

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

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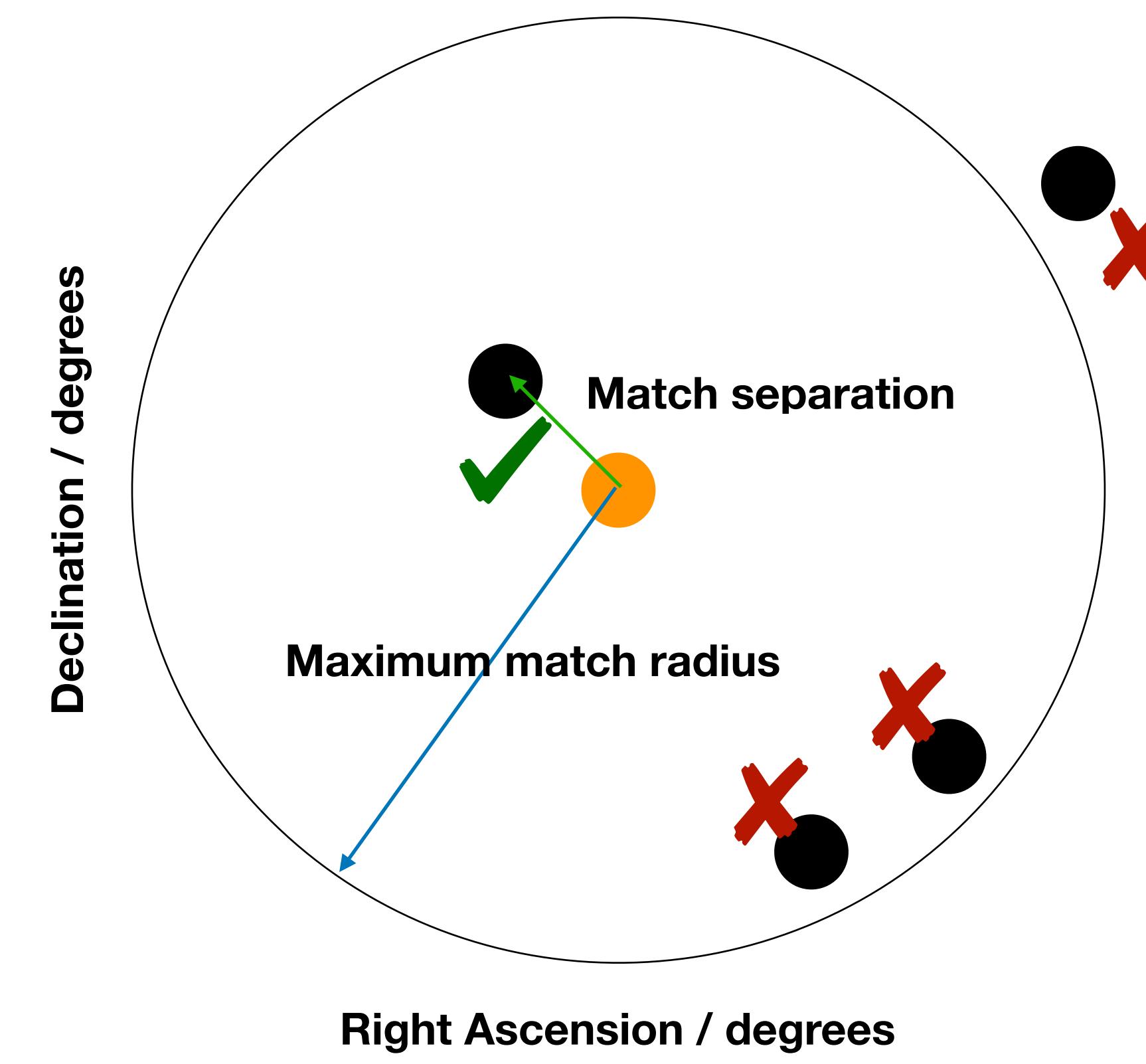
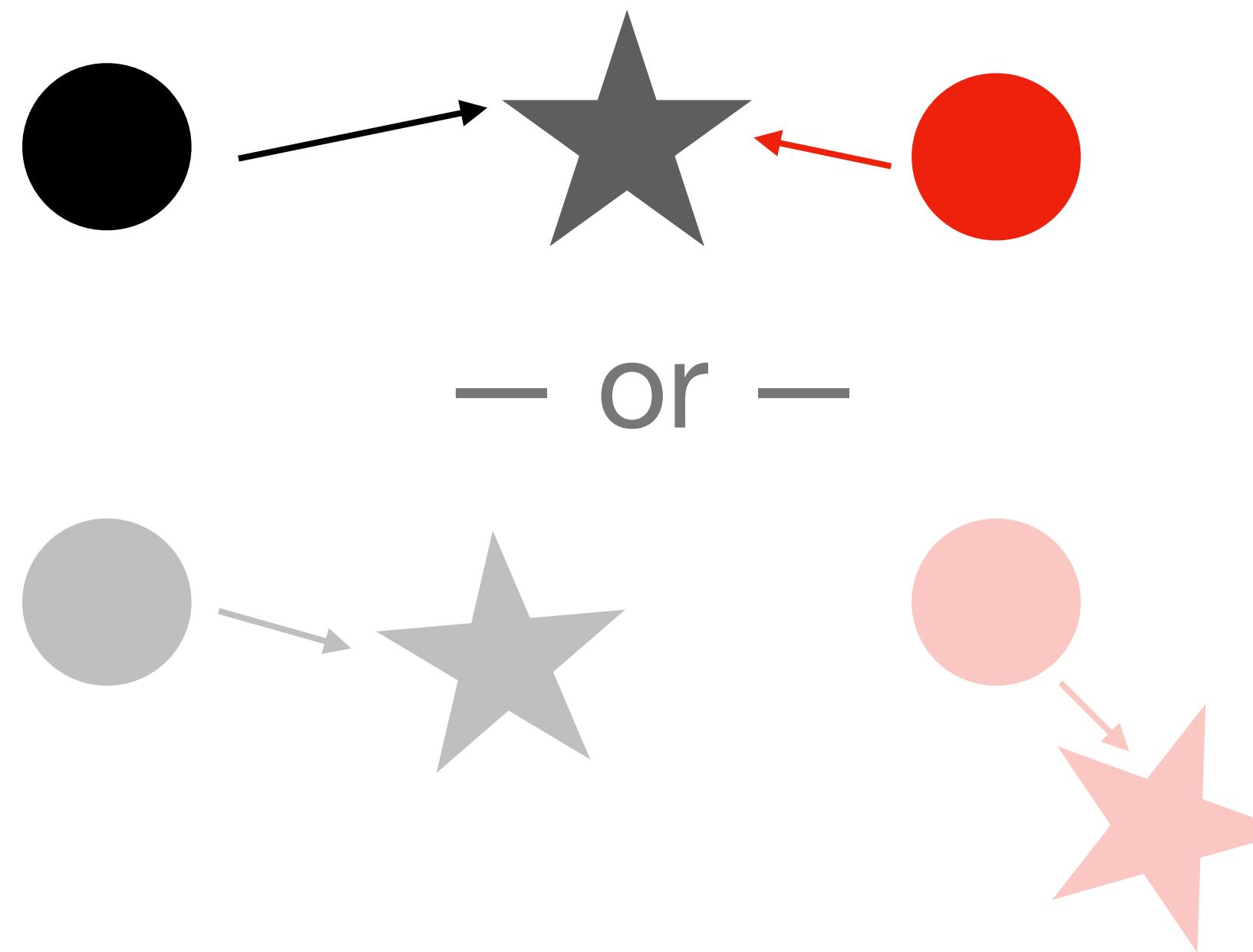
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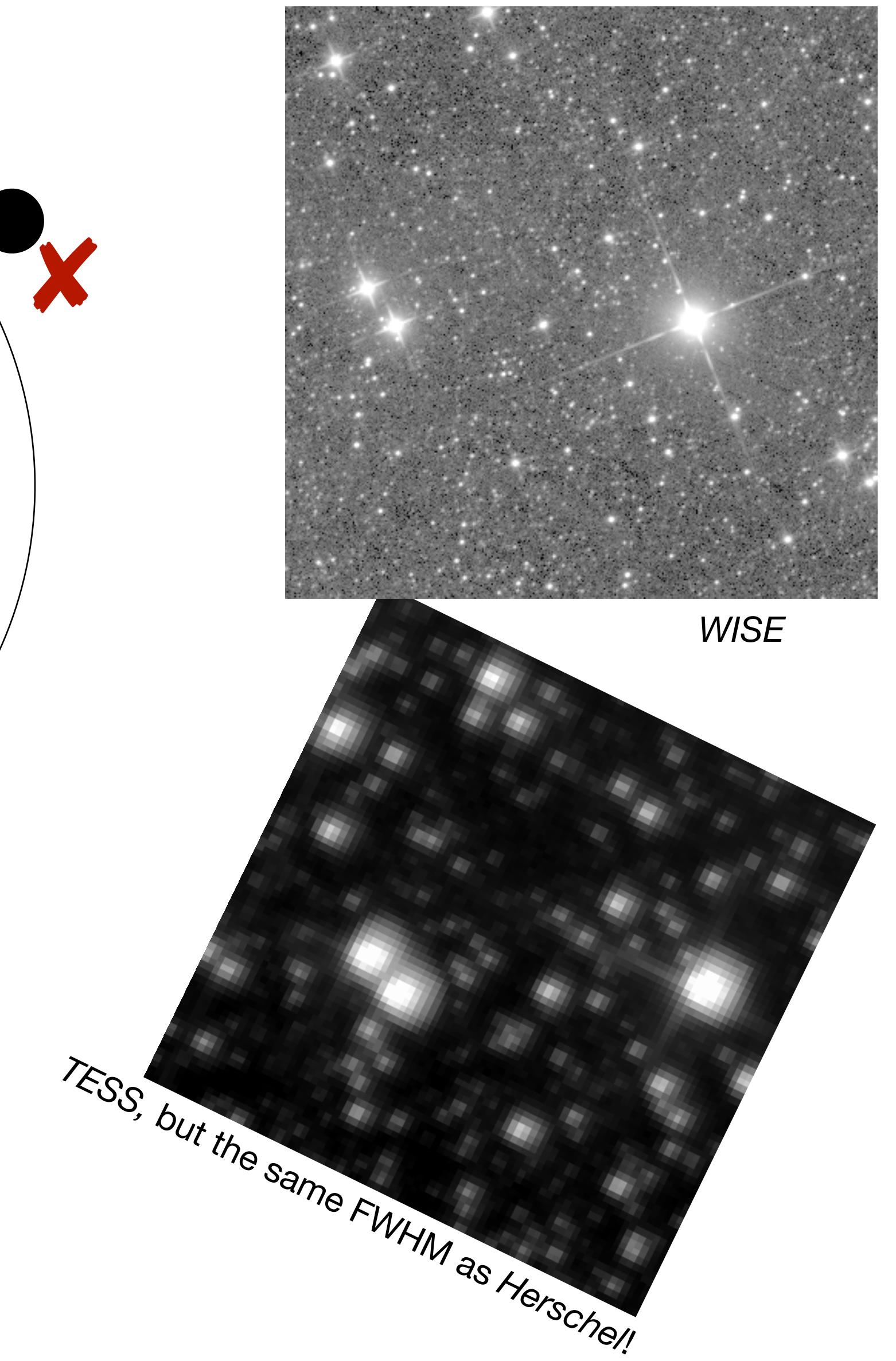
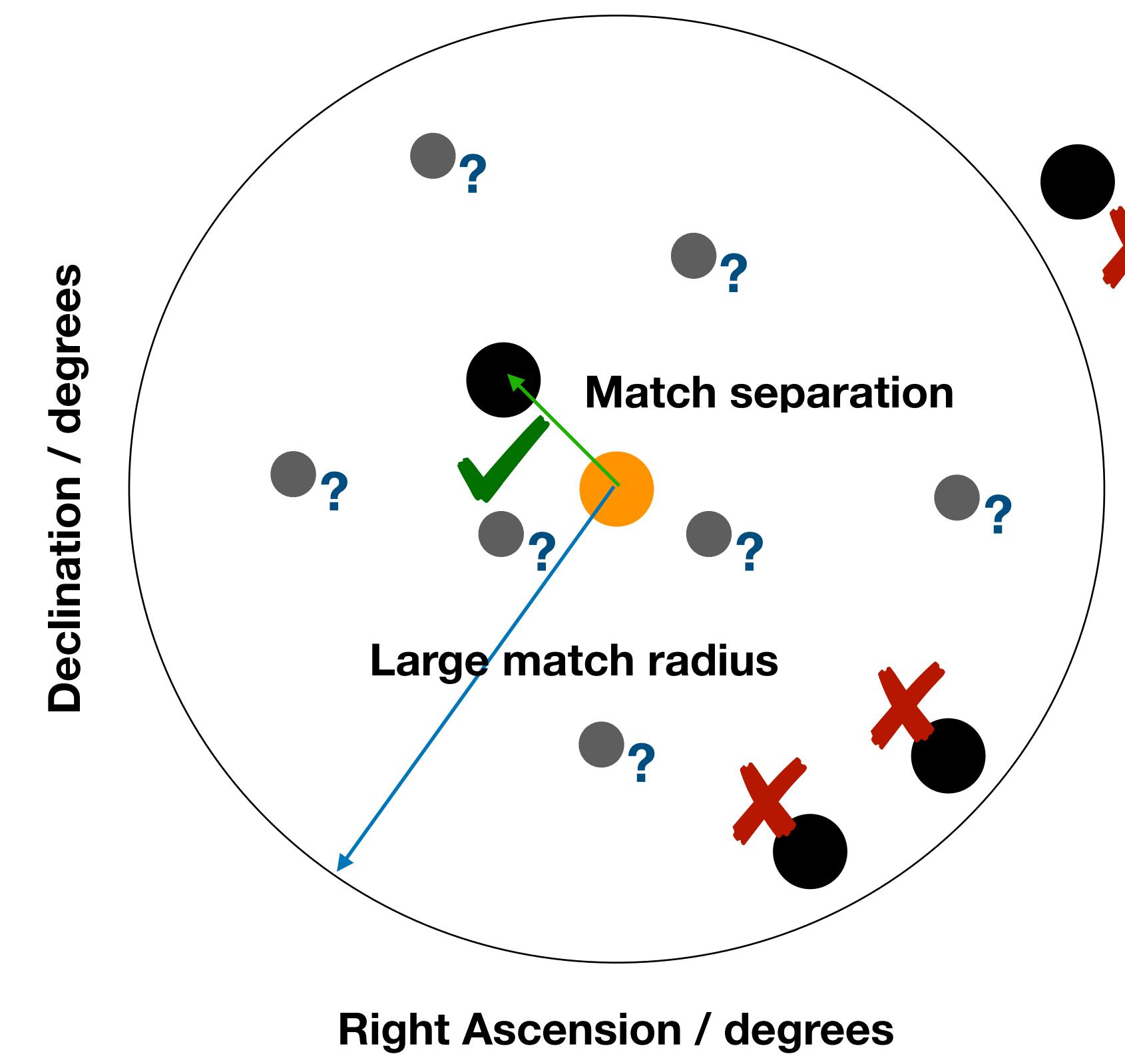
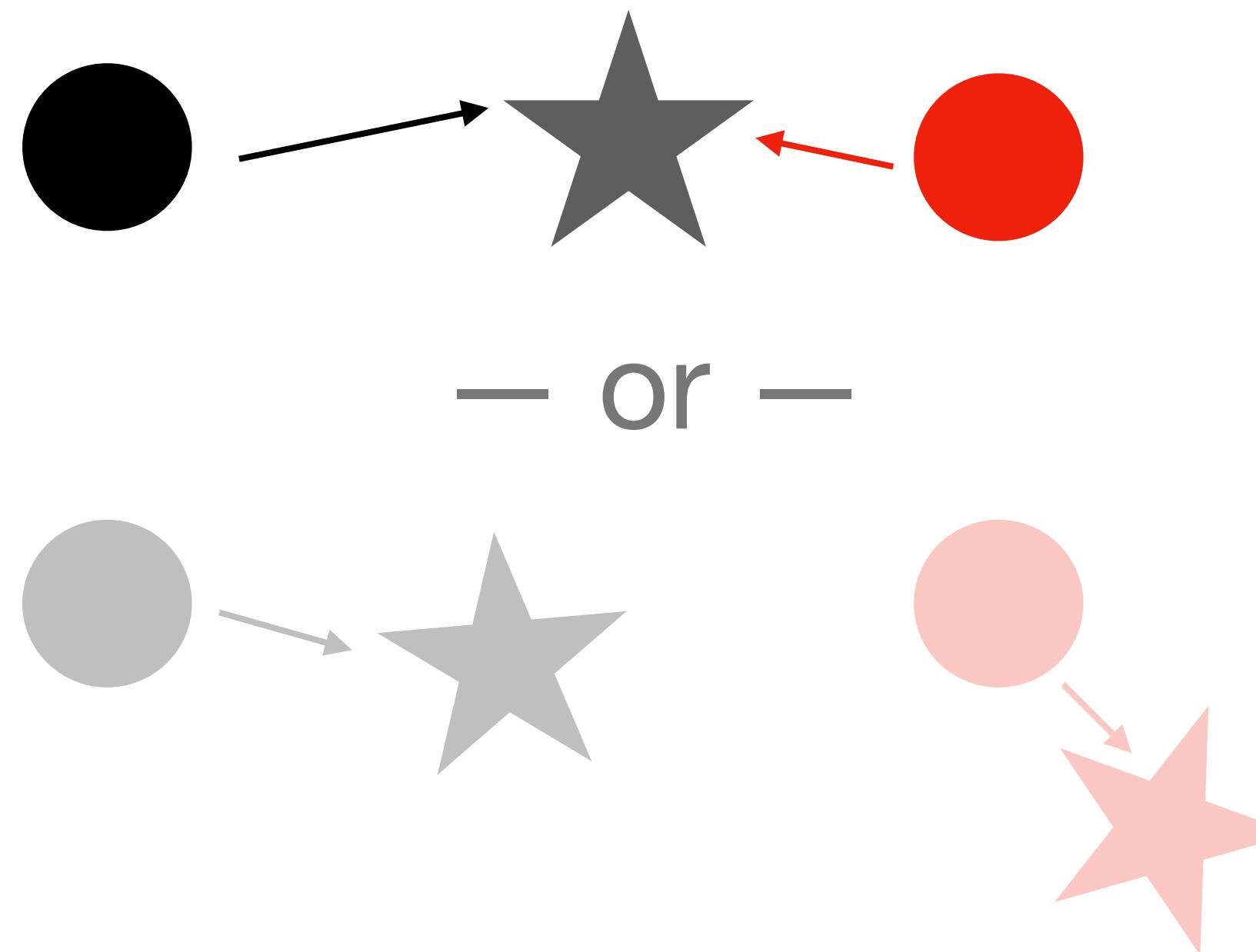
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“Simple” Cross-Matching



“Simple” Cross-Matching with *Herschel*



Probabilistic Cross-Matching

The Likelihood Ratio

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

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

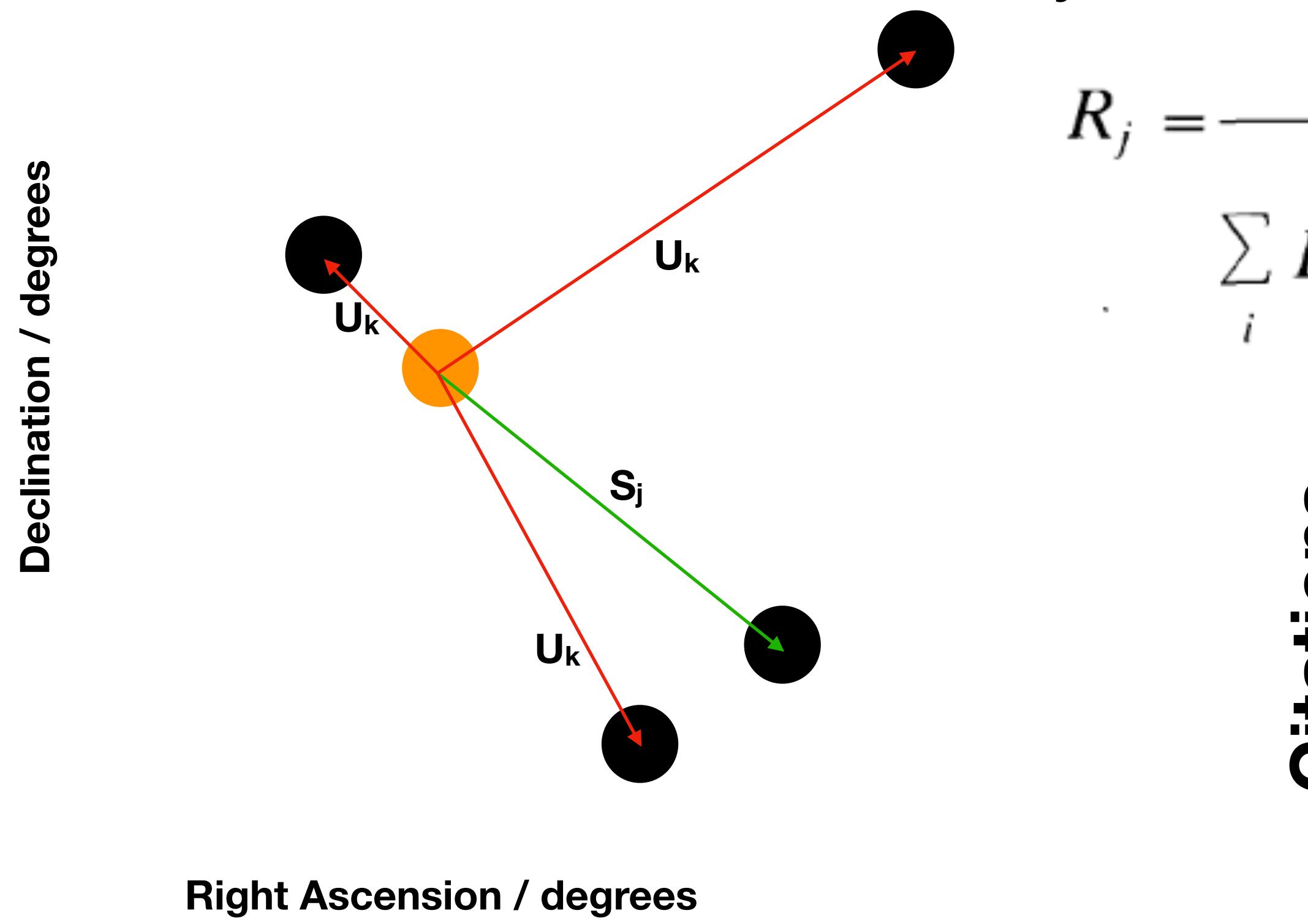
$$LR(r) = dp(r|id)/dp(r|c) = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \exp\left\{\frac{r^2}{2}(2\lambda - 1)\right\}$$

de Ruiter, Willis, & Arp (1977)

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

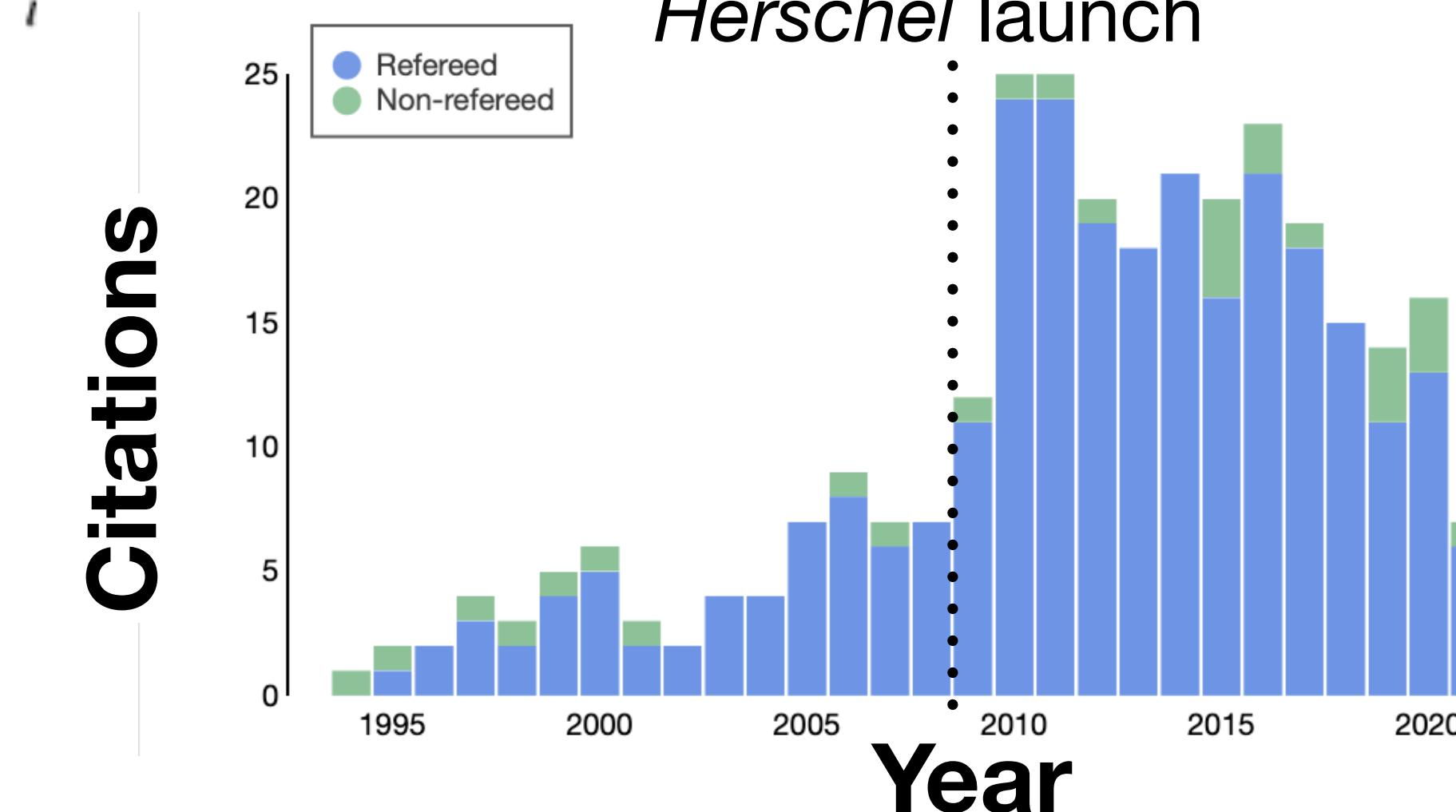
Wolstencroft et al. (1986)

The “Reliability” – Sutherland & Saunders (1992)



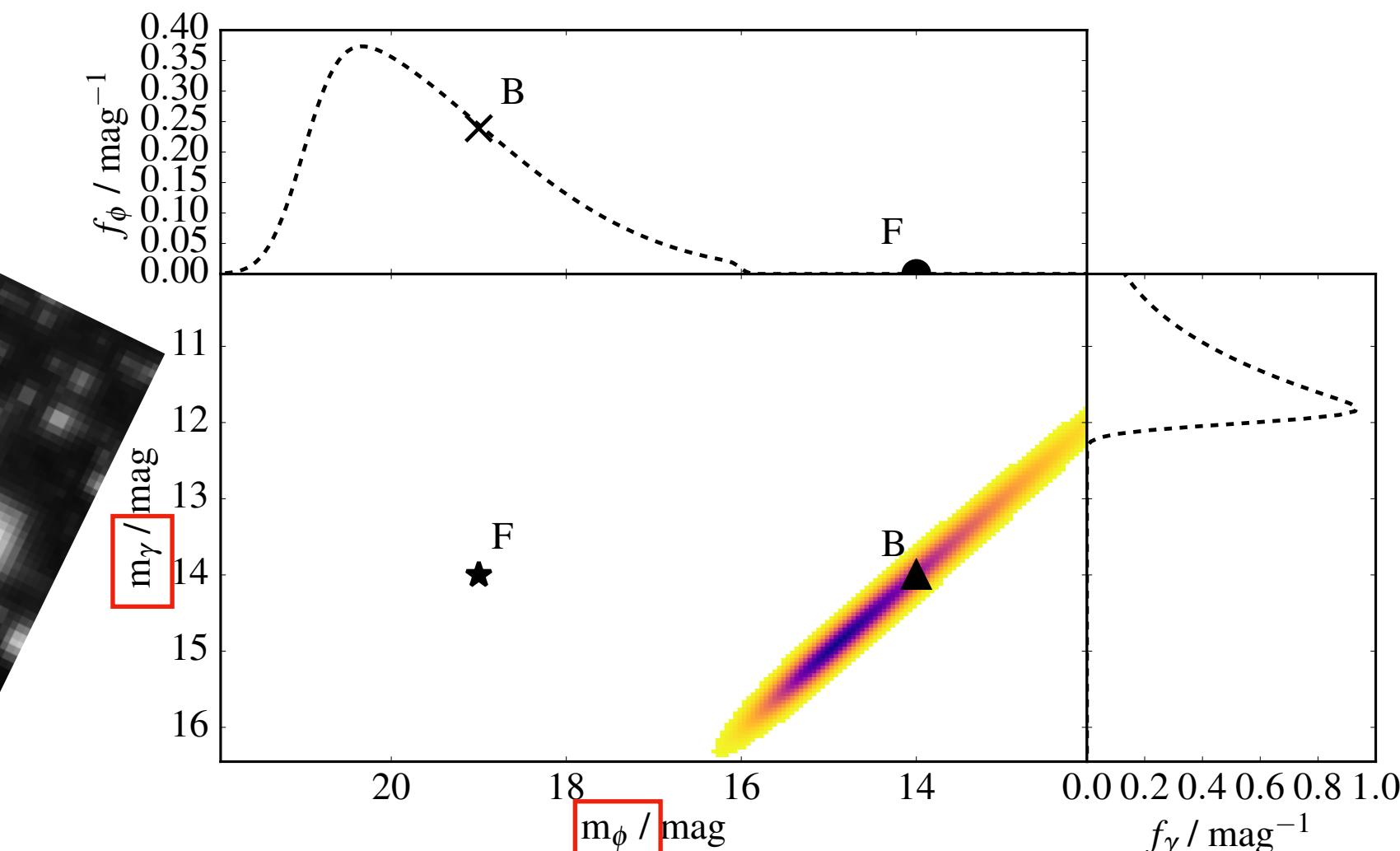
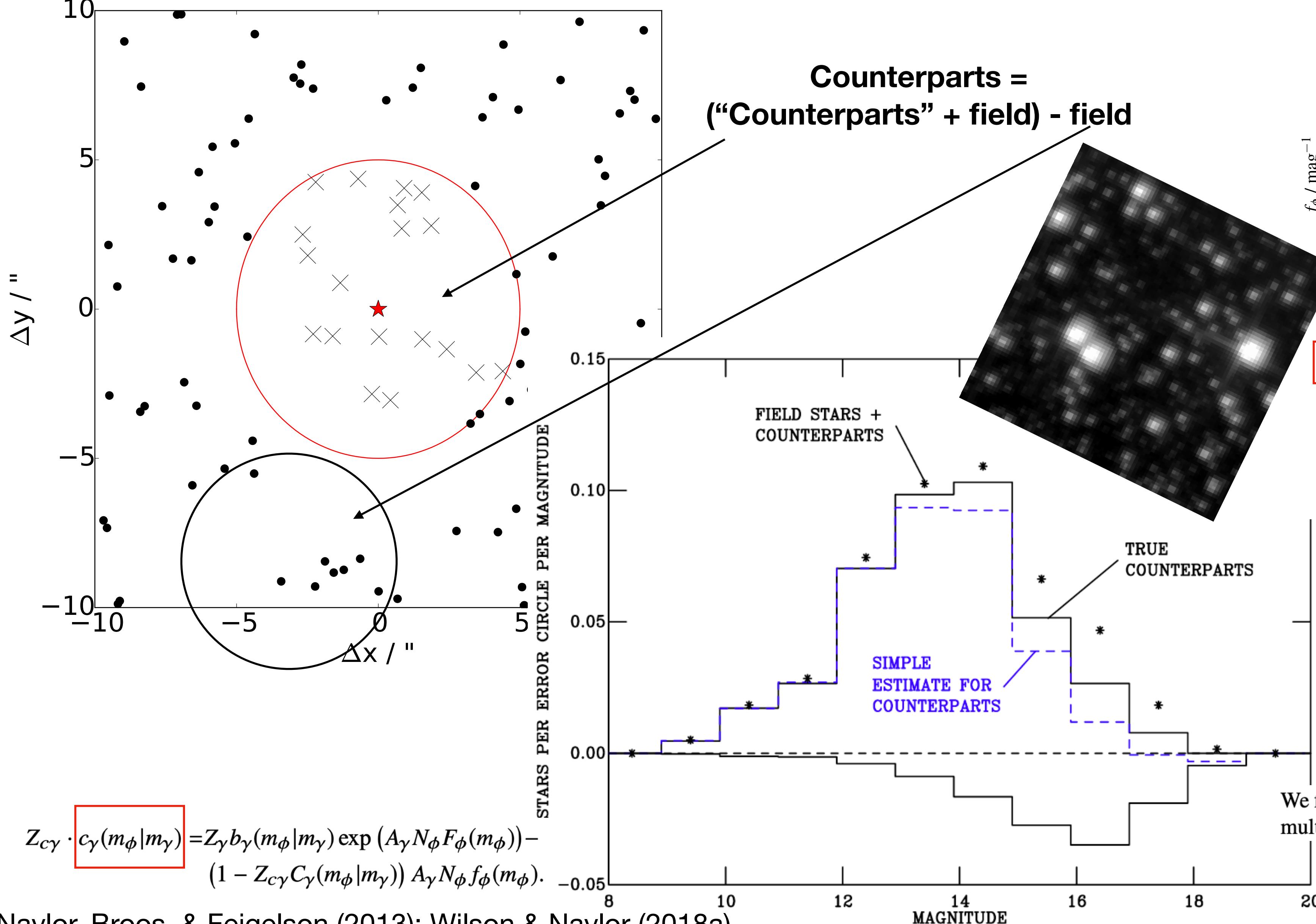
$$R_j = \frac{L_j}{\sum_i L_i + (1 - Q)}$$

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



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

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

Probabilistic Cross-Matching

The Likelihood Ratio

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

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

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

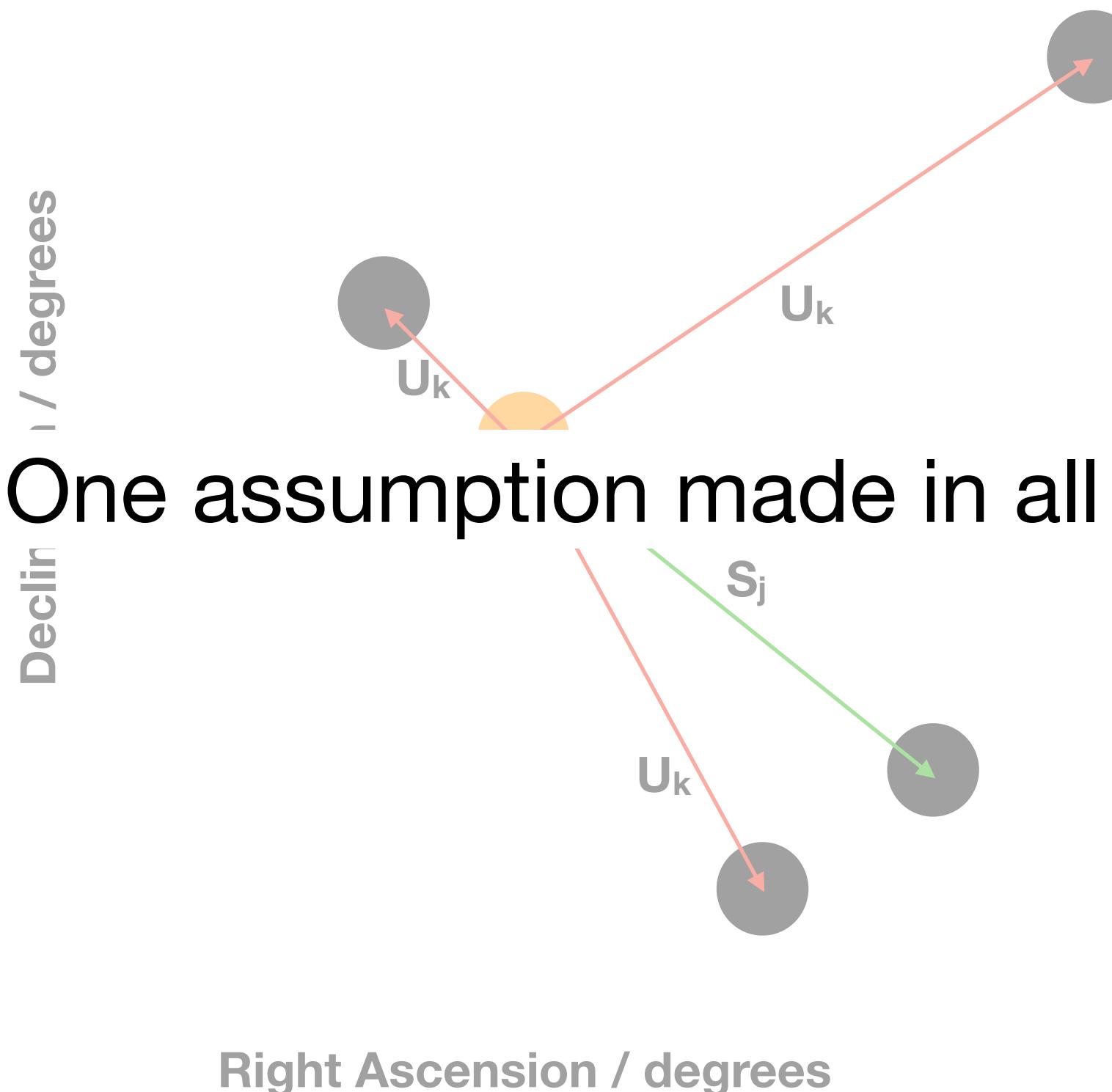
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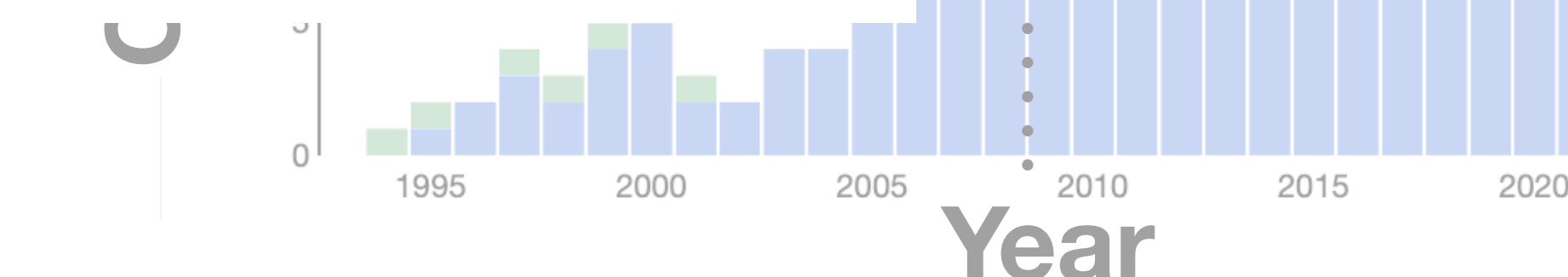
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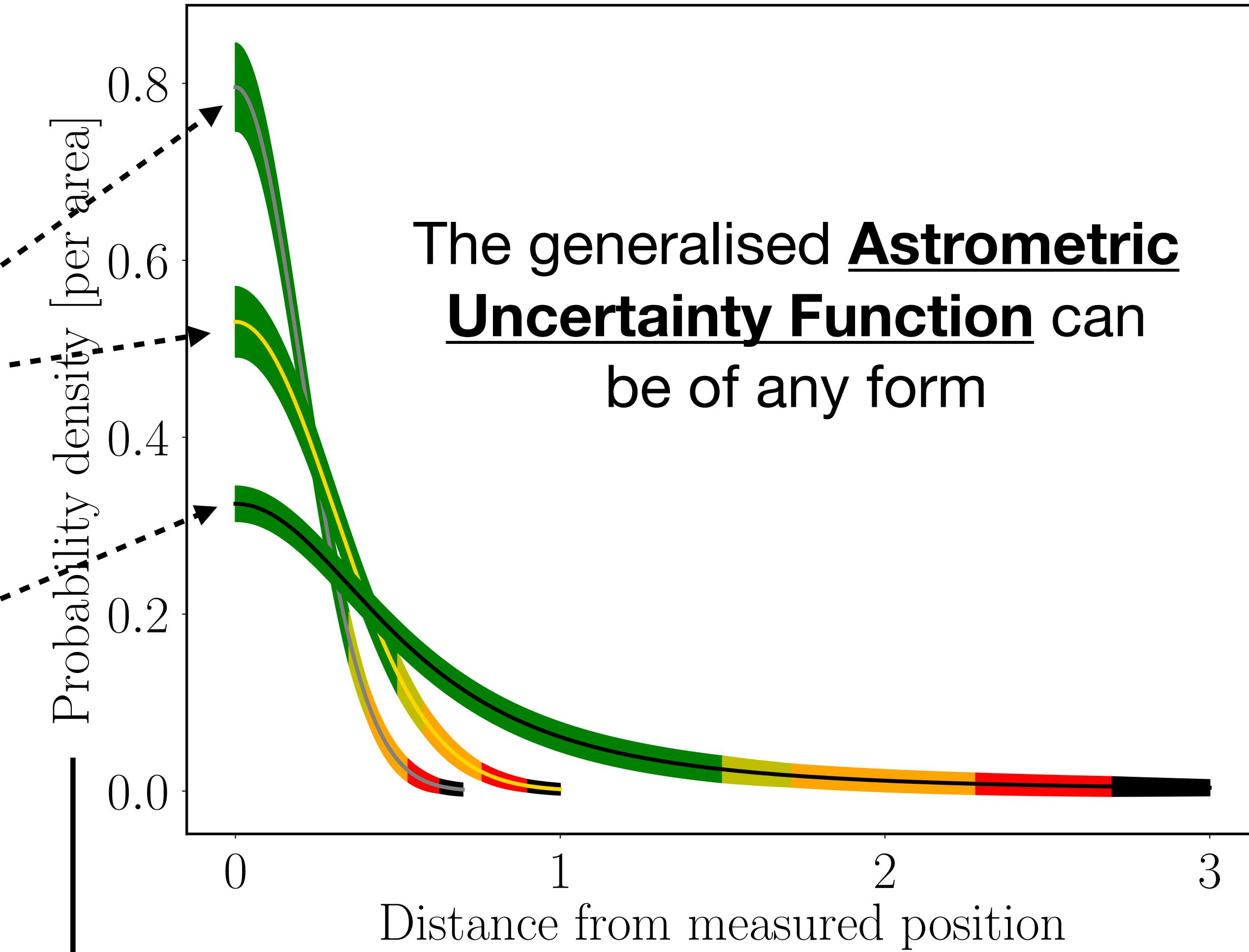
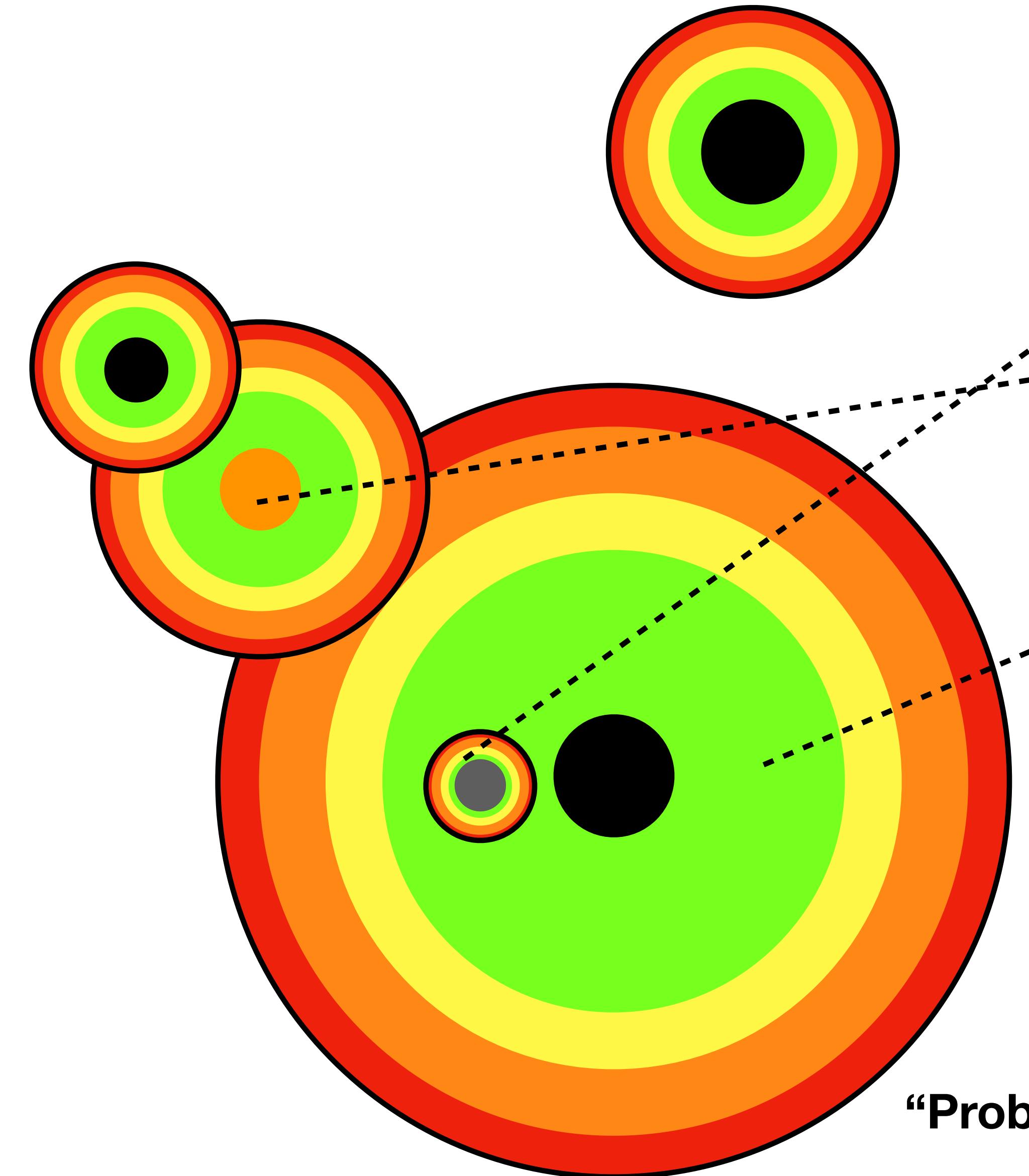
Herschel launch

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

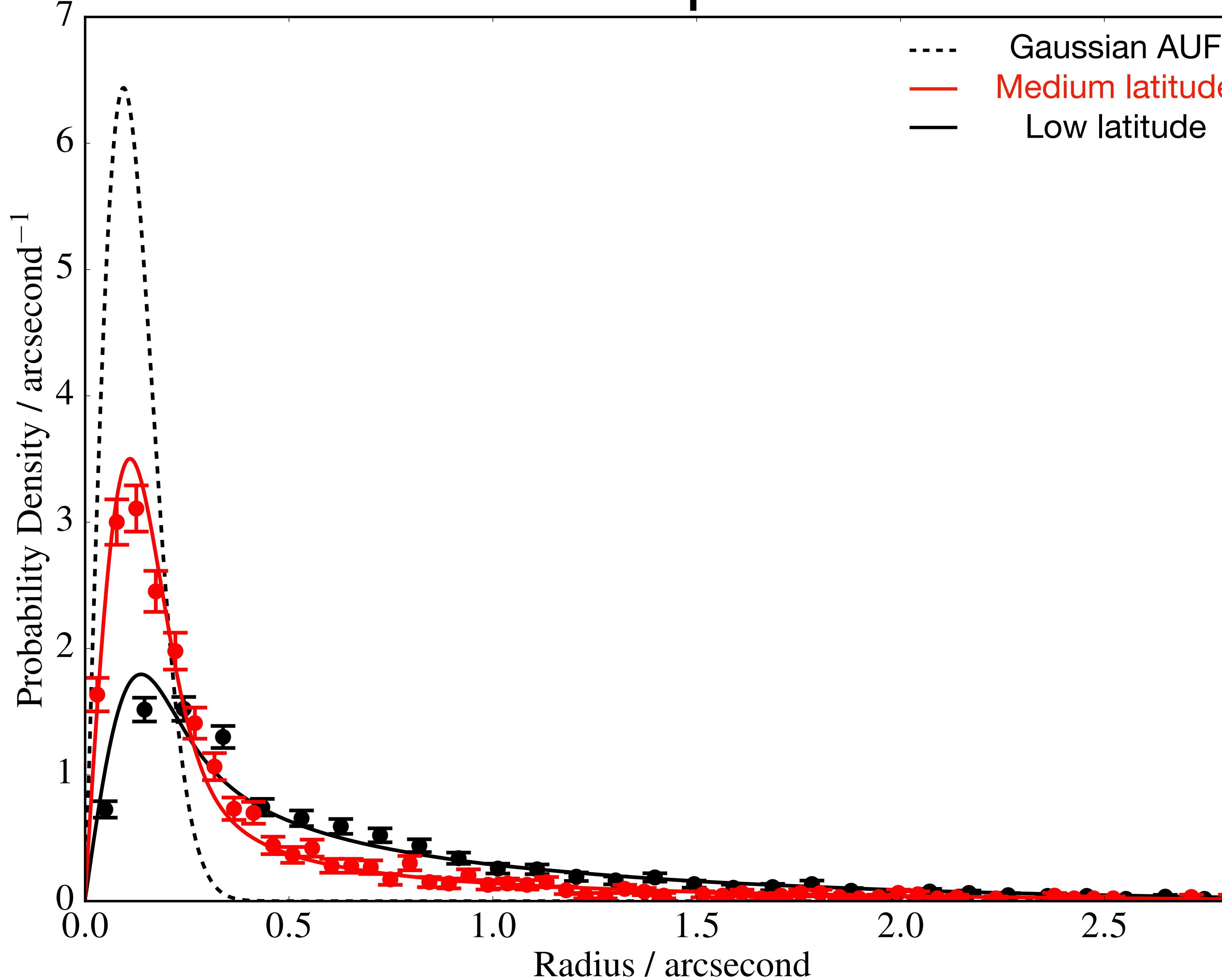
$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{\text{pos}}^2} \exp\left(\frac{-r^2}{2\sigma_{\text{pos}}^2}\right)$$



Probabilistic Cross-Matching: the AUF

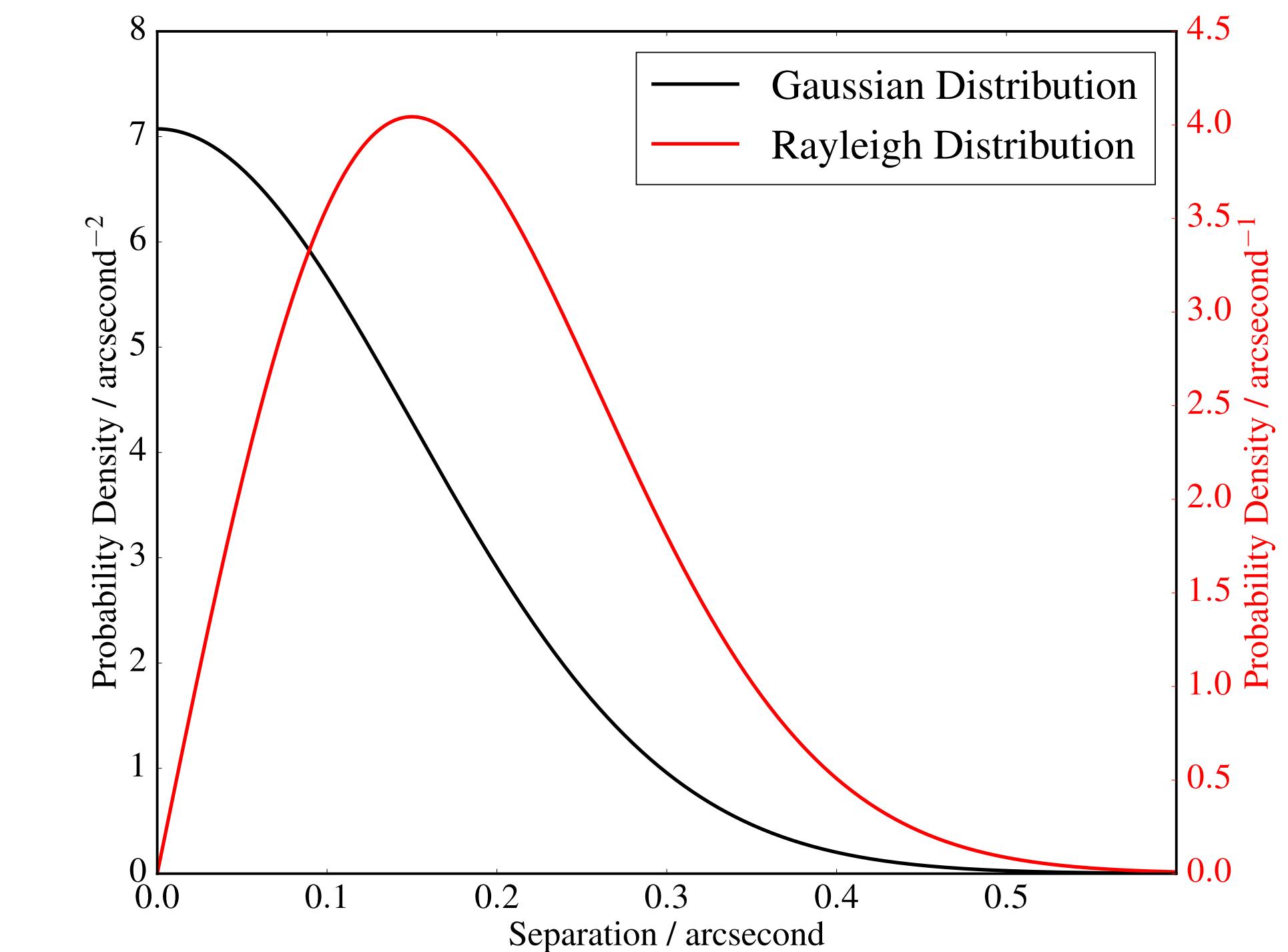


Additional Components of the AUF

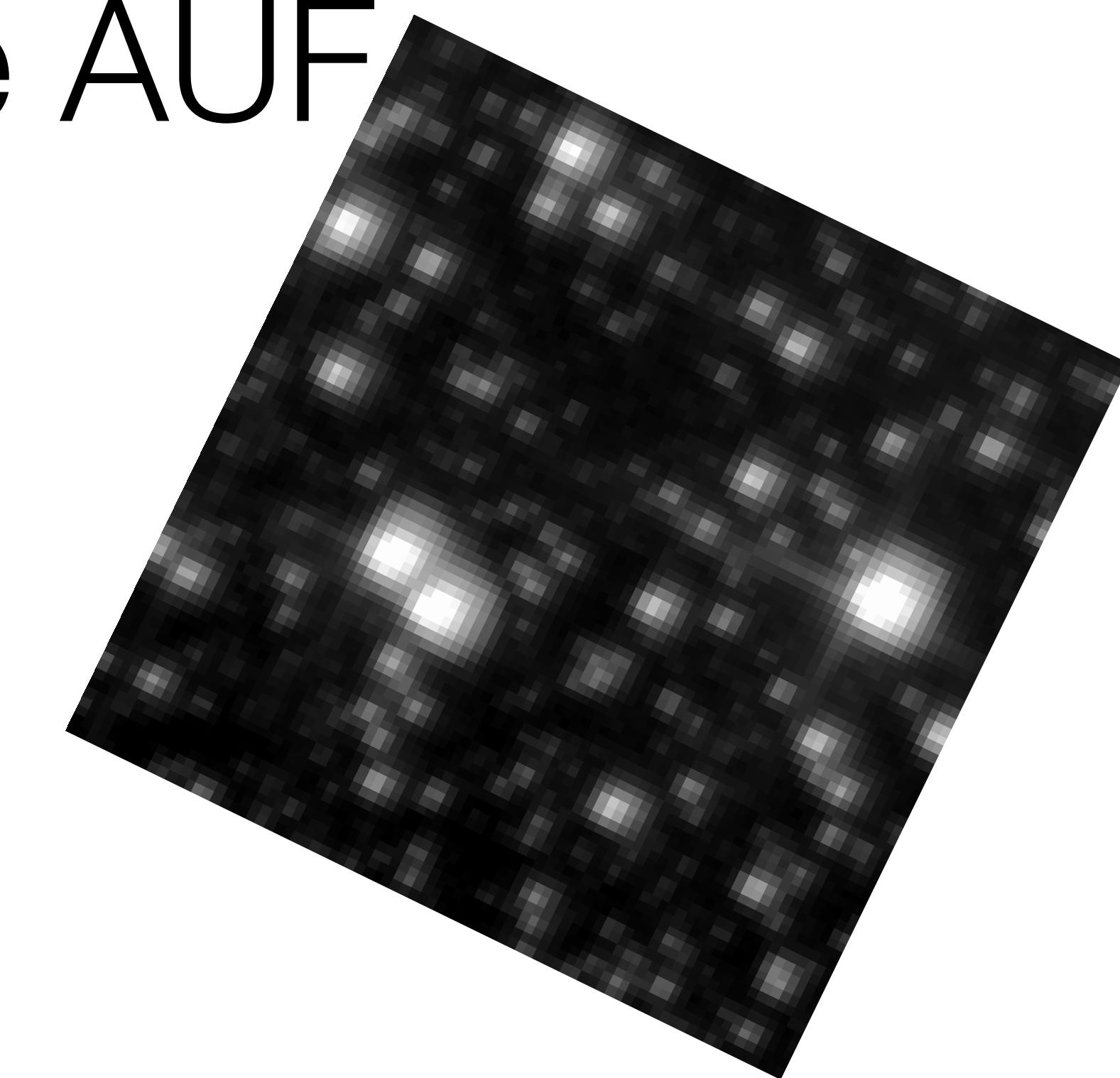
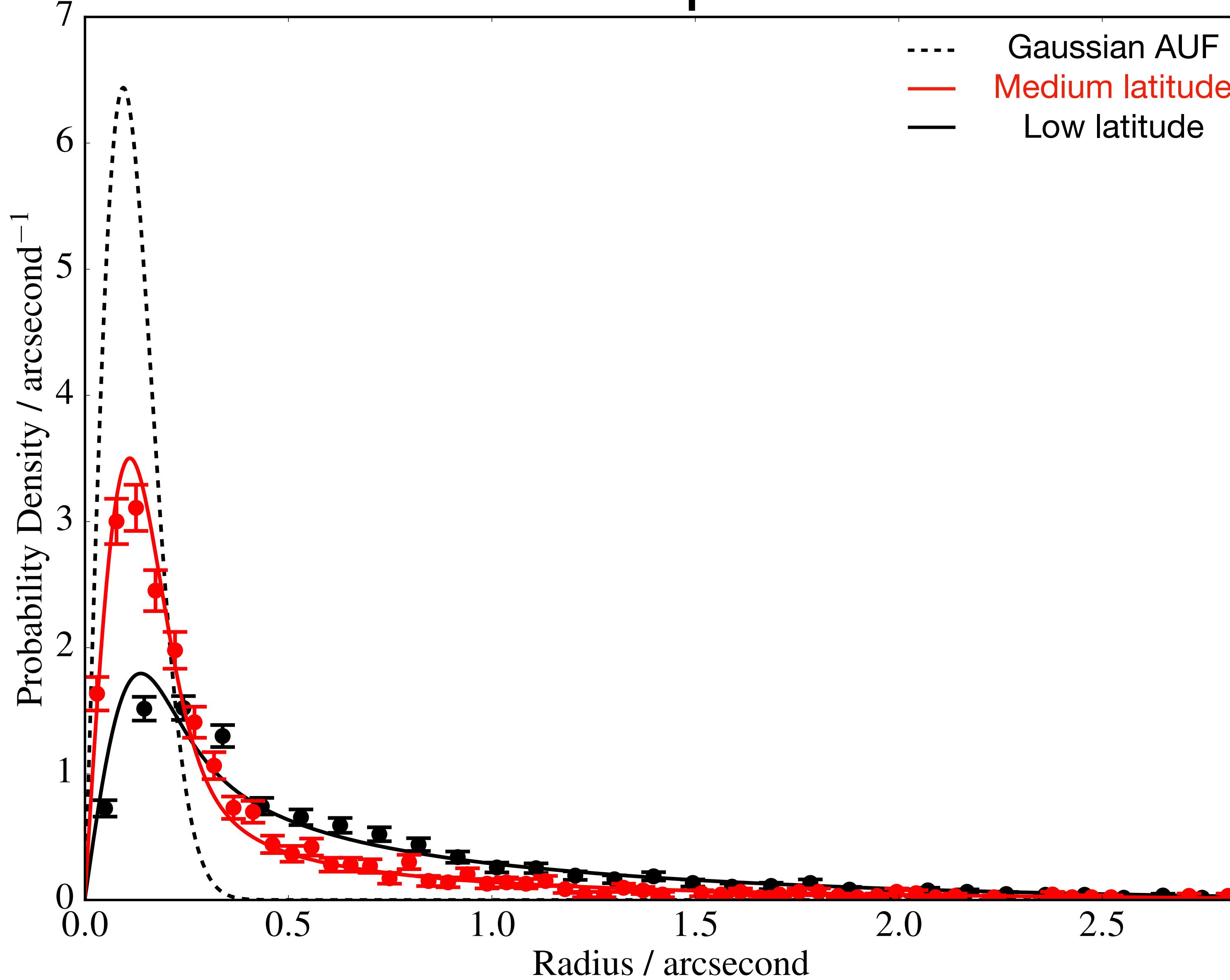


$$g(x, y, \sigma) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

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

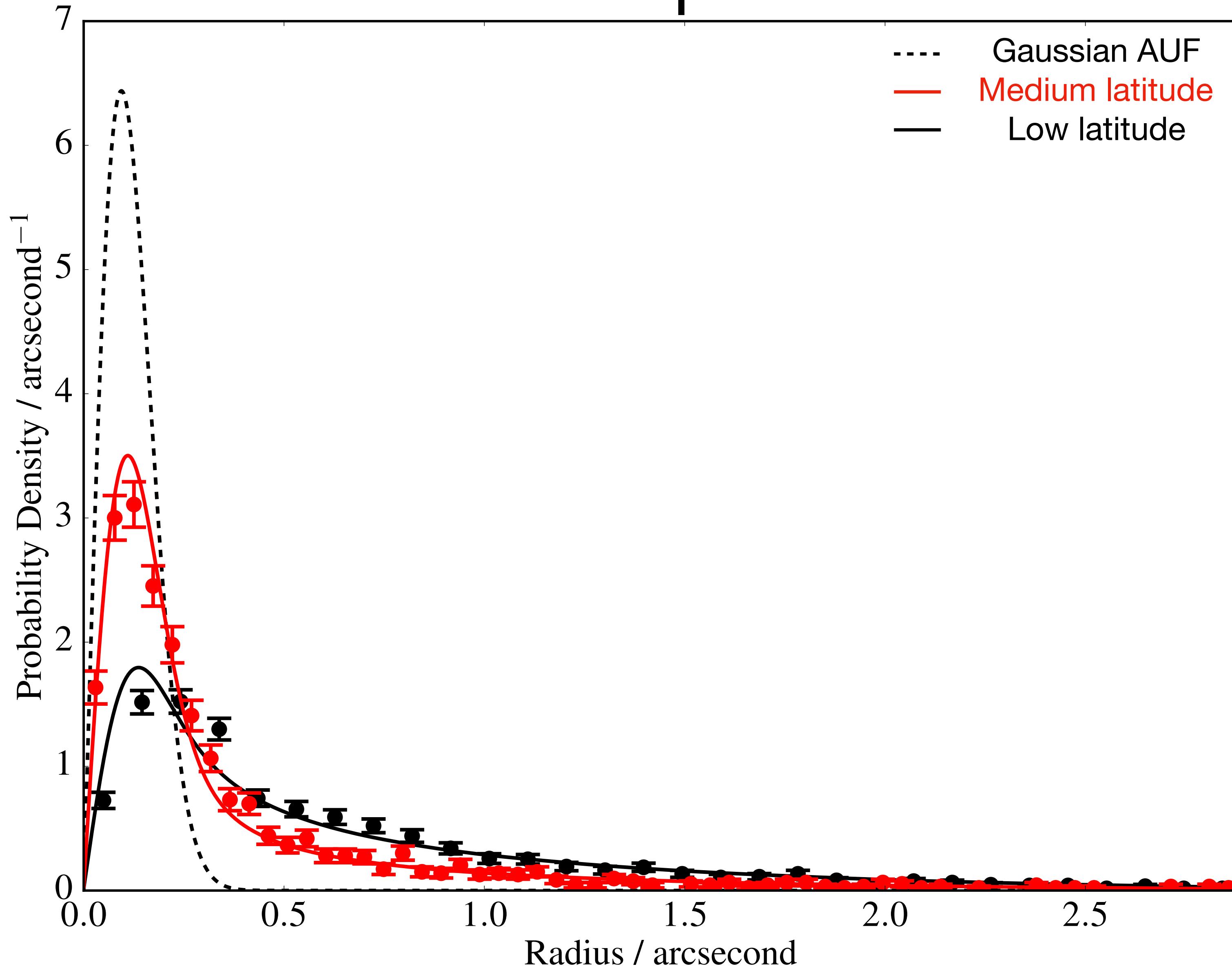


Additional Components of the AUF



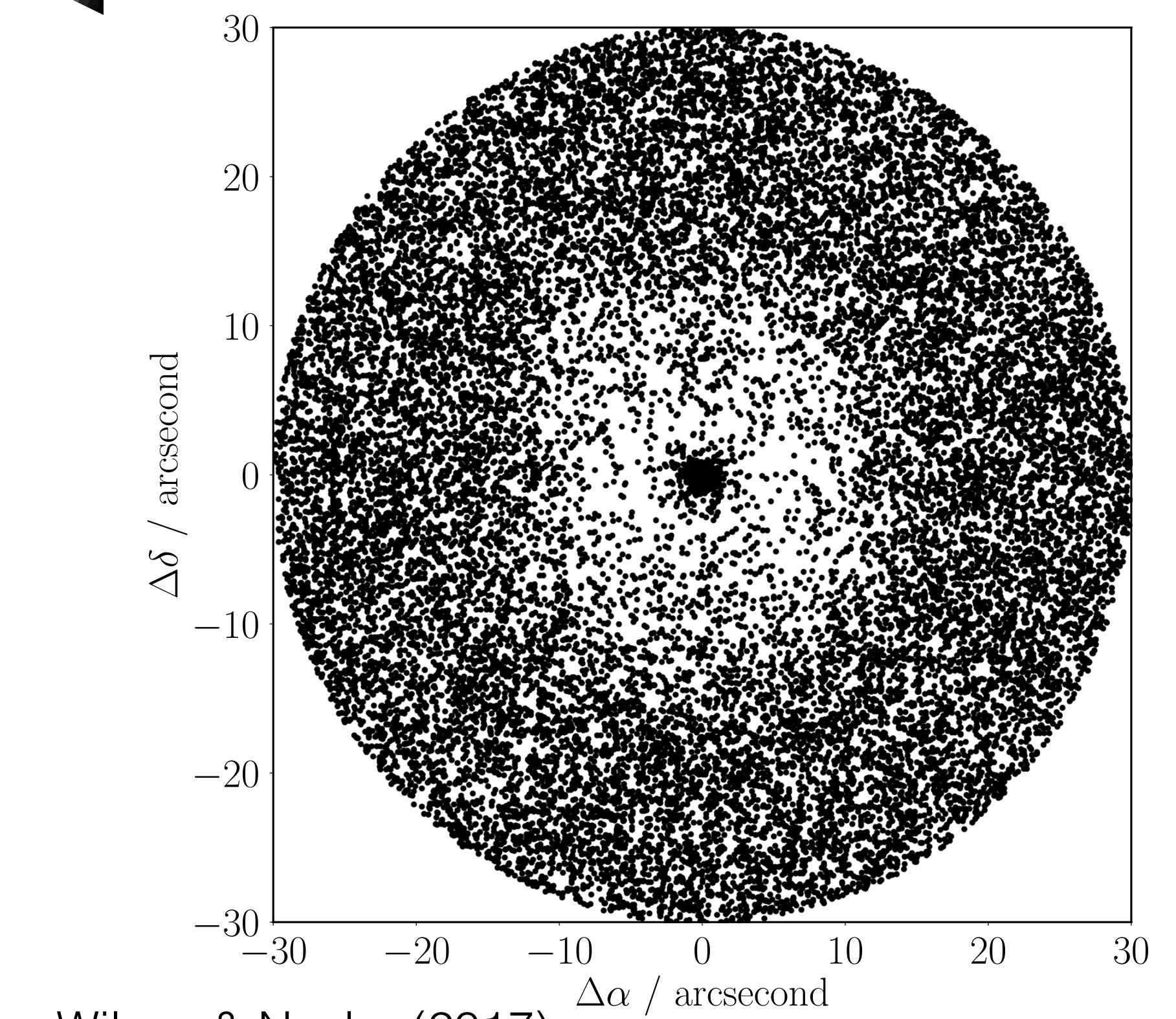
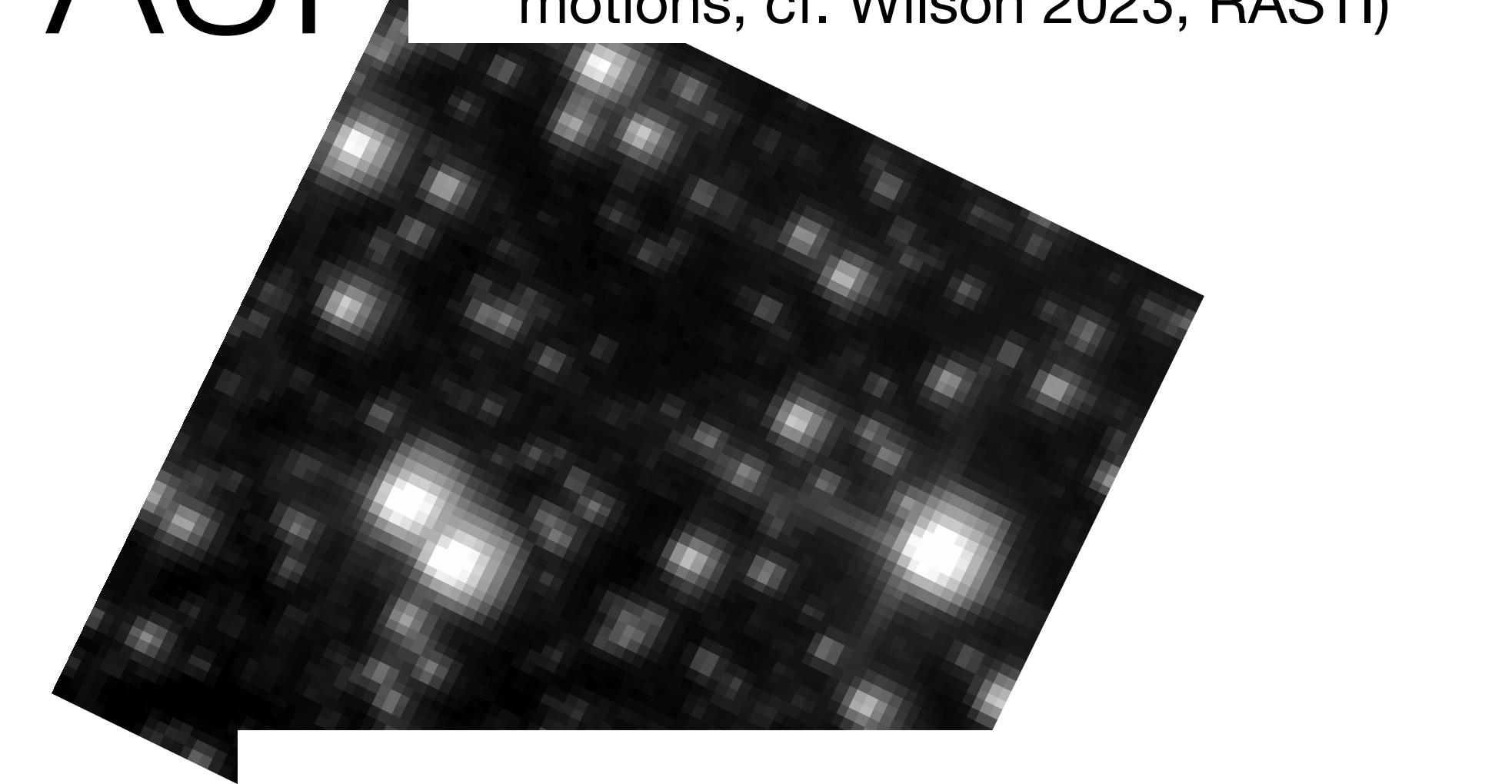
Additional Components of the AUF

(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)

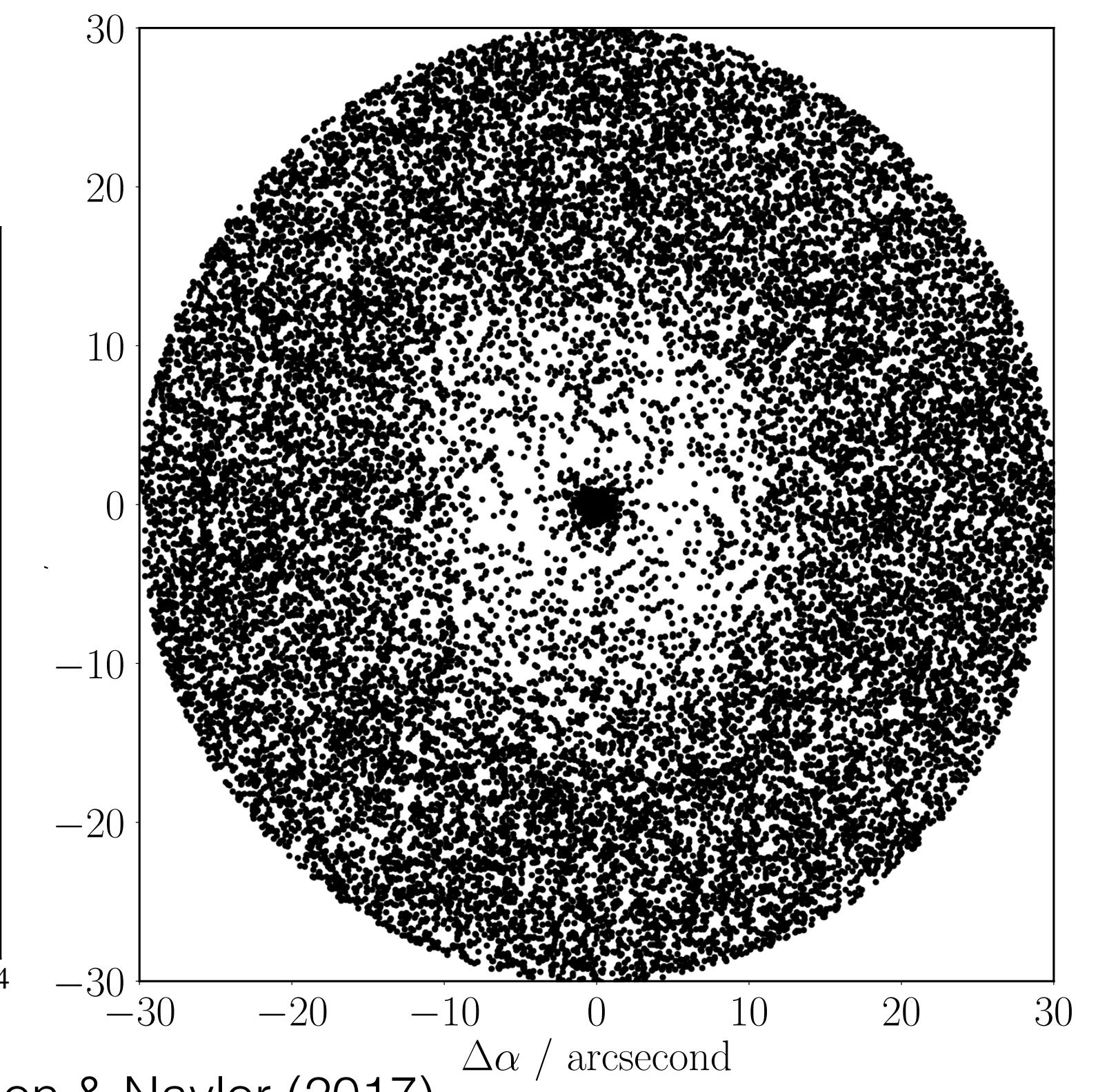
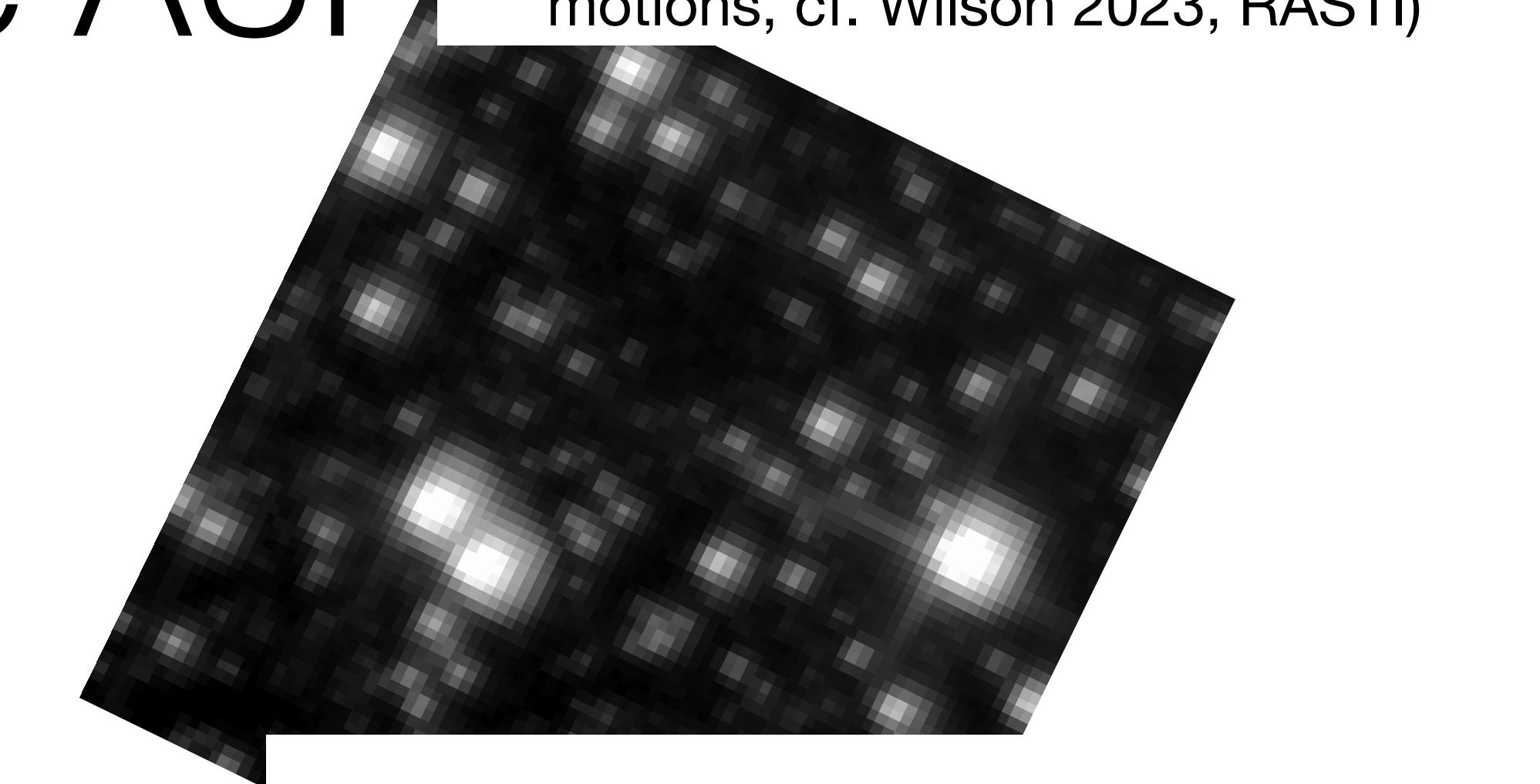
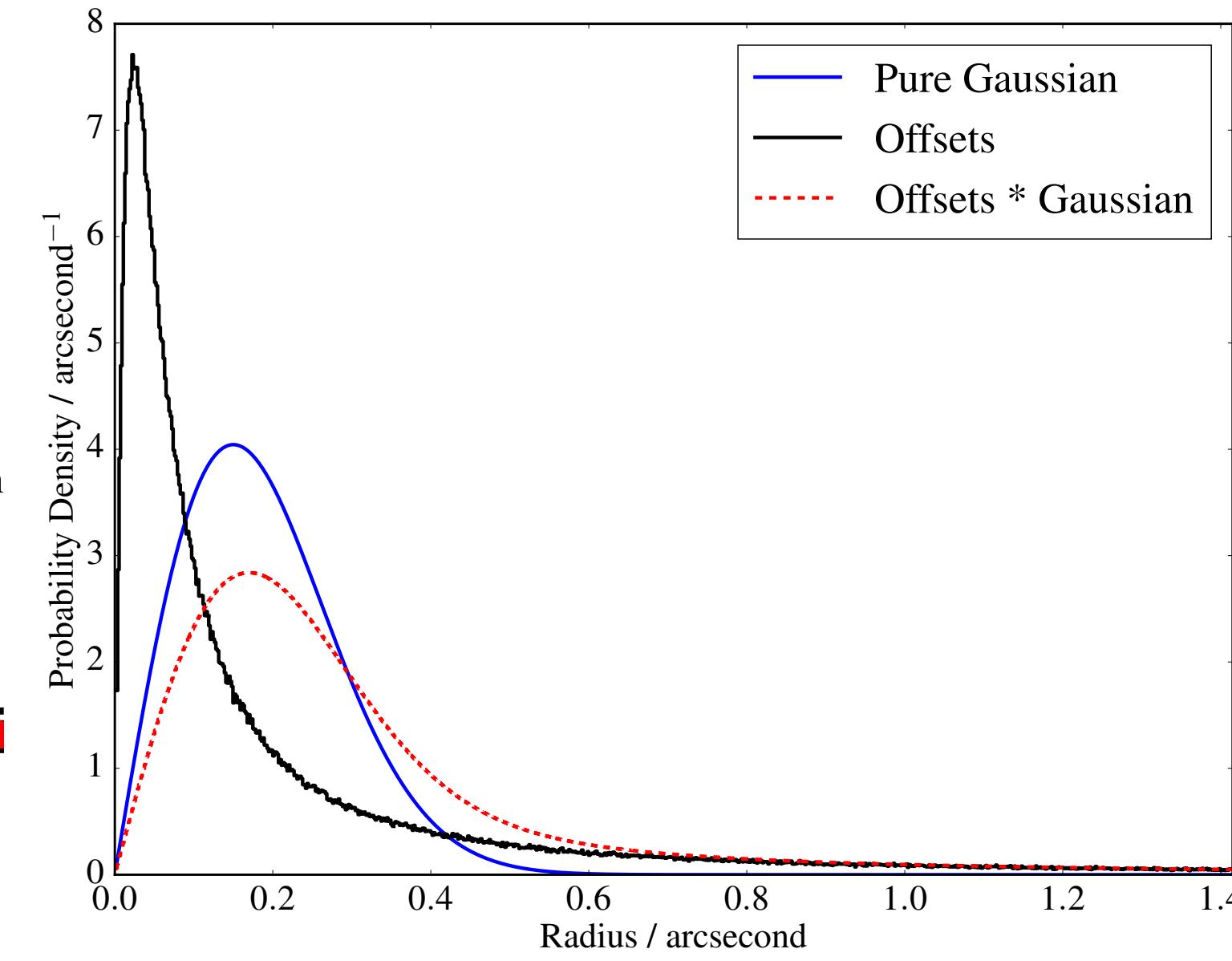
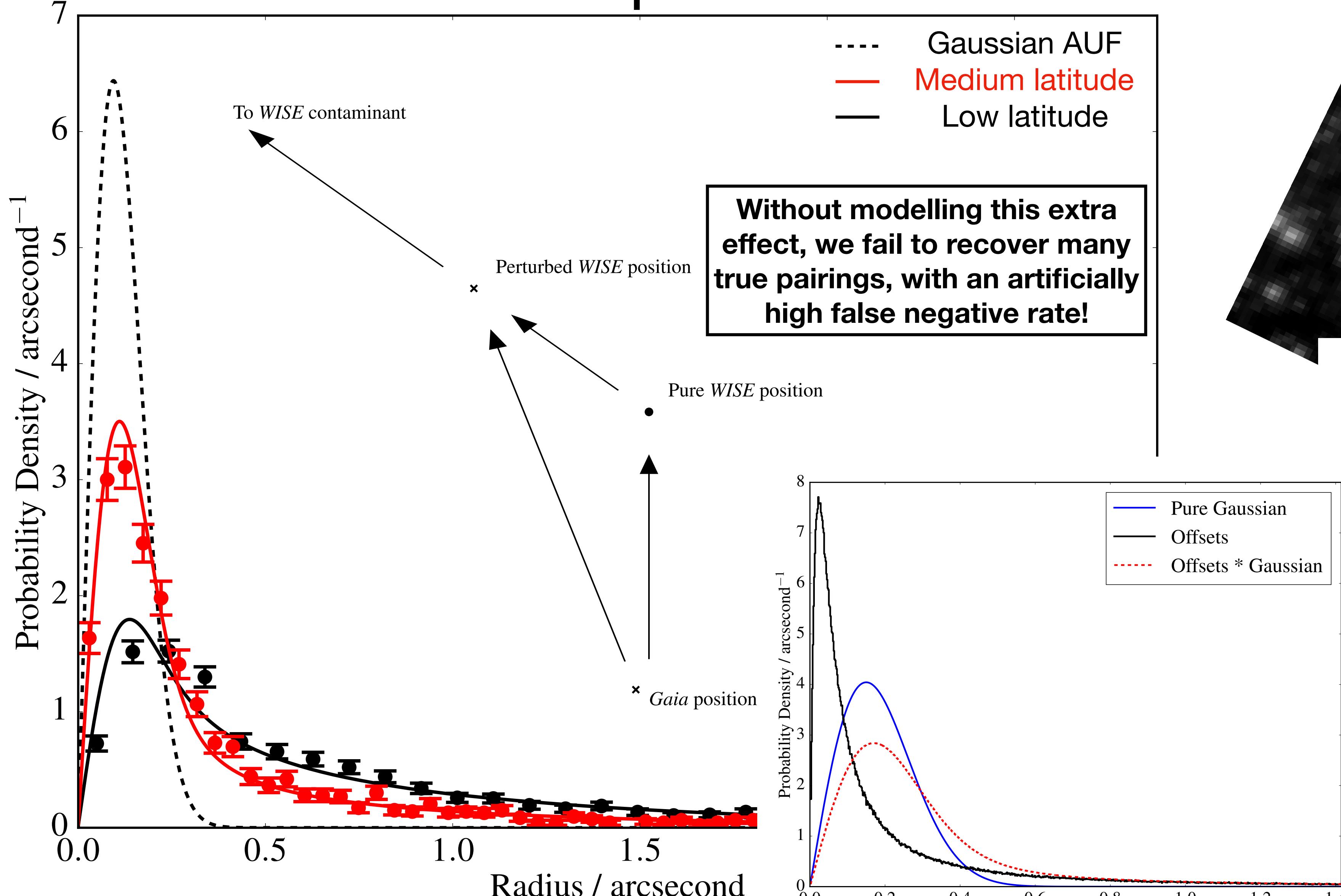


Wilson & Naylor (2017)

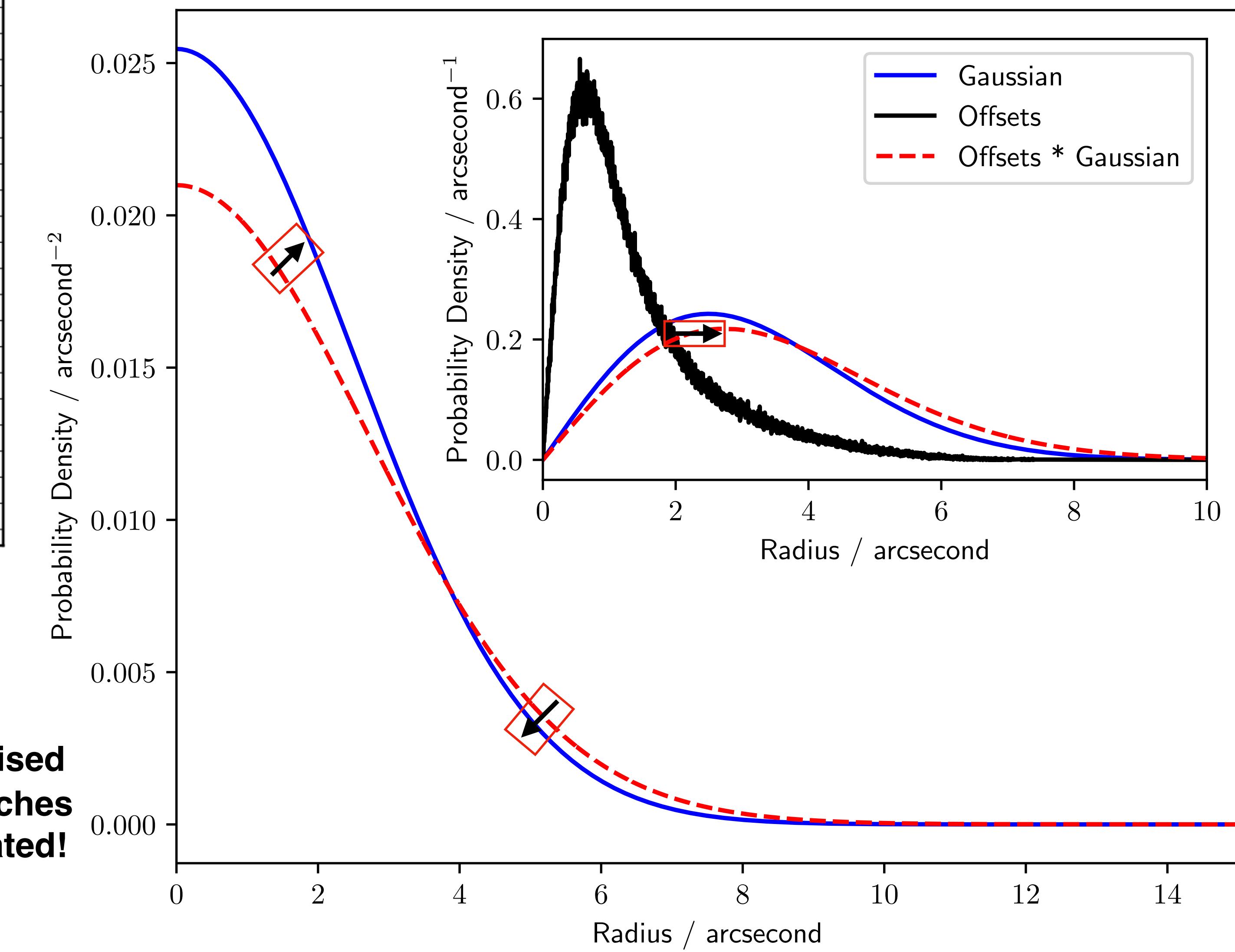
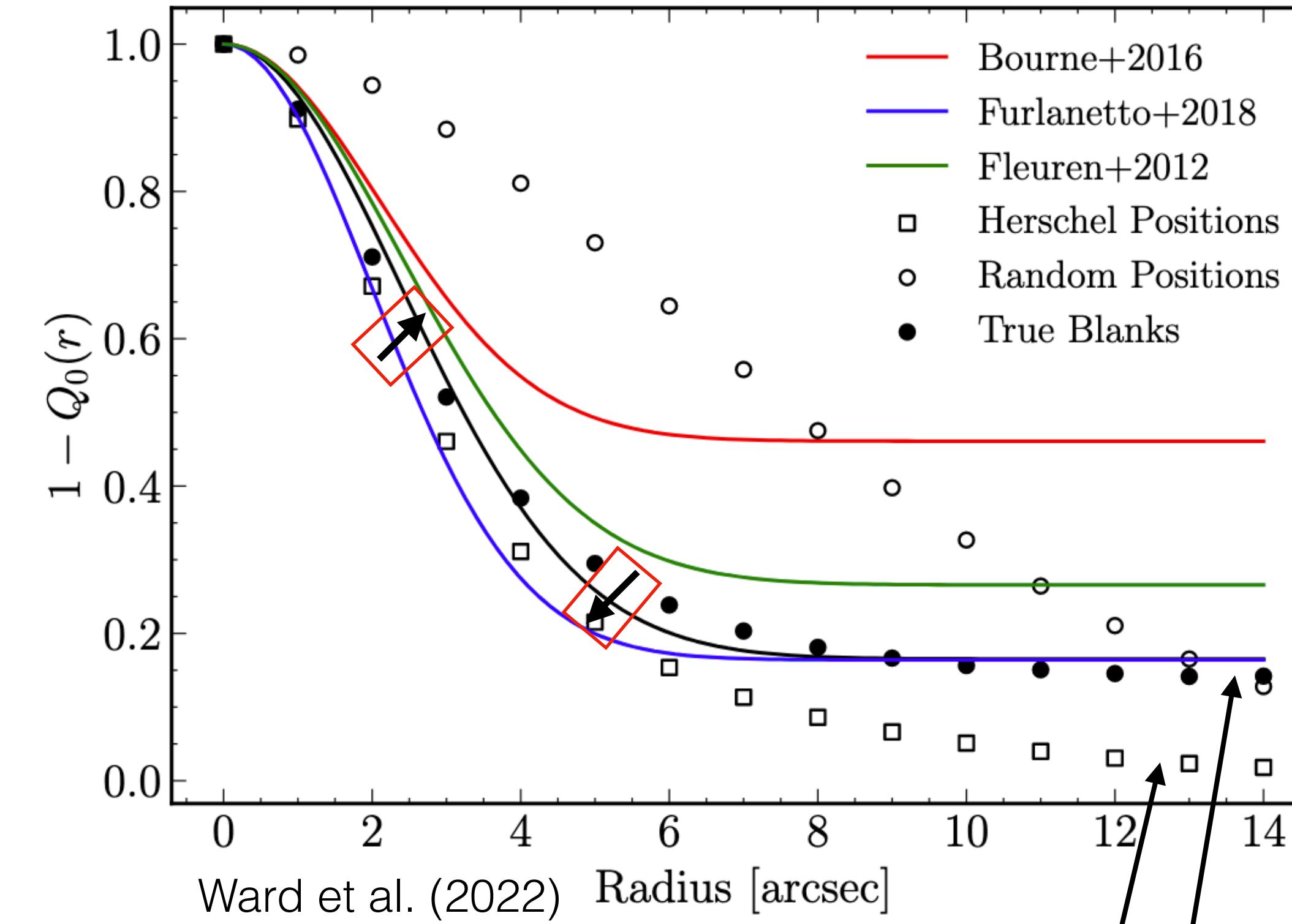
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Additional Components of the AUF

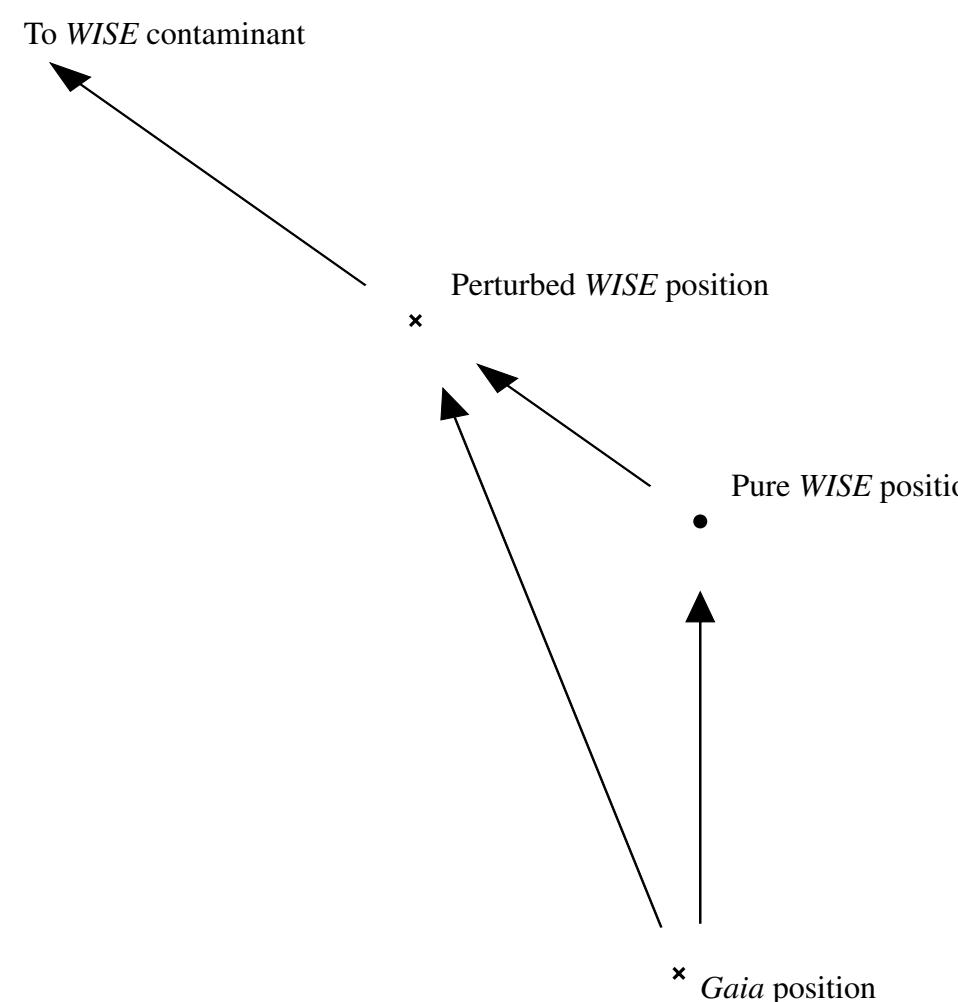
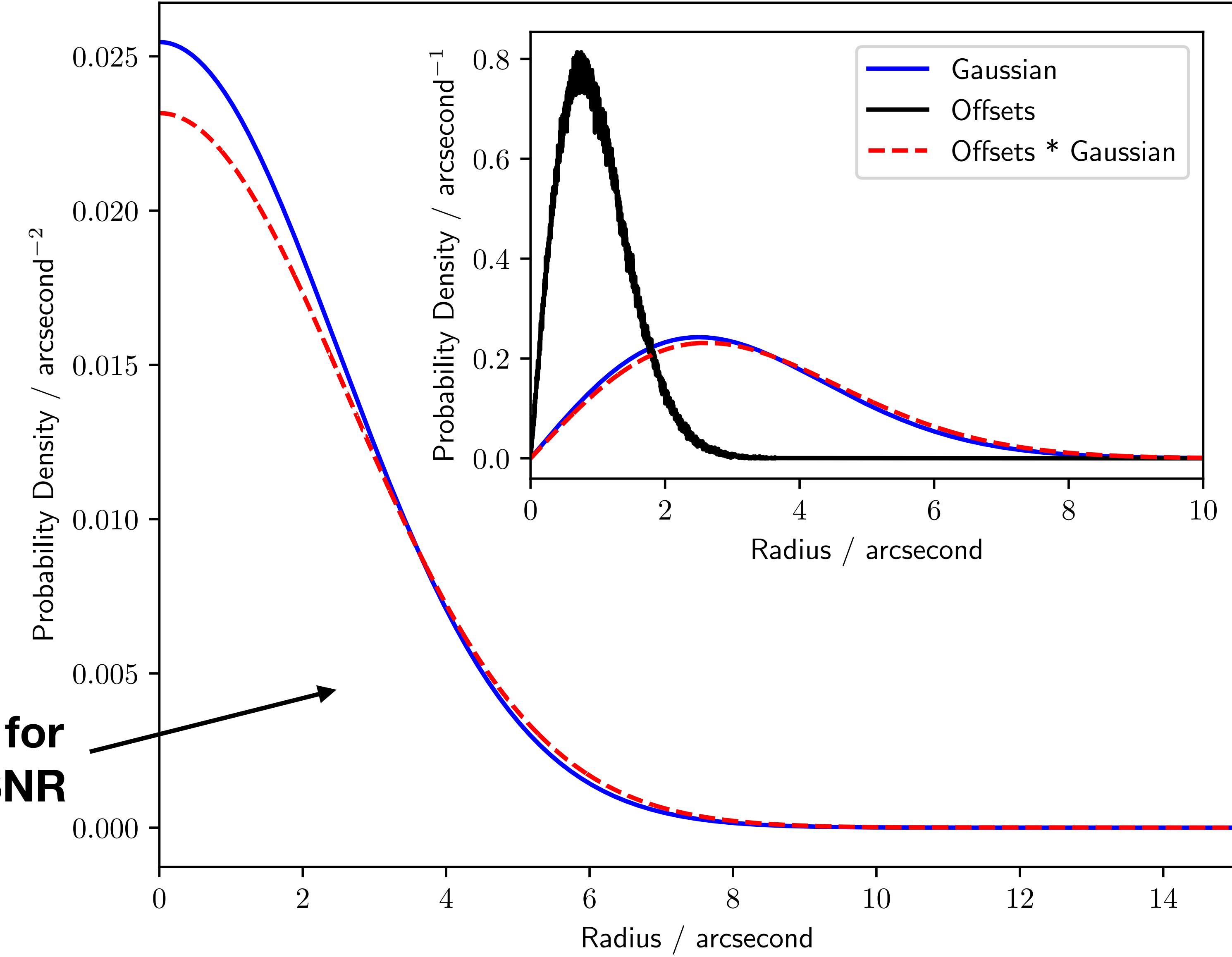
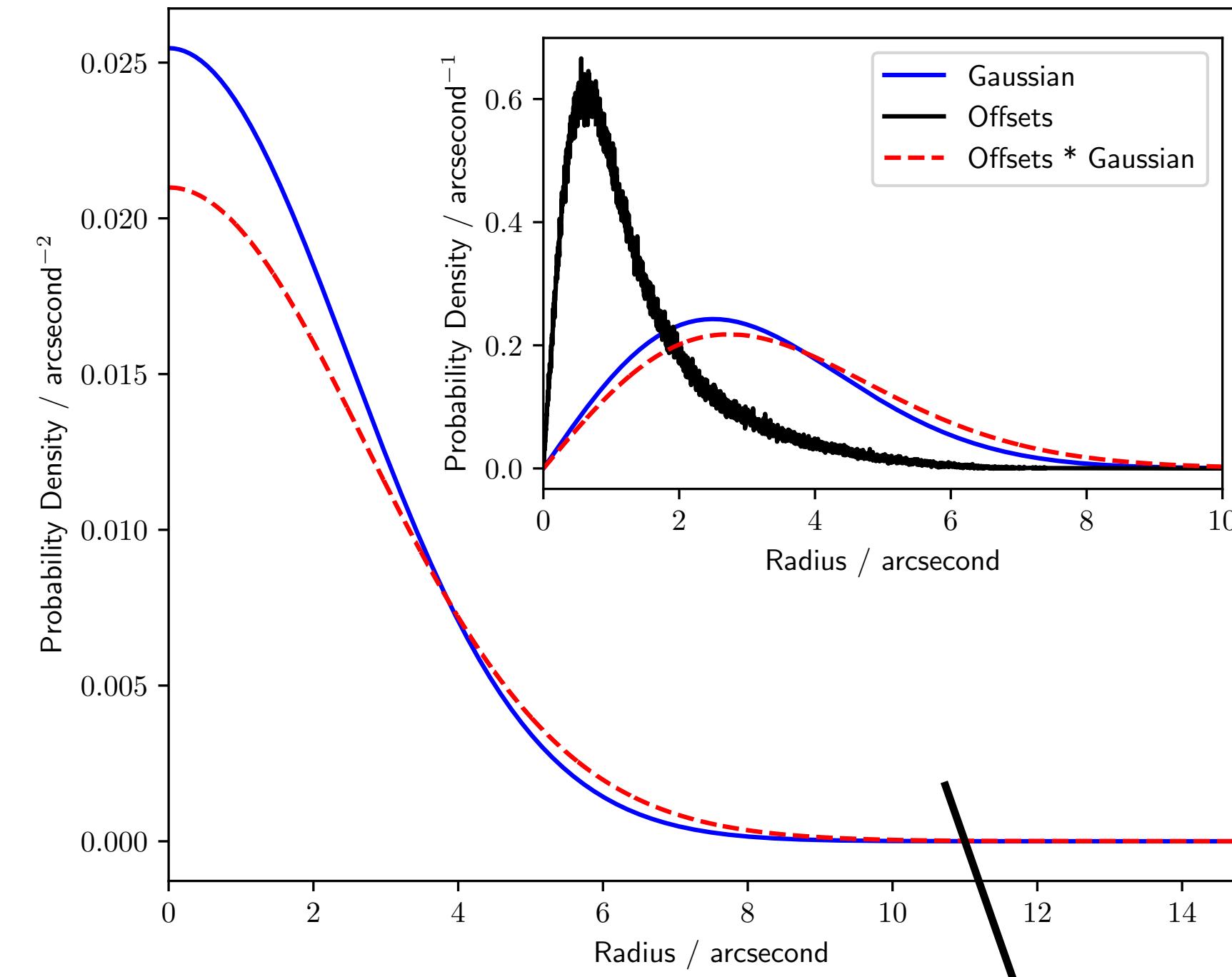
(and any other systematic — e.g. proper motions, cf. Wilson 2023, RASTI)



The Perturbation Component of the AUF

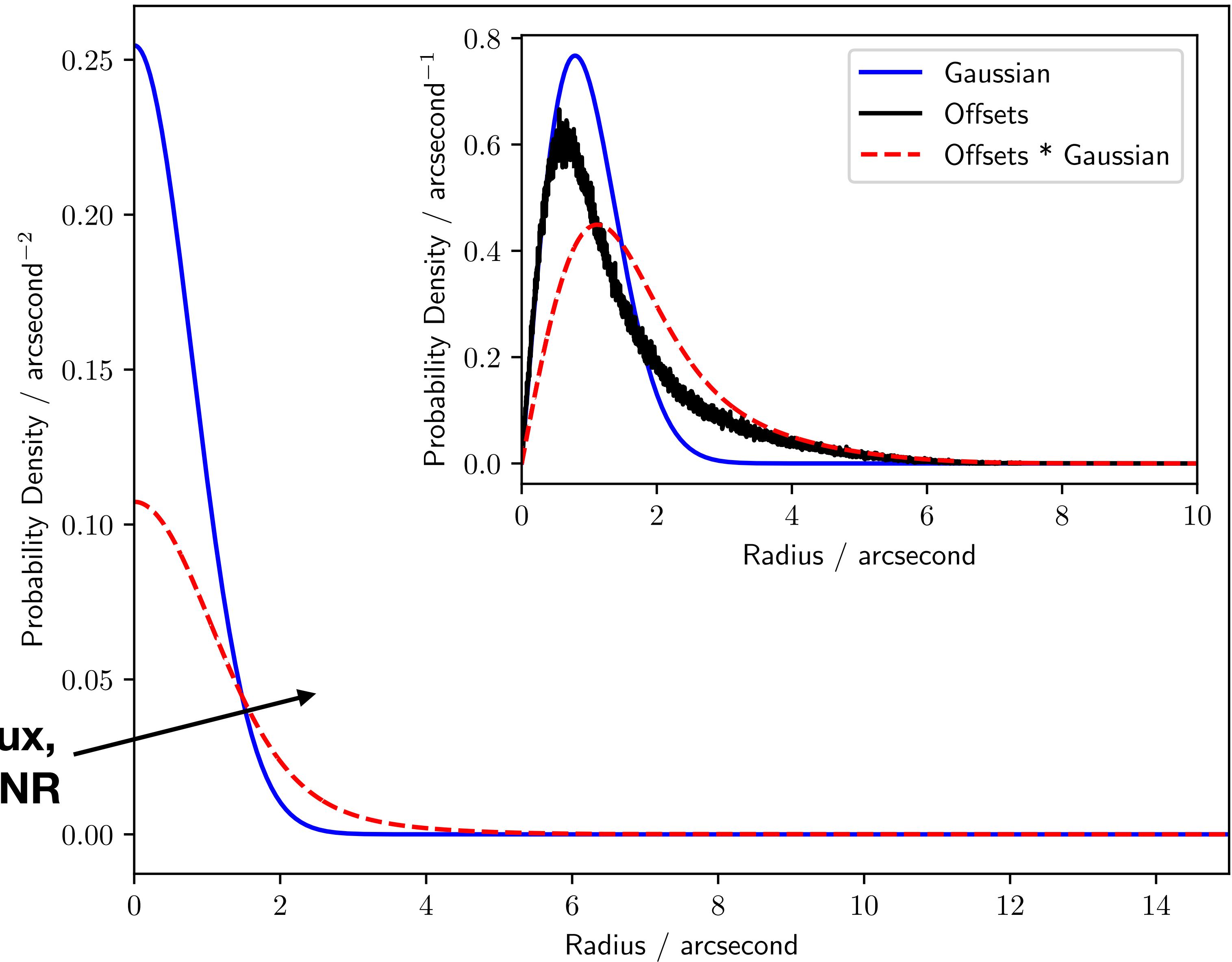
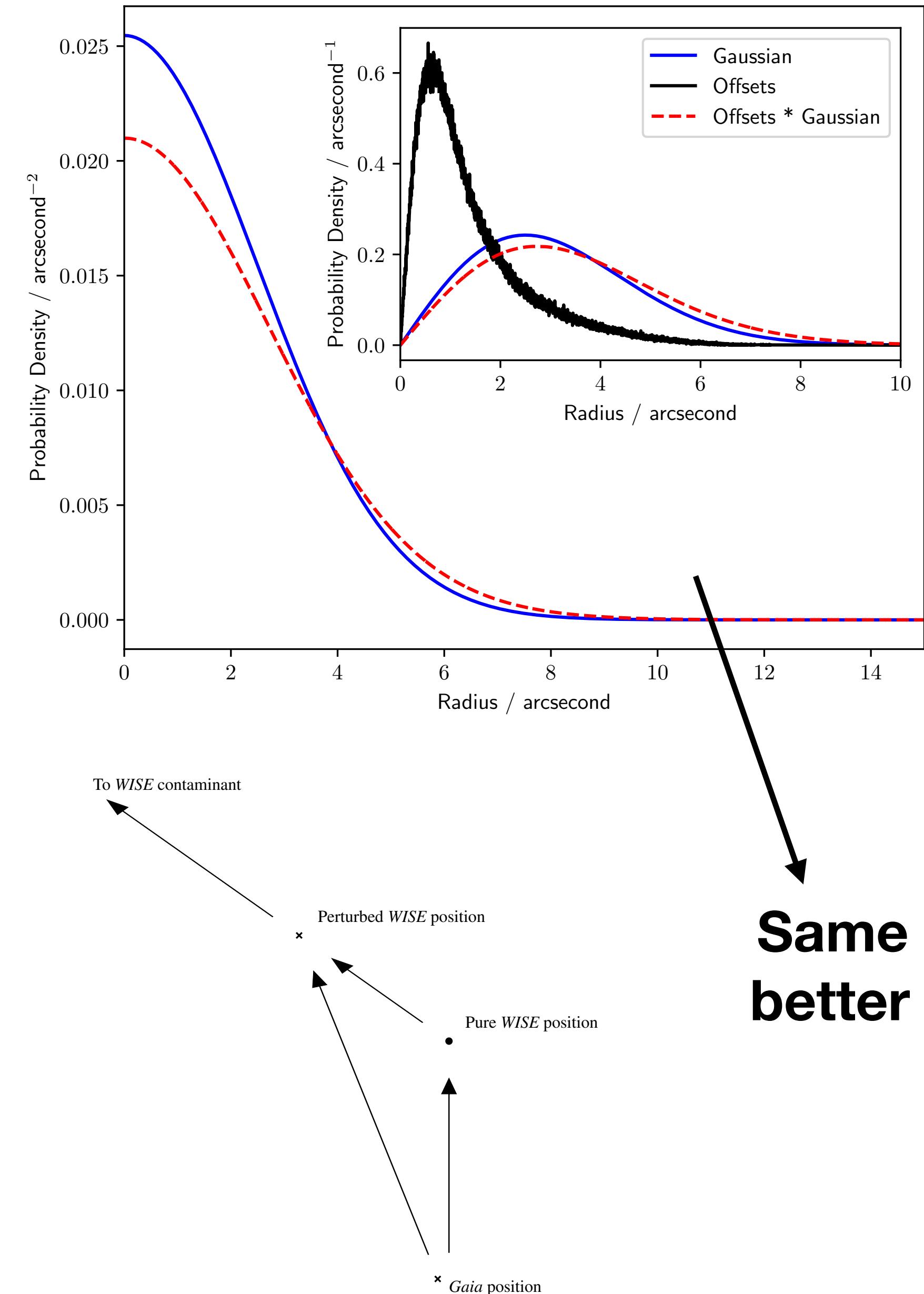


The Perturbation Component of the AUF



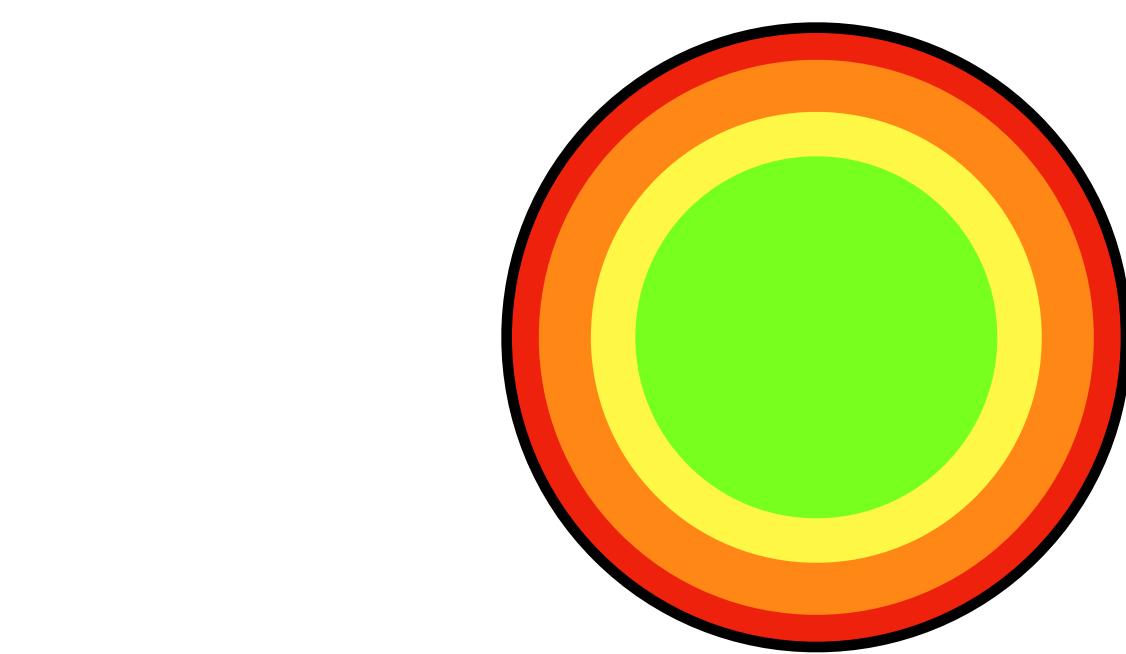
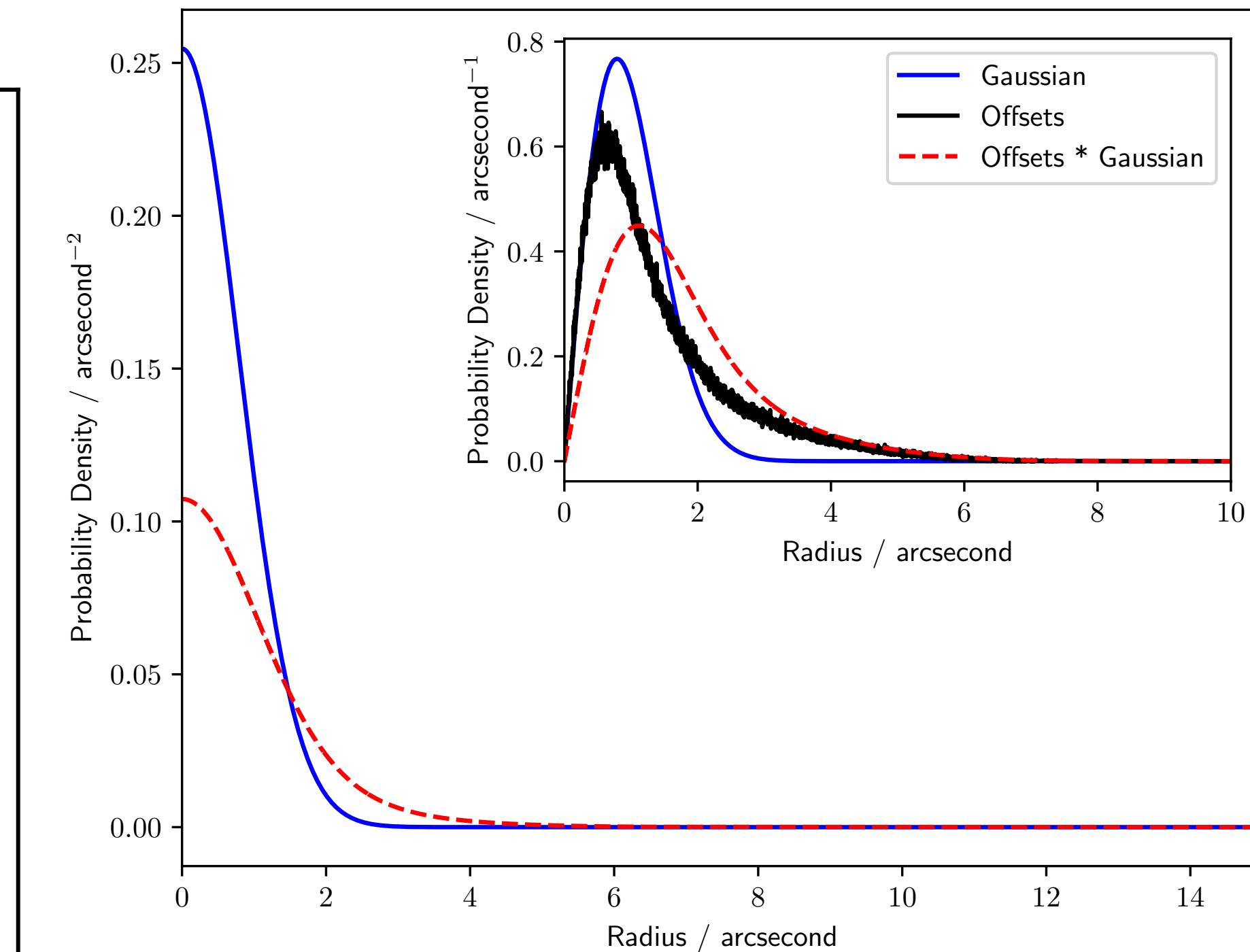
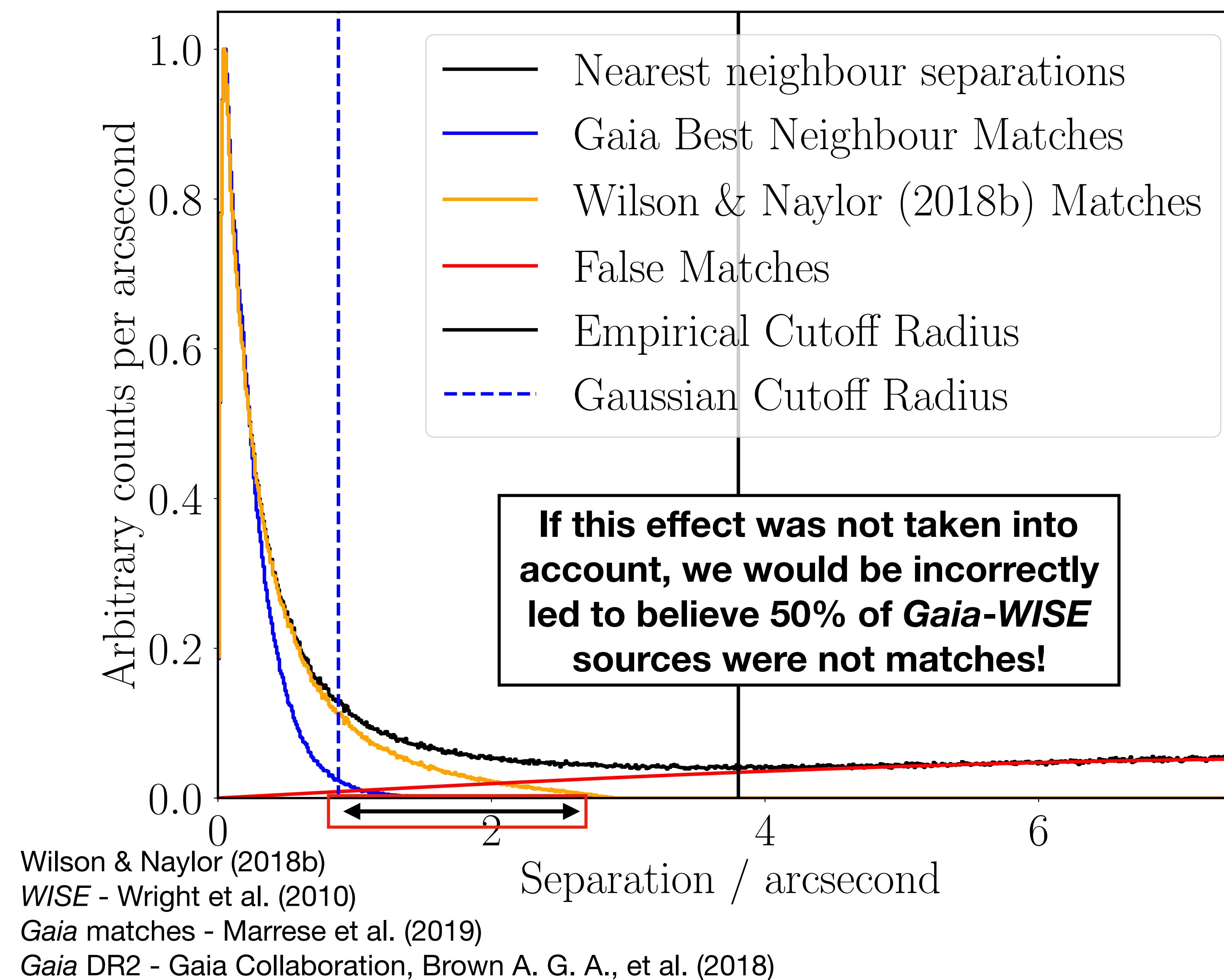
**10x fainter for
the same SNR**

The Perturbation Component of the AUF



**Same flux,
better SNR**

Match Separations



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

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



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Wilson & Naylor, 2017, MNRAS, 468, 2517
Wilson & Naylor, 2018a, MNRAS, 473, 5570
Wilson & Naylor, 2018b, MNRAS, 481, 2148
Wilson, 2022, RNAAS, 6, 60
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<https://github.com/Onoddil/macauff>



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