stellar_mass_distribution_nonparametric_test_kolmogorov_smirnov

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1 KEPLER Exoplanets Database

1.1 Star mass distribution for stars with exoplanets

Source: https://data.world/markmarkoh/kepler-confirmed-planets/workspace/project-summary?agentid=markmarkoh&datasetid=kepler-confirmed-planets NASA Exoplanet archive: https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/docs/data.html

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@Attention: In this file there are Plotly (rendered with HTML) plots. If you are viewing it with github, please enable external view with nbviewer

[1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
import plotly.offline as pyo
from scipy import stats
import plotly.io as pio
pio.renderers.default = "notebook+pdf"
```

[2]:
```
planetsDf=pd.read_csv('../planets.csv',delimiter=',')
```

[3]:
```
planetsDf
```

[3]:

	rowid	pl_hostname	pl_letter	pl_discmethod	pl_pnum	pl_orbper	\
0	1	11 Com	b	Radial Velocity	1	326.030000	
1	2	11 UMi	b	Radial Velocity	1	516.220000	
2	3	14 And	b	Radial Velocity	1	185.840000	
3	4	14 Her	b	Radial Velocity	1	1773.400000	
4	5	16 Cyg B	b	Radial Velocity	1	798.500000	
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
3367	3368	ups And	b	Radial Velocity	4	4.617033	
3368	3369	ups And	c	Radial Velocity	4	241.258000	
3369	3370	ups And	d	Radial Velocity	4	1276.460000	

```
3370   3371     ups And         e  Radial Velocity        4  3848.860000
3371   3372      xi Aql         b  Radial Velocity        1   136.750000

      pl_orbpererr1  pl_orbpererr2  pl_orbperlim  pl_orbsmax  …  \
0          0.320000      -0.320000           0.0    1.290000  …
1          3.250000      -3.250000           0.0    1.540000  …
2          0.230000      -0.230000           0.0    0.830000  …
3          2.500000      -2.500000           0.0    2.770000  …
4          1.000000      -1.000000           0.0    1.681000  …
…             …             …            …          …  …
3367       0.000023      -0.000023           0.0    0.059222  …
3368       0.064000      -0.064000           0.0    0.827774  …
3369       0.570000      -0.570000           0.0    2.513290  …
3370       0.740000      -0.740000           0.0    5.245580  …
3371       0.250000      -0.250000           0.0    0.680000  …

      st_masserr1  st_masserr2  st_masslim  st_massblend  st_rad  st_raderr1  \
0            0.30        -0.30         0.0           0.0   19.00        2.00
1            0.25        -0.25         0.0           0.0   24.08        1.84
2            0.10        -0.20         0.0           0.0   11.00        1.00
3            0.05        -0.05         0.0           0.0     NaN         NaN
4             NaN          NaN         0.0           0.0     NaN         NaN
…            …            …           …             …     …          …
3367          NaN          NaN         0.0           0.0    1.56         NaN
3368          NaN          NaN         0.0           0.0    1.56         NaN
3369          NaN          NaN         0.0           0.0    1.56         NaN
3370          NaN          NaN         0.0           0.0    1.56         NaN
3371          NaN          NaN         0.0           0.0   12.00         NaN

      st_raderr2  st_radlim  st_radblend   rowupdate
0          -2.00        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
1          -1.84        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
2          -1.00        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
3            NaN        NaN          0.0  2014-05-14
4            NaN        NaN          0.0  2015-09-10
…          …          …          …         …
3367         NaN        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
3368         NaN        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
3369         NaN        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
3370         NaN        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14
3371         NaN        0.0          0.0  2014-05-14

[3372 rows x 67 columns]
```

There are a lot of stars with two or more planets. In order to count only one time each star I erase all rows from repated stars.

[4]:
```
planetsDf=planetsDf.set_index("pl_hostname")
planetsDf = planetsDf[~planetsDf.index.duplicated(keep='first')]
```

[5]:
```
planetsDf
```

[5]:

pl_hostname	rowid	pl_letter	pl_discmethod	pl_pnum	pl_orbper	\
11 Com	1	b	Radial Velocity	1	326.030000	
11 UMi	2	b	Radial Velocity	1	516.220000	
14 And	3	b	Radial Velocity	1	185.840000	
14 Her	4	b	Radial Velocity	1	1773.400000	
16 Cyg B	5	b	Radial Velocity	1	798.500000	
…	…	…	…	…	…	
psi Dra B	3365	b	Radial Velocity	1	3117.000000	
tau Boo	3366	b	Radial Velocity	1	3.312457	
tau Gem	3367	b	Radial Velocity	1	305.500000	
ups And	3368	b	Radial Velocity	4	4.617033	
xi Aql	3372	b	Radial Velocity	1	136.750000	

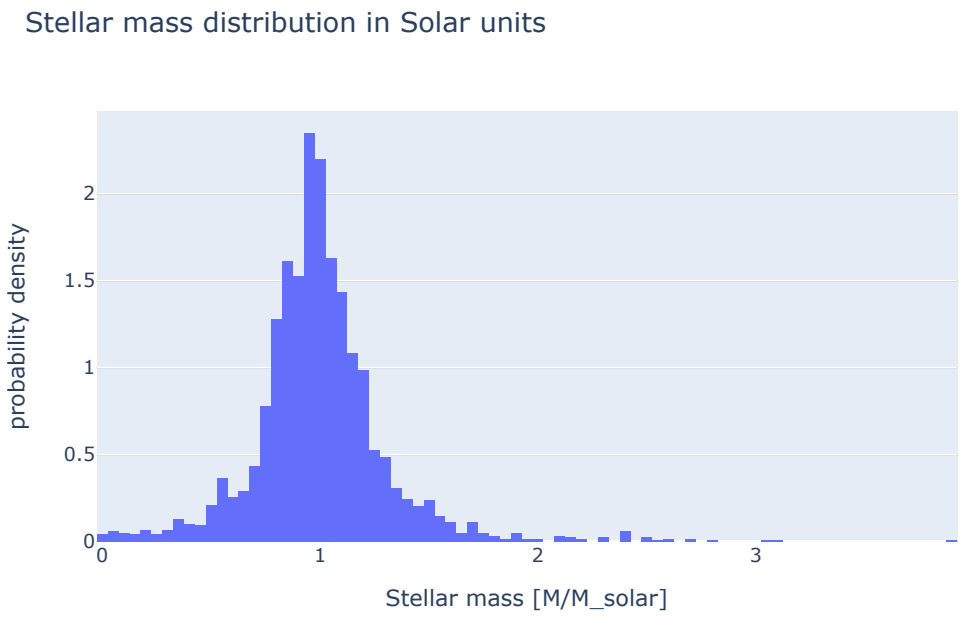
pl_hostname	pl_orbpererr1	pl_orbpererr2	pl_orbperlim	pl_orbsmax	\
11 Com	0.320000	-0.320000	0.0	1.290000	
11 UMi	3.250000	-3.250000	0.0	1.540000	
14 And	0.230000	-0.230000	0.0	0.830000	
14 Her	2.500000	-2.500000	0.0	2.770000	
16 Cyg B	1.000000	-1.000000	0.0	1.681000	
…	…	…	…	…	
psi Dra B	42.000000	-42.000000	0.0	4.430000	
tau Boo	0.000007	-0.000007	0.0	0.049000	
tau Gem	0.100000	-0.100000	0.0	1.170000	
ups And	0.000023	-0.000023	0.0	0.059222	
xi Aql	0.250000	-0.250000	0.0	0.680000	

pl_hostname	pl_orbsmaxerr1	…	st_masserr1	st_masserr2	st_masslim	\
11 Com	0.050	…	0.30	-0.30	0.0	
11 UMi	0.070	…	0.25	-0.25	0.0	
14 And	NaN	…	0.10	-0.20	0.0	
14 Her	0.050	…	0.05	-0.05	0.0	
16 Cyg B	0.097	…	NaN	NaN	0.0	
…	…	…	…	…	…	
psi Dra B	0.040	…	0.07	-0.07	0.0	
tau Boo	0.003	…	0.05	-0.05	0.0	
tau Gem	NaN	…	0.30	-0.30	0.0	
ups And	0.000	…	NaN	NaN	0.0	
xi Aql	NaN	…	NaN	NaN	0.0	

```
             st_massblend  st_rad  st_raderr1  st_raderr2  st_radlim  \
pl_hostname
11 Com                0.0   19.00        2.00       -2.00        0.0
11 UMi                0.0   24.08        1.84       -1.84        0.0
14 And                0.0   11.00        1.00       -1.00        0.0
14 Her                0.0     NaN         NaN         NaN        NaN
16 Cyg B              0.0     NaN         NaN         NaN        NaN
…                     …       …           …           …          …
psi Dra B             0.0     NaN         NaN         NaN        NaN
tau Boo               0.0    1.46        0.05       -0.05        0.0
tau Gem               0.0   26.80        0.70       -0.70        0.0
ups And               0.0    1.56         NaN         NaN        0.0
xi Aql                0.0   12.00         NaN         NaN        0.0

             st_radblend   rowupdate
pl_hostname
11 Com               0.0  2014-05-14
11 UMi               0.0  2014-05-14
14 And               0.0  2014-05-14
14 Her               0.0  2014-05-14
16 Cyg B             0.0  2015-09-10
…                    …          …
psi Dra B            0.0  2015-12-17
tau Boo              0.0  2015-04-16
tau Gem              0.0  2014-05-14
ups And              0.0  2014-05-14
xi Aql               0.0  2014-05-14

[2509 rows x 66 columns]
```

Now probability density can be plotted:

[6]:
```
fig = px.histogram(planetsDf, x="st_mass", histnorm='probability␣
↪density',title='Stellar mass distribution in Solar units',width=800,␣
↪height=320)
fig.update_xaxes(title='Stellar mass [M/M_solar]')
fig.show()
```



1.2 Although in sight it is not a Gaussian distribution, an interesting exercise is to check it.

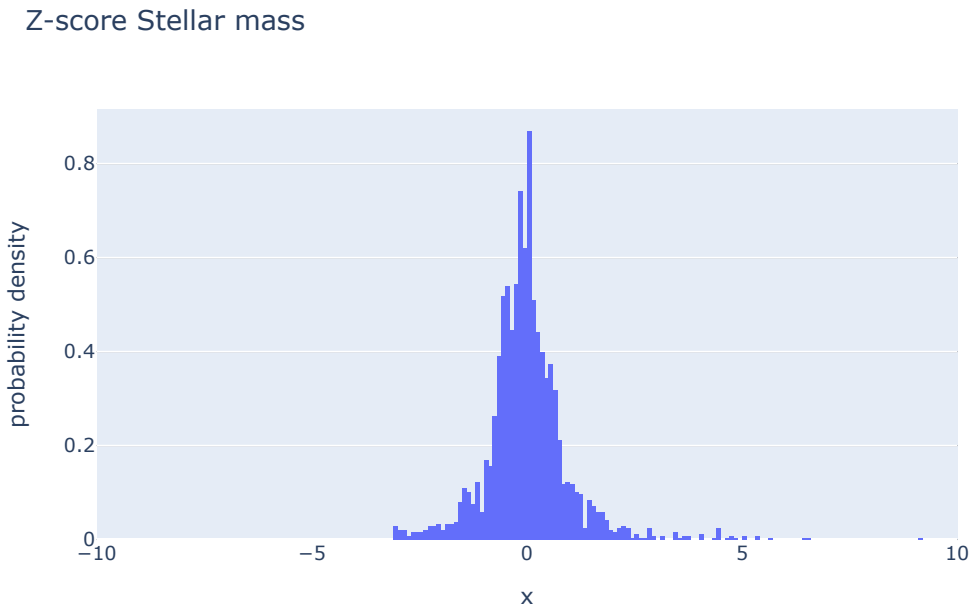
1.2.1 - First with a nonparametric test. (i.e. Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

1.2.2 - Second by visual inspection.

Anyway, before I apply Z-score in order to compare with normal distribution N(0,1)

[7]:
```
zscoreMass=stats.zscore(planetsDf['st_mass'].dropna().
↪to_numpy(),nan_policy='omit')
```

[8]:
```
fig = px.histogram( x=zscoreMass, histnorm='probability density',title='Z-score␣
↪Stellar mass')
fig.update_xaxes(range=(-10,10))
fig.show()
```



1.3 1- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

This is a nonparametrical test that compares the distance between the empirical distribution of the sample data with with a reference probability distribution, in this case the normal distribution.

Null-hypothesis = Distributions are equal

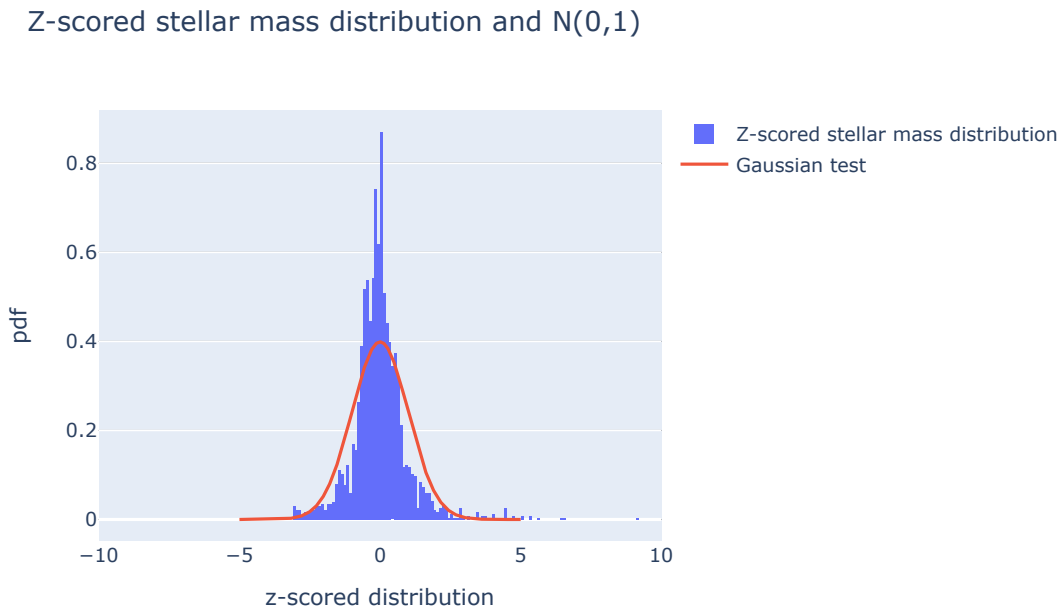
[9]:
```
stats.kstest(zscoreMass, 'norm')
```

[9]:
```
KstestResult(statistic=0.10757731944365112, pvalue=3.2958363736394215e-24)
```

Test rejects null-hypothesis with a very small p-value. ## 2- Visual inspection

[10]:
```
x=np.linspace(-5,5,1000)
npdf= stats.norm.pdf(x,loc=0,scale=1)

data0 = go.Histogram(x=zscoreMass, histnorm='probability␣
 ↪density',name='Z-scored stellar mass distribution')
data1 = go.Scatter( x=x, y=npdf,mode='lines',name='Gaussian test')

data = [data0, data1]

layout = go.Layout(title='Z-scored stellar mass distribution and N(0,1)')

fig = go.Figure(data= data, layout = layout)
```

```
fig.update_xaxes(range=(-10,10), title='z-scored distribution')
fig.update_yaxes(title='pdf')
fig.show()
#pyo.plot(fig, filename = 'line_chart.html')
```



Finally, with visual inspection it is obvious that it does not match.

1.4 Conclusions

According to the data, the most representative star with planets has the same mass than our Sun.