Practical Statistics for Astronomers, Second Edition

Astronomy needs statistical methods to interpret data, but statistics is a many-faceted subject that is difficult for non-specialists to access. This handbook helps astronomers analyze the complex data and models of modern astronomy.

This Second Edition has been revised to feature many more examples using Monte Carlo simulations, and now also includes Bayesian inference, Bayes factors and Markov chain Monte Carlo integration. Chapters cover basic probability, correlation analysis, hypothesis testing, Bayesian modelling, time series analysis, luminosity functions and clustering. Exercises at the end of each chapter guide readers through the techniques and tests necessary for most observational investigations. The data tables, solutions to problems, and other resources are available online at www.cambridge.org/9780521732499.

Bringing together the most relevant statistical and probabilistic techniques for use in observational astronomy, this handbook is a practical manual for advanced undergraduate and graduate students and professional astronomers.

JASPER V. WALL is Adjunct Professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of British Columbia, and Visiting Professor at the University of Oxford, UK.

CHARLES R. JENKINS is a Research Scientist in Earth Sciences and Resource Engineering at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Australia.

Cover insets

Front cover:

A 500-ksec Chandra X-ray image of the Bullet cluster, tracing the bulk of the cluster baryons in the form of the hot intergalactic plasma (Clowe *et al.*, 2006). This gas is centralized and shocked in the collision between the two subclusters, while the dissipationless stars and dark matter (contours) retain the initial shape of their gravitational potentials. Reproduced by kind permission of the authors and the AAS.

Back cover:

(1) An all-sky image from the Planck mission, part of the early release data set. This image of the microwave sky has been synthesized from 12 months of data spanning the full frequency range of Planck, 30–857 GHz. Reproduced with the kind permission of ESA and the Planck Mission Team.

(2) Constraints on the mass densities of dark energy (Ω_{Λ}) and matter (Ω_m) provided by the supernovae type Ia Hubble diagram, measurements of baryon acoustic oscillations, and the power spectrum of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) (Suzuki *et al.*, 2011, see Chapter 11). The contours show the 68 per cent, 95 per cent and 99.7 per cent confidence regions. Reproduced with the kind permission of the authors, the Supernova Cosmology Project Team and the AAS.

(3) The power spectrum of the fluctuations in the CMB, as determined from the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) 7-year data, together with data from other experiments (Komatsu *et al.*, 2010, see Chapter 11). Image reproduced courtesy of the authors, the WMAP team, the NASA GSFC public archive and the AAS.

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Practical Statistics for Astronomers

Second Edition

J. V. WALL University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

C. R. JENKINS Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Australia



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In affectionate memory of Peter Scheuer (1930–2001) mentor and friend $\label{eq:2} `2+2\simeq5'$

Foreword to first edition

Peter Scheuer started this. In 1977 he walked into JVW's office in the Cavendish Lab and quietly asked for advice on what further material should be taught to the new intake of Radio Astronomy graduate students (that year including the hapless CRJ). JVW, wrestling with simple Chi-square testing at the time, blurted out *'They know nothing about practical statistics...'*. Peter left thoughtfully. A day later he returned. 'Good news! *The Management Board has decided that the students are going to have a course on practical statistics.'* Can I sit in, JVW asked innocently. 'Better news! *The Management Board has decided that you're going to teach it...*'.

So, for us, began the notion of practical statistics. A subject that began with gambling is not an arcane academic pursuit, but it is certainly subtle as well. It is fitting that Peter Scheuer was involved at the beginning of this (lengthy) project; his style of science exemplified both subtlety and pragmatism. We hope that we can convey something of both. If an echo of Peter's booming laugh is sometimes heard in these pages, it is because we both learned from him that a useful answer is often much easier – and certainly much more entertaining – than you at first think.

After the initial course, the material for this book grew out of various further courses, journal articles and the abundant personal experience that results from understanding just a little of any field of knowledge that counts Gauss and Laplace amongst its originators. More recently, the invigorating polemics of Jeffreys and Jaynes have been a great stimulus; although we have tried in this book not to engage too much with 'old, unhappy, far-off things / and battles long ago'.

Amongst today's practitioners of practical statistics, we have had valued discussions with Mark Birkinshaw, Phil Charles, Eric Feigelson, Pedro Ferreira, Paul Francis, Steve Gull, Dave Jauncey, Ofer Lahav, Robert Laing, Tony Lynas-Gray, Donald Lynden-Bell, Louis Lyons, Andrew Murray, John Peacock, Chris

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Pritchett, Prasenjit Saha and Adrian Webster. We are very grateful to Chris Blake, whose excellent D.Phil. thesis laid out clearly the interrelation of 2D descriptive statistics; and who has allowed us to borrow extensively from this opus. CRJ particularly acknowledges the Bayesian convictions of the Real Time Decisions group at Schlumberger; Dave Hargreaves, Iain Tuddenham and Tim Jervis. Try betting lives on your interpretation of the Kolomogorov axioms.

JVW is indebted to the Astrophysics Department of the University of Oxford for the enjoyable environment in which much of this was pulled together. The hospitality of the Department Heads – Phil Charles and then Joe Silk – is greatly appreciated; the stimulation, kindness, technical support and advice of colleagues there has been invaluable. Jenny Wall gave total support and encouragement throughout; the writing benefited greatly from the warmth and happiness of her companionship.

CRJ wishes to acknowledge the support of Schlumberger Cambridge Research for the writing of this book, as part of its 'Personal Research Time' initiative. The encouragement of the lab's director, Mike Sheppard, catalysed its completion. Programme manager Ashley Johnson created the necessary space in a busy research group. Fiona Hall listened, helped with laughter through the long period of gestation and took time out from many pressing matters to support that final burst of writing.

Foreword to second edition

Teaching is highly educational for teachers. Teaching from the first edition revealed to us how much students enjoyed Monte Carlo methods, and the ability with such methods to test and to check every derivation, test, procedure or result in the book. Thus, a change in the second edition is to introduce Monte Carlo as early as possible (Chapter 2). Teaching also revealed to us areas in which we assumed too much (and too little). We have therefore aimed for some smoothing of learning gradients where slope changes have appeared to be too sudden. Chapters 6 and 7 substantially amplify our previous treatments of Bayesian hypothesis testing/modelling, and include much more on model choice and Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analysis. Our previous chapter on 2D (sky distribution) analysis has been significantly revised. We have added a final chapter sketching the application of statistics to some current areas of astrophysics and cosmology, including galaxy formation and large-scale structure, weak gravitational lensing, and the cosmological microwave background (CMB) radiation.

We received very helpful comments from anonymous referees whom CUP consulted about our proposals for the second edition. These reviewers requested that we keep the book (a) practical and (b) concise and – *small*, or 'back-packable', as one of them put it. We have additional colleagues to thank either for further discussions, finding errata or because we just plain missed them from our first edition list: Matthew Colless, Jim Condon, Mike Disney, Alan Heavens, Martin Hendry, Jim Moran, Douglas Scott, Robert Smith and Malte Tewes. Jonathan Benjamin, Chris Blake, Adam Moss, John Peacock and Sanaz Vafaei provided valuable input on additional material in this second edition.

During preparation of the second edition, JVW is grateful to the National Science and Engineering Council of Canada for support, and to the Physics

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and Astronomy Department of the University of British Columbia for its hospitality. Matt Wall provided JVW with welcome and expert computer-system assistance.

As before, our greatest debt of gratitude is to our partners Jenny Wall and Fiona Hall for their unflagging understanding and support.

Note on notation

Here are some of the symbols used in the mathematical parts of this book. The list is not complete, but does include notation of more than localized interest. Some symbols are used with different meanings in different parts of the book, but in context there should be no possibility of confusion.

 a_{lm} : coefficients of a spherical harmonic expansion

 \mathcal{B} : Bayes factor

C: usually the covariance (or error) matrix, characterizing a multivariate Gaussian

 c_l : coefficients of the angular power spectrum

cov[x, y]: covariance of two random variables x and y.

D: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic

E[X]: expectation or ensemble average. Also denoted $\langle X \rangle$

f, F: probability density distributions and cumulative probability density

distributions, respectively; in Chapter 9, Fourier pairs

 \mathcal{F} : variable distributed according to the *F* distribution

 \mathcal{H} : Hessian matrix

 H_0, H_1 : null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis

K: Kaplan-Meier estimator

L: intrinsic luminosity

L: likelihood

ML: maximum likelihood, maximum likelihood method

MLE: maximum likelihood estimator

N(S): flux density distribution, or source count

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Note on notation

- \mathcal{P} : posterior odds
- P(N): counts-in-cells probability of finding N objects in a cell

 P_l : Legendre polynomials

prob(...): probability of the indicated event. In the case of a continuous variable, the probability density

 $prob(A \mid B)$: probability of A, given B

R: distance

r: product-moment coefficient

R: Rayleigh test statistic

S: mean square deviation of a set of data; in Chapter 8, flux density

 \mathcal{S} : test statistic for a particular orientation of the principal axis of the orientation matrix

 S_e : sample cumulative distribution, as used in the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test

t: variable distributed according to the *t* distribution

U: Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney test statistic

 V, V_{max} : volume contained within R; the maximum volume, corresponding to the greatest distance consistent with an object still appearing in a catalogue

var[x]: variance of a random variable x

 $w(\theta)$: two-point angular correlation function

 \overline{X} : sample average of a set of data

 X_1, X_2, \ldots : usually a specific set of data; instances of possible data, denoted x. We try to keep to this distinction by using upper case for particular values and lower case for algebraic variables (although not with Greek letters, or statistics like t where lower case is standard)

y, z: excess variance and skewness of clustered counts-in-cells

 Y_{lm} : spherical harmonics

 $\vec{\alpha}$: vector, usually a vector of parameters

- Γ: Gehan test statistic
- η : luminosity distribution
- κ : Kendall test statistic

 μ, σ : usually the mean and standard deviation of a Gaussian distribution; μ may also be the parameter of a Poisson distribution

 μ_n : *n*th central moment of a distribution

Note on notation

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 ρ : covariance coefficient of a bivariate Gaussian; in Chapter 8, the luminosity function

- $\zeta(\theta, \phi)$: surface density of objects on the sky
- σ_s : sample standard deviation
- ϕ : space distribution
- χ^2 : variable distributed according to the χ^2 distribution