

# Comparison of Catalogs

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## The data

In this script we will compare out 2 catalogs Kovlakas et al. (2021) and Karachentsev and Kaisina (2013)

- The data have been joined based on their position in the sky (Ra, Dec, Distance).
- We use TOPCAT to create two joins, an inner and an outer join
- We will use the inner join for 1-1 comparisons
- If we see that the data are similar we can use the outer join

The dataset we are going to use consists of 296 galaxies and 168 columns.

## How are we going to compare the data?

### Scatter plots and $R^2$ calculation

1.  $R^2$ : Measures the proportion of variance explained by the linear model.
2. Slope of the Fitted Line: Should be close to 1 for a 1-1 correlation.<sup>1</sup>
3. Pearson Correlation  $\rho$ : Measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables, ranging from -1 to 1.<sup>2</sup>
4. Scatter plots: Scatter plots are essential for visually assessing the relationship between two datasets, identifying correlations, trends, and outliers, and evaluating the fit of linear models.

Some data seem to have a very good linear correlation but they have many outliers. This is why we will clip the outliers with  $\sigma > 3$

- Histograms
- Deviation

## Comparable data

### Coordinates

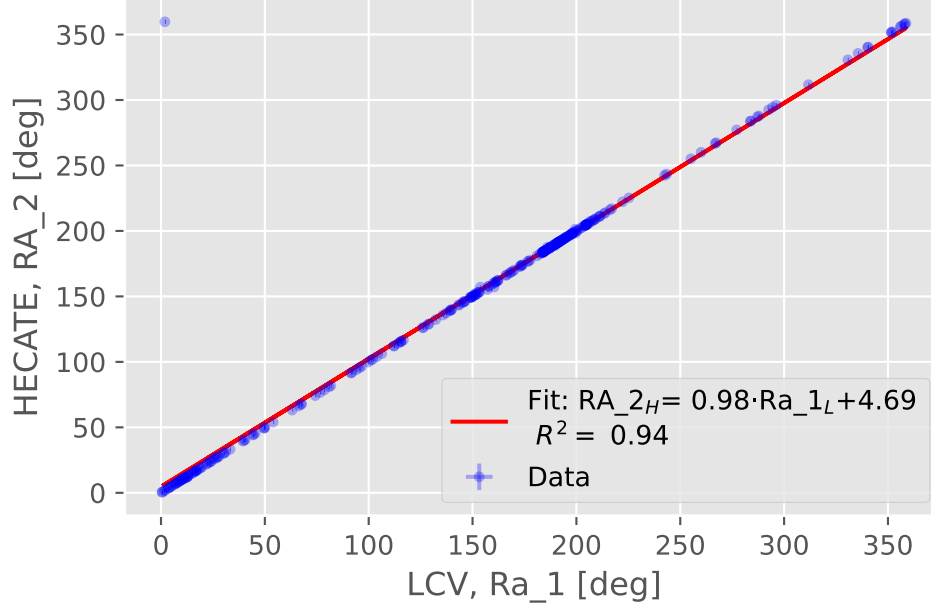
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<sup>1</sup>Fitting can be done using the uncertainties as weights. To get the standard weighting of  $1/\text{unc}^2$ , assuming Gaussian errors, the weights to pass to the fitting are  $1/\text{unc}$ .

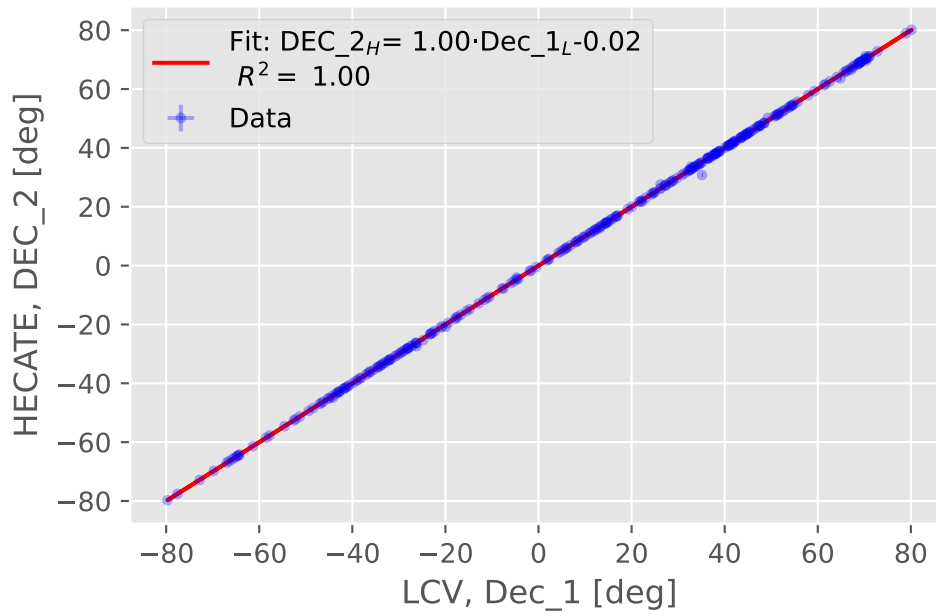
<sup>2</sup>In simple linear regression,  $R^2$  is the square of the Pearson correlation coefficient  $\rho$ .

LCV	HECATE	Description	Pearson Correlation [-1,1]
Ra_1	RA_2	Right Ascension	0.972
Dec_1	DEC_2	Declination	1.0
Dis	D	Distance	1.0

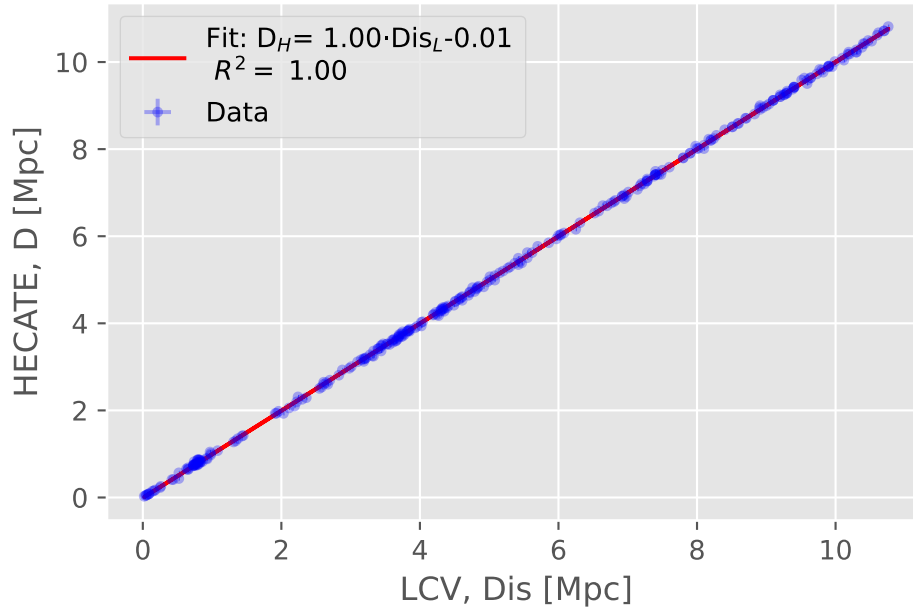
## Right Ascension



## Declination



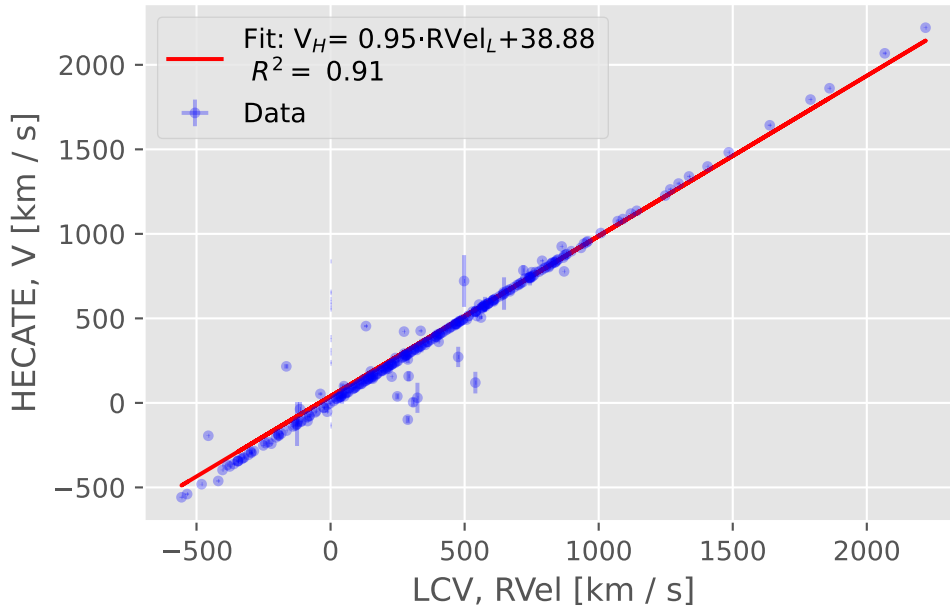
## Distance



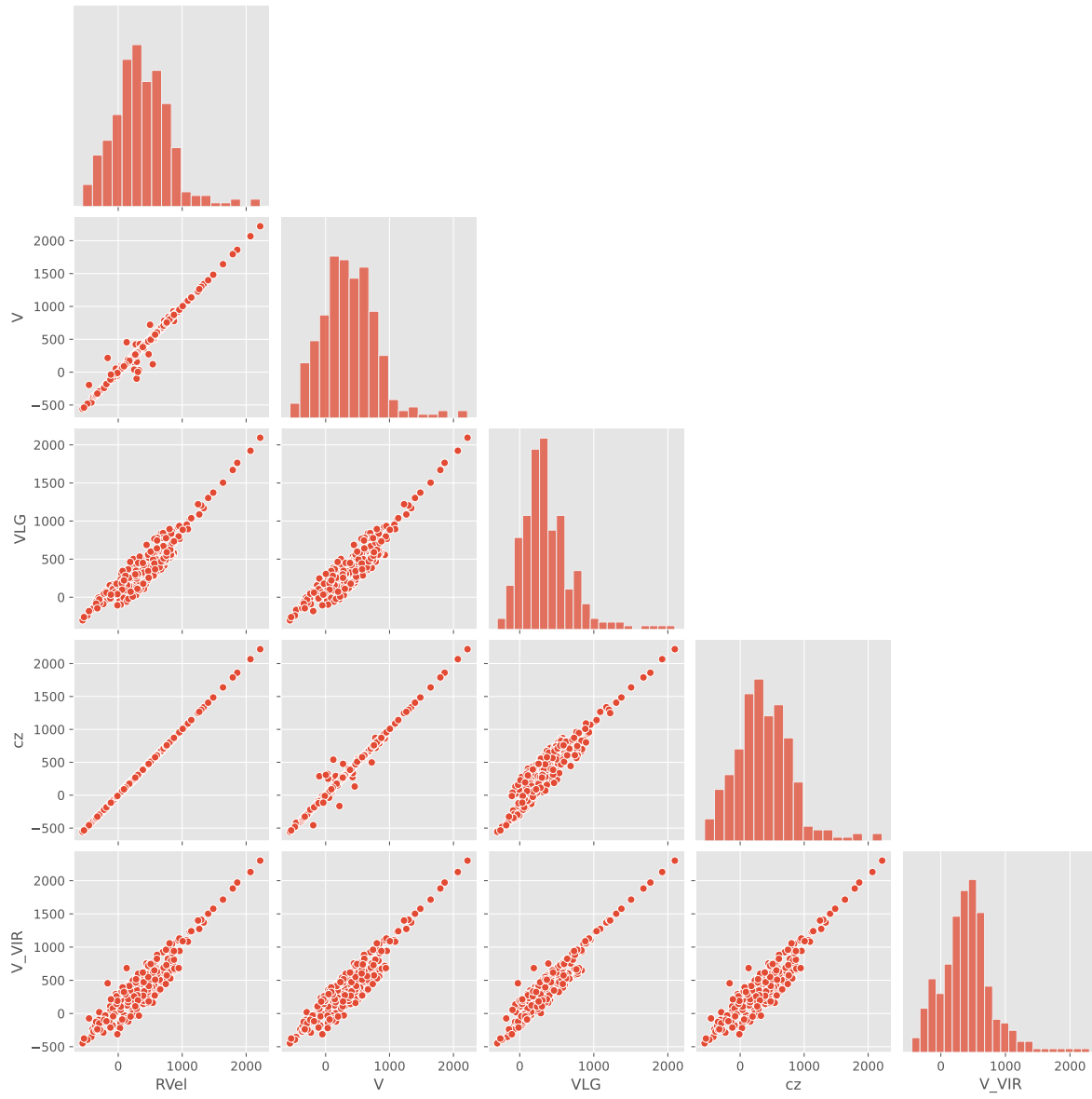
## Velocities

LCV	HECATE	Description	Linear Correlation
RVel (km/s)	V (km/s)	Heliocentric radial velocity	0.952
VLG (km/s)		Radial velocity	
cz (km/s)		Heliocentric velocity	
	V_VIR (km/s)	Virgo-infall corrected radial velocity	

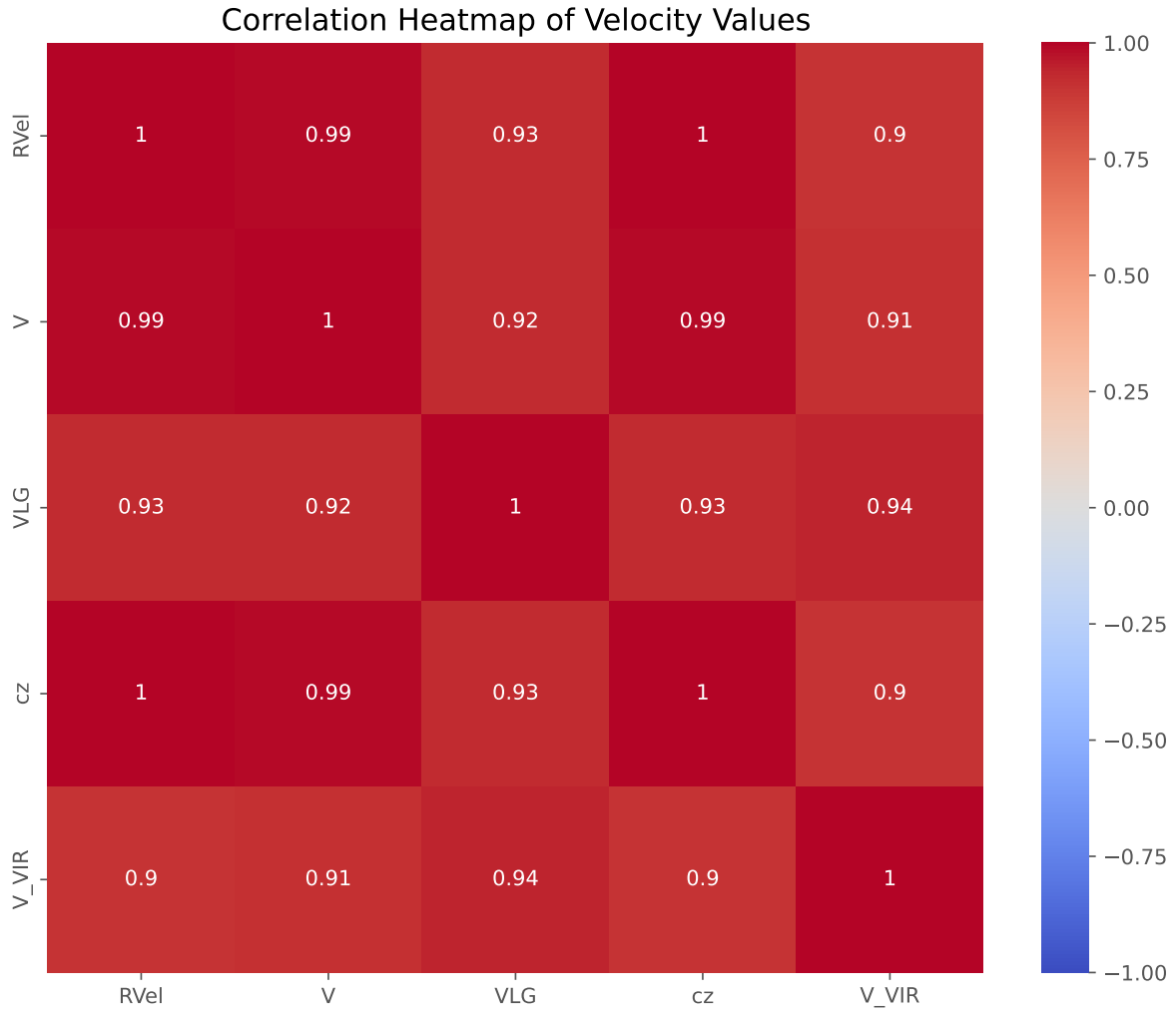
## Heliocentric radial Velocity



## Scatter Grid



## Heatmap

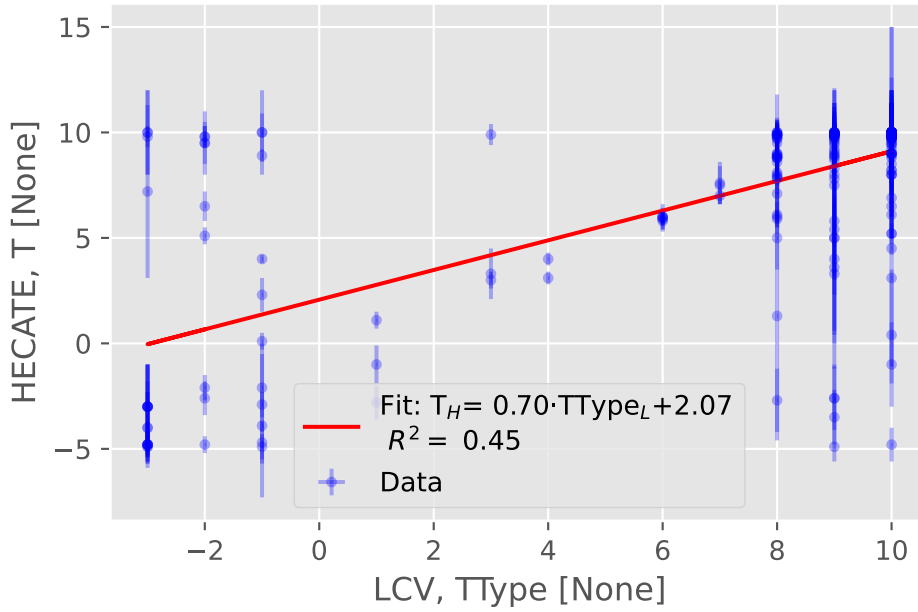


## Morphology and Geometry

LCV	HECATE	Description	Pearson Correlation [-1,1]
TType	T (with errors)	Numerical Hubble type following the de Vaucouleurs system	0.6685
inc	INCL	Inclination (deg)	0.663

LCV	HECATE	Description	Pearson Correlation [-1,1]
a26_1 (Major)	R1 (Semi-major axis)	angular diameter (arcmin)	0.992

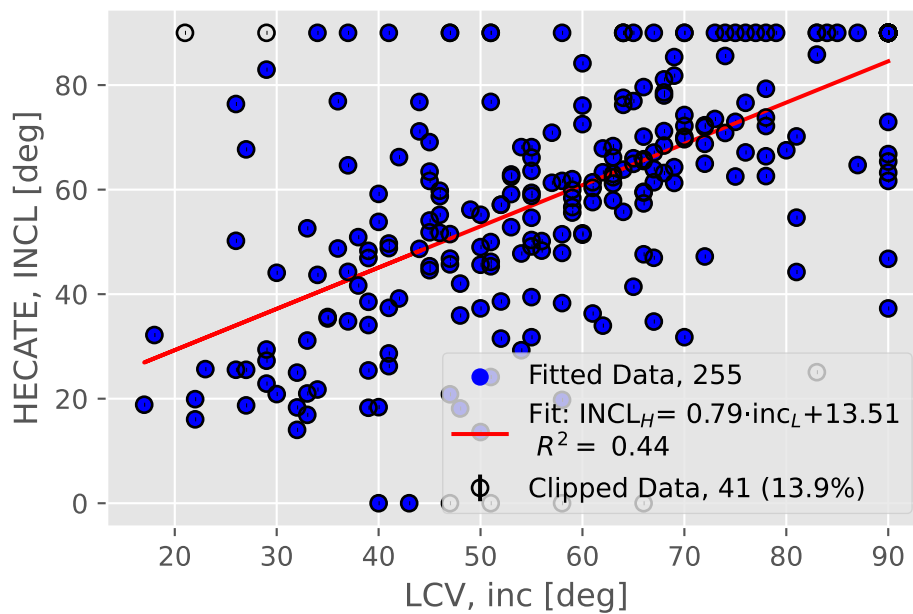
### Galaxy Types



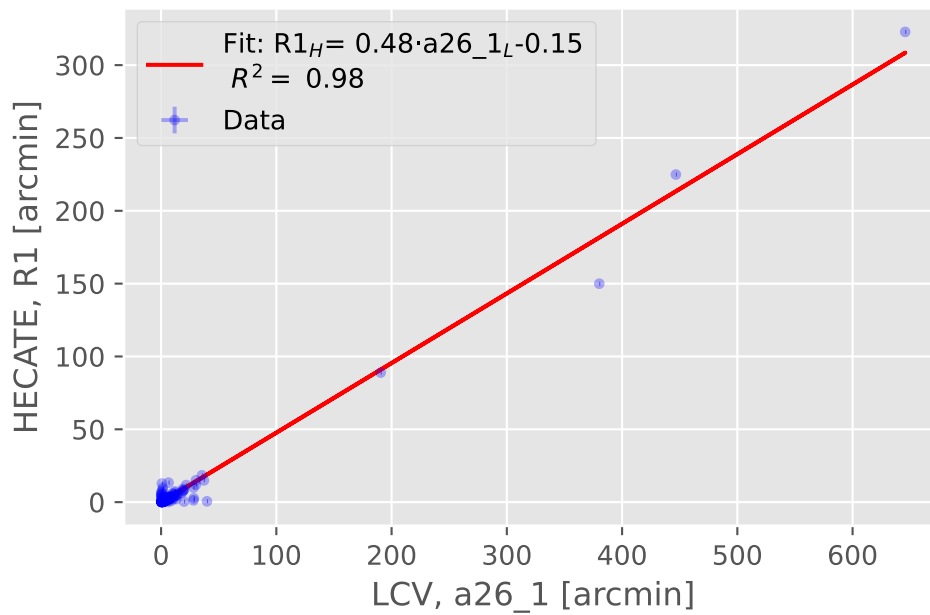
As we can see we don't have any significant correlation between the Types of galaxies and thus the correlation of the inclanations are 0



## Inclination

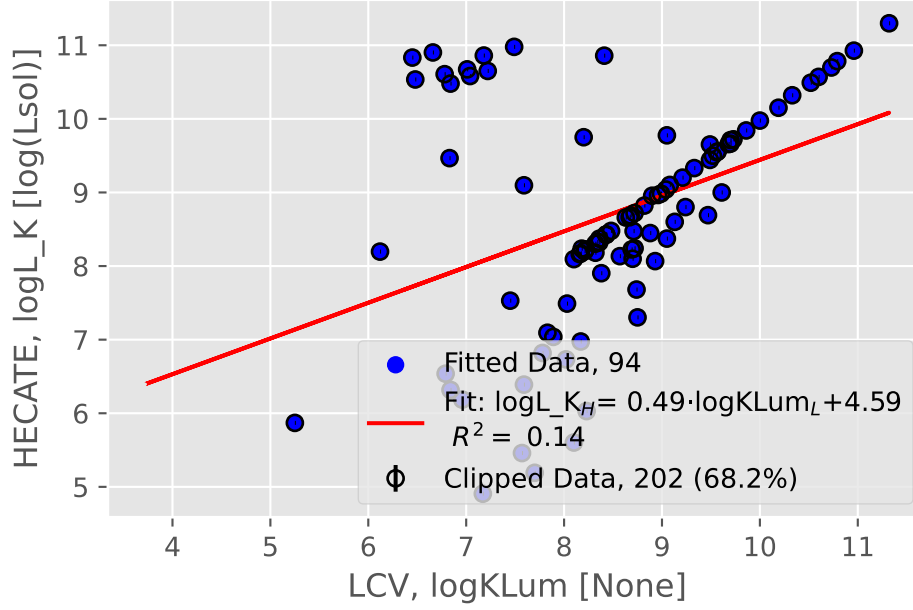


## Major Axis



## Luminosities

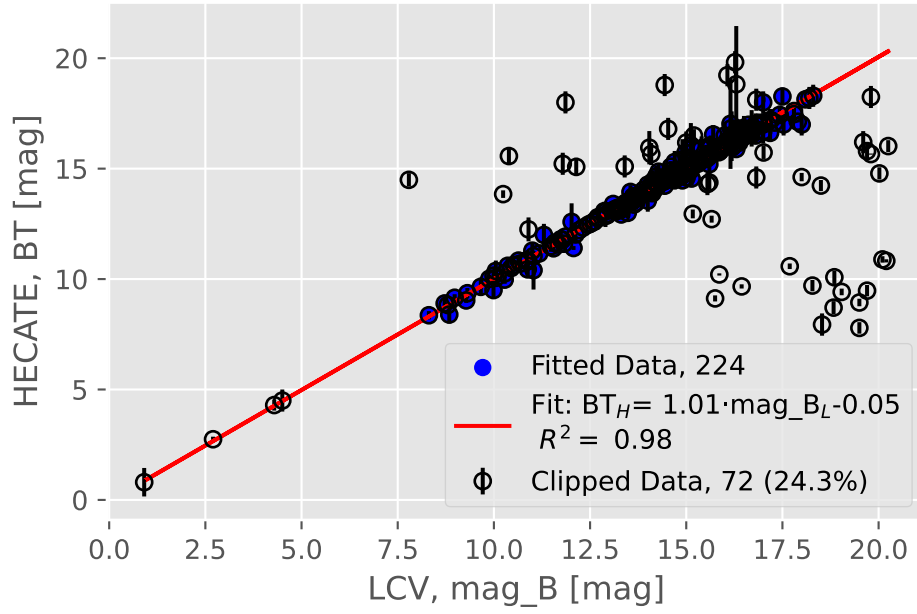
LCV	HECATE	Description	Pearson Correlation [-1,1]
logKLum	logL_K		0.379



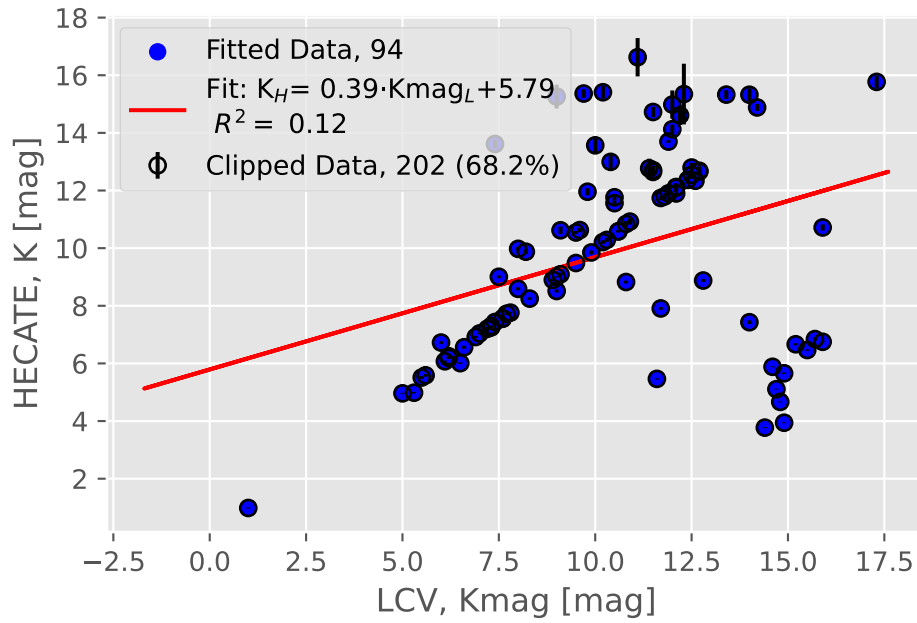
## Magnitudes

LCV	HECATE	Description	Pearson Correlation [-1,1]
mag_B (with errors)	BT (with errors)		0.992
Kmag	K	2MASS band magnitude (both)	0.348

## B mag

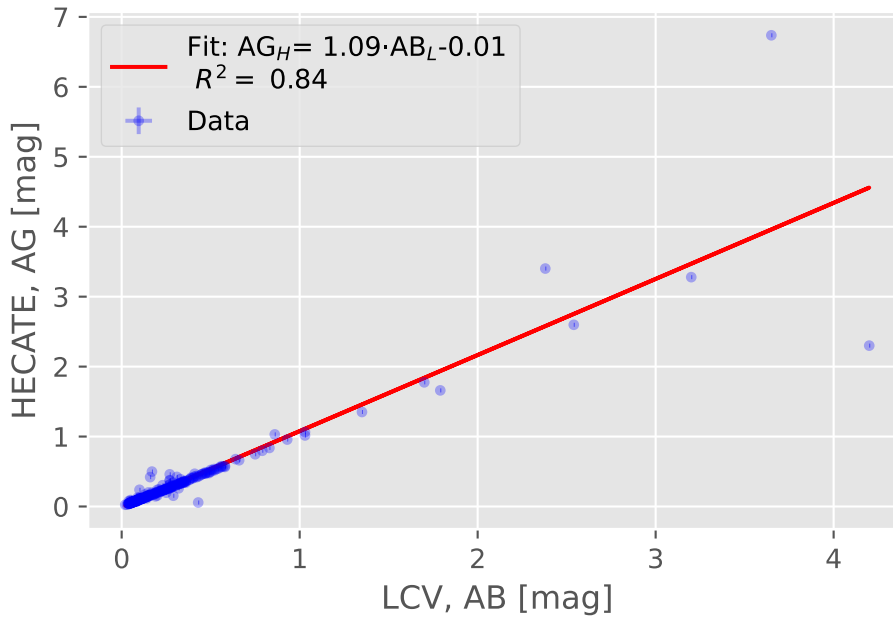


## K mag



## Absorbsion

LCV	HECATE	Description	Pearson Correlation [-1,1]
AB	AG	Galactic extinction/absorption in B band	0.914
AB_int	AI	Internal/Intrinsic B band extinction/absorption	0

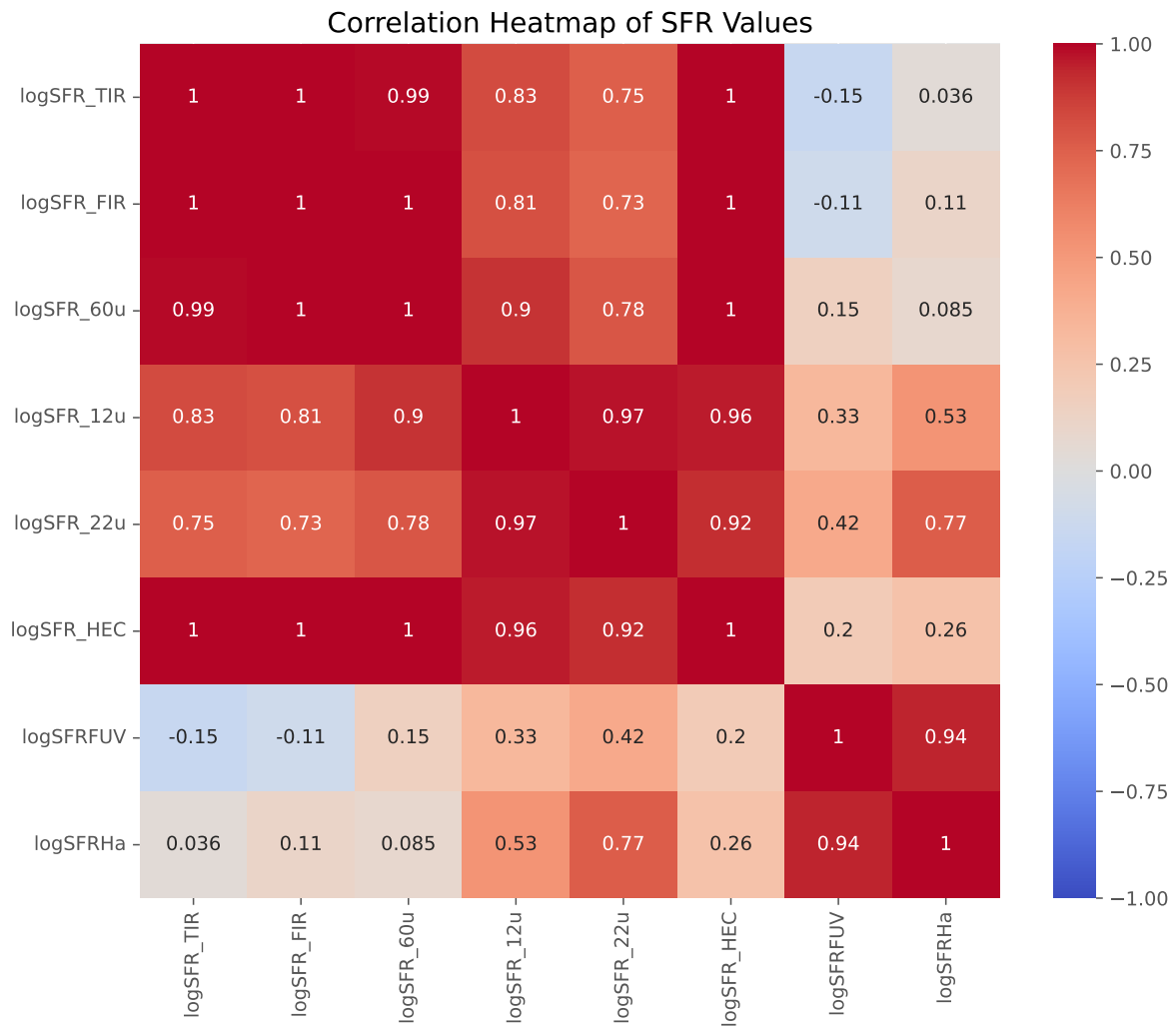


## SFR

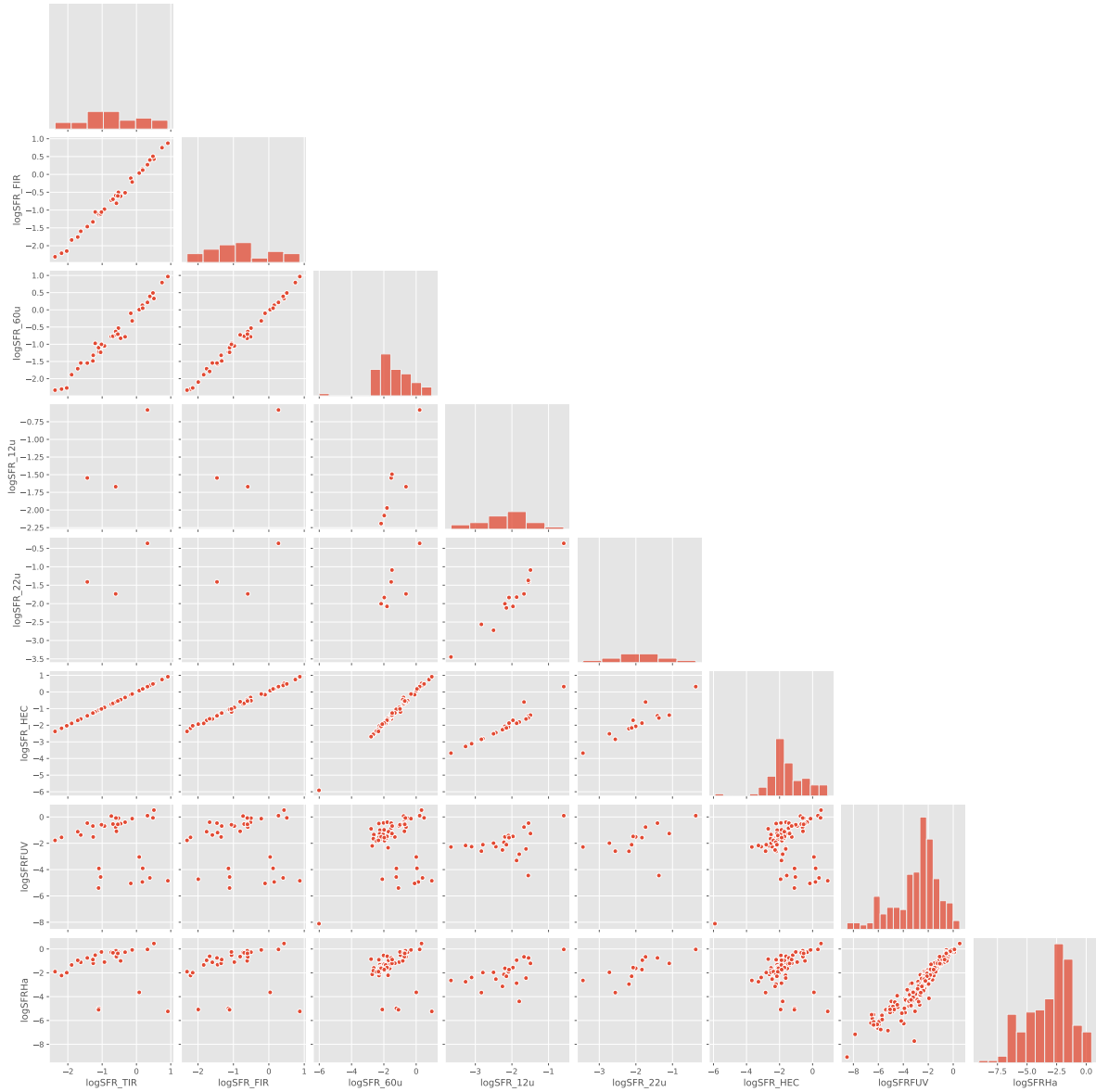
LCV	HECATE	Description	Count
	logSFR_TIR	Decimal logarithm of the total-infrared SFR estimate [Msol/yr]	35
	logSFR_FIR	Decimal logarithm of the far-infrared SFR estimate [Msol/yr]	38

LCV	HECATE	Description	Count
	logSFR_60u	Decimal logarithm of the 60um SFR estimate [Msol/yr]	64
	logSFR_12u	Decimal logarithm of the 12um SFR estimate [Msol/yr]	23
	logSFR_22u	Decimal logarithm of the 22um SFR estimate [Msol/yr]	14
	logSFR_HEC	Decimal logarithm of the homogenised SFR estimate [Msol/yr]	81
	logSFR_GSW	Decimal logarithm of the SFR in GSWLC-2 [Msol/yr]	0
SFRFUV		FUV derived integral star formation rate	257
SFRHa		H{alpha} derived integral star formation rate	249

## Heatmap



## Scatter Grid

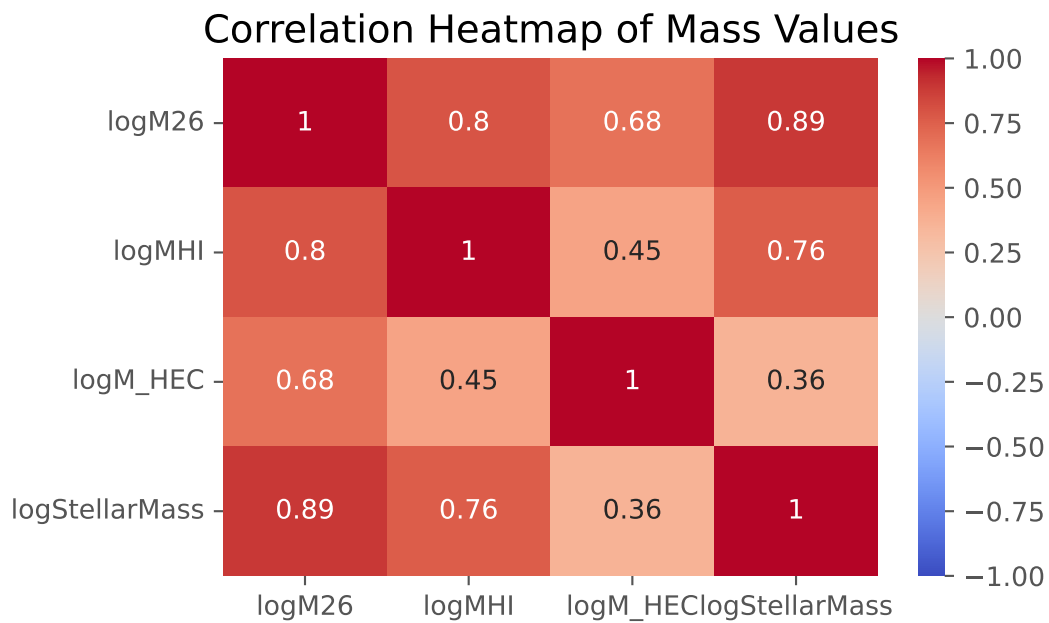


It is possible we dont see a good correlation because we dont have a big enough common sample

## Masses

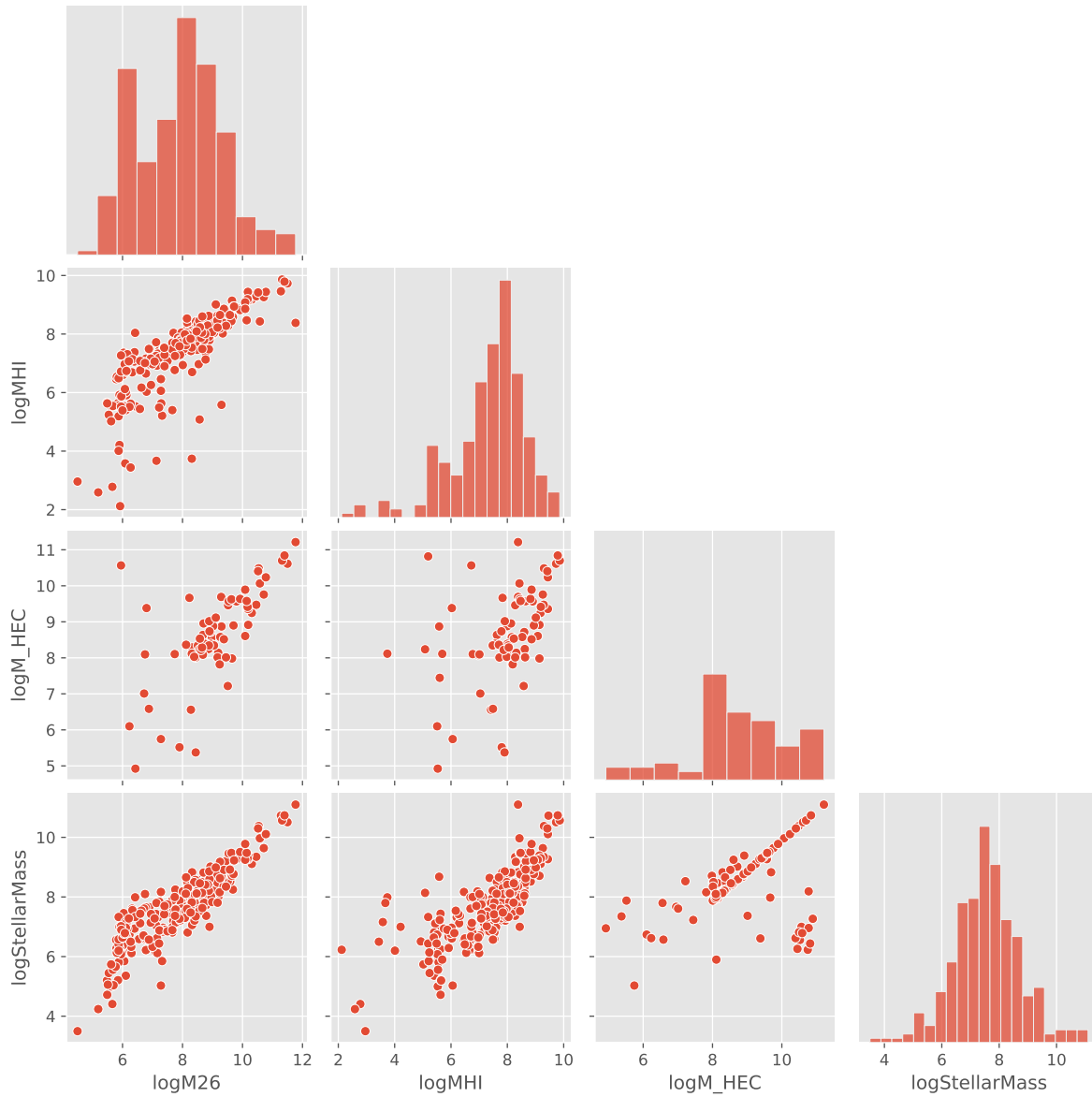
LCV	HECATE	Description	Count
logM26		Log mass within Holmberg radius	263
logMHI		Log mass within Holmberg radius	269
	logM_HEC	Decimal logarithm of the stellar mass [Msol]	87
	logM_GSW	Decimal logarithm of the stellar mass in GSWLC-2 [Msol]	0
logStellarMass		Stellar Mass from $M_*/L=0.6$	296

## Heatmap





## Plot Grid



- Karachentsev, Igor D., and Elena I. Kaisina. 2013. "STAR FORMATION PROPERTIES IN THE LOCAL VOLUME GALAXIES VIA H AND FAR-ULTRAVIOLET FLUXES." *AJ* 146 (3): 46. <https://doi.org/10.1088/0004-6256/146/3/46>.
- Karachentsev, Igor D., Dmitry I. Makarov, and Elena I. Kaisina. 2013. "UPDATED NEARBY GALAXY CATALOG." *AJ* 145 (4): 101. <https://doi.org/10.1088/0004-6256/145/4/101>.
- Kovlakas, K., A. Zezas, J. J. Andrews, A. Basu-Zych, T. Fragos, A. Hornschemeier, K. Kouroumpatzakis, B. Lehmer, and A. Ptak. 2021. "The Heraklion Extragalactic Cat-

atalogue (HECATE): A Value-Added Galaxy Catalogue for Multimessenger Astrophysics.”  
*Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* 506 (September): 1896–1915. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stab1799>.