

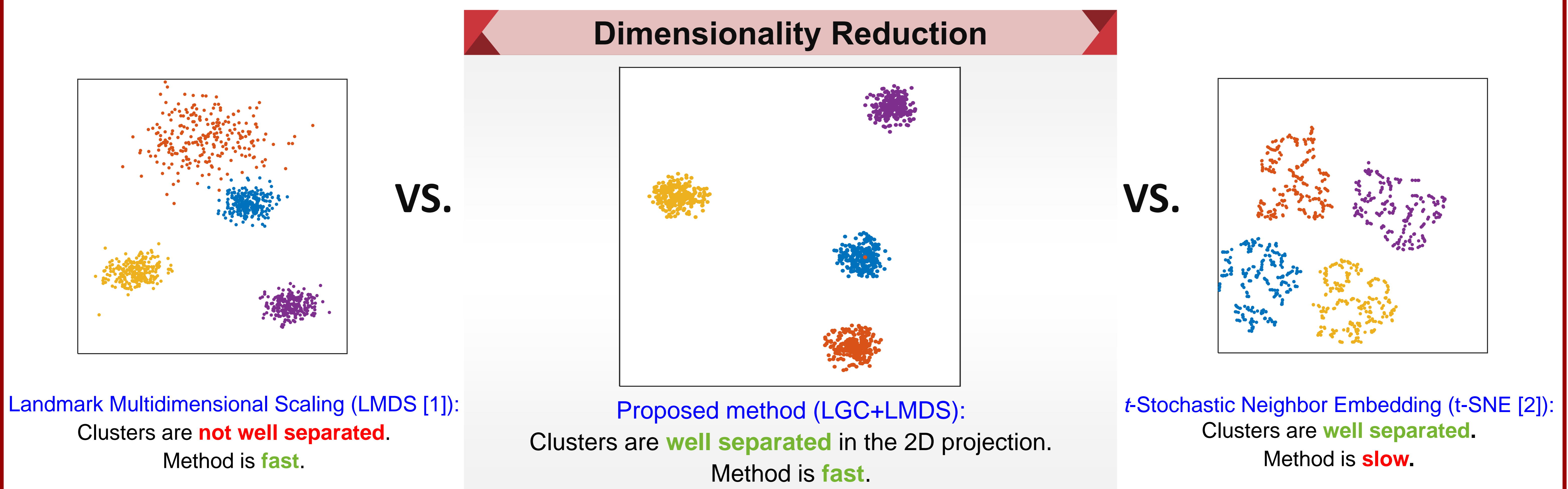
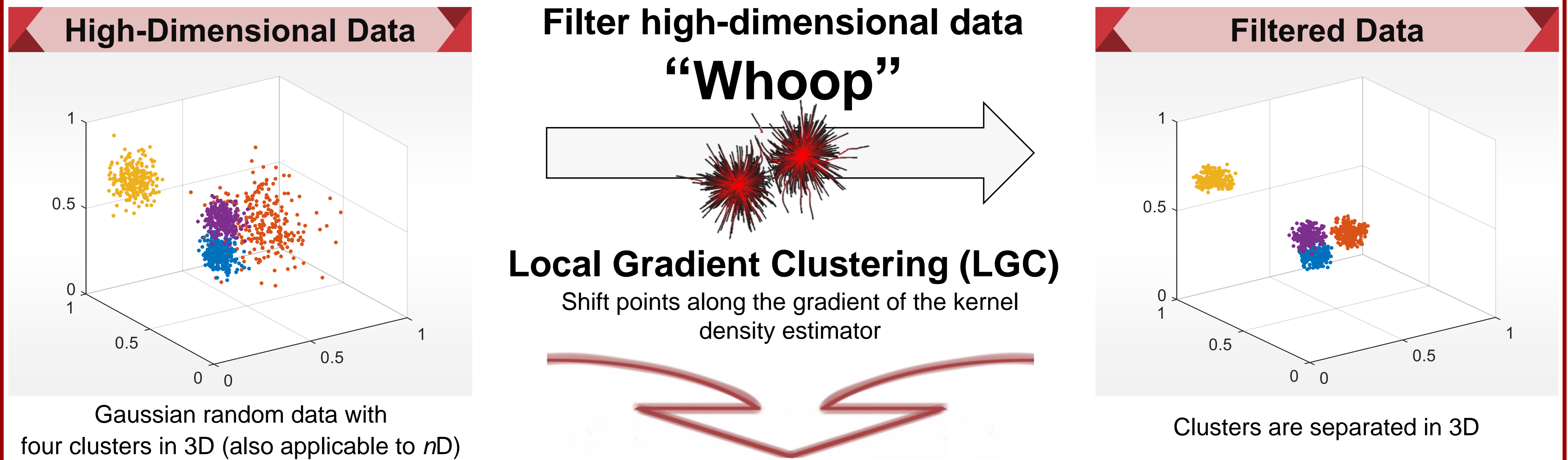
Visualizing High-Dimensional Chemical Abundance Space in GALAH DR2

Youngjoo Kim^{1,2} Scott C. Trager² Alexandru C. Telea¹ Jos B. T. M. Roerdink¹

¹Bernoulli Institute for Mathematics, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence, University of Groningen

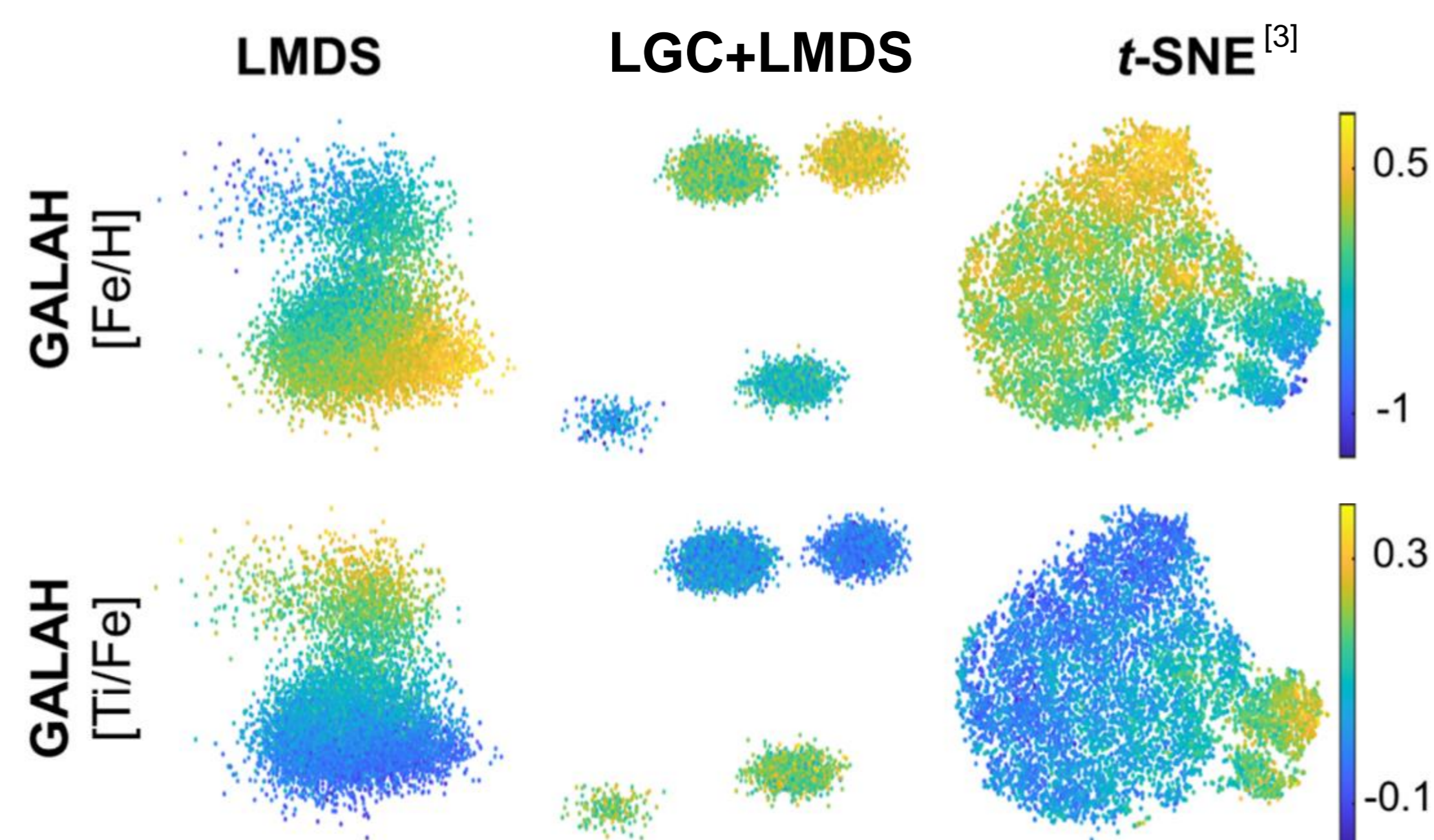
²Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, University of Groningen

Aim: Visualize high-dimensional data to find interesting patterns and underlying structures



GALAH DR2

- Dataset:** 10K observations are randomly chosen from the second data release of GALactic Archaeology with HERMES survey (GALAH DR2) [4] cross-matched with *Gaia* DR2 [5-6]. 10-D data set that consists of the following 10 stellar abundances are used: [Fe/H], [Mg/Fe], [Al/Fe], [Si/Fe], [Ca/Fe], [Ti/Fe], [Cu/Fe], [Zn/Fe], [Y/Fe], and [Ba/Fe]
- Results:** LGC+LMDS shows cleaner separation of substructures in the 2D abundance-space than the original LMDS and t-SNE



References

- [1] V. De Silva and J. B. Tenenbaum, “Sparse multidimensional scaling using landmark points,” Technical report, Stanford University, Vol. 120, 2004.
- [2] L. V. D. Maaten and G. Hinton, “Visualizing data using t-SNE,” *Journal of machine learning research*, No. 9, pp. 2579-2605, 2008.
- [3] F. Anders *et al.*, “Dissecting stellar chemical abundance space with t-sne,” *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, Vol. 619, No. A125, 2018.
- [4] S. Buder *et al.*, “The GALAH Survey: Second data release,” *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. 478, 2018.
- [5] Gaia Collaboration, “The Gaia mission,” *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, Vol. 595, No. A1, 2016.
- [6] Gaia Collaboration, “Gaia Data Release 2-Summary of the contents and survey properties,” *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, Vol. 616, No. A1, 2018.
- [7] M. Muja and D. G. Lowe, “Fast Approximate Nearest Neighbors with Automatic Algorithm Configuration,” *International Conference on Computer Vision Theory and Applications (VISAPP'09)*, 2009.
- [8] V. A. Epanechnikov, “Non-parametric estimation of a multivariate probability density,” *Theory of Probability and its Applications*, Vol. 14, No.1, pp. 153-158, 1969.
- [9] K. Fukunaga and L. Hostetler, “The estimation of the gradient of a density function, with applications in pattern recognition,” *IEEE Transactions on information theory*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 32-40, 1975.

Summary

Key idea

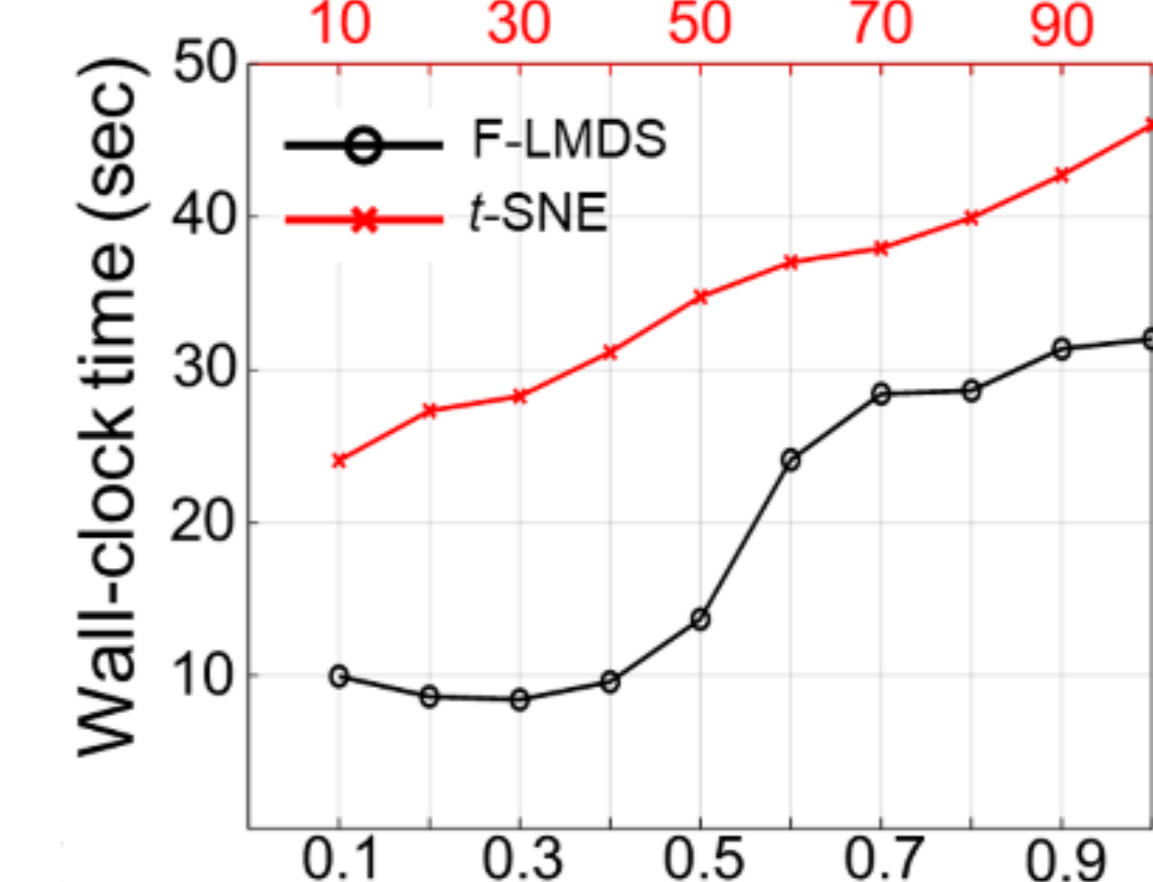
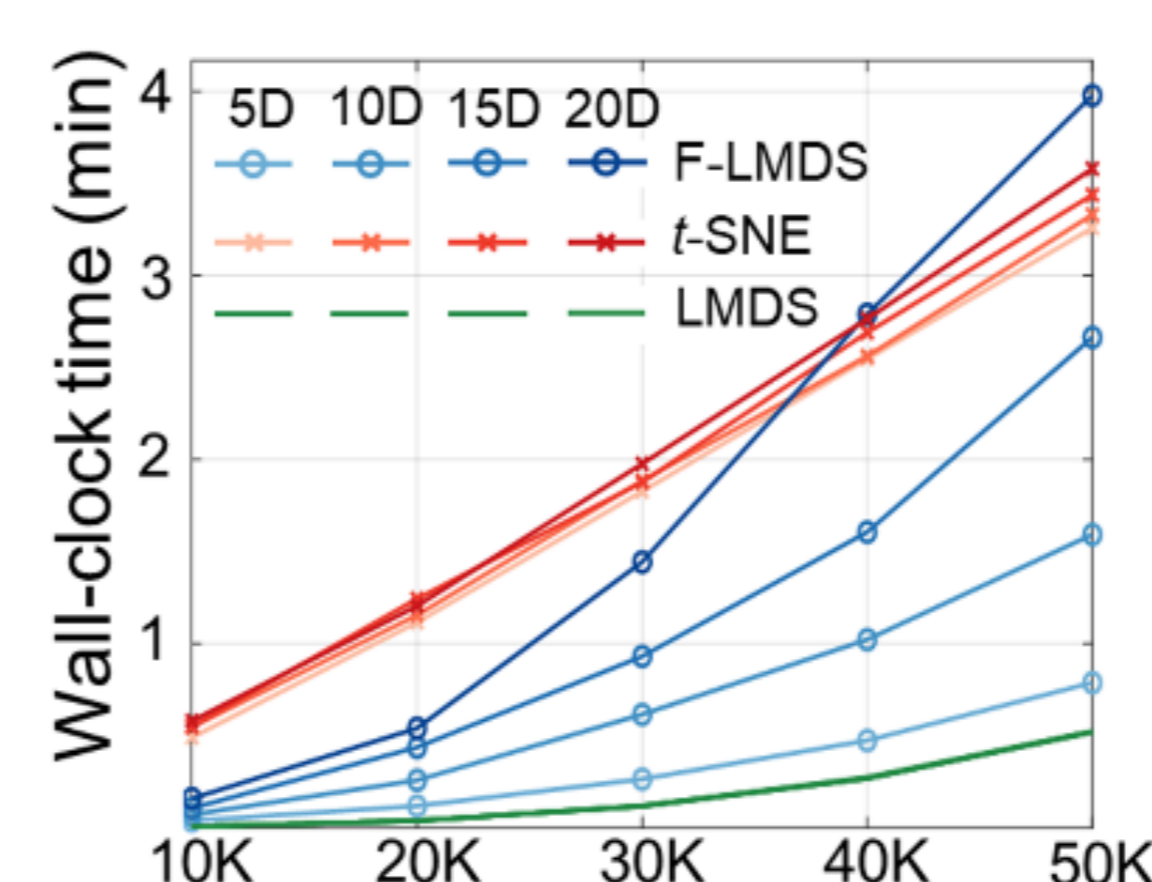
Filter the high-dimensional data so that potential clusters are well separated even after dimensionality reduction

Method

- Estimate density using Epanechnikov kernel [7-8]
- Shift points upstream in kernel density gradient, resulting in cluster contraction [9]
- Perform LMDS [1]

Advantages

- Clusters are **well separated** after the projection by preprocessing the data with local-based gradient clustering
- Predictable** outcome with one parameter
- More **computationally scalable** than t-SNE, in terms of wall-clock time



Future Work

- A more sophisticated analysis of the different substructures gained from the LGC+LMDS results using GALAH DR2