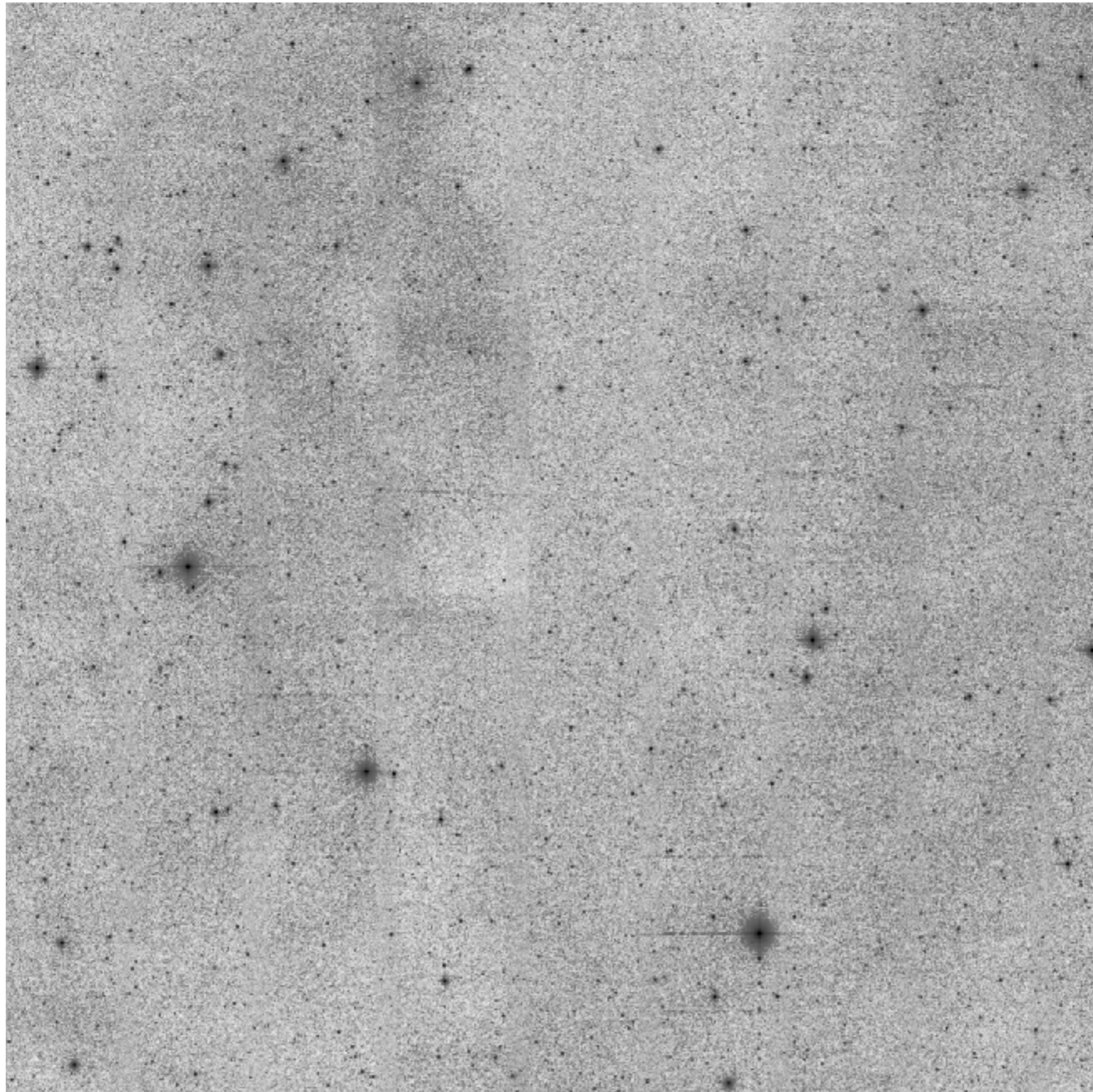


# The Effect of Unresolved Contaminant Stars on the Cross- Matching of Photometric Catalogues

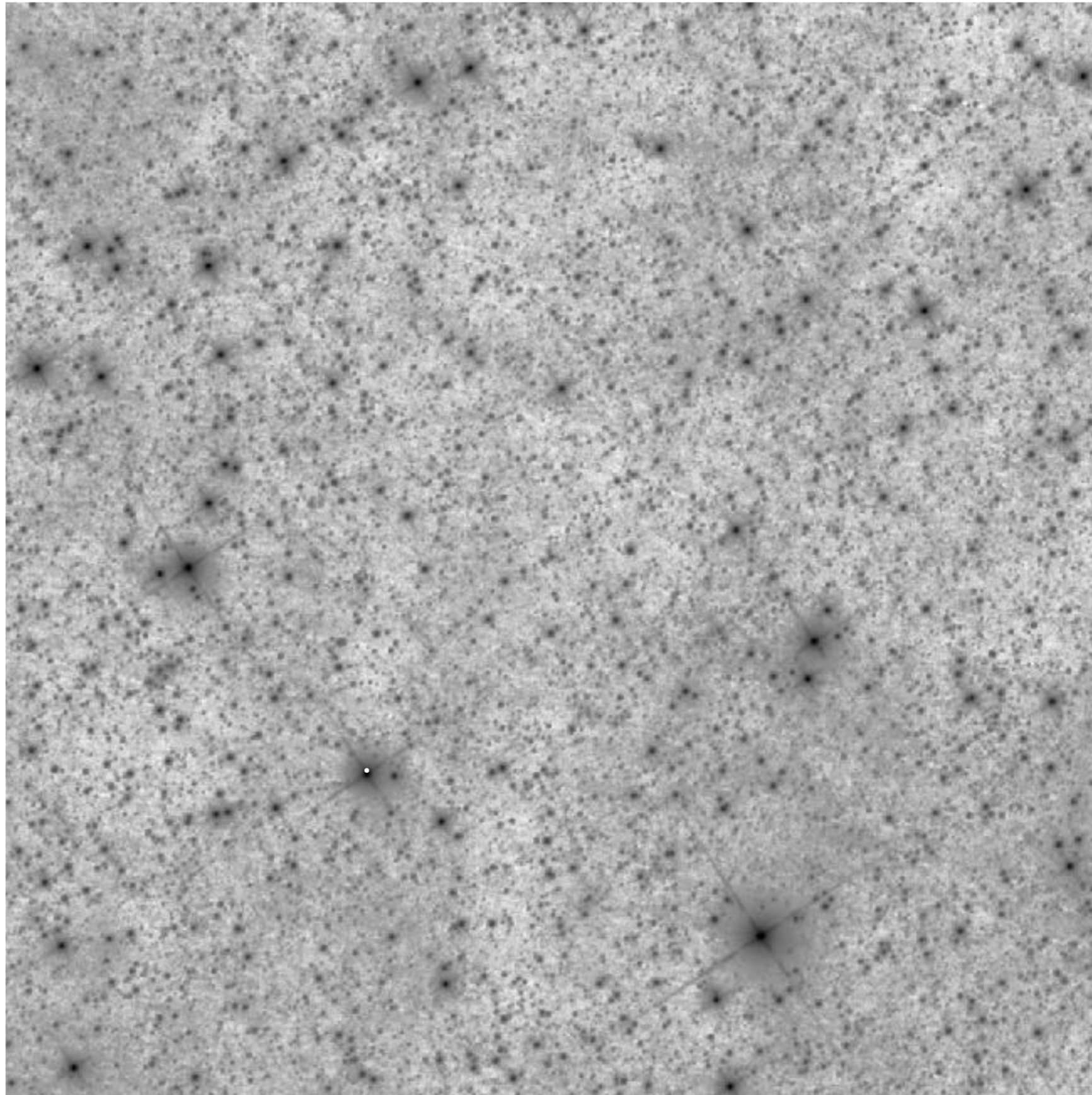
**Tom Wilson**, Tim Naylor  
[twilson@astro.ex.ac.uk](mailto:twilson@astro.ex.ac.uk)

# Photometric Observations of Star Formation



2MASS J

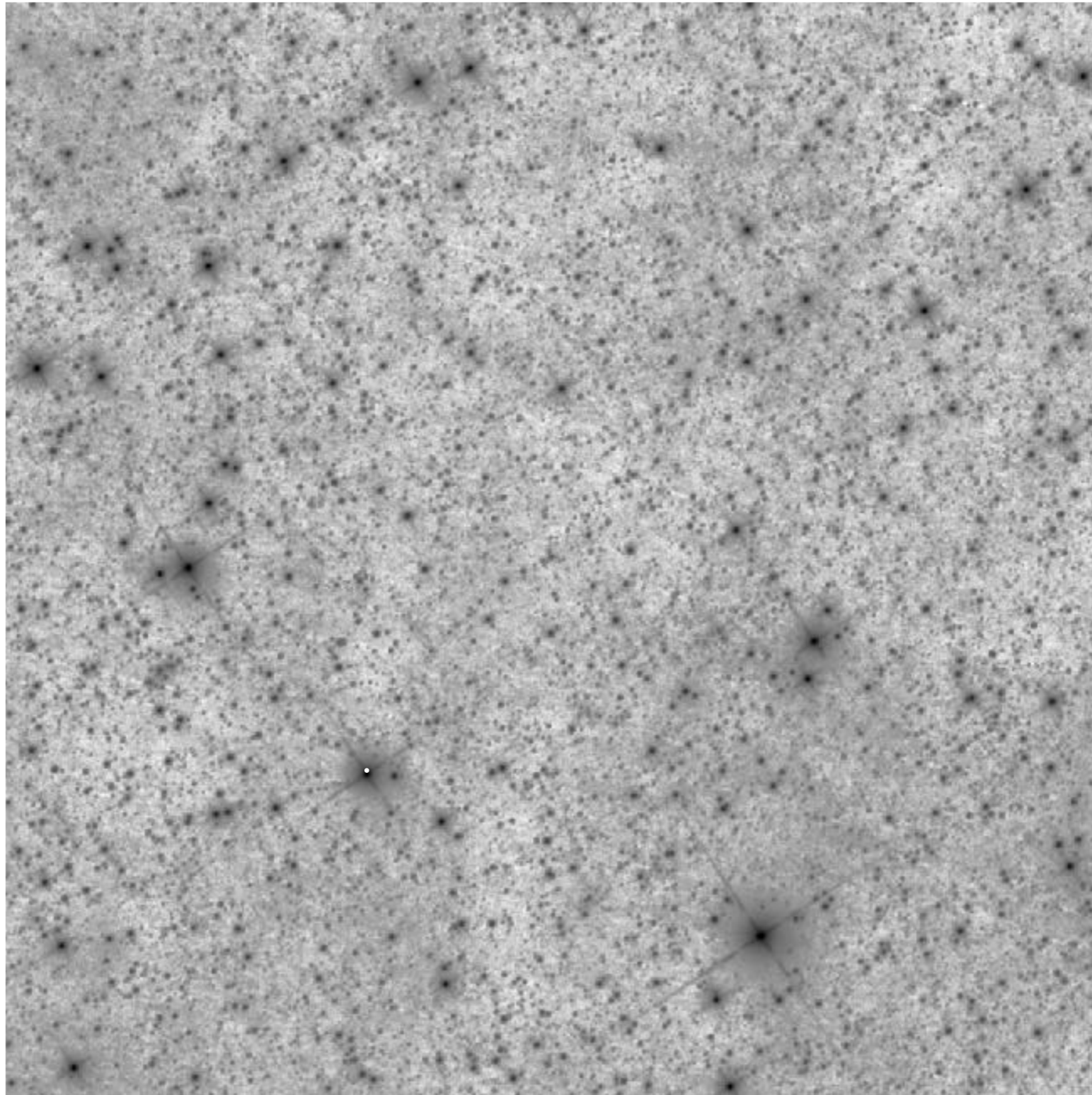
# Photometric Observations of Star Formation



WISE W1



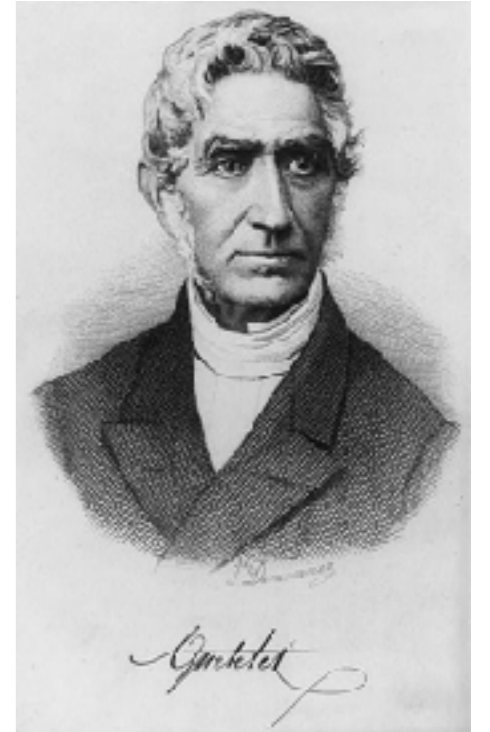
# Photometric Observations of Star Formation



WISE W1

# The Astronomy Error Function

“Suppose the rifle replaced by a telescope duly mounted; the wafer by a star on the concave surface of the heavens, always observed for a succession of days at the same sidereal time; the marks on the wall by the degrees, minutes, and seconds, read off on divided circles; and the marksman by an observer; and we have the case of all direct astronomical observation where the place of a heavenly body is the thing to be determined... And hence it further follows, that the probability... must be expressed by the same **exponential function of the sum of their squares...**” - J. F. W. Herschel, “Quetelet on Probabilities”, 1850, emphasis mine



$$g(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

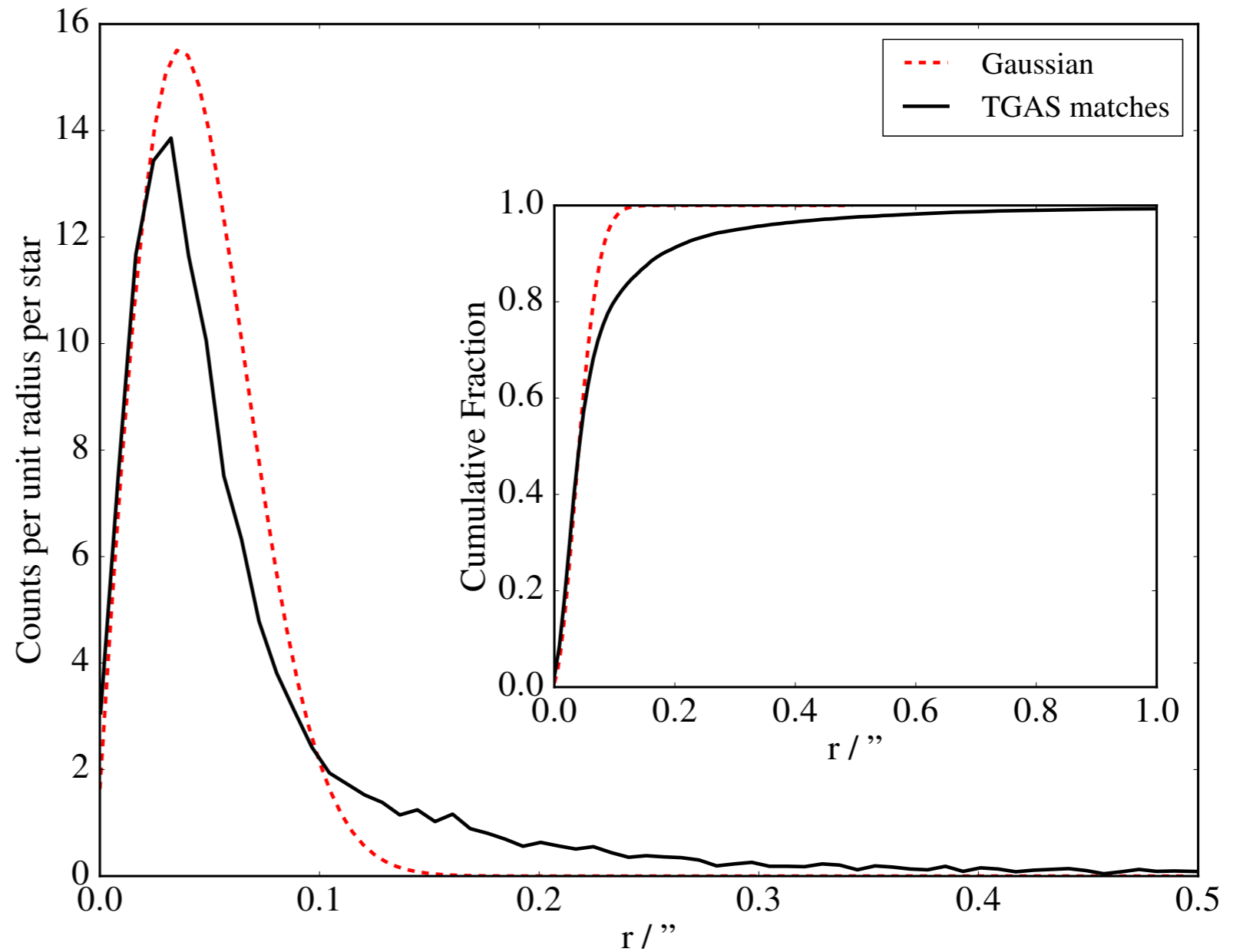
# The Astrometric *Uncertainty* Function

# The Astrometric Uncertainty Function

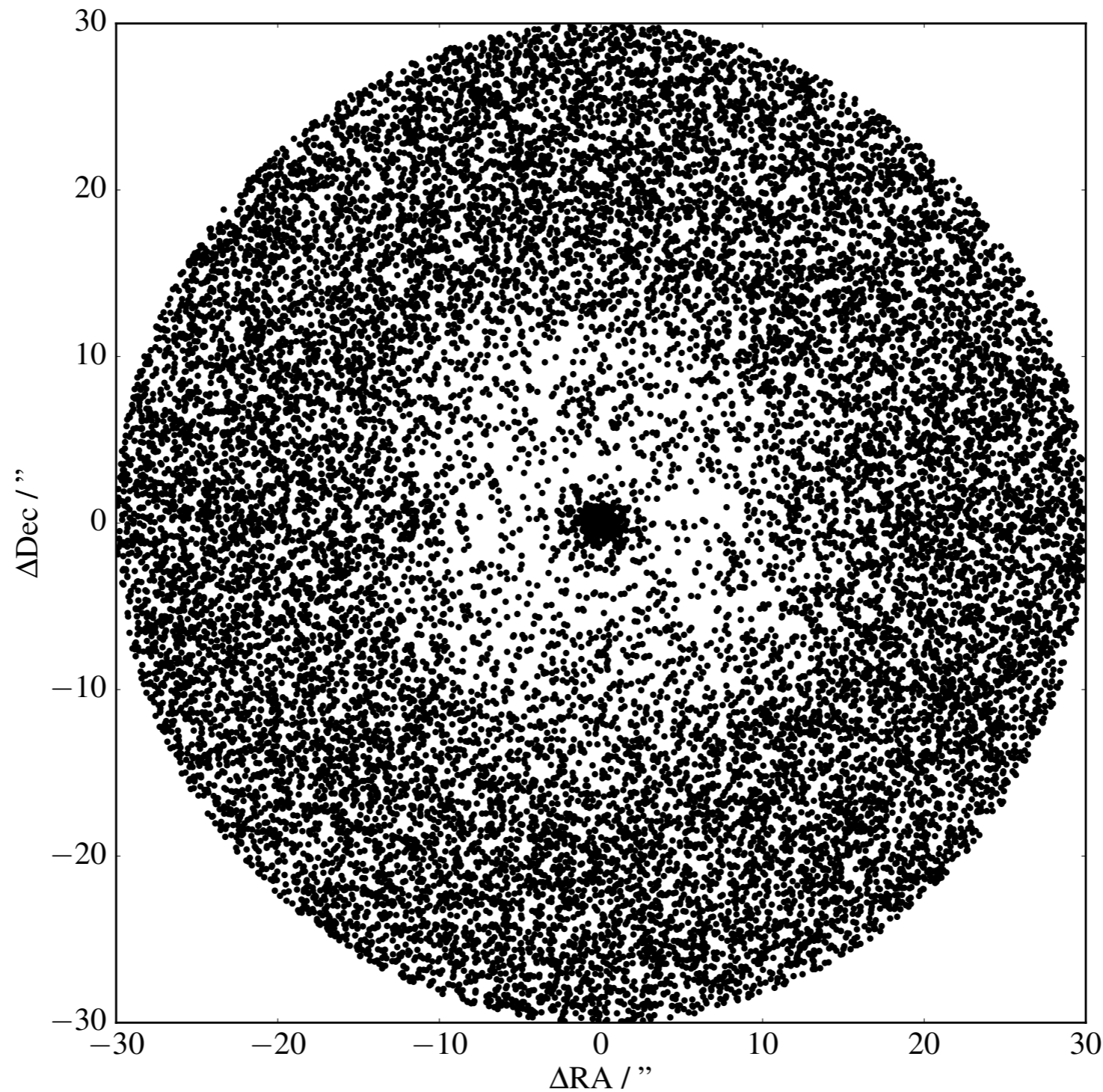
$$g(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



$$g(r, \sigma) = \frac{r}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

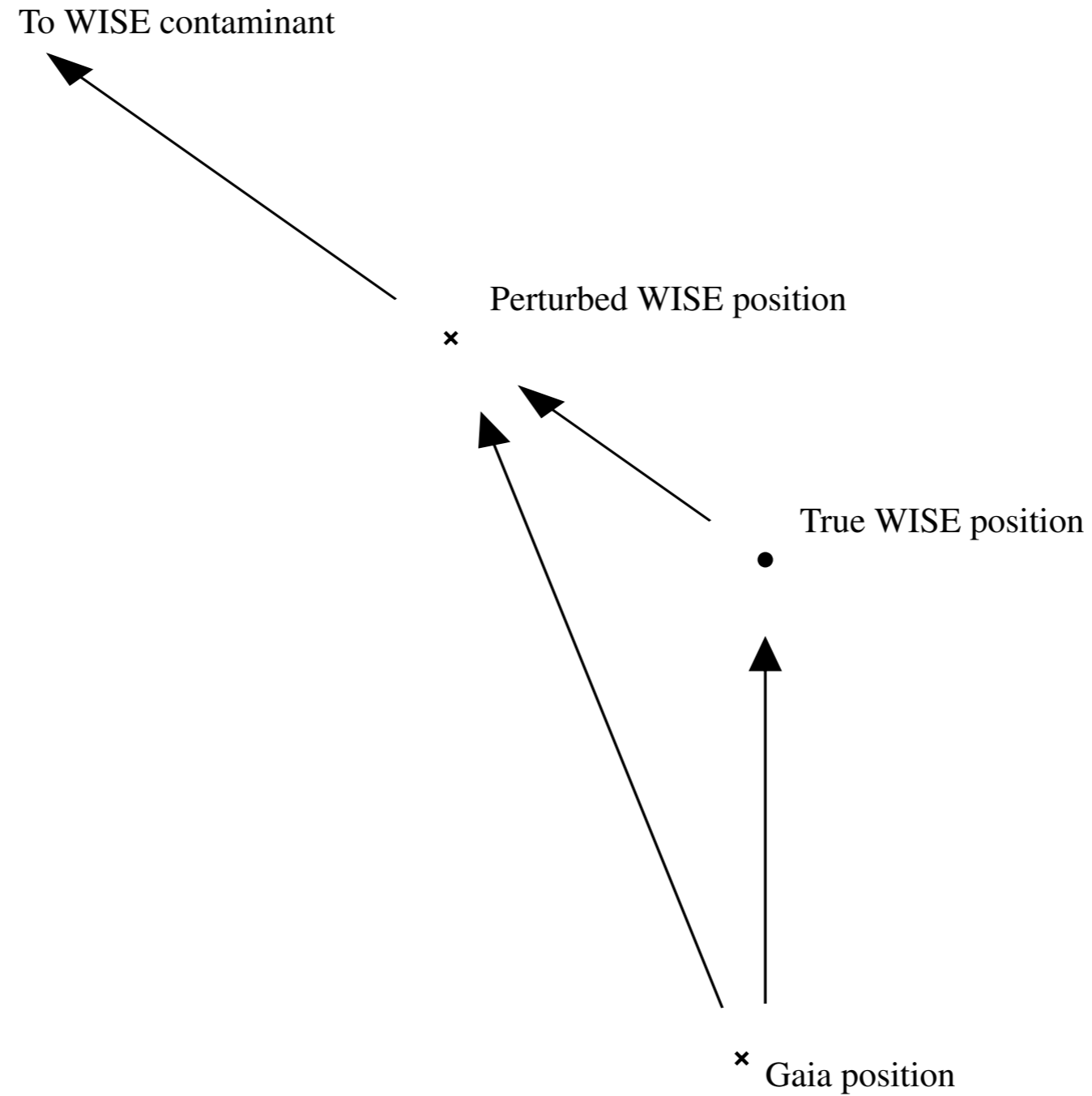


# The Astrometric Uncertainty Function: Crowding

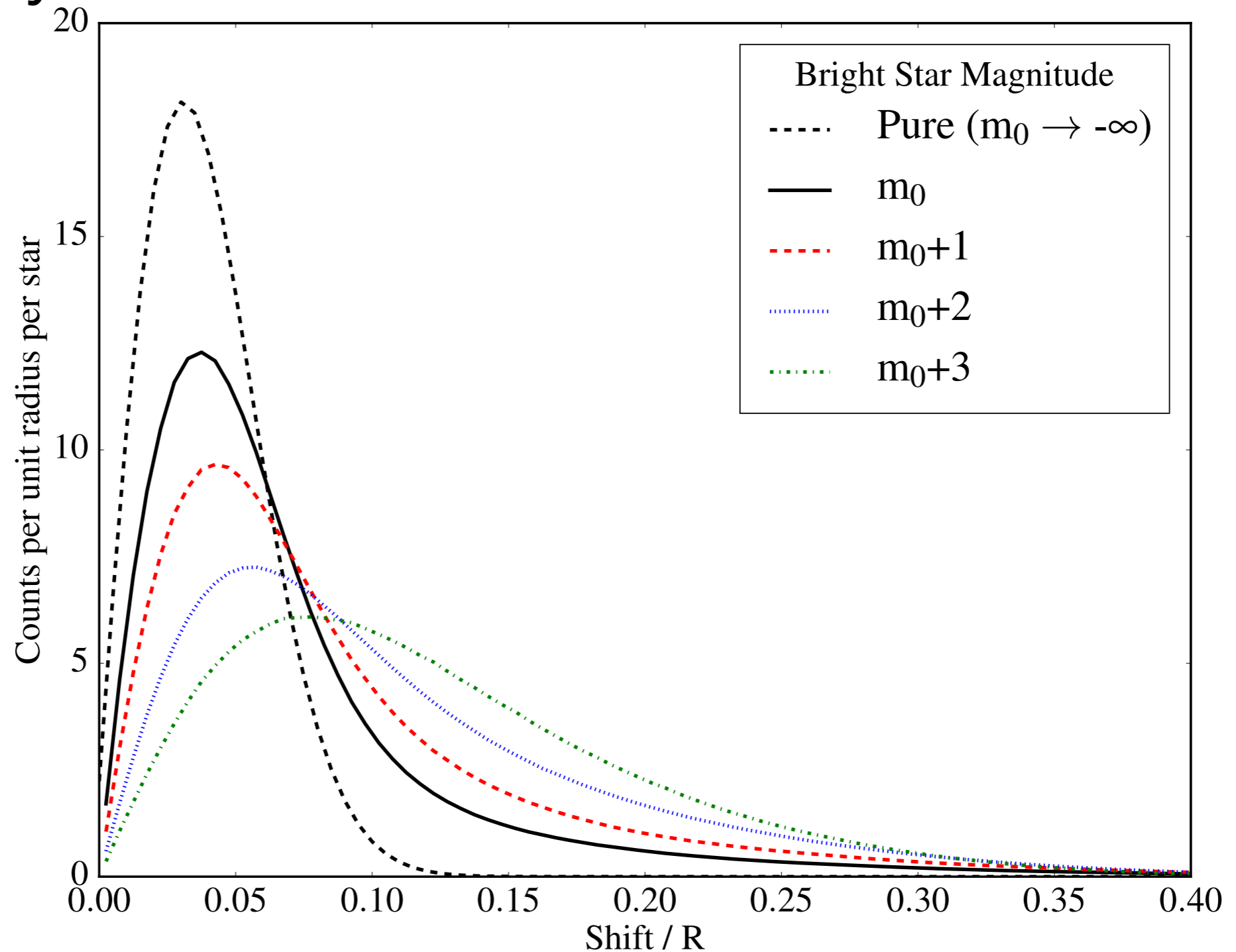




# The Astrometric Uncertainty Function: Perturbation

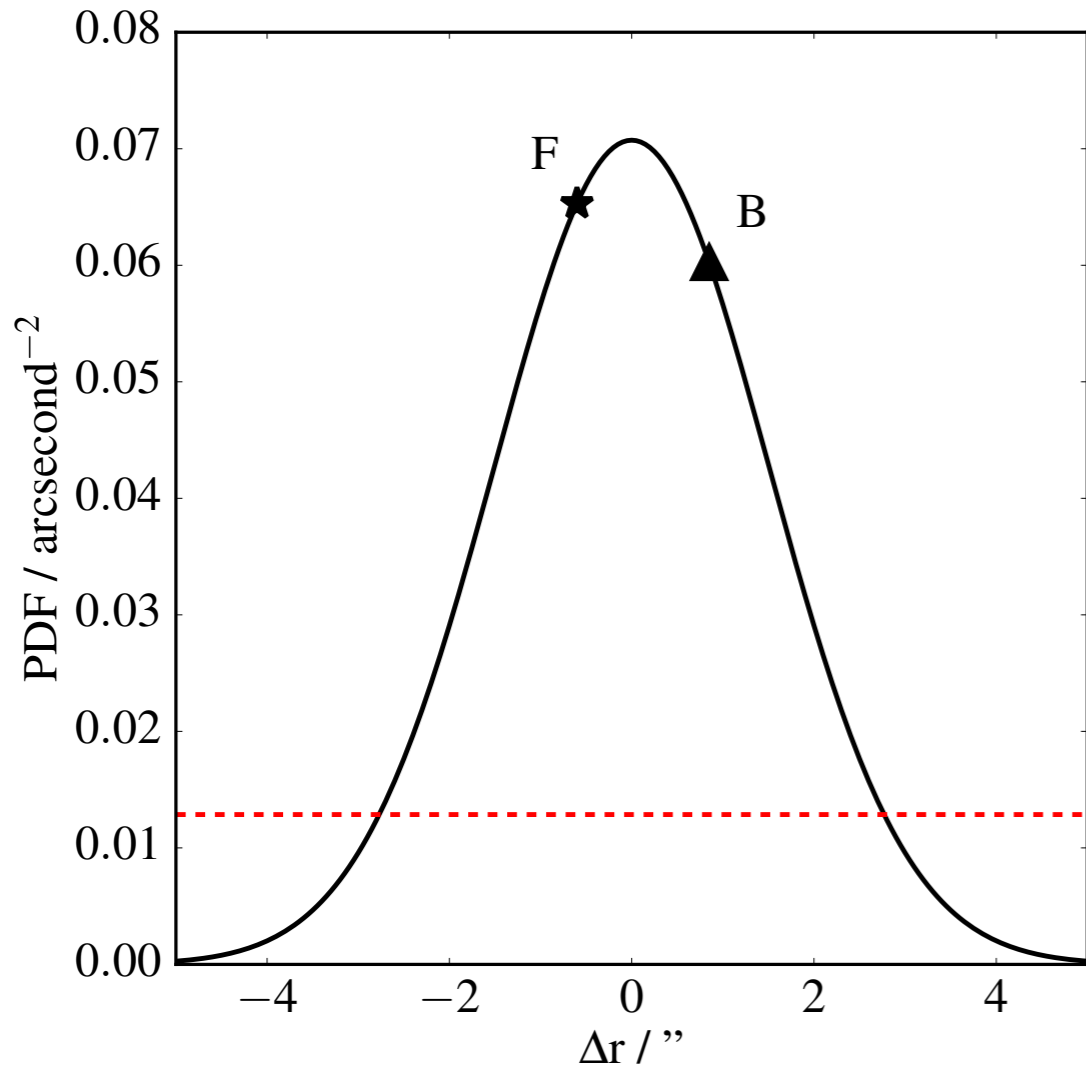


# The Astrometric Uncertainty Function: Synthetic Non-Gaussian Tails

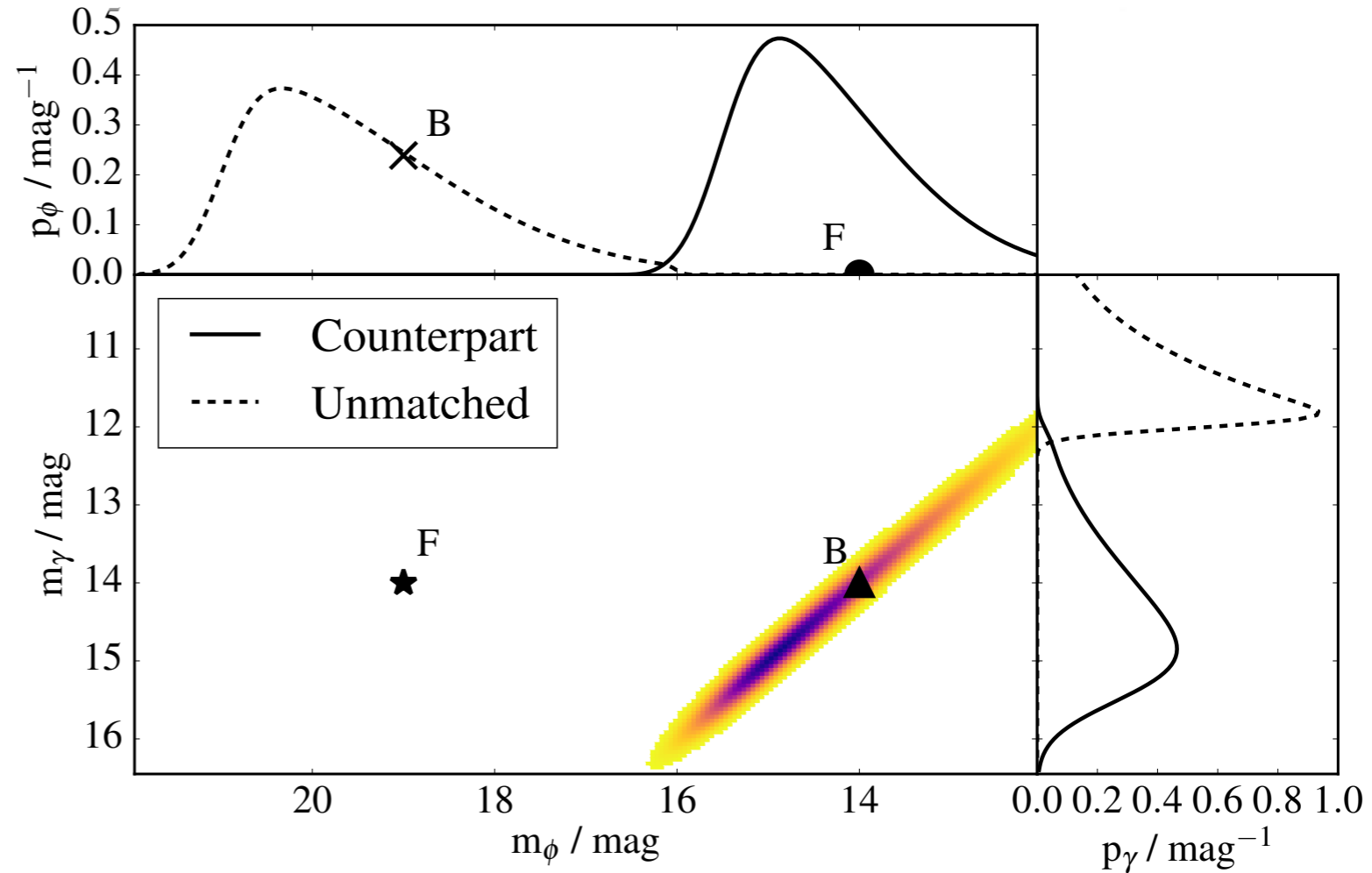


# Probability-Based Catalogue Matching

# Probability-based Catalogue Matching



$$P(\sigma, \lambda, k | \gamma, \phi) = K \times \prod_{\delta \neq \sigma \cap \delta \in \gamma} N_{\gamma} f_{\gamma}^{\delta} \prod_{\omega \notin \lambda \cap \omega \in \phi} N_{\phi} f_{\phi}^{\omega} \prod_{i=1}^k N_c G^{\sigma_i \lambda_i} c^{\sigma_i \lambda_i}$$



$$g(x_k, y_k, x_l, y_l) = N_c \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_{\gamma}(\Delta x_{kl} - x, \Delta y_{kl} - y) h_{\phi}(x, y) dx dy$$

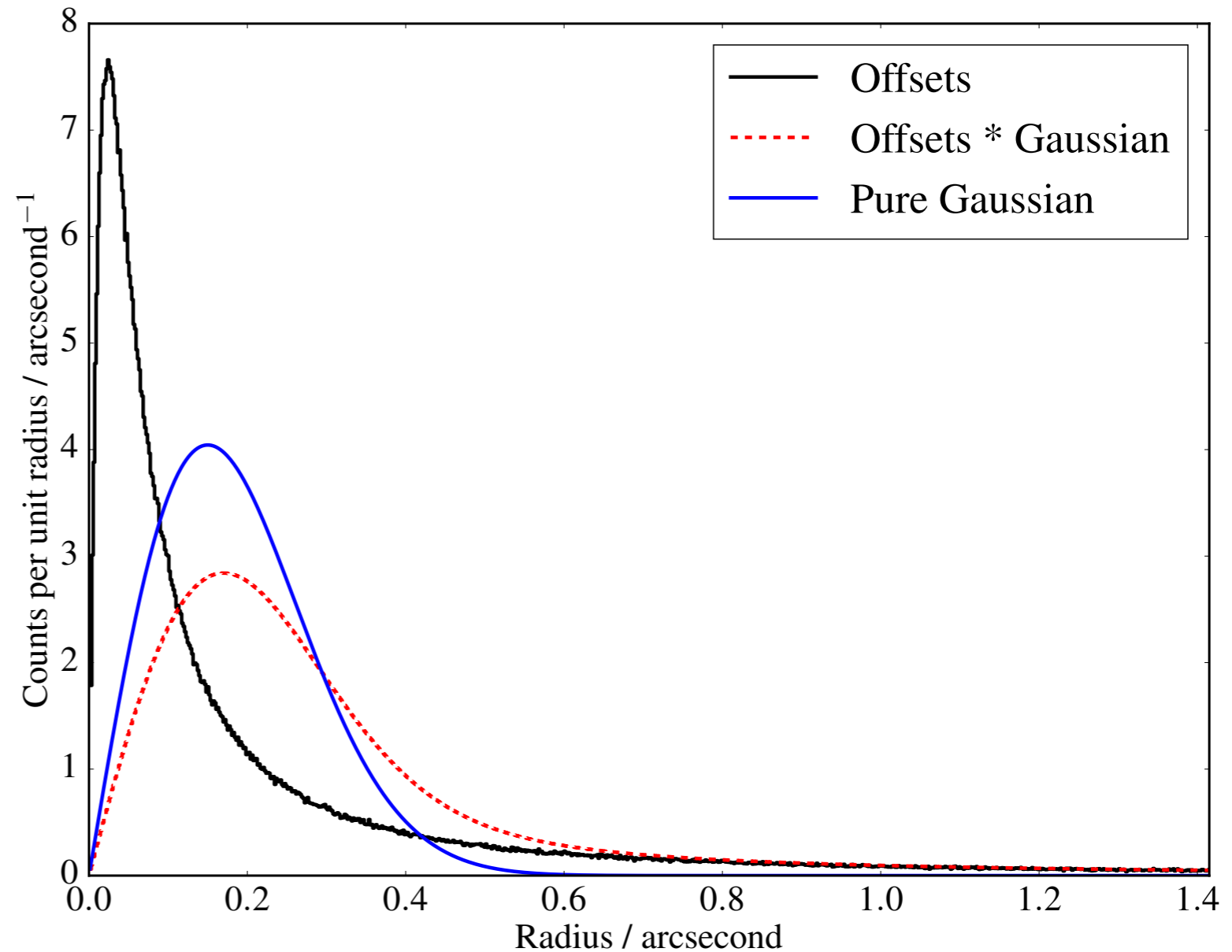
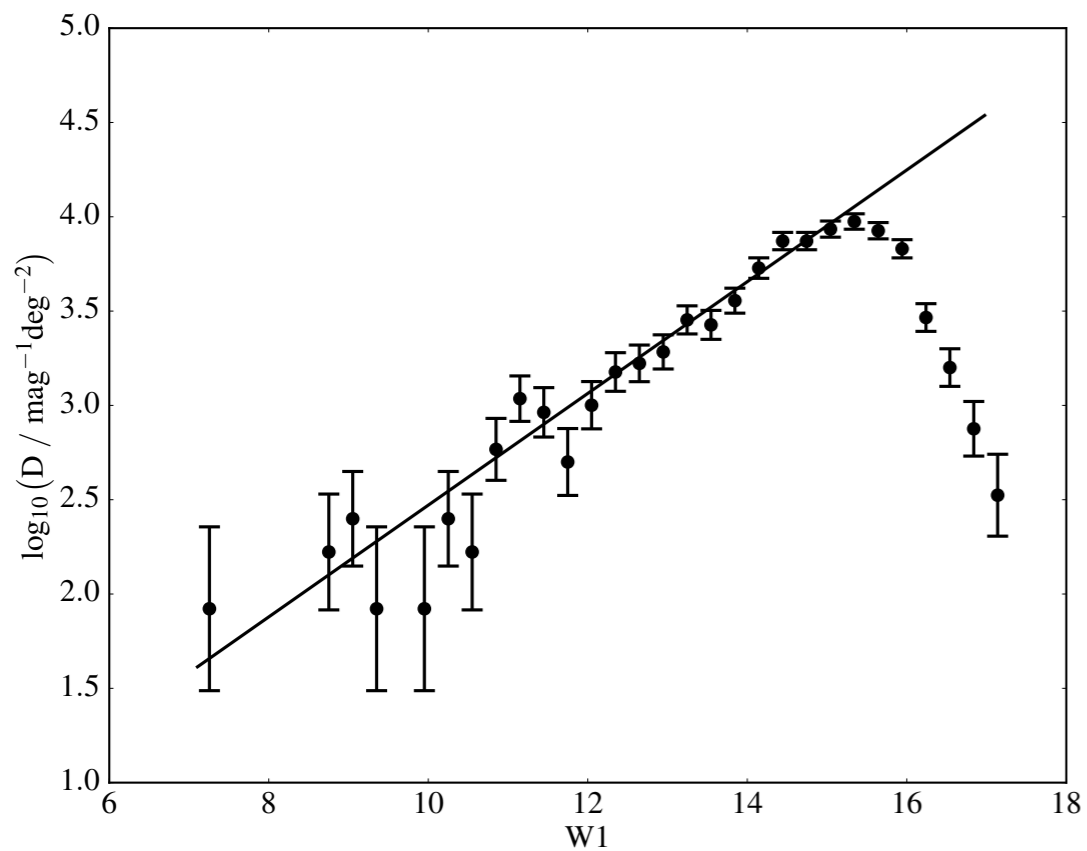
$$= N_c \times (h_{\gamma} * h_{\phi})(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}).$$



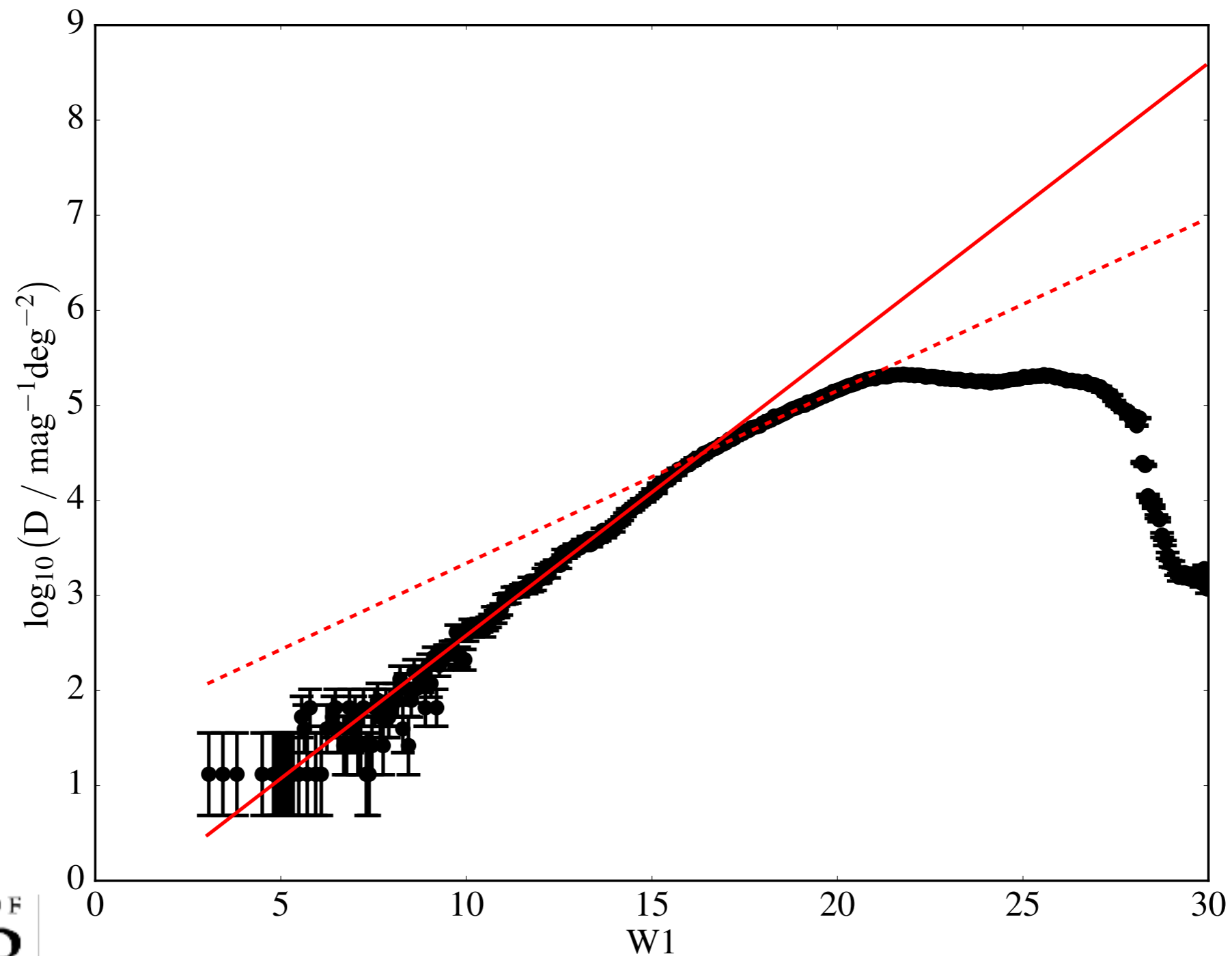
# The Photometric Effects of Contaminant Stars

# Photometric Contamination: Building Empirical AUFs

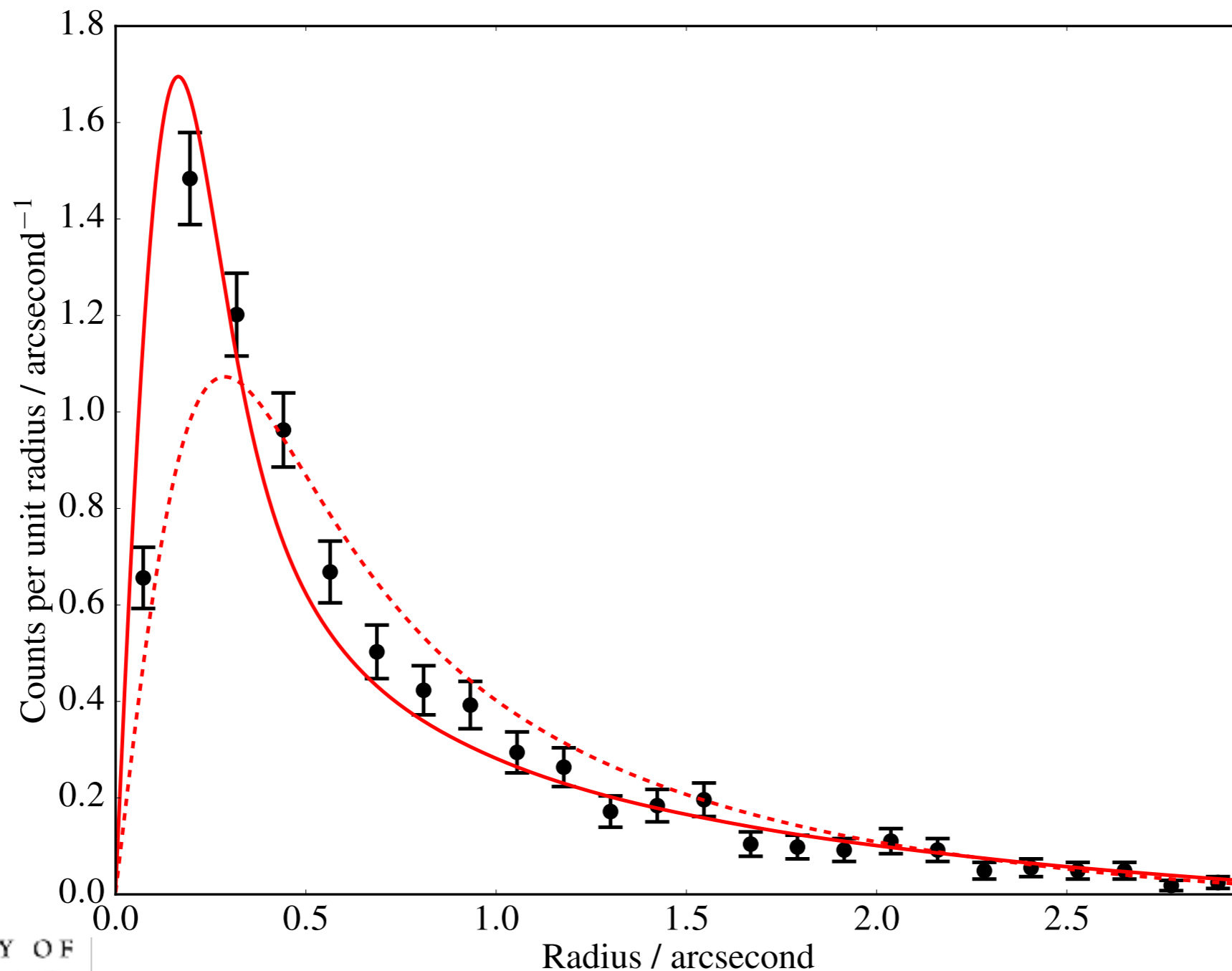
$$P_B = \int_{m+\Delta m}^{m+\Delta m+dm} N z^{m'} \pi R^2 dm'$$



# Photometric Contamination: Effects Below Sensitivity Limit

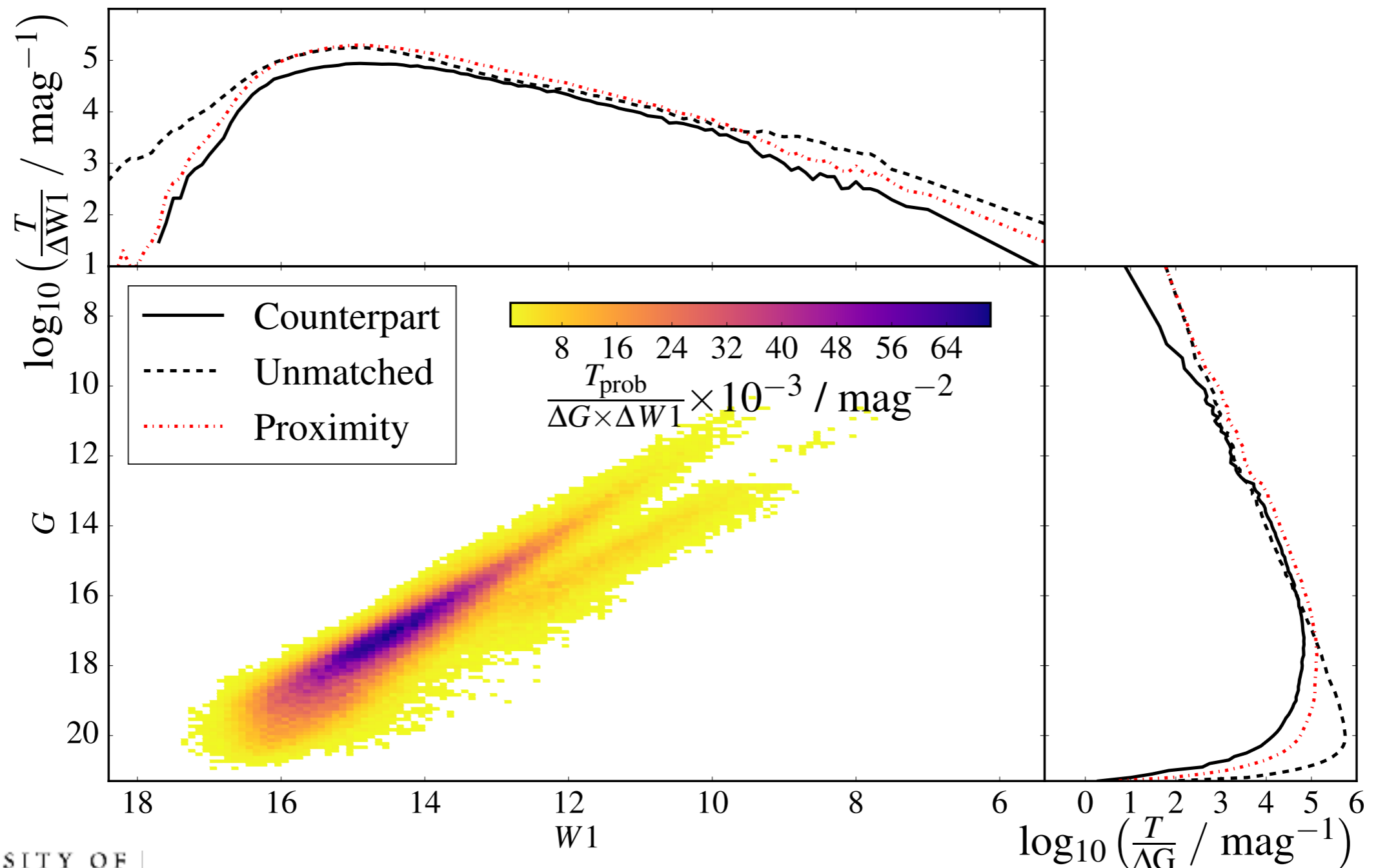


# Photometric Contamination: Effects Below Sensitivity Limit

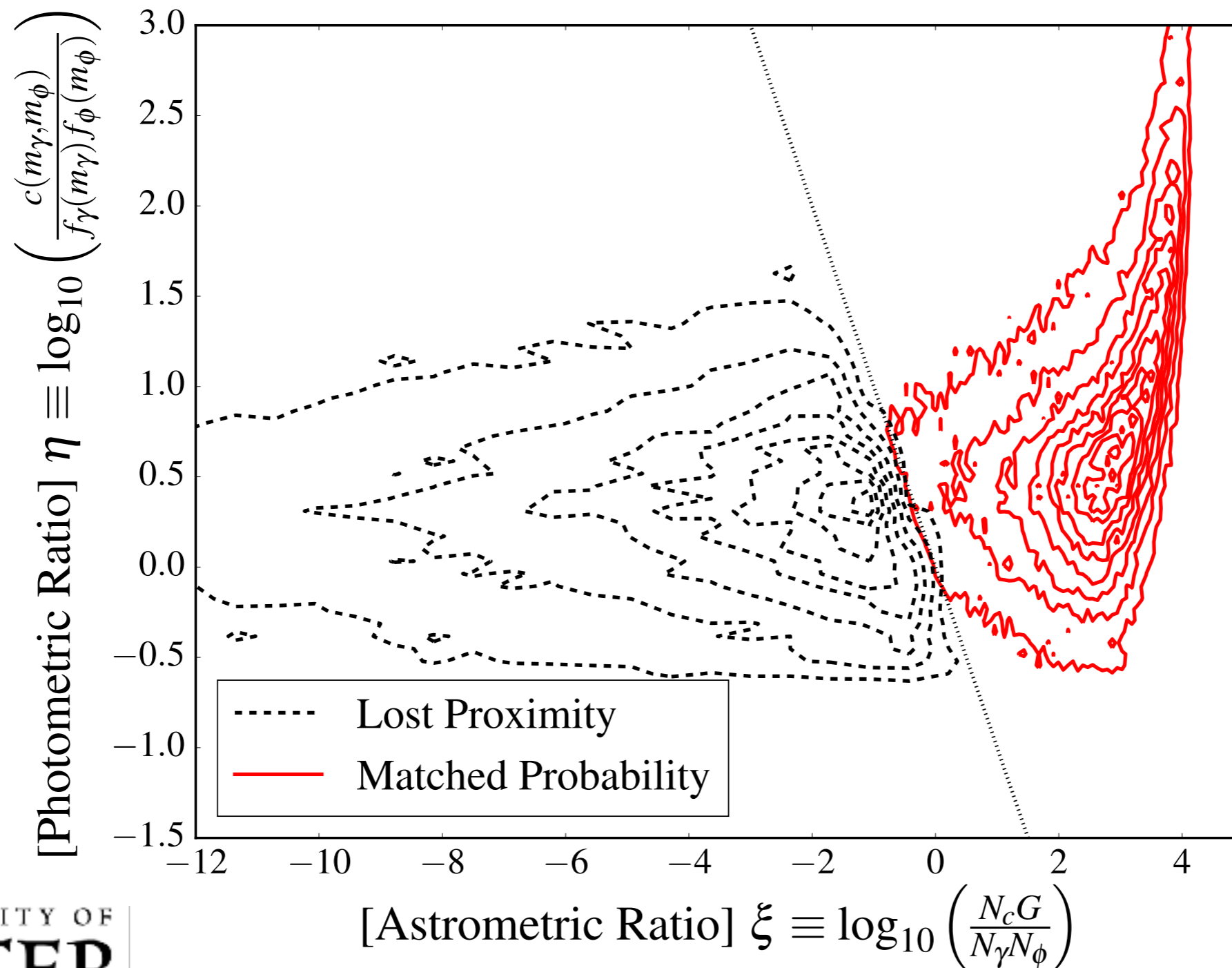




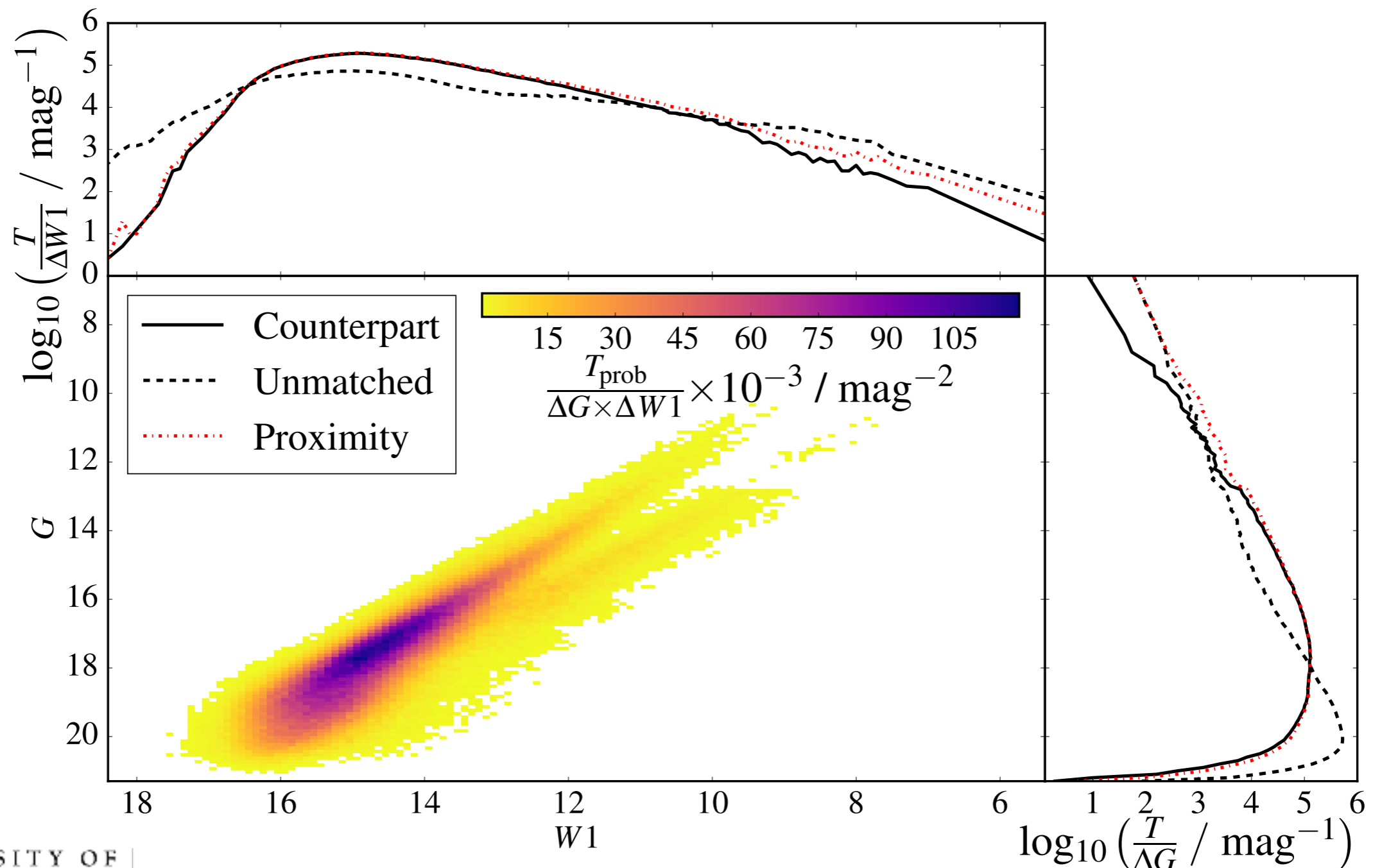
# Photometric Contamination: WISE-Gaia Gaussian Matches



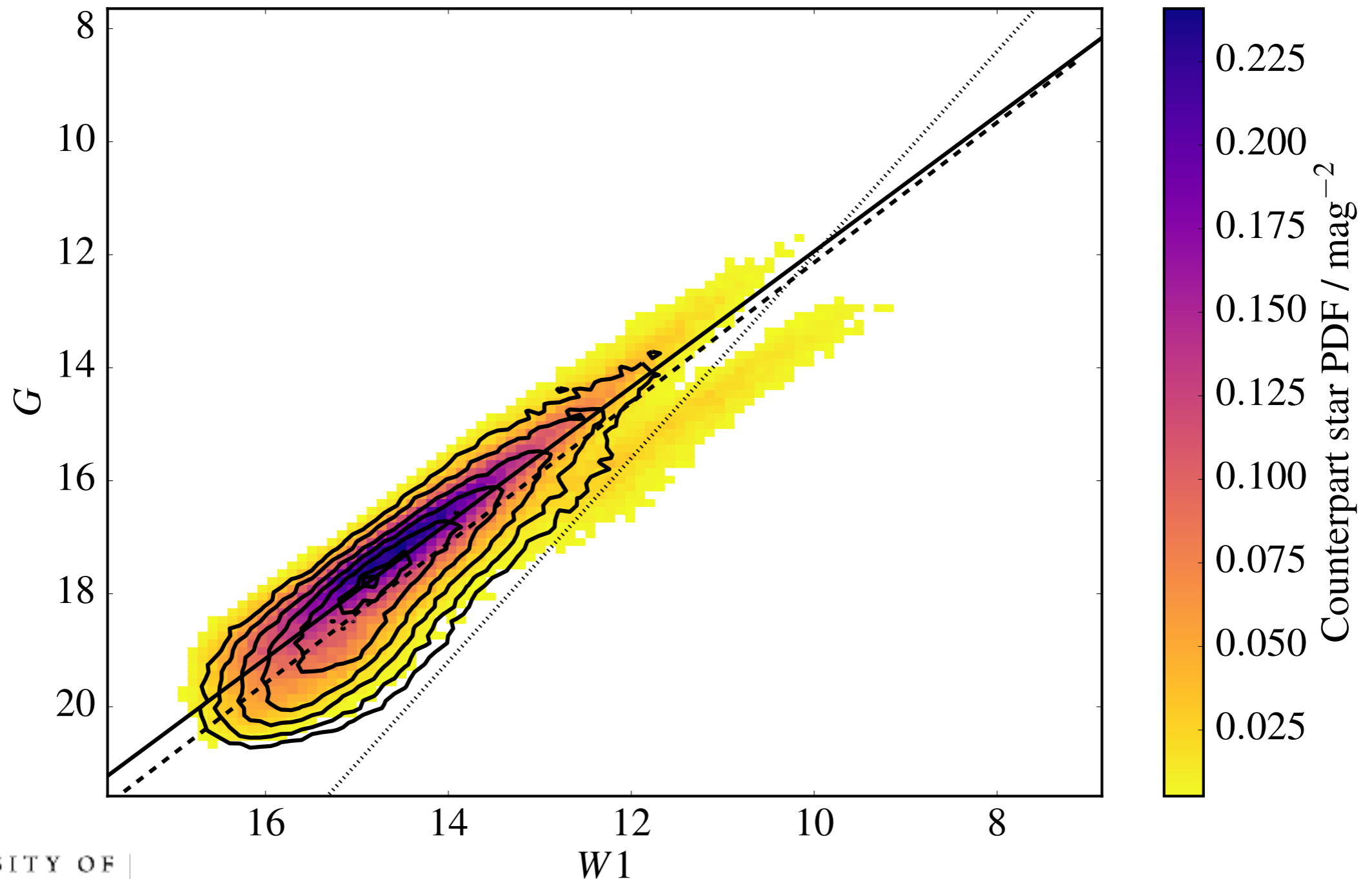
# Photometric Contamination: Lost Proximity Matches



# Photometric Contamination: WISE-Gaia Empirical Matches

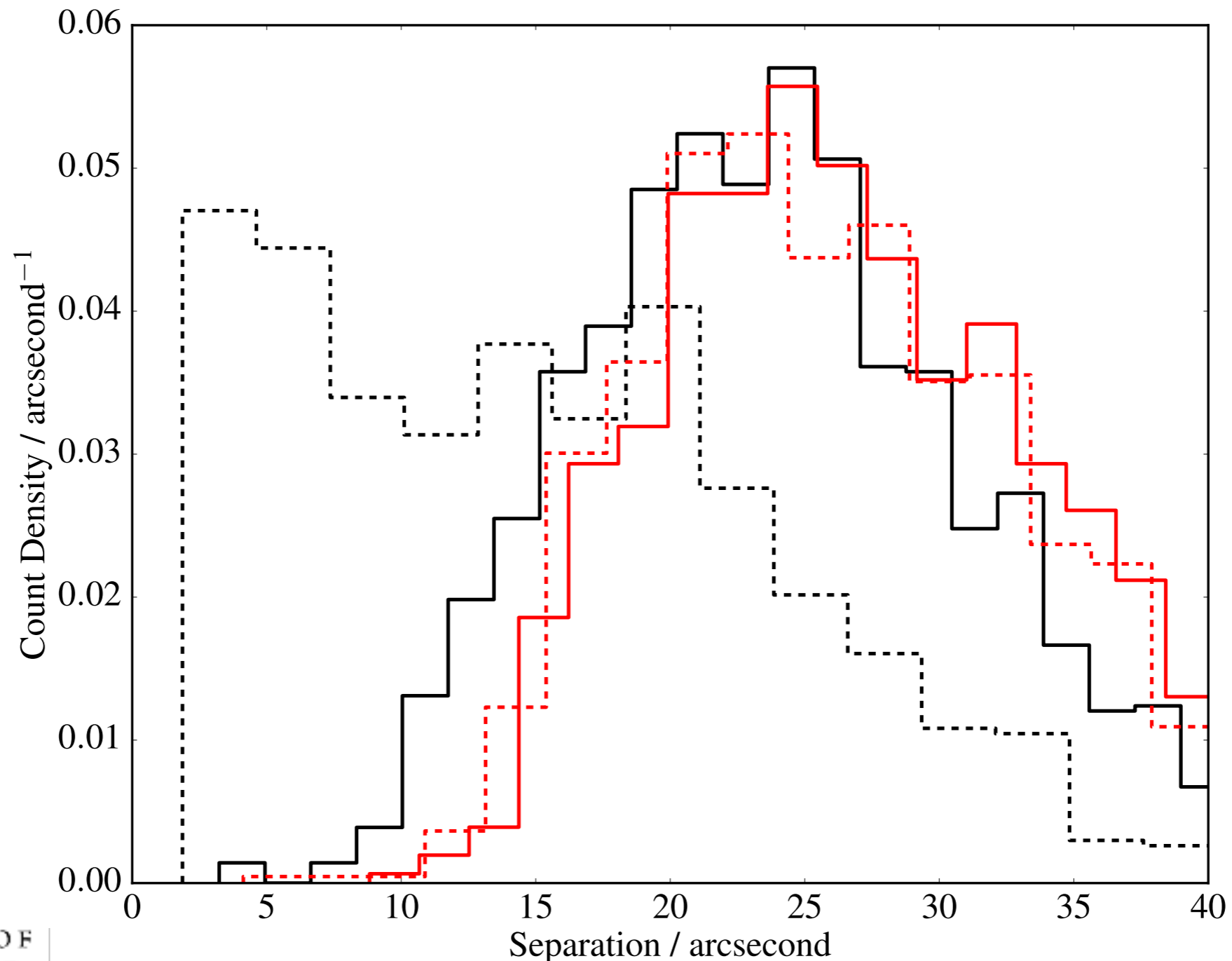


# Photometric Contamination: Astrometry Perturbation Correlation



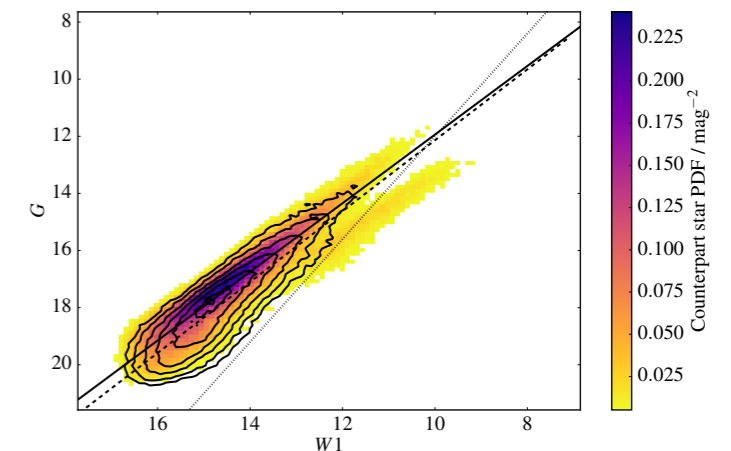
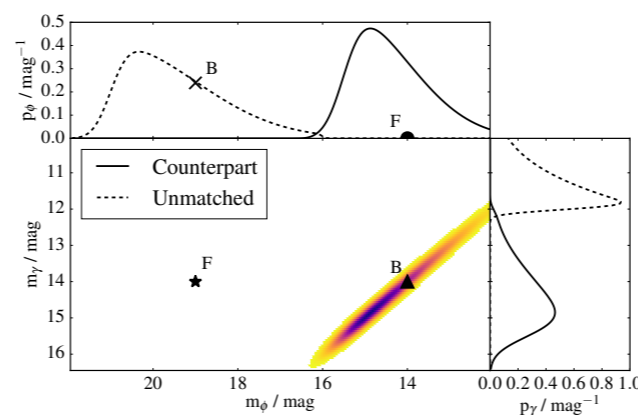
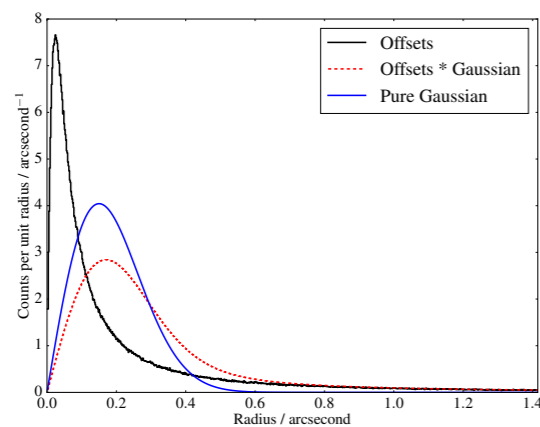


# Photometric Contamination: Resolving Contaminants

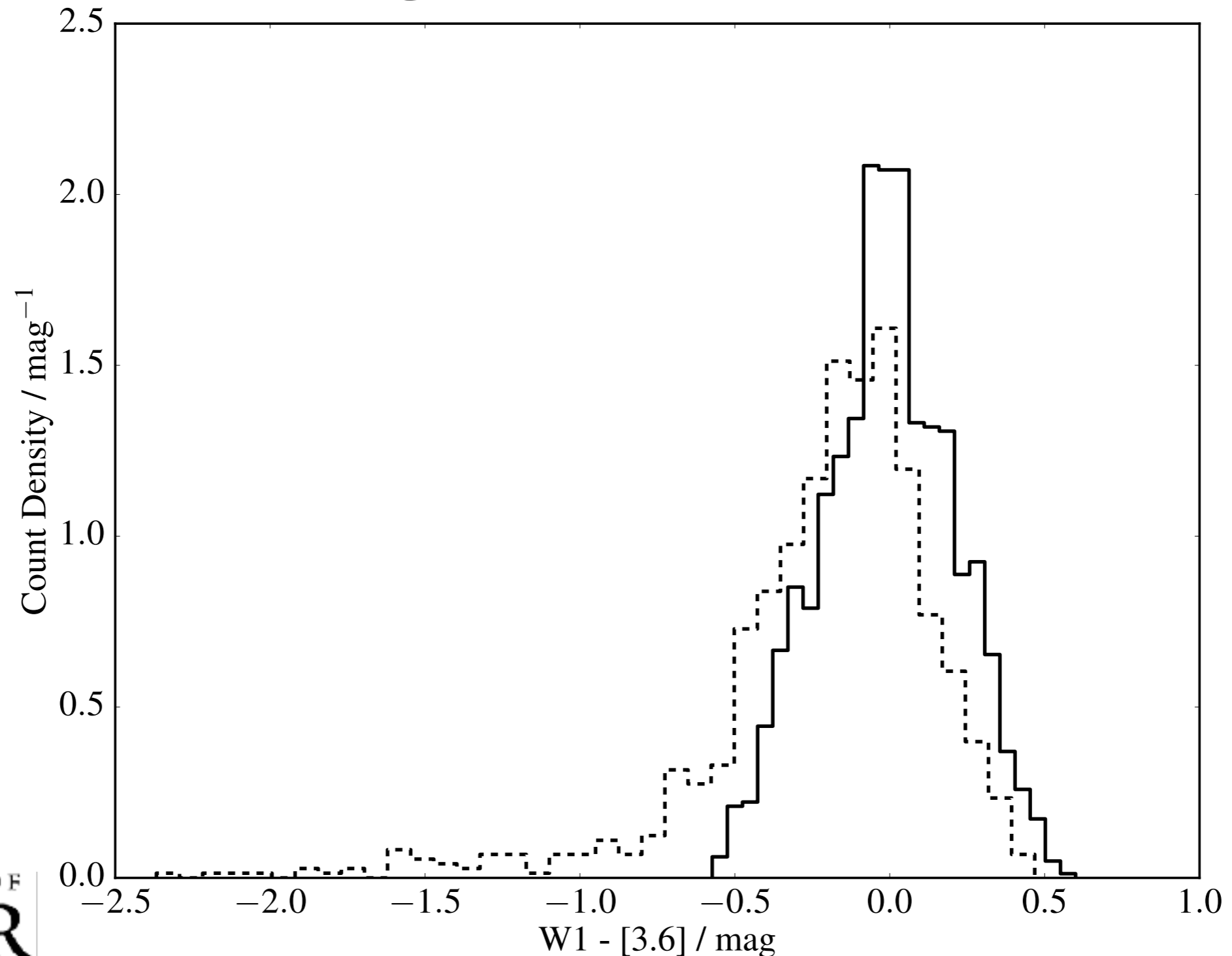


# The Effects of Unresolved Contaminant Stars on the Cross-Matching of Photometric Catalogues: Conclusions

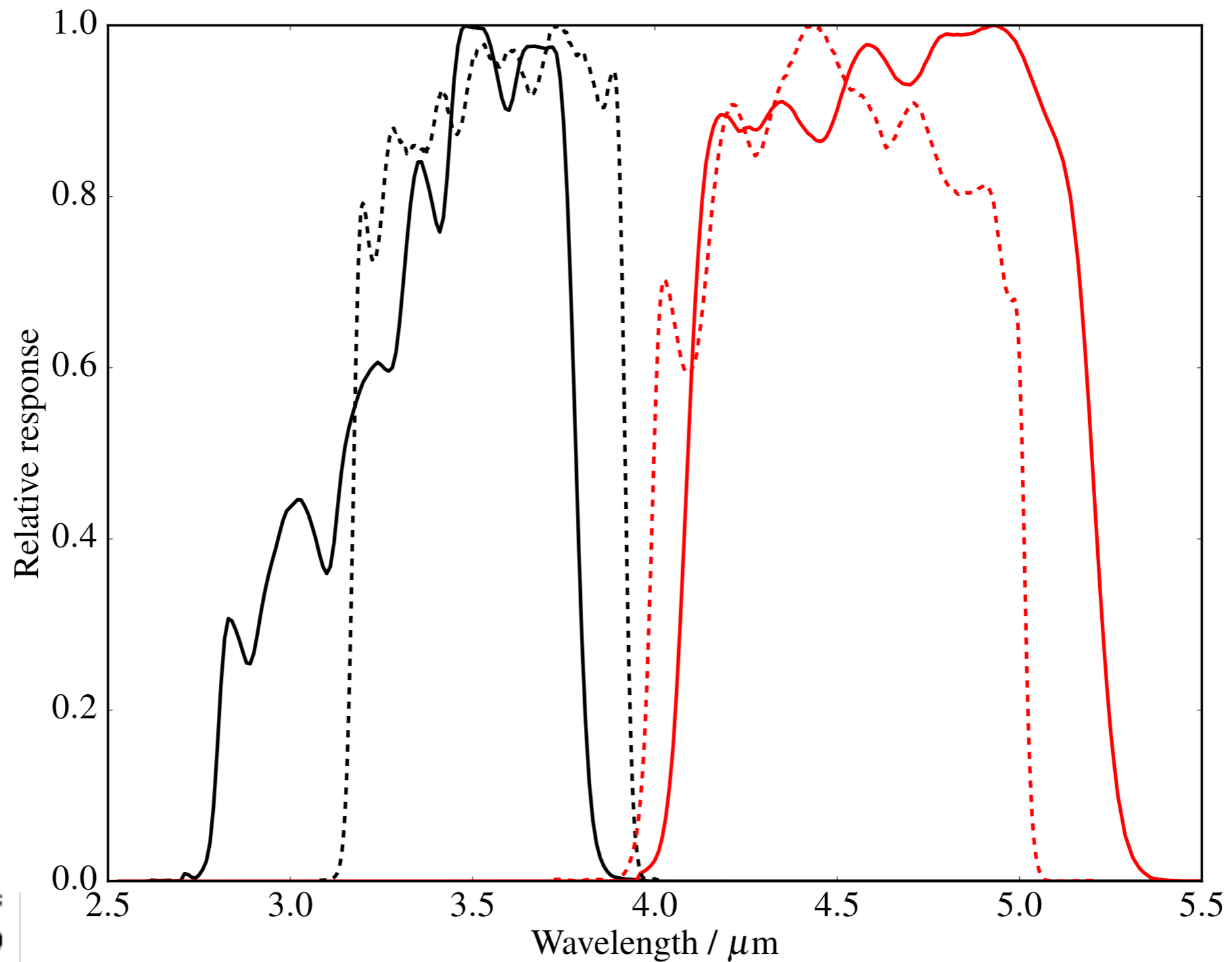
- Astrometric Uncertainty Function is not necessarily astronomy error function; contaminants cause non-Gaussian wings
- Matching possible using probability-based matching process
- WISE objects astrometrically perturbed above a certain level are 20% flux contaminated compared to those not perturbed



# Photometric Contamination: Resolving Contaminants



# Photometric Contamination: Wavelength Coverage



# Photometric Contamination: WISE/Spitzer Contamination %

