A Method to Distinguish

Quiescent

and

Dusty Star-forming

Galaxies

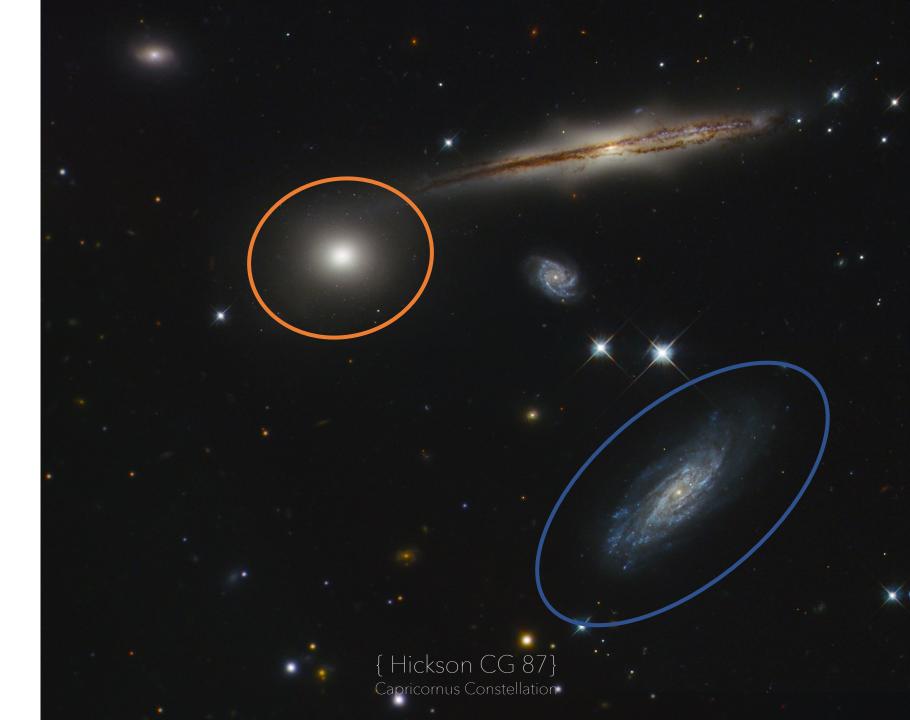
with t-SNE

John R. Weaver

PhD Fellow @ The Cosmic Dawn Center Niels Bohr Institute

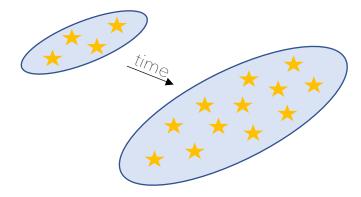
Charles L. Steinhardt (DAWN) Jack Maxfield (Caltech) lary Davidzon (DAWN) Dan Masters (Caltech/JPL) Madeline Schemel (Caltech) Sune Toft (DAWN)



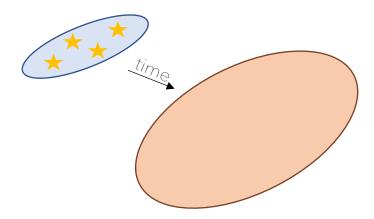


The Current Paradigm

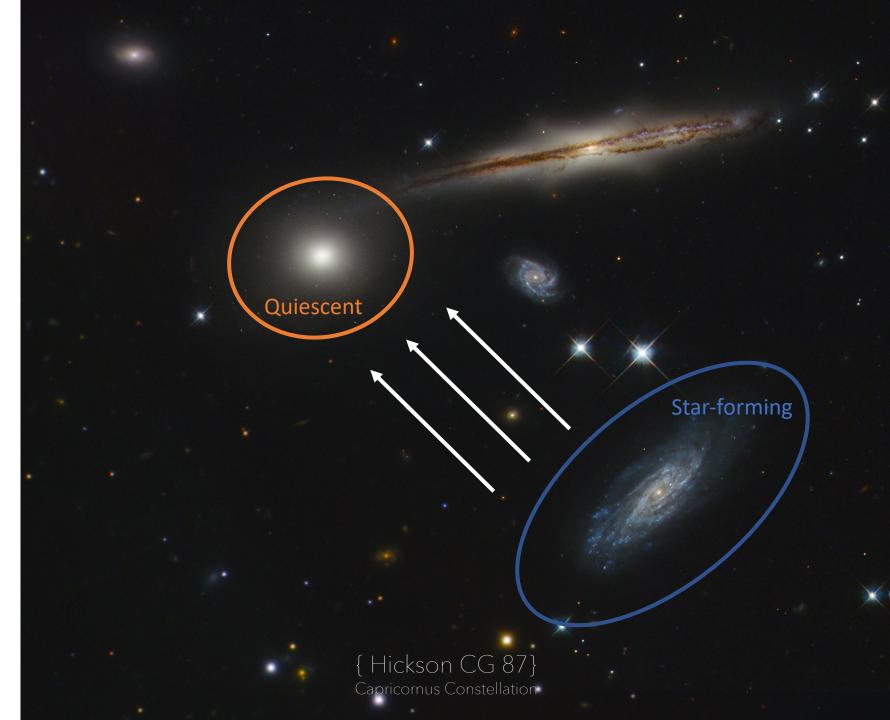
Galaxies grow by forming stars



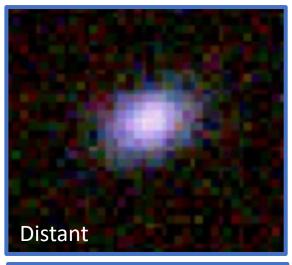
Sometimes they cease forming stars



We want to find <u>both kinds</u> to understand why!

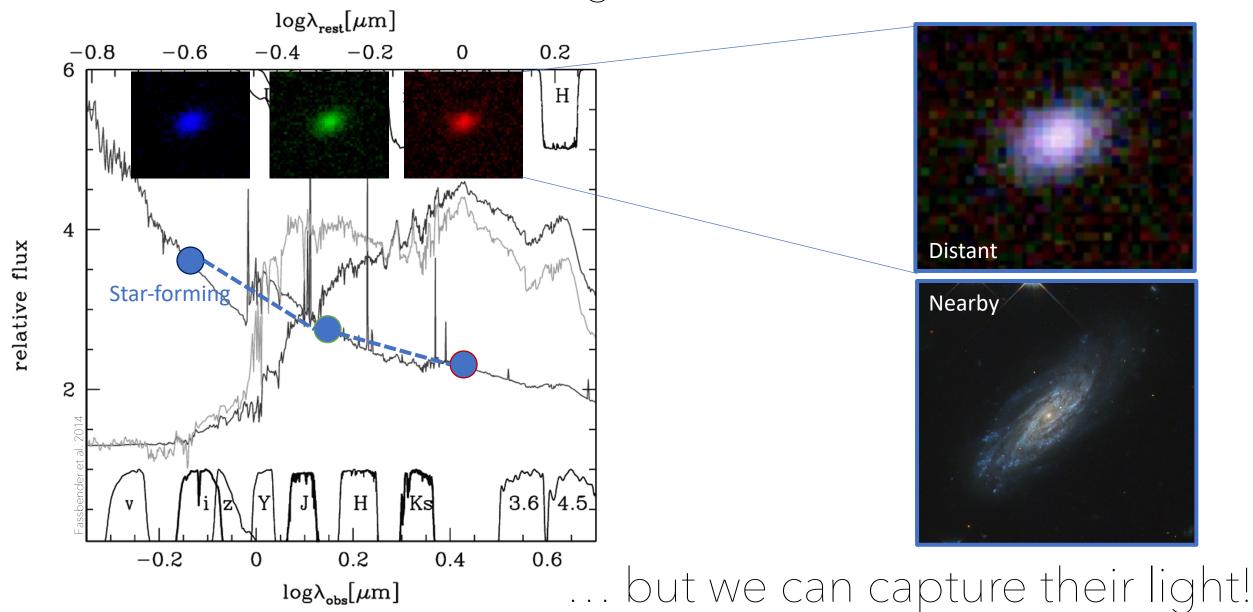


We cannot resolve distant galaxies...

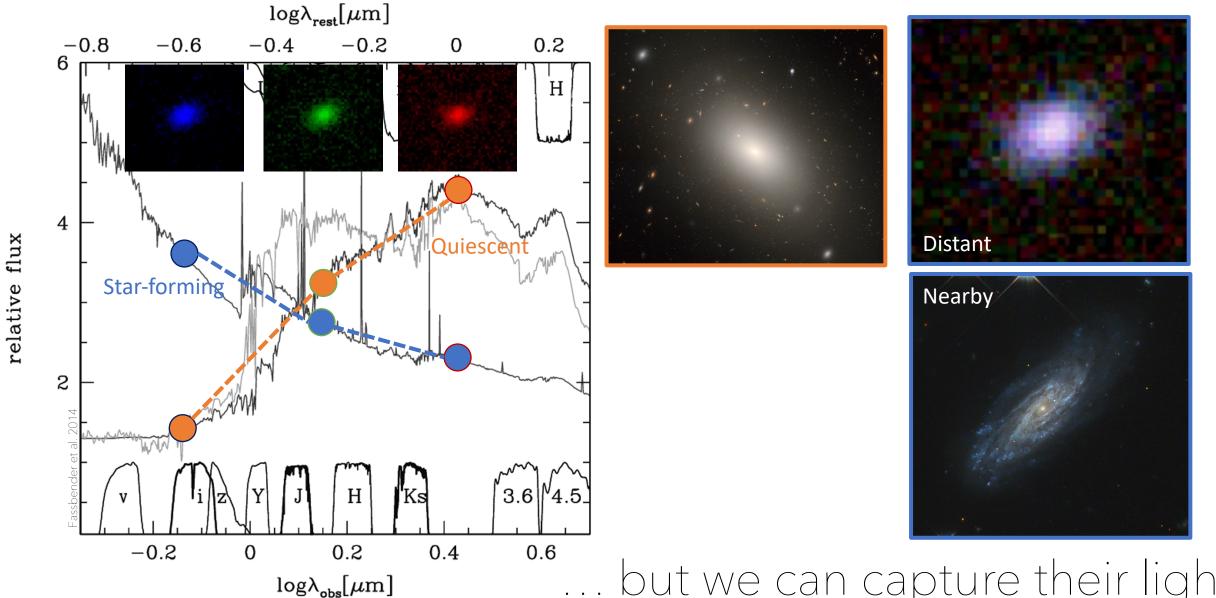




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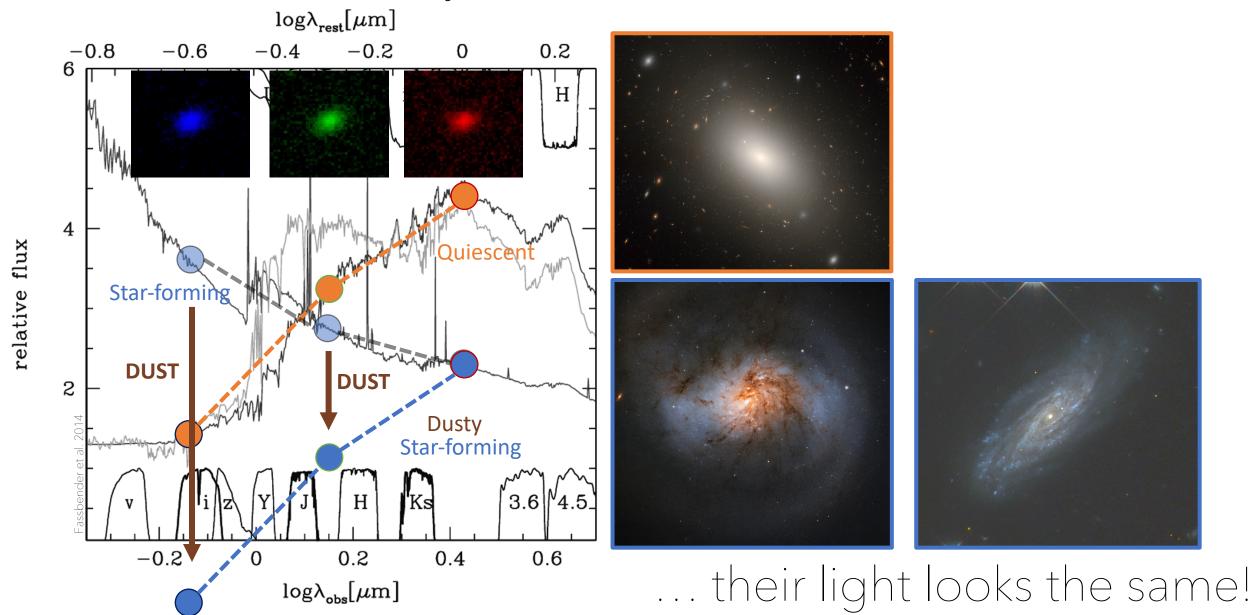


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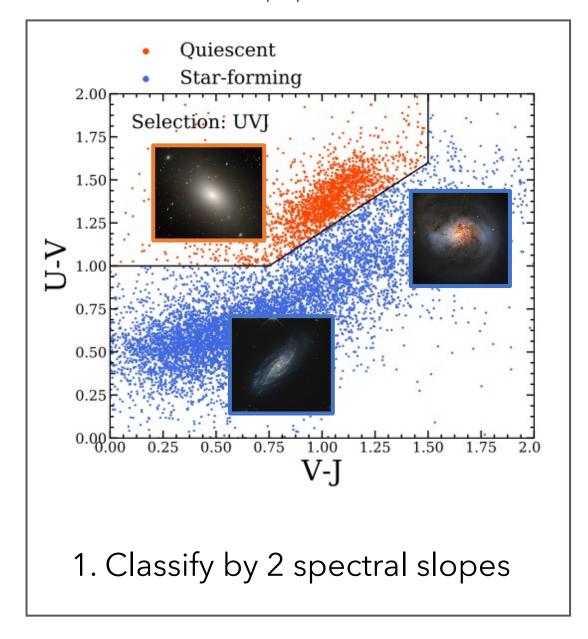


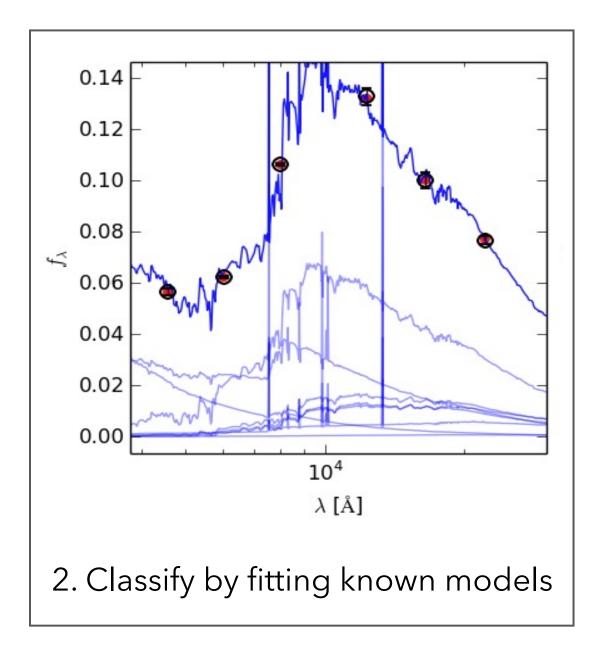
... but we can capture their light!

The Problem: But if you add dust...

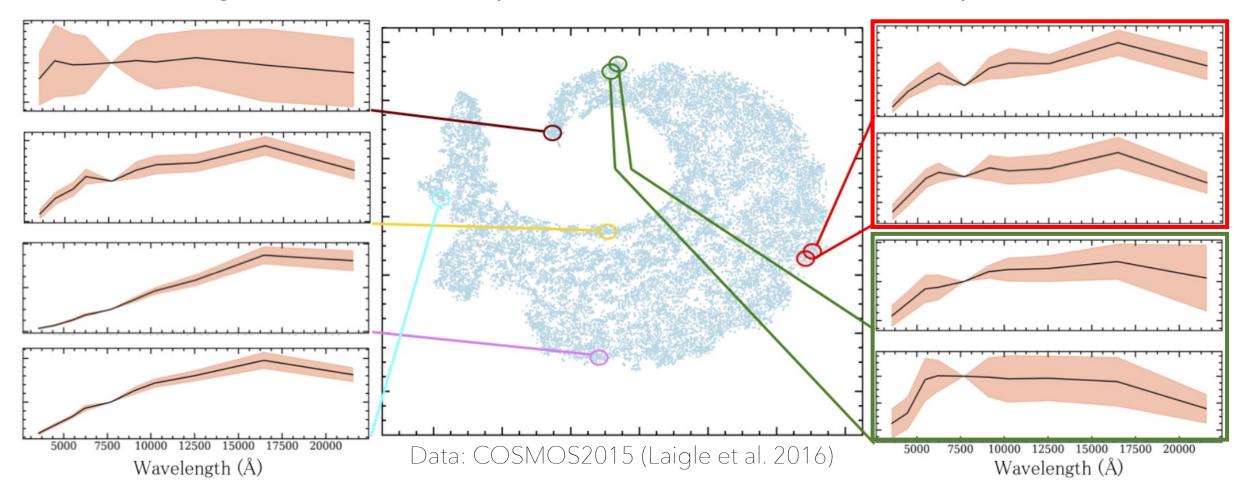


Traditional approaches:





We gave t-SNE 1,000+ photometric measurements of spectra

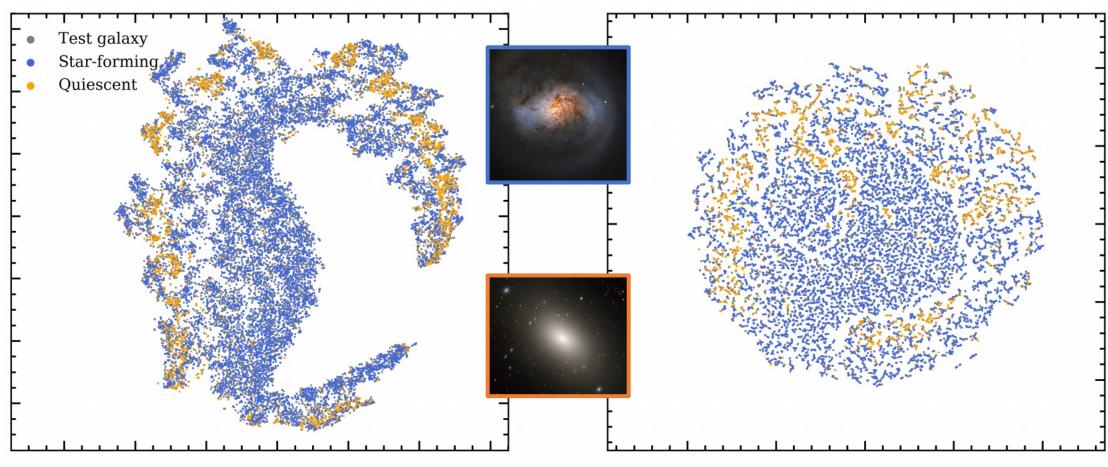


t-SNE successfully groups galaxies by their spectral shapes!

Can t-SNE separate

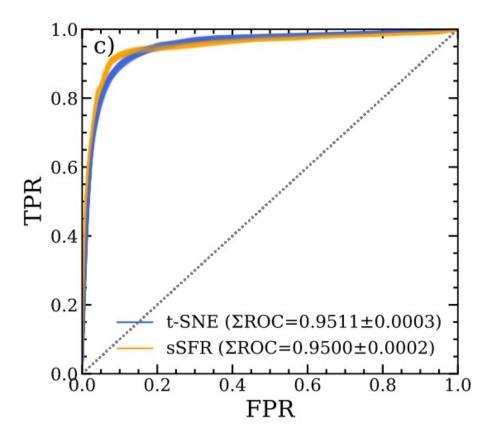
quiescent galaxies from dusty star-forming ones?

Galaxy sample at 8 Billion years ago (z~1)



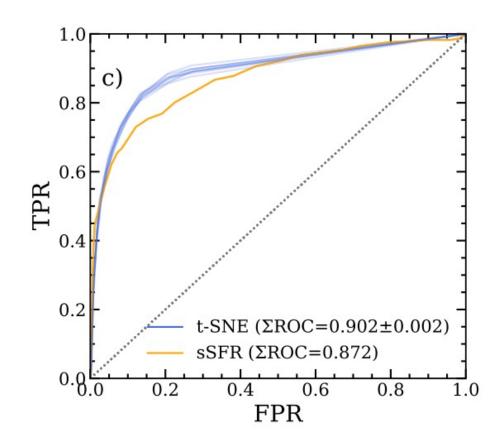
50% are labelled using scarce external data (i.e. 24um) The other 50% 'tests' are then classified by neighbors

Galaxy sample at 8 Billion years ago (z~1) 50% labelled and 50% test



t-SNE achieves better ΣROC in 63% of trials

Same galaxy labelled sample at 8 Billion years ago ($z\sim1$) New galaxy test sample at 10.5 Billion years ago ($z\sim2$)



t-SNE achieves better ΣROC in 100% of trials

Can t-SNE separate

quiescent galaxies from dusty star-forming ones?



Yes

and better than traditional methods

for more distant, harder to classify galaxies!



{ see Steinhardt, Weaver et al. 2019 }

John R. Weaver
PhD Fellow @ The Cosmic Dawn Center
w: astroweaver.github.io | @astroweave
e: john.weaver.astro@gmail.com

