

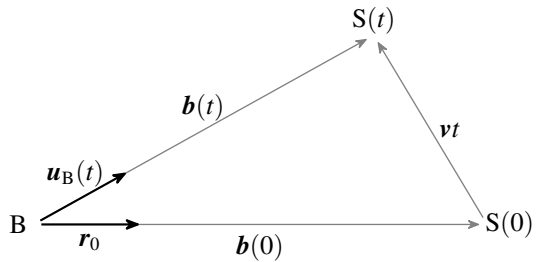
# What's with the negative parallaxes?

Anthony Brown

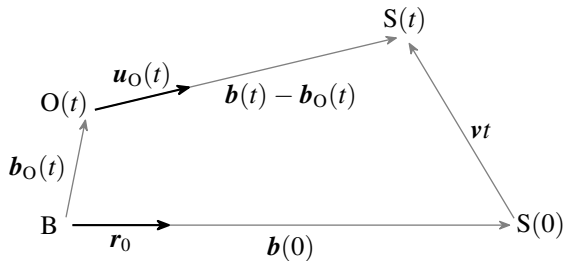
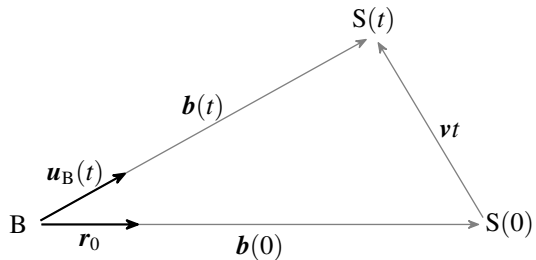
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## Our view of sources in the sky



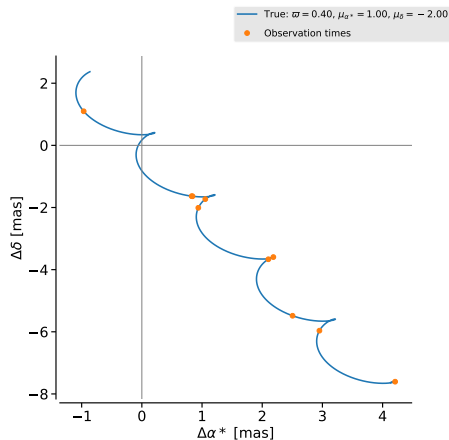
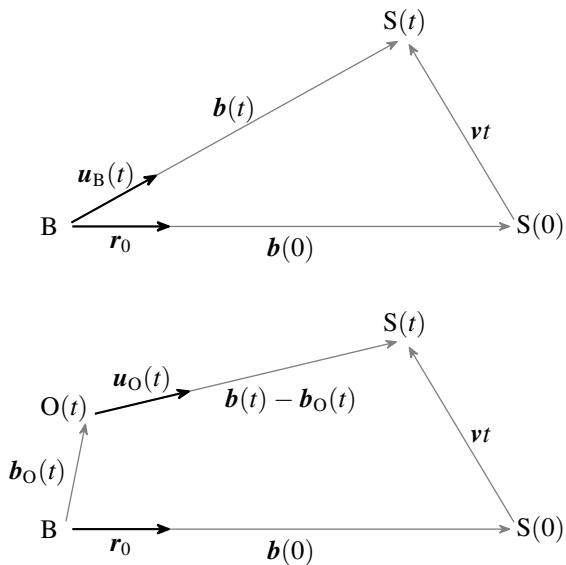
## Our view of sources in the sky



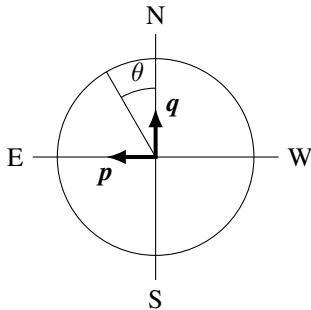
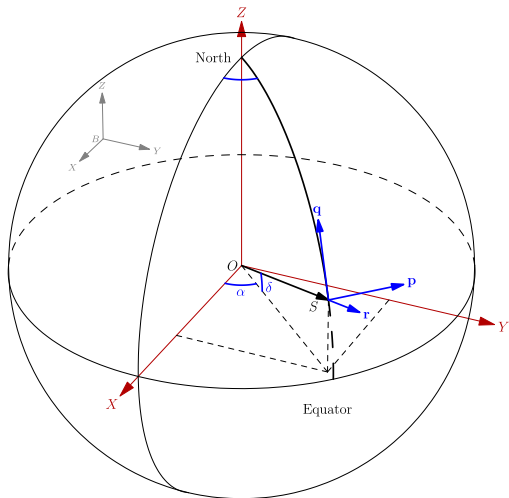
# Our view of sources in the sky

$$\mathbf{u}_B(t) = \langle \mathbf{b}(t_0) + \mathbf{v}(t - t_0) \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{u}_O(t) = \langle \mathbf{b}(t_0) + \mathbf{v}(t - t_0) - \mathbf{b}_O(t) \rangle$$



# Directions on the celestial sphere and local plane coordinates



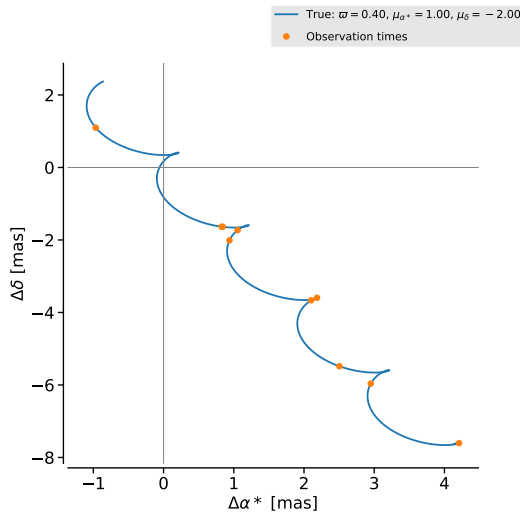
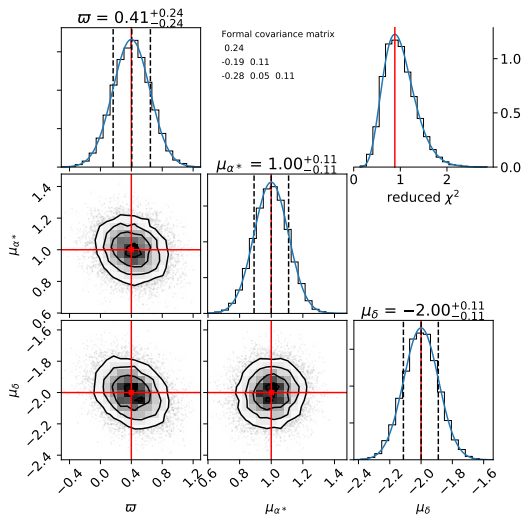
$$\mathbf{u}_O(t) = \langle \mathbf{r} + (t_B - t_0)(\mathbf{p}\mu_{\alpha*} + \mathbf{q}\mu_{\delta} + \mathbf{r}\mu_r) - \mathbf{b}_O(t)\varpi/A_u \rangle$$

Simplified astrometric model:

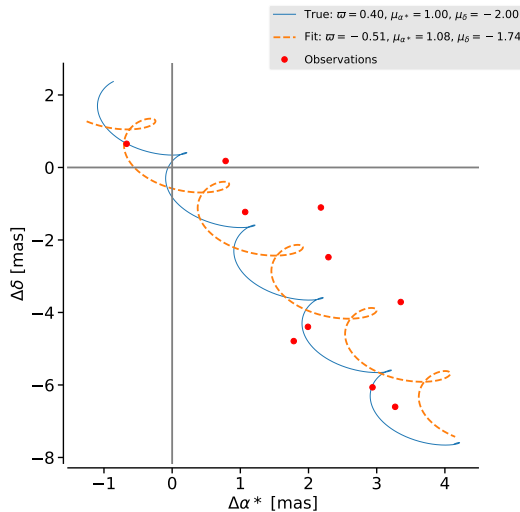
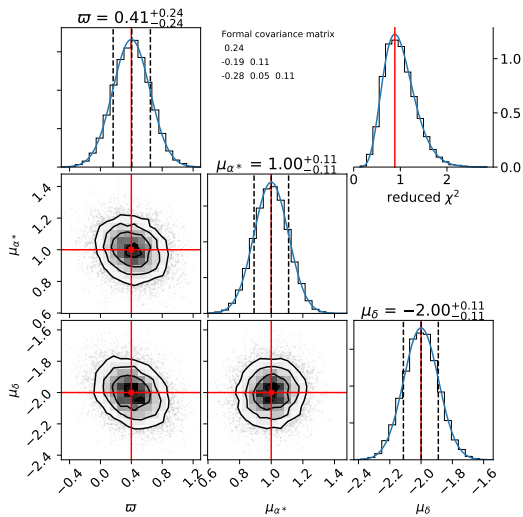
$$\Delta\alpha* \approx (t_B - t_0)\mu_{\alpha*} - \varpi \mathbf{p}' \mathbf{b}_O(t)/A_u$$

$$\Delta\delta \approx (t_B - t_0)\mu_{\delta} - \varpi \mathbf{q}' \mathbf{b}_O(t)/A_u$$

# Simulated solutions for parallax and proper motion



# Simulated solutions for parallax and proper motion



# Conclusion

- Negative parallaxes are an expected outcome in the presence of observational uncertainties comparable to the parallax
- A negative parallax is a perfectly legitimate *measured* value of some true (positive) parallax
  - ▶ loosely speaking the epoch astrometry is modelled with the observer going the ‘wrong way around the sun’
- Given a correct model for the astrometric observations and normally distributed measurement uncertainties (with zero mean), a measured parallax is an unbiased estimate of the true parallax according to

$$p(\varpi \mid \varpi_{\text{true}}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varpi} \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\varpi - \varpi_{\text{true}}}{\sigma_{\varpi}} \right)^2 \right)$$