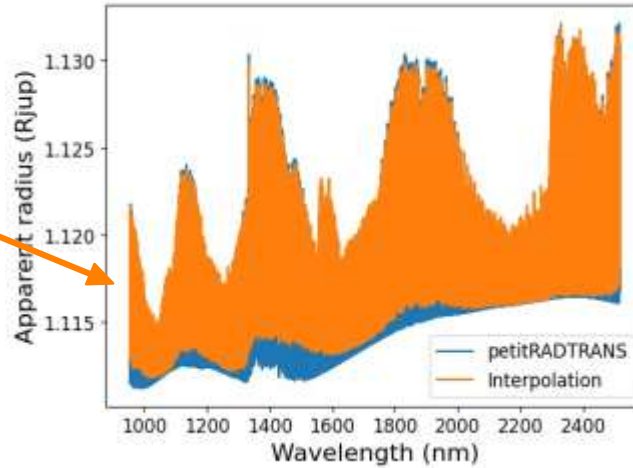
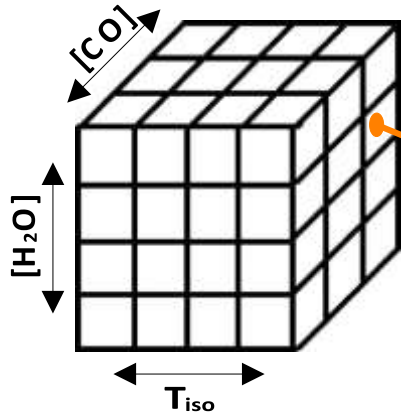


Why not use interpolation

grids ?

Precompute a grid of models and interpolate :



petitRADTRANS: ~1-10s
Interpolation : ~10-100ms

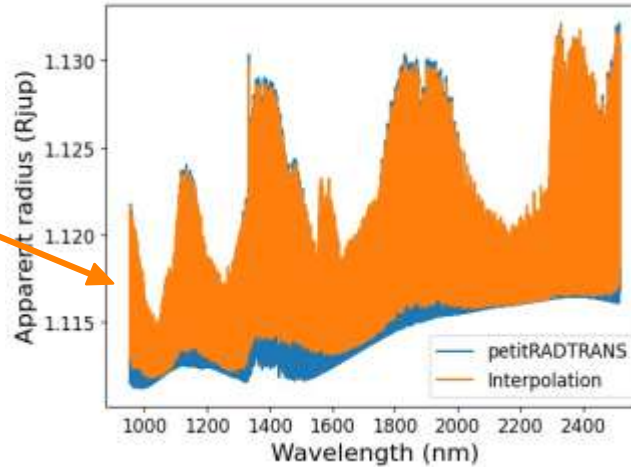
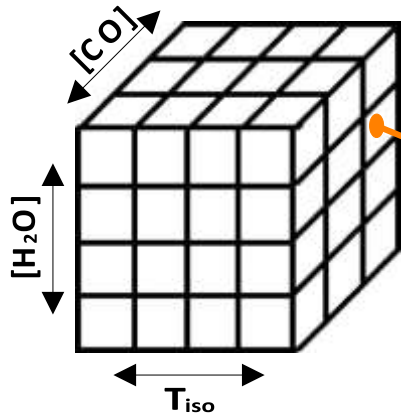
BUT :

- High-resolution spectra are **heavy** (~1Mb per model)
- Sampling **10 points in 5D** (T_{iso} , $[H_2O]$, $[CO]$, $[CH_4]$, P_{clouds}) $10 \rightarrow 5 \times 1Mb \sim 100Gb$ (storage, RAM...)

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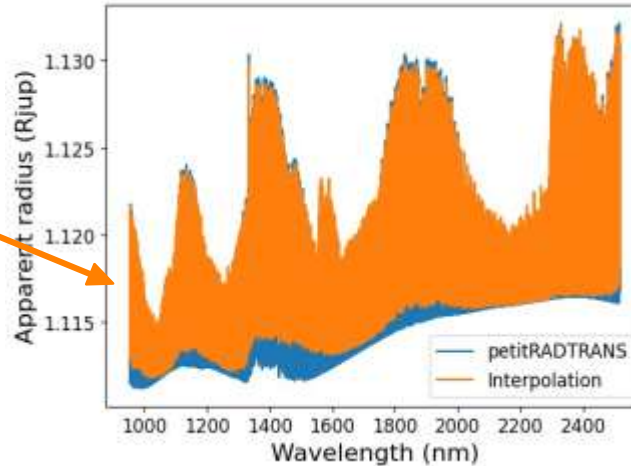
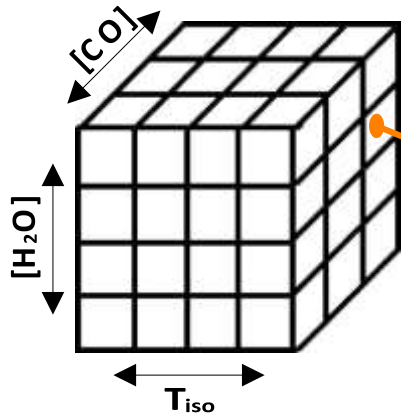
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- Need to compute and store **one grid per target and set of parameters**

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(T_{iso} , [H₂O], [CO], [CH₄], P_{clouds})



petitRADTRANS

Expensive line-by-line radiatif transfer

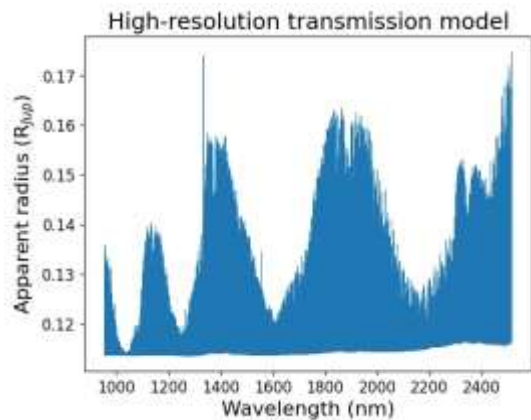
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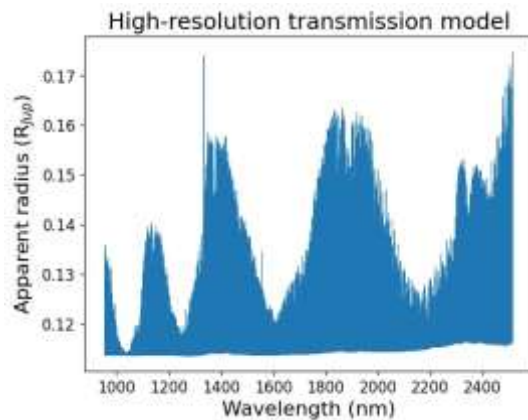
Neural Network

Approximate complex physical problem with
thousands of simple individual operations.

↓ ~1 - 10s



↓ ~10 - 100ms



Advantages:

- **FAST**
- Train on planet parameters (R_p , M_p , ...) to get a **general model for any planet**.
- One general model : **a few Mb !**
 - › **Easy to share**
 - › **RAM saving** for parallel computation

- Neural Networks are **differentiable**
 - Could allow for HMC/NUTS methods... **BUT** :
- Need quality **training data** (a lot!)

Generated **two datasets** with petitRADTRANS in **transmission** mode.

Generating the datasets

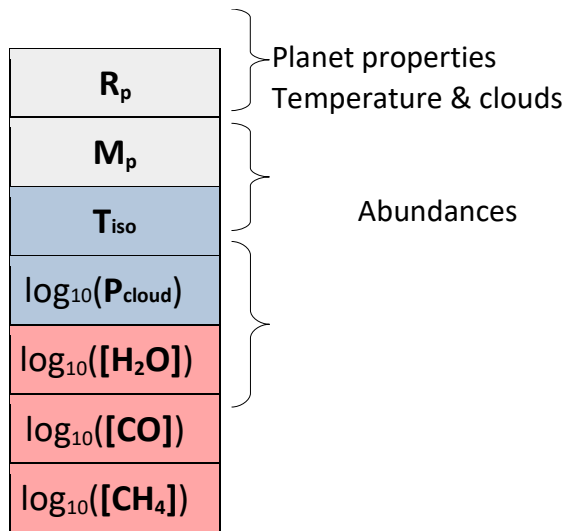
Generated **two datasets** with petitRADTRANS in **transmission** mode.

• 'Easy mode' :

> 50K spectra (250k bins) > YJHK

bands (0,9 - 2,5 μm) > 7 parameters

:



Generating the datasets

Generated **two datasets** with petitRADTRANS in **transmission** mode.

Defining the network structure

• 'Easy mode' : spectra (250k bins)

> 50K spectra (0,9 - 2,5 μm)

> YJHK bands filters :

> 7 parameters

R_p	Planet properties
M_p	
T_{iso}	Temperature & clouds
$\log_{10}(P_{\text{cloud}})$	
$\log_{10}([\text{H}_2\text{O}])$	Abundances
$\log_{10}([\text{CO}])$	
$\log_{10}([\text{CH}_4])$	

• 'Hard mode' :

> 100K spectra (500k bins)

> VIS+YJHK (0,3 - 2,5 μm)

> 33 parameters :

R_p	NH_3	Ca	Li	TiO
M_p	CO_2	Ca^+	Mg	V
T_{iso}	H_2S	Cr	Mg^+	V^+
P_{cloud}	HCN	Fe	Na	VO
H_2O	C_2H_2	FeH	Si	Y
CO	OH	Fe^+	SiO	
CH_4	Al	K	Ti	

Defining the network structure

Naïve approach : train
it to directly predict

high-resolution spectra...

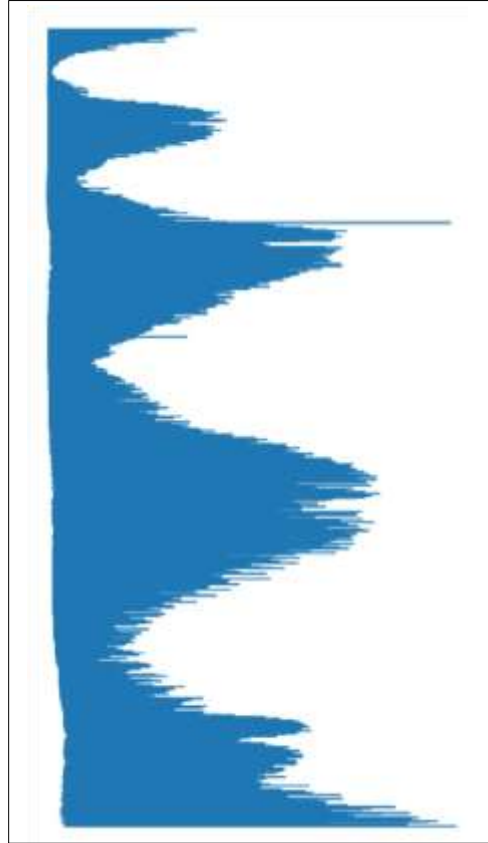
R_p
M_p
T_{iso}
$\log_{10}(P_{cloud})$
$\log_{10}([H_2O])$
$\log_{10}([CO])$
$\log_{10}([CH_4])$

Defining the network structure

Outputs

Defining the network structure

Inputs

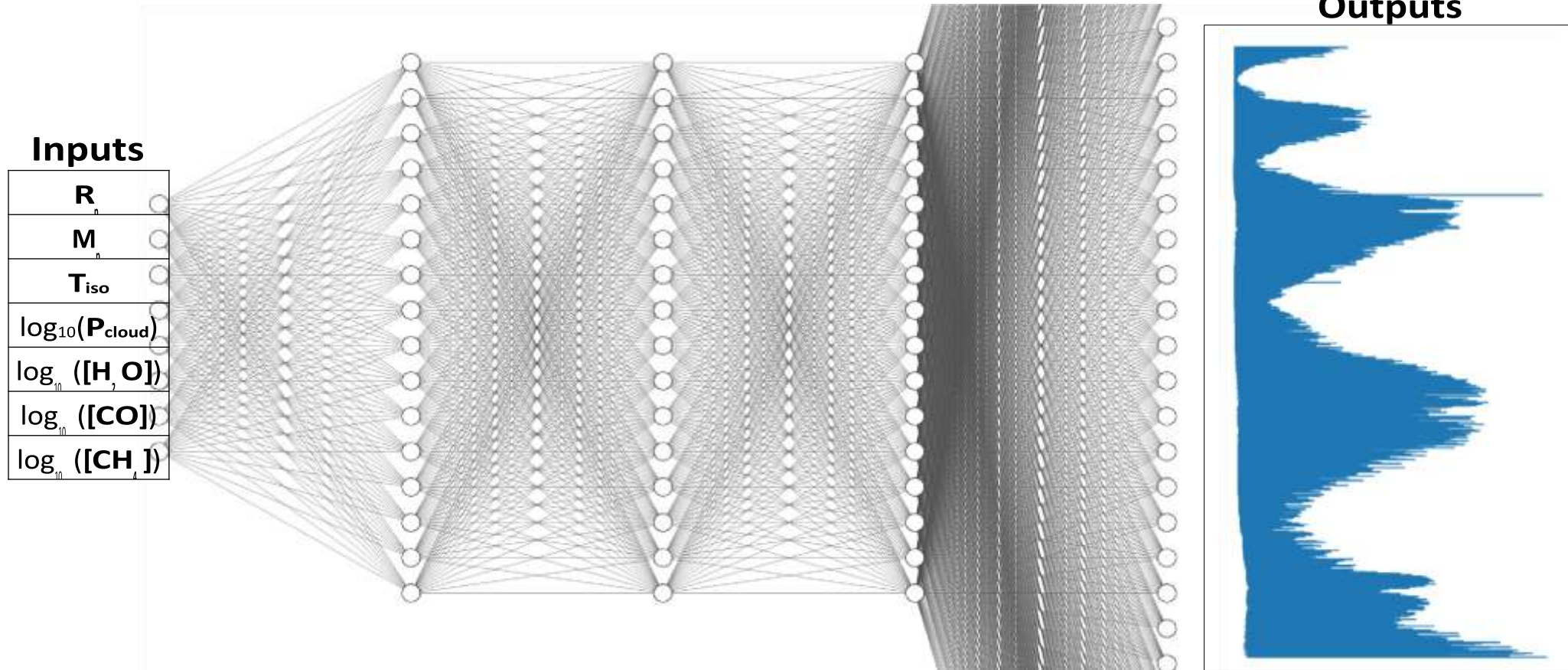


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Outputs