Celestial Object Classification

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Outline

Section 1

Astronomical Challenge

Classifying celestial objects into stars, galaxies or quasars.

Section 2

Data & Preprocessing

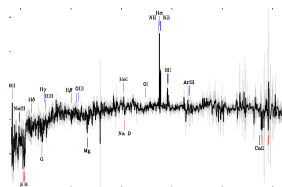Figure 1: Galaxy

Figure 2: Star
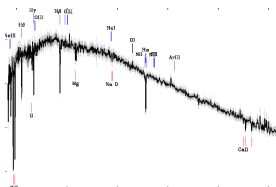

Figure 3: Qusar

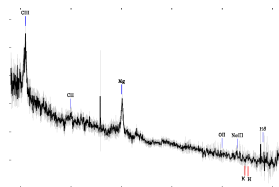Figure 4: Galaxy Spec

Figure 5: Star Spec

Figure 6: Qusar Spec

Metadata

Table 1: Metadata of the celestial objects

vars	explanations
ra	Right Ascension angle (at J2000 epoch)
dec	Declination angle (at J2000 epoch)
u	Ultraviolet filter
g	Green filter
r	Red filter
i	Near Infrared filter
z	Infrared filter
run	Run Number
rerun	Rerun Number
camcol	Camera column
field	Field number
specobjid	Unique ID used for optical spectroscopic objects
class	Object class
redshift	Redshift value based on the increase in wavelength
plate	Plate
mjd	Modified Julian Date

EDA

- Missing Values:
  - Metadata: 3, Regression Imputation
  - Image of Spectra: n

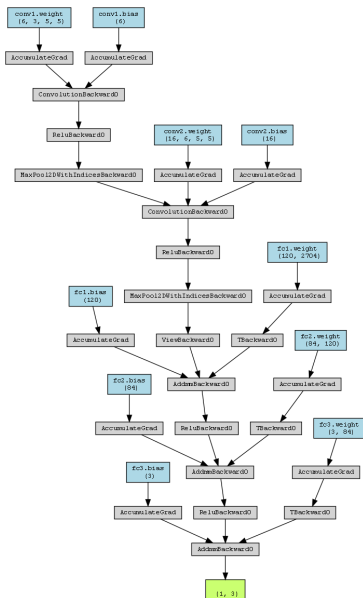- Samples for each catagory: 33333

- Correlationship
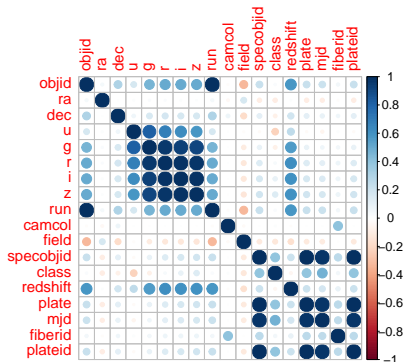
Section 3

Methodology

Meta Data

- **Explanatory Variables**: u, g, r, i, z, redshift

- **Response Variable**: class
  - GALAXY: 0
  - QSO: 1
  - STAR: 2

- **kNN**: k = 3

- **Decision Tree**:
  - Gini impurity
  - max_depth: 4

- **Logistic Regression**
  - C: 1
  - penalty: l2
  - $P(Y_i = k) = \frac{e^{\beta_k \cdot X_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{3} e^{\beta_j \cdot X_i}}$, $i = 0, 1, 2$

Images

- Structure:
  - 2 layers of convolution and 1 maxpooling
  - 3 layers of full connecting
  - output: $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$
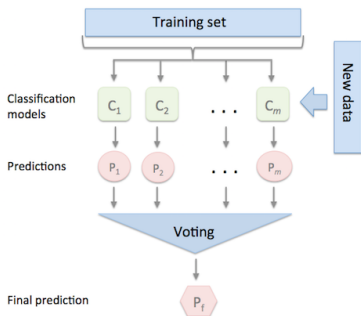 $y_{pred} = argmax_i\{\vec{y}\}$
    Probability through softmax
    $P(y = j \mid \mathbf{z}) = \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_{k=1}^{3} e^{z_k}}$
- Training:
  SGD with different momentum, Adam, 10 epoch, batch size 64,lr 0.001

Voting Classifier

- Soft Voting:
  - Models $\{C_1, \cdots C_n\}$
  - For a given inputs, C_i has a prediction $P_i(y_j|x)$
  - The predict probabilities for voting classifier
    $P(y_j|x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} P_i(y_j|x)$
  - The prediction
    $p(x) = \arg\max_{y_j} P(y_j|x)$
- Hard Voting:
  - $p(x) = \text{mode}(p_1(x), p_2(x), \ldots, p_m(x))$, mode identify the most frequent one
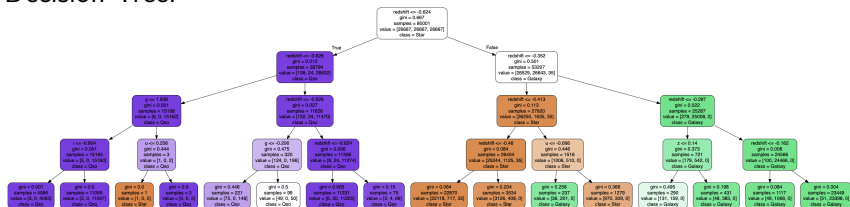
- Construction:

  The candidate models are KNN, Logistic Regression, Classification Tree, CNN for image and CNN for spectrum image

Section 4

Results

Metadata

- Decision Tree:

- Logistic Regression:

Table 2: Coefficients of Logistic Regression

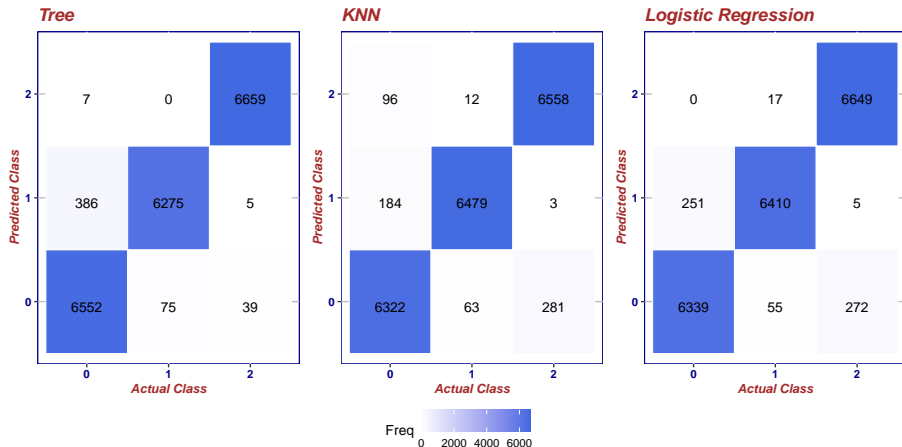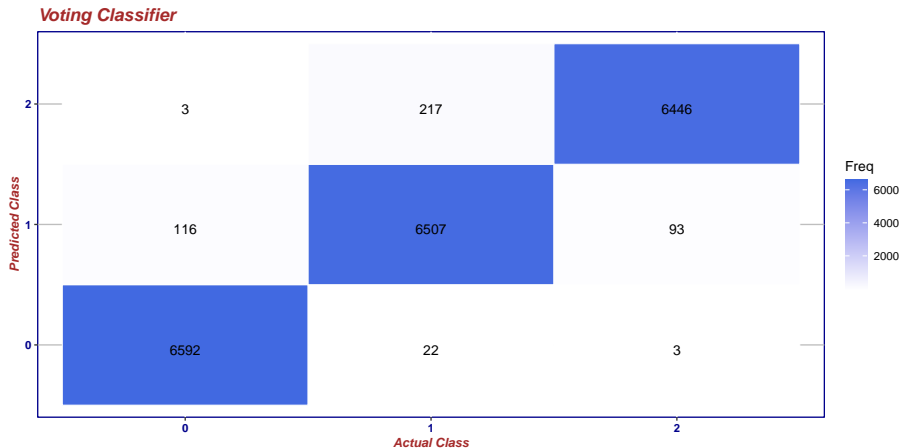|	Intercept	u	g	r	i	z	redshift
Galaxy	15.09801	1.110865	-1.698055	-0.1525521	0.6145228	-0.0238246	23.35724
Qso	16.80773	-2.883481	5.212935	0.7959545	-1.2216091	-2.1410609	32.50714
Star	-31.90574	1.772616	-3.514880	-0.6434025	0.6070863	2.1648855	-55.86438

Figure 7: Confusion Matrices for Metadata Models

Figure 8: Confusion Matrix of Voting Classifier

Section 5

Conclusions

Conclusions

Table 3: Evaluation of Models

Data Model		M kNN	M DT	M LR	IC CNN	IS CNN	M+IC+IS VC
Accuracy		96.79%	97.68%	97.04%	93.91%	99.14%	97.8%
	Star	95.59%	99.82%	95.95%	0%	0%	0%
Precision	Galaxy	96.01%	96.45%	96.46%	0%	0%	0%
	Qso	98.84%	96.8%	98.77%	0%	0%	0%
	Star	98.67%	99.82%	99.59%	0%	0%	0%
Recall	Galaxy	94.61%	96.68%	95.06%	0%	0%	0%
	Qso	97.13%	96.56%	96.5%	0%	0%	0%
	Star	97.11%	99.82%	97.74%	0%	0%	0%
F1	Galaxy	95.31%	96.56%	95.76%	0%	0%	0%
	Qso	97.98%	96.68%	97.63%	0%	0%	0%

References I

[1] Jialin Gao, Jianyu Chen, Jiaqi Wei, Bin Jiang, and A-Li Luo. Deep multimodal networks for m-type star classification with paired spectrum and photometric image. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, 135:044503, 05 2023.