

Autoencoding Good Bandpass Solutions: A Scalable, Self-Supervised Framework for Anomaly Detection in Bandpass Solutions

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CosmicAI Observable Universe WG



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ALMA Interferometer

- A **66-antenna** mm/sub-mm interferometer; every antenna pair (a baseline) is correlated to form the image.
- Calibration produces a **bandpass solution: amplitude & phase response vs. frequency**.
- Scale: up to **~128 - 2048 channels** per solution, for each antenna, polarization and spectral window.
- Bandpass shape reflects **complex receiver / electronics behaviour** — very hard to model from first principles.
- The **Wideband Sensitivity Upgrade (WSU)**:
×2-4 bandwidth.

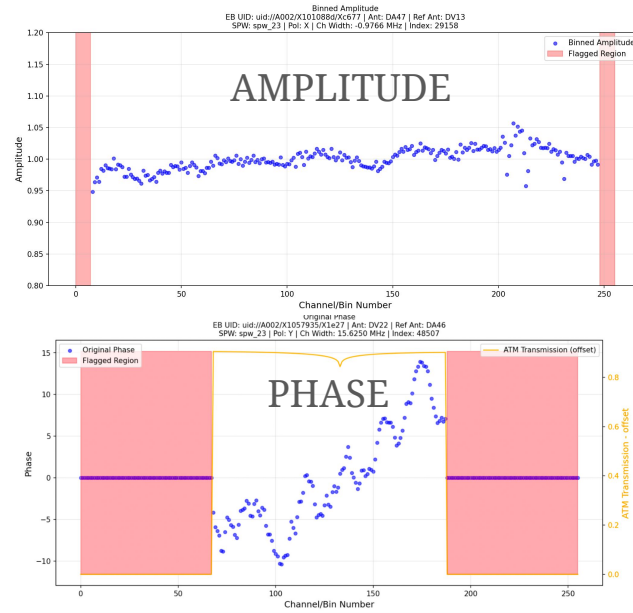
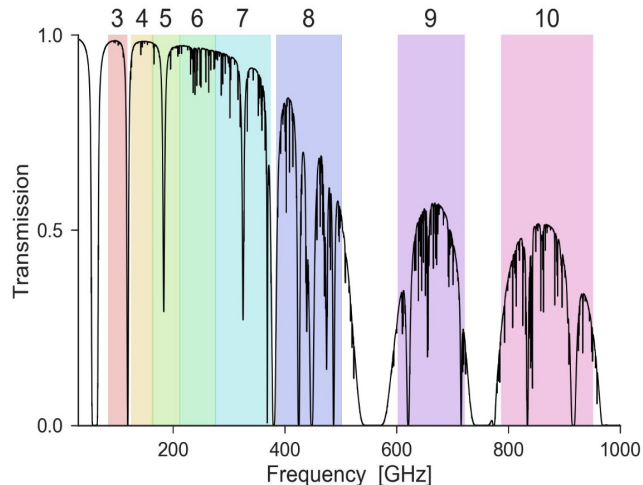
Carpenter+22

ALMA array

Credit: Juan Carlos Rojas - ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO)

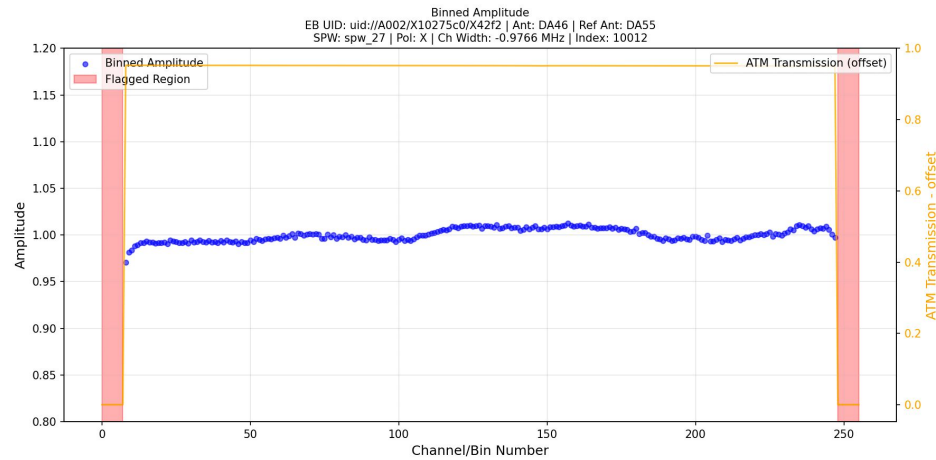


ALMA Data is High-Dimensional

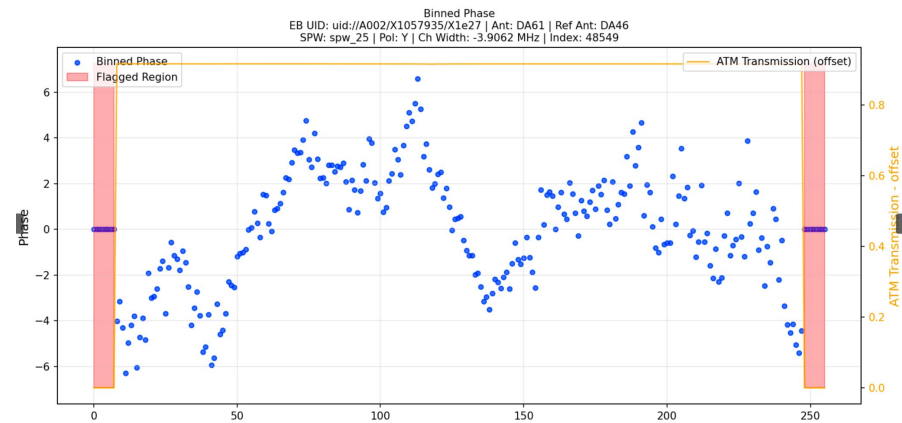
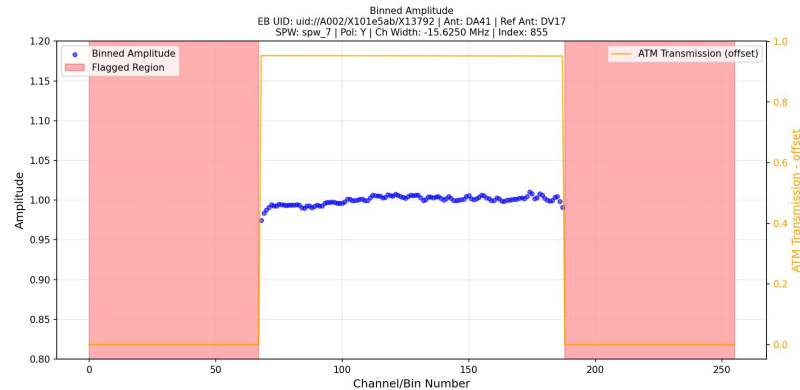
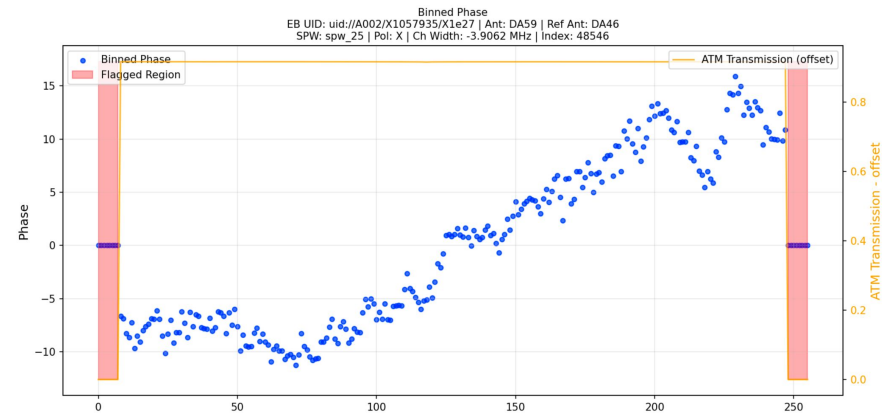


- Different observing modes:
 - Continuum mode (**TDM; 128 channels**) , Spectral mode (**FDM; 512, 1024, 1920, 2048 channels**) with different channel resolutions and polarizations.
- Observations cover broad science topics: exoplanets, star-forming regions, black holes, galaxies, cosmology etc.

AMPLITUDE



PHASE



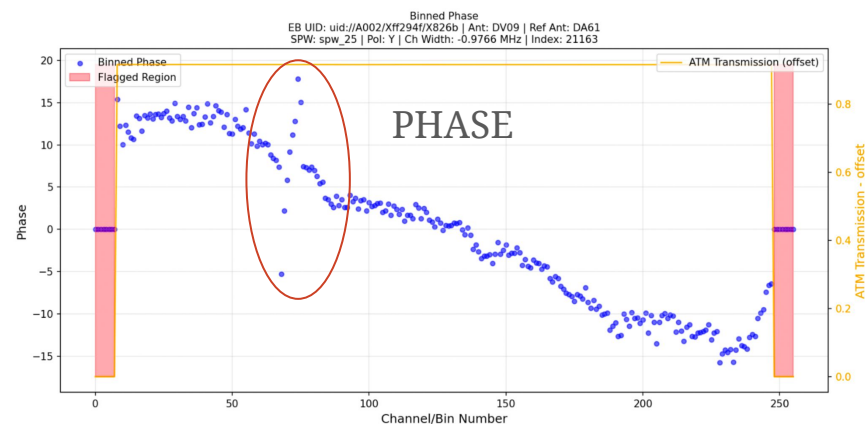
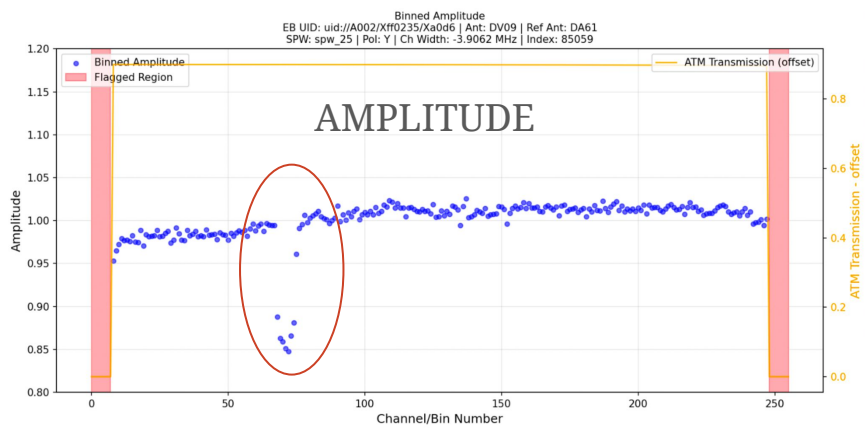
Anomalies in Bandpass Solutions

Goal: **automatically flag potentially problematic** calibration solutions with minimal human intervention.

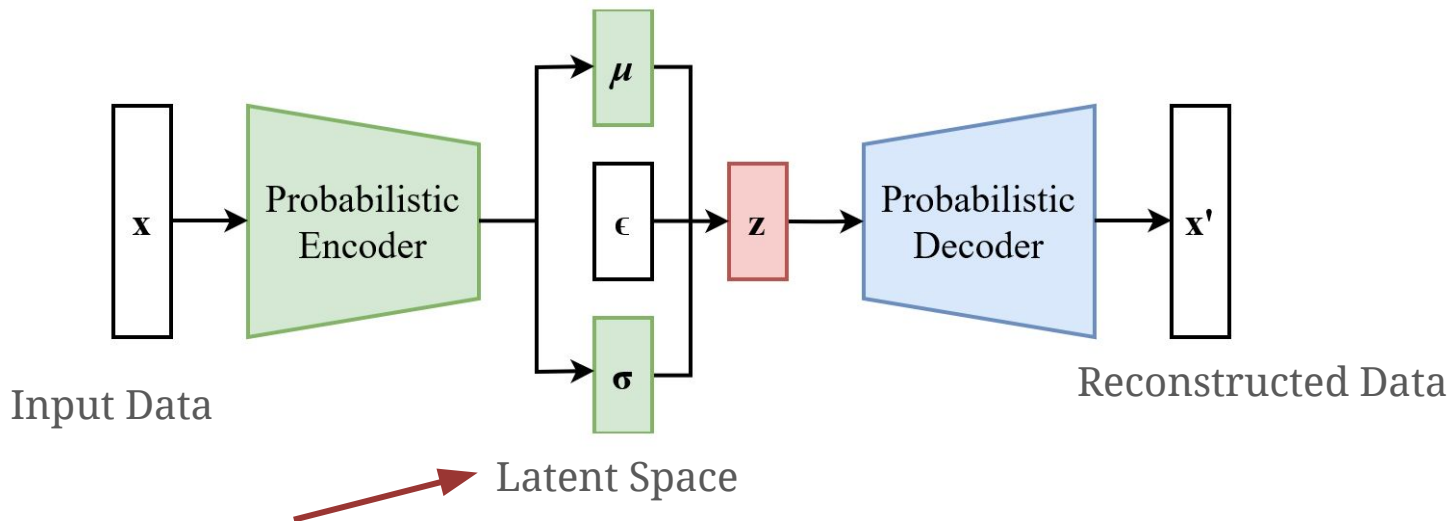
The ALMA archive has **large sample of good, pipeline-processed, expert-vetted** calibrations — high-confidence “normal” data.

This good data can be used to train an AI model using self-supervised techniques.

Detect anomalies as **departures from learned “normal”**: high reconstruction error, outliers in the latent space.



VAE for Anomaly Detection



Train the autoencoder on **good** data → **self-supervised learning**.

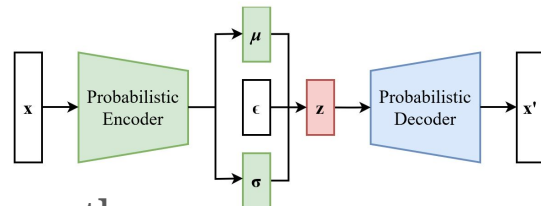
Latent space → low-dimensional representation of data (good solutions).

Anomalous data → bad reconstructions, outliers in the latent space.

Why Autoencoder?

Self-supervised learning is generalizable:

- Single model across observing bands, modes etc.
- Do not need to define **manual heuristics** or fine-tune them.
- Completely data-driven **representation** of good bandpass solutions.
- **Good data** is easy to produce → Better/general representation of the data.



Multi-modal:

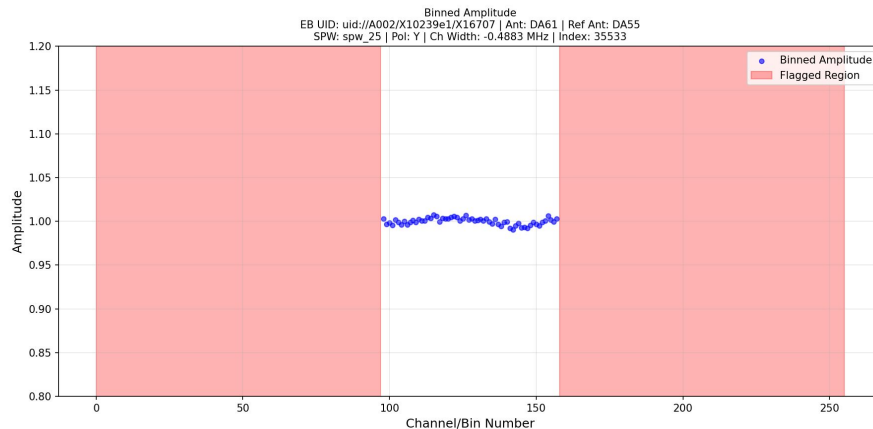
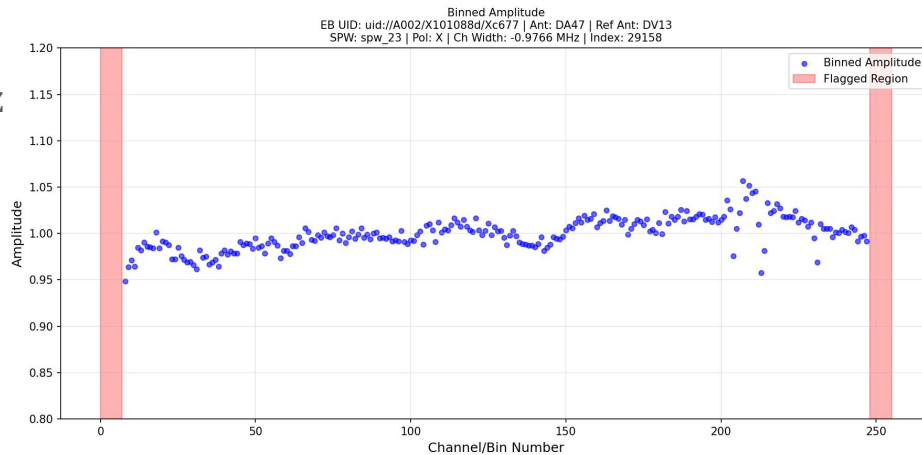
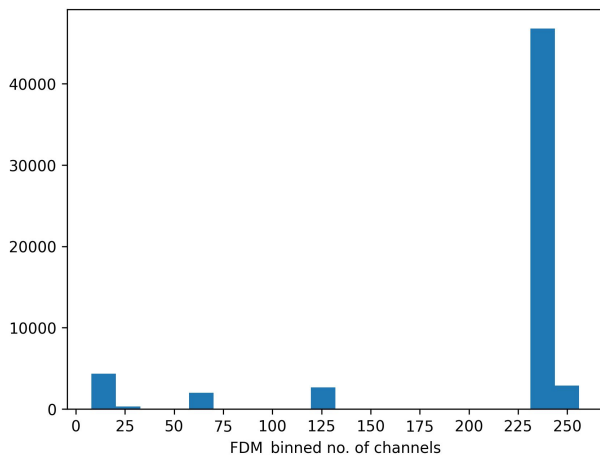
- Conditioning the latent space using **atmospheric lines, phases**.

Scalable

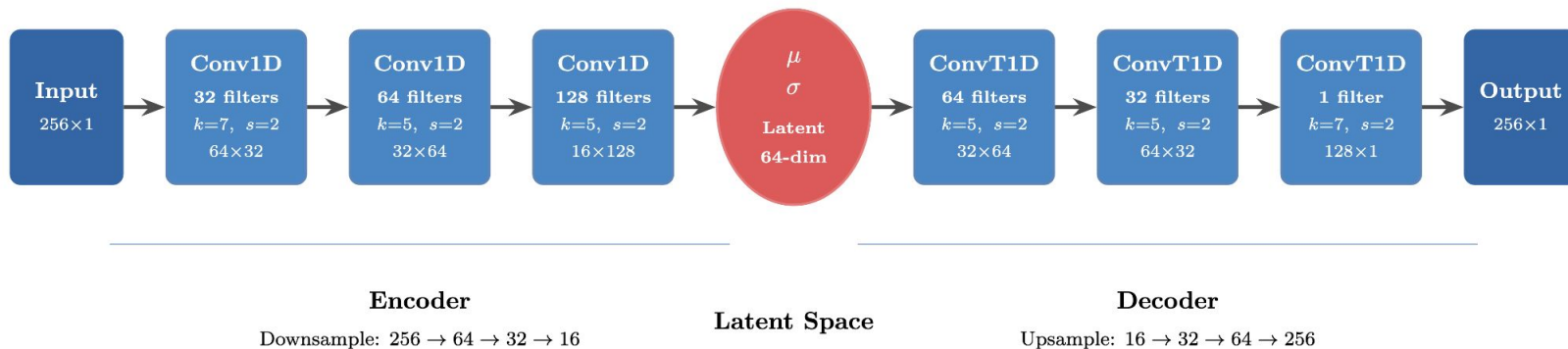
- Once trained inference is extremely efficient.

Pre-processing the Bandpass Solutions

1. Cycle 9 Data with anomaly labels.
2. Bin native channels to fixed 7.8125 MHz
3. Mask bins with flagged channels
4. If no. of bins < 256, add masked channels upto 256.
5. **83093** independent solutions.



VAE: Architecture & Training



$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_{recon} + \beta \cdot \mathcal{L}_{KL}$$

Training done on Vista TACC

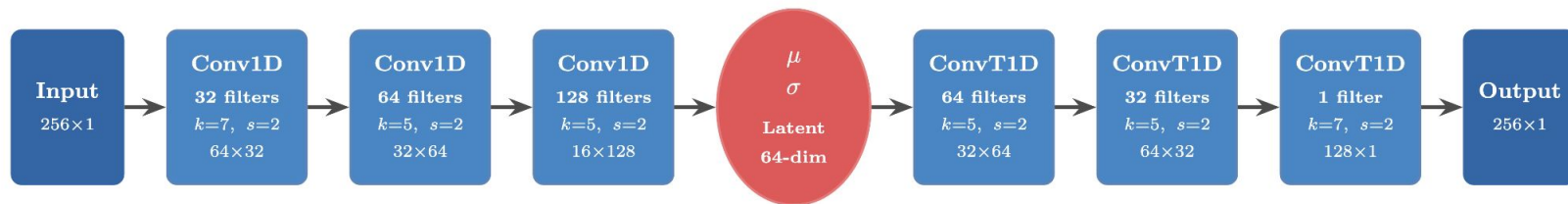
$$\mathcal{L}_{recon} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

Single NVIDIA H200 GPU node

Takes ~20 mins to train

Masked channels are ignored in the loss function

How to incorporate the atmospheric information?

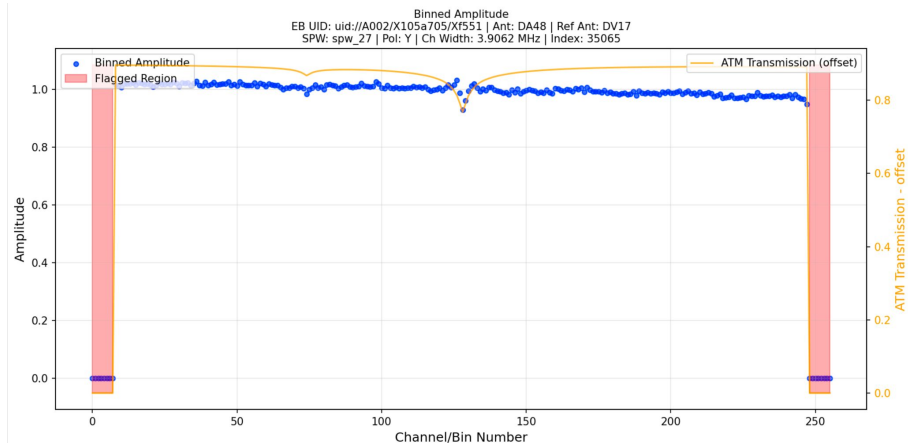


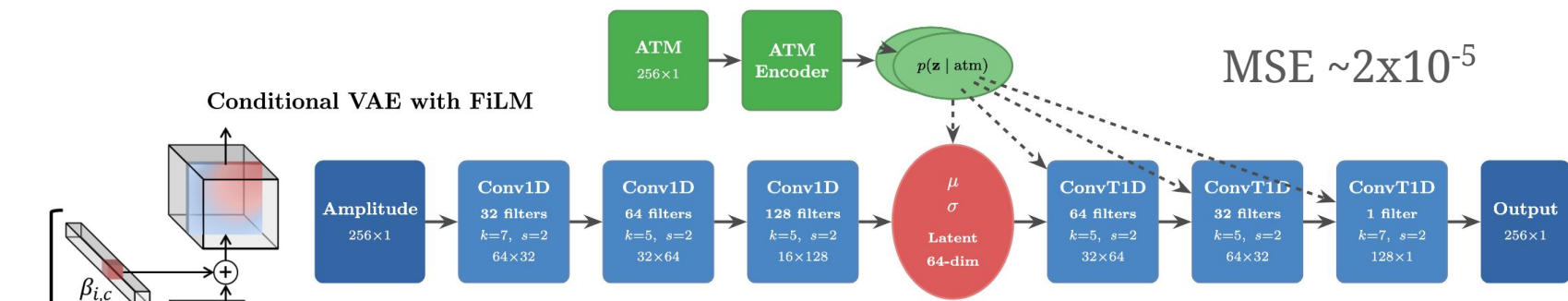
Encoder
Downsample: $256 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 16$

Latent Space

Decoder
Upsample: $16 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 256$

Condition the Latent space using
the ATM curves

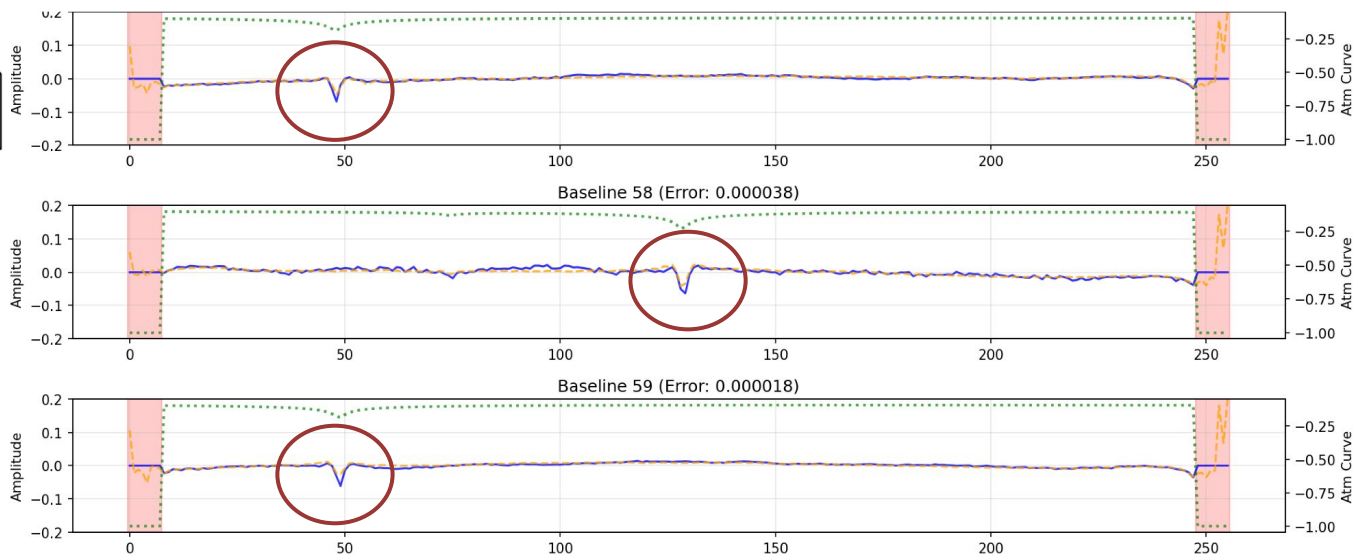




Encoder
Downsample: $256 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 16$

Latent Space

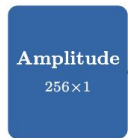
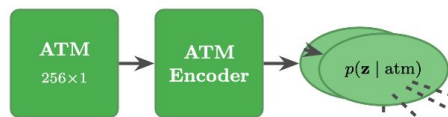
Decoder
Upsample: $16 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 256$



Perez+17,
arxiv:1709.07871

Bait+26, in prep

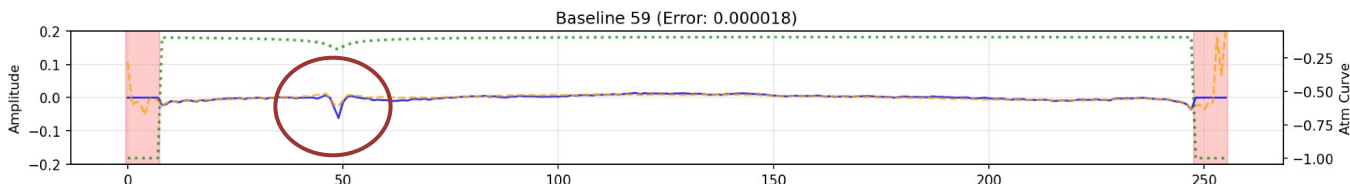
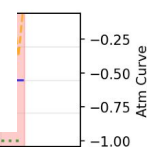
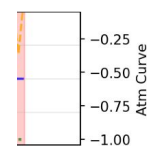
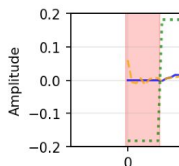
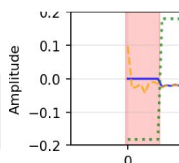
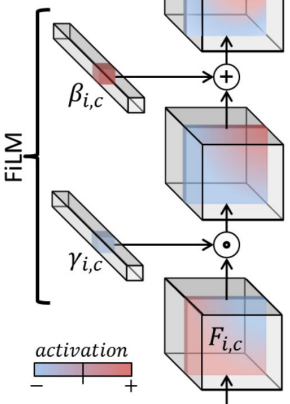
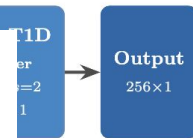
Conditional VAE with FiLM



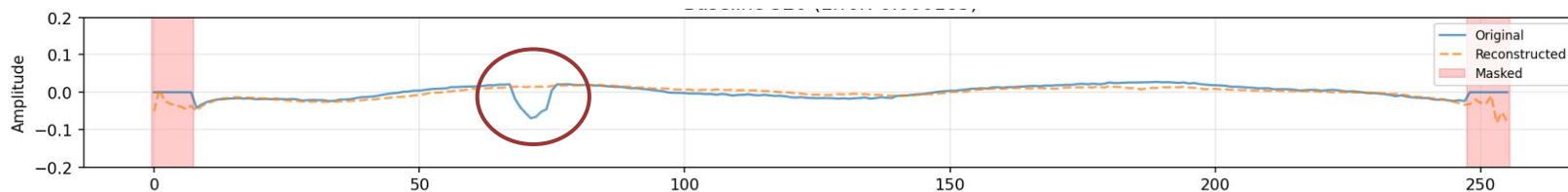
Inference time on a quad-core desktop CPU with 64 GB memory:

~0.11 ms per baseline

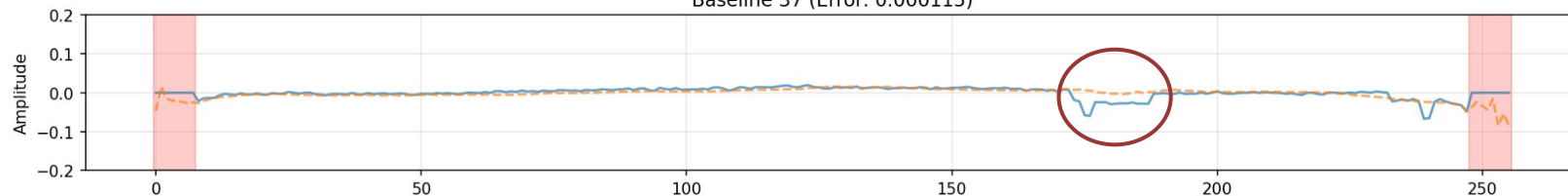
~9000 bandpass solutions/sec



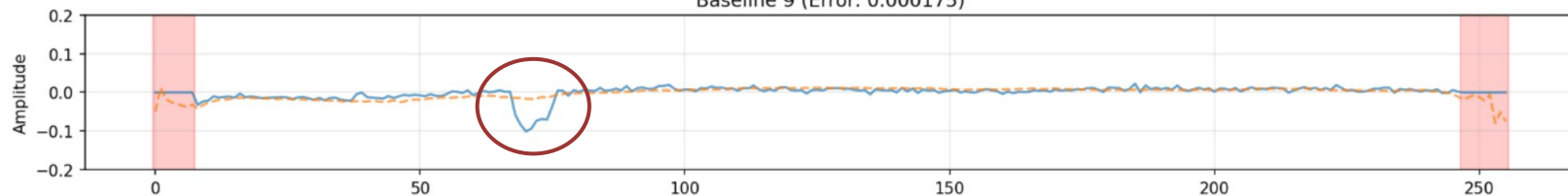
VAE on Anomalous Bandpass Solutions



Baseline 37 (Error: 0.000115)

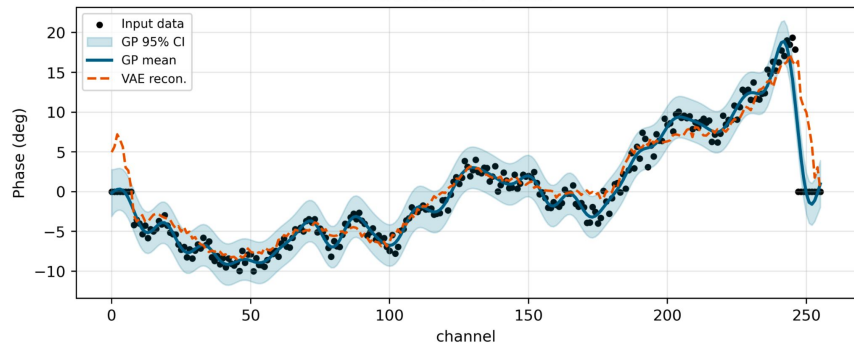


Baseline 9 (Error: 0.000175)

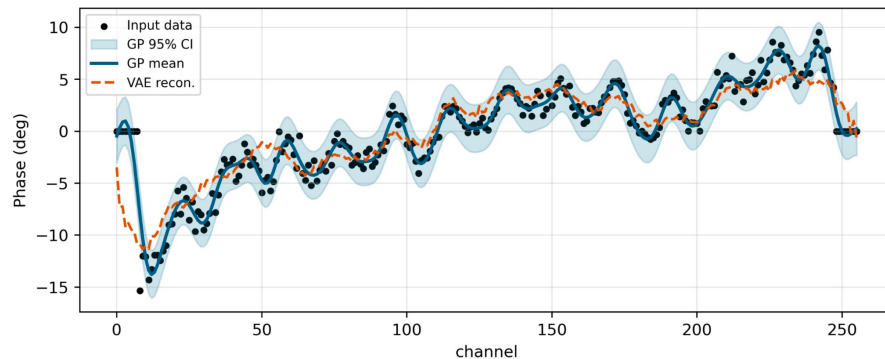


VAE on Good Phase solutions

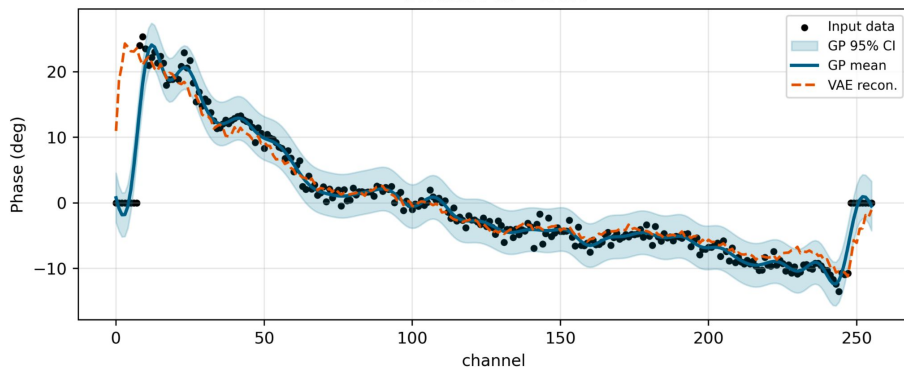
uid: __A002_X101c3b2_X2f92_spw_25_DV08 pol=X
GP: $\ell = 6.1$ ch $\sigma^2 = 31.9$ $\sigma_n^2 = 1.5$
VAE recon. err = 2.132



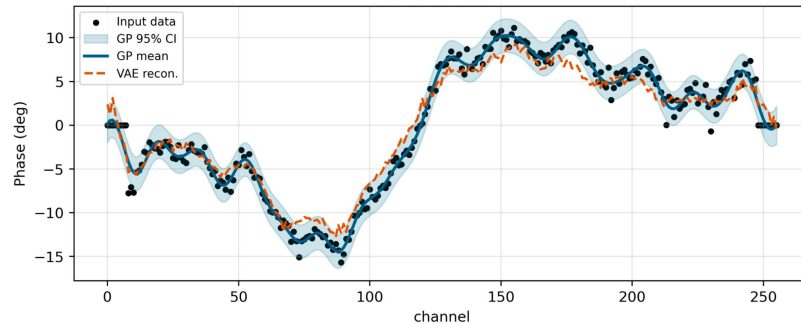
uid: __A002_X101c3b2_X2f92_spw_31_PM02 pol=X
GP: $\ell = 5.1$ ch $\sigma^2 = 15.6$ $\sigma_n^2 = 1.14$
VAE recon. err = 2.768



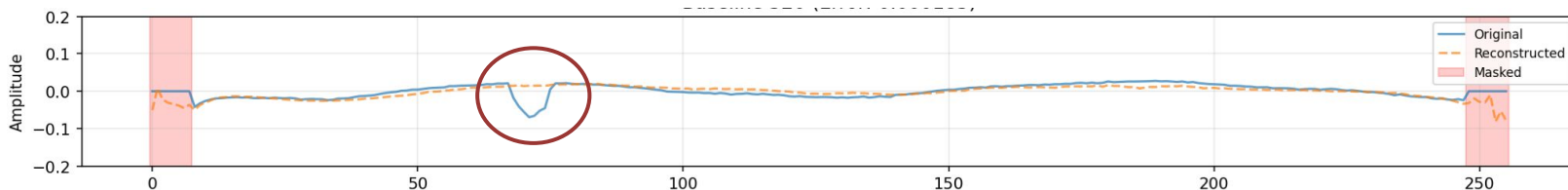
uid: __A002_X101c3b2_X2f92_spw_29_DV10 pol=Y
GP: $\ell = 5.9$ ch $\sigma^2 = 54.4$ $\sigma_n^2 = 2.43$
VAE recon. err = 2.024



uid: __A002_X101c3b2_Xb4c5_spw_25_DA45 pol=Y
GP: $\ell = 7.6$ ch $\sigma^2 = 34.9$ $\sigma_n^2 = 0.828$
VAE recon. err = 2.669



A classifier to identify anomalies



Input features

Max.
Residual

Mean
Residual

Residual
Noise
etc.

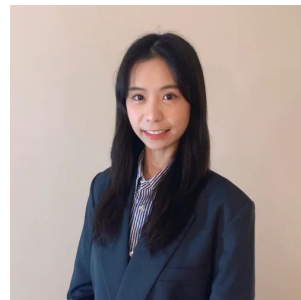
Residual
scan
stats

ML Classifier: Random
Forest, XGBoost

True

False

Anomaly detection



See Ci Xue's talk tomorrow 15

Summary and Current Status

- Built a self-supervised, **ATM-conditioned (FiLM) VAE** that learns good ALMA bandpass solutions trained on 83,093 Cycle-9 solutions.
- Extends to phase: VAE reconstructions on good phase solutions.
- Fast: ~9K solutions/sec on a desktop CPU scalable to WSU data volumes.
- Shows promising results in identifying anomalies.

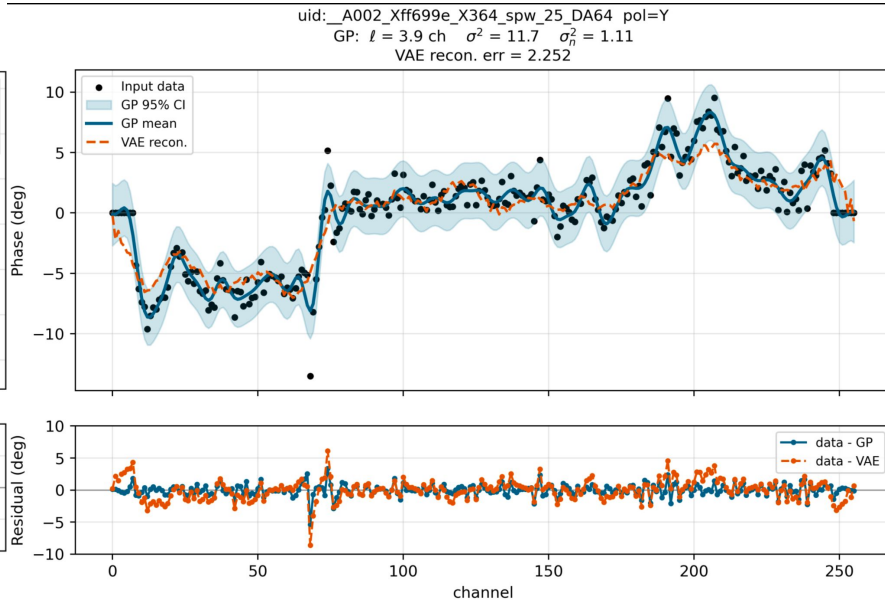
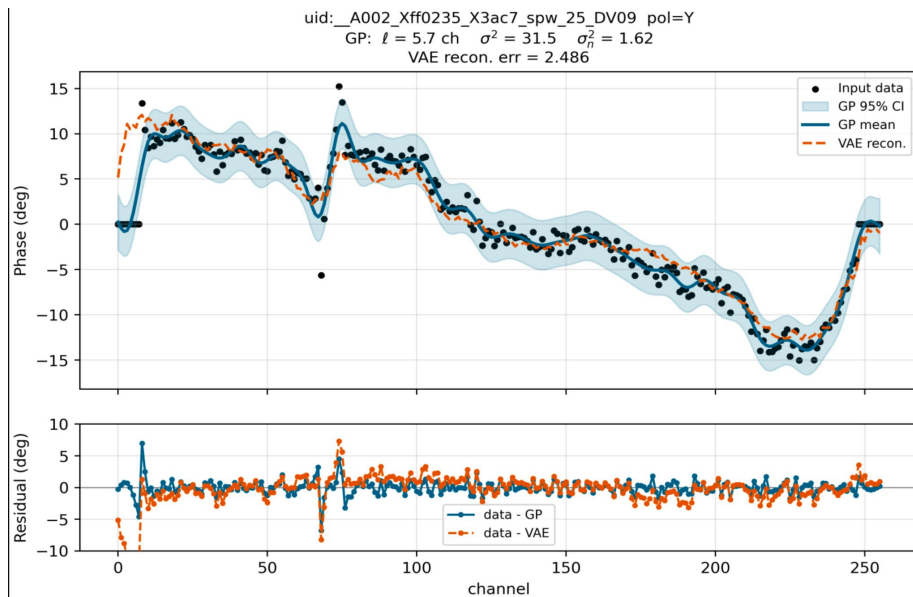
Future Work:

- Detect anomalies using a residual-feature classifier (in progress).
- Use anomaly scores from the latent space.
- Extend to calibrated visibilities.

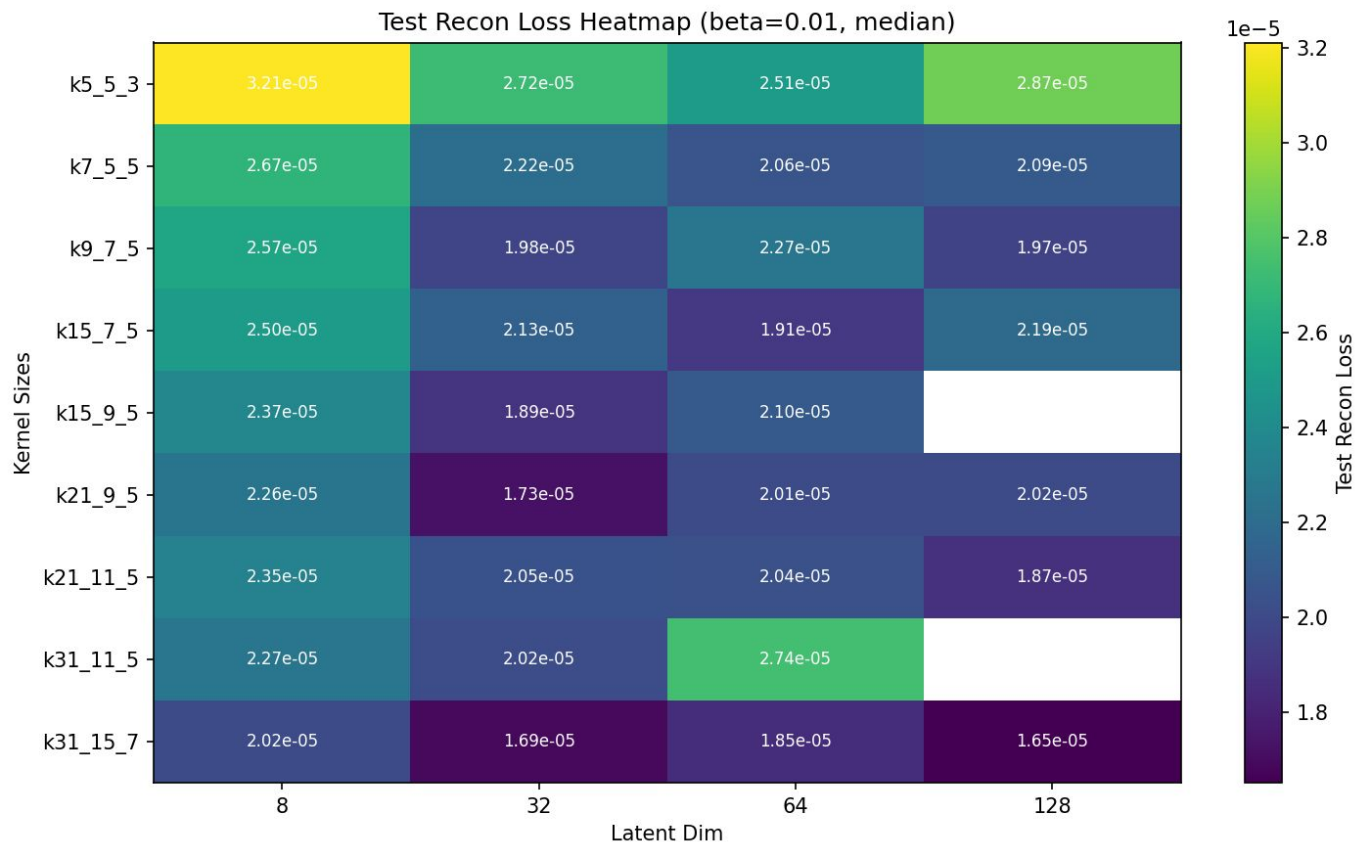
Thank you

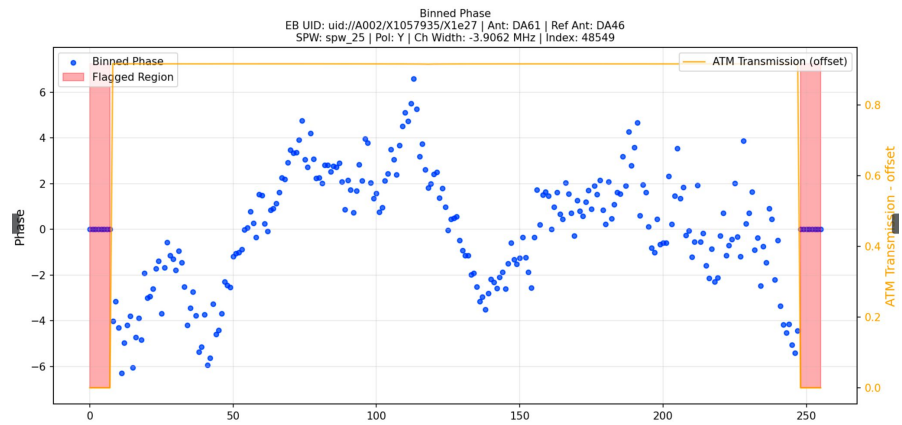
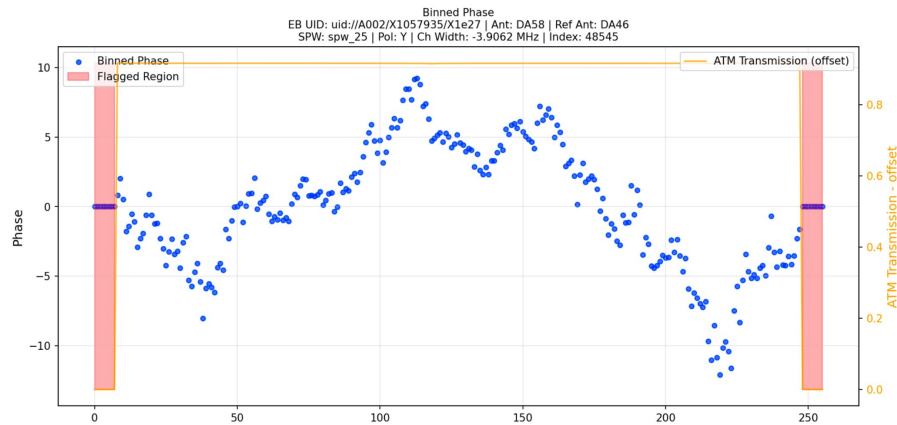
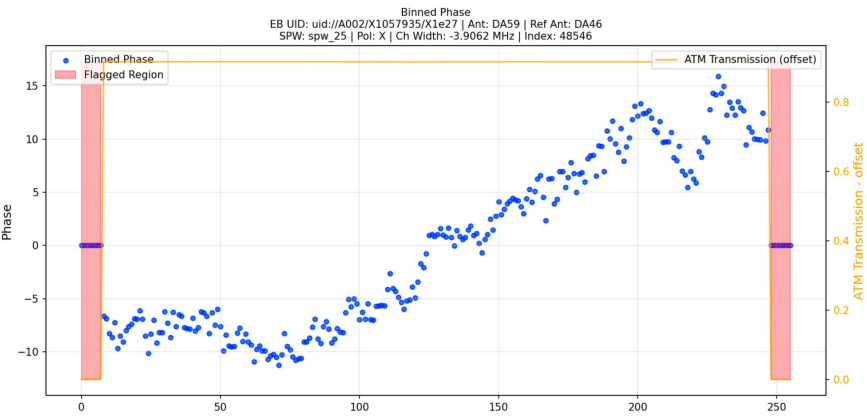
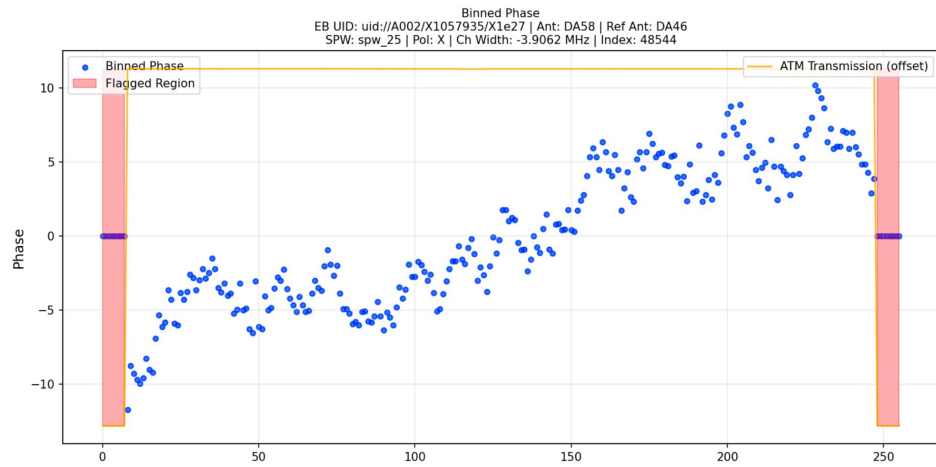
Extra Slides

GPR and VAE overplot on Bad Phase solutions

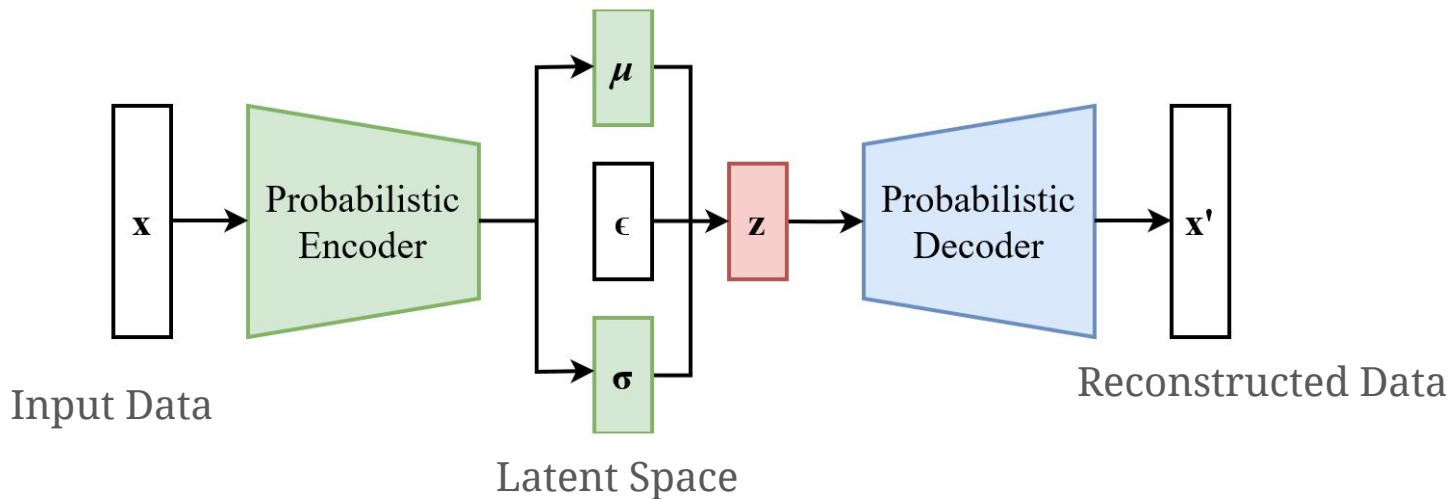


β -VAE: Ablation Study – Median Recon_error





Roadmap: Towards Visibility data



Use VAE $\rightarrow$ low-dimensional representation of well calibrated visibility data

Identify anomalies in the visibilities.

Useful for consequentiality studies.