

# Detecting Volcanoes on Venus via Classification (Where are the Volcanoes?!!)

STAT 432 Final Project

Team Mamamia!

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## Final Report

## INTRODUCTION

### Data Source Information

The data was downloaded from Kaggle, which is originally from NASA's Magellan spacecraft database. (<https://www.kaggle.com/amantheroot/finding-volcanoes-on-venus/data>)

### Data Description

9734 images were captured by the spacecraft and converted to pixels (110 x 110, from 0 to 255), where every image is one row of 12100 columns (all the 110 rows of 110 columns). Images can contain more than one volcanoes or maybe none. The 9000+ images are separated to four datasets (file names : *train\_images*, *train\_labels*, *test\_images*, and *test\_labels*):

**Image Dataset (*train\_images* and *test\_images*)**

*Train\_images* : 7000 images as train data with 12100 variables;

*Test\_images* : 2734 images as test data with 12100 variables; All the variables (V1 to V12100) correspond to the pixel image, 110 pixels \* 110 pixels = 12100 pixels.

**Label Dataset (*train\_labels* and *test\_labels*)**

A summary of the variables in both *train\_labels* and *test\_label* datasets is listed down below:

1. *Volcano?* : If in the image there exists at least one volcano, the label is 1 (Yes). Otherwise, the label is 0 (No). (If *Volcano?* equals 0, the following three categories would be "NaN").
2. *Type* : 1 = definitely a volcano, 2 = probably, 3 = possibly, 4 = only a pit is visible
3. *Radius* : Is the radius of the volcano in the center of the image, in pixels?

4. *Number Volcanoes* : The number of volcanoes in the image.

### Literature Review

In the Kaggle, the data analysis of the project is done in Python. People have already had vivid data visualization and exploratory data. Different methods have been used, such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and VGG Neural Network for deep learning. People have reached the 95% accuracy.

### Scientific Goal

For this project, we will focus mainly on predicting whether each image has a volcano or not. In addition, if the classification prediction goes well, we will also construct models to predict the number of volcanoes in the images. We aim in constructing different classification models and choosing the best model to predict whether there exists a volcano in each image. Identifying volcano through IT technology would increase the efficiency of space exploration and safety of the crews.

## EXPLORATORY DATA

The first 6 observations of *train\_labels*

##	Volcano.	Type	Radius	Number.Volcanoes
## 1	1	3	17.46	1
## 2	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 3	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 4	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 5	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 6	0	NaN	NaN	NaN

The first 6 observations of *test\_labels*

##	Volcano.	Type	Radius	Number.Volcanoes
## 1	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 2	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 3	1	1	17.00	1
## 4	0	NaN	NaN	NaN
## 5	1	3	15.13	1
## 6	0	NaN	NaN	NaN

After exploring the datasets, we found only labels have NaNs. We have set the those values to 0, an insignificant value in our dataset.

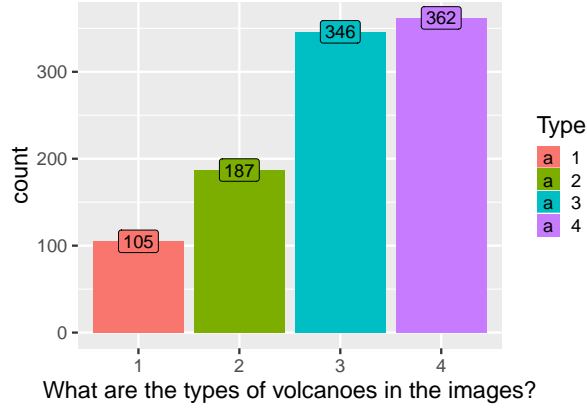
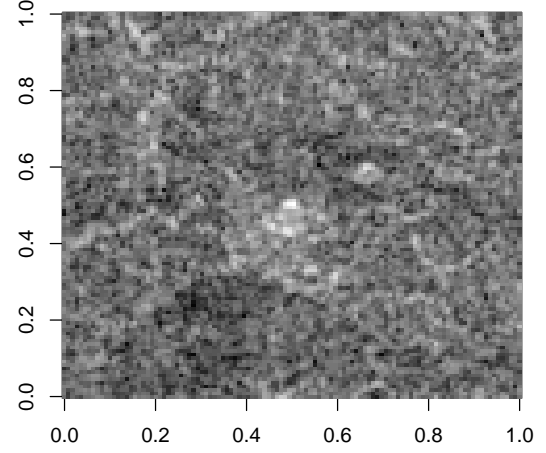
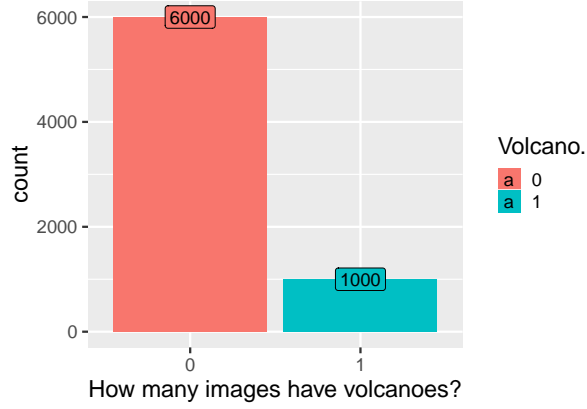


Figure 1: Obs = 1 Type: 3 Radius: 17.46 Number of Volcanoes: 1

## METHODOLOGY

Models we used:

### Lasso Regression

### ElasticNet

### Neural Network

Neural Network was used in the project for seeking better classification result. The raw data train\_images and test\_images was converted into numeric variables and reshaped into 3D array with dimension  $7000 \times 110 \times 110$  and  $2734 \times 110 \times 110$  respectively. The pixels were shrunk from 0-255 to 0-1 by dividing each pixel by 255. The target label (Volcano?) was converted into categorical variable for classification. The neural network used several convolutional dense layers for classification. The neural network model yielded a satisfying classification result.

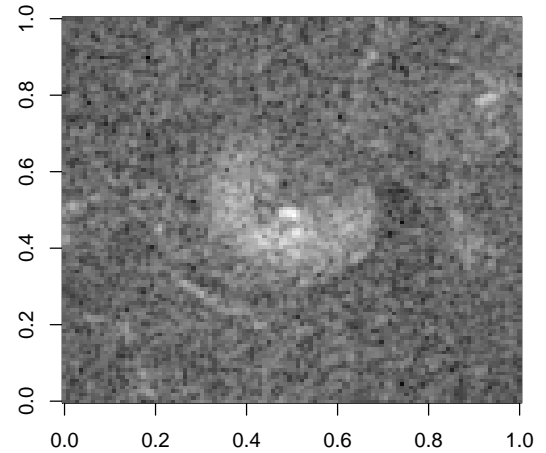
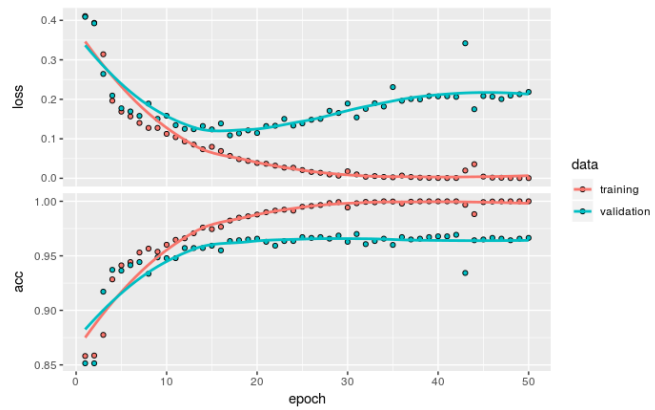


Figure 2: Obs = 10 Type: 1 Radius: 22.02 Number of Volcanoes: 1



	No	Yes
No	2270	88
Yes	30	346