

# Robust Cross-Matches with *Herschel* (and beyond): Overcoming the Effect of Unresolved Contaminant Objects and False Positive Matches

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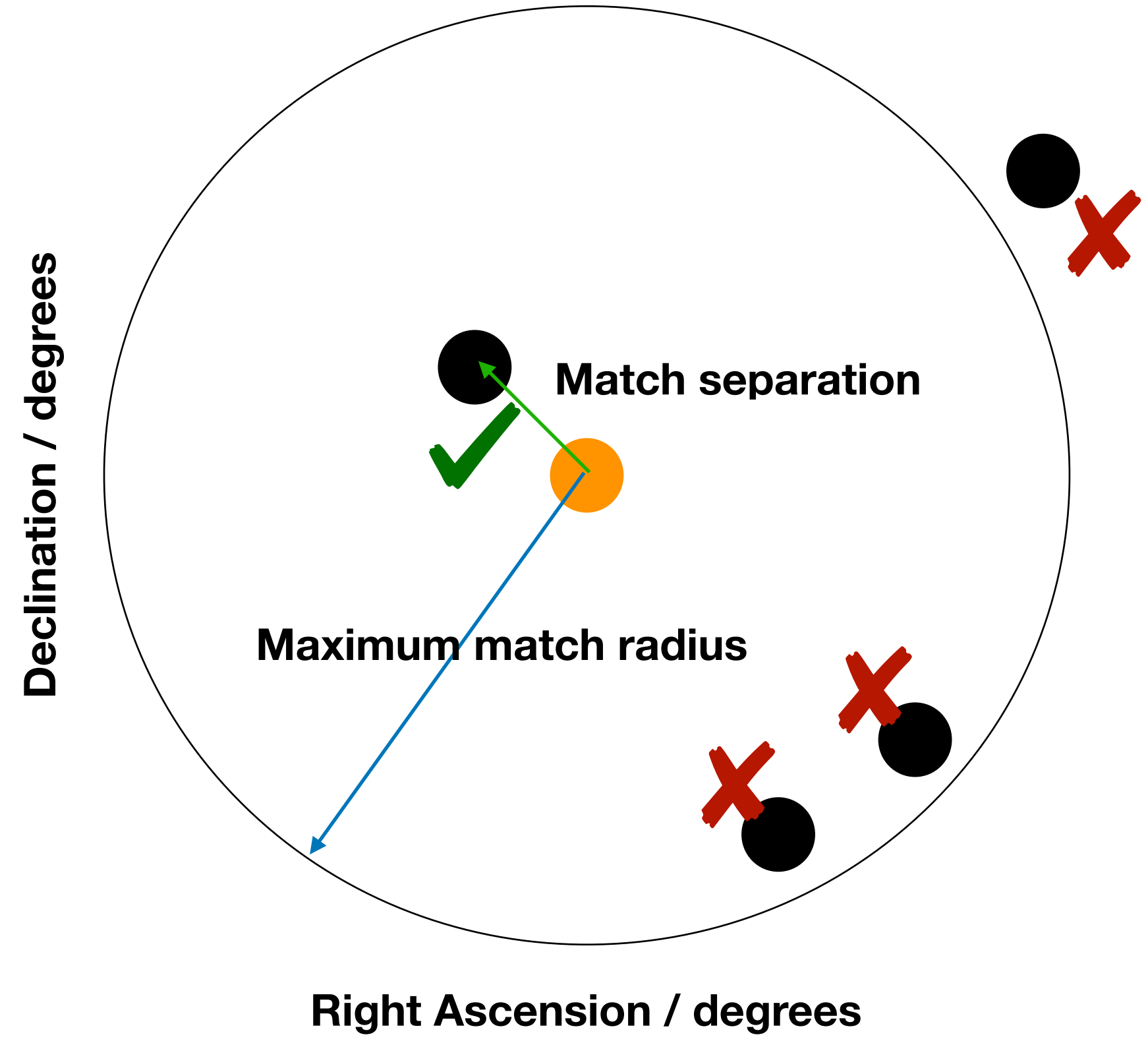
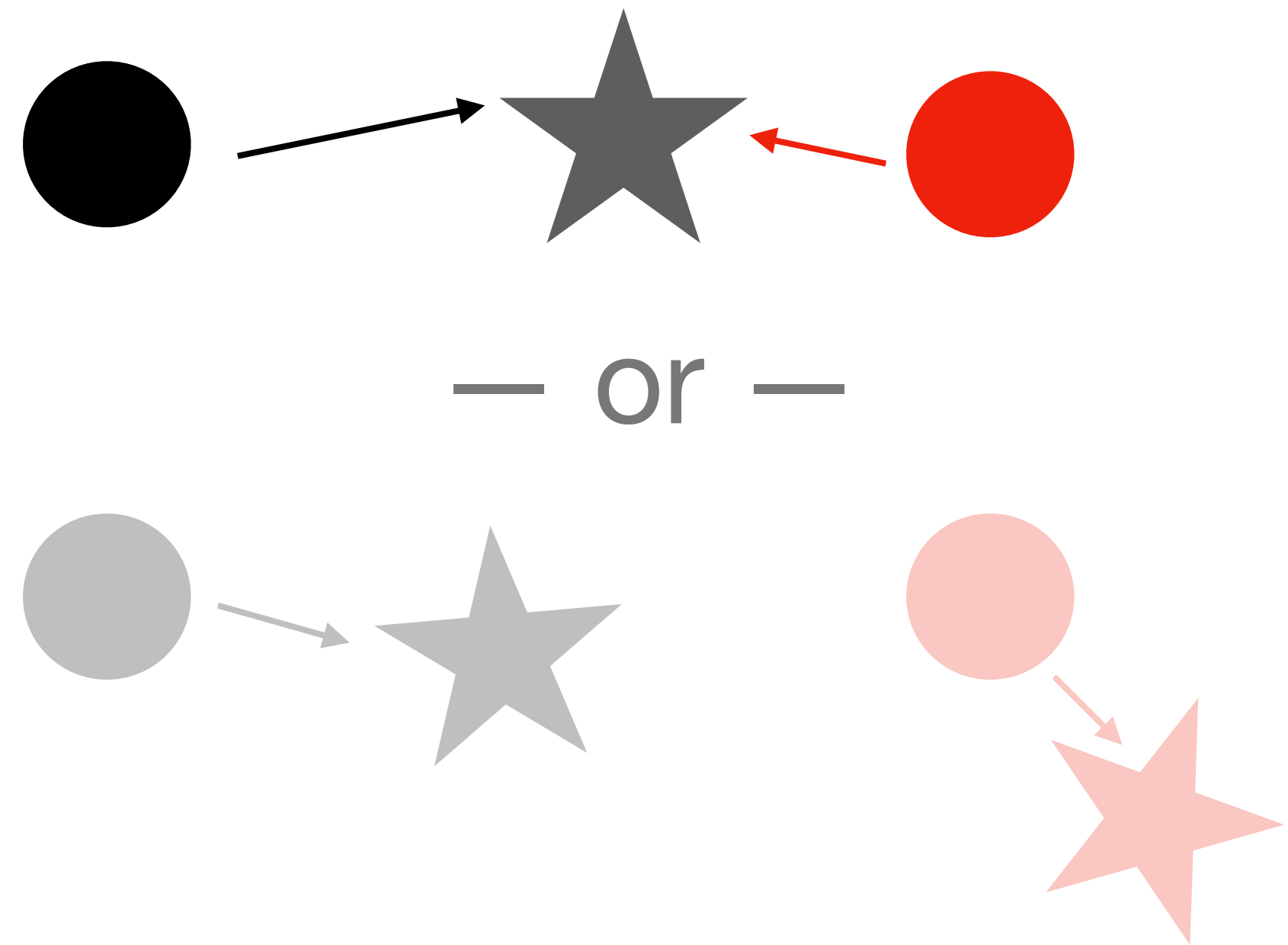
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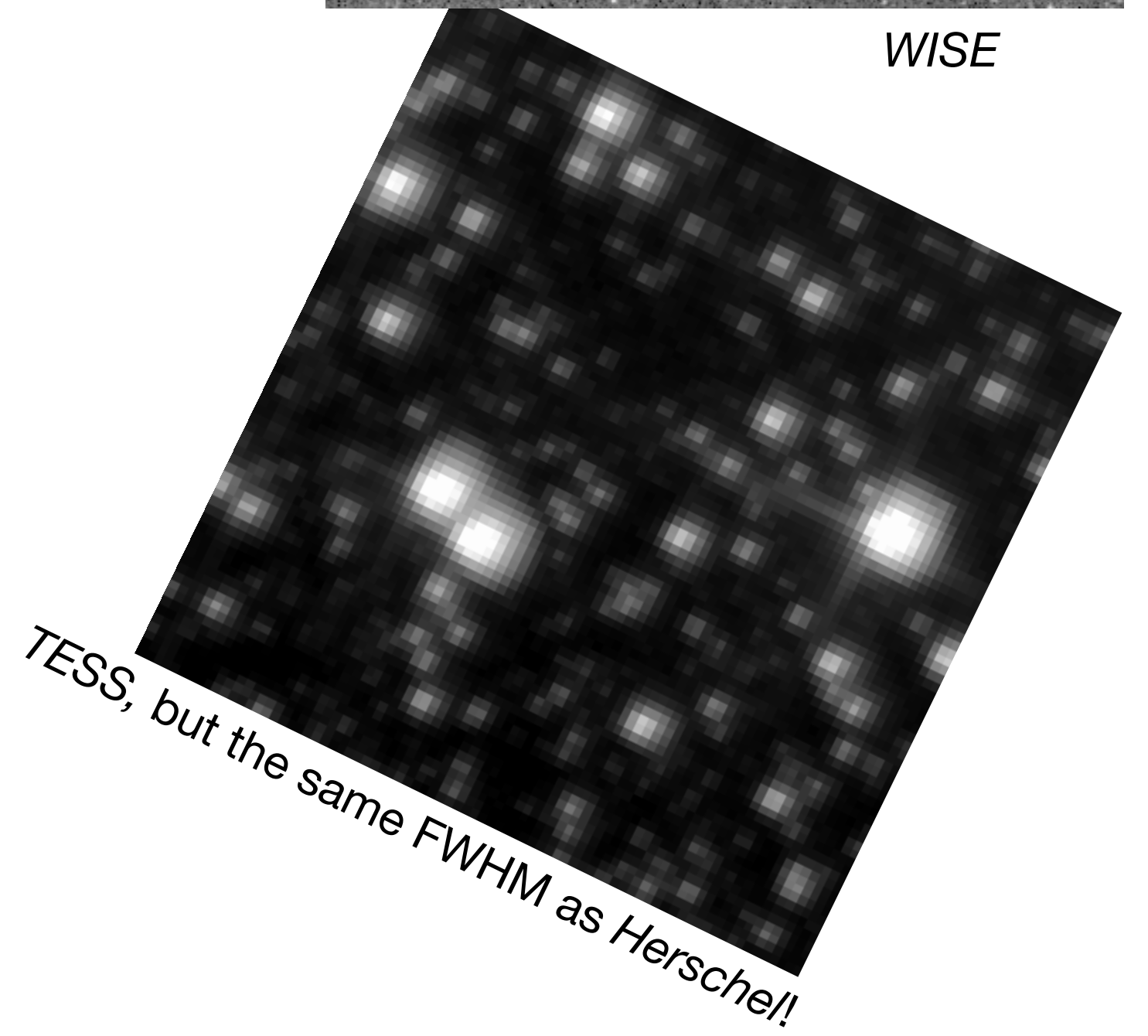
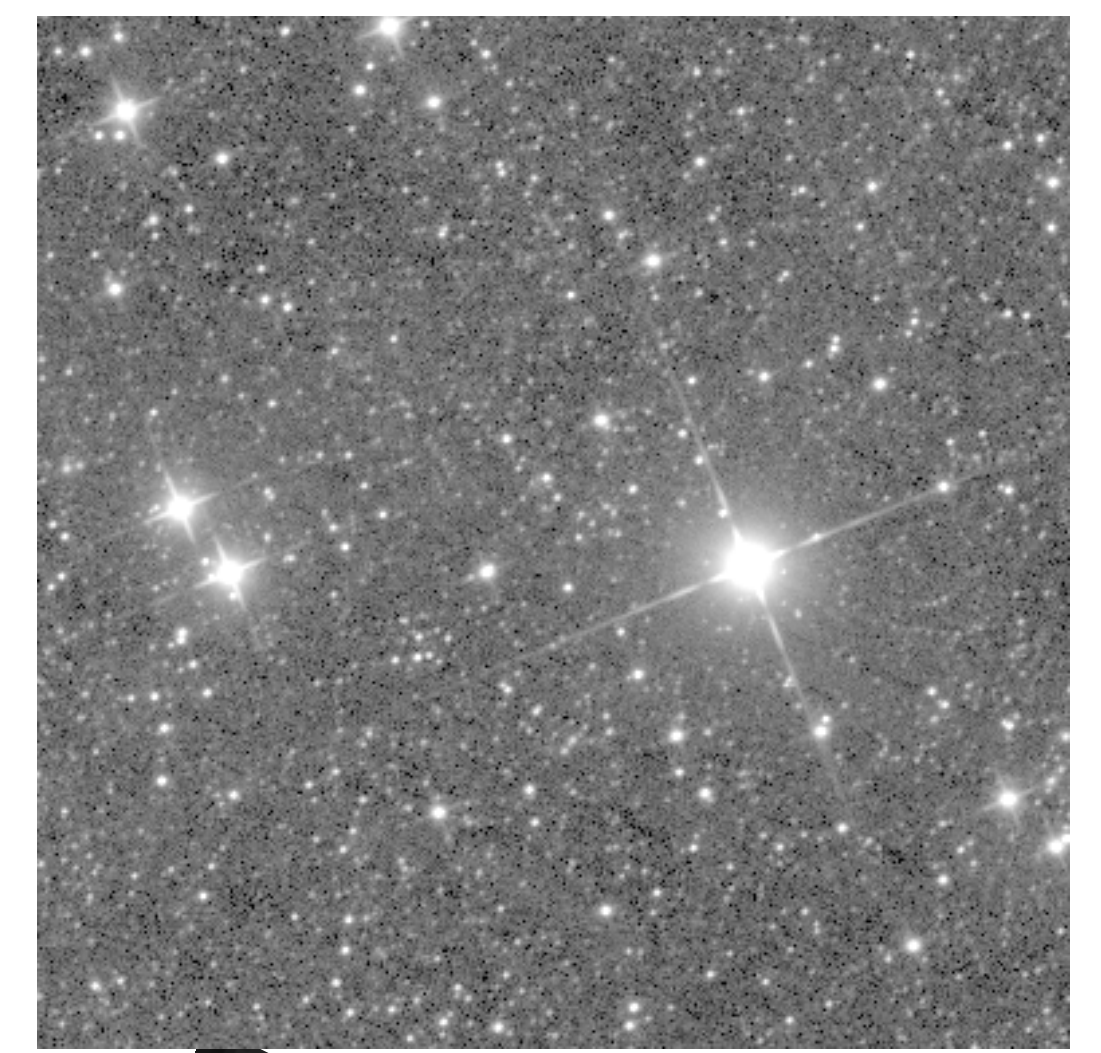
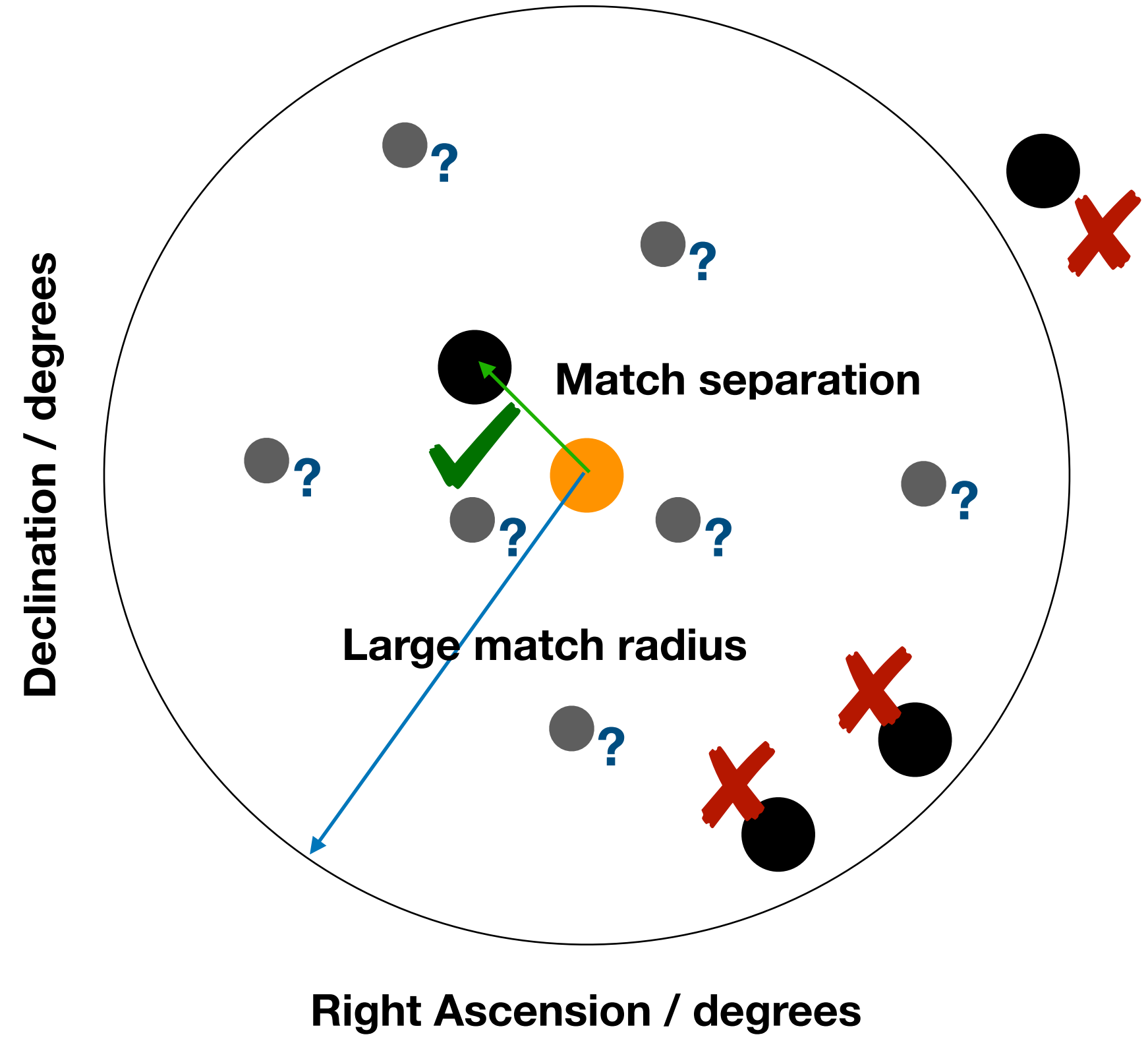
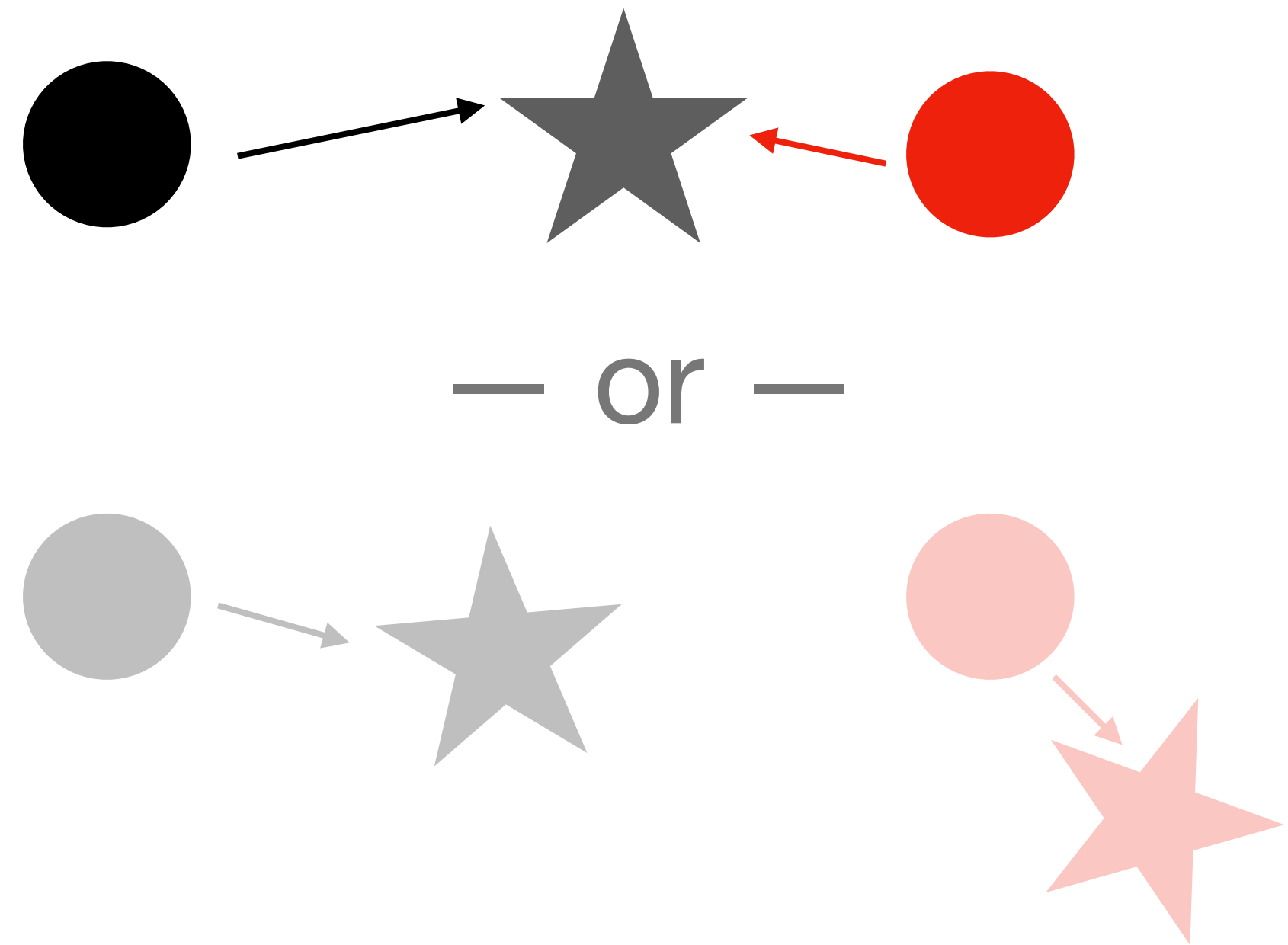
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# “Simple” Cross-Matching



# “Simple” Cross-Matching with *Herschel*



# Probabilistic Cross-Matching

## The Likelihood Ratio

$$dp(r|id) = r \times e^{-r^2/2} dr.$$

$$dp(r|c) = 2\lambda r \times e^{-\lambda r^2} dr$$

$$LR(r) = dp(r|id)/dp(r|c) = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \exp\left\{\frac{r^2}{2}(2\lambda - 1)\right\}$$

de Ruiter, Willis, & Arp (1977)

$$dp_{id} = Qr \exp\left(\frac{-r^2}{2}\right) dr. \quad dp_{uo} = 2\lambda r dr$$

$$LR(r) = \frac{dp_{id}}{dp_{uo}} = \frac{Q \exp(-r^2/2)}{2\lambda}$$

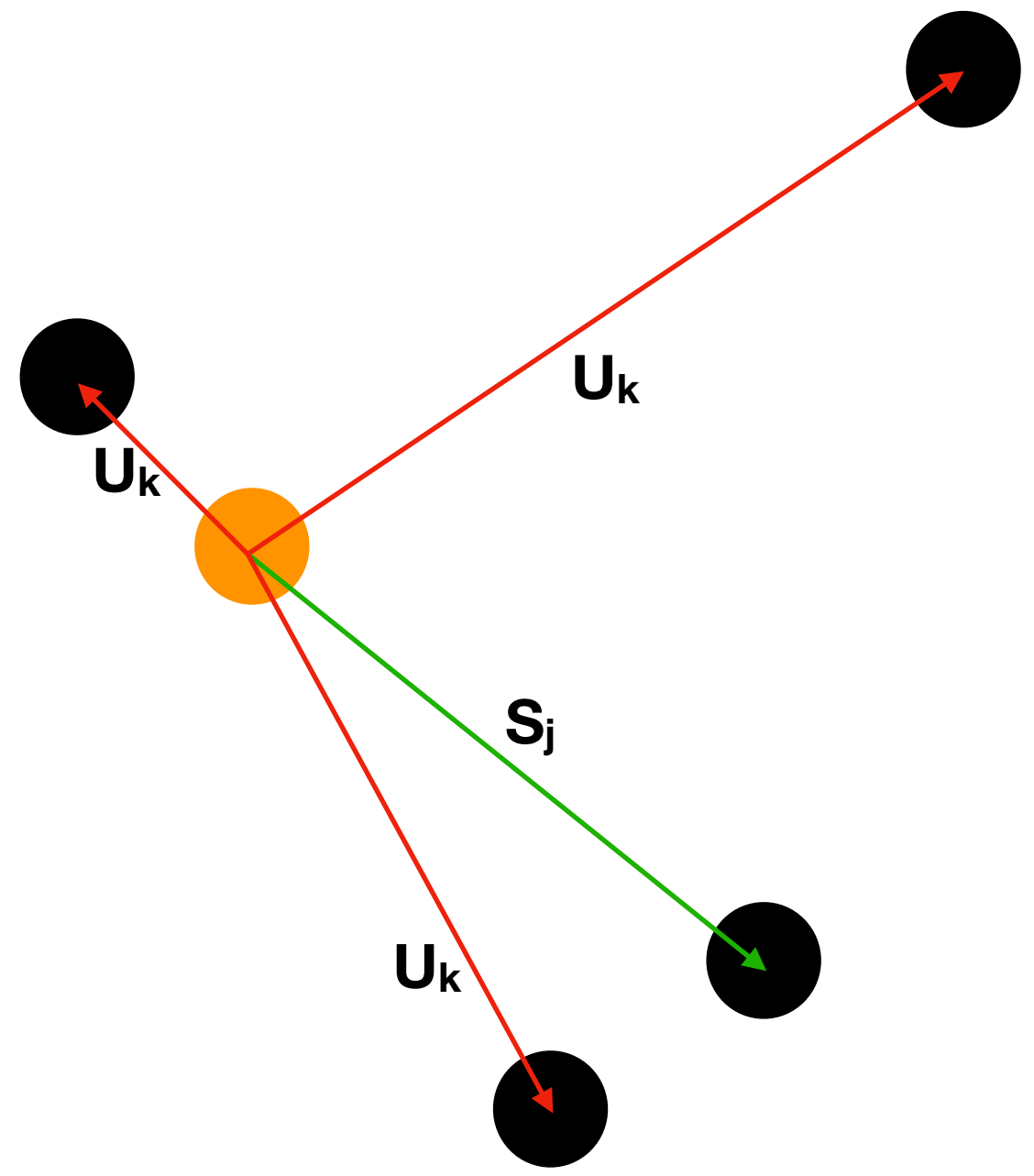
Wolstencroft et al. (1986)

## The "Reliability" – Sutherland & Saunders (1992)

$$R_j = \frac{L_j}{\sum_i L_i + (1 - Q)}$$

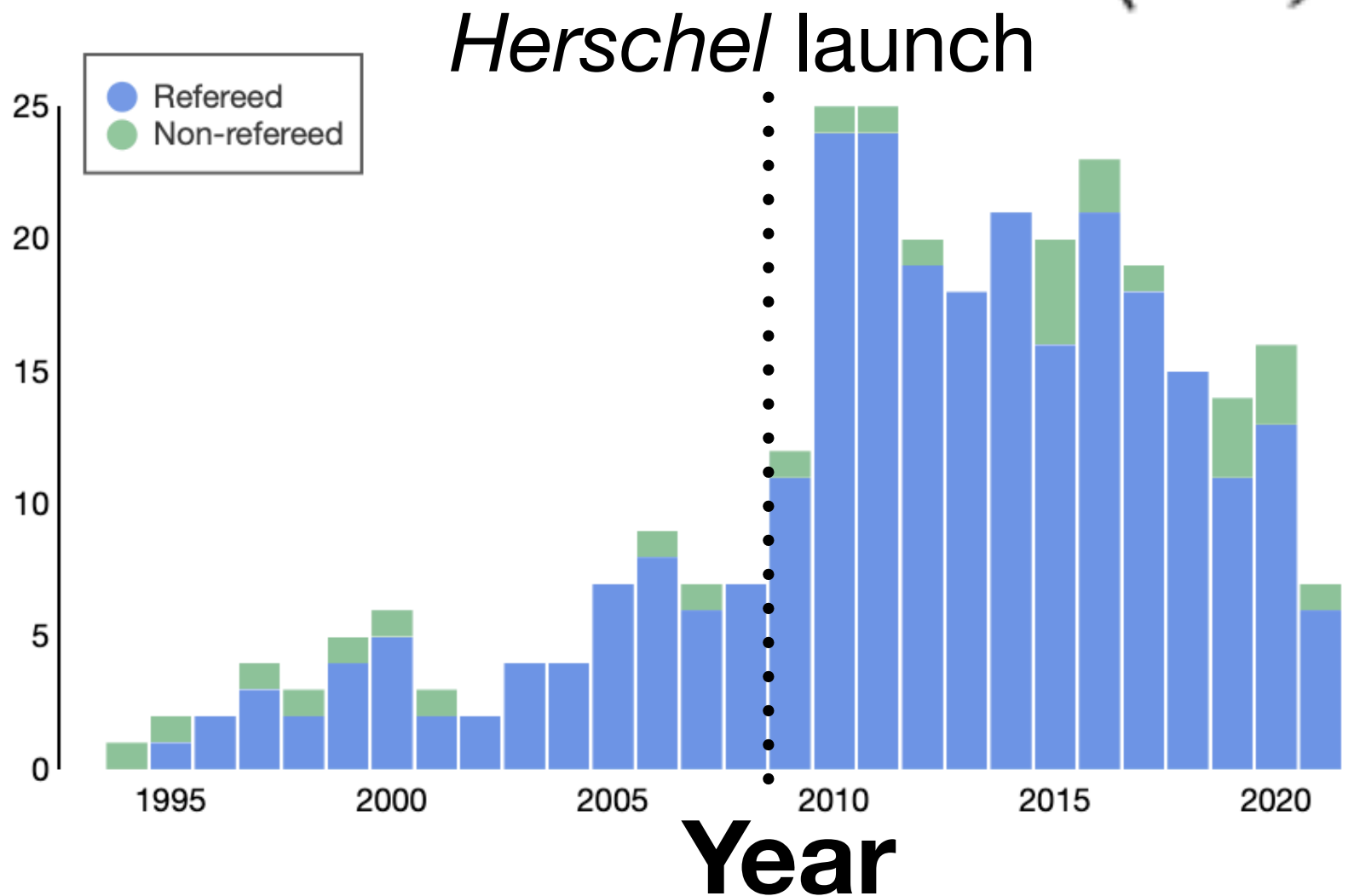
$$L = \frac{q(m, c) f(x, y)}{n(m, c)}$$

Declination / degrees



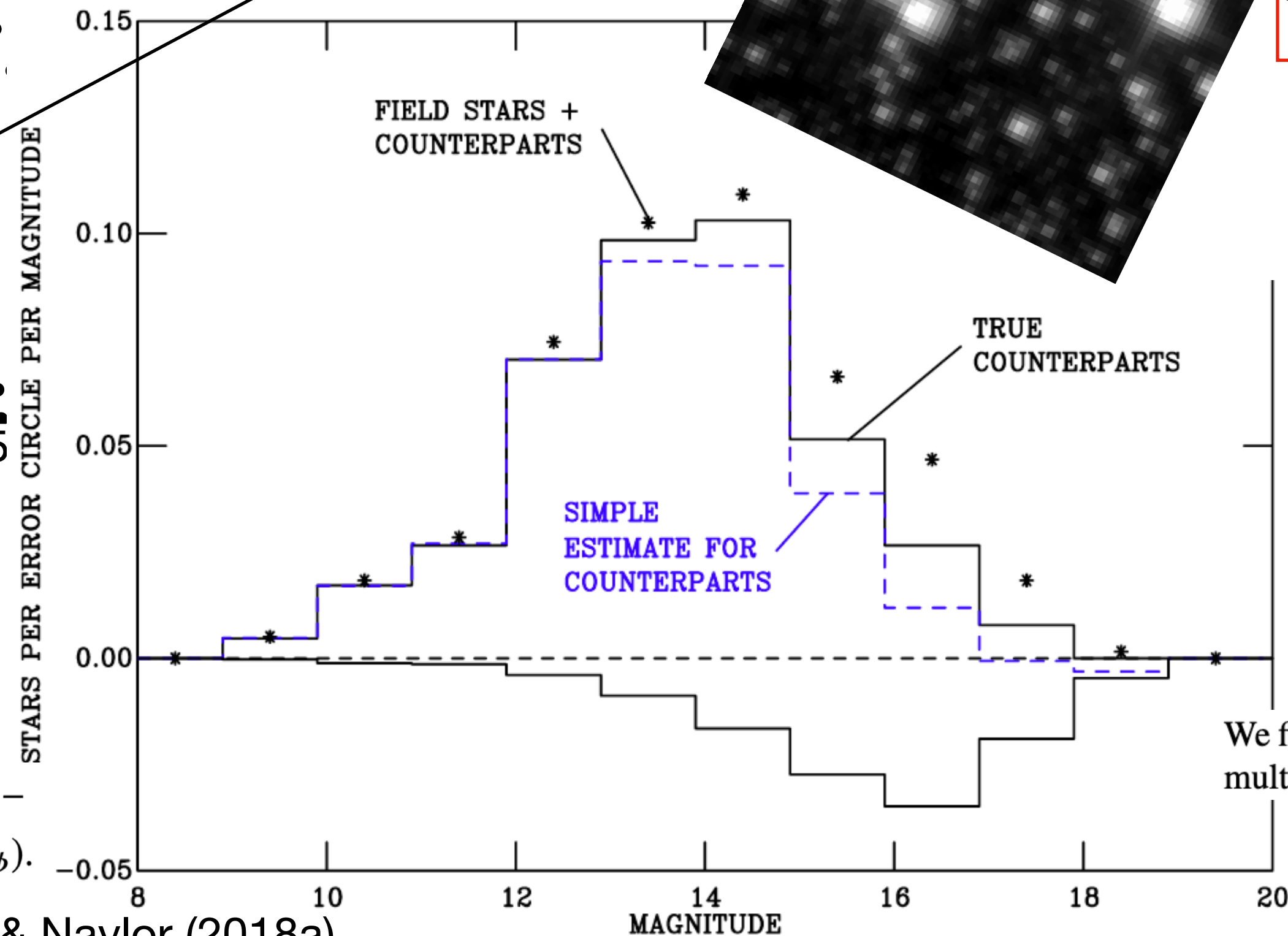
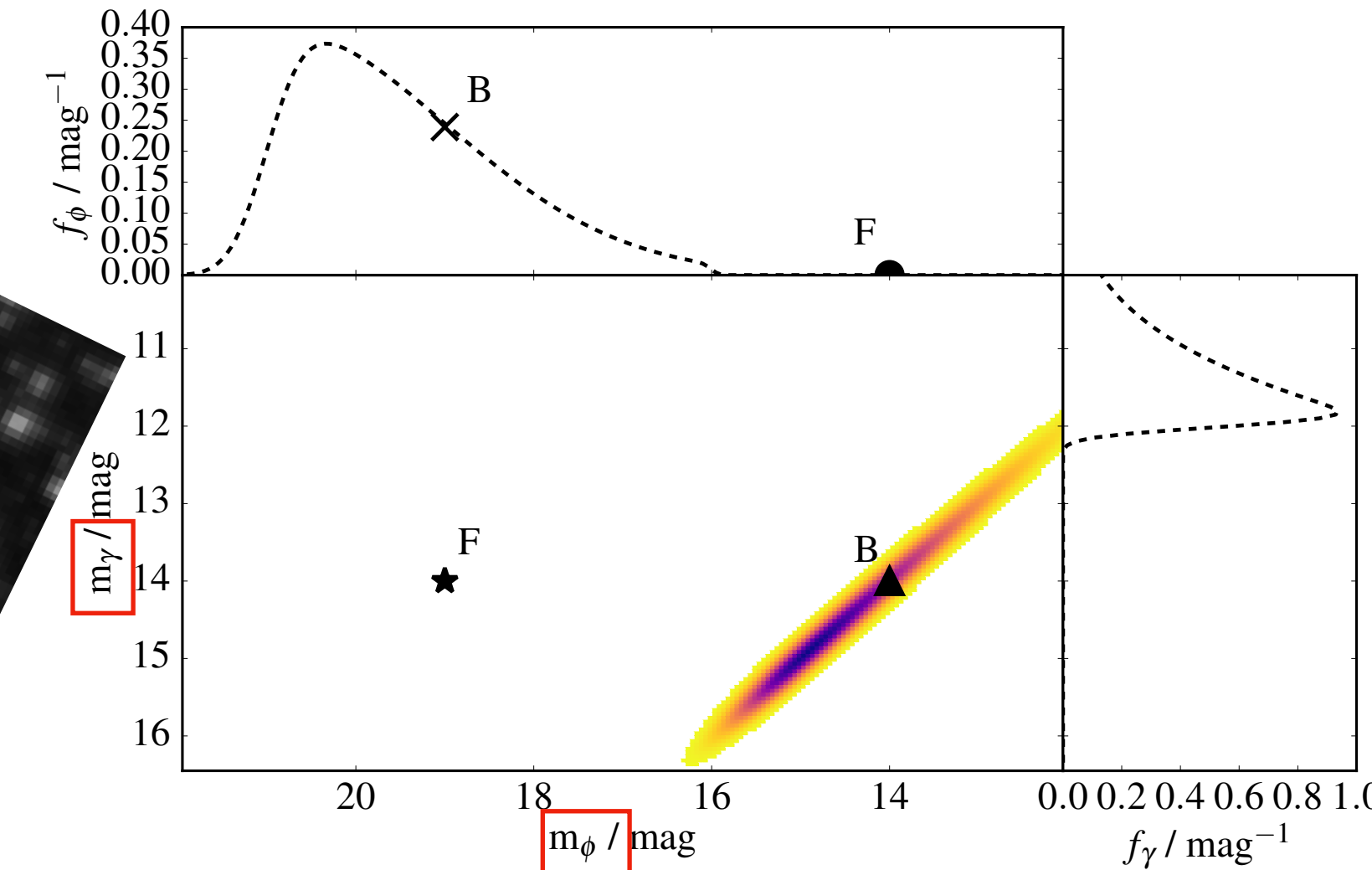
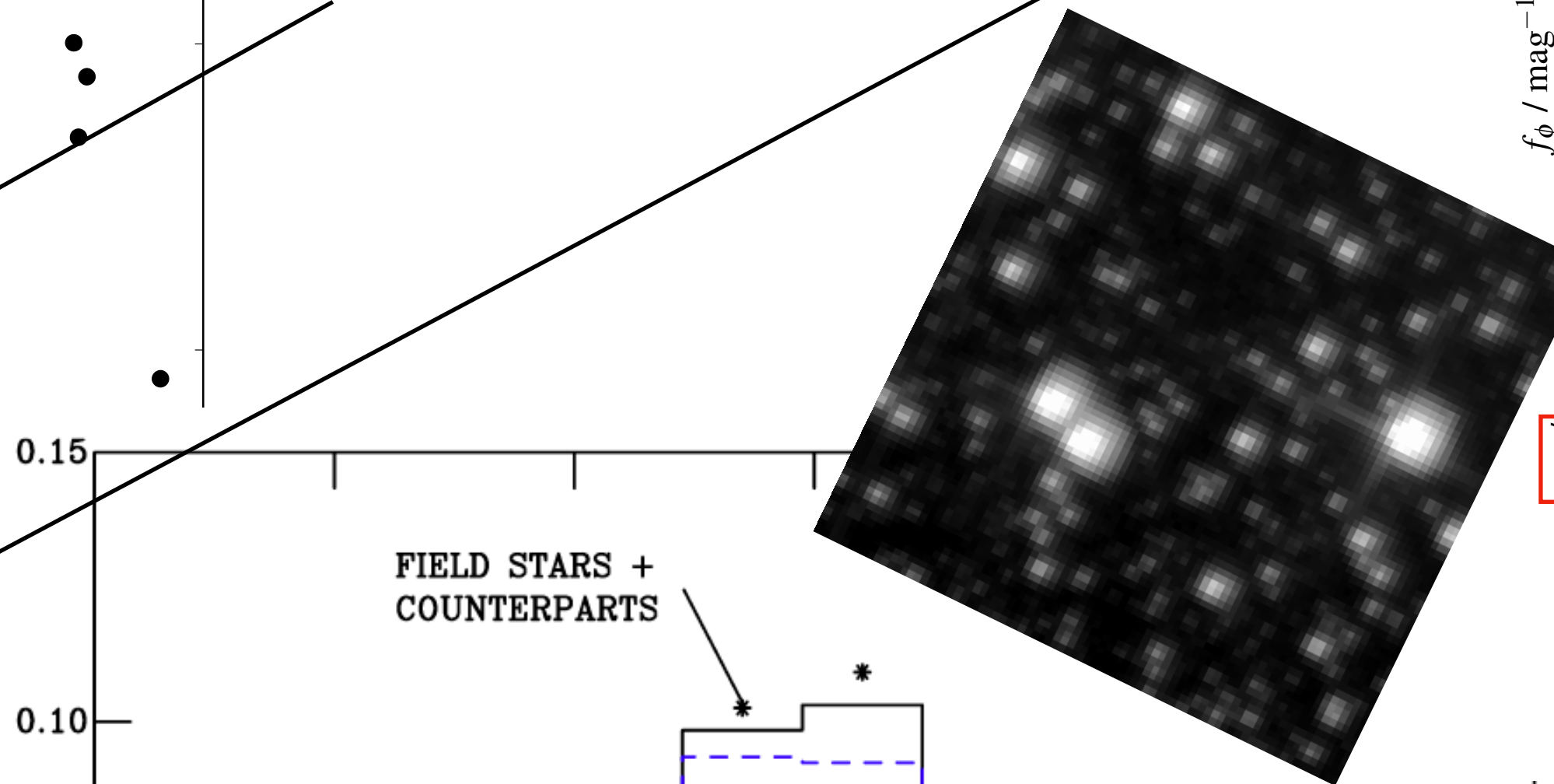
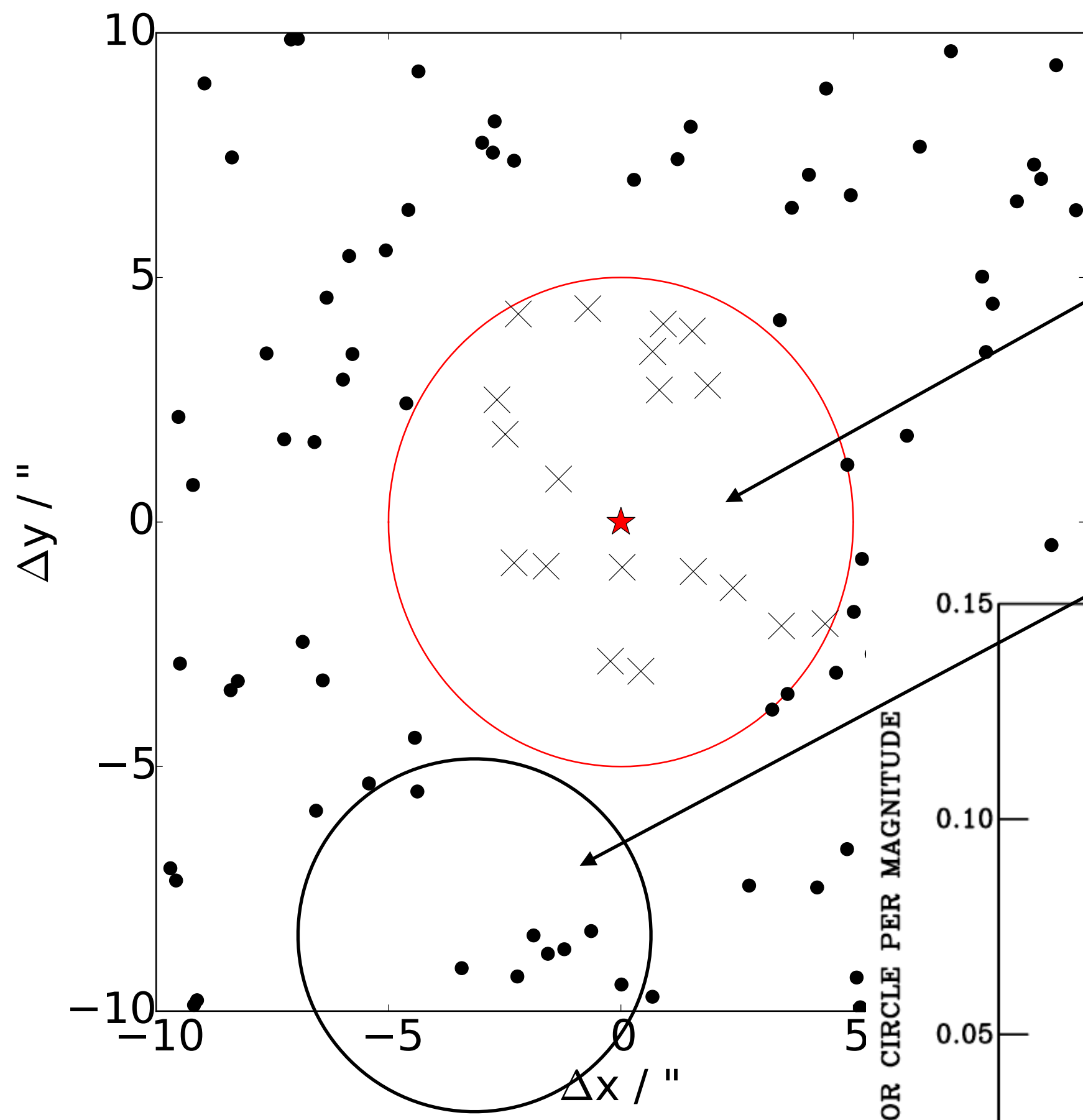
Right Ascension / degrees

Citations



# Photometry: Rejecting False Positives

$$L = \frac{q(m, c) f(x, y)}{n(m, c)}$$



**Where possible, two-sided photometry-based likelihoods ( $c$  and  $f$ ) allow us to mitigate high false positive rate in crowded and confused fields**

$$Z_{c\gamma} \cdot c_{\gamma}(m_{\phi}|m_{\gamma}) = Z_{\gamma} b_{\gamma}(m_{\phi}|m_{\gamma}) \exp(A_{\gamma} N_{\phi} F_{\phi}(m_{\phi})) - (1 - Z_{c\gamma} C_{\gamma}(m_{\phi}|m_{\gamma})) A_{\gamma} N_{\phi} f_{\phi}(m_{\phi})$$

We find that 179 096 (92.5%) of the 250  $\mu\text{m}$  sources in the SGP have multiple VIKING objects within 15 arcsec. Ward et al. (2022)

# Probabilistic Cross-Matching

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Wolstencroft et al. (1986)

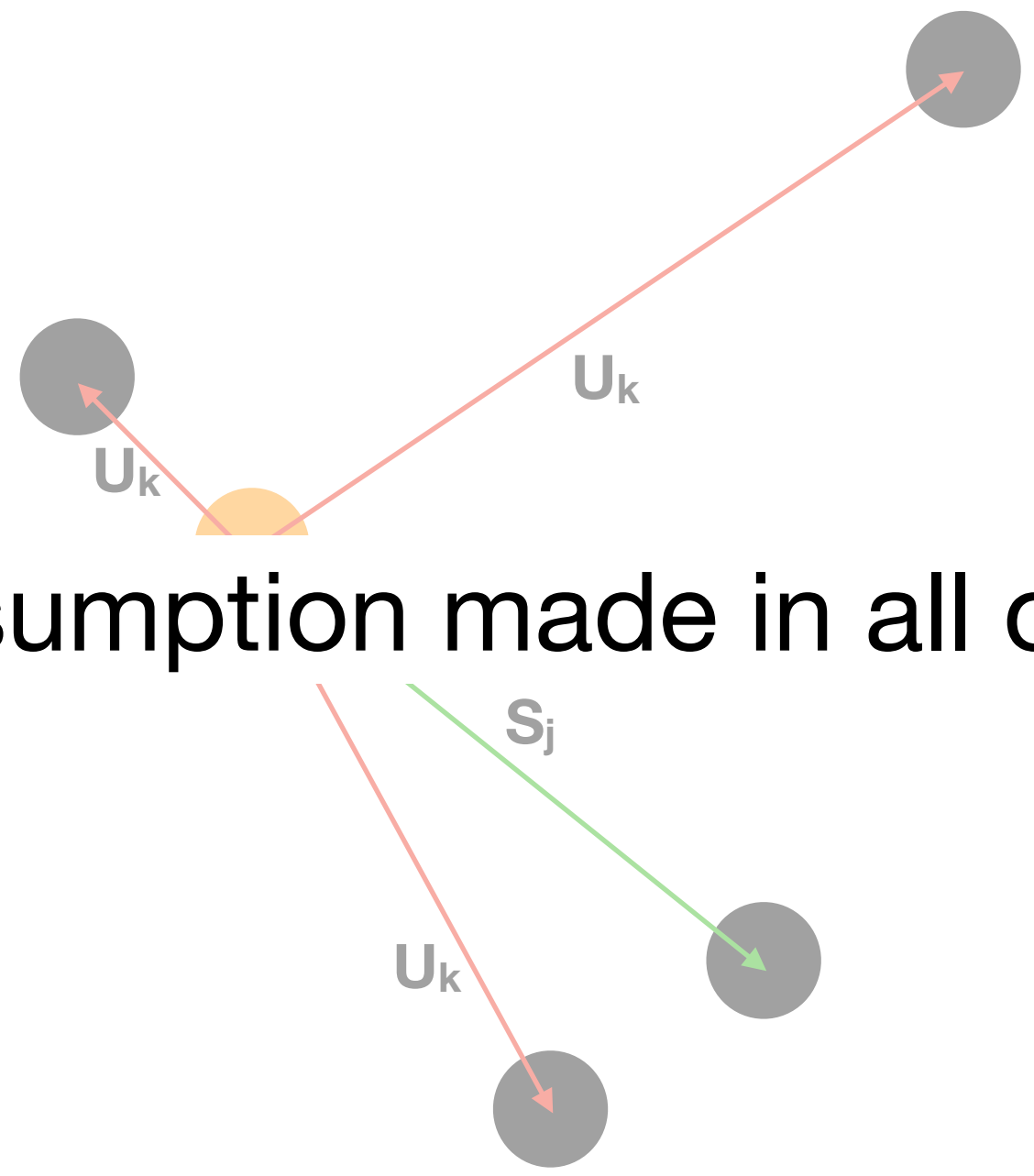
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$$R_j = \frac{L_j}{\sum_i L_i + (1 - Q)}$$

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Herschel launch

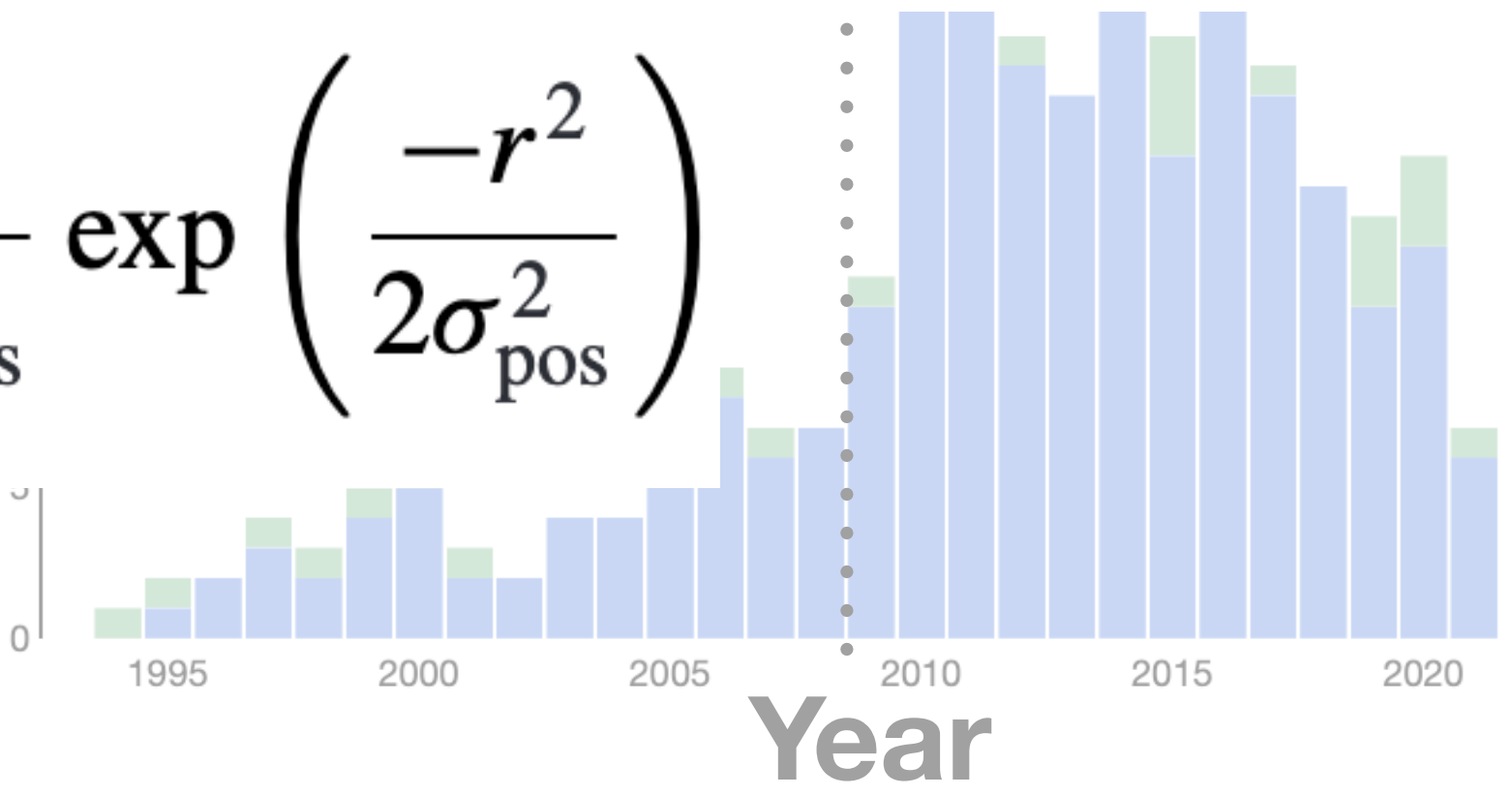
Declin / degrees



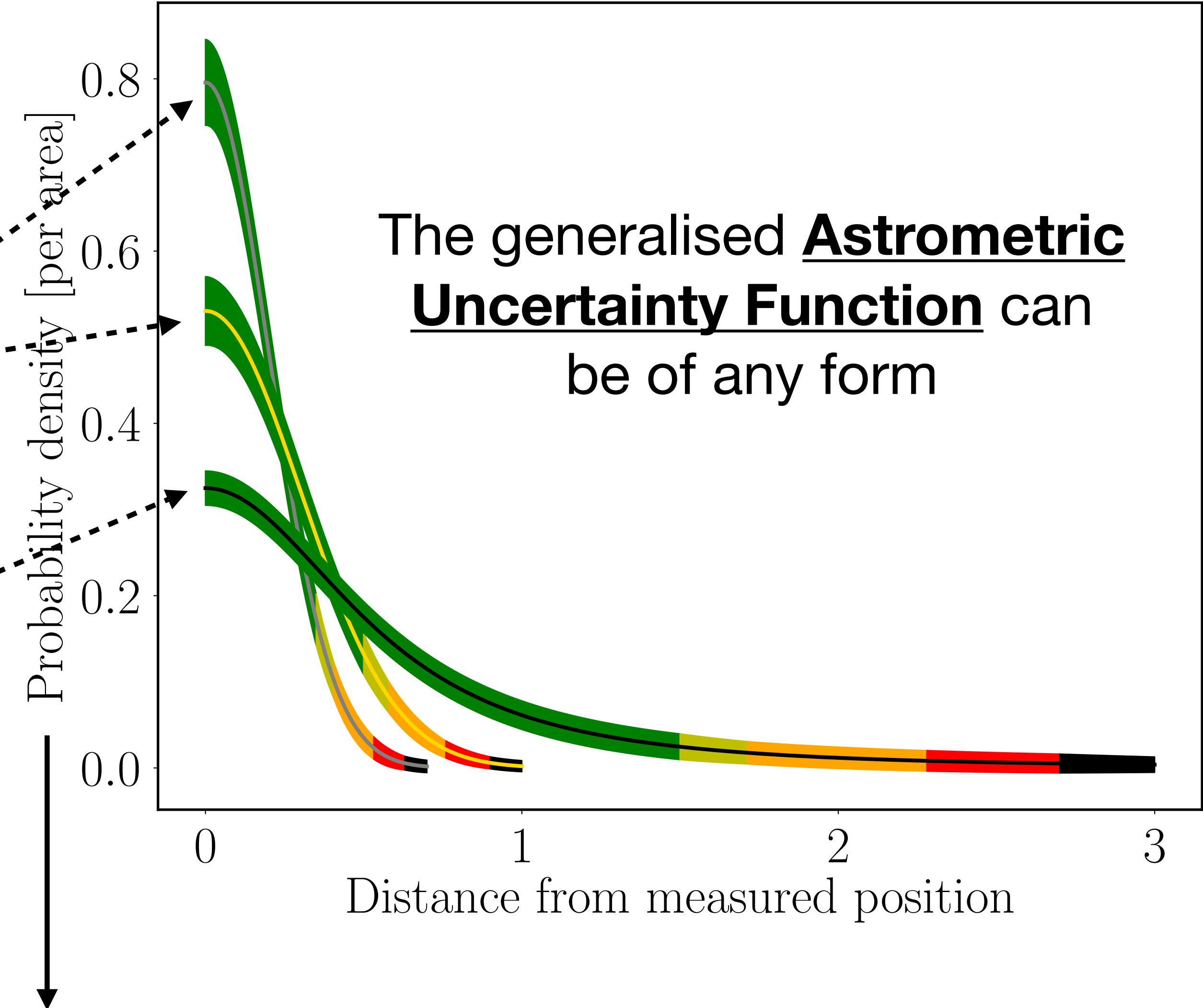
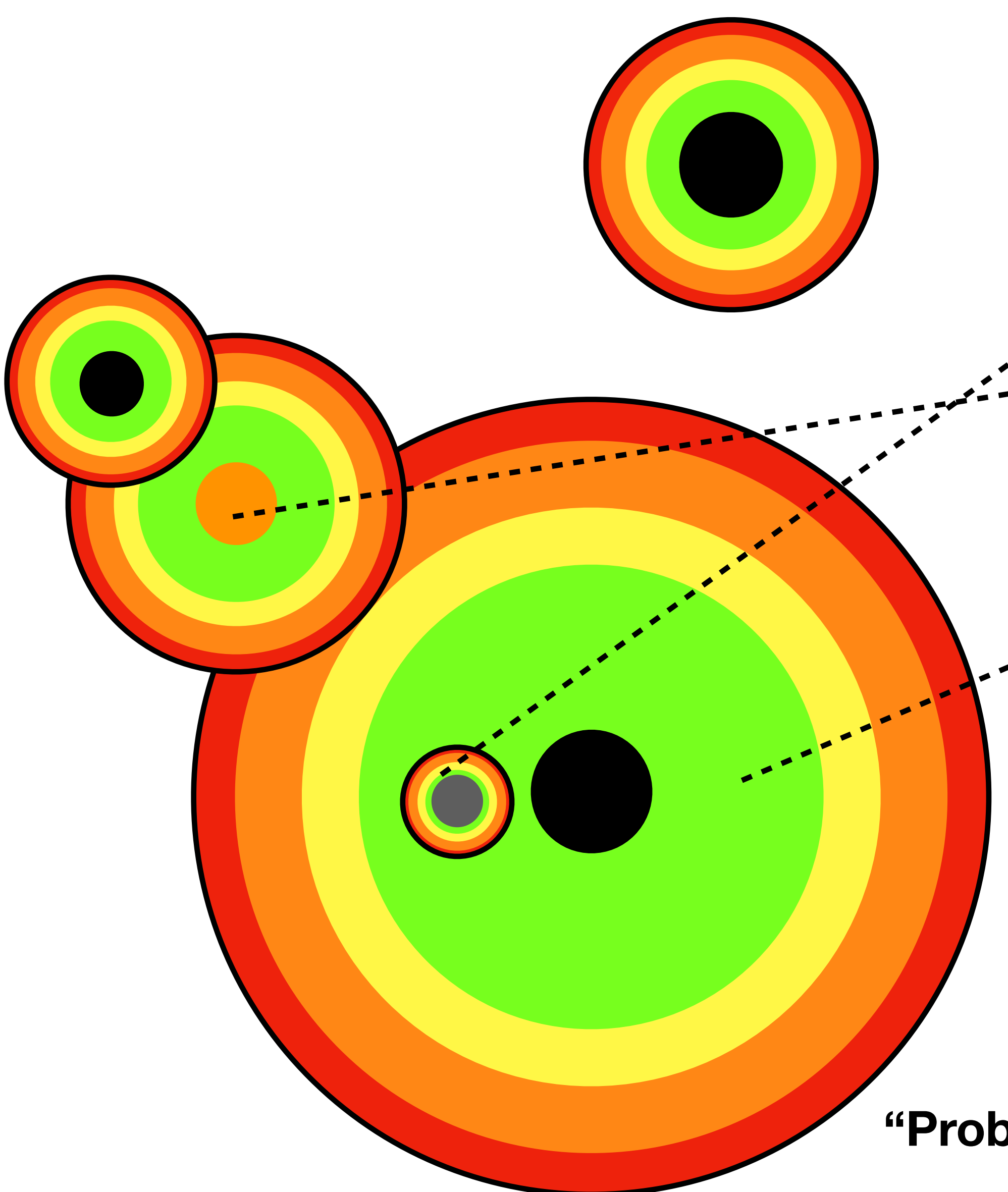
Right Ascension / degrees

One assumption made in all of these works: positional errors of sources are Gaussian!

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{pos}^2} \exp\left(\frac{-r^2}{2\sigma_{pos}^2}\right)$$



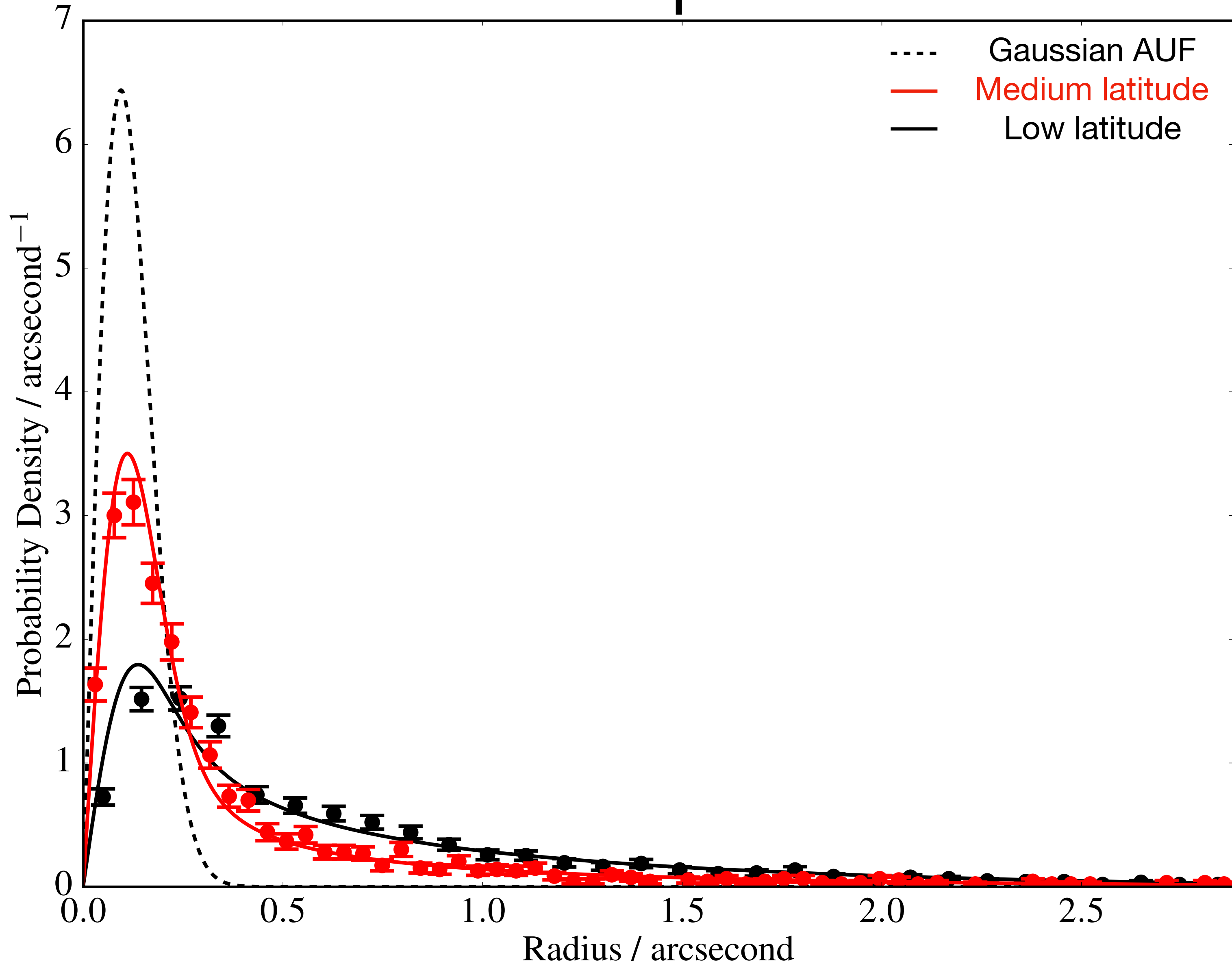
# Probabilistic Cross-Matching: the AUF



The generalised **Astrometric**  
**Uncertainty Function** can  
be of any form

“Probability of True Position being this far from the Measured Position”

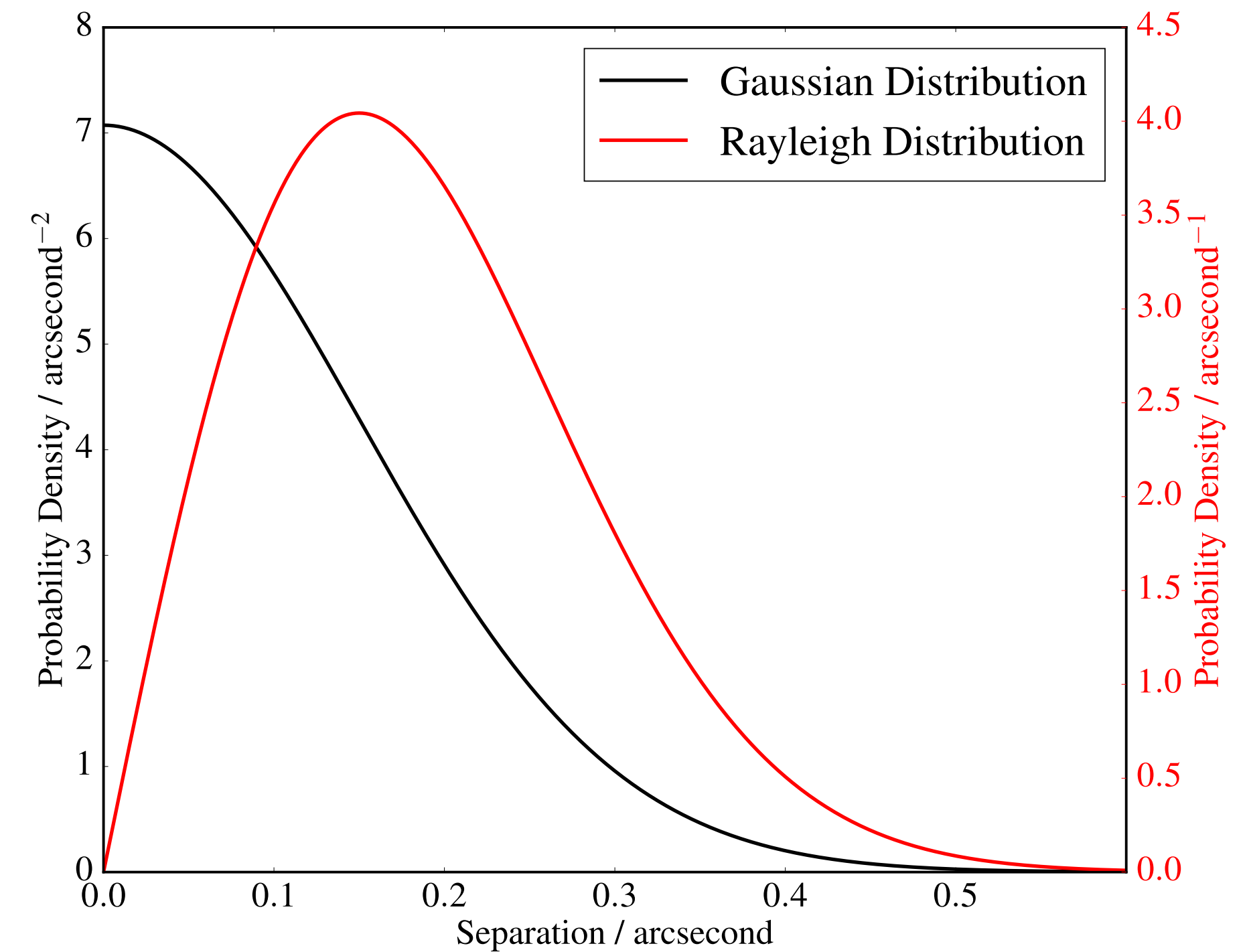
# Additional Components of the AUF



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

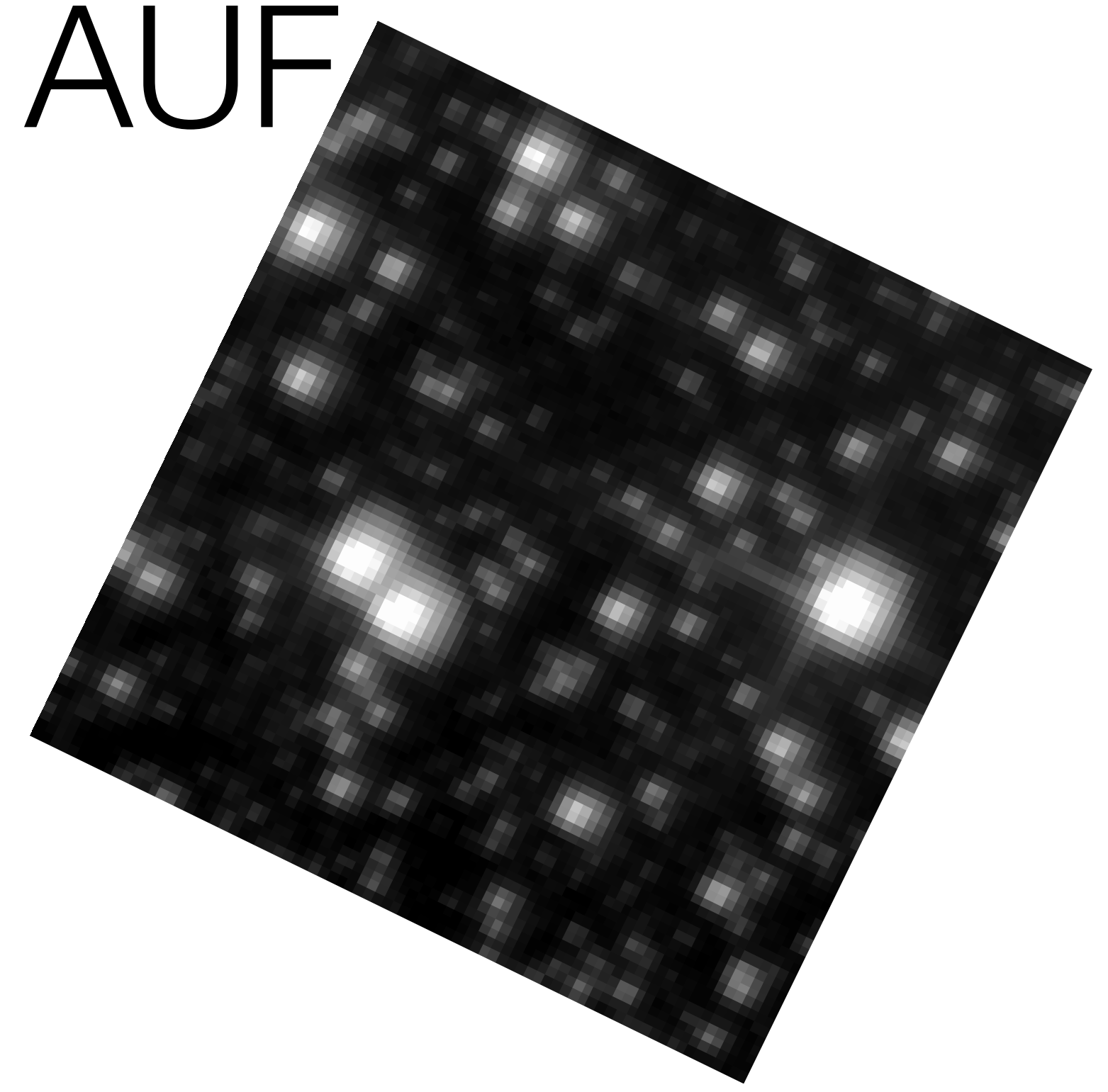
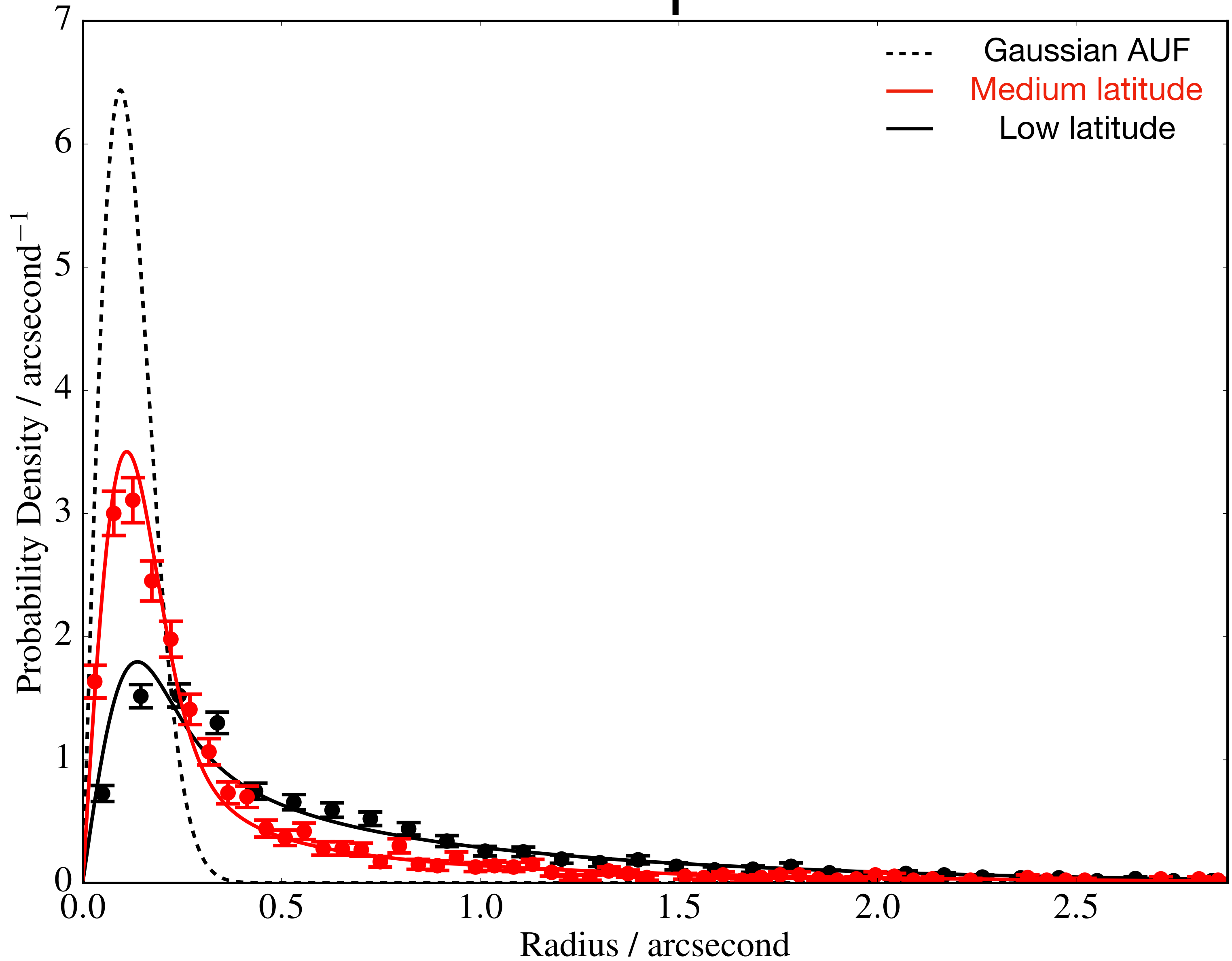
↓

$$g(r, \sigma) = \frac{r}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

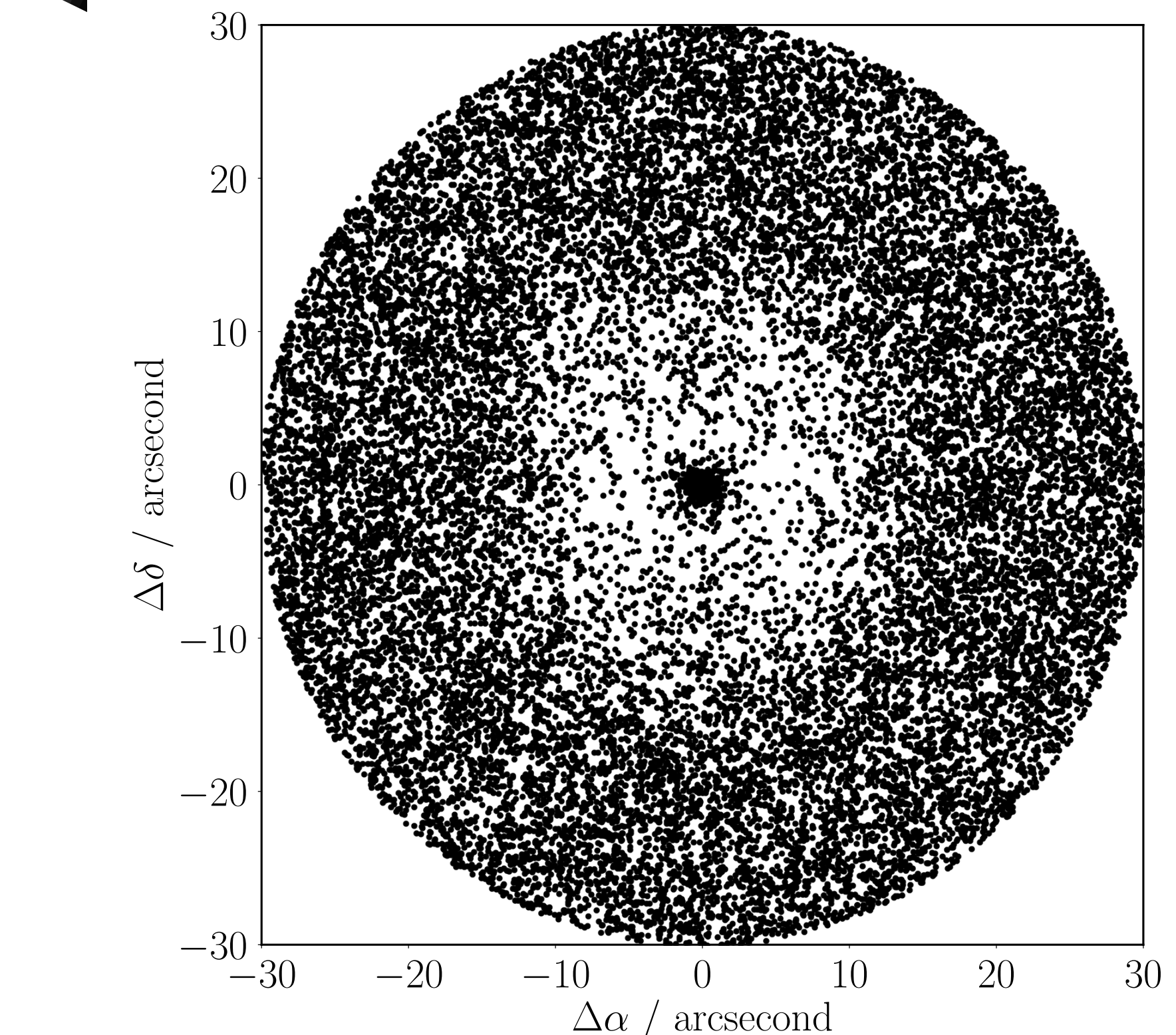
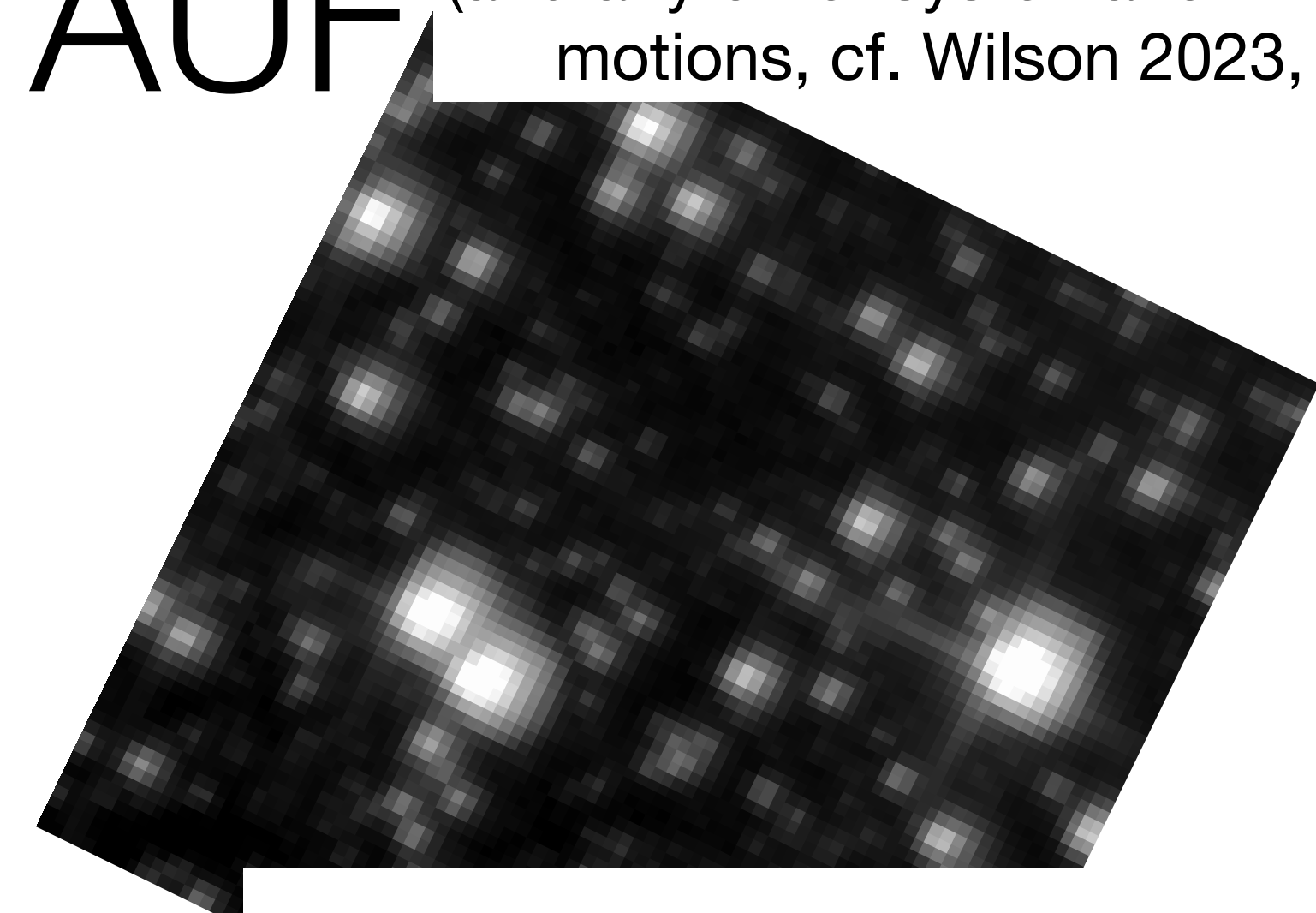
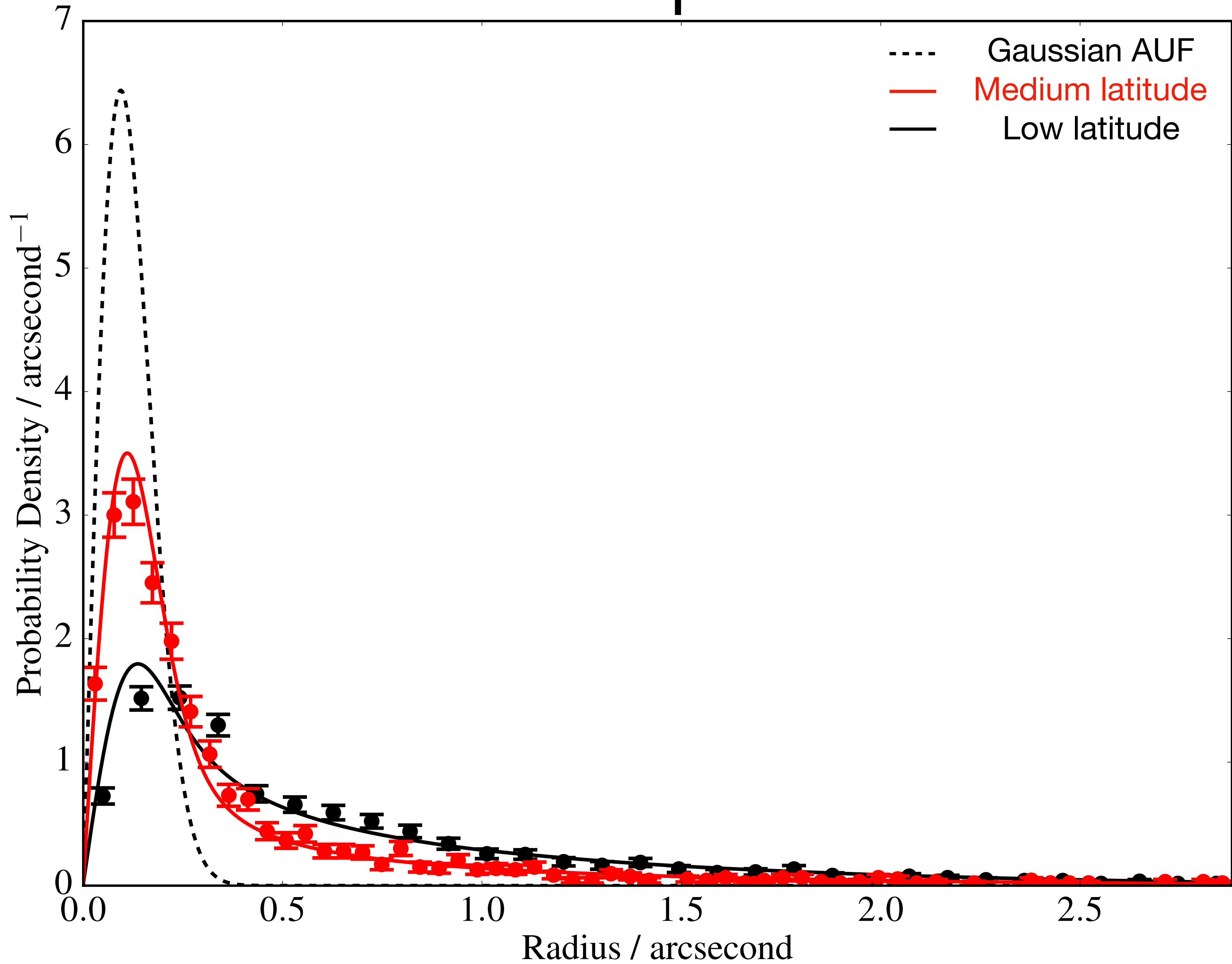




# Additional Components of the AUF



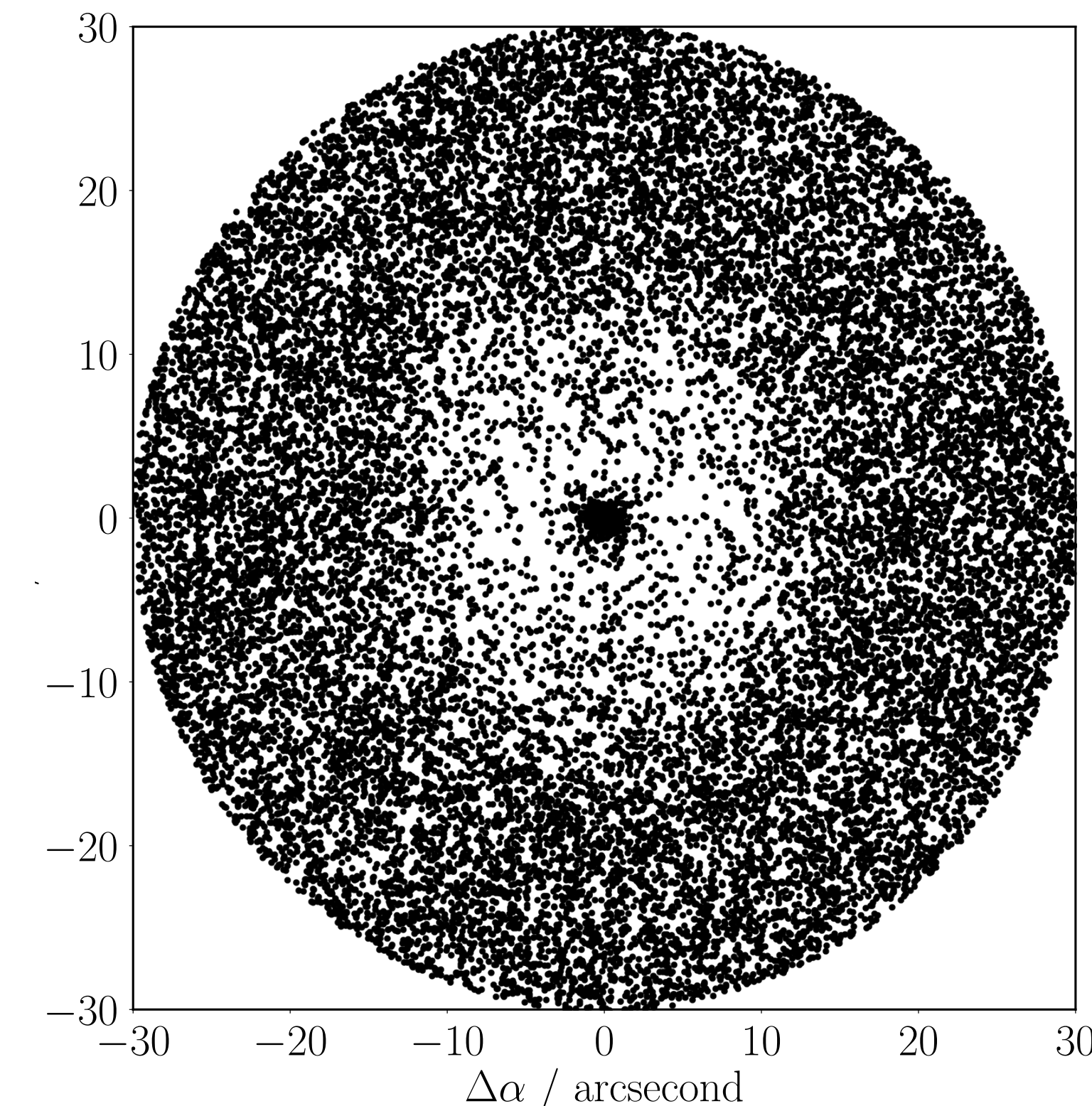
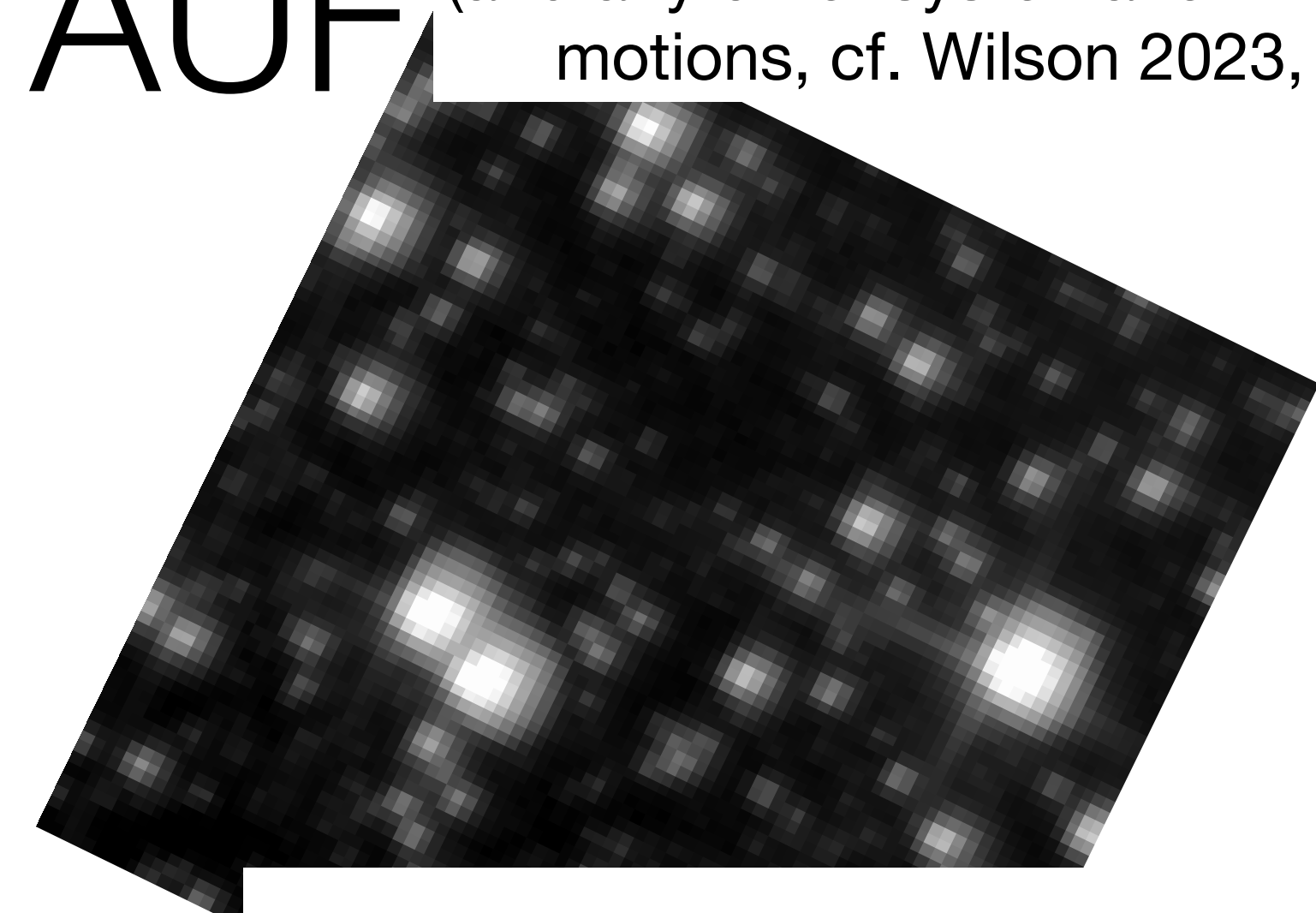
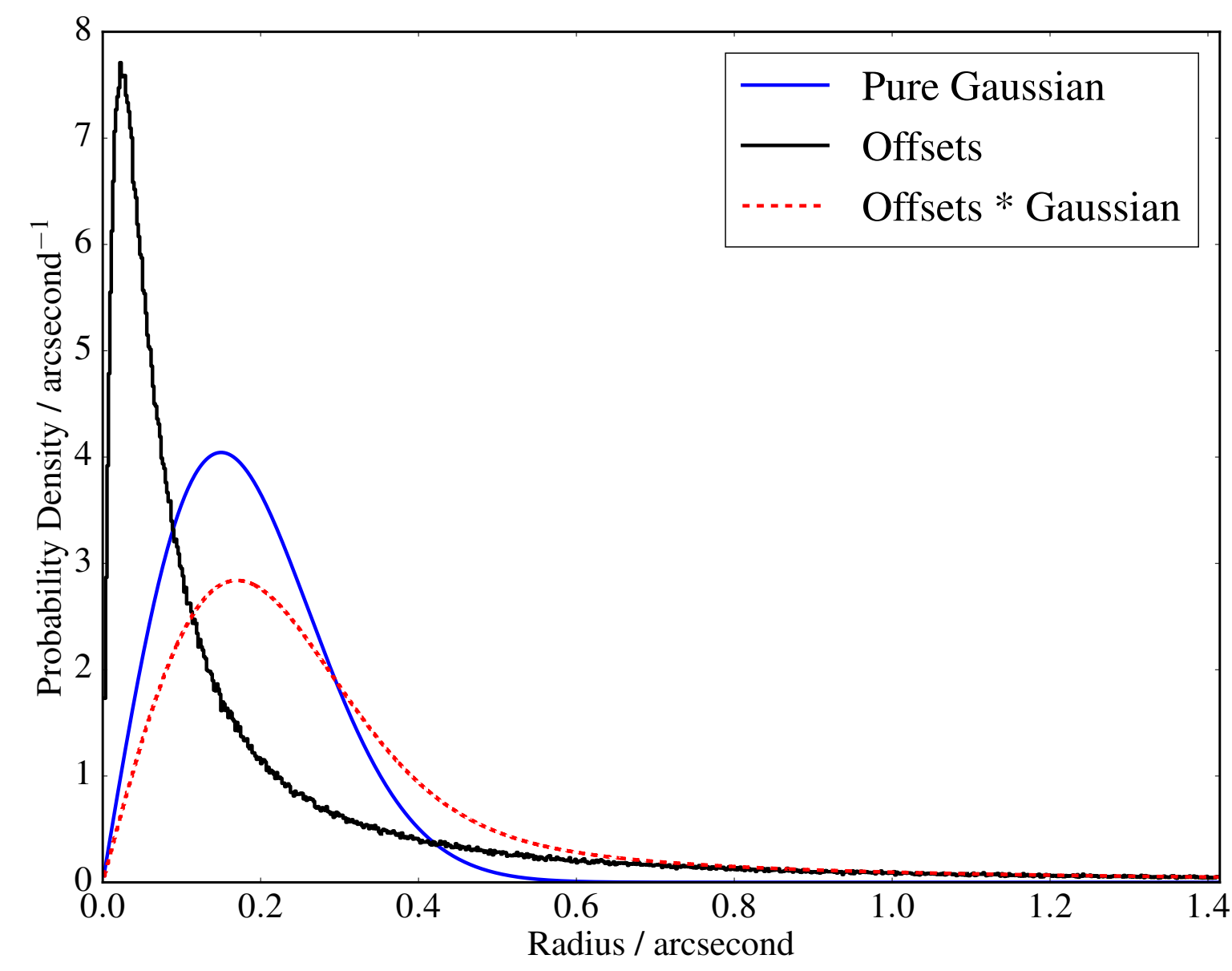
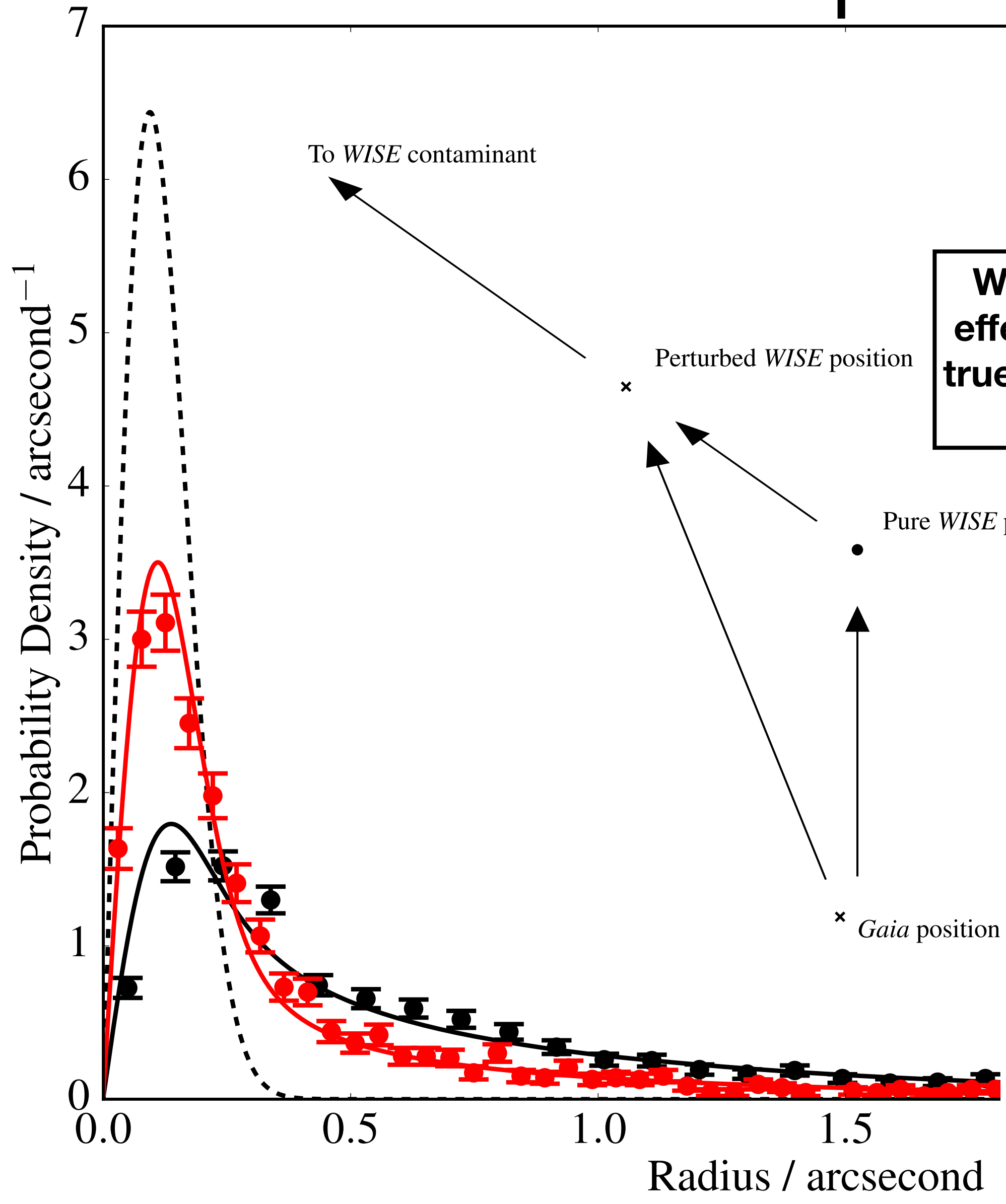
# Additional Components of the AUF (and any other systematic — e.g. proper motions, cf. Wilson 2023, RASTI)



WISE - Wright et al. (2010)  
Gaia DR2 - Gaia Collaboration, Brown A. G. A., et al. (2018)

Wilson & Naylor (2017) Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Additional Components of the AUF (and any other systematic — e.g. proper motions, cf. Wilson 2023, RASTI)



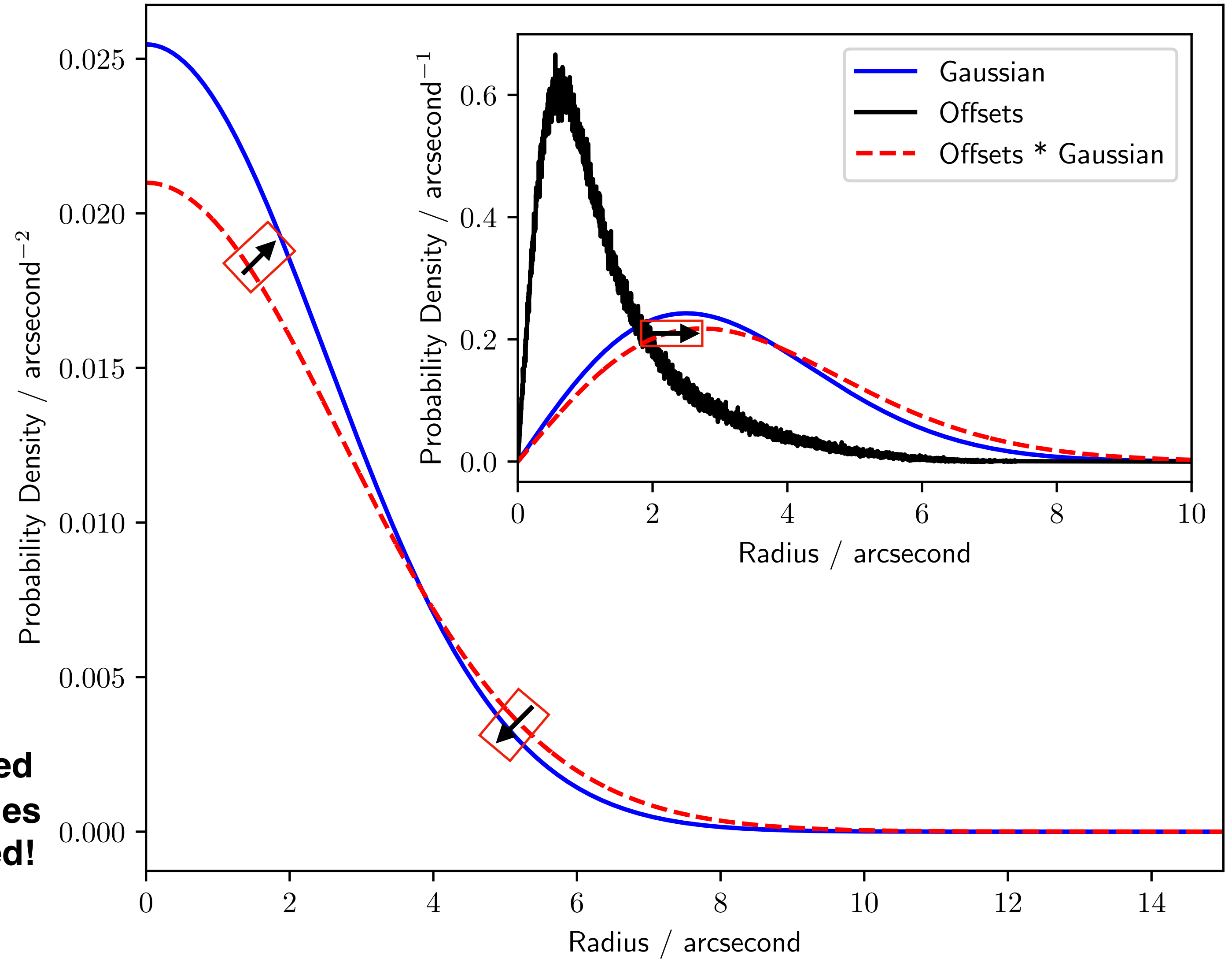
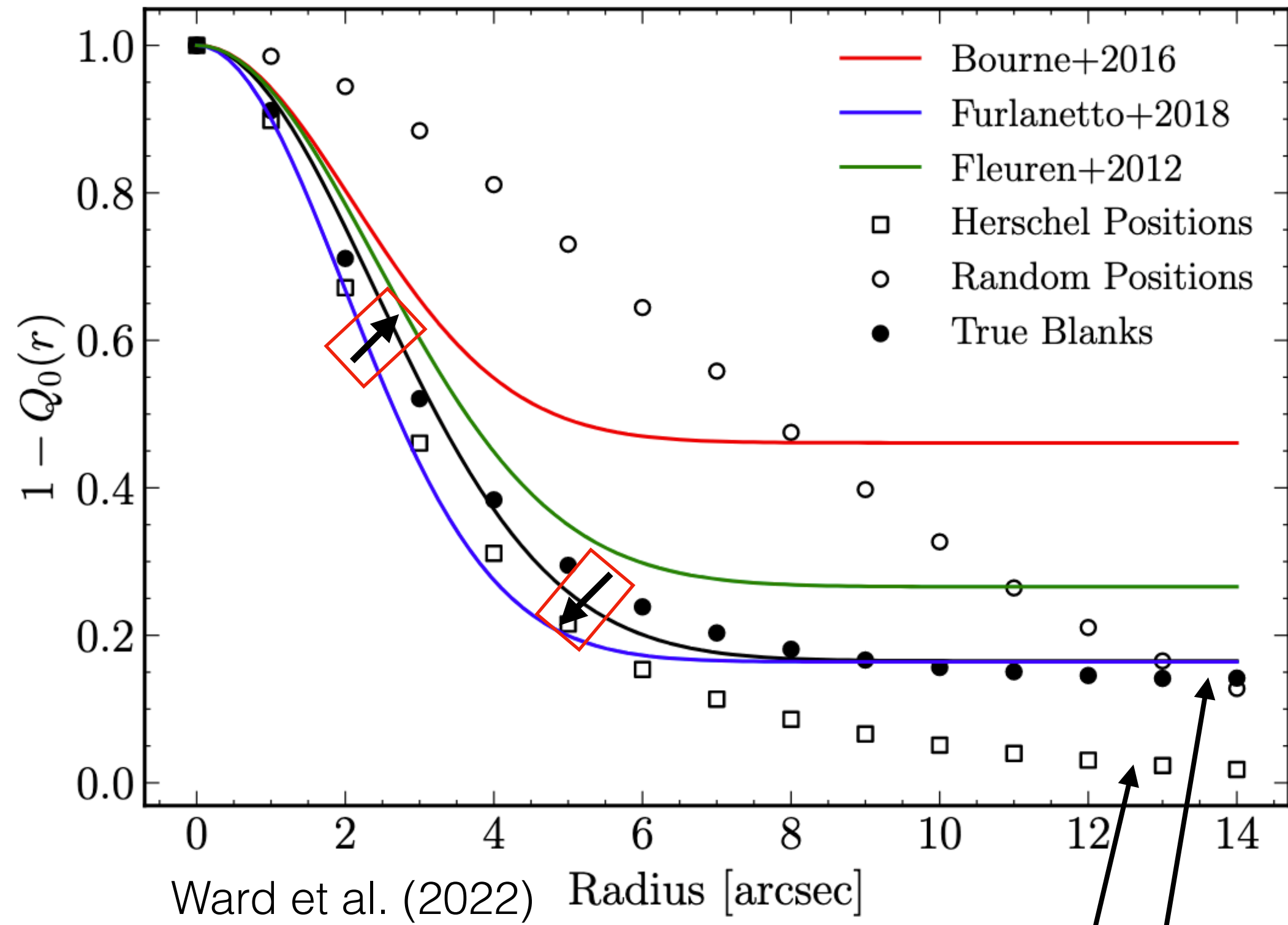
WISE - Wright et al. (2010)  
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Wilson & Naylor (2018b)

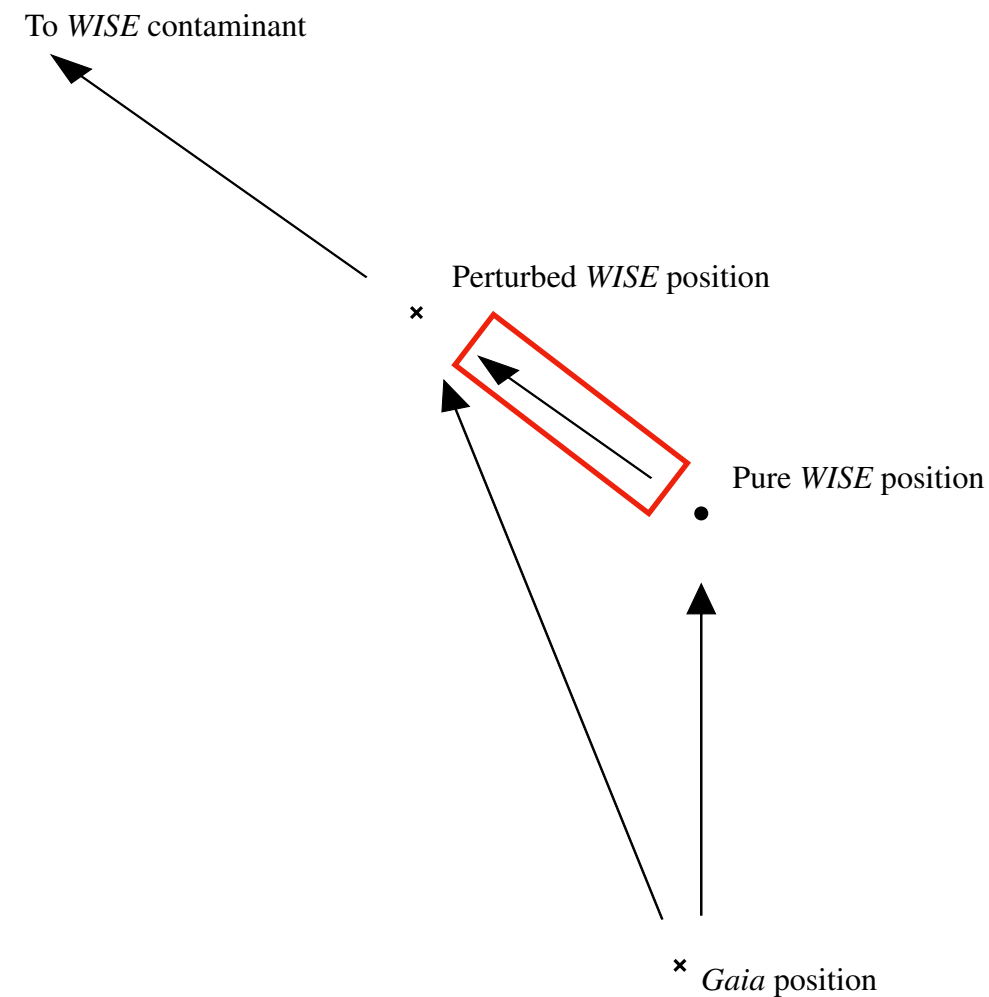
Wilson & Naylor (2017)

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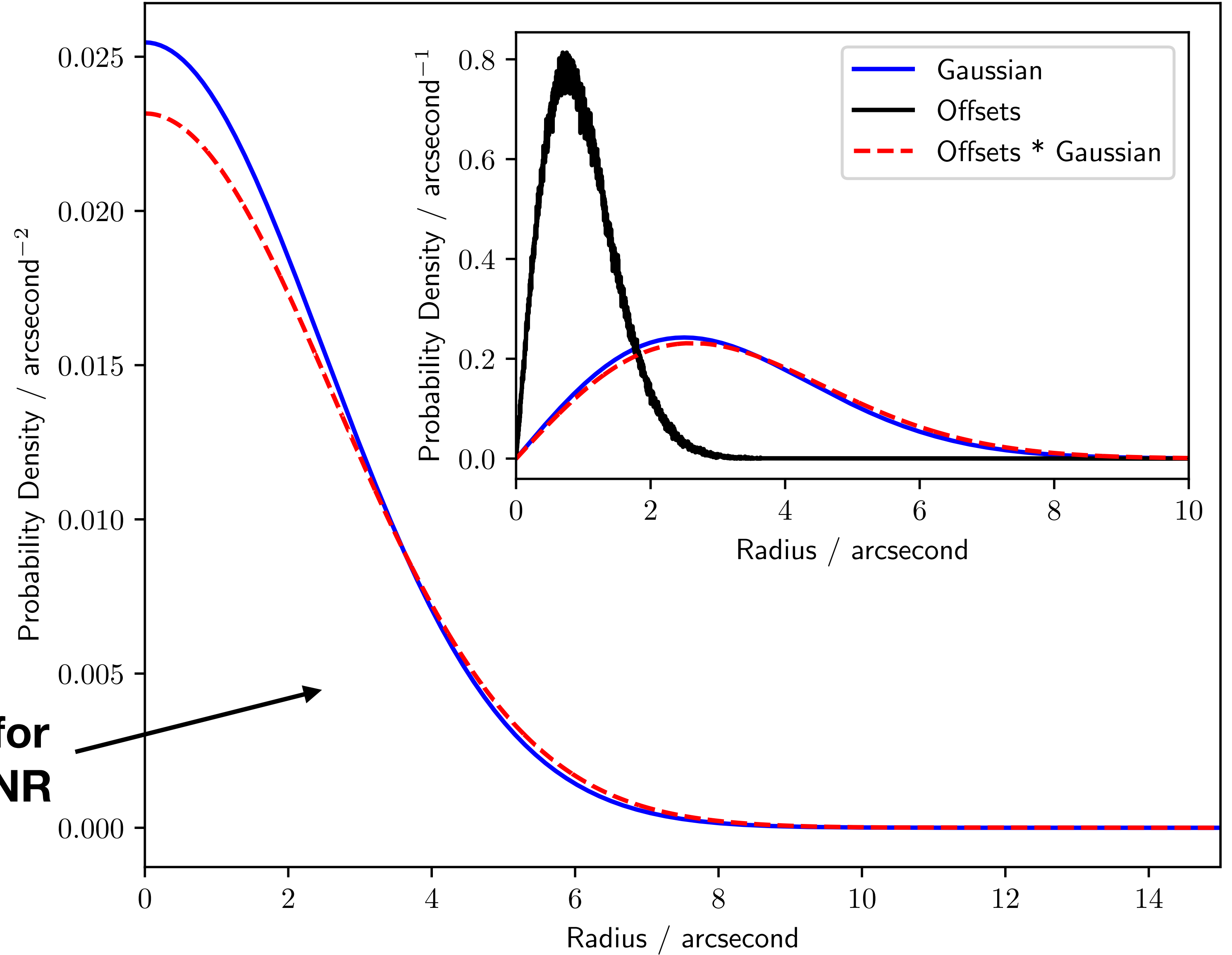
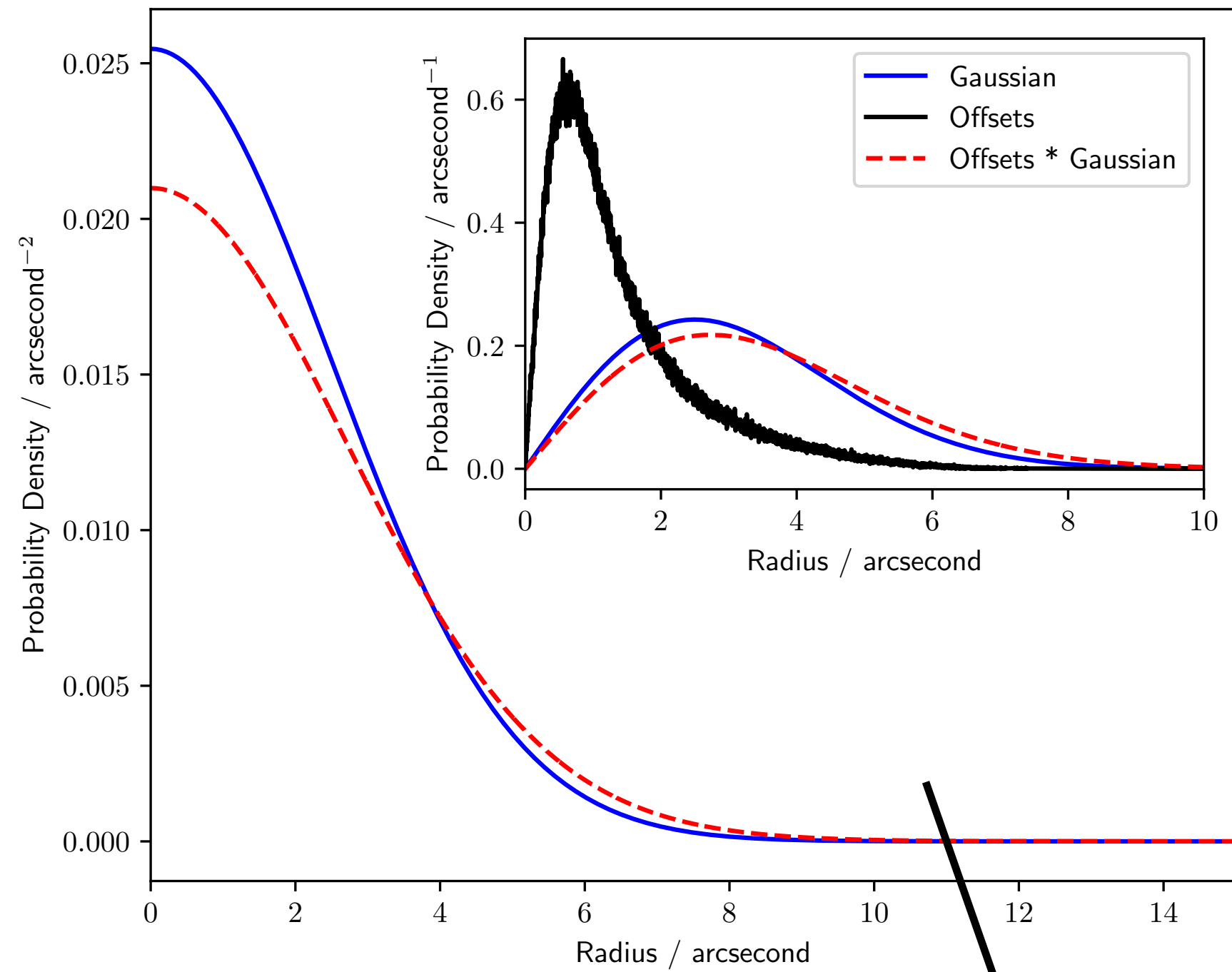
# The Perturbation Component of the AUF



**$1 - Q_0$  has not stabilised yet – fraction of matches is higher than calculated!**



# The Perturbation Component of the AUF



To *WISE* contaminant

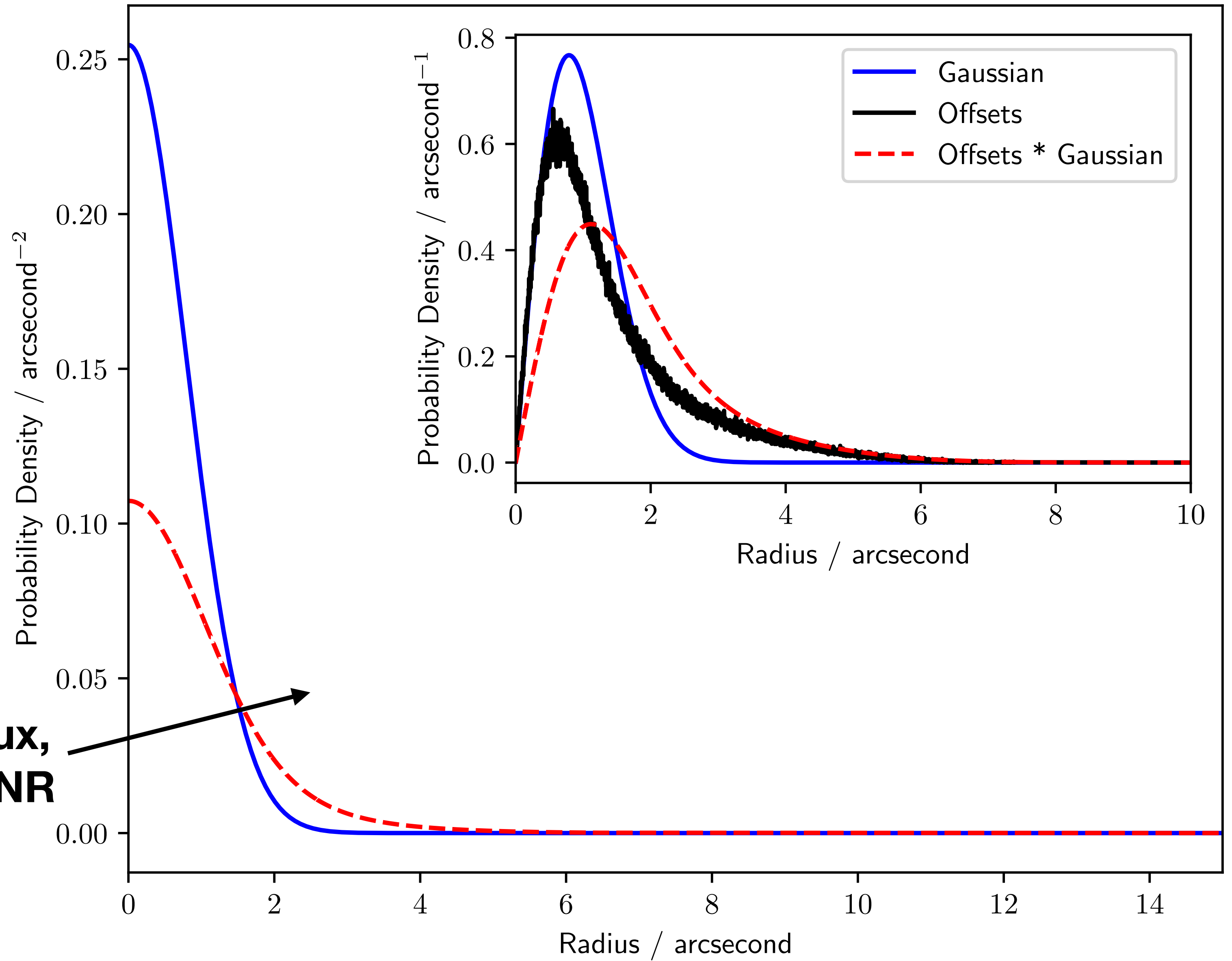
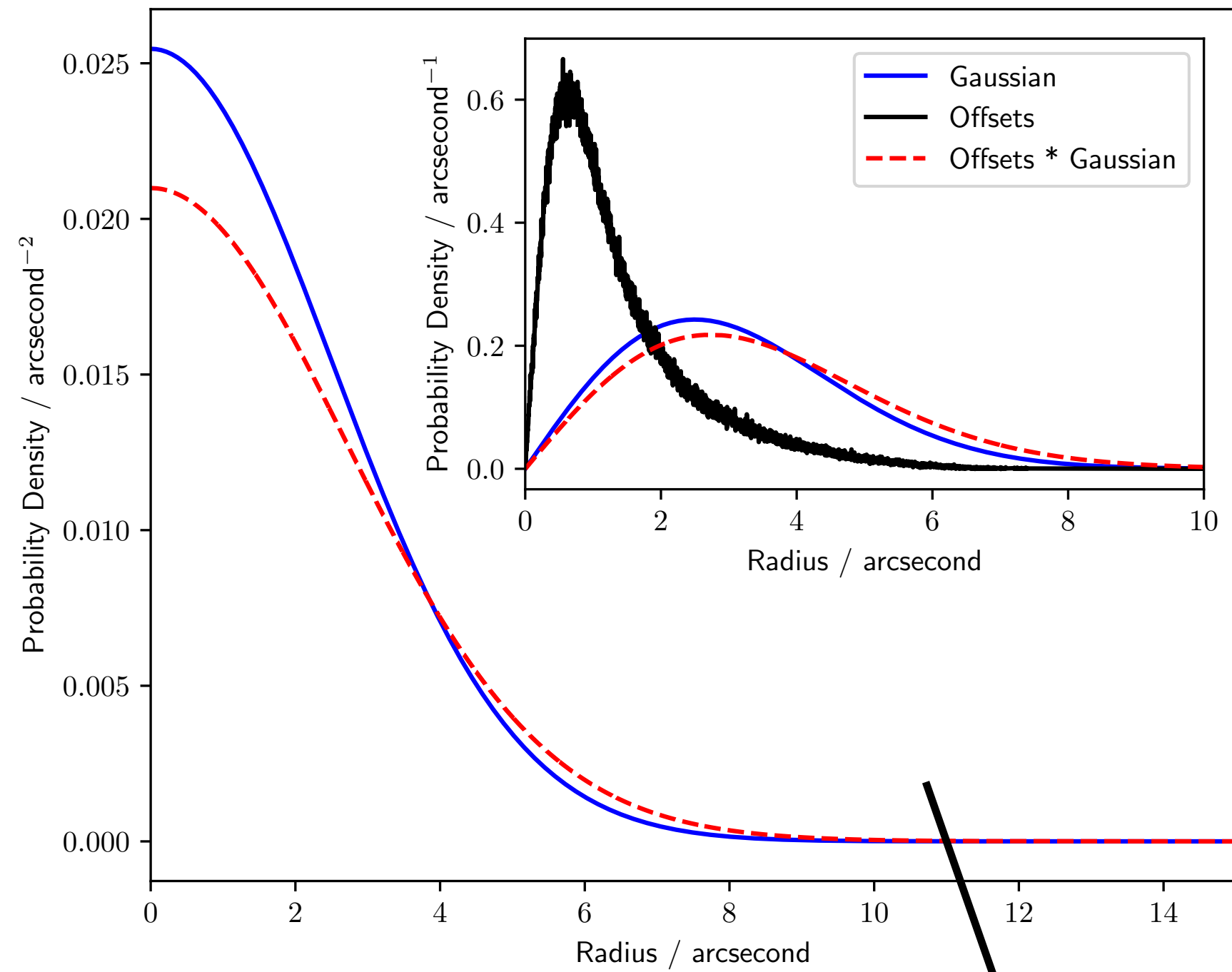
Perturbed *WISE* position

Pure *WISE* position

\* *Gaia* position

**10x fainter for the same SNR**

# The Perturbation Component of the AUF



To *WISE* contaminant

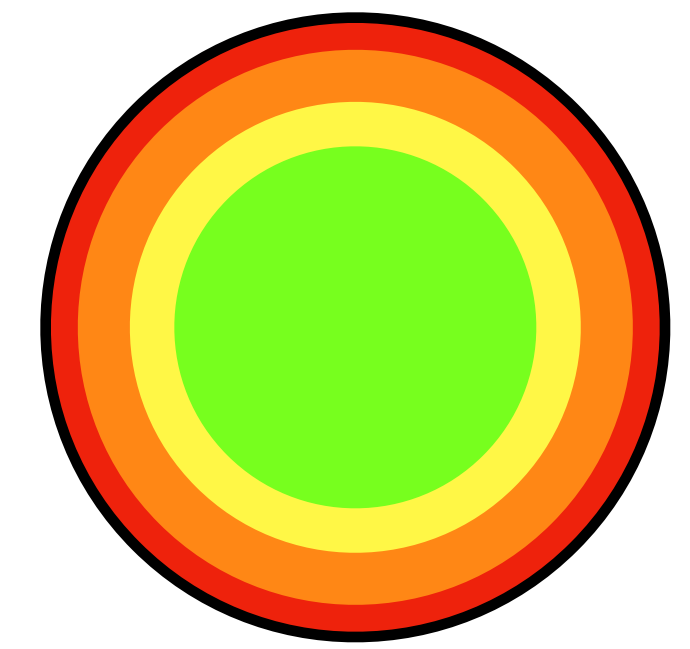
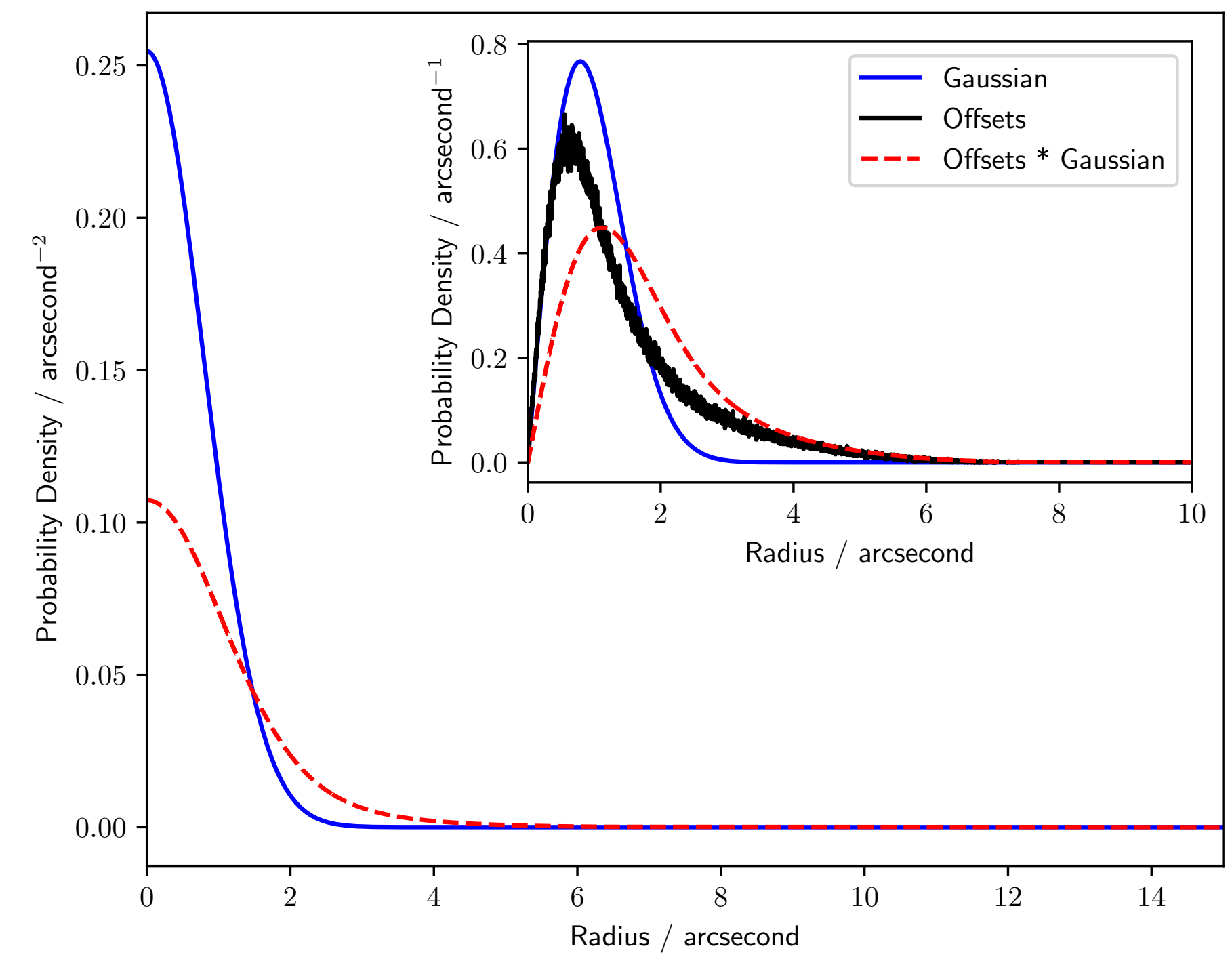
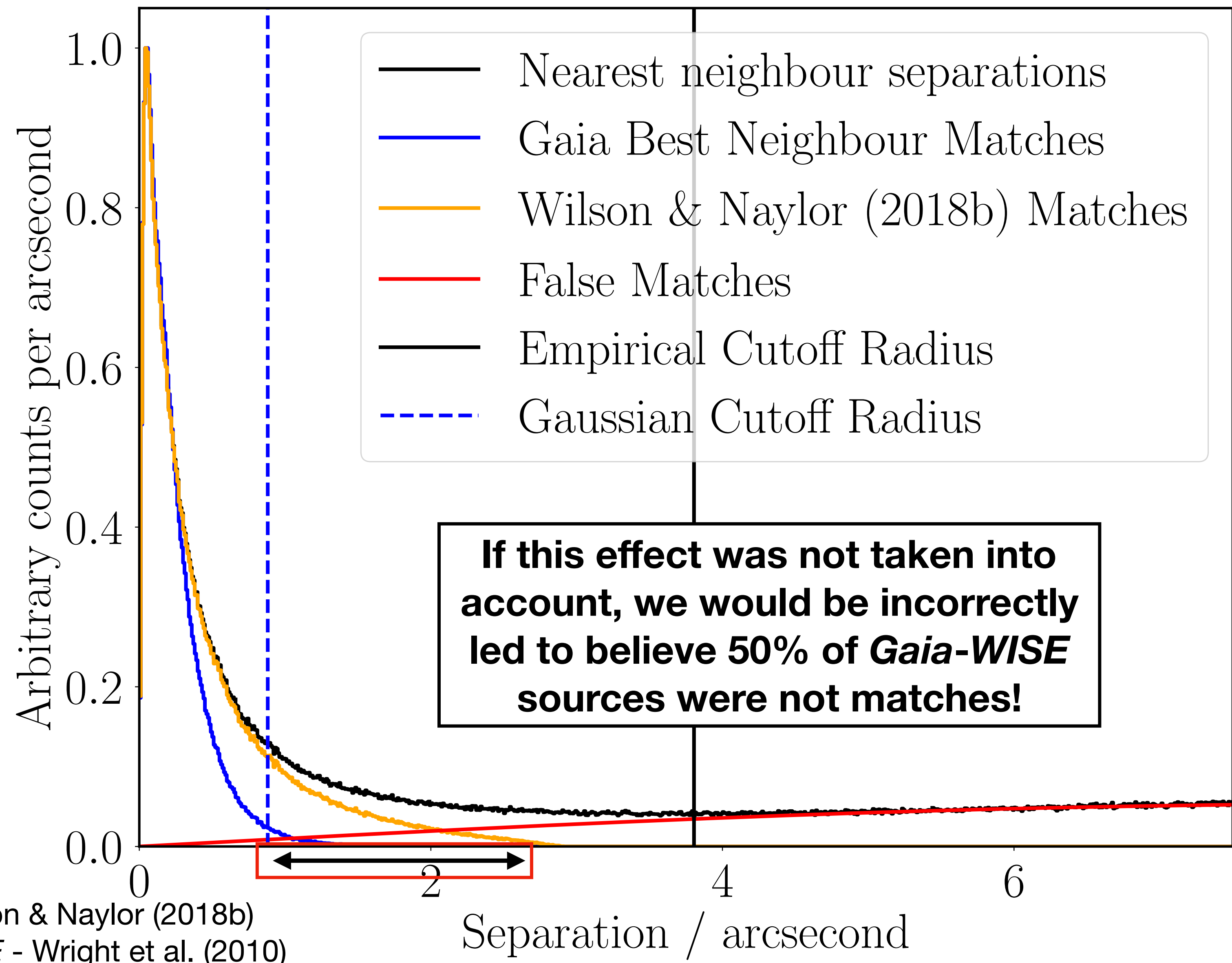
Perturbed *WISE* position

Pure *WISE* position

*Gaia* position

**Same flux,  
better SNR**

# Match Separations



**The AUF does not need to, and in fact quite often should *not*, be Gaussian!**

Wilson & Naylor (2018b)  
*WISE* - Wright et al. (2010)  
*Gaia* matches - Marrese et al. (2019)  
*Gaia* DR2 - Gaia Collaboration, Brown A. G. A., et al. (2018)

# Conclusions

- Our cross-match algorithms include two key elements to avoid issues with crowded & confused data
  - A generalised approach to the Astrometric Uncertainty Function allows for the full inclusion of the effects of perturbation due to blended sources – reduce false -ves!
  - Use of (two-sided) photometry to sort out multiplicity of higher resolution data – reduce false +ves!
- Missing extra perturbation from blended sources has the effect of increasing  $1 - Q_0$  and decreasing expected fraction of sub-mm/far-IR counterparts to shorter-wavelength datasets
- Software package macauff developed to cross-match catalogues, including the effect of unresolved contaminant sources and rejection of interloper objects using photometric information
  - Developed through Rubin/LSST:UK, with plans to match LSST to *Gaia*, *WISE*, *VISTA*, *SDSS*, ...
  - We have compute time to cross-match datasets – let me know your favourite combo, and what you need matched (to LSST or otherwise)!
- Will be able to handle the increased effects of perturbation due to unresolved sources in the next-generation of far-IR data – crucial as source densities and sensitivities increase in future surveys



Wilson & Naylor, 2017, MNRAS, 468, 2517  
Wilson & Naylor, 2018a, MNRAS, 473, 5570  
Wilson & Naylor, 2018b, MNRAS, 481, 2148  
Wilson, 2022, RNAAS, 6, 60  
Wilson, 2023, RASTI, 2, 1



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<https://github.com/Onoddil/macauff>

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