

Celestial Object Classification

Xiaoyang Wang Ziang Zeng

Outline

- 1 Astronomical Challenge
- 2 Data & Preprocessing
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Results

Section 1

Astronomical Challenge

Astronomical Challenge

Classifying celestial objects into stars, galaxies or quasars using their spectral characteristics.

Section 2

Data & Preprocessing

Image of the celestial objects



Figure 1: Galaxy



Figure 2: Star



Figure 3: Quasar

Image of the spectra

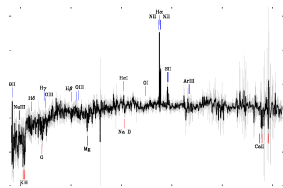


Figure 4: Galaxy Spec

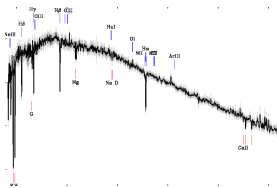


Figure 5: Star Spec

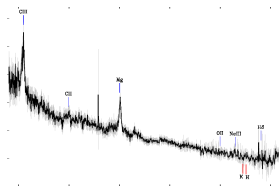


Figure 6: Quasar Spec

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

- Missing Values: 3
- Samples for each catagory: 33333

Section 3

Methodology

- Explanatory Variables: u, g, r, i, z, redshift
- Response Variable: class
 - STAR: 0
 - GALAXY: 1
 - QSO: 2
- kNN: $k = 3$
- Decision Tree

Convolutional Neural Network

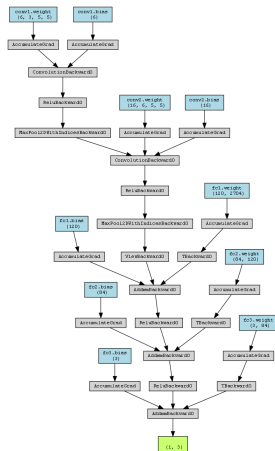


Figure 7: a

Voting Classifier

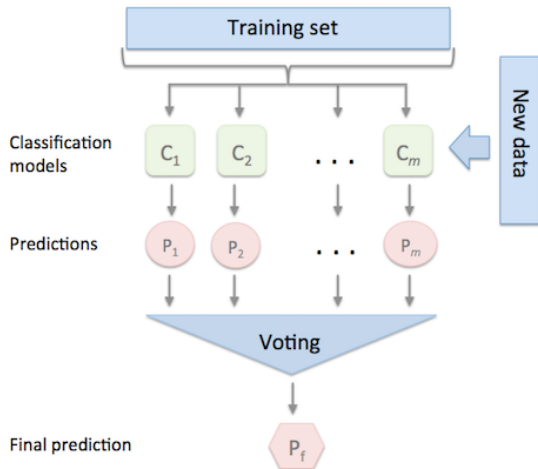


Figure 8: b

Section 4

Results

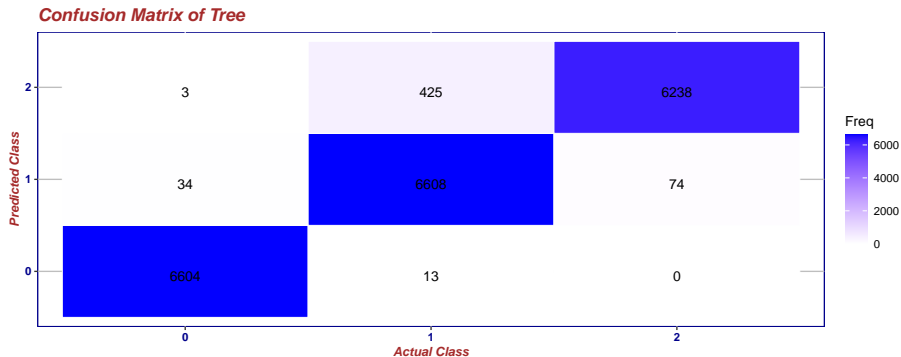


Figure 9: Confusion Matrix of Decision Tree

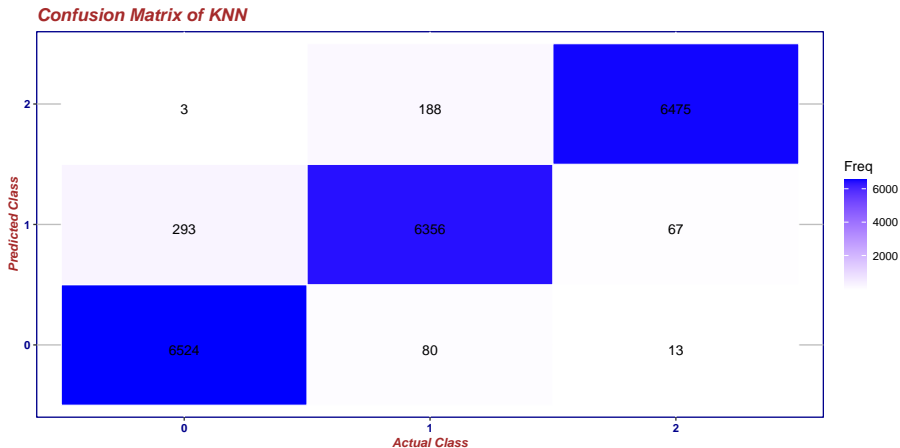


Figure 10: Confusion Matrix of kNN

References I