

See July 2023 Analysis here :

https://indico.fnal.gov/event/61191/contributions/274824/attachments/170638/229662/ana_wiyn_jul23.pdf

NCCCS-WIYN analysis update

**summary V5 tNCCS catalog and NCCCS x GAIA
enriched catalog**

R. Ansari , O. Perdereau, April 2024

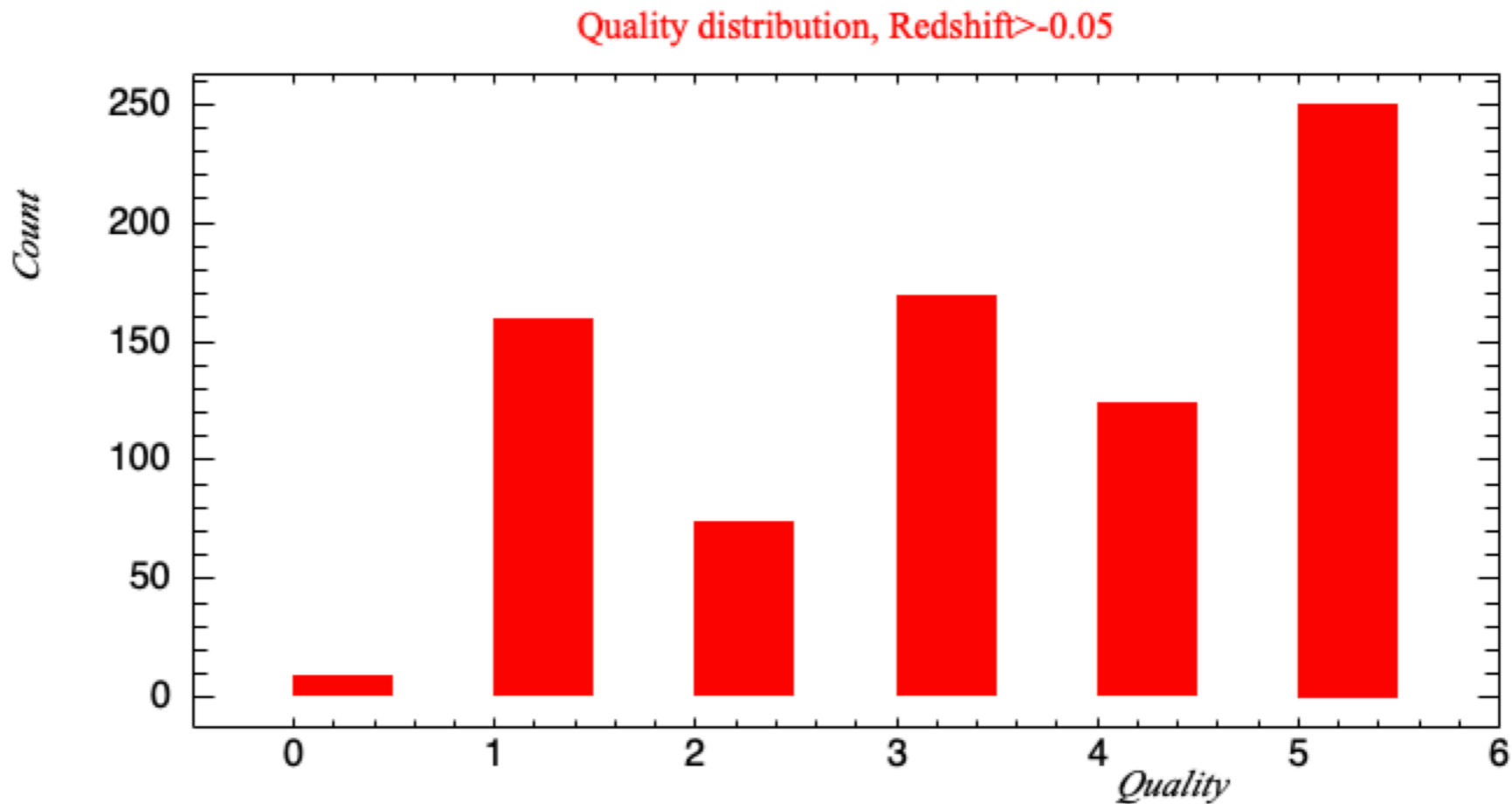
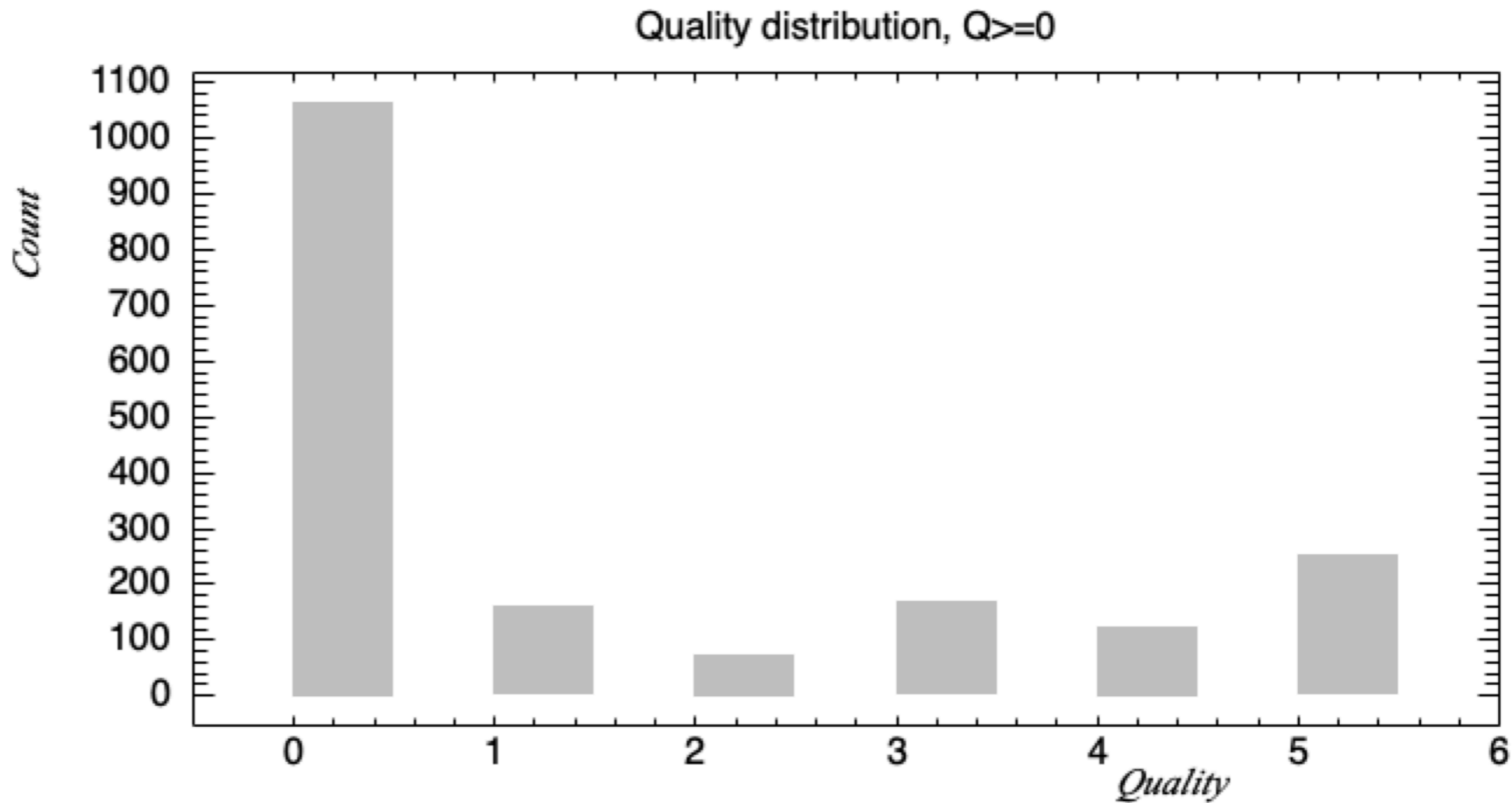
1. Quick look to the tNCCSz summary V_5 catalog
2. Star contamination using GAIA
3. Selection functions and reproducing magnitude distributions
4. Angular correlation with Planck extinction map
5. tNCCSz correlation function
6. Mocks using SDSS cutouts

I. Quick look to the summary V5 tNCCS_z catalog

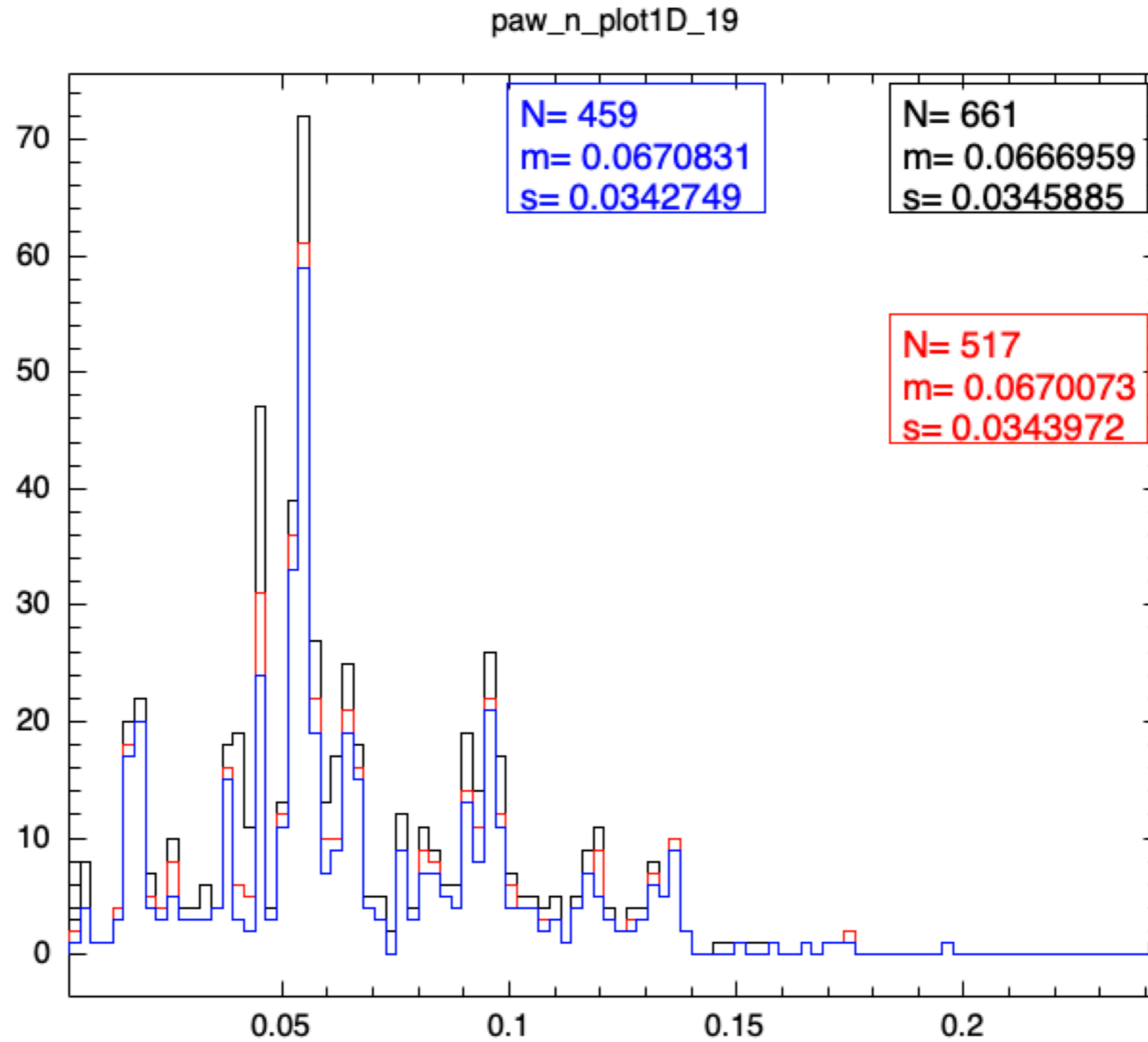
	V4	V5
All	2801	2801
Q>=1	732	776
Q>=1 && Redshift>0.005	623	656
Q>=1 && Redshift>0.00001		658

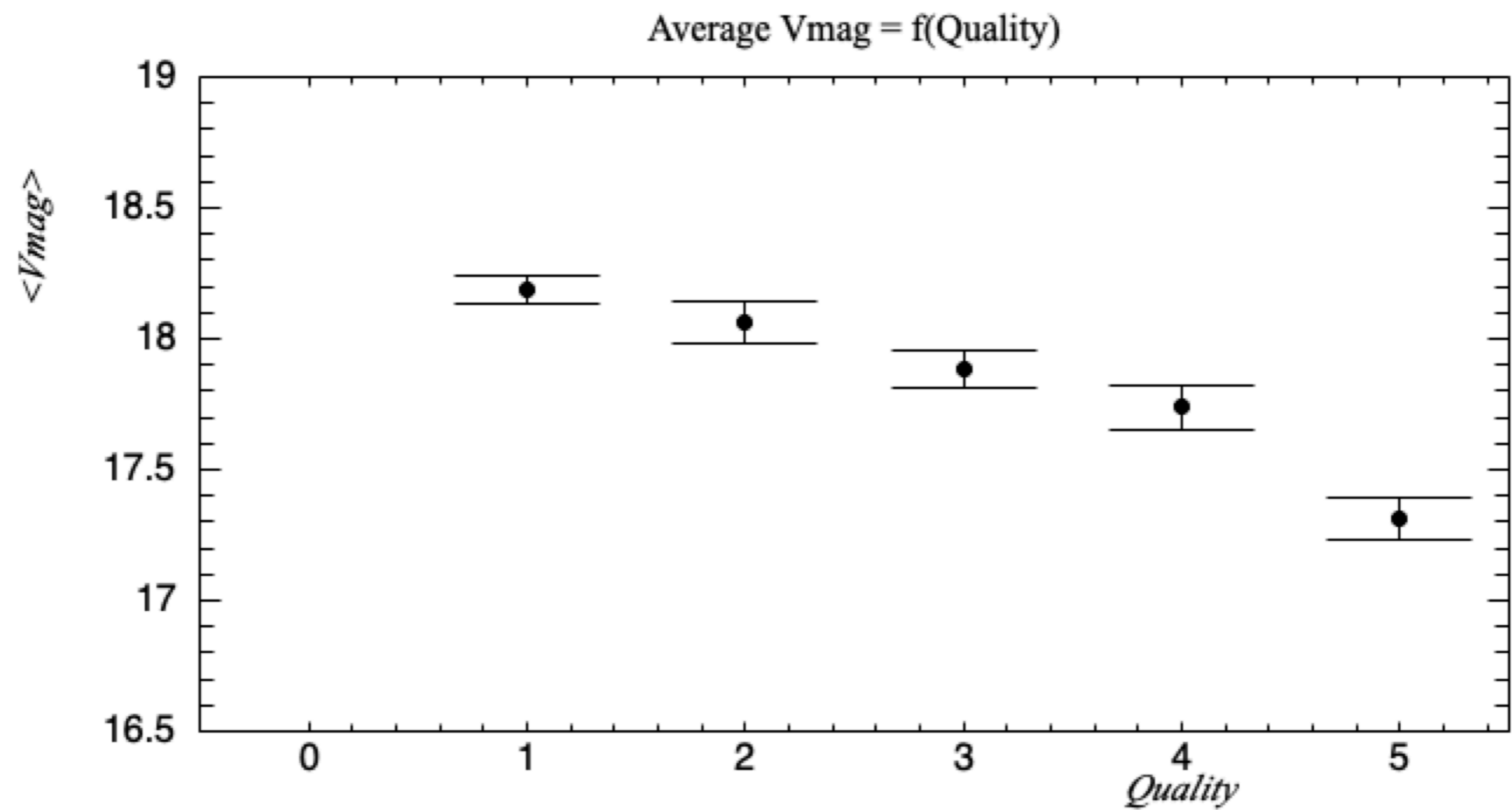
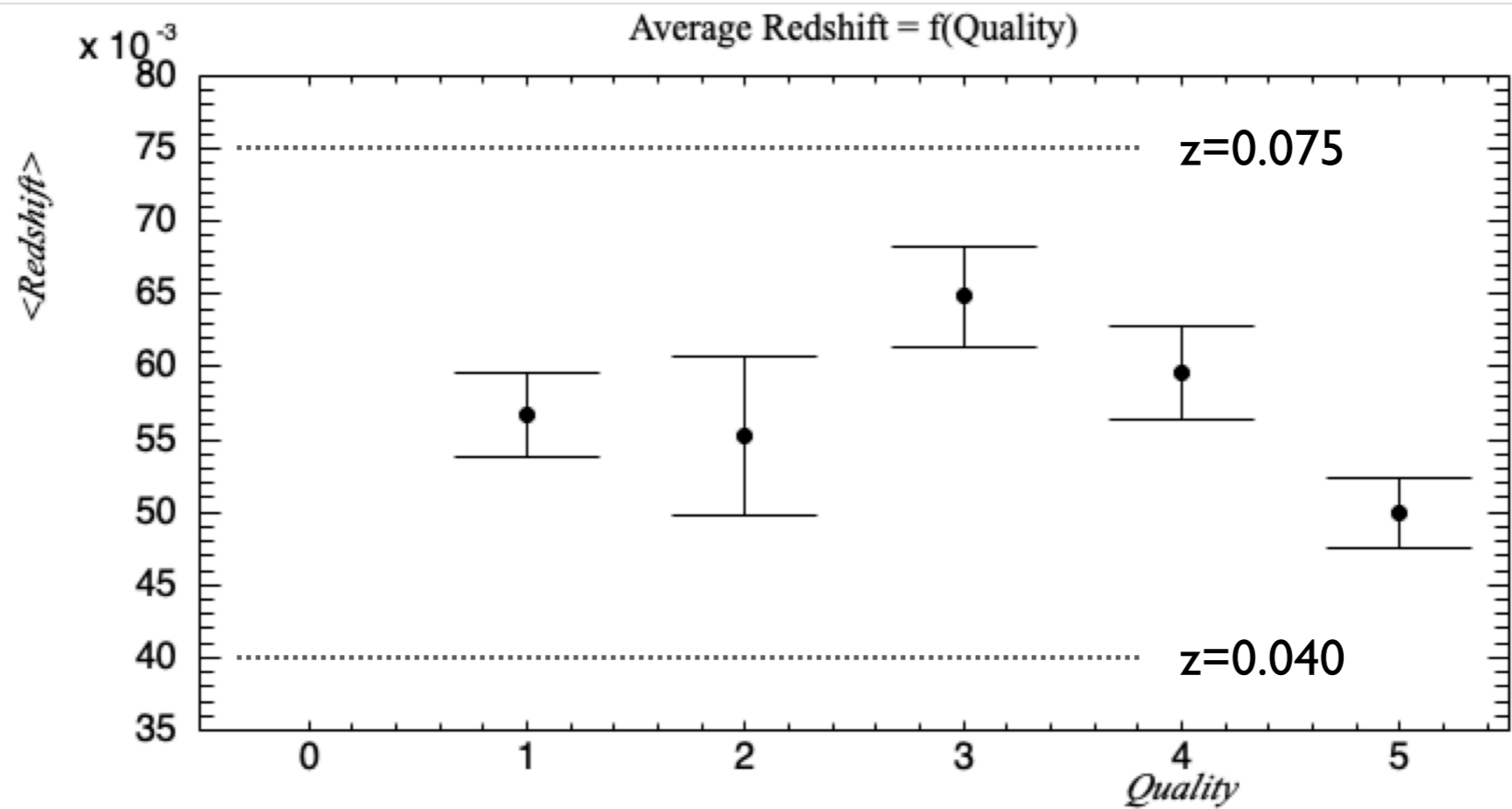
20% of objects with Q>=1 are stars !

WIYN_summary_v5.txt



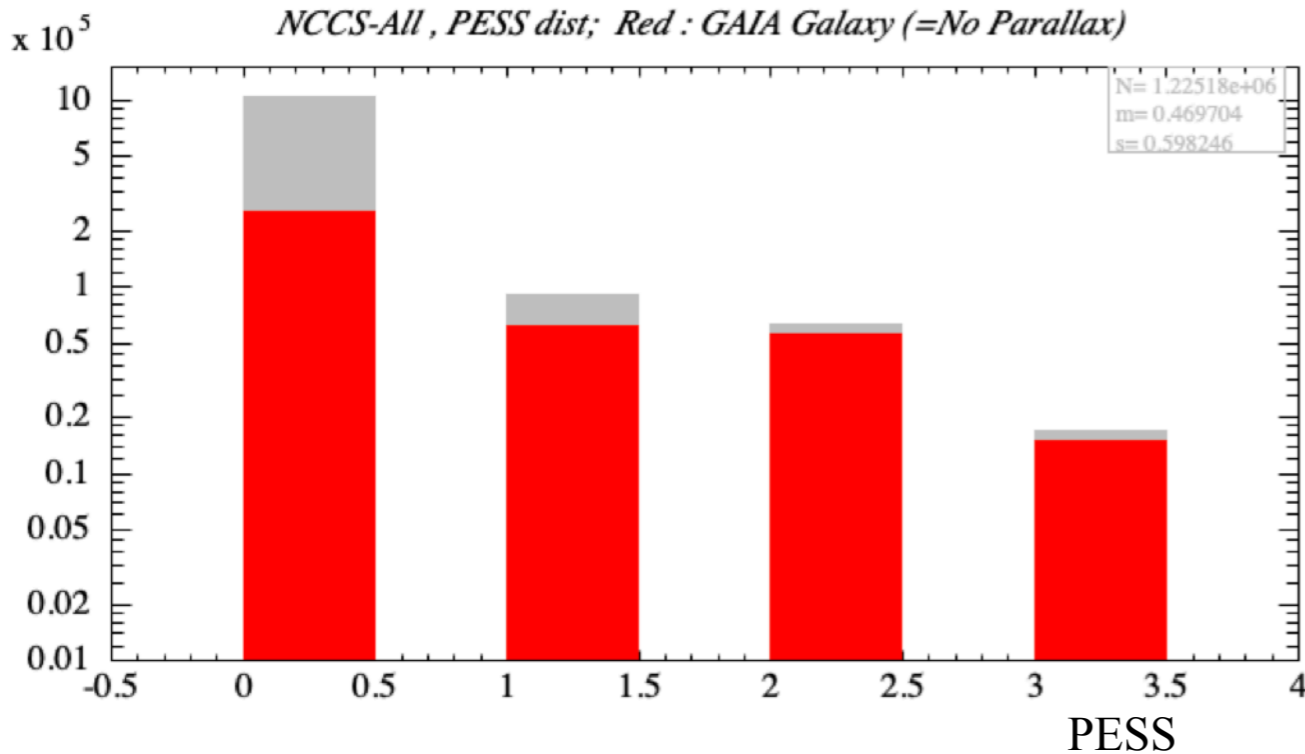
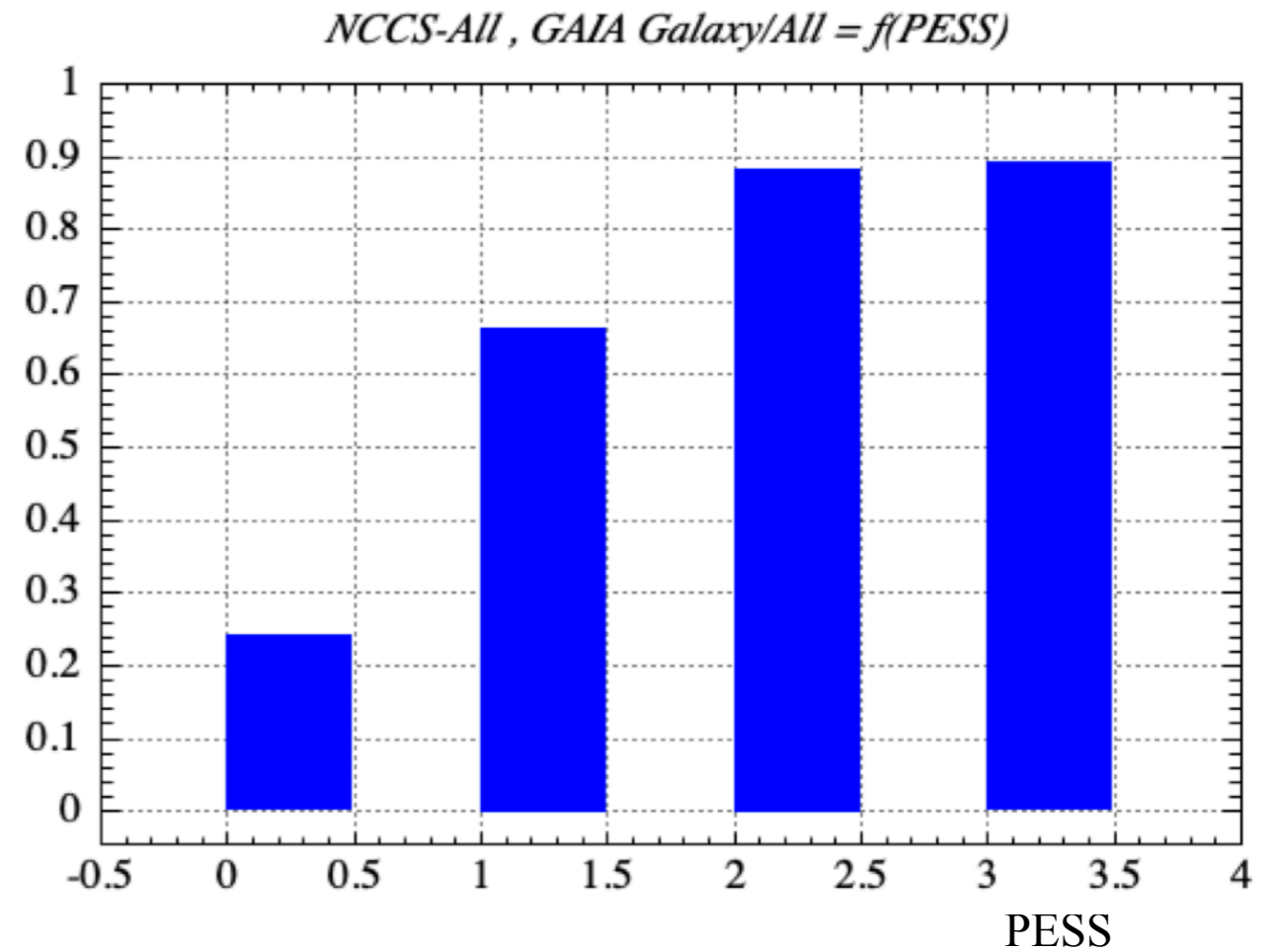
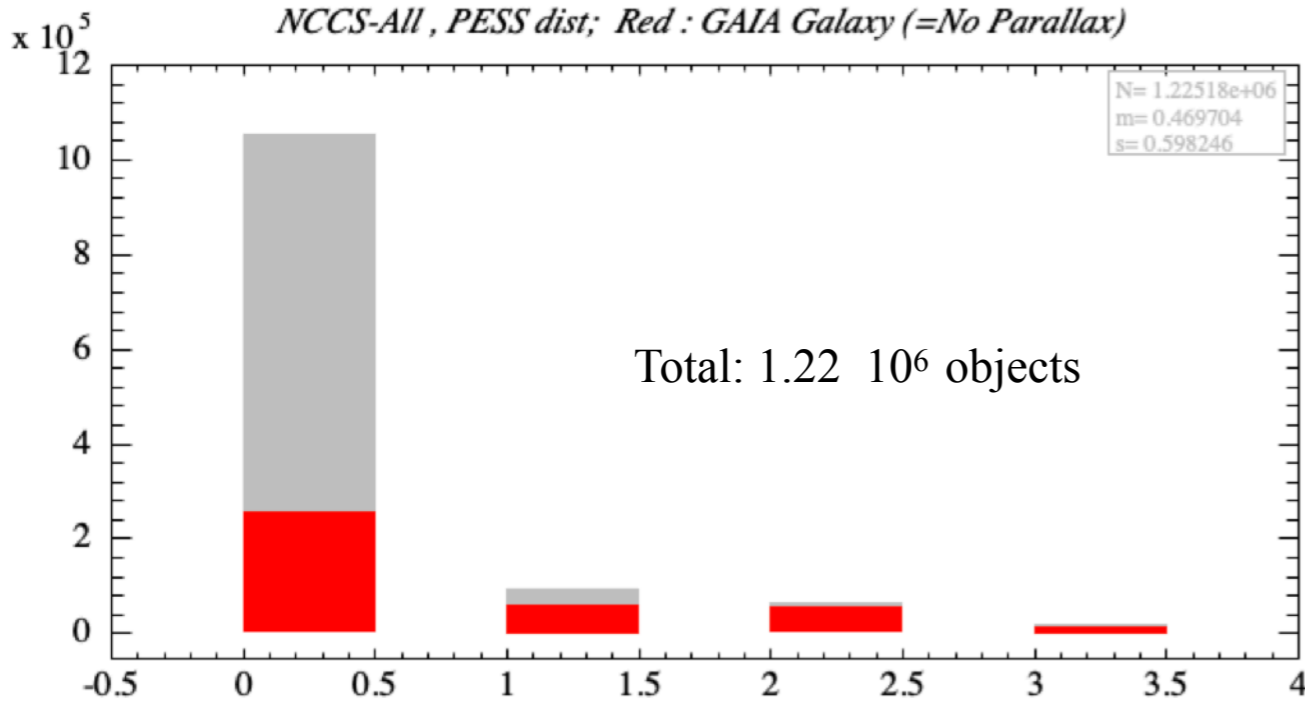
Redshift distribution - all , $Q \geq 2$ $Q \geq 3$





2. Star contamination using GAIA

Red : Galaxy likely, No parallax

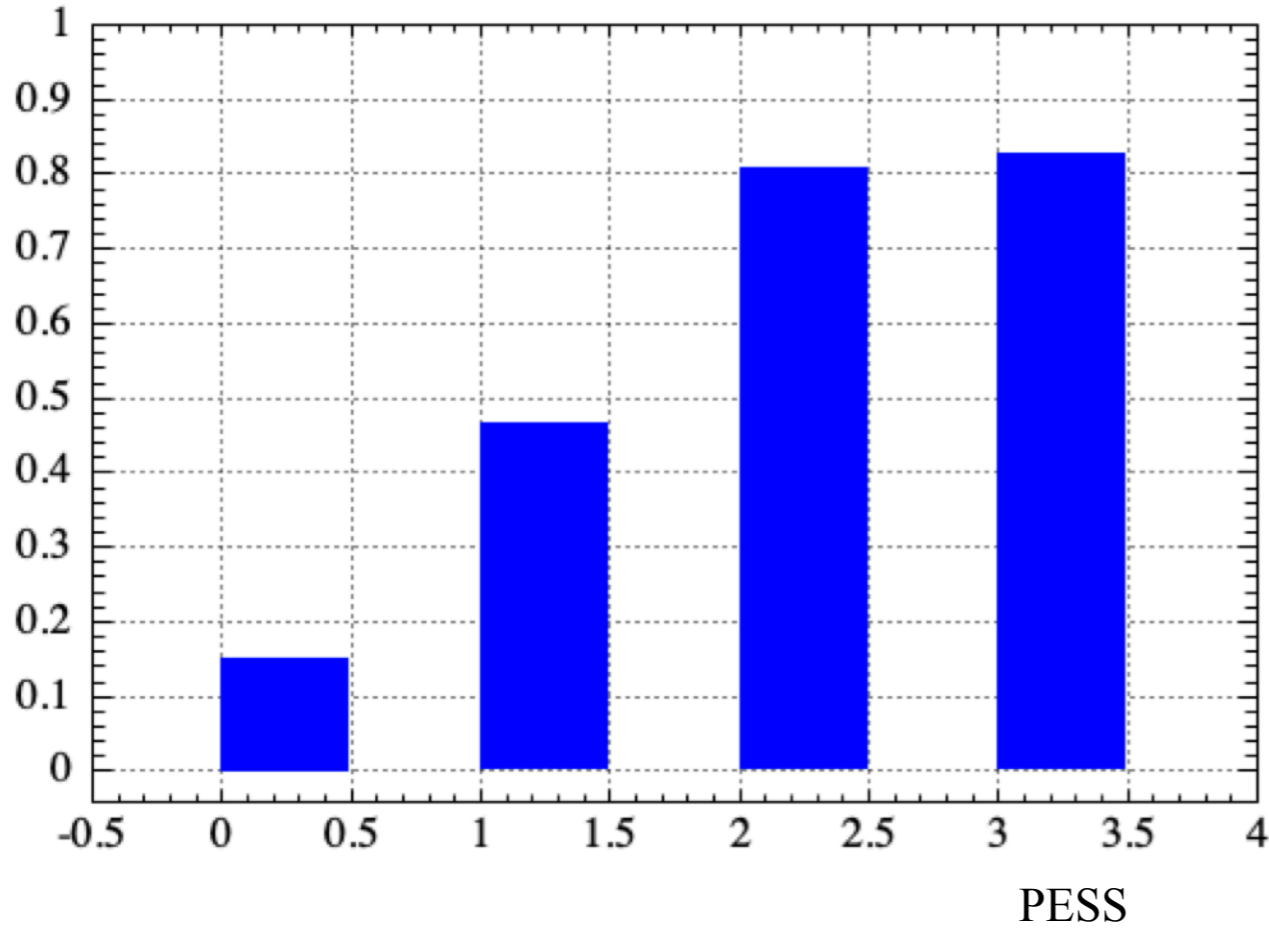


Ratio GAIA-Galaxy/All = f (PESS)

NCCS x GAIA , GAIA Galaxy = No GAIA object or no parallax
 $(\text{gaia_sep} > 2.5'') \parallel (\text{gaia_parallax}/\text{gaia_parall_err} < 3.)$

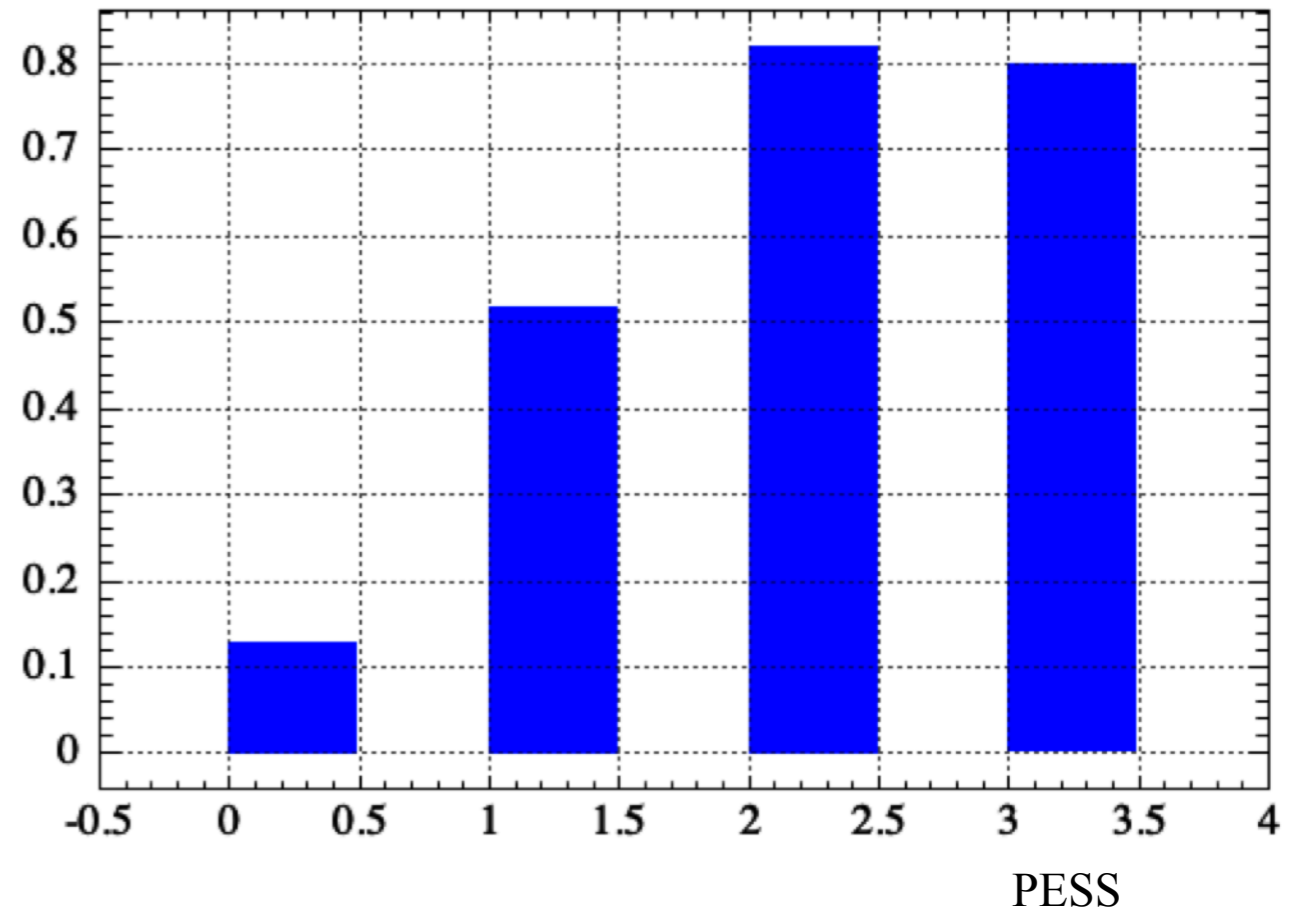
2.b GAIA star contamination for WIYN targets

NCCS-Vmag<19 , GAIA Galaxy/All = f(PESS)



Ratio GAIA-Galaxy/(All Vmag<19) = f (PESS)

NCCS-Vmag<19,Dec>86.5 , GAIA Galaxy/All = f(PESS)

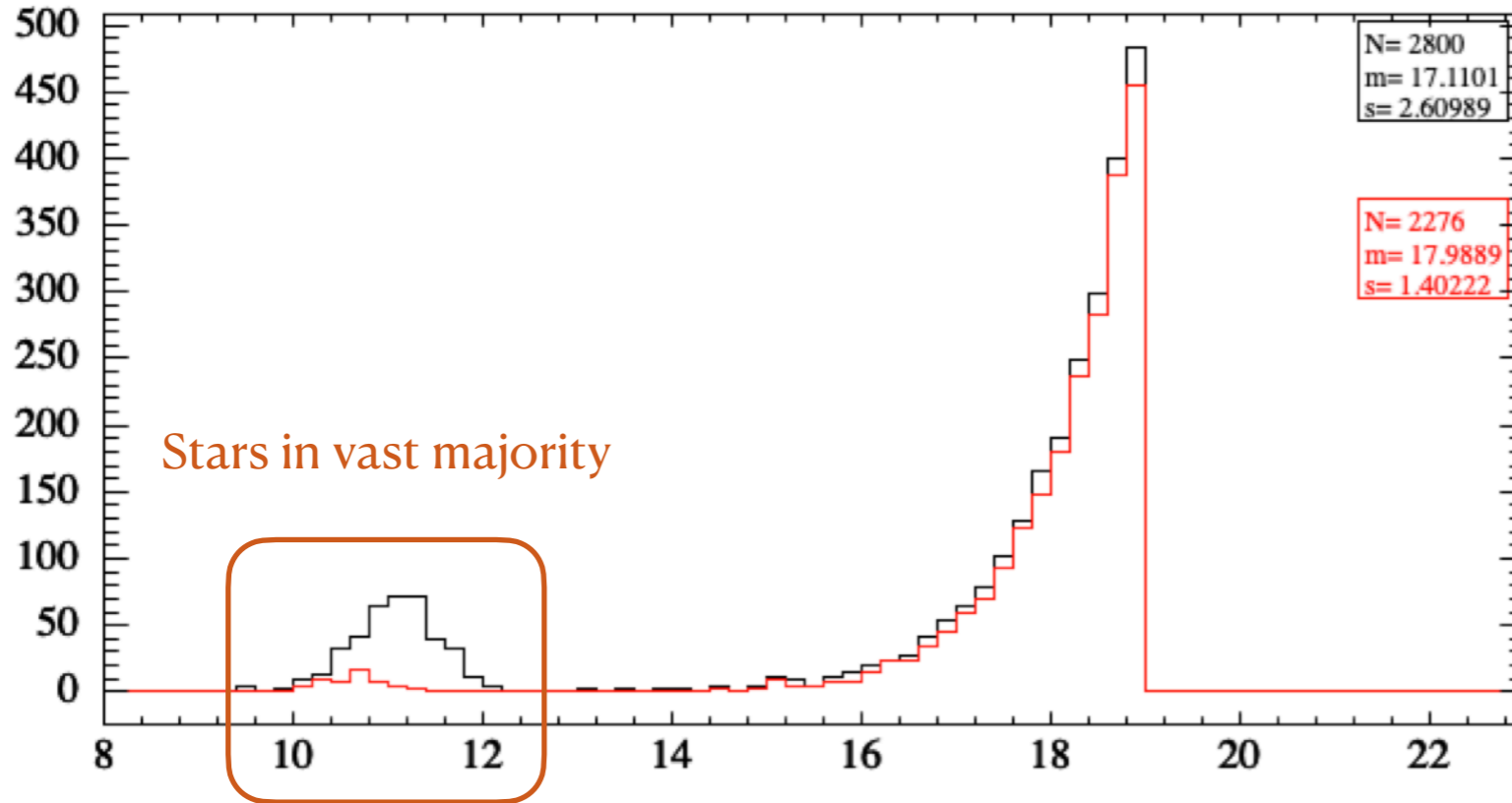


Ratio GAIA-Galaxy/(All Vmag<19, Dec>86.5) = f (PESS)

WIYN targets (2800 objects) :
Vmag<19, Dec>86.6 , PESS>=2
~ 20% star contamination

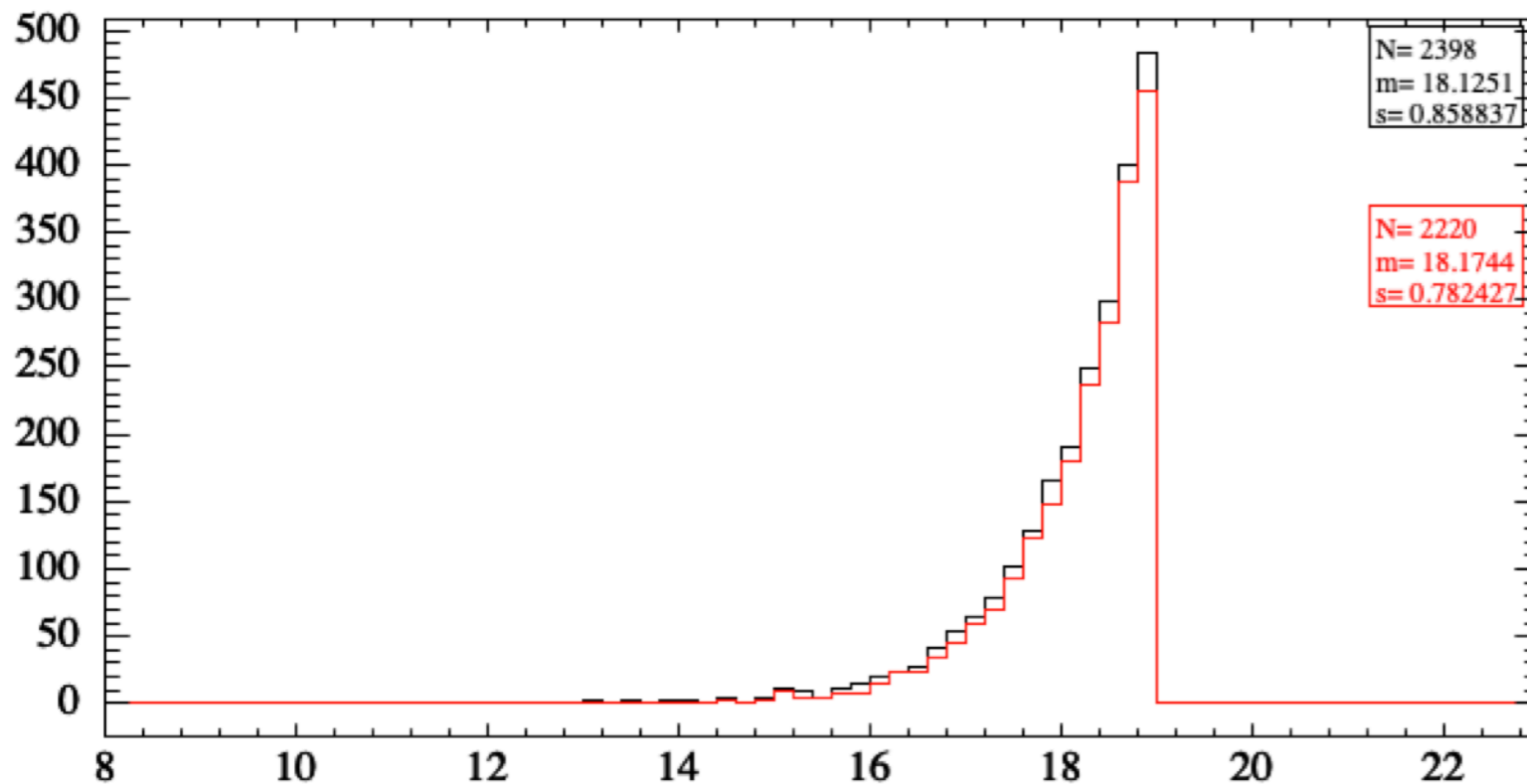
WIYN targets Vmag distribution, star contamination

Vmag dist, WIYN targets, Red: GAIA-Gal



~2800 objects
~2280 NOT a star in GAIA
 $\approx 20\%$ star contamination,
mostly bright objects

Vmag dist, WIYN targets, Red: GAIA-Gal



~2400 objects $V_{\text{mag}} > 12.5$
2220 NOT a star in GAIA
 $\approx 10\%$ star contamination,
for objects with $V_{\text{mag}} > 12.5$

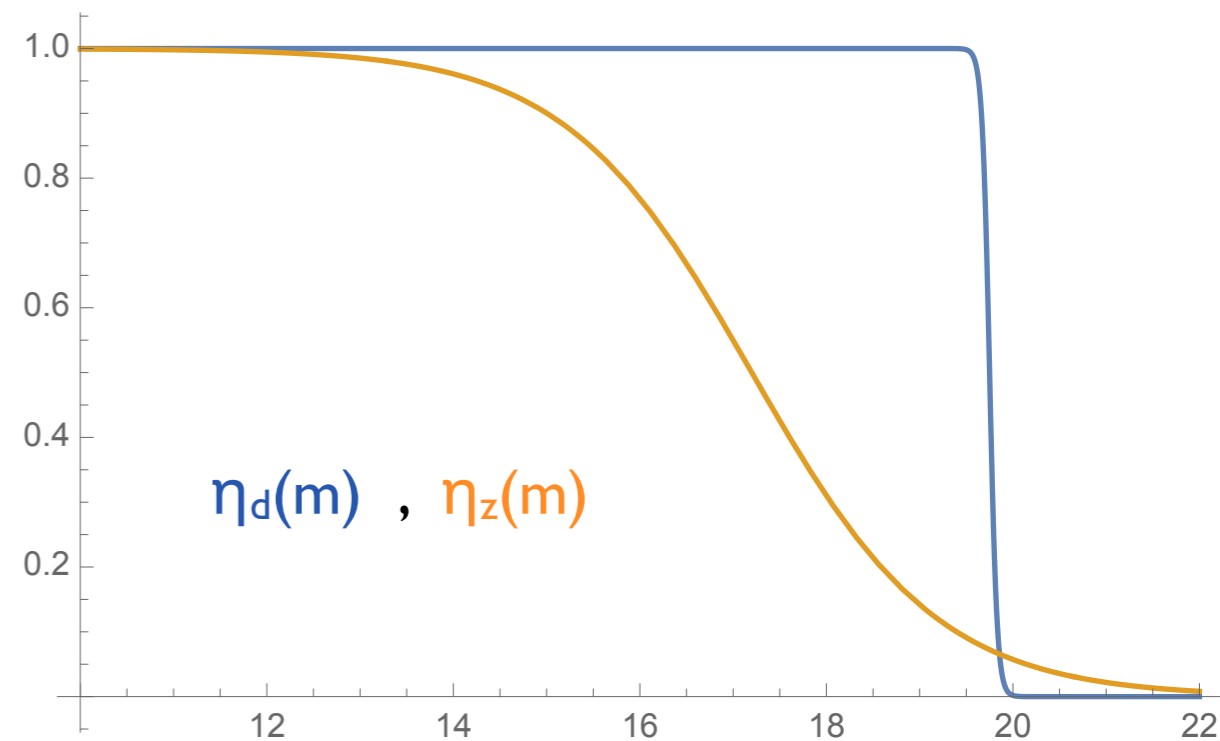
3. Reproducing magnitude distribution

1. Galaxy luminosity function represented by a Schechter function with the following parameters :
 $\Phi^* = 0.006 ; M^* = -20.3 ; \text{Slope} = -1.3$
2. Apply Galactic extinction , according to Plank extinction map
3. Apply NCCS detection efficiency, represented by a Sigmoid function - $\eta_d(m)$
 $m^* = 19.75, \alpha = 2.5$
4. Apply Redshift determination efficiency, represented also by a sigmoid function - $\eta_z(m)$
 $m^* = 17.2, \alpha = 1$

Selection function as a Sigmoid :

$$\eta(m) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha(m - m^*))}$$

The two selection functions:



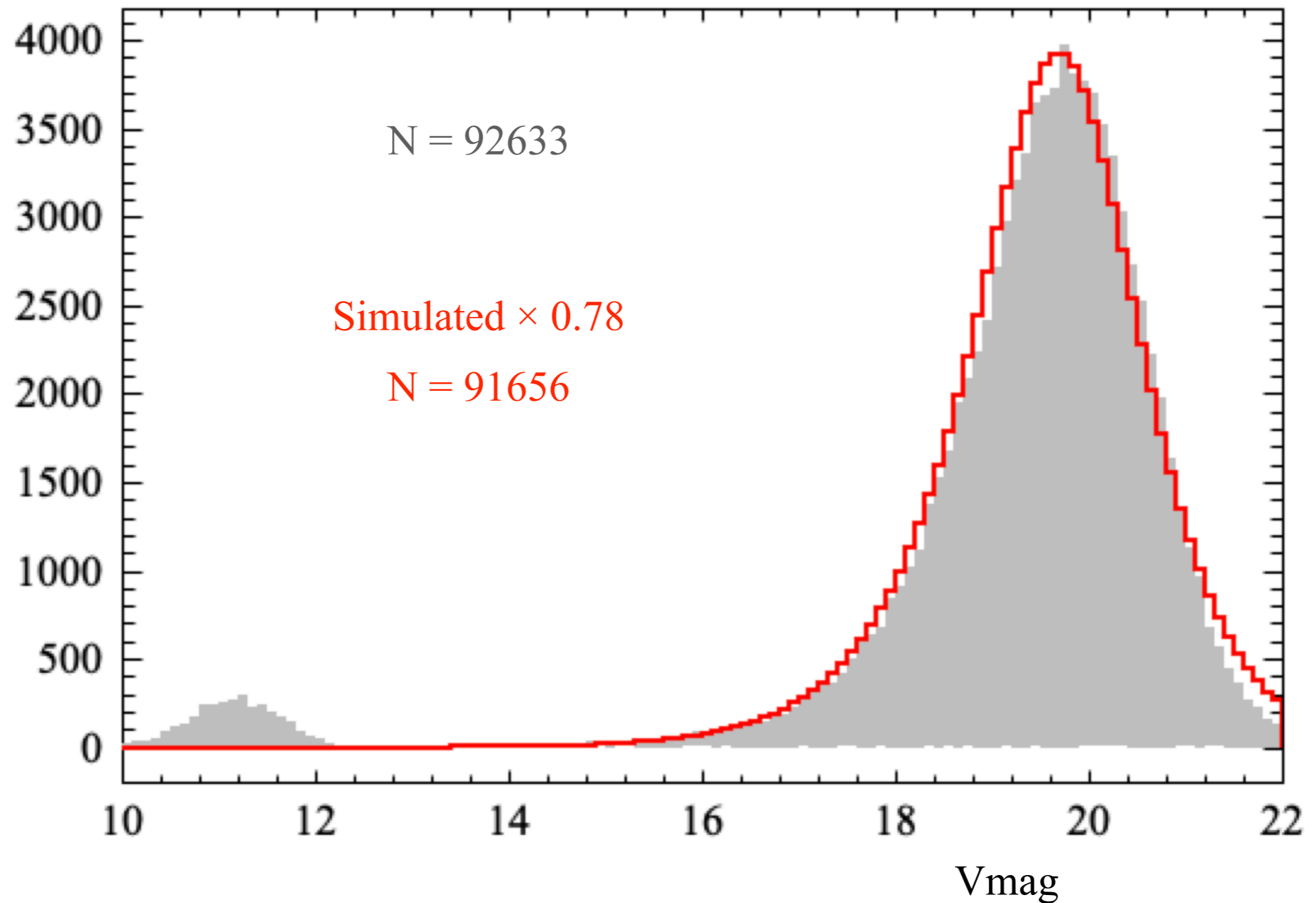
NCCS (PESS > 1.5) selection function:
 $\eta_d(m) : \quad m^* = 19.75 \quad \alpha = 2.5$

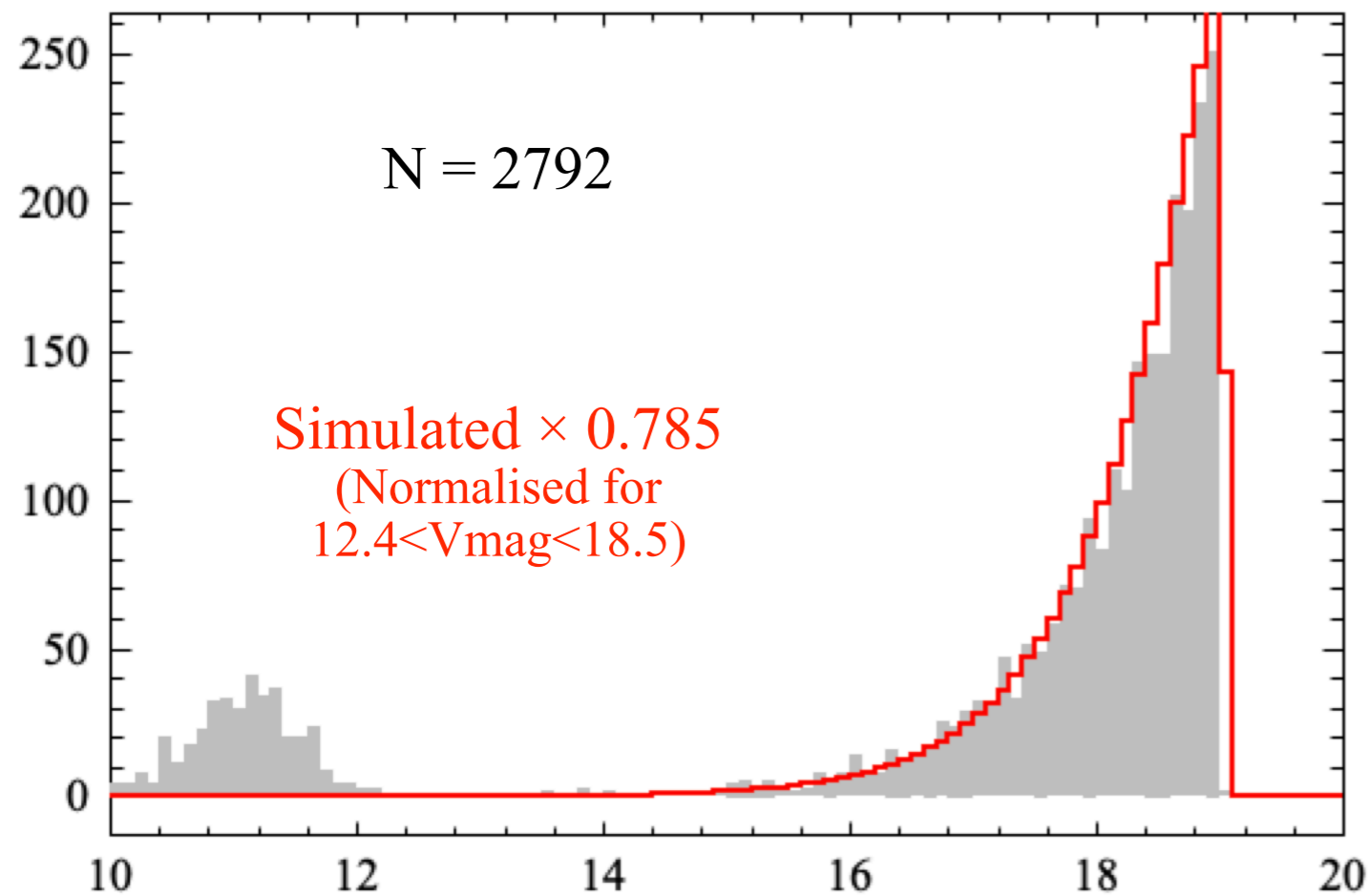
WIYN redshift finding selection function:
 $\eta_z(m) : \quad m^* = 17.2 \quad \alpha = 1$

NCCS - all, PESS ≥ 2

R = 9 deg , 250 deg²

Use of normalisation coefficient (0.78) determined on the NCCS-WIYN target list





WIYN - V5

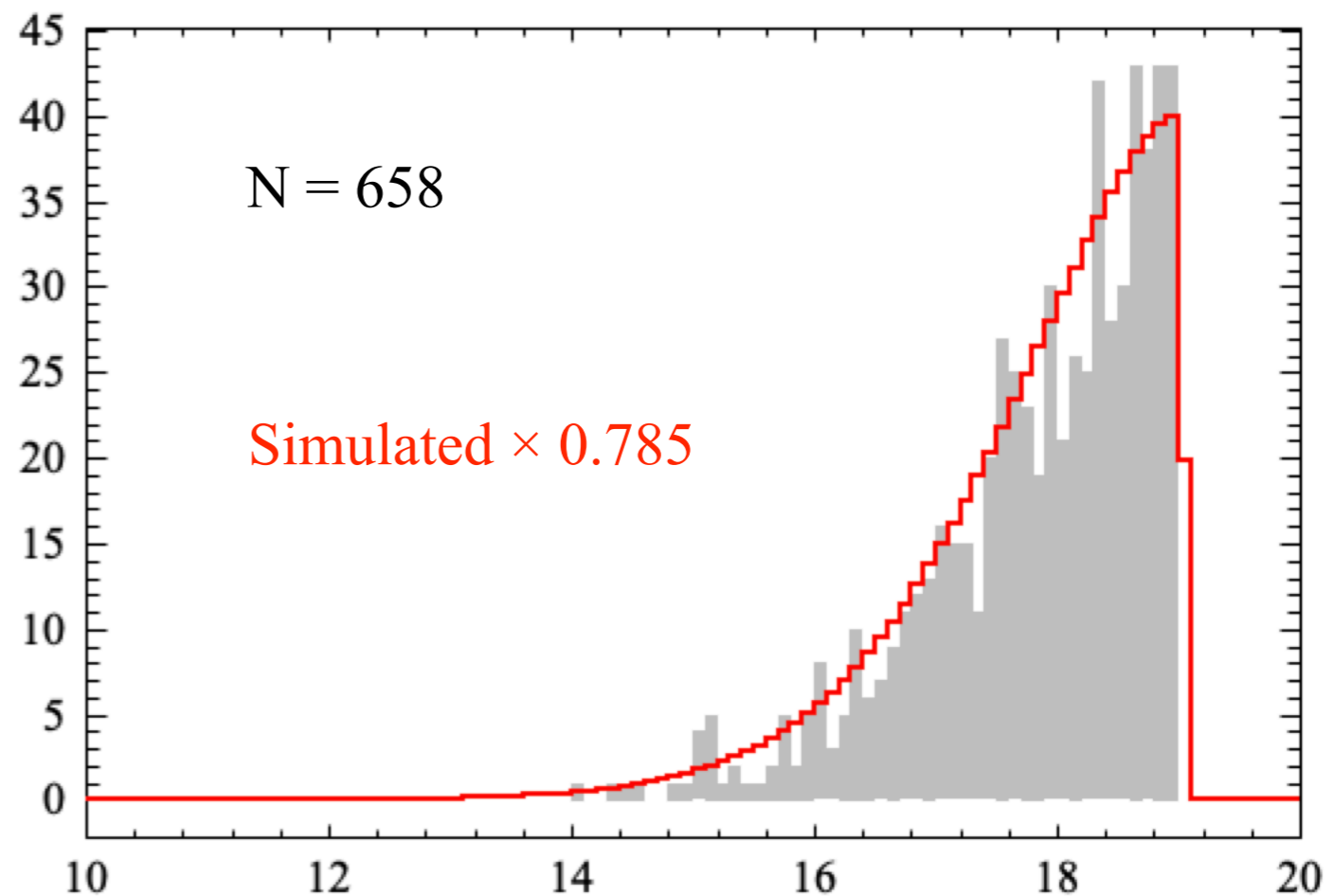
R = 3.5 deg , 38 deg²

Vmag

Vmag distribution
 $Q \geq 1 , z > 0$.

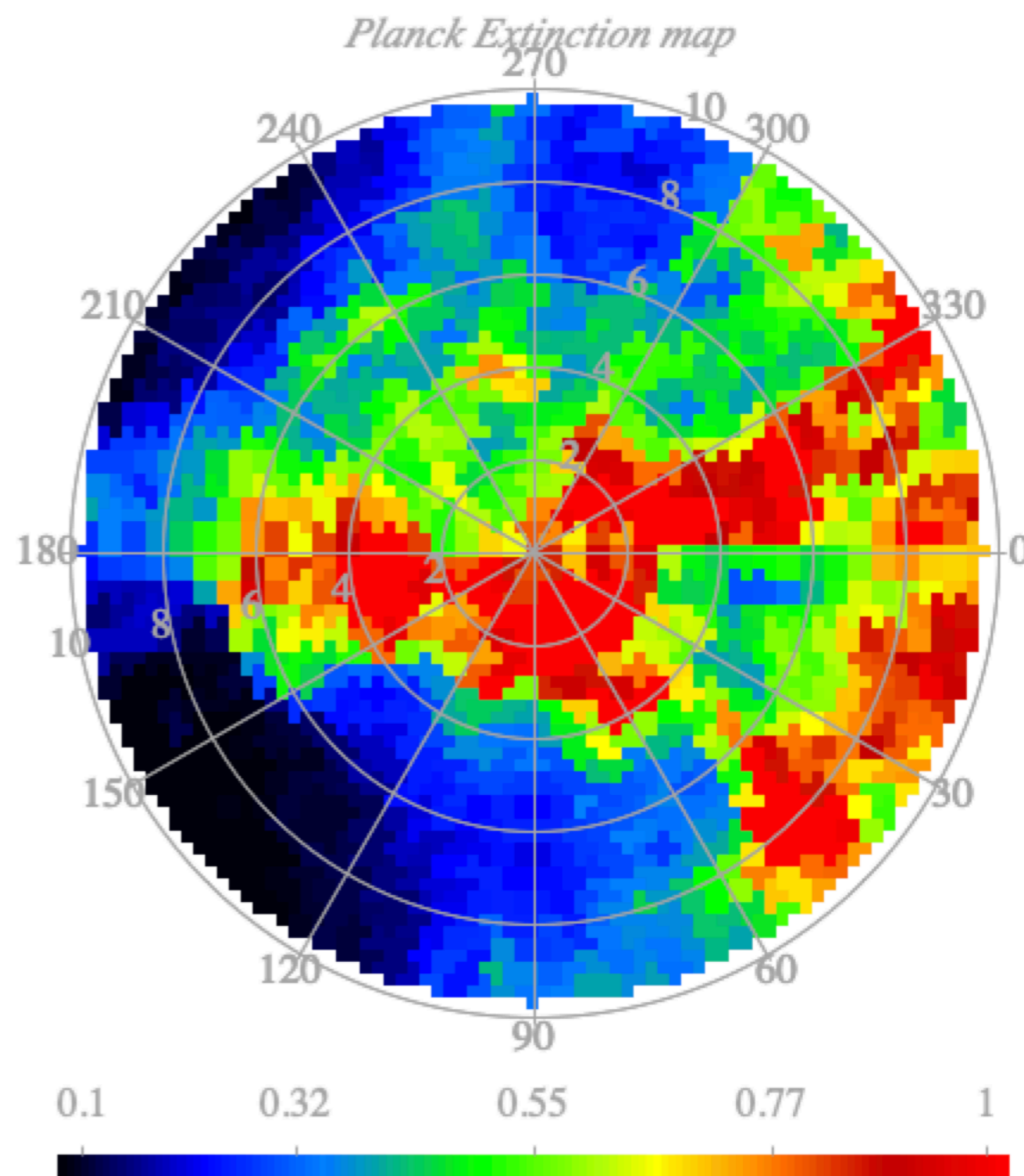
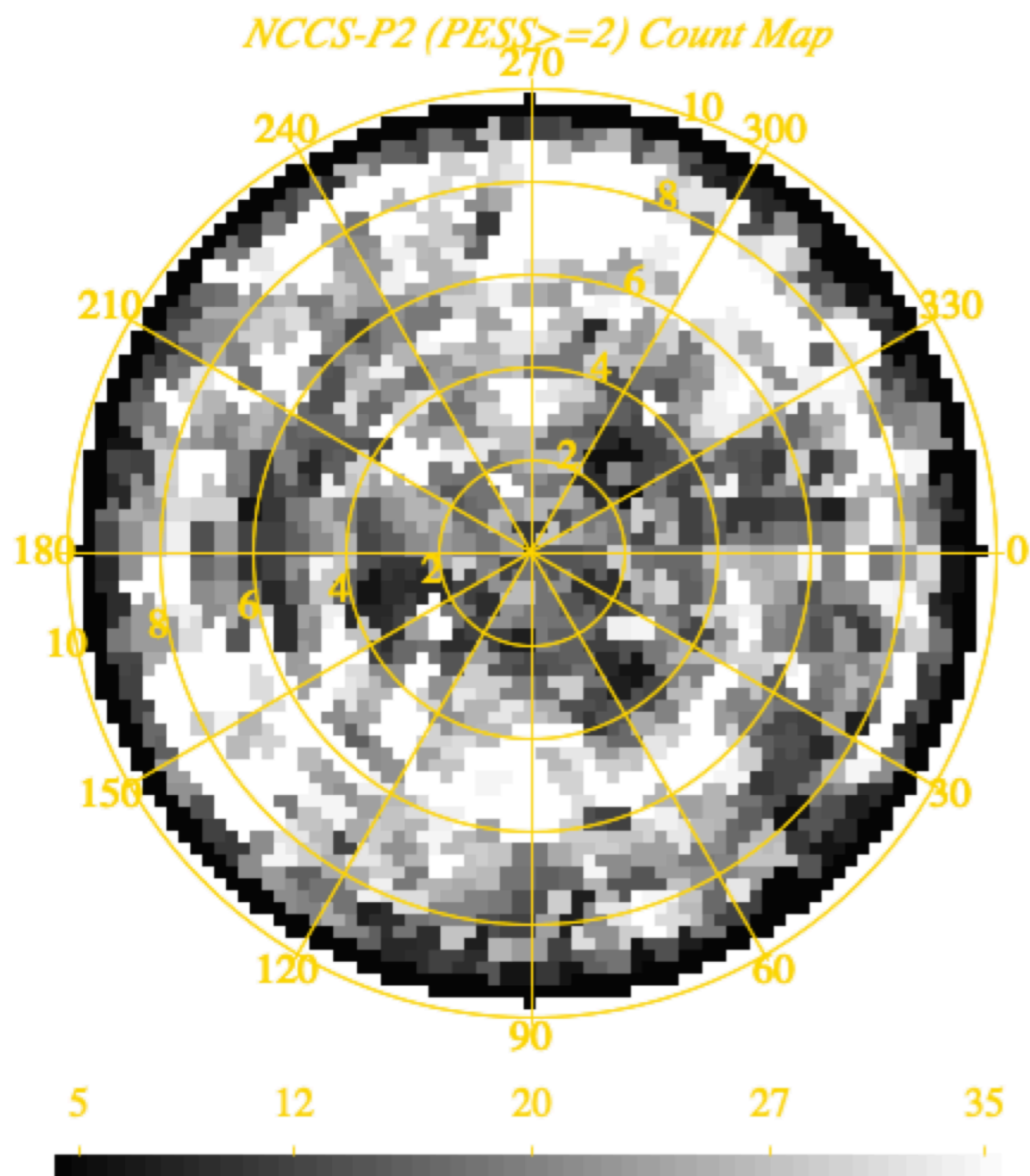
Vmag distribution
all WIYN targets

If extinction **not** taken into
account, the normalisation
coefficient would be **0.28** (instead
of 0.785) to match the NCCS-
WIYN selected targets



4. NCCS count map x Planck extinction map

$PESS \geq 2, V_{\text{mag}} < 19, \delta > 81 \text{ deg}$



NCCS ALL sources, $\text{magV} < 19, PESS \geq 2, \text{Dec} > 81$ (ra,dec) distribution ,
Planck extinction A_v map , at 0.5 deg resolution (map pixels)

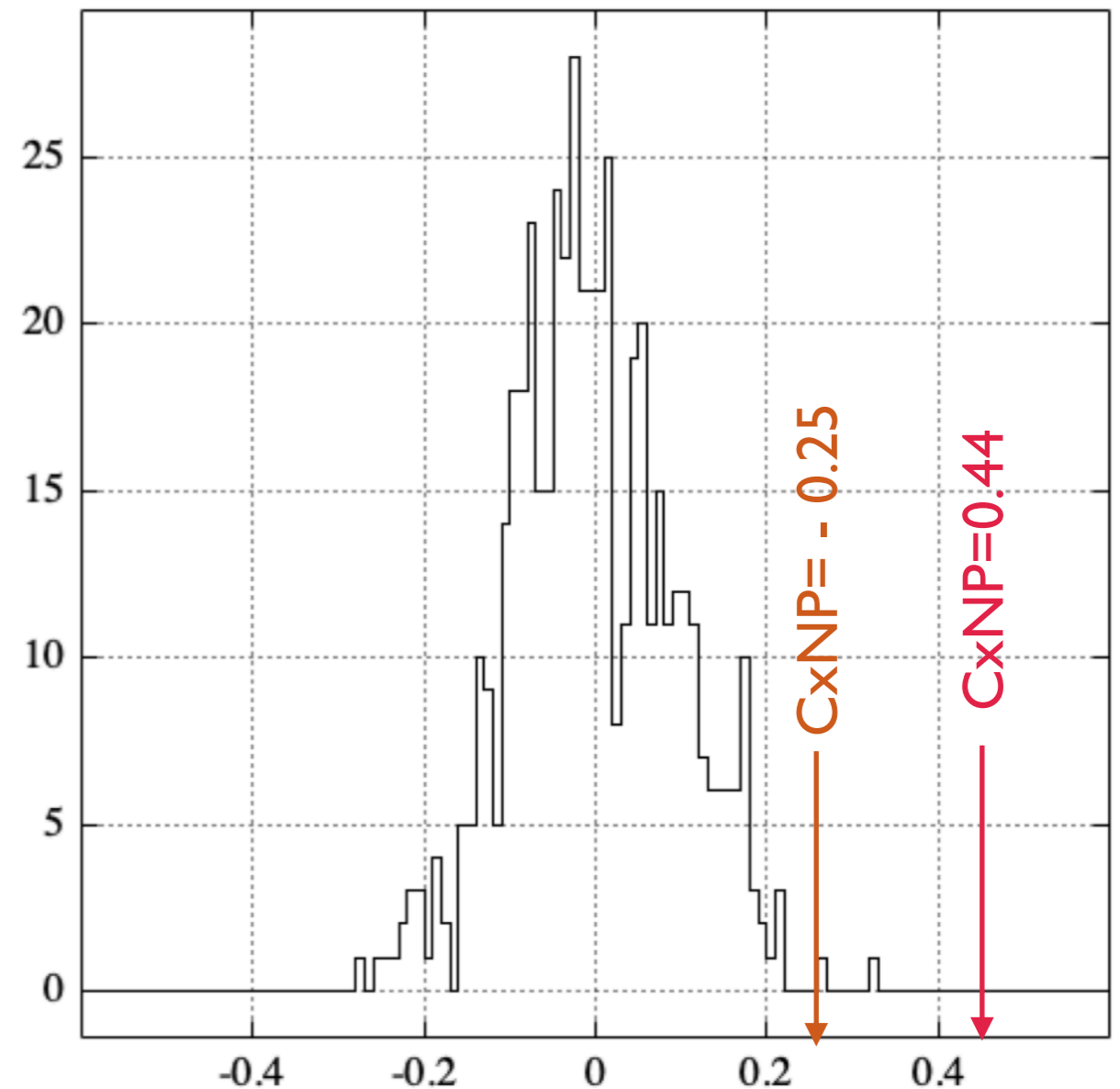
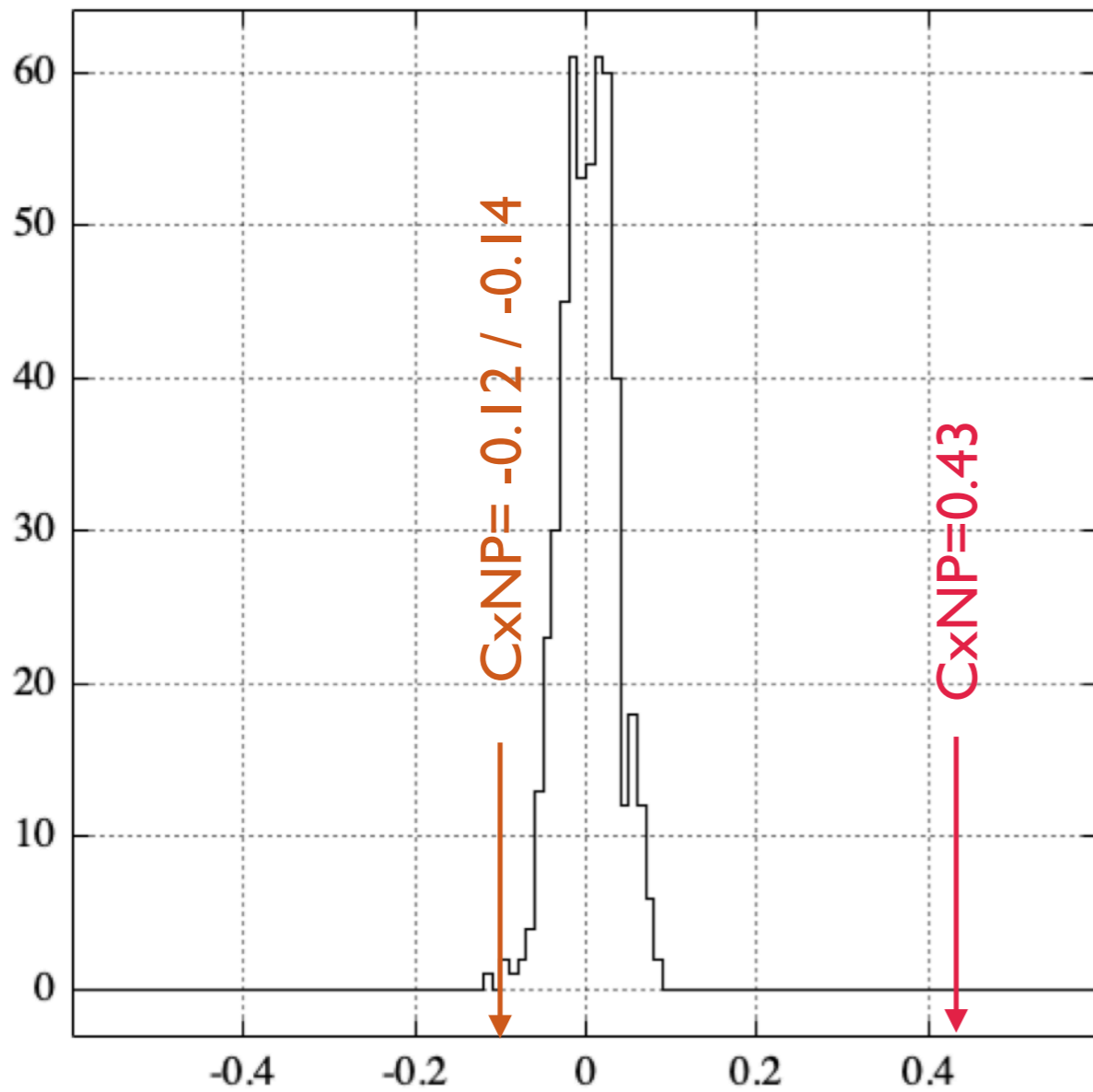
Correlation coefficient : $C_{xNP} = \text{NCCS Source-Count-Map} \times (- \text{Planck-Extinction-Map})$

$\delta > 81$ deg

$\delta > 86.5$ deg

Random x Ext-Map CorrCoeff

Random x Ext-Map CorrCoeff (Dec>86.5)



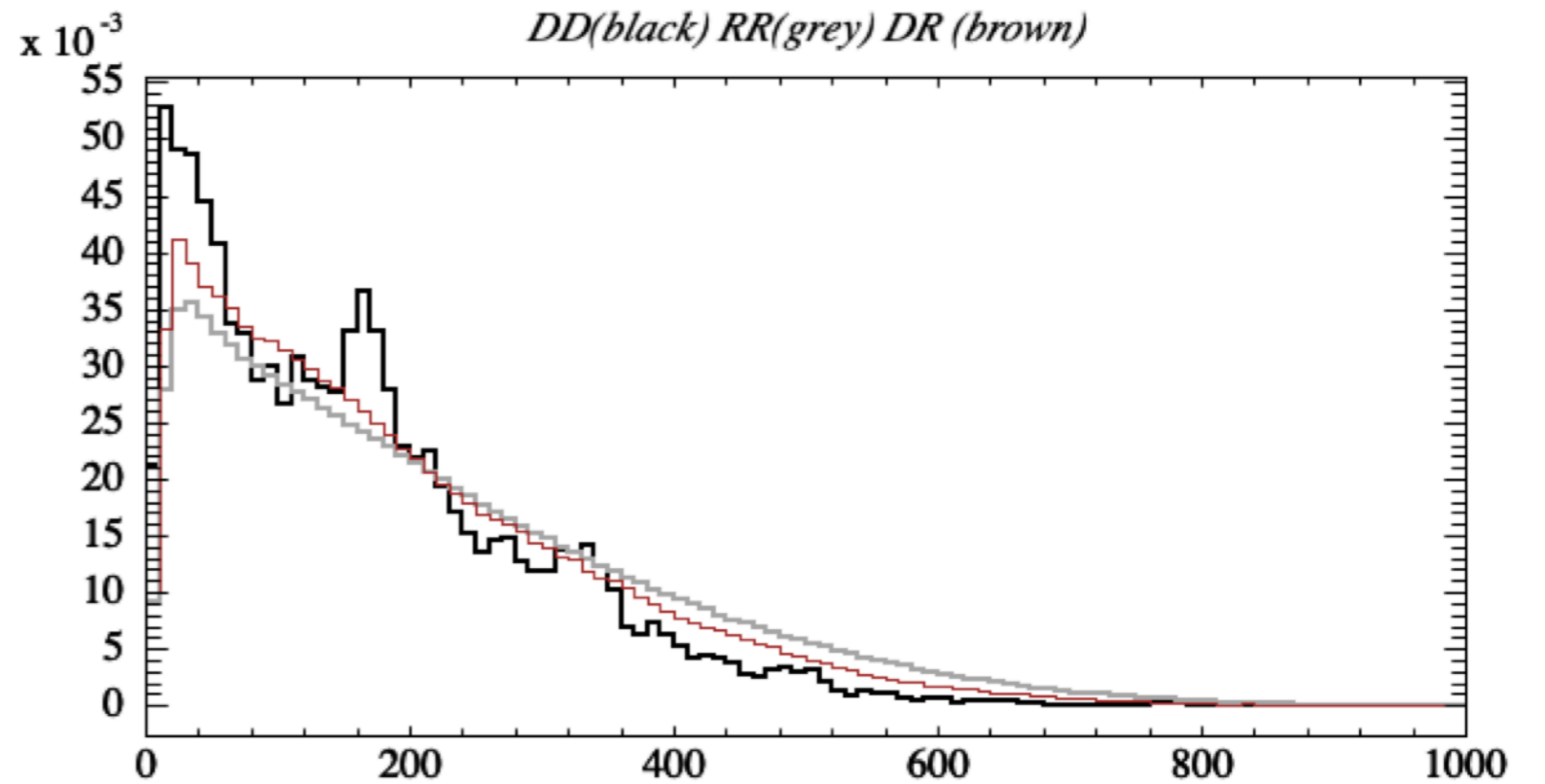
Distribution of C_{xNP} for random
distribution \times Planck extinction map
 C_{xNP} for NCCS PESS $\geq 2, V_{mag} < 19$
 C_{xNP} for NCCS PESS < 1 or GAIA star

5. Correlation function

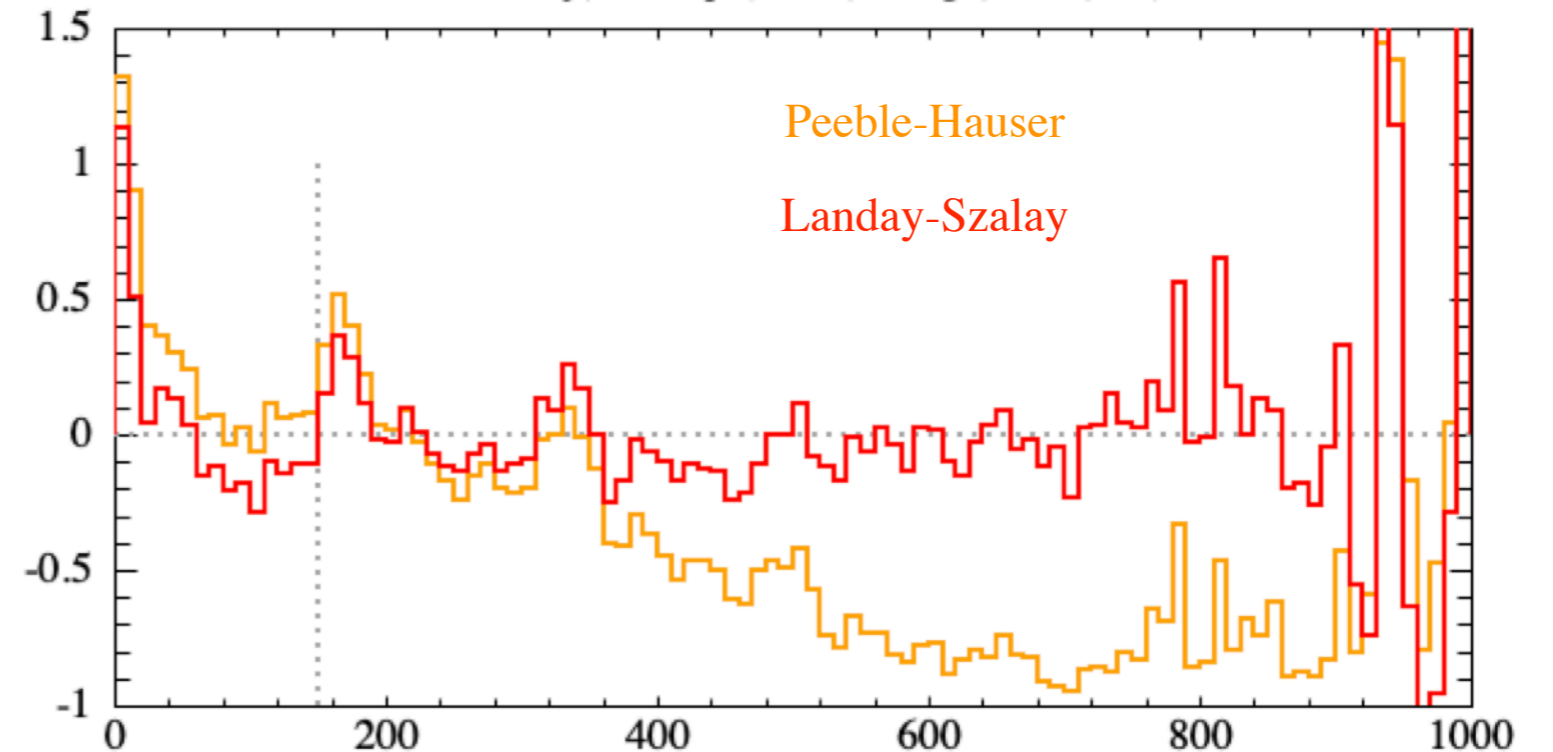
Data auto-correlation function DD

Random catalog auto-correlation RR

Data x random cross-correlation DR



CorrFct $f(d$ in Mpc) PH (orange) LSz (red)



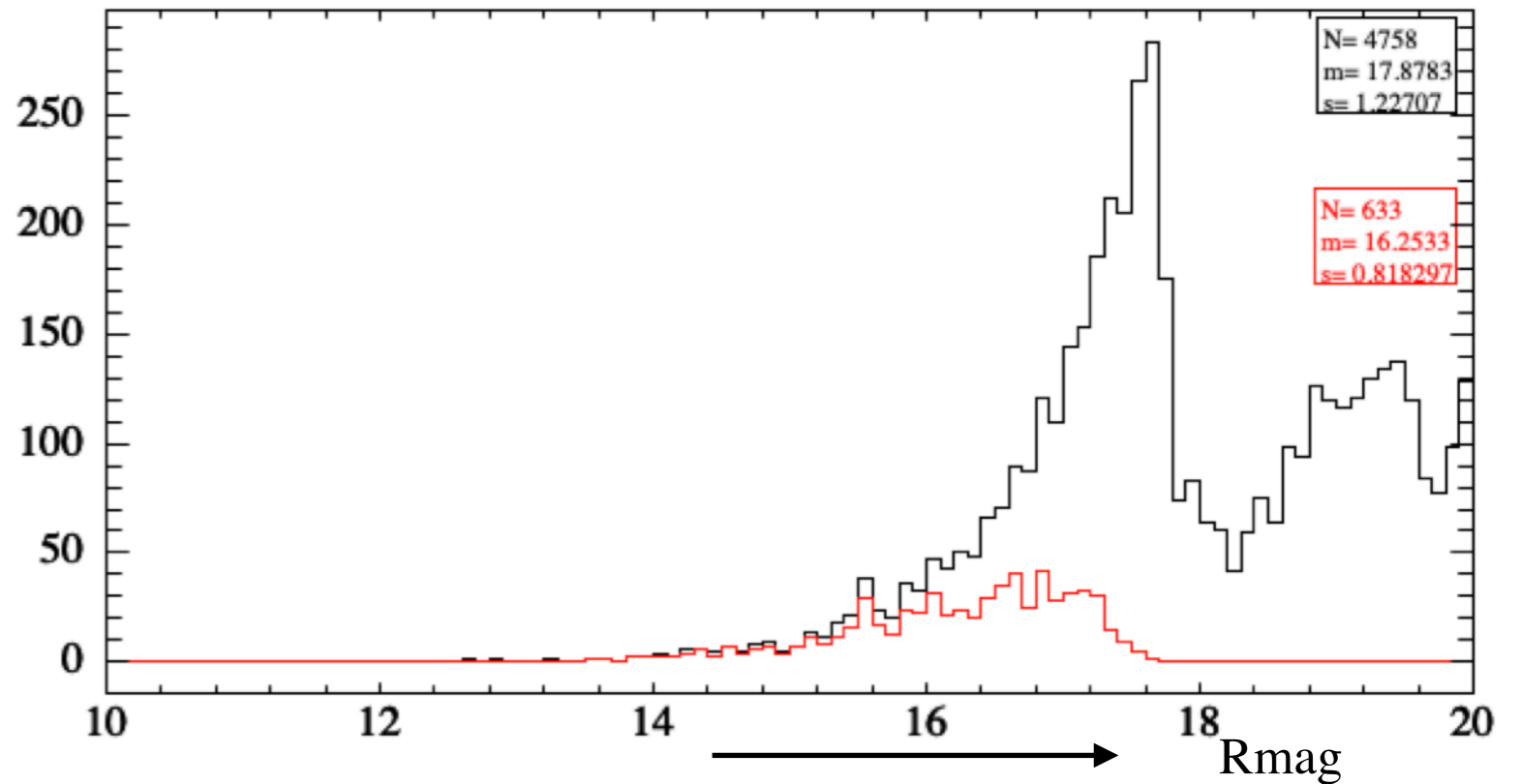
$$f_{PB}(d) = \frac{DD}{RR} - 1$$

$$f_{LSz}(d) = \frac{DD - 2DR + RR}{RR}$$

→ d_{sep} (Mpc)

6.1 SDSS magnitude / redshift distribution

SDSS(ra=150,dec=50) magnitude distribution

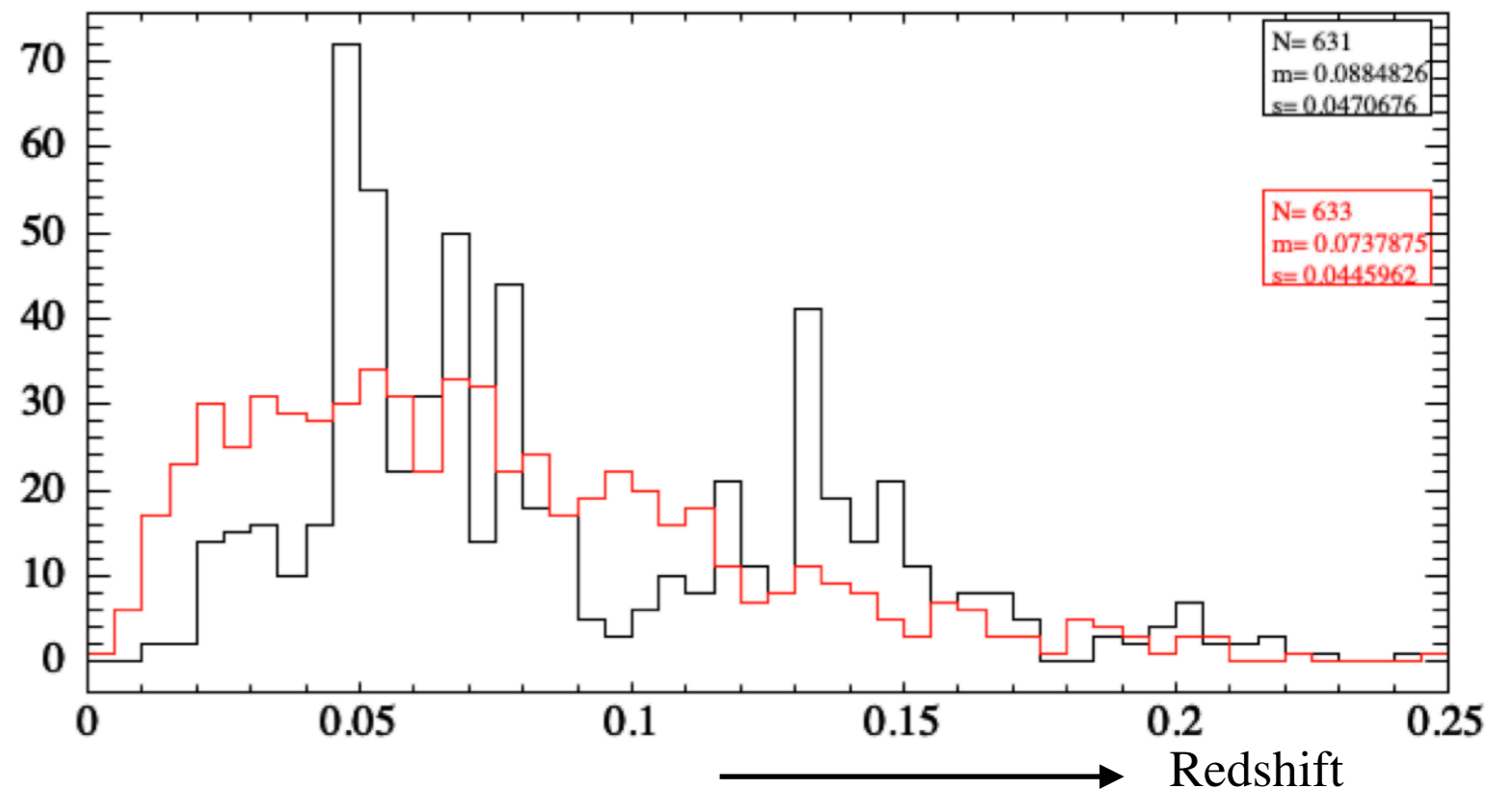


Apply extinction to SDSS galaxies

All within 3.5 degree of (ra,dec)=(150,50)
4760 galaxies (SDSS) to be compared to 2800 NCCS target galaxies

After extinction and WIYN redshift reconstruction efficiency and magnitude <18 cut
630 galaxies (SDSS) to be compared with 650 NCCS-WIYN with z-spec

SDSS(ra=150,dec=50) redshift distribution

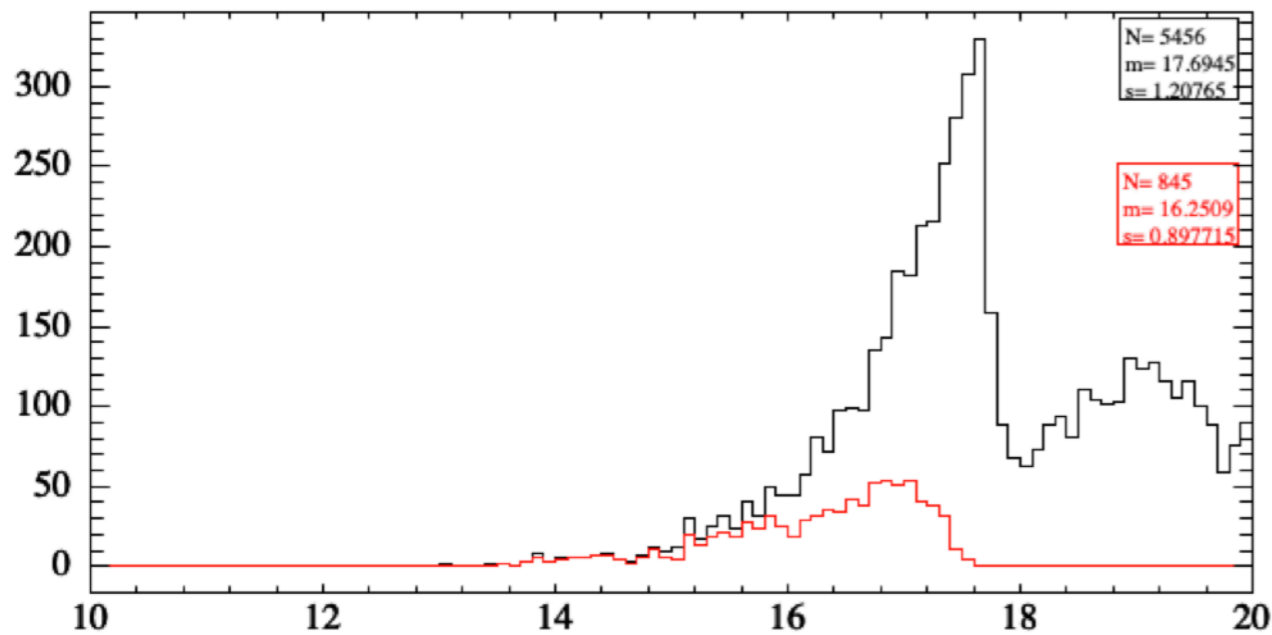


Selected SDSS galaxies redshift distribution, and the one expected for a uniform galaxy distribution

Centered on (ra,dec)=(130,51)

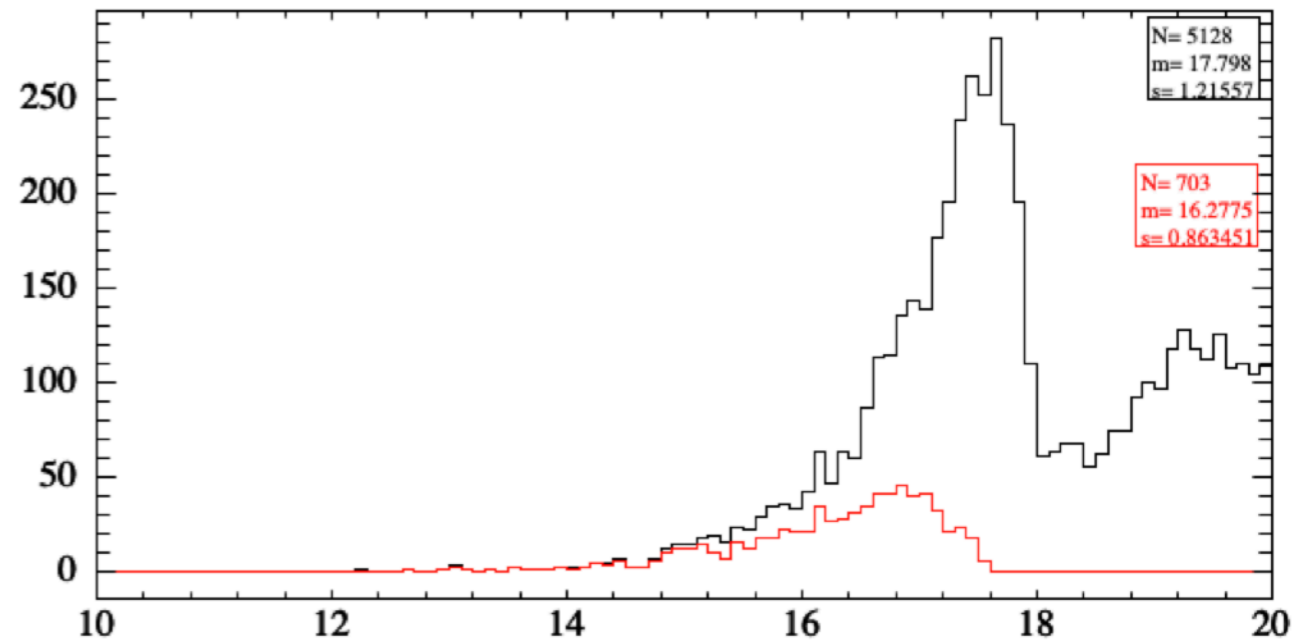
Centered on (ra,dec)=(120, 49)

SDSS(ra=130,dec=51) magnitude distribution

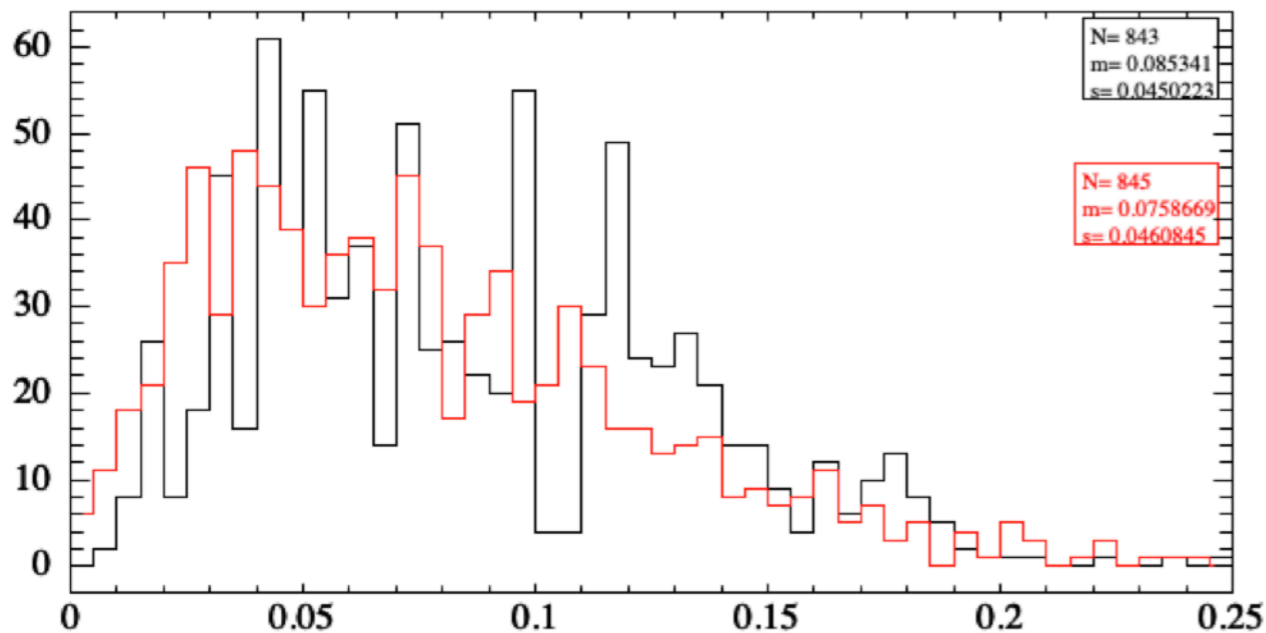


Rmag

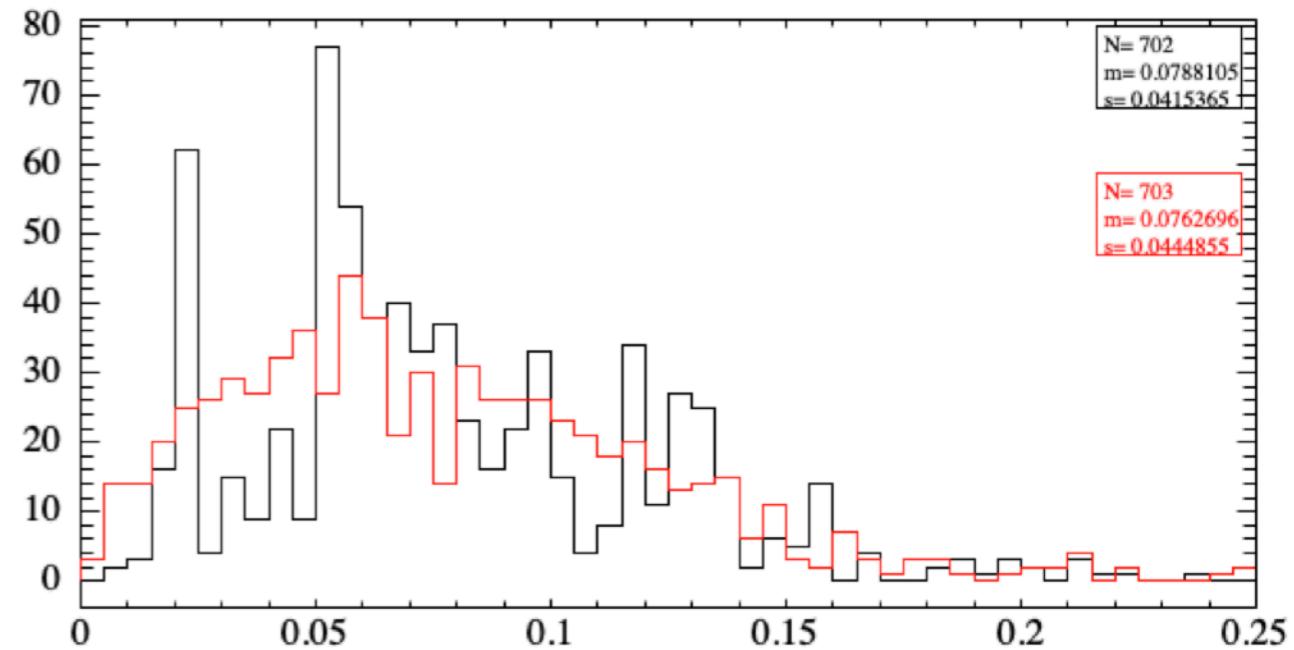
SDSS(ra=120,dec=49) magnitude distribution



SDSS(ra=130,dec=51) redshift distribution

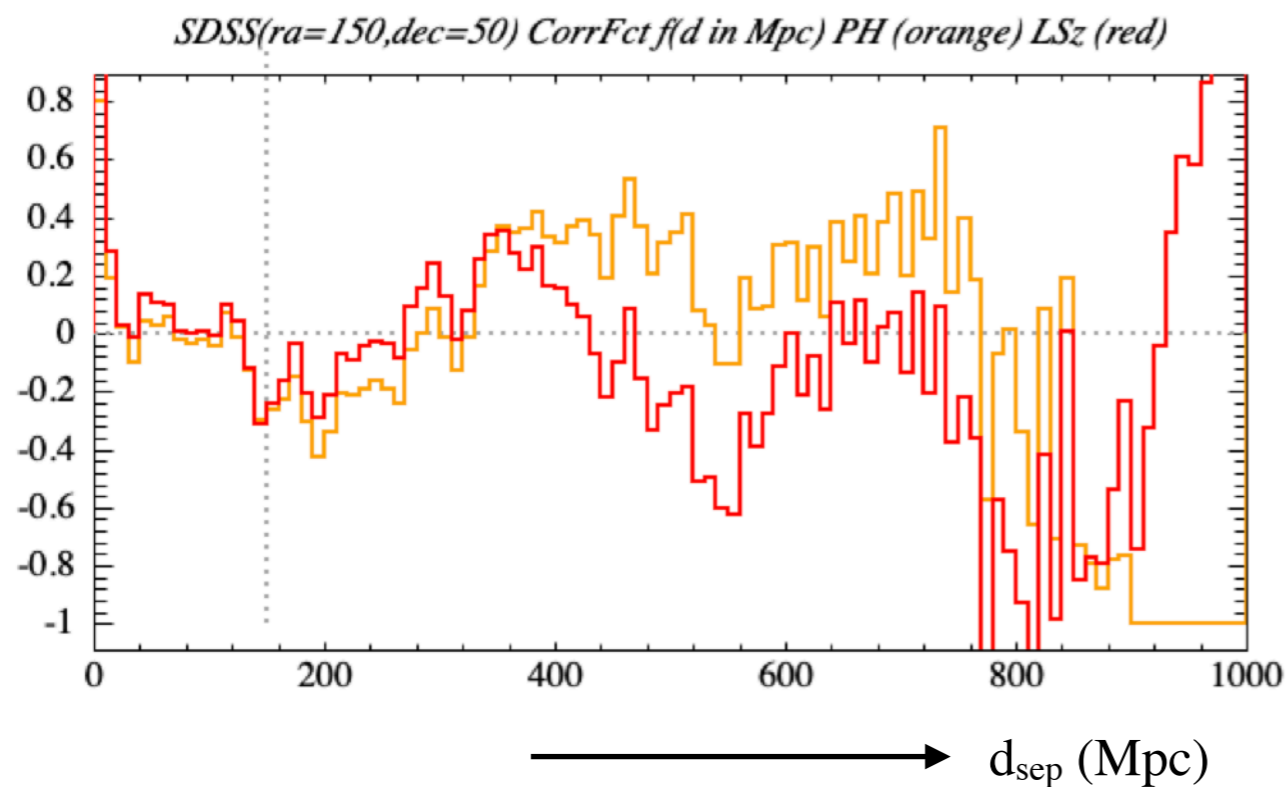
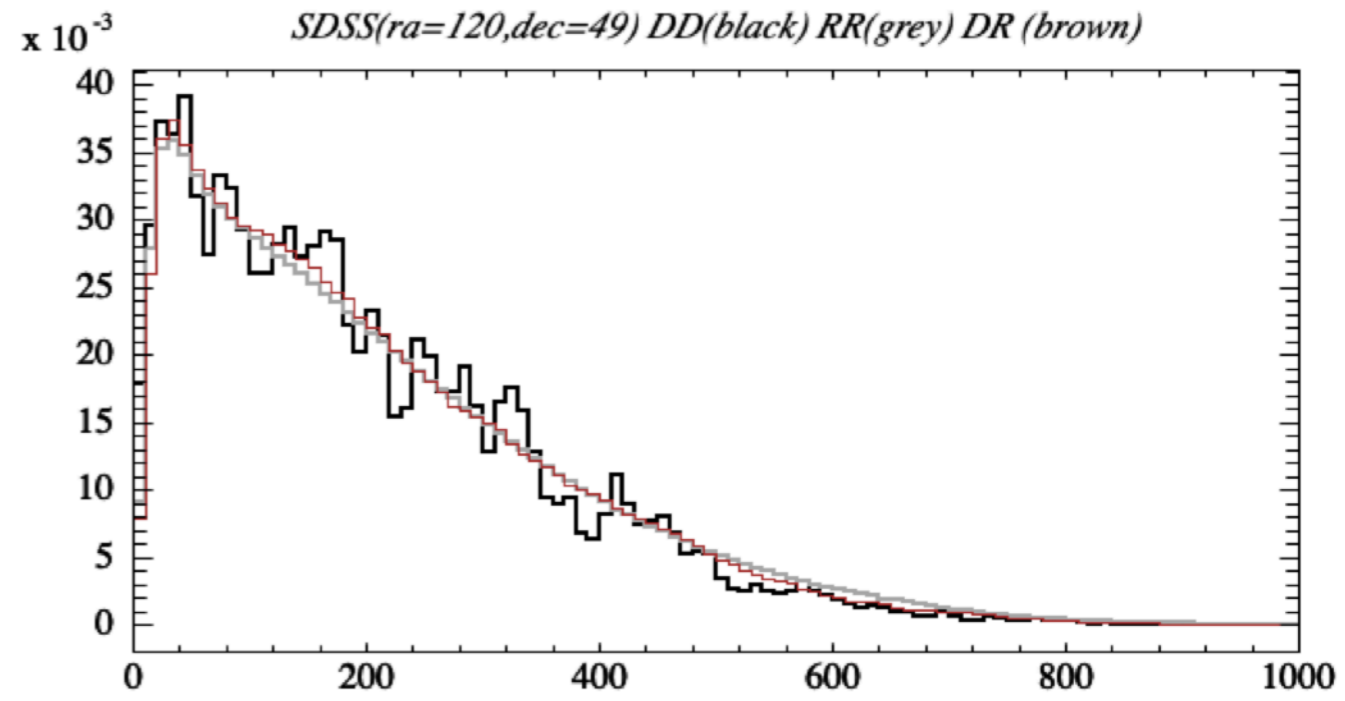
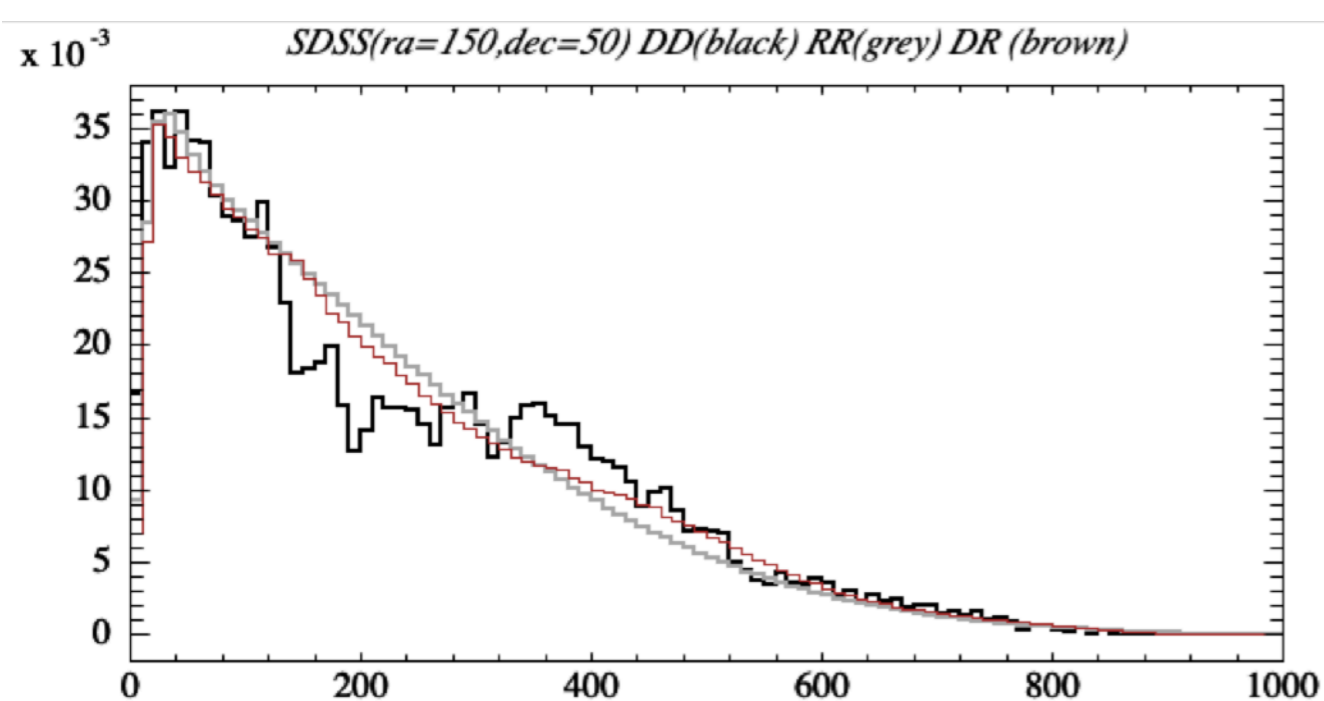


SDSS(ra=120,dec=49) redshift distribution

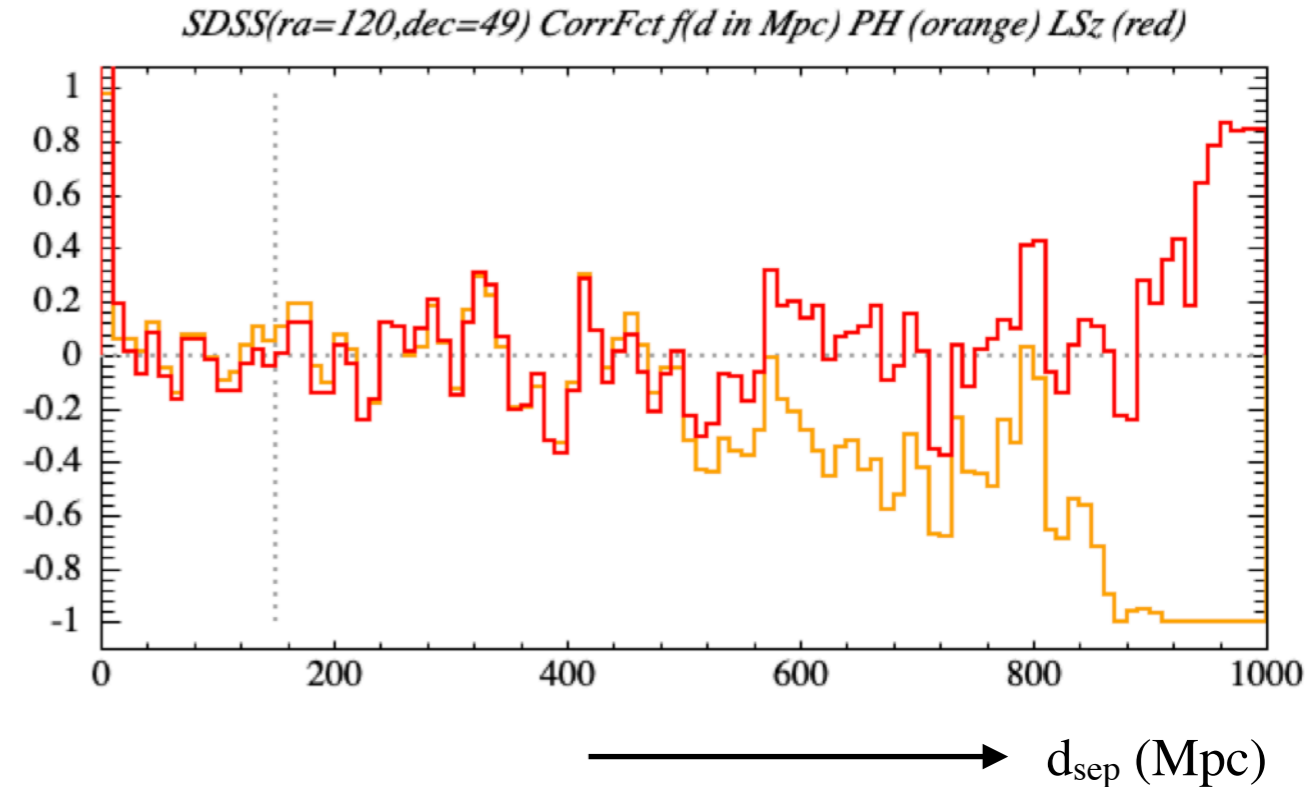


Redshift

6.2 SDSS Correlation function (a)

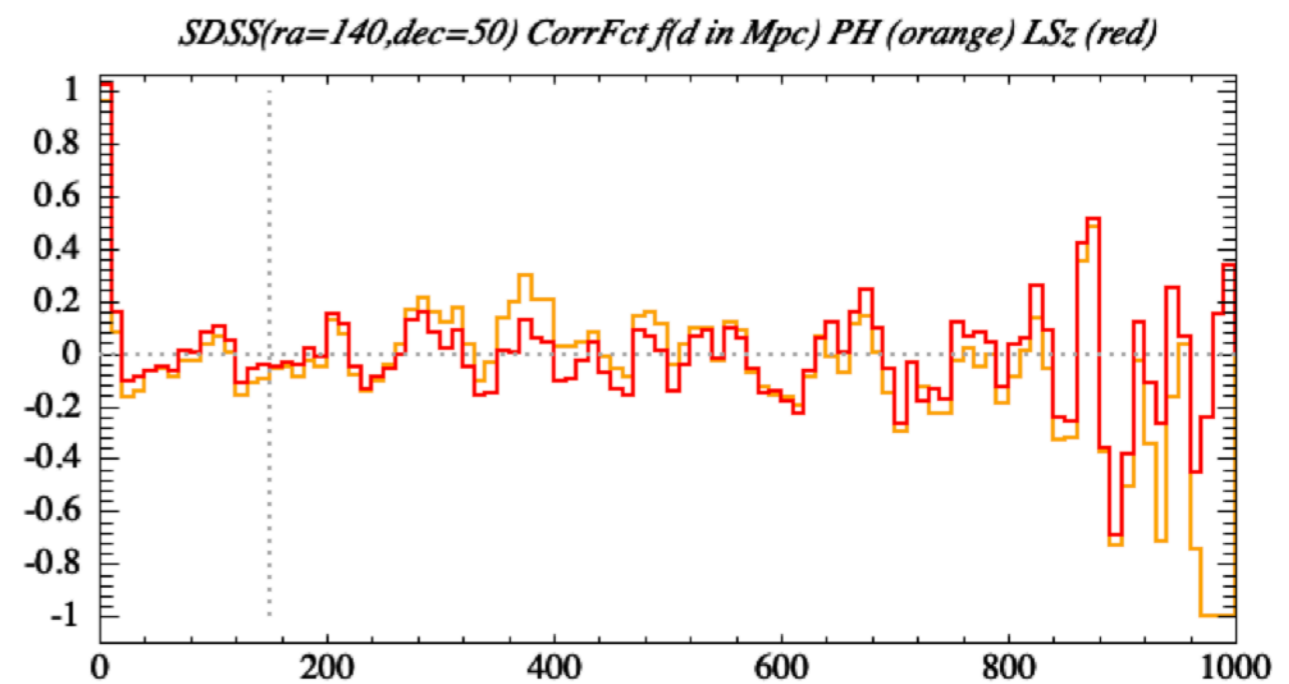
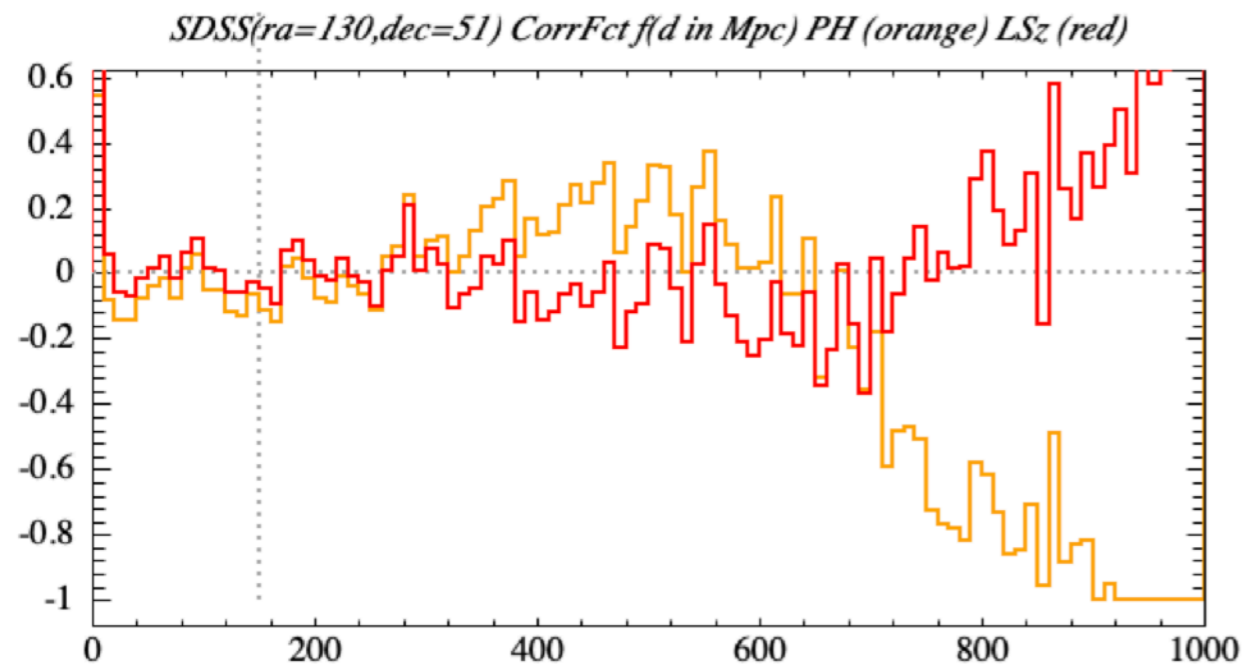
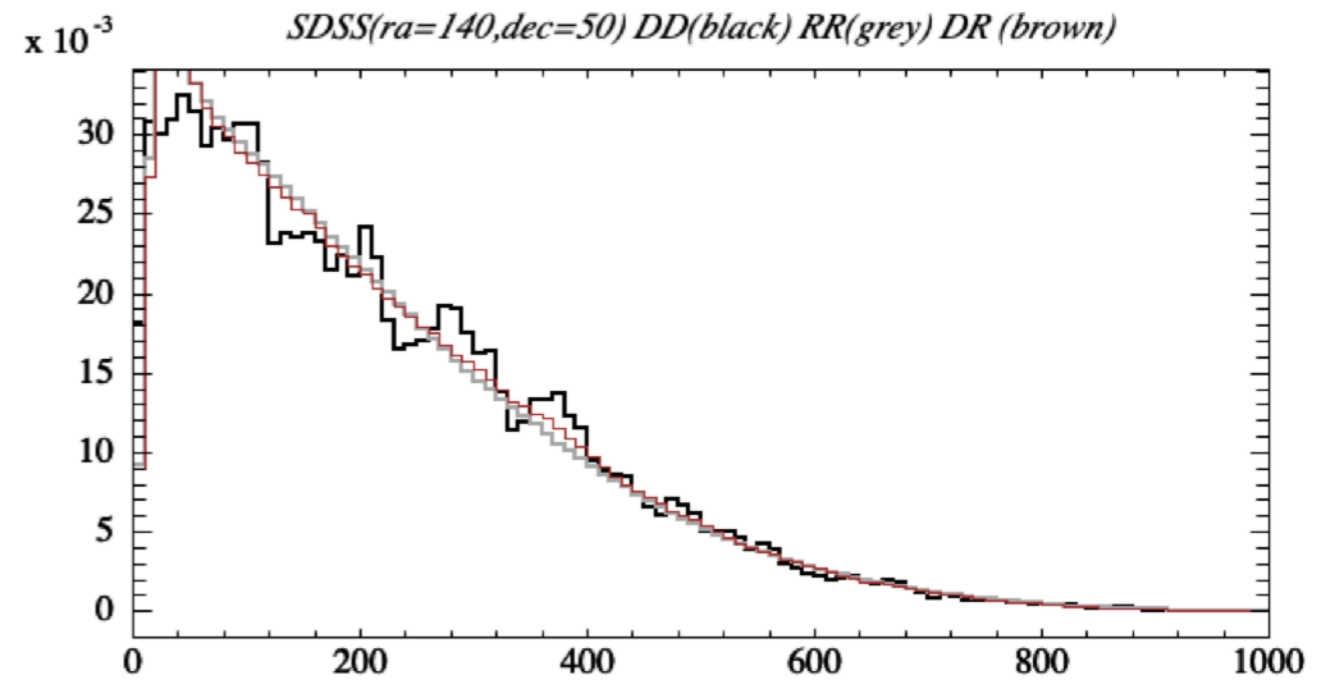
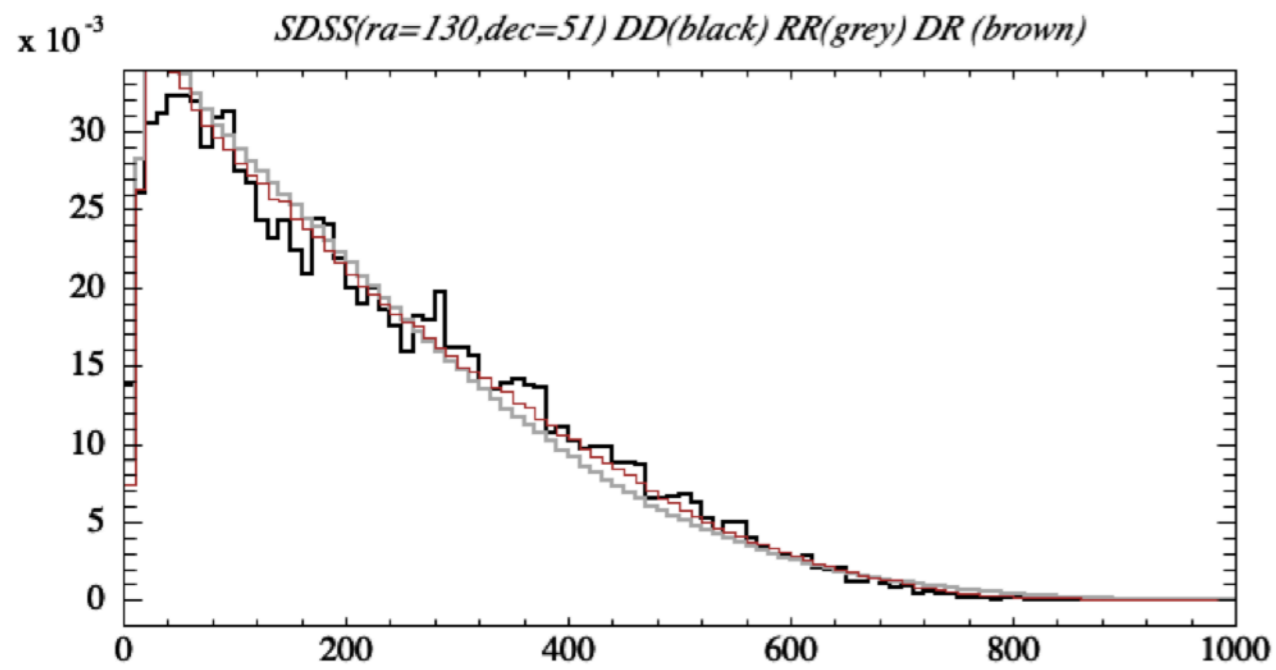


Centered on (ra,dec)=(150,50)



Centered on (ra,dec)=(120,49)

6.2 SDSS Correlation function (b)



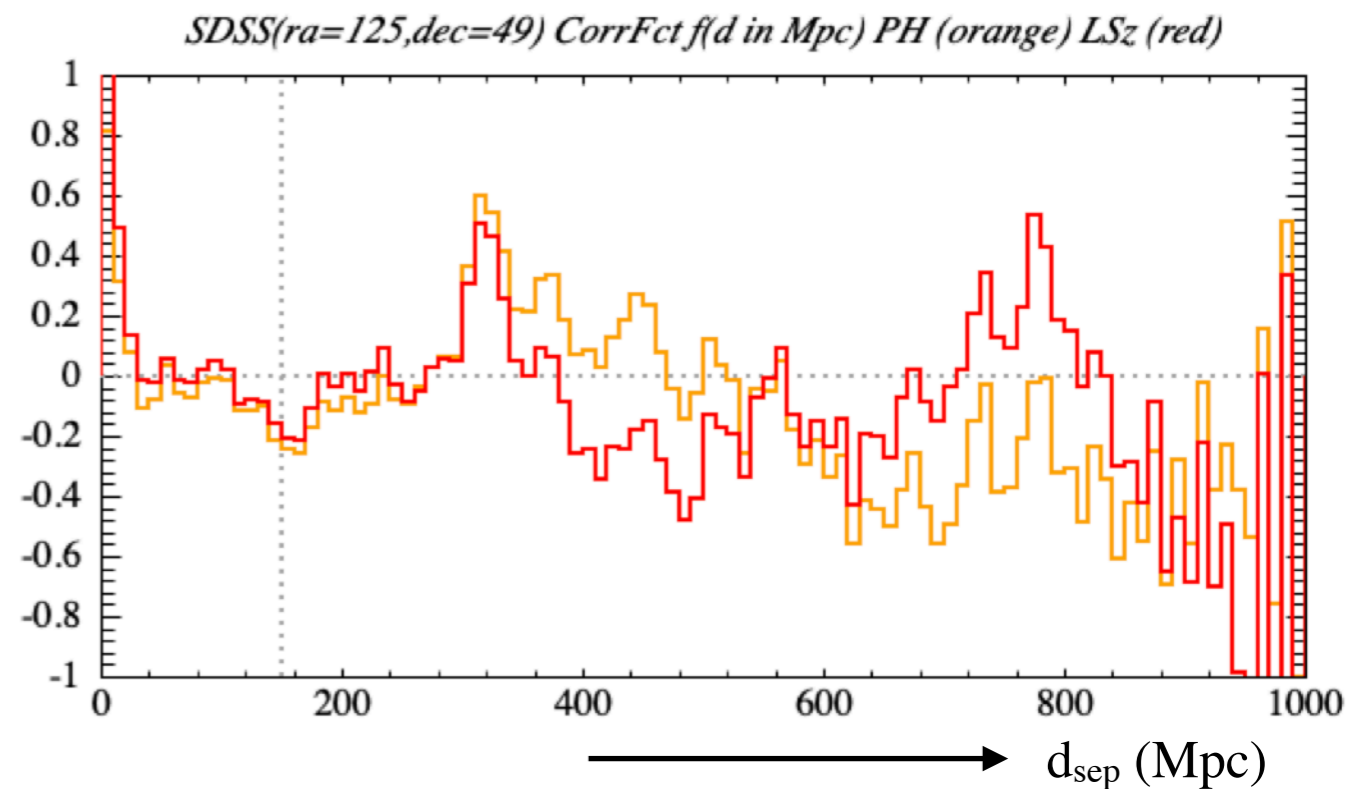
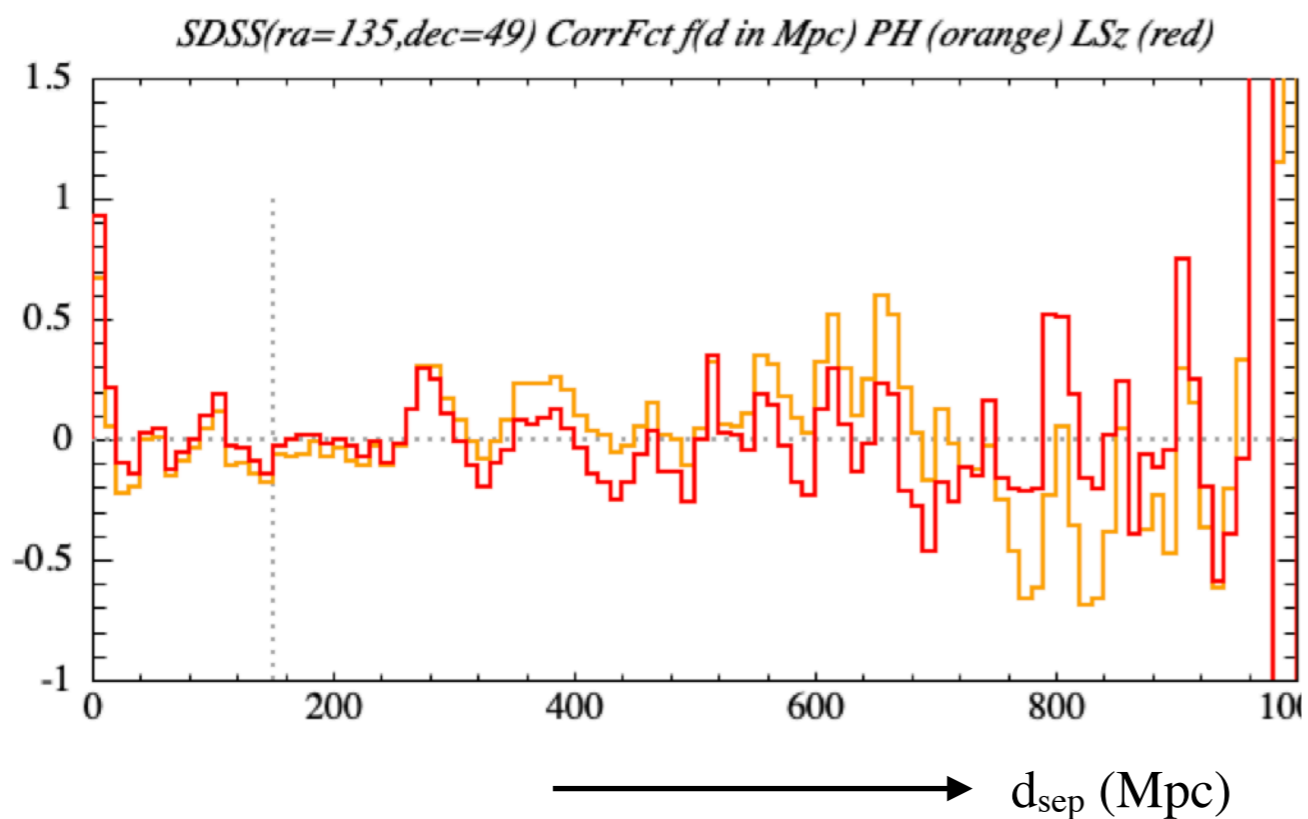
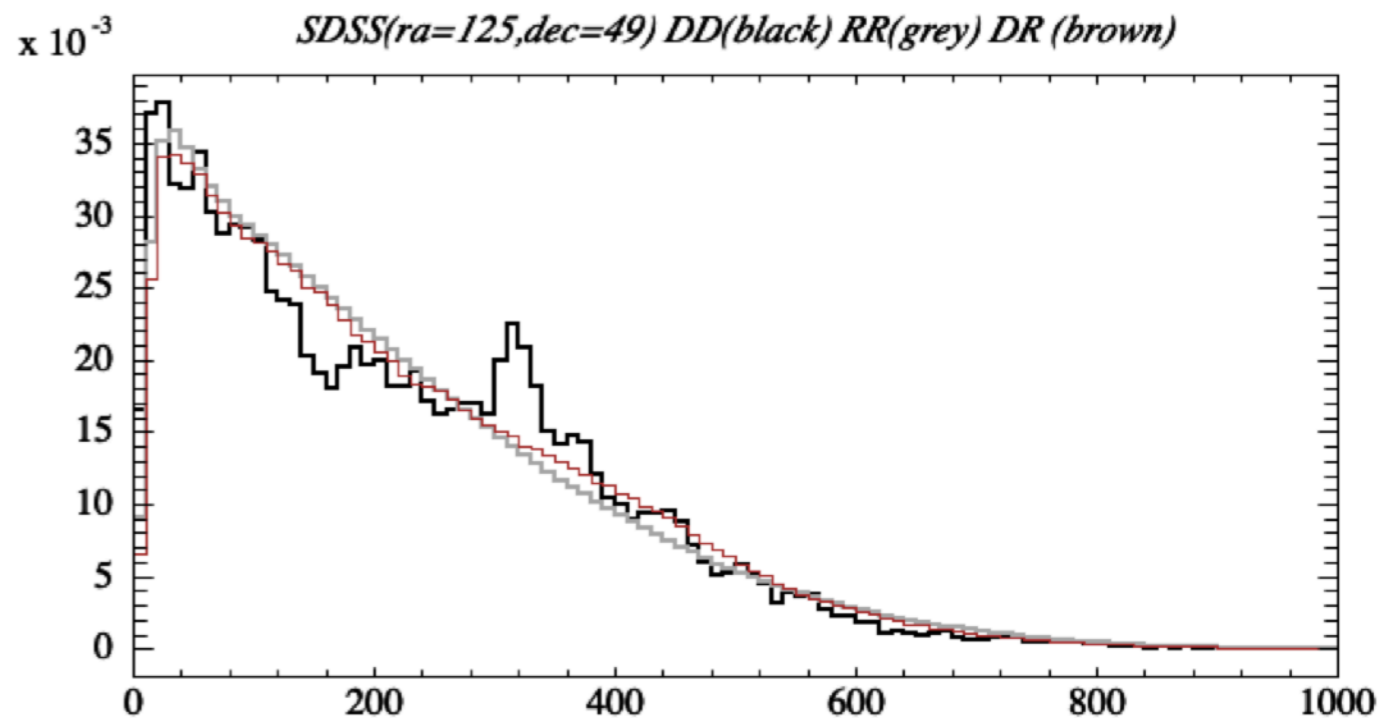
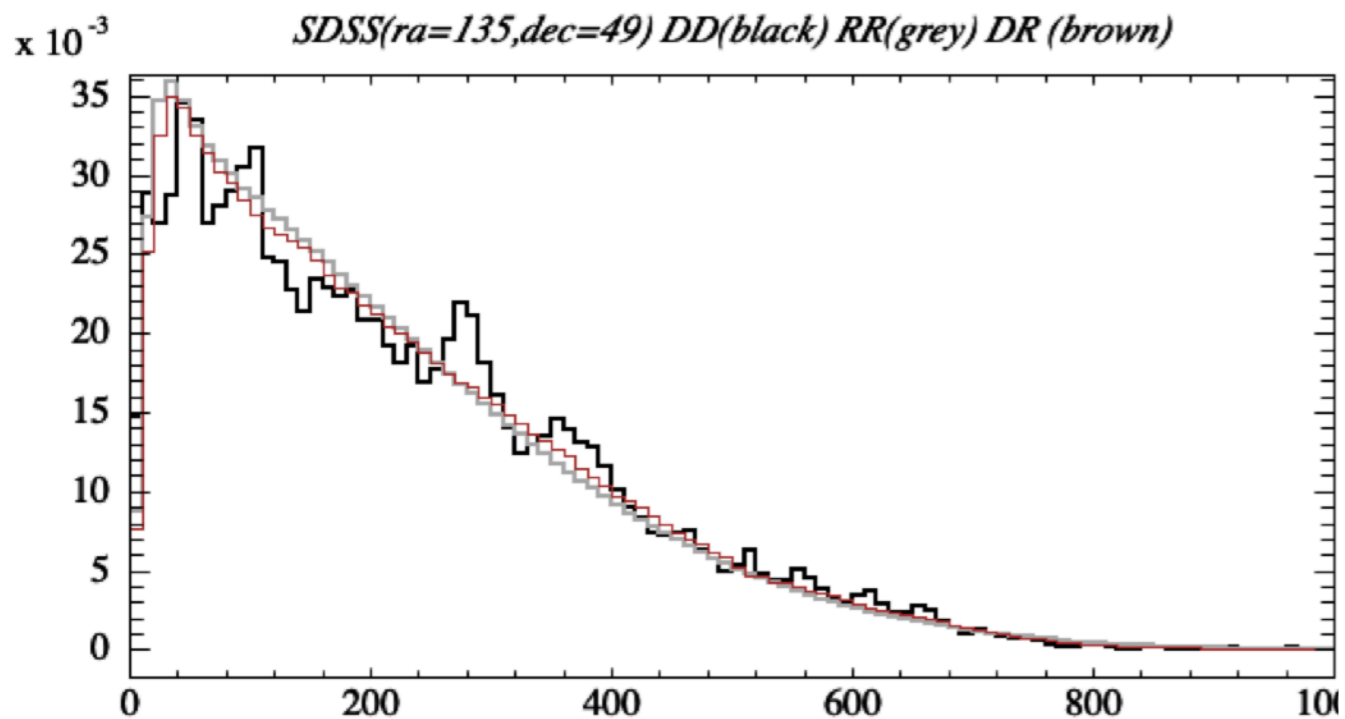
—————→ d_{sep} (Mpc)

Centered on (ra,dec)=(130,51)

—————→ d_{sep} (Mpc)

Centered on (ra,dec)=(140,50)

6.2 SDSS Correlation function (c)



Centered on (ra,dec)=(135,49)

Centered on (ra,dec)=(125,49)