

Machine Learning Applied to Millions of DESI Spectra

Geometric Spectral Modeling

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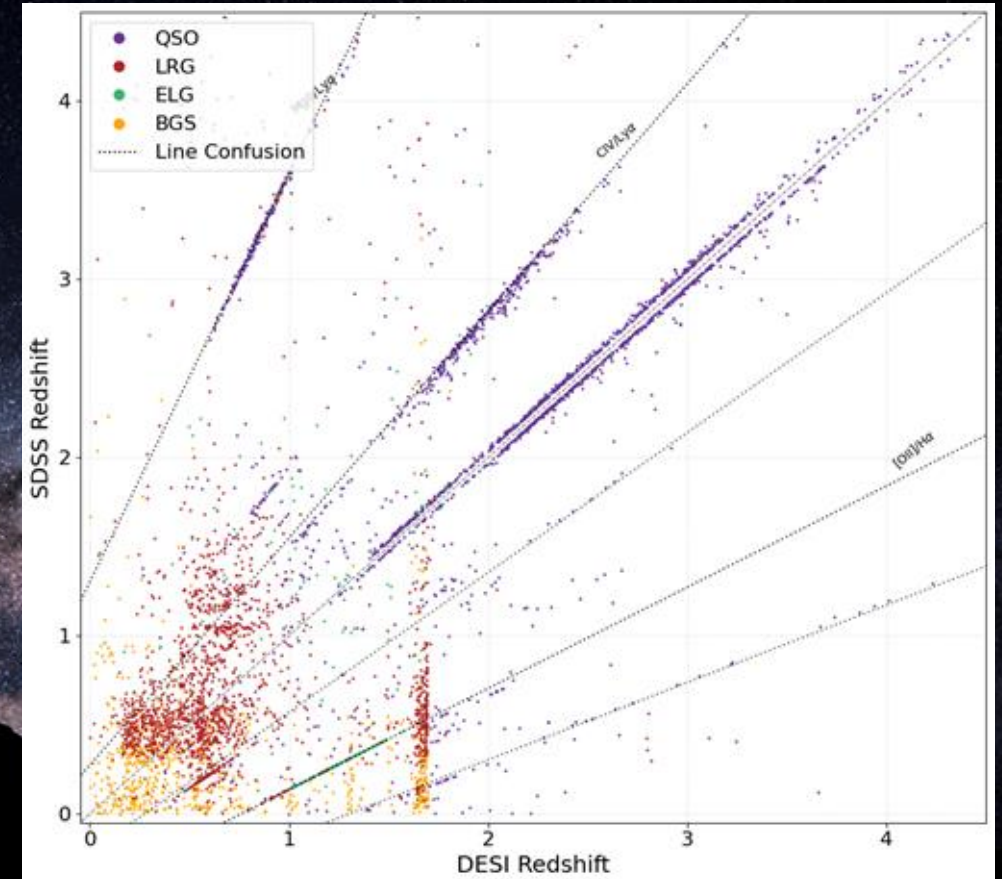
What is DESI?

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) is a highly parallel fiber-fed spectrograph that studies the evolution of dark energy by collecting and analyzing extragalactic redshifts (distances)

Our redshift measurements are not always accurate

Relative failure rate of ~0.5% in the nearby and bright regime for confident objects → hundreds of thousands of failures

Want to flag and fix them in an automated way when possible. This is a conditional probability problem: $p(\text{redshift} \mid \text{spectrum})$



Beyond Redshifts; Necessity is the Mother of Invention

Goal: Flag and fix redshifts $\rightarrow$ Need: $p(\text{redshift} \mid \text{spectrum})$

While we're at it: Want $p(\text{spectrum}) \leftarrow$ Outlier detection, population statistics, sampling, etc

Which means: We need a general purpose spectroscopic foundation model for DESI spectra to generate a suitable representation for modeling $p(\text{spectrum})$ in the first place

Not Another Autoencoder

The latent space of an autoencoder is:

1. Uninterpretable: Requires significant post-training probing to decipher. Science demands interpretability
2. Ungrounded/Agnostic: Latent representations of autoencoders lack a ground-truth. They are a function of downstream architecture and initialization
3. Non-metric: Latent geometry is uncorrelated with the data geometry (distances, densities, angles). Not suitable for evaluating $p(\text{spectrum})$

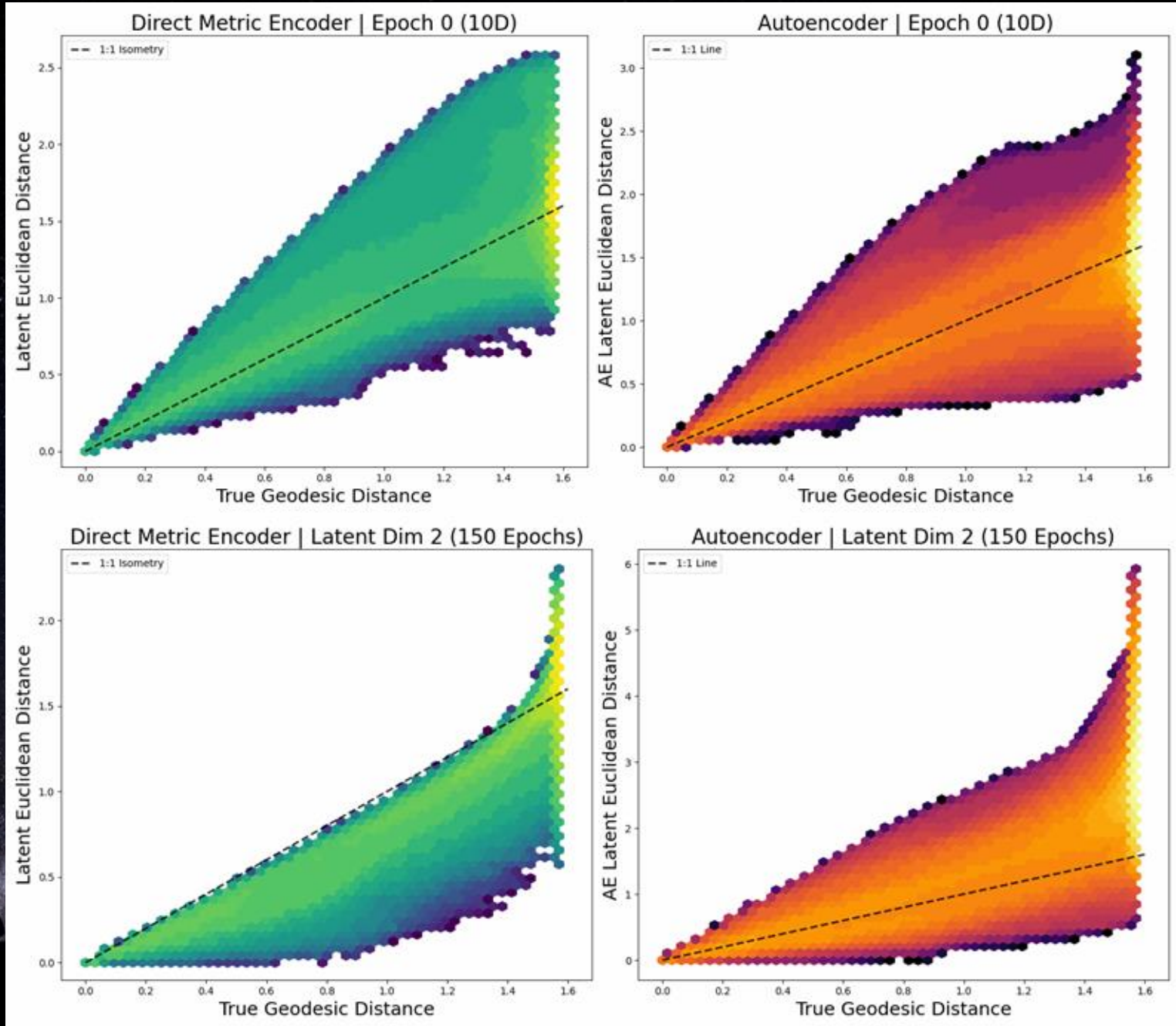


Proof

Synthetic hyperspherical data

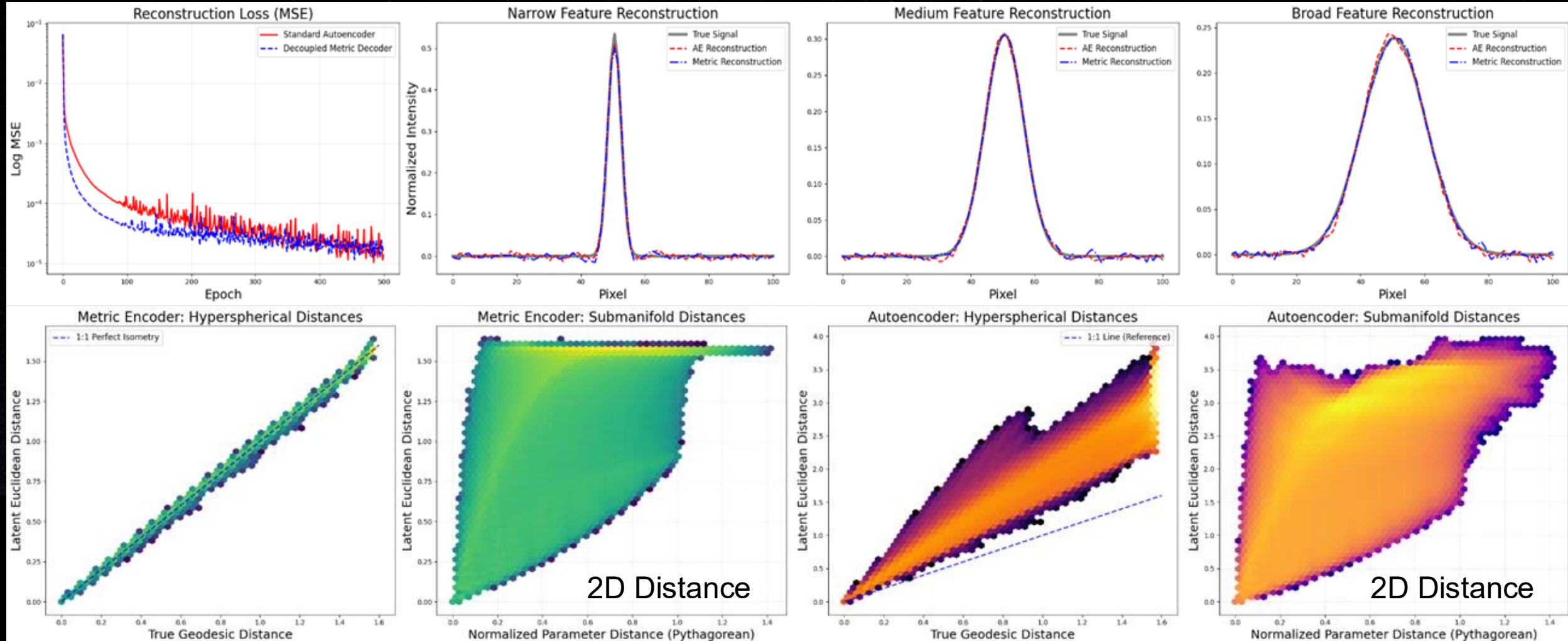
Identical encoders trained in parallel: **left** trained via **metric regression**, **right** trained with an **autoencoding** objective

Plotting latent Euclidean distance (y) against true geodesic distance (x)

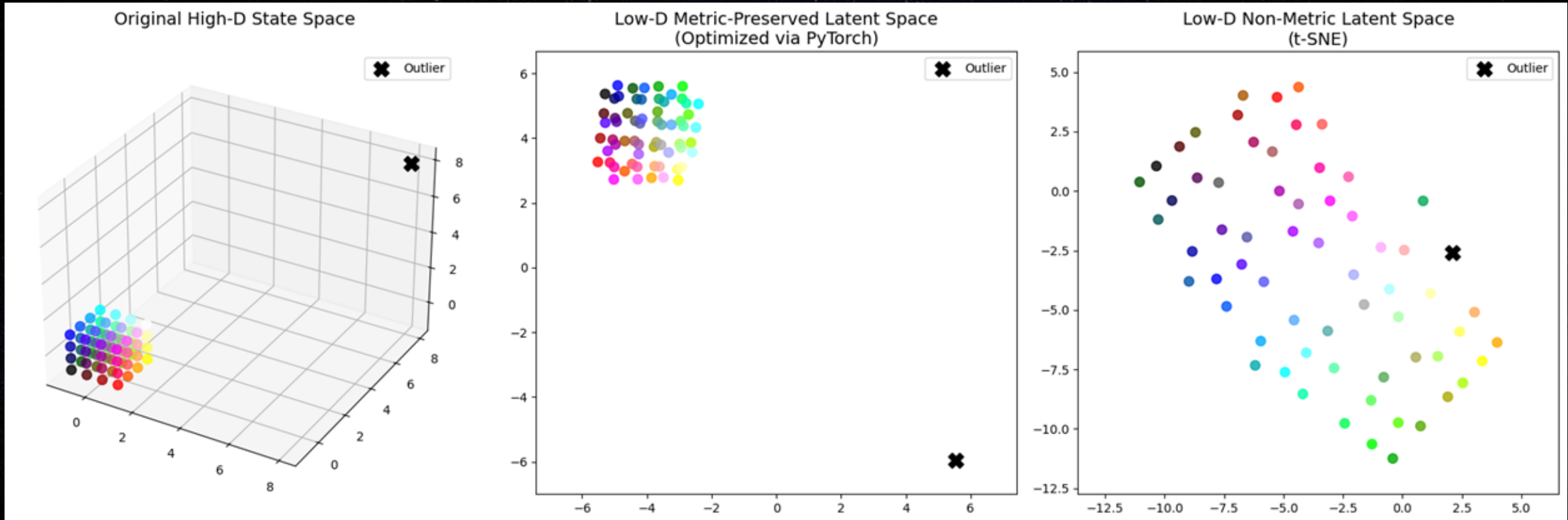


Not a Convergence Problem

15D, 500 Epochs; Same synthetic data, now with 2D submanifold distances

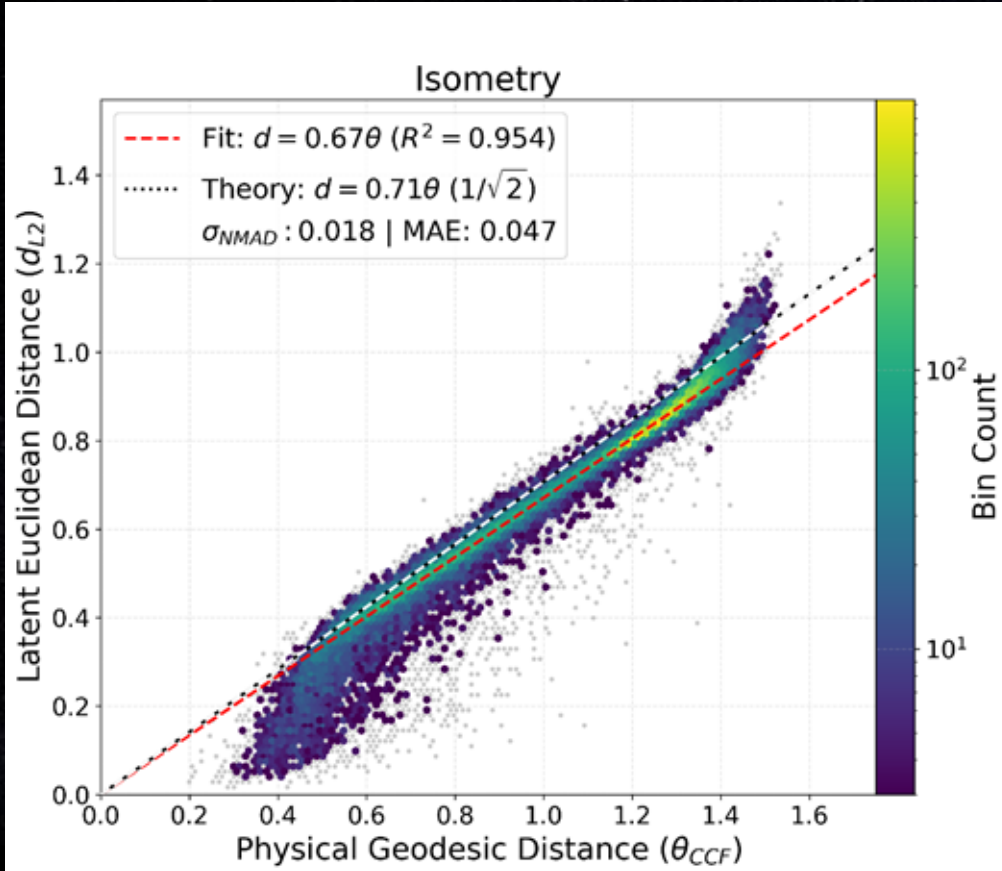


We can rigorously do: density modeling→outlier detection, clustering, vector algebra, etc



Determine a Metric

Standardized spectra live on a hypersphere; a valid metric space
 Enforce latent Euclidean distance to be proportional to the physical hyperspherical distance



$$D_{latent}^2 = 1 - \max_{\tau} \left(\frac{f_a \cdot f_{b,\tau}}{\|f_a\| \|f_b\|} \right)$$

f = flux vector

τ = lag/shift in a zero-padded field

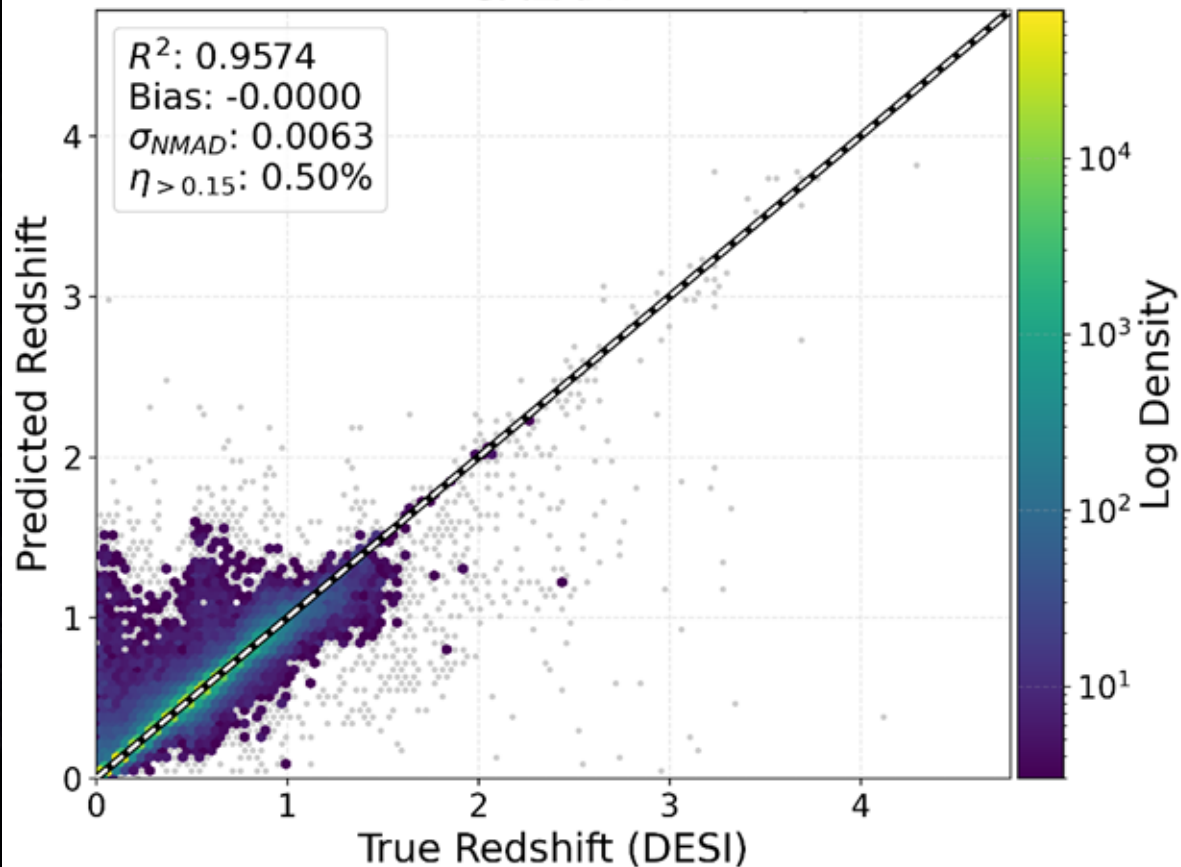
Term on right is just maximum of the normalized CCF over all lags

Valid metric on the quotient space of translation orbits and scale-invariance

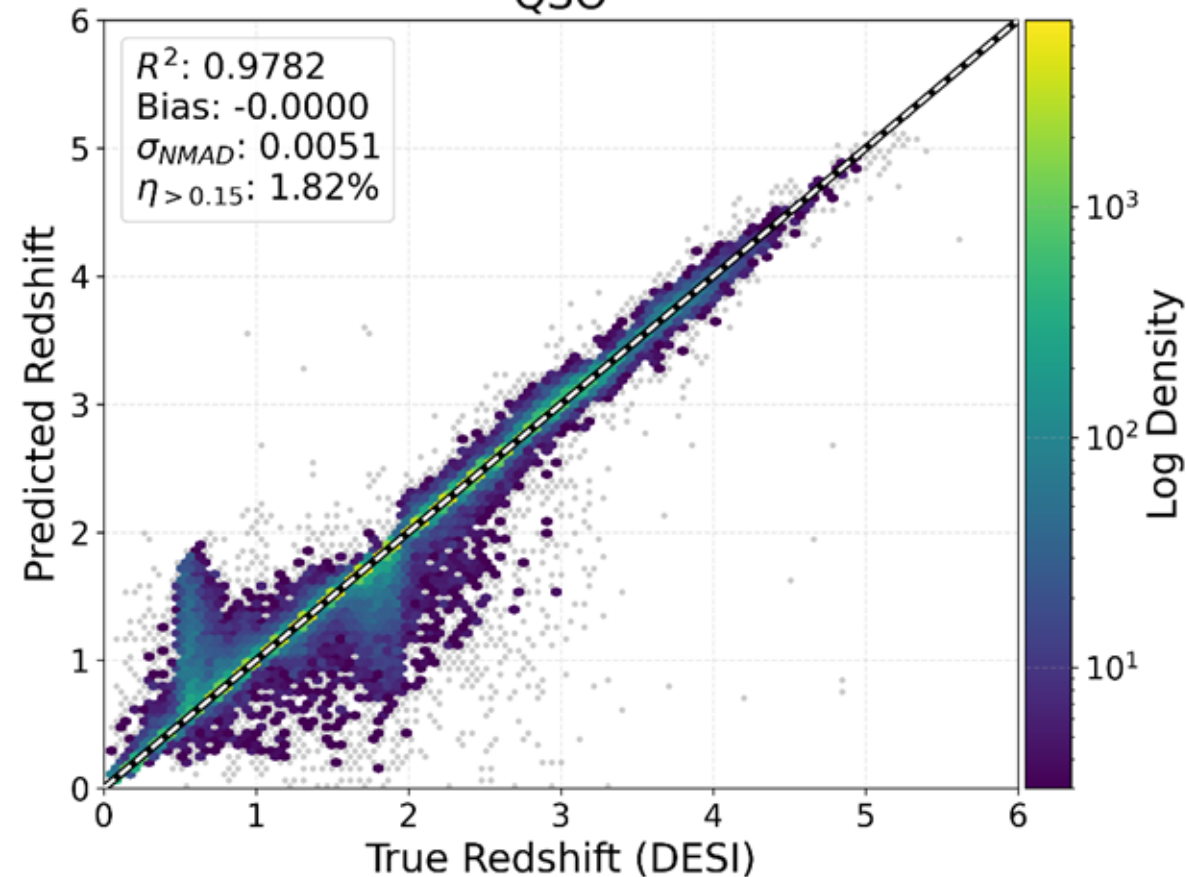
Initial Results: kNN Redshifts

Plato 10-NN Regression | $R^2: 0.9913$, $\sigma_{NMAD}: 0.0058$

GALAXY



QSO



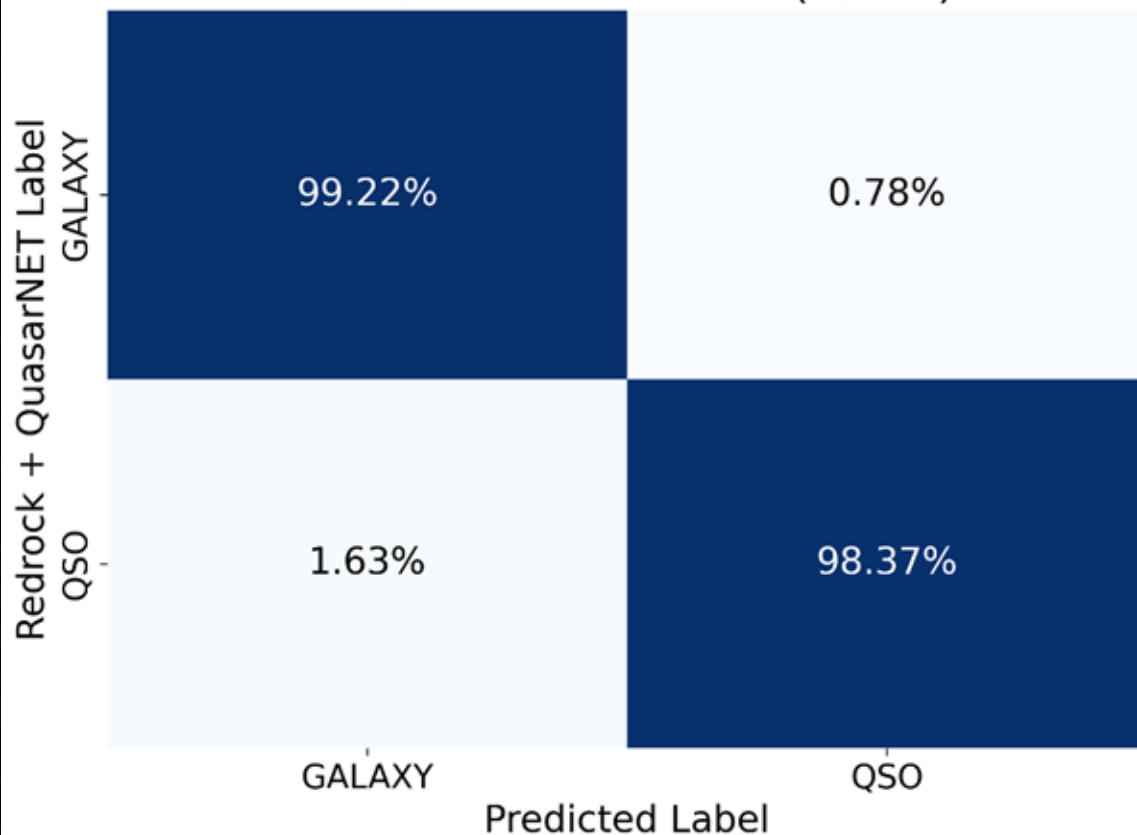


Initial Results: kNN Classification

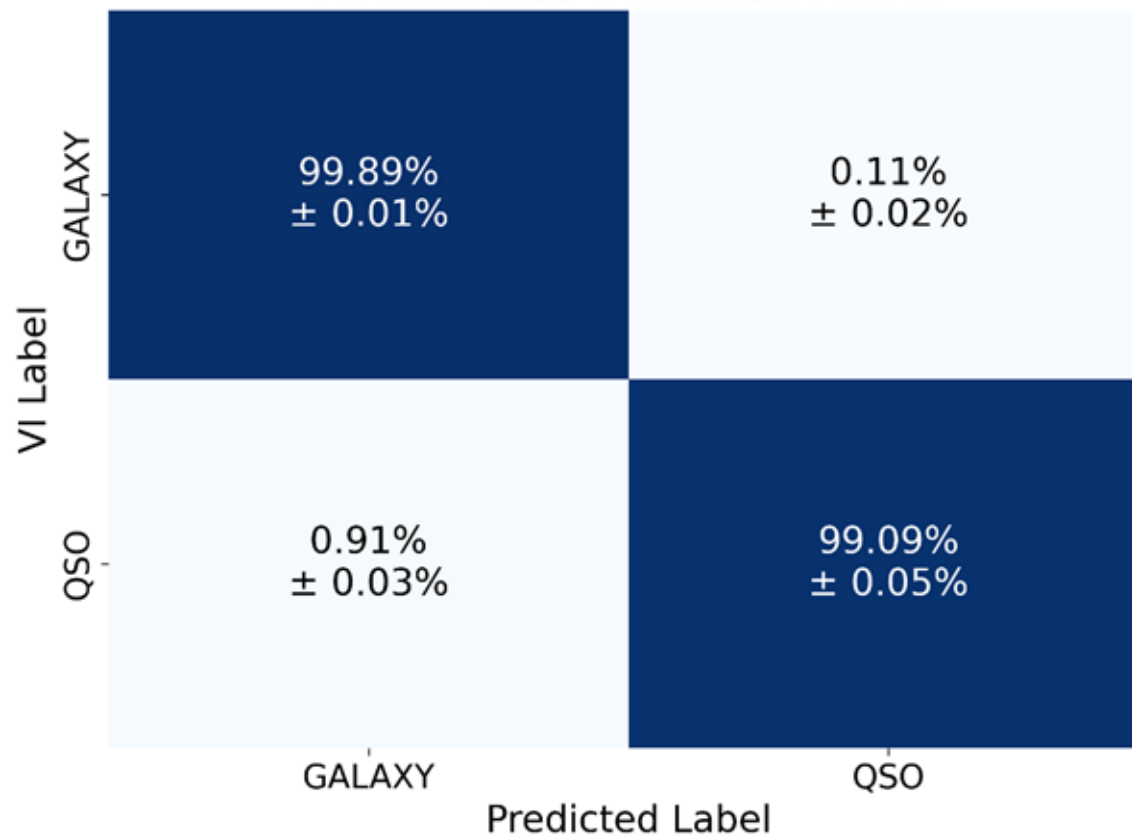


Plato Spectype Classification

Naive Confusion Matrix (15-NN)



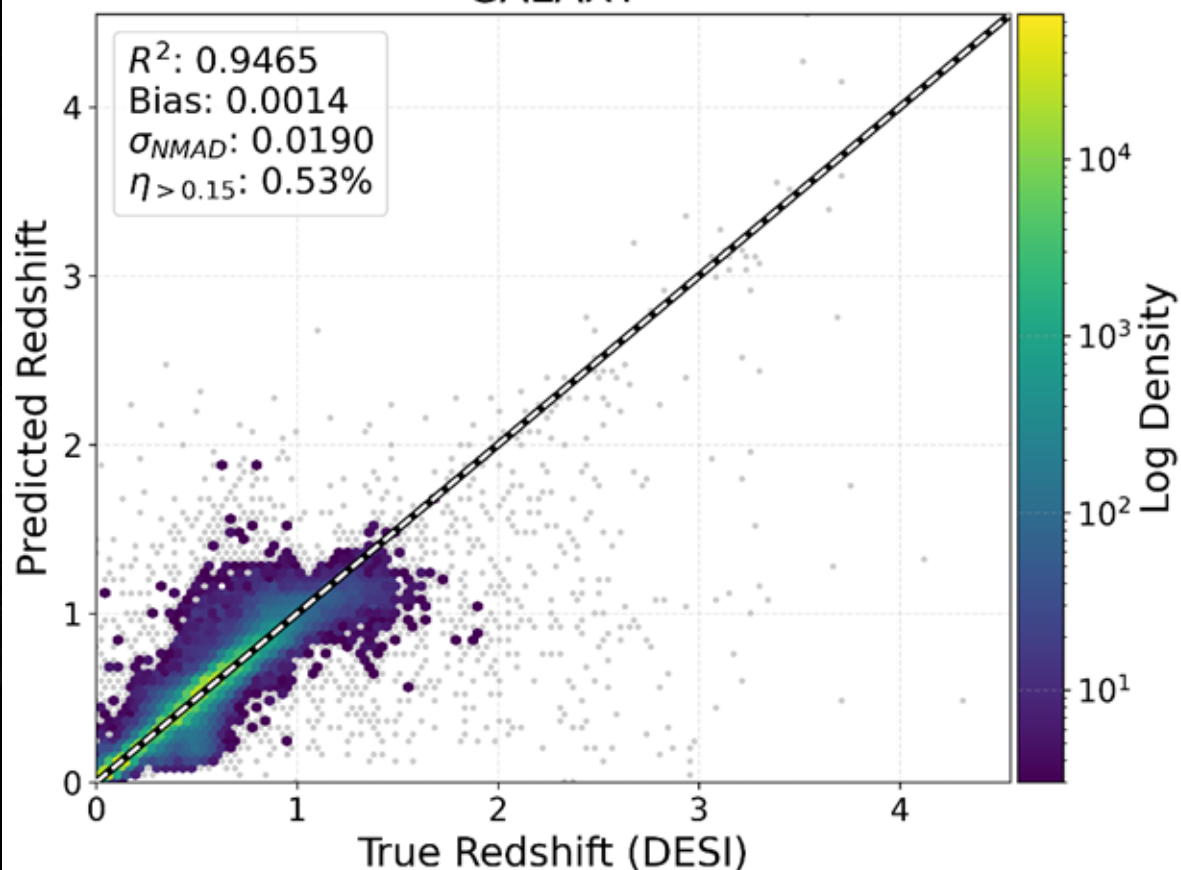
Recalibrated Confusion Matrix



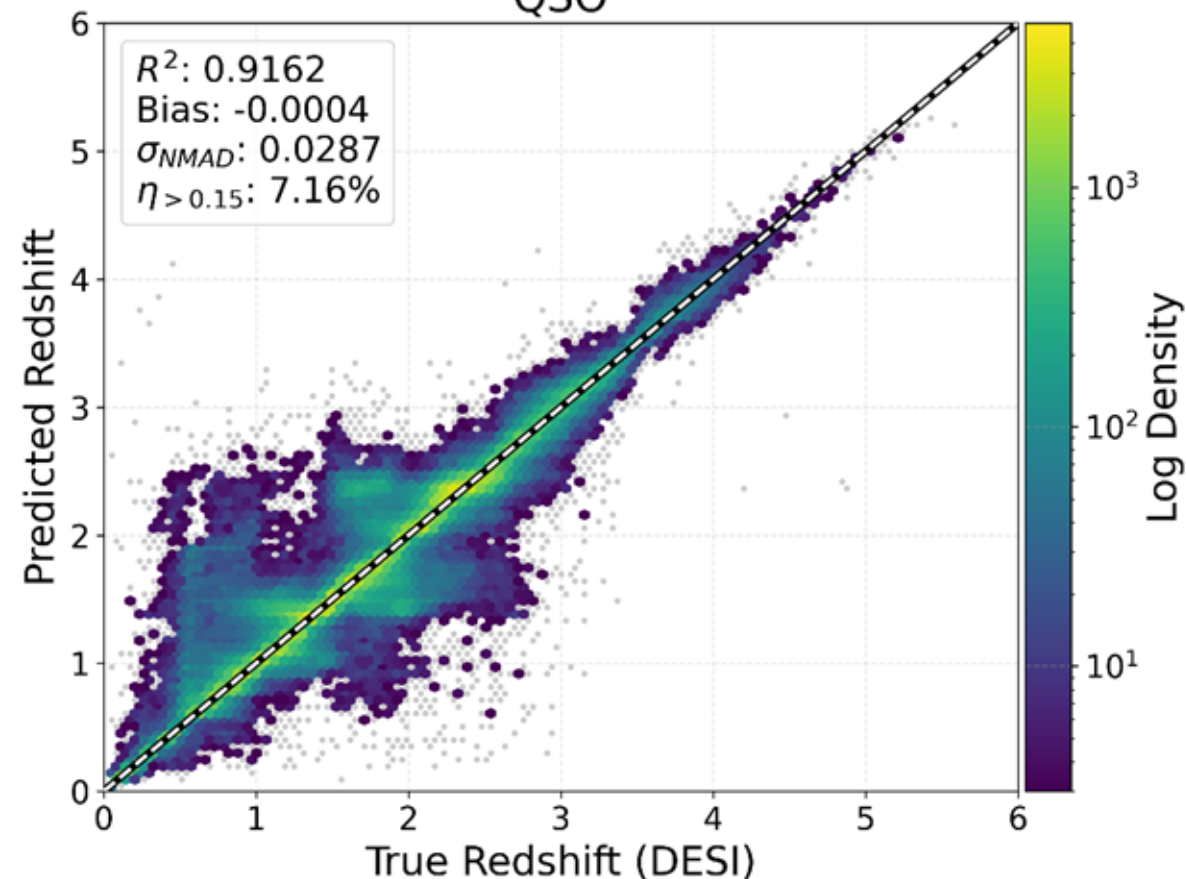
Initial Results: Photo-z

Aristotle Photometric Redshift (ugrizW) | $R^2: 0.9735$, $\sigma_{NMAD}: 0.0212$

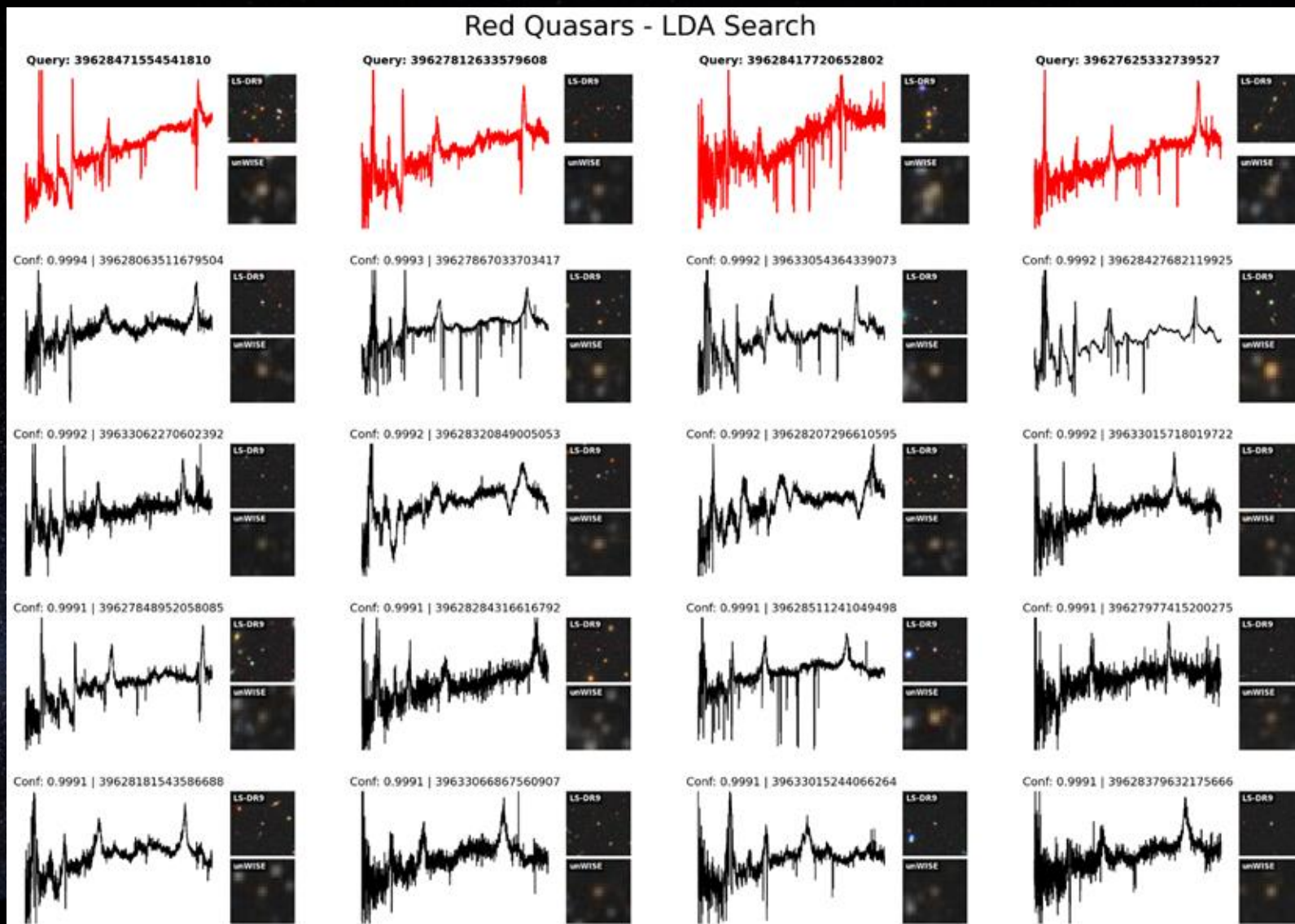
GALAXY



QSO



Initial Results: Similarity Search

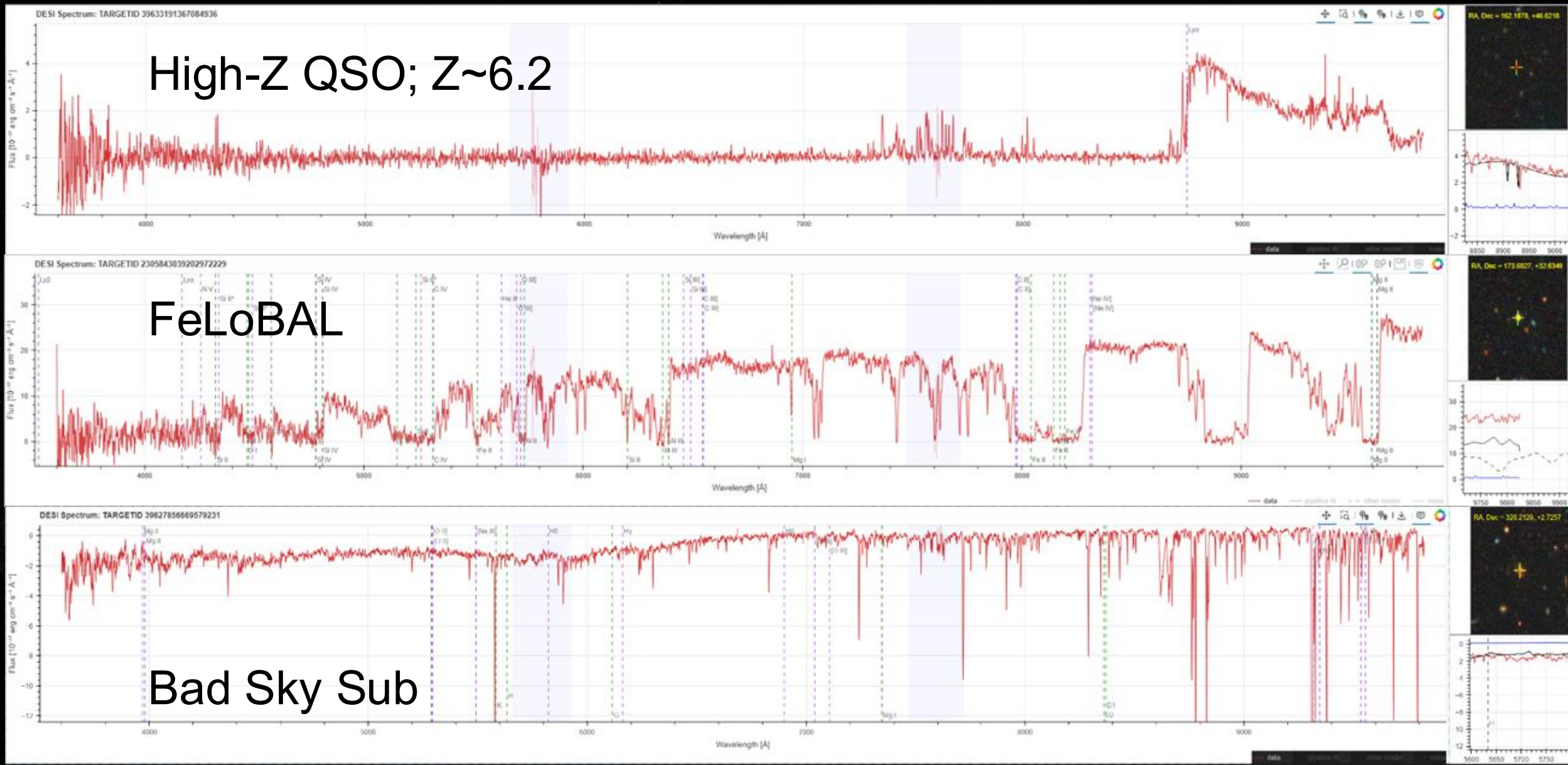


Density Modeling

High-Z QSO; $Z \sim 6.2$

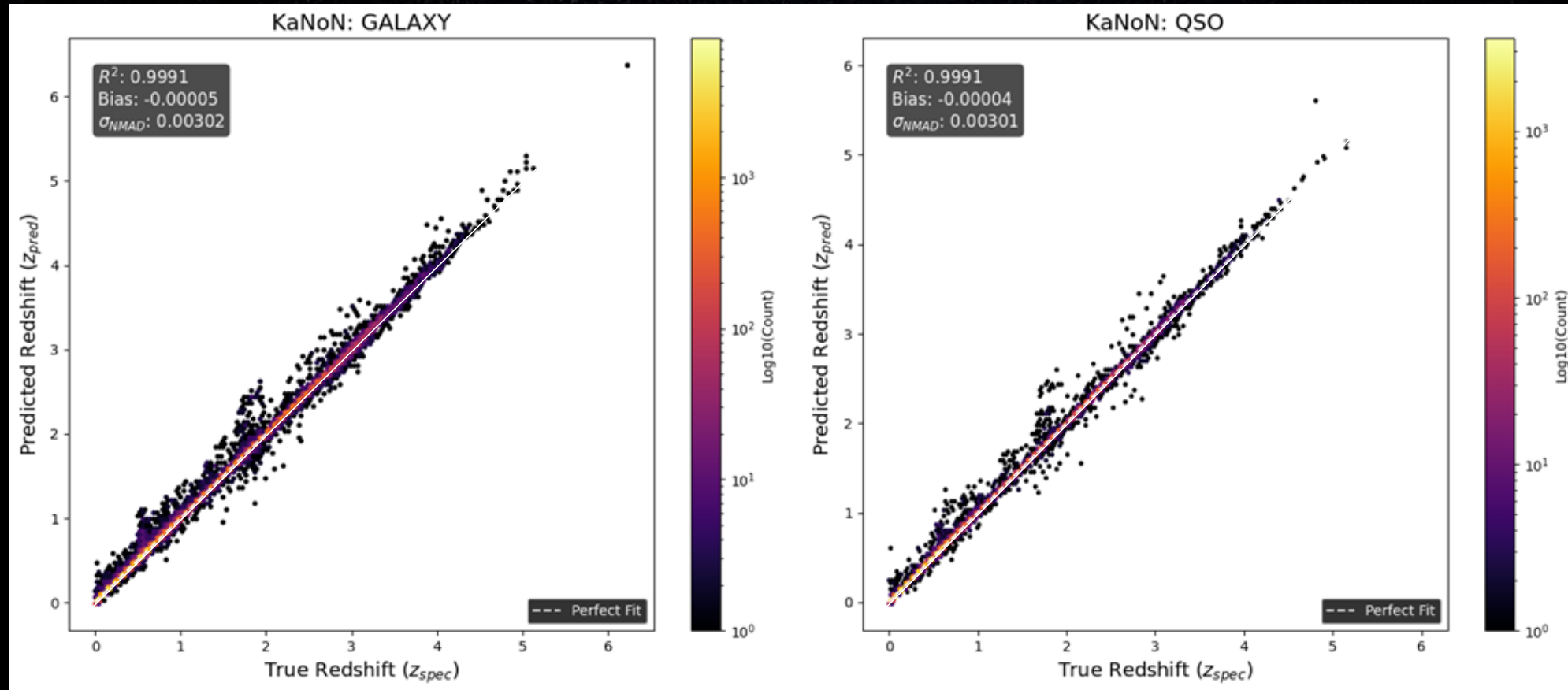
FeLoBAL

Bad Sky Sub



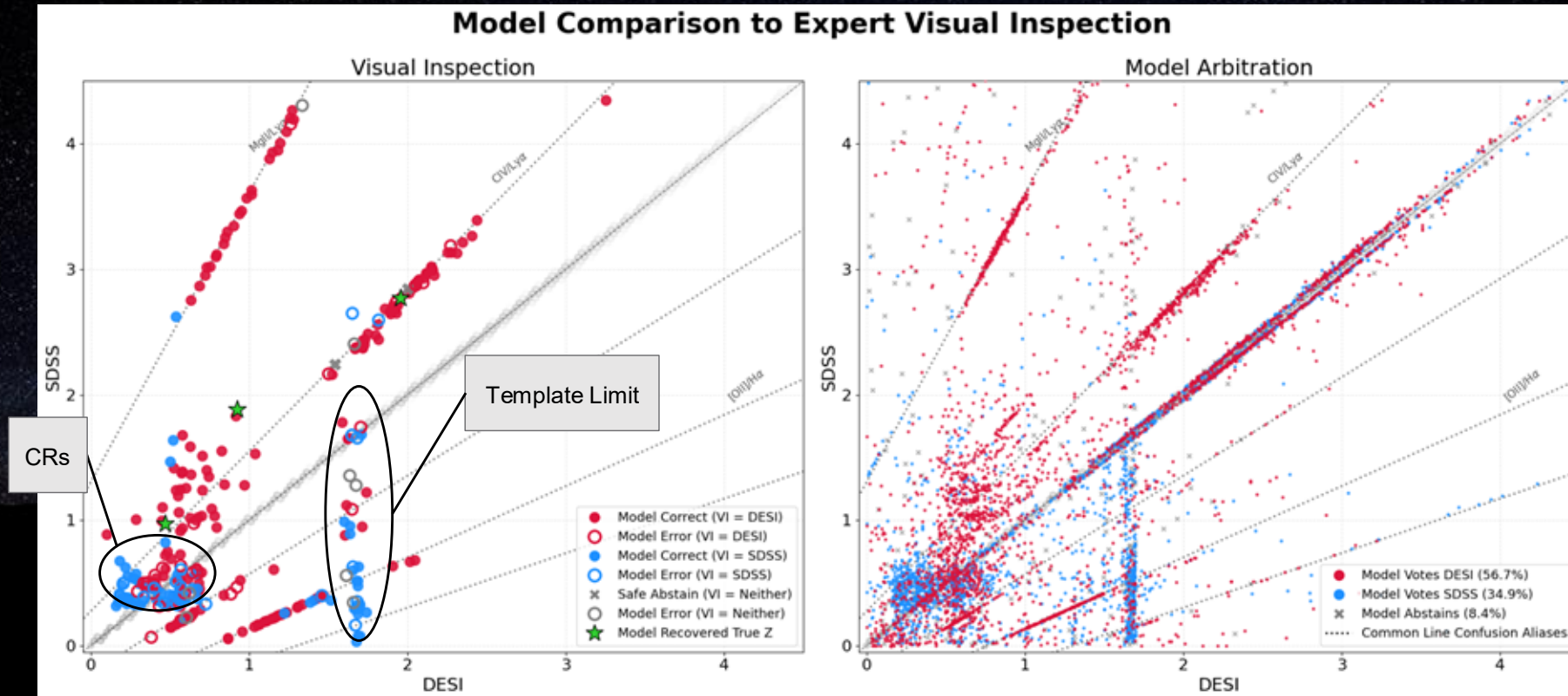
Density Modeling

Model $p(\text{redshift} \mid \text{spectrum}) \rightarrow$ redshift estimate is the argmax



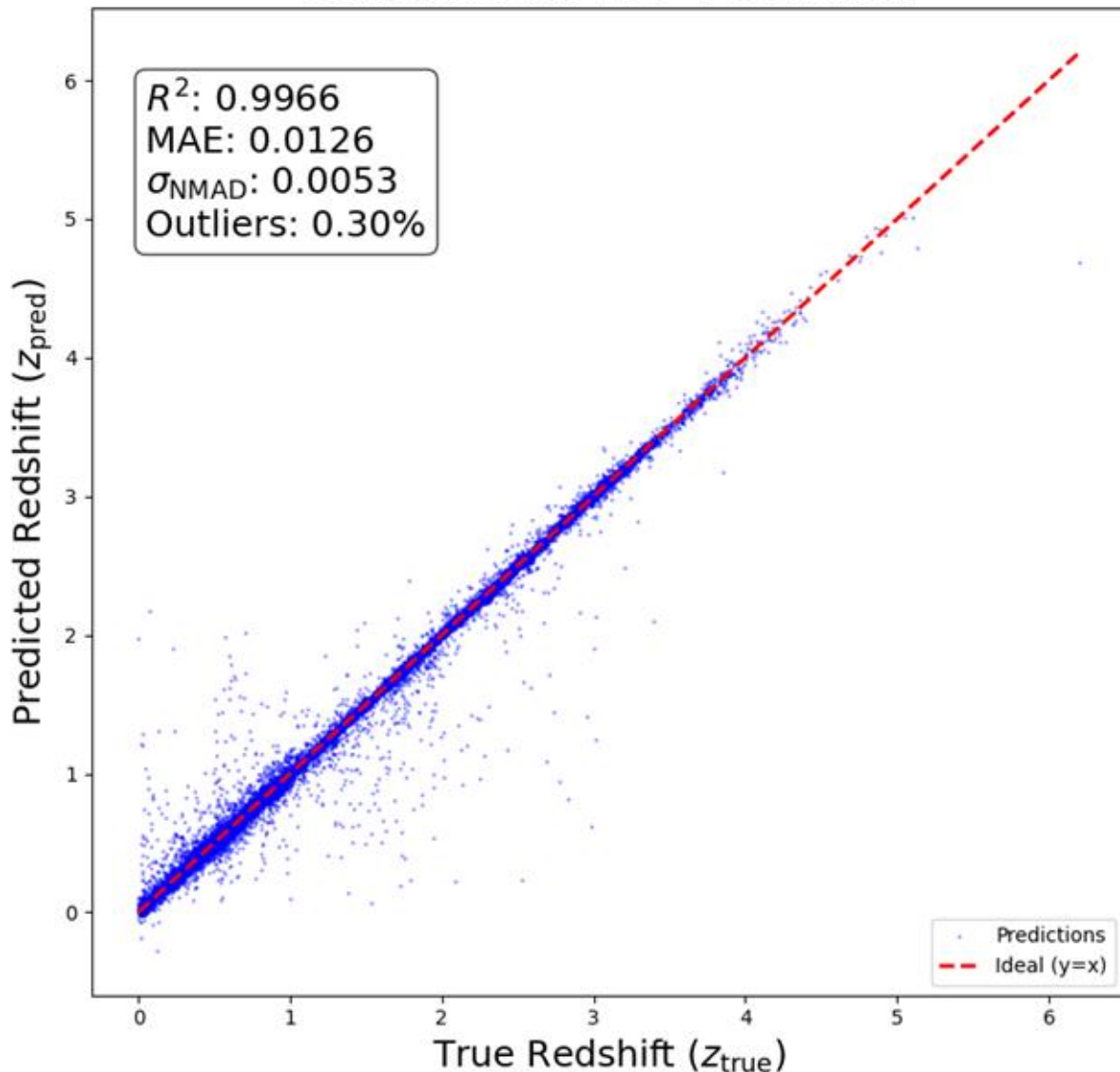
Probabilistic Redshift Arbitration

Initial tests have shown success in flagging ~60% of Redrock's errors with a ~2% False Positive Rate → ~98% reduction in manual visual inspection for a ~60% reduction in pipeline failures



The Metric is Self-Diagnosing

Downstream MLP Prediction



Worked really well, but...

- Metric stress is ~ 0 : Not a model capacity issue.
- Errors diagnose the geometry: Failures point directly to misrepresented physics, probing the data instead of the model.
- Iterative discovery: Update the metric to actively converge on the data's true geometry.

Key Takeaways

- **Generative to Geometric**: We're stepping away from the prevailing generative paradigm towards a latent representation that acts as a self-diagnosing surrogate for the target data via metric-learning
- **Foundation Level Performance**: We demonstrate competitive and SOTA performance across a number of downstream tasks at a fraction of the parameter count of contemporary generative models, even with simple non-parametric methods and a “false” metric

Future Developments

- **Metric Refinement**: Iterating upon the diagnostic nature of the approach
- **Full Survey Integration**: Scaling to the complete extragalactic DESI DR2