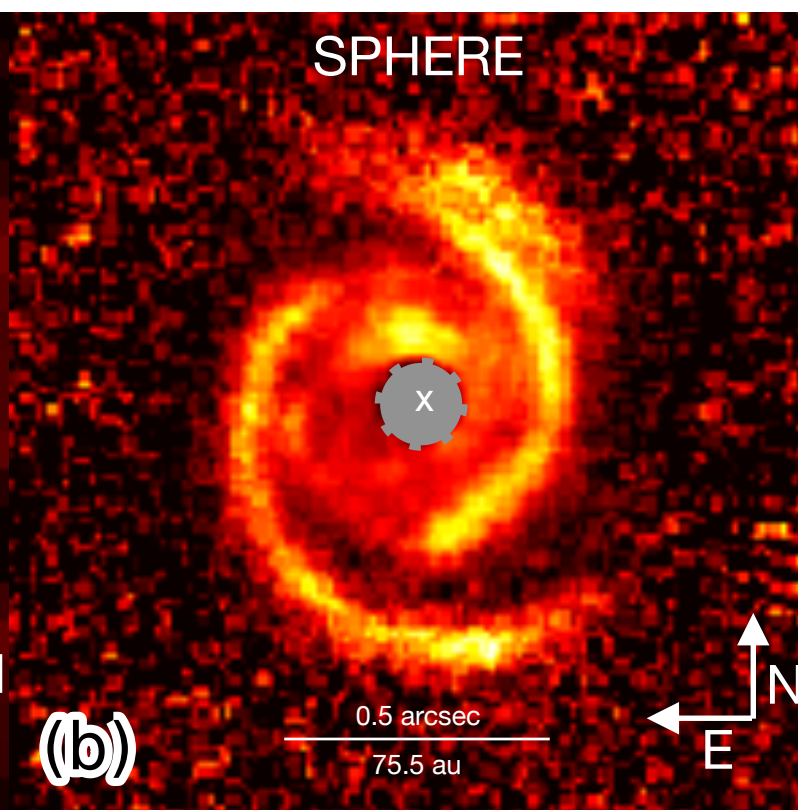
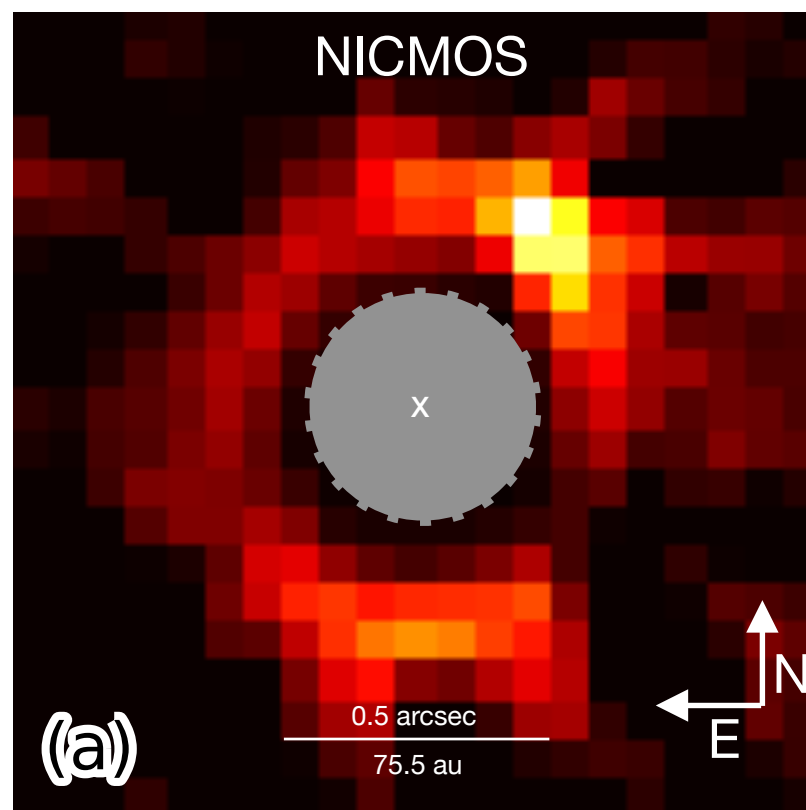


(a) (b)



Ren et al., 2018





Where do we go from there?

- We are more clever about getting the data.
- We change the cost function.
- We change the decision making machine.