

Non-parametric estimation of lopsidedness in galaxies

PHISCC 2016, Cape Town
February 9, 2016

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ASTRON



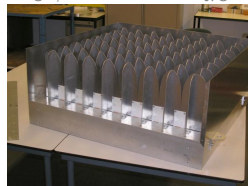
Overview - The problem

- Large blind surveys \Rightarrow unbiased samples to study galaxy evolution
- Evolutionary processes manifest as lopsidedness in gas morphology and kinematics
- Detailed model fitting (e.g. with TiRiFiC) is time consuming and needs good resolution \Rightarrow suitable for nearby objects
- Duffy et al. (2012):

	WALLABY	WNSHS
>1 beam [N_{gal} (per cent)]	542 706 (87.5)	327 454 (62.4)
>3 beams [N_{gal} (per cent)]	30 859 (5.0)	11 557 (2.2)
>5 beams [N_{gal} (per cent)]	6205 (1.0)	2416 (0.5)
>10 beams [N_{gal} (per cent)]	699 (0.1)	271 (0.05)
>20 beams [N_{gal} (per cent)]	74 (0.01)	37 (0.01)



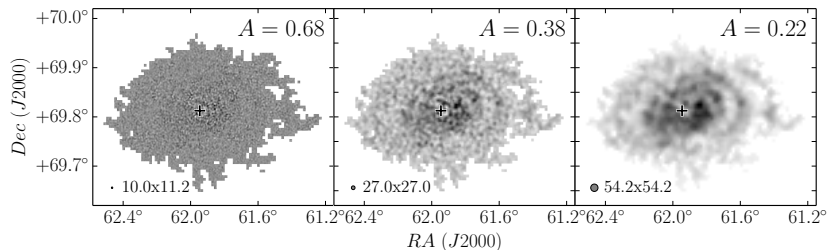
http://www.ska.gov.au/Publishing/Images/ASKAP_wPAF_web.jpg



<http://www.astron.nl/general/apertif/apertif>

Overview - A possible solution?

⇒ Use non-parametric methods for objects at lower resolution to find asymmetric galaxies



S/N

0.34

1.66

4.38

Asymmetry parameter:

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i,j} |I(i,j) - I_{180}(i,j)|}{2 \sum_{i,j} |I(i,j)|}$$

Conselice, Bershady, & Jangren 2000 (optical), Holwerda et al. 2011 (HI)



(Józsa et al. 2007)

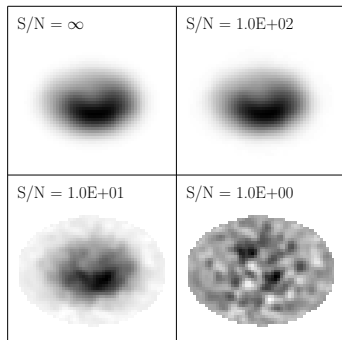
<http://gigjozsa.github.io/tirific/>

Limitations



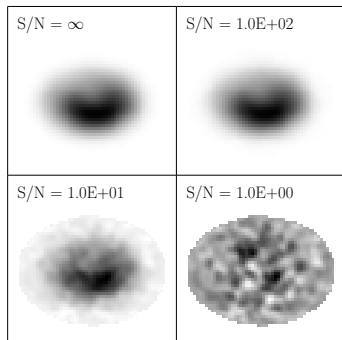
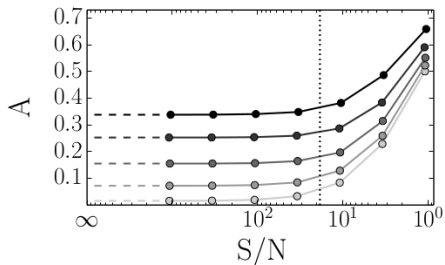
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<http://gigjozsa.github.io/tirific/>



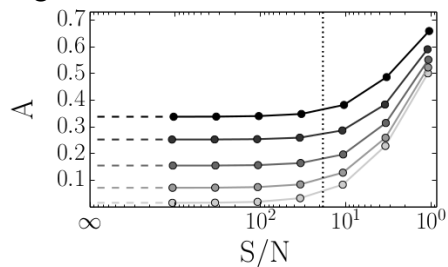
Limitations

Signal to noise

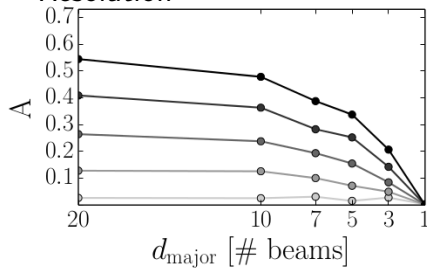


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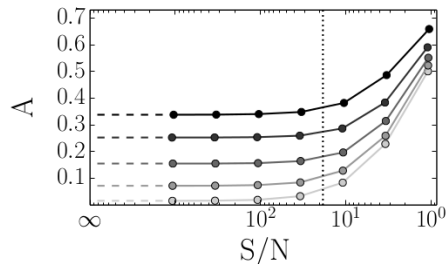


Resolution

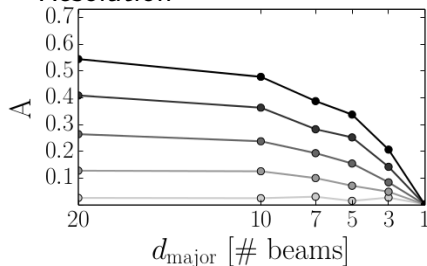


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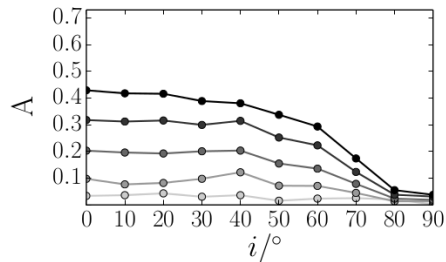
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Resolution

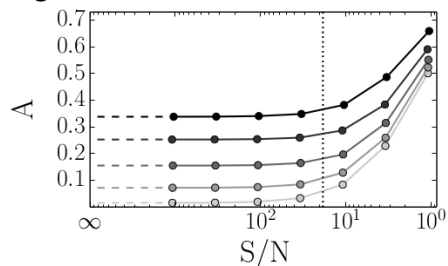


Inclination

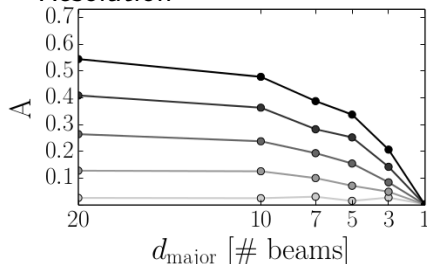


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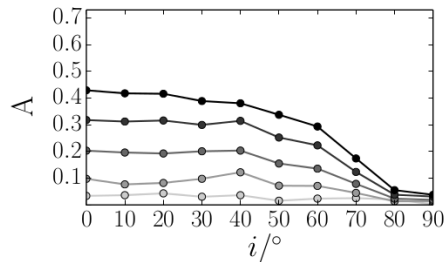
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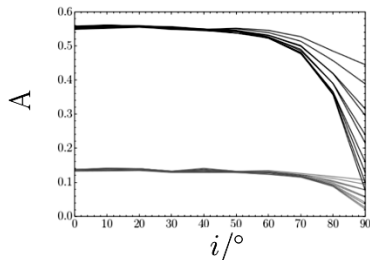
Resolution



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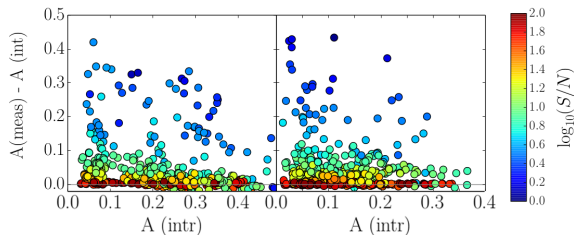


Azimuthal position



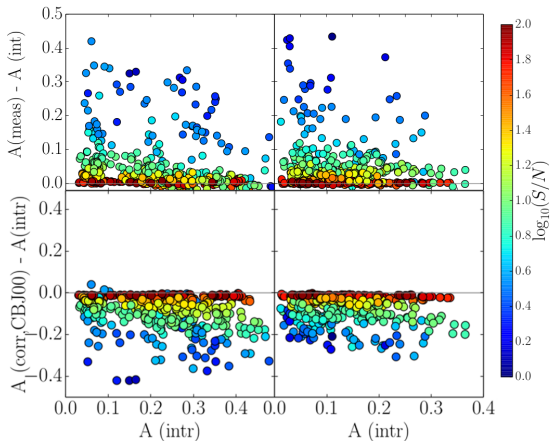
Correction for noise effects

- Correction method from Conselice, Bershady, & Jangren (2000):
 - Estimate bias from noise areas around the galaxy
 - Correction experiment: two TiRiFiC model sets with varying inclination, resolution, degree and kind of lopsidedness...



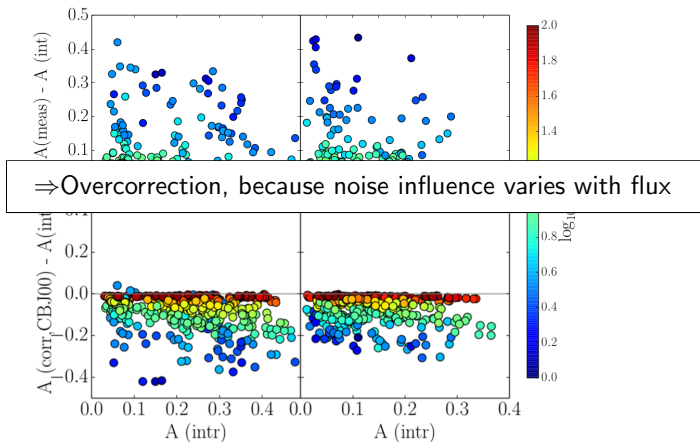
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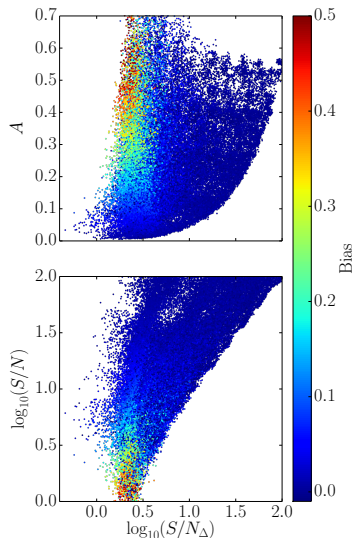
New approach

- Create a model data base that covers the range of properties of test galaxy sets (only 1st order SBR distortions)
- Find A bias trends with various data properties (S/N, A, F_{tot} , ...)
- Define new parameter that reflects the signal to noise of the difference

$|I - I_{180}|$:

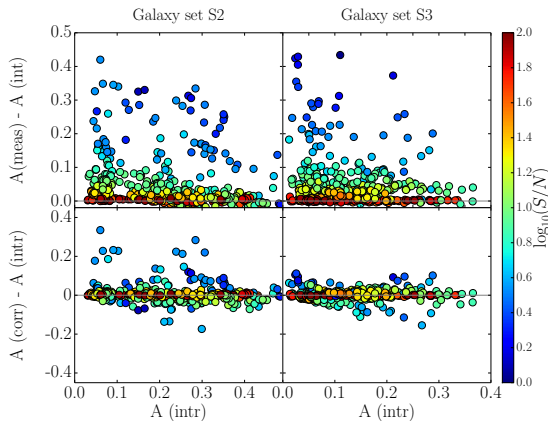
$$S/N_{\Delta} = \left\langle \frac{|I(i,j) - I_{180}(i,j)|}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(N(i,j) + N_{180}(i,j))\sigma}} \right\rangle$$

Best results:



New approach

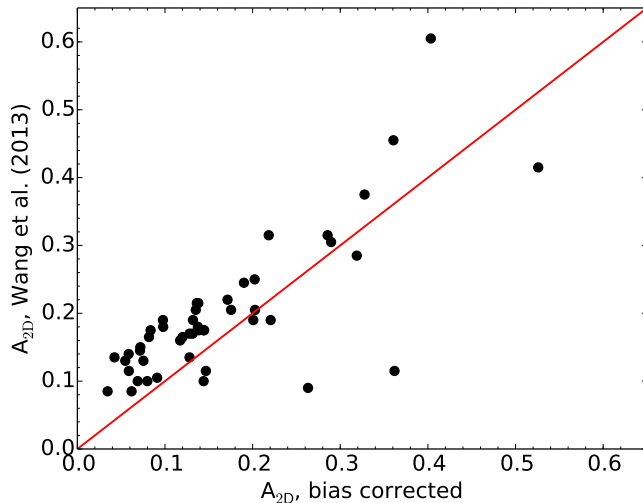
Use database to approximate bias for the test galaxies and correct them



- Majority of objects corrected within $\Delta A = 0.2$ of intrinsic A
 - Outliers have low S/N
 - Correction also works well on test set with 3rd order SBR distortions
- ⇒ Possible way for noise bias correction, without choosing clip threshold or making any assumptions about the object

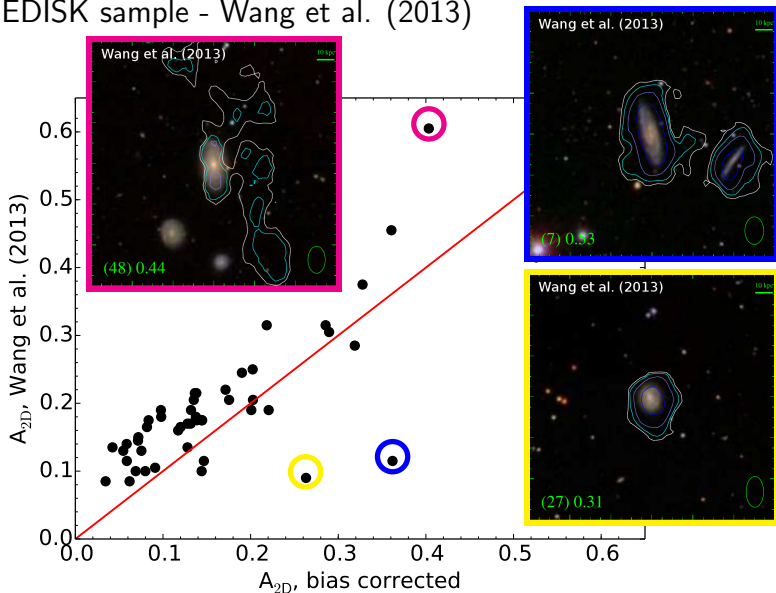
First application and limitations

BLUEDISK sample - Wang et al. (2013)



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Conclusions

- Data quality and galaxy properties have significant influence on the estimation of A
 - Galaxies with $S/N < 100$ need bias correction
 - Resolution and inclination effects show as decrease in A
- S/N bias can be corrected using model galaxies

Outlook

- 2D maps should be divided into inner/outer regions
- Full 3D information should be used for complete image
- Use correction on real galaxies (e.g. WHISP, Atlas3D, BLUEDISK, VIVA) & compare with visual classifications
- Do some interesting science (relation between Asymmetry and environment density)