

Can we extend photo-z estimations to quasars?

Raquel Ruiz Valença

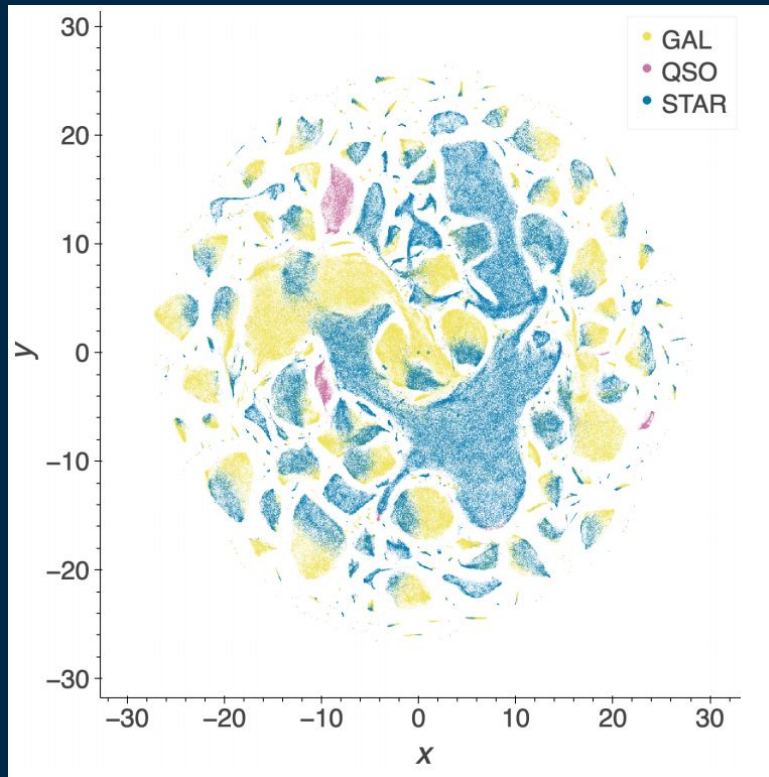
Collaborators: Lilianne Nakazono and Erik Vinicius

Advisor: Claudia L. M. de Oliveira

IAG/USP

INTRODUCTION

- Photometric redshifts have been obtained for S-PLUS galaxies in the Local Universe ($z < 0.7$) [Lima et al. 2021] with an error of 1.7%.
- Our goal is to extend the analysis to quasars ($z < 5$), also using a machine learning approach.
- With the S-PLUS classification by Nakazono et al. 2021, we will be able to build a catalog of quasar candidates with their redshift predictions.



Which questions do we want to answer?

1. Can we improve quasar photo-z estimations using the S-PLUS narrow bands?
2. Can we improve quasar photo-z estimations at high redshift?



DATA



CROSS-MATCHES



1" matching-radius
Quasars
2 WISE magnitudes

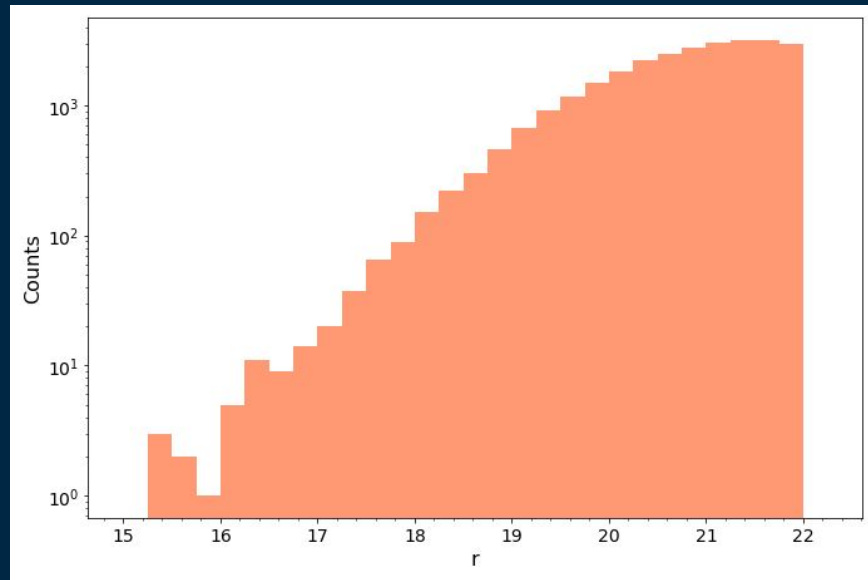
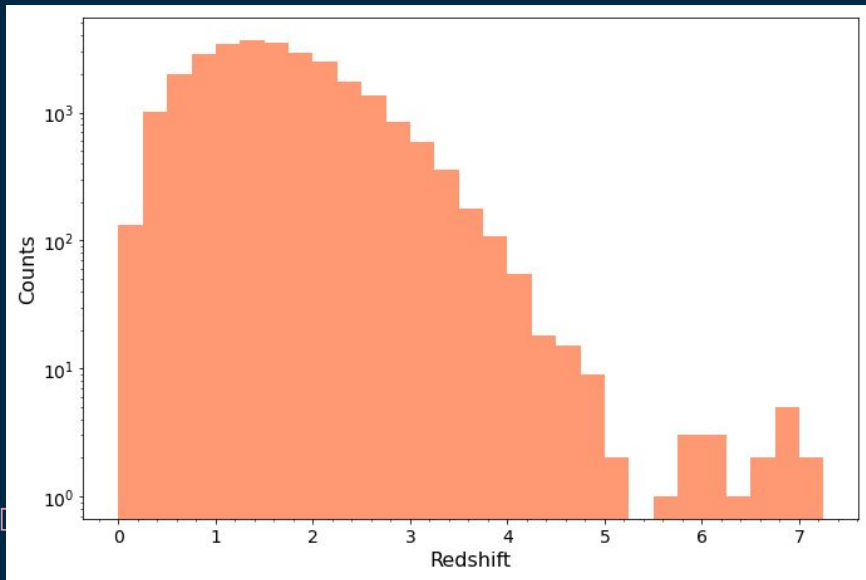
2" matching-radius
2 GALEX magnitudes



SAMPLES

Total sample: 27,337 quasars, $r \leq 22$

Without missing bands: 3,506 quasars



METHODS



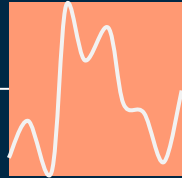
ALGORITHMS



01

Linear Regression

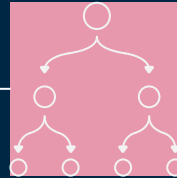
Finds coefficients for a function (line or polynomial) by Ordinary Least Squares.



02

Lasso Regression

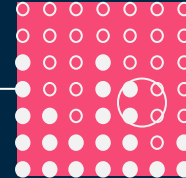
Linear Regression but with AIC or BIC penalties on the residual sum of squares.



03

Random Forest

Based on the mean of multiple decision trees.
[Breiman, 2001]



04

K-Nearest Neighbors

Finds the k closest neighbors in an euclidian space.
[Fix and Hodgers, 1961]

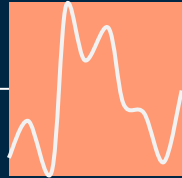
ALGORITHMS



01

Linear
Regression

$$y = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

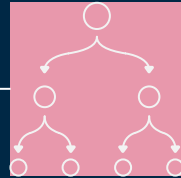


02

Lasso
Regression

$$y = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

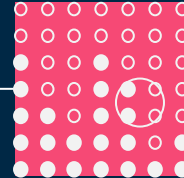
criterion = AIC, BIC



03

Random
Forest

n_estimators = 100



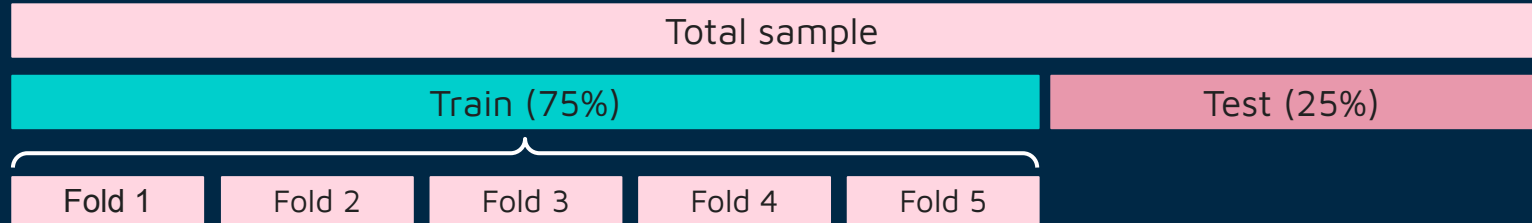
04

K-Nearest
Neighbors

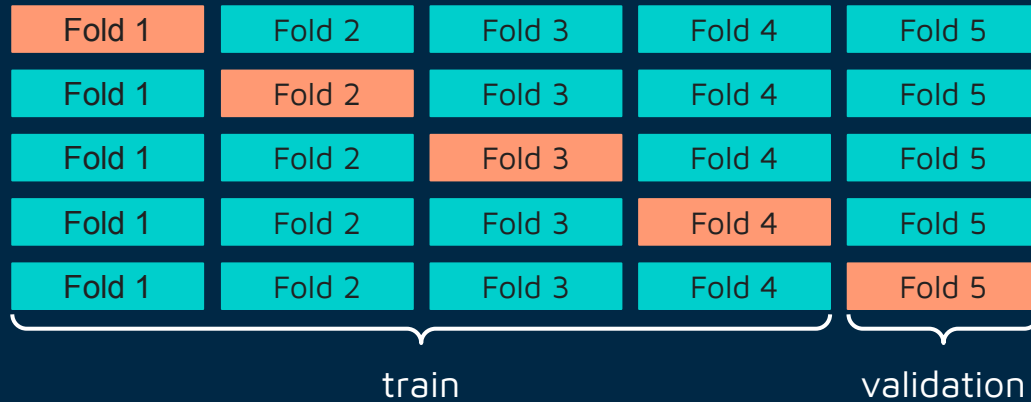
n_neighbors = 3,5,7
distance = euclidian, uniform

CROSS-VALIDATION

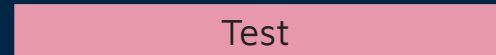
1) Sample division



2) 5-Fold



3) Final evaluation



METRICS

Root mean square error

$$\sigma_{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_{z_i}^2}$$

**Normalized median
absolute deviation**

$$\sigma_{NMAD} = 1.48 \cdot \text{median} \left(\frac{|\delta z - \text{median}(\delta z)|}{1 + z_{spec}} \right)$$



FEATURES

- **Broad bands:** u, g, r, i, z
- **Narrow bands:** J0378, J0395, J0410, J0430, J0515, J0660, J0861
- **WISE bands:** W1, W2
- **GALEX bands:** FUV, NUV

BROAD	NARROW	WISE	GALEX
✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓		✓
✓	✓		
✓		✓	✓
✓		✓	
✓			✓
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✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓
	✓		
	✓		✓

RESULTS



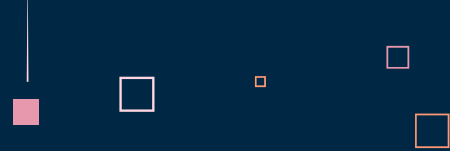
BEST 5 MODELS (OUT OF 816)

	σ_{NMAD}	σ_{RMSE}	Broad	Narrow	WISE	GALEX	Colors
792	0.097	0.434	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
796	0.106	0.448	✓		✓	✓	✓
768	0.114	0.449	✓	✓	✓	✓	
794	0.105	0.454	✓	✓	✓		✓
772	0.119	0.459	✓	✓	✓		

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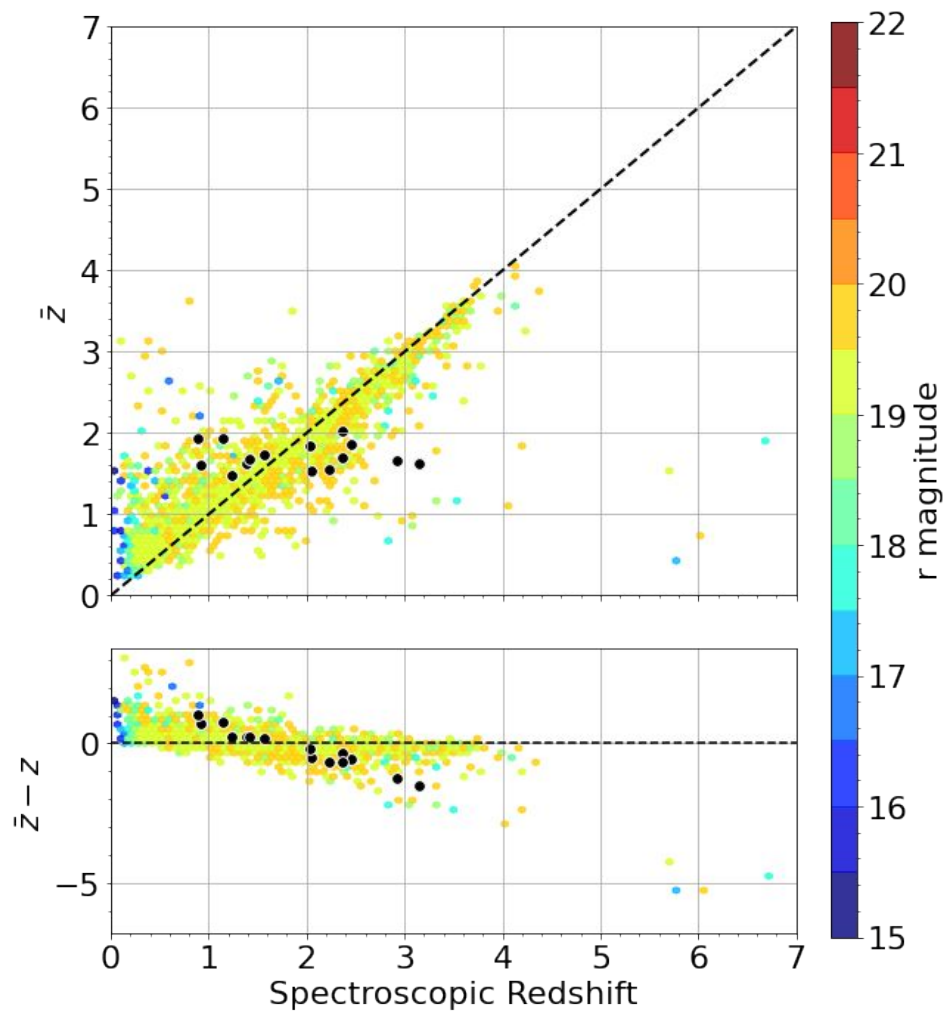


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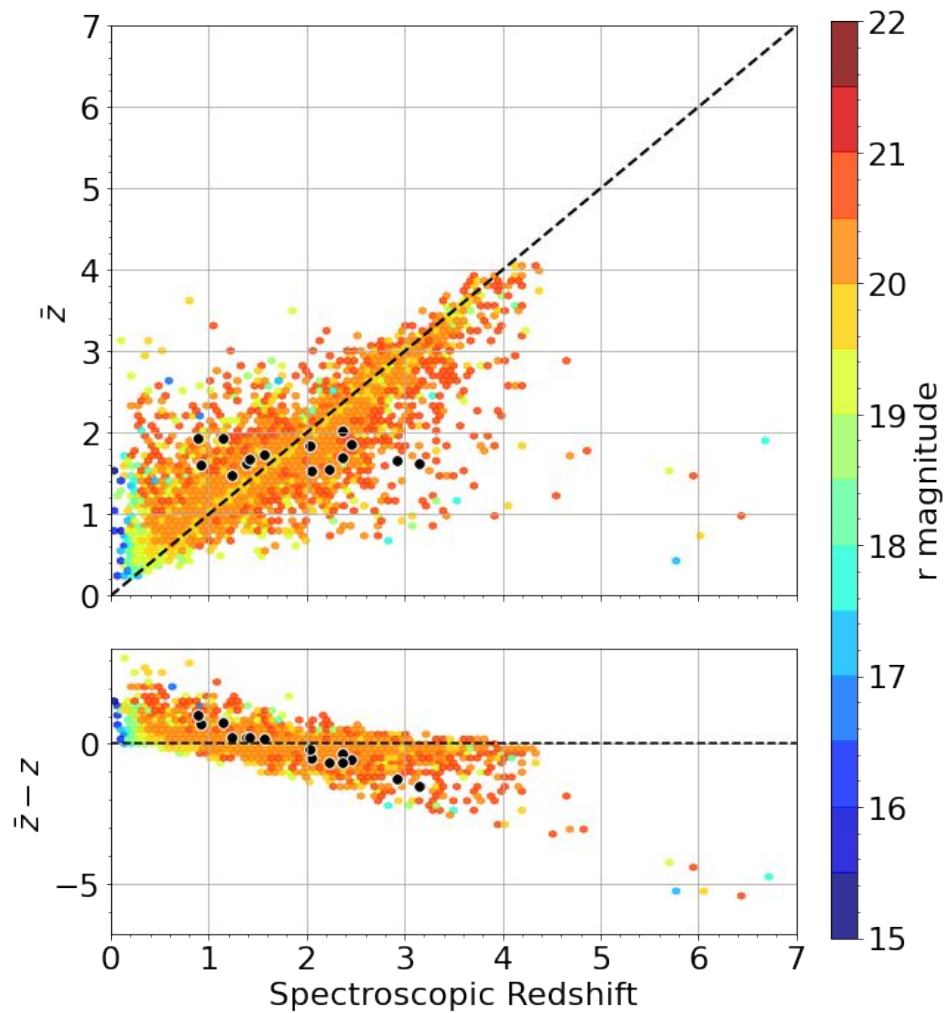
Best model (792)

↳ Residuals



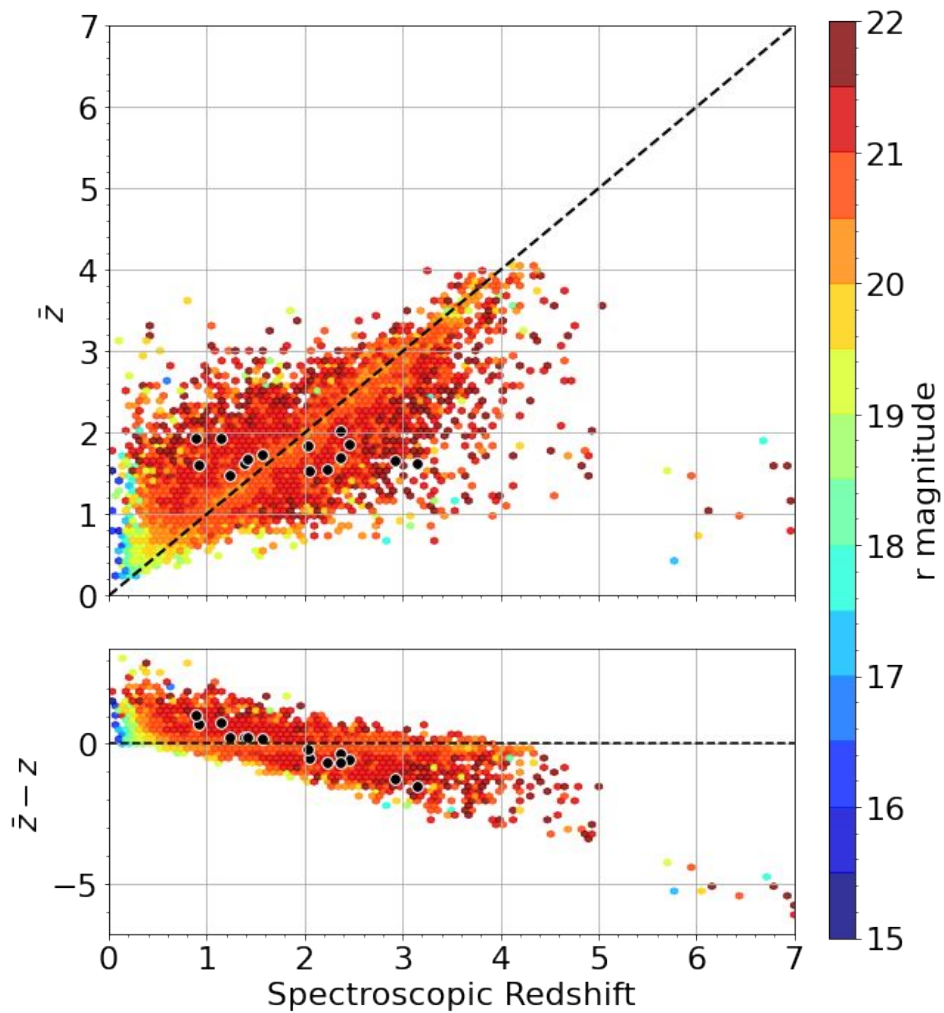
Best model (792)

↳ Residuals



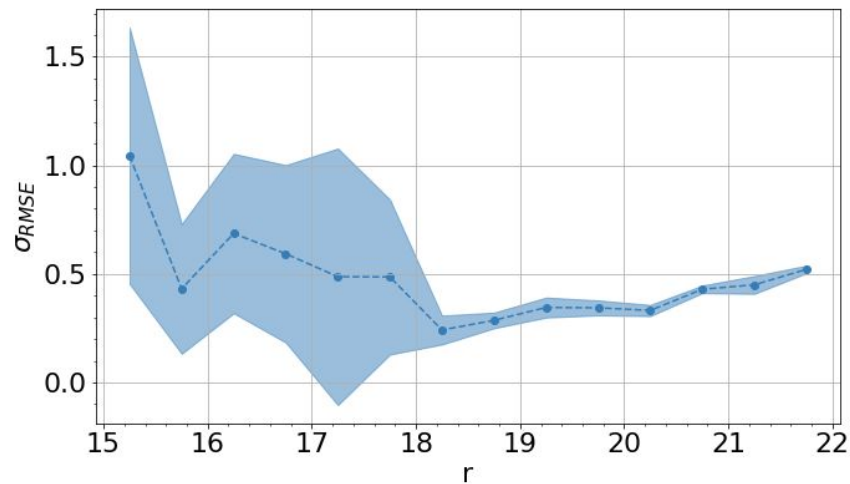
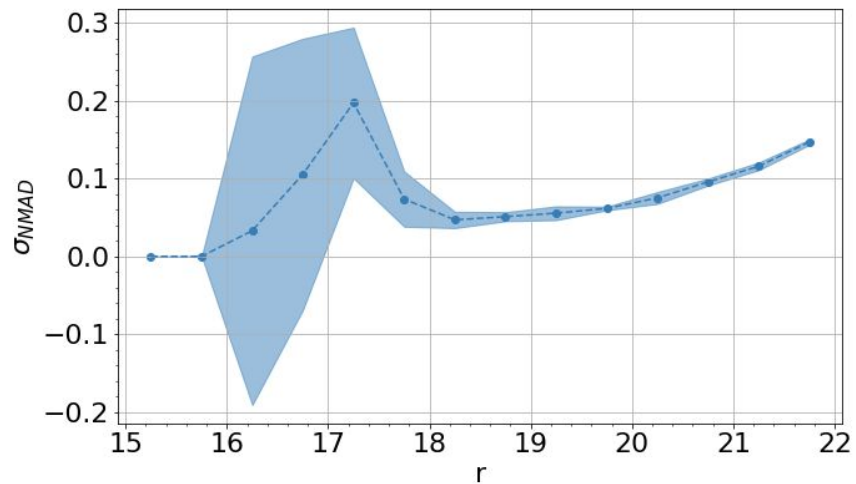
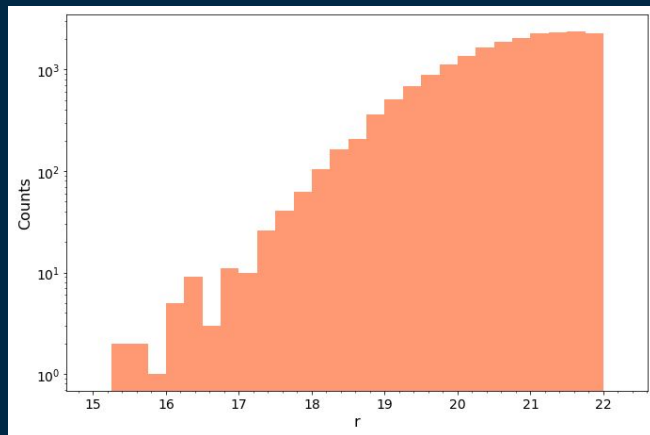
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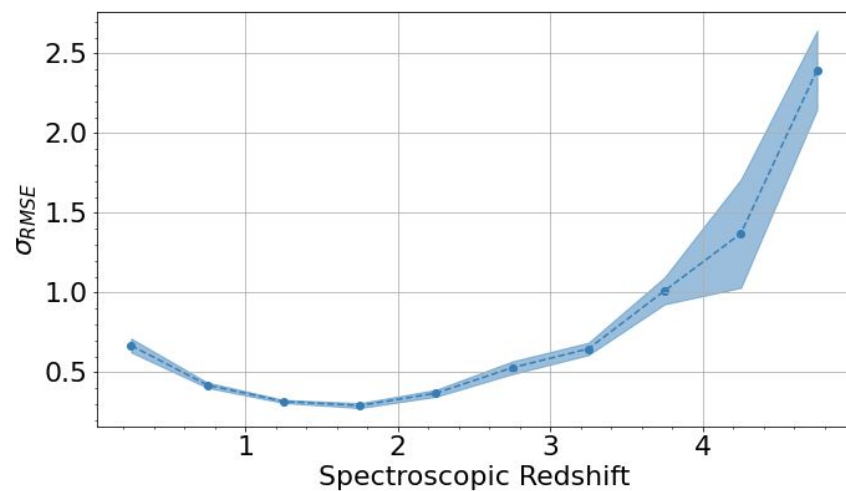
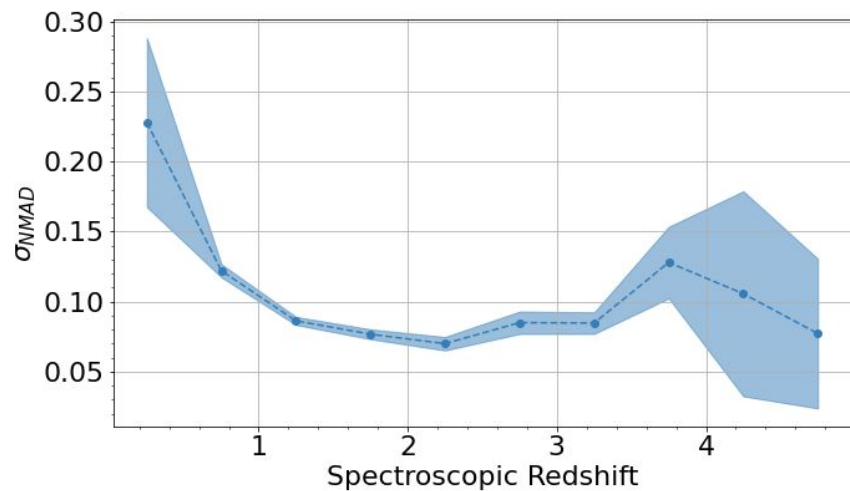
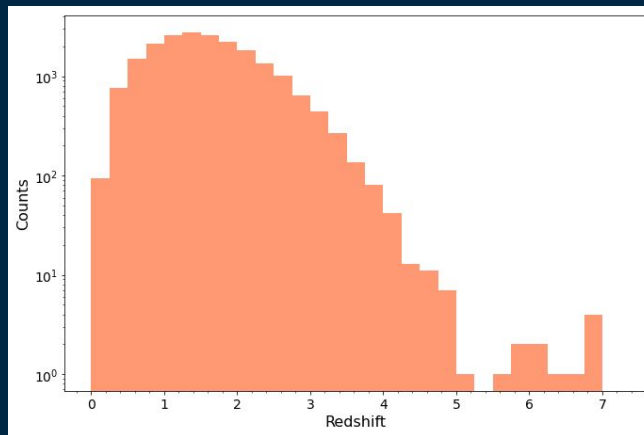
Best model (792)

↳ Error per r bin

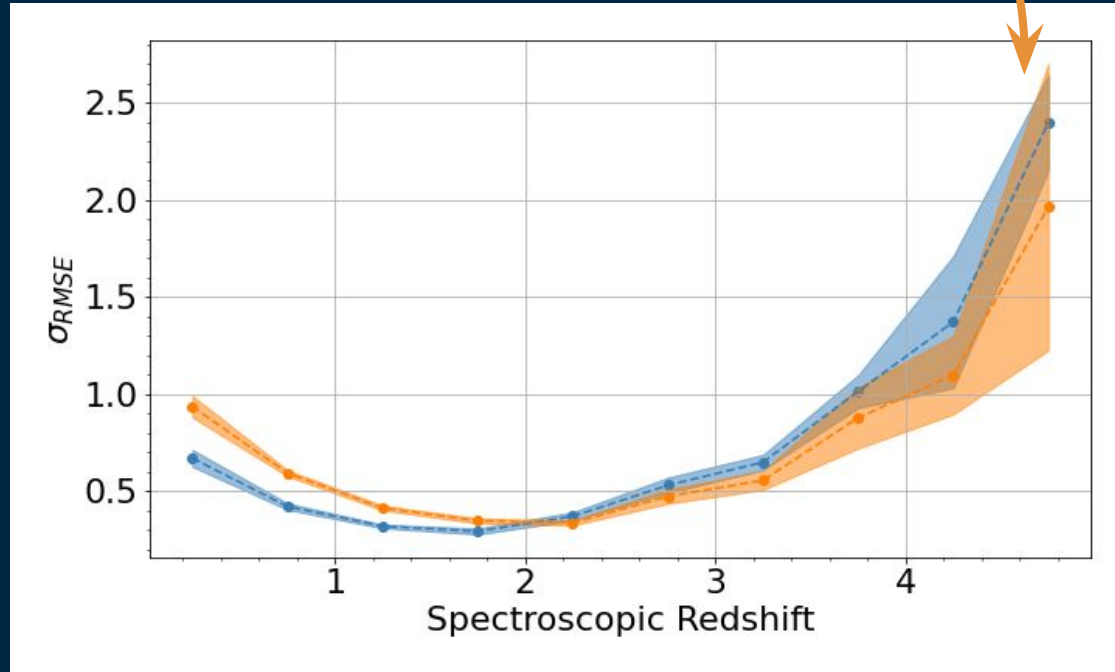


Best model (792)

↳ Error per redshift bin



With data augmentation
(using XDGMM, Bovy et al. 2011)



FUTURE PLANS

- We will study changes in the Random Forest hyperparameter space in order to reduce the error in the predictions.
- We intend to test the Bayesian Neural Network architecture from Lima et al. 2021 and then compare all the models.
- Once the best model is chosen, we will evaluate its performance in the test sample and build a VAC with photo-zs of all the objects classified as quasars in S-PLUS.



Do you have any questions?

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THANKS

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