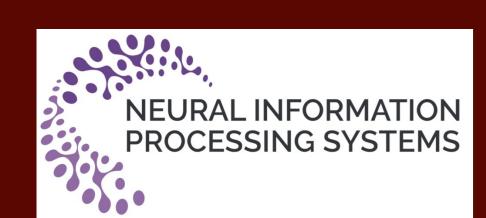
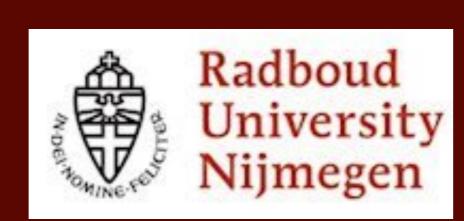
#### MeerCRAB: Classification of Optical Transients at the MeerLICHT Telescope







### using Deep Learning



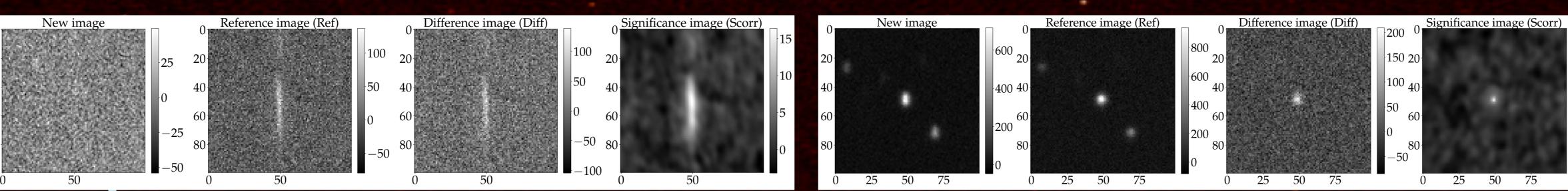


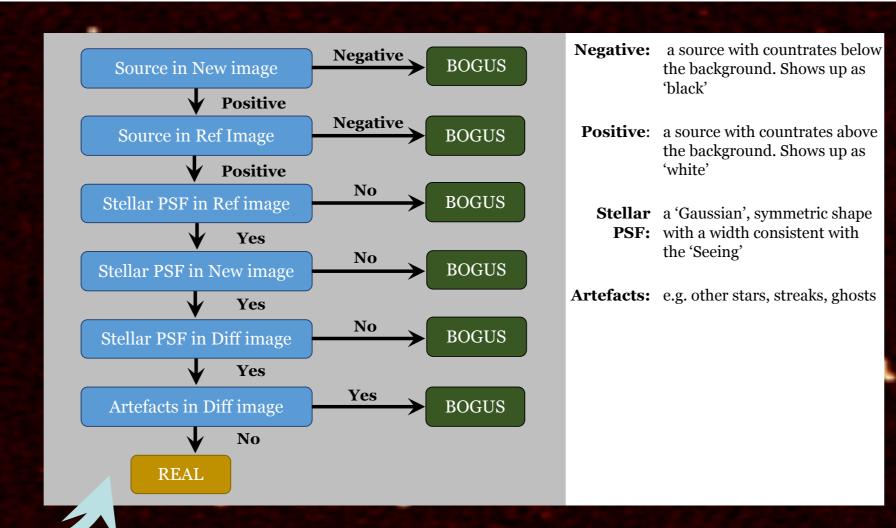


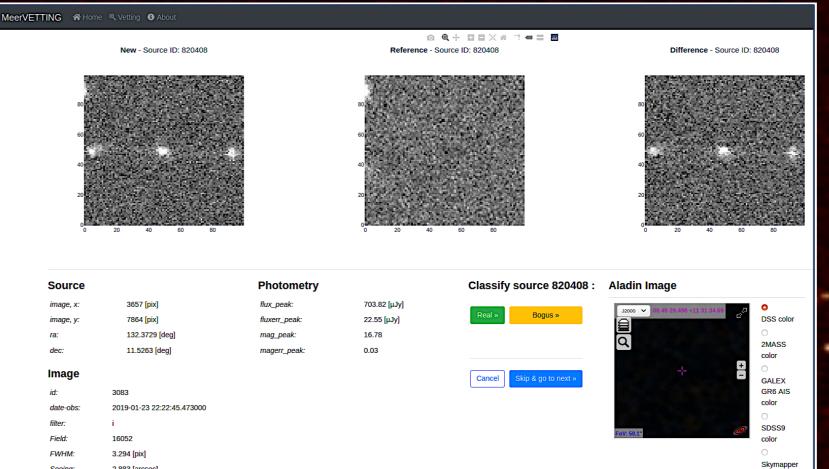
#### Zafiirah Hosenie<sup>1</sup>, Paul Groot<sup>2,3</sup>, Robert Lyon<sup>4</sup>, Benjamin Stappers<sup>1</sup> & The MeerLICHT Team<sup>3</sup>

#### 1. Input Data

- MeerLICHT is an optical wide-field telescope that is operated robotically.
- There are four distinct forms of image inputs to MeerCRAB - the new (N) image, the reference (R) image, the difference (D), &the significance (S) image.







# Latent

#### 3. Methods of Labelling

- a. Latent class model (LCM) will try to detect the presence of latent classes (the candidates entities), generating patterns of association in the characteristics.
- b. Thresholding Method
- We assign a probability P (Real) and P (Bogus) to each vetted candidate as follows:

$$P(Real) = \frac{n(R)}{n(T)}; \ P(Bogus) = \frac{n(B)}{n(T)}$$

4. MeerCRAB Models:

#### 2. Constructing Training Data

- We construct a large representative training dataset (5000) candidates) for the Real-Bogus challenge.
- Manually vetting a selection of transients, using a webinterface, known as MeerVETTING.
- Each candidate is vetted by 10 volunteers, who are shown three images (N, R, D) during vetting.

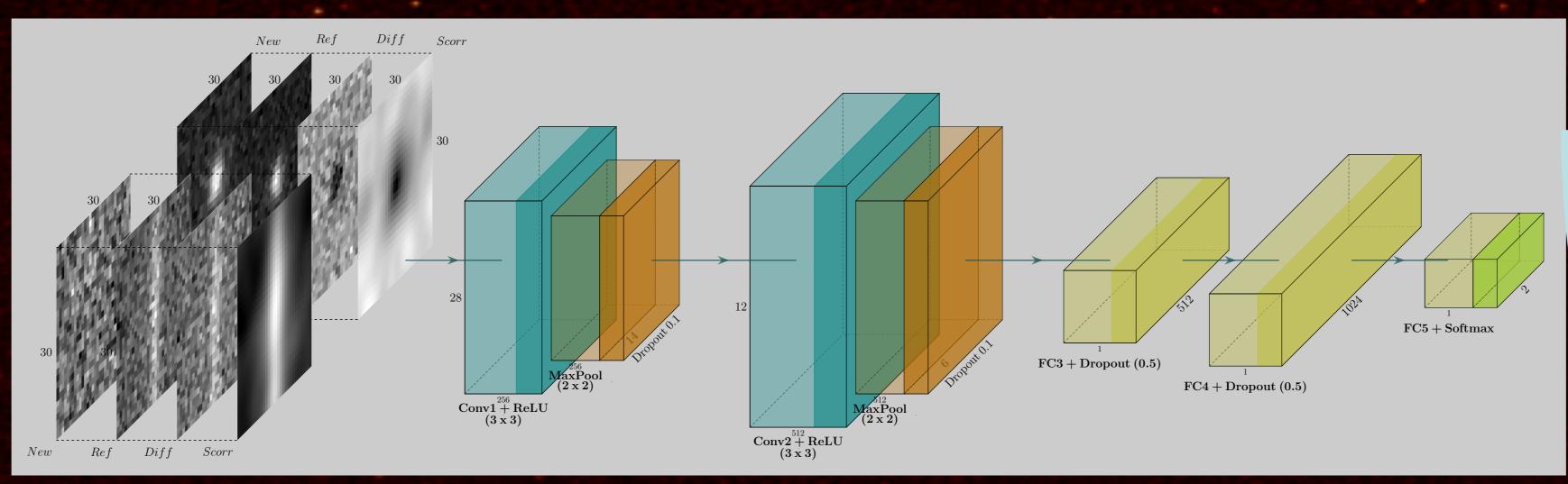
## Class Model

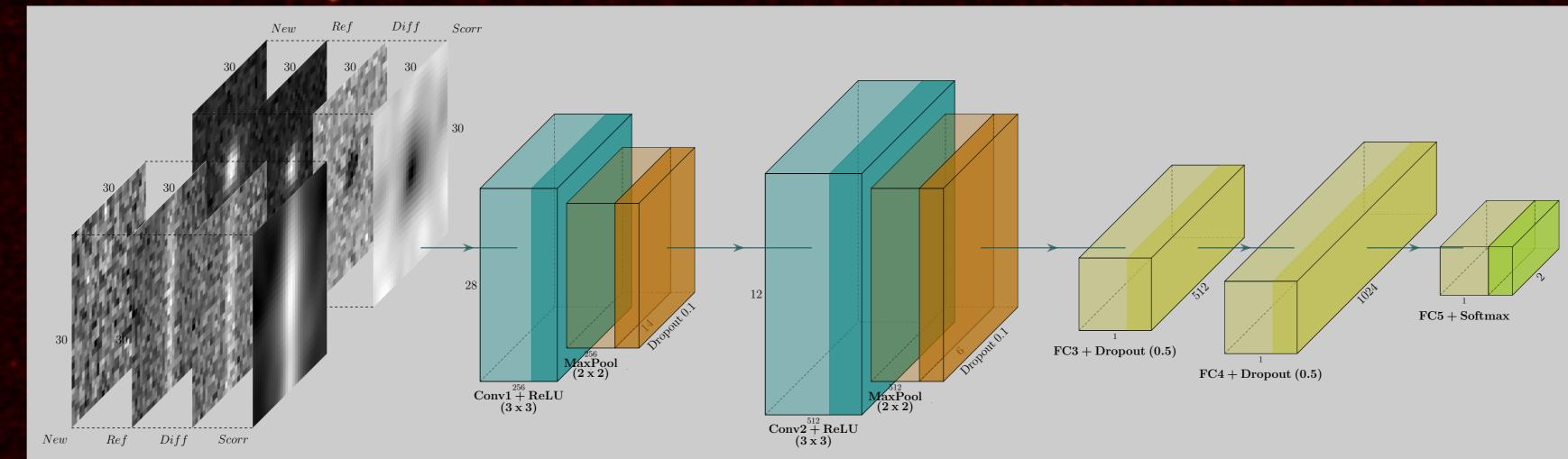
#### 5. Results & Analysis

Effects of noisy data labelling on performance: As the threshold increased from T8 to T10, the accuracy of the model increases from 0.988 to 0.998. However, with L<sub>lcm</sub> method, we note a significant drop in accuracy.

Input Images: Focusing on T9 and MeerCRAB3, the NRD input yields the best performance model with an accuracy of 99.2%.

Network architectures: With deeper networks (MeerCRAB2 and MeerCRAB3), we obtain a higher performance with an accuracy of 98.6% & 99.2% respectively.





#### During training, the binary cross-entropy loss function, Adam optimizer with a low Ir = 0.0002 & a batch-size of 64 were used. We then split our data into 50% training, 25%

- validation and 25% testing.
- · As input to the MeerCRAB models, we cropped the images from centre to a size of (30 × 30).

New Ref Diff Scorr  30 30 30 30 30  30 30 30 30  28	Conva 3 ReLU (3 x 3)  Conva 3 ReLU (3 x 3)
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Methods of labelling	Precision	Recall	Accuracy	MCC		
MeerCRAB1						
${ m L}_{lcm}$	0.96	0.96	0.960	0.920		
T8	0.98	0.98	0.980	0.958		
T9	0.98	0.98	0.979	0.958		
T10	0.99	0.99	0.991	0.983		
MeerCRAB2						
${ m L}_{lcm}$	0.97	0.97	0.967	0.936		
T8	0.99	0.98	0.977	0.953		
T9	0.99	0.99	0.986	0.973		
T10	0.99	0.99	0.994	0.988		
MeerCRAB3						
${ m L}_{lcm}$	0.97	0.97	0.968	0.936		
T8	0.99	0.99	0.988	0.976		
<b>T9</b>	0.99	0.99	0.992	0.984		
T10	1.00	1.00	0.998	0.995		