



Supernova Light Curves Prediction Based on Transformer

Transformer pioneer paper: “*Attention is all you need*” (Vaswani et al. 2017)

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Catalogue

- 1. Introduction of the Transformer model
- 2. Supernova light curves prediction
 - Data sources
 - Method
 - Results

1. Transformer

Structure and Main Modules

- Structure:
 - Transformer Encoder (history analyzer)
 - Transformer Decoder (future predictor)
 - Output Layer
- Main modules:
 - Continuous value linear transformation (or word embedding)
 - Position Embedding
 - Self-attention calculation (obtain contextual/relevant information)
 - Position-wise Feed-Forward Network (Adding Non-linearity)
 - Residual Connection and Normalization

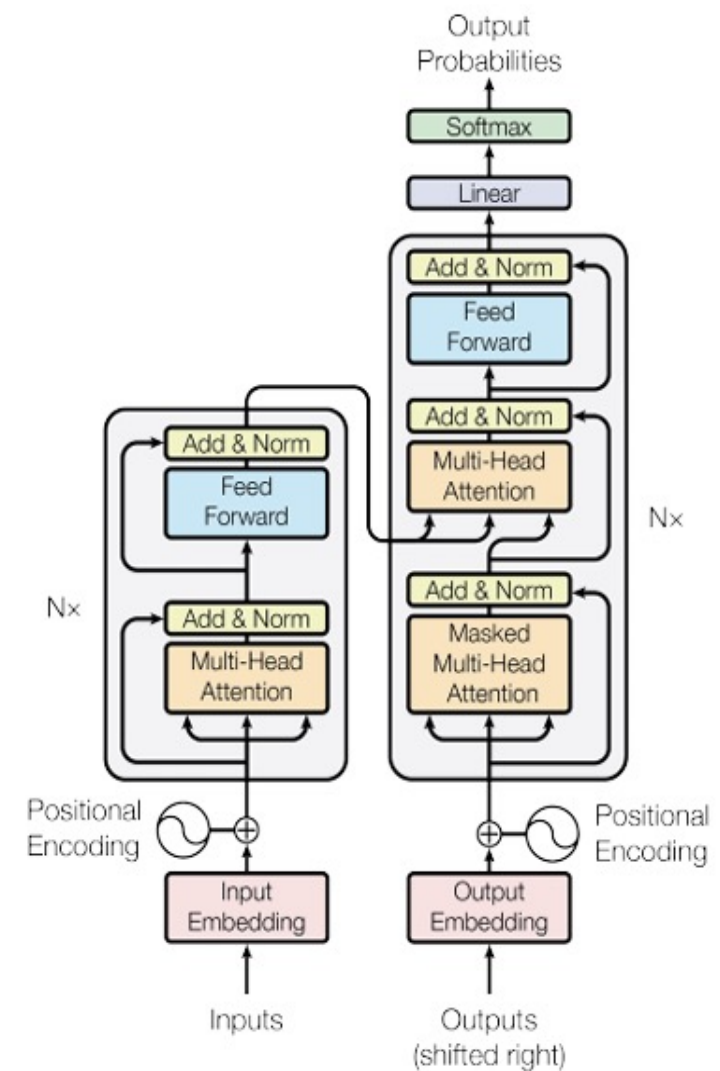


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.
(Vaswani et al. 2017)

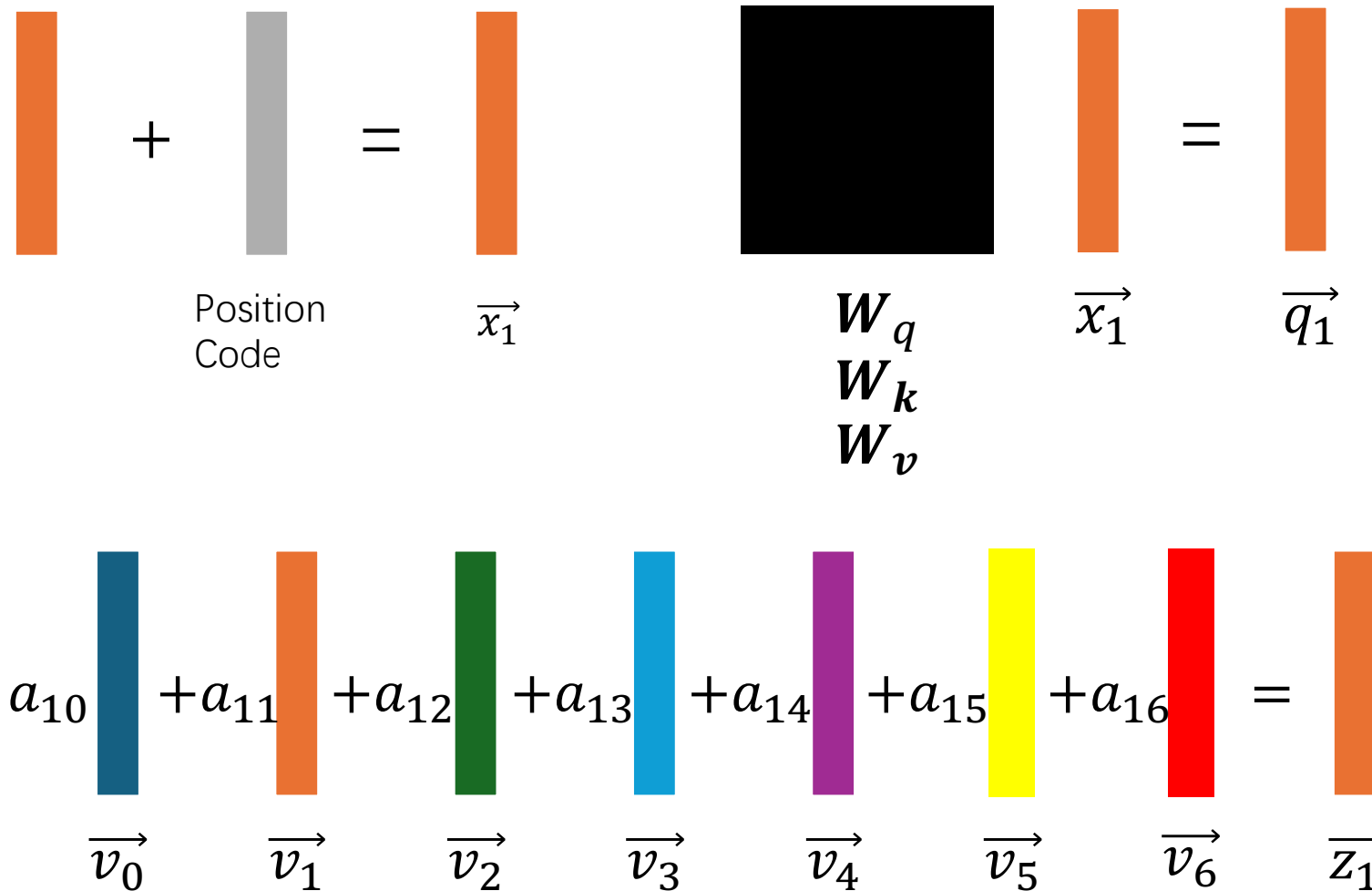
Continuous value linear transformation or Word Embedding

- Numerical models (e.g., SN light curves predictor): Continuous value linear transformation
 - Establish a linear transformation from data points to high-dimensional vectors (understandable to Transformer) (e.g., 128-D)
- Linguistic sequence (e.g., Chat-GPT): Word Embedding
 - Establish a dictionary (mapping from tokens (words) to high-dimensional vectors)

$x_1 \rightarrow$ 
 $x_2 \rightarrow$ 

我 $\rightarrow$ 	吃 $\rightarrow$ 	键盘 $\rightarrow$ 
想 $\rightarrow$ 	烤串 $\rightarrow$ 	BoS $\rightarrow$ 
	。 $\rightarrow$ 	EoS $\rightarrow$ 

Multi-head Self-attention Calculation



- $a_{1i} = \text{Softmax}(\frac{\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{k}_i}{\sqrt{d}})$: Relevance between data point 1 and n
- $\vec{z}_1 = a_{1i} \vec{v}_i$ (By incorporating contextual information, the vector of point 1 is updated from $(\vec{x}_1)$ to $(\vec{z}_1)$)

Other Optimizing Modules

- Position-wise feed-forward network (Adding Non-linearity)
- Residual connection (Preserving original information and preventing exponential explode)
- Layer normalization (Stabilizing training and accelerating convergence)

Output Layer: Linear

- Numerical Transformer (e.g., SN light curves predictor) :
 - Linear transformation from high-dimensional vectors to data points that human can understand.
- Linguistic Transformer (e.g., Chat-GPT)
 - Linear transformation from high-dimensional vectors to word scores vector (number of dimensions is the number of words in the dictionary)

$$x_1, x_2 \rightarrow \text{█} \rightarrow \widehat{x}_3$$

$$\text{我想吃} \rightarrow \text{█} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -569, \text{我} \\ 20, \text{键盘} \\ -233, \text{想} \\ 1000, \text{烤串} \\ -63, \text{吃} \end{bmatrix}$$

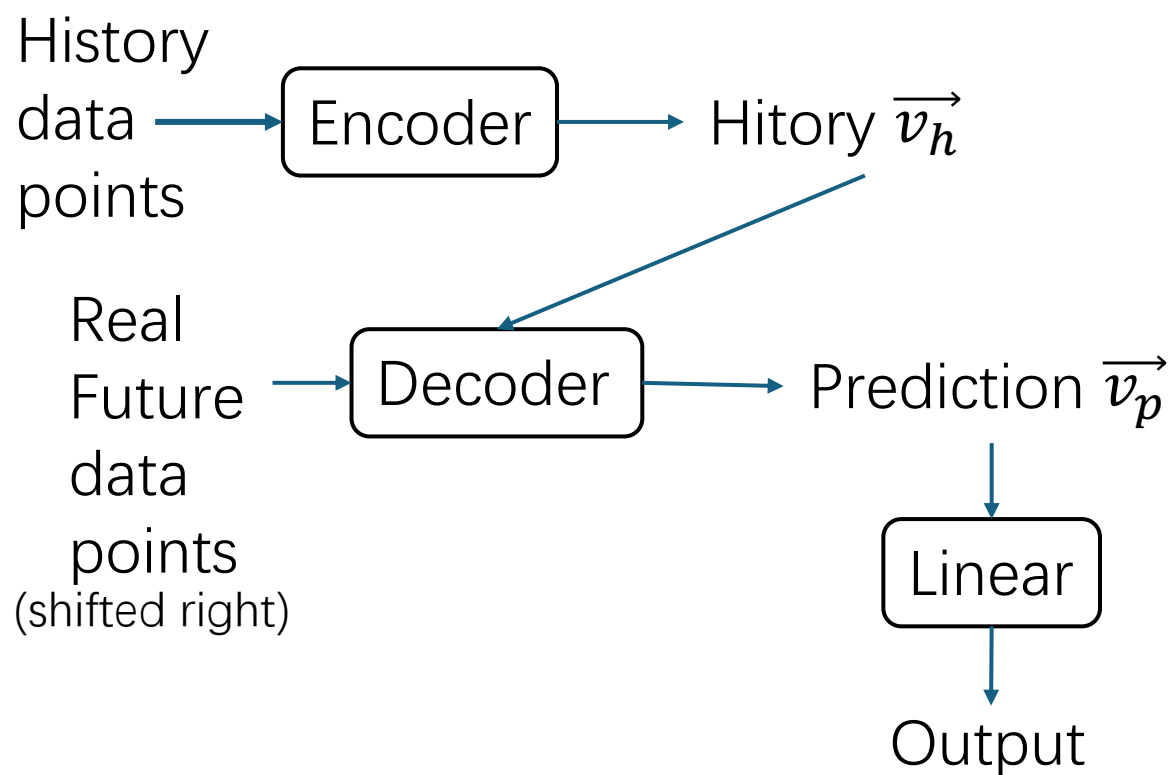
Output Layer: Softmax (only for linguistic models)

- $\text{Softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i - \max(x)}}{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{x_j - \max(x)}}$

我想吃 →  → $\begin{bmatrix} -569, \text{我} \\ 20, \text{键盘} \\ -233, \text{想} \\ 1000, \text{烤串} \\ -63, \text{吃} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Softmax}} \begin{bmatrix} 3.090 \times 10^{-682}, \text{我} \\ 2.505 \times 10^{-426}, \text{键盘} \\ 3.012 \times 10^{-536}, \text{想} \\ 0.999 \dots, \text{烤串} \\ 2.195 \times 10^{-462}, \text{吃} \end{bmatrix}$

From scores to the probability distribution of the next word

Data flow



(Vaswani et al. 2017)

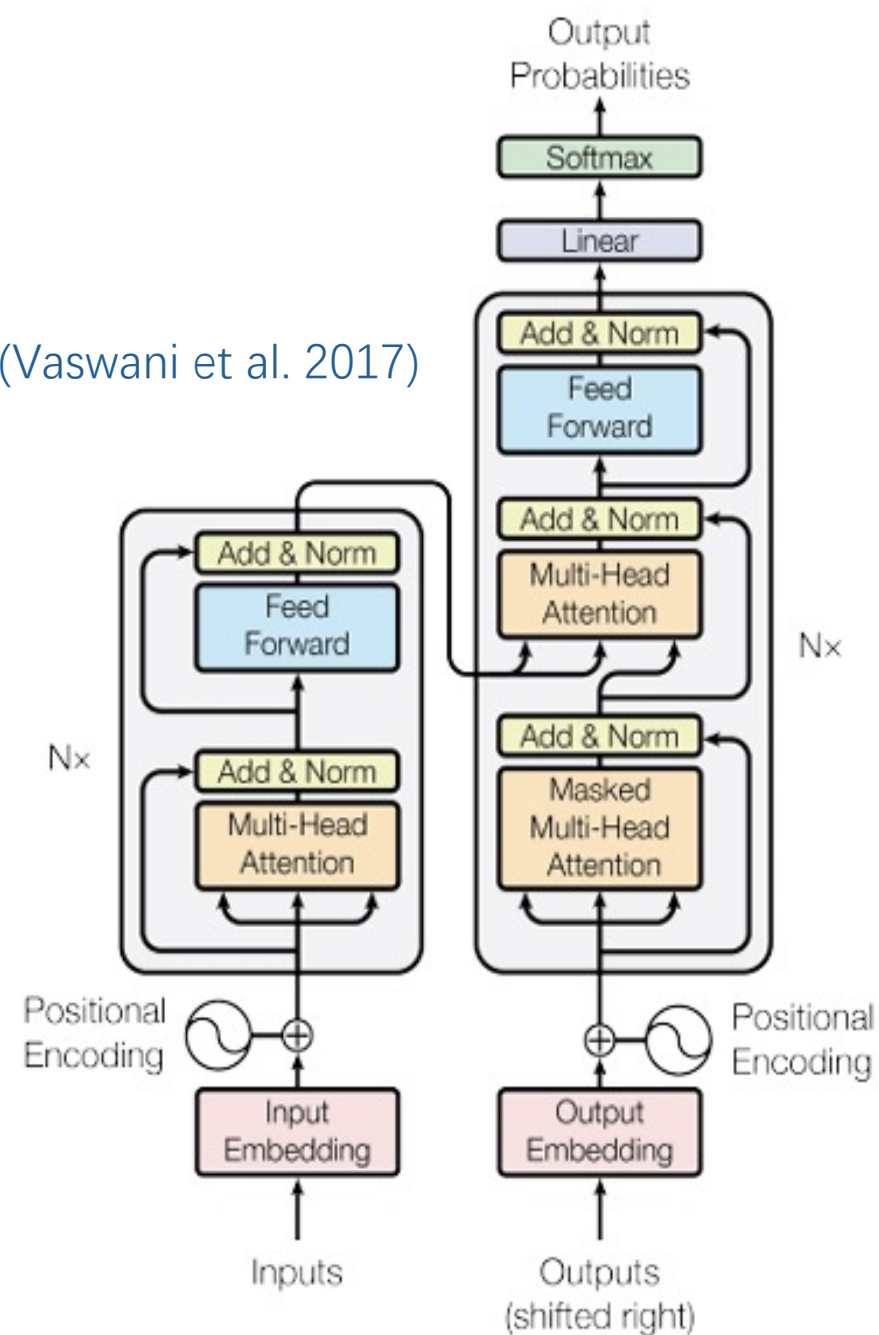


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

Supernova light curves
prediction

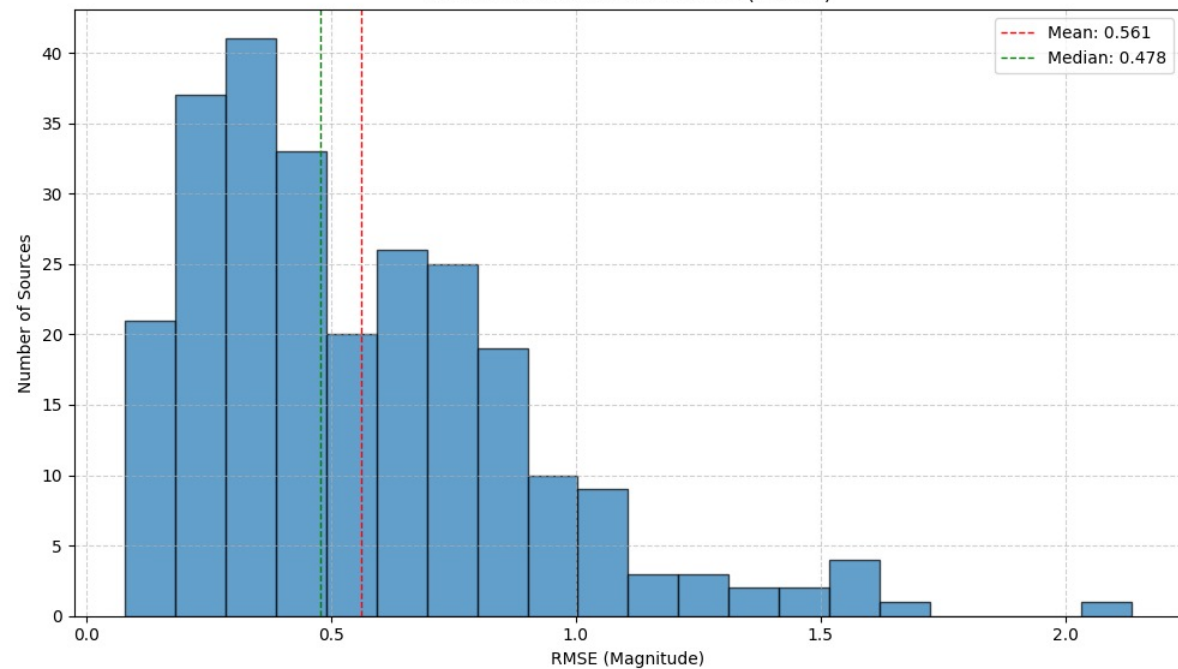
Data source

- **ZTF Bright Transient Survey** (<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/abbd98>) (<https://lasair-ztf.lsst.ac.uk/>) (Good)
- **Light Curves of Pan-STARRS1 SN-like Transients** (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3974949>) (Not good)
- **Young Supernova Experiment Data Release 1** (<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4365/acbfba>) (Aleo et al. 2023)
- **Future: Mephisto** (<https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2562334>)

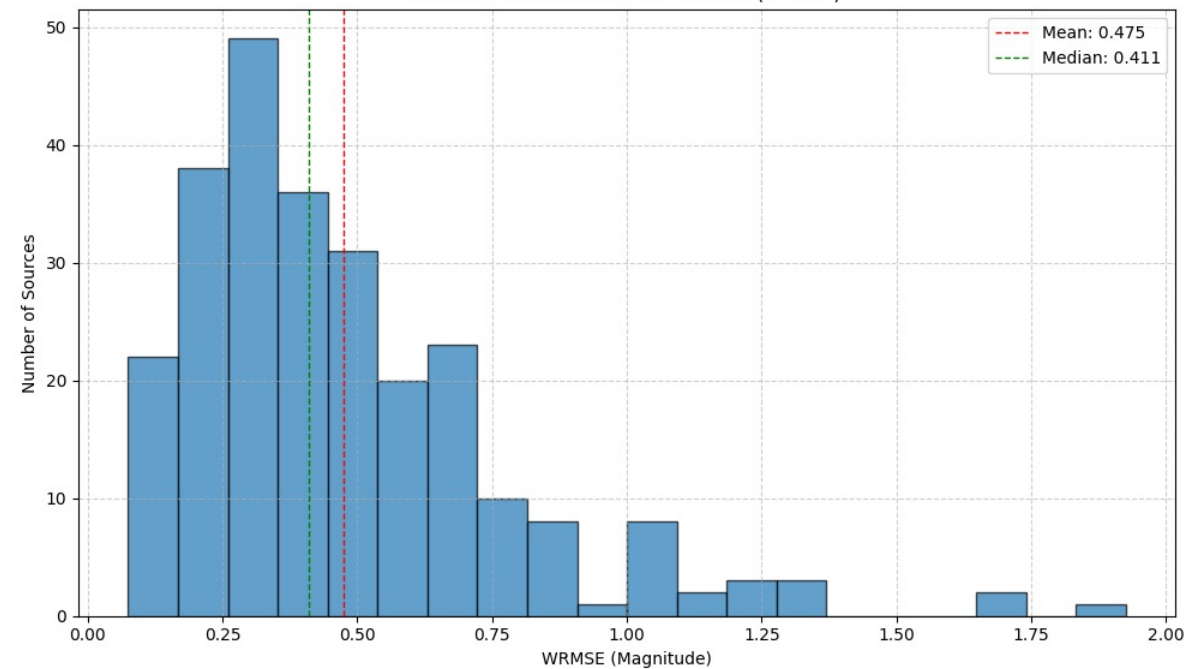
Method

- $\text{MJD} - \text{MJD}_{\text{Peak}}$, Filter (g or r), Mag, Magerr,
- Our model makes predictions independently for each band. For any given supernova, the data from each band is treated as a separate sequence.
- Prediction is performed using a sliding window of 11 data points, where the model learns to predict the subsequent 3 points based on the preceding 8.
- We hold out 20% of the supernovae as a validation set. On the remaining 80% for training, we measure the model's error by masking the final 50% of the data points in two separate configurations.

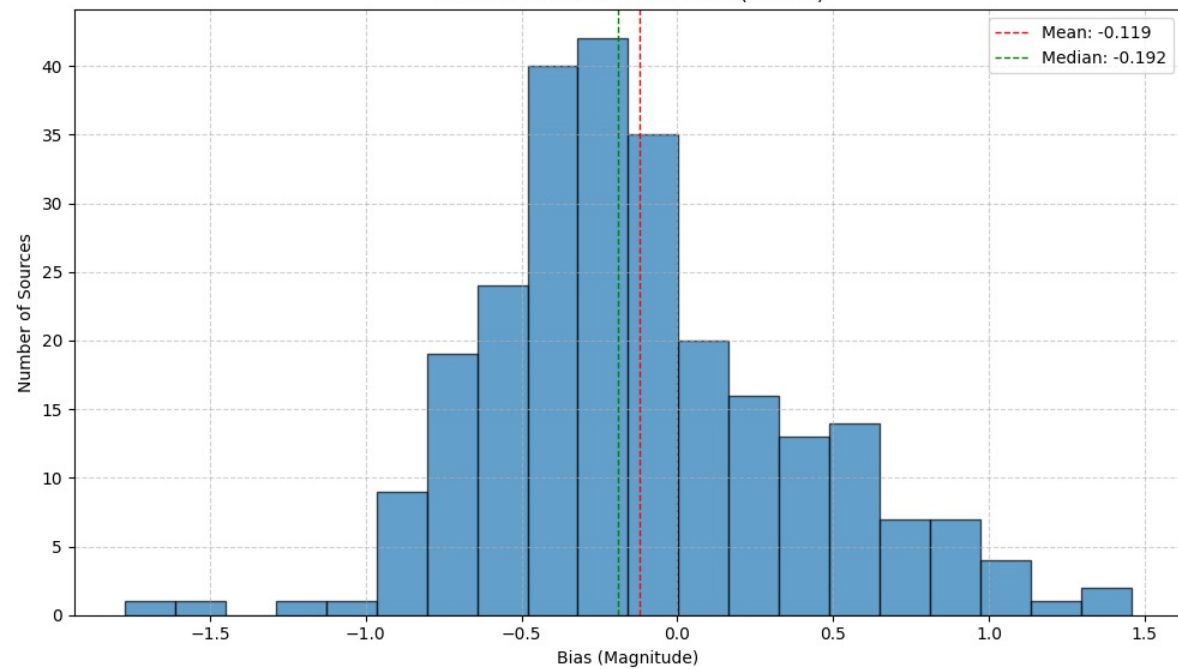
Distribution of Per-Source RMSE (N=257)



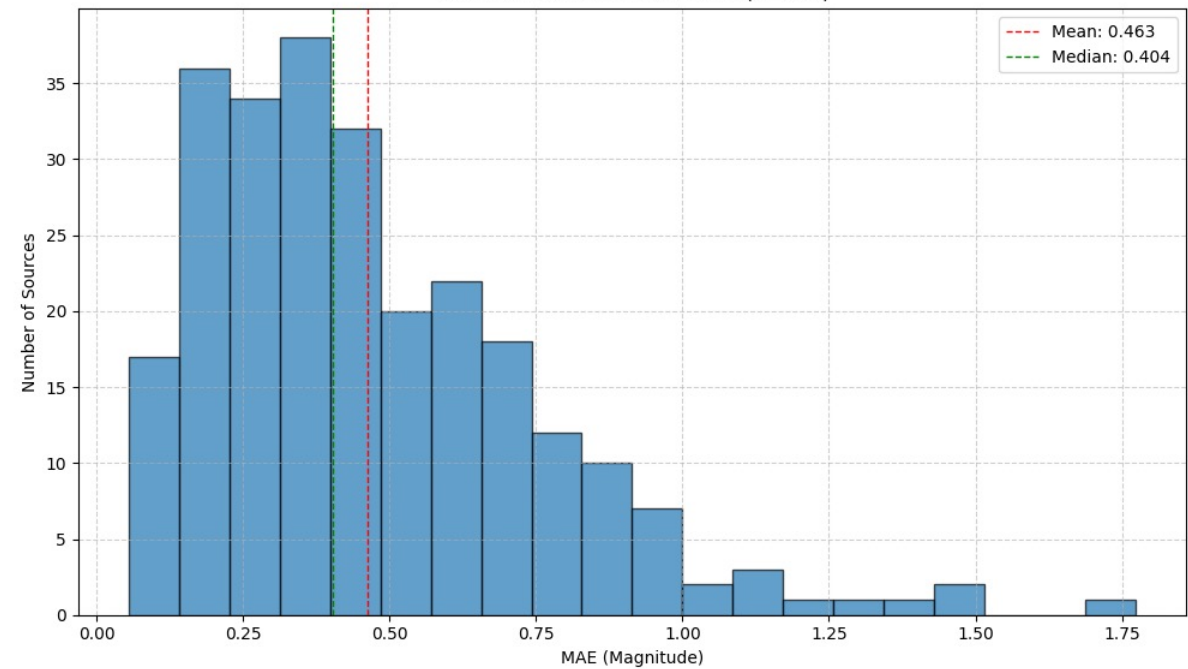
Distribution of Per-Source WRMSE (N=257)



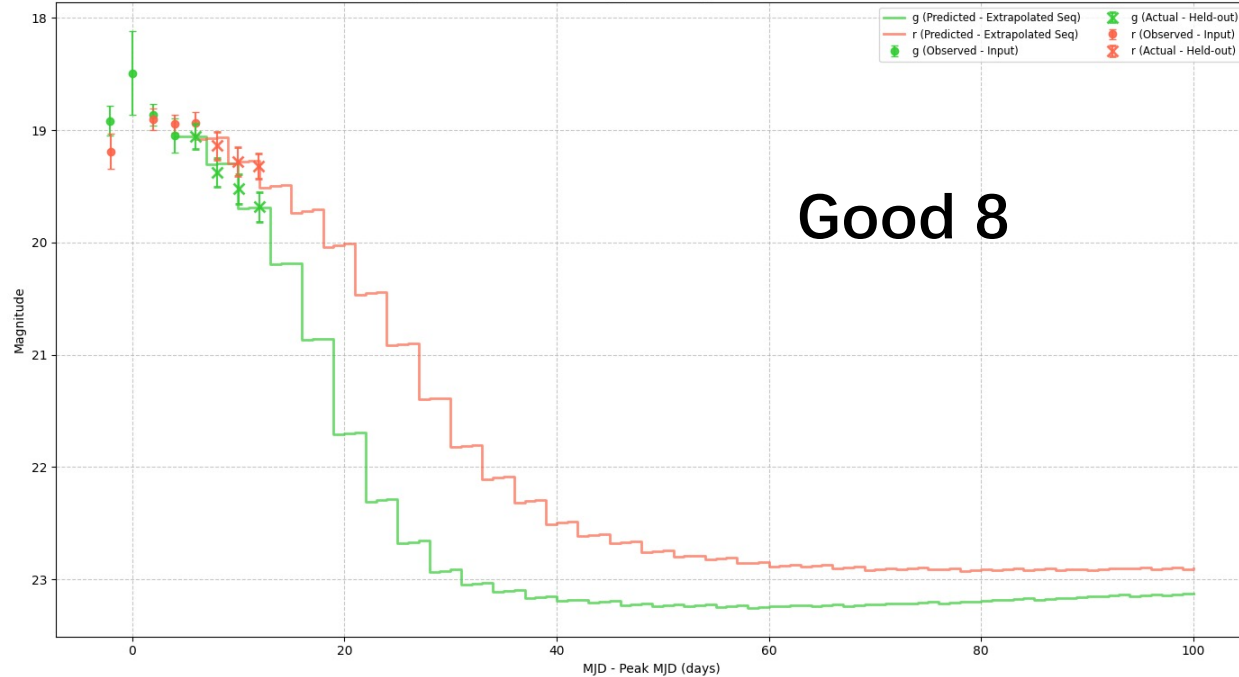
Distribution of Per-Source Bias (N=257)



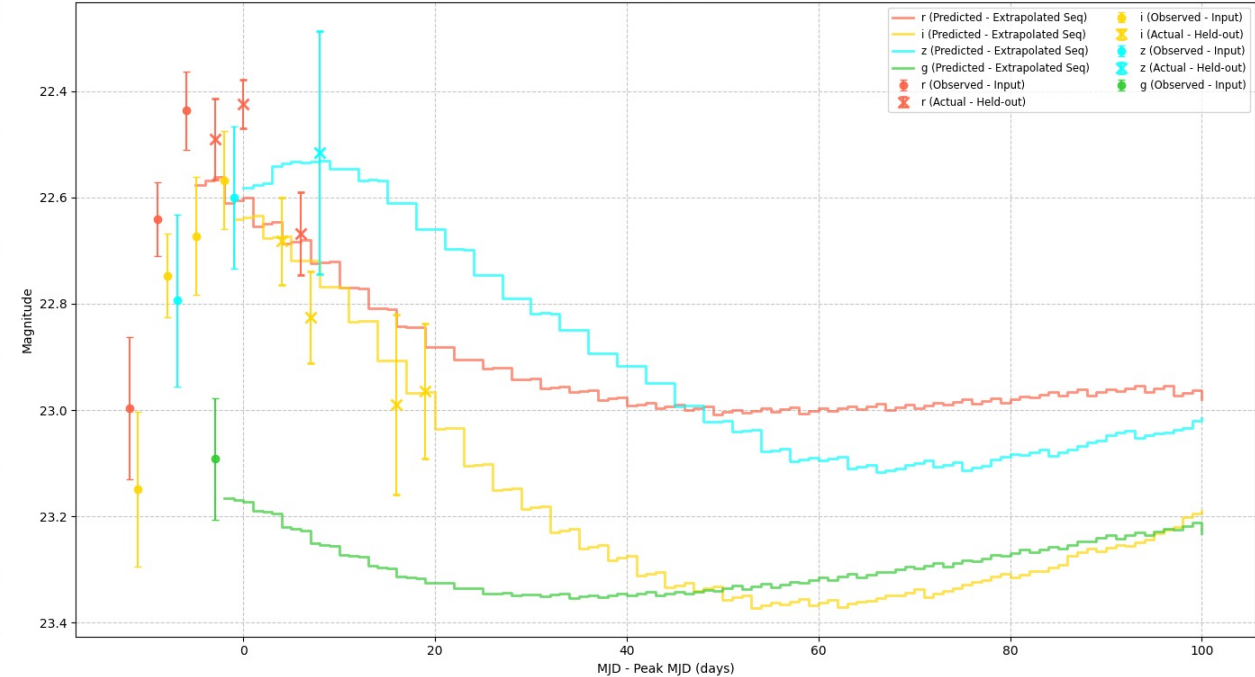
Distribution of Per-Source MAE (N=257)



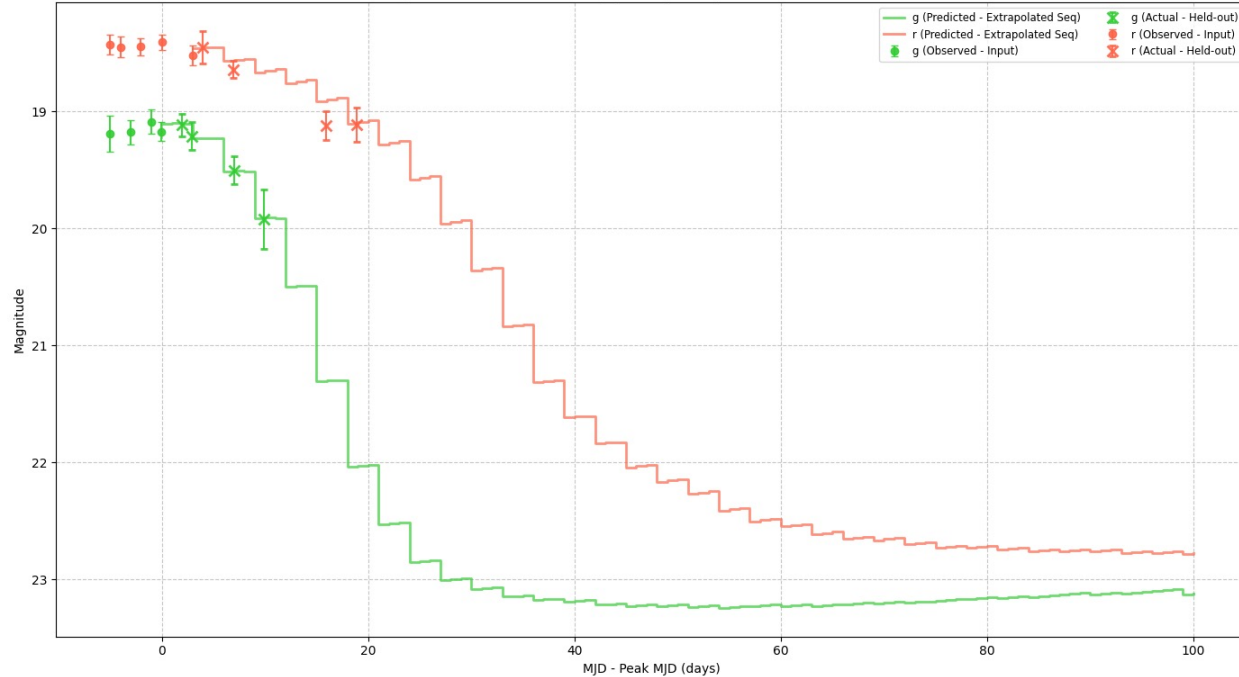
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2021fl (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



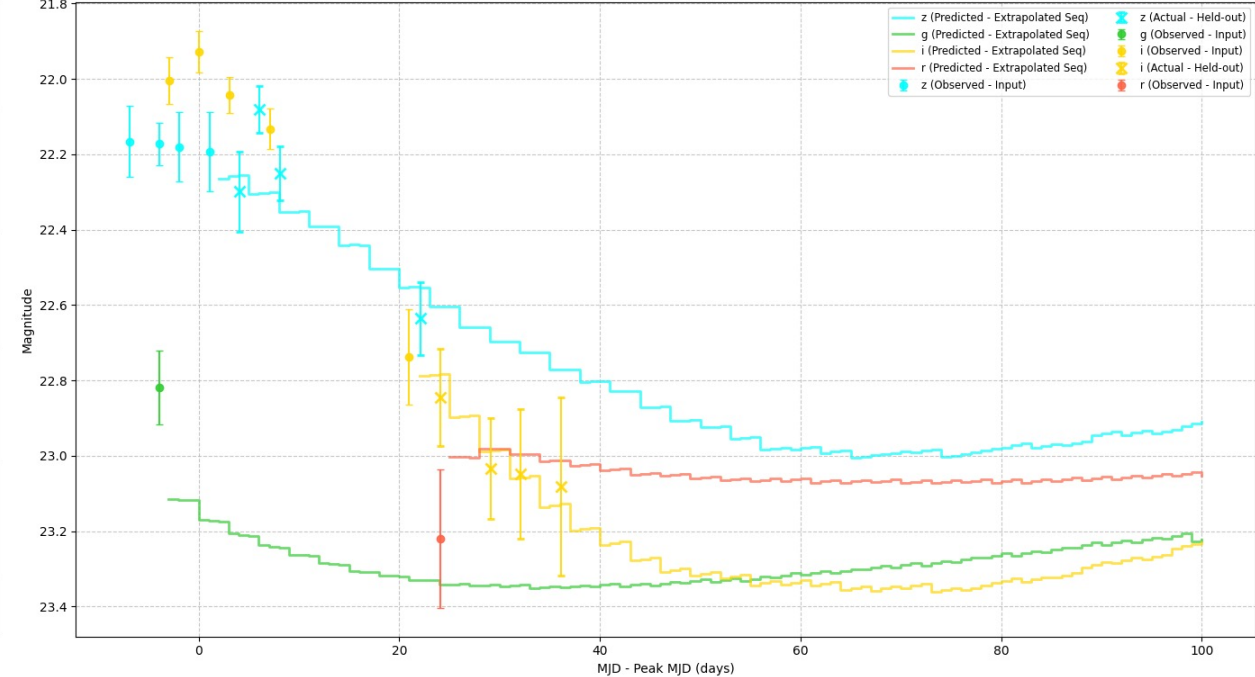
Light Curve Prediction for PS1-10j (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



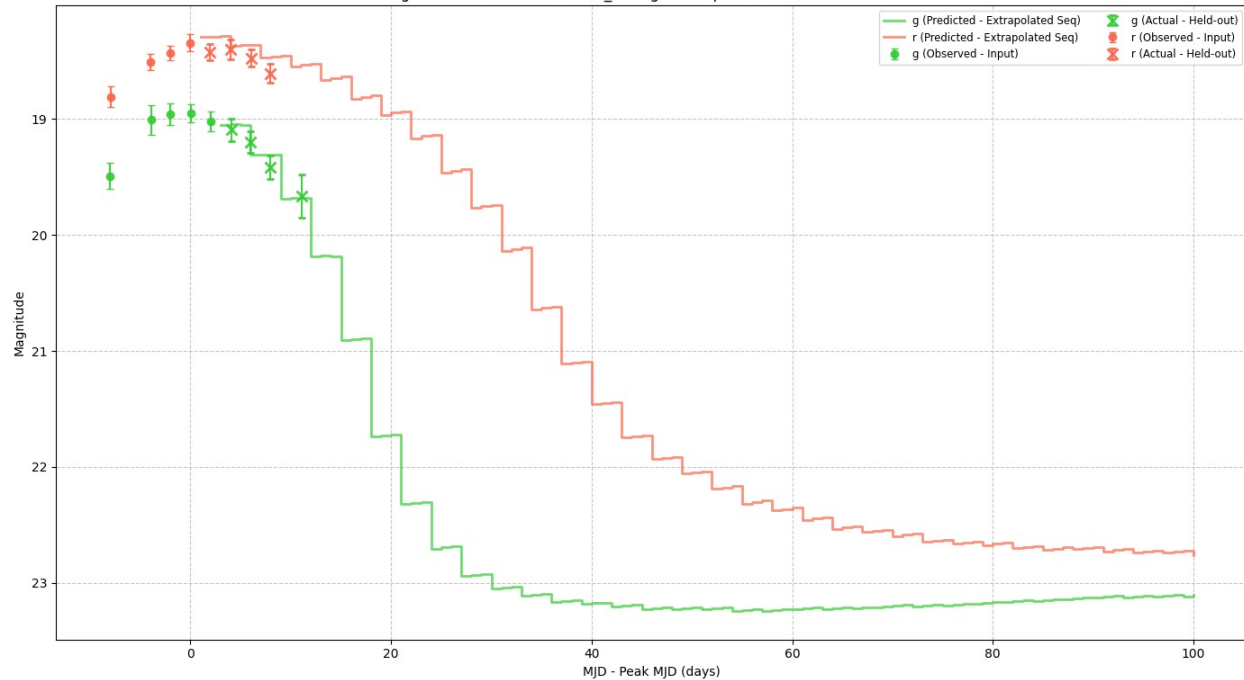
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2020bqt (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



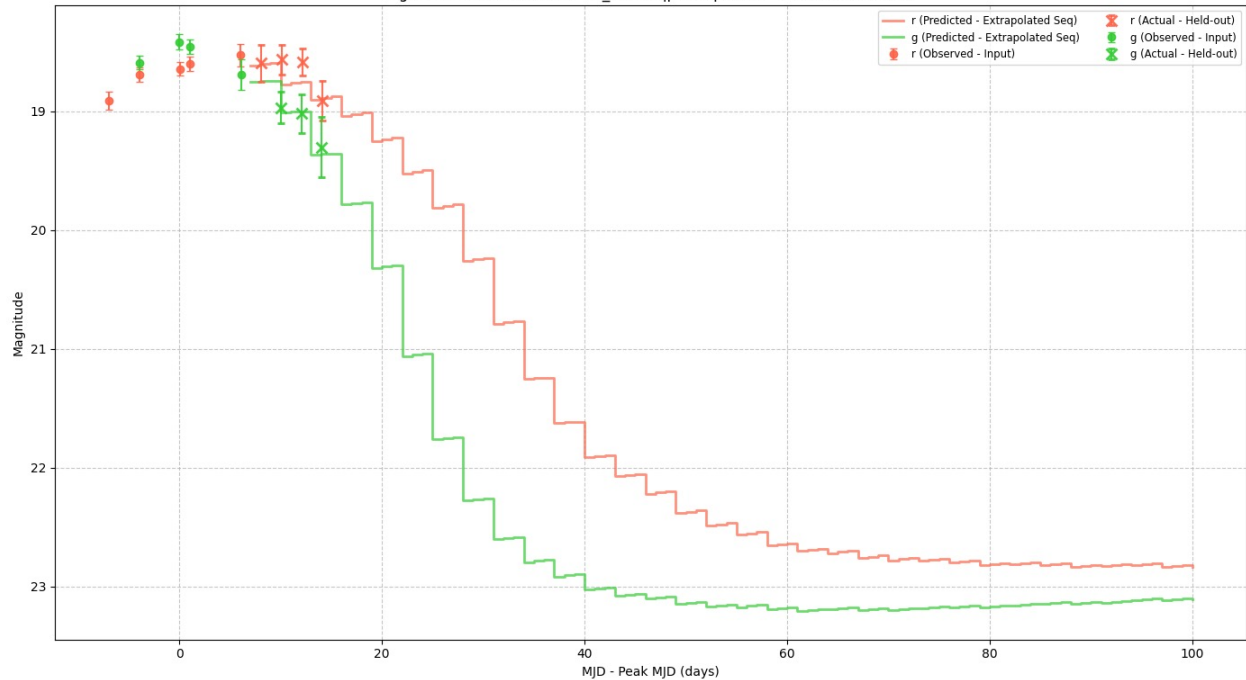
Light Curve Prediction for PS1-13can (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



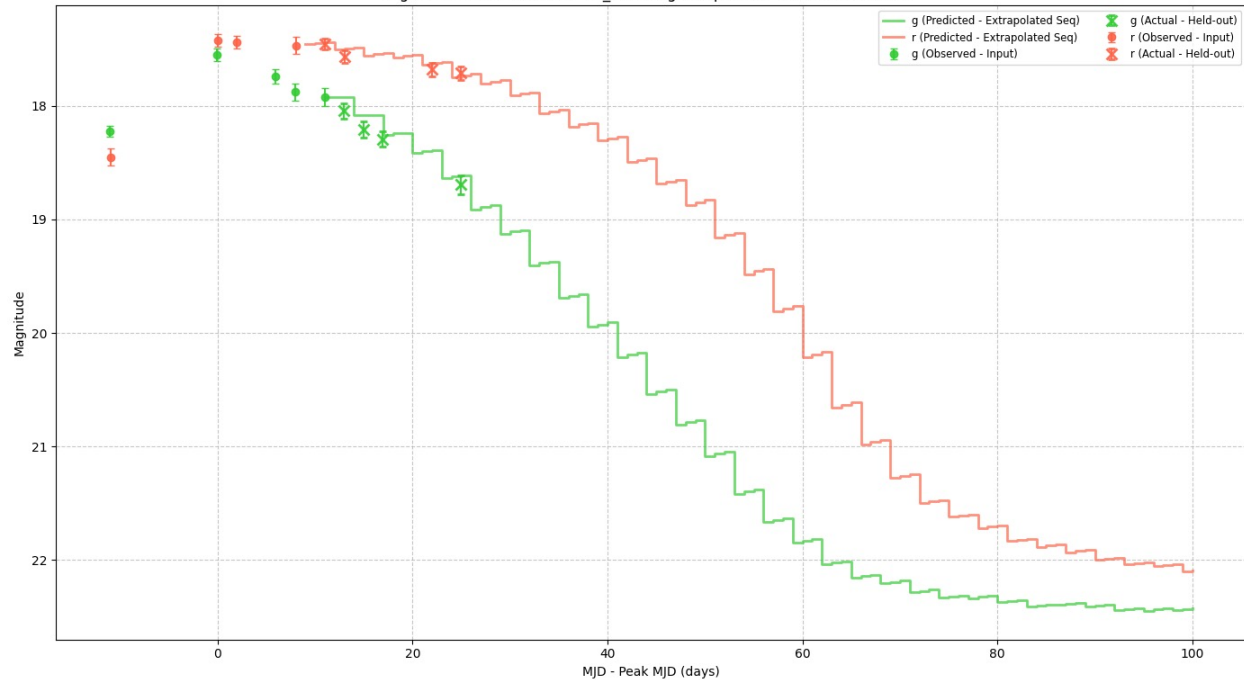
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2023gwl (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



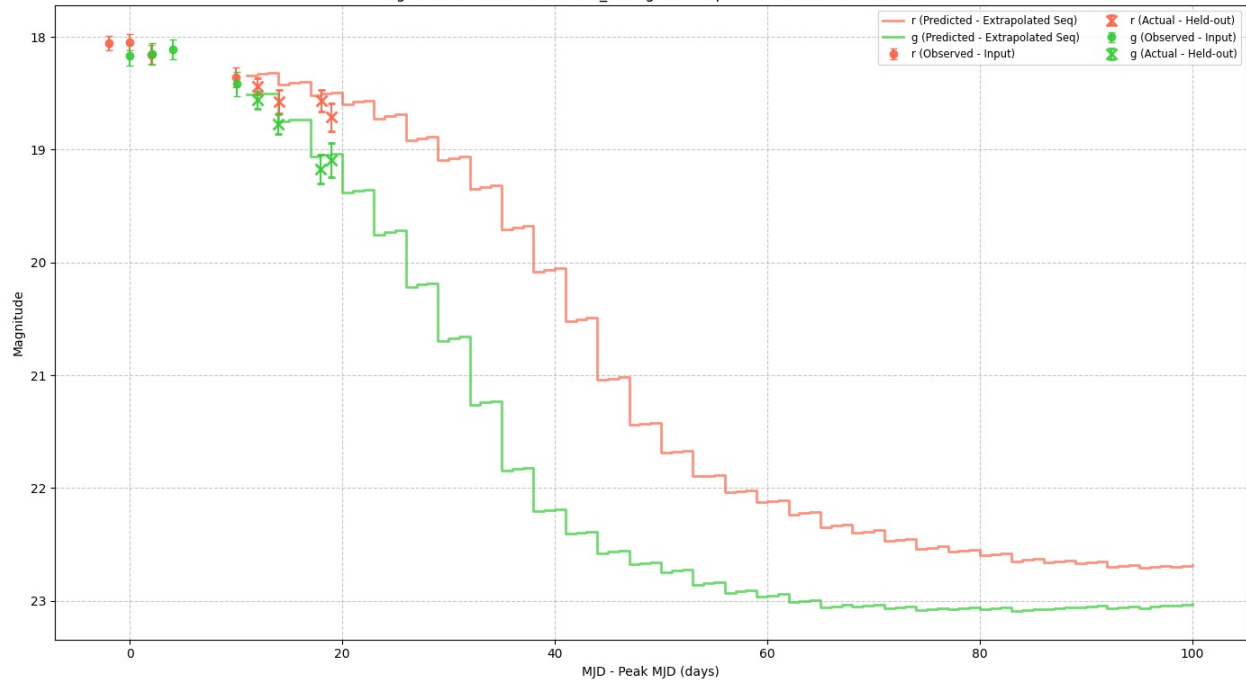
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2024hqp (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



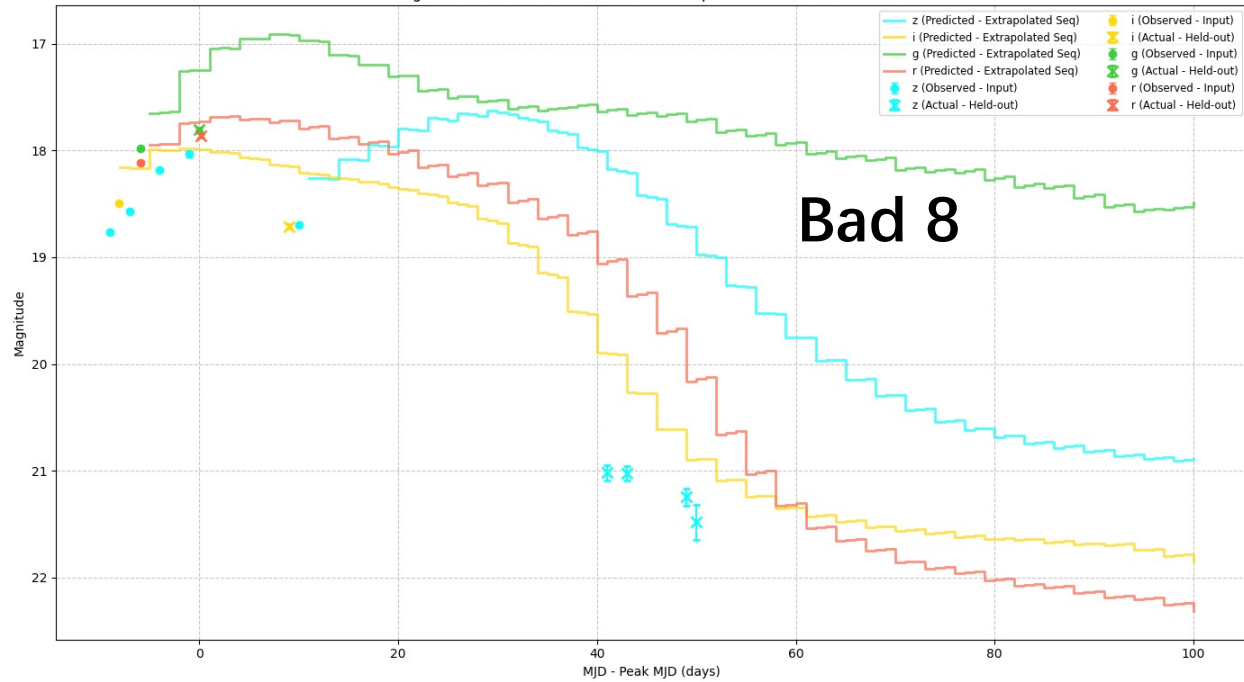
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2024neg (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



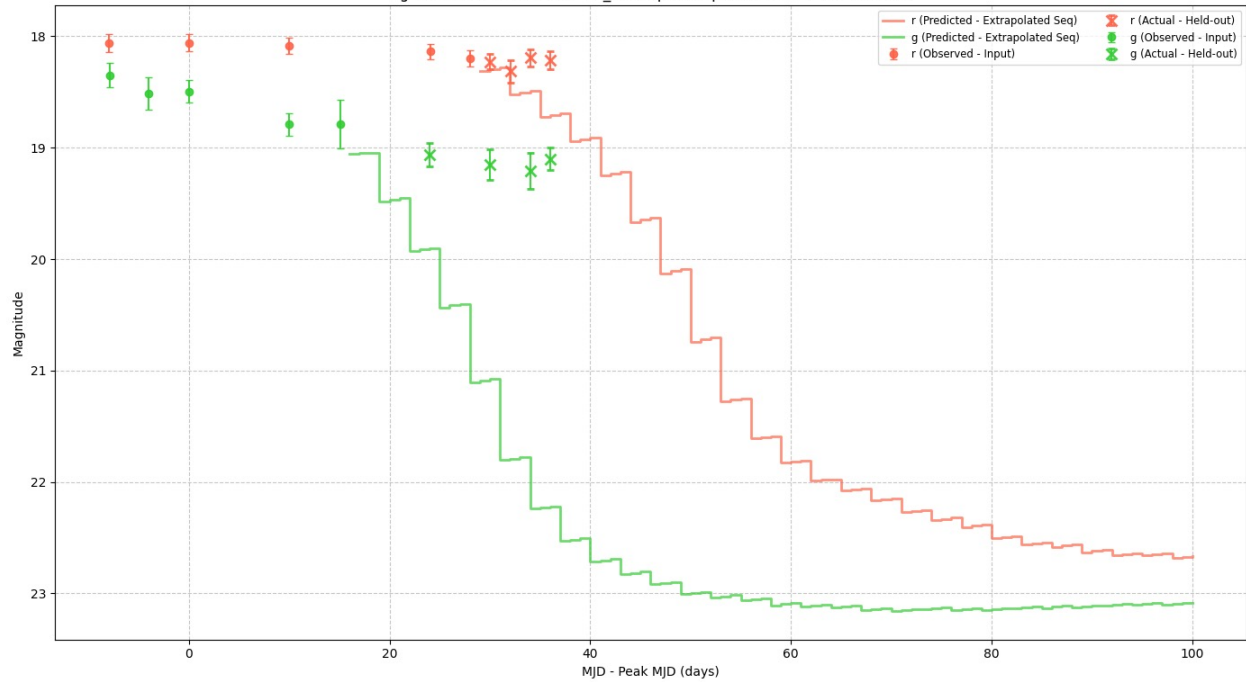
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2024gmo (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



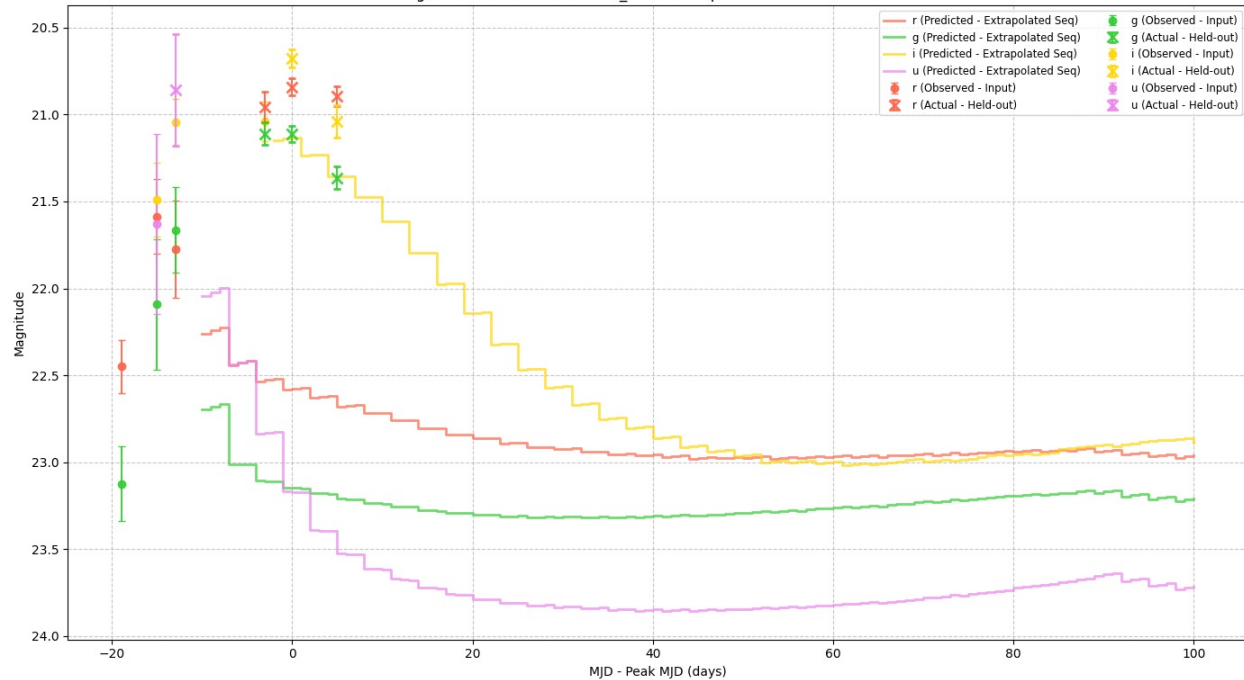
Light Curve Prediction for PS1-12sk (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



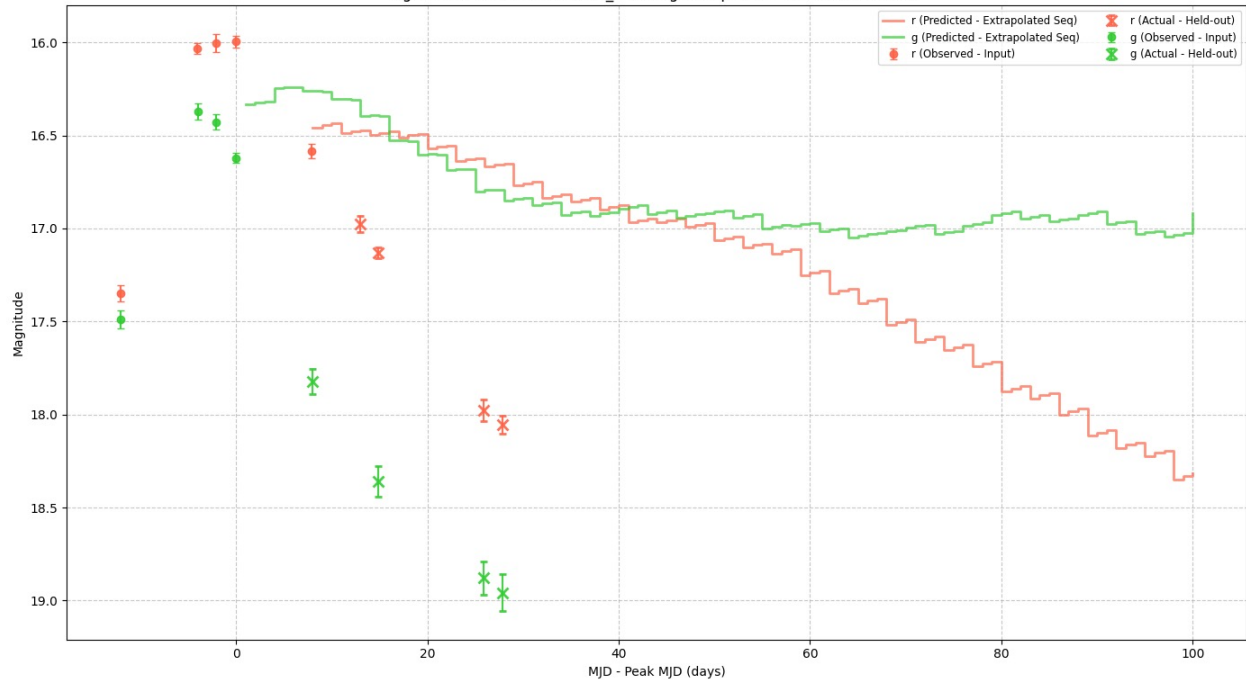
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2023cps (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



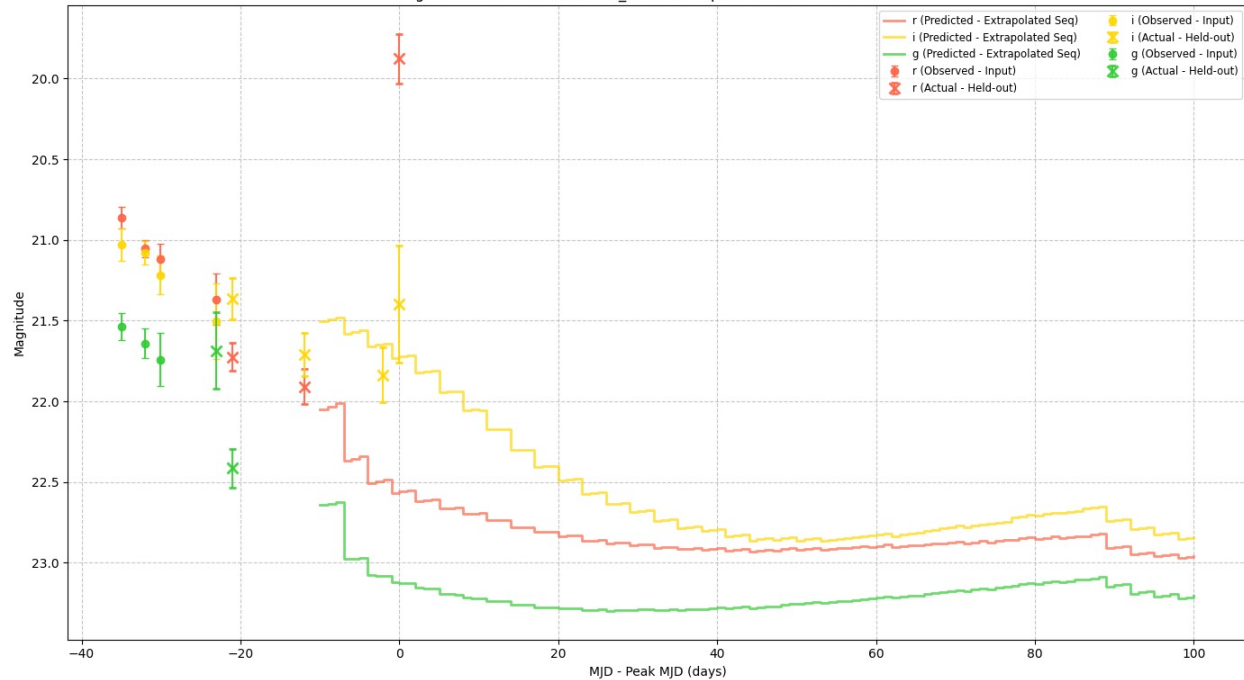
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2005II (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



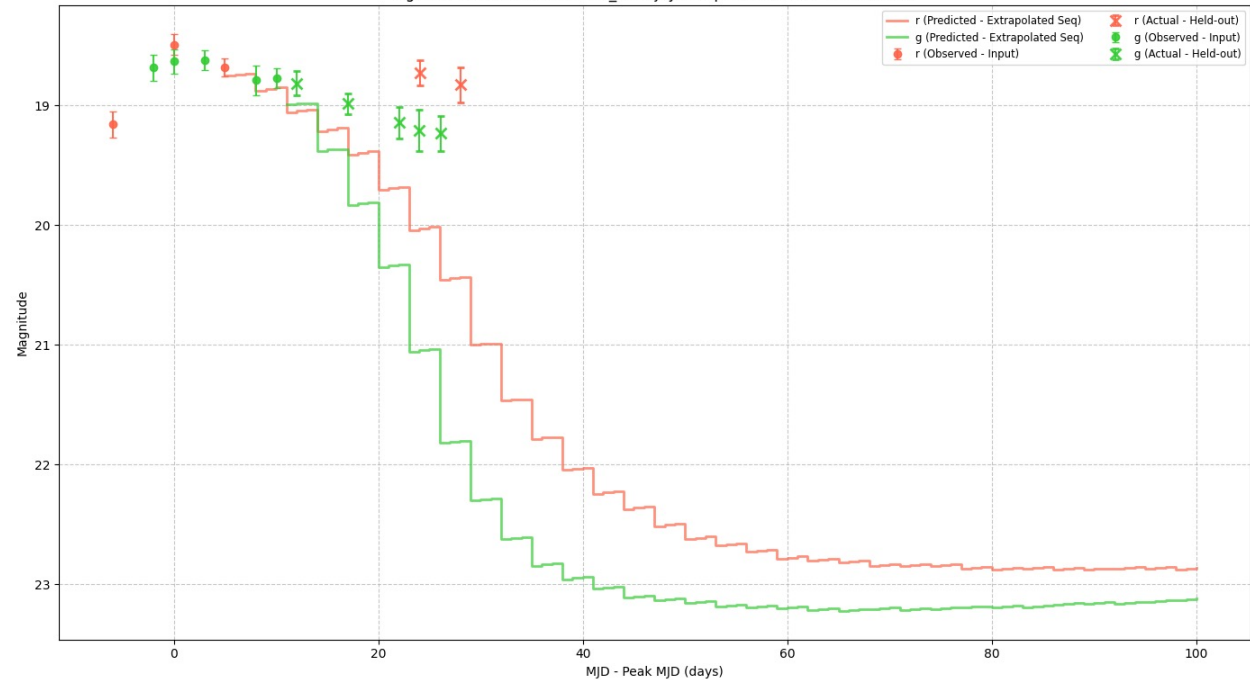
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2023acgf (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



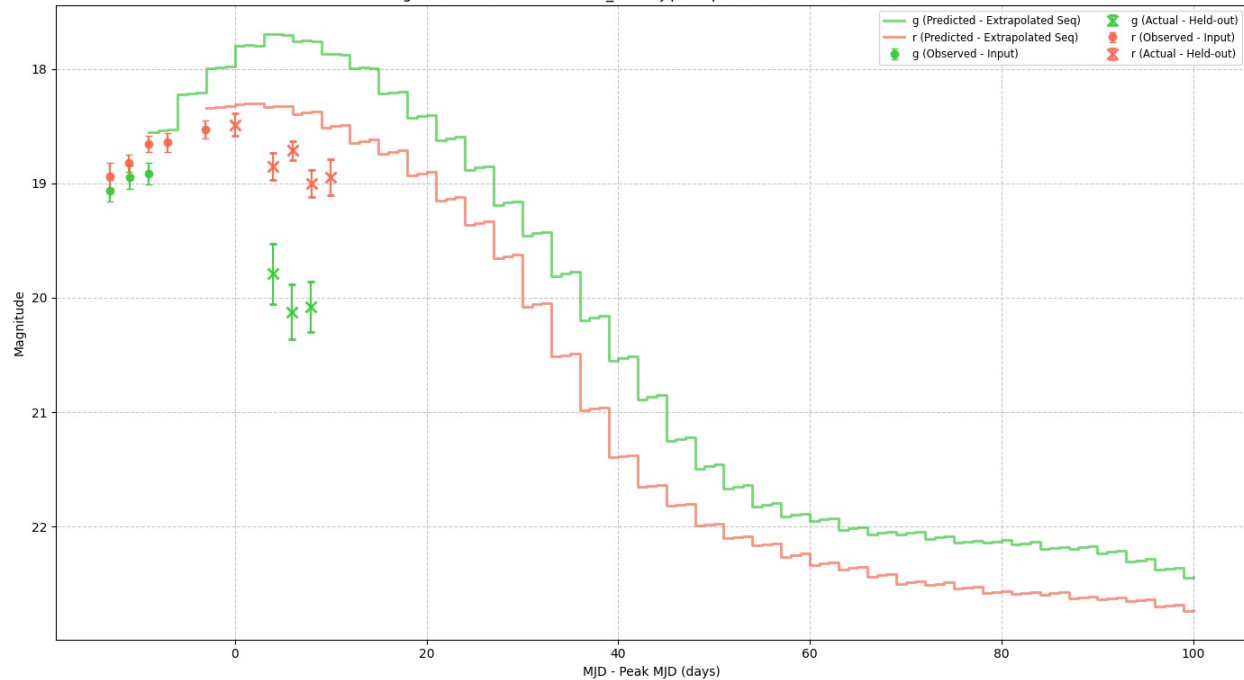
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2005fl (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



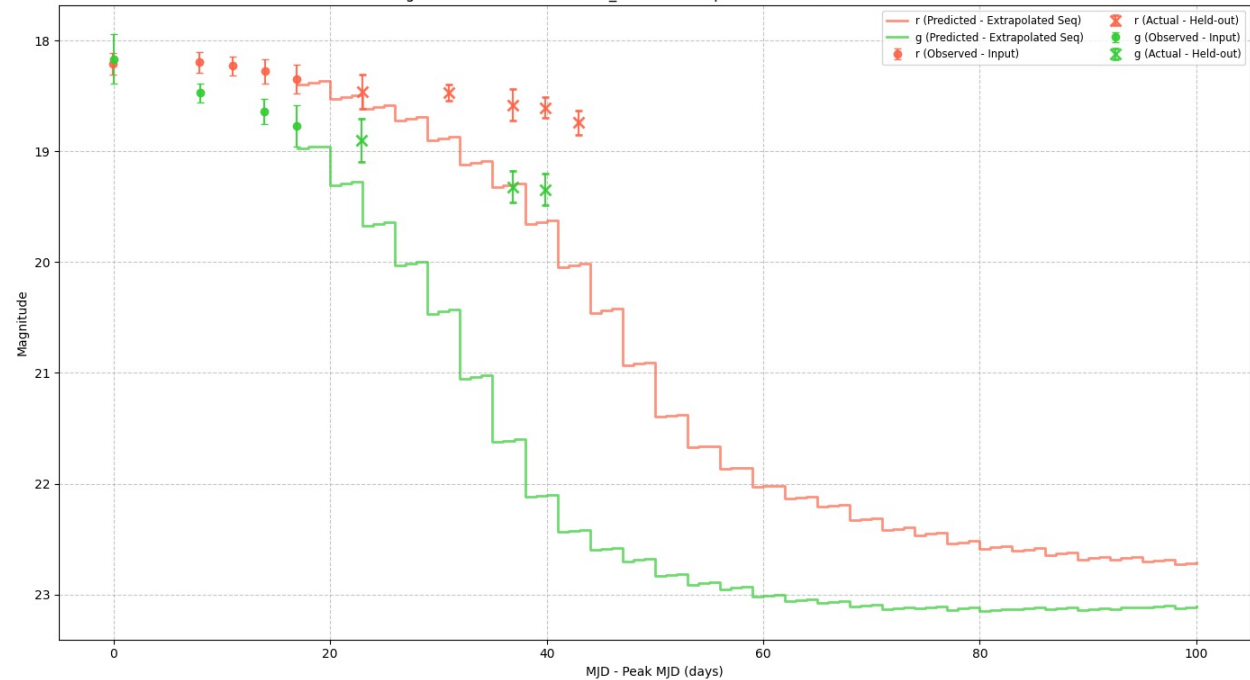
Light Curve Prediction for SN_2022joy (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



Light Curve Prediction for SN_2023vjq (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



Light Curve Prediction for SN_2020fsv (Dropout for Pred: True, 50.0%)



Future work

- Adding multi-band information to the model
- Changing slide-window to full sequence prediction
- Expanding the data set
- Adjusting parameters for higher accuracy

Thank you