

# Dynamic Diffusion Schrödinger Bridge in Astrophysical Observational Inversions

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# Main Takeaways

- From the Astrophysics perspective:

A novel ML framework that improves interpretability, learning efficiency, and prediction performance for Giant Molecular Clouds (GMCs) systems in star formation studies.

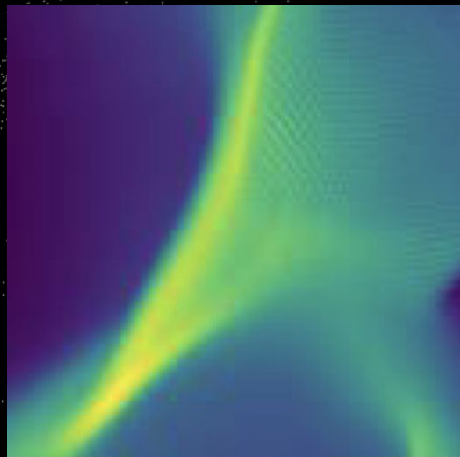
- From the Machine Learning perspective:

A tailored diffusion Schrödinger bridge (DSB) model with a pairwise domain, showing strong advantages in Out-Of-Distribution (OOD) generalization for scientific inverse tasks.

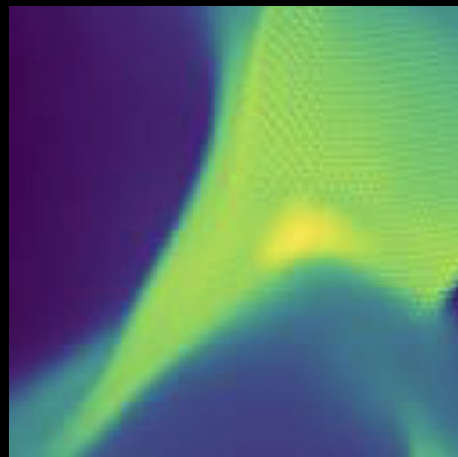
# Problem and Objective

Task goal: Infer true physical quantities (e.g., density, magnetic field) from observational data.

Observations

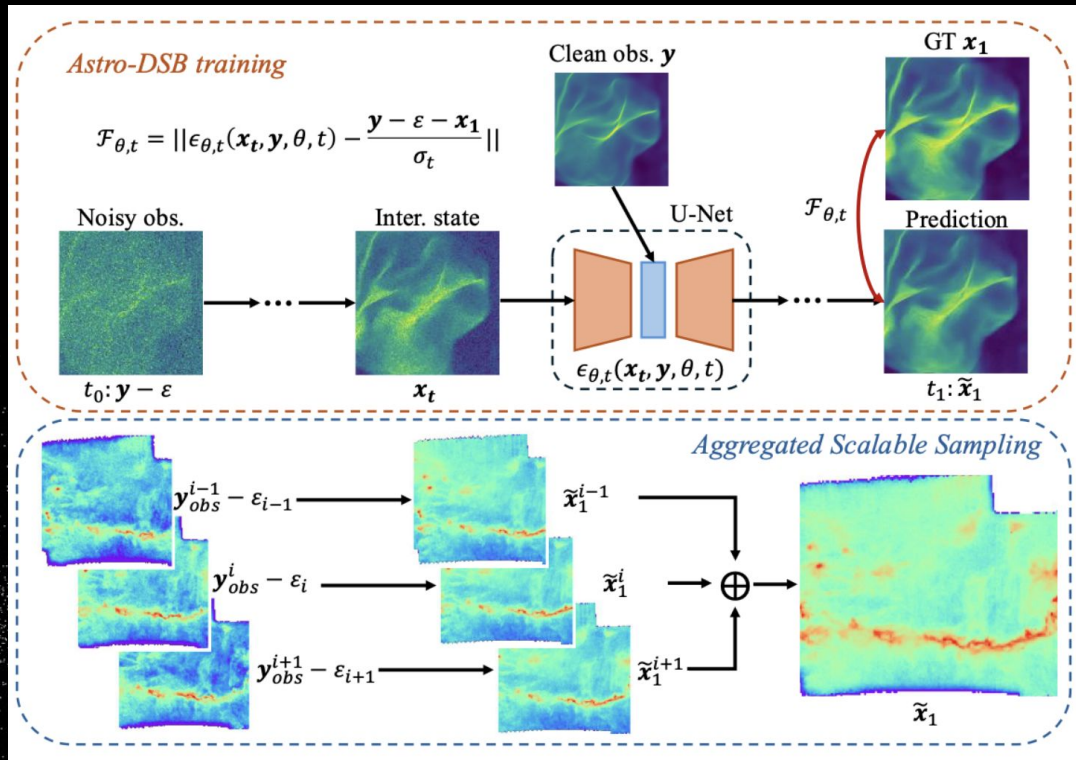


Physical distributions

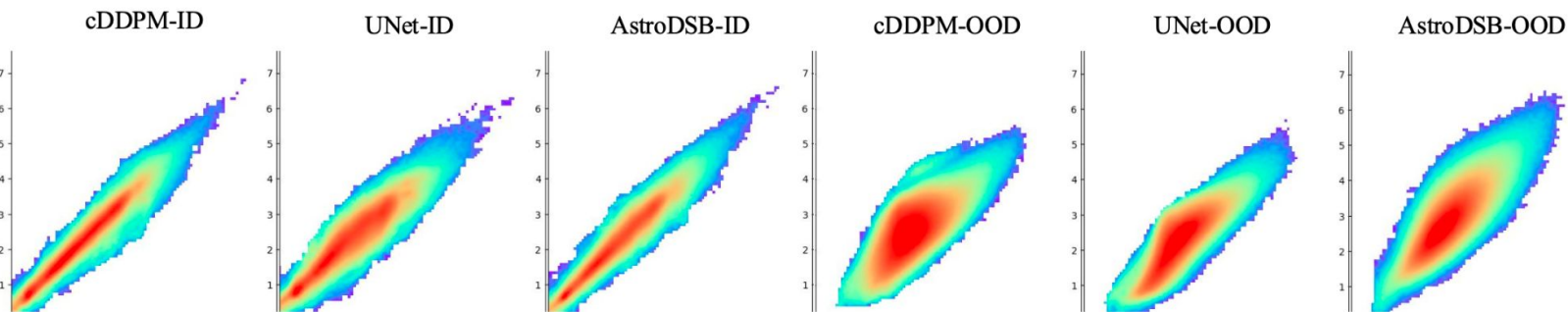


# Astro-DSB Framework

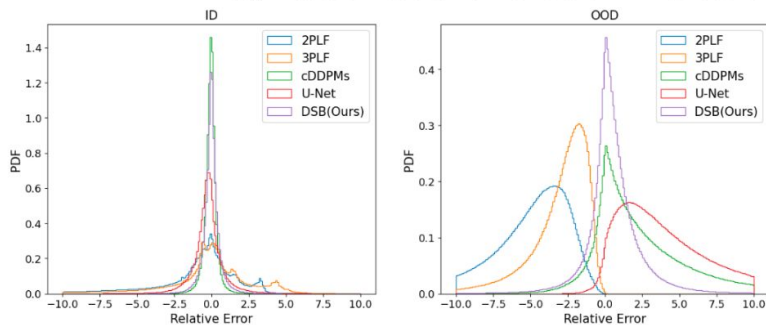
- **Core idea:** Distributional mapping under optimal transport (OT) between observation and true physical distributions
- **Training:** Pairwise training under a conditional DSB model
- **Inference:** Aggregated scalable sampling for large-scale observational data



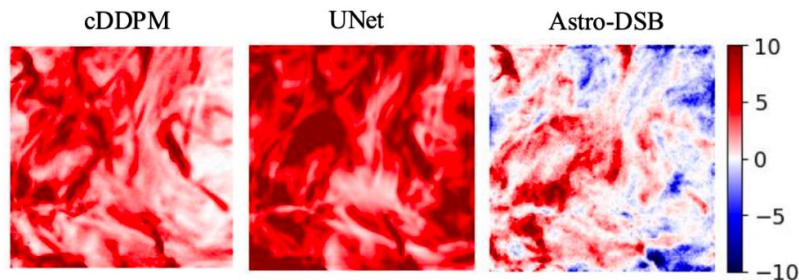
# Key Results Compared to Conventional Methods



(a) Prediction results from different ML methods for ID and OOD scenarios, measured in  $\log n_{H,pred} (cm^{-3})$ .



(b) PDF comparison from astrostatistical and ML methods.



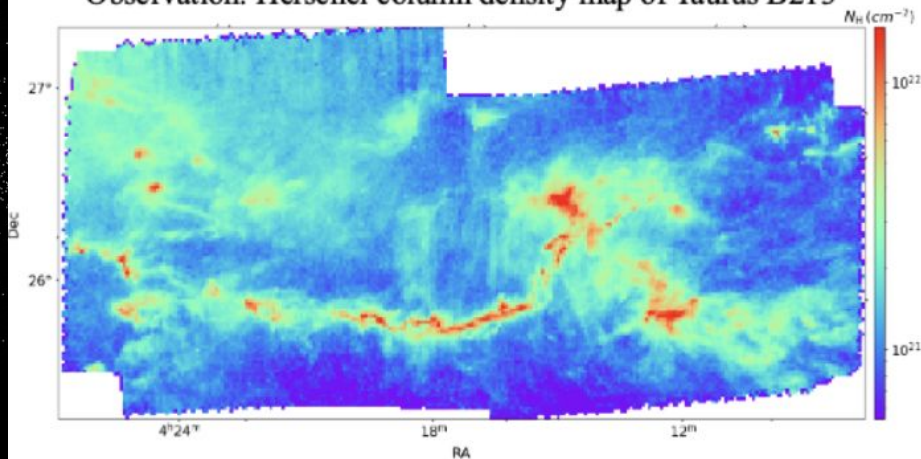
(c) Example of residual error between OOD prediction and GT (normalized).



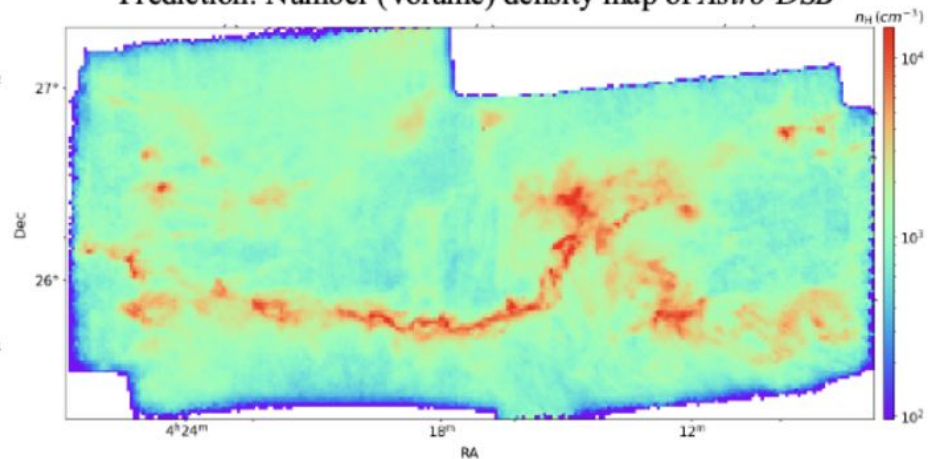
# Extension to Real Observational Data from Taurus B213

Astro-DSB produces consistent results with independent astrophysical methods on real observations.

Observation: Herschel column density map of Taurus B213



Prediction: Number (Volume) density map of *Astro-DSB*



# Thank you!

Please find more details in our paper and code below, and looking forward to meet you at our poster session!

Paper



Code

