

FLORIDA TECH

Introduction

- retrieval methods.



Figure 2: Example transmission spectra from NASA PSG

Atmospheric Retrieval using Neural Network Methods Timothy Wainscott Faculty Advisor: Dr. Howard Chen, Dept. of Aerospace, Physics and Space Sciences, Florida

Institute of Technology

Figure 3: Resulting LSTM predictions

Results

	R^2				MBE			
	LSTM	GNN	CNN	Baye	LSTM	GNN	CNN	Baye
Temp	0.482	0.4185	0.34	0.3	39.346	42.354	-127.49	-184.75
Radius	0.612	0.466	1.0	1.0	-0.006	0.053	0.01	-0.01
log g	0.106	0.062	0.42	0.32	0.019	0.071	-0.17	0.26
H_2O	-0.001	-0.006	0.31	0.37	0.001	0.018	-0.06	-0.29
CO	-0.011	-0.009	0.01	0.03	0.073	0.117	0.12	-0.41
$\rm CO_2$	0.000	-0.016	0.07	0.08	0.016	0.179	-0.06	-0.54
$\rm NH_3$	-0.007	-0.001	0.26	0.31	0.058	0.031	-0.39	-0.56
CH_4	-0.003	-0.001	0.26	0.23	0.010	0.013	-0.5	0.1

Table 1: Comparing R² and MBE values for LSTM, GNN, CNN, and Bayesian models

- parameters.

[1] Villanueva, G.L., et al. 2018. J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transf. 217, 86–104 [2] Martínez. F. A., et al. 2022. A&A. 662, A108

When comparing the LSTM and GNN model to preexisting CNN and Bayesian models (from Martínez et al. [2]), the LSTM and GNN models have better MBE values for almost all parameters, but in almost all cases, the LSTM and GNN models have far worse R² scores. The LSTM and GNN models are clearly best when predicting physical parameters rather than chemical parameters.

Conclusions

• There is some promise in using LSTM and GNN models in comparison to CNN and Bayesian models, but further work should be pursued to increase the accuracy of the models.

Future work would include finalizing the specific construction of the model, getting more data for the model, and potentially predicting more

References