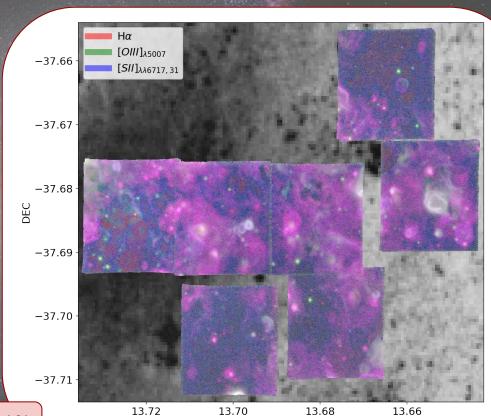


### We are looking for SNR in NGC 300

NGC 300 is 1.88 Mpc away.

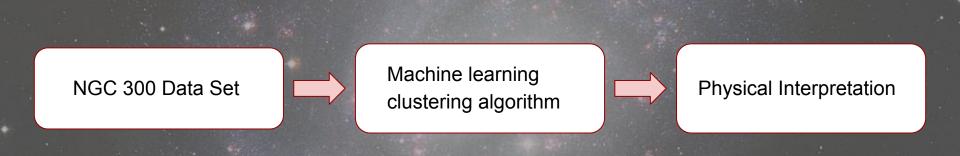
Resolve scales at MUSE spatial resolution.

We see a complex ISM structure.



RA

Roth et. al. (2018)



NGC 300 Data Set

#### **Emission lines**

Hβ , Hα [OIII] λλ 4959, 5007 [NII] λλ 6548, 84 [SII] λλ 6717,31 spaxel-by-spaxel

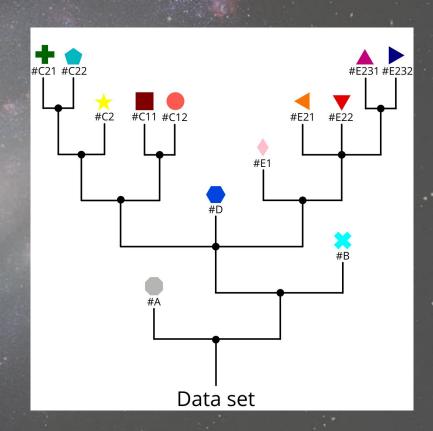
Normalization

$$F = \frac{Log(f)}{Max(Log(f))}$$

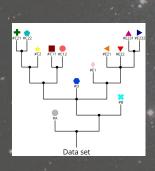
Machine learning clustering algorithm

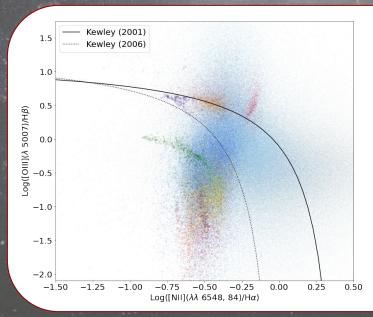
Unsupervised Bayesian Gaussian Mixture Model

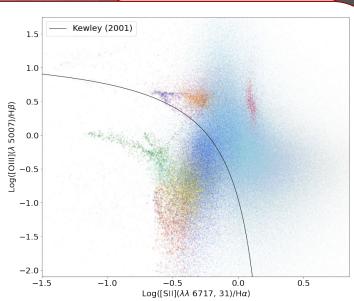
Tree scheme



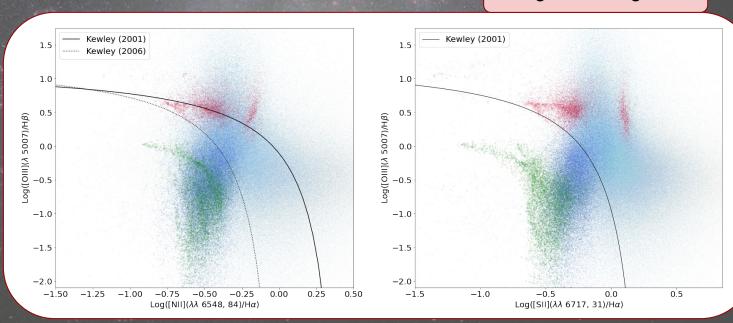
### Physical Interpretation



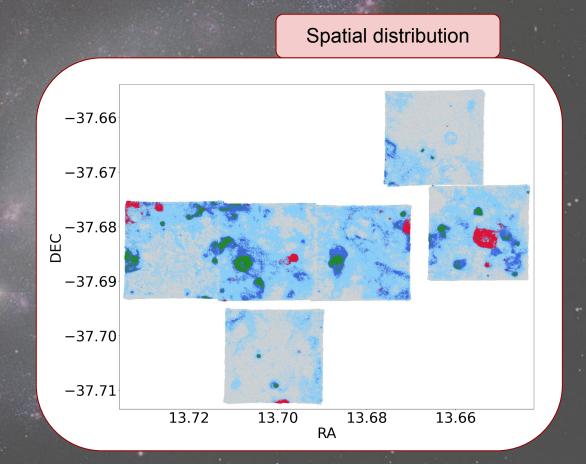




### Physical Interpretation



Physical Interpretation



#### Object catalog

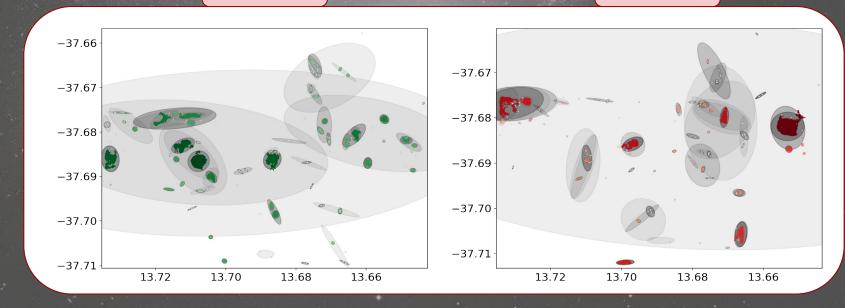
#### **BDSCAN**

Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise

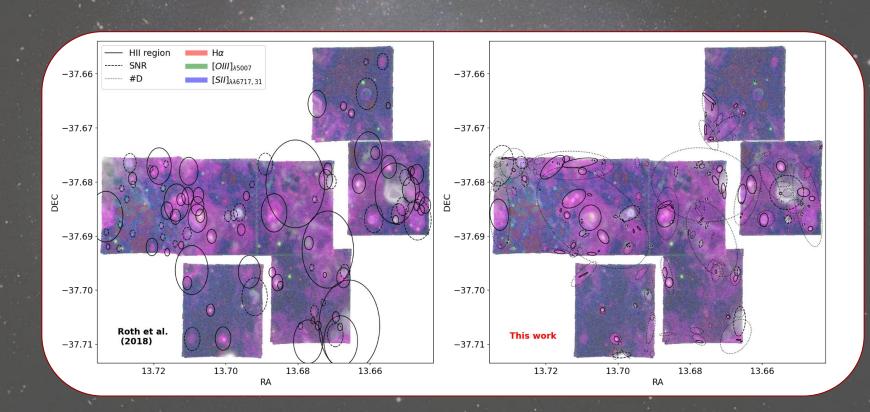
Tree scheme

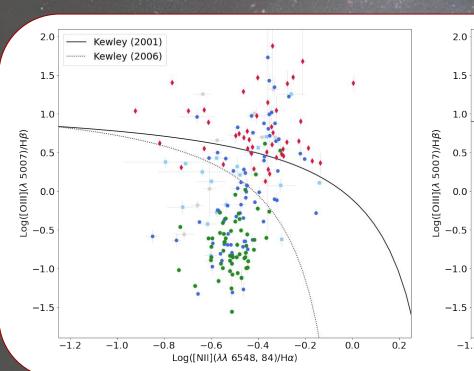
HII region

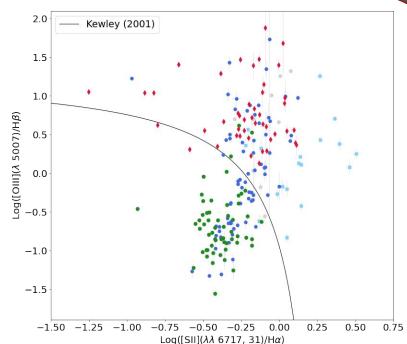
SNR

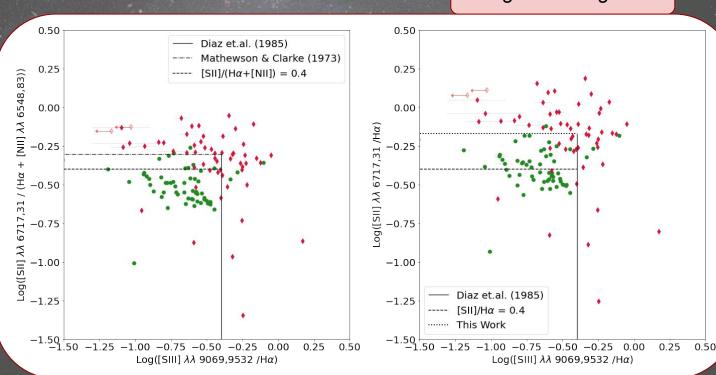


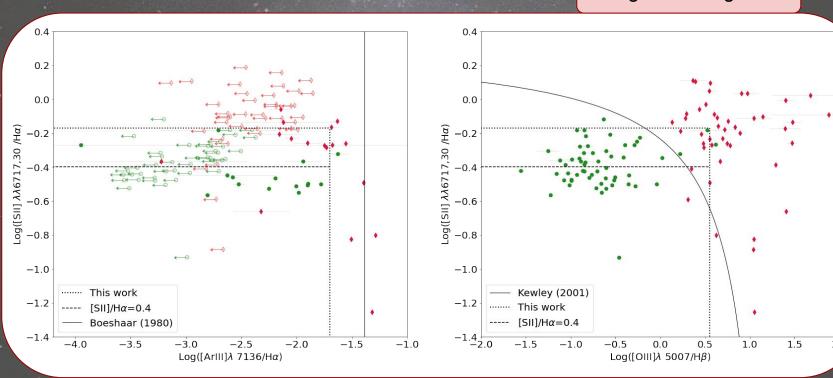
### Catalog comparison

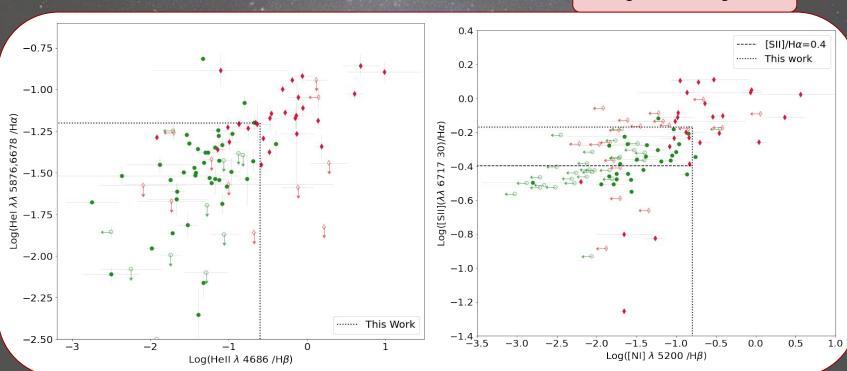












#### To take away

- Machine learning methods are just another tool.
- We found 57 HII region, 56 SNR and 109 diffuse regions.
- Not all that glitters (in Ha), is gold (HII region). The SNR and the DIG contribution can affect your line coefficients.





