



# Photometric redshifts for VST ATLAS using random forest regression

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1. Random forest regression
2. Spatial overlap between ATLAS and SDSS
3. Application to ATLAS area
4. X-ray selected galaxy clusters in ATLAS

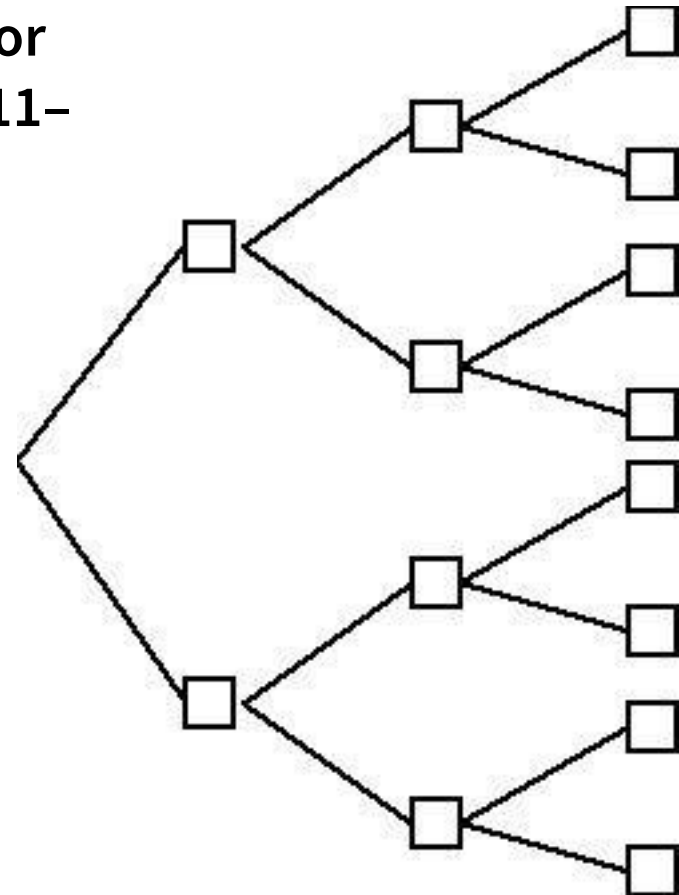


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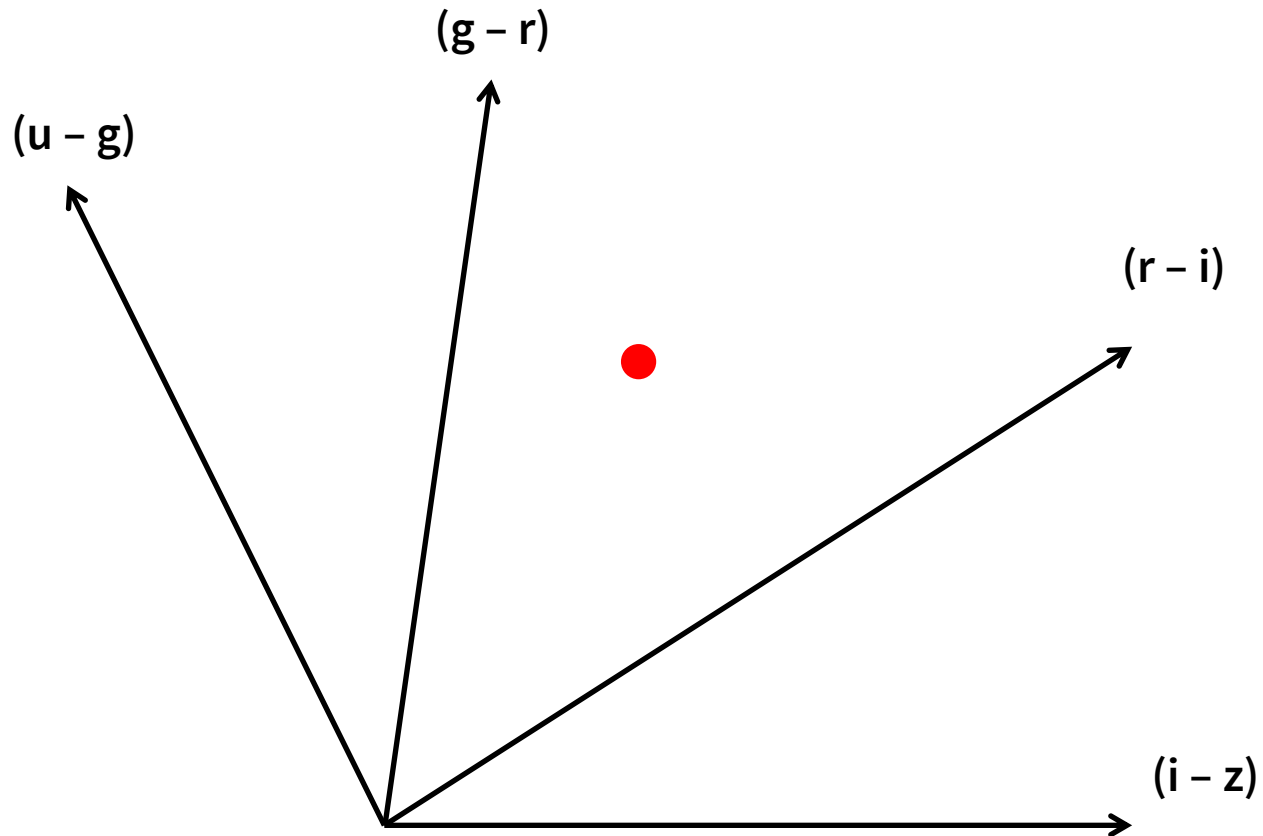
# Random Forest Regression

- S. Carliles et al. 'Random forests for photometric redshifts', APJ, 712:511–515, 2010
- Used to compute SDSS photometric redshifts, with a training set size of 850,000 rows
- Bootstrap aggregation of the individual tree predictions
- Well understood gaussian error properties



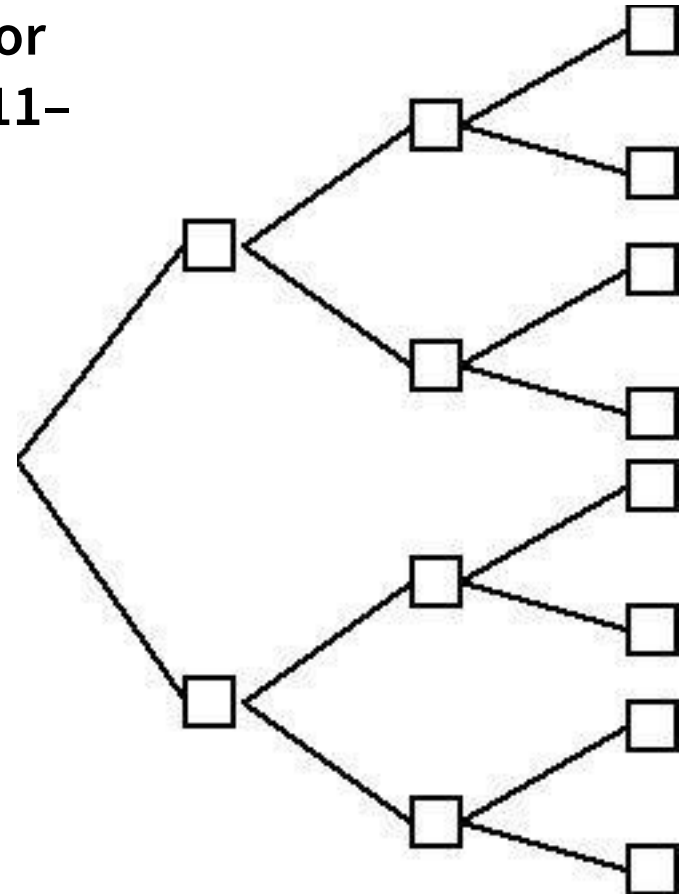


# Training set variables



# Random Forest Regression

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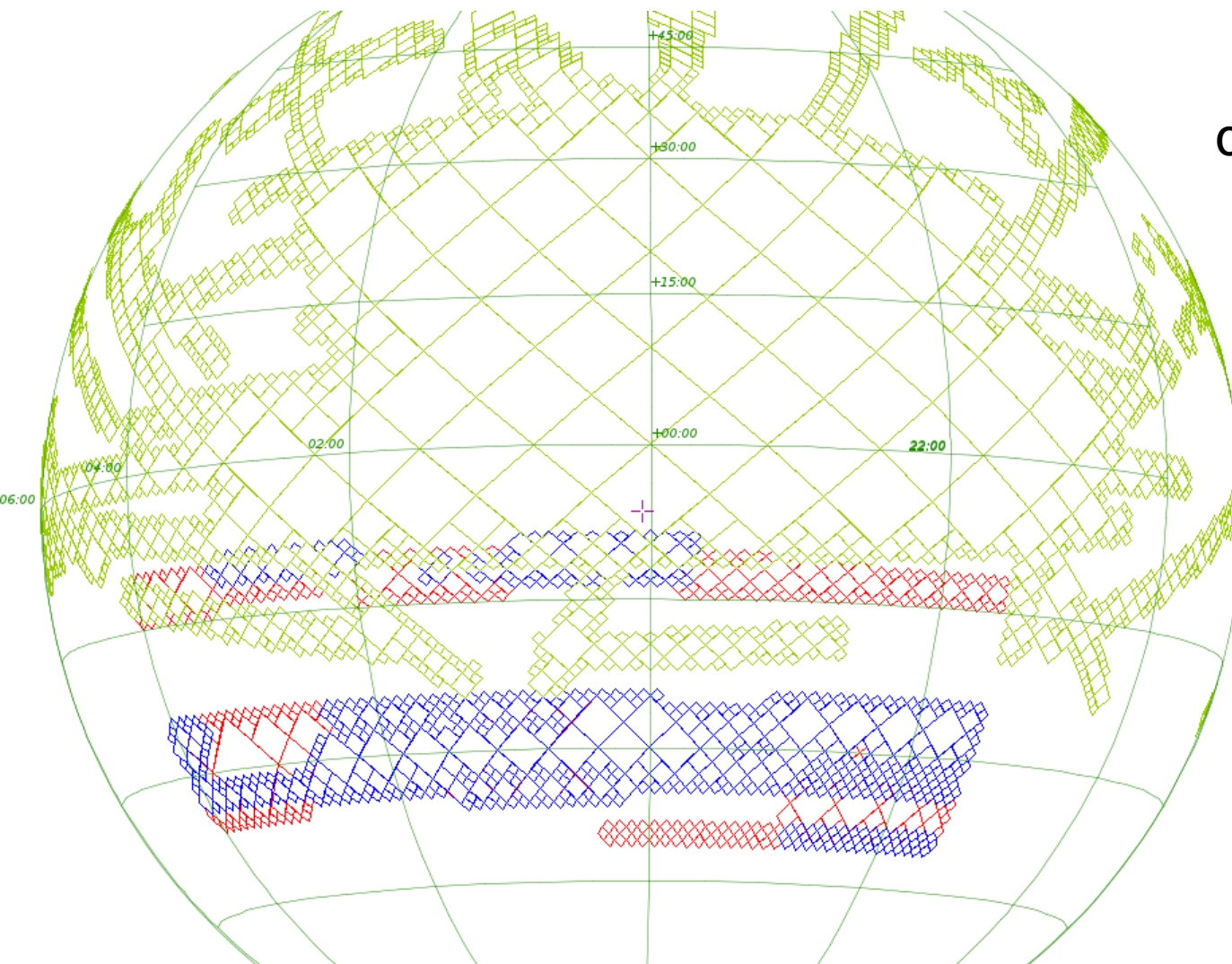


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# Spatial overlap with SDSS



Overlap between 27<sup>th</sup> Nov  
2013 ATLAS proprietary  
release and SDSS DR10

## Region 1

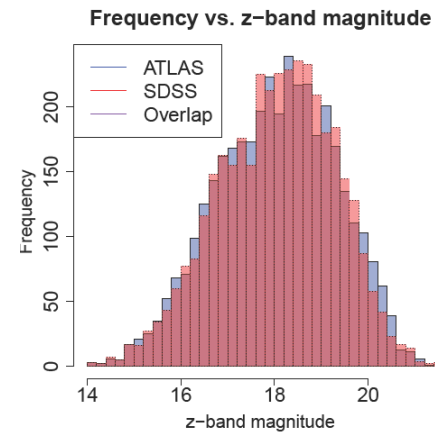
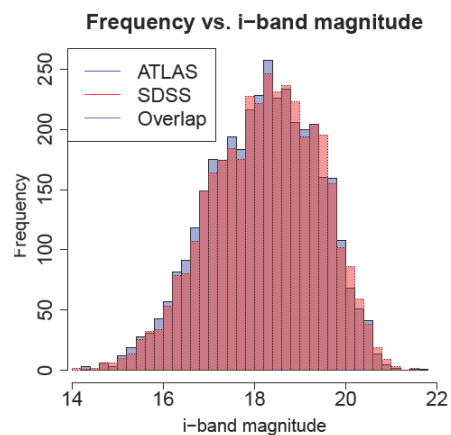
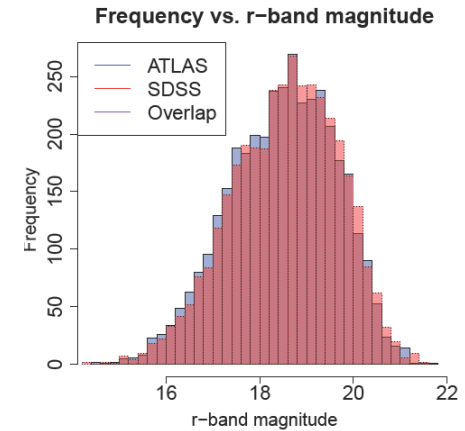
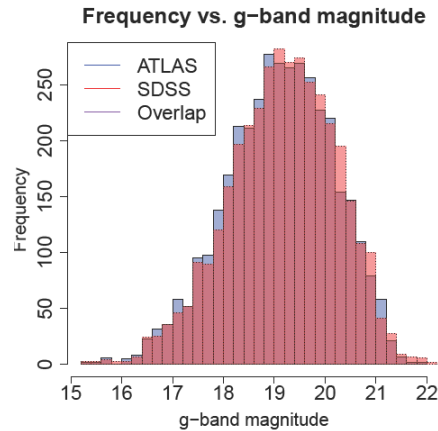
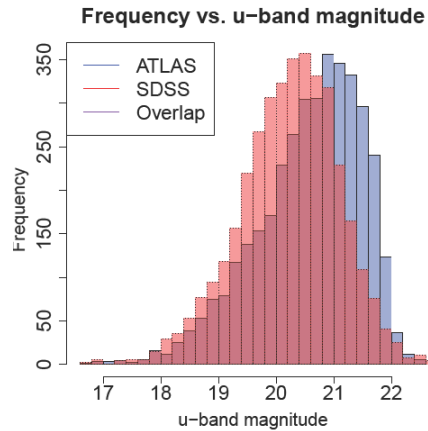
RA: 21:30:00 → 04:15:00  
DEC: -8:30:00 → -14:45:00

## Region 2

RA: 10:00:00 → 15:30:00  
DEC: -5:00:00 → -12:00:00



# Filter corrected stellar magnitudes





## Spatial overlap with SDSS

- Checking for spatial structure in the ATLAS photometry
- Cross matching between SDSS DR10 and November ATLAS data release to gather spectroscopic redshifts for training
- The number and depth of u-band observations led to the omission of (u-g) as a training variable
- Gives a training set roughly 4000 rows in length



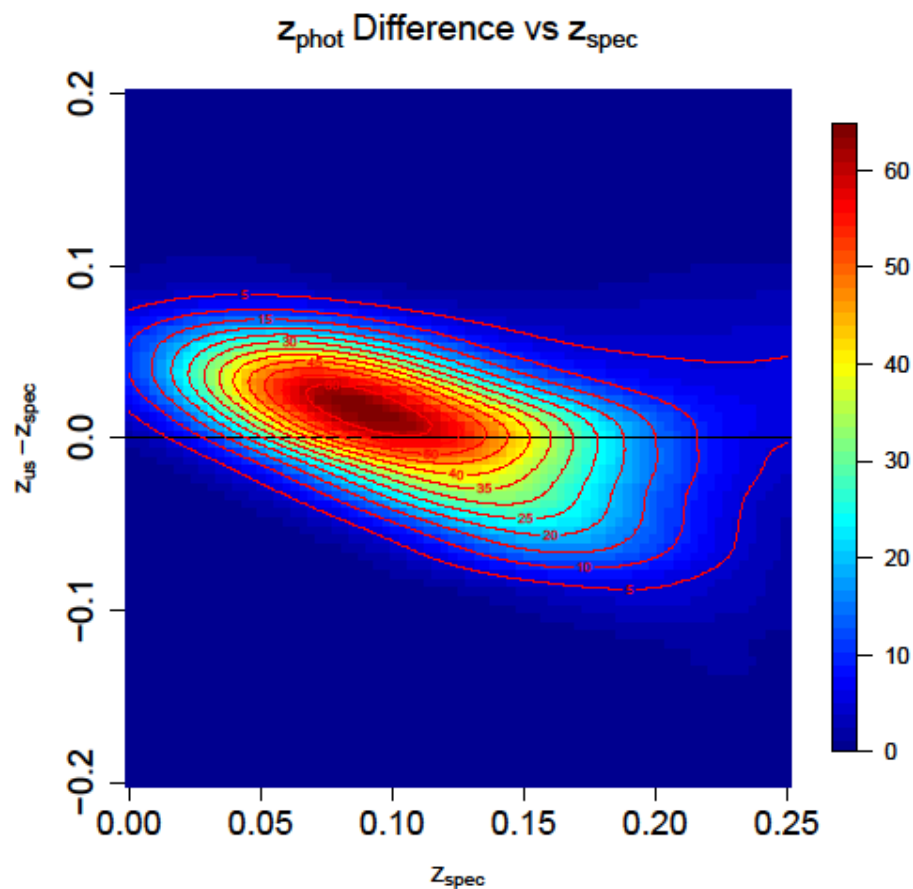
## Split procedure

- Randomly divide the 4000 rows of training data in half
- Use the photometry and spectroscopic redshifts of the first half as training data to construct a forest
- Use the photometry and spectroscopic redshifts of the second half as test data for the RF algorithm
- Compare RF predictions with the test  $z_{\text{spec}}$  values

## Predictions using ATLAS Petrosian photometry

Mean of the difference between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  is: -0.0018

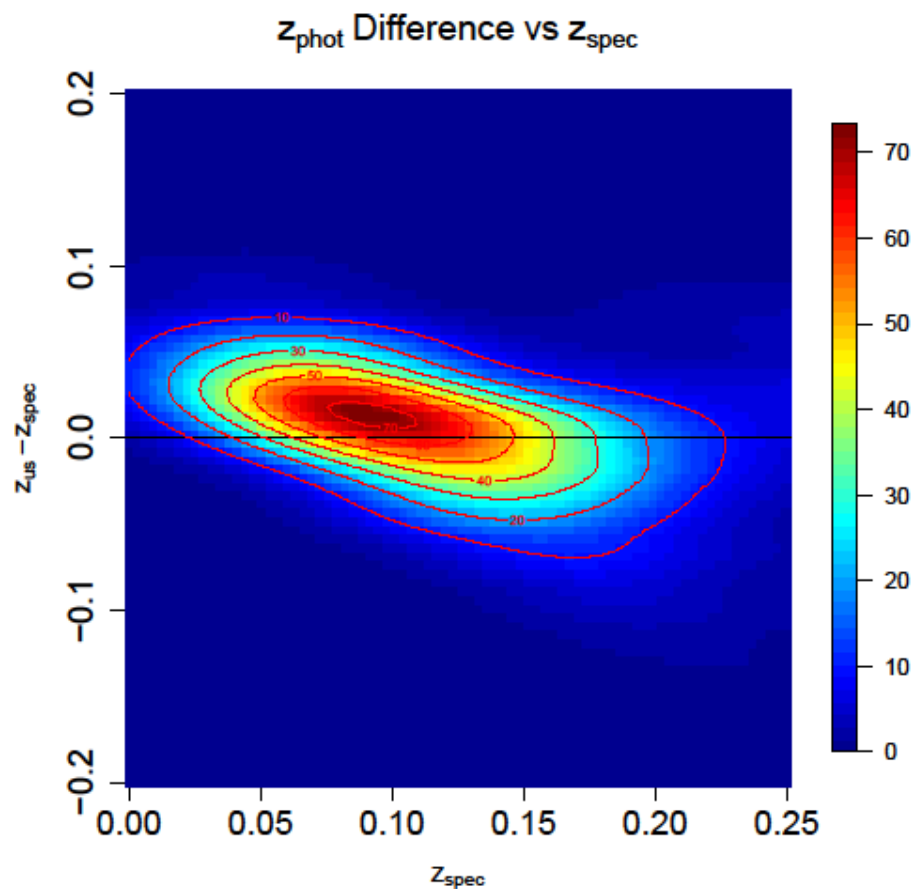
RMS of the difference between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  is: 0.067



## Predictions using SDSS Petrosian photometry

Mean of the difference between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  is: -0.0011

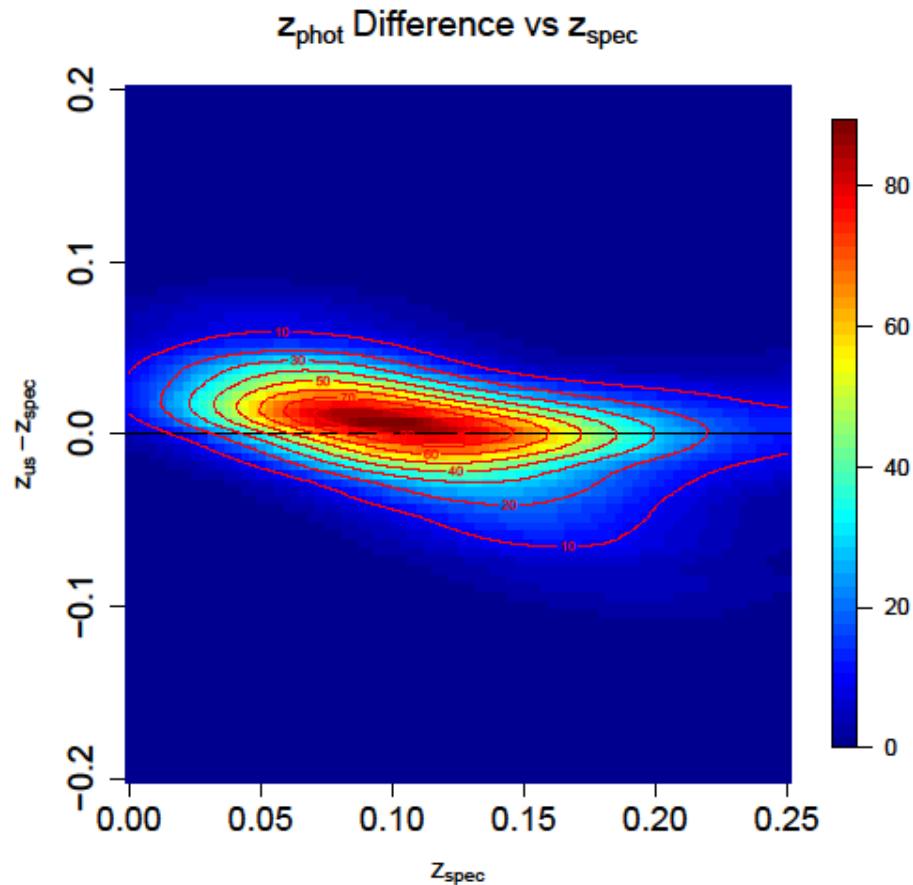
RMS of the difference between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  is: 0.060



## Predictions using SDSS model photometry

Mean of the difference between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  is: -0.00025

RMS of the difference between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  is: 0.050





## RMS error summary

Overlap area with (u-g) excluded

	Mean	RMS
ATLAS Pet	-0.002	0.067
SDSS Pet	-0.001	0.060
SDSS mod	-0.0003	0.050

Overlap area with (u-g) included

	Mean	RMS
ATLAS Pet	-0.001	0.060
SDSS Pet	-0.001	0.048
SDSS mod	-0.0002	0.040

Entire SDSS region with 850,000 rows of data and (u-g) included

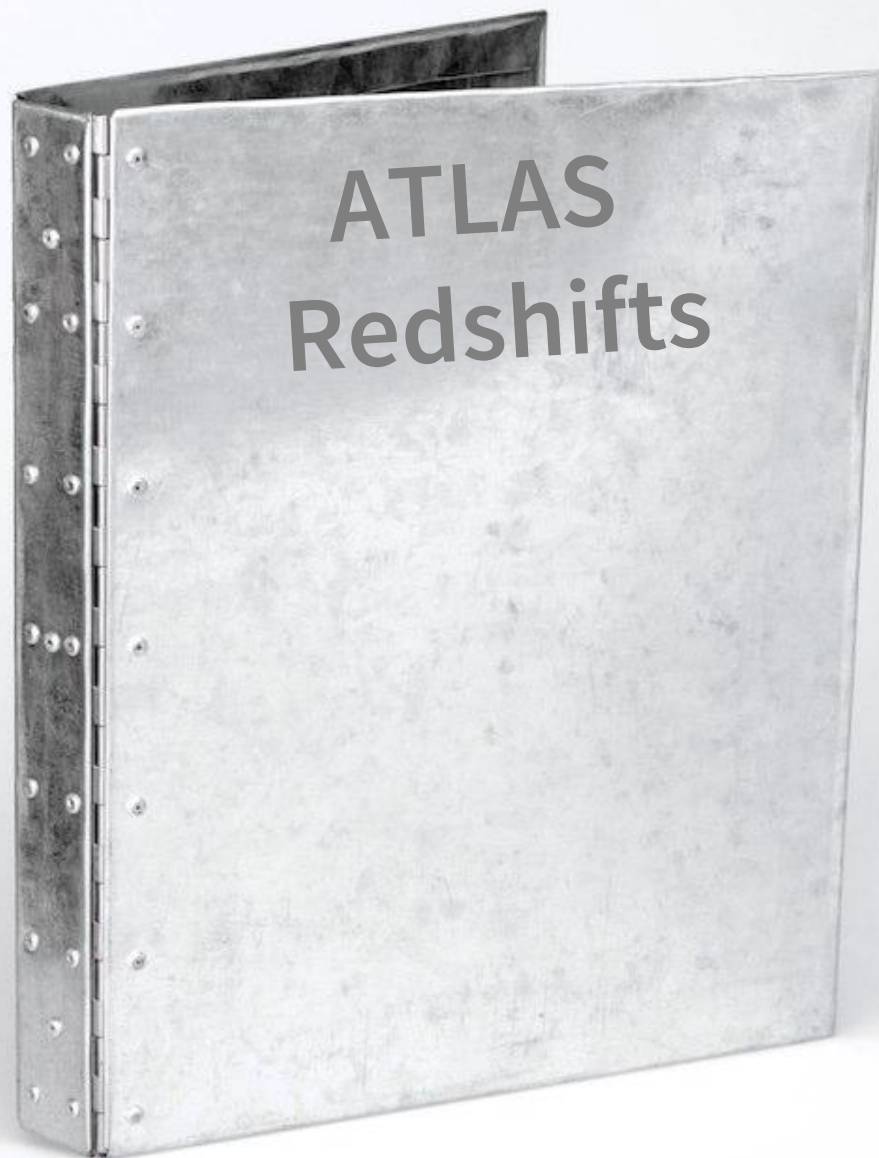
	Mean	RMS
SDSS mod	-0.005	0.025



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Catalogue of 3.2 million ATLAS photometric redshifts

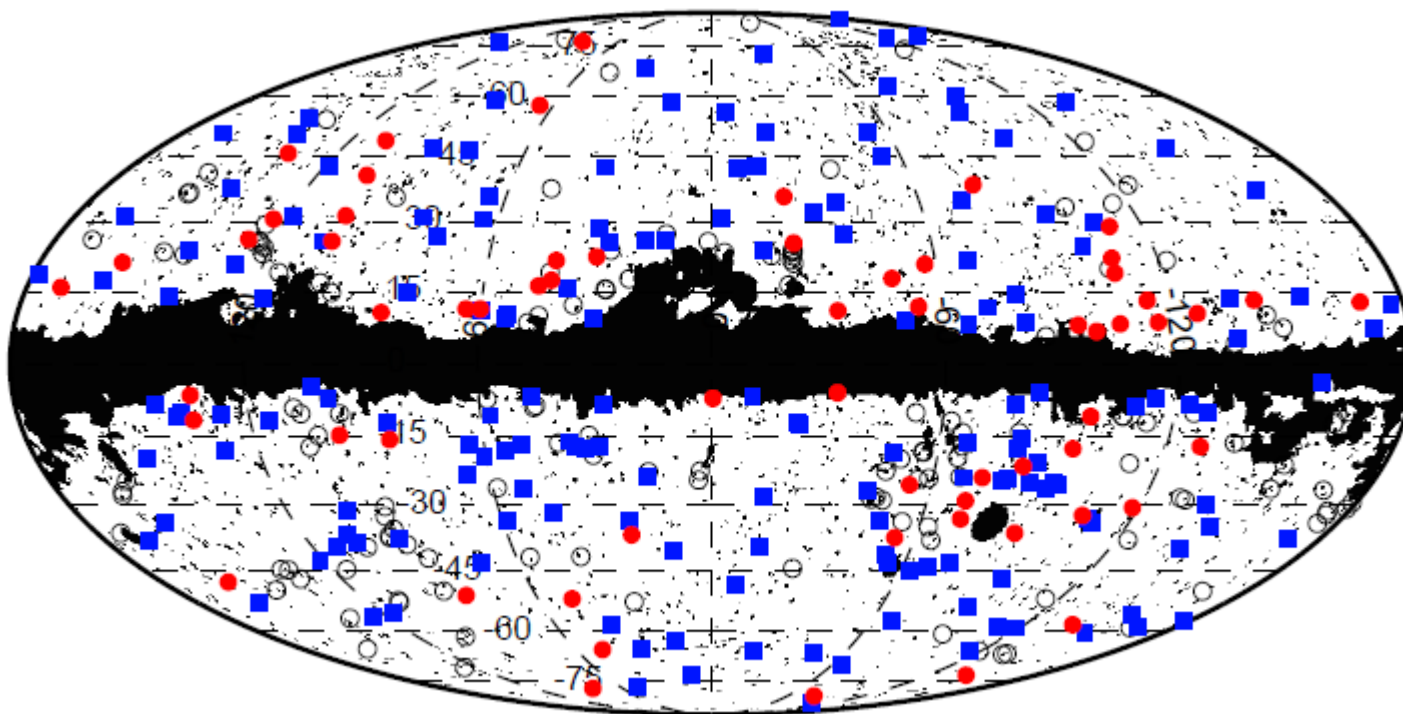


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## The XCS

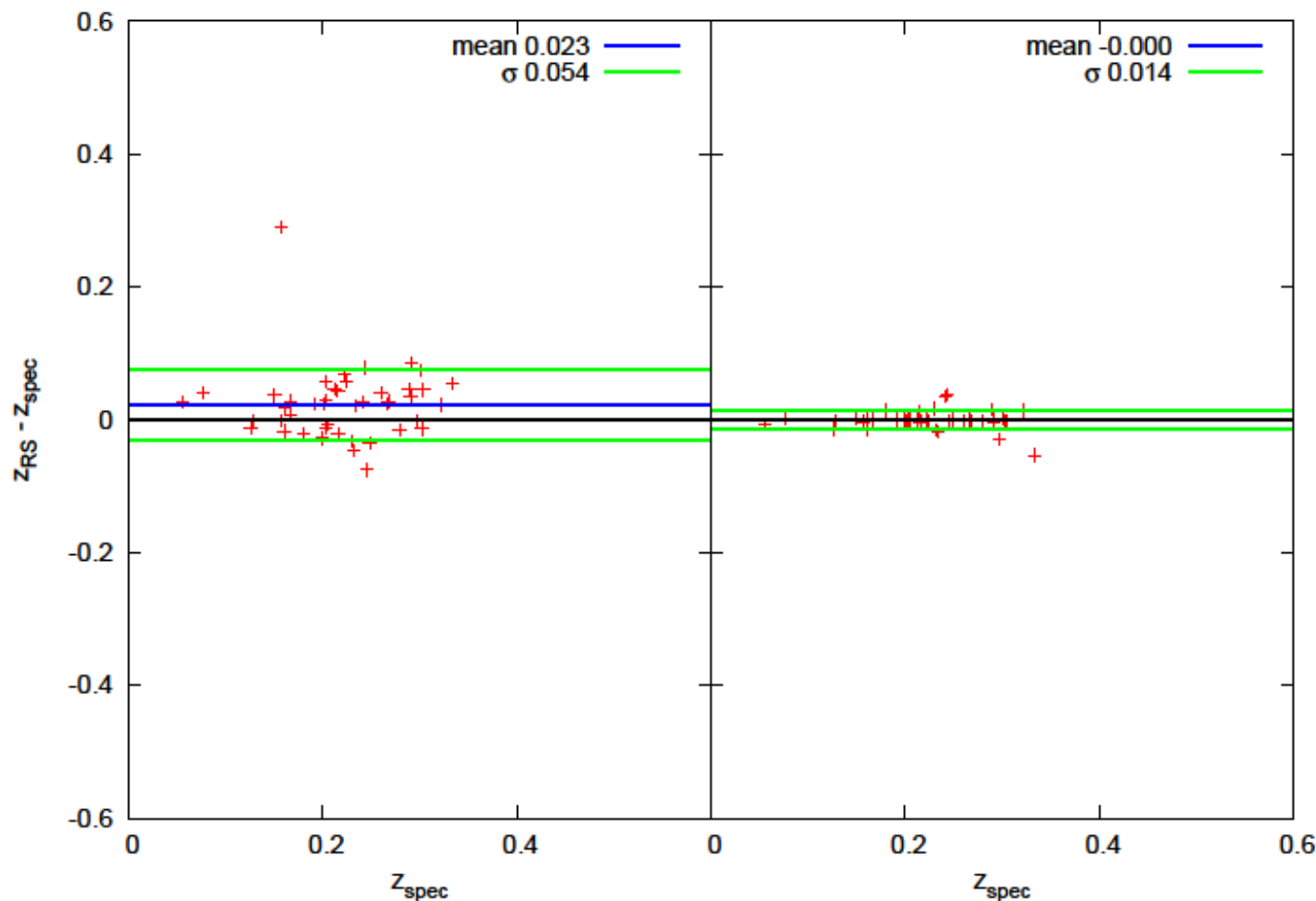
- Serendipitous galaxy cluster survey using all publicly available XMM data
- Isotropic cluster detections across the sky





# Ross Hood GMPhoRCC algorithm

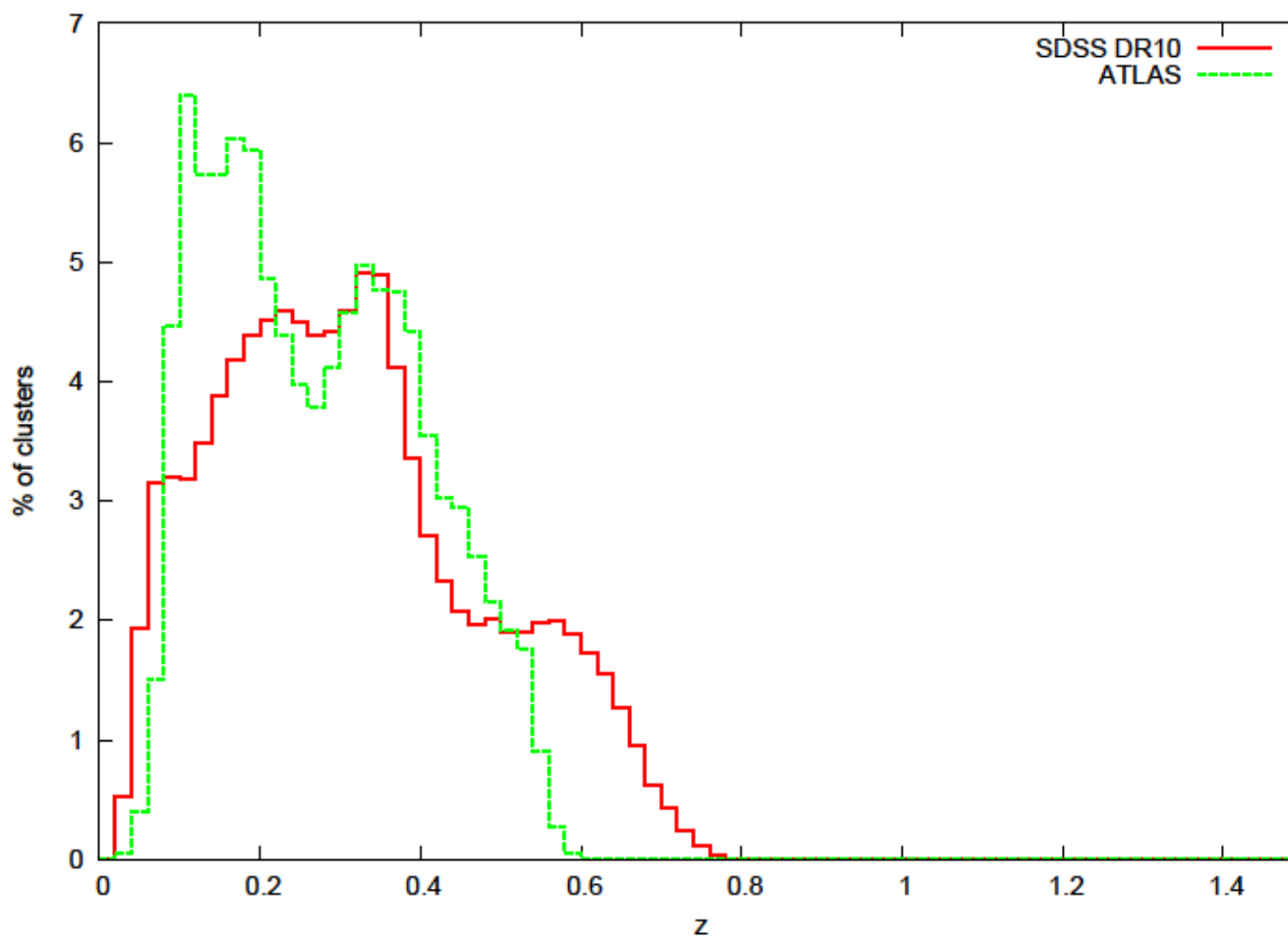
Confirmation of 274 of 523 XCS candidates in the ATLAS area





# Ross Hood GMPHoRCC algorithm

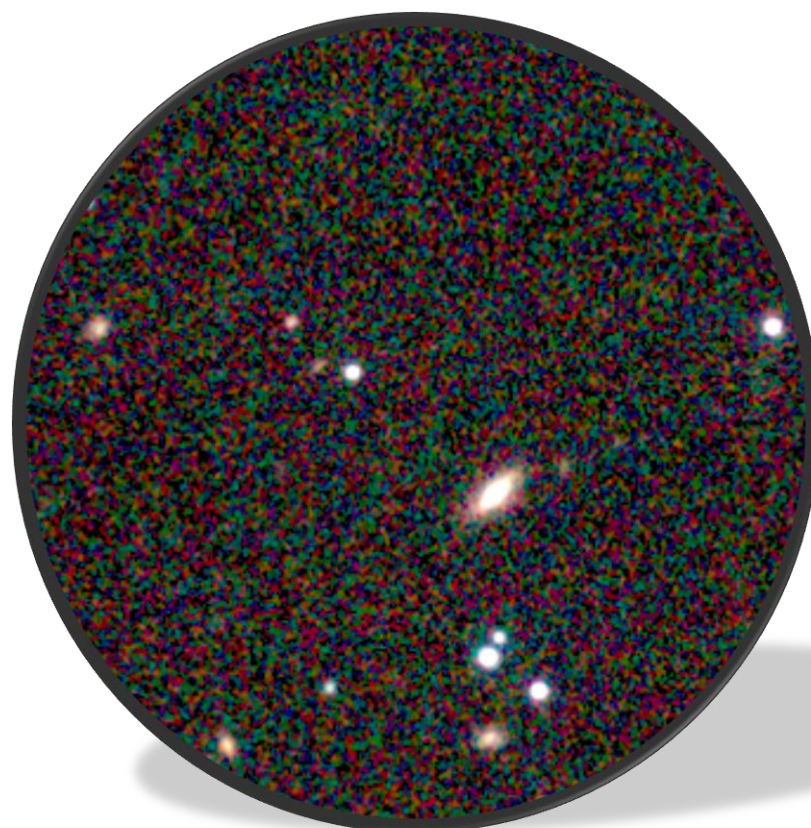
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# Ross Hood GMPhoRCC algorithm

Confirmation of 274 of 523 XCS candidates in the ATLAS area







## Summary

**These are preliminary results which will improve with:**

- **A larger spectroscopic training set**
- **The use of model rather than Petrosian magnitudes**
- **Greater number counts and depth of u-band observations**

**Nonetheless the results are promising and support the use of the RF algorithm for computing ATLAS photometric redshifts**





**Thank you for listening, are there any questions?**