

# ESA Fellowship Proposal: Linking Galaxy Parameterisation with Morphology and Their Physical Processes

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## ■ Scientific Justification

### Linking Morphology with Photometric Galaxy Parameterisation

Photometric parameterisation of galaxies is nothing new in the field of astrophysics. By measuring specific emission lines in galaxies, it is possible to conduct spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting to infer their masses, star formation rates, etc. This allows us to make interesting links between physical processes occurring within them. An example of such a catalogue that has seen much use over the last fifteen years is the COSMIC Evolution Survey (COSMOS) (?). This catalogue contained the measured emission lines of 1.7 million galaxies in a  $3^\circ \times 3^\circ$  area of the sky. Not only does it contain their emissions, but also their parameterisations (stellar masses, luminosities, photometric redshifts, star formation rates, etc) calculated by the COSMOS team. This catalogue has therefore been used in multiple papers (at time of writing, easily 1000+) to investigate the properties of different types of galaxies. These different types can be interacting galaxies, spiral galaxies, elliptical galaxies, barred galaxies, etc.

The key to understanding the relationship between different types of galaxies and the processes within them is to have statistically significant samples of galaxies. While 1.7 million is certainly statistically significant in itself, it is over X% of the sky. Also, once we start to split these 1.7 million into the multiple kinds of galaxies we want to investigate, we begin to lose that statistical completeness. Often users will have existing catalogues of a type of galaxy they want to investigate which only partially overlaps with the area COSMOS covers. (need to give examples here). Therefore, much of a specific sample does not have their parameters available for them for full investigation and cannot be used. This can be particularly true when linking galaxy parameterisation to morphology.

Large catalogues of galaxy morphology are beginning to come into existence, often thanks to the Galaxy Zoo Collaboration (?). This has allowed for many interesting results and insights into the formation of different galaxy morphologies. However, the overlap between morphology catalogues and ancillary data of parameterisation are often limited. A powerful example was that of the Galaxy Zoo: COSMOS project (), where Galaxy Zoo specifically targeted galaxies within the COSMOS field. This sudden overlap between them lead to many publications and linking of specific structures in galaxies to their parameters. A prime example is that of nuclear activity in galaxies with existing strong or weak bars (?). Thus, it is not enough to simply have identified galaxy morphology without additional ancillary data or vice versa. We must also have the ancillary data to extrapolate and explore the underling parameter space. We need spectra of them to prove to fit SED templates to to measure their masses or to measure their star formation rates.

This project will focus on bridging this gap. We will utilise the newly released ESA Datalabs to fully explore the Hubble archives and morphologically classify every galactic source within it. This will be done using the newly released convolutional neural network (CNN) Zoobot (?) from the Galaxy Zoo Collaboration. Zoobot is trained to classify galaxies in a similar manner to citizen scientists themselves. It is trained to answer all classification questions simultaneously, giving robust morphological classifications to each source whose error can investigated directly. We will combine this approach with the all-sky spectroscopic survey of the newly launched Euclid observatory. As

this data becomes available, we will create the largest catalogue of galaxies with ancillary data to date. We will also enhance this catalogue by parameterising each galaxy from its spectroscopic information. This will be done using existing, and well used, astrophysical fitting software. The many options are: Easy and Accurate zPhot from Yale (EAzY; ?) followed by the Fitting and Assessment of Synthetic Templates (FAST; ?), Photometric Analysis for Redshift Estimate (LePHARE; ??) or Multi-Wavelength Analysis of Galaxy Physical Properties (MAGPHYS; ?).

Once this catalogue is created, we will conduct an initial analysis and explore the underlying parameter space of a multitude of galaxy types. Another power of this approach is that we will discover, in the archives, a multitude of objects of significant astrophysical interest. Many of these object types, we only have a few dozen to a few hundred examples in the literature. These galaxy types are: jellyfish galaxies, interacting galaxies, galaxy groups, edge-on proto-planetary disks, etc.

In the next section, I will detail how I will leverage the **Hubble** archives to find large, statistically robust samples of a multitude of objects of astrophysical interest. I will describe how my existing experience with ESA Datalabs, as well as with the CNN **Zoobot** will allow me to quickly deliver these catalogues to the community. In section 3, I will discuss how an initial exploration of combining the COSMOS catalogue an existing catalogue from ESA Datalabs shows the potential for this project. I will then describe how I will exploit the ancillary data as it comes in from Euclid to conduct initial statistical analysis on various galaxies. Finally, I will discuss a side project, where I will use software I have built in my PhD to completely explore the underlying parameter space of interacting galaxies by directly using observation.

### **Creating Statistically Robust Galaxy Samples with ESA Datalabs**

As shown in my first paper (?), it is possible to create extremely large catalogues of different astrophysical objects even under very conservative conditions. In that project, we utilised the CNN **Zoobot** in conjunction with direct access to the Hubble Science Archives via ESA Datalabs. The resultant catalogue of 21,926 interacting galaxies was the largest catalogue of interacting galaxies at the time of publication. However, in making such a catalogue (in such a short timeframe) certain sacrifices had to be made. First, there are multiple issues with identifying interacting galaxies by visualisation alone. Often contamination by close pairs (i.e. galaxies close together by projection effects on the sky, not actually interacting) outweigh any interacting galaxies found. This collapse of purity often makes seemingly large, statistically robust, catalogues useless. Therefore, in this project we focused on interacting galaxies which specifically had tidal features; focusing the CNN on classifying them. This focuses the catalogue on a specific timeframe of interaction. The second sacrifice was that of purity over completeness. We used incredibly conservative classification criteria when defining an interacting galaxy - due to the problem of close pairs. This means that many real interacting galaxies will have been misidentified as non-interacting.

However, what this project demonstrated was the capability of leveraging the archives to make the largest possible catalogues of astrophysical objects of interest to date. Not only did I find interacting galaxies with this approach, but also a whole host of other objects in the contamination of the final catalogue. Therefore, if given the opportunity, I would expand this project significantly. With further upgrades to **Zoobot** since I used it, it's accuracy for this task has dramatically improved. While I would focus on releasing a complete catalogue of interacting galaxies (and calculating that completeness) I would also release catalogues of many different kinds and morphologies of galaxies. There are many astrophysical objects which we only have a few dozen examples. By leveraging the archives, I would expand those catalogues by an order of magnitude - as I did for interacting

Figure 1: Caption

galaxies.

The key difference between the project I propose here and the internship I conducted is the shift in focus to analysis and followup. This project will be conducted at a time where Euclid will begin taking data, the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) has already obtained a treasure trove of data and the development of ESA Datalabs is nearing its completion. Because of my experience with ESA Datalabs and the archives when their development was only just beginning, I am well suited to take advantage of these tools immediately and get quick returns on their deployment. The only barrier to me, currently, is that I am not in the Euclid consortium to take immediate access of the data. However, if this application progresses, I will begin the process of joining it so I can access and utilise their data. This will be paramount, as the second focus of this proposal is to begin analysis of the objects we find through the archives. This requires ancillary data. That ancillary data will come from Euclid, and the softwares described previously. The power of this combination is already becoming apparent, with the investigation of the ? catalogue using the COSMOS field. This case study is explained in the next section, and then the full scope of this project revealed.

### **The Success of the COSMOS Catalogue and the Potential of Euclid**

An example of value adding to the catalogues that will come out from the archives is that of comparing my ? catalogue to the COSMOS catalogue. COSMOS is a catalogue of ancillary data. It contains the coordinates of over 1.7 million sources (the COSMOS2020 Classic catalogue does), as well as observed magnitudes and emissions from each. The true value then comes from the catalogue team applying the previously described softwares to their sources. This allows them to also publish, with the observations and source coordinates, estimates of photometric redshifts, estimates of stellar masses, star formation rates, etc. These can then be used to infer relations between the types of galaxies and their parameters.

We conducted a matching between COSMOS and the ? catalogue purely on source coordinates, and recovered 3,897 matches. We were also able to recover the secondary galaxies in each of these systems, giving us ancillary data to a total of 7,794 interacting galaxies. While this analysis is only just coming to its conclusion, the preliminary results are fascinating. By breaking down each system into a different stage of interaction, we had found direct links between that and the star formation rates observed in them. We are also relating the stages to AGN activity, finding activation begins to occur in a specific stage. These results are shown in figure ??.

Now, these discoveries and inferences are coming from a fifth of the interacting galaxies in the ? catalogue. This is simply a fact of those galaxies which overlap with the COSMOS field. However, Euclid will allow us to bring a completely new scale to this approach. While the observing area of the COSMOS field is relatively small (approximately  $3^\circ \times 3^\circ$ ) Euclid will be an all sky survey mission. Not only could the entirety of the ? catalogue be covered by Euclid, and ancillary data created for it, but any objects of astrophysical interest throughout other catalogues we find will have ancillary data available.

Thus, this project will aim to combine the approaches of the Galaxy Zoo and COSMOS collaborations. The specific relating of galactic parameters (stellar masses, sizes, environment, etc) to physical processes (star formation, nuclear ignition, bar formation, etc) is poorly understood and

constrained. The connection between such parameters and morphology is a further complication. Often, it is impossible to directly investigate both morphology and parameterisation simultaneously due to a lack of overlap between the data. In this project, we will be creating both sets of data for every object in the **Hubble** archives which is also overlapped by Euclid. Before doing any analysis, I predict the usefulness of these catalogues will be huge in the community. For reference, the first Galaxy Zoo paper (?) has 806 citations while the initial COSMOS catalogue data release has 695 citations. Therefore, the potential impact of releasing a combined catalogue, before we conduct any fundamental analysis, of morphological and galactic parameterisation is colossal.

### **Aside: Parameterisation of Interacting Galaxies**

While the focus of this project will be on creating and analysing the results of statistically robust, ancillary complete catalogues of all kinds of galaxies a special focus will be given to interacting galaxies. My PhD project has been focused on constraining galaxy interaction by directly comparing simulations to observations. The aim has been to parameterise the galaxies involved in the interaction and relate those parameters to the tidal features that form in the interaction. Initial results found by comparing to those from Galaxy Zoo: Mergers project will soon be pulished, showing the viability of this approach. The approach utilises an efficient N-body interaction modeller with Markov-Chain Monte Carlo methods to fully explore a pre-defined parameter space and show the parameter values that have the highest probability of forming those tidal features. The limitation of this, in my PhD, was that this approach was only applied to a sample of sixty interacting galaxies: hardly a statistically significant sample.

Using the catalogues generated here, interacting galaxies will be identified (similar to in ?). However, using Euclid they will also be spectroscopically confirmed. This will give us a sample of high purity and completeness, eradicating the problem of close pairs entirely. I will then apply the methods developed in my PhD to this sample, and demonstrate an initial use of the catalogues we are creating. I will fully statistically constrain which areas of parameter space of interaction lead to the formation of tidal features for the full population of interacting galaxies. As the work developing this code has been completed in my PhD, I will simply have to apply it to the resulting catalogues of this project to investigate this.

## **Analysis Plan**

### **Project Timeline & Project Results**

The timeline described in this section assumes a project timescale of 3 years and is laid out as shown in Fig 2. Each specific part of the project has been broken down into different work packages (WP) and then broken down into tasks to be completed. The definition of of each work package, and the tasks involved is explained below.

**WP 1: Building the Classification Pipeline, Training and Creating a Morphological Catalogue** In order to classify the morphology of greater than 126 millions sources, a robust pipeline will need to be built. This pipeline must be able to: create reasonable source cutouts in a general way, be able to identify bad cutouts, feed them into a trained classifier and be fully diagnostically checked before running on the full sample and classifying every source. In my internship at ESAC, this part was the bulk of the project. I, therefore, will be putting at least 4 quarters into this part. This work package will also include the writing up of a large data release as well as a breakdown of objects of interest found. This resultant paper will be analogous to ?.

**WP 2: Analysing Morphological Classifications** Once the pipeline has been completed, and run

		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WP1	T1.1: Building Pipeline												
	T1.2: Building Training Set												
	T1.3: Diagnostics of ZooBot					Publication of Paper 1							
WP2	T2.1: Matching to existing catalogues												
	T2.2: Building Code for Analysis							Publication of Paper 2					
WP3	T3.1: Acquainting self with Euclid Data												
	T3.2: Building Code for Parametric Analysis												
	T3.3: Matching to published catalogue								Publication of Paper 3				
WP4	T4.1: Interacting Galaxy Selection												
	T4.2: Parametric Analysis												
	T4.3: Apply PySPAM												Publication of Paper 4

Figure 2: GANTT chart detailing the timelines planned for the four Work Packages defined in this proposal. As shown, it is expected that four distinct papers will be published from this project, primarily detailing new catalogues with incredibly useful ancillary data for the community. The final paper will be a direct demonstration of the power of these catalogues using them to investigate and statistically constrain interacting galaxies.

upon all sources, excellent analysis can then be conducted involving the specific morphologies. What will be of intense interest to myself will be building a link here between the existence of morphological structures and environment. I will also aim to cross-match any sources found here with existing catalogues of ancillary data to link in photometric parameterisations. Therefore, I aim to build links, specifically, between environmental density, the formation of galactic structures (such as bars or spirals) and photometric galactic parameters (such as star formation rates and stellar mass).

**WP 3: Analysing Euclid Data and Creating Photometric Parameterisation** By the time the previous two WPs have been completed, the first few data releases from Euclid should be publicly available (or, at least, available within the consortium). I will spend the time here gauging the work required to build the ancillary catalogue to go with the morphological one. I will mess around with Euclid data, and investigate what reductions must be done with it. I will then utilise EAZY, LePhare and FAST to calculate photometric galaxy parameters of any overlapping data. I will then release this ancillary catalogue to the community. Assuming that there is sufficient overlap to build a statistically significant sample, I will investigate any links between environment, morphology and photometric parameters over this wider sample. At this stage, I will also begin to specifically select out interacting galaxies from the sample for WP 4.

**WP 4: Use Case of Catalogue: Interacting Galaxies** In the final WP, I shall conduct a deep dive on using the new catalogue of objects specifically with regard to interacting galaxy. Using this large sample of photometrically confirmed interacting galaxies, I will investigate relations between the photometric parameters, interaction stage, the tidal features formed, nuclear activity and star

formation rate enhancement. I will also apply my own algorithm to this sample, and explore the full parameter space of interaction and find which parameters lead to specific tidal features.

### **Expected Science Results**

Here, we describe the specific scientific outputs expected from each WP. Currently, they are simply the names of the papers expected, but can be expanded upon further on request.

1. Linking Morphology and Parameterisation: A Catalogue of N Galaxies with Ancillary and Morphological Data
  2. Leveraging Parameterisation: A Statistical Study Linking Galaxy Parameters to Galaxy Types
  3. A Complete Sample of Interacting Galaxies: An Initial Exploration
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1. A Treasure Trove of the Archives: Morphological Classifications of N Galaxies from the Hubble Archives
  2. The Gems of the Archives: Release of a Catalogue of Rare Galaxy Types from the Hubble Archives
  3. Directly Investigating Interaction: Exploring the Underlying Parameter Space of a Statistically Robust Sample of Interacting Galaxies

### **References**