Basic statistics, and applications to X-ray spectral fitting

- ✓ Normal error (Gaussian) distribution
 - → most important in statistical analysis of data, describes the distribution of random observations for many experiments
- ✓ Poisson distribution
 - → generally appropriate for counting experiments related to random processes (e.g., radioactive decay of elementary particles)
- ✓ Statistical tests: χ^2 and F-test (more on these in the XSPEC tutorial)
- ✓ Additional specific applications within XSPEC in the X-ray spectral analysis tutorial

All measurements should be provided with errors

• Measurement $X \pm \delta X$ (units of measure)



Error associated with the measurement X

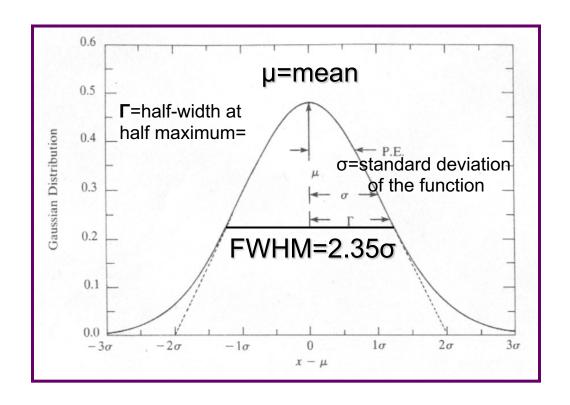
- Significant digits:
- g (gravitational acceleration of an object in a vacuum near the Earth surface)= = 9.82 ± 0.02385 m/s² \rightarrow 9.82 ± 0.02 m/s²

Another example: $v=100.2 \pm 30 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 100 \pm 30 \text{ m/s}$

Relative (fractionary) uncertainty: δX/X

The Gaussian (normal error) distribution. I

Averages of random variables (sufficiently large in number) independently drawn from independent distributions converge in distribution to the normal Casual errors are above and below the "true" (most "common") value → bell-shape distribution if systematic errors are negligible



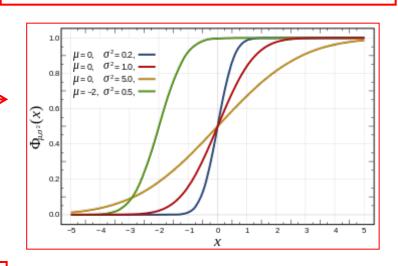
The Gaussian probability function. II

$$P(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

normalization factor, so that $\int f(x) dx = 1$ —

Probability Density Function (centered on μ)

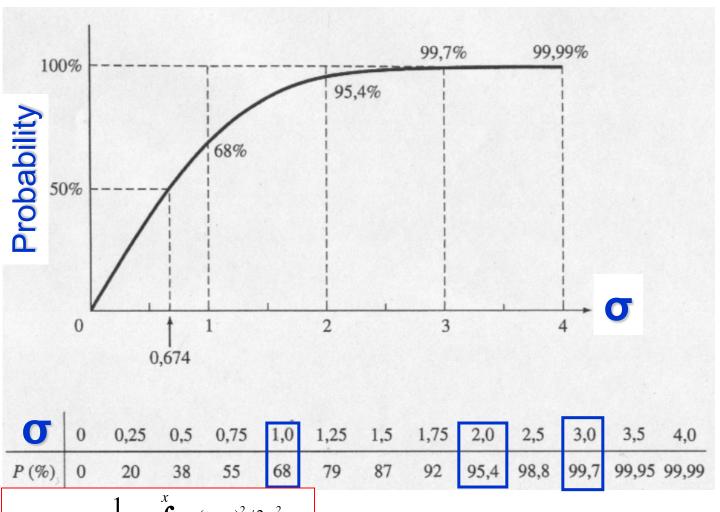
μ=mean (expectation) value
 σ=standard deviation
 σ²=variance



$$e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}$$

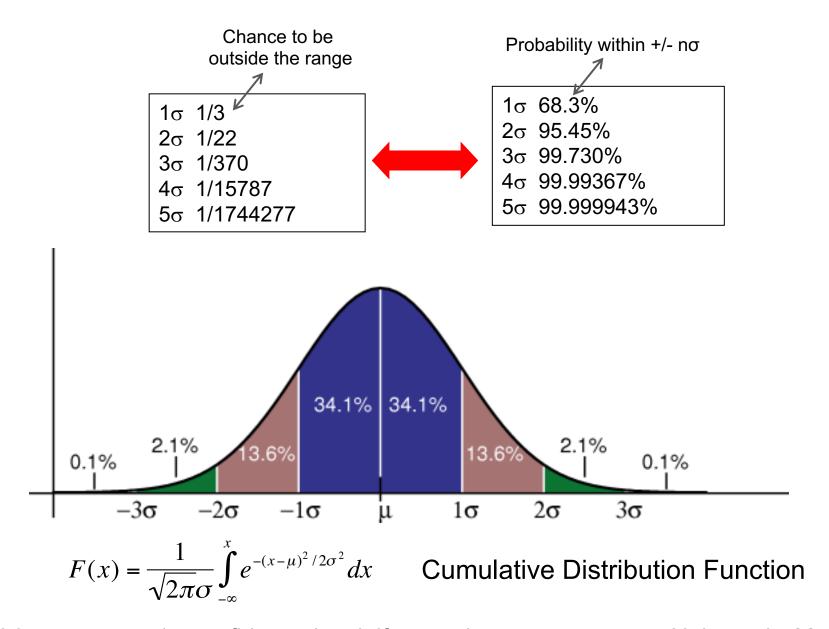
function centered on 0

The Gaussian probability function. III



 $F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-(x-\mu)^{2}/2\sigma^{2}} dx$

Cumulative Distribution Function



Value±error at 1σ confidence level: if we make a measurement N times, in 68.3% of the times we obtain such value. Every measurement should be reported and considered along its own error

Percentage probability P within to: $P = \int_{x-t\sigma}^{x+t\sigma} G(x) dx$

	•													
_	x -	ισ	х	X + 1σ										
0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.00									

Bevington textbook

						$X - t\sigma$		X	$X + t\sigma$	
t	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.00	0.80	1.60	2.39	3.19	3.99	4.78	5.58	6.38	7.17
0.1	7.97	8.76	9.55	10.34	11.13	11.92	12.71	13.50	14.28	15.07
0.2	15.85	16.63	17.41	18.19	18.97	19.74	20.51	21.28	22.05	22.82
0.3	23.58	24.34	25.10	25.86	26.61	27.37	28.12	28.86	29.61	30.35
0.4	31.08	31.82	32.55	33.28	34.01	34.73	35.45	36.16	36.88	37.59
0.5	38.29	38.99	39.69	40.39	41.08	41.77	42.45	43.13	43.81	44.48
0.6	45.15	45.81	46.47	47.13	47.78	48.43	49.07	49.71	50.35	50.98
0.7	51.61	52.23	52.85	53.46	54.07	54.67	55.27	55.87	56.46	57.05
8.0	57.63	58.21	58.78	59.35	59.91	60.47	61.02	61.57	62.11	62.65
0.9	63.19	63.72	64.24	64.76	65.28	65.79	66.29	66.80	67.29	67.78
1.0	68.27	68.75	69.23	69.70	70.17	70.63	71.09	71.54	71.99	72.43
1.1	72.87	73.30	73.73	74.15	74.57	74.99	75.40	75.80	76.20	76.60
1.2	76.99	77.37	77.75	78.13	78.50	78.87	79.23	79.59	79.95	80.29
1.3	80.64	80.98	81.32	81.65	81.98	82.30	82.62	82.93	83.24	83.55
1.4	83.85	84.15	84.44	84.73	85.01	85.29	85.57	85.84	86.11	86.38
1.5	86.64	86.90	87.15	87.40	87.64	87.89	88.12	88.36	88.59	88.82
1.6	89.04	89.26	89.48	89.69	89.90	90.11	90.31	90.51	90.70	90.90
1.7	91.09	91.27	91.46	91.64	91.81	91.99	92.16	92.33	92.49	92.65
1.8	92.81	92.97	93.12	93.28	93.42	93.57	93.71	93.85	93.99	94.12
1.9	94.26	94.39	94.51	94.64	94.76	94.88	95.00	95.12	95.23	95.34
2.0	95.45	95.56	95.66	95.76	95.86	95.96	96.06	96.15	96.25	96.34
2.1	96.43	96.51	96.60	96.68	96.76	96.84	96.92	97.00	97.07	97.15
2.2	97.22	97.29	97.36	97.43	97.49	97.56	97.62	97.68	97.74	97.80
2.3	97.86	97.91	97.97	98.02	98.07	98.12	98.17	98.22	98.27	98.32
2.4	98.36	98.40	98.45	98.49	98.53	98.57	98.61	98.65	98.69	98.72
2.5	98.76	98.79	98.83	98.86	98.89	98.92	98.95	98.98	99.01	99.04
2.6	99.07	99.09	99.12	99.15	99.17	99.20	99.22	99.24	99.26	99.29
2.7	99.31	99.33	99.35	99.37	99.39	99.40	99.42	99.44	99.46	99.47
2.8	99.49	99.50	99.52	99.53	99.55	99.56	99.58	99.59	99.60	99.61
2.9	99.63	99.64	99.65	99.66	99.67	99.68	99.69	99.70	99.71	99.72
						.	00 -	700/		400

 3σ=99.73%: in 1000 experiments you can get results outside this ±3σ range three times

5σ=99.99994%:

6 cases out of 10⁶ 5.0 99.99994

The Poisson distribution

Describes experimental results where events are counted and the uncertainty is not related to the measurement but reflects the intrinsically casual behavior of the process (e.g., radioactive decay of particles (Geiger counter), X-ray photons, etc.)

$$P(x) = e^{-\mu} \mu^x / x!$$
 (x=0,1,2,...)

Probability of obtaining x events when μ events are expected x=observed number of events in a time interval (frequency of events)

average number of events

$$\frac{-}{x} = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} xP(x) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} xe^{-\mu} \mu^{x} / x! = \mu$$

→ µ=average number of expected events if the experiment is repeated many times

$$\sigma^{2} = \langle (x - \mu)^{2} \rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^{2} \frac{\mu^{x}}{x!} e^{-\mu} = \mu$$

expectation value of the square of the deviations



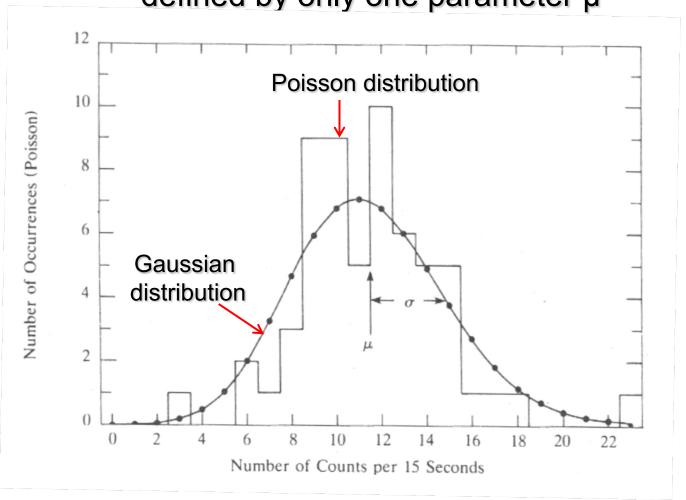
the Poisson distribution with average counts= μ has standard deviation $\sqrt{\mu}$



Example: N_{counts}±√N

High µ: the Poisson distribution is approximated by the Gaussian distribution

defined by only one parameter µ



Statistical test: χ^2 – more on XSPEC tutorial

Test to compare the observed distribution of the results with that expected

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(O_k - E_k)}{\sigma_k^2}^2$$

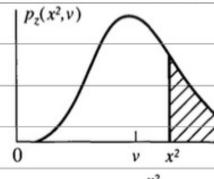
It provides a measure on how much the data differ from the expectations (model), taking into account the errors associated with the measurement (e.g., datapoints)

- O_k=observed values (e.g., spectral datapoints)
- E_k=expected values (model, i.e. predicted distribution)
- \circ σ_k =error on the measured values (e.g., error on each spectral bin)
- k=number of datapoints (bins after rebinning)

$$\chi^2 / dof \approx 1$$

the observed and expected distributions are similar

dof=degrees of freedom = #datapoints - #free parameters



This table gives the probability that a random sample of data, when compared to its parent distribution, would yield values of X²/v as large as (or larger than) the observed value

 x^2

TABLE C.4

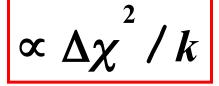
 χ^2 distribution. Values of the reduced chi-square $\chi^2_{\nu} = \chi^2/\nu$ corresponding to the probability $P_{\chi}(\chi^2; \nu)$ of exceeding χ^2 versus the number of degrees of freedom v_v=dof=#datapoints - #free parameters

				P			1080992013	
V	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50
1	0.00016	0.00063	0.00393	0.0158	0.0642	0.148	0.275	0.455
2	0.0100	0.0202	0.0515	0.105	0.223	0.357	0.511	0.693
_3	0.0383	0.0617	0.117	0.195	0.335	0.475	0.623	0.789
4	0.0742	0.107	0.178	0.266	0.412	0.549	0.688	0.839
5	0.111	0.150	0.229	0.322	0.469	0.600	0.731	0.870
6	0.145	0.189	0.273	0.367	0.512	0.638	0.762	0.891
7	0.177	0.223	0.310	0.405	0.546	0.667	0.785	0.907
8	0.206	0.254	0.342	0.436	0.574	0.691	0.803	0.918
9	0.232	0.281	0.369	0.463	0.598	0.710	0.817	0.927
10	0.256	0.306	0.394	0.487	0.618	0.727	0.830	0.934
11	0.278	0.328	0.416	0.507	0.635	0.741	0.840	0.940
12	0.298	0.348	0.436	0.525	0.651	0.753	0.848	0.945
13	0.316	0.367	0.453	0.542	0.664	0.764	0.856	0.949
14	0.333	0.383	0.469	0.556	0.676	0.773	0.863	0.953
15	0.349	0.399	0.484	0.570	0.687	0.781	0.869	0.956

Statistical test: F-test – more on XSPEC tutorial

If two statistics following the χ^2 distribution have been determined, the ratio of the reduced chi-squares is distributed according to the F distribution

$$P_f(f;v_1,v_2) = \frac{\chi_1^2/v_1}{\chi_2^2/v_2}$$



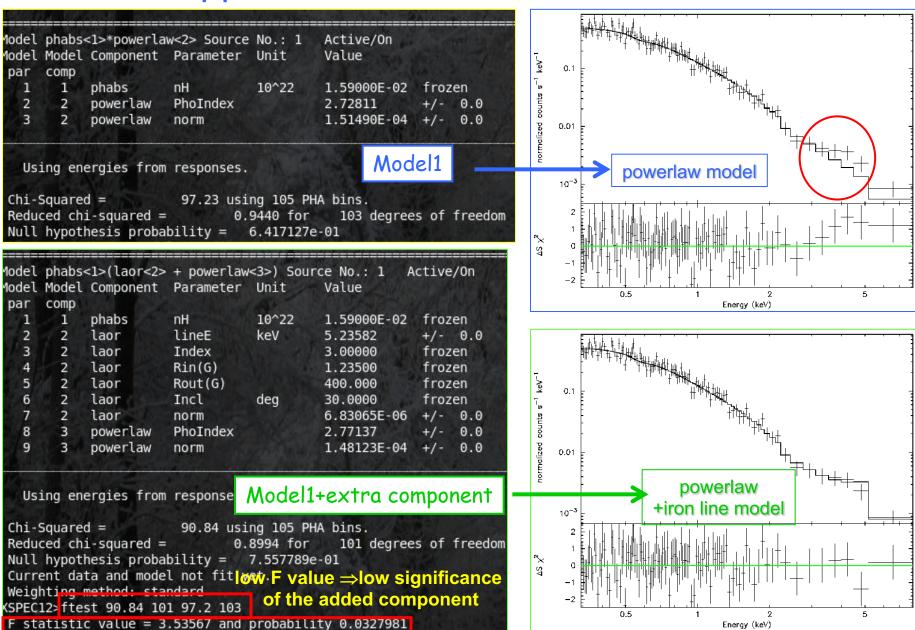
with k=number of additional terms (parameters)



Example: Use the F-test to evaluate the improvement to a spectral fit due to the assumption of a different model, with additional terms

- Conditions: (a) the simpler model is nested within the more complex model;
 - (b) the extra parameters have Gaussian distribution (not truncated by the parameter space boundaries)
 - → see the F-test tables for the corresponding probabilities (specific command in XSPEC)

An application of the F-test within XSPEC



F-test probability in XSPEC: probability of exceeding F (see tabulated values)

Fit
$$(2)$$
 = Fit (1) + one component

xspec> ftest χ^2 (best fit) dof (best fit) χ^2 (previous fit) dof (previous fit)

xspec> ftest 90.8 101 97.2 103 → ftest=3.54 → prob=0.0328

$$F_t = (\frac{\chi^2(dof) - \chi^2(dof - k)}{dof - (dof - k)}) / (\chi^2(dof - k)/(dof - k)) =$$

$$= (\Delta \chi^2/k) / \chi_{\nu}^2$$
Ex: $\chi^2(103) = 97.23$

$$\chi^2(101) = 90.84$$

$$\to \Delta \chi^2 = 6.39, k = 2 \to F_t = (6.39/2)/(90.84/101) = 3.55$$

 F_t follows the F distribution with $v_1=k=\Delta(dof)$ and $v_2=dof-k(-1)$

Search in the F-distribution tables for the probability of the null hypothesis (H_0) for v_1 =2 and v_2 ~100

The significance of the improvement is given by P=1-prob=1-0.032=96.8% (i.e., not particularly significant)

Note of caution: F-test is an approximation (BUT quick); optimal solution would be running simulations (ses Protassov+2002)

You simulate N times (1000, 10000 trials) within XSPEC (command *fakeit*) data (source and background) of the same quality as that of your original data (including also response matrices ARF and RMF) and fit them with the same modeling without the line (e.g., a powerlaw); you then verify how many times your feature is found purely by chance

If you find it X times, the significance of the line =(1-X)/(number of trials)

Percentage probability P within to: $P = \int_{x-t\sigma}^{x+t\sigma} G(x) dx$

		X+tσ	Х		X-to							
	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	t	
	7.17	6.38	5.58	4.78	3.99	3.19	2.39	1.60	0.80	0.00	0.0	
	15.07	14.28	13.50	12.71	11.92	11.13	10.34	9.55	8.76	7.97	0.1	
	22.82	22.05	21.28	20.51	19.74	18.97	18.19	17.41	16.63	15.85	0.2	
	30.35	29.61	28.86	28.12	27.37	26.61	25.86	25.10	24.34	23.58	0.3	
	37.59	36.88	36.16	35.45	34.73	34.01	33.28	32.55	31.82	31.08	0.4	
	44.48	43.81	43.13	42.45	41.77	41.08	40.39	39.69	38.99	38.29	0.5	
	50.98	50.35	49.71	49.07	48.43	47.78	47.13	46.47	45.81	45.15	0.6	
	57.05	56.46	55.87	55.27	54.67	54.07	53.46	52.85	52.23	51.61	0.7	
	62.65	62.11	61.57	61.02	60.47	59.91	59.35	58.78	58.21	57.63	0.8	
	67.78	67.29	66.80	66.29	65.79	65.28	64.76	64.24	63.72	63.19	0.9	
ir	72.43	71.99	71.54	71.09	70.63	70.17	69.70	69.23	68.75	68.27	1.0	
Iľ	76.60	76.20	75.80	75.40	74.99	74.57	74.15	73.73	73.30	72.87	1.1	
	80.29	79.95	79.59	79.23	78.87	78.50	78.13	77.75	77.37	76.99	1.2	
	83.55	83.24	82.93	82.62	82.30	81.98	81.65	81.32	80.98	80.64	1.3	
	86.38	86.11	85.84	85.57	85.29	85.01	84.73	84.44	84.15	83.85	1.4	
	88.82	88.59	88.36	88.12	87.89	87.64	87.40	87.15	86.90	86.64	1.5	
	90.90	90.70	90.51	90.31	90.11	89.90	89.69	89.48	89.26	89.04	1.6	
	92.65	92.49	92.33	92.16	91.99	91.81	91.64	91.46	91.27	91.09	1.7	
	94.12	93.99	93.85	93.71	93.57	93.42	93.28	93.12	92.97	92.81	1.8	
	95.34	95.23	95.12	95.00	94.88	94.76	94.64	94.51	94.39	94.26	1.9	
	96.34		96.15	96.06	95.96	95.86	95.76	95.66	95.56	95.45	2.0	
3	97.15		97.00	96.92	96.84	96.76	96.68	96.60	96.51	96.43	2.1	Ļ
_	97.80		97.68	97.62	97.56	97.49	97.43	97.36	97.29	97.22	2.2	
	98.32		98.22	98.17	98.12	98.07	98.02	97.97	97.91	97.86	2.3	
	98.72	98.69	98.65	98.61	98.57	98.53	98.49	98.45	98.40	98.36	2.4	
	99.04	99.01	98.98	98.95	98.92	98.89	98.86	98.83	98.79	98.76	2.5	
	99.29		99.24	99.22	99.20	99.17	99.15	99.12	99.09	99.07	2.6	
	99.47	99.46	99.44	99.42	99.40	99.39	99.37	99.35	99.33	99.31	2.7	
	99.61	99.60	99.59	99.58	99.56	99.55	99.53	99.52	99.50	99.49	2.8	
	99.72	99.71	99.70	99.69	99.68	99.67	99.66	99.65	99.64	99.63	2.9	
										99.73	3.0	
										99.95	3.5	

shaded region

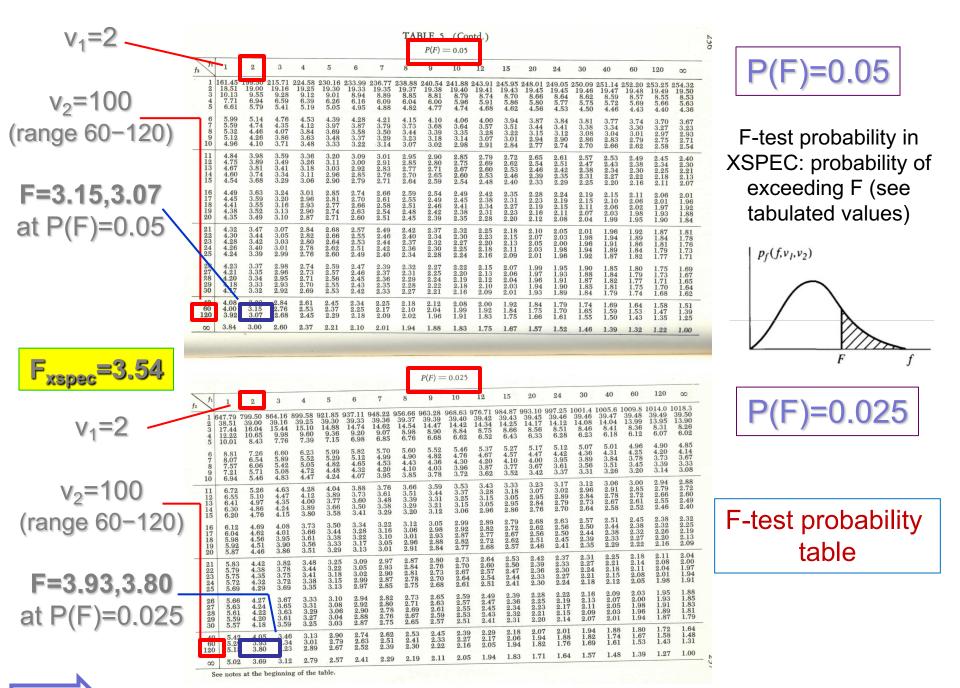
X between -tσ and +tσ

(t means # in units of σ)

Compute the significance of the mprovement in terms of σ given P=0.0328, hence (1-P)=0.968

P=96.8% **→**≈2.1σ

Gaussian probability table



Probability intermediate intermediate between 0.05 and 0.025 (actually, **0.0323**)