

Kepler Data Analysis

Richard Anderson



Fork updates:

<https://github.com/Rander417/KeplerExoplanet>

- *New presentation*
- *Data pulled from CSV*
- *Updated Clustering*

Forked from team project:

<https://github.com/tom-jj-G/KeplerExoplanets>

Columbia University – Fu School of Engineering

- *Data Analytics 6mo Program*

My role was building the ML pipeline

- *Data Cleaning*
- *EDA*
- *Preprocessing*
- *Building the ML models*

Teammates:

Damien Corr, Priscilla Lin, Tom Greff

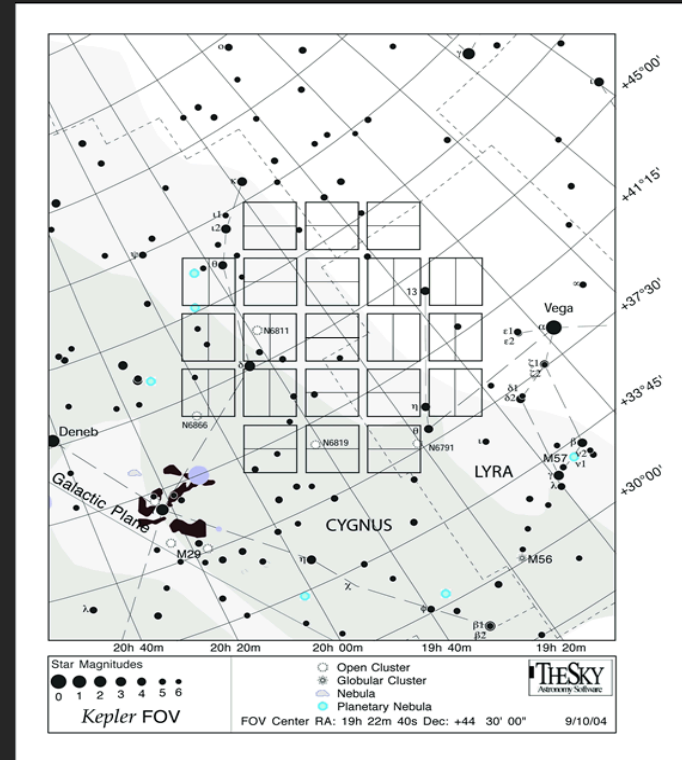
Kepler Mission Overview



The Kepler Telescope photometer consists of 21 CCD modules, each with two 2200x1024 pixel CCDs for a grand total of 94.6 million active pixels.

Source - <https://keplerscience.arc.nasa.gov/the-kepler-space-telescope.html>

<https://www.nasa.gov/kepler/faq>

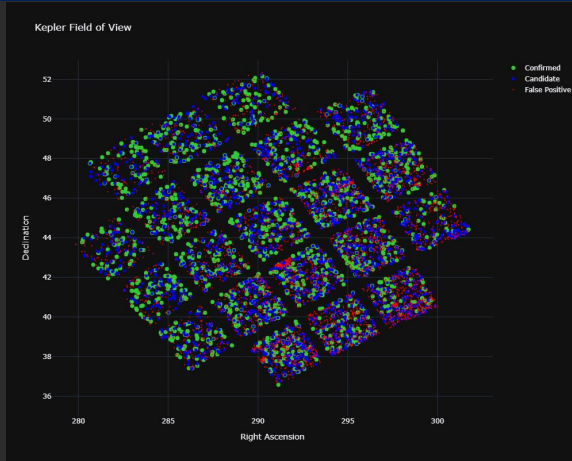


Kepler Field of View (FOV)

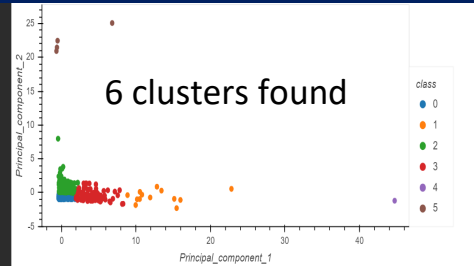
https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/kepler/overview/index.html

4 Big Questions

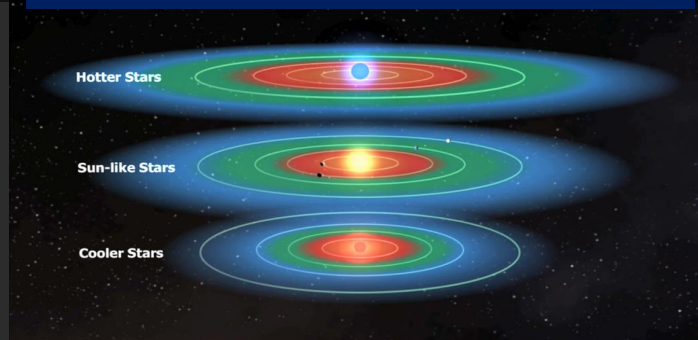
Is the Kepler Object of Interest an Exoplanet?



Does EDA reveal interesting groupings?



Is the exoplanet in the habitable zone?



Can future observers use our models?



Input values:

Centroid Offset FFF:

Not Transit-Like FFF:

Ephemeris Match Indicates Contamination FFF:

Transit Depth (ppm):

Stellar Eclipse FFF:

Transit Signal-to-Noise:

Stellar Radius [Solar radii]:

Impact Parameter:

Orbital Period [days]:

Equilibrium Temperature [K]:

Transit Duration [hrs]:

Insolation Flux [Earth flux]:

Transit Epoch [BJD]:

Kepler band [mag]:

Stellar Surface Gravity (log10(cm/s^2)):

Stellar Effective Temperature [K]:

Planetary Radius [Earth radii]:

Machine Learning model:

<https://kepler-groupa.herokuapp.com/>

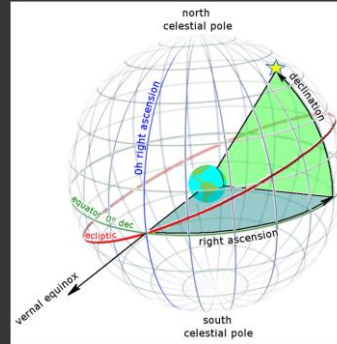
Domain knowledge

CHALLENGES

- Astrophysics terminology
- Cryptic acronyms & abbreviations
 - Koi_tce_delivname, koi_fpflag_nt...
- Dense reference material
 - 382 pages!

**KEPLER
DATA PROCESSING
HANDBOOK
KSCI-19081-003**

CELESTIAL COORDINATES

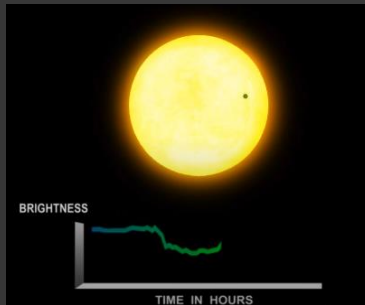


Declination corresponds to latitude & **Right Ascension** to longitude

<https://skyandtelescope.org/astronomy-resources/right-ascension-declination-celestial-coordinates/>

TRANSIT

When one object crosses in front of another in space

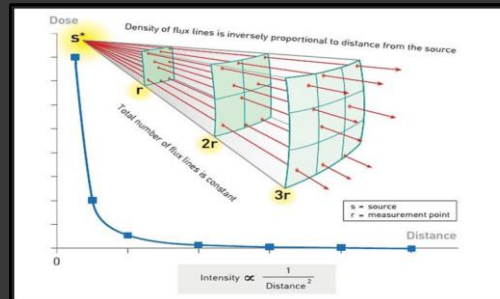


Transits by terrestrial planets produce a small change in a star's brightness of about 1/10,000 (100 parts per million, ppm), lasting for 2 to 16 hours.

<https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/resources/1022/kepler-transit-graph/>

FLUX

A star's apparent brightness



<https://bit.ly/2H8ZvM3>
<https://bit.ly/34yWwNI>

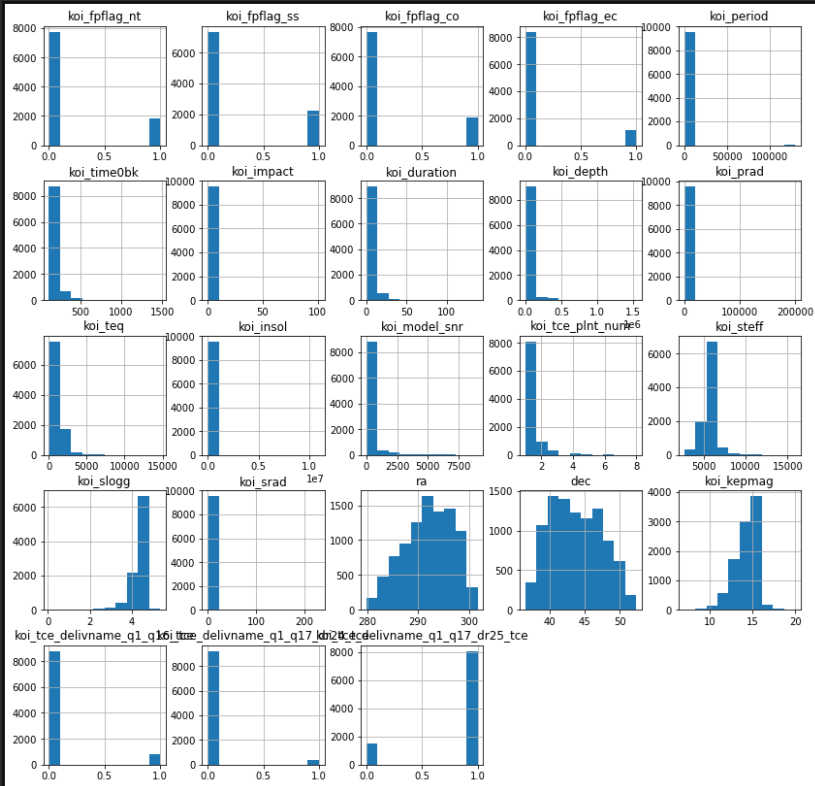
EDA & Preprocessing

Generally clean combination of numerical and categorical

Large number of nulls

Two Ys?!?

Unbalanced



```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9564 entries, 0 to 9563
Data columns (total 50 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  --
0   rowid                9564 non-null   int64
1   kepid                9564 non-null   int64
2   kepoi_name           9564 non-null   object
3   kepler_name          2294 non-null   object
4   koi_disposition      9564 non-null   object
5   koi_pdposition       9564 non-null   object
6   koi_score            8054 non-null   float64
7   koi_fpflag_nt        9564 non-null   int64
8   koi_fpflag_ss        9564 non-null   int64
9   koi_fpflag_co        9564 non-null   int64
10  koi_fpflag_ec        9564 non-null   int64
11  koi_period           9564 non-null   float64
12  koi_period_err1      9110 non-null   float64
13  koi_period_err2      9110 non-null   float64
14  koi_time0bk          9564 non-null   float64
15  koi_time0bk_err1     9110 non-null   float64
16  koi_time0bk_err2     9110 non-null   float64
17  koi_impact            9201 non-null   float64
18  koi_impact_err1      9110 non-null   float64
19  koi_impact_err2      9110 non-null   float64
20  koi_duration          9564 non-null   float64
21  koi_duration_err1    9110 non-null   float64
22  koi_duration_err2    9110 non-null   float64
23  koi_depth             9201 non-null   float64
24  koi_depth_err1       9110 non-null   float64
25  koi_depth_err2       9110 non-null   float64
26  koi_prad              9201 non-null   float64
27  koi_prad_err1        9201 non-null   float64
28  koi_prad_err2        9201 non-null   float64
29  koi_teq               9201 non-null   float64
30  koi_teq_err1          0 non-null      float64
31  koi_teq_err2          0 non-null      float64
32  koi_insol             9243 non-null   float64
33  koi_insol_err1       9243 non-null   float64
34  koi_insol_err2       9243 non-null   float64
35  koi_model_snr         9201 non-null   float64
36  koi_tce_plnt_num      9218 non-null   float64
37  koi_tce_delivname     9218 non-null   object
38  koi_steff             9201 non-null   float64
39  koi_steff_err1       9096 non-null   float64
40  koi_steff_err2       9081 non-null   float64
41  koi_slogg             9201 non-null   float64
42  koi_slogg_err1       9096 non-null   float64
43  koi_slogg_err2       9096 non-null   float64
44  koi_srad              9201 non-null   float64
45  koi_srad_err1        9096 non-null   float64
46  koi_srad_err2        9096 non-null   float64
47  ra                    9564 non-null   float64
48  dec                   9564 non-null   float64
49  koi_kepmag           9563 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(39), int64(6), object(5)
memory usage: 3.6+ MB
```

Handling Null Values

40k+ Null cells across 10k rows & 50 columns of data (500k cells)

363 rows with nulls after cleaning (including dropping +/- error columns)

We decided to drop the nulls due to their small volume & results of imputing

Impute methods evaluated:

```
# Impute NaNs via Mean
```

Mean

```
imputer_mean = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='mean')
```

```
keplerProcessed # Impute NaNs via Median
```

Median

```
keplerProcessed imputer_median = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='median')
```

```
keplerProcessedMedianImpute_df = keplerProcessed
keplerProcessedMedianImpute_df.iloc[
```

```
# Impute NaNs via Mode
```

Mode

```
imputer_mode = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
```

```
keplerProcessedModeImpute_df = keplerProcessed_df.copy(deep=True)
```

```
keplerProcessedModeImpute_df.iloc[:, :] = imputer_mode.fit_transform(keplerProcessedMeanImpute_df)
```

Mode had a negative f1 impact while Mean & Median had no discernable impact

```
keplerRAW_df.isnull().sum().sum()
```

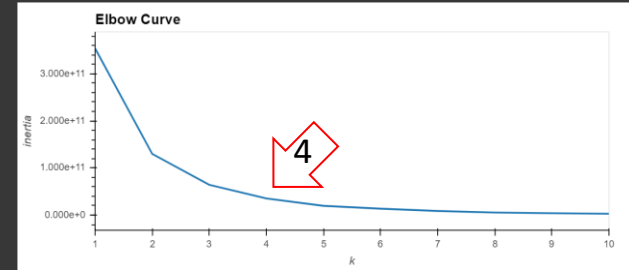
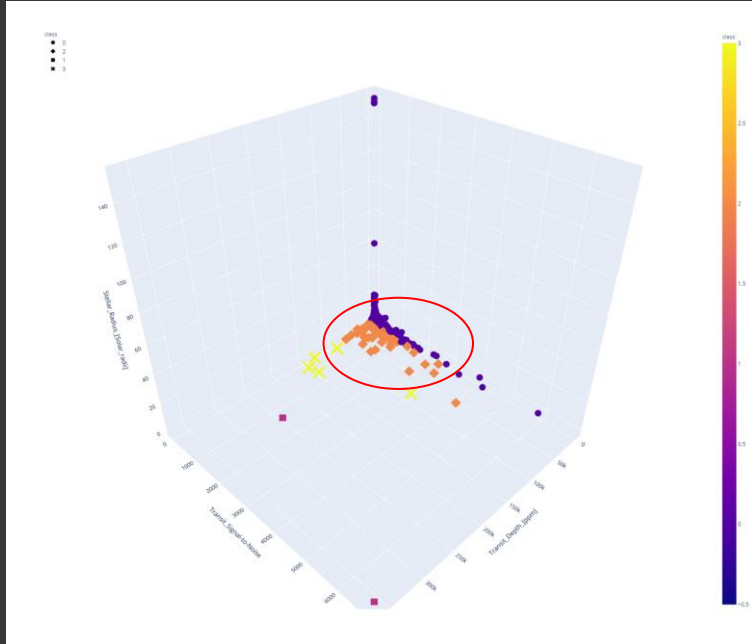
40557

```
keplerProcessed_df.isnull().sum().sum()
```

3572

```
Exoplanet_Archive_Disposition      0
Not_Transit-Like_FPF               0
Stellar_Eclipse_FPF               0
Centroid_Offset_FPF               0
Ephemeris_Match_Indicates_Contamination_FPF  0
Orbital_Period_[days]             0
Transit_Epoch_[BJD]               0
Impact_Parameter                  363
Transit_Duration_[hrs]            0
Transit_Depth_[ppm]              363
Planetary_Radius_[Earth_radii]    363
Equilibrium_Temperature_[K]      363
Insolation_Flux_[Earth_flux]     321
Transit_Signal-to-Noise          363
TCE_Planet_Number                 346
koi_steff                         363
koi_slogg                        363
koi_srad                         363
right_ascension                   0
declination                       0
Kepler_band_[mag]                 1
TCE_Delivery_q1_q16_tce           0
TCE_Delivery_q1_q17_dr24_tce      0
TCE_Delivery_q1_q17_dr25_tce      0
dtype: int64
```

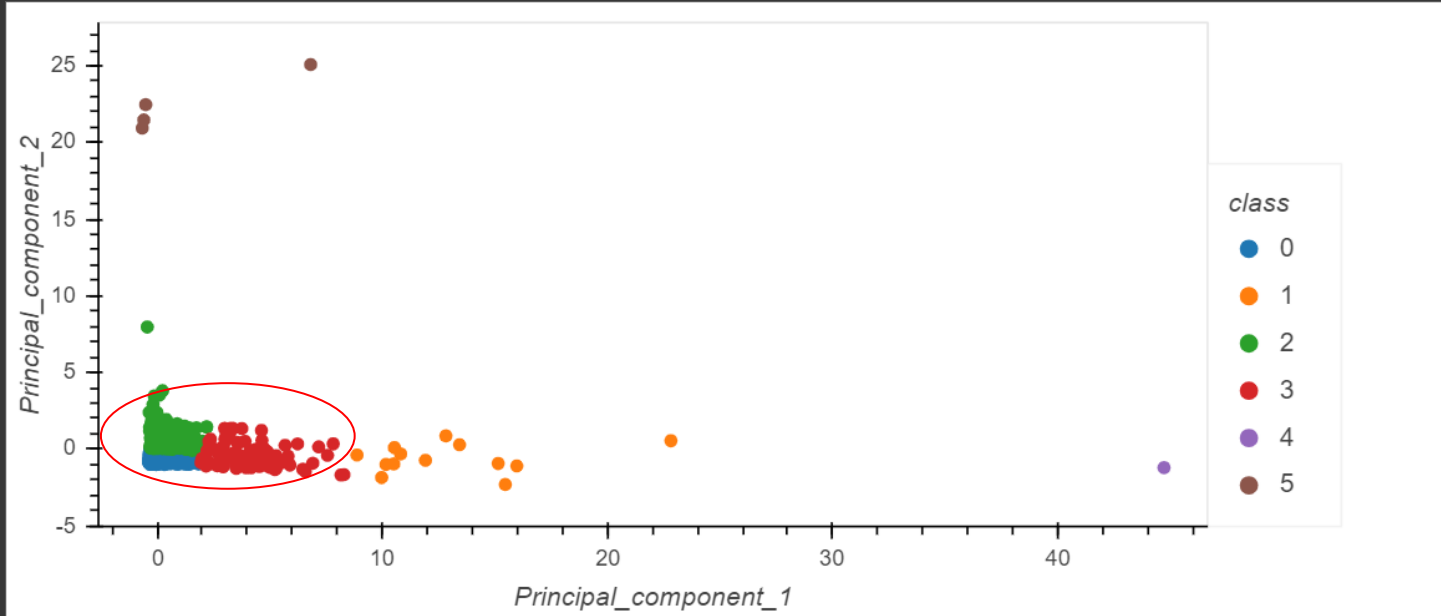

K-Means Clustering



⇒ For the three most important features, the major part of the object has a low transit depth (<20,000 parts/million), transit signal-to-lose (<2000) and stellar radius (<20 solar radii)

⇒ Object of interest are gathered for these important features

K-Means Clustering w/PCA



⇒ 6 clusters after using a new elbow curve

⇒ 36% of the information is lost when the four-dimension data were reduced to a two one

⇒ Confirmation that most of the data is consistent/homogeneous

Supervised Machine Learning

Logistic Regression - 83% f1

- Chosen since our questions are categorical
- Weaker results due to unbalanced data

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.68	0.57	0.62	534
1	0.66	0.74	0.69	572
2	0.98	1.00	0.99	1131
accuracy			0.83	2237
macro avg	0.77	0.77	0.77	2237
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	2237

Random Forest - 90% f1

- Alternative to better handle the data imbalance

	pre	rec	spe	f1	geo	iba	sup
0	0.81	0.78	0.94	0.79	0.86	0.72	534
1	0.82	0.81	0.94	0.81	0.87	0.75	572
2	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.98	1131
avg / total	0.90	0.90	0.96	0.90	0.93	0.86	2237

Gradient Boosted Trees - 90% f1

- Chosen to better handle the data imbalance

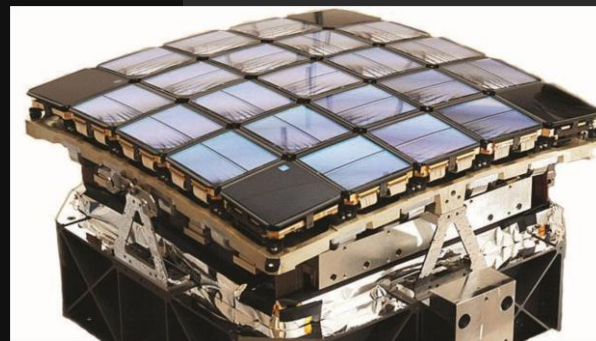
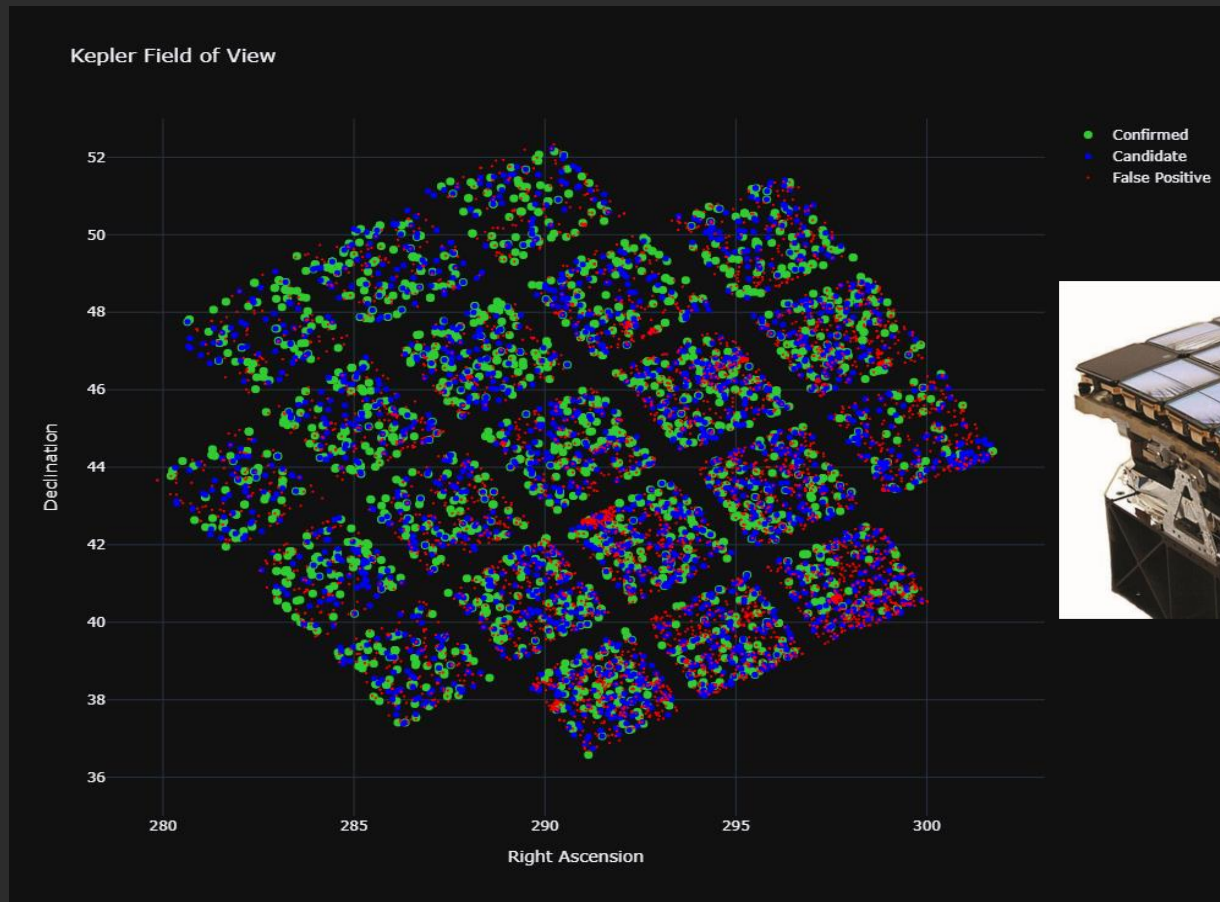
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.82	0.78	0.80	534
1	0.81	0.83	0.82	572
2	0.98	1.00	0.99	1131
accuracy			0.90	2237
macro avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	2237
weighted avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	2237

Deep Neural Network - 84% f1

- Uses relu and softmax

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.67	0.70	0.69	534
1	0.71	0.68	0.70	572
2	0.98	0.99	0.98	1131
accuracy			0.84	2237
macro avg	0.79	0.79	0.79	2237
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	2237

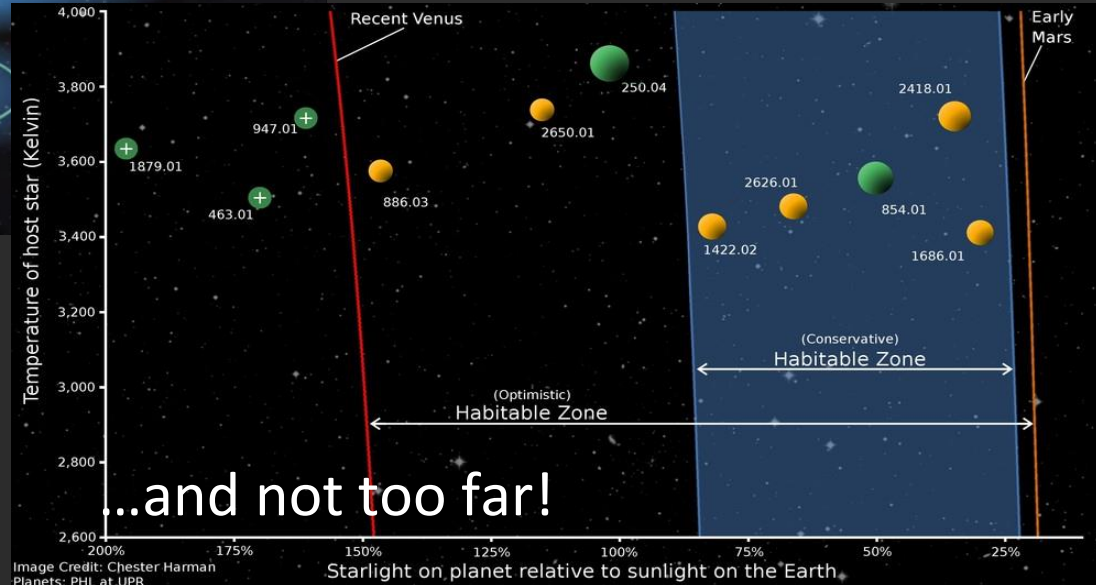
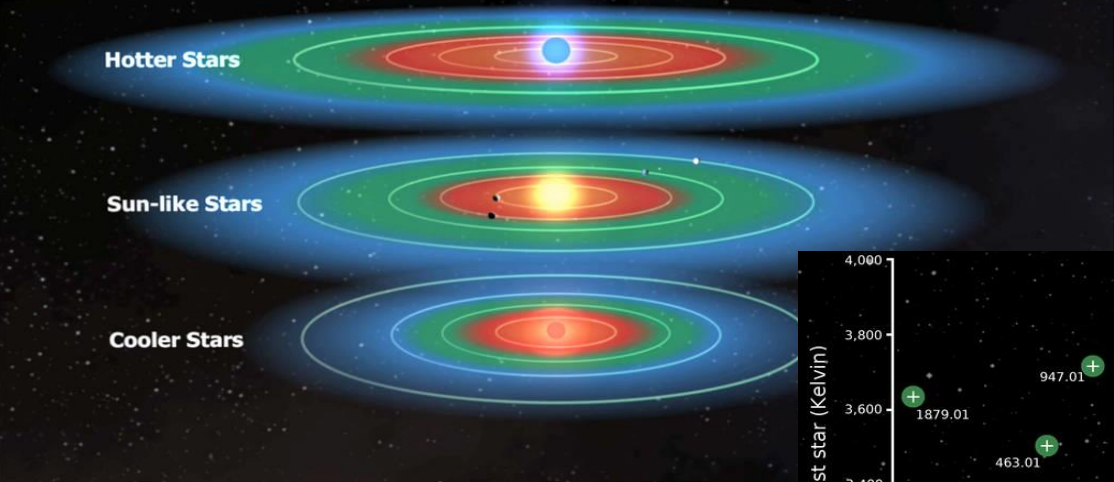
Graphing the results



Kepler Array

Habitable or Not? The Goldilocks Zone

Not too close...



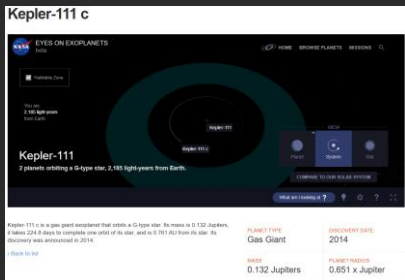
...and not too far!

Image Credit: Chester Harman
Planets: PHL at UPR

Is the Exoplanet in the Goldilocks Zone?

Habitable Criteria:

- Orbital_period[days]: 200 ~ 400
- Stellar_effective_temperature > 5500 ~ 6500
- Stellar_radius[solar_radii]: 1 ~ 2
- Stellar_surface_gravity[log10(cm/s**2)]: > 4
- Stellar_metallicity: > 0



<https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/exoplanet-catalog/>

Confirmed Candidates: **2248**

Habitable Confirmed Candidates: **10**

Kepler name	Exoplanet archive disposition	Disposition (using kepler data)	Orbital period [days]	Stellar effective temperature	Stellar surface gravity	Stellar radius [solar_radii]	Stellar metallicity	Stellar mass [solar_mass]
Kepler-111 c	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	224.778936	5873	4.293	1.235	0.18	1.092
Kepler-849 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	394.624951	5910	4.03	1.727	0.14	1.164
Kepler-1085 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	219.321556	6063	4.476	1.012	0.07	1.117
Kepler-90 g	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	210.601384	5970	4.317	1.2	0.1	1.089
Kepler-1550 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	225.585245	5929	4.243	1.363	0.3	1.185
Kepler-1514 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	217.831843	6259	4.385	1.167	0.14	1.21
Kepler-1515 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	214.312044	6471	4.287	1.357	0.16	1.303
Kepler-1519 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	240.799047	5758	4.168	1.385	0.12	1.029
Kepler-1533 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	308.544422	6325	4.274	1.349	0.14	1.252
Kepler-1634 b	CONFIRMED	CANDIDATE	374.878133	5636	4.218	1.354	0.42	1.103

Prediction web-app

Takes new observations and predicts if the object is an exoplanet using our ML models

- Built with ES6/HTML
- Hosted online

<https://kepler-groupa.herokuapp.com/>

To infinity and beyond!

Input values:

Centroid Offset FPF:	0
Not Transit-Like FPF:	0
Ephemeris Match Indicates Contamination FPF:	0
Transit Depth [ppm]:	1517.5
Stellar Eclipse FPF:	0
Transit Signal-to-Noise:	66.5
Stellar Radius [Solar radii]:	0.972
Impact Parameter:	0.538
Orbital Period [days]:	11.09432054
Equilibrium Temperature [K]:	835
Transit Duration [hrs]:	4.5945
Insolation Flux [Earth flux]:	114.81
Transit Epoch [BJD]:	171.20116
Kepler-band [mag]:	15.714
Stellar Surface Gravity [log10(cm/s**2)]:	4.486
Stellar Effective Temperature [K]:	6046
Planetary Radius [Earth radii]:	3.9

Machine Learning model: Supervised ML logistic Regression

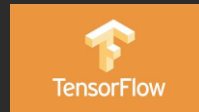
Let's predict!

Centroid Offset FPF : 0 | Not Transit-Like FPF : 0 | Ephemeris Match Indicates Contamination FPF : 0 | Transit Depth [ppm] : 1517.5 | Stellar Eclipse FPF : 0 | Transit Signal-to-Noise : 66.5 | Stellar Radius [Solar radii] : 0.972 | Impact Parameter : 0.538 | Orbital Period [days] : 11.09432054 | Equilibrium Temperature [K] : 835 | Transit Duration [hrs] : 4.5945 | Insolation Flux [Earth flux] : 114.81 | Transit Epoch [BJD] : 171.20116 | Kepler-band [mag] : 15.714 | Stellar Surface Gravity [log10(cm/s**2)] : 4.486 | Stellar Effective Temperature [K] : 6046 | Planetary Radius [Earth radii] : 3.9 | Machine Learning model chosen : Supervised ML logistic Regression

Exoplanet predicted!!!



Technologies



kaggle

