Deep Learning School - Galaxy Classification Challenge

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Dataset

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We have 10 classes:

- 0 'Disk, Face-on, No Spiral': 3461
- 1 'Smooth, Completely round': 6997
- 2 'Smooth, in-between round': 6292
- 3 'Smooth, Cigar shaped': 349
- 4 'Disk, Edge-on, Rounded Bulge': 1534
- 5 'Disk, Edge-on, Boxy Bulge': 17
- 6 'Disk, Edge-on, No Bulge': 589
- 7 'Disk, Face-on, Tight Spiral': 1121
- 8 'Disk, Face-on, Medium Spiral': 906
- 9 'Disk, Face-on, Loose Spiral': 519

- The Dataset: Galaxy10
- only grayscale
- cropped to 64x64 pixels
- input images: 21 785

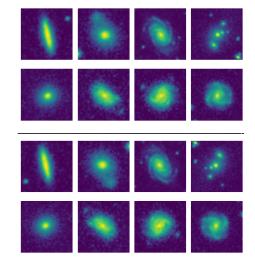
- Data augmentation:
 - Increase the statistics: flip and rotate the dataset
 - \rightarrow 5 x more data (108 925 pictures)
 - Deal with imbalance of classes: Apply class weights: w = N_{all}/N_{galaxy}



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Augmentation of the Dataset



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- Performed up-down flip
- Performed left-right flip
- Performed 180 degrees rotation
- Performed 270 degrees rotation
- Combined dataset: 108925



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Our Network

We are using Tensorflow/Keras

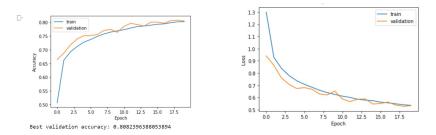
```
# training hyperparameters
learning rate=0.0003
batch size=50
epochs=20
lavers = tf.keras.lavers
# model definition
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(8, 8), activation='ReLU', input_shape=(64,64,1), padding="valid", strides=2))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(3,3), strides=2))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=(5,5), activation='ReLU', input shape=(14, 14, 10), padding="same"))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=1))
model.add(lavers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3,3), activation='ReLU', input shape=(13, 13, 64), padding="same"))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3,3), activation='ReLU', input shape=(13, 13, 16), padding="same"))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(2,2), strides=2))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(lavers.Dense(units=64, activation = "relu"))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.2))
model.add(layers.Dense(units=32, activation = "relu"))
model.add(layers.Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'))
model.summarv()
```

- Sequential model with 67604 parameters
- Optimizer: Adam ($\alpha = 0.0003$)
- 20 epochs with categorical crossentropy loss
- validation split of 80:20 (87140, 21785)



Performance

- Accuracy as most important measure
- → High accuracy: want to have the most galaxies right
- smooth learning rate with trainings loss \approx validation loss



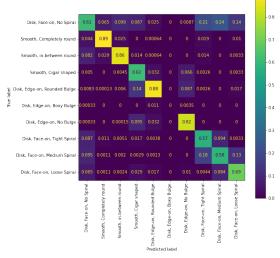
No overtraining visible here



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Confusion matrix (no class weights used yet)



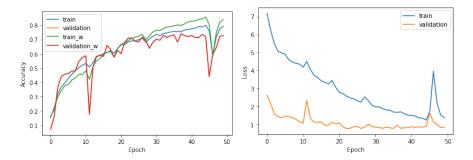
- Solution Worst performance: galaxy 5: disk egde-on boxy bulge \leftarrow low statistics
- Best performance: galaxy 1, 2, 4 ← high statistics

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Performance with weights

- Idea: Compromise with lower accuracy but better classification of class 5
- smooth learning rate with trainings loss \approx validation loss
- no dropout layer currently
- Best validation accuracy 84%



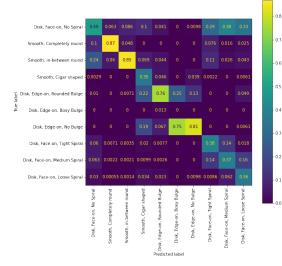


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Performance with weights



Does affect all classes!



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Conclusions

- We successfully trained a network to identify galaxies → best validation accuracy: 80%
- Very good identification of smooth galaxies

Room for improvement for class 5: low statistics

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