Data Science at the Crossroads of Observational and Computational Galaxy Astronomy

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Data science applies *domain-specific knowledge* (e.g. astronomy, business, finance) alongside machine learning and traditional statistics to create *data-driven models* and make real-world predictions.

This process usually requires large datasets to create *generalized* models.

Data science applications in astronomy?



Very broad. But *one* is to create connections between the features we can *observe* and the inaccessible/meta information can only be *inferred*.

Computational astronomy facilitates connections between *observables* and *non-observables*



TNG Collaboration Visualization credit: Dylan Nelson

z=1.5

log M_★ = 9.22 SFR = 1.8 M_☉ yr⁻¹

Formation of a MW-like galaxy

In a numerical hydrodynamical simulation, the co-evolution of dark and baryonic matter are explicitly tracked (i.e. full access to merger histories).

What about generalizability? One galaxy is *not* enough.

TNG Collaboration Visualization credit: Mark Vogelsberger

redshift: 1.29

TNG100 (100 Mpc)³ Cosmological Volume

To make predictions for new data, a data-driven model must learn from *training* sets which are representative of the *application* sets. Many galaxies are needed.

How accurately can observables be mapped to merger status?

2,332 post-coalescence merger remnants from TNG100



Stellar Mass Maps

Stellar Velocity Maps

Idealized synthetic observations (no noise, no blurring, no projection effects)

Bottrell et al. 2021a (submitted)

How accurately can observables be mapped to merger status?

2,332 non-merger *controls* matched in redshift, stellar mass, environment



Stellar Mass Maps

Stellar Velocity Maps

Idealized synthetic observations (no noise, no blurring, no projection effects)

Bottrell et al. 2021a (submitted)

Merger Remnant Classification Models



Convolutional neural networks (CNNs, LeCun+1998) are a class of deep learning models that are useful on data that exhibits topological structure (e.g. images).

Specific Architectures: AlexNet: Krizhevsky+2012; ResNet-V2: He+2015,2016 Relative and combined utilities of visual appearance and stellar dynamics in identifying post-mergers

Bottrell et al. 2021a (submitted)



Images enable 93% completeness and 93% purity. Stellar kinematics are less useful, at 90% completeness and 88% purity. The model combining both data sets has a 2% boost in completeness but no advantage in purity.

Images (and stellar kinematics to a lesser extent) can be used to accurately predict recent merger activity (see also **Bickley, Bottrell et al. 2021**)

How far back can the line be drawn?

Not every galaxy is a recent merger. But most galaxies have merged in the past. A regression model is better equipped to use this information.



80K galaxies out to z = 2. The target quantity is now the *time since the* most recent merger, $T_{\text{Postmerger}}$. Careful partitioning of the data to avoid interpolation along merger histories.

How far back can the line be drawn?



An average galaxy's current morphology and stellar dynamics are strongly connected to its most recent merger event — even many Gigayears after the merger. The predictions then stagnate at larger time-since-merger values.

What makes this predictive power possible? What is driving the scatter?

Bottrell et al. in prep



Each line shows the predictions for all descendants of a merger event for galaxies in the test sample. Mergers between similar mass galaxies (yellow/ orange) are rarer, but have a tighter scatter and less stagnation.

How can the simulation-trained models be applied to observations?





HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite
z=0.099 id:49105553.3 kpc	z=0.099 id:463266 <u>36.1 kpc</u>	z=0.099 id:407765 <u>71.7 kpc</u>	z=0.099 id:0 <u>118.8 kpc</u>
HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite
z=0.099 id:305021 39.8 kpc	z=0.099 id:199226 <u>118.8 kpc</u>	z=0.099 id:398581 <u>66.8 kpc</u>	z=0.099 id:272228 <u>109.2 kpc</u>
HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC <i>riz</i> Composite	HSC riz Composite
z=0.099 id:119443 78.8 kpc	z=0.099 id:429137 45.2 kpc	z=0.099 id:391508 33.9 kpc	z=0.099 id:474178 45.6 kpc



HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC <i>riz</i> Composite	HSC riz Composite
z=0.099 id:491055 16.8 kp	c $z=0.099$ id:463266 11.4 kpc	z=0.099 id:407765 22.6 kpc	z=0.099 id:0 37.5 kpc
HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite
z=0.099 id:305021 12.6 kp	z = 0.099 id:199226 <u>37.5 kpc</u>	z=0.099 id:398581 21.1 kpc	z=0.099 id:272228 34.5 kpc
HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite	HSC riz Composite
z=0.099 id:119443 24.9 kp		z=0.099 id:391508 10.7 kpc	z=0.099 id:474178 14.4 kpc







HSC izY Composite	HSC izY Composite	HSC izY Composite	HSC izY Composite
<i>z</i> =0.700	<i>z</i> =0.700	<i>z</i> =0.700	z=0.700
id:178493 22.2 kpc	id:319156 <u>11.4 kpc</u>	id:195017 <u>16.5 kpc</u>	id:181442 <u>18.7 kpc</u>
HSC <i>izY</i> Composite	HSC izY Composite	HSC izY Composite	HSC <i>izY</i> Composite
<i>z</i> =0.700	z=0.700	<i>z</i> =0.700	z=0.700
id:285957	id:254370 <u>13.8 kpc</u>	id:32344 <u>37.5 kpc</u>	id:328138
HSC izY Composite	HSC izY Composite	HSC <i>izY</i> Composite	HSC izY Composite
<i>z</i> =0.700	z=0.700	<i>z</i> =0.700	z=0.700
id:299212 <u>14.6 kpc</u>	id:238084 <u>13.6 kpc</u>	id:313477 <u>11.2 kpc</u>	id:316982 <u>12.9 kpc</u>

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Machine learning can be leveraged to connect the observable features of galaxies to their current merger status and formation histories in simulations.

Recent *merger remnants can be identified* by their visual appearance or stellar kinematics using deep classification models.

The *time-since-merger* for any galaxy can be estimated using deep regression models with reasonable accuracies up to many Gyr later.

Bridging the models to observations requires more realistic synthetic observations that include observational nuisance factors (e.g. atmosphere).

A still-growing dataset of over 50K synthetic HSC-SSP images of TNG50 galaxies has been made for HSC Project 405.

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