

Estimating the Photometric Redshifts of Galaxies Using Regression Techniques

A. Momtaz, M. H. Salimi, S.Shakeri

Department of Physics, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan 84156-8311, Iran.

aidinmomtaz@ph.iut.ac.ir

mhsalimi@ph.iut.ac.ir

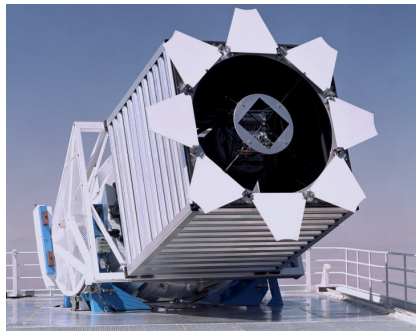
s.shakeri@iut.ac.ir

MG-16, July 7, 2021

Overview

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 - Motivation
 - Spectroscopic and Photometric Redshifts
 - Machine Learning
- 2 Literature Survey
- 3 Methodology
 - Data Preprocessing
 - Decision Tree Algorithm
 - Random Forest Algorithm
- 4 Results and Discussion
- 5 References

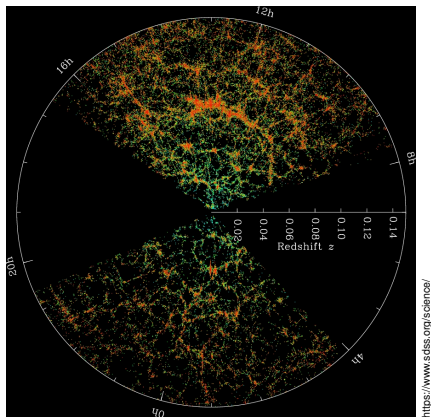
Astronomical Surveys, SDSS



SDSS Telescope

- Galactic Archaeology
- Gas in the Galaxy
- Star Forming Regions
- Multi-Star and Planetary Systems
- White Dwarfs

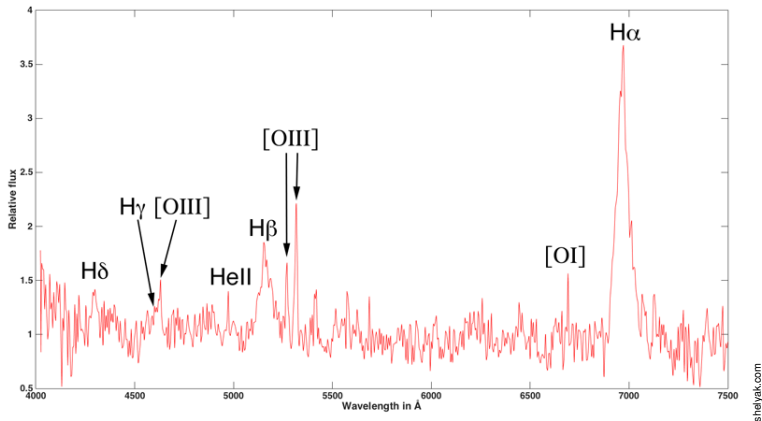
SDSS Data Release



- Data Release 16 (August 2018)
- Infrared spectra
- Extragalactic spectra
- Integral field spectra for nearby galaxies
- Useful spectra: 4,846,156
- Galaxies: 2,863,635, QSO: 960,678

SDSS Galaxy Mapping

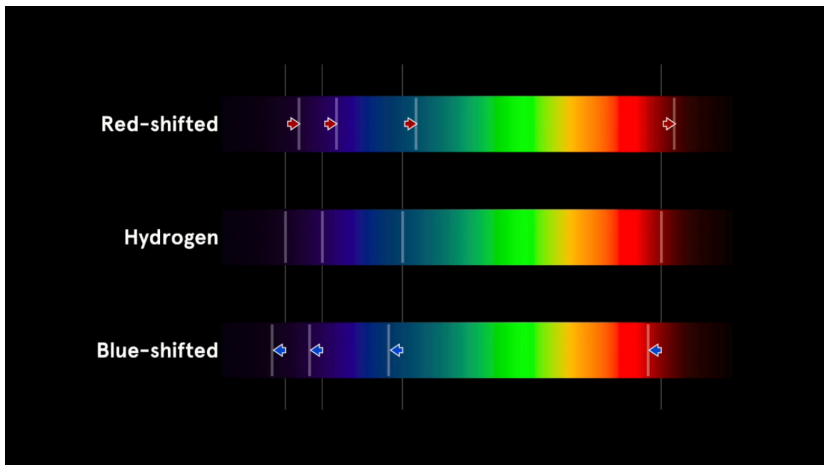
Measuring Redshift from Spectroscopy



$$\lambda_{obs} = (1 + z)\lambda_{em}$$

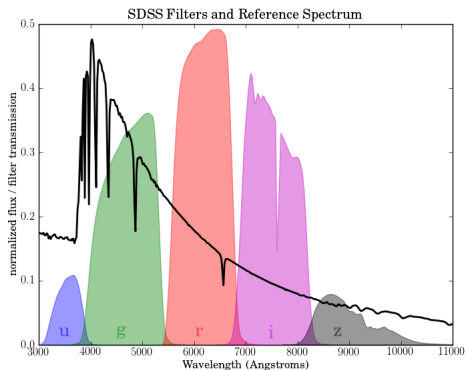
(1)

Redshift and Blueshift



Courseera, Data-driven Astronomy

Measuring Redshift from Photometry



Coursera, Data-driven Astronomy

$$u = m_{\text{ref}} - 2.5 \log_{10} \left[\int_0^{\infty} F(\lambda) S(\lambda) d\lambda \right] \quad (2)$$

Regression Algorithms

Decision Tree

Decision trees map a set of input features to their corresponding output targets. This is done through a series of individual decisions where each decision represents a node (or branching) of the tree.

Regression Algorithms

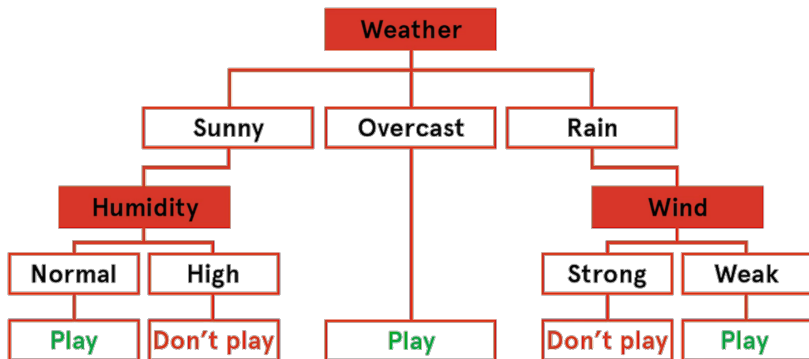
Decision Tree

Decision trees map a set of input features to their corresponding output targets. This is done through a series of individual decisions where each decision represents a node (or branching) of the tree.

Random Forest

Random forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks that operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time.

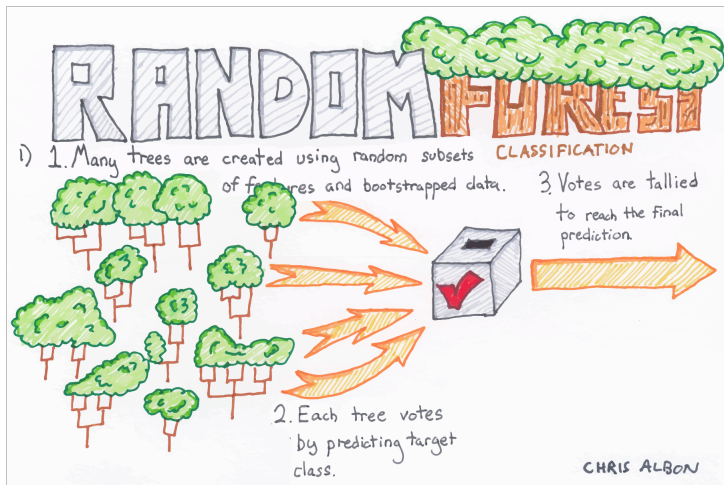
How does Decision Tree work?



Coursea, Data-driven Astronomy

Schematic View of Decision Tree

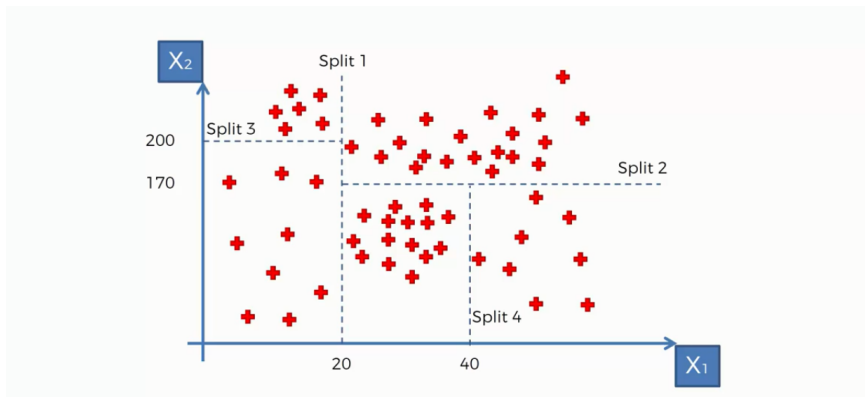
How does Random Forest work?



Chris Albon

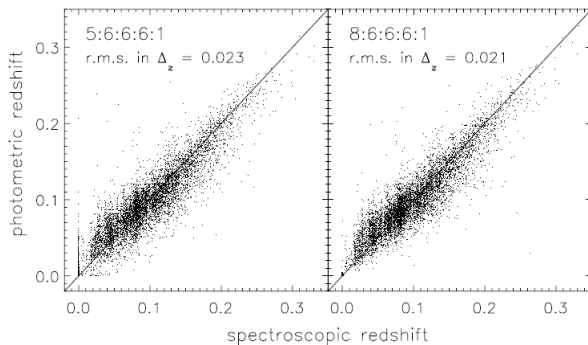
Schematic View of Random Forest

Geometrical View of Algorithm



Decision Tree Intuition

ANN



ugriz Photometry

Firth et al. Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. 339 (2003)

- Sample Size: 20000 Galaxies
- Testing Set: 7000 Galaxies

Similar Research Results

Reference Articles	Data Release	Training Set	$\overline{\Delta z}_{norm}$	ML Algorithm
Beck et al (2016) MNRAS	12	1'976'978	5.84×10^{-5}	Local Linear Regression
Paul et al (2018) Galaxies-MDPI	12	20'000	2×10^{-3}	Random-Forest
Baldeschi et al (2021) APJ	16	1'251'249	1×10^{-3}	Random-Forest
A. Momtaz, M. H. Salimi, S. Shakeri (2021) In preparation	16	400'000	1×10^{-3}	Random-Forest

$$\overline{\Delta z}_{norm} = \frac{Z_{spec} - Z_{phot}}{1 + Z_{spec}} \quad (3)$$

Preparing the Dataset



<https://www.sdss.org/instruments/>

u 3551Å

g 4686Å

r 6166Å

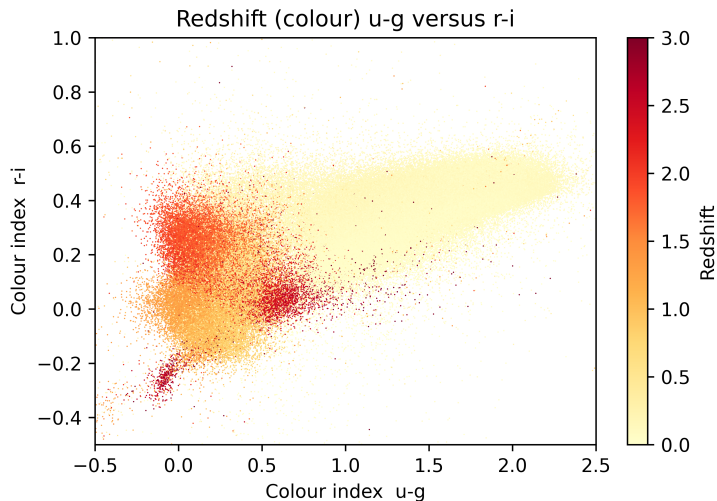
i 7480Å

z 8932Å

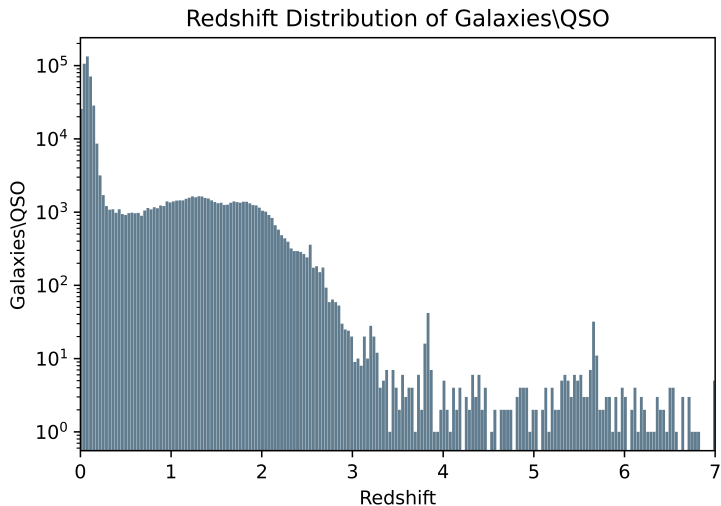
<i>u</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>z</i>	...	redshift
19.84	19.53	19.47	19.18	19.11	...	0.54
19.86	18.66	17.84	17.39	17.14	...	0.16
...
18.00	17.81	17.77	17.73	17.73	...	0.47

SDSS Data Sample

Contour map of the redshifts

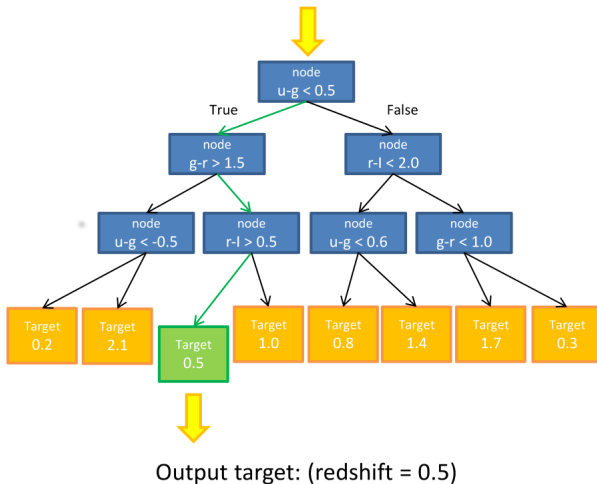


Redshift Distribution of Galaxies

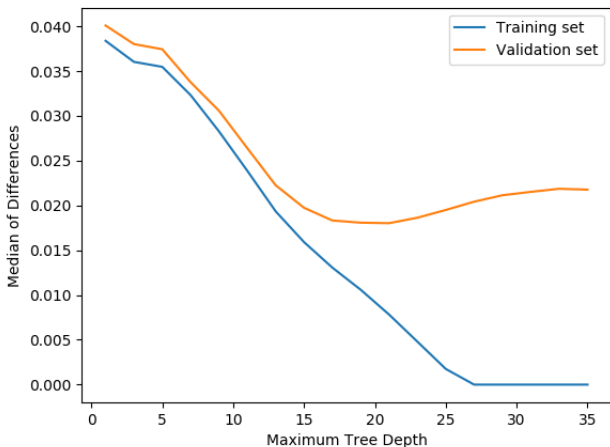


Detailed overview of Decision Tree

Input features: ($u-g=0.2$, $g-r=1.4$, $r-i=0.8$)



Optimizing process for Decision Tree



Setting a Maximum Depth

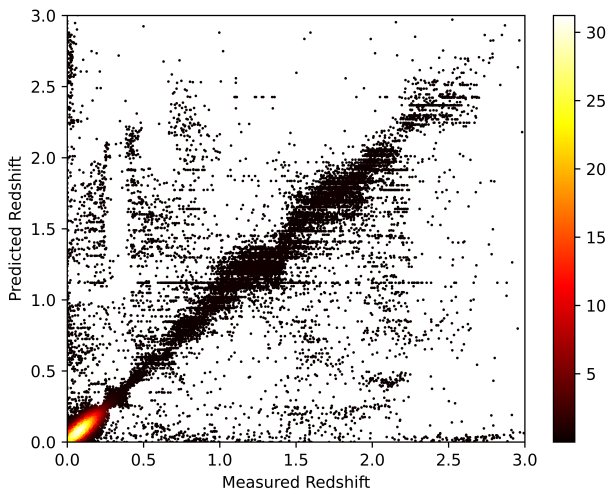
Accuracy of the model

The Effect of Training Set Size

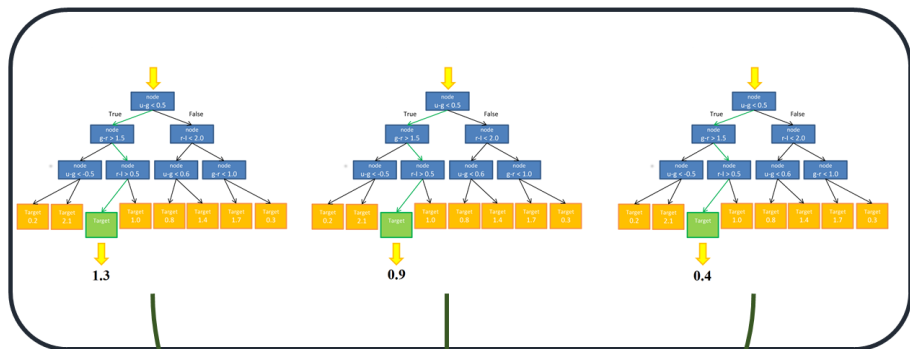
Training Galaxies	Median Diff
50	0.048
500	0.026
5000	0.023
50000	0.022
400000	0.017

$$\text{med_diff} = \text{median} (|Y_{i, \text{pred}} - Y_{i, \text{act}}|) \quad (4)$$

Final Result of Decision Tree Algorithm

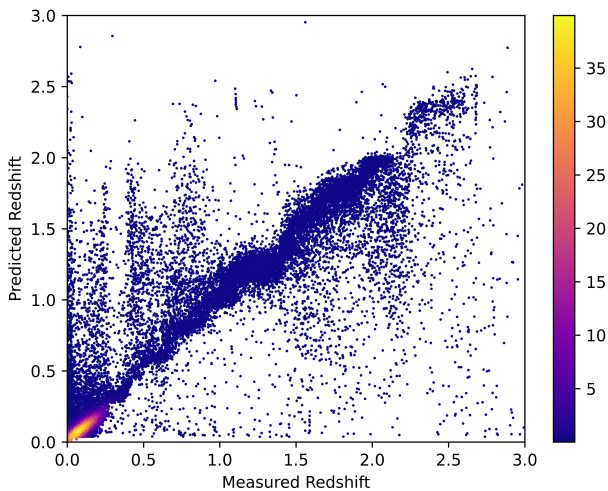


Steps of preparing Random Forest

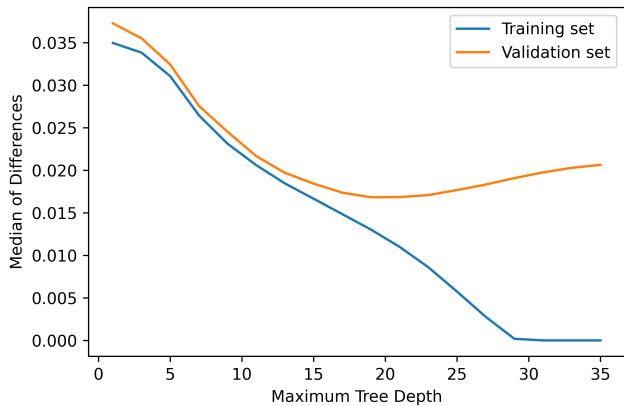


$$\hat{Y}(x) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{y}_b(x) = \frac{1.3 + 0.9 + 0.4}{3} = 0.86$$

Final Result of Random Forest Algorithm



Optimization process



Analytical Overview

Parameters of Regression Modeling

	Decision Tree	Random Forest
Mean Accuracy	67.96%	81.01%
Best Accuracy	68.07%	81.02%
Max Depth	19	25
Number of Trees	1	600
Bootstrap	-	True
Standard Deviation	1.66%	0.69%
R2 Squared	0.68	0.81
Median Diff	0.017	0.016
$\overline{\Delta Z}_{\text{norm}}$	0.016	0.001

Comparison

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References



Andrew E. Firth, Ofer Lahav and Rachel S. Somerville

Estimating photometric redshifts with artificial neural networks

Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. 339, 1195–1202, 2003



Beck et al.

Photometric redshifts for the SDSS Data Release 12

MNRAS 460, 1371–1381, 2016



Baldeschi et al.

Photometric redshift estimation of galaxies in the Pan-STARRS

Draft version, submitted to APJ, 2021



Nicholas Paul, Nicholas Virag and Lior Shamir

A catalog of photometric redshift and the distribution of broad galaxy morphologies

Galaxies, MDPI, 2018

Thanks For Your Attention :)