

# CU8 products in DR3: Source classification and physical parameters



gaia

**REG-RIA meeting: Expanding the Gaia Legacy.  
The role of Spanish ground-based facilities.  
A celebration of the research career of Jordi Torra**

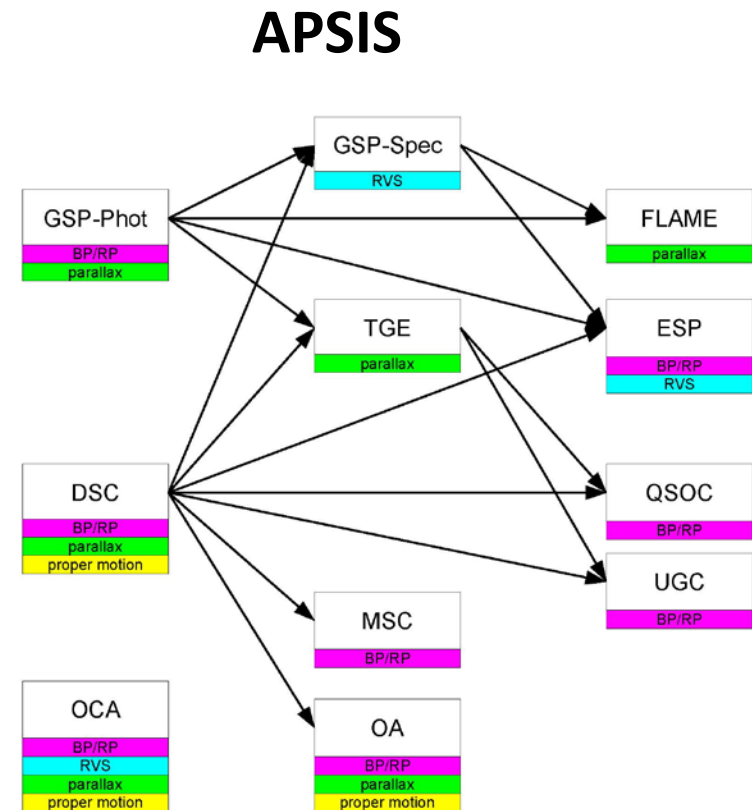
**Minia Manteiga  
DPAC-CU8  
UDC**

ICCUB, Barcelona 17-19 February 2020



# 1.- Outline

- CU8 contribution to DR2
- CU8 in DR3:
  - astronomical classes
  - astrophysical parameters
  - Stellar APs from RVS spectra
- Description of APSIS modules: dependencies, algos, products
- CU8 products in DR3



→ From Gaia data

## 2.- CU8 contribution to DR2

- **Stellar Parameters:**  $T_{\text{eff}}$  -  $A_G$  -  $E(G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{BRP}})$  – Radii - Luminosities  
161-77 million stars with  $G \leq 17$
- Based on **integrated photometry** in 3-bands + **parallaxes**. Strong degeneracies between  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and  $A_G$ , and  $E(G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}})$
- **Machine learning algorithm used: EXTRATREES** regression with an ensemble of 201 trees trained with Gaia observations of sources with literature data ( $T_{\text{eff}}$  3K-10K) or synthetic models ( $A_G$ ,  $E(G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{BRP}})$ )).
- Luminosities from  $G$ , bolometric corrections and parallaxes assuming  $A_G=0$ . And Radii from  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and  $L$ .

# Most used algorithm: **EXTRATREES** regression

Supervised (trained) algorithm based on a decision tree

Parameters:

- max\_depth, min\_samples\_split, min\_samples\_left, max\_leaf\_nodes, min\_impurity\_split
- Impurity function: Entropy, Gini index, classification error
- Splitter criterio

**Random Forest:** random subsamples to train, uses a subsample of splitting criteria, performs statistics over the trees

**Extremely Randomized Trees:** No bootstrapping in sampling and random selection of thresholds, MCMC samples

# 3.- CU8 products in DR3

- Only Gaia information:
  - parallaxes (sky position, RUWE, proper motions,..)
  - BP/RP spectrophotometry
  - RVS spectra
- Algorithms trained with semiempirical or synthetic models
- Three types of products:
  - **Astronomical classes** (including outlier analysis)  
stars – binary stars – WDs – unresolved galaxies – quasars
  - **Astrophysical parameters** (not only for stars)
  - **Multidimensional parameters** (Extinction map, SOM map)

**Probably FILTERS will be applied after VALIDATION**

**What I am showing here is for the most favorable case**

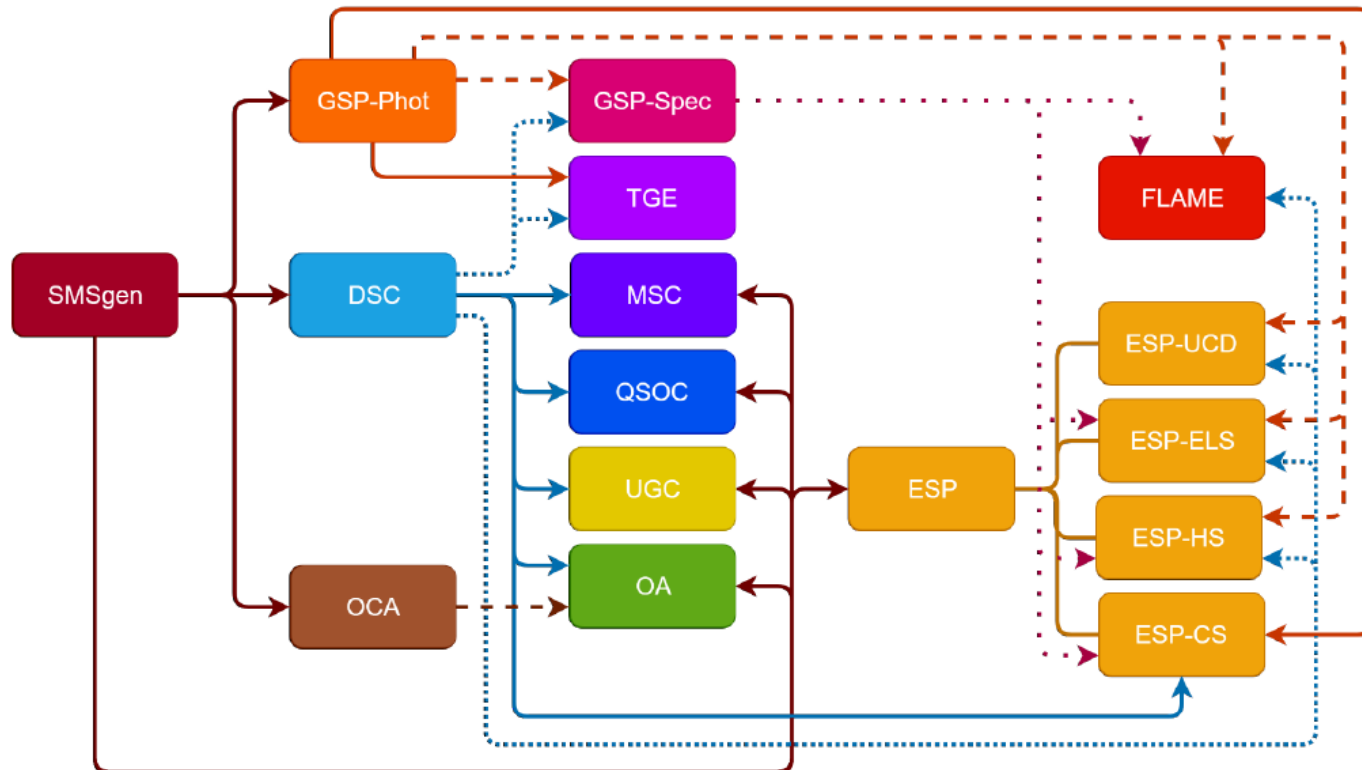
# 4.- APSIS modules and interconexions

**General modules:** DSC, GSP-Phot, TGE, FLAME

**Specific modules:** QSOC, UGC, MSC and OA

**Extended parameterization for stellar classes:** UCD, ELS, HS, CS

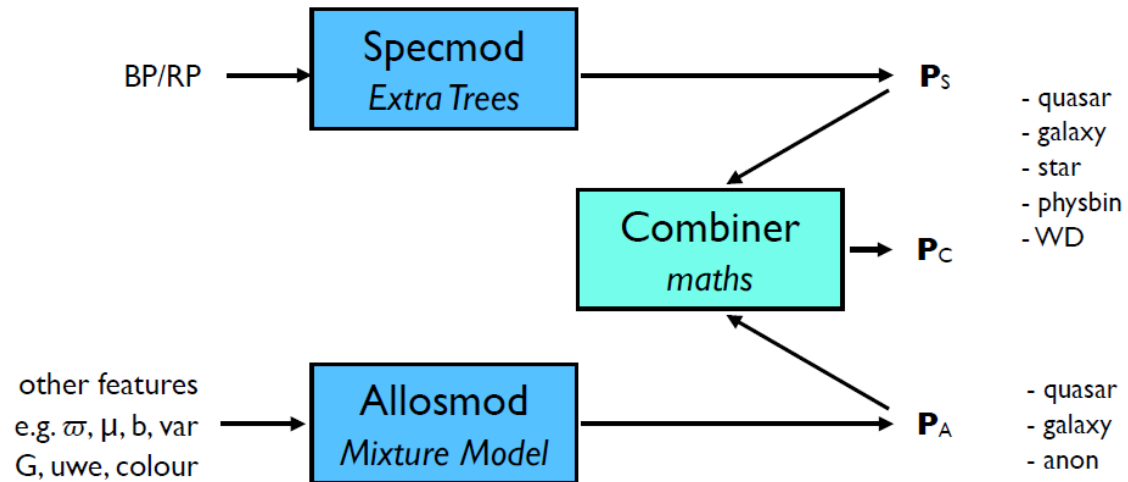
**Based on RVS data:** GSP-Spec



# 4.- APSIS modules

- **DSC: “Discrete source classifier”**  
(C. Bailer-Jones et al. , Heidelberg)

2 supervised algorithms:



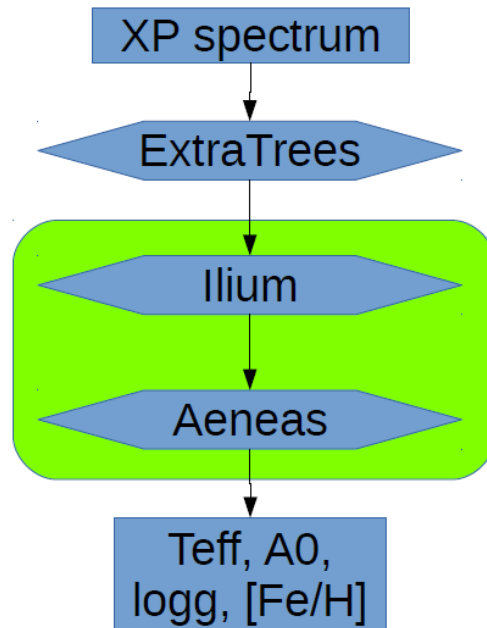
- Algorithm trained with data from SDSS (galaxies and qosos), Kareen El-Badry catalogue of WDs, synthetic binary pairs and a random sample (stars).
- **Outliers:**  $\max(P_C) < 0.5 \rightarrow$  input of OA module

# 4.- APSIS modules

- **GSP-phot: General Stellar Parametrizer by spectrophotometry** ( R. Andrae et al., Heidelberg)

Forward model fitting labelled XP. Uses Newton-Rapson minimization

ExtraTrees algo. Fully Bayesian method



## DR3 expected products:

- $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $A_0$ ,  $\log g$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
- possibly  $A_G$ ,  $M_G$ ,  $E(\text{BP-RP})$
- values + 1D uncertainties (e.g. percentiles)
- no symmetric “Gaussian” errors
- no “Gaussian” covariance matrices
- MCMC chains or ExtraTree ensemble

**Requires synthetic XP spectra and uses different stellar libraries: MARCS, PHOENIX, A, OB**



# 4.- APSIS modules

- **QSOC: Quasar Classifier (L. Delchambre et al., Lieja)**

DR3 products:

- redshift
- quasar type (Type I qso or BAL qso)

Algorithm: weighted phase correlation (WPC) on synthetic templates

- **UGC: Unresolved Galaxy classifier (I. Bella-Velidis et al., Athens)**

DR3 products:

- gal\_type (spectral)
- sfr\_pars star-forming-rate parameters (different per class, totally 12)
- z (redshift 0.0-0.6)

Algorithm: SVM, supervised binary algorithm

## 4.- APSIS modules

- **MSC: Multiple Star classifier (J. Rybicky, Heidelberg)**

DR3 products:

Stellar parameters for both components of a coeval, non-interacting binary system:  $T_{\text{eff}12}$ ,  $\log g_{12}$ ,  $A_0$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ , distance [Phoenix models]

Algorithm: Extratrees: – Empirical training – GUMS APs adding fluxes of single star, forward model

- **TGE: Total integrated extinction to the edge of the Galaxy in a field (important for extragalactic objects) (R. Drimmel et al., Torino)**

DR3 products: all-sky HEALPix maps of the total Galactic extinction and related uncertainties at 4 separated HEALPix levels, 6-9. Based on Cardelli et al. 89.

Mostly single red giant stars as tracers + parallax (+GSP-Phot params)

# 4.- APSIS modules

- **FLAME: Final Luminosity Age Mass Estimator (O. Crevey, Niza)**

Inputs: from GSP-phot:  $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ,  $A_G + G + \pi +$  table bolometric corrections

Products: Radius (R, 0.1-200), Luminosity (L, 0.05-1000), Mass (M, 0.5-2.5), Age (A), Evolstate (ES, 'MS/sG/G'), Grav Redshift (GR - tbd), also publish: BC value, + log (models)

Bayesian treatment of uncertainties

- **ESP: Extended stellar parameters for : ( \* use both XP and RVS)**
  - Ultra cool stars, (L. Sarro, Madrid)
  - Cool stars, (A. Lanzafame, Catania) \*
  - Hot stars (Y. Fremat, Brussels)
  - Emission line stars (Y. Fremat, Brussels) \*

# 4.- APSIS modules

- **OA: Analysis of classification outliers using unsupervised clustering (M. Manteiga et al, GGG Galicia)**

Method: Self-Organizing Maps.

Visualization tool: GUASOM

- **GSP-Spec:General Stellar Parameters from spectroscopy (A Recio-Blanco et al., Niza, M.A. Alvarez et al GGG Galicia)**

Input: RVS calibrated spectra + grid of synthetic models (MARCS)

Products:  $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\log g$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ,  $[\text{M}/\text{H}]$ ,  $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ,  $[\text{Ca}/\text{H}]$ ,  $[\text{Si}/\text{H}]$ ,  $[\text{Ti}/\text{H}]$ , DIB properties + uncertainties

Several algorithms with supervised training

Limited to rather bright stars ( $G \approx 16$ , may be brighter). Same parameters will only be available for a the brightest stars

# Astrophysical Parameter Groups in Main parameters

- **Spectroscopic:** teff logg mh vsini spectraltype activityindex
- **Global/Fundamental:** mg, radius, lum, gravredshift, mass, age, evolstate, accrfillfactor, massloss
- **Interstellar:** distance azero ag abp arp ebpminrp dib
- **Abundance:** alphafe feh sih, cah, tih ch, nh, index, ew
- **Class:** classprob, classlabel, spectraltype, neuronId, neurondist, neurondistquan
- **Binary:** lumratio teff, logg, e.g. teffBinary1, teffBinary2
- Auxiliary:** bc, flags, gof, mcmcaccept, libname, autocorr, algold,

# 5.- CU8 tables in DR3

## CU8 publication in 5 Tables and MDD data

- GaiaSource: GspPhot standard params (like DR2), DSC prob, flags
- AstrophysicalParameters & Supp table: many of CU8 WPs
- QSO table: DSC (classification), QSOC (quasar) + CU3
- GALAXY table: DSC, UGC (galaxy) + other CU4
  
- Multi-dimensional data
  - GSPPhot's / MSC's MCMC chains
  - TotalGalacticExtinctionMap & TotalGalacticExtinctionMapOpt
  - OaNeuronInformation & OaNeuronXpSpectra