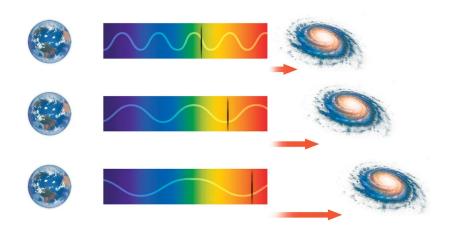
Inferring Photometric Redshifts from Multichannel Images

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December 12, 2024

Theoretical Background

What is cosmological redshift?



Source: BBC Sky at Night Magazine

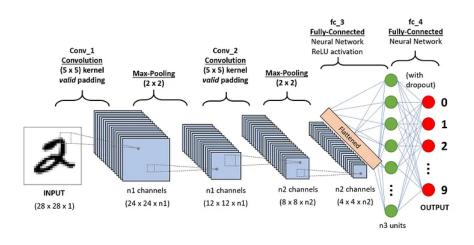
Theoretical Background

What is Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS)?

- International collaboration (between 2000-2014).
- Dedicated wide-angle optical telescope at Apache Point Observatory in New Mexico.
- Provides both spectroscopic and imaging data across vast regions of the sky.
- Main goals:
 - Studying stars, galaxies, and cosmic structures.
 - Create the map of the universe.
- Result: large database¹.

Theoretical Background

What are Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)?

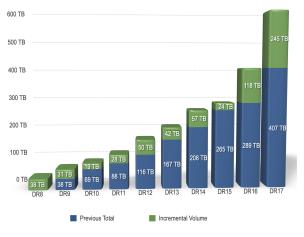


Source: towardsdatascience.com

What was my project?

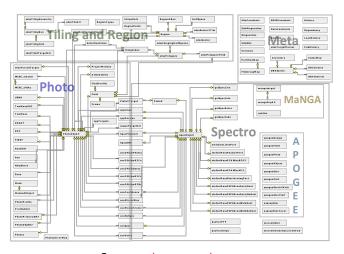
- Downloaded images and corresponding redshift values.
- Created a CNN to predict the redshift parameter of galaxies.

What does the SDSS database look like?



Source: sdss4.org/dr17

What does the SDSS database look like?



Source: skyserver.sdss.org

What does the SDSS database look like?

Using atroquery.sdss.SDSS we can connect to the SDSS database.

```
SDSS.query_sql("""
    SELECT Count(*) AS number_of_records_in_SpecObj_table
    FROM SpecObj
""").to_pandas()

number_of_records_in_SpecObj_table

0     5112724
```

Selected data

To get clear data we can use conditions.

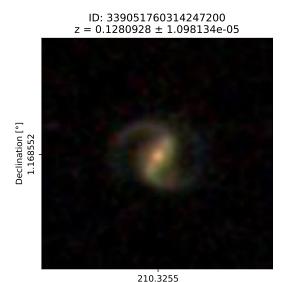
```
number of selected elemenents = SDSS.query sql("""
   SELECT Count(*) AS number of selected elemenents
    FROM SpecObi
   WHERE class='Galaxy'
      AND specobjid < 9223372036854775807 -- Only in BIGINT intervall
      AND zOffset = 0
      AND zWarning = 0
      AND 7Frr > 0
      AND velDispErr > 0
      AND z > zErr*10000
      AND velDisp > velDispErr*10
""").to pandas().values[0,0]
print(f'Number of selected elemenents: {number of selected elemenents}')
Number of selected elemenents: 19584
```

How can we access to the pictures?

HTTP GET request

```
imgCutout = "https://skyserver.sdss.org/dr17/" +\
            "SkyServerWS/ImgCutout/getjpeg?"
def get_sdss_image(ra, dec, scale=IMG_SCALE,
                   size=IMG SIZE):
    url = imgCutout + \
          f"ra={ra}&dec={dec}&scale={scale}&
            width={size}&height={size}"
    response = requests.get(url)
    if response.status_code is okay:
        return picture
    else:
        return error
```

Example image

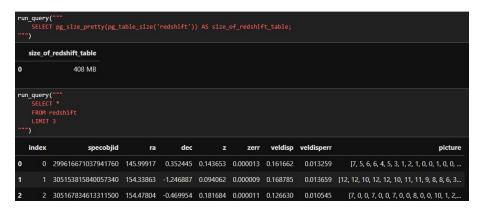


Side project: animation. Balázs Menkó

Right ascension [°]

What does my database looks like?

See codes here.

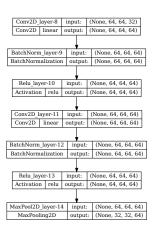


I downloaded 10,000 images and its parameters.

What does my CNN look like?

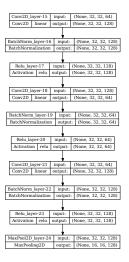
See codes here.

	Input_layer			input:		[(None, 128, 128, 3)]					
	InputLayer		ou	output:		[(None, 128, 128, 3)]					
(a) and (b) (b) (a) (a)											
	Conv2D_layer-1			input:		(None, 128, 128, 3)					
(Conv2D linear		r	output:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
↓											
BatchNorm_layer-2			input:		(None, 128, 128, 32)						
Ba	BatchNormalization			output:			(None, 128, 128, 32)				
Г	Relu laver-3 input: (None, 128, 128, 32)										
Ι.	Activation relu		n	output:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
704 Output. (140He, 120, 120, 32)											
₩											
Г	Conv2D_layer-4			input:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
	Conv2D linear		r	output:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
BatchNorm_layer-5				input:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
BatchNormalization			output		(None, 128, 128, 32						
	Relu layer-6			input:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
Α	Activation relu		u	output:		(None, 128, 128, 32)					
Ma	axPool2E	r-7	input:		(None, 128, 128, 32)						
MaxPooling2D				output:		(None, 64, 64, 32)					

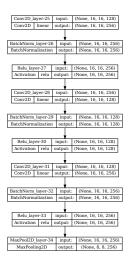


What does my CNN look like?

See codes here.







Conv2D	linear	ou	tput:	(N	one, 8, 8, 512)					
BatchNorm	layer-36	3	input:		None, 8, 8, 512)					
BatchNorma	alization	1 0	output:		None, 8, 8, 512)					
Relu_laye	Relu_layer-37			(None, 8, 8, 512)						
Activation	Activation relu		output:		(None, 8, 8, 512)					
Conv2D_la	Conv2D_layer-38			(None, 8, 8, 512)						
Conv2D	Conv2D linear			(None, 8, 8, 256)						
BatchNorm_layer-39 input: (None, 8, 8, 256)										
BatchNormalization output: (None, 8, 8, 256)										
ļ										
	Relu_layer-40			(None, 8, 8, 256)						
Activation relu			output:		(None, 8, 8, 256)					
	Conv2D_layer-41			(None, 8, 8, 256)						
Conv2D	Conv2D linear o			(None, 8, 8, 512)						
<u> </u>										
BatchNorm_layer-42 input: (None, 8, 8, 512)										
BatchNormalization output: (None, 8, 8, 512)										
ļ										
Relu_laye			put:	(None, 8, 8, 512)						
Activation relu o			output:		(None, 8, 8, 512)					
<u> </u>										
GlobAvgPool	layer-4	4	inp	at:	(None, 8, 8, 512)					

(None, 8, 8, 256)

Conv2D layer-35 | input:

3





output:

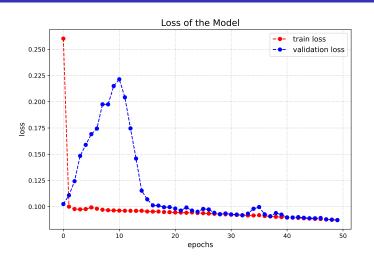
(None 512)

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GlobalAveragePooling2D

How accurate is my CNN?

 $N_{\text{pictures}} = 8000$, epochs= 50, batch size= 128



Mean Squared Error as loss function

How accurate is my CNN?

 $N_{\text{pictures}} = 8000$, epochs= 50, batch size= 128

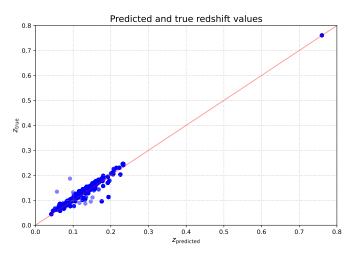
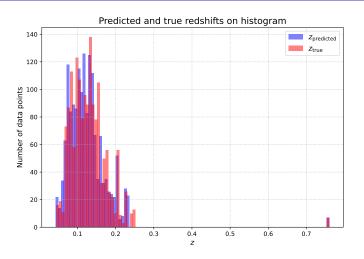


Figure: $R^2 = 94.126\%$

How accurate is my CNN?

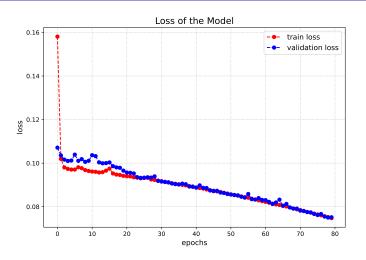
 $N_{\text{pictures}} = 8000$, epochs= 50, batch size= 128



Run time: 4 h 10 min

How accurate is my CNN? - Second run

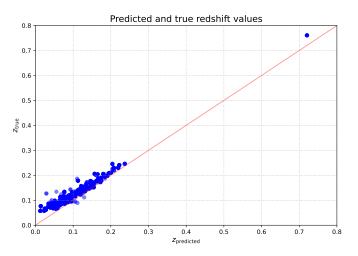
 $N_{\text{pictures}} = 8000$, epochs= 80, batch size= 128



Mean Squared Error as loss function

How accurate is my CNN? - Second run

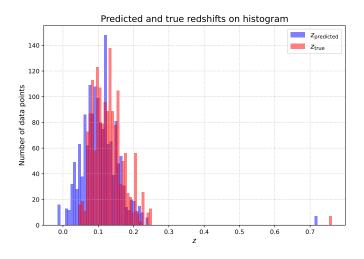
 $N_{\text{pictures}} = 8000$, epochs= 80, batch size= 128



$$R^2 = 79.55\%$$

How accurate is my CNN? - Second run

 $N_{\text{pictures}} = 8000$, epochs= 80, batch size= 128



Run time: 5 h 10 min

Conclusions

- Using SQL queries makes life easier.
- CNNs are slower without GPUs.
- The redshift value of galaxies can be calculated from images.