

# Identifying Unphysical Source Reconstructions

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.04665>

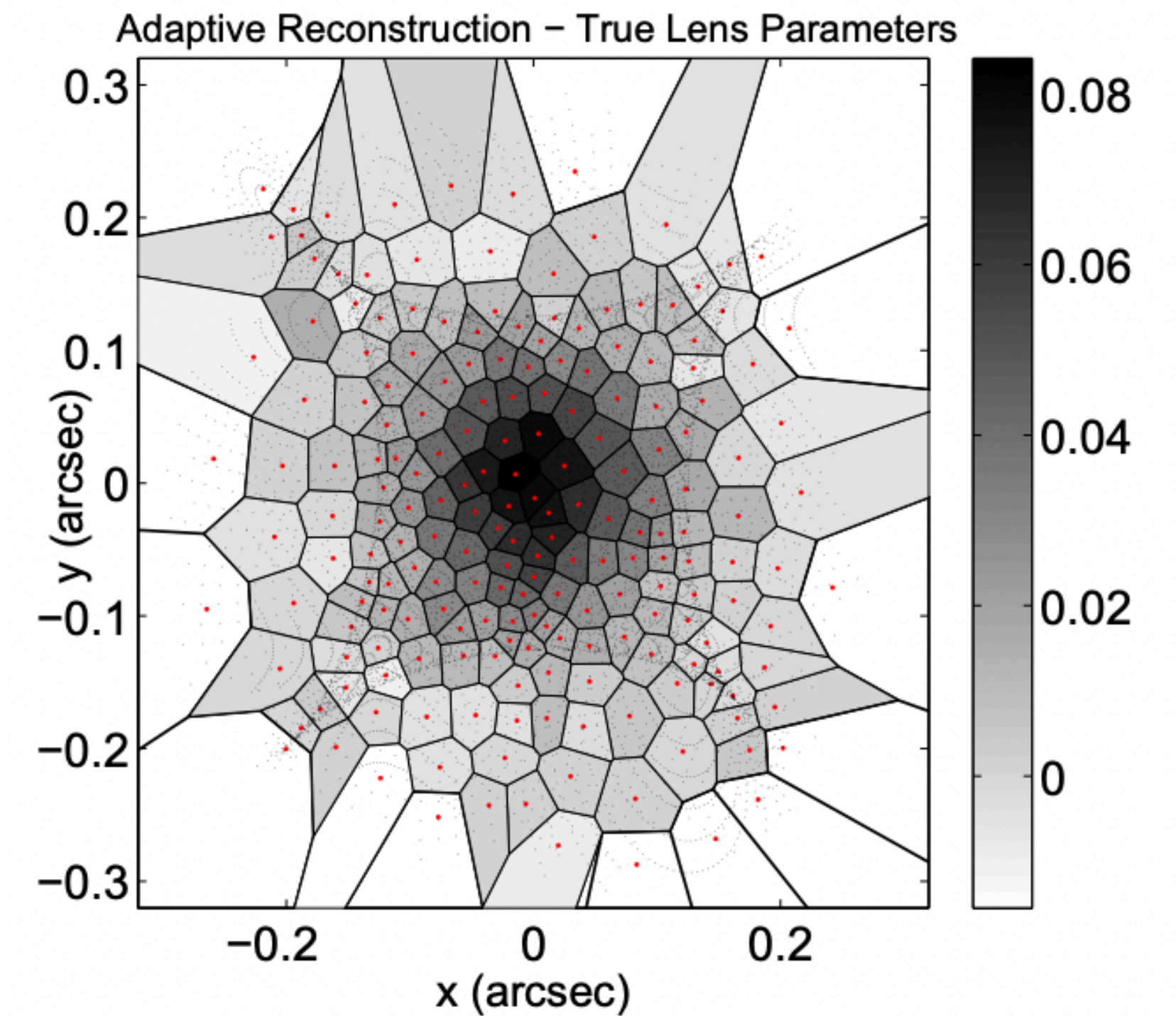


The University of  
**Nottingham**

Jacob Maresca, Simon Dye, Nan Li 26/1/2020

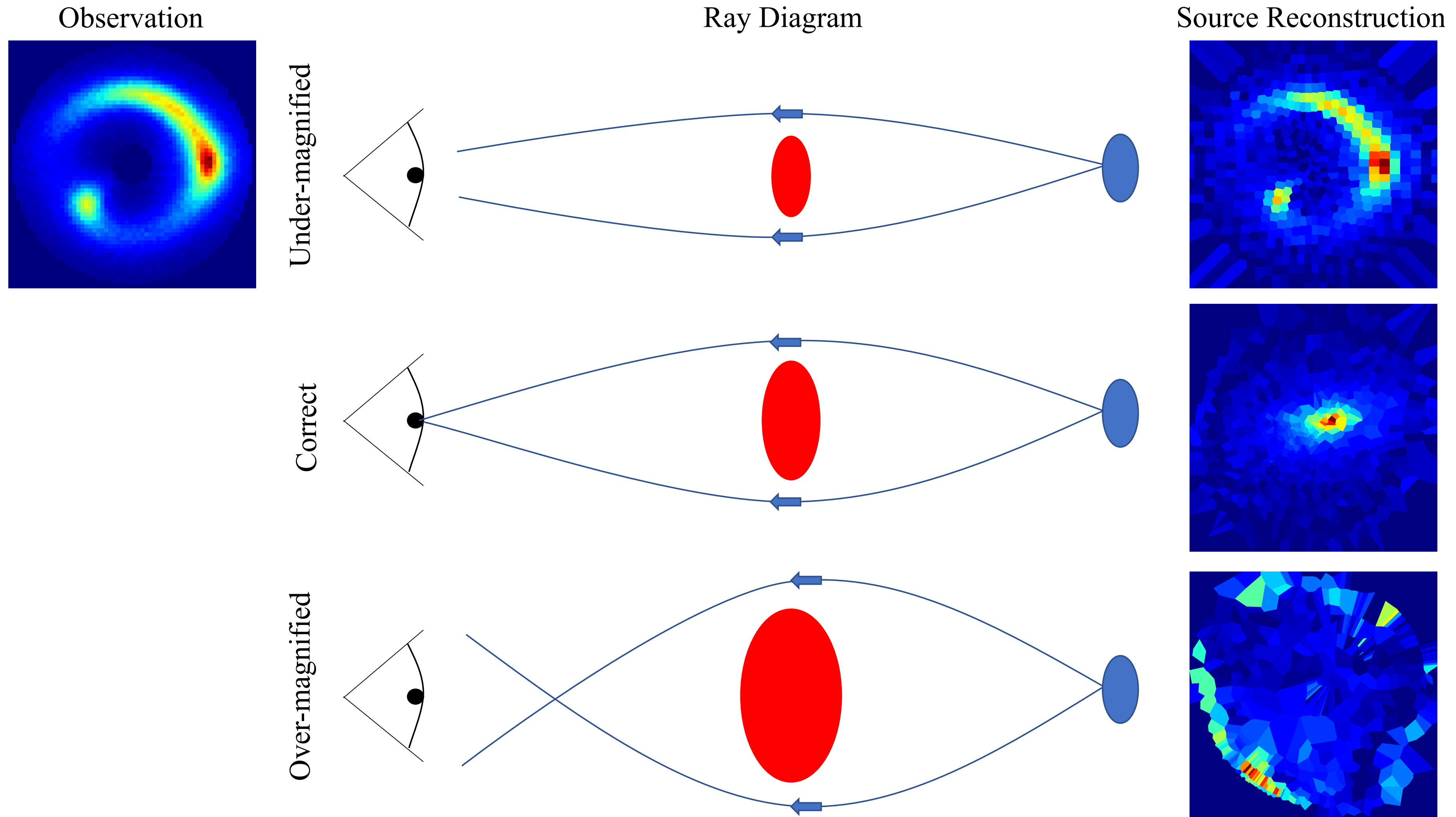
# Pixelised Source Reconstructions

- Unconstrained by analytic profiles
- Adapt to lens magnification/source brightness
- Fewer non-linear parameters



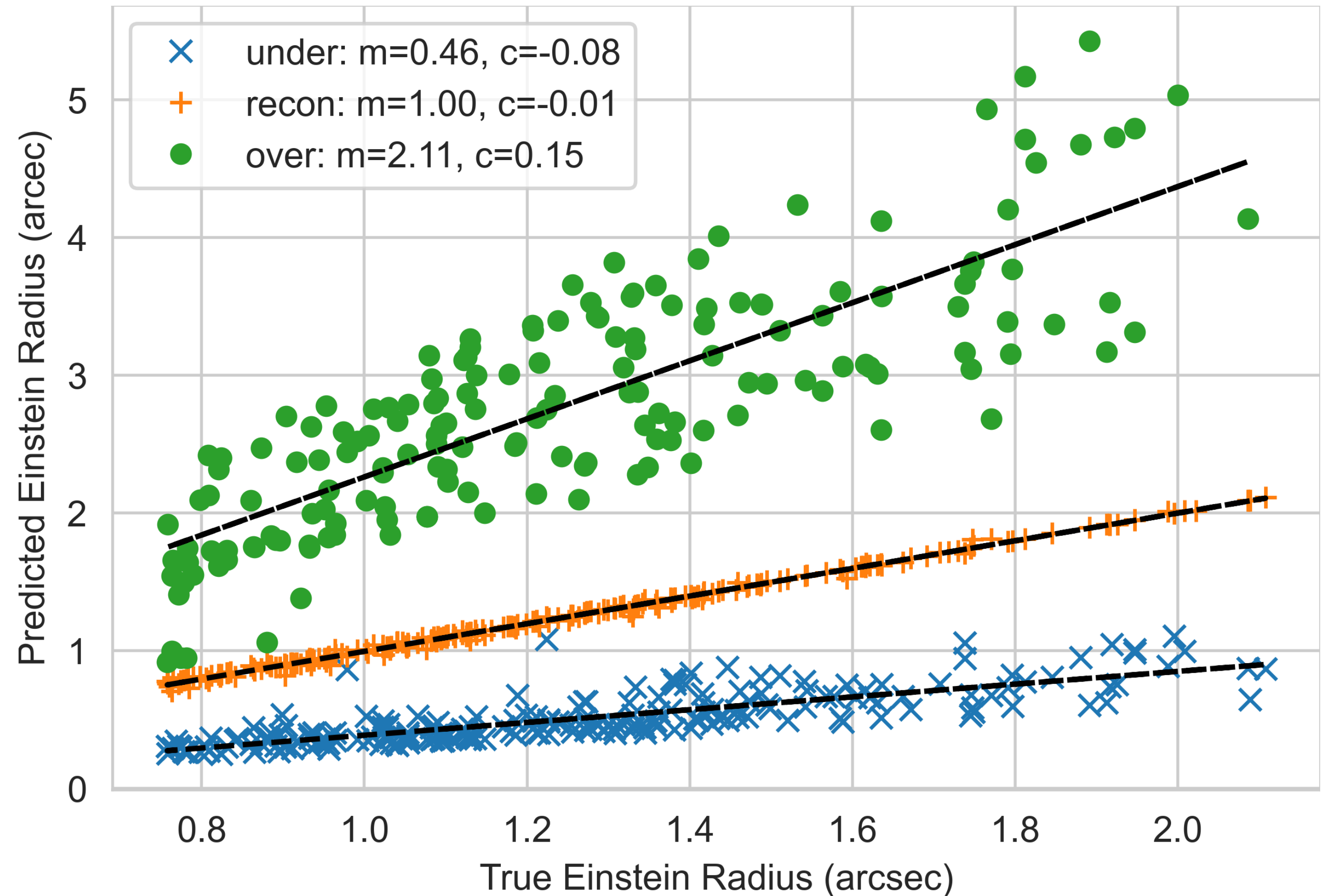
Nightingale & Dye 2015

# Under/Over Magnified Solutions



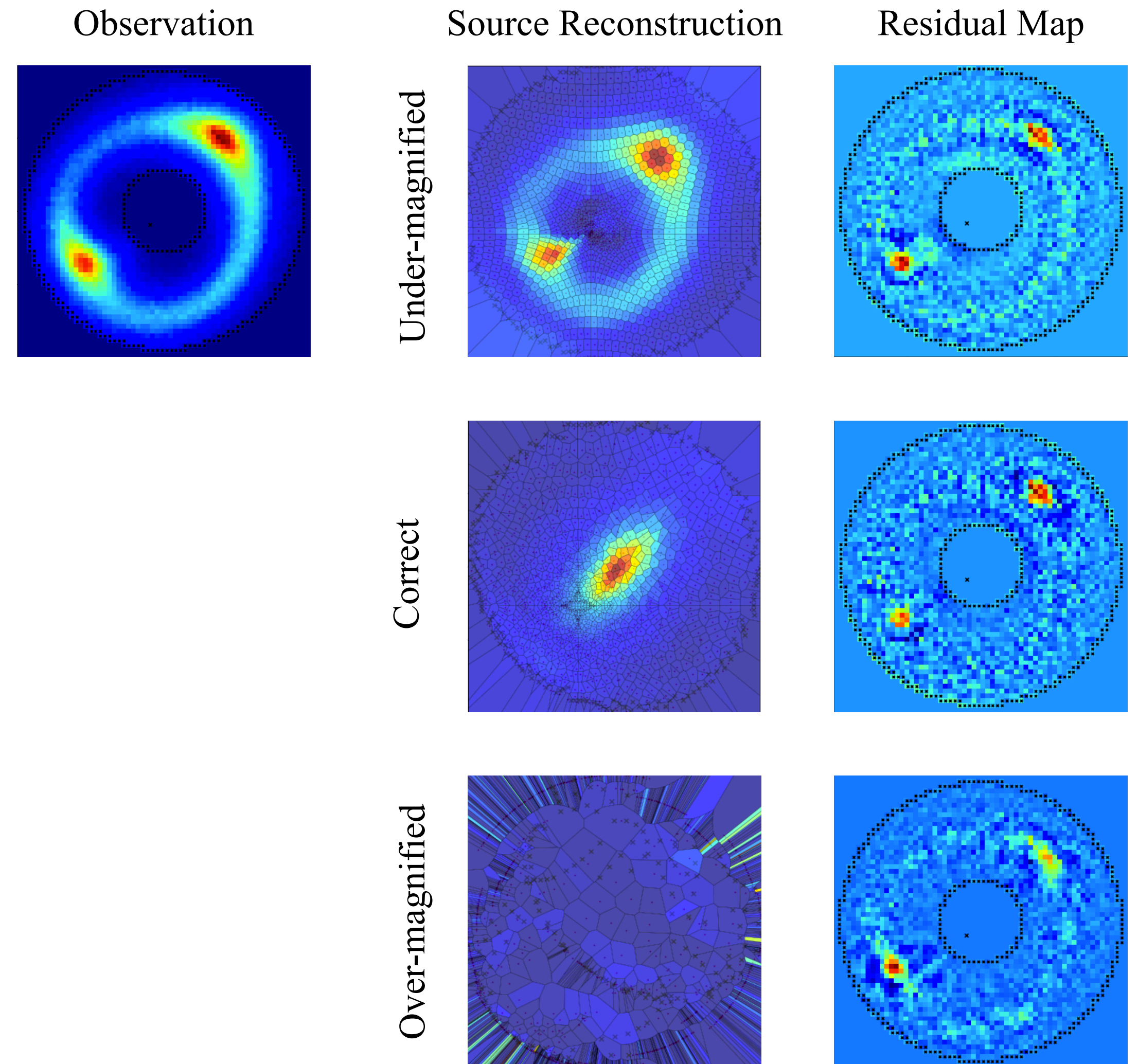
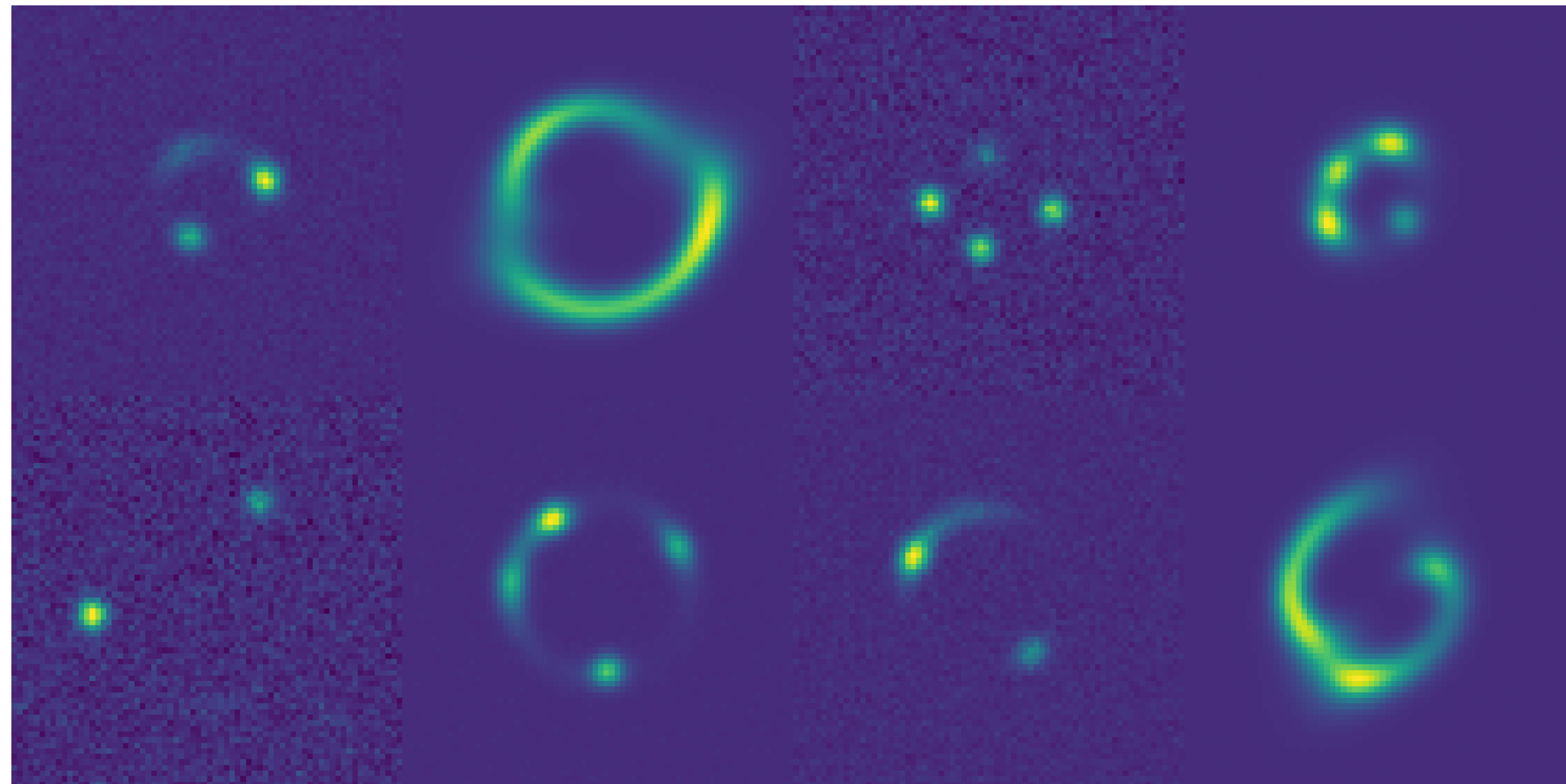
# Parameter Space

- Under-magnified solutions exist at  $\approx 0.5 \times \theta_E$
- Over-magnified solutions exist at  $\approx 2 \times \theta_E$
- This suggests a route back to the 'correct' solution!



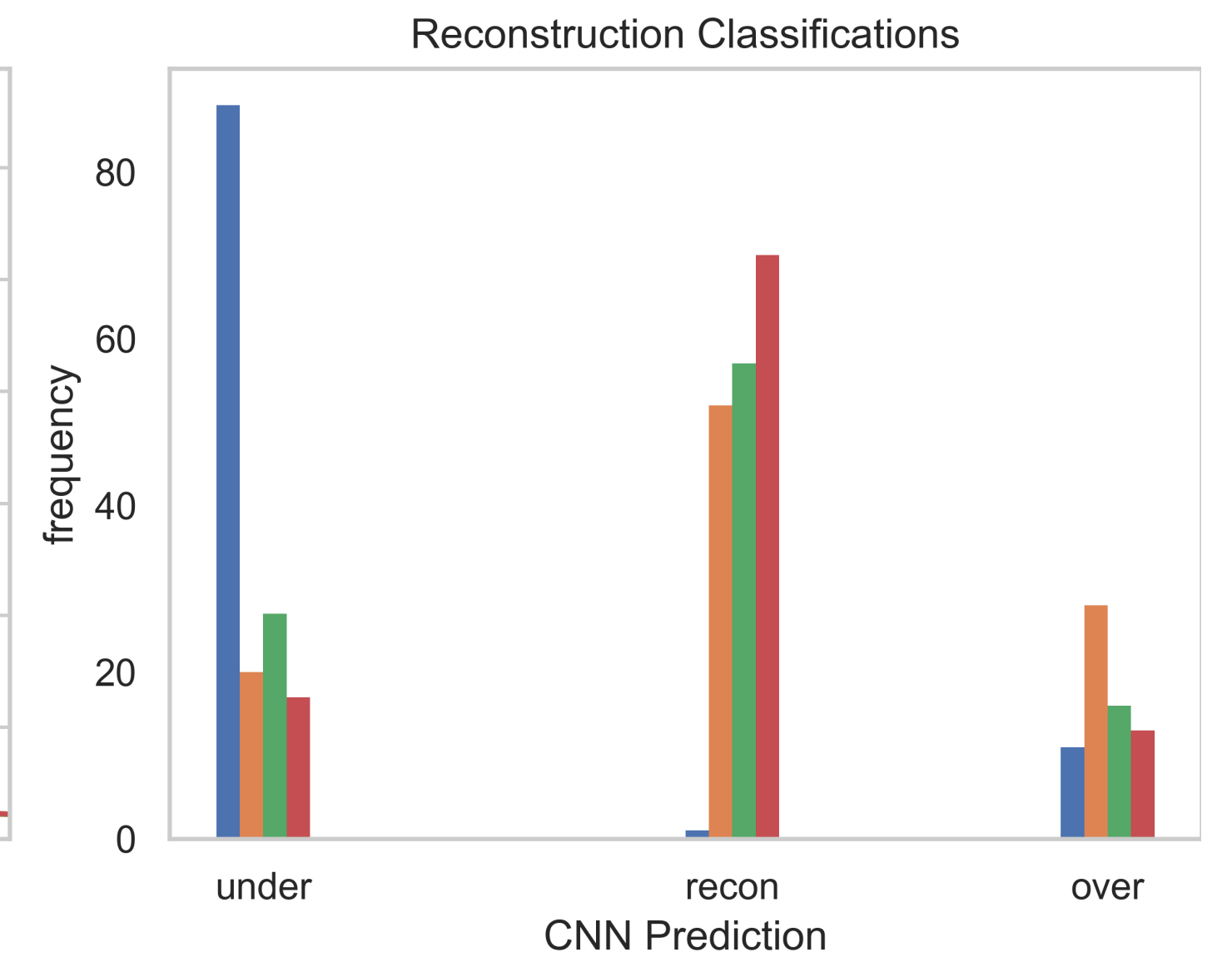
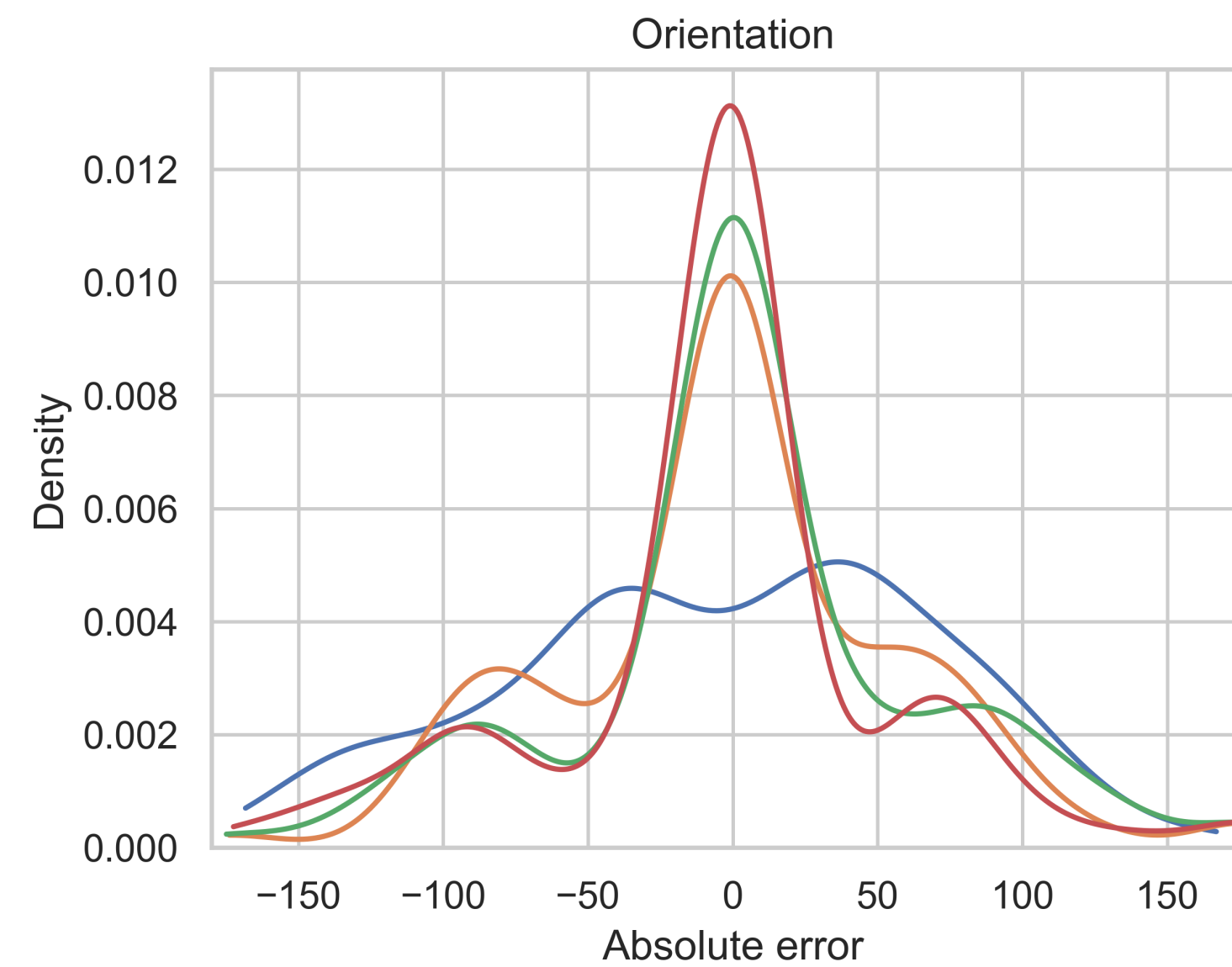
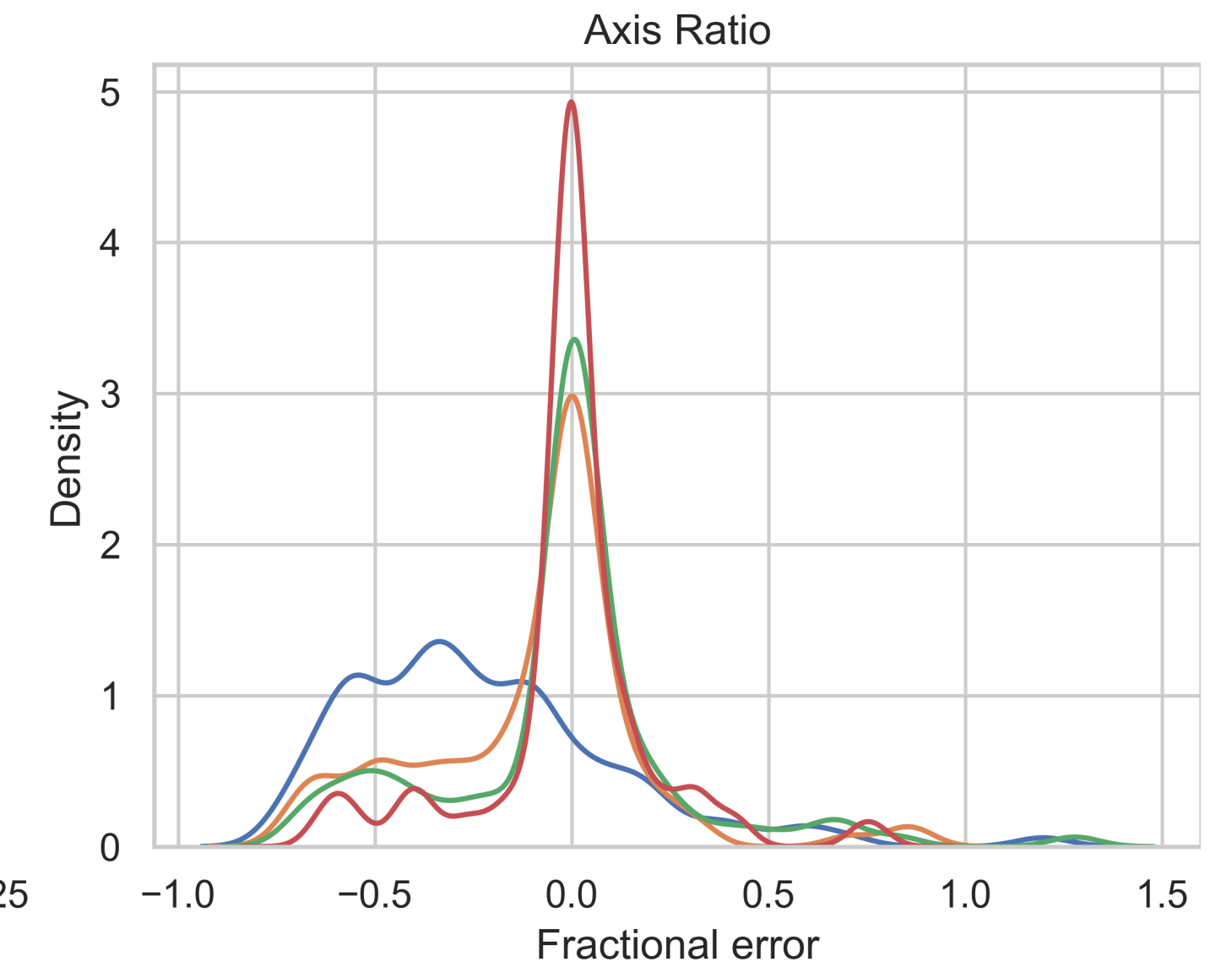
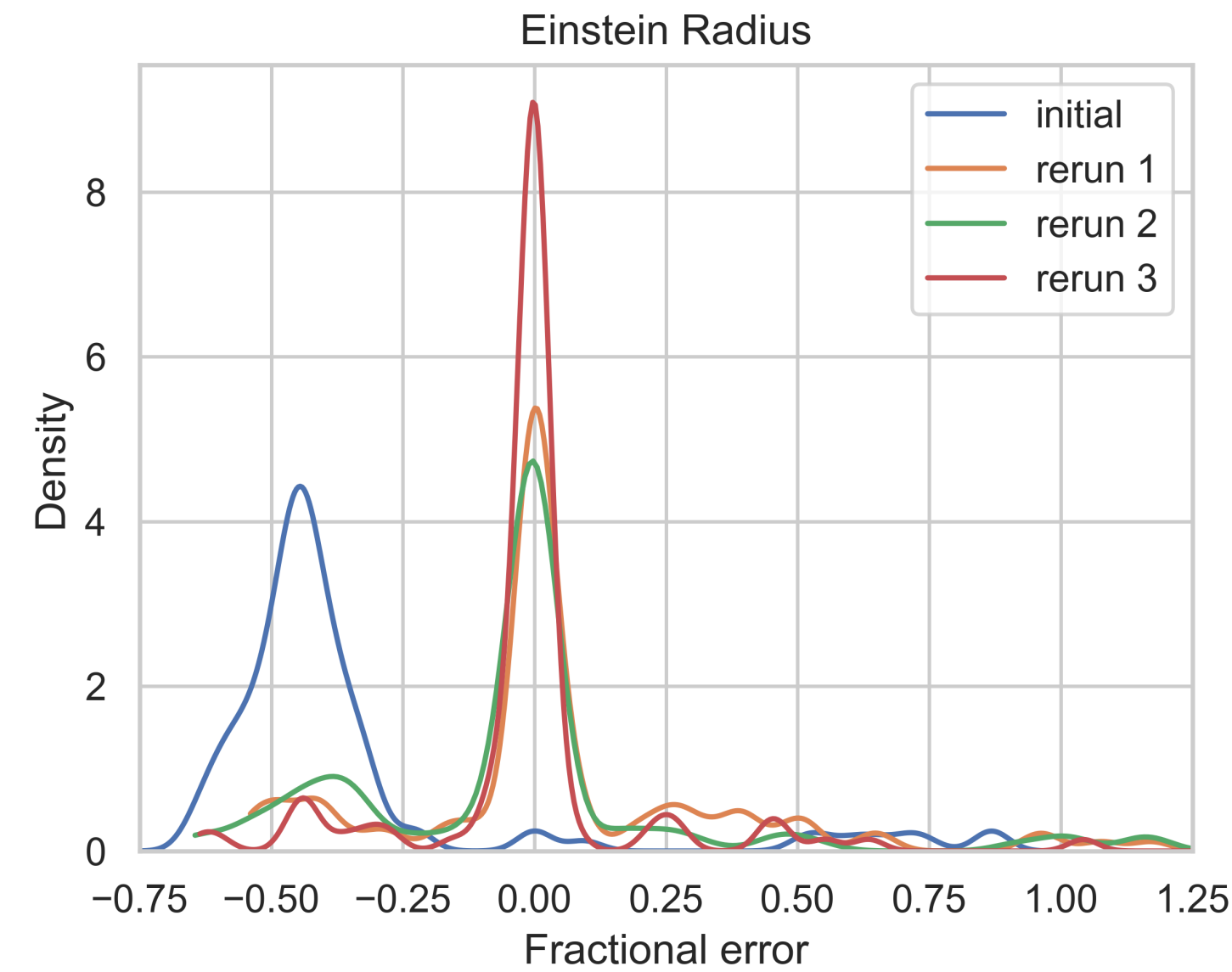
# CNN Training

- Generate simulated lensed images (simple Sérsic sources)
- Produce pixelised source reconstructions for each class of solution

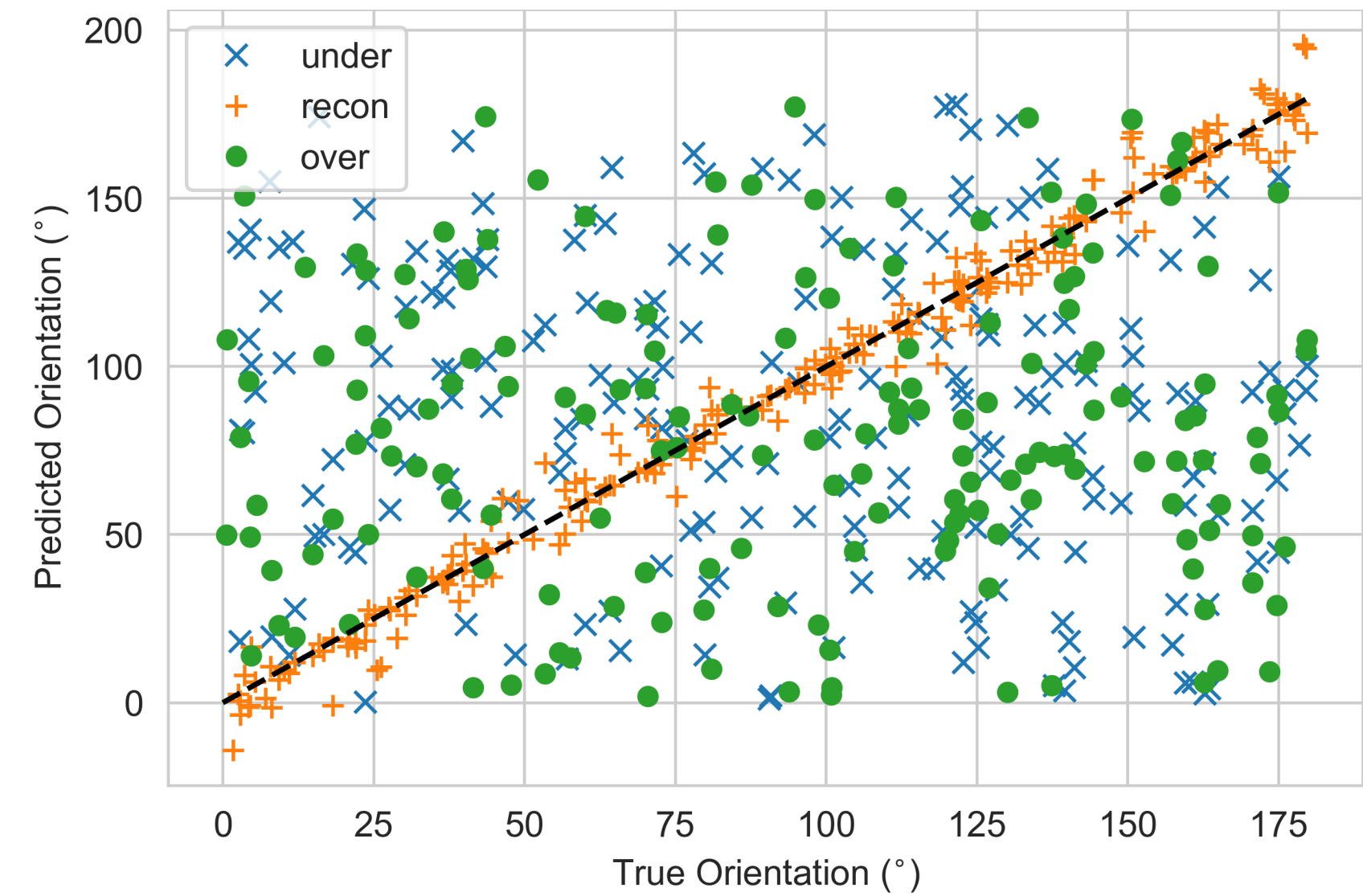
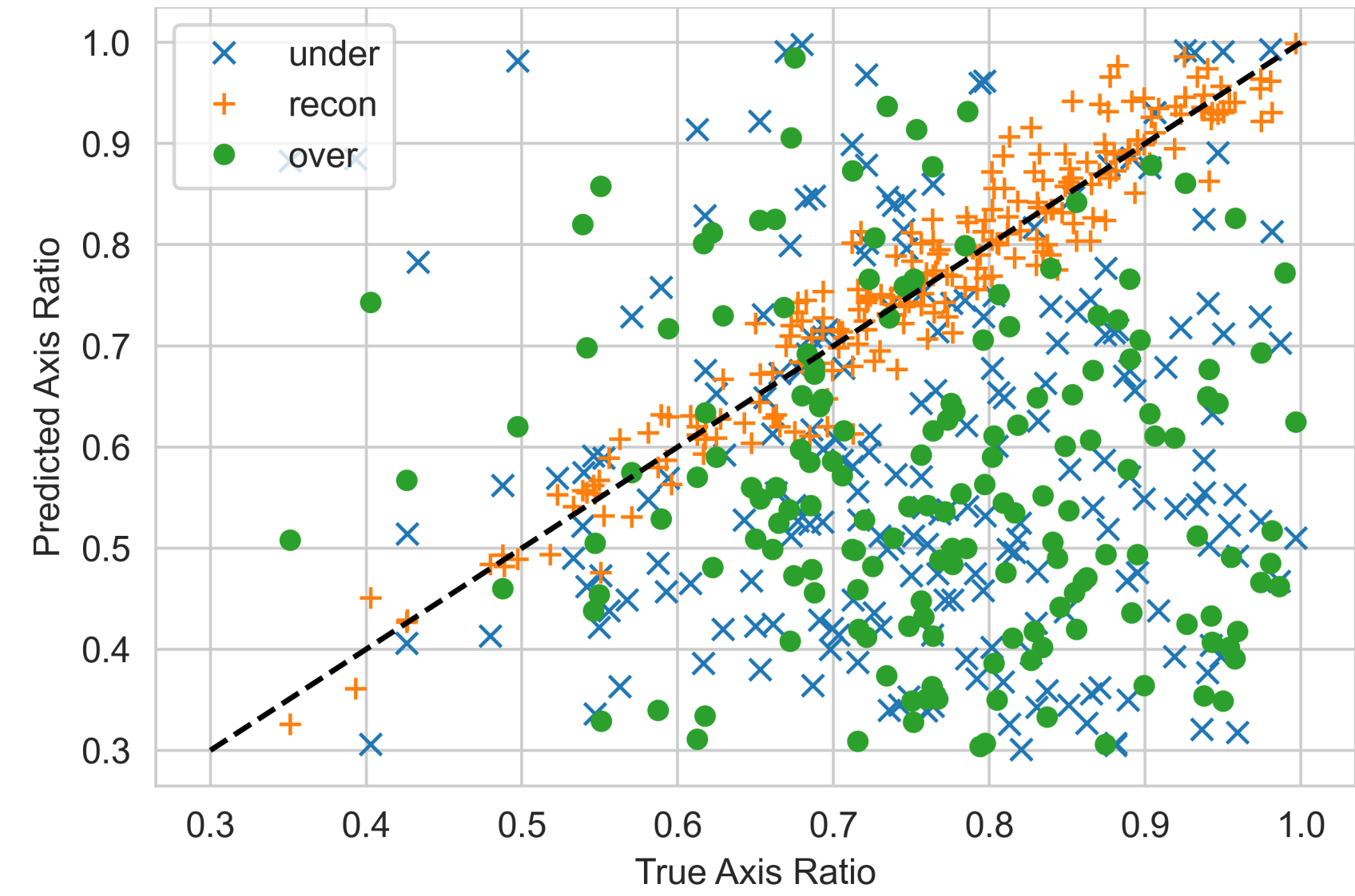
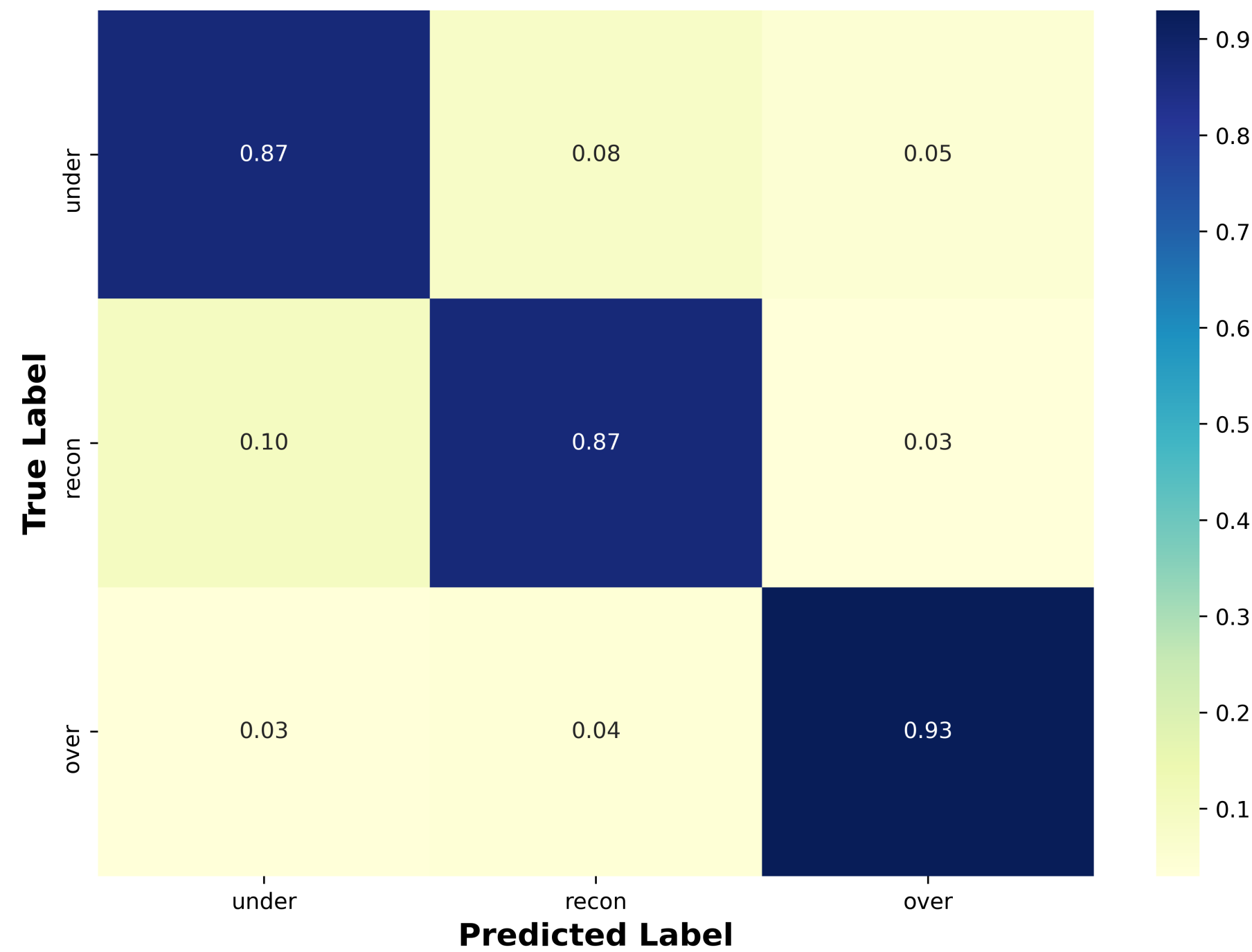
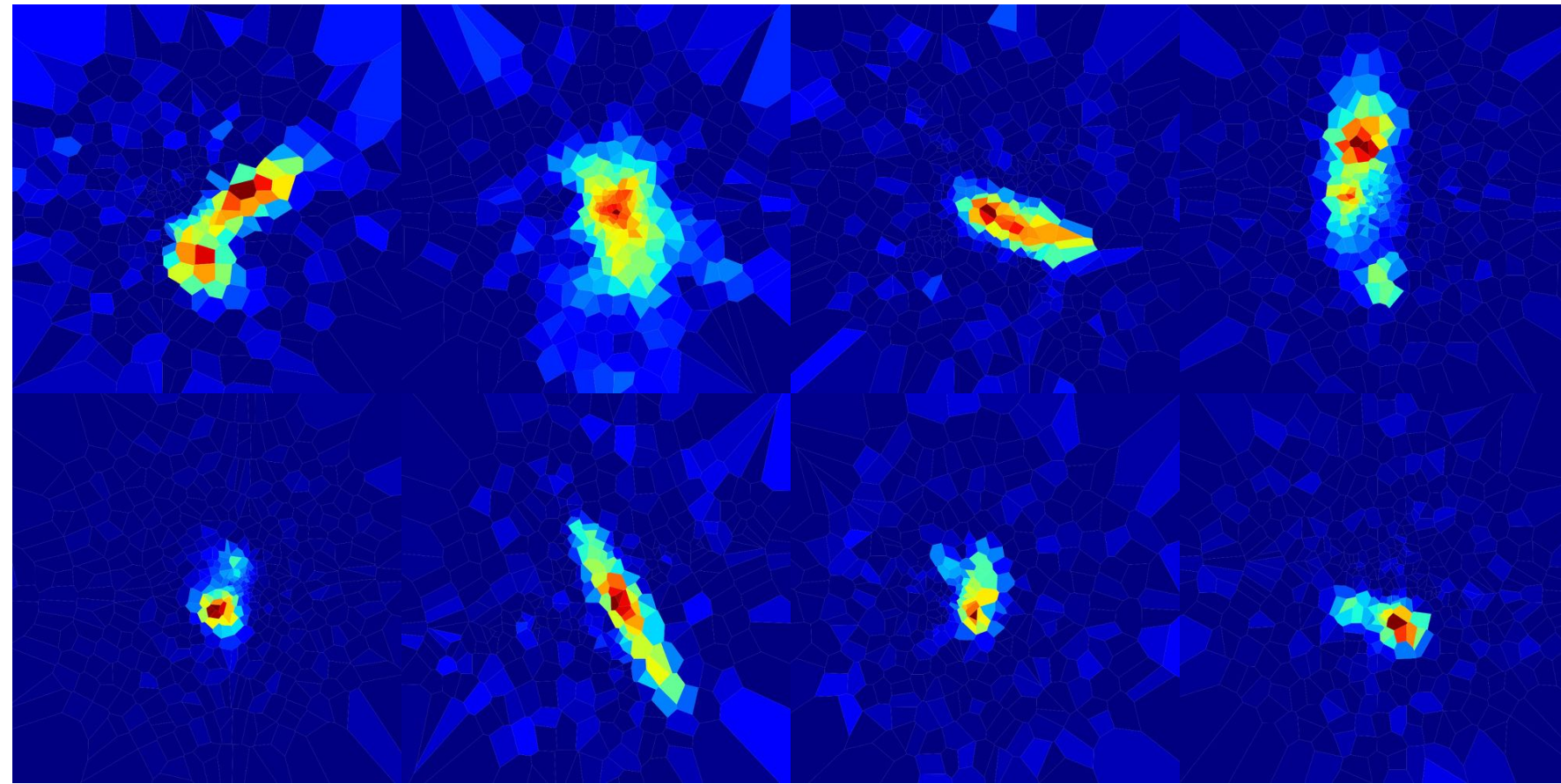


# Combining CNN with PyAutoLens

- Blindly model 100 strong lenses
- Ask the CNN for predictions
- Remodel with updated priors on  $\theta_E$
- Repeat

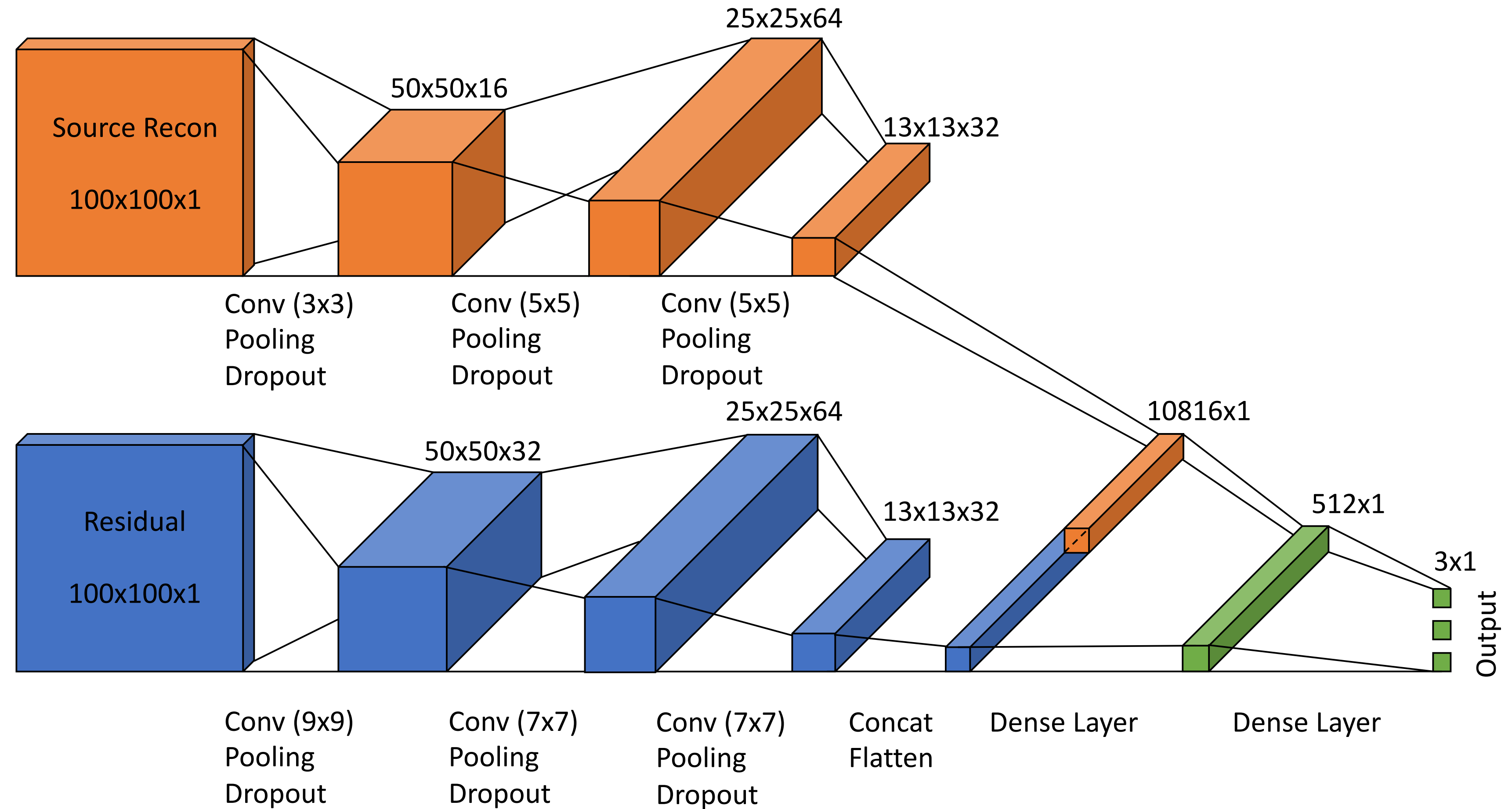


# Additional Plots



# CNN

- Dual inputs
- 3 convolutional layers
- Predicts UM, C, OM





# CNN Testing

- Tested on simple sources
- Precision  $> 0.99$   
Recall  $> 0.99$
- Tested on HUDF sources
- Precision  $\sim 0.89$   
Recall  $\sim 0.89$

